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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**2 ST ANDREWS CLOSE, AMPHILL,  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION,  
RECORDING, ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION**

Authors:	Kate Higgs BA (report) Adam Dyson BA (fieldwork and report)	
NGR: TL 03751 38270		Report No. 3646
District: Central Beds.		Site Code: AS 1348
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA		Project No. 3953
Signed:		Date: Sept 2010

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## **CONTENTS**

### ***OASIS SUMMARY SHEET***

#### ***SUMMARY***

- 1 INTRODUCTION***
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE***
- 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND***
- 4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES***
- 5 METHODOLOGY***
- 6 RESULTS***
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING***
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL***
- 9 DISCUSSION***
- 10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE***

#### ***ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS***

#### ***BIBLIOGRAPHY***

#### ***APPENDIX***

- 1 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE***
- 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS***
- 3 SPECIALISTS' REPORTS***

## OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

<b>Project details</b>			
Project name	2 St Andrew's Close, Ampthill, Bedfordshire		
<p><i>Project description (250 words)</i>          In September 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication at No. 2 St Andrew's Close, Ampthill, Bedfordshire (NGR TL 03751 38270). The archaeological programme was carried out in compliance with a planning condition on approval for an extension (CBC Planning Approval Ref. CB/09/06907/FULL).</p> <p><i>The site lies within the historic core of the town and may be within the limits of the Saxon and medieval towns. It lies close to St Andrew's Church, which probably overlies an earlier building.</i></p> <p><i>Two ditches, F1004 and F1007, were recorded. The pottery derived from the ditches is abraded and might be judged residual. Also late medieval – post-medieval (14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century) CBM was recovered from Ditch F1007. Conversely five conjoining sherds were found in Ditch F1004 and the pottery from the ditches and unstratified material is consistently early medieval. Ditch F1004 was the larger of the two ditches and was possibly a boundary ditch. Ditch F1007 was possibly a drainage ditch. The ditches were broadly perpendicular, but as St Andrew's Close is a modern road, it is difficult to attach a significance to their alignment.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	06/09/10 – 08/09/10		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	N
P. number	3953	Site code	AS 1348
Type of project	Archaeological observation, recording, analysis & publication		
Site status	None		
Current land use	Residential dwelling & garden		
Planned development	Domestic extension		
Main features (+dates)	2 Ditches		
Significant finds (+dates)	11 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> C pottery		
<b>Project location</b>			
County/ District/ Parish	Bedfordshire	Central Bedfordshire	Ampthill
HER/ SMR for area	Central Bedfordshire HER		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	c. 1,500m <sup>2</sup>		
NGR	TL 03751 38270		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c. 95m AOD		
<b>Project creators</b>			
Brief issued by	Central Beds Council Conservation & Design Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Adam Dyson		
Funded by	Ms S Stanford		
Full title	2 St Andrew's Close, Ampthill, Bedfordshire. Archaeological Observation, Recording, Analysis & Publication		
Authors	Higgs, K. and Dyson, A		
Report no.	3646		
Date (of report)	September 2010		

## **2 ST ANDREW'S CLOSE, AMPTHILL, BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION, RECORDING, ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION**

### **SUMMARY**

*In September 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication at No. 2 St Andrew's Close, Ampthill, Bedfordshire (NGR TL 03751 38270). The archaeological programme was carried out in compliance with a planning condition on approval for an extension (CBC Planning Approval Ref. CB/09/06907/FULL).*

*The site lies within the historic core of the town and may be within the limits of the Saxon and medieval towns. It lies close to St Andrew's Church, which probably overlies an earlier building.*

*Two ditches, F1004 and F1007, were recorded. The pottery derived from the ditches is abraded and might be judged residual. Also late medieval – post-medieval (14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century) CBM was recovered from Ditch F1007. Conversely five conjoining sherds were found in Ditch F1004 and the pottery from the ditches and unstratified material is consistently early medieval. Ditch F1004 was the larger of the two ditches and was possibly a boundary ditch. Ditch F1007 was possibly a drainage ditch. The ditches were broadly perpendicular, but as St Andrew's Close is a modern road, it is difficult to attach a significance to their alignment.*

### **1.1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In September 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication at No. 2 St Andrew's Close, Ampthill, Bedfordshire (NGR TL 03751 38270; Figs. 1 & 2). The archaeological programme was commissioned by Ms S Stanford, and was carried out in compliance with a planning condition on approval for an extension (CBC Planning Approval Ref. CB/09/06907/FULL).

