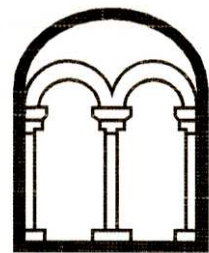


**WESTONING RECREATION CLUB
WESTONING
BEDFORDSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION
INVESTIGATION, RECORDING, ANALYSIS
AND PUBLICATION**

Albion
archaeology



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WESTONING
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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete a summary as possible within the terms of the method statement. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

Acknowledgements

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by AP Consulting Engineers on behalf of Westoning Recreation Club. The project was monitored on behalf of the Local Planning Authority by Martin Oake, Central Bedfordshire Council's Senior Archaeological Officer. Fieldwork was carried out by Ian Turner and Kathy Pilkinton (Archaeological Supervisors).

Ian Turner prepared this report with contributions from Kathy Pilkinton, Joan Lightning (CAD Technician) and Jackie Wells (Finds Officer).

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Key Terms

Throughout this project design the following terms or abbreviations are used:

CBCA	Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
DA	Development area
HER	Historic Environment Record
LPA	Local Planning Authority
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-Technical Summary

Planning permission (CB/12/01473/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for redevelopment of the Westoning Recreation Club, High Street, Westoning, Bedfordshire. The proposals comprised demolition of the existing pavilion and the extension of the clubhouse to provide additional amenities, together with the creation of a new car parking area.

Because the proposed development had the potential to impact upon below-ground heritage assets, particularly relating to medieval Westoning, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) placed an archaeological condition (no. 3) on the planning permission in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) issued a brief for the work required to address the condition. Albion Archaeology was commissioned by AP consulting Engineers Ltd to undertake the archaeological works and to produce a report detailing the results.

Westoning Recreation Club lies at the eastern edge of Westoning, centred on grid reference TL 035 326. The topography of the area comprises a shallow valley through which the River Flit flows northwards, passing to the west of the village. The site itself lies on relatively flat ground at c. 77m OD on a band of Gault Clay.

The groundworks comprised the construction of an extension to the clubhouse to provide function/meeting rooms, new changing rooms and disabled WCs (Area 1) together with demolition of the existing pavilion and re-development of the pavilion land to create new car parking (Area 2). Archaeological observation of the groundworks was undertaken intermittently between 12th and 25th November 2013 (Area 1) and on 30th June 2015 (Area 2).

The groundworks in Area 2 were too shallow to impact on archaeological remains. By contrast, the groundworks in Area 1 revealed a number of medieval pits, post holes, ditches and layers, representing a focus of domestic activity. Together with similar evidence previously identified at Westoning Lower School to the south of the clubhouse, they suggest that the settlement extended for at least c. 75m along the south-east side of the present-day Greenfield Road / Park Road. The absence of such features from the site to the immediate north-west at The Bell PH may indicate that the settlement was limited to the south-east side of the road.

The results of the investigations have provided further information on medieval settlement in this part of Westoning. The evidence does not require further analysis or reporting beyond that provided in this document, which will be uploaded onto the OASIS database (ref. no. albionar1-159492). The project archive will be deposited with Luton Museum (accession number LUTNM: 2013/18).



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Project Background*

Planning permission (CB/12/01473/FULL) was granted by Central Bedfordshire Council for redevelopment of the Westoning Recreation Club, High Street, Westoning, Bedfordshire. The proposals comprised demolition of the existing pavilion and the extension of the clubhouse to provide additional amenities, together with the creation of a new car parking area.

Because the proposed development had the potential to impact upon below-ground heritage assets, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) placed an archaeological condition (no. 3) on the planning permission in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The Central Bedfordshire Council Archaeologist (CBCA) issued a brief for the work required to address the condition (CBC 2013).

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by AP consulting Engineers Ltd to produce a written scheme of investigation (WSI) (Albion 2013a) (detailing how the archaeological works would be carried out), to undertake the archaeological works and to produce a report on the results (this document).

1.2 *Site Location and Description*

Westoning Recreation Club lies at the eastern edge of Westoning, between the High Street and Greenfield Road roundabout and the London to Bedford main line (Figure 1). The clubhouse and pavilion lay on the western side of the grounds near Greenfield Road. The site is bounded by residential properties to the north and south and by the train line to the east. It is centred on grid reference TL 035 326.

The topography of the area comprises a shallow valley through which the River Flit flows northwards, passing to the west of the village. The site itself lies on relatively flat ground at *c.* 77m OD on a band of Gault Clay. The clay appears to lie on the east side of the village; to the west the geology predominantly comprises Lower Greensand¹.

