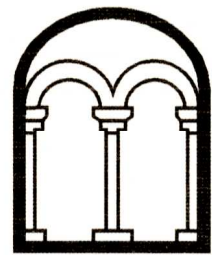


**BEDFORD COLLEGE TECHNOLOGY BUILDING
CAULDWELL STREET
BEDFORD**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

Albion
archaeology



**BEDFORD COLLEGE TECHNOLOGY BUILDING
CAULDWELL STREET
BEDFORD**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD EVALUATION

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| Compiled by | Checked by | Approved by |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Victoria Hainsworth Mark Phillips | Jeremy Oetgen | Drew Shotliff |

Produced for:
Bedford College
Cauldwell Street
Bedford
MK42 9AH



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Preface

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 fieldwork was undertaken by Victoria Hainsworth (Assistant Supervisor) and Catie Watts (Archaeological Technician). This document was written by Mark Phillips (Project Officer) and Victoria Hainsworth. The plans and figures were prepared by Mark Phillips and Catie Watts. The project was managed by Jeremy Oetgen (Project Manager). Albion Archaeology projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager) and Hester Cooper-Read (Business Manager).

Albion Archaeology
 St Mary's Church
 St Mary's Street
 Bedford, MK42 0AS
 ☎: 0300 300 8141
 Fax: 0300 300 8209
 e-mail: office@albion-arch.com
 website: www.albion-arch.com

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Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

| | |
|-------|---|
| ALGAO | Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers |
| CIfA | Chartered Institute for Archaeologists |
| HER | Bedford Borough Council's Historic Environment Record |
| HET | Bedford Borough Council's Historic Environment Team |
| WSI | Written Scheme of Investigation |



Non-Technical Summary

Bedford College was granted planning permission for the demolition of a smoking shelter and the erection of a two- and three-storey technology building (class D1), incorporating electrical and engineering workshops with associated works (planning reference 13/00955/MAF).

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken as the initial stage of work required to address condition no. 4 on the permission. The work was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation agreed with the Historic Environment Team of Bedford Borough Council.

Natural deposits comprised typical river terrace deposits of the Great Ouse flood plain environment. The depths at which the deposits occurred were slightly different in each trench (1.25m and 1.75m below ground surface in Trenches 1 and 2, respectively).

In each trench, the earliest deposits, observed at a depth of c. 1–1.2m were of distinct character. In Trench 1, they comprised a darker clay silt layer overlying an alluvial deposit that was possibly derived from material dredged from the River Great Ouse. Though this layer produced no finds, it is likely that it is evidence of medieval land use. In Trench 2, there was more distinct evidence that the earliest deposits were of medieval date, with deposits below 1.1m from the surface producing late Saxon pottery and medieval (or later) roof tile.

Post-medieval remains were identified in both trenches. They comprised make-up layers of rubble/brick and clay silt. The latter were probably garden soil-derived deposits. This suggests that there was a period of levelling/ground-raising, most likely to have been associated with post-medieval occupation near the river's edge. In Trench 2, a rectangular pit was identified; its base was c. 1.5m below the ground surface.

In Trench 1, the post-medieval make-up layers predated an edged gravel path that coincided with the line of a path depicted on the OS map of 1884 and still shown on the OS map of 1926.

Both trenches contained layers associated with modern garden cultivation, probably dating from the time when the area was given over to smallholdings or allotments.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Planning Background**

Bedford College was granted planning permission for the demolition of a smoking shelter and the erection of a two- and three-storey technology building (class D1), incorporating electrical and engineering workshops with associated works (planning reference 13/00955/MAF).

The proposed development lies within an area of archaeological sensitivity. Accordingly, the Historic Environment Team (HET) of Bedford Borough Council recommended that a negative condition be attached to any planning consent. This recommendation follows the guidelines provided in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG 2012). Following this recommendation the Local Planning Authority attached condition (no. 4) to the permission:

No development shall take place until an archaeological strategy for evaluation and if necessary, a further mitigation strategy based on the outcome of the evaluation, have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The archaeological mitigation strategy shall include a timetable and the following components (the completion of each to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority will result in a separate confirmation of compliance for each component):

- (i) fieldwork and/ or preservation “in situ” of archaeological remains;*
- (ii) a post-excavation assessment report (to be submitted within six months of the completion of fieldwork);*
- (iii) a post-excavation analysis report, preparation of site archive ready for deposition at a store approved by the Local Planning Authority, completion of an archive report, and submission of a publication report (to be completed within two years of the completion of fieldwork).*

The archaeological mitigation strategy shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and timings.

REASON: To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely preservation and/or investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Saved Policies BE24 & BE25 of the Bedford Borough Local Plan 2002, Policy CP23 of the Bedford Borough Core Strategy and Rural Issues Plan (2008) and according to national policies contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG, March 2012).

1.2 **Site Location and Description**

Bedford College is situated in the historic core of the town and is bounded to the south by Cauldwell Street and to the east by St Mary’s Street. The site of the proposed new building is located to the west of the Tower Block and is centred at National Grid Reference TL 04900 49400 (Figures 1 and 2).



The college site lies at a height of c. 26m OD on level ground to the south of the River Great Ouse. The underlying geology consists of alluvium with sands and gravels of the Felmersham Member (First Terrace) of the Ouse Valley Formation.

