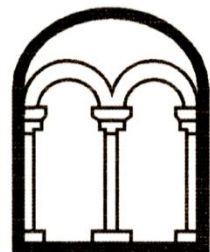


**LAND AT MOAT COTTAGE
COLMWORTH
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP AND MAP
INVESTIGATION**

Albion
archaeology



**LAND AT MOAT COTTAGE
COLMWORTH
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP AND MAP
INVESTIGATION**

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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 monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Geoff Saunders (Bedford Borough Council Archaeological Officer). Fieldwork was undertaken by Benjamin Carroll (Supervisor) and Petros Fountoukidis (Archaeological Technician). This report has been prepared by Benjamin Carroll, with contributions from Jackie Wells (artefacts) and figures 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

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

BBC	Bedford Borough Council
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
Client	Meadsway Construction Ltd
HER	Historic Environment Record
HET	Historic Environment Team of BBC
PDA	Permitted development area
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-technical Summary

Bedford Borough Council granted planning permission (07/00253/FUL) for the erection of a two-storey detached dwelling and garage on land at Moat Cottage, Colmworth. The development lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity and a condition (no. 8) for a programme of archaeological works was attached to the planning permission. Oxford Archaeology East carried out monitoring during the excavation of a foundation trench in 2010. Subsequently Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Meadsway Construction Ltd to undertake the remaining mitigation work within the permitted development area (PDA), the results of which are described in this report.

The archaeological investigation took place between 4th and 7th September 2018. The area investigated comprised the entire footprint for the detached dwelling, which was approximately 0.01ha.

The investigation revealed evidence of activity on the site dating from the medieval to the modern period. A residual fragment of Roman flue tile suggests contemporary activity in the general area.

The main evidence for medieval activity dated to the 10th–12th century. It comprised a large, broadly NE-SW aligned ditch [12] and re-cut [15], with a possibly associated hedge line [17] along its western edge. This feature may have defined a land division associated with the possible moat, situated immediately to the south. The ditches extended for at least 11m from the limit of excavation in the north to the south where they were truncated by a later series of ditches. These remains and associated finds suggest that there was domestic activity in the vicinity, associated with the development of the historic settlement.

Evidence for post-medieval and modern activity within the PDA comprised five ditches [4], [19], [21], [24], [27], pit [6], posthole [8] and stakehole [10]. These features probably represent field/property boundaries and garden features. The ditches appear to define the continuation of the northern arm of the possible medieval moat (HER 3402), which is still visible in the area to the west of the PDA.

The archaeological features and associated artefacts and ecofacts have been fully analysed for this report. No further analysis or publication of the data is required.

The project archive will be deposited with The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum under accession no. BEDFM 2018.66. This report will be uploaded onto the OASIS website under reference number albionar1-327342.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Bedford Borough Council granted planning permission (07/00253/FUL) for the erection of a two-storey detached dwelling and garage on land at Moat Cottage, Colmworth.

The local planning authority (LPA) is advised on heritage matters by Bedford Borough Council's Historic Environment Team (HET). As the permitted development area (PDA) lay within an area of archaeological sensitivity, the HET recommended that a negative condition be attached to any planning consent. The LPA attached a condition (no. 8) to the permission, requiring a programme of archaeological works to be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction works.

Part of the foundation trench for the dwelling was monitored in 2010, by Oxford Archaeology East (OAE), in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) (Oxford Archaeology East 2009) prepared in response to a brief issued by the HET. In a memo dated 21st May 2018, the HET Archaeological Officer advised that the client would still need to:

Take appropriate measures to organise the undertaking of an archaeological investigation which is satisfactory to the LPA in accordance with condition 8.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Meadsway Construction Ltd, to undertake the archaeological investigation in accordance with the WSI produced by OAE.

1.2 *Site Location and Development Description*

The PDA is situated in the centre of the village of Colmworth, to the east of Church Road, centred at NGR TL 10914 58677. The PDA has access from the street via a gravel drive, shared with Moat Cottage, and is bounded to the north and south by detached and semi-detached residential properties. Traces of a possible medieval moated site are present to the west, with agricultural land to the east (Figure 1).

The PDA occupies broadly level ground at the crest of the northern side of the valley of the Colmworth Brook, at a height of approximately 65m OD. At the time of the fieldwork, the PDA comprised a gravel drive, garden lawn, flower beds and ornamental trees and shrubs.

The superficial geology comprises of sedimentary deposits of Diamicton from the Oadby Member with underlying bedrock consisting of Oxford Clay Formation¹.

1.3 *Archaeological Background*

The PDA is situated c.100m to the north of the core Saxon and medieval manorial settlement, centred on the parish church (HER 1040) and Manor Farm, which is a

¹ Contains British Geological Survey materials ©NERC [2018]



Scheduled Ancient Monument (SM11528). The village of Colmworth itself is at least late Saxon in origin; its manor was listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086.

