

HERITAGE NETWORK



149 WEST STREET Dunstable, Beds.

HN809

Archaeological Evaluation Report



THE HERITAGE NETWORK LTD

Registered with the Institute of Field Archaeologists as an Archaeological Organisation
Archaeological Director: David Hillelson, BA MIFA

149 WEST STREET Dunstable, Bedfordshire

Project ref.:HN809 Accession no.: LUTNM 2009.65 LPA ref.: SB/TP/2009/00149/FULL

Archaeological Evaluation

Prepared on behalf of Robert Gutteridge

by

Mark Winter, BSc PgDip AIFA

Report no. 539

June 2009

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The cover illustration shows the rear of 149 West Street looking northwest

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork for this project was carried out by Mark Winter and Mick James. The report was edited by David Hillelson.

The Heritage Network would like to express its thanks to Richard Sheen, Triad Planning; Peter Wilson Plant Hire; and Hannah Firth, Conservation and Design Team, Central Bedfordshire Council, for their help and cooperation and assistance in the execution of this project.

Summary

Site name and address:	149 West Street, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, LU6 1SG							
County:	Bedfordshire	District:	Central Bedfordshire					
Village/town:	Dunstable	Parish:	Dunstable					
Planning reference:	SB/TP/2009/149	NGR:	TL 01360 21600					
Client name and address:	Robert Gutteridge, 45	shire, BA12 8QQ						
Nature of work:	New housing	Former land use:	Garden					
Site status:	n/a	Reason for investigation:	Direction of LPA (PPG 16)					
Position in planning process:	Pre-determination	Project brief originator:	Local authority					
Size of affected area:	$c.1565m^2$	Size of area investigated:	c.160m ²					
Site Code:	HN809	Accession no.:	LUTNM 2009.65					
Organisation:	Heritage Network	Site Director:	David Hillelson					
Project type, methods etc.:	Evaluation	Archive recipient:	Luton Museum					
Start of work	20/05/2009	Finish of work	26/05/2009					
Related SMR Nos:	n/a	Periods represented:	n/a					
Oasis UID	heritage1-60181	n/a						
Monument types:	1 x posthole, 1 x yard surface							
Physical archive:	n/a							
Previous summaries/reports:	n/a							

Synopsis:

In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to develop the garden of 149 West Street, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by Robert Gutteridge to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation.

Six trial trenches were opened across the proposed development area. The investigation showed that the southern limit of the site, behind the outbuilding, had been used as a dump for soil and chalk in alternating layers and it is presumed that this material derives from within the site boundaries and was deposited relatively recently. Within the trenches a limited number of features were identified including a single undated posthole, a modern garden path, a chalk yard surface, and several areas of disturbance caused by root activity.

The evaluation of the site did not identify any evidence for activity earlier than the Victorian or modern periods. Taking this evidence alongside the evidence for archaeological activity in the general vicinity of the site, the overall risk that the proposed development would disturb archaeological remains of any significance may be considered to be *Low*.

HN809\report

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report has been prepared on behalf of Robert Gutteridge, as part of the archaeological evaluation of a development site located at 149 West Street, Dunstable, Bedfordshire.
- 1.2 The investigation was a pre-determination requirement for a planning application submitted to the former South Bedfordshire District Council (ref: SB/TP/2009/00149/FULL), following the provisions set out in Planning Policy Guidance Note No.16 (PPG16) on Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990). The extent of the work has been defined in a Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation, prepared by the Archaeological Officer (AO) from the Conservation and Design Team of Central Bedfordshire Council (CBC), the new unitary authority covering the site.
- 1.3 The study area is centred on NGR TL 01360 21600. It is bounded to the northwest by West Street, to the northeast by the gardens of nos.139-147 West Street, to the southeast by nos.8-26 Long Meadow and to the southwest by allotment gardens. The development proposes the construction of a new building comprising of 10 flats and a 2 storey house with associated parking, landscaping and services.
- 1.4 The aim of the evaluation has been to consider the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any such remains which are liable to be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published local and regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Oake et al 2007), if they were discovered.
- 1.5 The present report is intended to provide the planning authority with sufficient data to allow it to consider the archaeological implications of the proposed development, and to determine what further, if any, mitigation measures may be required to allow the development to proceed.

