

**WOODLANDS
MANTON LANE
BEDFORD**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND
OBSERVATION**

Albion
archaeology



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OBSERVATION**

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the commission. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

This report has been prepared by James Newbould (Project Officer) and checked by Jeremy Oetgen (Project Manager). Fieldwork was undertaken by James Newbould, Ian Turner (Archaeological Supervisor), Slavomir Utrata and Adrian Woolmer (Assistant Supervisors). The pottery was reported on by Jackie Wells (Finds Officer) and the figures were produced by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). All Albion Archaeology projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

Albion Archaeology is grateful to Bedford Borough Council for commissioning the project and would also like to acknowledge the co-operation of Lambert Baker Ltd and RANC Carehomes Ltd.

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Structure of the Report

After the introductory Section 1, there is a summary of methodologies used (Section 2). The results of the fieldwork are summarised and synthesised in Section 3. Section 4 is a bibliography with Sections 5 and 6 forming the appendices.

Key Terms

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

Albion	Albion Archaeology
Client	Bedford Borough Council
DA	Development Area
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
Procedures Manual	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork, 2nd Edition 2001.</i> Bedfordshire County Council



Non-Technical Summary

Early in 2011 an amateur archaeologist observed the remains of a limestone wall on a development site at Woodlands, Manton Lane. With the permission of the developer, Lambert Baker Ltd, and landowner, RANC Carehomes Ltd, the archaeologist began a small trial excavation and provisionally dated the wall to the Roman period, indicating the presence of a previously unknown and potentially significant archaeological site. This discovery was reported the Historic Environment Team of Bedford Borough Council. Because there was no planning condition requiring archaeological mitigation of the development, Bedford Borough Council (with the cooperation of the developer) invited Albion Archaeology to investigate and record the remains within the area to be affected by the laying of a service trench and to observe digging of the trench.

Albion Archaeology confirmed the presence of a limestone wall foundation of probable Roman date. It was aligned north-south and largely comprised a single, generally pitched course of rough-hewn limestone. However, the southernmost part of the foundation consisted of three courses of pitched limestone, laid in a herringbone pattern. The deeper foundation had been constructed where the wall crossed an earlier feature, which contained Roman pottery. An additional course of horizontally bedded limestone facings survived in places and this is likely to represent remains of the lowest course of the upstanding wall. Excavations also revealed evidence that the wall had been robbed in the post-medieval period, possibly accounting for the limited survival of the shaped stone.

The wall was overlain by a demolition deposit containing mortar, limestone fragments, ceramic building material, wall plaster and 2nd-century Roman pottery. With the exception of a single sherd of Roman pottery from the wall fabric no artefactual material was directly associated with the wall, but a Roman date is indicated by the presence of Roman artefacts within the overlying and underlying deposits and corroborated by the proximity of remains found in 2010 at Edith Cavell School. The extent of this general scatter of Roman material suggests that there was a range of Roman buildings in the immediate vicinity, either side of Manton Lane.

Three undated linear features were identified to the north of the wall on a broadly east-west alignment; they are interpreted as a ditch and a pair of wheel ruts. The linears were located to the south of a large, undated depression likely to be a quarry. These features all contained deposits that yielded mortar, limestone and Roman artefacts indicating they were filled during or after the demolition of the buildings.

The depth of overburden (0.3–0.4m) above the archaeological horizon identified during investigations by Albion Archaeology indicates that conditions for the preservation of any such remains within the remainder of the site are likely to be favourable.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Planning Background and Objectives*

In November 2009, planning permission was granted to RANC Carehomes Ltd (09/00948/MAF) for development of land at Woodlands, Manton Lane, Bedford (Figure 1) henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA). Development included the creation of a 3m-wide easement in advance of the laying of a service trench along the western side of the DA (Figure 1). At the time of application there was no recorded evidence for significant archaeological remains of any period other than the ridge and furrow earthworks in the immediate vicinity of the site. Provision was made for the preservation of the ridge and furrow earthworks within the proposed development following recommendations by the former Bedfordshire County Council Archaeological Officer. A recommendation for archaeological investigation was not made, given the lack of evidence for other significant remains in the vicinity

In 2010, the unexpected discovery of Iron Age and Romano-British remains was made during work to install an access ramp at Edith Cavell Lower School, on the opposite side of Manton Lane. A local amateur archaeologist monitored the remaining groundworks and recovered evidence for at least one Romano-British structure.

Subsequently, the same amateur archaeologist approached the RANC Carehomes and was granted permission to undertake archaeological investigations within the easement for the installation of services within the DA. Investigations revealed limestone wall footings in the SW part of the DA. These were undated but were found in association with Romano-British pottery and tile as well as post-medieval pottery, tile and clay pipe. The Historic Environment Team (HET) of Bedford Borough Council advised that, if Romano-British in origin, these remains would be of regional significance.

Because of the potential significance of these remains, the HET negotiated with the developer's contractor (Lambert Baker Ltd) for a hiatus in the construction schedule within which to agree and implement a programme of archaeological investigations to verify the nature and significance of the remains.

