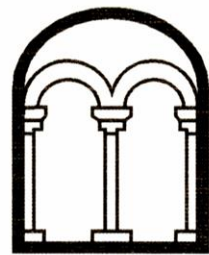


**THE ELMS
33 SANDY ROAD
EVERTON
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION,
RECORDING, ANALYSIS
AND PUBLICATION**

Albion
archaeology



**THE ELMS
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION,
RECORDING, ANALYSIS
AND PUBLICATION**

Document: 2016/83
Version 1.1

Project: TE2682
HER search no.: 201516/343
Bedford Museum accession no.: BEDFM 2016.18
OASIS ref. no.: albionar1-246481

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12th February 2018

Produced for:
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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. The material contained in this document does not necessarily stand on its own and should not be relied upon by any third party. This document should not be used for any other purpose without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council). Any person/party relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Albion Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Albion Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the persons/party by whom it was commissioned. This document is limited by the state of knowledge at the time it was written.

Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Gina Inman and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Martin Oake, the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist.

The archaeological works were undertaken by Ian Turner who also prepared this report, with contributions from Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). The project was managed by Gary Edmondson (Project Manager). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

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Version History

Version	Issue date	Reason for re-issue
1.0	15/06/2016	n/a
1.1	12/02/2018	Addressing comments of CBCA

Key Terms

The following abbreviations are used throughout this report:

Albion	Albion Archaeology
CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
CI/A	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DA	Development area
HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record



NHLE National Heritage List for England
SM Scheduled Monument
WSI Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission (CB/15/01960/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for a two-storey and single-storey side extension at 'The Elms', 33 Sandy Road, Everton.

The village of Everton lies in the eastern part of Bedfordshire, c. 3km to the east of Sandy, situated on the top of the Greensand Ridge at c. 68m OD. "The Elms" is situated in the southern part of the village, on the eastern side of Sandy Road and centred on grid reference TL 2002 5101. The property is a 19th-century two-storey residential building complex, set back from the road, with a generous garden extending eastward behind the main house. The site is bordered to the north and south by modern residential properties along Sandy Road, and to the east by agricultural fields.

The origins of the village of Everton lie in the medieval period and archaeological remains for medieval settlement are recorded on the other side of Sandy Road near 'The Elms'. For this reason a condition (no. 3) was attached to the planning permission, requiring a scheme of archaeological investigation, analysis and publication. The strategy to address the condition was agreed with the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist and formulated in a written scheme of investigation, which was approved prior to the commencement of works.

Monitoring of groundworks took place between 18th April and 4th May 2016 during a period of dry weather. Despite the relatively small size of the investigation area, the monitoring elucidated significant aspects of the history and development of the site, particularly during the medieval period. A series of ditches defined partitions of the land. Truncating one of the ditches were pits which produced over 1.4kg of pottery, including locally manufactured material, indicating domestic activity in the vicinity. An undated structural cut adjacent to the wall of the standing building may relate to one of the earlier buildings on the site, shown on historical maps.

The features have been fully analysed for this report. No additional analysis or publication is deemed necessary. This report will be uploaded onto the OASIS website, reference no. albionar1-246481.

The client / landowner has indicated a desire to retain some of the pottery from the investigation; any retained sherds will be documented in accordance with the requirements issued by the Keeper of Archaeology at Bedford Museum. This would form an appendix to this document. The project archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum under Accession Number BEDFM 2016.18.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Project Background**

Planning permission (CB/15/01960/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for a two-storey and single-storey side extension at ‘The Elms’, 33 Sandy Road, Everton.

One of the conditions of the permission (no. 3) related to archaeology: “No development shall take place until a written scheme of archaeological investigation, that includes post-excavation analysis and publication, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The development hereby approved shall only be implemented in full accordance with the approved archaeological scheme.”

In discussion with the CBC Archaeologist (CBCA) it was agreed that a programme of archaeological observation, investigation, recording, analysis and publication was the appropriate strategy to address the condition.

This approach is in accordance with national planning guidelines in the form of paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which requires that developers secure a strategy to record and advance understanding of heritage assets with archaeological interest that will be unavoidably affected as a consequence of development. It is also in accordance with Central Bedfordshire Council’s Policy DM13 of the Core Strategy and Development Management Policies document.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake the archaeological works in accordance with the approved written scheme of investigation (WSI), which set out how any archaeological remains encountered as a consequence of the proposed development would be dealt with.

1.2 **Site Location, Topography and Geology**

The village of Everton lies in the eastern part of Bedfordshire, c. 3km to the east of Sandy, on the top of the Greensand Ridge, with the edge of the ridge forming a steep slope to the NW of the village; with the land falling more gently towards the SE (Figure 1).

