



HERITAGE NETWORK



Church Hall Extension ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH Biggleswade, Beds.

HN843

Stage III: Archaeological Monitoring Report



THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

**Church Hall Extension
ST ANDREWS CHURCH
Biggleswade, Bedfordshire**

Project no.: HN843
LPA ref.: MB/07/02175/FUL
Accession no.: BEDFM 2009.41

*Stage III:
Archaeological Monitoring Report*

Prepared on behalf of Biggleswade Parochial Church Council

by

Greg Jones, BA (HONS), MA

Report no. 585

February 2010

© The Heritage Network Ltd

**11 FURMSTON COURT, ICKNIELD WAY, LETCHWORTH SG6 1UJ
TEL: (01462) 685991 FAX: (01462) 685998**

Contents

	Summary.....	Page i
Section 1	Introduction.....	Page 1
Section 2	Fieldwork	Page 2
Section 3	Discussion	Page 8
Section 4	Schedule of site visits	Page 10
Section 5	Bibliography.....	Page 10
Section 5	Illustrations	following Page 11

The cover photograph shows the study area looking south

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Greg Jones. The report text and illustrations were prepared by Greg Jones, and edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Peter Walker, Moulton Walker; Gray & Sons, contractors; and Martin Oake, Central Bedfordshire Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	St. Andrew's Church, Shortmead Street, Biggleswade, SG18 0AT		
County:	Bedfordshire	District:	Central Bedfordshire
Village/town:	Biggleswade	Parish:	Biggleswade
Planning reference:	MB/07/02175/FUL	NGR:	TL 18783 44625
Client name and address:	Biggleswade PCC, St Andrew's Church, Shortmead St, Biggleswade, SG18 0AT		
Nature of work:	New Extension	Former land use:	Churchyard
Site status:	Listed Building	Reason for investigation:	Direction of local planning authority (PPG 16)
Position in planning process:	After full determination (as a condition)	Project brief originator:	Local Authority
Size of affected area:	c.95m ²	Size of area investigated:	29m ²
Site Code:	HN 843	Museum Accession No.:	BEDFM 2009.41
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc.:	Monitoring	Archive recipient:	Bedford Museum
Start of work	01/02/2010	Finish of work	05/02/2010
Related HER Nos:	1018, 9020	Periods represented:	Post-Medieval
Oasis UID	heritage1-68637	Significant finds:	Human remains
Monument types:	5 Graves, 1 Monument		
Physical archive:	n/a		
Previous summaries/reports:	Heritage Network report no. 538, May 2009		

Synopsis:

In response to a condition on the planning permission for an extension to the existing church hall within the graveyard of St Andrew's Church, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the Parochial Church Council to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the development groundworks. A previous archaeological evaluation (HN805) had been undertaken on the site by the Heritage Network, which revealed the presence of thirteen graves and the base of a structure – possibly a grave monument.

Ground conditions on the site were poor but the monitoring programme recovered the remains of an articulated inhumation burial, four further disarticulated burials of uncertain date, and evidence for a graveyard structure of unknown date and purpose. Coffin handles of post-medieval date suggest that some of the remains may have been confined.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared on the instructions of Messrs. Moulton Walker, acting on behalf of the Biggleswade Parochial Church Council, as part of the Stage III archaeological observation and recording of a development site located at St Andrew's Church, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.

1.2 The investigation is a requirement of the planning consent granted by the former Mid Bedfordshire Council (MBC) (MB/07/02175/FUL) under the provisions set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note No.16 (PPG16) on Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990), for the extension of the existing church hall. The extent of the work has been defined in a series of briefs prepared by the Archaeology Officer for Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC), the new unitary authority for the area.

1.3 The site, centred on NGR TL 1880 4460, lies in the churchyard on the western side of the town, approximately 100m east of the line of the river Ivel (Figure 1). The churchyard is bounded on the east by Shortmead Street, on the south by the car park to the Conservative Club, on the west by nos.13-17 Ivel Gardens, and on the north by the vicarage and nos.1-11 Ivel Gardens. The development proposes an extension to the existing church hall which occupies the north-east corner of the churchyard, with associated access and landscaping.

1.4 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken as Stage I of the scheme of investigation required by the planning consent for the extension to the church hall. This identified a number of graves at a depth of c.1m within the footprint of the extension (Winter 2009). Differences in grave alignment suggest that several phases of burial are present. This has provided sufficient evidence of archaeological activity for the AO to request a further stage of work on the site.

1.5 The present report describes the findings of the monitoring programme and is intended, together with the deposition of the site archive with Bedford Museum, to complete the requirements of the planning condition.

