

**LAND AT BIDDENHAM,
BEDFORDSHIRE.**

NGR: TL 025 508 (Centred)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Report No. 906
September 2013



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Quality Assurance

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GLOSSARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Archaeology

For the purposes of this project archaeology is taken to mean the study of past human societies through their material remains from Prehistoric times to the Modern era. No rigid upper date limit has been set, but AD 1900 is used as a general cut-off point.

CBM

Ceramic Building Material.

Medieval

The period between the Norman Conquest (AD 1066) and *c.* AD 1500.

Natural

In archaeological terms this refers to the undisturbed natural geology of a site.

NGR

National Grid Reference from the Ordnance Survey Grid.

OD

Ordnance Datum; used to express a given height above sea-level.

OS

Ordnance Survey.

Post-medieval

The period after *c.* AD 1500.

Prehistoric

The period prior to the Roman invasion of AD 43. Traditionally sub divided into; *Palaeolithic* – *c.* 500,000 BC to *c.* 12,000 BC; *Mesolithic* – *c.* 12,000 BC to *c.* 4,500 BC; *Neolithic* – *c.* 4,500 BC to *c.* 2,000 BC; *Bronze Age* – *c.* 2,000 BC to *c.* 800 BC; *Iron Age* – *c.* 800 BC to AD 43.

Roman

The period traditionally dated AD 43 to *c.* AD 410.

Saxon

The period between *c.* AD 410 and AD 1066.

SUMMARY

In August 2013 Foundations Archaeology undertook Phase II of a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Biddenham, Bedfordshire (NGR: TL 025 508, Centred). The first phase of works in 2001 was commissioned by CPM on behalf of Hallam Land Management.

The present works were commissioned by Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage on behalf of Hallam Land Management and comprised the excavation and recording of sixteen evaluation trenches within a proposed development site. These trenches were numbered 30-53, but a number of trenches in this series were not opened after agreement with Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage and Vanessa Clarke of Bedford Borough Council. The trenches were laid out in spaces where the geophysical survey in 2000 showed no, or very little, potential for archaeological remains and complement earlier work focussed on geophysical anomalies.

The 2013 evaluation confirmed that almost all trenches contained no significant archaeological features or finds. A small number of features were recorded in Trench 38. None of these features could be dated, as no archaeological material was recovered from any of the excavated fills. The overburden contained very little pottery, with the exception of Modern material which was not retained.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August 2013 Foundations Archaeology undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation on land at Biddenham, Bedfordshire (NGR: TL 025 508 Centred). The project was the second phase of a programme of trial trenching started in 2001. The current phase of works was commissioned by Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage on behalf of Hallam Land Management.
- 1.2 The work was required given agreement reached between BSA Heritage and the Senior Archaeologist at Bedford Borough Council.
- 1.3 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (Foundations Archaeology 2013), which was based upon a Brief provided by Ben Stephenson and approved by the Archaeological Officer for Bedford Borough Council. The project design was also prepared in accordance with the IfA *Standards and Guidance on Archaeological Evaluation* (2011).

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The site is centred on land to the south of the River Great Ouse and to the north of the built-up area of Biddenham, with a southern border marked by the A428. The site was divided into two plots, with the main area measuring approximately 43ha to the west of a golf course, with a smaller area measuring 3.5ha to the southeast. At the time of the evaluation the site was predominantly agricultural land. Ground conditions were generally dry. The proposed development area slopes from 43m Ordnance Datum in the south to 31m OD at the lowest point. The underlying geology of the area included heavy clays, sands and gravels.
- 2.2 Archaeological assessment of the site was previously undertaken by CPM (CPM 1998). Several potential archaeological features were recorded within or close to the site boundary. The Bedford Borough HER recorded a cropmark complex observed on an aerial photograph. This complex consisted of several linears and a possible circular feature, which was thought likely to be a later Prehistoric settlement (HER 1867). Aerial photographs have also revealed a number of discrete ring ditches within the site area including HERs 1868 & 14978. HER 3192 recorded the site of a windmill in the southern centre of the site, which ties in with a historic fieldname. Cartographic sources identified during the desk based assessment show this area as arable in more recent centuries. Also recorded in the site is a Roman well (HER 330) in the southwest corner of the site and associated artefacts, although this area is likely to have been severely damaged by quarrying.
- 2.3 Quarrying to the south of the site area has also revealed Palaeolithic deposits at a much greater depth (HER 327) and extensive archaeological investigations in the immediate area have confirmed a rich palimpsest of Prehistoric and later settlement, although a programme of fieldwalking within

the site failed to locate any significant concentration of archaeological material (Cotswold Archaeological Trust 1999).