1.2 The project was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Central Bedfordshire County Conservation and Design Team (CBC CDT; dated 9<sup>th</sup> June 2010), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 18<sup>th</sup> June 2010). It also complied with the Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations* (revised 2008), the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (revised 2008) and the requirements of the document Gurney (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14/ALGOEE.

1.3 The aims and objectives of the archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication were:

- to determine and understand the nature, function and character of an archaeological site in its cultural and environmental setting,
- 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 landscapes,
- to recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region, and;
- to recover palaeoenvironmental remains to determine past local environmental conditions.

### *Planning Context*

1.4 The project was undertaken in conjunction with the relevant planning policies, which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage. PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology, and PPG15 (1994), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible), have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment.

1.5 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 No. 2 St Andrew's Close is situated within the historic core of Ampthill, and immediately beyond the town's Conservation Area (CA; Fig. 1). St Andrew's Church is located c. 80m to the west of the site. The site lies on the western frontage of St Andrew's Close, bounded by No. 1 to the south and No. 3 St Andrew's Close to the north. The property comprises a roughly

rectangular garden plot c.1,500m<sup>2</sup> in area and contains a detached dwelling in its eastern sector. The proposed development is for the erection of single storey side and rear extensions to the existing dwelling.

2.2 Although the site is located within the historic core of Ampthill, land to its north and north-east remains undeveloped and has a noticeably varied and undulating relief. The site lies at a height of c. 95m AOD, with its relief sloping slightly down towards its eastern boundary (Fig. 2). The geology of the area comprises Woburn Sands Formation of the Lower Greensand (BGS 1978). The site also lies close to the boundary of two different soil associations, the Frilford association and the Evesham 3 association (SSEW 1983). Soils of the Frilford association are characterised as deep well drained sandy and coarse loamy soils with some ferruginous sandy and some coarse loamy soils which are affected by groundwater. Soils of the Evesham 3 association are described as slowly permeable calcareous clayey and fine loamy over clayey soils with some areas of permeable seasonally waterlogged non-calcareous clayey soils.

### **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 Prehistoric & Romano-British**

3.1.1 No prehistoric or Romano-British remains are known within the town of Ampthill. Flint artefacts have been found in Ampthill Park, indicating small-scale prehistoric activity along the Greensand Ridge to the west. Iron Age pottery kilns were discovered during the construction of the Ampthill bypass to the south of the town, with pottery production continuing into the Romano-British period (Simco 1984), contemporary with a ditch found further westwards along the bypass route. An extensive Iron Age and Romano-British settlement is known near Ruxox Farm c. 2.5km to the south-east (Fadden 1970 & Simco 1984), and a Roman road is thought to have passed through or close to the town (BCC 2005)

#### **3.2 Anglo-Saxon**

3.2.1 No Anglo-Saxon remains are known within the town. It is thought that the earliest settlement was focussed around St Andrew's Church, which lies to the immediate west of the site (BCC 1996, 2). Evidence of Saxon activity has also been found along the Greensand Ridge at Ampthill Great Park and Ampthill Castle. Place-name evidence indicates a Saxon date for the settlement, which was originally known as *Aemethyll*, meaning either 'ant-heap' or 'ant infested hill' (Mawer & Stenton 1926). Ampthill was also recorded in the Domesday Book, when it was known as *Ammetelle* and held by Nigel de la Vast (Page 1912).

#### **3.3 Medieval**

3.3.1 The settlement of Ampthill grew extensively during the medieval period, with a market and fair granted in the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The core of the historic town



is formed by Church Street, Bedford Street, Dunstable Street and Woburn Street, which were likely laid out by the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Medieval buildings are recorded at St Andrew's Church (HER 859), the Feoffee Almshouses (HER 2825), 27-29 Church Street (HER 6135), 113 and 115 - 117 Dunstable Street (HERs 6198 & 6199), and some of the extant 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century buildings likely conceal earlier cores. Few archaeological investigations have taken place within the town. 12<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> century High Medieval activity was recorded in Dunstable Street. A watching brief during groundworks for an extension to Katherine House, on the west side of Dunstable Street, produced a small medieval pottery assemblage dating from the 12<sup>th</sup>- 14<sup>th</sup> centuries and believed to derive from rubbish pits located behind the former buildings which fronted the street.

