
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**OVERSTONE COMBINED SCHOOL,
CHURCH STREET, WING,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: SP 8804 2244	Report No. 3410
District: Aylesbury Vale	Site Code: AS 1249
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3666
Signed:	Date: October 2009

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Registered Number: 4702122

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Overstone Combined School, Church Street, Wing, Buckinghamshire</i>		
<i>In October 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land at Overstone Combined School, Church Street, Wing, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 8804 2244) The evaluation was commissioned by Buckinghamshire County Council (BCC) as part of the predetermination process for planning permission for the construction of new children's centre and nursery.</i>			
<i>Wing is a village located in the northern part of Buckinghamshire, on the border with Bedfordshire. The site lies within the historic core of Wing, to the immediate south of the Saxon/medieval church and cemetery. There was therefore a high potential for recovering Saxon or medieval archaeological remains at the site, potentially including ecclesiastical or secular buildings or further parts of the cemetery.</i>			
<i>In the event the evaluation revealed a modern ?ditch.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>28th October 2009</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>3666</i>	Site code	<i>AS 1249</i>
Type of project	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>School playground and green</i>		
Planned development	<i>New children's centre and nursery</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Modern ?ditch</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Buckinghamshire</i>	<i>Aylesbury Vale</i>	<i>Wing</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Buckinghamshire HER</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 300 m²</i>		
NGR	<i>SP 8804 2244</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c. 120m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>BCAS</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Buckinghamshire CC</i>		
Full title	<i>Overstone Combined School, Church Street, Wing, Buckinghamshire. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Pozorski, Z., Tweedie, H.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3410</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>October 2009</i>		

OVERSTONE COMBINED SCHOOL, CHURCH STREET, WING, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In October 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land at Overstone Combined School, Church Street, Wing, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 8804 2244) The evaluation was commissioned by Buckingham County Council (BCC) as part of the predetermination process for planning permission for the construction of new children's centre and nursery.

Wing is a village located in northern part of Buckinghamshire, on the border with Bedfordshire. The site lies within historic core of Wing, to the immediate south of Saxon/medieval church and cemetery. There was therefore a high potential for recovering Saxon or medieval archaeological remains at the site, potentially including ecclesiastical or secular buildings or further parts of the cemetery.

In the event the evaluation revealed a modern ?ditch.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2009 Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of land at Overstone Combined School, Church Street, Wing, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 8804 2244; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Project Design Architects on behalf of Buckinghamshire County Council (BCC) as part of the predetermination process for planning permission for the construction of a new children's centre and nursery (BCC Planning Ref. CC/2809).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS; dated 21/09/2009), and a specification (Written Scheme of Investigation) prepared by AS (dated 05/10/2009) and approved by BCAS. The project conformed to the Institute of Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2001).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The specific objectives of the project were:

- to establish whether there is evidence for Roman activity in this area bearing in mind the projected route of the possible Roman Road;

- to establish whether there is evidence for Saxon activity in this area;
- to establish whether there is evidence for medieval or post medieval occupation, property boundaries, domestic, commercial or industrial activities associated with the medieval and post medieval town (bearing in mind the potential for remains associated with Wing Priory).

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Wing is a large village on the eastern edge of Buckinghamshire, located adjacent to the border with Bedfordshire. The village lies on the A418 road which links Aylesbury and Leighton Buzzard. It lies 13km north-east of Aylesbury, 4.8km west of Leighton Buzzard and 19km south of Milton Keynes.

2.2 Overstone Combined School is located on the eastern side of Church Street, and immediately to the south of All Saint's Church. It consists of an irregularly-shaped plot covering an area of approximately 300m². The site is occupied by the school building to the northeast and playgrounds to the west and north-west.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The village of Wing lies in a gently sloping and undulating landscape, on a slightly raised area overlooking the surrounding land. The site lies at c. 121-122m AOD and the area of evaluation rises gently to the south.

3.2 The bedrock geology consists of Kimmeridge clay mudstone with overlying glacio-fluvial sand and gravel (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 There is a little evidence of prehistoric activity in the area. Finds recovered in vicinity of the site comprised later Neolithic or Bronze Age flint flake and core found c. 100m to the south-west of the site (HER 0955100001) and Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flint finds with late Iron Age pottery sherds from a fieldwalking project c. 500m to the south-east (HER 5105).

Romano-British

4.2 The site lies on the projected course of a Roman road (HER 02991). It has not been identified by excavation, but some Roman activity has been recorded in the area of the projected route (HER 01260; 04061; 05105, 09551). Other Roman activity in the area is attested by chance finds including a coin (bronze sestertius; HER 1109), some Romano-British cremation urns containing bones found c. 375m to the south-east of the site (HER 2271) and finds from fieldwalking (HER 5105), c. 700m to the south-east.

Saxon

4.3 The site is adjacent to a Saxon inhumation cemetery (HER 1090), associated with the probable Saxon minster church of Wing Priory (HER 00229) located to the immediate north of the school. The significance of Wing in the Saxon period is evident through the quality of the middle Saxon stone church (HER 1098), which lies 140m to the north of the site, and which dates from the 10th century. Burials have been recorded to the east and south of the present day churchyard (HER 1090) indicating that cemetery must once have been substantially larger than at present (Holmes & Chapman 2008). A total of 77 late Saxon/medieval inhumations have been recorded on the former Victorian School site in 1999. Although the historical context remains unclear, it is thought that All Saint's Church originated as a middle Saxon minster serving a discrete local territory, but possibly subsidiary to the minster at Aylesbury, but this has yet to be confirmed by documentary sources (Muir 2004).