Evidence for early settlement in the area around the village includes finds of Roman date from Manor Farm and cropmarks of probable Roman date (HER 8053, 14019, 14021, 16730, 16731, 16732, 16733 and 18019).

The PDA itself is adjacent to a possible medieval moated site (HER3402), which comprises a pond forming an inverted 'L'-shape in plan (Figure 1 – blue area). This is shown on the 'Inclosure' map of 1838 (Figure 3), extending beyond its current limits possibly into the southern margin of the PDA.

There is a second moated site to the south-west of the PDA at Manor Farm; this forms part of a Scheduled Ancient Monument (HER 471/9), which also includes three medieval fishponds (HER 471) and a swannery (HER 8021).

To the south of the PDA, a series of rectilinear cropmarks suggest the presence of a deserted medieval village, centred on NGR TL 109 584 (HER 712).

An evaluation immediately to the north at Burnix Court revealed boundary ditches and drainage gullies, dating to the 10th–13th centuries (Saunders 2004), suggesting that this area was located within a field system on the periphery of an area of occupation.

An evaluation immediately to the west at Moat House revealed structural remains comprising a wall and stone surface dating to the 12th–13th centuries (Summerfield-Hill 2009).

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 within the PDA site could relate to the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval development of Colmworth village. 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, investigating the chronology, structure and function of individual settlements, as well as 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, with more research required 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 investigation were:

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

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

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



2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Methodological Standards

The methodological approach to the project was detailed in the WSI (OAE 2009), which was approved by the Bedfordshire Borough Council's Historic Environment Team (HET) prior to commencement of the work.

Throughout the project the standards set out in the following documents were adhered to:

• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (3rd edn, 2017).
• Bedford Borough Council	<i>Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedford</i> (ver. 2.8, 2010)
• CfA	<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)
• EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
• Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2015)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> , (2nd edn, 2011)

2.2 Implementation

The archaeological investigation was undertaken between 4th and 7th September 2018. The area investigated comprised the entire footprint for the detached dwelling, which was approximately 0.01ha (Figures 1 and 2).

The investigation area was 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 were 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 area was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

A monitoring visit was conducted with the BBC HET on 5th September 2018.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

The results are presented below incorporating artefactual and ecofactual data. Where site recording numbers have been used they are distinguished by different bracket styles to indicate feature number = [***], fill number = (***) and environmental samples <*>.

Detailed descriptions of each individual context are provided in Appendix 1. An all-features plan and associated section drawings are illustrated in Figure 2, with selected images in Figures 4–6.

3.2 Overburden and Geology

Overburden generally comprised *c.*0.3m of dark brown-grey clayey silt topsoil (1), overlying mid-yellow-brown silty clay subsoil (2), which was up to *c.*0.3m thick (Figure 2: section 7; Figure 5: image 4).

Undisturbed geological strata (3) comprised light blue-yellow chalky clay.

3.3 Medieval Remains

A large, broadly NE-SW aligned ditch [12], with one re-cut [15] (Figure 2 – orange features) and a possible hedge line [17] along its western edge, crossed the investigation area. Associated finds suggest a 10th–12th-century date.

Ditch [12] was at least 11m long, traceable from the limit of excavation in the north to the south, where it was truncated by a later series of ditches (Figure 2; Figure 4: images 1 and 2). In section, ditch [12] was at least 2.1m wide, with a U-shaped profile; it was 0.92m deep, with steep sides and a wide flat base (Figure 2: section 5). Its lower fill (13) was up to 0.36m thick with an asymmetric profile, sloping down the western side of the cut — this may indicate the location of an associated bank, although this area had been removed by re-cutting. The upper fill (14) was *c.*0.56m thick. Both deposits comprised friable, mid-grey-brown clayey silt. Medieval pottery was recovered from both fills along with a residual fragment of Roman flue tile from the upper fill. Sample <2> from lower fill (13) contained occasional charcoal flecks and small abraded lumps.

Occasional cereal grain fragments were also present. A small assemblage of snails was dominated by a single species. This material is too sparse to warrant any further analysis.

Ditch re-cut [15] was parallel and immediately to the west of ditch [12]. It had a more irregular, U-shaped profile and was 1.86m wide and 0.89m deep (Figure 2: section 5). Its fill comprised dark brown-grey clay silt (16). Medieval pottery was recovered from the fill along with fragments of a decorated bone plaque RA1 (Figure 6: image 5) and fragments of dense ferrous smelting slag (possibly a hearth bottom). Sample <1> from this deposit contained a moderate assemblage of charcoal, mostly flecks with occasional small abraded lumps. A small number of charred cereal grains were also present, mostly fragments with variable blistering. At least two types of grain were present. A small assemblage of snails was also present. Only two very small fragments of hammerscale were present in



the sample. The material from this sample is too sparse to warrant any further analysis.

The footing observed by Oxford Archaeology East in 2010 is on the eastern edge on this ditch (Figure 2 – red rectangle), with the identified thick deposit being the fill of the ditch.

