



Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT:
LAND AT WOOTTON HOUSE
WOOTTON
BEDFORDSHIRE**

NGR: TL 0035 4495

on behalf of Woods Hardwick Planning Ltd



Jenny Richards BA PIFA

August 2008

ASC: 1099/WWH/1

Letchworth House
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall,
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700
Email: office@archaeological-services.co.uk
Website: www.archaeological-services.co.uk



Site Data

<i>ASC site code:</i>	WWH	<i>Project no:</i>	1099
<i>County:</i>	Bedfordshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Wootton		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Wootton		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	TL 0035 4495		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c. 2hectares		
<i>Present use:</i>	Paddock		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Housing Development		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	Pre-Planning		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Bedford Borough Council		
<i>Date of assessment:</i>	July-August 2008		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Wheatley PLC c/o Woods Hardwick Planning Ltd 15-17 Goldington Road Bedford MK40 3NH		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Tim Collie		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	J Richards BA PIFA	<i>Date:</i>	13 th August 2008
<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

© Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate information. However, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
ASC Licence No. AL 100015154

CONTENTS

Summary.....	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Aims and Methods.....	8
3. Archaeological & Historical Evidence	10
4. Walkover Survey	22
5. Statutory Constraints on Development.....	24
6. Conclusions	25
7. Acknowledgements	26
8. Historic Environment Record Data	27
9. References	29
10. Cartographic Sources.....	31

Figures:

1. General location.....	3
2. Site location	6
3. Proposed development.....	7
4. Archaeological sites in the Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record.....	14
5. Extract from John Speed's map of Bedfordshire (1610).....	15
6. Extract from the 1834 edition one inch scale Ordnance Survey map.....	16
7. Extract from the Enclosure Map of Wootton (1838).....	17
8. Extract from 1883 edition six inch scale Ordnance Survey map.....	18
9. Extract from 1902 edition six inch scale Ordnance Survey map.....	19
10. Extract from 1938 edition six inch scale Ordnance Survey map.....	20
11. Plan of the Wootton Conservation Area.....	21

Plates:

Cover: View of site from west

1. View south from private drive over site	23
2. View east of site showing current access	23
3. View southeast of site from current access.....	23



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

Summary

In July and August 2008 ASC Ltd carried out an Archaeological Desk Based Assessment of a site at Wootton House, Wootton, Bedfordshire in order to inform planning proposals for the development of the site. The site is located within, and forms approximately a quarter of, the Wootton Conservation Area. The assessment has revealed that archaeological remains are not currently known from the site, but that a number are known within the surrounding area. The medieval church is situated immediately north of the site and the north part of the site is considered to lie within the core of the medieval settlement of Wootton. During the 17th century the site was incorporated into the grounds of Wootton House. The site is considered to offer medium to high archaeological potential.

1. Introduction

1.1 In July 2008 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an archaeological desk-based assessment of a site at Wootton House, Wootton, Bedfordshire, to inform development proposals for the site. The project was commissioned by *Woods Hardwick Planning Ltd*, on behalf of *Wheatley Plc* in advance of the submission of a planning application for the development of the site. It was carried out according to ASC's standard Method Statement, which conforms to current professional standards.

1.2 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.3 *Management*

The assessment was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.4 *The Site*

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located in the village of Wootton, in the administrative district of Bedford (Fig. 1). The site is located on the southwest edge of the village, and comprises a 1.68-hectare, sub-rectangular area of land within the grounds of Wootton House, centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TL 0035 4495. The site is accessed via a private drive off Church Row to the northeast (Fig. 2).

A detailed description of the site appears in Section 4 of this report.

1.4.2 *Geology*

The geology of the site comprises soils of the *Evesham 3 Association* “slowly permeable calcareous clayey, and fine loamy over clayey soils. Some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged non-calcareous clayey soils” (Soil Survey 1983, 411c) overlying Oxford Clay (BGS, Sheet 203). The site is essentially flat and lies at an elevation of *c.* 45m AOD.

1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposal is for a new housing development. Detailed plans of the proposed development are not currently available.