2. Fieldwork

SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The study area consists of a small area of land in the northwest angle of the existing L-shaped church hall. The site lies on level ground at approximately 30m AOD.

2.2 The geology of the site consists of glacial clays and gravels above the river terrace sand and gravel deposits of the Ivel (Albion 2003). The bedrock consists of sandstone of the Woburn Sands formation (BGS). The soils on the site are unclassified, being mainly urban and industrial in nature (SSEW).

METHODOLOGY

2.3 The timetable for the fieldwork followed the client's groundwork schedule. A number of site visits were made to supervise the excavation of foundation trenches.

2.4 The machining was undertaken using a mini-digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket or a toothed bucket, as required.

2.5 All human remains were rapidly assessed on site for age at death, sex and any sign of obvious pathology. Age at death was ascertained by recording the degree of bone fusion, with specific reference to the cranial sutures and epiphyses of the long bones, and examining the levels of dental development and wear. Remains were then categorised as Adult (fully fused, with complete adult dentition in wear), sub-adult (largely fused skeleton of near adult proportion, some deciduous dentition) or juvenile (little or no fusion, predominantly deciduous dentition). Sex was inferred from observation of a series of gender specific traits observed on the pelvis and cranium. The pelvis is considered the most reliable indicator of sex in the human skeleton (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994, p16) and where possible changes were observed on the ventral arc, sub pubic concavity and ischiopubic ramus ridge. These changes were scored as:

- Blank – unobservable
- 1 - Female
- 2 - Ambiguous
- 3 - Male

Changes in the greater sciatic notch were also noted and recorded as:

- 1 - Female
- 2 - Probably female
- 3 - Ambiguous
- 4 - Probably male
- 5 - Male

In addition to these morphological differences, a number of gender specific traits were also observed on the cranium. These differences were based at the nuchal crest, mastoid process, supra-orbital margin, supra-orbital ridge and mental eminence. Each of these were rated as follows:

- 1- Female
- 2- Probably female
- 3- Ambiguous
- 4- Probably male
- 5- Male

2.6 The ground conditions on the site were poor as the graveyard soil was very soft, meaning that the trench sides were subject to ready collapse. These factors, together with the depth of the trenches, presented a challenge to the effective identification, investigation and recording of features and deposits, and the recovery of finds and human remains.

2.7 All work was carried out in accordance with the approved *Project Design*, current health and safety legislation, and both IfA and ALGAO standards.

MONITORING AND RECORDING

Stratigraphy

2.8 The observed stratigraphy on the site consisted of a c.2m deep layer of greenish black (10Y 2.5/1) cemetery soil, overlying yellowish brown (10 YR 5/8) sandy gravel natural (Plate 2).

Footings trenches

2.9 A series of footings trenches were excavated across the area (Figure 2). Trenches 1 to 4 ran east-west and were 8.00m long, 0.60m wide and approximately 2.00m deep. Trench 5 ran north-south, linking the western ends of Trenches 1 to 4, and was 12.3m long, 0.60m wide and approximately 2.00m deep.

Trench 1

Length (m):	8.00	Width (m):	0.6	Maximum Depth (m):	2	Orientation	E-W
Level at East End of Trench (mOD)		Top	c.30.34	Level at West End of Trench (mOD)		Top	c.30.36
		Base	c.28.34			Base	c.28.36
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
101	Layer	Greenish black (10YR 2.5/1) soft sandy silt graveyard soil	8	0.6+	1.8		
102	Cut	Grave cut	1.7	0.4+	0.6		
103	Fill	Grave fill of [102]	1.7	0.4+	0.6		
601	Layer	Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8) sandy gravel natural	8+	0.6+	-		

2.10 Trench 1 was located approximately 2.5m north of the north wall of the existing meeting room (Figure 3). Excavation revealed Grave [102], c.1.50m from the west end of the trench at a depth of c.1.20m below the existing surface, within layer (101) (Plate 1). No evidence for grave goods or a coffin was observed. The grave was aligned east-west, on the axis of the church.

Trench 2

Length (m):	8.00	Width (m):	0.6	Maximum Depth (m):	2	Orientation	E-W
Level at East End of Trench (mOD)		Top	c.30.26	Level at West End of Trench (mOD)		Top	c.30.26
		Base	c.28.26			Base	c.28.26
Context	Type	Description			Dimensions (m)		
					Length	Width	Depth
201	Layer	Greenish black (10YR 2.5/1) soft sandy silt graveyard soil			8+	0.6+	1.8
601	Layer	Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8) sandy gravel natural			8+	0.6+	-

2.11 Trench 2 was located c.2.25m to the north of Trench 1 (Figure 3). A large quantity of disarticulated human bones were recovered from the graveyard soil (201). This layer also contained 3 iron nails, 4 iron coffin handles and a small quantity of post-medieval ceramic peg tile.

