Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
VICARS WALK
GOLDINGTON
BEDFORD
BEDFORDSHIRE

NGR: TL 0748 5081

on behalf of Futurebuild Contractors Ltd

Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) AI*f*A

November 2013

ASC: 1575/BVW/02

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Site Data

ASC project code:	BVW	*ASC project no:*	1575
OASIS ref:	archaeol2-136944	*Event/Accession no:*	BEDFM 2013.60
County:	Bedfordshire		
Village/Town:	Bedford- Historic village of Goldington		
Civil Parish:	Bedford		
NGR (to 8 figs):	TL 0748 5081		
Extent of site:	*c*.625sqm		
Present use:	Disused garden		
Planning proposal:	Erection of three single storey bungalows with access and parking		
Local Planning Authority:	Bedford Borough Council		
Planning application ref/date:	12/00520/FUL		
Date of fieldwork:	25 June 2013		
Commissioned by:	Gotzheim Associates 16 Media Village Liscombe Park Soulbury Buckinghamshire LU7 0JL		
Client:	J. Gotzheim Futurebuild Contractors Ltd 5 Media Village Liscombe Park Soulbury Buckinghamshire LU7 0JL		
Contact name:	Christian Baxter (Gotzheim Associates)		

Internal Quality Check

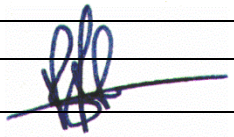
Primary Author:	Martin Cuthbert	*Date:*	26th November 2013
Revisions:	David Fell	*Date:*	4th Dec 2013
Edited/Checked By:		*Date:*	26th November 2013

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Figure 1: General location *(scale 1:25,000)*

Summary

In June and November 2013 an evaluation was carried out at Vicars Walk, Goldington, Bedford ahead of the proposed residential development of the site. The work identified a post-medieval brick structure and associated yard surfaces. Map regression indicates that a building identified on the 1st edition 1894 OS map matches the location of the brick structure identified within the evaluation trenches. The ornate paving and yard surfaces and the proximity to Goldington Hall suggest that the structure is an outbuilding associated with Goldington Hall.

1. Introduction

1.1 In June 2013 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at Vicars Walk, Goldington, Bedford, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by *Gotzheim Associates Ltd* on behalf of *Futurebuild Contractors Ltd*, and was carried out according to a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse 2013) and approved by the *Bedford Borough Archaeologists*, archaeological advisors (AA) to the local planning authority (LPA), *Bedford Borough Council*. The relevant planning application reference is 12/00520/FUL.

1.2 ***Planning Background***

This evaluation was required under the terms of the *National Planning Policy Frameworks* (NPPF), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 ***Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd***

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 ***The Site***

1.4.1 *Location & Description*
The development site is located within Bedford Borough, to the east of Bedford town centre, in the area of Goldington, at NGR TL 0748 5081 (Fig. 1).

The site comprises an irregular piece of land at the southern end of Vicars Walk. It is surrounded to the north, east and west by residential development, and to the south by open ground (Fig. 2).

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*
The site lies on relatively flat ground at an elevation of *c*.25mAOD. The soils of the area belong to the Evesham 3 Association, which are described as *slowly permeable calcareous clayey, and fine loamy over clayey soils. Some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged non-calcareous clayey soils* (Soil Survey 1983, 411c). The underlying geology comprises Jurassic Oxford clay with Kellaways Rock (BGS, Sheet 203).

1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises the erection of three single storey bungalows, with associated access and parking (Fig. 3).