1.3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

The development area (DA) lies on the eastern edge of the medieval core of Westoning (HER 17009).

At the time of the Domesday survey in 1086 the Manor of Westoning was held by King William as part of his manor of Hitchin in Hertfordshire (Page 1912). It is not mentioned in the Bedfordshire survey, although it was assessed as belonging to the Bedfordshire hundred of Manshead. The manor remained as royal demesne until the late 12th century, after which it passed through the hands of various families.

¹ Contains British Geological Survey Materials NERC (2013)



To the west of the village are a scheduled medieval moat and fishponds (HER233 and SM20407) and the 12th-century church of St Mary Magdalene (HER5389). The construction of the moat has been attributed to William Inge, who acquired the manor of Westoning in 1297 and who also rebuilt the church in the early 14th century. The area around the church and manor house is perhaps the most likely location for the earliest settlement focus in Westoning. However, a number of archaeological investigations in the area have failed to confirm this.

Early maps of the village indicate that Westoning may have developed from more than one focal point. The locations of these foci are likely to have been:

- in the vicinity of the parish church and manor house;
- along Church Road and around its junction with Tyburn Lane, where the layout also suggests the presence of a green or market place;
- along the Toddington to Flitton road.

It is possible that the granting of a weekly market and annual fair in 1303 (Page 1912) influenced the development of the village. If the market was held in the vicinity of Church Road and Tyburn Lane, which is the most centrally placed of the three foci, it might have drawn settlement towards that area, possibly to the detriment of the other two foci (Keir 2010).

An archaeological evaluation followed by area excavation carried out in 2008 at Westoning Lower School adjacent to the south of the Westoning Recreation Club, revealed numerous post holes, gullies and ditches, representing the remains of two phases of medieval activity. The earlier phase comprised the partial outlines of three probable buildings, dated by pottery to the 12th–13th centuries. Their location suggests that a road on the line of the present-day High Street was already in existence at this time.

By the beginning of the 14th century, the buildings appear to have been abandoned and were replaced by ditches demarcating a NE–SW boundary. These had become completely infilled by the end of the 15th century, from which time the site appears to have been used as farmland until the construction of the school in the early 20th century (Keir 2010).

The Bell Public House (HER 6020), to the immediate north-west of the recreation ground, is a Grade II listed timber-framed building of 17th-century origin. An evaluation undertaken in advance of the erection of three detached dwellings on land adjacent to the pub revealed a post-medieval ditch, a large area of modern (post-1750) pitting, a modern dog burial and two post holes, all of which may represent activity associated with the public house (Albion 2013b).

Before the Westoning Recreation Club was founded the grounds were open agricultural land. The pavilion is likely to have been constructed in the 1920s.



1.4 Project Objectives

The objective of the archaeological fieldwork was to monitor and supervise all groundworks that had the potential to reveal archaeological remains, and to investigate, characterise and record any archaeological deposits encountered within them. This included:

- Establishing the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area;
- Establishing the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscapes;
- Recovering palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

As medieval settlement remains were found to the immediate south of the DA at Westoning Lower School, but not on the site of The Bell public house to the north-west, a specific research aim was to determine whether medieval settlement remains existed on the DA and how far they potentially extended into the site from the south.

The proximity of medieval settlement remains indicated that there was the potential for the investigation to contribute to regional research topics identified within the regional research frameworks. These are: *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (ed. Medlycott 2011) and specifically for Bedfordshire: *Bedfordshire Archaeology. Research and Archaeology: Resource Assessment, Research Agenda and Strategy* (Oake et al. 2007).

The local research framework states that in general, few medieval rural settlements have been investigated in Bedfordshire and there is a need to study present-day settlements with Saxon or medieval origins — in particular, settlements at the ‘lower end’ of the medieval settlement hierarchy and those that serve to complement the picture of Bedfordshire’s varied settlement forms (Oake et al. 2007, 14; Medlycott 2011, 70).



2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Implementation

The groundworks comprised the construction of an extension to the clubhouse to provide function/meeting rooms, new changing rooms and disabled WCs (Area 1) together with demolition of the existing pavilion and re-development of the pavilion land to create car parking (Area 2) (Figure 2).

Archaeological observation of the groundworks was undertaken intermittently between 12th and 25th November 2013 (Area 1) and on 30th June 2015 (Area 2). All groundworks that had the potential to impact upon archaeological remains were archaeologically monitored. These comprised the excavation of foundation trenches for the extension to the clubhouse and ground reduction by c. 0.40m within the extension footprint (Area 1). The final ground works completed in 2015 comprised excavation of a service trench c. 0.45m deep and 0.3m wide and ground reduction of c. 0.15m for the car park on the site of the old pavilion (Area 2).

