

**21 WOBURN STREET
AMPHILL
BEDFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



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AMPTHILL
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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 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.

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The project was commissioned by Michael Hardiman & Associates LLP and monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Hannah Firth, Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist. The fieldwork was undertaken by Ian Turner (Archaeological Supervisor). This report has been prepared by Ian Turner 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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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

Proposed development plans for 21 Woburn Street, Ampthill comprise: the retention of the existing buildings fronting Woburn Street; associated works for provision of car parking to the rear; demolition of a former commercial/industrial unit in the middle of the site; and the erection of two residential units on the Park Street frontage.

Advice from the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) indicated that the potential development area lay within the medieval core of the town, which is a heritage asset with archaeological interest. Accordingly, any planning application should be accompanied by an archaeological heritage statement, based on the results of a trial trench evaluation.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to produce a written scheme of investigation, approved by the CBCA, for the archaeological evaluation of the site.

A large, deep cut feature was identified along most of the trench. A machined sondage revealed that it was c. 1.8m deep with a flat base. The feature appeared to have been cut to create a level platform or terrace into the natural ground slope and had later been backfilled with deposits which reformed the slope. Artefacts contained in the lower deposits of the feature indicate that it was no earlier than 17th to 18th century in date.

The purpose of the feature is uncertain. It was probably excavated as a terrace, intended as a building platform, or possibly as a quarry pit. A pit and post hole of modern period date were identified immediately west of the large terrace feature.

Although the development area lies within the proposed settlement envelope of medieval Ampthill, no features of medieval date were present within the trial trench. Two sherds of late medieval pottery were recovered but they were residual within a layer of 19th-century date.

The results of the trial trenching suggest that the site was substantially terraced or quarried in the late post-medieval period. Given the extensive nature of this impact, it is unlikely that significant remains of medieval date survive on the site of the proposed residential development. In themselves, the late post-medieval and modern deposits revealed within the trial trench are of no more than local significance; they do not have any potential to address research priorities identified in the regional research frameworks.

At the time of writing, the foundation design for the proposed new houses was unknown. Typical potential archaeological impacts of such buildings include footings trenches and service runs. However, given the low archaeological potential of the deposits revealed by the trenching, the potential archaeological impact of any such construction work on this site is considered to be minimal.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Proposed development plans for 21 Woburn Street, Ampthill comprise: the retention of the existing buildings fronting Woburn Street; associated works for provision of car parking to the rear; demolition of a former commercial / industrial unit in the middle of the site; and the erection of two residential units on the Park Street frontage.

Pre-application advice on the proposals has been sought from the local planning authority by the client (CB/13/03732/PAPC). Advice from the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) indicated that the potential development area (PDA) lay within the medieval core of the town, which is a heritage asset with archaeological interest. Accordingly, any planning application should be accompanied by an archaeological heritage statement, based on the results of a trial trench evaluation. The heritage statement and technical details of the proposed construction methods should be used to demonstrate the level of impact on any surviving archaeological remains on the site.

These 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).

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to produce a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation of the site (Albion Archaeology 2013a). The WSI was approved by the CBCA in advance of the fieldwork. The results of the evaluation are set out in this report.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The PDA is located at 21 Woburn Street, Ampthill, centred on grid ref TL 0337, 3813 (Figure 1). The rectangular plot is bordered by Woburn Street to the south and Park Street to the north. The east and west sides are occupied by residential properties fronting on to Woburn Street and Park Street.

The existing buildings on the site consist of a two-storey range along the Woburn Street frontage and a former commercial/industrial building in the centre of the plot. Access is via an entrance at the north end of the buildings on Woburn Street and via an entrance off Park Street into a walled yard next to the street. The PDA covers an area of *c.* 880sqm with the footprint of the proposed new residential units accounting for *c.* 140sqm of the total.

Ampthill is situated on the southern slopes of the Greensand Ridge. The south-facing slope is intersected by minor valleys or flutes. One of these minor valleys follows the line of Bedford Street, forming a hollow in the area of the market place just south of the PDA.