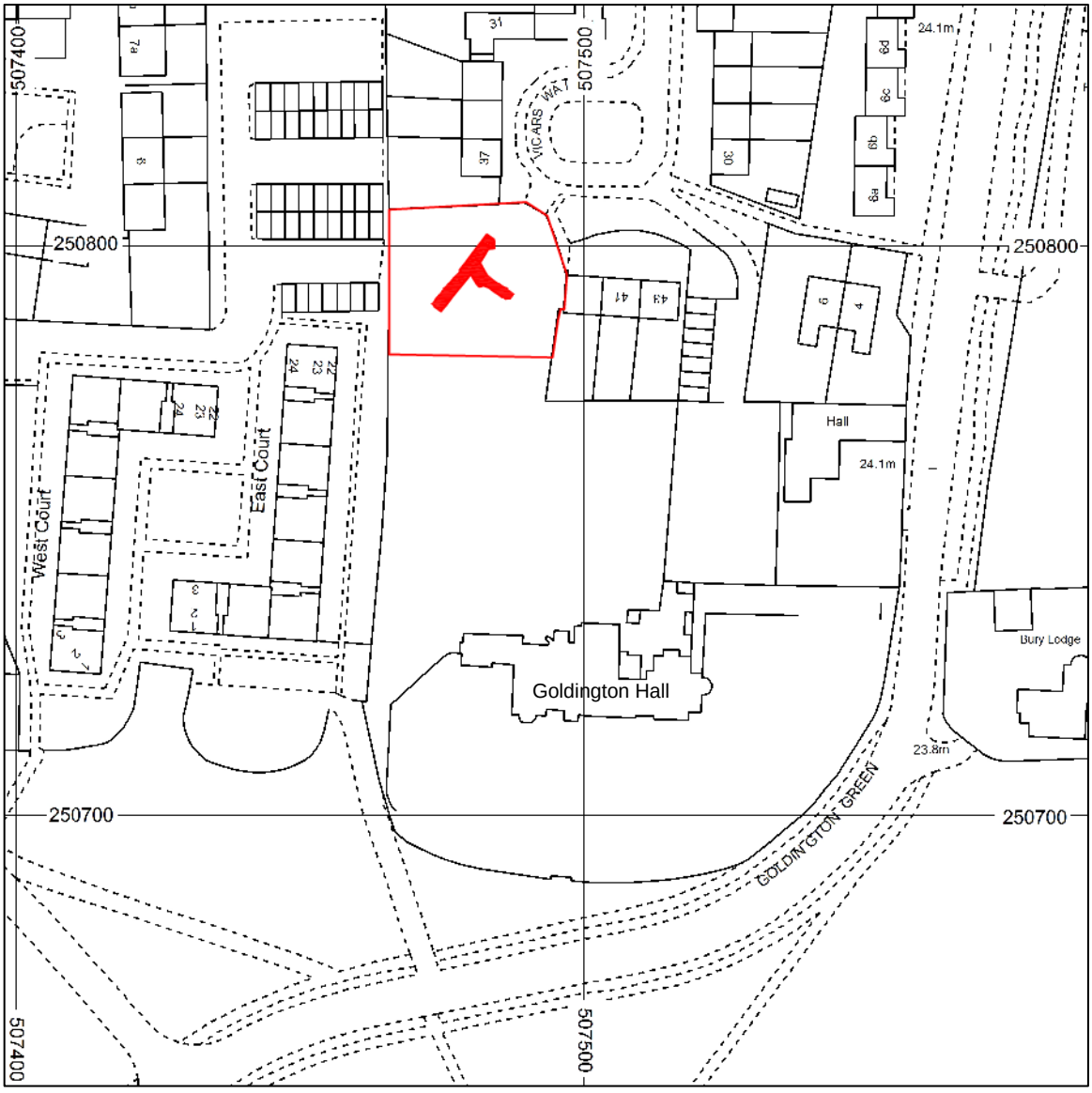

Figure 2: Site plan and trench locations *(scale 1:1250)*

Figure 3: Proposed development *(scale as shown)*

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the project design, the aims of the evaluation were to:

- establish the date, nature, significance and extent of activity or occupation in the development site.
- establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes
- establish the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region
- establish the potential for palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions
- assess the impact upon any surviving archaeological remains from the construction of former buildings on the site
- inform any future excavation strategy.
- contribute to the understanding of settlement patterns in the area (Oake *et al* 2007, 11)

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the requirements of the brief, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2009) and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2010), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), to English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991, EH 2006), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual.*

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the project design, which described:

- A programme of trial-trenching equal to a 4% sample of the development site (with an additional 1% contingency). A total of 25m (2 x *c.*12.5m) of trenching to be excavated under archaeological supervision.

2.4 *Constraints*

Owing to the limited area of the site the two trenches proposed were joined together to form a single 'T' shaped trench (Fig. 2). The trenches were recorded as two separate trenches. Following discussions with the AA it was agreed that three test pits would be excavated through building 133 and the related yard surfaces to establish whether any structures or features survived below.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. Information was compiled from the Bedford Borough Historic Environment Record (HER/EBB) and other readily available sources, including ASC's own library.

3.2 ***Prehistoric*** *(before 600BC)*

Located *c*.0.75km to the south east of the development site is an area of cropmarks identified from aerial photography. The cropmarks included several ring ditches and evidence for Iron Age and Roman field systems. A large amount of this area was destroyed by development in the 1980s, and excavations carried out at the time recorded two Neolithic henges, both of which were re-used during the Bronze Age as burial sites. One remained a single-ditched monument, and contained two cremations, while the other contained two central inhumations, two inhumations in cists, and two double inhumations of children (HER1905).

