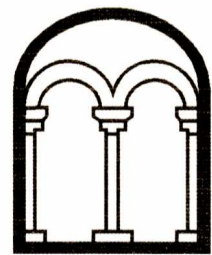


**ST LUKES THEATRE PROJECT
ST PETERS STREET
BEDFORD**

**BUILDING RECORDING
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**

Albion
archaeology



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**BUILDING RECORDING
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**

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All images of the building survey are provided on the accompanying CD



Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the specification. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

The project was commissioned by Ainsleys on behalf of the client, The Bedford School and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Geoff Saunders, Archaeological Officer of Bedford Borough Council.

The photographic standing building recording was undertaken by Nigel Macbeth (Photographer) with additional recording by Christiane Meckseper (Project Officer). The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Christiane Meckseper, Adam Williams (Archaeological Assistant Supervisor) and Hester Cooper-Reade (Business Manager). This report has been prepared by Christiane Meckseper. All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager) and Hester Cooper-Reade.

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Structure of this Report

Section 1 serves as an introduction to the site, describing its location, archaeological background and the aims of the project. Section 2 describes the methodology and summarises the results of the building recording. Section 3 is a bibliography. The Appendix in Section 4 contains a detailed list of the photographs taken as part of the photographic survey. The images themselves will be submitted as part of the project archive.



Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

BLARS	Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Records Service
CBM	Ceramic Building Material (i.e., brick and tile)
CPA	Bedfordshire Borough Council's Planning Archaeologist
Client	The Bedford School
DA	Development Area
HER	Bedfordshire Borough Council's Historic Environment Record
HET	Bedford Borough Historic Environment Team
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
Procedures Manual	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2nd ed, 2001 Albion Archaeology



Non-Technical Summary

Planning and listed building consent (12/02075/FUL and 12/02105/LBC) has been granted for the renovation, conversion, part demolition and extension to convert the listed Moravian church into a theatre for public and school use together with vehicular access from St Peter's Street.

As the Development Area (DA) lies in an area of archaeological interest within the Late Saxon and medieval northern burgh of Bedford and includes standing buildings of historical interest in the form of a former Moravian Chapel, a programme of building recording to English Heritage Level 2/3 and archaeological monitoring was undertaken prior to and during the construction and conversion works.

The Moravian Chapel and development area lie on the northern side of St. Peter's Street to the north of modern Bedford town centre. The Moravian chapel was part of the Moravian Settlement established in Bedford during the mid eighteenth century. The current chapel was built in 1864.

The development area is located just outside the postulated northern extent of the Saxon Burgh and on the northern limit of the medieval town. St Peter's Street was one of the main streets of Late Saxon and medieval Bedford. St Peter's church is located to the west of the development area and dates from the 10th-11th century with evidence for late Saxon origins.

The groundworks revealed evidence for a number of late Saxon rubbish pits and a large number of post-medieval quarry pits. The late Saxon pits were mainly situated near St. Peter's Street and the western edge of the Development Area (DA). The quantity of pottery and animal bone recovered from the pits suggest Saxon occupation nearby. This material adds to other finds of late Saxon pottery previously made in St Peter's Street, predominantly on the southern side of the road.

The majority of the pits distributed throughout the site contained no finds and therefore are likely to represent quarry pits. It is possible that they were excavated to quarry material for the construction of the Moravian settlement, however, this is speculation.

A short length of foundation for the northern external wall of the original chapel built in 1751 was exposed during the construction works. This was truncated by the foundations for the existing chapel built in 1864. The excavation for a lift shaft base exposed a brick-built well that would have been located to the rear of the original chapel and was most likely contemporary with it.

The building survey provided an architectural record of the Moravian chapel as a functioning place of worship, prior to its conversion into a secular theatre. Subject to transfer of title, the project archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum (accession no. BEDFM: 2013.17).



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Planning and listed building consent (12/02075/FUL and 12/02105/LBC) has been granted for the renovation, conversion, part demolition and extension to convert the listed Moravian church into a theatre for public and school use together with vehicular access from St Peter's Street.

As the Development Area (DA) lies in an area of archaeological interest including above-ground standing buildings and potential below ground archaeological remains, a condition was placed on the planning consent by the Local Planning Authority, following advice received from Bedford Borough's Historic Environment Team (HET). This is in accordance with Saved Policies BE24 and BE25 of the Bedford Borough Local Plan (2002), Policy CP23 of the Bedford Borough Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan (2008) and national planning guidelines in the form of the National Planning Policy Framework – Section 12: Conserving and enhancing the historic environment.

The condition required a programme of archaeological building recording to English Heritage Level 2/3 standard to be carried out before conversion. The requirements also included a programme of archaeological observation and investigation on any groundworks associated with the works.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to carry out the programme of building recording and archaeological works in accordance with a brief prepared by the HET (BBC 2012) and a Written Statement of Investigation (Albion 2012).

1.2 Site Location and Description

The proposed development is located on the north side of St Peter's St at TL 05186 50114. The church was part of the Moravian Settlement established in Bedford during the mid eighteenth century. The current chapel was built in 1864

The site lies on relatively flat ground at approximately 32.80m AOD. The underlying geology of the area comprises sands and gravels of the Stoke Goldington Member (Second Terrace) of the Ouse Valley Formation (BGS Sheet 203, 2010).

1.3 Methodology

The methodology for the project is set out in detail in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion 2012). Throughout the project the following standards were adhered to:

• IfA	<i>By-Laws and Code of Conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (2009)</i>
	<i>Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of</i>



	<i>archaeological materials (updated 2008)</i>
• EAA	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (2003)</i>
• Bedford Borough Council	<i>Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedford (1998)</i>
• English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (2009)</i>
	<i>Understanding Historic Buildings: A guide to good practice (2006)</i>
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (2011)</i>
• HET	<i>Brief for a Programme of Historic Building Recording & Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication at St Lukes United Church Hall, 26 St Peters Street, Bedford, Bedfordshire (February 2013)</i>
• Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork (2nd edn, 2001).</i>

1.4 Archaeological and Built Heritage Background

The development area is located just outside the postulated northern extent of the Saxon Burgh and on the northern limit of the medieval town. (HER10530) St Peter's Street was one of the main streets of Late Saxon and medieval Bedford. St Peter's church (HER852) is located to the west of the development area on the northern side of St Peter's Street. The current building of St. Peter's Church dates from the 10th-11th century. A fragment of an 8th-9th century Mercian cross shaft is incorporated into one of its doorways, suggesting even earlier origins (Edgeworth 2005).

The 10th century northern *burh* approximately extended from St. Peter's Church in the north to the river in the south and from present day St Cuthbert's Street to Greyfriars in the east and west (Figure 10 in Edgeworth 2005).

The northern side of the St Peter's Street most likely consisted of garden or agricultural land throughout the medieval period. Speed's map of 1610 shows buildings lining the northern side of St Peter's Street but it is unlikely that they extended as far as the development site. The Moravian chapel and settlement in 1751 would have been established on open ground. It is first shown on Jefferys map of 1765.

The built heritage background of St Lukes Theatre (the former Moravian chapel) and the Moravian settlement in Bedford has been discussed in detail in the heritage statement (Simon 2012) and is only briefly summarised here. The heritage statement is provided as an appendix and should be read in conjunction with this report.

The Moravian church originated as a reformist movement in Bohemia and Moravia in the 15th century. Almost from the start settlements were set up for



communities intending to live a life according to Christian rules and shared values. The Moravians had a commitment to missionary work and education, and many of their settlements included schools which were often in high regard among the wider community.

The first Moravians arrived in London in the early 18th century, originally on their way to America to work as missionaries, but a church was soon established in Fetter Street in 1742. The movement spread outwards from London and a congregation was set up in Bedford in 1745. This first met in a barn behind a house that is now 5-7 High Street. The congregation became established in Bedford, aided by an Act of Parliament in 1749 which officially recognised the Moravians as a Protestant Episcopal Church. Shortly after in 1751 a settlement centred around a purpose built chapel began to be built at St Peter's Street.

The chapel and the burial ground behind it were consecrated on 28 November 1751. A Single Brethren's House stood to the north-east of the chapel in its own plot and was completed in 1752. In 1759 the chapel was flanked to the west by the Single Sisters House and to the east by the Minister's House. Both buildings still frame the chapel today. The Single Brethrens House later became a Moravian Ladies School which was secularised and incorporated into Bedford School in 1921.

As the Moravian congregation in Bedford grew it became necessary to replace the original chapel. James Horsford, a local architect, designed and built the new chapel in 1864 and the building was consecrated in 1865. The chapel was now the largest Moravian chapel in England.

The chapel consists of a large rectangular meeting room with two narrow separate wings, to the east and west, which accommodate the main doors and hallways with stone staircases to the upper gallery. These probably represent separate entrances for men and women. The western wing also contained an organ room which accessed the back of the organ, which was accommodated in a arched recess in the centre of the western wall of the main chapel room. The eastern wing had ancillary rooms, toilets and a small vestry at its northern end.

The increased capacity of the chapel meant that there was an increased need for additional ancillary space and the vestry was enlarged in 1882. A few years later the organ was moved from its niche in the western wall to a purpose built apse at the northern side of the building. The apse was designed by John Day and completed in 1887. It further extended the capacity of the chapel and gave the organ a focal point within the building.

