



KDK Archaeology Ltd

## Archaeological Observation and Recording Report

Land Adjacent to 4 Coopers Close  
Biddenham  
Bedfordshire



**Quality Check**

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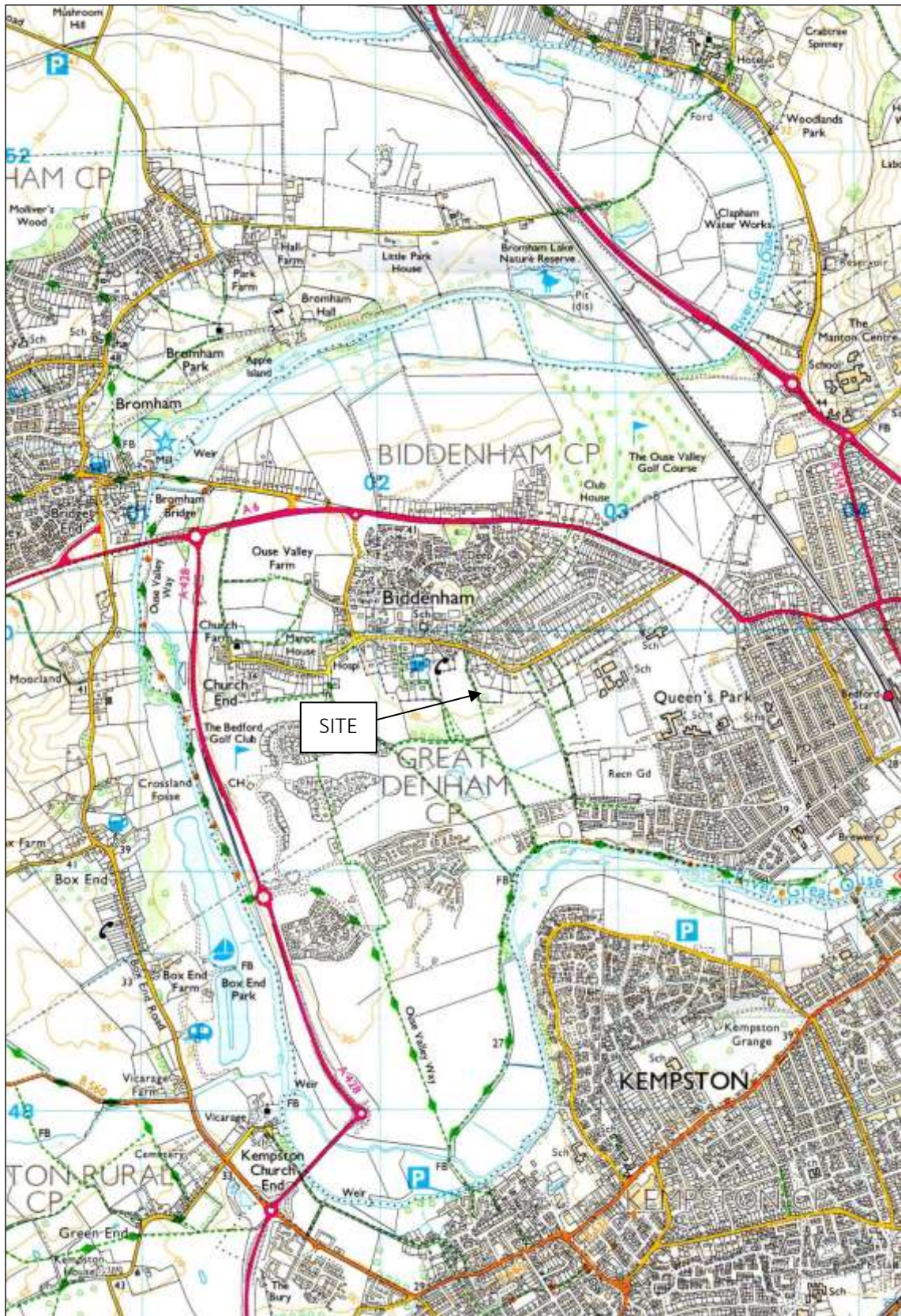


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



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## Summary

In March and April 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording of the Land adjacent to 4 Coopers Close, Biddenham, Bedfordshire in advance of the development of a new detached dwelling and detached garage. Biddenham is an area of archaeological sensitivity and previous investigation has uncovered evidence for Saxo-Norman occupation within the village, and the plot itself is at the centre of the medieval settlement. However, this project did not uncover any evidence for activity from any period on the development site.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In March and April 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording of the Land adjacent to 4 Coopers Close, Biddenham, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Blakeney Developments, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Thompson 2014), and approved by Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Team (BBCHET), Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Bedford Borough Council. The relevant planning application reference is 13/01952/FUL.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

### 1.3 *The Site*

#### *Location*

The site is located in the southern part of the village and the civil parish of Biddenham at the boundary with Great Denham, Bedfordshire on National Grid Reference 502409 249793 (Fig. 1).