3.3 ***Iron Age - Roman*** *(600BC-c.AD450)*

An archaeological evaluation carried out *c*.1km to the east of the development site revealed evidence of Iron Age activity in the form of a small assemblage of pottery, as well as ditches and pits dating to the Roman period. The pottery from this site dated the Roman activity to the 2nd-3rd century AD, while additional finds, such as a copper alloy hair pin, suggest the settlement may have had some status (EBB685).

The Viatores have suggested the existence of a Roman road between Shefford and Bedford, which passes *c*.1km to the east and north east of the development site (HER717). A further possible Roman road has been identified *c*.1km to the west of Vicars Walk, following the line of Newnham Avenue (HER10473).

3.4 ***Saxon – Medieval*** *(c.450-1500)*

The HER does not hold any records that relate to activity in the area during the Saxon period. However, there has been a settlement in the Goldington area since at least the medieval period (Williams & Martin, 2003). Now mostly covered by modern playing fields and open areas, its focal point was located *c*.0.4km to the south of the development site.

3.5 ***Post-Medieval*** *(1500-1900)*

During this period the settlement at Goldington remained separate from Bedford. Goldington Hall, a small mansion, is located just south of the development site (Fig. 2) it was built in the 1650's and repaired in 1874 (Page 1912, 202). The Goldington Tithe map, dating to 1843, shows a house called Goldington Bury to the east of the development site, with surrounding landscape gardens (HER9433). A dovecote is also recorded on the map, and the HER suggests that a similar structure may have been present on the site since 1652 (HER14500).

3.6 ***Modern*** *(1900-present)*

During the early part of this period, Goldington was still a separate settlement, until the mid-20th century when residential and industrial development caused it to be subsumed by Bedford. Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping dating to the latter part of the 19th century indicates there may have been a building on the site at this time (Fig. 4).

Located *c*.1km to the south east of Vicars Walk is the site of the former Goldington Power Station. Commissioned in 1955, it was demolished in the 1980s, and the site is now covered by residential development (HER13969).