The windows in the southern façade were replaced in 1891 which is probably the date when they were remodelled with the circular tracery. The panels in the lower window recesses in the east wall show the Ten Commandments and were installed in 1904. The wooden screen underneath the gallery was inserted in 1937 in order to create space for a Sunday School.



In 1960 the chapel was renamed St. Luke's Church which coincided with increased shared use of the building between various non-conformist traditions. In 1961 a Church Hall was built to the east of the vestry. The church and outbuildings were refurbished in 1997 and a year later the Church Hall was rebuilt. In 2008 the chapel was sold to Bedford School who are the current owners.

1.5 Project Objectives

The specific objectives of the building recording were:

- to provide a comprehensive record of the structures prior to the permitted demolition. This will be undertaken to English Heritage Level 2/3 standard.
- to provide a review of the local and regional historical context, with reference to the appropriate regional research agendas. This needs to be adequately detailed to place the findings of the recording in context and to inform future conservation and management decisions.
- To record any internal/external elements of the fabric currently obscured but which will be revealed during the demolition and conversion works
- to produce a high quality, fully integrated archive suitable for long-term deposition in order to 'preserve by record' the buildings in their current form prior to demolition.

The archaeological importance of this site was its potential to reveal Saxon and medieval remains. Although it is unlikely that the Moravian chapel graveyard extended onto this site, its precise boundaries are unclear.

The research framework for Bedfordshire states that as the only place that could be described as a 'town' in Bedfordshire in the Saxon period, Bedford has a key role in understanding urbanisation in the post-Roman period and, as the oldest and most established town in the county, it is of considerable importance (Oake et al 2007). However, greater understanding of the layout of Bedford is required, in particular the northern boundary of both the Saxon and Medieval town. Greater precision and dating is needed and knowledge of the town outside the castle area is fragmentary (Oake et al 2007). The research agenda makes the important point that only when the town itself is better understood will many of the research themes noted in the wider Framework for the Eastern Counties (Medlycott and Brown 2008) become relevant.

Bedford's location on the edge of the region in both the Saxon and medieval periods makes it a particularly significant location and any further evidence to elucidate its relationship with the adjacent regions is of wider significance.

The updated *Framework for the Eastern Counties* also makes a more general statement that the "thematic surveys of significant economic or socially important classes of historic buildings need to be extended over the entire region" (Medlycott and Brown 2008, 108). The theme of non-conformist chapels and associated buildings could be established in this context. Despite limited reference to the chapel as a class of building prioritised in regional research, the chapel has extremely high local significance and historical association. As a listed building it



is considered of regional importance. The works had limited potential to identify the extent of the chapel graveyard as they were designed to avoid this area. Any burials located were, in any case, unlikely to form a sample of sufficient size or completeness for meaningful study.

The general objectives of the investigation were to determine:

- the nature of any archaeological remains present at the site;
- the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits present at the site.

The specific objectives of the investigation were to determine:

- if there was any evidence that allowed us to establish the northern extent of the Saxon Burgh and/or the medieval town;
- if the graveyard (HER243) associated with the chapel extended into the development area
- if there was any evidence associated with the Saxon town (e.g., markets associated with the church). Did the late Saxon activity previously found south of St Peter's Street (HER 4464, 14047, 14049, 14051) extend into this area
- if there was any evidence associated with the medieval town, in particular the northern boundary.



2. RESULTS OF THE BUILDING RECORDING

2.1 Introduction

Building recording of the Moravian Chapel was undertaken on 11th April 2013. Further visits were made in December 2013 and January 2014 to observe those parts of the building exposed during demolition and construction works. The images taken during the building survey are provided on the accompanying CD and a list of images is given in the Appendix. A selection of images is reproduced to illustrate this report (Plates 1 - 16).

A survey of all floors of the chapel and adjacent buildings, plus sections, was undertaken by Foster Wilson Architects. The CAD drawings form part of the site archive. The ground plan with an annotation of selected features is reproduced in Figure 12.

2.2 Description exterior

2.2.1 Main chapel exterior

The chapel was built in 1864 by the local architect James Horsford. It is generally in the 19th century Italianate style. It is built in yellow brick with stone dressings, setting it apart from the red brick former Single Sisters House and Minister's House to the east and west of the chapel..

The ground plan of the chapel is rectangular, with a semi-circular apse in the north and narrow rectangular wings to the east and west. The main southern façade is framed by stone quoins along the edges of the projecting bay and a roof pediment which hides the gabled slate-tiled roof. The pediment has moulded stone dressings on a modillion cornice and a central roundel window with a brick surround and four keystones.

The bay containing the main central meeting room has a large tripartite round-arched window which is positioned centrally and flanked by two smaller windows with two lights. The windows reach across the ground and first floor to a narrow stone string course below the modillion cornice. A further stone string course marks the change in floor level and doubles as a central transom to the windows. The stone string course also continues across to the flanking access bays.

The windows have stone sills and brick arches with a central keystone above circular, stone tracery. The window lights are leaded with stone mullions between the lights on the ground floor and slender stone columns flowing into the circular tracery on the first floor. The windows were installed in 1891 and replaced similar earlier windows with a simpler design of hemispherical arches (Simon 2012, 22).

Entrance to the chapel was via the recessed narrow bays on either side of the main façade. It is likely that these originally served as separate entrances for men and women (EH list description 2008). The bays mirror each other and each have a double-leafed, timber door with moulded stone surrounds and a large round headed light with a stone surround and enlarged keystone above.



On the first floor the bays have a central narrow round headed window with a single light flanked by stone columns and a simple round arch. The first floor is topped by a moulded stone parapet complementing the central pediment.

The flanking bays extend for approximately two-thirds of the length of the building. The northern side of the western bay has simple, rectangular windows with wooden frames, which may be later additions, while the eastern bay leads to the vestry. The vestry used to be a simple square building, but was extended after the construction of the chapel in 1882. It is described below.

The western and eastern side walls of the meeting room have three large round-headed windows, one near centre and two spaced together in the back two-thirds of the walls. The windows mirror the central flanking windows of the southern façade in that they have two lights on each floor with stone surrounds, mullions and central circular stone tracery. The window glass is discussed in more detail in the discussion of the interior of the chapel below.

Externally, the windows are separated by flat, simple brick pilasters. A brick pilaster also frames the northern corner of the rectangular meeting room. When first built, the back wall of the chapel would have been plain with a plain single semi-circular window in its gable end.

The semi-circular apse at the north wall of the chapel was added in 1887 to give a more prominent place to the church organ. It was built by John Day and externally consists of a plain brick wall, structured into equal sized bays by flat brick pilasters and stepped upper brick detailing. Two bays in the eastern and western walls have centrally placed, round-headed windows with two lights, stone surrounds and circular tracery, similar to the upper windows in the side walls and southern façade.

The apse has a cellar and three narrow stone staircases with metal railings lead to doors largely sunk below ground level and placed either side of the arch.

2.2.2 Vestry exterior

The vestry, located at the north-eastern side of the meeting room, was considerably enlarged in 1881. Original plans show it as a simple square room with a single rectangular window in the east and north (reproduced in Simon 2012, 55). This was demolished and replaced by a wider and longer vestry which formed a more independent building from the meeting room with its own gabled roof.

The original construction plans show that the eastern side wall now accommodated four regularly spaced square sash windows with wooden frames (reproduced in Simon 2012). These were removed when an extension was built in 1998.

The northern wall of the vestry has a large round-headed window with a brick arch and enlarged keystone. This most likely would have been similar to the other stone windows within the chapel walls. It is likely that the arch was bricked up and the



window replaced by one with a modern rectangular frame when the vestry was adapted to the uses of a modern church hall.

The vestry attaches to the main church with a cat slide roof and a two-leaf door that has a flat, rounded stone arch. The leaf door leads to an anteroom at the back of the main meeting room. Externally this is separated from the main vestry room (now the kitchen) by a wide simple brick pilaster. A narrow round headed slit window with a stone surround sits next to the entrance door.

2.2.3 Church Hall/classrooms

A modern church hall was added to the building complex in 1998. The building attaches to the eastern wall of the vestry and extends beyond the vestry northwards into the current garden and former churchyard. The building currently houses the geography classrooms of Bedford School.

It is a flat-roofed, rectangular complex built of pinkish grey brick. It has rectangular windows split by PVC frames into up to six lights, reaching from floor to ceiling on all sides. On the northern side of the building the openings are divided into patio doors leading into the garden with two window lights above. A disabled access ramp leads to one of the patio doors. The current main entrance is formed by a glass and PVC double door on the western side of the building.

2.3 Description interior

2.3.1 Main chapel/meeting hall

The interior of the main meeting hall is of simple decoration, with plain white plaster walls and a rounded coffered ceiling painted pink and beige. The northern apse is framed by a proscenium arch and two moulded pilasters with classical capitals, and a moulded cornice that runs along the east and west northern wall and the interior of the apse. The ceiling of the apse is more finely coffered with a central rectangular panel painted light blue, and darker, inset-framed images of the Moravian advent star and smaller stars all in gold on a dark blue background. The floor of the apse consists of a fine pattern of decorative tiles and inlaid stone.

