

Archaeological Evaluation for the Felmersham to Carlton Water Main Replacement



Archaeological Evaluation Report



June 2016

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Archaeological Evaluation for the Felmersham to Carlton Water Main Replacement

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation of 22 trenches took place along the route of an Anglian Water main replacement scheme between Felmersham (SP 9953 5767) and Carlton (SP 9562 5570), Bedfordshire, covering an area of 32320m², with the trenches representing a 4% sample of the stripped easement (1320m²). The route of the pipeline runs on the south side of the River Ouse from Radwell Road in Felmersham to The Causeway in Carlton, running parallel to the road in the fields to either the south or north. Where the pipeline runs through the SAM at Chellington it will go through the road. The work took place between the 24th of May and the 8th of June 2016.

The evaluation uncovered limited archaeological remains at the Felmersham end of the pipeline, with only a single trench revealing any archaeological features. This trench (Trench 20) contained three ditches – two containing Romano-British pottery fragments and one 14th century.

The Carlton end of the pipeline was more productive, with a series of post-medieval boundaries running either parallel or perpendicular to the current field boundaries, and marking the development of the fields with the enclosure of the land and enlargement of fields.

The northern side of the SAM at Chellington (Trench 8) revealed medieval features that continued the extent of the DMV. These took the form of possible clay pits and ditches. The north-east end of the trench contained a large enclosure ditch containing 12-14th century pottery. Further to the north-east, evidence of ridge and furrow was revealed.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted along the route of the Anglian Water main between Felmersham (SP 9953 5767) and Carlton (SP 9562 5570), Bedfordshire (see Figure 1). The work was undertaken ahead of the mains replacement and consisted of 22 trenches, each 30m by 2m.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Geoff Saunders of Bedford Borough Council (BBC; Saunders 2016), supplemented by a Specification prepared by Richard Mortimer of OA East (Mortimer 2016).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by BBC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The route of the pipeline follows the Ouse valley, on the southern side of the river, between the 50m and 60m AOD contours for most of the route, with a drop down to the river on the southern side. The Felmersham end of the route starts at 50m AOD and undulates between that and 65m AOD as it heads towards the SAM at Chellington, where it sits at 61m AOD before dropping down to 46m AOD at the western end in Carlton.
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology varies along the route from sands and gravels of the Ouse Valley Formation, clay till of the Wolston Formation, and various mudstone formations of the Great Oolite Group (BGS 2010, sheet 203). The eastern end of the route, south-east of Felmersham village, sits on Stoke Goldington Sands and Gravels, whilst the west end at Carlton sits on Rutland Formation Mudstone. Between, the route crosses the Blisworth Limestone and Clay Formations east of Carlton, and the remainder of the route mostly sitting on the Blisworth Limestone.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following archaeological background is based upon the WSI (Mortimer 2016) and utilises the Bedford Borough Historic Environment Record (BBHER) held at Bedford Borough Council.
- 1.3.2 The pipeline sits within a rich and complex archaeological landscape containing multi-period archaeological remains identified from aerial photography and areas of surviving extant earthworks, notably the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) at Chellington.
- 1.3.3 Numerous cropmark sites in the vicinity of the route suggest prehistoric activity, including an extensive area of ring ditches and pit alignments (BBHER 547) and a possibly associated adjacent linear cropmark (BBHER 1617). The pipeline route avoids the main focus of the ring ditches, but there is potential for associated features to spread to the pipeline route. Further cropmarks have been identified north of Carlton (BBHER 540), whilst other cropmarks include what is thought to be a Romano-British double ditched rectilinear enclosure (BBHER 16556).

- 1.3.4 Further prehistoric activity within the area has been identified with a Neolithic polished stone axe that was found in Carlton (BBHER 9056). Five Bronze Age ring-ditches have also been identified at Radwell. Four of these were originally seen in aerial photographs with the fifth identified during gravel extraction. They are thought to have been the ditches of ploughed-out barrows that formed part of a complex settlement along the river valley (Hall and Woodward 1977, 1; Pinder 1986, 10; Woodward 1984, 7; 1986, 7). An additional Bronze Age grave and almost circular ditch were identified at Odell (Dix 1980, 15). A possible Bronze Age ring-ditch has also been identified south-east of Felmersham (BBHER 13966).
- 1.3.5 This activity continued through the Iron Age and into the Roman period with Iron Age and Romano-British pottery recovered from farmland to the south-east of Carlton (SP 9645 5518); Iron Age coins from Odell (BBHER MBB 19980-4, 19988-93, 19997); a copper alloy bow brooch of Iron Age or Roman date (BBHER 15234); a circular, enamelled 2nd century Roman brooch recovered to the west of Carlton (SP 950 555), which although of a fairly common 2nd century type, is a type that is rare in the region (Kuhlicke 1966, 56); a 2nd century sestertius of Antoninus Pius from near Harrold Bridge to the north-west of the pipeline route (BBHER 15890), and another to the south-west (BBHER MBB 19417). By Felmersham, Belgic artefacts were recovered during gravel quarrying (BBHER 67).
- 1.3.6 An Iron Age domestic hut site has also been identified during gravel quarrying at Radwell (Hall and Hutchings 1983, 85-87), with the prolonged activity of Iron Age and Roman farms around Odell that had two cremation cemeteries dated to AD25-50 lying outside the farmsteads (Dix 1980, 15-16). In addition, a late pre-Roman Iron Age Welwyn-Type vault burial found at Felmersham in 1942 (Kennett 1976, 19).
- 1.3.7 An investigation of cropmarks that had been identified to the west of Carlton suggest the presence of a Roman building, possibly a villa with the dressed masonry, roof and flue tiles, mortaria and pottery fragments dating to the 3rd to 4th centuries (BBHER 1781; Monument 346853, SP 947 555). Iron Age and Roman rectangular enclosures have been identified through cropmarks south-east of Felmersham (BBHER 8549, 13966, 16556). Later Anglo-Saxon occupation has been identified on the north edge of Felmersham (BBHER 70).
- 1.3.8 Fieldwalking around Chellington produced Iron Age, Roman, Early to Middle Saxon, Early Medieval, Medieval and post-medieval pottery (Brown and Taylor 103-108), and suggest that settlement within the Parish of Chellington began in prehistory and continued into the medieval period (Brown and Taylor 1999, 109).
- Chellington Tri-Focal Deserted Medieval Village** (NHLE 1013277; BBHER 711)
- 1.3.9 The following section is based upon the Historic England listing (Historic England 2016).
- 1.3.10 The pipeline route passes through the Tri-Focal Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) of Chellington, a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1013277) that survives as extant earthworks. At this point the pipeline runs through the road to avoid the surviving remains. The DMV survives as earthworks over a large part of its original area, and as such is unusual, and important for the study of the development of medieval nucleated settlement, in this area of lowland England where the majority of comparable sites have been victims of agricultural improvements. The close correspondence between the historic and archaeological evidence is rare, and means that Chellington provides a rare opportunity to see how settlement in this part of Bedfordshire evolved through the medieval period.

- 1.3.11 The earthworks include hollow ways (especially the one running south-east from Hill Farm, greens or commons, tofts and crofts, house platforms (some with clay pits), quarries, fishponds and an extensive field system. The layout of the fields is particularly clear between Hill Farm and Lodge Farm where the pattern of ridge and furrow betrays the position of medieval field boundaries. Further buried remains are thought to be well preserved across the site. This site is well documented from the medieval period by surviving texts and maps, and has been supplemented by recent detailed archaeological surveys to improve the understanding of the site.
- 1.3.12 The deep hollow ways linked together to form three complexes of enclosures and house platforms, or 'ends', with patterns of ridge and furrow between these. This is characteristic of village forms from the Southern Midland Plain, as may be seen at Hardmead in Buckinghamshire.
- 1.3.13 The village of Chellington occupied the hill around St Nicholas' church (Plate 1) – now the Chellington Centre, a residential retreat – and was on the main east to west route through the region. No coherent pattern of ground disturbance appears to the north of the church, where the ground slopes steeply away towards the river. The cluster of houses closest to the church was the largest of the groups, and had a regular layout and may have included the principal house of the settlement. The second cluster of buildings was a smaller and more haphazard group on the common ground at the eastern end of the settlement. The third, and smallest, group was just a few houses around the area of the modern Lodge Farm.
- 1.3.14 The parish of Chellington appears to have become amalgamated into the modern parish of Carlton-cum-Chellington under the ownership of the Traily family in 1359 – after the manor at Carlton was acquired by John Traily in 1369-60 (Page 1912, 55) – with the village of Chellington becoming gradually abandoned. As the occupation of the village decreased, the later occupants utilised the increased amount of available land for cultivation, seen where the ridge and furrow overlies building plots and former boundaries. By 1797, when an accurate map was drawn in advance of parliamentary enclosure, only a few houses were left at Chellington, and two modern farms appear as the main buildings of the former settlement. The names of fields recorded on this map give some suggestion as to what was in the area: 'Home Close' is the field beside Home Farm, suggesting it may have been near the historic focus of the settlement; the common land of the second cluster of buildings is named as 'Ruff's Green' and 'Ruff's Close', a corruption of 'rough'; and the field opposite the church is named as 'Glebe', indicating that it was owned by the clergy.
- 1.3.15 The different foci of Chellington were deserted at different times, with the good preservation of the house platform remains around Lodge Farm suggesting an earlier abandonment than the extensive, but poorly preserved remains around the church settlement area and the Ruff's Green area, both of which appear to have been deserted more slowly (Brown and Taylor 1999).
- 1.3.16 Chellington fits within the widespread pattern of dispersed settlement known from northern Bedfordshire (Brown and Taylor 1991 cited in Brown and Taylor 1999, 108).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The work was commissioned by Anglian Water. Machine excavation was carried out by Anthill Plant, and hand excavation by Dave Browne, Emily Abrehart and Robin Webb. The site survey was carried out by Robin Webb. The site was managed by Richard Mortimer and run by Chris Thatcher and Robin Webb. Advice and monitoring was provided by Geoff Saunders and Vanessa Clarke of BBC HET.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the pipeline easement. The evaluation will locate and record archaeological evidence that would be damaged or destroyed to facilitate the design of a mitigation strategy to preserve them *in situ* or by record.
- 2.1.2 The main areas of archaeological interest within the proposed development area are the Chellington DMV, the areas surrounding the villages of Carlton and Felmersham where 12th-13th century village expansion may have occurred, and the wider prehistoric, principally Bronze Age, landscape recorded as cropmarks along the Ouse Valley to the north and west (characterised by barrows, field systems and pit alignments).

