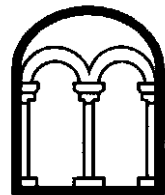
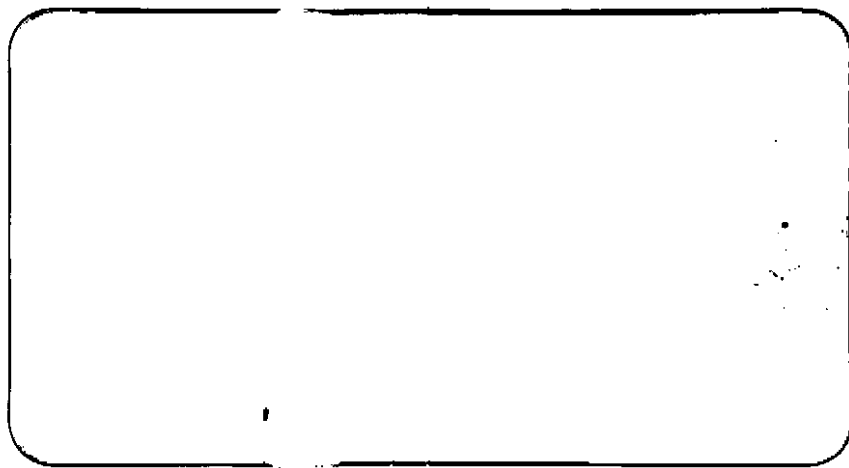


ERD 670

HER 16157
Ref. No.



**ALBION**  
Archaeology



**LAND WEST OF STRATTON FARM,  
BIGGLESWADE,  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**TRIAL EXCAVATION**

Document: 2003/56  
Project: STF810

27<sup>th</sup> October 2003

Produced for:  
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## ***Contents***

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List of Tables	3
Appendices	3
List of Figures	3
Preface	4
Structure of the Report	4
Key Terms	4
Non-Technical Summary	5
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1 Background	7
1.2 Site Location and Description	7
<b>2. NON-INTRUSIVE SURVEY</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Introduction	8
2.2 Known sites in the vicinity of Stratton Farm	8
2.3 Previous Archaeological Work	9
2.4 Aerial Photographic Analysis	9
2.5 Historic Map Regression	10
2.6 Field Artefact Collection	10
2.7 Geophysical Survey	10
<b>3. TRIAL EXCAVATION</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1 Introduction	12
3.2 Methodology	12
3.3 Results of the Trial Excavation	12
<b>4. CONCLUSION</b>	<b>19</b>
4.1 Overview	19
4.2 Significance of the Archaeological Deposits	19
<b>5. BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>20</b>



### ***List of Tables***

Table 1 Summary of archaeological features in Northern Area

Table 2 Summary of archaeological features in Southern Area

Table 3 Artefact assemblage by Trench and context

Table 4 Pottery fabric types and contexts

### ***Appendices***

Appendix 1 Trenching strategy

Appendix 2 Trench summary

### ***List of Figures***

Figure 1 Site location plan

Figure 2 Previously recorded archaeological remains in the vicinity of the site

Figure 3 Results of aerial photographic analysis and geophysical survey.

Figure 4 Results of the trial excavation - All features plan

Figure 5 Selected sections 1-5

Figure 6 Selected sections 6 and 7

Figure 7 Selected photographs 1 and 2

Figure 8 Selected photographs 3 and 4

*All figures are bound at the back of the report.*



## **Preface**

*Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the specification. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.*

*This report has been prepared by Gary Edmondson (Project Officer), Ian Beswick (Project Supervisor) and Jackie Wells (Artefacts Officer). The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Ian Beswick assisted by Lawrence Coalter and Adrian Woolmer. The project was under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Project Manager). Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) produced all the figures.*

*Albion Archaeology would like to acknowledge the assistance Mr M Page of D H Barford + Co, Mr M Edwards (surveyor) and the Assistant County Archaeological Officer, L-A Mather.*

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27<sup>th</sup> October 2003

## **Structure of the Report**

After the introductory Section 1, a summary of the results of the non-intrusive survey of the area, undertaken previously, is presented in Section 2. The results of the trial excavation are discussed in Section 3, followed by a brief conclusion (Section 4).

## **Key Terms**

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

<i>Albion</i>	Albion Archaeology (formerly Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service)
<i>Client</i>	D H Barford + Co on behalf of W Jordan (Cereals) Ltd
<i>GPS</i>	Global Positioning System
<i>IFA</i>	Institute of Field Archaeologists
<i>ACAO</i>	Assistant County Archaeological Officer
<i>Procedures Manual</i>	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition 2001.</i>



## Non-Technical Summary

*Albion Archaeology was commissioned by D H Barford + Co on behalf of their client W Jordan (Cereals) Ltd, to undertake the trial excavation of approximately 3 hectares of land at Biggleswade, Bedfordshire. The site is located immediately south of Biggleswade, west of Stratton Farm and south of Stratton Business Park, centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference TL (5/2) 2110 4285. In plan the site is roughly square measuring approximately 175m east-west by 160m, occupying the northern part of the field immediately to the west of Stratton Farm. The extreme western limit of the site extends across a north-south track to encompass a small triangular area of the adjacent field. Topographically the site is situated on the western side of a low north-south ridge, at approximately 40m above Ordnance Datum. The geology of the site consists of mixed glacial sands and gravels.*

*In response to enquiry prior to the submission of a planning application, the Bedfordshire Heritage and Environment Section indicated that the area was in a potentially archaeologically sensitive location and requested an evaluation. This was to assess the impact of the proposed development. In response Albion produced a Project Design detailing the scope and methodology of the investigation.*

*The non-intrusive survey undertaken in 2002 and reported previously, indicated that the adjacent landscape contained a variety of archaeological remains including evidence for Iron Age to Roman, Saxon, medieval and later activity, as well as undated features. One of the known sites recorded on the Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER 16157) which consisted of a variety of cropmarks included a probable trackway, defined by closely spaced linear cropmarks, extended across the site. Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation, characteristic of medieval agriculture was also detected within the site. The line of a probable old field boundary was detected in the south-west corner of the site.*

*The systematic recovery of artefacts from the surface of cultivated ground was conducted for the majority of the site, though the western margin of the present site was excluded, as this land parcel had not been ploughed at the time of the survey. Only a single sherd of medieval pottery of 12-14<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from this area of the site. A general scatter of post-medieval pottery was also identified.*

*The geophysical survey investigated a significant portion of this area, focusing on the parallel cropmarks. This confirmed the presence of the features. A variety of anomalies were also identified in the extreme north-eastern area of the present site. Evidence for modern cultivation was also detected.*

*Information from the non-intrusive survey was utilised to devise a trial excavation strategy, targeting both the identified features as well as investigating areas apparently devoid of archaeological remains. This strategy was approved by the Assistant County Archaeological Officer prior to the commencement of work.*

*The trial excavation, which was initially hampered by the very dry conditions, was undertaken between 4<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> September 2003 with a total of eight trenches being opened. At the time of the evaluation the land was under grass.*



*Two areas of archaeological remains were identified, with the other four trenches containing no archaeological features.*

*The northern area, comprising Trenches 5 and 6 identified the trackway as well as a series of earlier ditches of contrasting alignment. A small assemblage of pottery and animal bone was recovered from this cluster of features. The pottery indicates activity in the early-middle Iron Age (c.650-350 BC) and later 'Belgic' Iron Age (c.100 BC – 100 AD). These features would appear to define several phases of enclosure and subsequent trackway.*

*The southern area, comprising Trenches 1 and 2 identified traces of agricultural activity and a land division, which were identified during the non-intrusive survey. No artefacts were recovered from any of these features, though the presence of a ceramic land drain in one of the features and the correlation with the non-intrusive survey results indicates that they are probably of medieval and later date.*

*The trial excavation stage of the evaluation has confirmed the presence of archaeological features identified during the non-intrusive stages. Two areas of archaeological remains of contrasting date and significance have been identified. The most significant area is in the north of the site, where a sequence of ditches and trackway associated with Iron Age pottery have been identified. The relatively small artefact assemblage would suggest that this area was situated away from the focus of settlement – possible located some 90m further to the west, beyond the current site. In this period both national and regional research agendas indicate that the distribution form and structure of settlements are poorly understood. This area of the site has the potential to address such issues, indicating regional significance for these remains.*

*The second area, located in the south, consists of evidence for agricultural activity of possible medieval and later date. This area is less significant, probably being only of local importance.*

*The site archive, which contains all records of the project (Project number STF 810), is currently held at St Mary's Church. It will eventually be transferred to Bedford Museum, under Accession Number BEDFM 1991/218.*

**It is essential that the above summary is read in conjunction with the main body of the report.**



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 Background

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by D H Barford + Co to undertake the trial excavation of approximately 3 hectares of land, on behalf of their client W Jordan (Cereals) Ltd as part of an application to develop the land.

The Assistant County Archaeological Officer (ACAO) of Bedfordshire County Council (BCC) advised that the area being considered for the development was in a potentially archaeologically sensitive location. The *Brief*<sup>1</sup> issued by the Heritage and Environment Section, which covers all three land blocks, stated that further information, to be acquired through archaeological evaluation, was required on the archaeological impact of the proposed development, in order to determine any planning application and to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be developed. A *Project Design*<sup>2</sup> for the archaeological evaluation was prepared by Albion Archaeology. In May 2003 the *Brief*<sup>3</sup> was revised and updated, focusing on a specific area within the previous study area.

### 1.2 Site Location and Description

The site is located south of Biggleswade, west of Stratton Farm and immediately south of Stratton Business Park, centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference TL (5/2) 2110 4285 (Figure 1). The site, which is the subject of this trial excavation is situated in the northern area of the land parcel immediately west of Stratton Farm, extending westwards across the north-south track to encompass a small triangular area of land up to 28m wide of the adjacent field. In plan the site is roughly square measuring approximately 175m east-west by 160m, covering approximately 3 hectares.

Topographically the site lies on the western side of a low north-south ridge between a north flowing tributary of the River Ivel and a series of westward flowing tributaries of the Ivel. The area slopes gently down from the eastern edge at c.40m above Ordnance Datum to c.38m above Ordnance Datum in the vicinity of the A1 trunk road. The superficial geology of the site consists of mixed glacial sands and gravels.

At the time of the evaluation the land was set to grassland.