#### *Description*

The site is on the fringe of an area of domestic housing to the rear of Main Road, to the west of no. 5 and to the north of no.4 Coopers Close (Fig. 2). The site area measures 1192m<sup>2</sup> and is currently the rear garden of no.4 Coopers Close. It is bounded by a thick, mixed species hedgerow along the western edge. The northern and eastern boundaries are fenced between neighbouring properties of no. 5 Coopers Close and the new development area of Plot 2, Merril's Field. An unmarked path follows the exterior of the western boundary northwards to Main Street.

#### *Geology & Topography*

The surface geology of the area is of Quaternary period, Lacaustrine sedimentary clay overlaying Biddenham member sands and gravels of the Third Terrace, Ouse Valley Formation. The underlying solid geology comprises Peterborough Mudstone (formerly known as *Lower Oxford Clay* (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>)). The ground level is at approximately 35mAOD.

#### *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises a new detached dwelling with detached garage (Fig. 3). The main building will occupy the central part of the application area, and it is proposed that it



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will be accessed from the northern end by an extension to the existing Merril's Field carriageway.

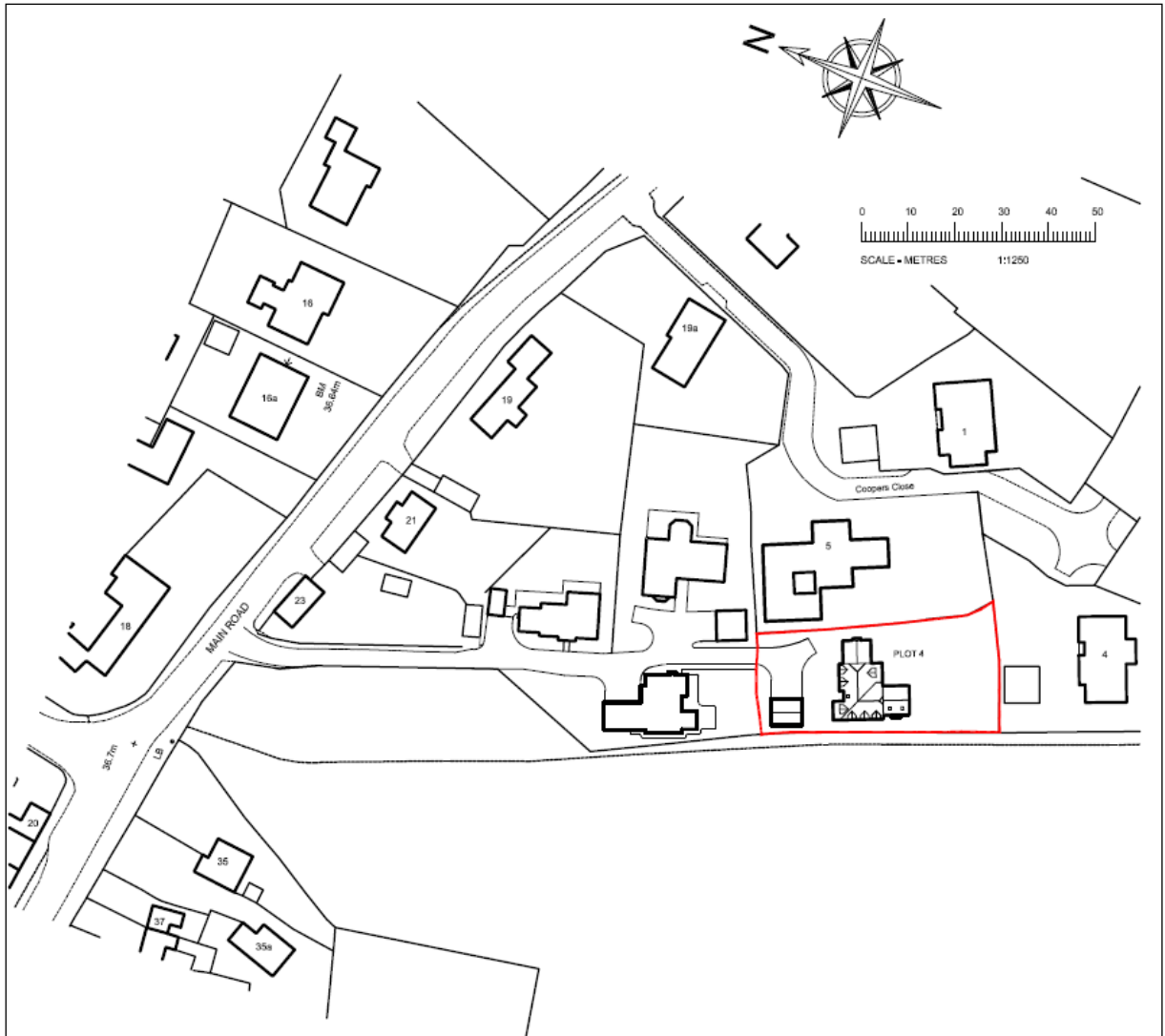


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1,250)







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## 2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Thompson 2014) were:

- to record the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains

### 2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the brief, the methods used were as follows:

- All open area ground reduction associated with the development was undertaken with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological supervision.
- The exposed sub-soil or archaeological horizon was cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping and archaeological deposits, structures or negative features were recorded.
- Open area ground reduction for overburden removal was undertaken to the top of the archaeological horizon.
- All other intrusive groundworks such as foundation trenches, service trenches, soakaways etc were undertaken under direct archaeological supervision.