“The Elms” lies in the southern part of the village on the eastern side of Sandy Road, in an area of predominantly modern residential housing, interspersed with isolated older buildings. The property consists of a 19th-century two-storey residential building complex with a generous garden extending eastwards behind the main house. It is bordered to the north and south by modern residential properties along Sandy Road and to the east by agricultural fields.

The development area (DA) lies on level ground at c. 68m OD; centred on grid reference TL 2002 5101. The underlying geology consists of Woburn Sands Formation - Sandstone with no superficial deposits recorded (British Geological Survey 2016).



The development consists of a two-storey extension of the southern main wing of the house, facing Sandy Road, and a one-storey extension of the rear of the house.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The archaeological and historical background of the site and its context is presented in detail in the heritage statement prepared as part of the planning application (Albion 2015). The main points of the heritage statement are summarised below.

Several cropmark complexes have been recorded from aerial photographs within the fields around Everton (HER 13634, 13636, 13643, 15103). These are either undated, or, based on their morphology, could represent prehistoric and Roman settlement sites or field systems. A Roman pottery kiln was recorded at the southern end of Sandy Road (HER 2002).

The origins of the current village lie in the medieval period and archaeological remains for medieval settlement are recorded on the other side of Sandy Road near 'The Elms'.

Everton is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and has Saxon origins. The core of the medieval settlement (HER 17153) most likely lay in the northern part of Everton, near St. Marys Church (HER 1041). The church has at least 12th-century origins. Near the church, the cropmarks of a trackway with a series of abutting closes indicate medieval settlement (HER 1627) and excavations revealed Saxon and medieval settlement remains (HER 16126). Several kilns and large quantities of medieval pottery (HER 807, 6715, 15671) suggest the production of pottery, possibly on an industrial scale. The scheduled monument of Storey Moat (HER 805 and NHLE 1012300), a medieval moated enclosure and seigneurial residence, also lies to the north of the village.

Rectilinear earthworks recorded from aerial photographs could represent evidence of medieval house platforms and, therefore, a possible separate medieval settlement lies to the west of Sandy Road, *c.* 100m west of the 'The Elms' (HER 13635). Cartographic evidence shows that the land around Sandy Road was used for agriculture from at least the post-medieval period onwards. The enclosure map of 1804 shows a number of possible small buildings on the DA, predating 'The Elms'. 'The Elms' itself dates from the early/middle 19th-century and externally has changed little since its construction.

Sandy Road is lined with predominantly modern residential housing and isolated older buildings, including 'The Elms', and one Grade II listed building, the 18th-century cottage of no. 40 Sandy Road (DBD374), which lies opposite the DA.

1.4 Historical Maps

Only maps relevant to aspects of the investigation are summarised here. A more comprehensive account can be found in the heritage statement (Albion 2015).



1.4.1 1804 enclosure map (Figure 2: Map 1)

This enclosure map shows some of the thinner strip fields still surviving, e.g. “Long Sandfield Close” and “Six Acres Sandfield” to the east of Sandy Road.

The DA is located in “Home Close”. It is difficult to make out details on the enclosure map, but it looks as if there are a small number of buildings in Home Close. An L-shaped building shown on a map of 1780 seems to have gone but there is still a building shown in its place and there are small cottages and/or agricultural buildings situated near the northern boundary of the close. These are different to the buildings which are shown on later maps of the DA.

1.4.2 1834 one-inch OS map (Figure 2: Map 2)

The map is slightly confusing as it is not easily reconcilable with any of the previous or later maps, largely due to the lack of field boundaries. What it does show is that Sandy Road was lined with buildings in the early 18th century and that buildings also stood on the DA. Whether the building shown is ‘The Elms’ or one of its predecessors is difficult to ascertain. The latter is more likely as the current main house of ‘The Elms’ has a very distinctive middle to late 19th-century look.

1.4.3 1883 1st edition six-inch OS map (Figure 2: Map 3)

The map shows the village surrounded by agricultural fields, with the settlement expanding southwards along Sandy Road. The fields to either side of the main roads are large agricultural enclosures. Properties along the eastern side of Sandy Road have generous back gardens.

‘The Elms’ is clearly marked on this map. It was probably built in the middle of the 19th century, replacing any potential earlier buildings on the site. In 1883 it consisted of a main house, set back from the road, with a large rear complex, consisting of agricultural buildings, stables and outhouses. The buildings are surrounded by small gardens, subdivided by walls. The complex is part of a larger plot that is bounded by trees.

