



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 Orchard Close

Market Square

Potton

Bedfordshire



## Quality Check

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## Summary

*In February 2018 an Archaeological Evaluation was carried out at 1 Orchard Close, Market Square, Potton, Bedfordshire prior to the construction of a single dwelling and garage. Two trenches were excavated which exposed the remains of a gully, stone foundation, rubbish pit and a ditch/pit. Only the gully was securely dated as late medieval/early post-medieval, although pottery recovered from the backfill of other features suggests there may have been a wider level of activity on the site from that period.*

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In February 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation at 1 Orchard Close, Market Square, Potton, Central Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Paul and Claire Estherby, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Barclay-Jones 2017), and approved by Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeology Team (CBCAT), Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Central Bedfordshire Council. The relevant planning application reference is CB/16/02527/FULL.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

### 1.3 *The Site*

#### *Location*

The development area is situated within the historic core of the town and civil parish of Potton, in the administrative district of Central Bedfordshire, at NGR TL 2234 4932 (Fig. 1).

#### *Description*

The site is a roughly rectangular plot that is located between Bull Street and Meeting Lane. It is bounded to the east, west and south by adjoining properties, and to the north by Meeting Lane (Fig. 2).

#### *Geology & Topography*

The solid geology comprises sandstone, which is part of the Woburn Sands Formation. Because of the urban nature of the site, no sedimentary geology is recorded (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The site lies at approximately 40m AOD.

#### *Development*

The development will consist of the erection of a detached dormer bungalow and a single garage, with associated works (Fig. 3).



Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

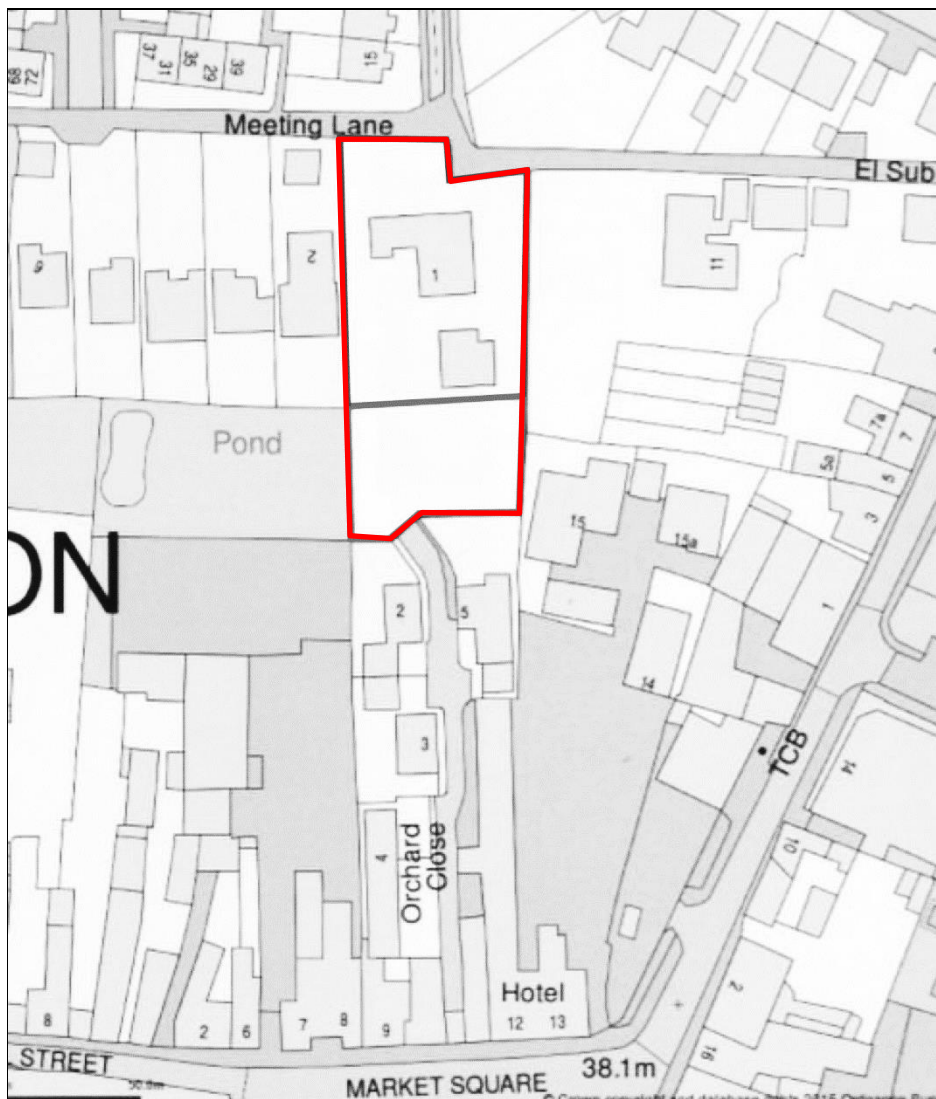


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

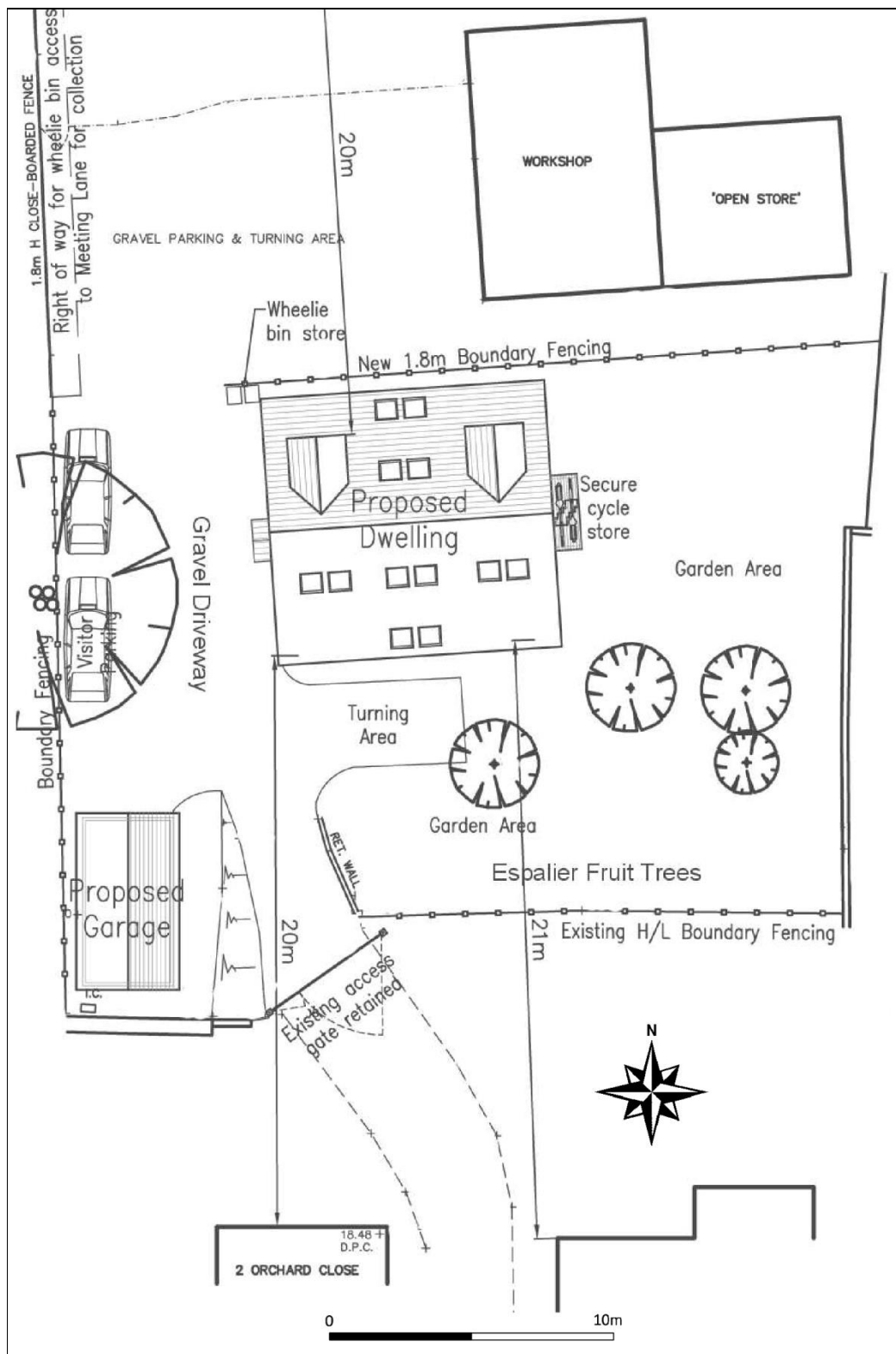


Figure 3: Development plan (scale: 1:250)



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## 2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Barclay-Jones 2017) were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

In addition, the research aims considered *inter alia* various aspects of the development of urban Saxon, medieval and post-medieval settlements; their origins, morphology, diversity and ultimate success or failure (Wade 2000: 24-25; Oake 2007: 14; Medlycott 2011: 70 and Edgeworth 2007: 121-123).

### 2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the WSI, this is the first part of a staged investigation whereby the results of this stage will be assessed to determine the need and extent of further stages of archaeological investigation. The methods used were as follows:

- An archaeological field evaluation of the site consisting of two 2m-wide trenches, one 12m trench within the footprint of the bungalow and one 7m trench within the footprint of the garage, covering a total area of 38 square meters (Fig. 4).

### 2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief (CBCAT 2017)
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)

### 2.4 *Constraints*

Trench 1 was moved 4m to the south and 1m to the east of the original proposed trench location in order to provide full access to the neighbouring house and to ensure that the trench did not extend beyond the site boundary (Fig. 4).



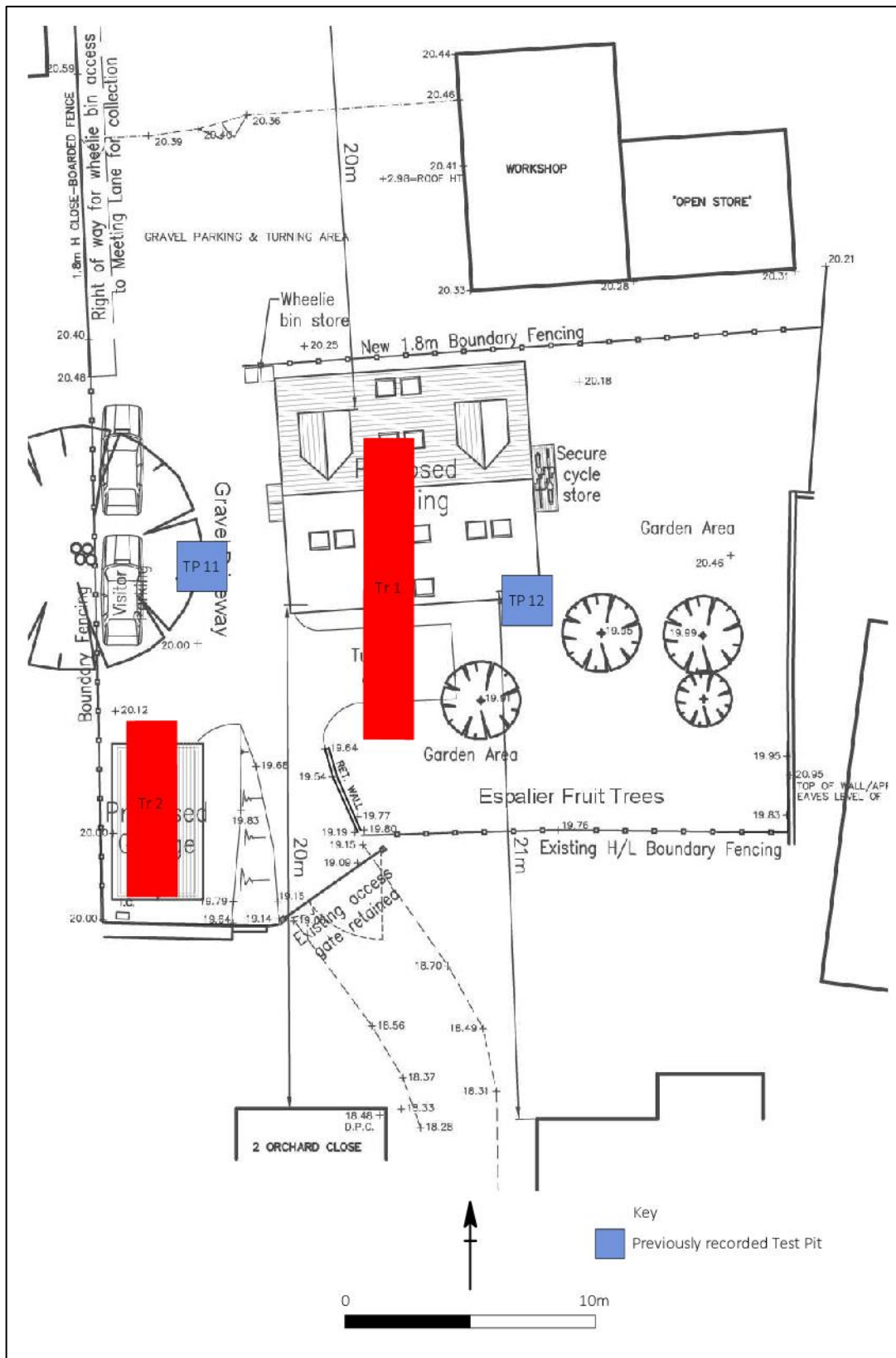


Figure 4: Trench and test pit location plan (scale 1:250)



### 3 Archaeological and Historical Background

The Potton Conservation Area (DBD3404) is focussed on Market Square, just to the south of the development site. The designation of the area derives from a number of factors, including features of architectural and historical interest. Market Square and its surrounding streets also contain a large concentration of listed buildings, indicating the significance of this part of the town in previous centuries, and it remains the main focus and space for the town today. Test pitting carried out at 27 locations throughout Potton (EBD 1049) revealed pottery from the mid-11<sup>th</sup> century through to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, further demonstrating the range and duration of occupation in the town.

