

# Land to the east of Biggleswade Bedfordshire



## Archaeological Evaluation Report



**Oxford Archaeology**

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# LAND TO THE EAST OF BIGGLESWADE, BEDFORDSHIRE

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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## SUMMARY

*Oxford Archaeology carried out a three stage field evaluation at Land to the East of Biggleswade for RPS Town planning and Environmental Consultants, on behalf of Martin Grant Homes Ltd and Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd. The evaluation comprised field walking (Stage 1), which was followed by detailed geophysical survey (Stage 2) and trial trenching (Stage 3). The evaluation identified four areas of activity that have been provisionally dated from the Bronze Age to Roman periods. For the purposes of this report the four areas of activity will be identified as Areas 1-4.*

*The possible Bronze Age activity was identified in Area 4, located in the central area of the site, and comprised by a single ring ditch. This type feature is typically identified as a funerary structure, however, no evidence of human remains, in the form of a central burial or cremation deposit, was identified during the evaluation.*

*The main phase of activity was dated to the late Iron Age-Roman periods and was located in Areas 1-3, the north-eastern, eastern and southern areas of the proposed development site. The activity identified comprised a series of ditches that appeared to form enclosure boundaries, possibly associated with either agricultural practice or small farmsteads. Evidence for a possible settlement areas was identified in Area 2. This was characterised by the presence of waterholes and large ditches that may have provided a defensive function. Evidence for Saxon activity was limited to a single ditch in the southern area of the site.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 In September-December 2003 Oxford Archaeology (OA) carried out Stage 3 of a three-phase field evaluation at land to the east of Biggleswade. The work was commissioned by RPS Town planning and Environmental Consultants, on behalf of Martin Grant Homes Ltd and Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd. The evaluation was undertaken prior to the submission of a planning application for a major development, comprising residential areas together with public open space and community facilities. A new eastern relief road (ERR) is also proposed, which will link an area of new housing close to the A6001 and the southern part of the town, with the B1040 Biggleswade Road to the north.
- 1.1.2 The programme of work was required by Martin Oake in his capacity as County Archaeological Officer and planning advisor to Bedfordshire County Council.
- 1.1.3 Martin Oake has advised that the proposal area is archaeologically sensitive and that at present there is insufficient information available on archaeology to enable an assessment of the potential impact of the development to be made, or to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be developed. As a result further information on the archaeology of the site is required before any planning application can be determined. This is in line with Local Plan policy and the guidance contained in PPG16 *Archaeology and Planning*.
- 1.1.4 Each stage of the evaluation has been carried out with respect to the requirements of specifications issued by Martin Oake and the methodologies detailed in Written Scheme of Investigations prepared by OA.
- 1.1.5 This document details the results of the Stage 3 trial-trenching phase of works. A previous report (OA 2003c) details the results of the field walking and summarises the results of the geophysical survey. The full magnetic susceptibility and detailed gradiometer geophysical reports and recommendations are included in this report as Appendix 8.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The development site lies to the immediate east of Biggleswade. The site covers an area of *c* 74.24 hectares (183.4 acres). It is bounded to the north by agricultural land and the B1040, Potton/Biggleswade Road, and to the west by existing school grounds and residential development. Agricultural land lies immediately to the east and south of the development site.
- 1.2.2 The land proposed for development is in agricultural use, which comprises a network of fields, some of which are defined by hedgerows. The site lies on the edge of the valley of the River Ivel, which flows *c* 2 km to the west. It is on a low ridge running north-south between the Ivel and one of its tributaries. It is at a height of *c* 35 m OD and is generally fairly level with a slight fall in height from west to east.
- 1.2.3 The northern half of the development site lies on an area of second terrace gravels whilst the southern half lies on glacial gravels. The dividing line between these two bands of

gravel runs approximately along the east-west road to West Sunderland Farm. A band of alluvium is present associated with the stream bounding the development area on the east. To the south of this the glacial gravels join the boulder clay which stretches over the eastern part of the parish from this point. However, only a narrow strip of this clay exists within the development site itself.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological background to the evaluation has been the subject of a separate desk study (OA 2003a), the results of which are presented below. The site itself has produced significant archaeological evidence and there are several known sites with archaeological remains adjacent to the development site.
- 1.3.2 As part of the Environmental Statement regarding the proposed development, OA has produced a section on Cultural Heritage and Archaeology (OA 2003a) which assesses the archaeological potential of the site based on known archaeology in the area. The Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Features within the development area is reproduced in Appendix 2 of the WSI (OA 2003b). For a full understanding of the archaeological potential of the site, the relevant section of the Environmental Statement should be consulted.
- 1.3.3 The site lies in an area of known archaeological potential. Evidence for archaeological activity dating to the later prehistoric and Roman periods, and possibly the medieval period, has been recorded from within the site itself. This evidence comprises cropmarks (identified from aerial photographs), which are distributed across much of the site (HER 3544, 15328 and 16160). They include a ring ditch, enclosures and linear features and form part of a wider complex of cropmarks to the north east and east of Biggleswade (e.g. HER 509, 3543, 3548, 13957 and 15080). The most significant evidence being what appears to be a Neolithic cursus, which lies 500m to the north west of the development area.
- 1.3.4 The site of a 19<sup>th</sup> century brickworks lies within the site, on its eastern edge. The brickworks is shown on the 1881 25" map and labelled as 'brick field'. It had three large buildings and two subsidiary ones, one of which is labelled on the map as the kiln. There are also two buildings slightly to the north-east of the brickworks, in the triangular field and one to the north-west in the same field as the brickworks, which may also have been associated with the brickworks. A large pit is labelled as the Clay Pits, from which the raw material would have been extracted and a pump is marked as being present over a filled-in pit.
- 1.3.5 The brickworks had become disused by the time the 2nd edition map was produced in 1902 and few of the buildings associated with the brickworks remained.
- 1.3.6 Beyond the site itself a number of archaeological investigations have revealed archaeological activity. Extensive archaeological investigation of the deserted medieval settlement of Stratton (HER 518), to the south of the proposed development area, revealed activity dating to the Saxon and medieval periods as well as evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation (HER 17733). At Broom Quarry, 3km to the east, extensive archaeological investigations in advance of quarrying in a similar location (a low gravel and clay ridge astride a small tributary of the Ivel) has produced evidence of activity from

the Neolithic to Saxon periods including settlements, funerary and ritual monuments and field systems (CAU 1997 and 1999a and b).

## 2 EVALUATION AIMS

2.1.1 The aims of the evaluation were;

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, and state of preservation of any archaeological remains surviving within the proposal area. Attention was given to remains of all periods, including evidence for past environments.
- To make available the results of the investigation.

## 3 EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Scope of fieldwork

3.1.1 Due to access restrictions resulting from crop growth and landowner consent, the trial trench evaluation was carried out in two phases.

3.1.2 During an initial phase of trenching 17.5 ha (174817.4 m<sup>2</sup>) of the 75 ha site was available for trial trenching. Martin Oake asked for a 3% sample investigation in this area, the equivalent to 87 trenches measuring 30 m x 2 m (trenches marked in red on Figure 2).

3.1.3 The trenches were located on the basis of even spatial distribution with the exception of trenches 30, 34, 36 and 37 which were located in order to confirm the presence of and extent of archaeological features indicated by the results of the gradiometer survey. Trench 69 was located over a medieval pottery find spot.

3.1.4 A number of the trenches in the initial phase could not be excavated. Trench 54 was not excavated as there was no space within the proposed location area to fit the trench. Trenches 6-14 were not excavated due to access problems. Trenches 14, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87, when laid out on an even spatial distribution, were within Badger sett exclusion zones and could not be excavated.

3.1.5 The second phase of activity the area was divided into two different sized sample areas based on the results of the first phase of work and the second phase of geophysical survey. Part of the central and north-eastern area were subject to a 3% sample (trenches in red on Figure 2) and the remainder of the area was subject to a 2% sample (trenches in green on Figure 2). In total 187 trenches, measuring 30 m x 2 m were excavated in the second phase.

3.1.6 A small number of trenches were relocated. There were problems accessing the area around Trenches 257 and 258 and it was agreed by Martin Oakes that the trenches could be dug in a different area; they were located to attempt to establish the extent of the ring ditch identified in the central area of the site.

### 3.2 Fieldwork methods and recording



3.2.1 The trenches were excavated under archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching/grading bucket. Excavation proceeded to the top of the first archaeological horizon or natural geology, whichever was encountered first.

3.2.2 The trenches were cleaned by hand and the revealed features were sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All archaeological features were planned and where excavated their sections drawn at scales of 1:20. All features were photographed using colour slide and black and white print film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed. D Wilkinson, 1992).

### 3.3 Finds

3.3.1 Finds were recovered by hand during the course of the excavation and bagged by context. Finds of special interest were given a unique small find number.

3.3.2 Finds recovered included a quantity of Iron Age-Roman pottery, a small quantity of worked flint and animal bone (see Appendices 2-5)

### 3.4 Palaeo-environmental evidence

3.4.1 A total of two environmental samples were taken from a pit and a posthole. Both features contained well-preserved wood charcoal. Other types of charred material identified in the samples included chaff, charred grain seeds and hazelnut shell (see Appendix 6).

### 3.5 Presentation of results

3.5.1 Section 4 (below) describes the distribution of the archaeological features identified and excavated during the trial trenching. Section 5 describes the features identified and finds recovered. Section 6 contains the discussion section. Appendix 1 contains information about individual contexts and Appendices 2-6 deal with finds and environmental data.

## 4 RESULTS: GENERAL

### 4.1 Soils and ground conditions

4.1.1 The site is located on gravels, which are capped by a clay deposit. Generally the fields have been used for agricultural purposes, however, a number of them have been left to become scrub. The soils appeared to be free draining.

### 4.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

4.2.1 A total of four areas of activity were identified during the evaluation. For the purposes of this report the areas will be identified as Areas 1-4.

4.2.2 *Area 1:* This area was located in the north-eastern area of the site and was centred around trenches 15-22 and 103-121 (Figure 3); please note that archaeological features were not identified in all of the above trenches. The activity in this area was dated to the late Iron Age-Roman periods and comprised a series of ditches and occasional pits. The ditches appeared to form a series of field boundaries, which may have been associated with small-scale agricultural practices.

- 4.2.3 *Area 2:* This area was located on the eastern side of the development area and was centred around trenches 27-53 and 202 (Figure 4). The activity here was more indicative of settlement than in any other of the Area. A ditch large ditch was identified in Trench 34 that contained a significant quantity of pottery, it was suggested by Martin Oakes that this may have functioned as a settlement boundary. The presence of two waterholes in the area are also indicative of settlement, the steep profile of these pits suggest that it would not have been possible for animals to easily enter and access water without becoming trapped. Of interest is the fact that a single sherd of Samian ware was recovered from a ditch in Trench 53.
- 4.2.4 *Area 3:* Was located in the southern area of the site and was centred around trenches 225, 234, 236, 237, 238, 248, 266 (Figure 5). The activity here dated to the late Iron Age-Roman periods; a single ditch in Trench 236 contained Saxon pottery. Ditches represented the main feature type, suggesting the presence of further agricultural field systems as identified in Area 1.
- 4.2.5 *Area 4:* This was located in the central area of the site and consisted of evaluation trenches 167-8 and 257-8 (Figure 6) that were centred on a possible ring ditch; identified by geophysical survey (see Appendix 8). The ring ditch was the only significant prehistoric feature identified by the evaluation. No finds were recovered from the fills of the feature, however, it has been provisionally dated to the middle Bronze Age.

## 5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

### 5.1 Description of deposits

Where not discussed the features cut into the natural horizons and are sealed by the subsoil. The date of the subsoil is uncertain, however, the fact that it seals all the prehistoric and Roman features indicates an earliest date of post-Saxon for the horizon. The layer may be a post-medieval deposit created by intensive ploughing of the land.

### 5.2 *Area 1 - Northern Area (trenches 15-22 and 103-121)*

- 5.2.1 The features identified in this area comprised ditches and pits that appeared to form a series of enclosures or field boundaries (Fig. 3). Linear anomalies, that corresponded to the geophysical survey data (see Appendix 8), were identified crossing trenches 112, 113, 115 and 116. Ditch 11630, one of the features identified in Trench 116, appeared to be the continuation of ditch 2204 noted in Trench 22.
- 5.2.2 *Trench 21 (Fig.7):* Ditch 2104, orientated NW-SE, measured 2.30 m in width and 0.78 m in depth. Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, a single flint flake and three pieces of burnt flint were recovered from the primary fill (2105) of ditch 2104. The function of the feature is uncertain, it may have acted as a defensive boundary or boundary ditch, possibly to prevent the movement of animals. Gully 2109 was both orientated roughly north-south. The function of gully 2109 was uncertain, however, one interpretation is that it acted as a form of field drainage.

- 5.2.3 *Trench 22* (Fig.8): A series of three intercutting ditches (2207, 2210, 2212) and a single ditch (2204), all orientated east-west, were identified and excavated. Primary ditch 2210 did not contain any dating evidence and was cut by both secondary ditch 2212 and tertiary cut 2207. Tertiary cut 2207 measured 2.20 m in width and 0.72 m in depth. It cut away large portions of the earlier ditches. Primary fill 2206 contained a portion of stag cranium with a small portion of antler still attached. Ditch 2204 measured 1.80 m in width and 0.74 m depth. Primary fill 2214 contained Roman pottery, two pieces of worked flint and animal bone. Secondary fill 2205 contained 38 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 489 g. Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and bone was recovered from the upper fill 2215.
- 5.2.4 *Trench 103*: A single truncated pit (10304) was identified in this trench. The pit was oval in plan, measuring 0.80 m in length, 0.55 m in width and 0.07 m in depth. Single fill 10305 contained a high percentage of charcoal, but no other finds.
- 5.2.5 *Trench 107* was located over a sub-rectangular geophysical anomaly interpreted as a field enclosure. A single ditch (10704) was identified. It was orientated east-west and measured 1.25 m in width and 0.32 m in depth, with a stepped sides angled at *c* 45°. Early Saxon pottery was recovered from its only fill (10705). The feature appeared to correspond to part of the geophysical anomaly, however, only one of the ditches was identified. Isolated posthole 10706 was cut into the ditch after it had filled up completely.
- 5.2.6 *Trench 111*: Ditch 11107 and pit 11104 were intercutting. The ditch was orientated NW-SE and measured 0.68 m in width and 0.22 m in depth. The feature was cut into by pit 11104. The pit was oval in plan and contained 31 sherds of Roman pottery in its two fills 11105 and 11106. Its function was uncertain, but the presence of pottery and CBM suggests that the feature was ultimately used as a rubbish pit.
- 5.2.7 *Trench 112* (Fig. 11): This trench was located over two linear features identified by the geophysical survey. After excavation of the trench the anomalies were clearly seen and comprised two intercutting ditches (11204, 11206), orientated east-west, with an associated posthole 11216 and single east-west ditch 11210. Ditches 11204 and 11206 shared similar profiles, however, ditch 11204 was significantly larger; the full width of 11204 was not identified as it was cut away by 11206. Upper fill 11205 and a lower fill 11213, of ditch 11204, contained Roman pottery. Upper fill 11207, of ditch 11206, contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, as did the layer that sealed both ditches (11208). Single posthole 11216 was identified 0.30m to the south of 11204, the relationship between the two features is uncertain. The fill of the posthole (11217) contained Roman pottery. Ditch 11210 appeared to extend into Trench 13. It was cut into the subsoil and as a result is thought to be of recent date (see 5.1 above).
- 5.2.8 *Trenches 113 and 114*: Trench 113 (see Fig.12) was situated over three linear shaped geophysical anomalies, one of which was the continuation of a ditch 11210, noted in Trench 112 (Fig. 3). A total of four ditches, a pit, a posthole and a gully were identified in this trench. The primary features in the northern area of the trench comprised east-west ditch 11313 and intercutting pit 11306 and posthole 11309; the latter representing the earliest cut in the sequence. Fill 11308, of pit 11306, contained Roman pottery. It is assumed that the features are related to one phase of activity prior to the digging of curvilinear ditch group 11316. Ditch 11316 cuts across both the pit and the ditch, indicating

both had fallen from use prior to the digging of a secondary set of boundaries. Roman pottery was collected from fills 11305 and 11312 of ditch group 11316. Ditch 11316 appeared to correspond to one of the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3). Terminus 11317, of an east-west ditch, was identified in the southern end of the trench. Its single fill 11318 contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. Its alignment was the same as the two other ditches and a gully that were located in the same area (Fig. 3). Trench 114 contained a single small posthole (11404).

5.2.9 *Trench 115* was also located over three linear shaped anomalies identified by geophysical survey. Two of the features, (11504) and (11506), were excavated and interpreted as north-south orientated ditches. Ditch 11504 measured 1.08 m in width and 0.42 m in depth. Single fill 11505 ditch contained Roman pottery. Ditch 11506 measured 3.32 m in width and was excavated to a depth of 1 m; the ditch was not fully excavated for safety reasons. Roman pottery was recovered from lower fill 11508 and upper fill 11507. The ditch appeared to represent a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 3).

5.2.10 *Trench 116* (see Fig.12) was located over four linear shaped anomalies identified by geophysical survey. A total of 13 ditches were identified, which indicated at least three phases of activity in the trench. A series of three intercutting ditches (11600/11622, 11603, 11608) were identified in the northern area. Each ditch was cut after the earlier ditch had fallen from use and filled up. The earliest ditch in the sequence (11600/11622) was slightly curvi-linear in plan and contained Roman pottery. Secondary ditch 11603, orientated east-west, contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. Tertiary ditch 11608, orientated east-west, was cut by north-south orientated ditch 11610. Roman pottery was recovered from the fill 11611, of 11610.

5.2.11 North-south orientated ditches 11622 and 11624, located in the central area of the trench, were not excavated, but it appears that ditch 11622 corresponds to a feature identified by the geophysical survey. The general spatial patterning of the ditches suggests that they were laid out in a rough co-axial system. The presence of ditch 11626, on a slightly different orientation to the rest of the features in the trench, suggests that there was little attempt to produce rigid rectangular or square field shapes.

5.2.12 *Trenches 117 and 118*: Trench 117 contained a single curvilinear ditch (11704). The ditch measured 0.86 m in width and 0.25 m in depth. No finds were recovered from its single fill. The function of the ditch was uncertain, but given the other features in the area it is assumed that it functioned as a field boundary. Fill 11707 of a shallow hollow in the natural (11706) contained Roman pottery. Ditch 11708, orientated NE-SW, measured 0.40 m in depth and contained four fills. Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was recovered from third fill 11710 and Roman pottery was recovered from uppermost fill 11711. In Trench 118 ditch 11804 was orientated north-south and measured 2.50 m in width and 0.50 m in depth. Its single fill (11805) contained pottery of a late Iron Age/early Roman date. Ditch 11810 was orientated NE-SW and measured 2.64 m in width and 0.74 m in depth. Primary fill 11809 and tertiary fill 11807 contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery.

5.2.13 *Trench 119* contained single ditch 11905, which appeared to be the continuation of a geophysical anomaly identified in the area around Trench 15 (Figure ??). Ditch 11905 was

orientated NW-SE and measured 0.90 m in width and 0.20 m in depth. Pottery of a late Iron Age/early Roman date was recovered from single fill 11904.

5.2.14 *Trenches 121 and 122* contained three north-south orientated ditches. Trench 121 contained a single north-south orientated ditch (12104). Primary fill 12105 and secondary fill 12106 both contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and animal bone. In Trench 122 there were two north-south orientated intercutting ditches (12204) and (12206). Both of the features were shallow, 0.10-0.13 m in depth, and neither contained any datable material.

### 5.3 *Zone between Areas 1 and 2 (trenches 123, 125, 127, 132, 135, 138-9, 156-7 and 170)*

5.3.1 A number of elements of ditches and a small number of pits were identified in the trenches located between Areas 1 and 2; trenches 123, 125, 127, 132, 135, 138, 139, 156, 157 and 170 (Fig. 4). The ditches do not appear to relate directly to features in either area, but are of the same date. The features are assumed to represent elements of field systems similar to those noted in Area 1. This interpretation is based on the fact that the ditches share the same alignment as those noted above.

5.3.2 *Trench 123*: A single small east-west orientated ditch was identified in this trench. The ditch measured 0.64 m in width and 0.23 m in depth. The single fill did not contain any dating evidence.

5.3.3 *Trenches 125 and 127*: A section of a ditch and a possible ditch terminus were identified in trenches 125 and 127. A tentative interpretation is that the two features are elements of the same ditch. The ditch section in Trench 125 measured 0.64 m in width and 0.23 m in depth, no finds were recovered from its single fill. The terminus was identified in Trench 127, it measured 0.90 m in width and 0.35 m in depth. Both ditches exhibited a similar shallow-scoop-profile.

5.3.4 *Trenches 132 and 135* contained a ditch (13204) and a single pit (13504). The ditch was orientated NE-SW and may have been associated with the activity identified in the trenches directly to the north (Fig.2). It measured 0.50 m in width, 0.10 m in depth and had a scoop-profile. The pit measured 0.65 m in diameter and 0.12 m in depth. No finds were recovered from either feature.

5.3.5 *Trench 138 and 139*: Ditches were identified in both of these trenches. In Trench 138 ditch 13804 was orientated east-west running from the eastern side before fading out midway along the trench. It measured 0.40 m in width and 0.14 m in depth. Ditch 13904, in Trench 139 was interpreted as a field drain based on the fact that it was clearly cut through the subsoil.

5.3.6 *Trench 156* (Fig.11), located *c* 30 m to the east of trenches 167 and 168, contained a large amount of activity comprising 2 linear ditches, 2 postholes and 9 pits; of which linear 15604 and pits 15608 and 15610 were excavated. The features were concentrated in the eastern and central area of the trench. The earliest phase of activity was represented by pit 15608, which was cut by ditch 15604. Primary fill 15605 and tertiary fill 15607, of ditch 15604, contained late Iron Age pot. Fill 15611 of pit 15610 contained late Iron Age pot.

Linear features 15604 and 15618 were orientated NE-SE and sat adjacent in the western part of the trench.

5.3.7 *Trench 157*: The only features in this trench comprised two postholes 15702 and 15704. Posthole 15702 measured 0.26 m in diameter and 0.28 m in depth, 15704 measured 0.24 m in diameter and 0.28 m in depth. The posts were spaced *c* 2 m apart, suggesting that the feature may have functioned as a two-post structure. Iron Age pot was recovered from 15703, fill of 15702.

5.3.8 *Trench 170* contained north-south ditch 17004 and pit 17006. The features were located at either end of the trench, which suggests that they were not directly connected. The ditch measured 0.70 m in width and 0.30 m in depth. The pit was oval in plan and measured 1.10 m in length, 0.80 m in depth and 0.26 m in depth. Pottery of a late Iron Age/early Roman date was recovered from fills 17005 and 17007 of both features.

#### 5.4 *Area 2 - Eastern area (trenches 27-53 and 202)*

5.4.1 It is this area that contained the most evidence to suggest occupation. The features identified here included a possible enclosure ditch and two waterholes, along with a series of ditches that may have been elements of field systems associated with a settlement (Fig. 4). The spread of features suggests that the focus of the settlement was centred around trenches 33-4, 37-8, 42-5 and 53. The ditches in the periphery areas around trenches 27-28 and 202 may have contained small enclosed areas of farmland.

