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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELD EVALUATION**

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Compiled by	Checked by	Approved by
James Newbould	Joe Abrams	Drew Shotliff

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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 CgMs on behalf of Bedford College and was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Lesley-Ann Mather, County Archaeological Officer (CAO), Bedfordshire County Council.

The fieldwork was overseen by David Ingham (Project Officer) and undertaken by Ian Beswick and Victoria Osborn (Archaeological Supervisors), Jeremy Mordue, Kathy Pilkinton, Jerry Stone and Adrian Woolmer (Assistant Archaeological Supervisors) and Kerry Ashworth (Archaeological Technician). This report has been prepared by James Newbould (Project Officer) and checked by Joe Abrams (Project Manager) with contributions from Jackie Wells (Finds Officer) and Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).

*Albion Archaeology
St Mary's Church
St Mary's Street
Bedford, MK42 0AS
☎: 01234 294001
Fax: 01234 294008
e-mail: office@albion-arch.com
Website: www.albion-arch.com*

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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 trial trenching methodology and Section 3 summarises the results. Section 4 provides a synthesis of the results and assesses their significance. Section 5 is a bibliography.

Appendix 1 is an artefact summary and Appendix 2 contains trench summary information and detailed contextual data.



Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

BCC	Bedfordshire County Council
CAO	Bedfordshire County Council's County Archaeological Officer
Client	CgMs on behalf of Bedford College
HER	Bedfordshire's Historic Environment Record
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
Procedures Manual	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2nd edn, 2001 Albion Archaeology



Non-Technical Summary

Bedford College is proposing the extensive redevelopment of their main campus at Cauldwell Street, Bedford, henceforth referred to as the Proposed Development Area (PDA). The PDA lies within an archaeologically sensitive area. As a result, Bedfordshire County Council's County Archaeological Officer (CAO) stipulated that a programme of archaeological investigation be carried out to assess the archaeological potential of the PDA.

In December 2008, CgMs (acting on behalf of Bedford College) produced a methodology for archaeological trial trenching which was approved by the CAO (CgMs 2008). Between December 2008 and January 2009, Albion Archaeology carried out the specified work and prepared a report (this document) on the results.

The PDA is located within the modern town centre of Bedford, immediately south of the River Great Ouse, bounded by St Mary's Street to the east and Cauldwell Street to the south. It is centred on National Grid Reference TL 0492 4942 at a height of c.26m OD and covers c.3ha. The underlying geology comprises alluvium and gravels overlying cornbrash.

The archaeological and historical background to the PDA has been summarised in a desk-based assessment (Albion Archaeology 2007, 12-32). This assessment identified the site as having varied potential, with the southern, eastern and south-eastern parts of the PDA having high potential for remains from the early medieval to modern periods. Other parts of the PDA retain lower potential.

The evaluation revealed archaeological remains from the Saxo-Norman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. Saxo-Norman and early medieval remains included domestic pits and a well, located in the back-plots of the medieval buildings known to have once lined St Mary's Street. A possible early phase of the King's Ditch was also encountered in the western part of the PDA. These remains build on and reinforce existing knowledge of land use within Bedford's southern burh, at a formative period in the town's history.

Post-medieval remains chiefly comprise brick-built walls, related to 18th, 19th and 20th century buildings. Buried soils from this period were also encountered, particularly within the central and western parts of the PDA.

Due to the depth of deposits and the presence of protective layers of buried soil and post-medieval demolition spreads, the survival of medieval archaeological remains within the PDA is considered to be good. Due to intensive modern construction and demolition, the survival of post-medieval archaeological remains is considered to be moderate.

These remains, combined with those known from previous investigations within the PDA could address several local and regional research agendas. Based on their combined research potential, archaeological remains within the PDA are considered to be of regional and local significance.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Bedford College is proposing the extensive redevelopment of their main campus at Cauldwell Street, Bedford, henceforth referred to as the Proposed Development Area (PDA). The PDA lies within an archaeologically sensitive area. As a result, Bedfordshire County Council's County Archaeological Officer (CAO) stipulated that a programme of archaeological investigation be carried out to assess its archaeological potential.

In December 2008, CgMs (acting on behalf of Bedford College) produced a methodology for archaeological trial trenching which was approved by the CAO (CgMs 2008). Between December 2008 and January 2009, Albion Archaeology carried out the specified work and prepared a report (this document) on the results.

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

The PDA is located within the modern town centre of Bedford, immediately south of the River Great Ouse, bounded by St Mary's Street to the east and Cauldwell Street to the south. It is centred on NGR TL 0492 4942 at a height of *c.*26m OD and covers *c.*3ha (Fig. 1). The underlying geology comprises alluvium and gravels overlying cornbrash. Much of the PDA contains areas of concrete, modern buildings, pathways and grass.

1.3 *Archaeological Background*

The archaeological and historical background to the PDA has been summarised in a desk-based assessment (Albion Archaeology 2007, 12-32). The assessment identified the PDA as having varied archaeological potential, dividing it into four areas: the southern edge, south-eastern corner, eastern edge and central/northern (Fig. 6). The overall archaeological potential of these areas is shown in Table 1 at the end of this section. Below is a brief summary, by period, of the major archaeological sites within the PDA.

1.3.1 *Prehistoric/Roman (before AD43-c.AD450)*

No prehistoric or Roman remains are known from within the PDA, with the exception of a Roman kiln-bar found during investigations of medieval remains at the crossroads of Cauldwell Street and St Mary's Street (NMR659992, Hall 1971).

1.3.2 *Saxon/early medieval (c.AD450-AD1066)*

The PDA lies within the boundaries of Bedford's Saxon *burh*, founded by Edward the Elder in AD 915 (Whitelock 1955). The southern *burh* was enclosed by an earthwork known as the King's Ditch, the course of which can be traced heading NW-SE within the south-western part of the PDA.

The St Mary's/Cauldwell Street crossroads was created at this time and St Mary's/St John's Street would have formed the main north-south route around which the *burh* was constructed (Hassall and Baker 1974, 78). A possible 9th-century timber structure fronting the eastern side of St John's Street suggests that



this north-south route was in use prior to the construction of the *burh* (Baker *et al* 1979, 99-126).

Over the last forty years, various investigations have taken place on the frontages of St John's, St Mary's and Cauldwell Street (HER14372, 3068, 1436 respectively). The results suggest that the late Saxon streets were lined with timber structures. The remains of rubbish pits suggest domestic activity to the rear of the buildings.

1.3.3 Medieval (AD1066-AD1550)

The PDA is located within Bedford's medieval core, with Cauldwell Street forming one of the major routes of the period. The focus of activity was the south-eastern part of the PDA, where the Norman church of St Peter de Dunstable stood until its demolition in 1546. The exact location of the church is as yet unknown, although investigations in 1971 revealed parts of the church graveyard which, based on pottery evidence, was in use from the 11th-16th centuries (Hall 1971). In 1973, further investigations in the south-eastern corner of the PDA (NMR636420) identified the remains of around fifty inhumations (Baker *et al* 1979).

Other investigations have revealed substantial medieval remains at 5-11 St Mary's Street (HER3068) including postholes, wall footings, occupation spreads and industrial activity, demonstrated by a sequence of hearths and ovens (Baker *et al* 1979). Remains of an 11th-12th century timber structure and a 14th-15th century stone building were also identified at 17-19 St Mary's Street (HER14384). Traces of 13th-15th century dual-fronted properties have also been identified in the northern part of the PDA (BCAS 1996).

1.3.4 Post-medieval (AD1550-AD1900)

Several extant post-medieval structures stand within the south-eastern part of the PDA. These include College House (HER1203) built in 1701 and St Mary's Church Hall (HER4207) built in the early 18th century.

Major sub-surface remains include pits containing 19th-century debris at 9 Cauldwell Street (HER14380). A hearth, oven and wall footings (HER3068) and a 17th-18th century timber-framed building have also been found along the west side of St Mary's Street. Speed's map of 1610 shows rows of houses fronting St Mary's and Cauldwell Street, with open land to the rear (Albion Archaeology 2007). Over the next 200 years a mixture of industrial, domestic and commercial activity gradually encroached on the open land behind the street frontages. Much of the extreme western part of the PDA remained open until the construction of the college in the mid-late 20th century.

Investigations in the northern part of the site (Albion Archaeology 2006) revealed a culverted back-channel of the river Great Ouse and a brick-lined basin associated with New Wharf, which first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884.



1.3.5 Modern (AD1900-present)

The majority of the PDA contains demolition layers associated with the destruction of pre-modern buildings prior to the construction of the college in the mid-late 20th century. A beam engine (HER7337) formerly used in the Clapham waterworks was also rebuilt within the grounds of the college in 1966.

<i>Part of PDA Period</i>	<i>Southern</i>		<i>South-east</i>		<i>Eastern</i>		<i>Central</i>	
	<i>Potential</i>	<i>Relative significance</i>	<i>Potential</i>	<i>Relative significance</i>	<i>Potential</i>	<i>Relative significance</i>	<i>Potential</i>	<i>Relative significance</i>
<i>Prehistoric (before AD43)</i>	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
<i>Roman (AD43 – c.AD450)</i>	L	H	L	H	L	H	L	H
<i>Anglo-Saxon (c.AD450-AD1066)</i>	M-H	H	M	H	M-H	H	L	H
<i>Medieval (AD1066-AD1550)</i>	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	H
<i>Post-medieval (AD1550-AD1900)</i>	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	H
<i>Modern (AD1900-present)</i>	H	L	H	L	H	L	H	M

Table 1: Potential for archaeological remains in the PDA by area and period (Fig. 6) and the relative significance of those remains on a regional/national level (High-H, Moderate-M and Low-L).

1.4 Project Objectives

Test-pits (Fig. 1) were arranged to assess the archaeological potential in areas of the PDA that had not been previously investigated. The test-pit plan was discussed with, and approved by, the CAO. The plan was designed to gain information on:

- the location, depth, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present;
- the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that might be present; and to;
- recover artefacts to assist in the development of a type series within the region;
- recover palaeoenvironmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.



2. METHODOLOGY

Test-pitting took place between 22nd December 2008 and 2nd January 2009. All seven of the proposed 3m by 3m test-pits were opened.

Throughout the project the standards set out in the following documents were adhered to:

- IfA's *Code of Conduct (1999a)*
- IfA's *Standards and Guidance for Field Evaluation (1999b)*
- Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork and the Analysis of Fieldwork Records (2001)*
- English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects (1991)*

The locations of the test-pits were marked out on the ground in advance of machine excavation. Overburden was removed using a mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket and operating under close archaeological supervision. These deposits were removed down to either the top of archaeological deposits, undisturbed geological deposits or a safe working depth of 1.2m, whichever was encountered first. All excavations below 1.2m were hand excavated in slots in the centre of the test-pits.

The bases and sections of all test-pits were cleaned by hand in order to clarify the relative potential of archaeological remains. Deposits and any potential remains were noted, cleaned, excavated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. The test-pits were subsequently drawn, and photographed as appropriate. All deposits were recorded using a unique recording number sequence commencing at 100 for Test-pit 1, 200 for Test-pit 2 *etc.*

The test-pits were inspected by the CAO prior to backfilling.



3. RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

Deposits and features of archaeological interest are summarised below in chronological order. Allocated context numbers are prefixed with the test-pit number they were recorded within, *i.e.* contexts (100) and (101) are from Test-pit 1.

Detailed technical information on all deposits and archaeological features can be found in Appendix 2 (Section 6.2). The record will be archived at Bedford Museum under accession code: 2009:7.

3.2 Overburden and Undisturbed Geological Deposits

The undisturbed geological deposits consisted of silty clays and gravels. Modern overburden consisted of concrete, tarmac and grassed surfaces between 0.26m and 0.66m in depth. These were thickest toward the south and west of the PDA.

3.3 Saxo-Norman

In the eastern part of the PDA, *c.* 15m west of St Mary's Street, the remains of several intercutting pits [405, 407, 409, 411 and 413] of Saxo-Norman date were identified in Test-pit 4 (Fig. 3). They were cut into the undisturbed geology and were sealed by several layers of probable post-medieval/modern demolition.

Pit [405] contained twenty-three sherds of Saxo-Norman St Neots type pottery as well as metal smelting and smithing slag, roof tiles and animal bone (Appendix 1). Also recovered was a piece of pig bone that had been worked into a 'buzz-toy' (Section 6.1.3, Plate 1). A palaeoenvironmental sample, taken from deposit (406) also yielded smithing residues (hammerslag and hammerscale), a small quantity of fish scales and several eel vertebrae (Appendix 1).

These remains are similar in character to the Saxon pits identified along Cauldwell Street and St John's Street in the 1970s (Baker *et al* 1979). They are located only 25m to the south of the Saxon pits and associated E-W aligned timber structures (HER3068) found at 5-11 St Mary's Street (Baker *et al* 1979).

3.4 Medieval

A sequence of intercutting pits (in stratigraphic order 331, 335, 326, 327 and 323) was encountered in Test-pit 3, in the south-eastern corner of the PDA (Fig. 3). It was not possible to see the full extent of these remains, although they were clearly cut into the undisturbed geology. The second pit in the sequence [335] contained eighteen sherds of early medieval pottery and nine fragments of animal bone (Appendix 1).

The deposits throughout the lower sequence of pits [331, 335 and 326] were similar in character, comprising mainly clays and silts, which probably accumulated as a result of weathering and erosion. However, [327] contained a backfilled deposit (328) with undiagnostic ceramic building material and the



uppermost pit [323] yielded post-medieval and modern pottery. This suggests truncation of the medieval deposits by modern pits (Section 3.5). The earlier pits in Test-pit 3 are further evidence of the continuity of domestic activity within open land behind the frontage of St Mary's Street.

A well [319], constructed of rough-hewn limestone blocks, laid in uneven courses was also identified in Trench 3 (Fig. 3). No construction cut was visible at the level of machining, suggesting that post-medieval/modern pits [327 and 323] had been dug around the well. The well was both filled and sealed by post-medieval and modern materials, including large quantities of brick rubble (Fig. 3). Two post-medieval walls [314 and 315] had been built on top of the well, suggesting continuity of use into that period. It is likely that the well's upper backfilled rubble deposits (316-318) resulted from the demolition of these walls during the levelling of the site in the modern period.

Although the well was undated, it is likely, given its construction and stratigraphic relationships, to be medieval in date. A similar stone-lined well, dated to the medieval period is located in the cellar of St Mary's Post Office, on the opposite side of the street (HER4121).

