

A421 Improvements: M1 Junction 13 to Bedford

Archaeological Baseline Report

Report No: D109831-P1A-ACH-R002

April 2007

FINAL

A421 Improvements: M1 Junction 13 to Bedford

Archaeological Baseline Report

Report No: D109831-P1A-ACH-R002

April 2007

Issue and revision record

Issue No	Status	Date	Prepared By	Reviewed By	Approved by Scott Wilson	Approved by Balfour Beatty
01	Review	09-06-06	LD	JJC	MDB	MNR
02	Draft to consultees	31-08-06	LD	JJC	MDB	MNR
03	Final	17-04-07	LD	JJC	GL	MNR

FINAL

Highways Agency
Woodlands
Manton Lane
Bedford
MK41 7LW

Balfour Beatty
86 Station Road
Redhill
Surrey
RH1 1PQ

Jacobs
Thorncroft Manor
Dorking Road
Leatherhead
Surrey
KT22 8JB

Scott Wilson
Scott House
Basing View
Basingstoke
Hampshire
RG21 4JG

CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	1
1 INTRODUCTION.....	2
1.1 Background.....	2
2 METHODOLOGY AND SOURCES FOR BASELINE CONDITIONS	3
2.1 Methodology	3
2.2 Sources.....	3
3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
3.1 M1 Junction 13 to Marston Parish boundary (Figure 1 and 2)	8
3.2 Marston Moretaine Parish (Figure 2 and 3)	11
3.3 Marston Moretaine eastern parish boundary to Kempston (Figures 3 and 4)	13
4 BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	16
APPENDIX A - GAZETTEER OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES	19
FIGURES.....	25

List of Tables

Table 2.1	Chronological periods
-----------	-----------------------

List of Figures

Figure 1	Location of archaeological baseline records – Sheet 1 of 4
Figure 2	Location of archaeological baseline records – Sheet 2 of 4
Figure 3	Location of archaeological baseline records – Sheet 3 of 4
Figure 4	Location of archaeological baseline records – Sheet 4 of 4

Executive Summary

This report presents baseline information on archaeological sites located within the study corridor of the proposed A421 improvements. This report updates and includes information gathered previously and presented in the Stage 2 report prepared by Hyder in 2005.

The information presented here has been summarised for the Archaeology baseline conditions section of the Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement, which also includes a detailed impact assessment for archaeology affected by the Scheme.

The report shows evidence for archaeological sites dating from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods within the search area surrounding the Scheme. Fieldwork undertaken in the vicinity previously identified a greater likelihood of sites dating to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods being present at the eastern end of the Scheme, and medieval sites in the centre and western ends of the Scheme. Assessment surveys completed for the Scheme Stage 3 assessment indicate that significant evidence for prehistoric activity is also present at the western end of the Scheme.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 As part of the ECI contract awarded to Balfour Beatty, with Scott Wilson as their designer, a Stage 3 Environmental Assessment has been carried out to identify, characterise and assess the significance of the Cultural Heritage of the study area along the A421 corridor between M1 Junction 13 and Bedford.
- 1.1.2 The Stage 3 Cultural Heritage Environmental Impact Assessment (see Chapter 7 of the Environmental Statement) has been undertaken to enable the likely scale and nature of potential impacts from the Scheme to be determined and to identify the location, type and importance of the constraints associated with the route. This work then allows the requirements for mitigation to be defined.
- 1.1.3 Previous cultural heritage baseline studies were completed prior to 2005. The preparation of the final Stage 3 Environmental Statement necessitated the preparation of an updated Cultural Heritage baseline report to assess the current condition and significance of the Cultural Heritage along the route corridor.
- 1.1.4 A detailed walkover survey of the route corridor was undertaken as part of the Stage 2 assessment by a suitably qualified archaeologist. This comprised a systematic walkover to locate and record any landscape features not previously visible, to identify undesignated historic buildings and to assess potential development impacts on the Cultural Heritage. Access to properties and land along the Scheme corridor was generally good. However, some areas and buildings were not accessible, preventing their assessment. As part of the Stage 3 Assessment a further rapid walkover survey of the route corridor was completed in order to establish the current land use and field conditions on the site; to establish where and at what time further survey could be completed if required. The survey also confirmed the current condition of any cultural heritage features previously identified, in order to update the Stage 2 baseline.
- 1.1.5 The aim of this report is to provide a comprehensive, updated baseline of the known archaeology within the route corridor in order to identify potential constraints associated with the route. This includes reporting on the results of archaeological desk-based research and the results from non-intrusive and intrusive archaeological evaluation, including fieldwalking, geophysical survey, trial trenching, and the monitoring of geotechnical trial-pits. This report, therefore, combines previous research and fieldwork with the results of new fieldwork and historical research to provide an accurate account of the archaeological resources located within the study area, and their relationship with surrounding archaeological sites and features.

2 Methodology and sources for baseline conditions

2.1 Methodology

- 2.1.1 This report presents the results of the archaeological baseline review from west to east along the route of the Scheme. The route has been subdivided into three sections due to the length of the route and the number of archaeological records. The three subdivisions comprise: land to the west of Marston Moretaine parish, Marston Moretaine parish, and land to the east of Marston Moretaine parish. Figures 1 - 4 show the location of database records and other archaeological designations within the route corridor.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological finds and records have been identified by record type, and then classified by period. The records have been plotted (Figures 1 - 4) and numbered in order from west to east along the route, each being assigned a unique **A** number. Archaeological sites are listed by number in Appendix B, and are referred to in the text in **bold**.
- 2.1.3 Archaeological evidence within the route corridor is discussed in chronological order. The periods are defined as follows:

Table 2.1 Chronological periods

Period	Date
Prehistoric	pre-30,000 BC to AD43
Roman	AD43 to AD450
Early Medieval	AD450 to AD1066
Late Medieval	AD1066 to AD1540
Post-Medieval	AD1540 to onwards

2.2 Sources

- 2.2.1 The following sources have been consulted as part of this archaeological baseline report:
- Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER)**
- 2.2.2 Records of all known find spots, sites or structures of archaeological interest within the study area were obtained from the Bedfordshire HER, Bedfordshire County Council.
- 2.2.3 The HER provided current maps of plotted cropmarks, which have been used for this assessment with the agreement of the County Archaeological Officer. This is deemed to be a complete and accurate record of relevant air photos and therefore it was not necessary to visit the national aerial photographic archive at Swindon for the purpose of this study. Modern aerial photographs taken for the purpose of the Scheme were used in conjunction with the rapid site walkover survey to examine current land use and field conditions on the site to establish where and at what time further survey could be completed if required.
- 2.2.4 A number of Scheduled Ancient Monuments and conservation areas lie within or near to the study area (a 500m corridor to either side of the proposed route alignment). Scheduling details were obtained from <http://www.magic.gov.uk/website/magic>. A number of listed buildings also lie near to the route. Built heritage and historic landscape are the subjects of two other baseline reports (see Balfour Beatty Scott Wilson Report D109831-P1A-ENV-R004 and Balfour Beatty Scott Wilson Report D109831-P1A-LAN-R001) covering conservation areas, listed buildings, locally listed buildings and unlisted buildings of historic interest. Most of the information pertaining to these features, and including historic landscape characterisation information, was also obtained from the HER.

Cartographic Sources

- 2.2.5 Historic parish maps were viewed at Bedford and Luton Archive and Record Service (BLARS) and the HER, and the sequence of historic Ordnance Survey maps was also examined.

Written Sources

- 2.2.6 A number of written sources held by BLARS were consulted in order to amplify information gathered from the above sources.

Other Sources

- 2.2.7 Other general information on the route and its surroundings was provided by searches on the worldwide web. This mainly came from the Victoria History of the County of Bedford, available at <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/source.asp?pageno=3&pubid=276>.

Previous Archaeological Research

- 2.2.8 The following reports have been reviewed and the information incorporated into the archaeological baseline report:

Luke, M., 1998. *Bedford Western Bypass, Bell Farm to A421. Archaeological Field Evaluation Stages 1 and 2. Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service.*

Summary: - This report summarises the results of geophysical and field walking surveys on the southern end of the Bedford western bypass. Two tracks within the study area are visible on historic mapping dating to before 1800. These were not located by the geophysical survey. However, a number of features were observed which could be the result of past human activity, including pits and ditches. The field artefact collection indicated there was relatively little material of human origin within the ploughsoil. The report concludes that trial trenching would be necessary to clarify the nature and extent of any archaeological remains in the study area.

Luke, M., 1999. *Bedford Western Bypass, Marsh Leys Farm. Archaeological Field Evaluation Stages 1, 2 and 3. Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service.*

Summary: - This report presents the results of aerial photograph analysis, geophysical survey and field walking on land surrounding Marsh Leys Farm, at the northeastern end of the A421. Three areas of settlement type features, including several trackways, field systems and enclosures were identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs and from the geophysical survey. One of these has been dated to the Roman period by associated finds recovered from the topsoil in the surface artefact collection. The others have been dated on typological grounds as Iron Age or Roman, continuing a trend identified to the northeast of the study area.

Babtie Group, 2001. *A507 Ridgmont Bypass, Environmental Statement. Babtie Group*

Summary: - An archaeological baseline assessment and Environmental Impact Assessment of a proposed bypass at Ridgmont. Recommendations proposed in the report comprise field walking, possibly followed by geophysical survey and trial trenching.

Oxford Archaeological Unit, 2001. *A421 Improvements, Wootton, Bedfordshire. Archaeological input to the Environmental Impact Assessment. Oxford Archaeological Unit.*

Summary: - An Environmental Impact Assessment of the archaeological implications of proposed improvements to the A421 southwest of Bedford. The proposed improvements involved duelling of the A421 from a point 600m southwest of its junction with Hoo Lane to a point 250m north-east of Fields Road. No known archaeological sites were identified within the development area. However, the impact of the Scheme on any unknown sites is assessed as uncertain.

Albion Archaeology, 2002a. *Land North of Fields Road, Wootton, An Appraisal of the Environmental Impacts. Archaeology and Geophysical Survey.* Albion Archaeology.