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<sup>1</sup> Bedfordshire County Council, 2001 *Brief for the Archaeological Field Evaluation of Land West of Stratton Farm, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire*. V1 20<sup>th</sup> December Heritage and Environment Section.

<sup>2</sup> Albion Archaeology, 2002 *Stratton Farm, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire. Project Design for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Report No. 2002/08

<sup>3</sup> Bedfordshire County Council, 2003 *Brief for the Archaeological Field Evaluation of Land West of Stratton Farm, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire*. V1 1<sup>st</sup> May Heritage and Environment Section





## 2. NON-INTRUSIVE SURVEY

### 2.1 Introduction

In early 2002 Albion undertook the initial non-intrusive stages of the evaluation, which encompassed a wider study area than the present site. These stages comprised desk-based assessment, field artefact collection and geophysical survey to characterise the archaeological potential of the landscape surrounding the site and to assist in the formulation of a trial excavation strategy. A summary of the results directly relevant to the current site is presented below. Full information is contained in the original report<sup>4</sup>.

### 2.2 Known sites in the vicinity of Stratton Farm

The Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) catalogues all known sites and historic buildings in the county. A total of four HER sites, all defined by cropmarks have been identified within or immediately adjacent to the site (**HER 13956, 16157, 16823 and 16824**) (Figure 2). These have not been dated but similar features that have been investigated in the Ivel valley are generally Iron Age or Roman in date. There is also evidence for medieval ridge and furrow cultivation. A number of other sites have been identified in the immediate vicinity, which are summarised in the table below.

HER No.	Location	Description
<b>505</b>		Roman Road: A1 trunk road marks line of Roman road.
<b>3547</b>	TL 217 420	Cropmarks: Linear cropmarks.
<b>13927</b>	TL 213 422	Field name: Clay Pit Field on Tithe map of 1838.
<b>13932</b>	TL 213 429	Field name: Grand Burry on Tithe map of 1838.
<b>13934</b>	TL 203 426	Field name: Brickhill Field on Tithe map of 1838.
<b>13956</b>	TL 209 427	Cropmarks: Enclosure.
<b>16157</b>	TL 212 430	Cropmarks: Linear cropmarks including trackway.
<b>16158</b>	TL 217 433	Cropmarks: Enclosure.
<b>16162</b>	TL 208 433	Archaeological Evaluation: Post-medieval ditches / pits.
<b>16823</b>	TL 214 427	Cropmarks: Irregular, possible conjoined-enclosures.
<b>16824</b>	TL 211 425	Cropmarks: Faint, possible 'D' shaped enclosure.

**Table 1: HER sites**

#### 2.2.1 HER entries within the site

The cropmarks of **HER 16157** define a possible ditched trackway orientated north-east to south-west, entering the site towards the north-eastern corner (Figure 3).

#### 2.2.2 HER entries in the vicinity of the site

Situated a short distance to the west of the site, **HER 13956** consists of a series of cropmarks, some of which define a possible enclosure. The form of these cropmarks is similar to others found in the Ivel valley, which typically prove to be late Iron Age or Roman in date. To the south and north-east of the site a

<sup>4</sup>Albion Archaeology, 2003 *Land west of Stratton Farm, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire: Non-intrusive stages of Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Report No 2003/05



series of cropmarks (**HER 16823**, and **16824**) mark the locations of possible enclosures (Figure 2). These are similar in size, with irregular forms. It is possible that these define occupation sites of Romano-British or earlier date.

A variety of archaeological remains are recorded at a greater distance from the site, including the cropmark enclosures of **HER 16158** to the east. The line of the Roman road (**HER 505**) which linked Baldock and Godmanchester is located further to the west. To the south-east a substantial linear cropmark site (**HER 3547**) has been dated to the Roman period by the presence of artefacts collected from the topsoil.

On the western side of the A1 trunk road, the fieldname Grand Burry (**HER 13932**) is of interest because 'bury' is often associated with former manorial centres. Other fieldnames in the vicinity include Clay Pit Field and Brickhill Field (**HER 13934** and **HER 13927**), indicating possible industrial activity and quarrying.

An archaeological evaluation of an area to the north of the site identified a small amount of post-medieval activity (**HER 16162**)<sup>5</sup>.

Excavations by Albion of the deserted medieval settlement of Stratton, situated c.1km to the north of the site has produced evidence of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval occupation (**HER 518**). Surviving earthworks associated with the settlement include a moated site (**HER 520**).

### 2.3 Previous Archaeological Work

There is only one archaeological investigation in the immediate vicinity of the site.

- Stratton Business Park<sup>6</sup> (SBP 427 on Figure 2) is situated to the north of the site, in the vicinity of the deserted medieval settlement of Stratton. An archaeological evaluation of this area prior to development revealed a small number of features, dated to the post-medieval period. The features also contained a small quantity of residual medieval pottery, which suggests contemporary activity in the vicinity.

### 2.4 Aerial Photographic Analysis

Analysis of the available aerial photographs identified an area of cropmarks within the boundaries of the current site (Figure 3). These cropmarks correspond to **HER 16157** (see *Section 2.2.1* above). Another cluster of cropmarks are identified in the area to the west. For further details of the cropmarks in the adjacent area, please refer to the non-intrusive report<sup>7</sup>.

<sup>5</sup> Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service, 1995 *Stratton Business Park, Biggleswade, Phase III (North-East Section), Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Report No. 95/28.

<sup>6</sup> Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service, 1995 *Stratton Business Park, Biggleswade, Phase III (North-East Section), Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Report No. 95/28.

<sup>7</sup> Albion Archaeology, 2003 *Land west of Stratton Farm, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire: Non-intrusive stages of Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Report No 2003/05



The main cropmarks within the site are two closely spaced parallel linear features orientated north-east to south-west, crossing the northern area. Although both are intermittent, they can be traced for a total of c.120m, fading out in the south-west. The proximity and form of these features suggest that they are the flanking ditches for a trackway. A less well defined curvilinear cropmark is identified at the eastern side of the site, south of the possible trackway. Orientated roughly north-north-west to south-east, the ephemeral feature could be traced for some 45m. This is interpreted as a possible archaeological feature (blue line on Figure 3).

## **2.5 Historic Map Regression**

No large-scale maps survive for the period prior to the early nineteenth century. The Tithe map of 1838 and the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 provide the most useful information, but only show elements of post-enclosure land divisions. However, the available maps show no alterations to the land parcels boundaries which are within the present site.

## **2.6 Field Artefact Collection**

The systematic collection of artefacts from the surface of land under arable cultivation was undertaken in early January 2002. Significant clusters of material in the ploughsoil are likely to be indicative of past human occupation or other activity. All material considered to be the product of human activity was retrieved, although debris of an obviously modern nature was ignored, as far as possible.

The majority of the area within the present site had been recently ploughed, and so was suitable for artefact collection. However, the extreme western margin of the site, beyond the track was in a land parcel still under stubble and was not suitable for artefact collection. A single sherd of medieval pottery of 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century date and a general spread of post-medieval material were recorded. For further information regarding the nature and distribution of the material please refer to the non-intrusive report.

## **2.7 Geophysical Survey**

### **2.7.1 Introduction**

The survey was conducted by specialist sub-contractor Archaeological Services (WYAS) in two stages between 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> January 2002. Initially the whole area was scanned to locate any areas of enhanced magnetism, which can be indicative of human activity. Once identified, these areas could then be targeted by detailed survey. The results of the scanning were used to determine a pattern of detailed survey in consultation with the County Archaeological Officer. Geophysical survey block 2 corresponds to the northern area of the present site. The results of this survey are summarised below. For further information consult the non-intrusive report and the report provided by Archaeological Services (WYAS)<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> Archaeological Services (WYAS), 2002 *Stratton Business Park Phase IV, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire Geophysical Survey Report 969*



### 2.7.2 Results of the Detailed Survey Block 2

This block was located to investigate the linear cropmarks interpreted as a possible trackway and the cluster of areas of magnetic enhancement that were identified during scanning of the northern corner of the site (Figure 3). The water main, noted during magnetic scanning was detected as a strong linear anomaly in this block (Figure 3).

An area of magnetic disturbance, aligned parallel with the western field boundary was detected (dark roughly north-south area in west on Figure 3). This anomaly could define an infilling a former field boundary or more probably material associated with the modern farm track/path.

A number of weak linear anomalies were identified, aligned either parallel with or perpendicular to the current field boundaries. It is probable that they are agricultural in origin. These are more obvious in the central southern area of the site (Figure 3).

The remaining variable and intermittent linear bands of magnetic enhancement were all located in the northern part of the survey block, in the area of linear cropmarks. The linear anomalies generally correspond to the cropmarks, but it should be noted that they are also on the same general alignment as the agricultural anomalies, the responses being very weak. Whilst the location of the anomalies does suggest an archaeological origin, it is possible that they are modern ephemeral features.

The areas of magnetic enhancement at the eastern limit of the survey block have strong responses and are suggestive of infilled cut features or areas of burning/industrial activity, perhaps associated with the trackway.

### 2.7.3 Results of the Detailed Survey Block 3

The north-western corner of this survey block extended in to the site. This survey block detected regularly spaced parallel linear anomalies, which appear to be the continuation of medieval cultivation.

### 2.7.4 Summary

The geophysical confirmed the location of the possible trackway, as well as suggesting a zone of archaeological features in the eastern area. There was no trace of the northern continuation of the faint curvilinear cropmark, suggesting that this may not be an archaeological feature. Evidence of medieval cultivation was also detected.



### 3. TRIAL EXCAVATION

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#### 3.1 Introduction

The trial excavation strategy was approved by the ACAO on 7<sup>th</sup> August 2003. A total of eight trenches were opened (Figure 4), with the objectives of the individual trenches listed in Appendix 1. The evaluation was undertaken between 18<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> September 2003.

#### 3.2 Methodology

- The trenches were opened using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m toothless bucket. The operation of this machine was supervised by an experienced archaeologist.
- The trenches were set out using differential GPS to ensure accurate location.
- Overburden was removed by machine down to the top of the uppermost archaeological deposit or the undisturbed geological stratum, whichever, was encountered first.
- Each trench was issued a unique block of numbers for recording purposes.
- All spoil was scanned by eye for artefacts.
- Backfilling of the trenches only occurred after the ACAO had inspected them.

All archaeological and geological deposits (contexts) were assigned an individual number in a single sequence, commencing at (100). Numbers in brackets within the text refer to the context number issued on site. Within this report context numbers referring to cut features are expressed [\*\*], layers or deposits within cut features are expressed (\*\*).