1.5 Project Objectives

Archaeological evidence from the surrounding area indicated that there was the potential for the survival of archaeological remains most likely from the medieval and post-medieval periods within the DA. Such remains could address a number of research objectives identified in the research framework for Bedfordshire (Oake et al. 2007), the research framework for the eastern counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and the revised framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011).

Generally, few medieval rural settlements have been investigated in the county and research into rural settlement needs to be undertaken at the micro-scale for the chronology, structure and function of individual settlements or classes of settlement and at the macro-scale of broad patterns of settlement (Oake 2007, 14). Topics of particular interest include the examination of settlement diversity and characterisation of rural settlement forms (Wade 2000, 24–5 and Oake, 2007, 14), the dynamics of medieval rural settlement (Medlycott, 2011, 57–9 and 70), evidence of medieval ceramic production (Medlycott 2011, 71)



and post-medieval rural settlement (Edgeworth, 2007, 121–3). The framework also highlights the potential for acquiring information about the origins and development of villages from within or around the edges of existing settlements.

The specific objectives of the investigation were to:

- Determine whether there was any evidence for prehistoric and/or Roman features that might be associated with the cropmark complexes in the wider vicinity of the DA;
- Determine whether the potential medieval settlement evidence recorded on the other side of the road (HER 16365) extended into the DA;
- Retrieve dating evidence for any settlement remains present on the DA;
- Determine whether there was any evidence for the buildings pre-dating ‘The Elms’ and for their use.

The general objectives of the investigation were to determine:

- the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape;
- local environmental conditions via the recovery of palaeo-environmental remains.



2. METHODOLOGY

The archaeological investigation took place on four days between 18th April and 4th May 2016, in a period of dry weather and a variety of lighting conditions. The groundworks were undertaken by a mini-digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Initially the footings for the two extensions were opened, followed by ground reduction of the area within the new extensions. Finally the soakaway pit and associated pipe trench were excavated by machine (Figure 3).

The foundation trenches had a combined length of some 30m; they were 0.65m wide and 0.85m deep from the top of the modern surface. Internal ground reduction extended 0.40m below the top of the modern surface.

The soakaway pit was located c. 8m to the NW; it measured c. 5.5m x 1.15m x 1m deep. The connecting pipe trench was 8.5m long, 0.35m wide and 0.2–0.5m deep.

Any potential archaeological features were cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro-forma* sheets. All deposits were assigned a unique context number commencing at 100.

The project adhered throughout to the standards prescribed in the following documents:

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001).
• Bedford Museum	<i>Procedure for Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedfordshire</i> (Bedford Museum 2010).
• Cifa	<i>Charter and By-law; Code of conduct</i> (2014) <i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> (2014) <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014)
• English Heritage	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> (2011)
• Gurney, D.	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
• Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide</i> (2015)

The archive of finds and records generated during the project will be deposited with the Bedford Museum under accession number BEDFM 2016.18



Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the Archaeology Data Service's OASIS database under reference albionar1-246481.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Features and deposits are described chronologically below and shown in Figure 3, with selected images in Figures 4–7. Artefacts recovered from features are referenced in the text and discussed separately in detail in Section 3.6.

3.2 Overburden

The overburden comprised the extant patio surface of stone paving (100) *c.* 50mm thick, which overlay an 80mm-thick levelling/fixing layer of concrete (101). Beneath the concrete was a layer of dark orange-grey sandy silt garden topsoil (102), 0.12m thick (Figure 3: section 5). In the area to the west of the patio, this deposit increased to 0.3m thick.

Below the garden soil a 0.12-thick mid orange-brown silty sand subsoil (103) overlay the undisturbed geological strata. The subsoil contained occasional fragments of late medieval pottery (Table 1).

3.3 Undisturbed Geological Strata

The underlying geological strata comprised loose mid orange sand (104).

3.4 Medieval Archaeological Features

Features containing medieval pottery comprised three ditches and an extensive area of pitting, truncated by a rectangular, clay-filled pit.

3.4.1 Medieval ditches

Ditch [105] was aligned NE-SW and was partially masked by later pitting (see Section **Error! Reference source not found.**). In section, the ditch had a concave profile; it was 1.35m wide and 0.36m deep, filled with mid orange-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks (Figure 3: sections 4 and 5 and Figure 4: image 1). A single sherd of late medieval pottery was recovered from the upper part of the ditch fill.

A NW-SE aligned ditch [117] was revealed in the foundation trenches; its probable continuation [124] was seen to the north-west in the pipe trench, indicating a length of at least 6m. In section the ditch had a roughly U-shaped profile (0.9m wide and 0.33m deep) with convex sides and a concave base (Figure 3: section 3, Figure 4: images 2 and 3 and Figure 5: image 4). It had three fills that varied from light orange-brown silty sand to dark brown-grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal. The recovered pottery comprised an abraded late Saxon sherd and an early medieval sherd. Late medieval / post-medieval flat roof tile was also present (Table 1).

