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**RUSSELL HOUSE,
14 Dunstable Street,
Amphill, Bedfordshire.**

HN1048

***ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION REPORT***

THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation

Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

RUSSELL HOUSE,
14 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedfordshire

Project ref.: HN1048
LPA ref.: N/A
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Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared on behalf of Campbell Buchanan.

by

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The front cover shows the rear of the site, looking east

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Greg Jones and Robin Densem. The report text and illustrations were compiled by Greg Jones and Helen Ashworth. The report was edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Andy Girvan of Campbell Buchanan, and Martin Oake, Archaeology Team (AT) of Central Bedfordshire Council, for their co-operation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	Russell House, 14 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedfordshire, MK45 2JT.		
County:	Bedfordshire	District:	Central Bedfordshire
Village/town:	Ampthill	Parish:	Ampthill
Planning reference:	N/A	NGR:	TL 03305 37660
Client name and address:	Campbell Buchanan, James Hall, Parsons Green, St. Ives, Cambridgeshire, PE27 4AA		
Nature of work:	Care home and new dwellings	Current land use:	Derelict gardens
Site Status:	Conservation Area.	Reason for investigation:	Direction of LPA (NPPF)
Position in planning process:	Pre-planning application	Project brief originator:	Local Authority
Size of affected area:	c. 6560m ²	Size of area investigated:	c. 250m ²
Site code:	HN1048	Alternate reference:	n/a
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson
Project type, methods etc...	Trial trench evaluation	Archive recipient:	Bedfordshire
Start of work:	09/04/2013	Finish of work:	12/04/2013
Related HER nos:	HER 1369	Periods represented:	Modern
OASIS UID:	heritage1-137929	Significant finds:	Glass, tile
Monument types:	Structure, pit		
Physical archive:	Glass, tile		
Previous summaries/reports:	None		

Synopsis:

In order to characterise the archaeological potential of a proposed new development site on land at Russell House, 14 Dunstable Street, Ampthill; Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to undertake an archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching. This work was a predetermination requirement of a planning application for the proposed development.

Five trenches were excavated across the site, revealing modern made up and levelled ground, the remains of a demolished garage associated with a former ambulance station and a Victorian rubbish pit. One feature of natural origin was also excavated.

On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might disturb archaeological remains may be considered to be *Low* for the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. This rises to *High* for the modern period, though the potential significance of such remains is considered to be *Low*.

1 Introduction

1.1 This report has been prepared at the request of Messrs Campbell Buchanan as part of a programme of archaeological work carried out in advance of the submission of a planning application for proposed development at Russell House, 15 Dunstable Street, Ampthill; Bedfordshire.

1.2 The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists have identified the proposed development site as archaeologically sensitive with the potential to contain archaeological remains representing heritage assets with archaeological interest as defined by the *National Planning Policy Framework*.

1.3 In line with the requirements of Paragraph 128 of the *NPPF* and the Central Bedfordshire Validation Checklist the applicant has been asked to submit a description of the significance of the heritage assets affected by the proposal. This information must be presented in the form of a *Heritage Asset Assessment*. The extent of the information required to compile the Heritage Asset Assessment has been defined in a *Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation of Land at Russell House, 14 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedfordshire* (MKO 04/02/2013), prepared by the Archaeology Team (AT) of Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) acting as adviser to the planning authority. A full specification for the work is contained in the Heritage Network's approved Project Design, dated March 2013, which also represents the *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) detailed in paragraphs 1.6 and 1.7 of the Brief, and includes a research design, an outline of the investigative process that is to be followed, and a method statement for the investigation. The present document presents the results of the programme of archaeological field evaluation undertaken.

1.4 The property is located on the western side of Dunstable Street, approximately 100m north of its junction with Station Road, centred on NGR 503305 237660. The front half of the property falls within the Ampthill Conservation Area (HER 1369). Currently the site covers 6560m², c.5990m² lying within the Conservation Area. The site is occupied by Russell House to the front, an extended late Victorian villa latterly used as a teachers' resource centre, and the former Clevedon Nursery to the rear, with associated landscaped grounds.

1.5 An historic building appraisal of Russell House has been carried out by Heritage Network (Hillelson 2012). The report identified the house as having been built between 1881 and 1901, and concluded that the house was not unusual in terms of its age, rarity, appearance or associations. The evidence suggests that the building does not represent a heritage asset as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework, and would not be a candidate for local listing. A recent appraisal of the building by English Heritage concluded that the building is not worthy of statutory listing

1.6 The aim of the present field evaluation has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that are liable to be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997, Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Oake *et al* 2007, Medlycott 2011), should they be discovered. It was considered that such investigation had the potential to identify archaeological deposits which might contribute to an understanding of the origins and development of Ampthill, from the prehistoric period onwards.

1.7 The proposed development entails the construction of a care home and housing.

2 Fieldwork

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

2.1 The underlying geology of the site is Woburn Sands Formation, overlain in places by Head deposits (British Geological Survey).

2.2 The local soils are unsurveyed, but the soils in the area around the town belong to either the Evesham 3 Association (411c), described as being *slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils*, or to the Frilford Association (554a), described as *deep well drained sandy and coarse loamy soils* (SSEW 1983).

2.3 The proposed development site lies on the dip slope of the Greensand Ridge. The highest point of the site is on its eastern side at a height of *c.*96m AOD; the land falls westwards into a stream valley with the western edge of the site lying at a height of *c.*85m AOD.

METHODOLOGY

2.4 All fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the approved Project Design, current health and safety legislation, and the appropriate IfA and ALGAO guidance documents.

2.5 The overburden was removed, under close supervision, to the first significant archaeological horizon, or to the natural geological horizon, as appropriate using a JCB 3CX fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless bucket.

2.6 Spoil from the machining was scanned visually and using a metal detector for archaeological artefacts.

2.7 The exposed area was cleaned by hand, and potential archaeological features and deposits were sampled to ascertain their nature, depth, date, and quality of preservation.

2.8 All identified contexts were photographed and recorded using the appropriate proforma. Scaled plans and sections were drawn on drafting film at scales of 1:10 and 1:20.

RESULTS

2.9 Five trial trenches were opened across the site. These were located with reference to known constraints across the site, which included standing buildings and the presence of more than 20 trees and shrubs (Figure 2). Originally six trial trenches were proposed. However, due to the possible presence of an uncharted gas main in the immediate vicinity of the proposed location of Trench 1, the decision was taken in conjunction with the Archaeology Team of CBC, that this trench should not be excavated in the interests of health and safety.