The north wall of the apse is entirely taken up by the organ, built by Gerard Smith in 1715 and purchased by the Moravians in 1832. The history of the organ is described in detail in Simon (2012). The organ was initially located within the western wall of the chapel. Here a smaller arch housed and displayed the front of the organ with the instrument being accessed from a room in the western wing of the chapel. A drawing of 1888 (reproduced in Simon 2012, 42) shows the western apse framed by pilasters with classical capitals and a stone moulding with a central keystone.

After the organ was moved to the purpose-built northern apse in 1887, the western arch remained open for some time. Later its arch mouldings were removed and the recess bricked up. Today it is a plain white plastered wall.

Music was an important part of the Moravian worship (Simon 2012, 38) and the newly built apse not only gave the organ a much more prominent role within the



chapel, it also created room for a choir. Two rows of choir stalls are located within the apse in front of the organ. These are wooden stalls made of solid oak with side panels and poppyheads carved with ornaments in the medieval style. The windows of the apse mainly consist of clear, leaded glass with coloured surrounds. The central circular panel of each window arch contains a stained glass depiction of musical instruments, highlighting the importance of music within the fabric of the building.

The main rectangular room of the chapel was occupied by rows of box pews of simple construction in knotted pine. Pine panelling also extends around the walls to about shoulder height.

The front pews in the middle of the room have been removed but several rows still stand in the back third of the hall. Where the pews have been removed wooden floorboards have been revealed. These have regularly spaced circular brass plates with holes for electric cabling which used to provide the pews with light. A small number of pews still have little cone shaped light fittings at the end of each row.

The pulpit, which originally occupied a central position within the northern wall, now stands in the east to the side of the proscenium arch. It consists of a moulded stone base and stone steps with a cast iron and wood banister leading to an oak panelled reading desk. The outside of the stone steps is carved with rectangular panels depicting flower motives within round headed arches. The panels of the reading desk also bear largely medieval style flower motifs, while the central panel, facing the congregation shows the lamb and flag seal of the Moravians.

The baptistery, to the western side of the proscenium arch, is of a table style font and is supported by a stone base with a central pillar surrounded by four marble Doric columns holding the font.

The windows within the main chapel have clear glass with geometric leaded panels and coloured glass surrounds. The central circular tracery shows several stained glass motives, repeating the lamb and flag seal and also displaying other Moravian symbols like the Moravian star and the grapes which were part of the original South Moravian flag. The sills of all windows bear long narrow brass memorial plaques.

The lower parts of the north-eastern twin windows have been filled in with solid panels with surrounds and ornamental lettering citing the ten commandments.

The gallery at the southern end of the church hall is supported by cast iron pillars with a palm leaf motif. Originally the hall was open below the gallery and the pews extended all the way to the south wall, as shown on original plans and a drawing of 1888 (reproduced in Simon 2012, 29 and 42 respectively).

In 1937 a screen was erected below the gallery to create a separate space for Sunday School classrooms (Simon 2012, 23). The screen consists of pine wood with small rectangular panels inlaid with strips of horizontal and diagonal wood. A frieze of rectangular windows with frosted glass panels between the screen and



gallery balustrade still allow the light from the southern windows to enter the main chapel room. Access to the church hall is through two doors between the lines of pews. The doors have the same diagonal and horizontal panelling with brass beehive door knobs and keyhole escutcheons.

The gallery is accessed by simple stone staircases with iron balustrades directly behind the main southern doors in the east and west wing of the chapel. It has a complete set of segregated and ramped pews. The pews closest to the side entrance doors have a delicate elevated wooden and glass rear panel to serve as a draft excluder.

2.3.2 East and west wings and vestry

The east and west wings to the main chapel contain simple, stone staircases with metal balustrades by the southern doors, leading to the gallery. Not all rooms behind the staircases could be accessed at the time of the survey but, largely, they consist of plain rectangular rooms used for storage. The eastern wing was converted into an access corridor for the vestry and modern church hall. New partitions for modern toilets have also been inserted. The main vestry room has been converted into a modern kitchen.

2.3.3 1998 extension

The 1998 extension, to the north-east of the chapel, was originally built as an open one-room church hall. When St Luke's was acquired by the Bedford School, the hall was converted into two modern classrooms. These are not discussed in detail here. This extension was demolished in January 2014 as part of the construction work for St Luke's Theatre.

2.3.4 Phasing

Whilst the main elements of the chapel have remained unchanged since its construction in 1864 there have been several alterations and insertions since which are of significance within the history of the building. A chronology of the building, based on Simon 2012, is given below:

- 1751** Construction of first Moravian chapel on the site in St Peters Street
- 1864** Construction of current Moravian chapel to replace the old building
- 1865** Consecration of current Moravian chapel
- 1882** Enlargement of vestry to the north-east of the chapel
- 1887** Construction of apse at northern end of building and moving of organ
- 1891** New south windows installed
- 1904** Donation of lower panels within NE windows by G.B. Lutyens with inscription of 10 commandments
- 1937** Insertion of wooden screen below gallery
- 1960** Moravian chapel was renamed St Luke's Church and began to share premises with other non-conformist congregations
- 1961** Church hall to north-east of vestry was built
- 1997** Church hall was rebuilt
- 2008** Church was closed and later acquired by Bedford School which refurbished church hall into classrooms



3. RESULTS OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

3.1 *Introduction*

All groundworks associated with the conversion of the existing chapel and construction of new building components were monitored. This involved the excavation of external and internal foundations, service runs, a lift shaft and ground reduction in plan. The location of all groundworks is shown on Figure 2.

The groundworks were monitored between 9 December 2013 and 20 February 2014. The monitoring of the excavation of a service trench across St Peter's Street was undertaken on 6th August 2014. The latter revealed a series of modern service trenches which would have cut through and removed any archaeological remains.

3.2 *Methodology*

The first stage of the groundworks consisted of the removal in plan of turf and topsoil to a depth of 0.30 across the whole area to the north of the church. This was undertaken in order to allow a layer of hardcore to be imported that would support heavy machinery. In some areas soil was removed to a depth of 0.80m but this consisted of modern made-up ground only.

The majority of groundworks consisted of the excavation of foundation trenches. These were generally 0.70m wide and 1.50m deep. Where trenches encountered previously disturbed ground, usually in the form of pits (discussed below), these were excavated to their full depth, up to 1.90m deep.

Unstable ground conditions and bad weather caused some trench edges to be unstable and collapse. Due to the unstable conditions and the depth of the trenches all archaeological features and deposits were recorded from the top of trenches, no deep excavations were entered.

Sketch sections of a number of pits were drawn and the location and approximate size of all pits was marked to scale on the engineer's plan. This is shown in Figure 3. The full size and shape in plan of many of the pits is unknown as the location of groundworks did not reveal their full extent. In many cases only the edge of a pit was clipped by the foundation trenches and could only be recorded in section. Figure 3 therefore shows a schematic view of the pits. This gives a good indication of the relative size of each feature and overall ground disturbance caused by the pits.

Where possible feature sections were drawn or sketched to scale and a selection of sections is illustrated in Figure 4.

3.3 *Deposit model*

Topsoil across the site consisted of a layer of grass and turf, generally 0.10m thick. This lay above two layers of made-up ground with a combined depth of 0.80-1.20m. The upper layer of made-up ground was modern in date, while the lower layer dated generally from the 19th century. This dating is based on finds of plastic, steel and wood in the upper layer, and Ceramic Building Material (CBM –



brick and tile), in the lower. None of these finds were kept. The layers were formed during several phases of levelling and construction on the site.

In some areas on the site there was a sequence of layers consisting of a variety of mid orange sandy gravels with a combined thickness of approximately 0.40-0.60m. These were truncated by all archaeological features. The layers consisted of re-deposited natural and are reminiscent of similar layers of reddish re-deposited river gravels encountered in other areas of Bedford, most notably Bedford Castle (Albion Archaeology 2008).

Natural geological deposits consisted of light brownish white fine river gravels and light bluish white silty sand.

3.4 Saxo-Norman pits

Four pits (Features [04], [46], [51] and [66]) revealed Saxo-Norman pottery. With the exception of pit [66] these pits were situated in the south-western part and near the western boundary of the site. They were generally 1.5m in diameter and 0.9m deep. Pit [51] was 4.1m wide (Figures 6 and 7). The pottery was largely unabraded and in the case of pits [51] and [66] was deposited together with a large amount of animal bone, suggesting the pits were rubbish pits and the pottery was found in primary contexts.

3.5 Post-medieval pits

Further pits were recorded across the whole of the site. These varied in size from 1.5m-4m in width and 0.9m-1.9m in depth (Figures 8 and 9). The pits tended to have steep to vertical or stepped sides with a wide concave to flattish base. Often the base could not be observed because it was below the water table or had to be machined out. The pits had one or two main fills which consisted of sterile friable dark brown sandy silts with occasional brick and tile fragments and lenses of orange gravel. The tile is dated to the late/post-medieval period.

Due to the absence of finds and lenses of re-deposited orange gravels it is likely that the pits represent quarry pits.

