

**ALPB18-01**



## **Archaeological Evaluation**

**Land at Aspects Leisure Park, Bedford**

**Client: Kennedy Wilson Europe Real Estate PLC**

**ALPB18**  
**OASIS ID: headland4-329130**  
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**Client: Kennedy Wilson Europe Real Estate PLC**

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### Schedule

Fieldwork dates: 01/10/2018– 1/11/2018  
Report date: November 2018

**Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd**  
**Building 68c**  
**Wrest Park**  
**Silsoe**  
**Bedfordshire**  
**MK45 4HS**

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# ASPECTS LEISURE PARK, BEDFORD

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

### **Summary**

*Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological watching brief and evaluation of land at Aspects Leisure Park, Newnham Avenue, Bedford between 1<sup>st</sup> October and 1<sup>st</sup> November 2018. The work was commissioned by Kennedy Wilson Europe Real Estate PLC, in advance of a planning application for a residential, hospitality and retail development. Four heritage assets were identified, comprising areas of medieval and Tudor structural and earthwork remains and nineteenth to twentieth Century industrial activity.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Planning Background**

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned by Orion Heritage Ltd on behalf of Kennedy Wilson Europe Real Estate PLC to undertake an archaeological watching brief and trial trench evaluation in support of a planning application for a residential, hospitality and retail development at Aspects Leisure Park, Newnham Avenue, Bedford. This land is referred to as the Proposed Development Area (PDA).

This work followed the compilation of an historic environment desk-based assessment (Orion Heritage Ltd. 2017), which summarised previous archaeological works identifying medieval (Scheduled Monument Newnham Priory, NHLE 1005391), Tudor and Industrial remains within the PDA. It also identified a potential for peripheral remains relating to the Iron Age-Romano British settlement located 250m southeast of the PDA and the presence of allotment gardens in the east of the PDA from the 1920s until the late-twentieth century.

Headland Archaeology (2018) then prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) setting out the proposed strategy for an archaeological watching brief and evaluation.

The WSI was submitted to and agreed with Vanessa Clark, the Bedford Borough Council Archaeologist (CA) and Will Fletcher of Historic England (HE). This report details the results of the work.

### **1.2 Site Description**

The site is located in Aspects Leisure Park, Newnham Avenue, Bedford, (NGR TL 06603 49424; Illus 1 and 2). It is occupied by Aspects Leisure Park buildings in the west, an associated carpark in the centre and waste ground in the eastern field of the PDA. It is bounded by an industrial area and Bedford Fire Station to the North, Barkers Lane to the east, the River Ouse and the New Cut canal to the south and Newnham Avenue to the West. Approximately half of the PDA is within the Newnham Priory scheduled ancient monument (NHLE 1005391).

The site is relatively flat within the bounds of the Leisure Park and lies around 26.2m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The eastern field has been heavily disturbed by modern pitting activity, causing a deeply uneven ground surface ranging from 24.3m to 25.9m aOD littered with nineteenth and twentieth century waste material.

The site is underlain by solid geology comprising of sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Kellaways Sand Member (British Geological Survey 2018). Superficial deposits overlying this are clay

and silt alluvium, plus sand and gravel of the Felmersham Member. Further artificial deposits of made ground overly the superficial deposits (Groundsure Ltd. 2018a).

### **1.3 Archaeological Background**

Previous archaeological investigations within the PDA date from the 1970s to 2012. These are shown in Illustration 3 and referred to by date in this report. Prior investigations may not be precisely geo-located and mapped locations may therefore have minor inaccuracies. The investigations confirmed the presence of Medieval, Tudor and further Post-medieval, Industrial and Modern assets. Previous works are discussed in detail in the desk-based assessment (Orion Heritage 2017) and the Heritage Asset Assessment by Albion Archaeology (2013). Depths of archaeological features are given as metres Below Ground Level (BGL) and metres above Ordnance Datum (OD). Approximate metres c. OD are estimated from current OD measurements for data previously recorded in BGL only.

#### **1.3.1 Prehistoric to Saxon**

No prior evidence of prehistoric, Roman or Saxon activity has been recorded in the PDA. A Roman Villa and Iron Age settlement (HER 986) were recorded 250m southeast of the PDA during works at Priory Lake (Orion Heritage 2017).

#### **1.3.2 Medieval**

The medieval Scheduled Monument, Newnham Priory (NHLE 1005391) is located within the centre of the PDA. The Augustinian Priory was founded in c. AD 1166 and dissolved in 1541. During dissolution of the Priory in 1541 the building was stripped of roof, tiles and stone. Stone from the Priory has been identified as being re-used elsewhere (Orion Heritage 2017).

The Priory precinct included a church, cloister, cemetery, associated buildings, walls, a cobbled trackway and extensive earthworks (Buck and Buck 1730). Extant precinct walls remain visible to the north, east and west of the PDA. These may be of medieval origin with later rebuilding and repairs. Extant earthworks remain visible south of the PDA (Illus 4).

These features were identified during trial trenching in 1987, 1988 and 1993 (BCAS 1988; 1993 as referenced in Albion Archaeology 2013) and open area excavations in 1989/90 (BCAS 1991 as referenced in Albion Archaeology 2013) and 2006 (Albion Archaeology 2009). Structures associated with the Priory have been recorded at levels of 25.42m - 24.48m aOD (Albion Archaeology 2013).

Re-worked alluvium was also recorded at depths of 24.3m aOD (containing a sherd of pottery contemporary with the Priory) and 24.7m aOD in the south-west of the PDA during a 2003 evaluation (Albion Archaeology 2013).

Further works at the cemetery were conducted in 1990 (BCAS 1991), at which time 34 Christian graves were excavated at depths of 24.17m – 23.76m aOD (Albion Archaeology 2013). A possible medieval boundary ditch (at 24.33m+ OD) was identified in the north-west of the PDA during a 1993 evaluation (BCAS 1993 as referenced in Albion Archaeology 2013). Large pits, a posthole, ditches and a gravelled surface (at 24.16m+ OD), plus a possible well (24.30m – 22.79m aOD) were identified in a 1994 evaluation (BCAS 1994 as referenced in Albion Archaeology 2013).

A single piece of structural stonework (possible window fragment) was recovered from 0.6m BGL (c. 25.4m aOD) during geotechnical test pitting in 1999 (BCAS 1999 as referenced in Albion Archaeology 2013). The test pit was located approximately 170m from the medieval Priory within the north of the eastern field.

The Newnham Priory earthworks were impacted by the nineteenth-century railway works which cut across the southeast of the PDA. The remaining earthworks were not consistently mapped by the OS series (Illus 6-B to 6-F). A detailed survey of the Priory fish ponds, a circular mound, linear banks and ditches was conducted by Victoria County History in 1904 (VCH 1904; Illus 7). The earthworks were

described as 'clearly defined' in the 1912 History of the County of Bedford with two 3m tall by 6m wide mounds identified in the north-east and north-west (VCH 1912).

A watching brief and rescue excavation recorded the levelling of banks, ditches and the circular mound at the north-east of the PDA during re-alignment of Barkers Lane in 1971. The circular mound was recorded at 1.90m above ground level (AGL) in height at this time. Excavations to 1.80m BGL revealed a possible ground surface beneath the mound at 1.00m BGL (Annan and Baker 1971). A mound height of c. 28.90m aOD and a buried medieval ground surface level of c. 25.00m aOD can be extrapolated from this data.

Test Pit monitoring in 1999 identified a possible buried re-deposited soil horizon at 0.7m BGL (c. 25.30m aOD) at the north-eastern boundary of the eastern field and immediately south of the 1971 watching brief. The buried soil overlaid re-deposited sandy gravel at 0.80m BGL (c. 25.20m aOD) and orange brown silt at 1.2m BGL (c. 24.80m aOD), a 0.20m variance in depth to the approximated medieval ground surface recorded in 1971 (Albion Archaeology 2013).

An eastward sloping concave cut, truncating an orange brown silt was recorded in an additional test pit c. 10m south of the re-deposited soil at 0.65m BGL (c. 25.35m aOD). C. 20m to the east a further possible cut was recorded with deposits visibly tipping eastwards from 0.00m – 1.3m BGL (c. 26.00m – 24.70m aOD). Approximately 20m south of the circular mound an orange-brown stony silt at 1m BGL (c. 25m aOD) was recorded dipping to the west. Re-deposited natural and soil deposits, and cuts in this area of the eastern field may be indicative of medieval groundworks (Ibid).

Two boundary ditches were investigated south of the PDA in 1973. Excavation of the easternmost ditch recovered two sherds of Medieval pottery. The ditch was recorded at a level of 1.00m – 1.80m BGL (c. 25.00m – 24.20m aOD). They were interpreted to possibly form part of the Priory earthworks. (Simco 1976).

### 1.3.3 Tudor – Post-medieval

A Tudor mansion was converted or reconstructed from the remains of the Priory buildings and lands in the mid-sixteenth century (Illus 4). The site, described as a rectory, ponds, fish ponds and a meadow with a stone wall and moat were reported to change ownership in 1541. The site then went through a range of owners up until the twentieth century (VCH 1912).

An approximate location of the Tudor mansion was identified in two trenches at the south of the PDA in 1987 (BCAS 1988). Albion Archaeology subsequently identified the Tudor mansion, a smithy and associated cobbled trackway during a 2006 excavation (Albion Archaeology 2009). Structural remains excavated during open area excavations in 1989/90 identified conversions and re-constructions of earlier buildings (BCAS 1991). Trial trenching in 1988 showed at least partial re-use of Priory stone in Tudor structural remains and test pitting recorded re-use of Priory stone in extant sandstone walls, thought to be Tudor garden walls (BCAS 1988). Remains of Tudor structures and surfaces have been recorded at levels of 26.11m - 24.73m. Extant Tudor walls are visible in the centre of the PDA (Illus 4).

The mansion was visible on the 1826 Greenwood Map (Orion Heritage 2017, Fig. 5), where it was placed north-east of the location identified by archaeological investigations in two 1988 trenches (BCAS 1988) and works by Albion Archaeology in 2006, 2007 and 2009 (Albion Archaeology 2013; Illus 3 and 4). Structures are visible at the identified location on the 1843 Tithe Map (Illus 6-A). Dissolution and post dissolution demolition and robbing was recorded in archaeological trenches excavated during 1987 and 1988 (BCAS 1988) at levels of 25.05m – 24.91m aOD. By the nineteenth century it was recorded as consisting of a ruin with partial surviving walls by antiquarian Samuel Lysons (Orion Heritage 2017) and was not recorded on the 1884 OS 1:2,500 Map (Illus 6-B).

A soil deposit interpreted as a 'Tudor garden soil' (Albion Archaeology 2013) was observed sealing medieval and Dissolution features in the PDA at levels of 25.10m – 24.45m aOD. The 'garden soil' or buried soils of 0.15m-0.24m thickness were observed sealing medieval features at 24.60m-24.15m aOD in the north-west of the PDA during BCAS (1993; 1994) evaluations. The soils were recorded at 25.51 and 25.4m aOD in the centre of the PDA and at 26.36m – 25.42m in the south of the PDA during 1987 evaluations. A possible buried re-deposited soil horizon at 0.70m BGL (c. 25.30m aOD) at the north-eastern boundary of the eastern field (Albion Archaeology 2013) could also be interpreted as a Tudor garden soil deposit.

Other buried soil deposits have been recorded across the PDA. In the south of the PDA buried subsoil deposits were identified during a 2007 watching brief at 26.36m – 25.42m and 25.10m aOD (Albion Archaeology 2008) and buried topsoil horizons were identified at 24.70m – 24.50m aOD during a 2009 watching brief, overlain by a post-dissolution demolition deposit of Tudor brick at a maximum level of 25.10m aOD (Albion Archaeology 2009).

#### **1.3.4 Post-medieval to Twentieth century**

Post-medieval quarrying has been recorded in several locations in the PDA (Illus 5). 1993, 1994 evaluations and a watching brief identified small areas of post-medieval quarrying in the north-west of the PDA at 24.15m - 23.00m aOD (Albion Archaeology 2013). Nineteenth century quarry pits filled with nineteenth to twentieth century refuse were identified in the north and east of the carpark and western limit of the eastern field at c. 26.00m – 21.80m during 1988 evaluations (BCAS 1988), 1989 engineering test pitting (Loftus 1989) and 1999 geotechnical test pitting (Albion Archaeology 2013). Geotechnical test pitting in 1989 also identified nineteenth to twentieth century made ground deposits to a depth of 2.2m BGL (c. 23.80m aOD) in the south of the carpark and 3.2m BGL (c. 22.80m aOD) in the south-west.

Geotechnical test pitting at the westernmost limit of the eastern field in 1999 identified locations of river terrace gravels up to 2.3m BGL (c. 23.70m aOD) directly overlain by late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century refuse (Albion Archaeology 2013). The proximity of these test pits to trenches identifying quarries in the north of the carpark is indicative of the quarry boundaries (Albion Archaeology 2013; Illus 5).

In the 1860s the London and North-Western Railway Bedford to Cambridge railway line, embankment and New Cut canal of the River Ouse were built through the southeast of the PDA. A railway siding with a bridge crossing the New Cut canal was constructed in the centre of the PDA in the mid twentieth century, as shown on the 1960 1,10:000 OS Map (Ibid Figure 10; Illus 6-E;) The railway remained in use until the 1960s. The New Cut canal remains extant at the southern boundary of the PDA.

In the late-nineteenth century a sewage pumping station (Illus 6-B to 6-D) and public baths (Illus 6-C to 6-F) were constructed in the southwest of the PDA. The public baths were used until the early 1980s and the top of a swimming pool slab was observed at 24.2m aOD during a 2003 watching brief (Ibid). The sewage pumping station was removed by the 1960s which was then the location for North Bedfordshire Council Works Depot (Illus 6-F). Footings of a council depot building were recorded at the southwest of the PDA in a 2003 evaluation (Ibid).

Aspects leisure Park was constructed in 1990. At this time made-ground deposits were placed across the PDA now overlain by the Carpark and buildings in order to preserve the underlying archaeology and level the ground surface which formerly lowered southward towards the river. Made ground deposits were identified in the north-west of the PDA at levels down to 24.40m aOD, in the south-west at 25.50m – 24.60m aOD (Albion Archaeology 2013) and in the south of the PDA at c. 25.75m - 24.50m aOD (Ibid 2008; 2009). 1999 Geotechnical investigations identified modern made ground at depths of c. 1.00m BGL (c. 25.00m aOD) across the carpark area (Albion Archaeology 2013).

In 1912 VCH commented that the earthworks were ‘being obliterated by having the town rubbish distributed over them’ (VCH 1912 pp. 202-209). This has been supported by findings from trial trenching and test pitting in the eastern field of the PDA that has recorded large quantities of late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century refuse (BCAS 1988; 1999).

By the 1920s the eastern field of the PDA was adapted for use as allotment gardens (Illus 6-D 1926 1,2:500 OS Map) and remained visible as such on OS mapping until 1976 (Orion Heritage 2017; Albion Archaeology 2013, Figures 10 to 12). Soil deposits of 0.20m (c. 26.00m – 25.80m aOD) were observed overlying bottle dump material in the south-western limit of the eastern field during test pitting in 1989 (Loftus 1989) and may represent allotment soils.

The eastern field has been looted by bottle hunters from the mid-late twentieth century. The ground surface of the field is now heavily pitted and littered with broken bottle glass, pottery and scrap metal. Ground levels range in height from 24.30m – 25.91m aOD.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

### 2.1 General

The methodology followed was outlined in the WSI (Headland Archaeology 2018). Generally, the archaeological investigations were undertaken in order to:

- Assess the extent, structure and date of any archaeological features and deposits of archaeological interest;
- Place, where possible, the archaeological features within their local and regional context;
- Establish any constraints to further fieldwork (e.g. services) and factors concerning the survival of archaeological remains (e.g. natural and human disturbance);
- Place the findings of the investigation within the context of previous work undertaken within the vicinity of the site.

### 2.2 Specific

More specifically, regional research contexts are provided by Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011) and the East of England Regional Framework Review (forthcoming). Local research contexts specific to Bedfordshire are provided by Bedfordshire Archaeology Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy (Oake et al 2007). Research questions pertinent to the evaluation include the following research questions and topics:

Oake et al 2007, 87	Roman: Settlement continuity: “Few excavated Romano- British sites show continuity of occupation into the Saxon period [in Bedfordshire]. Discontinuity seems to be the norm. Villas at Newnham (unpublished) and elsewhere appear to have gone out of use by the end of the 4th century.”
Oake et al 2007, 104	Medieval: Graveyards: “Medieval graveyards may be much more extensive than their present day boundaries suggest”
Medlycott 2011, 59	Ritual and religion: “the role, development and landscape impact of monasteries and minsters needs further study, they are particularly important for understanding the...development of settlements, as well as for monastic archaeology”

Table 1. Research Objectives

The resulting archive will be organised and deposited in The Higgins Museum, Bedford to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit (CifA 2014a). An online OASIS form has

been completed and will be ultimately submitted with the approved version of the report (OASIS ID: headland4-329130; Appendix VIII).

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 *Watching Brief***

Geoarchaeological monitoring of 4 boreholes and 13 window samples (Illus 2 and Appendix IV) was carried out over four days between the 1<sup>st</sup> October and the 1<sup>st</sup> November 2018.

#### **3.2 *Trial Trenches***

Trial trenching was carried out in two phases. Phase one took place between the 8<sup>th</sup> October and the 23<sup>rd</sup> October. Phase two took place between the 30<sup>th</sup> October and the 1<sup>st</sup> November. A total of 5 trenches were excavated within the PDA (Illus 1).

The original trench plan consisted of 8 trenches. After consultation with the CA and HE it was agreed that a few trenches would be modified or remain unexcavated in response to constraints on site and borehole monitoring results. Trenches 4 and 5 were not excavated. Trench 3 was relocated and extended in width and length. Trench 1 had to be shortened by 5m at the south of the trench due to its proximity to the carpark boundary and treeline. Trench 6 had to be moved 1m south due to its proximity to landscaped foliage within the carpark. Trench 7 had to be moved 3.5m west due to its proximity to the treeline. Trench 2 had to be moved 7m west and 3m south due to its proximity to landscaped foliage and surface drains within the carpark.

Trench 1 was 25m in length, Trench 2 was 30m, Trenches 3 and 6 were 50m, and Trench 7 was 20m in length, Trenches 1, 6 and 7 were 2m wide. Trench 2 was 2m wide with a 4m wide extension in the centre. Trench 3 was stepped. It was 6m wide at the top of the trench and 1.8m wide at the base (Illus 1). Archaeological features were located beneath modern made ground at depths of 1.02m to 1.66m BGL. A trench box was placed in Trench 1 and 2 to enable hand excavation and recording of features.

A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden under direct archaeological supervision. Potential archaeological features were excavated by hand. Investigation of archaeological remains was undertaken through hand excavation. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified archaeological or potentially archaeological remains were investigated and recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

#### **3.3 *Test Pits***

A total of 7 test pits were made by the mechanical excavator in 4 Trenches; Trenches 1, 2, 6 and 7 (Illus 2). Test pits were placed in the trenches to ascertain archaeological stratigraphy. All test pits were excavated to depths below 2.00m BGL.

#### **3.4 *Metal Detecting***

Metal detector searches took place at archaeological horizons within accessible trenches (Trench 1, 2). The high degree of modern scrap metal in Trench 3 caused excessive disturbance for the use of a metal detector.

#### **3.5 *Recording***

All recording followed the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and was in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology 2018). All trenches, boreholes and contexts were given a unique number. All recording was undertaken on pro forma recording sheets which conform to archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.



A plan of the trenches and features across the entire site was recorded digitally using a GNSS device (Illus 1, 2, 9, 22-A). Levels of extant earthworks situated south of the PDA were also recorded (Illus 7). A full photographic record was taken using digital photography. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs where trenches were of accessible depths.

The depth of the trenches and loose composition of some deposits meant that the trench and test pit edges were prone to collapse. Safety was a primary concern during excavation and recording. Bulk section photographs were taken to record trench sections. The test pits were photographed directly after opening. All deposits were carefully recorded by survey. Sketches of bulk sections in Trench 6 and 7 and test pits 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 were made on trench sheets with measurements taken from one side of the trench bulk from the surface by tape measure. Section drawings were made of test pits 5 and 7. The insertion of a trench box adjacent to test pit 5 afforded safe access to the bulk section and widening of Trench 2 enabled safe access and egress to test pit 7.

## **4. RESULTS**

### **4.1 Introduction**

Full context descriptions and trench descriptions, including dimensions, depths, surface levels OD and orientations, are presented in the Appendices I and II. Full borehole context descriptions are presented in Appendix IV and the borehole monitoring report is presented on page 26. Contexts are identified numerically by trench (i.e. Trench 1: (0101), Trench 2: (0201)) with cuts and walls indicated by square brackets and deposits by rounded brackets. Window samples are identified by a precursor DCS. Window sample contexts by a precursor of '8' followed numerically by the window sample number (i.e. Window sample 09: DCS09 (80904)). Boreholes are identified by the precursor CP. Borehole contexts are identified numerically (e.g. CP01: (CP0101); CP02: (CP0201)).

Archaeological features were found in each of the five trenches (Illus 9 to 35). There was a clear focus of medieval, Tudor and post-medieval structural remains in the south and south-west of the site, with medieval earthworks in the eastern extent of the PDA and late post-medieval quarrying with Modern deposits in the north and east of the current carpark. Buried soil horizons were found in four of the five trenches.

### **4.2 Phased Evaluation Results**

#### **4.2.1 Prehistoric**

Five lithics were recovered during excavations within the PDA. Two pieces of micro-debitage were recovered from buried subsoil (0120) in Trench 1. A small tertiary flake and two pieces of micro-debitage were recovered from (0314) in Trench 3. The lithics were all residual.

#### **4.2.2 Saxon**

A single early/middle Anglo Saxon sherd of sandstone Tempered ware was recovered from buried subsoil (0120) in Trench 1. The sherd was likely to be a residual find. A second residual sherd of Saxon pottery was also recovered from demolition deposit (0207) in Trench 2.

#### **4.2.3 Medieval**

##### **4.2.3.1 Medieval Fish Ponds**

Trench 3 was excavated in the eastern field of the PDA in the approximate location of known medieval fish ponds and earthworks (Illus 1 and 8-A). Four NE-SW oriented linear features [0307, 0216, 0312, 0324] with redeposited natural, soil and clay fills were identified in the trench (Illus 7). The cuts and

fills were overlain by Modern layers (0301, 0302, 0309). Levels are given in metres aOD only for archaeological features in Trench 3 due to the uneven ground surface levels.

#### **Fish pond [0307]**

Fish pond cut [0307] was located in the south-eastern limit of Trench 3, adjacent to the bank of the New Cut canal. It was orientated NE-SW, the same alignment as the fish ponds surveyed at this location by the VCH (1904) and was perpendicular to the NW-SE Trench (Illus 7). The feature had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was 2.00m+ (length) x 10.52m (width) x 1.77m (depth) and cut into the natural light brown-yellow gravelly sand (0308). The feature was recorded at a level of 24.93 OD at the top of the east face, 23.41 OD at the base and 25.20m aOD at the top of the western face. It contained four fills (Illus 8-B).

Basal fill (0306) was a dark grey-brown clay with frequent coal dust inclusions. It measured 2.00m+ x 2.88m x 0.39m across the base of cut [0307]. Fill (0305) was composed of light brown-yellow re-deposited natural sand with occasional Industrial waste (clinker) and small sub-angular stones. It was situated at the base of the western face of [0307], abutting (0306) and measured 2.00m+ x 0.54m x 0.60m.

Tertiary fills (0303, 0304) were composed of mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones and moderate coal dust inclusions. Fill (0303) measured 2.00m+ x 0.90m x 0.34m. It sloped down the west face of [0307] and abutted re-deposited natural (0305). No finds were recovered from (0303). Fill (0304) measured 2.00m+ x 6.10m x 0.10-0.24m. It sloped down the east face of cut [0307] and overlaid clay lining (0306). 2 fragments of rodent bone, nineteenth-twentieth century glass and industrial waste were recovered from (0304).

#### **Fish pond [0316]**

The edge of a fish pond [0316] was in the centre of Trench 3. It was orientated NE-SW, the same alignment as the fish ponds surveyed at this location by the VCH (1904) and was perpendicular to the NW-SE Trench (Illus 7). The feature had moderately sloping southern face, a gently sloping northern face and a concave base. It measured 2.00m+ x 9.75m x 1.98m and cut into natural (0308). The feature was recorded at a level of 25.10m aOD at the top of the east face, 24.04m aOD at the base and 24.63m aOD at the top of the western face.

It contained four fills and was truncated by [0317], a 1988 trial trench cut (Illus 3; Illus 8-C) and [0318], a 1999 geotechnical test pit (Illus 3; Illus 8-A). Basal fill (0314) was a mid brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stones. It measured 2.00m+ x 2.40m x 0.14m across the base of cut [0316] and was truncated by evaluation trench cut [0317]. Archaeological finds recovered from (0314) were 3 residual pre-historic lithics and a single sherd of a very fine 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century glass vessel.

Three secondary fills (0311, 0313, 0315) were recorded in cut [0316]. Fill (0311) was composed of mid grey-brown sandy silt with moderate coal dust inclusions. It measured 2.00m+ x 0.54m x 0.60m and was situated at the base of the gently sloping western face of [0316] where it was truncated by evaluation trench cut [0317] on its eastern face. Fills (0313, 0315) were composed of mid yellow-brown silty-sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. Fill (0313) measured 2.00m+ x 1.76m x 1.02m and sloped down the southern face of [0316] where it was truncated by evaluation trench cut [0317]. Fill (0315) measured 2.00m+ x 2.16m x 0.44m and sloped down the northern face of [0316]. No archaeological finds were recovered from (0311, 0313, 0315).

#### **Fish pond [0312]**

Fish pond cut [0312] was located in the north-west of Trench 3. It was orientated NE-SW, the same alignment as the fish ponds surveyed at this location by the VCH (1904) and was perpendicular to the NW-SE Trench (Illus 7). The feature had gently sloping faces and a concave base. It measured 2.00m+

x 10.43m x 2.60m and cut into natural (0308). The feature was recorded at a level of 24.62m aOD at the top of the east face, 23.80m aOD at the base and 24.62m aOD at the top of the western face. It contained four fills (Illus 8-D).

Basal fill (0326) was a mid grey-brown clayey silt with moderate coal dust inclusions. It measured 2.00m+ x 2.56m x 0.14m across the base of cut [0316]. No archaeological finds were recovered from (0326). Fill (0325) was composed of mid yellow-brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. It measured 0.30m x 0.54m x 0.60m. (0325) was situated at the base of the gently sloping western face of [0312] and was abutted by (0326).

Fill (0320) was composed of mid yellow-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stone inclusions. It measured 2.00m+ x 3.52m x 0.30m and sloped down the southern face of [0312]. Fill (0321) was composed of mid grey-brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stone inclusions. It measured 2.00m+ x 1.94m x 0.42m and sloped down the northern face of [0312]. No archaeological finds were recovered from these fills.

### **Fish pond [0324]**

Fish pond cut [0324] was located in the north-west extent of Trench 3. It was orientated NE-SW, the same alignment as the fish ponds surveyed at this location by the VCH (1904) and was perpendicular to the NW-SE Trench (Illus 7). The feature was only partially excavated due to its position at the L.O.E. Its southern face was visible at the north-western limit of the trench. It measured 2.00m+ x 2.10m+ x 2.32m+ and cut into natural (0308). The feature was recorded at a level of 24.67m aOD at the top of its southern face. It contained two observable fills (Illus 8-D).

Fill (0322) was a mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stone. It measured 2.00m+ x 0.61 x 0.20m and was located at the top of the southern face of [0324]. Fill (0323) was a mid yellow-brown sandy silt with frequent common marine whelk shells and coal dust inclusions. It measured 2.00m+ x 0.20m+ x 0.18m.

### **Boreholes in proximity to Trench 3**

Precise comparisons of made ground and redeposited soils observed in boreholes within the eastern field cannot be accurately made with Trench 3 due to high levels of disturbance from intrusive modern bottle hunting. Successive layers of made ground and re-deposited natural overlying an 0.30m thick alluvial clay (81307) were observed in borehole DCS13 (Appendix IV), adjacent to [0307]. Layer (81307) was described by the monitoring geoarchaeologist, David Taylor, as limus like (Section 4.3). It was observed from 2.45m BGL (23.12m aOD), 0.30m deeper than the base of cut [0307] and was interpreted as a natural layer, not associated with the medieval earthworks.

Made ground was observed to a depth of 1.30m BGL (24.54m aOD) overlying 0.20m of alluvial clays in DCS11, adjacent to [0316]. The clays were observed 0.50m deeper than the base of fish pond cut [0316]. They were interpreted as riverine alluvium not associated with the medieval fish ponds.

### **Prior archaeological investigations**

Records of the N-S 1988 trial trench [0317] did not identify any earthworks or fish ponds at this location. The area was interpreted as a nineteenth century quarry re-used as a refuse area (BCAS 1988). The 1999 geotechnical test pit identified an orange-brown sandy silt beneath the refuse material, at 1.75m BGL and gravels at 2.00m BGL (Albion Archaeology 2013). Later interpretation by Albion Archaeology (2013, 31) concluded that the restricted extent of evaluations could not provide sufficient evidence for quarrying. A re-interpretation of modern backfilling of fish ponds or earthworks was suggested.