Trench 2

2.10 Trench 2 was located to the immediate west of Russell House and was orientated NW-SE. It measured 15m in length, 3m in width and 0.40m in depth (Figure 2).

Recorded data:

Length (m):	15.00	Width (m):	3.00	Maximum Depth (m):	c.0.80	Orientation	NW-SE	
Level at NW End of Trench (mOD)			Top	101.02	Level at SE End of Trench (mOD)		Top	100.71
			Base	100.10			Base	99.84
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)					
			Length	Width	Depth			
-	Layer	MOT Type 1 crushed stone overburden	-	-	0.10			
-	Layer	Dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) compact clay silt sand. Possible former garden soil	-	-	0.40			
-	Layer	Reddish brown (10YR 4/3) loose sandy subsoil	-	-	0.20			
	Layer	Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) loose soft sand natural with manganese staining.	-	-	> 0.10			
201	Cut	Linear cut of service pipe trench, with sloping sides and a flat base. Cuts subsoil and natural & contains (202).	4.5	0.5	0.12			
202	Fill	Very dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4) soft sand, fill of [201]. Contained lead service pipe.	4.5	0.5	0.12			

2.11 The stratigraphy of Trench 2 consisted of a layer of MOT Type 1 overburden, approximately 0.10m in depth above a layer of dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) clay silt sand, approximately 0.40m in depth (Figure 3). This has been interpreted as a former garden soil. Below this was a reddish brown (10YR 4/3) loose sandy subsoil, 0.20m in depth. The underlying natural comprised reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) soft sand with manganese staining, over 0.10m in depth.

2.12 Cutting into the natural at the south-eastern end of the trench was a linear feature, cut [201], which measured >4.5m in length, 0.5m in width and 0.12m in depth. This feature was excavated and was revealed to be a modern service pipe trench (Figure 3; Plate 1).

2.13 No features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were present within Trench 2.

Trench 3

2.14 Trench 3 was located to the immediate southwest of Trench 2 and was oriented E-W (Figure 2). It measured 25m in length, 3m in width and 1.10m in depth (Figure 4).

Recorded Data

Length (m):	25.00	Width (m):	3.00	Maximum Depth (m):	1.40	Orientation	E-W	
Level at E End of Trench (mOD)			Top	100.65	Level at W End of Trench (mOD)		Top	99.79
			Base	99.36			Base	98.94
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)					
			Length	Width	Depth			
-	Layer	Concrete slab	-	-	0.04			
-	Layer	Sand and gravel make-up	-	-	c.0.55			

Length (m):	25.00	Width (m):	3.00	Maximum Depth (m):	1.40	Orientation	E-W
Level at E End of Trench (mOD)		Top	100.65	Level at W End of Trench (mOD)		Top	99.79
		Base	99.36			Base	98.94
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
-	Layer	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) soft silty sand, with charcoal flecks and concrete fragments. Possible former garden soil.	-	-	0.20		
-	Layer	Reddish brown (10YR 4/3) soft sandy subsoil.	-	-	0.20		
-	Layer	Reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) soft sand natural.	-	-	>0.10		
301	Structure	Wall, built of red machine made bricks 1 course deep, 2 bricks wide.	>1.2	0.20	>0.06		
302	Structure	Wall built of frogged stamped bricks, 1 course deep and 2 bricks wide.	>1.4	0.15	0.10		
303	Structure	Wall, built of frogged header coursed red bricks laid over concrete footings.	>2.50	0.23	0.20		
304	Cut	Garage inspection pit, contains (305)	>2.30	>30	>0.50		
305	Fill	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loose sticky sandy clay containing modern rubbish, including car parts, asbestos fragments, frogged bricks, concrete frags and barbed wire. Fill of [304]	>3.00	2.30	>0.50		

2.15 The stratigraphy in Trench 3 consisted of a layer of concrete slab, approximately 0.04m thick above a make-up layer of sand and gravel, approximately 0.55m in depth (Figure 4). Below this was a deposit of dark brown (10YR 3/3) soft silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and concrete fragments, interpreted as a former garden soil. Beneath this was a layer of reddish brown (10YR 4/3) soft sand subsoil. The underlying natural comprised a layer of reddish yellow (10YR 4/3) soft sand, 0.20m in depth, above a layer of reddish yellow (7.5YR 6/6) soft sand, over 0.10m in depth.

2.16 Located at 8.6m from the western end of Trench 3 were three brick walls, [301], [302] and [303] (Figure 4, Plate 2). These were all orientated north-west to south-east and connected to a brick-built garage inspection pit, [304], to the east. This measured 2.30m in length, 3.00m in width and over 0.50m in depth. It was filled with very dark brown (10YR 2/2) loose sticky sandy clay, (305), which contained cement asbestos fragments, frogged bricks, concrete fragments, barbed wire and a number of discarded vehicle parts, including a fuel tank, a vehicle exhaust and a hubcap (Plate 3).

2.17 No features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were present within Trench 3.

Trench 4

2.18 Trench 3 was located to the south-east of Trench 1 and was oriented NE-SW (Figure 2). It measured 15m in length, 2m in width and was excavated to a depth of c.0.80m.

Length (m):	20.00	Width (m):	3.00	Maximum Depth (m):	1.40	Orientation	E-W
Level at E End of Trench (mOD)		Top	100.94	Level at W End of Trench (mOD)		Top	100.22
		Base	99.45			Base	99.47
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)				
			Length	Width	Depth		
-	Layer	Tarmac	-	-	0.10		

Length (m):	20.00	Width (m):	3.00	Maximum Depth (m):	1.40	Orientation	E-W	
Level at E End of Trench (mOD)		Top	100.94	Level at W End of Trench (mOD)		Top	100.22	
		Base	99.45			Base	99.47	
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)					
			Length	Width	Depth			
-	Layer	Overburden, comprising dumped lenses of brick rubble in a dark greyish brown gravelly soil matrix	-	-	0.35			
-	Layer	Concrete	-	-	0.05			
-	Layer	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) sticky clayey silt, possible former garden soil.	-	-	0.20			
-	Layer	Dark brown (10YR 3/3) sandy silt subsoil with occasional charcoal & coal	-	-	0.20			
-	Layer	Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) weathered natural sand	-	-	0.30			
-	Layer	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) natural sand	-	-	>0.10			
401	Cut	Cut for possible terrace, contains (402).	>10	>30	>10			
402	Fill	Brick rubble, fill of [401]	>10	>30	>10			

2.19 The stratigraphy in Trench 4 consisted of a thin tarmac surface, 0.10m thick, above a layer of overburden, 0.35m in depth (Figure 5). Below this was a thin layer of concrete, 0.05m thick above a layer of very dark brown sticky clay silt interpreted as a former garden soil, 0.20m in depth. A layer of dark brown (10YR 3/3) silty sand subsoil, 0.20m in depth, lay below the garden soil. Beneath the subsoil was greyish brown (10YR 5/2) weathered natural sand, 0.30m in depth which overlay the brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) natural sand.