Trench 3

Length (m):	8.00	Width (m):	0.6	Maximum Depth (m):	1.85	Orientation	E-W
Level at East End of Trench (mOD)		Top	c.30.26	Level at West End of Trench (mOD)		Top	c.30.26
		Base	c.28.26			Base	c.28.26
Context	Type	Description			Dimensions (m)		
					Length	Width	Depth
301	Layer	Greenish black (10YR 2.5/1) soft sandy silt graveyard soil			8+	0.6+	0.26
601	Layer	Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8) sandy gravel natural			8+	0.6+	-

2.12 Trench 3 was located c.2.85m to the north of Trench 2 (Figure 3). The graveyard soil (301) contained a large quantity of disarticulated human remains from what appeared to be disturbed or redeposited burials.

Trench 4

Length (m):	8.00	Width (m):	0.6	Maximum Depth (m):	1.8	Orientation	E-W
Level at East End of Trench (mOD)		Top	c.30.20	Level at West End of Trench (mOD)		Top	30.26
		Base	c.28.40			Base	28.49
Context	Type	Description			Dimensions (m)		
					Length	Width	Depth
401	Layer	Greenish black (10YR 2.5/1) soft sandy silt graveyard soil			8+	0.6+	0.26
402	Structure	Concrete, sandstone, ironstone and tile structure			3.5+	0.6+	0.6
601	Layer	Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8) sandy gravel natural			8+	0.6+	-

2.13 Trench 4 was located c.2.75m to the north of Trench 3 (Figure 3). The graveyard soil (401) contained a quantity of disarticulated human remains from a disturbed human burial. At c.2.2m from the east end of the trench, at a depth of c.0.3m, the remains of a structure [402] were encountered. These consisted of a concrete layer resting on a foundation formed of sandstone, ironstone and tile in a sandy mortar (Figure 3, Plate 3). This may form the base of a grave monument of unknown date, although the concrete layer which caps the structure is unlikely to be earlier than late 19th century in date. This appears to be the same structure that was encountered during the earlier evaluation phase.

Trench 5

Length (m):	12.3	Width (m):	0.6	Maximum Depth (m):	1.75	Orientation	N-S
Level at North End of Trench (mOD)		Top	c.30.28	Level at West End of Trench (mOD)		Top	30.26
		Base	c.28.48			Base	28.49
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
501	Layer	Greenish black (10YR 2.5/1) soft sandy silt topsoil	12.3+	0.6+	1.7		
601	Layer	Brownish yellow (10 YR 6/8) sandy gravel natural	12.3+	0.6+	-		

2.14 Trench 5 forms the western edge of the foundations, linking the other four trenches (Figure 3). Two disarticulated human bones were recovered from within the graveyard soil (501), but no other features, deposits or finds were revealed.

FINDS ASSESSMENT

Human Remains

2.15 Excavation of the five footings trenches revealed a total of at least 4 individuals, none of which appeared to have been buried with grave goods. Trenches 2 and 4 produced a total of 5 iron coffin handles indicating the presence of coffins in these areas, although both trenches only contained disarticulated skeletons. Only one grave cut [102] was observed, in Trench 1. The skeletal remains have been assessed as follows:

Skeleton number	Depth below surface (m)	Age at death	Sex	Notes	Grid reference (TL)
1	1.2 Grave [102]	Adult	(?) F		18781 44625
2	1.0 layer (201)	Adult	-	Large amount of disarticulated bone most likely representing a disturbed burial. The presence of 3 humeral epiphyses indicates the presence of at least 2 individuals.	18785 44627
3	1.00 layer (201)	Adult	(?) F	Remains appeared to be disarticulated.	18785 44629

4	0.93 layer (301)	Adult	(?) F	Remains appeared to be disarticulated.	18781 44631
---	---------------------	-------	-------	--	----------------

2.16 Grave [102], containing Skeleton 1, was exposed within Trench 1 at a depth of c.1.20m below the present ground surface (Plate 3). It was orientated east-west on the axis of the church, and extended for 1.70m along the middle of the trench. On-site examination of the bones showed they consisted of the cranium, mandible, both arms and legs, an ilium fragment, some rib fragments, clavicle, pectoral girdle and fragments of vertebrae. The evidence from the brow ridge and forehead, and lack of a nuchal crest, suggests that the individual was probably female. This is further supported by evidence from the mandible which was rounded to a point, which is also indicative of a female. The age of the individual was probably adult due to the evidence from the femur showing ossification of the epiphysis. No evidence to date the burial was recovered.

