

Archaeological Evaluation at 21-25 Chapel Street, Luton



ARS Ltd Report No. 2014/151

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Compiled By:

Joseph Tong CPIfA
Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Suite 1
Dunham House
Cross Street
Sale
M33 7HH

Checked By:

Chris Scott MCIfA
Tel: 0191 477 5111
Fax: 0191 477 7687



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Archaeological Research Services Ltd

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Edition	Date	Author	Checker	Description
A	December 2014	Joseph Tong	Chris Scott	
B	January 2015	Joseph Tong	Chris Scott	Includes amendments requested by Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In December 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by London Luton Chapel Street Student Accommodation Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 21-25 Chapel Street, Luton (Figure 1). The site is located at 21-25 Chapel Street, Luton in the town centre. The buildings which once stood on the street frontage have been demolished and the western two thirds of the site has been levelled: it was used as a car park until recently. The eastern third of the site steps up to a roughly level surface which stands at approximately one metre higher than the street level. The archaeological evaluation comprised four trenches, measuring 7.5m x 2m.

The evaluation trenches successfully characterised the nature of archaeological remains within the development area. The eastern area of the development area is on a higher level than the west and Trenches 2 and 4 excavated on this higher area of ground both found natural substrate deposits at a shallow depth with no archaeological features other than modern made levelling deposits.

Trenches 1 and 3, excavated on the lower portion of the development area in the west, both found evidence that the ground here has been truncated by structures which possibly date from the late 19th Century. Trench 1 fronted onto Chapel Street and identified a deep deposit of demolition material, most likely filling basements associated with previous structures. Trench 3 found the remains of a previous structure which had been cut into natural substrata.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 In December 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by London Luton Chapel Street Student Accommodation Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 21-25 Chapel Street, Luton (Figure 1). The site is located at 21-25 Chapel Street, Luton in the town centre. It is located at National Grid Reference TL 0907 2093. The buildings which once stood on the street frontage have been demolished and the western two thirds of the site has been levelled: it was used as a car park until recently. The eastern third of the site steps up to a roughly level surface which stands at approximately a metre higher than the street level.

1.1.2 Archaeological work was required at 21-25 Chapel Street as planning permission has been granted (140095) for the proposed development of a six-storey student accommodation block. A condition (number 19) of the planning consent required that:
“No development shall take place until a multi-stage written scheme of archaeological investigation, that includes post-excavation analysis and publication, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The said development shall only be implemented in full accordance with the approved archaeological scheme.”

1.2. Geology

1.2.1. The underlying solid geology comprises Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) – Chalk with superficial deposits consisting of Glaciofluvial Sand and Gravel (British Geological Survey 2014).

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 The aim of the evaluation trenching was in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141, to “... record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible . . .” (CLG 2012, 32). In addition, the provision for archaeological recording and/or excavation by an accredited organisation prior to the commencement of development (where in situ preservation is not justified) is a requirement of Policy ENV6 of the Luton Local Plan 2001-2011.

2.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised four trenches, measuring 7.5m x 2m (Figure 2). The made ground was removed mechanically by a machine using a wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. The made ground was removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate.

2.4 The deposits were recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. Each context was recorded on pro-forma records which included the following: character and contextual relationships; detailed description (dimensions and shape; soil components, colour, texture and consistency); interpretation and phasing as well as cross-references to the drawn, photographic and finds registers.

2.5 Accurate scale plans and section drawings were drawn, where required, at 1:10, 1:20 and 1:40 scales, as appropriate.

2.6 A photographic record was maintained throughout the course of the evaluation and included photographs of all significant features and overall photographs of each trench. All images were taken in digital format.

2.7 All archaeological fieldwork and the recording of archaeological features and deposits was carried out to acceptable standards as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Practice (2000) and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (2008). A full methodology can be viewed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 4).

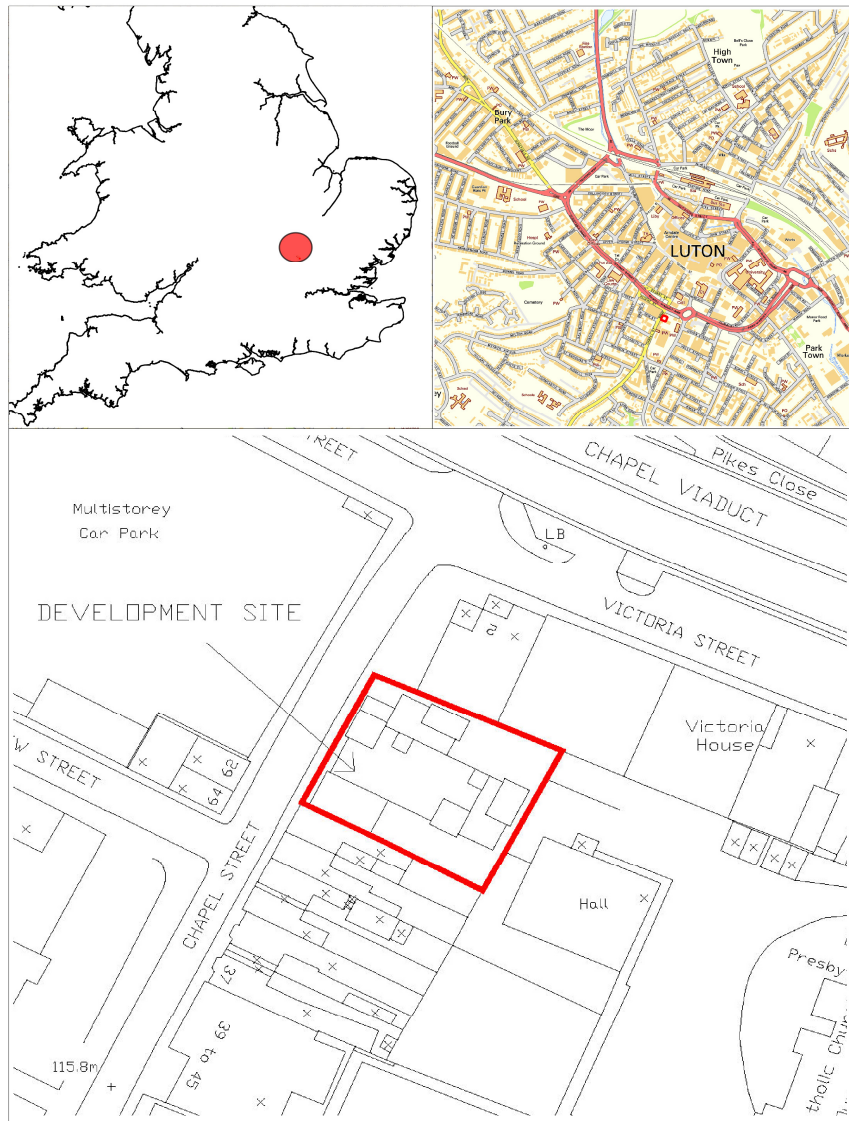


Figure 1: Site location

Figure 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey data Copyright OS, reproduced by permission, Licence No. 100045420).