Medieval

4.4 Wing was a sizeable manor at the time of Domesday with land for 40 ploughs, 50 villagers and 20 smallholders (Morris 1978; HER 09391), and there are many indications of medieval settlement in the area. A scheduled Norman motte (Scheduled Ancient Monument 19057, HER 01097) lies 380m to the north of the site. Wing was granted a medieval market on 12th August 1218, to be held at the manor on a Friday, and in 1255 a new charter was

issued to allow a market to be held on a Thursday at the manor as well as granting the right for a fair to be held on the vigil, feast and morrow of St Michael, which fell on 29th September (HER 09859).

4.5 Just to the west of Overstone School the possible location of Wing Priory is situated, where the presence of two wall footings have been noted (HER 0229). The history of the priory is unclear, but it is believed to have been founded before 1086 and dissolved in 1416, and may have consisted of a small cell of Benedictine monks who managed the priory for the Abbot of St Nicholas's Abbey, Angiers.

4.6 Ascott House and gardens, the seat of the Dormer Family lies to the east of the site (SAM 29417, HER 01101). It is said to have been built on the site of Wing Priory and the first references to it appear in 1317. The scheduled area includes a large number of house platforms, thought to indicate a deserted medieval village. An earthwork survey has identified flower beds, ponds, mounds, ditches and the probable site of the pre-Tudor manor house; some of the other earthworks might also relate to the gun emplacements and trenches when the area was used for practicing manoeuvres during the First World War (HER 1101).

Post-medieval

4.7 The Dormer family continued to have an important influence upon Wing. Almshouses, known as Dormer's Hospital, were founded in 1569 and the extant buildings have remain, although have been largely remodelled during the 19th century (HER 0101). The family manor was the Ascott House located to the east of the village. During a reign of Charles I Robert Dormer, the Earl of Carnavon, added a 'noble apartment' to Inigo Jones' design, which was never completed (SAM 29417, HER 01101). By 1720 the house was in ruins and it seems that towards the end of the 18th century the house foundations were cleared and used for road repairs. No new building occurred in the park until 1860 when a farmhouse was erected in the eastern side of the park. The garden includes a number of important features including formally laid-out terraces, ponds and artificial canals, as well as pillow mounds, a deer park and an extensive warren which is well preserved and due to its size might include the remains of living quarters and ancillary buildings for the warrener.

4.8 Other post-medieval evidence listed in Buckinghamshire HER refers mainly to extant or former buildings. The closest of these to the site is the former Overstone school and attached teachers house, which was built in 1850 and demolished in 1997. Remains of the brick foundations, walls and cellar as well as associated well were recorded during trial trenching and excavation in 1999 (HER 08585).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Two trenches were excavated using a mechanical 180° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by BCAS and were situated to encompass the footprint of the proposed building and its yard to the west, though AS was required by the school not to trench within the existing tarmac playground areas. Trench 1 was located within the school's principal grassed playground, and lay just outside the footprint of the proposed new building. Trench 2 was located in a small area of grass with trees, and lay within the footprint of the proposed new building. For practical reasons the trench did not overlie the tarmac access road. The trenches measured 5 x 1.60m (Trench 1) and 13 x 1.60m + 3.50 x 1.30m (Trench 2).

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated 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. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 2, DP 6-7)

<i>Sample section 1 (DP 5): NE end, WNW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 121.12m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid to dark grey, soft and friable, sandy silt
0.08m +	L1004	Fill of F1003. Greyish mid brown, loose silty sand with CBM and debris.
0.08 – 0.90m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt with CBM.
0.90m +	L1002	Natural. Yellow, moderately compact, gravel with orange brown, loose, silty sand.

<i>Sample section 2 (DP 6): SW end, WNW facing</i> <i>0.00 = 121.25m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.10 – 1.00m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
1.00m +	L1002	Natural gravel with sand. As above.

Description of results: Trench 1 contained one feature, F1003, a modern ?ditch. It is likely a continuation of the modern ?ditch, F1005, revealed in Trench 2.

F1003 was a linear feature (1.60+ x 0.70+ x 0.90m+; Fig. 5; DP 5), orientated E/W and located in the northern part of the trench. It had steep sides and its base was not defined. Its fill, L1004 was a greyish mid brown, loose, silty

sand with modern CBM and debris. F1003 may have been a ditch, possibly a continuation of Ditch F1005 revealed in Trench 2.

6.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 2, DP 11)

<i>Sample section 4 (DP 9): N end, WNW facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 121.20 m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.10m +	L1006	Fill of F1005. Light grey, loose sandy silt with CBM and debris.
0.10 – 0.78m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.78m +	L1002	Natural gravel with sand. As above, Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 5 (DP 10): S end, SSW facing</i>		
<i>0.00 = 121.40m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.15 – 0.75m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1 .
0.75m +	L1002	Natural gravel with sand. As above, Tr.1.

Description of results: Trench 1 contained one feature, F1005, a modern ?ditch. It is likely a continuation of ?Ditch F1003 revealed in Trench 1.

F1005 was a linear feature (1.60+ x 1.20+ x 0.70m+; Fig. 5; DP 9), orientated E/W, and located in the northern part of the trench. It had steep sides and its base was not defined. Its fill, L1006, was a light grey, loose, sandy silt with modern CBM and debris. The fill contained a concrete slab, probably a part of former pavement. F1005 was probably a continuation of ?Ditch F1003 revealed in Trench 1.