### 2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)



### 3 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The settlement of Biddenham appears to have late Saxon roots with a rich background of prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains in the form of both finds and cropmarks. These have often come to light from areas of disturbance such as quarrying, and more recently, from extensive open area excavations at the Biddenham Loop, particularly on the north side of the River Ouse.

The development site is located within a large oval earthwork that may be an Iron Age hillfort or possibly a Saxon enclosure. Saxo-Norman remains have been revealed on Main Road to the west of the site and further medieval remains are known from the Three Tuns Public House. The full extent of the Saxo-Norman settlement is unclear and there is the potential for the present site to contain similar significant evidence from the Saxo-Norman period onward.

#### 3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

The earliest evidence for human occupation in the Biddenham area comes from numerous flint finds of the Palaeolithic era (500000 BC to 10001 BC) found to the north and south of the village (BBHER 247, 327 & 328). Mesolithic flints have been discovered in Honey Hill (BBHER 9837) just north of the River Ouse and along the river terrace in the Biddenham Loop (BBHER 18911).

A considerable quantity of Neolithic flints was recovered from the same area as a Palaeolithic axe (BBHER 247). Further evidence for Neolithic occupation includes an oval Neolithic barrow (BBHER 7357) north of the river Ouse, which is now a Scheduled Monument (DBD 1661). Further ritual features have been recorded within the Biddenham Loop, including rare examples of earlier Neolithic ring ditches; a hengiform monument and a ritual shaft (BBHER 18913). Late Neolithic settlement evidence including the remains of a building have also been discovered in the Biddenham Loop (BBHER MBB 18914).

To the south of the site the features are from the middle Bronze Age, and include an unenclosed settlement, a trackway, a possible burial mound, and a cemetery (HER 18916). Cropmarks of Bronze Age ring-ditches are also known from south of Biddenham (BBHER 740) and large landscape areas of ditched trackways, ring ditches, rectilinear enclosures and a pit alignment (BBHER 1476, 18902 -3) were excavated from the Biddenham Loop bypass area. Further ring ditches, sub-rectangular enclosures and cremation burials are known to the west and north of Biddenham (MBD 1866 and 1867 respectively). Within the Biddenham Loop as a whole are 16 known ring ditches occurring in three clusters, each loosely focussed on an early Neolithic monument. Whilst this may be suggestive of a barrow cemetery, not all the ring ditches produced evidence for burials.

Extensive later Bronze Age / early Iron Age settlement in the Biddenham Loop was unenclosed and comprised pits, post-built structures that appeared to belong to permanent dwellings (BBHER 18917).

#### 3.3 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

Iron Age settlement site is known from Gold Lane on the NW side of Biddenham where a large settlement was bounded by rectangular enclosure (BBHER 8677).

Unenclosed, early to middle Iron Age farmsteads were discovered within the Biddenham Loop (BBHER 18918) together with dispersed structures, pits and even the re-use of earlier ring



ditches. Five, later, transitional Iron Age/ early Roman farmsteads were near to their antecedents and included at least one enclosure (BBHER 18919); both inhumations and cremation burials occurred on the edges of settlements.

The site lies wholly within a possible Iron Age Hillfort or *oppidum* (BBHER 15271), which occupies an oval area around the southern side of Biddenham. Excavations within the enclosed area adjacent to 16 Vicar's Close however, did not locate any archaeological remains

#### 3.4 **Roman** (AD43-c.450)

Roman occupation (BBHER 3663) is known on a promontory formed by a loop in the River Ouse and at Honey Hill, south of Biddenham (BBHER 10308). A Roman road (BBHER 485) neatly bypasses the east side of Biddenham in a north-east direction from Dorchester on Thames. North of the Bromham Road, a well (BBHER 330) containing Roman 'animal bones, a human skeleton, fragments of sculpture, the sole of a shoe and large quantities of burnt stones' suggests the presence of a large settlement in the vicinity though this not yet been located.

#### 3.5 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

Early Saxon settlement evidence is known within the area; with one settlement site in the Biddenham Loop containing 20 Sunken Featured Buildings (SFBs) and another in Kempston Church End, which consisted of pits and postholes (MBB 18921). A 7<sup>th</sup> century cemetery was also found in Kempston Church End, on the site of a Romano-British settlement. Indeed, continuity of settlement from the Romano-British period into the Anglo-Saxon is a striking feature of the local archaeology. It would be of particular interest, therefore, if the oval enclosure (BBHER 15271) within which the development site is located also proved to be Saxon.

Just to the west of the present application area, archaeological intervention at 43A Main Road revealed well preserved remains of occupation from the Saxo-Norman period onwards (BBHER 17732).