The HET prepared a brief (Bedford Borough Council 2011) outlining a two-staged approach to investigations, comprising sample excavation, recording, analysis and publication remains within the easement and observation of groundworks for the proposed service trench.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Bedford Borough Council to undertake these works.



1.2 Site Location, Description and Archaeological Background

The site lies off Manton Lane, in the northern part of Bedford (Figure 1). It is centred on NGR TL 0414 5099 and comprises *c.* 2.1ha of grass and woodland bordered by Manton Lane to the south and hedgerows to the north, west and east.

The height of the land rises from *c.* 48.5m OD at Manton Lane to 60m OD at the top of the slope. The underlying geology consists of gravelly, silty-clay till.

The easement for services was *c.* 3m wide and ran along the western boundary of the DA (Figure 1, 'Area under archaeological observation'). The investigation focused on the southern end of the easement (Figure 1, 'Excavation area'), the exact location of the trenches was agreed with the HET on site.

1.3 Project Aims and Objectives

Detailed aims and objectives are presented in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2011). The overall purpose of the archaeological works was to determine and understand the nature, function and character of the site in its cultural and environmental setting, and to prepare and disseminate a report that fully describes the findings.



2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

Archaeological excavation was undertaken between 2nd and 6th June 2011. It comprised two 2m by 3m trenches in the southern part of the service easement (Figures 1-2). These were placed to target walls identified by previous investigations. All deposits were recorded using a unique recording number sequence commencing at (100) for Trench 1, (200) for Trench 2.

Observation of service trenches between 1.2 and 1.5m in depth (Figures 1 and 3) was undertaken on 27th July and 24th August 2011. No archaeological remains were encountered during the second visit. Detailed method statements are presented in Albion Archaeology's WSI (2011). Deposits observed during this stage of works were recorded using a number sequence commencing at (300).

2.2 Methodology

The methods employed complied with the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standards and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (1999). Excavation and observation were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion Archaeology 2011).



3. RESULTS AND SYNTHESIS

3.1 *Introduction*

Detailed technical descriptions of all deposits are presented in Appendix 1 and are preserved in the site archive. Detailed information on the artefact assemblage is presented in Appendix 2.

3.2 *Large Roman Feature Predating the Limestone Wall*

Part of a large depression [111] was excavated in Trench 1. It extended beyond the agreed limit of excavation and below safe working depth, so its full extent was not visible within the excavation area and its nature was undetermined. However, its size suggests it was most probably part of a ditch or perhaps a large pit. It was filled with slope-wash deposits containing Roman pottery and ceramic building material as well as animal bone and shell (Appendix 2).

3.3 *Limestone Wall of Probable Roman Date*

Excavations confirmed the presence of a substantial limestone wall [108/204] on a north-south alignment (Figures 2 and 4). The majority of the wall comprised a single course of rough-hewn limestone laid directly onto the undisturbed natural silt deposit (112/206). However, the southernmost part of the wall appeared to have built across the existing feature [111].

Within feature [111], the wall's construction trench [109] was much deeper and the foundation was laid in three pitched courses in a herringbone pattern (Figures 2 and 4). Its construction was similar to that of the western wall of 'Building 10800' at the Roman settlement of Higham Ferrers, Northants, which used a ditch as a foundation trench (Lawrence and Smith 2009, 123). At Woodlands, it is likely that the deposits within feature [111] were softer than the surrounding geology and required a deeper foundation. It is also possible the wall was required to bear a greater load at this point.

Directly above this section of foundation was the remnant of a course of horizontally bedded limestone blocks (0.25m wide, 0.25–0.4m long and 0.2m deep), which formed a facing to the wall. No tool marks were visible, but the stones had either been shaped or chosen for their relative regularity and may represent the remains of the lowest visible course of the wall.

Within Trench 2, the wall featured a square stone base jutting from the western side of the wall (Figure 2). It is possible that this was the base of a buttress or reinforcement or the start of a perpendicular wall.

The size and character of the wall remains suggest it was likely to have been the foundations of a building or substantial boundary wall. A single sherd of late Roman pottery was found in the wall fabric and the wall post-dated the



large Roman feature [111]. Otherwise there was no dating evidence for the wall's construction.

There was no definite evidence of any floors or external hard surfaces associated with the wall, but the formation level seems to have been the top of the natural silts, indicating that the ground had been stripped to create a level working surface prior to the construction of the wall. Observation of the service trenches to the north of the wall revealed evidence of compaction within the upper part of the natural silts [306] (Figure 3), suggesting it was a former surface compacted through use, possibly during construction. This compacted surface was overlain by the partial remains of a possible mortar surface (307/308). However this could also represent a compacted section of demolition material.

3.4 Demolition Deposits

The wall was overlain by a contiguous deposit (104/202) containing ceramic building material, limestone fragments and fragments of mortar (Figure 2). It was identified on the western and eastern sides of the wall and is likely to be a demolition spread containing material associated with the wider site.