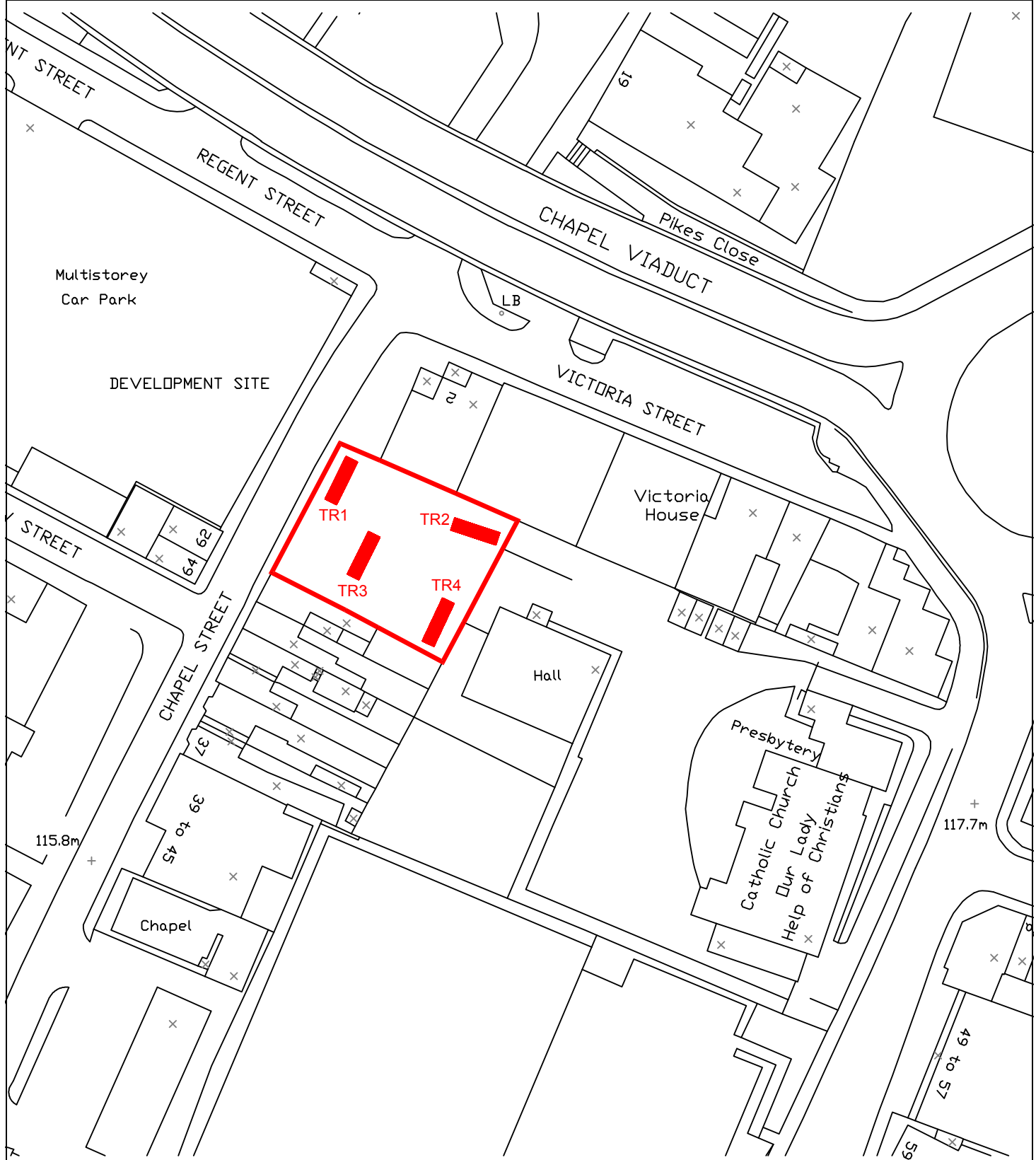


Figure 2: Trench Location Plan

Key:

7.5m x 2m trench location



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3. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Luton was founded in the late Saxon period: 'Lygtun – the place on the Lea' (Bunker et al. 1993, 36) and the development site is located within the historic core of the town. Although Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints have been found within a colluvium deposit in the vicinity of the proposed development (HER: EBD11449), the earliest likely archaeological deposits at the site would be of Saxon date. Luton is recorded in the Domesday Book as the largest village in Bedfordshire and two 'castles' or fortified structures were constructed in the 13th and 13th centuries, to the south-west and south-east of the church. The first castle was built by Robert de Waudari in 1139, but was destroyed in 1154 following the Treaty of Winchester. The second castle was built by Fulk de Breauté sometime between 1216 and 1221. Various archaeological interventions are recorded in the area surrounding the proposed development, several of which record evidence of medieval field systems, castle moats, ditches, post holes and other finds. These pertain to both Robert de Waudari's castle (HER: EBD1065; 186) and that of Fulk de Breauté (HER: EBD1026; 1145; 1077; 1110). The closest intervention to the development site, carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in 2002 c.130m to the south, uncovered the remains of a ditch of defensive proportions thought to represent part of the southern circuit of Robert de Waudari's castle (HER: EBD186; Coles 2002). A programme of trial trenching, open area excavation and a watching brief undertaken by Albion Archaeology between 2004-5 c.160m to the south-east of the development site uncovered the south-eastern portion of the castle ditch (Abrams and Shotliffe 2010). More recently, a watching brief of geotechnical pits undertaken by Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd in 2007-8 c.120m to the south-east of the development site did not recover any archaeological remains (Richards 2008).

3.2 Post-medieval remains are also recorded, but several records also note heavy truncation of this area in the 19th and 20th centuries (HER: EBD615; 411; 408; 97; 96; Richards 2008). Prior to evaluation the level of truncation of remains within the development area was unknown, however, the evaluation has shown that remains of 19th century structures are present within the site, likely truncating any earlier remains.

3.3 There are numerous Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the proposed development largely Listed at Grade II and dating to the 19th century. The earliest building, however, is the largely 14th-15th century Grade I Listed Parish Church of St Mary (HER:999/2/15), again attesting to the medieval potential of this area. The Central Bedfordshire HER also contains records of non-designated historic buildings in the area, all of which are detailed in Appendix I. There are four Conservation Areas in the vicinity of the development which also demonstrate the historic character and importance of this area.

3.4 Consequently, given the scale of the proposed works, there was a potential for below ground archaeological deposits to be present upon this site, most likely dating from the medieval through to post-medieval periods.

4. RESULTS (Plan and Sections Appendix 2)

Trench 1

4.1 Trench 1 measured 7.5x2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.5m below ground level (Figures 3 and 4).

4.2 The trench was located along the street frontage of Chapel Street oriented on a northeast to southwest alignment and was excavated through a deposit of rubble and loose tarmac (101). Deposit (101) had an average depth of 60mm and was removed to reveal further made ground deposits of crushed rubble (102) and (103) which were an average depth of 160mm and 240mm respectively which were laid to level the ground surface (Figure 4).

4.3 Underlying rubble deposit (103), a deposit of demolished material was identified (104). Deposit (104) was excavated to a depth of 2.5m below existing ground level via a sondage in the southwest end of the trench, although the depth of this loose deposit could not be confirmed as excavation was terminated at this depth for safety reasons. Deposit (104) was likely a result of demolition of buildings which were situated on Chapel Street. The substantial depth of the deposit was most likely due to the structures having a basement level which had been filled by the arising demolition material.

Trench 2

4.4 Trench 2 measured 7.5x2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.18m below existing ground level (Figures 5 and 6).

4.5 The trench was located in the northeast corner of the development area on a roughly east to west alignment and was excavated through a deposit of rubble and loose tarmac (201). Deposit (201) had an average depth of 120mm and was removed to reveal natural gravelly substrate (202).

4.6 Natural substrata (202) had an average depth of 900mm and contained two disused electric cables (Figure 6). Below (202), a further natural gravelly substrate (203) was identified. Natural substrate (203) was excavated to a depth of 160mm.

Trench 3

4.7 Trench 3 measured 7.5x2m and was excavated to a maximum depth of 1.45m below existing ground level (Figures 7, 8 and 16).

4.8 The trench was located slightly off-centre of the development area on a northeast to southwest alignment and was excavated through a deposit of rubble and loose tarmac (301). Deposit (301) had an average depth of 210mm and was removed to reveal a levelling deposit of sand and concrete (302). Deposit (302) had an average depth of 80mm and was found to overlie structure walls (305) backfill deposit (306) and subsoils (310) and (311).

4.9 Structure walls (305) consisted of six courses of handmade, frogged red bricks measuring 9x4.5x2.5ins forming walls on an east to west alignment. The walls were a distance of 2.4m apart and were built into construction cut [303] which had cut mid-

brown sandy silty clay subsoils (310) and (311) (Figure 8). No finds were recovered from these subsoils.

4.10 Structure (305) had a depth of 400mm although its construction cut [303], into which (305) had been constructed, extended to a depth of 840mm. Following disuse of the structure, the internal space had been backfilled by dark brown silty clay (306) and re-deposited natural (304). Backfill deposit (306) had a depth of 840mm. Re-deposited natural deposit (304) had a depth of 160mm and was observed underlying (306) and abutting the southern wall of structure (305).

4.11 Construction cut [303] was cutting into natural gravel substrate (307), the average depth of the remaining substrate (307) was 120mm. Natural substrate (307) was overlying a natural layer of fluvial deposits (308) which had an average depth of 200mm. A further natural gravel substrate (309) was found below fluvial deposit (308) at a depth of 1.45m below existing ground level and this was unexcavated.

Trench 4

4.12 Trench 4 measured 7.5x2m and excavated to a depth of 1.27m below existing ground level (Figures 9 and 10).

4.13 The trench was located in the southwest corner of the development area on a northeast to southwest alignment and was excavated through a deposit of rubble and loose tarmac (401). Deposit (401) had an average depth of 70mm and was removed to reveal further made ground levelling deposits of pale brown sandy clay (402) and purple/brown sandy silty clay (403) which on average measured 140mm and 110mm respectively. Deposit (403) contained remains of plastic wrappers (Figure 11) which dates deposits (401), (402) and (403) as modern.

4.14 (403) was situated above the natural gravel sub-strata (404) which was excavated to a depth of 320mm.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 The evaluation trenches successfully characterised the nature of archaeological remains within the development area. The eastern part of the development area is on higher level than the west and Trenches 2 and 4 excavated on this higher area of ground both found natural substrata at a shallow depth with no archaeological features other than made levelling deposits.

5.2 Trenches 1 and 3, excavated on the lower portion of the development area in the west, both found evidence that the ground here had been truncated by structures which possibly date from the late 19th Century. Where the development area fronts onto Chapel Street there are likely to be deep deposits of demolition material filling basements associated with previous structures.

6. PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT

- 6.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.
- 6.2 Archaeological Research Services Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

7. STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY

7.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

8. ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

- 8.1 A digital and paper copy of the report will be submitted to the HER.
- 8.2 The OASIS record for the site will be completed and a copy of the report uploaded to OASIS.
- 8.3 A digital and paper archive will be prepared and deposited with the Luton Museum (Accession Number 2015/18). This will consist of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographs and electronic data associated with the project.

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

9.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those involved with the work, in particular Darren McCartney of KDP Architects for commissioning the work, Matt Day of WT Partnership for arranging access to the site and Hannah Firth and Martin Oake, planning archaeologists for Luton Borough Council for providing assistance and advice.

10. REFERENCES

- English Heritage, 1991. *Management of Archaeological Projects*. London: English Heritage
- Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists. 2008. *Standard and Guidance for archaeological evaluation*.
- Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists, 2000. *Code of Conduct*.
- Websites: British Geological Survey <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/>

Appendix I –Registers

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Description
1	101	Deposit	Rubble and loose tarmac surface
1	102	Deposit	Purple/brown concrete levelling deposit
1	103	Deposit	Pink concrete levelling deposit
1	104	Deposit	Demolition material
2	201	Deposit	Rubble and loose tarmac surface
2	202	Natural	Natural gravel substrata
2	203	Natural	Natural gravel substrata
3	301	Deposit	Rubble and loose tarmac surface
3	302	Deposit	Pale brown sandy concrete levelling deposit
3	303	Cut	Construction cut
3	304	Deposit	Re-deposited natural backfill
3	305	Structure	Two east-west aligned walls of a structure
3	306	Fill	Backfill of structure to level ground
3	307	Natural	Natural gravel substrata
3	308	Natural	Natural fluvial deposit
3	309	Natural	Natural gravel substrata
3	310	Subsoil	Mid-brown Sandy Silty Clay Subsoil
3	311	Subsoil	Mid-brown Sandy Silty Clay Subsoil
4	401	Deposit	Rubble and loose tarmac surface
4	402	Deposit	Pale brown sandy clay levelling deposit
4	403	Deposit	Purple/brown sandy silty clay levelling deposit
4	404	Natural	Natural gravel substrata

Appendix II – Figures



Figure 3: View of Trench 1. Scale 2x1m looking south.



Figure 4: View of Trench 1 east facing section. Scale 1m looking west.



Figure 5: View of Trench 2. Scale 2x1m looking east.



Figure 6: View of Trench 2 north facing section. Scale 1m looking south.



Figure 7: View of Trench 3. Scale 2x1m looking south.



Figure 8: View of Trench 3 west facing section. Scale 1m looking east.



Figure 9: View of Trench 4. Scale 2x1m looking south.



Figure 10: View of Trench 4 west facing section. Scale 1m looking east.



Figure 11: Close up view of plastic within (403).



Figure 12: Trench 1 after backfilled. Looking north.



Figure 13: Trench 2 after backfilled. Looking east.



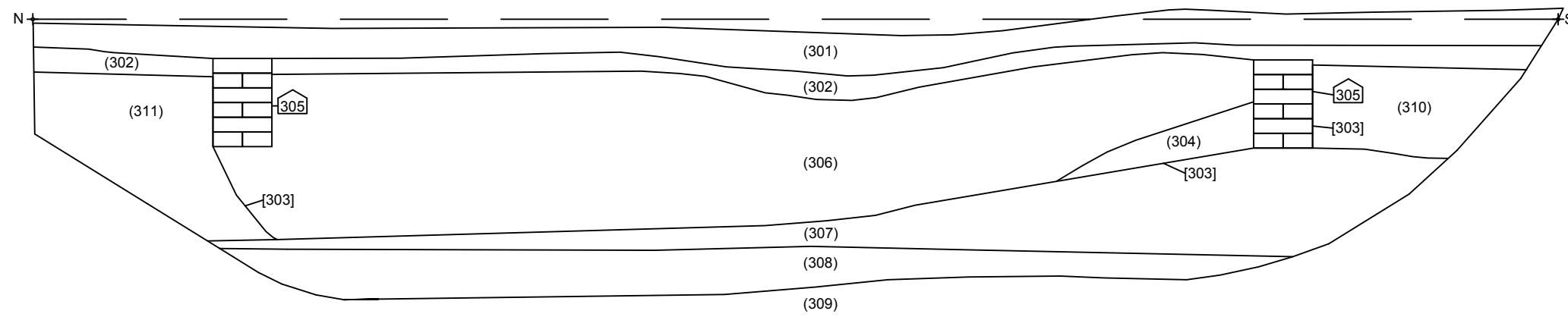
Figure 14: Trench 3 after backfilled. Looking north.



Figure 15: Trench 4 after backfilled. Looking south.

Figure 16: Trench 3 Section
Scale: 1:40

Key:



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Appendix III – Written Scheme of Investigation

21-25 Chapel Street, Luton

Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of evaluation trenching



1 Introduction

1.1 This scheme of works relates to the proposed erection of a six-storey student accommodation block at 21-25 Chapel Street, Luton (Figure 1).

1.2 London Luton Chapel Street Student Accommodation Ltd has been granted planning permission (140095) for the proposed development. A condition (number 19) of the planning consent requires that:

No development shall take place until a multi-stage written scheme of archaeological investigation, that includes post-excavation analysis and publication, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The said development shall only be implemented in full accordance with the approved archaeological scheme.'

1.3 The programme of investigation is a multi-stage scheme of archaeological works beginning with a trial trench evaluation. The trial trenches, totalling 60m², will include at least one at each level and one along the street frontage.

1.4 This document is a written scheme of investigation (WSI) designed to secure the implementation of the trial trench evaluation. Depending on the results of the trial trench evaluation, further archaeological works may be required. If this is the case, a separate WSI (and possibly a LPA brief) will be prepared.

1.5 The aim of the programme of work is, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) paragraph 141, to "... record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible . . ." (CLG 2012, 32). In addition, the provision for archaeological recording and/or excavation by an accredited organisation prior to the commencement of development (where *in situ* preservation is not justified) is a requirement of Policy ENV6 of the Luton Local Plan 2001-2011.

2 Location, land use and geology

2.1 The site is located at 21-25 Chapel Street, Luton in the town centre. It is located at National Grid Reference TL 0907 2093 (Figure 1). The buildings which once stood on the street frontage have been demolished and the western two thirds of the site has been levelled: it was used as a car park until recently. The eastern third of the site steps up to a roughly level surface which stands at approximately a metre higher than the street level.

2.2 The underlying solid geology comprises Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) – Chalk and the superficial deposits consist

of Glaciofluvial Deposits – Mid Pleistocene – Sand and Gravel (British Geological Survey 2014).

