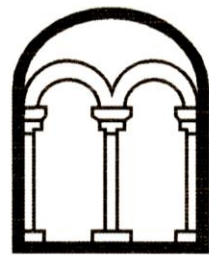


**LAND AT 21 SANDY ROAD  
EVERTON  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**STAGE 1  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**Albion**  
archaeology



**LAND AT 21 SANDY ROAD  
EVERTON  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**STAGE 1  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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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. This document should not be relied upon or used for any other project 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).*

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## **Acknowledgements**

*The project was commissioned by Robinson & Hall LLP on behalf of Everton Estate.*

*This report has been prepared by Benjamin Carroll, with contributions from Jackie Wells (artefacts). The fieldwork was undertaken by Benjamin Carroll (Archaeological Supervisor) and Irene Sala (Archaeological Technician). Digitisation of site drawings and illustration were undertaken by Joan Lightning. The project was managed by Iain Leslie. All Albion Archaeology projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff.*

*Fieldwork was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Slawek Utrata (Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeological Officer).*

## **Version History**

<i>Version</i>	<i>Issue date</i>	<i>Reason for re-issue</i>
<i>1.0</i>	<i>13/09/2018</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>1.1</i>	<i>01/10/2018</i>	<i>Incorporating comments from CBC AO</i>

## **Key Terms**

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

CBCAO	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeological Officer
CBM	Ceramic building material
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
HER	Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record
LPA	Local planning authority
PDA	Permitted development area
WSI	Written scheme of investigation



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Robinson & Hall LLP, on behalf of Everton Estate, commissioned Albion Archaeology to carry out an archaeological evaluation as the first stage of the archaeological investigative works required to address a condition (no. 6), attached to a planning consent for the redevelopment of land at 21 Sandy Road, Everton, Bedfordshire (CB/16/04926/FULL).*

*Archaeological trial trenching took place between 7th and 9th August 2018, with archaeological features identified in four of the five trenches excavated. Trench 2 was devoid of archaeological features. The evaluation revealed features that provide evidence of activity on the site dating from the late medieval to the modern period.*

*Late medieval remains were identified in the south-west part of the permitted development area (PDA), within Trench 3. A large N-S aligned ditch and three pits to its west were sealed by a late medieval soil layer. The recovered pottery and charred plant remains suggest that this activity was domestic in origin. The charred plant remains indicate potential to recover information on diet and aspects of the local arable economy. These remains relate to the development of the historical settlement and are of at least local significance, with some potential to address regional research objectives.*

*Trenches 1, 4 and 5 contained ditches, pits and structural features representing field boundaries, refuse pits and footings for former street-front buildings and gardens — all dateable to the post-medieval / modern period. These remains are of no more than local significance and have no potential to address regional research objective.*

*The development will involve ground disturbance that is likely to adversely affect the sub-surface archaeological heritage assets within the PDA. This will have a significant impact on the late medieval remains in the south-west part of the PDA. In contrast, the later remains are of low significance and, therefore, any developmental impact on them will be of similarly low significance.*

*With the agreement of the LPA, any impacts of the development on sub-surface archaeological remains within the south-west part of the PDA could be mitigated by a further programme of archaeological works, prior to or during construction.*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### 1.1 *Planning Background*

Planning permission was granted for the redevelopment of land at 21 Sandy Road, Everton, Bedfordshire, SG19 2JU (CB/16/04926/FULL). The redevelopment will comprise the refurbishment of no. 21 Sandy Road ‘The Bakehouse’, including the demolition of existing barns and the erection of new outbuildings and garage, as well as the erection of an additional seven dwellings with associated access, parking and landscaping.

Due to the archaeological potential of the site, a condition (no. 6) was attached to the planning consent, requiring a staged programme of archaeological investigation. Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out an archaeological evaluation as the first stage of works. This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation.

The results of this investigation will inform any further works that might be required by the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO) for the mitigation of construction impacts on archaeological remains.

### 1.2 *Site Location, Topography and Geology*

The permitted development area (PDA) lies on the eastern side of Sandy Road opposite its junction with Warden Hill, a housing development dating to the 1960s. It has an open street frontage to Sandy Road with a low, wooden boundary fence. A range of modern terraced houses stand at the street frontage to the immediate west of the PDA. To the north and south are detached residential properties and agricultural land lies to the east.

The PDA contains a detached 19th-century dwelling, known as “The Bakehouse” (part of which was formerly a bakehouse) and several ancillary timber and brick-built buildings. The majority of the PDA comprises open ground (some of which is used for parking), scrubland and (to the rear) part of an agricultural field. It is centred on grid reference TL 2008 5106. The underlying geology consists of Woburn Sands Formation - Sandstone with no superficial deposits recorded<sup>1</sup>.

### 1.3 *Archaeological Background*

#### 1.3.1 **HER background data**

The archaeological and historical background of the site was discussed in detail in a heritage statement (Albion 2016), submitted with the planning application. In preparation of the WSI (Albion 2018) updated data was obtained from the Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record (HER) (search no: 201718/291). This information is briefly summarised below.

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<sup>1</sup> Contains British Geological Survey materials ©NERC [2016]



The HER contains 60 records within a 500m-radius study area centred on the PDA. These include five listed buildings, five events and fifty monuments; the latter comprising find-spots, buildings and other heritage assets.

A number of prehistoric cropmark complexes lie in the vicinity of Everton and the site of a Roman kiln (HER 2002) have been recorded to the south of buildings along Sandy Road. All recorded assets lie at a distance of 200–600m from the PDA. No cropmarks have been recorded adjacent of the PDA.

Everton is at least late Saxon in origin, based on the fact that the settlement was recorded as a fairly large estate in the Domesday Survey of 1086, comprising 31 households with a taxable value of 12 geld unit.

A medieval pottery kiln was recorded to the north-west of Church Road (HER 6715, 15671; EBD 709) (Slowikowski 2011). A large quantity of medieval pottery, denoting a further possible medieval pottery production site, was found near the kiln (HER 807). A dense scatter of 15th-century pottery, possibly also associated with pottery production was recovered at Manor Farm, to the south of Potton Road (HER 13768).