Possible hedge line [17] was broadly aligned with medieval ditch [12]. It was traced for c.11m and was up to 1.15m wide and 0.46m deep. It had irregular sides and an uneven base (Figure 2: section 5). It was filled by a mid-orange-brown clay silt deposit (18). While no dating was recovered from this feature, its alignment and association with medieval ditch [12] and other features indicate it is most likely to be contemporary, rather than the results of more recent root disturbance within the PDA.

3.4 Post-medieval/Modern Features

Five ditches [4], [19], [21], [24], [27], pit [6], posthole [8] and stakehole [10], probably represent field / property boundaries and garden features.

Ditch [4] (Figure 4: image 1) was aligned roughly ESE-WNW. It was at least 14.1m long by 1m wide and 0.56m deep. It had a U-shaped profile, with steep sides and a narrow concave base (Figure 2: section 1). It was filled with firm mid-yellow-brown clayey silt (5), into which a later land-drain had been inserted.

Situated to the south of the investigation ditch [19] (Figure 4: image 3) was aligned NW-SE. It was at least 2.8m long by 1m wide and 0.56m deep. Although steep-sided (Figure 2: section 6), the full profile of this feature was not recorded, as it extended beyond the limit of excavation. The mid-red-brown clay silt fill (20) contained no finds. However, due to its alignment and association with re-cuts [21] / [24] to the north-east, it has been assigned to the post-medieval period. The ditch represents the earliest evidence for a boundary continuing the line of the possible medieval moat. The 1838 'Inclosure' map indicates that the moat extended further to the east at that time (Figure 3).

Ditch re-cut [21] was at least 11.3m long, by 1.78m wide and 1.01m deep, with a V-shaped profile of steep sides and a narrow concave base (Figure 2: section 6). It contained a friable brown-grey clayey silt lower fill (22) and a light grey-brown clayey silt upper fill (23). Post-medieval tile was recovered from the lower fill.

Ditch [24] / [29] was the final re-cut in the sequence, situated furthest to the north-east. It was traceable for at least 11.3m and was 1.56m wide and 0.94m deep. It had a U-shaped profile, with very steep sides and a concave base (Figure 2: section 6). It had a mid-yellow-brown clayey silt lower fill (25) and a mid-yellow-grey clayey silt upper fill (26). Fragments of post-medieval tile/brick and vessel glass were recovered from the lower fill.

Possible NE-SW aligned ditch [27] was only partially revealed within the investigation area (Figure 5: image 4); it extended beyond the limit of excavation to the east and was cut by ditch [29] to the south. The ditch was at least 2.1m long by 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep, with steep sides (Figure 2: section 7). It was



filled with firm mid-brown-grey clayey silt (28). Post-medieval tile/brick fragments and an iron nail (not retained) were observed. This feature most likely represents an old property or field boundary.

Modern pit [6] was located to the north of the investigation area. It was 0.6m in diameter and 0.16m deep, with a U-shaped profile (Figure 2: section 2) filled with loose dark brown-black deposit (7).

To the west of the investigation area, sub-square modern posthole [8] and stakehole [10] were 0.18–0.45m wide by 0.08–0.25m deep, with U-shaped profiles (Figure 2: sections 3 and 4). Their fills (9) and (11) comprised loose to firm dark brown-black clayey silt. Both were dated to modern period due to stratigraphy and the artefacts observed within their fills.

3.5 Artefacts and Ecofacts

Seven features yielded an assemblage comprising pottery, ceramic building material, ferrous slag, mortar/plaster, vessel glass, animal bone, and two registered artefacts (Table 1).

Feature	Fill	Date range	Finds Summary	
2	Subsoil	-	Late med / post-medieval	Iron door key (RA2)
6	Pit	7	Undated	Fired clay (3g)
8	Posthole	9	Undated	Mortar/plaster (13g)
12	Ditch	13	Early medieval	Pottery (29g); animal bone (1g)
12	Ditch	14	Early medieval	Pottery (448g); ceramic flue tile (156g); animal bone (566g)
15	Ditch re-cut	16	Early medieval	Pottery (191g); bone box mount (RA1); animal bone (28g); ferrous slag (734g), hammerscale (<1g)
21	Ditch	22	Late med / post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile & brick (132g)
24	Ditch	25	Late med / post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile (35g); vessel glass (5g)

Table 1: Finds summary by feature

3.1.1 Pottery

One hundred early medieval pottery sherds (694g), representing a minimum of 68 vessels, derived from ditch [12] and its re-cut [15]; they were identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic type series (Table 2). All sherds are abraded and fragmented, with a mean weight of 7g.

