

Langford Solar Park Langford Central Bedfordshire

Programme of Archaeological Investigation Recording, Analysis and Publication

Accession no. BEDFM: 2013.64

for Lark Energy Ltd

CA Project: 660193 CA Report: 14618

January 2015

LANGFORD SOLAR PARK LANGFORD CENTRAL BEDFORDSHIRE

Programme of Archaeological Investigation Recording, Analysis and Publication

Accession no. BEDFM: 2013.63

CA Project: 660193 CA Report: 14618

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Langford Solar Park
Location:	Langford, Central Bedfordshire
NGR:	TL 1984 3943
Туре:	Programme of Archaeological Investigation, Recording, Analysis
	and Publication
Date:	10 November to 3 December 2014
Planning Reference:	Central Bedfordshire 13/02288/FULL
Location of Archive:	Bedford Museum
Accession no:	BEDFM: 2013.64
Site Code:	LAS 14

In November and December 2014, Cotswold Archaeology carried out a Programme of Archaeological Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication on farmland near Langford, Central Bedfordshire. The work, which was commissioned by Lark Energy, was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of a solar park at the site.

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered during groundworks associated with the construction of the solar park and there was no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period in the excavated deposits.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In November and December 2014, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out a Programme of Archaeological Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication on farmland near Langford, Central Bedfordshire (site centred at NGR: TL 1984 3943; Fig. 1). The work, which was commissioned by Lark Energy, was undertaken during groundworks associated with the construction of the Langford Solar Park.
- 1.2 The development had been granted planning permission by Central Bedfordshire Council and the programme of archaeological investigation was attached as a condition of planning consent (planning ref. CB/13/02288/FULL, Condition 6). The scope of works was formalised following discussions between CA and Martin Oake, Central Bedfordshire Council's Archaeological Officer (CBCAO), and outlined in a *Model Brief* (CBCAO 2013).
- 1.3 The archaeological investigation was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* prepared by CA (2013) and abided by the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (IfA 2009) and the English Heritage (EH) procedural documents *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).

The site

- 1.4 The site, which encloses an area of *c*. 28ha, is located approximately 0.7km to the south-east of the village of Langford and 5.5km to the south of Biggleswade town centre (Fig. 1). It comprises four arable fields, set within an arable landscape, that are situated on the south-facing slope of Topler's Hill, to the north of Hill Farm (Figs. 2 and 3). Ground level descends from *c*. 52m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the north-east corner of the site to 43m aOD along its southern boundary. A track runs along the western edge of the site, leading from Edworth Road to Hill Farm, and a triangular tree belt borders its north-eastern edge. The East Coast Mainline railway passes *c*. 270m to the west of the site.
- 1.5 The geology of the site comprises Lower Cretaceous mudstone of the Gault Formation, with superficial deposits of glacial till (diamicton) occurring in its north-western corner (BGS 2014).

Archaeological and historical background

1.6 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been presented in detail in the archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) prepared by CA (2013). In conclusion, this established that there were no designated or non-designated heritage assets within the site, although the southern edge of one non-designated heritage asset did extend marginally into its north-eastern corner. In the study area surrounding the site (within 500m of the site boundary), a number of sites were identified, as summarized below.

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

1.7 A fieldwalking survey carried out on farmland bordering the north-east corner of the site recovered Neolithic flints, a small Bronze Age polished axe and Iron Age pottery from the ploughsoil. The Iron Age pottery may be associated with linear cropmarks that have been identified in this area; similar cropmarks to the north-east of the site, on Topler's Hill, have been investigated and have been dated to the Early to Middle Iron Age (Luke 2004).

Roman (AD 43 - AD 410)

1.8 Edworth Road, which passes within *c*. 0.5km to the north of the site, is thought to follow the route of a Roman road between Little Brickhill and Arrington Bridge. Roman pottery was found by the fieldwalking survey immediately to the north-east of the site and two 3rd-century Roman coins were recovered by a metal detectorist *c*. 150m to the east. A reputed item of Roman cavalry equipment has also been found nearby, in a field near Boot End, Langford.