An archaeological investigation at ‘The Elms’ to the south of the PDA revealed medieval boundary ditches and pits that produced a fairly large assemblage of pottery, suggesting a settlement focus nearby. The medieval settlement was focussed around the cross roads of Tempsford Road, Sandy Road and Potton Road. A medieval moated site (HER805; NHLE1012300) associated with the manor of Everton lies c. 500m outside of the village to the north. The PDA is located within the southern extent of the historic core of Everton (HER17153), south of the cross roads.

Two listed buildings are within the vicinity of the PDA. These are the 18th-century house at no. 40 Sandy Road (HER5069; NHLE1114066), c. 100m across the road to the south-west of the PDA, and Manor Farm House (HER5057; NHLE1321654), a 17th-century house, c. 110m to the north-east of the PDA.

A number of post-medieval buildings and sites of former buildings have been recorded close to the PDA. Cartographic evidence shows that the PDA was occupied by tightly spaced cottages along the roadside, with the present-day dwelling / bakehouse to their rear. Further, now demolished, buildings occupied parts of the rear of the site. It was considered likely that the foundations of some of those buildings would still survive within the PDA.

#### **1.4 Project Objectives**

The relevant research frameworks for the area are: *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy* (Oake *et al.* 2007) and *A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).





Potential heritage assets on the development site could relate to the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval development of Everton village, but the survival of prehistoric and Roman heritage assets could not be discounted.

With regards to the investigation of Saxon and medieval settlements, the regional research framework states that few medieval settlements have been investigated archaeologically within Bedfordshire, and research is needed into the diversity, characterisation of settlement forms and the appearance, growth, shift and disappearance of settlements (Oake 2007, 14, Medlycott 2011, 70). This needs to be undertaken at the micro-scale of investigating the chronology, structure and function of individual settlements (for example the PDA) and at the macro-scale of broad patterns of settlement (Oake et al 2007, 14).

Potential post-medieval settlement traces would also be of interest. The further study of the post-medieval rural industry and infrastructure, particularly within the framework of a holistic study of the social, physical and environmental elements of the post-medieval landscape has been highlighted as a research topic in local and regional research frameworks and more research is needed to ensure better understanding of these areas and their contribution to broader research themes (Oake 2007, 15; Medlycott 2011, 78).

Dependent on the nature of any remains revealed, specific research aims would be derived from regional research frameworks (e.g. Brown and Glazebrook 2007; Oake et al. 2007; Medlycott 2011).

In summary, the specific research objectives of the evaluation were:

- To determine if evidence for the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods were present within the PDA;
- To assess if any heritage assets relating to earlier periods were present within the PDA.

The general purpose of the evaluation was to recover information on the:

- location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the PDA;
- integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the PDA;
- nature of palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.



## 2. METHOD STATEMENTS

### 2.1 Methodological Standards

The methodological approach to the project was detailed in the WSI (Albion Archaeology 2018), which was approved by the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeological Officer (CBCAO) prior to commencement of the work.

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

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (3rd edn, 2017).
• CfA	<i>Charter and by-law; Code of conduct</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014)
• EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
• Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford	<i>Procedure for Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition with Registered Museums in Bedfordshire. Version 2.8</i> (2010).
• Historic England (formerly English Heritage)	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment PPN3: Archaeological Excavation</i> (2015)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. 2nd ed.</i> (2011)

### 2.2 Implementation

The archaeological investigation was undertaken between 7th and 9th August 2018, in a period of dry weather conditions. A total of five trenches were excavated (Figures 1 and 2). The trenches were between 10m and 25m long by 2m wide. As requested by the CBCAO, Trench 3 had part of its northern side battered so as to allow safe hand-excavation of the feature within (Figure 2).

The trenches were opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged ditching bucket, operated by an experienced driver, under constant archaeological supervision. The overburden was removed down to the top of undisturbed geological or archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first. The soil heaps from the excavated trenches was scanned for artefacts by eye and metal detector. All deposits were recorded in a unique number sequence, using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. The trenches were subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

A monitoring visit was conducted with the CBCAO on 8th August 2018.



### **2.3 Archiving**

A full archive of finds and records generated during the project will be compiled in accordance with Historic England (MoRPHE) standards. It will be kept secure at all stages of the operation prior to its deposition, subject to the landowner's consent, at The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession no.: BEDFM 2018.16).

Albion Archaeology adheres to strict archiving standards and ensures that all archive materials are stored appropriately. All storage material is of archival-quality and includes archival-quality photographic storage sleeves. As part of the archiving process all records are microfiched.

Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service (reference no.: albionar1-310313).



## 3. RESULTS

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### 3.1 Introduction

The results are presented below under the following sections: features / deposits, artefacts and ecofacts. Where site recording numbers have been used they are distinguished by different bracket styles to indicate feature number = [\*\*\*], fill number = (\*\*\*) and environmental samples <\*>. Context numbers reflect the trench number e.g. [406] is a feature within Trench 4 and, therefore, the trench number is only given where necessary.

Detailed descriptions of each individual context are provided in Appendix 1. An all-features plan is illustrated in Figure 2. Further selected section drawings and images can be found in Figures 3–5.

Trench 2 was devoid of any archaeological features.

### 3.2 Overburden and Geology

The combined depth of overburden was 0.3–0.8m; the greater depths were within Trench 5 where there was significant modern ground disturbance, associated with the construction and subsequent demolition of the street-front houses formerly situated in this area. This included layers (506), (507), (510), (523), (524) and (525).

In the majority of the trenches the overburden consisted of topsoil and subsoil. The topsoil was generally 0.2–0.3m thick and consisted of dark brown-grey sandy silt deposits. The subsoil comprised light brown-grey deposits of sandy silt, predominantly 0.15–0.3m thick. In Trenches 3, 4 and 5 additional modern hard surfaces overlay the topsoil deposits — layers (314), (407) and (500) respectively.

Undisturbed geological strata comprised yellow and orange silty sands and in one instance evidence of an iron-pan horizon (503).

### 3.3 Late Medieval Features

Trench 3 contained evidence for late medieval activity in the south-west part of the PDA. The remains comprised a large ditch [303] and three probable pits [305], [309] and [311]; all were sealed by layer (313), which, like the ditch and pits, contained late medieval pottery. The pits and layer extended west from the ditch, whilst no contemporary archaeological features were present to east either in this trench or in Trench 2. This may suggest that the activity was restricted to the area to the west of the ditch.