This section has been compiled with information from Central Bedfordshire HER covering a 500m search radius (Ref: 201617/348), KDK's library and reliable online sources.

#### **Prehistoric** (before AD43)

There is virtually no direct evidence of prehistoric occupation within the town of Potton. A Neolithic hand axe was found southeast of Eagle Farm (HER 18579) and an Iron Age coin was also found in the vicinity (HER 18694), but no evidence for activity or occupation has been found within the vicinity of the development site.

#### **Roman** (AD43-c.450)

Although the Roman town of Sandy lies just 5km to the west of Potton, there is very little indication of Roman occupation in Potton itself. For many years it was believed that a Roman road (Akeman Street) (HER 738) ran near Potton, but the evidence for this is questionable (Albion 2005: 11). Archaeological excavations in the 1980s, located 2km to the west of Potton, uncovered an early Roman cremation cemetery (*ibid*: 11).

#### **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

Potton enters the documentary record in the 10<sup>th</sup> century, when it is mentioned in two Saxon grants of c.960 and 969, with a subsequent mention in 1062. From later documents it appears that the manor was held by Earl Tostig, a brother of King Harold, who was killed fighting against Harold at the battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066. When Tostig rebelled, in 1065, his land was confiscated and given to Waltheorf, who subsequently married the Countess Judith, William the Conqueror's niece (Albion 2005: 9).

#### **Medieval** (1066-1500)

The Domesday Survey (1086) entry for 'Potone', describes a large settlement of 10 hides with 37 households, land for 12 ploughs and a mill (Williams & Martin 2002: 584). It passed to Judith's daughter, Matilda (Maud), who married David, the future king of Scotland, and through that marriage the manor came to be owned by the Scottish royal family (Albion 2005: 9). Eventually, the single manor of Potton was subdivided into four main manors, Potton Regis, Potton Burdetts, Potton Rectoria and Potton Much Manured. In 1086, the manor had a mill, worth 5 shillings.

A market was established by the 13<sup>th</sup> century and it remained central to the economy of the town throughout the medieval period. Market Square, which is to the south of the development site, is still surrounded by early buildings, many of them Grade II listed (e.g. 27 & 28 Market Square – HER 2200 or 25 Market Square – HER 2198). Another building with medieval origins also survives in Potton at 4 Sun Street, formerly the Sun Inn, which is thought to contain elements dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> century (HER 2205).

Most medieval remains in Potton are hidden under later construction, particularly in the historic core of the town. Further afield, evidence of Saxo-Norman and later land use in the



form of ditches and pits has been found north of the proposed development site during archaeological investigations into medieval occupation (EBD 462, 358; HER 3551). Evidence of ridge and furrow has been found to the south of the development site (HER 19801) and earthworks south of Home Farm have also been dated to the medieval period (HER 10802).

#### **Post-Medieval** (1500-1900)

The town that exists today owes much of its current appearance to a significant fire at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The Great Fire of Potton, on 14 August 1783, caused extensive damage to the core of the town, including many of the houses on the north and east sides of Market Square. The fire started on King Street (to the north of Market Square) and destroyed approximately 50 dwellings (Albion 2005: 16). Nonetheless, many buildings in Potton pre-date the fire, including Nos. 22-26 Market Square, which are all thought to date to the 17<sup>th</sup> century (HER 2197, 2198, and 2199).

By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Potton was becoming less economically dependent on its market. Various industries developed, including tanning and shoe making. Braybrooks Tannery (HER 7898) was established in the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Mining for coprolites, a source of phosphates used as fertilizer, became a significant contributor to the town's economy (Albion 2005: 23), and a railway connecting Potton to Sandy was built in 1857. The original railway shed (DBD2392) still stands and is a Grade II listed building.

#### **Modern** (1900-present)

As with many smaller towns, Potton has become increasingly residential. Relics of life on the Home Front during World War II can be found scattered around the town, including the Warden's Post south of Home Farm (HER 17959). The market Shambles were demolished in 1956, although the old market clock tower was preserved and is attached to the Potton Library on Market Square (HER 7076).

Test pitting was carried out on the development site as part of a larger programme of investigation by the University of Cambridge in 2012 (Fig. 4). Pit 11 produced a relatively large amount of medieval pottery, ranging in date from 1100-1450 AD suggesting that people were living here throughout that period. A small post medieval assemblage was also recovered. Test Pit 12 mostly produced pottery from the post medieval period, the majority of which dated to the Victorian period. A small amount of medieval pottery was also present which was broadly dated to the 12 and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries (CBCAT 2017: 5; Ranson 2013).

Trial trenching in the neighbouring property in 2008 exposed undated features (*ibid*), which may relate to medieval or post-medieval backyard activity.