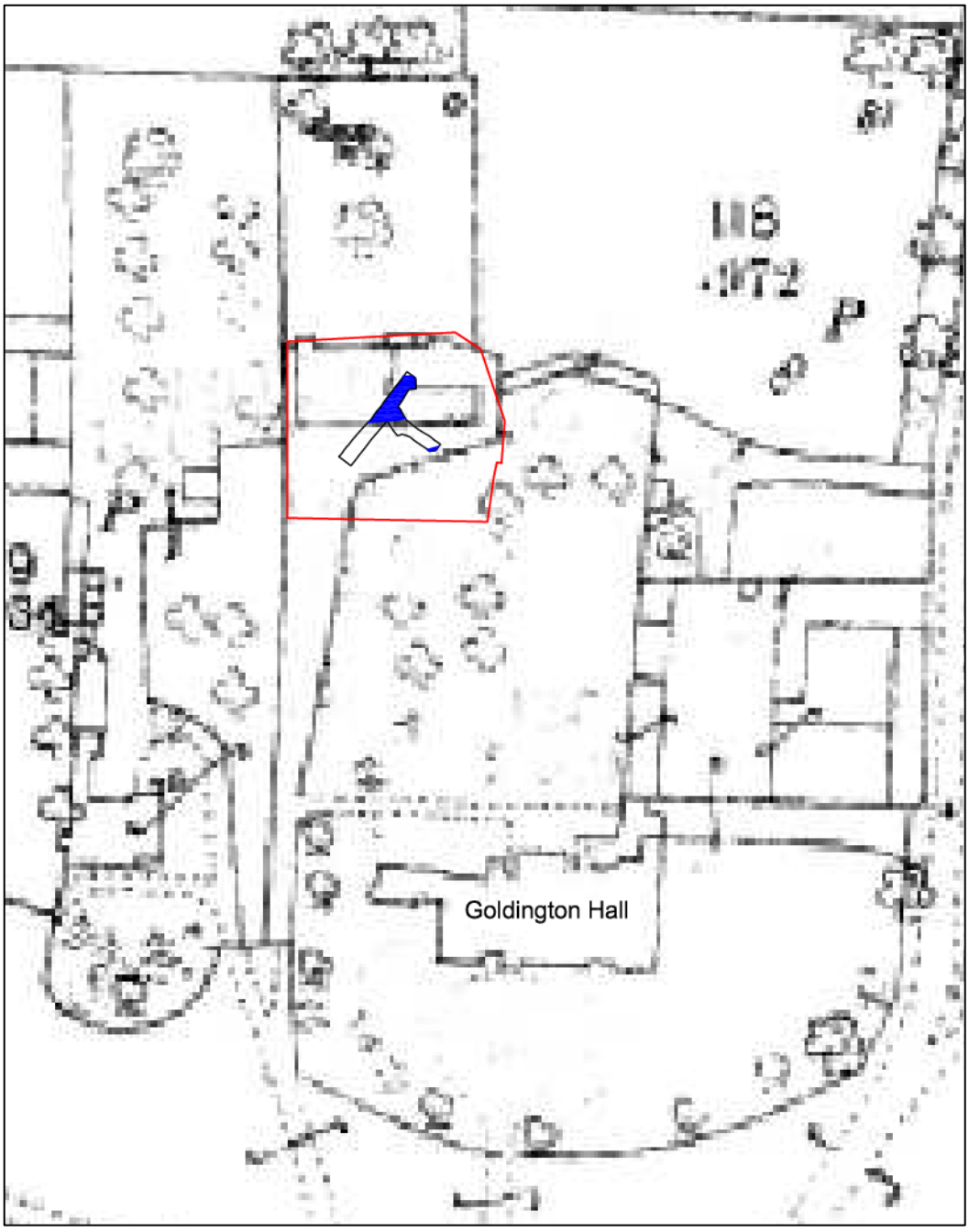

Figure 4: 1st edition 1:2500 OS map-1894:
Site extent (red), building 133 & wall 112 (blue) *(scale 1:1000)*

4 Results

4.1 *General*

4.1.1 This section provides a summary of the results of the evaluation. Full descriptions of the trenches, in tabulated form, are provided in Appendix 1. Two trenches were excavated across the development area (Figs 2 & 5). The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision.

4.1.2 Basic trench information was recorded on pro-forma sheets and a photographic record was compiled. The spoil heaps were visually scanned looking for the presence of archaeological artefacts, but none were recovered.

4.2 *Stratigraphy*

The stratigraphy within the two trenches and test pits comprised:

- *Modern topsoil:* soft dark brown-grey silty clay loam
- *Layers associated with building 133,* 0.20-0.80m
- *Buried topsoil:* Soft, dark brown-grey, silty clay loam, 0.30m
- *Buried Subsoil:* Soft, mid brown, sandy clay, 0.18m
- *Natural:* Soft-loose, light yellow-orange, sandy silt, occasional gravel

4.3 *Summary of Archaeological Features*

A brick building with internal floor surfaces was identified within trenches 1 and 2. Associated courtyard and pathway surfaces were revealed to the south of the structure.

4.4 *Building -Internal* (Figs 5 & 7: Plates 1-4)

4.4.1 A brick building, group 133, was revealed at the north of trenches 1 & 2.

4.4.2 Two parallel east-west orientated brick wall footings, 105 & 116, were identified within trenches 1 & 2. The walls were constructed of handmade orange bricks (210x110x70mm) laid in English bond with lime mortar bonding (Plates 1-3)

4.4.3 A break in the southern brick wall footing 105 was filled by a worn rectangular stone slab indicating that a doorway was located at this point (Plate 2).

4.4.4 An internal concrete floor surface (106) was identified between walls 105 and 116 (Plates 1&2).

4.4.5 A test pit (TP 5; 1x1m and 1.25m deep) was excavated through the concrete floor surface and against the southern face of wall 116 at the north-eastern end of trench 1. The pit was excavated to determine whether any earlier floor surfaces, structures, or cut features survived below (Plate 3).

Beneath the concrete floor was an earlier floor surface (115), constructed of small red handmade bricks (190x85x70mm) (Plate 4).

Four courses of brick survived in wall 116 below the current ground level. The wall was supported by a solid mortar footing, (117), which cut through a buried topsoil (119) and subsoil (120) (Plate 3).

An internal north-south orientated wall footing, 118, was identified within the test pit, abutting the southern face of wall 116. The wall footing was sealed by the concrete surface and contemporary with the original brick floor surface, (115). The wall footing comprised three courses of clunch blocks (Totternhoe stone) bonded with cream-yellow mortar. The wall was supported by a foundation of solid mortar (127) which cut through the buried topsoil layer (119) (Plate 3).

No other structures or features were identified within test pit 5.

4.5 ***Building-External*** (Figs 5 & 6: Plates 2, 5 & 6)

4.5.1 To the south of wall footing 105 and adjacent to the stone slab step was a path constructed of stone flagstones (107) flanked on either side by a surface of small red handmade bricks (104) & (108) (190x85x70mm). Occasional concrete repairs were noted (Plate 2).

4.5.2 At the western limit of trench 1 and southern limit of trench 2, abutting brick surfaces (104) & (108), were two areas of cobbles, (103) & (109) (Plate 2).