1.3 **Archaeological and Historical Background**

Since the original version of the WSI was approved in 2013, a programme of archaeological investigation has been completed in connection with development of a new centre for Learners with Learning Disabilities and Difficulties (LLDD) on land at the St Mary's Street frontage of the Bedford College campus. This comprised evaluation trial trenching (Albion Archaeology 2014a) and a desk-based heritage assessment (Albion Archaeology 2014b), followed by a programme of archaeological mitigation during construction (Albion Archaeology in prep.). There has also been a programme of archaeological monitoring of public realm improvement works along the south bank of the Great Ouse, in St Mary's Gardens (Albion Archaeology 2104d).

This new evidence has helped to confirm our understanding of the archaeology this part of Bedford, as synthesised in the Bedford Extensive Urban Survey (Albion Archaeology 2005a), funded by English Heritage, and the desk-based assessment undertaken to inform the college's proposals for development of the campus (Albion Archaeology 2007). The relevant points are briefly summarised here.

The site lies within the southern *burh* of Saxon Bedford (HER 10530). The boundary of the southern *burh* was defined by an earthwork, known as the King's Ditch (HER 1198). The line on the King's Ditch runs close to the western side of the proposed development where it runs in a modern concrete culvert (Figure 1). The exact line of the original boundary through the college grounds is uncertain. In the medieval period, the river frontage (HER15264), which currently lies to the north of the proposed development, is likely to have been located further south than its modern counterpart with the river itself being wider than at present. The area enclosed by the King's Ditch may have been used for settlement and/or industrial activities during the Saxon period and, if such remains were to survive, they would be of major, regional interest.

During the medieval period the area within the southern *burh* remained in use — evidence for this has been encountered during previous archaeological investigations within land currently occupied by Bedford College. An evaluation in 1996 recorded the presence of probable domestic and/or industrial remains dated to between the 13th and 15th centuries (BCAS 1996). Investigations on other land, immediately west of St Mary's Street and south of the College (Baker *et al* 1979; Albion Archaeology 2005) also recorded the presence of similar remains. If such remains were present within the development site, they would be considered of significant local and/or regional interest.



The post-medieval period saw a growth in the population of Bedford and the development of local land for industrial purposes. This included land within the development area which was located not only in the centre of town, but also on the banks of the river, a route used for the transportation of goods to and from the town. A number of post-medieval industries are recorded on the HER in the area immediately to the north of the proposed development. These include a boat builder (HER17560), a timber yard (HER17555), a post-medieval wharf (HER17559) and a malthouse (HER17556). Archaeologists monitoring excavation of tree-pits in St Mary's Gardens found evidence that the river embankment was consolidated with substantial timber revetments during the nineteenth century (Albion Archaeology 2014d).

Previous archaeological works on the college site include a test-pit evaluation (Albion 2009) in advance of earlier development proposals and monitoring work during construction of the Southbank Building (Border Archaeology 2004 and Albion Archaeology 2006) and the installation of the Energy Centre cooling system (Albion Archaeology 2013).

The test-pit evaluation consisted of seven test pits spread across the college site (Albion 2009, fig. 1). Test Pits 5 and 6 were located closest to the currently proposed development (*ibid.*, fig. 4). Both trenches showed undisturbed geological deposits at a depth of approximately 1.2m. In Test Pit 6 the geological deposit was cut by a ditch that was sealed beneath a buried soil layer and later make-up layers.

The monitoring works associated with the Southbank Building recorded evidence of a post-medieval barge-loading basin and a former back-channel of the river enclosed within a brick culvert. Monitoring of the Energy Centre cooling system recorded the remains of post-medieval and 20th-century buildings, as well as post-medieval or modern dump deposits within St Mary's Gardens. No evidence was found for the King's Ditch in its original form, predating the modern canalised and culverted structure.

Although located more than 100m east of the proposed development site, the investigations at the site of the LLDD building also found a fairly consistent sequence of deposits, with up to *c.* 1m of extremely mixed deposits (largely of post-medieval and later date) overlying an undifferentiated 'dark earth' horizon < *c.* 0.3m thick. The latter, in turn, sealed archaeological features cut into the river gravel terrace. The 'dark earth' and underlying features are provisionally identified as late Saxon and early medieval in date (Albion Archaeology, in prep.).

1.4 Project Objectives

The project objectives were outlined in the WSI and are discussed below.

The principal aims of the field evaluation were to determine whether archaeological remains were present within the proposed development area and, if so, to determine their location and extent, date, character, significance and quality. This information was to be used to inform decisions with regard



to the impact of the proposed development on potential archaeological remains, and to help in the formulation of appropriate mitigation measures to protect remains either by preservation or excavation.

Due to the location of the proposed development there was a possibility for archaeological remains dating from the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. The research framework for Bedfordshire states that, while there have been many archaeological investigations in the centre of Bedford the chronology and character of the town, with the exception of the castle quarter, is still not well understood (Oake 2007, 15). The development of towns, changes in their internal layouts and housing densities, and their role as centres of supply and demand have been identified as subjects in need of further study (Medlycott 2011, 70).

