



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
LAND TO THE REAR OF HIGH STREET & ST. JOHN STREET
KEMPSTON
BEDFORDSHIRE**

on behalf of Aragon Land and Planning Ltd



NGR: TL 5027 2474

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KDK: 059/KHS/2

June 2014

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Site Data

<i>KDK project code:</i>	059/KHS		
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	kdkarcha1-178378	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	BEDFM 2014.35
<i>County:</i>	Bedford Borough		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Kempston		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Kempston		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 5027 2474		
<i>Present use:</i>	Storage		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Construction of 2 detached dwellings.		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Bedford Borough		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	12/01844/FUL 12/09/2013		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	27 th & 28 th May 2014		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Aragon Land and Planning UK LLP The Old Coalhouse 28A Rosamond Road Bedford Bedfordshire MK40 3SS		
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Quality Check

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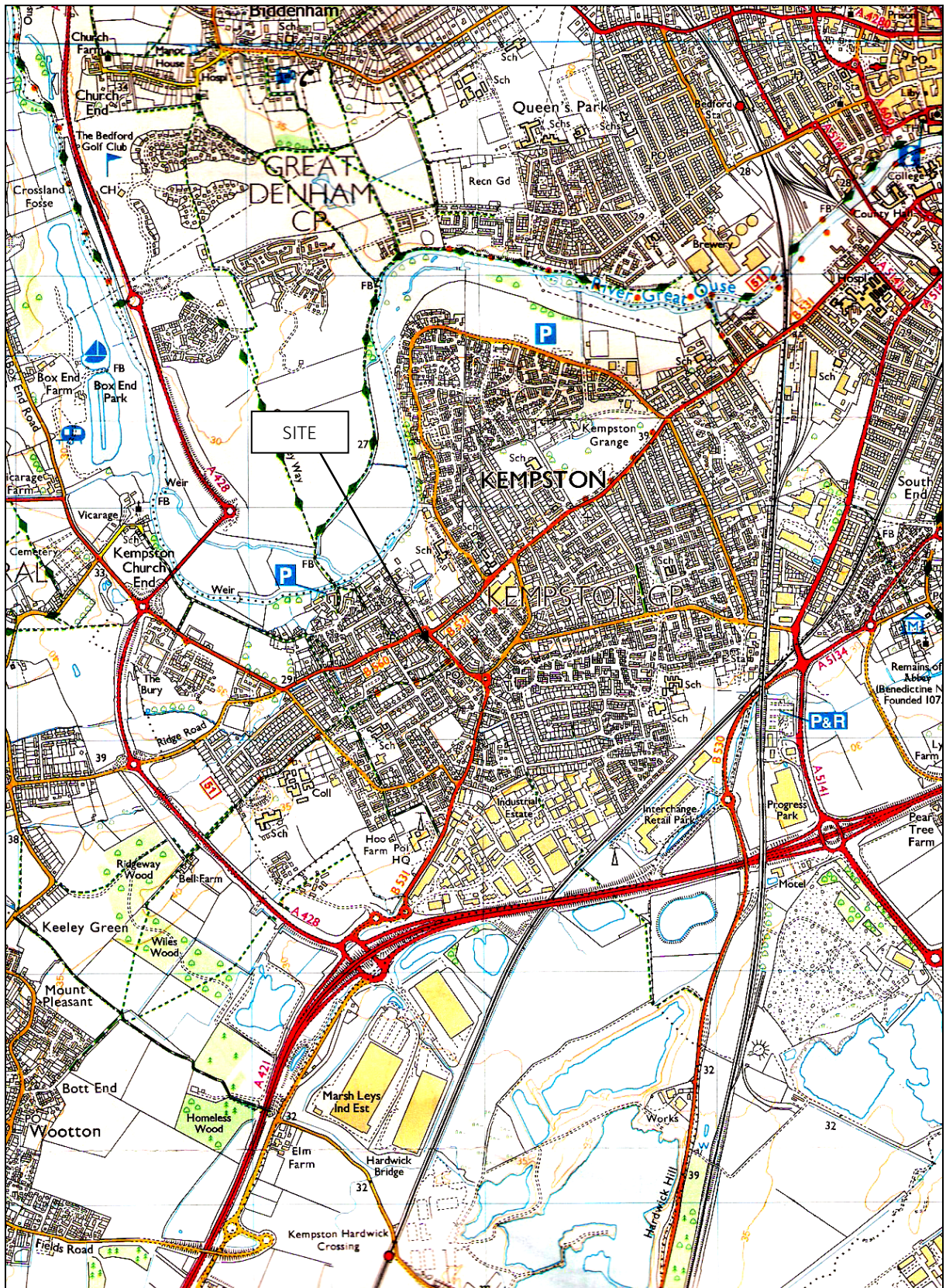


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



Summary

In May 2014 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out a 5 trench evaluation of the land to the rear of High St and St John's St, Kempston, Bedfordshire as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site. An undated gully or ditch orientated perpendicular to the High St was noted, which may be the remnants of a boundary for a burgage plot. A single undated post hole and three probable tree throws which contained medieval pottery dating from 11th to 12th century were also recorded.