In Test-pit 6, located in the western part of the PDA, the remains of an apparently NW-SE aligned ditch [610] were identified (Fig. 4). It was sealed by subsoil (614) and its full extent and nature could not be ascertained. Two sherds of medieval pottery and four fragments of animal bone were recovered from within the ditch (Appendix 1). Its deposits were naturally accumulated and derived from the undisturbed geology.

This ditch appears to lie outside and is broadly parallel to the course of the King's Ditch, as marked on the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1926. The ditch first appears as a straight line on the M. Reynolds map of 1841, whereas prior to this, on both Brayley's 1807 and Jeffreys' 1765 maps, it is shown as a curving line. Similarly, Speed's map of 1610 depicts the ditch as a wide meandering feature. The ditch had clearly changed over time and appears to have been straightened between 1807 and 1841.

It is likely that [610] represents part of a field boundary and/or drainage ditch lying outside the boundary of the Saxon *burh*. However, given its alignment and its proximity to the ancient boundary, the possibility that it represents an earlier phase of the King's Ditch cannot be ruled out.

In Test-pit 7, in the centre of the PDA, a layer (717) containing two sherds of early medieval pottery was identified (Fig. 5). It was overlain by a similarly composed layer (716) that contained post-medieval artefacts. It is possible that (717) represents the remains of a buried subsoil containing intrusive medieval finds. It may conversely represent a medieval deposit; if so, its thickness (only 80mm) suggests that it has been heavily truncated by post-medieval ploughing. Test-pit 7 is located in an area that would have been open fields until the end of the post-medieval period. Therefore, the likelihood of finding buried and ploughed soils in this area is high.



3.5 Post-medieval

Although post-medieval remains were encountered in all seven test-pits, the deposits were chiefly modern demolition layers. These were derived from post-medieval structures and were associated with the construction of the college. Consequently, relatively few *in situ* remains were found.

In the south-eastern part of the PDA, the remains of two brick-built walls [109 and 116] were found in Test-pit 1 (Fig. 2). They were built on top of a buried subsoil (108) and aligned N-S and E-W respectively. The E-W wall [116] can be identified with the outer wall of a structure still depicted in 1960 on the Ordnance Survey map. This structure dates back to at least 1841 when it appears on the Reynolds map. Several layers of dumped material (103-107) were also encountered. These clearly post-dated the walls as no foundations cuts were visible through them (Fig. 2). They may represent re-levelling of the area prior to the destruction of the buildings.

In Test-pit 2, the truncated remains of a pair of standing walls [205 and 207] were identified (Fig. 2). [207] was aligned N-S and was constructed of unevenly coursed limestone blocks, laid onto a buried and compacted topsoil (208). It appeared to retain (206), a deposit of brick rubble, also retained by the E-W aligned brick-built wall [205], which is possibly the same wall as [116] in Test-pit 1. Wall [207] may represent the reuse of medieval construction materials, whilst deposit (206) is probably a modern demolition dump, filling the area between the two walls.

In Test-pit 3, the probable medieval well [319] was filled by several post-medieval brick rubble deposits (316-318). Also, two post-medieval walls [314 and 315] appeared to have been built directly onto the earlier limestone blocks and may represent a repair or reuse of the medieval well (see Section 3.4). The rubble within the well probably derived from the destruction of walls [314 and 315].

Post-medieval activity is indicated in Test-pit 4 by deposit (400). This directly overlies the Saxo-Norman pitting and appears to be partially derived from their fills (Fig. 3). However, the deposit also contained fragments of post-medieval brick rubble and probably represents ploughing activity from this period.

In the western part of the PDA, Test-pits 5 contained the remains of a NW-SE aligned wall [506]. It clearly post-dated deposits that contained post-medieval/modern building materials (Fig. 4). Test-pit 6 (Fig. 4) contained buried subsoil and topsoil deposits which had formed above the early-medieval ditch [610]. They probably represent a post-medieval agricultural horizon.

In Test-pit 7, in the centre of the PDA, an E-W aligned limestone wall [711] was identified (Fig. 5). It was apparently cut into a buried topsoil (716), which contained post-medieval pottery and probably represents the remains of the pre-19th century open fields in this area. Several industrial buildings were constructed in this part of the site between the drawing of the 1884 1st edition and the 1901 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps. Wall [711] probably dates to this period, but may have been constructed with reused limestone blocks.



3.6 Modern

Abutting well [319] in Test-pit 3, were two pits [327 and 323] which contained post-medieval and modern pottery. These truncated an earlier phase of medieval pits [331, 335 and 326] while leaving the well intact, suggesting that it may have been partly visible when they were dug. They probably represent modern activity that pre-dates late 20th-century clearance of the site.

Construction works in the 20th century obliterated much of the post-medieval fabric of the PDA. Levelling deposits, between 0.24m and 1.56m thick, across the PDA largely derive from post-medieval buildings. In the eastern part of the site, many of these buildings survived until the 1970s when this area was redeveloped.

3.7 Undated

A single posthole [113] was encountered in Test-pit 1. Its fill contained fragments of undiagnostic ceramic building material and was similar in character to layer (107), a dump of modern material. This suggests that it was cut through the buried subsoil (108) that directly overlay the undisturbed geology and was filled in modern times by materials associated with the levelling of the site.



4. SYNTHESIS OF RESULTS

4.1 Summary

The evaluation revealed archaeological remains from the Saxo-Norman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

Saxo-Norman and early medieval pits identified in Test-pits 3 and 4 mirror those found behind Cauldwell Street and St Mary's Street in the 1970s (Baker *e al* 1979). Stratigraphic information suggests that a well, found in Test-pit 3, is likely to be medieval. Although no structural remains from this period were encountered, the well and pits point to Saxo-Norman and early medieval domestic activity in the south-eastern part of the PDA. This activity would have taken place within the back-plots of the contemporary buildings, such as the 11th-12th century timber structure identified at 17-19 at St Mary's Street (Hassall, 1979).

In the western part of the PDA, the probable early medieval NW-SE aligned ditch identified in Test-pit 6 may represent an earlier phase of the King's ditch.

Post-medieval remains chiefly comprised 18th-19th century brick-built walls and modern demolition debris. In the south-eastern part of the PDA, three of these walls, identified in Test-pits 1 and 2 (Fig. 2) can be related to 18th-19th century buildings clearly shown on the 1841 Reynolds map. Two brick walls in Test-pit 3 were built on top of the probable medieval well, suggesting that it remained in use into the late post-medieval period.

Two further walls were encountered in the centre of the PDA, in Test-pits 5 and 7. These are probably related to late 19th century-early 20th century industrial buildings which began to occupy this part of the site at that time. Prior to this, the central and western part of the PDA was open land. Indeed, Test-pits 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 all contained evidence of buried soils which predated the post-medieval construction. The buried soil in Test-pit 2 contained evidence of post-medieval plough truncation of the earlier Saxo-Norman pits.

All seven test-pits contained modern demolition deposits, largely derived from the post-medieval buildings. These were overlain by modern levelling layers, surfaces and concrete plinths associated with the construction of college buildings.

4.2 Potential and Preservation

Figure 7 shows the archaeological potential of the PDA for all periods, based on a combination of cartographic and archaeological evidence, including the results of this and previous evaluations.

The majority of Saxo-Norman and medieval remains were located in the south-eastern part of the PDA, in Test-pits 1-4. This is unsurprising given the existing evidence for late Saxon and medieval occupation in this area. The potential for remains of this period in the southern, eastern and south-eastern part of the PDA is high. Apart from the early medieval ditch in Test-pit 6, the potential for finding medieval remains in the remaining central part of the PDA is low.



Post-medieval remains were found in all seven test-pits. However, the potential for such remains is highest in the southern, eastern and south-eastern part of the PDA due to the greater density of development shown on historic maps in these areas (Albion Archaeology 2007). Their potential is considered to be moderate in the central part of the PDA where late 19th-early 20th century industrial development took place. Further to the west, where historic maps indicate very little development, the potential is considered to be low.

The preservation of archaeological remains varies according to period and location. Albion Archaeology (2007) assessed the potential for the survival of archaeological remains beneath the footprints of the existing college buildings within the PDA (Fig. 8).

Overall preservation of medieval remains is likely to be good. Within the southern, eastern and south-eastern parts of the PDA, post-medieval activity has clearly impacted the medieval deposits but for the most part survival is good. Indeed, away from the immediate street frontages, buried subsoil and topsoil were deep enough to cushion medieval archaeology from post-medieval truncation. Therefore, if archaeological remains were to exist away from the street frontage, within the areas of low and moderate archaeological potential, their preservation would probably be good. Post-medieval derived demolition layers have in turn largely protected the medieval deposits from modern intrusion, except within the footprints of the college buildings (Fig. 8).

Due to intense 20th-century demolition and building work, the survival of post-medieval remains is considered to be moderate, particularly within the southern, eastern and south-eastern parts of the PDA where modern activity has been less intense.

Figure 9 illustrates the possible impact of the proposed development on potential archaeological remains, taking into account the impact of the previous phases of construction. Figures 10-13 illustrate the depth of the archaeological deposits encountered in this evaluation (Fig. 10), test-pitting and borehole survey conducted by Albion Archaeology in 1996 (Fig. 11) and from several previous investigations from the 1970s-1990s (Fig. 12). Figure 13 show the raw data in tabular form and Figure 14 shows the locations of the depth data.

The quality and resolution varies between each set of data. For example, whilst Figure 10 differentiates between medieval and post-medieval deposits, this was not possible with the data from earlier investigations (Figs. 11-12). These figures provide a broad picture of the depths at which archaeological remains can be expected and help inform on the possible impact of the proposed development upon them.

4.3 Significance

Saxo-Norman and early medieval remains identified in this evaluation, build on and reinforce our existing knowledge of the development of the land within Bedford's southern *burh*, at a formative period in the town's history. They have



the potential to address a number of aspects of local and regional research agendas.

Although no human remains were encountered in this evaluation, they are known to exist within the PDA (Hall, 1971) and it is possible that remains of the church of St Peter de Dunstable also survive within the south-eastern corner of the site. This part of the PDA has a high potential for further human remains, particularly within the footprint of building 12 (Fig. 8) where several individuals were identified during the excavation of its footings. As yet, there have been no major medieval graveyard excavations in Bedfordshire (Edgeworth, 2007, 106). This site has the potential to address this gap in our knowledge as well as determining more precisely the location of St Peter de Dunstable church. Ayers (2000, 31) identified the need to investigate ecclesiastical development within growing medieval towns and the relationship of the church to urban foundation in the eastern region. If the church itself were located, its investigation could address these regional research agendas.

The evaluation also demonstrates potential for palaeoenvironmental information, particularly with regard to the presence of fish remains within Saxo-Norman deposits (Plates 2-3). Identification and analysis of such remains could potentially add to our understanding of trade and economy within Saxo-Norman Bedford. Marine fish remains have previously been identified from deposits at the Bennet's Works site, demonstrating evidence of imports from the coast (Edgeworth, 2007, 111).

Finally, Edgeworth (2007, 106) identifies the lack of published excavations regarding Bedford's origins outside of the county. The totality of the known remains within the PDA has the potential to address this issue. Based on its overall research potential, the archaeological resource within the PDA is considered to be of regional and particularly of local significance.



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5.1 List of maps mentioned in text

1610 Speed, Map of Bedford

1765 Thomas Jeffreys map

1807 E.W. Brayley map

1841 M. Reynolds map

1884 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map

1926 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey map

1960 OS map



6. APPENDICES

6.1 Appendix 1 – Artefact and Ecofact Summary

6.1.1 Introduction

The evaluation produced small quantities of pottery, ceramic roof tile, animal bone and non-ceramic objects (Table 22). The material was scanned to ascertain its nature, condition and, where possible, date range.

TP	Feature	Type	Context	Spot date*	Finds summary
3	323	Pit	310	Modern	Pottery (65g); animal bone (247g)
	323	Pit	311	Late med/early post-med	Pottery (1.1kg); animal bone (1.4kg); roof tile (136g)
	335	Pit	321	Early medieval	Pottery (338g); animal bone (252g)
4	405	Pit	406	Saxo-Norman	Pottery (636g); animal bone (627g); roof tile (163g); metalworking residues (1.2kg); bone buzz toy (RA 2); iron nail x 1
6	610	Ditch	611	Early medieval	Pottery (7g); animal bone (3g)
7	704	Make-up layer	704	Modern	Pottery (22g); animal bone (151g); window glass (27g)
	710	Construction debris	714	Post-medieval	Clay pipe (2g)
	713	Wall	712	Undated	Iron nail x 1
	716	Buried topsoil	716	Post-medieval	Pottery (82g); animal bone (204g); roof tile (183g)
	717	Buried subsoil	717	Early medieval	Pottery (20g); animal bone (12g)

* spot date based on date of latest artefact in context

Table 2: Artefact summary by feature

6.1.2 Ceramics

One hundred and twenty-four pottery sherds (2.3kg), predominantly of Saxo-Norman and medieval date were recovered. The sherds survive in good condition, with an average weight of 18g, and several vessels are represented by more than single sherds. Fifteen fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, currently maintained by Albion Archaeology on behalf of Bedfordshire County Council (Table 3).

Saxo-Norman pottery comprises 47 wheel-thrown shell tempered sherds (634g) of St Neots-type ware (fabric B01) and its variants (types B01A/B), broadly datable to the 10th-12th centuries. Forms are everted rim jars and a thumbled jug handle. The exterior surfaces of several sherds are sooted, indicating their use as cooking pots, and one has a thick white (?limescale) residue on the interior. The majority of the Saxo-Norman pottery derived from the deposits within pit [405], with smaller amounts occurring as residual finds in later features.

Seventy-two sherds (1.6kg) are datable to the medieval period. The pottery occurs predominantly in sand tempered fabric types (C01, C03, C05, C59A, C60) of probable local manufacture, datable to the 12th-13th centuries. Thirteen wheel-



thrown shell tempered sherds of similar date were also recorded. Contemporary regional imports are absent from the assemblage. The late medieval period is represented by 37 wheel-thrown reduced and oxidised sand tempered sherds of 14th-15th century date. Diagnostic forms are everted and flat rim jars, a cistern and a jug, the latter represented by a partial strap handle. The medieval assemblage derived mainly from pits [323] and [335], with single sherds occurring in ditch [610] and make-up layer (704).

The deposits within pit [323] yielded single sherds of late medieval/early post-medieval Tudor Green (type P13) and a Cistercian ware posset cup (type P12). This pit also contained three sherds of modern creamware (40g).