The excavations were carried out using a mechanical excavator operated under close archaeological supervision. Deposits encountered were investigated and recorded in accordance with Albion's *Procedures Manual*. Spoil heaps were checked on a regular basis for the recovery of artefacts.

2.2 Standards

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

Albion Archaeology	<i>Procedures Manual: Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> (2nd edn, 2001).
ALGAO	<i>Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England. EAA Occasional Paper No. 14</i> (2003)
CBC	<i>Brief for a Programme of Archaeological Observation, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication at Westoning Recreation Club, High Street, Westoning, Bedfordshire. Version 1.0 29th August 2013 MKO.</i>
CIfA	<i>Charter and by-law; Code of conduct</i>
	<i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief</i> (2014)
	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation</i> (2014)
English Heritage	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) Project Managers' Guide</i> (2006)
	<i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation</i> (2011)
Luton Culture	<i>Procedures for preparing archaeological archives for deposition with Luton Culture</i> (2013)



A detailed methodology is provided in the WSI (Albion 2013a).

2.3 Archiving

An integrated project archive (including both artefacts/ecofacts and project documentation) was prepared on completion of the project. All records and materials produced will be archived to the standards outlined in English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2009). The archive will be deposited with Luton Museum ("Luton Culture") under accession number LUTNM: 2013/18.

Details of the project and its findings will be submitted to the OASIS database in accordance with the guidelines issued by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service (ref. no. albionar1-159492).



3. RESULTS

3.1 Area 1 – Introduction

Excavation of the clubhouse extension foundation trenches and internal ground reduction revealed archaeological features dating from the medieval period onwards (Figure 3). They are discussed below in chronological order from earliest to latest.

Where the same feature was observed and recorded more than once, multiple context numbers were assigned, in order to keep any recovered artefacts separate. In such cases, the feature is discussed under a general number with the other related numbers listed as a footnote.

3.2 Overburden and Geology

The overburden comprised, from top to bottom:

- (100) the modern tarmac car park surface.
- (101) a c. 0.26m-thick levelling layer of loose sand with frequent modern brick fragments (not present to the north).
- (102) a c. 0.22m-thick gravel levelling layer.
- (103) a c. 0.10m-thick layer of dark black clay silt with moderate amounts of post-medieval / modern pottery, glass, brick and roof tile fragments (not retained) (not present to the north). The deposit also contained a residual late medieval pottery sherd (Table 1).

Two additional layers were identified toward the north-east end of Area 1:

- (148) a 0.10m-thick layer of redeposited mid grey-orange sandy clay (derived from underlying geological deposits).
- (147) a layer of dark grey-black clay silt former topsoil, containing modern artefacts (not retained).

The undisturbed geological deposit (105) comprised light grey-orange sandy clay with occasional small and medium stones.

3.3 Archaeological Remains — Early Medieval (c. 1100–1300)

3.3.1 Early medieval layers

Two layers containing early medieval pottery were identified within the foundation trench at the southern limit of Area 1 (Figure 3, Sections 3 and 4).

Layer (106) was a 0.26m-thick deposit of dark grey-brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. A small quantity of early medieval pottery was recovered from this layer, which overlay undisturbed geological deposits and is judged to be a buried former topsoil.

Layer (104) was a 0.26m-thick deposit of dark brown-grey clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Moderate amounts of early medieval pottery were recovered from this layer, which was notably darker in colour than layer (106).



It also overlay undisturbed geological deposits and is interpreted as disturbed, re-deposited former topsoil. Two sherds of late medieval pottery are likely to be intrusive.

Layer (135) was a 0.20m-thick deposit of dark brown-grey clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. It was truncated by pit [136] and overlay undisturbed geological deposits. It contained no artefacts but is interpreted as a buried former subsoil / topsoil of medieval date due to its stratigraphic relationship to pit [136].

3.3.2 Pit

Feature [136] was identified within an E-W foundation trench towards the south of Area 1 (Figure 3, Section 3; Figure 4). It had a concave profile and was 0.90m wide and 0.32m deep. Its fill comprised mid orange-brown silt (137) with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate amounts of early medieval pottery. The feature is interpreted as a pit as it was not present in the opposing face of the trench or in another E-W foundation trench to the north.

3.4 *Archaeological Remains — Late Medieval / Early Post-medieval (c. 1300–1500)*

3.4.1 Introduction

On the basis of their proximity, a series of pits and post holes along the northern edge of Area 1 appear to be associated with a substantial boundary ditch. Together, the features produced a small assemblage of late medieval pottery and late medieval / early post-medieval ceramic roof tile.