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The Brief required that a total of 22 trenches, totalling 1320m², were excavated, covering 4% of the pipeline easement, with an additional 1% (5 trenches of 30m by 2m) as a contingency.
- 2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The machine excavation was to the depth of geological horizons, or the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first.
- 2.2.3 The site was located to Ordnance Survey co-ordinates using a Leica 1200 GPS fitted with Smartnet.
- 2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 A total of five environmental samples were taken, totalling 100 litres. Two of these were of colluvium deposits around Carlton, one from a ditch terminus near the DMV, one from a large boundary or enclosure ditch near the DMV, and one from a pottery rich ditch near the DMV.
- 2.2.7 The site was excavated in mostly dry, sunny conditions, although with the odd day of persistent rain.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The evaluation showed the presence of limited human activity across the pipeline route. The majority of archaeological features were identified towards the western end of the pipeline, near Carlton and Chellington. The only remains from the eastern end of the route were identified on the edge of Felmersham in Trench 20.
- 3.1.2 The results of the evaluation are presented numerically by trench, with further details of the trenches and contexts given in Appendix A, and a plan of the archaeological features within the trenches shown in figures 2-9.

3.2 Trenches

Trench 1

- 3.2.1 Trench 1, located in Carlton, at the western end of the pipeline route, was recorded at a height of 46.5m AOD at its north-western end, rising to 46.9m AOD at its south-eastern end.
- 3.2.2 This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable dark reddish brown sandy silt colluvium deposit (4), a friable mid reddish brown sandy silt subsoil (2), and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3). A sample was taken from the colluvium deposit (sample 1). No artefacts or ecofacts were recovered from this trench.

Trench 2 (Figure 2)

- 3.2.3 Trench 2, located to the south-east of Trench 1, was recorded at a height of 47.7m AOD at its south-western end, rising up to 48.3m AOD in the middle, and down to 47m AOD at its north-eastern end.
- 3.2.4 This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid reddish brown sandy silt subsoil (2), and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3).
- 3.2.5 Two archaeological features were identified within this trench, both seen as post-medieval boundary ditches on a north-west to south-east alignment. The first of these was a linear ditch (7), located 6.7m from the south-west end of the trench with gentle sides and an irregular base. This ditch was filled by a soft mid reddish brown sandy silt (8). This ditch may have had a hedgerow in it, accounting for the irregular base and the disturbance on its edges. The second was also a linear ditch (9), located a further 5.8m to the north-east, with steep sides and a concave base. This ditch was filled by a loose mid orangey brown silty sand (10) and a soft mid reddish brown sandy silt (11). Neither of these ditches contained any artefacts or ecofacts.

Trench 3

- 3.2.6 Trench 3, located to the north-east of Trench 2 at the base of a slope, and was recorded at a height of 49.6m AOD.
- 3.2.7 This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable dark brown clayey silt colluvium layer (5), a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3). A sample was taken from the colluvium deposit (sample 2). No artefacts or ecofacts were recovered from this trench.

Trench 4 (Figure 3)

- 3.2.8 Trench 4 was located to the north of Trench 3, and was recorded at a height of 47.6m AOD.

- 3.2.9 This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3). Within the trench, three archaeological features were encountered: a furrow, a linear ditch (**12**) and a curvilinear ditch terminus (**14**).
- 3.2.10 The furrow was located 5m from the south-east end of the trench and not excavated. It ran on a north-east to south-west alignment.
- 3.2.11 The ditch terminus (**14**), on a north-east to south-west alignment, was located a further 12.7m to the north-west, and had gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a soft mid orangey brown sandy silt (15) overlain by a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt (16).
- 3.2.12 The ditch (**12**), on a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment, was located a further 9.6m to the north-west and had steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a friable mid greyish brown clayey silt (13). No artefacts or ecofacts were recovered from this trench.

Trench 5 (Figure 4)

- 3.2.13 Trench 5 was located to the north-east of Trench 4, and recorded at a height of 52.7m AOD at its south-west end, rising to 56.0m AOD at the north-east end.
- 3.2.14 This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3). Within the trench, two ditches and five pits were encountered.
- 3.2.15 Located 4.0m from the south-west end of the trench, a linear ditch (**33**) with steep sides and a concave base ran north-east to south-west up the side of the trench. It ran slightly askew of the line of the trench, so was only partially visible. It was filled by a plastic light brown clayey silt (41) overlain by a plastic light yellowish brown clayey silt (40) and plastic light brown clayey silt (39).
- 3.2.16 A further 9.6m to the north-east were two pits (**35** and one unexcavated) cut by a linear ditch (**34**). The pits were on the edge of the trench, and so only partially visible, with a sub-circular shape in plan. The unexcavated pit lay on the south-west side of the ditch, with the excavated one on the north-east side. The ditch (**34**), running on a south-east to north-west alignment, had gentle sides and a flat base. It was filled by a plastic mid brown clayey silt (42). The excavated pit (**35**) had gentle sides and a flat base. It was filled by a plastic light yellowish brown silty clay (46) overlain by a plastic yellowish brown clayey silt with 80% chalk (45), a plastic light brown silty clay (44), and a plastic mid brown silty clay (43).
- 3.2.17 To the north of pit **35**, on the opposite side of the trench, was pit **36**, which was circular in plan with gentle sides and a flat base. This pit was filled by a firm mid reddish brown silty clay (47).
- 3.2.18 Located 4m to the north-east of pit **35** was a pair of intercutting pits (**37** and **38**). The earlier of these pits was pit **38**, which was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a plastic light greenish brown clay (52) overlain by a friable light brown silt (51). This pit was cut on its southern edge by pit (**37**), which was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. This pit was filled by a plastic mid brown clay (50) overlain by a plastic light brownish grey silty clay (49) and a plastic light brown silty clay (48). The only artefact recovered from this trench was a clay pipe stem fragment from the backfill of pit **38** (51).

Trench 6 (Figure 5)

- 3.2.19 This trench was located to the north-east of Trench 5, and recorded at a height of 64.6m AOD.
- 3.2.20 This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3). Contained within this trench were two archaeological features: a linear ditch (**19**) on a north to south alignment and a linear ditch (**24**) on a north-west to south-east alignment.
- 3.2.21 The southernmost ditch (**24**) was located 5.4m from the south-western end of the trench and had steep sides with a concave base. It was filled by a soft mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional grit (25) overlain by a soft mid reddish brown silty sand (26).
- 3.2.22 Located a further 3.9m to the north-east was ditch **19**, which had steep sides and a flat base. This ditch was filled by a plastic mid yellowish brown silty clay (20) overlain by a plastic dark blueish brown silty clay (21), a friable mid greyish brown clayey silt (22) and a friable mid brown silt (23) that contained a sherd of late medieval oxidised ware that was abraded.

Trench 7 (Figure 6)

- 3.2.23 To the north-east of Trench 6 was Trench 7, recorded at a height of 64.6m AOD.
- 3.2.24 This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3). Within this trench were four narrow linear ditches (**27** and three not excavated) and a wider linear ditch (**30**), all on a north-west to south-east alignment.
- 3.2.25 The first of the narrow ditches was located 10.3m from the south-west end of the trench, with the next 5m to the north-east, then 4.4m and finally 3.8m. The northernmost of these was excavated, with the remaining three appearing the same on the surface. This ditch (**27**) had gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a plastic mid yellowish brown silty clay (28) overlain by a soft mid reddish brown silty sand (29).
- 3.2.26 The wider ditch (**30**) was located between the southern two narrow ditches, and had steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a friable mid reddish brown sandy silt (31) overlain by a friable mid reddish brown silt (32). No artefacts or ecofacts were recovered from this trench.

Trench 8 (Figure 7)

- 3.2.27 Trench 8 was located to the north-east of Trench 7, and recorded at a height of 60.9m AOD at its south-west end, rising to 61.3m AOD at its north-east end. This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3). This trench contained four ditches (3 with termini) and three pits.
- 3.2.28 Located in the south-west corner of the trench was a pit (**53**) that was circular in plan with gentle sides and a flat base. It was filled by a friable mid greyish brown clayey silt (54) that contained a fragment of early/middle Anglo-Saxon pottery.
- 3.2.29 Located 15.8m to the north-east was a sub-circular pit (**68**) with gentle sides and a flat base. This pit was filled by a friable dark greyish brown clayey silt (69) that contained no artefacts or ecofacts.

- 3.2.30 A further 1.5m to the north-east was an unexcavated pit, and a further 2.7m saw another sub-circular pit (**70**) with gentle sides and a flat base. This pit was filled by a friable dark greyish brown clayey silt (71) that contained 12th century pottery sherds.
- 3.2.31 The southernmost ditch was a terminus (**55**) that was cut by a second ditch terminus (**58**). These both ran on a north-east to south-west alignment (with the terminus at the south-west end) and were located 3.8m from the south-east end of the trench. The earlier ditch terminus (**55**) had steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a plastic dark reddish brown silty clay (56), from which sample 3 was taken, overlain by a friable mid greyish brown clayey silt (57). This ditch was cut by a second ditch terminus (**58**, also excavated as **60**) that had gentle sides and a concave base. This later terminus was filled by a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt (59, also excavated as 62). Where a second slot was excavated in the ditch a lower fill was also identified, a soft mid reddish brown clayey sand (61). Neither of these ditch termini contained artefacts or ecofacts.
- 3.2.32 Cutting across that ditch (**58**) on a north-west to south-east alignment was a linear ditch (**63**) which had steep sides and a flat base. This ditch was filled by a friable, reddish brown sandy silt (64) that contained no artefacts or ecofacts.
- 3.2.33 Located just to the north-east, on a north-east to south-west alignment, was another ditch terminus (**65**), this time with the terminus at the north-east end. This ditch had steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a soft dark reddish brown silty sand (66) that was overlain by a soft mid reddish brown silty sand (67) and contained no artefacts or ecofacts.
- 3.2.34 The north-east end of the trench was taken up with a series of ditches on a north-east to south-west alignment. The earliest of these was ditch **80** with steep sides and a flat base. This ditch was filled by a plastic light greenish grey silty clay (85) containing pottery, animal bone and shell, and was overlain by a plastic greenish brown silty clay (84) that contained occasional pottery sherds. Cutting this ditch, on the same alignment, was a ditch (**79**, Plate 2) with gentle sides and a flat base. This ditch was filled by a plastic dark greenish grey silty clay (83) containing lots of pot and animal bone, and overlain by a plastic light greenish grey silty clay (82) containing pot, animal bone and a loomweight fragment (small find 1). This ditch was, in turn, cut by another linear ditch on the same alignment, but this time much narrower. This ditch (**78**, also excavated as **86**, Plate 3) had steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a friable dark greyish brown clayey silt (81, also excavated as 87) that contained lots of pottery and animal bone.

Trench 9

- 3.2.35 Trench 9 was located to the north-east of Trench 8, and recorded at a height of 60.5m AOD at its south-west end, dipping to 59.4m AOD at its north-east end. This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3). No archaeological features were identified in this trench.

Trench 10 (Figure 8)

- 3.2.36 Again located to the north-east, Trench 10 was recorded at a height of 52.9m AOD at its south-west end, rising to 53.8m AOD at its north-east end. This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3), and contained two furrows and two pits.
- 3.2.37 The southernmost furrow was located 4.4m from the end of the trench and not excavated. The northern furrow (**74**) was 6.3m further to the north-east, and they both

ran on a north-west to south-east alignment. The excavated furrow (74) had gentle sides and a flat base. It was filled by a plastic dark brown silty clay (75).