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Context / Sherd No.
<i>Saxo-Norman</i>			
Type B01	St Neots-type ware	16	(406):16
Type B01A	St Neots-type ware (orange)	16	(310):1, (311):6, (321):2, (406):5, (716):2
Type B01B	St Neots-type ware (fine)	15	(321):2, (406):13
<i>Early medieval</i>			
Type B07	Shell	13	(406):7, (611):2, (716):4
Type C01	Sand	4	(716):2, (717):2
Type C03	Fine sand	7	(321):7
Type C05	Sand (red margins)	7	(311):2, (321):3, (406):1, (716):1
Type C59A	Sand	1	(716):1
Type C60	Hertfordshire-type greyware	3	(311):3
<i>Late medieval</i>			
Type E01	Reduced sand	26	(311):20, (321):4, (406):2
Type E01D	Reduced sand (red margins)	10	(311):10
Type E02	Oxidised sand	1	(704):1
<i>Late med/early post-medieval</i>			
Type P12	Cistercian ware	1	(311):1
Type P13	Tudor green	1	(311):1
<i>Modern</i>			
Type P38	Creamware	3	(310):3

Table 3: Pottery type series

Building material occurs in an oxidised sand-tempered fabric and comprises eight pieces of flat roof tile (482g), broadly datable to the late medieval / early post-medieval periods. Most were recovered from buried topsoil (716), and two occurred as intrusive finds in Saxo-Norman pit [405].

6.1.3 Other finds

Deposits within pit [405] yielded an incomplete pig metapodial buzz toy (registered artefact 2). Such objects are thought to have been mounted on a twisted string or cord and spun first one way and then the other, thereby generating a humming sound. Buzz toys are commonly recovered from Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval deposits.

The remains of two undatable iron timber nails, one with a flat rectangular head, were recovered from wall [713] and pit [405]. The latter also yielded 1.2kg of ferrous slag, indicative of both smelting and smithing processes, and a small quantity of spheroidal hammerslag and flake hammerscale, associated with smithing. A fragment of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe stem (2g) derived from



construction deposit [410]. Make-up layer (704) yielded a piece of modern plate glass (27g).

6.1.4 Animal bone

The faunal assemblage comprises 145 fragments weighing 2.9kg, the majority deriving from the deposits within pit [323], which contained over 1.7kg. Fragments survive in good condition, with little surface erosion and have an average weight of 20g. Diagnostic elements are phalanges, long bone, rib, scapulae, vertebrae, mandible, horn core and teeth fragments. Species represented are sheep/goat, pig, horse, cow and dog. Single bird bones of indeterminate species are also present. Cut marks are visible on long bone and skull fragments recovered from pit [323].

Several eel vertebrae and a small quantity of fish scales were recovered from environmental samples taken from pit [405]. The scales were of indeterminate species but were not eel, suggesting the presence of at least two fish species (Hamilton-Dyer pers. comm.).

6.1.5 Environmental samples

One forty-litre sample was taken from deposit (406) of pit [405]. All forty litres were processed, the contents of the scanned flot is summarized below.

Sample	Feature	Context	Date	Summary contents of flot
1	405	406	Saxo-Norman	Abundant charcoal, moderate charred seed/grain, sparse fish bone/scales, rare hammerscale

Residues contained moderate amounts of charcoal, hammerscale and animal bone. Other ecofactual remains included fish scales and bones, pottery, small mammal and amphibian bones and metalworking and smithing slag in rare-sparse proportions.



6.2 Appendix 2 – Trench Summaries



Trench: 1

Max Dimensions: Length: 3.00 m. Width: 3.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.4 m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5072: Northing: 49427)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
100	External surface	Hard dark grey black tarmac 0.12m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
101	Levelling layer	Cemented mid grey yellow chalky concrete 0.24m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
102	Demolition layer	Loose mid orange red rubble 0.33m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103	Dump material	Friable mid green grey silty clay frequent small-medium ceramic building material 0.44m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104	Dump material	Friable dark brown grey silty clay frequent small-medium ceramic building material 0.32m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105	Dump material	Friable mid brown red silty clay frequent small ceramic building material 0.17m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106	Dump material	Friable mid green grey silty clay frequent small-medium ceramic building material 0.54m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107	Dump material	Firm dark brown grey silty clay occasional small ceramic building material 0.35m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108	Buried subsoil	Firm mid grey brown silty clay 0.14m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109	Wall	Aligned N-S, red brick laid in even courses with mortar bond	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111	Foundation trench	Linear E-W profile: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.9m, max depth 0.68m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112	Concrete	Hard light yellow grey concrete 0.68m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113	Posthole	Circular profile: concave base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.08m, max diameter 0.22m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay occasional small ceramic building material 0.08m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
115	Natural	Firm mid brown orange clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
116	Wall	Aligned E-W, red brick laid in even courses with mortar bond	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 2

Max Dimensions: Length: 3.04 m. Width: 3.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.5 m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5046: Northing: 49423)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
200	Tarmac	Hard tarmac 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
201	Levelling layer	Hardcore 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
202	Brick rubble	Silty rubble moderate small-medium ceramic building material 0.75m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
203	Concrete	Hard concrete 1m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
204	Dump material	Friable silty rubble frequent small-medium ceramic building material 0.56m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
205	Wall	Aligned E-W, red brick laid in even courses with mortar bond	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
206	Brick rubble	0.85m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
207	Wall	Aligned N-S, rough hewn limestone blocks laid in uneven courses, mortar bond	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
208	Buried topsoil	Friable mid brown silty clay 0.14m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
209	Buried subsoil	Firm dark grey brown silty clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
210	Foundation	Limestone 0.17m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 3.00 m. Width: 2.94 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.2 m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5067: Northing: 49403)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
300	Tarmac	Hard black tarmac 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
301	Make up layer	Friable mid yellow brown sandy gravel 0.05m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
302	Make up layer	Friable dark grey green silty sand frequent medium stones 0.12m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
303	Surface	Friable dark black sandy gravel 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
304	Levelling layer	Firm mid grey green silty sand occasional medium ceramic building material, frequent small-medium stones 0.17m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
305	Levelling layer	Friable dark black silty sand moderate medium ceramic building material 0.05m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
306	Demolition layer	Friable light grey green rubble occasional small ceramic building material, moderate flecks charcoal 0.07m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
307	Levelling layer	Firm dark green grey silty clay occasional medium ceramic building material, moderate flecks charcoal, moderate medium stones 0.41m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
308	Demolition layer	Cemented rubble moderate small-medium ceramic building material 0.17m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
309	Wall	Aligned N-S, red brick laid in even courses with mortar bond	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
312	Demolition layer	Compact light grey rubble 0.55m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
313	Dump material	Friable dark black silty clay frequent medium ceramic building material, frequent small stones 0.45m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
314	Wall	Aligned E-W, red brick laid in even courses with mortar bond	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
315	Wall	Aligned E-W, red brick laid in even courses with mortar bond	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
319	Well	Roughly hewn limestone blocks laid in uneven courses, no visible bond	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
316	Demolition layer	Rubble frequent small-medium ceramic building material 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
317	Backfill	Friable dark black sandy silt 0.53m thick Frequent broken glass and post-med pot - Bottle dump within well	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
318	Backfill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay frequent medium ceramic building material, moderate flecks charcoal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
320	Dump material	Compact sandy clay frequent medium-large ceramic building material, frequent flecks charcoal, frequent small-medium stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
323	Pit	Sub-circular profile: near vertical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.93m, max length 0.84m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
310	Fill	Friable sandy clay moderate medium-large ceramic building material, frequent flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones 0.32m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
311	Fill	Firm dark brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.29m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
322	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay frequent medium charcoal, frequent small-medium stones 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
336	Backfill	Friable light grey ash frequent small charcoal Thickness: 0.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
337	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional large ceramic building material, frequent small-medium stones Thickness: 0.13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 3

Max Dimensions: Length: 3.00 m. Width: 2.94 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.2 m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5067: Northing: 49403)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
326	Pit	Sub-circular base: uneven dimensions: max breadth 0.44m, max depth 0.68m, max length 1.1m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
324	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clay silt frequent small stones 0.45m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
325	Fill	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt frequent small stones 0.11m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
327	Pit	Sub-circular profile: steep base: concave	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
328	Backfill	Friable sandy clay moderate medium-large ceramic building material, frequent flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones 0.1m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
329	Fill	Friable dark grey brown silty clay frequent flecks charcoal, frequent small-medium stones 0.68m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
331	Pit	Sub-circular profile: steep dimensions: max breadth 0.12m, min depth 0.37m, max length 0.56m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
332	Fill	Plastic dark grey brown clay moderate flecks charcoal, frequent medium stones 0.37m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
335	Pit	Sub-circular profile: steep dimensions: max breadth 0.4m, max depth 0.56m, max length 1.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
321	Fill	Firm dark green grey silty clay moderate medium-large ceramic building material, moderate flecks charcoal, moderate small stones 0.56m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
338	Natural	Compact mid brown yellow sandy gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 4

Max Dimensions: Length: 3.00 m. Width: 3.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.9 m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 5018: Northing: 49391)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
400	Buried topsoil	Firm dark brown black silty clay occasional small-medium ceramic building material, occasional small-medium stones 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
402	Make up layer	Modern deposit comprising layers of brick, tarmac, rubble and concrete 1.76m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
403	Buried topsoil	Firm dark brown black silty clay occasional small-medium stones 0.45m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
404	Demolition layer	Firm dark brown silty clay moderate small-medium stones 0.65m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
405	Pit	profile: near vertical base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.18m, max depth 0.83m, min length 2.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
406	Fill	Firm dark brown black silty clay occasional small-medium stones 0.83m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
407	Pit	dimensions: min breadth 0.7m, min length 2.7m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
408	Fill	Firm dark brown black silty clay occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
409	Pit	dimensions: min breadth 0.36m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
410	Fill	Friable dark brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
411	Pit	dimensions: min breadth 0.5m, min length 0.4m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
412	Fill	Friable dark brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
413	Pit	dimensions: min breadth 0.18m, min length 0.7m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
414	Fill	Friable dark brown black clay silt	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
415	Natural	Firm light orange brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
416	Modern intrusion	Irregular profile: steep base: uneven dimensions: min breadth 3.m, max depth 0.5m, min length 3.m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
401	Brick rubble	Frequent small-medium ceramic building material, frequent medium-large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 5

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

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 4935: Northing: 49401)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
500	Turf line	Firm black silt 0.19m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
501	Topsoil	Friable dark brown silt frequent small-medium stones 0.17m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
503	Drain	Linear NE-SW dimensions: max breadth 0.53m, max depth 0.45m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
502	Fill	0.45m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
504	Make up layer	Loose mid red brown silty sand occasional small ceramic building material, frequent small-medium stones 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
506	Foundation	Linear dimensions: max breadth 0.5m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
505	Wall	Aligned NW-SE, red brick laid in even courses with mortar bond	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
507	Make up layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate medium ceramic building material, frequent small-medium stones 0.39m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
508	Make up layer	Friable mid brown sandy silt frequent small-medium ceramic building material, frequent small-large stones 0.09m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
509	Make up layer	Firm black clay silt occasional small-medium ceramic building material, occasional small stones 0.09m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
510	Subsoil	Friable light grey brown silty sand frequent small-medium stones 0.24m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
511	Natural	Loose mid red orange clay sand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 6

Max Dimensions: Length: 3.00 m. Width: 3.00 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 1.48 m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 4866: Northing: 49389)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
600	Tarmac	0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
601	Make up layer	Brick rubble 0.17m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
602	Make up layer	Loose mid brown sandy gravel 0.1m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
603	Make up layer	Loose mid yellow sandy gravel 0.18m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
604	Spread	Dark grey brown clay silt occasional flecks charcoal, occasional small stones 0.07m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
605	External surface	Brick surface 0.12m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
606	Make up layer	Black 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
607	Concrete	0.06m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
608	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy clay occasional small stones 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
609	Subsoil	Mid orange brown clay silt occasional small stones 0.22m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
610	Ditch	Linear NW-SE profile: 45 degrees base: flat dimensions: min breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.35m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
611	Fill	Friable mid brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones 0.35m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
612	Modern intrusion	Rectangular dimensions: max breadth 1.25m, max length 1.55m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
613	Fill	Cinders and fragmentary brick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
614	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty clay occasional small stones 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
615	Natural	Mid yellow gravel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Trench: 7

Max Dimensions: Length: 3.09 m. Width: 3.08 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: m. Max: m.

Co-ordinates: OS Grid Ref.: TL (Easting: 4997: Northing: 49443)

Reason: To evaluate archaeological potential

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
700	Tarmac	0.17m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
701	Make up layer	Firm mid orange brown silty clay 0.05m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
702	Make up layer	Firm dark grey black occasional small-medium ceramic building material, frequent small stones 0.22m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
703	Tarmac	0.1m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
704	Make up layer	Firm light yellow white silty clay 0.1m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
705	Tarmac	0.11m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
706	Make up layer	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay moderate small ceramic building material 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
707	Make up layer	Firm light yellow white silty clay 0.2m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
710	Modern intrusion	profile: near vertical dimensions: max breadth 2.31m, min depth 0.98m, max length 3.07m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
708	Backfill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay moderate small ceramic building material 0.44m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
709	Backfill	Firm mid yellow brown sandy clay frequent small ceramic building material, moderate small-medium stones 0.56m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
714	Backfill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay 0.32m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
715	Backfill	Loose mid brown grey silty sand 0.11m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
711	Wall	Limestone and mortar 0.9m thick, aligned E-W	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
713	Foundation trench	Linear dimensions: max breadth 0.55m, max depth 0.9m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
712	Fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay 0.35m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
716	Buried topsoil	Firm mid brown grey silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones, occasional large stones 0.93m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
717	Buried subsoil	Firm mid brown grey silty clay 0.08m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
718	Natural	Firm mid orange brown silty clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

