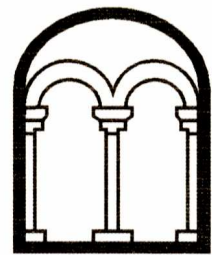


**GROUND BELONGING TO 2 HORSLOW STREET  
POTTON  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION**

**Albion**  
archaeology



**GROUND BELONGING TO 2 HORSLOW STREET  
POTTON  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION**

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17th April 2014

Produced for:  
TMV Architectural Design

On behalf of:  
C A Edwards



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**Figure 1:** Site location plan

**Figure 2:** All features plan with proposed development

**Figure 3:** Trench plans and sections

*The figures are bound at the back of the report.*



## 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 method statement. 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.

## Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by TMV Architectural Design on behalf of C A Edwards and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Hannah Firth, Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist. The fieldwork was undertaken by Kathy Pilkinton (Archaeological Supervisor) and Ben Carroll (Assistant Archaeological Supervisor). This report has been prepared by Kathy Pilkinton with contributions from Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). The figures have been produced by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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Version	Issue date	Reason for re-issue
1.0	21/03/2014	n/a
1.1	17/04/2014	Amendments requested by CBCA

## Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
PDA	Potential Development Area
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*A planning application (CB/13/03924/FULL) was submitted to Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) for the erection of two detached dwellings with detached garages and associated works. The site represents ground belonging to 2 Horslow Street, Potton and lies adjacent to 14-16 Bull Street.*

*The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that the development site had the potential to contain heritage assets with archaeological interest. The CBCA advised that a trial trench evaluation be carried out to appraise the significance of any heritage assets present and to assess the impact of the proposed development on those assets.*

*The requirements for the programme of archaeological field evaluation were set out in a brief issued by the CBCA (CBC 2013).*

*Though the PDA lies within the postulated extent of the medieval settlement of Potton, the only evidence of medieval activity revealed within the trial trenches was a fragment of probable Tudor brick found within a post-medieval pit.*

*Only post-medieval and modern features were revealed, comprising landscaping features associated with the garden of 2 Horslow Street, some probable rubbish pits and the remnants of two walls. The rubbish pits and walls are also likely to be associated with previous activities and structures within the grounds of the existing property at 2 Horslow Street, which dates back to the 18th century, and as such are of very limited archaeological significance.*

*The trial trenching indicates that many areas of the PDA are likely to have been significantly truncated by post-medieval and modern features, particularly within the area of the eastern side of Trench 3 where the undisturbed geological deposits were only reached at a depth of c. 1.2m beneath the ground surface.*

*The level of truncation varied across the rest of the site. Trenches 1-3 showed evidence of heavy tree disturbance, some caused by the recent removal of trees. There were also a number of modern and post-medieval rubbish pits, meaning clean natural deposits were typically not reached until c.0.8m below ground level. The extent of these post-medieval and modern features has left little of the ground undisturbed.*

*Trench 4 had the best remaining natural ground level, reached at c.0.4m below the modern surface. However, no evidence for sub-surface, medieval (or earlier) archaeological remains was found. Overall, the proposed development will not have any impact on the significance of sub-surface archaeological remains.*

*The PDA lies within the grounds of Chigwell House, an 18th-century Grade II listed building and also within the Potton Conservation Area. Although the setting of the surrounding buildings will be affected by the proposed new cottages, this impact will be minimised by careful positioning on the site and by the use of materials sympathetic to the existing structures (TMV Architectural Design, undated).*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 *Project Background*

A planning application (CB/13/03924/FULL) has been submitted to Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) for the erection of two detached dwellings with detached garages and associated works. The site represents ground belonging to 2 Horslow Street, Potton and lies adjacent to 14-16 Bull Street.

The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) advised that the development site had the potential to contain heritage assets with archaeological interest. The CBCA recommended that a trial trench evaluation be carried out to appraise the significance of any heritage assets present and to assess the impact of the proposed development on those assets. The recommendations were in accordance with paragraph 128 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Policy 45 of the Development Strategy for Central Bedfordshire (pre-submission version, Jan 2013).

The requirements for the programme of archaeological field evaluation were set out in a brief issued by the CBCA (CBC 2013).