The specific objectives of the investigation were to determine:

- Is there any evidence for occupation or industrial activity in the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods?
- Is there any evidence relating to the nature and date of urban development within the King's Ditch?

Any archaeological remains discovered as a consequence of the proposed development had the potential to add to our knowledge and understanding of Bedford in the Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

1.5 Methodology

The methodology employed for the investigation is detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Albion 2016). The site recording procedures are set out in the *Albion Procedures Manual* (2001).

Two trial trenches were excavated (Figure 2). Trench 1 was 7m by 4m and Trench 2 was 3m square. The trenches were opened with a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket. Both trenches were machined down to a depth of 1.2m below the ground surface, through layers of modern (19th- and 20th-century) build-up. The area investigated in Trench 1 was limited by the presence of a modern surface-water drain. A hand-excavated section was dug in the base of Trench 2 to examine the underlying deposits. Following discussions with Geoff Saunders of the BBC Historic Environment Team, the deposits lying below 1.2m were tested by machine section immediately before the trenches were backfilled. The machine-dug sections were photographed and measured and some finds were recovered during the closely observed machine excavation.

The field evaluation took place over three days, 6th July to 8th July 2016, in a period of dry weather.



2. RESULTS

2.1 Introduction

The results are summarised below and the descriptions and interpretations should be read in conjunction with the figures and images bound at the back of the report. Detailed context descriptions are presented in Section 5. The results from each trench are presented below in chronological order, beginning with the more recent upper deposits.

2.2 Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 7m x 3m, and was located to avoid a number of live services associated with the existing buildings. One unrecorded service was encountered during excavation; it spanned the width of the trench from north-west to south-east and prevented the excavation of approximately 50% of the area of the trench. Therefore, two smaller areas within the trench were excavated either side of the service pipe (Image 2).

The existing ground surface lay at 26.5m OD, according to the client's site survey. Deposits extended below a safe working depth for hand excavation. Therefore, to test the depth of the deposits, a machine section was excavated down to 2.5m below ground level to determine the depth of undisturbed geological deposits (Image 6).

2.2.1 Topsoil

Topsoil (100), a dark brown-grey sandy silt, and subsoil (101), a dark grey-brown sandy silt, were present to a depth of 0.44m. They were similar to garden soil in composition.

2.2.2 Buried topsoil, make-up and path construction layers

The upper part of these deposits was formed by a buried soil and a path. The buried soil (102) was dark brown-grey clay silt up to 0.24m thick. The path consisted of a construction cut [103] that contained loose brown-orange sandy gravel, forming the path surface (104). The path was aligned north-south and was at least 0.9m wide (Figure 3) by 0.3m deep. A moulded ceramic path edging was set into concrete along the excavated length (Figure 3). It was asymmetrical, with a triangular-shaped base and a series of spherical decorations on the top (Image 3).

Make-up layers (105) to (107) each had a maximum thickness of 0.47m and formed the majority of the overburden (Figure 4). Deposits (105) and (106) were probably imported soil layers of mid orange-brown sandy silt. At the base of these deposits was a thin layer (107) of brown-yellow silty sand; it contained a large number of ceramic building material fragments and stones (Image 4).

2.2.3 Earlier deposits and natural strata

Layer (109) was a mid-red-orange clay silt, found at a depth of 0.94–1.9m below the ground surface (Figure 4 and Image 6). It appeared to be alluvial in



origin and contained lenses of clean, light blue-grey clay. This deposit contained 13 animal limb bone and cattle/sheep horn core fragments (132g). The latter are well represented from various excavations within the town, e.g. Bedford Castle and St John's Street (Grant 1979, 105), suggesting waste from manufacturing activities. In the south-west of the trench (109) was overlain by layer (108), a dark grey-brown clay silt occupational layer; it was 0.07m thick (Image 4). The natural stratum (110) comprised light yellow-brown clay gravel, found at a depth of 2.1m below ground level.

No dating evidence was recovered but the deposits were similar in character to medieval deposits observed elsewhere in this part of Bedford.

2.3 Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 3m x 3m and was located south of a paved area and within a space surrounded by three electrical services associated with the college. The existing ground surface lay at 26.6m OD, according to the client's site survey. The trench was excavated by machine to a depth of 1.15m. A hand-excavated sondage, 2m x 0.75m x 0.56m was dug in the centre of the trench (Image 7). Just prior to backfilling of the trench a machine section was excavated down to 2.5m below ground level to determine the depth of undisturbed geological deposits.

2.3.1 Modern overburden

The uppermost part of the trench contained a layer of dark brown-grey topsoil (200) up to 0.42m thick. The topsoil lay above the fill of a deep, narrow, vertical-sided linear cut [209] with a loose sandy gravel fill (210) (Figures 3 and 4; Image 8). This might have been a service trench where the service was either not installed or has been removed (Image 10).

2.3.2 Make-up layers and a pit

Below the topsoil the deposits consisted of imported soil layers extending to a depth of approximately 1.2m below the ground surface (Figure 4 and Image 8). The bulk of this consisted of deposit (201), a 0.43m-thick layer of mid-grey silty clay containing occasional fragments of brick and tile. This lay above a 0.13m-thick layer (202) of light brown-grey soil with ceramic building material comprising plain red brick fragments and plain roof tile. The lowest deposit (203) was a layer of clay, up to 0.2m thick, seen in the southern part of the trench.