The presence of the ditch, pits and post holes suggest that domestic activity continued beyond the northern edge of Area 1. However, the relative paucity of finds suggests that the focus of this activity had shifted away from this area.

3.4.2 Ditch

A ditch on a WNW-ESE alignment was identified in the northern part of Area 1. It was at least 18m long and continuous but comprised two separate cuts that differed in width and depth. Overall, its fill was markedly paler in colour than those of the medieval features and it did not contain charcoal.

The larger ditch segment [140]² was identified within the N-S foundation trenches towards the north-east part of Area 1 and was visible on the surface after ground reduction (Figure 3, Section 2; Figure 4). It narrowed markedly where it met the smaller ditch [149] towards the NW corner of Area 1. It had a concave profile and was 1.75m wide and 0.75m deep. Its principal fill (141) comprised mid orange-brown clay silt, which contained late medieval pottery. Residual sherds of earlier medieval pottery were also recovered.

Ditch segment [149] was identified in the N-S foundation trench at the western limit of Area 1. It was only traced on the surface with difficulty after ground reduction, heading on an ESE alignment to join ditch [140]. It had a concave

² Ditch [140] also recorded as contexts [125] and [138].



profile, measuring 0.50m wide and 0.30m deep. It contained mid orange-brown clay silt but produced no artefacts.

3.4.3 Pits and post hole

A series of features were identified within the E-W foundation trench at the northern limit of Area 1 (Figure 3, Section 1).

Pit [115] had vertical sides and a flat base; it was 0.88m wide and 0.22m deep. Its sides and base were covered by a thin, burnt deposit of dark grey-red clay silt with charcoal flecks, suggestive of in-situ burning. The main fill comprised re-deposited natural clay, suggestive of deliberate backfilling.

Two similar pits were identified to either side of pit [115]. Pit [113] had a steep concave eastern side and a flat base; it was 0.80m wide and 0.28m deep. Pit [130] had a steep concave western side and a flat base; it was 0.55m wide and 0.26m deep. Both pits contained mid brown-grey clay silt.

It is possible that pits [113] and [130] were part of the same feature, truncated by pit [115]. However, it is also possible that they were three separate contemporary features.

A single post hole [118] was identified immediately to the west of pit [130]. It appeared to respect the pit and was probably contemporary with it.

These pits and the post hole were sealed by a 0.12m-thick layer (124) of mid orange-grey clay silt, which is interpreted as a backfill deposit used to level the features after they had gone out of use.

3.4.4 Three post holes

A pair of adjoining post holes [120], [122] and a single post hole [132] were identified within the E-W foundation trench at the northern limit of Area 1 (Figure 3, Section 1; Figure 4). The pair of post holes truncated layer (124), suggesting they were later in date than the features described above (Section 3.4.3).

The pair of post holes both had steep sides with concave bases; they were 0.36m wide and 0.25m deep. Both contained dark orange-grey clay silt deposits with charcoal flecks. Post hole [122] contained a sherd of early medieval pottery.

Post hole [132] had similar dimensions and fill; it contained a fragment of late medieval / early post-medieval ceramic roof tile.

3.4.5 Late medieval layer

A layer containing fragments of late medieval pottery was identified on the surface after ground reduction towards the south-western limit of Area 1.

Layer (146) was a *c.* 0.26m-thick deposit of dark orange-brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks. A small quantity of late medieval pottery was



recovered. It is interpreted as disturbed, re-deposited former topsoil, suggesting that the domestic activity continued into the late medieval period.

3.5 Post-medieval Pit

A small pit [144] was identified towards the north-east corner of Area 1. It was oval in plan, measuring 1.20m by 0.65m. Its fill comprised mid grey clay silt, containing residual medieval pottery and late medieval / early post-medieval roof tile fragments.

3.6 Modern Features

A large, N-S aligned feature [109] was recorded in the western half of Area 1 (Figure 3, Sections 3 and 4; Figure 4). The feature contained a variety of deposits and was dated by occasional 19th-century pottery sherds and roof tile fragments (not retained). It may have been created during the construction of the clubhouse and associated soakaways, before being backfilled with a mixture of deposits.

Two large soakaway pits [142] and [151] containing a loose backfill of large fragments of modern concrete, brick and tile were encountered in the foundation trenches at the western and northern limits of Area 1. Soakaway [142] also produced residual medieval pottery.

Layer (111) was identified to the west of Area 1 after ground reduction. It comprised a 0.10m-thick deposit of mid orange-brown clay silt, which contained occasional post-medieval and modern brick and tile fragments (not retained). It was probably a levelling layer associated with construction of the clubhouse and soakaways.