Each trench was issued with a unique block of numbers. For example (200) identifies ploughsoil in Trench 2 and [603] identifies the construction cut for a ditch in Trench 6. Details of all contexts are listed in Appendix 2.

#### 3.3 Results of the Trial Excavation

Four of the trial excavation trenches contained archaeological features, whilst the other four were blank. The results of the evaluation will be discussed according to the two areas of archaeological remains shown on Figure 4.

##### 3.3.1 Northern Area

Situated in the northern area of the site, comprising Trenches 5 and 6 and continuing to the west, extending approximately 130m east-west by 60m wide.

##### 3.3.1.1 The Overburden

The uppermost layer in each of the trenches (500) and (600) consisted of a firm, mid - dark greyish brown, silty clay ploughsoil. This deposit was between 0.25m and 0.30m thick, indicating that it was the product of agricultural cultivation.

Below the ploughsoil was a firm, red brown, silty, clay subsoil, (501) and (601) between 0.16 and 0.45m thick. The upper element of this deposit had been disturbed by the deep ploughing.



No artefacts were recovered from either of these deposits.

### 3.3.1.2 Geological Stratum

The undisturbed geological stratum was very variable, consisting in most places of coarse red brown gravel or orange sandy clay to clayey sand, with variable amounts of small to medium sized stones.

### 3.3.1.3 Archaeological Deposits

A total of 8 linear features were identified confirming the results of the non-intrusive survey (Figure 4).

Trench	Flanking ditch	Ditch	Gulley	TOTAL
5	2	3	2	7
6	1	-		1
<b>TOTAL</b>	3	3	2	8

Table 1 Summary of archaeological features in Northern Area

#### 3.3.1.3.1 Trackway

##### **Northern flanking ditch [505] and, [603].**

The two sections correspond with the cropmarks, defining an extensive sinuous feature orientated north-east to south-west, traceable for over 80m within the site (Figure 4 - orange). In section the ditch was between 2 and 2.5m across with a variable profile from wide U-shaped to faceted concavity between 0.75 and 0.85m deep, being deeper in the west (Figure 5: section 1). It is possible that the faceted profile may indicate recutting.

Both excavated sections revealed substantial primary fills, which were lighter in colour than the upper deposits. The descriptions of the deposits indicate a greater degree of mineralisation of the fills in the west, having colours similar to the adjacent geological stratum. The primary fill of the western section had an asymmetrical profile, being higher to the south-east. This may indicate that the material was derived from erosion of material washed from the trackway. The upper fills were darker, with the eastern fill (503) possibly being derived from erosion of the earlier ditch fill. The upper fill in the western section contained abundant stone, and may indicate that the adjacent area was under the plough (Figure 5: section 1 and Figure 7: photograph 1).

A small assemblage of artefacts was recovered from these sections. The pottery was exclusively of early-middle Iron Age date. This consisted of a total of 42g from three fabric types. Animal bone was also present. A sample taken from the lower fill of [603] contained occasional charcoal flecks and a small fragment of bone.

##### **Southern flanking ditch [512]**

This was only identified in Trench 5, [512]. Trench 6 which was targeted on the start of an apparent 24m long break in the ditch (Figure 4), did not detect the ditch terminal. Subsequently this trench was extended 5m to the south, but no ditch was present.



Situated 8m to the south of the northern flanking ditch, the southern ditch has a parallel alignment. In section it was 1.9m wide and 0.87m deep, with a steep concave almost 'v' shaped profile (Figure 7: photograph 2).

The ditch contained four symmetrical fills, with the primary deposit described as mid blue grey silty sand. This contrasted with the mid red brown upper fills, which contained varying quantities of stone inclusions. No artefacts were recovered from these deposits. It is possible that the colour of the primary fill may indicate gleying in waterlogged conditions.

The contrasting alignment with the earlier perpendicular ditches (purple on Figure 4) may indicate that the trackway defined a significant reorganisation of the landscape.

#### 3.3.1.3.2 Sequential ditches

A sequence of earlier ditches and gullies were identified in the north of Trench 5 predating the flanking ditch, the sequence is colour coded on Figure 4.

##### **Perpendicular ditches [507] and [519] (Figure 4 – purple)**

These linear features had similar dimensions and perpendicular alignments. The ditches were between 1.1 and 1.2m wide, having roughly concave profiles between 0.54 and 0.6m deep (Figure 5: section 2). The excavated portion of severely truncated ditch [507] contained a single fill, whilst the perpendicular ditch had two fills – all described as dark green grey sandy silt. A small assemblage of early-middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the upper fill, with animal bone and a single lump of fired clay also being recovered from the ditch fill.

The ditches appear to defined elements of an enclosure system which predated the trackway.

##### **Gulley [521/522] (Figure 4 – green)**

The earliest feature in the sequence is a relatively insubstantial gulley, with a distinctive north-south orientation. In section the feature was a maximum 0.5m wide and 0.21m deep, with a roughly U-shaped profile (Figure 5: section 3). This feature was apparently truncated to the north and south, with the relationships being reliable (Figure 4). A small assemblage of pottery was recovered from a small area of the surface of the unexcavated fill. The pottery is of late 'Belgic' Iron Age date, though it is not clear if this material is intrusive or if the material recovered from the stratigraphically later features is residual.

#### 3.3.1.3.3 Isolated features to the south of the trackway

##### **Gulley [510]**

The slightly curving gulley had a shallow profile 0.30m wide and 0.12m deep (Figure 5: section 4). No finds were recovered from the undifferentiated mid grey fill. The function of this feature is uncertain, though it may be situated in a land parcel to the south of the trackway, which is delimited by ditch [508] to the south (Figure 4).



### **Ditch [508]**

Situated 10m to the south of the trackway, the ditch had a parallel alignment. In section the concave profile was 1m wide and 0.3m deep (Figure 5: section 5 and Figure 8: photograph 3). No artefacts were recovered from the undifferentiated light grey brown silty clay fill. The alignment of [508] may indicate that it was associated with the trackway, possibly defining a land parcel to the south

## **3.3.2 Southern Area**

Comprising Trenches 1 and 2, the exact extent of this area in the south-western corner of the site is uncertain, though it would appear to be at least 75m north-east to south-west by 35m (Figure 4). This area is divided into two by the roughly north-south farm track, to encompass elements of two fields. No artefacts were recovered from the feature and deposits in this area.

### **3.3.2.1 The Overburden**

The uppermost layer in each of the trenches consisted of a dark grey brown, silty clay ploughsoil, with moderate to frequent small-medium sized stones (100) and (200). There were slight contrasts between the ploughsoil in the two fields, with the deposit to the west of the track being thicker at 0.26m compared to 0.2m in the east. Charcoal was also apparent in the western area.

Below the ploughsoil, a similar mid red brown silty clay subsoil (101) and (201) approximately 0.2m was encountered either side of the farm track.

### **3.3.2.2 Geological Stratum**

The undisturbed geological stratum was very variable ranging in colour from a mid yellow to orange brown matrix of clay sand to clay gravel.

### **3.3.2.3 Archaeological Deposits**

A total of five features were identified in this area, comprising:

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Furrow</b>	<b>Drain</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>1</b>	1	1	-	2
<b>2</b>	2	-	1	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	3	1	1	5

Table 2 Summary of archaeological features in Southern Area

### **Furrow [103]**

The linear feature orientated roughly north-east to south-west has a distinctive wide but shallow profile almost 2m across though only 0.15m deep. This feature corresponds to one of the ridge and furrow cropmarks visible on aerial photographs (Figure 4). A series of these well defined cropmarks spaced 8m apart were visible at the western margin of the site within the land parcel west of the farm track.

It was not possible to trace the continuations of the furrows in the area immediately to the east of the track on aerial photographs, though the geophysical survey did identify the continuations in the central southern area of Block 2 (Figure 3). In the vicinity of Trench 2 the pattern of these furrows appears to have been disturbed with faint perpendicular geophysical anomalies





being detected (Figure 3) – it is unlikely that this relatively narrow area c.60m wide is another series of medieval ‘lands’, but rather a later disruption associated with [205], discussed below, which interrupted the general trend of the medieval field.

#### **Drain [205]**

The substantial feature, orientated roughly north-south was c.1.75m wide and of a similar depth, with a distinctive faceted profile. This consisted of a concave upper element and an almost vertically sided lower component with a land drain in the base (Figure 6: section 6 and Figure 8: photograph 4). It is possible that more than one feature is present due to the faceted profile.

This feature corresponds to one of several parallel though faint geophysical anomalies spaced some 7m apart in the south-western part of Geophysical Survey Block 2. These extend some 60m east-west apparently disturbing the pattern of medieval furrows in the vicinity of Trench 2. The limited east-west extent suggests that these are unlikely to be a series of medieval features, but later disturbance associated with agriculture.

#### **Ditch [209]**

Orientated north-east to south-west, roughly parallel to the furrows and undated boundary [105]/[203]. In section the feature had a concave profile 1.75m across and 0.6m deep (Figure 6: section 7). No artefacts were recovered from the mid red silty clay fill.

This would appear to be too substantial to be a furrow, while its relatively close proximity to the boundary in the south, would suggest that it was not a contemporary land division. The continuation of this feature may have been masked by disturbance associated with the features parallel to drain [205].

#### **Boundary [105]/[203]**

Orientated north-east to south-west, the western element of this feature is visible as a distinctive cropmark with a slightly oblique alignment to the furrows (Figure 4). Although no continuation of this feature was apparent on aerial photographs in the area to the east of the track, the form and alignment indicates that [203] defines the continuation. It is likely that disturbance in the vicinity of Trench 2 masked the continuation of the feature in the non-intrusive survey. This boundary does not appear on any of the available historic maps.

### **3.3.3 Artefacts**

#### **3.3.3.1 Introduction**

The evaluation produced a small artefact assemblage comprising pottery and animal bone (Table 3). The material was scanned to ascertain the nature, condition and, where possible, date range of the artefact types present. No finds were recovered from Trenches 1-4 or 7 and 8.



