

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
FORMER HEALTH CENTRE
MANDER CLOSE
TODDINGTON
BEDFORDSHIRE**

NGR: TL 0083 2888

on behalf of Hearne Holmes Developments Ltd



Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) PIFA

November 2009

ASC: 1236/TMC/2



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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	TMC	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1236
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-67595	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	LUTN: 2009.184
<i>County:</i>	Bedfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Toddington		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Toddington		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 0083 2888		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.1020sqm		
<i>Present use:</i>	Former Health Centre		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Demolition of the existing buildings and erection of 7 residential dwellings		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	CB/09/06171/FULL		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Central Bedfordshire Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	16-17 th November 2009		
<i>Client:</i>	HearneHolmes Developments Ltd Exchange House 494 Midsummer Boulevard Milton Keynes MK9 2EA		
<i>Contact name:</i>	David Hearne		

Internal Quality Check

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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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CONTENTS

Summary.....	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Aims & Methods	7
3. Archaeological & Historical Background.....	8
4. Results.	10
5. Conclusions	17
6. Acknowledgements	18
7. Archive	18
8. References	19

Appendices:

1. Trench Summary Tables.....	20
2. List of Photographs.....	23
3. ASC OASIS Form	24

Figures:

1. General location	3
2. Site plan	5
3. Proposed development.....	6
4. Trench locations	13
5. Plan of Trench 3	14
6. Section through linear feature.....	14
7. Plan of the north-western end of Trench 4	15
8. Section through feature [404]	15
9. Plan of the north-eastern end of Trench 5	15

Plates:

Cover: General working shot, looking north

1. Typical field conditions during the evaluation	16
2. Trench 2 section, looking southwest. Trench 3's stratigraphy was identical.	16
3. Section through feature [306], looking northwest.	16
4. Modern wall within Trench 3 section.....	16
5. Trench 5 section, looking southeast	16
6. Modern pit revealed within trench 5.....	16

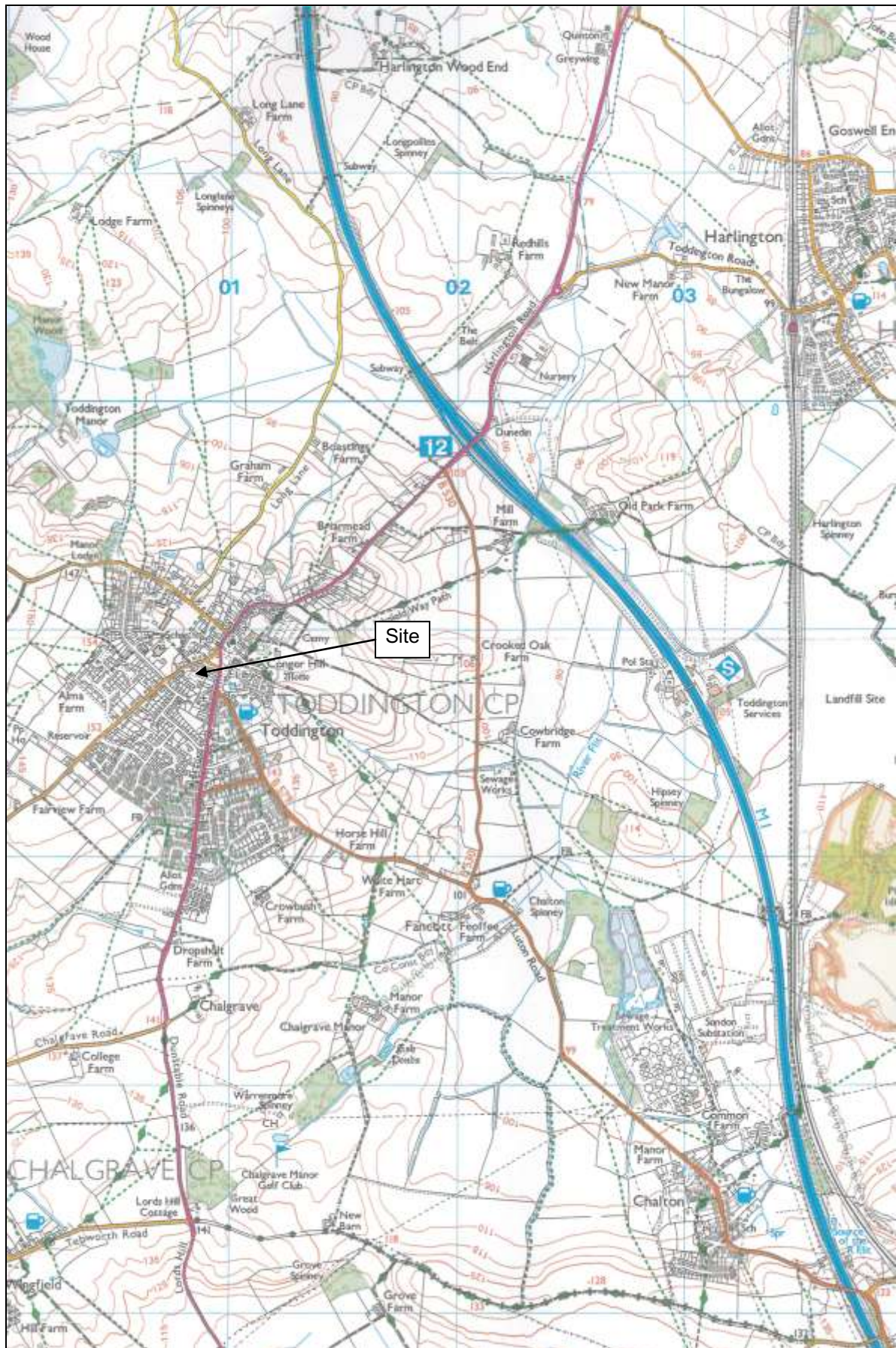


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In November 2009 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd undertook an evaluation at the Former Health Centre, Mander Close, Toddington, Bedfordshire, prior to the construction of a new housing development. Five trenches were excavated across the development site. A number of features, one possibly dating to the post medieval period, one undated and two modern features were revealed within the trenches.