The edge of clay layer (203) partly extended over the fill of pit [206]. The northern side of the pit, which was the only part visible within the trench, was a vertical-sided cut with a flat base. It contained two fills: (207) an orange-brown silty clay; and (208) a burnt dark brown-grey silty sand.

2.3.3 Earlier deposits and natural strata

The deeper, hand-dug section in the centre of the trench revealed layers (204) and (205). These were partially truncated by pit [206] (Figure 4 and Image 9).



Deposit (205) was Firm mid-brown-grey silty clay up to 0.47m thick. A piece of medieval or early post-medieval ceramic roof tile (14g), and three animal bone fragments (69g: rib, limb and foot bones) derived from this deposit. Deposit (204), a dark brown-grey clay silt, contained 14 animal vertebrae and pelvis fragments (402g), a piece of ferrous tap slag (3g), a medieval/post-medieval flat ceramic roof tile fragment (59g) and three pottery sherds (79g). The latter comprised two shell-tempered sherds of late Saxon St Neots-type ware (fabrics B01, B01C¹) and a contemporary sherd of Thetford ware (fabric C08). The presence of the roof tile fragments implies that the pottery is residual and that the deposits were probably laid down in the medieval period.

A machine-excavated section was dug in the base of the trench to examine the deposits that lay below the limits of the hand-dug trench (Image 10). This showed that layer (204) was 0.86m thick and overlay (211), a more sterile, mid-brown-orange clay silt. An abraded rim sherd from a late Saxon St Neots-type ware jar (14g) and two animal bone rib fragments (22g) were collected from layer (211).

The natural stratum was orange-brown clay gravel that lay 2.5m below ground level.

¹ Fabric types identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series
Bedford College Technology Building, Cauldwell Street, Bedford:
Archaeological Field Evaluation



3. INTERPRETATION

3.1 *Natural Deposits*

Natural deposits comprised typical river terrace deposits of the Great Ouse flood plain environment. The depths at which the deposits occurred were slightly different in each trench.

3.2 *Late Saxon/Medieval Layers*

In each trench, the earliest deposits, observed at a depth of *c.* 1–1.2m, were of distinct character. In Trench 1, a darker clay silt layer (108) overlay an alluvial deposit (109). The composition of layer (108) may suggest it was dumping of material dredged from the River Great Ouse. Though this layer produced no finds, it is likely that it is evidence of medieval land use. In Trench 2, there was more distinct evidence that the earliest deposits were of medieval date, with deposits at 1.1m below existing ground level (204 and 205) producing late Saxon pottery, medieval (or later) roof tile and animal bones.

These layers are of regional significance and have the potential to address regional research frameworks relating to the origins and development of towns (see Section 1.4).

3.3 *Post-medieval Layers*

Post-medieval remains were identified in both trenches — make-up layers, comprising both a rubble/brick make-up and grey-brown to orange-brown clay silt (probably garden soil-derived deposits): (105–7); (201–3). This suggests that there was a period of levelling/ground-raising, most likely to have been associated with post-medieval occupation near the river's edge.

In Trench 2, a rectangular pit with an angular profile was identified beneath these layers. It was sealed by layer (203) and extended beyond the limit of excavation.

These deposits are of local to regional significance and have the potential to address regional research frameworks relating to the origins and development of towns (see Section 1.4).

3.4 *19th-century Path*

Trench 1 revealed an edged gravel path [103]/(104) that coincided with the line of a path depicted on the OS map of 1884 and still shown on the OS map of 1926. It is possible that the path ran between a number of urban smallholdings or gardens. Though it is interesting to note the survival of this path, it is of no more than local significance. The path also serves as dating evidence (*terminus ante quem*) for the post-medieval make-up deposits below it.



3.5 20th-century Layers

Both trenches contained evidence of modern disturbance and deposition (100–103; 200). This comprised a garden topsoil and subsoil cultivation layer, most likely deposited whilst the area was smallholdings and allotments. The allotments can be seen in a photograph (held by Bedford College) that was taken during construction of the Tower Block. These deposits have no potential to address regional research frameworks.



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5. APPENDIX: TRENCH TABLES



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 7.00 m. Width: 3.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.1 m. Max: 1.25 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 4900: Northing: 49413)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential

| Context: | Type: | Description: | Excavated: | Finds Present: |
|----------|-----------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 100 | Topsoil | Firm dark brown grey sandy silt occasional small-medium CBM, moderate small stones 0.46m thick (max) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 101 | Subsoil | Firm dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small-medium CBM, frequent small stones 0.29m thick (max) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 102 | Layer | Firm dark brown grey clay silt moderate small-medium stones 0.24m thick (max) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 103 | Pathway | Linear NW-SE sides: concave base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.29m, max length 3.1m | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 104 | Pathway | Loose mid brown orange silty sand moderate small-large CBM, moderate small-large concrete, frequent small stones 0.29m thick (max) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 105 | Levelling layer | Firm mid orange brown sandy silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.47m thick (max) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 106 | Make up layer | Firm mid orange brown sandy silt frequent flecks charcoal, frequent small stones 0.33m thick (max) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 107 | Make up layer | Friable light brown yellow silty sand frequent small-medium CBM, frequent small-medium mortar, frequent small stones 0.08m thick (max) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 108 | Layer | Firm dark grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small-medium stones 0.07m thick (max) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 109 | Alluvium | Firm mid red orange clay silt occasional small stones Occasional small blue clay lenses. 0.68m thick (max) including machined segment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 110 | Natural | Compact light brown orange clay gravel frequent small stones Small blue clay lenses | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 3.00 m. Width: 3.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.2 m. Max: 1.2 m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 4918: Northing: 49404)