### 1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The town of Potton is located 17km east of Bedford, close to the border with Cambridgeshire. The similar small towns of Sandy and Biggleswade lie to the west and south-west respectively. The proposed development area (PDA) is located on the north side of Bull Street at its junction with Horslow Street and Chapel Street (Fig. 1). It occupies an area of *c.* 0.09 hectares, centred on grid reference TL2222 4925. The PDA comprises an area of open ground to the south of number 2 Horslow Street.

Potton is situated on the lower slopes of the Greensand Ridge at a height of 50m OD, near to the boundary with the Gault Clay to the east of the ridge. The Potton Brook runs approximately north-south along the east side of the town. The underlying bedrock is Woburn Sands Formation (Lower Greensand). Recorded superficial deposits within Potton consist of a band of alluvial deposits along the line of the Potton Brook.

### 1.3 *Archaeological Background*

Archaeological and historical evidence for Potton comprises documents and maps, as well as data from a limited number of archaeological investigations. The evidence was summarised in an Extensive Urban Survey (EUS) (Albion Archaeology 2003). Known historic assets and other heritage-related information are recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER) which is maintained and updated by CBC.

The PDA is located within the north-west part of the historic core of the town. Documentary evidence for Potton exists from the late Saxon period with charters that mention the town dating from 10th and 11th centuries (Albion Archaeology 2003, 9). A weekly market at the town is first mentioned in 1202 (ibid, 9). The location of a rectangular market, sited away from the church, and evidence for a grid of streets (King Street, Brook End, Sun Street and Bull Street) have been



proposed as evidence of a deliberately planned layout for this part of the medieval settlement. Documentary references for the streets indicate the extent of the town in the medieval period. Horslow Street, which borders the west of the PDA, is mentioned in a document dating from 1351. Buildings dating from the 15th and 16th century are recorded at 4 Sun Street (HER 2205) and 27-28 Market Square (HER 2200).

Recent archaeological investigations within the town have produced evidence of medieval activity:

- A series of 28 test pits were dug in May 2012 as part of a community project (Access Cambridge Archaeology 2012). The results showed a lack of any early material dating from the prehistoric to Saxon periods. Medieval pottery dated to between the mid 11th to mid 14th centuries was recovered from trenches around the Market Square, parish church and close to the river. The results suggest that settlement in this period was focussed around the market and the church which lies to the east of Potton, on the other side of the Potton Brook. Test pits 11 and 12 located *c.* 200m to the north-east of the PDA produced moderate amounts of medieval pottery. Test pit number 8, which was located *c.* 80m to the north-west of the PDA, produced a small amount of medieval pottery.
- An archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of Crown Cottage *c.* 150m to the east of the PDA revealed a small number of undated features: two post-holes, a tree-throw hollow and a pit (Archaeological Solutions 2008). These were of no archaeological significance.
- A trial trench evaluation was undertaken in 2006 at Braybrooks Drive *c.* 400m to the south-east of the PDA (Heritage Network 2006). Six trenches were excavated on land adjoining the west side to the Potton Brook. The trench located furthest from the brook contained archaeological features, one of which was a pit which produced late medieval pottery, a horn core and slag.

The town continued to develop during the post-medieval period and in the 18th century it became the principal market town for east Bedfordshire. In 1783, part of the town was destroyed by a fire which started in King Street and spread to the Market Square, burning down an estimated 50 buildings (Albion Archaeology 2003, 14). In the late 19th century the town was a centre for the local coprolite extraction industry and an important market gardening town.

#### **1.4 Project Objectives**

The existing background information shows that the PDA is located in an area with the potential for heritage assets with archaeological interest. In particular, it may contain deposits relating to the medieval and post-medieval development of Potton. However, this potential is currently untested and, therefore, the objectives of the investigation were to determine:

- the date, nature, location and extent of any archaeological features or deposits within the PDA



- the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits.

The results of the evaluation will provide information to assess the significance of any archaeological heritage assets and inform methodologies to protect the significance of those assets.





## 2. METHODOLOGY

The evaluation, comprising the excavation of two L-shaped trenches and two short linear trenches, was undertaken between 3rd and 4th March 2014. The trenches covered an area of 62sqm and were arranged so as to provide even coverage of the footprint of the proposed new buildings (Fig. 2).

The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed down to the top of the archaeological deposits or undisturbed geological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The spoil heaps were also scanned for artefacts recovery.

