

Chestayne Cottage
Gold Street, Podington,
Bedfordshire NN29 7HX
(SP 940626)

Archaeological Watching Brief

Planning App. Ref. 16/02522/FUL



September 2017

Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd
for

Mrs S. Stocking



**CHESTAYNE COTTAGE
GOLD STREET, PODINGTON,
BEDFORDSHIRE NN29 7HX
(SP 940626)**

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Project: SOU17-513

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CONTENTS

<i>List of Figures</i>	3
<i>Preface</i>	4
<i>Summary</i>	5
1. SCOPE OF THE DOCUMENT	6
2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION	6
3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLANNING BACKGROUND	6
4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL	7
5. OBJECTIVES OF THE INVESTIGATION	9
6. METHODOLOGY	10
7. RESULTS	10
<i>The Post-medieval Pottery by Martin Wilson</i>	11
<i>Other finds</i>	12
8. DISCUSSION & REVIEW OF RESULTS	12
<i>Chronology</i>	12
<i>Conclusion</i>	12
9. ARCHIVE	13
10. COPYRIGHT & CONFIDENTIALITY	13
11. REFERENCES	14
APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS	24

List of Figures

Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Location of Application Site
Figure 3	Structures occupying the site in 1765
Figure 4	Structures occupying the site in 1883
Figure 5	Areas of archaeological Investigation
Figure 6	Area of investigation at rear of property, showing location of of C 17 th – mid. C18 th stone culvert/drain
Figure 7	Chestayne Cottage, front view. facing NE
Figure 8	Rear garden, pre-excavation. Facing SSE
Figure 9	Overview of stripped area; stone culvert/drain (002). Facing SE
Figure 10	Stone culvert/drain (002), overview, facing NE
Figure 11	Stone culvert/drain (002), excavated segment (Section 1). Facing SE
Figure 12	Section 1 (002)
Figure 13	Mid 17 th / mid 18 th century pottery (by context)
Figure 14	Overview of soak-away
Figure 15	Tool-marked stone
Figure 16	Rear of cottage following removal of modern single storey extension

(Illustrations follow the main text)

Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

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Summary

In August 2017, archaeological observation, investigation and recording took place during groundwork for a new rear extension to Chestayne Cottage, Gold Street, Podington, Bedfordshire.

Situated within the historic core of the village, the development site had the potential to reveal buried archaeological remains that may contribute to our understanding of the origins and development of the medieval nucleated settlement. In addition, remains from the Romano-British period are well attested in the locality.

Prior to work, the development area had largely consisted of a lawn, the remainder being part of a 20th century extension. Beneath the turf a uniform layer of mid to late 19th century topsoil directly overlay the geological stratum. Sealed by the topsoil was a stone-built culverted drain, which ran almost the length of the development area. Pottery recovered from the drain suggested a construction date somewhere between the mid-17th and mid-18th century. A row of buildings (either tenements or farm outbuildings) is known to have stood on the site in the mid 18th century and the drain is likely to have ran underneath one of the buildings.

1. SCOPE OF THE DOCUMENT

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological investigation (watching brief) carried out by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain), during ground preparation for a new rear extension to Chestayne Cottage (the Application Site), Gold Street, Podington, in the Borough of Bedford.
- 1.2 The investigation was carried out in compliance with a condition attached to planning consent, on behalf of Mrs Sophie Stocking, the planning applicant and developer.
- 1.3 The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)¹ prepared by Souterrain and approved by Vanessa Clarke, Historic Environment Team Officer (HETO) for Bedford Borough Council.

2. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The village of Podington is located 16 km to the northwest of Bedford and 7.5 km to the southeast of Wellingborough (Fig. 1). Gold Street is an established residential area towards the western end of the Podington Conservation Area. Chestayne Cottage is located on the northeast side of Gold Street about mid-way along it (Fig. 2). The property is around 920 sq.m., measuring c. 51.5 m long (southwest-northeast), 24.5 m wide at the rear, and 15.5 m wide at the front.
- 2.2 The cottage is set back about 25 m from the street frontage. It is a two-storey detached dwelling built in the local vernacular style of coursed rubble limestone (Fig. 7), which is thought to have been built in the 18th century². Across the rear (northeast) elevation of the cottage there is a single and two-storey, brick built, flat roofed extension with attached double garage which was added in the 1970s (Fig.8).
- 2.3 The Application Site is located around 72.5 m OD. The underlying geology of the locality is the Blisworth Limestone Formation, which consists of pale grey to off-white or yellowish limestones with thin marls and mudstones, overlying mudstones of the Rutland Formation³.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 On the 10th October 2016, Bedford Borough Council Planning Permission 16/02522/FUL was granted subject to conditions, to Mrs Sophie Stocking, for the '*demolition of two-storey rear flat roofed extensions and construction of two-storey rear pitched roofed extensions and internal/external alterations to existing dwelling*'. The area of the proposed development is defined on drawings (latest revisions) associated with the planning application⁴.
- 3.2 In view of the archaeological sensitivity of the locality (*post.* 4), and in accordance with National Planning Policy, an archaeological condition was recommended by Vanessa Clarke on

¹ Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd 2017. *Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief: Chestayne Cottage, Gold Street, Podington, Bedfordshire (NGR SP 940626)* App. Ref. 16/02522/FUL, SOU17-513, V.1. 10th Jan. 2017

² App. Ref. 16/02522/FUL, Heritage Statement, Design & Access Statement, Chestayne Cottage, Gold Street, Podington, p. 8 n.d.