Medieval period (AD 1066 – AD 1539)

1.9 There are seven sites within the study area dating to the medieval period: Etonbury Deserted Medieval Village (DMV); extant lynchets; Vine Farm moated site and four findspots identified through metal detecting. Etonbury DMV consists of east-west trackways running through a series of north-south rectilinear enclosures, although these have been suggested as meadow earthworks. The DMV site has been cut by the canalised River Ivel but a possible moat-like feature has been suggested abutting the former course of the river at the eastern edge of the earthworks. Since the completion of the DBA, no further information has been added to the HER for this site.

Archaeological objectives

- 1.10 The objectives of the archaeological investigation, as detailed in the WSI (CA 2013), were:
 - to monitor groundworks and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development groundworks (specifically to include: construction compounds and any temporary construction access routes within the site; permanent tracks or roads servicing the development; cable trenches and foundations for structures);
 - at the conclusion of the project, to produce an integrated archive for the project work and a report setting out the results of the project and the archaeological conclusions that can be drawn from the recorded data.

Methodology

- 1.11 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2013) and abided by *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). An archaeologist was present during all intrusive groundworks, including during the excavation of foundations for invertor and transfer stations, cable trenches and access roads (Figs. 2 and 4).
- 1.12 Where archaeological deposits and features were encountered, they were planned and recorded in accordance with CA's *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2007). Each context was recorded on a *pro-forma* context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded by drawn plans and drawn sections. The site was surveyed using GPS in accordance with *Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual* (CA 2012). Photographs (digital colour and 35mm black & white film) were taken as appropriate. There were no finds and no suitable deposits were encountered for environmental sampling.
- 1.13 The archive from the project is currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes; this will eventually be deposited with Bedford Museum, under accession number BEDFM: 2013.64. A summary of information from this project, as set out within Appendix B, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

2. RESULTS

- 2.1 The site comprised four arable fields, separated by deep, water-filled drainage ditches (Fields 1 to 4; Fig. 2-5). No archaeological features were encountered in the areas impacted by groundworks associated with the construction of the solar park and there was no pre-modern artefactual material in the excavated deposits. Details of the deposits encountered during the fieldwork are presented in Appendix A; in the following text, context numbers are in parenthesis.
- 2.2 The geological substrate (102), consisting of firm mid bluish-grey clay with patches of yellowish-brown clay, was revealed at a depth of approximately 0.4m below present ground level (Fig. 6). This was overlain by mid yellowish-brown silty clay subsoil (101), which ranged in thickness between 0.13m and 0.21m. The topsoil, 100, was *c*. 0.25m thick and comprised mid greyish-brown silty clay.
- 2.3 No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks and, despite visual scanning of spoil, no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 Despite attendance on site throughout the period when groundworks associated with the construction of the solar park were under way, no archaeological features or deposits were identified. There was no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period in the excavated deposits.

4. CA PROJECT TEAM

The fieldwork was undertaken by Caoimhín Ó Coileáin and James Coyne. The report was written by James Coyne, with illustrations prepared by Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled by Caoimhín Ó Coileáin and prepared for deposition by Emily Evans. The project was managed for CA by Simon Carlyle.

