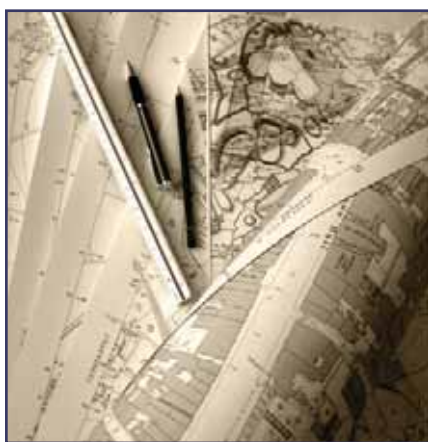


The Old Bakery Site,  
97 The Green, Stotfold,  
Bedfordshire



**Desk-Based Assessment**



March 2013

**Client: Mark McGilley**

OA East Report No: 1457  
OASIS No: oxfordar3-146695  
NGR: TL 521873 237346

**The Old Bakery Site, 97 The Green, Stotfold, Bedfordshire**

*Desk-Based Assessment*

*By Taleyna Fletcher BA MfA*

*Editor: Stephen Macaulay BA MPhil MIFA*

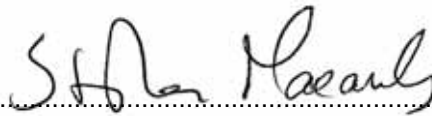
*Illustrator: Séverine Bézie BA MA*

*Report Date: March 2013*

**Report Number:** 1457  
**Site Name:** The Old Bakery Site, 97 The Green, Stotfold, Bedfordshire  
**HER Event No:** n/a  
**Date of Works:** March 2013  
**Client Name:** Mark McGilley  
**Client Ref:** 97 The Green, Stotfold  
**Planning Ref:** CB/13/00756/FULL  
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Prepared by: Taleyna Fletcher  
Position: Project Officer  
Date: March 2013

Checked by: Stephen Macaulay  
Position: Senior Project Manager  
Date: March 2013  
Signed: .....



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**Oxford Archaeology East,**

15 Trafalgar Way,  
Bar Hill,  
Cambridge,  
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500  
f: 01223 850599  
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net  
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast>

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## Summary

*In March 2013 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) were commissioned by Mark McGilley to undertake a desk-based assessment for a former bakery site in Stotfold, Bedfordshire. The aim of this report is to assess the presence, nature and extent of any heritage assets likely to be affected by the proposed site development.*

*The site comprises a former bakery with associated buildings which are scheduled for demolition with a proposal for replacement with three new residential dwellings. The site is located on The Green, a historic part of Stotfold which is known to have been a focus of activity and occupation in the medieval period when the village was poly focal.*

*Cartographic sources were only available from the mid 19th century onwards, which indicate indicate that the site has had a range of buildings fronting onto The Green, opposite a recreation ground, which may have been common land. The mid 19th century maps depict long plots at the rear of this and other street-fronting properties on the Green which may be remnants of medieval burgage plots. The most recent buildings on the site, which form the bakery, first appear on maps from the mid 20th century.*

*A study of the Historic Environment Record which considers the distribution of known finds, listed buildings and archaeological investigations, indicates that the majority of archaeological interventions that have taken place in the southern part of Stotfold, produced remains predominantly from the Iron Age-Roman and Medieval periods. Given the poly focal development of Stotfold in the medieval period, it is considered likely that remains from the Saxon and medieval period are likely to be encountered as well as the possibility of post-medieval building remains and activity. There were a significant number of records which relate to 19th century activity within the search area, mostly generated from buildings which suggests an expansion of the town during this period which may have led to a loss of earlier structures and an impact on below-ground remains.*

*Assessment of the distribution of HER records in the vicinity of the site indicates that it has a moderate to high level of archaeological potential. There is low potential for deposits of prehistoric, Iron Age or Roman date but a moderate to high likelihood of encountering Saxon, medieval and post-medieval archaeology in the form of domestic occupation such as buildings, pits and ditches or small scale industrial activity. Modern building debris and levelling associated with the construction of the bakery is likely to be encountered and may also have impacted on earlier deposits.*





## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East were commissioned by Mark McGilley to carry out this desk-based assessment prior to the submission of a planning application for a proposed residential development of the site.
- 1.1.2 The site lies within a historic part of Stotfold which has a complex development history and may have been poly focal during the medieval period. As such, the NPPF states that where development includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, developers should submit a desk-based assessment and where necessary, a field evaluation. The archaeological advisor to the local planning authority has therefore requested that this desk-based assessment be submitted along with the planning application for the site.

### 1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The development area, referred to from here on as “the site” is located on the south side of The Green, close to the junction of two main roads (The Green/Astwick Road and Regent Street) on the northern side of Stotfold (Figure 1).
- 1.2.1 The underlying geology comprises West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation ([www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk)). The overlying soils are freely draining shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone ([www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes](http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes)).

### 1.3 Acknowledgements

- 1.3.1 OA East would like to thank Mark McGilley for commissioning this desk-based assessment. Research, collation of material and photography was undertaken by Kate Clover. The project was managed by Dr Paul Spoerry and graphics were prepared by Severine Bezie.

## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND SOURCES

### 2.1 Historical Background

- 2.1.1 The site is located within a historic part of Stotfold which has a complex development history and may have been poly focal during the medieval period.
- 2.1.2 This section provides a brief summary of the history and development of Stotfold. The following is a general background on the town which has been taken from "A Short History" by Mr Bert Hyde (<http://www.galaxy.bedfordshire.gov.uk>).

"Stotfold formerly a village, now a town stands on the river Ivel in east Bedfordshire on the border with Hertfordshire, 40 miles north of London. The name Stotfold may have derived from "stots" (young horses and cattle) which were folded (penned) overnight in the village on their way along the Great North Road.

According to the Domesday Book (1086) the village was held by Hugh de Beauchamp, Baron of Bedford. It has been estimated that the total number of inhabitants at that time was 200. The village had four water mills assessed at £4 and 400 eels annually.

From Domesday to 1903 agriculture an important part of the village economy. Early on this was intrinsically bound up with the Manors. There were three Stotfold Manors, the large and important Stotfold Brayes Manor, the smaller Stotfold Newnham Manor and the Stotfold Rectory Manor which was smaller still and after 1539 was owned by Trinity College Cambridge.

The notorious "Stotfold Riot" part of the "Swing" disturbances took place on the 1st and 2nd of December 1830. The Times newspaper described it as "one of the most desperate riots that have occurred of late". The 300 labourers of the village demanded 2s. a day pay and when this was refused many of them resorted to violence. As a result 10 of the ringleaders were tried at the 1831 Lent Assizes at Bedford. All were found guilty . Eight were given prison sentences and two were transported to Australia for 14 years.

More recently, there have been only two water mills in Stotfold. Taylor's mill which can be traced back to Domesday -now disused and a private residence - and Randall's mill, to which the earliest known reference is dated 1516. The latter was completely gutted by a devastating fire in 1992. This was restored in 2002.

In 1801 there were only 93 dwellings in the village and ever since then there has been a steady growth in the population and number of houses. There was a boost to the population in 1860 when the Three Counties Asylum was built in the parish. With the founding of Letchworth garden City in 1903 and its subsequent industrial development more and more Stotfold people began to work at the Garden City and Stotfold changed from being an agricultural village to a dormitory village. Although the industrial development at Letchworth is a thing of the past Stotfold's closeness to the A1(M) ensures it remains a dormitory town.

In view of the growth in the population of the village, in 1974 at the time of the reorganisation of local government the Parish Council, it changed its name to Stotfold Town Council and thus, Stotfold became a town."

## 2.2 The Historic Environment Record (HER) and Archaeological Investigations

- 2.2.1 At the request of Central Bedfordshire planning archaeologist, a search of the county's Historic Environment Record (HER) was carried out over an area of 500m to the north of the site and 1km to the south.
- 2.2.2 The HER is a computerised database of all listed and other historic buildings and all known archaeological sites, historic parks and gardens and other historic landscape features in the county, plotted onto linked digital mapping and often supplemented by photographs, drawings and substantial written accounts. The search was carried out by Central Bedfordshire's Historic Environment Officer and all records falling within the requested search area of the site were provided in descriptive form with corresponding datasets supplied as shapefiles to provide the exact geographic location of each record (Figures 2-4).
- 2.2.3 The results of the search are provided below, by period and also summarised in the tables in Appendix B. There are no HER entries within the site itself. Figure 2 shows the location of all event records (archaeological investigations) and Figure 3 shows all monument records. NB: prefix letters HER have been omitted from Figure 3. The results of the listed building search is presented in Section 2.3 and supported by a descriptive table in Appendix B.

### *Prehistoric*

- 2.2.4 Very little evidence of Prehistoric settlement or occupation has been recorded within the search radius of the site from either archaeological investigations or reported finds.
- 2.2.5 Archaeological investigations have recorded a small number of early Prehistoric flints and a possible small Bronze Age cremation cemetery during investigations at Queen Street, 1km to the south-east of the site (EBD363) and a Palaeolithic handaxe was reportedly found east of Stotfold (HER 14677).
- 2.2.6 Cropmarks south of Stotfold have been interpreted as possibly Prehistoric linear features with abutting sub-rectangular enclosures (HER 16832).

### *Iron Age and Roman*

- 2.2.7 There is good evidence for Iron Age and Roman activity within the search area from archaeological investigation and reported finds.
- 2.2.8 An archaeological evaluation carried out at Queen Street, 1km to the south-east of the site (EBD350/363) in 2003 revealed two ditches containing sherds of early-middle Iron Age pottery which represent the earliest datable features (650-350BC). In the Roman period (AD43-400) a series of substantial ditches were dug in the southern part of Field 3. These would appear to have been elements of an extensive enclosure system. The substantial nature of the ditches and presence of dumps of pottery suggests habitation in the vicinity.
- 2.2.9 During an evaluation along the route of the Arleseay Stotfold bypass (EBD449) Iron Age settlement was located in the north-west of the site where geophysical survey indicated a hut circle. Subsequent excavation revealed the presence of a substantial ditched enclosure surrounding this. Broadly contemporary ditches on contrasting alignments in this area suggest several sub-phases of activity. This phase coincides with the Belgic period in Bedfordshire. The Roman activity on this site extends across four centuries and is again rural in nature with examples of field systems and droveway with associated

enclosures. The frequency of postholes and presence of a metal surface implies a degree of construction activity consistent with a close proximity to the core of a settlement.