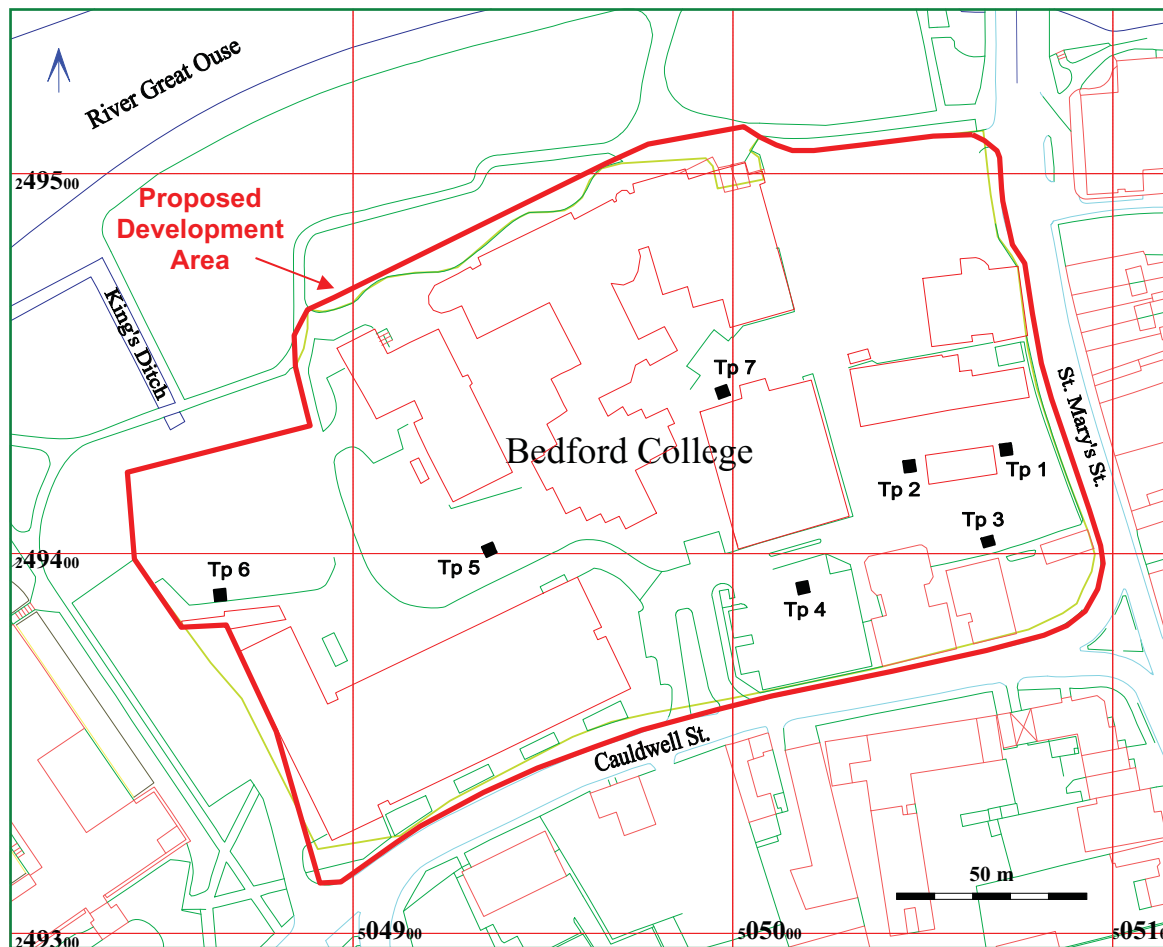
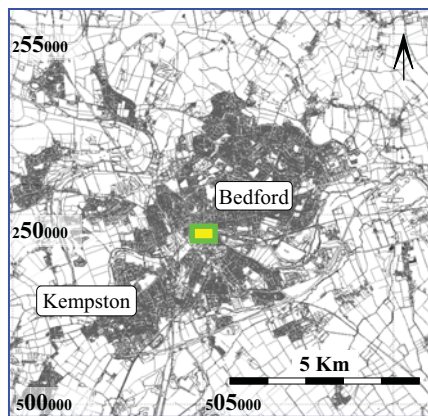
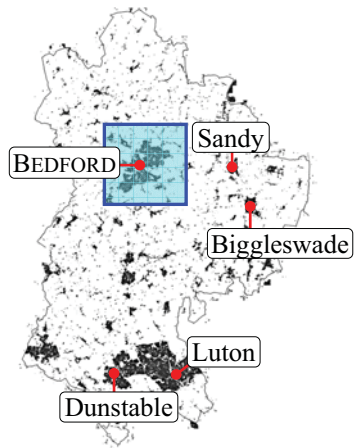
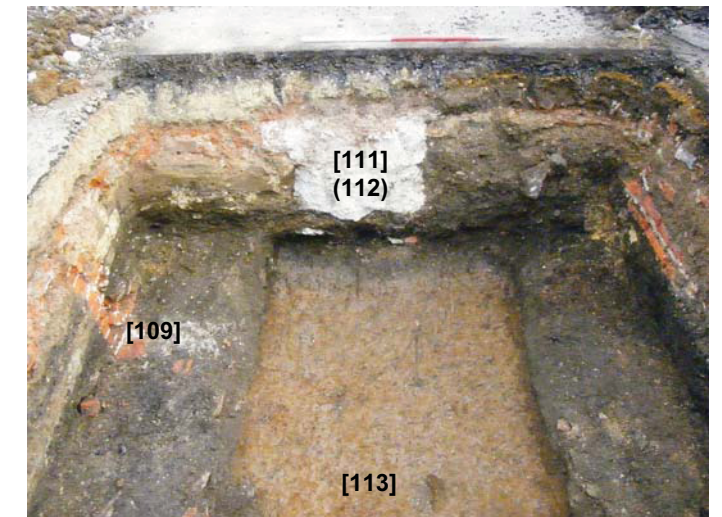
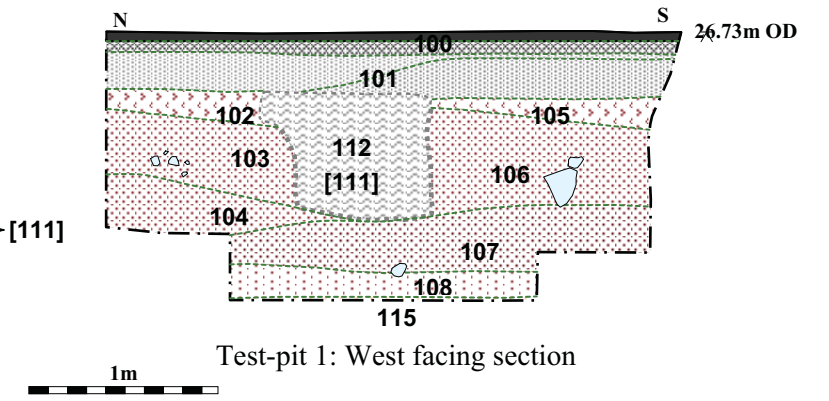
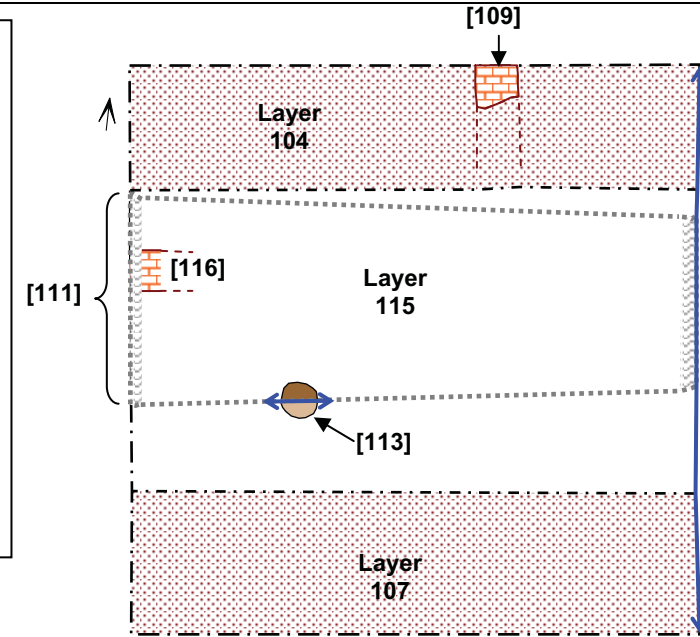
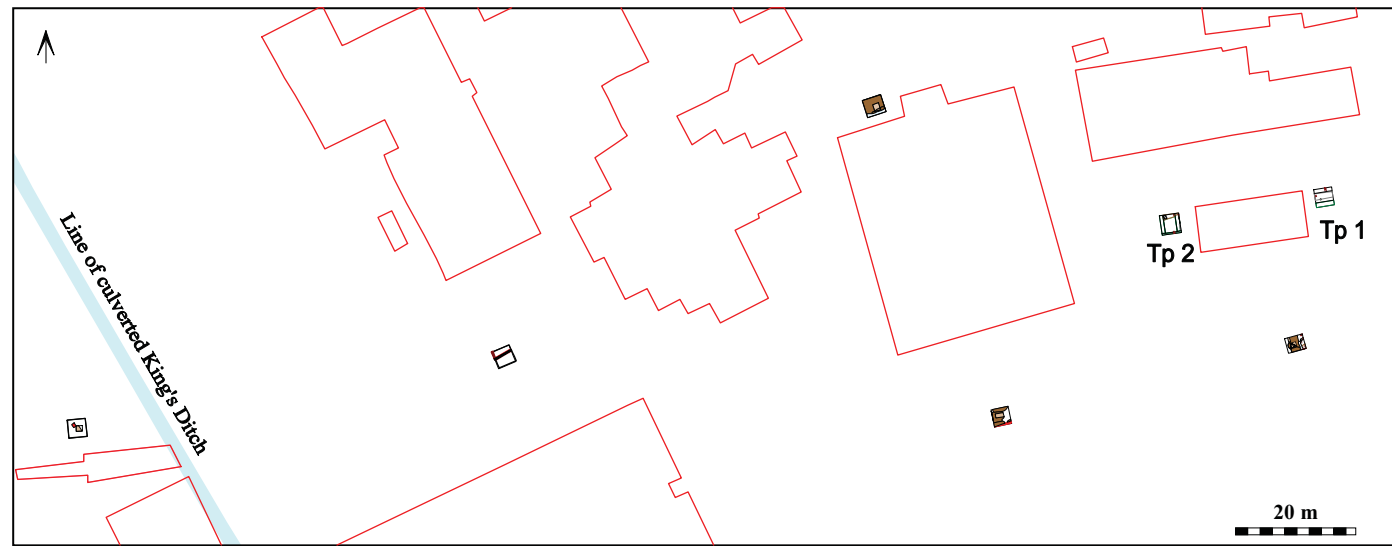
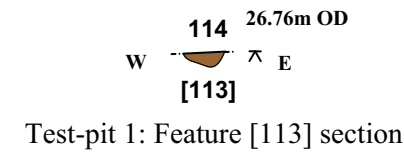


Figure 1: Site location

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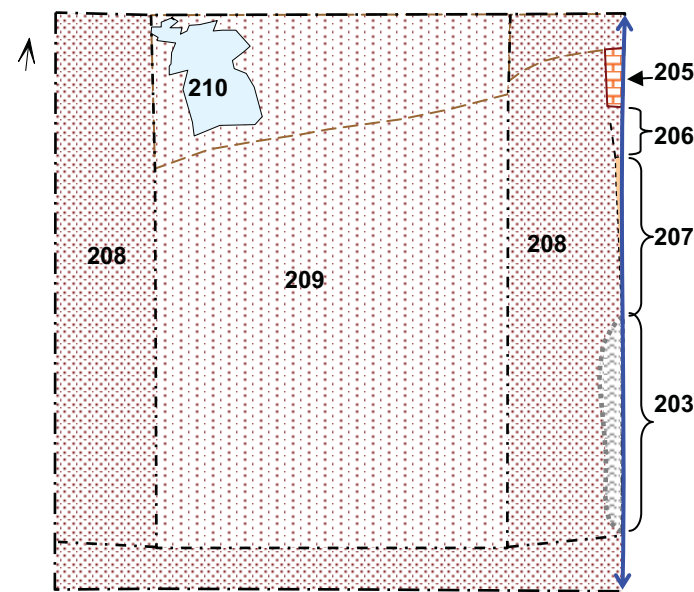
Test-pit 1: West facing section (Scale 1m)



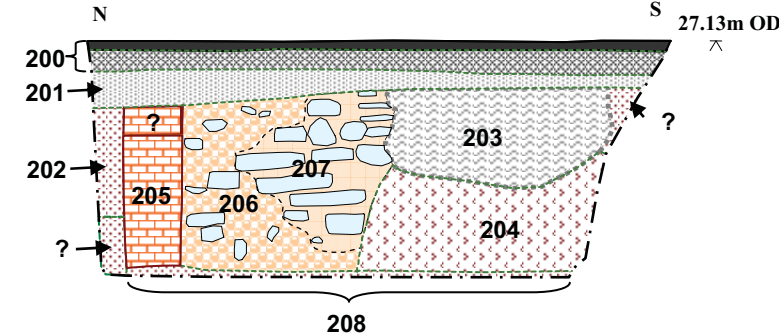
Test-pit 1: Feature [113] (Scale 20cm)



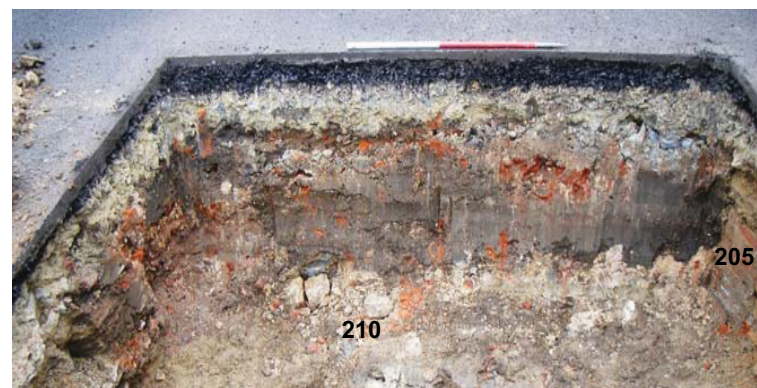
Test-pit 1: South facing section (Scale 1m)



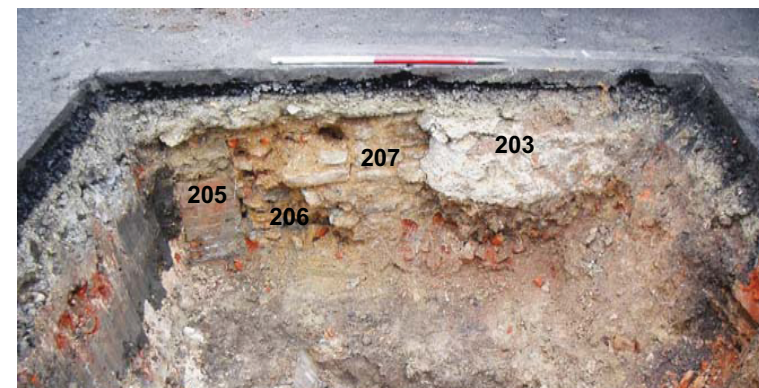
Test-pit 2: Plan



Test-pit 2: West facing section



Test-pit 2: South facing section (Scale 1m)



Test-pit 2: West facing section (Scale 1m)