Fabric Code	Common Name	No. Sherd	Wt. (g)	Fill/No. Sherd
B01	St Neots-type ware	1	9	(14):1
B01A	St Neots-type (orange)	57	308	(14):24, (16):33
B01B	St Neots-type (fine)	2	15	(16):2
B07	Shell	25	277	(13):4, (14):18, (16):3
C01	Sand	10	64	(14):7, (16):3
C03	Fine sand	4	17	(14):3, (16):1
C59B	Coarse sand	1	4	(14):1

Table 2: Pottery type series and quantification

The earliest pottery comprises shell-tempered wheel-thrown vessels in the St Neots-ware tradition (fabric B01) and its variants. Most represent the latest sub-division of the type (B01A) datable to the 11th–early 12th century. Pottery of 12th–13th-century date mainly comprises shell-tempered wares (B07) likely to derive from production centres on the Beds./Bucks./Northants. borders, and a



small number of locally manufactured sandy wares (C01, C03, C59B). Vessel forms are undecorated jars with simple everted or square rims.

3.1.2 Ceramic building material

The fills of ditches [21] and [24] yielded two sand-tempered pieces of flat roof tile (94g) and two amorphous brick fragments (73g), all broadly of late medieval / post-medieval date. A shell-tempered piece of combed Roman flue tile (156g) occurred as a residual find in early medieval ditch [12], and a tiny fired clay fragment (3g), probably representing degraded brick or tile, derived from undated pit [6].

3.1.3 Animal bone

Fourteen pieces of animal bone (567g) were collected from ditch [12] and a further three pieces (28g) from re-cut [15]. Fragments are generally well-preserved, with a mean weight of 37g, although are not identifiable to species. Diagnostic bone elements are medium-large mammal limb bone shafts and fragmented vertebrae.

3.1.4 Other finds

Ditch re-cut [15] contained a later 10th–12th-century bone box or casket lid mount fragment (RA1: L. *c.*43mm; W. 22.8mm; Th. 1.6mm). The object displays linear and ring-and-dot decoration; a small circular rivet hole (diam. *c.*1mm) lies 15mm from one end and towards the mid-line of the mount (Figure 6: image 5). Three pieces of dense ferrous smithing slag (734g) possibly representing a hearth bottom, were collected from the same feature.

Subsoil (2) yielded a 15th–16th-century iron door key (RA2; L. 88.8mm) provisionally classified as Goodall's type E (1980) with a kidney-shaped bow. A 16th–17th-century pale green translucent glass body sherd from the shoulder of a possible jug derived from the fill of ditch [24]. Undated mortar / plaster fragments (13g) were collected from posthole [8].

3.6 Summary and Significance of Results

The archaeological investigation has revealed evidence of activity on the site dating from the medieval to the modern period, whilst the residual ceramic flue tile fragment provides further evidence of Roman activity in the area.

The medieval remains comprised a large boundary ditch [12] and its re-cut [15]. Possible hedge line [17] was most likely associated with the earliest phase of the boundary, due to its proximity and stratigraphic relationships with the later ditch. The recovered pottery was all abraded but as a group the artefacts suggest that there was medieval activity close to the PDA — likely to be domestic in character, with the hearth base also indicating small-scale ironworking. This activity relates to the development of the historic settlement and is of local to regional significance. It is not clear if these boundaries were associated with the northern arm of the possible moat (HER 3402), situated immediately to the south and presumably masked by post-medieval re-cutting of the boundary.

The post-medieval/modern remains within the investigation area comprised ditches, pits, a posthole and a stakehole. They represent property/field boundaries



and features associated with the garden; they are of no more than local significance. The three re-cuts of the WNW-ESE boundary appear to be redefinitions of the northern arm of the possible medieval moat, which is shown to extend this far on the 1838 'Inclosure' map.

The archaeological features and associated artefacts and ecofacts have been fully analysed for this report. No further analysis or publication of the data is required.

The project archive will be deposited with The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum under accession no. BEDFM: 2018.66. This report will be uploaded onto the OASIS website under reference number: albionar1-327342.



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5. APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT DATA