Tr.	Feature	Type	Context	Spotdate*	Pottery	Animal bone	Other Finds
05	505	Ditch	504	-		7:44	
	505	Ditch	503	Early-middle Iron Age	3:40	15:205	
	507	Ditch	506	-		14:148	
	522	Gulley	523	Late 'Belgic' Iron Age	7:154		
	519	Ditch	517	Early-middle Iron Age	2:38	5:11	
	519	Ditch	518	-			Fired clay (7g)
06	603	Ditch	605	Early-middle Iron Age	1:2	12:43	
				<b>Total</b>	<b>13:234</b>	<b>53:451</b>	

\* spotdates are based on the latest artefact in the assemblage

Table 3 Artefact assemblage by Trench and context  
(sherd/frag count:weight in grammes)

### 3.3.3.2 Pottery

Thirteen sherds weighing 234g were recovered. These were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. Sherds are generally fairly small (average weight 18g), although are relatively unabraded. Five fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (held by Albion Archaeology). The majority of the pottery is datable to the early-middle Iron Age (c. 650-350 BC), with a few sherds of late 'Belgic' Iron Age (c. 100 BC-100 AD) origin. Fabric are listed below (Table 4) in chronological order.

Fabric Type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context / Sherd No.
<i>Early-middle Iron Age</i>			
Type F19	Sand and Organic	1	(517):1
Type F28	Fine sand	4	(503):2, (517):1, (523):1
Type F29	Coarse Sand	1	(503):1
Type F37	Calcareous mixed	1	(605):1
<i>Late 'Belgic' Iron Age</i>			
Type F06C	Coarse Grog	6	(523):6

Table 4 Pottery fabric types and contexts

The seven early-middle Iron Age sherds are undiagnostic, and occur in predominantly sand tempered fabrics typical of the period. Six sherds from a grog tempered cordoned vessel, characteristic of the late 'Belgic' Iron Age, were present within gulley [522]. The grog tempered sherds have unabraded exterior surfaces, but highly abraded interior surfaces, however, the reason for this is unclear.

### 3.3.3.3 Animal bone

Fifty-three animal bone fragments (451g), were recovered, the majority (408g) deriving from features in Trench 5. Bone preservation is variable: fragments recovered from Trench 6 are highly abraded, while those from Trench 5 survive in better condition, with little surface erosion. The material comprises undiagnostic long bone and skull fragments, which cannot be identified to species. The contrast in bone preservation may be associated with the more mineralised ditch fills in Trench 6.



### **3.3.4 Summary**

The trial excavation stage of the evaluation confirmed the presence and location of the features identified during the non-intrusive stage. The two areas of archaeological remains revealed more features than indicated by aerial photographic analysis and geophysical survey. The artefacts assemblage recovered from the site was small, comprising Iron Age pottery and animal bone recovered from the northern area. This material was reasonably well preserved, having the potential to shed light on aspects on the Iron Age economy.



## 4. CONCLUSION

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### 4.1 Overview

Two areas of archaeological remains of contrasting date and significance have been identified. The most significant area is in the north of the site, where a sequence of ditches and trackway associated with Iron Age pottery have been identified. The relatively small artefact assemblage derived from the northern area would suggest that it was situated away from the focus of settlement – possibly located some 90m further to the west, beyond the current site. Whilst the pottery sequence from this area would appear to contradict the stratigraphic sequence of the features, it is possible that the fragments of the single ‘Belgic’ vessel were intrusive, being in a feature dug into the earlier ditch. The relatively unabraded early-middle Iron Age pottery, which is derived from several vessels, is less likely to be residual. The pottery assemblage indicates the potential for both early-middle and later Iron Age activity in the vicinity.

The trackway defined by the flanking ditches is the latest feature in the sequence. This may be associated with the possible enclosures defined by cropmarks of **HER 13956** situated further west (Figure 2). This indicates the potential for the survival of various components of the Iron Age landscape.

The second area located in the south, comprised evidence for agricultural activity of possible medieval and later date.

### 4.2 Significance of the Archaeological Deposits

The Iron Age remains identified in the northern area of the site are of regional significance. These remains have the potential to address issues associated with both national and regional research priorities. Both English Heritage and the East Anglian research agenda<sup>9</sup>, identify themes which the northern area of the site has the potential to address, these include:

- In the Iron Age, particularly the earlier part of this period, the distribution, form and structure of settlements are poorly understood.

Other specific themes include

- Artefact assemblages from Iron Age sites have been identified as having high potential for refining regional chronologies as well as issues of trade and manufacture.
- Development of the agrarian economy
- The potential for examining the transition between the early-middle and later Iron Age

In contrast the archaeological remains in the south of the site are less significant probably being only of local importance.

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<sup>9</sup> Brown N and Glazebrook J, 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties*  
2. Research agenda and strategy



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and Environment Section

Brown N and Glazebrook J, 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for  
the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy*



## APPENDIX 1

### Trenching strategy

Trench	Length (m)	Reason for trench
1	30	Investigation of old boundary in south-west corner of block
2	40	General coverage
3	30	Investigation of area of ridge and furrow cultivation
4	30	General coverage
5	30	Investigation of linear cropmarks and area to south
6	40	Investigation of linear cropmarks and area to north
7	30	General coverage
8	30	General coverage



## APPENDIX 2

### Trench summary



**Trench: 1**

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.49 m. Max: 0.49 m.

**OS Co-ordinates:** Ref. 1: TL2104942781 Ref. 2: TL2065342757

**Reason for trench:** Investigation of old boundary in south-west corner of the site.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay moderate flecks charcoal, frequent small-medium stones. 0.26m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Compact mid red brown sandy clay frequent small-medium stones. 0.23m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Compact mid orange yellow clay gravel frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Furrow	Straight linear NE-SW profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.96m, max depth 0.15m, min length 1.6m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Fill	Firm light red brown sandy clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Ditch	Straight linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 1.7m, min length 1.6m. Possibly continues as [203] to the east.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Upper fill	Firm dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 40.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.4 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2108242780 Ref. 2: TL2108242818

Reason for trench: General coverage

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones. 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Compact mid red brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones. 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Compact mid yellow red clay sand frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Ditch	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 2.1m, min length 1.8m. Possible continuation of [105] to the west.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Upper fill	Compact dark grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Land drain	Straight linear N-S profile: convex base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.75m, max depth 1.75m, min length 1.75m. The faceted profile may indicate that more than one feature is present.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Upper fill	Hard mid grey brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones. Up to 0.76m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Secondary fill	Firm light yellow brown sandy gravel frequent small stones. Up to 0.17m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Primary fill	Firm mid orange brown sandy clay occasional large stones. Up to 0.53m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Ditch	Straight linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.75m, max depth 0.6m, min length 1.5m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	Fill	Firm mid red brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 29.60 m. Width: 1.65 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2112042820 Ref. 2: TL2115042819

Reason for trench: Investigation of area of ridge and furrow cultivation.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones. Up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Firm mid red brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones. 0.21 to 0.29m thick in the east.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Compact mid orange red clay gravel frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 29.30 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2118842818 Ref. 2: TL2119542847

Reason for trench: General coverage

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones. 0.24 to 0.32m thick in the south.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Compact mid red brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones. 0.13 to 0.25m thick in the south.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Compact mid orange red clay gravel .	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 29.00 m. Width: 2.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.24 m. Max: 0.62 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2116042896 Ref. 2: TL2114642921

Reason for trench: Investigation of linear cropmarks and area to south. Subsequently extended in the north.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey silty clay moderate small-medium stones. Up to 0.28m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Compact mid red brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones. Up to 0.45m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Firm mid red brown sandy clay occasional flecks manganese staining, moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2m, max depth 0.54m, min length 1.6m. Truncates the fill of [507]. This corresponds to the linear cropmark, defining the northern flanking ditch. Continues as [603] to the west.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Upper fill	Friable light green grey silty clay frequent small stones, occasional small-medium stones. The deposit was up to 0.51m thick, with small quantities of pottery and animal bone being recovered.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
504	Primary fill	Friable mid green grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones. The deposit was up to 0.27m thick, with a small quantity of animal bone being recovered.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
507	Ditch	Linear NW-SE base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, min depth 0.54m, min length 3.5m. Continuation exposed in extension, later feature [505] prevented profile from being determined. This feature is truncated by [505] and it truncates [522].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
506	Fill	Friable mid green grey sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, frequent small stones, moderate small-medium stones. Animal bone recovered from the fill.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
508	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1m, max depth 0.3m, min length 1.5m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
509	Fill	Friable light grey brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
510	Gulley	Curving linear E-W profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.3m, max depth 0.15m, min length 1.5m.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
511	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional large stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
512	Ditch	Linear E-W profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.9m, max depth 0.87m, min length 1.55m. Corresponds to the linear cropmark, defining the southern flanking ditch.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
513	Upper fill	Friable mid red brown silty sand moderate small-medium stones. Up to 0.14m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
514	Tertiary fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt frequent small-medium stones. Up to 0.12m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
515	Secondary fill	Friable mid red brown sandy silt occasional small stones. 0.6m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
516	Primary fill	Friable mid blue grey silty sand occasional medium stones. 0.27m thick. Symmetrical form within cut may suggest deposition in water.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
519	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.18m, max depth 0.66m, min length 2.5m. Truncates the fill of [521].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
517	Secondary fill	Friable dark green grey silty sand occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones. Up to 0.48m thick. The deposit contained small quantities of pottery and animal bone.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
518	Primary fill	Friable dark green grey silty sand occasional small-large stones. In section the deposit was up to 0.21m thick, with a slightly asymmetrical profile. A small lump of fired clay was recovered.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
521	Gulley	Linear N-S profile: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.21m, min length 2.5m. Truncated by [519] to the north. This is the same as [522].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
520	Fill	Friable mid green grey silty sand moderate small-medium stones.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
522	Gulley	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, min length 2.5m. This is the same as [521], the number being assigned to the unexcavated segment for the recovery of a cluster of pottery sherds from the surface of the fill.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Trench:** 5**Max Dimensions:** Length: 29.00 m. Width: 2.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.24 m. Max: 0.62 m.**OS Co-ordinates:** Ref. 1: TL2116042896 Ref. 2: TL2114642921**Reason for trench:** Investigation of linear cropmarks and area to south. Subsequently extended in the north.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
523	Fill	Friable mid green grey sandy silt moderate small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 45.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.5 m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2112542889 Ref. 2: TL2110042927