- 2.4 A geophysical survey was undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford across the site in 2000 (GSB Prospection 2000). Detailed survey was subsequently carried out in sixteen sample blocks totalling 11ha. The geophysical survey identified a number of features which appeared to relate to buried archaeological deposits, as shown on Figure 2. The results identified the cropmark complex noted from aerial photographs. To the north, only one of the ring ditches identified on aerial photographs was firmly located, possibly due to low magnetic variation of the soils. A number of other possible archaeological features were identified, including numerous possible pit and linear-type anomalies.
- 2.5 Detailed rectification of aerial photographs was subsequently undertaken to attempt to locate the ring ditches with greater precision. A lack of control points on the majority of the photographs resulted in only three of five features being more precisely located.
- 2.6 A programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Foundations Archaeology in 2001 (Foundations Archaeology 2001). This programme was originally conceived as a single episode of archaeological intervention involving the opening of 53 trenches. In the event this programme evolved into a phased approach, whereby 29 trenches (nos. 1 - 29) were excavated during August-September 2001 targeted on the geophysical and aerial photographic results. Truncated remains of Prehistoric and later date were identified by this investigation.
- 2.7 The Phase I trenches were undertaken pre-determination. It was subsequently agreed with the then County Archaeological Officer for Bedford Borough Council that the remaining trenches were to be excavated post-determination.
- 2.8 Further archaeological evaluation was completed by Albion Archaeology within the site in 2012 (Albion Archaeology 2012). This work included geophysical survey and trial trenching along the line of the Bedford Western Bypass. The work confirmed sterilisation of any remains in the south west of the site due to quarrying. Interest in the northwest was noted with the investigation of the ring ditch found in Foundations' Trench 10. Further evidence for late Bronze Age or Iron Age activity was located in the centre of the site, with an enclosure and a trackway located in trenching northwest of Trench 43. Trenching west of Trench 12 also located a feature interpreted as a hut circle ditch and two undated ditches were found west of this. No features were located in a trench east of Trench 20.
- 2.9 The phase of works described in this report was designed to further define an understanding of the archaeology present within the site. The trenches of Phase II were therefore mainly laid out in places where no archaeological features were previously known and where the geophysical survey in 2000 had shown no or little activity. The works presented in this report were located to test areas of the proposed development site including areas where the

magnetic susceptibility results and aerial photographic evidence required checking.

- 2.10 Given the Albion Archaeology work completed in 2012, it was agreed that Trenches 49 and 50 were no longer required. Trench 51 was moved westwards to avoid duplicating work completed by Albion too. It was subsequently agreed that two trenches, 30 and 34 could be excavated east of the main area, on land south of Bedford Girls School. Other trenches in this area lie in dense vegetation which also required the realignment of trenches 30 and 34.

3 AIMS

- 3.1 The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to gather high quality data from the direct observation of archaeological deposits in order to provide sufficient information to establish the nature, extent, preservation and potential of any surviving archaeological remains; as well as to make recommendations for the management of the resource, including further archaeological works if necessary. In turn this would allow reasonable planning decisions to be taken regarding the archaeological provision for the areas affected by the proposed development.

- 3.2 These aims were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:

i/ to define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site and date these, where possible;

ii/ to attempt to characterise the nature of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning of features present on the site;

iii/ where possible, to recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence and recover coherent artefactual, ecofactual and environmental samples.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 In accordance with the WSI a total of sixteen trenches were excavated within the proposed development area, as agreed in discussions between BSA Heritage and the Archaeological Officer of Bedford Borough Council. The fourteen trenches in the fields west of the golf course all measured 50m by 1.8m, while the two trenches in the south east field (Trench 30 and 34) measured 50m by 1.5m and 30m by 1.5m respectively. In consultation with the Bedford Borough Archaeological Officer, a smaller and lighter mechanical excavator, which could be driven on a public highway, was brought in to reach this isolated area. The locations of all trenches are shown in Figure 2.
- 4.2 Non-significant overburden was removed to the top of archaeological deposits or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first, by use of a 360°

mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket, whilst under constant archaeological direction.

