Kings Reach Growth Scheme – Stratton Farm to Newspring Farm

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Archaeological Evaluation Report

Kings Reach Growth Scheme – Stratton Farm to Newspring Farm

Archaeological Evaluation

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Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

Summary

Between the 16th to 21st June 2016 Oxford Archaeology East undertook an evaluation on behalf of Anglian Water along a proposed pipeline route from Stratton Farm to Newspring Farm, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire (TL 20534 43643 to TL 21146 40987).

A total of eleven trenches were excavated along the pipeline route, all measuring 30m in length. Six of these trenches contained archaeological features, an area of features were noted towards the northern end of the route with further features uncovered towards the east. The archaeology uncovered largely comprised ditches on various alignments, some of which may be Iron Age in date, although the majority are thought to date to the post-medieval period. Very little finds material was recovered from these features with only a very small number of datable finds present. The few sherds of pottery that were recovered dated to the later Iron Age.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was conducted at land from Stratton Farm to Newspring Farm, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire (Fig. 1)

1.1.2 This archaeological trial trenching was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by the Central Bedfordshire Archaeology Team (Oake 2016) supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Mortimer 2016).

1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CBAT, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The geology on site comprises the Gault Formation – Mudstone with overlying superficial deposits of the Oadby member. (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html)

1.2.2 The ground level alters only slightly across the pipeline route. The northern end of this section of pipeline nearest Stratton Farm is recorded at 46.6m OD before sloping down to the south east where it measures 44.88m OD. The land then rises again to the south west at the pipeline's most westerly point, close to Newspring Farm where it measured 52m OD.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Iron Age

1.3.1 A series of Iron Age features have been identified in the area, particularly around Stratton Farm. To the north of Stratton Farm an Iron age trackway was identified as cropmarks and later dated by excavations in 2003 (HER 16157). Excavations also revealed further features including ditches on varying alignments and pits containing Iron Age pottery (Albion Archaeology 2003). Other work in this area confirmed the presence of the trackway and the series of ditches already known in this area (Albion Archaeology 2004).

1.3.2 North of Stratton Farm earthworks can be seen and are more extensive. Excavations here identified a ring ditch dating to the Bronze Age alongside settlement areas date to the Iron Age but continue into the early Roman period. These areas appear to be formed of rural farmsteads (Albion Archaeology 2015).

1.3.3 A recent evaluation on land directly north of the proposed pipeline route identified ditches of a late Iron Age date possibly related to the other features of this date around Stratton Farm (Bush 2016). Further excavation work revealed large enclosures, pits, ring gullys and a vast amount of late Iron Age pottery (Nicholls Forthcoming).

Roman

1.3.4 Early Roman pottery has been recovered from an excavation towards the northern end of the pipeline route, although no features were uncovered dating to this period (Nicholls Forthcoming).

1.3.5 Directly east of Newspring Farm a series of cropmarks have been identified. These cropmarks comprise a north to south linear feature, rectilinear enclosures, a circular enclosure and quarry pits. Fieldwalking has produced Roman pottery from this area (HER 3547).

1.3.6 The suggested route of a Roman road that ran from Woburn to Dunton (HER 5342) can be seen 1km south east of Newspring Farm. Directly west of Newspring Farm is the route of the Roman road which run from Sandy to Godmanchester (HER 505).

Medieval and Post-medieval

1.3.7 Approximately 400m south west of Stratton farm medieval ridge and furrow has been identified (HER 15661). Much of the ridge and furrow in the area has been destroyed by ploughing but a geophysical survey of this area shows an area interpreted as ridge and furrow although not identified as such in the report (WYAS 2002).

1.3.8 In 1838 the field 350m north-east of Newspring Farm was marked as clay pit field although no further evidence for a clay pit at this location has been found (HER 13927).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to extend thanks to Anglian Water Services for commissioning and funding the archaeological works. Thanks also to the land owners, in particular Mr and Mrs Tunnard and Mr Black.

1.4.2 The work on site was undertaken by the author with the assistance of Emily Abrehart, Matt Edwards and Xosé Hermoso Buxán. Machine excavation was carried out by Lattenbury Services. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer and the evaluation monitored by Martin Oake of CBAT.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The Brief required that 11 trenches measuring 30m in length across the proposed pipeline route be excavated.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360 excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out by Dave Brown using a Leica GS08 GPS system.