Any potential archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. Each trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique number sequence, commencing at 101 for Trench 1, 201 for Trench 2 *etc.* Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [\*\*\*] and round brackets to fills or layers (\*\*\*). The trenches were backfilled following the approval of the CBCA.

The project adhered throughout to the standards and requirements set out in the following documents:

Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2 <sup>nd</sup> edn, 2001).
ALGAO	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. EAA Occasional Paper No. 14</i> (2003)
Bedford Museum	<i>Procedure for Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition with Registered Museums in Bedfordshire</i> (vers. 2.8, 2010)
EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2009)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, 2nd edition</i> (2011)
IfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (updated 2012)

Permission will be sought from the landowners for transfer of title of all finds to Bedford Museum; the archive will be deposited at Bedford Museum (BEDFM 2013.61). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (ref. albionar1-166715), in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.



## 3. RESULTS

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### 3.1 Introduction

The results of the trial trenching are summarised below and shown on Figures 2 and 3. The plan shows the extent of the features at a level at which some definition was possible. The original level of the natural deposits was often unclear due to the extent of modern and post-medieval truncation. Details of all the observed features and deposits can be found in Appendix 1 and detailed information on the artefacts recovered is contained in Appendix 2.

### 3.2 Overburden and Undisturbed Geological Deposits

Topsoil comprising heavily rooted, dark brown sandy silt, up to 0.35m thick, was present within all the trenches. It overlay a subsoil of grey brown silty sand within Trenches 1, 2 and 4 that varied between *c.* 0.1m thick (in Trench 2) and 0.8m thick (in Trench 1). This variation is probably due to a combination of rooting and levelling/demolition associated with the trees and post-medieval/modern buildings previously on the site. Within Trench 3, levelling/demolition deposits (301), *c.* 0.8m thick, were sandwiched between the topsoil and undisturbed geological deposits which, within all the trenches, consisted of silty sand and sandy gravels.

### 3.3 Post-medieval / Modern Features and Deposits

#### 3.3.1 Pits

A number of pits containing a mixture of post-medieval and modern material were revealed within all the trenches. These could broadly be divided into those associated with probable landscaping features related to the garden of 2 Horslow Street and probable rubbish pits.

Several pits, including [106], [203], [208] and [210], are likely to be the result of either the removal or planting of trees, several of which are known to have been removed in recent years. Four smaller pits, [405], [408], [410] and [412], containing small amounts of post-medieval and modern building material may also represent previous garden features.

A large pit [103] appeared to be truncated by one of the tree pits [106], though fragments of brick and roof tile, along with a residual fragment of probable Tudor brick, indicate it dates to no earlier than the post-medieval period. A similarly sized pit [304] was revealed in Trench 3 containing large amounts of modern crockery and flowerpot fragments. Less material was contained within a larger pit [403] within Trench 4, measuring at least 1.4m deep, though it did contain a sherd of 17th-century pottery and several fragments of roof tile.

#### 3.3.2 Structural remains

The remnants of two walls were revealed in Trenches 2 and 3. Two courses of red bricks, reminiscent of the existing boundary garden wall, were all that survived of a *c.* 0.25m wide wall [205] aligned E-W within Trench 2. They truncated tree pits [203] and [210] and were laid upon brick and rubble foundations.



The N-S aligned base of a *c.* 0.25m wide brick wall [308] was revealed within the upper deposits of Trench 3 beneath a recently demolished barn. The two surviving courses were sat upon an ironstone footing, within a <2m-wide foundation trench. It was distinctly more substantial than the surviving garden walls and is likely to represent the remains of a building. The ground to the east was heavily disturbed and backfilled with post-medieval and modern rubble (301) up to a depth of at least 1.2m. The deposit may be associated with the inside of a building as it appeared to be contained to the west by wall [308]. There was no evidence of a building or truncation in Trench 4 directly to the east. There are no building remains above ground so the southern limit of the truncation is unknown.



## 4. SUMMARY AND HERITAGE STATEMENT

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### 4.1 Summary

Though the PDA lies within the postulated extent of the medieval settlement of Potton, the only evidence of medieval activity revealed within the trial trenches was a fragment of probable Tudor brick found within a post-medieval pit.

