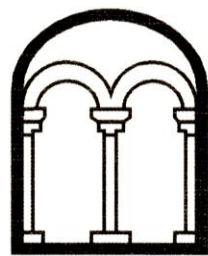


ST LAWRENCE LOWER SCHOOL  
WYMINGTON  
BEDFORDSHIRE

PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WORKS

**Albion**  
archaeology



**ST LAWRENCE LOWER SCHOOL  
WYMINGTON  
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
WORKS**

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Wiebke Starke	Ben Barker	Drew Shotliff

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## Preface

*All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and was prepared solely for the benefit of the client. This document should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and the prior written authority of Albion Archaeology (a trading unit of Central Bedfordshire Council).*

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## Acknowledgements

*The project was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Geoff Saunders (Bedford Borough Council Archaeological Officer). The fieldwork was undertaken by Ben Barker (Project Officer), Wiebke Starke (Archaeological Supervisor), and Gareth Shane (Assistant Supervisor). This report has been prepared by Wiebke Starke and Ben Barker. The figures were compiled by Joan Lightning (CAD Technician). All finds were analysed by Jackie Wells (Finds Officer). All Albion projects are under the overall management of Drew Shotliff (Operations Manager).*

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## Key Terms

The following terms or abbreviations are used throughout this report:

BBC	Bedford Borough Council
CBM	Ceramic building material
CIfA	Chartered Institute <i>for</i> Archaeologists
HER	Bedford Borough Council Historic Environment Record
HET	Historic Environment Team (of BBC)
PDA	Proposed development area



## **Non-Technical Summary**

*Bedford Borough Council Children's Services obtained planning permission (18/00398/DC3) for the erection of a two-classroom extension building at St Lawrence Lower School, Wymington, Bedfordshire and the construction of an off-site car park in the grounds of the nearby Community Playing Field off Manor Lane (18/01009/DC3). The planning permission for the extension required a staged programme of archaeological work, comprising an initial trial-trench evaluation followed by a watching brief on the construction works; the planning permission for the off-site car park required a watching brief on the construction works.*

*The evaluation of the extension comprised the excavation of one 15m x 1.8m trench. This was followed by the archaeological monitoring of the initial ground reduction, and the excavation of 24 foundation pits and various service trenches.*

*The archaeological works identified two significant (and sequential) boundary ditches within the footprint of the school extension. A small assemblage of medieval pottery dates both ditches to the 12th–13th century. Both also contained abraded, residual sherds of earlier pottery — early to middle Saxon and late Saxon — attesting to earlier activity on the site.*

*No further archaeological features were observed during the extension groundworks apart from two modern pits. No significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed within the off-site car park.*

*Overall, the findings of the archaeological works suggest that the school site, at least, contains sparse archaeological remains that have the potential to provide further insight into the origins of Wymington. The results of the work can contribute to regional research themes relating to the origins and development of medieval settlement.*

*The results of the fieldwork have been fully described in this report and no further analysis of the recovered data-sets is required. This report will be uploaded onto the OASIS website (ref. no. albionar1-312253) and the project archive will be deposited with The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession no. BEDFM 2018.20).*



## 1. INTRODUCTION

---

### 1.1 *Project Background*

Bedford Borough Council Children's Services obtained planning consent (18/00398/DC3) for the erection of a two-classroom extension building at St Lawrence Lower School, Wymington, Bedfordshire. The planning permission required a staged programme of archaeological work, comprising an initial trial-trench evaluation followed by a further mitigation strategy, if required.

Bedford Borough Council also granted a separate planning consent for the construction of an off-site car park on the Community Playing Field, off Manor Lane (18/01009/DC3). Again, a condition was attached to the planning consent in order to secure the implementation of an archaeological mitigation strategy.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by Kier Construction to prepare written schemes of investigation (WSI) for the evaluation of the school extension (and subsequent watching brief) and for the watching brief on the construction of the car park (Albion 2018a, 2018b, 2018c) in accordance with the requirements of the planning conditions and the Borough's Historic Environment Team (HET).

All elements of the fieldwork were undertaken by Albion Archaeology in June and July 2018. This report presents the combined results of the three phases of work:

- evaluation of the school extension;
- watching brief during construction of the school extension;
- watching brief during construction of the off-site car park.

### 1.2 *Site Location, Topography and Geology*

The village of Wymington is located in the north of Bedfordshire, close to the border with Northamptonshire. It lies *c.*2.3km south of Rushden, *c.*3.8km east of Irchester and *c.*2.2km north-east of Podington. Bedford town lies *c.*17km to the south-east of Wymington.

St Lawrence Lower School is situated in the northern part of the village, on a hillside east of the main road to Rushden, adjacent to St Lawrence's Church (Figure 1). The school site encompasses *c.*0.47 hectares, centred on SP 954745 644212; it lies at a height of *c.*68–72m OD.

The Community Playing Field is situated at the eastern end of Manor Lane, immediately to the north of the modern extension to the graveyard of St Lawrence's Church (Figure 1). The school is located less than 100m to the south-west of the site of the car park, which encompasses *c.*0.045ha, centred on SP 95519 64492; it lies at a height of *c.*73–74m OD.

The underlying geology in Wymington is sedimentary and of Jurassic origin (formed 166-170 million years ago). It comprises Blisworth Limestone Formation and Rutland Formation Mudstone as well as Blisworth Clay Formation in the wider area. Though no specific superficial deposits have been recorded for the site of the school, the superficial geology within the wider area of Wymington comprises sedimentary and glaciofluvial deposits formed during the Ice Age conditions of the



Quaternary period, c.3 million years ago - the Bozeat Till Diamicton and sand and gravels<sup>1</sup>.