The majority of the bedrock beneath Ampthill consists of the Woburn Sands Formation with smaller areas of the West Walton and Ampthill Clay Formation.



The superficial deposits consist of Head deposits, filling minor valleys or flutes and lying on the lower slopes. The PDA is located on Woburn Sands with the nearest recorded superficial deposits represented by Head deposit approximately 100m to the east on the line of Bedford Street.

1.3 **Archaeological Background**

Known heritage assets within the PDA consist of the range of buildings along the southern edge of the site: 21 Woburn Street (HER 6148, NHLE 1146426). This is a grade II listed building. The listing describes it as an early 18th-century brick range of two storeys, whitewashed at gable end and stuccoed in front with mock quoin dressing. It also features a tiled roof and two four-panel doors beneath projection hoods supported by shaped brackets.

In the wider area, evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of worked flint has been recovered from the northern part of the town at Swaffield Close (HER 11868) and from Laurel Wood (HER 18269). In the south of Ampthill at Tavistock Avenue an archaeological investigation uncovered evidence of Romano-British cultivation trenches representing a possible vineyard and evidence for late Iron Age activity (HER 18271). Nothing dating from these periods has yet been found near to the PDA.

Ampthill is first mentioned in 1086 in Domesday Book where the name appears as *Ammetelle*. The place-name probably derives from Old English *aemette-hyll*, which means ant hill (Mawer and Stenton 1926). Following the Conquest, Nigel d'Albini held Ampthill from the King (Morris 1977, 214b). The manor was assessed at 5 hides, meadow for 6 ploughs and woodland for 300 pigs. The medieval parish church (HER 859) of St Andrew is located towards the edge of the historic town at the east end of Church Street. The majority of the fabric of the present building dates from the 14th and 15th centuries with some alterations in the 19th century (Pickford 1994, 41). Foundations of the 12th-century were found during archaeological investigations (Faddon 1976, 77-9). It has been suggested that the Saxon settlement is likely to have been concentrated around the church (BCC 1996, 2).

The postulated extent of the medieval town (HER16994) is centred on the market square and corresponds to the surviving historic core of the town. It is likely that the earliest medieval settlement lay along Church Street between the church and the market at the west end (Albion Archaeology 2005, 13). Documentary evidence shows that the settlement had extended along Bedford Street and Dunstable Street by the 15th century. The PDA is situated 100m to the west of the market square, within the postulated extent of the medieval town. Settlement in this part of the town is likely to represent expansion during the later medieval period (ibid).

The majority of the post-medieval heritage assets in Ampthill are buildings. These range in date from the 17th to the 19th century, though evidence from some suggests earlier origins, e.g. Nos. 27–29 Church Street (HER 6135) are timber-framed structures with a roof dating to *c.* 1500 and traces of possible wall painting (Albion Archaeology 2005, 14). The town remained relatively unchanged through much of the post-medieval period. Industrial development



accompanied by increasing population from the late 19th century led to expansion, with the majority of the new housing spreading southwards around Dunstable Street.

Recent archaeological investigations carried out in the town include: the Ampthill Castle community archaeology project (Brown 2010); archaeological monitoring at 2 St Andrews Close by Archaeological Solutions in 2010; archaeological monitoring at Dynevor Cottage, Rectory Lane (Albion Archaeology 2013b); and a trial trench evaluation at Russell House (Heritage Network 2013). The investigation at St Andrews Close identified a large boundary ditch, dated to the 11–12th century, which may be associated with the church, and a smaller ditch which contained medieval pottery and some peg tile. At Russell House a trial trench evaluation found only remains dated to the modern period. The Ampthill Castle project, undertaken in Ampthill Park to the west of the PDA, uncovered evidence of early-middle Saxon activity, medieval ditches and remains of the palatial residence built by Sir John Cornwall in the early 15th century. At Dynevor Cottage, pottery sherds of 12th- and 13th-century date and a small quantity of animal bone were found in made ground within the footing trenches; no definite archaeological features were identified on the site (Albion Archaeology 2013b).