Summary: - This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation of 44 hectares of land. A three-stage scheme of investigation was implemented to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site comprising field artefact collection, geophysical survey and trial excavation. Medieval and post-medieval pottery and post-medieval building material and iron slag were collected during the surface artefact collection. The geophysical survey revealed no anomalies of apparent archaeological origin. The trial excavation revealed a small number of mostly linear features, interpreted as of agricultural origin. No artefacts were discovered during the trial excavation suggesting there had been no human habitation within the study area, and that the finds from the surface artefact collection were surface scatters rather than material derived from sub-surface deposits churned up by ploughing.

Albion Archaeology, 2002b. *Land South of Fields Road, Wootton, An Appraisal of the Environmental Impacts. Archaeology.* Albion Archaeology.

Summary: - Report on the results of field artefact collection and geophysical survey. These surveys formed the initial, non-intrusive, stage of a tiered scheme of investigation designed to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site. The results of the field artefact collection, comprising a very small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery, and a small amount of late medieval and post-medieval tile, are not indicative of the presence of archaeological remains. The geophysical survey comprised magnetic scanning of the study area followed by selected detailed survey. No magnetic anomalies of apparent archaeological origin were identified, indicating low potential for magnetically detectable archaeological remains to survive in the study area. The report concludes that these types of non-intrusive investigation are only a guide to potential and not always a direct reflection of sub-surface archaeological deposits.

Mackinder, T., 2004. *A421 Improvements: M1 J13 to Bedford. Cultural Heritage Assessment.* Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS).

Summary: - This report presents the results of archaeological desk-based assessment work, a detailed site walkover survey, and a built heritage assessment carried out by MoLAS. It considers the archaeological potential of the study area and the likely impact of the Scheme. The report states that no Listed Buildings or Scheduled Ancient Monuments will be directly affected by the Scheme. However, the proposed route passes close to several cropmarks of possible Iron Age/Roman date and to a deserted medieval settlement. There is also high potential for unknown archaeological deposits of all periods to be encountered. The report concludes that geophysical survey and field evaluation may be necessary to determine the nature and depth of unknown deposits.

Howe, E., 2005. *A421 Improvements, M1 Junction 13 to Bedford. Archaeological Strategy.* Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS).

Summary: - This report describes the results of the desk-based cultural heritage assessment (Mackinder, 2004) and the types of evaluation surveys required. The report states that eight sites along the route have been identified for further archaeological evaluation. This evaluation will comprise a combination of geophysical survey, field walking, and contour survey. Any possible archaeological sites identified through geophysical survey will be subjected to a 2-5% sample with trial trenches targeted on known features and anomalies.

Davis, S., 2005. *A421 Improvements, M1 Junction 13 to Bedford. Archaeological watching brief of geotechnical test pits. Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS).*

Summary: - This report outlines the results of archaeological monitoring of geotechnical test pits excavated along the length of the route. It describes the depth of natural deposits, the presence of any made ground, palaeoenvironmental deposits, and any evidence of archaeological remains. Notable features identified include a pit of unknown function in trench 59, a fragment of 19th century brick wall in trench 17 and a small assemblage of butchered animal bone in trench 11B.

Elks, D., 2005. *A421 Improvements, M1 Junction 13 to Bedford. Geophysical Survey Report. Stratascan.*

Summary: - This presents the results of a programme of geophysical surveys conducted along the previously undisturbed areas of the Scheme. The surveys were constrained to the area of direct impact from the road. The results show the remains of prolific ridge and furrow earthworks, indicating that much of the land was farmed during the medieval period. Possible archaeological features were highlighted, including, pits, ditches, and tracks.

Antoniades, E., 2005. *A421 Improvements M1 J13 to Bedford. Stage 3 Environmental Scoping Report. Hyder Consulting.*

Summary: - This report identifies a number of key objectives: to develop the Scheme to be compatible with the historic fabric of the area; to avoid or minimise change to heritage features; to ensure that where proposals affect a feature of historic value, there is no loss of potentially important historic information; and to develop a strategy for cultural heritage surveys, mitigation and consultation.

Luke, M. and Barker, B., 2005a. *Bedford Western Bypass: Report 2. Area 11 pre-investigation summary and proposed strategy. Albion Archaeology.*

Summary: - A summary report of the archaeological remains located in Area 11. This area has been subject to surface artefact collection, geophysical survey and trial trenching. Archaeological remains encountered comprised the remains of ridge and furrow earthworks and a possible late Iron Age/Roman field system. The report states that this area will be subject to a strip, map and investigate approach.

Luke, M. and Barker, B., 2005b. *Bedford Western Bypass: Report 6. Area 11 Stage 2 investigation strategy. Albion Archaeology.*

Summary: - A summary report of the results of the Stage 1 investigation on Area 11 and a proposed strategy for the Stage 2 investigation. In the Stage 1 investigation a variety of potential archaeological features were identified. The majority appeared to be associated with a field/enclosure system; however, some isolated features were not of certain human origin. A two-staged approach was devised to ensure that only features of human origin were investigated in detail.

Balfour Beatty/ Scott Wilson Limited, 2006. *A421 Improvements M1 Junction 13 to Bedford. Environmental Statement Scoping Report (Draft). Highways Agency.*

Summary: - Scoping report for the Scheme, including Archaeology and Cultural Heritage chapter. Identifies that the purpose of the Stage 3 Assessment is to identify the location, type and importance of the cultural heritage constraints associated with the route and state their relative value or importance, and to identify the significant archaeological impacts and impacts on historic buildings and sites likely to arise from construction of the Scheme. It identifies requirements for further surveys and assessments, including the locations for such surveys.

Balfour Beatty/ Scott Wilson Limited. 2006. *A421 Improvements M1 Junction 13 to Bedford. Archaeological Observation of Geotechnical Investigations. Scott Wilson Limited.*

Summary: - The results of archaeological observations of geotechnical test pits. Twelve pits were excavated, none of which showed any evidence of archaeological remains. The deposits recorded in each pit were largely the same: weathered blue Oxford Clay overlain by a layer of stiff orange clay, and sealed by a layer of topsoil. In TP3 a thin layer of dark organic material was observed within the natural clay, which may contained preserved palaeoenvironmental remains. No pits showed evidence of deposited modern made ground. The results show that undisturbed ground surfaces remain on the site, and therefore there is potential for intact archaeological remains to survive.

Barker, B., Luke, M. and Wells, J., 2006. *A421 Improvements M1 J13 to Bedford. Archaeological Trial Trenching. Albion Archaeology.*

Summary: - The results of a programme of archaeological trial trenching in April 2006. Six trial trenches were targeted on geophysical anomalies. The anomalies chosen for investigation were of ditch- and pit-type. Archaeological features were found in four of the six trenches, comprising a possible farmstead of late Iron Age/Roman date, the remains of a possible field system nearby, and possible evidence of quarrying dating to the Roman period. The report highlights the requirement for more extensive and arrayed trial trenching along the route. This will help to uncover the full extent of anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and to identify other sites, which may not have been picked up by the geophysical survey.

3 Archaeological and historical background

3.1 M1 Junction 13 to Marston Parish boundary (Figure 1 and 2)

Investigation History

- 3.1.1 Desk-based studies and a detailed site walkover survey (Hyder 2002, Mackinder 2004) were completed as part of the Stage 1 and 2 Assessments. A geophysical survey of the proposed route (Stratascan 2005) and a watching brief of geotechnical test pits (MoLAS 2005, Balfour Beatty/Scott Wilson 2006b), an additional rapid site walkover survey (at commencement of the ECI contract), and a programme of archaeological trial trenching (Barker et al 2006) were completed as part of the Stage 3 Assessment.
- 3.1.2 An Environmental Statement has been prepared for the Ridgmont Bypass (Babtie Group 2001) to the south-east of Junction 13 of the M1. Archaeological investigation for this scheme is ongoing in 2006.

Palaeoenvironmental

- 3.1.3 Geotechnical investigations have not revealed the presence of any organic material in this part of the Scheme.

Geo-archaeological Soils Summary

- 3.1.4 The Soil Survey of England and Wales (Bedford and Luton sheet 147) shows an area of Rowsham Association soil covering this part of the Scheme. This is a non-calcareous gley soil with imperfect to poor drainage due to the underlying Oxford Clay, which cracks during periods of drought. An area around Marston Moretaine, reaching southwards to Lidlington, is of Milton Association soil. This gleyed brown soil, with moderate to imperfect drainage, lies on a gravel and loamy drift (Mackinder 2004).
- 3.1.5 Geotechnical test pits were excavated throughout the proposed Scheme (MoLAS 2005). The natural deposits in this part of the Scheme are Oxford Clay. In two of the test pits at the south-western end of the Scheme (TP 1A; TP 4) a layer of natural gravel and clay was observed overlying the Oxford Clay.
- 3.1.6 In the majority of test pits the natural deposits were overlain by a layer of weathered clay or sandy silt subsoil. This was sealed by topsoil or ploughsoil, 0.30m-0.40m in depth.
- 3.1.7 In test pits to the north-east of Brogborough picnic site, no topsoil or subsoil were seen. These pits were located in an area of former clay extraction and the uppermost deposits were of modern made ground or clinker and brick rubble.

Prehistory

- 3.1.8 Evidence for prehistoric activity is limited. A number of undated sites recorded in the HER are classified as 'prehistoric'. These comprise predominantly cropmark features visible on aerial photographs. The geophysical survey along the proposed route (Stratascan 2005) also identified features considered to be of possible prehistoric origin. These include a possible ditched enclosure (**A2**) between the M1 and Salford Road, and penannular anomalies (**A3**) some of which appeared to enclose central pit features, recorded to the west of Salford Road (Figure 1). The latter may represent the remains of a ploughed out barrow cemetery. The nature and date of these features have yet to be confirmed by archaeological trial trenching.
- 3.1.9 A cropmark site in a field to the west of Brogborough comprises several linear features (**A7**); circular features were also noted in this field during the walkover survey (Mackinder 2004). Geophysical survey in this field revealed a series of linear features, some of which correspond with the linear cropmarks. In the field to the north, extensive rectilinear and circular enclosures were discovered by geophysical survey (Stratascan 2005), possibly showing a continuation of the same site.

