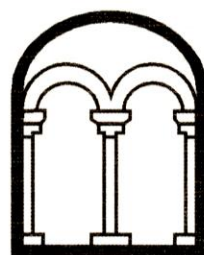


**LAND WEST OF BROOK COTTAGES
GREAT NORTH ROAD
CHAWSTON
BEDFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



**LAND WEST OF BROOK COTTAGES
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BEDFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

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Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Project Background	5
1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology	6
1.3 Archaeological Background	6
1.4 Project Objectives	6
2. METHODOLOGY	8
2.1 Methodological Standards	8
2.2 Trial Trenching	8
3. RESULTS	9
3.1 Introduction	9
3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits	9
3.3 Archaeological Features	9
3.4 Artefacts	11
4. CONCLUSIONS	13
4.1 Summary of Results	13
4.2 Significance of Results and Impact Assessment	13
5. BIBLIOGRAPHY	14
6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY	15

List of Tables

Table 1: Summary of features by Trench

Table 2: Finds summary by feature

List of Figures

Figure 1: Site location plan

Figure 2: All-features plan overlaid onto geophysical survey results

Figure 3: Selected sections

Figure 4: Selected images 1 and 2

Figure 5: Selected images 3 and 4

Figure 6: Selected images 5 and 6

Figure 7: Selected images 7 and 8

The figures are bound at the back of the report.



Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. This document should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council).

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Acknowledgements

The project was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Geoff Saunders (Bedford Borough Council Archaeological Officer). The fieldwork was undertaken by Heather White, Annie Moore, Elizabeth Di Vincenzo and Adrian Woolmer. This report has been prepared by Heather White and Gary Edmondson (Project Manager). The figures were compiled by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). All finds were analysed by Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

BBC	Bedford Borough Council
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Historic Environment Record
HET	Historic Environment Team of BBC
LPA	Local Planning Authority
PDA	Permitted development area
AO	Archaeological Officer
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Bedford Borough Council granted planning permission (17/03001/MAF) for change of use to construction plant storage and sales yard, erection of workshop/office/sales reception/staff amenity facilities building and associated parking, hardstanding, landscaping and infrastructure on Land west of Brook Farm Cottages, Great North Road, Chawston. Due to the high archaeological potential of the permitted development area (PDA) a condition (no. 3) was attached to the planning consent, requiring the implementation of an archaeological mitigation strategy. This was done on the advice of the Borough Council's Archaeological Officer (AO).

The PDA lies in Chawston, a small hamlet within the combined parish of Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden in eastern Bedfordshire, centred on NGR TL 1603 5581. It is c.300m north of the Black Cat Roundabout, adjacent to the northbound carriageway of the A1 Trunk road. To the north the site is bounded by South Brook, a small east-flowing tributary of the River Great Ouse, which lies c.780m to the east.

The PDA had the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement known to survive in the immediate area. There was lower potential for the PDA to contain remains associated with the wider early prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and medieval / post-medieval agriculture. Geophysical survey had also identified linear magnetic anomalies, indicative of ditches, as well as areas of magnetic disturbance that had archaeological potential. A number of weak trends of uncertain origin were identified, together with past ploughing regimes and several anomalies of natural origin.

The first stage of the archaeological mitigation strategy was trial trenching, which took place between 30th August and 6th September 2018. A total of four features were dated to the post-medieval to modern period. There was a possible Roman ditch in Trench 4 and a wide, shallow feature in Trench 8 produced prehistoric worked flint. In both cases the small quantities of abraded artefactual material cannot provide reliable dating for the feature — they could be residual in later features. The rest of the features were undated. Several undated ditches towards the northern margin of the PDA were sealed by alluvial deposit associated with South Brook.

The post-medieval to modern features are of negligible significance. Similarly, the undated features have very limited potential to address regional research objectives. The two ditches containing earlier datable artefacts appear to have been situated away from any contemporary focus of activity — indicated by the small quantities of material recovered and its abraded / broken nature. Even if the artefacts did reliably date the features — and it is more likely that the material is residual, given its condition — the features have very limited potential to address regional research objectives.

The proposed development of the site will involve some ground reduction to create the sales yard and the excavation of foundations for associated buildings. Ground reduction for the yard is unlikely to have a significant impact on most of the PDA, apart from modern features and the undated ditches in Trench 1, which are visible at the top of the subsoil. The rest of the features are sealed by at least the subsoil and, in the north, by thick alluvial deposits; they are unlikely to be impacted by the yard construction.

The footings would have a greater impact, albeit over a smaller area. However, the features which are earlier than the post-medieval period or undated have limited potential



to address regional research objectives; therefore, the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development is assessed as negligible

The project archive will be deposited at The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession number BEDFM 2018.49). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no. albionar1-323620) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Bedford Borough Council granted planning permission (17/03001/MAF) for change of use to construction plant storage and sales yard, erection of workshop/office/sales reception/staff amenity facilities building and associated parking, hardstanding, landscaping and infrastructure on Land west of Brook Farm Cottages, Great North Road, Chawston.

