



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

## Archaeological Open Area Excavation and Archaeological Monitoring Report

Dunstable Leisure Centre  
Court Road  
Dunstable  
Bedfordshire



### Quality Check

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## Summary

Between June 2017 and December 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Strip, Map and Sample excavation of Dunstable Leisure Centre, Court Road, Dunstable as required by condition 5 of planning permission for the development of the site. Previous archaeological investigation undertaken in close proximity to the site had uncovered a cemetery, routeway and ditch dating to the Roman period and it was deemed likely that similar features would be exposed on the development site; however, Dunstable Leisure Centre did not produce anything of archaeological significance. Post medieval and Roman pottery had been recovered from a tree throw as well as several fragments of ceramic building material (CBM). No further finds, features or deposits were observed.

## 1 Introduction

1.1 In June 2017 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Strip, Map and Sample excavation of Dunstable Leisure Centre, Court Road, Dunstable, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Central Bedfordshire Council, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by KDK (Shlasko 2017), and approved by Hannah Firth, Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Central Bedfordshire Council. The relevant planning application reference is CB/16/04283/REG3.

### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This project 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 & Description*

The Dunstable Leisure Centre is in the town and civil parish of Dunstable in the administrative district of Central Bedfordshire. It is located to the northwest of Court Drive, Dunstable Bedfordshire at NGR TL 0185 2236. The current Leisure Centre, consists of a brick, largely two-storey structure with multiple wings housing dedicated sports facilities, as well as a small area of disabled parking in front of the building, facing Court Drive. The building is bounded on the southeast and northeast by Court Drive, on the northwest by a carpark/service yard and on the southwest by a building housing a theatre, a radio station, a pub, and space used by the Central Bedfordshire College (Fig. 2).

#### *Geology & Topography*

Dunstable is built on the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (undifferentiated), a sedimentary bedrock that was formed c 89 to 100 mya when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas. There is no superficial geology. The development site is located at c140m AOD.

#### *Development*

The development proposal calls for the refurbishment of the current Leisure Centre, which takes up most of the development site (Fig. 3) This refurbishment will include both the renovation of the present structure and the building of a new library and leisure building on the site of the existing disabled parking area on the west corner of the site (Fig. 4). The current building will undergo substantial internal and external renovations, with new windows, roofing and mechanical systems. However, many structural elements, including the pool tanks, will be preserved (Central Bedfordshire Council 9 Feb 2016).