5.4.2 *Trenches 27 and 28*: Ditch 2704, orientated roughly north-south, measured 1.10 m in width and 0.40 m in depth. No finds were retrieved from this feature. Ditch 2804, Trench 28, was orientated NW- SE and measured 1.20 m in width and 0.45 m in depth. No finds were recovered from this ditch. These features have been tentatively interpreted as field boundaries enclosing pockets of farmland.

5.4.3 *Trenches 33 and 34*: Ditch 3304 (Trench 33), orientated north-south, measured 1.26 m in width and 0.54 m in depth. No dating evidence was recovered from the two fills of the feature. Ditch 3404 (Trench 34), orientated NE-SW measured 2.02 m in width and 0.62 m in depth. Single fill 3405 contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery, animal bone, oyster shell and burnt flint. On inspection of the feature and the quantity of pottery recovered (15 sherds weighing 149 g), Martin Oakes suggested that the feature may have functioned as a settlement boundary. Shallow ditch 3406, also orientated NE-SW, was located 1 m to the north of ditch 3404. Its single fill, 3407, contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery. The relationship between ditches 3304 and 3404 is at present uncertain, however, it may be suggested that ditch 3304 represents the north-south return of ditch 3404.

5.4.4 *Trench 37* (Fig.9): Two adjacent ditches, orientated east-west, were excavated. Ditch 3704 measured 1.47 m in width and 0.49 m in depth. The single fill (3705) of the ditch contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery and animal bone. Ditch 3708 measured 0.50 m in width and 0.40 m in depth. Roman pottery and animal bone were recovered from single fill 3709.

5.4.5 *Trench 38*: A large feature (3804), measuring *c* 5.15 m in width, was identified in Trench 38. It was hand excavated to a depth of *c* 1.30 m, however, the full extent of the feature

was not identified. Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was recovered from lower identified fills (3805, 3807) of the feature. A single flake, a retouched flake and a tested nodule were recovered from fill 3806. Upper fills 3808 and 3809 contained late Iron Age pottery. Martin Oakes suggested that the feature may have been a water pit or waterhole. This type of feature can measure up to 7-8 m in width, 2-3 m in depth and is characterised by a lack of artefactual material within the fills. Other examples of this feature type have been identified on a number of other excavations in the adjacent area (Martin Oakes pers. comm.).

- 5.4.6 *Trench 41*: Pit 4104 was oval in plan and measured 1.20 m in length, 0.82 m in width and 0.21 m in depth. Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from its single fill 4105.
- 5.4.7 *Trench 42*: A single north-south orientated ditch was identified. The ditch measured 0.90 m in depth, the full width was not identified as the feature extended beyond the trench. The minimum width of the feature was 1.30 m.
- 5.4.8 *Trench 44*: This trench revealed a ditch (cut 4404), orientated north-south, measured 0.50 m in width and 0.22 m in depth. Only fill 4403 contained a fragment of the base of a vessel of a late Iron Age/early Roman date.
- 5.4.9 *Trench 45*: A large feature (4505) was identified in this trench, which measured *c* 7 m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.70 m; the full depth was not reached during the evaluation. Pottery of a late Iron Age/early Roman date was recovered from lowest identified fill 4504. The feature has been interpreted as a possible waterhole; for a similar example see Trench 38 above.
- 5.4.10 *Trench 53*: A single NW-SE orientated ditch (5306) was noted in this trench. It measured 1.25 m in width and 0.60 m in depth. Pottery of Roman date, including a single sherd of Samian Ware, was recovered from upper fill 5303.
- 5.4.11 *Trench 202* contained two ditches. Primary ditch 20204 was orientated north-south and was cut by east-west ditch 20206. Fill 20205, of 20204, contained late Iron Age pottery.
- 5.4.12 A number of ditches were identified in trenches 89, 200, 208 and 210, south of Area 2. Only the ditches in Trench 89 appeared to form any clear pattern. The ditches in trenches 200, 208 and 210 were randomly spaced and did not appear to form any coherent pattern of field boundaries. The features in these trenches did not appear in any of the adjacent trenches, which may suggest that they are isolated features rather than elements of a larger field system.
- 5.4.13 *Trench 89* (Fig.10): A total of four ditches were excavated, two of which (8911, 8914) appear to form a co-axial boundary ditch. Ditches 8904 and 8908 were orientated north-south and ran adjacent to one another. Ditch 8904 was the larger of the two, measuring 1.82 m in width and 0.38 m in depth. Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery was recovered from secondary fill 8906. Ditch 8908 measured 0.76 m in width and 0.60 m in depth. No datable material was recovered from the fill of the ditch.

- 5.4.14 *Trench 200*: Two ditches were identified in this trench. Ditch 20004 was a large curvilinear ditch that measured *c* 17 m in length, 1.35 m in width and 0.35 m in depth. The curvature of the ditch suggested that it continued to the north of the trench, however, its full extent was not identified during the evaluation. It was cut by north-south linear ditch 20006. The ditch measured 1 m in width and 0.18 m in depth. No finds were recovered from either of the two ditches.
- 5.4.15 *Trenches 208*: A single east-west orientated ditch (20804) was identified. The ditch was wide, measuring 1.60 m, with a shallow scoop-profile. No finds were recovered from the feature.
- 5.4.16 *Trench 210*: Trench 210 contained single NE-SW orientated linear 21004. It measured 1.85 m in width, 0.48 m in depth and had a scoop-profile. No finds were recovered from the feature.
- 5.4.17 *Trench 220*: Ditch 22004 measured 1.42 m in width, 0.38 m in depth and also had a scoop-profile. No finds were recovered from either feature.
- 5.5 ***Area 3 - South eastern corner (trenches 225, 234, 236, 238, 247 and 252)***
- 5.5.1 Evaluation trenches 236, 247 and 252 were targeted to investigate a series of possible enclosure ditches identified by the geophysical survey (Figure 5). A number of ditch elements were also identified in the adjacent trenches 225, 234, 237, 238 and 247.
- 5.5.2 *Trench 225* contained a NE-SW orientated ditch (22504) and a ditch terminus (22506). Ditch 22504 only really existed as a trace on the soil as it had been severely truncated by later activity. It measured a depth of 0.05 m. No finds were recovered from the feature. As terminus 22506 cut the subsoil it has been interpreted as a Post-medieval feature.
- 5.5.3 *Trenches 234 and 236*: Ditch 23004, in Trench 234, appears to sit perpendicular to ditch 22504 (see above), which may explain why it did not appear to follow the same alignment as the ditches noted in trenches 236 (Figure 16) and 247. The ditch had a 'V'-shaped profile and contained Post-medieval pottery in fill 23405. Trenches 236 and 237 were located over a series of geophysical anomalies interpreted as ditches (Geophysics Area H). In Trench 236 two anomalies, noted by the geophysical survey, were identified in the southern area. The features comprised two east-west orientated ditches 23605 and 23607. A noteworthy point is that the ditches had significantly different profiles, 23605 was a scoop-profile and 23607 had a 'V'-shaped profile. Pottery of a late Iron Age/early Roman date was recovered from the single fill of ditch 23607. Saxon pottery was recovered from the fill 23604 of 23605
- 5.5.4 *Trench 238* contained single shallow NE-SW orientated ditch 23804. It measured 0.65 m in width and 0.06 m in depth. Given the lack of associated features to the north and east of the feature it appears likely that it is related to activity in trenches 234, 236, 234 and 247.
- 5.5.5 *Trench 247*: The initial works identified a curvilinear ditch 24704. The trench was extended on the northern edge to attempt to define the ditch and see if it related to the feature identified by geophysical survey. A 12 m long extension was excavated, in which further features were noted. These comprised intercutting pit 24708 and ditch 24713. The full extent of both features was not established during the excavation. Late Iron Age/early



Roman pottery was recovered from fill 24709, of 24708. Pottery of the same date was also recovered from fills 24705 and 24706 of ditch 24704 and fill 24707 of cut 24713.

- 5.5.6 *Trench 252* (Fig.17) was located over three linear features identified by the geophysical survey. Only intercutting ditches 25204 and 25206 appeared to correspond to the activity identified by the survey. Primary ditch 25206 measured *c* 2 m in width and 0.70 m in depth. Secondary ditch 25204 was notably smaller than 25206, measuring 0.70 m in width and 0.60 m in depth. Fill 25205, of ditch 25204, contained late Iron Age pottery and fill 25207, of ditch 25206, contained late Iron Age/early Roman pottery.
- 5.5.7 Trenches 266 and 269 were located in the southern area of the site. Both trenches contained single isolated ditch elements. No other features were located in the immediate vicinity of these trenches.
- 5.5.8 *Trench 266* contained a single NW-SE orientated linear ditch (22605). No finds were recovered from the ditch nor were any features noted in the adjacent area.
- 5.5.9 *Trench 269*: Ditch 26904, orientated NW-SE, was identified in this trench. The feature contained Post-medieval pottery. No other features were noted in the area around the feature or trench.

#### 5.6 ***Area 4 - Central area (trenches 23, 167-8 and 257-8)***

- 5.6.1 Features identified here comprised a possible Bronze Age ring ditch in trenches 167-8 and 257-8 and a Post-medieval gravel pit in Trench 23 (Fig. 6).
- 5.6.2 *Trench 23*: The only feature identified in this trench comprised a large pit. The full extent of this feature was not identified during the evaluation. The function of the pit was unclear, however, it has been interpreted as a gravel pit. Post-medieval glazed ceramics and clay pipe stems were recovered from single fill 2303.
- 5.6.3 *Trenches 167, 168, 257 and 258* were located in an attempt to establish the presence of a possible ring ditch identified by geophysical survey. Elements of the ring ditch were identified in all of the trenches. Ring ditch 16704 was only noted in the northern area of Trench 167 (Fig.12). The full extent of the feature was not identified, but was excavated to a depth of 0.80 m. No dating evidence was recovered from either of the two fills. A clear section of the ditch (16808) was identified in Trench 168 (Figure13), the ditch measured 2.50 m in width and 1.00 m in depth, with a 'V'-shaped profile. Trenches 257 and 258 were relocated from their original position and were excavated to attempt to identify the full extent of the ring ditch. In Trench 257 ditch 25705 was identified running across the width of the trench, but was not excavated. In Trench 258 the ditch was noted at the eastern end of the trench, but was also not excavated. A further two ditches (25805) and (25809) were also identified in the trench. Ditch 25805 was orientated NW-SE and measured 1.20 m in width, 0.30 m in depth and had a scoop-profile. Ditch 25809 was not excavated. No finds were recovered from any of the features within this trench.
- 5.6.4 *Trenches 179 and 180* were also targeted over a geophysical anomaly identified as a possible enclosure, however, no features were identified.

### 5.7 *Adjacent to cemetery (trench 175)*

5.7.1 *Trench 175*: Part of a single pit was excavated. The pit measuring, c 1.70 m in width and 0.12 m in depth. No dating evidence was recovered from the single fill.

### 5.8 *South of Hitchmead School (trenches 72 and 75)*

5.8.1 *Trench 72*: Two ditches, 7209 and 7212, and pit 7204 were identified in the trench. Ditch 7209 was orientated east-west and measured c 2 m in width and 0.48 m in depth. Ditch 7212 was interpreted as a possible ditch terminus. This was partially based on presence of the adjacent ditch. Single pit 7204 contained post-medieval pottery.

5.8.2 *Trench 75*: Two ditches were orientated NW-SE (7506) and NE-SW (7504). Ditch 7504 measured 1.20 m in width and 0.24 m in depth. No finds were recovered from the fill. Ditch 7506 0.84 m in width and 0.24 m in depth. No finds were recovered from the fill. A further trench was excavated along the line of 7504 for a length of c 7 m to attempt to see if the ditches met. Ditch 7504 appeared to disappear and there was no evidence for the continuation of ditch 7506.

### 5.9 **Finds**

#### *Pottery*

5.9.1 The evaluation yielded a total of 621 sherds of pottery weighing 8.67 kg which dated to the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and post-medieval/ modern periods.

#### *Lithics*

5.9.2 The assemblage was very small comprising 8 struck flints and 12 pieces of burnt flint of a broad Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

### 5.10 **Palaeo-environmental remains**

5.10.1 The two samples produced material that indicated good preservation of charred remains. Wood charcoal was the most prevalent material type. Smaller quantities of chaff, charred wheat seeds and hazel nut shell were also collected.

## 6 **DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION**

### 6.1 **Reliability of field investigation**

6.1.1 In a number of cases the trenches were specifically targeted over potential features that had been identified by geophysical survey (see Appendix 8 for more detail on the methodology used). The remainder of trenches were evenly spread across the area to achieve either 3 or 5% coverage. The percentage of coverage was based on the results of a review of the geophysical survey and the preliminary phase of trenching. Where areas of potential importance were identified a 5% sample was undertaken.

6.1.2 It is felt that the results of the field investigations offer a reliable picture of the potential archaeology within the proposed development site; field investigations comprised

fieldwalking, geophysical survey and trenching. Initially there was some discrepancy between the results of the geophysical survey and the first stage of evaluation trenches. Trenches 30, 34 and 36-7 were targeted over a series of anomalies identified by geophysical survey, however, no features were identified. The explanation for this may be a result of the magnetic susceptibility in this area being low, as noted in the geophysical survey report (see Appendix 8), therefore the features identified were modern interventions that were not cut into the natural horizons. This was rectified prior to the commencement of the second phase of geophysical survey and the second phase of trenching. Of the remainder of the targeted trenches, the majority identified potential archaeological activity.

- 6.1.3 The evaluation was able to sample all of the specified sample areas and the deposits and features identified within them.
- 6.1.4 Overall the results of archaeological exercise are reliable. The spatial patterning of the trenches, in conjunction with geophysical survey, appears to have identified both focal points such as possible settlement area in Area 2 as well as defining areas of discreet activity and isolated features such as the ring ditch in Area 4.

## 6.2 Overall interpretation

### *Summary of results*

#### *Early prehistoric activity*

- 6.2.1 The only evidence for potential Bronze Age, or early prehistoric activity, is the presence of the ring ditch; the remains of a mortuary monument. No central burial was identified. The absence of finds is commonly associated with this type of funerary monument. Cropmarks, indicating similar examples of this type of feature, have been noted to the north of the development site near Furzenhall Farm (OAU 2000). Also of interest is the presence of a possible Neolithic Cursus 500 m to the north west of the development (OAU 2000). Other examples of prehistoric activity in the area include a late Neolithic and Bronze Age mortuary complex identified at Bedford where an oval barrow and hengiform monument were excavated (Steadman 1999, 9). The lack of prehistoric material identified during the evaluation is of interest, possibly suggesting that the development area was not subject to habitation. If this is the case then it is likely that the presence of the ring ditch represents a marker within the landscape, rather than as a focal point.

#### *Iron Age*

- 6.2.2 No clear evidence for early to middle Iron Age activity was identified during the evaluation. The evidence for Late Iron age activity is minimal and was generally associated with Roman material. As noted elsewhere there is limited evidence for Iron Age occupation in the area. A noteworthy point is the presence of a hillfort 4 km to the north of Biggleswade at Sandy Lodge (OAU 2000).

#### *Late Iron Age and Roman activity*

- 6.2.3 The majority of the features identified on the proposed development area were dated to the Roman period, with a smaller element of late Iron Age/Roman material. Evidence indicates that Roman villas are rare in Bedfordshire and that the majority of settlement took the form

of single or small nucleated farmsteads close to field systems. (OA 2000), which would fit in with the type of activity identified by the evaluation. Major Roman features close the development area include the White Way and the town of Sandy. The White Way was the Roman road that branched off Ermine Street and ran through the Ivel Valley to Baldock where it connected onto the Icknield Way (OA 2000). The Roman town of Sandy was occupied during the 3rd and 4th centuries and possibly extended for 10 hectares (Clark and Dawson 1995, 66-7).

- 6.2.4 As discussed elsewhere there were three main areas of activity that belong to this period. Area 2 represents a potential settlement area and Area 1 and 3 appear to represent a complex of field boundaries for agricultural use. The activity identified in Area 1 and 3 indicates a complex system of boundary ditches that may have formed rough co-axial field systems. Evidence for similar types of field systems with associated trackways was noted at Flitwick, *c* 17 km to the south-west of Biggleswade. Here they identified a series of rectilinear enclosures with internal features that dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. The internal features comprised pits, postholes and a pond feature (Luke 1999, 56-8), similar to those noted in the evaluation. The presence of pottery within the ditches may indicate the practice of manuring. Excavations to the west of Biggleswade along the route of a sewer pipe identified nine late Iron Age-Roman boundary ditches (OA 2000).
- 6.2.5 On a general level the Roman activity within the proposed development area appears to be similar to activity noted in other areas across the county. The evidence indicates intensive agricultural activity indicated by the presence of boundary ditches, however, the type of agriculture is unclear. Current land use is arable, and while this may have dominated the higher ground during the Romano-British period, lower lying areas, such as the flood plain, may have been used for seasonal grazing.

### ***Medieval activity***

- 6.2.6 Excavations at Stratton, a former hamlet of Biggleswade located to the south of the development area, identified a large Saxon settlement. The settlement was dated from the early Saxon period and comprised an area measured *c* 3200 m. The site itself was archaeologically rich, continuing sunken feature buildings, granaries, pits, a latrine and a cemetery. Settlement appears to have continued until abandonment in the late medieval/post-medieval period.
- 6.2.7 The presence of Saxon pottery in Trench 236 is the only indicator of Saxon activity in the area. Trench 236 was located in the southern area of the site and the evidence from this trench is most likely to indicate activity around the periphery of the Saxon settlement.

### ***Post-medieval***

- 6.2.8 The post-medieval activity identified comprised of industrial related activity in Trenches 23, 47-52. In Trench 23 there was evidence for gravel extraction in the form of a pit. In Trenches 47-52 the clay pit for the former brickworks was identified. The full extent of the clay pit was not identified due to the fact that it had been backfilled with domestic rubbish during the 1920-40's.

- 6.2.9 Little evidence survived of the former brick works. It appears that when the building fell from use it was subsequently destroyed. The presence of large quantities of bonded brickwork in piles across the area suggests that the building was likely to have been completely demolished.

## Appendices

## APPENDIX 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
001								
	101	Layer	*	0.17	Topsoil			
	102	Layer	*	0.38	Subsoil			
	103	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
002								
	201	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	202	Layer	*	0.26	Subsoil			
	203	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
003								
	301	Layer	*	0.36	Topsoil			
	302	Layer	*	0.26	Subsoil			
	303	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
004								
	401	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	402	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	403	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
005								
	501	Layer	*	0.44	Topsoil			
	502	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	503	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
015								
	1501	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	1502	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	1503	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
016								

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	1601	Layer	*	0.35	Topsoil			
	1602	Layer	*	0.30	Subsoil			
	1603	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
017								
	1701	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	1702	Layer	*	0.15	Subsoil			
	1703	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
018								
	1801	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	1802	Layer	*	0.25	Subsoil			
	1803	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
019								
	1901	Layer	*	0.25	Topsoil			
	1902	Layer	*	0.15	Subsoil			
	1903	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
020								
	2001	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	2002	Layer	*	0.30	Subsoil			
	2003	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
021								
	2101	Layer	*	0.35	Topsoil			
	2102	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	2103	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
	2104	Cut	2.30	0.78	N-S ditch			
	2105	Fill	2.06	0.42	FO 2104			LIA/eRO
	2106	Fill	0.98	0.08	FO 2104			
	2107	Fill	2.20	0.32	FO 2104			
	2108	Cut	0.38	0.10	NNW-SSE gully			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	2109	Fill	0.38	0.10	FO 2108			
022								
	2201	Layer	*		Topsoil			
	2202	Layer	*		Subsoil			
	2203	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
	2204	Cut	1.80	0.75	E-W ditch			
	2205	Fill	0.90	0.16	FO 2204			?C2+
	2206	Fill	1.88	0.38	FO 2207			
	2207	Cut	2.40	0.74	E-W ditch			
	2208	Fill	2.24	0.24	FO 2207			
	2209	Fill	1.98	0.18	FO 2207			
	2210	Cut	0.64	0.26	E-W ditch			
	2211	Fill	0.64	0.26	FO 2210			
	2212	Cut	0.84	0.36	E-W ditch			
	2213	Fill	0.84	0.36	FO 2212			
	2214	Fill	0.40	0.23	FO 2204			?C2+
	2215	Fill	1.80	0.36	FO 2204			LIA/eRO
023								
	2300	Layer	*	0.36	Topsoil			
	2301	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
	2302	Cut	*	*	Gravel pit			
	2303	Fill	*	*	FO 2302			Pmed
024								
	2400	Layer	*	0.31	Topsoil			
	2401	Layer	*	0.08	Subsoil			
	2402	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
025								
	2500	Layer	*	0.24	Topsoil			
	2501	Layer	*	0.08	Subsoil			
	2502	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
026								



<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	2601	Layer	*	0.27	Topsoil			
	2602	Layer	*	0.13	Subsoil			
	2603	Layer	*	*	Sandy-clay natural			
027								
	2701	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	2702	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	2703	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
	2704	Cut	1.10	0.40	N-S ditch			
	2705	Fill	1.10	0.30	FO 2704			
	2706	Fill	0.70	0.10	FO 2704			
028								
	2801	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	2802	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	2803	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
	2804	Cut	1.20	0.45	E-W ditch			
	2805	Fill	0.60	0.18	FO 2804			
	2806	Fill	*	0.30	FO 2804			
029								
	2901	Layer	*	0.20	Topsoil			
	2902	Layer	*	0.40	Dump deposit			
	2903	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
	2904	Layer	*	0.20	Dump deposit			
	2905	Layer	*	0.30	Rubble dump			
	2906	Layer	*	0.30	Dump deposit			
	2907	Layer	*	0.08	Dump deposit			
	2908	Layer	*	0.20	Dump deposit			
	2909	Layer	*	0.08	Dump deposit			
	2910	Layer	*	0.18	Dump deposit			
030								
	3001	Layer	*	0.31	Topsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	3002	Layer	*	0.13	Subsoil			
	3003	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
031								
	3101	Layer	*	0.33	Topsoil			
	3102	Layer	*	0.09	Subsoil			
	3103	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
	3104	Cut	0.80	0.40	E-W ditch			
	3105	Fill	0.80	0.40	FO 3104			
	3106	Cut	0.95	0.23	NE-SW ridge & furrow			
	3107	Fill	*	0.23	FO 3106			
	3108	Cut	0.77	0.35	NE-SW ridge & furrow			
	3109	Fill	*	0.35	FO 3108			
032								
	3201	Layer	*	0.36	Topsoil			
	3202	Layer	*	0.14	Subsoil			
	3203	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
033								
	3301	Layer	*	0.32	Topsoil			
	3302	Layer	*	0.22	Subsoil			
	3303	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
	3304	Cut	1.26	0.58	N-S ditch			
	3305	Fill	*	0.12	FO 3304			
	3306	Fill	*	0.46	FO 3304			
034								
	3401	Layer	*	0.34	Topsoil			
	3402	Layer	*	0.12	Subsoil			
	3403	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
	3404	Cut	2.02	0.62	NE-SW ditch			
	3405	Fill	2.02	0.62	FO 3404			LIA/eRO
	3406	Cut	0.76	0.14	NE-SW ditch			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	3407	Fill	0.76	0.14	FO 3406			LIA/eRO
035								
	3501	Layer	*	0.32	Topsoil			
	3502	Layer	*	0.12	Subsoil			
	3503	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
036								
	3501	Layer	*	0.28	Topsoil			
	3502	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	3503	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
037								
	3701	Layer	*	0.32	Topsoil			
	3702	Layer	*	0.40	Subsoil			
	3703	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
	3704	Cut	1.47	0.49	SE-NW ditch			
	3705	Fill	*	0.49	FO 3704			LIA/eRO
	3706	Cut	1.62	0.52	E-W ditch			
	3707	Fill	1.15	1.02	FO 3706			
	3708	Cut	0.68	0.40	E-W ditch			
	3709	Fill	0.68	0.40	FO 3708			C2
	3710	Fill	1.62	0.40	FO 3706			LIA
	3711	Fill	*	0.20	FO 3708			
038								
	3801	Layer	*	0.32	Topsoil			
	3802	Layer	*	0.32	Subsoil			
	3803	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
	3804	Cut	5.15	1.10	Waterhole			
	3805	Fill	*	*	FO 3804			LIA/eRO
	3806	Fill	*	0.55	FO 3804			LIA
	3807	Fill	*	*	FO 3804			
	3808	Fill	3.30	0.60	FO 3804			LIA
	3809	Fill	1.30	0.25	FO 3804			LIA