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 Ampthill. 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 methodological approach to the project is summarised below. A full methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2013a).

2.1 Methodological Standards

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

Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2 nd 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 2013.78). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (ref.albionar1-167242), in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

2.2 Trial Trenching

Trial trenching took place between 15th and 16th January 2014. The WSI proposed an L-shaped trench. In the event, it was not possible to open the full length of the proposed trench due to the considerable depth of unstable made ground. Given the size and depth of feature [107] and given that it clearly continued to the east up to the 2.5m-high brick retaining wall that formed the eastern boundary of the site, the machining of the trench was ended after 9.6m. It was unlikely that any additional information could have been gained by continuation of the trench to the east.

The trial trench was positioned within the proposed footprint of the two new residential units fronting Park Street (Figure 2). The trench was opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. All excavation and recording was carried out by experienced Albion staff with external specialists consulted as necessary. Any potential archaeological features were investigated



by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's pro forma sheets. The trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique number sequence, commencing at 100. Context numbers in square brackets refer to the cuts [***] and round brackets to fills or layers (***). The extent of investigation of exposed archaeological remains was determined by the objectives of the project (see Section 1.4).



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

All features and deposits found within the trial trench are described chronologically below and shown on Figure 2. Detailed information on features and deposits can be found in Appendix 1. The artefacts recovered from the features and deposits are summarised within this section and discussed in detail in Appendix 2.

3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The overburden comprised levelling layers which had been imported onto the site in order to reduce the natural slope of the ground and create a relatively level surface. The layers were retained by a *c.* 2m-high brick wall that borders the northern and western boundaries of the property. The layers are described from top to bottom;

(100) 0.07–0.12m of concrete which had acted as the vehicle car park and yard surface to the engineering business premises that most recently occupied the site.

(101) *c.* 0.20m of loose, light yellow red, silty sand with frequent modern brick fragments — a levelling layer beneath the concrete surface.

(102) 0.05–0.40m of mid brown grey, sandy silt — a levelling layer which thickened to the west, specifically to reduce the slope of the ground.

(114) undisturbed geological deposits, comprising light yellow orange sand.

3.3 Archaeological Features and Deposits

The features and deposits within the trial trench comprised the cut of a large feature of 17th- to 18th-century date, a 19th-century post hole, and a modern sub-square pit. Two levelling layers had also been imported onto the site in order to create a topsoil / yard surface that pre-dates the layers described as overburden in Section 3.2. The features and deposits are discussed in date order from earliest to latest.

3.3.1 Levelling / terrace cut (17th to 18th century)

The steep convex cut of a large feature [107] was identified 2.3m from the west end of the trench. The complete base of the feature was not observed as it continued below the defined safe limit of excavation of 1.2m deep. However a sondage machined within the feature towards the eastern end of the trench revealed that it was *c.* 1.8m deep with a flat base. It was at least 7.25m long and occupied the full width of the trench; it clearly continued beyond the eastern limit of the PDA.

It contained a succession of deposits (108), (110), (111) which sloped downwards from the west (highest point) to east (lowest point); these layers are indicative of deliberate back-filling by tipping from the western edge of the



feature. An additional deposit (109) identified at the base of the machined sondage is likely to be the same deposit as (108).

The primary deposit (108) was 1m thick and contained fragments of pottery, roof tile and window glass of 17th-century or later date. Deposit (109) was 0.25m thick and contained a single brick fragment of 18th-century or later date. The secondary deposit (110) was 0.25m thick and contained frequent fragments of 19th-century brick. The main deposit (111) was 0.6m thick and contained fragments of pottery, roof tile and clay pipe of 18th- to 19th-century date.