- 2.2.10 Small evaluations at Baldock Road (EBD680) and at Groveland Way (EBD51) have also recorded middle Iron Age and late Iron Age-Roman boundary and enclosure ditches.
- 2.2.11 During house building in 1969 at Norton Road archaeological finds were recovered which included Samian pottery and bronze and silver artefacts (HER74). This evidence can be linked to investigations on the Arleseay-Stotfold bypass (EBD449).
- 2.2.12 Monument records representing this period include an unlocated Late Iron Age cemetery (HER2020), Roman pottery and animal bone found at Bury Farm (HER11327) and Roman coins recovered by a metal detectorist at Brook End (HER18459).

### ***Saxon and medieval***

- 2.2.13 There has been a significant amount of evidence relating to Saxon and medieval activity within the parish and evidence exists mostly through archaeological investigation and documentary sources. The medieval settlement of Stotfold Green is thought to be located to the north of the main village and has subsequently been incorporated into it (HER17161). Additional, separate settlements have been identified at Stotfold and at Brook End (HER17162 and HER17163).
- 2.2.14 Excavations on an earthwork site at Rook Tree Lane (EDB910/HER759), identified the rear boundary of a probable house site, and pits and occupation spreads of an inner yard. Pottery and small finds indicated a date range from the late twelfth to the sixteenth century. Further evidence of 12th century occupation was found during excavation at St Mary's Lower School in the form of a boundary ditch and a pit (EBD1036).
- 2.2.15 The excavations at Queen Street in 2003, 1km to the south-east of the site (EBD350/363) noted the most extensive activity on the site occurred, during the Saxo-Norman to early medieval period (AD850-1250), when the area was divided into a number of land parcels. The presence of recutting of several ditches would indicate that these boundaries existed for a considerable period of time. Contemporary pits within several of the enclosures suggest that these were the focus of human activity rather than being livestock enclosures.
- 2.2.16 Other records relating to Saxon and medieval activity include the 12th century parish church of St Mary the Virgin (DBD860/HER1132), surviving ridge and furrow in the north-east and southern parts of the parish (HER1159), a copper-alloy hooked mount which was found at an unknown location within the parish (HER19353) and a 14th-16th century buckle was found by a metal detectorist at Brook End (HER18458).
- 2.2.17 A possible moated site was identified through photographs from the 1940s to the 1970s to the north-east of Stotfold Green (HER1774) and is thought to be the site of Newnhan Manor. This is the closest known extant medieval site to the development area.

### ***Post-medieval***

- 2.2.18 The majority of records relating to post-medieval activity within the search area have been generated from buildings, some of which have listed building status. A full list of the historic buildings can be found in Appendix B as well as in Section 2.3.

- 2.2.19 Most records relating to the 17th and 18th century are from historic buildings, most of which are Grade II listed. These include buildings which have since been demolished such as cottages at 18-20 and 24-26 Rook Tree Lane (HER2252 and 2253). Other 17th century buildings include Quaker cottage and burial yard at 77 High Street (HER18366 and 18367) and The Chequers Public House on Queen Street (HER13655) and 27 and 29 Arlesey Road (HER9985).
- 2.2.20 The majority of the remaining post-medieval records relate to 19th century buildings within the parish. These buildings include eleven public houses such as The Boot (HER17766), The White Swan (HER18203) and The Jolly Butcher (HER18208), two schools including Rocroft Primary School (HER6358) and three former chapels including Stotfold Methodist Church (HER6357) and Reheboth Strict Baptist Chapel (HER6355).
- 2.2.21 Other records of post-medieval evidence include a milestone outside 33 High Street (HER9988), a former brewery site at Rook Tree Lane (HER12731) and a trading token found by a metal detectorist at Brook End (HER18460).

### **Modern**

- 2.2.22 There are just two records which date to the 20th century. These comprise The “Old Baptist Chapel” (HER6361), built in the 20th century but retaining the former chapel datestone and a house and bungalow with garages built in the late 1960s (HER12736).

## **2.3 Listed Buildings**

There are thirteen listed buildings within the search radius of the site (Figure 4). A summary of all of the buildings in the search area is included in Appendix B.

- 2.3.1 In the immediate area surrounding the site there are three listed buildings. These comprise the 17th century timber-framed Hucklebury Cottage at 1 Common Road (DBD2351) an 18th century barn bordering Common Road (DBD3959) and No.41 The Green (DBD1074) which is believed to date to 1611 which is the oldest listed house in Stotfold.
- 2.3.2 The majority of the listed buildings are located within the historic core of the southern part of Stotfold, around the junction of Mill Lane, Queen Street and Rook Tree Lane. These buildings include many from the 17th century such as Stotfold Mill House and Cottage (DBD866), Stotfold Bury (DBD868) and The Chequers Public House (DBD873). The 12th century Grade II\* listed Church of St Mary the Virgin (DBD860) is also located in this area of Stotfold are some examples surviving from the 18th and 19th century including No 10 Queen Street (DBD869) and No 45 Rook Tree Lane (DBD870).

## **2.4 Cartographic Evidence**

- 2.4.1 Historic maps showing the current site and spanning the period 1848 to 1968 were examined at Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Record Service (BLARS). Each map is described below:

### **1848 Pre-Enclosure Map : BLARS Ref. MA 88/2) (Figure 5)**

- 2.4.2 This is the earliest map viewed at Beds and Luton Archives. Unfortunately, this map lacks enough significant detail to make any assessment of the study site. The location of

the site is identifiable by the road layout which is broadly recognisable to that of today. Although it appears to be undeveloped land, it is quite possible from looking at the rest of the map, that not all extant buildings are represented. As the purpose of the map is unknown, it may be the case that it was not required to represent all buildings within the parish, but only land. Some buildings represented may be the more significant buildings within the parish such as churches and are included for orientation and scale.

- 2.4.3 The part of the parish in which the site is located is labelled “INCLOSURES” and therefore lacks the detail of the surrounding fields and parcels of land which are mostly numbered strips which presumably denote size of land areas or relate to a corresponding list.
- 2.4.4 Only a small number of road names are shown on this map including Ford Lane (now Malthouse Lane) and to the west of the site, also fronting the road (unnamed) is what appears to be a pond, possibly called “ware pond” (?).

#### **1849 Stotfold Tithe Map : BLARS Ref. MAT 41/1) (Figure 6)**

- 2.4.5 The next available map is the 1849 tithe map which was created following the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836 to show all lands accountable for taxable payments to the church. Many parish tithe maps only depict land for valuation purposes, with only some key buildings represented, however this map provides detail of what it likely;y to be most of the buildings in the village at the time as well as labelling the names of the land owners or occupiers.
- 2.4.6 The study site appears to have at least two buildings present at this time, both of which are elongated and orientated away from the road. There is a number of the map which corresponds to the tithe apportionment which reveals the name of the owner/occupier and may give an indication of land use, however, this map was only available as a copy and the detail of the number could not be easily ascertained.
- 2.4.7 The strips of land depicted to the rear of the street frontages may be remnants of medieval burgage plots. For the study site the name of “C Wilkinson” is depicted as the owner/occupier of the plot to the immediate rear of the site. C Wilkinson is most likely to be Catherine Wilkinson who appears names on other large plots of land on this map to the east.
- 2.4.8 This is the first available map which depicts the open area opposite to the site which at this time is sub-divided into “recreation ground” and land belonging to “Rev John Allington”
- 2.4.9 Although The Green is not labelled on this map, there are other recognisable roads still in existence including Rook Tree Lane and Astwick Road (now Regent Street). Interestingly, the location of Ware Pond appears to be different on this map and is now located in the northern corner of the recreation ground.

#### **1851 Stotfold Enclosure Map : BLARS Ref. MA 88/1 (Figure 7)**

- 2.4.10 Enclosure maps were drawn up by surveyors, appointed by enclosure commissioners, to show the approved re-allotment of the open and common fields, and waste. The maps depict, in detail, a post-enclosure plan of the parish with the lines of the new boundary hedges or fences, drains, and roads. Occasionally the boundaries of the former open fields and commons are also shown. As there was no requirement for the valuation or

function of any buildings so be added, many enclosure maps, such as this one for Stotfold, do not depict any buildings at all.

- 2.4.11 The site fronts onto “Common Road “ which has “Public Drain No.1” running alongside.
- 2.4.12 There is no useful information relating to the development or use of the site to be gained from this map.

#### **1879-1884 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 6” to 1 mile scale (Figure 8)**

- 2.4.13 The introduction of the Ordnance Survey mapping provided reliable, scaled maps which show unbiased accurate detail of the landscape, depicting buildings, roads, footpaths and relevant boundaries. Often important buildings or functions of industrial buildings are shown
- 2.4.14 The elongated buildings depicted on the 1849 map (Figure 6) appear to have been demolished and replaced with elongated buildings which front onto the road. There is no indication of use or function of buildings on or adjacent to the site. The narrow plot of land to the south of the site is still in existence
- 2.4.15 There appears to have been little in the way of development or expansion of this part of Stotfold since the last detailed map of 1849, the most significant perhaps is the construction of houses fronting onto Regent Street, formerly Astwick Road.
- 2.4.16 The open area opposite the site is still sub-divided, with the area to the west labelled “Recreation Ground” with footpaths running across it, but the adjoining land has no noted use or function and may have been arable or common pasture land.

#### **1901 Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 25” to 1 mile (Figure 9)**

- 2.4.17 By the time of the 1901 Ordnance Survey Map, the buildings on the site are depicted more clearly. This map shows the study site is occupied by two separate plots of land, divided by a wall between the two and also at the rear.
- 2.4.18 Within the plot on the left there is a rectangular range of buildings set back from the road and a small square building set beyond the southern boundary wall, possibly within another plot. The presence of a “P” indicates a water pump on the site which could have been for domestic or small scale industrial supply.
- 2.4.19 The plot to the right appears to be two adjoining properties, perhaps houses with one or two small square buildings within the walled yard to the rear (possibly water closets).
- 2.4.20 The addition of the rear yard wall spanning the properties on the site as well as those to the west continuing up to Regent Street where there are also new buildings, may indicate a total redevelopment of this corner of The Green.
- 2.4.21 There are no other significant alterations to the recreation ground, adjoining land or road layouts surrounding the site.

#### **1924 Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 25” to 1 mile (Figure 10)**

- 2.4.22 There are no obvious changes to the study site by the time of the 1924 Ordnance Survey Map other than the removal of the small square building at the rear of the left-hand plot and the plot of land to the right of the recreation ground has been built upon against the road frontage.