³ British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> [accessed 7th Jan 2017]

⁴ Michael Pawluk Architectural Services Limited, Drawing Nos. 214/016/02, 214/016/03 and 214/016/04

behalf of Bedford Borough Council. The following Planning Condition (No. 3) is attached to the grant of planning permission:

“No development shall take place until an archaeological mitigation strategy has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The archaeological mitigation strategy shall include a timetable and the following components (the completion of each to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority will result in a separate confirmation of compliance for each component):

- (i) Fieldwork and/or preservation “in situ” of archaeological remains;*
- (ii) A post-excavation assessment report (to be submitted within six months of the completion of fieldwork);*
- (iii) A post-excavation analysis report, preparation of the site archive ready for deposition at a store approved by the Local Planning Authority, completion of an archive report, and submission of a publication report (to be completed within two years of the completion of fieldwork).*
- (iv) The mitigation strategy shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and timings.*

REASON: To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely preservation and/or investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Saved Policies BE24 & BE25 of the Bedford Borough Local Plan 2002, Policy CP23 of the Bedford Borough Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan (2008) and according to national policies contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, March 2012)”.

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

- 4.1 On account of the Application Site’s central location within the village of Podington it was considered to have potential to contain archaeological remains that may contribute to our understanding of the origins and development of the medieval nucleated settlement. In addition, the present day village is known to be situated within an archaeological landscape abundant in the remains of pre-medieval settlement. Prior to the investigation, a 1 km radius search was carried out of Bedford Borough Council’s Historic Environment Record (HER) in order to ascertain the archaeological potential of the site, a *précis* of which is given below. The HER numbers in the footnotes refer to the specific record for each monument, find spot, historic building or archaeological site or archaeological event.

Prehistoric to Roman periods

- 4.2 Few tangible discoveries of prehistoric date have been found within Podington. In the 1990s two ‘mesolithic to neolithic’ flint arrowheads were found in the grounds of Podington Primary School⁵, while it is also reported that Hinwick House (c.700 m SW of the village) has an unspecified assemblage of flint tools collected from the locality⁶. To the east of Hinwick there several cropmarks which are thought to signify the presence of prehistoric enclosures⁷.

⁵ HER 15938 - MBD15892, SP 941 623; HER 16222 - MBD16176, SP 94 62

⁶ HER 83 - MBD83 SP 9353 6186

⁷ HER 11764 - MBD11764 Centred SP 943 618

- 4.3 In contrast, settlement during the Roman period is well-attested in the environs of the village. A probable Roman villa site was discovered in the 1970s⁸ about 900 m to the northeast of the Application Site, and scatters of Roman pottery and building stone have been found to the northeast of Glebe Farm, about 760 m to the southeast⁹. The latter site may be part of a large series of irregular enclosures which are known from cropmarks¹⁰, covering some 8.5 hectares, where metal detecting has produced numerous coins and bronze items ranging in date from the 1st to 4th century AD¹¹. Interestingly, an outdoor brick-lined 'swimming pool' of Roman date is reported to exist in the grounds of Hinwick Hall¹² (c. 715 m SW of the Application Site). Elsewhere, Roman pottery sherds have been found at Wellwound Plantation¹³ (c. 800 NE of the Application Site) and at Rands Gore¹⁴ (c. 990 SE), while fairly recent metal detecting in a field c. 900 m to the southeast has yielded a large spread of artefacts of 1st to 4th century date¹⁵, indicative of a significant Romano-British occupation site.

The Historic Settlement

- 4.4 The earliest record of *Podintone* is in the Domesday survey of 1086, which states that the territory was held by four Anglo-Saxon freemen prior to the Norman Conquest, though the location of their land holdings is not known. So far, there has been very little evidence of the Anglo-Saxon period: two 6th century brooches were found in a field to the west¹⁶ and pottery sherds from the 10th century have been found near Vicarage Lane (*post.* 4.7).
- 4.5 By 1086, the land was held by Hugh of Flanders and a village appears to have been taking shape in the vicinity of the lord's defended residence (a motte and bailey) and possibly a place of worship. There were ten households (three villagers, six small holders and a slave)¹⁷ and the arable land was calculated at two and half ploughs. Traces of medieval cultivation strips have been identified in several areas around the village¹⁸. The open fields system, to which the strips belonged, ceased in 1765 when parish was enclosed by a private Act of Parliament.
- 4.6 The descendants of Hugh at sometime assumed the name La Leye, retaining the manor of Podington until the 13th century. It then passed to the Grey family, who held it until 1524/5, at which time it was acquired by the Crown. About 275 m to the northeast of the Application Site are the earthwork remains of an 11th century motte and bailey¹⁹, which was undoubtedly the residence of Hugh of Flanders. At some juncture the site became Puddington Manor Farm, also known as Old Podington Manor. The archaeological evidence is so far limited to a small amount of residual 12th century pottery, found in 2005²⁰ during development work on the north side of the manor house.
- 4.7 It is quite likely that the layout of the historic core of the village closely resembles that of its medieval antecedent; in 1912, it was noted that the entire village remained 'practically

⁸ HER 2650 SP 933 632 (point)

⁹ HER 2681 Centred SP 947 625

¹⁰ HER 16485 Centred SP 948 626

¹¹ HER 848

¹² HER 14682 SP 9354 6221

¹³ HER 2680 SP 948 631

¹⁴ SP 9499 6233

¹⁵ Portable Antiquities Scheme finds data from Bedford BC HER

¹⁶ HER 14809 Centred SP 934 630

¹⁷ See <http://opendomesday.org/place/SP9462/podington/>

¹⁸ HER 699

¹⁹ HER 81 - MBD81 Centred SP 942 628

²⁰ HER EBD261, FBD7583

untouched by the modern builder²¹. At its heart is the parish church of St Mary the Virgin (c. 100 m east of the Application Site), which is predominantly of 13th century date, though with architectural evidence of a 12th century, or even earlier, origin. Podington has thirty-two buildings of historic interest, fifteen of which are listed, while the remainder are classed as buildings of local historic interest²². The oldest date from the 17th and early 18th century and are dotted throughout the village. The majority are built in the local vernacular style of coursed limestone rubble. A few are still thatched, or partly-thatched. Several cottages along Gold Street were built in the Victorian period, including two of the nearest neighbours to Chestayne Cottage on the northeast side of the road: Stonehenge Cottage (1849) and Primrose Cottage (1854) (Fig. 2). It is probable that several properties occupy the sites of former medieval tenements or closes, although there have been few archaeological investigations to confirm the early settlement. Indeed, trial trenches dug at Vicarage Lane, in 2004, revealed a number of domestic waste pits, postholes and ditches, with pottery dating from the 10th to 15th centuries²³.