Buried re-deposited soils at 0.7m BGL (c. 25.30m aOD) and re-deposited gravels at 0.80m BGL (c. 25.20m aOD) recorded at north-eastern boundary of the eastern field (Albion Archaeology 2013) are

also indicative of Priory earthwork banks. The deeper excavations adjacent to the mound recorded by and thought to be evidence of gravel digging may have been associated with the fish ponds.

#### **Fish pond survey and historical mapping**

The 1843 Tithe map (Illus 6-A) recorded only a single boundary ditch in the location of Trench 3. No survey of the medieval earthworks was conducted until the 1884 OS Map which post-dates construction of the E/NE-W/SW oriented New Cut canal (Illus 6-B). The most detailed survey of the fish ponds and earthworks was conducted in the early twentieth century (VCH 1904).

Trench 3 excavations and levels of extant fish ponds and earthworks situated south of the PDA are illustrated with the VCH (1904) topographical survey of the Priory earthworks in Illustration 7. [0307] does not correlate with any earthworks or ponds surveyed by the VCH. [0324] could be the start of the slope down to the ditch shown in Illus 7A. The east of [0312] correlates with the west of the central bank surveyed by the VCH. [0316] correlates with the easternmost bank and east of the central bank.

The bank remains situated between [0307, 0316] was recorded at a level of 25.10m aOD. The correlating extant earthwork south of the PDA was recorded at a level of 25.92 aOD. The base of [0316] was recorded at a level of 24.04m aOD in comparison to 24.32m aOD at the correlating base south of the PDA.

The bank remains situated between [0312, 0316] was recorded at a level of 24.62m aOD. The correlating extant earthwork south of the PDA was recorded at a level of 24.74m aOD. The base of [0312] was recorded at a level of 23.80m aOD in comparison to 24.09m aOD at the correlating base south of the PDA.

#### **Interpretation**

Survey of the excavated and extant earthworks evidenced the natural infilling of the southern extant fish ponds and truncation of earthworks within the PDA. Comparable remains are situated both to the north and south of the New Cut canal. [0307, 0312, 0316, 0324] were interpreted as the NE-SW cuts of medieval fish ponds that were truncated by construction of the New Cut canal in the 1860s. The excavated fish ponds were more extensive than those shown on the VCH 1904 survey.

Clay fills (0306, 0314, 0326) were probable pond lining or pond alluvium. The high degree of modern contamination prevented adequate interpretation of their origin as either alluvial clays or pond lining. The sixteenth-seventeenth century glass sherd recovered from (0314) may be contemporary with medieval – Tudor use of the fish ponds, however truncation of the layer by [0317] may have caused intrusion of this find.

Fills (0305, 0311, 0325) were all re-deposited natural or soils situated at the base of the moderate or gently sloping western bank faces of the fish ponds. The consistent location and similar dimensions of these deposits indicates that they may have served a function in the management of the fish pond drainage system. Further analysis and comparison with other medieval fish pond sites may lend weight to this interpretation. All of the fills were contaminated by intrusion from late-nineteenth to early-twentieth refuse deposition.

Fills (0303, 0304, 0313, 0315, 0320, 0321, 0322, 0323) were interpreted as bank slump or re-deposited soils from fish pond banks which have been truncated by post-medieval to Modern activity. All of the fills were contaminated by intrusion from late-nineteenth to early-twentieth refuse deposition.

#### **4.2.3.2 Medieval: Buried Soil Horizons**

In Trench 1 layer (0120), composed of mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small-medium sub-angular stone was recorded in the north of the trench at 1.44m – 1.92m BGL (24.87m – 24.39m aOD).

The upper level of the buried subsoil was discoloured by contaminants from the overlying made ground and re-deposited soil (0115). A single early/middle Anglo Saxon sherd of sandstone tempered ware and 3 sherds of medieval Shelly ware were recovered from (0120). Occasional charcoal, chicken bone and a mussel shell valve were also recovered. Truncation of layers in Trench 1 by 1988 archaeological evaluation trenches may have caused some intrusion of artefacts into (0120), however the soil was undisturbed at its lower extent. (0120) was interpreted as a buried Medieval subsoil as a result of the finds assemblage.

12.50m northeast of Trench 1 a dark brown-grey silty clay, similar to a garden soil was observed in DCS01 at a depth of 2.20m – 2.90m BGL (24.08m – 23.38m aOD) overlying natural gravels. No archaeological finds were recovered. The soil at this location was 0.79m deeper and of a different composition to buried subsoil (0120) in Trench 1. This may be representative of an undulating topography within the PDA prior to construction of Aspects Leisure Centre.

In Trench 2 two buried topsoil layers (0218, 0262) were recorded in the centre and east of the trench respectively. Buried topsoil (0218), composed of mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional small sandstone and stone inclusions was recorded from 1.38m – 1.61m BGL (24.91m – 24.68m aOD). Industrial waste in the form of magnetised gravels, chicken bone, lime mortar plaster, late medieval roof tile, 1 sherd of mid-late medieval Brill/Borstall ware and oyster shell were recovered from (0218). Buried topsoil (0262), composed of mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional small -medium sub-angular stone was recorded from 1.04m – 1.60m BGL (25.17m – 24.61m aOD). (0218) was interpreted as a buried late-medieval topsoil as a result of the finds assemblage. (0262) was interpreted to be contemporary with (0218) due to its depth and relative stratigraphy, the lack of finds was attributed to its distance from the structures associated with (0218).

Three buried subsoil layers (0210, 0225, 0227) were recorded in Trench 2. Buried subsoil layers were not consistent across the trench, no buried subsoil was recorded between walls [0229, 0211]. In the centre of Trench 2 buried subsoil (0225), a dark red brown clayey silt with occasional small sub- angular stone was recorded at 1.60m – 1.96m BGL (24.61m – 24.25m aOD), underlying buried medieval topsoil (0218). No archaeological finds were recovered from the soil.

In the west of Trench 2 buried subsoil (0210), a sterile dark red-brown clayey silt was recorded to the east of Wall [0208]. 10 sherds of medieval St Neots ware and industrial waste in the form of magnetised gravels were recovered from (0210). Buried subsoil (0227), a mid red-brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stone and sand inclusions was recorded to the west of Wall [0208]. No archaeological finds were recovered from the soil. The difference in colour and inclusions within these two buried subsoils was caused by compression of sand and stone from overlying layer (0266) and modern service cut [0204]. All three buried subsoils were interpreted to be contemporary medieval soils due to their comparable depth and relative stratigraphy.

#### **4.2.3.3 Medieval: Walls**

In the west of Trench 2 (Illus 9) four structural features [0208, 0229, 0235, 0255] were investigated.

##### **Walls [0208, 0235]**

[0208] was an west-east-north L-shaped foundation wall, measuring 3.50m x 1.08m x 0.09m (Illus 9). The top was recorded at a minimum depth of 1.45m BGL (24.84m aOD). It was constructed from variable sized light yellow roughly hewn eolithic sandstone blocks lain in a single random course with a mid brown-yellow silty sand mortar (Illus 11-A). Sandstone blocks ranged in size from 0.60m x 0.33m x 0.09m to 0.06m x 0.03m x 0.02m. Small sandstone pieces were used to fill gaps within the wall. An undated copper alloy curved shaft or part of a large ring was recovered.

[0208] was constructed within foundation trench cut [0209] and placed on a 0.09m thick sub-base (0239). Foundation trench cut [0209] had vertical sides and a flat base, it was cut into buried medieval subsoils (0210, 0227). Sub-base (0239) was composed of a dark brown re-deposited silt with moderate sand inclusions. The inclusions were interpreted to have derived from the sand mortar of wall [0208]. A 0.15m wide deposit of mid brown-yellow silty sand (0241) was visible in the sides of the cut. It was interpreted as a mixture of sand mortar and re-deposited soil that infilled during construction. It was not a deliberate backfill or packing deposit (Illus 11-B, 11-C).

[0235] was a rectangular shaped foundation wall, measuring 1.00m+ x 0.58m x 0.09m. It abutted [0208] at its south corner to create a T-shaped foundation (Illus 9). The top of [0235] was recorded at a minimum depth of 1.39m BGL (24.80m aOD). It was constructed from variable sized light yellow roughly hewn eolithic sandstone blocks lain in a single random course with a mid brown-yellow silty sand mortar (Illus 11-A). Sandstone blocks ranged in size from 0.30m x 0.25m x 0.06m to 0.04m x 0.02m x 0.02m. Small sandstone pieces were used to fill gaps within the wall. No archaeological finds were recovered from [0235].

Foundation wall [0235] was constructed within foundation trench cut [0236] and placed on a 0.11m thick sub-base (0240). [0236] had vertical sides and a flat base, it was cut into buried medieval subsoils (0210, 0227). Sub-base (0240) was composed of a dark brown re-deposited silt with moderate sand inclusions. The inclusions were interpreted to have derived from the sand mortar of [0235]. An 0.04m this layer of mid brown-yellow silty sand (0242) was visible in the sides of the cut. It was interpreted as a mixture of sand mortar and re-deposited soil that infilled during construction (Illus 11-B).

[0208, 0235] were interpreted as contemporary medieval building foundations built using the same fabric and methodology.

#### **Wall [0255]**

[0255] was an irregular shaped foundation wall, measuring 0.90m x 0.42m x 0.12m. It abutted wall [0208] at its western end. (Illus 9). The top of [0255] was recorded at a minimum depth of 1.10m BGL 24.77m aOD (25.19m aOD) in the baulk section (Illus 12-A). It was constructed from variable sized light yellow roughly hewn eolithic sandstone blocks lain in random courses with a light-yellow sand mortar (Illus 12-B). Sandstone blocks ranged in size from 0.25m x 0.42m x 0.09m to 0.05m x 0.04m x 0.03m. Small sandstone pieces were used to fill gaps within the wall. No archaeological finds were recovered from [0255].

It was constructed within foundation trench cut [0257] and placed on (0258), a 0.02m thick sub-base (Illus 12-C). Foundation trench [0257] had vertical sides and a flat base. It cut into buried medieval subsoil (0227). Sub-base (0258) was composed of a mid yellow-brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stone inclusions.

[0255] was interpreted as a medieval wall foundation that was constructed as a later modification or extension to an earlier medieval building [0208, 0235].

#### **Wall [0229]**

[0229] was a north-south wall, measuring 1.32m+ x 0.78m x 0.35m. It was located 1.70m east of foundations [0208, 0235] and was parallel in orientation (Illus 9). The top of [0229] was recorded at a minimum depth of 1.18m BGL (25.11m aOD). It was constructed from variable sized light yellow roughly hewn eolithic sandstone blocks lain in four random courses with a mid brown-yellow silty sand mortar (Illus 13-A). Sandstone blocks ranged in size from 0.44m x 0.38m x 0.08m to 0.06m x 0.04m x 0.03m. Small sandstone pieces were used to fill gaps and level courses within the wall. No archaeological finds were recovered from [0229].

[0229] was constructed within foundation trench [0228] and placed on a 0.03m thick sub-base (0259). [0228] had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It cut into buried medieval subsoil (0210). Sub-base (0259) was composed of a mid red- brown re-deposited clayey silt with frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions. Foundation cut [0228] was 0.36m wider than wall [0229] on its western face. An 0.36m wide deposit of dark red-brown clayey silt (0231) with occasional sand and small sub angular stone inclusions was visible in the sides of the cut. This was interpreted as an intentional packing deposit due to its composition (Illus 14).

Foundation trench [0228] was wider than [0229] and contained an intentional packing deposit (0231). The feature was interpreted as a medieval wall associated with walls [0208, 0235] The difference in construction technique indicates that [0229] may not have been built at the same time.

#### **Wall [0248]**

[0248] was a rectangular east-west foundation wall, measuring 1.05m+ x 0.50m+ x 0.14m (Illus 9). It was located 4.70m south-east of wall [0229] The surface of [0248] was recorded at a minimum depth of 1.51m BGL (24.69m aOD). It was constructed of variable sized, roughly hewn eolithic sandstone lain in two random courses (Illus 19). Sandstone blocks ranged in size from 0.28m x 0.20m x 0.04m to 0.10m x 0.06m x 0.03m. Small sandstone pieces were used to fill gaps and level courses within the wall. No archaeological finds were recovered from [0248].

[0248] was constructed within foundation trench [0212] and placed on a 0.02m thick sub-base (0249). [0212] had vertical sides and flat base. It cut into buried medieval topsoil (0218). Sub-base (0249) was composed of mid orange-brown sand with frequent small sub angular stone inclusions.

The stone used in construction of [0248] was the same as that for medieval walls [0208, 0229, 0235, 0255]. The construction methods used also held close similarities to those for the medieval walls. Wall [0248] was interpreted as a medieval foundation wall.

### **4.3 Dissolution**

The removal of stones from medieval Walls [0208, 0235, 0255] was recorded in the west of Trench 2 in the form of residual mortar and sandstone fragments known as *mortar scars* (Illus 10, 12-A).

#### **Mortar scar (0264)**

(0264) was a mid grey-brown clayey silt with moderate small to medium eolithic sandstone fragments and frequent sand mortar inclusions. It was visible in the trench baulk section (Illus 10) above foundation [0208] and within the disturbed upper reaches of cut [0209]. It had a maximum thickness of 0.27m and at a minimum depth of 1.20m BGL (25.09m aOD).

#### **Mortar scar (0263)**

(0263) was a mid grey-brown clayey silt with frequent small to medium eolithic sandstone fragments and sand mortar inclusions. It was visible in the trench baulk section (Illus 12-A) above foundation [0235] and within the disturbed upper reaches of cut [0236]. It had a maximum thickness of 0.32m and at a minimum depth of 1.16m BGL (25.13m aOD).

#### **Mortar scar (0265)**

(0265) was a mid grey-brown clayey silt with frequent small to medium eolithic sandstone fragments and sand mortar inclusions. It was visible in the trench baulk section (Illus 12-A) above foundation [0255] and within the disturbed upper reaches of foundation trench [0257]. It had a maximum thickness of 0.30m and at a minimum depth of 1.08m BGL (25.21m aOD).

Fills (0263, 0264, 0265) were interpreted as mortar scars left behind by the removal of sandstone from within the medieval foundation trench cuts.

**Redeposited soil (0266)**

(0266) was a mid red-brown clayey silt with frequent sand mortar inclusions. It was visible in the baulk section (Illus 12-A) between mortar scars (0263, 0265). It was recorded with a maximum thickness of 0.24m and at a minimum depth of 1.00m BGL (25.29m aOD). The layer was interpreted as a Dissolution re-deposited topsoil associated with removal of stone from medieval Walls [0208, 0235, 0255].

**Robber cut [0244]**

Robber cut [0244] truncated medieval wall [0229] at its northern extent. It measured 0.72m+ x 1.12m x 0.28m and was sub-circular in plan, with moderately steep sides and an uneven base (Illus 9, 13-A). It was backfilled by light yellow-brown silty sand (0245) with moderate small to medium sub-angular stone, sandstone fragments and sand mortar (Illus 13-B). It was interpreted as a post-medieval robber cut.

**Dissolution layer (0207)**

Wall [0299] was overlain by Dissolution demolition layer (0207). This extended for 7.10m eastwards from [0229]. It was cut by foundation trench cut [0260] at its eastern extent (Illus 10, 13-A). The layer was a mid grey-brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium sandstone inclusions. Two fragments of glass, Industrial waste in the form of magnetised gravels and slag, lime mortar plaster, oyster shell and late-medieval roof tile were recovered from (0207). Pottery recovered from the layer comprised of a single sherd of Saxon pottery, 24 sherds of medieval Potterspury ware, 28 sherds of late-medieval reduced ware and 3 sherds of late-medieval Oxidised ware. It was recorded with a maximum thickness of 0.30m and at a minimum depth of 1.18m BGL (25.11m aOD). (0207) was interpreted as a Dissolution demolition layer.

**4.4 Late-medieval to post-medieval****4.4.1 Late-medieval to post-medieval Buried soil horizons**

In Trench 6 buried topsoil (0610) was recorded in the east of the trench (Illus 30). It composed of dark red brown clayey-silt with occasional small-medium sandstone and stone inclusions was recorded at a depth of 1.63m – 2.11m (24.58m – 24.08m aOD) in the north of Trench 6 and at a maximum level of 25.00m aOD in the centre. Late-medieval roof tile and brick and a sherd of post-medieval (1700 AD+) Red Earthenware were recovered from this layer.

Buried topsoil layer (0635) was composed of mid red-brown clayey silt. It was recorded in Test pit 3 at 1.17m – 1.45m BGL (25.00m – 24.72m aOD), the same maximum level aOD as buried topsoil (0610). It directly overlaid geological substrate (0627). No buried subsoil was recorded in Test pit 3. 6 sherds of undated roof tile were recovered from (0635). The comparable depth and relative stratigraphy to (0610) led to an interpretation of a lighter coloured buried topsoil layer, contemporary with (0610). Colour variations between (0610, 0635) were interpreted to be the result of contamination of (0610) from overlying black post-medieval silt layer (0609).

Buried subsoil layer (0629) was composed of mid red-brown clayey silt. It was recorded from 2.11m – 2.50m BGL (24.08m – 23.687m aOD) It was under buried medieval topsoil (0610) and on top of geological substrate (0628). No buried subsoil was recorded in Test pits 1 or 3. This may be the result of modern disturbance in Test pit 1. In Test pit 3 the absence of a buried subsoil was attributed to the inconsistency of buried subsoil layers in the PDA, as evidenced in Trench 2.

The stratigraphy of buried topsoils (0610, 0635), directly overlying buried subsoil (0629) and geological substrate (0627) does not provide sufficient evidence for an interpretation of a Tudor garden soil overlying a medieval ground level in this area. This does remain a possibility though. The buried topsoils (0610, 0635) and buried subsoil (0629) were interpreted to be buried geological soil horizons that were contemporary with the late-medieval to post-medieval ground level.



#### **4.4.2 Late-medieval to post-medieval Walls**

##### **Walls [0211, 0213]**

In the centre of Trench 2 (Illus 9) a north-south wall [0211] was overlain by brick feature/plinth [0237] at its northern end (Illus 16). The wall was abutted by east-west wall [0213] and an associated floor surface (0246) at the south of the trench (Illus 18-A, 18-B, 19).

It measured 3.40m+ x 1.62m x 0.62m. The top was recorded at a minimum depth of 1.04m BGL (25.25m aOD). It was constructed from variable sized roughly hewn eolithic sandstone blocks and CBM lain in random courses with a mid brown-yellow silty sand mortar. Sandstone blocks ranged in size from 0.40m x 0.38m x 0.13m to 0.18m x 0.15m x 0.05m. The CBM was comprised of whole (0.21m x 0.11m x 0.01m) and fragmentary late-medieval tile used to level and fill the courses (Illus 17). A copper alloy looped handle and an iron nail of unknown dates and a copper lace tag of Tudor date were recovered from [0211]. 11 late-medieval roof tiles and sherds of late-medieval Oxidised ware and Raeren stoneware were also recovered from the wall. The pottery was of the same type recovered from Dissolution layer (0207).

[0213] measured 0.48m x 0.60m x 0.28m and abutted the eastern face of [0211]. It was built upon a 0.16m thick mid yellow-brown sandy silt sub-base layer (0250). The top of [0213] was recorded at a minimum depth of 1.36m BGL (24.75m aOD). The wall was 0.48m x 0.60m x 0.28m in size and had been truncated in length on its eastern face. It was constructed from variable sized roughly hewn, highly abraded eolithic sandstone blocks and fragmentary late-medieval brick lain in random courses with a yellow sand mortar. Sandstone blocks ranged in size from 0.42m x 0.16m x 0.07m to 0.12m x 0.08m x 0.01m (Illus 18-B).

Both features were constructed within a vertical sided and flat based foundation trench cut [0260] that cut through Dissolution demolition layer (0207). A thin packing deposit (0261) of dark grey-brown clayey silt was visible in the cut and between them (Illus 10, 18-B).

##### **Floor surface (0246)**

A light-yellow flattened lime mortar floor surface (0246) and an underlying make-up layer (0247) abutted [0213]. The floor surface was truncated on its east and north sides. The surviving surface measured 0.40m x 0.40m+ x 0.01m and was recorded at a minimum depth of 1.37m BGL (24.83m aOD). No floor tile was visible, but a fragment of late-medieval roof tile was recovered from the surface. Make-up layer (0247) measured 0.60m x 0.60m+ x 0.20m. It was composed of light grey-brown silty sand with moderate stone inclusions. Sub-base (0250) and floor make-up (0247) overlaid medieval wall foundation [0248].

##### **Brick plinth [0237]**

A layer of coursed bricks [0237] was built onto the surface of [0211] without modification to the underlying wall. The brick structure measured 1.00m x 0.70m x 0.08m. The top of was at a minimum depth of 1.02m BGL (25.27m aOD). It comprised of a single surviving course of late-medieval red bricks, 0.21m x 0.11m x 0.07m in size. The bricks were arranged in a stretcher bond with a sand mortar that also formed a sub-base (Illus 16). Bricks of the same composition and dimension were recovered from demolition fill (0219).

##### **Historical Mapping**

The 1843 Tithe Map (Illus 6-A) and 1926 OS Map (Illus 6-D) both illustrate a field boundary positioned in the centre of Trench 2. The boundary most likely took the form of a ditch and may represent the outer boundary of lands associated with the interior buildings.

## Interpretation

The dating of artefacts from [0211, 0237] and underlying Dissolution layer (0207) indicates that [0211, 0213, 0237], associated floor surface (0246) and floor make-up layer (0247) formed a late-medieval to post-medieval structure. The structure was built with late-medieval CBM, re-purposed pottery recovered from Dissolution deposit (0207) and highly abraded eolithic stone of the same form as earlier, medieval structures. The high level of abrasion of the stone indicates that it was re-purposed stone from the demolished medieval walls. The difference in construction technique between [0211, 0213] and the medieval eolithic stone wall foundation [0248] indicates that [0248] was re-purposed as a foundation for the construction of this later building.

### 4.4.3 Tudor Wall

In the north of Trench 1 (Illus 22-A) a north-south and east-west T-shaped wall [0123] was recorded (Illus 22-B). The top of the wall was recorded sloping downwards from north to south at a depth of 1.21m to 1.51m BGL (25.10m - 24.80m aOD). [0123] was a single random coursed foundation, measuring 3.40m x 0.74m x 0.28m. It was constructed from roughly hewn light-yellow eolithic sandstone blocks and bonded by a silty-sand mortar. The sandstone blocks were variable in size, the largest recorded was 0.35m x 0.33m x 0.12m and the smallest 0.08m x 0.07m x 0.05m.

The wall was built within foundation trench [0128] and placed on a 0.03m thick sand-mortar sub-base (0125). [0128] had moderately steep sides and a flat base, it was cut into buried medieval subsoil (0120). A packing deposit of mid brown sandy silt (0122) was partially visible in section (Illus 24-A, 25).

Wall [0123] was truncated by [0131] and covered by light brown-yellow silty sand mortar and sandstone layer (0127) up to 0.24m in thickness over the north of [0123] (Illus 24-A, 24-B). An additional layer of re-deposited sandstone (0124) was also visible tipping northwards from the east-west wall (Illus 22-B). Two late-medieval roof tiles and a sherd of late-medieval Reduced ware were recovered from (0124). The layers were overlain by Modern re-deposition of topsoil (0115) and Modern made ground layers. These layers were heavily compacted, resulting in oil-based contaminants with a strong odour integrating into the demolition layers and staining the structural stonework (Illus 23).

### Prior archaeological investigations

The south-east corner wall of the Tudor mansion was identified during 1987 trial trenching at the location of [0123] in Trench 1 (BCAS 1988, Figure 3; Illus 3, 4). Surviving Tudor wall surfaces were recorded at a level of 25.40m aOD, floor surfaces at 25.38m and 24.50m and 'garden soil' at 25.10m aOD and 25.42m - 26.36m (BCAS 1988).

## Interpretation

The location and level of this wall foundation (25.10m - 24.80m aOD) indicates that [0123] is the south-east corner of the Tudor Mansion identified in 1987. These elements of [0123] were structurally sound during excavation and the structural foundations were dug into the buried medieval subsoil (0120) that sloped downwards towards the river Ouse. Overlying the wall, finds of late-medieval date were recovered from (0124).

Cut [0131] may have been an archaeological slot. The overlying re-deposited topsoil (0115) and the later made ground were all deposited after 1987. Finds recovered from (0124) cannot be assured to be of primary context or provide secure dating for the wall due to the previous archaeological investigations. [0123] may therefore, have been a Tudor foundation with footings that extended further south and east than the overlying Tudor building walls.

## 4.5 Post-medieval

### 4.5.1 Post-medieval ditches

#### Ditch [0116]

In the centre of Trench 1 (Illus 22-A and 27) ditch [0116] (0117) was recorded at a depth of 1.86m – 2.22m+ BGL (24.30m – 23.94m aOD). The ditch was heavily truncated by modern trench and service cuts [0110, 0118] to the south and north respectively. The feature was too deep for hand excavation. Fill (0117) was a mid yellow-brown clayey silt. Two late-medieval roof tiles were recovered from the fill.

Historical mapping of the PDA shows no evidence of a field boundary at the location of [0116] (Illus 6-A to 6-F). The ditch has been interpreted as a late-medieval drainage ditch, possibly associated with the Tudor mansion.

#### Ditch [0230]

2m east of wall [0211] a cut [0230] truncated demolition layer (0254). The feature was initially identified during excavation of Test pit 7 (Illus 20). It was recorded at a depth of 1.10m – 2.65m BGL (25.11m – 23.56m aOD), had steeply sloping sides, a flat base and measured 4.2m x 2.00m+ x 1.55m. [0230] contained a single fill of light grey-brown sandy clay (0219) with frequent sand mortar and small to large eolithic sandstone inclusions. 8 late-medieval roof tiles, 2 late-medieval bricks of the same type as those recorded in the plinth [0237], a fragment of a late-medieval Reduced ware bowl and a post-medieval (1750+ AD) inkwell were recovered from (0219).

#### Boreholes in proximity to Trench 1

Monitoring of borehole CP02 situated 6.00m south of [0230] also noted a layer of sandy clay with frequent brick and rubble at a depth of 2.50m – 3.20m BGL (23.70m – 23.00m aOD; Appendix IV).

#### Historical Mapping

The 1843 Tithe Map (Illus 6-A) and 1926 OS Map (Illus 6-D) both illustrate a field boundary positioned in the centre of Trench 2 at the approximate location of [0230].

#### Interpretation

Cut [0230] was interpreted as a field boundary ditch filled by demolition material sometime after the release of the 1926 OS Map. Layers recorded in borehole CP02 likely represent the continuation of this ditch where it increased to a depth of 3.20m BGL (23.00m aOD) as it approached the river.

### 4.5.2 Post-medieval robber cuts and demolition layers

#### Robber trench [0256]

[0256] truncated post-medieval wall [0211] (Illus 9, 16). It measured 0.60m+ x 0.58m x 0.29m and was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and an uneven base. It was backfilled by dark grey-brown clayey silt (0254) with occasional small to medium stone, sandstone, CBM and mortar. Layers (0253, 0254) were of the same composition. They were 0.13m – 0.20m thick and overlaid all medieval, Dissolution and post-medieval features in the west and centre of Trench 2 (Illus 4, 5). A single fragment of residual medieval Potterspury ware was recovered from (0254).

### 4.5.3 Post-medieval buried soil horizons

In the north of Trench 1 medieval buried subsoil (0120) was overlain by re-deposited topsoil (0115). It was recorded at 0.98m -1.49m BGL (25.33m – 24.82m aOD). A polished animal long bone that may have formed part of a bone implement or tool handle was recovered from the re-deposited topsoil. Further finds recovered from the re-deposited topsoil included a single sherd of late-medieval Raeren stoneware, a late-medieval roof tile and multiple sherds of Modern ceramics and glass (Appendix V).

The mixed dates of finds recovered from (0120) and underlying archaeological cut [0131] indicate that the soil was re-deposited after excavation of archaeological trial trenches in 1987.

In the south of Trench 1 post-medieval buried topsoil (0107), a mid grey-brown clayey silt with moderate small to medium sub-angular stone inclusions was recorded at a depth of 1.24m – 1.54m BGL (24.92m – 24.62m aOD). Late nineteenth to early-twentieth century glass, 4 late-medieval roof tiles and a Modern pink egg cup was recovered from (0107). Soil (0107) was interpreted to be a Modern ground surface, exposed until the twentieth century.

There was insufficient evidence to interpret these buried topsoils as a Tudor garden soil previously identified in the PDA (BCAS 1988).

#### **4.5.4 Post-medieval Railway Siding (South PDA)**

In Trench 2 (Appendix 1; Illus 1 and 9) a cut of a possible pit [0226] (Illus 21) was identified at the east of the trench. The feature extended 5.00m westward from the south-eastern limit of excavation (L.O.E.) and across the 2m width of the trench. It was partially excavated by machine and was recorded at a depth of 1.24m – 1.66m+ BGL (25.13m - 24.70m+ OD). A steeply sloping side was partially visible in the trench baulk (Illus 21). It contained a single fill (0220) composed of mixed dark black-brown, mid yellow-brown clayey silt and black-stained sand from oil-based contaminants with frequent bitumen inclusions. This fill contained frequent late-nineteenth century to early twentieth century finds of ceramic crockery and jars, plate glass, glass bottles and occasional animal bone.

#### **Prior archaeological investigations**

Made ground at depths of up to 2.2m BGL (c. 23.80m aOD) and composed of brick rubble, slag, tarmac, stones and lenses of light brown sandy gravel was identified in the south east of the carpark area (Illus 3) during monitoring of 1989 engineering test pits (Loftus 1989). Further test pitting at the westernmost limit of the eastern field in 1999 (approximately 57m east of Trench 2) identified late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century made ground layers at depths of up to 2.3m BGL (c. 23.70m aOD). Borehole DSC04, located 20m east of Trench 2 (Illus 2) identified made ground to a depth of 1.80m BGL (36.08m - 24.28m aOD) overlying natural alluvium.