A second NE-SW aligned ditch [126] was identified within the pipe trench (Figure 5: images 5 and 6). It was *c.* 12.5m west of the roughly parallel ditch [105]. Ditch [126] was not excavated as it lay below the depth limit of the development. It was at least 1.35m wide, with concave sides; it was filled with mid grey-brown sandy silt. A small fragment of late medieval / post-medieval roof tile was recovered from the exposed fill.



The three ditches may be medieval enclosure boundary ditches; the limited number of artefacts recovered suggests an approximately medieval date.

3.4.2 Pitting

The two pits [123] and [114] are considered to be associated, with the latter being dug within the partly infilled larger pit, and subsequently being covered by deposits which accumulated within the cavity of the larger pit.

A large, probably rectangular pit was identified within the footprint of the new extension, being at least at least 6m long by 3.6m wide and 0.2–0.4m deep, with concave sides and a flat, slightly stepped base (Figure 3: sections 4 and 5, Figure 6: images 7 and 8 and Figure 7: image 9). To the north-east, the pit was truncated by the foundations of the existing house; it continued beyond the edge of the investigation area to the south-west. The pit truncated the fill of ditch [105].

The mid orange-brown silty primary fill (113) was derived from the subsoil; with 28g of early medieval pottery being recovered from this deposit. Into the cavity formed by the partly infilled pit, a shallow, possibly square or rectangular pit [114] was identified in the north, defined by a distinctive light grey clay fill (115), which survived in a ‘pliable’ condition (Figure 3: section 2 and Figure 7: images 10 and 11). In plan it was 1.25m WNW-ESE by at least 0.75m NNE-SSW and *c.* 0.13m deep (Figure 3: section 2); little of the pit was excavated as it lay beneath the formation level for the development. The function of the clay is not certain, though the shallow depth may suggest it acted as a base rather than a store of clay for instance. This feature was subsequently partly covered by dark brown-grey silty sand fills (111) and (112); accumulating within the cavity of the larger pit. These deposits produced 99g of late medieval pottery; the majority coming from the more extensive deposit (112).

Further south another upper deposit (107) had a similar dark brown-grey colour, from which *c.* 1.3kg of both early and late medieval pottery together with a range of finds, including a lead offcut (RA1), an iron knife (RA3), mortar fragments and an iron nail were recovered (Table 1). This would appear to be deliberate backfilling, rather than the gradual silting up of the feature. Two post-medieval sherds and a modern button (RA2) are considered to be intrusive.

The function of the large pit is uncertain, though the form may suggest that it was originally dug as a quarry, before being abandoned for a while, allowing the primary fill (113) to erode from the exposed edges, before the clay filling of another pit was inserted into the partly infilled cavity. Subsequently several fills accumulated in the large pit, extending across the clay of the later pit, indicating that the clay had always formed a relatively thin band of material. The purpose of this activity relating to the reuse of the base of the possible quarry is uncertain.



3.5 Post-medieval and Modern Archaeological Features

3.5.1 Pit

Immediately below the topsoil was a pit or possible large posthole [108]. It was 0.65m wide and 0.7m deep, located immediately to the south-west of the existing house wall footings (Figure 3: section 1). In section the feature had vertical sides and a flat base. Its two fills comprised a lower deposit of mid brown-grey silty sand and an upper deposit of dark brown-grey silty sand. A single roof tile fragment dating to the medieval / post-medieval period was recovered from the lower deposit.

3.5.2 Wall foundations for the standing building

The footings of the existing house were exposed within the foundation trenches. They comprised large sandstone blocks with occasional half bricks bonded by grey-yellow sandy mortar.

3.5.3 Ditch within soakaway pit

NE-SW aligned ditch [121] was exposed within the soakaway pit (Figure 3). It had vertical sides with a flat base and contained mid grey silty sand. A small quantity of post-medieval / modern finds was recovered.

This ditch is parallel to the 'raised' Sandy Road and may have acted as a roadside ditch / property boundary in recent times.

3.6 Artefacts

Ten deposits yielded an assemblage comprising mainly pottery, small quantities of ceramic building material, animal bone and non-ceramic objects. Most finds derive from fill (107) of rectangular pit [123] (Table 1).