Reason for trench: Investigation of linear cropmarks and area to north. Subsequently extended to the south.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Ploughsoil	Friable dark grey brown silty clay moderate small-large stones. Up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Compact mid red brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones. Up to 0.25m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Compact mid orange red clay sand occasional flecks manganese staining, frequent small-medium stones.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Ditch	Linear NE-SW profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.5m, max depth 0.85m, min length 1.55m. This feature corresponds to the linear cropmark defining the northern flanking ditch, continuing as [505] to the east.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Upper fill	Friable mid red brown silty clay frequent medium stones. The very stony deposit had a slightly asymmetrical form in section, up to 0.31 m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	Main fill	Loose mid orange red silty sand moderate small manganese staining, occasional large stones, occasional small-medium stones. The deposit was up to 0.5m thick, with small quantities of pottery and animal bone being recovered.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2107742904 Ref. 2: TL2104742905

Reason for trench: General coverage

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay . 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy sand moderate small stones. Confined to the eastern area of the trench, the deposit was a maximum 0.1m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Red brown clay frequent small stones. The mixed deposit consisted of gravel and clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 8

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.00 m. Width: 1.60 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

OS Co-ordinates: Ref. 1: TL2102942875 Ref. 2: TL2104942540

Reason for trench: General coverage

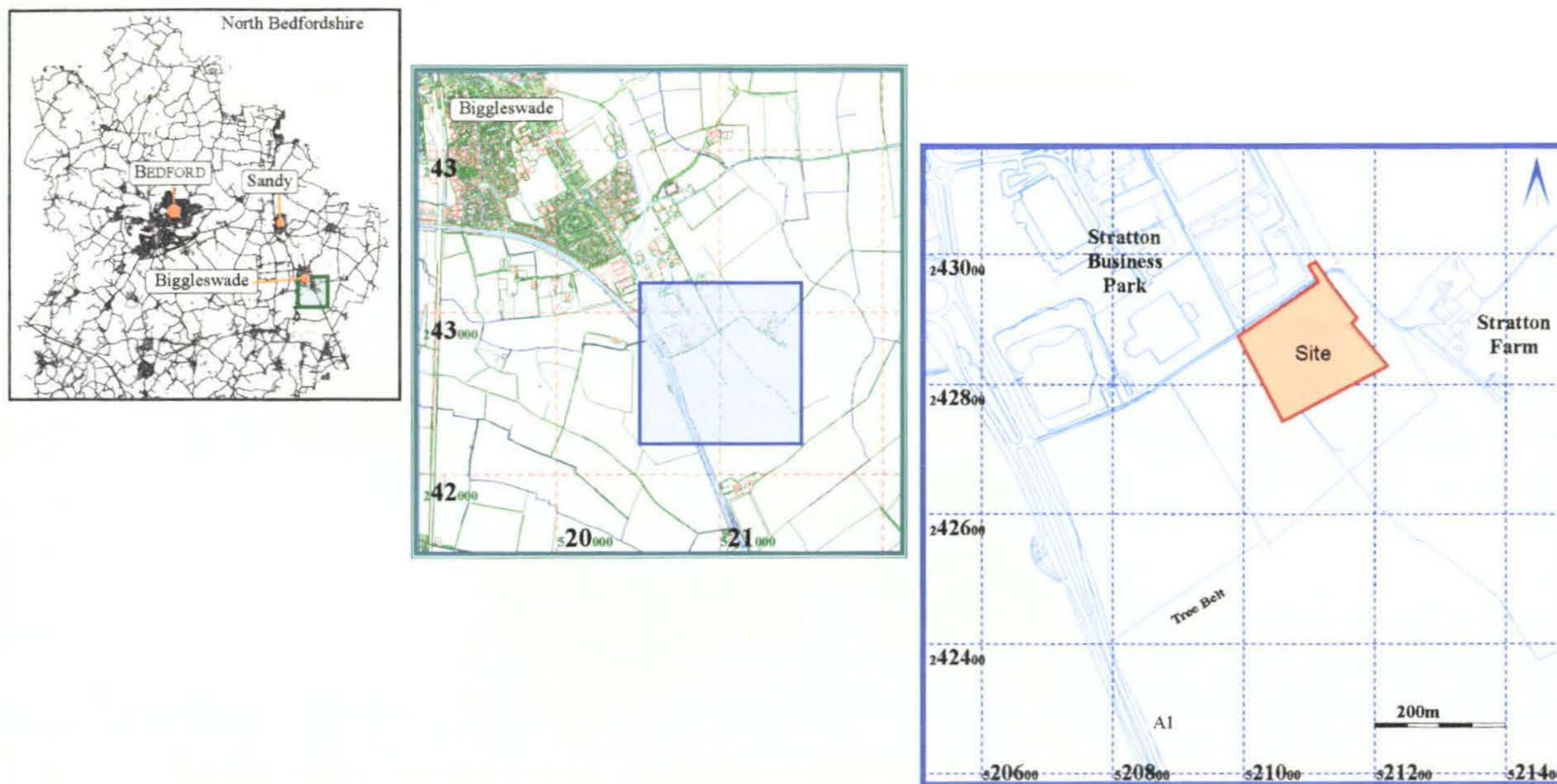
Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	Ploughsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay . 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
801	Subsoil	Mid red brown sandy silt moderate small stones. Upto 0.1m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Natural	Red brown clay frequent small stones. The mixed deposit consisted of gravel and clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