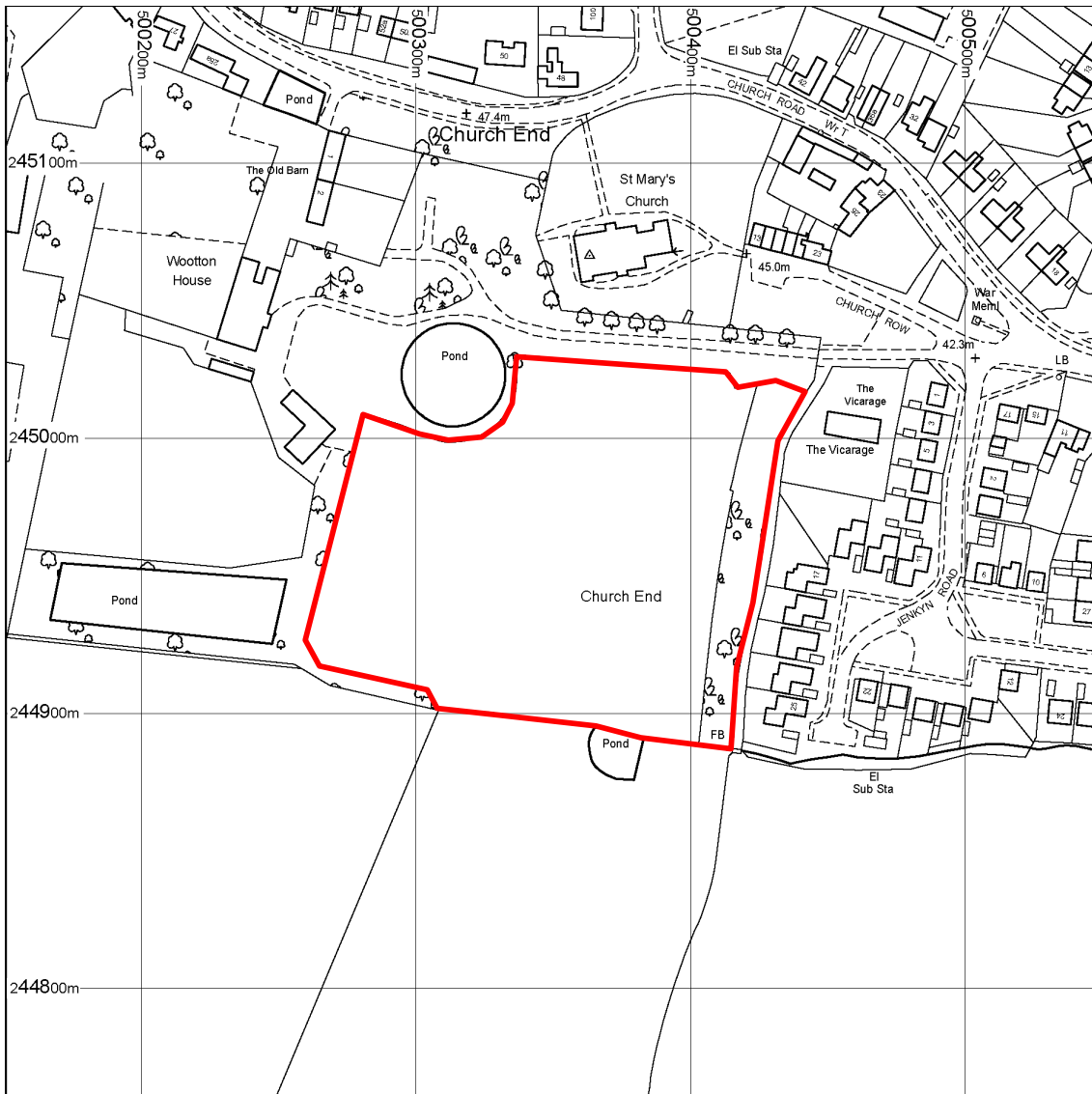


Figure 2: Site location (Scale 1:1,250)



Figure 3: Proposed development *(not to scale)*

2. Aims and Methods

2.1 'Archaeological desk-based assessment is an assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a given area, consisting of a collation of existing information in order to identify the likely extent, character and quality of the known or potential archaeological resource, in order that appropriate measures might be considered' (IFA 2000).

2.2 The assessment was carried out according to the brief, and the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (IFA 2001).

2.3 The following readily available sources of information were consulted for the desk-based assessment:

2.3.1 *Archaeological Databases*

Archaeological databases represent the standard references to the known archaeology of an area. The principal source consulted was the *Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record* (HER). The study area employed in the HER search includes the site itself, and a surrounding study area of approximately 1km radius.

2.3.2 *Historic Documents*

Documentary research provides an overview of the history of a site and its environs, suggesting the effects of settlement and land-use patterns. The principal source consulted was the *Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Records Service* (BLURS).

2.3.3 *Cartographic & Pictorial Documents*

Old maps and illustrations are normally a very productive area of research. The principal sources consulted were *Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Records Service*.

2.3.4 *Air Photographs*

Given favourable light and crop conditions, air photographs can reveal buried features in the form of crop and soil marks. They can also provide an overview of and more specific information about land use at a given time. No aerial photographs were available for study.

2.3.5 *Geotechnical Information*

A description of the topography and solid and surface geology of the site and its environs was compiled, so as to appreciate the potential condition of any archaeological remains, to assess the hydrological conditions, and to appraise the potential for the survival of buried waterlogged archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits.

2.3.6 *Secondary & Statutory Sources*

The principal sources consulted were Bedford Library and ASC's own in-house library.