5. OBJECTIVES OF THE INVESTIGATION

- 5.1 The broad purpose of the investigation was to identify, record and gain an understanding of the any buried archaeological remains affected by the proposed development, and to ensure that features of archaeological interest are properly examined and recorded in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- 5.2 The Written Scheme of Investigation advocated a series of objectives, with a particular focus on the augmenting current research themes and priorities addressed by regional and national research agenda²⁴. Primarily, there was the potential to recover information that may contribute to our understanding of the origins and developmental history of Podington. Additionally, given the relative proximity of Romano-British settlement evidence beyond the village periphery, it was considered that the Application Site may also yield evidence for proto settlement at Podington.
- 5.3 The objectives of the investigation were:
 - i. to aim to record the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains;
 - ii. to attempt to recover information that may contribute to understanding of the origin of the settlement;
 - iii. to gain an understanding of former land-use at the site;
 - iv. to attempt to identify whether medieval tenements, or earlier occupation existed alongside Gold Street at this point;
 - v. to recover information that will contribute to long-term regional research aims of identifying the form and development of low-status rural buildings, rural economy and material culture;

²¹ 'Parishes: Podington and Hinwick', in *A History of the County of Bedford: Volume 3*, ed. William Page (London, 1912), pp. 80-87. *British History Online* <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/beds/vol3/pp80-87> [accessed 28 December 2016].

²² Information from Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Record.

²³ HER EBD287 Centred SP 941 627

²⁴ i.e. Brown N & Glazebrook, J 2000. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties*, 2. research agenda and strategy Occ Pap 8; Oake et al, 2007. *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research & Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda & Strategy*; Glazebrook, J (ed) 1997. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 1. resource assessment*. Occ Pap 3; Medlycott M & Brown N (eds) 2008. *Revision of the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region*; Medlycott 2001.

- vi. to gain an understanding of the nature of any earlier remains of archaeological interest.

6. METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The fieldwork took place on the 1st and 18th of August 2017. The investigation was conducted with due consideration to Health and Safety and in accordance with the requirements of the Written Scheme of Investigation and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2014). Ground reduction was undertaken to the required construction level, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket. The work was guided throughout by the archaeologist. Features of archaeologist interest were hand-investigated.

7. RESULTS

- 7.1 Ground reduction at the rear of the property took place over a roughly L-shaped area of c. 82 sq.m (Fig.5), the majority of which (c. 75 sq.m) had been lawn, the remainder having been occupied by the 1970s extension. The geological stratum (000) was exposed across most of the reduced area around 72.30 m OD, which was also the desired construction level. The geology consisted of light yellowish-brown calcareous clay. Directly above was a layer of fine, loose, dark brown to black calcareous topsoil (001), which was generally 0.36 m thick.
- 7.2 Cut into the geological stratum, and sealed by the topsoil, was a stone-built narrow culvert, or drain (002) (Figs. 6, 9 and 10) in a fairly good state of preservation. It had been carefully constructed of roughly-shaped limestone blocks (each generally 0.3 m x 0.22 m x 0.1 m) and capped with roughly flat pieces of limestone. The culvert/drain entered the application site from the east, on a west-northwest alignment for a distance of c. 11 m. It then turned towards the southwest, visible for c. 3.5 m, having been curtailed by the 1970s extension.
- 7.3 A sample section (Section 1) was excavated through a part of the culvert/drain which was least-disturbed (Figs. 6 and 12). Removal of cap stones revealed a void, below which was a shallow, firm, silty clay deposit (004), c. 0.04 m in thickness. The overall depth of the construction cut [003] was c.0.26 m, and its width between c. 0.28 m (top) and c. 0.14 m (base). At least one of the lining blocks was dressed; probably a re-used (or un-used) building stone (Fig. 15). A sherd from a moulded Staffordshire-type slipware dish was recovered (*post.* 7.8, Table 1; Fig. 13, 002) from an interstice of the limestone blocks lining the culvert/drain. This type of pottery was being produced between c.1650 and c.1750. Significantly, a second sherd of pottery from a similar contemporary vessel was found at the base of the fill deposit (*post.* 7.8, Table 1; Fig. 13, 004).
- 7.4 The topsoil was a fairly consistent thickness (0.36 m). Pottery fragments observed within the topsoil may be wholly assigned to the latter half of the 19th century; a representative sample of which was taken (*post.* 7.11, Table 1). Apart from a 20th century drain and soak-away, it is likely that the topsoil had remained reasonably undisturbed since the late 19th century.
- 7.5 Excavation of a soak-away (2 m x 1.8 m) in the lawn exposed undisturbed geology directly overlain by topsoil (Figs. 6 and 14).
- 7.6 The area of ground occupied by 1970s extension proved to have been thoroughly truncated (Figs. 6 and 16).

- 7.7 Plans to create an additional parking space at the front of Chestayne Cottage under the present planning application have since been abandoned.