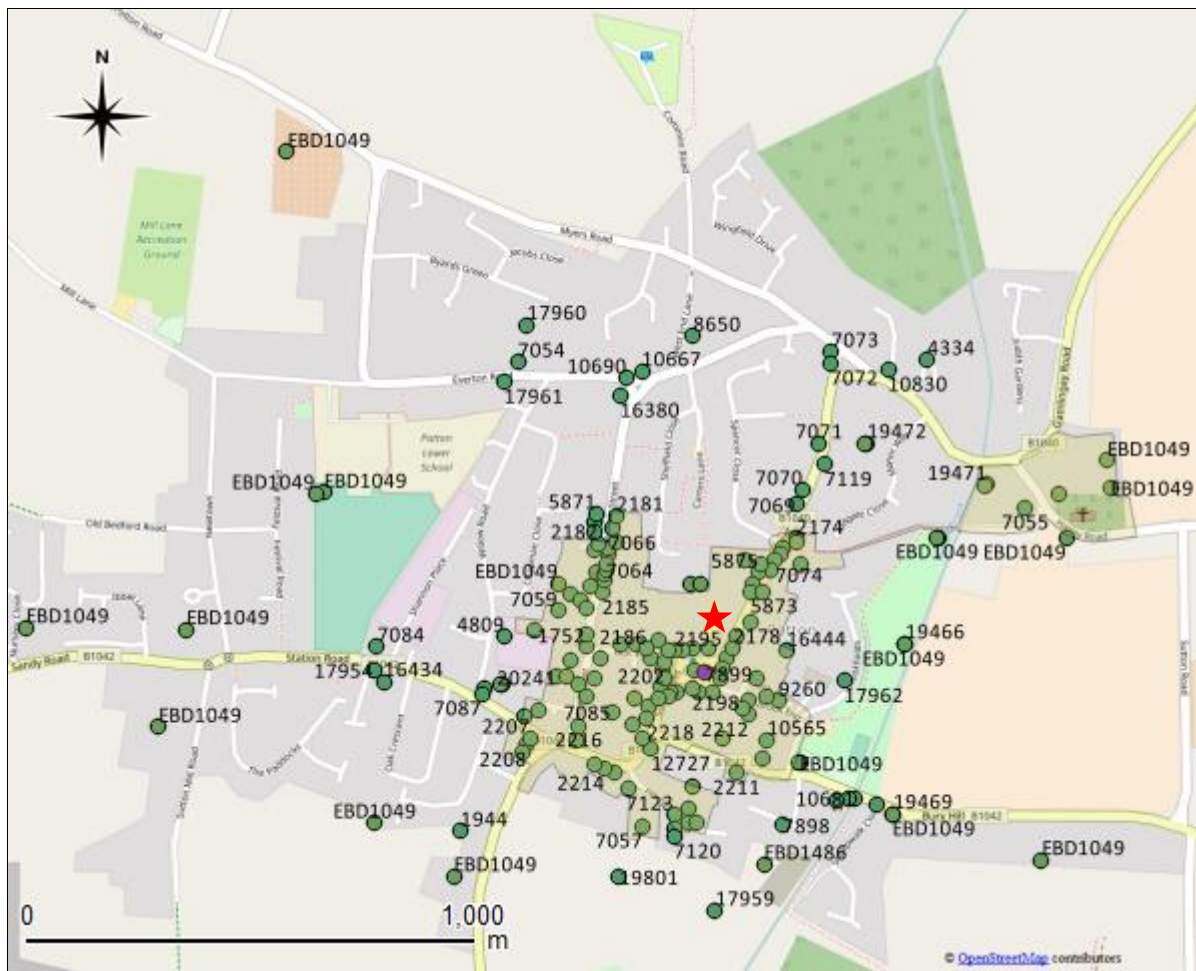


Figure 5: HER data plan; transparent yellow indicates Conservation Area (scale 1:17,000)



## 4 Results

### 4.1 Introduction

Two evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated with a 1.5 tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket.

The general site stratigraphy consisted of:

Topsoil (101/201) - 0.5m deep max consisting of dark brownish grey, silty sand

Subsoil (102/202) - 0.3m deep max consisting of dark greyish brown, silty sand

Natural strata (103/203) consisting of mid brownish orange sand

Full descriptions of all contexts are presented in the relevant trench context tables.

Note: the term grp refers to the group number of the feature.

### 4.2 Trench 1 (Figs. 6, 7-9; Plates 1-9)

Trench 1 was situated in the centre of the site, orientated north-south, partly within the footprint of the proposed new house. It measured 12m in length, 2m in width and 0.6-0.9m in depth. A single gully [grp 104] with a terminus at each end was observed in the trench, that was also oriented N-S. Three slots were subsequently excavated along its length, each containing the same naturally silted fill consisting of mid brownish grey, loose, silty sand. Slot [107] contained 1 sherd of 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery and 3 fragments of undated CBM, whilst slot [109] contained 6 sherds of 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery, 2 sherds of 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century date and 4 pieces of animal bone.

This feature is most probably a late-medieval/early post-medieval drainage gully or soakaway. The southernmost and therefore furthest downhill slot contained the most finds perhaps suggesting past water movement depositing domestic detritus downhill, north to south. The width and depth of [109] suggests that it was excavated as a sump, or was at least made intentionally deeper than the rest of the gully in order to improve drainage.

Context Table

<i>Ctxt no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
101	Layer	L: >12m W: >2m D: 0.5m	Topsoil: dark brownish grey, silty sand, loose.
102	Layer	L: >12m W: >2m D: 0.3m	Subsoil: dark greyish brown, silty sand, loose.
103	Layer	L: >12m W: >2m D: -	Natural: mid brownish orange sand, loose.
104	Group	L: 7m W: 0.6-1.05m D: 0.05-0.32m	Gully group consisting of Slots [105], [107] & [109] with associated fills (106), (108) & (110).
105	Cut	L: 0.9m W: 0.55m D: 0.10m	Terminus at the northern end of gully [104]. It has <45 degree sides and a flat base, orientated N-S. It was filled by (106) and contained no finds.
106	Fill	L: 0.9m W: 0.55m	Fill of gully terminus [105]: naturally silted fill consisting of mid brownish grey, silty sandy, loose with very occasional sub-



<i>Ctxt no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
		D: 0.10m	angular stones <10mm
107	Cut	L: 1.06m W: 0.65m D: 0.08m	Slot through gully [104], it had <45 degree sides, a flat base and was orientated N-S. It was filled with (108) that contained post-medieval pottery.
108	Fill	L: 1.06m W: 0.65m D: 0.08m	Fill of gully slot [107]: naturally silted fill consisting of mid brownish grey, silty sandy, loose with very occasional sub-angular stones <10mm and occasional post-medieval pottery.
109	Cut	L: 1m W: 0.71m D: 0.31m	Gully terminus at the southern end of gully [104]. It had >45 degree sides and a flat base, orientated N-S. It was filled by (110) and contained pottery, CBM and animal bone.
110	Fill	L: 1m W: 0.71m D: 0.31m	Fill of gully terminus [109]: naturally silted fill consisting of mid brownish grey, silty sandy, loose with very occasional sub-angular stones <10mm and late-medieval pottery, CBM and animal bone.

#### 4.3 Trench 2 (Figs. 6, 10-12; Plates 10-20)

Trench 2 was situated at the western side of the site, within the footprint of the proposed new garage. It measured 7m in length, 2m in width and was 0.8-1.9m in depth. The trench contained a stone foundation [204], a pit [205] and a ditch/pit [207] (Fig. 6 & 10; Plate 10).

The stone foundation [204], which was located at the southern end of the trench, was orientated E-W and situated entirely within the subsoil (202). It consisted of two courses of rough sandstone with no bonding material used. Integrated into the wall was a brick fragment and a single cobble. The brick measured 115x 50mm (4½ x 2 inches). A Brads Head flooring nail was also recovered from this context.

Pit [205] was found to the north of stone foundation [204]. It consisted of a concentration of dumped post-medieval pottery that included willow pattern, a glass bottle base and a fragment of animal bone mandible (sheep/goat). Due to the nature of this feature it was agreed with the Archaeological Advisor that the pit would be recorded in plan only. It is likely that this feature represents a domestic rubbish pit.

Ditch/pit feature [207] was filled most of Trench 2, beneath stone foundation [204] and extended beyond the western baulk so its full profile could not be recorded. It was orientated N-S and was backfilled by a series of sandy deposits, some of which had the appearance of redeposited natural (208-211). The feature contained 3 fragments of late medieval brick, and a 4 fragments of late medieval roof tile, along with iron nails and a single sherd of mid 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century pottery.