2.20 The eastern edge of a large feature, cut [401], was encountered crossing the centre of the trench on an approximate north – south alignment (Figure 5; Plate 4). This feature, which was greater than 0.50m in depth, had an irregular sloping side and was filled with brick rubble, context (402). Late 19th and early 20th century mapping appears to show that the cut line forms part of the edge of a landscaped terrace, created between 1883 and 1901 (not illustrated). The brick rubble probably represents a ground levelling deposit.

2.21 No features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were present within Trench 4.

Trench 5

2.22 Trench 5 was located to the west of Trenches 2 and 3, within the wooded area to the west of the house (Figure 2). It measured 20m in length, 2m in width and 1.40m in depth and was orientated N-S (Figure 2)

Length (m):	20.0	Width (m):	2.0	Maximum Depth (m):	1.4	Orientation	N-S	
Level at N End of Trench (mOD)		Top	96.93	Level at S End of Trench (mOD)		Top	95.63	
		Base	95.71			Base	94.59	
Context	Type	Description	Dimensions (m)					
			Length	Width	Depth			
-	Layer	Very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) Type 2 crushed sandstone overburden.	-	-	c.0.30			
-	Layer	Greyish brown (10YR 5/2) sterile root disturbed soft clay silt sand subsoil.	-	-	c.0.45			
-	Layer	Brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) soft sand natural, with manganese staining.	-	-	>0.70			
501	Cut	Pit, oval in plan, contains (502).	1.00	0.80	>0.10			

Length (m):	20.0	Width (m):	2.0	Maximum Depth (m):	1.4	Orientation	N-S	
Level at N End of Trench (mOD)		Top	96.93	Level at S End of Trench (mOD)		Top	95.63	
		Base	95.71			Base	94.59	
Context	Type	Description			Dimensions (m)			
					Length	Width	Depth	
502	Fill	Very dark brown (10YR 2/2) clay silt sand containing tile and glass fragments. Fill of [501]			1.00	0.80	>0.10	

2.23 The stratigraphy in Trench 5 consisted of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) Type 2 crushed sandstone overburden, approximately 0.30m in depth, above greyish brown (10YR 5/2) soft clay silt sand subsoil with frequent root disturbance, approximately 0.45m in depth. Below this was the brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sand natural.

2.24 An oval pit, [201], which measured 1.00m in length, 0.80m in width and 0.10m in depth, was encountered in the centre of the trench. This contained a dark clay silt fill, (502) containing late 19th or early 20th century tile and glass fragments (Figure 6, Plate 6). The artefacts were considered to be of no archaeological significance and were not collected.

2.25 No features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were present within Trench 5.

Trench 6

2.26 Trench 6 was located to the north of Trench 5 and measured 15m in length, 2m in width and 0.80m in depth. It was orientated E-W (Figure 2).

Length (m):	15.00	Width (m):	2.00	Maximum Depth (m):	0.85	Orientation	E-W	
Level at E End of Trench (mOD)		Top	97.38	Level at W End of Trench (mOD)		Top	96.68	
		Base	96.47			Base	95.64	
Context	Type	Description			Dimensions (m)			
					Length	Width	Depth	
-	Layer	10YR 3/1 Very dark grey soft silty sandy clay.			-	-	c.0.70	
-	Layer	10YR 5/6 Yellowish brown clay sand natural			-	-	>0.10	
601	Cut	Linear/irregular shaped uneven natural feature. Contains (602)			2.40	0.70	0.13	
602	Fill	Fill of natural feature [601].			2.40	0.70	0.13	

2.27 The stratigraphy in Trench 6 consisted of a thin layer of very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) gritty clay silt with sand topsoil, 0.02m in depth, above a layer of Type 2 crushed stone, 0.08m in depth. This overlay very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) hard clay silt with sand, containing occasional tile fragments, mortar and charcoal flecks, 0.20m in depth, interpreted as a possible garden earth. Below this was a brownish yellow (10YR 5/2) soft very sandy clay silt, 0.45m in depth, with frequent root disturbance. The underlying natural consisted of brownish yellow (10YR 6/6) sterile soft sand with frequent root staining.

2.28 A possible linear, [601], was observed at 4.5m from the western end of the trench (Figure 7, Plate 8). Investigation revealed that this feature was actually formed by manganese staining of the natural sand and probably represents a root line.

2.29 No features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were present within Trench 6.

3 Discussion

Archaeological Background

3.1 The Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record (HER) lists all documented heritage assets within the Central Bedfordshire and Luton Borough administrative districts, including evidence of archaeological activity, ranging from chance finds to full-scale excavations. The HER was consulted on 06th March 2013, covering a 1000m radius from the site centre.

3.2 The site lies on the western side of Dunstable Street, to the south of the core of the modern town.

3.3 Chance finds in the vicinity of Coopers Hill, 400m to the west of the site, include a Roman coin (HER 18668) and fragments of a Bronze Age socketed axehead (HER 18672).

3.4 The proposed development lies within the southern limits of the conservation area defining the historic core of Ampthill (HER 16994).

3.5 The town is recorded in the Domesday Book as ‘Ammetelle’, and is likely to have its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period. The focus of this early settlement is thought to be St Andrew’s church (HER 859), c. 750m north east of the site.

3.6 During the Medieval period the core of the settlement shifted to the junction of Church Street, Dunstable Street, Woburn Street and Bedford Street, c.350m north of the site at the Market Place. Archaeological monitoring of footings at Katherines House, Dunstable Street, c300m north of the site, found evidence of 12th-14th century activity (NMR 1096520).