3.3.2 The refurbishment of the floors of St Andrew's Church revealed an earlier probably Romanesque structure (HER 859). St Andrew's Church is Grade I listed. The earliest elements of the building are 14<sup>th</sup> century, but it is suggested that this is the site of a 12<sup>th</sup> -century church, and the earlier building remains were recorded beneath the floor of the chancel in 1975. The extent of the medieval (and probable Saxon) graveyard associated with the church is unknown. Recent excavations at Ampthill Great Park and Ampthill Castle (HER 1369 & 810) have also revealed evidence of early medieval activity. It has been suggested that a motte and bailey castle was originally located in the area, but the only evidence for this is a roughly circular earthwork, which was more likely created during quarrying for road repair (HER 2808). Ampthill Great Park (HER 1369) may have originally been a medieval deer park, surrounding the 'castle'. The latter was actually a mansion house constructed by Sir John Cornwall in the early 15<sup>th</sup> century.

### **3.4 Post-medieval & later**

3.4.1 Ampthill contains a variety of post-medieval and later buildings, many of which are listed (BCC 2005). During underpinning work along part of the northern wall of the Feoffee Almshouses (HER 2825), part of the stone foundations were uncovered along with an undated human skeleton and a collection of human bone, post-medieval pottery and clay pipe fragments. A watching brief at 45 Woburn Street, which is a Grade II listed early 19<sup>th</sup> century building, revealed the foundations of an earlier building with rows of ox *tibiae* driven into the ground alongside. An assemblage of 17<sup>th</sup> century pottery and bone pins, possibly used for making pillow lace, were found among the foundations. During groundworks at Church Street (HER 16118), the footings of a probable 19<sup>th</sup> -century brick building were recovered.

### **3.5 The site**

3.5.1 Relatively little is known about the site and cartographic sources (Section 4, below) confirm that the site was not developed until the mid or late 20<sup>th</sup> century. As mentioned previously, the site lies within the historic core of the town and may be within the limits of the Saxon and medieval towns. It lies close to St Andrew's Church, which probably overlies an earlier building.

3.5.2 Despite the site's significant potential for archaeological remains, recent archaeological work in the surrounding area has produced only negative evidence. Monitoring by AS during the groundworks for a residential extension at 8 Church Street, and 160m to the south of the site in 2010 revealed no archaeological remains (McCall & Tweedie 2010). In 1993, a watching brief during construction work at a semi-derelict plot on Church Street uncovered only 19<sup>th</sup> century brick footings (BCC 2005).

## **4 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**

### **4.1 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, 1881**

4.1.1 The 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881 is the earliest cartographic source to depict the site in any significant detail (Fig. 3). In 1881, the site lay to the immediate west of St Andrew's Church and to the north-east of the Feoffee Almshouses. It lay towards the south-western corner of an undeveloped agricultural field (#192), which contained established trees in its north-eastern corner. The western boundary of the site was extant in 1881, formed by the field boundary bordering the churchyard. In 1881, it appears that the Feoffee Almshouses originally extended further northwards and reached the southern boundary of the site.

### **4.2 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, 1901**

4.2.1 The 1901 2<sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map depicts no noticeable change or development to the site or its surrounding area (Fig. 4). The site lay towards the south-western corner of an undeveloped agricultural field (#109). The western boundary of the site was still extant in 1901, formed by the field boundary bordering the churchyard.

### **4.3 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map, 1925**

4.3.1 The 3<sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map dates to 1925 (Fig. 5) records little change. By 1925 the Feoffee Almshouses had been extended further northwards by the addition of a glasshouse.

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

5.1 The entire footprint of the proposed development was excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Figs.2 & 6). Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically excavated, thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary.



## 6 RESULTS

### Sample Sections

Two sample sections of the stratigraphy were recorded against the limit of excavation, and the results are tabulated below:

Sample Section 1 (Fig. 6, DP1) NE limit of excavation, SW facing 0.00m = 95.67m AOD		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand.
0.14 – 0.46m	L1001	Made Ground. Mid orange brown, compact, silty sand with moderate chalk, and occasional charcoal flecks and orange clay silt patches.
0.46 – 0.70m	L1002	Subsoil. Mid orange brown friable silty sand.
0.70m +	L1003	Natural. Light orange yellow friable sand.