Due to the high archaeological potential of the permitted development area (PDA) a condition (no. 3) was attached to the planning consent, requiring the implementation of an archaeological mitigation strategy. This was done on the advice of the Borough Council's Archaeological Officer (AO). The condition states that:

No development shall take place until an archaeological strategy for evaluation and if necessary, a further mitigation strategy based on the outcome of the evaluation, have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The archaeological mitigation strategy shall include a timetable and the following components (the completion of each to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority will result in a separate confirmation of compliance for each component):-

- (i) fieldwork and/ or preservation "in situ" of archaeological remains;*
- (ii) a post-excavation assessment report (to be submitted within six months of the completion of fieldwork);*
- (iii) a post-excavation analysis report, preparation of site archive ready for deposition at a store approved by the Local Planning Authority, completion of an archive report, and submission of a publication report (to be completed within two years of the completion of fieldwork).*

The archaeological mitigation strategy shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and timings.

REASON: To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely preservation and/or investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Saved Policies BE24 & BE25 of the Bedford Borough Local Plan 2002, Policy CP23 of the Bedford Borough Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan (2008) and according to national policies contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012). The Local Planning Authority is satisfied that the timing of compliance is fundamental to the development permitted and that the permission ought to be refused unless the condition is imposed in this form.

The AO advised that the first stage of the mitigation strategy should consist of archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the archaeological evaluation, initially formulating a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) in accordance with the requirements of the planning condition.



The results of the evaluation and their appraisal by the Borough's Historic Environment Team (HET) will inform any further works that might be required for the mitigation of construction impacts on archaeological remains.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

The PDA lies in Chawston, a small hamlet within the combined parish of Wyboston, Chawston and Colesden in eastern Bedfordshire. The settlement lies c.12km north-east of the centre of Bedford, c.5.2km south-west of St Neots, c.800m south of Wyboston and just c.250m west of the Great North Road (A1). The PDA lies in southern part of the parish, c.300m north of the Black Cat Roundabout (Figure 1) and immediately to the south of South Brook, a small east-flowing tributary of the River Great Ouse, which lies c.780m to the east.

The PDA is centred on NGR TL 1603 5581 and lies at a height of c.25m OD. The solid geology comprises Peterborough Member Mudstone formed during the Jurassic period (c.164 million years ago). The superficial geology was formed during the Quaternary Period (c.3 million years ago) and comprises river terrace deposits of sand and gravel with lenses of silt.

The proposed development comprises the construction of a plant storage and sales yard, workshop/office/sales reception/staff amenity facilities building and associated parking, hardstanding, landscaping and infrastructure.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The planning application was accompanied by a desk-based assessment (DBA) (AH 2017) and the results of a geophysical survey (SUMO 2017). The DBA concluded that the PDA had the potential to contain archaeological remains associated with the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement known to survive in the immediate area. It also highlighted a slightly lower potential for the PDA to contain remains associated with the wider early prehistoric funerary and ritual landscape and medieval / post-medieval agriculture.

The geophysical survey identified linear magnetic anomalies, indicative of ditches, as well as areas of magnetic disturbance that had archaeological potential. A number of weak trends of uncertain origin were identified, together with past ploughing regimes and several anomalies of natural origin.

The wider environs of the PDA contain a number of areas of archaeological interest. Previous archaeological investigations immediately to the south identified remains of Romano-British date, including ditches and pits (ASC 2011). These appear to be associated with an extensive area of cropmarks (HER745) located immediately to the west of the PDA. In the field to the north of the PDA on the opposite side of South Brook a further area of cropmarks has been identified (HER1651).

1.4 Project Objectives

The principal purpose of the archaeological field evaluation was to recover information on the:

- location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the PDA;



- integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the PDA;
- nature of palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

This information will be used by the HET to evaluate the significance of the potential impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains that survive within the site.

The significance of any archaeological remains uncovered during the evaluation, was to be assessed against the published research frameworks for the region. The relevant documents for the region are provided by *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Hertfordshire and Essex) (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

In addition to these regionally focussed documents, work has also specifically been done on the county of Bedfordshire: *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy* (Oake et al 2007).



2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below. A full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion 2018).

2.1 Methodological Standards

The standards and requirements set out in the following documents were adhered to throughout the project:

Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 3rd edition (2017)
Bedford Museum	<i>Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedfordshire</i> (2010)
CIfA	<i>Charter and By-law; Code of Conduct</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014)
EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> , ver.1.2 (2015)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> , 2nd edition (2011)

The project archive will be deposited at The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession number BEDFM 2018.49). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (reference no.: albionar1-323620) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.

2.2 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching took place between 30th August and 6th September 2018 in a period of extremely dry weather. At the time of the evaluation the site comprised recently mown grassland and former scrub.

The trenches were positioned evenly across the site to test the areas affected by the proposed development, while also targeting geophysical anomalies (Figure 2). Several of the trenches had to be shortened due to a recently erected boundary fence, situated towards the northern margin of the site. Trench 9 had to be moved to the west to avoid an access route and a large parked-up trailer.

All excavation and recording was carried out by experienced Albion Archaeology staff. Archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. The AO visited the site on 31st August and the strategy for machine investigation of the large modern features and large probable geological anomalies was agreed.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All deposits revealed within the trial trenches are summarised in Table 1, the text below and shown on Figures 2–3. Selected photographs are presented in Figures 4–7. Each trench was assigned a block of contexts, commencing at (100) for Trench 1, (200) for Trench 2 etc. Context numbers in round brackets refer to fills or layers (***). Cuts are defined by square brackets [***]. Detailed context information is provided in Appendix 1; details of the sparse finds assemblage is integrated into the text and summarised in Section 3.4.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The topsoil varied from mid-brown-grey sandy silt-clay to dark brown silt-clay. It was typically 0.23–0.3m thick and up to 0.38m thick in places. The subsoil varied from mid-orange-brown silt-clay to mid-brown silt-clay. It was typically 0.18–0.26m thick and up to 0.32m thick in places. Traces of very shallow cultivation furrows aligned parallel to the Great North Road were observed in the top of the subsoil during machining; modern plough scars were also visible within the subsoil itself.