Area: 1
Extent (ha): 0.01
OS Co-ordinates: TL1091658676
Description: Strip and Map Investigation for the footprint of a dwelling.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small-medium CBM, moderate small stones, occasional medium stones. Up to 0.3m thick. CBM noted but not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Subsoil	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay frequent small-medium chalk, frequent small-medium stones. Up to 0.3m thick. A key (RA2) recovered from the deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	Natural	Compact light blue yellow chalky clay moderate small-medium chalk, moderate small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Ditch	Linear ESE-WNW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.48m, min length 14.1m. Contained a land-drain.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Fill	Firm mid yellow grey clay silt moderate small-medium chalk, moderate small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Pit	Sub-circular sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.16m, max diameter 0.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Fill	Loose dark brown black clay silt occasional small stones. Contained frequent roots. A small fragment of fired clay was recovered from the deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8	Posthole	Sub-square sides: U-shaped base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.45m, max depth 0.25m, max length 0.45m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Fill	Firm dark grey black clay silt occasional small-medium stones. Contained frequent roots. A fragment of mortar was recovered from the deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10	Stakehole	Sub-square sides: near vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.18m, max depth 0.08m, max length 0.18m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Fill	Loose dark brown black clay silt occasional small stones. Contained frequent roots.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 2.1m, max depth 0.92m, min length 11.m. Cut by parallel ditch [15] to the SW.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Lower fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium stones. Contained occasional roots and was up to 0.36m thick. The deposit contained pottery. Sample <2> was taken from the deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14	Upper fill	Cemented mid grey brown clay silt moderate small-medium chalk, moderate small-medium stones. Contained frequent roots and was up to 0.56m thick. Small assemblages of pottery and animal bone, along with a fragment of CBM were recovered from the deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.86m, max depth 0.89m, min length 11.m. Cuts parallel ditch [12] to the NE and hedge line [17] to the SW. Same as [33].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16	Fill	Cemented dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium chalk, moderate small-medium stones. Contained frequent roots. Same as (34). The deposit contained a small assemblage of pottery, fragments of ferrous slag, a fragment of animal bone and RA 1 - a decorated animal bone plaque. Sample <1> was taken from this deposit, which contained hammerscale.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17	Treethrow	Linear NE-SW sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 1.15m, min depth 0.46m, min length 11.m. Hedge line cut by parallel ditch [15] to the NE. Same as [31].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	Fill	Cemented mid orange brown sandy clay moderate small-medium chalk, moderate small-medium stones. Contained frequent roots. Same as (32).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Area: 1
Extent (ha): 0.01
OS Co-ordinates: TL1091658676
Description: Strip and Map Investigation for the footprint of a dwelling.

19	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: 45 degrees dimensions: min breadth 1.m, min depth 45.m, min length 2.8m. Cut by parallel ditch [21] to the NW.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Fill	Cemented mid red brown clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small stones. Contained frequent roots.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: V-shaped base: concave dimensions: min breadth 1.78m, max depth 1.01m, min length 11.3m. Cuts parallel ditch [19] to the SE and cut by ditch [24] to the NW.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium chalk, moderate small-medium stones. Up to 0.61m thick. Contains a couple of fragments of CBM.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
23	Upper fill	Cemented light grey brown clay silt frequent small-medium chalk, frequent small-medium stones. Contained frequent roots and was up to 0.46m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.56m, max depth 0.94m, min length 11.3m. Cuts parallel ditch [21] to the SE and ditch [33] to the NW. Same as [29].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25	Lower fill	Compact mid yellow brown clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small stones. Up to 0.24m thick. Contains a fragment of vessel glass and CBM.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
26	Upper fill	Cemented mid yellow grey clay silt frequent small chalk, frequent small stones. Contained frequent roots and was up to 0.72m thick. Same as (30).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: U-shaped dimensions: min breadth 0.3m, min depth 0.2m, min length 2.1m. Cut by ditch [29] to the SE.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28	Fill	Firm mid brown grey clay silt occasional small chalk, occasional small stones. Contained frequent roots, modern CBM and an iron nail were observed but not retained.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29	Ditch	Linear NW-SE sides: steep dimensions: min depth 0.2m. Cuts ditch [27] to the NW, same as [24].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30	Fill	Cemented mid yellow grey clay silt frequent small chalk, frequent small stones. Contained frequent roots, same as (26).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
31	Treethrow	Linear NE-SW sides: asymmetrical base: uneven dimensions: min depth 0.2m. Hedge line cut by ditch [33] to the NE, same as [17].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32	Fill	Cemented mid orange brown sandy clay occasional small stones. Same as (18).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
33	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep dimensions: min depth 0.3m. Cuts hedge line [31] to the SW and cut by ditch [24] to the SE. Same as [15].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34	Fill	Cemented dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium chalk, moderate small-medium stones. Same as (16).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