3.6 Structural remains

A wall (44), on an east-west alignment, was revealed in a foundation trench in the western wing of the existing chapel (Figures 3, 5 and 10). The wall was 0.97m wide, survived to a height of 1.0m and was exposed for a length of 1.8m. In the east, the wall was truncated by the foundation for the current chapel wall.

It is likely that the wall represents a foundation of the predecessor to the current chapel dating to 1751. The location of the wall coincides with the external rear wall of the first chapel (Figure 5).

A well was exposed during ground reduction within the chapel (Figures 3 and 11). The well was constructed of red industrial brick with no mortar and measured 0.75-0.9m in diameter and was 4.5m deep. It was capped with a stone paving slab. The position of the well suggests that it was located to the rear of the original chapel and possibly contemporary with it.



3.7 Artefacts

Seven pits across the site yielded an assemblage comprising pottery, ceramic roof tile and animal bone (Table 1).

Feature	Fill	Date	Finds Summary
04	05	Late Saxon	Pottery (100g)
17	19	Modern	Pottery (6g)
46	47	Late Saxon	Pottery (685g)
51	52	Late Saxon	Pottery (454g); animal bone (1.9kg)
55	54	Late medieval/early post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile (98g)
62	63	Late medieval/early post-medieval	Ceramic roof tile (456g); animal bone (162g)
66	67	Late Saxon	Pottery (240g); animal bone (13g)

Table 1 Artefact summary by feature

3.7.1 Pottery

Thirty-eight pottery sherds weighing 1.4kg were recovered. The majority are datable to the late Saxon period (*c.* 900-1150 AD). Nineteen vessels are represented. The assemblage displays variable fragmentation, with the smallest sherd weighing 4g and the largest 262g. Six fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 2).

Late Saxon pottery totals 36 wheel-thrown, shell tempered St Neots ware sherds (fabric B01 and variants), weighing 1.2kg. Sherds survive in good condition, with a high mean weight of 33g, and are largely unabraded. The largest assemblages derived from the fills of pits [46] and [51]. Vessels occur in a standard range of utilitarian forms, several with sooted surfaces, indicating their use as cooking pots. The single jar represented has a simple everted rim (diameter 160mm). Bowls have characteristic inturned, hammerhead or rounded rims, with diameters ranging between 220-260mm. One vessel is decorated with applied vertical thumbled strips.

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Wt (g)	Fill / Sherd No.
<i>Roman</i>				
R19	Amphora	1	262	(52):1
<i>Late Saxon</i>				
B01	St Neots-type ware	3	43	(05):2, (67):1
B01A	St Neots-type ware (orange)	16	530	(47):13, (52):3
B01B	St Neots-type ware (fine)	15	570	(47):1, (52):7, (67):7
B01C	St Neots-type ware (mixed)	2	74	(05):2
<i>Post-medieval</i>				
P41	Black Basalt	1	6	(19):1

Table 2: Pottery type series

A sizeable, abraded sherd of Roman amphora in a hard-fired buff fabric occurred as a residual find in pit [51]. Small assemblages of Roman pottery and building material are known from excavations in the town, although none derive from Roman features (Baker and Hassall 1979, 148).

A sherd of Black Basalt ware with a fine rouletted design, datable to *c.* 1760-1800, derived from modern pit [17].



3.7.2 Ceramic building material

Nine flat roof tile fragments (554g), spanning the medieval to post-medieval periods, were collected from pits [55] and [62]. They range in thickness between 12-16mm, and include a partially glazed example, and four pieces from Potterspury, Northants.

3.7.3 Ecofacts

Fifty-two animal bone fragments (2.1kg) were collected, the largest deposit (1.9kg) from Saxo-Norman pit [52]. Individual bone pieces have a mean weight of 42g and survive in good condition, with little surface erosion. Fragments identified to species represent cattle and sheep. Anatomical elements comprise limb bone, vertebra, scapula, rib, pelvis, horn core, skull and mandible fragments. Cut/chop marks were noted on a number of long bone fragments, although there is no evidence for the splitting of long bones for marrow extraction.



4. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological investigations revealed some of the history of the site of St Luke's Theatre prior to the establishment of the Moravian settlement and the construction of the current chapel. In line with the project objectives the investigation was able to determine the nature and state of preservation of archaeological remains present on the church site.

There was no evidence that the graveyard associated with the chapel extended into the development site, although groundworks to the north of the building itself were relatively shallow. Evidence for the Saxon burgh was recovered in the form of pottery from a number of late Saxon pits, although nothing was found that could be linked to the location of the northern town boundary.

Saxon pottery has been found on several sites in St. Peter's Street, notably at nos. 1, 5-9 and 25 St Peter's Street. The Saxo-Norman rubbish pits on the development site add to this data and suggest late Saxon occupation on or near the site. This would be located to the north of St Peter's Street, while previous pottery finds were located to the south. This gives further weight to the extent of the late Saxon northern *burgh* and the role of St Peter's Street as one of the main roads within it, one of the research aims of the project.

Several areas of the site displayed thick layers of re-deposited orange gravel. Similar gravel layers have been recorded in other areas of Bedford, in particular during the excavations at Bedford Castle Quay (Albion Archaeology 2008). Here, they covered most of the area north of Castle Lane and consisted of several deposits of mid orange sandy gravel and gravelly sand of a combined depth of 0.7m. The layers post-dated Bedford Castle, which was demolished in 1224 AD, by several centuries and contained mixed pottery dating from the Saxo-Norman to the 15th century. Their function is unclear, it is possible they represent an effort to level the area for subsequent industrial and construction activity.

It is possible that a similar effort to level and make up ground occurred on the development site. However, here no dateable finds were retrieved from the gravels and all gravel layers were truncated by the pits, including the possible Saxo-Norman pits.

There is no evidence that buildings pre-dating the post-medieval period existed on the St. Luke's Theatre site. Some fragments of late medieval/post medieval roof tile were incorporated in the fills of the post-medieval quarry pits on the site, however, these were few in number and could originate from elsewhere. Speed's map of 1610 shows some buildings lining the northern side of St Peter's Street but it is unlikely that they extended as far as the development site. It is likely that the Moravian settlement was established on open ground at the edge of Bedford.

Prior to the construction of the chapel the site was subject to extensive quarrying and pit digging. Probably both the re-deposited river gravels and the natural sands



and gravels were quarried, most likely for building activity nearby, including the Moravian settlement.

The first chapel on the site was built in 1751 and a section of the foundation of its northern wall was exposed during the construction works. This was truncated by the foundations for the current chapel which was built in 1864. A well that was probably contemporary with the first chapel and situated to its rear was also exposed during the building works.

The building survey has provided an architectural record of the Moravian chapel as a functioning place of worship, prior to its conversion into a secular theatre.

Subject to transfer of title, the project archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum (accession no. BEDFM: 2013.17).



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6. APPENDIX 1: BUILDING SURVEY CD

6.1 CD Contents list

6.1.1 Photographic Survey Film 1 (digital colour)

Image no.	Description
001	View of northern side of church, 1998 extension (former church hall now geography classrooms) to left, vestry, church and apse to right. Looking S.
002	View of northern side of church, 1998 extension, vestry with filled in window. Looking SSE.
003	View of northern side of church, apse. Looking S.
004	View of northern side of church, vestry and apse. Looking S.
005	View of northern side of church, vestry and 1998 extension. Looking SSE.
006	View of northern side of church grounds, vestry and 1998 extension. Looking SSE.
007	View of northern side of church grounds, 1998 extension. Looking SE.
008	View of northern side of church. Looking SSE
009	View of northern side of church. Northern wall of western wing visible in right of image. Looking SSE.
010	View of northern side of church, western side of church hall and apse, northern wall of western wing. Looking south.
011	View of northern side of church, apse. Looking S.
012	View of northern side of church. Looking SSE
013	View of northern side of church. Looking SE
014	View of northern side of 1998 extension, NE building corner and disabled access ramp. Looking SW.
015	View along eastern wall of 1998 extension. Looking SSW.
016	View between former Minister's House and 1998 extension. Southern end of vestry in centre of image. Looking W
017	Former Minister's House, northern and eastern walls. Looking SW.
018	View between former Minister's House and 1998 extension. Southern end of vestry in centre of image. Looking WNW.
019	Southern wall of 1998 extension. Looking WNW.
020	Southern wall of 1998 extension. Looking N.
021	View between former Minister's House (right) and 1998 extension (left). Looking E.
022	Southern wall of 1998 extension. Looking ENE.
023	Southern wall of 1998 extension. Looking N.
024	Southern façade of St. Luke's church. Looking N.
025	Southern façade of St. Luke's church and former Single Sister's House. Looking NW.
026	Southern façade of St. Luke's church and former Minister's House.