The purpose of feature [107] is uncertain. The steep convex profile of the western edge suggests that it was a deliberate 'cut' rather than a natural slope. The machined sondage suggests that the base of the feature was flat. It was noted on site that the neighbouring properties had been terraced and levelled, on both sides of Park Street (which has a steep gradient), creating a series of platforms of different heights on which the properties had been built. It is, therefore, possible that feature [107] was originally 'cut' to form a level base / terrace for a building that was not actually constructed. Another possibility is that it is the result of quarrying of sand for nearby construction works.

The terrace feature was later backfilled with deposits (108), (109), (110), (111) which reformed a gradual slope; it was subsequently covered and sealed by modern layers (112) and (113).

3.3.2 Layer overlying the terrace / levelling feature (19th century)

A *c.* 0.24m-thick layer of dark grey brown sandy silt (112) overlay both the deposits within feature [107] and the undisturbed geological horizon (114) to the west of the site. It contained pottery, roof tile and glass of post-medieval date. Two sherds of late medieval pottery also recovered from layer (112) are considered to be residual. Stratigraphically, the layer is dated to the 19th century. This layer was probably imported in order to bring the area back into some form of use after feature [107] had been backfilled.

3.3.3 Post hole (19th century or later)

An oval post hole [105], which continued beyond the limit of excavation to the north, was identified towards the western end of the trench. It truncated 19th-century layer (112). The post hole had a near vertical western side, a 45 degree eastern side and a concave base, measuring at least 0.40m long, 0.5m wide and 0.32m deep. It contained dark grey black sandy silt and a clay pipe bowl fragment of 18th-century date.

3.3.4 Modern layer

A *c.* 0.30m-thick layer of dark brown black sandy silt (113) overlay layer (112) and post hole [105]. It contained occasional fragments of modern pottery and coal. This dark layer appeared to be a buried former topsoil / yard surface and was probably imported, or possibly accumulated over time.

3.3.5 Modern pit

A sub-square pit [103], which continued beyond the limit of excavation to the



south, was identified towards the western end of the trench. It had near vertical sides with a flat base measuring 1.7m wide and 0.95m deep. It contained dark grey black sandy silt and roof slate and coal fragments of modern date. It truncated layer (113).



4. CONCLUSIONS

4.1 *Archaeological Heritage Statement*

The trial trench revealed a large feature with a flat base, cut into sloping ground. It was probably excavated as a terrace intended as a building platform, or possibly as a quarry pit. It is judged to be of no earlier than 17th- to 18th-century date on the basis of the artefacts contained within the lower backfill deposits.

The trial trench also contained a post hole and pit of modern date at the shallow western end of the trench immediately west of the large terrace feature.

No other features were present within the trench.

Although the development area lies within the proposed settlement envelope of medieval Ampthill, no features of medieval date were present within the trial trench. Two sherds of late medieval pottery, recovered from context (112), were residual artefacts within a layer of 19th-century date.

The large terrace cut feature was present along much of the length of the trench and its original excavation would have destroyed any medieval remains that might once have existed within its footprint.

The area at the western end of the trench that was not affected by the large terrace cut feature was 2.35m long with the geological deposits surviving at a depth of *c.* 0.76m below ground level. Within this area only a modern pit and a 19th-century or later post hole were identified.

The results of the trial trenching suggest that the site was substantially terraced or quarried in the late post-medieval period. Given the extensive nature of this impact, it is unlikely that significant remains of medieval date survive on the site of the proposed residential development. In themselves, the late post-medieval and modern deposits revealed within the trial trench are of no more than local significance; they do not have any potential to address research priorities identified in the regional research frameworks.

4.2 *Potential Developmental Impacts*

At the time of writing, the foundation design for the proposed new houses was unknown. Typical potential archaeological impacts of such buildings include footings trenches and service runs. However, given the low archaeological potential of the deposits revealed by the trenching, the potential archaeological impact of any such construction work is considered to be minimal.