1. Introduction

1.1 In November 2009 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at the Former Health Centre, Mander Close, Toddington, Bedfordshire. The project was commissioned by *HearneHolmes Developments Ltd*, and was carried out according to a brief (Oake 2009) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Central Bedfordshire Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists*. The relevant planning application reference is CB/09/06171/FULL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), in order to inform proposals for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

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, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *The Site*

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located in Central Bedfordshire, within the town and parish of Toddington, at NGR TL 0083 2888 (Fig. 1).

The site is sub-rectangular in shape, and is situated on the northern side of Mander Close. It is surrounded by residential developments (Fig. 2). Both water and gas mains are located along the southern border of the site.

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The soils around Toddington belong to the *Sutton 1* association “well drained fine and coarse loamy soils locally calcareous and in places shallow over limestone gravel” (Soil Survey 1983, 571u) over Gault clay (BGS, Sheet 220).

The site is essentially flat and lies at c.148m AOD.

1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises the demolition of the existing buildings and erection of 7 houses (Fig. 3).

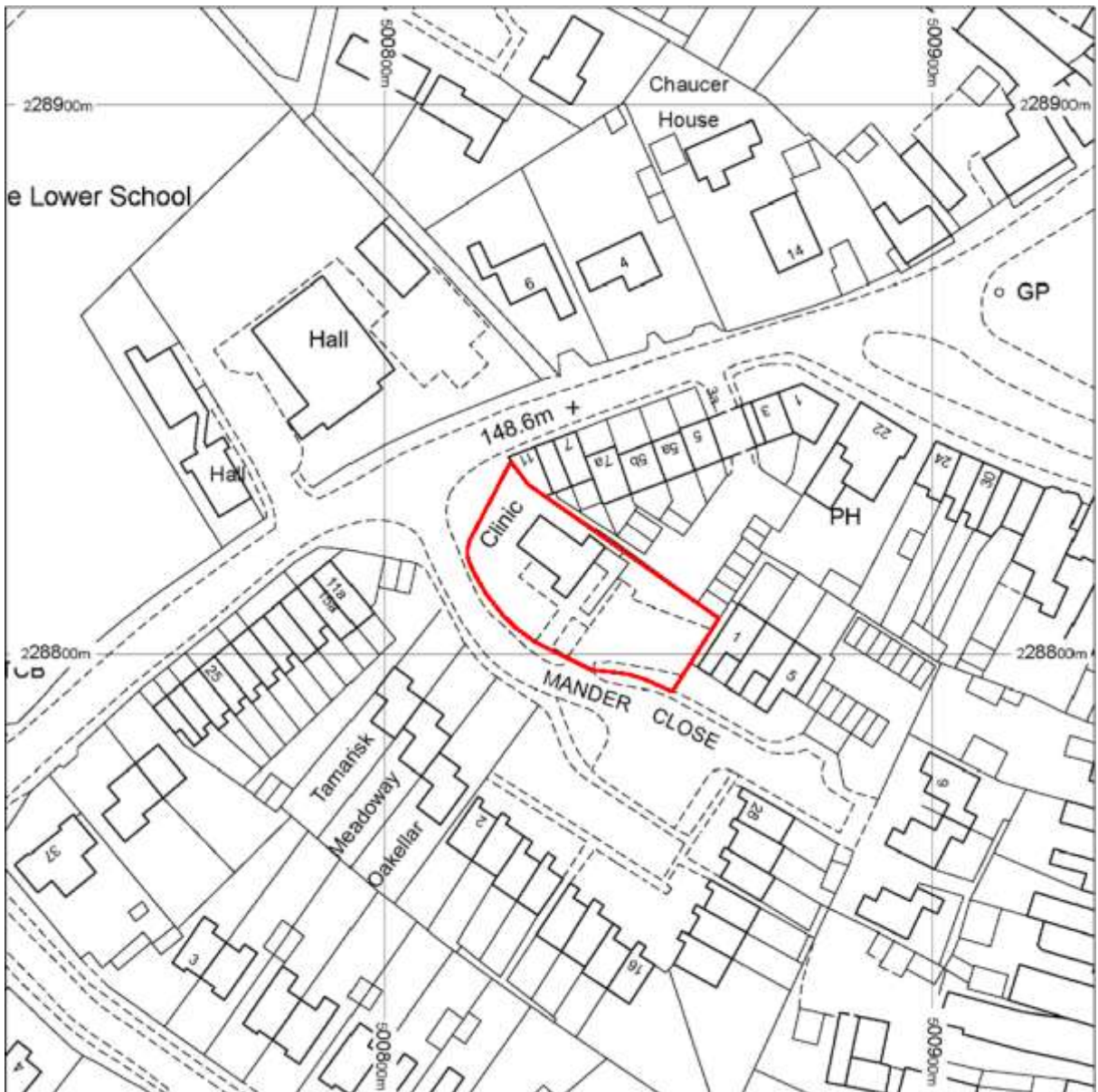


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)