Only post-medieval and modern features were revealed, comprising landscaping features associated with the garden of 2 Horslow Street, some probable rubbish pits and the remnants of two walls. The rubbish pits and walls are also likely to be associated with previous activities and structures within the grounds of the existing property at 2 Horslow Street, which dates back to the 18th century, and as such are of very limited significance.

### 4.2 Heritage Statement

The trial trenching indicates that many areas of the PDA are likely to have been significantly truncated by post-medieval and modern features, particularly within the area of the eastern side of Trench 3 where the undisturbed geological deposits were only reached at a depth of *c.*1.2m beneath the ground surface.

The level of truncation varied across the rest of the site. Trenches 1-3 showed evidence of heavy tree disturbance, some caused by the recent removal of trees. There were also a number of modern and post-medieval rubbish pits, meaning clean natural deposits were typically not reached until *c.*0.8m below ground level. The extent of these post-medieval and modern features has left little of the ground undisturbed.

Trench 4 had the best remaining natural ground level, reached at *c.*0.4m below the modern surface. However, no evidence for sub-surface, medieval (or earlier) archaeological remains was found. Overall, the proposed development will not have any impact on the significance of sub-surface archaeological remains.

The PDA lies within the grounds of Chigwell House, an 18th-century Grade II listed building and also within the Potton Conservation Area. Although the setting of the surrounding buildings will be affected by the proposed new cottages, this impact will be minimised by careful positioning on the site and by the use of materials sympathetic to the existing structures (TMV Architectural Design, undated).



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## 6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY

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**Trench: 1**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 4.50 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.8 m. Max: 1. m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 52221: Northing: 24926)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 52222: Northing: 24926)

**Reason: To evaluate area/ location of proposed driveway**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
100	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black sandy silt Made of root matting and decayed material from the garden, 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown silty sand 0.8m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Friable light orange yellow silty sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Pit	Circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.65m, min length 1.67m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Lower fill	Friable dark brown grey silty sand Material from silting and backfilling, 0.35m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
105	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt Material from silting and backfilling, 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Treethrow	Irregular dimensions: min breadth 1.5m, min length 2.m Tree removal during landscaping of garden	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional small CBM Material from silting and backfilling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 2**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 3.50 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.25 m. Max: 0.25 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 52220: Northing: 24926)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 52220: Northing: 24926)

**Reason: To evaluate area/ proposed location of garage**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable dark brown black sandy silt Made of root matting and decayed material from the garden, 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt 0.6m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Friable mid orange yellow silty sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Treethrow	Square sides: steep base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.46m, max depth 0.82m, min length 1.29m Related to landscaping of the garden and removal of trees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty sand From backfilling of the feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Foundation trench	Linear E-W sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.46m, min length 2.m Contains wall (207)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt Below the remains of wall (207), 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Wall	Mid pinkish red Brick dimensions 230x70x110mm, comprises of 2 courses 0.28m deep	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Treethrow	Irregular sides: near vertical base: uneven dimensions: max depth 0.8m Related to landscaping of the garden and removal of trees	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt From backfilling of the feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	Treethrow	Area of tree removal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
211	Backfill	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium CBM Thickness: 0.8m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





**Trench: 3**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 10.50 m. Width: 2.10 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.55 m. Max: 1.2 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 52220: Northing: 24925)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 52221: Northing: 24925)

**Reason: To evaluate area/ proposed location of bungalow**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
300	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Made of root matting and decayed material from the garden, 0.37m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Make up layer	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt frequent small-medium CBM, moderate small-medium stones Contained patches of light brownish yellow redeposited sand natural, 0.83m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Friable light orange yellow silty sand occasional small-medium stones Continues for 3.2m from western end of the trench	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Natural	Cemented mid red brown sandy gravel frequent small-medium stones Lower geological deposit below (302)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Pit	Oval sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.97m, max depth 0.4m, min length 1.65m Post med/modern in date	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Finds comprise of china ceramics, CBM, glass, shell, FE nails and copper piping	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Pit	Circular dimensions: min breadth 0.45m, min length 1.m Post med/modern in date	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
307	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Finds comprise china ceramics, CBM, shell and glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Foundation trench	Linear N-S dimensions: max breadth 1.95m, min length 2.1m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
309	Wall	Brick dimensions 220x60x100mm, the wall comprises of 2 courses, above an iron stone foundation and bonded with lime mortar, 0.42m deep	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
310	Backfill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium CBM, moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 4**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 10.70 m. Width: 2.55 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.38 m. Max: 0.64 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 52221: Northing: 24925)