Image no.	Description
	Looking NE.
027	Southern façade of St. Luke's church, eastern entrance. Looking NW.
028	Southern façade of St. Luke's church and former Minister's House. Looking NNW.
029	Southern façade of St. Luke's church, western entrance. Looking N.
030	Stitched image of northern view of St. Luke's church. Looking S.
031	Stitched image of northern view of St. Luke's church. Looking SE.
032	Stitched image of north-eastern corner of 1998 extension. Looking SW.
033	Stitched images of southern wall of 1998 extension.
	Interior
034	Pulpit, oak carved decorative panels: lamb and flag seal and commemorative plaque
035	Pulpit, oak carved decorative panels: flower motif
036	Pulpit, oak carved decorative panels: oak leaf and cherub motif
037	Pulpit, oak carved decorative panels: flower motif
038	Pulpit, oak carved decorative panels: flower motif
039	Pulpit, oak carved decorative panels: flower motif
040	Pulpit, oak carved decorative panels: flower motif
041	Pulpit, hand rail leading up to lectern
042	Pulpit, hand rail leading up to lectern
043	Pulpit, hand rail leading up to lectern
044	Pulpit, interior of lectern
045	Pulpit, hand rail leading up to lectern
046	Pulpit, interior of lectern, detail of mechanism to raise and lower reading desk.
047	Pulpit, hand rail leading up to lectern
048	Pulpit, oak carved decorative panels: flower motif
049	Looking SSE in main church hall
050	Baptistry: Lid to baptismal font
051	Commemorative plaque on wall to the west of proscenium arch.
052	Commemorative plaque on wall to the west of proscenium arch.
053	Commemorative brass panel below NW window in western wall.
054	Detail of door handles on entrance doors to church hall.
055	Decorative plaques in lower panels of NE window in eastern wall
056	Decorative plaques in lower panels of NE window in eastern wall
057	Decorative plaques in lower panels of NE window in eastern wall
058	Decorative plaques in lower panels of NE window in eastern wall
059	Pulpit: reading desk from below.
060	Pulpit: detail of commemorative plaque below lamb and flag seal
061	Pulpit: stone base detail
062	Pulpit: stone base detail
063	Pulpit: stone base detail
064	Pulpit: stone base detail
065	Pulpit: stone base detail
066	Pulpit: stone base detail
067	Pulpit: stone base detail



Image no.	Description
068	Apse, oak choir stalls, poppyhead detail
069	Apse, oak choir stalls, poppyhead detail
070	Apse, oak choir stalls, poppyhead detail
071	Apse, oak choir stalls decorative carved panels detail
072	Apse, oak choir stalls decorative carved panels detail
073	Apse, oak choir stalls, poppyhead detail
074	Apse, oak choir stalls, poppyhead detail
075	Main hall, commemorative plaque below window in eastern wall
076	Baptistry: stone base detail
077	Main hall, commemorative plaque below window in eastern wall
078	Apse, oak choir stalls, poppyhead detail
079	Apse, oak choir stalls, poppyhead detail
080	Organ: cherubs
081	Organ: commemorative plaque
082	Organ: commemorative plaque
083	Organ: detail of wood carving on organ case
084	Organ: commemorative plaque
085	Organ: cherubs
086	Organ: cherubs
087	Organ: musical angel, carving on organ
088	Organ: detail of wood carving on organ case
089	Apse, oak choir stalls, poppyhead detail
090	Apse, oak choir stalls, poppyhead detail
091	Apse, oak choir stalls, poppyhead detail
092	Apse, oak choir stalls, poppyhead detail
093	Apse, stone and tile inlaid floor
094	Apse, stone and tile inlaid floor
095	Apse, stone and tile inlaid floor
096	Apse, choir stalls and tile floor, looking E
097	Organ room, organ pipes
098	Organ room, organ pipes
099	Organ room, organ pipes
100	Organ room, organ pipes
101	Organ room, organ pipes
102	Organ room, organ mechanism
103	Main hall: window with lamb and flag seal
104	Main hall: window
105	Main hall: window
106	Main hall: window
107	Main hall: window
108	Main hall: window
109	Apse: window with stained glass window showing musical instruments
110	Apse: window with stained glass window showing musical instruments
111	Apse: window with stained glass window showing musical instruments
112	Apse: window with stained glass window showing musical instruments



Image no.	Description
113	Main hall: timber floor with connection point for electric cabling for pew lighting
114	Pews: numbering
115	Pews: clothes hook
116	Pews: wood grain
117	Main hall: commemorative brass plaque below window
118	Main hall: window
119	Main hall: window
120	Pews: small electric light at end of pew
121	Pews: cabling for electric light
122	Gallery: supporting cast iron pillar
123	Main hall: wooden screen beehive door knob and keyhole covering
124	Gallery: first floor entrance door handle
125	Main hall: coffered ceiling corner
126	Main hall: window
127	Southern façade side wings first floor window, looking S
128	Southern façade gallery main window, looking S
129	Main hall: window
130	Gallery: first floor entrance door handle and door knob
131	Gallery: first floor entrance door handle and door knob
132	Gallery: first floor entrance door knob
133	Gallery: pews and draft excluding screen
134	1998 extension, hallway to geography classrooms, looking S
135	1998 extension, hallway to geography classrooms, looking N
136	Vestry: now hallway between 1998 extension and St Lukes chapel, looking W
137	Vestry: looking S towards eastern wing of chapel, now hallway for classrooms and access to toilets.
138	Vestry: main room converted to a kitchen. Looking E.
139	Vestry: outside kitchen door with entrance to chapel to the left. Looking N.
140	Vestry: Northern door leading to small hallway outside chapel. Looking NW.
141	East wing/vestry: hallway leading to former vestry, doors to toilets on right. Looking N.
142	East wing, entrance door to main chapel. Looking W
143	Main hall: entrance door from east wing/vestry. Looking E
144	Main hall: pews along eastern wall of chapel
145	Main hall: pews along eastern wall of chapel
146	Main hall: plaques below NE window in eastern wall
147	Main hall: plaques below NE window in eastern wall
148	Main hall: eastern wall
149	Main hall: pulpit
150	Main hall: pulpit
151	Main hall: pulpit
152	Main hall: pulpit



Image no.	Description
153	Main hall: pulpit
154	Main hall: looking S towards gallery
155	Main hall: looking S along eastern wall
156	Main hall: looking SSW
157	Main hall: looking SW towards western wall
158	Main hall: looking N towards apse and organ
159	Main hall: looking N towards apse and organ
160	Main hall: looking NNE towards apse and organ
161	Main hall: looking E towards eastern wall
162	Main hall: looking E towards eastern wall near screen
163	Main Hall: looking S towards gallery and wooden screen, E end
164	Main hall: looking W towards western wall
165	Main Hall: looking S towards gallery and wooden screen, W end
166	Main Hall: looking E
167	Main Hall: looking W
168	Main Hall: looking NE
169	Main Hall: looking NW
170	Apse: choir stalls W side of apse and door to organ in background
171	Apse: choir stalls E side of apse
172	Apse: choir stalls E side of apse
173	Apse: choir stalls E side of apse, looking E
174	Apse: choir stalls W side of apse, looking W
175	Apse: ceiling showing Moravian stars
176	Apse: organ and ceiling showing Moravian stars
177	Apse: organ, looking NNE
178	Apse: organ and ceiling
179	Apse: organ and ceiling
180	Organ room: organ pipes
181	Organ room: organ pipes
182	Organ room: organ pipes and door to apse
183	Organ room: organ equipment
184	Organ room: organ mechanism
185	Organ room: organ mechanism
186	Apse/organ room: cellar floor
187	Apse/organ room: cellar floor
188	Apse/organ room: cellar floor
189	Main hall, southern room behind wooden screen, former schoolrooms now storeroom, looking N
190	Main hall, southern room behind wooden screen, looking E
191	Main hall, southern room behind wooden screen, looking W
192	Main hall, southern room behind wooden screen, looking E
193	Western wing/passage: stone staircase to gallery
194	Western wing/passage: stone staircase to gallery
195	Western wing/passage: stone staircase to gallery
196	Western wing/passage: stone staircase to gallery



Image no.	Description
197	Western wing/passage: stone staircase to gallery
198	Western wing/passage: stone staircase to gallery
199	Western wing/passage: stone staircase to gallery
200	Western wing/passage: first floor outside gallery door, window, looking S
201	Western wing/passage: door to gallery closed
202	Western wing/passage: door to gallery opened looking E into gallery
203	Gallery: pews with draft excluding screens, looking E
204	Gallery, western side, pews, looking WNW
205	Gallery: looking E
206	Gallery: looking E
207	Gallery: looking ENE
208	Gallery: looking WNW
209	Gallery: looking SW towards W entrance door and southern façade
210	Gallery: looking SE
211	Gallery: looking W
212	Gallery: looking SE towards E entrance door and southern facade
213	Gallery: looking W
214	Gallery: eastern entrance door opened, looking W into gallery
215	Gallery: eastern entrance door opened, looking towards southern façade side wing/passage window
216	Eastern wing/passage: stone staircase
217	Eastern wing/passage: stone staircase
218	Eastern wing/passage: stone staircase
219	Eastern wing/passage: stone staircase and main entrance door, looking S
220	Eastern wing/passage: stone staircase
221	Eastern wing/passage: stone staircase
222	Eastern wing/passage: stone staircase
223	Eastern wing/passage: main southern entrance door from inside
224	Eastern wing/passage, door to main hall/southern schoolrooms/storerooms
225	Eastern wing/passage, door to main hall/southern schoolrooms/storerooms
226	Eastern wing/passage: stone staircase and passage towards vestry, looking NE
227	Eastern wing/passage: stone staircase
228	Main hall, looking NE from gallery
229	Main hall, looking N from gallery
230	Main hall: coffered ceiling, looking N
231	Main hall: looking NW from gallery
232	Main hall, looking N from gallery
233	Main hall, looking NE from gallery
234	Main hall, looking straight down onto pews from gallery
235	Main hall, western side, looking straight down onto pews from gallery
236	Main hall, eastern side, looking straight down onto pews from gallery
237	Main hall: looking SE