## FIGURES

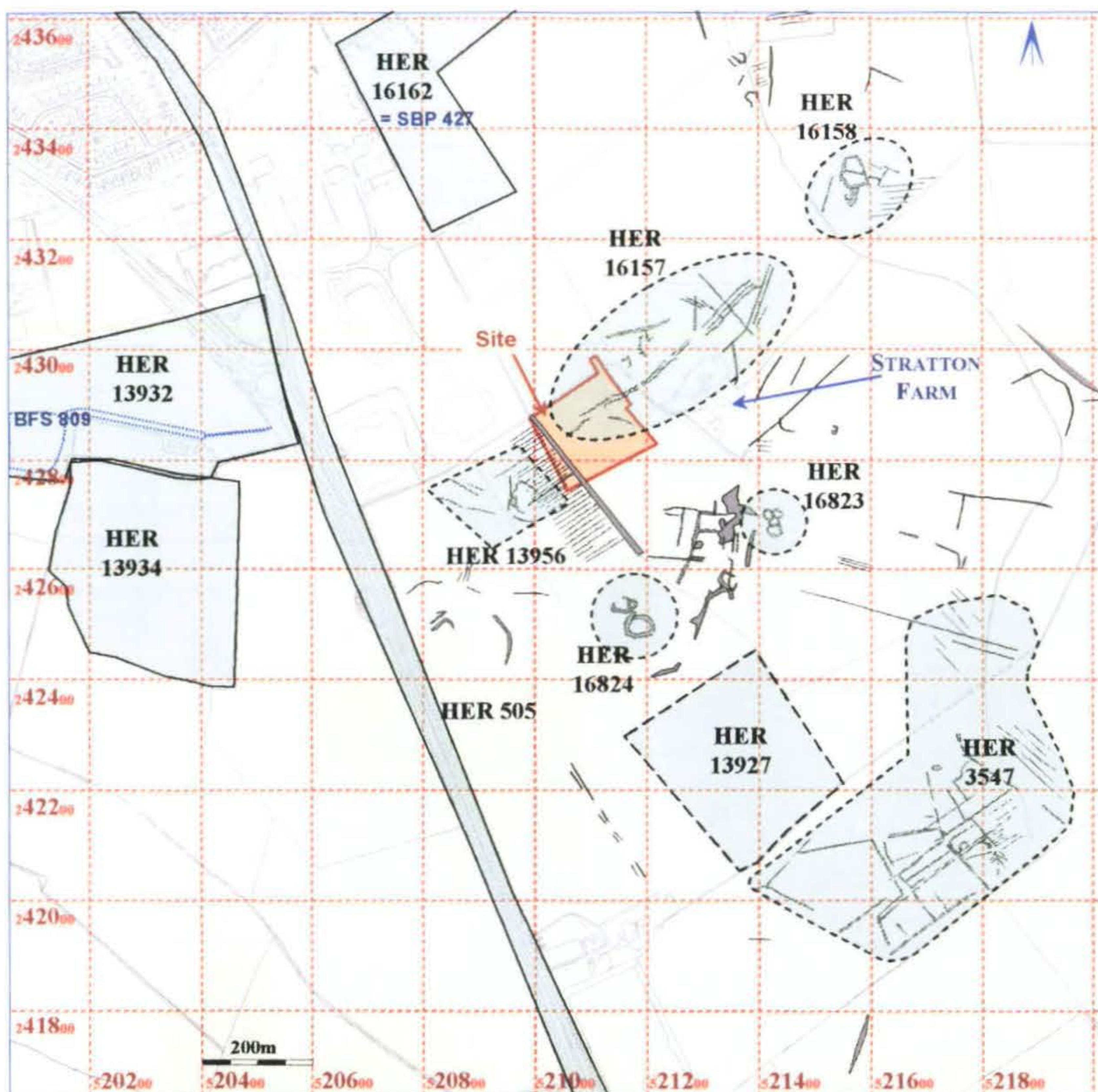




**Figure 1: Site location plan**

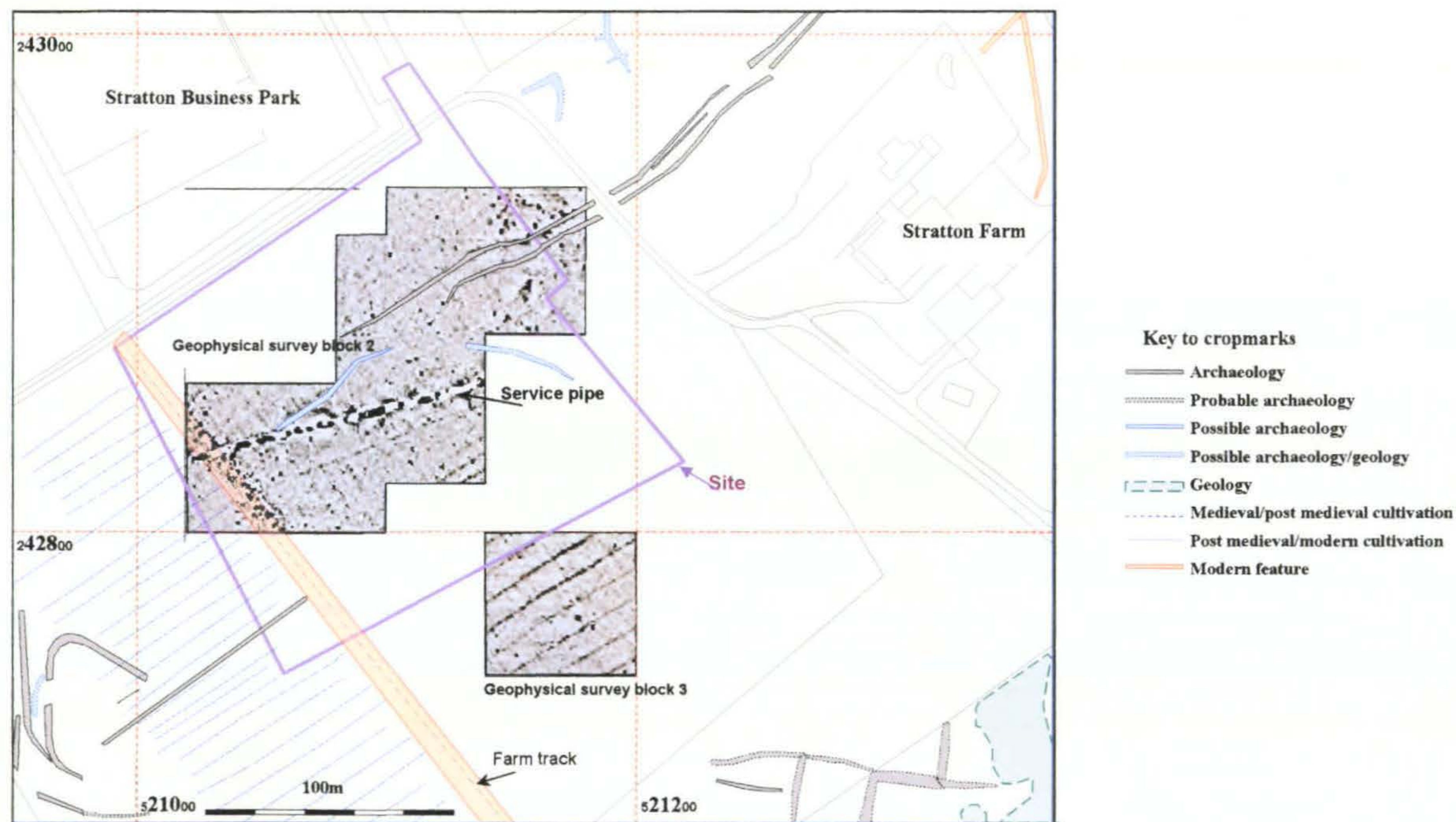
Base map reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Map with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, by Bedfordshire County Council, County Hall, Bedford. OS Licence No. 076465(LA). © Crown Copyright.