A hand slot was excavated but the feature was found to be continuing beyond a safe depth so a machine slot was pulled at the northern end of the trench. The slot reached 1.9m below the ground level until the base of the feature was noted. This slot showed the feature had sides sloping at an angle greater than 45 degrees and a concave base. It was backfilled with sandy deposits that appeared to be redeposited natural which contained post-medieval brick, tile and iron nails. It is not fully clear as to what the feature actually was but due to its linear appearance it may have been a ditch. Recording this slot was limited to the data that could be taken from the surface and some detail was obscured by a subsequent collapse of material towards the base of the slot.

The fills of the hand excavated slot suggested the feature had been re-cut at some point. However, this was not apparent in the machine cut slot, so the fills were recorded simply as backfill and their shape was coincidental.



A further small hand dug test slot was excavated at the southern end of the trench that contained comparable fill as observed at the northern end of the trench and also contained fragments of post-medieval CBM (ceramic building material; Plate 18).

### Context Table

<i>Ctxt no.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Dimensions (max)</i>	<i>Description</i>
201	Layer	L: >7m W: >2m D: 0.4m	Topsoil: dark brownish grey, silty sand, loose.
202	Layer	L: >7m W: >2m D: 0.3m	Subsoil: dark greyish brown, silty sand, loose.
203	Layer	L: >7m W: >2m D: -	Natural: mid orange sand, loose.
204	Structure	L: >2m W: 0.46m D: 0.17m	Stone foundation, with individual pieces measuring up to 0.44m in length, 0.33m in width and 0.08m in depth.
205	Cut	L: 0.66m W: 0.58m D: -	Pit: found in the central part of the trench and contained a concentration of post-medieval dumped material.
206	Fill	L: 0.66m W: 0.58m D: -	Fill of pit [205]: backfill consisting of a concentration of post-medieval dumped material containing pottery (including willow pattern), glass bottles, animal bone, tile.
207	Cut	L: >7m W: >1.5m D: 1.39m	Ditch/pit: found spanning the length of Trench 2 and continuing beyond the limit of excavation and as such its full shape in profile was not clearly seen.
208	Fill	L: - W: >1.5m D: 1.39m	Fill of ditch/pit [207]: backfill consisting of mid brown with orange/yellow flecks, slightly silty sand, very loose with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm and finds of CBM and nails.
209	Fill	L: - W: >1.2m D: 0.05m	Fill of ditch/pit [207]: backfill consisting of dark brownish black, slightly silty sand, very loose and no finds.
210	Fill	L: >1.1m W: >1.2m D: >0.33m	Fill of ditch/pit [207]: backfill consisting of light yellowish brown, sand, very loose and finds of CBM and nails. This fill had the appearance of redeposited natural.
211	Fill	L: >1.1m W: >0.1m D: >0.13m	Fill of ditch/pit [207]: backfill consisting of mid brown with orangish brown flecks, sand, very loose and no finds. This fill had the appearance of redeposited natural.
212	Fill	L: >0.3m W: >0.3m D: >0.4m	Fill of ditch/pit [207]: backfill found in the small hand dug test slot at the southern end of the trench. This fill was comparable to fill (208), consisting of mid brown with orange/yellow flecks, slightly silty sand, very loose with occasional sub-angular stones <20mm and finds of CBM. It is likely that fill (212) was the same as (208).



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking S (1m scales)



Plate 2: Trench 1, stratigraphy, looking E (1m scales)



Plate 3: Trench 1, gully grp 104, looking S (1m scales)



Plate 4: Trench 1, gully terminus [105], looking E (500mm scale)





**Plate 5:** Trench 1, gully terminus [105], looking S (500mm scale)



**Plate 6:** Trench 1, gully slot [107], looking E (500mm scale)



**Plate 7:** Trench 1, gully slot [107], looking S (500mm scale)



**Plate 8:** Trench 1, gully terminus [109], looking E (500mm scale)



**Plate 9:** Trench 1, gully terminus [109], looking N (500mm scale)



**Plate 10:** Trench 2 looking N (1m scales)



**Plate 11:** Trench 2, stratigraphy at southern end of trench, looking W (1m scales)



**Plate 12:** Trench 2, stone foundations [204], looking E (1m scale)



**Plate 13:** Trench 2, stone foundations [204], looking N (1m scale)



**Plate 14:** Trench 2, pit [205], looking N (500mm scale)



**Plate 15:** Trench 2, ditch/pit [207] looking N (1m scales)



**Plate 16:** Trench 2, ditch/pit [207] looking N (1m scales)



**Plate 17:** Trench 2, ditch/pit [207], hand dug slot, looking N (1m scale)



**Plate 18:** Trench 2, test slot looking W (500mm scale)



**Plate 19:** Trench 2, machined slot through ditch/pit [207] looking N (1m scale)



**Plate 20:** Trench 2, machined slot through ditch/pit [207], looking S (1m scale)



Figure 6: Overall archaeology plan (scale 1:150)

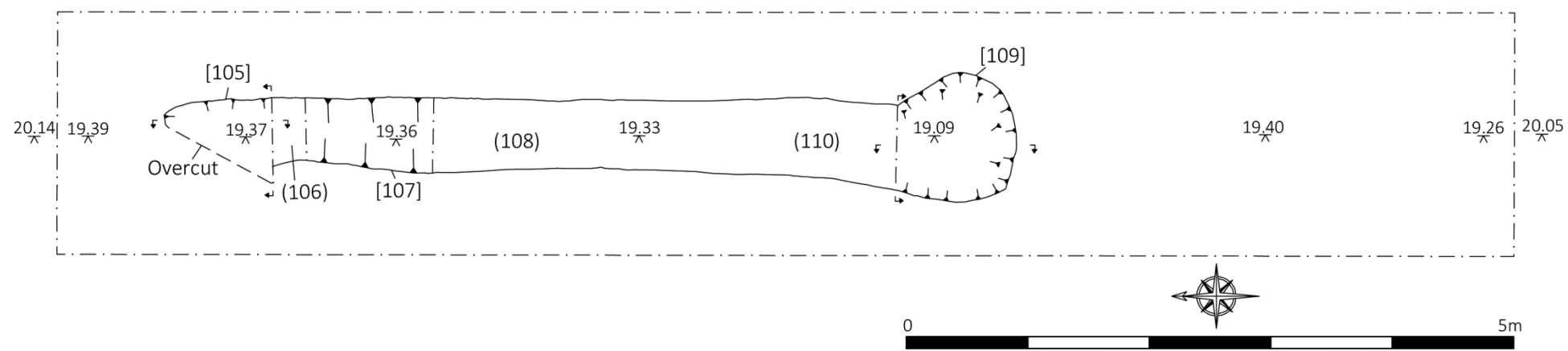


Figure 7: Plan of Trench 1 (scale 1:50)