The Post-medieval Pottery by Martin Wilson

- 7.8 The pottery assemblage falls into two periods: one of early 17th to mid 18th century and the other broadly of mid to late 19th century.
- 7.9 The earlier period is represented by three sherds of Staffordshire-type press-moulded slipware dishes, or plates, one with a 'pie-crust' rim²⁵. Typically, these have a light brown/transparent lead glaze on their interiors, with trailed and combed decoration. One sherd was recorded from a sealed context, a silty-clay deposit (004) at the base of a stone-built and stone-capped culvert or drain (002). Another was recovered from an interstice of the stone blocks forming the drain. The third sherd, much abraded, was found in (001) in the topsoil.
- 7.10 The later assemblage was recovered from the topsoil (001) and dates broadly to the second half of the 19th century. A representative sample was recovered. The vessels largely comprise tableware, in a variety of wares popular during the period: including yellow ware, pearlware, underglazed chrome painted earthenware, salt glazed stoneware, blue flow ware and underglaze transfer printed blue earthenware. The assemblage suggests that the topsoil has witnessed little disturbance in this part of the garden since the 19th century.

7.11 Table 1: Types and chronology

Context No.	Description	Period
002	x1 rim sherd, North Midlands (Staffordshire-type), press-moulded dish or plate with glazed interior; trailed and combed brown slip on white slip ground, pie-crust rim.	Late C17 – c.1750
004	x1 body sherd, North Midlands (Staffordshire-type), press-moulded dish or plate with glazed interior; trailed and combed brown slip on white slip ground	Late C17 – mid. C18
001	x1 body sherd, very abraded, North Midlands (Staffordshire), press-moulded dish or plate with glazed interior; trailed and combed brown slip on white slip ground	Late C17 – mid. C18
	Cobalt Blue China Glaze Painted Patterns. (Pearlware) Broad production date range 1770s-1810	Late C18 – early C19
	Included in 19th century sample	
001	Yellow-bodied, dipped earthenware with motta decoration (c.1800-1840s)	c.1800 – 1930s
	X 1 sherd base, Under-glazed blue printed earthenware bowl. Flow Blue Floral. Staffordshire-type (see Samford, P. 1997)	mid to late C 19
	X 1 sherd base, Under-glazed blue printed earthenware, geometric pattern, (see Samford, P. 1997 ²⁶)	c. mid to late C 19
	X 1 sherd, lid, Under-glazed blue printed earthenware, repeating motif, floral pattern (see Samford, P. 1997)	c. mid to late C 19
	X 4 sherds Brown salt-glazed stoneware bottle, ?Nottingham type (laying at interface of (001) and (000))	c. late C18– early C19
	X 1 body sherds white graniteware, moulded floral motif (Staffordshire-type)	c. mid to late C 19

²⁵ For examples of this type see Barker D & Crompton S 2007. Slipware in the Collection of the Potteries Museum & Art Gallery, p.152, 1947.P59 & p.163, 2759 (London)

²⁶ Samford, P., 1997 Response to a Market: Dating English Underglaze Transfer-Printed Wares. *Historical Archaeology*, 31:1-30

Context No.	Description	Period
	X1 North Midlands earthenware, dark brown to black lead glaze	c. C19
	Overglaze painted porcelain, pedestal	c. C19

Other finds**7.12 Table 2.**

Context	Description	Suggested Period
000	2 clay pipe stems; x1 clay pipe bowl fragment	C19

8. DISCUSSION & REVIEW OF RESULTS**Chronology**

- 8.1 The earliest extant map of the property is dated 1765 and, having been chain surveyed, is considered to be reliably accurate. It shows that a building, or a row of buildings, aligned northeast-southwest, stood at the site prior to the construction of Chestayne Cottage (Fig. 3). It is uncertain whether the depicted building(s) represent a group of tenements or series of farm outbuildings. During the groundwork the archaeological visibility was good, but there was no indication of a former structure having stood at the site, although its removal might account for the manner in which the culvert had suffered disturbance in places.
- 8.2 The opportunity was taken to inspect the interior and roof space of Chestayne Cottage, but there was nothing seen that might indicate an 18th century date. In fact, the entire roof structure was observed to have been renewed in the late 20th century. It is quite possible that the cottage was built in the mid-19th century, broadly in the same period as neighbouring dwellings Primrose Cottage and Stonehenge Cottage (i.e. c. 1850s; *ante.* 4.7). Notably, the rear garden soil topsoil of Chestayne Cottage may be broadly assigned to the mid to late Victorian period. Whilst local historian Ann Cooper has previously traced the occupants of Chestayne Cottage back to 1881²⁷, further examination of earlier census returns²⁸ in the course of the present study proved difficult to confirm the cottage's existence before this date.
- 8.3 There was no evidence of an earlier buried soil below the rear topsoil at Chestayne Cottage, thus it seems likely that the ground had been truncated in antiquity. It is possible that the area served as a yard for the buildings that are shown on the 18th century map. On account of the general production date range for the pottery found within the base of the culvert/drain (*ante.* 7.3), it is possible that this channel ran underneath one of the buildings shown on the map. And, in this sense, 'culvert' would be more appropriate term to describe the feature.

Conclusion

- 8.4 In terms of project objectives (*ante.* 5.3) the investigation has revealed evidence of land-use at sometime between the mid 17th century and the mid 18th century, which may have been associated with either tenements or farm outbuildings that were surveyed in 1765²⁹. Chestayne Cottage was built partly over the site of a building shown on the map. Notably, the cottage stands about 25 m back from the road frontage at Gold Street. At the time it was built, another row of buildings stood along the site of present driveway (Figs. 3 and 4), and were in existence until at least 1901. It is possible that at least one of the buildings

²⁷ Cooper, A. n.d. (possibly 2005) *Podington Parish: A Social History* (Wollaston)

²⁸ Bedford & Luton Archives

²⁹ Tithe map of Podington (Enclosure Commissioner's draft Award Map; 1765) Bedford & Luton Archives map OR917

represented was a dwelling. It is also possible that evidence of a medieval to post-medieval tenement survives beneath the front driveway and garden.

- 8.5 The investigation was unable to address objectives 5.3, ii, v and vii.