#### 3.6 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

Biddenham is mentioned in the Domesday Book with nine entries for Biddenham divided between six overlords, including the Bishop of Lincoln and the abbey of Saint Edmund in Bury Saint Edmunds. The Burgesses of Bedford held four separate pieces of land and Saint Paul's church, Bedford held two. Serlo de Rots had the biggest single holding in Biddenham, consisting of four hides less one and a half virgates held from William Speke. This manor included six villagers, two smallholders and two slaves as well as a mill, one of two in Biddenham, the other being held by Ernwin. The Domesday Books notes that its value changed between 1066 and 1086, probably as an effect of William the Conqueror's armies moving through the countryside as they crushed the rebellion (Martin & Williams 2002: 565, 567, 573, 577, 586).

#### 3.7 **Post-Medieval** (1500-1900)

Biddenham village continued to evolve, with more properties built outside Church End, in Gold Lane and Duck Egg Lane. Main street was largely developed in the 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, with no.s 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 28, 35, 37, 39, 41a, 49-51, 55, 57 [Three Tuns Public House], 61, 63 mostly being thatched timber frame cottages, built during this time (BBHER 1531 to 1539 and 16296, MBD 1531-9 and 16250). Several other buildings such as 48-50 Main Street were built from limestone rubble (BBHER 5482). These buildings are all now within the Biddenham Conservation Area, which mostly covers the properties fronting Main Street as



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well as buildings in Church End and Duck Lane. The development site lies outside this designated area.

Further development and infill continued into the 19<sup>th</sup> century for example the farmstead and smithy at 30-32 Main Street (BBHER 4237, 8707), a school (BBHER 4359), a tramway (BBHER 8679) and properties appearing in Day's Lane e.g. (BBHER 10142).

### 3.8 **Modern** (1900-present)

The eastern end of the village is presumed to be a post 1900 development, in the absence of earlier building evidence on the BBHER. This includes 20<sup>th</sup> century landscaped gardens (eg BBHER 17746), a Grade II listed building built in 1907 and another 19<sup>th</sup> century house.

World War 2 structures comprise the HQ of the ROC (Royal Observer Corps) on Day's Lane (BBHER 16466). It continued in expanded form from 1962 in order to monitor Cold War nuclear fallout. There was also an anti-aircraft battery at the west end of Old Ford End Road (BBHER 17837).

### 3.9 ***The Known Archaeology & History of the Site***

There is no known archaeology and history on this site.



## 4 Results

### 4.1 Introduction

Over the course of a day, an area measuring 207.8 sq m was mechanically stripped of topsoil and subsoil using a 5 tonne machine fitted with a 1.50m toothless bucket, to a depth of 0.40m within the footprint of the proposed dwelling (Fig. 4; Plate. 1&2). The garage area measuring 84.61 sq m was also reduced to a depth of 0.40m, though this was not done under archaeological supervision as KDK were not made aware of commencement of work (Fig. 5; Plate 3). The natural strata was not reached in either area.

### 4.2 Ground reduction

No archaeological cut features, deposits or artefacts were observed during ground reduction of the site, though a modern path was noted 0.04m below modern ground level and was cut into topsoil (100) and subsoil (101) (Fig 4; Plates 4&5).

### 4.3 Watching brief

Over the course of five days, 21 footing trenches and two soakaways were mechanically stripped of subsoil and overburden. The footings were excavated to a depth of 0.75m and the soakaways were excavated to a depth of 1.20m (Figs. 4&5; Plates 6-10). Excavation was undertaken using a five tonne machine fitted with a 0.60m bucket. No archaeological finds, feature or deposits were present within the footings for the main dwelling or the soakaways. Several modern features were encountered during the excavation of the garage footings.

The garage footprint had been reduced without archaeological supervision as KDK were not made aware of commencement of work and the reduced area and the surrounding region was in use for several weeks as a spoil heap. As a result the area was covered with an unsecured debris layer, disturbed and compacted by several weeks of vehicle activity and spoil movement. A mixture of subsoil and natural from the house footings along with the debris from (004) were included in this deposit. A number of bottles and a large metal wheel frame were noted.

**Pit [005]** was a large squared pit filled with modern debris (006). There was a large deposition of iron objects including small nails and twisted 'drill bit looking' objects which appear to have been stored in a metal canister which remained within the eastern baulk. The majority of the finds were located at the base of the pit which had been purposely backfilled with a fill similar in consistency and colour to layer (009) (Fig. 5; Plate 11-15). The artefacts were not retained.

**Pit [007]** contained a single fill (008) which was filled with charcoal, burnt material and frequent rooting. It is quite possible that this pit was in fact a modern planting hole. Some of the artefacts were photographed but not retained (Fig. 5; Plate 16 &17).

**Pit [010]** was a modern land fill containing fills (004) and (009). The finds from this feature were not retained (Fig. 5; Plate 18&19).

**Modern backfilling/ Rubble layer (004)** was concentrated to the northern end of the site and covered the majority of the garage footprint. The layer itself was identical in colour and consistency to that of the subsoil (002), though it contained a high proportion of modern artefacts, namely glass objects (Plate 20). None of the glass objects were retained for further analysis.