2. Fieldwork

SITE TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The study area consists of a small area of land to the southeast of the existing house. The site lies on level ground at approximately 150m AOD.
- 2.2 Being within an urban area, the soils on the site are unsurveyed but they lie immediately adjacent to soils which have been classified as being part of the Upton 1 association, described as 'shallow well drained calcareous silty soils over chalk' (SSEW).

METHODOLOGY

- 2.3 All work was carried out in accordance with the approved *Project Design*, current health and safety legislation, and both IFA and ALGAO standards.
- 2.4 Six trenches were opened using a tracked mini-digger fitted with a 0.8m wide toothless bucket, under close archaeological supervision.
- 2.5 Trenches were machined to the first significant archaeological horizon. Spoil from the machining was inspected for archaeological artefacts.
- **2.6** All potential archaeological features and deposits were sampled to ascertain their nature, depth, date, and quality of preservation.
- 2.7 All identified contexts were photographed and recorded using the appropriate proforma. Scaled plans and sections were drawn on drafting film at scales of 1:10 and 1:50.

RESULTS

Stratigraphy

- 2.8 A slight variation in stratigraphy was encountered on site. Trench 1 contained a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt topsoil, 0.20m thick and covering a layer of white (10YR 8/1) redeposited chalk, 0.12m thick. Beneath this was a very dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey silt, 0.14m thick, which covered a further layer of white (10YR 8/1) redeposited chalk, 0.06m thick. This overlay a dark grey (10YR 4/1) clayey silt, 0.11m thick, which covered a third layer of white (10YR 8/1) redeposited chalk, 0.12m thick. Beneath this was a brown (10YR 4/3) silt, 0.28m thick, which sealed the white (10YR 8/1) chalk natural.
- 2.9 Trenches 2, 3 and 4 contained topsoil measuring between 0.10m and 0.34m thick. In Trenches 2 and 3 this was a very dark grey (10YR 3/1) sandy silt, but in Trench 4 a dark brown (10YR 3/3) silt was recorded. Beneath this was a brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay, measuring between 0.30m and 0.53m thick. This sealed the white (10YR 8/1) chalk natural in all trenches.
- 2.10 Trenches 5 and 6 contained a greyish brown (10YR 5/2) sandy silt, 0.20m thick, which overlay a grey (10YR 6/1) sandy silt 0.60m deep. This sealed the white (10YR 8/1) chalk natural.

Trench 1

Length (m):	10.20	Width (m):	2.00		Maximum Depth (m):	1.20	Orienta	tion	N	E-SW
Level at No	rtheast End	of	Top	155.59	Level at Sou	thwest E	nd of Tren	ıch	Top	155.56
Trench (mo	OD)		Base 154.49 (mOD)						Base	154.41
Contont	Т		Description				D	imen	sions (n	1)
Context	Type						Length	W	idth	Depth
	Layer	Dark brov	wn (10YR 3/3) silt topsoil.				10.20	2	.00	0.20
	Layer	White (10	White (10YR 8/1) redeposited chalk layer.					2	.00	0.12
	Layer	(10YR 3/	(2) clayey	silt subsoi	1.		10.20	2	.00	0.14
	Layer	White (10	YR 8/1)	redeposited	l chalk layer.		10.20	2	.00	0.06
	Layer	Dark grey	(10YR 4	4/1) clayey	silt subsoil.		10.20	2	.00	0.11
	Layer	White (10	White (10YR 8/1) redeposited chalk layer.					2	.00	0.12
	Layer	Brown (10YR 4/3) silt subsoil.					10.20	2	.00	0.28
	Layer	White (10YR 8/1) natural.					10.20	2	.00	-
101	Feature	Root activ	ity.				0.46	0	.40	0.13

2.11 Trench 1 was located at the southeast end of the site (Figure 2, Plate 1), in an area of raised ground. No archaeological remains were encountered in this trench (Figure 3).