9. ARCHIVE

- 9.1 The Bedford Museum's Accessions Number for the project is BEDFM 2017.02. A photographic record was made and the site was surveyed to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and height datum; all data is contained in this report. All artefacts will remain the property of the landowner.
- 9.2 The OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations: www.oasis.ac.uk) identification number for this project is souterra-1-295168.

10. COPYRIGHT & CONFIDENTIALITY

- 10.1 Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the Owner in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the WSI.
- 10.2 Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.
- 10.3 A licence is to be also granted to Bedford Borough Council's Historic Environment Record for the use of all reports arising from projects for planning purposes and *bona fide* research requests.
- 10.4 Souterrain will advise the Applicant of any such materials supplied in the course of projects which are not Souterrain's copyright.
- 10.5 Souterrain undertakes to respect all requirements for confidentiality about the Applicant's/Owner's proposals provided that these are clearly stated. It is expected that owners respect Souterrain's and the Institute for Archaeologists' general ethical obligations not to suppress significant archaeological data for an unreasonable period.

11. REFERENCES

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Historic maps

1765 Enclosure Commissioner's draft Tithe Award Map of Podington. Bedford & Luton Archives map OR917

1884 Ordnance Survey 25" map Bedfordshire, Sheet III.15 (surveyed 1883)

1901 Ordnance Survey 25" map Bedfordshire, Sheet III.15 (surveyed 1889)

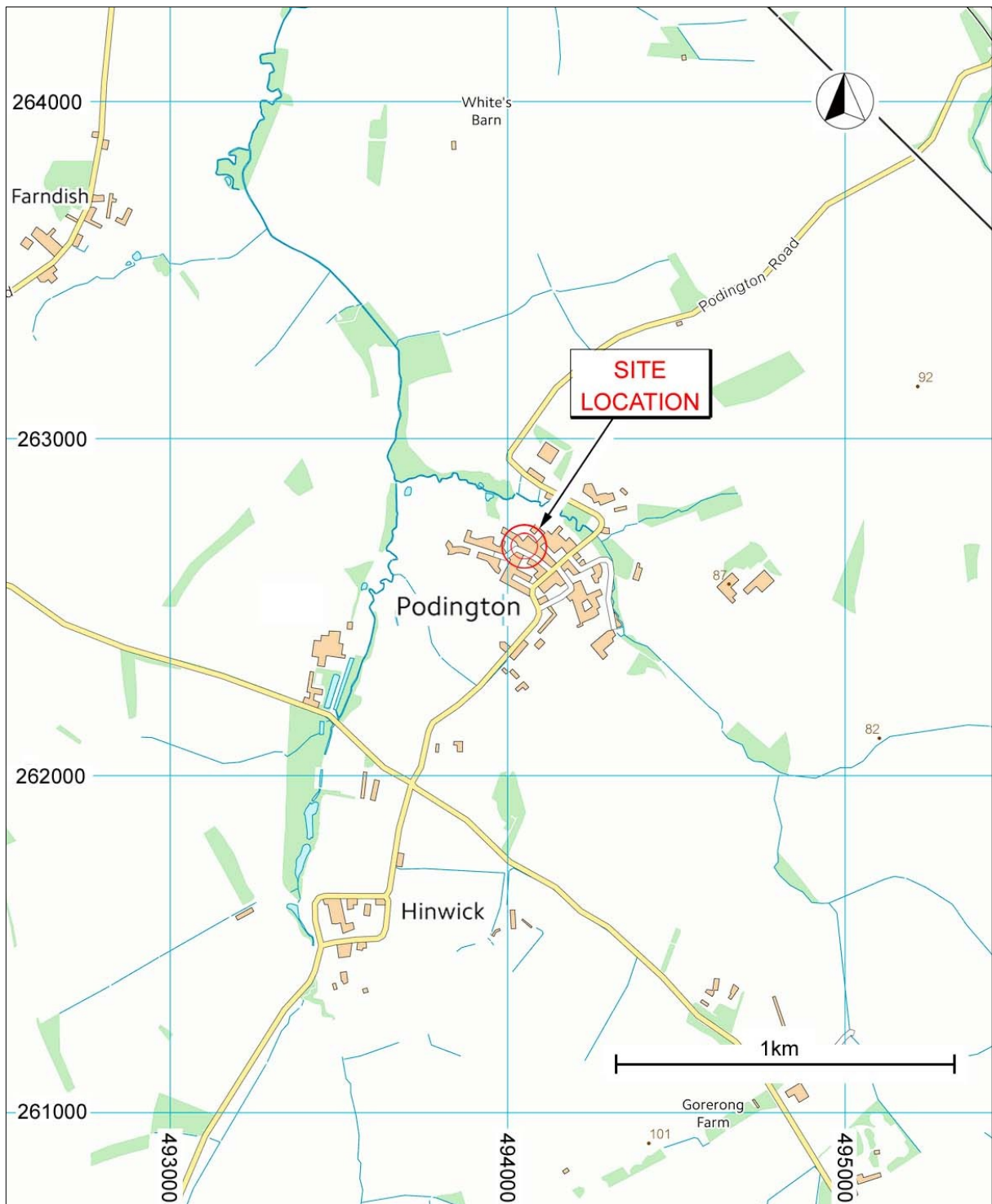


Figure 1. Location of Application Site

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Figure 2. Location of Application Site

