
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND AT 20 & 48 THE LANE, WYBOSTON,
BEDFORDSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Authors: Thomas Muir (Fieldwork and report) Kathren Henry (Graphics)	
NGR: 516222 256722	Report No: 5378
District: Bedford Borough	Site Code: AS1884
Approved:	Project No: 7148
Claire Halpin MCIfA	Date: 31 st May 2017

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land at 20 & 48 The Lane, Wyboston, Bedfordshire</i>		
<p><i>In May 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land between 20 & 48 The Lane, Wyboston, Bedfordshire (NGR 516222 256722; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for a new development of 11 dwellings with associated access, parking, turning and landscaping (BBC Planning Reference 15/01239/MAF). It was required based on advice from Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Team (BBC HET).</i></p> <p><i>The site has a potential for evidence relating to the origins and development of the settlement at Wyboston, particularly in the medieval period.</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological features were recorded in each trench. The features were principally pits and ditches, and include two possible ponds (Trenches 1 (F1002) and 3 (F1022). Five of the archaeological features contained no finds, and ?Pond F1022 contained modern (19th – 20th century) pottery. The remaining features contained post-medieval finds. The features which contained post-medieval pottery contained a high percentage of residual medieval and transitional pottery. The condition of the sherds suggests that medieval deposits have been disturbed by later activity, but the pottery sherds have not moved far from their original place of deposition.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>May 2017</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>
P. number	<i>7148</i>	Site code	<i>AS1884</i>
Type of project	<i>Trial trench evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within an Area of Archaeological Interest</i>		
Current land use	<i>Vacant</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits, ditches, possible ponds</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Post-medieval assemblages and residual medieval pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Bedfordshire</i>	<i>Bedford Borough</i>	<i>Wyboston</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>BBC HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.7500m²</i>		
NGR	<i>516222 256722</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.19m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>BBC HET</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>DAB Building & Construction</i>		
Full title	<i>Land at 20 & 48 The Lane, Wyboston, Bedfordshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Muir, T.</i>		
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Date (of report)	<i>May 2017</i>		

LAND AT 20 & 48 THE LANE, WYBOSTON, BEDFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In May 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land between 20 & 48 The Lane, Wyboston, Bedfordshire (NGR 516222 256722; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for a new development of 11 dwellings with associated access, parking, turning and landscaping (BBC Planning Reference 15/01239/MAF). It was required based on advice from Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Team (BBC HET).

The site has a potential for evidence relating to the origins and development of the settlement at Wyboston, particularly in the medieval period.

Archaeological features were recorded in each trench. The features were principally pits and ditches, and include two possible ponds (Trenches 1 (F1002) and 3 (F1022)). Five of the archaeological features contained no finds, and ?Pond F1022 contained modern (19th – 20th century) pottery. The remaining features contained post-medieval finds. The features which contained post-medieval pottery contained a high percentage of residual medieval and transitional pottery. The condition of the sherds suggests that medieval deposits have been disturbed by later activity, but the pottery sherds have not moved far from their original place of deposition.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land between 20 & 48 The Lane, Wyboston, Bedfordshire (NGR 516222 256722; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide for the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for a new development of 11 dwellings with associated access, parking, turning and landscaping (BBC Planning Reference 15/01239/MAF). It was required based on advice from Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Team (BBC HET).

1.2 Following the completion of the evaluation, BBC may require further archaeological mitigation dependent on the results of the project, for which they would issue a further brief.

1.3 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued

by BBC HET, HET *Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Field Evaluation at 20 & 48 The Lane, Wyboston, Bedfordshire* (dated January 2017; Vanessa Clarke). And a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 19/04/2017) and approved by BBC HET. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2014).

General Aims and Objectives

- To determine the location, extent, nature and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present; and
- To provide information on the integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present

Specific Aims and Objectives

- To examine the date, nature significance and extent of activity or occupation in the development site;
- To examine the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- To examine the potential for the recovery of artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- To examine the potential for palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions;
- To examine the impact upon any surviving archaeological remains from the construction of former buildings on the site; and
- To inform any future mitigation which may be required.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled

monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies on the north side of The Lane at Wyboston, within the area believed to have formed the original medieval settlement, some 150m to the west of the junction of The Lane and the A1 trunk road. The site is an area of grass and scrub, extending to some 0.45ha, with a boundary to an agricultural field to the north.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at c.19m AOD on sand and gravel deposits overlying Peterborough Member Mudstone, on higher ground above the valley of the River Great Ouse.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site lies an area of high archaeological potential for remains of medieval activity associated with the extent of the postulated medieval settlement core of Wyboston, locally designated as an Area of Archaeological Interest (Bedford Historic Environment Record – BBHER 17149). The area is shown within farmland on 19th century cartographic sources and recorded ridge and furrow to the north, dated as medieval, indicate the type of activity here (BHER 5209). The site also retains a potential for remains of ribbon development along The Lane, as the village developed in a linear form along the Great North Road and The Lane. An area to the south-east is recorded as the site of the medieval village green until it was enclosed in 1799 (BHER 8621).