The extensive friable mid-brown-grey sandy silt layer (313) was revealed below the subsoil, extending at least 10.5 m and tapering out to partly overlie the fill of ditch [303] in the east (Figure 3: section 3 and Figure 4: image 3). In section the deposit was up to 0.62m thick in the west, sealing a series of pits as well as partly sealing the ditch. Investigation of the deposit was mostly undertaken by machine due to the depth, with 168g of pottery being recovered; indicating that this deposit and the underlying features to the west defined activity dating to the



late medieval period. The origins of this deposit are uncertain, although based on its form it seems unlikely to be a feature such as a quarry. Its thickness suggests that its not trample, although it does seem to truncate rather than seal the pits to the east, which may suggest that it was associated with cultivation activity.

Ditch [303] was 2.7m wide by 1.1m deep, orientated roughly north-south with very steep sides and a wide slightly concave base (Figure 3: section 3 and Figure 4: image 3). The western part of the ditch was sealed beneath layer (313) (Figure 2). The loose, dark orange-brown sandy silt fill (304) contained three sherds of late medieval pottery (24g). A 20-litre sample <1> from the fill of the ditch produced a small assemblage of charcoal and charred cereal grain. The preservation of the grain was variable, ranging from whole grains to heavily blistered fragments, although most appear to be of a single type. The grain appears to be clean, with no trace of threshing debris. The charcoal varied in size from flecks to small lumps, which show variable abrasion, indicative of a degree of reworking of the material.

Possible pit [305] was at least 2.6m long, 0.4m wide and at least 0.2m deep (Figure 3: section 3 and Figure 4: image 4), sealed beneath layer (313). It continued beyond the limit of Trench 3 to the south. The three deposits varied from a compact brown-red sandy clay lower fill (306), a firm mid-brown-yellow sandy clay (307) intermediate fill (which tapered in thickness as it sloped down from east to west) and a friable dark brown-black silty sand upper fill (308); all contained flecks of charcoal.

Elements of fill (306) contained heat-discoloured material. Sample <2> from this deposit contained a moderate assemblage of charcoal, including a number of elongated charred twigs, with minimal abrasion. In contrast the small lumps of charcoal exhibit variable abrasion. Occasional charred cereal grains with variable preservation, ranging from whole grains to blistered fragments, were present. This charred material would appear to be debris derived from a nearby hearth or oven. Small quantities of late medieval pottery were recovered from the upper and lower fills (41g and 13g respectively).

Two other possible pits [309] and [311] were also identified in the western part of Trench 3. They were at least 0.6–1.35m long by 0.52–0.9m wide, and up to 0.24m deep, continuing beyond the confines of the trench to the south (Figure 3: section 3 and Figure 4: image 4). Both pits contained similar friable dark brown-black sandy silt (310) and (312). Late medieval pottery was recovered from fill (310) (39g) and from layer (313) that sealed both pits (Figure 3: section 3).

The features and pottery in Trench 3 indicate a concentration of late medieval remains in the south-west part of the PDA; the nature of the evidence suggests a domestic origin. There was no evidence for manufacturing processes, such as pottery production.



### 3.4 **Post-medieval / Modern Features**

Trenches 1, 4 and 5 contained ditches, pits and structural features representing boundaries, refuse pits and building remains of the former street-front housing and associated gardens — all dateable to the post-medieval / modern period.

NE-SW aligned ditch [103] was 1.1m wide by 0.41m deep, with a V-shaped profile (Figure 3: section 2 and Figure 4: image 1). Its friable light brown-grey silty sand fill produced modern artefacts. This ditch most likely represents a recent property or field boundary.

Within Trench 4 modern refuse pits [403] and [405] measured at least 1.35–1.9m long by 1.3–1.9m wide respectively. Pit [403] extended beyond the trench limits to the east, whilst pit [405] was truncated by a modern transformer footing to the west (Figure 2 and Figure 5: image 5). The features were not excavated due to the modern refuse observed within them — batteries, metal, glass, wire and 19th-century pottery; only a sample of the glass bottles was recovered for further analysis.

Also within Trench 4 was a roughly E-W trench [408] containing an armoured bitumen coated power cable, situated a short distance south of the associated transformer.

Wall foundation [518] (Figure 5: image 6) represent the rear of a house, parallel to Sandy Road. Within the building footprint was an internal chalk surface (526) and an internal NW-SE partition wall [522] (Figure 2 and Figure 3; section 4). A small oval possible hearth [520] was also identified. Approximately 5m south of wall foundation [518], a parallel wall [509] was visible in section; it is likely to represent the rear boundary of the yard / garden, as shown on the 1884 and 1901 OS maps (Albion Archaeology 2016, figs 6 and 7).

To the rear of the house a construction cut [530] appears to define levelling of the site, extending some 0.6m below the modern ground level with a construction horizon (510) composed of mid-brown sandy silt (Figure 3: section 4 – green deposit). Above this, an external surface (507) extended to the south-west from the back wall [518]; it was traceable for c.8m (Figure 3: section 4 – yellow deposit), towards the rear wall of the house, though interrupted by a shallow trench [517] following the line of the rear wall. This was too shallow to be associated with the wall; it may define the robber trench; possibly for an associated service which followed the wall. The continuation of the external surface appears to extend beyond the garden wall [509], possibly defining an associated path to the rear of the property.

E-W aligned modern service trench [511] was 1.4m wide and at least 1.06m deep, with near vertical sides (Figure 3: section 4 and Figure 5: image 7). Modern ceramic building material (CBM) and pottery was observed in the fill (512), though not retained. The feature is parallel and south of garden wall [509].

Within the footprint of the former terraced house, a series of deposits (523)–(525) appears to be associated with its demolition and levelling (Figure 3:



section 4). This would appear to be associated with (506) located to the rear of the building.

In the area to the rear of the building two pits [513] and [515] were identified in the trench section, extending beyond Trench 5 to the north-west and truncating the demolition deposits. They were 0.8–1.26m across and 0.42–0.56m deep, with steep sides and flat bases (Figure 3: section 4). Their friable mid-yellow-brown sandy silt fills (514) and (516) contained modern artefacts including CBM and 19th-century pottery, which were not retained.