**OS Grid Ref.: TL** (Easting: 52222: Northing: 24924)

**Reason: To evaluate area/ proposed location of bungalow**

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small CBM, moderate small-medium stones Made of root matting and decayed material from the garden, 0.36m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small CBM, moderate small-medium stones 0.42m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Loose light orange yellow silty sand occasional small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Pit	Rectangular sides: near vertical dimensions: min breadth 1.85m, min depth 0.73m, max length 2.59m Post med/ modern in date	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Fill	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Finds comprise of small pottery sherds and CBM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
405	Pit	Oval sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.54m, max depth 0.3m, max length 0.69m Post med/modern in date	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Lower fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt moderate small charcoal, occasional small stones Finds comprise of china ceramics, animal bone and a iron nail, 0.1m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
407	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones 0.21m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
408	Pit	Oval sides: near vertical base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.61m, max depth 0.52m, min length 1.3m Post med/modern in date	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
409	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Finds comprise of CBM and glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
410	Pit	Circular sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.38m, max diameter 0.75m Post med/ modern in date	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
411	Fill	Friable light orange brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones Finds comprise of CBM fragments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
412	Pit	Oval dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, min length 1.2m Post med/ modern in date	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
413	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small charcoal, moderate small stones Finds comprise of CBM fragments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



## 7. APPENDIX 2: ARTEFACTS SUMMARY

### 7.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced a finds assemblage comprising ceramic building material, pottery, animal bone and a piece of vessel glass (Table 1). The material was scanned to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range. No artefacts were recovered from Trench 2.

Tr.	Feature	Description	Fill	Date	Finds Summary
1	103	Pit	104	Post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile (172g); brick (440g); animal bone (407g)
3	304	Pit	305	Modern	Flower pot and china fragments – discarded on site
4	308	Foundation cut	309	Post-medieval	Brick (2.5kg)
	403	Pit	404	Post-medieval	Pottery (19g); ceramic roof tile (837g)
	405	Pit	406	Modern	Pottery (14g); animal bone (5g)
	408	Pit	409	Post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile (22g); vessel glass (5g)
	410	Pit	411	Post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile (191g)
	412	Pit	413	Post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile (140g)

**Table 1:** Artefact Summary by trench and feature

### 7.2 Ceramics

#### 7.2.1 Pottery

Pottery derives entirely from Trench 4. The fill of pit [403] contained an abraded sherd (19g) of 17th-century glazed red earthenware (fabric P01<sup>1</sup>). Three sherds (14g) from a 18th/19th-century Creamware saucer (fabric P38), were collected from pit [406].

#### 7.2.2 Roof tile

Twenty-five sand-tempered pieces of flat roof tile (1.3kg) derived from pits [103], [403], [408], [410] and [412]. Fragments range in thickness from 11–16mm, and are likely to be of post-medieval or later date. One piece from pit [103] appears to have been re-shaped to form a crude circle (possible lid).

#### 7.2.3 Brick

A probable Tudor brick fragment (440g) occurred as a residual find in post-medieval pit [103]. The extant dimensions of the object (W105mm x D45mm) fall within the typical range for Tudor bricks. The moulding process, using sloppy clay with a high water content, has resulted in the presence of rounded arisses (the right-angled edges), characteristic of this form.

A complete stock-moulded brick measuring L220mm x W110mm x D60mm was collected from wall (309). Deriving from the footings, the object retains a thick layer of lime mortar and ironstone, and can be dated to no earlier than the 17th century.

<sup>1</sup> Fabric types identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series.



### **7.3 Other Finds**

The fill of pit [410] yielded a body fragment of green vessel glass (thickness 4mm), deriving from either a bottle or jar, of post-medieval or later date.

Seven animal bone fragments (412g) were collected from post-medieval pit [103] and modern pit [405]. Individual pieces have a mean weight of 59g and are differentially abraded. Diagnostic bone elements are limb bones, some with cut marks, and include a humerus and metapodial from a cow.



