



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Land r/o 36 Kirby Road

Dunstable

Bedfordshire



Quality Check

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Summary

In April 2018 KDK Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 36 Kirby Road, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, in order to fulfil a requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Condition 3 of the planning consent for this site. No archaeological features or finds were encountered possibly as a result of later disturbance as several modern footings and rooting were present throughout.

1 Introduction

1.1 In April 2018 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook an Archaeological Evaluation on land to the rear of 36 Kirby Road, Dunstable, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by Oliver Harper, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Dodd/Watson 2018), and approved by Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeology Team (CBCAT) acting as Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Central Bedfordshire. The relevant planning application reference is CB/16/02139/FULL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Condition 3 of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

The development is located to the rear of 36 Kirby Road in the town and civil parish of Dunstable and the administrative district of Central Bedfordshire. The site is also accessible from Long Meadow to the east and is situated at National Grid Reference TL 01499 21546 (Fig. 1).

Description

The site is rectangular in shape and is bounded to the northeast by Kirby Road, to the southwest by Long Meadow, and by private residences to the southeast and northwest (Fig. 2).

Geology & Topography

The site is located within the town centre of Dunstable, where superficial deposits have not been mapped. Surviving natural soils are likely to include the Upton 1 Association, namely shallow, well-drained calcareous soil (Soil Survey 1983, 342a). The solid geology is part of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated) (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). It lies at approximately 153.6m AOD.

Development

The development involved the construction of a single bungalow (Fig. 3).

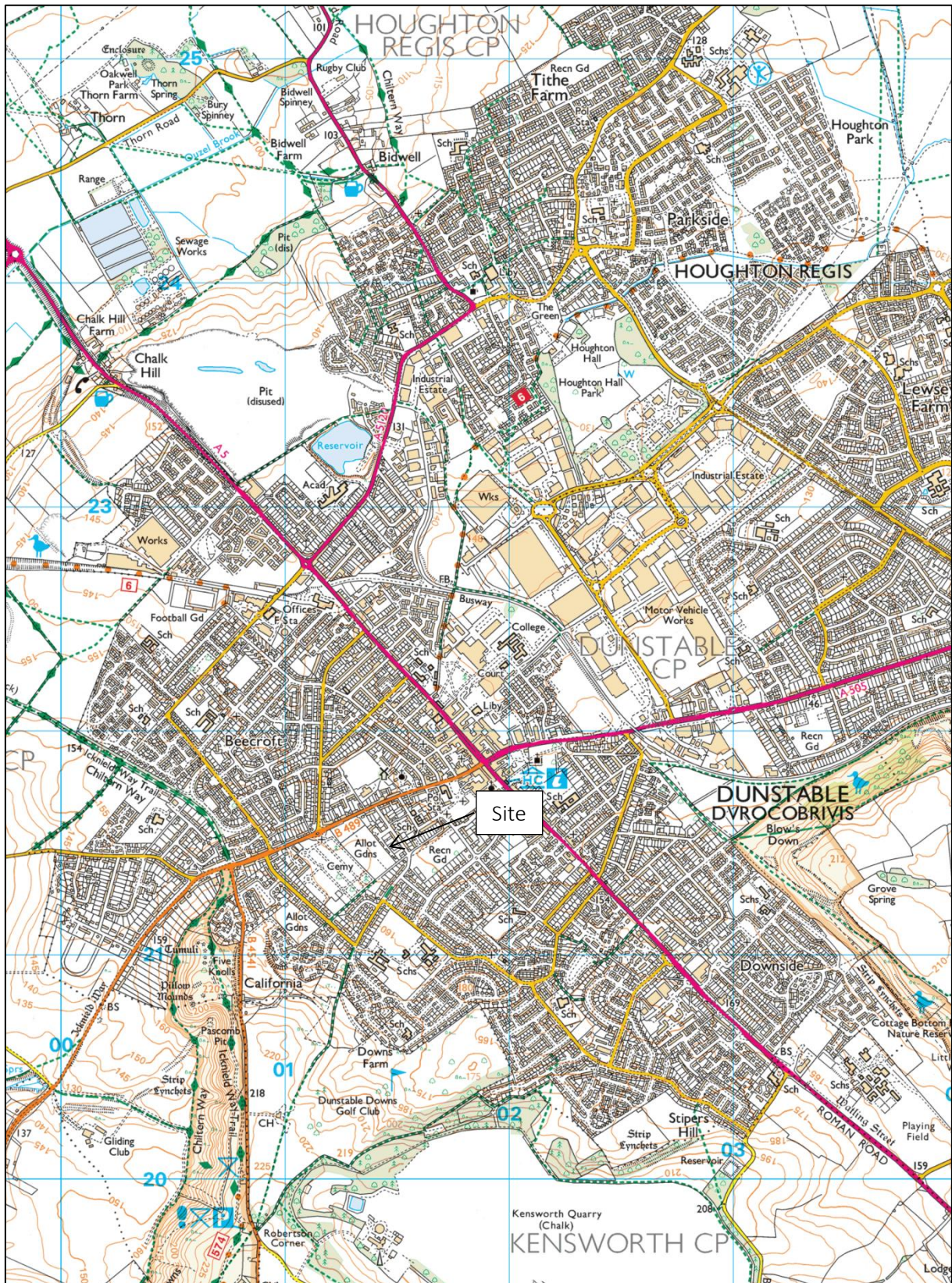


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



Figure 2: Site location (scale 1:1250)