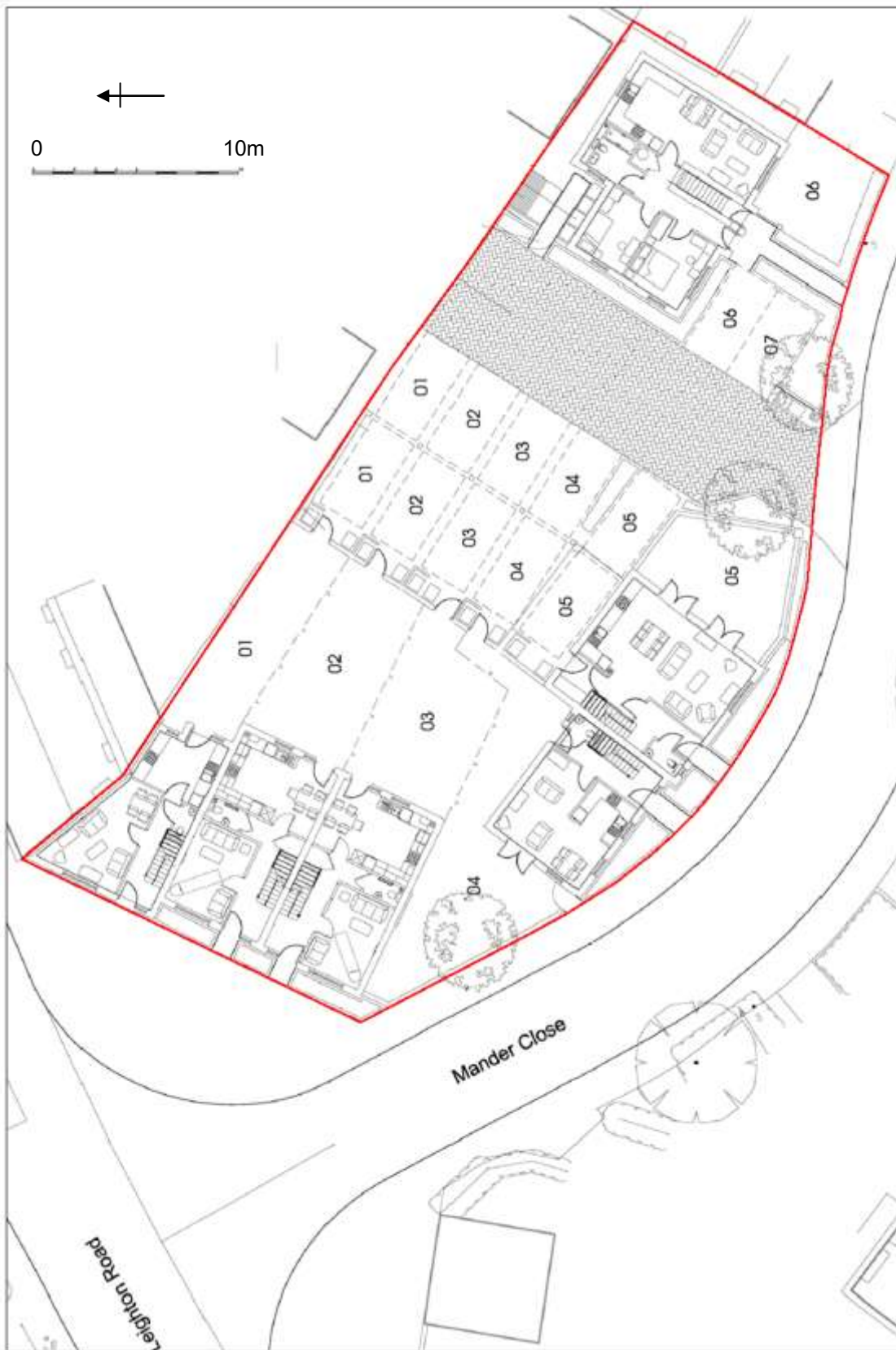


Figure 3: Proposed development (1:300)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the brief (Section 4), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To identify the location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present
- The integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present.

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), 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 brief (Section 5), which required:

- A series of trial trenches to be excavated within the proposed development site (Fig. 4), initially up to a maximum of 110sqm.
- The trench layout was discussed with and agreed by the Central Bedfordshire Archaeologists before it was implemented.
- All areas of ground disturbance were accurately surveyed in and marked out prior to the commencement of work
- The trenches had a minimum width of 2m. They were excavated under archaeological supervision by a suitable machine fitted with a toothless bucket.
- Topsoil and overburden was removed by machine down to the top of the natural subsoil or archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first.
- The trial trenches were hand-cleaned to define archaeological features sufficiently to produce a base plan. The base plan, recorded digitally using a total station theodolite or equivalent, of all features will be produced at an appropriate scale and provided for the Client and the AA for the first monitoring meeting.
- The spoil was scanned for artefacts
- The location of all features and deposits was recorded at a scale of 1:50.

2.4 Constraints

No constraints were encountered during the fieldwork and at any other time during the evaluation.

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.

This section has been compiled with information from Bedfordshire Historic Environment record (HER) and other readily available sources.

3.2 **Prehistoric** (before 600BC)

Prehistoric flints have been found in the surrounds of Toddington (HER 3291, 15845, 15846, 15860) including knives, blades and cores dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Two Bronze Age urns were found to the southwest of Toddington (HER 1426), with an unusually high number of hoards known from further afield, more than 1km from Toddington.

3.3 **Iron Age and Roman** (600BC-AD c.450)

Very little Iron Age and Roman archaeology is known from the area around Toddington. The nearest known Roman occupation is over 1km from the development site. A coin of Cunobelin was found in the 19th century in Toddington (Kennett 1972). An early-mid 1st century BC cremation burial was discovered 1km south of the development site in 1858, and several pottery sherds and bronze working debris were also found close by (Pollard 1991). An assemblage of pottery vessels dating to the 1st to 2nd century AD was also discovered 2km to the southeast of the development site (*ibid*). A collection of Roman coins was also found in close proximity to the church. To the northwest of the site, the remains of a hypocaust *pila* were recovered from a gravel pit, suggesting a Roman building in the area (HER 11955). There is also the suggestion that the High Street, which is located to the east of the development site, is part of a Roman road that ran from *Ickniel Street* through Toddington and Ampthill to Bedford (HER 11986).

3.4 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

A Saxon cemetery is known c.150m to the northeast of the application site (HER 101) with another cemetery further out of Toddington at Chalton (HER 99). In the outskirts of the town, early pagan cemeteries with cremations and inhumations of 5-6th century date were found (HER 2857 and HER 11954). This suggests that the general area of Toddington was favoured for Saxon settlement.