The deposit contained 2nd-century Roman pottery, animal bone, shell, and a fragment of plaster (Appendix 2). It was largely uncontaminated by post-medieval artefacts, although an intrusive fragment of modern glass and a sherd of Surrey white ware (*c.* 1500–1750) were retrieved from the deposit's upper surface (these may have been introduced as a result of ploughing in the post-medieval period).

The demolition deposit was in turn overlain by subsoil containing post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material (103/201). This was the medieval/post-medieval ploughsoil associated with the adjacent ridge and furrow cultivation (Figure 1).

3.5 Undated Features

Approximately 10m to the north of the wall, the compacted surface of the natural silts was cut by a series of three shallow linear features [303, 304, 310] which were observed during digging of the service trench (Figure 3). They were all undated and broadly aligned east to west. Feature [310] was probably a ditch, truncated by hillside erosion. However, the spacing between [303] and [304] and their location on a levelled section of the compacted surface indicates that they may be wheel ruts. Although undated, all three shared similar fills containing chalk and mortar fragments indicating they filled during or following demolition of the walls.

Further to the north was a large, undated depression [312] (Figure 3). It was not fully excavated as its base was beyond the limits of the service trench. However, its upper fills contained limestone fragments and mortar which may have derived from a demolition spread associated with demolition deposits to



the south. It may represent a quarry exploiting the clays and silts, which may have been suitable for manufacturing brick and tile.

3.6 Robber Trench

Trench 1 contained a pit, [102] located on the eastern edge of the wall (Figure 2). It was cut through the subsoil and its fills contained post-medieval and modern pottery in addition to a number of medium-large rough-hewn pieces of limestone.

The pit is likely to have been a robber trench, dug for the removal of limestone from the wall. This may explain the poor survival of the horizontally bedded stone and the presence of only rough-hewn stone within the deposits of the pit. The presence of 18th-century wares within its fill indicates the wall was known as late as the 18th century.

3.7 Significance and Preservation Potential

With the exception of a single Roman sherd from the fabric of wall [108], no artefacts were directly associated with the wall. However, the presence of Roman artefacts within the overlying and underlying deposits and the proximity of remains at Edith Cavell School indicate that it is most likely to be Roman in date. The presence of Roman pottery, ceramic building material, mortar and painted wall plaster within the associated deposits indicates Roman buildings in the immediate vicinity.

Although the use of alternately pitched courses of stone, laid in a herringbone pattern, may be an example of *opus spicatum*, this technique is not exclusively Roman and has been recorded in medieval wall foundations at the Bedford Castle site (Meckseper and Oetgen in prep.).

However, ridge and furrow earthworks on the site show that the land was under cultivation in the medieval period and historical maps do not show any post-medieval buildings on the site.

Since the conclusion of the investigations by Albion Archaeology, further, non-intrusive investigations, undertaken by amateur archaeologists on land to the east of the wall have revealed evidence of a series of similar linear remains (Steven Cockings pers. comm.). However, their date and character are yet to be confirmed by further fieldwork.

The depth of overburden (0.3–0.4m) above the archaeological horizon identified during investigations by Albion Archaeology indicates that conditions for the preservation of any such remains within the remainder of the site are likely to be favourable.



4. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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5. APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXTUAL SUMMARY

Trench 1 (Figure 2)				Trench 2 (Figure 2)		
Context	Summary	Description		Context	Summary	Description
100	Topsoil	Loose dark brown grey silty loam, occasional small stones 0.3m thick	=	200	Topsoil	Loose dark brown grey silty loam, occasional small stones 0.3m thick
101	Fill of [102]	Firm dark grey brown clay silt, frequent, medium-large limestone fragments				
102	Robber trench	Oval sides: steep dimensions: min breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.4m, min length 1.8m				
103	Plough soil	Hard mid brown clay silt, frequent small stones, frequent flecks and fragments of mortar. 0.27m thick	=	201	Plough soil	Hard mid brown clay silt, frequent small stones 0.25m thick
104	Demolition layer	Friable mid brown clay silt, frequent small stones, dominant flecks and small-medium fragments of mortar. 0.12m thick	=	202	Demolition layer	Firm mid brown grey clay silt, occasional small-medium CBM.Moderate small-medium limestone fragments and flecks of mortar. 0.13m thick
				203	Demolition layer	Friable mid brown grey clay silt, occasional fragments of mortar. 0.11m thick
105	Make up layer	Firm dark brown clay silt, occasional small stones, occasional flecks of mortar. 0.18m thick				
106	Construction horizon	Firm mid brown clay silt Dominant small limestone and mortar fragments and flecks. 0.11m thick				
107	Packing	Firm mid brown orange silt occasional small stones Up to 0.8m thick				
108	Wall	Foundations and 1st course made of rough-hewn limestone blocks. Foundations in herringbone, 1st course string coursed, random core. Mortar bonded. Lowest course laid directly onto colluvial fill (110) and natural (112). Block dimensions 0.05-0.4m. Length – 1.8m (in trench), Breadth – 0.75-0.8m, Depth – 0.8m	=	204	Wall	Lowest course of foundation made of rough-hewn limestone blocks. Laid in herringbone with random core. Mortar bonded. Laid directly onto colluvium (205) and natural (206). Block dimensions 0.05-0.2m. Length - 1.4m (in trench). Breadth - 0.7m. Depth 0.3m
109	Foundation trench	Linear N-S, sides: vertical, base: flat. Dimensions: min breadth 0.8m, max depth 0.8m, min length 2.8m				
110	Colluvial filling [111]	Firm mid brown orange silt occasional small stones	=	205	Colluvium	Firm mid brown orange silt, occasional small stones 0.07m thick
111	Feature	Sides: 45 degrees. Extent not fully visible in trench. Up to 1.8m deep				
112	Natural	Firm mid orange silt	=	206	Natural	Firm mid orange silt