4.2 On the opposite side of The Lane is a Scheduled Ancient Monument comprising a medieval moated enclosure and associated building platform likely a medieval manorial site (NHLE 1012076). The moat has prominent external banks to the east and west sides, and is

dry. Hollows within the moated platform represent the locations of former buildings, and an original entrance may be shown by a platform outside the enclosure to the north east. East of this at least five rectangular platforms may be the remains of associated buildings, directly opposite the proposed development site.

4.3 The current site therefore retains a potential for evidence relating to the origins and development of the settlement at Wyboston, particularly in the medieval period, to be found nearby to the proposed development site. The Bedford Borough Historic Environment Record data has been obtained and is discussed in the project report.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The brief required a 5% sample (initial 4% with additional 1% held as a contingency if required) of the site to be subject to trial trenching. Three trenches of 35m x 1.8m were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Figs. 2-3).

5.2 The topsoil and overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate.

5.3 The open trenches and excavated spoil were manually / visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 - 4)

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 19.06m AOD		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent roots throughout.
0.42m +	L1001	Natural. Friable, mid orange brown sandy gravel with frequent small sub-angular flints.

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 19.13m AOD		
0.00 – 0.43m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.43m +	L1001	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 1 revealed Pit F1006, Ditches F1004 and F1009, and ?Pond F1002. Ditch F1004 and ?Pond F1002 contained residual medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Pit F1002 was sub-circular in plan (2.00+ x 6.30 x 0.32m). It had shallow, moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1003, was a firm, mid brown silt with frequent small sub-rounded flints throughout. It contained residual medieval pottery and post-medieval (17th – 18th century) pottery (113; 958g), CBM (132g) animal bone (890g), shell (3; 16g), lava stone (1; 85g) and iron fragments (2; 34g). This feature may represent a pond.

Ditch F1004 was linear in plan (2.40+ x 0.90 x 0.42m), orientated N/S. It had steep - moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1005, was a friable, mid orange brown sandy silt clay. It contained post-medieval (mid 16th – 17th century) pottery (3; 19g).

Pit F1006 was sub-circular in plan (1.00 x 0.60+ x 0.39m). It had steep sides and a shallow concave base. Its basal fill, L1007, was a friable, mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular flints and gravel. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1008, was a friable, pale mid grey sandy silt with sparse small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. Pit F1006 was cut by Ditch F1009.

Ditch F1009 was linear in plan (8.00+ x 0.75+ x 0.41m), orientated WNW/ESE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1010, was a firm, mid – dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional pea gravel. It contained animal bone (2g). Ditch F1009 cut Pit F1006. The ditch may equate to Ditch F1015 (Trench 2).

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 - 4)

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 18.76m AOD		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.42m +	L1001	Natural. As above

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 19.13m AOD		
0.00 – 0.43m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.43m +	L1001	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 2 contained Pits F1011 and F1013 which were likely natural features, Ditch F1015 and ?Ditch F1018. Only the latter contained finds and these are residual medieval pottery and post-medieval pottery.

Pit F1011 was sub-circular in plan (0.80+ x 0.75 x 0.28m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1012, was a friable, mid grey brown silt with frequent gravel. It contained no finds. F1011 may be a natural feature

Pit F1013 was sub-circular in plan (0.75 x 0.62 x 0.28m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a friable, mid grey brown silt with frequent gravel. It contained no finds. F1013 may be a natural feature

Ditch F1015 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.80 x 0.28m), orientated WNW/ESE. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1016, was a friable, light grey brown sand and gravel. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1017, was a friable, mid grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. The ditch may equate to Ditch F1009 (Trench 1).

?Ditch F1018 was curvilinear in plan (6.00+ x 1.35+ x 0.26m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1019, was a firm, mid grey brown gravelly silt. It contained residual medieval and mid 15th – 16th century pottery (23; 436g), CBM (262g) animal bone (201g), glass (1; 9g) and an iron fragment (1; 161g).