2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 Environmental sampling was undertaken on three features uncovered on site, all of which were ditches.

2.2.7 Site conditions were poor during the excavation of these trenches.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A total of 11 trenches were excavated on site, all measuring 30 metres in length. These trenches will be discussed by trench in numeric order. Topsoil and subsoil was recorded in all of the trenches. The topsoil (36) largely consisted of a dark grey silty clay and measured 0.3m deep in most cases. The subsoil (37) consisted of a mid orange brown silty clay and varied in depth from 0.1m at the south west end of the pipeline route to depths of 0.4m to the north east.

3.2 Trenches containing archaeology (Fig. 2 and Fig. 3)

Trench 20

3.2.1 Trench 20 was aligned north-east to south-west, this trench contained a single ditch. Ditch **283** had a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep. This ditch contained a single fill (284) which consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt. A single small piece of late Iron Age pottery weighing 0.002kg was recovered from this fill.

Trench 21

3.2.2 Trench 21 was aligned north-east to south-west, this trench contained a ditch and a pit or hollow. Ditch **285** had a north to south alignment and measured 1.1m wide and 0.36m deep (Plate 1). This ditch contained a single fill (286) which contained no finds.

3.2.3 Pit/hollow **287** was only partially visible in the trench and measured 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. It contained a single fill (288) which consisted of a mid brown grey silty clay and contained no finds.

Trench 22

3.2.4 Trench 22 was aligned north-east to south-west, this trench contained two furrows, one of which was excavated and recorded. Furrow **289** was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.65m wide and 0.1m deep. This furrow contained a single fill (290) which contained no finds.

Trench 23

3.2.5 Trench 23 was aligned north-west to south-east and contained two ditches (**291** and **293**). Ditch **291** was aligned east to west and measured 0.55m wide and 0.17m deep. Its single fill (292) comprised a mid brown clayey silt and contained no finds. This ditch was truncated by a modern furrow.

3.2.6 Ditch **293** was aligned north to south and measured 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep. This ditch contained a similar fill to that of Ditch **291** and also contained no finds. This ditch was also truncated by a modern furrow.

Trench 25

3.2.7 Trench 25 was aligned north-west to south-east and contained three ditches (**295**, **297** and **303**) and a field drain which was on the same alignment as two of the ditches (Plate 2). Ditch **295** was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep. This ditch contained a single fill (296) which contained no finds.

3.2.8 Ditch **297** also had a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 0.9m wide and 0.3m deep. This ditch contained a single fill (298) which consisted of a mid brown

clayey silt. This fill contained no finds and was environmentally sampled and contained no preserved remains.

3.2.9 Ditch **303** was just seen at the north-west end of the trench and had a roughly north-east to south-west alignment (Plate 3). This ditch measured 1.6m wide and 0.32m deep. Its single fill (304) consisted of a mid orange brown clayey silt. This fill contained no finds and the environmental sample only contained land molluscs.

Trench 26

3.2.10 Trench 26 was aligned north-west to south-east and contained two ditches (**299** and **301**). Ditch **299** was aligned roughly north-east to south-west and measured 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep (Plate 4). This ditch contained a single fill (300) which consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt. This fill contained small pieces of animal bone identified as cattle scapula and two sherds of late Iron Age pottery weighing 14g. A fragment of unidentifiable fired clay weighing 1g was also recovered. This fill was environmentally sampled and was found to contain preserved plant remains of wheat, barley, indeterminate grains and grass seed.

3.2.11 Ditch **301** was aligned roughly north-east to south-west and measured 1.9m wide and 0.4m deep. Its single fill (302) consisted of a mid grey brown clayey silt which contained animal bone identified as cattle metatarsal.

3.3 Trenches devoid of archaeology

3.3.1 Trenches 17, 18, 19, 24 and 27 were devoid of archaeology (Plate 5)

3.4 Finds Summary

3.4.1 Only three sherds of pottery were recovered during this evaluation from two features (**283** and **299**), all of which were late Iron Age in date. Small fragments of animal bone weighing 0.043kg were also recovered (**299** and **301**) identified as cattle scapula and cattle metatarsal (Hadjikoumis pers comm.).