3.5 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

The development site lies immediately to the south of the medieval core of Toddington (HER 16981), which was a medieval market town. The right to hold a market was granted in 1218. The town continued to prosper in the medieval period and its layout suggests it became a medieval planned town, organised around a green located at the junction of four of the five roads which crossed the town, probably in the 13th century.

The church of St George (HER 962) sits to the north-east of the development site and occupies the highest ground within the town and may be the site of earlier churches. A dendrochronological study of timbers from the upper stages of the tower give a probable felling date of AD1401 – 1415, suggesting an early 15th century date for the construction of the church. Behind the church lay St John's Hospital (HER 7921), which was founded in 1433. The earlier manor house may also have been located on this higher ground.

There was considerable development along the main thoroughfares. To either side of the streets lay strips of land, burgage plots, with the main dwellings sitting on the street frontage in the classic pattern of a medieval new town sometimes extending back along the boundary of the plots, at right angles to the street. The street layout of the medieval town survives into the present day with the main road being the Bedford to Dunstable road. The motte of a Norman Castle ("Conger Hill") survives as an earthwork to the northeast of the application site (HER 20439). This site is listed as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) and is believed to have been the stronghold of Sir Paulinus Pegure, a steward of the royal household of Henry III.

3.6 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

The town as shown in the Agas map of 1581 probably represents the shape of the medieval settlement. The development site is located to the southwest of the main settlement, and is likely to have been part of the land belonging to one of the houses on the High Street, to the east. At this time, no buildings are depicted on the eastern side of Leighton Road.

The site of a 17th century mill is recorded to the west of the site. The mill may have been a replacement for an earlier structure as the Agas map shows a close called *Windemill Close* with a hillock in its southwest corner but no building. The 17th century mill was apparently demolished and a second mill was built in the 19th century. This mill was demolished in the 1920s and the site has now been built over.

The first edition OS map of 1890 shows that the north-western part of the site comprised cottages fronting onto Leighton road with plots of land heading southeast across the site.

3.7 *Modern* (1900-present)

The expansion of Toddington since 1900 has been concentrated to the south of the village with only some small-scale infilling development within its historic core.

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.

4.1.2 Five trenches were excavated across the development site and are numbered 1-5 (Fig. 4). The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.9m wide toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision (front cover). Following excavation each trench was cleaned sufficiently to determine if archaeological remains were present. Basic trench information was recorded on pro-forma sheets and a photographic record was compiled. The soil heaps were visually scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Trench 1 (Fig 4, Plate 1)

Trench 1 was situated at the northern end of the site closest to Leighton Road, one of the main roads heading into the centre of Toddington. This trench was the least disturbed of all the trenches and its soil profile consisted of:

Topsoil (101)

Mid brown silty clay, overlain with turf. It was c.0.20m deep and was mixed with a small quantity of modern building debris, indicating that the topsoil had been disturbed in the recent past.

Subsoil (102)

Mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebbles. It was c.0.35m thick. It formed a distinct layer, beneath the topsoil.

Natural (103)

Orange silty sand with frequent flint and pebbles. It was reached at a depth of c.0.55m and had been disturbed by a number of modern service runs.

No archaeological features or artefacts were present within this trench.

4.2.2 Trenches 2 & 3 (Figs 4, 5 & 6 Plates 2-4)

Trenches 2 and 3 joined and formed an 'L' shape. They were situated on the south-western side of the former health centre. Both trenches had a very similar stratigraphic make-up (Plate 2), consisting of:

Topsoil (200 & 300)

Mid brown silty clay, overlain with turf. It was c.0.25m deep and was mixed with a small quantity of modern building debris, indicating that the topsoil had been disturbed in the recent past.

Made ground (201 & 301)

Yellow-orange silty sand mixed with modern brick and asphalt. It was 0.1-0.2m thick. It formed a distinct layer, beneath the topsoil.

Buried topsoil layer (202 & 302)

Dark brown silty-clay with occasional asphalt flecks and occasional 20th century pottery (not retained). It was 0.2-0.25m thick and formed a distinct layer below the made ground layer..

Subsoil (203 & 303)

Mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebbles and was 0.1-0.15m thick.

Natural (204 & 304)

Orange silty sand with frequent flint and pebbles. It was reached at a depth of 0.6-0.7m.

A linear feature [306] was revealed running southeast-northwest across trench 3, 1.5m from its south-western end. It was 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep and was revealed below the buried topsoil, cutting the natural clay. Its fill (308) consisted of grey-brown solid-firm, silty clay with occasional chalk nodules and rare charcoal flecks. One clay pipe stem (not retained) was discovered within its fill (Plate 3).

A modern wall was also revealed running southeast-northwest across trench 3 cutting the buried topsoil. It comprised a thin layer of mortar 0.4m wide and 0.05m thick with one course of red bricks, two bricks wide (Plate 4).

No archaeological features or artefacts were present within Trench 2.

4.2.3 Trench 4 (Figs 4, 7 & 8)

Trench 4 was situated at the south-eastern end of the site below the current car park. Its stratigraphic make-up comprised:

Made ground (401)

Tarmac overlying mid brown-orange silty sand mixed with modern brick and asphalt, c.0.3m thick.

Subsoil (402)

Mid brown-orange silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebbles, c.0.3m thick.

Natural (403)

Orange silty sand with frequent flint and pebbles. It was reached at a depth of c.0.8m.

One feature [404] was revealed 2m from the trenches north-western end. It was rectangular in plan, 0.65m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.19m deep. Its fill (405) was the same as the subsoil that overlay it. No archaeological finds were revealed within its fill but its shape in plan, as well as its fill, suggests it is a modern pit.

A modern soakaway was also revealed within this trench, 3.1m from its south-eastern end.

4.2.4 Trench 5 (Figs 4 & 9, Plates 5 & 6)

Trench 5 was also situated within the current car park and its stratigraphy was the same as in trench 4 (501-504).