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
039								
	3901	Layer	*	0.34	Topsoil			
	3902	Layer	*	0.16	Subsoil			
	3903	Layer	*	*	Natural sand			
040								
	4001	Layer	*	0.32	Topsoil			
	4002	Layer	*	0.10	Subsoil			
	4003	Layer	*	*	Natural sand			
041								
	4101	Layer	*	0.32	Topsoil			
	4102	Layer	*	0.14	Subsoil			
	4103	Layer	*	*	Natural sand			
	4104	Cut	1.20	0.21	Pit			
	4105	Fill	1.20	0.21	FO 4104			LIA
042								
	4201	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			
	4202	Layer	*	0.14	Subsoil			
	4203	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
	4204	Cut	*	0.90	N-S ditch			
	4205	Fill	*	0.42	FO 4204			
	4206	Fill	*	0.44	FO 4204			
	4207	Fill	*	0.17	Primary FO 4204			
043								
	4301	Layer	*	0.38	Topsoil			
	4302	Layer	*	0.18	Subsoil			
	4303	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
044								
	4401	Layer	*	0.32	Topsoil			
	4402	Layer	*	0.24	Subsoil			
	4403	Fill		0.22	FO 4404			LIA/eRO

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	4404	Cut	1.02	0.22	N-S ditch			
	4405	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
045								
	4500	Layer	*	0.35	Topsoil			
	4501	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	4502	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
	4503	Fill	*	0.54	FO 4505			
	4504	Fill	*	*	FO 4505			C2
	4505	Cut	7	*	Waterhole			
046								
	4601	Layer	*	0.34	Topsoil			
	4602	Layer	*	0.12	Subsoil			
	4603	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
047								
	4700	Layer	*	0.32	Topsoil			
	4701	Layer	*	0.10	Dump layer			
	4702	Layer	*	0.20	Dump layer			
	4703	Layer	*	0.10	Brick dump			
	4704	Layer	*	*	Natural clay			
048								
	4801	Layer	*	0.18	Topsoil			
	4802	Layer	*	0.40	Subsoil			
	4803	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
	4804	Layer	*	0.08	Dump layer			
	4805	Layer	2.00	0.10	Dump layer			
049								
	4900	Layer	*	0.28	Topsoil			
	4901	Layer	*	0.24	Dump layer			
	4902	Layer	*	0.52	Dump layer			
	4903	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
050								

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	5000	Layer	*	*	Land fill			
051								
	5100	Layer	*	*	Land fill			
052								
	5200	Layer	*	*	Land fill			
053								
	5301	Layer	*	0.38	Topsoil			
	5302	Layer	*	0.16	Subsoil			
	5303	Fill	*	0.06	Ditch fill			mid-late C1
	5304	Fill	*	0.30	Ditch fill			
	5305	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
	5306	Cut	1.45	0.50	N-S Ditch			
055								
	5501	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	5502	Layer	*	0.11	Subsoil			
	5503	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
056								
	5600	Layer	*	0.37	Topsoil			
	5601	Layer	*	0.36	Subsoil			
	5602	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
057								
	5700	Layer	*	0.34	Topsoil			
	5701	Layer	*	0.30	Subsoil			
	5702	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
058								
	5801	Layer	*	0.33	Topsoil			
	5802	Layer	*	0.30	Subsoil			
	5803	Layer	*	*	Natural silt sandy			
059								
	5901	Layer	*	0.38	Topsoil			
	5902	Layer	*	0.56	Subsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	5903	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
060								
	6000	Layer	*	0.26	Topsoil			
	6001	Layer	*	0.34	Subsoil			
	6002	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
061								
	6101	Layer	*	0.26	Topsoil			
	6102	Layer	*	0.26	Subsoil			
	6103	Layer	*	*	Natural clay			
062								
	6201	Layer	*	0.12	Topsoil			
	6202	Layer	*	0.25	Subsoil			
	6203	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
063								
	6301	Layer	*	0.25	Topsoil			
	6302	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	6303	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
064								
	6401	Layer	*	0.36	Topsoil			
	6402	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	6403	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
066								
	6601	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	6602	Layer	*	0.40	Subsoil			
	6603	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
067								
	6701	Layer	*	0.18	Topsoil			
	6702	Layer	*	0.45	Subsoil			
	6703	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
068								
	6801	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	6802	Layer	*	0.25	Subsoil			
	6803	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
069								
	6901	Layer	*	0.36	Topsoil			
	6902	Layer	*	0.48	Subsoil			
	6903	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
070								
	7001	Layer	*	0.26	Topsoil			
	7002	Layer	*	0.18	Subsoil			
	7003	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
071								
	7101	Layer	*	0.25	Topsoil			
	7102	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	7103	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
072								
	7201	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	7202	Layer	*	0.15	Subsoil			
	7203	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
	7204	Cut	2.60	0.46	Pit			
	7205	Fill	1.36	0.20	FO 7204			Pmed
	7206	Fill	0.40	0.26	FO 7204			
	7207	Fill	0.70	0.14	FO 7204			
	7208	Fill	0.78	0.16	FO 7204			
	7209	Cut	2.00	0.44	E-W ditch			
	7210	Fill	*	0.28	FO 7209			
	7211	Fill	*	0.18	FO 7209			
	7212	Cut	*	0.28	Terminus N-S ditch			
	7213	Fill	*	0.28	FO 7212			
073								
	7301	Layer	*	0.64	Topsoil			



<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	7302	Layer	*	0.18	Subsoil			
	7303	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
074								
	7401	Layer	*	0.25	Topsoil			
	7402	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	7403	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
075								
	7501	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	7502	Layer	*	0.10	Subsoil			
	7503	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
	7504	Cut	1.20	0.24	NE-SW ditch			
	7505	Fill	1.20	0.24	FO 7504			
	7506	Cut	0.84	0.24	NW-SE ditch			
	7507	Fill	0.84	0.24	FO 7506			
076								
	7601	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	7602	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	7603	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
077								
	7701	Layer	*	0.25	Topsoil			
	7702	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	7703	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
078								
	7801	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			
	7802	Layer	*	0.17	Subsoil			
	7803	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
079								
	7901	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	7902	Layer	*	0.30	Subsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	7903	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
080								
	8001	Layer	*	0.46	Topsoil			
	8002	Layer	*	0.22	Subsoil			
	8003	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
081								
	8101	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	8102	Layer	*	0.28	Subsoil			
	8103	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
082								
	8201	Layer	*	0.52	Topsoil			
	8202	Layer	*	0.46	Subsoil			
	8203	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
085								
	8501	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			
	8502	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
089								
	8901	Layer	*	0.32	Topsoil			
	8902	Layer	*	0.18	Subsoil			
	8903	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
	8904	Cut	1.82	0.38	NW-SE ditch			
	8905	Fill	1.14	0.14	FO 8904			
	8906	Fill	*	0.24	FO 8904			LIA
	8907	Fill	*	0.14	FO 8904			
	8908	Cut	0.75	0.60	NW-SE ditch			
	8909	Fill	0.68	0.24	FO 8908			
	8910	Fill	0.60	0.34	FO 8910			
	8911	Cut	4.50	0.28	SW-NE ditch			
	8912	Fill	*	0.22	FO 8911			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	8913	Fill	0.70	0.18	FO 8911			
	8914	Cut	0.66	0.18	NW-SE ditch			
	8915	Fill	0.66	0.18	FO 8914			
100								
	10001	Layer	*	0.44	Topsoil			
	10002	Layer	*	0.06	Subsoil			
	10003	Layer	*	*	Natural silty-clay			
101								
	101001	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	101002	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	101003	Layer	*	*	Natural silty-sand			
102								
	102001	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	102002	Layer	*	0.17	Subsoil			
	102003	Layer	*	*	Natural silty-sand			
103								
	103001	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	103002	Layer	*	0.30	Subsoil			
	103003	Layer	*	*	Natural silty-sand			
	103004	Cut	0.55	0.07	Shallow pit			
	103005	Fill	0.55	0.07	FO 103004			
104								
	104001	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	104002	Layer	*	0.30	Subsoil			
	104003	Layer	*	*	Natural silty-sand			
105								
	105001	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	105002	Layer	*	0.30	Subsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	105003	Layer	*	*	Natural silty-sand			
106								
	106001	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			
	106002	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	106003	Layer	*	*	Natural silty-sand			
107								
	10701	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			1 C2-3
	10702	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	10703	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
	10704	Cut	1.25	0.32	E-W ditch			
	10705	Fill	1.25	0.32	FO 10704			e Saxon
	10706	Cut	0.31	0.42	Posthole			
	10707	Fill	0.31	0.42	FO 10706			
108								
	108001	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			
	108002	Layer	*	0.10	Subsoil			
	108003	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
109								
	10900	Layer	*	0.33	Topsoil			
	109001	Layer	*	0.36	Subsoil			
	109002	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
110								
	110001	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	110002	Layer	*	0.30	Subsoil			
	110003	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
111								

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	11101	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	11102	Layer	*	0.25	Subsoil			
	11103	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
	11104	Cut	0.40	0.40	Pit			
	11105	Fill	*	0.26	2ndry FO 11104			1 C2-3
	11106	Fill	*	0.14	1st FO 11104			Roman
	11107	Cut	0.35	0.22	Ditch			
	11108	Fill	0.35	0.22	FO 11107			
112								
	11201	Layer	*	0.34	Topsoil			
	11202	Layer	*	0.14	Subsoil			
	11203	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-gravel			
	11204	Cut	1.50	0.90	E-W ditch			
	11205	Fill	1.80	0.40	FO 11204			LIA/1 C 2-3
	11206	Cut	1.40	0.70	E-W ditch			
	11207	Fill	1.30	0.46	FO 11206			LIA/eRO
	11208	Layer	4.10	0.12	Fill of nat depression			Late C1-2
	11209	Fill	1.54	0.38	FO 11210			
	11210	Cut	1.54	0.38	E-W ditch			
	11211	Fill	0.80	0.10	FO 11204			
	11212	Fill	1.50	0.20	FO 11204			
	11213	Fill	1.10	0.24	FO 11204			C1
	11214	Fill	0.70	0.12	FO 11206			
	11215	Fill	0.20	0.10	FO 11206			
	11216	Cut	0.26	0.28	Posthole			
	11217	Fill	0.26	0.28	FO 11216			?C2
113								
	11301	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			
	11302	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	11303	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-gravel			
	11304	Cut	0.60	0.15	N-S ditch			
	11305	Fill	0.60	0.15	FO 11304			C4
	11306	Cut	0.90	0.45	Pit			
	11307	Fill	*	0.07	FO 11306			
	11308	Fill	*	0.25	FO 11306			late C2+
	11309	Cut	0.40	0.15	Posthole			
	11310	Fill	0.40	0.15	FO 11309			
	11311	Cut	0.80	0.20	Curvi-linear ditch			
	11312	Fill	*	0.20	FO 11311			late C2+
	11313	Cut	1.75	0.58	E-W ditch			
	11314	Fill	*	0.20	FO 11313			
	11315	Fill	*	0.40	FO 11313			
	11316	Group	5	*	Curvi-linear ditch			
	11317	Cut	0.25	0.05	Ditch terminus?			
	11318	Fill	0.25	0.05	FO 11317			LIA/eRO
114								
	11401	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	11402	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	11403	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-gravel			
	11404	Cut	0.22	0.31	Posthole			
	11405	Fill	0.22	0.31	FO 11404			
115								
	11501	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	11502	Layer	*	0.30	Subsoil			
	11503	Layer	*	*	Natural sandy-silt			
	11504	Cut	1.08	0.42	N-S ditch			
	11505	Fill	1.08	0.42	FO 11504			mid C3-4
	11506	Cut	3.32	1.00	N-S ditch			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	11507	Fill	3.32	0.80	FO 11507			?C2
	11508	Fill	2.20	0.26	FO 11506			e Roman
	11509	Layer	0.90	0.20	Natural spread			late C2-3
116								
	11600	Cut	1	*	E-W ditch			
	11601	Fill	*	*	FO 11600			
	11602	Fill	*	*	FO 11600			LIA/eRO
	11603	Cut	1.70	*	E-W ditch			
	11604	Fill	*	*	FO 11603			LIA/eRO
	11605	Fill	*	*	FO 11603			LIA/eRO
	11606	Cut	1.25	*	N-S ditch			
	11607	Fill	1.25	*	FO 11606	Pot		LIA/eRO
	11608	Cut	2.50	*	E-W ditch			
	11609	Fill	2.50	0.46	FO 11608			
	11610	Cut	0.30	0.34	N-S ditch			
	11611	Fill	0.30	0.22	FO 11610	Pot		Roman
	11612	Fill	0.30	0.08	FO 11610			
	11613	Layer	*	0.14	Subsoil			
	11614	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	11615	Layer	*	*	natural			
	11616	Cut	1.00	*	E-W ditch			
	11617	Fill	1.00	*	FO 11616			
	11618	Cut	0.75	*	pit (not excavated)			
	11619	Fill	0.75	*	FO 11618			
	11620	Cut	0.50	*	E-W ditch (not exc.)			
	11621	Fill	0.50	*	FO 11620			
	11622	Cut	1.60	*	N-S ditch (not exc.)			
	11623	Fill	1.60	*	FO 11622	Pot		Roman
	11624	Cut	0.25	*	N-S ditch (not exc.)			
	11625	Fill	0.25	*	FO 11624			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	11626	Cut	0.80	*	E-W ditch (not exc.)			
	11627	Fill	0.80	*	FO 11626			
	11628	Cut	1.25	*	E-W ditch (not exc.)			
	11629	Fill	1.25	*	FO 11628			
	11630	Cut	0.40	*	E-W ditch (not exc.)			
	11631	Fill	0.40	*	FO 11630			
	11632	Cut	1.20	*	E-W ditch (not exc.)			
	11633	Fill	1.20	*	FO 11632			
117								
	11701	Layer	*	0.40	topsoil			
	11702	Layer	*	0.20	subsoil			
	11703	Layer	*	*	natural			
	11704	Cut	0.86	0.25	Ring ditch			
	11705	Fill	0.85	0.25	FO 11704			
	11706	Cut	*	0.19	Large shallow hollow			
	11707	Fill	2.50	0.25	FO 11706	Pot		1 C3-4
	11708	Cut	*	0.40	Shallow ditch			
	11709	Fill	0.30	0.05	FO 11708			
	11710	Fill	2.75	0.10	FO 11708	Pot		LIA/eRO
	11711	Fill	2.75	0.10	FO 11708	Pot		Roman
	11712	Cut	0.20	0.05	Modern field drain			
	11713	Fill	0.30	0.05	FO 11712			
	11714	Fill	2.76	0.05	FO 11708			
118								
	11801	Layer	*	*	topsoil			
	11802	Layer	*	*	subsoil			
	11803	Layer	*	*	natural			
	11804	Cut	2.50	0.50	N-S ditch			
	11805	Fill	2.50	0.50	FO 11804	Pot		LIA/eRO
	11806	Fill	2.40	0.06	FO 11810			



<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	11807	Fill	2.40	0.30	FO 11810	Pot		LIA/eRO
	11808	Fill	1.46	0.32	FO 11810			
	11809	Fill	2.23	0.12	FO 11810	Pot		LIA/eRO
	11810	Cut	2.64	0.74	NE-SW Ditch			
119								
	11901	Layer	*	0.30	topsoil			
	11902	Layer	*	0.18	subsoil			
	11903	Layer	*	*	natural			
	11904	Fill	0.90	0.20	FO 11905	Pot		LIA/eRO
	11905	Cut	0.90	0.20	N-S ditch			
120								
	12001	Layer	*	0.25	Topsoil			
	12002	Layer	*	0.05	Subsoil			
	12003	Layer	*	*	natural			
121								
	12101	Layer	*	0.38	topsoil			
	12102	Layer	*	0.30	subsoil			
	12103	Layer	*	*	natural			
	12104	Cut	1.44	0.35	N-S ditch			
	12105	Fill	1.44	0.35	FO 12104	Pot		LIA/eRO
	12106	Fill	0.91	0.29	FO 12104	Pot		LIA/eRO
122								
	12200	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	12201	Layer	*	0.12	Subsoil			
	12202	Layer	*	*	natural			
	12203	Fill	0.32	0.18	FO 12204			
	12204	Cut	0.32	0.18	N-S ditch			
	12205	Fill	1.55	0.13	FO 12206			
	12206	Cut	1.55	0.13	N-S ditch			
	12207	Fill	0.88	0.10	FO 12208			
	12208	Cut	0.88	0.10	N-S ditch			
123								

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	12301	Layer	*	0.25	Topsoil			
	12302	Layer	*	0.05	Subsoil			
	12303	Layer	*	*	natural			
	12304	Cut	0.64	0.23	ESE-WNW ditch			
	12305	Fill	0.64	0.23	FO 12304			
124								
	12401	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	12402	Layer	*	0.13	Subsoil			
	12403	Layer	*	*	natural			
125								
	12501	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	12502	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	12503	Layer	*	*	natural			
	12504	Cut	0.90	0.35	E-W ditch terminus			
	12505	Fill	0.90	0.35	FO 12505			
126								
	12601	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	12602	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	12603	Layer	*	*	natural			
127								
	12701	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	12702	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	12703	Layer	*	*	natural			
	12704	Cut	0.62	0.14	E-W ditch			
	12705	Fill	0.62	0.14	FO 12704			
128								
	12801	Layer	*	0.35	Topsoil			
	12802	Layer	*	0.10	Subsoil	Pot		Pmed
	12803	Layer	*	*	natural			
129								
	12901	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	12902	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	12903	Layer	*	*	natural			
130								
	13001	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	13002	Layer	*	*	natural			
131								
	13101	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			
	13102	Layer	*	0.20	subsoil			
	13103	Layer	*	0.55	alluvial clay			
	13104	Layer	*	0.15	grey sand			
	13105	Layer	*	0.20	orange sand			
132								
	13201	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	13202	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	13203	Layer	*	*	natural			
	13204	Cut	0.50	0.10	NE-SW Ditch			
	13205	Fill	0.50	0.10	FO 13204			
133								
	13301	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	13302	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	13303	Layer	*	*	natural			
134								
	13401	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	13402	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	13403	Layer	*	*	natural			
135								
	13501	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	13502	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	13503	Layer	*	*	natural			
	13504	Cut	0.65	0.12	Pit			
	13505	Fill	0.65	0.12	FO 13504			
136								

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	13601	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	13602	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	13603	Layer	*	*	natural			
137								
	13701	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	13702	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	13703	Layer	*	*	natural			
138								
	13801	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	13802	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	13803	Layer	*	*	natural			
	13804	Cut	0.40	0.14	E-W ditch			
	13805	Fill	0.30	0.04	FO 13804			
	13806	Fill	0.40	0.10	FO 13804			
139								
	13901	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	13902	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	13903	Layer	*	*	natural			
	13904	Cut	0.90	0.55	Modern ditch			
	13905	Fill	0.90	0.55	FO 13904			
140								
	14001	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	14002	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	14003	Layer	*	*	grey chalk			
	14004	Layer	*	*	natural			
	14005	Layer	*	*	grey alluvium			
141								
	14101	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	14102	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	14103	Layer	*	*	natural			
142								
	14201	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	14202	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	14203	Layer	*	*	natural			
143								
	14301	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			
	14302	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	14303	Layer	*	*	natural			
144								
	14401	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	14402	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	14403	Layer	*	*	natural			
145								
	14501	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	14502	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	14503	Layer	*	*	natural			
146								
	14601	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	14602	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	14603	Layer	*	*	natural			
147								
	14701	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	14702	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
148								
	14801	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	14802	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	14803	Layer	*	*	natural			
149								
	14901	Layer	*	0.42	Topsoil			
	14902	Layer	*	0.10	Subsoil			
	14903	Layer	*	*	natural			
150								
	15001	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	15002	Layer	*	*	natural			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	15003	Cut	*	0.80	Modern quarry			
	15004	Fill	*	*	FO 15003			
	15005	Fill	*	*	FO 15003			
	15006	Fill	*	*	FO 15003			
	15007	Fill	*	*	FO 15003			
	15008	Fill	*	*	FO 15003			
151								
	15101	Layer	*	0.60	Topsoil			
	15102	Layer	*	0.15	Subsoil			
	15103	Layer		*	Natural gravel			
152								
	15201	Layer	*	0.50	Topsoil			
	15202	Layer	*	0.40	Subsoil			
	15203	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
	15204	Cut	2.50	0.25	Ditch			
	15205	Fill	*	0.25	FO 15204	Pot		Pmed
	15206	Layer	*	*	Modern layer			
	15207	Layer	*	*	Modern layer			
	15208	Layer	*	*	Modern layer			
	15209	Group	*	*	Group 15207-8			
153								
	15301	Layer	*	0.28	Topsoil			
	15302	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
154								
	15401	Layer	*	0.32	Topsoil			
	15402	Layer	*	0.07	Subsoil			
	15403	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
155								
	15501	Layer	*	0.32	Topsoil			
	15502	Layer	*	0.38	Subsoil			
	15503	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
156								

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	15601	Layer	*	0.54	Topsoil			
	15602	Layer	*	0.38	Subsoil			
	15603	Layer	*	*	Natural sand			
	15604	Cut	1.11	0.44	SE-NW ditch			
	15605	Fill	*	0.11	FO 15604	Pot		LIA
	15606	Fill	*	0.14	FO 15604			
	15607	Fill	*	0.38	FO 15604	Pot		LIA
	15608	Cut	1.50	0.24	Pit			
	15609	Fill	*	0.24	FO 15608			
	15610	Cut	1.39	0.36	Pit			
	15611	Fill	*	0.36	FO 15610	Pot		LIA
	15612	Cut	0.16	*	Posthole			
	15613	Fill	*	*	FO 15612			
	15614	Cut	0.21	*	Posthole			
	15615	Fill	*	*	Fo 15614			
	15616	Cut	0.81	*	Pit			
	15617	Fill	*	*	FO 15616			
	15618	Cut	5.03	0.91	NE-SW ditch			
	15619	Fill	5.03	0.91	FO 15618			
	15620	Cut	1.36	*	Pit			
	15621	Fill		*	FO 15620			
	15622	Cut	1.40	*	Pit			
	15623	Fill	*	*	FO 15622			
	15624	Cut	2.17	*	Pit			
	15625	Fill	*	*	FO 15624			
	15626	Cut	1.47	*	Pit			
	15627	Fill	*	*	FO 15626			
	15628	Cut	2.21	*	Pit			
	15629	Fill	*	*	FO 15628			
	15630	Cut	1.96	*	Pit			
	15631	Fill	*	*	FO 15630			
157								