Sample Section 2 (Fig. 6, DP2) S limit of excavation, N facing 0.00m = 95.33m AOD		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.18 – 0.80m	L1002	Subsoil. As above.
0.80m +	L1003	Natural. As Above.

### Description of Features

*Two ditches (F1004 and F1007) were recorded. F1004 was oriented NE/SW and contained 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery. F1007 was oriented WNW/ESE and contained broadly contemporary pottery (Late 11<sup>th</sup> – 12/13<sup>th</sup> century).*

F1004 was a linear ditch oriented NE/SW (5.40+ x 1.55+ x 0.70m+; Figs.2 & 6, DP3). Only partial excavation was possible due to its location against the excavation section. It had a moderately steep side, and its base was not revealed. It contained at two fills. The basal fill, L1006, was a dark blackish grey firm silty sand, which contained no finds. The upper fill, L1005, was a mid brownish grey friable silty sand. It contained 11<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery (7; 219g) and animal bone (22g).

F1007 was a linear small ditch oriented WNW/ESE (9.60+ x 0.90 x 0.27m; Figs. 2 & 6, DP4). It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1008, was a mid orange brown friable silty sand. It contained late 11<sup>th</sup> – 12/13<sup>th</sup> century pottery (8; 42g), late medieval – post-medieval CBM (95g) and animal bone (1g).

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds during the archaeological investigation.

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was a dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand, and was present across the whole site (0.10 - 0.21m thick). Over the majority of the site the topsoil overlay made ground L1001. The latter was a mid orange brown, compact, silty sand with moderate chalk, and occasional orange clay silt patches (c.0.35m thick). In the south-eastern sector of the site, the topsoil directly overlay Subsoil L1002, a mid orange brown friable silty sand (0.62m). L1002 overlay L1003, the natural orange yellow friable sand.

## **9 DISCUSSION**

9.1 The site lies within the historic core of the town and may be within the limits of the Saxon and medieval towns. It lies close to St Andrew's Church, which probably overlies an earlier building. The site had a potential for human burials, Saxon and medieval remains.

9.2 Two ditches, F1004 and F1007, were recorded. The pottery derived from the ditches is abraded and might be judged residual. Also late medieval – post-medieval (14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century) CBM was recovered from Ditch F1007. Conversely five conjoining sherds were found in Ditch F1004 and the pottery from the ditches and unstratified material is consistently early medieval.

9.3 Ditch F1004 was the larger of the two ditches and was possibly a boundary ditch. Ditch F1007 was possibly a drainage ditch. The ditches were broadly perpendicular, but as St Andrew's Close is a modern road, it is difficult to attach a significance to their alignment.

## **10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE**

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at Bedford Museum (Accession No. BEDFM.2010.38). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

An OASIS form has been initiated for the project (reference no: archaeol7-82134) and a digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeological Data Service database (<http://ads.adhs.ac.uk/catalogue/greylit>) upon completion of the project.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Ms Suzanne Stanford for funding the project and for her kind assistance. As would also like to acknowledge the assistance of Mr Steve Everitt and the assistance of the main building contractor, Mr Lewis Scott of LPS Builders.

AS would also like to thank Mr. Stephen Coleman from the Central Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and staff at the Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Records Service (BLARS) for their help and advice.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice, input and assistance of Ms. Hannah Firth of Central Bedfordshire Council Conservation and Design Team.

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## APPENDIX 1

### CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1881	Bedfordshire sheet XVII.3; 1 <sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map	3	25":1 mile	BLARS
1901	Bedfordshire sheet XVII.3; 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map	4	25":1 mile	BLARS
1925	Bedfordshire sheet XVII.3; 3 <sup>rd</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map	5	25":1 mile	BLARS
1999	Ordnance Survey Explorer series 193; site location	1	1:25,000	AS
2010	Detailed site location plan	2	XX	Client

### Documents consulted at Bedfordshire & Luton Archives & Record Service (BLARS);

Deed of grant of drainage rights over their property, (2, St Andrew's Close, Ampthill) by Mr. and Mrs. Stanford, 12<sup>th</sup> June 1979 Ref. P30/2/78

## APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)
US			12 <sup>th</sup> – 13 <sup>th</sup> C	(5) 98g	43	
1004	1005	Ditch	11 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> C	(8) 254g		22
1007	1008	Ditch	Late 11 <sup>th</sup> – 12/13 <sup>th</sup> C	(8) 43g	95	1

## APPENDIX 3 SPECIALISTS' REPORTS

### The Pottery

*by Peter Thompson*

The evaluation recovered 20 sherds, weighing 352g, from three contexts. The pottery from Ditch F1004 L1005 is abraded but includes two fairly large diagnostic bowl rims. The pottery from Ditch F1007 L1005 comprises small and abraded body sherds with a fragment of sagging base. The unstratified pottery also produced two well preserved jar rims. The pottery is quantified by context (below).