Trench 2

Length (m):	11.40	Width (m):	2.00		Maximum Depth (m):	0.63	Orienta	tion	N	IW-SE
Level at No	rthwest End	of	Top	154.72	Level at Sou	theast E	nd of Tren	ch	Top	154.99
Trench (m	OD)		Base 154.25 ((mOD)				
G44	Tr			D			D	imen	sions (n	n)
Context	Type			Description	on		Length	W	idth	Depth
	Layer	Very dark	Grey (10YR 3/1) sandy silt topsoil.				11.40	2	.00	0.22
	Layer	Brown (1	0YR 4/3)	silty clay s	subsoil.		11.40	2	.00	0.30
	Layer	White (10	YR 8/1)	chalk natu	ral.		11.40	2	.00	-
201	Cut	Posthole of	cut.				0.28	0	.28	0.10
202	Fill	Yellowish posthole [sh brown (10YR 5/4) silty clay fill of [201].				0.28	0	.28	0.10
203	Feature	Root activ	vity				1.76	0	.58	0.19
204	Feature	Root activ	ity				1.95	0	.65	0.02

2.12 Trench 2 was located on the east side of the site (Figure 2, Plate 2). A single, undated, posthole [201] was encountered in the trench (Figure 3, Plate 3).

Trench 3

Length (m):	8.70	Width (m):	3.00		Maximum Depth (m):	0.79	Orienta	tion	N	W-SE
Level at Northwest End of		l of	Top	155.21	Level at Sou	theast Er	nd of Tren	ch	Top	155.26
Trench (m	OD)	Base 154.51 (mOD)						Base	154.24	
Context Type Description							D	imen	sions (n	1)
Context	Type			Description)N		Length	W	idth	Depth
	Layer	Very dark	Very dark grey (10YR 3/1) sandy silt topsoil.					3.00		0.10
	Layer	Tarmac s	urface.				8.70	3	.00	0.03
	Layer	`	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay with frequent rubble, levelling layer.				8.70	3	.00	0.10
	Layer	Brown (1	Brown (10YR 4/3) silty clay subsoil.				8.70	3	.00	0.10
	Layer	White (10	White (10YR 8/1) chalk natural.				8.70	3	.00	-
301	Feature	Root activ	vity.				1.90	0	.60	0.16

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2.13 Trench 3 was located at the southeast end of the site (Figure 2). No archaeological remains were encountered in the trench (Figure 3, Plate 4).

Trench 4

Length (m):	7.40	Width (m):	3.10		Maximum Depth (m):	0.79	Orientation		NE-SW	
Level at No	rtheast End	of	Top	155.26	Level at Sout	hwest E	nd of Tren	ıch	Top	155.40
Trench (mo	OD)		Base	Base 154.50 (mOD)					Base	154.62
Context	Tymo			Dogovintic			D	imen	sions (m	1)
Context	Type			Description)n		Length	Width		Depth
	Layer	Dark brow	vn (10YF	R 3/3) silt to	opsoil.		7.40	3	.10	0.34
	Layer	Brown (1	0YR 4/3)	silt subsoi	1.		7.40	3	.10	0.45
	Layer	White (10YR 8/1) chalk natural.					7.40	3	.10	-
401	Structure	Brick bui	Brick built garden path.				3.10	0	50+	0.10
402	Feature	Root activ	vity.				2.20	1	.10	0.22

2.14 Trench 4 was located centrally (Figure 2, Plate 5). A garden path [401] was uncovered beneath the turf at the southwest end of the trench (Figure 3). This was formed from red frogged bricks measuring 0.23m by 0.10m by 0.07m, and is of modern date.