5. **REFERENCES**

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2014 Geology of Britain Viewer http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html, accessed 12 December 2014

CA (Cotswolds Archaeology) 2013 Langford Solar Farm, Langford, Central Bedfordshire: Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, typescript report **13222**

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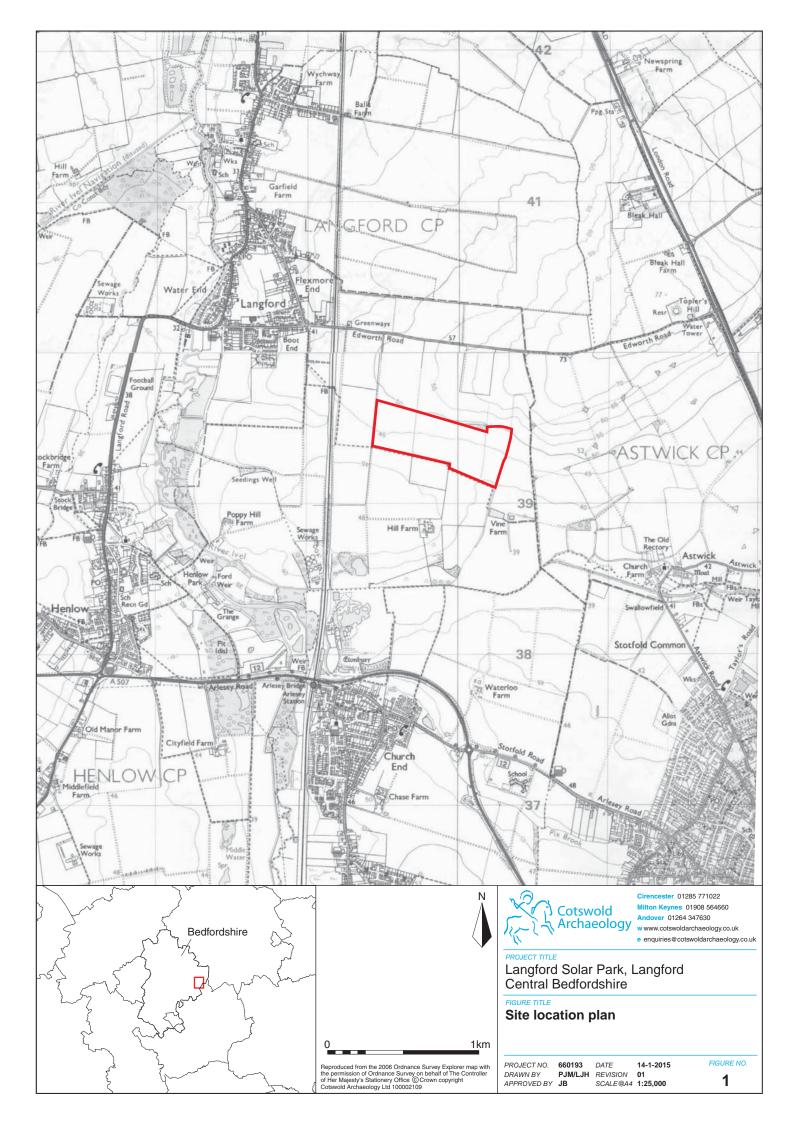
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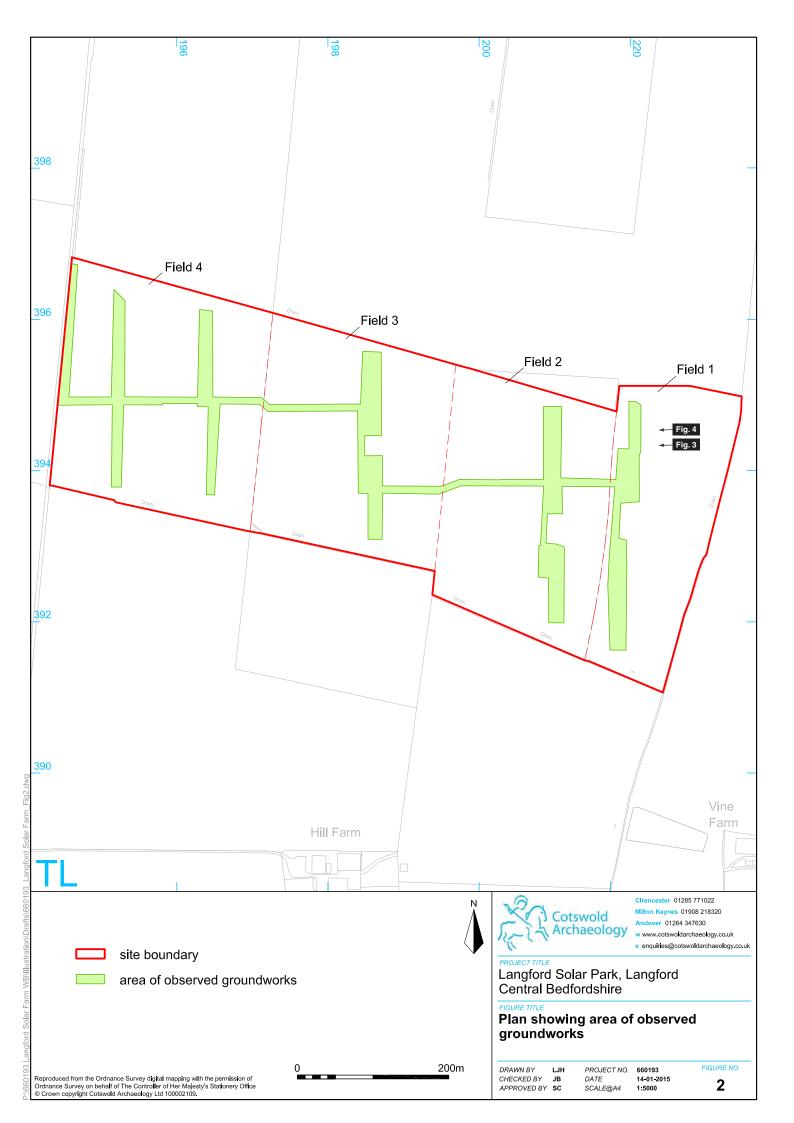
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context no.	Interpretation	Description	Thickness (m)
100	Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown moderately loose silty clay with mod. fine to coarse sub-angular flint pebbles	0.25
101	Subsoil	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay with mod. fine to coarse sub-angular flint pebbles	0.13-0.21
102	Geology	Mid bluish-grey clay with patches of yellowish-brown clay, with mod. fine to coarse sub-angular flint pebbles	-