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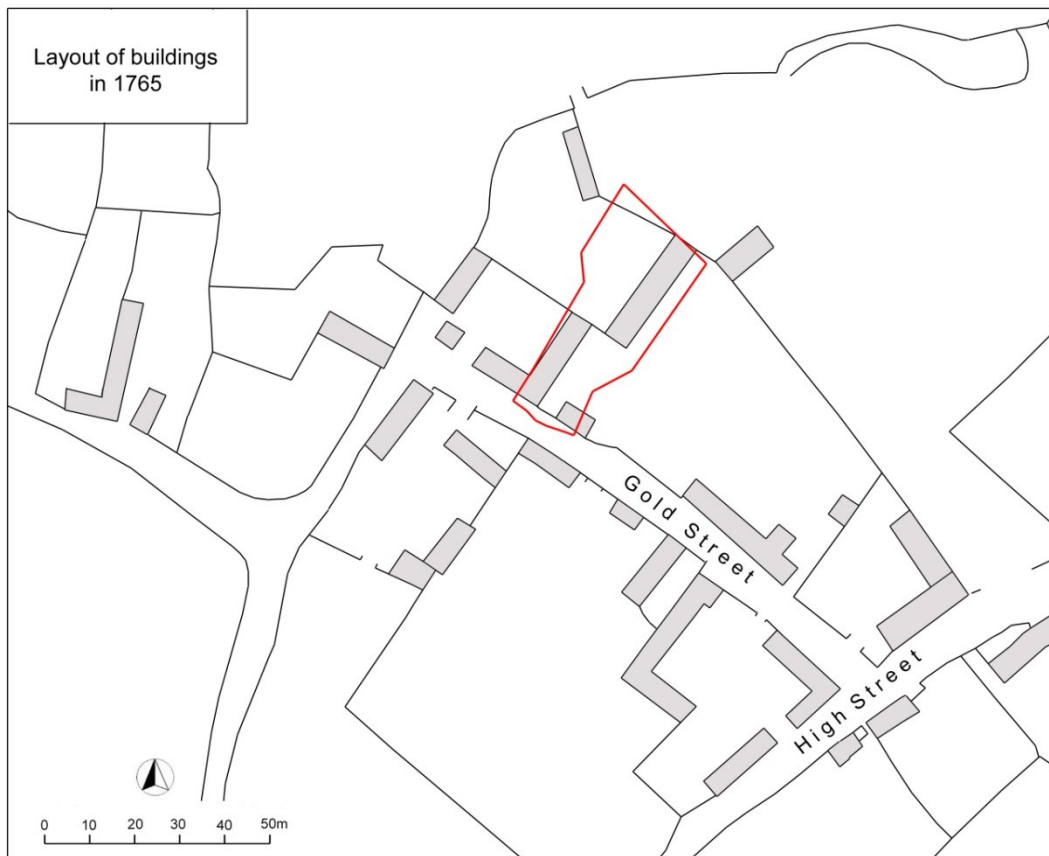


Figure 3. Structures occupying the site in 1765

(based on the Podington Tithe Map BLA, OR917)

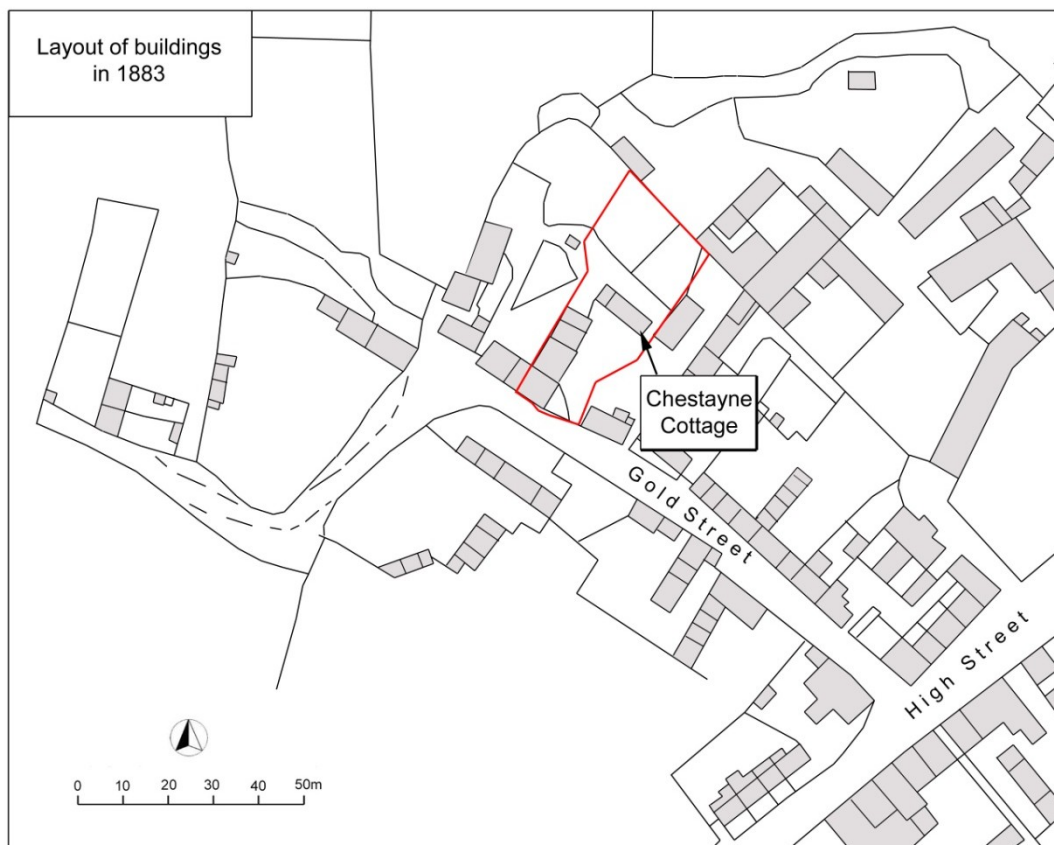


Figure 4. Structures occupying the site in 1883

(based on OS 25" map 1884)