- 2.4.23 There are no other significant alterations to the recreation ground, adjoining land or road layouts surrounding the site.

#### **1938 Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 25" to 1 mile (Figure 11)**

- 2.4.24 The 1938 edition Ordnance Survey Map depicts a removal of the walled boundary between the two plots within the study area and the removal of all of the buildings other than the long range of buildings which lead away from the main street. This building range clearly comprises three elements.
- 2.4.25 There is no suggestion of function, and the expansion of the plot to allow access from all sides as well as its relatively isolated position may be a clue to its use.
- 2.4.26 This map is the first to label the street onto which the site fronts as "The Green" which continues around the east and west sides of the recreation ground. The beginning of expansion towards the southern side of the village is suggested on this map with the addition of semi-detached properties now present on the opposite side of Regent Street.

#### **1968 Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 25" to 1 mile (Figure 11)**

- 2.4.27 By the time of the 1968 Ordnance Survey Map the linear range depicted on the previous map of 1938 (Figure 11) has been demolished and a series of new buildings has been constructed on the site which is now labelled as "Bakery". The additional buildings on the site are likely to have provided storage and processing/preparation areas. The site still served as a bakery until recent years.
- 2.4.28 A demand for residential accommodation in Stotfold by the late 1960s is represented on this map with the addition of buildings on land east of the recreation ground but also, more significantly by the construction of a new housing estate to the east between Common Road and Regent Street which effectively joins up the two pre existing elements of the previous poly focal settlement.
- 2.4.29 The buildings to the immediate west appear to have remained unchanged, however the site to the immediate east has a new rectangular building, labelled as PH (Public House). A site visit confirms this as The Coach and Horses. The site visit also noted that Ware Pond has been long filled in and covered with mature trees on a raised mound.

## **2.5 Other Designations**

- 2.5.1 There are no designated sites such as scheduled monuments, Ancient Woodland or listed buildings within the development area. Those sites returned during a search of the area within a 500m north and 1km south of the site are listed and described in Section 2.2 and presented in full in Appendix B.

## **2.6 Aerial Photographic Surveys, Cropmarks and Earthworks**

No new aerial photographic assessments or geophysical surveys were carried out for this desk-based assessment, however, one significant previous survey has identified the location of a possible moat (HER1774) approximately 350m to the north-east of the site.



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## **2.7 Site Visit (Plates 1-5)**

- 2.7.1 A brief site visit was undertaken on 22nd March 2013 with the aim of assessing the development area within the context of its topography, current land-use and relationship with known and previously unidentified heritage assets.
- 2.7.2 Access to the site is from The Green, although the site was not entered due to demolition works being carried out. The site was formerly made up of a brick-built detached house and its gardens to the side and rear plus two brick buildings near the frontage of the site. At the time of the visit one of the brick buildings near the frontage had already been demolished and the second (larger) building was in the process of being demolished. The existing detached house is being retained as part of the development
- 2.7.3 The drive to the front of the house is covered with tarmac, the ground to the side and rear was not entered but appears to be garden and the remaining ground is unsurfaced.

### 3 DEPOSIT MAPPING

#### 3.1 General

3.1.1 This section aims to broadly predict the existence of archaeological remains within the development area based on the mapping of the distribution of all known historic assets outlined in the previous sections.

#### 3.2 Prehistoric

3.2.1 There is very little evidence of prehistoric activity close to the site and archaeological investigations have recorded a small number of early Prehistoric flints and a possible small Bronze Age cremation cemetery at Queen Street 1km to the south-east of the site (EBD363). The only recorded find was a Palaeolithic handaxe was reportedly found east of Stotfold (HER 14677). Cropmarks south of Stotfold have been interpreted as possibly Prehistoric linear features (HER 16832).

3.2.2 There is therefore a low probability of encountering Prehistoric remains within the development site, however, as there has been no archaeological investigations within close proximity, this cannot be entirely ruled out.

#### 3.3 Iron Age and Roman

3.3.1 The most reliable evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity derives mostly from archaeological investigations, the closest to the site being at Queen Street in 2003, 1km south-east of the site (EBD363) where Roman settlement was recorded. More extensive evidence along the route of the bypass was also recorded more than 1.1km to the south (EBD449).

3.3.2 There is therefore a low probability of encountering Iron Age or Roman remains within the development site, however, there is clearly strong evidence for settlement to the south of the town and as there has been no archaeological investigations within close proximity, the presence of surviving remains from this period cannot be entirely ruled out.

#### 3.4 Saxon and medieval

3.4.1 Evidence from archaeological investigations at St Mary's Lower School, Rook Tree Lane (EBD910 and EBD1036) approximately 450m to the south-east provides the nearest evidence of recorded archaeological remains from the 12th to the 16th century. Although as there was no direct evidence of structures on the site, suggestion of nearby occupation was identified by the finds recovered.

3.4.2 In addition of the archaeological evidence, the identification of a possible moated site (HER1774) approximately 350m to the north-east of the site and the known and the documented settlement of Stotfold Green (HER17161) which is thought to have been within this part of the town suggests a strong potential for medieval remains.

3.4.3 The position of the site, fronting onto The Green which is likely to have been part of the northern arm of the medieval poly focal settlement, along with the potential burgage plot to the rear adds weight to the suggestion that there is a moderate to high potential for encountering remains from this period within the site including domestic occupation such as buildings, pits and ditches or small scale industrial activity. Although evidence for Saxon activity is limited within Stotfold, there is a high probability that this medieval part of the town developed from Saxon origins.

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

- 3.5.1 Records relating to post-medieval activity comprised the largest number of all records in the 1km radius search of the site, most of which relate to buildings.
- 3.5.2 Cartographic evidence has shown that the site has had a number of different buildings and boundary changes within the last two centuries and the foundations of some of these buildings has a high potential to still be present. Depending on the depth of the foundations of these and the most recent 20th century bakery buildings, there may have been an impact on any earlier surviving remains.

## 4 DEGREE OF SURVIVAL

### 4.1 General

4.1.1 This section broadly assesses the degree of likely survival of any archaeological remains in the site. It has not been possible to provide a detailed predictive deposit model as there have been (on present knowledge) no site investigation reports and there are no recorded finds from the site, therefore the following is intended as a guide only.

4.1.2 The past known land-use of much of the site as domestic, commercial or small scale industrial indicates that the depth of deposits could be greater than average. As a result any buried archaeological remains may survive well, although more recent development through construction of buildings across the site in the post-war years may have had a more detrimental effect. Based on historic mapping, at least three phases of buildings are known to have existed on the site from the mid 19th century and given the location within one of the medieval cores of the town, there are likely to have been earlier buildings on the site from the medieval period onwards.

### 4.2 Rating

4.2.1 Based on the distribution of known finds and other heritage assets and their likely degree of survival within the site, a broad rating can be summarised as follows.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Distribution</i>	<i>Survival</i>
Palaeolithic	Low	Good
Mesolithic	Zero-Low	Unknown
Neolithic	Zero-Low	Unknown
Bronze Age	Low	Good
Iron Age	Low	Good
Roman	Low	Good
Saxon/Medieval	Moderate-High	Good
Post-medieval	Moderate-High	Good
Modern	Low	Good

## 5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The objective of this desk-based assessment was to assess the archaeological potential of the development site by drawing together all known documentary, cartographic and archaeological evidence from the surrounding area.
- 5.1.2 Preservation of archaeological deposits on the site is dependent on the type of post-medieval building foundations used, whether the site has been damaged by extensive footings or cellars. On cartographic information it seems likely that there has been some impact from construction on the site from the later 19th and into the mid 20th century.
- 5.1.3 The position of the site within the medieval core of Stotfold Green means that it has a great potential for surviving archaeological remains from that particular period onwards and depending on the nature of the development of Stotfold Green prior to this means there is potential for some earlier Saxon remains.
- 5.1.4 There is a low probability of encountering prehistoric deposits. If they are present they are most likely to be finds scatters.
- 5.1.5 There is a low probability of encountering Late Iron Age to Roman remains given the proximity of the site to known settlement over 1km to the south. The discovery of Roman finds has also been concentrated on the southern side of the search area.
- 5.1.6 The likelihood of encountering Saxon remains is moderate despite the paucity of finds of this date, however there may be a precursor to the known medieval settlement of Stotfold Green.
- 5.1.7 The most likely features to be encountered are medieval and post-medieval given the known location of the site within part of the medieval poly focal town as well as the mapped evidence of buildings and plot boundary changes from the mid 19th century onwards.
- 5.1.8 Modern building debris and levelling layers associated with the construction of the bakery may be encountered and may also have impacted on earlier deposits.

### 5.2 Impact on Heritage Assets

- 5.2.1 Any below ground works necessary as part of the redevelopment of the site are likely to affect any archaeological features present within the site. The greatest impact is likely to be from site preparation/landscaping and construction of new building foundations, service trenches, access roads, garage footings *etc.*

## APPENDIX A. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Central Bedfordshire Archaeology Team 2012

General Guidance for the Preparation of Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments

### WEBSITES CONSULTED

[www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk)

[www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes](http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes)

[www.galaxy.bedfordshire.gov.uk](http://www.galaxy.bedfordshire.gov.uk)

[www.old-maps.co.uk](http://www.old-maps.co.uk)

### MAPS AND OTHER SOURCES CONSULTED

Description	Date	Bedfordshire Archive reference
Pre-Enclosure Map	1848	MA 88/2
Tithe Map	1849	MAT 41/1
Enclosure map	1851	MA 88/1
First Edition Ordnance Survey Map 6" Edition (viewed on Microfiche)	1879-84	Ref. 248
Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map 25" Edition	1901	Ref 248
Ordnance Survey Map with Tithe Map annotated with apportionments and property names	1910	MC1/3/3/11-12
Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map	1924	
Revised Ordnance Survey Map	1938	
1968 Edition Ordnance Survey Map	1968	