- 4.3 All subsequent hand excavation was undertaken in accordance with the methodology set out in the WSI. In summary; a 20% sample of linear features and a 50% sample of discrete features were excavated. Spoil tips were also scanned for finds.
- 4.4 All recording of archaeological features was undertaken in accordance with the requirements set out in the WSI. A written, drawn and photographic record of the evaluation was compiled in accordance with the specification. Field drains and natural features are not illustrated in this report.

5 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- 5.1 A total of sixteen trenches were excavated. These were numbered 30, 34, 38-48 and 51-53 in accordance with the original trenching specification (CPM 2001). In the majority of the trenches the natural deposits were sealed by mid-dark brown, sandy or silty subsoil between 0.15 and 0.40m thick. The subsoil was sealed beneath mid-dark brown silty plough soil between 0.15 and 0.40m thick. In many trenches plough marks were visible in the natural, indicating that archaeological remains may potentially have been truncated due to Modern farming. Evidence for Modern truncation due to the insertion of drainage was also apparent.
- 5.2 A full description of all contexts identified is presented in Appendix 1. A summary of the results and a discussion is given below.

5.3 Trench 30

- 5.3.1 Trench 30 was slightly relocated due to power lines in the area. It measured 50m in length and was orientated approximately north-south. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of 27.50m OD to the north and 26.39m OD to the south. The natural consisted of a firm, yellow beige clay with occasional inclusions of small stones and gravel. The natural was overlaid by a 0.4 - 0.5m thick subsoil (3002) which consisted of a soft, yellow brown, silty clay with occasional inclusions of small stones. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.2m thick, soft, mid-dark brown silty plough soil (3001) with occasional small stones. No archaeological finds or deposits were present in this trench, but five Modern land drains had been excavated into the natural deposits.

5.4 Trench 34

- 5.4.1 Trench 34 was relocated due to the presence of dense vegetation. It measured 30m in length and was orientated approximately northwest-southeast. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of 27.00m OD to the south east and 26.42m OD to the north west. The natural consisted of a firm, yellow beige clay with occasional inclusions of small stones and gravel. The natural was overlaid by 0.35m thick subsoil (3402) which consisted of a soft, yellow

brown, silty clay with occasional small stones. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.15m thick, soft, mid-dark brown silty plough soil (3401) with occasional small stones. No archaeological finds or deposits were present in the trench, but three Modern land drains had been excavated into the natural deposits.

5.5 Trench 38

- 5.5.1 Trench 38 measured 50m in length and was orientated approximately east-west. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of 42.81m OD in the west and 43.51m OD in the east. The natural consisted of a mix of firm, yellow beige clay with occasional inclusions of small stones and yellow brown gravel. The natural was overlaid by a 0.1 - 0.2m thick subsoil (3809) which consisted of a soft, yellow brown, silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.2 – 0.3m thick soft, mid-dark brown, silty plough soil (3010) with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. A number of undated archaeological features were present within this trench.
- 5.5.2 Linear [3801] was orientated northeast-southwest and was situated in the western half of the trench (Figure 3). The linear was visible for a length of 2.8m, was 0.3m wide by 0.25m deep and had sharp, sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill (3802) consisted of a plastic, grey, sandy clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. This feature was sealed by (3809) but did not contain any artefactual evidence and could therefore not be dated. The feature was interpreted as a possible ditch.
- 5.5.3 Pit [3803] was located in the eastern half of the trench. The pit measured 0.5m in diameter and was roughly circular in plan. It was 0.1m deep and contained a single fill (3804) of plastic, grey-brown, silty clay with occasional inclusions of flint. The pit had rounded sides and a rounded base. This feature was sealed by (3809) but did not contain any artefactual evidence and could therefore not be dated.
- 5.5.4 A possible posthole [3805] was located in the western half of the trench. The feature measured 0.3 in diameter and was 0.2m deep. It had vertical sides and a slightly, sloping base. It contained a single fill (3806), which consisted of a friable, black, clay gravel deposit with frequent flint gravels. This feature was sealed by (3809) but did not contain any artefactual evidence and therefore could not be dated.
- 5.5.5 Linear [3807] was orientated northeast-southwest and was situated in the eastern half of the trench and terminated at the north east end. The linear was present for a length of 2m, measured 0.3m wide by 0.3m deep and had steep sloping sides and a V shaped base. The single fill (3808) consisted of a plastic, grey, silty clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. This feature did not contain any artefactual evidence and could therefore not be dated.