Several narrow linear backfilled service trenches (associated with the clubhouse) were visible on the surface after ground reduction.

3.7 Area 2

Ground reduction for the car parking area was shallow and did not reveal any archaeological features or the undisturbed geological horizon. The service trenches (Figure 2) did penetrate to the geological horizon but no archaeological features were revealed.

The recorded sequence of deposits was as follows:

- (200) The remains of a hardcore and tarmac surface relating to the previous building, up to 0.15m thick.
- (201) Dark brown-grey sandy silt topsoil, 0.1–0.2m thick.
- (202) Grey-brown sandy silt subsoil, up to 0.2m thick.
- (203) Light grey-orange clay, undisturbed geological deposits.



4. ARTEFACTS

4.1 Introduction

Twelve deposits in Area 1 yielded a small finds assemblage, entirely comprising pottery and ceramic roof tile (Table 1).

Feature	Description	Fill	Date range	Finds Summary
103	Layer	103	Late medieval	Pottery (15g)
104	Layer	104	Early medieval	Pottery (113g)
106	Layer	106	Early medieval	Pottery (16g)
122	Post hole	123	Early medieval	Pottery (5g)
125	Ditch	127	Early medieval	Pottery (1g)
125	Ditch	129	Late medieval/early post-med	Ceramic roof tile (53g)
132	Post hole	134	Late medieval/early post-med	Ceramic roof tile (25g)
136	Pit	137	Early medieval	Pottery (149g)
138	Ditch	139	Late medieval/early post-med	Pottery (10g); ceramic roof tile (22g)
140	Ditch	141	Late medieval	Pottery (228g)
142	Soakaway	143	Post-medieval	Pottery (88g); ceramic roof tile (290g)
144	Pit	145	Post-medieval	Pottery (2g); ceramic roof tile (41g)
146	Layer	146	Late medieval	Pottery (17g)

Table 1: Artefact Summary by feature

4.2 Pottery

Pottery totals 50 medieval sherds (644g), representing 33 vessels, and ranging in date from the 12th to 15th centuries. Sherds have a mean weight of 13g, which is fairly typical for pottery of this date, and are moderately abraded. Ditch [140] yielded the largest single deposit (228g), representing one vessel. Twelve fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series (Table 2).

Fabric type	Common name	Sherd No.	Wt (g)	Fill / Sherd No.
B07	Shell	1	2	(139):1
C01	Sand	4	25	(104):4
C03	Fine sand	1	3	(104):1
C04	Coarse sand	5	35	(104):3, (106):2
C05	Sand (red margins)	3	17	(104):2, (106):1
C59A	Coarse sand (pasty)	16	206	(104):6, (123):1, (127):1, (137):7, (143):1
C59B	Coarse sand (harsh)	5	29	(106):2, (139):1, (143):1, (145):1
C60	Hertfordshire-type grey ware	1	5	(104):1
E01	Late medieval reduced ware	5	62	(103):1, (104):2, (143):2
E01D	Late medieval reduced ware (red margins)	4	228	(141):4
E02	Late medieval oxidised ware	4	21	(139):1, (146):3
E03	Late medieval smooth ware	1	11	(143):1

Table 2: Pottery Type Series

Early medieval – 36 sherds (322g)

The majority of the assemblage is datable to the 12th and 13th centuries. A range of locally manufactured sand-tempered coarse wares occur, and a single shell-tempered sherd, the latter likely to derive from further afield, although still probably within the county. Both handmade and wheel-thrown examples are present. Diagnostic vessel forms are poorly represented by a single jar and



jug, the latter with a thumbled base. The only other decorated sherd is an applied thumbled strip.

Late medieval – 14 sherds (322g)

Pottery of 14th- to 15th-century date comprises wheel-thrown sherds in the south-east Midlands late medieval reduced ware tradition, and contemporary oxidised wares. Vessels are hard fired and finely made, some sherds with a thickness of only 3mm. A jug with a rim diameter of 90mm is the sole diagnostic form. A body sherd with splashed glaze is also likely to derive from a jug.

4.3 Ceramic Building Material

Building material is represented by eight sand-tempered pieces of flat roof tile (431g), datable to the late medieval/post-medieval periods. They range in thickness between 13mm and 15mm, and retain no other diagnostic features. The majority were collected from soakaway [142].



5. CONCLUSIONS

The archaeological observation, investigation and recording of the groundworks at the Westoning Recreation Club demonstrated that remains from the medieval period onwards survive to the immediate west and north of the clubhouse building.