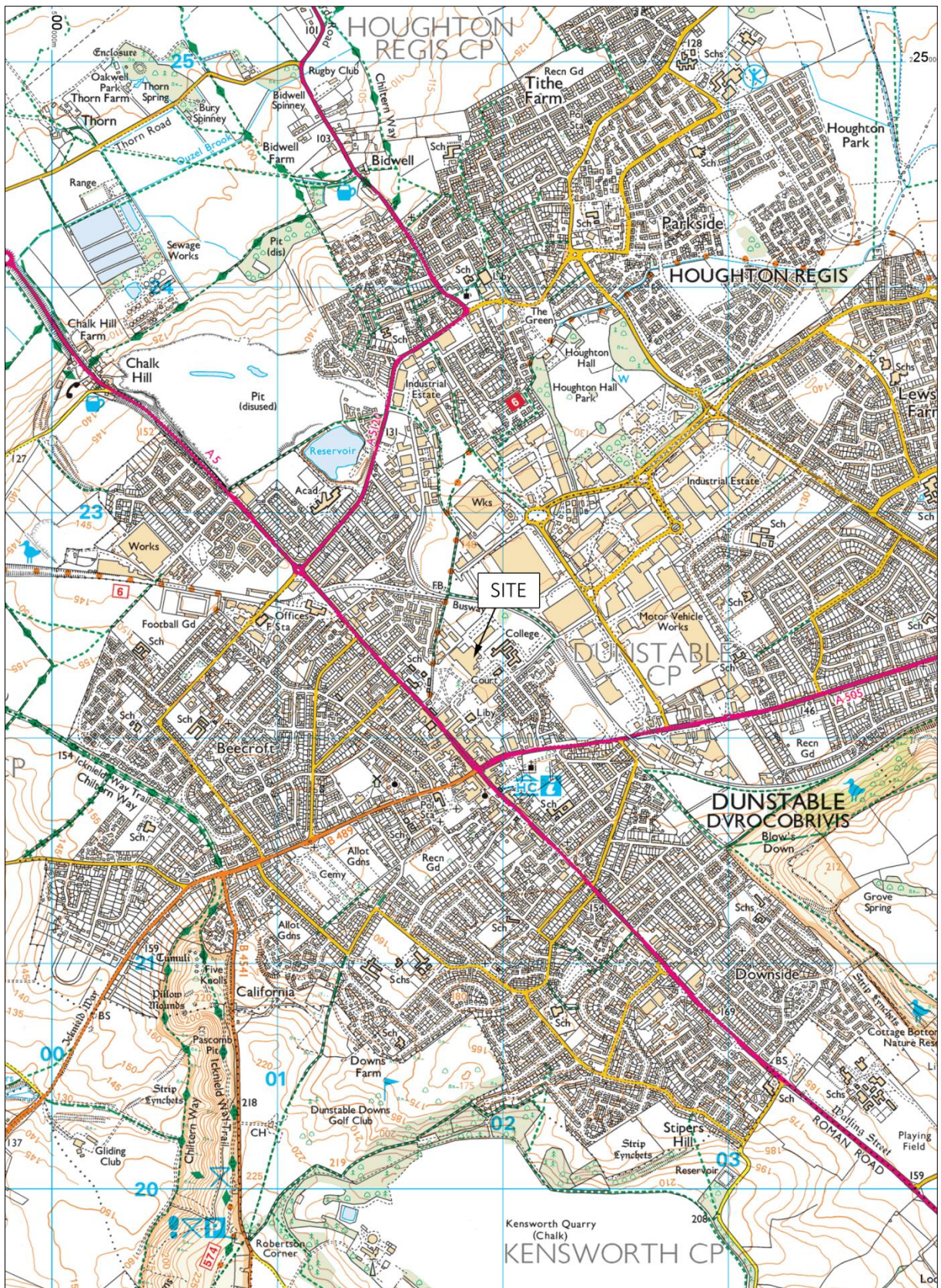


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

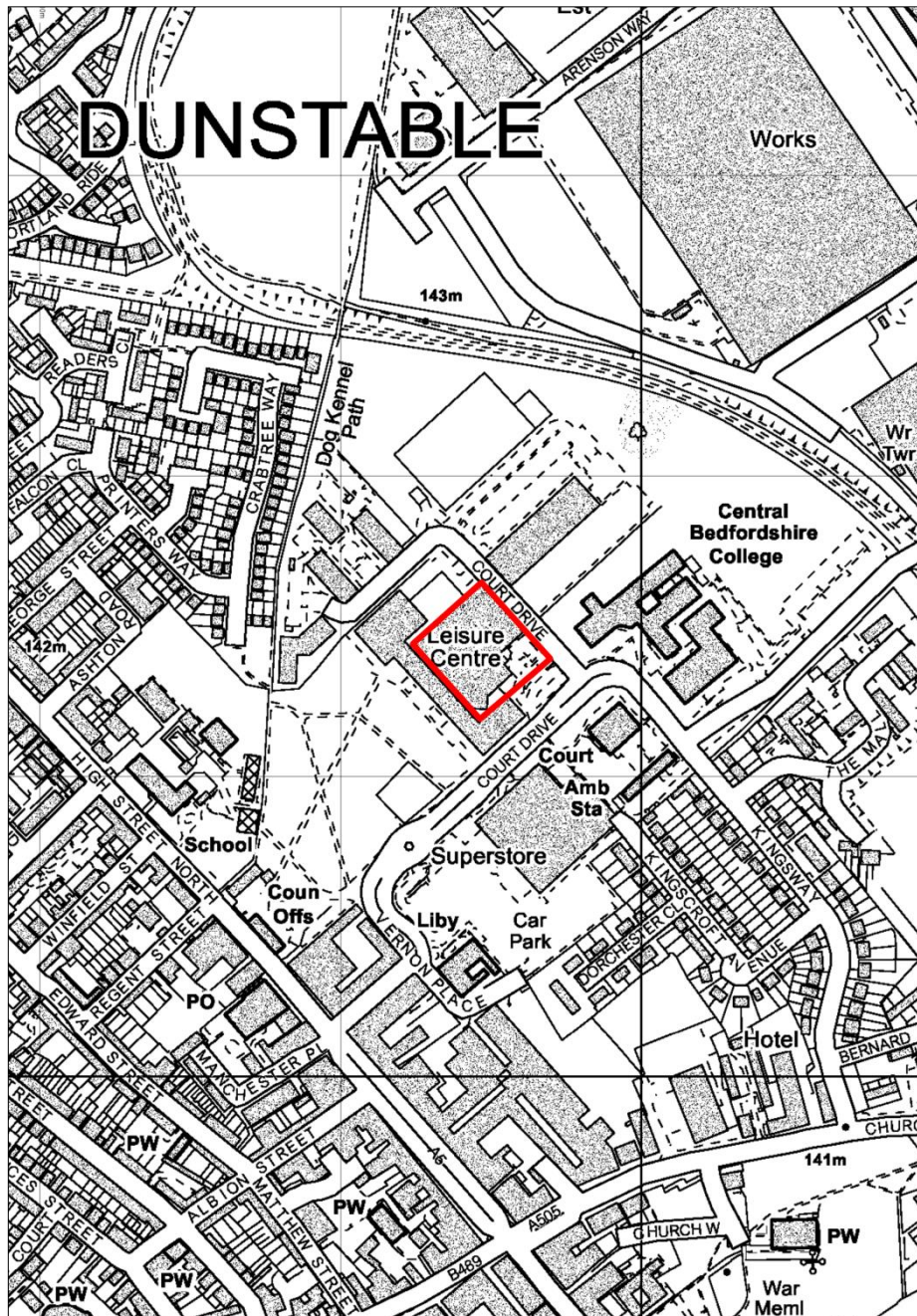


Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:5000)