3.5 Environmental Summary

3.5.1 Three samples were taken during the evaluation from three ditches (**297**, **299** and **303**). Two of the samples contained no preserved remains. Ditch **299** contained plant remains including barley, wheat and grass seed.

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Six out of eleven of the trenches contained archaeological features with a slight concentration in the northern trenches and in those at the south-east of the pipeline route. These features comprised largely ditches, either undated or dating to the Late Iron Age and post-medieval periods.

4.2 Late Iron Age

4.2.1 A large number of Iron Age sites have been identified in the area around Stratton Farm through previous evaluation and excavation (HER 13956, 16157, 16823, 18284) with the most recent being directly north-east of Trench 27 (Nicholls forthcoming). A possible Iron Age to Roman site has also been identified near the southern end of the pipeline route near Newspring Farm (HER 3547).

4.2.2 Some of the ditches uncovered during the evaluation may be Late Iron Age in date, in particular Ditch **283** in Trench 20, Ditch **299** and **301** in Trench 26, Ditch **303** in Trench 25. Finds were recovered from ditches **283** and **299** however these could easily be described as residual finds. It is clear that this area of trenching is located outside of the main foci of Late Iron Age activity, located to the north-east of the northern trenches and the south east of the southern trenches. The size of these ditches along with the lack of finds suggest that these Late Iron Age ditches are most likely part of agricultural field systems beyond the edges of the settlement cores.

4.3 Post-medieval and modern

4.3.1 The remaining ditches and furrows that were uncovered are thought to be of a post-medieval or modern date. Although no finds were recovered to confirm this date many of these features were on the same alignment as field drains or modern-day boundaries and their fills were often very similar to the subsoil (mid orange brown silty clay).

4.3.2 Ditches and furrows of this date have also been recorded to the north during a recent excavation (Nicholls forthcoming).

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 This evaluation has identified that the known Late Iron Age settlement to the north-east does not continue with the same density to the south-west. The evaluation trenches close to Newspring Farm also indicated that the known cropmarks to the south-east (HER 3547) may extend as far north as these trenches but that the features here most likely represent parts of an agricultural field system at this point rather than evidence for settlement *per se*.

4.5 Recommendations

4.5.1 Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

Trench 17						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
36	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
37	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil	-	-
38	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 18						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.45
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
36	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
37	Layer	-	0.1-2	Subsoil	-	-
38	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
Trench 19						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a furrow overlain by subsoil and topsoil. The natural consisted of a sandy clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.52
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
36	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
37	Layer	-	0.2-0.25	Subsoil	-	-
38	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 20						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a single ditch alongside modern features cut through the subsoil. The natural consisted of a sandy clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.65
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
36	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
37	Layer	-	0.3-4	Subsoil	-	-
38	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
283	Cut	0.45	0.2	Cut of Ditch	-	-
284	Fill	0.45	0.2	Fill of Ditch	Pot	Late Iron Age

Trench 21						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a single pit and ditch overlain by topsoil and subsoil. Natural consisted of a sandy clay.					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.65
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
36	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
37	Layer	-	0.3-0.35	Subsoil	-	-
38	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
285	Cut	1.1	0.36	Cut of Ditch	-	-
286	Fill	1.1	0.36	Fill of Ditch	-	-
287	Cut	0.8	0.2	Cut of Pit	-	-
288	Fill	0.8	0.2	Fill of Pit	-	-

Trench 22						
General description					**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench contained a single ditch and a furrow overlain by subsoil and topsoil. The natural consisted of a sandy clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
36	Layer	-	0.25-3	Topsoil	-	-
37	Layer	-	0.25-3	subsoil	-	-

38	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
289	Cut	0.65	0.1	Cut of furrow	-	-
290	Fill	0.65	0.1	Fill of furrow	-	-

Trench 23						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches truncated by furrows. These features were overlain by subsoil and topsoil and the natural consisted of a sandy clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
36	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil	-	-
37	Layer	-	0.2-3	Subsoil	-	-
38	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
291	Cut	0.55	0.17	Cut of Ditch	-	-
292	Fill	0.55	0.17	Fill of Ditch	-	-
293	Cut	0.8	0.18	Cut of Ditch	-	-
294	Fill	0.8	0.18	Fill of Ditch	-	-