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	15701	Layer	*	0.32	Topsoil			
	15702	Cut	0.26	0.27	Posthole			
	15703	Fill	0.26	0.27	FO 15702	Pot		LIA
	15704	Cut	0.24	0.26	Posthole			
	15705	Fill	0.24	0.26	FO 15704			
	15706	Layer		0.16	Sand natural			
	15707	Layer		0.12	Subsoil			
158								
	15801	Layer	*	0.35	Topsoil			
	15802	Layer	*	0.35	Subsoil			
	15803	Layer	*	*	Sand natural			
159								
	15901	Layer	*	0.26	Topsoil			
	15902	Layer	*	0.12	Subsoil			
	15903	Layer	*	*	Clay natural			
160								
	16001	Layer	*	0.31	Topsoil			
	16002	Layer	*	0.25	Subsoil			
	16003	Layer	*	*	Clay natural			
161								
	16101	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			
	16102	Layer	*	*	Clay natural			
	16103	Cut	*	*	Pit			MO
	16104	Fill	*	*	FO 16103			
162								
	16201	Layer	*	0.35	Topsoil			
	16202	Layer	*	0.15	Subsoil			
	16203	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
163								
	16301	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			
	16302	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	16303	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			



<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
164								
	16401	Layer	*	0.31	Topsoil			
	16402	Layer	*	0.18	Subsoil			
	16403	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
165								
	16501	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			
	16502	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
166								
	16601	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	16602	Layer	*	*	Natural gravel			
167								
	16701	Layer	*	0.39	Topsoil			
	16702	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	16703	Layer	*	*	Natural clay			
	16704	Cut	*	*	Ring ditch			
	16705	Fill	*	*	FO 16704			
	16706	Fill	*	*	FO 16704			
168								
	16801	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			
	16802	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	16803	Layer	*	*	Natural sand			
	16804	Cut	0.73	0.32	Ring ditch			
	16805	Fill	0.73	0.32	FO 16805			
	16806							
	16807							
	16808	Cut	2.50	1.00	Ring ditch			
	16809	Fill	*	*	FO 16808			
	16810	Fill	*	0.45	FO 16808			
	16811	Fill	*	0.05	FO 16808			
	16812	Fill	*	0.30	FO 16808			
169								

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	16901	Layer	*	0.28	Topsoil			
	16902	Layer	*	0.13	Subsoil			
	16903	Layer	*	*	Natural clay			
170								
	17001	Layer	*	0.45	Topsoil			
	17002	Layer	*	0.30	Subsoil			
	17003	Layer	*	*	Natural clay			
	17004	Cut	0.70	0.30	Ditch			
	17005	Fill	*	0.30	FO 17004	Pot		LIA/eRO
	17006	Cut	1.10	0.80	Pit			
	17007	Fill		0.80	FO 17006	Pot		EIA/?LIA
171								
	17101	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	17102	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	17103	Layer	*	*	Natural			
172								
	17201	Layer	*	0.20	Topsoil			
	17202	Layer	*	0.12	Subsoil			
	17203	Layer	*	*	Natural			
173								
	17301	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			
	17302	Layer	*	0.25	Subsoil			
	17303	Layer	*	*	Natural			
174								
	17401	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	17402	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	17403	Layer	*	*	Natural			
175								
	17501	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	17502	Layer	*	0.15	Subsoil			
	17503	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	17504	Cut	*	*	Pit			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	17505	Fill	*	0.12	FO 17504	Bone, ROM pot, small metal find		RO
176								
	17601	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	17602	Layer	*	*	Natural			
177								
	17701	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	17702	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	17703	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	17704	Layer	*	*	Natural			
178								
	17801	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	17802	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	17803	Layer	*	*	Natural			
179								
	17901	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	17902	Layer	*	*	Natural			
180								
	18001	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	18002	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	18003	Layer	*	*	Natural			
181								
	18101	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	18102	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	18103	Cut	2.50	0.46	Ridge & Furrow?			MO
	18104	Fill	2.50	0.46	FO 18103			MO
	18105	Fill	2.50	0.12	FO 18103			MO
	18106	Cut	2.50	0.42	Ridge & Furrow?			MO
	18107	Fill	2.50	0.42	FO 18106	MOD finds		MO
182								

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	18201	Layer	*	0.22	Topsoil			
	18202	Layer	*	0.18	Subsoil			
	18203	Layer	*	*	Natural			
183								
	18301	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			
	18302	Layer	*	0.15	Subsoil			
	18303	Layer	*	*	Natural			
184								
	18401	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	18402	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	18403	Layer	*	*	Natural			
185								
	18501	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	18502	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	18503	Layer	*	*	Natural			
186								
	18601	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	18602	Layer	*	*	Natural			
187								
	18701	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	18702	Layer	*	0.25	Subsoil			
	18703	Layer	*	*	Natural			
188								
	18801	Layer	*	0.40	Topsoil			
	18802	Layer	*	0.30	Subsoil			
	18803	Layer	*	*	Natural			
189								
	18901	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	18902	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	18903	Layer	*	*	Natural			
190								
	19001	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	19002	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	19003	Layer	*	*	Natural			
191								
	19101	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	19102	Layer	*	*	Deposit			
192								
	19201	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	19202	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	19203	Layer	*	*	Natural			
193								
	19301	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	19302	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	19303	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	19304	Cut	2.00	*	MOD feature			MO
	19305	Fill	*	*	FO 19304			MO
194								
	19401	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	19402	Layer	*	*	Natural			
195								
	19501	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	19502	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	19503	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	19504	Layer	*	*	Deposit	Glass, ceramics, brick, clay pipe, fe objects		
196								
	19601	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	19602	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	19603	Layer	*	*	Redeposited natural			
	19604	Layer	*	*	Deposit			
	19605	Layer	*	*	FO Root Cavity			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	19606	Layer	*	*	Deposit			
	19607	Layer	*	*	Redeposited natural			
	19608	Layer	*	*	Redeposited natural			
	19609	Cut	0.35	*	Linear			
197								
	19701	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	19702	Layer	*	*	Sandy silt			
	19703	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	19704	Layer	*	*	Redeposited natural			
	19705	Layer	*	*	Sandy clay			
	19706	Layer	*	*	Yellow sand			
	19707	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	19708	Cut	*	*	Linear			
198								
	19801	Layer	*	0.10	Topsoil			
	19802	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	19803	Layer	*	0.40	Natural			
199								
	19901	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	19902	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	19903	Layer	*	*	Silty sand			
200								
	20001	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	20002	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	20003	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	20004	Cut	1.35	0.30	Ditch			
	20005	Fill	*	0.30	FO 20004			
	20006	Cut	1.00	0.18	Ditch			
	20007	Fill	*	0.18	FO 20006			
201								
	20101	Layer	*	0.28	Topsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	20102	Layer	*	0.18	Subsoil			
	20103	Layer	*	*	Natural			
202								
	20201	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	20202	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	20203	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	20204	Cut	*	*	NS Ditch			
	20205	Layer	0.30	0.40	FO 20204	Pot		LIA
	20206	Cut	0.50	*	EW Ditch			
	20207	Layer	0.30	0.10	FO 20206	Bone		
	20208	Layer	0.20	0.50	FO 20206			
	20209	Layer	0.30	0.12	FO 20206			
203								
	20301	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	20302	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	20303	Layer	*	*	Natural			
204								
	20401	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	20402	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	20403	Layer	*	*	Natural			
205								
	20501	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	20502	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	20503	Layer	*	*	Natural			
206								
	20601	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	20602	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	20603	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	20604	Cut	1.60	*	Pit			MO
	20605	Layer	*	*	FO 20604	Pot, glass, CBM		Pmed
207								

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	20701	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	20702	Layer		0.12	Subsoil			
	20703	Layer	*	*	Natural			
208								
	20801	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	20802	Layer	0.60	0.25	Subsoil			
	20803	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	20804	Cut	1.60	0.32	EW Ditch			
	20805	Fill	*	*	FO 20804	Bone		
209								
	20901	Layer	*	0.25	Topsoil			
	20902	Layer	*	0.30	Subsoil			
	20903	Layer	*	*	Natural			
210								
	21001	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	21002	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	21003	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	21004	Cut	1.85	0.48	Ditch			
	21005	Fill	1.85	0.48	FO 21004			
211								
	21101	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	21102	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	21103	Layer	*	*	Natural			
212								
	21201	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	21202	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	21203	Layer	*	*	Natural			
213								
	21301	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	21302	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	21303	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	21304	Cut	0.50	0.34	Ditch			MO



<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	21305	Fill	0.50	0.34	FO 21304	Brick, nail		MO
214								
	21401	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	21402	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	21403	Layer	*	*	Natural			
215								
	21501	Layer	*	0.25	Topsoil			
	21502	Layer	*	0.15	Subsoil			
	21503	Layer	*	*	Natural			
216								
	21601	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	21602	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	21603	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	21604	Cut	0.30	0.10	Ditch			MO
	21605	Fill	*	0.10	FO 21604	Glass		MO
217								
	21701	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	21702	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	21703	Layer	*	*	Natural			
218								
	21801	Layer	*	0.26	Topsoil			
	21802	Layer	*	0.10	Subsoil			
	21803	Layer	*	*	Natural			
219								
	21901	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	21902	Layer	*	0.16	Subsoil			
	21903	Layer	*	*	Natural			
220								
	22001	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	22002	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	22003	Layer	*	*	Natural			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	22004	Cut	1.42	0.38	Ditch			
	22005	Fill	1.42	0.38	FO 22004			
221								
	22101	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	22102	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	22103	Layer	*	*	Natural			
222								
	22201	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	22202	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	22203	Layer	*	*	Natural			
223								
	22301	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	22302	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	22303	Layer	*	*	Natural			
224								
	22401	Layer	*	0.25	Topsoil			
	22402	Layer	*	0.15	Subsoil			
	22403	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	22404	Cut	*	*	Ditch			
	22405	Fill	*	*	Ditch fill			
225								
	22501	Layer	*	0.22	Topsoil			
	22502	Layer	*	0.10	Subsoil			
	22503	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	22504	Cut	0.60	0.05	Ditch			
	22505	Fill		0.05	FO 22504			
	22505	Cut	1.20	0.56	Ditch terminus			
226								
	22601	Layer	*	0.26	Topsoil			
	22602	Layer	*	*	Natural			
227								
	22701	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	22702	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	22703	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	22704	Cut	0.50	0.16	Ditch			
	22705	Fill	0.50	0.16	FO 22704	Bone		
	22706	Cut	0.70	0.52	Ditch			
	22707	Fill	0.70	0.52	Fo 22706	Bone		
228								
	22801	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	22802	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	22803	Layer	*	*	Natural			
229								
	22901	Layer	*	0.31	Topsoil			
	22902	Layer	*	0.80	Subsoil			
	22903	Layer	*	*	Natural			
230								
	23001	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	23002	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	23003	Layer	*	*	Natural			
231								
	23101	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	23102	Layer	*	*	Natural			
232								
	23201	Layer	*	0.28	Topsoil			
	23202	Layer	*	0.10	Subsoil			
	23203	Layer	*	*	Natural			
233								
	23301	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	23302	Layer	*	0.13	Subsoil			
	23303	Layer	*	*	Gravels & sands			
234								
	23401	Layer	*	0.28	Topsoil			
	23402	Layer	*	0.14	Subsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	23403	Layer	*	*	Natural	Pot		RO
	23404	Cut	0.80	0.56	V-shaped ditch			
	23405	Fill	*	0.56	FO 23404	Pot & CBM		Pmed
235								
	23501	Layer	*	0.20	Silty sand			
	23502	Layer	*	*	Natural			
236								
	23601	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	23602	Layer	*	0.14	Subsoil			
	23603	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	23604	Fill	1.40	0.40	FO 23605	Pot & bone		e Saxon
	23605	Cut	1.40	0.40	Ditch			
	23606	Fill	0.85	0.80	FO 23607	Pot & bone		LIA/eRO
	23607	Cut	0.85	0.80	Ditch			
237								
	23701	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	23702	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	23703	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	23704	Cut	0.70	0.50	Ditch			
	23705	Fill	0.70	0.50	FO 23704	Pot & bone		LIA/eRO
	23706	Fill	0.70	0.50	FO 23704	Bone		
238								
	23801	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	23802	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	23803	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	23804	Cut	0.65	0.60	Ditch			
	23805	Fill	*	0.60	FO 23804			
239								
	23901	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	23902	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	23903	Layer	*	*	Natural			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
240								
	24001	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	24002	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	24003	Layer	*	*	Natural			
242								
	24201	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	24202	Layer	*	*	Natural			
243								
	24301	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	24302	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	24303	Layer	*	*	Natural			
244								
	24401	Layer	*	0.22	Topsoil			
	24402	Layer	*	0.10	Subsoil			
	24403	Layer	*	*	Natural			
245								
	24501	Layer	*	0.24	Topsoil			
	24502	Layer	*	0.20	Subsoil			
	24503	Layer	*	*	Natural			
246								
	24601	Layer	*	0.32	Topsoil			
	24602	Layer	*	0.14	Subsoil			
	24603	Layer	*	*	Natural			
247								
	24701	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	24702	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	24703	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	24704	Cut	0.80	0.40	ditch			
	24705	Fill	*	0.30	FO 24704	Pot & bone		LIA/eRO
	24706	Fill	*	0.20	FO 24704	Pot		LIA/eRO
	24707	Layer	*	0.28	Deposit	Pot & bone		LIA/eRO

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i> Finds</i>	<i>No./ wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	24708	Cut	0.80	0.40	Pit			
	24709	Fill	*	0.40	FO 24708	Pot		LIA/eRO
	24710	Layer	*	0.10	Deposit			
	24711	Fill	*	0.25	FO 24713			
	24712	Layer	*	0.20	Layer			
	24713	Cut	*	0.35	Possible cut			
248								
	24801	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	24802	Layer	*	0.10	Subsoil			
	24803	Layer	*	*	Natural			
249								
	24901	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	24902	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	24903	Layer	*	*	Natural			
250								
	25001	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	25002	Layer	*	*	Natural			
251								
	25101	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	25102	Layer	*	0.30	Subsoil?			
	25103	Layer	*	*	Natural			
252								
	25201	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	25202	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	25203	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	25204	Cut	0.72	0.60	EW Ditch			
	25205	Layer	*	0.60	FO 25204	Pot & bone		LIA
	25206	Cut	2.00	0.70	EW Ditch			
	25207	Layer	*	0.70	FO 25207	Pot & animal bone		LIA
253								
	25301	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	25302	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	25303	Layer	*	*	Natural			
254								
	25401	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	25402	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	25403	Layer	*	*	Natural			
255								
	25501	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	25502	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	25503	Layer	*	*	Natural			
256								
	25601	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	25602	Layer	*	0.10	Subsoil			
	25603	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	25604	Layer	*	*	Palaeochannel			
257								
	25701	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	25702	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	25703	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	25704	Fill	*	*	FO 25705			
	25705	Cut	*	*	Ditch			
258								
	25801	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	25802	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	25803	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	25804	Layer	*	0.30	FO 25805			
	25805	Cut	1.20	*	Ring ditch			
	25806	Layer	*	*	FO 25807			
	25807	Cut	*	*	Ring ditch?			
	25808	Layer	*	*	FO 25809			
	25809	Cut	*	*	Ring ditch			
260								

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	26001	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	26002	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	26003	Layer	*	*	Natural			
261								
	26101	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	26102	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	26103	Layer	*	*	Natural			
262								
	26201	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	26202	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	26203	Layer	*	*	Natural			
263								
	26301	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	26302	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	26303	Layer	*	*	Natural			
264								
	26401	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	26402	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	26403	Layer	*	*	Natural			
265								
	26501	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	26502	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	26503	Layer	*	*	Natural			
266								
	26601	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	26602	Layer	*	0.10	Subsoil			
	26603	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	26604	Fill	*	0.25	FO 26605			
	26605	Cut	2.40	*	ditch			
268								
	26801	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	26802	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			



<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	26803	Layer	*	*	Natural			
269								
	26901	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	26902	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	26903	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	26904	Cut	0.54	0.20	Ditch			
	26905	Fill	0.56	0.20	FO 26904	Pot & cbm		Pmed
270								
	27001	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	27002	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	27003	Layer	*	*	Natural			
271								
	27101	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	27102	Layer	*	*	Natural			
272								
	27201	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	27202	Layer	*	0.12	Subsoil			
	27203	Layer	*	*	Natural			
273								
	27301	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	27302	Layer	*	*	Natural			
274								
	27401	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	27402	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	27403	Layer	*	*	Natural			
275								
	27501	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	27502	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	27503	Layer	*	*	Natural			
276								
	27601	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	27602	Layer	*	0.15	Subsoil			
	27603	Layer	*	*	Natural			
277								
	27701	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	27702	Layer	*	*	Natural			
278								
	27801	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	27802	Layer	*	*	Natural			
279								
	27901	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	27902	Layer	*	*	Natural			
280								
	28001	Layer	*	0.36	Topsoil			
	28002	Layer	*	*	Natural			
281								
	28101	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	28102	Layer	*	*	Silty clay			
	28103	Layer	*	*	Natural			
282								
	28201	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	28202	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	28203	Layer	*	*	Natural			
	28204	Cut	*	*	Linear			MO
	28205	Cut	*	*	Rubbish pit	Ceramic s, bricks, tiles		PM
	28206	Cut	*	*	Possible pit			MO
	28207	Cut	*	*	Linear			MO
283								
	28301	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	28302	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	28303	Layer	*	*	Natural			
284								

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Ctxt No</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Thick. (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Finds</i>	<i>No./wt</i>	<i>Date</i>
	28401	Layer	*	0.30	Topsoil			
	28402	Layer	*	*	Natural			
285								
	28501	Layer	*	0.52	Topsoil			
	28502	Layer	*	*	Natural			
286								
	28601	Layer	*	*	Topsoil			
	28602	Layer	*	*	Subsoil			
	28603	Layer	*	*	Natural			
287								
	28701	Layer	*	0.31	Topsoil			
	28702	Layer	*	*	Natural			

## APPENDIX 2 POTTERY ASSESSMENT

### Jane Timby (OA)

#### *Introduction*

The evaluation and subsequent excavation yielded a total 621 sherds of pottery weighing 8.67 kg dating to the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon and post-medieval/ modern periods.

Pottery was recovered from some 75 individual contexts of which 67% (50 contexts) produced five or less sherds in total, which clearly affects the reliability of the dating for some of these small groups.

The material was relatively well preserved with an average sherd weight of 14 g. In some instances there were multiple sherds from single vessels.

For the purposes of the assessment the pottery was sorted into fabrics using the Bedfordshire type fabric series codes. The assemblage was quantified by count and weight for each context and the resulting data summarised in Table 1. Sherds with fresh breaks were counted as one sherd.

#### *Phase 1 Iron Age – early Roman*

Most of the assemblage dates to the Iron Age or early Roman period. The likely continuation of essentially late Iron Age traditions into the early Roman period makes it impossible to distinguish potential pre from post-conquest deposits. A late Iron Age-early Roman date is given to assemblages containing grog-tempered “Belgic-type” wares and a broad Iron Age date to groups containing other handmade types but the division is fairly arbitrary.

The earliest sherd is a single coarse flint-tempered ware from 17007, which is probably redeposited. The fabric is typical of the early Iron Age in this area. Another context, which could potentially be earlier, is 13206 with 40 very fragmented pieces of shelly ware. The shelly ware tradition is particularly long-lived in this region featuring through the later prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and early medieval periods making clear attribution sometimes difficult with very fragmentary material.

These two contexts aside most of the pottery would appear to date to the later Iron Age with some 347 sherds. A number of fabrics are present, notably a range of grog-tempered fabrics, shelly ware, shell and grog-tempered ware, sandy wares and organic-tempered ware (fabrics F04, F05, F06, F07, F08, F11, F12 and F24).

Most of the vessels are handmade with a few wheelmade examples appearing in the later Iron Age-early Roman phase, notably necked bowls, necked jars with bulged shoulders and local copies of butt beakers with cordons and vertical combing imitating the rouletting found on imported types. Some of the larger storage jars are decorated with multi-directional combing or wavy lines. Of particular note is part of a base with a raised ridge on the underside from 11904. A similar feature has been recently found on a vessel from Northamptonshire with a raised cross of broadly similar date.

Evidence of use is demonstrated by a calcareous lining on several sherds from a large grog-tempered jar from 11602.

Context 24707 produced three joining fragments of a flat tile-like object with a very coarse organic temper, which may be structural.

### *Phase 2 Roman*

Some 192 sherds have been dated as Roman. These are mainly wheelmade standardised types, which probably start to appear from the post-Flavian period. The first fineware imports to the site also appear from the later 1<sup>st</sup> century in the form of a samian dish from 5303. Further small pieces of samian appear in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. A few sherds of Verulamium whiteware were also recovered from 5303.

The Roman assemblage although moderately small appears to range from the later 1<sup>st</sup> through to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Several sherds of Nene Valley colour-coated ware and grey reduced ware are present current from the mid-later 2<sup>nd</sup> century through to the 4<sup>th</sup> century. Also indicative of later Roman occupation is a single sherd of Hadham colour-coated ware, Oxfordshire colour-coated ware including a mortarium base from 11305, and late shelly ware forms.

Of note is a reused oxidised sandy ware base from 11208. The edges are worn and a small hole has been drilled through the centre.

### *Phase 3 Saxon*

Two contexts produced small assemblage of pottery of early Saxon date, 23604 and 10705, a total of 25 sherds. A possible third context is 25207 but this could equally be Iron Age.

Whilst it is generally acknowledged that there can be some difficulty in discriminating Saxon from Iron Age material these particular sherds are quite distinctive. Context 10705 produced 12 sherds of hard, black sandy ware containing faceted quartz sand. The sherds are thinner walled compared to the Iron Age material. One sherd is decorated with randomly spaced lightly impressed finger dimples. Accompanying the sherds is a late Roman shelly ware jar rim and a white-slipped oxidised Roman basesherd. Context 23604 produced eight sherds of organic and sand-tempered ware, two from the rim of a vessel and three sandy wares, one with burnt residue in the interior.

### *Phase 4 Post-medieval/ modern*

Seven contexts produced post-medieval/ modern sherds, a total of 16 pieces. Most of these are modern china with some glazed and unglazed red earthenware.

### *Summary*

The assemblage suggests a moderately small; fairly low status level of occupation of relatively long duration. The most intense phase of activity in the area investigated appears to date to the later Iron Age-early Roman period. Imports to the site are minimal; the only long-distance ware being a small quantity of samian although a few regional imports are present, particularly in the later Roman period. The assemblage is too small to determine whether it represents complete continuity or intermittent occupation spanning the later Iron Age through to the early Saxon period.