Feature	Description	Fill	Date range	Finds Summary
102	Garden topsoil	-	Early post-medieval	Pottery (9g); vessel glass (4g)
103	Subsoil	-	Late medieval	Pottery (18g); animal bone (31g)
105	Ditch	106	Late medieval	Pottery (12g)
108	Pit / Posthole	109	Medieval/post-med	Ceramic roof tile (11g)
114	Pit	111	Late medieval	Pottery (7g)
117	Ditch	119	Early medieval	Pottery (27g)
121	Ditch	122	Modern	Pottery (23g); Brick fragment (25g)
123	Rectangular pit	107	Medieval	Pottery (1.3kg); ceramic roof tile (251g); animal bone (3g) lead alloy offcut (RA1); copper alloy button (RA2), iron knife (RA3); iron nail; mortar (52g)
123	Rectangular pit	112	Late medieval	Pottery (92g)
123	Rectangular pit	113	Early medieval	Pottery (28g)
124	Ditch	125	Medieval/Post-med	Pottery (15g); ceramic roof tile (11g)
126	Ditch	127	Medieval/Post-med	Ceramic roof tile (9g)

Table 1: Finds summary by feature

3.6.1 Pottery

The assemblage totals 175 sherds (1.5kg) representing approximately 166 vessels, and ranges in date from the *c.* 10th–19th centuries. Sherds have a mean weight of 8g, and are moderately abraded. Fourteen fabric types were identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 2).



Fabric Code	Common name	No. Sherd	Wt (g)	Fill/No. Sherd
<i>Late Saxon</i>				
B01	St Neots-type ware	1	15	(125):1
<i>Early medieval</i>				
B07	Shelly ware	3	13	(107):3
C05	Sandy ware (red margins)	16	93	(107):14, (112):2
C59A	Coarse sandy ware	15	87	(107):15
C59B	Harsh sandy ware	10	82	(107):7, (112):1, (113):1, (119):1
C60	Hertfordshire-type grey ware	8	67	(103):1, (107):7
C71	Sandy ware (buff-grey cored)	7	171	(107):7
<i>Late medieval</i>				
E01	Reduced sandy ware	98	841	(106):1, (107):92, (111):1, (112):4
E01D	Reduced sandy ware (red margins)	8	99	(107):3, (112):5
E02	Oxidised sandy ware	3	21	(103):1, (107):2
<i>Post-medieval & modern</i>				
P01	Glazed red earthenware	3	60	(107):2, (122):1
P03	Black-glazed earthenware	1	1	(107):1
P23	Rhenish stoneware (Raeren)	1	9	(102):1
P38	Creamware	1	6	(122):1

Table 2: Pottery type series and quantification

Late Saxon

The fill of ditch [124] yielded a shell-tempered St Neots-type ware sherd (15g) from a bowl with an inturned rim. The abraded and generally poor condition of the pottery suggests it represents a residual find in the later feature.

Early medieval

Fifty-nine sherds (513g) are datable to the 12th–13th centuries. They comprise a range of locally manufactured sand-tempered coarse wares, including Hertfordshire-type grey wares, and three shelly sherds, the latter likely to derive from further afield, although still probably within the county. Although poorly attested, diagnostic vessels are undecorated jars with simple square or everted rims, a single bowl, and two jugs, the latter represented by a fragmentary rod handle and thumbled strap handle.

Late medieval

Pottery of 14th–15th-century date comprises 106 wheel-thrown sherds (940g) in the south-east Midlands late medieval reduced ware tradition, and three sherds of contemporary oxidised wares (21g). The pottery is hard-fired and well-made, and mainly represents undecorated vessels (jars and bowls) with everted or rectangular rims. A kiln producing late medieval reduced wares is known in Everton, in the vicinity of Church Lane (Slowikowski 2011, 3), c. 200m to the north-east of the site. It is likely that the pottery collected from ‘The Elms’ represents products of this kiln or another kiln in the village. However, the absence of wasters or other manufacturing faults within the assemblage suggests the material represents domestic rather than potting waste.

Post-medieval and modern

Garden topsoil (102) contained a small rim sherd (9g) from a Rhenish stoneware drinking vessel. Such wares were first imported from the continent during the 15th century, becoming widespread across the country throughout the 16th century. Four sherds of 17th-century glazed red earthenware (61g)



derived from rectangular feature [123] and ditch [121]. The latter also contained a sherd (6g) of 19th-century Creamware.

3.6.2 Building material

Sand-tempered ceramic building material derived from pit [108], ditches [121], [124], [126], and pit [123]. The assemblage comprises eight pieces of flat roof tile broadly datable to the late 13th–16th centuries, and a probable post-medieval brick fragment (307g). Mortar fragments (52g) were also collected from pit [123].