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6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY

Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 3373; Northing: 38151)

OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 3383; Northing: 38149)

Reason: To assess the date, nature, location and extent of any archaeological features or deposits within the PDA

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	External surface	Modern concrete car park / yard surface	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Levelling layer	Loose light yellow red silty sand frequent large CBM A levelling layer of modern brick fragments for the modern yard surface.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Levelling layer	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt An additional levelling layer, backfilling the lowest part of the slope towards the retaining wall to the east.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Pit	Sub-rectangular sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.7m, min depth 0.95m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Main fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small stones Pit backfill, containing grey slate roof tile and coal fragments.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
105	Posthole	Oval sides: steep base: concave dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, min depth 0.32m, min length 0.4m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt Disuse fill of post hole.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
107	Construction horizon	sides: convex base: flat dimensions: min depth 1.8m Flat-based cut of a large feature, creating a level platform or terrace in the sloping hillside.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Primary fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand Probably a deliberate backfill deposit that contained brick, roof tile and window glass fragments.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
109	Lower fill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand Lowest deposit within a machined sondage. Possibly the same context as (108). Contained a single roof tile fragment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
110	Backfill	Loose mid grey silty sand frequent large CBM A backfill deposit of light grey yellow brick fragments, "tipped" down slope from west to east.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
111	Backfill	Loose mid grey brown silty sand Probably a deliberate backfill deposit that contained roof tile, pottery and clay pipe fragments.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
112	Levelling layer	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt A layer that sealed the large terrace feature [107]. Contained a mix of artefacts from residual medieval pottery to post-medieval pottery, roof tile fragments and coal.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
113	External surface	Friable dark brown black sandy silt occasional small charcoal A dark deposit that was probably a buried topsoil or yard surface. Contained modern pottery and flower pot fragments.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
114	Natural	Friable light yellow orange sand Undisturbed geological stratum.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



7. APPENDIX 2: ARTEFACT SUMMARY

7.1 Introduction

A finds assemblage comprising mainly pottery and ceramic building material was recovered from five deposits. The material was scanned to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range (Table 1).

Feature	Description	Context	Date Range	Finds Summary
103	Pit	104	Modern	Roofing slate (26g); coal (5g)
105	Post hole	106	C18	Clay pipe (5g)
107	Large cut feature	108	C17+	Pottery (15g); ceramic building material (296g); window glass (112g)
107	Large cut feature	109	C18+	Brick fragment (24g)
107	Large cut feature	110	C19	Brick fragment (392g)
107	Large cut feature	111	C18-19	Pottery (405g); ceramic building material (765g); clay pipe (9g)
112	Make-up layer	112	Post-medieval	Pottery (43g); ceramic roof tile (84g); vessel glass (1g)
113	Layer	113	Modern	Pottery (66g); coal (1g)

Table 1: Artefact summary by feature

7.2 Pottery

Sixteen pottery sherds, representing 16 largely undiagnostic vessels (529g) were recovered, the majority from the upper fill (111) of cut feature [107]. The material is moderately fragmented, with an average sherd weight of 33g, and survives in good condition. Nine fabric types were identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 2).

Fabric Code	Common Name	Sherd No.	Context / Sherd
<i>Late medieval</i>			
E08	Sandy	2	(112):2
<i>Post-medieval</i>			
P01	Fine glazed red earthenware	3	(108):1, (112):2
P03	Black-glazed earthenware	2	(111):2
<i>18th-19th century</i>			
P37	White salt-glazed stoneware	1	(111):1
P38	Creamware	1	(111):1
P45	Transfer-printed ware	1	(111):1
P48	English stoneware	1	(111):1
<i>Modern</i>			
MOD	Mass-produced plant pot	4	(111):1, (113):3
MOD	China	1	(113):1

Table 2: Pottery Type Series

The earliest pottery comprises two late medieval sand-tempered body sherds (18g), which occurred as residual finds in post-medieval layer (112). Five sherds of 17th-century glazed earthenware (45g) derived from (112), and the primary (108) and upper (111) fills of [107]. Four sherds of 18th–19th-century date derived from fill (111). They comprise an incomplete stoneware beer bottle, and table wares in salt-glazed stoneware, creamware and transfer-printed ware.