4.5.3 Wall 112, was located at the southern end of trench 2. It was constructed of handmade red bricks (230x110x70mm) and was a single brick wide and one course high. The wall overlay a footing (126) constructed of a single course of clunch (Totternhoe stone). The construction cut [111] and fill (113), for wall 112, were also identified.

4.5.4 Two test pits, (TP 3 & 4; 1.8m wide x 3.5-5m long) were excavated through the cobbled surfaces (103 & 109) to determine whether any earlier floor surfaces, structures, or cut features survived below (Plates 5 & 6).

The test pits revealed a made ground deposit (102) and (110), into which the cobbles had been set, which in turn overlay a buried topsoil (131 & 124) and subsoil (132 & 125). No significant archaeological features were noted in either test pit: the only features comprised a modern cable trench [122] and a modern pit within Test pit 3-Trench 2.

Plate 1: Building 133, concrete floor (centre), wall 105 (top left), wall 116 (bottom right), looking southwest, 1x1m scale

Plate 2: Wall 105 (centre), brick paving 104 & flagstones 107 (bottom right), brick paving 108 & cobbles 109 (top right), 1x1m scale

Plate 3: Test pit 5: Wall 116 (left), wall 118 (right), 1x1m scale

Plate 4: Original brick floor surface 115 stuck to concrete 106, 1x0.5m

Plate 5: Test pit 3-section 2, looking southwest, 1x1m scale

Plate 6: Test pit 4-section 4, looking southeast, 1x1m scale

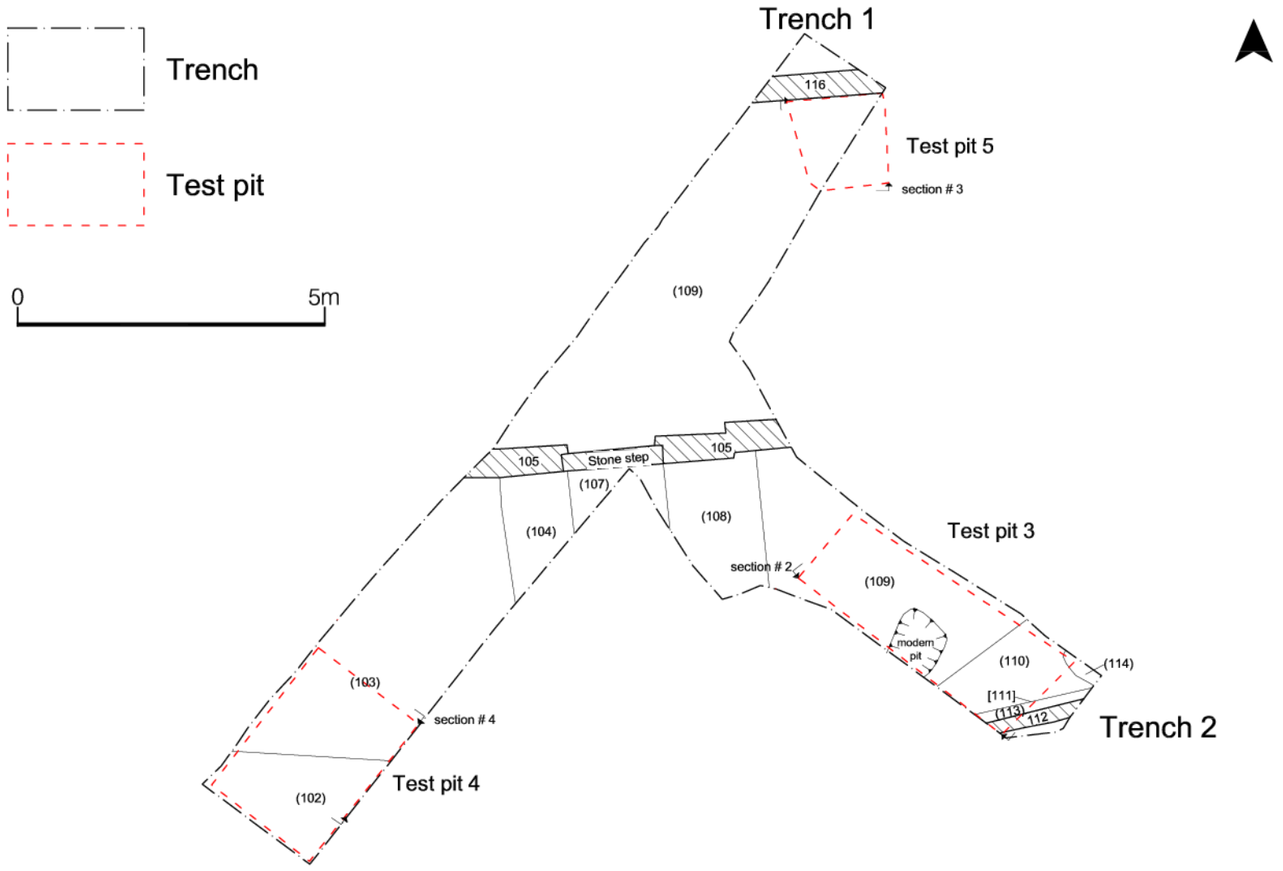

Figure 5: Location of test pits and archaeological features within Trenches 1 & 2 *(scale 1:100)*

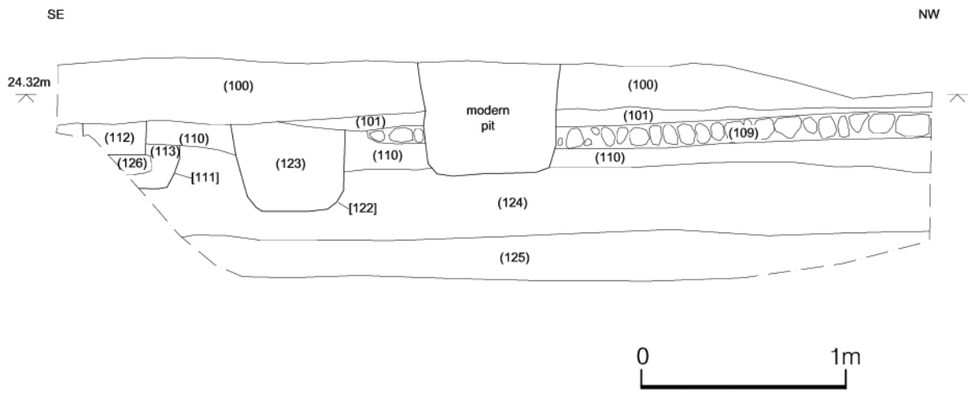

Figure 6: Section 2-Trench 2, northeast facing section *(scale 1:30)*

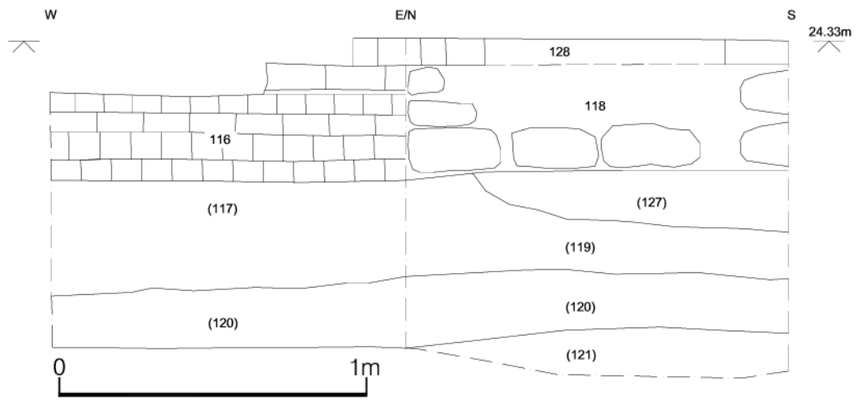