Trench 24						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of a sandy clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.47
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
36	Layer	-	0.25-3	Topsoil	-	-
37	Layer	-	0.1-0.25	Subsoil	-	-
38	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 25						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained a series of ditches on various alignments overlain by topsoil and subsoil. The natural consisted of a sandy clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.58
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**

36	Layer	-	0.25-0.3	Topsoil	-	-
37	Layer	-	0.2-0.4	Subsoil	-	-
38	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
295	Cut	0.6	0.1	Cut of Ditch	-	-
296	Fill	0.6	0.1	Fill of Ditch	-	-
297	Cut	0.9	0.3	Cut of Ditch	-	-
298	Fill	0.9	0.3	Fill of Ditch	-	-
303	Cut	1.6	0.32	Cut of Ditch	-	-
304	Fill	1.6	0.32	Fill of Ditch	-	-

Trench 26						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench contained two ditches overalin by topsoil and subsoil. Natural consisted of a sandy clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.55
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
36	Layer	-	0.25-0.35	Topsoil	-	-
37	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
38	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
299	Cut	1.1	0.3	Cut of Ditch	-	-
300	Fill	1.1	0.3	Fill of Ditch	Pot and bone	Late Iron Age
301	Cut	1.9	0.4	Cut of Ditch	-	-
302	Fill	1.9	0.4	Fill of Ditch	Bone	-

Trench 27						
General description					**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay					**Avg. depth (m)**	0.65
					Width (m)	2
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
context no	**type**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**comment**	**finds**	**date**
36	Layer	-	0.25-3	Topsoil	-	-
37	Layer	-	0.3-0.45	Subsoil	-	-
38	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Prehistoric Pottery

By Kathryn Nicholls with Matt Brudenell

Introduction and methodology

B.1.1 A total of 4 sherds (two refitting) weighing 0.016kg were collected from two excavated contexts. All sherds are Late Iron Age in date.

Methodology

B.1.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. The pottery and archive are curated by OAE

Results

B.1.3 Two refitting body sherds from the same vessel along with a rim sherd of grog tempered ware were recovered from fill 300 of ditch **299** from trench 26. They are late Iron Age in date.

B.1.4 A single piece of poorly preserved late Iron Age pottery was recovered from fill 284 from ditch **283.**

Discussion and Conclusion

B.1.5 Late Iron Age pottery was expected during this evaluation however the lack of its presence in large quantities signifies these trenches are not within the Late Iron Age area of settlement. These fragments of pottery may be residual.

Context No	Cut No	Fabric	Sherd Count	Sherd Weight (kg)	Date
284	**283**	Shelly Ware	1	0.002	LIA
300	**299**		2	0.011	LIA
		Grog tempered ware	1	0.003	LIA

Table 1: Pottery by context

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.1.1 Three bulk samples were taken from ditch fills within the evaluated area at Kings Reach to Toplers Hill, Biggleswade in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

C.1.1 The total volume (8 litres) of the sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieves. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flot was subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Results

C.1.2 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation with no evidence of any preservation by waterlogging. Samples 34 and 36 are devoid of preserved remains. Sample 35, fill 300 of Iron Age ditch **299** contains single charred grains of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.), two fragments of indeterminate cereal grains and two small grass (Poaceae) seeds. Charcoal fragments are rare.

Discussion

C.1.3 Charred cereal grains are commonly recovered from archaeological sites as evidence of their cultivation and consumption as a staple food. The recovery of charred grains from ditch **299** indicates that there is the potential for the preservation of plant remains in a carbonised form and, potentially, indicates that there was human activity in this area during the Iron Age.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Flot contents	Residue contents
34	298	297	Ditch	No preserved remains	No finds
35	300	299	Ditch	Occasional charred grain and grass seeds	Pottery, burnt bone, fired clay
36	304	303	Ditch	No preserved remains	No finds

Table 2: Environmental samples

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Online Resources

Heritage Gateway - http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/ (accessed 1/7/16)

Appendix E. OASIS Report Form

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxofrdar3-256559		
Project Name	Stratton Farm to Newspring Farm pipeline, biggleswade		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	16-06-2016	Finish	21-06-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	BEDFM2016.01	Planning App. No.	N/A
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	oxfordar3-242532

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice
Development Type	Pipelines/Cables

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Aerial Photography - interpretation	☐ Grab-Sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-Core	☒ Sample Trenches
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☐ Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☐ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochronological Survey	☒ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☒ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Iron Age -800 to 43	pot	Iron Age -800 to 43
Ditch	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901	faunal remains	Iron Age -800 to 43
Furrow	Post Medieval 1540 to 1901		Select period...