#### **Interpretation**

[0226] was interpreted as possible pit associated with construction of the New Cut canal railway siding which took place at this location in the nineteenth century and was backfilled during the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century (Illus 5).

#### **4.5.5 Post-medieval Quarrying (North PDA)**

##### **Quarry [0626]**

In Trench 6 (Appendix 1; Illus 1) the western edge of a large quarry pit [0626] was identified at the south of the trench (Illus 28-C). The feature extended 6.30m from the southern L.O.E. and across the 2m width of the trench. It was partially excavated by machine and was recorded at 1.45m - 1.55m+ BGL (25.66m – 24.56m+ OD). It contained two fills (0612, 0613). Primary fill (0612) was composed of mid grey-brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular sandstone, stone and ceramic building material (CBM). It was 0.18m in depth. (0613) was composed of dark black-brown clayey-silt with mid yellow-brown oxidised staining, frequent coal dust and occasional small-medium sub-angular stone. It was 0.29m in depth. Frequent finds of late-nineteenth to twentieth century date included plate glass, glass bottles, CBM, scrap metal, porcelain pots, plates, cups, drawer/door knobs, occasional plastic and polystyrene. Mid-late twentieth century finds were recovered from the interface with overlying Modern made ground layer (0611).

**Quarry backfills (0716,0717,0718)**

In Trench 7 (Illus 1) a late-nineteenth to twentieth century quarry backfill (0716) was identified across the entire extent of the trench (Illus 32) at a depth of 0.70m – 1.58m BGL (25.36m – 24.48m aOD). Fill (0716) consisted of dark grey brown sandy silt with black and yellow-brown lenses of bitumen and coal rich waste, gravelly sand and oxidised deposits. Moderate glass bottles, late-nineteenth to late-twentieth century ceramics, occasional shoe soles, wood, metal and small animal bones were recovered from the fill.

Test pit 4 (Illus 2 and 34) was excavated in the south of Trench 7 to establish archaeological stratigraphy. Dumped refuse fills (0716, 0717, 0718) were recorded to the test pit maximum depth of 3.10m BGL (22.92m aOD) at which the water table was met. Basal fill (0718) consisted of dark brown-black silt with frequent late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century ceramic, glass bottles, fabric, boot leather, ceramics and a half a coconut shell.

**Prior archaeological investigations**

Nineteenth century quarry pits filled with nineteenth to twentieth century refuse were identified in trenches and geotechnical test pits opened in the north and east of the carpark and western limit of the eastern field at c. 26.00m – 21.80m aOD in 1988 (BCAS 1988; 1999). 1989 engineering test pits also identified quarrying in the north of the car park at c. 23.40m aOD (Loftus 1989; Illus 3 and 5). In Trench 6 [0624] may be associated with an 1989 engineering test pit that identified a tile spread at 21.61m aOD (Loftus 1989). The depth of this spread indicates that the test pit cut into the nineteenth century quarry identified in Trench 6. Made ground was recorded in this area in borehole DCS15 to a depth of 2.60m BGL (25.85m – 23.25m aOD) overlying natural gravels (Illus 2; Appendix IV). Quarry pit boundaries estimated from previous works place the limit of the quarry approximately 15m south east of Trench 7 (Albion archaeology 2013; Illus 5).

**Interpretation**

Results of the evaluation indicate that a post-medieval quarry pit was in the south of Trench 6 and across the extent of Trench 7, extending further westwards than indicated by previous archaeological works (Illus 5). Slumping of the pit edge is visible as fill (0612). Backfill with dumped refuse occurred from the late-nineteenth century. A silt layer (0717) was deposited in the mid to late-twentieth century, sealing earlier fills. Final quarry fills were deposited in the mid to late-twentieth century.

**4.5.6 Post-medieval Refuse Dump (Eastern field)**

In Trench 3 dumped refuse layers (0301, 0302, 0309) infilled the medieval – Tudor earthworks. All of the layers were light to dark grey-brown clayey silt with an abundance of late-nineteenth to early twentieth century glass bottles, coal dust, occasional ceramic pottery, scrap metal, plate glass and clinker. Modern oyster and scallop shells were recovered from layer (0302). Layer (0309) contained occasional mid twentieth century glass bottles. The uppermost layer (0301) also contained occasional plastic waste. A large percentage of the glass bottles were made for medicinal products. Other bottles contained drinking alcohol and fruit juices. Intrusive inclusions of vitrified charcoal and cinders within the underlying earthwork bank slumps indicates that general and industrial waste was also deposited at this site.

**Interpretation**

The eastern field was used as a refuse dump during the late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century. Subsequent late-twentieth century digging by bottle collectors disturbed the soil horizons causing inclusion of mid to late-twentieth century waste within the layers.

## 4.6 Modern Era

### 4.6.1 Twentieth century made ground layers

Late twentieth century made ground layers were recorded in Trenches 1, 2, 6 and 7 at levels down to 2m BGL (C.24.20m aOD). Seven test pits were excavated to test depths of made ground, quarry backfills and buried soil horizons.

#### Trench 1 test pits

In Trench 1 test pits 5 and 6 (Illus 2) were excavated in the north and south respectively to establish archaeological stratigraphy. Made ground layers (0104, 0105, 0106, 0111, 0112, 0113, 0130) were recorded to a maximum depth of 1.24m BGL (24.90m aOD; Illus 23 and 27). The layers sloped downwards from north to south. Layers (0104, 0111, 0112) were composed of re-deposited clayey-silt. Glass, CBM and ceramics dated to the twentieth century were recorded in layer (0111). CBM, machine cut wooden planks and bitumen were recorded in (0112). Layer (0104) was recorded in the south of Trench 01 with stone and CBM inclusions. (0105) was composed of compact black bitumen overlying a light yellow-brown sand (0130).

In the south of Trench 01 (0116), an 0.10m thick sterile layer of dark brown clayey silt recorded at levels of 1.14m – 1.24m BGL (24.86m – 24.76m aOD) was deposited on top of buried topsoil (0107). In the north of the trench a 0.31m thick layer (0113) of the same composition was recorded at 0.68m – 0.99m BGL (25.63m – 25.32m aOD) overlying re-deposited topsoil (0115).

#### Interpretation

In the late-twentieth century made ground layers were constructed in the area of Trench 1. The layers levelled and raised the ground surface east of the North Bedfordshire Council Works Depot. The underlying ground surface originally sloped downwards from 25.33m aOD at the north of Trench 1 to 24.92m aOD at the south, towards the river Ouse.

#### Trench 2 test pit

In Trench 2 mid to late twentieth century made ground layers (0205, 0206) were recorded to a maximum depth of 1.10m (Illus 5). Layer (0205) was a dark black-brown clayey silt with frequent bitumen and occasional sandstone and CBM. Layer (0206) was a dark grey-brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions and twentieth century ceramics. It abutted post-medieval walls [0211, 0237] and overlaid the nineteenth century features [0226] (0220). Layers (0205) and (0206) were recorded across the entire extent of the trench.

In the centre of Trench 2 a demolition layer (0238) measuring 2.03m+ x 1.20m x 0.08m overlaid made ground layer (0206). It was composed of late and post-medieval CMB rubble and located above the post-medieval walls [0211, 0237]. The rubble was interpreted as a Modern demolition layer.

#### Trench 6 test pits

In Trench 6 test pits 1, 2 and 3 were excavated in the north-west, north-east and south respectively to establish archaeological stratigraphy (Illus 2). Made ground layers including re-deposited soils (0604, 0605, 0606, 0609, 0611, 0615, 0630, 0631) were recorded to a maximum depth of 2.60m BGL.

Test pit 1 (Illus 29-A and 29-B) was excavated to a depth of 2.60m BGL (23.45m aOD). Made ground was recorded to a minimum depth of 2.26 m BGL (23.76m aOD) and a maximum depth of 2.60m BGL overlying natural gravelly sand. Made ground layer (0605) was a dark grey-brown silt with frequent bitumen, CBM, sandstone and two Rockwool insulation plastic bags. Beneath this re-deposited soil (0604) was a 0.23m thick mid-red-brown clayey silt situated 1.51m BGL (24.55m aOD), overlying re-deposited topsoil (0606) and re-deposited subsoil (0631). Re-deposited topsoil (0606) was a dark grey-brown clayey silt with a 0.30m x 0.05m piece of polystyrene (Illus 29-B). Re-deposited subsoil (0631)

was a dark red-brown clayey silt with bitumen and mortar. A dressed sandstone block (SF001) was recovered from the interface of (0606; 0631) at a depth of 24.13m aOD.

Test pit 2 (Illus 30) was excavated to a depth of 2.80m BGL (23.37 m aOD). Made ground was recorded to a depth of 2.30m BGL (23.90m aOD) overlying buried subsoil (0629). Made ground layer (0605) was recorded to a depth of 1.33m BGL (24.87m aOD). Beneath this, re-deposited soil (0609), a 0.26m thick dark grey-black sandy silt with occasional small to medium stone, CBM flecks and frequent coal dust overlaid buried topsoil (0610).

Test pit 3 (Illus 31) was excavated to a depth of 2.60m BGL (23.52m aOD) made ground recorded to a depth of 1.17m BGL overlying buried topsoil (0635). Made ground layer (0615) was recorded to a depth of 0.93m BGL (25.19m aOD). It was a mid grey-brown sandy silt with late-twentieth century finds of plastic, CBM and porcelain. Beneath this re-deposited soil (0611) of the same composition as (0609) and with finds of CBM, porcelain and glass bottles, sealed buried topsoil (0610). Layer (0611) also overlaid nineteenth century quarry fills (0612, 0613) in the south of Trench 1 (Illus 28-C).

#### **Trench 7 test pits**

Test pit 4 (Illus 33) was excavated in the south of Trench 7. Modern made ground layers (0715, 0716, 0717) were recorded to a depth of 1.84m BGL (24.22m aOD). Layer (0715) was a light brown-grey silty demolition layer with occasional CBM, stone, bitumen and glass bottles. Layer (0716) was a dark grey-brown silt with frequent coal dust, yellow-brown lenses of oxidisation, nineteenth to twentieth century glass bottles, ceramics, shoe soles, wood and a late-twentieth century plastic vehicle oil bottle. The lowest Modern made ground layer (0717) was a 0.26m thick mid brown sandy silt layer. It overlaid the late-nineteenth to early twentieth century quarry fill (0718).

#### **Interpretation**

Trenches 1, 2, 6 and 7 had layers used to raise and level the ground surface prior to construction of the current carpark. The primary made ground layer was a layer of clayey silt (0106, 0113, 0206, 0604, 0609) that acted as a seal over the underlying archaeological features, re-deposited and natural soils.

#### **4.6.2 Late twentieth century archaeological monitoring and evaluations**

The north of Trench 1 dissected two 1987 archaeological trenches (Illus 3). Cut [0131] may have been an archaeological slot dug to assess the Tudor wall. Layers (0127, 0124) and re-deposited topsoil (0115) may have been trench backfill layers.

In Trench 6 linear feature [0624] (0625) may be associated with a 1989 engineering test pit (Loftus 1989). Fill (0625) contained late nineteenth to late twentieth century metal and porcelain. The NW-SE 1988 archaeological trench visibly crossing Trench 6 (Illus 3) was not identified during the evaluation. Modern service trench [0608] is positioned in the approximate location of the trench at the north. In the south of Trench 6 the deposition of made ground after the 1988 evaluation removed any evidence of the trench. Feature [0622] (0623) contained porcelain fragments and was also sealed by modern made ground layers. It may also have been a test pit but does not correlate with any previously recorded work.

In Trench 3 feature [0318] (0319) appears to be associated with a 1999 geotechnical test pit. Feature [0317] (0310) contained re-deposited nineteenth century refuse dump material and correlates with a N-S 1988 trial trench.

#### **4.6.3 1990s Aspects Leisure Park construction**

##### **Boreholes**

A series of boreholes were recorded in Trench 2, 5 and 7, [0214] (0215), [0216] (0217), [0221] (0222), [0223] (0224), [0251] (0252), [0616] (0617), [0618] (0619), [0620] (0621), [0633] (0634), [0708] (0707),

[0710] (0709), [0712] (0711), [0714] (0713). All of the boreholes cut made ground layers, were 0.40m in diameter and extended below the base of each trench. Borehole fills were equally consistent. They were composed of small to medium sub-angular light-yellow sandstone. All boreholes were sealed by the carpark surface sub-base layers.

### **Service trenches**

Service trenches [0108] (0102), [0109, 0110] (0103), [0204] (0203) [0608] (0607), [0706] (0705) were identified in Trenches 1, 2, 6 and 7. These too, were cut through made ground deposited in the 1990s and sealed by the carpark surface sub-base layers. Service trench fills (0103, 0203, 0607, 0705) were composed of mid to light brown-yellow sterile sand. Service trench fill (0102) was composed of mid-pink small to medium limestone known as type 1 hardcore.

### **Sub-base layers**

Two sub-base layers were recorded underlying the tarmac surface in the Aspects carpark. A light brown-yellow course sand layer was recorded as a carpark surface sub-base, 0.12m – 0.39m thick in Trench 6 and 7. A sub-base of mid to light-pink limestone Type 1 hardcore (0102, 0202, 0602, 0614, 0702) that ranged from 0.27m – 0.53m in thickness was visible in Trenches 1, 2, 6 and 7. The ground surface at Aspects carpark consisted of a 0.07m tarmac surface (0101, 0201, 0601, 0701).

### **Interpretation**

Made-ground layers were lain across most of the PDA to raise the surface level and protect the underlying archaeology at the time of construction of Aspects Leisure Park in the early 1990s. A layer of silt (0106, 0113, 0206, 0604, 0717) appears to have been lain to seal the underlying layers. After deposition of the made ground a series of boreholes and service trenches were excavated across the Leisure Park. Service trench backfills were of the same composition and contemporary with the tarmac sub-base layers.

## **4.7 Geoarchaeology**

### **4.7.1 Methodology**

Geoarchaeological monitoring of 4 boreholes excavated using a cable percussion rig (CP01-04) and 15 boreholes (DCS01–11 and 13-16) excavated using a terrier rig for window sampling took place at Aspects Leisure Park between the 1st and 12th October 2018. A record and assessment of archaeological and natural horizons and sediments is summarised in Appendix IV.

### **4.7.2 Borehole Data**

CP01 was situated in the centre of the eastern field of the PDA. Made ground was observed to a depth of 1.70m BGL, overlying natural alluvial sands and gravels.

CP02 was situated in the south of the PDA in the current carpark, 6.00m south of Trench 2. Modern made ground associated with construction of the carpark was observed to a depth of 1.50m BGL. This overlay a light brown silty clay with frequent post-medieval pot and glass, observed from 1.50m – 2.50m BGL. At 2.50m - 3.20m BGL a yellow-brown sand with frequent brick rubble inclusions was observed overlying natural gravels to 3.20m+ BGL. The clast size of the gravels increased with depth.

CP03 was situated near the southern boundary of the eastern field, near the New Cut canal. Post-medieval made ground containing frequent fragments of pottery and glass was observed to 1.40m BGL, directly overlying the natural gravels in a silty sand matrix. Natural gravels were observed from 1.40m – 5.70m BGL. The clast size of the gravels increased with depth.

CP04 was situated at the eastern extent of the PDA. Post-medieval made ground was observed to a depth of 2.10m BGL, overlying natural gravels.



DCS01 was situated 12.50m northeast of Trench 1 in the current carpark. Modern made ground associated with the current carpark was observed to a depth of 1.30m BGL, overlaying post-medieval made ground to a depth of 2.2m BGL. Beneath this an 0.70m thick silty soil layer, similar to a garden soil, was observed to 2.9m BGL, overlying natural gravels.

DCS02 was situated towards the south of the current carpark. Modern made ground was observed to a depth of 1.10m BGL. This overlay a series of post-medieval made ground layers observed to the maximum borehole depth of 2.60m BGL.

DCS03 was situated in the south of the current carpark. Modern made ground was observed to a depth of 1.90m BGL overlying natural alluvial clay.

DCS04 was situated in the southeast of the current carpark. Modern made ground was observed to a depth of 1.40m overlying a post-medieval made ground layer to a depth of 1.80m BGL. Natural gravels were observed from 1.80m BGL to the maximum borehole depth of 2.00m BGL.

DCS05 was situated in the east of the current carpark. Modern made ground was observed to a depth of 1.50m BGL, overlying a post-medieval made ground layer observed to 2.25m BGL. Natural gravels were observed from 2.25m BGL to the maximum borehole depth of 3.40m BGL.

DCS06 was situated in the southwest of the current carpark. Modern made ground was observed to a depth of 1.20m BGL. This overlay a post-medieval layer consisting of brown-grey sandy clay with occasional pot and glass fragments to a depth of 2.00m BGL. Below this natural alluvial sands and gravels were observed to a depth of 6.00m BGL, overlying Oxfordshire clay.

DCS07 was situated at the southern boundary of the eastern field, near the New Cut canal. Made ground was observed to a depth of 1.46m BGL, overlying a grey-brown buried subsoil to a depth of 2.40m. A 0.30m thick layer of dark alluvial clays were observed from 2.40m – 2.70m BGL, overlying natural gravels. The gravels were observed to the maximum borehole depth of 2.76m BGL.

DCS08 was situated at the southern boundary of the eastern field, in close proximity to the New Cut canal. Made ground was observed to a depth of 1.70m BGL, overlying natural alluvial sands and gravels.

DCS09 was situated in the centre of the eastern field. Made ground was observed to a depth of 1.40m BGL, overlying natural gravels.

DCS10 was situated at the southern boundary of the eastern field, near the New Cut canal. Made ground was observed to a depth of 1.7m BGL, overlying natural sands and gravels.

DCS11 was situated in the eastern extent of the PDA. Made ground was observed to a depth 1.30m BGL, overlying alluvial clays from 1.30m – 1.50m BGL. Natural gravels were observed from 1.50m - 1.90m BGL.

DCS13 was situated in the eastern extent of the PDA, close to the current course of the New Cut canal. Made ground was observed to a depth of 1.70m BGL. Beneath the made ground 0.20m of redeposited natural was observed overlying a further 0.45m of made ground containing frequent coal dust and glass to a depth of 2.35m BGL. A second 0.10m thick layer of redeposited natural was observed beneath the lower made-ground layer, overlying an alluvial clay, similar in composition to limus (a mud like lake sediment) from 2.45m – 2.75m BGL. Natural gravels were observed from a depth of 2.75m BGL.

DCS14 was situated in the north of the eastern field. Made ground was observed to a depth of 2.60m BGL, overlying natural gravels.

DCS15 was situated to the north east of the site and consisted of 2.5m of made ground overlying 0.28m of alluvial clay which overlay the natural gravels 2.78m BGL.

DSC16 was situated in the northeast of the eastern field. Modern made ground was recorded to a depth of 1.60m BGL, overlying an earlier made ground layer. Natural gravels were observed from 2.50m BGL.

#### **4.7.3 Discussion**

The overall pattern of the layers observed during borehole monitoring indicate Modern and post-medieval made ground layers overlying natural gravels. There are notable exceptions to this, which will be discussed in this section.

The natural gravels observed are typical of river terrace gravels one would expect to find in close proximity to the River Ouse. Alluvial sequences typically found above river terrace gravels were not present in many of the observed boreholes. It is likely that these were truncated by post-medieval and modern activity on the site.

When looking at the AOD heights of the gravels it possible to begin to get a topographic understanding of the PDA. The highest point that gravels were observed was in DCS09 at 24.62m aOD, the lowest point that gravels were observed was DCS15 at 22.72m aOD. The other boreholes fell within the range of 23.50 - 24.60m aOD, with the majority clustering around 24m aOD. There were six boreholes that fell out of this range. CP02 and DCS14 were both heavily truncated by Modern and post-medieval activity. A buried silty soil horizon, similar to a garden soil was observed in DCS01. DCS07, DCS13 and DCS15 all seem to be depressions within the gravel terrace with an almost organic clay directly above the gravels. These were either small channels related to the River Ouse that runs alongside the south of the PDA or they were the sites of medieval ponds that were backfilled during the post-medieval – Modern periods.

#### **4.8 Finds**

The finds assemblage numbered 77 sherds (855g) of medieval and early post-medieval pottery, 158 sherds (19.163kg) of ceramic building material, stone and other building materials and a handful of small finds of metalwork, bone, glass and flint. A large sample of modern finds was also collected relating to the later use of the area to dump domestic waste in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Material was found in Trench 01, 02, 03, 06 and 07 and in five of the boreholes. Almost all the finds are late medieval to early post-medieval or modern. The finds are summarised by feature in Table 3 and a complete catalogue is given at the end.

##### **4.8.1 Methodology**

The report concentrates on the medieval and early post-medieval material. It includes both hand-collected finds and those from sample retents. The finds were collected, processed and packaged for long term storage in accordance with professional guidelines (CIfA 2014; Watkinson & Neal 1998). The finds were each assessed and recorded by appropriate specialists. The resultant data was then drawn together into one MS Access database. A copy of this data is given at the end of the report.

The medieval and early post-medieval pottery was examined visually, using x20 magnification where necessary. It was recorded according to standards set out by specialist bodies (Barclay et al 2016; Slowikowski 2001). It was recorded using the conventions of the Bedfordshire County Archaeology Service type-series (Baker & Hassall 1979).

Several pieces of building stone were collected for the purposes of lithological identification. Most of these, though originating from on-site walls, were not visibly dressed in any way. One large dressed stone appears in the catalogue. The others are summarised in the relevant section.

A large quantity of modern material was removed from areas used to deposit midden material in the later 19<sup>th</sup> and earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century. These layers have latterly been much disturbed by bottle hunters. A sample of this material was recovered from the site however, as this was not the focus of the archaeological results, it has not been fully catalogued. The modern pottery, glass and other finds are summarised at the end.

#### **4.8.2 Finds analysis**

##### **Medieval & early post-medieval pottery**

The medieval and early post-medieval pottery assemblage comprises 77 sherds (855g) and was retrieved across 10 separate features. It was mostly late medieval, other than a single early/middle Anglo-Saxon sherd and a few sherds of earlier medieval St Neots Ware. The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the town.

The assemblage is in good condition, with a number of vessels well-represented. All the Potterspury Ware (C10) from demolition (0207) is from a single vessel, a large glazed jar or jug. The rim sherds indicate that the Late medieval Reduced Ware from the same context is from no more than two vessels, both jars. The group would appear to be a primary deposit. The sherd of Late medieval Reduced Ware from demolition pit [0230] (0219) is from the rim of a bowl. These are all typical products of the respective traditions.

One of the fragments of medieval Shelly Ware (B07) from buried subsoil (0120) is a Lyveden/Stanion type, hence the given date of the mid-12<sup>th</sup> century. The sherds of E02 from demolition (0207) and wall [0211] all derive from the same vessel. The fragments of Raeren Stoneware (P23) are from the neck and base of a mug, a typical product of the tradition.

##### **Metalwork**

The metalwork numbers three finds of copper alloy, two lead fragments and an iron nail. The copper alloy finds all derived from walls [0208] and [0211]. They include a lace tag [0211], which can be dated to the period 15<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> century, in keeping with the dating of pottery from this feature. A small looped handle from the same context is probably part of a small vessel. The other copper alloy find is a curved shaft or part of a large ring. It may be part of a buckle or brooch. No other finds were associated with this wall to aid dating, but it potentially dates to the Priory/Dissolution phase of activity.

##### **Bone object**

A single fragment of a bone object was found in re-deposited topsoil (0115). It is part of an animal long bone, possibly slightly modified but heavily polished from use. It may be part of a bone implement or tool handle. Its dating is uncertain, though it is potentially associated with the early material found in this layer.

##### **Glass**

Three fragments of glass are potentially early. A small sherd of very fine vessel glass is potentially part of a goblet of 16<sup>th</sup> or 17<sup>th</sup>-century date. Very thin-walled vessels such as this are known during the period. It was found in layer (0314), though there were no associated finds to aid dating. Two fragments of glass were found in demolition layer (0207). They may be contemporary with the 16<sup>th</sup>-century demolition material, though the nature of the glass and their small size indicates that these could be intrusive from the overlying made ground layers.

**Lithics**

Five lithics fragments were recovered from sample residues of buried subsoil (0120) and layer (0314). Context (0120) contained two pieces of micro-debitage, both of a pale brown coloured flint. Context (0314) contained one small tertiary flake and two pieces of micro-debitage, all of a darker brown flint. Dorsal and ventral features present on the chips indicate that these are genuine debitage and not natural fragments. The flint is in a fresh condition and remains unaltered by cortication. The worked flint represents human activity at the site during prehistory.

**Ceramic building material**

There were 158 sherds (19.163kg) of ceramic building material. The assemblage mostly comprised flat roof-tile and late medieval and post-medieval brick.

The roof tile was all in the same fabric, red to buff surfaces with a dark grey core, and slightly sandy with sparse, fine, calcareous inclusions. They are of late medieval to early post-medieval date. They were all between 10mm and 15mm thick. A few tiles had patches of an apple-green glaze on one surface, and a number retained a single peg-hole. The holes were usually 10-15mm in diameter.

The brick consisted of a mixture of late medieval and post-medieval material. It was all hand-made and quite coarse. Some survived only to their original thickness, while others had two or all three dimensions intact. Medieval fragments occurred in wall [0213] and layer (0610) which had survived to their full thickness of 53mm and 45mm respectively. A near-complete example of such date was recovered from brick plinth [0237]. It was 110mm wide, 235mm long and 50mm thick. A fragment from demolition pit [0230] (0219) had the same width and thickness.

The post-medieval bricks were much larger, and a number also survived with more than one dimension intact. Three of the fragments from rubble layer (0238) were 110mm wide and 70mm thick. A medieval fragment also occurred in the same context. It was the same width as the post-medieval examples, but only 45mm thick.

**Stone**

A large piece of dressed limestone as recovered from layer (0631). It is of relatively plain form, a tapering squared block, but finely dressed on all sides. A number of other pieces of building stone were also collected for the purposes of lithological comparison. These were unworked and have not been catalogued.

The dressed stone was of bioclastic oolitic limestone with abundant shell fragments deposited as detrital particles parallel to bedding surface. The bedding scale grain size varied, demonstrating the heterogeneity of this lithology.

Most of the other rock fragments examined were of similar cream coloured bioclastic limestones, sometimes with ooids present. Some had reworked calcite grains, and some had secondary calcite cementation. The proportion grain size and type of bioclast varied, but all observations can be attributed to the scale of heterogeneity one would expect in a single quarry of this lithology. Deposition of the original sediment would respond to varying conditions and supply or materials through time such that the rock type will vary.

Bedford is on Jurassic sedimentary rocks of the Kellaway and Oxford Clay Formations as well as the Great Oolite Group. The latter, described as 'variety of mudstone-dominated and ooidal, bioclastic and fine-grained limestone formations' (BGS 2018). This matches the features observed in the stone assemblage. It should be noted that these formations form broad swathes across England, from the Humber to Dorset. There are likely to be numerous local names for this material, most likely named after local quarries.

It is a type of stone commonly used in construction in the Bedfordshire area since at least the 11<sup>th</sup> century (Historic England 2017, 3-4) and its presence here is therefore unremarkable. It is not possible to tie the stone to a particular quarry as there can be more lithological variation within one quarry than between quarries that occur on the same lithology.

### **Mortar & plaster**

Several fragments of lime mortar or plaster were recovered from demolition layer (0207) and from buried topsoil (0218). They are likely to derive from the Priory structure.

### **Industrial waste**

A total of 38g of industrial waste was recovered mostly in the form of fragments of slag or cinder or magnetic residues from samples. The magnetic residues all take the form of magnetised gravel and are indicative of burning on site, possibly no more than domestic hearths. Other material is too scant and fragmentary to be diagnostic of any particular processes.

### **Modern pottery, glass and related finds**

A large volume of modern finds was present on site, the results of refuse dumping in the later 19<sup>th</sup> and earlier 20<sup>th</sup> century. The area has latterly been disturbed by bottle collectors. This material was not recorded in detail but has been broadly quantified and a general overview has been presented here.

The midden material was concentrated in pit [0226] (0220), layer (0301), layer (0302/0309), pit [0626] (0613) and layers (0716) and (0718), all of which contained a number of complete or near complete vessels of pottery and glass along with associated household material. Redeposited, more fragmentary, material was found in buried topsoil (0107), and layers (0206), (0304), (0310), (0610), (0611), (80104), (80203), (80403), (80604).

The collected finds include many glass and ceramic bottles and jars. Many of the glass bottles are marked with product and manufacturer information in embossed lettering. A few of the ceramic vessels are printed with similar details. Most of the diagnostic assemblage could have been deposited between about 1890 and 1910, though as this dating derives largely from embossed marks on bottles and as this period marks the height of use for embossed marks on bottles, the deposition may well have begun earlier and continued later. While the majority of the finds are product containers, there are also a certain amount of general domestic dishes and other table wares. Other finds include a spoon, a drain cover and garden edging tile, a ceramic knob from a drawer or cupboard, part of a porcelain figurine and a broken lead toy soldier.

Late 20<sup>th</sup> or 21<sup>st</sup>-century disturbance was evidenced in some layers by way of inclusion of plastics. This material is noted in table 5 but was not databased or included in the quantifications in Table 6.