Figure 2: Test-pits 1 and 2

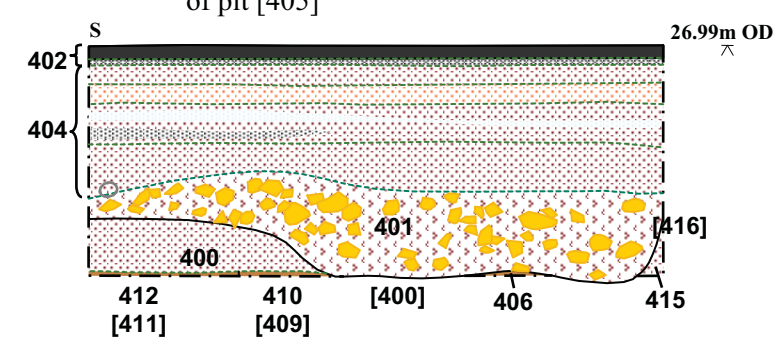
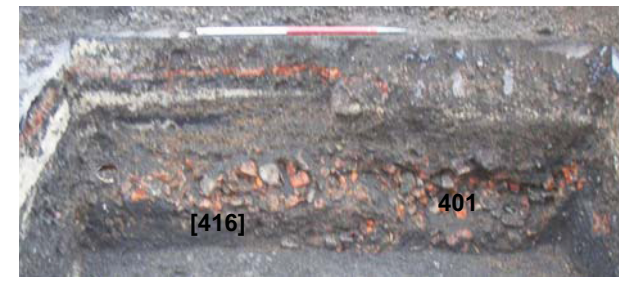
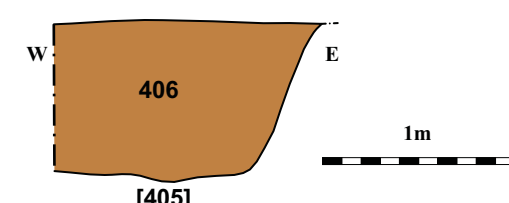
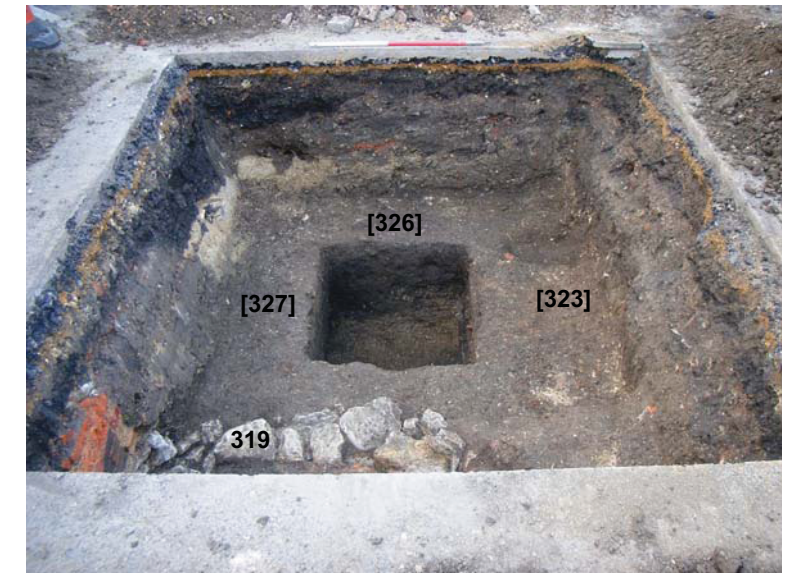
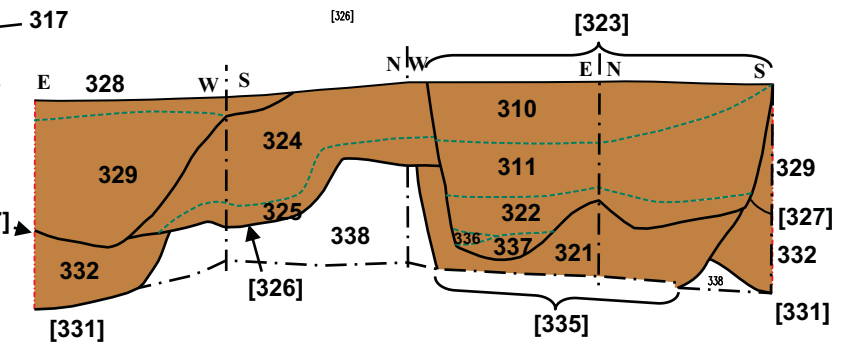
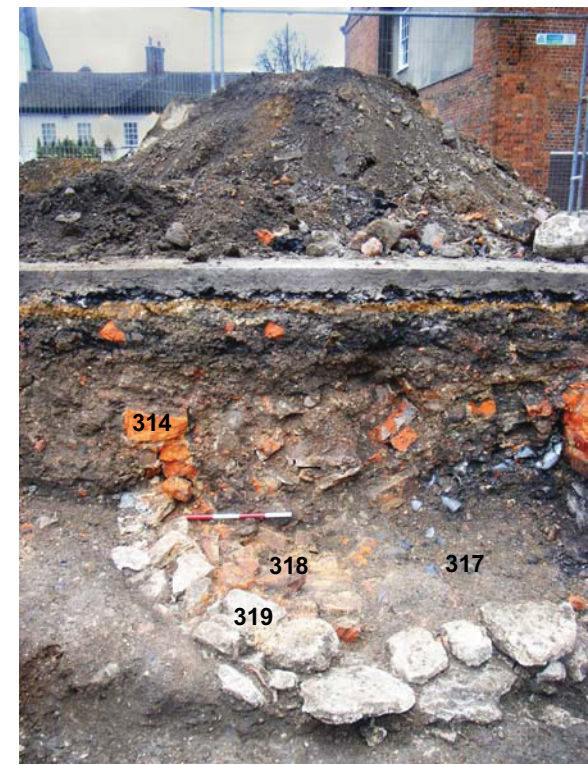
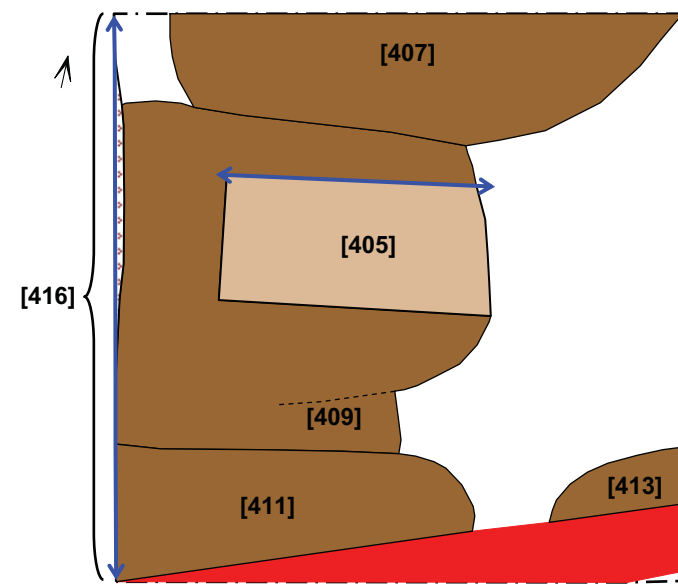
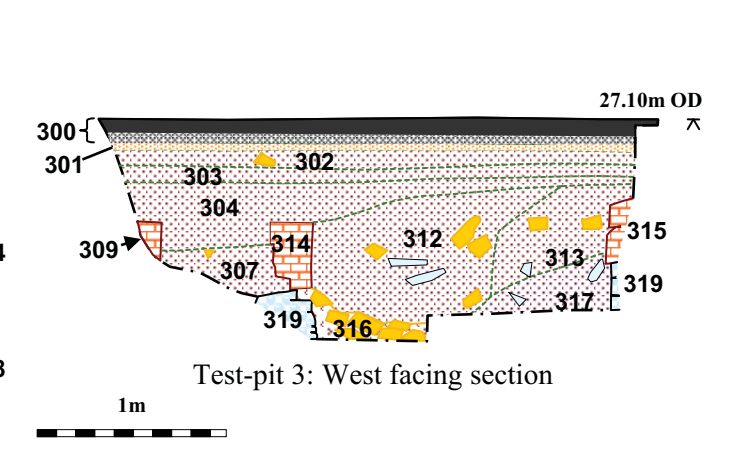
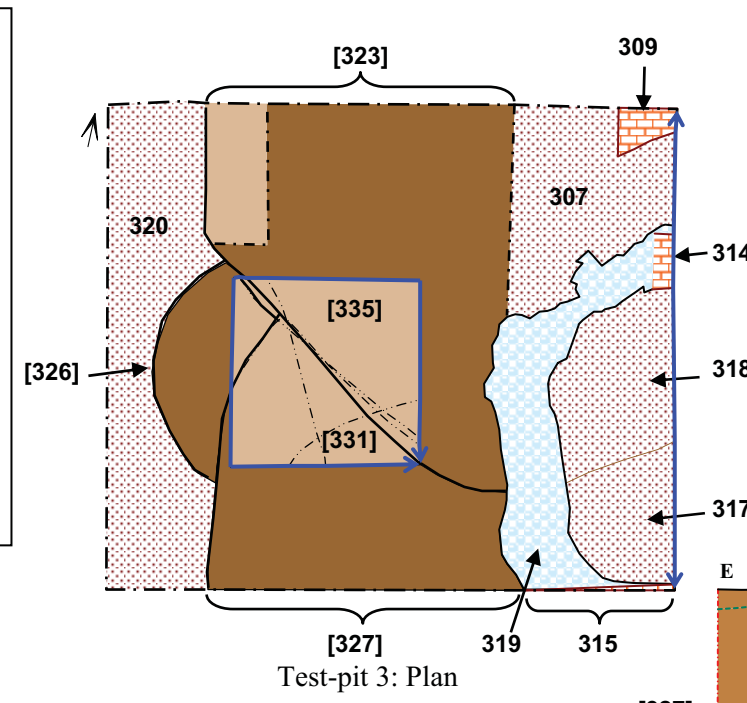
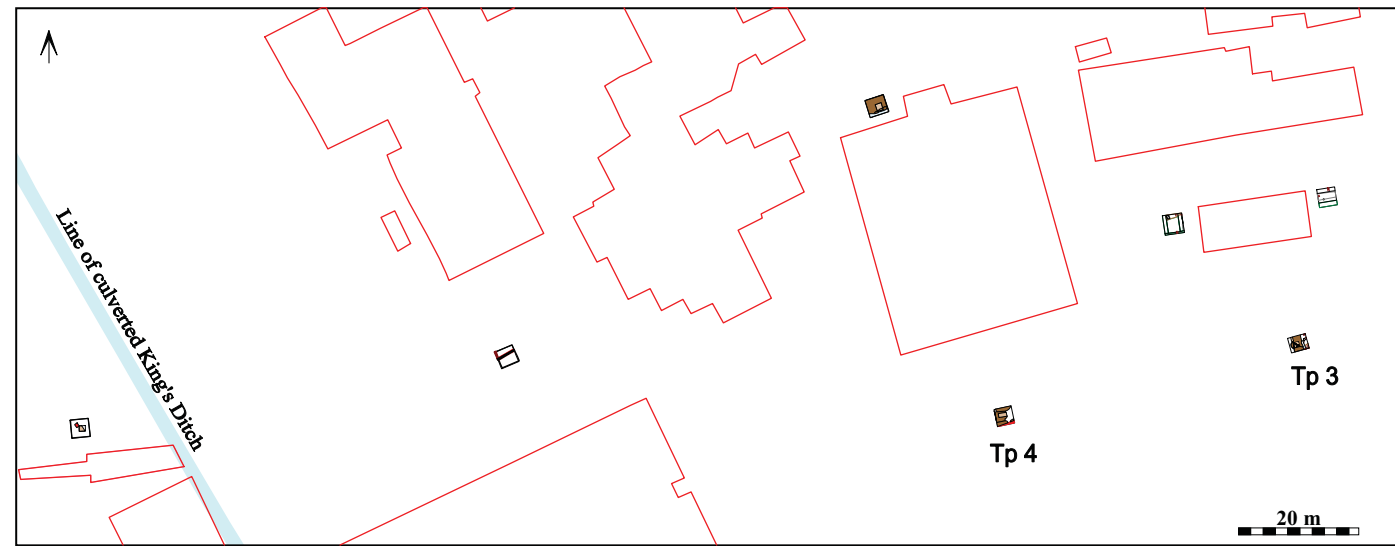
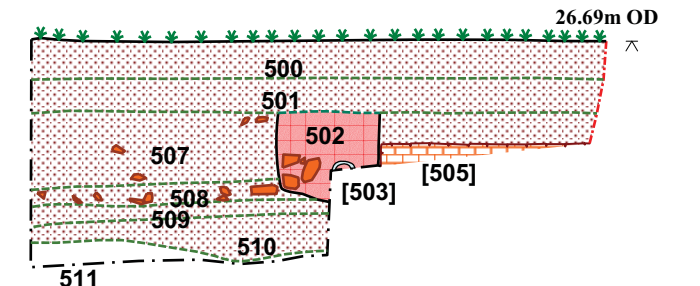
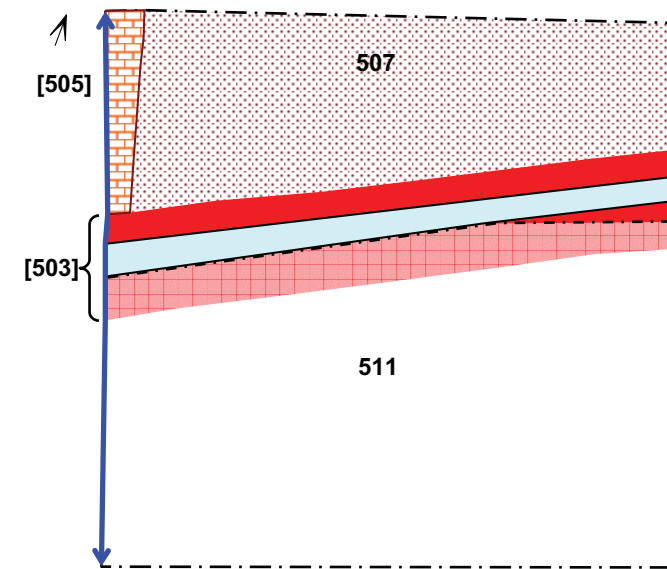
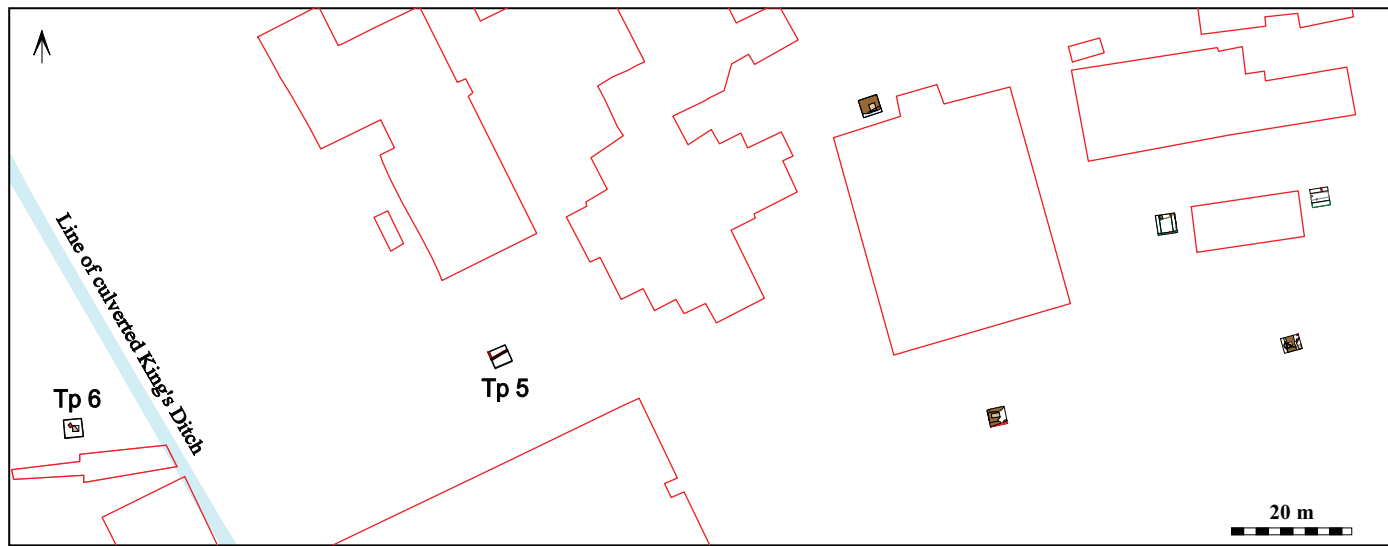
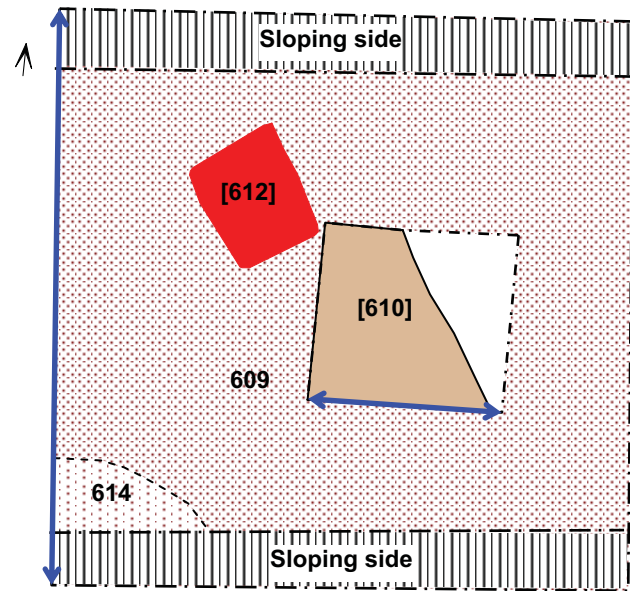