**Figure 2:** Previously recorded remains in the vicinity of the site





**Figure 3:** Results of aerial photographic analysis and geophysical survey



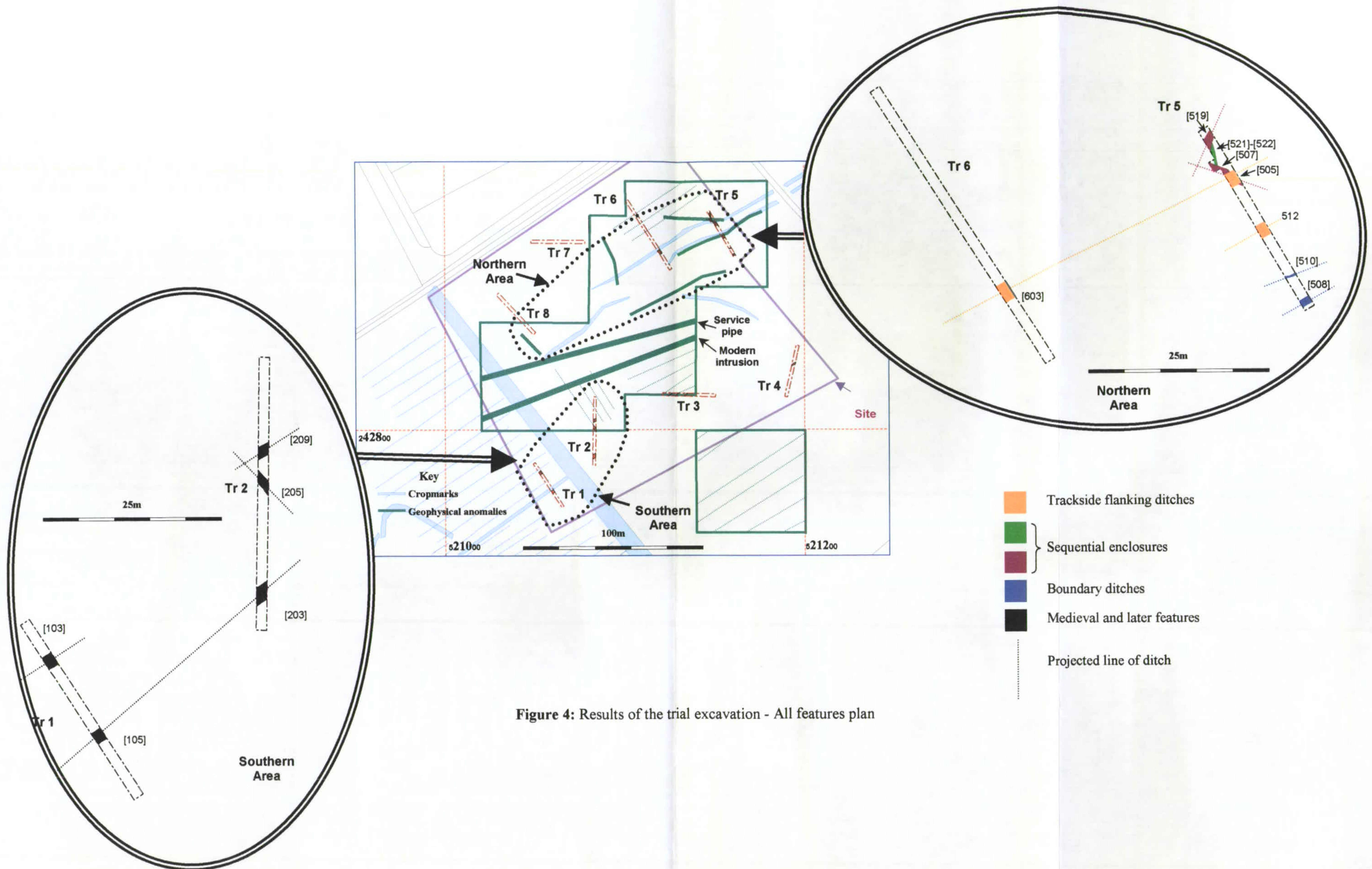


Figure 4: Results of the trial excavation - All features plan



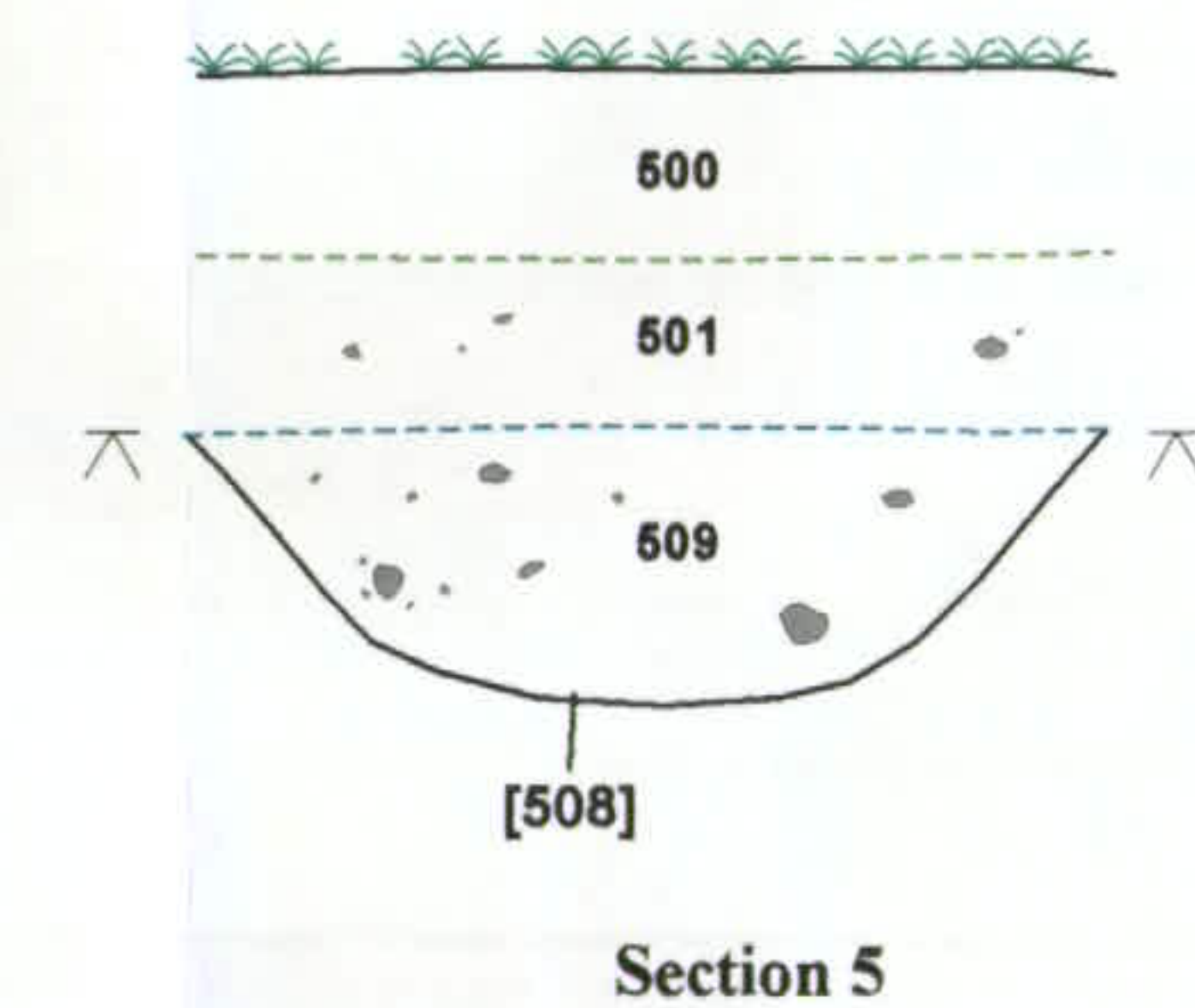
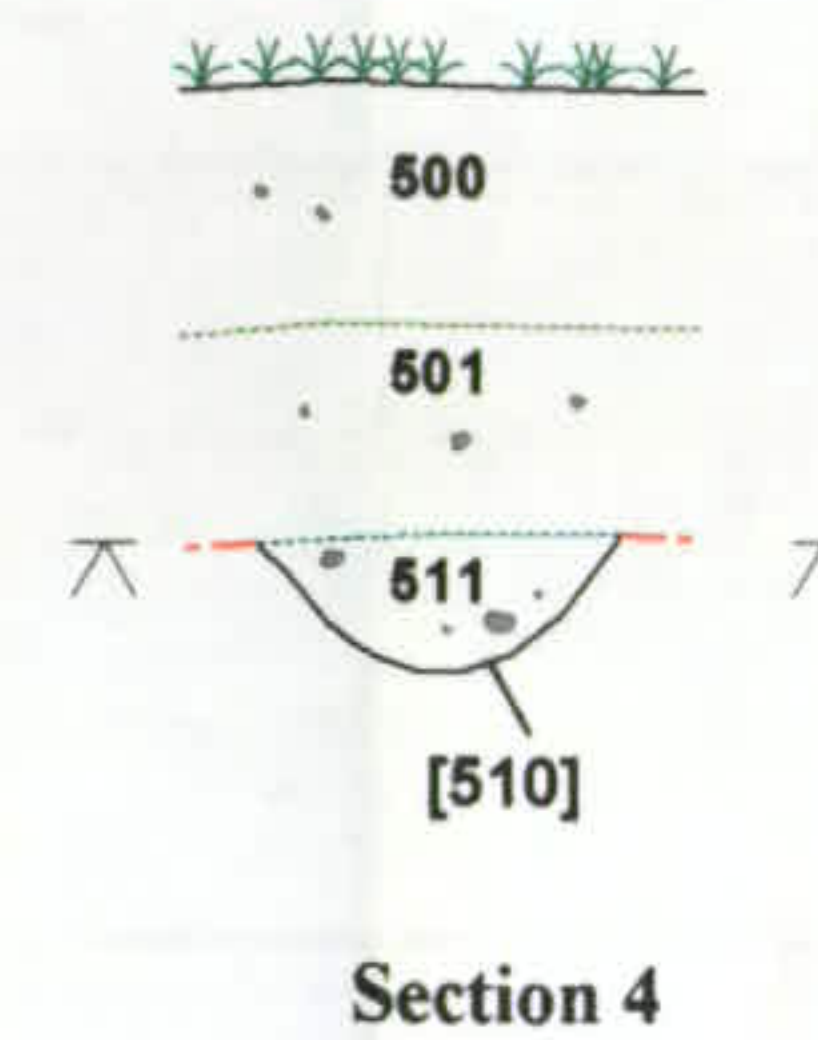
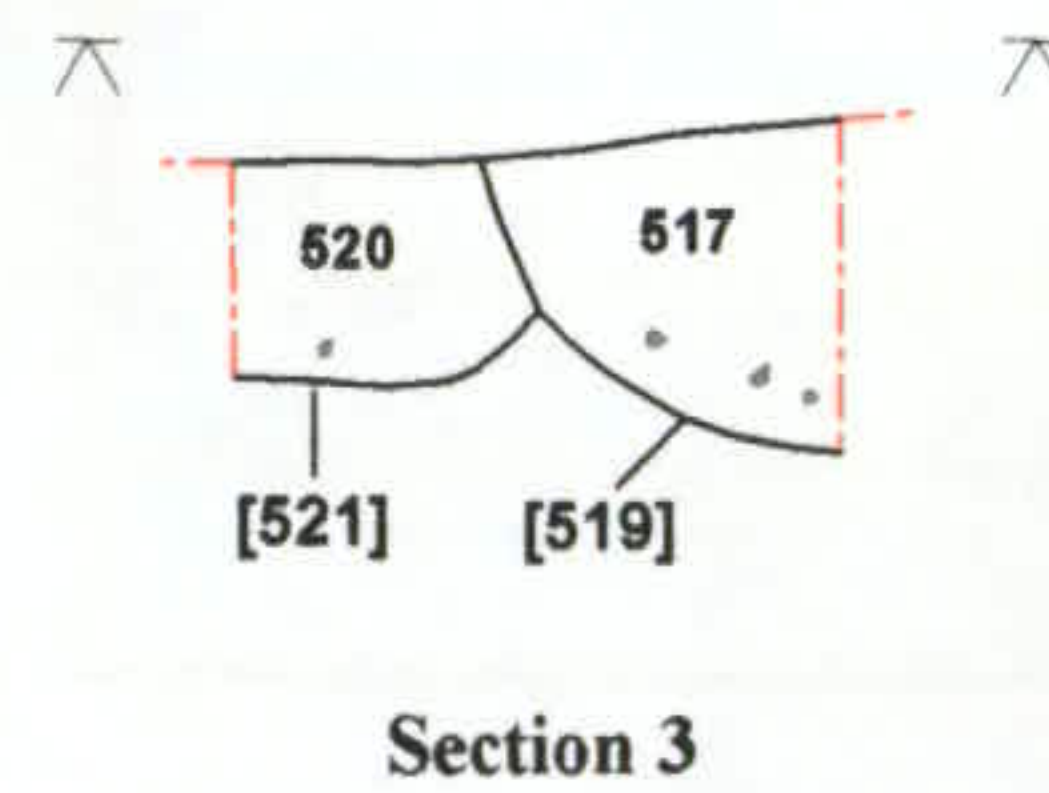
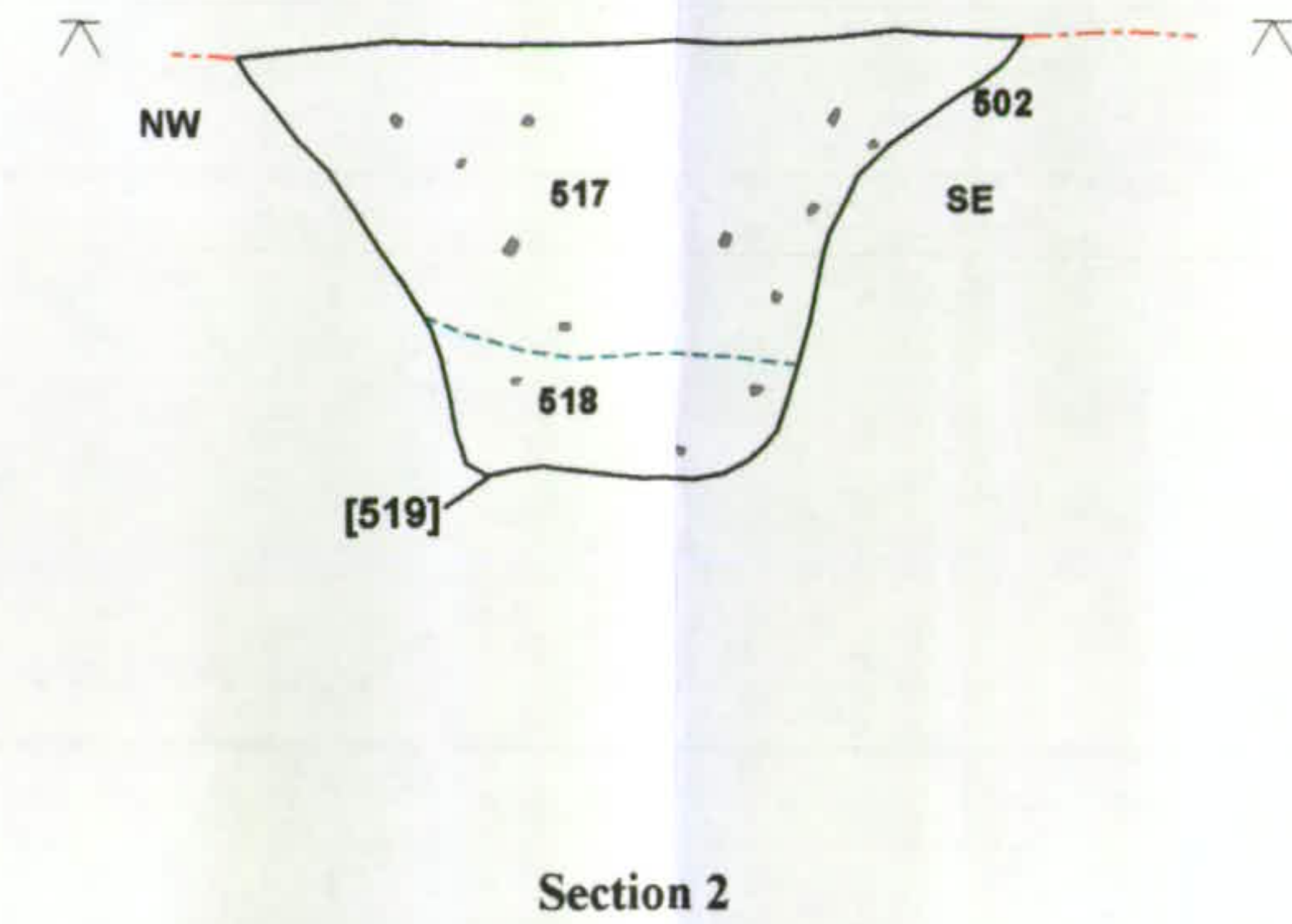
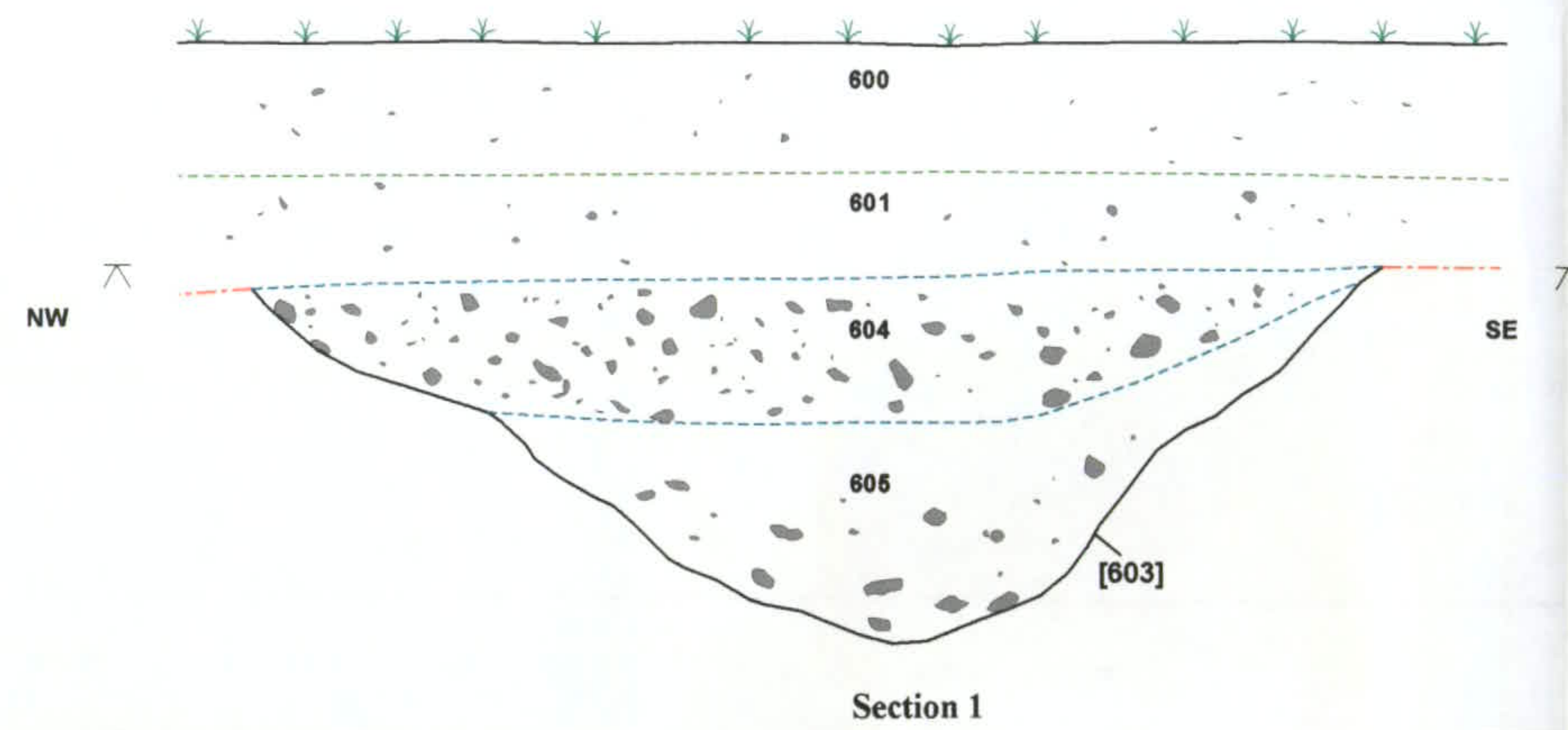
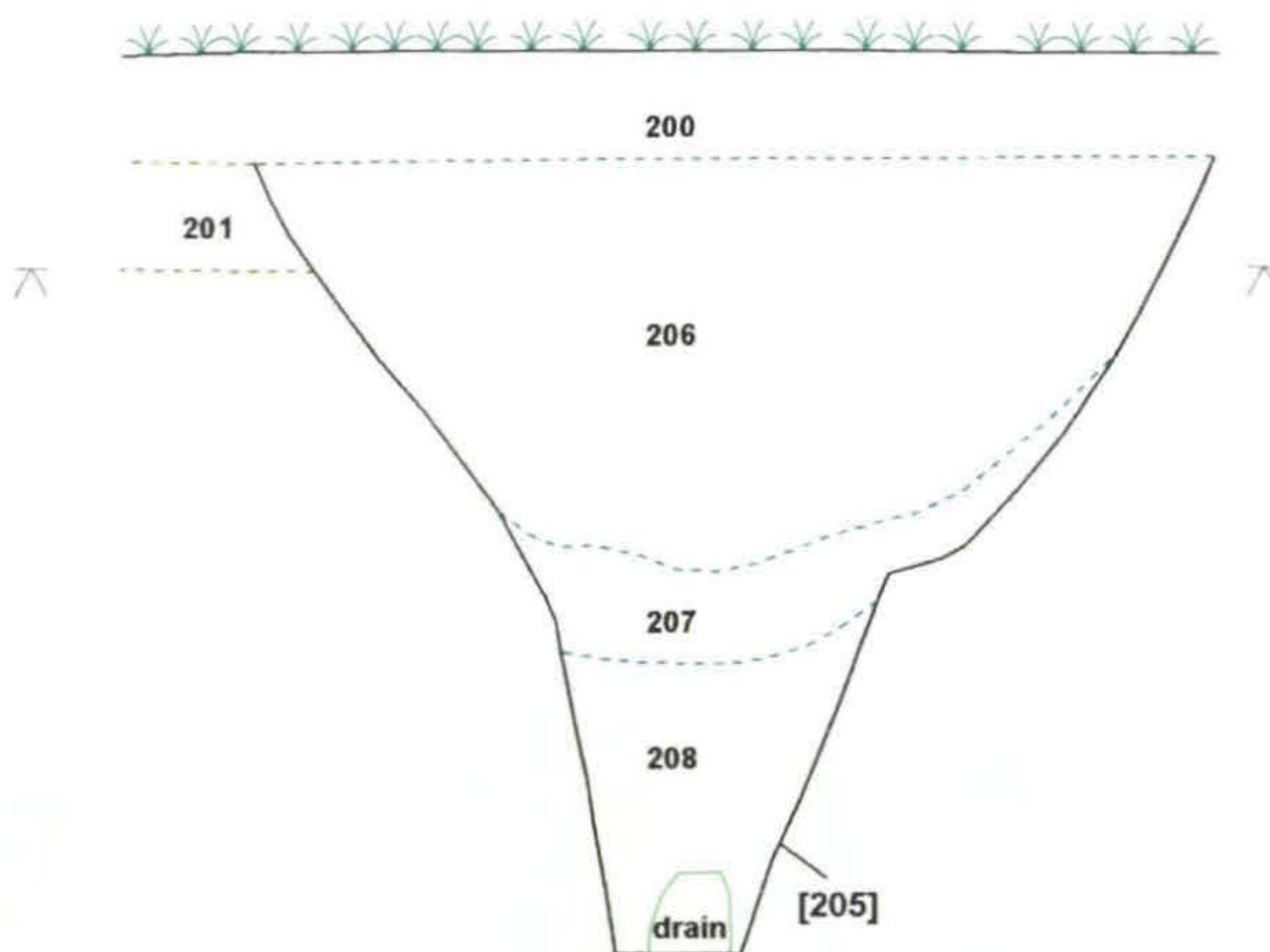
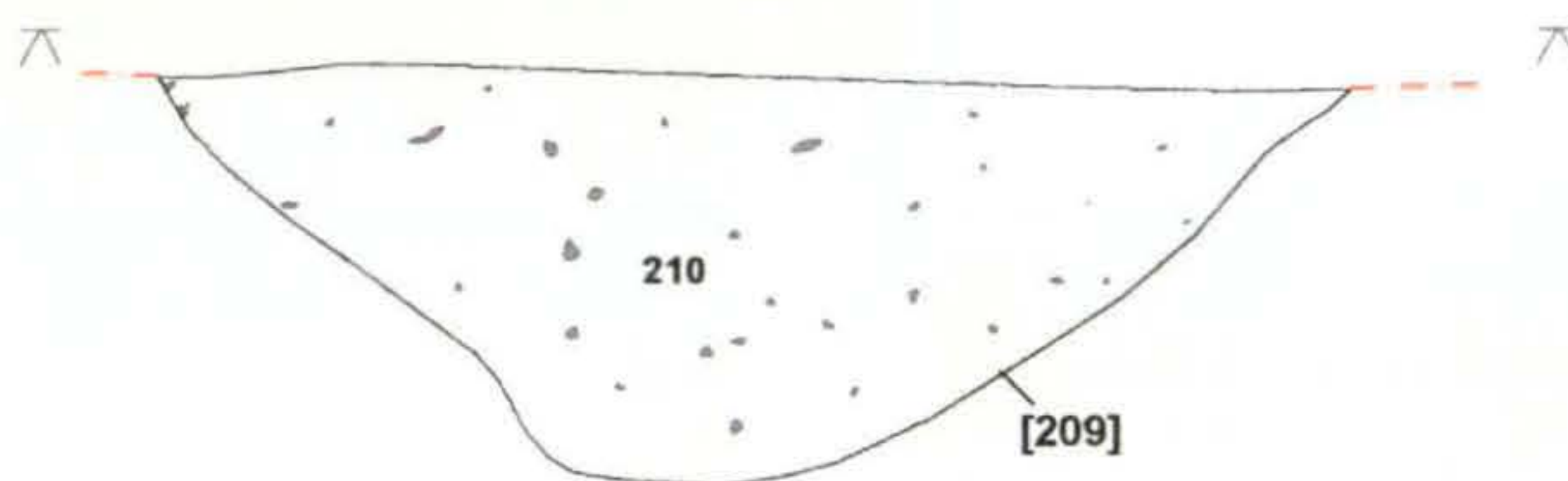