2.17 In the course of the excavation of Trench 2, a number of disarticulated human bones were unearthed throughout the trench (Skeleton 2) (Plate 4). Examination of these bones suggests that they included the remains of at least two individuals due to there being more than two humeral epiphyses. The bones were in a very poor condition, making an assessment of the age at death and sex impossible.

2.18 The remains of a disarticulated skeleton (Skeleton 3) were revealed during the excavation of Trench 3 (Plate 5). They were located at the eastern end of the trench and appeared to be aligned east-west. On-site examination of the bones showed they consisted of the cranium, a scapula, a humerus, a tibia fragment, a fragment of the ilium, three lumbar vertebrae and seven rib fragments. The evidence from the brow ridge and forehead, and lack of a nuchal crest, suggests that the individual was probably female. It is also probable that the individual was adult based on the ossification of the epiphysis in the femur. Evidence for a coffin was noted in the form of an iron coffin handle, but no other clear evidence was recovered to indicate the date of the burials encountered.

2.19 During the excavation of Trench 4, the remains of a disarticulated skeleton (Skeleton 4) (Plate 6) were uncovered at the western end of the trench, which appeared to be aligned east-west. On-site examination of the bones showed they consisted of the cranium, the mandible, the right femur and fragments including arm and leg bones and rib bones. The evidence from the cranium, mandible and femur all suggest that the individual was an adult, whilst the evidence from the cranium alone suggests that the individual was probably female. A single iron coffin handle was also recovered from this trench, in a different style from those recovered in Trench 2.

2.20 The field assessment of the human remains did not identify any features that might warrant an application to the Chancellor of the Diocese of St Albans for their removal from the site for more detailed examination.

Other finds

2.21 A total of five iron coffin handles were recovered from Trenches 2 and 4. They appear to be in five different styles indicating five separate coffins, all of probable post-medieval date. The handles were photographed (Plate 7) but, in the context of a limited intrusion in an established graveyard, the significance of these objects was not considered sufficient to warrant an application

to the Chancellor of the Diocese of St Albans for their removal from the site for more detailed examination.

2.22 Three iron nails were recovered from Trench 2, probably originating from one or more coffins. On the basis of the coffin handles, also from Trench 2, they are likely to be of post-medieval date. The significance of these objects was not considered sufficient to warrant an application to the Chancellor of the Diocese of St Albans for their removal from the site for more detailed examination.

2.23 Ten fragments of post-medieval peg tile, all smaller than 10 x 10cm, were recovered from Trench 2. The significance of these objects was not considered sufficient to warrant an application to the Chancellor of the Diocese of St Albans for their removal from the site for more detailed examination.

3. Discussion

Archaeological and Historical Context

3.1 The site lies within the churchyard of St Andrew's Church (HER1018), which includes elements of early 14th century date and is believed to occupy the site of an earlier building. A recent watching brief, undertaken in the course of the installation of a French drain around the perimeter of the building, revealed earlier foundations as well as human remains. The church lies at the western end of the medieval core of Biggleswade, and just to the west of the market place, which is believed to have been laid out in the early 13th century after the right to hold a market was granted to the Bishop of Lincoln by King John (Albion Archaeology 2003).

3.2 There are no known Roman or Saxon sites in the vicinity of the present study area, but prehistoric activity is recorded on the HER, and struck flints were recovered during an archaeological investigation to the rear of 24-39 Shortmead Street (ibid.).

3.3 An archaeological evaluation, carried out in advance of the present works, identified a total of thirteen graves and one structure. The orientation of the graves varied, probably indicating different phases of burial: Graves 111, 207, 209 and 211 were aligned east-west, in line with the axis of the church; Graves 203 and 205 were aligned northeast-southwest relative to the axis of the church; Graves 104, 107, 109, 112 and 114 were aligned east northeast – west southwest and Graves 102 and 213 were aligned east southeast – west northwest, relative to the axis of the church. The graves were identified, for the most part, at a depth of approximately 1m below the existing surface, with the structure being encountered at a depth of 0.40m (Winter, 2009)

Recorded Data

3.4 The monitoring of groundworks for the present project identified at least four burials and one structure. The orientation of the graves appeared to be east-west relative to the axis of the church, although Skeletons 2, 3, 4 and 5 were all disturbed. Skeleton 1 was in situ and was orientated east-west.

3.5 The monitoring also revealed structure [402] in Trench 4. It is clear that this structure is the same as the one uncovered during the evaluation. At that time it was suggested that it may have formed part of a burial vault, but in the course of the present project it became clear that it formed some sort of plinth or foundation of unknown purpose, apparently capped with concrete. The sandstone rubble base of the feature was noted to be similar in appearance to the exterior elevation of the north-aisle of the church, though less compact. It was aligned north northwest – south southeast relative to the axis of the church.