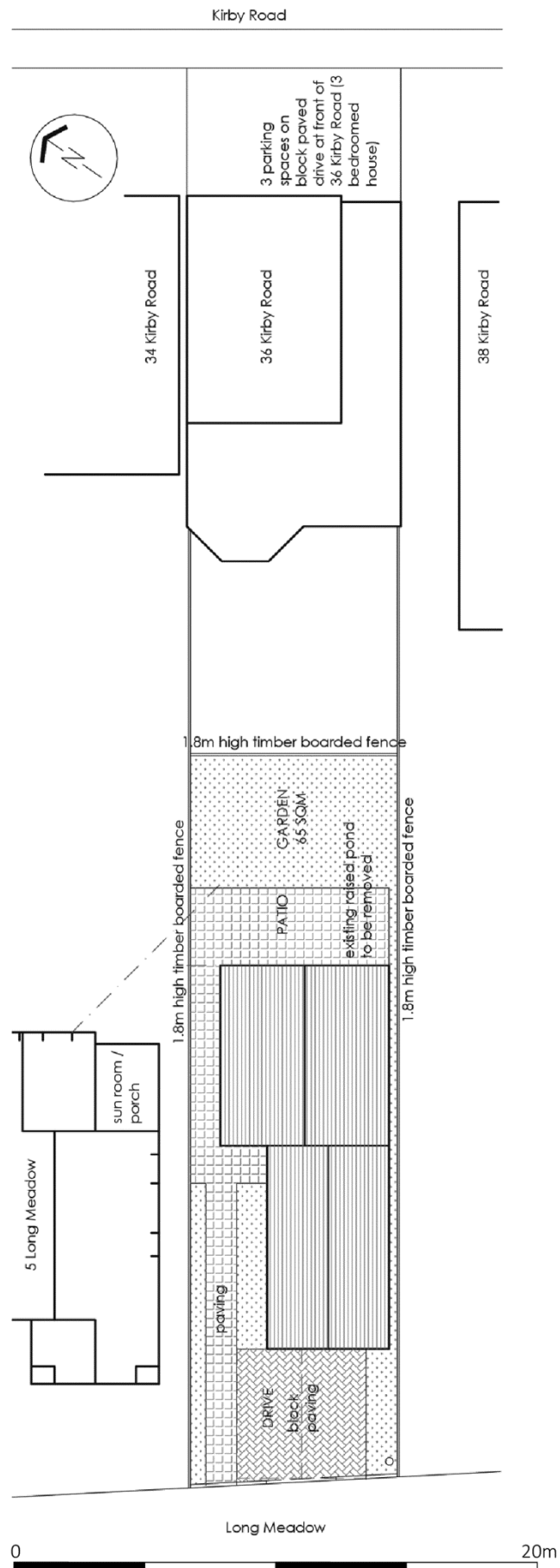


Figure 3: Development plan (scale 1:250)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

The aims of the project 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.

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 Standards

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- 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 Historic England guidelines (EH 2008, HE 2015)
- The Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003)

2.3 Methods

In line with the requirements of the CBCAT, this is the first part of a staged investigation whereby the results of this stage will be assessed to determine the need and extent of further stages of archaeological investigation. The methods used were as follows:

- The excavation of a single 15 x 2 metre trench located within the footprint of the development (Fig. 4)