1 Introduction

1.1 In May 2014 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation of the land to the rear of the High St and St Johns St, Kempston, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Aragon Land and Planning UK LLP and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Whyte 2014), and approved by Bedford Borough Council Planning Service, archaeological advisor (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), Bedford Borough Council. The relevant planning application reference is 12/01844/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

Kempston is situated approximately 2 miles southwest of Bedford, within the administrative district of Bedford Borough, and the civil parish and village of Kempston, at National Grid Reference TL 5027 2474 (Fig. 1).

Description

The site covers an area of 0.130 hectares and is located behind existing dwellings which front St John's Street and the High Street. It is currently occupied by a service yard, various outbuildings and garaging. It is also worth noting that there are several trees on the site, some of which are mature. Access to the site is via The Glen, a side road off Campbell Close, with further access to the north east to St. Johns Street (Fig. 2).

Geology & Topography

The solid geology is a junction of interbedded Limestone and argillaceous rocks of the Great Oolite Group and Mudstone of the Kellaway Clays Member. The mudstone is covered by a superficial geology of Head (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises two detached dwellings, each being two storeys high with access road (Fig. 3).

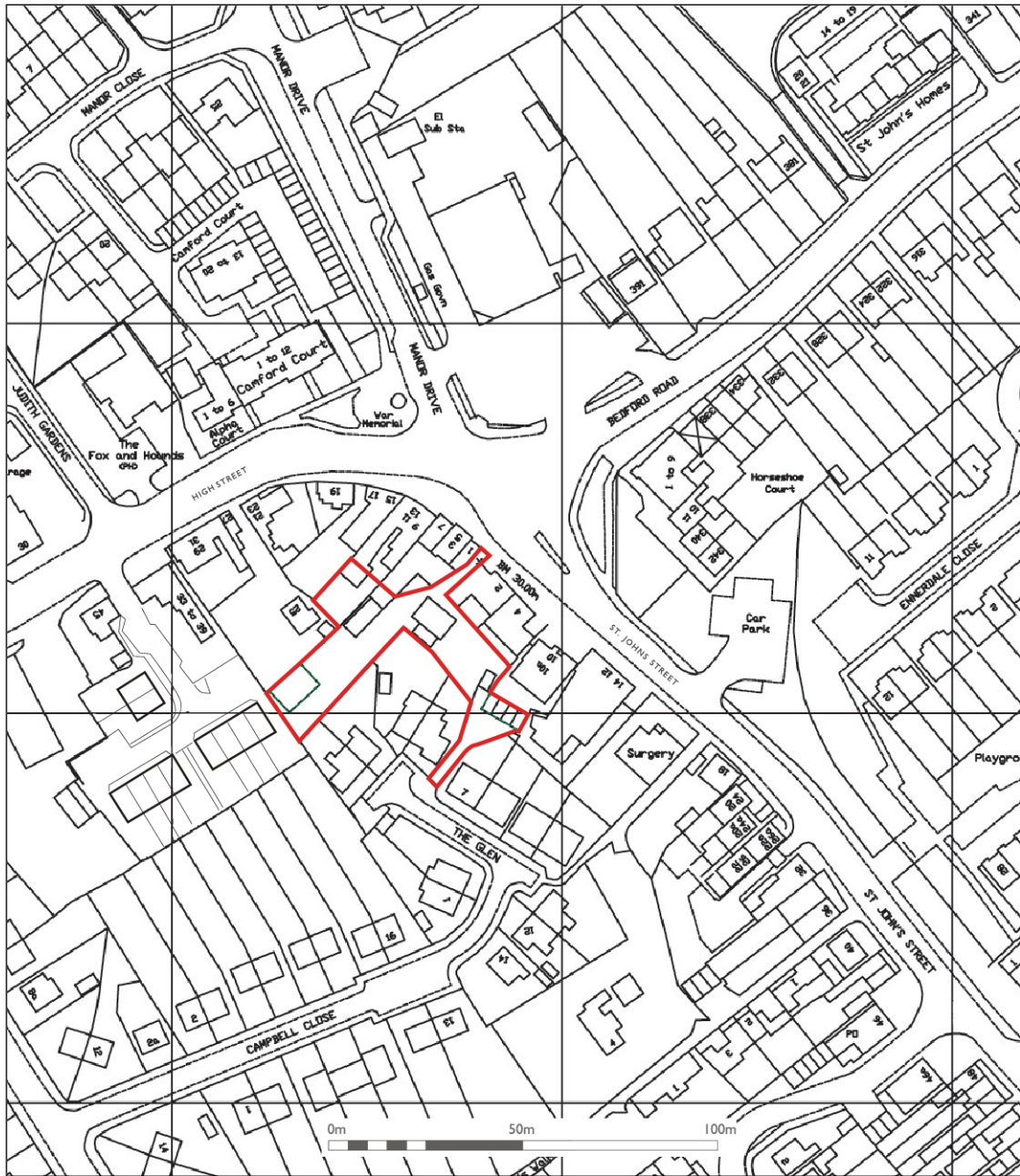


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

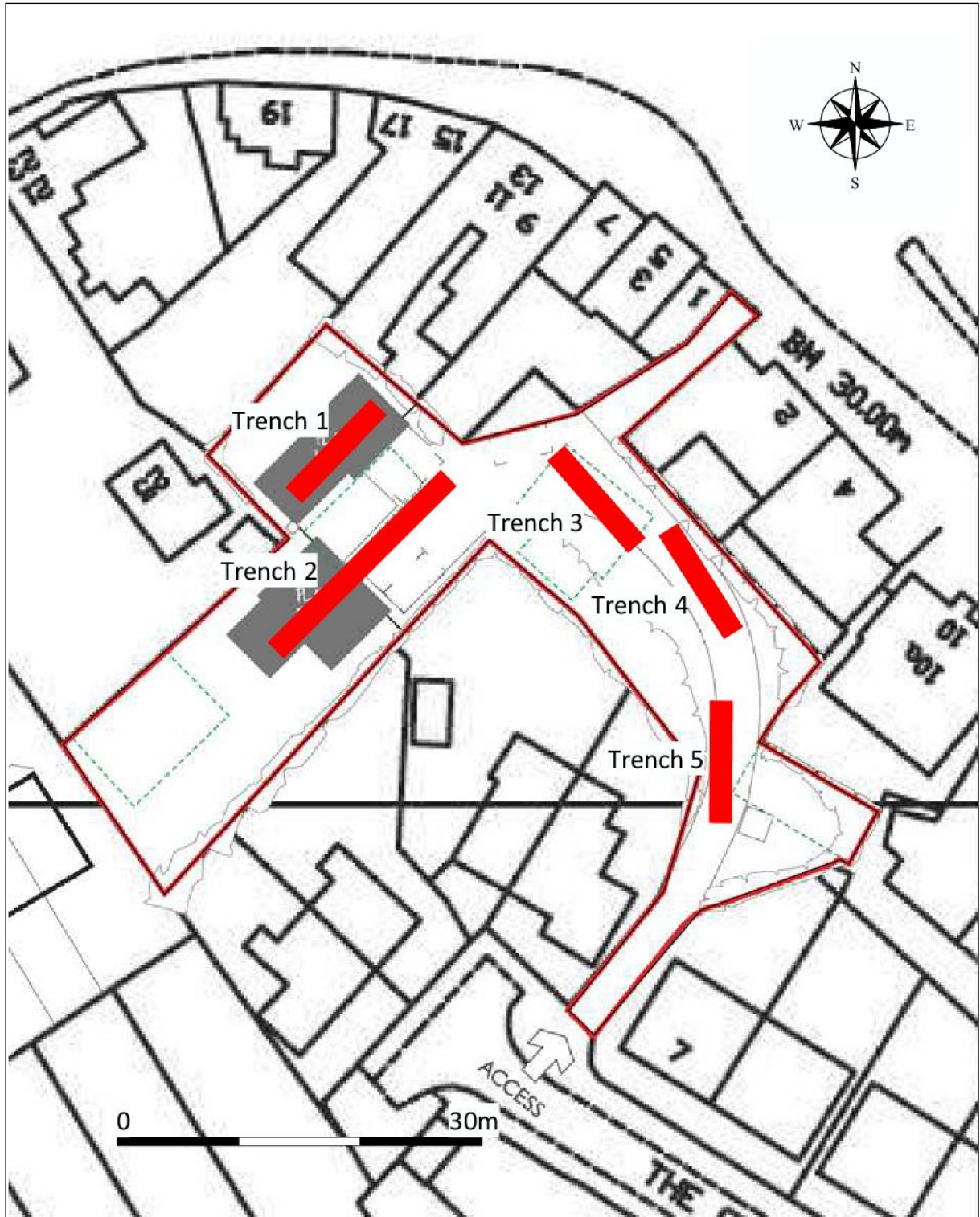


Figure 3: Trench location (scale 1:500)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this evaluation as defined in the approved WSI (Whyte 2014) were:

- To investigate the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present on the proposed development site
- To establish the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present on the proposed development site

In addition general research aims set out *inter alia* by Oake et al (2007), Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and Medlycott (2011) that may be relevant to the site included:

- The origin and development of small towns
- The relationship between the settlement and its hinterland
- The relationship between ecclesiastical sites and the town
- Evidence for commercial activity

2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the brief, the methods used were as follows:

- The evaluation comprised an 8% sample of the proposed development site
- 5 x 1.80m wide trenches were excavated to provide systematic cover of the site
- One trench was to be 20m long and the other four will be 10m long
- The trenches targeted the footprints of the proposed dwellings, the route of the internal site access road, parking and turning area
- Trench depths reached the natural geology
- Had deep features or stratigraphy been encountered (i.e. at depths greater than 1.2m), trenches would have been “stepped” to provide safe conditions for excavation and recording

2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief
- The relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists’ *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2008a)
- The Institute for Archaeologists’ *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2010)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), to English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991)



3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 This section has been prepared using readily available material primarily from Internet sources, KDK's own library and the Historic Environment Records (HER). The HER License for this project is BBHER 003 (2014-15).