3.6.3 Other finds

Fill (107) of pit [123] contained a late medieval (14th century+) iron scale tang knife blade (RA3), a 19th-century copper alloy livery/blazer button (RA2), a lead alloy sheet offcut (RA1) and a nail shank. A green glass wine bottle body sherd, broadly datable from the 1600s to 1800s derived from garden topsoil (102).

Five abraded animal bone fragments (56g) were collected from pit [123] and subsoil (103). They comprise two pieces of mandible and miscellaneous undiagnostic fragments, none of which is identifiable to species.



4. CONCLUSIONS

Despite the relatively small area affected by the development, the investigation has elucidated significant aspects of the history and development of the site, particularly during the medieval period.

A series of three boundary ditches indicate the partition of the area into relatively small land parcels — two parallel ditches were less than 13m apart. Small quantities of finds from the associated ditch fills indicate low-level activity in the vicinity during the medieval period.

Subsequently a large possible quarry pit [123] was excavated into one of the former ditches. Another smaller pit [114] was dug into the primary fill of the large pit, being infilled with clay; although its function remains uncertain. The remaining cavity of the possible quarry was subsequently used for rubbish disposal; a variety of artefacts were recovered including a modest assemblage of medieval pottery, indicative of a focus of domestic activity in the vicinity. There was no evidence from the recovered pottery or other finds from the site to suggest an association with Everton's known late medieval pottery industry.

Modern period features comprised the footings of the standing building, a small structural feature that may relate to one of the earlier buildings on the site (shown on historical maps) and a boundary ditch.

The results of the investigation have been fully analysed in this report. No additional analysis or publication is deemed necessary. The client / landowner has indicated a desire to retain some of the pottery from the investigation; any retained sherds will be documented in accordance with the requirements issued by the Keeper of Archaeology at Bedford Museum. This would form an appendix to this document. This report and any appendix will be uploaded onto the OASIS website, reference no. albionar1-246481, and the project archive deposited with Bedford Museum, accession no. BEDFM: 2016.18.



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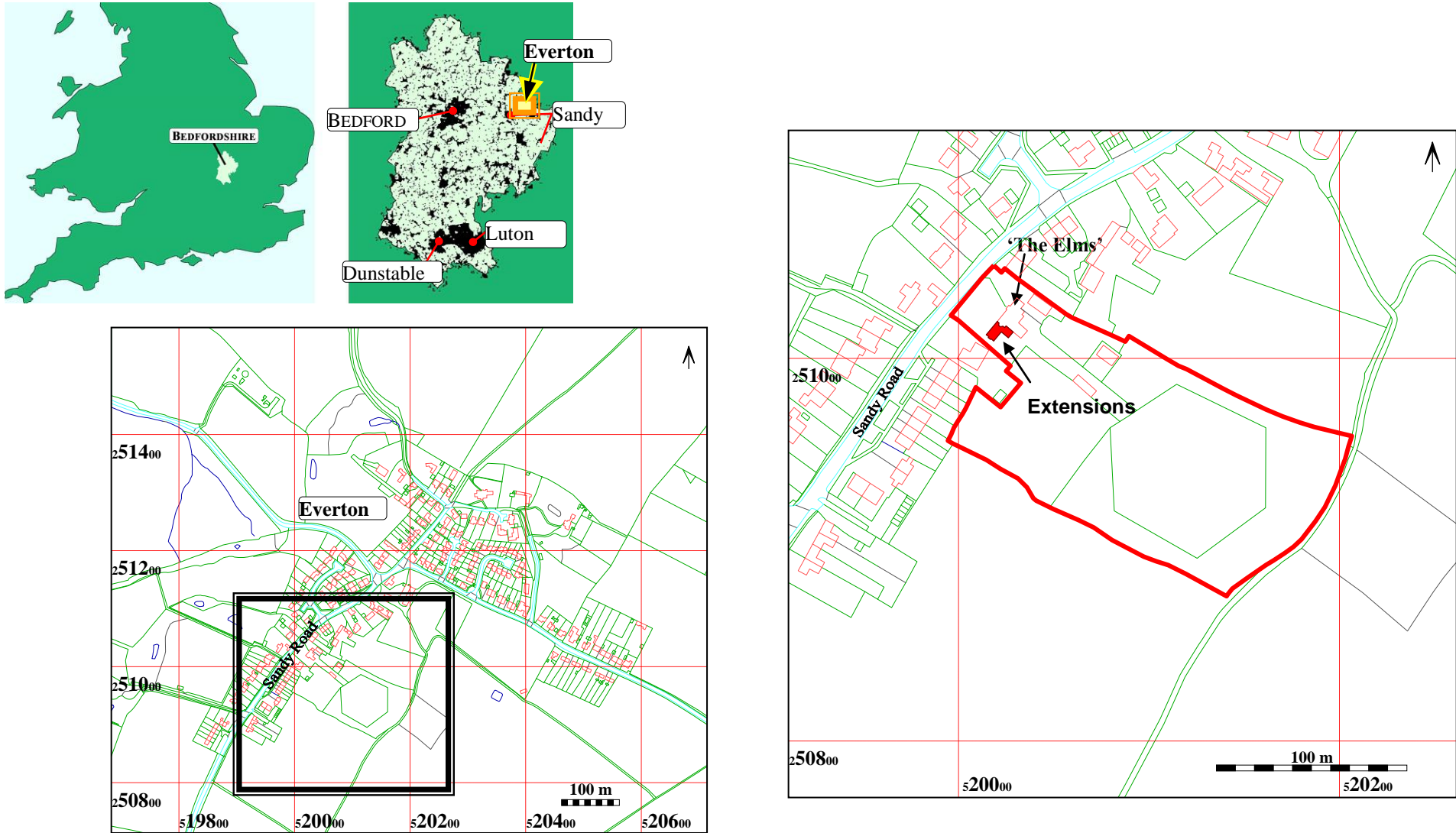