3.7 Russell House (HER 19559) was built between 1881 and 1901. The house was built by a prominent tradesman in the town, and the main house is typical of a large middle class villa of the late Victorian period. It incorporates many features that might be expected in a house built at this date including its position, set back from the road frontage with a good screen of shrubbery protecting its privacy. On the exterior, these features include asymmetrical bays with fake timber framing in the gables and tall moulded brick chimneys. On the interior, they include arched openings, the use of stained glass in the front door and stair light, the use of an anaglypta frieze in the dining room, a prominent fireplace in the drawing room, and a distinctive hall/lounge forming a focus for visitors to the house.

3.8 There are 86 listed structures, all grade II, within 500m of the site. Thirteen are within a 250m radius.

3.9 There is a collection of monuments that date from WWII close to the medieval core of the town, c.500m north and west of the site. These include a tank trap and spigot mortar point (HER 17808), another tank trap (HER 17807), anti-aircraft battery (HER 17811), and a prisoner of war camp (HER 17816).

Research Design

3.10 The aim of the evaluation has been to consider the location, depth, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that were liable to be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context

for them, in accordance with the current published regional research agenda (Oake et al 2007, Medlycott 2011), should they have been discovered.

3.11 It was considered that this investigation had the potential to contribute to an understanding of the origins and development of urban settlement in Ampthill. However, no evidence pre-dating the Victorian period was encountered during the present project. All the features on the site were either natural in origin, or were of late 19th or 20th century date.

Evaluation Data

3.12 The evaluation revealed a number of modern features. These include the remains of a demolished garage in Trench 3, which is likely to have been associated with the modern ambulance station, as well as modern make up layers and levelling in Trenches 2, 3 & 4. The earliest feature present on the site comprised a Victorian rubbish pit in Trench 5, which contained post-medieval tile and glass fragments.

3.13 Evidence for a former garden soil was also encountered in Trench 2, and at the eastern end of Trenches 3 and 4. These were located close to the house. The garden soil was not observed in Trenches 5 and 6, which lay to the west, beyond the line of the Victorian terrace.

3.14 Two potential linear features were also investigated, one in Trench 2 and one in Trench 6. These however were revealed to be a modern service trench and a natural feature respectively.

3.15 On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might disturb further archaeological remains may be considered to be *High* for the modern periods. The potential significance of such remains is considered to be *Low*.

Confidence Rating

3.16 During the course of the fieldwork, the conditions were generally acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation. There were no circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the work which was less than *High*.

HERITAGE ASSET ASSESSMENT

Impact of Previous Land Use

3.17 A number of circumstances are likely to have affected the survival of the archaeological resource on the site. These include the construction of Russell House in the late 19th century, and its various subsequent extensions. Significant garden landscaping, especially the creation of a terrace to the west of the main house between 1883 and 1901, is also likely to have affected the survival of the archaeological resource on the site. Nevertheless, if present, evidence of archaeological features and deposits, particularly deep cut features such as pits, ditches and wells, would be expected to survive well, even if truncated.

Impact of Present Development Proposals

Direct Impacts on Known or Potential Heritage Assets

3.18 The present development proposes the demolition of the existing buildings on the site and the construction of a care home and housing, with associated access, services and landscaping works.

3.19 Russell House, which has recently been included on the HER (ref. 19559), will be demolished as part of the present proposals, but no other known heritage assets will be affected.

3.20 On the basis of trial trenching, it is unlikely that the demolition process and construction groundworks would affect significant unknown heritage assets.

Indirect Impacts on Known or Potential Heritage Assets

3.21 The proposed development works may have a temporary indirect impact on the conservation area and the adjacent listed former council offices.

3.22 It is expected that the new buildings will be designed to minimise any impacts on the setting of the conservation area and the adjacent listed former council offices..