Modern Kempston is part of the urban fringe south west of Bedford. The town saw considerable expansion in the 19th century becoming an urban district in 1895. The area surrounding the proposed site has long been known to produce archaeological finds from all periods from the Palaeolithic to the 20th century. A settlement has existed in the area since the Late Bronze Age.

Before the Norman Conquest Kempston was a noted estate centre of the earldom of Tostig. Tostig had been banished by Edward the Confessor in 1065 and the Kempston estate passed to Tostig's brother Earl Gyrrh, who was then killed alongside his brother King Harold at the Battle of Hastings. After the Norman Conquest William gave Kempston to his niece Judith de Balliol and in 1086 the Domesday Book records Countess Judith held a manor at Camestone (Kempston), and another at Potton, Kempston being a valuable holding. It is recorded that it comprised of 2,400 acres of arable land that needed 20 teams of oxen to maintain it and a large part uncultivated because it was too wet and marshy. Also on the Ouse, stood a working mill where the local people took their corn to be ground. At that time the population was reputed to be 40-45 men and their families.

In 1237 the manors of Kempston are mentioned with their names, Daubeney on Manor Drive, rebuilt in the 19th century on the original site, Kempston St. Johns and Hastingbury (or Greys) which stood to the west of the present Bury House on Cemetery Road. In 1400 there were numerous small hamlets which surrounded the main settlement of Kempston. Eventually there were two medieval settlements that formed modern day Kempston; the west end was called Bell End and the eastern was named Up End. The medieval settlement of Bell End has been investigated a number of times and has produced evidence of its Saxon to early medieval origins. The Up End medieval settlement area is now completely surrounded by the post medieval growth of Kempston.

On the 27th of February 1826 a fire destroyed 40 houses on the High Street including part of the King William Public House. However, a number of buildings still survive which have been given a Grade II listing status. The nineteenth century saw a growth of urban housing and building in the New Town including the building of the Kempston Barracks in 1874-6 for the XVI the Regiment of Foot. In 1881, it became the Depot of the Bedfordshire Regiment and in 1918 for the amalgamated Beds. & Herts Regiment. In 1958 the barracks closed with the Keep on Bedford Road being retained as a centre for the Freemasons incorporating a Regimental Museum, with the Regimental War Memorial opposite. The remaining land was used for housing development.

There is a high archaeological potential for multi-phase occupation with Saxo-Norman, medieval farming and domestic activity.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

The earliest finds from the area date from the Palaeolithic, with a large number of flint implements found over the years. The exact findspot is unknown, but the HER location (HER252) is given as being 50m away to the north of the development site, near the war memorial. Given the quantity of finds involved it is highly likely the finds are spread over a larger area. In the late 19th and 20th century gravel extraction produced Palaeolithic and Neolithic finds 350m to the north east as well as five Bronze Age cremation burials with



associated beaker vessels (HER256). A further 450m away to the east twelve Palaeolithic hand axes were found (HER1184).

3.3 **Iron Age** (600BC-AD43)

Evidence for Late Iron Age occupation of the area primarily involves the cemetery site (HER256), which also produced the Bronze Age cremation burials, discovered 350m to the north east of the development site. Here were numerous burials with a variety of grave goods and associated ceramic vessels dated from the Late Iron Age (LIA) to early 1st century. Late Iron Age ditches have also been recorded 800m to the northwest near Kempston Mill (HER 1081).

3.4 **Roman** (AD43-c.450)

Use of the Iron Age cemetery site (HER256) extended into the Roman period, with a number of high quality ceramic vessels accompanying the burials. With an extension of the gravel extraction site in the 20th century more Roman burials were uncovered with evidence for a possible altar. Further away 150m to the north east of the cemetery site gravel extraction revealed a complex of inter-related and subdivided pits (HER8555) which could possibly be related to it. An area 300m to the west was excavated ahead of development and a large Roman enclosure ditch (HER9724) was found. A Roman ditch was recorded at the site of Kempston Mill (HER1081) and close to this, between the manor and the mill, was a dense occupation site (HER14843) dating from Roman to the medieval period. The site produced evidence for ditches and gullies with associated post pits, and some Palaeolithic finds.

3.5 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

The area 300m to the west that was the subject of excavation (HER9724) along the modern day High Street, revealed traces of late Saxon occupation extending into early medieval period. A late Saxon ditch was revealed along with associated gullies, pits and postholes. A number of Saxon ditches and pits (HER4544) have been recorded 400m north west of the development site. One of the pits contained 13kg of pottery dating from the 9th to the 13th century and truncated limestone building foundations of uncertain date. Two Saxon inhumations were also found on the LIA/Romano-British cemetery site to the north (HER256). Another cemetery site (HER258) was recorded 350m to the east during gravel extraction works in the 1860's. This site was noted at the time for its particular richness and variety of grave goods.