## 8. APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM - ALBIONAR1-166715

### Project details

Project name	Land Belonging to 2 Horslow Street, Potton
Short description of the project	<p>A planning application (CB/13/03924/FULL) was submitted to Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC) for the erection of two detached dwellings with detached garages and associated works. The site represents ground belonging to 2 Horslow Street, Potton and lies adjacent to 14-16 Bull Street.</p> <p>Though the PDA lies within the postulated extent of the medieval settlement of Potton, the only evidence of medieval activity revealed within the trial trenches was a fragment of probable Tudor brick found within a post-medieval pit. Only post-medieval and modern features were revealed, comprising landscaping features associated with the garden of 2 Horslow Street, some probable rubbish pits and the remnants of two walls.</p> <p>The trial trenching indicates that many areas of the PDA are likely to have been significantly truncated by post-medieval and modern features, particularly within the area of the eastern side of Trench 3 where the undisturbed geological deposits were only reached at a depth of c. 1.2m beneath the ground surface. The level of truncation varied across the rest of the site. Trenches 1-3 showed evidence of heavy tree disturbance, some caused by the recent removal of trees. There were also a number of modern and post-medieval rubbish pits, meaning clean natural deposits were typically not reached until c.0.8m below ground level. The extent of these post-medieval and modern features has left little of the ground undisturbed. Trench 4 had the best remaining natural ground level, reached at c.0.4m below the modern surface.</p> <p>The PDA lies within the grounds of Chigwell House, an 18th-century Grade II listed building and also within the Potton Conservation Area. Although the setting of the surrounding buildings will be affected by the proposed new cottages, this impact will be minimised by careful positioning on the site and by the use of materials sympathetic to the existing structures (TMV Architectural Design, undated).</p>
Project dates	Start: 03-03-2014 End: 04-03-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BS2311 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BEDFM 2013.61 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Modern
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval



Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	BEDFORDSHIRE MID BEDFORDSHIRE POTTON Land adjacent to 14-16 Bull Street, Potton
Study area	0.09 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 2222 4925 52.1276031284 -0.214354699882 52 07 39 N 000 12 51 W Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Robert Wardill
Project supervisor	Kathleen Pilkinton

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Bedford Museum
Physical Archive ID	BEDFM 2013.61
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Albion Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography" "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Bedford Museum
Paper Archive ID	BEDFM 2013.61
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)