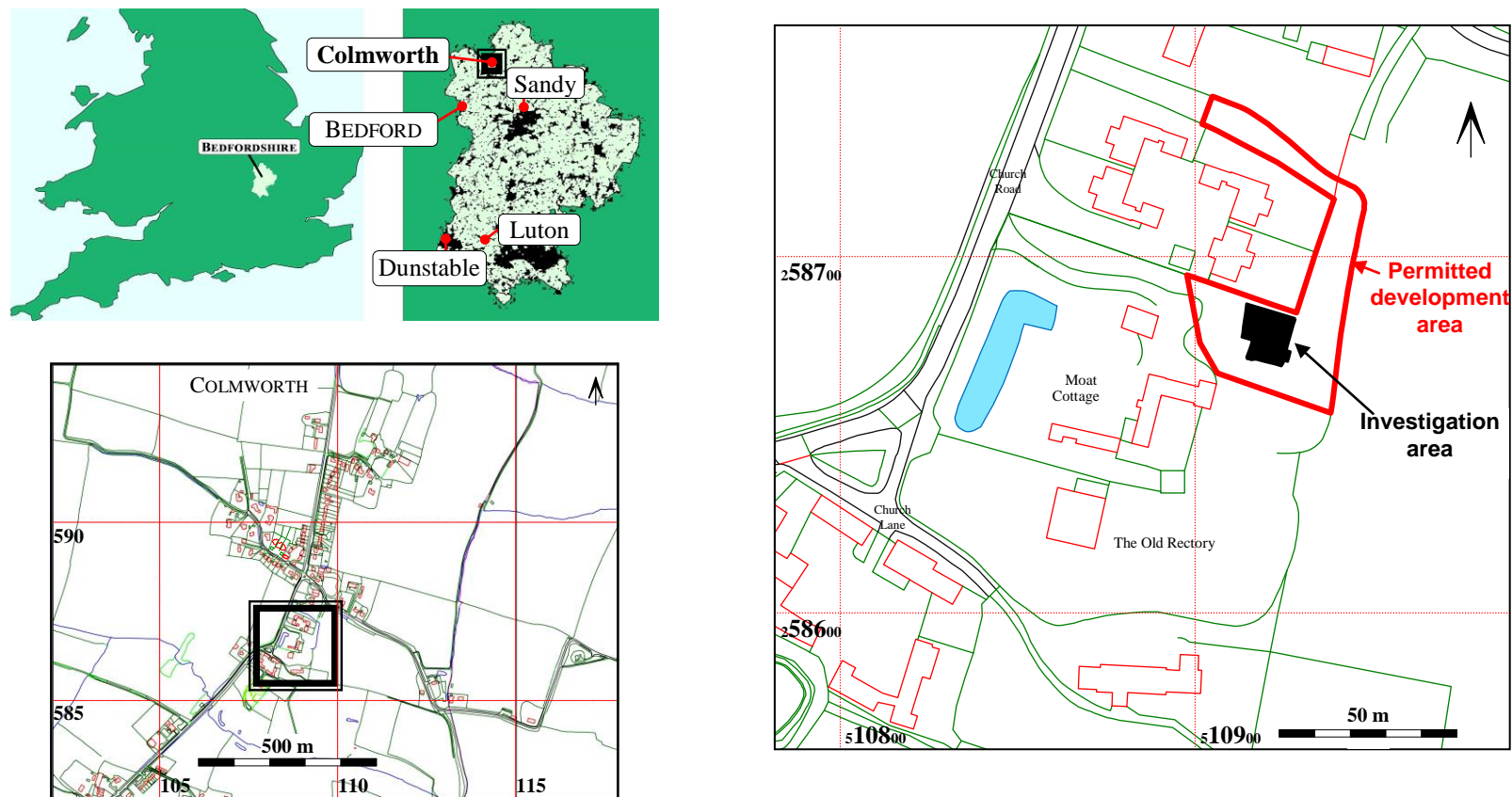
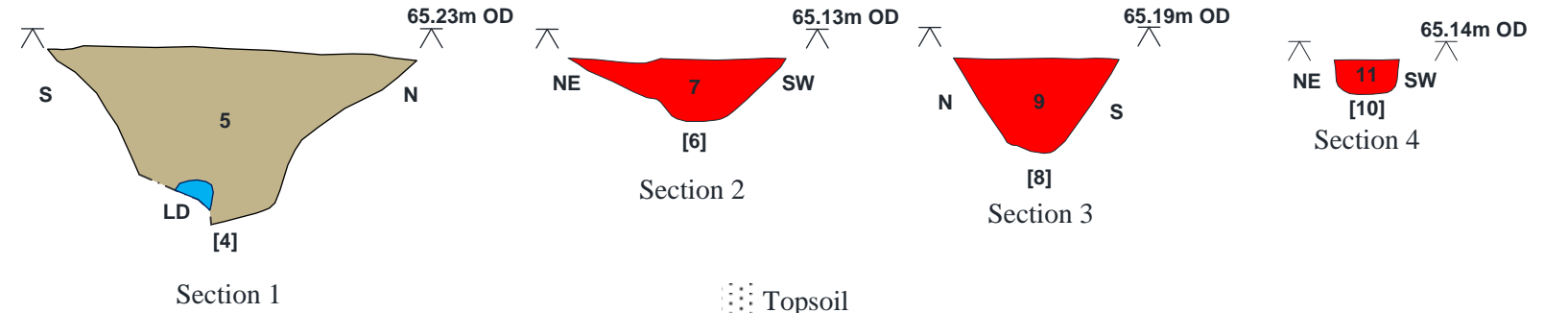