### **1.3 Historical and Archaeological Background**

The full archaeological background to the general area was presented in the form of a Heritage Statement (Albion 2018d), submitted in support of the planning application for the school extension, and is summarised below. The document was based on a 500m-radius study area centred on the school extension.

There have been no recorded finds of prehistoric or Roman artefacts within the study area with the exception of a single Roman coin (HER11394) that was recovered from the area south of High Street, c.210m south of the school. However, the landscape surrounding Wymington contains various cropmarks; one of these (HER2756), located c.400m north of the school, is likely to be associated with Roman settlement activity.

The Domesday Survey of 1086 recorded Wymington as quite a large settlement and it is likely to have at least late Saxon origins<sup>2</sup>. Evidence for Saxon to Saxo-Norman activity within the study area is scarce. However, previous archaeological investigations within the grounds of the school (Heritage Network 2003) identified evidence for Saxo-Norman occupation in form of a ditch and a pit (EBD296/HER18007).

The school lies within the village's medieval settlement core (HER16957), which encompasses the areas either side of High Street and Rushden Road up to the junction with Green Lane. The most significant medieval heritage asset within the study area is the mid-14th-century, Grade I listed, parish Church of St Lawrence (NHLE124934), which is located c.50m to the south-east of the school extension site.

Post-medieval heritage assets within the vicinity of the school include three Listed Buildings and twelve unlisted buildings and structures. The 19th-century School Boarding House (HER11438) was incorporated into the southern part of St Lawrence Lower School and the 17th-century Manor House (NHLE1249351) is located c.30m north of the school. Also in close proximity is St Lawrence's parish churchyard (HER9001), c.60m to the south-east.

The wider area also contains modern heritage assets deemed to be of local significance mainly located on Church Lane and High Street, to the south of the school. These include early 20th-century housing (HER11449 and HER11450), the White Horse public house (HER11447) and a lion-headed stand pipe (HER7795).

### **1.4 Project Objectives**

The principal purpose of the archaeological field evaluation, as defined by the WSI (Albion 2018a) was to recover information on the:

- location, extent, nature, and date of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the PDA;

<sup>1</sup> <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [Accessed 15/01/2018]

<sup>2</sup> <http://opendomesday.org/place/SP9462/podington/> [Accessed 15/01/2018]





- integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present within the PDA;
- nature of palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

Following the discovery of ditches containing medieval pottery (and abraded Anglo-Saxon pottery) in the evaluation trench within the proposed extension building, the subsequent watching brief (Albion 2018b) was designed to make a full record of any archaeological remains impacted by the development, and to place them within their cultural and environmental setting. A similar methodology was subsequently applied to the area of the off-site car park (Albion 2018c).

The specific aims of the archaeological fieldwork following the evaluation were to:

- monitor all groundworks that had the potential to reveal archaeological remains; and
- investigate the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of archaeological deposits encountered within the groundworks.

The proposed investigations were initially expected to have highest potential to preserve medieval remains related to the settlement of Wymington. Following the results of the evaluation it was clear that the site also had the potential to preserve remains of Anglo-Saxon date. However, dependent on the nature of any remains revealed, specific research aims were to be derived from regional research frameworks (e.g. Brown and Glazebrook 2007; Oake et al. 2007; Medlycott 2011).



## 2. METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach to the project is summarised below. A full methodology is provided in the WSIs (Albion 2018a, Albion 2018b, and Albion 2018c).

### 2.1 Methodological Standards

The standards and requirements set out in the following documents were adhered to throughout the project:

Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2nd edition (2017)
Bedford Museum	<i>Preparing Archaeological Archives for Deposition in Registered Museums in Bedfordshire</i> (2010)
CIfA	<i>Charter and By-law; Code of Conduct</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> (2014)
EAA	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> (2014)
	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England</i> (2003)
Historic England	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> , ver.1.2 (2015)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> , 2nd edition (2011)

The project archive will be deposited at The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession number BEDFM 2018.20). Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database (ref. no.: albionar1-312253) in accordance with the guidelines issued by Historic England and the Archaeology Data Service.

### 2.2 School Extension Trial Trenching

The trial trenching took place on 8th and 9th May 2018. It comprised the excavation of one trench measuring 15m in length and 1.8m in width, positioned to test the area affected by the planned construction of the school extension. The positioning of the trench was constrained by the active use of an existing car park and standing trees (Figures 2 and 3).

The trench was opened by a mechanical excavator fitted with a flat-edged bucket, operated by an experienced driver under close archaeological supervision. All excavation and recording was carried out by an experienced Albion archaeologist. Archaeological features were investigated by hand and recorded using Albion Archaeology's *pro forma* sheets. Archaeological features that were demonstrably



of modern origin were recorded but not investigated. The trench was subsequently drawn and photographed as appropriate.

### **2.3 School Extension Watching Brief**

Groundworks that had the potential to expose archaeological remains were monitored by an experienced archaeologist between 4th and 18th June and on 10th July 2018. This work comprised initial ground reduction and the excavation of 24 foundations pits and various service trenches.

The foundation pits were dug initially dug with an auger. However, this method did not allow for archaeological observations. Therefore, it was agreed on site to remove the overburden to the archaeological level with a flat-edged ditching bucket and subsequently continue the dig to depth with the auger.

### **2.4 Car Park Watching Brief**

Any groundwork that had the potential to expose archaeological remains was archaeologically monitored on 30th July 2018. This included ground reduction over a large area of the proposed parking area and the excavation of a pit to accommodate retractable bollards (Figure 4).