Figure 3: Test-pits 3 and 4



Test-pit 5: East facing section

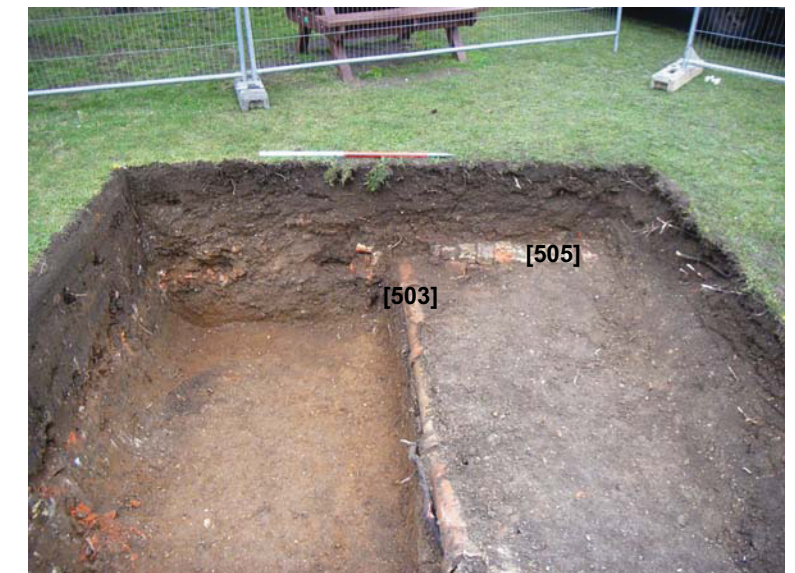
Test-pit 5: Plan



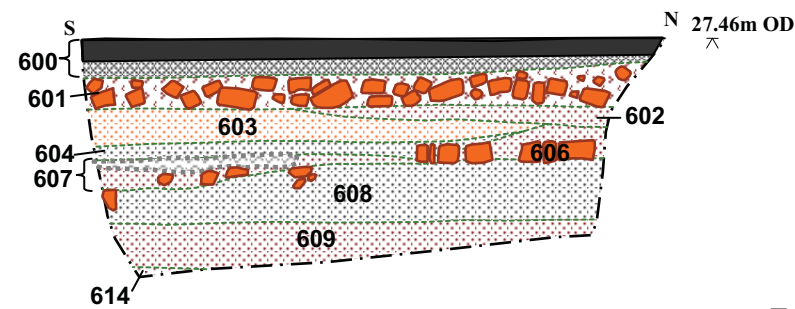
Test-pit 6: Plan



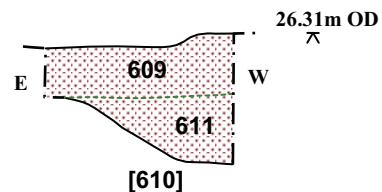
Test-pit 6: Looking west. (Scale 1m)



Test-pit 5: Looking west (Scale 1m)

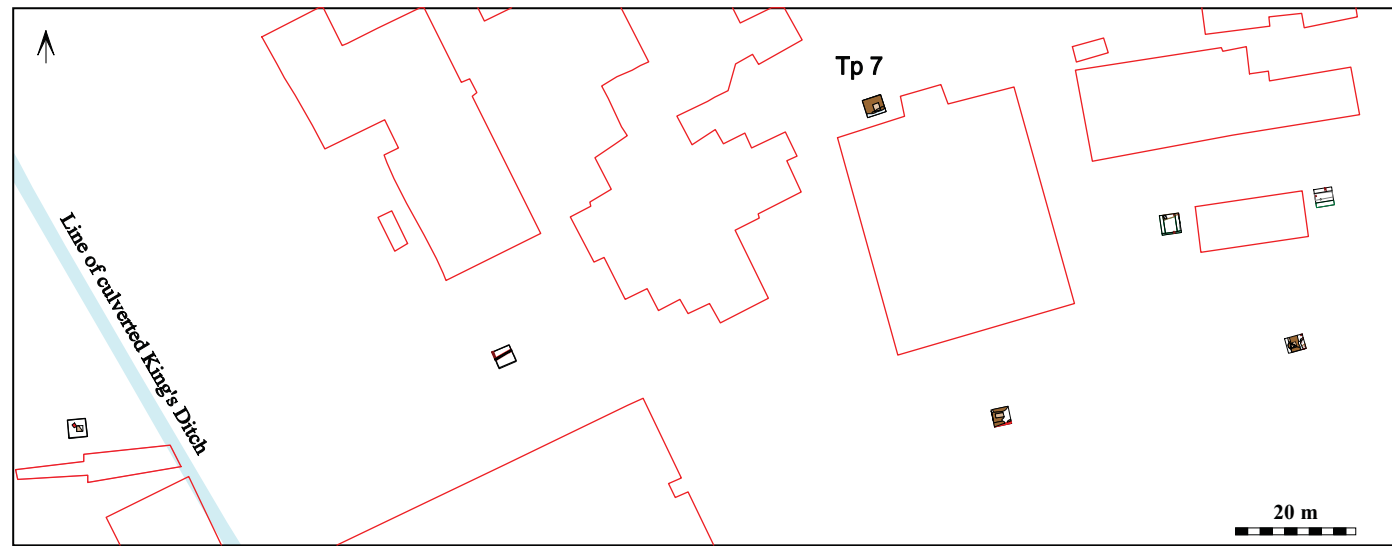


Test-pit 6: East facing section

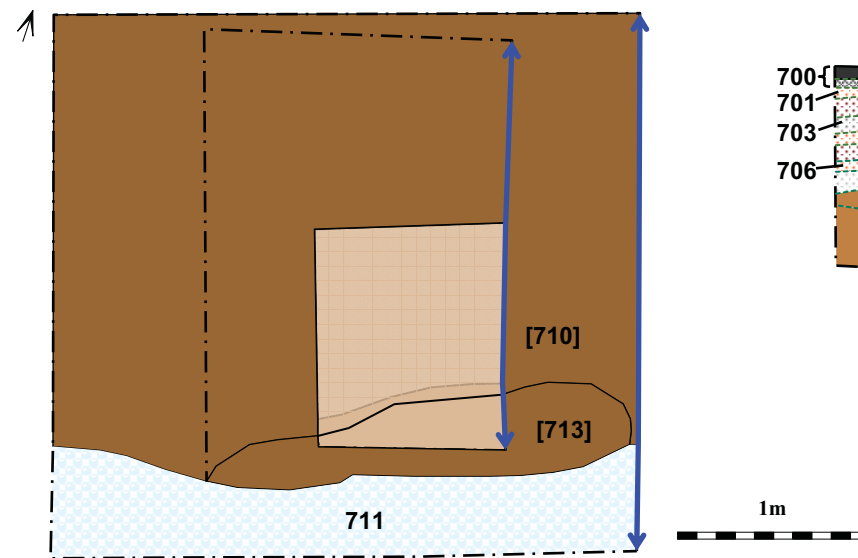


Test-pit 6: North facing section of feature [610]

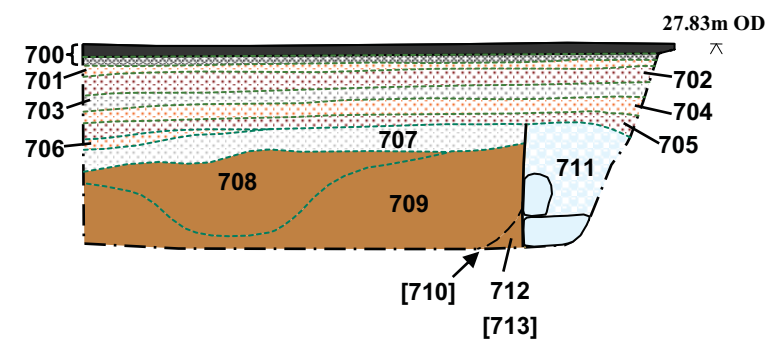
Figure 4: Test-pits 5 and 6



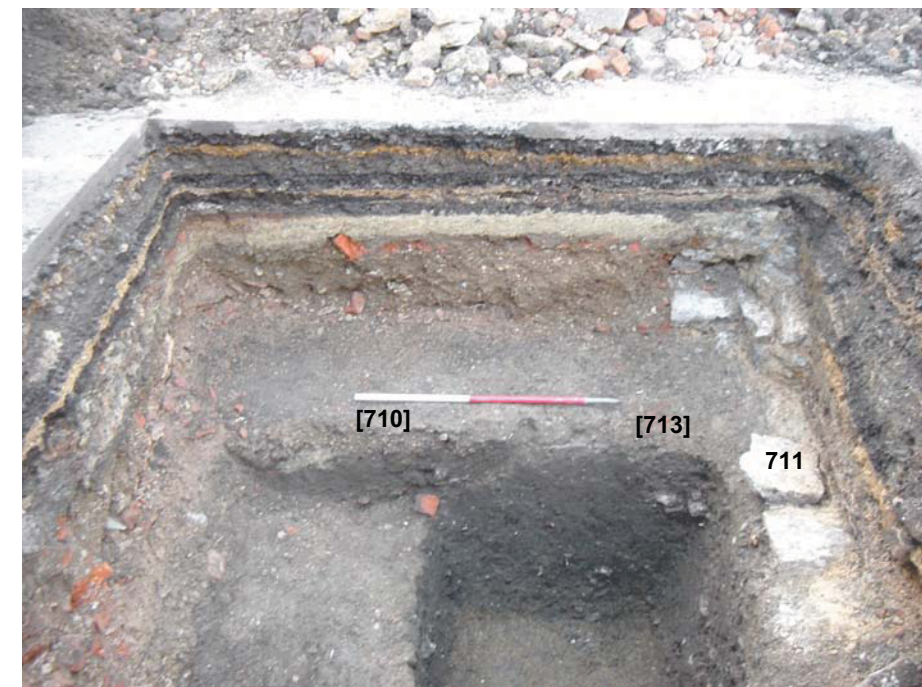
Test-pit 7: North facing section (Scale 1m)



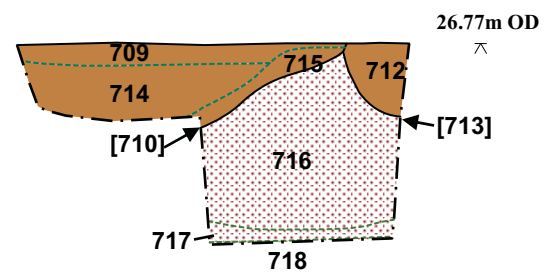
Test-pit 7: Plan



Test-pit 7: West facing section



Test-pit 7: West facing section (Scale 1m)



Test-pit 7: West facing section of features [710] and [713]