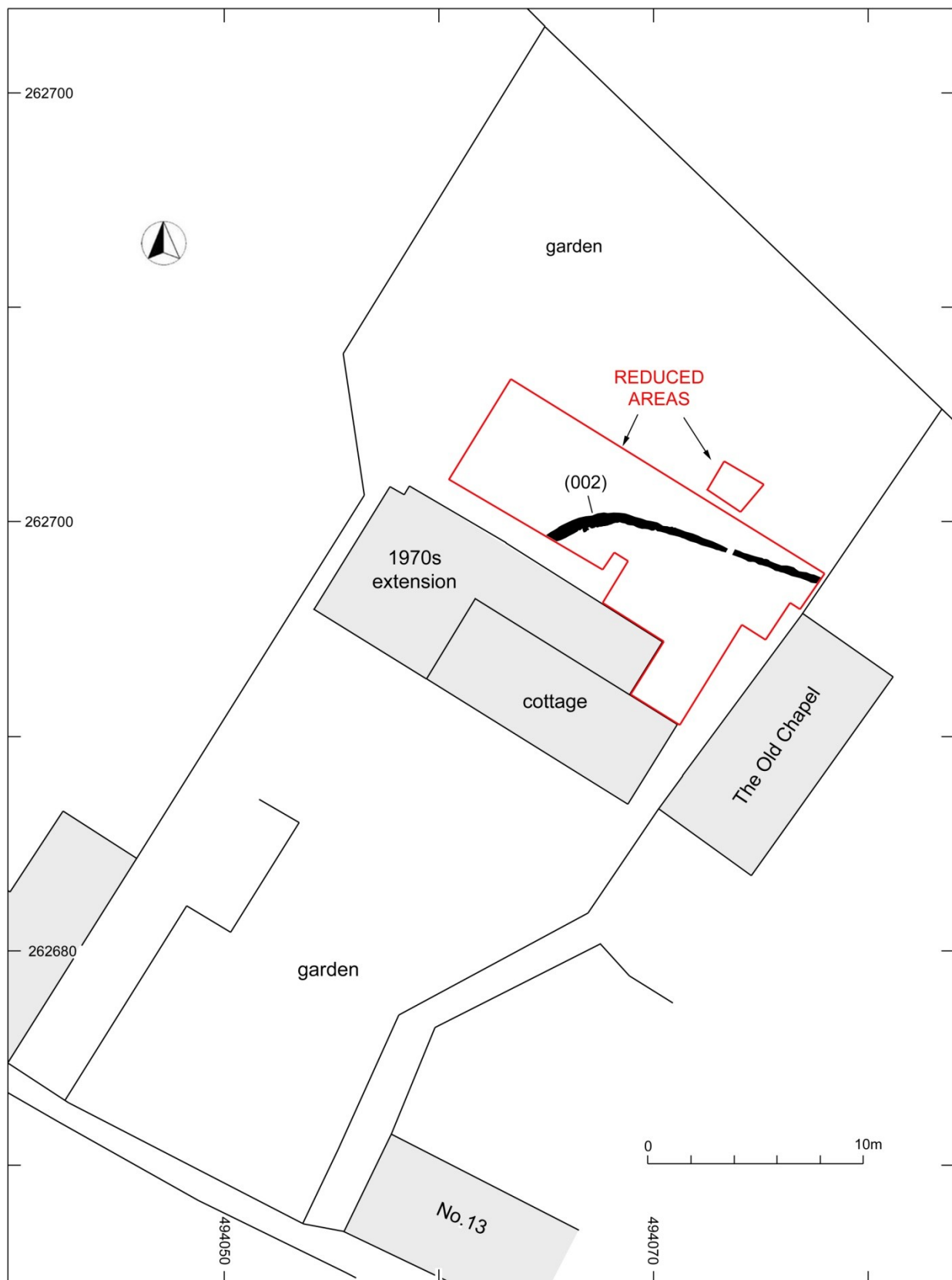


Figure 5. Areas of archaeological Investigation

Figure 6.

Area of investigation
at rear of property,
showing location of
of C 17th – mid. C18th
stone culvert/drain





Figure 7. Chestayne Cottage, front view, facing NE



Figure 8. Rear garden, pre-excavation. Facing SSE



Figure 9. Overview of stripped area; stone culvert/drain (002). Facing SE



Figure 10. Stone culvert/drain (002), overview, facing NE



Figure 11. Stone culvert/drain (002) and excavated segment (Section 1). Facing SE

Figure 12.
Section 1 (002)