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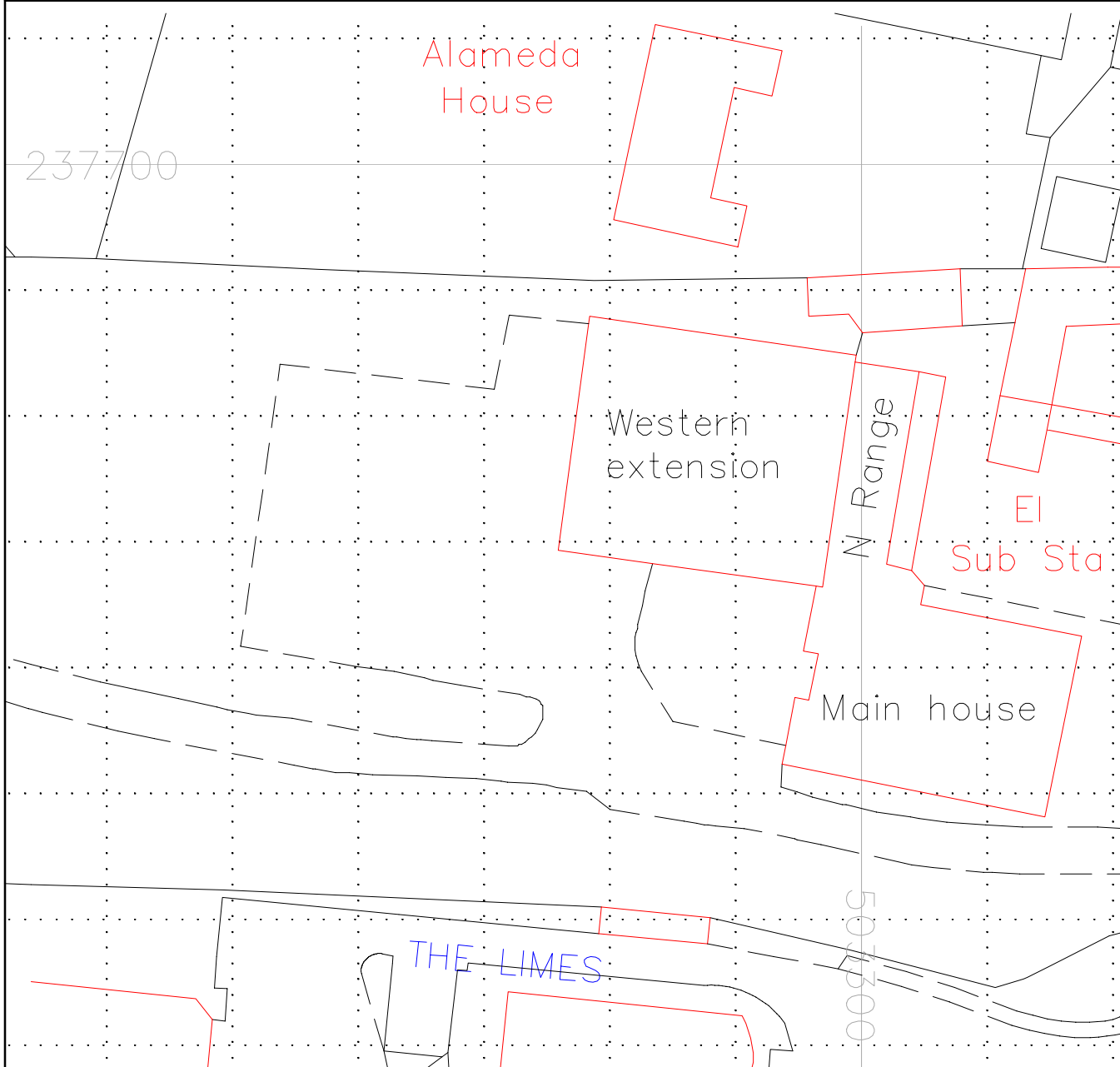
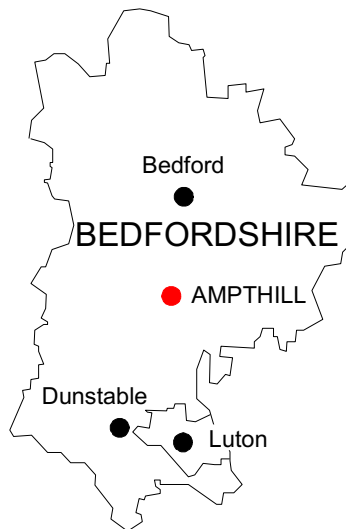
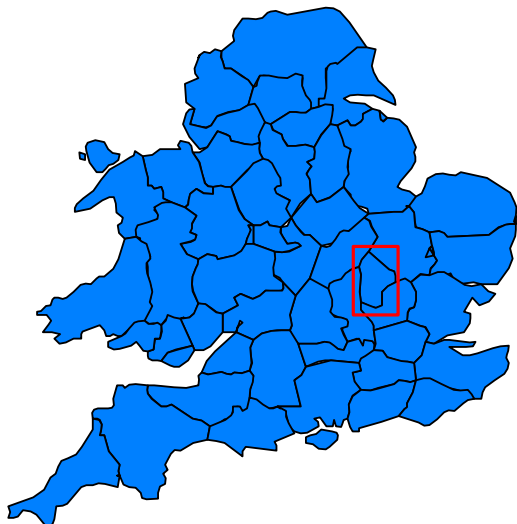
Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW) 19831:250,000 *Soil Map of England & Wales, Sheet 4, Eastern England*. SSEW

Turner, C. 2013, *Russell House, 14 Dunstable Street, Ampthill; Beds. Archaeological Project Design HN1048*

5 Illustrations

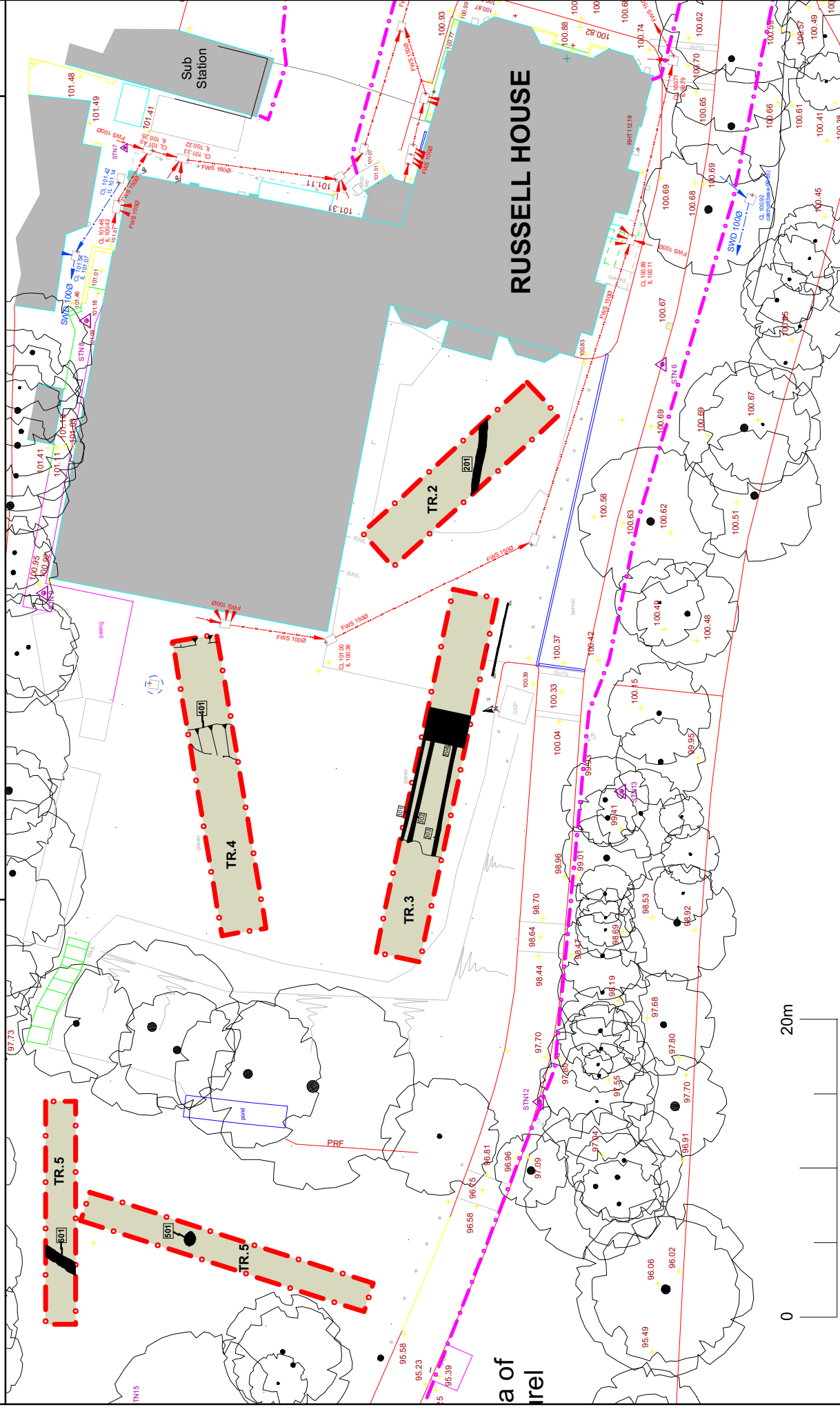
Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Site Layout
Figure 3	Trench 2: Trench plan and sections
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Figure 5	Trench 4: Trench plan and sections
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Plate 3	Trench 3, backfilled inspection pit [304, looking north
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Plate 6	Trench 5, pit [501], looking east
Plate 7	Trench 6, looking north
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Site Location