3.6 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

The Domesday Book recorded a mill in Kempston in 1086 and although the site of a mill does exist 300m to the west (HER1081) it may not necessarily be on the original site. Saxon/Medieval pits with a large ceramic assemblage (HER4544) were located approximately 20m west of the mill. Situated at the north end of Manor Drive, is a triangular medieval moated site (HER3396) with evidence of Saxo-Norman occupation. This is relatively close to the original site of the medieval manor house (HER5484) which belonged to Countess Judith, the niece of William I and recorded in the Domesday Book.

3.7 **Post-Medieval** (1500-1900)

The present day Manor House (HER5484) is situated 275m north and was built around 1815 on the site of the original medieval house. Kempston Gasworks (HER6802) was built in 1869 along the southern bank of the river 400m to the northwest and was demolished in the 20th century and the site was redeveloped. Up End School (HER7237) on St. Johns Street, 200 southeast was built in 1854, the building was destroyed by fire in 1975. Kempston Lodge (HER7866), a former workhouse is situated 450 to the east. A post medieval well (HER11529) is shown on a 1960 map 350m north east which is now demolished. Another well (HER11620)



was located in the yard of The Bell public house (HER11598) 475m to the west, both of which were demolished in the late 19th century.

A number of post medieval farmsteads have been noted in the area, Newold Farm (HER11530) 120m to the north, was demolished in 1848, with an associated farmhouse (HER11626) that survived until the late 19th century until that itself was demolished. Saunders Farm (HER11548) 40m to the north was demolished in the early 1900's. Piersons Farm (Her 11627) 150m to the north with an associated building (HER11628) were, again, both demolished in the late 19th century. Up End school was the site of a homestead (HER11662) which was demolished in the late 19th century and the site of a demolished barn and stable (HER11630) is 200 to the south.

On the opposite side of St. Johns Street, 100m west was the site of St. Johns Church (HER1080), a Roman Catholic church, built in 1868 which existed until 1966. Another chapel site (HER11672) existed on the High Street 50m to the west, mentioned on the 1848 rating survey, it was built around 1800 and was demolished in 1899.

Numerous blacksmiths workshops have been noted in the vicinity. Gwyles Close 50 m to the west was the site of a blacksmiths workshop (HER11576), built circa 1800 and demolished in 1899. Another smithy (HER13314) was located near Manor Drive 250m to the north, another (HER17348) at number 13 High Street 20m to the north east now demolished, and another (HER17506) 450m to the east off Bunyan Road.

Knevitts and Kegshoes Messuage (HER11661) 200m to the southeast were a pair of 17th century almshouses which were demolished in 1768. To the southeast, no more than 50m away is the possible site of a 19th century building (HER11684), although there is uncertain evidence of the form and function of this structure, it is mentioned in the Enclosure Award and plan of 1804. Several post medieval demolished dwellings are noted, Pricketts Cottage and Close (HER11739) 200m north west, another (HER11745) 350m south west, another at the site of 106 High Street (HER12588) 350m to the west, 70-72 Bunyan Road (HER15219) 400m to the west, 80-98 High Street (HER15398) 300m to the west.

Numerous sites of industrial activity, now demolished are located in the area. The Poultry Appliance Manufacturer (HER17263) 150m to the west on the High Street, an unspecified (HER17655) works also on the High Street 70m to the south west. An engineering works (HER17564) 75m to the north east and another (HER17659) on the site of the now Judith Gardens 125m north west.

3.8 **Modern** (1900-present)

The majority of the 20th century archaeology consists of industrial activity. A garage (HER17346) was situated at 28 High Street 100m to the west, another (HER17493) 150m northwest on Bedford Road, and another (HER17656) 75m southeast off the High Street. A Haulage Contractor's site lay (HER17460) 400 to the west on Bunyan Road. Two scrap yards, one (HER17649) on the High Street 325m to the west, the other (HER17658) on St. Johns Street 75m to the east are also noted. Lincoln Works (HER17650), a rug manufacturing company was 100m to the west on Bedford Road. A builders merchant (HER17660) stood 200m to the west, on Molly Moore Avenue, a bakery depot (HER17661) on Elstow Road 400m to the east, and a slaughter house (HER15065) to the rear of 79 and 93 High Street, 200m to the west. The site of the Boot Inn (HER6548), a 20th century inn, lay 300m southeast. Some 450m to the south was a WWII Type 22 pillbox which was demolished by 1999.



4 Results

Introduction

Five trenches were excavated with a total area of 97.8m². Trench 2 had to be relocated from the proposed plan, 2m to the northwest due to the presence of a concrete pond, and Trench 3 was relocated 1.5m southeast due to a concrete hard standing.

Trenches 1,3 & 4 (Plates 1, 2 & 3)

Trenches 1, 3 & 4 were either blank or only contained modern features (Plates 1, 2 & 3). Their depth varied from 0.8m in Trench 1 to 0.3m in Trench 3, where the ground had been truncated by the construction of the existing access road to the High Street.