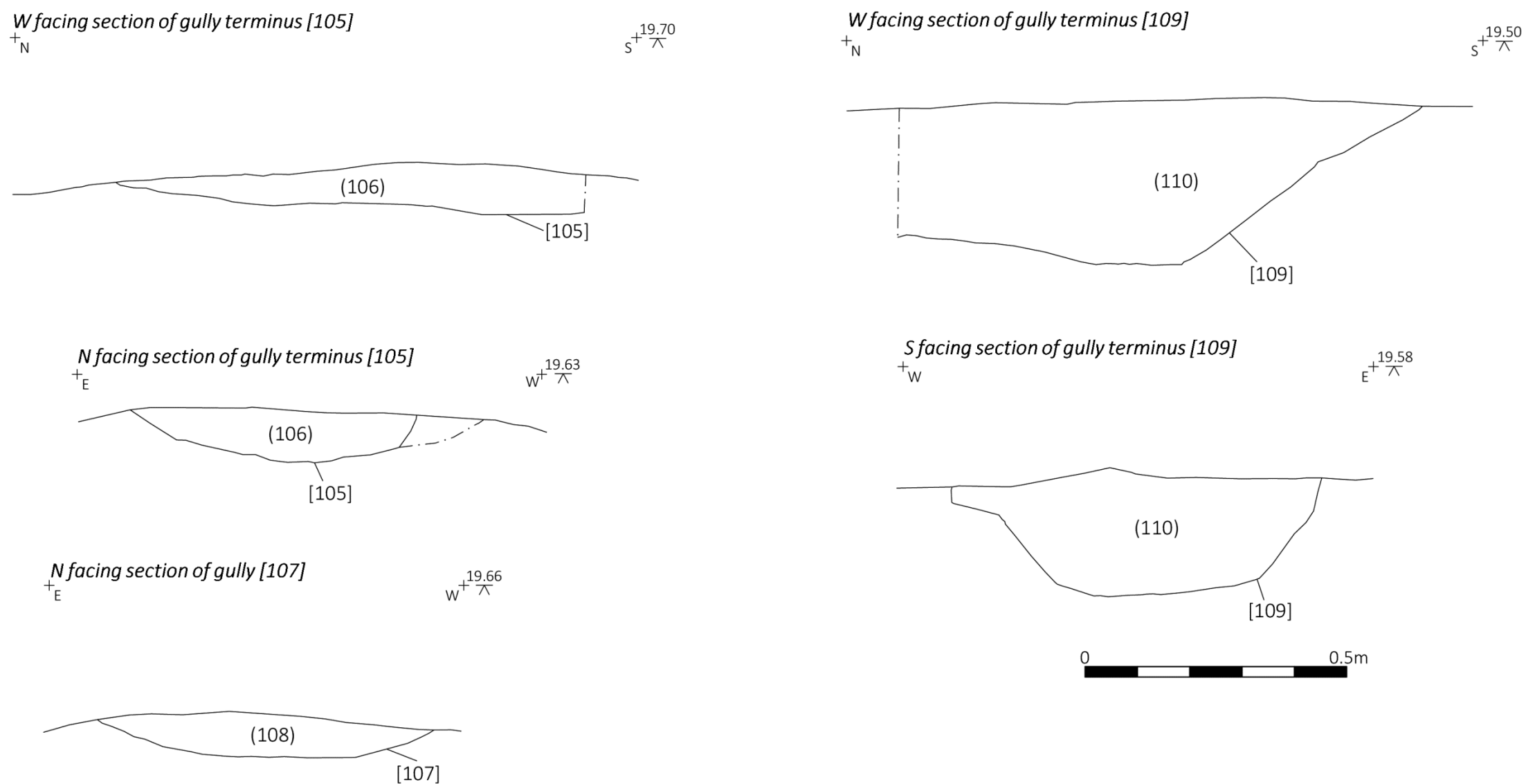


Figure 8: Sections of features in Trench 1 (scale 1:10)

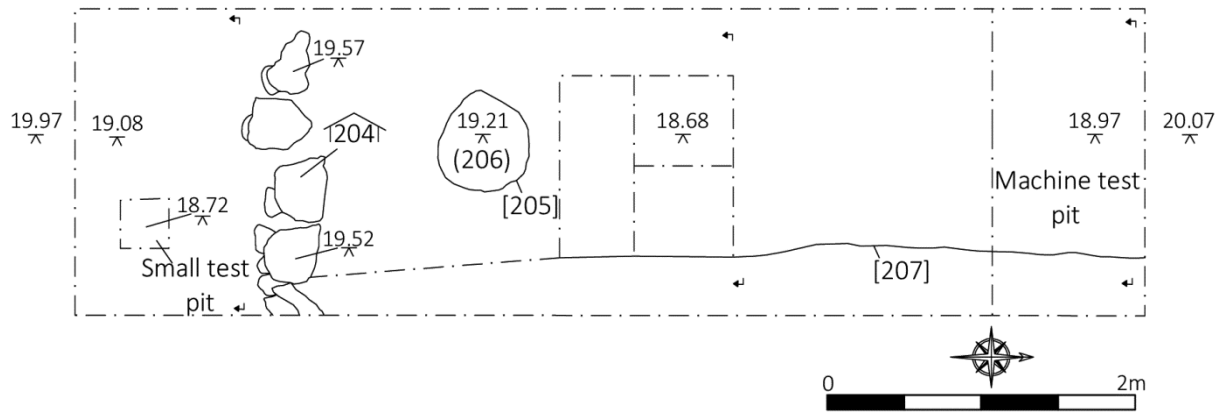
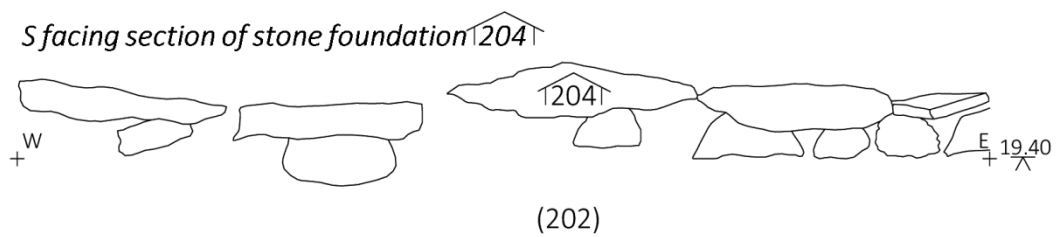


Fig 9: Plan of Trench 2 (scale 1:50)



S facing section of ditch/pit [207]