The earliest features comprised a pit [136] and layers (104), (106), (135) of early medieval date. The dark colour of the deposits and the relatively high amounts of pottery that they contained suggest the presence of domestic settlement activity, possibly within the backyard of a dwelling fronting onto Greenfield Road.

Later medieval remains were represented by a substantial ditch [140] / [149], another layer (146) and a series of pits [113], [115], [130] and post holes [118], [120], [122] and [132]. These features produced less pottery than the early medieval features, together with small quantities of ceramic roof tile. This evidence suggests that domestic activity continued at the northern edge of Area 1 through the late medieval period and into the early post-medieval period. The smaller quantity of artefacts suggests a shift in the location of the focus of the domestic activity.

The presence of early to late medieval remains at this location, together with those previously identified at Westoning Lower School to the south of the clubhouse (Figure 1), suggests that the settlement extends for at least c. 75m along the south-east side of the present-day Greenfield Road / Park Road. The absence of such features from the site to the immediate north-west at The Bell PH may indicate that the settlement was limited to the south-east side of the road.

Later post-medieval and modern features were represented by pits [109], [144], soakaways [142], [151] and layer (111).

Ground reduction for the new car parking area (Area 2) was shallow and did not reveal any archaeological remains. It is possible, however, that medieval or post-medieval remains may still survive beneath the new car park.

The results of the investigations have provided further information on medieval settlement in this part of Westoning. The evidence does not require further analysis or reporting beyond that provided in this document, which will be uploaded onto the OASIS database (ref. no. albionar1-159492). The project archive will be deposited with Luton Museum (accession number LUTNM: 2013/18).



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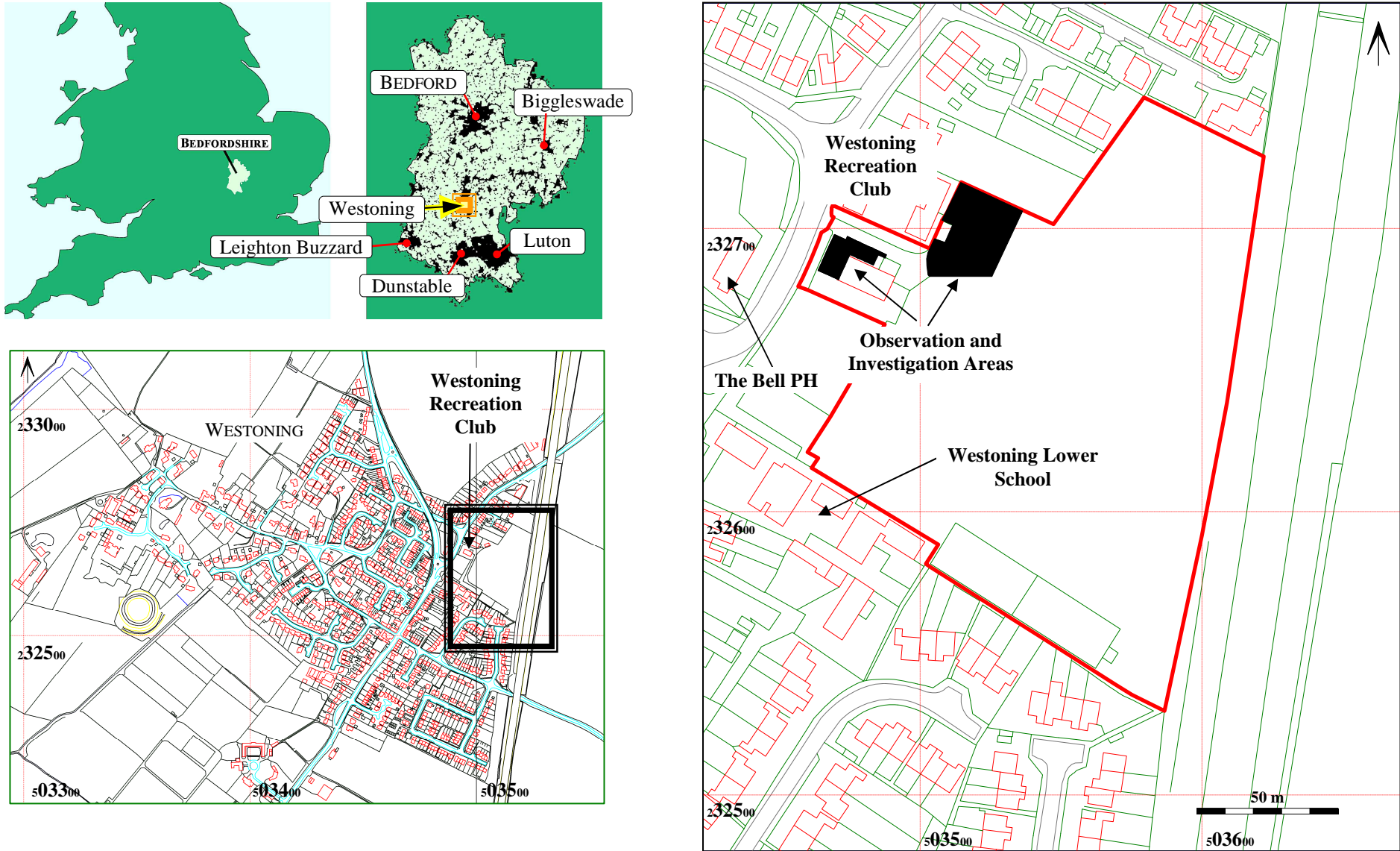