Table 1 Summary of pottery with spot dates

Context	IA	LIA	LIA/ERO	Ro	Sx	Pm	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
2105	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	LIA/eRO
2205	0	0	0	38	0	0	38	489	?C2+
2214	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	20	?C2+
2215	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	19	LIA/eRO
2303	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	9	Pmed
3405	0	0	0	15	0	0	15	149	LIA/eRO
3407	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	10	LIA/eRO
3705	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	15	LIA/eRO
3709	0	0	0	12	0	0	12	32	C2
3710	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	LIA
3805	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6	LIA/eRO
3806	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	16	LIA
3809	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	LIA
3808	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	6	LIA
4105	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	11	LIA
4403	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	24	LIA/eRO
4504	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	6	C2
5303	0	0	0	27	0	0	27	114	mid-late C1
7205	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	18	Pmed
8906	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	20	LIA
10701	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	52	l C2-C3
10705	0	0	0	2	12	0	14	268	e Saxon
11105	0	0	0	23	0	0	23	227	l C2-C3
11106	0	0	0	8	0	0	8	41	Roman
11205	0	0	18	13	0	0	31	590	LIA/l C2-C3
11207	0	0	35	0	0	0	35	409	LIA/eRO
11208	0	0	18	7	0	0	25	618	late C1-C2
11213	0	0	5	2	0	0	7	174	C1
11217	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	7	?C2
11305	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	112	C4
11308	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	54	late C2+
11312	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	late C2+
11318	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	78	LIA/eRO
11505	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	103	mid C3-C4
11507	0	0	1	3	0	0	4	73	?C2
11508	0	0	19	3	0	0	22	354	e Roman
11509	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	33	late C2-C3
11602	0	0	24	0	0	0	24	893	LIA/eRO
11604	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	150	LIA/eRO
11605	0	0	16	0	0	0	16	248	LIA/eRO
11607	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	16	LIA/eRO
11611	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	93	Roman
11623	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	50	Roman
11707	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	10	lC3-C4
11707	0	0	0	4	0	0	4	35	Roman
11710	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	83	LIA/eRO
11711	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	60	Roman
11805	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	20	LIA/eRO
11807	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	LIA/eRO
11809	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	14	LIA/eRO
11904	0	0	56	0	0	0	56	785	LIA/eRO

Context	IA	LIA	LIA/ERO	Ro	Sx	Pm	Tot No	Tot Wt	Date
12105	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	87	LIA/eRO
12106	0	0	16	0	0	0	16	78	LIA/eRO
12802	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	Pmed
13206	40	0	0	0	0	0	40	50	IA
15205	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	Pmed
15605	0	5	0	0	0	0	5	46	LIA
15607	0	8	0	0	0	0	8	47	LIA
15611	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	22	LIA
15703	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	LIA
17005	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2	LIA/eRO
17007	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	28	EIA/?LIA
20205	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	15	LIA
20605	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	85	Pmed
23405	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	44	Pmed
23604	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	177	e Saxon
23606	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	41	LIA/eRO
23705	0	0	39	0	0	0	39	525	LIA/eRO
24705	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	47	LIA/eRO
24706	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	268	LIA/eRO
24707	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	173	LIA/eRO
24709	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	34	LIA/eRO
25205	0	1	4	0	0	0	5	111	LIA
25207	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	57	LIA/eRO
26905	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	38	Pmed
Tr 116	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	51	LIA/eRO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>8674</b>	

## APPENDIX 3 WORKED FLINT

## Kate Cramp (OA)

A total of eight struck flints and 12 pieces (195 g) of burnt unworked flint were thinly distributed across nine evaluation trenches (Tables 2 & 3). The material is largely undiagnostic and probably residual. The largest number of struck flints, a total of three pieces, were recovered from context 3806. By weight, context 11807 produced the greatest amount of burnt unworked flint: two pieces weighing 106 g. Most of the burnt unworked material is heavily calcined; several pieces are reddened.

Table 2: *Struck flint by type*

Category:	Tr. 21	Tr. 22	Tr. 38	Tr. 116	Total:
	Cxt 2105	Cxt 2214	Cxt 3806	Unstrat.	
Flake	1	1	1	1	4
Core face/edge rejuvenation flake				1	1
Tested nodule			1		1
Retouched flake			1		1
End scraper		1			1
Total:	1	2	3	2	8

Table 3: *Burnt unworked flint*

	Tr. 21	Tr. 34		Tr. 111	Tr. 112		Tr. 113	Tr. 118	Total:
	Cxt 2105	Cxt 3405	Cxt 3407	Cxt 11105	Cxt 11205	Cxt 11209	Cxt 11305	Cxt 11807	
Total number of pieces:	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	12
Total weight (g):	30	32	2	12	3	1	9	106	195

The struck flint component is mostly uncorticated and in variable condition, with numerous pieces exhibiting plough damage and rolled surfaces consistent with repeated redeposition. The assemblage is dominated by unretouched flakes, including one platform edge rejuvenation flake. This piece may be Mesolithic or, most likely, Neolithic in date. One tested nodule (22 g), exhibiting a limited number of preparatory flake removals, was also recovered.

The retouched component is represented by two pieces. The retouched flake consists of the medial section of a broad, snapped tertiary flake with light retouch and rounded use-wear to both lateral margins. The end scraper has been minimally retouched on a hard-hammer secondary flake. A broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date would be most appropriate for this piece, which is most likely to be residual.



**APPENDIX 4 ANIMAL BONE****Jennifer Kitch (OA)***Introduction*

This report encompasses the animal bone from the Land East of Biggleswade evaluation. A total number of 564 (13273g) fragments were recovered. A total of 373 fragments were identified to species or size category, 66% of the total number of fragments. All the remains were recorded for the purpose of this report.

*Methodology*

Identification of the bone was undertaken at Oxford Archaeology with full use of a reference collection and published guides. Each fragment was counted and weighed. Where possible the bones were identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Aging criteria, butchery marks, pathologies, gnawing and burning were noted when present. Undiagnostic bones, vertebra and ribs were recorded as small (small mammal size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The bones and teeth of sheep and goat were recorded as sheep/goat where distinctions between them could not be made.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985) and Grant (1982). Measurements of fully fused, adult, bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976). The bone condition was recorded in accordance with criteria outlined by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognizable.

*Results*

The bone was generally in moderate to good condition, scoring on the Lyman criteria an average of grade 2/3. The generally good condition of the bone has allowed several cases of butchery and pathology to be noted clearly amongst the assemblage.

The assemblage contained a good range of domestic species and few wild species, as can be seen outlined in Table 4 below. The assemblage is dominated by Cattle, 12 fragments of which belong to a single calf, closely followed by Sheep/Goat remains.

***Table 4. Species Identified***

Species	Number of Fragments
Cattle	82
Horse	23
Sheep/Goat	61
Pig	11
Dog	1
Bird	1
Domestic Fowl	1
Red Deer	4
Large Mammal	133
Medium Mammal	53
Small Mammal	3
Unidentified	191

Any further excavation is liable to yield more bone of relatively good condition, with good potential for establishing information on animal husbandry and utilisation on this site.

## APPENDIX 5 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

### Claire Sampson (OA)

A total of two soil samples, from pit 10304 (Trench 103) and posthole 11404 (Trench 114), dated to the Roman period, were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains. The samples were processed using a modified Siraf type machine, with the flots were collected on a 250µ m mesh and the residues retained to 500µ m. The flots were then looked at under a binocular microscope.

The flots produced were quite large (100ml and 150ml) and were dominated by wood charcoal, with 25-100 identifiable pieces in each flot. Sample <1> (10305) also produced some chaff and charred weed seeds. Sample <2> (11405) contained 1-5 pieces of *Corylus avellana* (hazel) nutshell.

The high number of identifiable pieces of charcoal in Sample <2> should make it possible to identify whether this is a post burnt in situ or if it is a secondary dump into the hole of the decayed/removed post.

Preliminary assessment indicates that there is potential for charred plant remains at this site and that the preservation of the remains is quite good. Any future excavations on this site should take this into consideration when forming an environmental sampling strategy.

**APPENDIX 6 BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES**

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**APPENDIX 7 SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS****Site name:** Land to the East of Biggleswade**Site code:** BIGG 03**Grid reference:** TL 2057 4516**Type of evaluation:** Trenching**Date and duration of project:** September - December 2003**Area of site:** 74.24 ha

**Summary of results:** Oxford Archaeology carried out a three stage field evaluation at Land to the East of Biggleswade for RPS Town planning and Environmental Consultants, on behalf of Martin Grant Homes Ltd and Taylor Woodrow Developments Ltd. The evaluation comprised field walking (Stage 1), which was followed by detailed geophysical survey (Stage 2) and trial trenching (Stage 3). The evaluation identified four areas of activity that have been provisionally dated from the Bronze Age to Roman periods. For the purposes of this report the four areas of activity will be identified as Areas 1-4. The possible Bronze Age activity was identified in Area 4, located in the central area of the site, and comprised by a single ring ditch. This type feature is typically identified as a funerary structure, however, no evidence of human remains, in the form of a central burial or cremation deposit, was identified during the evaluation. The main phase of activity was dated to the late Iron Age and Roman periods and was located in Areas 1-3, the north-eastern, eastern and southern areas of the proposed development site. The activity identified comprised a series of ditches that appeared to form field boundaries, possibly associated with either agricultural practice or small farmsteads. Evidence for possible settlement areas was identified in Area 2. This was characterised by the presence of basic wells and large ditches that may have provided a defensive function. Evidence for Saxon activity was limited to a single trench in the southern area of the site.

**Location of archive:** The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Bedford Museum in due course, under the following accession number: BEDFM:2003.6

**APPENDIX 8    GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT**

**GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT  
LAND TO THE EAST OF  
BIGGLESWADE, BEDFORDSHIRE**

June-October 2003

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE  
ARCHAEOLOGY**

**STAFF**

## Project Manager

Adrian Butler BSc, MA, AIFA

## Fieldwork

Ian Fisher BSc, Jim Brown BSc, PGDip, PIFA,  
 Danny McAree MSc MBA Dip Arch PIFA, Steve  
 Morris, Simon Pillar BSc, Carol Simmonds BA

## Text and illustrations

Ian Fisher &amp; Adrian Butler

**QUALITY CONTROL**

	Print name	Signed	Date
Checked by	Ant Maul	xxxxxxxxxx	22 January 2004
Verified by	Pat Chapman	xxxxxxxxxx	23 January 2004
Approved by	Andy Chapman	xxxxxxxxxx	23 January 2004

**OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project title	Geophysical Survey at Land East of Biggleswade	
Short description (250 words maximum)	Geophysical prospection comprising magnetic susceptibility (MS) and gradiometer survey was undertaken on land with an area of approximately 67ha east of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire. The MS survey showed enhanced levels of susceptibility over an area of archaeology suspected from crop marks and other areas apparently blank of cropmarks. Subsequent detailed gradiometer survey was carried out over an area totalling approximately 7ha revealing various anomalies of probable ditches, enclosures and a ring ditch	
Project type	Geophysical Survey	
Previous work		
Future work (yes, no, unknown)	Trenching by Oxford Archaeology	
Monument type and period	Barrow – Bronze Age	
Significant finds (artefact type and period)		
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
County	Bedfordshire	
Site address (including postcode)		
Easting (use 2-letter 100km grid square no.)	5 2057	
Northing	3 4516	
Height OD	-	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Organisation	Northamptonshire Archaeology	
Project brief originator		
Project Design originator	Oxford Archaeology	
Director/Supervisor		
Project Manager		
Sponsor or funding body		
<b>PROJECT DATE</b>		
Start date	June 2003	
End date	October 2003	
<b>ARCHIVES</b>	<b>Location (Accession no.)</b>	<b>Content (eg pottery, animal bone etc)</b>
Physical		
Paper		
Digital	Northamptonshire Archaeology	Geophysical data, CAD/GIS location and interpretation
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report (NA report)	
Title	Geophysical Survey on Land East of Biggleswade	
Serial title & volume		



Author(s)	Adrian Butler
Page numbers	
Date	19 January 2004

*FIGURES*

- Fig 1 Site location
- Fig 2 Magnetic Susceptibility Results 1:10000
- Fig 3 Magnetic Susceptibility Results with Interpretation 1:10000
- Fig 4 Gradiometer Results 1:3000
- Fig 5 Gradiometer Results with Interpretation 1:3000

**A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AT LAND TO THE  
EAST OF BIGGLESWADE, BEDFORDSHIRE  
JUNE-OCTOBER 2003**

*ABSTRACT*

*Geophysical prospection comprising magnetic susceptibility (MS) and gradiometer survey was undertaken on approximately 74ha of land area east of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire. The MS survey showed enhanced levels of susceptibility over an area of archaeology suspected from crop marks and other areas apparently blank of cropmarks. Subsequent detailed gradiometer survey was carried out over an area totalling approximately 7ha revealing various anomalies in three areas including probable ditches, enclosures and a ring ditch.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

Northamptonshire Archaeology conducted geophysical surveys on land with a combined area of approximately 74ha east of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire (NGR TL 2057 4516 Fig 1). Richard Brown of Oxford Archaeology commissioned the work as part of a planning application in advance of a new eastern relief road and proposed residential areas. The geophysical survey met the requirements of a Written Scheme of Investigation issued by Oxford Archaeology (April 2003). The purpose of the work was to identify the extent and nature of any buried archaeological remains.

## **2 TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY**

The site covers an area of approximately 74.24 hectares. It is bounded to the north by agricultural land and the B1040, Potton/Biggleswade road, and to the west by school grounds and residential development presently being constructed along with existing housing areas. Agricultural land lies immediately to the east and south of the development site.

At the time of the survey all of the areas (Fig 1) were under cultivation, other than five fields under rough pasture or overgrown. Due to the length of time over which the survey took place, the crop grew to a considerable height. Nineteen fields were surveyed and these are numbered 1-19 for reference (Fig 1).

The northern half of the development site lies on an area of second terrace gravels whilst the southern half lies on glacial gravels. The dividing line between these two bands of gravel runs approximately along the east-west road to West Sunderland Farm. A band of alluvium is present associated with the stream bounding the development area on the east. To the south of this the glacial gravels join the boulder clay which stretches over the eastern part of the parish from this point. However, only a narrow strip of this clay exists within the development site itself (British Geological Survey, England and Wales Sheet 219, 2002).

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

The site lies in an area of known archaeological potential. Evidence for archaeological activity dating to the later prehistoric and Roman periods, and possibly the medieval period, has been recorded from within the site itself. This evidence comprises cropmarks (identified from aerial photographs), which are distributed across much of the site (HER 3544, 15328

and 16160). They include a ring ditch, enclosures and linear features and form part of a wider complex of cropmarks to the north-east and east of Biggleswade (e.g. HER 509, 3543, 3548, 13957 and 15080). The most significant evidence is what appears to be a Neolithic cursus 500m to the north-west of the development area.

The site of a 19<sup>th</sup> century brickworks lies within the site, on the eastern edge. The brickworks is shown on the 1881 25" map and labelled as 'brick field'. It had three large buildings and two subsidiary ones, one of which is labelled on the map as the kiln. There are also two buildings slightly to the north-east of the brickworks, in the triangular field and one to the north-west in the same field as the brickworks, which may also have been associated with the brickworks. A large pit is labelled as the Clay Pits, from which the raw material would have been extracted, and a pump is marked as being present over a filled-in pit. The brickworks had become disused by the time the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition map was produced in 1902 and few of the buildings associated with the brickworks remained.

Beyond the site itself a number of archaeological investigations have revealed archaeological activity. Extensive archaeological investigation of the deserted medieval settlement of Stratton (HER 518), to the south of the proposed development area, has revealed activity dating to the Saxon and medieval periods as well as evidence of Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation (HER 17733). At Broom Quarry, 3km to the east, extensive archaeological investigations in advance of quarrying in a similar location (a low gravel and clay ridge astride a small tributary of the Ivel) has produced evidence of activity from the Neolithic to Saxon periods including settlements, funerary and ritual monuments and field systems (CAU 1997 and 1999a and b).

## **4 METHODOLOGY**

### **4.1 Magnetic Susceptibility Survey**

Research has shown that fired, or cut and backfilled archaeological features such as kilns and hearths, ditches and pits often have an anomalously higher magnetic susceptibility (MS) than the surrounding subsoil due to burning and biological processes converting iron ore haematite into the more magnetic compound magnetite. Feature fills have a tendency to become mixed with the top layers of soil through ploughing and natural soil processes, distributing the high MS magnetite in a 'halo' around the features. Extensive topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey aims to detect these areas of enhanced, or depleted, MS over a landscape in order that more intensive survey may be targeted.

The magnetic susceptibility survey was carried out using a Bartington Magnetic Susceptibility Meter. The readings were logged in SI ( $\times 10^{-5}$ ) units at 10m intervals along transects spaced 10m apart using the MS2D Field Coil. Reduced reading levels are often encountered when surveying pasture fields as the vegetation forms an insulating layer between the detector coil and the bare soil. Where this occurs it is noted in the report and taken into account. The data was captured in the field using a Leica Global Positioning System and PenMap.

Differences in magnetic susceptibility within the subsoil and archaeological features can be detected as changing magnetic flux by an instrument such as a fluxgate gradiometer. Data from this may be mapped at closely spaced regular intervals, to produce an image which may be interpreted to locate buried archaeological features (Clarke 1990).

### **4.2 Detailed Gradiometer Survey**

Detailed gradiometer survey was carried out utilising a Geoscan Research FM36 fluxgate gradiometer with ST1 sample trigger. Prospection was carried out in grids of 20m x 20m

along parallel traverses spaced at 1m intervals, recording data points spaced at 0.25m (a total of 1600 points in each grid) to a maximum instrument sensitivity of 0.1nT in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (EH 1995). The grids were surveyed in the 'zig-zag' style, at regular intervals the data was downloaded to a notebook computer for storage and assessment.

### 4.3 Data Presentation

The GPS/PenMap logged MS data were subsequently imported into MapInfo V6.0 for analysis and plotting. The magnetic susceptibility results are shown as colour scale plot (Figure 2).

Following the completion of the gradiometer survey, processing and analysis took place using Geoplot v.3.00 software (Geoscan Research 1999). The most typical method of visualising the data is as a greyscale image. In greyscale, each data point is represented by a shade of grey, from black to white at either extreme of the data range. A number of standard operations were carried out to process the data. The gradiometer data was mathematically adjusted to account for instrument drift over time. The mean level of each traverse of data was reduced to zero and all grids matched so that there are no differences between background levels. The data was analysed 'on-screen' using a variety of viewing parameters and styles and the most useful of these saved as a \*.BMP image and manipulated using Corel Draw software. A digital map of the survey area was constructed in MapInfo using Ordnance Survey Landline data. The greyscale image of the survey results were then overlaid onto the digital map and an interpretation diagram generalised from the results.

## 5 SURVEY RESULTS

### 5.1 Magnetic Susceptibility Survey Results

The results of the MS survey are shown as a colour graduated plot in Figure 2. The plot has a non linear scale running from 0SI - purple through blue, green and yellow to approximately 620SI – red. The most significant range in this survey appears to lie between zero (purple) and 150 SI (orange). An interpretation is included in Figure 3.

**FIELD 1** MS levels in this field were all low (0-30SI), partially due to the effect of pasture insulation (see above, 4).

**FIELD 2** Despite grass cover, the levels in field 2 were found to increase from approximately 60SI in the west to 120 in the north-east.

**FIELD 3** Also a pasture field, readings in 3 were constant in the mid 60SI units, reducing to low 50SI units in an area crossing the eastern boundary.

**FIELD 4** The 50SI area detected in Field 3 was found to continue into the west of this scrub field, the remainder of which was in the late 30SI range.

**FIELD 5** The western corner of Field 5 was found to have a susceptibility of approximately 66SI, decreasing to around 46SI for most of the interior of the field. The northern, eastern and southern boundaries were low, in the 30's SI. In the south-eastern sector of Field 5, a bi-nodal anomalous area (approx. 0.2ha) was found to have a susceptibility ranging between 66SI and 79SI. A sparse scatter of Romano-British pottery was observed on the ground in this area, a region suspected to contain Romano-British field boundaries (OA 2003, OA67).

**FIELD 6** The survey of Field 6 was not completed due to the growth in crop following a change to the extent of survey area. Survey of the northern half of this field detected an

average MS of approximately 46SI whilst the southern half ranged between 65SI and 100SI. Such variation may represent variation in former agricultural regimes, not in a field of such size (approximately 16ha).

**FIELD 7** The overall level of susceptibility in Field 7 centred on 30SI. A number of former barns are known from the centre of the field (OA 2003, OA60) and a walkover survey of the site by OA noted a particularly boggy area on the central-east side, adjacent to the stream, possibly representing an area of flooding. These factors may explain the high MS readings noted in this position, as a flooding area possibly filled with magnetic brick rubble to harden the ground.

**FIELD 8** This area comprised scrub land showing signs of disturbance, and likely to have contained buildings related to quarrying and brick production on site. The topsoil MS values were extremely low, possibly due to the insulation effect (see above, 4).

**FIELD 9** Inspection of the ground in the field revealed a number of putative cropmarks. These formed several circles and lineation, possibly ring gullies and ditches. The MS level was surprisingly low, around 20SI, in this fairly discrete area. But, as Field 9 was pasture, perhaps the lack of ploughing and the grass insulation effect had reduced any apparent enhancement from possible archaeology.

**FIELD 10** This field was known in the past as Brick Field due to its use as Brickworks (kilns, pits etc OA 2003, OA20). Not surprisingly this rough pasture field has produced some of the highest readings of the survey, 100SI to 240SI, undoubtedly a product of the extreme heating carried out on the site.

**FIELD 11** MS was found to average approximately 45SI in this field.

**FIELD 12** Magnetic susceptibility was found to average approximately 23SI in this field.

**FIELD 13** An area of enhanced topsoil MS (69+SI) was detected in the south-east corner of Field 13, coincident with a cropmark of a small rectangular ditch (OA 2003, OA30). Variation in the low levels of MS east and west in the remainder of the field seems to reflect modern agricultural practice where half the field has been planted and the other left fallow.

**FIELD 14** Survey in Field 14 demonstrated almost uniform MS levels, around 90SI. A barn or pond may have previously existed in this field (OA 2003, OA60), but it is thought unlikely to have raised the susceptibility of the entire field and so may be an archaeological or agricultural effect.

**FIELD 15** Containing a former quarry (OA 2003, OA52), the variation between a high background MS and two linear and a discrete low MS anomalies in Field 15 are thought to reflect relatively modern factors.

**FIELD 16** This field, adjacent to the east of the cemetery resolved a lower MS area centrally, flanked east and west by higher MS lineation. The western anomaly follows the field boundary and probably reflects soil build-up against it, however, the eastern linear at 90-170SI may be of more archaeological significance.

**FIELD 17** This 17.8ha field shows considerable variation from west (MS in 40-50SI range) to east (MS in 20-30SI range). This can be explained geologically as the change from second terrace to glacial gravels north to south over the site, and the possible alluviation nearer to the stream on the eastern boundary. An enhanced MS area was detected centrally

along the southern boundary, coincident with irregular cropmarks (OA2003, OA38), suggesting archaeology at this point. An enhanced lineation of similar magnitude was located in the north-east corner, perhaps also representing an area of archaeology.