#### 4.4 Summary tables

The stratigraphy and context numbers observed within the footprint of the house comprised:

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
(100)	Layer	L: 19.56m W: 17m D: 0.18m	Topsoil: A friable mid greyish brown clayey sand with inclusions of small sub- angular stones to the north east. Glass, CBM, porcelain and metal were also included in this layer.
(101)	Layer	L: 19.56m W: 17m D: 0.18m	Upper subsoil: A loose mid yellowish brown course clayey sand with inclusions of small sub- angular stones which is concentrated in bands throughout the layer. The layer is affected by heavy rooting to the southwest. Occasional glass, CBM, and porcelain were also included in this layer.
(102)	Layer	L: 18m W: 17.72m D: 0.20m	Lower subsoil: Brownish orange course clayey silt which contains occasional small stones and rooting.
(103)	Fill	L: >8.96m W: >0.65m D: 0.07m	Modern footpath: A light whitish grey concrete footpath sitting on a layer of hard core on top of a layer of bitumen.
(108)	Layer	L: <10m W: <6.20m D>0.14m	Natural: Orange yellow clayey silt which contains frequent inclusions of gravel and occasional chalk.

The stratigraphy and context numbers observed within the footprint of the garage comprised:

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
(001)	Layer	L: unknown W: unknown D: 0.18m	Topsoil: A friable mid greyish brown clayey sand with inclusions of small sub- angular stones to the north east. Glass, CBM, porcelain and metal were also included in this layer.
(002)	Layer	L: <10m W: <6.20m D: 0.59m	Subsoil: A loose mid yellowish brown course clayey sand with inclusions of small sub- angular stones. Occasional glass, CBM, and porcelain were also included in this layer.
(003)	Layer	L: <10m W: <6.20m D: unknown	Rubble layer accrued by development activity mixture of (004) (101), (102), (108): Mid greyish brown compact silty clay with frequent inclusions of glass bottles. Also moderate inclusions of small sub-angular and rounded stones, porcelain, and CBM and occasional inclusions of metal and plastic.
(004)	Deposit	L: 5.80m W:> 5.20m D: 0.87m	Modern landfill/ Rubble layer. A loose mid orangey brown course clayey sand with inclusions of small sub- angular stones. Identical in colour and consistency as subsoil (002) Frequent bottles, occasional glass, CBM, and porcelain, metal, and pottery were also included in this layer.
[005]	Cut	L: 2.33m W: 1.24m D: 0.91m	Modern pit. A steep square pit containing a large proportion of modern debris.
(006)	Fill	L: 2.33m W: 1.24m D: 0.91m	Fill of modern pit [005]: A dark blackish brown course friable sandy silt which contained frequent inclusions of small sub-angular stones and iron objects including nails, small twisted bars, door hinges etc. There were also occasional inclusions of metal objects, CBM, glass, porcelain, animal bone and charcoal



<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
[007]	Cut	L: unknown W: 1.6m D: 0.34m	Modern fire pit: Irregular oval pit. Unknown shape in plan
(008)	Fill	L: unknown W: 1.6m D: 0.34m	Fill of fire pit [007]: Dark greyish black friable sandy charcoal containing very frequent rooting, occasional glass and CBM
(009)	Fill	L: 5.80m W:> 5.20m D: 0.17m	Rubble deposit: Dark blackish brown moderately compacted clay silt containing small sub-angular stones, frequent charcoal, glass, glass bottles (some still containing liquid) porcelain, iron objects, metal canisters.
[010]	Cut	L: 5.80m W:> 5.20m D: 0.99m	Cut of landfill pit. Large pit, possibly irregular square in plan (full extent not excavated) and square in section. Contains debris fills (004) and (009).



**Plate 1:** SW section of house ground reduction



**Plate 2:** Ground reduction house area stratigraphy



**Plate 3:** Garage ground reduction



**Plate 4:** Modern footpath [103]



**Plate 5:** SSE facing profile of footpath [103]



**Plate 6:** House area footing stratigraphy





Plate 7: Footing 2



Plate 8: Footing 21



Plate 9: Soakaway 1



Plate 10: Soakaway 1 stratigraphy



Plate 11: Pit [005]