APPENDIX B. TABLE 1: SUMMARY TABLE OF BEDFORDSHIRE HER SEARCH RESULTS

Events

Event ID	Site Name	Event type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments	Associated Events/Designation/ Historic Landscape Character Records etc
EBD906	Land at Stotfold; An Archaeological Assessment	Desk-Based Assessment	TL 2157 3624 (point)	n/a	This site has been investigated recently and significant deposits of archaeology were discovered. A range of features including ditches, pits, hearths and floors dating from the Iron Age and Roman periods was recorded together with related artefacts. Finds from the Bronze Age suggest that the site had also been occupied prior to the Iron Age. This multi-period site can therefore be regarded as of regional importance.	
EBD910	A Medieval site at Rook Tree Lane, Stotfold	Excavation	TL 2205 3687	Late 12th-16 <sup>th</sup> century	Excavations on an earthwork site at Rook Tree Lane, Stotfold, in advance of the construction of a school, identified the rear boundary of a probable house site, and pits and occupation spreads of an inner yard. No structures were located. Pottery and small finds indicated a date range from the late twelfth to the sixteenth century.	Earthworks, Rook Tree Lane (Monument 759)
EBD1036	St Mary's Lower School, Stotfold	Excavation	TL 2204 3689	12 <sup>th</sup> century	An archaeological excavation of land at St Mary's Lower School, Stotfold, was carried out in advance of the construction of an extension to the school. The excavation revealed a 12th century boundary ditch, and a pit.	As above
EBD970	Land at Stotfold	Evaluation	TL 2166 3622	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Romano-	Five trenches were excavated at this time in order to test an area unsuitable for geophysical survey. A second phase of evaluation was undertaken in September 2001 whereby 22 trial trenches were excavated over the proposed development area to test geophysical anomalies and features known from aerial photographic interpretation.	Triple Ditch Boundary, South of Stotfold (Monument

				British and medieval	Archaeological activity was revealed in the majority of the trenches, there were a large number of shallow linear features running across the site on various alignments, which are most likely to be agricultural in origin. The majority of the dated features were medieval in origin, although there were also features of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age/Romano-British date	16831)
EBD907	Stotfold; Geophysical Survey Report	Geophysical Survey	TL 2147 3619	n/a	Although scanning indicated a generally low level of background response, a few anomalies of archaeological potential were noted and targeted for detailed survey. Areas of detailed survey were also selected on the basis of APs and known archaeological sites. While several anomalies of archaeological interest have been noted, there is no suggestion in the data of any major sites.	As above
EBD204	St Mary The Virgin, Stotfold	Watching Brief	TL 22039 36670	12th-19 <sup>th</sup> century	An archaeological watching brief was carried out on ground disturbance associated with drainage works around the exterior of the church of St Mary the Virgin. To inspect the wall footings, four test pits were excavated in the presence of the Diocesan Archaeological Advisor. These identified substantial areas of Victorian underpinning of the external walls. The investigation allowed the wall footing of the 14th century South Aisle to be recorded. It would appear that the Chancel had been completely rebuilt and enlarged during the 19th century, with no evidence of earlier wall footings. A fragment of medieval floor tile was recovered from Victorian disturbance adjacent to the South Aisle.	St Marys Church (Listed Building 1132)
EBD350	Land at Queen Street, Stotfold	Evaluation	TL 22242 36550	Multi-period	An archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed residential development of approximately 3 hectares of land to the SE limit of the town of Stotfold, A total of 20 trenches were opened within the 3 field s which comprise the study area. The evaluation identified a multi-period site, of regional significance, which provides evidence of the shifting focus of settlement over time. The site contains archaeological remains which will assist in understanding the development of the Stotfold area. The most extensive remains would appear to be elements of early medieval settlement, with activity subsequently moving beyond the site, being focused on the church and converging routeways to the N and W. The earliest part of the standing structure of the Church of St Mary the Virgin dates to the 12th century, which is	Cropmarks & Occupation, south east of village (Monument 16829)



					later than the early enclosures.	
EBD975	Land south of Stotfold	Assessment of Potential and Updated Project Design	TL 2160 3620 (	n/a	This document presents an assessment of the archaeological remains revealed during the investigations, the data from which have the potential to address a number of national and regional research agendas. The document also contains proposals for further analysis and publication of the data, and the methodologies and resources required to complete the project. The end product will be the publication of the results in an agreed monograph series and the deposition of the project archive	
EBD363	Land at Queen Street, Stotfold,	Excavation Post-Excavation Assessment	TL 22243 36551	Multi-period	The excavation confirmed the suggestion that an area of slightly higher gravel terrace close to the river Ivel had been used for permanent settlement from at least the early-middle Iron Age until the late Roman period, and then again in the late Saxon and early Medieval period. There was very little evidence for earlier prehistoric activity other than a scatter of residual flintwork. A small cremation cemetery is of uncertain prehistoric date; on the basis of a few sherds of handmade pottery it could be either late Bronze Age or Iron Age in date.	Cropmarks & Occupation, south east of village (Monument 16829)
EBD449	Archaeological Evaluation of the Route of the Arlesey Stotfold Bypass	Evaluation	TL 21963 36102	Iron Age-Romano British	The main focus of Iron Age settlement is located in the NW of the site where geophysical survey has indicated a hut circle and excavation has shown the presence of a substantial ditched enclosure surrounding this. Broadly contemporary ditches on contrasting alignments in this area suggest several sub-phases of activity. This phase coincides with the Belgic period in Bedfordshire. The Roman activity on this site extends across four centuries and is again rural in nature with examples of field systems and droveway with associated enclosures. The frequency of postholes and presence of a metalled surface implies a degree of construction activity consistent with a close proximity to the core of a settlement.	Cropmarks Iron Age and Roman Occupation, Norton Road (Monument 74)
EBD680	Land off Baldock Road, Stotfold;	Evaluation	TL 2242 3625	Early-middle Iron Age	Four archaeological trial trenches were excavated in advance of development in an area of wasteground on the southern bank of the River Ivel at Baldock Road, Stotfold. Archaeological features were found in three trenches. These comprised drainage or boundary ditches and a pit. Dating evidence comprised a single pot sherd, dating to the early or mid Iron Age, but it is likely all ditches were	Iron Age & Roman Occupation,, Norton Road (Monument 74) Evaluation

					contemporary. An early to mid Iron Age date is consistent with the dating of an adjacent site, excavated at Groveland Way.	
EBD51	Land off Groveland Way, Stotfold	Evaluation	TL 22287 36268	Iron Age-Romano British	Archaeological evidence was recorded across the whole study area and chiefly took the form of boundary ditches. An apparent change in the orientation of these between the late Iron Age and the Romano-British and later periods suggests that the nature of land use changed in the period immediately following the Roman Conquest.	As above

## Monuments

HER Number	Site Name	Record type	NGR (TL)	Period	Summary/Comments
74	Iron Age and Roman Occupation, Norton Road	Monument	TL 222 361	Prehistoric to Saxon	Evidence of Roman activity was observed during house building on the southern edge of Stotfold in 1969. Postholes were identified, and finds including pottery, Samian ware and bronze and silver artefacts were retrieved. Subsequent work in advance of the Arlesey-Stotfold Bypass confirmed the presence of an Iron Age and Roman settlement which was excavated in 1994-1995
759	Earthworks, Rook Tree Lane	Monument	TL 220 369	12th-16th century	Archaeological excavation in advance of building work for a new Lower School in 1975 identified the rear boundary of the house site, pits and occupation spreads of an inner yard, and finds indicating a late 12th to 16th century date.
1132	St Mary's Church	Listed Building	TL 2203 3667	12th-19th century	Parish church, 12th century origins with 13th-15th century reworking; chancel rebuilt 1890.
1159	Ridge and Furrow, Stotfold Parish	Monument	TL 2126 3518	Medieval	Ridge and furrow recorded at Stotfold in the north east of the parish. Archaeological works in revealed evidence of ridge and furrow in the south of the parish
1774	Moat? NE of Stotfold Green	Monument	TL 221 375	Medieval	A clear rectangular earthwork which appeared on aerial photographs between 1946 and 1971 but was subsequently ploughed out. It is thought to have been the site of Stotfold Newnham Manor, which merged with the manor of Brayes in 1551 after which the Stotfold site was abandoned. Surviving cropmarks were still visible on aerial photographs taken in 1996
2020	Belgic Cemetery	Monument	TL 220 365	Iron Age	A suggested late Iron Age cemetery at Stotfold; the location is not known and appears to be conjectural.
2243	Stotfold Bury, Mill Lane	Listed Building	TL 2221 3680	C17th-19th	House. C17, extended C18 and C19. Original block timber framed with colourwashed roughcast render, parts cased or rebuilt in brick, rear extensions in chequered brick and red brick. Clay tile roofs, that to C18 rear addition hipped. T-plan, 2 storeyed. SW elevation: LH block has 2 5-light casements to each floor, RH gable has C19 canted bay with sashes to ground floor and 3- light

					casement to first floor. Casements have leaded lights. Main block has doorway adjacent to crossing, with plank door and flat hood on cut brackets. Main block has substantial external red brick stack to centre of rear elevation. Cross-wing has integral brick stack to side elevation.
2245	Church Almshouses, 7-19 Mill Lane	Building	TL 2223 3665	C19th	Block of cottages, built in 1835 as almshouses, formerly grade III listed. 2 storey grey brick cottage block with slate roof. Built in 1835 by H O Roe (who also built the school house). Central inscribed stone reads "The Church Almshouses/for poor widows/and married couples/who are fifty years of age/founded by H:O:Roe 1835/INR:IN CHAN:REG:AT BEDFORD"
2246	10 Queen St	Listed Building	TL 2215 3655	C18th	Pair of 18th century cottages with 19th and late 20th century additions and alterations. Converted into one house, then back into two in 1990s.
2247	45 Rook Tree Lane (formerly no.33)	Listed Building	TL 2206 3679	C18th	18th century house with 20th century additions.
2248	The Vicarage, Church Road	Listed Building	TL 2206 3674	C19th	Vicarage built in 1831-1832. Architect William Yorke, surveyor and builder, of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire
2249	Dovecote	Building	TL 2197 3696	C18th	18th century dovecote at Rook Tree House. Formerly Grade III listed. C18 red brick, square, dentilled cornice, pyramidal tiled roof with 2 gabled louvre. Included in Provisional List as of local interest only. Demolished.
2250	School House, 97 Church Road	Listed Building	TL 2197 3667	C19th	Former school, built in 1808. Now a private house.
2251	The Grange, 70 High Street	Listed Building	TL 2175 3651	C19th	Early to mid 19th century house, now converted into flats.
2252	24-26 Rook Tree Lane	Building	TL 2197 3705	C17th-C18th	17th to 18th century cottage, formerly grade III listed but now demolished. One storey and attics, timber framed and plastered, corrugated iron roof, one gabled dormer. No 24 has a 4 panel door.
2253	18-20 Rook Tree Lane	Building	TL 2196 3707	C17th-C18th	17th to 18th century cottage, formerly grade III listed but now demolished. formerly thatched, now corrugated iron roof, timber framed & plastered, one storey and attics. No 20 has a 6 panel door.
2254	41 The Green	Listed Building	TL 2189 3747	C17th-C18th	House with inscribed date of 1611, altered and extended in the 18th century. Timber framed construction with colourwashed roughcast render. Clay tile roofs.
4335	22 Brook Street	Building	TL 2142 3654	C17th	17th century grade II listed building, now demolished.
4337	26 High Street	Building	TL 2151 3666	C19th	19th century dated building, now demolished.