Table 1: Technical summary of Trench 1 and 2 contexts in stratigraphic order. ‘=’ denotes related deposits.

Observation of service trench (Figure 3)

Context	Summary	Description
300	Topsoil	Loose dark brown grey silty loam, occasional small stones 0.3m thick
301	Plough soil	Hard mid brown clay silt, frequent small stones, frequent flecks and fragments of mortar. 0.27m thick
315	Levelling deposits	Friable dark grey brown clay silt, occasional small stones, mortar and charcoal flecks
314	Levelling deposits	Same as [315] (northern part)
313	Demolition deposit	Friable mid brown grey clay silt, frequent mortar fragments and moderate small stones and chalk fragments
316	Fill of [303]	Friable mid orange clay silt, occasional charcoal flecks
303*	Wheel rut	Linear NE-SW, sides: concave, base: concave. Dimensions: min width 0.56m, max depth 0.09m, min length 3m
305	Fill of [304]	Friable mid orange clay silt, occasional charcoal flecks
304*	Wheel rut	Linear NE-SW, sides: concave, base: concave. Dimensions: min width 0.56m, max depth 0.09m, min length 3m
309	Demolition deposit within [312]	Loose mid grey yellow mortar, occasional very small stones
312*	Possible quarry	Shape in plan not visible, sides: concave, base: unexcavated Dimensions: min width 3m, min length 50m
311	Demolition deposit within [310]	Friable mid grey sandy silt, occasional mortar and charcoal fragments, frequent sandstone fragments
310*	Ditch	Linear E-W, sides: concave, base: concave. Dimensions: min breadth 0.54m, max depth. 0.1m, min length 3m
308	Demolition deposit	Firm light grey yellow sandy mortar, occasional small stones and a thin lens of plaster
307	Compacted mortar surface	Friable dark grey clay silt, moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small stones. 0.02m thick
306	Levelled surface of natural	Shape in plan not visible, sides: concave, base: flat. Dimensions: min width 3m, min length 7.4m
302	Natural	Firm mid orange silt

Table 2: Technical summary of contexts recorded during observation of service trench in stratigraphic order. * Features at same stratigraphic level.

6. APPENDIX 1 – ARTEFACTS SUMMARY

6.1 Introduction

The investigations produced a finds assemblage comprising mainly ceramic building material, mortar and pottery (Table 3). The material was scanned to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range.

Feature	Description	Context	Spot date*	Finds Summary
102	Robber trench	101	Post-medieval	Pottery (60g); ceramic building material (473g); animal bone (40g); oyster shell (13g)
104	Demolition layer	104	Late Roman	Pottery (295g); mortar (1.3kg); wall plaster (33g); window glass (10g); worked flint (6g); animal bone (69g); oyster shell (44g)
108	Wall	108	Late Roman	Pottery (17g)
111	Ditch (or pit?)	110	Roman	Pottery (140g); ceramic building material (272g); animal bone (150g); oyster shell (3g)
201	Ploughsoil	201	Post-medieval	Pottery (77g); ceramic building material (206g)
202	Demolition layer	202	Late Roman	Pottery (107g); ceramic building material (4.5kg); animal bone (127g); oyster shell (11g)
308	Layer	308	Roman	Wall plaster (112g)
309	Layer	309	Roman	Ceramic building material (88g)
314	Layer	314	Saxo-Norman	Pottery (25g)

* - spot date based on date of latest artefact in context

Table 3: Artefact Summary by trench and feature

6.2 Pottery

Eighty-two pottery sherds, weighing 721g were recovered. These were examined by context and quantified using minimum sherd count and weight. The pottery is highly fragmented, with an average sherd weight of 9g, although generally survives in fair condition. Eighteen fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, currently maintained by Albion Archaeology (Table 4).