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 The stratigraphy was simple and broadly the same in each trench. The topsoil, L1000, comprised a mid to dark grey, soft and friable sandy silt (0.08 – 0.15m thick). Below L1000, Subsoil L1001 was a mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with CBM (0.50 – 0.90m thick). In Trench 2 frequent tree roots were evident within the subsoil. Below L1001, the natural was a yellow, moderately compact, gravel with orange brown, loose silty sand, L1002, present at 0.75 – 1.00m below existing.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The site had good potential for archaeological remains, in particular for those dated to Saxon and medieval periods. The latter have been recorded in close vicinity of the site and relate to Saxon/medieval church and cemetery to the north.

9.2 Despite the potential for archaeological remains at the site, in the event only a modern ditch was revealed. A boundary (almost certainly ditched) is depicted on the 1st edition OS map of 1879 (Fig. 4), but given that Ditch F1003 Tr. 1 (= F1005 Tr. 2) contained a concrete paving slab it may be a fairly recent feature and relate to the construction of the present school buildings.

10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the Buckinghamshire County Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Buckinghamshire County Council for their co-operation and funding the project, and their agents, Project Design Architects, for their assistance.

AS gratefully acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Ruth Beckley of Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS).

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APPENDIX 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE (HER)

HER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric (to AD 43)		
095510 0001	SP 88080 22403	Two struck flints of broad flake tradition and likely to date to the later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age were recovered during a trial trench evaluation.
051050 0000	SP 8829 2198	Field walking recovered 25 flakes and 4 cores of Mesolithic or Neolithic date, 3 blades of probable Mesolithic date, 1 scraper of probable Neolithic or Bronze Age date and 1 possible Laurel leaf point. 3 sherds of late Iron Age pottery were also recovered.
Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)		
051050 0000	SP 8829 2198	Fieldwalking recovered 354 Romano-British sherds, 60 Romano-British rim sherds, 5 fragments of tile, and a jet spindle whorl.
051050 0000	SP 8829 2198	During construction of oil pipeline a pair of shallow ditches were located which lie in the vicinity of the postulated Roman road and arguably aligned with its course.
022710 0000	SP 8834 2239	2 Romano-British urns were uncovered at 16 Wantage Close, Wing whilst digging a rose bed. One urn contained burnt bones, which were reburied.
048470 0000	SP 872 230	Romano-British pottery sherds were found along the course of an oil pipeline thought to be at this location.
095510 0000	SP 8808 2240	Ditch, possibly Roman in date; two sherds of pottery recovered. Three other ditches of medieval date (12 th – 14 th century) and an undated ditch were also uncovered. Unclear whether these relate to the Roman road which may run through the site, or whether they relate to nearby medieval features such as Wing priory or the parish church.
Saxon (AD 410- 1066)		
010900 0000	SP 8805 2253	Saxon Cemetery. 3 internments were discovered in 1854 when foundations were dug for the school. More recently an excavation recorded 77 inhumations dating from the mid-eighth century.
011090 0000	SP 8860 2305	Bronze sestertius with illegible inscription, but dating c. 50-150 AD found.
010980 0000	SP 88030 22582	All Saint's Church, Wing; Grade I Listed; Originally built in 10 th century, the nave, aisle, chancel and crypt survive from this period. South aisle rebuilt in 14 th century, and the south porch, west tower and clerestory added in 15 th century. The building is very important because of its polygonal apse, crypt and aisles. It is believed that Wing church may have originated as a middle Saxon minster serving a discrete local territory, but possibly subsidiary to the minster at Aylesbury.

Medieval (AD 1066 - 1500)		
093910 0000	SP 881 227	Wing recorded in the Domesday Book. It is recorded as having land for 40 ploughs, 51 villagers, and 20 smallholders.
051050 0000	SP 8829 2198	147 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during fieldwalking.
058940 0000	SP 8769 2177	Possible site of a medieval building. Fieldwalking found a scatter of stone, tile and pottery. A geophysical survey of the area located rectilinear features, pits and curvilinear features.
010970 0000	SP 8807 2280	Large mound marked as a tumulus on O.S. Map, and known locally as Castle Hill. Scheduled Ancient Monument 19057. No traces of encircling ditch or bailey remain. Four 13 th -14 th century sherds have been found at the base of the mound during excavation of footings.
011010 0000	SP 8875 2249	Ascot House, seat of the Dormer Family, first references in 1317, and said to have been built upon the site of Wing Priory. During Charles II reign the Earl of Carnarvon added a noble apartment to Inigo Jones' design but which was never completed. After 1720 the house fell into decay, and following the demolition of the mansion there was no building in the park until 1860 when a farmhouse was erected in the eastern side of the park. Also remains of possible deserted village site of Ascott, including streets, house platforms and ponds. The entire area is designated as Scheduled Ancient Monument 29417. Survey of earthwork features has shown flower beds, ponds, mounds, ditches and the probable site of the pre-Tudor manor house. Some features maybe World War I gun emplacements and trenches.
011040 0000	SP 8790 2269	Fish pond marked on 1 st Edition OS Map
011100 0000	SP 8807 2264	6 Church Walk – 30 inhumations, variously orientated. Some 17 th pottery recovered from grave fill. 1 disarticulated skeleton found in the garden of 8 Church Walk.
016440 0000	SP 8813 2271	Location of Market Cross. A Friday market was granted at Wing in 1218. It was changed to Thursday in 1255, and also allowed yearly fair on St Michael's vigil day and morrow. This fair continued into the mid 19 th century as a statute fair for hiring servants.
024200 0000	SP 8793 2276	Finds recovered from spoil heap of main sewer pipe included 12 th to 14 th century pottery sherds including a handle of strap type, of sandy fabric and with a stabbed decoration.
042610 0000	SP 880 222	Windmill shown on map of 1788, which is said to have been built by the Dormer family.
044520 0000	SP 8752 2172	Watermill; marked on 1798 enclosure map, and on maps of c. 1814 and 1825
050020 0000		In the 15 th century it is said that Wing Manor had a dove house and a horse mill. Their location remain unknown.