- 3.2.38 The southern pit (76) was located between the two furrows, and had a circular shape in plan, gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a plastic mid yellowish brown silty clay (77).
- 3.2.39 The second pit (72) was located a further 13.8m to the north-east, on the opposite side of the trench, and had a sub-circular shape in plan, gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a soft mid yellowish brown silty clay (73). None of the features in this trench contained artefacts or ecofacts.

Trenches 11-19

- 3.2.40 Trenches 11-19 did not contain any archaeological features.
- 3.2.41 Trench 11 was located to the north-east of Trench 10 at a height of 51.6m AOD at the south-west end, rising to 52.1m AOD at the north-east end. This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3).
- 3.2.42 Trench 12, located to the east-north-east of Trench 11, was on a slight slope, from 55.9m AOD at the western end, sloping down to 55.4m AOD at the eastern end. This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3).
- 3.2.43 To the north-east of Trench 12, Trench 13 lay at 51.0m AOD. This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable dark reddish brown sandy silt subsoil (94) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3).
- 3.2.44 On slightly lower ground, Trench 14 was to the north-east of Trench 13 at a height of 43.8m AOD at the south-west end, sloping down to 42.6m AOD at the north-east end. This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a soft mid reddish brown silty sand subsoil (17) and a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil (18).
- 3.2.45 Trench 15 lay to the north-east of Trench 14, at a height of 54.2m AOD. This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark brown clayey silt topsoil (95).
- 3.2.46 Trench 16 was located to the south-west of Trench 15 at a height of 60.0m AOD. This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark brown clayey silt topsoil (95).
- 3.2.47 Trench 17 was not opened due to the presence of sheep within the field, and was located to the south-east of Trench 16.
- 3.2.48 Trench 18, located just to the south of Trench 17, was at a height of 60.1m AOD at the north end, sloping up to 61.0m AOD at the south end. This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3).
- 3.2.49 Located to the south-east of Trench 18, Trench 19 was at a height of 60.5m AOD. This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3).

Trench 20 (Figure 9, Plate 4)

- 3.2.50 Trench 20 was located just to the north-east of Trench 19 at a height of 55.3m AOD at the south-west end, sloping down to 54.0m AOD at the north-east end. This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil

(6) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3) along with three archaeological features.

- 3.2.51 The south-west corner of the trench contained a linear ditch (**88**) that ran on an almost east to west alignment. This ditch had 45 degree sides and a concave base. It was filled by a firm dark greyish brown clayey sand (89) that contained a fragment of pottery.
- 3.2.52 Located 5m to the north-east of ditch **88** was a curvilinear ditch (**90**) with gentle sides and a concave base. This ditch was filled by a firm dark greyish brown clayey sand (91) that contained fragments of pottery. This ditch curved from a north to south alignment at the northern end to north-west to south-east alignment at the southern end.
- 3.2.53 A further 8.2m to the north-east of the curvilinear ditch was a second linear ditch (**92**). This ditch had steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a firm dark greyish brown clayey sand (93) that contained pottery fragments.

Trenches 21-22

- 3.2.54 Trench 21 was located to the north-east of Trench 20, on a slope rising from 55.5m AOD at the south-west end to 56.1m AOD at the north-east end. This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3). The only features within this trench were wheel ruts that cut through the subsoil (6) and aligned with the tram-lines used by the tractors using the field.
- 3.2.55 Trench 22 was located to the north-east of Trench 21 at a height of 50.3m AOD. This trench consisted of the natural geology (1) overlain by a friable mid orangey brown silt subsoil (6) and a friable dark greyish brown silt topsoil (3).

3.3 Finds Summary

- 3.3.1 A total of 341 sherds of pottery were recovered, weighing 3.014kg, and comprised primarily medieval material, with four sherds of Romano-British, one early/middle Anglo-Saxon, and a few post-medieval wares. All of these were of local types. The Romano-British pottery was abraded and may have been residual. The majority of the medieval pottery came from a single ditch (**79**) and was a typical domestic assemblage of the period. One sherd of residual 14th century pottery was recovered from the subsoil.
- 3.3.2 A single fragment of post-medieval clay pipe stem was recovered from the backfill of a quarry pit (**38**) in Trench 5.
- 3.3.3 A total of 0.229kg of animal bone was recovered from two features within the evaluation, where one ditch (**86**) cut an earlier one (**79**). The majority of the bone came from the earlier of the two ditches. The animal bone that was recovered represents domestic waste, with cattle, sheep and bird remains identified, including butchery marks on a fragment of cattle ulna.

3.4 Environmental Summary

- 3.4.1 A total of five bulk samples were taken during the evaluation, totalling 100 litres. These were taken in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. These samples were taken from three trenches, with two from colluvial deposits in trenches 1 and 3. The remaining three samples were taken from Trench 8 on the edge of the scheduled area for the DMV at Chellington. Two of these did not contain preserved

plant remains (samples 3 and 4), although one (Sample 4 from ditch **80**) did contain well-preserved white egg shell.

- 3.4.2 The one sample that did contain preserved plant remains was from a medieval ditch (**86**) that cut through the medieval enclosure (**80**). The evidence from this sample suggests the disposal of burnt food remains associated with nearby domestic activity and settlement.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Three different phases of archaeological activity were identified during the evaluation for the pipeline: Romano-British activity on the outskirts of Felmersham, medieval activity on the edge of the DMV at Chellington, and post-medieval activity between Chellington and Carlton. The former two phases of activity were dated through the recovery of pottery, whilst the majority of the post-medieval activity was interpreted from the alignments of the features with the present boundaries, with limited artefacts from within the features.

4.2 Romano-British

4.2.1 The only Romano-British activity that was identified within the evaluation was within Trench 20, on the outskirts of the village of Felmersham. This activity consisted of three ditches – two linear boundaries (**88** and **92**) and one curvilinear ditch (**90**) that may form part of a horseshoe windbreak. All of these features were heavily truncated through the ploughing of the field, and the pottery that was recovered could potentially have been residual, with the fragments recovered from the northernmost ditch (**92**) likely to be intrusive.

4.2.2 These features are likely to have formed part of the periphery of a settlement, with the trench located towards the base of a hollow, and may have related to some of the Late Iron Age material recovered near Felmersham and Radwell (see paragraph 1.3.6).

4.3 Medieval

4.3.1 Of the trenches located on the edge of the DMV at Chellington (trenches 7 and 8), only Trench 8 revealed medieval features. The features contained pottery and animal bone that was not heavily abraded, suggesting primary deposition, and dating from the 12th through to mid 14th centuries, with very occasional earlier sherds. By far the bulk of the material, and the contexts it comes from, date securely to the 12th century, but with indications that medieval activity was still taking place within this area, either as a domestic focus or towards the periphery of activity up until the mid 14th century, but not beyond. It is not known how much further to the east, beyond Trench 8, the settlement area of Chellington originally spread.

4.3.2 The activity identified within Trench 8 consisted of two ditch terminals (**55** and **65**), one of which had been recut (**58**), that perhaps marked the boundaries around properties, a larger enclosure ditch (**80**) that again had been recut (**79**), a smaller ditch (**78**), and three shallow pits (**53**, **68**, **70** and one not excavated) that may represent clay pits utilised for domestic structures – hearths, ovens, structures etc – small seams of clay were sporadically spread through the natural geology of the trenches.

4.3.3 The bulk environmental samples from the site suggest that the arable in the area surrounding the DMV at Chellington comprised a mixture of wheat and oat grain (although the variety of oat grain was a type that would also grow wild), and legumes that included vetches, peas and beans. The crops that were being grown were interspersed with weeds that included stinking mayweed, goosefoot, grass and clover that all may have been growing within the cultivated soils.

4.4 Post-medieval

4.4.1 The western end of the pipeline, between the SAM at Chellington and Carlton contained evidence suggestive of post-medieval field boundaries related to the shifting

field patterns after the enclosure of the fields. These features consisted of ditches running mainly perpendicular to the current roads and field boundaries, notably in Trench 2 where the line matched with a current hedge-line, and Trench 7 where a larger ditch (**30**) marked a more prominent boundary, with smaller divisions seen by the other ditches within the trench (e.g. **27**).

- 4.4.2 The shifting shape of the fields may be suggested through the angle of ditch **19**, which contained ceramic building material, being at about 45° to the other post-medieval ditches identified in the field (in Trench 7), but aligning with the ditches identified in the field to the south (trenches 4 and 5).

4.5 Significance

- 4.5.1 The evidence revealed from the Carlton end of the pipeline conforms to what is known in the area – namely the shifting pattern of fields following the enclosure acts, and the presence of the DMV at Chellington. Trench 8 does, however, extend the known area of the DMV beyond the limits of the SAM and the extant earthworks. The pottery that was recovered from this evaluation corresponded to material that had been collected during fieldwalking of the Chellington area with the dominance of medieval date and occasional Early to Middle Saxon sherds. This confirms activity within the area of the village from the early/middle Anglo-Saxon through to the 14th century, by which time the village was abandoned with population shrinkage and shift towards Carlton.
- 4.5.2 The Felmersham end of the pipeline, although not as archaeologically productive as the Carlton end, did reveal Romano-British activity that goes beyond what has been recognised in the aerial photographs, and differs from the Bronze Age activity known through work at the gravel quarries at Radwell.