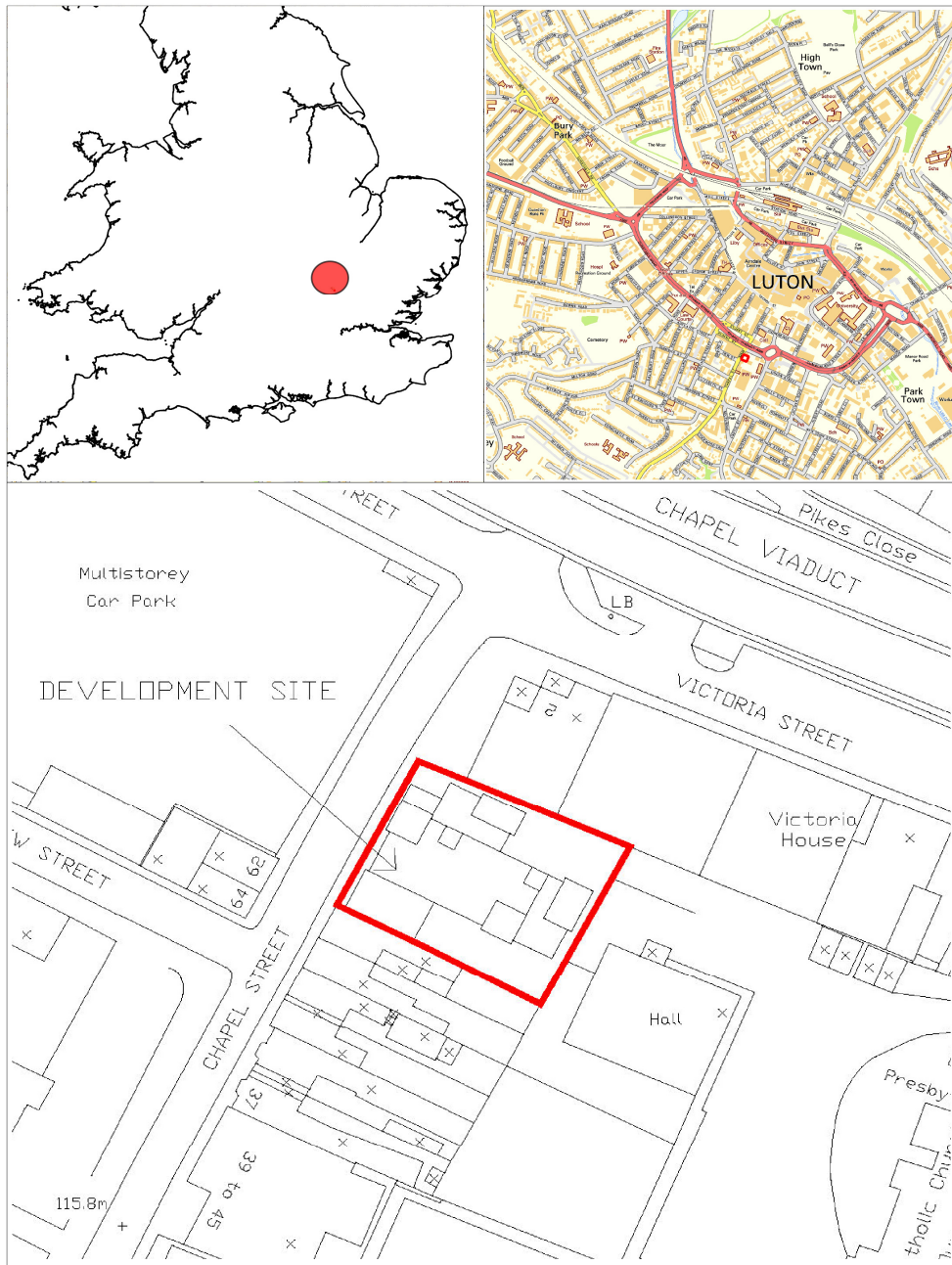
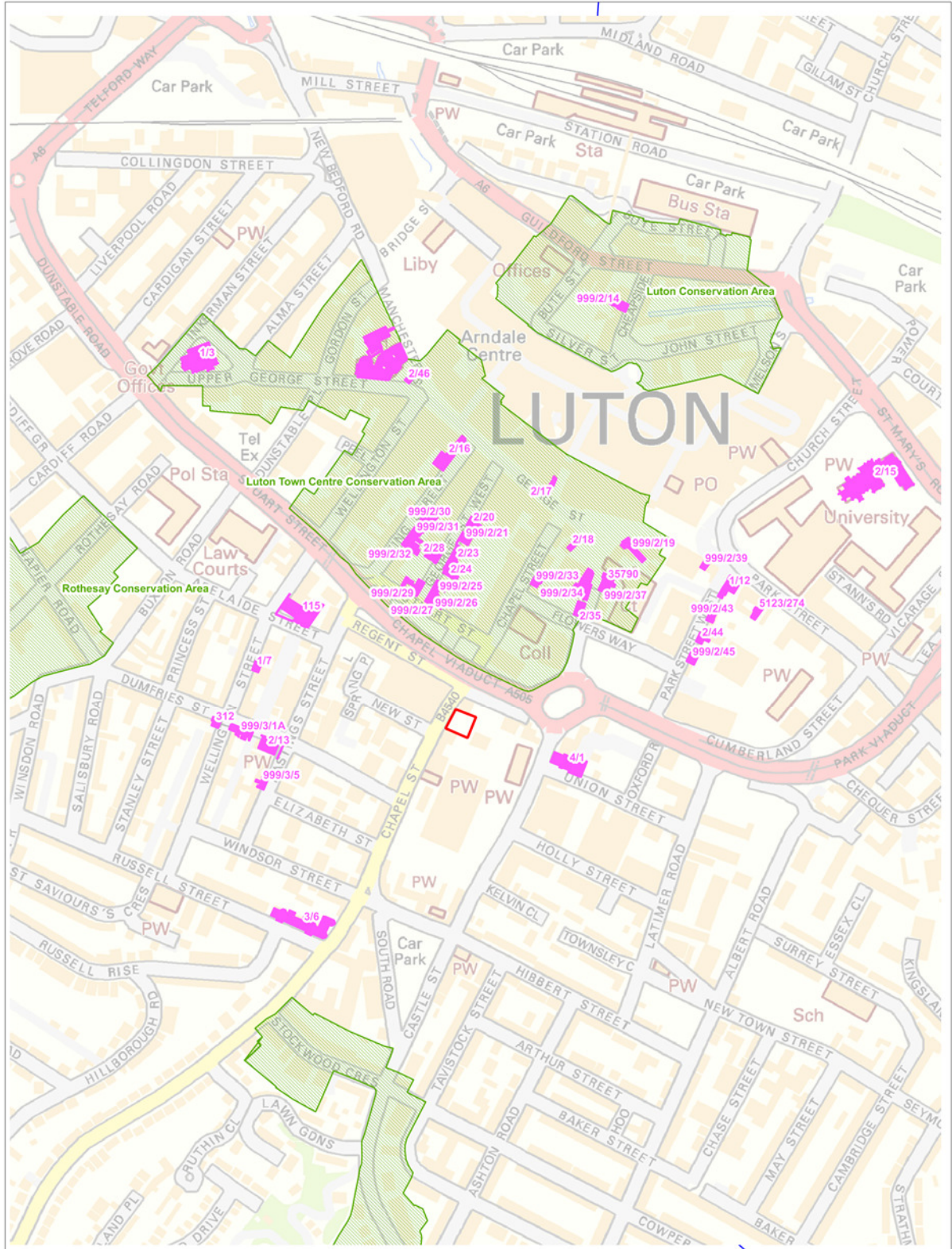



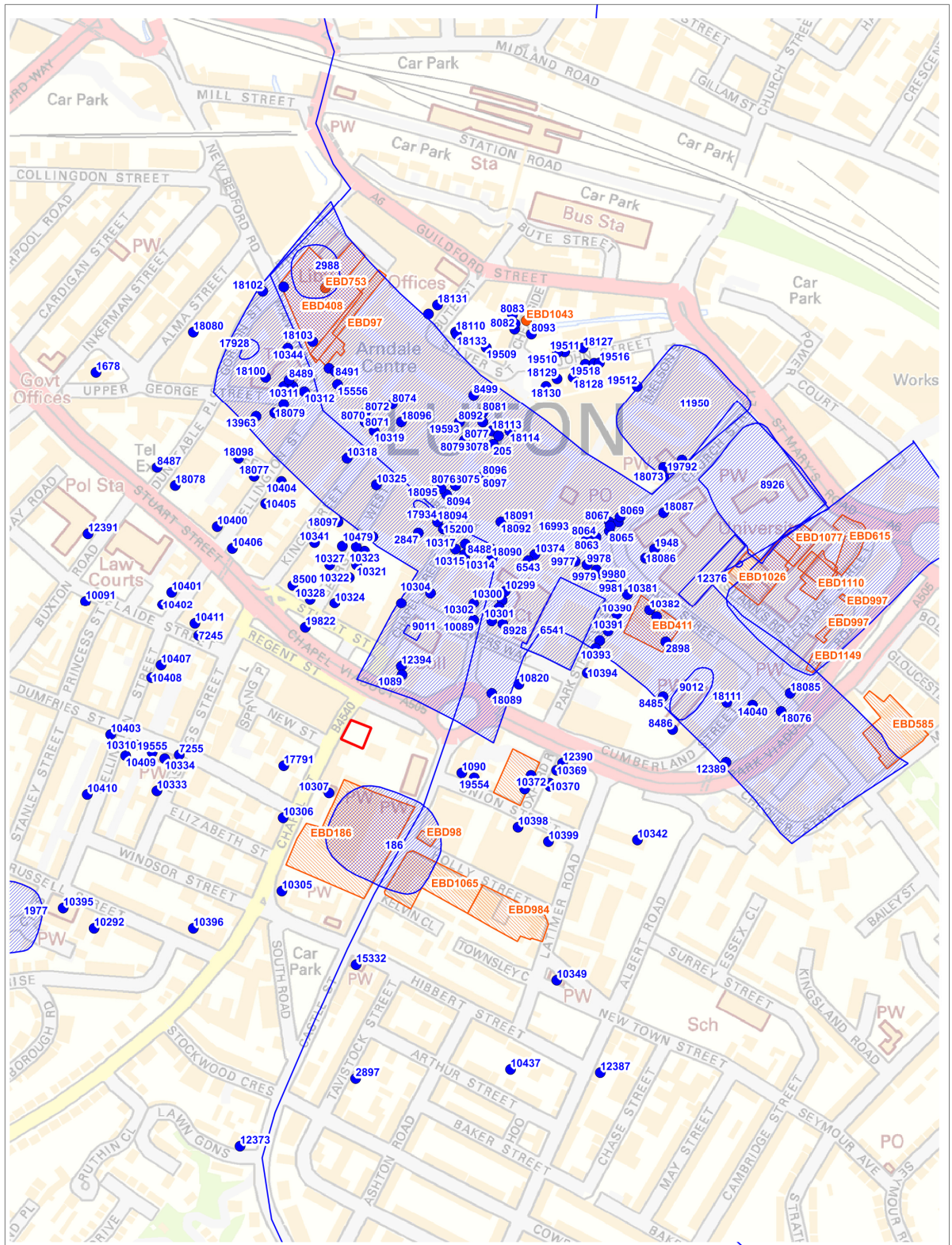
Figure 1: Site location

3 Background

3.1 A review of the Central Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (HER) was carried out in the preparation of this WSI. Appendix I details HER records in the vicinity of the development and Figures 2 and 3 show this information in a mapped format.