The buried topsoil layer (502) discovered within trenches two and three was also seen within trench five starting 3m from its south-western end heading southwest into the trench edge. At the point where the buried topsoil appeared within the trench section the natural clay strata (504) sloped down and dropped by 0.15m towards the southwestern end of the trench.

No archaeological features, pre-modern in date, were present within trench 5. The only discoveries were a tree throw revealed at the north-eastern end of the trench, and a modern pit revealed 3.4m from its north-eastern end, containing one bone fragment and one fragment of modern orange 'plantpot' pottery (Plate 6).

No other archaeological features or artefacts were present within the trenches.

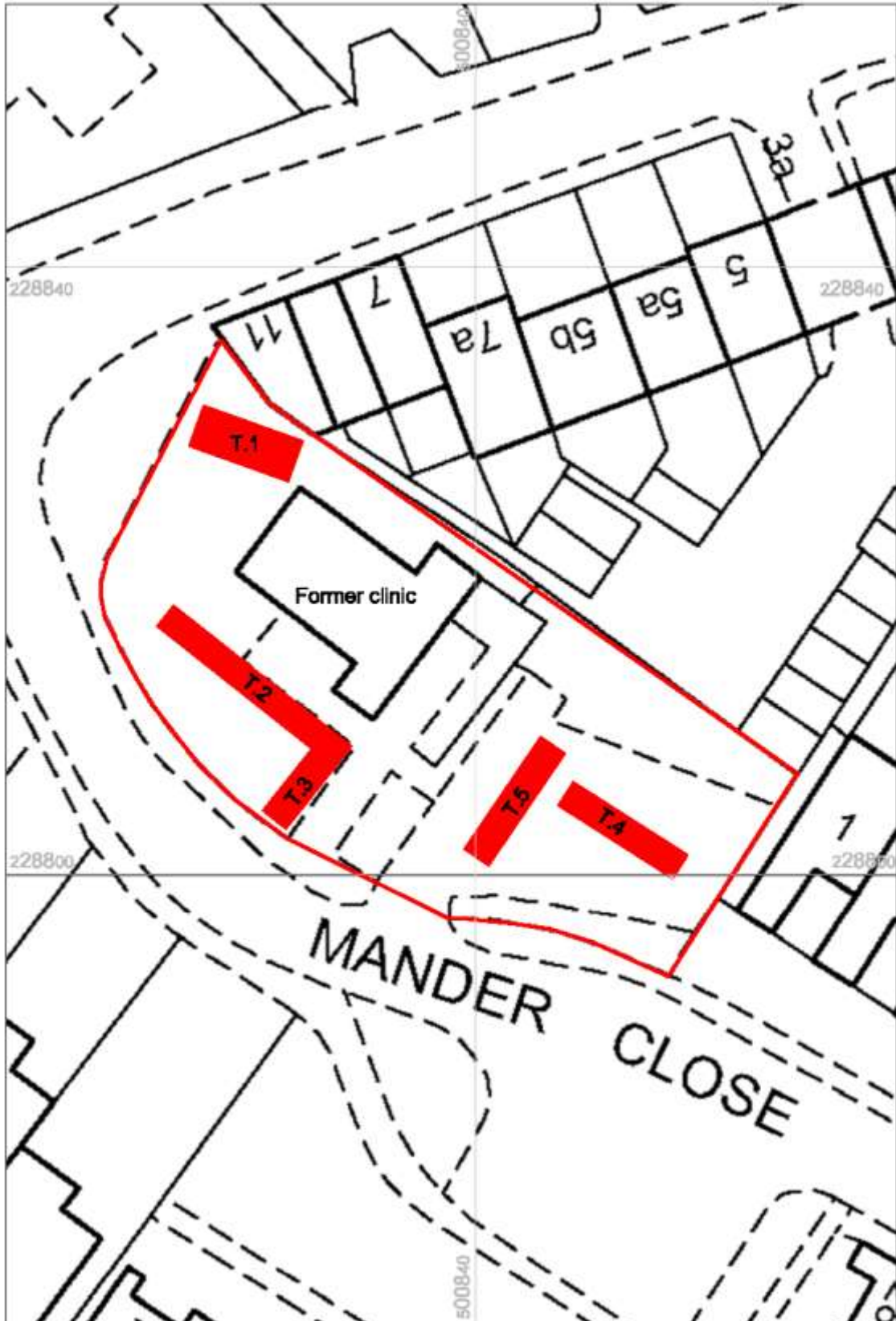


Figure 4: Trench locations (scale 1:500)