APPENDIX B: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS				
Project name	Langford Solar Park, Langford, Central Bedfordshire			
Short description	No archaeological features or deposits were encountered durir			
		associated with the construction of the solar park and		
		naterial pre-dating the modern period in		
		the excavated deposits.		
Project dates	10 November to 3 December	er 2014		
Project type	Watching Brief			
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2013)		
Future work	None			
Monument type	None			
Significant finds	None	None		
PROJECT LOCATION				
Site location	Hill Farm, Langford, Centra	Hill Farm, Langford, Central Bedfordshire		
Study area	24ha			
Site co-ordinates	TL 1984 3943			
PROJECT CREATORS				
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology (CA			
Project Brief originator	Martin Oake, CBCAO	Martin Oake, CBCAO		
Project Design (WSI) originator	CA			
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle (CA)			
Project Supervisor	Caoimhín Ó Coileáin (CA)			
PROJECT ARCHIVE				
	Accession no:	Content		
	BEDFM: 2013.63			
Physical	Bedford Museum	None		
Paper	Bedfordshire HER	Site records and photos		
Digital	Report, digital photos			
BIBLIOGRAPHY				
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2014 Langford Solar Park, Langford, Central Bedfordshire: Programme of				
Archaeological Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication, CA typescript report 14618				









3	General view of the site from the north-east corner of Field 4, looking west	Cotswold Archaeology	Cirencester 01285 771022 Milton Keynes 01908 564660 Andover 01264 347630 w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
4	Solar panel stands <i>in situ</i> , looking west	PROJECT TITLE Langford Solar Park, Langford Central Bedfordshire	
		FIGURE TITLE Photographs	



- 5 A cable trench under excavation
- **General soil profile** 6