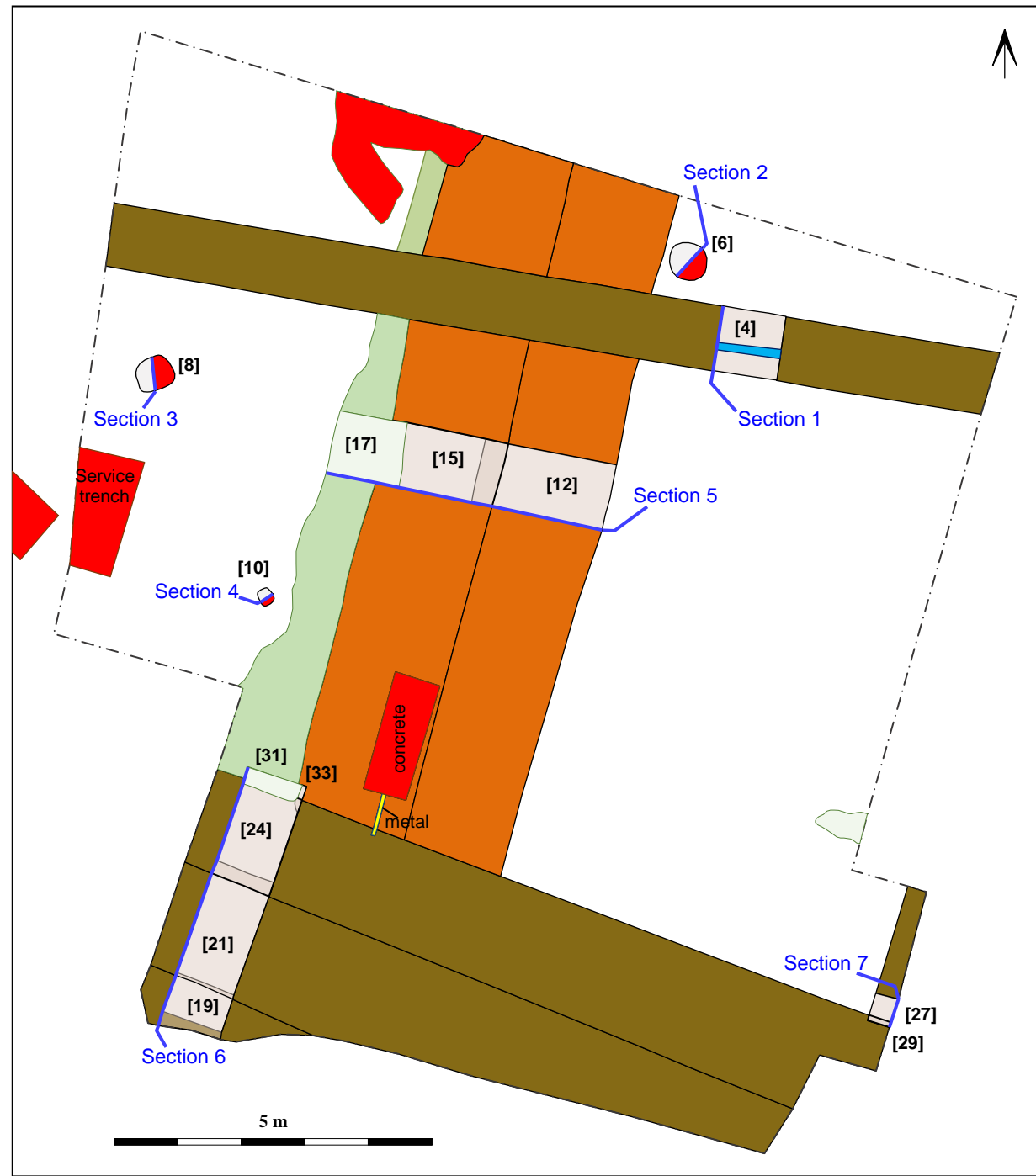