Ditch F1004 L1005 contained five conjoining sherds from a globular bowl with a simple rim with a slight groove or indentation below the lip. The bowl appears of Middle Saxon type, but its association with a St Neots bowl rim and a sherd of Early Medieval sandy ware (?C4) suggests it is not earlier than the 11<sup>th</sup> century, unless this large fragment is residual. The fabric, comprising voids from dissolved shell fragments with small amounts of grog and quartz sand, and the smoothed inner and outer surfaces suggests it is an A10 Saxon Smooth Shelly ware. These are identified at Bedford and comprise mainly large bowls and their association with Saxo-Norman wares indicates they are probably of 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century date (Baker & Baker 1979, 155). The (B1) St Neots ware is an inturned rim from a deep bowl which most closely resembles Type 22 rims of the Bedford series (Baker & Baker 1979, 161).

Ditch F1007 L1008 contained eight small sherds including one of St Neots ware (B1) with the shell dissolved, and another sherd with coarser shell and sand (?Fabric B2). The remaining sherds are Early Medieval sandy wares, one with a slightly pimply surface from medium-coarse quartz inclusions is probably a C4, four with sandier surfaces and oxidised margins broadly match descriptions of fabric C5 a locally-made ware found in Bedford. The remaining sherd has oxidised surfaces and contains a little mica and may be a C6 fabric (Baker & Baker 1979, 165-72). These sandy wares were all in use in the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries and probably originated at some point in the 11<sup>th</sup>.

The unstratified group includes a 14 cm diameter St Neots (B1) cooking pot rim which is most similar to Rim Type 17 from Bedford, which was one of the commonest rims there and mainly dated to the 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> centuries. An Early Medieval sandy ware (?C5) wheel-made jar rim with upright neck and flat top is most similar to Bedford Rim types 4/26, and is similar to an Early Medieval C1 rim minus the beading (Baker & Baker 1979, Fig 116 No 456). It would suit a 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century date.

### Bibliography

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### Quantification of Pottery

Feature	Context	Quantification	Date	Comment
F1004	L1005	5x189g Saxon shelly ware (A10) 1x7g Early Medieval sandy ware (?C4) 1x23g St Neots (B1)	11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup>	SSW: globular bowl with simple rim SNEOT: inturned bowl rim
F1007	L1008	1x3g St Neots B1) 1x3g Saxo-Norman Shelly ware (B2) 1x10g EMS (?C4) 4x23g EMS (?C5) 1x3g EMS (?C6)	Late 11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> /13 <sup>th</sup>	C4: sagging base
U/S		1x47g St Neots (B1) 1x3g Saxo-Norman shell ware (B1/2) 1x13g Saxo-Norman shelly ware (B2) 2x28g Early Medieval sandy ware (?C5)	12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup>	SNEOT: Cooking pot rim 14cm diam B1/2: as St Neots with very coarse burnt grass C5: Flat topped upright jar rim

### The Ceramic Building Materials

*Andrew Peachey*

The evaluation recovered two fragments (95g) of late medieval to post-medieval peg tile from Ditch F1007 (L1008) with a further single fragment (43g) of comparable peg tile recovered as unstratified material. The peg tile occurs in a fabric with dark orange-red surfaces that fade to a dark grey core, and is tempered with common medium sand. The peg tile is 12mm thick, with a sanded base, and pre-firing circular peg holes. Tiles with these characteristics were probably manufactured in the region between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.



## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP1. Sample Section 1, NE limit of excavation, SW facing.



DP2. Sample Section 2, S limit of excavation, N facing.



DP3. F1004, looking NE.