The geological strata varied from white-yellow chalky gravel to mid-yellow sandy clay. Variations such as the darker linear bands in Trench 1 [107] and Trench 11 [1105] and [1107] may be the result of periglacial processes.

3.3 Archaeological Features

A total of 13 features were identified (Table 1). Four were modern in date; two ditches contained datable artefacts; whilst the remaining features were undated. Linear boundaries were the commonest type of feature; several were sealed by alluvial deposits associated with South Brook.

Trench	Ditch	Gulley	Quarry	Alluvium	Other features
1	2	-	-	-	-
2	1	-	1	-	-
3	-	-	1	Yes	-
4	2	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-
6	2	-	-	Yes	-
7	1	-	-	Yes	-
8	1	1	-	Yes	-
9	-	-	-	-	Land drain
10	-	-	-	-	Land drain
11	1	-	-	-	-
Total	10	1	2	-	-

Table 1: Summary of features by Trench

3.3.1 Modern features

These were mainly concentrated in the north-west part of the PDA and comprised a ditch and two substantial areas of quarrying. Single land drains were identified in Trenches 9 and 10 further to the east.



Ditch [207] at the north end of Trench 2 was the only example of a boundary that correlated with land divisions shown on historical maps. It is a continuation of the hedged boundary seen immediately to the west of the PDA (Figure 2; Figure 4: Image 1). Aligned roughly E-W, the substantial ditch was *c.*2.3m wide with a very dark main fill, which had been extensively disturbed by rooting. It was much darker than more mineralised fills of the other exposed features. A mixed 0.13m-thick deposit of predominantly redeposited geological strata (208) formed a deliberate capping.

Trenches 9 and 10 contained elements of the same NNE-SSW aligned narrow linear feature [903] and [1003]. On investigation it proved to be a trench containing a land drain (Figure 4: Image 2). This feature represented the only evidence for drainage of the land, which appeared to be readily permeable and naturally well-drained.

A large quarry pit [303] with sinuous edges was located in the northern part of Trench 3 (Figure 2; Figure 5: Image 3). As well as correlating with a geophysical anomaly, it corresponded to a marked depression in the ground surface and a change in vegetation. It was some 14.5m long, up to 0.31m deep and had a flat base. Its fill contained modern artefacts, including floor tile and roofing slate. The form of its edges indicated that it had been excavated by hand.

Trench 2 contained an extensive feature [205]; it was 4.21m long, up to 0.23m deep and was filled with a relatively dark deposit (Figure 2; Figure 3: Section 2). It appears to be the continuation of the extensive geophysical anomaly seen in Trench 3 and is considered to another area of quarrying. No finds were recovered from its fill.

3.3.2 Possible prehistoric ditch

N-S aligned ditch [805] was over 2.3m wide but very shallow — at most 0.22m deep (Figure 6: Image 6). Two incomplete worked flints of Mesolithic-early Neolithic date were recovered from the light grey-brown fill. Soil sample <1> from this feature produced a small quantity of modern roots and a flint chip /spall. These artefacts could be residual in a later feature. The feature appears to correspond to a linear geophysical anomaly that was interpreted as of possible geological origin (Figure 2).

3.3.3 Possible Roman ditch

The western part of Trench 4 revealed a roughly N-S aligned ditch [403], some 2m wide and up to 0.2m deep (Figure 3: Section 3), which corresponded to a geophysical anomaly. A small quantity of abraded Roman pottery from a single vessel (22g) and animal bone (33g) were recovered from fill (404). Soil sample <2> from this deposit produced only a small quantity of modern roots.

3.3.4 Undated features

Situated towards the south-west margins of the PDA, Trench 1 contained NNW-SSE-aligned ditch [103] and NE-SW-aligned ditch [105]; their roughly perpendicular arrangement suggests a possible association (Figure 5: image 4). The ditches ranged from 0.93 to 1.45m wide and from 0.12 to 0.2m deep, with concave profiles filled with brown-grey to grey-brown silty clay (Figure 3: Section 1). The longer ditch [105] truncated the subsoil (101). No dateable finds were



recovered from the fills, suggesting that these field boundaries were situated away from any focus of human activity.

Ditch [405] in the eastern part of Trench 4 was aligned NNE-SSW. It was 1.2m wide with a shallow concave profile, up to 0.12m deep (Figure 3: Section 4). Its fill (406) comprised light brown silty clay.

The northern part of Trench 8 contained a narrow, tightly arcing, possible gully [803]; it was traced for over 4m. It was up to 0.66m wide with a steep concave profile up to 0.29m deep; it was filled with relatively dark stoney material (Figure 6: Image 5). The form of the feature in plan suggests a possible periglacial origin.

Of the three linear bands revealed in Trench 11, only [1103] is considered to be an archaeological feature; the other two are variations in the geological strata, possibly the result of periglacial processes. Ditch [1103] was aligned roughly N-S; it was 0.6m wide and 0.31m deep, filled with light brown-grey silty gravel (1104). It was aligned with a geophysical anomaly of uncertain origin.