Reason: To assess archaeological potential

| Context: | Type: | Description: | Excavated: | Finds Present: |
|----------|-----------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 200 | Topsoil | Firm dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones 0.42m deep (max) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 201 | Subsoil | Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium CBM, frequent small-medium stones 0.43m thick (max) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 202 | Levelling layer | Loose light brown grey clay silt frequent small-medium CBM, frequent small-medium stones 0.13m thick (max) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 203 | Make up layer | Firm mid pinkish brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.2m thick (max) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 204 | Dump material | Firm dark brown grey clay silt moderate flecks CBM, moderate flecks charcoal, occasional flecks manganese staining 0.86m thick | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 205 | Dump material | Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, frequent small stones 0.47m thick (max) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 206 | Pit | Rectangular sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.29m, max length 2.1m | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 207 | Fill | Firm mid orange brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones 0.25m thick | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 208 | Fill | Loose dark brown grey silty sand moderate small-medium burnt stones 0.19m thick | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 209 | Service Trench | Linear ENE-WSW sides: vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 0.17m, max depth 0.36m, max length 0.6m | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 210 | Service Trench | Loose mid yellow orange sandy gravel 0.36m thick (max) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 211 | Layer | Compact mid brown orange clay silt moderate flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.2m thick (max) including machine segment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| 212 | Natural | Compact light orange brown clay gravel moderate small-medium stones | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

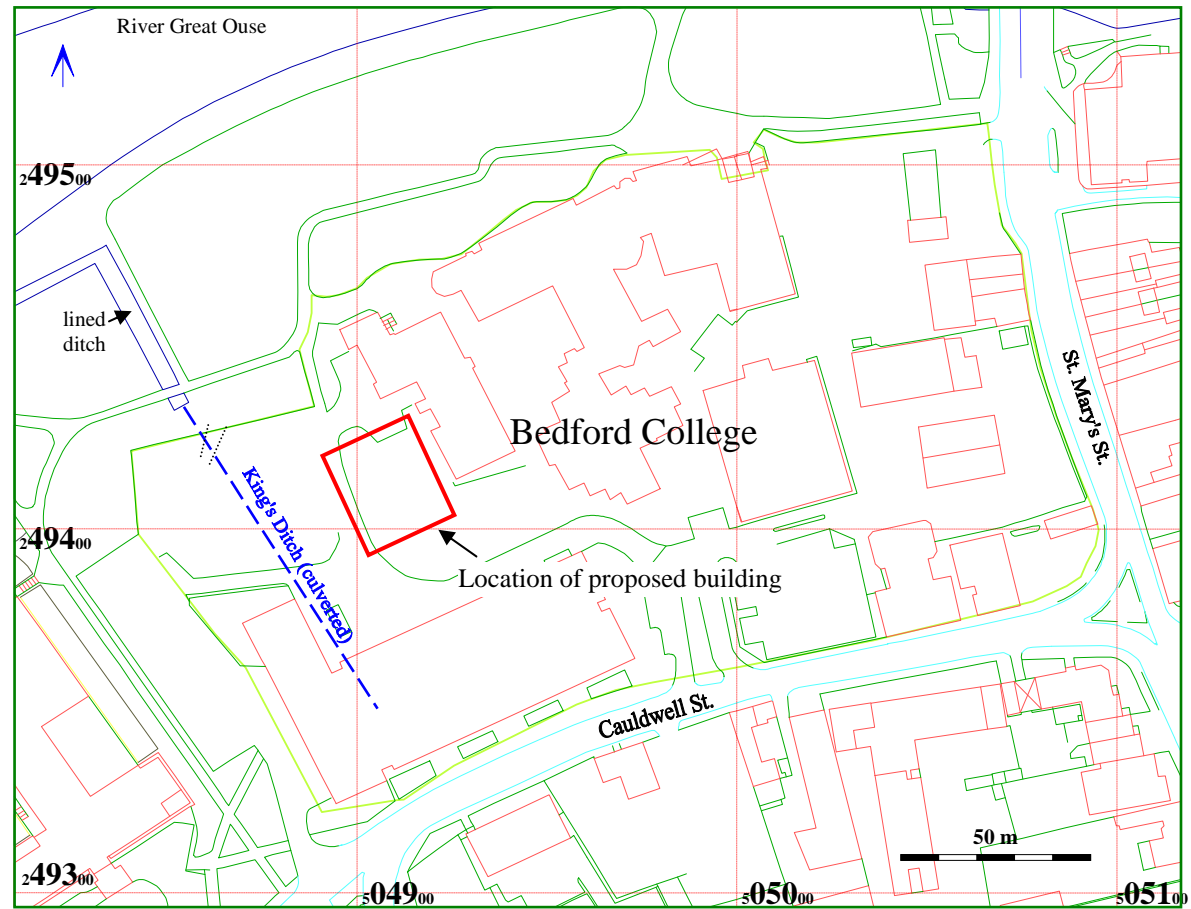
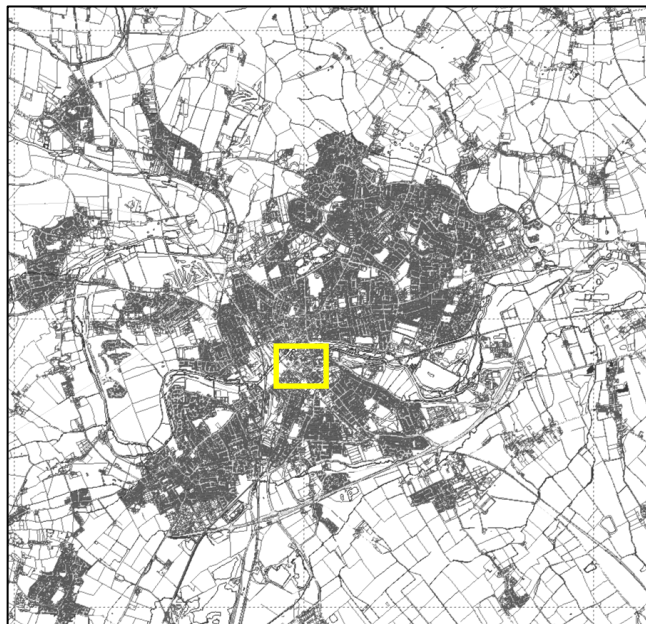
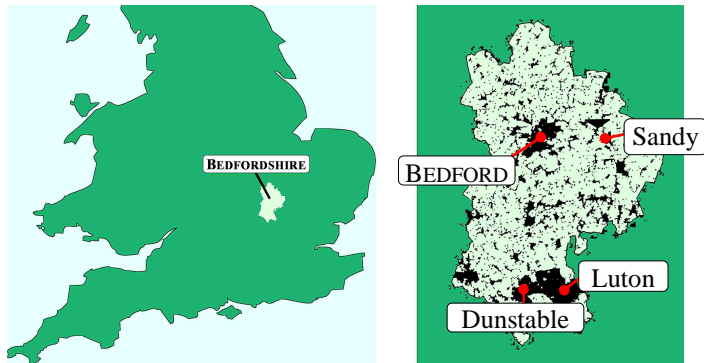