<p>Site name: Chapel Lane, Luton Date: November 2014 Drawn by: GE</p>	<p>Key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Boundary Listed Building Conservation Area 	<p>0 250 500 km</p>  <p>Archaeological Research Services Ltd Angel House Portland Square Bakewell Derbyshire DE45 1HB Tel: 01629 814540 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com</p> 
<p>This drawing: Copyright ARS Ltd Ordnance Survey mapping (if applicable): Crown Copyright All rights reserved. Reproduced with permission Licence no. 100045420</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 2: Designated Assets in the Vicinity of the Development</p>		



Site name: Chapel Lane, Luton
 Date: November 2014
 Drawn by: GE

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Key

- Site Boundary
- HER Data
- HER Data
- Archaeological Events

0 250 500 km

Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House
 Portland Square
 Bakewell
 Derbyshire
 DE45 1HB



Tel: 01629 814540
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com

Figure 3: HER data for the Vicinity of the Development

3.2 Luton was founded in the late Saxon period: ‘Lygtun – the place on the Lea’ (Bunker *et al.* 1993, 36) and the development site is located within the historic core of the town. Although Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints have been found within a colluvium deposit in the vicinity of the proposed development (HER: EBD11449), the earliest likely archaeological deposits at the site would be of Saxon date. Luton is recorded in the Domesday Book as the largest village in Bedfordshire and two ‘castles’ or fortified structures were constructed in the 13th and 13th centuries, to the south-west and south-east of the church. The first castle was built by Robert de Waudari in 1139, but was destroyed in 1154 following the Treaty of Winchester. The second castle was built by Fulk de Breauté sometime between 1216 and 1221. Various archaeological interventions are recorded in the area surrounding the proposed development, several of which record evidence of medieval field systems, castle moats, ditches, post holes and other finds. These pertain to both Robert de Waudari’s castle (HER: EBD1065; 186) and that of Fulk de Breauté (HER: EBD1026; 1145; 1077; 1110). The closest intervention to the development site, carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in 2002 *c.*130m to the south, uncovered the remains of a ditch of defensive proportions thought to represent part of the southern circuit of Robert de Waudari’s castle (HER: EBD186; Coles 2002). A programme of trial trenching, open area excavation and a watching brief undertaken by Albion Archaeology between 2004-5 *c.*160m to the south-east of the development site uncovered the south-eastern portion of the castle ditch (Abrams and Shotliffe 2010). More recently, a watching brief of geotechnical pits undertaken by Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd in 2007-8 *c.*120m to the south-east of the development site did not recover any archaeological remains (Richards 2008).

3.3 Post-medieval remains are also recorded, but several records also note heavy truncation of this area in the 19th and 20th centuries (HER: EBD615; 411; 408; 97; 96; Richards 2008). Whilst this truncation may be present within the development area, this is currently an unknown factor in the Chapel Street area.

3.4 There are numerous Listed Buildings in the vicinity of the proposed development largely Listed at Grade II and dating to the 19th century (Figure 2). The earliest building, however, is the largely 14th-15th century Grade I Listed Parish Church of St Mary (HER:999/2/15), again attesting to the medieval potential of this area. The Central Bedfordshire HER also contains records of non-designated historic buildings in the area, all of which are detailed in Appendix I. There are four Conservation Areas in the vicinity of the development which also demonstrate the historic character and importance of this area.

3.5 Consequently, given the scale of the proposed works, there is a potential for below ground archaeological deposits to be present upon this site, most likely dating from the medieval through to post-medieval periods.

4 Aims and Objectives

4.1 In general the aim of the archaeological investigation is to determine and understand the nature, function, and character of any surviving archaeological deposits in their cultural and environmental setting in line with government guidance as set out in the *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* (DCLG 2012), paragraph 141 (see section 1.5 above). The NPPF sets out the Government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It sets out the Government’s requirements for the planning system only to the extent that it is relevant, proportionate and necessary to do

so. The purpose of the NPPF is to contribute to the achievement of *sustainable development*, which includes “...contributing to, protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment...” (DCLG 2012, 30).

4.2 Future research topics identified in the *Revised Regional Research Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott and Brown 2011, 70) for medieval towns applicable to this site include investigating the development of towns, changes in their internal layouts and housing densities, and their role as centres of supply and demand, along with revealing when individual building plots were first occupied.

4.3 The Bedfordshire Archaeology *Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy* identifies gaps in knowledge and what information is required to fill them (Oake 2007, 4). There is limited evidence for the late Saxon and early medieval settlement in the centre of Luton (cf. Edgeworth 2007a, 93-4). The study of the medieval archaeology of Bedfordshire is relatively young and largely confined to the last 50 years (Edgeworth 2007a, 98). Excavations have taken place at some of the mottes and ringworks in the county but much work remains to be done to understand these monuments (Edgeworth 2007a, 98). Regarding the historic towns of Bedfordshire, only Bedford has been extensively explored through excavation (Edgeworth 2007a, 103). The opportunity to undertake excavations in the centre of Luton, as in the other historic towns, needs to focus not only on ‘medieval development’ but also on issues of post-medieval archaeology, e.g. the remains of industrial activities (Edgeworth 2007b, 127).

4.4 The regional research frameworks help inform the objectives for the archaeological investigations at 21-25 Chapel Street, Luton as follows.

4.4.1 The general objectives of the investigation are as follows.

- Establishing the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation in the development site.
- Establishing the relationship of any remains to the surrounding contemporary landscapes.
- Recovering artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region
- Recovering palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

4.4.2 The specific objective is to gaining a better understanding of the extent and nature of Robert de Waudari’s castle and its relationship with the medieval town of Luton.

5 Project Management and Standards

5.1 ARS Ltd is a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). The project will be carried out in compliance with the Institute of Archaeologists (IfA) *Codes of Conduct* (2014) and will follow the IfA’s *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation* (2013a), English Heritage’s *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2009) and *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007).

5.2 All staff employed on the project will be suitably qualified and experienced for their respective project roles and have practical experience of archaeological excavation

and recording. The Project Manager will be Chris Scott BA, MA, MIFA. All staff will be made aware of the archaeological importance of the area surrounding the site and will be fully briefed on the work required by this specification. Each member of staff will be fully conversant with the aims and methodologies of the evaluation and will be given a copy of this WSI to read. All members of staff employed by ARS Ltd are fully qualified and experienced archaeologists, which will ensure that appropriate decisions will be made in the field. ARS Ltd holds full Employer's Liability (£5 million), Public Liability (£5 million) and Professional Indemnity (£2 million) insurance.

- 5.3 The project team includes the following.
- Project Manager: Chris Scott MIFA (ARS Ltd)
 - Fieldwork Project Officer: Alvaro Mora-Ottomano AIFA or other as may be appointed (ARS Ltd)
 - Post-fieldwork & reporting: Alvaro Mora-Ottomano AIFA or other as may be appointed (ARS Ltd)
 - Human-struck flint: Dr. Robin Holgate MIFA (ARS Ltd)
 - Early prehistoric pottery: Dr. Robin Holgate MIFA (ARS Ltd)
 - Roman pottery: Dr Ruth Leahy
 - Samian ware: Gwladys Monteil
 - Late prehistoric, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery: Paul Blinkhorn
 - Clay tobacco pipes: Mike Wood MIFA
 - Numismatics: Mike Wood MIFA
 - Worked stone: Ann Clarke (consultant)
 - Metalwork: Dr Jenny Price (Durham University Conservation Laboratory) and Chris Scott MIFA(ARS Ltd)
 - Plant macrofossils and charcoals: Elise McLellan (ARS Ltd)
 - Pollen: Elise McLellan (ARS Ltd)
 - Human remains: Milena Grzybowska (ARS Ltd)
 - Faunal remains: Milena Grzybowska (ARS Ltd)
 - Finds conservation: Dr Jenny Jones (Durham University Conservation Lab)

6 Fieldwork Methodology

6.1 Initially four trenches measuring 7.5m x 2m (i.e. 60m² of trenching) are to be excavated, one at each level and one along the street frontage on the site (Figure 4). There will also be a contingency of c.30m² to investigate further any archaeological features and deposits as necessary.

6.2 The topsoil/made ground will be removed mechanically by a machine using a wide toothless ditching bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. The topsoil or recent overburden will be removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon.