## 3. RESULTS

---

### 3.1 Introduction

The locations of the various archaeological interventions are shown on Figures 2 and 4. All archaeological features revealed within the school extension are summarised below and shown on Figure 3. Context numbers in round brackets refer to fills or layers (\*\*\*). Selected photographs are shown on Plates 1–18. Detailed context information is provided in Appendix 1. Finds are described in Appendix 2.

### 3.2 Overburden and Geological Deposits

The overburden showed a significant degree of variation, including evidence for modern disturbance associated with landscaping activity. The geological horizon was a uniform deposit of fragmented limestone within a matrix of firm mid-yellow-brown silty clay.

#### 3.2.1 Evaluation trench

The overburden within the trial trench comprised buried topsoil (1) and subsoil (2) above natural geology (3). At the southern end of the trench these deposits were covered by an additional, recent build-up layer of redeposited topsoil (11) (Figure 3, Section 1). The northern half of the trench contained additional layers of modern made-ground (9)/(10), capped by modern topsoil (11). The made-ground contained modern building debris and was probably derived from modern landscaping associated with the construction of the school car park.

#### 3.2.2 School extension

Topsoil and subsoil were only observed at the south and north-west ends of the main service trench (to the east of the extension) where it was located within grassed areas. The remainder of the school extension was located within the car park area where the overburden comprised tarmac (c.0.1m) over hard core (c.0.3m) directly on top of the underlying geology.

In the service trench along the west side of the building, the overburden comprised modern topsoil (26) over a thin layer of construction debris (25) and buried topsoil (24) and subsoil (23) at the south end of the trench closest to the existing school. The construction debris was absent at the north end of the trench.

#### 3.2.3 Off-site car park

Modern made-ground comprising 200mm of mixed topsoil and geological clay (38), containing 19th-/20th-century brick and pottery (not retained), overlay undisturbed mid-grey-orange clay (37), which was revealed in the pit dug for the retractable bollards (Plates 17–18).

## 3.3 Archaeological Features

### 3.3.1 School extension

Ditch [4] was located at the south end of the evaluation trench on an east-west alignment. It was c.1.1m wide with a maximum depth of 0.4m and an unsymmetrical profile. The sole fill (5) comprised friable mid-grey-brown clay silt



with occasional medium to large limestone fragments. The watching brief demonstrated that the ditch ran for a distance of *c.*10m; it was recorded as feature [27] and [29] (Figure 3, Section 4). Observations in the service trench in the south-west corner of the site suggest that ditch [4]/[27] was truncated by later ditch [6]/[21].

Ditch [6] was first located in the northern half of the evaluation trench. It was aligned roughly NE-SW. It was *c.*1m wide and *c.*0.6m deep. In contrast to ditch [4], it was symmetrical in profile with steep sides and a flat base (Figure 3, Section 2). It contained two fills — a lower fill (8), comprising 0.35m of friable mid-brown-grey silty clay with occasional limestone fragments; and a *c.*0.25m-thick upper fill (7), comprising friable mid-grey-brown sandy silty with a moderate amount of limestone fragments. The same ditch was recorded in the service trenches to the north-east and south-west, in the latter case as feature [21] (Figure 3, Section 3).

Two modern pits were encountered in the southern half of the site. The smaller sub-circular pit contained a loose dark grey-black sandy silt fill with a large quantity of bricks.

Pit [31] was sub-rectangular in shape. It measured *c.*5.5m by 2m in plan and was *c.*0.8m deep with vertical sides (Figure 3, Section 5). It contained several layers of re-deposited geological clay (32)–(36). The topmost fill (36) contained fragments of modern CBM and slate (not retained). The lowest fill (32) contained a small quantity of residual, abraded Anglo-Saxon pottery and a fragment of late medieval/post-medieval brick. The pit truncated ditch [4]/[29].

### 3.3.2 Off-site car park

No archaeological features were observed during the topsoil strip for the construction of the car park.



## 4. CONCLUSIONS

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### 4.1 *Summary of Results*

The evaluation identified two significant boundary features within the footprint of the school extension. The subsequent watching brief on the various elements of construction groundworks confirmed both boundary features and suggested a sequence with the east-west boundary pre-dating the NE-SW boundary. A small assemblage of medieval pottery dates both ditches to the 12th–13th century. Both also contained abraded, residual sherds of earlier pottery — early to middle Saxon and late Saxon — attesting to earlier activity on the site.

It is possible that the NE-SW boundary could correlate with a ditch on a similar alignment recorded in the field evaluation undertaken in 2013 prior to an earlier extension of the school (to the south of the current location) (Heritage Network 2003, Feature [004]).

No further archaeological features were observed during the extension groundworks apart from two modern pits. No significant archaeological features or deposits were revealed within the off-site car park.

The make-up of the overburden on the extension site suggests that topsoil and subsoil were previously stripped prior to construction of the car park prior in the early 2000s. Buried soils, external dumps and modern topsoil in the area to the west of the extension site are also probably related to previous construction work.

### 4.2 *Significance of Results*

Overall, the findings of the archaeological works suggest that the school site, at least, contains sparse archaeological remains that have the potential to provide further insight into the origins of Wymington. The results of the work can contribute to regional research themes relating to the origins and development of medieval settlement (Oake 2007, 14; Medlycott 2011, 70).

The results of the fieldwork have been fully described in this report and no further analysis of the data-sets is required. This report will be uploaded onto the OASIS website (ref. no. albionar1-312253) and the project archive will be deposited with The Higgins Art Gallery & Museum, Bedford (accession no. BEDFM 2018.20).