### **4.8.3 Discussion**

The prehistoric lithics recovered from the site are clearly residual and too few to characterise activity on the site at this date.

A single sherd of Saxon pottery was also clearly residual in demolition layer (0207) as are sherds of 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup>-century pottery in buried subsoil (0210).

The earliest coherent phase of archaeology from the site was of late medieval date and presumably relates to the late occupation and Dissolution-related destruction of the Priory. The finds are dominated by roof tiles, brick and fragmented building stone. These were particularly concentrated in Trench 02 in demolition layer (0207), wall [0211], demolition pit [0230], brick plinth [0237] and rubble layer (0238).

The associated pottery presumably represents vessels used within the Priory. Demolition layer (0207) would seem to present an area where Priory property was left where it fell during the destruction. Fragments of the same vessel was found spread between layer (0207) and in wall [0211] implying the re-use of demolition material from (0207) in the construction of wall [0211]. The most distinctive of the associated finds are a fragment of fine vessel glass, and a handle from a small copper alloy vessel. A lace tag is a typical dress accessory of the period.

There seem to be no finds which definitively date to the period after the Dissolution. The next major period of deposition is in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century where the finds relate to domestic refuse disposal.

#### **4.8.4 Recommendations for further work**

The priority for possible further analysis should clearly focus on the Priory and Dissolution-related finds and layers. The pottery, building material and metalwork would all bear further analysis both in terms of comparison with other contemporary sites in the area, other Dissolution destruction layers and stratigraphic analysis at this site. The copper alloy handle is unusual and, given its securely dated context, this find warrants further study to find contemporary analogies. The copper alloy handle and a selection of pottery vessel profiles should be illustrated.

The modern material provides an interesting insight into refuse disposal patterns of the period. Further work could be undertaken in this area. The assemblage could be fully catalogued, and research undertaken in to the various forms, products and manufacturers.

Should further fieldwork be undertaken at the site, the assemblage should be re-evaluated in the light of any further finds.

#### **4.8.5 Recommendations for archive**

It is recommended that the medieval and early post-medieval material be retained. The unworked building stone can be discarded. The lithics are of no further value and could be discarded. The modern material may be of interest in terms of social history. Its retention or discard should be discussed with the receiving body.

### **4.9 Environmental and Animal bone report**

#### **4.9.1 Introduction**

Six samples were taken during an archaeological evaluation at Aspects Leisure Park, Newnham Avenue, Bedford. The samples were taken from a range of layers dating from the medieval to modern periods. Newnham Priory, a Scheduled Monument founded in c AD 1166 and dissolved in 1541, is located in the centre of the proposed development area. Other remains encountered include medieval and Tudor structural and piscicultural remains and areas of 19th to 20th century industrial activity. In addition to the bulk samples, animal bone was hand-collected from a further nine contexts and marine shell was hand-collected from five contexts. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains and to determine the potential of the material for indicating the character and significance of the layer.

#### **4.9.2 Method**

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed

atlases including Cappers et al. (2006) and Zohary et al. (2012); nomenclature for wild taxa follows Stace (1997).

Faunal remains were examined by eye or under low magnification and, as far as possible, identified to species and skeletal element, with reference to Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1992), and any marks of butchery were noted.

#### **4.9.3 Results**

Results of the assessment are presented in Appendices VI and VII.

##### **Cereal grain**

A moderate number of cereal grains were recovered from four sampled features (Table 8). The grains exhibited mixed levels of preservation ranging from moderate to poor. Many of the cereals were heavily abraded, broken and vesicular and therefore indeterminate. Cereals present included hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), bread/club wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*) and occasional oats (*Avena* sp.).

##### **Wild taxa**

Charred 'weed seeds', (here used to include seeds, fruits, achene, caryopses etc.) were recovered from two features (Table 8). The small charred weed assemblage comprised poorly preserved seeds of grasses (Poaceae).

##### **Other charred plant remains**

A small amount (<0.1g) of hazel nutshell (*Corylus avellana*) was present in buried subsoil (0120).

##### **Wood charcoal**

Wood charcoal was present in varying quantities in five of the six sampled features (Table 8) The charcoal exhibited mixed levels of preservation and contained fragments of a size sufficient for AMS radiocarbon dating. The charcoal is predominantly oak but non-oak species are present in a small number of samples.

A small amount of vitrified charcoal and cinders, caused by high temperature industrial activity, was recovered from two fills; the fill (0304) of ditch [0307] and the fill (0314) of pond [0316].

##### **Animal bone**

###### **Unburnt bone**

A small assemblage of fragmented animal bone was recovered from fifteen features. The bone was fragmented and demonstrated mixed levels of preservation ranging from fair to poor. The Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) determined for each group was low (Appendix VII). Rodents, probably mice, were the most commonly represented species across the site. Elements of cow, pig, sheep, bird and fish were also recovered.

Identifiable elements included pig teeth, longbone and mandible fragments, a distal humerus and scapula fragments. Indeterminate large mammal rib and scapula fragments were also recovered from layers (0115) and (0207). Elements of bird were present in buried topsoil (0218) and Window sample DCS04 layer (80403) dating to the medieval and late medieval periods respectively. Proximal and distal femur, phalanx and pelvis, probably of chicken, were all identified in buried subsoil (0120).

Fish bone was also present in layer (0207). Elements present included vertebrae, pharyngeal plates and ribs from Cyprinid fish species, e.g. bream, roach, chub etc. These are freshwater fish so may have derived from the River Ouse (Pers. comm. Ruby Ceron-Carrasco).

All other animal bone recovered from across the site was heavily fragmented and lacked diagnostic features.

#### **Burnt bone**

A small (<0.1g) assemblage of burnt bone was recovered from context (0120). The bone was heavily fragmented and lacked diagnostic features required for identification.

#### **Molluscs**

Several terrestrial and possibly freshwater molluscs were present in all but one (0314) context (Table 7) Identifiable molluscs included planorbids and common garden snails. The shells were all excellently preserved.

Marine shells were also hand collected from five layers and are catalogued Appendix VII. Marine shells included common edible whelk (*Buccinum undatum*), oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and scallops (*Pecten maximus*). Whelk shells were most abundant in (0323).

Many of the shells were from modern, mixed refuse layers containing late 19th to early 20th century glass bottles and finds and therefore do not offer any information on site economy.

#### **4.9.4 Scientific dating potential of the remains**

The dating potential of the remains will be dependent on the nature of the research questions posed. Of the environmental evidence recovered the remains that offer the best potential for AMS radiocarbon dating are the better preserved cereal grains, the better-preserved animal bone and non-oak wood charcoal.

#### **4.9.5 Discussion and recommendations**

The environmental assemblage offers some information relating to site economy. It suggests that the inhabitants had a varied diet and access to marine and freshwater resources. Bread/club wheat was the most commonly encountered grain on the site. As bread wheat is the commonest wheat found in the medieval period (Moffett 2006, 47) it is unsurprising that it was abundant on site. Given the abraded, vesicular nature of the cereal, it is likely that the grains became incidentally incorporated into negative features and have no direct relationship to the features themselves.

Chicken bone was recovered from layers (0120, 0207, 0218) dating to the medieval and late medieval periods (80403). Chickens were eaten by all classes of society throughout the medieval period. If the layers are associated with the Augustinian Priory, and the pottery dates suggest that some probably are, the eating of birds and eggs would have fitted the ecclesiastical dietary restrictions on the consumption of meat (Sykes 2006, 169). Fish also played an important role as the church forbade the eating of meat on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, as well as during Lent on various saint's days, in all about half the days of the year; fish was popular to fill the gap on these days (Bailey et al 2015). Oyster shells were recovered from layers dating to the medieval period. A small number of whelks and scallops were also recovered from both later and undated layers. Given the distance from the coast, it is likely that trading links were established with the coast from at least the mid-14th century. The recovery of pig bone in medieval layers is interesting as there was a trend towards a reduction in pork consumption throughout the Middle Ages. However, archaeological data from monastic sites such as the Dominican friary in Chester, Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire, and St Gregory's Priory in Canterbury, confirm that pork played an important role in ecclesiastical diet (Albarella 2006, 81).



Due to the size and fragmented nature of the assemblage, it is unlikely that analysis would provide significant further information other than broad dietary preferences. The paucity of remains precludes further analysis.

## 5. DISCUSSION

### 5.1 Quality of preservation

The depth of modern overburden and made ground layers (1.10m southeast PDA, 2.8m north PDA) indicates that archaeological assets are sealed by a clayey-silt and overlain by a secure protective layer. Deep disturbance is evidenced in the north of the PDA at the location of nineteenth century quarry pits (3.10m + BGL in Trench 7) and at test pit 1 in Trench 6 at the supposed location of the medieval cemetery (2.8m BGL). It is unlikely that archaeological assets will have survived in these locations.

Some truncation and contamination of the medieval earthworks has been caused by construction of the New Cut canal and deposition of refuse in the nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. The physical form of the earthworks does, however, remain intact.

### 5.2 Summary of remains by Period

#### Medieval Activity

Three medieval structural groups and Dissolution demolition layers were identified in Trench 2. Medieval earthworks were identified in Trench 3.

#### Tudor Activity

A Tudor wall and ditch were identified in Trench 1.

#### Post-medieval Activity

A post-medieval structure, field boundary and demolition layers were identified in the centre of Trench 2. A cut associated with construction of the nineteenth century railway siding was identified in the east of Trench 2. Late post-medieval quarrying was identified in Trenches 6 and 7. Late post-medieval refuse deposition was identified in Trenches 2, 3, 6 and 7.

#### Modern Activity

Modern made ground was identified in Trenches 1, 2, 6 and 7. Prior archaeological investigations were identified in Trenches 1, 3 and 6.

### 5.3 Description of heritage assets

Description of Heritage Asset	Trench	Feature	Significance of heritage asset (Low, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest
HA1: Medieval and Dissolution features. <i>Scheduled monument NHLE 1005391</i>	02, 03	(0207), [0208], [0229], [0235], [0248], [0255], [0307], [0312], [0316], [0324]	High significance of local, regional and national interest
HA2: Tudor post-medieval features	01	[0123]	High significance of local, regional and national interest
HA3: Post medieval features	01, 02	[0116], [0211], [0213], [0230], [0237], [0246]	High significance of local, regional and national interest

HA4: Late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century features	02, 03, 06, 07	[0226], (0301), (0302), (0309), (0311), [0626], (0718)	Low significance of local interest
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Table 2 Description of heritage assets

HA1 comprises evidence for previously un-recorded medieval walls and dissolution layers. This is considered to have high significance of local, regional and national interest.

HA2 comprises evidence for previously recorded Tudor walls. This is considered to have high significance of local, regional and national interest.

HA3 comprises evidence for a previously unrecorded post-medieval structure and re-use of medieval foundations. This is considered to have medium significance of local and regional interest.

HA4 comprises evidence for nineteenth century quarrying, a railway siding and late nineteenth to early twentieth century refuse dumps. This is considered to have low significance of local interest.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The trial trenching evaluation revealed the remains of a previously identified Tudor wall and associated ditch in Trench 1. Previously unrecorded medieval, dissolution and post-medieval features were concentrated in Trench 2. Medieval ground levels were identified in Trenches 1,2 and 6. Evidence of previously recorded and further unrecorded earthworks were concentrated in Trench 3. A single medieval dressed stone was recovered from Trench 6. Late post-medieval quarrying and industrial activity was concentrated in Trenches 6, 7 and the east of Trench 2. No evidence of the medieval Newnham Priory cemetery or Tudor garden soils was identified during the evaluation. The medieval earthworks and buildings were found to be more extensive than previously identified.

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## Appendix I – Trench and Context Summary

TR01					
L (m)	W (m)	Surface Level OD		Min. D (m)	Max. D (m)
25.80m	2.00m	North - 26.31m	South - 26.16m	1.50m	2.30m
Dimensions (as appropriate)					
Context	Description	Diameter	Length	Width	Depth BGL
0101	Layer - Tarmac car park surface.				0.00-0.07
0102	Layer - Mid pink small-medium sub-angular limestone. Type 1 hardcore/sub base.				0.07-0.60
0103	Layer - Light brown yellow sand.				0.60-1.20
0104	Layer - Mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small- medium sub-angular stone, sandstone and CBM. Redeposited soil.				0.60-1.20
0105	Layer - Very compacted black bitumen with sand lenses. Dumped waste material associated with council depot.				0.60-1.14
0106	Layer - Dark brown clayey silt. Thin sterile layer.				1.14-1.24
0107	Buried topsoil - Mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small-medium sub-angular stone, sandstone, CBM and 20th century porcelain.		17.80+	2.00+	1.24-1.54
0108	Cut - Modern service cut.				0.60-1.20+
0109	Cut - Modern service cut.				0.60-1.20+
0110	Cut - Modern test pit cut.				0.60-1.20+
0111	Layer - Mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small - medium sub-angular stone, occasional cobbles, glass, CBM and porcelain.				0.35-0.74
0112	Layer - Dark black brown clayey silt with occasional sand, bitumen, wooden planks and CBM.				0.40-0.96
0113	Layer - Dark brown clayey silt. Sterile.				0.68-0.99
0114	Layer - Crushed red brick and sand mortar. Demolition layer.		4.00+	2.00+	0.86-0.94

0115	Buried topsoil - Dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional sandy mortar. Frequent oil-based contaminants, occasional small - large sub- angular stone and sandstone, CBM, ceramic and animal bone.		4.50+	2.00+	0.98-1.49
0116	Cut – Cut of ditch.		1.51	0.54	0.86-2.22+
0117	Fill - Fill of [0116]. Mid yellow brown clayey silt with occasional CBM.		1.51	0.54	1.86-2.22+
0118	Cut - Modern trench or test pit cut.				1.23-2.22+
0119	Fill - Fill of [0118]. Dark grey black silt with frequent bitumen and modern debris.				1.23-2.22+
0120	Buried Subsoil - Mid grey brown silty clay. Discoloured in upper deposit by contaminants. Occasional charcoal, animal bone and small-medium sub-angular stone and medieval pot fragments.		4.30+	2.00+	1.44-1.92
0121	Geological substrate - Light yellow brown sand with moderate small gravels.				1.78+
0122	Deposit - Packing for wall [0123]. Mid brown sandy silt.		3.40	2.00+	1.21-1.51
0123	Wall - Cross- shaped sandstone foundations.		3.40	0.74	1.21-1.51
0124	Layer- Demolition layer. Mid red brown clayey silt with frequent large sandstone and occasional tile/CBM and animal bone.		0.98+	0.92+	1.27-1.39
0125	Layer - Light brown yellow sand sub-base beneath [0123] with occasional small gravels.		2.00+	2.00+	1.49-1.52
0126	Geological substrate - Mid brown red silty clay with frequent small-medium sub-angular stone.		25.50+	2.00+	1.78-2.22
0127	Layer - Mid brown yellow silty sand. Re-deposited/ disturbed sand mortar/ packing for [0123].		2.40+	2.00+	1.27-1.49
0128	Cut – foundation trench cut of wall [0123].		2.40	2.00+	1.21-1.52
0129	Buried Subsoil - Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular stone.		17.70+	2.00+	1.85-2.03

0130	Layer - Light yellow brown sand with moderate small to medium stone. Visible in west facing section of TR01. Modern made ground.		3.65	1.40m+	1.14-1.24
0131	Cut - Robber/Demolition cut. Truncates wall [0123].		0.64+	2.00+	1.41-1.50
<b>Summary</b>					
Tudor Structural remains and post medieval ditch.					

<b>TR02</b>							
<b>L (m)</b>	<b>W (m)</b>	<b>Surface Level OD</b>		<b>Min. D (m)</b>	<b>Max. D (m) 2.64m</b>		
30.00m	2.00m/3.00m	East - 26.14m	West - 26.29m	1.66m			
<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>							
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
0201	Layer - Tarmac car park surface.						0.00-0.07
0202	Layer - Mid pink small-medium sub-angular limestone. Type 1 hardcore/sub base.						0.07-0.50
0203	Fill - Fill of [0204]. Light brown yellow sterile sand.			0.30			0.17-0.67
0204	Cut - Modern borehole cut.			0.30			0.17-0.67
0205	Layer - Dark black brown clayey silt with frequent bitumen, small - medium sub-angular stone, occasional small - medium sandstone and CBM.						0.50-0.78
0206	Layer - Dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stone.				19.00+	2.00+	0.78-1.10
0207	Layer - Mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent small - medium sandstone, CBM, occasional pottery and mortar. Probable Dissolution demolition layer.				7.10	2.00+	0.18-1.48
0208	Wall - Foundation for wall with medium - large roughly hewn sandstone.				3.50	0.53	1.45-1.64
0209	Cut – Foundation trench cut of wall [0208].				1.00	0.60	1.45-1.73
0210	Buried subsoil - Dark red brown clayey silt beneath modern overburden.				1.82	2.00+	1.28-1.80
0211	Wall - Medium roughly hewn sandstone and CBM/ tile fragments.				3.40+	1.62	1.04-1.66



0212	Cut – Foundation trench cut of Wall foundation [0248].		1.52	0.50	1.55-1.74
0213	Wall - Small-medium roughly hewn sandstone and brick/CBM fragments.		0.48	0.60	1.36-1.61
0214	Cut - Modern borehole cut.	0.30			0.40-1.66+
0215	Fill - Fill of [0214]. Small- medium light-yellow sandstone.	0.30			0.40-1.66+
0216	Cut - Modern borehole cut.	0.30			0.40-1.66+
0217	Fill - Fill of [0214]. Small- medium light yellow sandstone. Same as [0215].	0.30			0.40-1.66+
0218	Buried topsoil - Mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional CBM, mortar small - medium sub-angular stone and sandstone.		2.16	1.90	1.38-1.61
0219	Fill - Light grey brown clayey silt with frequent CBM, mortar, small - large sandstone, occasional pottery. Fill of [0230].		4.20	2.00+	1.10-2.65
0220	Fill - Mixed dark black brown and mid yellow brown clayey silt and black-stained sand from oil- based contaminants with frequent modern finds. Fill of [0226] 16th Century quarry pit.		5.00+	2.00+	1.24-1.66+
0221	Cut - Modern borehole cut.	0.30			0.40-1.50+
0222	Fill - Fill of [0221]. Small light yellow sub-angular sandstone.	0.30			0.40-1.50+
0223	Cut - Modern borehole cut.	0.30			0.40-1.50+
0224	Fill - Fill of [0223]. Small- medium light-yellow sandstone. Same as [0222].	0.30			0.40-1.50+
0225	Buried subsoil - Dark red brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stone.				1.60-1.96
0226	Cut – cut associated with 19th century railway siding.		5.00+	2.00+	0.24-1.66+
0227	Buried topsoil- Mid red brown clayey silt with moderate sand inclusions. Inclusions caused by compression of overlying sand fill of service (0203) and sand mortar from [0208, 0235, 0255].		2.80+	2.00+	1.68-1.94
0228	Cut – Foundation cut of wall [0229].		1.32+	1.22	1.18-1.64
0229	Wall – Sandstone wall.		1.32	0.78	1.18-1.61

0230	Cut – Post-medieval ditch cut.		4.20	2.00+	1.10-2.65
0231	Deposit - Dark red brown clayey silt with occasional sand and small rounded stone/ gravels. Packing deposit for wall [0229].		1.32+	0.21	1.18-1.61
0232	Geological substrate - Light brown yellow sand with frequent small rounded stone/ gravels.				2.03+
0233	Cut - Modern trench or test pit cut.				0.46-2.03+
0234	Fill - Fill of [0233]. Mixed silt and modern deposits.				0.46-2.03
0235	Wall - Foundation. Medium - large roughly hewn sandstone. Abuts [0208].		1.00	0.58	1.39-1.61
0236	Cut – Foundation trench cut of wall [0235].		1.00	0.60	1.39-1.72
0237	Structure - Brick plinth.		1.00	0.70	1.02-1.13
0238	Layer - Brick and mortar rubble layer.		2.03	1.20	0.72-0.80
0239	Layer - Sub- base layer beneath [0208].		2.00+	1.80+	1.64-1.73
0240	Layer - Sub- base layer beneath [0235].		2.00+	1.80+	1.61-1.72
0241	Deposit - Silty sand mortar layer/ soil encasing [0208].		1.05/3.50	0.02	1.45-1.64
0242	Deposit - Silty sand mortar layer/ soil encasing [0235].		1.00	0.04	1.39-1.61
0243	Geological substrate - Mid yellow brown silty sand with frequent small - medium sub-rounded stone.				1.63+
0244	Cut - Robber cut. Truncates [0229].		0.72+	1.12	1.25-1.64
0245	Fill- Fill of [0244]. Mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent sandy mortar and small sandstone.		0.72+	1.12	1.25-1.64
0246	Layer - Lime mortar floor surface base		0.40	0.40	1.37-1.38
0247	Layer - Light grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular stones and sand. Make up deposit beneath (0246).		0.60	0.60	1.38-1.58
0248	Foundation - Sandstone foundations. Medium - large roughly hewn sandstone.		1.05	0.50	1.58-1.72
0249	Layer - Mid yellow brown silty sand with frequent small rounded stone. Sub-base for [0248].		1.05	0.50	1.72-1.74

0250	Layer - Mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone. Sub-base for [0248].		0.68	0.62	1.61-1.69
0251	Cut - Modern borehole cut.	0.30			0.41-1.15+
0252	Fill - Fill of [0251]. Small- medium light yellow sandstone.	0.30			0.41-1.45
0253	Layer - Dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional mortar and small sub-angular stone and sandstone.		9.24	2.00+	0.81-1.10
0254	Layer - Dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional mortar and small sub-angular stone and sandstone. Same as (0253).		4.10	2.00+	1.12-1.28
0255	Wall - Medium roughly hewn sandstone wall of irregular shape.		0.90	0.42	1.52-1.71
0256	Cut - Robber cut. Truncates wall [0211].		0.60+	0.58	1.14-1.43
0257	Cut – Foundation trench cut of wall [0255].		0.90+	0.42+	1.52-1.73
0258	Layer - Mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate small sub- rounded stone. Sub-base for [0255].		0.90	0.42	1.71-1.73
0259	Layer - Mid red brown clayey silt with frequent small sub- rounded stone. Sub- base for [0229].		1.32+	1.22	1.64-1.67
0260	Cut – Foundation trench cut of wall [0211, 0213].		3.40+	1.70	1.23-1.66
0261	Fill - Dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate silt and stone. Fill of [0260].		3.40+	0.04	1.23-1.66
0262	Buried topsoil - Mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small - medium sub-angular stone.				1.02-1.48
0263	Fill - Mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent small - medium sub-angular stone, sandstone and sandy mortar, mortar scar and silt.				1.16-1.48
0264	Fill - Mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent sandstone and sand mortar, mortar scar and silt.				1.20-1.47
0265	Fill - Mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent sandstone and sand mortar, mortar scar and silt.				1.08-1.38
0266	Layer - Mid red brown clayey silt with frequent sand mortar.				0.98-1.26
<b>Summary</b>					
Medieval to post-medieval walls, Dissolution layers. Post-medieval ditch and demolition fills/layers. Possible pit associated with nineteenth century railway siding.					

TR03					
L (m)	W (m)	Surface Level OD		Min. D (m)	Max. D (m)
50.00m	2.00m	South - 25.48m	West - 25.91m	1.80m	2.60m
Dimensions (as appropriate)					
Context	Description	Diameter	Length	Width	Depth BGL
0301	Layer - Dark grey brown sandy silt with heavy rooting, occasional small- medium sub-angular stone, animal bone, plastic and metal waste, moderate porcelain crockery fragments, coal and clinker, frequent whole and fragmented glass bottles. Heavily disturbed by modern bottle hunting activity.				0.00-0.76
0302	Layer - Light brown grey sandy silt with occasional small - medium sub-angular stone, animal bone, sheet glass fragments, scrap metal, rope, sand lenses and terrestrial and marine shell, moderate 19th century pottery including fragments of porcelain, frequent glass bottles, coal and clinker. Deposit darker at base due to the close proximity to water table.				0.38-2.02
0303	Fill - Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small - medium sub-angular stone from the bank slump and moderate coal dust and clinker.				1.46-1.80
0304	Fill - Same as (0303). 10cm thick and slopes down the south bank face				0.54-1.56
0305	Fill - Light brown yellow sand with occasional dark lenses possibly due to organic staining and small sub-rounded gravels. Redeposited natural.		2.00+	0.54	1.22-1.88
0306	Fill - Dark grey brown clay with frequent coal/clinker contamination from overlying made ground and occasional small sub-angular stone.				1.60-1.99
0307	Cut – Cut of fish pond.		2.00+	10.52	0.52-1.99
0308	Geological substrate - Light brown yellow sand with frequent small-				0.18-1.99+

	medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stone				
0309	Layer - Same as (0302) including one beheaded tin soldier: SF006				
0310	Fill - Dark grey black clayey silt with occasional 19th century metal, frequent coal dust, glass and pottery.				1.92-2.04
0311	Fill - Mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate coal dust. Redeposited soil within (0309).		2.00+	0.54	1.62-2.12
0312	Cut – Cut of fish pond.		2.00+	10.43	0.04-2.54
0313	Fill - Mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stone.		2.00+	1.76	0.82-1.76
0314	Fill - Mid brown clayey silt with occasional small sub- angular stone and moderate contamination from coal dust.		2.00+	2.40	1.92-2.06
0315	Fill - Mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stone. Bank slump.		2.00+	2.16	1.04-1.22
0316	Cut - Cut of fish pond.		2.00+	9.75	0.80-2.06
0317	Cut – Cut of archaeological trial trench. Vertical sides and flat base.				0.90-2.00
0318	Cut - Modern test pit cut. Visible in base of the trench.				2.01-2.06
0319	Fill - Fill of [0318]. Mixed mid yellow brown silty sand and dark grey brown silt with charcoal and moderate small- medium sub-angular stone.				2.01-2.06
0320	Fill - Mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stone. Bank slump.		2.00+	3.52	1.70-2.19
0321	Fill - Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stone. Bank slump.		2.00+	1.94	0.92-1.24
0322	Fill - Mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stone.		2.00+	0.61	1.54-1.82
0323	Fill - Mid yellow brown sandy silty with frequent terrestrial snail shell and coal dust.		2.00+	0.20+	1.58-2.10
0324	Cut – Cut of fish pond.		2.00+	2.10+	1.64-2.00+

0325	Fill - Mid yellow brown silty sand. Occasional small sub-angular stone.		0.30	0.54	1.62-2.12
0326	Fill - Mid grey brown clayey silt. Moderate coal dust.		2.00+	2.56	2.34-2.54
<b>Summary</b>					
Medieval fish ponds.					

<b>TR06</b>							
<b>L (m)</b>	<b>W (m)</b>	<b>Surface Level OD</b>		<b>Min. D (m)</b>		<b>Max. D (m)</b>	
50.00m	2.00m	South - 26.11m	North - 26.20m	1.50m		2.60m	
<b>Dimensions (as appropriate)</b>							
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
0601	Layer - Mid black grey tarmac.						0.00-0.07
0602	Layer - Mid pink small-medium sub-angular limestone. Type 1 hardcore/sub base.						0.07-0.44
0603	Layer - Mid brown yellow course sand. Sub base and service backfill.						0.32-0.71
0604	Layer - Mid red-brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular stone and sand inclusions.						1.51-1.74
0605	Layer - Dark grey brown silt with frequent bitumen, occasional red orange brick, plastic sheets, rockwool insulation bag, ceramic building material (CMB), small-medium sub angular limestone, wood planks, wire, nails, iron and glass. Carpark sealing/ make up deposit, demolition rubble and made ground.						0.47-1.51
0606	Layer - Dark grey brown clayey silty with occasional small-medium sub-angular stone and sandstone, a large piece of polystyrene (0.05m x 0.30m), black coal or bitumen staining/ contamination and CBM.						1.74-2.26
0607	Fill - Fill of [0608]. Sand service trench backfill with small pebble aggregates at the base.						0.47-1.20+
0608	Cut - Service trench cut.						0.47-1.20+
0609	Layer - Dark grey black sandy silt with moderate small-medium sub angular stone, sandstone, CBM						1.37-1.63

	flecks and coal. Same as (0611). Deposit is thinner at this location (NE of trench). Colour caused by contaminants: coal and bitumen.				
0610	Buried topsoil - Dark red brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium sandstone, stone and CBM. Redeposited/ disturbed soil.				1.63-2.51
0611	Layer - Dark grey black sandy silt with frequent coal or bitumen staining, occasional small-medium sub-angular stone, sandstone, CBM, porcelain and a glass bottle. Continues beneath (0605) and service [0608]- visible in section N and S of service. Same as (0609).				0.76-1.17
0612	Fill - Mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular sandstone, stone, CBM - slump fill of quarry pit visible at pit edge [0626]				1.32-1.55+
0613	Fill - Dark black-brown clayey silt. Backfill of quarry pit [0626] with late 19th-20th century class, bottles, CBM, scrap metal, porcelain pots, plates, cups, drawer/door knobs, occasional plastic, sub-angular small-medium stone and polystyrene. Mid-late twentieth century finds were recovered from the deposit interface with the overlying Modern made ground deposit (0611).		7.50+	2.00+	1.21-1.55+
0614	Layer - Mid pink small-medium sub-angular limestone. Type 1 hardcore/sub base. Thin deposit visible in TP02.				0.47-0.53
0615	Layer - Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular stone, plastic, CBM, porcelain and modern pottery.				0.38-0.93
0616	Cut - Modern borehole cut.	0.30			0.38-1.50+
0617	Fill of [0616], small- medium subangular yellow sandstone.				0.38-1.50+
0618	Cut - Modern borehole cut.	0.30			0.38-1.50+
0619	Fill of [0616], small- medium subangular yellow sandstone.				0.38-1.50+
0620	Cut - Modern borehole cut.	0.30			0.38-1.50+

0621	Fill of [0616], small- medium subangular yellow sandstone.				0.38-1.50+
0622	Cut - Modern test pit cut.				0.36-1.50+
0623	Fill of [0622], dark black brown silt. Mixed deposit with adjacent truncated deposits including porcelain fragments.				0.36-1.50+
0624	Cut – Cut of modern feature. Possible test pit.				1.17-2.40
0625	Fill of (0624), dark black brown silt with coal, bitumen, ceramic, iron, glass and bottles.				1.17-2.41
0626	Cut – Edge of 19 <sup>th</sup> century quarry pit.				1.21-1.55+
0627	Geological substrate - Light grey yellow sand with frequent small-medium gravel.				1.45+
0628	Geological substrate - Light brown yellow sand with frequent small-medium gravel.				2.33-2.6+
0629	Buried subsoil - Mid brown clayey silt. Sterile.				2.42-2.60+
0630	Layer - Mid brown yellow sand with moderate small gravels.				2.11-2.50
0631	Layer - Dark red brown clayey silt. Occasional bitumen, mortar, large-small limestone and 1x dressed Barnack sandstone block: S001. Same as (0610).				2.18-2.26
0632	Geological substrate - Mid grey yellow clayey sand with moderate small gravels.				2.26-2.60
0633	Cut - Modern borehole cut.	0.30			0.38-1.50+
0634	Fill – Fill of [0616], small- medium subangular yellow sandstone.				0.38-1.50+
0635	Buried topsoil - Mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular stone and sandstone.				1.17-2.33
0636	Fill – Fill of [0637], small- medium subangular yellow sandstone.				0.38-1.50+
0637	Cut - Modern borehole cut.	0.30			0.38-1.50+
<b>Summary</b>					
Heavily disturbed by modern activity in north-west of trench. Nineteenth century quarry located in south of trench. Buried topsoil (0610, 0635) horizons present.					