Figure 1: Site location

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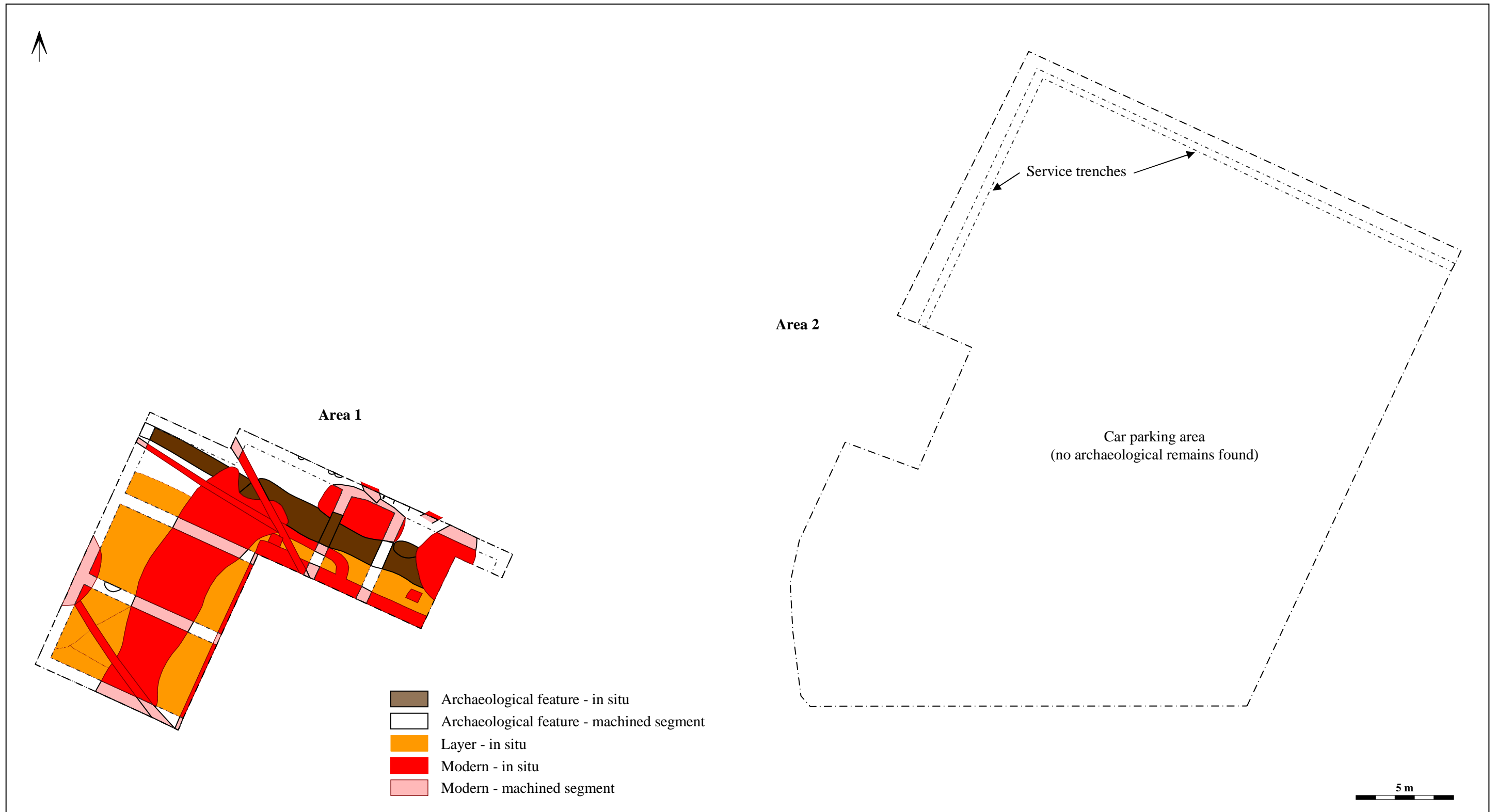