5166	43 Astwick Road	Building	TL 2178 3767	C18th	18th century cottage deemed of local interest.
6353	Primitive Methodist Chapel, Brook Street	Building	TL 2148 3654	C19th	Primitive Methodist Chapel built 1869
6354	Former Stotfold Junior Boy's School, Church Road	Building	TL 2198 3669	C19th	Site of derelict school opened 1875. The school was first opened in 1875. originally for boy's only. And was known for a long time as Stotfold boy's school. It was re-named Roccroft school in the early 1970s and started admitting girls in 1971.
6355	Reheboth Strict Baptist Chapel, Church Road	Building	TL 2192 3678	C19th	Strict Baptist Chapel opened 1841
6356	28, 30 and 32 Brook Street	Building	TL 2139 3654	C19th	Modified 19th century houses
6357	Stotfold Methodist Church, High Street	Building	TL 2141 3675	C19th	Wesleyan chapel built c.1870 on site of earlier Wesleyan Methodist chapel.
6358	Roccroft Primary School	Building	TL 2217 3664	C19th	19th century school building
6359	Hope Strict Baptist Church, Mill Lane	Building	TL 2218 3661	C19th	19th century strict Baptist Church
6360	Former "Old" Baptist Church, Rooktree Lane	Building	TL 2199 3707	C19th	Former Baptist church built 1857. Now private house. 1857 (datestone now outside present church)
6361	The "Old" Baptist Church, The Green	Building	TL 2191 3721	C20th	Old datestone has been placed in front of this new (20th century) building. Datestone belongs to HER 6360.
6362	2 & 4 Rooktree Lane	Building	TL 2192 3715	C19th	19th century pair of houses
6363	Rooktree House, Rooktree Lane	Building	TL 2196 3696	Post-Medieval	Site of demolished post medieval manor house.

8972	St Mary's Parish Churchyard	Monument	TL 2202 3667	Post-medieval	Parish Churchyard.
9016	Wesleyan Churchyard	Monument	TL 2141 3675	C19th-Modern	19th century Wesleyan churchyard.
9984	24 Hitchin Road	Building	TL 2125 3665	C19th	19th century clay lump cottage.
9985	27 and 29 Arleseay Road	Building	TL 2127 3685	C17th-C19th	17th century house with 19th century added wings.
9986	26 Brook Street	Building	TL 2140 3653	C19th	19th century house.
9987	1 Common Road, Hucklebury Cottage	Listed Building	TL 2176 3729	C17th	Grade II listed late 17th century timber-framed cottage.
9988	Milestone outside 33 High Street	Monument	TL 2154 3667	C19th	19th century Milestone inscribed; "40 Miles From London - Stotfold"
10196	Barn (Bordering road), 41 The Green	Listed Building	TL 2187 3745	C18th	Grade II listed C18th barn.
10590	14 Queen Street	Building	TL 2220 3656	C18th	C18th modified house.
11327	Roman occupation, Bury Farm	Find Spot	TL 2218 3673	Roman	Findspot of Roman pottery and animal bone.
12730	1 The Crofts	Building	TL 2191 3676	C19th	Mid 19th century house.
12731	Former brewery site, Rooktree Lane	Monument	TL 2193 3699	C19th	Site of brewery from the late 19th century until the early 1960's.
12736	Adjoining 101 The Green	Building	TL 2179 3727	C20th	Erection of house and bungalow with garages permitted c.1968

13655	The Chequers Public House, Queen Street	Listed Building	TL 2212 3661	C17th	17th century Grade II listed Public House.
13657	Black Lion Public House,	Building	TL 2187 3650	C18th	The Black Lion Public House dates back to at least 1776, and appears to have been rebuilt in the 20th century. The building became a private house after 1993.
13660	38 Brook Street	Listed Building	TL 2137 3654	C17th	Grade II listed 17th century house with a thatched roof.
13662	1a Home Close (Old Brewery House)	Building	TL 2193 3702	C19th	A 19th century house formerly associated with a brewery on this site.
14677	Palaeolithic Handaxe, East of Stotfold	Monument	TL 222 371	Palaeolithic	Palaeolithic handaxe made from grey flint found to the E of Stotfold.
14848	New Bridge, Stotfold	Monument	TL 2242 3635	Post-medieval	A post medieval bridge that has been encased in a new bridge.
15112	Stotfold Manor Farmhouse	Building	TL 2201 3727	Post-medieval	A post medieval farmhouse at Manor Farm.
15162	The Old Coach House, Mill Lane	Building	TL 2228 3672	Post-medieval	A post medieval coach house.
15577	49 The Green, Stotfold	Building	TL 2191 3741	C19th	A mid 19th century house, demolished c1996.
15579	Farm Buildings, Manor Farm, Manor House Lane	Building	TL 2203 3727	Post-medieval	A complex of post medieval farm buildings. A mix of timber framed buildings.
16375	Bury Farm Site	Building	TL 2222 3675	C19th	The site of a 19th century farm, the buildings are abandoned but still standing.
16394	77 The Green	Building	TL 219 371	Post-medieval	A post medieval cottage in Stotfold.
16416	The Stag, Brook Street	Building	TL 214 365	C19th	A Public House in Stotfold, the Stag was established in 1833.

16417	The Pig and Whistle, 40 Brook Street	Building	TL 213 365	C19th	The Pig and Whistle in Brook Street was established in 1867.
16436	The Crown, 39 The Green	Building	TL 218 374	C19th	The Crown at Stotfold was licensed in 1847 and used to be located opposite a pond.
16445	The Coach and Horses, facing The Green	Building	TL 2183 3724	C19th	A 19th century public house in Stotfold, it is one of 4 that used to face the Green.
16829	Cropmarks and occupation, southeast of village	Monument	Centred TL 223 365	Iron Age-Medieval	Cropmarks to the SE of Stotfold were investigated prior to development. The site was settled from the Iron Age through to the medieval period and produced evidence for a prehistoric cremation cemetery, domestic enclosures, field systems and small scale industry.
16831	Triple ditch boundary, south of Stotfold	Monument	TL 217 358	Iron Age	Triple ditch boundary running from stream to NW to high ground to SE.
16832	Cropmarks south of Stotfold	Monument	TL 217 356	Prehistoric	Linear feature with abutting sub-rectangular enclosure cropmarks.
17161	Stotfold Green Medieval Settlement	Monument		Medieval	The medieval settlement of Stotfold Green is located to the north of the main village of Stotfold, in which it has now been incorporated.
17162	Stotfold Medieval Village	Monument	TL 219 366	Medieval	The medieval settlement of Stotfold is located to the E of the modern town.
17163	Brook End Medieval Settlement	Monument	TL 214 365	Medieval	The medieval settlement of Brook End is located to the S of the modern town of Stotfold.
17765	The Plough Public House, The Green	Building	TL 2187 3719	C18th	An 18th century public house located on Stotfold Green. It was demolished in the late 20th century.
17766	The Boot Public House	Building	TL 2188 3715	C19th	The Boot Public House was thought to have been trading from 1856 to 1891. The public house was located directly opposite No 38 the Green and was demolished in 1957.
18203	The White Swan Public House,	Building	TL 2155 3664	C19th	A 19th century public house the White Swan was opened in 1830 and closed in 1912.

	High Street				
18204	The White Horse Public House	Building	TL 2195 3645	C19th	The White Horse public house was at 112 High Street in Stotfold. It opened in 1838 and was rebuilt after 1853. It closed in 1971 and the site has been redeveloped with modern housing.
18205	The Cricketers Public House	Building	TL 2180 3727	C19th	The Cricketers public house is located at 99 The Green in Stotfold. It was opened in 1838 and in 1904 described as a brick and slate house facing the cricket field with a tap room, parlour, living room and kitchen, lean-to cellar and larder, 3 bedrooms and store room, a yard with a wash house, a shed and a small farmery and orchard. It closed in 1928 and is now a private house.
18206	The Sun Public House	Building	TL 2198 3644	C19th	118 High Street Stotfold was the site of The Sun public house. It opened in 1840 and closed shortly after 1920, when it became a private house. The site has since been redeveloped as Elizabeth House.
18208	The Jolly Butchers public House	Building	TL 2190 3743	C19th	The Jolly Butchers public house on The Green in Stotfold opened in 1867 and was unofficially known as the Dust Hole. The public house closed around 1910 and the area is now occupied by some modern housing.
18209	The White Hart Public House	Building	TL 2160 3657	C19th	The White Hart public house was probably located at 50 High Street, Stotfold. It opened in 1865.
18366	Quaker Meeting House, 77 High Street	Building	TL 2183 3653	C17th	Cottage and adjacent yard bought for £24 in 1677 for use as a Quaker Meeting House and burial ground (HER 18367). Both sold off in 1855 to John Saunders.
18367	Quaker Burial Ground, 77 High Street	Monument	TL 2184 3654	C17th	1 acre of land and cottage adjacent bought for £24 in 1677 by the Quakers for their use. Cottage became the Quaker Meeting House (HER 18366) whilst the land became the meeting house yard, part of which was utilised for a burial ground. Both were sold off in 1855 to John Saunders.
18458	14th-16 <sup>th</sup> Century Buckle, Brook End	Find Spot	TL 21 36	Late Medieval	Buckle dated to the 14th-16th centuries found by metal detector
18459	Roman Coins, Brook End	Find Spot	TL 21 36	Roman	Roman coins found by metal detecting.
18460	Post-medieval Trade Token, Brook End	Find Spot	TL 21 36	Post-medieval	A post-medieval trade token found by metal detecting.
19353	Medieval Mount, Stotfold Parish	Find Spot	TL 21 36	Medieval	A copper-alloy hooked mount of Medieval date.