Trench 5

Length (m):	10.00	Width (m):	5.00		Maximum Depth (m):	0.87	Orienta	tion	NE-SW	
Level at N	ortheast End	of	Top	155.19	Level at Sou	thwest	End of Trei	ıch	Top	155.16
Trench (m	OD)		Base 154.45 (mOD)					Base	154.47	
Camtarri	Torre			Dogovinski			D	Dimensions (m)		
Context	Type		Description				Length	W	idth	Depth
	Layer	Greyish I	Brown (1	0YR 5/2) sa	andy silt topsoil	l.	10.00	5.00		0.20
	Layer	Grey (10'	YR 6/1) s	andy silt su	ıbsoil.		10.00	5	.00	0.60
	Layer	White (10	White (10YR 8/1) chalk natural.				10.00	5	.00	-
501	Feature	Root activ	Root activity.				1.20	0	.78	0.26
502	Feature	Tree bole	Tree bole.				1.50	1	.00	0.08
503	Layer	White (10	OYR 8/1)	layer of red	deposited chalk		8.50	1	.30	0.35

2.15 Trench 5 was located on the northeast side of the site (Figure 2, Plate 6). A chalk surface (503) was encountered below the topsoil and this may represent a former yard surface (Figure 3). No further archaeological remains were encountered.

Trench 6

Length (m):	10.00	Width (m):	2.30		Maximum Depth (m):	0.90	Orientation		NW-SE	
Level at No	rthwest End	of	Top	155.00	Level at Sou	theast Er	ch	Top	155.11	
Trench (mC	OD)		Base	Base 154.58 (mOD)					Base	154.31
Context	Tymo			Dogovinti		Dimensions (m)				
Context	Type			Description	on		Length	W	idth	Depth
	Layer	Greyish b	rown (10	YR 5/2) si	lty clay topsoil.		10.00	2	.30	0.20
	Layer	Grey (10)	Grey (10YR 6/1) sandy silt subsoil.				10.00	2	.30	0.60
	Layer	White (10	White (10YR 8/1) chalk natural.				10.00	2	.30	-
601	Layer	White (10	YR 8/1)	redeposited	d chalk layer.		4.55	1	.70	0.21

2.16 Trench 6 was located at the north end of the site, immediately to the east of the existing house (Figure 2, Plate 7). A chalk layer [601] was encountered in the trench, and this may represent a yard surface (Figure 3).

3. Discussion

Research Aims

3.1 The aim of the present evaluation has been to consider the location, depth, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains that would be liable to be threatened by the development, and to provide a local and regional, archaeological and historical context for them, in accordance with the current published local and regional research agenda (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Oake et al 2007), if they were discovered.

Archaeological and historical background

- 3.2 It is known that the site lay outside the limits of Dunstable town until the 19th century, when development extended along West Street. The street is thought to follow the line of the Icknield Way, a major routeway between Wessex and East Anglia from at least the late Neolithic period.
- 3.3 The postulated western edge of the small Roman town of *Durocobrivis* (HER 135) lies approximately 300m to the north-east. The town is mentioned in the Antonine Itinerary as lying halfway between *Verulamium* (St Albans) and *Magiovinium* (Milton Keynes) (Albion Archaeology 2003, 15). It was formerly thought to have developed from a military post at the junction of Watling Street (the modern A5) and the Icknield Way, but no evidence for a fort has been identified (ibid). At its largest extent, it appears to cover an area of approximately 14ha, with the western boundary in the area of Icknield Street and Princes Street. A large late Roman inhumation cemetery was investigated by the Manshead Archaeological Society in Friary Field, in the south-western quadrant of the town (Albion Archaeology 2003, 23).
- 3.4 Archaeological investigations were recently undertaken on the former allotments adjacent to the western side of the present site, ahead of their use as an extension to Dunstable cemetery (Albion Archaeology 2004; 2007; 2009). These works revealed evidence for the line of the Icknield Way from the Roman period onwards.
 - A series of undated wheel ruts were uncovered in 2004, indicating the presence of a well used road or track. An ENE to WSW aligned roadside ditch, of probable Roman date, was also exposed (Albion Archaeology 2004).
 - Further wheel ruts, on the same alignment as those recorded in 2004, were uncovered during subsequent archaeological mitigation (Albion Archaeology 2009). The individual ruts, which varied in shape, typically measured approximately 0.10m wide and ranged in depth from 0.05m to 0.18m. Several phases of rutting were represented. A single inhumation burial was also discovered below the rutted surface. This was aligned ENE to WSW, with the head at the western end of the grave. No artefacts were present to date the burial, which has been tentatively assigned to the Roman period. Although this was the only burial identified, it is possible that other roadside burials may lie in the vicinity.
 - A post-medieval boundary ditch, which apparently went out of use in the 19th or early 20th century, was also present on the site.