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## **6. APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT SUMMARY**

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Area: 1  
 Extent (ha): 0.47  
 OS Co-ordinates: SP9546964440  
 Description: School extension site.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey black sandy silt moderate small-medium stones. Buried topsoil at south end of trial trench, c. 0.29m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Buried subsoil	Friable mid orange brown silty clay frequent medium-large stones. C. 0.3m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay frequent small-large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: assymetrical base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.1m, max depth 0.4m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Fill	Friable mid grey brown clay silt occasional medium-large stones. C. 0.4m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
6	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.6m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones. C. 0.35m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
8	Lower fill	Friable mid brown grey silty clay occasional small-medium stones. C. 0.25m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
9	Dump material	Friable mid green brown sandy clay frequent small-large stones. Limestone deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Dump material	Friable mid grey brown silty clay frequent small-large stones. Limestone deposit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Topsoil	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt . Modern topsoil and turf.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown silty clay frequent small-large stones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21	Ditch	Linear NE-SW sides: steep base: flat dimensions: max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.35m. Same as ditch [6].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22	Fill	Friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
23	Buried subsoil	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones. C. 0.25m thick	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
24	Buried topsoil	Friable dark grey brown clay silt occasional small stones. C. 0.27m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
25	Redeposited natural	Friable mid yellow brown sandy clay frequent small stones. C. 0.05m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
26	Topsoil	Loose dark grey brown sandy silt occasional small stones. C. 0.15m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
27	Ditch	Linear E-W sides: U-shaped base: concave dimensions: max breadth 1.m, max depth 0.4m. Same as ditch [4].	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
28	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones. C. 0.4m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
29	Ditch	Linear E-W dimensions: max breadth 1.1m. Same as ditches [4] and [27], unexcavated length of feature.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
30	Fill	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small-medium stones. Unexcavated top fill of ditch, same as (28) and (5).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



**Area:** 1  
**Extent (ha):** 0.47  
**OS Co-ordinates:** SP9546964440  
**Description:** School extension site.

31	Pit	Sub-rectangular NNW-SSE sides: vertical base: flat dimensions: max breadth 2.m, max depth 0.8m, max length 5.5m. Large modern pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
32	Lower fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones. C. 0.35m thick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
33	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown silty clay frequent small stones. Band of redeposited natural clay, c. 0.05-0.1m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
34	Fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small stones. Backfill, c. 0.15m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35	Fill	Friable mid yellow brown silty clay frequent small stones. Band of redeposited natural clay.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
36	Upper fill	Friable mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium CBM, occasional flecks charcoal, moderate small-medium stones. Top fill of modern pit, containing CBM, slate, etc., c. 0.5m thick.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



**Area:** 2  
**Extent (ha):** 0.045  
**OS Co-ordinates:** SP9551364486  
**Description:** Car park site.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
37	Natural	Compact mid grey orange clay . Contained moderate limestone fragments. Geological horizon in car park area.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
38	Modern overburden	Made-ground comprising 200mm of mixed topsoil and geological clay. Contained 19th-/20th-century brick and pottery (not retained) towards the centre of the area.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



## 7. APPENDIX 2: FINDS SUMMARY

### 7.1 Introduction

Five deposits yielded an assemblage comprising mainly pottery, animal bone, and a single brick fragment (Table 1).

Feature	Description	Fill	Date Range	Finds Summary
4	Ditch	5	C12-13	Pottery (113g); animal bone (122g)
6	Ditch	7	C12-13	Pottery (12g); animal bone (17g)
6	Ditch	8	Undated	Animal bone (12g)
24	Buried topsoil	–	C12-13	Pottery (26g); animal bone (249g)
29	Ditch	30	C12-13	Pottery (179g); animal bone (34g)
31	Pit	32	C15-19	Pottery (14g); brick fragment (93g); animal bone (1g)

**Table 1:** Finds Summary by feature

### 7.2 Ceramics

Thirty-five pottery sherds (344g) representing a minimum of 32 vessels were collected, the majority from ditch [4]/[29]. A late medieval/post-medieval sand-tempered brick fragment (93g) derived from pit [31]. Pottery sherds have a mean weight of 9g and are generally abraded. Nine fabric types were identified in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 2).

Fabric Code	Common name	No. Sherd	Wt. (g)	Feature/No. Sherd
<i>Early/mid Saxon</i>				
A16	Coarse quartz	1	12	[29]:1
A18	Fine quartz	1	9	[6]:1
A19	Sand and organic	1	2	[31]:1
A23	Sandstone	3	35	[4]:1, [29]:1, [31]:1
<i>Late Saxon</i>				
B01	St Neots-type ware	1	7	[4]:1
B01A	St Neots-type (orange)	2	18	[29]:2
B01B	St Neots-type ware (fine)	2	14	[4]:2
<i>Early medieval</i>				
B07	Shell	23	246	[4]:9, [6]:1, (24):2, [29]:11
<i>Modern</i>				
P45	Transfer-printed earthenware	1	1	(24):1