5.6 Trench 39

- 5.6.1 Trench 39 measured 50m in length and was orientated approximately north-south. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of 41.30m OD to

the south and 41.66m OD to the north. The natural consisted of a firm, yellow beige clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The natural was overlaid by 0.1 - 0.25m thick subsoil (3902) which consisted of a soft, red brown, sandy silt with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.3 – 0.4m thick, soft, mid-dark brown, silty plough soil (3901) with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. No archaeological finds or deposits were present in the trench, but a Modern land drain had been excavated into the natural deposits.

5.7 Trench 40

5.7.1 Trench 40 measured 50m in length and was orientated approximately east-west. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of 40.01m OD to the west and 39.34m OD to the east. The natural consisted of a solid, yellow clay with bands of grey clay. The natural was overlaid by 0.05 - 0.2m thick subsoil (4002) which consisted of soft, orange, sandy silt with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.3 – 0.4m thick soft, dark brown, silty plough soil (4001) with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. No archaeological finds or deposits were present in the trench, but a number of plough marks were visible in the natural.

5.8 Trench 41

5.8.1 Trench 41 measured 50m in length and was orientated approximately northeast-southwest. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of 39.16m OD to the north and 40.60m OD to the south. The natural consisted of a firm, yellow orange clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The natural was overlaid by 0.20 - 0.25m thick subsoil (4102) which consisted of soft, dark brown, silty clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.2m thick and soft, mid-dark brown, silty plough soil (4101) with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. No archaeological finds or deposits were present in the trench, but a number of Modern plough marks were visible in the natural.

5.9 Trench 42

5.9.1 Trench 42 measured 50m in length and was orientated approximately north-south. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of 41.02m OD to the east and 41.19m OD to the west. The natural consisted of a firm, yellow mid-orange clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The natural was overlaid by 0.20 - 0.25m thick subsoil (4202) which consisted of soft, mid-grey, silty loam with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.15m thick and soft, mid-grey, silty plough soil (4201) with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. No archaeological finds or deposits were present in the trench.

5.10 Trench 43

5.10.1 Trench 43 measured 50m in length and was orientated approximately east-west. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of 36.49m OD to the

east and 35.76m OD to the west. The natural consisted of a firm, yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The natural was overlaid by 0.15 - 0.30m thick subsoil (4302) which consisted of soft, red brown, sandy silt with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.20 – 0.25m thick and soft, dark brown, silty plough soil (4301) with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. No archaeological finds or deposits were present in the trench.

5.11 Trench 44

5.11.1 Trench 44 measured 50m in length and was orientated approximately east-west. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of 31.85m OD to the east and 31.79m OD to the west. The natural consisted of a mixed firm, yellow clay with occasional intrusion of blue clay and pieces of Modern building material due to the construction of two manholes, situated just to the north of the trench. The natural was overlaid by 0.30m thick subsoil (4402) which consisted of a soft, red orange silt with occasional inclusions of Modern building material. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.20m thick and soft, mid-dark brown, silty plough soil (4401) with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. No archaeological finds or deposits were present in the trench.

5.12 Trench 45

5.12.1 Trench 45 measured 50m in length and was orientated approximately east-west. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of 31.87m OD to the east and 31.52m OD to the west. The natural consisted of a mixed firm, yellow clay with occasional intrusion of blue clay and pieces of Modern building material due to the construction of two manholes, situated just to the north of the trench. The natural was overlaid by 0.25 - 0.30m thick subsoil (4502) which consisted of a soft, red orange silt with occasional inclusions of Modern building material. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.20m thick and soft, mid-dark brown, silty plough soil (4501) with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. No archaeological finds or deposits were present in the trench.

5.13 Trench 46

5.13.1 Trench 46 measured 50m in length and was orientated approximately north-south. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of 39.51m OD to the south and 38.00m OD to the north. The natural consisted of a firm, yellow orange clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The natural was overlaid by 0.20 - 0.30m thick subsoil (4602) which consisted of soft, mid-dark brown, silty clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.15 – 0.20m thick and soft, mid-dark brown, silty plough soil (4601) with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. No archaeological finds or deposits were present in the trench.

5.14 Trench 47

5.14.1 Trench 47 measured 50m in length and was orientated approximately north-south. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of 36.71m OD to

the south and 35.59m OD to the north. The natural consisted of a firm, yellow orange clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The natural was overlaid by 0.20 - 0.25m thick subsoil (4702) which consisted of a soft, mid-dark brown, silty clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.15 – 0.20m thick and soft, mid-dark brown, silty plough soil (4701) with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. No archaeological finds or deposits were present in the trench.