Conclusion

3.6 The archaeological monitoring of the development groundworks recovered the remains of an articulated inhumation burial, four further disarticulated burials of uncertain date, and evidence for a graveyard structure of unknown date and purpose. Coffin handles of post-medieval date suggest that some of the remains may have been coffined.

3.7 Because of the limited nature of the investigation, no useful demographic conclusions can be drawn from the remains recovered.

Confidence Rating

3.8 Ground conditions on site were poor, the graveyard soil being very soft and the trench sides being subject to ready collapse. These factors, taken together with the depth of the trenches, presented a challenge to the effective identification and investigation of features and deposits, and the recovery of finds and human remains. On this basis the confidence rating for the work undertaken must be considered to be Moderate.

4. Schedule of site visits

Date	Staff	Hours	Comments
01/02/10	GJ	2	Site inspection
02/02/10	GJ	9	Site inspection
03/02/10	GJ	9	Site inspection
05/02/10	GJ	9	Site inspection

5. Bibliography

Anon., 2003, *Extensive Urban Survey for Bedfordshire: Biggleswade Archaeological Assessment*. Albion Archaeology, report no. 2000/27

Archaeology Data Service: <http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue>

Association of Diocesan and Cathedral Archaeologists 2003 *Archaeological Requirements for work on Churches and Churchyards*.

Bass, W.M. 2005, *Human Osteology: a laboratory and field manual*. Missouri Archaeological Society

Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the eastern counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology

Buikstra, J.E. & Ubelaker, D. (eds.) 1994, *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains: Proceedings of a Seminar at the Field Museum of Natural History*. Arkansas Archaeological Survey Press

Central Bedfordshire Council, 2009 *Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication at St. Andrew's Church Biggleswade, Bedfordshire*. CBC

Church of England / English Heritage 2005 *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*.

Glazebrook, J. 1997, *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the eastern counties, 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology

Heritage Gateway: <http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk>

Institute of Field Archaeologists, 1999 *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*. (IFA)