Project Location

County	Bedfordshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Mid Bedfordshire	Newspring Farm, SG18 9SY Stratton Farm , London Road, SG18 9SX	
Parish	Biggleswade		
HER	Bedfordshire		
Study Area	660sqm	National Grid Reference	TL 21146 40987

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Martin Oake
Project Design Originator	Richard Mortimer
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer
Supervisor	Kathryn Nicholls

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
The Higgins, Bedford	OA East	The Higgins, Bedford
BEDFM2016.01	XBDKRT15	BEDFM2016.01

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☒	☒
Survey		☒	☒
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☐ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☒ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☐ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☐ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☒ Survey

Notes:

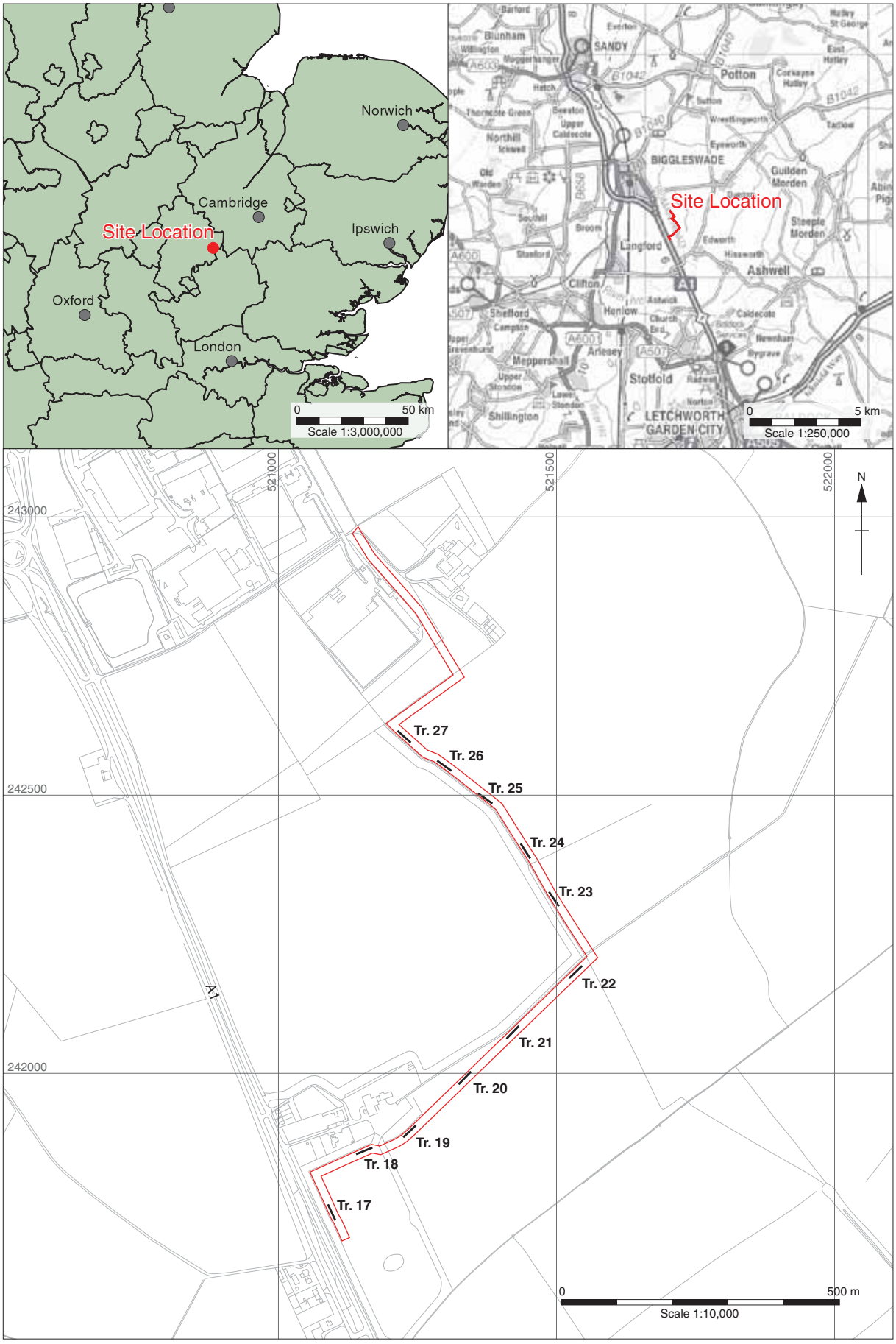

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

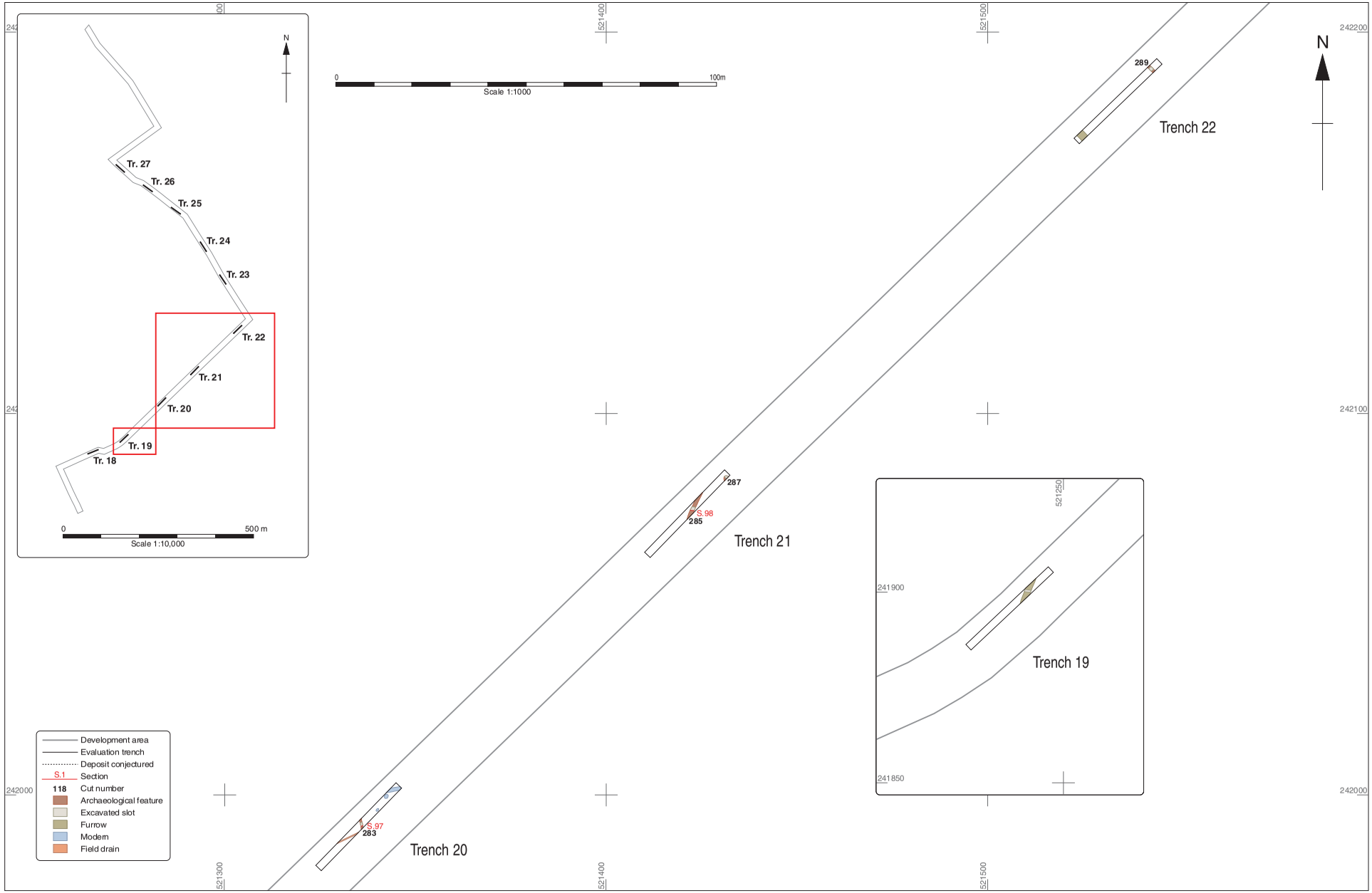

Figure 2: Plan of trenches 19 and 20-22

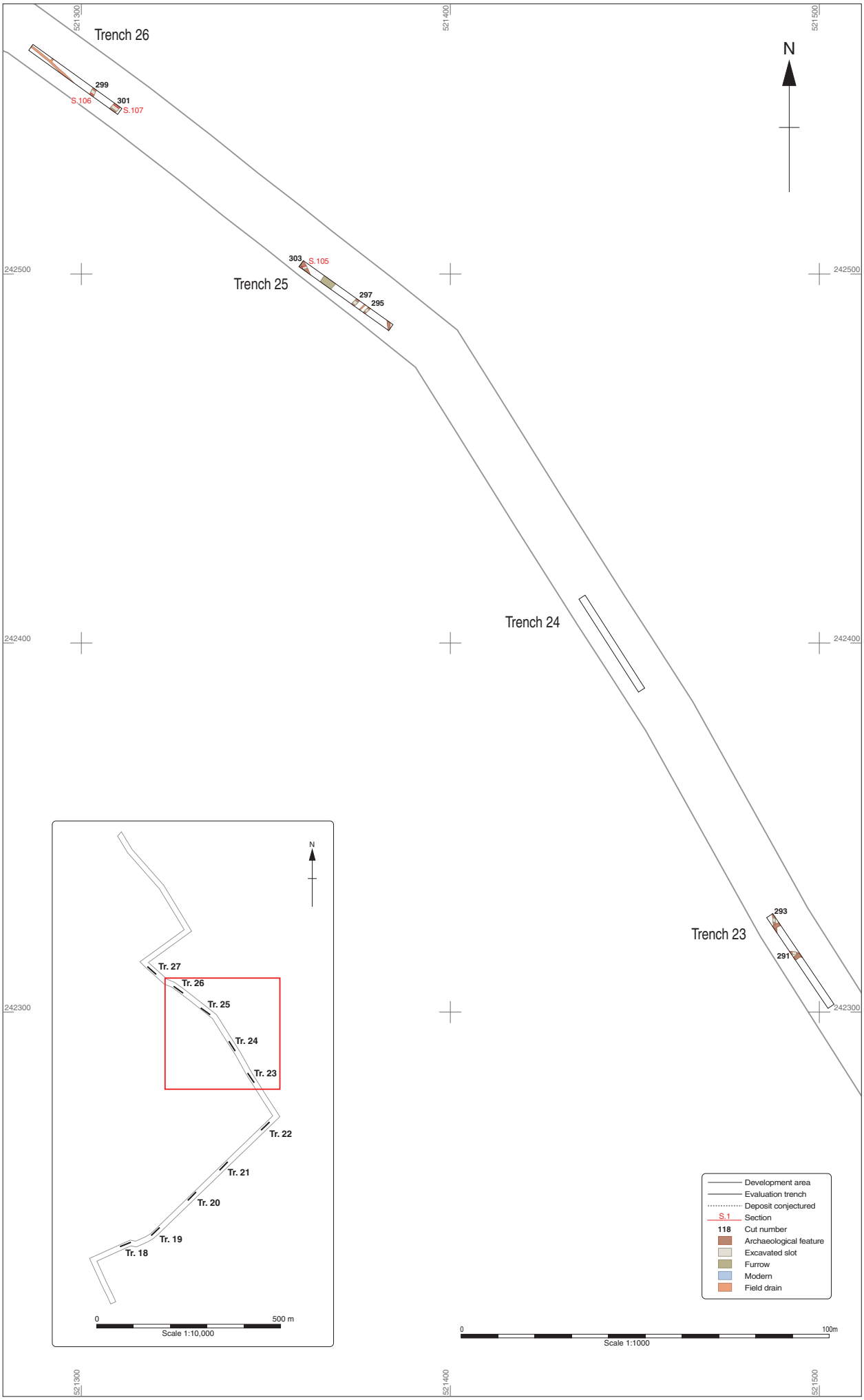