Redeposited topsoil (505) (Figure 3: section 4 – light brown deposit) appears to be associated with the use of the area following demolition of the street-front buildings. It was subsequently sealed by deposits associated with the modern external surface (501) and (500).

Modern rectangular pit [527] was observed in the base of the trench. It was 1.1m long, 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep. Its fill (528) contained CBM and 19th-century pottery, which was not retained.

### 3.5 Undated Features

One undated pit [105] (Figure 3 section 1 and Figure 4: image 2) was identified at the north-west end of Trench 1. It was 0.32m across and 0.1m deep, with signs of charcoal flecks and evidence of *in-situ* burning, due to the discolouration of the adjacent geological strata. No dating evidence was recovered. The only other nearby features, with which it might have been associated, were modern ditch [103] to the south-east or the “bakehouse” and farmhouse buildings directly to the north-west of Trench 1.

### 3.6 Artefacts

Deposits across three trenches yielded an assemblage comprising mainly pottery, small quantities of CBM, and several glass bottles (Table 1). No finds were recovered from Trenches 2 or 5.

Tr.	Feature	Description	Fill	Date range	Finds Summary
1	101	Subsoil	-	Modern	Pottery (18g); ceramic roof tile and brick frags. (260g)
	103	Ditch	104	Modern	Pottery (37g); ceramic peg tile, pan tiles, brick (2.5kg); wine bottle frags (78g)
3	303	Ditch	304	Late medieval	Pottery (24g)
	305	Pit	306	Late medieval	Pottery (13g)
	305	Pit	308	Late medieval	Pottery (41g)
	309	Pit	310	Late medieval	Pottery (39g)
	313	Layer	-	Late medieval	Pottery (168g)
4	403	Rubbish pit	404	Modern	Glass bottles x4
	405	Rubbish pit	406	Modern	Pottery (566g); glass bottles x3

**Table 1:** Finds summary by feature

#### 3.6.1 Pottery

The assemblage totals 38 sherds (906g) representing approximately 36 vessels, and ranges in date from the *c.* 13th–19th centuries. Nine fabric types were identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 2).



Fabric Code	Common name	No. Sherd	Wt (g)	Feature/No. Sherd
<i>Early medieval</i>				
C03	Fine sand	1	2	[103]:1
<i>Late medieval</i>				
E01	Reduced sandy ware	25	266	(101):1, [103]:1, [303]:2, [305]:2, [309]:3, [313]:16
E01C	Reduced sandy ware (vesicular)	2	34	[303]:1, [313]:1
E02	Oxidised sandy ware	1	3	[309]:1
<i>Post-medieval &amp; modern</i>				
P30	Staffordshire slipware	3	16	(101):3
P36A	Brown salt-glazed stoneware	1	5	[103]:1
P45	Transfer-printed earthenware	2	12	[103]:1
P48	White stoneware	2	566	[405]:2
P55	White earthenware	1	2	[103]:1

**Table 2:** Pottery type series and quantification

### ***Medieval***

Medieval sherds had a mean weight of 11g, and were moderately abraded. A single 12th–13th-century sand-tempered body sherd (2g) occurred as a residual find in modern ditch [103]. Pottery of 14th–15th-century date comprises 27 wheel-thrown sherds (300g) in the south-east Midlands late medieval reduced ware tradition, and a single sherd of contemporary oxidised ware (3g). The pottery is hard-fired and well-made, and mainly represents undecorated vessels (jars and bowls) with everted, square or rectangular rims. Two plain strap handles from jugs also occur.

A kiln producing late medieval reduced wares is known in Everton, to the north-east of the PDA, in the vicinity of Church Lane (Slowikowski 2011, 3). A comparable late medieval assemblage was recovered from recent nearby excavations at 33 Sandy Road (Turner and Wells 2016). It is likely that the pottery collected from the PDA represents the products of the Everton industry. The absence of wasters or other manufacturing faults within the assemblage suggests the material represents domestic rather than potting waste.

### ***Post-medieval and modern***

Subsoil (101) and ditch [103] respectively contained three post-medieval sherds of Staffordshire slipware (16g) and a sherd of brown-salt-glazed stoneware (5g). Nineteenth-century pottery comprises two sherds from a ‘willow pattern’ earthenware plate (12g), a small white earthenware rim sherd (2g) and two complete white stoneware ink bottles, the latter deriving from modern rubbish pit [405].

## **3.6.2 Ceramic building material**

Post-medieval / modern sand-tempered CBM (2.7kg) was collected from subsoil (101) and modern ditch [103]. The assemblage comprises six pieces of flat roof tile, three sizeable pan tile fragments, two pieces of stock-moulded brick (W105mm x D55mm) and five modern machine-made brick fragments. None was retained.





### 3.6.3 Glass bottles

The fill of modern ditch [103] contained three sherds, (part base, lower neck and body) from an olive green translucent glass wine bottle of indeterminate form, broadly datable from the 1650s to 1900s.

Bottles recovered from modern rubbish pit [403] comprise: a small, clear, moulded, octagonal bottle with an embossed base, a cylindrical phial (*c.* 1850+); a cylindrical pale green beer bottle embossed 'Wells & Coy, Biggleswade'; and a Camp coffee bottle embossed 'Paterson's; ESS Camp Coffee & Chicory; Glasgow', (*c.* 1880s+).

Two moulded cylindrical bottles: one in clear glass (*c.* 1900s) and a Worcestershire sauce bottle in natural green glass embossed 'Holbrook & Co' on the side, and 'B' on the base (*c.* 1898), derived from modern rubbish pit [405]. A moulded octagonal natural blue-green translucent glass bottle, embossed 'Chivers & Sons/Histon/Cambridge' and on the opposing face 'The Cambridge Lemonade', derived from the same feature. The bottle dates from 1900–1920s and originally held lemonade crystals.



## 4. DISCUSSION

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### 4.1 *Summary and Significance of Results*

The evaluation revealed evidence of activity on the site dating from the late medieval to the modern period.

The late medieval remains within Trench 3 defined an area of activity in the south-west part of the PDA. It was defined by, and to the west of, boundary ditch [303] where three pits were sealed by a late medieval layer of uncertain origin. It is likely that the remains are domestic in origin. Charred plant remains within the features indicate potential to recover information on diet and aspects of the local arable economy. This activity relates to the development of the historical settlement and is of at least local significance, with some potential to address regional research objectives.