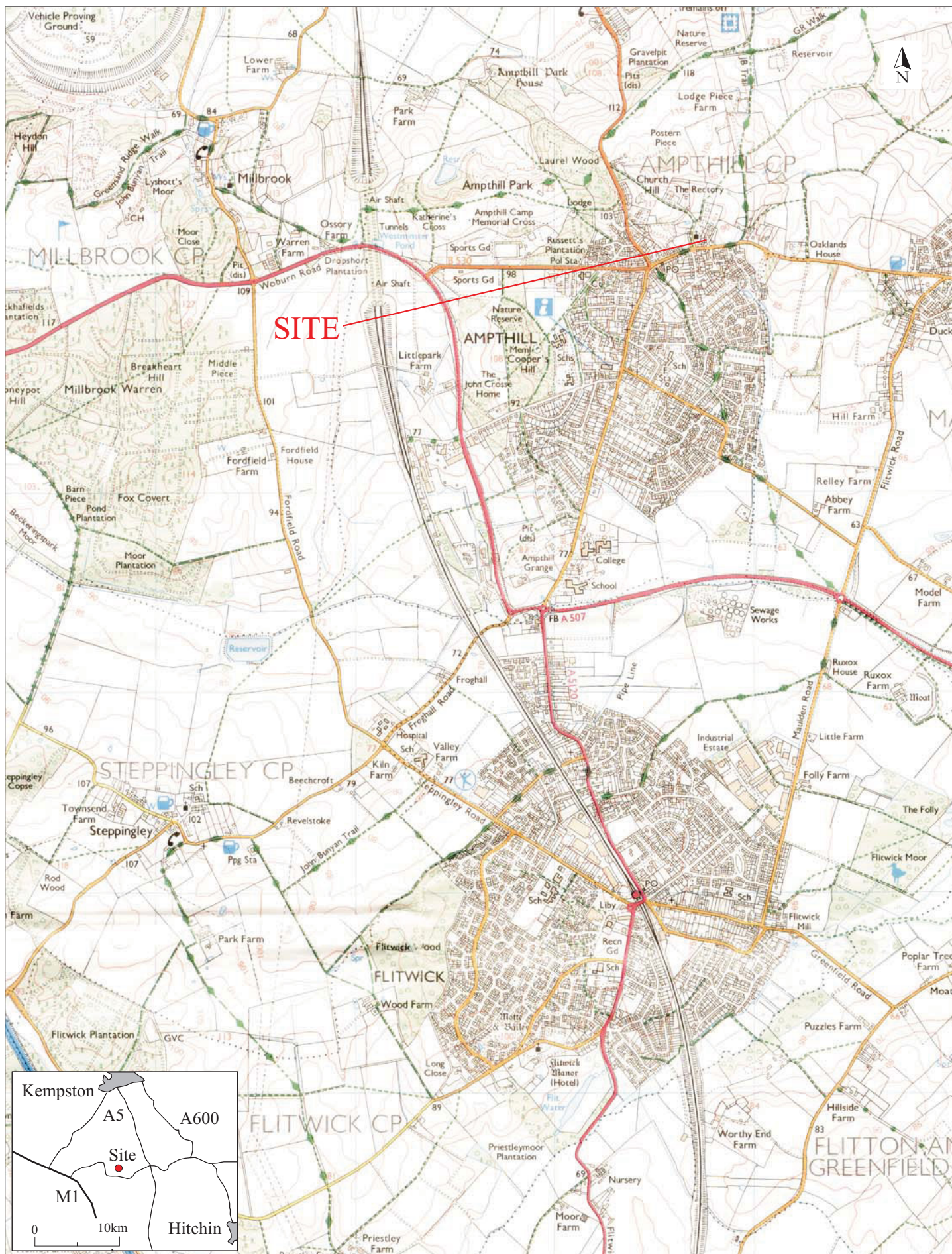


DP4. F1007, looking NE.



DP5. Post-excavation photograph of site, with chancel wall of Church of St. Andrew in background.