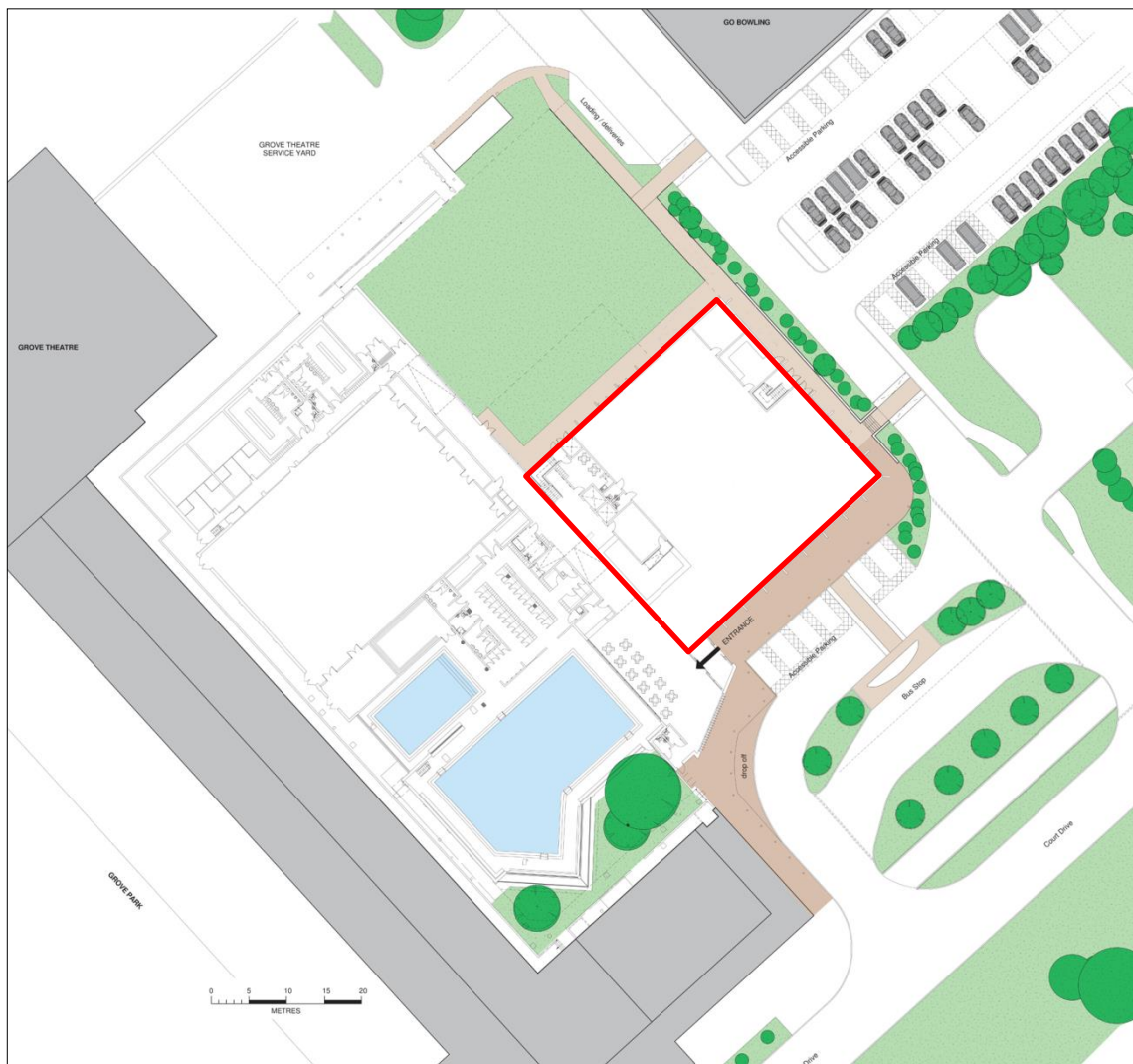


Figure 3: Development plan (development outlined in red; scale as shown)



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## 2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Shlasko 2017) were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

Of particular interest in these investigations was to determine if the Roman trackway located during excavations c.50m to the northeast of the development site at the Central Bedfordshire College campus. Given its size, which reached 13m across, and its northeast-southwest orientation, there was potential for this routeway to extend into the development site. In addition, the origins and development of small towns, their interrelationships with their hinterlands and early town planning from the Saxon through to the early post medieval periods were to be considered (Ayers 2000, 27-32, Going and Plouviez, 21, Oake et al 2007, 11 and 14 and Medlycott 2011, 47-48, 58, 70 & 79). Also to be explored was the evidence for the character of the Roman and medieval town (Oake et al 2007, 15).

### 2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the Brief (CBCAT 2017), the methods used were as follows:

- An open area excavation in the area of the disabled car park
- A contingency for the investigation of significant features or deposits that are shown to be extending beyond the limits of the agreed excavation area will be agreed with the client (or their representative) and CBCAT if required
- Archaeological monitoring of associated services

### 2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)

### 2.3 *Constraints*

As there was a high number of live services within the proposed excavation area, the overall size of the trench had to be amended and a 36 sq m section of the trench to the west was not investigated for health and safety reasons.





### 3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The development site lies just outside the core of the medieval town of Dunstable (HER 16986) and adjacent to the core of the Roman town (HER 135) and is considered to have the potential to contain archaeological deposits dating from these periods at least.

There is considerable evidence of prehistoric activity in the Dunstable area, but the first indication of permanent settlement is during the Roman period, when *Durocbrivae* grew up at the junction of Watling Street and the Icknield Way. However, after the decline of the Roman influence in Britain in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, the area was essentially abandoned, until a town was founded there by Henry I in c. 1119. The meaning of the name Dunstable (*Dunestaple*) may be derived from 'boundary post (stapol) of a man called Dun(n)' (Mills 1991: 112).

This section has been compiled with information from the Central Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER Search No. 201617/91, the Extensive Urban Survey for Bedfordshire (Albion 2003), the design brief (CBC 2017), reliable web sites and KDK's own library.

The location of known heritage assets in a 350m radius of the development site as recorded in the HER is shown in Fig. 5, and details appear in Section 9.

#### 3.2 Prehistoric (before 600BC)

There is limited evidence of prehistoric occupation within the town of Dunstable. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, antiquarian Worthington G Smith found Palaeolithic hand axes and worked flint while walking behind the Ashton Grammar School (HER 12286). Although this find spot is located c190m southwest of the development site, the lithics had been imported along with the gravel within which they were found from a quarry Caddington parish, southeast of Dunstable (Albion 2003: 19).

Most of the archaeological discoveries of prehistoric remains have been found outside the centre of Dunstable. For instance, there is evidence of seasonal occupation during the Mesolithic in the form of lithic scatters around Dunstable (*ibid*: 19). Substantial evidence of Neolithic land use, such as the Maiden Bower causewayed camp (HER 666), dating to the middle part of the Neolithic, is found southeast of Dunstable, near the Dunstable Downs (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1015593>). Neolithic remains have also been identified in fields to the north of the Icknield Way (HER 1444) (Albion 2003: 19). A large number of Bronze Age barrows and burials have been found in and around Dunstable, including a barrow at Marina Drive, c2km southwest of the development site. Five Knolls (HER 138, NHLE 1009892), a barrow cemetery reputed to be the finest group of burial mounds in the Chilterns and the site of excavations by Sir Mortimer Wheeler, is found south of the town (*ibid*: 19).

#### 3.3 Iron Age (600BC – AD43)

The hill fort at Maiden Bower gives an indication of the scale of Iron Age occupation in the area around Dunstable. This site demonstrates a high level of continuity from the Neolithic right through until the Roman period, with extensive use during the Iron Age (<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1015593>). Other Iron Age features have been found on sites around Dunstable, including a location c70m south of the development site (HER 17802). Possible residual finds of Iron Age pottery have been



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recovered from excavations close to the development site (HER 9431), as well as in the core of the Roman town (HER 11270) and the core of the medieval town (HER 16986).

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

The earliest evidence for permanent occupation in Dunstable dates to Roman period, when a settlement developed where Watling Street (HER 5508), the main road from London to Chester, crossed the ancient Icknield Way (HER 353). The settlement, known as *Durocobrivis*, may have originated as a *mansio*, or posting station that served travellers on the road, providing accommodation and services. The core of Roman occupation (HER 135) is found c240m south of the development site, although the settlement is thought to extend at least 400m beyond the crossroads (Albion 2003: 21). There is no evidence for a Roman military presence in Dunstable. If the town had an official function, it may have been a *pagus*, a local administrative centre (*ibid*: 20).