- 3.5 A large Roman pit was encountered during archaeological fieldwork adjacent to 140 West Street, the site of Leighton Gap (HER 14963). Evidence for medieval activity was also recorded on the site, including a 13th century inhumation and two small gullies.
- 3.6 A scatter of chance finds of Roman date has also been recorded from the vicinity of the present site, including a coin of Vespasian (HER 1351) found while digging a gravel pit or garden on West Street in 1822; a coin of Constantine (HER 1342) from a private garden on Osbourne Road; a fourth century *Urbs Roma* coin (HER 1381) from the garden of 17 Penrith Avenue; ten Roman coins from Bennetts Recreation Ground (HER 11278); five sherds of Roman pottery found on West Street Downs in 1888 (HER 1371); a group of finds from the north-eastern corner of West Street, known as Cold Harbour (HER 1911); and a bronze pin (HER 1347) found in the garden at 34 First Avenue.
- 3.7 Evidence for prehistoric activity has also been identified in the vicinity of the present site, including a large number of Neolithic flint flakes and implements (HER 1157) found during the late 19th and early 20th centuries in an area of gravel quarrying to the east of 'California', and the lines of prehistoric trackways, visible as cropmarks (HER 12290 / 12291).
- 3.8 A number of Second World War monuments are recorded on West Street, including the base of a spigot mortar emplacement (HER 17881) at the junction between West Street and Chiltern Road and portable anti-tank obstacles (HER 17883) at the southern end of Chiltern Road. A hostel for essential workers (HER 17887), which later became a PoW site for Italian prisoners, was sited at the south-western end of West Road.

Conclusions

- 3.9 On the basis of the known archaeology in the vicinity, the evaluation was considered to have the potential to contribute to an understanding of the development of the late prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval road system, and associated roadside activity, on the western side of Dunstable. There was considered to be a high risk of encountering features, deposits, and artefacts from the late prehistoric period onwards in the course of the investigation.
- 3.10 The trial trenches represent a 10% sample, approximately, of the development site by area. This was considered adequate to meet the aims of the evaluation, and assess the risk that development of the site would encounter archaeological remains of significance. The investigation showed that the southern limit of the site, behind the outbuilding, had been used as a dump for soil and chalk in alternating layers and it is presumed that this material derives from within the site boundaries and was deposited relatively recently. Within the trenches a limited number of features were identified including a single undated posthole [201], a modern garden path [401], a chalk yard surface, represented in Trenches 5 and 6 by contexts (503) and (601), and several areas of disturbance caused by root activity.
- 3.11 The evaluation of the site did not identify any evidence for activity earlier than the Victorian or modern periods. Taking this evidence alongside the evidence for archaeological activity in the general vicinity of the site, the overall risk that the proposed development would disturb archaeological remains of any significance may be considered to be Low.

Confidence Rating

3.12 In the course of the fieldwork, weather and ground conditions were acceptable for the identification of potential features and deposits, and for their investigation. There were no circumstances which would lead to a confidence rating for the work which was less than *High*.