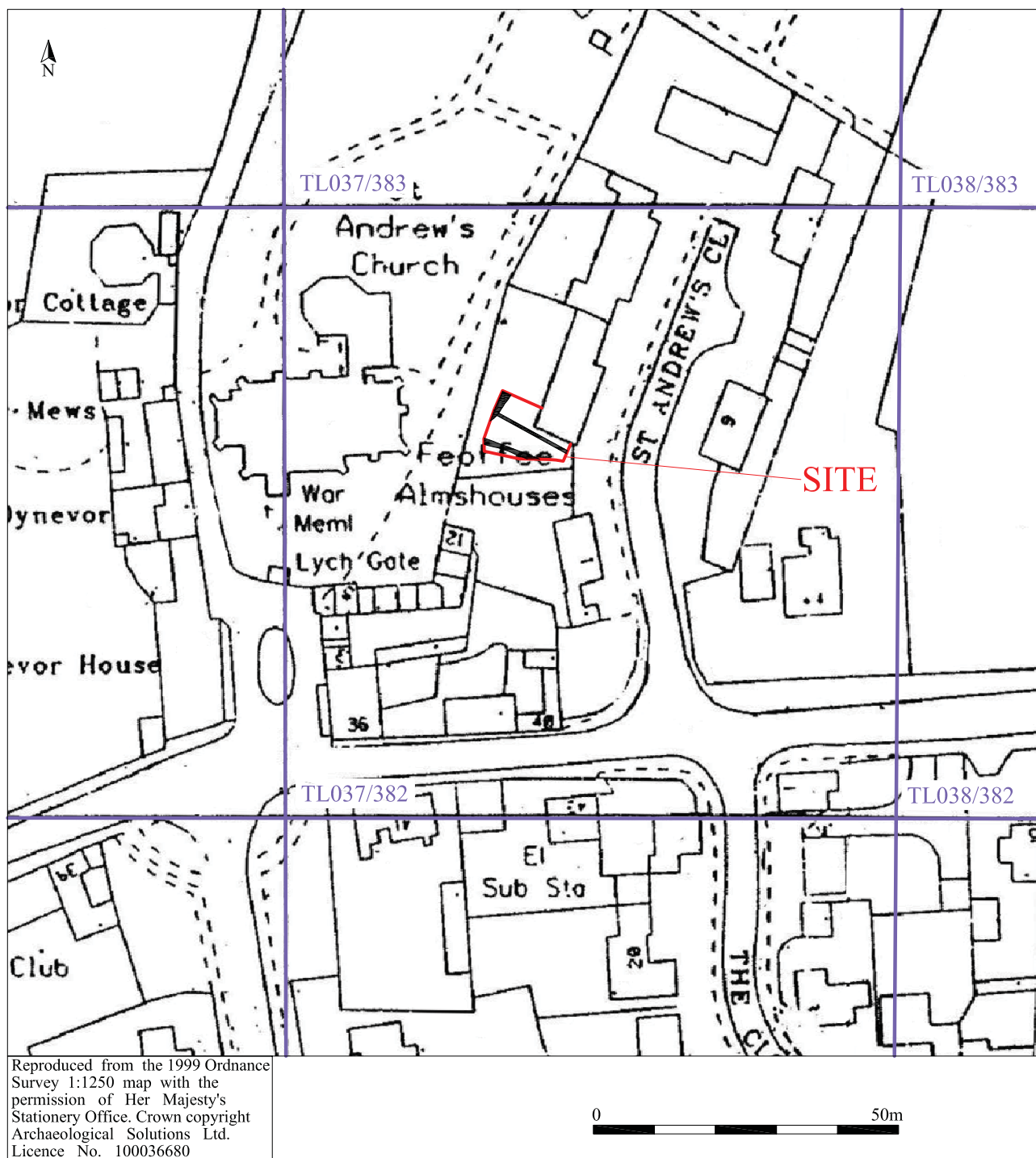




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**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4





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**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