Fabric Type	Common Name	No. sherds	Context : No. of sherds
<i>Late Iron Age</i>			
F06B	Medium grog	1	(110):1
<i>Roman</i>			
R05B	Orange sandy	1	(202):1
R06A	Nene Valley grey ware	3	(101):2, (104):2
R06C	Fine grey ware	4	(104):3, (108):1
R06D	Micaceous grey ware	1	(201):1
R06H	White-slipped grey ware	2	(104):2
R11D	Oxford colour coat	2	(104):2
R12B	Nene Valley colour coat	12	(101):2, (104):5, (201):4, (202):1
R13	Shell	41	(101):2, (104):14, (110):11, (201):2, (202):12
R22A	Hadham oxidised ware	1	(104):1
<i>Post-Roman</i>			
B01B	St Neots-type ware	1	(314):1
E02	Late medieval oxidised ware	3	(201):1
E03	Late medieval smooth ware	4	(101):2, (104):2
P09	Surrey white ware	1	(104):1
P19	Mottle / speckle-glazed ware	1	(201):1
P30	Staffordshire slipware	1	(101):1
P36B	Nottingham stoneware	1	(101):1
P37	White salt-glazed stoneware	2	(101):2

Table 4: Pottery Type Series

The earliest pottery is an undiagnostic grog tempered sherd (4g) of late Iron age / transitional early Roman date, recovered from (110), the colluvial fill

of feature [111]. Fully Romanised pottery, the majority deriving from demolition layer (104), comprises 67 sherds (629g), representing 48 separate vessels. The assemblage is primarily local in character, and is dominated by coarse ware vessels in shell-tempered fabric R13 and sandy reduced ware R06 (and variants), datable from the 2nd century. Regional wares are represented by three sherds of Nene Valley grey ware and later Roman colour coated vessels from Oxfordshire and the Nene Valley. A single sherd from the 3rd-century or later (from Hadham, Hertfordshire) also occurred. Diagnostic forms and feature sherds are rare, although body sherds from jars, bowls and a single beaker are present.

Fourteen post-Roman sherds (88g), deriving mainly from robber trench (101) were identified. An abraded, shell tempered sherd of St Neots-type ware (25g), datable to the Saxo-Norman period, was recovered from layer (314). Medieval and later pottery comprises seven undiagnostic sand tempered sherds of 14th–15th century date, a Surrey white ware sherd (*c.* 1500–1750), single sherds of 18th century mottle / speckle glazed ware, Staffordshire slipware and Nottingham stoneware; and two sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware (*c.* 1720–1780).

6.3 Brick and Tile

Shell tempered Roman tiles deriving mainly from demolition layer (202) comprise 26 flat roof tiles (*tegulae*), two curved roof tiles (*imbrices*) and two combed flue tiles (total weight 4.9kg). *Tegulae* range in thickness between 14-25mm, and a number of pieces join, although not sufficiently to permit dimensions to be obtained. One fragment is incised with either graffiti or a possible tally mark. The shelly tiles occur in a similar ware to pottery fabric R13, and are likely to derive from the same source. A sand tempered brick or *tegula* fragment (23g) also occurred.

Nine sand tempered pieces of post-medieval peg tile (452g) were recovered from robber trench [102] and ploughsoil (201). They range in thickness between 13-17mm. One has mortared edges, and one is bonded to a thin layer of concrete.

6.4 Wall Plaster and Mortar

Wall plaster fragments weighing 145g were recovered from layers (104) and (308). Although fragmentary and abraded, several pieces retain surfaces and survive in a relatively stable condition. Fabrics are generally buff-white in colour, with variable quartz and pebble inclusions. Most painted pieces have a whitewash skim underlying a white background, and one has traces of a dark red band of at least 20mm width along one broken edge.

Layer (104) also yielded mortar fragments weighing 1.3kg. They occur in a coarse buff pink/orange fabric with quartz, grog and flint inclusions. Most fragments are amorphous. One piece has a flattened surface, which may have resulted from bedding against the stone of the wall.

6.5 Other Finds

A utilised flint flake (6g) of late Mesolithic-early Neolithic date occurred as a residual find in layer (104). The deposit also contained four pieces of post-medieval/modern translucent pale green window glass (10g).

6.6 Animal Bone and Oyster Shell

Thirty animal bone fragments (386g) were collected, the majority deriving from Trench 1 features. Individual pieces are small, with an average weight of only 12g, and most are abraded. Feature [111] yielded the greatest bone concentration (150g). Diagnostic bone elements are large mammal limb bones, ribs and scapulae. An indeterminate large mammal mandible and tooth fragment (?cow) derived from robber trench [102]. Two rib fragments from demolition layer (104) are burnt. Seven fragmentary oyster shells (71g) were recovered from layers (104), (110), (202) and robber trench [102].