Trench 2 (Figs. 4 & 5: Plates 4, 5, 6, & 7)

Trench 2 contained four features that were considered worthy of further investigation (Fig. 4, Plate 4). Sections were cut through three large, irregular shaped deposits [204], [206] and [210], along with [208] which was a small circular feature. All contained the same type of fill, which was virtually indistinguishable in colour from the subsoil, and consisted of mid-brown, silty, sandy clay, with occasional flecks of charcoal.

Feature [204] measured 2.03m at its widest point, was at least 1.8m long and up to 0.4m in depth (Fig. 4, Plate 5). It was irregular in both plan and section, with an undulating base across the excavated portion. A total of 42 pottery sherds were recovered from the fill along with 9 fragments of animal bone. Subsequent analysis of the pottery showed the vast majority of it to be 12th century St Neots ware (Appendix 3).

Feature [206] was at least 1.62m long by at least 1.1m wide, and 0.13m at its deepest excavated point, with an uneven base which became shallower from northeast to southwest (Fig. 4, Plate 6). One sherd of pottery, 1 fragment of animal bone and piece of heat affected stone was recovered from the single fill. The pottery was subsequently dated as 11th century St Neots ware (Appendix 3).

Cut [208] was probably the remnants of a post hole, measuring 0.38m in diameter and 0.16m in depth (Fig. 4, Plate 7). The upper portion of the sides of the cut was almost sheer, but the base was U-shaped and smooth. No artefacts were recovered from its single fill.

Feature [210], in common with [204] & [206], was irregular in plan and had an uneven base (Fig 4, Plate 8). It was the largest of four features measuring 2.7m in length by 1.3m in width, and being up to 0.18m deep. Its outline suggests it may have been two intercutting features, but there was no evidence for this in either the shape of the cut or the fill. A single pottery sherd was recovered from the fill along with a single fragment of animal bone, and a possible flint flake. The pottery was assessed to be 12th century St Neots ware and Shelly ware (Appendix 3), and the flint flake was intrusive.

Across most of the site the ground remained relatively undisturbed, with up to 0.4m of dark brown, humic topsoil (Trench 1) and 0.4m of mid brown, silty clay subsoil (Trench 4). Trench 2 provided the clearest indication of the general site stratigraphy (Plate 9).

Trench 5 (Figs. 4 & 5: Plates 10 & 11)

Trench 5 contained 2 tree throws, a modern soakaway and gully or ditch base [504] (Figs. 4 & 5, Plates 10). Cut [504] was orientated northeast-southwest, perpendicular to the line of the High Street 30m away. It was at least 2.5m long and 0.7m wide, with a U-shaped profile some 0.3m in depth. In common with all the other features on the site, its single fill was a mid-brown, silty, sandy clay virtually indistinguishable from the subsoil. There was no indication of silting within the feature, and



the fill appeared to be a deliberate backfilling event. No artefacts were recovered from the excavated section.