5.15 Trench 48

5.15.1 Trench 48 measured 50m in length and was orientated approximately northwest-southeast. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of 37.02m OD to the northwest and 37.70m OD to the southeast. The natural consisted of a firm, yellow orange clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The natural was overlaid by 0.20 - 0.25m thick subsoil (4802) which consisted of a soft, light brown, sandy silt with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.20 – 0.25m thick and soft, dark brown, silty plough soil (4801) with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. No archaeological finds or deposits were present in the trench, but a number of plough marks were visible in the natural.

5.16 Trench 51

5.16.1 Trench 51 measured 50m in length and was orientated approximately northeast-southwest. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of 33.11m OD to the east and 33.22m OD to the west. The natural consisted of a firm, yellow beige silty clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The natural was overlaid by 0.20 - 0.30m thick subsoil (5102) which consisted of a soft, yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.15 – 0.20m thick, soft, mid-dark brown, silty plough soil (5101) with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. No archaeological finds or deposits were present in the trench, but ten plough marks were visible in the natural.

5.17 Trench 52

5.17.1 Trench 52 measured 50m in length and was orientated approximately northwest-southeast. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of 35.59m OD to the north and 38.05m OD to the south. The natural consisted of a firm, red orange gravel with occasional inclusions of flint, gravel and c. 0.2m large stones. The natural was overlaid by 0.20 - 0.25m thick subsoil (5202) which consisted of a soft, red orange silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.20m thick and soft, mid-dark brown, silty plough soil (5201) with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. No archaeological finds or features were visible in the trench.

5.18 Trench 53

5.18.1 Trench 53 measured 50m in length and was orientated approximately northeast-southwest. It was excavated onto the natural deposits at depths of

30.58m OD to the east and 30.34m OD to the west. The natural consisted of a firm, light yellow silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The natural was overlaid by 0.20m thick subsoil (5302) which consisted of a soft, yellow beige silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. The subsoil was sealed beneath a 0.20m thick and soft, mid-dark brown, silty plough soil (5301) with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel. No archaeological finds or deposits were present in the trench, although a few plough marks were visible in the natural.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 The results of the earlier evaluations in the area have shown that there is a moderate level of generally dispersed archaeological activity across the site area except where removed by subsequent quarrying. Although the site produced little dating evidence, the small assemblage of pottery indicated a multi-period landscape of which elements include scattered Bronze Age round barrows, which survive only as sub-surface ring ditches. Traces of a late Bronze Age enclosure have also been picked up more recently.
- 6.2 The most recent evaluation along the line of the Bedford Western Bypass has also recorded likely remains of Iron Age settlement in the form of a drip gully. To the east of the site itself, the remains of a Romano-British settlement have been investigated and the most extensive remains within the site are likely to reflect a similar site. A number of undated features recorded by past investigation are likely to related to dated phases of activity. Several Post-medieval features, including the site of a probable windmill, were also identified.
- 6.3 As regards the trial trenching completed as Phase II and to which this report relates specifically, numerous linear features and pit-like anomalies identified by geophysical survey appeared to represent periglacial features and root activity. The evaluation was undertaken in substantially dry conditions and confidence in the results may be considered good.
- 6.4 The geology across the site was confirmed as predominately sand and gravel with outcrops of limestone and areas of heavy clay. The geology is very changeable, with several trenches containing bands of various types of natural represented across the site. In many trenches narrow bands of natural clay, gravel or sand were present which may have appeared as possible features on the geophysical survey. In the earlier evaluation a number of these features were sampled in order to confirm their natural origin.
- 6.5 The latest phase of trial trenching enhances the validity of previous evaluation. Only one trench lying south of the largest concentration of geophysical anomalies contained any archaeology other than vestiges of ploughing or drainage. Modern ploughing has clearly resulted in widespread truncation of earlier features. Plough scoring across natural deposits was visible in Trenches 41, 48, 51 and 53 and will have harmed the archaeological potential of the area.

- 6.6 Potential archaeological deposits were only present in Trench 38, which was situated south of the main focus of activity identified in Phase I work. This may suggest a continuation of the Bronze Age, Roman and later activity, but as features in Trench 38 were undated this cannot be confirmed. However, all the features were sealed by subsoil, which may suggest some antiquity. The lack of artefactual material pre-dating the Modern period also accords with the results of earlier investigations and that the Phase II work was located in areas with lower potential.