3.3.5 Alluvium and earlier features

At the northern margin of the site, towards South Brook, alluvial deposits were identified in Trenches 3, 6, 7 and 8. The best sequence was revealed in Trench 6 — three deposits of light to mid-brown-grey silt clay (603), (604), (605), with a combined thickness of up to 0.43m (Figure 3: Section 9; Figure 7: Image 7).

These deposits were removed in a series of horizontal spits, with each horizon checked for any possible features. No features were identified cutting the alluvium, although a series of ditches, defined by significantly darker fills (Figure 7: image 8), were revealed below the alluvium. The alluvial deposits were fine-grained and devoid of large inclusions, indicating a low-energy deposition environment within the watercourse. A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from the earliest layer (605) in the sequence.

The ditches below the alluvium comprised [606] and [608] in Trench 6 and [703] in Trench 7. Their alignments varied from roughly E-W to NNW-SSE. They were between 0.86 and 1.05m wide and from 0.18 to 0.44m deep with similar mid-brown-grey fills (Figure 3: Section 5). The only find was a very small quantity of oyster shell recovered from the fill of ditch [606]. These relatively dark fills may also be the result of flooding. At least one ditch was partly open when the main flooding occurred, filling it with lighter-coloured alluvium. In the area to the east of the Black Cat Roundabout, similar ditches revealed in recent archaeological investigations were thought to be Iron Age or Roman in date (pers. comm. G Saunders), although the examples here remain undated.

3.4 Artefacts

Six deposits across five trenches yielded a disparate assemblage of pottery, ceramic building material, roof slate, worked flint, animal bone, and a piece of oyster shell (Table 2). No finds were recovered from Trenches 1, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11.



Tr.	Feature	Type	Fill	Date Range	Finds Summary
2	200	Ploughsoil	-	Post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile (11g)
3	303	Quarry pit	304	Modern	Ceramic roof tile (398g); floor tile (116g); roof slate (71g)
4	403	Ditch	404	Roman	Pottery (22g); animal bone (33g)
6	605	Alluvium	-	Undated	Animal bone (96g)
	606	Ditch	607	Undated	Oyster shell (1g)
8	805	Ditch	806	Undated	Worked flint (2g)

Table 2: Finds summary by feature

Six abraded sand-tempered Roman pottery body sherds (fabric R07B¹: 22g), representing one vessel, were collected from ditch [403]. Other datable artefacts are mainly later post-medieval or modern in origin and derive from Trench 2 ploughsoil (200) and quarry pit [303]. They comprise three pieces of ceramic roof tile (409g), a roof slate, a dark green glazed, quarry tile (not retained) and two pieces from an unglazed dark red encaustic floor tile with off-white geometric motifs (not retained). Incomplete worked flints (2g) collected from ditch [805] comprise a secondary blade and blade-like flake, both of Mesolithic-early Neolithic date; a flint chip / spall was also recovered from sample <1> from the same feature.

Undatable finds collected respectively from alluvium (605) and ditch [606], are a small piece of oyster shell (1g) and two eroded animal limb bone fragments (96g). Three pieces of animal pelvis and a partial phalanx (33g) derived from ditch [403].

¹ Fabric identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series



4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 *Summary of Results*

The evaluation revealed a total of 13 features, of which linear boundaries were the most abundant. A total of four features were dated to the post-medieval to modern period. There was a possible Roman ditch in Trench 4 and a wide, shallow feature in Trench 8 produced prehistoric worked flint. In both cases the small quantities of abraded artefactual material cannot provide reliable dating for the feature — they could be residual in later features. The rest of the features were undated. Several undated ditches towards the northern margin of the PDA were sealed by alluvial deposit associated with South Brook.

4.2 *Significance of Results and Impact Assessment*

The post-medieval to modern features are of negligible significance. Similarly, the undated features have very limited potential to address regional research objectives.

The two ditches containing earlier datable artefacts appear to have been situated away from any contemporary focus of activity — indicated by the small quantities of material recovered and its abraded / broken nature. Even if the artefacts did reliably date the features — and it is more likely that the material is residual, given its condition — the features have very limited potential to address regional research objectives.

The proposed development of the site will involve some ground reduction to create the sales yard and the excavation of foundations for associated buildings. Ground reduction for the yard is unlikely to have a significant impact on most of the PDA, apart from modern features and the undated ditches in Trench 1, which are visible at the top of the subsoil. The rest of the features are sealed by at least the subsoil and, in the north, by thick alluvial deposits; they are unlikely to be impacted by the yard construction.

The footings would have a greater impact, albeit over a smaller area. However, the features which are earlier than the post-medieval period or undated have limited potential to address regional research objectives; therefore, the potential archaeological impact of the proposed development is assessed as negligible.