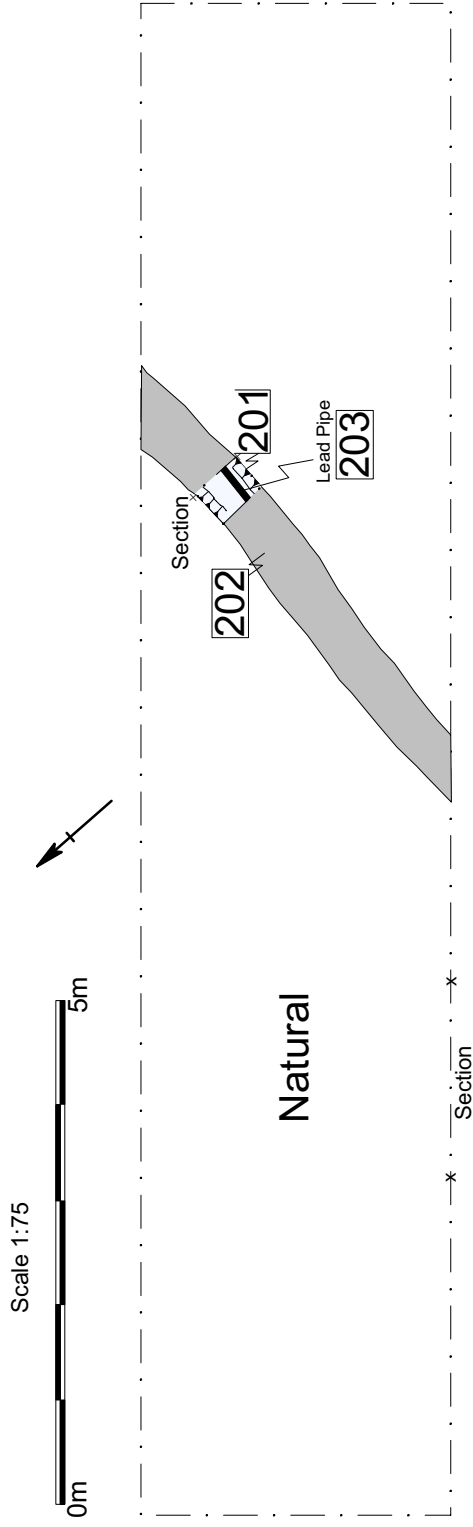
Scale 1:500



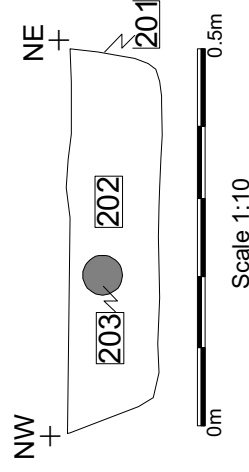
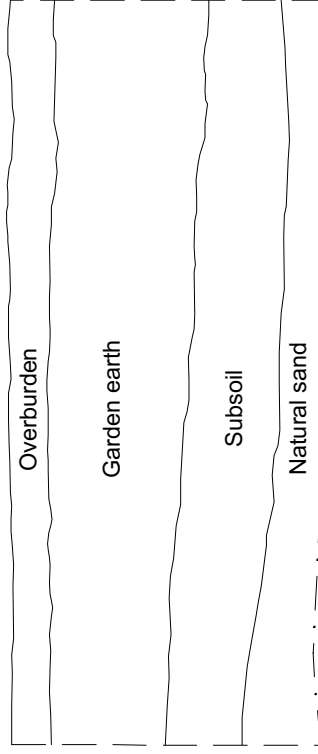
Trench location plan