Publication type

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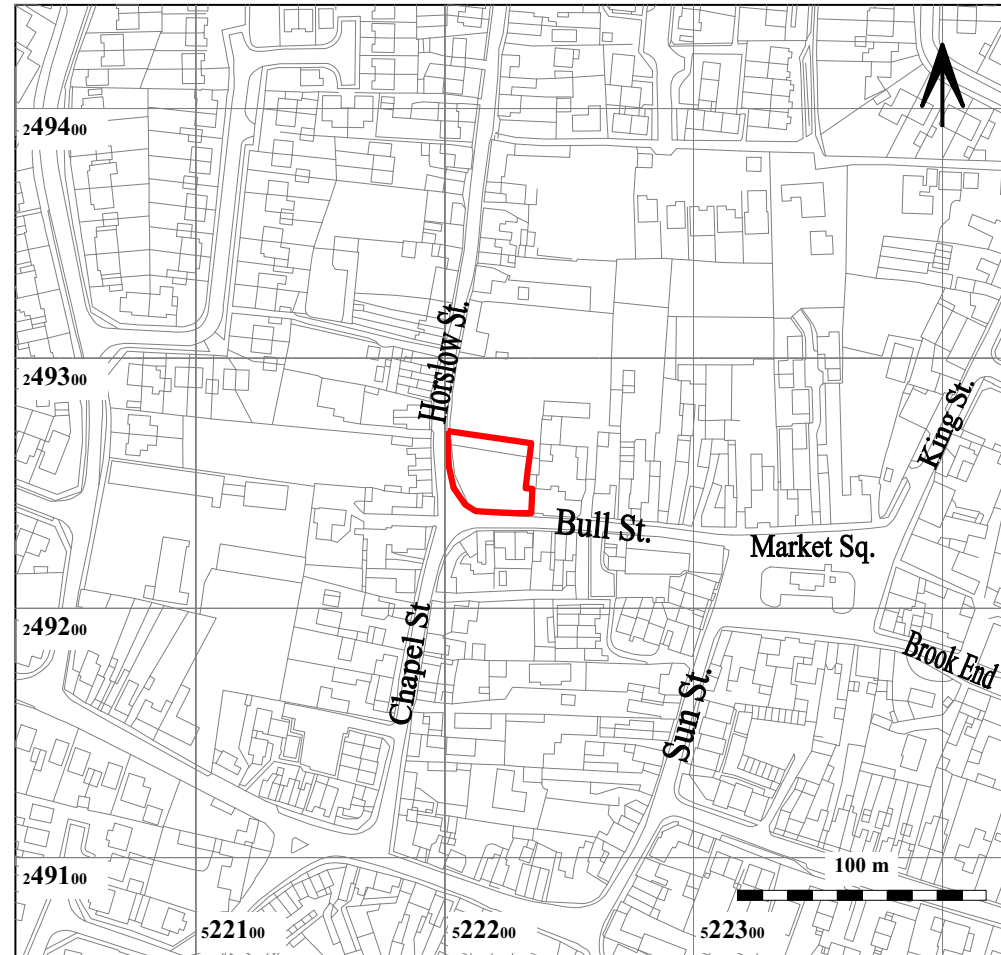
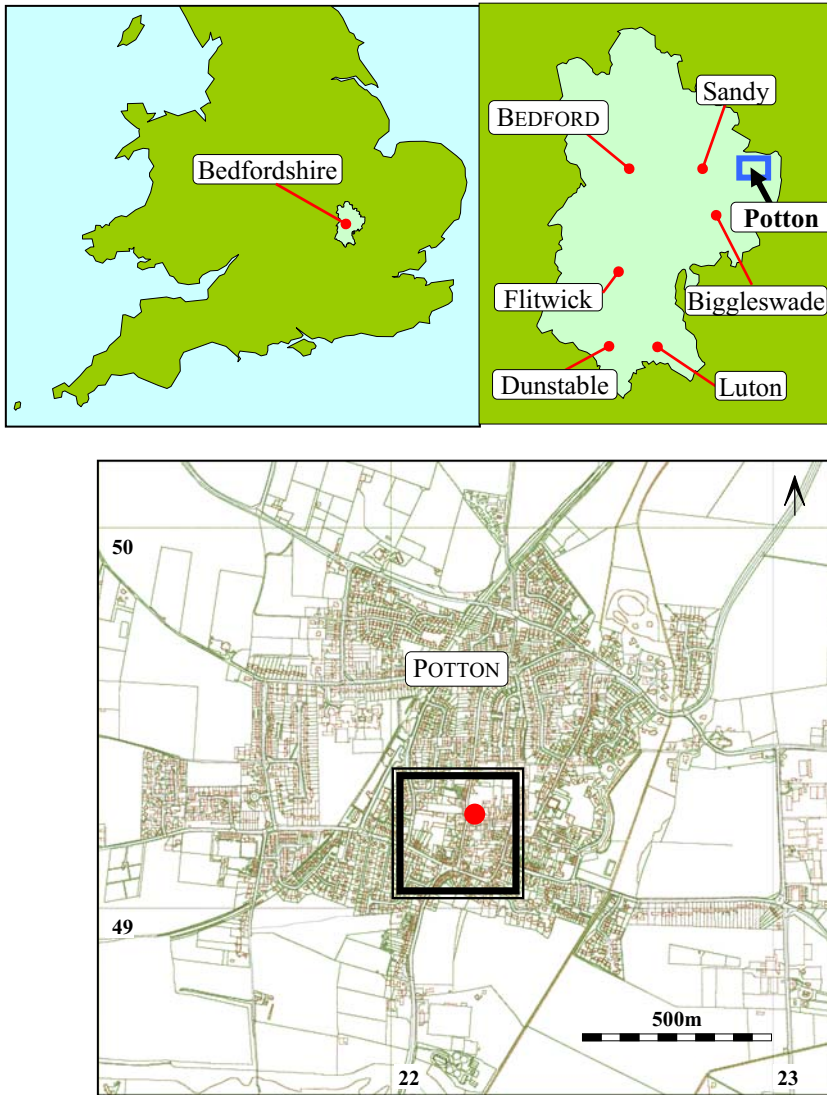
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**Figure 1: Site location plan**