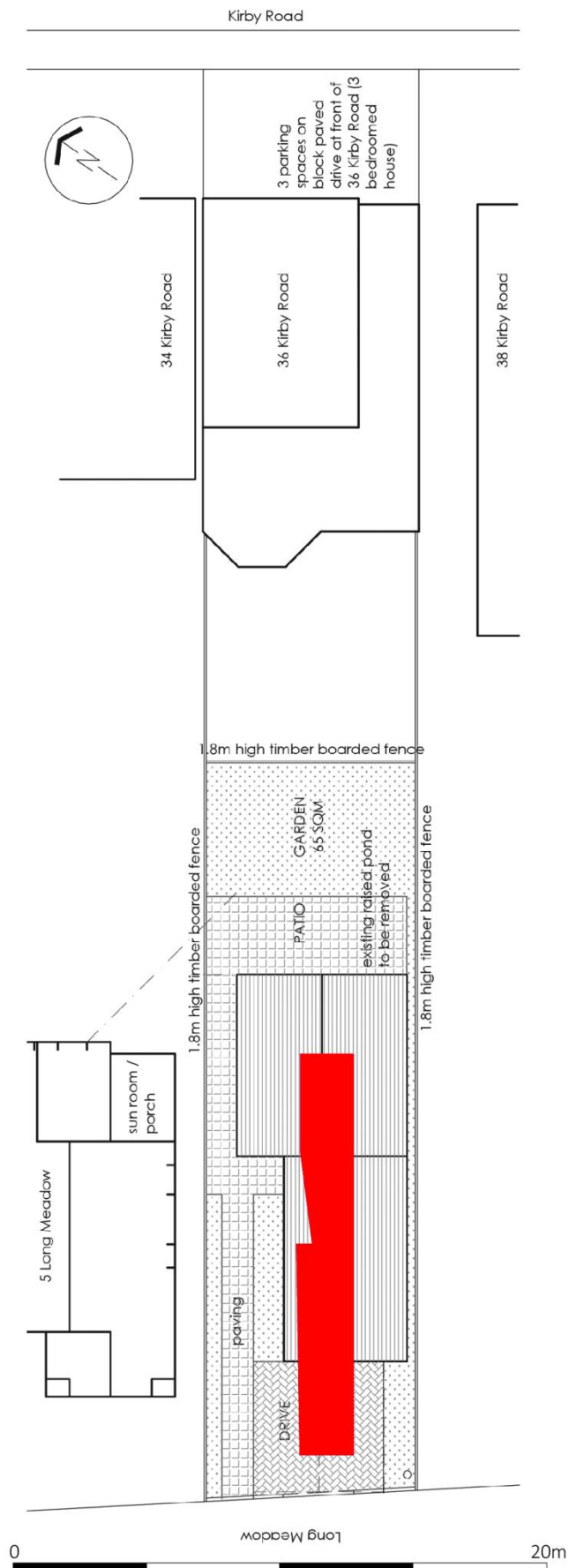


Figure 4: Trench plan (scale 1:250)



3 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The site lies immediately to the west of the Roman and medieval towns of Dunstable (HER 135 & 16986) and the Dunstable Conservation Area, which is an area of high archaeological sensitivity. There is considerable evidence of prehistoric activity in the general area of Dunstable, though the first indication of permanent settlement dates to the Roman period, when the settlement of *Durocobriavae* developed at the junction of Watling Street and the Icknield Way. After the departure of the Romans from Britain in the 5th century AD, the area was largely 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 Council Historic Environment Record (HER; search number 201718/256) and KDK reports of previous archaeological investigations in close proximity to Kirby Road (Kaye 2013, 2014; Shlasko 2016; Carina Summerfield-Hill 2018). The location of HER data, within c. 800m of the development site, is shown in Fig. 5.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

There is limited evidence of prehistoric occupation within the town of Dunstable, although a Neolithic flint blade (from an unstratified context) was recovered during an archaeological evaluation at 59 High Street South (Kaye 2014:12).

Most of the archaeological discoveries of prehistoric remains have been found outside the town centre. 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>). 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 town (Kaye 2014: 19). Five Knolls (NHLE 1009892; HER 138), 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 located south of Dunstable (Kaye 2014: 19). The ancient routeway Icknield way (HER 353) was present by at least the early Iron Age and is possibly Neolithic in origin, and crosses the later Roman Rd of Watling Street (HER 5508) at Dunstable.

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. That 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>). In Dunstable, evidence of Iron Age occupation has been found at the Priory Middle School (HER 13357) approximately 740m north of the development site. A “British Trackway” (HER 276) that roughly parallels the route of, and is believed to predate Watling street (HER 5508) runs from Kensworth Lynck to the east of Kensworth church, then west of Dunstable town centre following the line of Green Lane, before passing between Maiden Bower and Totternhoe Knolls to reach Stanbridgeford.

A number of scattered and isolated find spots have been noted close to Kirby Road. The Victoria Allotments approximately to the west of the development has produced pottery



dating from the Early Iron Age through to the post-medieval period (HER 17803). These are, however, thought to be residual. Two Iron Age coins were recovered north of Kirby Road at the beginning of the 20th century (HER 1386).

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

The Roman settlement of *Durocobravis* or *Durocobriva* (HER 135 & 11284) was situated at the crossing of the Icknield Way (HER 353) and Watling Street (HER 5508), which ran from London to Chester. The core of the Roman town appears to have extended some 400 metres beyond the crossroads. It is not clear what role the town had in the Roman period. There is no evidence for a military presence, which would suggest that the town may have been a form of staging post (*mansion*), or even an administrative centre or *pagus*; (CBC 2013: 5; EUS 2003: 20).

Roman material has been found in all four quadrants of Dunstable, in an area that parallels the extent of the medieval town. Evidence for Roman occupation and activity was revealed beneath Dunstable Friary (HER 141) and St Mary's Street (HER 11273). The latter comprised a well, cess pits which contained a large quantity of complete pots dated to the years between 130-160 AD. Also found were 9 Roman coins, one from the cess pit dated 69AD, the others from the well and dated to the 4th century. A Roman occupation site and cemetery which was in use from the 3rd to the late 4th century lay to the east of the site in Friary Field (HER 11284); this site also yielded extensive remains of animal bones including those of a young Barbary ape. Excavations at the west end of Albion Street, northeast of the development site, during the late 19th century uncovered a skeleton in a lead coffin and some Roman pottery (HER 122). A further three skeletons, albeit uncoffined, were found in the same area in 1893, one of which was described as being partially burnt. A Roman pit and a possible medieval skeleton (HER 14963) were found adjacent to 140 West St, northwest of the development site. More recently, Roman features from the mid-1st to the late 3rd or early 4th century were revealed to the rear of the Old Palace Lodge. These included several ditches and pits and a single female burial with an accompanying vessel (Summerfield-Hill forthcoming).

Excavation by KDK Archaeology Ltd (Summerfield-Hill 2018) on land to the rear of 59 High St South revealed a well with possible associated stone capping, dated to the Romano-British period. A multi-period occupation site (HER 14964), with the Roman component comprising a ditch and inhumation was discovered at 3-25 Albion St.

The extent of the Roman town is currently more readily assessed by the location of the cemeteries than by boundary markers, such as a wall or ditch. However, a possible defensive ditch dating from the late 1st-early 2nd century was discovered in Priory Gardens that lie approximately 1km northeast of the development site (EUS 2003: 24). Whether this ditch is associated with that found on the site of the medieval Friary in the south-west quadrant is uncertain, but any such association could be indicative of a town boundary (*ibid*: 24). Possible ditches, (HER 11276, 11277) probably boundary ditches which had been used for the dumping of domestic refuse - pottery, animal bone and oyster shells are situated c. 800m northeast of Kirkby Rd at Cross St and Chapel Alley.