Luton and Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record

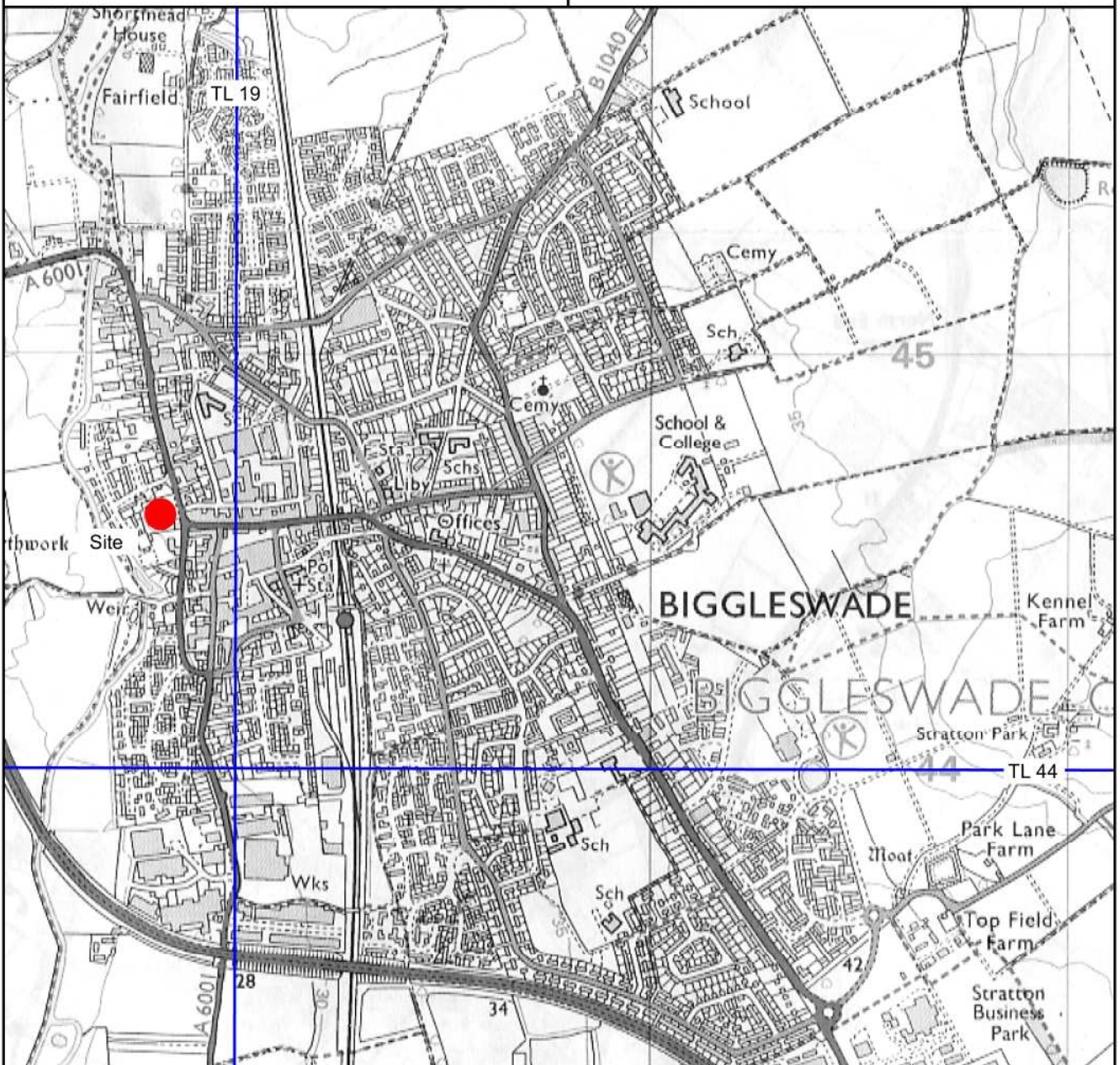
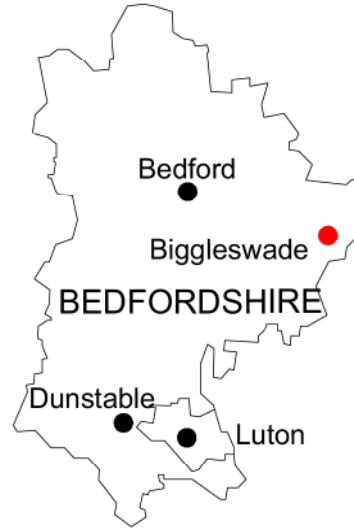
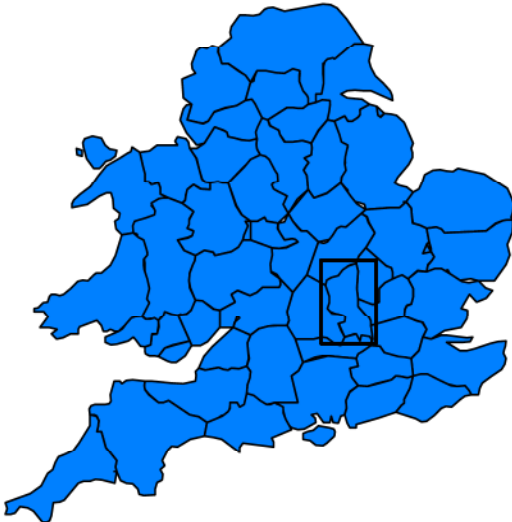
Oake M, Luke M, Dawson M, Edgeworth M and Murphy P (2007) *Bedfordshire Archaeology – Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy* - (Bedfordshire Archaeology Monograph 9)

Winter, M. 2009, *Church Hall Extension St Andrew's Church, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire – Archaeological Evaluation* Heritage Network (Ref: HN805)

6. Illustrations

Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Site Layout
Figure 3	Trench Layout
Plate 1.....	Trenches 1 & 2, looking north; showing grave cut [102]
Plate 2	Structure [402], looking south
Plate 3	Skeletal Remains - Trench 1
Plate 4	Skeletal Remains - Trench 2
Plate 5	Skeletal Remains - Trench 3
Plate 6	Skeletal Remains - Trench 4
Plate 7	Coffin Handles