Roman

- 3.1.10 Recent surveys have identified a number of Roman sites between Bedford and Milton Keynes (Mackinder 2004), an area previously considered to be almost devoid of Roman sites on account of the combination of heavy clay soils and dense woodland (Dix 1981, Simco 1984).
- 3.1.11 Field surveys undertaken as part of this Scheme identified the site of a Roman farmstead (**A8**) to the north-west of Brogborough picnic site (Figure 1).
- 3.1.12 Rectilinear enclosures and circular anomalies discovered by geophysical survey (Stratascan 2005) were investigated by trial trenching. Enclosure ditches, pits and the remains of at least one round house were uncovered and interpreted as a low status farmstead occupied initially in the Late Iron Age period and continuing in use during the Roman period (Barker et al 2006).
- 3.1.13 Cropmark enclosures (**A7**) recorded in a field to the south-west (Figure 1) are described as prehistoric in the HER but trial trenching suggests that they are of a similar date to the farmstead (**A8**).
- 3.1.14 A scatter of Roman pottery and iron objects (**A9**) discovered during road widening to the north of Brogborough picnic site in 1968 (Figure 1), suggests that the farmstead (**A8**) and its associated field system may have extended across this area.
- 3.1.15 Other Roman period entries in the HER include pottery and a coin (**A25**) discovered in a circular depression south of the A421, close to Thrupp End moated site (Figure 1).
- 3.1.16 A Roman road (**A13**) recorded in the HER to the east of the Scheme (Figure 1), was first identified through desk-based studies in the 1960s (Margary 1964). Its location has not been confirmed by field survey and its interpretation, based on a straight boundary hedge, is now considered doubtful.

Medieval

- 3.1.17 At present there is no evidence to suggest early medieval occupation or activity on this part of the proposed route.
- 3.1.18 Outside of the study area, to the north-east of Brogborough is the surviving earthwork of a ringwork castle. The site has been identified as '*Rugemont Castle*', and is thought to have been occupied from the late Saxon period to the later 12th century. It is now known as the Round House (**A10**), and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Monument Number 20436).
- 3.1.19 Surviving evidence for medieval land-use is described in the historic landscape baseline report (Balfour Beatty Scott Wilson Report D109831-P1A-LAN-R001).
- 3.1.20 During the medieval period the main route between Bedford and Woburn passed through Amphill and followed the routes of the present A507 and B530, to the east of the current A421. Medieval settlements consisted of hamlets or single farmsteads, often surrounded by moats.
- 3.1.21 A possible medieval moated site (**A4**) recorded at Brook Farm (Figure 1), is described in the HER as more likely to be a pond for water supply.
- 3.1.22 A scatter of medieval potsherds and a half penny coin of Henry II (**A6**), recovered from a field to the north-east of Junction 13 of the M1 (Figure 1), could be evidence of medieval occupation in this area, but is more likely to be a casual loss.
- 3.1.23 Medieval settlements at Brogborough were focussed on two centres: Brogborough Manor Farm (**A11**) and the Round House (**A10**), both of which are outside the study area (Figure 1). Prior to 1500 there was a huge deer park centred at Brogborough, which covered almost the whole parish of Ridgmont and belonged to the de Grey family. The boundaries of this ancient park can still be discerned on modern maps (www.bedfordshire.gov.uk).
- 3.1.24 A dispersed settlement to the north-east of Brogborough picnic site, identified from four buildings (**A14**, **A15**, **A16** and **18**) recorded on the 1775 draft Enclosure map, has since been destroyed by clay extraction.

- 3.1.25 The medieval village of Lower End (**A21**), extended eastwards from the moated site (**A20**) at Lower End Farm (Figure 2). The suffix 'End' is common in Bedfordshire meaning an outlying settlement or farm in a parish (Coleman and Wood 1988, 24). Lower End was abandoned at some point during the post-medieval period. Only two structures and ponds (**A22** and **A 23**) are shown here on the draft 1775 Enclosure map, and by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey in 1882 only the ponds remained. Aerial photographic evidence has been used to define the extent of the former settlement, which is now designated as an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) by Bedfordshire county Council.
- 3.1.26 Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks (**A1** and **A5**) recorded at the south-western end of the Scheme (Figure 1) were still visible in 1996, but have now been largely ploughed out. These areas are both designated ANAs. Ridge and furrow earthworks survive around the deserted medieval settlement of Lower End (**A21**). Geophysical survey indicates that ridge and furrow cultivation was once prolific along the route, but the earthworks have been largely destroyed by modern ploughing.
- 3.1.27 To the east of Lower End is the medieval settlement of Escheat and Vale Farm (**A31**), which is also designated an ANA (Figure 2). The name 'Escheat' refers to land that has reverted to the lord or the Crown on the death of a tenant without heirs or by forfeit after committing a felony (Coleman and Wood 1988, 25). There are two former moated sites in this settlement (**A30** and **A32**), indicating that the settlement was once larger, and possibly extended westwards across the fields to connect with the medieval settlement of Lower End (**A21**).
- 3.1.28 A former medieval moated site (**A24**) is shown on the draft Enclosure map for Lidlington Parish (c.1775), to the south of Lower End (**A21**) and Escheat (**A31**). The moat is visible on Ordnance Survey maps until 1951 and although ploughing has largely diminished the site, the remains of two arms of the moat survive in woodland adjacent to the A421 (Figure 2).
- 3.1.29 The moated site (**A24**), Lower End (**A21**), and Escheat and Vale Farm (**A31**) were collectively known as Battlesden End or Ballensden End in the post-medieval period, as shown on Jefferys' 1765 map of Bedfordshire, and the c.1775 draft Enclosure map for Lidlington parish. Battlesden is a derivation of Badelstone, meaning 'Badel's Hill'.
- 3.1.30 The area to the south of Battlesden was common land until the mid-19th century. On the c.1775 draft Enclosure map for Lidlington parish this area is called *West Wood End Common*. The settlements in this area, including Battlesden, the farms north-east of Brogborough, a moated site south-east of Escheat (**A33**), and Thrupp End (**A29**), a moated site and deserted medieval village (**A26**, **A27** and **A28**), are a possibly examples of 'common edge' settlement, where small settlements or single tofts are perched on the edges of the common land.
- 3.1.31 Approximately 400m north of Battlesden is the boundary between Lidlington and Marston Moretaine parishes. The line of the boundary has not changed since the 18th century and is likely to represent the boundary of the medieval vill. The section of parish boundary extending through the study area is currently preserved by a green lane (**A39**).

Post-Medieval

- 3.1.32 A map of Husborne Crawley parish dating from 1760 records a trackway labelled *Acry Way* roughly aligned on the current route of the A421. This trackway is also shown on early 19th century maps, and although it does not appear to be any more substantial than other lanes and trackways depicted on these maps, in parishes with areas of early enclosure, the field boundaries are dictated by the alignment of this road.
- 3.1.33 Parliamentary enclosure occurred in the late 18th or early 19th century and largely dictated the layout of the modern field system (refer to Balfour Beatty Scott Wilson Report D109831-P1A-LAN-R001 for details of the survival of these enclosures within the current landscape).
- 3.1.34 A predominant feature of the modern landscape is clay extraction. The proposed route and its environs have been subject to large-scale clay extraction possibly since the post-medieval period. Any traces of older workings have since been removed by modern extraction. North of Brogborough, clay pits covering areas of 265 acres (**A12**, **A17**) and 950 acres (**A19**) were in

operation until the mid 1960s. These will have precluded the survival of archaeological deposits on both sides of the study area within their locality. The pits are now flooded.

3.2 Marston Moretaine Parish (Figure 2 and 3)

Investigation History

- 3.2.1 Desk-based studies and a detailed site walkover survey (Hyder 2002, Mackinder 2004), were completed as part of the Stage 1 and 2 Assessments. A geophysical survey of the proposed route (Stratascan 2005) and a watching brief of geotechnical test pits (MoLAS 2005, Balfour Beatty/Scott Wilson 2006b), an additional rapid site walkover survey (at commencement of the ECI contract), and a programme of archaeological trial trenching (Barker et al 2006) were completed as part of the Stage 3 Assessment.

Palaeoenvironmental

- 3.2.2 Geotechnical data has not revealed the presence of any organic material in this part of the Scheme.

Geo-archaeological Soils Summary

- 3.2.3 Marston Moretaine is situated in the middle of a basin formed by streams draining towards the River Ouse. An area around Marston Moretaine, reaching from Lower Shelton southwards to Lidlington, is of Milton Association soil. This is gleyed brown soil, with moderate to imperfect drainage on a gravel and loamy drift (Mackinder 2004). Milton Association soil is a more valuable arable soil than the Rowsham Association soil, which can be found along the rest of the proposed route.
- 3.2.4 Geotechnical test pits were excavated throughout the proposed Scheme (MoLAS 2005). The natural deposits in this part of the Scheme are Oxford Clay. Geotechnical data for this part of the Scheme revealed that in the majority of test pits the Oxford Clay natural was directly overlain by ploughsoil with no subsoil present.

Prehistory

- 3.2.5 The earliest evidence for activity within this area comes from a small number of residual flints dating to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, which have been recovered from excavations in the vicinity of Marston Moretaine. These cannot be taken as evidence for settlement.
- 3.2.6 A number of sites in the HER are classified as 'prehistoric' with no further dating evidence. These are mainly linear and circular features (A37, A43 and A45) identified as cropmarks on aerial photographs (Figure 2).
- 3.2.7 Linear and curvilinear anomalies (A35) identified by geophysical survey (Stratascan 2005), to the north of Vale Farm (Figure 2), possibly relate to prehistoric settlement, although the nature and date of these features has yet to be confirmed by archaeological trial trenching.

Iron Age/Romano-British

- 3.2.8 The postulated route of a Roman road (A49), coinciding with Beancroft Road and extending through Marston Moretaine, was identified through desk-based study by 'the Viatores' in the 1960s (Margary 1964), but is now considered doubtful.
- 3.2.9 A number of Iron Age/Romano-British sites have been discovered in the vicinity of this part of the Scheme although none are located on the proposed route. These include four settlements within and around Marston Moretaine.
- 3.2.10 Pre-Belgic and Belgic occupation (A52) has been discovered at the southern end of Beancroft Road (Figure 2) where evidence of prolonged occupation of a small Iron Age agricultural settlement, comprising pits, ditches and a single cremation burial, was revealed (Shotliff and Crick 1999). Late Iron Age/early Roman occupation (A53) was discovered to the west of Moat

Farm (Crick 1999) and a large area of cropmarks to the east of Marston Moretaine has been confirmed as an Iron Age/Roman occupation site (**A62**) by trial trenching, this site is also an ANA; and there is further evidence of Iron Age/Romano-British occupation (**A61**) to the south-east of the village (Figure 2).