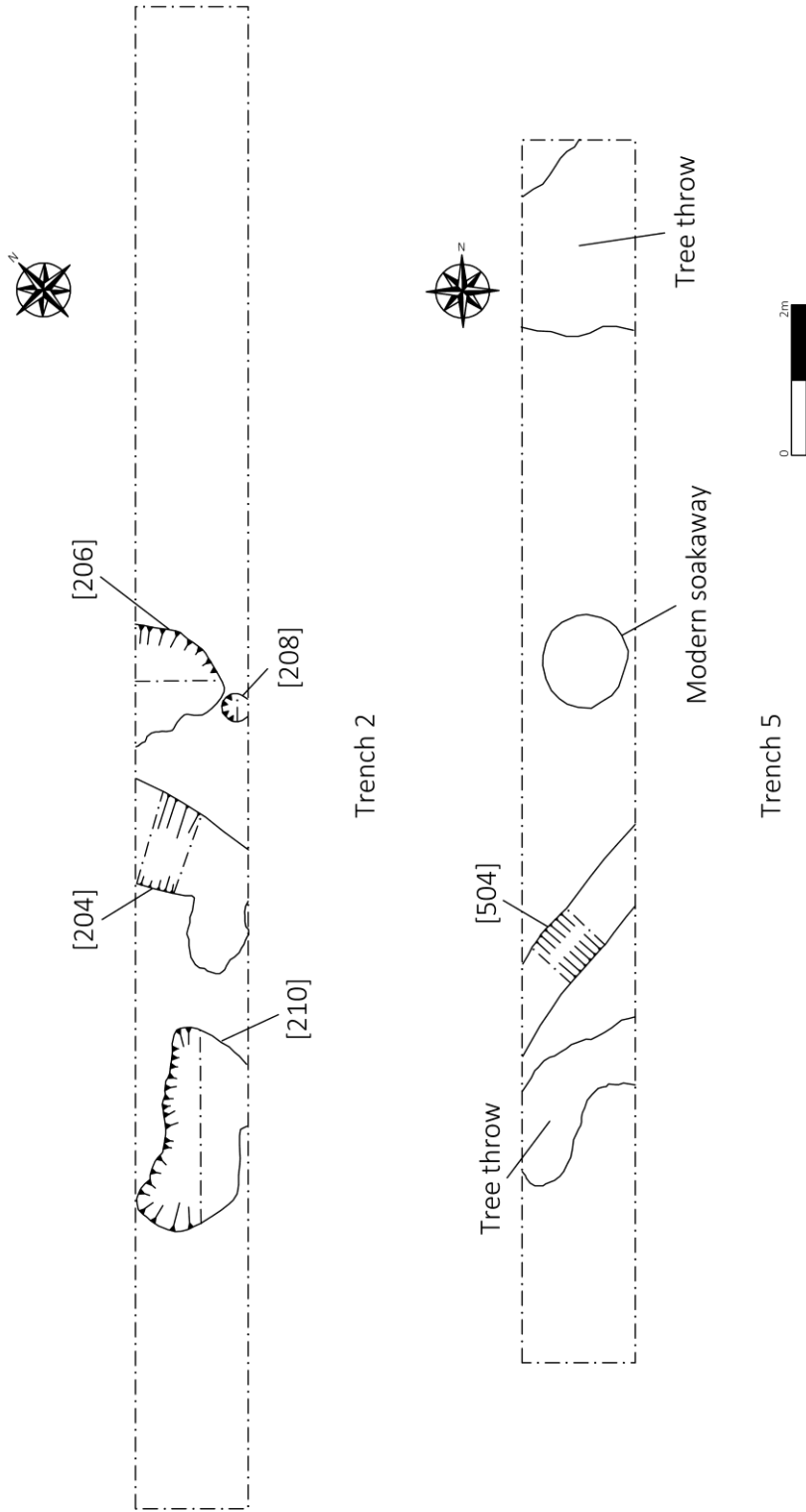
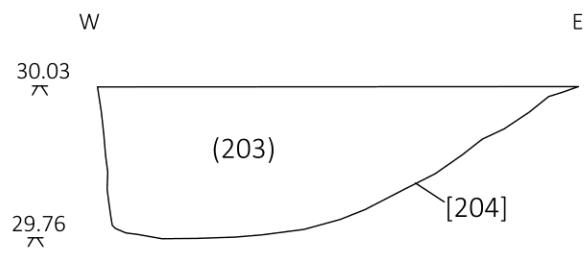
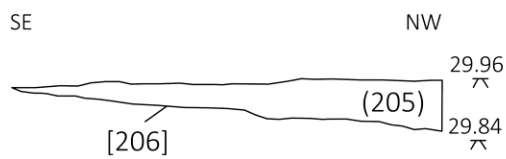


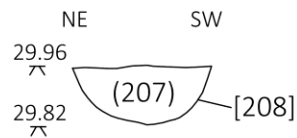
Figure 4: Plan of Trenches 2 & 5 (scale 1:100)



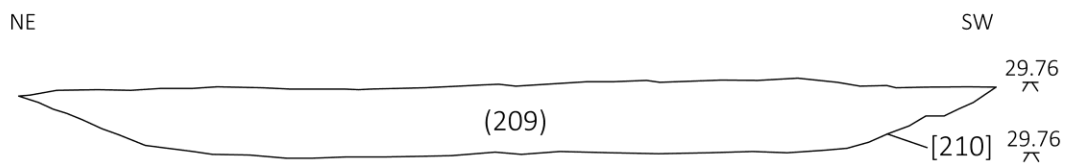
South facing section of feature [204]



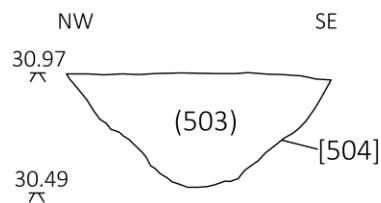
Northeast facing section of feature [206]



Northwest facing section of posthole [208]



Northwest facing section of feature [210]



Southwest facing section of gully/ditch [504]



Figure 5: Feature sections (scale 1:20)



Plate 1: Trench 1, facing southwest



Plate 2: Trench 3, facing southeast



Plate 3: Trench 4, facing southeast



Plate 4: Trench 2, facing southwest



Plate 5: Feature [204], facing north



Plate 6: Feature [206], facing southwest



Plate 7: Feature [204], facing southeast



Plate 8: Feature [210], facing southeast



Plate 9: Trench 2 stratigraphy



Plate 10: Trench 5, facing south



Plate 11: Gully/ditch [504], facing southwest



5 Conclusions

The features revealed in the evaluation trenches provide an indication that there was medieval activity in the area during the 11th-12th century. Gully/ditch [504] that was present in Trench 5 was orientated perpendicular to the High Street and may represent the remnants of a boundary ditch demarcating the edge of a burgage plot. It may equally be a drainage ditch. Indeed, the weather conditions during the excavation demonstrated that it still readily drains water.

Post hole [208] in Trench 2 was possibly part of a structure to the south and southeast. However, it is equally possible that it represents an isolated feature, and as no dating evidence was recovered, its significance remains low.