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6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 51.50 m. Width: 1.90 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.42 m. Max: 0.48 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15925: Northing: 55802)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15935: Northing: 55752)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	Ploughsoil	Firm mid brown grey sandy clay Up to 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Firm mid orange brown silty clay Up to 0.18m thick Truncated by ditch [105].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Compact orange white chalky gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.45m, max depth 0.2m, min length 2.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Fill	Hard mid brown grey silty clay moderate medium chalk, moderate medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.93m, max depth 0.12m, min length 15.3m Truncates subsoil (101).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Fill	Hard mid grey brown silty clay moderate small chalk, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Natural interface	Linear NNE-SSW sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 1.31m, max depth 0.18m, min length 6.2m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Natural interface	Firm mid grey brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 47.20 m. Width: 1.95 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.53 m. Max: 0.76 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15916: Northing: 55873)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15925: Northing: 55826)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Ploughsoil	Firm dark brown silty clay Up to 0.38m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Firm mid brown silty clay Up to 0.29m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Hard light yellow white chalky clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Natural interface	Linear NNW-SSE sides: V-shaped base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.59m, max depth 0.23m, min length 1.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Fill	Hard mid brown silty gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Quarry	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 2.m, max depth 0.23m, max length 4.21m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Fill	Friable mid brown brown silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Ditch	Linear ESE-WNW dimensions: max breadth 2.27m, min length 2.m Modern ditch - continuation of hedge-lined boundary ditch to west, just beyond site limit. Correlates with boundary shown on historical maps.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Fill	Firm mid grey white silty clay Capping up to 0.13m thick, extending from northern edge of ditch, tapering out to south. Above (209).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Main fill	Firm dark brown silty clay Extensive root disturbance in deposit which is at least 0.15m thick - not fully excavated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 41.40 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.42 m. Max: 0.82 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15963; Northing: 55872)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15945; Northing: 55835)

Reason: To assess geophysical anomalies

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Ploughsoil	Firm dark brown brown silty clay Up to 0.30m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Firm mid brown orange silty clay Up to 0.24m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Hard mid yellow white sandy clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Quarry	Linear NE-SW sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 2.m, min breadth 1.8m, max depth 0.31m, max length 14.5m Corresponds to visible depression in land surface and an extensive geophysical anomaly.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Fill	Firm dark grey brown silty clay Up to 0.31m thick. Variety of modern artefacts recovered including bottle glass, ceramic building material, roofing slate and window glass (glass not retained).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
305	Alluvium	Firm mid brown silty clay At north end of trench, up to 0.23m thick, fades out to south. Below subsoil (301).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.30 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.6 m. Max: 0.64 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15988: Northing: 55802)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15940: Northing: 55816)

Reason: To assess geophysical anomaly

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Ploughsoil	Firm dark brown silty clay Up to 0.23m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Firm mid brown orange silty clay Up to 0.30m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Hard light yellow white clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.2m, min length 1.95m Roughly correlates to linear geophysical anomaly.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Fill	Firm light brown brown silty clay frequent medium-large stones Contains pottery and animal bone. Sample <2> taken from this deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
405	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.2m, max depth 0.12m, min length 1.95m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Fill	Firm light brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 0.6 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 16008; Northing: 55784)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15959; Northing: 55776)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Ploughsoil	Firm dark brown silty clay Up to 0.27m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Subsoil	Firm mid brown orange silty clay Up to 0.20m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Hard light yellow orange clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 45.20 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.52 m. Max: 0.54 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 16014; Northing: 55859)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15990; Northing: 55821)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Ploughsoil	Firm mid brown grey silty clay Up to 0.32m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Subsoil	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay Up to 0.22m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Natural	Hard mid yellow white chalky gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Alluvium	Firm mid brown grey silty clay Up to 0.22m thick. Above (604) and seals ditch [606].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Alluvium	Firm mid brown grey silty clay Up to 0.1m thick - Intermediate alluvial deposit. Above (605).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	Alluvium	Hard dark brown grey silty clay moderate flecks chalk Up to 0.11m thick. Earliest alluvial deposit in sequence. Contains a small quantity of animal bone.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
606	Ditch	Linear NNW-SSE sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.05m, max depth 0.22m, min length 2.28m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
607	Fill	Hard mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks chalk, occasional small-medium stones Sealed by alluvium (603). Contains a small fragment of oyster shell.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
608	Ditch	Curving linear E-W sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.98m, max depth 0.44m, min length 1.8m Revealed below alluvium (604).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
609	Fill	Compact dark brown grey sandy silt frequent flecks chalk Up to 0.44m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
610	Upper fill	Hard mid brown grey chalky clay occasional small-medium stones Up to 0.10m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
611	Natural	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 0.33m, max depth 0.13m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
612	Fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 30.20 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.76 m. Max: 1.2 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 16039; Northing: 55848)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 16067; Northing: 55836)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Ploughsoil	Firm dark brown silty clay Up to 0.35m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Subsoil	Firm mid brown silty clay Up to 0.24m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Natural	Hard light yellow white clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
703	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.86m, max depth 0.18m, min length 10.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
704	Fill	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small stones Sealed by alluvial layer (705).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
705	Alluvium	Firm mid brown silty clay Up to 0.52m thick. Below subsoil (701), seals ditch [703].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 8

Max Dimensions: Length: 45.20 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.56 m. Max: 0.78 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 16090: Northing: 55844)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 16119: Northing: 55811)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
800	Ploughsoil	Firm dark brown silty clay Up to 0.24m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
801	Subsoil	Firm mid brown orange silty clay Up to 0.26m thick, above alluvium (807).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
802	Natural	Hard light yellow orange clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
803	Gulley	Curving linear NW-SE sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.66m, max depth 0.29m, min length 4.3m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
804	Fill	Firm light grey brown silty clay frequent small-medium stones Below alluvium (807). Possible periglacial feature based on form.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
805	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 2.07m, max depth 0.22m, min length 2.34m May correlate to curvilinear geophysical anomaly considered to be of possible geological origin.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
806	Fill	Firm light grey brown silty gravel frequent medium stones Contains worked flints. Sample <1> taken from this deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
807	Alluvium	Firm mid brown silty clay Confined to deeper northern part of trench, up to 0.22m thick, fading out to SE. Above fill of gulley [803].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 9