Medieval

- 3.2.11 There is no archaeological evidence for early medieval occupation in this part of the proposed route, although some traces of early medieval activity have been found in the vicinity of the Scheme, around Marston Moretaine. Marston was first recorded as *mersh tun* in AD969, derived from the Old English for 'settlement by the marsh' (Crick 1999, 118), and was mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1086. The medieval village (**A57**) appears to have been well-established during the medieval period. Moretaine comes from the name of a family of Norman origin living in the area in the 14th century.
- 3.2.12 Pits and ditches dating to the early medieval and medieval periods (**A55**), some of which contained St Neots-type pottery, were recorded during a watching brief off Beancroft Road in Marston Moretaine (Figure 2). Evidence of early to late medieval occupation has been found during an excavation (**54**) to the north-east of Moat Farm (Figure 2).
- 3.2.13 Parts of a medieval moated site (**A48**) survive at Beancroft Farm. The present farmhouse, built in 1797, stands on the south-western arm of the moat. Traces of a former structure, possibly indicating the site of the original farmhouse, have been found in the north-eastern corner of the moat.
- 3.2.14 There are three moated sites within the village of Marston Moretaine. Moat Farm (**A56**), in the centre of the village, is a moated site containing a cruck-framed manor house dating to c.1400. The earthworks of an associated settlement are preserved to the south-west of Moat Farm and both the moated site and earthworks are designated as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No 11547).
- 3.2.15 Moat Farm is thought to have superseded an earlier moated site situated approximately 250m to the south. Only the southern arm of this moat (**A58**) survives as the rest is built over by the Old Rectory. Another moated site to the south-east of St Mary's Church. is now built over. Part of the moat survives to the south of the church (**A59**), and a section of the western arm was recorded during an archaeological evaluation (**A60**), but is now built over.
- 3.2.16 To the north of Marston Moretaine is the medieval settlement of Lower Shelton (**A66**), a linear settlement extending southwards from Higher Shelton, and terminating at the A421. Shelton Manor, at the northern end of the village, is a 16th century manor house, described in the Built Heritage Baseline Assessment (see Balfour Beatty / Scott Wilson Report D109831-PIA-ENV-R004).
- 3.2.17 Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks survive to the west of Marston Moretaine (**A51**) and to the south-east of the village of Lower Shelton (**A65**). Ridge and furrow earthworks have also been recorded adjacent to the north-eastern boundary of Marston Moretaine parish (**A68**, **A71**). Geophysical survey along this part of the Scheme provides evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation (Stratascan 2005), which has been destroyed by modern ploughing.
- 3.2.18 Moated sites are also recorded to the north of Lower End (**A34**), west of Wood End (**A42**) and west of Drapers Farm (**A46**). A route from Wood End to Marston Thrift is shown as 'ancient lane' on the 1797 Parish Enclosure Award (**A41**). A longcross halfpenny of Henry IV (1399-1413) (**A50**) found to the north-west of Beancroft Farm was probably a casual loss. The possible site of a windmill (**A69**) is recorded to the north-west of Caulcott.

Post-Medieval

- 3.2.19 Evidence for post medieval land use is presented in the Historic Landscape Assessment (Balfour Beatty / Scott Wilson Report D109831-PIA-LAN-R001). Historic maps indicate that during the post-medieval period, Marston Moretaine and the surrounding area are likely to have remained in use much as they were in the medieval period.

- 3.2.20 Cottages at Little Park Farm (A38) and at Wood End (A40), are shown on maps dating to 1837, but have since been demolished. A post-medieval pipe stopper (A47), dating from the 18th or 19th century, was discovered close to Beancroft Farm.
- 3.2.21 Evidence for modern activity demonstrates continued quarrying and agriculture. Since the early 19th century the area surrounding Marston Moretaine has been largely transformed by industry, comprising clay extraction and brick-making.
- 3.2.22 Some of the oldest clay extraction sites in the area existed at Caulcott (A63, A64). These were located to the north and south of the A421, at the southern end of Lower Shelton. The area is labelled *Brickkiln Field and Kiln* on the 1840 Tithe map of Marston parish, although evidence of the former brickworks has been destroyed by modern clay extraction.
- 3.2.23 Other modern clay pits exist to the east of Lower Shelton (A67), on the southern side of the A421; and to the north of the A421, near Wootton Green (A72).

3.3 Marston Moretaine eastern parish boundary to Kempston (Figures 3 and 4)

Investigation History

- 3.3.1 Desk-based studies and a detailed site walkover survey (Hyder 2002, Mackinder 2004), were completed as part of the Stage 1 and 2 Assessments. A geophysical survey of the proposed route (Stratascan 2005) and a watching brief of geotechnical test pits (MoLAS 2005, Balfour Beatty/Scott Wilson 2006b), an additional rapid site walkover survey (at commencement of the ECI contract), and a programme of archaeological trial trenching (Barker et al 2006) were completed as part of the Stage 3 Assessment.
- 3.3.2 As part of the proposed developments at Wootton and the Bedford Western Bypass, archaeological assessments, including surface artefact collection, geophysical survey, and archaeological evaluation have been undertaken (Luke 1998, Luke 1999, Luke and Barker 2005a, Luke and Barker 2005b, Oxford Archaeological Unit 2001, Albion Archaeology 2002a, Albion Archaeology 2002b).

Palaeoenvironmental

- 3.3.3 A possible palaeochannel (A99) was recorded during geotechnical test pitting to the south of Fields Road (Figure 3). The channel was aligned north/south and cut into deposits of weathered Oxford Clay. It was cut from approximately 1.25m below the ground surface and measured 0.50m wide. An undated ditch or pit cut into the top of the palaeochannel (Scott Wilson 2006b).

Geo-archaeological Soils Summary

- 3.3.4 The Soil Survey of England and Wales (Bedford and Luton sheet 147) shows an area of Rowsham Association soil covering this part of the Scheme. This is a non-calcareous gley soil with imperfect to poor drainage due to the underlying Oxford Clay, which cracks during periods of drought.
- 3.3.5 Geotechnical test pits were excavated throughout the proposed Scheme (MoLAS 2005). Oxford Clay was recorded as the earliest deposit in all but two test pits in this part of the Scheme. In TP 73 and TP 74 no natural geology was seen, due to the depth of made ground. Overlaying the Oxford Clay were a mixture of sandy clays, silty clays and stiff clays, and sandy gravel. The sequences were sealed by topsoil or ploughsoil.

Prehistory

- 3.3.6 Several sites identified by geophysical survey (Stratascan 2005) remain undated but their form suggests that they may be of prehistoric date. Possible enclosures (A73), apparently predating ridge and furrow cultivation, were discovered to the north of Hoo Lane and an irregular series of possible pits (A98) extends alongside the current A421 (Figure 3). Enclosures to the north-east of Fields Road (A100 and A101) and to the west of Manor Road (A102) have yet to be

investigated by archaeological trial trenching but may represent the remains of prehistoric settlement or agriculture (Figure 4).

- 3.3.7 An Iron Age settlement (**A75**) was discovered near Cranfield Road to the south of Wootton (Albion Archaeology 2002b).
- 3.3.8 An extensive crop mark site, investigated during the development of the Marsh Leys industrial estate (Figure 4), proved to be an Iron Age/Romano-British site comprising two Iron Age farmsteads with ditches, wells, burials and pits (**A86**) followed by a Roman field system (**A89**) centred on the original farmsteads (Albion Archaeology 2005).
- 3.3.9 To the north of Marsh Leys, archaeological evaluation revealed Late Iron Age/Romano-British field systems (**A87** and **A88**) extending from the roundabout north to the stream (Figure 4). This is likely to be an extension of the Marsh Leys site (Luke and Barber 2005b).
- 3.3.10 A number of sites recorded in the HER as 'prehistoric' mainly comprise cropmarks identified from aerial photographs. Circular cropmark features (**A95** and **A96**), possibly representing settlements have been identified to the north-east and an extensive complex of rectilinear cropmark features (**A92**) has been identified to the south of Kempston Southern relief road (Figure 4). Undated linear features (**A80**) discovered during an archaeological evaluation of land at the corner of Fields Road and the A421 (Figure 3), have been interpreted as evidence of a possible prehistoric settlement (OAU 2001).

Roman

- 3.3.11 There are no sites within this part of the Scheme dating specifically to the Roman period. Roman occupation recorded at the Marsh Leys site (**A86**), is discussed above.

Early Medieval

- 3.3.12 Place name evidence indicates that some settlements along the route of the proposed road may have Saxon origins. These include Kempston, meaning 'crooked' or 'bend in the river'; there is also an early Saxon cemetery at Kempston. Wootton, means 'wood farm'. At Wootton 500-600 acres of woodland existed at the time of Domesday, which was cleared in the early medieval period due to population pressure.

Medieval

- 3.3.13 A possible medieval moated site recorded at Hoo Farm (**A74**), and visible on maps dating to 1816, 1846, and 1891, is now the location of a modern farmhouse called Berry Farm (Figure 3). Medieval finds, including pottery and tile, were recovered during surface artefact collection to the north and south of Fields Road (**A78**, **A79**), but trial trenching discovered no evidence of archaeological remains (Figure 3). It is likely therefore that the medieval pottery and tile derive from manuring and cannot be used as evidence of sub-surface archaeological deposits Albion Archaeology 2002a and 2002b).
- 3.3.14 Medieval ridge and furrow earthworks (**81**, **84**) are preserved to the north of the Scheme (Figure 4) but none survive on the proposed route. The results of geophysical survey in this area show that ridge and furrow was once more prolific along the route, indicating the area was farmed during the medieval period.
- 3.3.15 The parish boundary between Wootton and Kempston (**A82**) is formed by a sunken way, extending from the present A421 to Keeley Farm (Figure 4), and is likely to date to the medieval period.
- 3.3.16 Crossing the parish boundary, to the east of Wootton, is the line of an old track (**A85**). This track, known as 'Portway', is mentioned in the 15th century as an old route from Wootton to Bedford. The track extends northwards out of Wootton, but now terminates at the parish boundary. The point at which Portway crossed the parish boundary was known as Portway Cross in 1613 (**A83**). This was corrupted to Porty, Potty, Pot and Potters Cross. The 1838

enclosure plan for Wootton shows the large common field to the south of Porter Cross as Potty Cross Field.