TR07					
L (m)	W (m)	Surface Level OD		Min. D (m)	Max. D (m)
19.80m	2.00m	South - 26.06m	North - 26.14m	1.50m	3.10m
Dimensions (as appropriate)					
Context	Description	Diameter	Length	Width	Depth BGL
0701	Layer - Grey black tarmac.				0.00-0.07
0702	Layer - Mid pink small-medium sub-angular limestone. Type 1 hardcore/ car park sub base.				0.07-0.30
0703	Layer - Mid brown yellow coarse sand. No inclusions.				0.30-0.42
0704	Layer - Type 1. Same as (0702)				0.42-0.52
0705	Fill of modern service [0706]. Mid brown yellow coarse sand.				0.42-0.95+
0706	Cut - Modern service cut.				0.42-0.95+
0707	Fill - Fill of [0708], small- medium sub-angular yellow sandstone.	0.30			0.56-1.50+
0708	Cut - Modern borehole cut.	0.30			0.56-1.50+
0709	Fill of [0710], small- medium sub-angular yellow sandstone.	0.30			0.50-1.50+
0710	Cut - Modern borehole cut.	0.30			0.50-1.50+
0711	Fill of [0712], small- medium sub-angular yellow sandstone.	0.30			0.51-1.50+
0712	Cut - Modern borehole cut.	0.30			0.51-1.50+
0713	Fill of [0714], small- medium sub-angular yellow sandstone.	0.30			0.51-1.50+
0714	Cut - Modern borehole cut.	0.30			0.51-1.50+
0715	Layer - Light brown grey with modern demolition, occasional CBM, medium sand stone, stone, bitumen and glass.				0.48-1.00
0716	Fill - Dark grey brown sandy silt with black and yellow brown lenses of bitumen and coal rich waste, gravelly sand and oxidised deposits. Moderate glass bottles, late-nineteenth to twentieth century ceramics, occasional shoe soles, wood, metal, plastic and small animal bones.				0.70-1.58
0717	Fill - Mid brown sandy silt.				1.58-1.84

0718	Fill - Dark brown black, dark wet contaminated refuse backfill of quarry. 19th/20th century pot, glass bottles, modern fabric, boot leather, ceramics (plate etc.).				0.84-3.10
0719	Fill – Fill of [0720], small- medium sub-angular yellow sandstone.	0.30			0.63-3.10+
0720	Cut - Modern borehole cut.	0.30			0.63-3.10+
<b>Summary</b>					
Nineteenth century quarry backfill.					

**Appendix II – Photographic Register**

Photo No	Direction	Description	File name
001	N	S facing section of TR06 at W of trench	ALPB18-102-0001
002	N	S facing section of TR06 at W of trench	ALPB18-102-0002
003	E	E facing shot of TR06 at W of trench	ALPB18-102-0003
004	E	E facing shot of TR06 at N of trench	ALPB18-102-0004
005	W	E facing section of TR06 at SE of trench	ALPB18-102-0005
006	W	E facing section of TR06 at SE of trench	ALPB18-102-0006
007	W	E facing section of TR06 at SE of trench	ALPB18-102-0007
008	E	W facing section of TR06 at E of trench	ALPB18-102-0008
009	S	S facing shot of TR06	ALPB18-102-0009
010	N	Working pre-ex shot of TR01	ALPB18-102-0010
011	S	S shot of TR01	ALPB18-102-0011
012	N	N shot of TR01	ALPB18-102-0012
013	W	E facing section of TR01	ALPB18-102-0013
014	W	E facing section of TR01	ALPB18-102-0014
015	N	N shot of TR01	ALPB18-102-0015
016	N	N shot of TR01	ALPB18-102-0016
017	S	S shot of TR01	ALPB18-102-0017
018	N	W facing section of TR01	ALPB18-102-0018
019	N	W facing section of TR01	ALPB18-102-0019
020	S	N facing section of TR02 and wall [0208]	ALPB18-102-0020
021	S	N facing section of TR02 and wall [0208]	ALPB18-102-0021
022	x	Overhead shot of wall [0237] taken from south L.O.E.	ALPB18-102-0022
023	W	Longitudinal pre-ex shot of [0208]	ALPB18-102-0023
024	SW	pre-ex shot of [0208] and baulk/ section	ALPB18-102-0024
025	S	N facing section of TR02 section at centre of trench	ALPB18-102-0025
026	S	N facing section of TR02 at centre	ALPB18-102-0026
027	S	N facing section of TR02 at centre	ALPB18-102-0027
028	S	N facing section of TR02 and Pre-excavation view of [0213]	ALPB18-102-0028
029	S	N facing section of TR02 and Pre-excavation view of [0213]	ALPB18-102-0029
030	SW	Pre-ex shot of TR07	ALPB18-102-0030
031	SW	Pre-ex shot of TR07	ALPB18-102-0031
032	NE	Shot of finds from TR07	ALPB18-102-0032
033	W	TP01 in TR06 W - E facing section	ALPB18-102-0033
034	W	TP01 in TR06 W - E facing section	ALPB18-102-0034
035	NW	TP01 view of polystyrene in section at 1.50m BGL	ALPB18-102-0035
036	W	W facing shot of TR02	ALPB18-102-0036
037	E	W facing section of TR02	ALPB18-102-0037
038	E	W facing section of TR02	ALPB18-102-0038
039	N	N facing section of TR07	ALPB18-102-0039
040	E	W facing shot of TR07 at S	ALPB18-102-0040

041	E	W facing shot of TR07 at centre	ALPB18-102-0041
042	E	W facing section of TP04 in TR07 S	ALPB18-102-0042
043	E	W facing section of TP04 in TR07 S	ALPB18-102-0043
044	S	S facing shot of TR07	ALPB18-102-0044
045	S	S facing shot of TR07	ALPB18-102-0045
046	N	S facing section of TP02 on TR06 corner	ALPB18-102-0046
047	SW	S and E facing sections of TP02 in TR06 corner	ALPB18-102-0047
048	SE	W facing section of TP03 in TR06 - oblique shot	ALPB18-102-0048
049	SW	E facing section of TP03 in TR06 and cut [0624]	ALPB18-102-0049
050	S	N facing section of base of TP03 and cut [0624]	ALPB18-102-0050
051	S	N facing section of base of TP03 and cut [0624]	ALPB18-102-0051
052	x	Plan shot of wall [0208]	ALPB18-102-0052
053	S	Plan shot of wall [0208]	ALPB18-102-0053
054	W	W facing shot of wall [0208]	ALPB18-102-0054
055	E	E facing shot of wall [0208]	ALPB18-102-0055
056	N	S facing section of TR02 and pre-ex of [0230]	ALPB18-102-0056
057	N	S facing section of TR02 and pre-ex of [0230]	ALPB18-102-0057
058	N	N facing shot of N/S wall [0229]	ALPB18-102-0058
059	E	N facing shot of N/S wall [0229]	ALPB18-102-0059
060	E	N facing shot of N/S wall [0229] - working shot	ALPB18-102-0060
061	E	E facing view of NW/SE wall [0211]	ALPB18-102-0061
062	N	E facing view of NW/SE wall [0211]	ALPB18-102-0062
063	W	Working shot - W facing shot of TR02	ALPB18-102-0063
064	E	W facing section of TR01 modern cut [0118] and ditch [0116]	ALPB18-102-0064
065	E	W facing section of TR01 modern cut [0118] and ditch [0116]	ALPB18-102-0065
066	W	E facing section of TP05 in TR01	ALPB18-102-0066
067	W	E facing section of TP05 in TR01	ALPB18-102-0067
068	W	E facing section of [0208] and [0235]	ALPB18-102-0068
069	W	E facing section of [0208] and [0235]	ALPB18-102-0069
070	S	N facing section of [0208] and cut [0209]	ALPB18-102-0070
071	S	N facing section of [0208] and cut [0209]	ALPB18-102-0071
072	W	E facing section of [0208] and [0235]	ALPB18-102-0072
073	W	E facing section of [0208] and [0235]	ALPB18-102-0073
074	S	N facing section of [0208] and cut [0209]	ALPB18-102-0074
075	S	N facing section of [0208] and cut [0209]	ALPB18-102-0075
076	SE	NW facing section of [0208] and cut [0209]	ALPB18-102-0076
077	SE	NW facing section of [0208] and cut [0209]	ALPB18-102-0077
078	NE	SW facing section of [0208] and cut [0209]	ALPB18-102-0078
079	NE	SW facing section of [0208] and cut [0209]	ALPB18-102-0079
080	NW	NE facing section of [0208] and cut [0209]	ALPB18-102-0080
081	NW	NE facing section of [0208] and cut [0209]	ALPB18-102-0081
082	SW	NE facing section of [0208] and cut [0209]	ALPB18-102-0082
083	SW	NE facing section of [0208] and cut [0209]	ALPB18-102-0083

084	NW	NW facing section of [0208], [0209], [0235] and [0236] - high shot	ALPB18-102-0084
085	NW	NW facing section of [0208], [0209], [0235] and [0236] - medium shot	ALPB18-102-0085
086	NW	NW facing section of [0208], [0209], [0235] and [0236] - low shot	ALPB18-102-0086
087	NW	NW facing section of [0208], [0209], [0235] and [0236]	ALPB18-102-0087
088	NW	NW facing section of [0208], [0209], [0235] and [0236]	ALPB18-102-0088
089	-	Overhead shot of [0208], [0209], [0235] and [0236]	ALPB18-102-0089
090	-	Overhead shot of [0208], [0209], [0235] and [0236]	ALPB18-102-0090
091	N	Pre-ex shot of robber cut [0244]	ALPB18-102-0091
092	SW	General shot of [0211]	ALPB18-102-0092
093	W	Working shot of TR02 trench box	ALPB18-102-0093
094	S	S facing shot of [0248] and [0213]	ALPB18-102-0094
095	W	S facing shot of [0248], [0213] and [0211]	ALPB18-102-0095
096	W	S facing shot of [0248], [0213] and [0211]	ALPB18-102-0096
097	W	S facing shot of [0248] and [0213]	ALPB18-102-0097
098	W	E facing section of (0218) and [0211]	ALPB18-102-0098
099	W	E facing section of (0218) and [0211]	ALPB18-102-0099
100	SW	Relationship shot of [0213], [0211] and (0218)	ALPB18-102-0100
101	W	W facing shot of [0213] and (0247) make up deposit	ALPB18-102-0101
102	W	W facing shot of [0213] and (0247) make up deposit	ALPB18-102-0102
103	S	Plan view of [0248 and [0213]	ALPB18-102-0103
104	W	W facing shot of (0247), (0246), [0213] and [0211]	ALPB18-102-0104
105	W	W facing shot of (0247), (0246), [0213] and [0211]	ALPB18-102-0105
106	W	W facing shot of (0247), (0246), [0213] and [0211]	ALPB18-102-0106
107	S	S facing shot of [0211]	ALPB18-102-0107
108	S	S facing shot of [0211] and [0237]	ALPB18-102-0108
109	SW	Working shot TR02	ALPB18-102-0109
110	SSW	Working shot TR02	ALPB18-102-0110
111	S	Section shot of [0248], (0249) and [0212]	ALPB18-102-0111
112	W	W facing shot of [0229]	ALPB18-102-0112
113	W	W facing shot of [0229]	ALPB18-102-0113
114	S	W facing shot of [0229] and slot in [0244]	ALPB18-102-0114
115	N	S facing section of robber cut [0244]	ALPB18-102-0115
116	N	N facing shot of robber cut [0244]	ALPB18-102-0116
117	E	W facing section of [0211], (0207) and (0218)	ALPB18-102-0117
118	E	W facing section of [0211], (0207) and (0218)	ALPB18-102-0118
119	N	N facing pre-ex shot of TR01 [0123]	ALPB18-102-0119
120	NE	NE facing pre-ex shot of TR01 [0123]	ALPB18-102-0120
121	E	E facing pre-ex shot of TR01 [0123]	ALPB18-102-0121
122	S	S facing pre-ex shot of TR01 [0123]	ALPB18-102-0122
123	E	Plan shot of TR01 [0123]	ALPB18-102-0123
124	W	Plan shot of TR01 [0123]	ALPB18-102-0124
125	N	N facing shot of [0123]	ALPB18-102-0125
126	N	N facing shot of [0123]	ALPB18-102-0126

127	W	Plan shot of [0123]	ALPB18-102-0127
128	E	Plan shot of [0123]	ALPB18-102-0128
129	N	N facing shot of [0123]	ALPB18-102-0129
130	E	Plan shot of [0123]	ALPB18-102-0130
131	N	N facing section of Slot 3 [0123], (0127) and (0120)	ALPB18-102-0131
132	NW	NW facing shot of E facing TR01 section and (0127)	ALPB18-102-0132
133	W	W facing shot of E facing TR01 section	ALPB18-102-0133
134	NW	N facing shot of Slot 3 [0123], (0127) and (0120)	ALPB18-102-0134
135	W	W facing shot of Slot 3 [0123], (0127) and (0120)	ALPB18-102-0135
136	NW	NW facing plan of Slot 3 [0123], (0127) and (0120)	ALPB18-102-0136
137	NW	NW facing shot of Slot 3 [0123], (0127) and (0120)	ALPB18-102-0137
138	NW	NW facing shot of Slot 3 [0123], (0127) and (0120)	ALPB18-102-0138
139	N	S facing section of Slot 3 in TR01	ALPB18-102-0139
140	N	S facing section of Slot 3 in TR01	ALPB18-102-0140
141	N	S facing section of Slot 3 in TR01	ALPB18-102-0141
142	E	W facing section of Slot 4 in TR02 [0208]	ALPB18-102-0142
143	E	W facing section of Slot 4 in TR02 [0208]	ALPB18-102-0143
144	S	W facing section of Slot 4 in TR02 [0208] and [0255]	ALPB18-102-0144
145	S	W facing section of Slot 4 in TR02 [0208] and [0255]	ALPB18-102-0145
146	W	W facing section of Slot 4 in TR02 [0255]	ALPB18-102-0146
147	W	W facing section of Slot 4 in TR02 [0255]	ALPB18-102-0147
148	SE	N and W facing sections of small slot at base of [0229]	ALPB18-102-0148
149	SE	N and W facing sections of small slot at base of [0229]	ALPB18-102-0149
150	S	N facing sections of small slot at base of [0229]	ALPB18-102-0150
151	W	Shot of Slot 4 in TR02 [0208] and [0255]	ALPB18-102-0151
152	W	Shot of Slot 4 in TR02 [0208] and [0255] close up	ALPB18-102-0152
153	-	Overhead shot of Slot 4 in TR02 [0208] and [0255]	ALPB18-102-0153
154	-	Overhead shot of Slot 4 in TR02 [0208] and [0255] close up	ALPB18-102-0154
155	-	Geo-referenced shot 1 - Overhead shot of [0211], [0237]	ALPB18-102-0155
156	-	Geo-referenced shot 2 - Overhead shot of [0211], [0237] and [0213]	ALPB18-102-0156
157	-	Geo-referenced shot 3 - Overhead shot of [0211], [0237] and [0213]	ALPB18-102-0157
158	-	Geo-referenced shot 4 - Overhead shot of [0211], [0237] and [0213]	ALPB18-102-0158
159	-	Geo-referenced shot 5 - Overhead shot of [0211], [0213], [0246] and [0248]	ALPB18-102-0159
160	-	Geo-referenced shot 6 - Overhead shot of [0211], [0213], [0246] and [0248]	ALPB18-102-0160
161	-	Geo-referenced shot 7 - Overhead shot of [0211], [0213], [0246] and [0248]	ALPB18-102-0161
162	-	Geo-referenced shot 8 - Overhead shot of [0211], [0213], [0246] and [0248]	ALPB18-102-0162
163	-	Geo-referenced shot 9 - Overhead shot of [0211], [0213], [0246] and [0248]	ALPB18-102-0163
164	N	Geo-referenced shot 10 - Overhead shot of [0211], [0213], [0237], [0246] and [0248]	ALPB18-102-0164

165	-	Geo-referenced shot 11 - Overhead shot of [0211], [0213], [0237], [0246] and [0248]	ALPB18-102-0165
166	-	Geo-referenced shot 12 - Overhead shot of [0211], [0213], [0237], [0246] and [0248]	ALPB18-102-0166
167	-	Geo-referenced shot 13 - Overhead shot of [0211], [0213], [0237], [0246] and [0248]	ALPB18-102-0167
168	-	Geo-referenced shot 14 - Overhead shot of [0211], [0213], [0237], [0246] and [0248]	ALPB18-102-0168
169	-	Geo-referenced shot 15 - Overhead shot of [0211], [0213], [0237], [0246] and [0248]	ALPB18-102-0169
170	W	E facing face of wall [0211]	ALPB18-102-0170
171	W	E facing face of wall [0211]	ALPB18-102-0171
172	S	Relationship shot of [0211] and [0213]	ALPB18-102-0172
173	S	Relationship shot of [0211] and [0213]	ALPB18-102-0173
174	S	Relationship shot of [0211] and [0213]	ALPB18-102-0174
175	W	E facing face of wall [0211]	ALPB18-102-0175
176	W	E facing face of wall [0211]	ALPB18-102-0176
177	NW	Working shot of opening of TR03	ALPB18-102-0177
178	NE	SW facing section of TR03 at SE end [0307]	ALPB18-102-0178
179	NE	SW facing section of TR03 at SE end [0307]	ALPB18-102-0179
180	NE	SW facing section of TR03 at SE end [0307]	ALPB18-102-0180
181	NW	Working shot of Ditch and bank in TR03 [0307]	ALPB18-102-0181
182	SW	NE facing shot of Fish pond [0316] in TR03	ALPB18-102-0182
183	SW	NE facing shot of Fish pond [0316] in TR03	ALPB18-102-0183
184	SW	NE facing shot of Fish pond [0316] in TR03	ALPB18-102-0184
185	SW	NE facing shot of Fish pond [0316] in TR03	ALPB18-102-0185
186	SW	NE facing shot of Fish pond [0316] in TR03	ALPB18-102-0186
187	SW	NE facing shot of Fish pond [0316] in TR03	ALPB18-102-0187
188	SE	SE facing shot of TR03	ALPB18-102-0188
189	SE	SE facing shot of TR03	ALPB18-102-0189
190	E	Shot of TR03 SW facing section	ALPB18-102-0190
191	NW	Short of TR03 looking NW over Fish Pond [0316, 0312]	ALPB18-102-0191
192	SE	Short of TR03 looking SE over Fish Pond [0316]	ALPB18-102-0192
193	SE	Short of TR03 looking SE over Fish Pond [0316]	ALPB18-102-0193
194	SW	NE facing section of TR03 Fish Pond [0312]	ALPB18-102-0194
195	SW	NE facing section of TR03 Fish Pond [0312]	ALPB18-102-0195
196	SW	NE facing section of TR03 Fish Pond [0312]	ALPB18-102-0196
197	NE	NE facing section of TR03 Fish Pond [0324]	ALPB18-102-0197
198	SW	SW facing section of TR03 Fish Pond [0324]	ALPB18-102-0198
199	SW	SW facing section of TR03 Fish Pond [0324]	ALPB18-102-0199
200	-	Glass bottle: Bishop's Granular Citrate at Lithia for Gou" (0309)	ALPB18-102-0200
201	-	Glass bottle: Bishop's Granular Citrate at Lithia for Gout (0309)	ALPB18-102-0201
202	-	Glass bottle: Charles Wells, Registered Trademark Starfish, Bedford (0301)	ALPB18-102-0202

203	-	Glass bottle: Charles Wells, Registered Trademark Starfish, Bedford (0301)	ALPB18-102-0203
204	-	Glass bottle: Brand and Co. Mayfair, The AI Sauce, London (0309)	ALPB18-102-0204
205	-	Glass bottle: Brand and Co. Mayfair, The AI Sauce, London (0309)	ALPB18-102-0205
206	-	Glass bottle: Midland Hotel Derby (0309)	ALPB18-102-0206
207	-	Glass bottle: Midland Hotel Derby (0309)	ALPB18-102-0207
208	-	Glass bottle: A.I. White Ltd. Made in Germany (0310)	ALPB18-102-0208
209	-	Glass bottle: A.I. White Ltd. Made in Germany (0310)	ALPB18-102-0209
210	-	Glass bottle: Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Courtis and Perkins Proprietors (0302)	ALPB18-102-0210
211	-	Glass bottle: Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Courtis and Perkins Proprietors (0302)	ALPB18-102-0211
212	-	Glass bottle: Submarine bottle. Caley and Son, Norwich (0309)	ALPB18-102-0212
213	-	Glass bottle: Submarine bottle. Caley and Son, Norwich (0309)	ALPB18-102-0213
214	-	Glass bottle: Oodalbachhouse and Co. Yorkshire Relish (0302)	ALPB18-102-0214
215	-	Glass bottle: Oodalbachhouse and Co. Yorkshire Relish (0302)	ALPB18-102-0215
216	-	Glass bottle: 2oz Bovril Ltd, 223. (0309)	ALPB18-102-0216
217	-	Glass bottle: 2oz Bovril Ltd, 223. (0309)	ALPB18-102-0217
218	-	Glass bottle: Fosterchurch and Co. Maidstone, Eiffel Tower Fruit Juices (0309)	ALPB18-102-0218
219	-	Glass bottle: Fosterchurch and Co. Maidstone, Eiffel Tower Fruit Juices (0309)	ALPB18-102-0219
220	-	Glass Bottle: Valentines Meat Juice, America (0716)	ALPB18-102-0220
221	-	Glass Bottle: Valentines Meat Juice, America (0716)	ALPB18-102-0221
222	-	Glass bottle: Fosterchurch and Co. Maidstone, Eiffel Tower Fruit Lemonade (0310)	ALPB18-102-0222
223	-	Glass bottle: Fosterchurch and Co. Maidstone, Eiffel Tower Fruit Lemonade (0310)	ALPB18-102-0223
224	-	Glass bottle: Cheseborough Vaseline Manufact'g Co. (0309)	ALPB18-102-0224
225	-	Glass bottle: Cheseborough Vaseline Manufact'g Co. (0309)	ALPB18-102-0225
226	-	Glass bottle: Terezol for polishing furniture (0309)	ALPB18-102-0226
227	-	Glass bottle: Terezol for polishing furniture (0309)	ALPB18-102-0227
228	-	Glass bottle: Taylor and Brown, Bedford (0309)	ALPB18-102-0228
229	-	Glass bottle: Taylor and Brown, Bedford (0309)	ALPB18-102-0229
230	-	Glass bottle: The Allenbury's Castor Oil (0220)	ALPB18-102-0230
231	-	Glass bottle: The Allenbury's Castor Oil (0220)	ALPB18-102-0231



## Appendix III – Sample Register

Sample no.	Context no.	Type	Volume	% of context	Quantity	Description
001	[0208]	Stone	<10L	<5%	4x stones	4x stones taken from sandstone foundation wall [0208]
002	[0248]	Stone	<10L	<5%	1x block	1x stone taken from sandstone foundation wall [0248]
003	[0123]	Stone	<10L	<5%	2x block	1x stone taken from sandstone foundation wall [0123]
004	(0631)	Stone	<10L	<5%	1x stone	Barnack sandstone from demolition deposit (0631)
005	[0229]	Stone	<10L	<5%	2x stones	Barnack sandstone from demolition deposit [0229]
006	(0210)	Soil	<40L	<20%	4x buckets	Soil from medieval ground level
007	(0120)	Soil	<20L	<5%	2x buckets	Soil underlying wall [0229]
008	(0218)	Soil	<40L	<5%	4x buckets	Soil from ground surrounding wall [0211]
009	(0207)	Soil	<40L	<5%	4x buckets	Demolition deposit between [0211] and [0229]
010	[0237]	Brick	<10L	<90%	2x bricks	Brick plinth atop [0211]
011	[0213]	Stone	<10L	<10%	2x stones	Sandstone from wall [0213]
012	[0211]	Stone	<10L	<5%	2x stones	Sandstone from wall [0211]
013	[0211]	CBM	<10L	<5%	2x tiles	Tile CMB from wall [0211]
014	[0213]	Brick	<10L	<5%	1x brick	Brick from wall [0213]
015	(0246)	Surface	<10L	<5%	Mortar	Mortar sample from floor surface (0246)
016	(0304)	Soil	10L	<5%	1x Bucket	Bank slump sample from Earthwork [0307]
017	(0314)	Clay	10L	<5%	1x Bucket	Clay lining from Fish Pond [0316]

**Appendix IV – Borehole Summary**

<b>CP01</b>	<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Max Depth (m)</b>	<b>Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)</b>
	0.50	2.87	1.70
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth of Deposit (m) BGL</b>
CP0101	Made ground - Mid to dark grey-brown sandy silt with black staining from coal, frequent ceramic fragments, occasional CBM, rooting and small sub-angular and rounded stone.		0.00-1.70
CP0102	Geological substrate - Mid brown-yellow silty sand with moderate small gravel.		1.70-2.87
CP0103	Geological substrate - Mid brown-yellow sand with moderate small - medium gravel.		2.87+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located in the centre of the eastern field.			

<b>CP02</b>	<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Max Depth (m)</b>	<b>Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)</b>
	0.50	3.40	3.20
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth of Deposit (m) BGL</b>
CP0201	Made ground - Solid asphalt surface.		0.00-0.10
CP0202	Made ground - Dark grey-black sandy silts with occasional small concrete fragments, Bitumen fragments and pockets of loose light grey sands.		0.10 - 1.50
CP0203	Made ground - Light brown sandy clay with frequent post-medieval pot and glass.		1.50 - 2.50
CP0204	Made ground - Mid yellow-brown moderately soft sandy clay with frequent brick and rubble.		2.50 - 3.20
CP0205	Geological substrate - Loose mid orange brown sandy clay.		3.20+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located in the south of the PDA car park.			

<b>CP03</b>	<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Max Depth (m)</b>	<b>Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)</b>
	0.50	2.87	1.40
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth of Deposit (m) BGL</b>
CP0301	Made ground - Mid orange-brown silty sand with frequent rooting, moderate CBM, Fe fragments, pottery fragments and glass fragments.		0.00-1.40
CP0302	Geological substrate - Light orange silty sand with occasional rounded gravel.		1.40+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located in the southwest of the eastern field.			

CP04	Diameter	Max Depth (m)	Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)
	0.50	2.10	2.10
Context	Description		Depth of Deposit (m) BGL
CP0401	Made ground - Light grey-brown sandy silt with frequent rooting, moderate pottery fragments, occasional glass and wood fragments.		0.00-1.50
CP0402	Made ground - Dark brown-black silty clay with glass bottles, pottery fragments, CBM, shell animal bone and evidence of contamination.		1.50-2.10
	Geological substrate - Light orange sandy gravel.		2.10+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located in the northeast of the eastern field.			

DCS01	Diameter	Max Depth (m)	Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)
	0.20	3.00	2.90
Context	Description		Depth of Deposit (m) BGL
80101	Made ground - Solid asphalt surface.		0.00- 0.10
80102	Made ground - Loose, light grey-pink limestone Type-1 hardcore sub base.		0.10 - 0.60
80103	Made ground - Dark loose black sandy, slightly clayey (pitch like) silt with occasional small wood fragments, glass, moderate small bitumen and coal fragments, small angular stones, occasional CBM fragments. Brick at 0.90m.		0.60 - 1.30
80104	Made ground - Dark Brown-grey sandy clay with moderate fine gritty gravels, occasional small charcoal flecks, wood fragments, CBM fragments, animal bone fragments, and pottery.		1.30 - 2.20
80105	Layer - Moderate charcoal flecks and fine gritty gravels.		2.20 - 2.90
80106	Geological substrate - Loose, grey-brown clayey sand with moderate fine gritty gravels.		2.90 - 3.00+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - Located in the south-west of the PDA car park.			