The post-medieval to modern remains in Trenches 1, 4 and 5 comprised ditches, pits and structural features, representing field boundaries, refuse pits and street-front buildings with associated gardens. The buildings correlate to those shown on historical maps. These remains are of no more than local significance and have no potential to address regional research objectives. The activity towards the street frontage is likely to have destroyed any earlier remains that might once have been present.

### 4.2 *Impact of the Proposed Development and Mitigation*

The potential archaeological impact of the proposed development is considered in detail in the heritage statement prepared for the planning application (Albion Archaeology 2016).

The development will involve ground disturbance that is likely to adversely affect the sub-surface archaeological heritage assets within the PDA. This will have a significant impact on the late medieval remains in the south-west part of the PDA. In contrast, the later remains are of low significance and, therefore, any developmental impact on them will be of similarly low significance.

With the agreement of the LPA, any impacts of the development on sub-surface archaeological remains within the south-west part of the PDA could be mitigated by a further programme of archaeological works, prior to or during construction.



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## 6. APPENDIX 1: TRENCH SUMMARY

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**Trench: 1**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 15.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.5 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 20099/51046**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL 20111/51038**

**Reason: Assess archaeological potential.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
100	Topsoil	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small CBM, moderate small stones Up to 0.2m thick. Contains occasional fragments of modern CBM - not retained	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Subsoil	Compact light brown grey sandy silt occasional small CBM, occasional small stones Up to 0.27m thick. Contains pottery and CBM.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
102	Natural	Compact mid red orange silty sand moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Ditch	Linear NNE-SSW sides: 45 degrees base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.41m, min length 2.m Contains pottery, ceramic roof tile and glass.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Fill	Friable light brown grey silty sand moderate small stones Contains pottery, ceramic roof tile and glass.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
105	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.1m, max diameter 0.32m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Fill	Friable dark red brown sandy silt moderate flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Natural	Friable mid orange red sand moderate small-medium stones Heat-affected natural, from in-situ burning relating to feature [105].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench:** 2

**Max Dimensions:** Length: 25.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

**Co-ordinates:** OS Grid Ref.: TL 20098/51018

OS Grid Ref.: TL 20082/51039

**Reason:** Assess archaeological potential.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Topsoil	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small CBM, moderate small stones Up to 0.2m thick. Contains occasional fragments of modern CBM - not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Subsoil	Compact light brown grey sandy silt occasional small CBM, occasional small stones Up to 0.27m thick. Contains occasional fragments of modern CBM - not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Natural	Compact mid red orange silty sand moderate small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 3**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.45 m. Max: 0.5 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 20086/51027**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL 20066/51027**

**Reason: Assess archaeological potential.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
300	Topsoil	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small CBM, moderate small stones Up to 0.2m thick. Contains occasional fragments of modern CBM - not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Subsoil	Compact light brown grey sandy silt occasional small CBM, occasional small stones Up to 0.27m thick. Contains occasional fragments of modern CBM - not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Natural	Loose light yellow orange silty sand occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Ditch	Linear N-S sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 2.7m, max depth 1.1m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Fill	Loose dark orange brown silty sand occasional small stones Contains a small quantity of pottery. Sample <1> was taken from this deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
305	Pit	Sub-oval dimensions: min breadth 0.4m, min depth 0.2m, min length 2.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Lower fill	Compact mid brown red sandy clay occasional flecks charcoal At least 0.1m thick. Contains a small quantity of pottery. Sample <2> was taken from this deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
307	Fill	Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay occasional flecks charcoal At least 0.16m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Upper fill	Friable dark brown black silty sand occasional flecks charcoal At least 0.08m thick. Contains a small quantity of pottery.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
309	Pit	Sub-oval sides: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.24m, min length 1.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
310	Fill	Friable dark brown black sandy silt Contains a small quantity of pottery..	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
311	Pit	Sub-oval sides: concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, max depth 0.06m, min length 0.62m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
312	Fill	Friable dark brown black sandy silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
313	Layer	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small stones Deposit 10.5m long and up to 0.62m thick. Contains a small assemblage of pottery.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
314	External surface	Compact dark grey black tarmac frequent small-medium stones Deposit 6.7m long and up to 0.14m thick..	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 4**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 10.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.4 m. Max: 0.5 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 20081/51051**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL 20079/51041**

**Reason: Assess archaeological potential**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
400	Topsoil	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium CBM, moderate small stones Up to 0.2m thick. Contains occasional fragments of modern CBM - not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Subsoil	Compact light brown grey sandy silt moderate small-medium CBM, occasional small stones Up to 0.27m thick. Contains occasional fragments of modern CBM - not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Natural	Loose light yellow orange sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Pit	Rectangular dimensions: min breadth 1.3m, min depth 0.1m, min length 1.35m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt Several glass bottles recovered from this deposit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
405	Pit	Rectangular dimensions: min breadth 1.9m, min depth 0.1m, min length 1.9m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt Glass bottles recovered from the surface of this deposit.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
407	External surface	Compact dark grey black silty hardcore frequent medium CBM Deposit c. 8m long and up to 0.1m thick. Contains fragments of modern CBM - not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
408	Service Trench	Linear ESE-WNW dimensions: max breadth 1.27m, min length 1.92m Cut for trench for armoured power cable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
409	Fill	Mid brown Fill of service trench containing armoured power cable - not investigated.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





**Trench: 5**

**Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.8 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 20077/51085**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL 20072/51071**