059070 0000	SP 880 223	Probable fishpond, which was visible on aerial photographs but not shown on the OS 6" 1959. The site has been destroyed by the building of school.
098590 0000	SP 88100 22601	Two medieval markets were granted at Wing. The first was granted by King Henry III on 12 th August 1218 to be held at the manor on a Friday. The second was granted on 7 th September 1255 by King Henry III to be held on a Thursday at the manor. There is also evidence for one medieval fair which was granted with the 1255 charter to be held on the vigil, feast and morrow of St Michael, which fell on 29 th September and was to be held at the manor.
095510 0000	SP 8808 2240	Ditch, possibly Roman in date; two sherds of pottery recovered. Three other ditches of medieval date (12 th – 14 th century) and an undated ditch were also uncovered. Unclear whether these relate to the Roman road which may run through the site, or whether they relate to nearby medieval features such as Wing priory or the parish church.
096970 0000	SP 88045 22552	Former School Site; 16 th Century ditch located 4m to the south of the current churchyard boundary. Also a pit containing an articulated calf skeleton.
093310 0000	SP 88067 22546	Medieval building with tile hearth or oven, pits and well encroaching into south east corner of the Saxon and early Medieval cemetery in the early 13 th century. The cemetery was abandoned in the 13 th century and the site given over to secular use. The area went out of use entirely by the early 14 th century.
094020 0000	SP 88143 22571	Rear of Wing Motors, Church Street; medieval and post-medieval pits and a boundary ditch identified during trial trenching and subsequent watching brief.
010980 0001	SP 88016 22620	Medieval Churchyard Cross, All Saint's Church, Wing; Grade II Listed, Shaft of cross, now used as a sundial.
010980 1000	SP 88038 22585	3 Medieval Tiles dating to the 12 th – 15 th centuries were uncovered from the crypt of All Saint's Church, Wing.
002290 0000	SP 8794 2247	Probable location of Wing Priory, which was founded before 1086 and dissolved in 1416, and was probably a cell to the Abbey of St Nicholas, Angiers. No remains of monastic buildings have so far been located, possible that it may have been a small cell of 2-3 monks who looked after the abbot's property.
Post-medieval (AD 1500 – 1900)		
010100 0000	SP 8830 2246	Site of almshouses, known as Dormer's Hospital, founded by Dame Dorothy Pelham, wife of Sir William Dormer, a Knight and Lord of the Manor of Wing in 1596. The buildings have been much remodelled in the 19 th century.
010110 0000	SP 8810 2325	Brick and tile works begun here by Mr Richard Harris in 1859.
050030 0000	SP 8798 2261	The Old Vicarage. House has traces of early 16 th century work in one room, but has been much altered. The study, at the south side of the house, has heavily moulded ceiling beams on three sides and two intermediate beams crossing one another, all of early 16 th century date.

059840 0000	SP 8756 2172	Wylkys Bridge; believed to be the bridge on the Aylesbury to Leighton Buzzard Road. Referred to as being built 1548-49.
059020 0000	SP 8828 2187	Possible Hunting Lodge, a 1788 map marks two buildings as "Lodge" in the area now known as Wingpark Clump.
067710 0000	SP 8814 2261	Land adjacent to 6 Church Street – known from historic maps to be the site of post-medieval smithy and later Parish Rooms, remains of which were possibly identified during trial trenching.
095240 0000	SP 88081 22672	Site of 19 th century granary, which was built around 1820 and was used for storing flour for the bakery at 17 Vicarage Lane. The granary has now been moved to the Chiltern Open Air Museum.
098170 0000	SP 88138 22615	Wesleyan Chapel, Church Street. Built 1847.
085850 0000	SP 88067 22546	Former Overstone School, Church Street. Site of a former school and attached teachers house, built 1850 and demolished in 1997. Remains of brick foundations, walls and cellar, and wells were recorded during trial trenching and excavation in 1999.
105590 00000	SP 88112 22528	45 Church Street; Grade II Listed House. 17 th to 18 th century with alterations.
105610 00000	SP 88194 22658	26 High Street, The Cock Hotel, Formerly known as The Cock Inn; Grade II Listed; 3 16 th -17 th century bays to the right, with the remainder of the building dating to the late 18 th or early 19 th century.
105580 00000	SP 88270 22450	20 & 22 Manor Cottages; Grade II Listed pair of houses; two 17 th to 18 th century bays to the right with late 19 th century extension to the left.
105630 00000	SP 88134 22808	56, 58 & 60 High Street, Grade II Listed house; 17 th century with alterations.
105570 00000	SP 88293 22417	The Old House; Grade II Listed house, c. 1830
105620 00000	SP 88126 22804	54 High Street; Grade II Listed cottage; 17 th century to early 18 th century, with early 19 th century alterations.
105700 00000	SP 88000 22670	Vicarage Lodge; Grade II Listed House; 17 th century with alterations and 19 th & 20 th century extensions at rear.
105600 00000	SP 88214 22600	The Queen's Head, High Street; Grade II Listed public house and shop; mid to late 18 th century with alterations and 20 th century extensions.
Undated		
092360 0000	SP 87088 22034	Chalk Pit marked on OS 1 st Edition 6" Map, and OS 1 st Edition 25" Map.
011050 0000	SP 8769 2269	Fishpond marked on OS 1 st Edition 6" Map
092380 0000	SP 88315 22543	Gravel Pit shown on OS 1 st Edition 6" Map

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Overstone Combined School, Church Street, Wing, Buckinghamshire. View NW.