The larger features in Trench 2 were all shallow and irregular in plan. Their depths were ascertained in [204] and [210], but the base of [206] was still deepening as it reached the northern baulk of the trench. However, the gradient of the exposed base suggested the feature was unlikely to deepen significantly. Whilst there is the possibility that these features are shallow pits, it seems more likely that they are tree throws. The site has clearly hosted a number of trees over the years, and the features in Trench 2 probably represent the remnants of trees from the medieval period. The relatively large quantity of 11th to 12th century pottery recovered from [204] is probably a result of the rooting hole being left open and subsequently used as a rubbish pit.

The paucity of archaeology on the site as a whole is probably a consequence of the medieval activity on the plot being short-lived, or that the study area constituted the back end of a burgage plot. The pottery recovered was from a narrow date range, and the topsoil and subsoil did not contain the usual assemblage of pottery sherds, animal bone and ceramic building material normally associated with long term or continuous occupation. Indeed, the site stratigraphy, notably the depth of the subsoil, suggests the ground has been undisturbed for a considerable period.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Andrew Polson of Aragon Land and Planning for commissioning this report. His assistance in providing the drawings which have been used as a basis for the plans in this report is also duly acknowledged. Thanks are also due to Geoff Saunders for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents, Nigel Drummond for his assistance on site, and to Vanessa Clarke who monitored the project on behalf of Bedford Borough Council.

The fieldwork was carried out by David Kaye and Rick Whyte. The report was written and illustrated by David Kaye BA AIFA and edited by Karin Kaye MA MIFA.

7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial report
4. Trench recording sheets
5. Finds
6. Site drawings
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum.



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Appendix 1: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 059/KHS			Site Name: Land to the rear of High St and St John's St, Kempston
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Trench 1, facing NE
2	✓	✓	Trench 2, facing NE
3	✓	✓	Trench 3, facing SE
4	✓	✓	Trench 4, facing SE
5	✓	✓	Trench 5, facing S
6	✓	✓	Cut [504], facing SW
7	✓	✓	Cut [504], facing SW
8	✓	✓	Cut [206], facing SE
9	✓	✓	Cut [208], facing NE
10	✓	✓	Cut [210], facing NE

Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context Numbers		Pottery		Animal Bone		Flint		Stone	
Fill	Cut	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms	No.	Gms
203	204	37	317	5	32				
205	206	1	4	1	7			1	232
209	210	4	33	1	3	1	1		



Appendix 3: Specialist Reports

Pottery from High St, Kempston (Site 059/KHS)

Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 42 sherds with a total weight of 354g. It was all of Saxo-Norman date. It was recorded using the codings and chronology of the Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service type-series (eg Baker and Hassall 1977), as follows:

B01: T1 (1) type St Neots Ware, AD900-1100. 2 sherds, 11g.

B01A: T1 (2) type St. Neots Ware, AD1000-1200. 35 sherds, 314g.

B07: Medieval Shelly Ware, AD1100-1400. 4 sherds, 28g.

C12: Stamford Ware, AD900-1200. 1 sherd, 1g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is typical of Saxo-Norman sites in the county, and suggest that activity at the site was fairly short-lived, and probably limited to the earlier 12th century. Six rimsherds were noted, all from B01A jars, and all from context 203. They were all from fairly large vessels, which is typical of the later part of the St Neots Ware tradition (Denham 1985).

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Context	B01		B01A		B07		C12		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
203			33	298	3	18	1	1	12thC
205			1	4					11thC
209	2	11	1	12	1	10			12thC
Total	2	11	35	314	4	28	1	1	

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Appendix 4: KDK OASIS Sheet

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Land to the rear of High St and St John's St, Kempston, Bedfordshire	OASIS reference:	kdkarcha1-178378
Short Description:	In May 2014 KDK Archaeology Ltd carried out a 5 trench evaluation of the land to the rear of High St and St John's St, Kempston, Bedfordshire. An undated gully or ditch orientated perpendicular to the High St was noted, which may be the remnants of a burgage plot boundary. A single undated post hole and three probable tree throws which contained medieval pottery dating from 11th to 12th century were also recorded.		
Project Type:	Evaluation		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	None
Current land use:	Garden	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	Ditch, posthole, possible pits	Monument period:	Undated, undated, medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	11 th -12 th century pottery		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Bedfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 5027 2474
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	Land to the rear of High St and St John's St, Kempston, Bedfordshire		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	0.13ha	Height OD: (metres)	c.30mAOD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Bedford Borough Council	Project design originator:	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager:	Karin Kaye MA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	David Kaye BA AIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Aragon Land and Planning		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	27.05.14	End date:	28.05.14
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Bedford Museum	Pottery, Animal bone, Stone, Flint	
Paper:		Brief, WSI, Site records, Site drawings, Photographs,	
Digital:	BEDFM 2014.35	CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: Land to the rear of High Street & St. John Street, Kempston, Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume:	KDK Archaeology Ltd Report ref. 059/KHS/2		
Author(s):	David Kaye BA AIFA		
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