4.6 Recommendations

- 4.6.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of colluvium (4), subsoil (2) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural of gravel, sand and chalk.					Avg. depth (m)	0.7
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	Modern
4	Layer	-	0.3	Colluvium	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two linear ditches (7, 9) running across the trench. Consists of subsoil (2) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural of sandy silt and gravel.					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.29	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil	-	Modern
7	Cut	1.4	0.23	Cut of linear ditch	-	-
8	Fill	1.4	0.23	Fill of ditch 7	-	-
9	Cut	1.5	0.53	Cut of linear ditch	-	-
10	Fill	0.72	0.2	Lower fill of ditch 9	-	-
11	Fill	1.5	0.53	Upper fill of ditch 9	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of colluvium (4), subsoil (2) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural of gravel, sand and chalk.					Avg. depth (m)	1.25
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date

1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.4	Topsoil	-	Modern
5	Layer	-	0.65	Colluvium	-	-
6	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a linear ditch (12), ditch terminus (14) and a furrow. Trench consists of a subsoil (6) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural (1) of sand and gravel with clay patches.					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	Modern
6	Layer	-	0.27	Subsoil	-	-
12	Cut	0.6	0.28	Cut of linear ditch	-	-
13	Fill	0.6	0.28	Fill of ditch 12	-	-
14	Cut	0.6	0.18	Cut of ditch terminus	-	-
15	Fill	0.1	0.18	Lower fill of ditch terminus 14	-	-
16	Fill	0.5	0.18	Upper fill of ditch terminus 14	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained 2 ditches (33, 34) and 5 pits (35, 36, 37, 38, one not excavated). Trench consists of subsoil (6) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural (1) of chalk.					Avg. depth (m)	0.57
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	Modern
6	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
33	Cut	0.6	0.6	Cut of linear ditch	-	-
34	Cut	3.5	0.2	Cut of linear ditch	-	-
35	Cut	0.6	0.5	Cut of pit	-	-
36	Cut	0.6	0.15	Cut of pit	-	-
37	Cut	0.75	0.6	Cut of pit	-	-

38	Cut	1.25	0.65	Cut of pit	-	Post-medieval
39	Fill	0.2	0.1	Fill of ditch 33	-	-
40	Fill	0.5	0.14	Fill of ditch 33	-	-
41	Fill	0.6	0.6	Fill of ditch 33	-	-
42	Fill	0.5	0.1	Fill of ditch 34	-	-
43	Fill	0.3	0.2	Fill of pit 35	-	-
44	Fill	0.5	0.2	Fill of pit 35	-	-
45	Fill	0.5	0.2	Fill of pit 35	-	-
46	Fill	0.5	0.4	Fill of pit 35	-	-
47	Fill	0.6	0.1	Fill of pit 36	-	-
48	Fill	0.75	0.2	Fill of pit 37	-	-
49	Fill	0.6	0.08	Fill of pit 37	-	-
50	Fill	0.75	0.4	Fill of pit 37	-	-
51	Fill	1.25	0.4	Fill of pit 38	Clay pipe	Post-medieval
52	Fill	1	0.2	Fill of pit 38	-	-

Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contained 2 linear ditches (19, 24). Trench consists of subsoil (6) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural (1) of sand and limestone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.38
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	Modern
6	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
19	Cut	1.8	0.4	Cut of linear ditch	-	Post-medieval
20	Fill	1.13	0.2	Lower fill of ditch 19	-	-
21	Fill	1.3	0.08	Fill of ditch 19	-	-
22	Fill	1.5	0.1	Fill of ditch 19	-	-
23	Fill	1.8	0.2	Upper fill of ditch 19	Pottery	Post-medieval
24	Cut	0.57	0.23	Cut of linear ditch	-	-
25	Fill	0.35	0.18	Lower fill of ditch 24	-	-
26	Fill	0.22	0.23	Upper fill of ditch 24	-	-

Trench 7			
General description		Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained 5 linear ditches (27, 30 , 3 not excavated). Consists		Avg. depth (m)	0.45

of subsoil (2) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural (1) of clay and limestone.		Width (m)	2			
		Length (m)	30			
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil	-	Modern
27	Cut	0.54	0.22	Cut of linear ditch	-	-
28	Fill	0.32	0.06	Lower fill of ditch 27	-	-
29	Fill	0.54	0.16	Upper fill of ditch 27	-	-
30	Cut	1	0.46	Cut of linear ditch	-	-
31	Fill	0.88	0.22	Lower fill of ditch 30	-	-
32	Fill	1	0.24	Upper fill of ditch 30	-	-

Trench 8						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained 3 ditch termini (55, 58, 65) 4 ditches (63, 79, 80, 81) and 3 pits (53, 68, 70). Consists of subsoil (6) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural (1) of clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.51	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	Modern
6	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
53	Cut	0.7	0.22	Cut of pit	-	Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon
54	Fill	0.7	0.22	Fill of pit 53	Pottery	Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon
55	Cut	0.8	0.48	Cut of ditch terminus	-	-
56	Fill	0.68	0.17	Lower fill of ditch terminus 55	-	-
57	Fill	0.8	0.31	Upper fill of ditch terminus 55	-	-
58	Cut	1.2	0.26	Cut of ditch terminus	-	-
59	Fill	1.2	0.26	Fill of ditch terminus 58	-	-
60	Cut	0.8	0.29	Cut of ditch = 58	-	-
61	Fill	0.8	0.2	Lower fill of ditch 60	-	-
62	Fill	0.34	0.08	Upper fill of ditch 60 = 59	-	-
63	Cut	0.9	0.22	Cut of ditch	-	-

64	Fill	0.9	0.22	Fill of ditch 63	-	-
65	Cut	0.8	0.39	Cut of ditch terminus	-	-
66	Fill	0.68	0.24	Lower fill of ditch terminus 65	-	-
67	Fill	0.68	0.15	Upper fill of ditch terminus 65	-	-
68	Cut	0.66	0.15	Cut of pit	-	-
69	Fill	0.68	0.15	Fill of pit 68	-	-
70	Cut	1.14	0.22	Cut of pit	-	12 th century
71	Fill	1.14	0.22	Fill of pit 70	Pottery	12 th century
78	Cut	0.2	0.1	Cut of ditch	-	12 th century
79	Cut	1.8	0.6	Cut of ditch	-	12 th century
80	Cut	1.4	0.7	Cut of ditch	-	12 th century
81	Fill	0.2	0.1	Fill of ditch 78	Pottery	12 th century
82	Fill	1.8	0.2	Fill of ditch 79	Animal bone, pottery, loomweight (SF 1)	12 th century
83	Fill	1.8	0.4	Fill of ditch 79	Pottery, animal bone	Mid-Late 12 th century
84	Fill	0.7	0.2	Fill of ditch 79	Pottery	12 th century
85	Fill	1.4	0.7	Fill of ditch 80	Animal bone, pottery, shell	12 th century
86	Cut	0.5	0.24	Cut of linear ditch = 78	-	12 th century
87	Fill	0.5	0.24	Fill of ditch 86 = 81	Pottery	12 th century

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological features. Consists of subsoil (2) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural (1) of clay and limestone.					Avg. depth (m)	0.33
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.06	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	Modern

Trench 10

General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two furrows (74 , one not excavated) and two pits (72 , 76). Consists of subsoil (6) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural (1) of sand, limestone and clay.					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	Modern
6	Layer	-	0.08	Subsoil	-	-
72	Cut	1.65	0.12	Cut of pit	-	-
73	Fill	1.65	0.12	Fill of pit 72	-	-
74	Cut	2.12	0.12	Cut of furrow	-	12 th century
75	Fill	2.12	0.12	Fill of furrow 74	Pottery	12 th century
76	Cut	1.62	0.13	Cut of pit	-	-
77	Fill	1.62	0.13	Fill of pit 76	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological features. Consists of subsoil (2) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural (1) of limestone, clay and sand.					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	Modern
6	Layer	-	0.05	Subsoil	CBM	Post-medieval

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological features. Consists of subsoil (2) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural (1) of clay, limestone and gravel.					Avg. depth (m)	0.42
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	Modern
6	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 13						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeological features. Consists of subsoil (94) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural (1) of clay and limestone.				Avg. depth (m)	0.92	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.37	Topsoil	-	Modern
94	Layer	-	0.55	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 14						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeological features. Consists of subsoil (17) and topsoil (18) overlying a natural (1) of chalk, clay, sand and limestone.				Avg. depth (m)	0.56	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
17	Layer	-	0.28	Subsoil	-	-
18	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 15						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeological features. Consists of subsoil (6) and topsoil (95) overlying a natural (1) of clay and stone.				Avg. depth (m)	0.5	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil	-	-
95	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 16						
General description				Orientation	NW-SE	
Trench devoid of archaeological features. Consists of subsoil (6) and topsoil (95) overlying a natural (1) of stone and clay with seams of				Avg. depth (m)	0.28	
				Width (m)	2	

sand.				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
6	Layer	-	0.02	Subsoil	-	-
95	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	-

Trench 17						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench not excavated.				Avg. depth (m)		-
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		30
				Contexts		
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
3	Layer	-	-	Topsoil	-	Modern

Trench 18						
General description				Orientation		NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeological features. Consists of subsoil (6) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural (1) of gravel and clay.				Avg. depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		30
				Contexts		
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	Modern
6	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 19						
General description				Orientation		NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeological features. Consists of subsoil (6) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural (1) of clay and limestone.				Avg. depth (m)		0.39
				Width (m)		2
				Length (m)		30
				Contexts		
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	Modern
6	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 20						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench contained 2 linear ditches (88 , 92) and one curvilinear ditch (90). Consists of subsoil (6) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural (1) of gravel and clay.				Avg. depth (m)	0.38	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.26	Topsoil	-	Modern
6	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
88	Cut	0.56	0.18	Cut of linear ditch	-	Romano-British
89	Fill	0.56	0.18	Fill of ditch 88	Pottery	Romano-British
90	Cut	0.59	0.11	Cut of curvilinear ditch	-	Romano-British
91	Fill	0.59	0.11	Fill of ditch 90	Pottery	Romano-British
92	Cut	0.32	0.26	Cut of linear ditch	-	Mid 14 th century
93	Fill	0.32	0.26	Fill of ditch 92	Pottery	Mid 14 th century

Trench 21						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeological features. Consists of subsoil (6) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural (1) of gravel and sand.				Avg. depth (m)	0.42	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.27	Topsoil	-	Modern
6	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-

Trench 22						
General description				Orientation	NE-SW	
Trench devoid of archaeological features. Consists of subsoil (6) and topsoil (3) overlying a natural (1) of gravel, clay and sand.				Avg. depth (m)	0.52	
				Width (m)	2	
				Length (m)	30	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
1	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
3	Layer	-	0.33	Topsoil	-	Modern
6	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil	-	-

Table 1: Trench summaries and archaeological contexts

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery from the Felmersham to Carlton Pipeline, Bedfordshire (Site BEDFM 2016.24)

By Paul Blinkhorn

Introduction

B.1.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 341 sherds with a total weight of 3014g. It comprised largely medieval material, along with a few sherds of Romano-British, early/middle Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval wares. It is all types which are well-known in the region, and is dominated by shelly wares, which were manufactured at a number of places in Harrold during the 12th – 14th centuries (eg. Hall 1971). They were recorded using the conventions of the Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service type-series (eg. Baker and Hassall 1977), as follows:

A16: Mixed Coarse Quartz, 5th – 9th century. 1 sherd, 11g.

B01A:T1 (2) type St. Neots Ware, c. AD1000-1200. 15 sherds, 105g.

B07: Medieval Shelly Ware, AD1100-1400. 309 sherds, 2761g.

C12: Stamford Ware, c. AD900-1200. 3 sherds, 22g.

C60: Hertfordshire-type Greyware, mid/late 12th – mid 14th century. 2 sherds, 33g.

E01: Late medieval Reduced Ware, mid 14th – 16th century. 4 sherds, 21g.

E02: Late Medieval Oxidized Ware, mid 14th – 16th century. 1 sherd, 7g.

P03: Black-glazed Earthenware, late 16th – 19th century. 1 sherd, 40g

P56: Mass-produced White Earthenware, 19th – 20th century. 1 sherd, 3g.