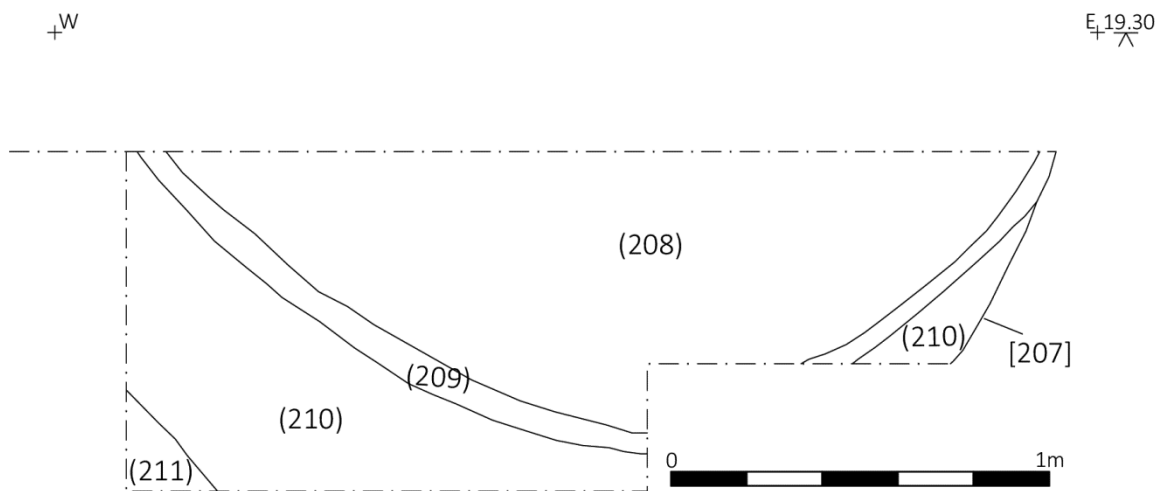


Fig 10: Sections of stone foundation 204 and ditch/pit [207] (scale 1:10)

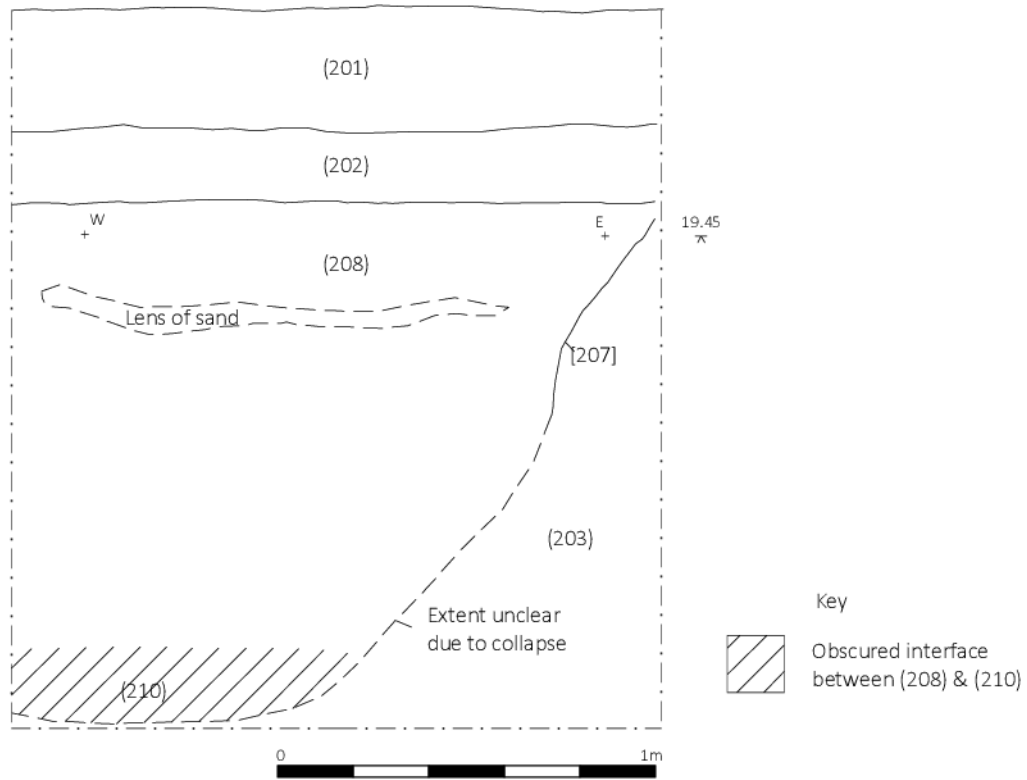


Fig 11: Section of ditch/pit [207] (scale 1:20)



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## 5 Conclusions

The archaeological features recorded during this evaluation were dated by the presence of pottery sherds. However, only the gully in Trench 1 can be considered to have a secure date, which was late medieval to early post-medieval.

The bulk of the features were recorded in Trench 2, the most notable being the linear feature [207]. Whilst its full profile could not be recorded, partly due to its depth and partly because it extended beyond the limit of the trench edge, it is probable that this feature is a backfilled ditch. However, there still remains the possibility that it may transpire to be a large pit or other archaeological cut.

A single sherd of mid 14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century pottery was recovered from a lower fill, but although it was well within the body of the feature, it is insufficient to provide a secure date, as all the contexts within this feature appear to be backfill. The same applies to the 3 fragments of brick and 1 of tile which were dated as being late medieval period.

The stone wall foundation [204] overlay ditch [207] but the lack of a return or parallel wall associated with it suggests it may have been a boundary wall or garden feature rather than a building.

In general terms, the archaeology on the site is consistent with post-medieval domestic backyard activity, which is perhaps not surprising bearing in mind the close proximity of the known activity and structures, which includes an 18th century coaching inn. However, the test pitting that was previously carried out on the site also unearthed medieval artefacts (University of Cambridge 2012). This, together with the late medieval material recovered from the backfill of features during this project suggests there may have at least been some earlier activity on the site.

It can be argued that the project's research aims have been advanced in that some archaeological features have been identified and at least one has been dated. Their probable function has, by and large, been ascertained, and potentially data relating to the morphology of medieval and post-medieval Potton has been recorded, though it has to be acknowledged this advancement is modest.





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## 6 Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was carried out by Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA, Chris Martin-Taylor BSc and Becca Bradford BSc. The report was written by Carina Summerfield-Hill & Becca Bradford, and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCIfA.



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## 7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Written Scheme of Investigation
2. Initial report
3. Trench recording sheets
4. Finds
5. Site drawings
6. Client's site plans
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. Specialist reports
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Higgins Art Gallery and Museum, Bedford (Accession Number: BEDFM 2017.26).