6.3 The trenches will be cleaned appropriately using hand tools to define archaeological features and deposits. The location of the trenches will be recorded on a base plan using suitable equipment, e.g. a total station, for both the first monitoring meeting and the report.

6.4 All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded.

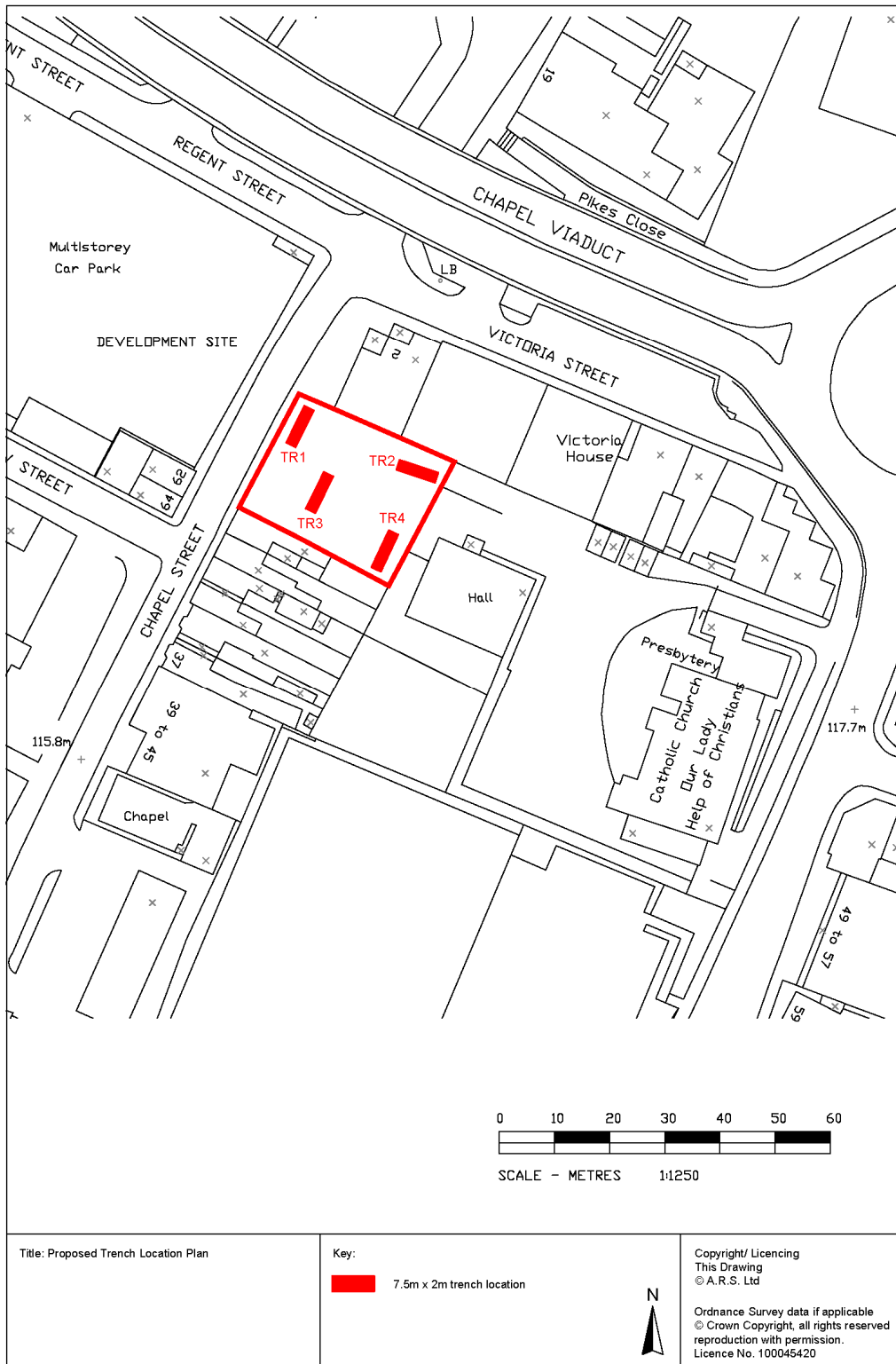


Figure 4: proposed trench locations

6.5 Sufficient of any archaeological features or deposits revealed will be excavated in order to provide the information required. All discrete features will be half sectioned, where safe to do so, but in any case the sample should not be less than 50% of the whole. Excavation slots across linear features must be at least 1m in width. It should be born in mind that excavation must not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record. Investigation should be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the protection

of the deposits through the application of mitigation procedures or through the opportunity for better excavation under the conditions pertaining to full investigation of a larger area.

6.6 Should significant depth of stratified deposits be encountered it may be necessary for excavation to continue in a restricted area within the trial trench in order to test the depth and nature of the stratigraphy. The location and scale of the deeper excavation will be dictated by the nature of the archaeological deposits revealed in the opening of the trench and by other on-site conditions, paying particular regard to health and safety issues. The agreement of the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists acting on behalf of Luton Borough Council will be obtained before such a strategy is implemented.

6.7 The site will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on a 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. The site will be recorded using a single context planning system in accordance with the ARS Ltd field recording manual.

6.8 A full and proper record (written, graphic and photographic as appropriate) will be made for all work, using pro-forma record sheets and text descriptions appropriate to the work. Accurate scale plans and section drawings will be drawn where required at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales, as appropriate. In addition to relevant illustrations, provision for rectified photographic recording shall be made, if deemed necessary.

6.9 A photographic record of all contexts will be taken using 35mm black and white film and a digital colour camera, and will include a clearly visible, graduated metric scale. A register of all photographs will be kept. A selection of working shots will be taken to demonstrate how the site was investigated and what the prevailing conditions were like during excavation.

6.10 The stratigraphy of the site will be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified.

6.11 All archaeological deposits and features will be recorded with above ordnance datum (AOD) levels.

6.12 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a 'Harris' matrix will be compiled.

6.13 For deposits that have potential for providing environmental or dating evidence, a minimum of 40 litres of sample will be taken, or 100% of the sample if smaller. This material will be floated and passed through graduated sieves, the smallest being a 500µ mesh. Should other types of environmental deposits be encountered appropriate specialist advice will be sought and an appropriate sampling strategy devised. Samples will be assessed by a suitable specialist with provision for further analysis as required and in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation* (English Heritage 2011b). Advice from the English Heritage Regional Science Adviser (Zoe Outram) will be taken as appropriate.

6.14 All finds and other relevant material will be retained and removed from the site for post-fieldwork analysis. Artefacts, ecofacts and deposits suitable for dating purposes will be identified and obtained in line with *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on producing and interpreting dendrochronological dates* (English Heritage 1998), *Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines*

on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates (English Heritage 2006a), and *Luminescence Dating: Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology* (English Heritage 2008).

6.15 Metal finds will be sampled, processed and analysed in line with *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy* (English Heritage 2001), and *Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork* (English Heritage 2006b). Any waterlogged artefacts or ecofacts will be sampled, processed and analysed using *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood* (English Heritage 2010) and *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts. Guidance on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (English Heritage 2012).

6.16 Adequate arrangements will be made within a suitable time scale for the conservation of artefacts. Where fragile or unstable finds are recovered appropriate steps will be taken to stabilise them.

6.17 The Archaeological Officer from Central Bedfordshire Council on behalf of Luton Borough Council and the local Coroner will be informed immediately upon discovery of human remains and they will only be excavated following receipt of an appropriate Ministry of Justice licence. Where human remains are encountered as part of the investigation, the post-excavation assessment will contain an analysis of the remains and a statement for the final deposition of the assemblage, including addressing future research potential, where applicable, and the options for reburial. Any conditions in the licence affecting the future deposition and curation of human remains will be discussed with Luton Museum at the earliest opportunity.

6.18 Appropriate procedures under the relevant legislation will be followed in the event of the discovery of artefacts covered by the provisions of the Treasures Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments). Any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of the fieldwork will also be reported to the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Officer.

6.19 All site operations will be carried out in a safe manner in accordance with ARS Ltd's Health and Safety Policy. A risk assessment will be prepared before commencement on site and a copy will be given to the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists acting on behalf of Luton Borough Council.

6.20 The trial trenches will not be backfilled before they have been inspected by the Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists acting on behalf of Luton Borough Council, or their agreement has been otherwise obtained in writing for the backfilling.

7 Monitoring arrangements

7.1 The Client will afford access to the development site for the purposes of archaeological monitoring to the Archaeological Officer from Central Bedfordshire Council on behalf of Luton Borough Council or personnel nominated at all reasonable times upon compliance with the requirements of health and safety.

7.2 The Archaeological Officer from Central Bedfordshire Council on behalf of Luton Borough Council or personnel nominated will be given at least one week's notice in writing of the commencement of the development, and shall keep them informed of the progress of the watching brief during the period in which it is carried out.