B.1.2 In addition, four sherds (11g) of Romano-British material was also noted. It is all very small and abraded, and it all could easily be residual. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The assemblage is generally in good condition, and appears reliably stratified.

B.1.3 Most of the medieval pottery came from contexts (82) and (83), both of which were fills of ditch (79). The larger assemblage came from the latter, with the dominant fabric, Medieval Shelly Ware, mainly consisting of fragments of jars, including cylindrical jars, a regional type of cooking vessel which is found on many sites of the period in this area of the midlands (Blinkhorn 2010), along with a few fragments of bowls and a single piece of a large storage jar with applied strip decoration. This is very typical of assemblages of the period. There are also a fairly large number of re-fitting sherds, and the group seems to be a primary deposit, although it is possible that it was originally deposited in a domestic midden which was later used as back-fill material for the ditch. The group from context (83), although smaller, had a similar composition, and also a fragment from a pedestal lamp. The fragments of Stamford Ware from both contexts are from glazed vessels of 11th – 12th century date. The groups appear largely contemporary, and appear entirely domestic in nature. Common late medieval wares, such as E01 and E02, and very scarce, suggesting that medieval occupation had ceased by the middle of the 14th century. The lack of Potterspury Ware, which is a fairly common find in the area

in the mid 13th – 14th centuries, may indicate that the site was abandoned by the time it came into production, although given the proximity of a major shelly ware production centre, it may simply be a reflection of the pottery supply and marketing patterns.

B.1.4 The sherd of early/middle Anglo-Saxon fabric A16 from context (54) is a rimsherd from a small jar, and is in very good condition. It appears reliably stratified.

Context	RB		A16		C12		B01A		B07		C60		E01		E02		P03		P56		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
3																	1	40	1	3	MOD
6													1	15							M14thC
23															1	7					M14thC
54			1	11																	E/MS
71									3	28											12thC
75									1	6											12thC
81									15	174											12thC
82					2	13	4	48	45	453	1	28									M/L 12thC
83	1	1			1	9	8	46	190	1723	1	5									M/L 12thC
84									3	36											12thC
85							3	11	22	96											12thC
87									30	245											12thC
89	2	2																			RB??
91	1	8																			RB??
93													3	6							M14thC
Total	4	11	1	11	3	22	15	105	309	2761	2	33	4	21	1	7	1	40	1	3	

Table 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 A total weight of 0.229kg of animal bone was recovered during the evaluation of the Felmersham to Carlton water main replacement scheme in Bedfordshire. The small assemblage was retrieved from intercutting medieval ditches **79** and **86**. **79** is the earlier ditch and contained the majority of the bone.

Methodology

C.1.2 All identifiable elements were recorded. Identification was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and France (2009). No measurements were taken as none of the specimens were measurable. Taphonomic information such as butchery, carnivore/rodent gnawing and burning was recorded. Moreover, preservation condition was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004).

Results

C.1.1 The results are summarised in Table 3. A full table of results including identification of skeletal elements is retained for the permanent record.

Cut	Context	Feature	Date	Weight (kg)	Unid	cattle	Sheep	Sheep/goat	Pig	Horse	Bird	Micro mammal	Medium mammal	Large mammal	N.O.I
79	82	ditch	medieval	0.094	1	2		1	1		3		1	1	6
	83			0.130	7	3	2	1		1		2		1	5
86	87	ditch	medieval	0.005									1		1

Table 3: Identifiable fragments and No of individuals (M.N.I) represented

C.1.2 The fragmentation level was high with most bones being fragmented. The overall surface condition of the bone was good with most fragments showing some erosion but much detail is still visible (McKinley grade 2 2004). Three fragments showed signs of gnawing. Most of the fragments were however still identifiable to species.

C.1.3 Cattle and sheep and then bird remains were the most abundant in this assemblage. Juvenile and adult remains were identified from all species. Both large and medium sized bird bones were present. The medium sized bird bone was identified as juvenile due to the porous appearance of its articular surface.

C.1.4 The identifiable cattle and sheep bone were aged as juvenile or adult based on the state of epiphyseal fusion. A partially erupted permanent sheep incisor was also recorded.

C.1.5 Two butchery marks were observed upon a fragment of cattle ulna from context (82).

Discussion and conclusion

C.1.6 This assemblage likely represents domestic waste. Due to the very small size of the assemblage little can be derived from this collection and it has no potential to provide further information.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.2.1 Five bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated areas for the Felmersham to Carlton Water Main Replacement (BEDFM2016.24) in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

- C.2.2 Four of the samples (Samples 2-5) were comprised of heavy clay soils that were broken down prior to processing by soaking in a solution of sodium carbonate for two days. The total volume (up to 17 litres) of each bulk sample was then processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 4. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

- C.2.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and eggshell have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

- C.2.4 The results are discussed by trench number:

Trench 1

- C.2.5 Sample 1 taken from colluvial layer 4 is devoid of preserved remains.

Trench 3

- C.2.6 Sample 2 was also taken from a deposit of colluvium (5) and is also devoid of preserved remains. This sample was comprised of a heavy clay matrix which is notably different from colluvium layer 4 which had a high gravel content.

Trench 8

- C.2.7 Three samples were taken from features within Trench 8; fill 56 (Sample 3) of ditch terminus **55** and fill 85 (Sample 4) of ditch **80** did not contain preserved plant remains. Sample 4 does contains several fragments of white egg shell that are well-preserved.
- C.2.8 Sample 5, fill 87 of ditch **86**, contains numerous charred cereal grains, predominantly free-threshing wheat free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum s.l.*) with occasional oat (*Avena sp.*) grains (that may be the wild variety rather than cultivated oats). There are also several legumes present with sizes ranging from 1.5mm to 5mm which probably comprise a mixture of vetches (*Vicia sp.*), peas (*Pisum/Lathyrus sp.*) and beans (Fabaceae). Weed seeds are low in diversity with only four species recorded. The most frequent seeds are from stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) which is a plant that prefers a clay soil habitat and was most likely a contaminant of the wheat harvest. Single seeds are present of goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*), grass (Poaceae), champions (*Silene sp.*) and clover (*Trifolium/Medicago sp.*) which are all weeds that could also have been growing on the cultivated soils.

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5
Context No.	4	5	56	85	87
Feature No	-	-	55	80	86
Feature type	Colluvium	Colluvium	Ditch terminus	Ditch	Ditch
Trench No.	1	3	8	8	8
Cereals					
Avena sp. Caryopsis					#
Triticum sp. caryopsis					###
cereal indet. caryopsis					###
Other food plants					
Legumes <2mm					###
Legumes 2-4mm					##
Legumes >4mm					##
Dry land herbs					
Anthemis cotula L. seed					###
Chenopodiaceae indet.					#
Poaceae (medium-sized) sp. seed					#
Silene sp. seed					#
Trifolium spp. [<1mm]					#
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm					+
Other remains					
Eggshell					+++
Volume of flot (mls)	1	1	1	1	20

Table 4: Environmental samples from BEDFM2014.24

Discussion

- C.2.9 The environmental samples taken at Felmersham to Carlton Water Main Replacement have produced evidence of the disposal of burnt food remains in Trench 8 which is located on the edge of the DMV at Chellington and are highly likely to have been associated with nearby domestic activity and settlement.
- C.2.10 There is good potential for the recovery of plant remains from this area of the site and any further excavations in the area should include environmental sampling.

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-254985		
Project Name	Archaeological Evaluation for the Felmersham to Carlton Water Main Replacement		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	24-05-2016	Finish	07-06-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XBDFTC16	Planning App. No.	N/A
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice
Development Type	Pipelines/Cables

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Pot	Medieval 1066 to 1540
Pit	Medieval 1066 to 1540	Animal bone	Uncertain
Ditch	Iron Age -800 to 43	Loom weight	Medieval 1066 to 1540

Project Location

County	Bedfordshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Bedford	Pavenham Road, Carlton Bedford
Parish	Carlton and Chellington	
HER	Bedford Borough Council	
Study Area	7920 sq m	National Grid Reference
		SP9562 5570 to 9953 5767

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Geoff Saunders (BBC HET)
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer (OA East)
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer (OA East)
Supervisor	Robin Webb (OA East)

Project Archives

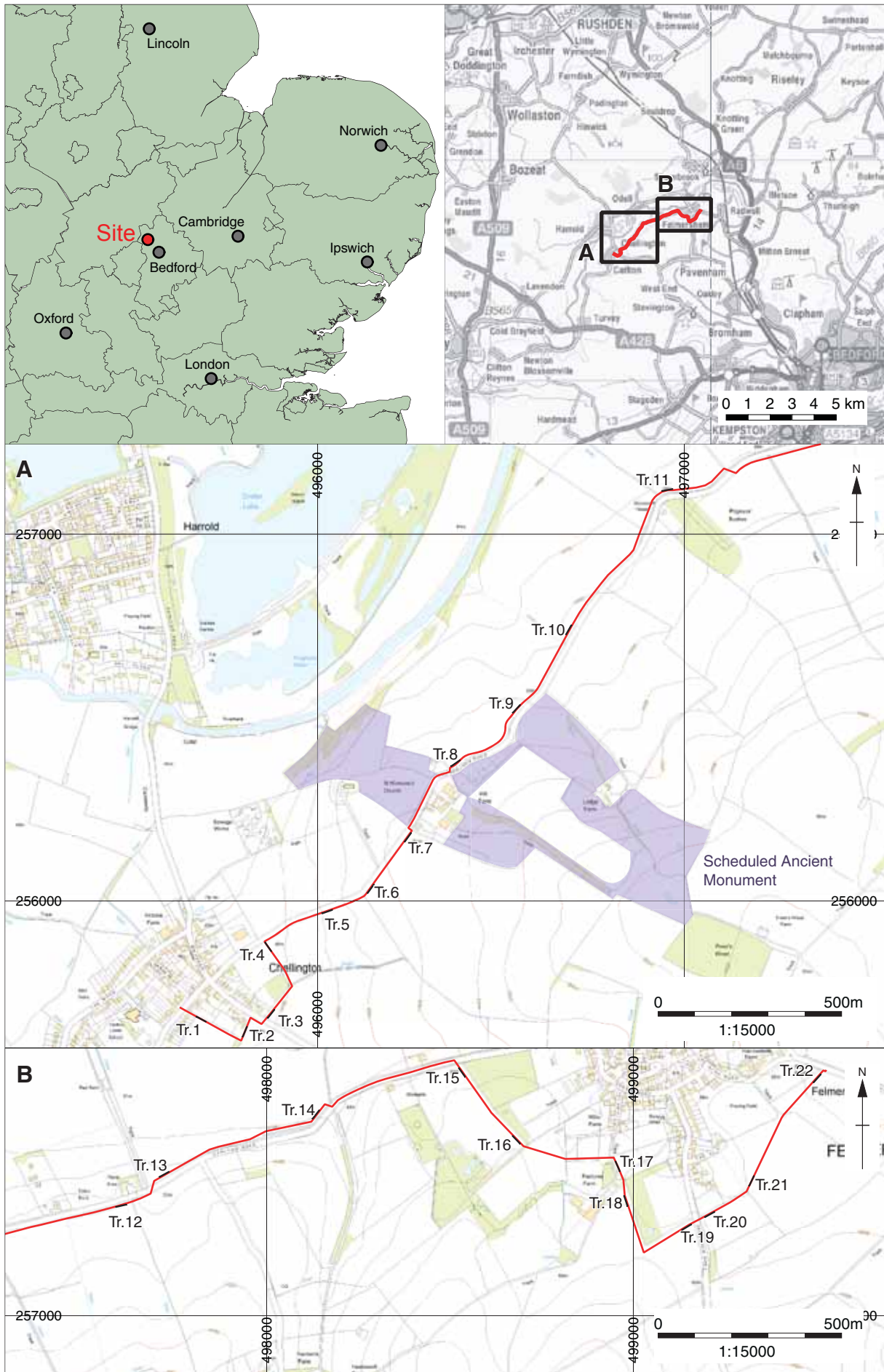
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
BBC Stores	OA East	BBC Stores
BEDFM2016.24	BEDFM2016.24	BEDFM2016.24