**Reason: Assess archaeological potential.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
500	External surface	Cemented mid yellow grey sandy hardcore frequent small stones Extends length of the trench and up to 0.14m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Make up layer	Compact mid pinkish grey sandy rubble frequent small-medium CBM, moderate small-medium stones Extends length of the trench and up to 0.14m thick. Contains fragments of modern CBM - not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Natural	Loose light orange yellow sand occasional small stones Up to 0.3m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Natural	Cemented mid brown grey moderate small sand, frequent small-medium stones Iron panning Up to 0.2m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Natural	Loose light brown yellow sand moderate small-medium stones At least 0.34m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Dump material	Compact mid brown grey sandy silt occasional small CBM, occasional small stones Redeeposited topsoil deposit 7m long and up to 0.27m thick. Contains occasional fragments of modern CBM - not retained. Above fills of [513] and [515].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
506	Demolition layer	Compact light brown yellow sandy silt occasional small CBM, moderate small-medium chalk, occasional small stones Deposit 4.8m long and up to 0.42m thick. Contains occasional fragments of modern CBM - not retained. Above (507) and truncated by service trench [511] and pits [513] and [515].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
507	External surface	Compact mid yellow brown sandy silt occasional small-medium CBM, occasional small stones Deposit c. 8.2m long and up to 0.42m thick. Contains fragments of modern CBM - not retained. Below demolition layer (506), above (510). Relationship with wall (509) uncertain,	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
508	Buried subsoil	Friable mid orange brown sandy silt occasional small stones Up to 1.2m long and 0.28m thick. Below buried topsoil (529) at SW margin of the trench. Truncated to NE by [530].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
509	Wall	Wall footing 0.6m wide and 0.16m thick comprising of brick mortar and stone. Below demolition layer (506). Relationship with external surface (507) uncertain.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
510	Construction horizon	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt occasional small stones Up to 0.13m thick. Above construction cut [530] and below external surface (507) and wall (509).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
511	Service Trench	Linear E-W sides: near vertical dimensions: max breadth 1.4m, max depth 1.06m, min length 2.m Sealed by modern surface (501/500). Truncates demolition layer (506). Feature not bottomed.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
512	Fill	Friable mid brown orange silty sand occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
513	Pit	Sub-circular sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max depth 0.56m, max diameter 1.26m Truncates demolition layer (506). Sealed by redposited topsoil (505).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
514	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt occasional small chalk, occasional small stones Sealed by redposited topsoil (505).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
515	Pit	Sub-circular sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.41m, max diameter 0.8m Truncates demolition layer (506).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
516	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown sandy silt occasional small chalk, occasional small stones Sealed by redposited topsoil (505).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Trench: 5**

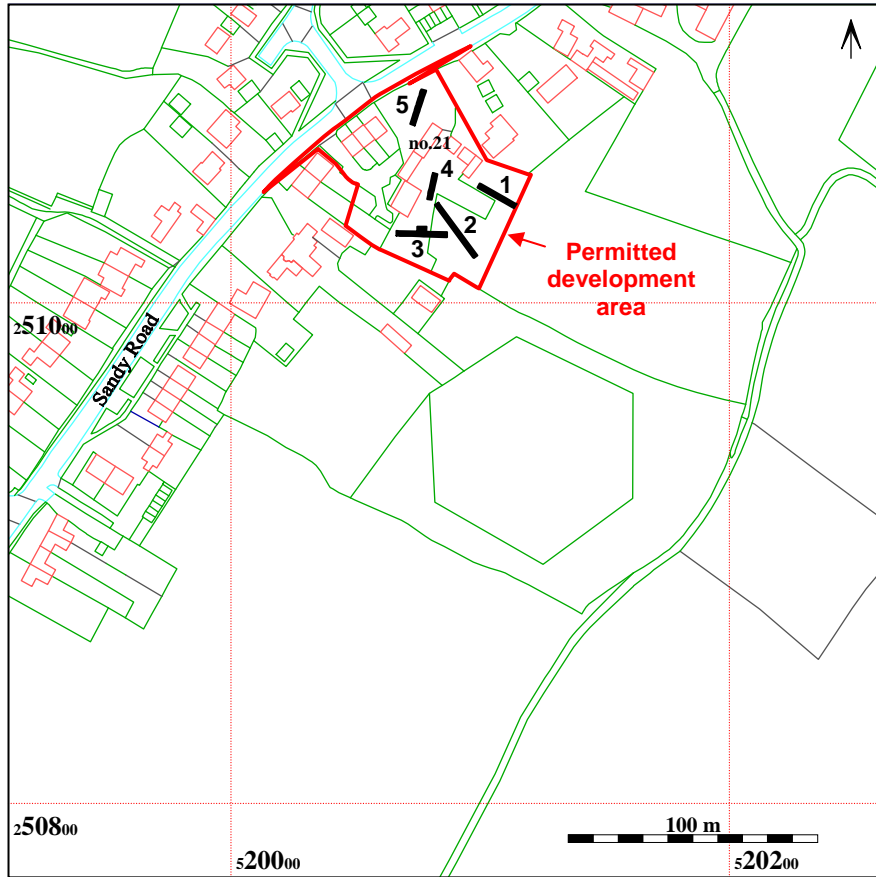
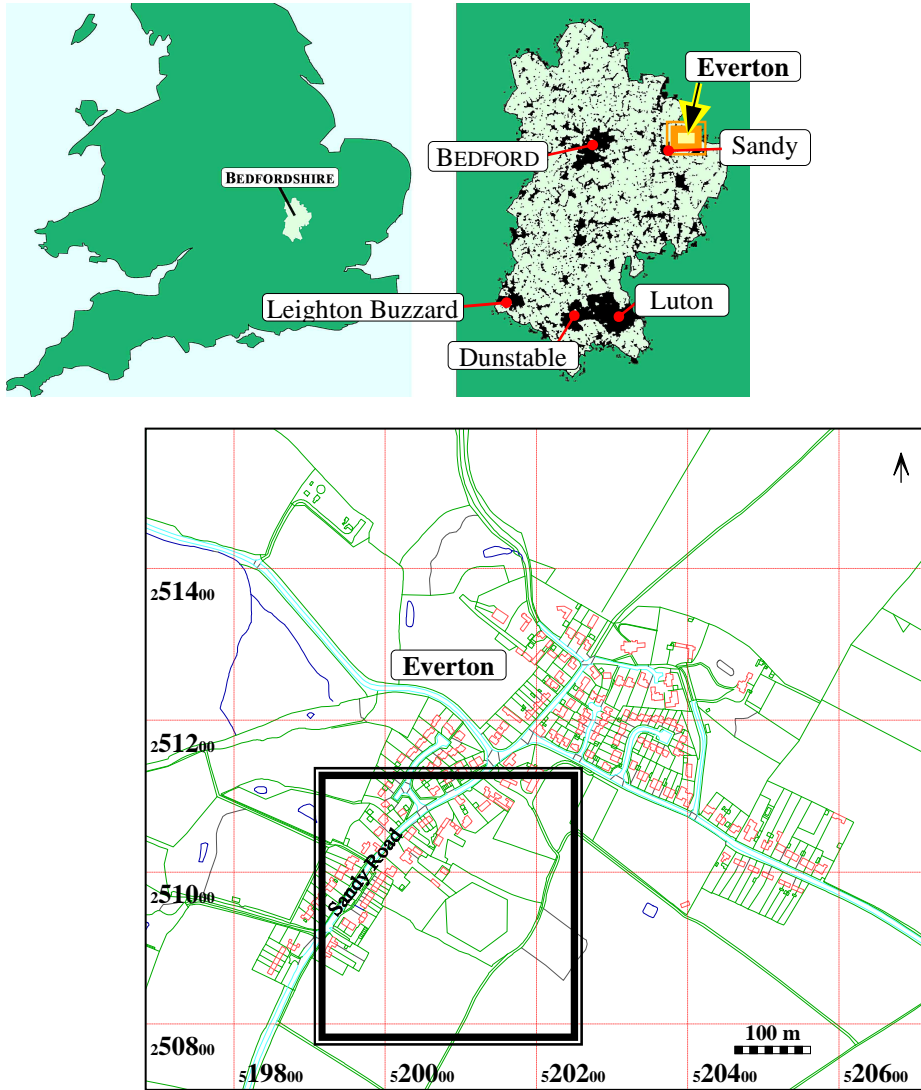
**Max Dimensions: Length: 20.00 m. Width: 2.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.3 m. Max: 0.8 m.**

**Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL 20077/51085**

**OS Grid Ref.: TL 20072/51071**

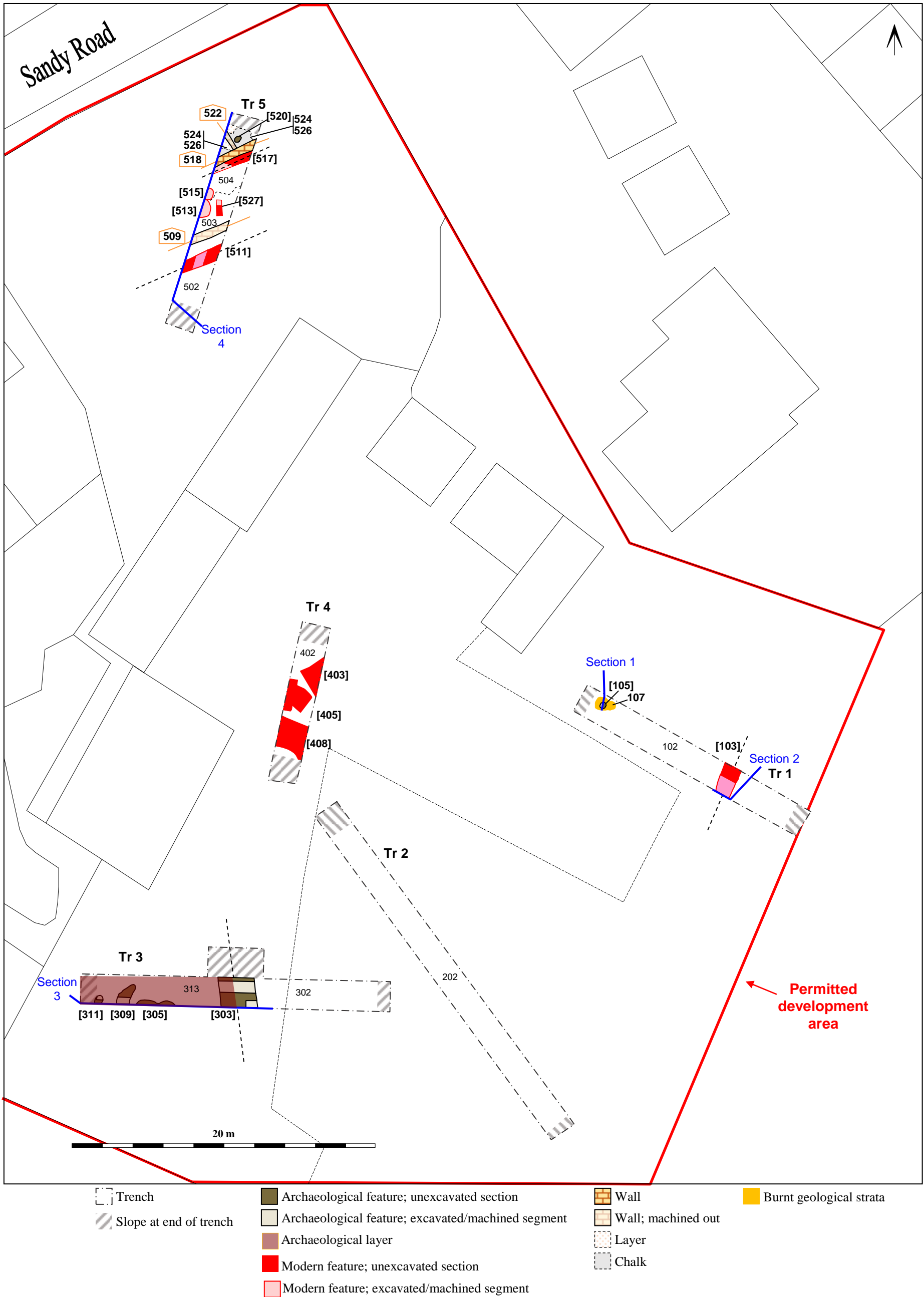
**Reason: Assess archaeological potential.**