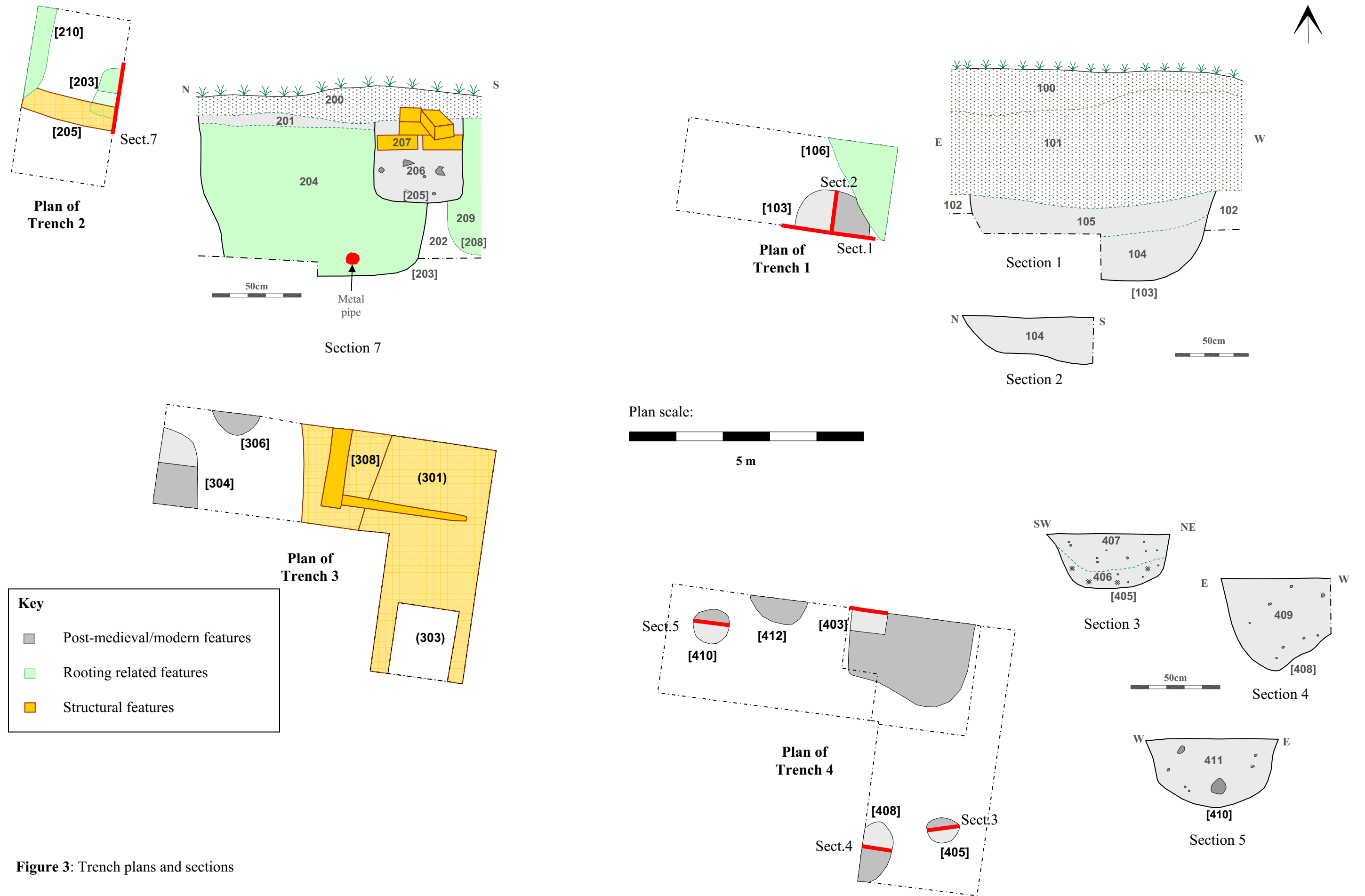
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*Ground belonging to 2 Horslow Street, Potton, Bedfordshire:  
Archaeological Field Evaluation*





**Figure 2:** All features plan with proposed development



**Figure 3:** Trench plans and sections

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Bedfordshire

Albion  
archaeology



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