A piece of modern china, and four plant pot fragments were collected from layer (113) and the upper fill of cut feature [107].

7.3 Brick and Tile

Nine roof tile fragments and four pieces of brick (total weight 1.5kg) were recovered. Three abraded roof tiles (84g) derived from layer (112) and the remainder of the assemblage from the fills of cut feature [107]. Roof tiles are standard sand-tempered examples of post-medieval or later date, the most complete example measuring 155mm wide by 14mm deep. The sand-tempered bricks are highly fragmentary, the most diagnostic being a 19th-century stock-moulded gault clay fragment of irregular dimensions, recovered from (110), which may derive from a specialist form, used perhaps for facing.

7.4 Other Finds

The primary deposit (108) of cut feature [107] contained a piece of clear blue-green tinged colourless window glass (112g). The fragment is a crown glass disc centrepiece with a bullion (bull's eye) from a pontil attachment. The process was practised in this country from the 13th–14th century, peaking in popularity from the end of the 17th until the middle of the 19th century (Harden 1961, 39-41 and 55). This example dates to the later end of that range.

A piece of clear green-tinged colourless glass, probably deriving from a vessel, and datable to the post-medieval period, was collected from make-up layer (112).

Post hole [105] contained an incomplete 18th-century clay tobacco pipe bowl with a flat spur; the upper fill (111) of cut feature [107] yielded two stem fragments, of probable 18th–19th-century date.

A modern roofing slate fragment (26g) and two pieces of coal (5g) derived from pit [103].



8. APPENDIX 3: OASIS FORM - ALBIONAR1-167242

Project details

Project name	21 Woburn Street, Ampthill
Short description of the project	Proposed development plans for 21 Woburn Street comprise: the retention of the existing buildings fronting Woburn Street; associated works for provision of car parking to the rear; demolition of a former commercial/industrial unit in the middle of the site; and the erection of two residential units on the Park Street frontage. Albion Archaeology was commissioned, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site. One trench was excavated and a single large, deep feature was identified along most of the trench. A machined sondage revealed that it was c. 1.8m deep with a flat base. The feature appeared to have been cut to create a level platform or terrace into the natural ground slope and had later been backfilled with deposits which reformed a slope. Artefacts contained in the lower deposits of the feature indicate that it was of 17th to 18th century date. A pit and post hole of modern period date were identified immediately west of the large terrace feature.
Project dates	Start: 15-01-2014 End: 16-01-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WS2314 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BEDFM 2013.78 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	TERRACED GROUND Post Medieval
Monument type	POST HOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BEDFORDSHIRE MID BEDFORDSHIRE AMPHILL 21 Woburn Street, Ampthill
Study area	880.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 0337 3816 52.0317746264 -0.493003682735 52 01 54 N 000 29 34 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project brief originator	none
Project design originator	Albion Archaeology



Project director/manager Robert Wardill
 Project supervisor Ian Turner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Bedford Museum
 Physical Archive ID BEDFM 2013.78
 Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Glass"
 Physical Archive notes To be stored at Albion Archaeology until deposition possible,
 Digital Archive recipient Albion Archaeology
 Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Glass", "other"
 Digital Media available "Database",' 'Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Bedford Museum
 Paper Archive ID BEDFM 2013.78
 Paper Contents "other"
 Paper Media available "Context Sheet",' 'Correspondence',' 'Microfilm'," Photograph",' 'Plan',' 'Report", "Section"
 Paper Archive notes To be stored at Albion Archaeology until deposition possible,