DP 2. The evaluation area. View SW.



DP 3. Trench 1. View SW.



DP 4. Trench 1. View SSW.



DP 5. Trench 1, N end. Sample section. View ESE.



DP 6. Trench 1, S end. Sample section. View ESE.



DP 7. Trench 2, N part. View NNE.



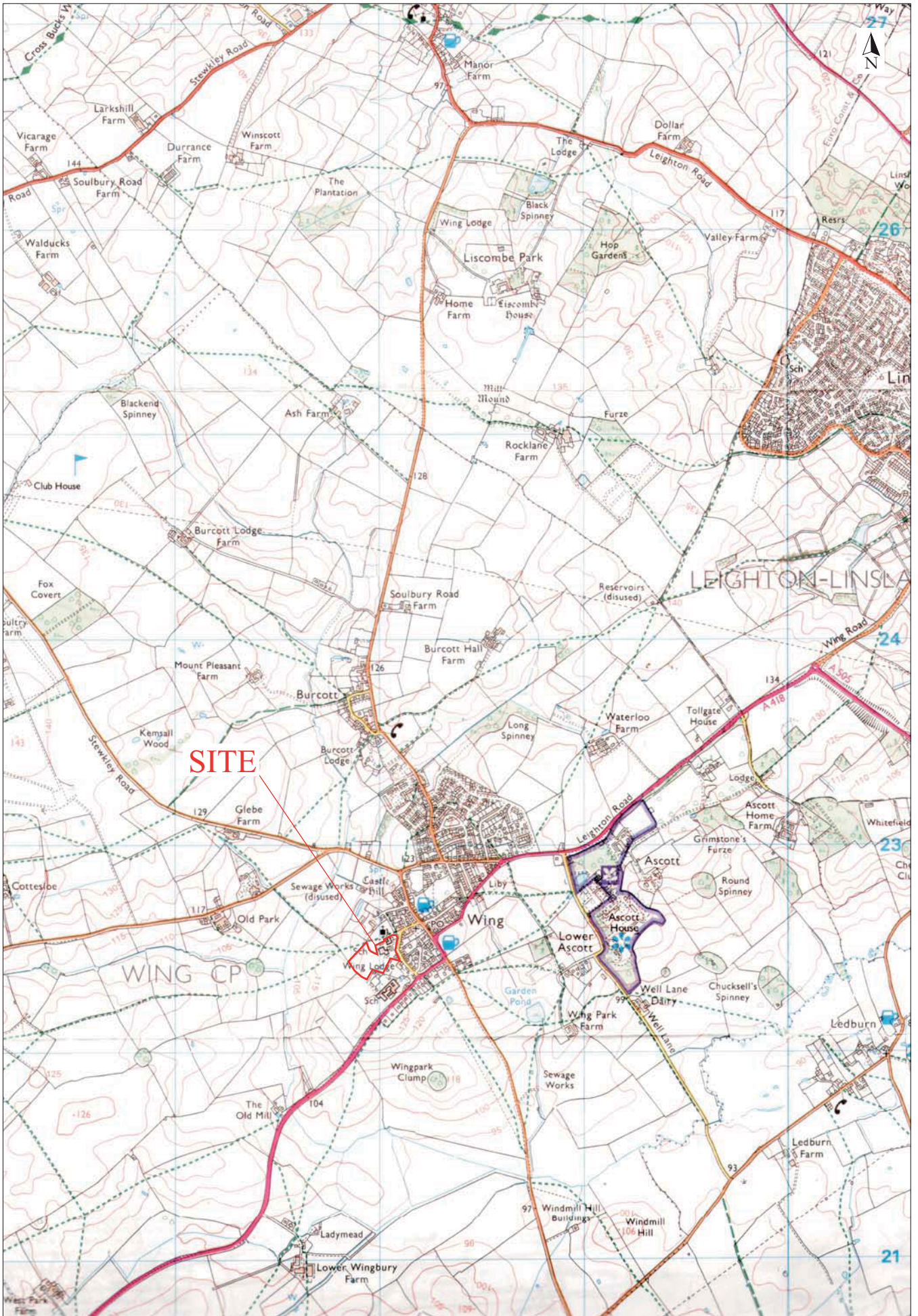
DP 8. Trench 2, S part. View WNW.



DP 9. Trench 2, N part. Sample section.
View ESE.