7.3 ARS Ltd will liaise with the Archaeological Officer from Central Bedfordshire Council on behalf of Luton Borough Council or personnel nominated at regular intervals throughout the course of the work.

8 Post Excavation Methodology

8.1 All finds will be cleaned, marked, sorted and analysed in accordance with the approved recording system and the practices and standards described in *Preparation of Archaeological Archives; Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (1993), the IfA *Standards and Guidance for Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (2013b) and *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007) and *Procedure for preparing archives for deposition with Luton Culture* (Luton Culture 2013).

8.2 All artefacts will be assessed and, as required, reported on by suitably qualified specialists (see section 5.3 above). All Saxon and later ceramics will be classified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series. The MPRG's *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* will be adhered to (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001).

8.3 When the archive has been consolidated it will be assessed for its potential for further analysis following English Heritage's *MoRPHE Guidelines* (2009). As there may be a further stage of fieldwork, this would form part of a subsequent programme of work and an updated WSI will then be undertaken (cf. IfA 2013a).

8.4 Within two months of the completion of the evaluation trenching, ARS Ltd will produce a report which will include the following.

- A non-technical summary.
- Introduction and objectives of the evaluation.
- Methodology of the evaluation.
- An objective summary statement of results.
- A phased stratigraphic discussion of the archaeological features.
- An interpretive discussion of the results related to the archaeological and historical context of the surrounding area taking into account information held in the Central Bedfordshire and Luton Historic Environment Record (HER), including the results of recent fieldwork in the surrounding areas.
- Appropriate supporting illustrations, including a site plan, trench and section plans, feature sections and plans and a phased site plan as appropriate.
- A site location plan at 1:2500 or 1:10000 on an OS base map as appropriate and a phased interpretation of the site as appropriate.
- The results of an assessment of artefacts, ecofacts and industrial residues carried out by suitable specialists, who will be furnished with relevant contextual and stratigraphic information.
- If sufficiently significant remains are recovered then an analysis of the above based upon the specialist assessment recommendations.
- Conclusions, including a consideration of the significance of the results of the evaluation, putting them into a local and regional context (Medlycott & Brown, 2011; Oake *et al.* 2007).

- In the event that significant remains are encountered, then a timetable for wider dissemination will be included in the report.
- A detailed context index and supporting data in tabulated form or in appendices.
- An index to and the proposed location of the archive.
- The proposed date of deposition of the archive.
- References.
- Photographs of work in progress on the site.
- A copy of the approved WSI.
- A copy of the OASIS form.

8.5 A final copy of the report will be presented following confirmation of acceptance of a draft report by the Archaeological Officer from Central Bedfordshire Council on behalf of Luton Borough Council. A single hard copy of the final report will be presented to the Central Bedfordshire HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report, so that it will be publicly available.

8.6 If significant archaeological remains are recorded, report on the project will be published in an appropriate place: a recognised local or national journal or monograph series. The final report and place of publication will be approved by the Archaeological Officer from Central Bedfordshire Council on behalf of Luton Borough Council.

9 Archive deposition and dissemination

9.1 Artefacts, environmental and organic material will be labelled, processed and analysed in a manner compatible with the requirements of *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (AAF 2007), *Standards and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (IfA 2013b), *Procedure for preparing archives for deposition with Luton Culture* (Luton Culture 2013) and *Preservation of Archaeological Archives: Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections* (SMA 1993).

9.2 The archive and finds, including a copy of the report, shall be deposited at Luton Museum.

9.3 A full set of annotated, illustrative pictures of the site, excavation, features, layers and selected artefacts will be supplied to the Central Bedfordshire and Luton HER and deposited with the archive as digital images on a CD ROM along with the report.

9.4 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. All parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the Central Bedfordshire and Luton HER. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy will also be included within the archive). The unique OASIS reference will appear on all reports.

10 Changes to Methodology or Work Programme

10.1 Changes to the approved methodology or programme of works will only be made with prior written approval of the Archaeological Officers from Central

Bedfordshire Council on behalf of Luton Borough Council.

Hannah Firth
Archaeologist
Development Management
Regeneration & Business Directorate
Central Bedfordshire Council
Priory House
Monks Walk
Chicksands
Shefford
Bedfordshire
SG17 5TQ
Direct Dial: 0300 300 6603
Email: hannah.firth@centralbedfordshire.gov.uk

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- English Heritage 2006a. *Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates.*
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- English Heritage 2009. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment and MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Excavation.*
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APPENDIX 1: GAZETTEER OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

DESIGNATED RECORDS

HER ID	LB Grade	Description
2/23	II	7-9 George Street West
2/18	II	21 George Street
4/1	II	Baptist Union Church
35790	II	The White Hart, Castle street
999/2/33	II	The Bitter End, 9 Chapel Street
2/24	II	9A George Street West
2/28	II	6 George Street West
2/13	II	Ebenezer Chapel Hastings Street.
2/15	I	Parish Church of St Mary
999/2/21	II	3 George Street West
999/2/32	II	39 King Street
999/2/31	II	29-37 King Street
2/20	II	1 George Street West
999/2/29	II	8 George Street West
999/2/30	II	23-27 King Street
999/2/25	II	11 George Street West
999/2/26	II	13,15 and 17 George Street West
999/2/27	II	19 George Street West
5123/274	II	The Cock Public House 38 Park Street
1/12	II	22 Park Street
2/44	II	21-23 Park Street West
999/2/37	II	3-5 Castle Street
999/2/39	II	16 park Street
999/2/19	II	The Heights Public House, 1 george Street
999/2/43	II	11, 13 Park Street West
999/2/45	II	27-29 Park Street West
999/2/34	II	Red Lion Hotel George Street/Castle Street
2/35	II	2 - 8 Castle Street
1/7	II	93 Wellington Street
312	II	The Fountain Public House 152 Wellington street.

HER ID	LB Grade	Description
115	II	Ceylon Baptist Church and Hall Wellington street
999/3/1A	II	45-55 Dumfries Street (Group Value)
3/6	II	Former Chapel Langley School Russell Street
999/3/5	II	70-76 Hastings Street.
999/6/10007	II	Luton Town Hall
2/17	II	32. George street
2/46	II	War Memorial Town Hall, George Street.
2/16	II	63 George Street
999/2/14	II	53 Cheapside
1/3	II	Christ Church
	II	Railings at No 3 George Street West
	II	Railings fronting Hall of Ceylon Baptist Church
	II	Railings fronting Ceylon Baptist Church
	II	Railings to front and side of Ebenezer Chapel
		Luton Conservation Area
		Luton Town Centre Conservation Area
		Rothesay Conservation Area
		Luton South Conservation Area

NON-DESIGNATED HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

HER ID	Description
18294	Findspot: IRON AGE COIN
10307	BETHEL BAPTIST CHAPEL, Chapel Street
10319	60 GEORGE STREET
10405	35-45 WELLINGTON STREET
10820	LANGLEY'S MANOR
12387	WESLEYAN CHAPEL, Albert Road
12394	WESLEYAN SCHOOL, Chapel Street
1948	MEDIEVAL POTTERY
8065	13 PARK SQUARE
8067	19 PARK SQUARE
8068	21 PARK SQUARE
8070	1 & 3 BUTE STREET
8071	5-9 BUTE STREET

HER ID	Description
8072	11 BUTE STREET
8074	14 BUTE STREET
8075	1 CHEAPSIDE
8076	3 CHEAPSIDE
8077	17 CHEAPSIDE, former General Post Office
8078	17A & 19A CHEAPSIDE
8079	19 CHEAPSIDE
8080	21-19 CHEAPSIDE
8081	33 CHEAPSIDE
8091	22-24 CHEAPSIDE
8092	26 CHEAPSIDE
8095	1-6 CHEAPSIDE
8096	8 CHEAPSIDE
8097	10 CHEAPSIDE
8486	WOOTTON HALL, Park Street
8487	COURT HOUSE, Stuart Street
8488	CORN EXCHANGE, Market Hill
8499	WALLER STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH, Waller Street
8500	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of King Street & Stuart Street
8502	WESLEYAN CHAPEL, Church Street
8503	FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE, Castle Street
15332	MOUNT TABOR METHODIST CHURCH, Castle Street
17791	DRESSED STONE BLOCKS
18073	MASONIC HALL
18076	THE FOUR HORSE SHOES PUBLIC HOUSE
18078	THE ODDFELLOWS ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE
18079	THE DUKE OF CLARENCE PUBLIC HOUSE
18080	THE OFFICE PUBLIC HOUSE
18082	THE ENGINE PUBLIC HOUSE, 43 Bute Street
18085	THE WHEELPLOUGH INN
18086	THE WHITE HOUSE
18087	THE WHEATSHEAF PUBLIC HOUSE, 14-16 Church Street
18089	THE DOG PUBLIC HOUSE
18090	THE KINGS ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE
18091	THE BLACK SWAN PUBLIC HOUSE