Various Roman artefacts have also been found in Dunstable and in close proximity to the development site. Roman pottery (HER 11275) was found in a 10' well on the site of two demolished cottages at the south end of Victoria St. Ten Roman coins (HER 11278) were found in Bennetts Recreation Ground and further coins (HER 1342; 1344; 1347; 1381) were found between 500m of the development site. Other evidence for Roman settlement include a 4th century Roman coin found in Victoria Street in the 1950s/early 1960s (HER 11279); wells pits and a post hole indicating Roman or medieval occupation (HER 16077) at 23-27 High St North; a Roman burial (HER 19725) on land opposite Westgate Court, West St (c. 400m west);



and scatters of Roman Pottery found on the Victoria allotments (HER 17803) west of the development site.

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

The Roman town appears to have been largely deserted following the Roman withdrawal, but Saxon settlement evidence has been found in the northwest quadrant of Dunstable, consisting of sunken featured buildings and a pagan Anglo-Saxon cemetery (HER 152; EUS 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 (EUS 2003: 25).

3.6 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

The medieval town (HER 16986) was established by Henry I in the early 1100s using the existing crossroads as a basis for a planned market town. The burgage plots appear to have survived to some extent within the town, particularly along High Street South. By 1109, Henry had built himself a residence at 'Kingsbury' (HER 148) on the north side of Church Street, and some 20 years later he founded an Augustinian Priory dedicated to St Peter (HER 131).

The priory complex was located between the High Street South and Church Street. Surviving remains of the Priory include the Grade I listed church (NHLE 1114581; HER 132) and gatehouse (NHLE 1321391; HER 6329) and the Grade II* listed undercroft at Priory House (NHLE 1114593; HER 6311). The rest of the Priory buildings were destroyed following the dissolution of the monasteries in the mid-16th century. The discovery of Totternhoe stone, the predominant building material of the more significant priory buildings, in 19th century wall foundations at the Saracen's House (Mustchin 2012) and in pits at 65-65 High Street South (Rouse 2005:10), is an indication of the fate of many monastic buildings.

The remains of a large monastic building, thought to have been the priory itself, were discovered to the rear of the Saracen's Head Hotel in 1983. The bake house and brew house cellars, which were found approximately 8000m north-east of the development site, had been converted for lime production after the priory was dissolved in 1539 (CBC 2013: 5; EUS 2003: 10, 27).

The full extent of the Priory precinct is not known. The discovery of a late medieval/early post-medieval back street running parallel with High St South (EBD 728 & 739) may be a relic of the earlier boundary. Further hints of the boundary wall were revealed during trial trenching to the rear of 11-15 High Street South in 2016 (Compass Archaeology 2016). The remains of a large NW-SE aligned Totternhoe clunch wall with an associated demolition dump consisting of mortar dust mixed with crushed tile, chalk and Totternhoe clunch was revealed to the rear of the property. The size and form of the wall suggest that it could be related to the medieval Priory (ibid: 34).

Nothing survives of the Dominican friary, which was established in the southwest quadrant of the town approximately 680m east of the development site (HER 141). The friary was founded in 1259 by the Black Friars who built their church by invitation of the king, queen and the magnates of the neighbourhood. Not all were overjoyed by their presence and a bitter jealousy occurred between the canons and the friars (Page 1904). The Dominican Friary was dissolved in 1539. A number of excavations have been undertaken on the site since the 1830s



which has revealed the location of the church, ancillary buildings, cemetery and the extensive garden/orchard to the southwest (EUS 2003: 29).

A range of archaeological remains and a few monuments dating to this period have been discovered in Dunstable. Excavations at Chapel Walk east of the development site and just north of the Dominican friary produced a number of features indicating medieval occupation such as malt kilns, maltings, an oven, postholes, a pit and a number of cess pits and a post-medieval road surface (HER 11280). A malt drying kiln (HER 11273) was discovered on St Mary's St, the fourth in the south-west quadrant to be found, indicating a prosperous brewing industry in the town during the 13th/14th centuries; a large tile kiln and oven was also found. Part of a possible post-medieval hollow-way, was found at 21 - 23 Princes Street (HER 16245) north of Kirkby Rd. Faint remains of a medieval building, were noted at Blacksmiths Court, Matthew Street (HER 16101) and a Grade II listed building dating from the 15th century stands at 34 to 38 West St (HER 15496). A 15th century copper-alloy jetton (HER 19035) from First Avenue, and a medieval/post-medieval spindle whorl (HER 20143) were discovered southeast and southwest respectively of Kirkby Rd. Linear cropmarks denoting ridge and furrow (HER 12294) are situated south of the development site while the West Green, the site of a medieval village green (HER 11204) is approximately 500m to the west. The medieval component of the multi-period occupation site (HER 14964), discovered at 3-25 Albion St, comprises a pit, well and a wall

3.7 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

Dunstable thrived from the 17th century and especially the 18th century as a coaching town (EUS 2003: 35). Numerous inns were established to cater for the travellers, amongst which was the Star or Starr at 59 High Street South, belonging to John Shilburne (Kaye 2013). This is first recorded in 1764, at which time it had an associated farmstead to the rear (CBC 2013: 6). In addition to its role as a coaching stop, by the 17th century Dunstable became involved in the straw plaiting industry. By the mid-19th century, when the railway had replaced stage coaches, hat factories had taken over many of the premises formerly used as inns and stables (Albion 2003: 44). A former hat factory was situated at the rear of 17 High St North 19th century (HER 15254) though it was demolished in 2002 due to a fire.