**FIELD 18** A wide band of very low susceptibility mirrors the western boundary of Field 18. This matches possible landscaping noted in the walkover survey. Mid range susceptibilities throughout the centre of the field match those of the west of Field 17. Very high MS readings in the eastern corner of the site were a response to a modern trackway. An extremely high MS anomaly on the southern boundary could be a combination of both the track and a filled-in gravel pit.

**FIELD 19** The high MS trackway identified in Field 18 continued north-east through the generally low susceptibilities of Field 19. A pond was situated in the eastern half of the field and it is likely that a combination of scrubland insulation and alluviation is the cause of the poor MS response.

## 5.2 Detailed Gradiometer Survey Results

Results of the detailed gradiometer surveys are shown as greyscale plots in Figure 4, with an interpretation in Figure 5.

Of the eight areas investigated, only half displayed no conclusive evidence of archaeological activity. Areas B, D, F and G did not detect any anomalies considered to be of archaeological origin. A number of intense anomalies of types which correspond with ferrous or brick debris were detected randomly within areas B, F and G, where such debris may have been expected from the map and MS survey evidence.

### AREA A

A number of linear and sub-rectangular positive anomalies were detected in Area A. These anomalies are likely to reflect a series of buried ditches and ditched enclosures. A north-west orientated linear anomaly in the eastern half of the survey was probably a response to modern cultivation change. Diffuse positive area anomalies in the south of the area may be geological in origin.

### AREA C

The dynamic range of magnetic anomalies detected was found to be very low, with 66% of the data within 2.6nT of zero. This is not surprising, given the very low susceptibilities encountered in the MS survey (<20SI, Field 9 above) – apparently not entirely due to vegetation insulation effects. However, some anomalies of possible archaeological origin have been discerned in the data. Three curving, near circular, positive magnetic anomalies were identified – two on the northern edge of the survey, one on the southern. These anomalies may represent buried circular gullies.

### AREA E

The area was divided into two distinct zones. To the east a group of curving and linear positive anomalies probably reflect ditched features; and to the west a curvilinear weak positive anomaly, which possibly reflects a geological change into an area of relatively suppressed readings, such as caused by alluviated land. Weakly positive linear bands aligned east-west probably indicate ridge and furrow ploughing.

### AREA H

A circular positive anomaly with a short internal linear was detected in the north of Area H, probably a response to the ring ditch expected from cropmark evidence (OA2003, OA34) in this area. A discrete positive on the outside of the circle is likely to reflect a buried pit. A curving positive anomaly adjacent to the north-east of the ring ditch may represent a putative second similar feature. In the south-east of the area, weak positive anomalies appear to form a sub-rectangular ditched enclosure. Positive anomalies representing two further possible pits and a linear ditch were located in Area H.

## **6 CONCLUSION**

The extensive topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey located areas of enhanced and depleted susceptibility, a number of which coincided with known areas of archaeological interest or recent activity.

Based upon the success of the MS technique in highlighting those areas, it was possible to suggest several regions of archaeological activity. Detailed gradiometer survey of 7ha of high and low MS that also contained crop marks detected a number of very weak and strong positive magnetic anomalies describing possible circular features and a number of ditches including a ring ditch and a possible sub-rectangular enclosure. The magnetic survey also indicated a putative area of archaeological activity.

Of the eight areas (A-H) surveyed by detailed gradiometry, only A, E and H appeared to contain evidence of any substantial archaeological remains, including ditches, ditched enclosures and a possible ring ditch. The anomalies detected in Area C were considerably weaker and more tenuous than those in the other surveys, and must therefore be considered with more caution.

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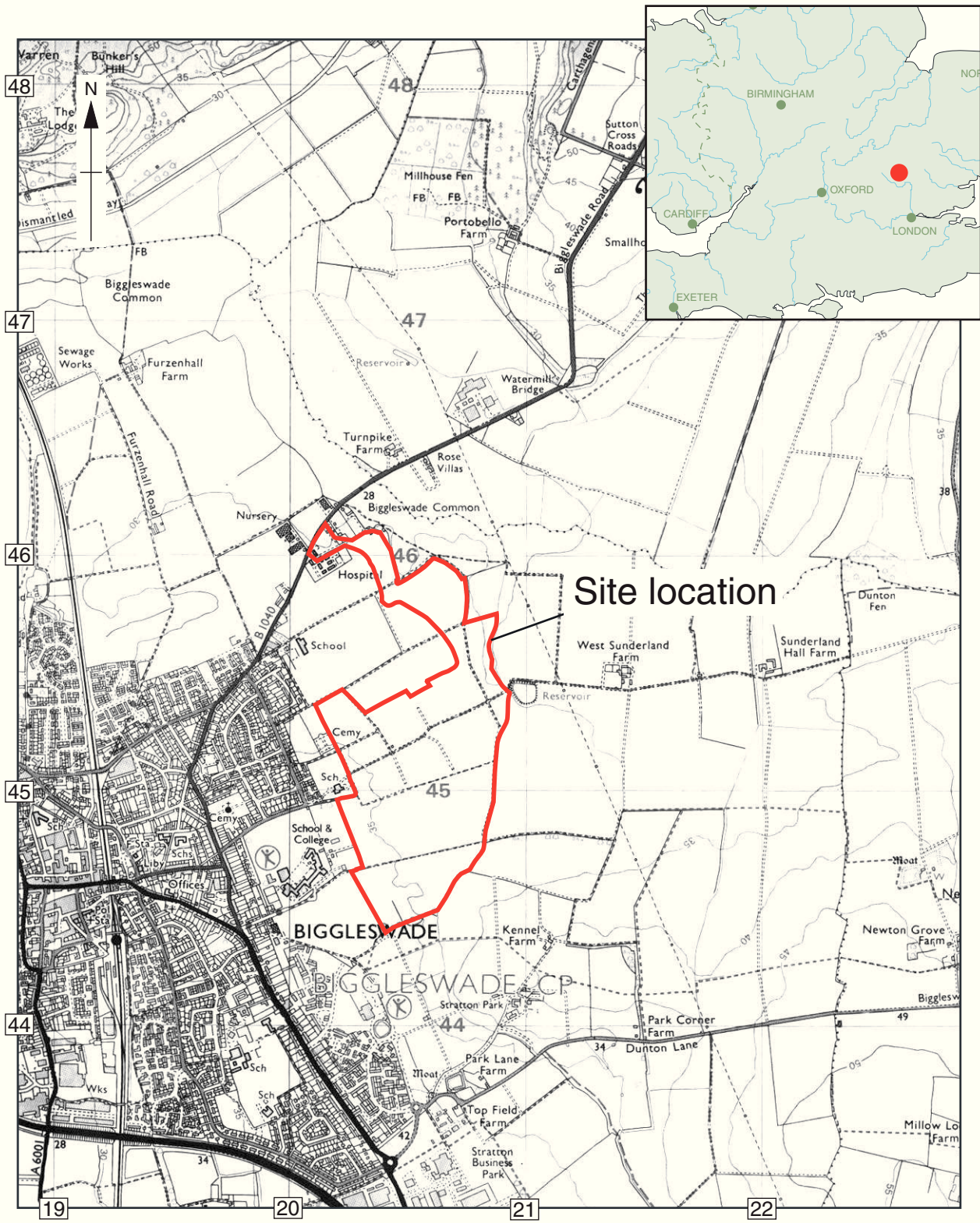
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Northamptonshire Archaeology  
a service of Northamptonshire County Council