Figure 1: Site location

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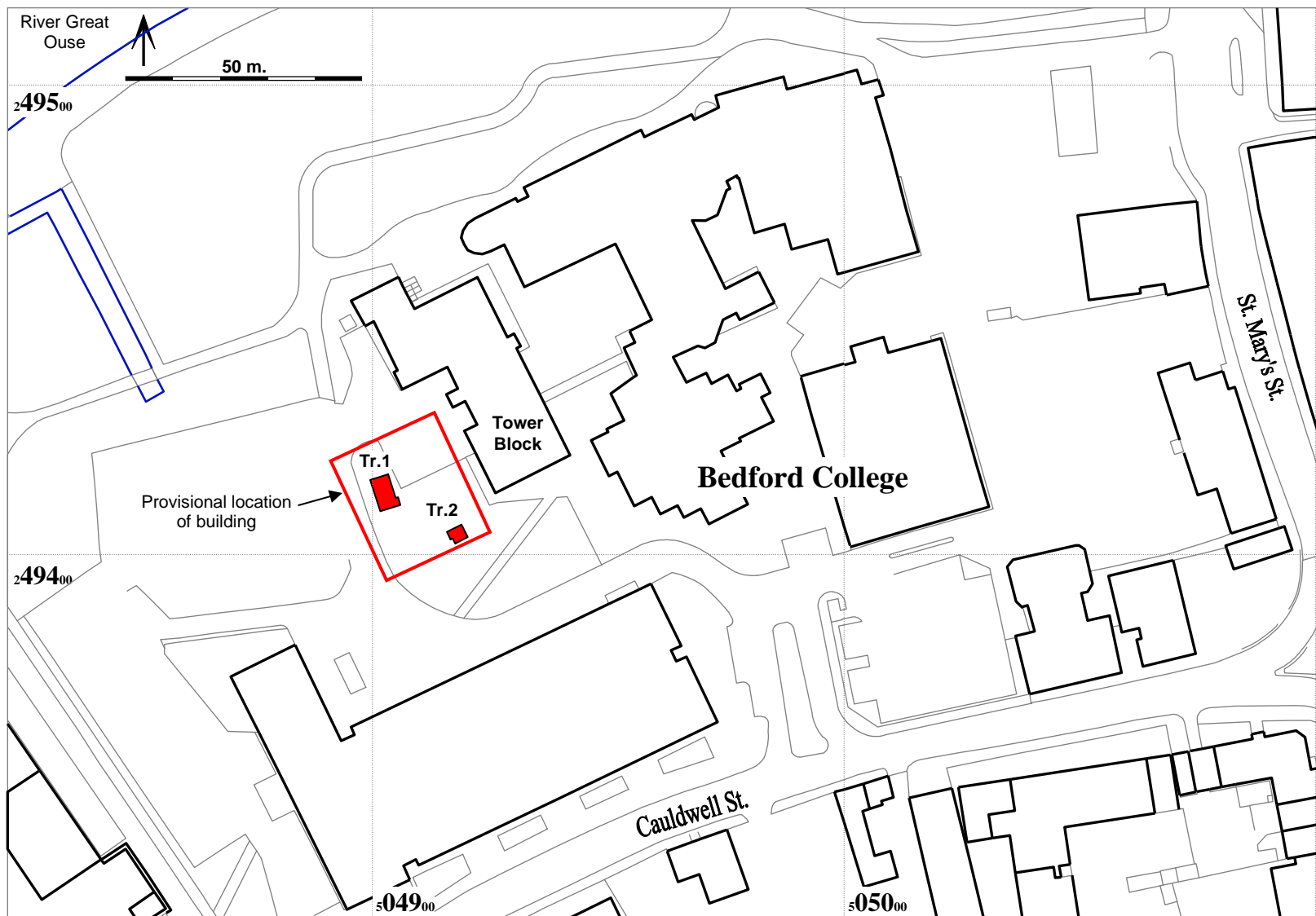