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 - 3 & 5)

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 18.63m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.38m +	L1001	Natural. As above

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 18.14m AOD		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.42m +	L1001	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 3 contained F1028 which was likely an animal burrow, Pits F1026, F1030 and F1032, ?Ditch F1020 and ?Pond F1022. Pit F1032 contained residual medieval and post-medieval pottery, ?Ditch F1020 contained post-medieval CBM, and ?Pond F1022 contained modern (19th – 20th) century pottery.

?Ditch F1020 was linear in plan (0.90+ x 0.70 x 0.23m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1021, was a loose, mid grey brown silty sand and gravel. It contained CBM (1065g).

?Ditch F1022 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 3.45 x 0.22m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping and a flattish base. Its fill, L1023, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with gravel. It contained modern (19th – 20th century) pottery (1; 2g) and CBM (30g). This feature may represent an infilled pond as it is located in the lowest part of the site and a pond was once in this location.

Pit F1026 was sub-circular in plan (1.10+ x 0.64 x 0.49m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1027, was a firm, pale yellow brown silty clay. It contained an iron nail (1; 5g). Pit F1026 was cut by Pit F1028.

?Pit F1028 was sub-circular in plan (1.20+ x 0.52 x 0.45m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1029, was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand. It contained no finds. Pit F1028 was cut Pit F1026. This feature was irregular and likely represents animal burrowing.

Pit F1030 was sub-circular in plan (0.70 x 0.64 x 0.05m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1031, was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent flint and gravel. It contained no finds.

Pit F1032 was sub-circular in plan (1.45+ x 0.91 x 0.11). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1033, was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent flint and gravel. It contained residual medieval and post-medieval (17th -18th century) pottery (12; 216g)

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost across the site was Topsoil L1000, a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent roots throughout. Below L1000 was the natural, L1001, a friable, mid orange brown sandy gravel with frequent small sub-angular flints. The natural was 0.38 - 0.43m deep below the current ground surface.

8.2 It was reported on site that the original topsoil has been removed and replaced in the past.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1002	?Pond	Post-medieval (17 th – 18 th C) with residual medieval and transitional pottery
	F1004	Ditch	Mid 16 th – 17 th C
	F1006	Pit	-
	F1009 = F1015	Ditch	-
2	F1011	?Pit / Natural	-
	F1013	?Pit / Natural	-
	F1015 = F1009	Ditch	-
	F1018	?Ditch	Mid 15 th – 16 th C with residual medieval and transitional pottery
3	F1020	?Ditch	Post-medieval CBM
	F1022	?Pond	Modern (19 th – 20 th C)
	F1026	Pit	-
	F1028	?Pit / Animal burrow	-
	F1030	Pit	-
	F1032	Pit	Post-medieval (17 th – 18 th C) with residual medieval.

9.2 The site had a potential for evidence relating to the origins and development of the settlement at Wyboston, particularly in the medieval period.

9.3 Some of the recorded features are likely natural (Trench 2 F1011 and F1013 and Trench 3 F1028). Excepting these anomalies, archaeological features were recorded in each trench (Trench 1: four; Trench 2: two and Trench 3: five). The features were principally pits and ditches, and include two possible ponds (Trenches 1 F1002 and 3 F1022)

9.4 Five of the archaeological features contained no finds, and ?Pond F1022 contained modern (19th – 20th century) pottery. The remaining features contained post-medieval finds: ?Ditch F1020 contained post-medieval CBM, and the remaining features contained post-medieval pottery (?Pond F1002 and Ditch F1004 (Trench 1); ?Ditch F1018 (Trench 2) and Pit F1032 (Trench 3).

9.5 The noteworthy fact of the features which contained post-medieval pottery is that they contained a high percentage of residual medieval and transitional pottery, for example, Pit F1002 contained the most pottery sherds (113), of which all but four can be assigned to the medieval or transitional periods (Pottery Report below). The residual pottery spans the entire medieval period with the majority of high to late medieval date running into the very early post-medieval

period. The overall condition of most of the medieval pottery is quite good with generally only light abrasion and angular breaks. However, the sherds are in the main quite small body sherds with relatively few diagnostic rims. Their condition suggests that medieval deposits have been disturbed by later activity, but the pottery sherds have not moved far from their original place of deposition (Pottery Report below).

9.6 Associated finds comprise CBM, animal bone, shell, glass and iron fragments (nails). A sparse quantity of peg tile from Pit F1002 (Trench 2) may have been manufactured in the medieval period, but the bulk of the CBM assemblage comprises post-medieval red brick rubble (CBM Report below).