Figure 7: Section 3-Trench 1, south and west facing sections *(scale 1:20)*

5. Conclusions

5.1 Cartographic evidence (1st edition OS-1894) indicates a structure was located to the north of Goldington Hall, in the location of the development site. Map regression indicates that the building identified on the OS mapping matches the location of brick structure 133.

5.2 The large flagstones and brick paving suggest that the building was once an ornate structure and likely to be associated with Goldington Hall. The size of the bricks from the original internal floor surface and the external brick paving suggest the building was constructed in the 18th century (Woodforde 1976, 85). However the size of the bricks used in walls 105 and 115 suggest the building was constructed in the 19th century (*ibid*), with re-used bricks forming the paving and internal floor surface.

5.3 The lack of finds and the external cobbled yard surface suggest that the structure was an outbuilding. The internal concrete floor surface and concrete repairs to the brick pathway suggest that the structure was in use until the recent past.

5.4 The characteristics of wall 112, located at the south-east end of trench 2, suggest that this wall was a garden feature or boundary wall. The cartographic evidence indicates a boundary was located just south of the outbuilding. Map regression indicates that this boundary aligns with brick wall 112.

5.5 No archaeological features or structures predating structure 133 were identified in the trenches or test pits. While the existence of individual isolated archaeological features away from the trenches and test pits cannot be specifically excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features predating structure 133 were present on the site.

7. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by Gotzheim Associates on behalf of their client, Futurebuild Contractors Ltd. The writer is grateful to Christian Baxter (Gotzheim Associates) for her assistance. The project was monitored by the archaeological advisor of the *Bedford Borough Council: Historic Environment Team* on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for ASC by David Fell BA MA MI*f*A. Fieldwork was supervised by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) AI*f*A and carried out by Mo Muldowney BA AI*f*A, Ralph Brown BA and Carina Summerfield-Hill BA MSc AI*f*A. The report was prepared by Martin Cuthbert and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

8. Archive

8.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Site record drawings
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

8.2 The archive will be deposited with Bedford Museum. An accession number has been requested.

9. References

Standards & Specifications

ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.

EH 2006 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE).* English Heritage.

IFA 2010 Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct.*

IFA (various dates) Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance* documents *(Desk-Based Assessments 2011, Evaluations 2009, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings 2008,).*

Rouse C 2013 *Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation: Vicars Walk, Goldington, Bedford, Bedfordshire* Unpublished ASC Report. ASC Ref. 1575/BVW/01.

Secondary Sources

BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology.*

Brown N & Glazebrook J (eds) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, **2**: Research Agenda and Strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **8**

Medlycott M 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers **24**.

Oake M, Luke M, Dawson M, Edgeworth M & Murphy P 2007 *Research & Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy.* Bedfordshire Archaeology Monograph **9**.

Page W (ed), 1912 *The Victoria History of the County of Bedfordshire.* **3** Constable & Co.

Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).

Williams A & Martin G.H. 2003 *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation* (Penguin)

Woodforde J 1976 *Bricks to Build a House* London

Cartographic Evidence

1st edition 1:2500 OS map-1894

Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	15.5m	**Width**	1.6-2.2m	**Depth**	1.25m

Trench 1 top: SW end	24.23m OD
Trench 1 SW end & TP 4 base	23.03m OD
Section 4: Test pit 4	24.35m OD
Top of (103)	24.09m OD
Top of (106)	24.26m OD
Top of (116)	24.14m OD
Section 3: Test pit 5	24.33m OD
Trench 1 top: NE end	24.55m OD
Trench 1 NE end & TP5 base	23.16m OD

NGR Co-ordinates

NE	507483/250801	**SW**	507473/250789
Orientation:		Northeast-Southwest	

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
100	Layer	Soft, dark brown, silty-clay loam: **Modern topsoil**	-	290mm	0
101	Deposit	Soft, mid orange-yellow, sandy clay: **Made ground**	-	90mm	290mm
103	Deposit	Rounded stones-0.04m-0.27m: **Cobbled surface** (same as 109 & 114)	-	130mm	380mm
104	Deposit	**Brick path** (same as 108)	1150mm E-W	57mm	380mm
107	Deposit	**Flagstone path**	1600m E-W	-	380mm
102	Deposit	Firm, mid grey-yellow, Silty-sand frequent gravel: **Made ground** (same as 110)	-	190mm	380mm
130	Deposit	Soft, mid brown-grey, sandy clay: **Made ground at SW end only**	-	60mm	570mm
106	Deposit	**Concrete floor surface:** Structure 133	4900mm N-S	-	290mm
115	Deposit	**Brick floor surface**: Structure 133	-	57mm	-
128	Structure	**North-south orientated internal brick wall**: structure 133	-	70mm<	290mm
118	Structure	**Clunch block internal wall footing**: wall 128	-	280mm<	-
127	Structure	Compact, light cream-beige: **internal mortar wall footing,** wall 128	-	190mm<	-
116	Structure	**East-west orientated external brick wall**: Structure 133	500mm N-S	300mm	290mm
117	Structure	Compact, light yellow beige: **External mortar wall footing,** wall 116	-	350mm	
105	Structure	**East-west orientated external brick wall**: Structure 133	500mm N-S	-	290mm
119 & 131	Layer	Friable, mid-dark brown, silty clay: **Buried Topsoil**	-	300mm	550mm
120 & 132	Layer	Soft, mid brown, silty clay: **Subsoil**	-	180mm	850mm
121	Layer	Loose, light yellow-orange, sandy silt, occasional gravel: **Natural**	-	-	1250mm

Trench 2

Max Dimensions (m)					
Length	8.25m	**Width**	1.75-2.00m	**Depth**	1.04m

Trench 2 top: SE end	24.31m OD
Trench 2 base: SE end	23.19m OD
Section 2: Test pit 3	24.32m OD
Top of (109)	24.11m OD
Top of (108)	24.15m OD