Quarrying was also a major local industry during this period and in the 19th century chalk pits, whitening works and lime kilns were in operation to the southwest of the development (HER 13900). Moreover, excavations undertaken at the Victoria Allotments, approximately 150m west of the development site, revealed a post-medieval quarry (HER 16429) which probably contributed to the maintenance of the road surface to the north.

A range of post-Medieval buildings are situated in Dunstable on, or adjacent to West St. This includes the building at 131 & 133 West St (HER 1633), St Mary's Street, Old Baptist Churchyard (HER 9007), the West St Baptist Churchyard (HER 9009), the site of the now demolished Parsonage House (12300), 18 Edward St (HER 10057), the house at 15 Victoria St (HER 12697), and the Vicarage at 17 Victoria St (HER 15589). Other post-medieval sites and buildings comprise the post-medieval structural footings (and undated rubbish pit and post-holes on land to the rear of 59 High St South (Kaye 2014; Summerfield-Hill 2018)). Two undated kilns found on the site of the police headquarters east of development site (HER 3542) may date to this period,. The post-medieval component of the multi-period occupation site (HER 14964) comprises traces of buildings in the immediate vicinity of 3-25 Albion St.

Buildings and monuments dating to the 17th century comprise: on West St at no. 7 (HER 6320), a former Grade II listed 17th century house, demolished 1977; nos 23 & 25 (HER 6351), formerly Grade III listed, now demolished; no. 9 (HER 8476), now demolished; and a Quaker



burial ground (HER 1445) behind the old Dunstable cattle market to the north of Friars Walk east of development site.

Eighteenth century buildings comprise the Ashton Almshouses, Ashton St (HER 6337), the site of a now demolished row of 6 Almshouses built in 1715 near the High St; and on West St, the Grade II, Plume of Feathers public house (HER 6312); no. 11 (HER 6349), a former Grade III listed building, now demolished; the Grade II, nos 12 & 14A (HER 6314); nos 16-20 West St (HER 6315); the grade II, 26 & 26a (HER 6316), and the Grade II Windmill (HER 2609).

The majority of extant buildings and monuments date to the 19th century, and include: nos 16 & 16A Matthew St (HER 6287); on Albion St, nos 10 & 12 Albion St (HER 6273), no. 25 Albion St (HER 6269), nos 31-35 (HER 6270), no. 37 (HER 6271) the Grade II, Borough Arms public house (HER 6331), and no 22 (HER 6068); on Edward St, nos 1, 3 & 5 (HER 6274), 7 (HER 6275), Grade II, 9-15 (HER 6276) Grade II, 17 & 19 (HER 6277), 21 (HER 6278), 23 & 25 (HER 6279), 27 (HER 6280), 29 & 31 (HER 6281), Grade II, 48 & 50 (HER 6256), the site of a former Grade II building at 52 & 54 E(HER 6257), and the United Reform Church (HER 14492); on Victoria St, nos 2 & 4 (HER 6328), and nos 20-28 (HER 79444), on Icknield St, nos 1 & 3, 5, 7 (HER 14512, 14513, 14514), the Grade II house at no. 6 (HER 1544), nos 8 & 10, and 12 (HER 6285, 6286), and the former police station built in 1867 (HER 6567). West St has an impressive range of buildings including: the houses at no. 15 (HER 15467), no. 22 (HER 6352), formerly Grade III listed, no. 28 (HER 6317), the now demolished buildings at nos 39-41 (HER 7942), nos 67-79 West St (HER 6093), no. 81 (HER 6088) which may have been a vicarage, the Grade II Baptist Chapel (HER 6313) built in 1847, no. 70 West St (HER 6318; formerly Grade II with nos 62-68, now demolished), nos 184 & 186 (HER 6319), the now demolished and former Grade II houses at nos 33, 35 & 37 (HER 6321), nos 143 & 145 (HER 6322), the now demolished and former Grade II Dunstable Commercial Hotel (HER 6350), and the Wesleyan churchyard (HER 9008).

Other buildings and monuments from this period comprise the Grade II, Strict Baptist Chapel, St Mary's Gate (HER 12308), built 1849; the Dunstable cemetery (HER 8884) which was opened 1861/3 and the Dunstable Old Fire Station, at the rear of the Town Hall (HER 19817) which was operational between 1872 and 1939.

3.8 **Modern** (1900-present)

During the Second World War, Dunstable was equipped with several defensive measures such as a Spigot Mortar base (HER17881), a machine gun emplacement (HER 17884) and anti-tank blocks (HER 17883), and an air raid shelter, Chapel Walk (HER 17724). Saint Mary's Roman Catholic Church (formerly Our Lady Immaculate; HER 13540), West St, was built, as was the grade II Wesleyan Methodist Church, High St South, built in 1909 (HER 15109), and the Salvation Army Citadel (HER 15583) on Bull Pond Lane was built in 1937.

Numerous archaeological investigations have been undertaken close to the development site. Notable projects include:

EBD 1509: 23 Kirby Road. Test pit excavation identified residual evidence of prehistoric flintwork (neolithic-Bronze Age cores and retouched flakes) and 1st-4th century Romano-British sherds (possibly indicating occupation nearby) as well as 13th century green glazed medieval sherds and post medieval/modern material.