2.4 *Walkover Survey*

As part of the assessment a walkover survey of the site was undertaken on 1st August 2008, with the following aims:

- To examine any areas of archaeological potential identified during research for the assessment, in particular with a view to gauging the possible survival or condition of any remains present.
- To consider the significance of any above-ground structures, historic buildings or historic landscape features present.
- To assess the present site use and ground conditions, with a view to the appropriate deployment of fieldwork techniques, if required by the AA.

3. Archaeological and Historical Evidence

HER = Historic Environment Record

3.1 The local and regional settings of archaeological sites are factors that are taken into consideration when assessing the planning implications of development proposals. The following sections provide a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs.

The site lies within an area of considerable archaeological and historical interest (Brittain 2002, Page 1912), and the site has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. The location of known archaeological and historical sites recorded in the HER is shown in Fig. 4, and details appear in Section 8.

3.2 *Archaeological & Historical Background to the Study Area*

3.2.1 *Prehistoric (before 600BC)*

No large scale archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken in Wootton and little is known of the prehistoric periods in the area. A large tract of Ancient Woodland (HER 13079), named Wootton Wood, is situated c.350m to the southwest of the site, which may be the remains of a wider area of woodland. The precise date of the woodland has yet to be established.

3.2.2 *Iron Age (600BC-AD43)*

The importance of the Bedfordshire Clay Vale during the Iron Age and Roman periods is increasingly being recognised (Dawson 2004). A number of Iron Age sites have been identified in the area, notably two settlements 4.5km northeast of the site, at Stagsden (Dawson 2000b). A site of this period has also been identified c0.5km north of the site at Canons Close, Wootton (Abrams *et al* 2005) and several others are known from the wider area (Dawson 2000b).

3.2.3 *Roman (43AD – c.450)*

A systematic survey of Bedfordshire in the Roman period was undertaken by Simco (1984), but there is currently only limited evidence for this period at Wootton. The area was probably away from the main communication routes and settlements (OS 1979), but the significance of the river Great Ouse, which flows 3km northeast of Wootton is now being recognised (Dawson 2000a).

Two possible Roman period sites have been identified in the area and are defined as cropmarks (HER9080 and 16548). Both are situated adjacent to Hall End c.1km northwest of the site. Isolated sherds of Roman pottery (HER 5770) and coins (HER 17729, 9441a) have also been recorded in the area and indicates that further remains of the Roman period may be present in the area.

3.2.4 *Saxon and Medieval (c.450-1500)*

Archaeological evidence for the Saxon period has been discovered in Canon's Close (HER 13408) to the north of the village, and it is recorded in the Domesday Survey that Aelmar, a man of the Earl of Tosti, held lands here before the Norman Conquest. In 1086 the Manor of Otone was held by Albert

of Lorraine. It was assessed at 10 hides with meadow for 5 ploughs, woodland for 400 pigs and a value of £10. (Williams and Martin 1992).

The manor was later divided amongst the three sisters of John de Beauchamp, who died at the battle of Evesham in 1265. The third of the manor inherited by the youngest sister, Beatrice, maintained the name Wootton Manor. The third of the manor, which was acquired by Maud, the eldest sister later became known as Bosoms Manor, after William Bosun who died in 1424. There is no further mention of this manor after 1770. The remaining third of the manor, which in 1295 was inherited by Ela second sister of John de Beauchamp, was divided again into thirds between her three daughters Joan, Ida de Steingreve and Elizabeth. The portion inherited by Ida de Steingreve became known as the manor of Wootton Hoo (VCH online).

A number of other manors, such as Culey, Studleys and Pillinge Rowsberry were also in secular hands in the medieval period. However, another manor in Wootton, which became known after the Dissolution as the manor of Canons, belonged to Newnham Priory. After the Dissolution it was awarded to the honour of Ampthill. Another manor originally held by a monastic house was that of Pilling Shingay. This was held by the Knights Hospitallers and was attached to their preceptory of Shingay. The preceptory and its possessions were awarded to Sir Richard Longe in 1540. It is thought that Pilling Shingay was bestowed, along with Pilling Rowsberry to Sidney Sussex College in the early 17th century in order to found four fellowships and eight scholarships (VCH online).

The medieval core of the settlement (HER 17021) is situated immediately north and east of the site and includes the northern part of the site (Fig 4). The nature and extent of the medieval settlement is not understood in detail, but appears to have been a polyfocal settlement comprising a number of separate dispersed settlements or 'ends'. These have been defined at Cause End Road (HER 17022), Wood Farm (HER 16930) and Bott End (HER 17023, 17026).

A church was recorded in the village as early as the 12th century but the present building, which is built of coursed limestone rubble, dates from the 14th century (Pevsner 1968: 172). It consists of a chancel, a nave, north and south aisles, a north vestry, north and south porches, and a west tower, which is enclosed by aisles. The top of the tower is 15th century, as are the aisle windows. The west bays of the nave are early 19th century (Images of England website). The area around the church would have become an important part of the medieval village and a moated medieval settlement is believed to have existed on the north side of Church Road c.300m northeast of the development site (HER 3422 and 8529).