Figure 2: Trench location plan

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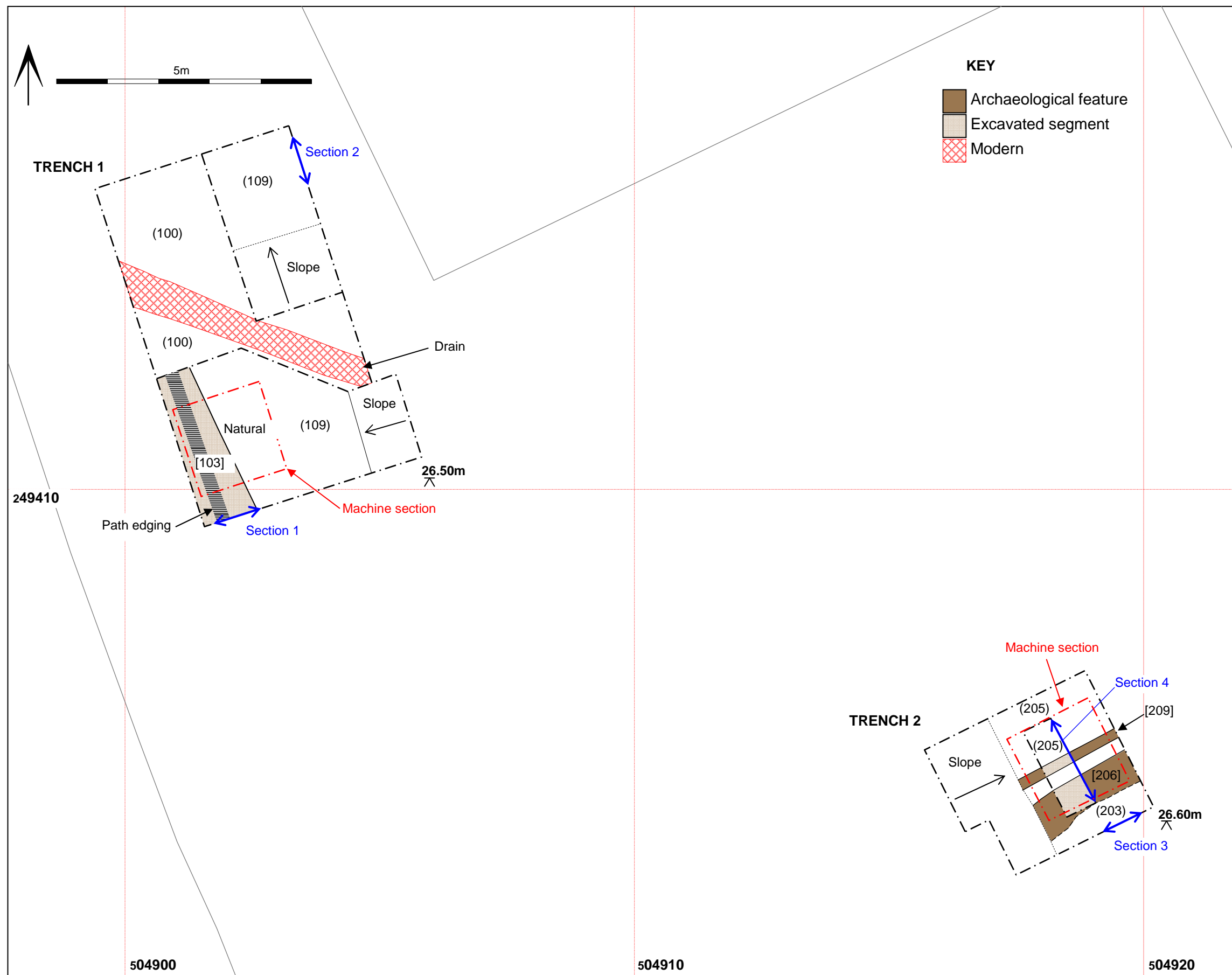