Scale 1:350

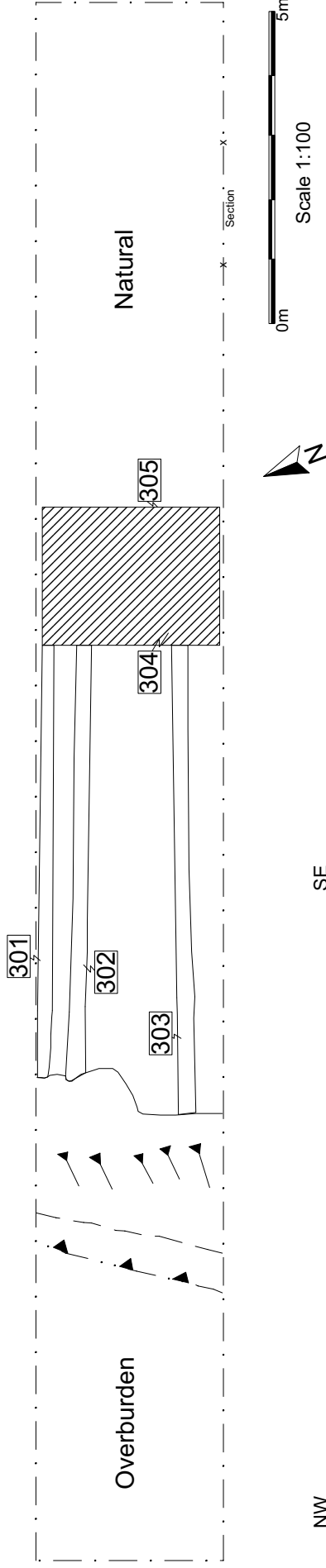
Figure 2



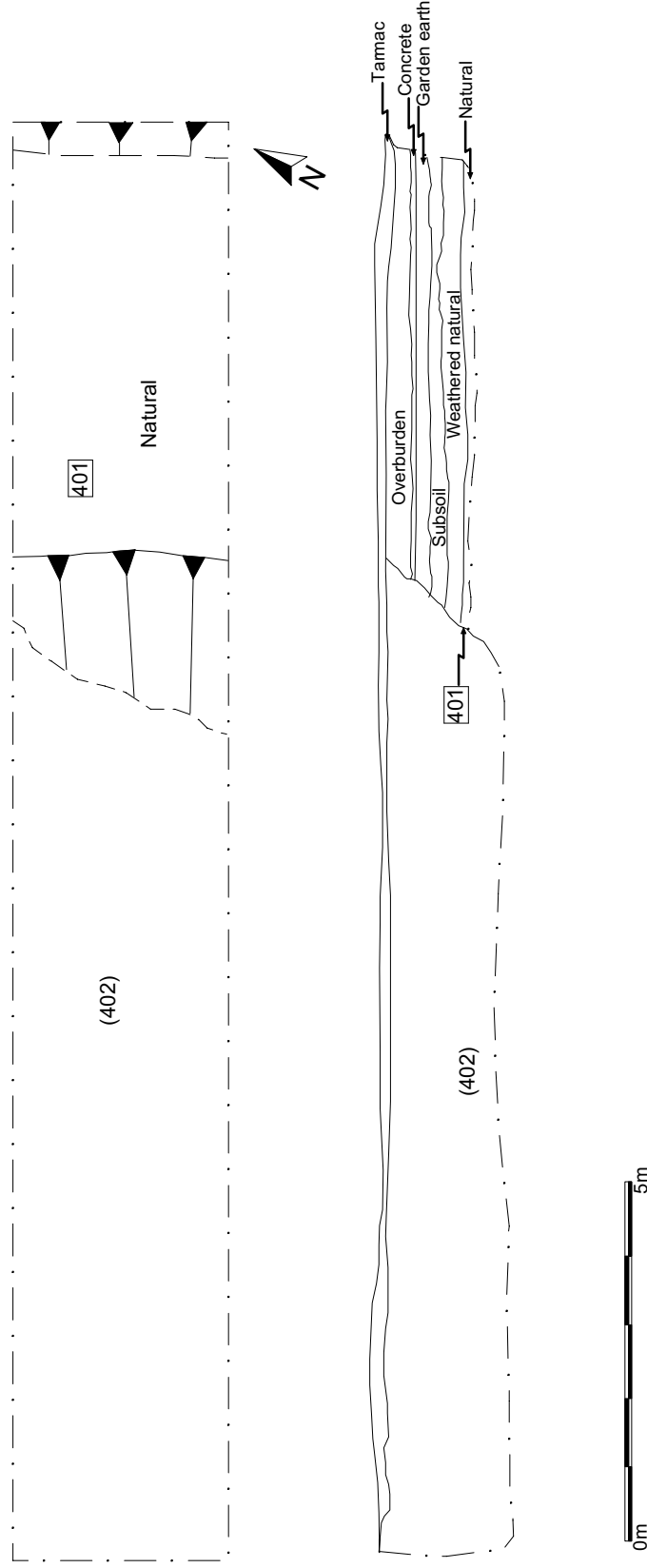
TRENCH 2 INDICATIVE SECTION



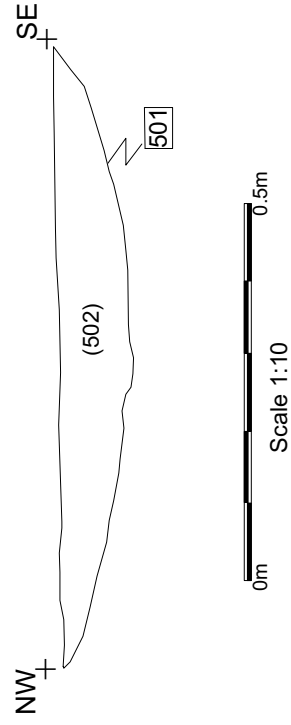
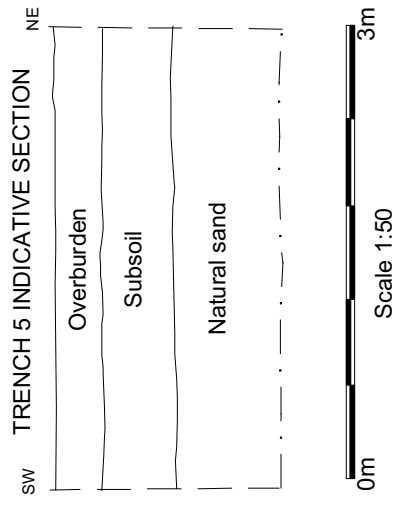
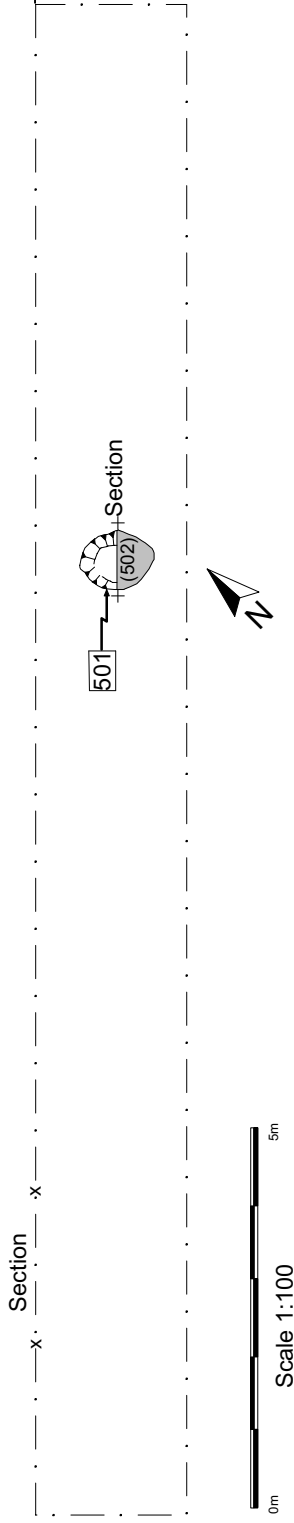
Trench 2: Plan and sections