Archaeological investigations have uncovered extensive evidence of Dunstable's Roman past. These include cobbled road surfaces, wells, timber buildings, boundary features, industrial activity and a large late Roman cemetery (HER 11284) (CBC 2017). In 2005, excavations c115m south of the development site, uncovered an early (1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century) cemetery with 20 cremations, 7 inhumations and an animal burial (HER 17802). Northwest of the development site, archaeological investigations uncovered a Roman ditch (HER 19617), while c50m northeast of the site, a Roman routeway (HER 20290), which could continue into the Leisure Centre site, was found during investigations at the Central Bedfordshire College campus (Fig. 4). There was also evidence of a large enclosure with associated ditches and pits at the ASDA site (HER 11270) just to the southeast of the development site, which may be related to both the cemetery and the routeway. More recently Roman features from the mid-1<sup>st</sup> to the late 3<sup>rd</sup> or early 4<sup>th</sup> century were revealed to the rear of the Old Palace Lodge, c1km to the south of the site. These included several ditches and pits and a single female burial with an accompanying vessel (Summerfield-Hill forthcoming).

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

Roman *Durocobrivis* survived into the 5<sup>th</sup> century, but following the decline of Roman influence after AD410, the town seems to have been largely deserted. There are no Saxon remains near the development site, although there is evidence of Saxon occupation approximately 2km to the southwest in the Marina Drive cemetery (Albion 2003: 24).

Despite the lack of archaeological evidence, it has been suggested that some form of settlement probably continued near the crossroads of Watling Street and the Icknield Way, precisely because these routes retained their importance long after the official Roman presence had ended (*ibid*: 25).

### 3.6 Medieval (1066-1500)

The modern town of Dunstable was established as a market town by Henry I in approximately AD1119 (HER 16986). In addition to establishing a market, he built himself a palace, located on the north side of Church Street (HER 148), to the south of the development site (CBC 2017: 5). The town was laid out in long, narrow burgage plots, some of which may survive in modern property boundaries. Around 1130, the Augustinian Priory of St Peter (HER 131) was founded and endowed with the manor of Dunstable and lands around it (Albion 2003: 27). There are surviving remains of the Priory buildings, including the nave of the Church of St Peter (HER 132, NHLE 1114581, Grade I), part of the Gatehouse (HER 6329, NHLE 1321391,



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Grade I) and the undercroft at Priory House (HER 6311, NHLE 1114593 Grade II\*). Part of the Priory precinct is preserved as a Scheduled Monument (NHLE 1004676) (CBC 2017: 5). In 1259, Henry III invited the Dominican Friars to establish a second monastic house in Dunstable. They settled on South Street not far from the Priory (Albion 2003: 28-29).

No longer surviving is an Eleanor Cross (HER 134), set up in 1290 to mark the spot where Queen Eleanor's funeral procession stopped on its way to Westminster Abbey (*ibid*: 30-31).

Evidence of medieval settlement in the vicinity of the development site is limited to a few features and artefacts, including HER 15212, where a medieval wall survives among later features, and HER 16125, where another wall was found under the library.

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

Both of Dunstable's monastic houses were dissolved by 1539 and most of their buildings were torn down or repurposed (*ibid*: 28-29). As the post-medieval period progressed, Dunstable prospered as a coaching town, with a number of coaching inns lining High Street North and South (CBC 2017: 5). In 1671, the population of Dunstable was around 1000, a figure that did not change significantly until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Albion 2003: 35). The Old Sugar Loaf Inn, 46 High Street North (HER 6255), is a Grade II listed, early 18<sup>th</sup> century coaching inn located 280m south of the development site.

In addition to its role as a coaching stop, by the 17<sup>th</sup> century Dunstable became involved in the straw plaiting industry. By the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, when the railway had replaced stage coaches, hat factories had taken over many of the premises formerly used as inns and stables, many of which were located on High Street North (*ibid*: 44). Although most of these structures have been demolished, there are some surviving post-medieval buildings still standing along High Street North. The majority of these are 19<sup>th</sup> century structures (HER 1647, 1649, 4278, 4279, 4280, 4946, 6008, 13885, and 16174). The Dunstable Grammar School (HER 6323; NHLE 1114591), a Grade II listed Tudor style structure built by ER Robson in 1887, is located on High Street North approximately 290m southwest of the development site.

The Leisure Centre occupies an area that was formerly known as Dunstable Park (HER 9431), an area of post medieval parkland first recorded on early-mid 19<sup>th</sup> century maps.

### 3.8 Modern (1900-present)

In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Dunstable became increasingly industrial. Waterlow & Sons Printers built a factory (HER 19772) c220m west/northwest of the development site. The town also gained entertainment facilities in the form of a cinema (HER 15790) and a music venue (HER 20222). Both of these sites were demolished in the later 20<sup>th</sup> century. During construction of the Grove Theatre, adjacent to the development site, a World War II air raid shelter was discovered (HER 18236).