## Listed Buildings

Desig UID	Building Name / Address	Associated Monument Number	NGR (TL)	Date	Description	Grade Listing
DBD2351	1 Common Road (Hucklebury cottage)	9987	TL 2176 3729	C17th	Grade II listed. House. Late C17. Timber framed structure with colourwashed roughcast render. Thatched roof. 2- room plan, 2 storeys. Gable end to road. N elevation: 2 3- light cast iron lattice casements to each floor. Central plank door. Gabled trellis porch with tiled roof and wavy-edged bargeboards. Red brick central ridge stack, red brick stack to RH gable end.	II
DBD869	10 Queen Street	2246	TL 2214 3655	C18th- C19th	House, formerly a pair of cottages. C18, with C19 additions and alterations. Earlier part of chequered brick, later E bay of red brick. Clay tile roof. 3- room plan, one storey and attics. S elevation: ground floor has sash window with glazing bars to LH, 2-light casement with glazing bars to RH. Small single light below eaves. Panelled door within gabled open fretwork porch. Part- glazed door to RH bay. 2 red brick ridge stacks, LH one multiple. Brick coping to LH gable. N elevation: variety of casements, including 2 cast iron lattice ones. Ground floor has blocked window to RH. 3 gabled dormers. 2 doorways, both with C20 part-glazed doors.	II
DBD795	38 Brook Street	13660	TL 2137 3654	C17th	House. C17. Colourwashed roughcast render over timber framed structure. Steeply pitched thatched roof. 2 storeyed block of single-room plan, with single storeyed lean-to to N gable end. E elevation: single-light casement to ground floor, 2-light casement to first floor. Plank door to LH. Plank door to lean-to addition. Mottled brick chimney stack to S gable end at junction with adjacent house.	II
DBD1074	41 The Green	2254	TL 2189 3747	c.1600	House. Circa 1600. (incised date 1611), altered and extended C18. Timber framed construction with colourwashed roughcast render. Clay tile roofs. Original front block of 2-room plan, extended by one room to S, and by addition of parallel block to rear. 2 storeys. Hipped, 2-span roof. Later single- storeyed lean-to to N end. Variety of casement windows, all C20 replacements with leaded lights. 2 plank doors. Substantial red brick multiple ridge stack serving back-to-back hearth in 2 LH bays. Integral red brick stack to RH gable end. Interior: to rear block, in line with back-to-back	II

					hearth, is later C17 dog-leg staircase imported from elsewhere. Square section newels with moulded finials, turned balusters, drop finials and simply moulded spandrels to top and bottom.	
DBD870	45 Rook Tree Lane (formerly no 33)	2247	TL 2206 3679	C18th	House. C18. Pink brick. Clay tile roof with zig-zag patterning. 2-room plan, 2 storeys and attics, with narrow gabled staircase wing projecting from centre of S elevation. Gable end to road. Brick bands at first floor level and at attic level of staircase gable. Brick coping to gables, rebuilt C20. Casement windows throughout, mostly of 2 lights, N elevation has glazed door and 4 windows to ground floor, 3 windows to first floor and 2 gabled dormers to attic with diamond leaded lights. Ground floor openings have segmental brick heads. Red brick multiple ridge stack in line with staircase gable. S elevation has small C20 lean-to flanking staircase gable and C20 gabled porch to centre.	II
DBD3842	70 High Street (The Grange)	2251	TL 2175 3651	C19th	House. Early-mid C19. Red brick with hipped slate roof. 2-storeyed, double-pile plan. 3-window range to road elevation, 4-window range to E. All sash windows with glazing bars under gauged brick flat arches. Road elevation has blind round-arched central doorway surmounted by blind window. E elevation has flush-panel door with semi-circular fanlight in round-arched opening. Red brick multiple ridge stacks.	II
DBD796	97 Church Road (School House)	2250	TL 2197 3667	C19th	House, formerly school. Plaque: "STOTFOLD SCHOOL. Erected by H.O.Roe Inr: in Chan: 1808". Red brick with flared headers. Hipped slate roof. Small square building, double-pile plan, of 2 storeys. W and E elevations each have 2 windows per floor, casements under cambered heads. Central multiple stack of red brick. Later C19 addition to N, partly of yellow brick. Included for historic interest.	II
DBD3959	Barn Bordering Road Belonging To No.41	10196	TL 2187 3746	C18th	Grade II listed Barn. Later C18. Timber framed construction, gable ends clad in weatherboarding, front and back with C20 brick infill. Clay tile roof. Colourwashed rendered plinth. One storey and attics, divided into 2 rooms. E elevation has plank door and C20 casement window. Similar casements to N gable end.	II
DBD860	Church of Saint Mary the Virgin, Church Road	1132	TL 2203 3667	C12th- C20th	Parish Church. C12 origins, reworked C13, C14 and C15, with chancel rebuilt 1890. Mostly cobblestones with some limestone rubble. Ashlar dressings. Slate roofs. Tower rendered. Chancel and S vestry, nave, N aisle, S aisle, S porch, W tower. Embattled parapets throughout. Windows	II*

					<p>mostly C15 with some C19 restoration. Chancel and S vestry:rebuilt 1890. 3-light E window, 2- light windows, 2 to N, one to S, all with 4-centred arches. Vestry has small square-headed window. C15 chancel arch. Nave: C12, reworked C14, heightened C15. C14 3-bay pointed-arched arcades to both sides. C15 clerestory has 3 3- light windows with 4-centred heads to each side. N aisle: E bay apparently originally C13 N transept, incorporated into C14 aisle. Elevation has 2 3- light pointed-arched windows and one 2-light window with square head. E wall has 3-light pointed arched window. W wall has 3-light 4-centred arched window. Pointed-arched N doorway under square head. S aisle: C14. S elevation has 2 3-light pointed-arched windows. W elevation has C14 2-light pointed-arched window. E elevation has 3-light 4-centred-arched window. S porch: C15. 2- light windows with square heads to W and E. Pointed-arched doorway under square head. W tower: C15. 3 stages, with 4-stage angle buttresses. W elevation ground stage has pointed-arched doorway under square head, surmounted by 3-light 2- centred-headed window. Bell-stage has paired 2-light pointed-arched windows to each side. Interior: C15 timbering to N aisle roof, C19 roofs elsewhere. C19 pewing. C14 octagonal font with carved quatrefoil panels. Fragments of medieval glass to N aisle middle window. Rood staircase to NE corner of nave, lower entrance to N side. C14 image niche to SE corner of nave. Same grotesque head stops to arcade labels, apparently reworked C20.</p>	
DBD868	Stotfold Bury, Mill Lane	2243	TL 2221 3680	C17th	<p>House. C17, extended C18 and C19. Original block timber framed with colourwashed roughcast render, parts cased or rebuilt in brick, rear extensions in chequered brick and red brick. Clay tile roofs, that to C18 rear addition hipped. T-plan, 2 storeyed. SW elevation: LH block has 2 5-light casements to each floor, RH gable has C19 canted bay with sashes to ground floor and 3- light casement to first floor. Casements have leaded lights. Main block has doorway adjacent to cross-wing, with plank door and flat hood on cut brackets. Main block has substantial external red brick stack to centre of rear elevation. Cross-wing has integral brick stack to side elevation.</p>	II
DBD866	Stotfold Mill House and Mill Cottage	13653	TL 2227 3674	C17th-C19th	<p>Mill house, subdivided into 2 houses, belonging to Stotfold Mill. Early C19, encasing an earlier, probably C17 structure, extended later in C19 to RH. Cement rendered walls, incised to imitate ashlar. Slate roof. 3 storeys, 4</p>	II

					<p>window facade. All sashes with glazing bars, the later ones to RH half in deeper reveals. All have moulded render surrounds with cornices. Doorway to centre of LH part has part-glazed door in simple surround, with moulded render cornice on scroll brackets. Multiple ridge stacks in gault brick. To RH end is later C19 range of gault brick outbuildings with slate roofs. Gables to road, one storey and attics. Single-light casements with glazing bars to attics. Segmental-arched carriage entrance to centre with plank doors</p>	
DBD873	The Chequers Public House, Queen Street	13655	TL 2212 3660	C17th-C19th	<p>Public house. C17. Timber framed construction with colourwashed roughcast render. Clay tile roof. T-plan. 2 storeys. SE elevation: RH gable has one 3-light casement with glazing bars to each floor, LH block has same, with a further single light to first floor. Adjacent to junction with RH block is plank door, in line with red brick multiple ridge stack. C19 addition to NW end of RH block. Lean to additions to NE. C19 slate roofed single storeyed outbuildings project from SW.</p>	II
DBD862	The Vicarage, Church Road	2248	TL 2206 3674	C19th	<p>Vicarage. 1831-2. Architect William Yorke, surveyor and builder, of Cheshunt, Hertfordshire. Mottled yellow brick, hipped slate roof. Double-pile plan, 2 storeys on a basement. S elevation: originally symmetrical 3-bay facade, now slightly altered. Projecting pedimented central bay. Each bay originally had round-arched recess to ground floor, LH ground floor bay now with slightly projecting panel. One sash window with glazing bars per bay, LH ground floor one enlarged. Doorway to central bay up flight of 6 steps. Flush panel door surmounted by semi-circular fanlight with ornamental glazing bars. Integral brick stacks to side elevations. (Bedfordshire Record Office: X392/7/1-9, plans and specifications).</p>	II

## APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-146695"/>		
Project Name	<input type="text" value="The Old Bakery Site, 97, The Green, Stotfold, Beds : Desk based Assessment"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text" value="25-03-2013"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="27-03-2013"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="Unknown"/>

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="XBDSTO13"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text" value="CB/13/00756/FULL"/>
HER No.	<input type="text" value="n/a"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text" value="n/a"/>

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	<input type="text" value="Planning condition"/>
Development Type	<input type="text" value="Rural Residential"/>

### Please select all techniques used:

#### DBA

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Site Visit)

### Monument Types & Period

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period
<input type="text" value="none"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>

### Project Location

County	<input type="text" value="Bedfordshire"/>	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	<input type="text" value="Mid Bedfordshire"/>	<input type="text" value="97 The Green&lt;br/&gt;Stotfold&lt;br/&gt;HITCHIN&lt;br/&gt;SG5 4DG"/>
Parish	<input type="text" value="Stotfold"/>	
HER	<input type="text" value="Bedfordshire"/>	
Study Area	<input type="text" value="0.10 hectares"/>	National Grid Reference <input type="text" value="TL 521873 237346"/>

### Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Central Bedfordshire Archaeology Team
Project Design Originator	n/a
Project Manager	Dr Paul Spoerry
Supervisor	Taleyna Fletcher