Max Dimensions: Length: 49.00 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.5 m. Max: 0.61 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 16087; Northing: 55804)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 16038; Northing: 55804)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
900	Ploughsoil	Firm dark brown silty clay Up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
901	Subsoil	Firm mid brown orange silty clay Up to 0.32m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
902	Natural	Hard light yellow clay gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
903	Land drain	Linear NNE-SSW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.35m, max depth 0.38m, min length 1.9m Appears to be a continuation of [1003].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
904	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay frequent small stones Seems to continue as [1003] to the south - though no sign of ceramic drain.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 10

Max Dimensions: Length: 50.10 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.56 m. Max: 0.6 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 16037: Northing: 55778)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 16081: Northing: 55754)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1000	Ploughsoil	Firm dark brown silty clay Up to 0.24m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1001	Subsoil	Firm mid brown orange silty clay Up to 0.20m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1002	Natural	Firm light yellow clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1003	Land drain	Linear NNE-SSW sides: concave base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.31m, max depth 0.2m, min length 2.m Appears to be a continuation of [903].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1004	Fill	Firm light grey yellow silty clay Up to 0.20m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1005	Land drain	Firm dark brown silty clay Only top of ceramic drain exposed.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 11

Max Dimensions: Length: 49.70 m. Width: 1.80 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.59 m. Max: 0.73 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 16035: Northing: 55731)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 15986: Northing: 55738)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential of area

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1100	Ploughsoil	Firm dark brown silty clay Up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1101	Subsoil	Firm mid brown orange silty clay Up to 0.39m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1102	Natural	Hard light yellow clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1103	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.31m, min length 2.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1104	Fill	Friable light brown grey silty gravel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1105	Natural interface	Linear NW-SE sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.6m, max depth 0.32m, min length 2.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1106	Fill	Loose light brown grey clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1107	Natural interface	Friable mid brown orange silty gravel Roughly N-S linear variation in the geological strata, towards the SE end of the trench. Up to 0.32m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