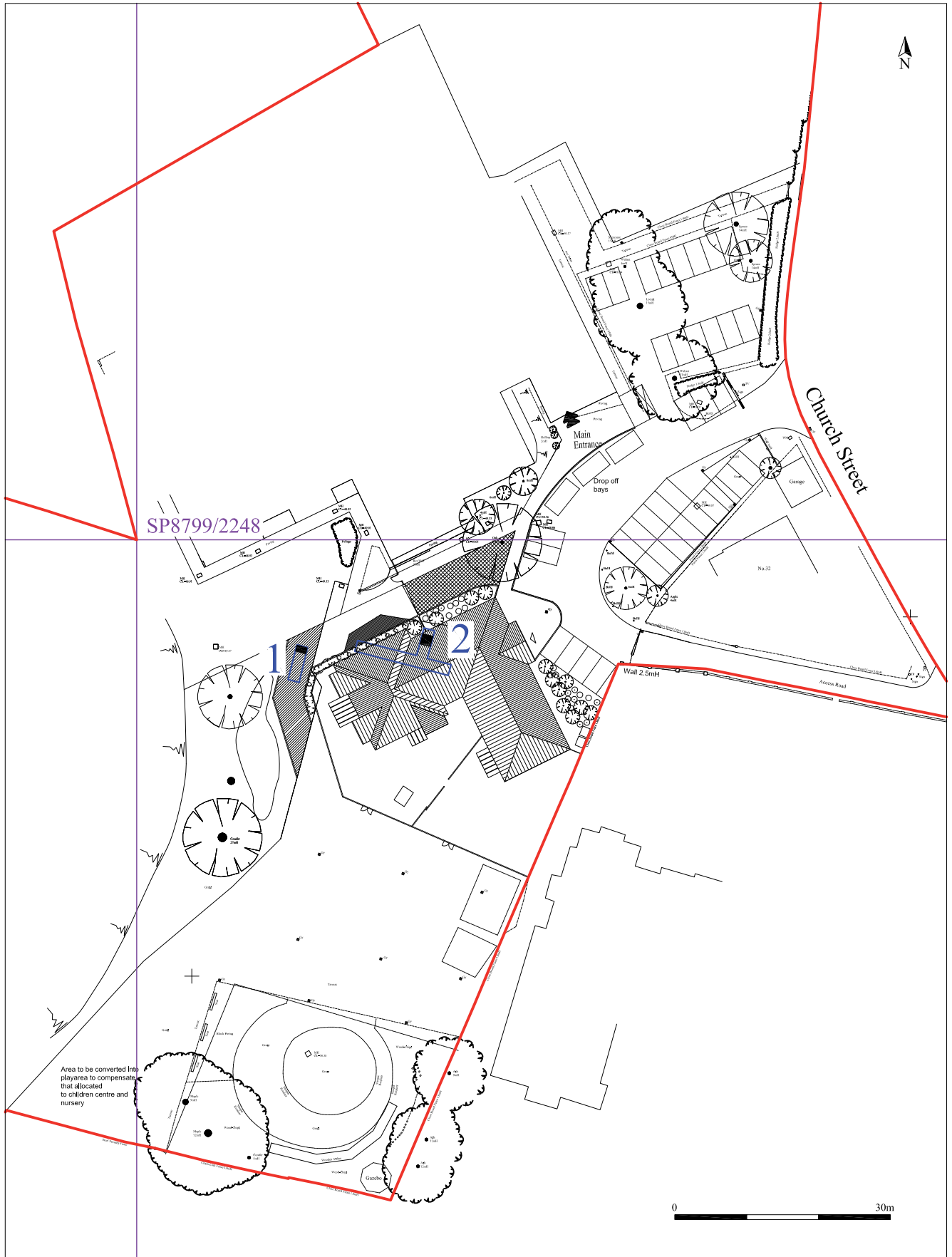


DP 10. Trench 2, S part. Sample section.
View NNE.