### Project Archives

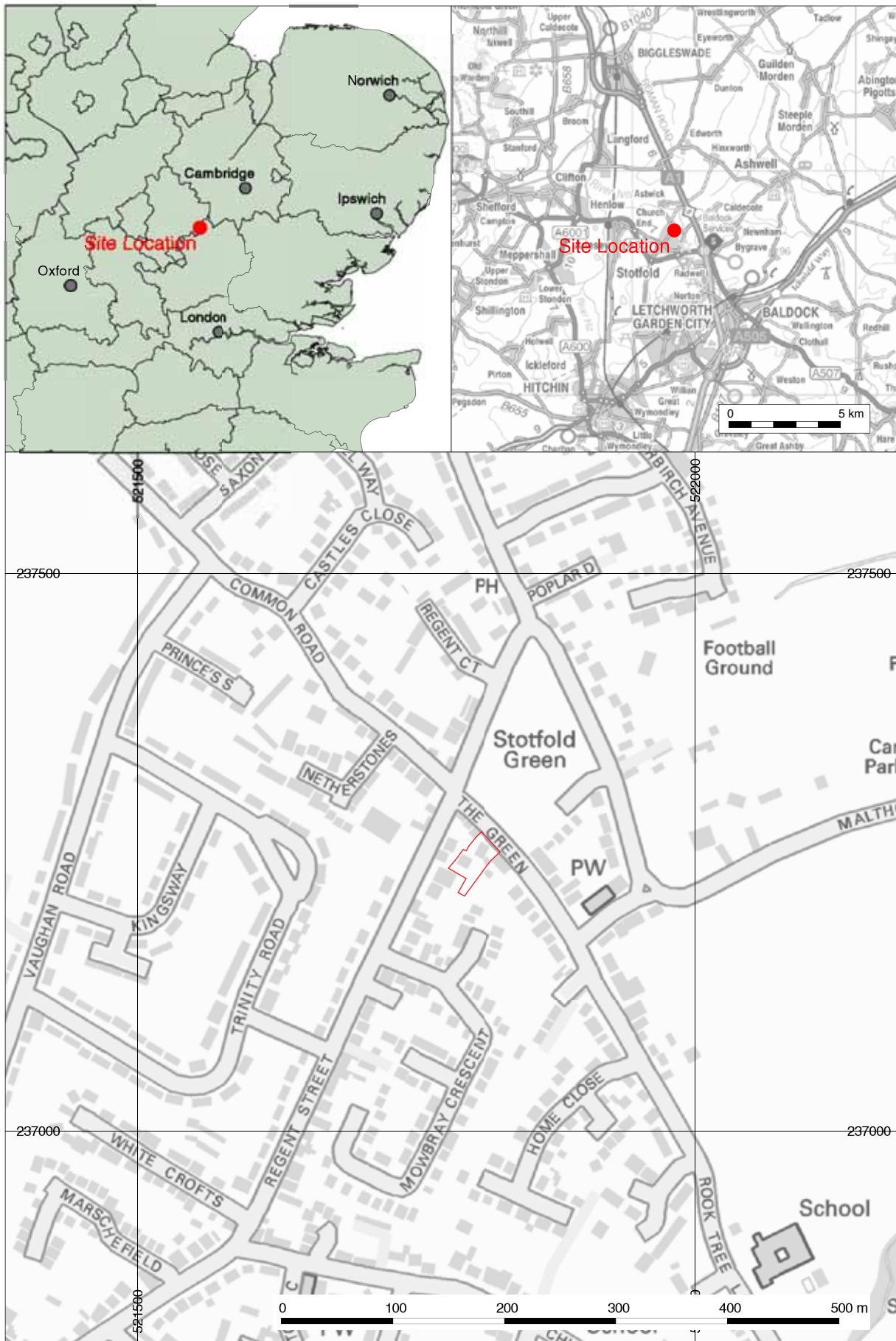
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
TBA	OA East Offices, Bar Hill	TBA
Beds Museum (TBA)	XBDSTO13	Beds Museum (TBA)

### Archive Contents/Media

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Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input type="checkbox"/> Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

### Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location



Figure 2: Result of HER search showing distribution of event records





Figure 3: Result of HER search showing distribution of monument records



Figure 4: Result of HER search showing distribution of listed building records



Figure 5: Extract from Pre-enclosure map, 1848 (Beds Archives Ref. MA 88/2), showing approximate location of study site (red)



Figure 6: Extract from Stofold Tithe Map, 1849 (Beds Archives Ref. MAT 41/1), showing location of study area (red)



Figure 7: Extract from Stofold Enclosure Map, 1851 (Beds Archives Ref. MA 88/1), showing approximate location of study area (red)

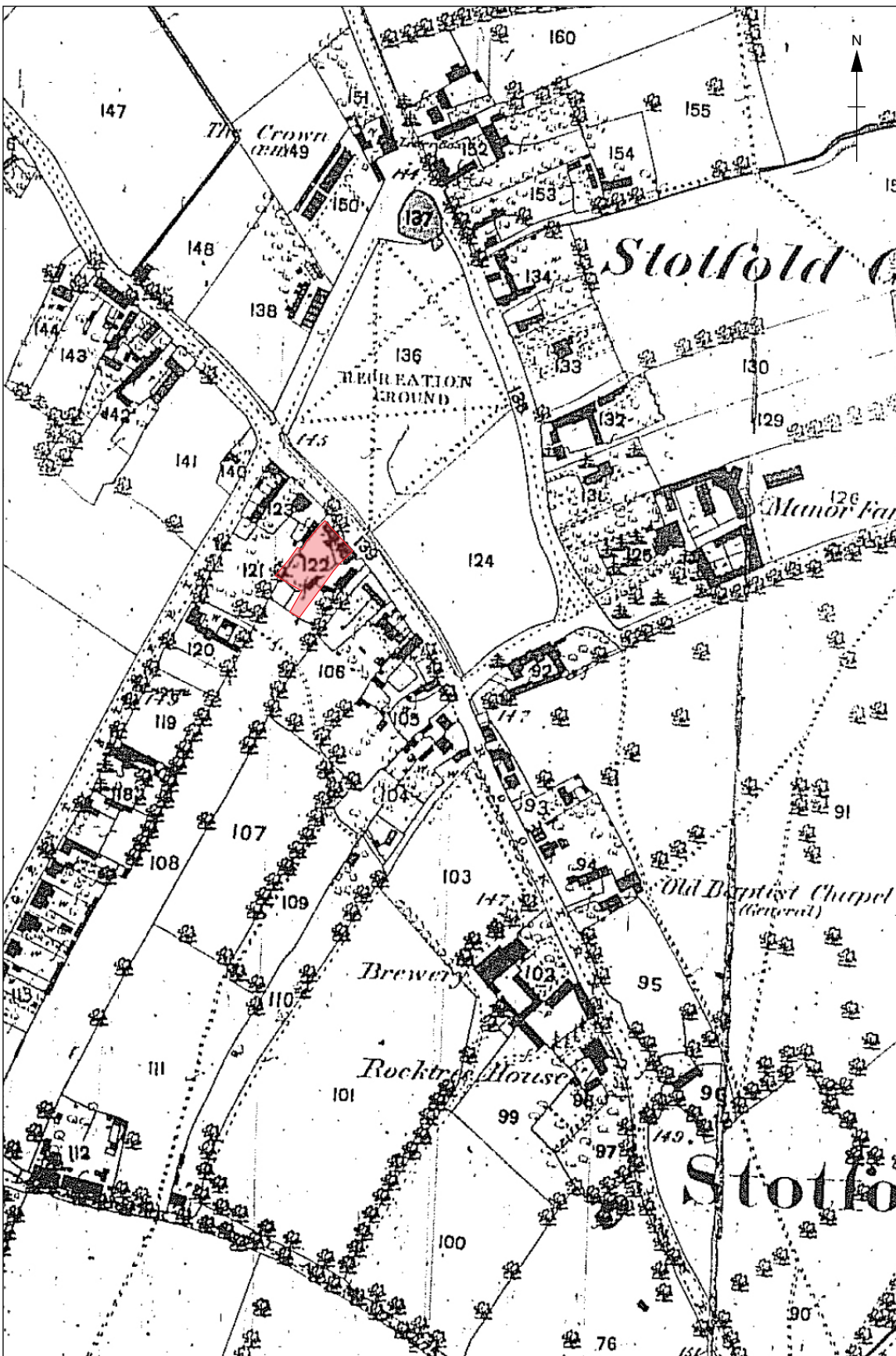


Figure 8: Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (6<sup>th</sup> edition), 1879-1884, showing location of study site (red)