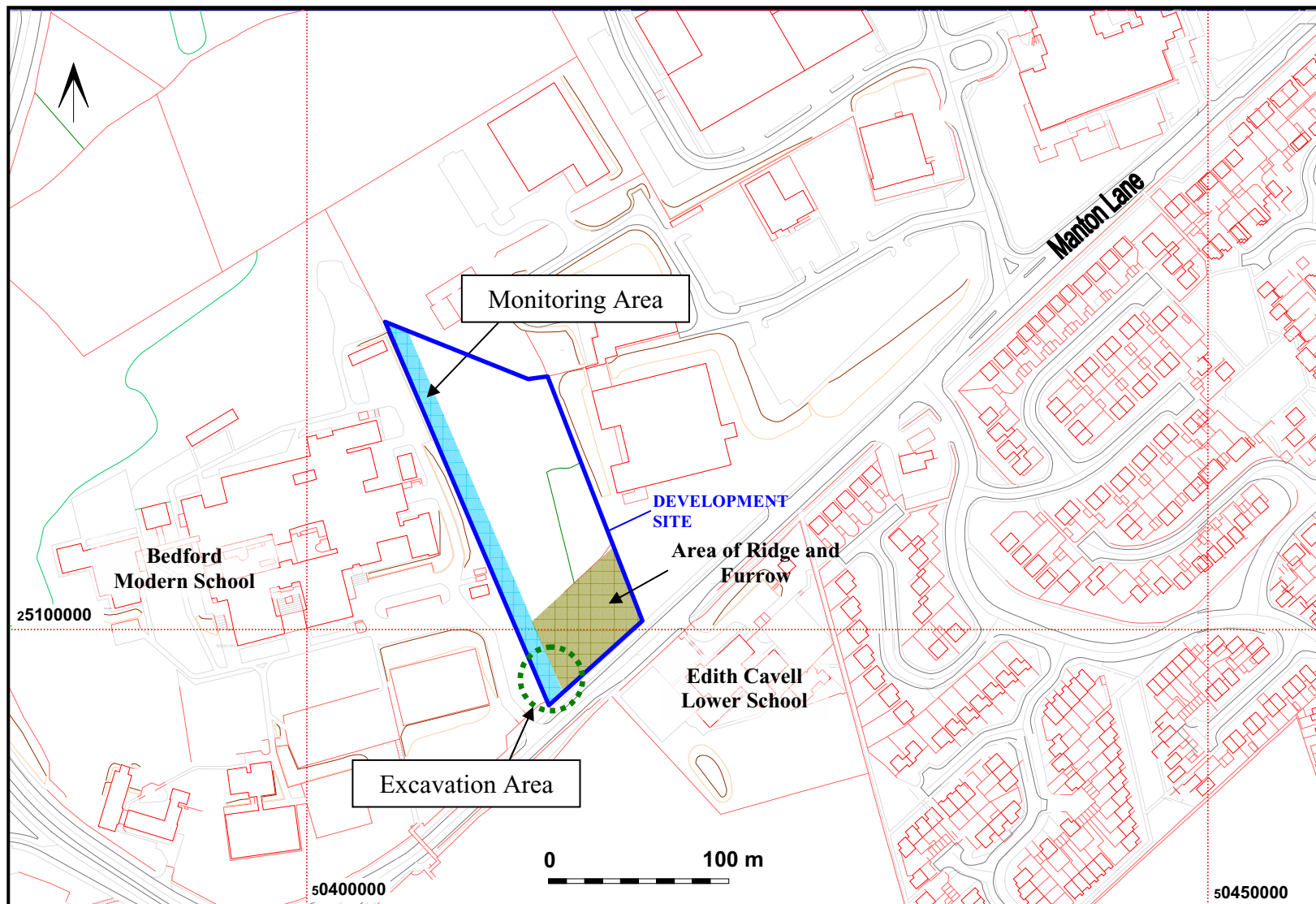
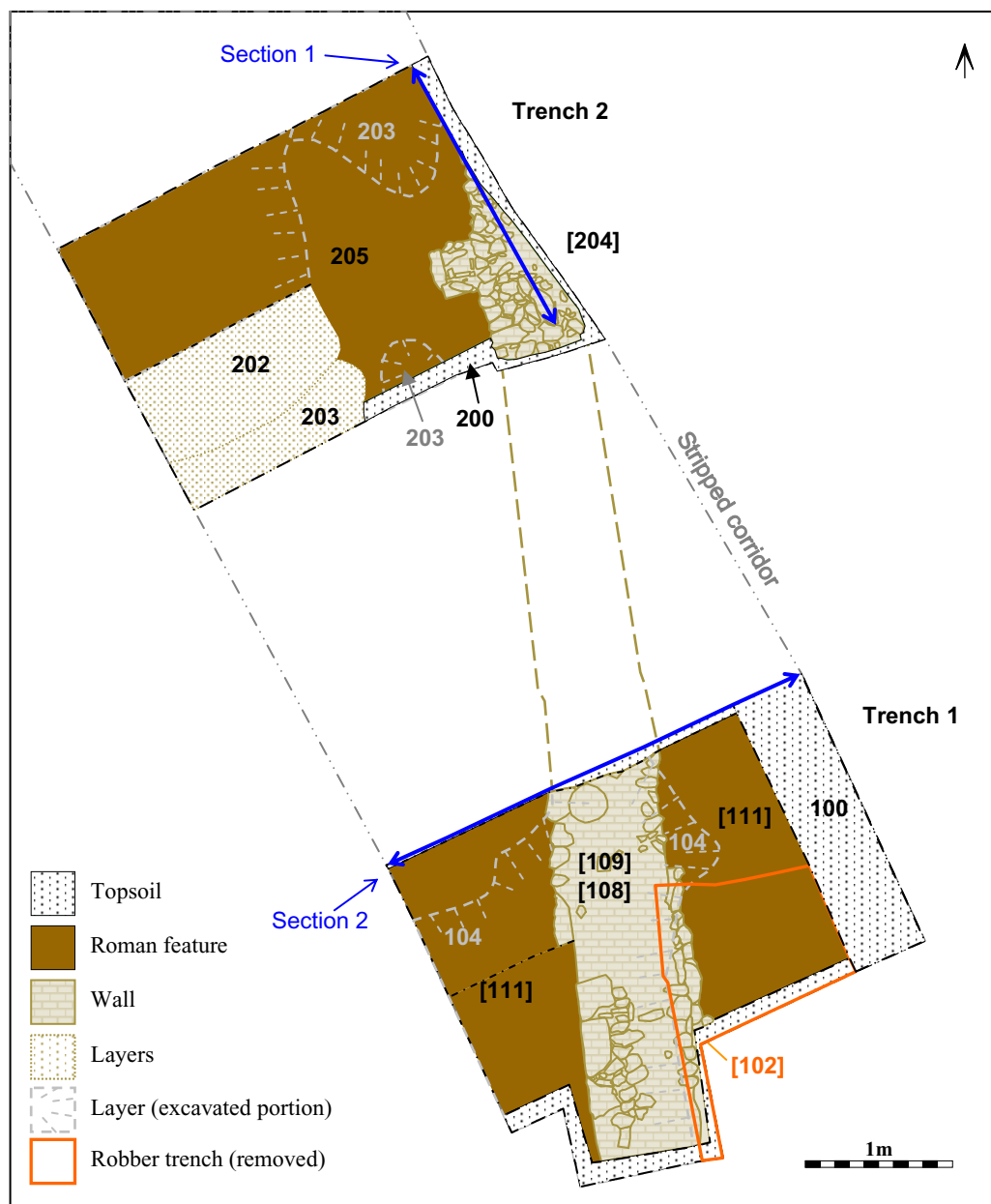