HER ID	Description
18092	THE PLOUGH PUBLIC HOUSE, George Street
18093	PITCHERS PUBLIC HOUSE, Chapel Street
18094	THE OLD BELL PUBLIC HOUSE
18095	THE CROSS KEYS PUBLIC HOUSE, George Street
18096	THE GEORGE HOTEL & THE GEORGE TAP PUBLIC HOUSE
18097	THE NEWT AND CUCUMBER PUBLIC HOUSE
18098	THE KING EDWARD 7th PUBLIC HOUSE
18099	THE BELGIUM ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE
18100	THE DEW DROP INN PUBLIC HOUSE
18101	THE PRINCES HEAD PUBLIC HOUSE
18104	THE MIDLAND HOTEL PUBLIC HOUSE, Manchester Street
18110	THE BRITISH QUEEN PUBLIC HOUSE
18111	THE BULL PUBLIC HOUSE
18113	THE GRANVILLE PUBLIC HOUSE
18114	THE PANAMA PUBLIC HOUSE
18128	BUILDING, 24-26 John Street
18130	HAT FACTORY, 16 John Street
18131	HAT FACTORY, 47-53 Bute Street
10317	27 GEORGE STREET
18102	THE RED COW PUBLIC HOUSE
10344	11-13 MANCHESTER STREET
8489	OLD TOWN HALL, George Street
13963	5 UPPER GEORGE STREET (site of timber-framed building)
18077	THE YORKSHIRE HOTEL, 26 Wellington Street
10400	54-58 WELLINGTON STREET
10404	25 WELLINGTON STREET
10406	53 WELLINGTON STREET & 24 STUART STREET
12391	BUXTON ROAD SCHOOLS
10401	80-82 WELLINGTON STREET
10402	84-96 WELLINGTON STREET
10407	85 WELLINGTON STREET
2847	POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY, George Street
205	?ROMAN KILN, Waller Street
18129	HAT FACTORY, 18-22 John Street
2898	FOUNDRY

HER ID	Description
10382	28-36 PARK STREET
10390	5-9 PARK STREET WEST
9977	12 PARK STREET
9978	12A PARK STREET
9979	14 PARK STREET
9981	18 & 20 PARK STREET
10374	2-4 PARK STREET
10301	9 CASTLE STREET
10315	23 GEORGE STREET
10316	25 GEORGE STREET
15200	NATWEST BANK, 31 George Street
15563	36 GEORGE STREET
8490	PLAIT HALLS, Cheapside & Waller Street
10325	2 GEORGE STREET WEST
10326	4 GEORGE STREET WEST
18103	THE HORSE AND JOCKEY PUBLIC HOUSE
15556	74 GEORGE STREET, (formerly J. Sainsbury)
8491	OLD PUBLIC LIBRARY
18133	HAT FACTORIES/WAREHOUSES
12373	LIME KILN, London Road
10410	106 WELLINGTON STREET
10409	BUILDING, Wellington Street
10306	KING'S ARMS PUBLIC HOUSE, 82-84 Chapel Street
10305	75-87 CHAPEL STREET
10292	1-14 BLYTHE PLACE
10395	ST SAVIOUR'S, St. Russell Street
12389	CHURCH SCHOOLS, Queen Square
1089	WESLEYAN CHAPEL, Chapel Street
8485	PARK STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, Park Street
14040	BUILDING (site of) Cumberland Street
10372	2-8 OXFORD ROAD
10373	10-12 OXFORD ROAD
10371	9-15 OXFORD ROAD
10370	7 OXFORD ROAD
10369	3-5 OXFORD ROAD

HER ID	Description
12390	BOYS & INFANTS SCHOOL, Langley Street
10398	6-8 UNION STREET
10399	12-20 UNION Street
10342	MALTINGS, rear of Latimer Road
10349	CHURCH HALL, New Town Road
10437	ST PAUL'S CHURCH, Hibbert Street
2897	FOUNDRY
8063	7 PARK SQUARE
8064	9-11 PARK SQUARE
8066	15-17 PARK SQUARE
8069	21A PARK SQUARE
8928	FRIENDS' BURIAL GROUND, Castle Street
9239	ROTHESAY NURSERY SCHOOL
10392	15-19 PARK STREET WEST
19554	UNION CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND, Union Street
19555	EBENEZER CHAPEL BURIAL GROUND, Dumfries Street/Windsor Walk
10091	43 ADELAIDE STREET
19518	32-34 JOHN STREET
19517	36-38 JOHN STREET
19516	40-46 JOHN STREET
19512	10 MELSON STREET, former Lining Factory
18127	AUCTION ROOM, 23-37 John Street
19511	21 JOHN STREET, possibly formerly No 23
19510	15-19 JOHN STREET (possibly formerly 15-21)
8082	49 CHEAPSIDE
19509	37-47 CHEAPSIDE
19508	51 CHEAPSIDE
19593	THE MALL (formerly The Arndale Centre), Silver Street/George Street
8093	42 - 48 CHEAPSIDE
19792	17 Church Street
19822	FORMER FIRE STATION, Stuart Street
19561	A6 TRUNK ROAD (FORMER TURNPIKE ROAD), Bedford - Luton
19561	A6 TRUNK ROAD (FORMER TURNPIKE ROAD), Bedford - Luton
8927	LUTON CEMETERY
1981	ROMAN POTTERY

HER ID	Description
17928	WW2 AIR RAID SHELTER
2988	CORN & SAW MILLS
16993	LUTON MEDIEVAL TOWN
11950	MEDIEVAL & POST-MEDIEVAL OCCUPATION, Church Street
12376	BREWERY, Park Square
8926	ST MARY'S PARISH CHURCHYARD
17934	WW2 AIR RAID SHELTER, George Street
1977	ROMAN COIN
9012	BAPTIST BURIAL GROUND, Park Street
6541	LUTON BREWERY, Park Street West
9011	WESLEYAN CHURCHYARD, Chapel Street
185	SITE OF CASTLE, possibly of Faulke de Breaute
19531	CHILDREN'S CEMETERY, St Ann's Lane
186	SITE OF CASTLE, Castle Street/Holly Street

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVENTS

HER ID	Description
EBD753	St George's Square Renaissance, Luton; an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment
EBD1043	Plaiters' Lea Conservation Area, Luton
EBD411	An Archaeological Evaluation at Land to the Rear of 28-36 Park Street, Luton
EBD1149	4 Lea Road, Luton; Archaeological Excavation, Recording, Analysis and Publication
EBD1026	Archaeological investigations on the western edge of the site of Faulk de Breaute's castle, Park Square, Luton
EBD1065	The remains of Robert de Waudari's adulterine castle, Castle Street, Luton
EBD408	St George's Square Renaissance, Luton, Bedfordshire: An Archaeological Investigation
EBD97	The Mall, Arndale, Luton; An Archaeological Evaluation
EBD585	Land at Manor Court, Luton
EBD615	Youth House, St Mary's Road, Luton; An Archaeological Evaluation
EBD96	Watching Brief: corner of Oxford Road and Union Street, Luton
EBD98	Watching brief: 63-65 Castle Street, Luton
EBD186	Excavation at Castle Street, Luton; Robert de Waudari's Castle?
EBD984	Land at Castle Street/Holly Street, Luton; Archaeological Field Evaluation
EBD997	An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Vicarage Street, Luton; Site A
EBD997	An Archaeological Evaluation on land at Vicarage Street, Luton; Site A
EBD1077	Land at the University of Bedfordshire, Park Square, Luton; Archaeological trial Trenching

HER ID	Description
EBD1110	Archaeological Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication at the University of Bedfordshire, Park Street, Luton (Phase 2a); UPD & Assessment
EBD1145	Land at the University of Bedfordshire, Vicarage Street (Phase 2a), Luton

Appendix IV – Oasis Report

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol5-198489

Project details

Project name Archaeological Evaluation at 21-25 Chapel Street, Luton

Short description of the project In December 2014 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by London Luton Chapel Street Student Accommodation Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at 21-25 Chapel Street, Luton (Figure 1). The site is located at 21-25 Chapel Street, Luton in the town centre. The buildings which once stood on the street frontage have been demolished and the western two thirds of the site has been levelled: it was used as a car park until recently. The eastern third of the site steps up to a roughly level surface which stands at approximately one metre higher than the street level. The archaeological evaluation comprised four trenches, measuring 7.5m x 2m.

Project dates Start: 15-12-2014 End: 16-12-2014

Previous/future work No / Not known

Type of project Recording project

Monument type HOUSE Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Investigation type "Test-Pit Survey"

Prompt Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)

Project location

Country England

Site location BEDFORDSHIRE LUTON LUTON 21-25 Chapel Street, Luton

Postcode LU1 5DA

Study area 1.00 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 090700 209300 51.8758119687 -0.415408821456 51 52 32 N 000 24 55 W Point

Entered by Joseph Tong (joseph@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

Entered on 18 December 2014

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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