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Fig. 3 OS map, 1881

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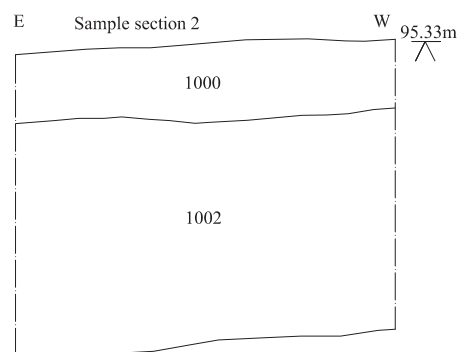
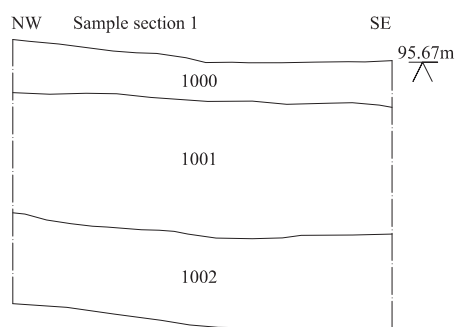
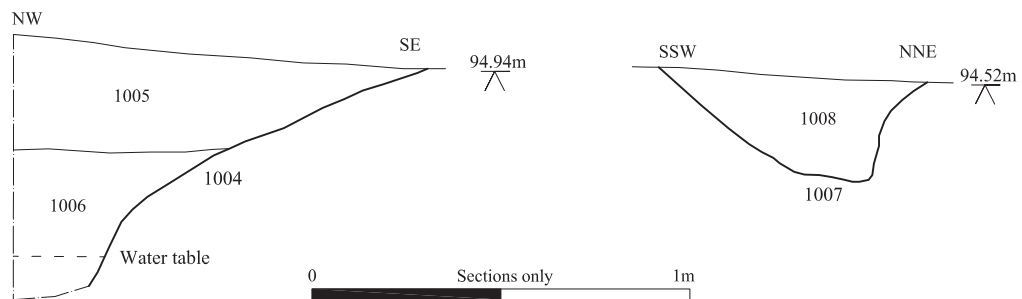
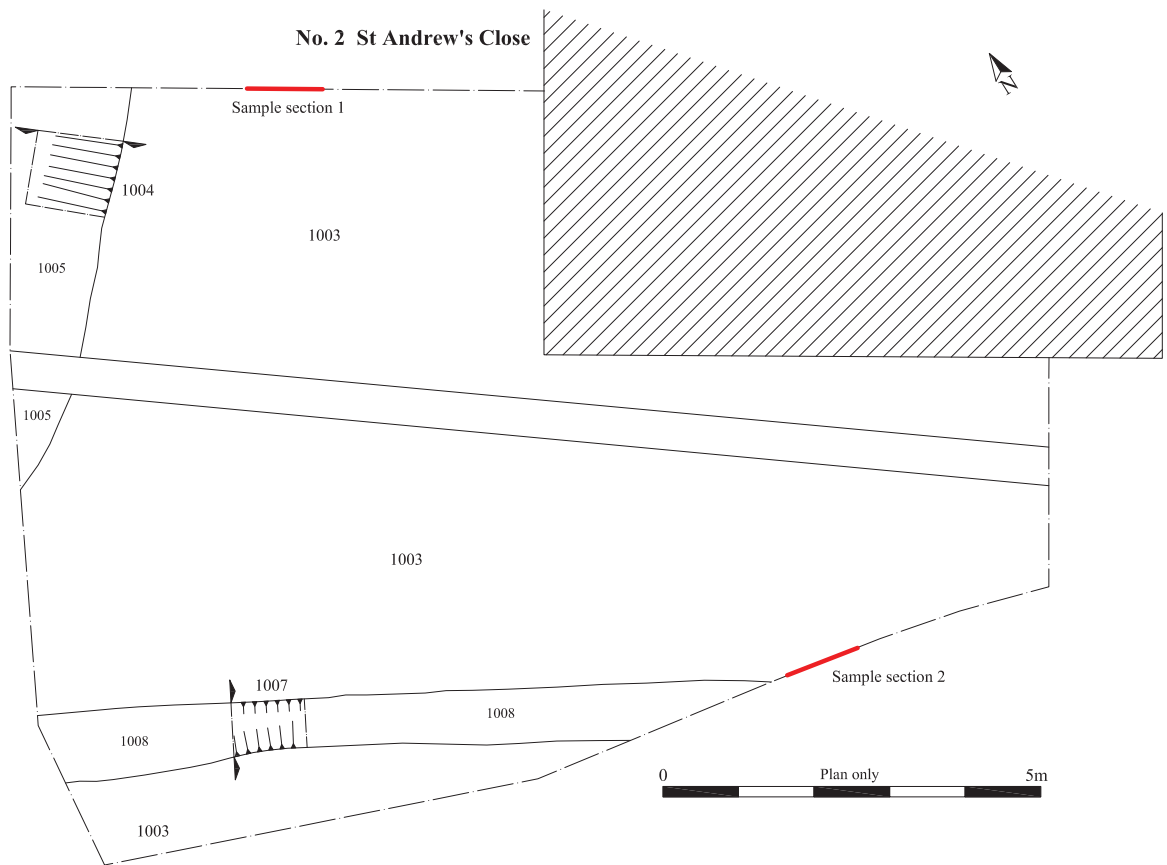




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Fig. 5 OS map, 1925

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**Fig. 6 Plan and sections**

Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A4