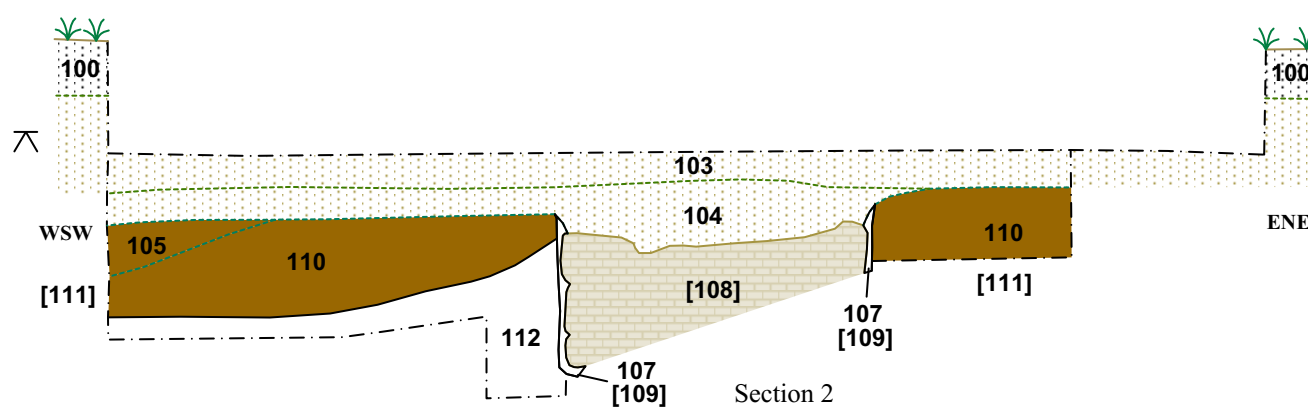
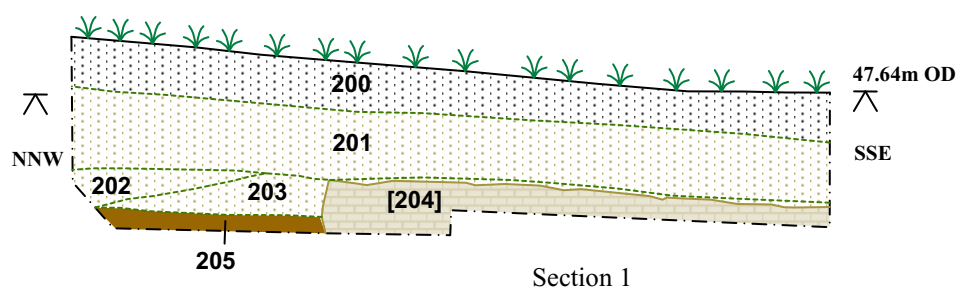
Figure 1: Site plan



Wall [108] looking north. Scale 1m



Wall [204] looking east. Scale 1m



Trenches 1 and 2 looking south. Scale 1m

Figure 2: Trenches 1 and 2 all features.