Figure 2: Observation and investigation Areas 1 and 2

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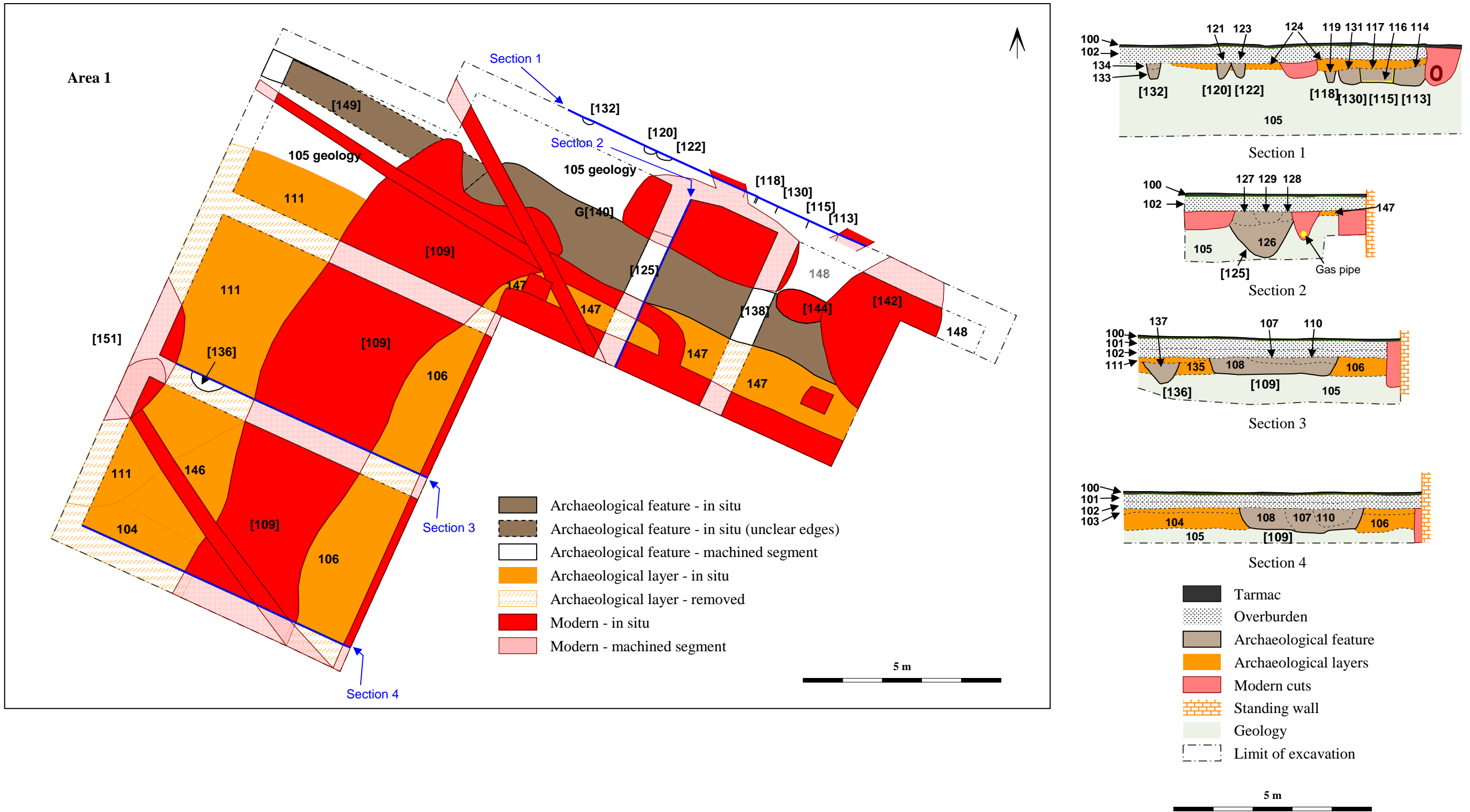


Figure 3: Area 1 all-features plan and sections

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Modern cut [109] and layers 100, 101,
102, 103, 104, 105, 106
(Scale 1m, looking east)



Pit [136] and layers 100, 101, 102, 111,
135, 105 (Scale 1m, looking north-east)



Ditch [125] and layers 100, 102, 105
(Scale 1m, looking south-east)



Post holes [132], [120], [122]
(Scale 1m, looking north-west)

Figure 4: Selected photographs

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