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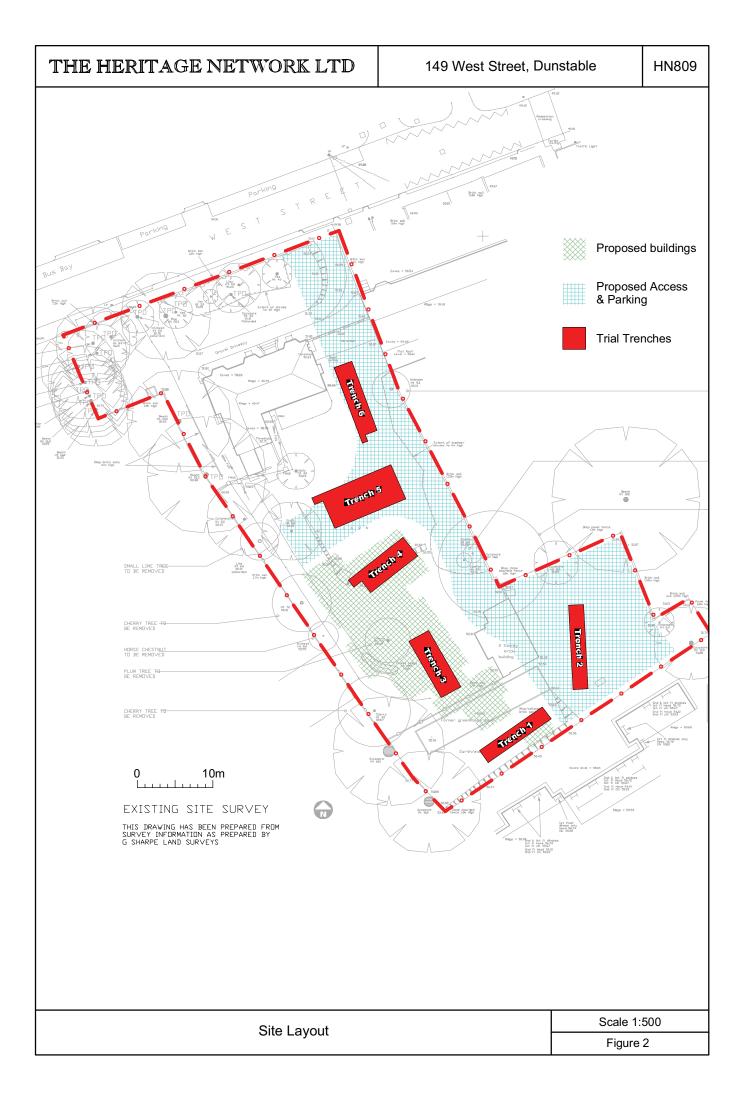
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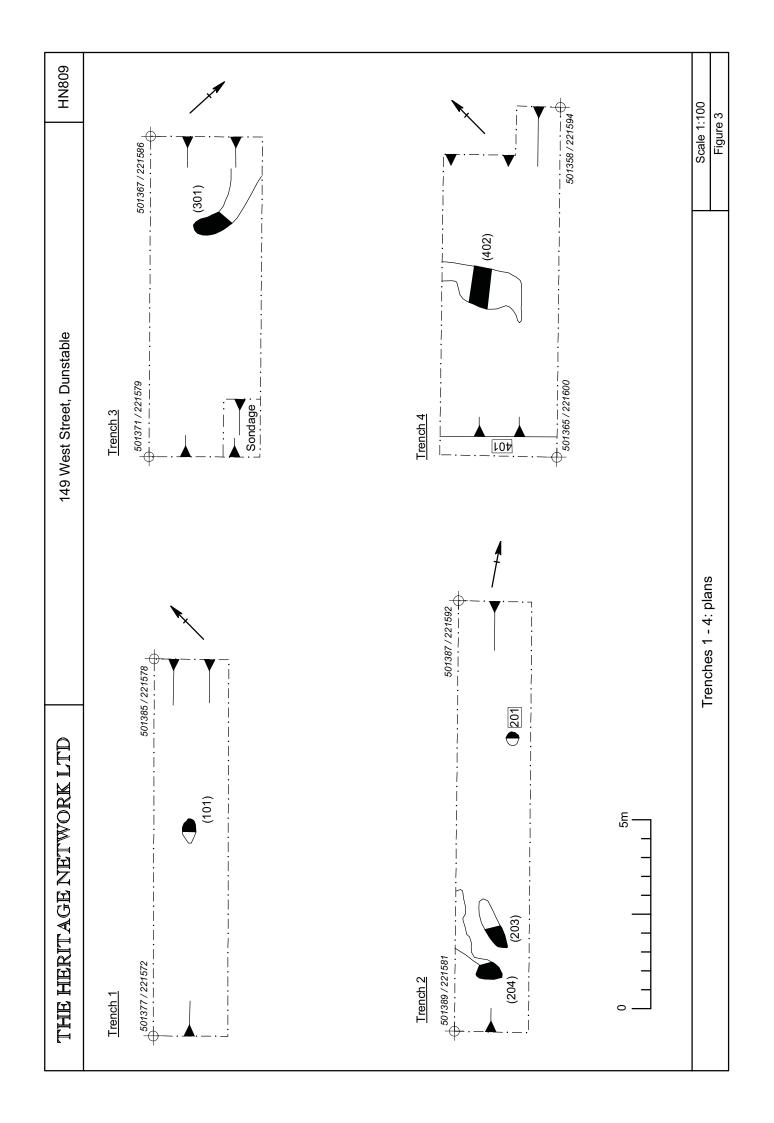
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4. Illustrations

Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Site Layout
Figure 3	Trenches 1-4: plans
Figure 4	
Plate 1	Trench 1, looking southwest
Plate 2	Trench 2, looking northwest
Plate 3	
Plate 4	Trench 3, looking southeast
Plate 5	Trench 4, looking northeast
Plate 6	Trench 5, looking northeast
Plate 7	Trench 6 looking northwest







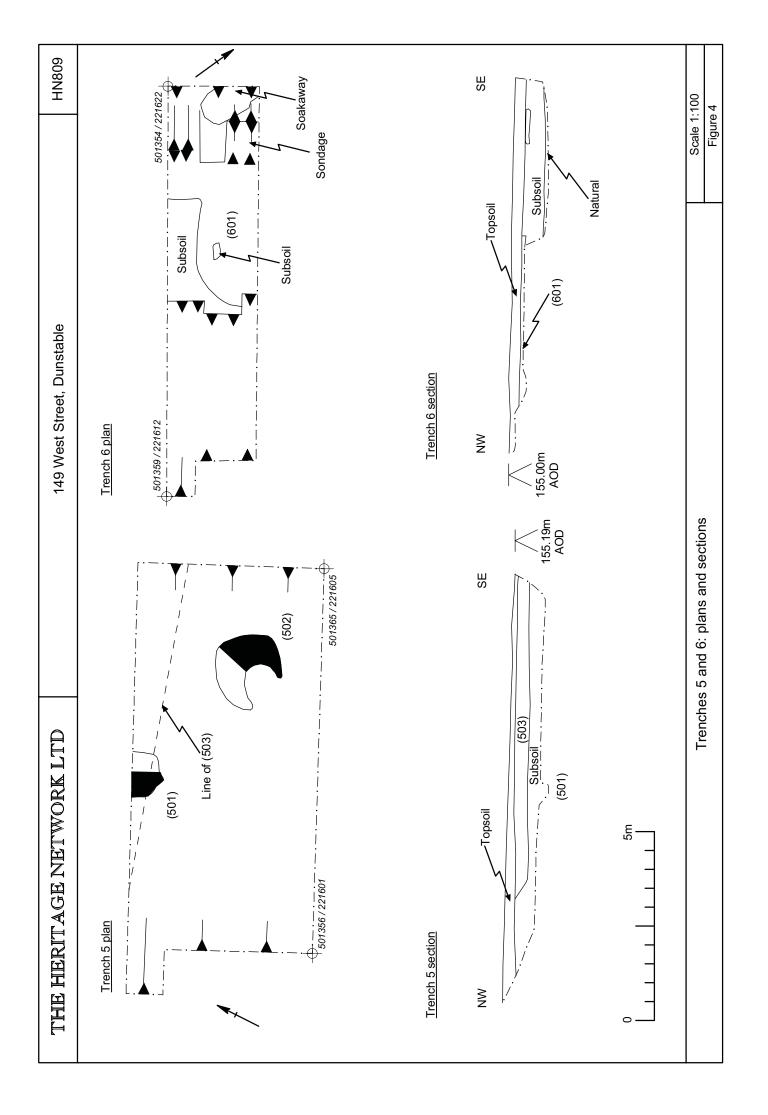




Plate 1: Trench 1, looking southwest



Plate 2: Trench 2, looking northwest



Plate 3: Posthole [201], looking southeast



Plate 4: Trench 3, looking southeast

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Plate 5: Trench 4, looking northeast



Plate 6: Trench 5, looking northeast



Plate 7: Trench 6, looking northwest

Appendix

OASIS Data Record

OASIS ID: heritage1-60181		
Project details		
Project name 149 West Street, Dunstable		
	In order to determine the archaeological risk posed by a proposal to develop the garden of 149 West Street, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, the Heritage Network was commissioned by Robert Gutteridge to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation. Six trial trenches were opened across the proposed development area. The investigation showed that the southern limit of the site, behind the outbuilding, had been used as a dump for soil and chalk in alternating layers and it is presumed that this material derives from within the site boundaries and was deposited relatively recently. Within the trenches a limited number of features were identified including a single undated posthole, a modern garden path, a chalk yard surface, and several areas of disturbance caused by root activity. The evaluation of the site did not identify any evidence for activity earlier than the Victorian or modern periods. Taking this evidence alongside the evidence for archaeological activity in the general vicinity of the site, the overall risk that the proposed	
	development would disturb archaeological remains of any significance may be considered to be Low .	
Project dates	Start: 20-05-2009 End: 26-05-2009	