Figure 3: All-features plan

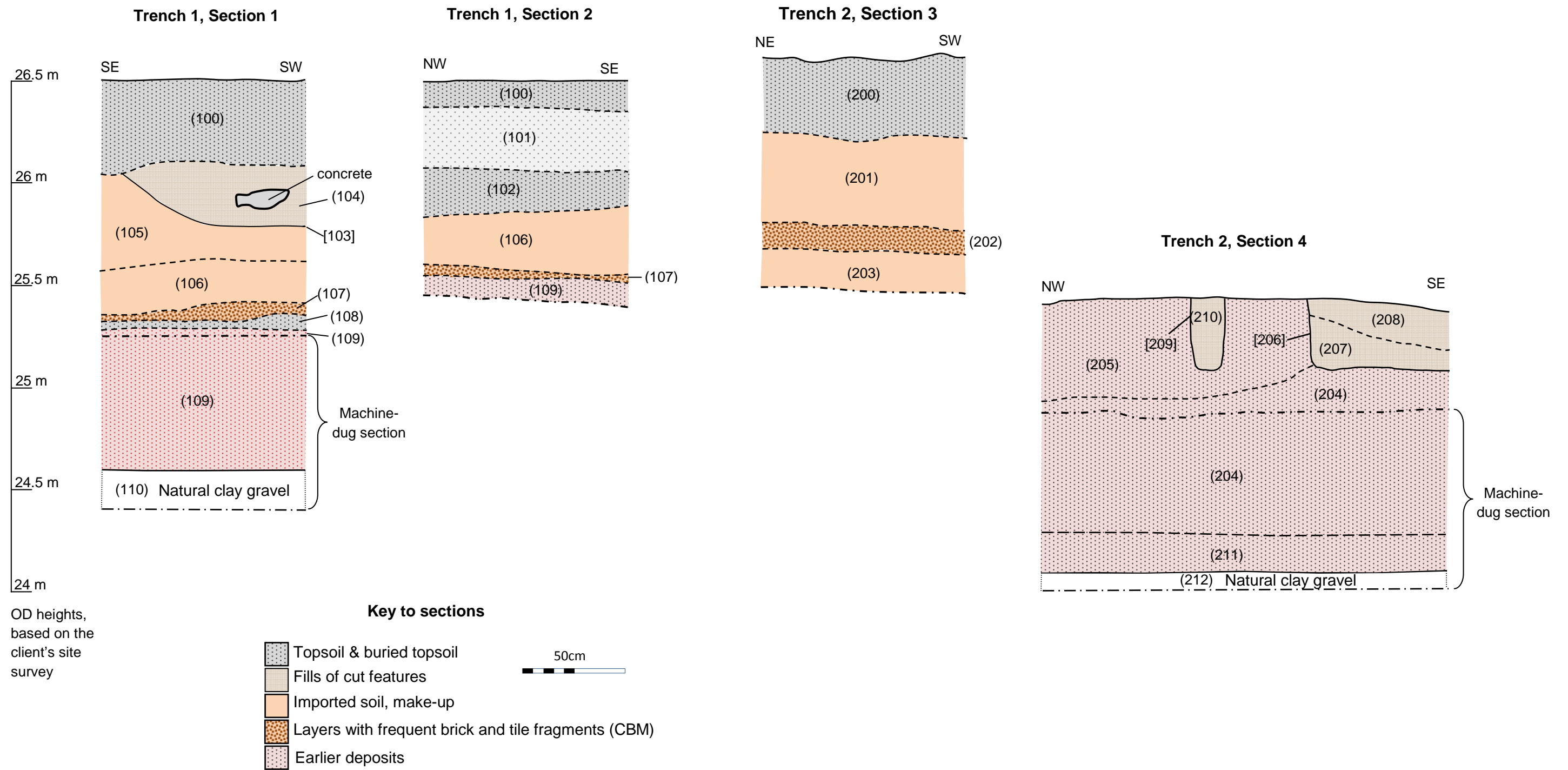


Figure 4: Sections



Image 1: 1884 Ordnance Survey map with trench locations

Map shows the line of a path which corresponds to a path and path-edging found in Trench 1



Image 2: Trench 1, looking north

Excavation in the middle part was obstructed by a modern surface-water drain that crosses the trench close to the ground surface.



Image 3: Trench 1, path-edging tile

Edging tile found *in situ* defining western edge of path [103] in upper part of trench (Scale 20cm)



Image 4: Trench 1, Section 1

Shows path construction in right-hand part of section (Scale 1m)



Image 5: Trench 1, Section 2

Shows a clear view of the accumulated soil layers which occur in the evaluation area (Scale 1m)



Image 6: Trench 1, machine-excavated section

Machine excavation next to Section 1, showing the full soil profile with clay gravel at the base of the trench (Scale 1m)



Image 7: Trench 2, looking east

Shows trench with hand-dug section through lower deposits in the centre of the trench (Scale 1m)



Image 8: Trench 2, Section 3

Shows south side of trench with topsoil (200) and made ground layers (Scale 1m)



Image 9: Trench 2, Section 4

Shows section through earlier deposits (producing late Saxon pottery) in base of trench



Image 10: Trench 2, machine-excavated section

Machine-excavated section to natural strata. View looking east (Scale 1m)

Central
Bedfordshire

Albion
archaeology



Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford
MK42 0AS

Telephone 01234 294000
Email office@albion-arch.com
www.albion-arch.com