Figure 5: Selected sections 1-5

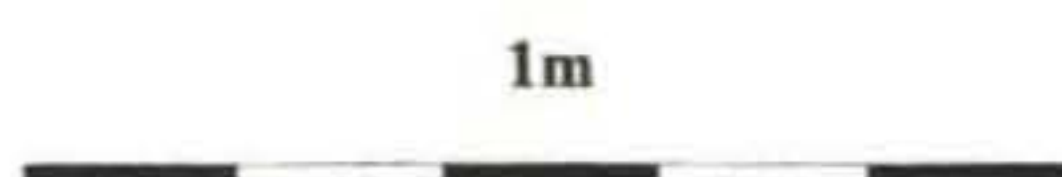




Section 6



Section 7



**Figure 6:** Selected sections 6 and 7





Photograph 1; Section through northern trackside flanking ditch [603]. Scale 1 metre



Photograph 2; Section through southern trackside flanking ditch [512]. Scale 1 metre

**Figure 7:** Selected photographs 1 and 2





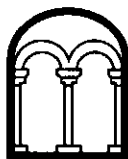
Photograph 3; Section though ditch [508]. Scale 1 metre



Photograph 4; Section though land drain cut [205]. Scale 1 metre

**Figure 8:** Selected photographs 3 and 4





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