- 3.3.17 The site of a medieval bridge (**A90**) is located at the eastern end of the Scheme (Figure 4). This is referred to as Fulbekbrygfeld in c.1430 and Salusbridge furlong in 1613. A modern bridge, known as Sailors Bridge, has replaced the medieval structure.

Post-Medieval

- 3.3.18 Evidence for post medieval land use is presented in the Historic Landscape Assessment (Balfour Beatty / Scott Wilson Report D109831-P1A-LAN-R001). For this part of the Scheme enclosure and title plans show large common fields including The Hoo and Hoo Field, 'Hoo' meaning a promontory or projecting ridge of land; Middle Field; Potty Cross Field; three fields called Marsh Field; and two fields called Post Ley Field. Marsh Field and Post Ley Fields are thought to have been predominantly meadow land or land devoted to rearing animals. Streams are located in this area, and the area is known to have been boggy. The majority of the common field boundaries are preserved within the modern field system.
- 3.3.19 During the post-medieval period the open agricultural landscape changed with the enclosure of the open fields in the late 18th century, although many of these enclosure boundaries have been removed in the modern period. The Bedford to Ampthill Turnpike Road (**A97**) was constructed during this period to the southeast of the A421.
- 3.3.20 Vicarage Farm (**A77**) to the south of the A421 was destroyed by clay extraction during the early 20th century.
- 3.3.21 Clay extraction was undertaken at the western end of this part of the Scheme between 1865 and 1964 (**A70**, **A76**), and will have precluded the survival of archaeological deposits in this area. Bedford Brickworks (**A93**) was in existence by 1888 but had ceased production by 1927. Most of this site has since been destroyed by the modern brickworks, known as Stanley Works.
- 3.3.22 Crossing the study area at its eastern end is the Bedford to Bletchley Railway (**A94**). This was started in 1846, and by 1862 was 77 miles long linking Oxford and Cambridge. In 1967 the railway was reduced to serve only Bedford to Bletchley. North of the Marsh Leys roundabout, within the Police Headquarters is the WWI and WWII war memorial (**A91**).

4 Bibliography

Documentary Sources

- Albion Archaeology, (2002a) *Land North of Fields Road, Wootton, An Appraisal of the Environmental Impacts, Archaeology and Geophysical Survey*, Albion Archaeology.
- Albion Archaeology, (2002b) *Land South of Fields Road, Wootton, An Appraisal of the Environmental Impacts, Archaeology*, Albion Archaeology.
- Albion Archaeology, (2005) *Marsh Leys Farm: Assessment of Potential and Updated Project Design*, Unpublished client report
- Antoniades, E., (2005) *A421 Improvements M1 J13 to Bedford. Stage 3 Environmental Scoping Report*, Hyder Consulting.
- Babtie Group, (2001) *A507 Ridgmont Bypass, Environmental Statement*, Babtie Group
- Balfour Beatty/Scott Wilson Limited, (2006a) *A421 Improvements M1 Junction 13 to Bedford. Environmental Statement Scoping Report (Draft)*, Highways Agency.
- Balfour Beatty/Scott Wilson Limited, (2006b) *A421 Improvements M1 Junction 13 to Bedford, Archaeological Observation of Geotechnical Investigations*, Highways Agency.
- Barker, B., Luke, M. and Wells, J., (2006) *A421 Improvements M1 J13 to Bedford: Archaeological Trial Trenching*, Albion Archaeology.
- Coleman, S. and Wood, J., (1988) *Historic landscape and archaeology glossary of terms*, Bedfordshire County Council
- Crick, J. (1999) 'Evidence for medieval settlement from Marston Moretaine' *Bedfordshire Archaeology* 23, 118-133
- Davis, S., (2005) *A421 Improvements, M1 Junction 13 to Bedford. Archaeological watching brief of geotechnical test pits*, Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS).
- Dawson, M., (2000) *Prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman landscapes in the Great Ouse Valley*, Council for British Archaeology Research Report No 119.
- Dix, B., (1981) The Romano-British farmstead at Odell and its setting: some reflections on the Roman landscape of the south-east Midlands, *Landscape History* 3: 17-26.
- Elks, D., (2005) *A421 Improvements, M1 Junction 13 to Bedford. Geophysical Survey Report*, Stratascan
- Howe, E., (2005) *A421 Improvements, M1 Junction 13 to Bedford: Archaeological Strategy* Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS).
- Hyder (2002) *A421 Dualling and M1 J13/13A Improvements Stage 1 Report Volume 1: Main Report; Section 7.6 Heritage*, Hyder Consulting Limited Doc. No. GD00498/D05/02
- Luke, M., (1998) *Bedford Western Bypass, Bell Farm to A421, Archaeological Field Evaluation Stages 1 and 2*. Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service.
- Luke, M., (1999) *Bedford Western Bypass, Marsh Leys Farm., Archaeological Field Evaluation Stages 1, 2 and 3*, Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service.
- Luke, M. and Barker, B., (2005a) *Bedford Western Bypass: Report 2, Area 11 pre-investigation summary and proposed strategy*, Albion Archaeology.
- Luke, M. and Barker, B., (2005b) *Bedford Western Bypass: Report 6, Area 11 Stage 2 investigation strategy*, Albion Archaeology.
- Mackinder, T., (2004) *A421 Improvements: M1 J13 to Bedford, Cultural Heritage Assessment*, Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS).
- Margary, I.D. (1964) *The Viatores; Roman Roads In The South-East Midlands*, Gollancz.

OAU, (2001) *A421 Improvements, Wootton, Bedfordshire, Archaeological input to the Environmental Impact Assessment*, Oxford Archaeological Unit Unpublished Report.

Simco, A., (1984) *Survey of Bedfordshire: The Roman Period*, RCHM.

Soil Survey of England and Wales (Bedford and Luton sheet 147)

Internet Sources

www.bedfordshire.gov.uk

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/source.asp?pageno=3&pubid=276>.

<http://www.magic.gov.uk/website/magic>

Cartographic Sources

1760 Husborne Crawley Parish pre-Enclosure Map

1765 Jefferys' Map of Bedfordshire

c.1775 Lidlington Parish draft Enclosure map

1797 Ridgmont Parish Enclosure Map

1804 Kempston Parish Enclosure Map

1838 Wootton Parish Enclosure Map

1840 Marston Moretaine Parish Tithe Map

1848 Kempston Rating Survey

1882 (1st edition) Ordnance Survey map 1:10560

1902 (2nd edition) Ordnance Survey map 1:10560

1927 (3rd edition) Ordnance Survey map 1:10560

Appendix A - Gazetteer of known archaeological sites

Map ref.	Molas report ref.	HER ref or other source	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Status
A1		ANA	496508	237266	Ridge and furrow, visible in 1996.	Medieval	ANA
A2		Stratascan 2005	495680	237541	Possible ditched enclosure, identified by geophysical survey between the MI and Salford Road. Has yet to be confirmed by archaeological trial trenching.	?Prehistoric	
A3		Stratascan 2005	495474	237791	Penannular anomalies some of which appeared to enclose central pit features, recorded to the west of Salford Road. Have yet to be confirmed by archaeological trial trenching.	?Prehistoric	
A4	59	4420	495200	237900	Possible moat at Brook Farm, more likely pond for water supply.	Medieval	
A5	87	ANA	495880	237780	Ridge and furrow, visible in 1996.	Medieval	ANA
A6	1	14825	496000	238000	Medieval pot sherds and half penny coin of Henry II (1154-1189).	Medieval	
A7	3	9599	495980	238300	Cropmarks NW of Highfields Farm.	?Prehistoric	
A8		Stratascan 2005 Barker et al 2006	496203	238534	IA-RB farmstead identified by geophysical survey. Its nature and date were established by trial trenching but its full extent remains undetermined.	Iron Age/ Roman	
A9	4	2793	496500	238500	Roman pot sherds and iron and lead fragments, found 1968.	Roman	
A10	84, 88	SAM, ANA	497030	238481	Ringwork at The Round House, remains of castle.	Medieval	SAM (20436), ANA
A11	66	9033	496280	239050	Manor of Brogborough, first mentioned 1311.	Medieval	
A12	5	6667	497087	239065	Clay pit	Post medieval	
A13	9	485	497200	239000	Roman road, Viatores 173.	Roman	
A14		c.1775 map	497439	239274	Building, on c.1775 map, not on 1960 OS.	Post medieval	
A15	72	13324	497230	239280	Building, on c.1775 map, not on 1960 OS.	Post medieval	
A16	71	13323	497200	239400	Building, on c.1775 map, not on 1960 OS.	Post medieval	
A17	7	6669	497500	239500	Clay pit, 265 acres worked until 1966.	Post medieval	
A18	8	13322	496880	239480	Building on Lower Hill Close, on c.1775 map, not on 1960 OS.	Post medieval	
A19	6	6668	496700	239700	Clay pit, 950 acres worked until 1965.	Post medieval	
A20	10	55	497227	240272	Supposed moat at Lower End Farm, now thought to be farm drainage or clay digging.	Medieval	

Map ref.	Molas report ref.	HER ref or other source	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Status
A21	14	16509	497520	240290	Deserted medieval settlement at Lower End, defined by cropmarks and earthworks.	Medieval	ANA
A22	13	13321	497450	240320	Building and pond, on c.1775 map, not on 1960 OS.	Post medieval	
A23	12	13320	497570	240340	Building and pond, on c.1775 map, not on 1960 OS.	Post medieval	
A24	11	56	497730	240080	Moat SW of Vale Farm, on 1882 and 1951 OS, partially infilled, now L-shaped and surrounded by trees.	Medieval	ANA
A25	53	1594	498100	239100	Circular depression with Roman pot and coin.	Roman	
A26	75	13327	498340	239200	Building, on c.1775 map, not on 1960 OS.	Post medieval	
A27	74	13326	498540	239440	Building, on c.1775 map, not on 1960 OS.	Post medieval	
A28	73	13325	498610	239510	Building, on c.1775 map, not on 1960 OS.	Post medieval	
A29	85	SAM	498747	239553	Thrupp End moated site and DMV.	Medieval	SAM (20410)
A30	15	3399	498000	240300	Moat near Vale Farm, building shown at SE corner of site.	Medieval	
A31	89	ANA	498145	240335	Escheat/Vale Farm settlement.	Medieval	ANA
A32	16	3400	498358	240316	Probable moat at Escheat Farm.	Medieval	
A33	19	7831	498560	240120	Moat SE of Escheat Farm, in field called Brook House Close on c.1775 map.	Medieval	
A34	54	3405	497200	240800	Moated site at Old Moat Farm. This farm is called Woodend Farm on 1840 Marston Parish Tithe Map.	Medieval	
A35		Stratascan 2005	497928	240636	Linear cropmarks and possible pits, north of Vale Farm. Have yet to be confirmed by archaeological trial trenching.	?Prehistoric	
A36		Barker et al 2006	497977	240723	Quarry pits	Roman	
A37	78	14726	497900	241100	Cropmarks, group of small circular features.	?Prehistoric	
A38	64	8323	497400	241300	Cottages on 1837 map, demolished.	Post medieval	
A39	18	8325	498440	240890	Track on Jeffrey's map of Bedfordshire, Green Lane routeway to Wood End.	Post medieval	
A40	63	8322	497700	241600	Cottages on 1837 map, demolished.	Post medieval	
A41	65	8328	497750	241640	Route from Wood End to Marston Thrift, on Jeffery's map 1765, shown as 'ancient lane' on 1797 Enc Award, now a green lane.	Medieval	