Figure 1: Site location plan

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- Topsoil
- Subsoil
- Ditch (medieval)
- Ditch (post-medieval / modern)
- Ditch – excavated segment
- Ditch – excavated segment
- Posthole – unexcavated
- Posthole – excavated segment
- Root disturbance – unexcavated
- Root disturbance – excavated segment
- Land-drain
- Modern intrusions

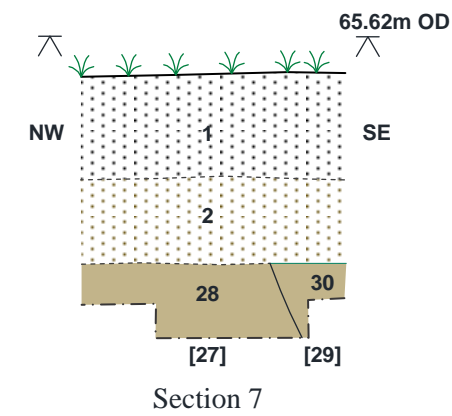
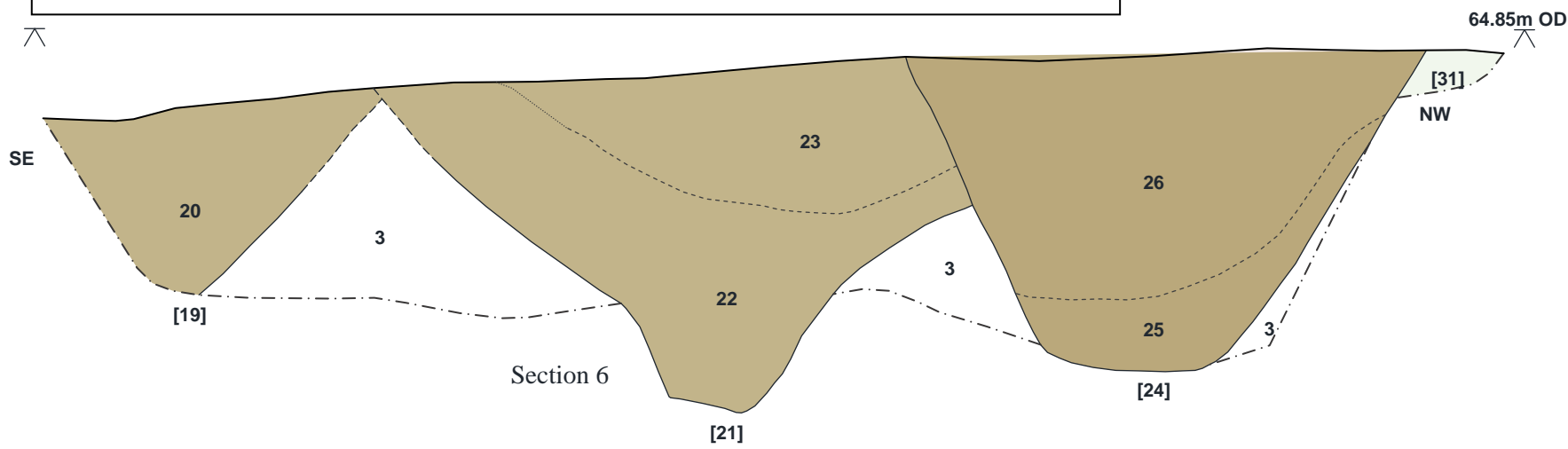
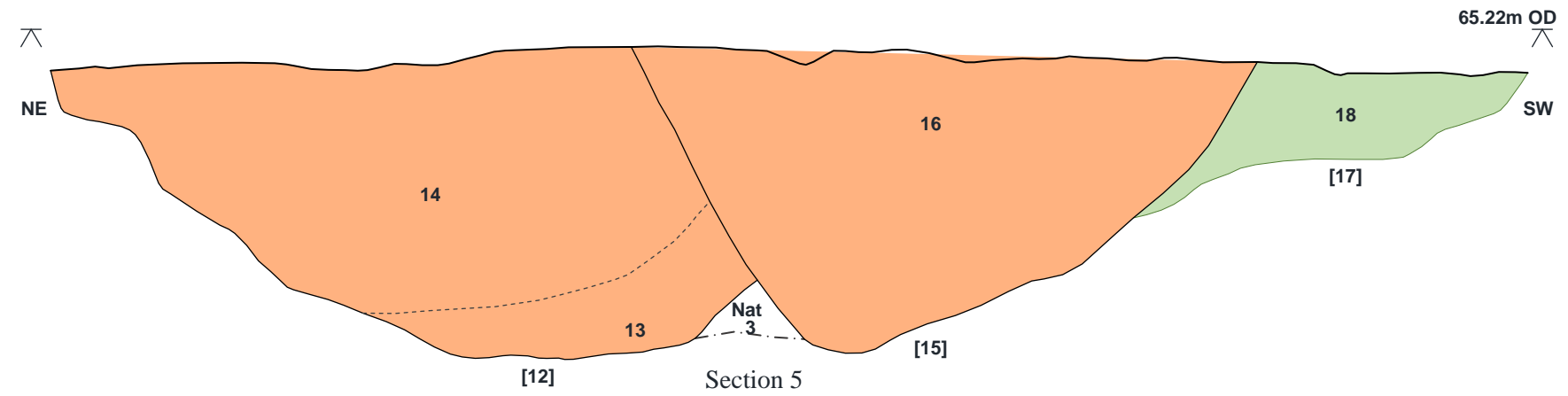


Figure 2: All-features plan with associated section



Figure 3: Approximate location of investigation area superimposed on 1838 Inclosure map



Image 1: Site overview looking westwards, with excavated segment through the medieval ditches to the centre of the image



Image 2: Medieval ditches [12] and [15], with hedge line [17] looking south-west (scale 1m in 50cm divisions)

Figure 4: Selected images 1–2



Image 3: Sequential post-medieval ditches [19], [21] and [24] looking south-west
(scale 1m in 50cm divisions)



Image 4: Baulk section with ditches [27] and [29] looking south-east
(scale 1m in 50cm divisions)

Figure 5: Selected images 3–4



Image 5: Decorated bone plaque fragments (RA1) recovered from the fill of medieval ditch [15] (scale 2cm in 2mm divisions)

Figure 6: Selected image 5



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