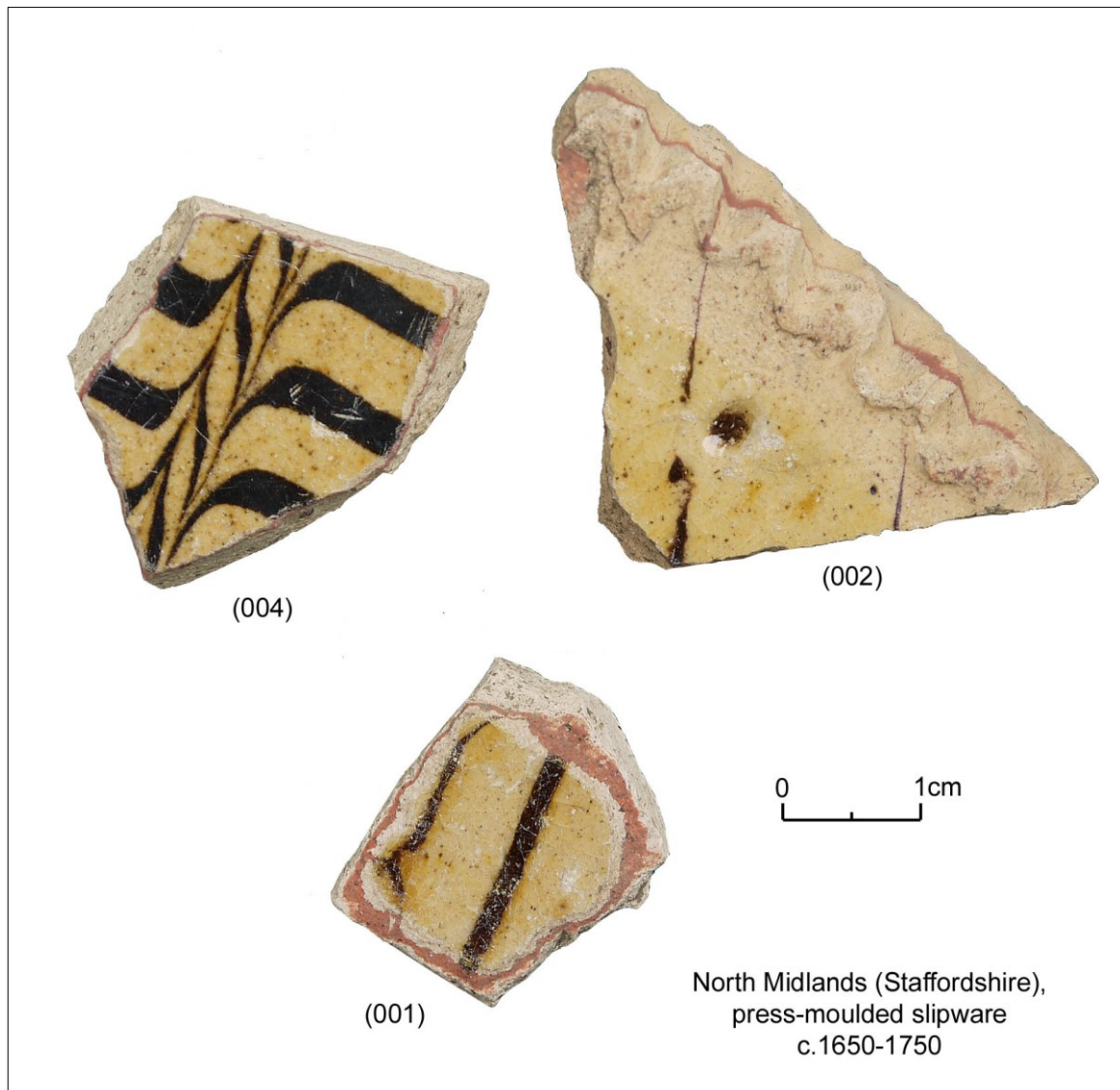
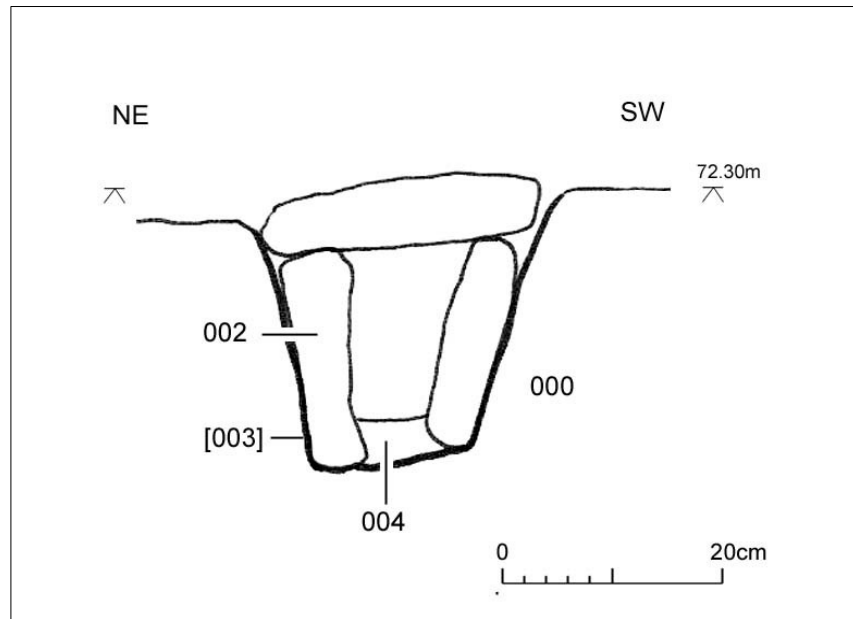


Figure 13. Mid 17th / mid 18th century pottery (by context)



Figure 14. Overview of soak-away



Figure 15. Tool-marked stone



Figure 16. Rear of cottage following removal of modern single storey extension

APPENDIX 1: List of Contexts

KEY: Relationships: **a.** above; **abt.** abuts; **adj.** adjoins; **b.** below; **c.** cuts; **cub.** cut by; **co.** contains; **wi** within
 Dimensions: **le.** length; **wid.** width; **de.** depth; **th.** thickness

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Relationships	Dimensions	Field Drawing	Suggested period	Date of investigation
000	LAYER	Geological stratum. Light creamy brown calcareous clay with rounded limestone cobbles (gen. <0.06 m). Slight fall in ground slope down from NE to SW	b.(001); cub. [003]		GPS plan	-	01.08.2017
001	LAYER	Topsoil. Fine dark brown to black, calcareous, powdery.	a.(001), (002)	De. c.0.36 m	GPS plan	C19 th	01.08.2017
002	STRUCTURE	Stone-lined and capped drain. Built of irregular and roughly squared blocks, vertical or sloping c.80° to base Crosses the rear garden from NE to SW, curving to S. Probably domestic drainage.	Wi.[003], b.(001)	Wid. (internal) c.0.10 m (top), c.0.05 m (base); De. c.0.20 m	GPS plan; S 1	Mid to late C18 th	01.08.2017
003	CUT	Narrow linear cut, V-shaped with flat bottom with stone blocks laid against sides	c. (000); Co.(002)	Wid. c.0.24 m (top), c.0.12 m(base); De. c.0.26 m	GPS plan: S.1	Mid to late C18 th	01.08.2017
004	FILL	Accumulation of stiff silty calcareous clay in bottom of drain. Light brown/ grey		De. c. 0.04 m	GPS plan	C18 th to C19 th	01.08.2017