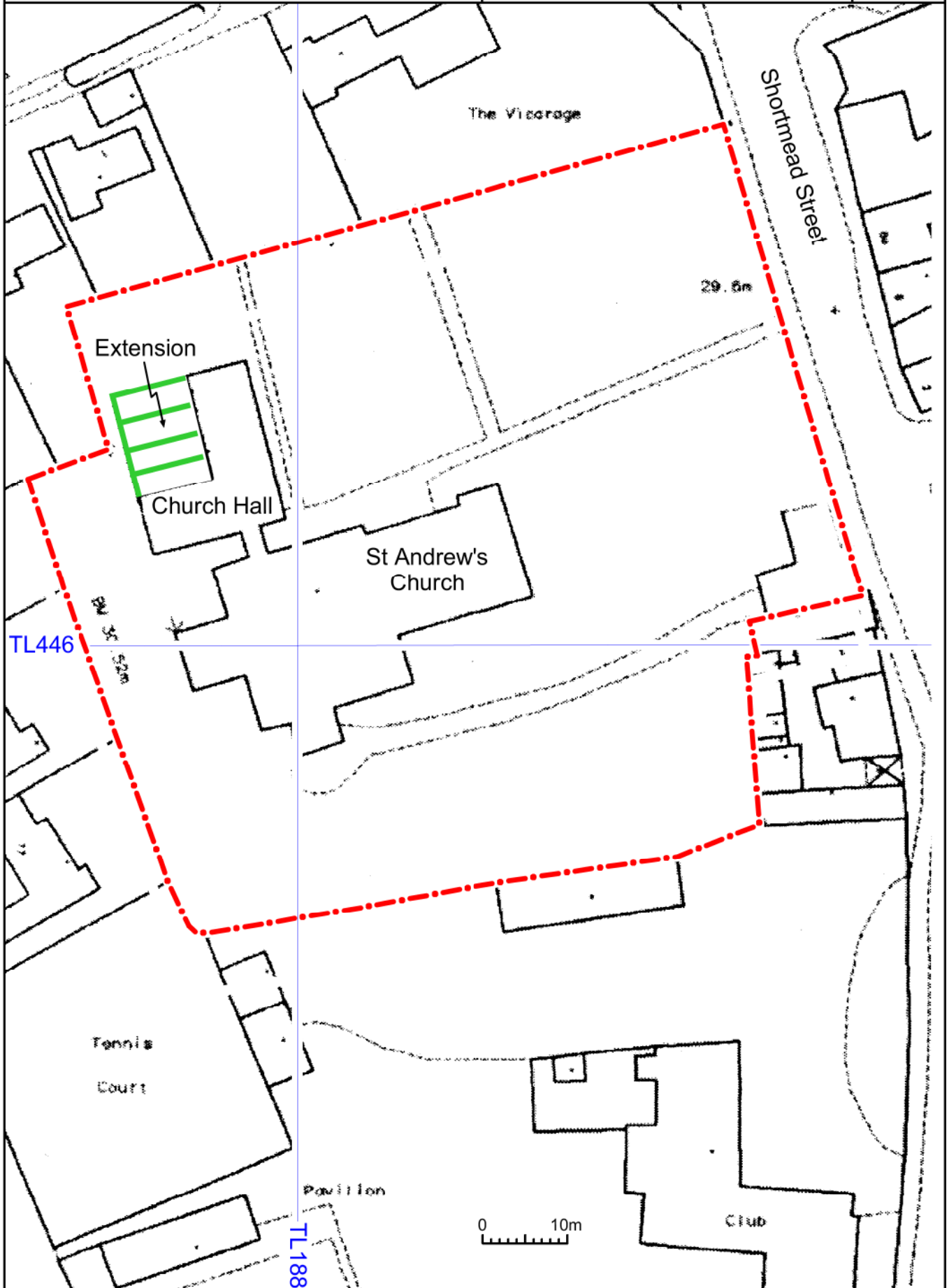
Page Left Blank



Site Location

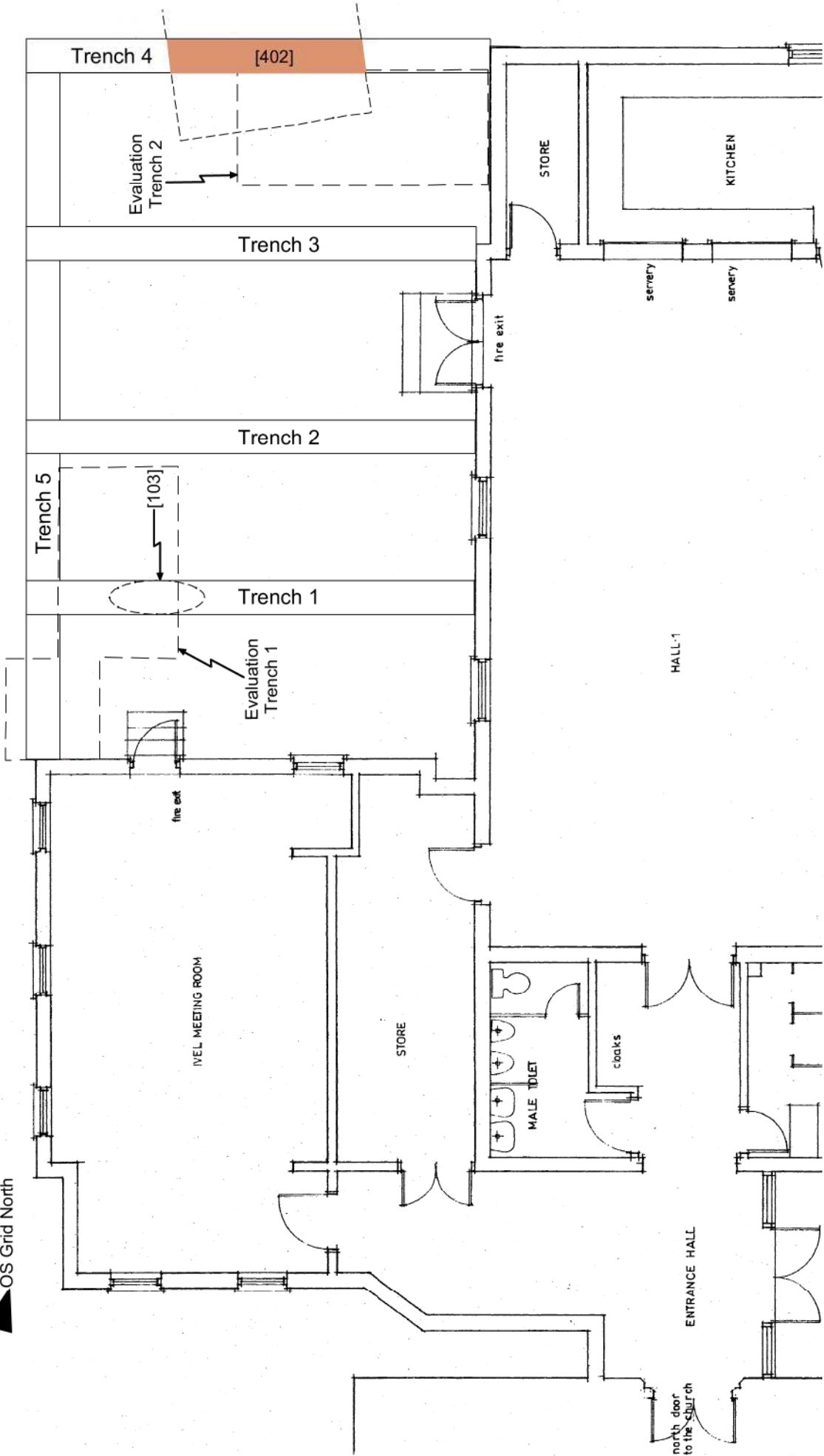
Scale 1:15000

Figure 1



Site Layout

Scale 1:625



Trench Layout

Scale 1:100

Figure 3



Plate 1: Trenches 1 and 2, looking north; showing grave cut [102]



Plate 2: Structure [402], looking south



Plate 3: Skeletal Remains - Trench 1



Plate 4: Skeletal Remains - Trench 2



Plate 5: Skeletal Remains - Trench 3



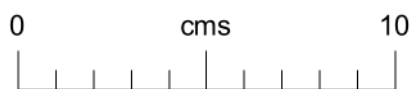
Plate 6: Skeletal Remains - Trench 4



Trench 2



Trench 4



Appendix

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: heritage1-68637

Project details

Project name	St Andrew's Church, Biggleswade
Short description of the project	In response to a condition on the planning permission for an extension to the existing church hall within the graveyard of St Andrew's Church, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the Parochial Church Council to undertake the archaeological monitoring of the development groundworks. A previous archaeological evaluation (HN805) had been undertaken on the site by the Heritage Network, which revealed the presence of thirteen graves and the base of a structure - possibly a grave monument. Ground conditions on the site were poor but the monitoring programme recovered the remains of an articulated inhumation burial, four further disarticulated burials of uncertain date, and evidence for a graveyard structure of unknown date and purpose. Coffin handles of post-medieval date suggest that some of the remains may have been coffined.
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2010 End: 05-02-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	HN843 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BEDFM 2009.41 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 4 - Churchyard
Monument type	GRAVES Uncertain
Monument type	STRUCTURE Uncertain
Significant Finds	COFFIN FITTING Post Medieval
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	BEDFORDSHIRE MID BEDFORDSHIRE BIGGLESWADE St Andrew's Church
Postcode	SG18 0AT
Study area	95.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 18783 44625 52.0867870162 -0.266157712855 52 05 12 N 000 15 58 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 30.19m Max: 30.34m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Heritage Network

Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Heritage Network
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	Greg Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Parochial Church Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Biggleswade Parochial Church Council
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Bedford Museum
Digital Archive ID	BEDFM 2009.41
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Bedford Museums
Paper Archive ID	BEDFM 2009.41
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Manuscript','Photograph','Plan','Report'
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	St Andrew's Church, Biggleswade: Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, G.
Other bibliographic details	Report no. 585
Date	2010
Issuer or publisher	Heritage Network
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth Garden City
Description	A4 Booklet, comb bound, green cover, 14 pages, 3 figures, 7 plates