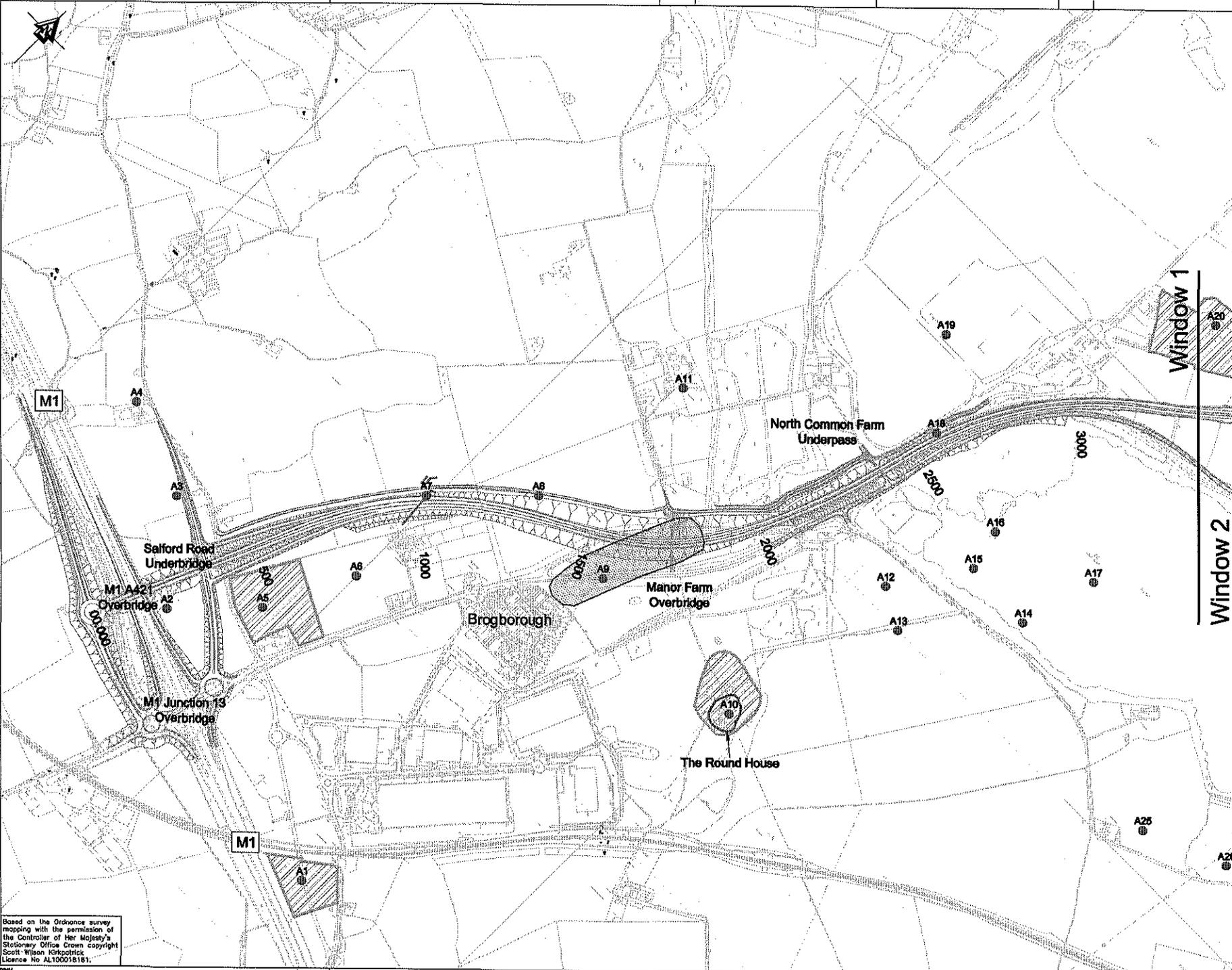
Map ref.	Molas report ref.	HER ref or other source	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Status
A42	62	7830	497700	241700	Square feature, possible ploughed-out moat.	Medieval	
A43	77	14725	498100	241800	Cropmarks, parallel linear features.	?Prehistoric	
A44	81	15924	498000	242000	C13th lead seal matrix.	Medieval	
A45	76	14724	498600	241800	Cropmarks, linear features with circular feature.	?Prehistoric	
A46	56	3427	498500	242100	Possible moated site at Draper's Farm.	Medieval	
A47	79	15922	498900	242100	Post-medieval pipe stopper, Draper's Farm, C18th-C19th.	Post medieval	
A48	24	52	499000	242120	Moat at Beancroft Farm, 3 arms surviving, possible house in NE corner.	Medieval	
A49	23	5020	499130	241890	Roman road Viatores 1706.	Roman	
A50	80	15923	498600	242700	Longcross halfpenny of Henry IV (1399-1413).	Medieval	
A51	90	ANA	499020	241550	Ridge and furrow, visible in 2005.	Medieval	ANA
A52	22	16140	499200	241570	Pre-Belgic and Belgic occupation site Beancroft Road.	Iron Age	
A53	20	17713	499120	241310	Late Iron Age/early Roman occupation on land off Woburn Road, 20 trenches, 11 with features, medieval R&F in almost all trenches.	Iron Age/ Roman	
A54	21	16098	499240	241460	Early to late medieval occupation site E of Moat Farm.	Medieval	
A55		Crick 1999	499210	241550	Iron Age pits and ditches and single cremation burial. St Neots-type pottery was recovered from three isolated features and a number of furrows cut into the subsoil dated to the 10th-15th centuries.	Iron Age to Medieval	
A56	86	SAM	499290	241300	Moat Farm moated site and earthworks of medieval settlement.	Medieval	SAM (11547)
A57	27	16939	499530	241280	Medieval village of Marston Moretaine.	Medieval	ANA
A58	25	54	499500	241200	Moat, only S arm survives, rest under Rectory.	Medieval	
A59	26	8317	499500	241100	Moat, part surviving S of church.	Medieval	
A60	49	8317	499550	241080	Arm of medieval moat found by evaluation, infilled in 19th century.	Medieval	
A61	28	17715	499920	241160	Iron Age/ Roman occupation.	Iron Age/ Roman	
A62	29	15321	499910	241590	Cropmarks E of Bedford road on raised ground W of stream, trial trenching confirmed Iron Age/Roman occupation.	Iron Age/ Roman	ANA
A63	30	7135	499800	242300	Brickworks at Caulcott, in existence 1830, not on 1927 OS.	Post medieval	
A64	32	7134	500100	242400	Brickworks at Caulcott, not earlier than 1891, ceased 1939-45.	Post medieval	

Map ref.	Molas report ref.	HER ref or other source	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Status
A65	95	ANA	499980	242550	Ridge and furrow, visible in 2005.	Medieval	ANA
A66	31	16936	499760	242610	Lower Shelton medieval settlement.	Medieval	ANA
A67	33	6682	500540	242740	Clay pit	Post medieval	
A68	91	ANA	500630	242990	Ridge and furrow, visible in 1996.	Medieval	ANA
A69	55	3163	500610	243055	Possible mill site, dubious location.	Medieval	
A70	35	7137	500690	243140	Brickfield in existence by 1865.	Post medieval	
A71	92	ANA	500170	243240	Ridge and furrow, visible in 1996.	Medieval	ANA
A72	34	7133	500100	243300	Brickfield near Wootton Green, on 1884 OS with kiln.	Post medieval	
A73		Stratascan 2005	500602	243239	Linear cropmarks and line of pits, on the corner of A421 and Hoo Lane. Have yet to be confirmed by archaeological trial trenching.	?Prehistoric	
A74	57	3428	500687	243830	Poss moat at Hoo Farm, on 1816, 1846, and 1891 maps.	Medieval	
A75	37	Albion Archaeology 2002b	500550	244260	Iron Age occupation site Cranfield Road.	Iron Age	
A76	36	2989	501140	243360	Clay pit, 66 acres worked until 1964.	Post medieval	
A77	60	5665	501300	243610	Vicarage Farm, late C19th. Demolished during quarrying.	Post medieval	
A78	51	Albion Archaeology 2002a	501290	244660	Scattered medieval and post-medieval finds found during field walking and geophysics (poss same as MoLAS 38).	Medieval	
A79	50	Albion Archaeology 2002a	501520	245100	Scattered medieval and post-medieval finds found during field walking and geophysics. Trial trenching revealed a small number of mostly linear features, interpreted as of agricultural origin. No artefacts were discovered during the trial excavation suggesting there had been no human habitation within the study area, and that the finds from the surface artefact collection were surface scatters rather than material derived from sub-surface deposits that had been churned up by ploughing.	Medieval	
A80	38	OAU 2001	501950	245450	Six trial trenches excavated on corner of Fields Road/A421. Undated linear features found in 3 trenches. Interpreted by MoLAS as possible prehistoric occupation site.	Prehistoric	
A81	93	ANA	501610	245500	Ridge and furrow, visible in 1996.	Medieval	ANA
A82	39	11532	501687	245646	Lane, earthwork and sunken way at Keeley Farm, forms parish boundary, in use as bridleway 1982.	Post medieval	