Project bibliography

1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title 21 Woburn Street, Ampthill, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Field Evaluation
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Entered by Helen Parslow (hl.parslow@albion-arch.com)
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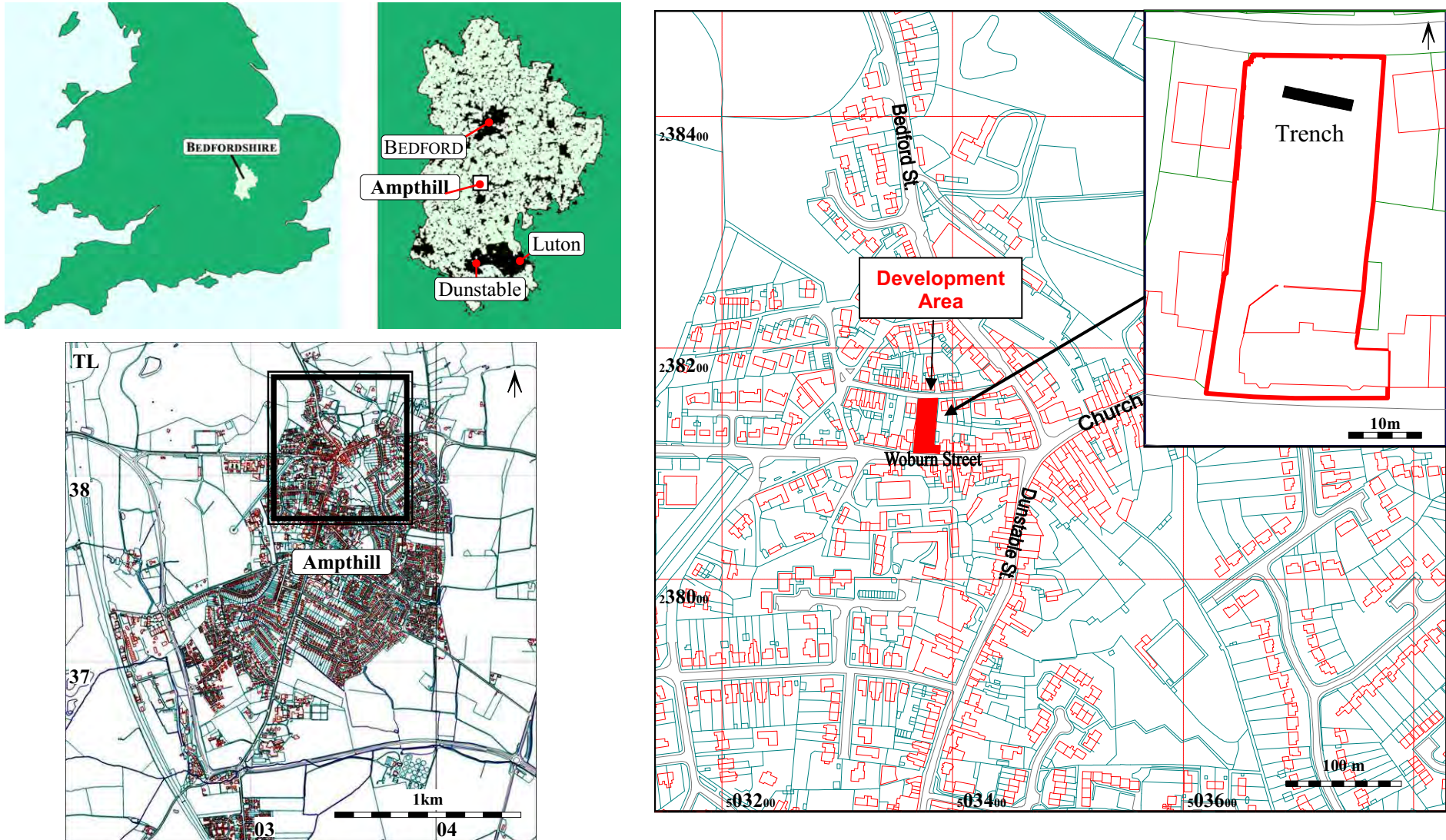