EBD 1450: Garden, Parkland and Allotment Surveys. Initial results of the surveys have indicated the presence of small, distinct scatters of Romano-British potsherds and burnt flints



in the southwest corner of the Victoria Allotments (TL 014213 - a proposed development site). Observations of cultivated areas within Grove House gardens (TL017222) have identified Romano-British sherds and burnt flints on the surface.

EBD 1507: 12 First Avenue. Test pit excavation identified no archaeological features. Residual prehistoric flintwork and one sherd of 13th century medieval green glazed ware were recovered. Cobblestones suggest a post medieval trackway may have run alongside the hedge-line now forming the boundary of Bennetts Recreation Ground.

EBD 868: Bull Pond Lane. Excavations in the garden of 'Manton', Bull Pond Lane, revealed portions of two cross-shaped features (as predicted) and a medieval ditch aligned north-south. One of the 'crosses' contained a chalky fill which included residual Late Iron Age and early Romano British pottery, the other 'cross' a dark loamy fill with late medieval potsherds (Part of Dominican Friary)

EBD 746: Cross Street. Any possible structures dating to the Roman period had been destroyed by the foundations of a Medieval building but many Romano-British sherds littered the site. The excavation crossed a cellar that contained a tiled oven. A side wall of tiles cemented on top of one another to a height of 3 foot 6 inches was found surrounded by heavily burnt material which included fused tiles. This was exposed in the section which was 10 foot 6 inches deep in a domed cavity excavated into the natural chalk. The fill of the cellar produced a silver penny of Edward I or II, date approximately 1300AD. This probably dates the building which was contemporary with the adjacent Dominican Friary, which contained similarly constructed ovens of this period.

EBD 1550: SW quadrant. 3rd - 4th Century cemetery. The cemetery appears to have been bounded by a shallow ditch and this had been used for some of the burials which are certainly no earlier than the last quarter of the century. The ditch had been destroyed in areas by even later activity, such as round hollows, probably used for winnowing grain and for corn drying kilns, suggesting that Roman life was still continuing in Dunstable well into the 5th Century. Another activity in this area was iron smelting. Slag is found in quantity scattered all over the area but no definite iron-smelting hearth has yet been identified.

EBD 1590: Trial trenching to the rear of 30 Kirby Road revealed the presence of a ditch aligned southwest to northeast and found close to the south eastern boundary of the property.

EBD959: Leighton Gap, adj 140 West Street. A large quantity of Roman pottery was found within a pit. A male skeleton, possibly of medieval date, was also found nearby.