7 ARCHIVE

- 7.1 The archive is currently held at the stores of Foundations Archaeology, but will be deposited with the Bedford Museum in due course.
- 7.2 The project archive comprises:

Written Records (site level sheets, trench record sheets, context sheets)
Photographic (index sheet, black and white photographs, colour slides, digital photos)
Drawn Records (index sheet, section drawings, plans)
Project specification & project designs
Evaluation Report (including table and specialist report)
Digital archive (all above)

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 – STRATIGRAPHIC DATA

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Description	Earlier than	Later than
				TRENCH 30; 50m long by 1.5m wide.		
				Natural = Yellow beige clay with occasional inclusions of small stones and gravel	(3002)	
(3002)			0.40-0.50	Subsoil = Yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small stones	(3001)	Nat.
(3001)			0.20	Plough soil = Mid-dark brown silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of stones		(3002)
				TRENCH 34; 30m long by 1.5m wide.		
				Natural = Yellow beige clay with occasional inclusions of small stones and gravel	(3402)	
(3402)			0.35	Subsoil = Yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small stones	(3401)	Nat.
(3401)			0.15	Plough soil = Mid-dark brown silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of stones		(3402)
				TRENCH 38; 50m long by 1.8m wide.		
				Natural = Yellow beige clay with occasional inclusions of small stones and yellow brown gravel	(3809)	
[3801]	2.80	0.30	0.25	Cut of linear feature = Sharp sloping sides and flat base	(3802)	Nat.
(3802)	2.80	0.30	0.25	Fill of linear feature = Grey sand with occasional inclusions of sand and gravel	(3809)	[3801]
[3803]	0.50	0.50	0.10	Cut of pit = Rounded sides and a flat base	(3804)	Nat.
(3804)	0.50	0.50	0.10	Fill of pit = Grey-brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of flint	(3809)	[3803]
[3805]	0.30	0.30	0.20	Cut of posthole = Vertical sides and a sloping base	(3806)	Nat.
(3806)	0.30	0.30	0.20	Fill of posthole = Black, clay gravel with occasional inclusions of flint	(3809)	[3805]
[3807]	2.0	0.30	0.30	Cut of linear feature = Sharp sloping sides and a pointed base	(3808)	Nat.
(3808)	2.0	0.30	0.30	Fill of linear feature = Grey, silty clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(3809)	[3807]
(3809)			0.10-0.20	Subsoil = Yellow brown silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(3801)	Nat.
(3810)			0.20-0.30	Plough soil = Mid-dark brown silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel		(3809)