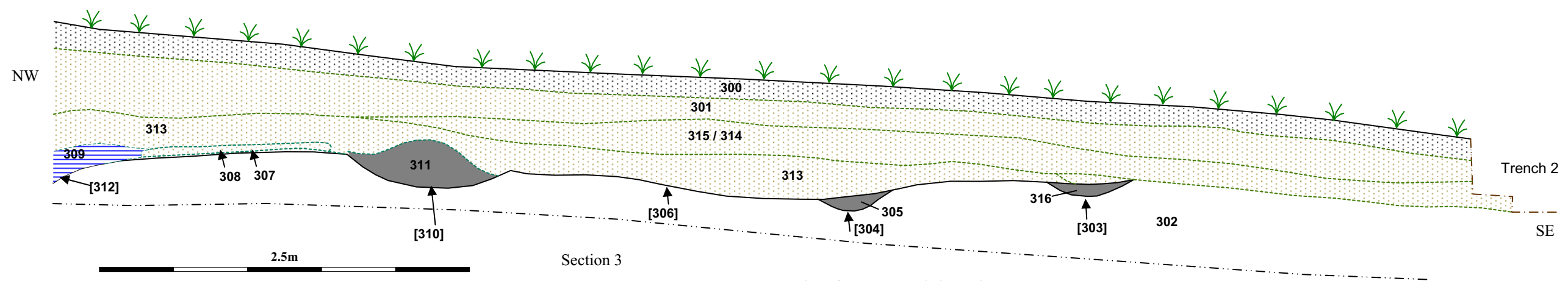
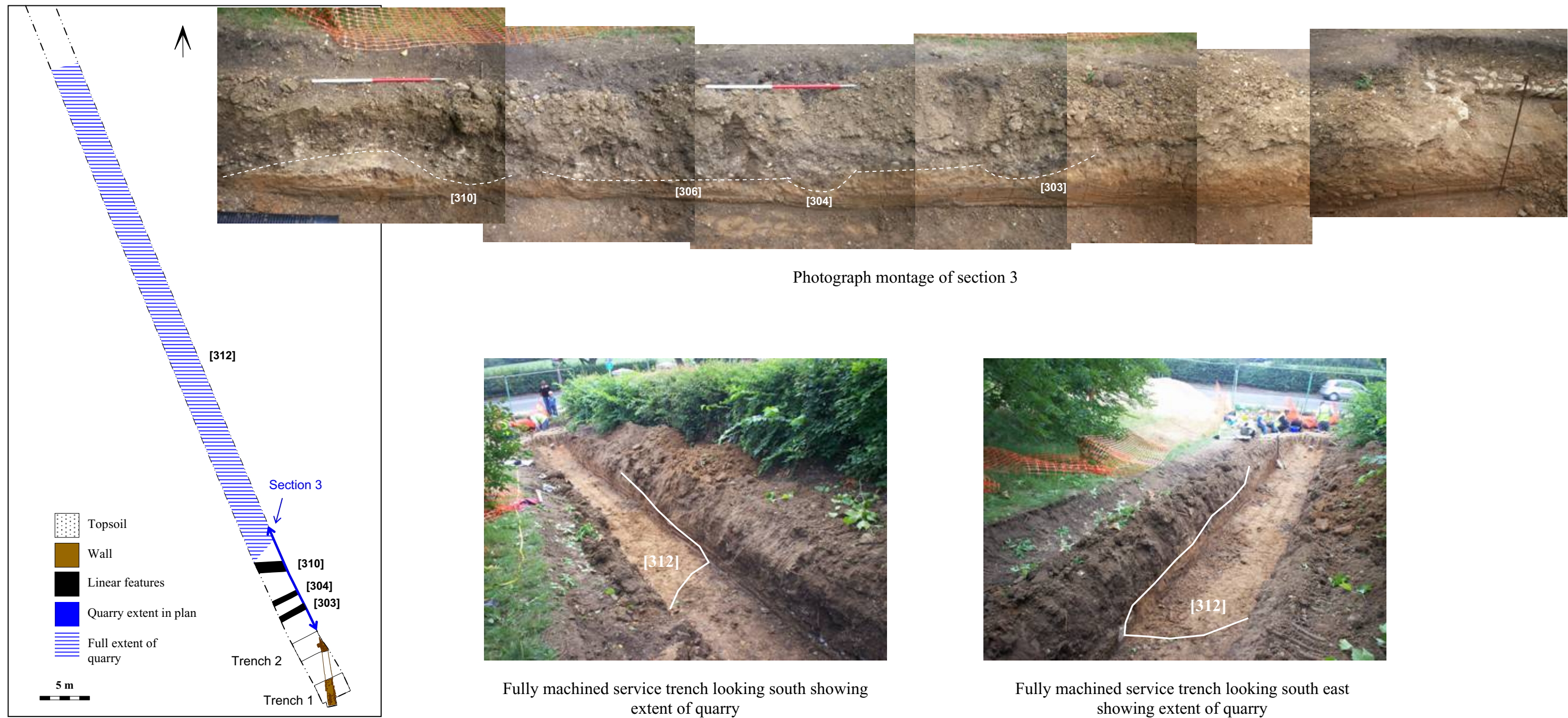


Figure 3: Other features and deposits.



Figure 4: Images of wall [108] and [204]. 1m scale

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