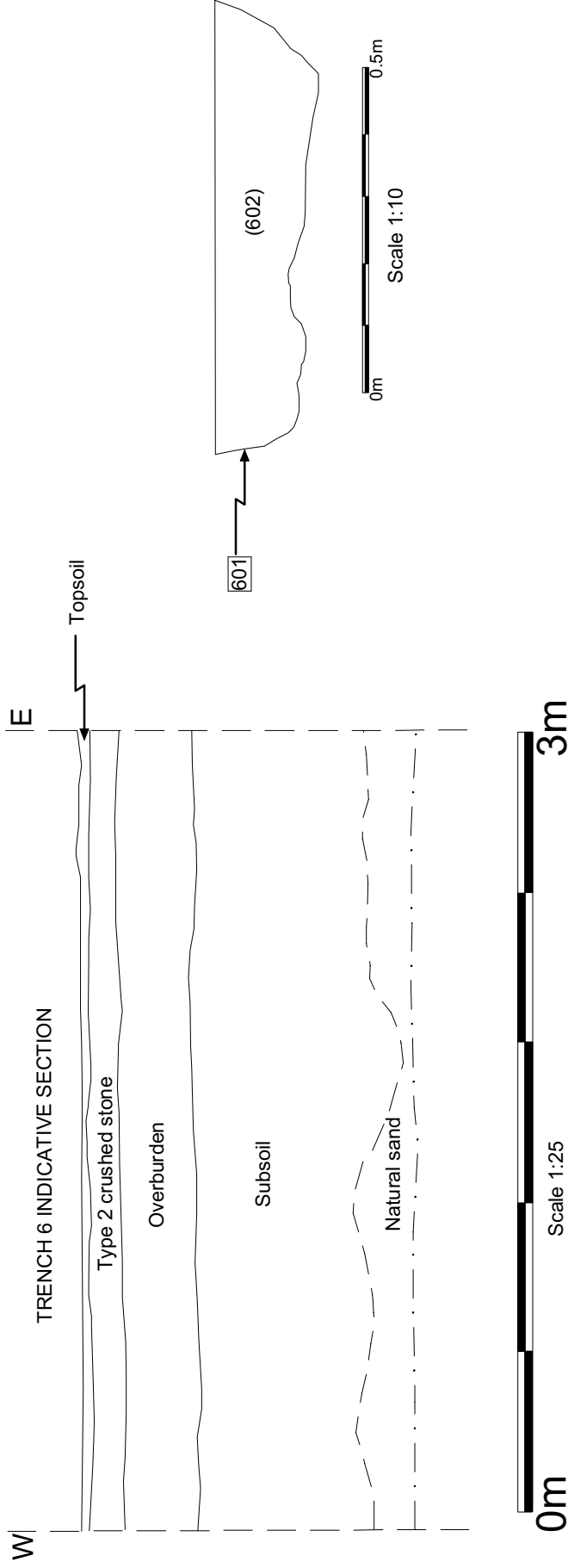
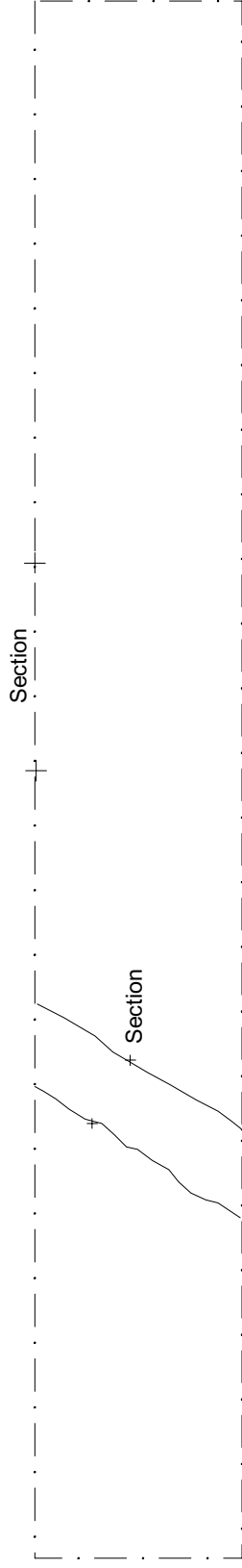
Trench 3: Plan and indicative section



Trench 4: Plan and section



Trench 5: Plan and sections



Trench 6: Plan and sections



Plate 1: Trench 2 looking southeast



Plate 2: Trench 3 looking east



Plate 3: Trench 3, backfilled inspection pit [304], looking N



Plate 4: Trench 4 looking east



Plate 5: Trench 5 looking north



Plate 6: Trench 5, pit [501], looking east



Plate 7: Trench 6, looking N



Plate 8: Trench 6, linear [601], looking N

Appendix

OASIS ID: heritage1-137929	
Project details	
Project name	Ampthill, Russell House, 14 Dunstable Street
Short description of the project	In order to characterise the archaeological potential of a proposed new development site on land at Russell House, 14 Dunstable Street, Ampthill; Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by the owner to undertake an archaeological field evaluation by trial trenching. This work was a predetermination requirement of a planning application for the proposed development. Five trenches were excavated across the site, revealing modern made up and levelled ground, the remains of a demolished garage associated with a former ambulance station and a Victorian rubbish pit. One feature of natural origin was also excavated. On the basis of the results of the evaluation, the risk that the proposed development might disturb archaeological remains may be considered to be Low for the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. This rises to High for the modern period, though the potential significance of such remains is considered to be Low.
Project dates	Start: 09-04-2013 End: 12-04-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	HN1048 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BEDFM 2013:13 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	WALL Modern
Monument type	SERVICE TRENCH Modern
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	BEDFORDSHIRE MID BEDFORDSHIRE AMPHILL Russell House, 14 Dunstable Street
Postcode	MK45 2JT
Study area	6560.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 03305 37660 52 0 52 01 38 N 000 29 38 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 95.00m Max: 101.00m

Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Heritage Network
Project originator brief	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project originator design	Chris Turner
Project director/manager	David Hillelson
Project supervisor	Greg Jones
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Bedford Museum
Digital Archive ID	BEDFM 2013:13
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Bedford Museum
Paper Archive ID	BEDFM 2013:13
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Russell House, 14 Dunstable Street, Ampthill, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Jones, G.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Ashworth, H.
Other bibliographic details	Report no.783
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Heritage Network
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth, Herts.
Description	A4 booklet, comb bound, green cover, 14 pages, 7 figures, 8 plates