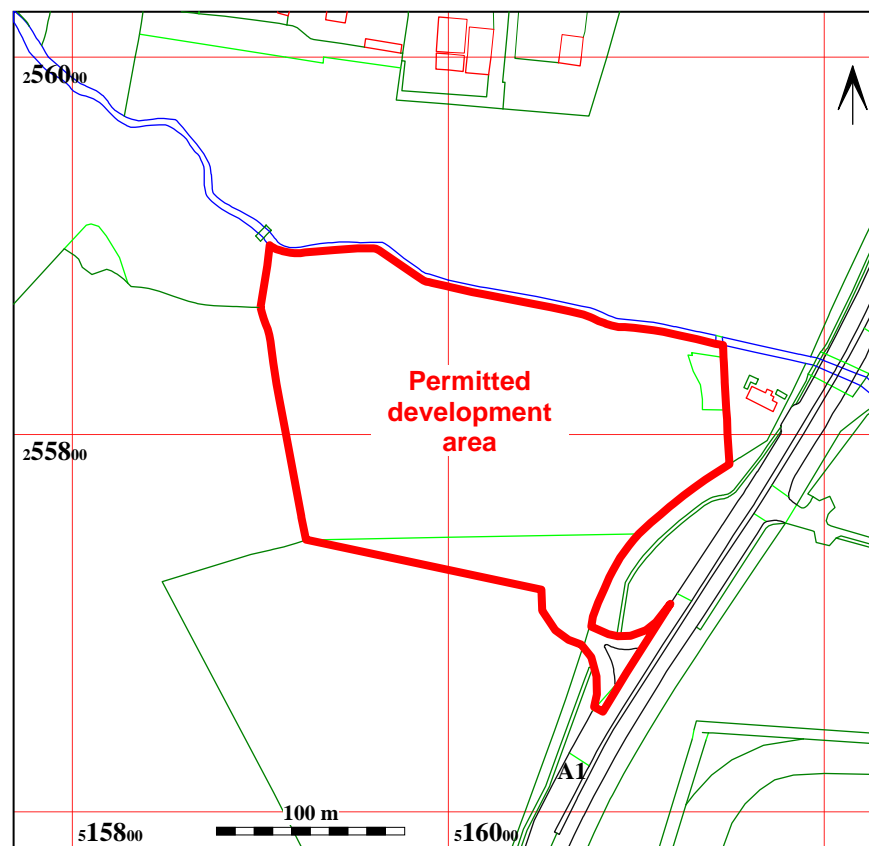
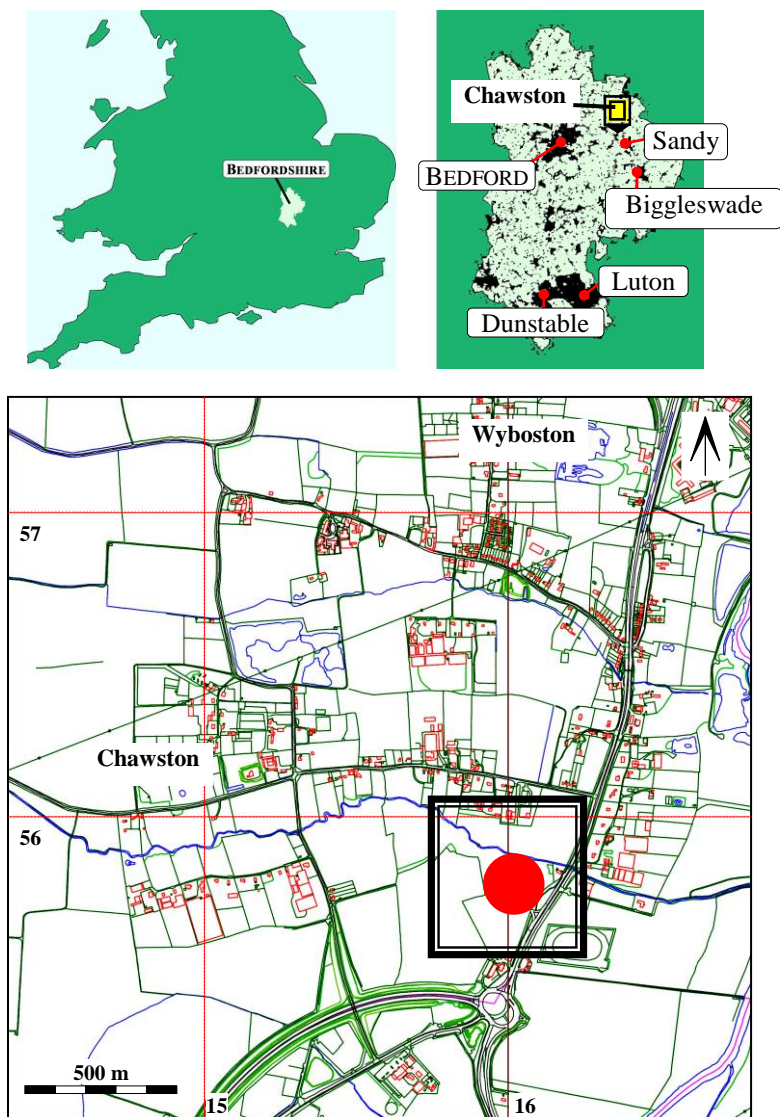
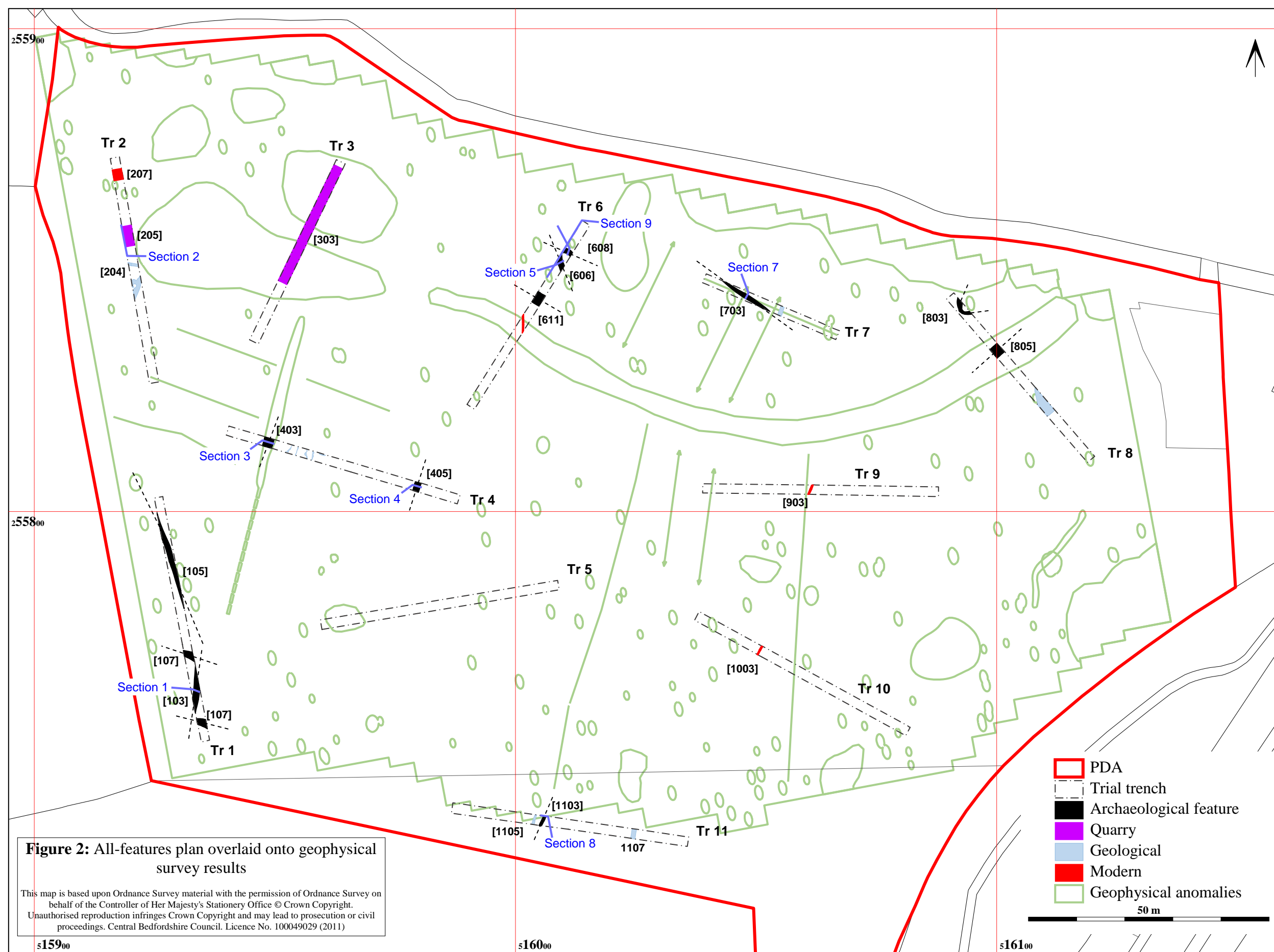