Figure 1: Site location plan

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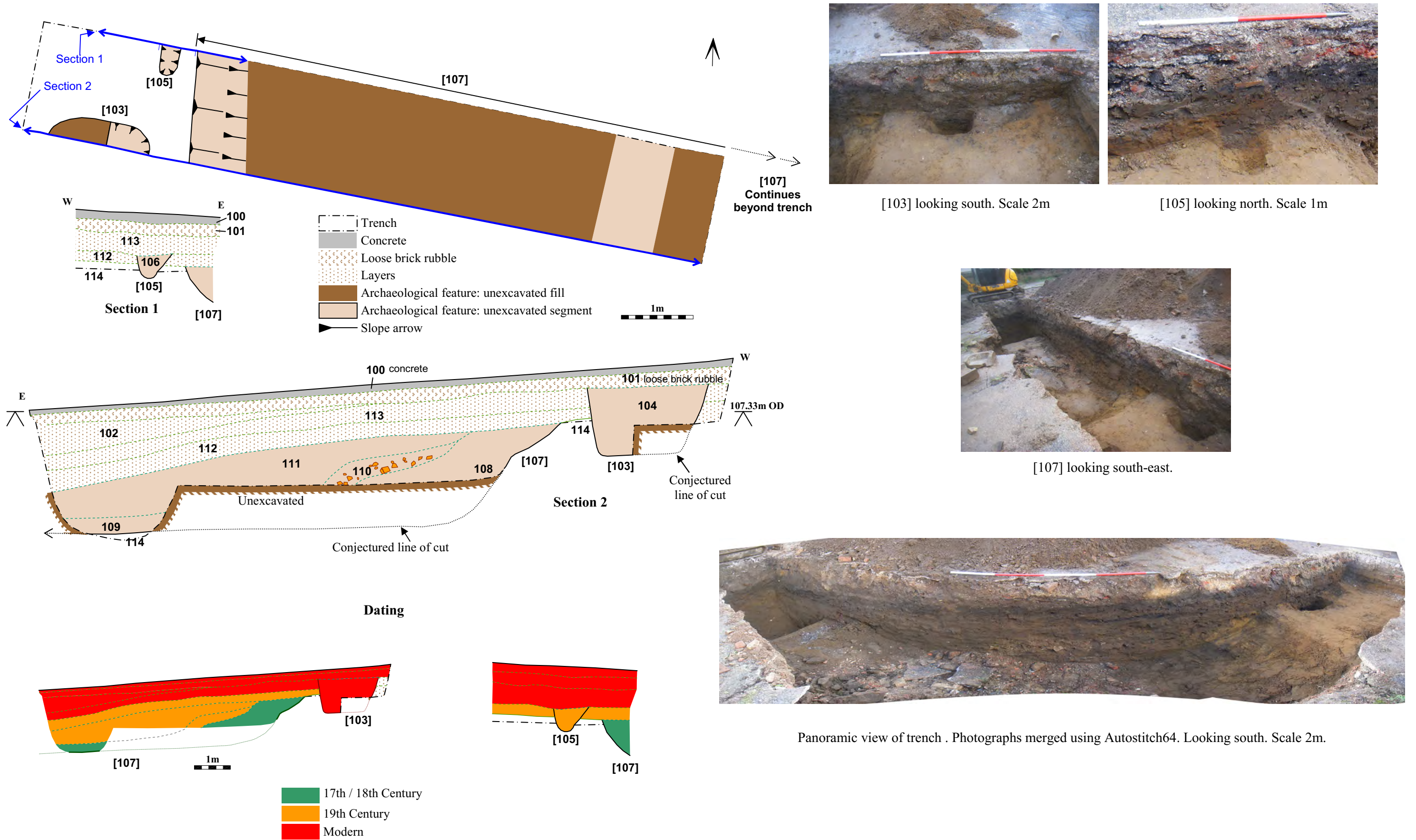


Figure 2: All features

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