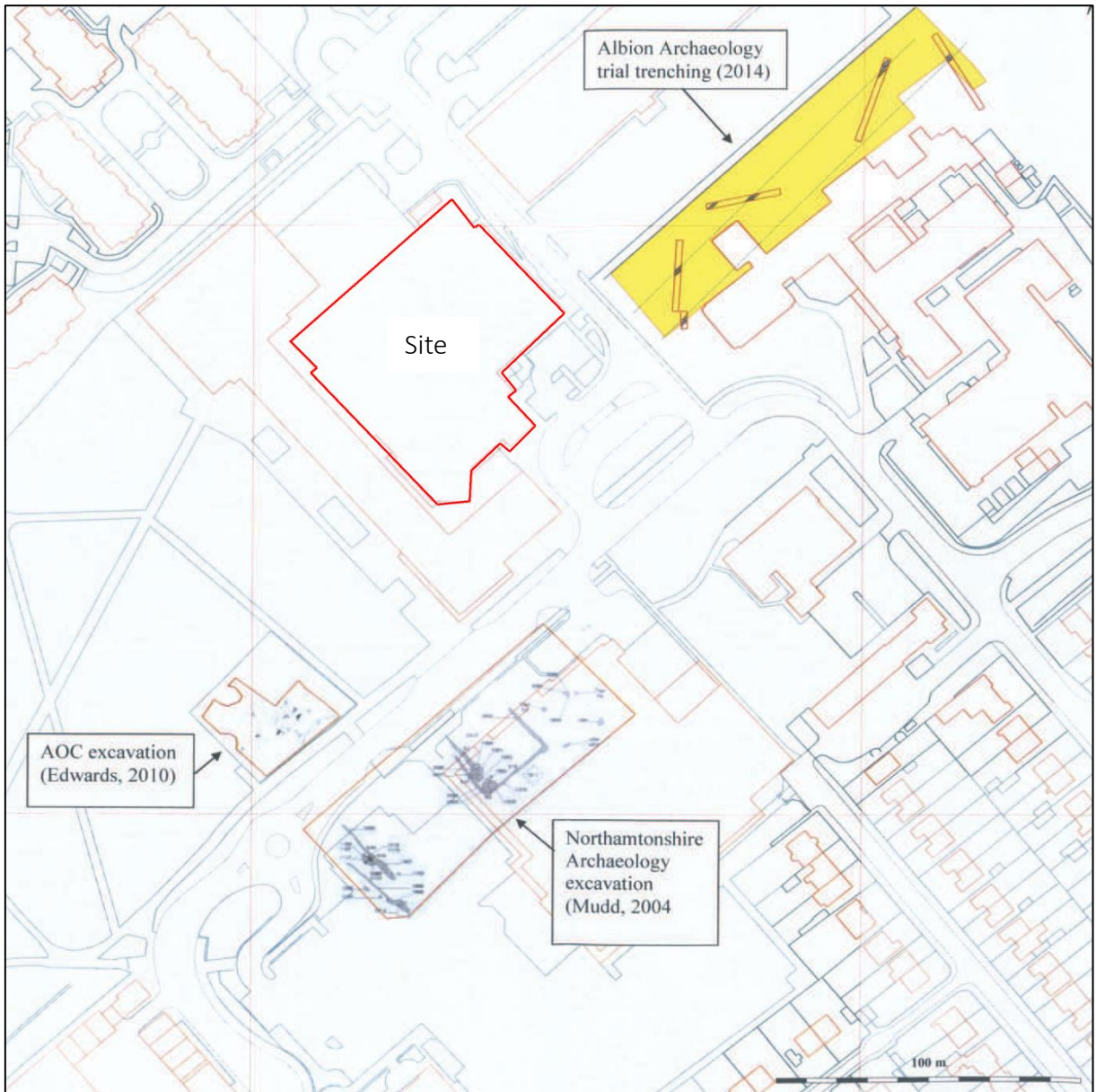


Figure 4: Archaeological investigations surrounding development area (scale as shown)

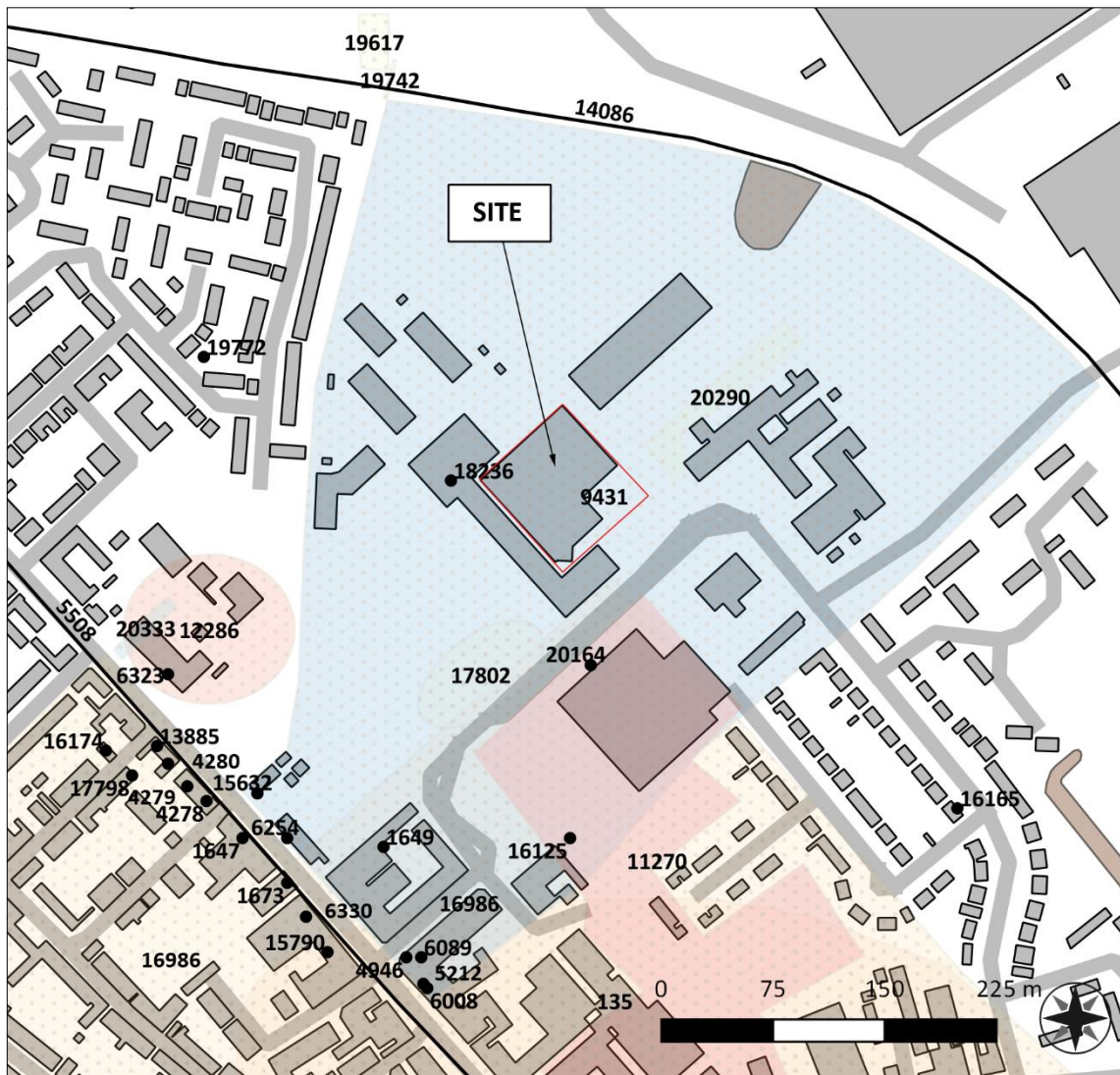


Figure 5: Heritage assets recorded in the Central Bedfordshire and Luton HER (scale as shown)  
Base map contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right (2016)



## 4 Results

### 4.1 *Site Stripping*

An area of 253.51 sq m (Figs. 6 & 8; Plates 1-3 & 5) was mechanically stripped down to the natural strata under close archaeological supervision, as required in the Brief. The site had to be stripped in three stages due to spoil management and health and safety issues. The stratigraphy encountered comprised:

- (100) Over burden of tarmac and stone. This was a modern made ground placed during the construction of the Leisure Centre car park. There were patches of made ground beneath the Type 1 which contained bricks, metal, plastic and concrete. The amalgamation of these modern layers measured 1.15m deep
- (101) Buried topsoil 0.28m deep. A mid greyish brown fairly friable clayey silt. Contained occasional flecks of charcoal and pieces of chalk along with occasional instances of small rounded stone. Occasional flecks of CBM were also observed.
- (102) Subsoil 0.24m deep. A mid greyish red compacted clayey silt which contained occasional flecks of chalk and CBM

The underlying natural strata comprised (103), a light yellowish white firm chalk.