<b>Context:</b>	<b>Type:</b>	<b>Description:</b>	<b>Excavated:</b>	<b>Finds Present:</b>
517	Robber trench	Linear E-W sides: steep dimensions: max breadth 0.64m, min depth 0.64m, min length 2.m Up to 0.16m wide and 0.3m deep, on the SW side of wall (518). Possible robber trench for associated service.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
519	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small chalk, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
518	Wall	C. 0.6m wide and at least 0.66m deep, comprising bricks and mortar.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
520	Hearth	Sub-oval dimensions: max breadth 0.35m, min depth 0.1m, max length 0.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
521	Fill	Friable dark grey black sandy silt frequent small-medium charcoal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
522	Wall	Internal partition wall 0.36m wide and 0.32m deep, comprising brick and mortar. Appears to partly truncate dump deposit (524).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
523	Demolition layer	Loose mid brown white chalky rubble frequent small-medium CBM, frequent small-medium chalk At least 2.8m long and up to 0.18m thick. Extends to inner face of wall (5128) and appears to butt up to internal wall (522). Above (524).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
524	Dump material	Friable light orange yellow silty sand occasional small stones 0.95m long and up to 0.16m thick. Below (523); probably a variation within (525), butts up to internal partition (522).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
525	Dump material	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small stones Up to 2.9m long and 0.16m thick. Above (526). (524) is probably a variation within this dumped deposit. Butts up to inner face of wall (518).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
526	Internal surface	Compact light white chalk At least 2.1m long and 0.11m thick.. Below (525) and appears to go under internal partition (522) and butt up to inner face of wall (518).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
527	Pit	Rectangular sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.15m, max length 1.1m Contains fragments of modern CBM - not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
528	Fill	Friable mid brown yellow silty sand occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
529	Buried topsoil	Firm mid brown grey sandy silt At least 1m long and 0.26m thick, extending beyond the SW limit of the trench. Above (508) and truncated to the NE by extensive cut [530].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
530	Construction horizon	Linear NE-SW sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.8m, max depth 0.62m, min length 11.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Figure 1: Site location plan**

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**Figure 2: All-features plan**

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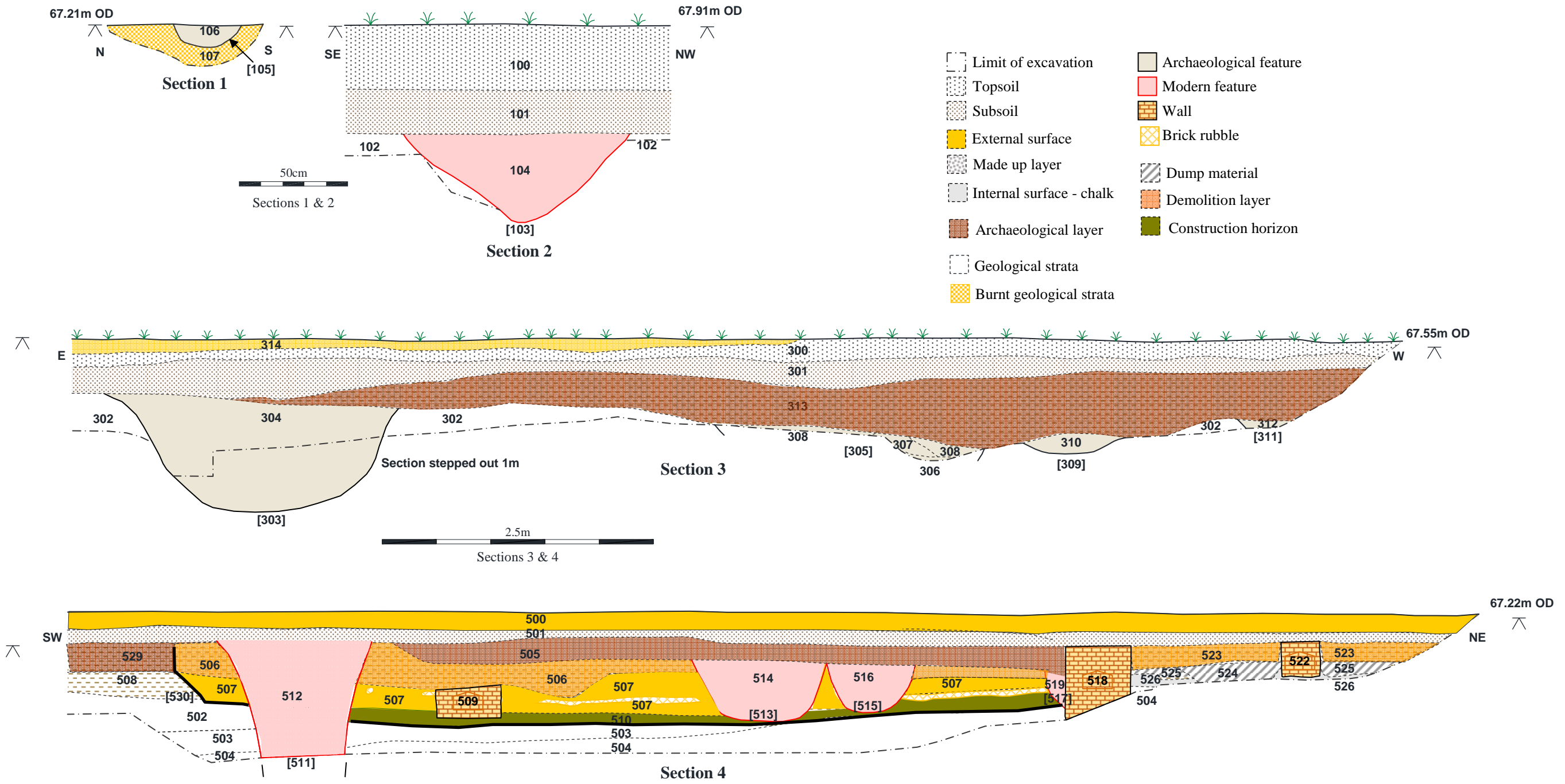


Figure 3: Selected sections



**Image 1:** Ditch [103] looking south  
(scale 1m in 50cm divisions)



**Image 2:** Pit [105] and heat-affected geological strata  
(107); looking SE (scale 0.4m in 10cm divisions)



**Image 3:** Late medieval ditch [303], partly sealed by  
dark deposit (313); looking south (scale 1m in 50cm  
divisions)



**Image 4:** Late medieval pits [305], [309], [311];  
looking SW (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)

**Figure 4:** Selected images 1–4: Trenches 1 and 3



**Image 5:** Trench 4; looking north showing modern pits [403] and [405] (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)



**Image 6:** Wall foundation [518]; looking north (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)



**Image 7:** Trench 5 SW area showing modern linear feature [511] in the foreground, prior to investigation (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)

**Figure 5:** Selected images 5–7: Trenches 4 and 5

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