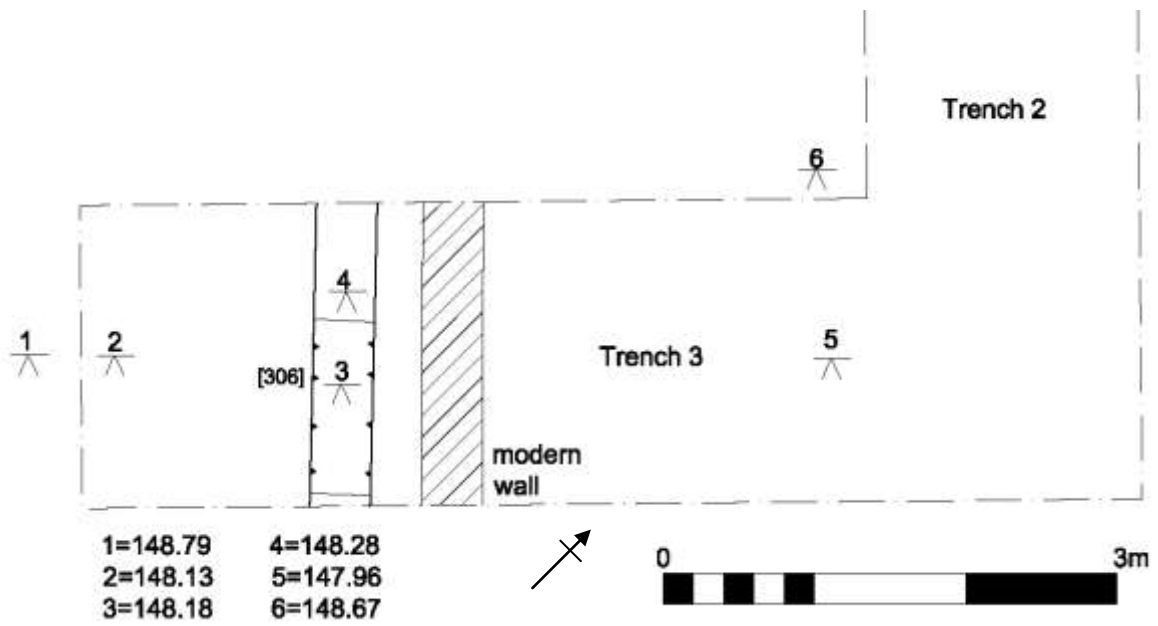


Figure 5: Plan of Trench 3 (scale 1:50)

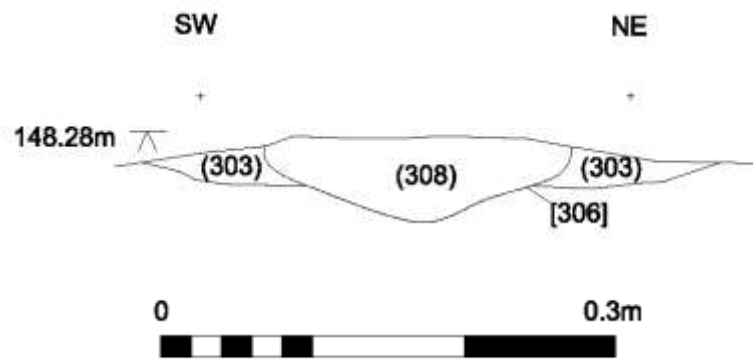


Figure 6: Section through linear feature [306] (scale 1:10)

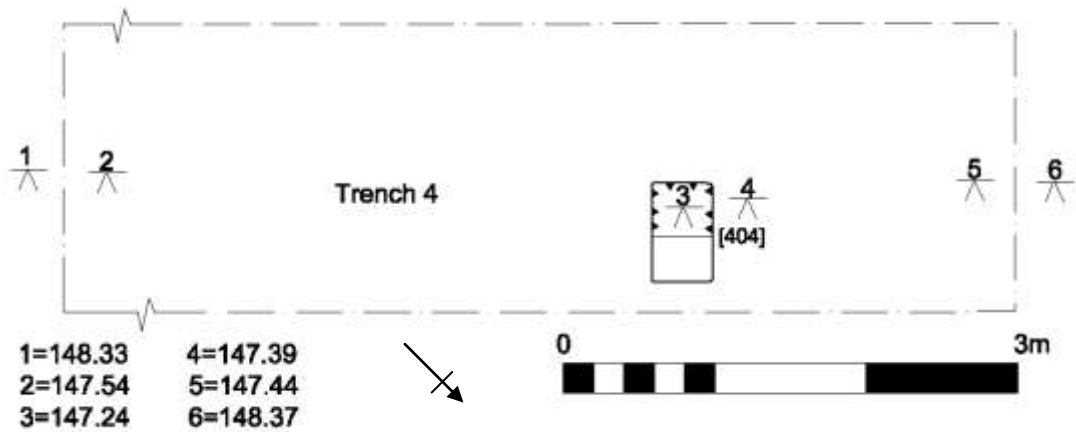


Figure 7: Plan of the north-western end of Trench 4 (scale 1:50)

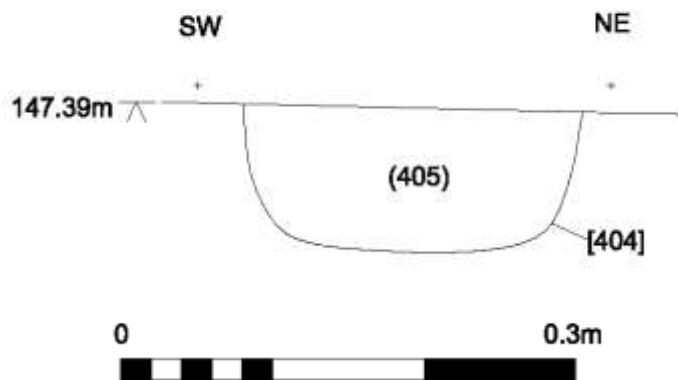


Figure 8: Section through feature [404] (scale 1:10)

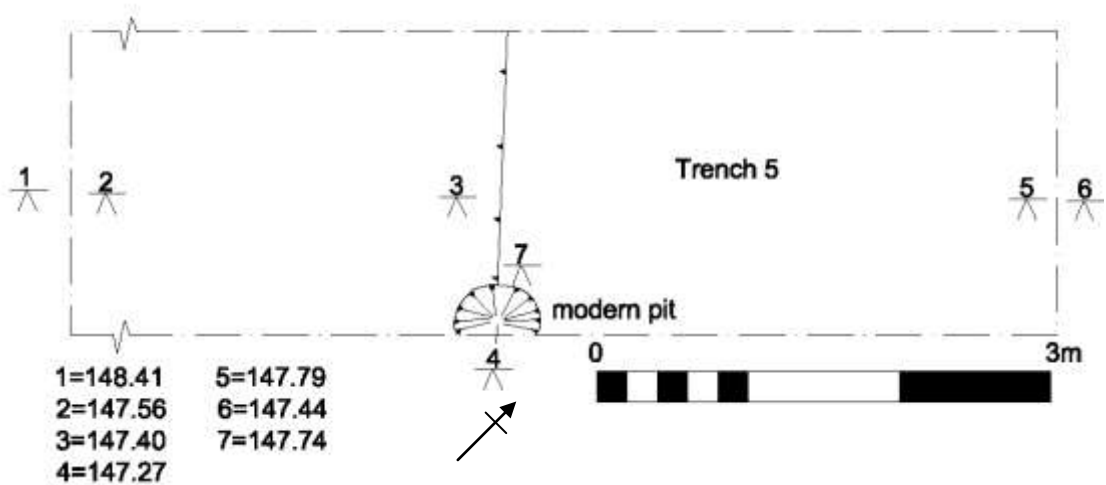


Figure 9: Plan of the north-eastern end of Trench 5 (scale 1:50)



Plate 1: Typical field conditions during the evaluation



Plate 2: Trench 2 section, looking southwest. Trench 3's stratigraphy was identical.