Research Design

9.7 A pattern of nucleated and dispersed rural settlements have been identified in medieval Bedfordshire, and in the northern part of the county, including Wyboston. These frequently take the form of nucleated villages situated close to rivers, which may include medieval manors (Edgeworth 2007, 99). Very few of these settlements have been deserted or shrunk, therefore the identification of enclosures within the cores of villages that may have been open during the medieval period, as well as water features, including fish ponds, has a significant potential to further research aims centred on our understanding of this medieval settlement pattern (Edgeworth 2007, 100-101). Many of these features would have remained open into the post-medieval period; therefore the presence of sparse post-medieval pottery in association with a high percentage of medieval sherds in deposits need not compromise the integrity of archaeological features for the purposes of further analysis (*ibid*). Significant assemblages of pottery and material culture have allowed for the development of type series and the characterisation of medieval economy in the county, however much is based of evidence from significant excavations in Bedford, Grove Priory and Stratton, therefore the recovery and analysis of groups of material culture retains a significant potential to inform on the characterisation of the rural economy, trade and consumption patterns in villages (Edgeworth 2007, 106-107).

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the Bedford Museum (under **Accession No BEDFM: 2017.32**). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
1002	1003		1	Fill of Pit	17th-18th C, with nearly all residual later medieval	113	958	132	890	Shell	3	16
1004	1005		1	Fill of Ditch	Mid 16th-17th C	3	19					
1009	1010		1	Fill of Ditch					2			
1018	1019		2	Fill of Ditch	Mid 15th-16th C	23	436	262	201	Glass	1	9
1020	1021		3	Fill of Ditch				1065		Fe.Frag	1	161
1022	1023		3	Fill of Ditch	19th-20th C	1	2	30				
1026	1027		3	Fill of Pit						Fe.Nail	1	5
1032	1033		3	Fill of Pit	17th-18th C includes residual medieval	12	216					

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 151 sherds weighing 1.617kg from five contexts. While most of the contexts contain at least one sherd of post-medieval pottery, the majority of the assemblage is medieval with sherds spanning the entire period. The majority of these are of high to late medieval date running into the very early post-medieval period. The overall condition of most of the medieval pottery is quite good with generally only light abrasion and angular breaks. However, the sherds are in the main quite small body sherds with relatively few diagnostic rims. Their condition suggests that medieval deposits have been disturbed by later activity, but the pottery sherds have not moved far from their original place of deposition.

Methodology

The sherds were examined in keeping with the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Fabric codes in letters in the key are a mixture of those used in the Cambridge and the Suffolk fabric series, but all are applicable to medieval pottery from Cambridgeshire.

The Pottery

Pit F1002 L1003 contained the most sherds (113; 958g), of which all but four can be assigned to the medieval or transitional periods. The majority are unprovenanced medieval grey ware body sherds, but they include a neckless jar rim indicating some at least is of late medieval date. Also present was St Neots ware, Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware, Potterspurty ware, Late Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware, and Late Medieval and Transitional wares. The latest sherds present are post-medieval red earthenwares including one with black iron glaze, and one with a fabric and glaze and a pad of white slip all of which is reminiscent of slightly earlier Cistercian ware.

Ditch F1018 L1019 also contained sherds spanning the entire period from St Neots ware to Late Medieval and Transitional ware, along with a later sherd of post-medieval red earthenware. Ditch F1004 L1005 contained a sherd of Post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (with two residual medieval sherds).

Pit F1032 L1033 contained a sherd of mottle salt glazed stone ware jug. The fabric has the appearance of late 17th-18th century London type stoneware, but the sherd could be from an earlier import. There was also a sherd of Glazed Red Earthenware indicating a 17th -18th centuries date for the context. However, 9 of the 12 sherds are medieval in date including a frilled jug base with orange surfaces and sandy and calcareous fabric which matches the description of Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy ware (Spoerry 2016, 243).

Ditch F1022 L1023 contained a single early modern to modern sherd.