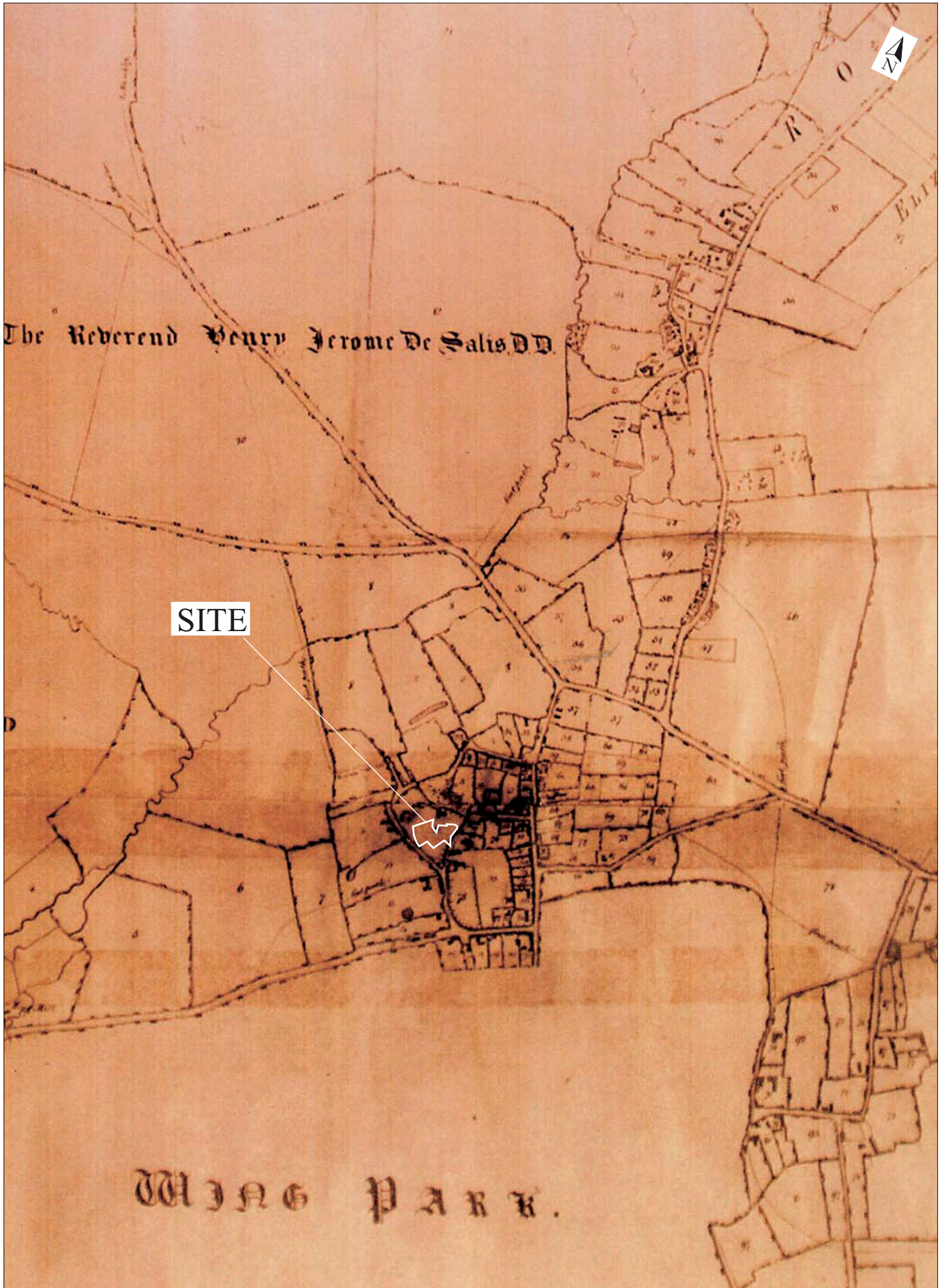


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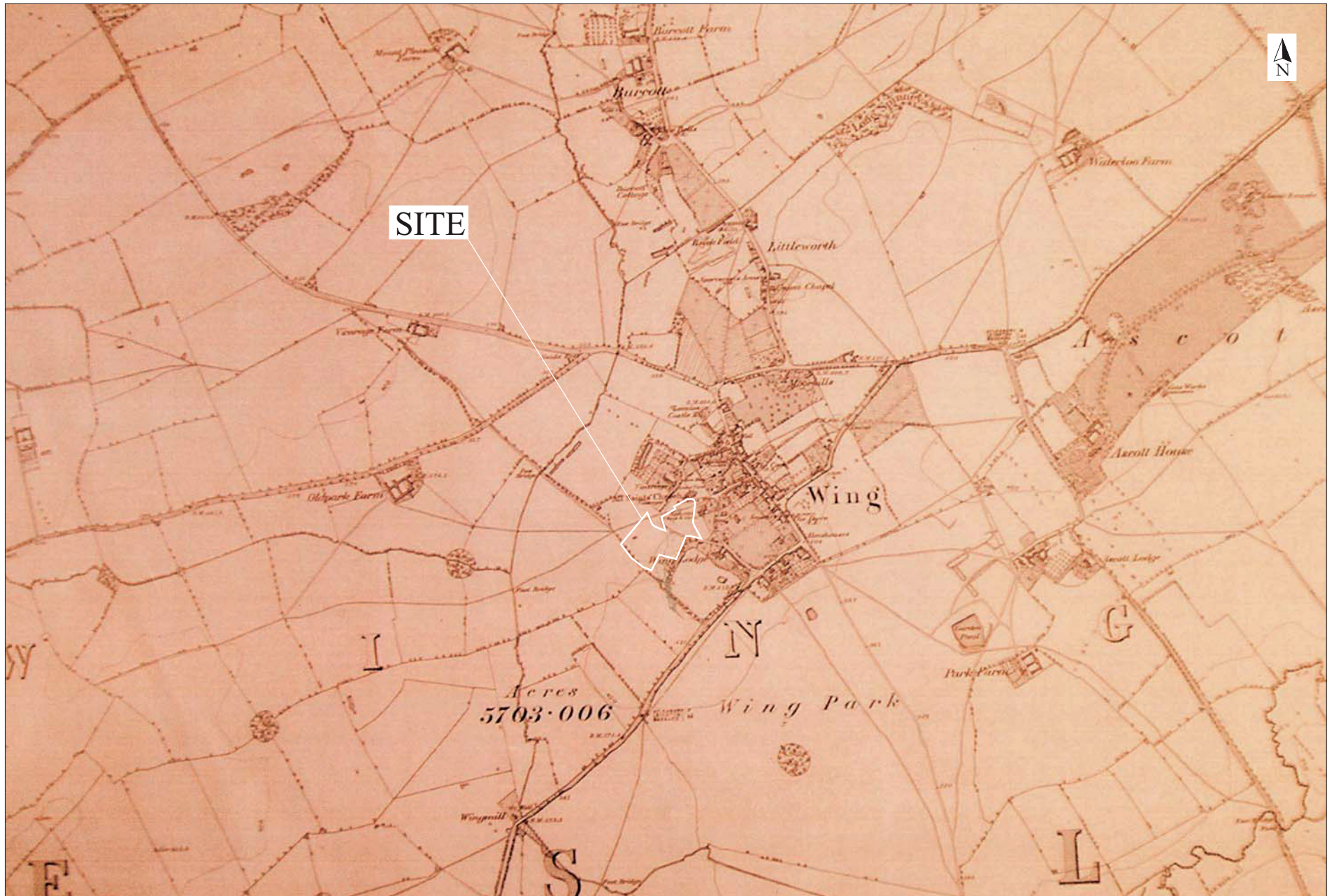
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4