In addition to the Strip, Map and Record area, a percolation pit was dug within the investigation area. This measured 3.8m in length, 0.60m in width and 1.10m deep (Plate 6). The excavation of service trenches were also monitored (Plate 7). An attenuation tank was also stripped; however, this was mostly done without archaeological supervision due to miscommunication between the ground workers and KDK Archaeology Ltd (Plate 8).

### 4.2 *Sampling Strategy*

On completion of the site strip, no archaeological finds, features or deposits were revealed within the stripped area. With the agreement of the AA no further archaeological works were undertaken on the site. Several tree throws and areas of rooting, one of which contained CBM and post-medieval and possible residual roman pottery, were observed in Area 1 and Area 2 (Plate 4). Area 1 had been disturbed by the installation of a modern service pipe which was orientated northeast-southwest, and was cut into the natural geology. A trench containing a water pipe which shared on the same orientation was also exposed cut into the subsoil.

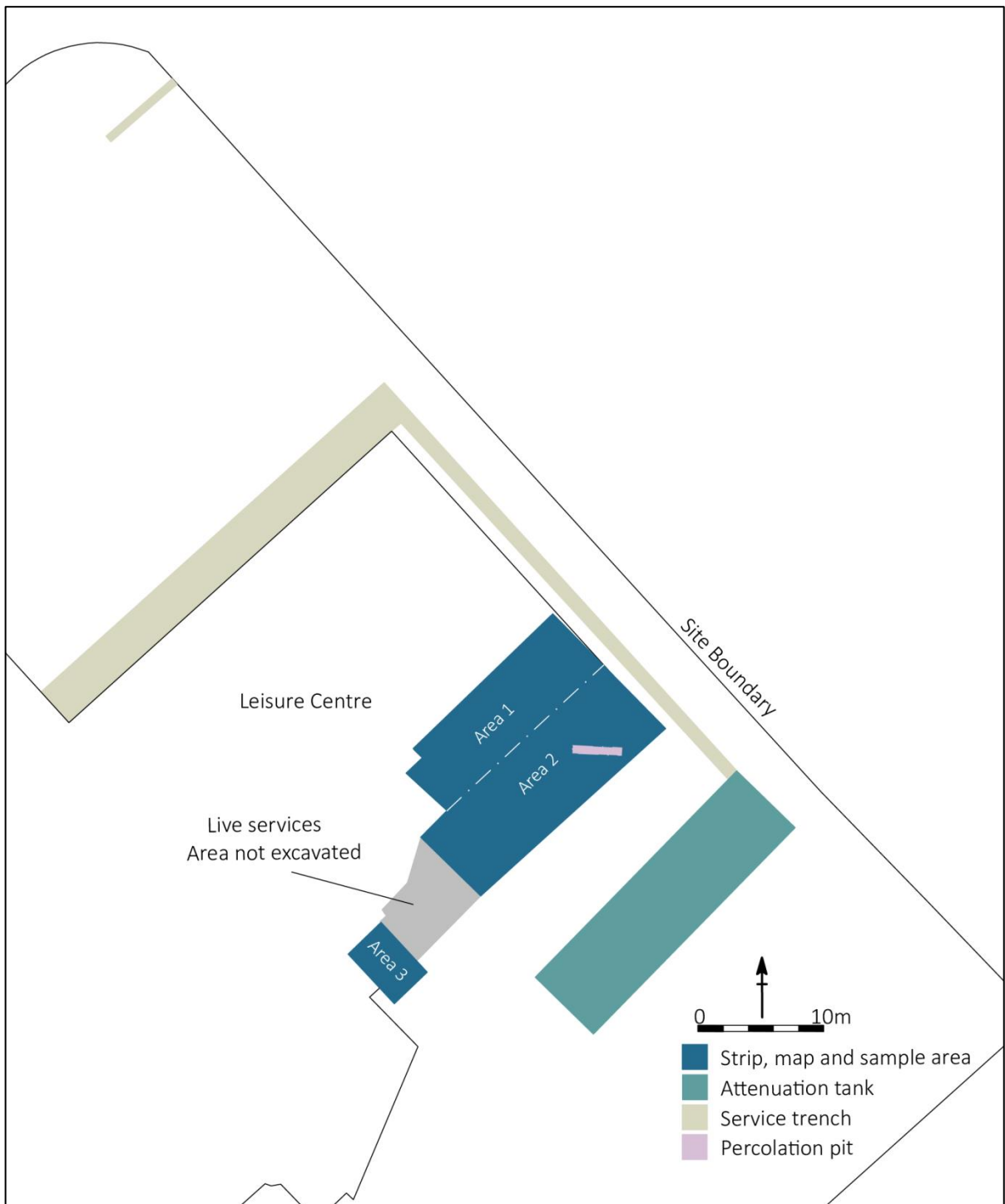
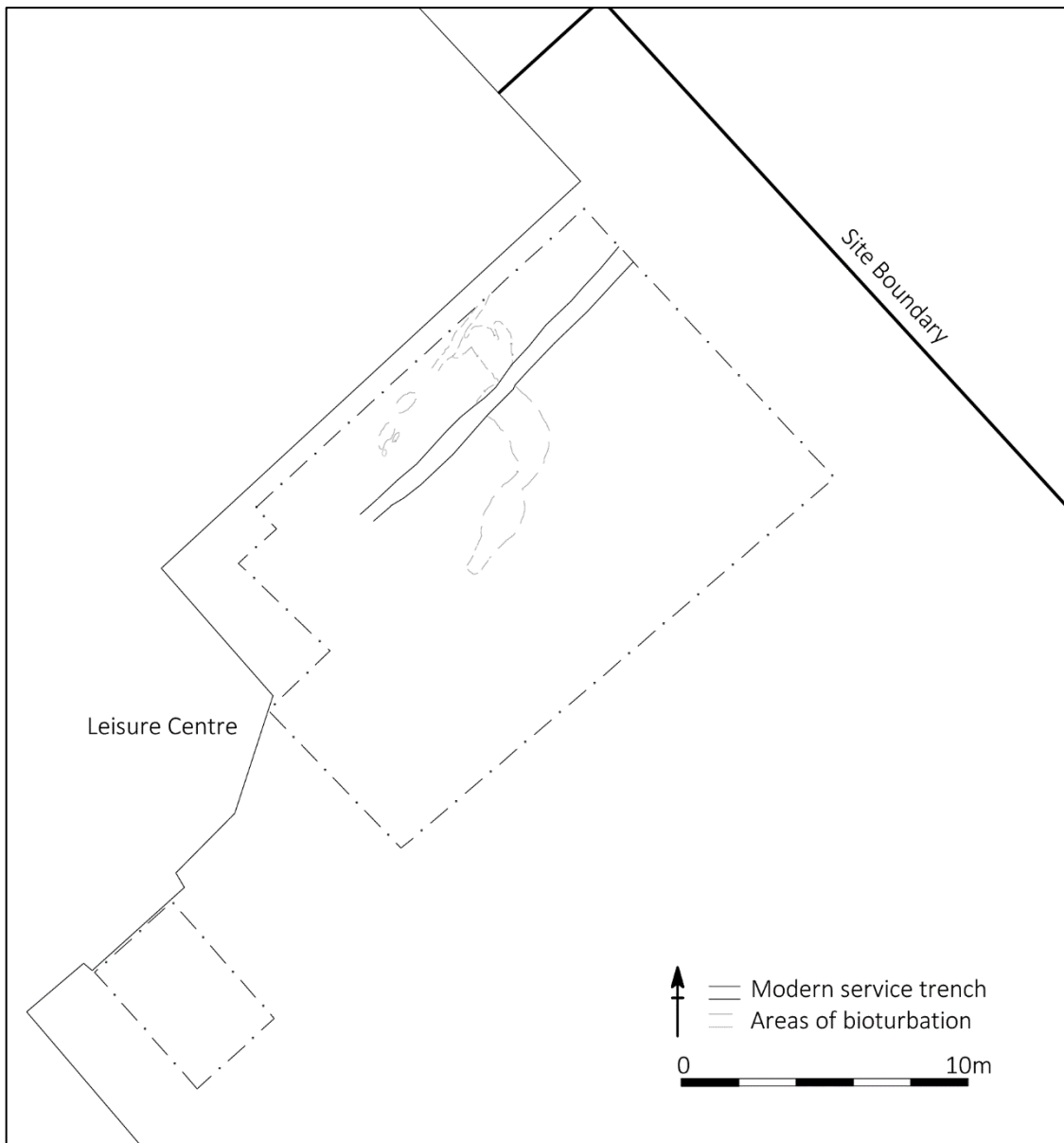