Map ref.	Molas report ref.	HER ref or other source	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Status
A83	68	11535	501436	245809	Pot Cross, Portway Cross in 1613, corrupted to Porty, Potty, Pot and Potters Cross. Where Portway crosses the parish boundary.	Post medieval	
A84	94	ANA	501660	245860	Ridge and furrow, visible in 1996.	Medieval	ANA
A85	69	11535	501734	246023	Portway-old route from Wootton to Bedford, mentioned in C15th, C16th and C17th. Portway Cross-where this road crossed Kempston/Wootton boundary lane.	Medieval	
A86	40	9600	502630	245700	Cropmarks, extensive area of rectilinear enclosures running SW-NE. Excavations 1998-2001 found 2 Iron Age farmsteads followed by Roman field system centred on the original farmsteads with ditches, wells, burials and pits.	Iron Age/ Roman	
A87	48	9600	502450	246050	Trial trenching near A421 found modern ditch. Further evaluation has revealed a LIA/RB field system extending from the roundabout north to the stream (see 88).	Post medieval	
A88		Luke and Barber 2005b	502518	246278	Trail trenching, surface artefact collection and open area excavation has revealed a LIA/RB field system extending from the roundabout north to the stream.	Iron Age/ Roman	
A89	47	9600	502810	246050	6 trial trenches found 8 undated archaeological features, these were 5 pits and 3 ditches that suggest site is on periphery of the large Iron Age and Roman settlement found c 300m to NE at Marsh Leys Farm.	Iron Age/ Roman	
A90	41	11687	502710	246250	Site of a bridge referred to as Fulbekbrygfeld in c 1430 and Salusbridge furlong in 1613. Now Sailors Bridge.	Medieval	
A91	42	16925	502720	246580	WWI and WWII war memorial, inside Police HQ.	Post medieval	
A92	45	16323	503400	245900	Cropmarks S of Kempston Southern Relief Road, extensive area of complex rectilinear cropmarks on either side of former river course.	?Prehistoric	
A93	61	6675	503800	245400	Bedford Brickworks and claypit, in existence by 1888, ceased 1927, most of site destroyed by modern clay pit.	Post medieval	
A94	43	11594	503340	246370	Bedford to Bletchley railway, started 1846, 77 miles long by 1862 linking Oxford and Cambridge, reduced to Bedford to Bletchley in 1967.	Post medieval	
A95	44	14749	503500	246500	Cropmark circular feature on AP.	?Prehistoric	
A96	46	15792	504030	246640	Cropmark circular feature on AP.	?Prehistoric	

Map ref.	Molas report ref.	HER ref or other source	Easting	Northing	Description	Period	Status
A97	67	11525	504070	246790	Bedford to Ampthill Turnpike road.	Post medieval	
A98		Stratascan 2005	501185	243775	Irregular pit-type anomalies identified by geophysical survey	?Prehistoric	
A99		MoLAS 2005	501590	244425	Undated palaeochannel and ditch observed in geotechnical test pit	?Prehistoric	
A100		MoLAS 2005	501975	244815	Enclosures (A100), apparently pre-dating ridge and furrow, identified by geophysical survey	? Iron Age / Roman	
A101		MoLAS 2005	502145	245035	Curvilinear features (A101), apparently pre-dating ridge and furrow, detected by geophysical survey.	? Iron Age / Roman	
A102		MoLAS 2005	502030	245320	Linear features (A102), apparently pre-dating ridge and furrow, detected by geophysical survey.	? Iron Age / Roman	

Figures



Copyright
 This map is reproduced from
 Ordnance Survey material with the
 permission of Ordnance Survey on
 behalf of the Controller of Her
 Majesty's Stationary Office.
 © Crown copyright
 Unauthorised production infringes
 Crown Copyright and may lead to
 prosecution or civil proceedings.
 Highways Agency 10018928 (2006)

NOTES

- Key**
- Proposed road scheme
 - A1 Archaeological Findspot/Record
 - Aerial photograph interpretation plot
 - Scheduled Ancient Monument
 - Finds Scatter
 - Previous archaeological evaluation (By others)
 - Archaeological notification area (ANA)
 - Historic Route
 - Former moated site

Revision Details	By	Date	Reason

Job Title
**A421 IMPROVEMENTS
 M1 JUNCTION 13
 TO BEDFORD**

Drawing Title
**LOCATION OF
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 BASELINE RECORDS
 SHEET 1 OF 4**

Figure Number FIGURE 1	
Scale at A3 1:10,000	Checked SS
Drawn AD	Date Apr 07

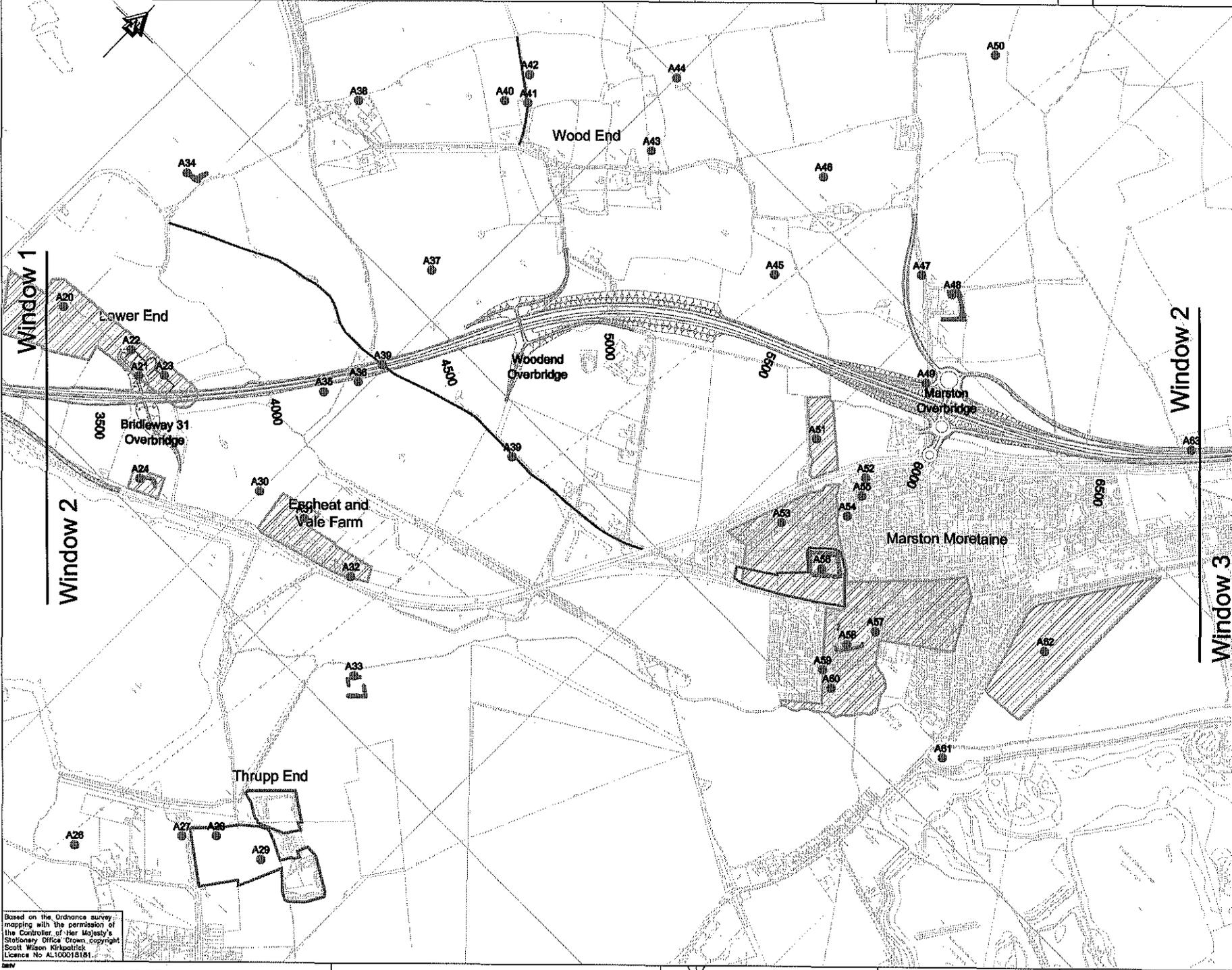
This drawing may be used only for
 the purposes intended and only
 written dimensions shall be used



Prepared for the Highways Agency by:
 Burtour Beatty and Scott Wilson
 A421 Project Office
 Scott House
 Beeing View
 Beasington
 RG21 4JG

Drawing Number D108831/AR/Figure 1	Rev 1
--	-----------------

Based on the Ordnance survey
 mapping with the permission of
 the Controller of Her Majesty's
 Stationary Office Crown copyright
 Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick
 Licence No AL100078181.
 2007



Copyright
 This map is reproduced from
 Ordnance Survey material with the
 permission of Ordnance Survey on
 behalf of the Controller of Her
 Majesty's Stationary Office.

© Crown copyright

Unauthorized production infringes
 Crown Copyright and may lead to
 prosecution or civil proceedings.

Highways Agency 10018028 (2006)

NOTES

- Key**
- Proposed road scheme
 - Archaeological Findspot/Record
 - Aerial photograph interpretation plot
 - Scheduled Ancient Monument
 - Finite Scatter
 - Previous archaeological evaluation (By others)
 - Archaeological notification area (ANA)
 - Historic Route
 - Former moated site

Revision Details	By	Check	Date

Job Title
**A421 IMPROVEMENTS
 M1 JUNCTION 13
 TO BEDFORD**

Drawing Title
**LOCATION OF
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 BASELINE RECORDS
 SHEET 2 OF 4**

Figure Number FIGURE 2	
Scale to AD 1:10,000	Drawn SP
Checked JC	Checked SP
	Date Apr 07

This drawing may be used only for
 the purpose intended and only
 written dimensions shall be used



Prepared for the Highways Agency by:
 Salford Beatty and Scott Wilson
 A421 Project Office
 Scott House
 Beasing View
 Basingstoke
 RG21 4JG

Drawing Number D109831/AR/Figure 2	Rev 1
--	-----------------

Based on the Ordnance survey
 mapping with the permission of
 the Controller of Her Majesty's
 Stationary Office. Crown copyright
 Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick
 Licence No AL100018181.

Copyright
 This map is reproduced from
 Ordnance Survey material with the
 permission of Ordnance Survey on
 behalf of the Controller of Her
 Majesty's Stationary Office.