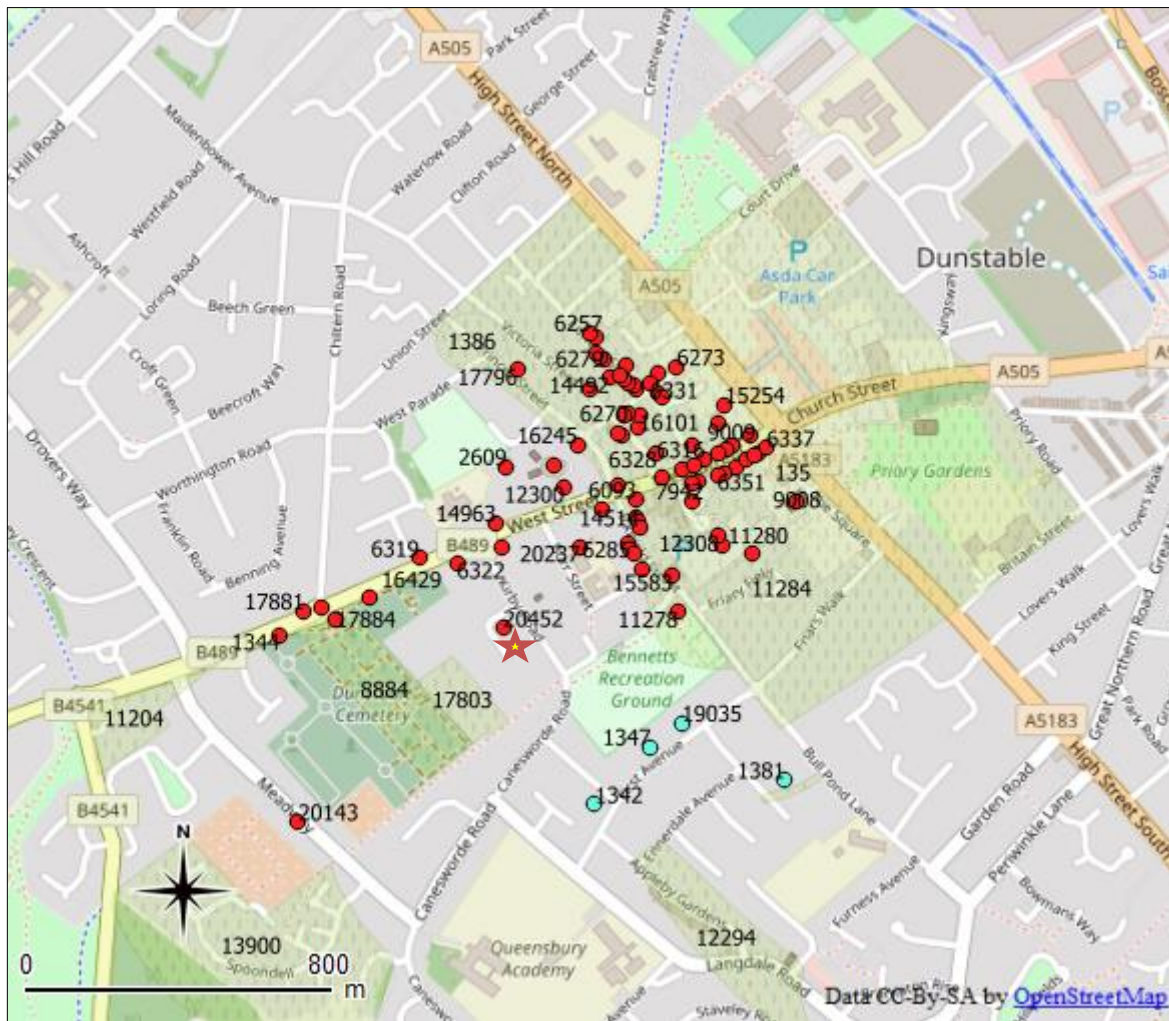


Figure 5: HER data plan (scale 1:20,000)



4 Results

A single trench was excavated within the footprint of the new building using a 3 tonne machine fitted with a 1.8m toothless ditching bucket. The trench was orientated northeast – southwest and measured 15m in length, 2m in width and was up to 0.70m deep (Figs 6-8 ; Plates 1-3). The layout of the trench was altered slightly due to pre-existing concrete footings; at the 7m mark, the trench was moved 0.60m northwest to avoid the remaining concrete (Fig. 4). The modern brickwork associated with concrete footings fell away in the stripping process and was not further recorded. The southwest end of the trench was heavily disturbed by deep rooting.

The stratigraphy of the trench comprised:

- Topsoil **(100)**. Dark greyish brown silty clay, very bioturbated, between 0.29 and 0.36m in depth
- Subsoil **(101)**. A mid greyish brown clay with chalk flecks, between 0.18m and 0.36m in depth.
- Natural **(102)**. Natural chalk formation.
- Concrete **(103)**. Footings from a previous demolished modern structure, between 0.15m and 0.16m deep, spanning 5.95 metres in width
- Made ground **(104)**. Consisting of broken brick, discarded blue and white ceramic and builders sand, between 0.19m and 0.21m, approx. 9.45 metres wide starting at the north east concrete footings continuing inside the area of the previous modern structure and its surrounding area