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
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Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Digital Media	Paper Media
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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

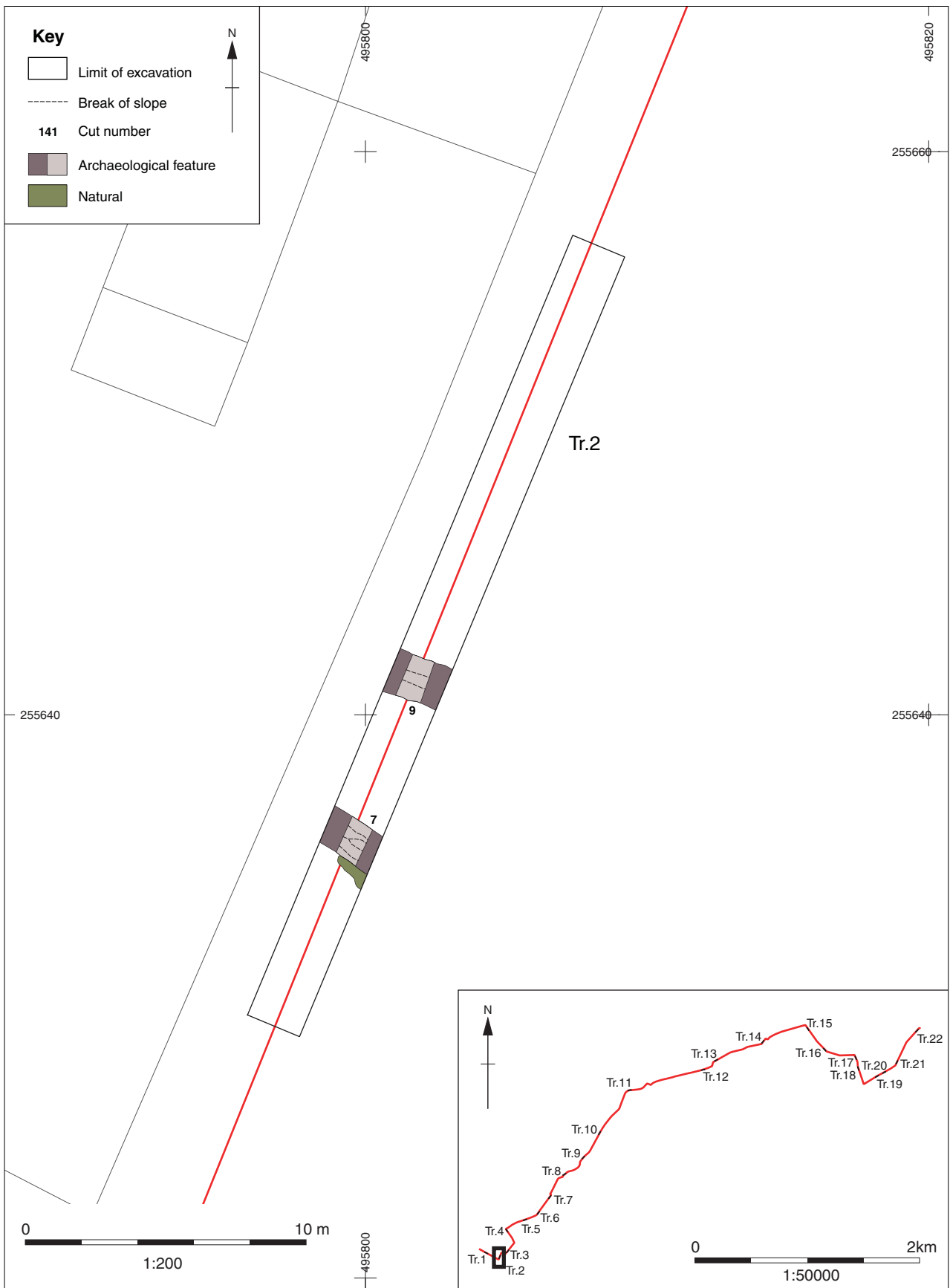
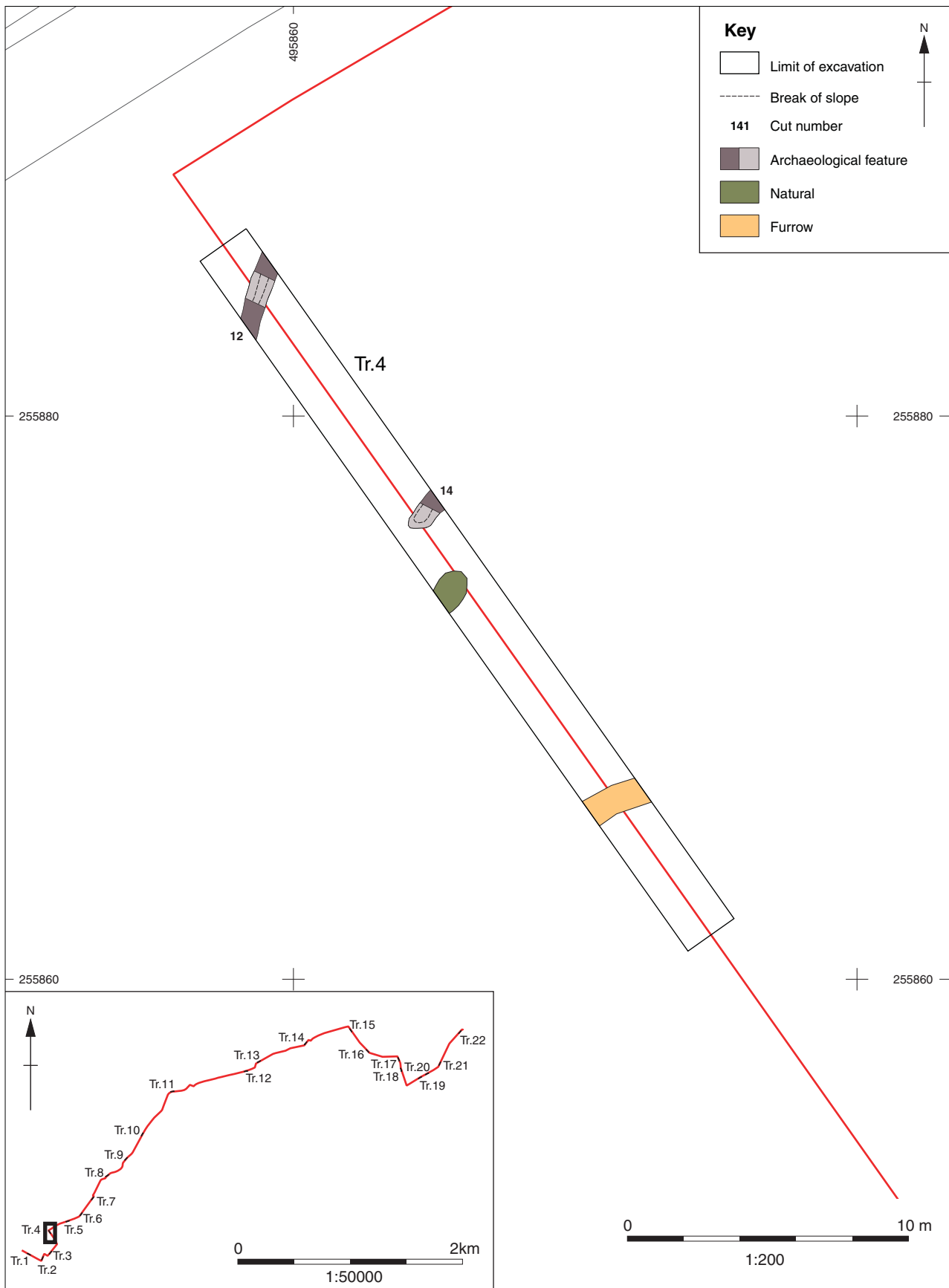