NGR Co-ordinates			
SE	507487/250791	**NW**	507480/250795

Orientation:	Southeast-Northwest

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)
100	Layer	Soft, dark brown, silty-clay loam: **Modern topsoil**	-	290mm	0
101	Deposit	Soft, mid orange-yellow, sandy clay: **Made ground**	-	90mm	290mm
109 & 114	Deposit	Rounded stones-0.04m-0.27m: **Cobbled surface** (same as 103)	-	130mm	380mm
108	Deposit	**Brick path** (same as 104)	1150mm E-W	57mm	380mm
107	Deposit	**Flagstone path**	1600m E-W	-	380mm
110	Deposit	Firm, mid grey-yellow, Silty-sand frequent gravel: **Made ground** (same as 102)	-	190mm	380mm
123	Fill	Soft, mid green-grey, sandy clay**: Fill of modern cable trench [122]**	250mm	-	290mm
122	Cut	Modern cable trench	250mm	-	290mm
106	Deposit	**Concrete floor surface:** Structure 133	4900mm N-S	-	290mm
113	Fill	Firm, light grey-yellow, silty sand: **Fill of construction cut [111]**	160mm	-	290mm
112	Structure	**Garden/boundary Brick wall**	230mm	72mm	290mm
126	Structure	**Clunch block wall footing:** wall 112	230mm	72mm	290mm
111	Cut	**Construction cut:** wall 112	-	-	290mm
105	Structure	**East-west orientated external brick wall**: Structure 133	500mm N-S	300mm	290mm
124	Layer	Friable, mid-dark brown, silty clay: **Buried Topsoil** same as 119 & 131	-	300mm	550mm
125	Layer	Soft, mid brown, silty clay: **Subsoil** same as 120 & 132	-	180mm	850mm
121	Layer	Loose, light yellow-orange, sandy silt, occasional gravel: **Natural**	-	-	1250mm

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Vicars Walk, Goldington, Bedford			**SITE NO/CODE:**1575/BVW
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Northwest facing section # 4-test pit 4/trench 1, 1x1m scale
2	✓	✓	South & west facing sections # 3-test pit5/trench 1, 1x1m scale
3	✓	✓	Northeast facing section # 2-test pit 3/trench 2, 1x1m scale
4	✓	✓	Trench 1 general shot, looking NE, 1x1m scale
5	✓	✓	Trench 1 general shot, looking SW, 1x1m scale
6	✓	✓	Trench 2 general shot, looking NW, 1x1m scale
7		✓	Brick floor surface 115, 1x0.5m scale
8		✓	Initial excavation-June 2013
9		✓	Initial excavation-June 2013
10		✓	Initial excavation-June 2013
11		✓	Initial excavation-June 2013
12		✓	Working shot
13		✓	Wall 105 and brick floor surface 108, 1x1m scale
14		✓	Wall 105 and brick floor surface 104, 1x1m scale
15		✓	Wall 105 and brick floor surfaces 104 and 108, 1x1m scale
16		✓	South & west facing sections # 3-test pit5/trench 1, 1x1m scale
17		✓	South & west facing sections # 3-test pit5/trench 1, 1x1m scale
18		✓	North & east facing sections # 3-test pit5/trench 1, 1x1m scale
19		✓	General site shot
20		✓	General site shot

Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Archaeological Evaluation: Vicars Walk, Goldington, Bedford	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-136944
Short Description:	In June and November 2013 an evaluation was carried out at Vicars Walk, Goldington, Bedford ahead of the proposed residential development of the site. The work identified a post-medieval brick structure and associated yard surfaces. Map regression indicates that a building identified on the 1st edition OS map matches the location of the brick structure identified within the evaluation trenches. The ornate paving and yard surfaces and the proximity to Goldington Hall suggest that the structure is an outbuilding associated with Goldington Hall.		
Project Type:	Evaluation		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	None
Current land use:	Dis-used gardens	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	Brick structure and associated yard surfaces	Monument period:	Post-medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Bedfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 0748 5081
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	Vicars Walk, Goldington, Bedford, Bedfordshire, MK41 9HQ		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	*c.*625sq m	Height OD: (metres)	*c.*25m OD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Bedford Borough Council	Project design originator:	ASC Ltd
Project Manager:	David Fell BA MA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Martin Cuthbert BA AIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Futurebuild Contractors Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	June 2013	End date:	November 2013
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Bedford Museum	None	
Paper:		Photographs, Context records, drawings	
Digital:		CD with all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: Vicars Walk, Goldington, Bedford		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1575/BVW/2		
Author(s):	Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) AIFA		
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