Figure 1: Site location

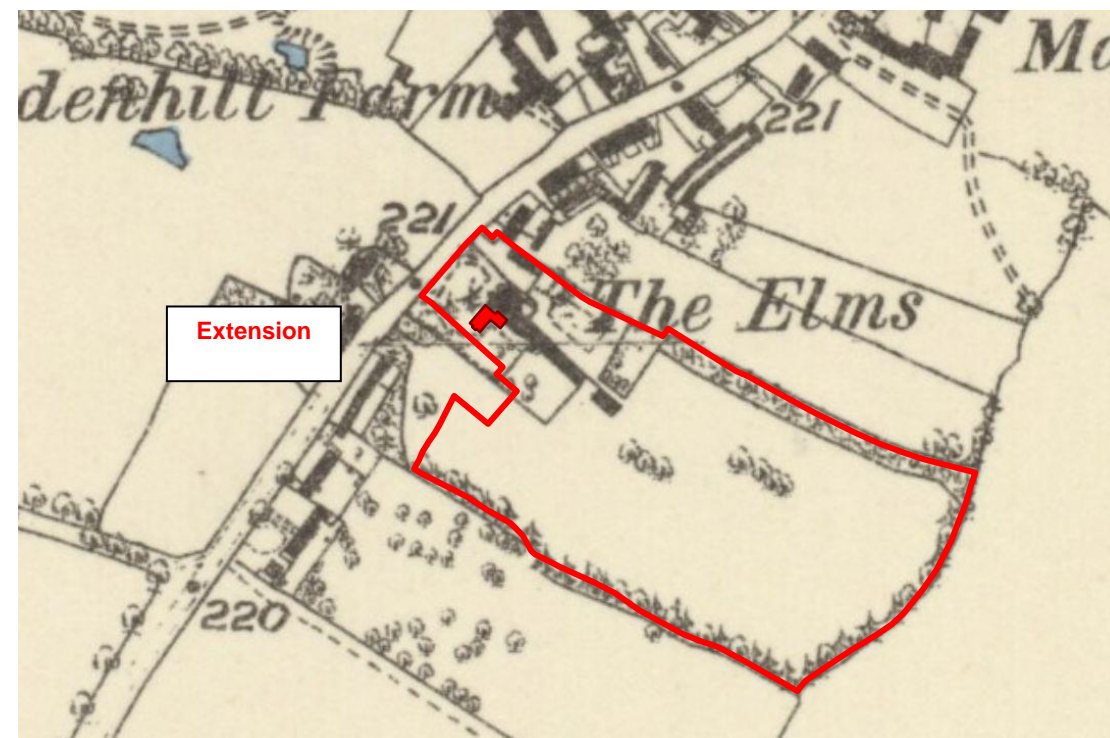
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Map 1: 1804 enclosure map
(Position of DA is approximate. Not to scale.)



Map 2: 1834 one-inch OS map
(Position of DA is approximate. Not to scale.)



Map 3: 1st edition six-inch OS map
(Position of DA is approximate. Not to scale.)