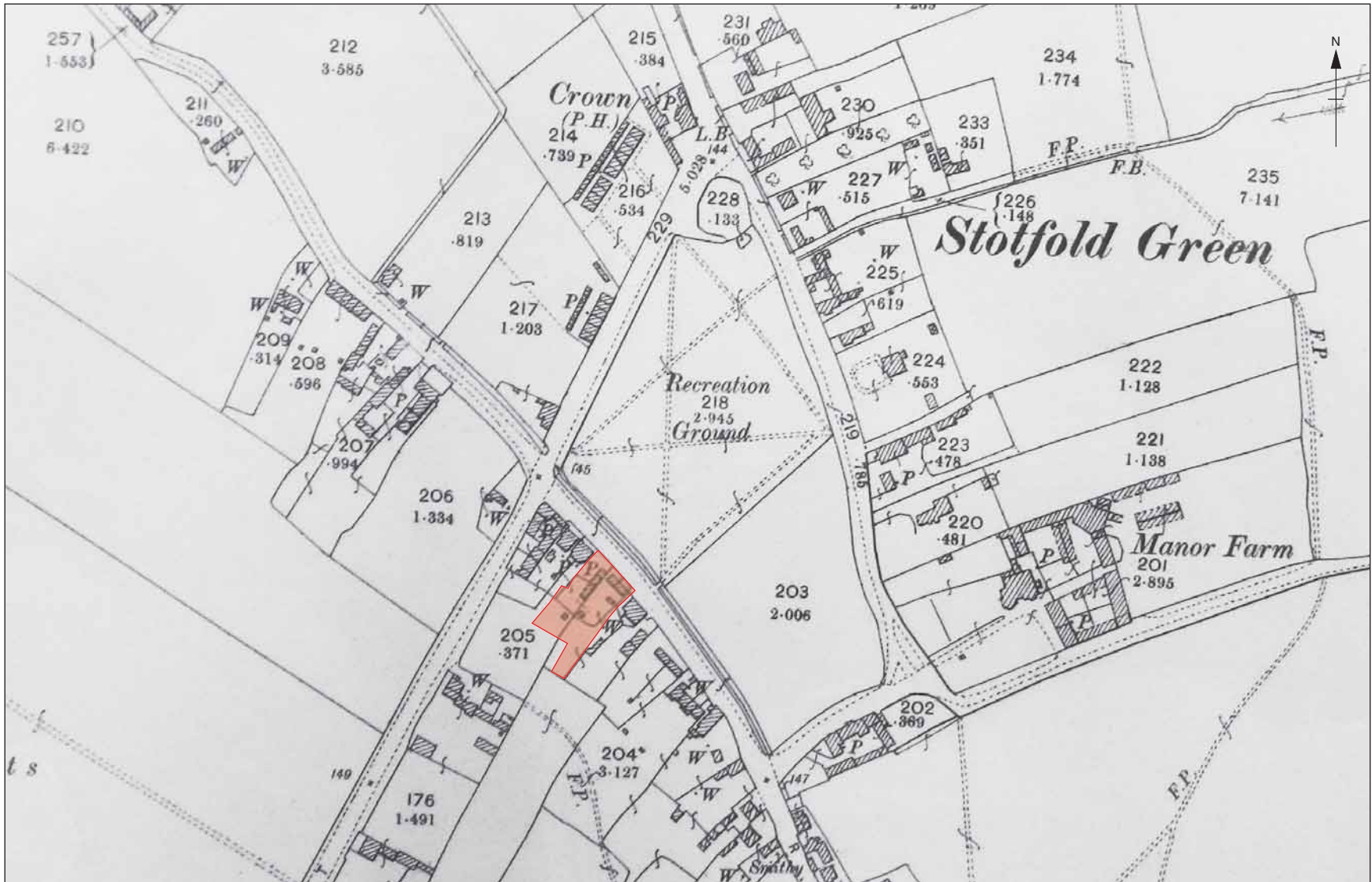


Figure 9: Extract from Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), 1901, showing location of study site (red)



Figure 10: Extract from Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), 1924, showing location of study site (red)



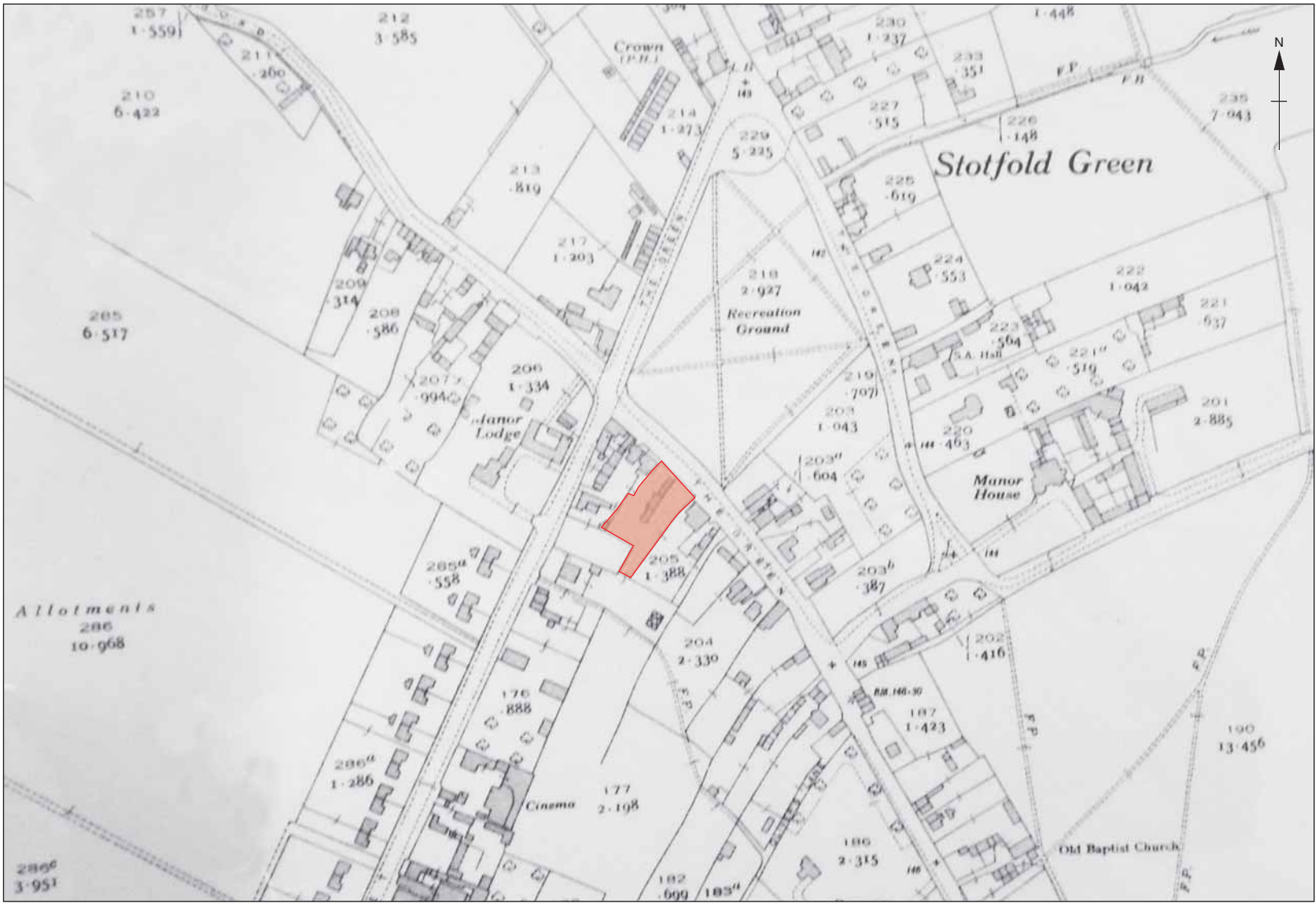


Figure 11: Extract from 1938 Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), showing location of study site (red)

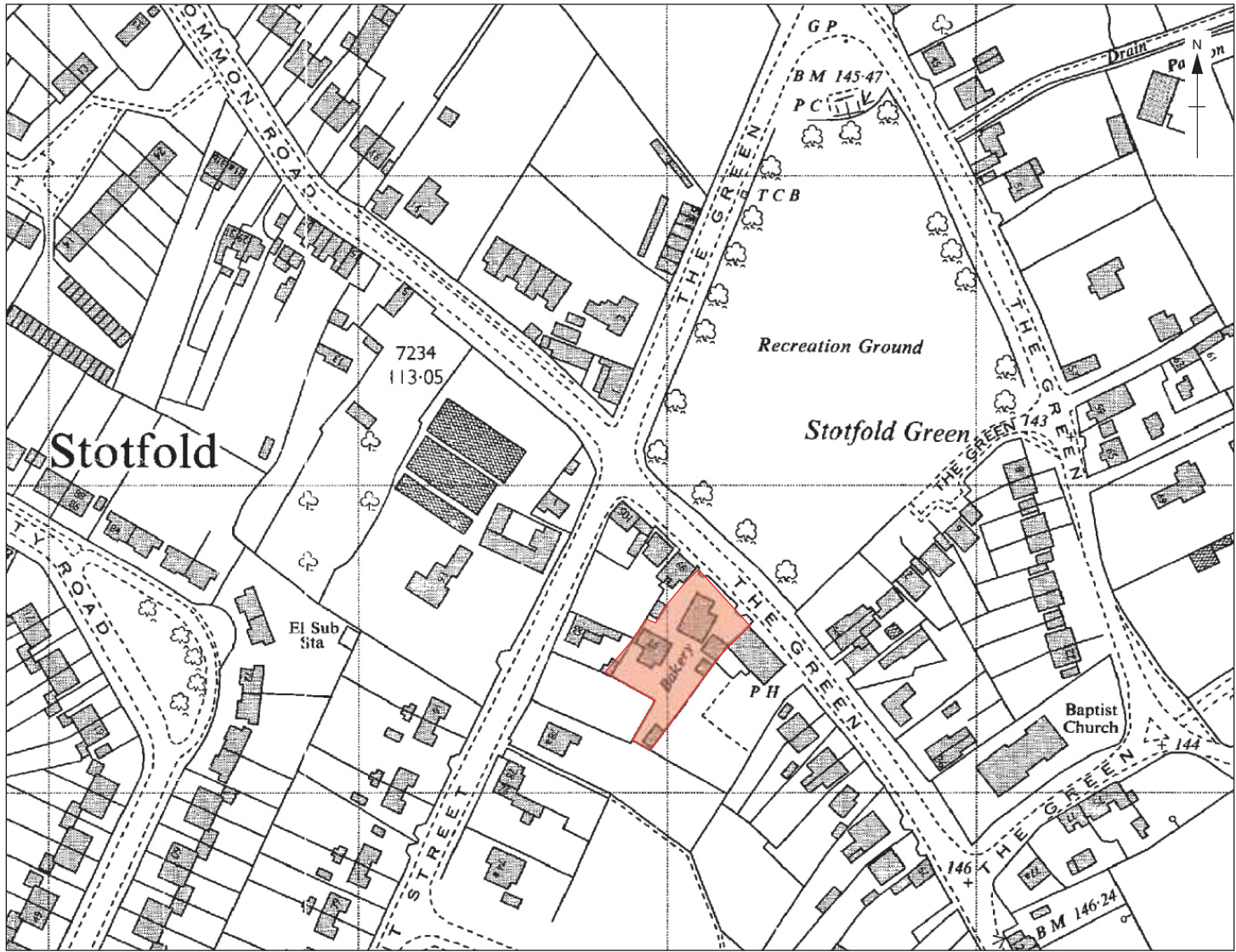


Figure 12: Extract from 1968 Ordnance Survey Map (25" edition), showing location of study site (red)



Plate 1: View of the green, from the site, looking north-east



Plate 2: Site looking south-west



Plate 3: The site looking south



Plate 4: The site looking west



Plate 5: The site looking north-west



**Head Office/Registered Office/  
OA South**

Janus House  
Osney Mead  
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800  
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496  
e: [info@oxfordarch.co.uk](mailto:info@oxfordarch.co.uk)  
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

**OA North**

Mill 3  
Moor Lane  
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000  
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606  
e: [oanorth@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oanorth@thehumanjourney.net)  
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>

**OA East**

15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cambridgeshire  
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500  
f: +44 (0) 1223 850599  
e: [oaeast@thehumanjourney.net](mailto: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net)  
w: <http://thehumanjourney.net>



**Director:** David Jennings, BA MIFA FSA

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