Figure 3: Plan of trenches 23-26

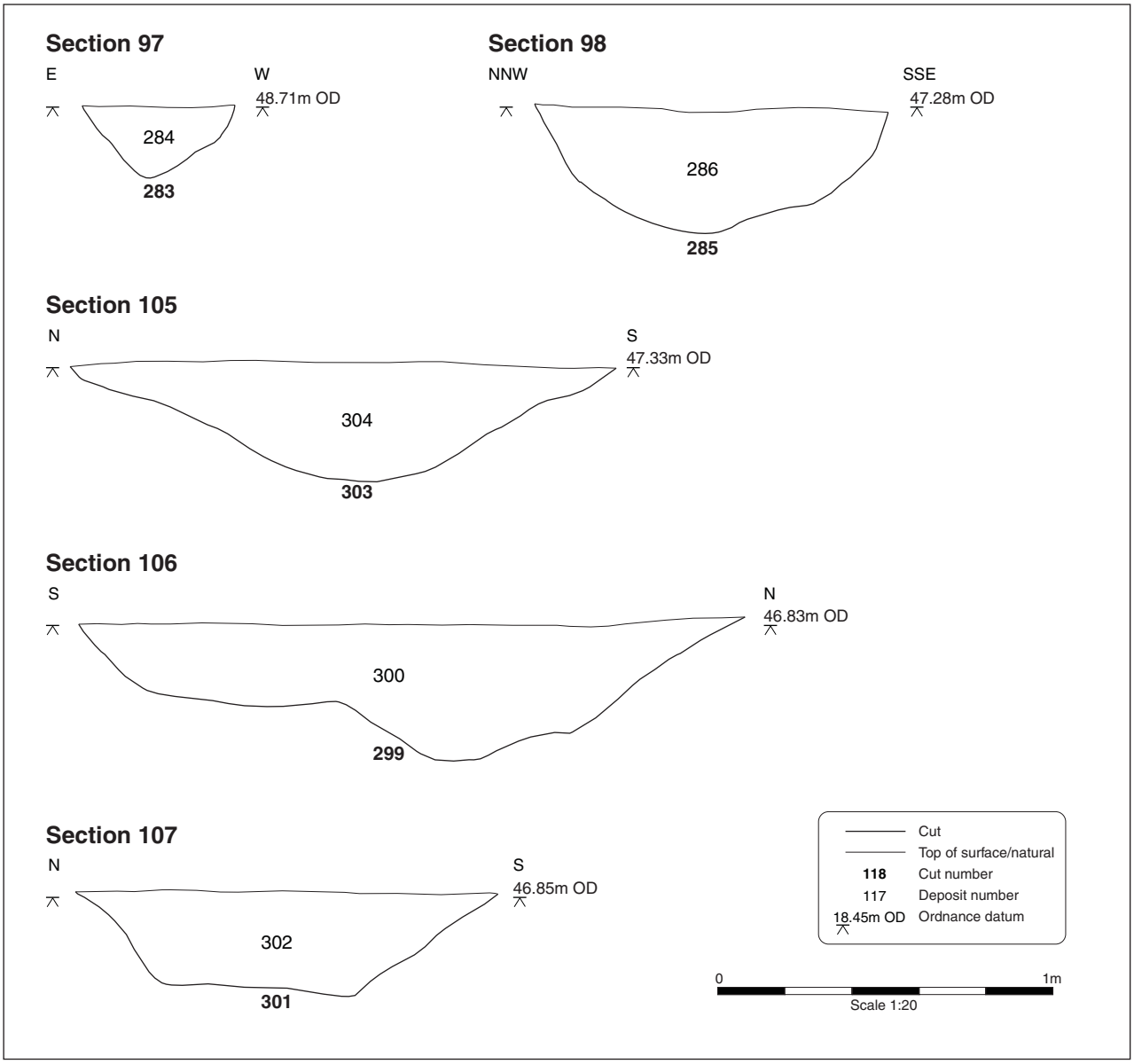

Figure 4: Selected sections

Plate 1: Ditch **285**, looking north

Plate 2: Trench 25, looking south-east

Plate 3: Ditch **303**, looking north-east

Plate 4: Ditch **299**, looking north-east

Plate 5: Trench 27, looking south-east

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