Plate 12: [005] WSW facing section



**Plate 13:** Selection of finds from (006). Bone and brick



**Plate 14:** Selection of finds from (006). Tile, glass and ceramic



**Plate 15:** Selection of finds from (006). Metal objects



**Plate 16:** Pit [007] S facing section



**Plate 17:** Finds from (008). 'Probert's' bottle and brick



**Plate 18:** Debris fill (009)



**Plate 19:** Debris fill (009)



**Plate 20:** Perfume bottle from (004)

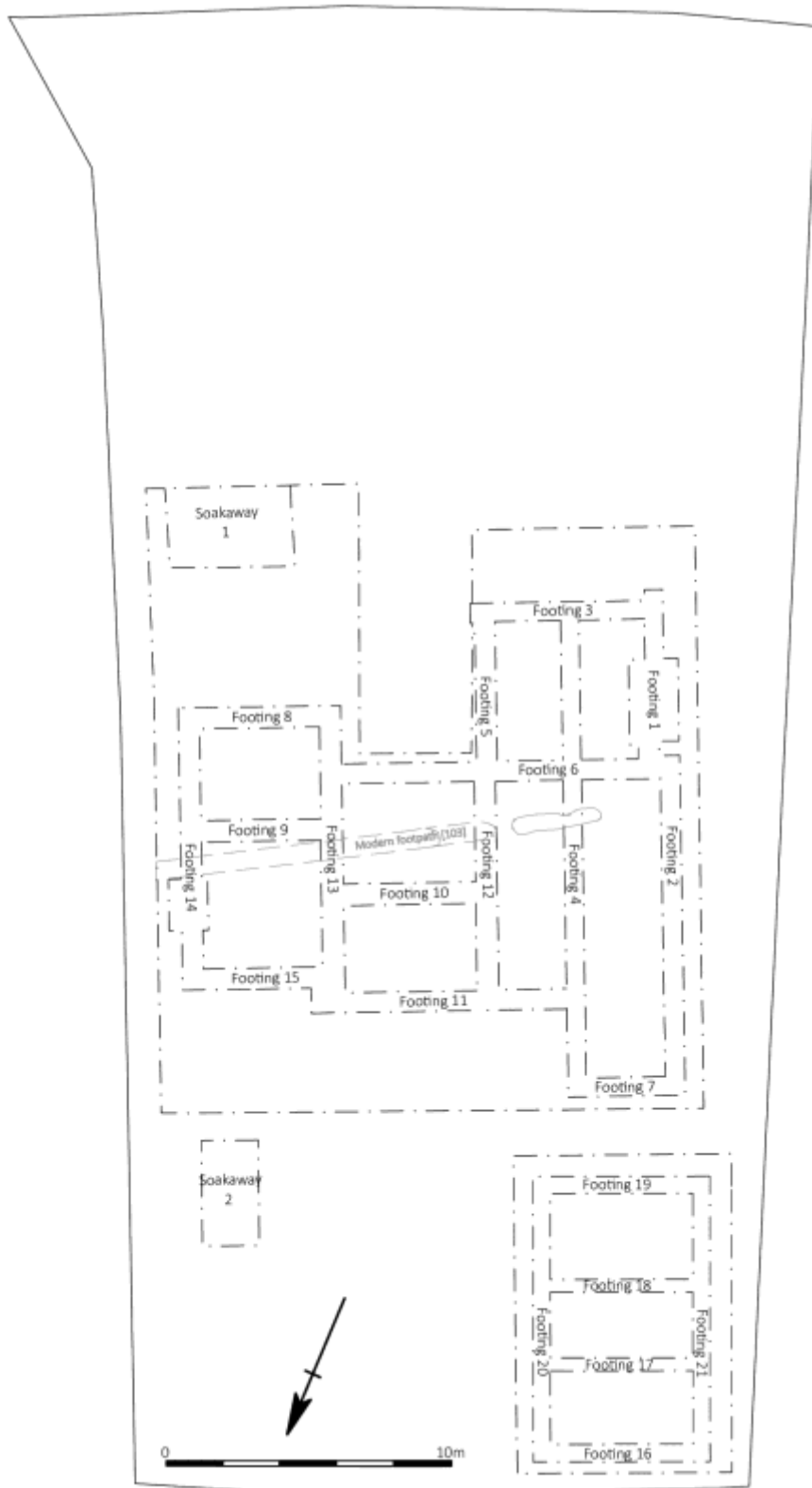


Figure 4: Plan of footing trenches (scale 1:250).