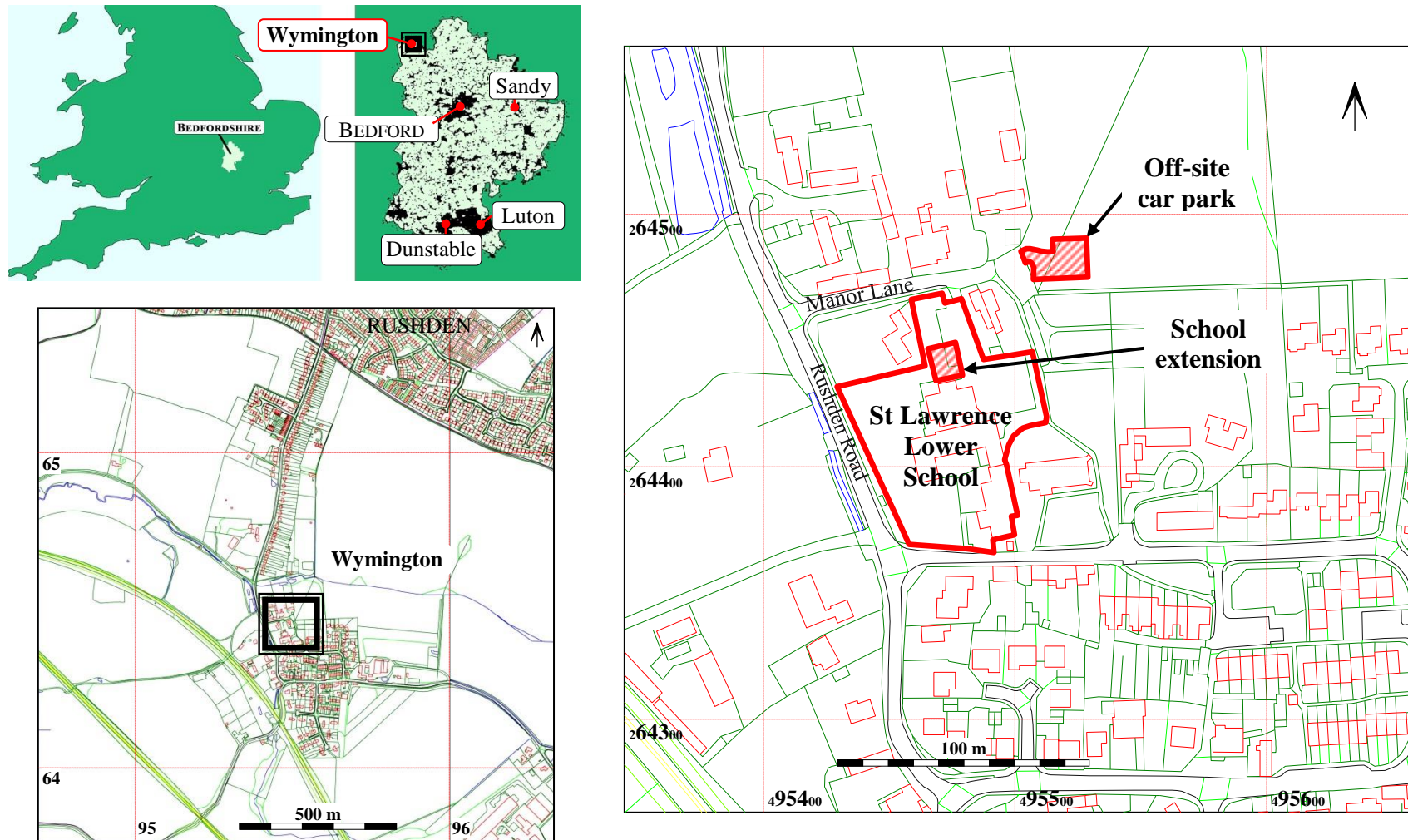
**Table 2:** Pottery type series and quantification

The earliest pottery comprises six sand-tempered early to middle Saxon (*c.* AD 450–850) body sherds (58g), which occurred as residual finds in later features. Late Saxon wares (*c.* AD 850–1150) are five shell-tempered St Neots-type sherds (39g), including rims from a jar and bowl. Twenty-three sherds (246g) are wheel-thrown 12th–13th-century shelly wares known to derive from production centres on the Northants./Beds./Bucks. borders. A jar with a thumbled and incised everted rim is the only diagnostic form. A sherd of 19th-century transfer-printed earthenware (1g) derived from buried topsoil (24).