DCS02	Diameter	Max Depth (m)	Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)
	0.20	2.60	-
Context	Description		Depth of Deposit (m) BGL
80201	Made ground - Solid asphalt surface.		0.00 - 0.10
80202	Made ground - Loose, light grey-pink limestone Type-1 hardcore sub base.		0.10 - 0.60
80203	Made ground - Dark, loose red-black sandy, slightly clayey silt with moderate small fine gritty gravels, occasional black asphalt fragments and pottery.		0.60 - 1.10
80204	Made ground - Mid Grey-brown moderately soft sandy clay with moderate small fine gritty gravels and occasional CBM fragments.		1.10 - 1.70
80205	Made ground - Moderately loose dark red-grey clayey sandy silts with occasional small wood fragments, glass fragments, coal. Glass fragments at 2.00m.		1.70 - 2.60+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - Located towards the south of the PDA car park - natural geology not reached.			

DCS03	Diameter	Max Depth (m)	Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)
	0.20	2.00	1.90
Context	Description		Depth of Deposit (m) BGL
80301	Made ground - Solid asphalt surface.		0.00 - 0.20
80302	Made ground - Dark grey-black sandy silts with occasional small concrete fragments, Bitumen fragments and pockets of loose light grey sands.		0.20 - 0.50
80303	Made ground - Mid-dark brown sandy clay with moderate small angular and sub - angular gravels and occasional coal.		0.50 - 1.00
80304	Made ground - Mid orange-brown moderately soft sandy clay with occasional small wood fragments, cement, moderately small angular and sub - angular gravels.		1.00 - 1.90
80305	Geological substrate - Loose mid orange-brown sandy clay.		1.90 - 2.00+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located within the south of the PDA car park.			

DCS04	Diameter	Max Depth (m)	Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)
	0.20	2.00	1.80
Context	Description		Depth of Deposit (m) BGL
80401	Made ground - Solid asphalt surface		0.00 - 0.20
80402	Made ground - Loose, light grey-pink limestone Type-1 hardcore sub base.		0.20 - 0.70
80403	Made ground - Mid brown-grey loose silty slightly clayey sands with mod black asphalt fragments, occasional small glass fragments, small shell fragments, small CBM fragments, small animal bone fragments and coal fragments.		0.70 - 1.40
80404	Made ground - Mid brown-grey moderately soft sandy clay with moderate small wood fragments, small coal fragments and small fine gritty gravels.		1.40 - 1.80
80405	Geological substrate - Mid brown sandy slightly silty clay with occasional small fine gritty gravels.		1.80 - 2.00+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located in the southeast of the PDA car park			

DCS05	Diameter	Max Depth (m)	Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)
	0.20	3.40	2.25
Context	Description		Depth of Deposit (m) BGL
80501	Made ground - Solid asphalt surface		0.00 - 0.10
80502	Made ground - Loose, light grey-pink limestone Type-1 hardcore sub base.		0.10 - 0.50
80503	Made ground - Mid grey-brown moderately loose clayey sands with moderate angular and sub-angular gravels, occasional black asphalt fragments and large (0.07) sub - rounded pebbles.		0.50 - 1.50
80504	Made ground - Dark grey-brown moderately firm sandy clay with moderately frequent fine gritty gravels and moderate small angular gravels.		1.50 - 2.25
80505	Geological substrate - Moderate firm mid yellow-brown sandy clay with moderate - frequent fine gritty gravels and moderate small angular gravels.		2.25 - 2.50
80506	Geological substrate - Dark brown gravelly slightly silty sands.		2.50 - 3.20
80507	Geological substrate - Mid orange-brown loose gravelly sands.		3.20 - 3.40
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located in the east of the PDA carpark.			

DCS06	Diameter	Max Depth (m)	Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)
	0.40	8.50	2.50
Context	Description		Depth of Deposit (m) BGL
80601	Made ground - Solid asphalt surface		0.00 - 0.10
80602	Made ground - Loose, light grey-pink limestone Type-1 hardcore sub base.		0.10 - 0.40
80603	Made ground - Dark loose black sandy silt with frequent small bitumen fragments.		0.40 - 1.20
80604	Made ground - Moderately firm mid brown-grey sandy clay with moderate bitumen, fine grained gravels, occasional glass fragments and Modern pottery.		1.20 - 2.00
80605	Layer - Mid brown-yellow loose sands with moderate small angular gravels and occasional small bitumen fragments and chalk flecks.		2.00 - 2.50
80606	Geological substrate - Mid orange-brown loose clayey sand with frequent small angular gravels and flints.		2.50 - 3.00
80607	Geological substrate - Loose mid yellow-brown clayey sand with frequent. fine gravels and moderate medium sub - angular gravels.		3.00 - 4.50
80608	Geological substrate - Loose mid yellow-brown clayey sand with frequent. fine gravels, moderate medium angular and sub-angular gravels (0.02 x 0.03) and occasional large gravels (0.07 x 0.07).		4.50 - 6.00
80609	Geological substrate - Moderately firm light blue-grey sandy clay with pockets of mid yellow brown clayey sand and moderate fine gritty gravels.		6.00 - 7.00
80610	Geological substrate - Very firm mid green-grey sandy (30%) clay (70%) with occasional shell fragments.		7.00 - 8.50
<b>Summary</b>			
Borehole - Located in the south-west of the PDA car park. Initial layers excavated manually to 1.20m. Remaining layers excavated with rigging machine in increments of 0.50m, 1.00m and 1.50m to a maximum depth of 8.50m.			

DCS07	Diameter	Max Depth (m)	Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)
	0.40	2.76m	2.76m
Context	Description		Depth of Deposit (m) BGL
80701	Made ground - Mid grey-brown sandy silt with bitumen, glass, ceramic, animal bone and coal.		0.00-1.46m
80702	Made ground - Mid red-brown sandy silt with organic staining, bitumen, flint, glass, stone and contamination/ orange oxidisation.		1.46-2.40m
80703	Layer - Grey-brown clay with black staining possibly from contamination.		2.40-2.76m
80704	Geological substrate - Light brown-yellow sandy gravels.		2.76m+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located in the southwest of the eastern field.			

DCS08	Diameter	Max Depth (m)	Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)
	0.40	1.70	1.70
Context	Description		Depth of Deposit (m) BGL
80801	Made ground - Mid grey-brown sandy silt with bitumen glass and ceramic.		0.00-1.70m
80802	Geological substrate - Light brown-yellow sandy clay with gravels.		1.70m+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located in the southwest of the eastern field.			

DCS09	Diameter	Max Depth (m)	Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)
	0.40	4.00	1.40
Context	Description		Depth of Deposit (m) BGL
80901	Made ground - Dark black sandy silt with moderate small stones, rooting small shells and Cu fragments.		0.00-0.50
80902	Made ground - Light brown-orange sandy silt with moderate glass and pottery and occasional shell, CBM and Fe fragments.		0.50-1.40
80903	Geological substrate - Light orange silty sand with occasional gravels.		1.40-1.70
80904	Geological substrate - Mid grey-brown silty clay with gravels.		1.70-4.00+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located in the centre of the eastern field.			

<b>DCS10</b>	<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Max Depth (m)</b>	<b>Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)</b>
	0.40	4.00	1.70
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth of Deposit (m) BGL</b>
81001	Made ground - Dark black sandy silt with frequent rooting		0.00-0.10
81002	Made ground - Light grey-brown silty sand with moderate glass and pottery fragments, occasional shell, CBM and charcoal.		0.10-1.70
81003	Geological substrate - Light brown-yellow sand with gravels.		1.70-2.73
81004	Geological substrate - Mid yellow-brown clayey sand with frequent small gravels.		2.73-2.90
81005	Geological substrate - Mid yellow-brown sandy gravel with small - medium gravels.		2.90+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located in the south of the eastern field			

<b>DCS11</b>	<b>Diameter</b>	<b>Max Depth (m)</b>	<b>Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)</b>
	0.40	2.00	1.30
<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth of Deposit (m) BGL</b>
81101	Made ground- Light grey-brown silty sand with frequent pot and coal inclusions.		0.00-0.60
81102	Made ground- Mid red-brown silty sand with frequent CBM, bone and shell inclusions.		0.60-1.30
81103	Geological substrate - Yellow-brown alluvial clayey sand.		1.30-1.50
81104	Geological substrate - light brown grey alluvial clay.		1.50-1.90
81105	Geological substrate - Alluvial gravels in a clayey-sand matrix.		1.90+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located in the east of the eastern field.			



DCS13	Diameter	Max Depth (m)	Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)
	0.40	4.00	2.75
Context	Description		Depth of Deposit (m) BGL
81301	Made ground - Dark brown loose sandy silty clay with frequent post-medieval pot and glass.		0.00-0.60
81302	Made ground - Mid grey sand with occasional charcoal and shell flecks.		0.60-1.20m
81303	Made ground - Dark brown loose sandy silty clay with frequent post-medieval pot and glass.		1.20-1.70
81304	Layer - Redeposited sand.		1.70-1.90
81305	Layer - Dark grey-brown silty clay with frequent coal clinker and glass inclusions		1.90-2.35
81306	Layer - Redeposited sand.		2.35-2.45
81307	Layer - Dark grey organic clay almost limus in nature occasional CBM flecks.		2.45-2.75
81305	Geological substrate - gravels.		2.75+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located in the east of the eastern field.			

DCS14	Diameter	Max Depth (m)	Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)
	0.40	3.00	2.60
Context	Description		Depth of Deposit (m) BGL
81401	Made ground - Dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent rooting, moderate bitumen, glass, ceramic, Animal bone.		0.00-1.60
81402	Made ground - Dark black-grey silty clay with wood, ceramic and coal dust.		1.60-2.60
81403	Geological substrate - Mid yellow-brown clayey sand with frequent small gravels.		2.60+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located in the north of the eastern field.			

DCS15	Diameter	Max Depth (m)	Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)
	0.40	3.00	2.78
Context	Description		Depth of Deposit (m) BGL
81501	Made ground - Dark grey-brown sandy silt with frequent rooting, moderate bitumen, glass, ceramic, Animal bone.		0.00-1.20m
81502	Made ground - Mid red-brown sandy silt with organic staining, bitumen, flint, glass, stone and contamination/ orange oxidisation.		1.20-2.50m
81503	Layer - Grey-brown clay with black staining possibly from contamination.		2.50m-2.78m
81504	Geological substrate - Light brown-yellow sandy gravels.		2.78m+
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located in the northwest of the eastern field.			

DCS16	Diameter	Max Depth (m)	Min. depth to Geological substrate (m)
	0.40	3.00	2.50
Context	Description		Depth of Deposit (m) BGL
81601	Made ground - Solid asphalt surface		0.00 - 0.10
81602	Made ground - Loose, dark red-brown silty sands, freq. small angular gravels, occasional small pebbles, quartzite, asphalt fragments and small chalk flecks.		0.10 - 0.50
81603	Made ground - Loose, light brown silty sand with frequent small gravels, occasional quartzite, slate, asphalt, wood fragments, mortar fragments and pottery. Brick reached at 1m.		0.50 - 1.60
81604	Made ground - Light grey-brown, sandy silty clay. Moderate to frequent small gravels, small CBM fragments, occasional coal fragments and small flints.		1.60 - 2.50
81605	Geological substrate - Mid orange-brown silty sand with very frequent gravels, frequent fine gritty gravels and moderate small pebbles.		2.50 - 3.00
<b>Summary</b>			
Window sample - located in the north of the PDA car park.			

## Appendix V – Finds

Table 3 Summary of finds assemblage by trench with spot dating

Tr/ Borehole	Feature	Pottery (Medi- PM)	Pottery (Medi- PM)	Copper Alloy	Lead	Iron	Bone Object	Glass (PM?)	Lithics	CBM	CBM	Stone	Mortar	Ind Waste	Pottery (Mod)	Glass (Mod)	Other mod finds	Spot Date
-	-	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Count	Wgt (g)	Count	Wgt (g)	Wgt (g)	Count	Count	Count	
1	buried topsoil (0107/0115)	1	42	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	161	-	-	-	13	2	-	Mixed
1	ditch [0116]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	L Medi
1	buried subsoil (0120)	2	24	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	55	-	-	2	-	-	-	L Medi
1	demolition layer (0124)	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	M14th-16 <sup>th</sup>
2	layer (0206)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Mod
2	demolition layer (0207)	56	662	-	-	-	-	2	-	77	4673	-	62	5	-	-	-	M14th-16 <sup>th</sup>
2	wall [0208]	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	?
2	buried topsoil (0218)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	817	-	133	12	-	-	-	Medi
	buried subsoil (0210)	10	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medi
2	wall [0211]	2	26	2	-	1	-	-	-	11	1424	-	-	-	-	-	-	M15th-16 <sup>th</sup>
2	wall [0213]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	229	-	-	-	-	-	-	L Medi
2	pit [0226]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	L19th/E20th
2	demolition pit [0230]	1	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2018	-	-	-	1	-	-	L Medi with mod disturbance
2	brick plinth [0237]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2980	-	-	-	-	-	-	L Medi-PM
2	rubble layer (0238)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5316	-	-	-	-	-	-	L Medi-PM
2	floor surface (0246)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	L Medi
2	layer (0254)	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup>
3	layer (0301)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	-	L19th/E20th with recent disturbance
3	layer (0302)/(0309)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	43	3	L19th/E20th
3	fill (0304)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	Mod
3	fill (0310)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Mod
3	fill (0314)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	?
6	buried subsoil (0610)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	674	-	-	-	1	-	-	Mixed
6	layer (0611)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	1	-	Mod
6	fill (0613)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	L19th/E20th
6	layer (0631)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	?
6	buried topsoil (0635)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	506	-	-	-	-	-	-	L Medi
7	layer (0716)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	2	L19th/E20th with recent disturbance
7	fill (0718)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	L19th/E20th with recent disturbance
DCS01	layer (80104)	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	63	-	-	-	1	-	-	Mixed
DCS02	made ground (80203)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Mod
DCS04	made ground (80403)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	6	-	Mixed
DCS06	layer (80604)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Mod
DCS16	layer (81603)	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Medi
<b>Total</b>	-	77	855	3	2	1	1	3	5	158	19163	1	195	38	66	88	3	

Dating is for finds in the backfill of these features and does not necessarily date the features; small assemblages should be used with particular caution for dating purposes. Modern pottery and glass are quantified in separate columns. Modern metalwork, ceramic building material and other ceramic finds have been quantified under 'Other modern finds.'

Table 4 Medieval pottery type series (Baker &amp; Hassall 1979)

Fabric Code	Fabric	Dating	Sherds	Wgt (g)
A23	Sandstone-tempered	5 <sup>th</sup> -9 <sup>th</sup>	1	4
B01A	T1 (2) type St. Neots Ware	1000-1200	10	15
B07	Medieval Shelly Ware	1100-1400	3	27
C09	Brill/Boarstall Ware	13 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>	1	1
C10	Potterspurty Ware	m13 <sup>th</sup> -15 <sup>th</sup>	25	335
E01	Late medieval Reduced Ware	m14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>	31	377
E02	Late medieval Oxidized Ware	m14 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>	4	50
P23	Raeren Stoneware	1450-1600	2	46
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>77</b>	<b>855</b>

Table 5 Summary of modern midden material

Trench	Context	Feature	Modern ceramic	Modern glass	Other modern finds	Taphonomy
1	0107	topsoil (0107)	9 sherds	2 sherds	-	Mixed deposit
1	0115	Re-deposited topsoil (0115)	4 sherds		-	Mixed deposit
2	0206	layer (0206)	1 sherd	-	-	?Secondary deposition
2	0219	demolition fill of ditch [0230]	1 vessel	-	-	?Intrusive modern find in demolition deposit
2	0220	pit [0226]	7 vessels	7 vessels	-	Primary midden deposit
3	0301	layer (0301)	12 vessels	6 vessels	Plastic bottle (not databased)	Primary midden deposit with recent disturbance
3	0302/0309	layer (0302/0309)	14 vessels	43 vessels	Leather (not databased). Pb toy soldier, salt-glazed ceramic drain cover, garden edging tile	Primary midden deposit
3	0304	fill (0304)	8 sherds	-	-	Secondary deposition
3	0310	fill (0310)	2 sherds	-	-	Secondary deposition
6	0606	layer (0606)	-	-	Plastic bag	Recent deposition
6	0610	Buried topsoil (0610)	1 sherd	-	-	Mixed deposit
6	0611	layer (0611)	3 sherds	1 sherd	-	Secondary deposition
6	0613	Fill of pit [0626]	2 vessels	3 vessels	-	Primary midden deposit
7	0716	layer (0716)	6 vessels	7 vessels	Plastic bottle (not databased). Porcelain figurine, ceramic door knob	Primary midden deposit with recent disturbance
7	0718	fill (0718)	-	5 vessels	Boot, sock, coconut shell (all not databased)	Primary midden deposit
DCS01	80104	layer (80104)	1 sherd	-	-	Mixed deposit

DCS02	80203	made ground (80203)	2 sherds	-	-	Secondary deposition
DCS04	80403	made ground (80403)	-	6 sherds	-	Mixed deposit
DCS06	80604	layer (80604)	1 sherd	-	-	Secondary deposition

Table 6 Finds Catalogue

Tr	Context	SF	Sample	Qty	Wgt (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
1	0107	-	-	2	7	Glass	Bottle	brown sherd with part of moulded mark '-E', colourless sherd	L19th/20th
1	0107	-	-	4	133	CBM	Roof Tile	flat	LMedi
1	0107	-	-	13	257	Pottery (Mod)	Modern Whiteware	includes blue transfer print, brown transfer print, pink painted egg cup, mug handles	1800+
1	0115	-	-	1	28	CBM	Roof Tile	flat	LMedi
1	0115	-	-	1	6	Bone Object	Handle?	long bone fragment, possibly slightly modified, highly polished from use	
1	0115	-	-	1	42	Pottery (Medi)	P23	Raeren Stoneware	1450-1600
1	0117	-	-	2	61	CBM	Roof Tile	flat	LMedi
1	0120	-	7	2	0	Lead	fragments	-	-
1	0120	-	7	-	2	Industrial Waste	Mag res	magnetised gravel?	-
1	0120	-	7	2	0	Lithics	Chips	chips	-
1	0120	-	-	1	55	CBM	Roof Tile	flat	LMedi
1	0120	-	-	2	24	Pottery (Medi)	B07	Medieval Shelly Ware	1100-1400
1	0124	-	-	2	173	CBM	Roof Tile	flat	LMedi
1	0124	-	-	1	3	Pottery (Medi)	E01	Late medieval Reduced Ware	m14th-16th
2	0206	-	-	1	135	Pottery (Mod)	Modern Stoneware	bottle base	1750+
2	0207	-	-	2	0	Glass	Fragments	fragments of natural coloured glass	?
2	0207	-	9	-	4	Industrial Waste	Mag res	magnetised gravel?	-
2	0207	-	9	-	1	Industrial Waste	Slag	light vesicular slag or cinder	-
2	0207	-	9	-	62	Mortar	Lime mortar/plaster	lumps, some with flat faces, possibly plaster though no sign of surface treatment, possibly bearing impression of masonry against which have been pressed	-

2	0207	-	-	77	4673	CBM	Roof Tile	flat	LMedi
2	0207	-	-	1	4	Pottery (Medi)	A23	Sandstone-tempered	5th-9th
2	0207	-	-	24	327	Pottery (Medi)	C10	Potterspurry Ware, single vessel, large glazed jug or jar	m14th-15th
2	0207	-	-	28	303	Pottery (Medi)	E01	Late medieval Reduced Ware, two vessels	m14th-16th
2	0207	-	-	3	28	Pottery (Medi)	E02	Late medieval Oxidised Ware, all from one vessel, same as wall 211	m14th-16th
2	0208	5	-	1	4	Copper Alloy	ring/buckle	oval sectioned rod, bent into semi-circle, c40mm across, broken one end, tapering at other	-
2	0210	-	6	-	7	Industrial Waste	Mag res	magnetised gravel?	-
2	0210	-	-	-	15	Pottery (Medi)	B01A	T1(2) type St Neots Ware	1000-1200
2	0211	4	-	1	15	Copper Alloy	handle	small looped vessel handle, broken one end	-
2	0211	3	-	1	14	Iron	Nail	curving shaft, used?	-
2	0211	2	-	1	0	Copper Alloy	Lace tag	tapering, L24	15th-17th
2	0211	-	-	11	1424	CBM	Roof Tile	flat	LMedi
2	0211	-	-	1	22	Pottery (Medi)	E02	Late medieval Oxidised Ware, all from one vessel, same as demolition 207	m15th-16th
2	0211	-	-	1	4	Pottery (Medi)	P23	Raeren Stoneware, neck and base of jug	1450-1600
2	0213	-	-	1	229	CBM	Brick	53mm thick	LMedi
2	0218	-	8	-	5	Industrial Waste	Mag res	magnetised gravel?	-
2	0218	-	8	-	133	Mortar	Lime mortar	lumps and fragments, one with with flat faces, possibly plaster though no sign of surface treatment, possibly bearing impression of masonry against which have been pressed	-
2	0218	-	-	22	817	CBM	Roof Tile	flat	LMedi

2	0218	-	-	1	1	Pottery (Medi)	C09	Brill/Boarstall Ware	13th-16th
2	0219	-	-	8	1239	CBM	Roof Tile	flat	LMedi
2	0219	-	-	2	779	CBM	Brick	W 110mm x L 235mm x H 50mm	LMedi
2	0219	-	-	1	69	Pottery (Medi)	E01	Late medieval Reduced Ware bowl	m14th-16th
2	0219	-	-	1	85	Pottery (Mod)	Modern Stoneware	inkwell	1750+
2	0220	-	-	7	-	Glass	Bottles etc	complete and near complete vessels	L19th/20th
2	0220	-	-	7	-	Pottery (Mod)	Bottles etc	complete and near complete vessels	L19th/20th
2	0237	-	-	1	2388	CBM	Brick	near complete, W 110mm x L 235mm x H 50mm	LMedi
2	0237	-	-	3	592	CBM	Brick		PM
2	0238	-	-	1	681	CBM	Brick	W 110mm x H 45mm	LMedi
2	0238	-	-	3	4635	CBM	Brick	W 110mm x H 70mm	PM
2	0246	-	-	1	5	CBM	Roof Tile	flat	LMedi
2	0254	-	-	1	8	Pottery (Medi)	C10	Potterspurgy Ware	13th-15th
3	0301	-	-	6	-	Glass	Bottles etc	complete and near complete vessels	L19th/20th
3	0301	-	-	12	-	Pottery (Mod)	Bottles etc	complete and near complete vessels	L19th/20th
3	0302	7	-	1	69	Iron	Spoon	bowl broken, handle distorted, desert or tablespoon	18th-20th
3	0302	-	-	7	-	Glass	Bottles etc	complete and near complete vessels	L19th/20th
3	0302	-	-	6	-	Pottery (Mod)	Bottles etc	complete and near complete vessels	L19th/20th
3	0304	-	16	8	5	Glass	Bottle & window	small fragments of green and colourless glass	19th/20th
3	0304	-	16	-	2	Industrial Waste	Slag	light vesicular slag or cinder	-
3	0304	-	16	-	0	Industrial Waste	Mag res	magnetised gravel?	-
3	0309	6	-	-	13	Lead	Toy soldier	missing head, wearing short blue coat	19th/20th
3	0309	-	-	1	368	CBM	Tile	edging	Mod



3	0309	-	-	1	217	CBM	Drain Cover	salt-glazed	Mod
3	0309	-	-	36	-	Glass	Bottles etc	complete and near complete vessels	L19th/20th
3	0309	-	-	8	-	Pottery (Mod)	Bottles etc	complete and near complete vessels	L19th/20th
3	0310	-	-	2	59	Pottery (Mod)	Modern Stoneware	rim sherd with black transfer print and hand-painted colouring on top, green glaze	1750+
3	0314	-	17	1	0	Glass	Vessel	very fine vessel glass	16th/17th?
3	0314	-	17	-	2	Industrial Waste	Slag	light vesicular slag or cinder	-
3	0314	-	17	-	0	Industrial Waste	Mag res	magnetised gravel	-
3	0314	-	17	3	2	Lithics	Flake & chips	Smaller, tertiary flake, incipient cones on dorsal surface, two chips	-
6	0610	-	-	1	278	CBM	Brick	45mm thick	LMedi
6	0610	-	-	9	396	CBM	Roof Tile	flat	LMedi
6	0610	-	-	1	7	Pottery (Mod)	Modern Red Earthenware	unglazed	1700+
6	0611	-	-	1	12	Glass	Bottle	neck of small natural coloured ?medicine/sauce bottle	19th/20th
6	0611	-	-	1	15	Industrial Waste	Slag	dense, undiagnostic slag	-
6	0611	-	-	1	6	Pottery (Mod)	Modern Stoneware	white glazed	-
6	0611	-	-	2	8	Pottery (Mod)	European Porcelain	blue and red, orange and red rim sherds	1750+
6	0613	-	-	3	-	Glass	Bottles etc	complete and near complete vessels	L19th/20th
6	0613	-	-	2	-	Pottery (Mod)	Bottles etc	complete and near complete vessels	L19th/20th
6	0631	-	-	1	40800	Stone	Arch frag	large pieces of dressed limestone, tapering block, squared at narrow end, broken at wide end, one conferred edge, finely dressed on all original faces, L515+, W330-170, T178	-
6	0635	-	-	6	506	CBM	Roof Tile	flat	-

7	0716	-	-	1	45	Ceramic	Knob	white glazed small knob for drawer cupboard shutter etc	19th/20th
7	0716	-	-	1	26	Ceramic	Figurine	upper half of porcelain female figurine, dressed in dress and hat, holding an ?umbrella, hand painted with some areas gilded and glazed, dress suggests L19th/E20th	L19th/E20th
7	0716	-	-	7	-	Glass	Bottles etc	complete and near complete vessels	L19th/20th
7	0716	-	-	6	-	Pottery (Mod)	Bottles etc	complete and near complete vessels	L19th/20th
7	0718	-	-	5	-	Glass	Bottles etc	complete and near complete vessels	L19th/20th
DCS01	80104	-	-	1	63	CBM	Roof Tile	flat	LMedi
DCS01	80104	-	-	1	2	Pottery (Medi)	E01	Late medieval Reduced Ware	m14th-16th
DCS01	80104	-	-	1	2	Pottery (Mod)	Modern Whiteware	plain	1800+
DCS02	80203	-	-	2	3	Pottery (Mod)	European Porcelain	pink lines	1750+
DCS04	80403	-	-	1	8	CBM	Roof Tile	flat	LMedi
DCS04	80403	-	-	6	20	Glass	bottle	fragments	Mod
DCS06	80604	-	-	1	6	Pottery (Mod)	Modern Whiteware	plain	1800+
DCS16	81603	-	-	1	3	Pottery (Medi)	B07	Medieval Shelly Ware	1100-1400

### Appendix VI – Environmental Analysis

Table 7 Terrestrial and freshwater molluscs

Context	Sample	Weight (g)	Spot date	Description
0120	007	<0.1	Med	Possible mussel shell valve
0207	-	12	M14thC	Oyster shell (1)
0218	008	26	Med	Oyster shell (3)
0302	-	242	Modern	Oyster shell (2), Scallops (3)
0310	-	40	Modern	Oyster shell (1)
0323	-	137	-	Common whelk (10)
0613	-	70	Modern	Oyster shell (1), Common whelk (1)

Table 8 Environmental Catalogue

Context		0210	0120	0218	0207	0304	0314
Sample		6	7	8	9	16	17
Context type		Buried subsoil	Buried subsoil	Buried topsoil	Demolition layer	Fill of Fish pond [0307]	Fill of fish pond [0316]
Spot date		11thC	Late Med	Late Med	M14thC	-	-
Sample Vol (l)	-	32	12	36	23	6	7
Retent Vol (l)	-	3	2.6	8	6.3	1	1
Flot Vol (ml)	-	10	5	20	10	10	5
Sufficient for AMS?	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
<b>Plant remains</b>							
cereal grains	ch	+++	+	+++	+++	-	-
<i>Avena</i> sp.	Oats	ch	+	-	+	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Hulled barley	ch	-	+	++	+	-
<i>Triticum aestivo-compactum</i>	Bread/ club wheat	ch	+++	+	++	++	-
Cereal indeterminate	ch	++	-	++	++	-	-
weed seeds	ch	-	+	+	-	-	-
Hazel nutshell	Qty	ch	-	+	-	-	-
	Wgt (g)	ch	-	<0.1	-	-	-
<b>Charcoal</b>							
Charcoal	Qty	ch	+	+++	++	+++	+
	Max size (mm)	ch	5	10	10	10	5
	Oak	ch	+	+	+	+++	-
	Non-oak	ch	+	+	+	-	-
<b>Cinders</b>	ch	-	-	-	-	+	+
<b>Animal Remains</b>							
Animal bone	u	++	+++	+++	+++	+	+
Earthworm egg capsule	u	-	+	-	-	-	-
Molluscs	Terrestrial	u	+++	+++	++++	++	+
	Marine	u	-	+	+	-	-