Figure 6: Plan of investigated areas (scale 1:500)



**Figure 7:** Plan of bioturbation and modern disturbances (scale 1:250)





Plate 1: Area 1 , looking northeast



Plate 2: Area 2 , looking southwest



Plate 3: Area 3, looking northwest



Plate 4: Finds recovered from tree throw



Plate 5: Site stratigraphy, looking southwest

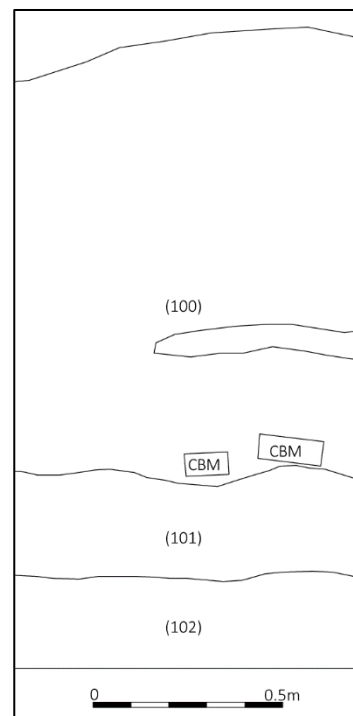


Figure 8: Representative site stratigraphy (scale 1:20)



**Plate 6:** Percolation test pit



**Plate 7:** Service trench to the northwest of the new building, looking northeast



**Plate 8:** Attenuation tank, looking northeast



## 5 Conclusions

The Leisure Centre is well within Dunstable's area of archaeological interest and despite previous archaeological investigations exposing Romano-British activity within close proximity to the development site, the area of investigation appears to be free of human interference prior to modern times. A modern service trench was observed within Area 1 and there were several tree throws in Areas 1 and 2; however, no features of archaeological significance were observed during this investigation. The presence of bioturbation would suggest that this area was part of the former Dunstable Park.

Excavations undertaken to the south at the site of the former Queensway Hall found a series of Roman rectangular enclosure, ditches, and pits dating to the latter half of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD. It was suggested that the information collected from the Queensway Hall site may be associated with possible small scale agricultural activity during the early phase of development for the Roman town (Mudd 2004:152). To the southwest of the Leisure Centre at the New Venue site a 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century Roman cemetery was found (Edwards 2010). It has been suggested that the northern part of Dunstable was abandoned during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century and the focus of the town shifted south towards the crossroads where Watling Street and the Icknield Way meet, c.500 south of the area of investigation. The sites at Queensway Hall and New Venue respect this theory as both of the sites seem to have fallen out of use at some time in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Edwards 2010:264; Mudd 2004:157).

The site excavated by Albion Archaeology (Turner 2014) to the northeast of the Leisure Centre exposed a wide trackway, the orientation of which had the potential of intercepting this excavation area. However, the trackway and the associated ditches were not observed on the site and so it is likely that the features either turn or terminate in the intervening area.

It has been noted by Turner (2014:10) the lack of other features such as pits and postholes found in conjunction with their excavations suggested that the trackway lay on the periphery of the settlement. The site being on the edge of the main settlement area would also explain the absence of archaeological material from the Leisure Centre. The shifting of the settlement core and abandonment of the northern part of the town will have limited the prospects for development on the site during the Roman period. It is also possible that the area of excavation happened to miss historical features, like the trackway.