Land at Biddenham, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation

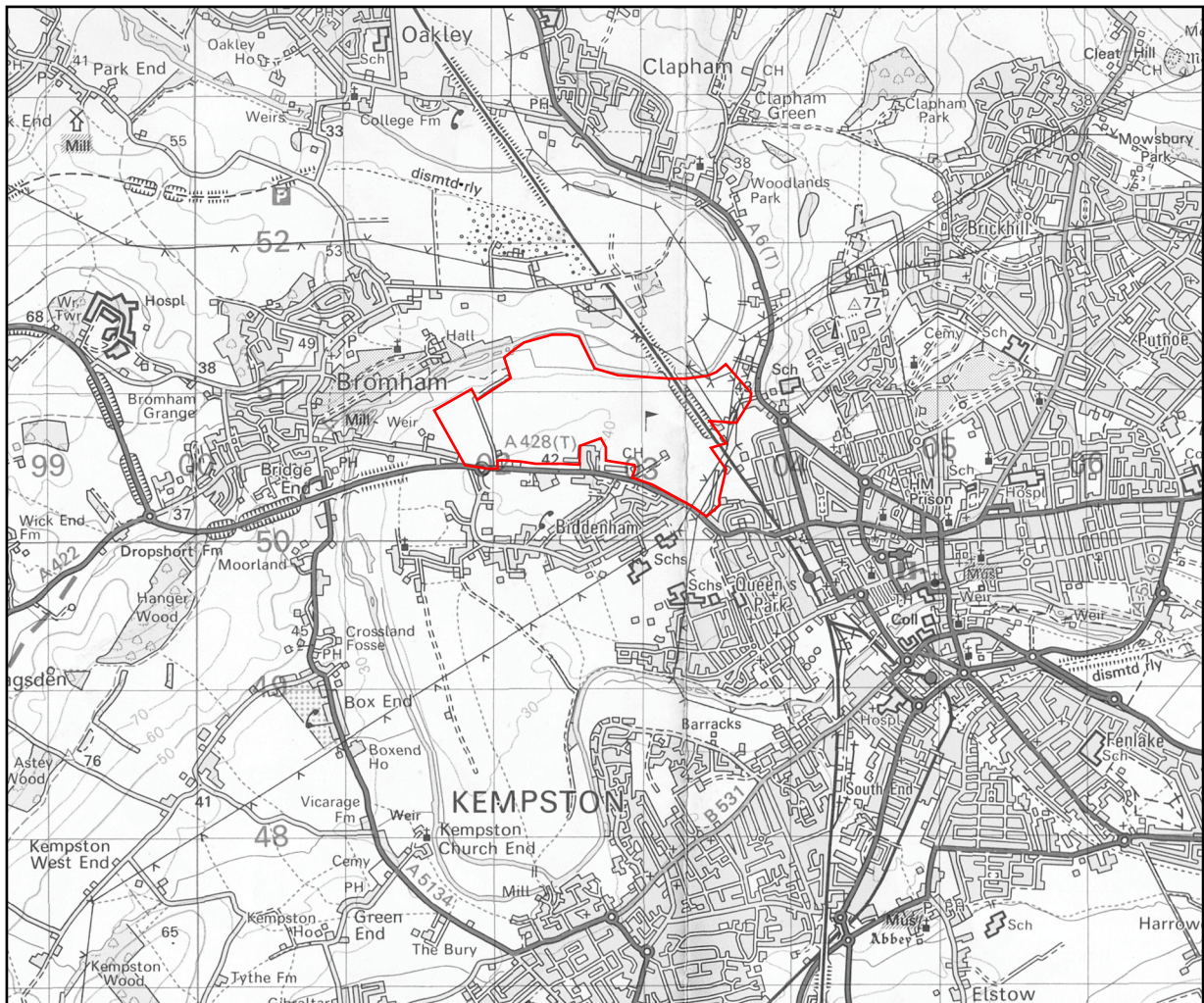
				TRENCH 39; 50m long by 1.8m wide.		
				Natural = Yellow beige clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(3902)	
(3902)		0.10-0.25		Subsoil = Red brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(3901)	Nat.
(3901)		0.30-0.40		Plough soil = Mid-dark brown silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel		(3902)
				TRENCH 40; 50m long by 1.8m wide.		
				Natural = Yellow clay with bands of gray gravel	(4002)	
(4002)		0.05-0.20		Subsoil = Orange sandy silt with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(4001)	Nat.
(4001)		0.30-0.40		Plough soil = Dark brown silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel		(4002)
				TRENCH 41; 50m long by 1.8m wide.		
				Natural = Yellow orange clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(4102)	
(4102)		0.20-0.25		Subsoil = Dark brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of gravel	(4101)	Nat.
(4101)		0.20		Plough soil = Mid-dark brown silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of gravel		(4102)
				TRENCH 42; 50m long by 1.8m wide.		
				Natural = Yellow mid-orange clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(4202)	
(4202)		0.20-0.25		Subsoil = Mid-grey silty loam with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(4201)	Nat.
(4201)		0.15		Plough soil = Mid-grey silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel		(4202)
				TRENCH 43; 50m long by 1.8m wide.		
				Natural = Yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(4302)	
(4302)		0.15-0.30		Subsoil = Red brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(4301)	Nat.
(4301)		0.20-		Plough soil = Dark brown silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel		(4302)

Land at Biddenham, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation

			0.25			
				TRENCH 44; 50m long by 1.8m wide.		
				Natural = Mixed yellow clay with inclusions of blue clay and pieces of Modern building material	(4402)	
(4402)			0.30	Subsoil = Red orange silt with inclusions of Modern building material	(4401)	Nat.
(4401)			0.20	Plough soil = Mid-dark brown silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel		(4402)
				TRENCH 45; 50m long by 1.8m wide.		
				Natural = Yellow clay with inclusions of blue clay and pieces of Modern building material	(4502)	
(4502)			0.25-0.30	Subsoil = Red orange silt with inclusions of Modern building material	(4501)	Nat.
(4501)			0.20	Plough soil = Mid-dark brown silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel		(4502)
				TRENCH 46; 50m long by 1.8m wide.		
				Natural = Yellow orange clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(4602)	
(4602)			0.20-0.30	Subsoil = Mid-dark brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(4601)	Nat.
(4601)			0.15-0.20	Plough soil = Mid-dark brown silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel		(4602)
				TRENCH 47; 50m long by 1.8m wide.		
				Natural = Yellow orange clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(4702)	
(4702)			0.20-0.25	Subsoil = Mid-dark brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(4701)	Nat.
(4701)			0.15-0.20	Plough soil = Mid-dark brown silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel		(4702)