Figure 1: Site location plan

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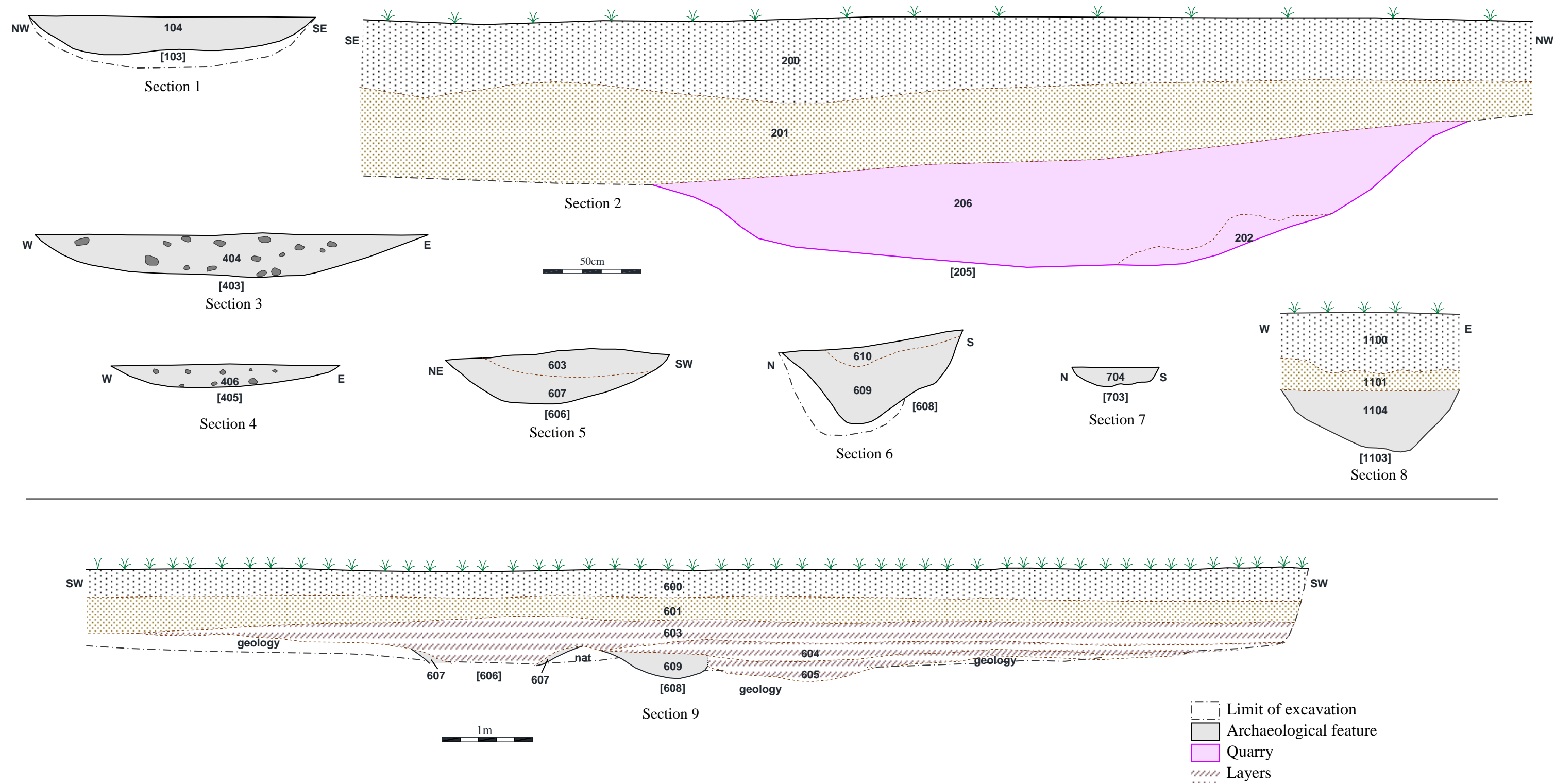


Figure 3: Selected sections



Image 1: General view of modern ditch [203], showing redeposited chalk capping in section and continuation of the hedged boundary further to the west, beyond the PDA



Image 2: Excavated segment revealing land drain in base of linear feature [1003] (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)

Figure 4: Selected images 1 and 2



Image 3: General view along Trench 3, looking north-east and showing the extensive dark area of modern quarrying [303]



Image 4: General view along Trench 1, looking north, with ditch [103] in the foreground and [105] at the top of the image. On investigation the other linear bands were considered to be geological in origin (scale 1m in 50cm divisions).

Figure 5: Selected images 3 and 4



Image 5: Section through arcing gully [803] (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)



Image 6: Struck flints from fill of ditch [805] (scale 2cm in 2mm divisions)

Figure 6: Selected images 5 and 6



Image 7: Northern end of Trench 6, revealing sequence of alluvial deposits and underlying linear features



Image 8: Ditch [703] being revealed below a thick alluvial deposit during machining at the north-west end of Trench 7

Figure 7: Selected images 7 and 8

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