Plate 1: Stratigraphy of southwest end of trench



Plate 2: Stratigraphy of northeast end of trench



Plate 3: Overview of evaluation trench northwest facing

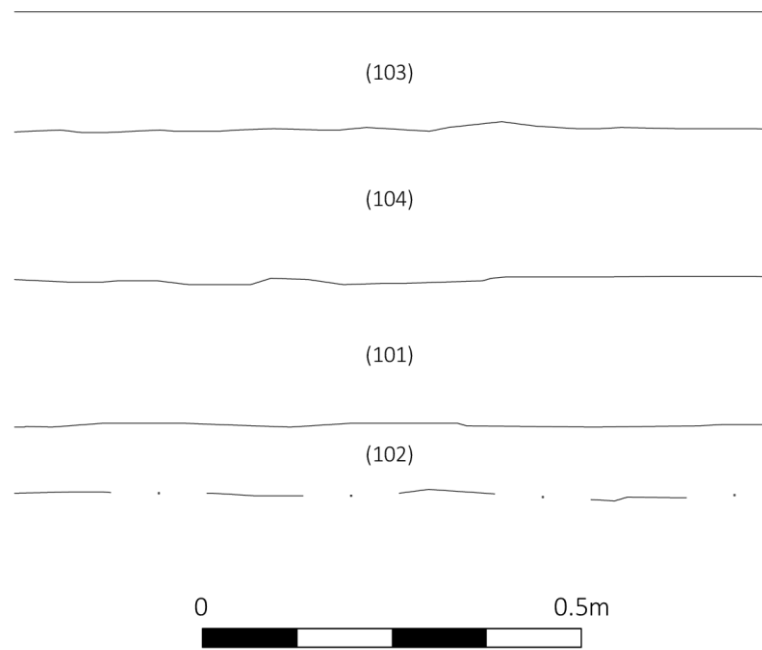


Figure 6: Representative stratigraphy of southwest end of the trench

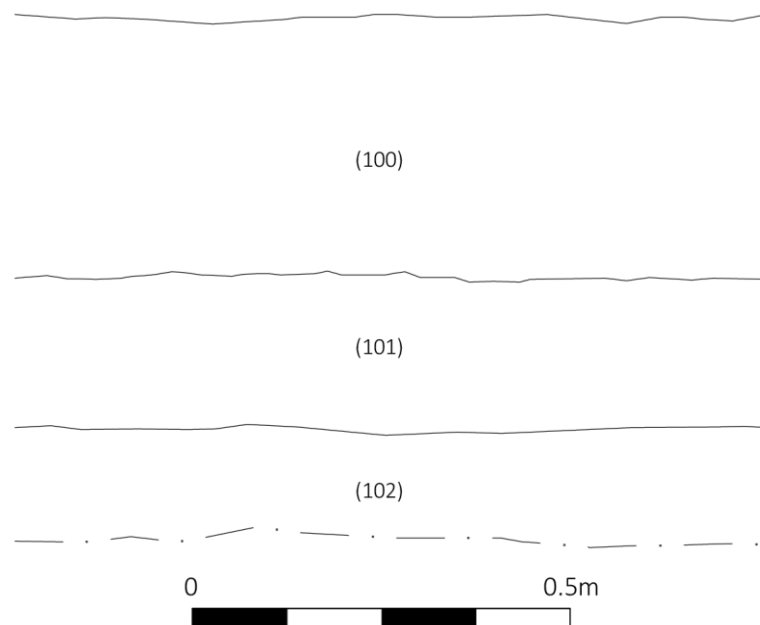


Figure 7: Representative stratigraphy of northeast end of trench

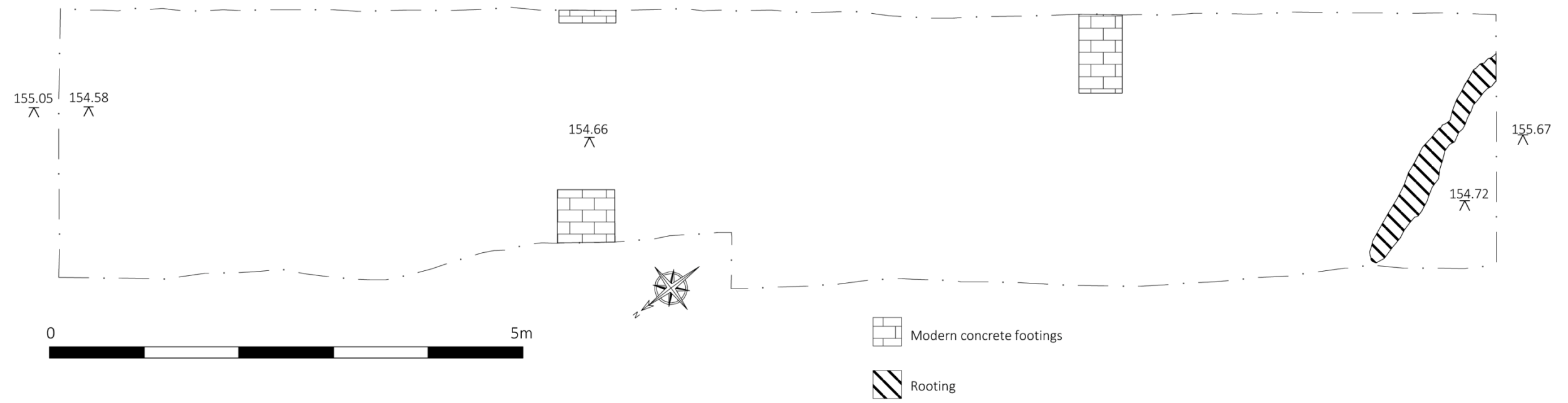


Figure 8: Plan of trench (scale 1:50)



5 Conclusions

Despite the potential for the survival of archaeological remains, the evaluation trench produced no finds, or evidence of cut features. The remains of modern footings and layers of made ground throughout the site indicate considerable disturbance has taken place, which may have destroyed any earlier remains.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Oliver Harper of Harper Luxe for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Stephen Coleman of the Central Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record for providing historic environment records and other relevant documents and to Slawek Utrata of Central Bedfordshire Council for monitoring the project. We would also like to thank Oliver and Gary Harper for assistance on site

The fieldwork was carried out by Barney King and Becca Bradford BSc. The report was written by Barney King, and edited by Karin Kaye MA MCifA.



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial report
4. Trench recording sheets
5. Sample records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Site drawings
9. Client's site plans
10. List of photographs
11. B/W prints & negatives
12. Specialist reports
13. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Luton Museum (Entry Number LTMNG 1323).



8 References

Standards & Specifications

Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers (ALGAO) 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14

Bedford Museum 2010 *Procedure for Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition with Registered Museums in Bedfordshire*

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Appendix 1: Photograph List

Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	x	X	N/E facing shot of the trench, 2 x 1 metre scale
2		X	Stratigraphy shot N/E end of trench 2 x 1 metre scale
3		X	Stratigraphy shot S/W end of trench 2 x 1 metre scale



Appendix 4: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Land to the r/o 36 Kirby Road Dunstable, Bedfordshire	Project Site Code	358/DKR
OASIS reference	kdkarcha1-306595	Entry no	LTMNG 1323
OS reference	TL 01499 21546	Study area size	41.5 sq m
Project Type	Evaluation	Height (mAOD)	153.6m
Short Description	In April 2018 KDK Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation on land to the rear of 36 Kirby Road, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, in order to fulfil a requirement of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Condition 3 of the planning consent for this site. No archaeological features or finds were encountered possibly as a result of later disturbance as several modern footings and rooting were present throughout.		
Previous work	none	Site status	none
Planning proposal	Single Bungalow	Current land use	Garden
Local Planning Authority	Central Bedfordshire Council	Planning application ref.	CB/16/02139/FULL
Monument type	N/A	Monument period	N/A
Significant finds	None	Future work	Not known
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Slawek Utrata	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye	Director/Supervisor	Barney King
Sponsor/funding body	Harper Luxe		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	10.04.2018	End date	10.04.2018
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Luton Museum	-	
Paper		Evaluation report, WSI, site records, photographs	
Digital		Fieldwork forms, digital photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land rear of 36 Kirby Road, Dunstable, Bedfordshire		
Serial title & volume	358/DKR/2.2		
Author(s)	Barney King		
Page no.s	24	Date	16.05.2018