Image no.	Description
238	Apse: looking NE
239	Apse: looking NNE
240	Main hall: looking E between main hall and apse towards pulpit

6.1.2 Photographic Survey Film 1a (after demolition of modern church hall/classrooms)

Image no.	Description
1-3	Ongoing demolition of modern classrooms, looking south
4	Ongoing demolition of modern classrooms, looking east
5	External eastern wall of chapel extension, after removal of classrooms, looking west
6	External eastern wall of chapel extension, after removal of classrooms, looking north-west
7	External eastern wall of chapel extension, after removal of classrooms, looking west
8	Area after removal of classrooms, looking north
9	Area after removal of classrooms, looking north-east towards school buildings
10	Area after removal of classrooms, looking north
11	Interior, apse, after removal of organ and organ screen, looking north
12	Interior, apse, after removal of organ and organ screen, looking north
13	Interior after partial removal of floor
14	Interior after partial removal of floor
15	Interior after partial removal of floor
16	Interior, after removal of 1930s screen, looking south
17	Interior, after removal of 1930s screen, looking south and up towards gallery
18	Interior, after removal of pews
19	Interior, building works to enlarge north-eastern entrance to main hall, looking north
20	Interior, apse, after removal of organ and organ screen, looking north
21	Exterior, western side of church, after removal of small porch, looking south
22	Exterior, parts of western and north-western façade of chapel and apse
23	Interior, vestry exposed roof construction
24	Interior, vestry exposed roof construction
25	Interior, vestry exposed roof construction
26	Interior, vestry exposed roof construction
27	Interior, vestry exposed roof construction
28	Interior, vestry exposed roof construction
29	Interior, vestry exposed roof construction
30	Interior, vestry exposed roof construction
31	Interior, vestry exposed roof construction
32	Floor, after removal of baptismal font
33	Floor, after removal of baptismal font
34	Floor, after removal of baptismal font



6.1.3 Photographic Survey Film 2 (black and white print)

Image no.	Description
1-4	View of northern side of church, 1998 extension (former church hall now geography classrooms) to left, vestry, church and apse to right. Looking S.
5	Southern façade and former Minister's House, looking NW
6	Southern façade of Moravian chapel, looking N
7	Southern façade of Moravian chapel, looking NNE
8-9	View of northern side of church, 1998 extension (former church hall now geography classrooms) to left, vestry, church and apse to right. Looking S.
10	Northern side of church, apse, looking SE towards vestry and 1998 extension
11	Northern side of church, apse, looking SE towards vestry and 1998 extension
12	Northern side of church, apse eastern wall, vestry (part), looking SW
13	Northern side of church, vestry in centre, 1998 extension to left, apse to right, looking S
14	Northern side of church, wide view from gardens, looking SSW
15	Northern side of church, wide view from gardens, looking S towards apse (behind trees)
16	Pulpit, looking E
17	Pulpit, looking W
18	Main hall, western wall, looking W
19	Main hall, eastern wall and southern wooden screen, looking SE
20	Baptistery, looking NE
21	Apse: western side of apse, looking NNW
22	Apse: eastern side of apse, looking NNE
23	Main hall: looking north from gallery
24	Gallery: looking towards western wall
25	Main hall: wooden screen in southern part of church, looking S
26	Main hall: eastern wall and blocked windows with plaques displaying 10 commandments, pews

6.1.4 List of ground plan and elevation drawings provided by client

- 505.02.02 to 14 PLANS & SEC.dwg
- 505.02.02A, 03A, 04A, 10A &.dwg
- 20739-PR200-201_Ground.dwg
- 20739-PR200_C1.pdf
- 20739-PR201_C1.pdf



7. APPENDIX 2: HERITAGE STATEMENT

Simon, V. 2012. *Heritage Statement for St. Luke's Church, Bedford.*

This is provided as a separate document.



Figure 1: Site location

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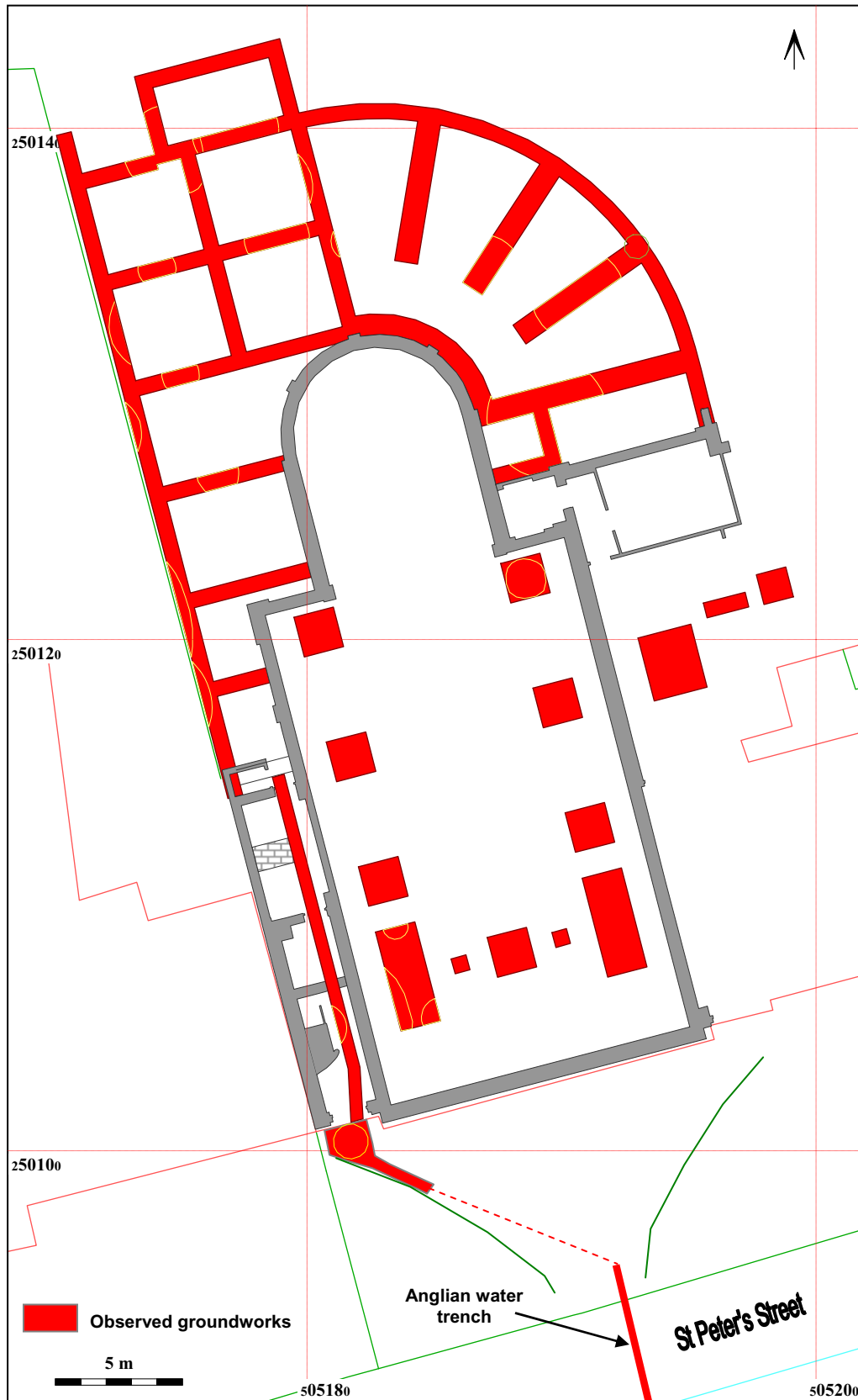