The area surrounding the village probably comprised open, agricultural land during the medieval period. Several areas of preserved medieval ridge and furrow cultivation strips survive in the area, notably in the field east of Cranfield Road, immediately southeast of the site (HER 5135: Fig. 4).

3.2.6 *Post-Medieval (1500-1900)*

The cartographic evidence shows little change in the medieval layout by 1902 (Figs.6-8). This resulted in a relatively large number of post medieval buildings surviving to become either listed with English Heritage (HER 1153, 2800, 6042, 6043, 6050, 6052, 8524, 8525, 8529, 8532, 8535, 8538) or being of local significance (HER 6044, 6562, 8508, 8509, 8510, 8511, 8515, 8516, 8521, 8522, 8523, 8539, 8540, 8541, 8542, 8546).

The Wootton area, which lies on Oxford clays, became renowned for brick making in the post-medieval period. The earliest known reference to the industry is of a tithe kiln at Wood End to the north of the village in 1655 (Bedfordshire County Council website). There is further evidence for the industry on the Wootton Inclosure Map (HER 8289, CRO MA 67), which depicts fields known as “Kiln Close” and “Top Kiln Close” (Fig. 6). Brickworks (HER 3433), now a reservoir, are shown 600m southeast of the site on the OS map of 1902 (Fig. 8). Most significantly for the area, a brickworks was founded in 1899 by B. J. Forder, which worked 5 acres of land between Wootton and Stewartby (VCH online). This later became a limited company under the chairmanship of Halley Stewart, after whom the village was named.

A bell foundry was established in the village in 1715. It was originally operated by Thomas Russel from 1715 to 1743 and then by William Emmerson from 1768 to 1790 (Kennett 1975). The site is now occupied by Astra House (HER 8523).

A Baptist chapel was built in Wootton in 1836, followed by a Methodist one some 30 years later. In 1860 the first school was opened in the village, and 17 years later the Wootton Board School was built at a cost of £1,442 (Bedfordshire County Council website).

3.2.7 *Modern (1900-present)*

Brickworking remained an important industry in the area until the early 21st century. The company founded by Forder in 1899 merged with the London Brick Company in 1923, and the Stewartby brickworks continued in use until February 2008 (Bedfordshire County Council).

The post war development of Wootton included considerable infilling and expansion, predominantly to the north and east of the site and the establishment of an upper school in the 1970s (Fig.1). The area around the church and Wootton House have remained largely undeveloped and are now part of the Wootton Conservation Area.

3.3 ***The Known Archaeology & History of the Site***

3.3.1 *Prehistoric (before 43AD)*

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity on the site.

3.3.2 *Iron Age (600BC-.AD43)*

Remains of the Iron Age are not currently known from the site.

3.3.3 *Roman (AD43-c.450)*

No archaeological remains of Roman period are known from the site.

3.3.4 *Saxon & Medieval (c.450-1500)*

Saxon and medieval remains have not been identified from the site, but the north part of the area is within the area defined by the HER as the medieval core of Wootton village (HER17021).

3.3.5 *Post-Medieval and Modern (1500-present)*

Speed's map of Bedfordshire (Fig. 5) was drawn at a small scale and does not show the site. The first readily available map showing the site is the first edition Ordnance Survey map, which was published in 1834 (Fig. 6). The site is shown as part of an area of open land, immediately to the south of the village. The modern east and boundaries of the site had been established at this time, but the map does not show any specific detail within the site.

The earliest map to show the site in detail is the Wootton Enclosure Map of 1838 (HER 6042, CRO MA 67: Fig. 7). The site is shown as open land and the modern boundaries had been established.

The Ordnance Survey plans of 1883, 1902 and 1938 show no alteration to the development site other than the establishment of an avenue of trees on the northern and eastern boundaries (Figs. 8-9). The eastern avenue is still shown on the current Ordnance Survey plan (Fig. 2).