KEY:

STNE: St Neots ware: late 9th-12th
 EMW: Early Medieval Sandy ware 11th-12th/13th
 MCWG: Medieval gritty ware 12th-13th
 MSHW: Medieval shelly ware 12th-14th
 MSSHW: Medieval sandy shelly ware 12th-14th
 MCW: Medieval coarse ware 12th-15th
 MCWSC: Medieval sand and calcareous ware 12th-15th
 HUNSFW: Huntingdonshire Fen Sandy Ware late 12th-13th
 POTT: Potterspury ware mid 13th-15th
 LMR: Late Medieval Reduced ware mid 14th-15th
 OSW: Late Medieval Oxidised Sandy ware mid 14th-mid 15th
 LMT: Late Medieval Transitional 15th-16th
 PMRE: Post-medieval red ware late 15th-18th
 GRE: Glazed red earthenware late 16th-18th
 PMBS: Post-medieval Black Glazed red earthenware 17th-18th
 LONS: London type stoneware 17th-19th
 RWE: Refined white earthenware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
F1002	L1003	1x2g EMW 1x5g STNE 61x360g MCW 7x56g HUNSFW 4x32g MCWSC 2x23g POTT 3x25g WCAMSW 9x141g LMR 8x175g OSW 13x124g LMT 2x9g PMRE 1x4g GRE 1x2g PMBL	17 th -18 th But nearly all residual later medieval pottery	STNE: jar rim MCW: x2 flat topped upright jar rim; x1 hooked ?bowl rim; x1 flat top everted bowl rim HUNSFW: x1 rounded base MCWSC: rounded base/body angle WCAMSW: simple outurned jar rim LMR: x1 neckless jar rim; x1 strap handle OSW: 'frilled' jug base PMRE: x1 thin internal white slip GRE: glossy glazed both sides, external white slip pad, Similar Cistercian ware
F1004	L1005	1x6g MCW 1x3g MCWG 1x10g GRE	Mid 16 th - 17 th	
F1018	L1019	1x8g STNE 2x29g MSHW 2x12g MSSHW 1x16g MCWG 2x7g MCW 13x324g LMT 1x28g PMRE	Mid 15 th - 16 th	STNE: jar rim MSHW: x2 jar rims, x1 simple outurned, x1 slightly rounded/beaded LMT: flanged rim to deep bowl; rounded base
F1022	L1023	1x3g RWE	19 th -20 th	

F1032	L1033	1x2g STNE 1x19g MCWG 1x4g MSCW 4x21g MCW 1x72g HUNSFW 1x16g OSW 1x25g PMRW 1x43g GRE 1x11g LONS	17 th -18 th (includes residual medieval)	HUNSFW: 'frilled' jug base PMRW: internal white slip
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Table 1: Quantification of sherds by Context

Bibliography

MPRG 1998 A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms
Medieval Pottery *Research Group Occasional Paper No. 1*

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics, *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2*.

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 17 fragments (1489g) of CBM in a highly fragmented and abraded condition. A low quantity of peg tile (Table 2) may have been manufactured in the medieval period, but the bulk of the assemblage is comprised of post-medieval red brick rubble.

CBM type	Date	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Peg tile	Medieval to early post-medieval	3	132
Red brick	Post-medieval/early modern	14	1357
<i>Total</i>		<i>17</i>	<i>1489</i>

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

Pit F1002 (L1003) contained three small fragments (132g) of peg tile manufactured in a pale to mid orange fabric, utilizing a locally available calcareous clay, tempered with sparse medium sand and iron rich grains (<0.25-0.5mm, occasionally to 1mm). The peg tiles are 10-12mm thick, relatively thin for their type, and have a sanded base. Early peg tiles came into general use in East Anglia in the mid 13th century and had become almost universal by the beginning of the 14th century; however until 1477 when legislation standardised dimensions and quality they exhibited considerable variation (Drury 1981, 131). Based on the limited evidence, notably the relative thinness of the tiles, the well-fired finish and lack of coarse (or more consistent) temper, it

appears likely these tiles date to the late 14th to 15th centuries, probably prior to standardisation, though this remains a tentative conclusion and similar tiles were produced through the Tudor period.

The remainder of the assemblage, contained in Ditches F1018, F1020 and F1022 comprises post-medieval red brick manufactured in fabrics tempered with medium to coarse sand. There are no extant dimensions, and no evidence of frogged bases, therefore it is likely these bricks were manufactured between the 17th to mid 19th centuries. The brick fragments are poorly-preserved and can be classified as rubble, therefore it is unlikely they are directly associated with a structure, but have been repeatedly re-deposited, possibly as part of agricultural processes to improve drainage.