Figure 2: Location of groundworks

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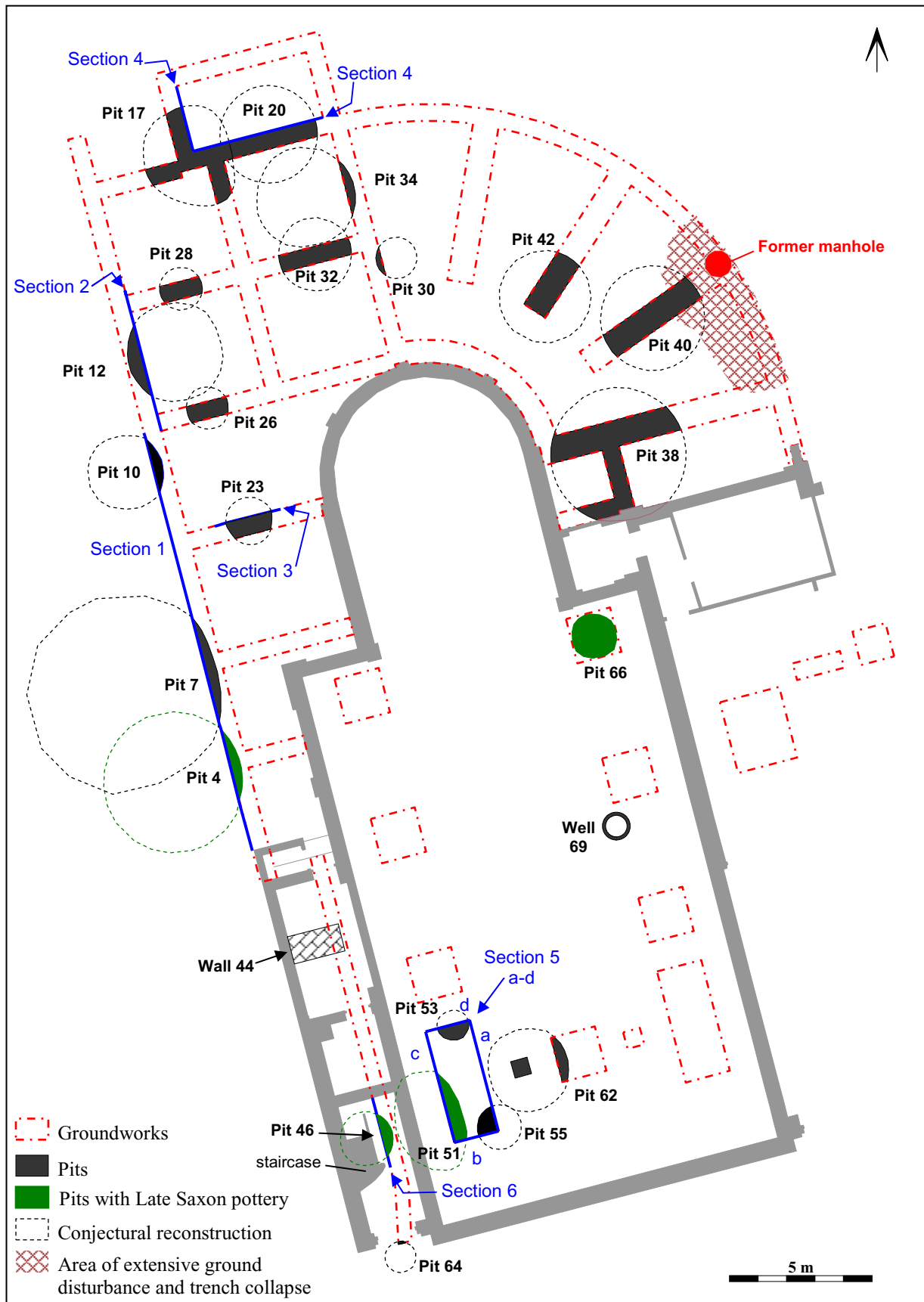


Figure 3: All features

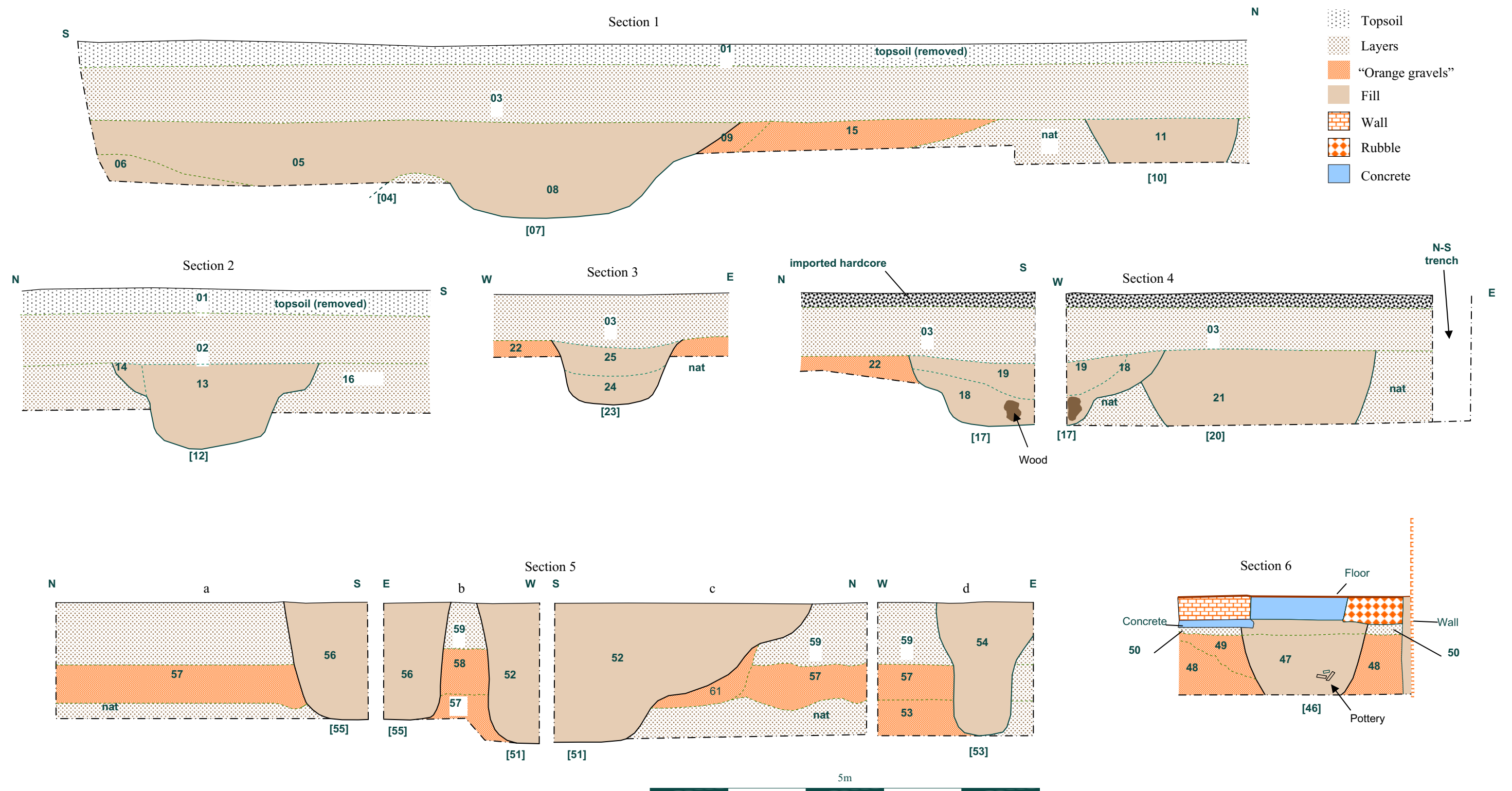


Figure 4: Sections



Figure 5: All features overlaid onto 1841 Reynolds map



Figure 6: Location of late Saxon pit [46], looking NNW



Figure 7: Late Saxon pit [51], east facing section



Figure 8: Possible post-medieval pit [10]



Figure 9: Possible post-medieval pit [12]



Figure 10: Wall foundation fragment [44] of 1751 chapel



Figure 11: Well (69)