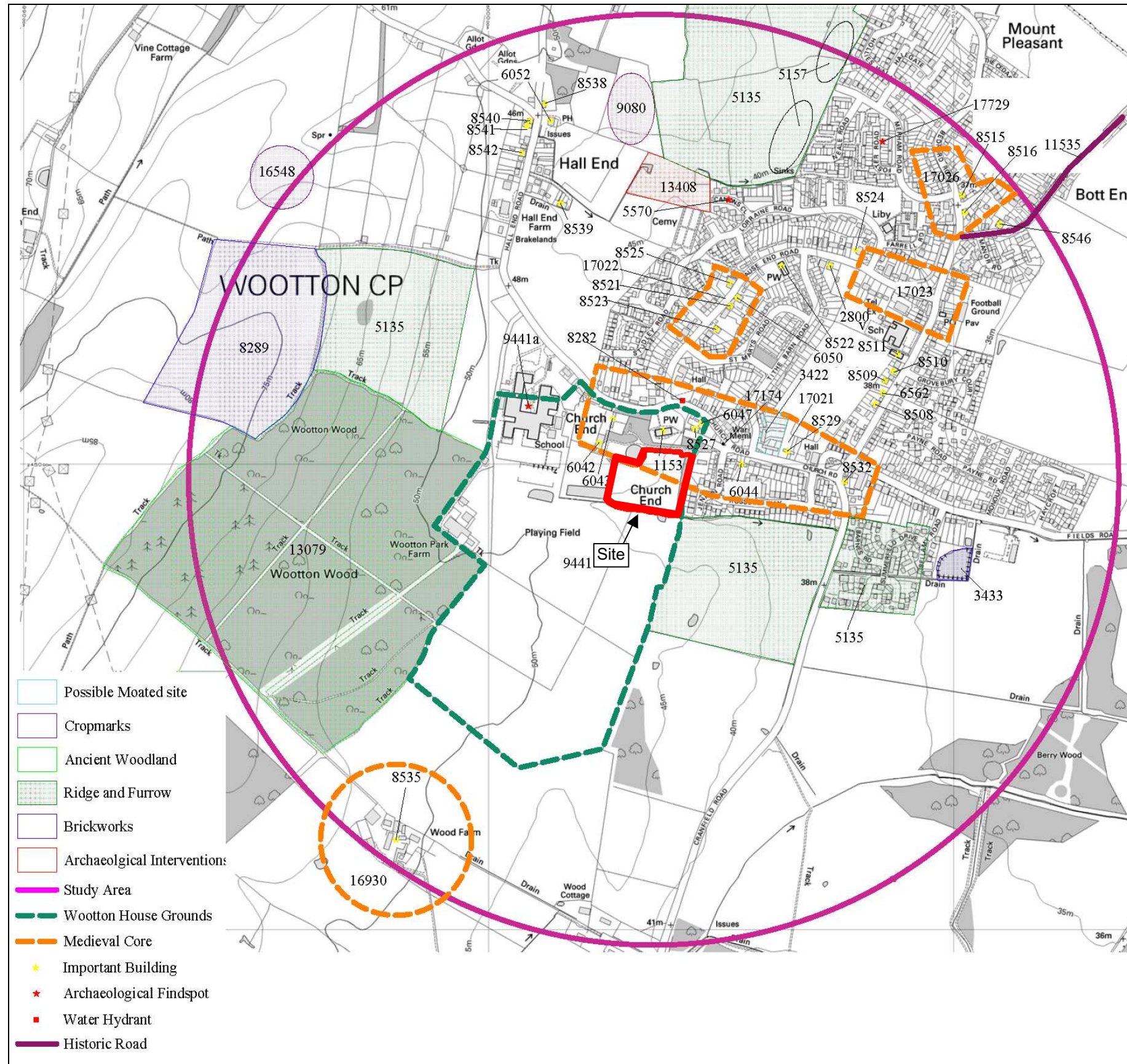


Figure 4: Archaeological sites in the Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record (Scale 1:10000).