Figure 2: Plan of trench 2

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Figure 3: Plan of trench 4

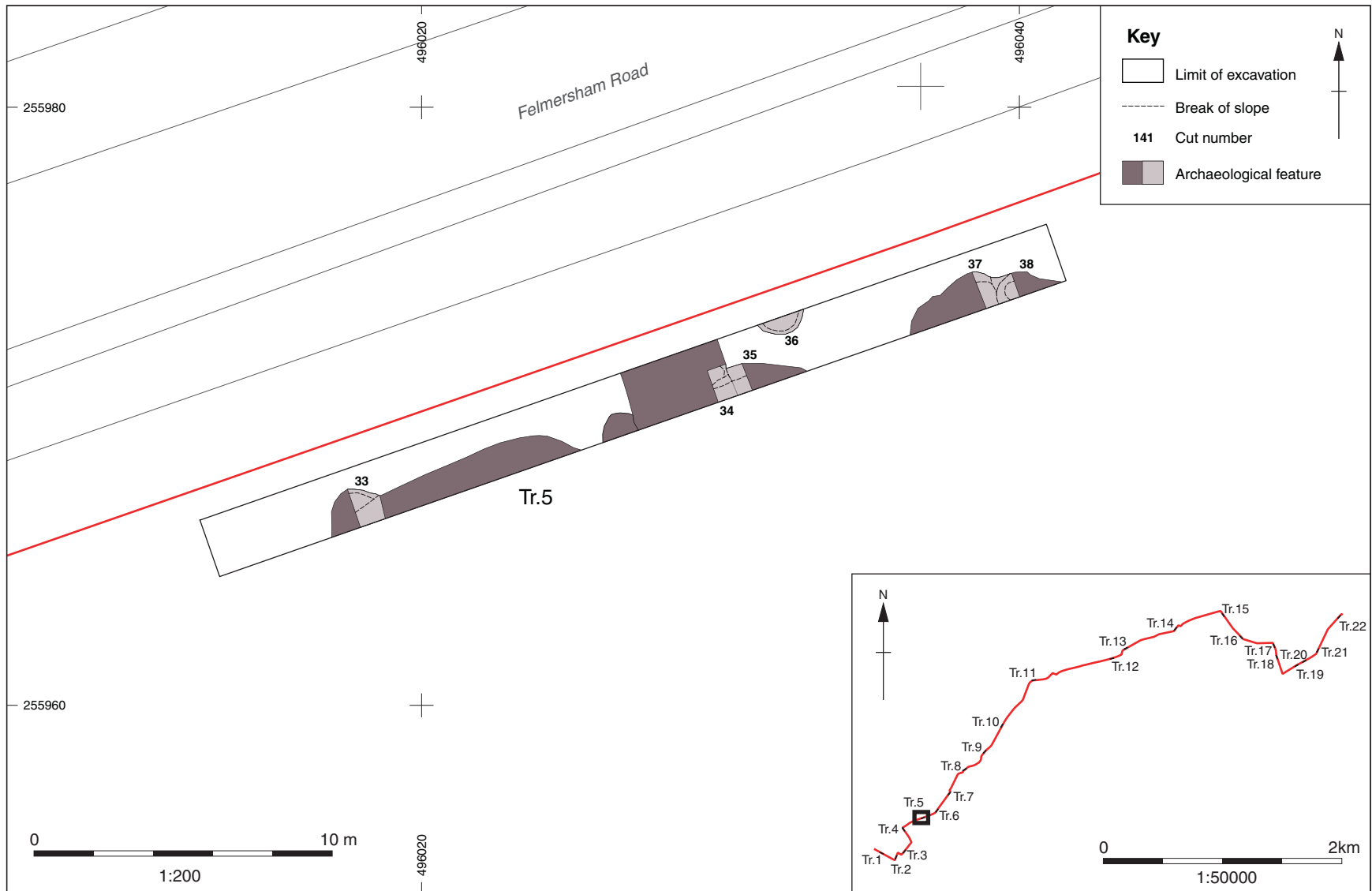


Figure 4: Plan of trench 5

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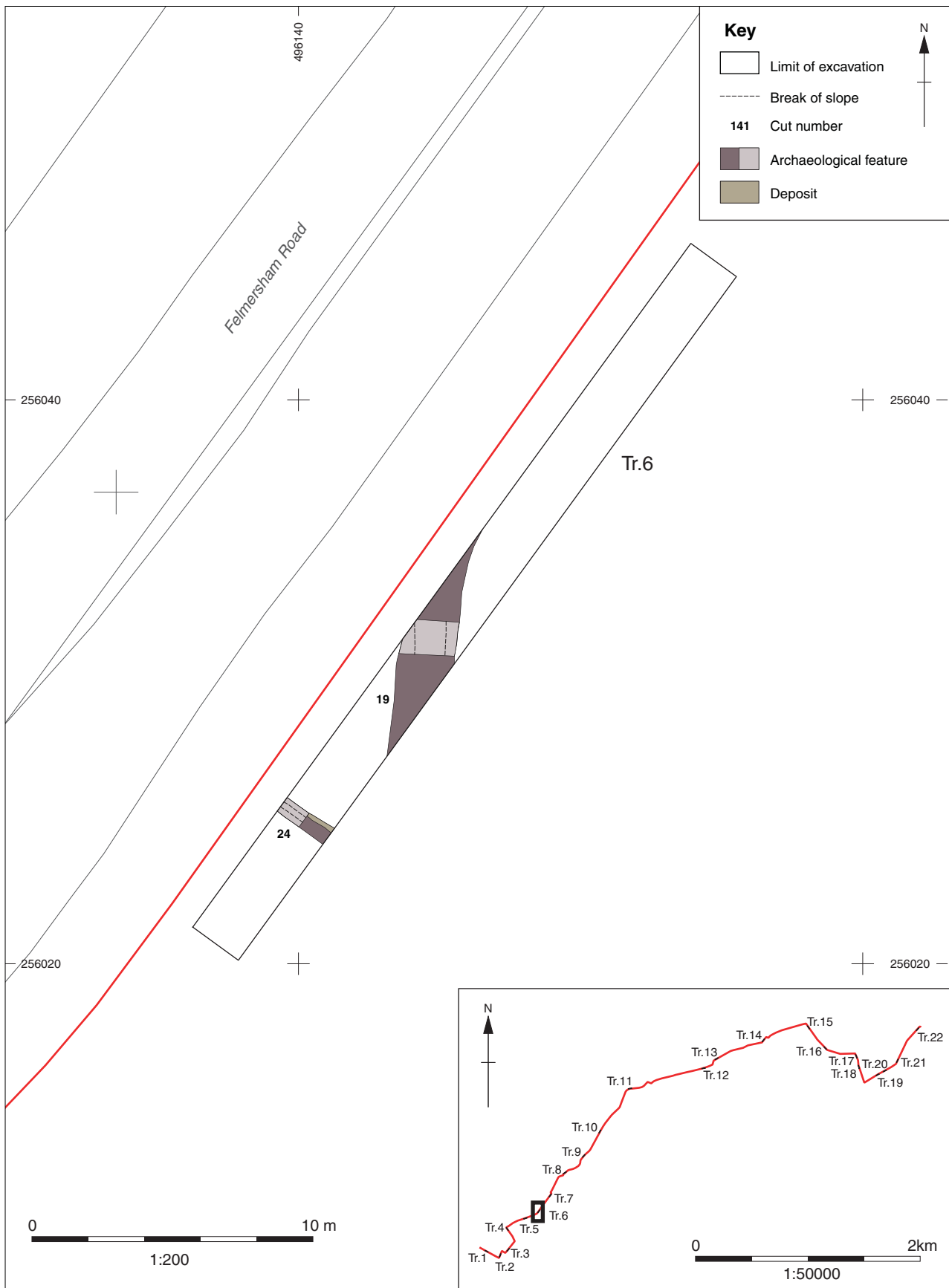


Figure 5: Plan of trench 6

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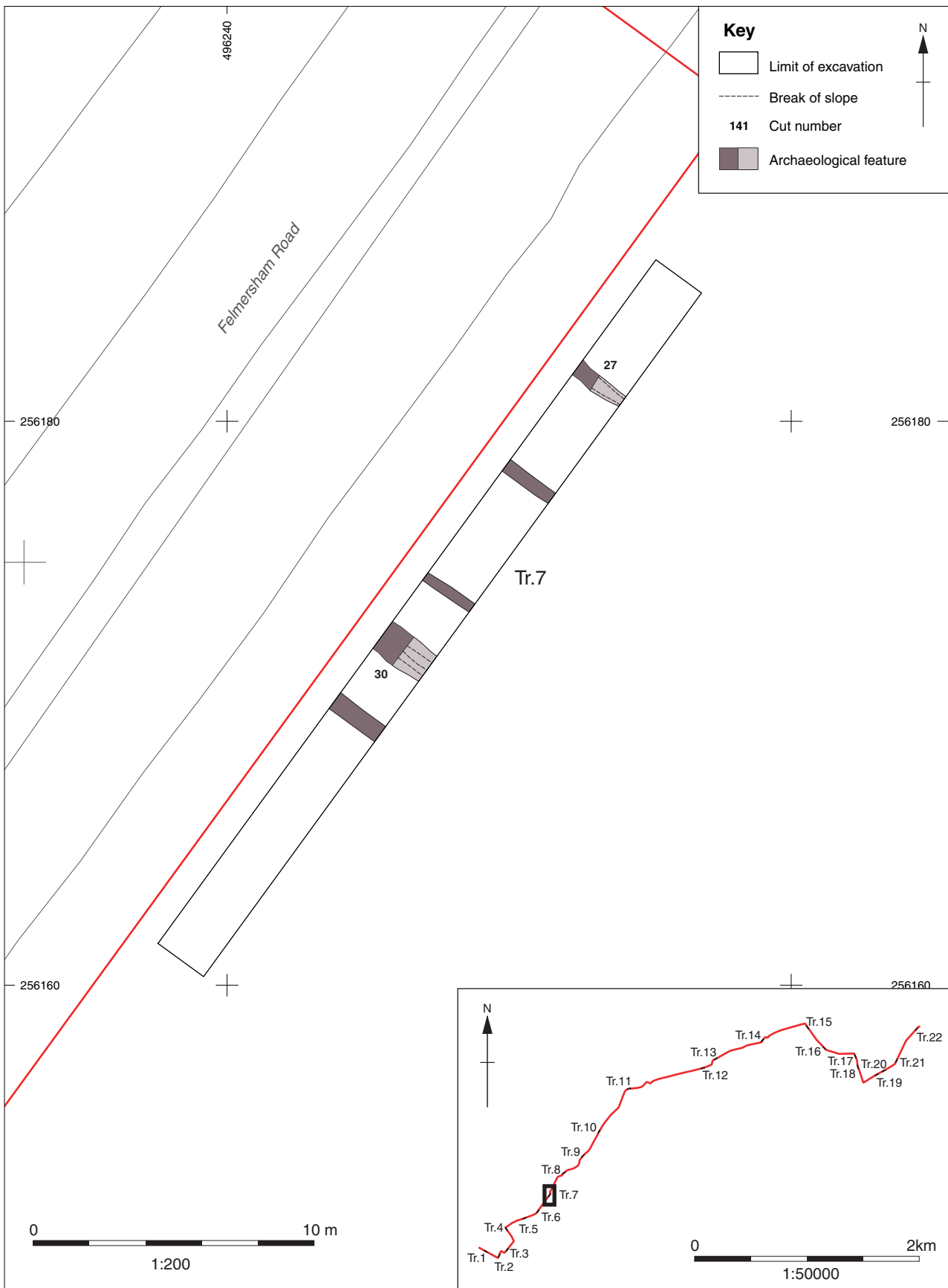
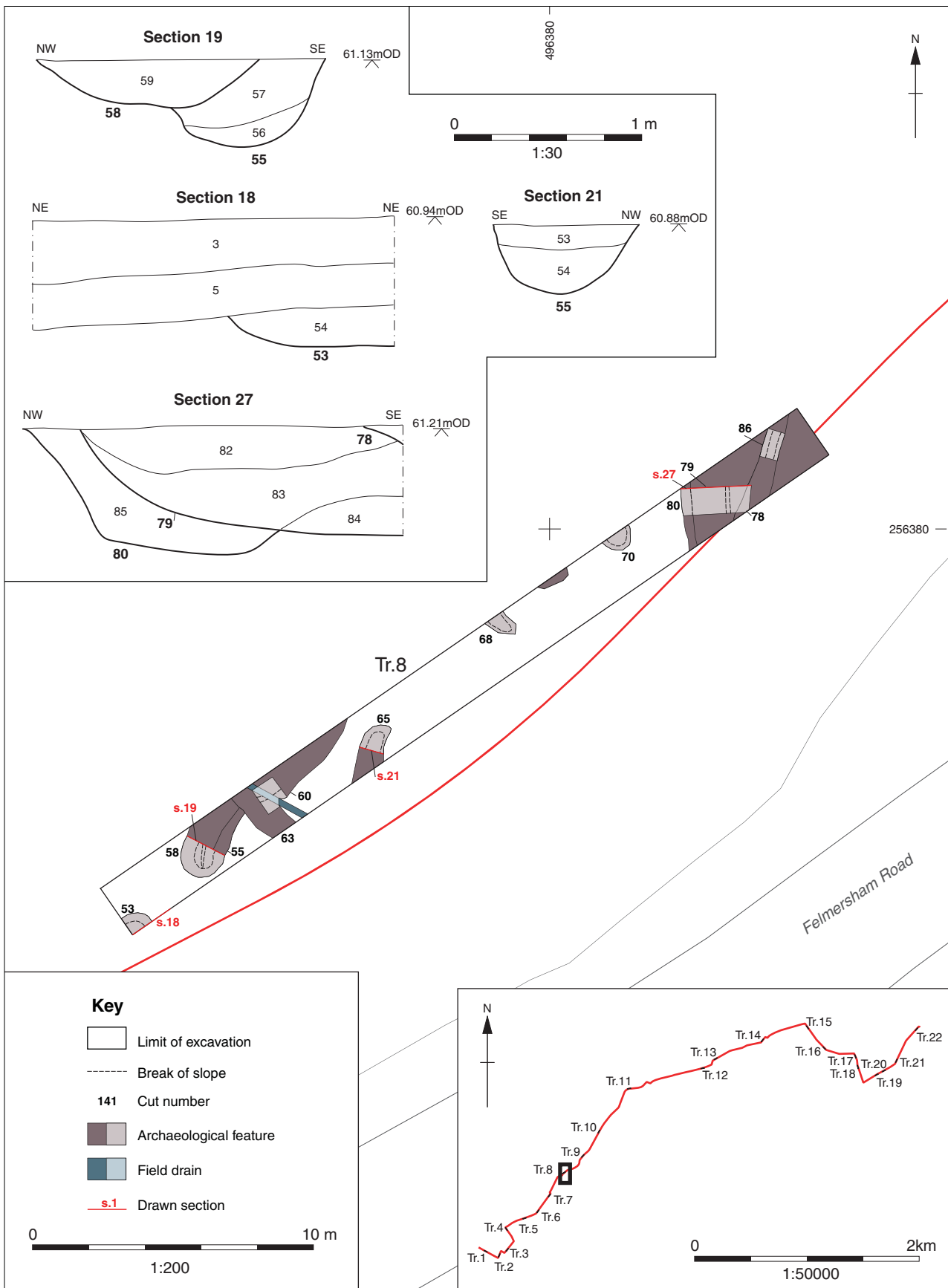