Bibliography

Drury, P. 1981 'The production of brick and tile in medieval England' in Crossley, D. (ed) *Medieval Industry*. Council of British Archaeology Research report 40, 126-142

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Ditch 1004 in Trench 1 looking north



2
Pit 1006 and Ditch 1009 in Trench 1 looking south-east



3
Pit 1011 in Trench 2 looking north



4
Pit 1013 in Trench 2 looking north-west



5
Ditch 1015 in Trench 2 looking west



6
Ditch 1018A in Trench 2 looking south



7
Ditch 1018B in Trench 2 looking south



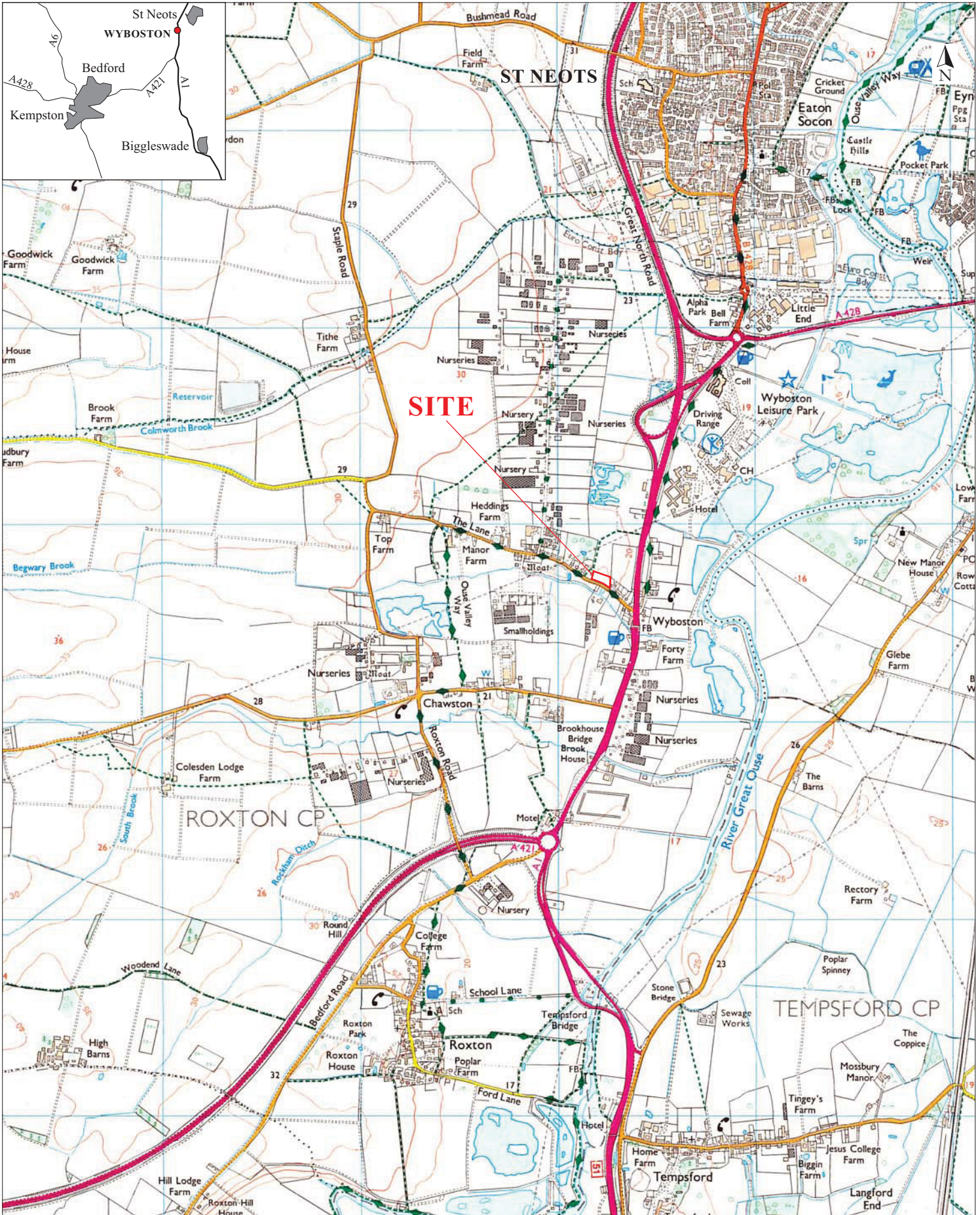
8
Gully 1020 in Trench 3 looking north



9
Ditch 1022 in Trench 3 looking south

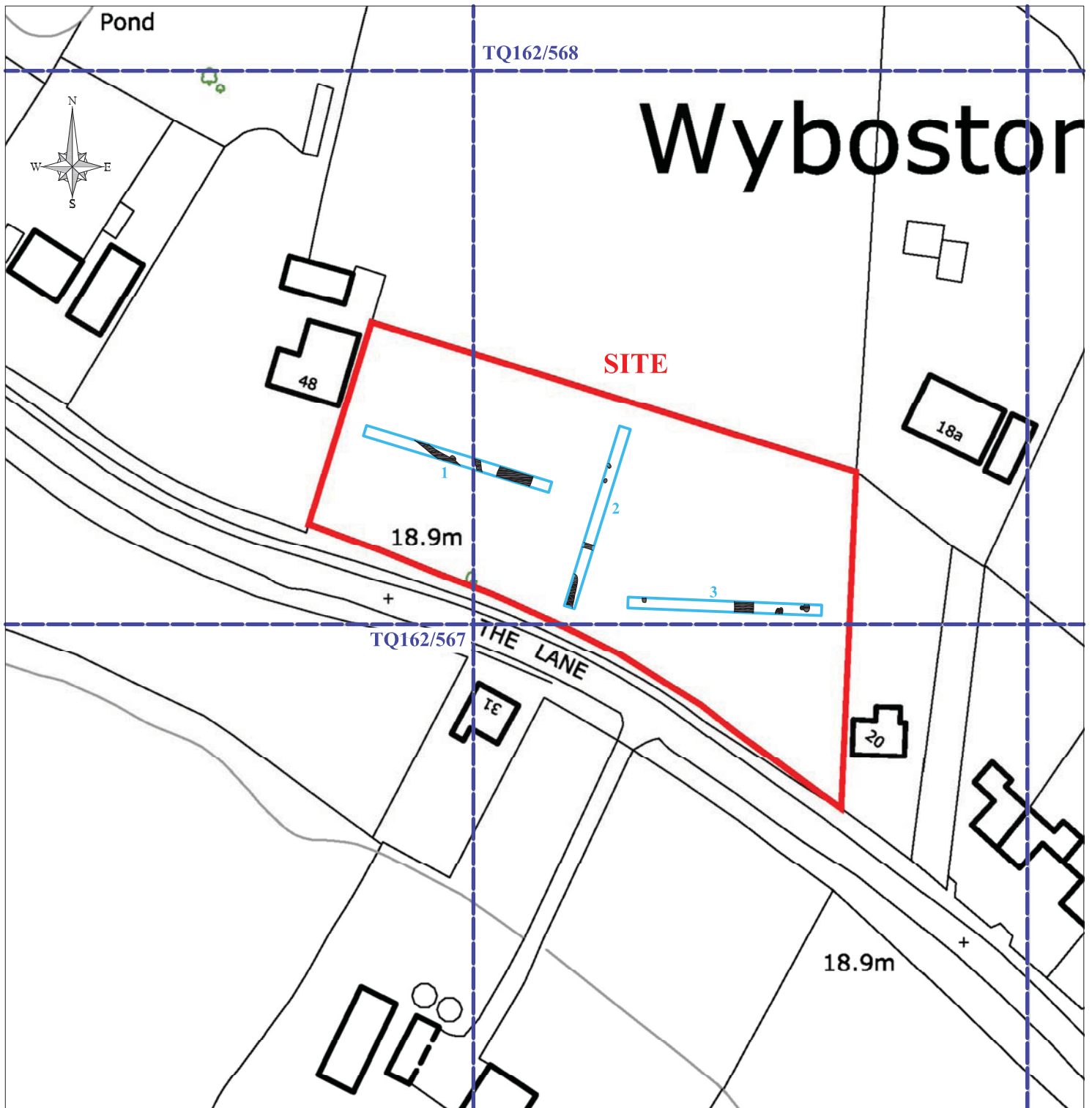


10
Gullies 1026 and 1028 in Trench 3 looking north



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Land at The Lane, Wyboston, Bedfordshire (P7148)