Figure 2: Historical maps

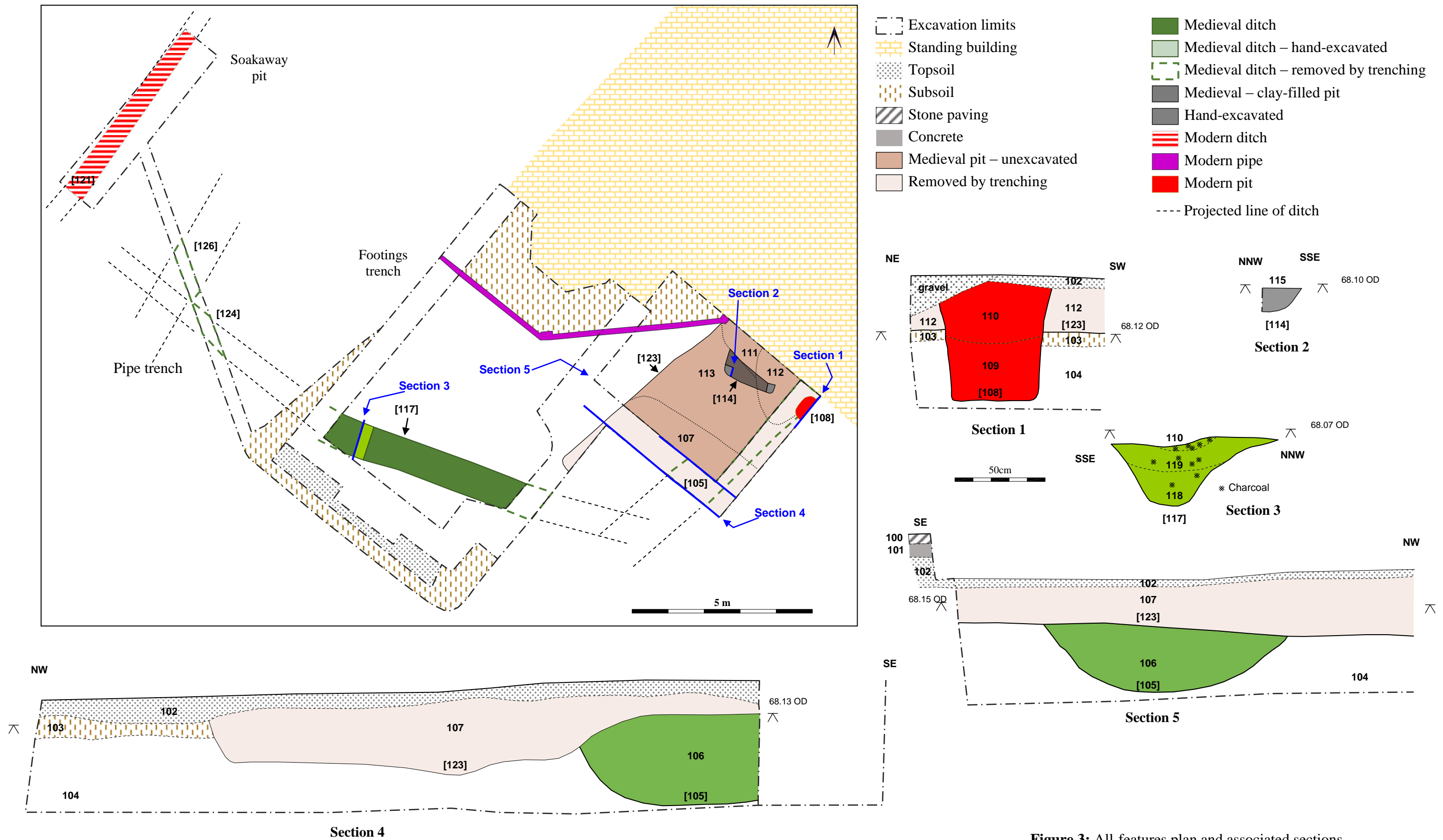


Figure 3: All-features plan and associated sections
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Image 1: Ditch [105] looking SW. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.



Image 2: Ditch [117] looking NW. Scale 40cm in 10cm divisions.



Image 3: Ditch [117] excavated segment looking WNW. Scale 40cm in 10cm divisions.

Figure 4: Selected images 1 to 3



Image 4: Ditch [124] looking NNE. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.



Image 5: Ditch [126] looking NE. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.



Image 6: Ditches [124] and [126] looking eastwards. Scale 1m in 50cm

Figure 5: Selected images 4 to 6



Image 7: Rectangular pit [123] looking NE. Scale 1m in 50cm



Image 8: Rectangular pit [123] looking E. Scale 1m in 50cm

Figure 6: Selected images 7 and 8



Image 9: Pitting [123] and [114], looking NE. Scale 1m in 50cm divisions.



Image 10: Pit [114] with the lighter fill, looking N. Scale 1m in 50cm



Image 11: Pit [114] showing excavated segment, looking E. Scale 40cm in 10cm divisions.

Figure 7: Selected images 9 to 11

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