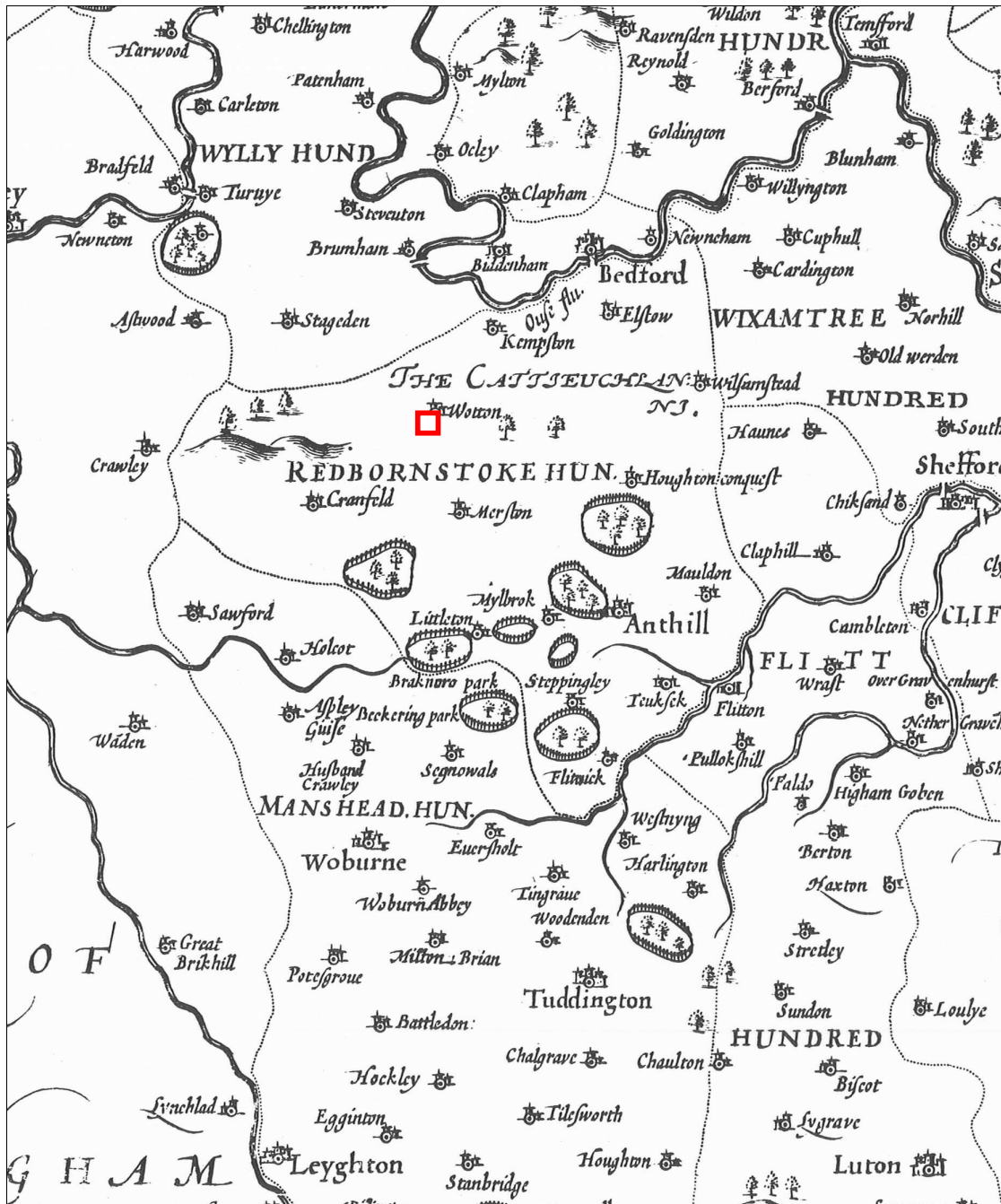


Figure 5: Extract from John Speed's Map of Bedfordshire, 1610

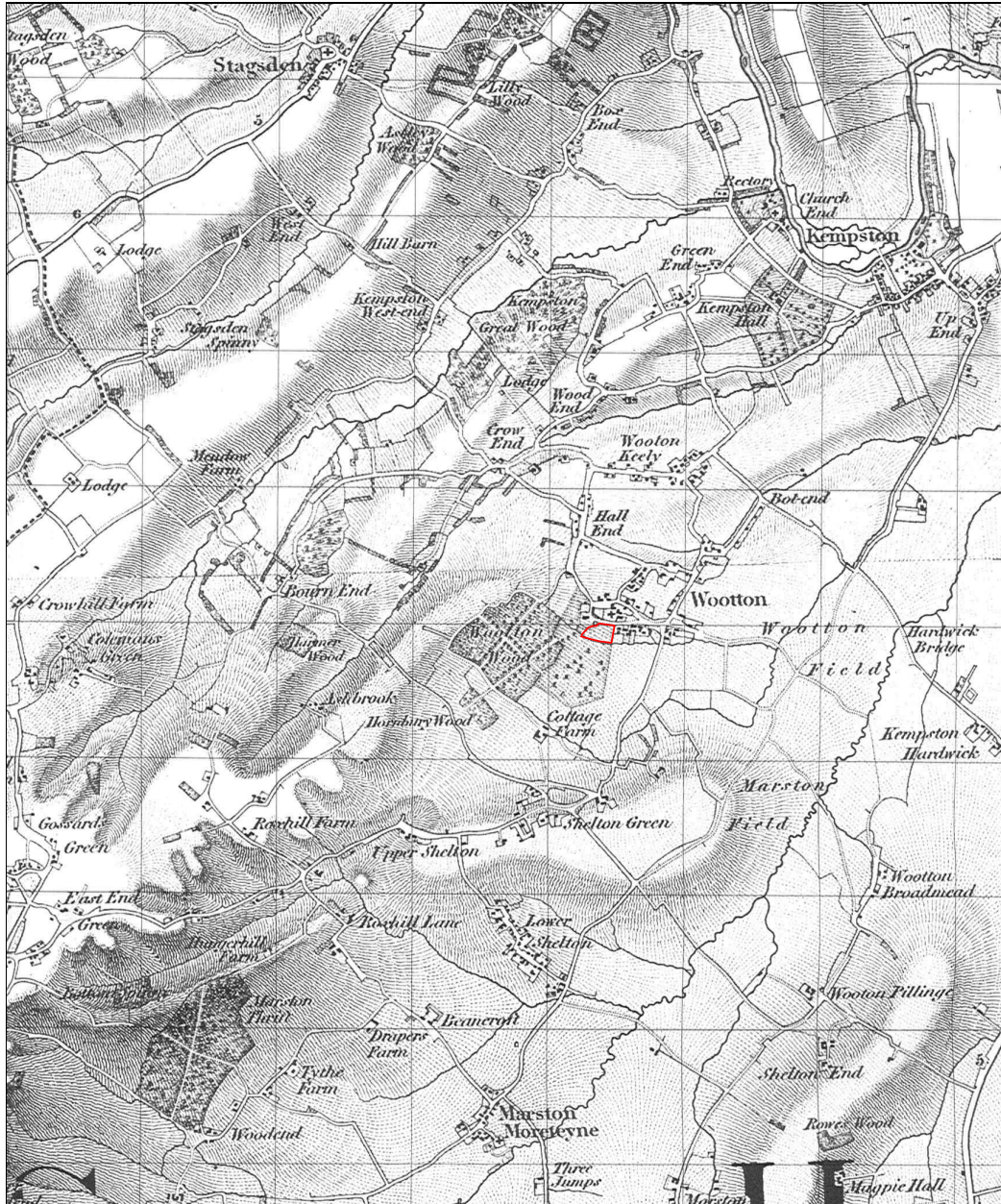


Figure 6: Extract from the 1834 edition one inch scale Ordnance Survey map



Figure 7: Extract from the Enclosure Map of Wootton (1838)