## Appendix VII – Animal Bone Catalogue

Context	Sample	Hand collected	Feature	Spot date	Unburnt bone							Burnt bone							Comments
					Preservation	NISP	MNI	Weight (g)	Large Mammal (e.g. cow/horse)	Medium sized mammal (e.g. pig/sheep/goat)	Small animal (e.g. /dog/ cat/ rabbit)	Bird	Fish	Preservation	Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI)	Weight (g)	No. of fragments		
0115	-	x	Re-deposited topsoil	Med	Poor	9	4	118	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pig; distal humerus fragment. Indet scapula fragments. Cow; distal scapula (epiphyses unfused). Large mammal rib fragments (2). Indet long bone fragments, vertically split (2).	
0120	007	-	Buried subsoil	Med	Fair	24	3	<0.1	-	-	19	5	-	Poor	1	<0.1	3	Burnt bone indet. Rodent bones including incisor, vertebra and long bone fragments. Bird; femur, phalanx and pelvis fragment.	
0124	-	x	Demolition layer	Med	Poor	1	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
0207	-	x	Demolition layer	Med	Poor	2	1	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Large mammal rib fragments (2)	
0207	009	-	Demolition layer	Med	Poor/ Fair	14	4	6	-	1	-	2	10	-	-	-	-	Fish; including vertebrae (6), rib fragments (8) and pharyngeal plates from cyprinid fish species. Bird; proximal femur. Rib fragment.	
0210	-	x	Buried subsoil	11thC	Poor	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rib fragment medium sized mammal	
0210	006	-	Buried subsoil	11thC	Good/Poor	18	2	35	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pig; teeth fragments (2), vertically split, heavily fragmented mandible. Rodent; incisors (3), scapula fragments (2), vertebra and longbone fragments (3).	
0218	008	-	Buried topsoil	Med	Fair/Poor	16	3	10	-	-	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	Bird; Lumbrosacrole fragments. Small mammal rib fragments. Rodent; vertebrae (4) and long bone fragments.	
0227	-	x	Buried subsoil	-	Fair	1	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Pig incisor	
0304	016	-	Fill	-	Poor	1	1	<0.1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rodent longbone fragments	
0309	-	x	Layer	Mod	Fair	2	2	60	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	c.f. pig radius (epiphyses unfused). Long bone fragment.	
0314	017	-	Fill	-	Poor	1		<0.1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Indet bone fragment.	
0610	-	x	Buried topsoil	LMed	Poor	1	1	77	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Scapula fragment	
0635	-	x	Buried topsoil	-	Poor	2	2	57	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cow; ulna fragment. Indet mandible fragments.	
0211	-	x	Wall	Med	Fair	1	1	<0.1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
80403	-	x	-	LMed	Poor	2	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Bird distal metatarsal	
80104	-	x	-	LMed	Poor	1	1	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sheep tooth	

**Appendix VIII – Copy of Oasis form**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## ALPB18 Aspect Leisure Park Bedford - Headland Archaeology

OASIS ID - headland4-329130

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<a href="#">View 1</a>	1	Tamsin Scott	tamsin.scott@headlandarchaeology.com	21 September 2018
Completed sections in current version				
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/0
Validated sections in current version				
Details	Location	Creators	Archive	Publications
No	No	No	No	0/0
File submission and form progress				
Grey literature report submitted?	No	Grey literature report filename/s		
Boundary file submitted?	No	Boundary filename		
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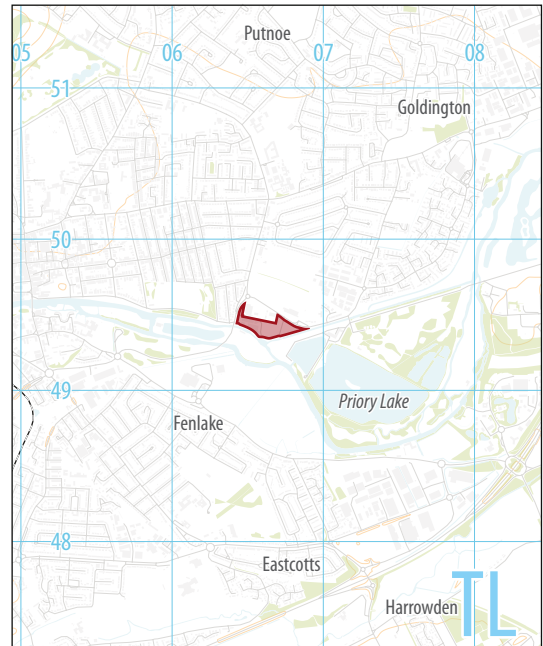




Land at Aspects Leisure Park  
Bedford  
Bedfordshire



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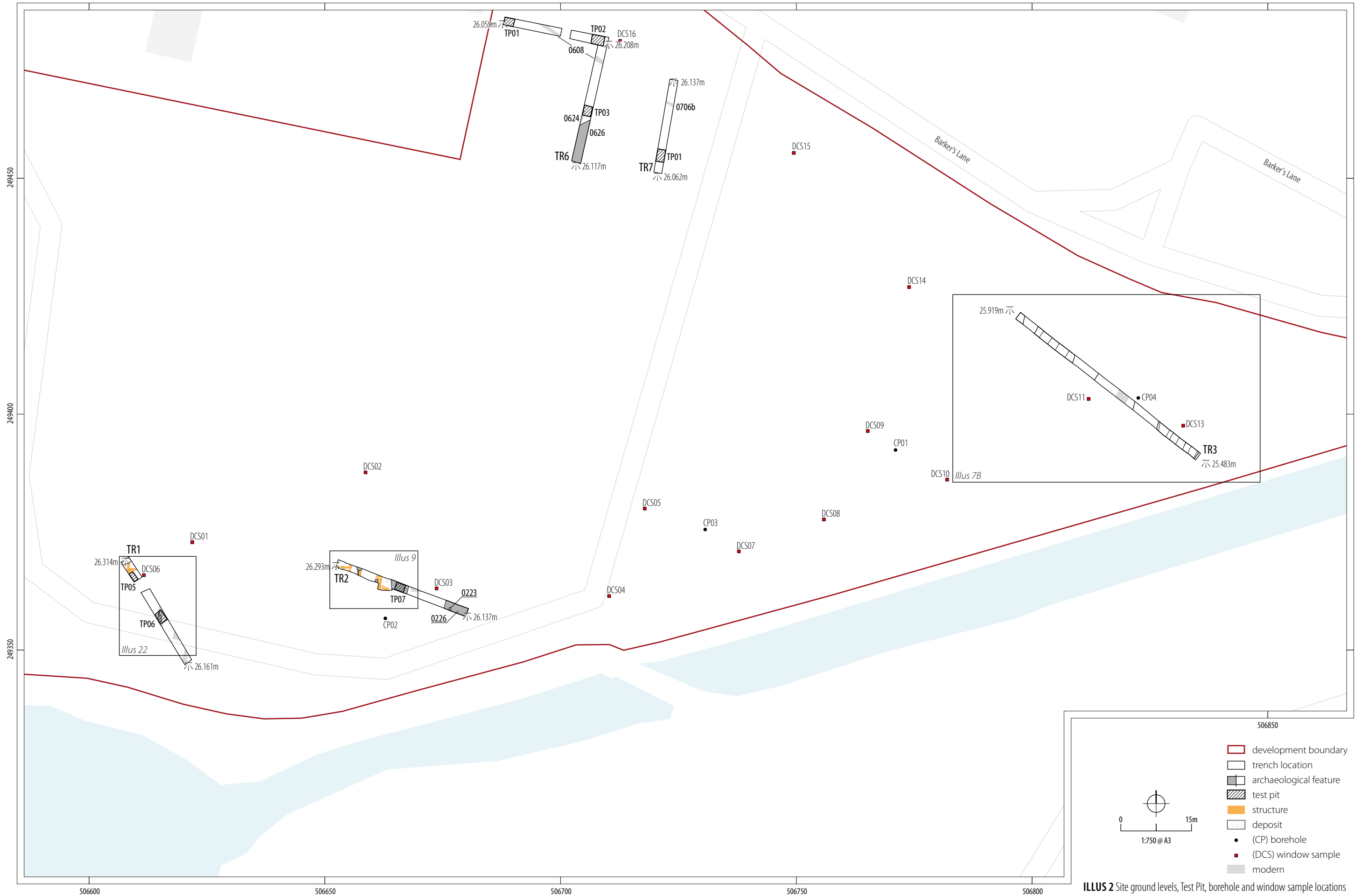


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— development boundary  
— trench location

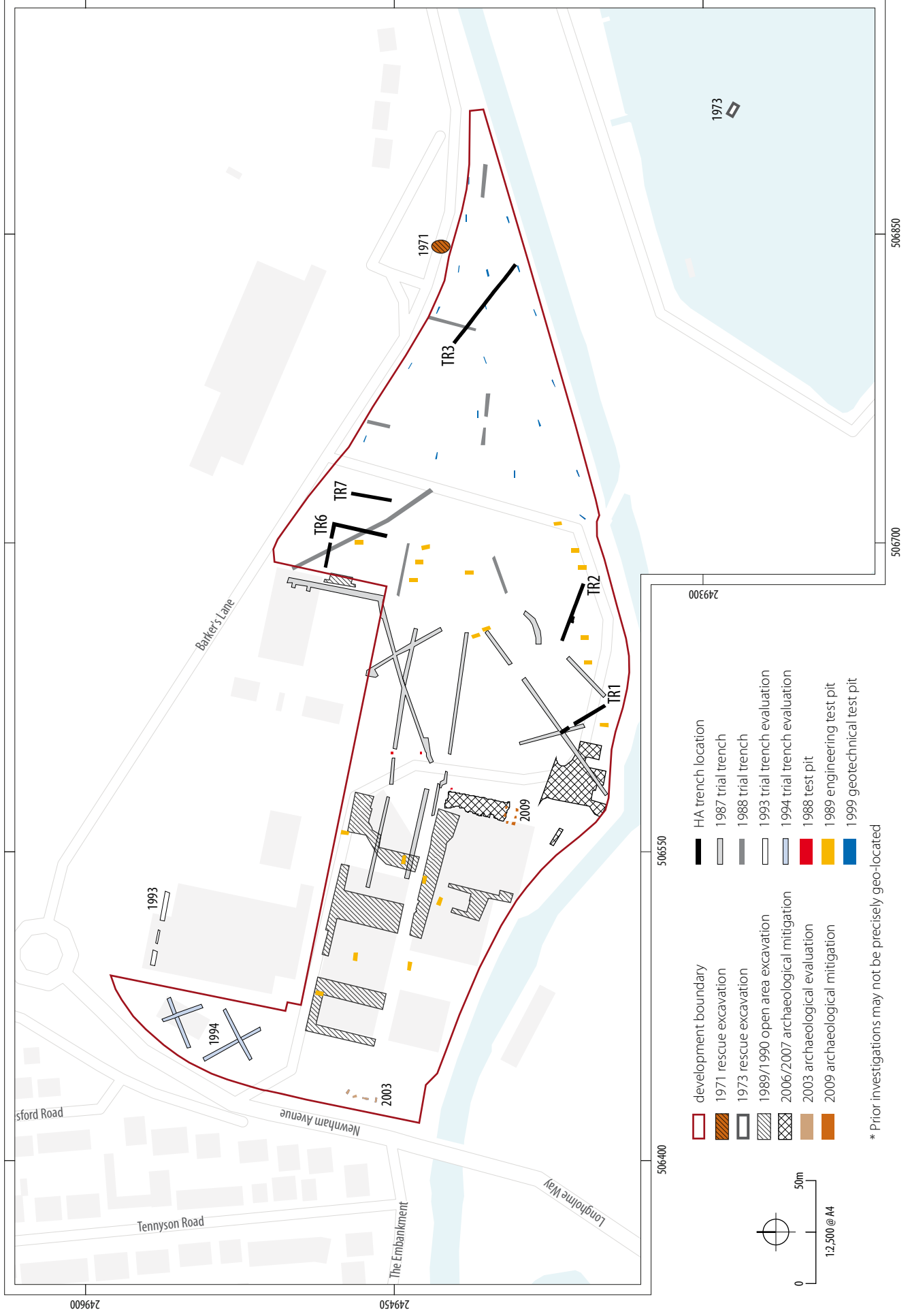


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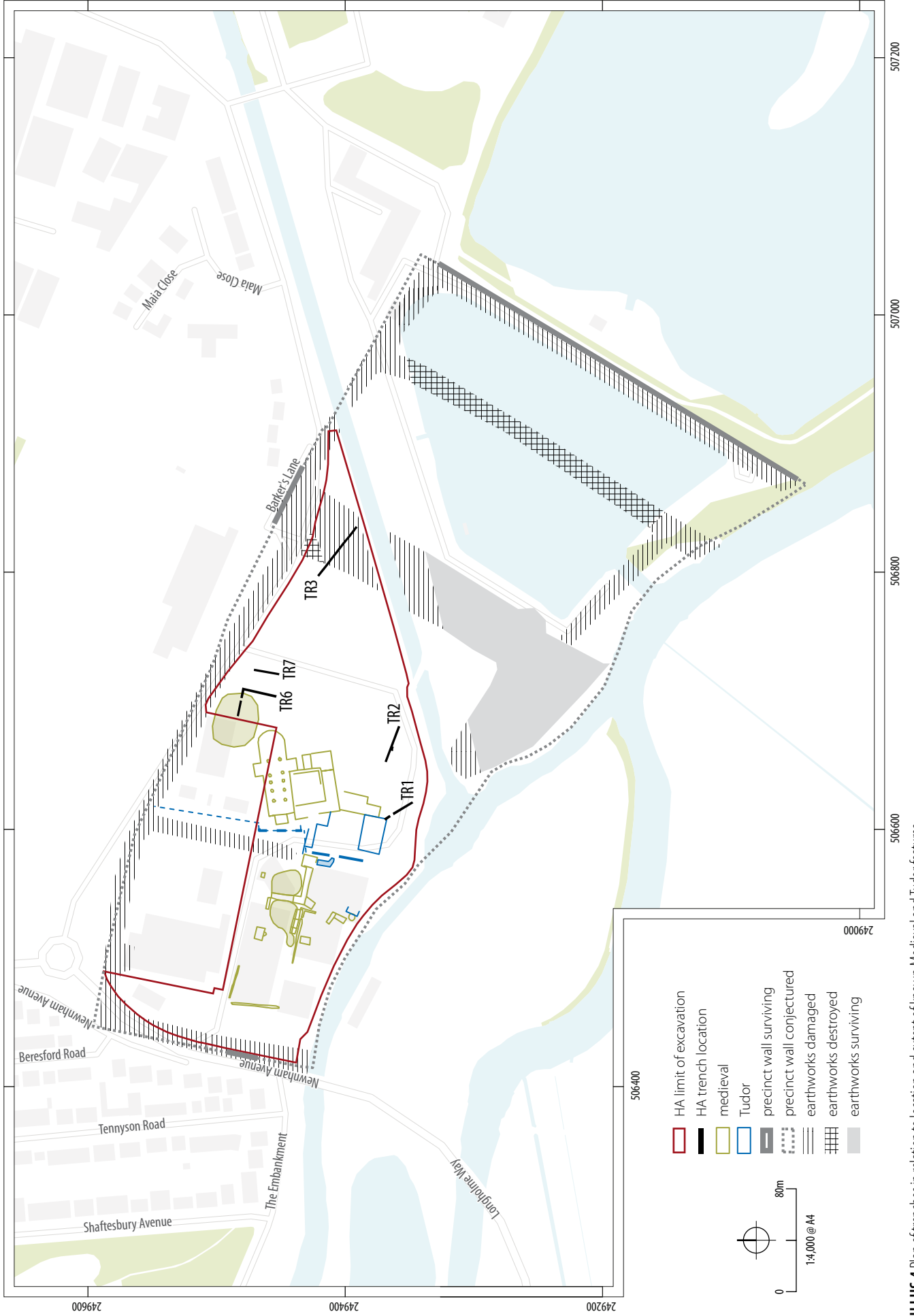
ILLUS 2 Site ground levels, Test Pit, borehole and window sample locations



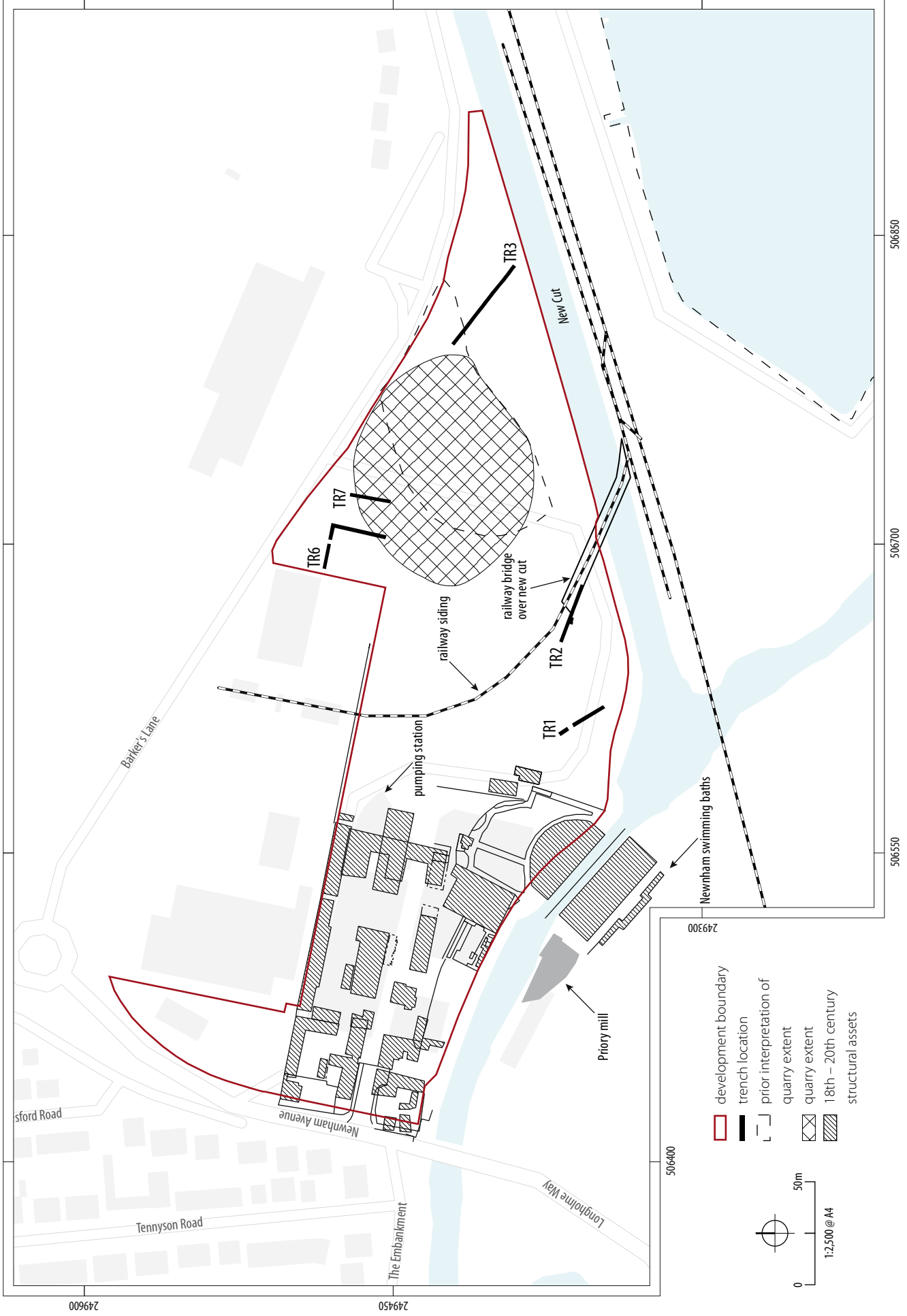


ILLUS 3 Plan of trenches in relation to previous archaeological works

\* Prior investigations may not be precisely geo-located

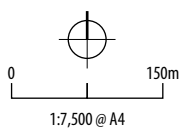
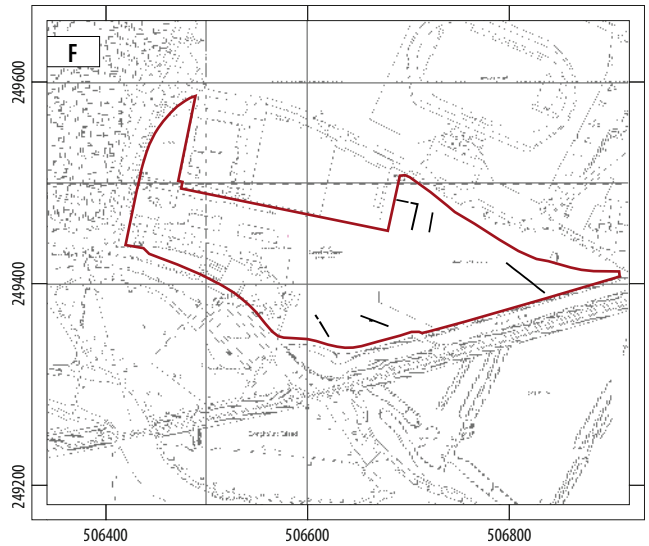
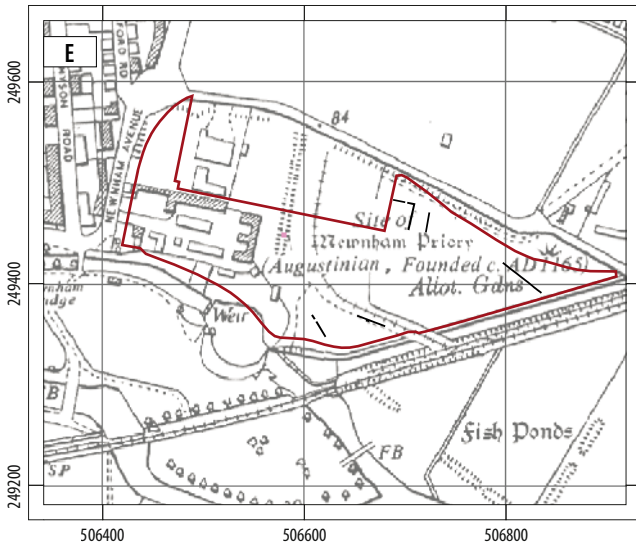
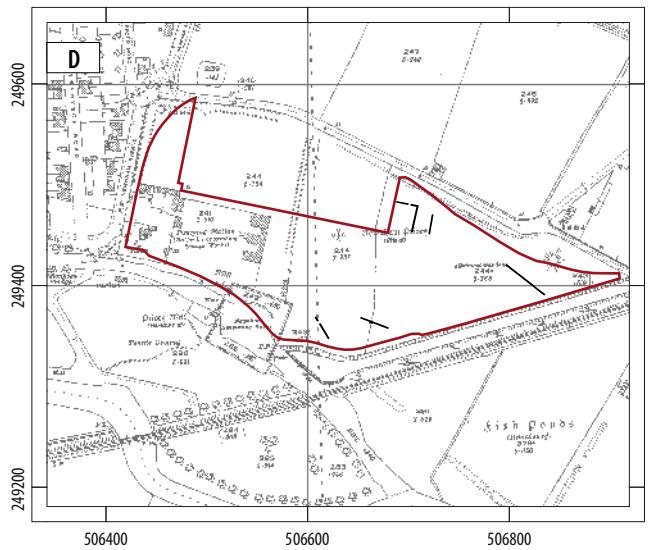
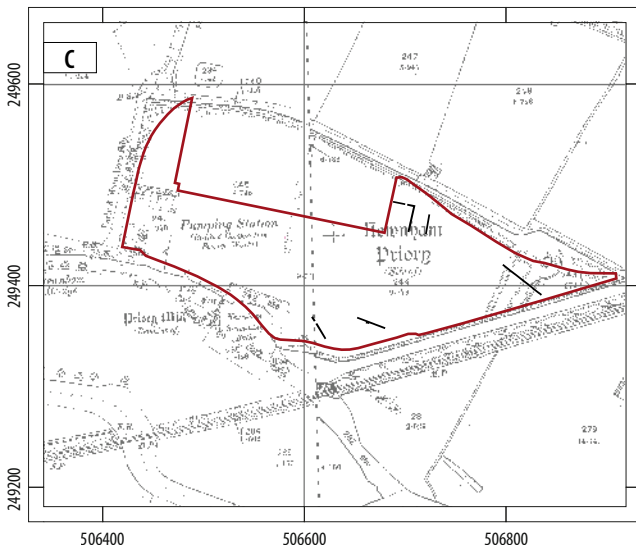
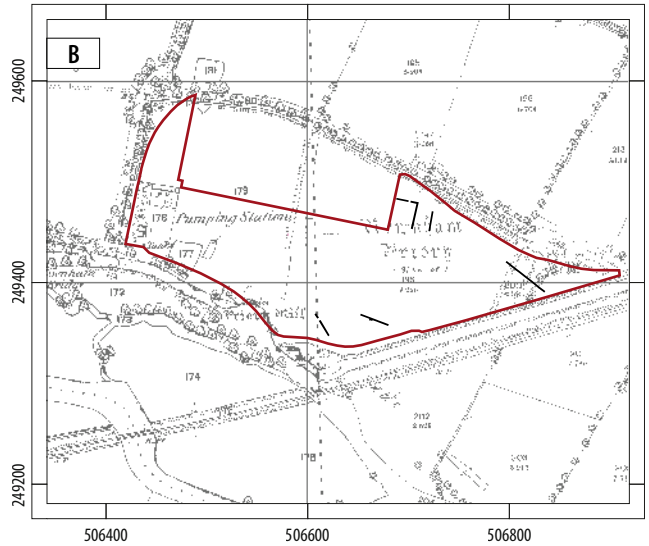
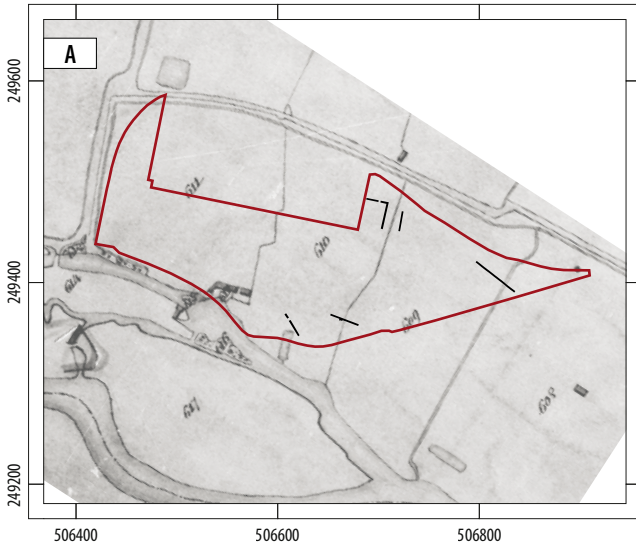