23 January 2004



Scale 1:25,000

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Figure 1: Site location

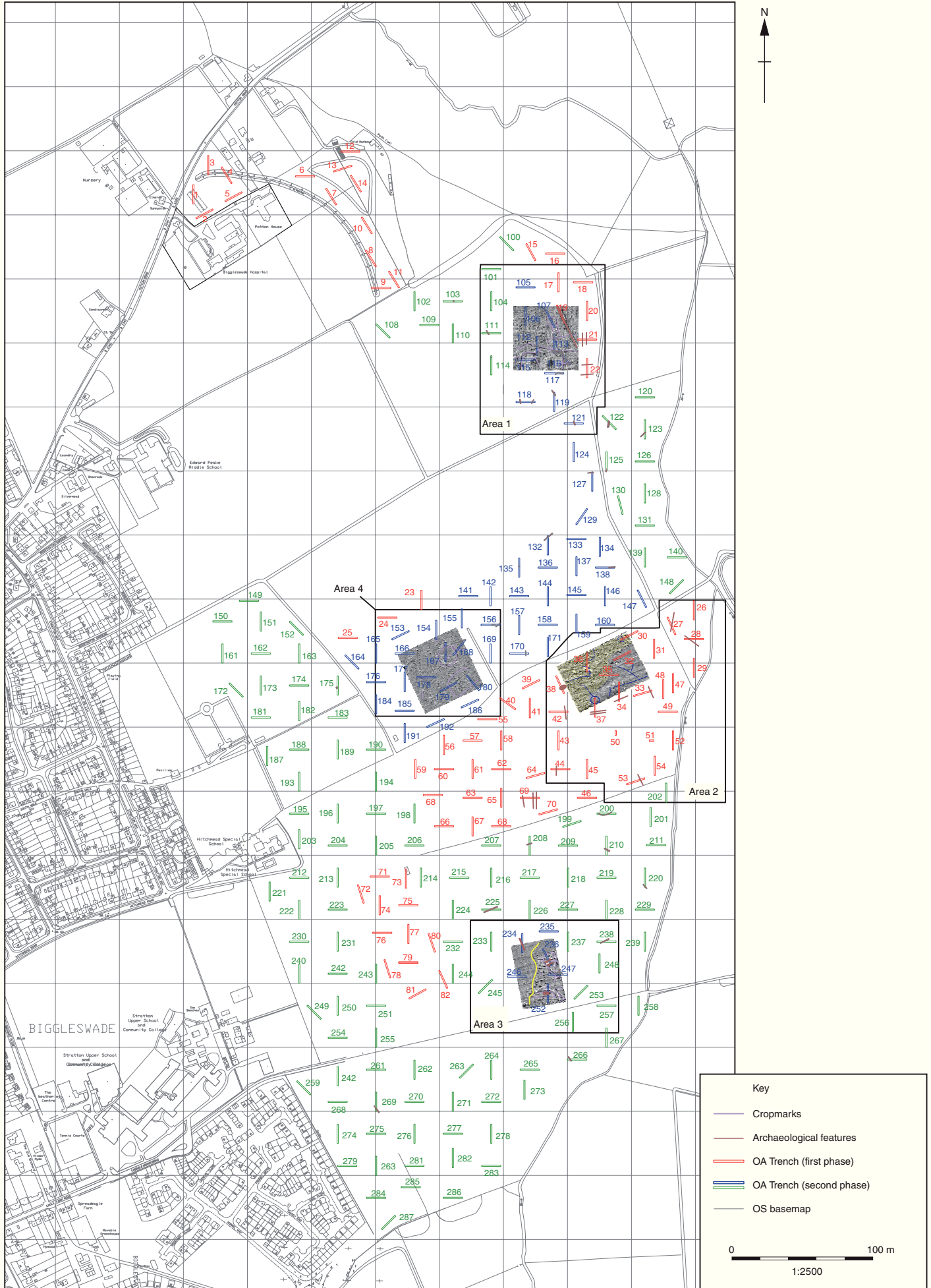


Figure 2: Trench location

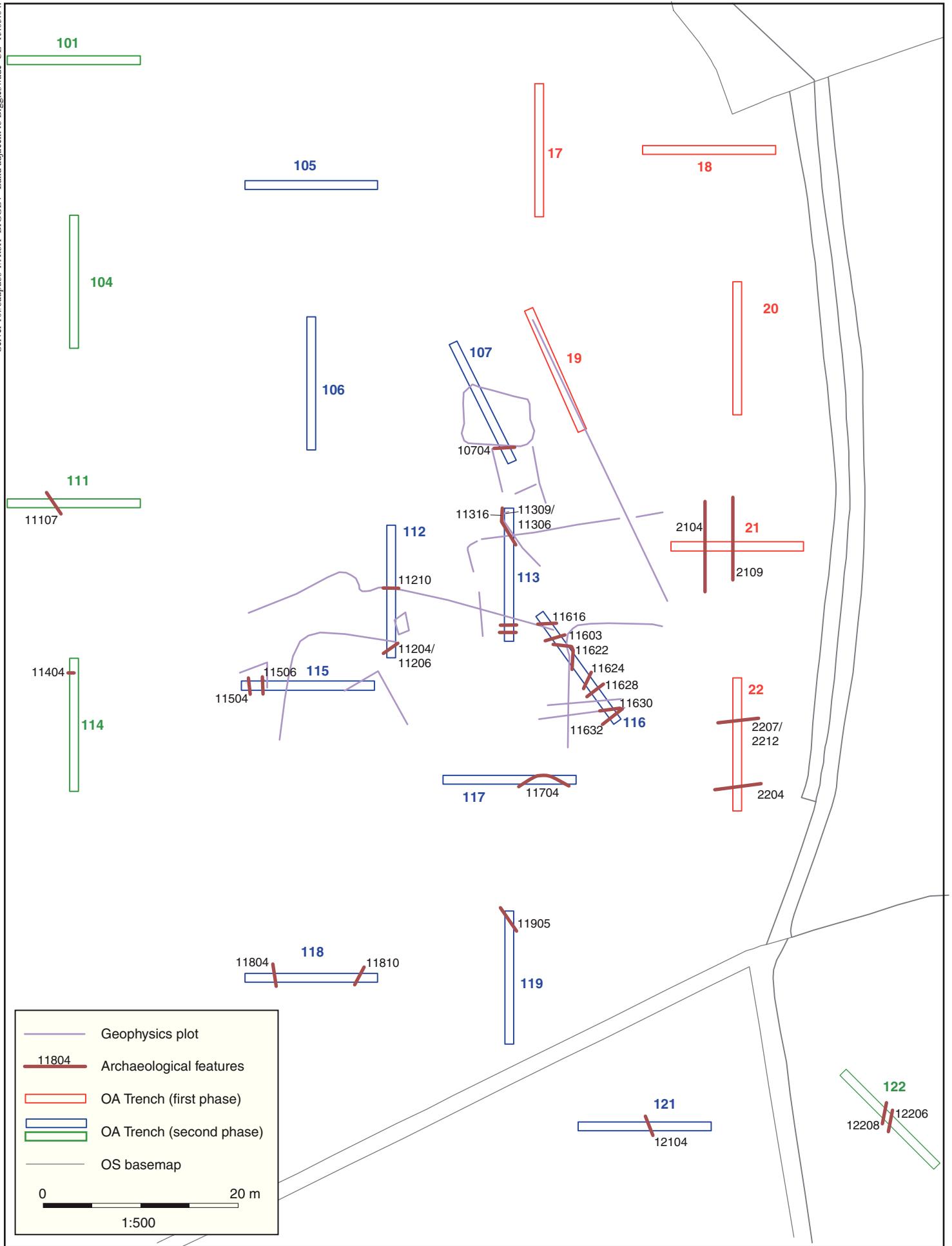


Figure 3: Detail of Area 1

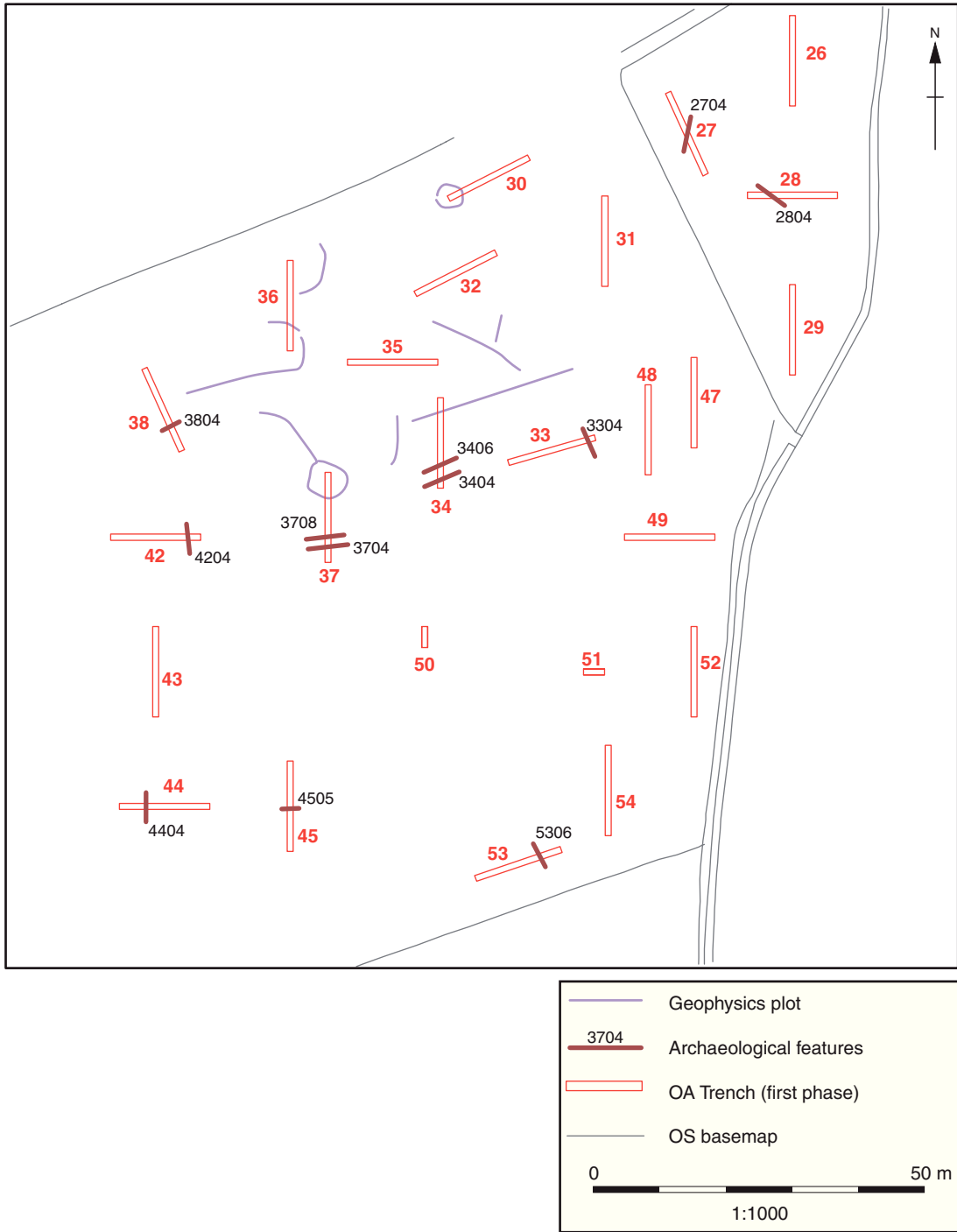


Figure 4: Detail of Area 2



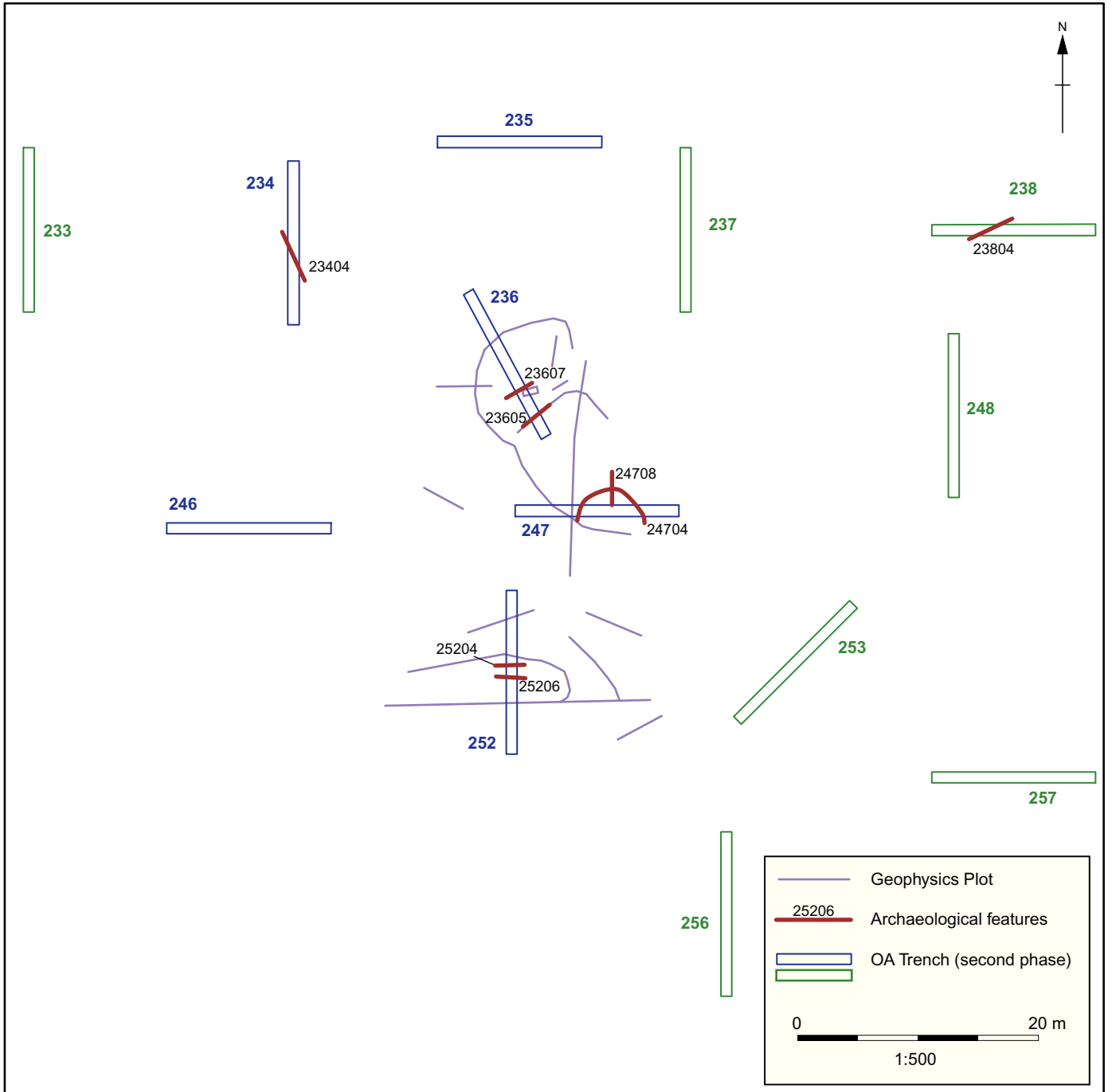


Figure 5: Detail of Area 3

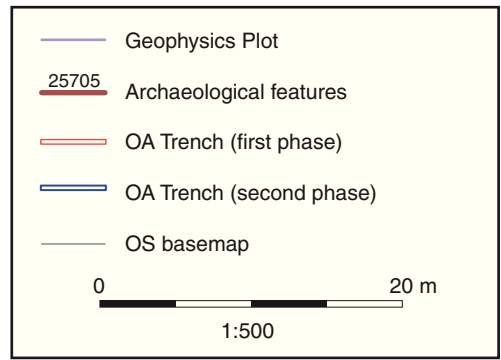
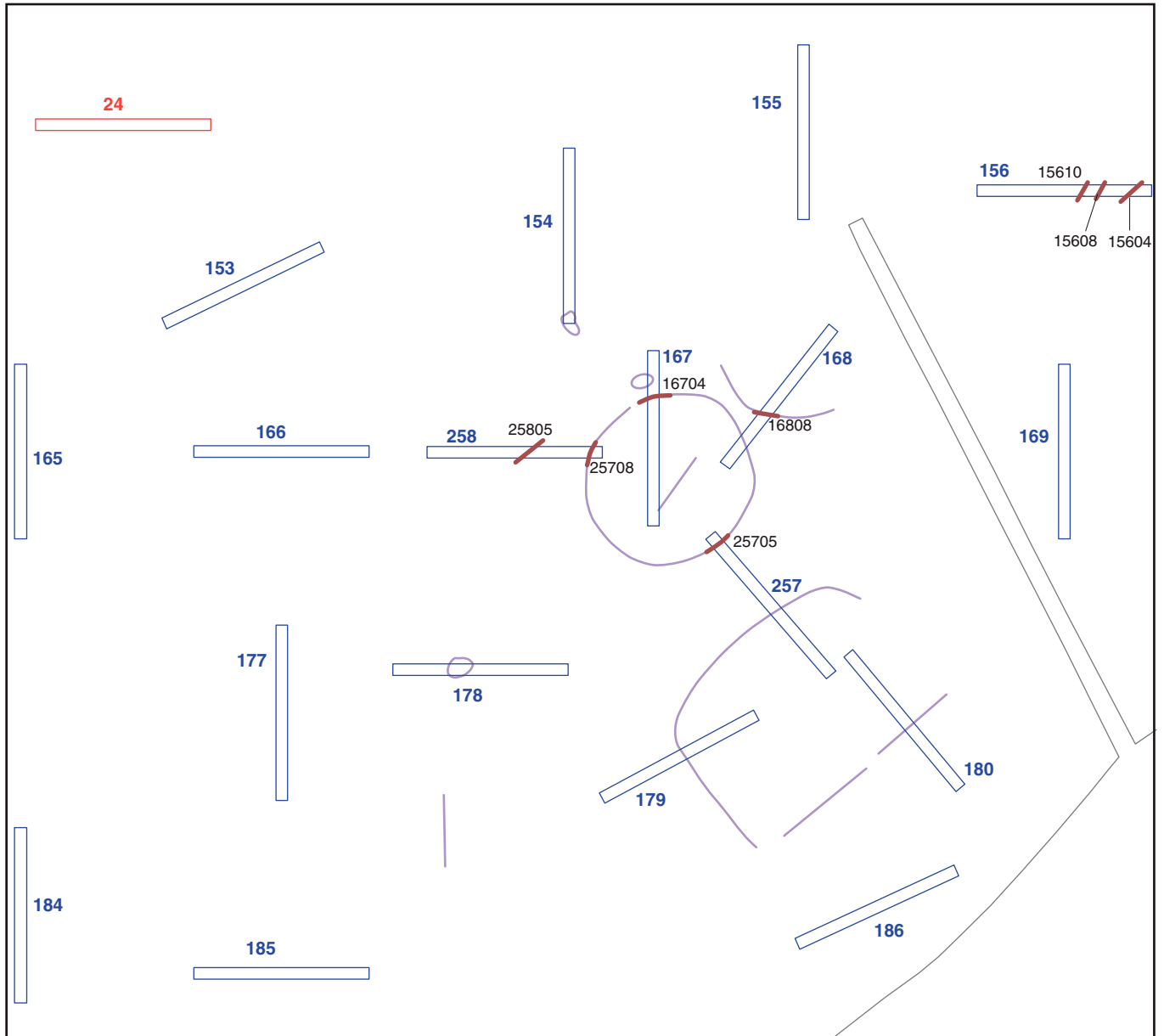


Figure 6: Detail of Area 4

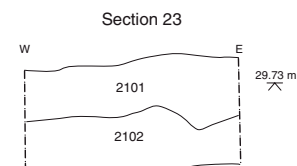
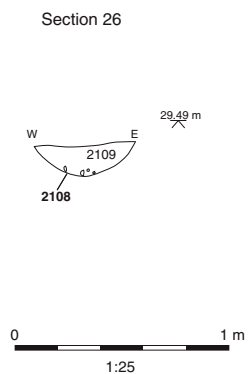
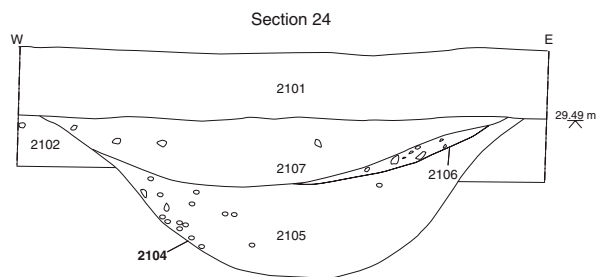
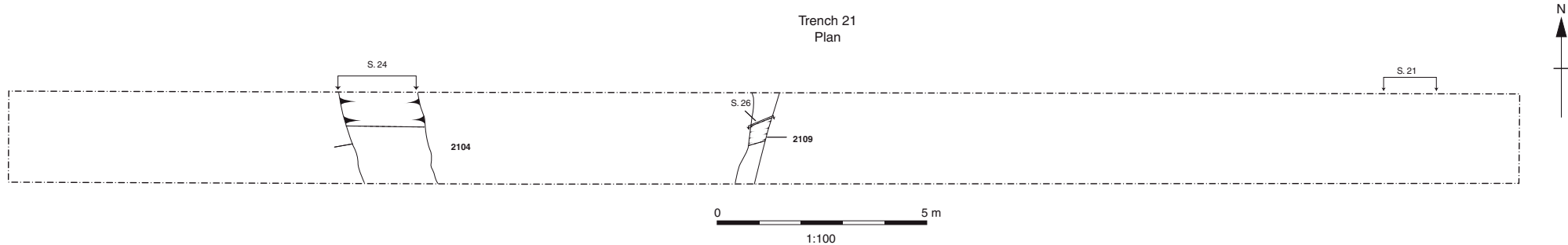
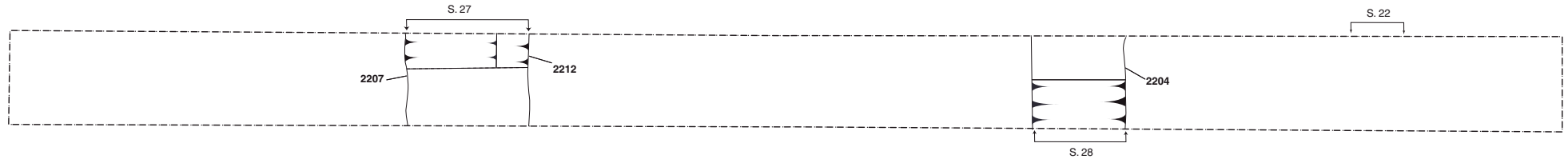
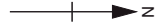


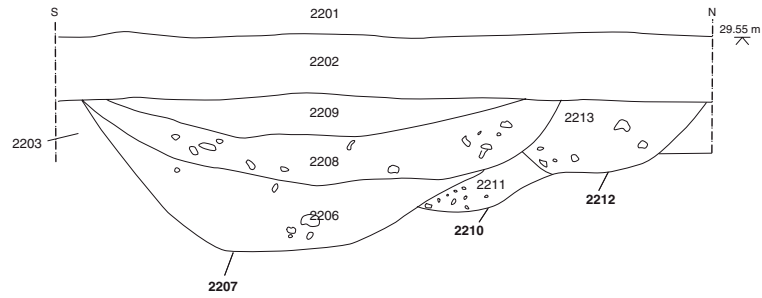
Figure 7: Trench 21, plan and sections



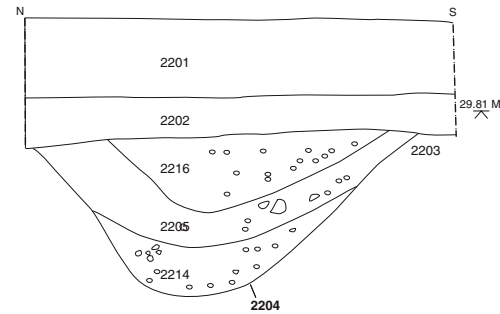
### Trench 22 Plan



### Section 27



### Section 28



### Section 22

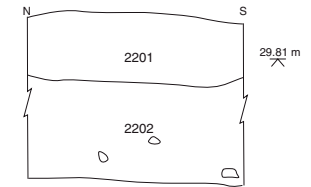


Figure 8: Trench 22, plan and sections

### Trench 37 Plan

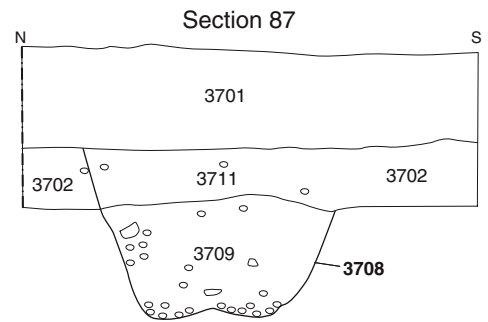
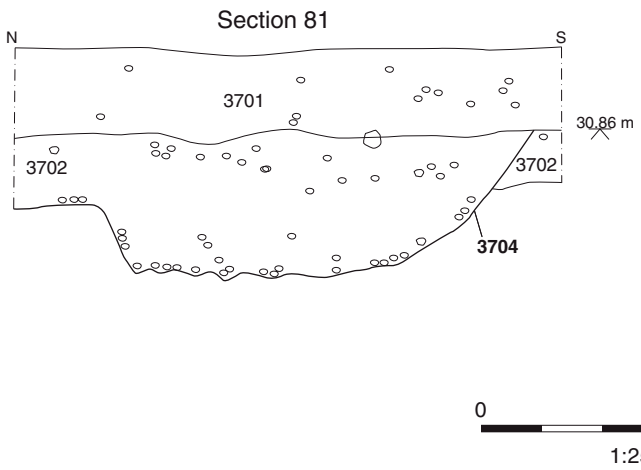
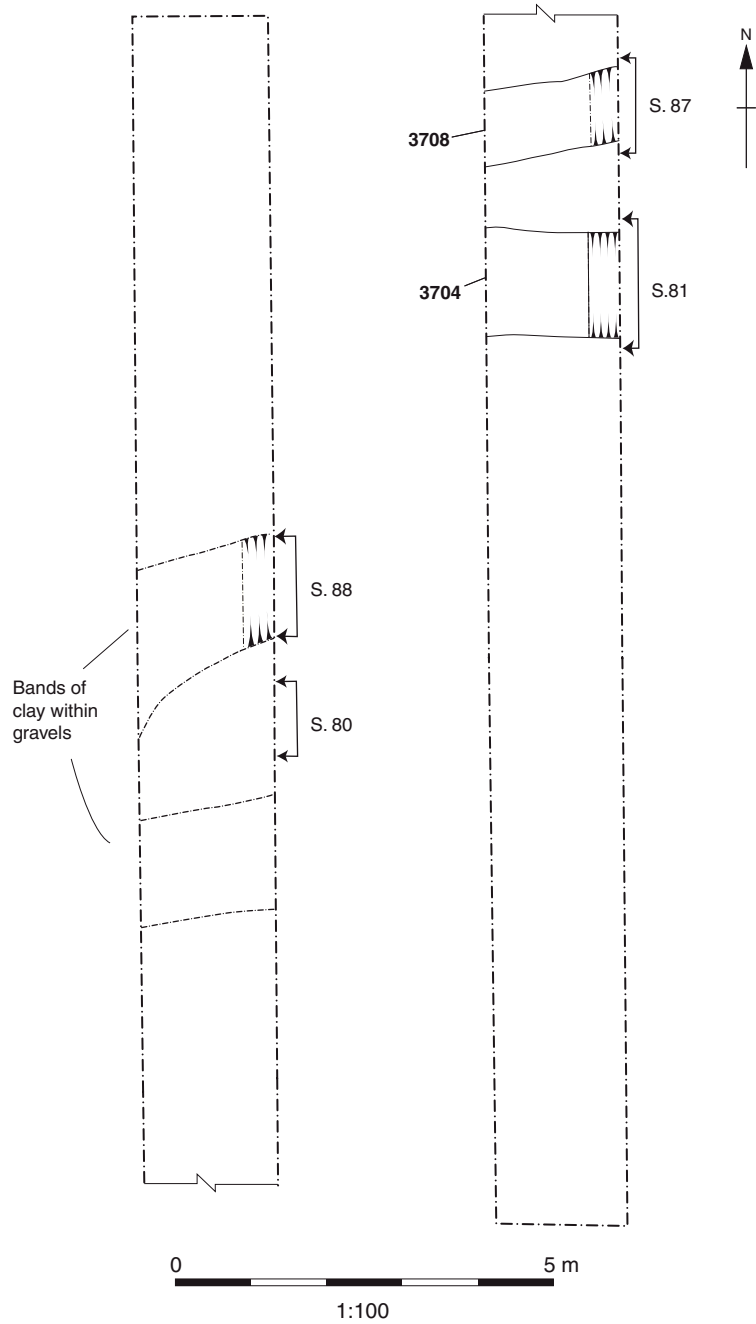


Figure 9: Trench 37, plan and sections

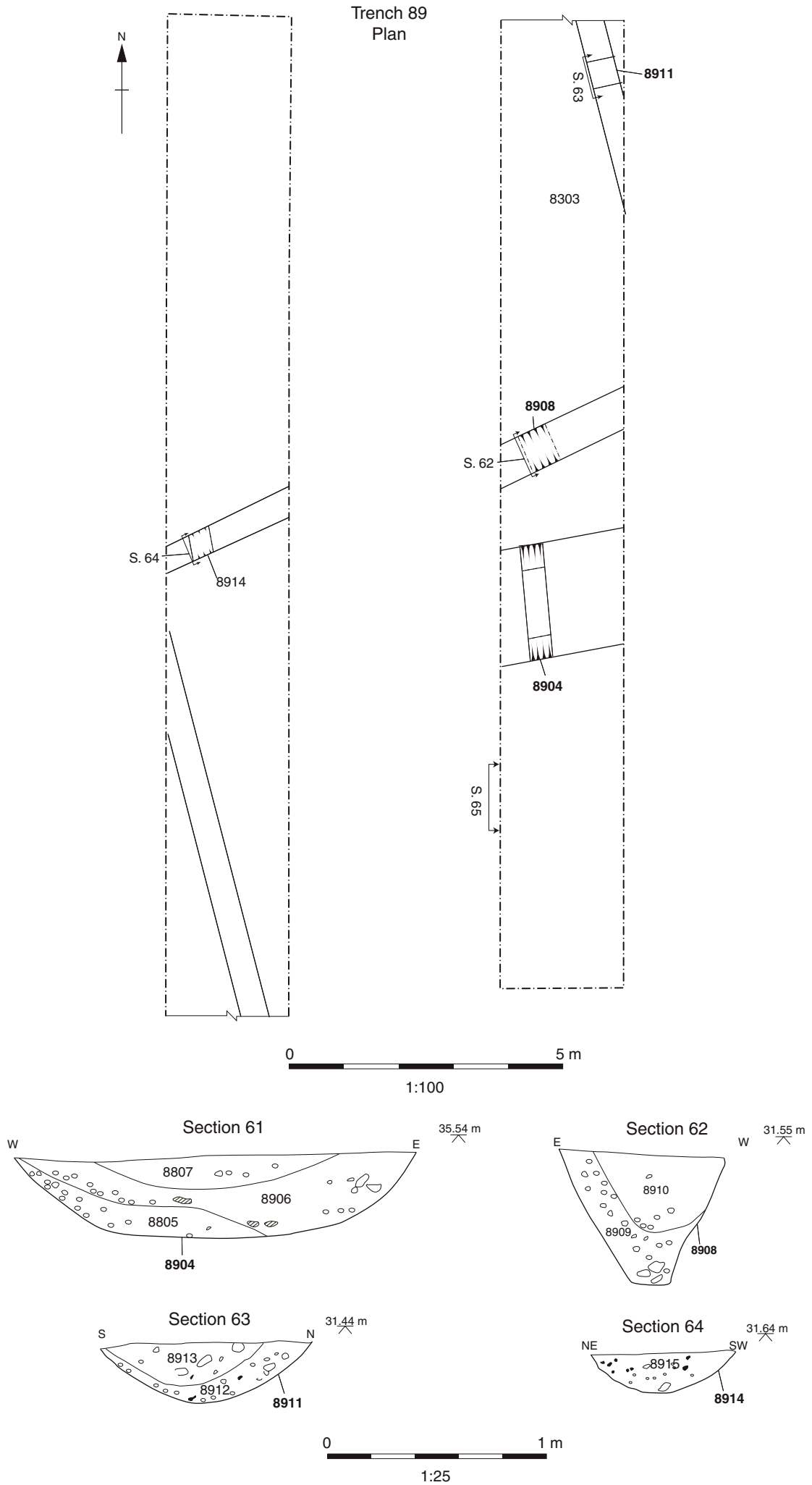


Figure 10: Trench 89, plan and sections

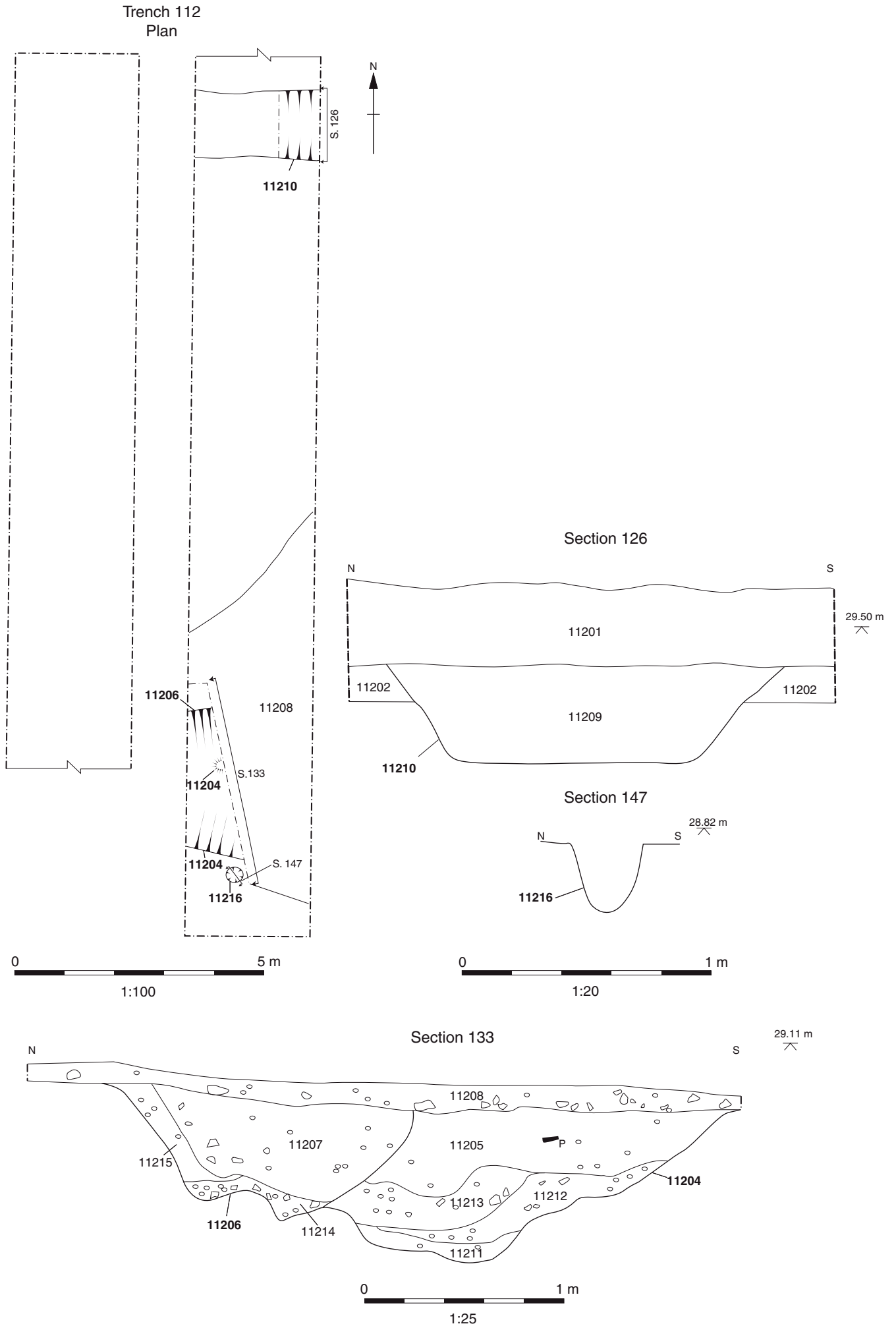


Figure 11: Trench 112, plan and sections

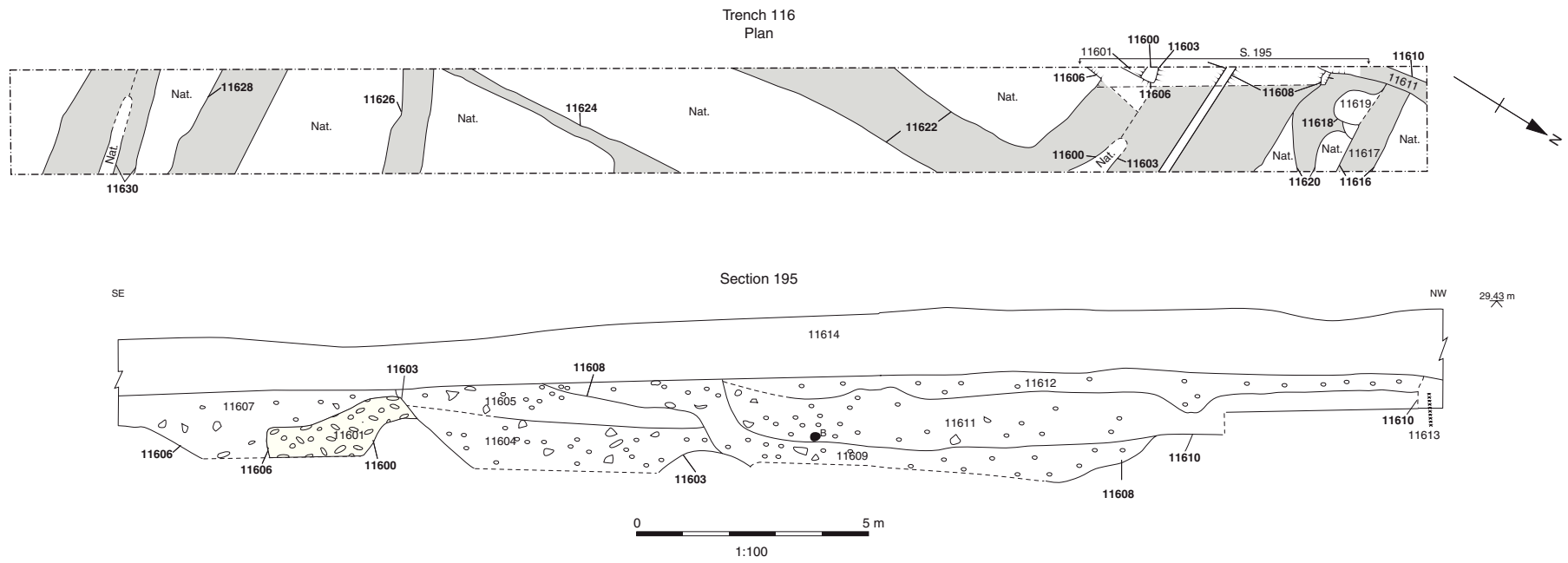
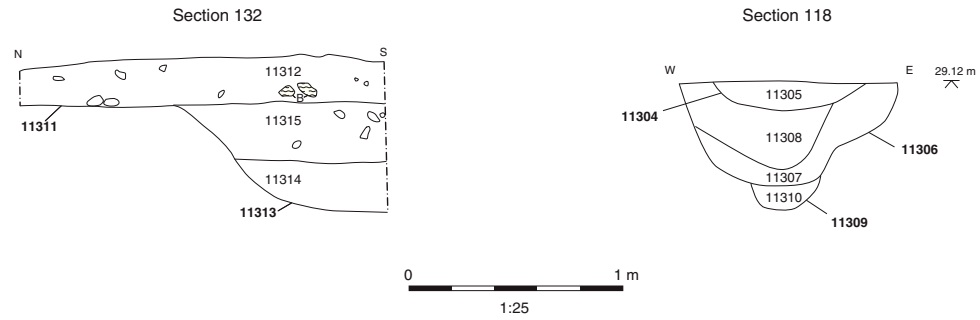
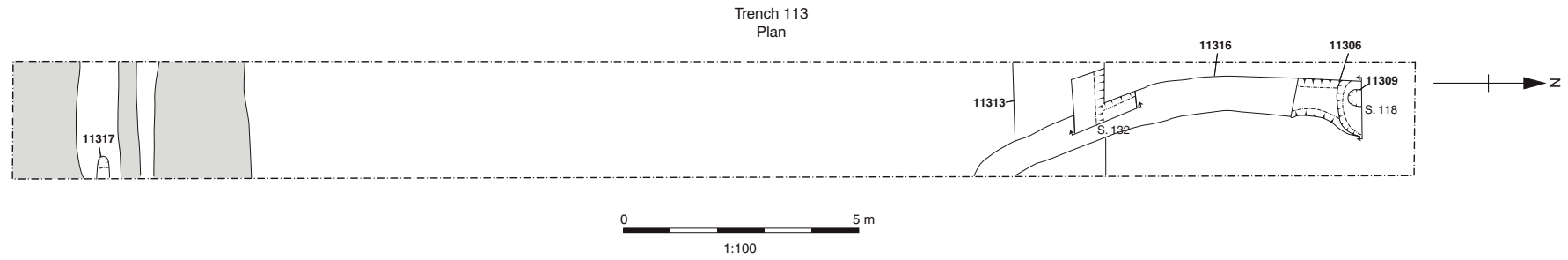