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				TRENCH 48; 50m long by 1.8m wide.		
				Natural = Yellow orange clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(4802)	
(4802)		0.20-0.25		Subsoil = Light-brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(4801)	Nat.
(4801)		0.20-0.25		Plough soil = Dark-brown silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel		(4802)
				TRENCH 51; 50m long by 1.8m wide.		
				Natural = Yellow-beige silty clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(5102)	
(5102)		0.20-0.30		Subsoil = Yellow brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(5101)	Nat.
(5101)		0.15-0.20		Plough soil = Mid-dark brown silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel		(5102)
				TRENCH 52; 50m long by 1.8m wide.		
				Natural = Red-orange gravel with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel and c. 0.2m large stones	(5202)	
(5202)		0.20-0.25		Subsoil = Red-orange silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(5201)	Nat.
(5201)		0.20		Plough soil = Mid-dark brown silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel		(5202)
				TRENCH 53; 50m long by 1.8m wide.		
				Natural = Light yellow silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(5302)	
(5302)		0.20		Subsoil = Yellow-beige silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel	(5301)	Nat.
(5301)		0.20		Plough soil = Mid-dark brown silty plough soil with occasional inclusions of flint and gravel		(5302)



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N

 Site Location

0m 2km

1:50,000@A4

FIGURE 1: Site Location



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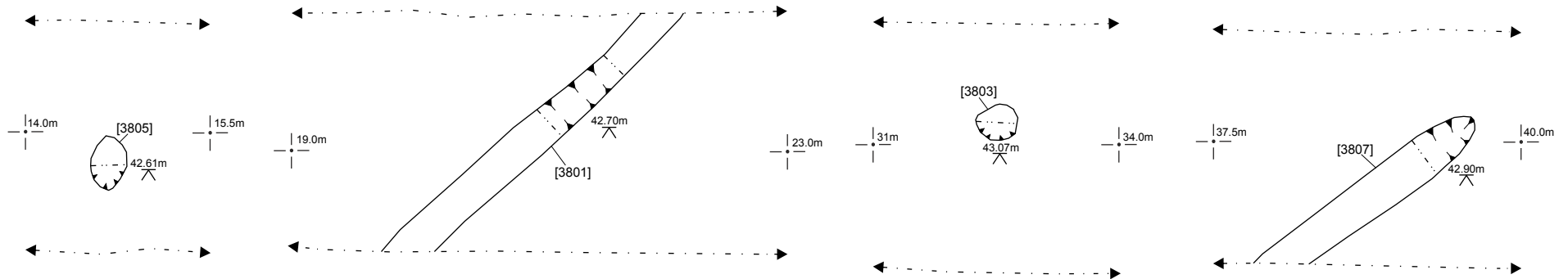


- Phase 1 Trenches
- Phase 2 Trenches
- Original Phase 2 Trench Locations
- Unexcavated Phase 2 Trenches

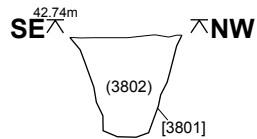


FIGURE 2: Trench Locations

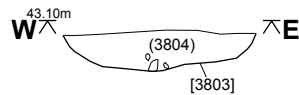
TRENCH 38 PLAN



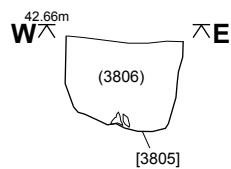
NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [3801]



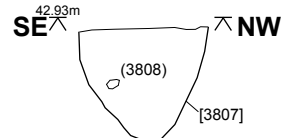
SOUTH FACING SECTION [3803]



SOUTH FACING SECTION [3805]



NORTHEAST FACING SECTION [3807]



Site Code: LBB13
Accession Code:

N

0m **PLANS** 2m

1:50@A4

0m **SECTIONS** 1m

1:20@A4

FIGURE 3: Plans and Sections