© Crown copyright
 Unauthorised production infringes
 Crown Copyright and may lead to
 prosecution or civil proceedings.
 Highways Agency 10018828 (2006)

NOTES

- Key**
- Proposed road scheme
 - Archaeological
Findspot/Record
 - Aerial Photograph
Interpretation plot
 - Scheduled Ancient
Monument
 - Flint Scatter
 - Previous archaeological
evaluation (by others)
 - Archaeological notification
area (ANA)
 - Historic Route
 - Former moated site

Revision	Date	By	Check

**A421 IMPROVEMENTS
 M1 JUNCTION 13
 TO BEDFORD**

**LOCATION OF
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 BASELINE RECORDS
 SHEET 3 OF 4**

FIGURE 3

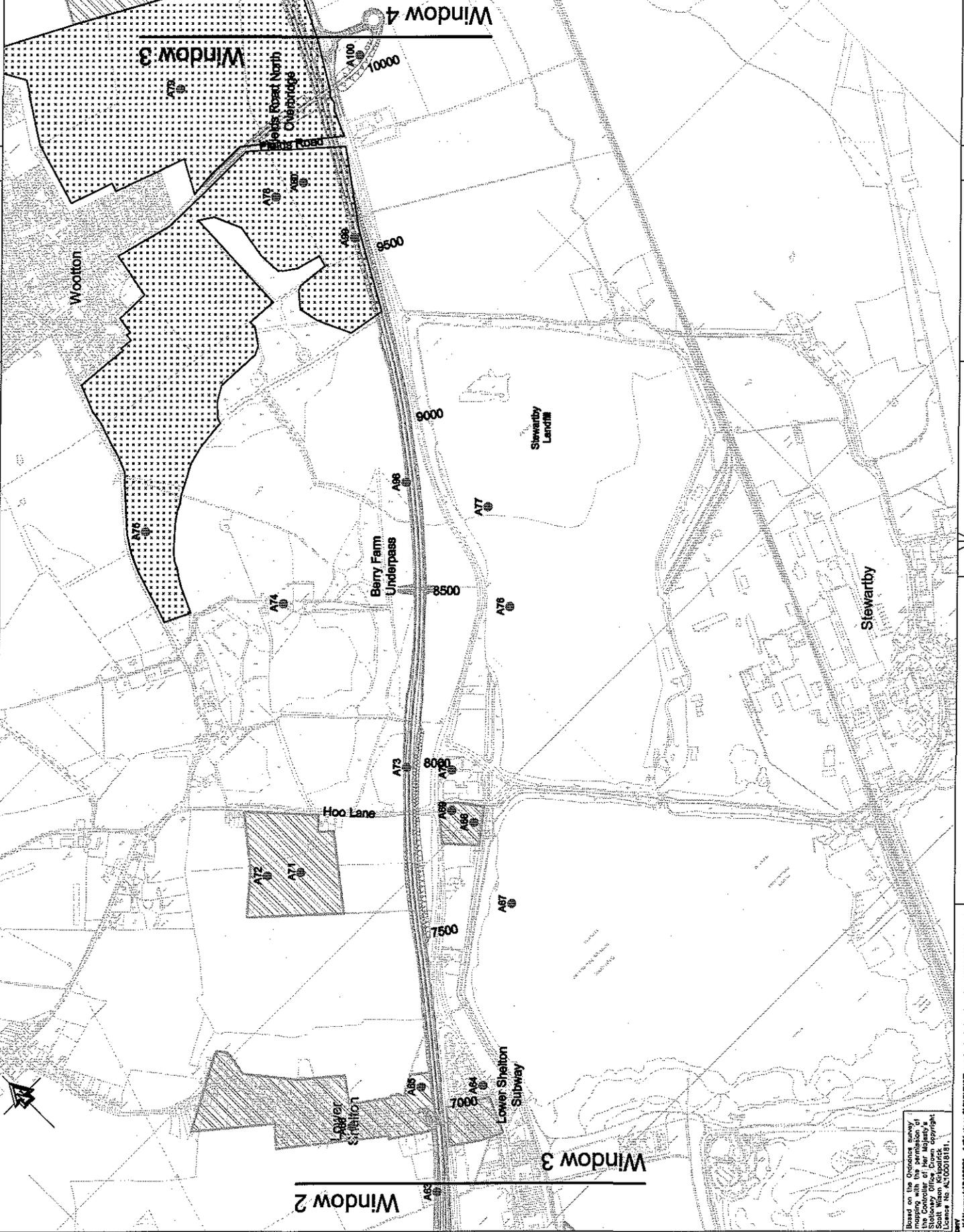
Scale	1:10,000
Date	Apr 07
Author	JC
Checker	JC

This drawing may be used only for
 the purpose intended and only
 within dimensions shall be used

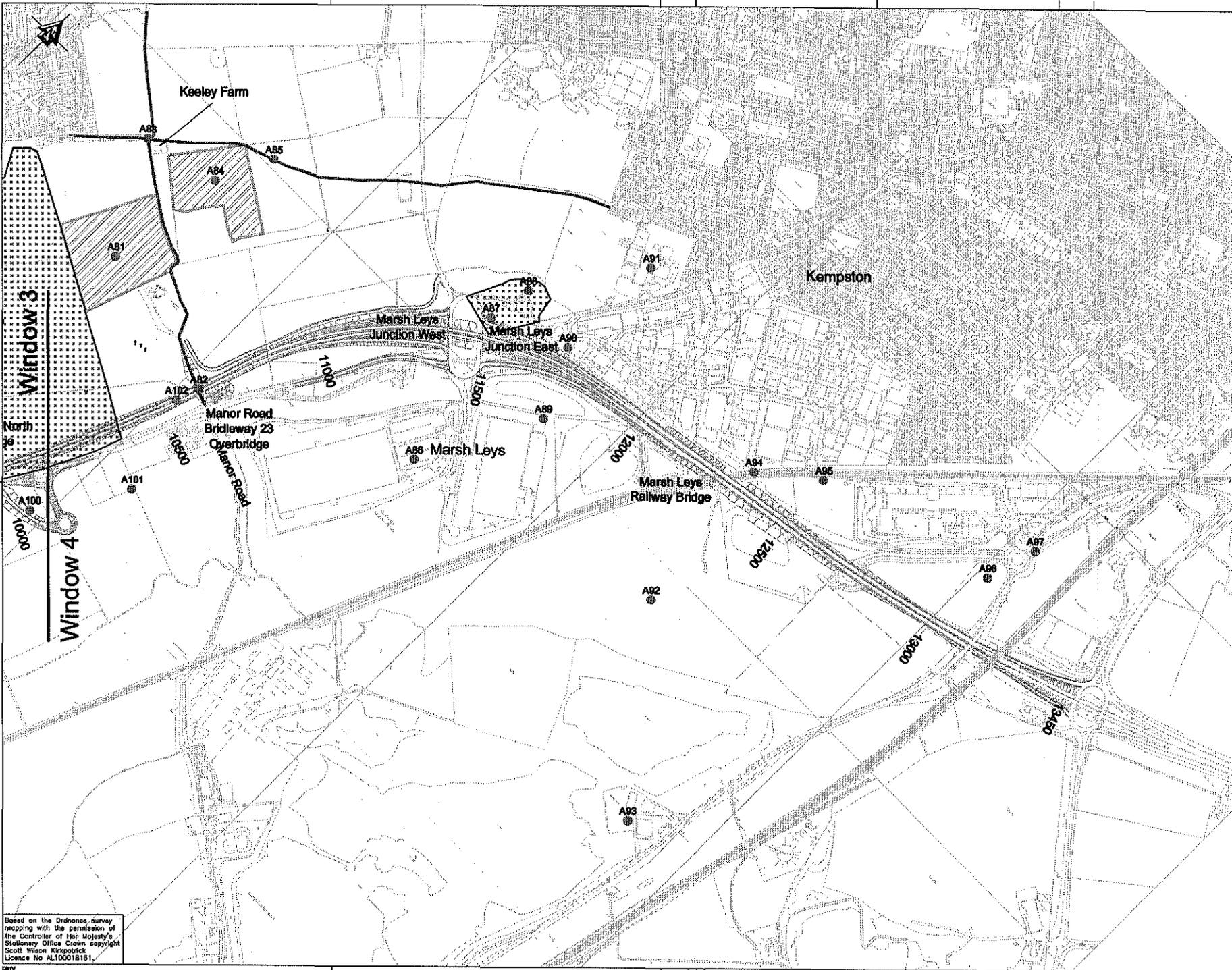


Prepared for the Highways Agency by:
 Eastern Bailey and Scott Wilson
 A421 Project Office
 Brook House
 Billing View
 Billing, Bedfordshire
 MK21 4LS

Drawn by: **1**
 Checked by: **1**
 D1098311AR/Figure 3



Based on the Ordnance Survey
 material with the permission of
 the Controller of Her Majesty's
 Stationary Office. Crown copyright.
 Licence No. 100018828
 10/04/07



Copyright
 This map is reproduced from
 Ordnance Survey material with the
 permission of Ordnance Survey on
 behalf of the Controller of Her
 Majesty's Stationary Office.

© Crown copyright

Unauthorized production infringes
 Crown Copyright and may lead to
 prosecution or civil proceedings.

Highways Agency 10018928 (2006)

NOTES

- Key**
- Proposed road scheme
 - Archaeological Findspot/Record
 - Aerial photograph interpretation plot
 - Scheduled Ancient Monument
 - Fridge Scatter
 - Previous archaeological evaluation (By others)
 - Archaeological notification area (ANA)
 - Historic Route
 - Former moated site

Revision Details	By	Date	Issue

**A421 IMPROVEMENTS
 M1 JUNCTION 13
 TO BEDFORD**

**LOCATION OF
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 BASELINE RECORDS
 SHEET 4 OF 4**

**Figure Number
 FIGURE 4**

Scale of A4 1:10,000	
Drawn JDS	Checked JDS
Approved JC	Date Apr 07

This drawing may be used only for
 the purposes intended and only
 written dimensions shall be used



Prepared for the Highways Agency by:
 Debra Beatty and Scott Wilson
 A421 Project Office
 Scott House
 Beving View
 Southgate
 RG21 4JG

Drawing Number D109831/AR/figure 4	Rev 1
---------------------------------------	----------

Based on the Ordnance Survey
 mapping with the permission of
 the Controller of Her Majesty's
 Stationary Office Crown copyright
 Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick
 Licence No A1100018181