Previous/future work	No / Not known	
Associated project reference codes	HN809 - Contracting Unit No.	
Associated project reference codes	LUTNM 2009.65 - Museum accession ID	
Type of project	Field evaluation	
Site status	None	
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden	
Monument type	POSTHOLE None	
Monument type	SURFACE Post Medieval	
Methods & techniques	'Targeted Trenches'	
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)	
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16	
planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination	
Project location		
Country	England	
Site location	BEDFORDSHIRE SOUTH BEDFORDSHIRE DUNSTABLE 149 West Street, Dunstable	
Postcode	LU6 1SG	
Study area	1565.00 Square metres	
Site coordinates	TL 01360 21600 51.8832913691 -0.527183013559 51 52 59 N 000 31 37 W Point	
Height OD / Depth	Min: 154.99m Max: 155.59m	
Project creators	Houitaga Naturada	
Organisation Priof originator	Heritage Network Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body	
Brief originator	Heritage Network	
PD originator	mentage network	
Project director/manager	David Hillelson	
	Mark Winter	
Type of funding body	Developer	

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Name of funding body	Robert Gutteridge	
Project archives		
Physical Archive	No	
Digital Archive recipient	Luton Museum	
Digital Media available	'Images raster / digital photography'	
Paper Archive recipient	Luton Museum	
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Drawing','Photograph','Plan','Report','Section'	
Project bibliography 1		
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)	
Title	149 West Street, Dunstable: Archaeological Evaluation	
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Winter, M	
Other bibliographic details	Report Number 539	
Date	2009	
Issuer or publisher	Heritage Network	
Place of issue or publication	Letchworth, Hertfordshire	
Description	A4 booklet, comb-bound, green cover, 10 pages, 4 figures, 7 plates	

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