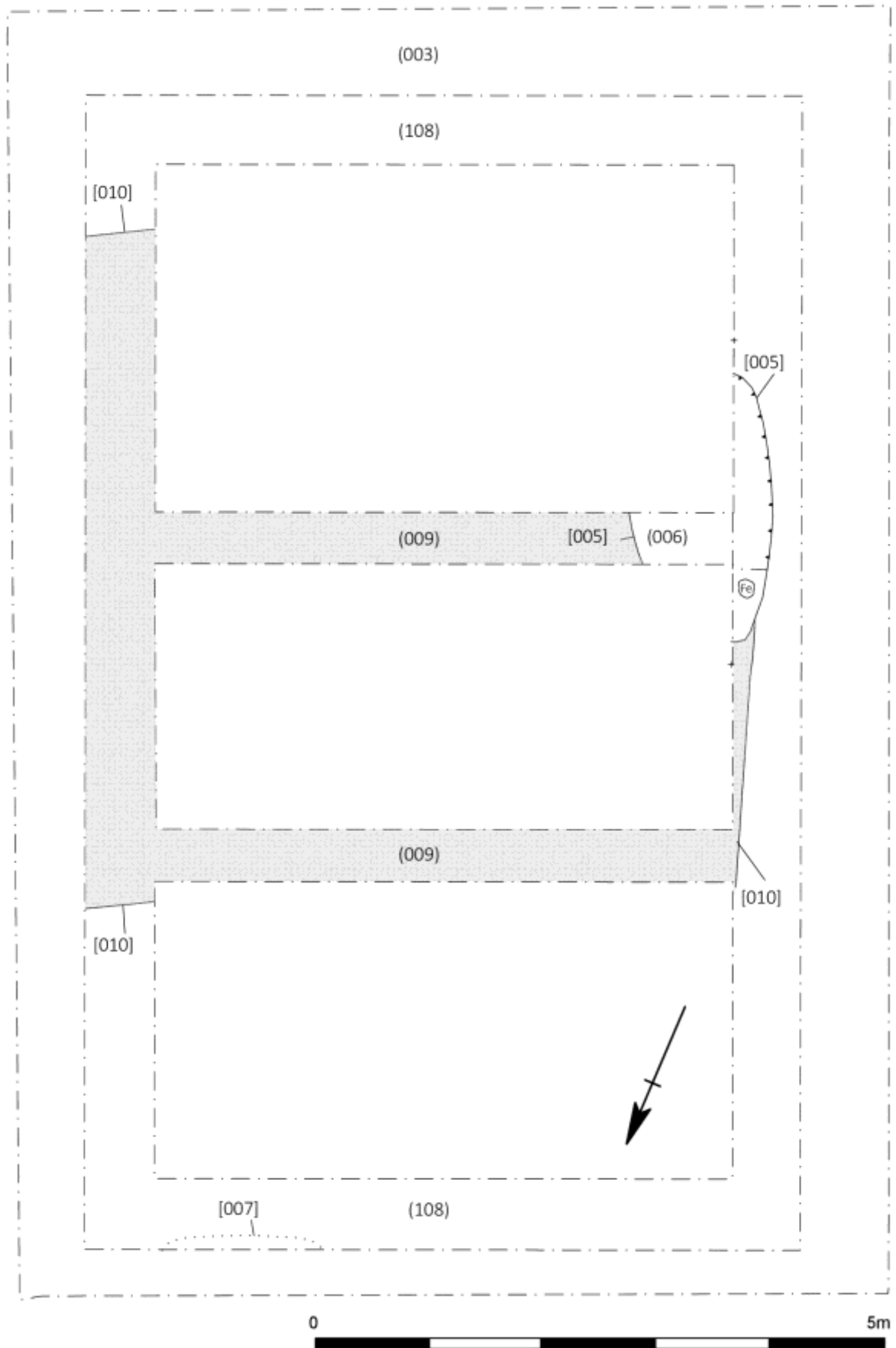


Figure 5: Archaeology encountered in garage area (scale 1:50)



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## 5 Conclusions

The aims of this project were to record the location, extent, date, character, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains found on the site. However, no archaeological finds or features were discovered that pre date the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The majority of previous development is concentrated to the north of Biddenham with open fields to the south. It is quite possible that the development area is just outside the medieval core settlement area. Another explanation for the absence of historical features may have been a result of modern truncation which affected more than half the garage area. The area to the north of the site appears to have been used as a landfill for a large quantity of bottles and other detritus dating to the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Archaeological features from other periods were also absent. It is probable that the site is either situated between widely dispersed features or no settlement had ever taken place in the vicinity.

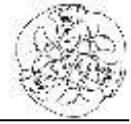


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## 6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to JRT Architectural Design for commissioning this report on behalf of Blakeney Developments. Thanks are also due to Geoff Saunders of Bedford Borough Council Historic Environmental Team (BBCHET) for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents. The project was monitored by Geoff Saunders of Bedford Borough Council Historic Environmental team. KDK would also like to thank Keith, Kevin and Shaun from K M Groundworks for their assistance on site.

The fieldwork was carried out by Laura Dodd. The report was written by Laura Dodd, and edited by David Kaye.



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## 7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial report
4. Monitoring sheets
5. Site drawings
6. Client's site plans
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum BEDFM 2014.48.





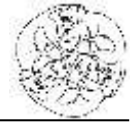
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Victoria County History:

<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42377&strquery=Biddenham>



## Appendix 1: Photograph List

				SITE NO/CODE: 067/BCC	Site Name: Coopers Close, Biddenham
Shot	B&W	Digital	View	Subject	
1		X	SW	Public footpath [103]. With board	
2		X	SW	Public footpath [103]. Without board	
3		X	NNW	Public footpath SSE profile. With board	
4		X	NNW	Public footpath SSE profile. Without board	
5	X	X	SE	Area stratigraphy. With board	
6		X	SE	Area stratigraphy. Without board	
7	X	X	NE	Beneath public footpath [103]. With board	
8		X	NE	Beneath public footpath [103]. Without board	
9		X	NNW	Public footpath [103]. SSE section. With board	
10	X	X	NW	NE Section of Trench. With board	
11		X	NW	NE Section of Trench. Without board	
12	X	X	SE	SW section of Trench. With board	
13		X	SE	SW section of Trench. Without board	
14	X	X	SW	Footing 3. With board	
15		X	SW	Footing 3. Without board	
16	X	X	NW	Footing 5. With board	
17		X	NW	Footing 5. Without board	
18	X	X	NW	Footing 1. With board	
19		X	NW	Footing 1. Without board	
20	X	X	SE	Footing 2. With board	
21		X	SE	Footing 2. Without board	
22	X	X	NW	Footing 4. With board	
23		X	NW	Footing 4. Without board	
24	X	X	WSW	Footing 7. With board	
25		X	WSW	Footing 7. Without board	
26	X	X	NW	Footing stratigraphy. With board	
27		X	NW	Footing stratigraphy. Without board	
28	X	X	WSW	Footing 6. With board	
29		X	WSW	Footing 6. Without board	
30	X	X	WSW	Footing 8. With board	
31		X	WSW	Footing 8. Without board	
32	X	X	WSW	Footing 9. With board	
33		X	WSW	Footing 9. Without board	
34	X	X	W	Footing 10. With board	
35		X	W	Footing 10. Without board	
36	X	X	WSW	Footing 11. With board	
37		X	WSW	Footing 11. Without board	
38	X	X	NW	Footing 12. With board	
39		X	NW	Footing 12. Without board	
40	X	X	SE	Footing 13. With board	
41		X	SE	Footing 13. Without board	
42	X	X	SE	Footing 14. With board	
43		X	SE	Footing 14. Without board	
44	X	X	SW	Footing 15. With board	
45		X	SW	Footing 15. Without board	
46	X	X	NW	Garage ground reduction. With board	