Plate 3: Section through feature [306], looking northwest.



Plate 4: Modern wall within Trench 3 section.

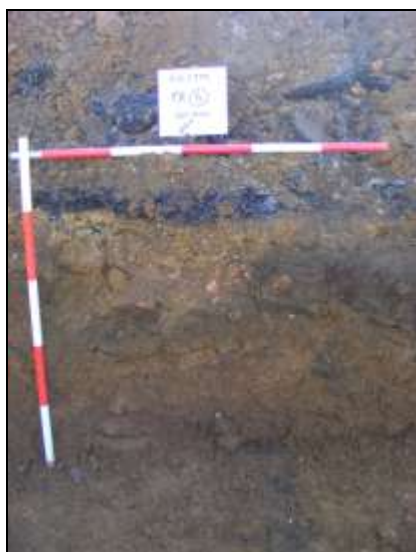


Plate 5: Trench 5 section, looking southeast.



Plate 6: Modern pit revealed within trench 5.

5. Conclusions

5.1 The evaluation revealed two archaeological features, one possibly dating to the post medieval period and one that was undated. The following sections summarise the character and suggest probable dates for the discovered features.

5.2 The linear feature [306] in trench 3 only just cut the natural clay and was only 0.1m deep suggesting it was the base of a shallow ditch or an insubstantial wall footing. One piece of clay pipe stem was revealed within its fill, suggesting the feature was post-medieval in date. The first edition OS map of 1890 shows that the north-western part of the site had cottages fronting onto Leighton Road. This feature may relate to one of these properties and could possibly be a plot boundary.

The insubstantial wall in trench 3 was sealed only by a modern deposit, suggesting it is modern in date.

5.3 Pit [404] within trench four was revealed below the subsoil layer cutting the natural clay. It was rectangular in plan and was filled by the subsoil that overlay it. Its shape in plan, as well as its fill, suggest it is a modern pit though with the lack of archaeological finds this cannot be proven.

5.4 The pit revealed within trench five was modern in date.

5.5 *Confidence Rating*

The work was carried out in overcast and generally good weather conditions and reasonable co-operation was received from the machining contractors and client. Accordingly, a medium-high confidence rating is attached to the results of the evaluation.

6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by *HearneHolmes Developments Ltd.* The writer is grateful to *David Hearne* for his assistance. The project was monitored by *Martin Oake* of *Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologists* on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to the contractors.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA Fieldwork was carried out by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) PIFA and Calli Rouse BA PIFA. The report was prepared by Martin Cuthbert and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

7. Archive

7.1 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.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Luton Museum.

8. References


Standards & Specifications


- ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. English Heritage (London).
- EH 2006 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- Oake, M 2009 *Brief for the Archaeological Field Evaluation of Land at Toddington Health Clinic, Mander Close, Toddington, Bedfordshire* Central Bedfordshire Council
- Rouse, C 2009 *Former Health Centre, Mander Close, Toddington, Bedfordshire: Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation*. ASC Ltd ref: **1236/TMC/1**


Secondary Sources


- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Kennett, D. H. 1972 "Bedfordshire Archaeology 1971-1972" *Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal* **7** 89-97
- Pollard, J. 1991 "A 'Belgic' and an Early Romano-British Burial from Toddington" *Bedfordshire Archaeology* **19** 103-105
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).


Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	7m	Width	2.9m	Depth	0.7m
	Trench top NW end			149.01m OD		
	Trench base NW end			148.51m OD		
	Trench top SE end			148.77m OD		
	Trench base SE end			148.16m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
NW	00821-28829		SE	00828-28827		
Orientation:			northwest-southeast			
Reason for Trench: Evaluation						
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
100	Layer	Mid brown silty loam. Soft-moderate. Topsoil and turf	n/a	200	0	
101	Layer	Mid brown-orange clay silt, occasional sub rounded pebbles. Subsoil	n/a	350	200	
102	Layer	Orange silty sand with frequent medium-large flints and sub-rounded pebbles. Natural strata	n/a	unknown	550	

Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	15m	Width	1.8-2.0m	Depth	0.6m
	Trench top NW end			148.97m OD		
	Trench base NW end			148.44m OD		
	Trench top SE end			148.67m OD		
	Trench base SE end			147.96m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
NW	00819-28817		SE	00831-28807		
Orientation:			northwest-southeast			
Reason for Trench: Evaluation						
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
200	Layer	Mid brown silty loam. Soft-moderate. Topsoil and turf	n/a	250	0	
201	Layer	Modern brick and asphalt mixed with sand. Modern made ground	n/a	200	250	
202	Layer	Dark brown-silty clay, frequent black asphalt inclusions and occasional 20 th century pottery. Buried topsoil layer.	n/a	200	450	
203	Layer	Mid brown clay silt, frequent medium flints and sub-rounded pebbles. Subsoil	n/a	100	550	
204	Layer	Orange-mid brown silty sand with frequent medium flints and sub-rounded pebbles. Natural strata	n/a	unknown	550	