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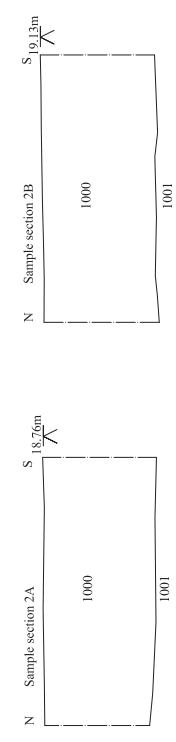
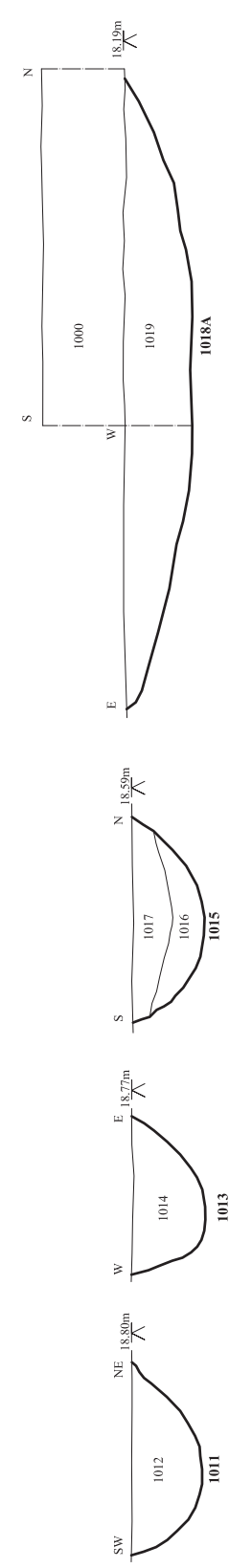
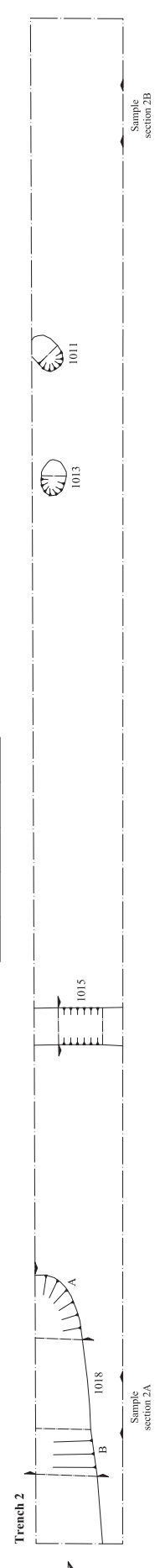
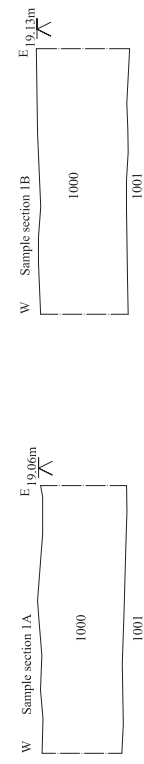
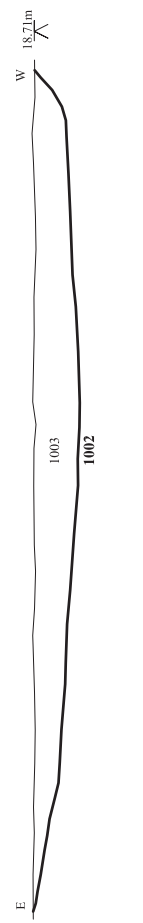
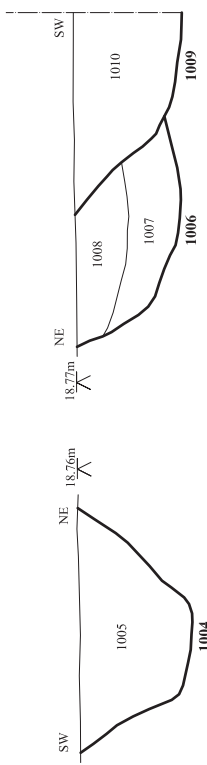
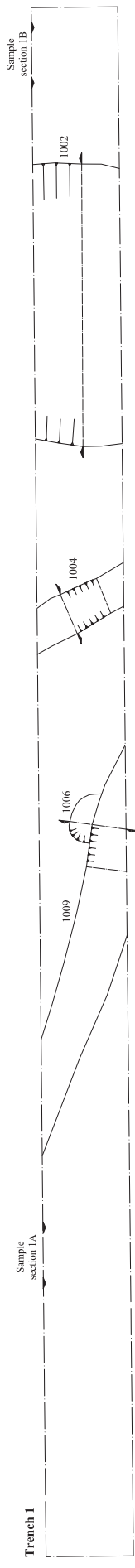
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1000 at A4

Land at The Lane, Wyboston, Bedfordshire (P7148)



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Fig. 3 Proposed development plan
 Scale 1:800 at A4
 Land at The Lane, Wyboston, Bedfordshire (P7148)



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Fig. 4 Trenches 1 and 2
 Scale 1:1000 at A4
 Land at The Lane, Wyboston, Bedfordshire (P7148)