Figure 6: Plan of trench 7

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Figure 7: Plan of trench 8 and selected sections

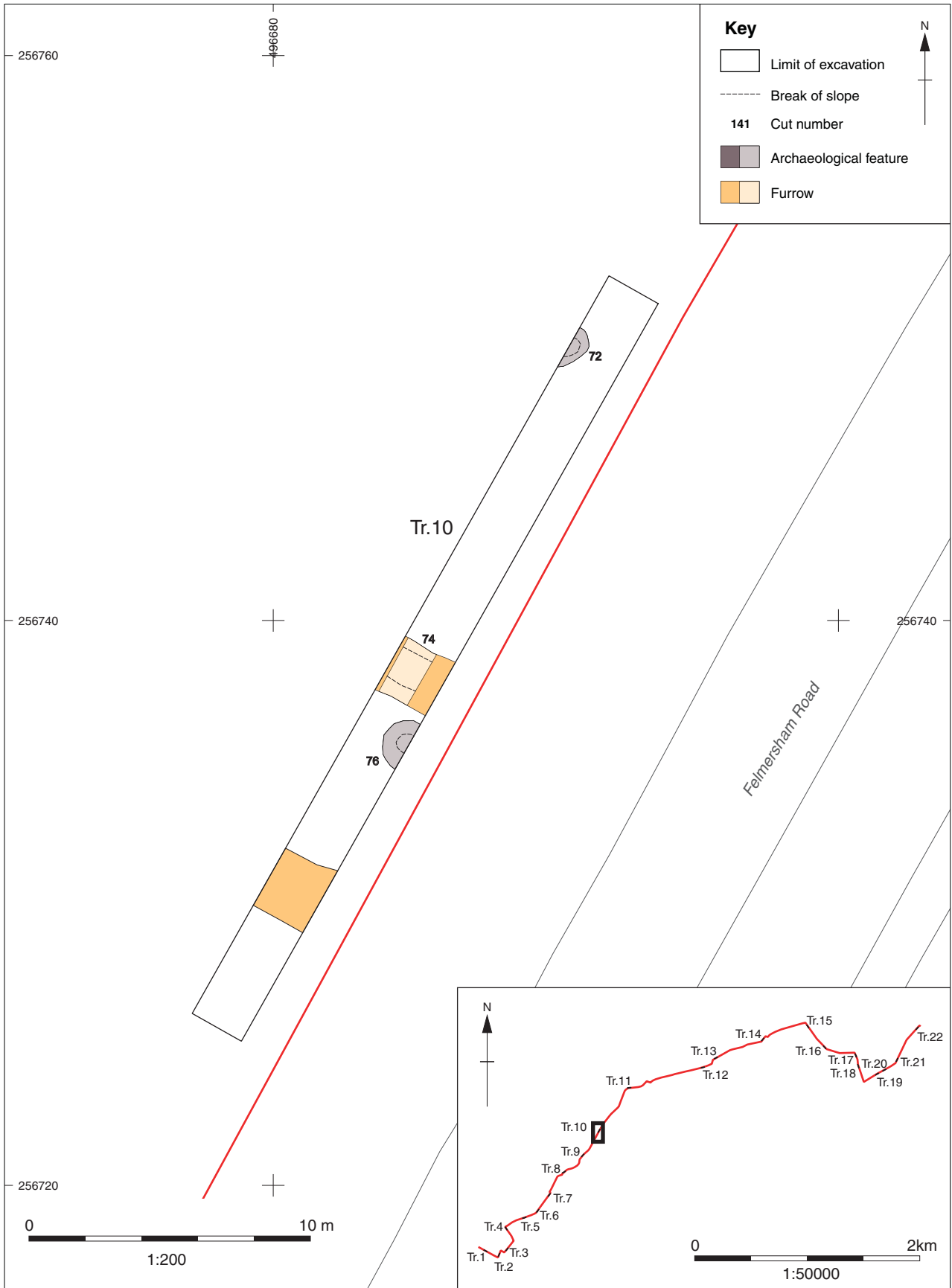
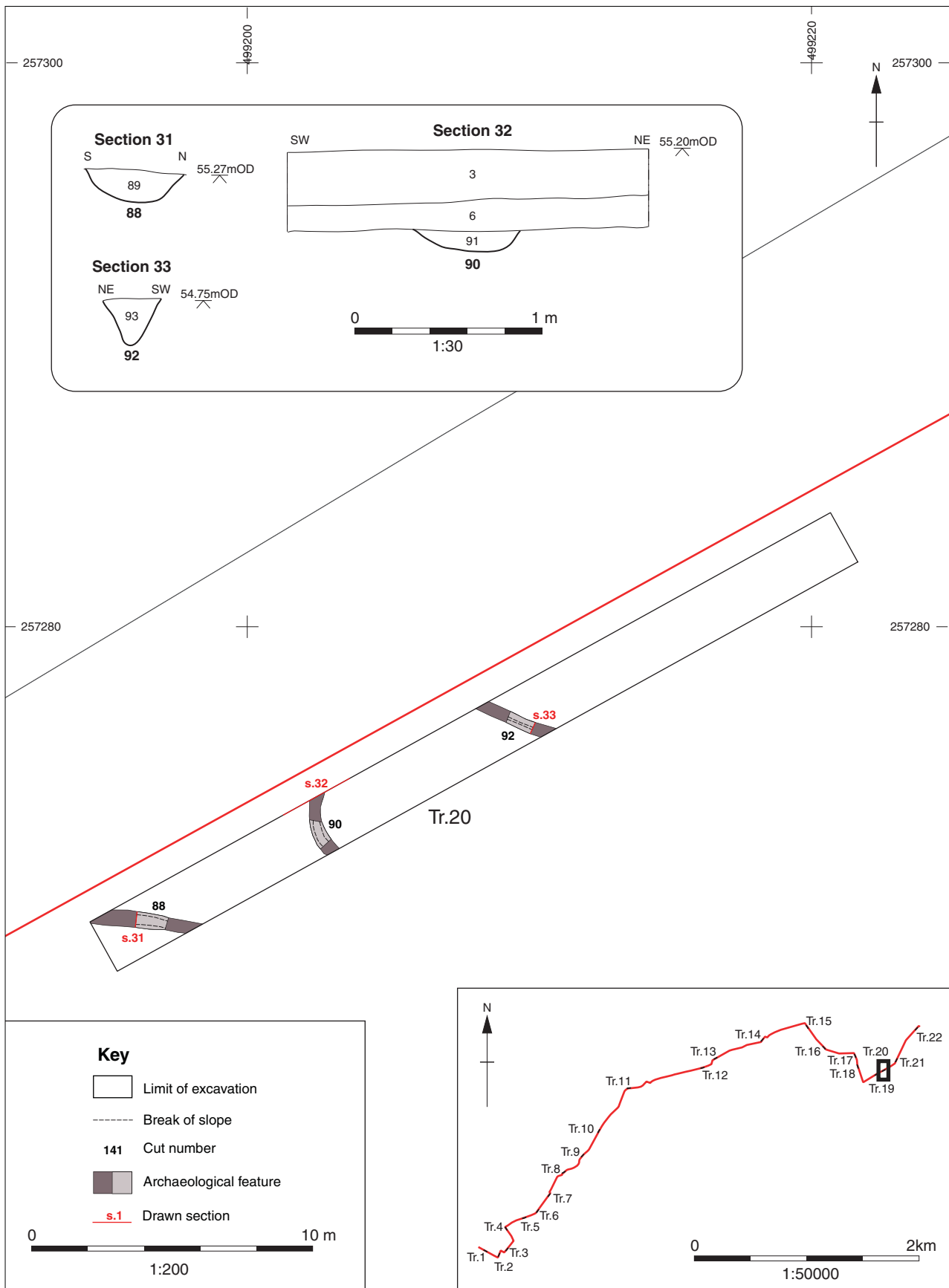


Figure 8: Plan of trench 10

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Figure 9: Plan of trench 20 and selected sections



Plate 1: Chellington Church, taken from the south-east



Plate 2: Medieval ditch 79, taken from the north



Plate 3: Medieval ditch **78** (where it was excavated as ditch **86**) which cut ditch **79**. Taken from the north



Plate 4: Trench 20 showing the Romano-British ditches, taken from the south-west



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