Although there was an absence of archaeological material on the site the excavation at the Leisure centre has helped to determine the nature and wider activity in the hinterlands of Dunstable. The presence of 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century features to the south and southwest of the site show that this area was utilized for a short period of time but this activity did not continue into the later Roman period. The site appears to be on the periphery of both the earlier northern settlement and later southern town core it is clear that this parcel of land was left undeveloped. There was nothing to suggest that the Leisure Centre was utilized in the Saxon or Medieval period and does not appear to be incorporated into the boundaries of the town until the modern period.



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## 6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Central Bedfordshire Council for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Stephen Coleman of Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record for providing Historic Environment Records and other relevant documents; the staff of Albion Archaeology for their assistance in the historic research and to Hannah Firth of Central Bedfordshire Council for monitoring the project. We would also like to thank, Richard Pyle and Steve Williams of Wates Construction, Paul Smith of J O'Doherty and Claudiu D. Mateeson of GBM for their assistance on site.

The fieldwork was carried out by Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA, David Kaye BA MICfA, Chris Martin-Taylor BA, Barnaby King and Derek Watson PhD. The report was written by Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



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## 7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial report
4. Monitoring sheets
5. Site drawings
6. Client's site plans
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 Luton Culture (Entry number 1270)



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**Appendix 1: Finds Concordances**

Context	Pottery		CBM	
	No	Weight (g)	No	Weight (g)
Tree throw	7	21	3	29





## Appendix 2: Photograph List

Shot	B&W	DSLR	Subject
1	X	X	Area 1 looking northeast
2		X	Area 1 looking southwest
3		X	Area 1 stratigraphy looking northwest
4		X	[104] Pre ex looking south (Tree throw, context voided)
5	X	X	[106], [108] Pre ex looking northwest (Tree throw, context voided)
6		X	GPNO 01 looking north-northeast (Tree throw, context voided)
7	X	X	Full ex [112] looking west northwest (Tree throw, context voided)
8	X	X	SW facing section [112] looking northeast (Tree throw, context voided)
9	X	X	[114] looking northwest (Tree throw, context voided)
10	X	X	SW facing section [114] looking northeast (Tree throw, context voided)
11	X	X	[104][106] [108] looking northwest (Tree throw, context voided)
12	X	X	[104] looking northeast (Tree throw, context voided)
13	X	X	SW facing section [104] looking northeast (Tree throw, context voided)
14	X	X	[106] [108] looking northeast (Tree throw, context voided)
15	X	X	SW facing section 106 108 looking northeast (Tree throw, context voided)
16	X	X	NE facing section 106 looking southwest (Tree throw, context voided)
17	X	X	Area 2 looking southwest
19	X	X	Area 3 looking northwest
20		X	Area 3 looking north
21		X	Area 3 stratigraphy looking southwest
22		X	Percolation test pit
23		X	Percolation test pit
24		X	Finds recovered from large tree throw
25	X	X	Trench 1 stratigraphy looking west northwest
26	X	X	Trench 1 extension looking south southwest
27	X	X	Trench 1 extension, looking south southwest
28	X	X	Trench 2, looking northeast
29	X	X	Trench 2 stratigraphy, looking northeast
30	X	X	Trench 3 stratigraphy, looking northeast
31	X	X	Trench 3, looking northeast
32	X	X	Trench 4, looking northeast
33	X	X	Trench 4, looking northwest
34	X	X	Trench 5, looking northeast
35	X	X	Trench 5 looking northwest
36	X	X	Trench 6 looking northeast
37	X	X	Trench 6 looking northeast
38	X	X	Trench 7 looking northeast
39	X	X	Trench 7 stratigraphy, looking southeast
40		X	Trench 8 stratigraphy- no north arrow
41	X	X	Brickwork in Trench 8- No north arrow
42	X	X	Trench 8 - no north arrow
43		X	Trench 9 stratigraphy, looking southwest
44	X	X	Trench 9 – no north arrow
45	X	X	Trench 9 – no north arrow
46	X	X	Trench 9, looking southeast
47		X	Trench 9 stratigraphy, looking northwest
48	X	X	Trench 9, looking southwest
49	X	X	Trench 9, looking southwest
50	X	X	Trench 9, looking northeast



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Shot	B&W	DSLR	Subject
51	X	X	Attenuation tank, Palaeochannel, looking northwest
52	X	X	Attenuation tank- no north arrow



## Appendix 3: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Dunstable Leisure Centre, Court Road, Dunstable, Bedfordshire	Project Site Code	269/DLC
OASIS reference	Kdkarcha1-276310	Event/Accession no	1270
OS reference	TL 0185 2236	Study area size	253.51 sq m
Project Type	Strip, map and record and archaeological monitoring	Height (mAOD)	c.140
Short Description	Between June 2017 and December 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of Strip, Map and Sample excavation of Dunstable Leisure Centre, Court Road, Dunstable as required by condition 5 of planning permission for the development of the site. Previous archaeological investigation undertaken in close proximity to the site had uncovered a cemetery, routeway and ditch dating to the Roman period and it was deemed likely that similar features would be exposed on the development site; however, Dunstable Leisure Centre did not produce anything of archaeological significance. Post medieval and Roman pottery had been recovered from a tree throw as well as several fragments of ceramic building material (CBM). No further finds, features or deposits were observed.		
Previous work	Heritage Asset Impact Assessment. KDK Ltd Library Ref:220/DLC/1	Site status	None
Planning proposal	Leisure centre and library	Current land use	Leisure centre
Local Planning Authority	Central Bedfordshire council	Planning application ref.	CB/16/04283/REG3
Monument type	Modern service trench, tree throws	Monument period	Unsecured stratigraphy
Significant finds	None	Future work	None
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Hannah Firth	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye	Director/Supervisor	Laura Dodd
Sponsor/funding body	Central Bedfordshire Council		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	21.06.17	End date	05.12.2018
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Luton Culture	Pottery, CBM	
Paper		Report, WSI, all site paperwork, B&W photographs	
Digital		CD ROM incl. digital photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Strip, Map and Sample Excavation and Archaeological Monitoring : Dunstable Leisure Centre, Court Road, Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume	269/DLC/2.1		
Author(s)	Laura Dodd MSc ACIfA		
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