Figure 5: Test-pit 7

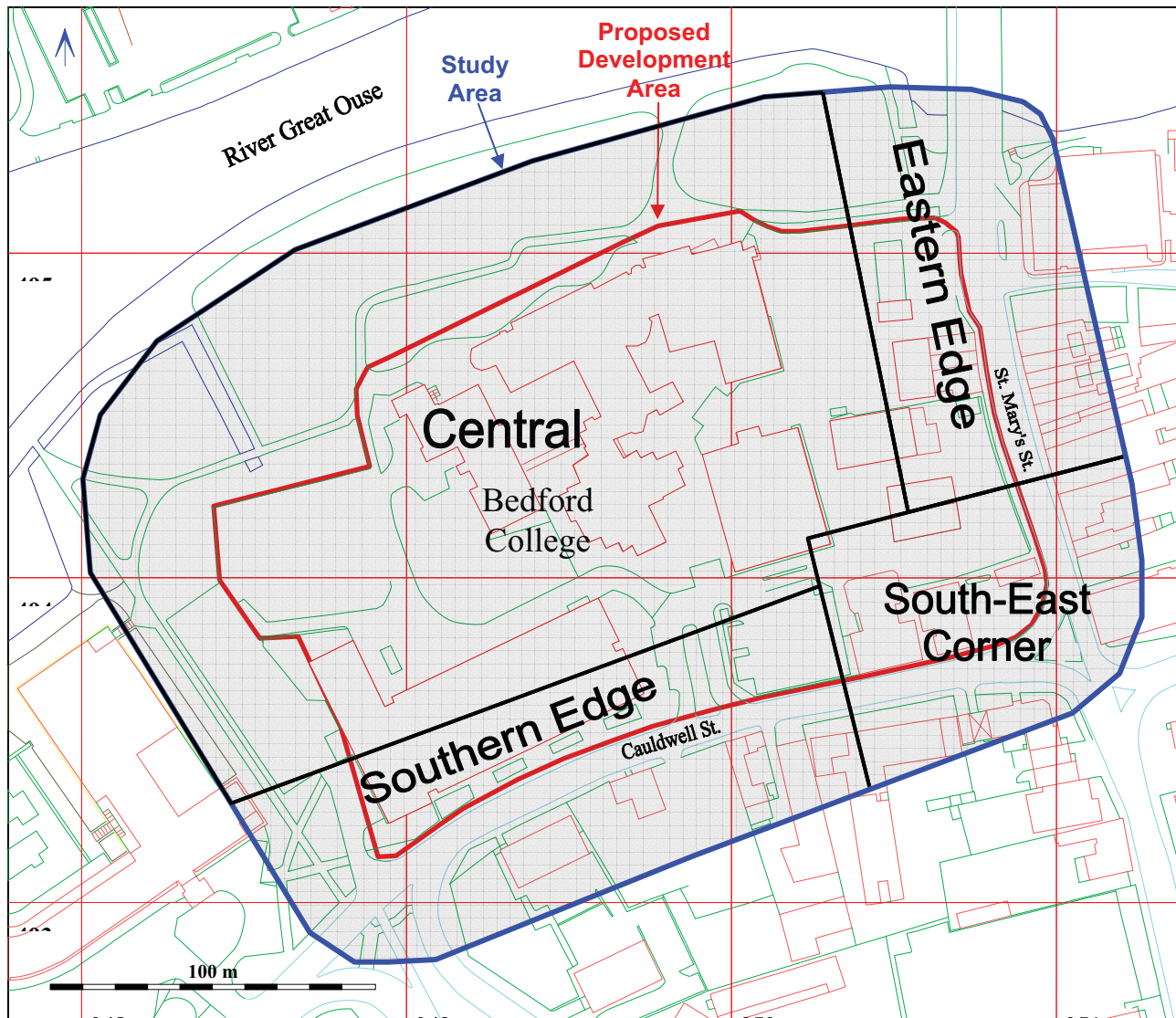


Figure 6: Development Area and zones of Study Area defined in desk-based assessment (Albion Archaeology 2007)

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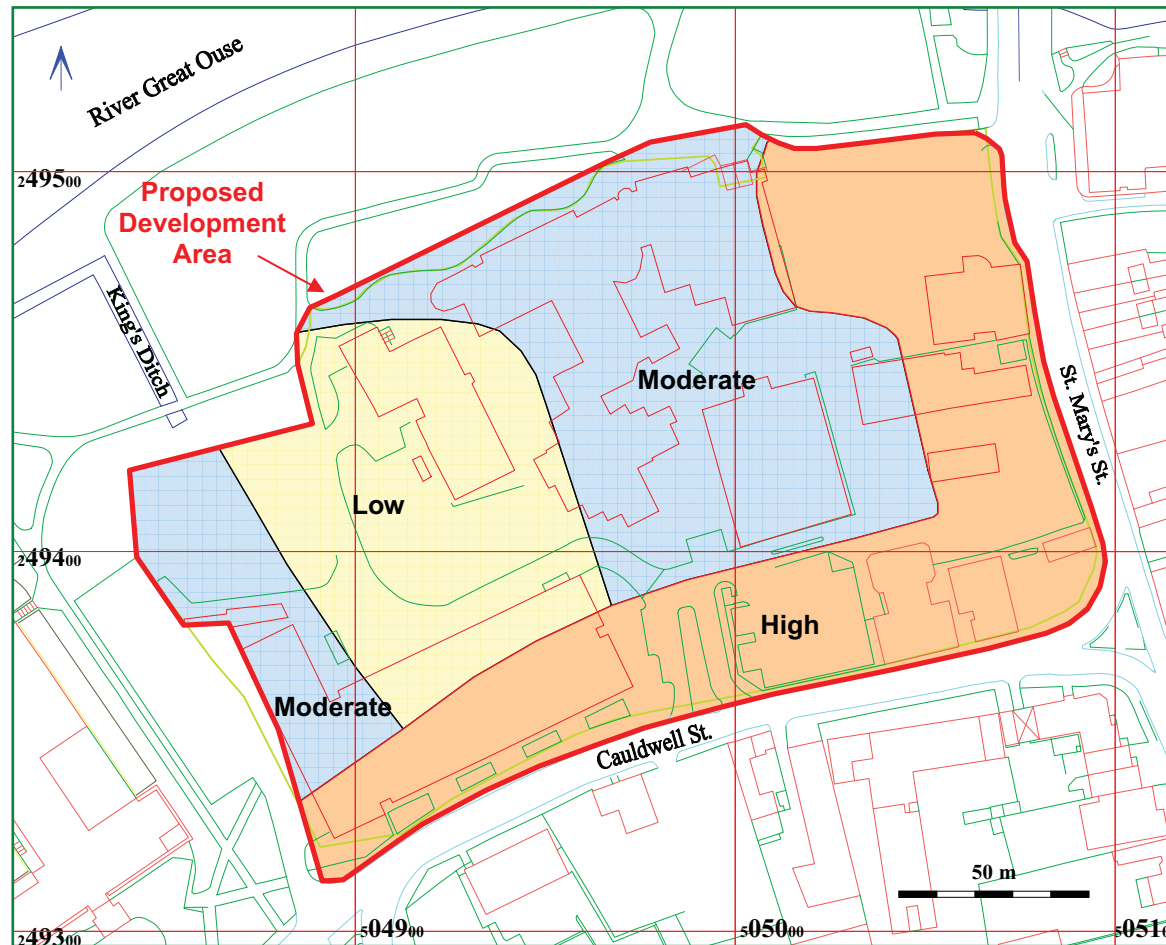


Figure 7: Overall archaeological potential (Saxo-Norman to post-medieval archaeology)

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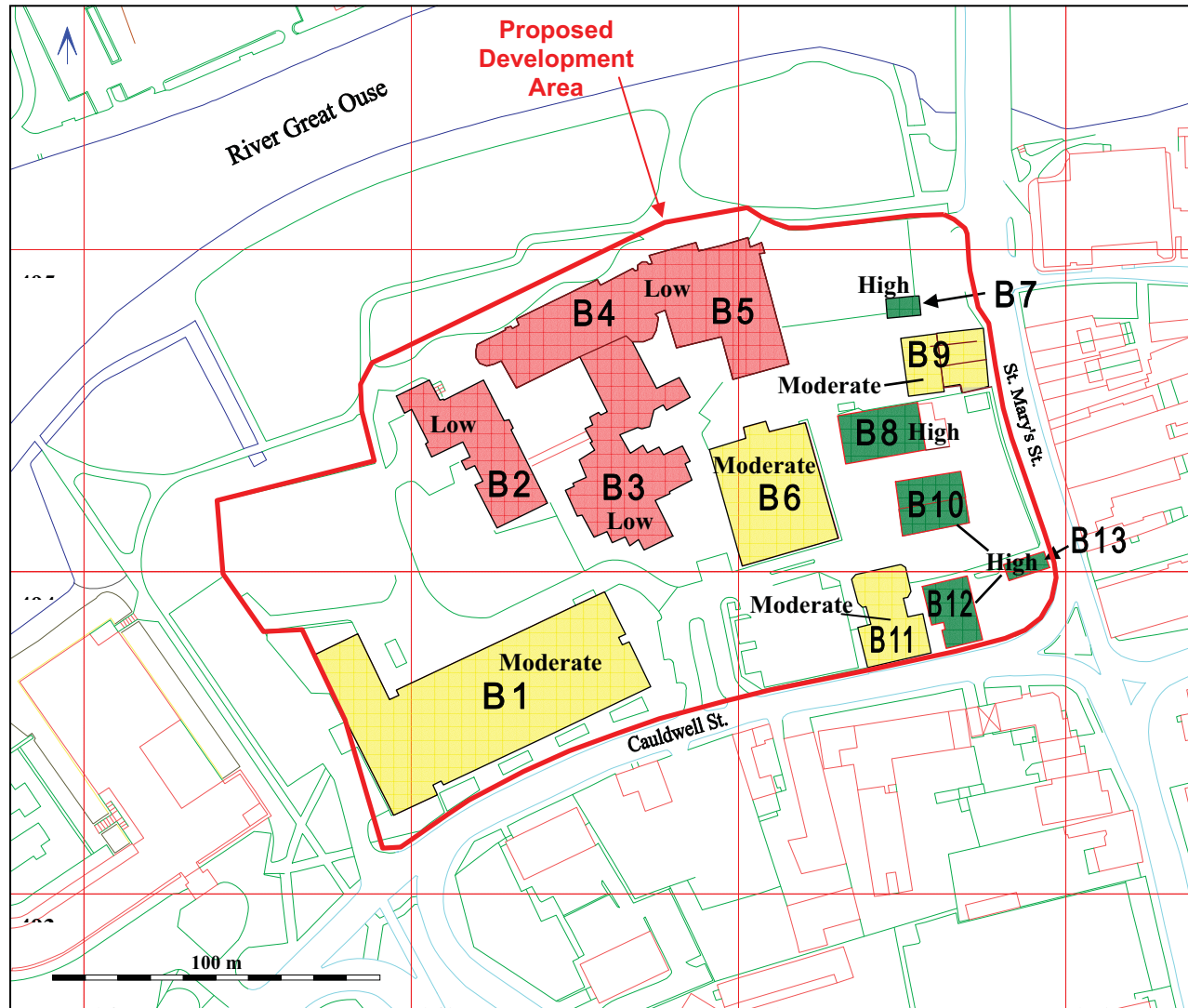


Figure 8: Potential for survival of archaeological deposits within footprints of existing buildings. After Albion Archaeology (2007)

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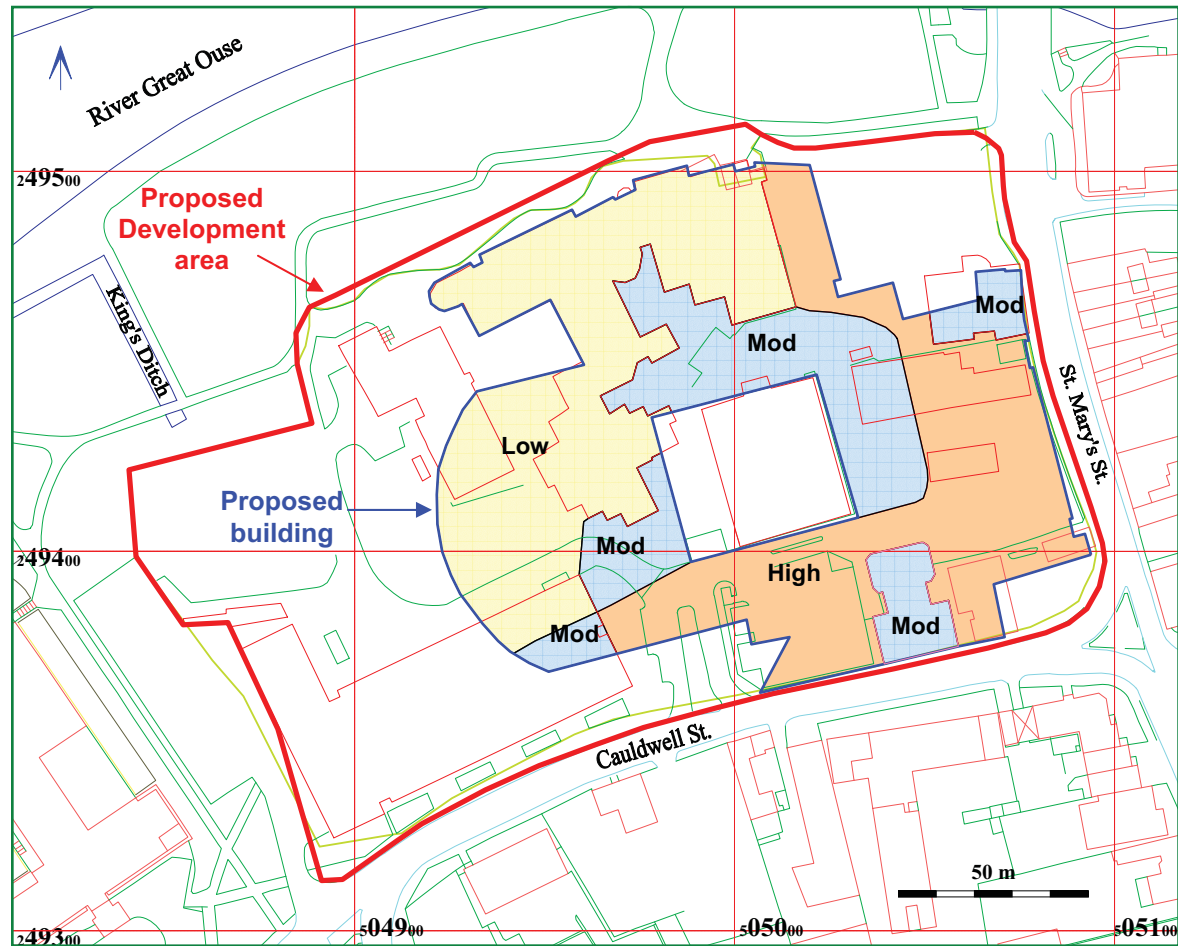