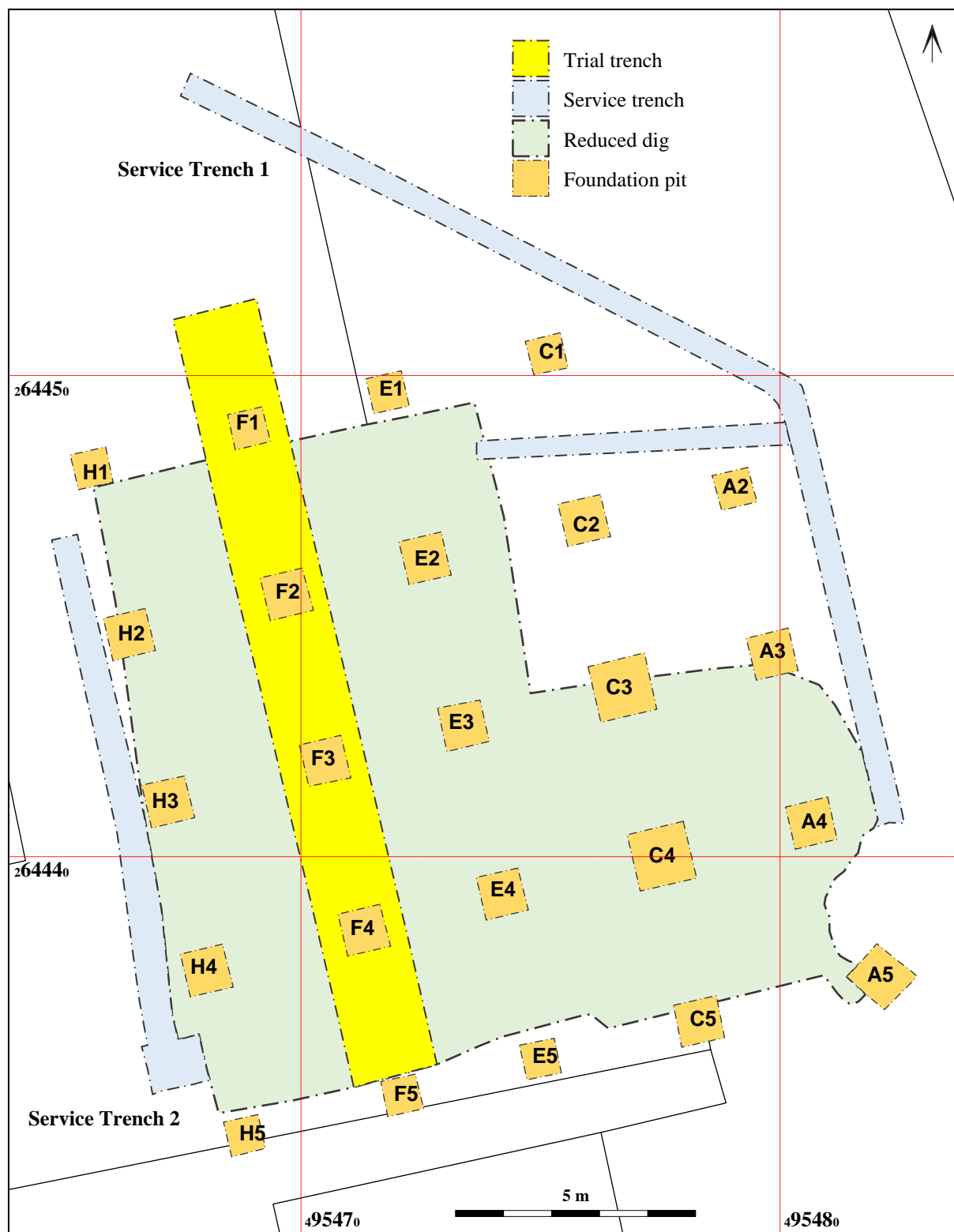
### **7.3 Animal Bone**

Thirty-three animal bone fragments (435g) were collected from five deposits, most from buried topsoil (24). Pieces are generally abraded and well-fragmented, with a mean fragment weight of 13g. Bone elements are mainly limb bone shafts, with single vertebra, scapula and rib fragments; all are unidentifiable to species.