Shot	B&W	Digital	View	Subject
47		X	NW	Garage ground reduction. Without board
48	X	X	SE	[005] modern pit. With board
49		X	SE	[005] modern pit. Without board
50	X	X	ENE	SW facing section of [005]. With board
51		X	ENE	SW facing section of [005]. Without board
52	X	X	N	S facing section of [007] modern pit. With board
53		X	N	S facing section of [007] modern pit. Without board
54	X	X	E	Footing 16. With board
55		X	E	Footing 16. Without board
56	X	X	E	Footing 17. With board
57		X	E	Footing 17. Without board
58	X	X	E	Footing 18. With board
59		X	E	Footing 18. Without board
60	X	X	E	Footing 19. With board
61		X	E	Footing 19. Without board
62	X	X	N	Footing 20. With board
63		X	N	Footing 20. Without board
64	X	X	N	Footing 21. With board
65		X	N	Footing 21. Without board
66	X	X	ENE	Debris layer (009). With board
67		X	ENE	Debris layer (009). Without board
68	X	X	SW	Debris layer (009). With board
69		X	SW	Debris layer. Without board
70	X	X	W	Soakaway 1. With board.
71		X	W	Soakaway 1. Without board.
72	X	X	S	Soakaway 1 stratigraphy. With board.
73		X	S	Soakaway 1 stratigraphy. Without board.
74	X	X	NW	Soakaway 2. With board.
75		X	NW	Soakaway 2. Without board.
76	X	X	NE	Soakaway 2 stratigraphy. With board.
77		X	NE	Soakaway 2 stratigraphy. Without board.
78		X	-	Selection of finds from (006). Bone and brick
79		X	-	Selection of finds from (006). Tile, glass and ceramic
80		X	-	Selection of finds from (006). Metal objects
81		X	-	Perfume bottle from (004)
82		X	-	Finds from (008). 'Probert's' bottle and brick




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**Appendix 2: Finds Concordance**

Context Numbers		Pottery		Animal Bone		CBM		Fe objects		Glass		Other	
Fill	Cut	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms
006	[005]					1	6			1	178		
008	[007]	1	2	4	297	15	1442	8	504	2	22	1	213

All finds were 20<sup>th</sup> century in date and therefore not retained for deposition. Due to the sheer amount of broken bottles and glass the majority of the finds were left on site. Only the artefacts from fills (006) and (008) were retained for analysis and then disposed of.



### Appendix 3: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Land adjacent to 4 Coopers Close, Biddenham, Bedfordshire	Project Site Code	067/BCC
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-184265	Event/Accession no	BEDFM 2014.48
OS reference	502409 249793	Study area size	1192m <sup>2</sup>
Project Type	Observation and Recording	Height (mAOD)	35
Short Description	In March and April 2016 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Observation and Recording of the Land adjacent to 4 Coopers Close, Biddenham, Bedfordshire in advance of the development of a new detached dwelling and detached garage. Biddenham is an area of archaeological sensitivity and previous investigation has uncovered evidence for Saxo-Norman occupation within the village, and the plot itself is at the centre of the medieval settlement. However, this project did not uncover any evidence for activity from any period on the development site.		
Previous work	None	Site status	None
Planning proposal	Construction of a new detached dwelling and detached garage	Current land use	Urban open space
Local Planning Authority	Bedford Borough Council	Planning application ref.	13/01952/FUL
Monument type	Footpath, x2 Pits, Landfill	Monument period	20 <sup>th</sup> century
Significant finds	None	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Geoff Saunders	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	Karin Kaye	Director/Supervisor	Laura Dodd
Sponsor/funding body	Blakeney Developments		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	21/03/2016	End date	19/04/16
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Bedford Museum (BEDFM 2014.48)	-	
Paper		Evaluation report, WSI, site records, photographs	
Digital		CD ROM, digital photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Observation & Recording: Land adjacent to 4 Coopers Close, Biddenham, Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume	067/BCC/2		
Author(s)	Laura Dodd MSc		
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