Trench 3								
			Max Dimensions (m)					
			Length	5.2m	Width	2.0m	Depth	0.7-0.75m
			Levels					
			Trench top NE end		148.67m OD			
			Trench base NE end		147.96m OD			
			Trench top SW end		148.79m OD			
			Trench base SW end		148.13m OD			
			Feature [306] Top		148.28m OD			
			Feature (308) Base		148.18m OD			
			NGR Co-ordinates					
			NE	00831-28809		SW	00826-28803	
			Orientation			northeast-southwest		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation					
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)			
300	Layer	Mid brown silty loam. Soft-moderate. Topsoil and turf	n/a	250	0			
301	Layer	Modern brick and asphalt mixed with sand. Modern made ground	n/a	100	250			
302	Layer	Dark brown-silty clay, frequent black asphalt inclusions and occasional 20 th century pottery. Buried topsoil layer.	n/a	200	350			
303	Layer	Mid brown clay silt, frequent medium flints and sub-rounded pebbles. Subsoil	n/a	100	550			
308	Fill	Grey-brown solid-firm, silty clay. Occasional chalk nodules, rare charcoal flecks. One clay pipe stem. Fill of possible ditch or footing trench.	460	90	650			
306	Cut	Shallow cut .Uneven base.	460	n/a	740			
304	Layer	Orange-mid brown silty sand with frequent medium flints and sub-rounded pebbles. Natural strata	n/a	unknown	700			

Trench 4								
			Max Dimensions (m)					
			Length	9.0m	Width	1.9m	Depth	0.8m
			Levels					
			Trench top NW end			148.37m OD		
			Trench base NW end			147.44m OD		
			Trench top SE end			148.33m OD		
			Trench base SE end			147.54m OD		
			Top of feature [404]			147.39m OD		
			Base of feature [404]			147.24m OD		
			NGR Co-ordinates					
NW	00845-28805		SE	00853-28800				
Orientation			northwest-southeast					
Reason for Trench			Evaluation					
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)			
401	Layer	Tarmac and dark brown – orange silty clay with frequent brick and rubble inclusions. Modern made ground.	n/a	300	0			
402	Layer	Mid brown silty clay occasional brick and sub-rounded pebbles. Subsoil.	n/a	300-500	300			
405	Fill	Mid brown silty clay occasional brick and sub-rounded pebbles.	450x650	150	800			
404	Cut	Rectangular in plan. Steep sided and concave base. Possible modern pit.	450x650	n/a	950			
403	Layer	Orange-mid brown silty sand with frequent medium flints and sub-rounded pebbles. Natural strata	n/a	unknown	600-800			

Trench 5						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	9.0m	Width	1.8-2.0m	Depth	0.9m
	Levels					
	Trench top NE end			148.44m OD		
	Trench base NE end			147.79m OD		
	Trench centre – bottom of drop in slope			147.40m OD		
	Trench top SW end			148.41m OD		
	Trench base SW end			147.56m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NE	00845-28808		SW	00840-28801	
Orientation			northeast-southwest			
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
501	Layer	Tarmac and yellow sandy rubble and brick. Modern made ground	n/a	200	0	
502	Layer	Dark brown-silty clay, frequent black asphalt inclusions. Original buried topsoil layer.	n/a	350	200	
503	Layer	Mid brown clay silt, frequent medium flints and sub-rounded pebbles. Subsoil	n/a	350-550	200/ 550	
504	Layer	Orange-mid brown silty sand with frequent medium flints and sub-rounded pebbles. Natural strata	n/a	unknown	550-900	

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Former Health Centre, Mander Close, Toddington			SITE NO/CODE: 1236/TMC
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Trench 1 general shot, looking northwest. 2x1m
2	✓	✓	Trench 1 section, looking north-northeast. 2x1m
3	✓	✓	Trench 2 general shot, looking southeast. 2x1m
4	✓	✓	Trench 3 general shot, looking northeast. 2x1m
5	✓	✓	Trench 2 section, looking southwest. 2x1m
6	✓	✓	Trench 3 section, looking northwest. 2x1m
7	✓	✓	Modern wall in section within trench 3 looking northwest. 2x1m
8	✓	✓	Section through feature [306], looking northwest. 2x1m
9	✓	✓	Section through feature [306], looking northwest. 2x1m
10	✓	✓	Trench 4 general shot, looking northwest. 2x1m
11	✓	✓	Trench 4 section, looking northwest. 2x1m
12	✓	✓	Trench 5 general shot, looking southwest. 2x1m
13	✓	✓	Trench 5 section, looking southeast. 2x1m
14	✓	✓	Trench 5 modern pit, 100% excavated, looking northeast. 1m
15	✓	✓	Trench 5 modern pit, 100% excavated, looking northeast. 1m
16		✓	General working shot.
17		✓	General working shot.
18		✓	General working shot.
19		✓	General working shot.

Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Former Health Centre, Mander Close, Toddington, Beds		
Short Description:	In November 2009 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd undertook an evaluation at the Former Health Centre, Mander Close, Toddington, Bedfordshire, prior to the construction of a new housing development. Five trenches were excavated across the development site. A number of features, one possibly dating to the post medieval period, one undated and two modern features were revealed within the trenches.		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Trial Trenching		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None
Current land use:	Former health clinic	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	n/a	Monument period:	n/a
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Bedfordshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	TL 0083 2888
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Former Health Centre, Mander Close, Toddington, Beds, LU5 6AX		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	c.1020sq m	Height OD: (metres)	c. 148m OD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Oake (2009)	Project design originator:	ASC Ltd (Rouse, 2009)
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann	Director/Supervisor:	Martin Cuthbert
Sponsor / funding body:	HearneHolmes Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	16-11-2009	End date:	17-11-2009
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Luton Museum (LUTN: 2009.184)	None	
Paper:		Site records, report, photographs,	
Digital:		CD-ROM with copies of all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: Former Health Centre, Mander Close, Toddington, Beds		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1236/TMC/2		
Author(s):	Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) PIFA.		
Page nos	24	Date:	23-11-2009