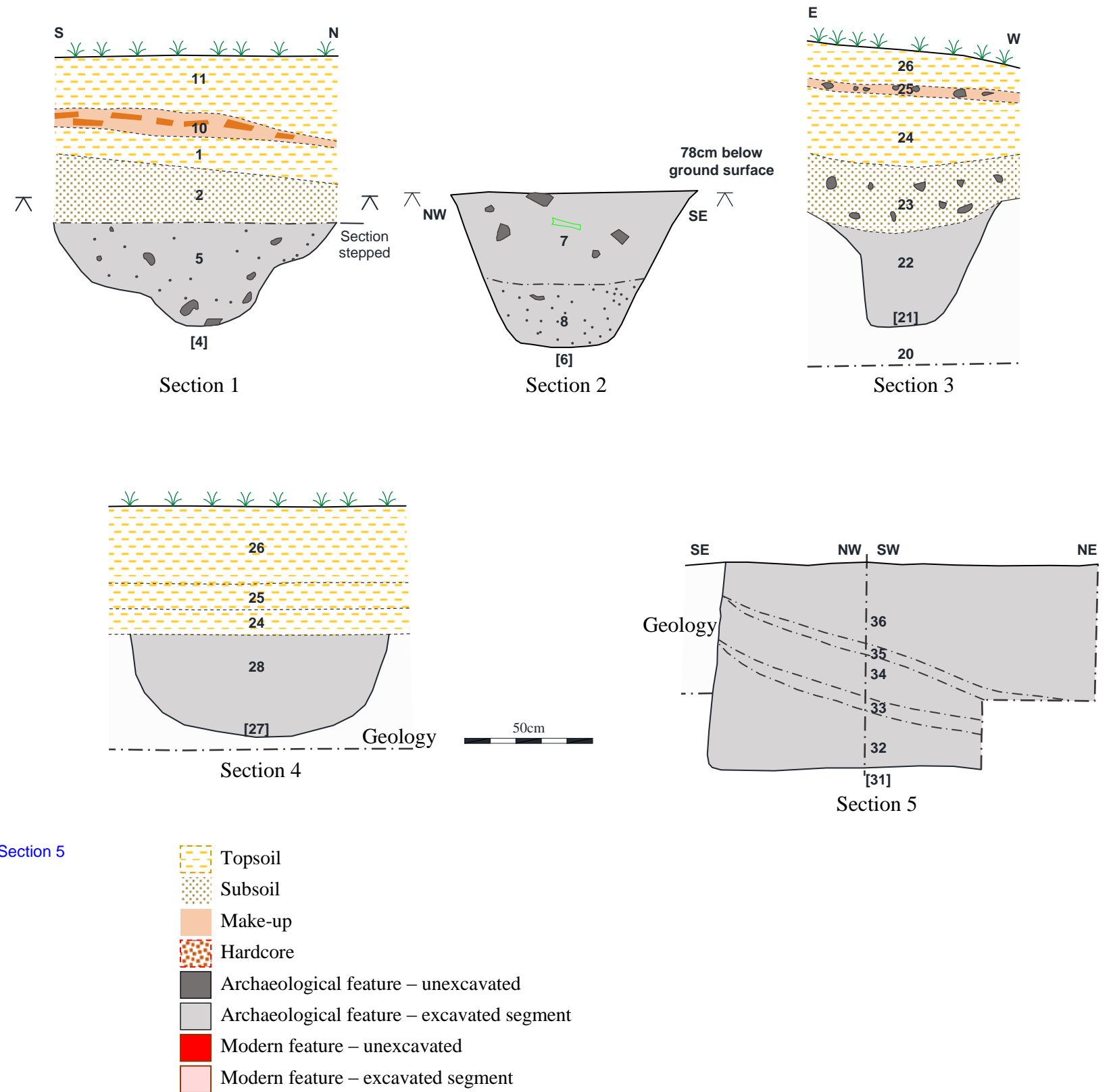
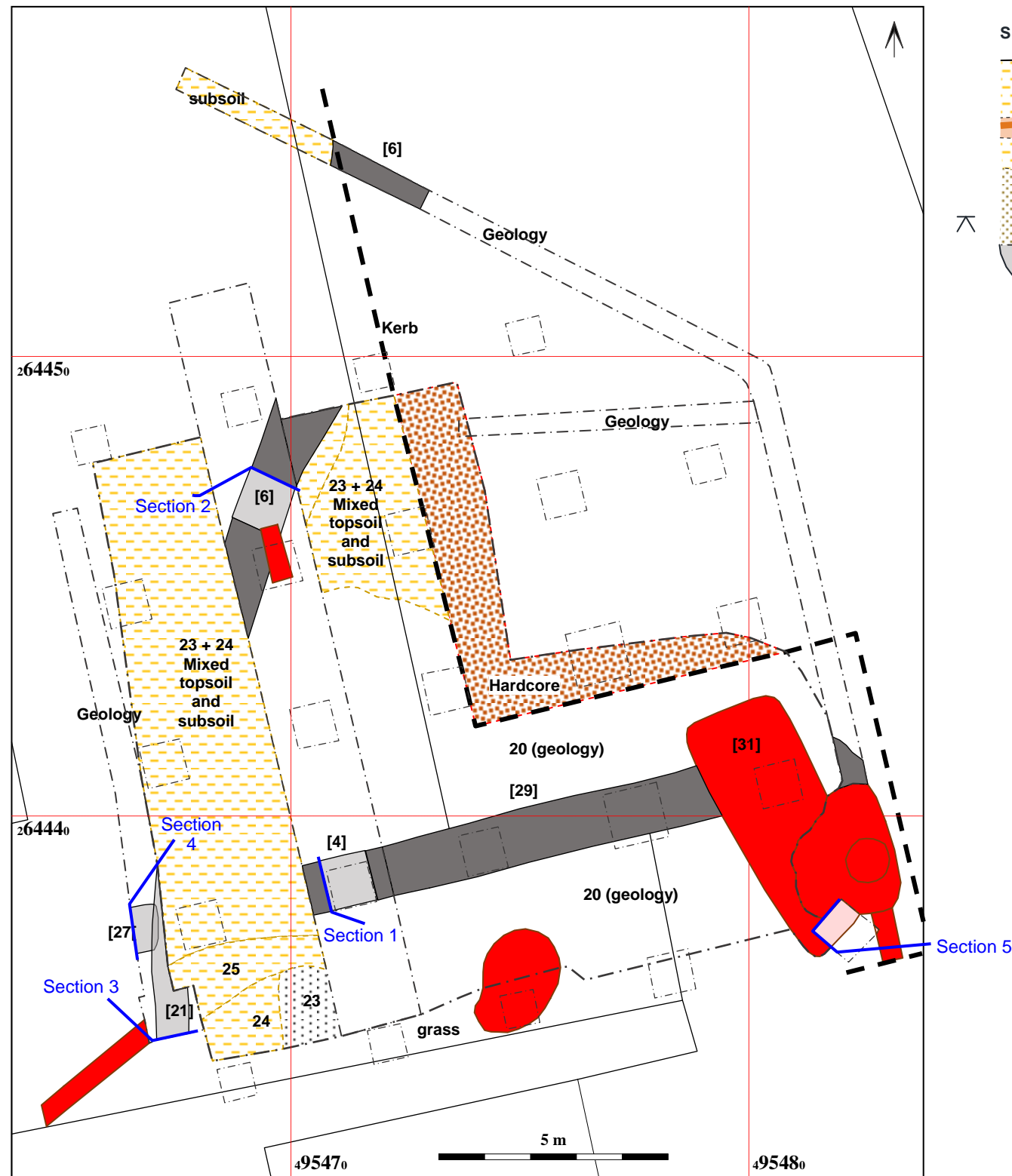
**Figure 1: Site location plan**

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**Figure 2: School extension — nature of the archaeological investigations**