Figure 12: Trenches 113 and 116, plans and sections

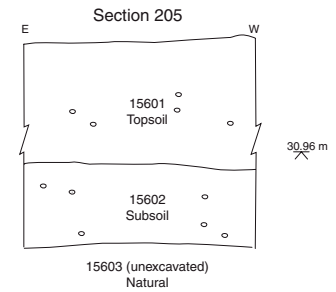
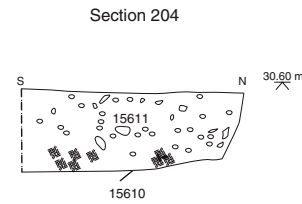
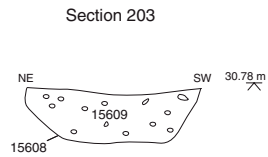
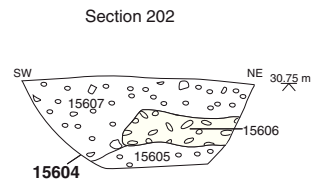
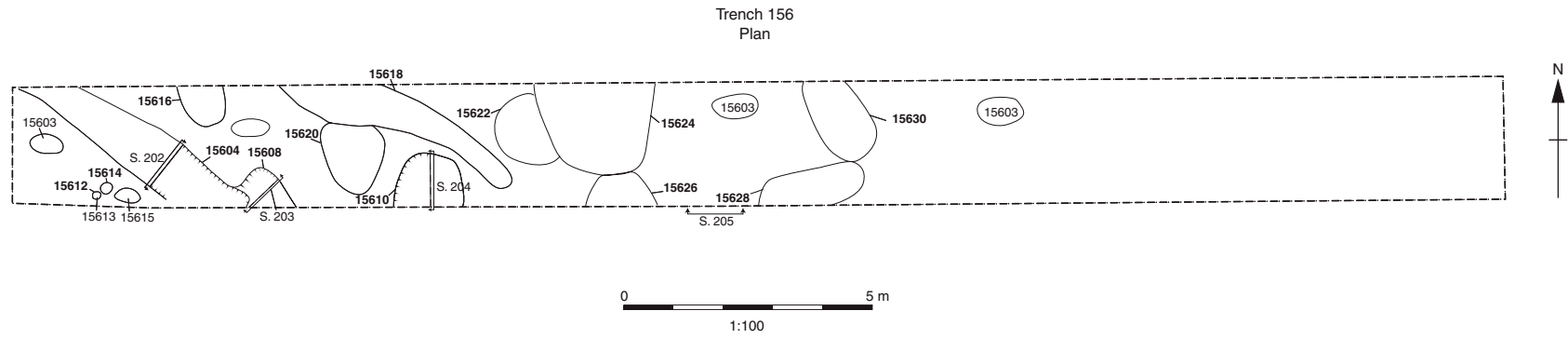


Figure 13: Trench 156, plan and sections

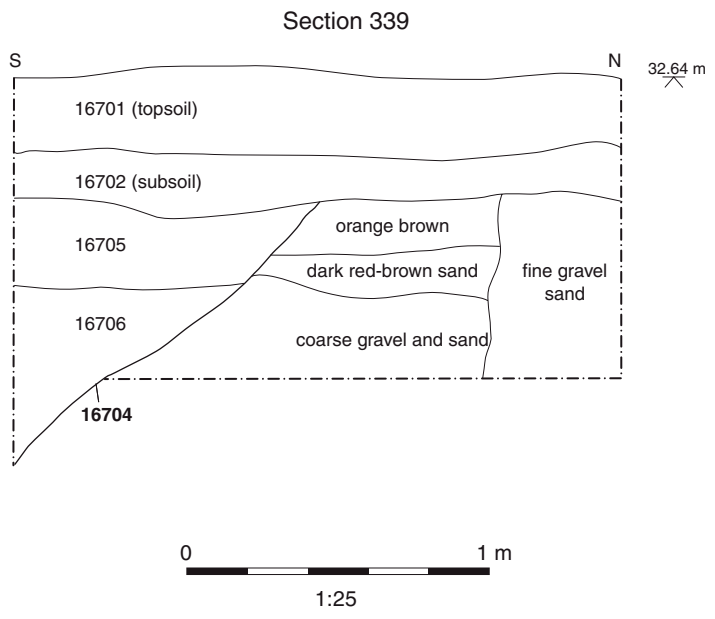
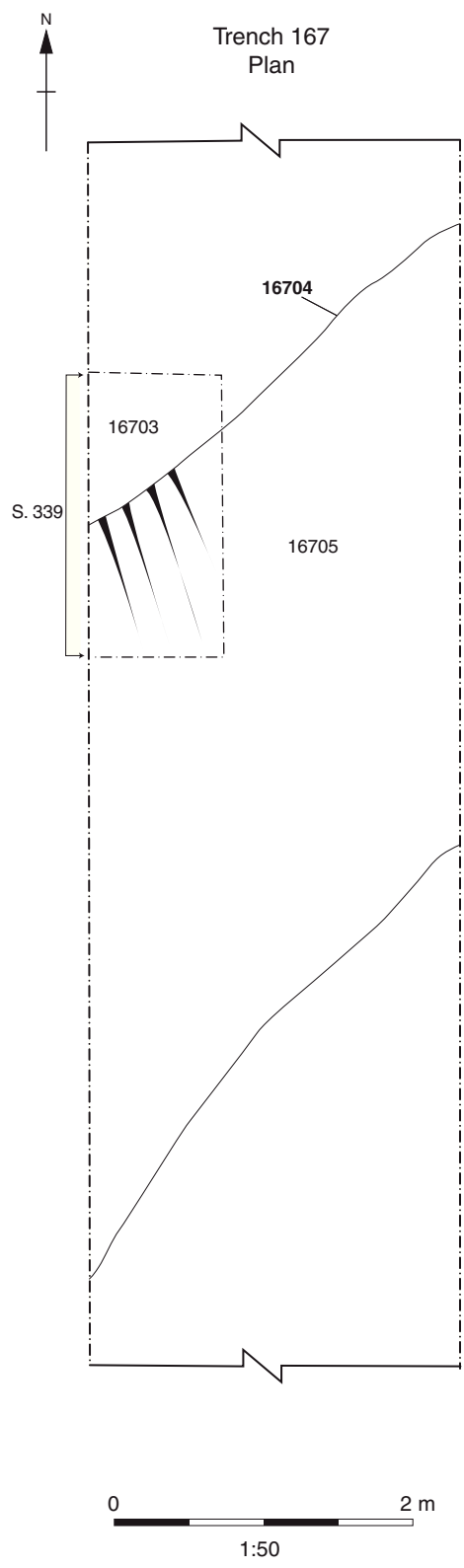
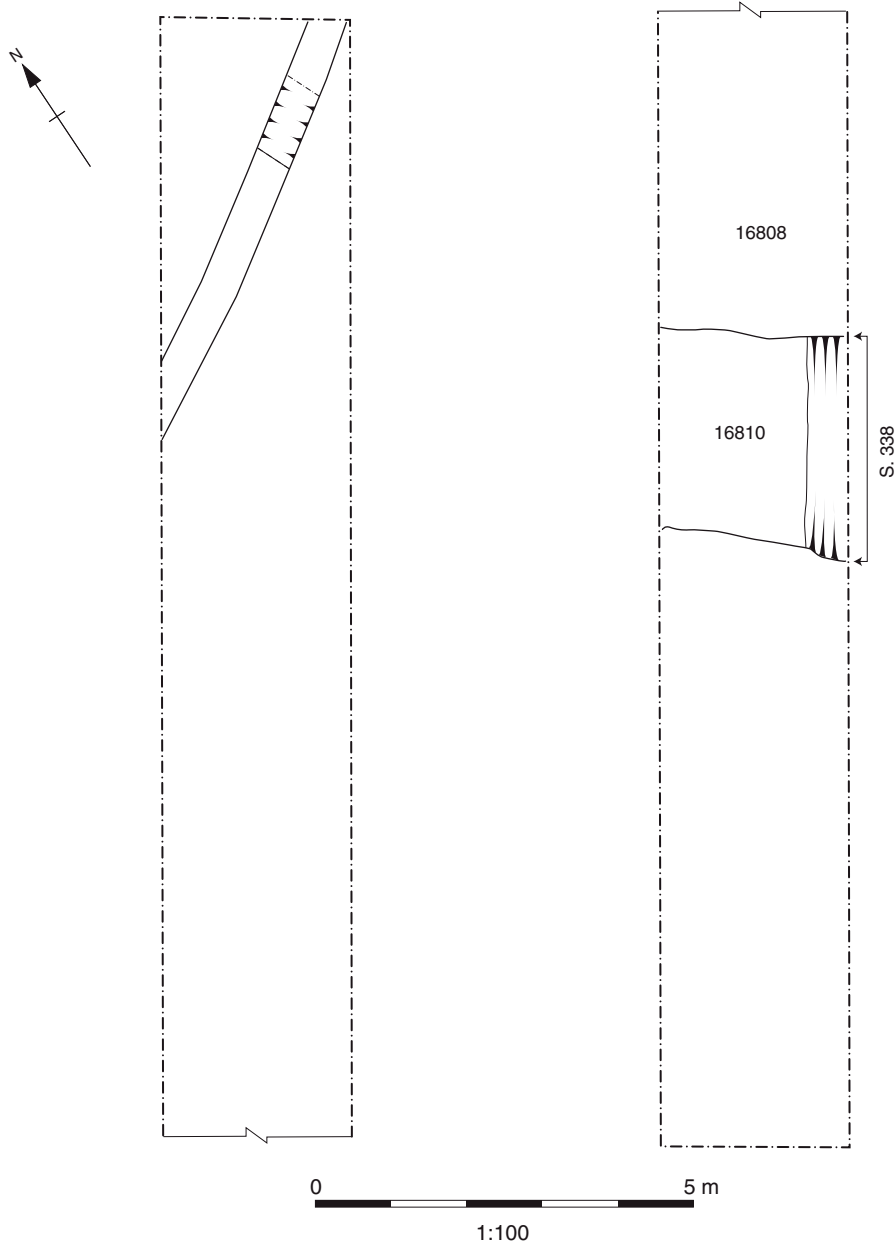


Figure 14: Trench 167, plan and section

### Trench 168 Plan



### Section 338

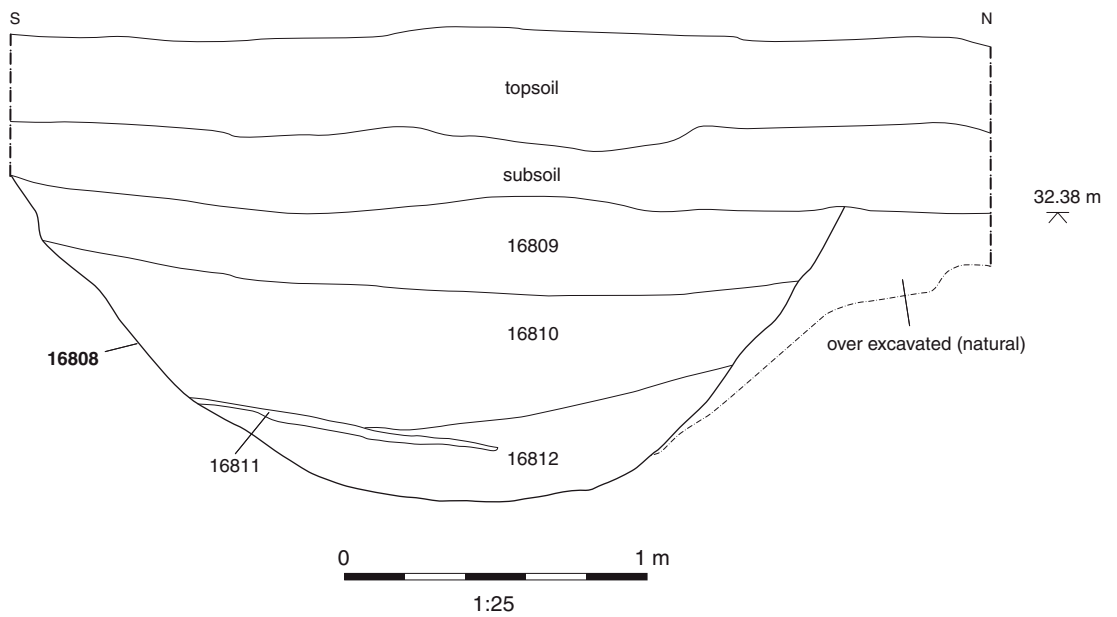
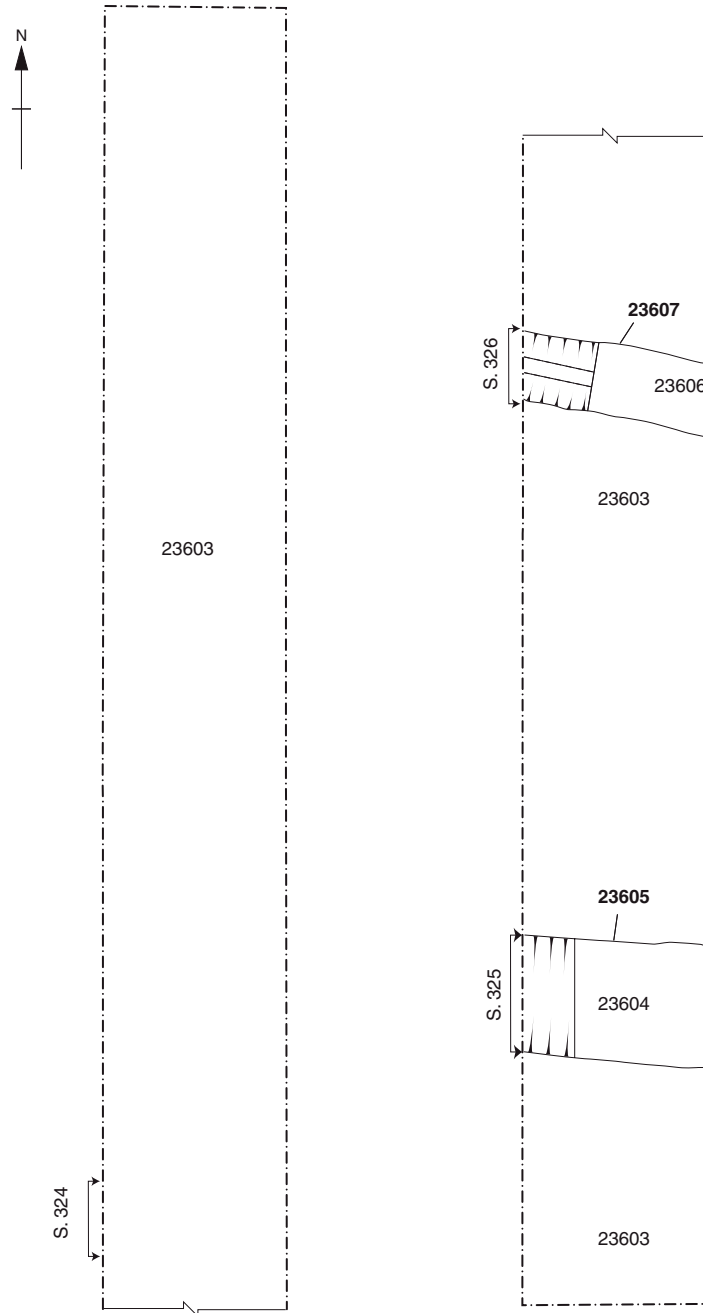


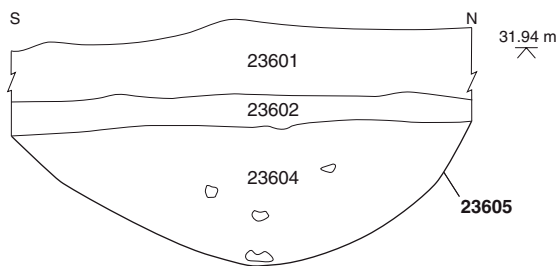
Figure 15: Trench 168, plan and section



### Trench 236 Plan



### Section 325



### Section 326

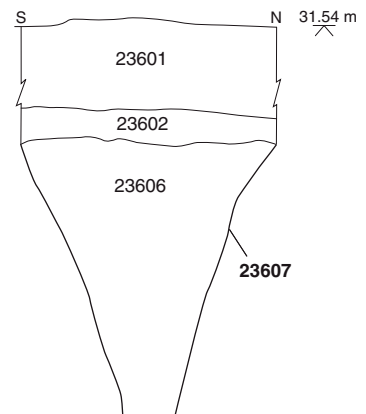


Figure 16: Trench 236, plan and sections

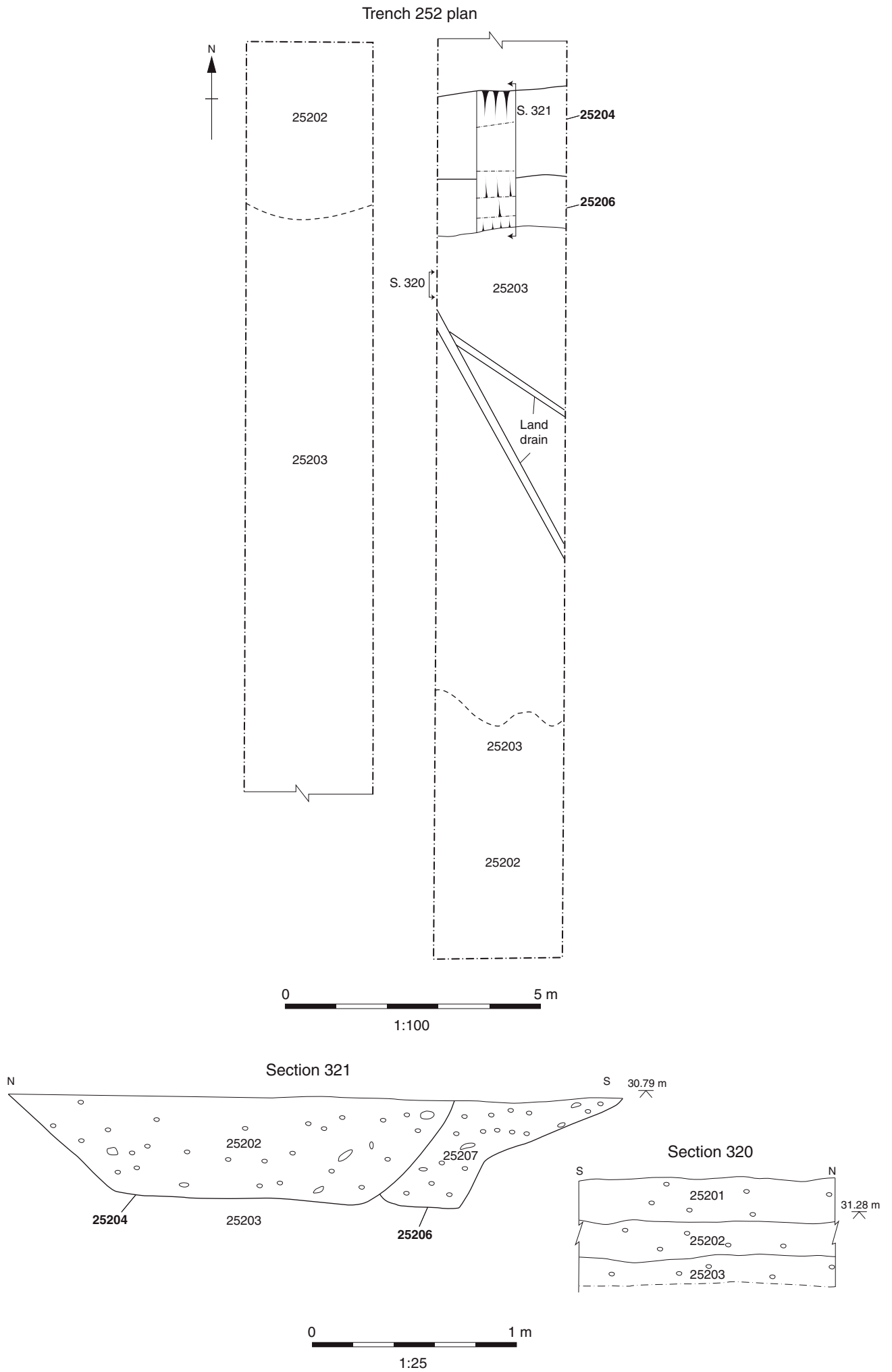


Figure 17: Trench 252, plan and sections