**ILLUS 4** Plan of trenches in relation to location and extent of known Medieval and Tudor features



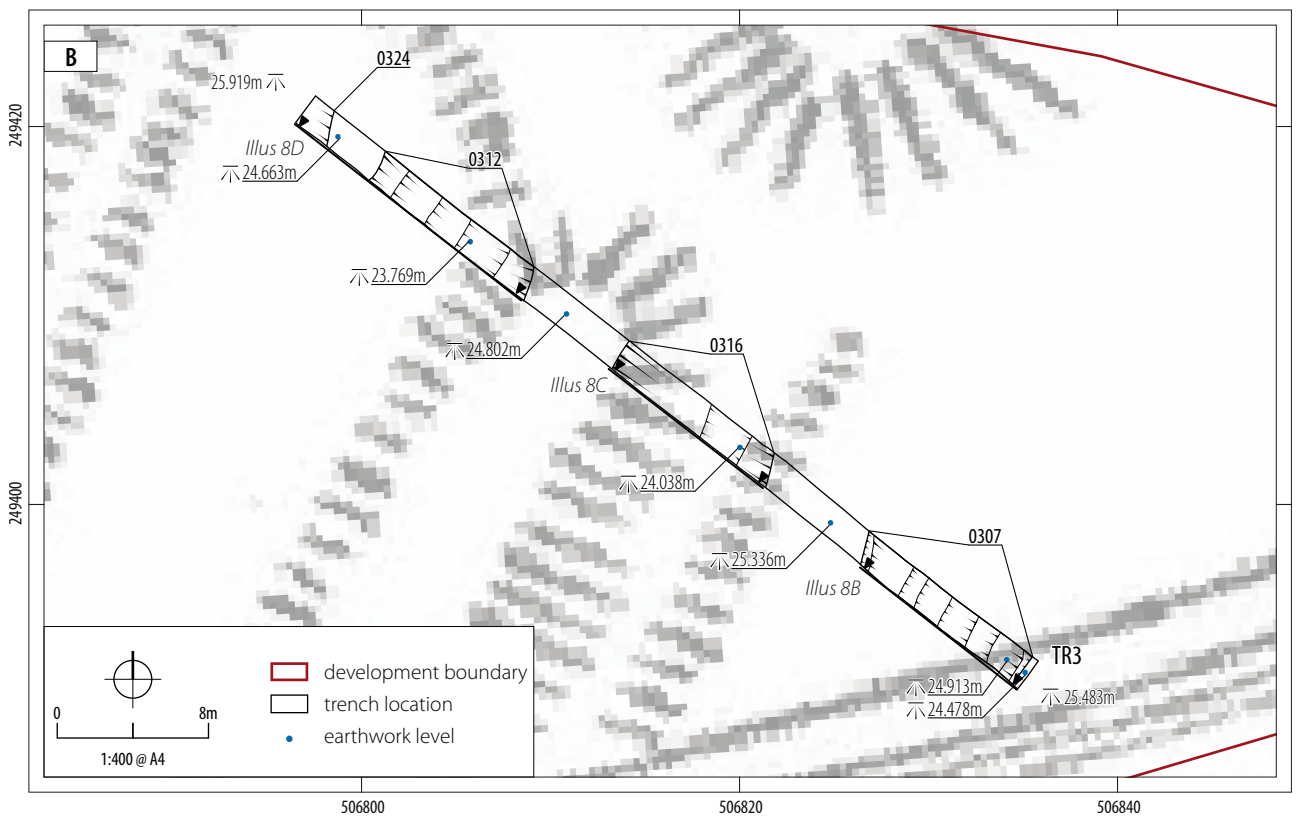
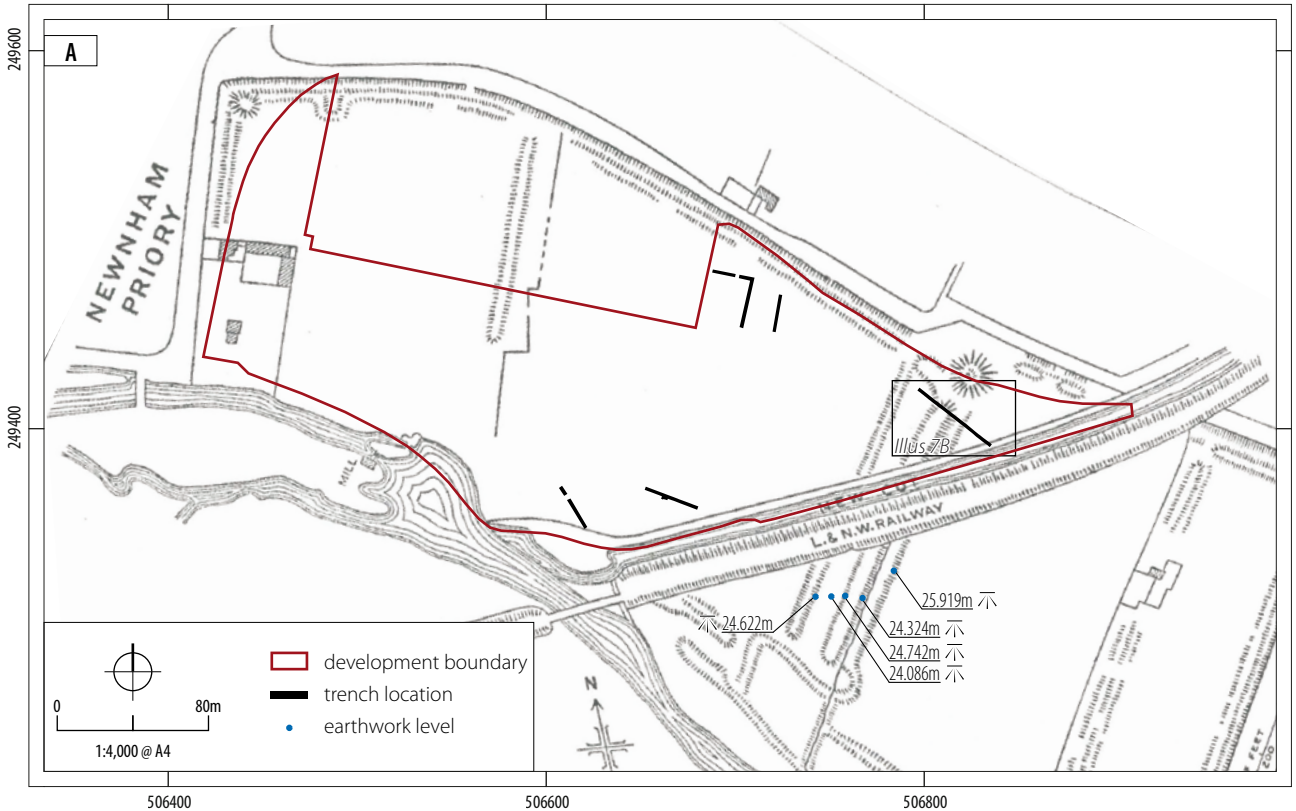
ILLUS 5 Plan of trenches in relation to location and extent of known 18th to 20th Century features





development boundary  
 trench location

**ILLUS 6** Site shown on historic maps of the area   
**ILLUS 6A** 1843 Tithe map   
**ILLUS 6B** 1884 Ordnance Survey 1,2:500 Map   
**ILLUS 6C** 1901 Ordnance Survey 1,2:500 Map   
**ILLUS 6D** 1926 Ordnance Survey 1,2:500 Map   
**ILLUS 6E** 1960 Ordnance Survey 1,10:000 Map   
**ILLUS 6F** 1967 Ordnance Survey 1,2:500 Map

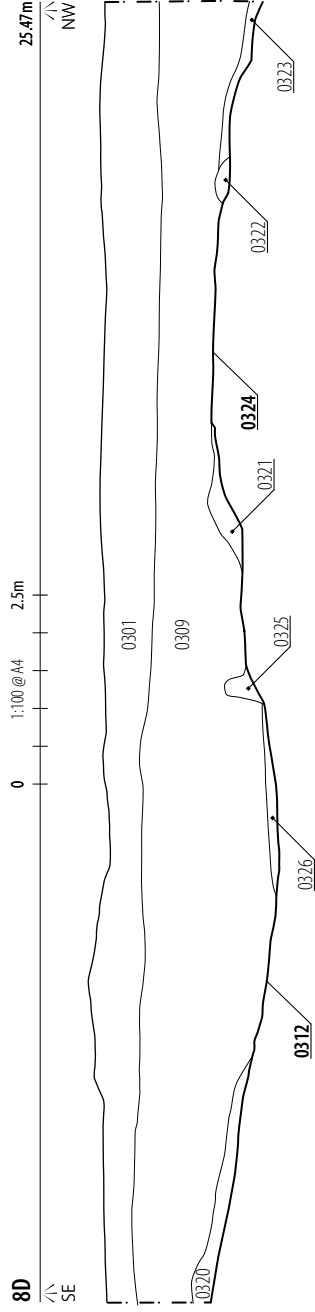
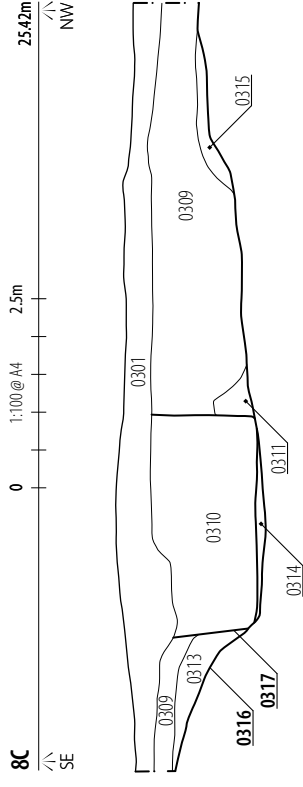
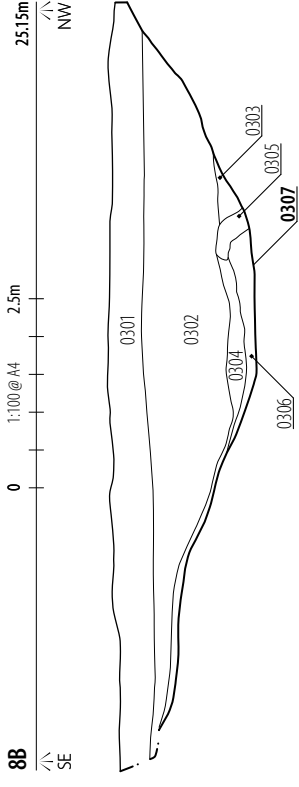


ILLUS 7 Site shown with VCH 1904 Embankment and Fish Pond topography survey

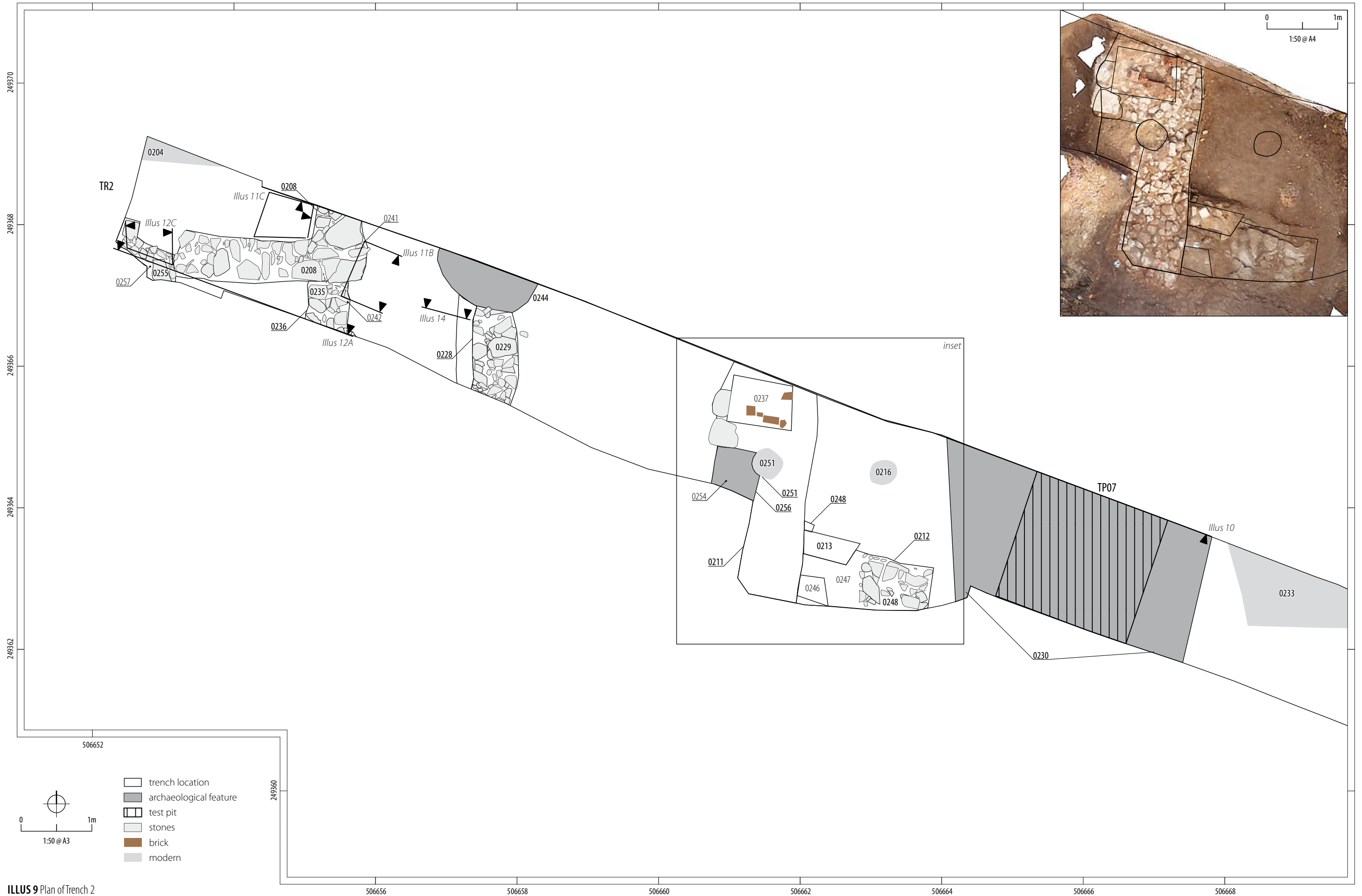




8A

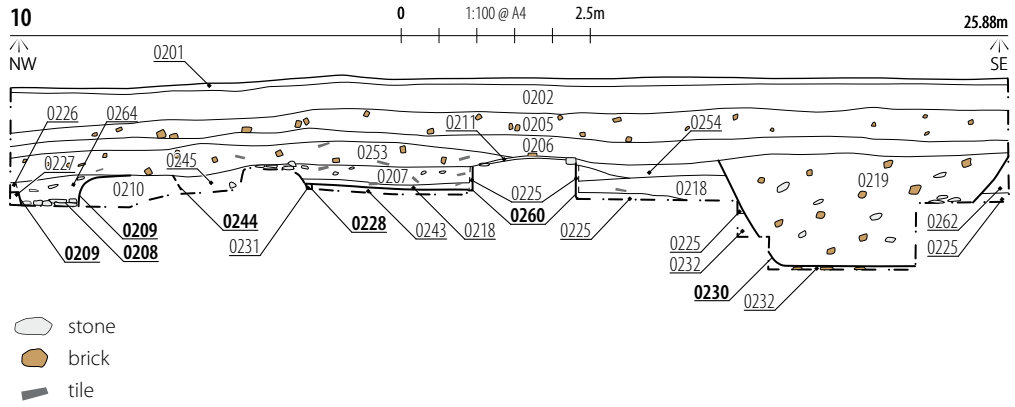


ILLUS 8A North-west facing working shot of Trench 3 and Test Pit [0318] ILLUS 8B North-east facing elevation drawing of Fishpond [0307]  
 ILLUS 8C North-east facing elevation drawing of Fishpond [0312, 0324] ILLUS 8D North-east facing elevation drawing of Fishpond [0312, 0324]

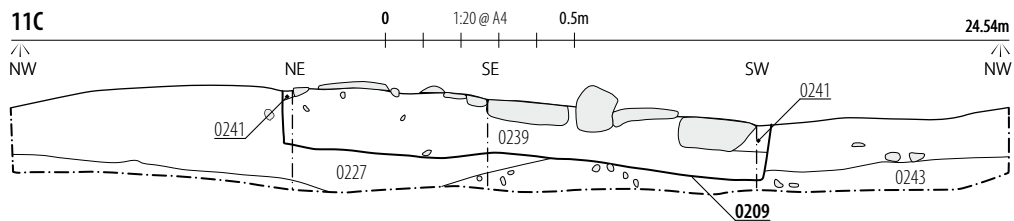
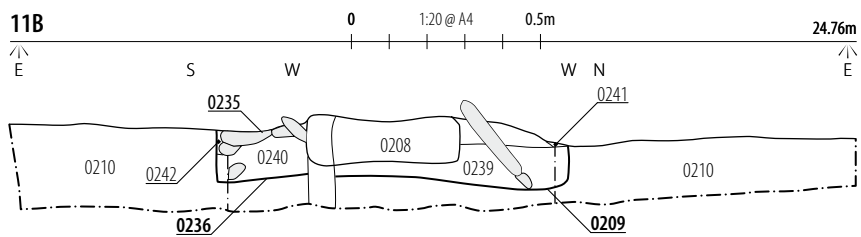


ILLUS 9 Plan of Trench 2





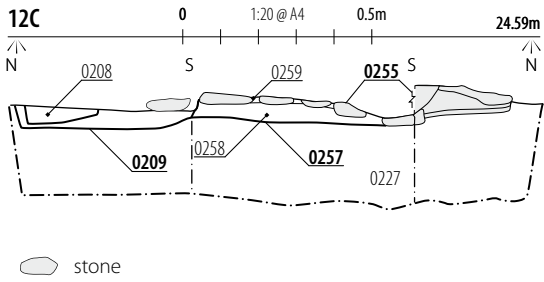
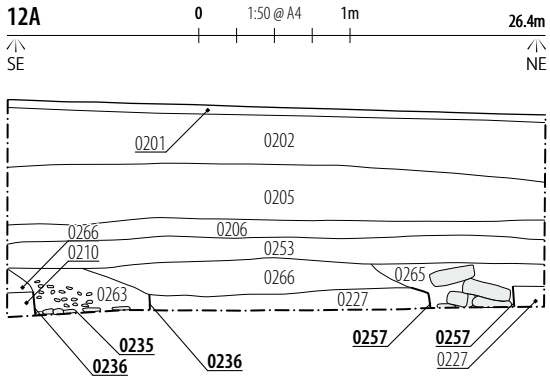
ILLUS 10 South facing elevation drawing of Trench 2



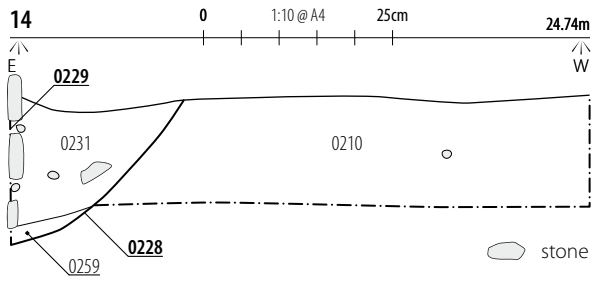
stone

**ILLUS 11A** West facing view of Structures [0208, 0235] **ILLUS 11B** North, east and south facing elevation drawing of Walls [0208] and [0235]  
**ILLUS 11C** South, west, north and east facing elevation drawing of Wall [0208]





**ILLUS 12A** North-east facing elevation drawing of Trench 02 at location of Walls [0208, 0255] **ILLUS 12B** West facing view of Walls [0208, 0255]  
**ILLUS 12C** West, north and east facing elevation drawing of Walls [0208, 0255]



**ILLUS 13A** Plan view of Wall [0229] and cut [0244]    **ILLUS 13B** North facing view of cut [0244]    **ILLUS 14** North facing elevation drawing of Wall [0229] and cut [0228]

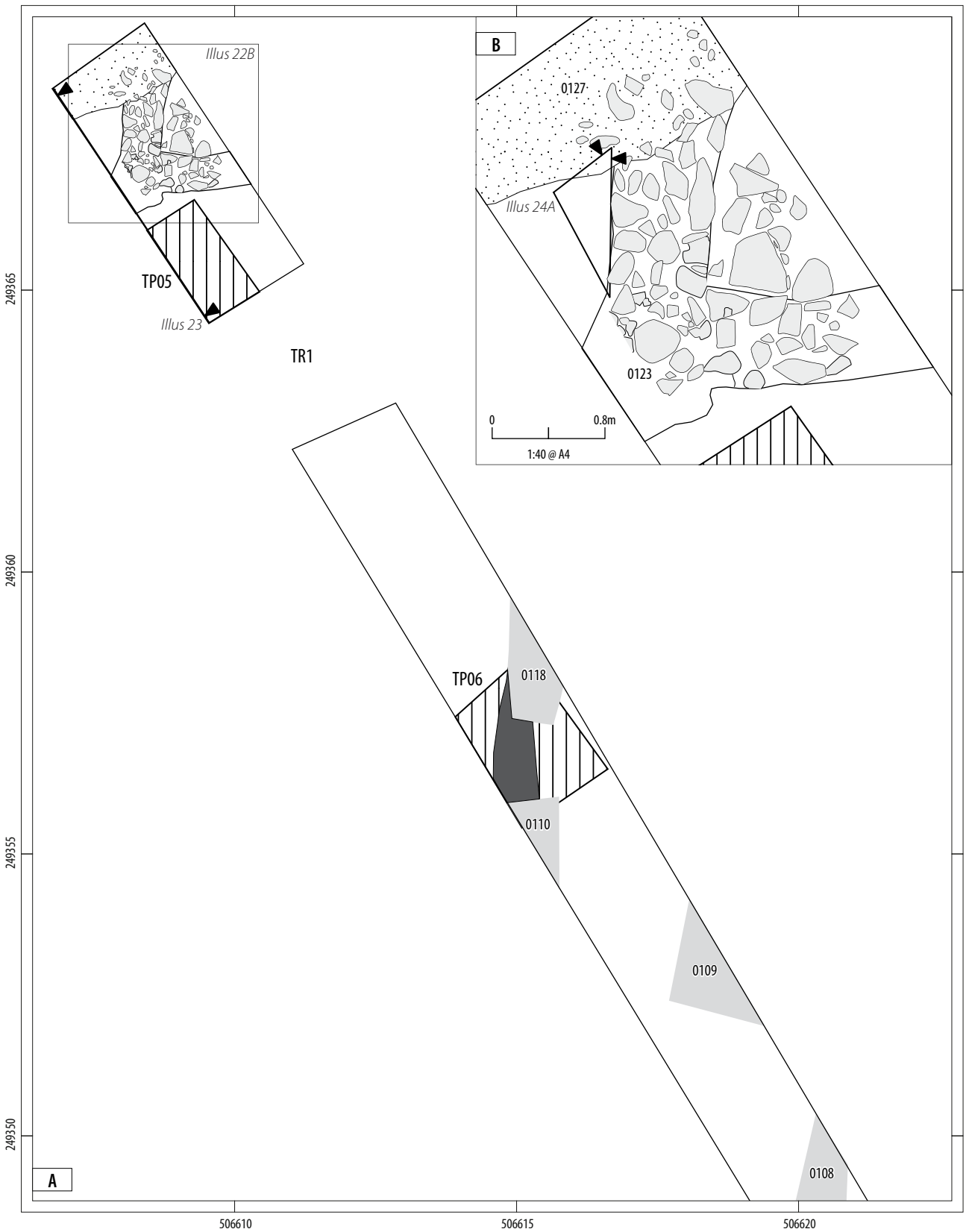


**ILLUS 15** Southwest facing working shot of Trench 2    **ILLUS 16** Plan view of Walls [0211, 0237] and cut [0256]    **ILLUS 17** West facing elevation view of Wall [0211]

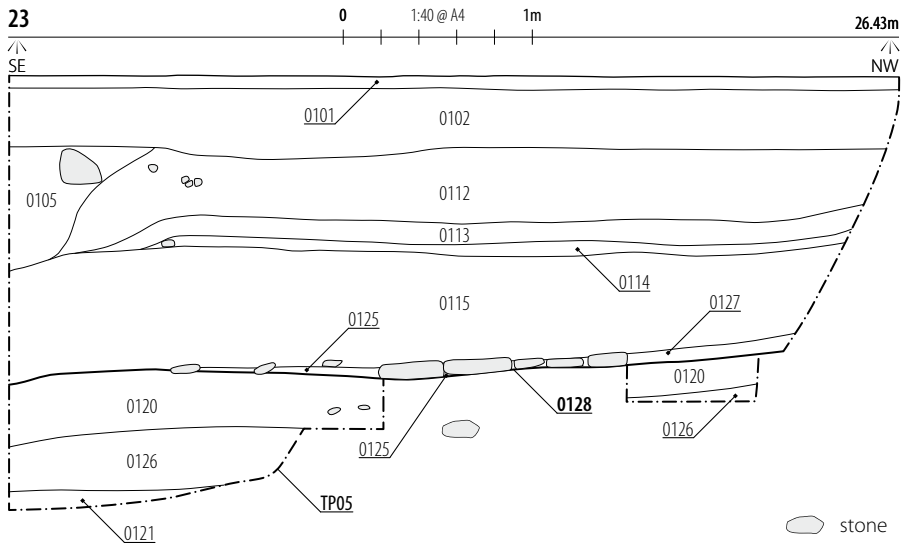




**ILLUS 18A** South facing elevation view of Trench 2 and pre-excavation view of Walls [0211, 0213] **ILLUS 18B** South-west facing elevation view of Walls [0211, 0213] **ILLUS 19** West facing view of Walls [0211, 0213, 0248] and Floor surface (0246) **ILLUS 20** North facing elevation view of Test Pit 7 and pre-excavation view of ditch [0230] **ILLUS 21** North facing elevation view of Trench 2 at location of cut [0226]

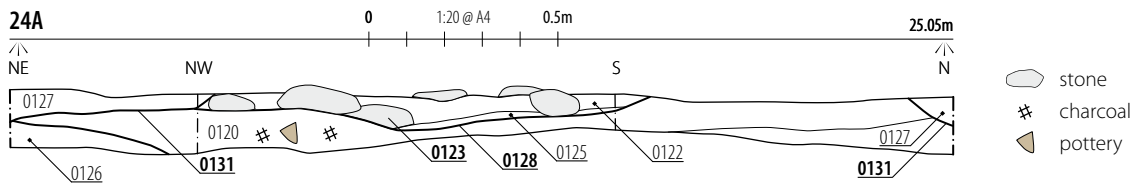


ILLUS 22A Plan of Trench 1 ILLUS 22B Plan drawing of Wall [0123]



**ILLUS 23** North-east facing elevation drawing of Trench 1, Test Pit 5 and Wall [0123]

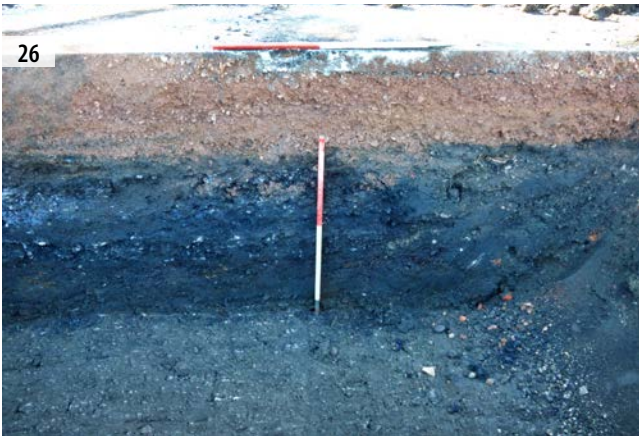




**ILLUS 24A** South, west and east facing elevation drawing of Wall [0123]

**ILLUS 24B** North-west facing elevation view of Wall [0123] and Layer (0127)

**ILLUS 25** North-west facing elevation view of Wall [0123] and Layer (0125)



**ILLUS 26** East facing elevation view of Trench 1    **ILLUS 27** East facing elevation view of Trench 1, Test Pit 6





**ILLUS 28A** East facing view of Trench 6 at western limit of excavation    **ILLUS 28B** East facing view of Trench 6    **ILLUS 28C** North facing view of Trench 6 and Quarry Pit [0626]





**ILLUS 29A** West facing elevation view of Trench 6, Test Pit 1  
view of Trench 6, Test Pit 2



**ILLUS 29B** Northwest facing elevation view of Trench 6, Test Pit 1



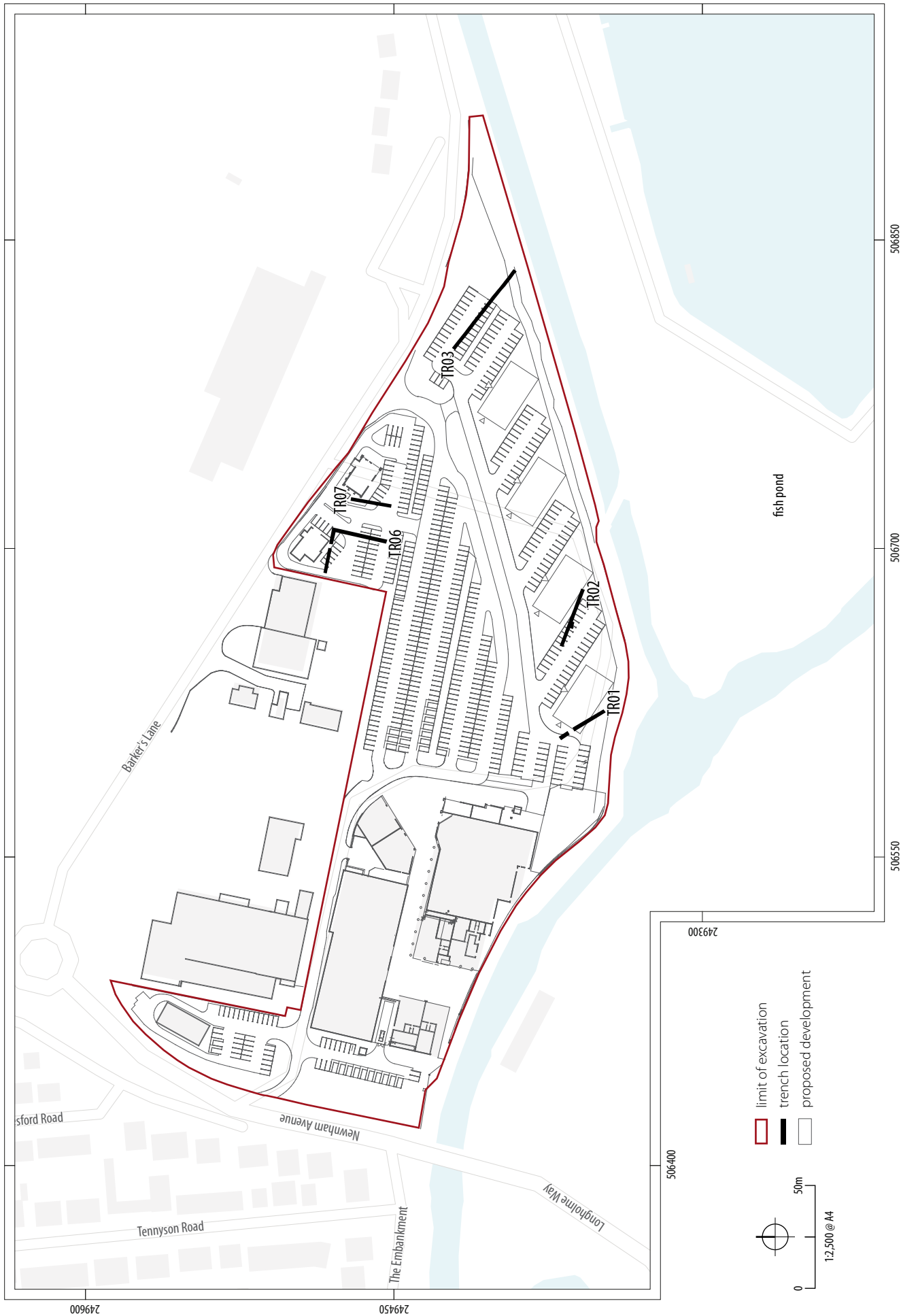
**ILLUS 30** Northwest facing elevation view of Trench 6, Test Pit 2





**ILLUS 31** Southwest facing elevation view of Test Pit 3    **ILLUS 32** South facing view of Trench 7    **ILLUS 33** East facing elevation view of Trench 7, Test Pit 4





ILLUS 34 Plan of trenches in relation to proposed development