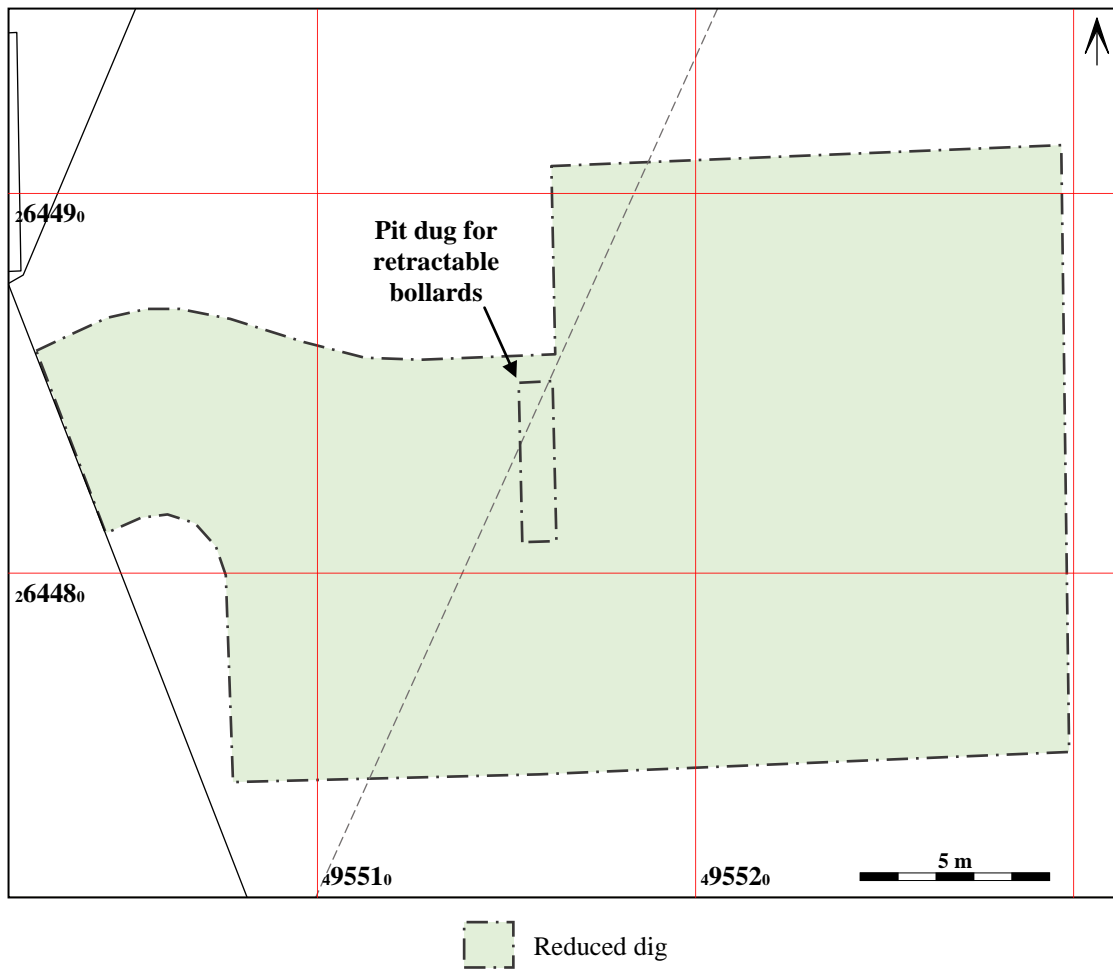
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**Figure 3: School extension — all-features plan**

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**Figure 4: Off-site car park — nature of the archaeological investigations**

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**Plate 1:** Trial Trench 1, looking south



**Plate 2:** Trial Trench 1, looking north





**Plate 3:** East-facing section of ditch [4]



**Plate 4:** NE-facing section of ditch [6]





**Plate 5:** Service Trench 1, looking north



**Plate 6:** Service Trench 1, east-facing section showing east-west aligned ditch [4]/[29]





**Plate 7:** Service Trench 1, SW-facing section showing NE-SW ditch [6] in plan



**Plate 8:** Service Trench 2, north-facing section of manhole pit, showing ditch [21]





**Plate 9:** Service Trench 2, east-facing section, showing ditch [27]



**Plate 10:** Service Trench 2, looking north



**Plate 11:** Service Trench 2, looking south





**Plate 12:** Service Trench 2, northern extent of east-facing baulk section



**Plate 13:** Southern part of extension site, showing ditch [29]/[4] in plan, looking west

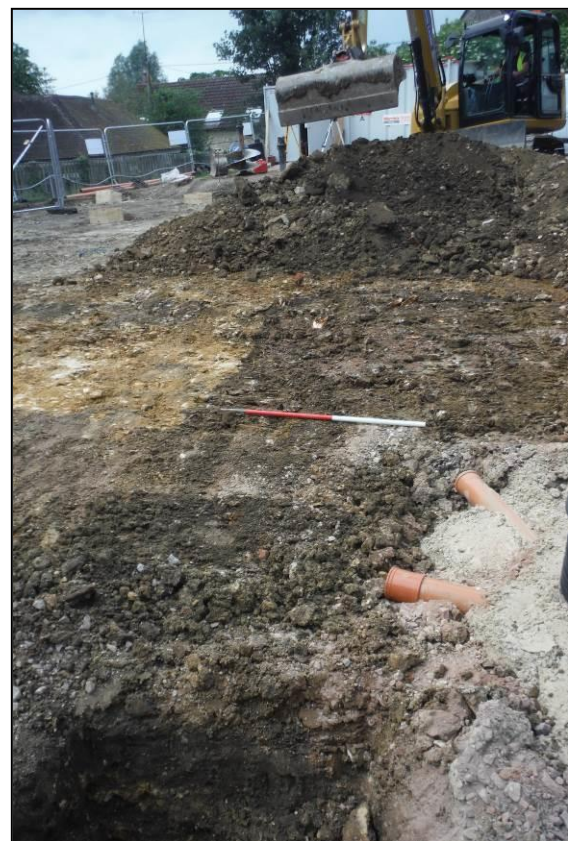




**Plate 14:** Modern pit next to foundation pit E5, looking south



**Plate 15:** NE-facing section of modern pit [31] in foundation pit A5



**Plate 16:** Modern pit [31], looking north-west





**Plate 17:** Off-site car park — ground reduction underway



**Plate 18:** Off-site car park — boulder clay in pit dug for retractable bollards

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