Figure 9: Remaining potential within proposed development footprint

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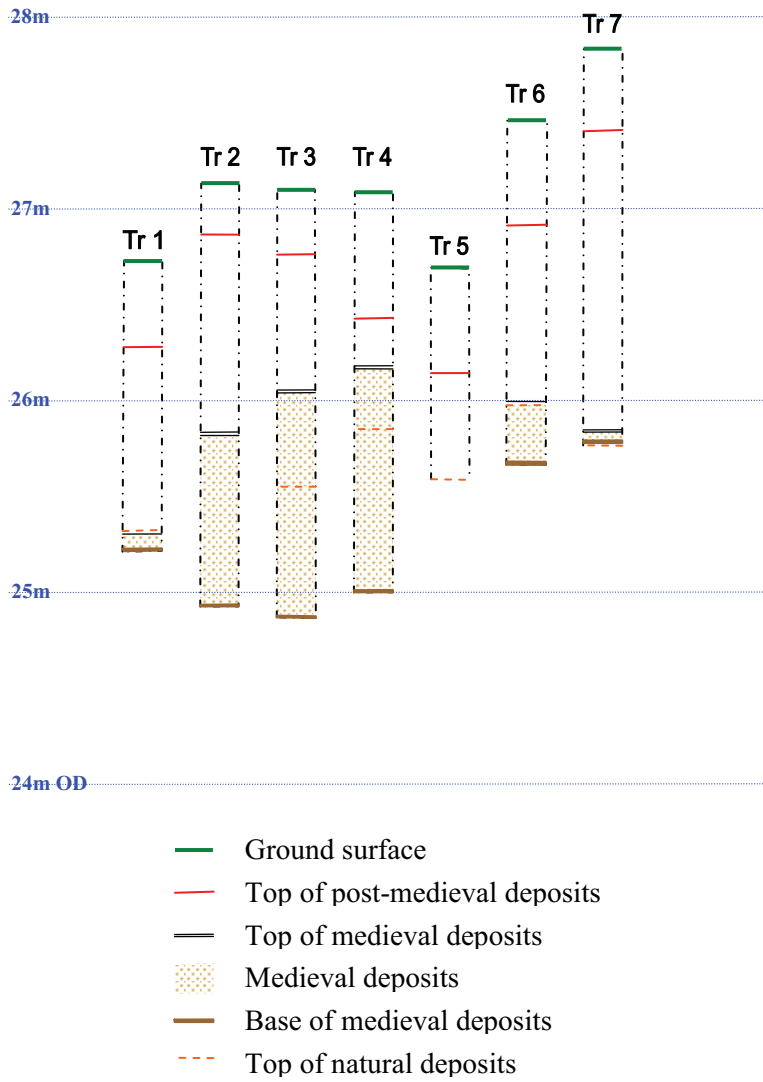


Figure 10: Depth of archaeological deposits from BC1284

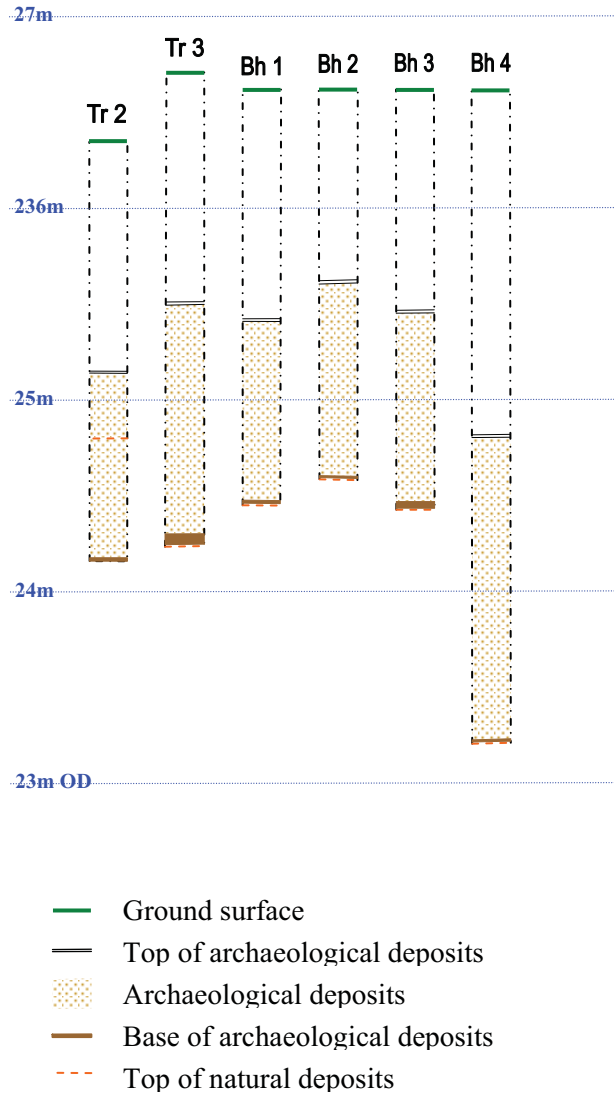


Figure 11: Depth of archaeological deposits from BSM95

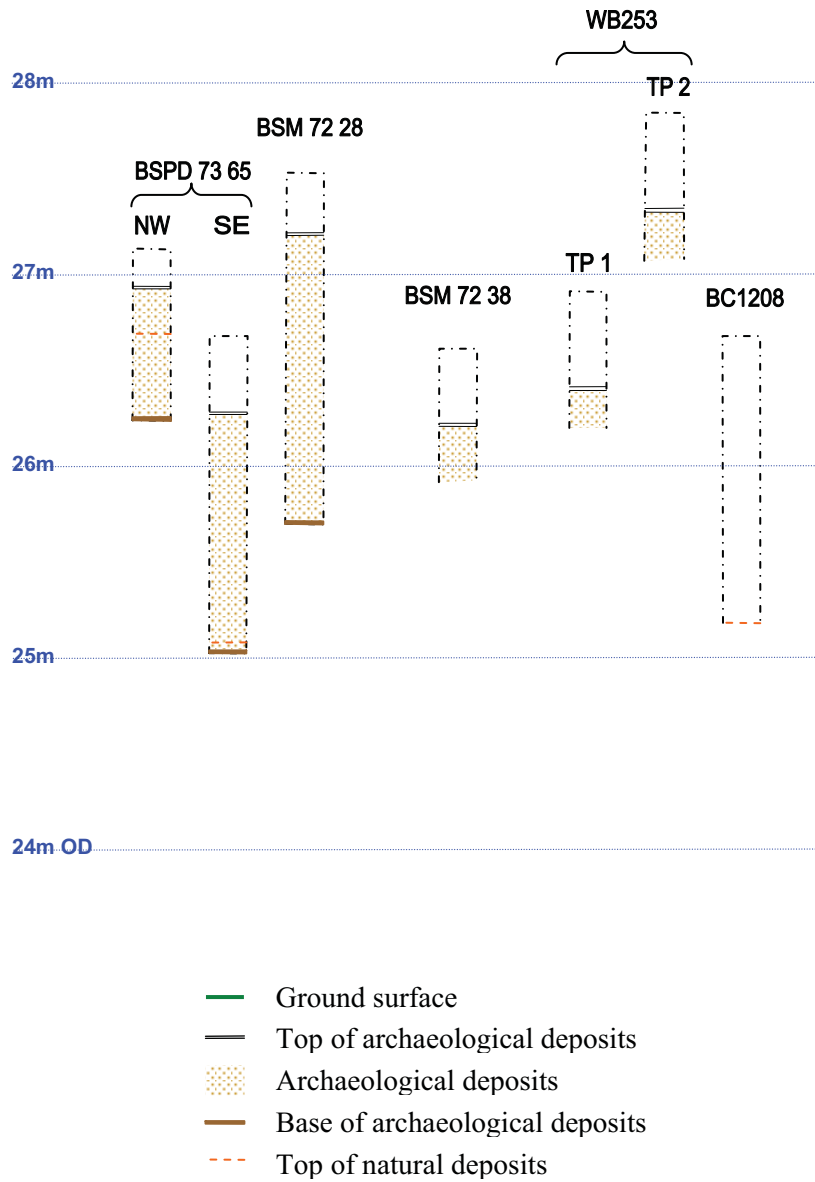


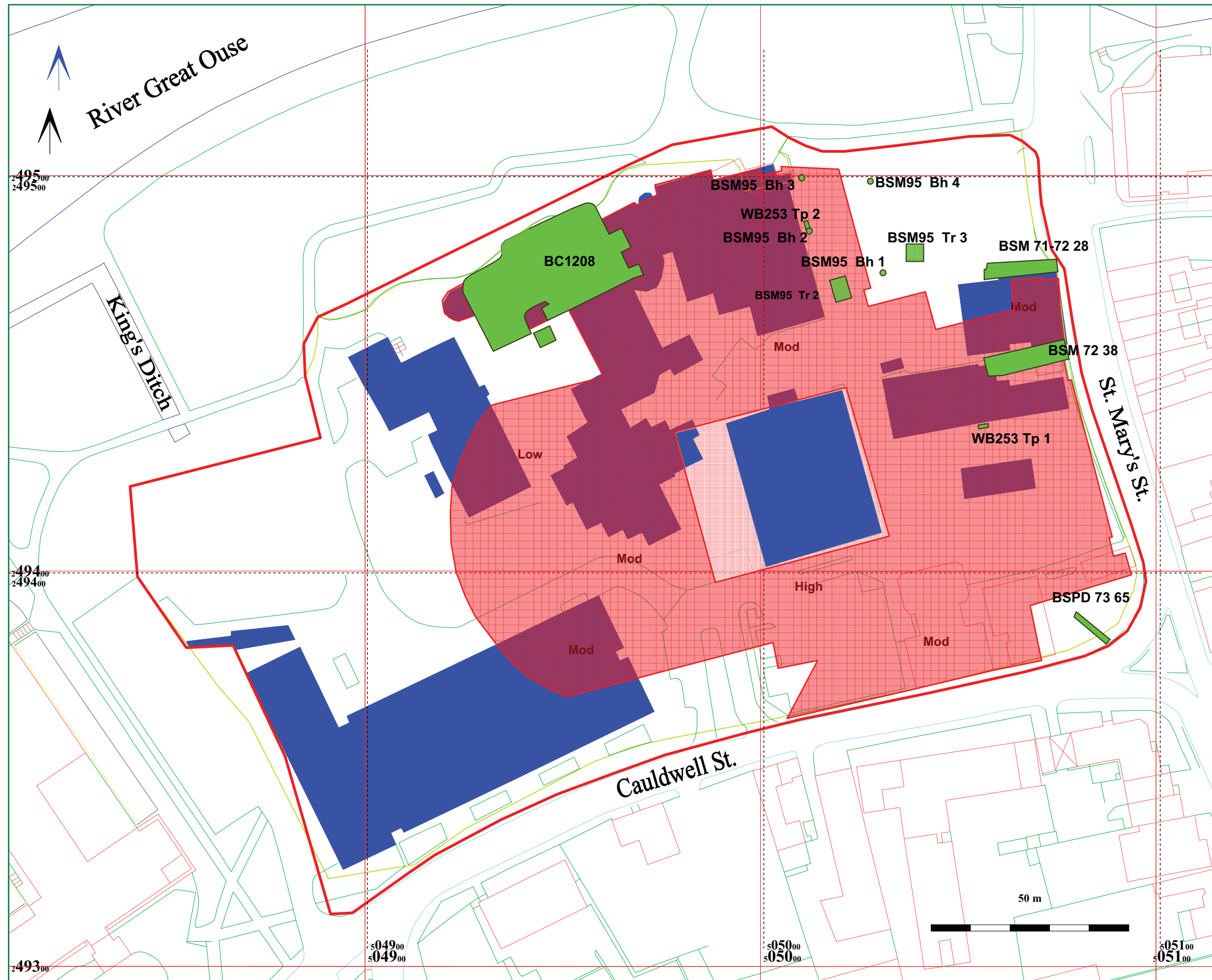
Figure 12: Depth of archaeological deposits from selected previous investigations



Project	Location of measurements	Coordinates	Modern surface (mOD)	Top of geology (mOD)	Max. top of Archaeology (mOD)	Min. base of Archaeology (mOD)
BC1284 (Albion Archaeology 2009)	Trench 1	TL 507196 4942739	26.73	25.32	25.32	25.24
	Trench 2	TL 504628 4942280	27.13	?	25.83	24.93
	Trench 3	TL 506725 4940297	27.10	25.55	26.05	24.89
	Trench 4	TL 501859 4939072	27.08	25.85	26.18	25.01
	Trench 5	TL 493492 4940052	26.69	25.61	n/a	n/a
	Trench 6	TL 486562 4938897	27.46	25.98	26.00	25.67
	Trench 7	TL 499723 4944288	27.83	25.77	25.85	25.77
BSPD73 65 (Hall 1971, Baker et al 1979)	NW	TL 512085 4941028	27.14*	26.69	26.94	26.24
	SE	TL 508810 4938227	26.68*	25.08	26.28	25.03
BSM72 28 (Baker et al 1979)	W-end of trench (is section from surface?)	TL 501680 4947757	27.53*	?	27.21	25.70
BSM72 38 (Baker et al 1979)	Approximate centre of site	TL 5066 4945	26.61*	?	26.21-25.91	?
WB253 (BCAS 1997)	Test pit 1	TL 505381 4943721	26.91*	?	<26.41	?
	Test pit 2	TL 500927 4948864	27.84*	?	<27.34	?
BC1208 (Albion Archaeology 2006)		TL 0492 4942	26.68*	25.18	n/a	n/a
BSM95 (BCAS 1996)	Trench 2	TL 501970 4947284	26.34	24.40-24.80	25.40	24.16
	Trench 3	TL 503782 4948114	26.70	?	25.50	<24.30
	Borehole 1	TL 503087 4947826	26.61	24.45	25.41	24.45
	Borehole 2	TL 501122 4948724	26.61	24.58	25.61	24.58
	Borehole 3	TL 501004 4950028	26.61	?	25.46	<24.46
	Borehole 4	TL 502681 4949944	26.61	23.21	24.81	23.21

Figure 13: Depths and locations of archaeological deposits by project

The levels marked * are taken from the current (2009) surface adjacent to the sites of the previous excavations and should be viewed with caution. There is, therefore, a margin of error related to the potential height difference between the current surface and that at the time of excavation. Measurements to the top of archaeological deposits should be taken as a maximum mOD; measurements to the base of archaeological deposits should be taken as a minimum mOD.



- Existing buildings
- Proposed building
- Previous investigations

Figure 14: Selected current and previous investigations (used in Fig. 13)

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Plate 1: Saxo-Norman 'buzz-toy', fashioned from a pig's metapodial



Plates 2 and 3: Close ups of fish scales