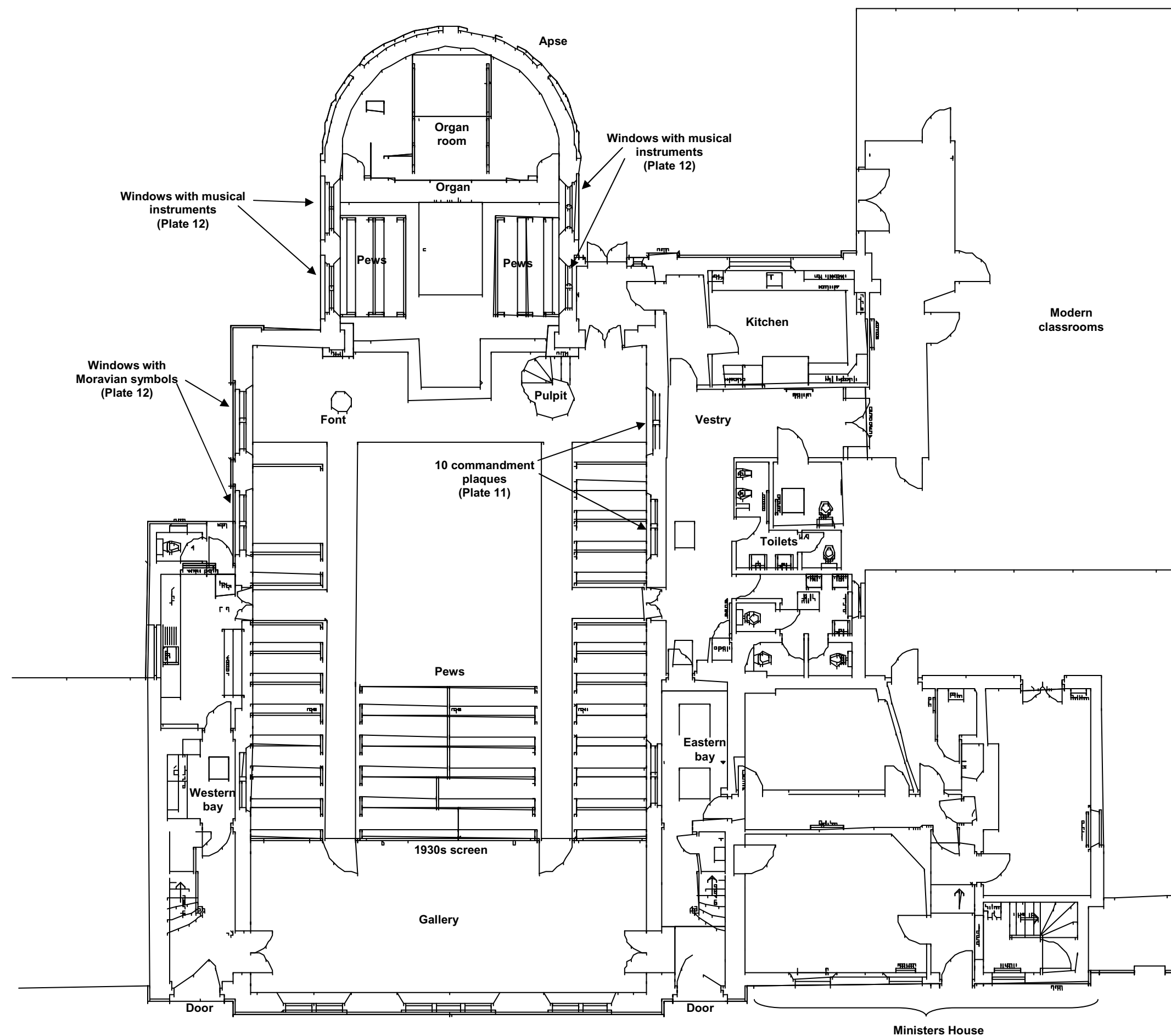


Figure 12: Annotated ground plan of chapel and adjacent buildings (not to scale)

Based on Foster Wilson Architects survey plan
Job 505 Drawing 00.02 Feb 2012



Plate 1: Southern façade of St Luke's facing St Peter's Street



Plate 2: Southern façade of St Luke's with Ministers house to its east



Plate 3: Northern side of chapel with kitchen and classroom extensions



Plate 4: Northern side of chapel showing apse



Plate 5: Interior of chapel looking south

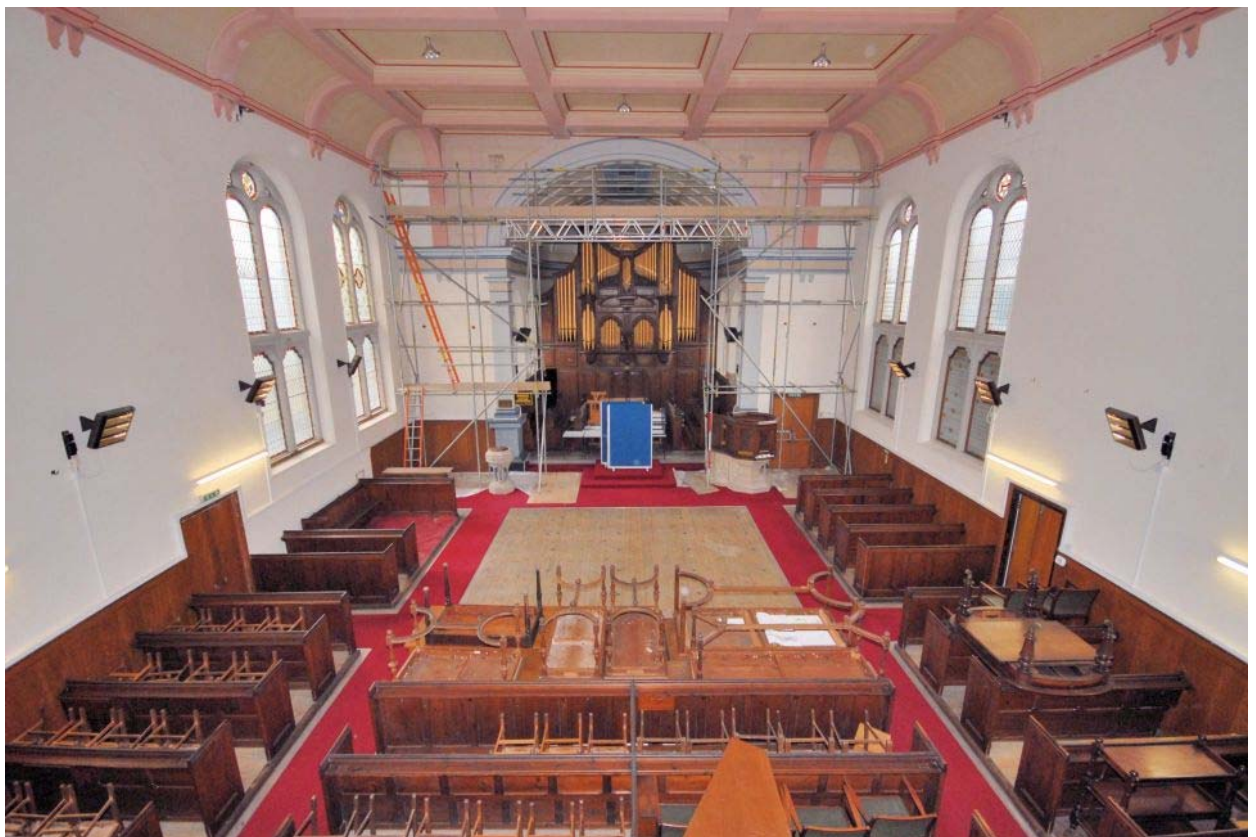


Plate 6: Interior of chapel looking north towards organ in apse



Plate 7: Organ



Plate 8: Detail wood caving of organ



Plate 9: Apse after removal of organ



Plate 10: 10 commandment plaques



Plate 11: Pulpit

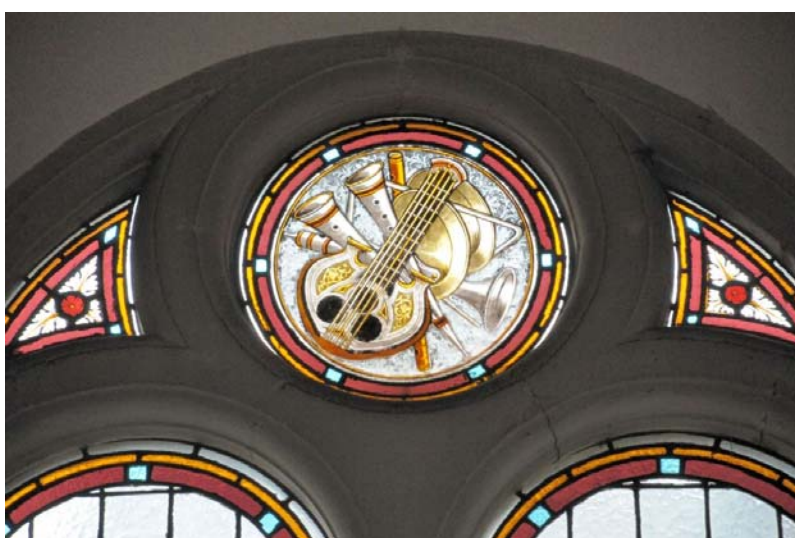
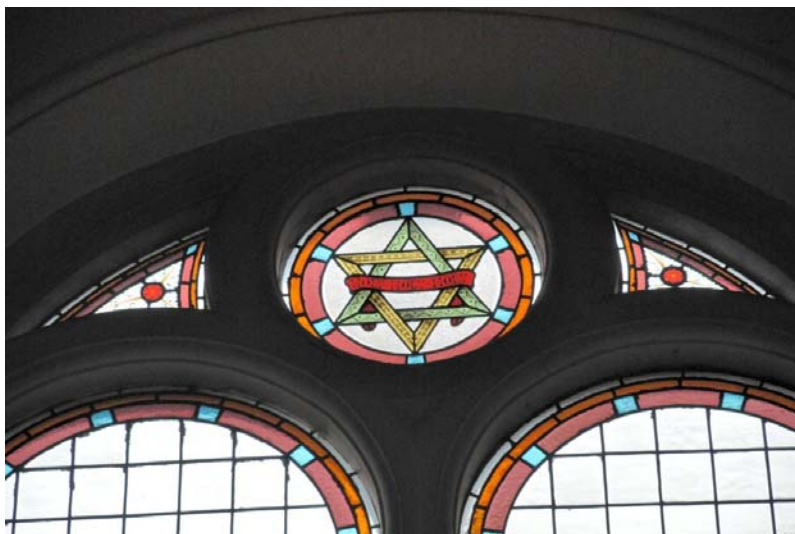


Plate 12: Selection of windows



Plate 13: Eastern and western staircase to gallery



Plate 14: Screen behind pews on gallery



Plate 15: Gallery, looking west



Plate 16: 1930s screen below gallery

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