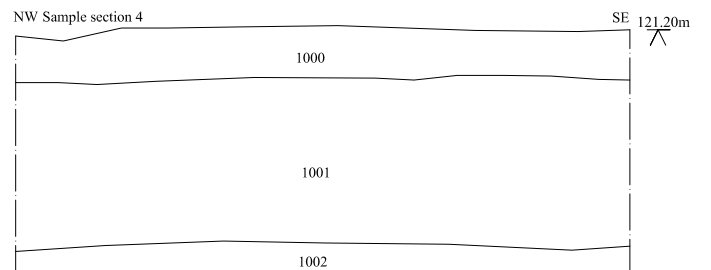
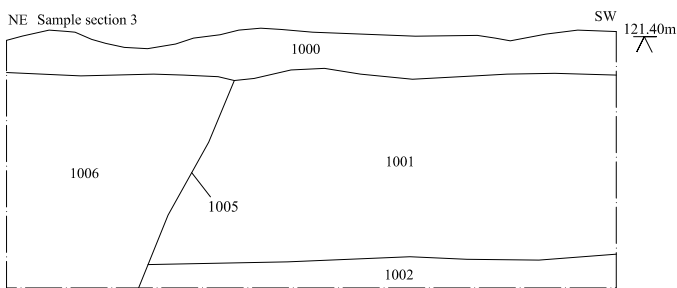
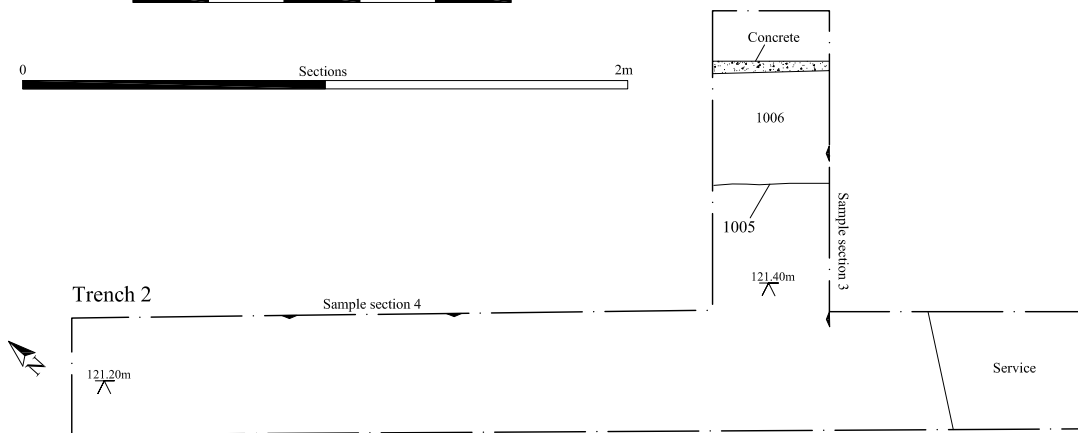
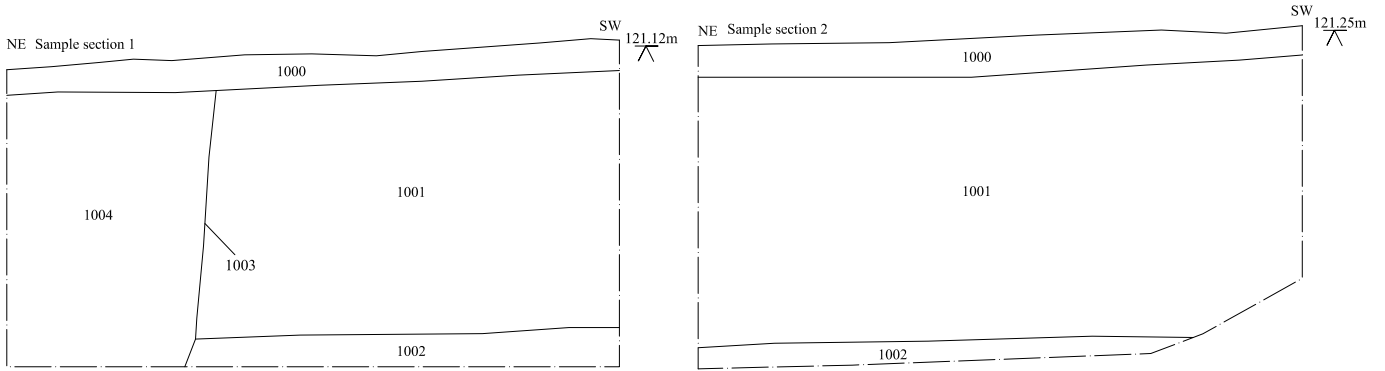
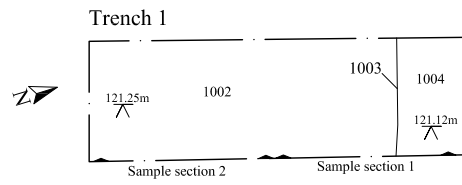


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Fig. 3 Inclosure map, 1798
Not to scale



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Fig. 4 1st edition OS map, 1879
Not to scale



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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections
 Scale plans at 1:100 and sections at 1:25 at A4