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## Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 293/POC			Site Name: 1 Orchard Close, Market Square, Pottton, Bedfordshire
Digital	B&W	View	Subject
1	1	S	Trench 1 overview (2x1m scale)
2	2	N	Trench 1 overview (2x1m scale)
3	3	E	Trench 1, stratigraphy (2x1m scale)
4	4	NE	Trench 1, gully grp 104 (2x1m scale)
5	5	S	Trench 1, gully grp 104 (2x1m scale)
6	6	E	Trench 1, gully slot [105] (500mm scale)
7	7	SE	Trench 1, gully slot [105] (500mm scale)
8	8	S	Trench 1, gully slot [105] (500mm scale)
9	9	E	Trench 1, gully slot [107] (500mm scale)
10	10	S	Trench 1, gully slot [107] (500mm scale)
11	11	E	Trench 1, gully slot [109] (500mm scale)
12	12	NE	Trench 1, gully slot [109] (500mm scale)
13	13	N	Trench 1, gully slot [109] (500mm scale)
14	14	N	Trench 2 (2x1m scale)
15	15	N	Trench 2, stone foundation [204] (1m scale)
16	16	E	Trench 2, stone foundation [204] (1m scale)
17	17	N	Trench 2, pit [205] (500mm scale)
18	18	N	Trench 2, ditch/pit [207] observed at northern end of trench (2x1m scale)
19	19	N	Trench 2, ditch/pit [207] observed in the northern baulk of the trench (2x1m scale)
20	-	W	Trench 2, stratigraphy at north end (2x1m scale)
21	20	N	Trench 2, ditch/pit [207], hand excavated slot (1m scale)
22	-	W	Trench 2, stratigraphy at south end (2x1m scale)
23	21	W	Trench 2, ditch/pit [207], small test pit at south end of trench (500mm scale)
24	22	S	Trench 1, gully slot [105] post-ex (500mm scale)
25	23	N	Trench 1, gully slot [109] post-ex (500mm scale)
26	24	N	Trench 2, machine test pit through ditch/pit [207] at northern end of trench (1m scale)
27	-	NW	Trench 2, machine test pit through ditch/pit [207] at northern end of trench (1m scale)
28	-	NE	Trench 2, machine test pit through ditch/pit [207] at northern end of trench (1m scale)
29	25	S	Trench 2, machine test pit through ditch/pit [207] at northern end of trench (1m scale)



## Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context Numbers		Pottery		Animal Bone		CBM		Fe objects		Other	
Fill	Cut	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms
108		2	37								
110		8	49	4	10	3	59	3	20	4 charcoal	8
206		6	425	10	34					3 glass	349
208						3	345	2 nails	111		
210		1	17	2	4	2	50	2 nails	102	1 glass	3
212						3	62				
Feature 204				1	1			1 nail	58		
Total		17	528	17	49	11	516	7	291	8	360



## Appendix 3: Specialist Reports

### 3:1 Pottery

*Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 16 sherds with a total weight of 496g. It was all late medieval or later, and was recorded using the conventions of the Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service type-series (eg Baker and Hassall 1977), as follows:

- E01:** Late Medieval Reduced Ware, mid 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century. 4 sherds, 38g.
- E02:** Late Medieval Oxidized Ware, mid 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century. 2 sherds, 18g.
- E03:** Smooth Late Medieval Oxidized Ware, mid 14<sup>th</sup>– 16<sup>th</sup> century, 1400-1550. 1 sherd, 8g.
- P01:** Glazed Red Earthenware, 16<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century. 4 sherds, 395g.
- P38:** Creamware, mid 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century. 2 sherds, 2g.
- P56:** Mass-produced White Earthenware, 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century. 3 sherds, 37g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region, and indicates that there was activity at the site during the late medieval and early modern periods. All the medieval material is bodysherds, other than a single rim from an E02 bowl, a common product of the tradition, from context 210.

*Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type*

Cntxt	E01		E02		E03		P01		P38		P56		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
108							1	15					16thC
110	4	38	1	2	1	8			2	2			M18thC
206							3	378			3	37	MOD
210			1	16									M14thC
Total	4	38	2	18	1	8	3	378	2	2	3	37	

### CBM

Eight fragments of flat roof tile and three of brick were noted. Their occurrence by number and weight of fragments is shown in Table 2. The roof tile was all in a hard, orange sandy fabric, and between 12 – 16mm thick. One fragment, from context 208, survived to a complete width of 140mm. They are all of late medieval – early post-medieval date. The fragments of brick were in a similar fabric but all were small and somewhat abraded. They are probably of a similar date to the tile, although this is uncertain due to their poor condition.

*Table 2: CBM occurrence by number and weight of fragments per context*

Cntxt	Roof Tile		Brick		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	
108	1	23			LMED
110	3	60			LMED
208	3	342			LMED
210			1	2	LMED
212	1	32	2	29	LMED
Total	8	457	3	31	



3:2 Iron Nails

A total of 7 (291g) iron nails were recovered from 4 contexts during the excavation, dating to the medieval to post-medieval periods. Details are presented in Table 1 and the nails are depicted in plates 1-4

**Table 1:** Fe Nails

Context	No.	Measurements (mm)		Comments	Context Date
		Length	Width of Head		
110	2	1) 56 2) 40	1) 12 2) 20	1) square head, complete 2) broken in half, square head	Post-medieval
204	1	135	15	Brads head flooring nail, complete	Post-medieval
208	2	1) 150 2) 130	1) 35 2) 27	1) rose head, square shaft, complete 2) rose head, square shaft, tip bent (measurement taken not true length)	Post-medieval
210	2	1) 150 2) 145	1) 25 2) 30	1) T-head, complete 2) rose head, complete	Post-medieval



**Plate 1:** Nails (110)



**Plate 2:** Nail (204)



**Plate 3:** Nails (208)



**Plate 4:** Nails (210)





## Appendix 4: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	1 Orchard Close, Market Square, Potton, Bedfordshire	Project Site Code	293/POC
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-280455	Event/Accession no	BEDFM 2017.26
OS reference	TL 2234 4932	Study area size	38 Sq. m
Project Type	Evaluation	Height (mAOD)	
Short Description	<i>In February 2018 an Archaeological Evaluation was carried out at 1 Orchard Close, Market Square, Potton, Bedfordshire prior to the construction of a single dwelling and garage. Two trenches were excavated which exposed the remains of a gully, stone foundation, rubbish pit and a ditch/pit. Only the gully was securely dated as late medieval/early post-medieval, although pottery recovered from the backfill of other features suggests there may have been a wider level of activity on the site from that period.</i>		
Previous work	Test pitting (CBCAT 2017:5)	Site status	None
Planning proposal	Erection of a detached bungalow and garage with associated works	Current land use	Garden
Local Planning Authority	Central Bedfordshire Council	Planning application ref.	CB/16/02527/FULL
Monument type	Gully, stone foundations, rubbish pit, ditch/pit	Monument period	Post-medieval
Significant finds	Pottery, cbm, nails, animal bone	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeology Team (CBCAT)	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye BA ACiFA	Director/Supervisor	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACiFA
Sponsor/funding body	Paul and Claire Estherby		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	01.02.18	End date	02.02.18
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Higgins Art Gallery and Museum, Bedford (BEDFM 2017.26).	Pot, CBM, animal bone, nails	
Paper		Brief, WSI, report, specialist reports, site records & drawings, b&w photographs and negatives	
Digital		Digital versions of the above onto a CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Evaluation 1 Orchard Close, Market Square, Potton, Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume	KDK293/POC/2.0		
Author(s)	Carina Summerfield-Hill & Rebecca Bradford		
Page no's	31	Date	20.02.2018