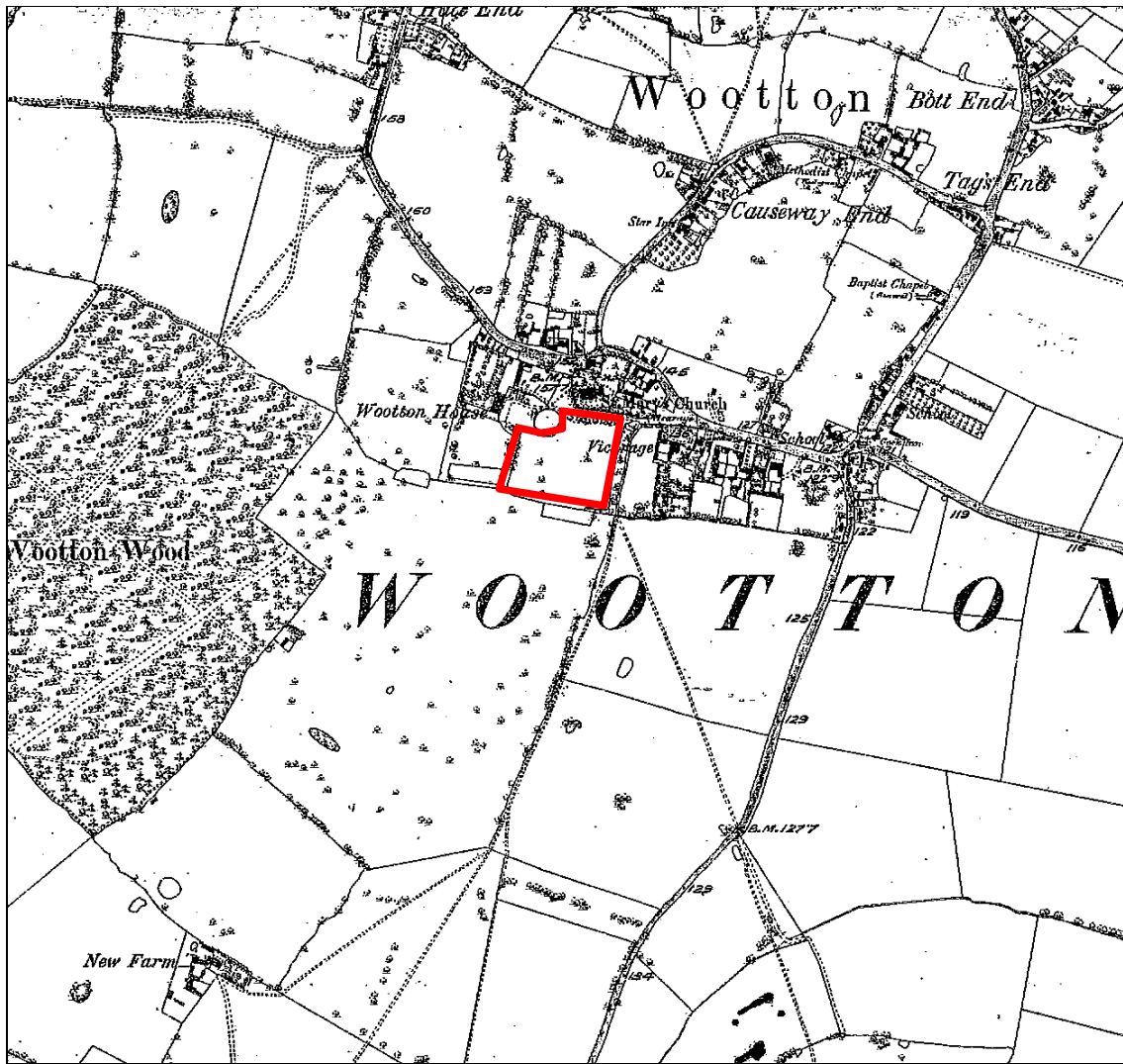


Figure 8: Extract from the 1883 edition six inch scale Ordnance Survey map

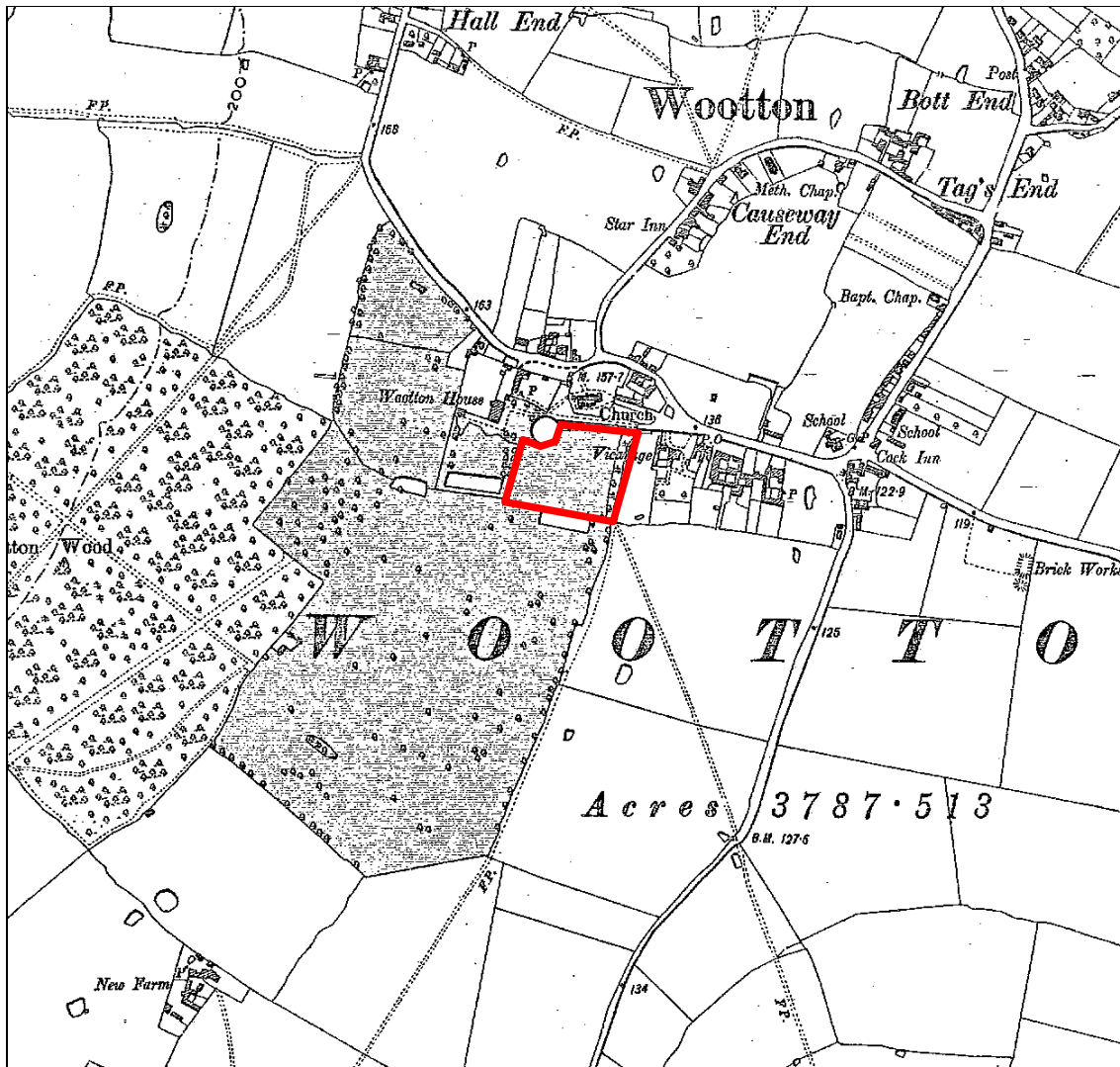


Figure 9: Extract from the 1902 edition six inch scale Ordnance Survey map

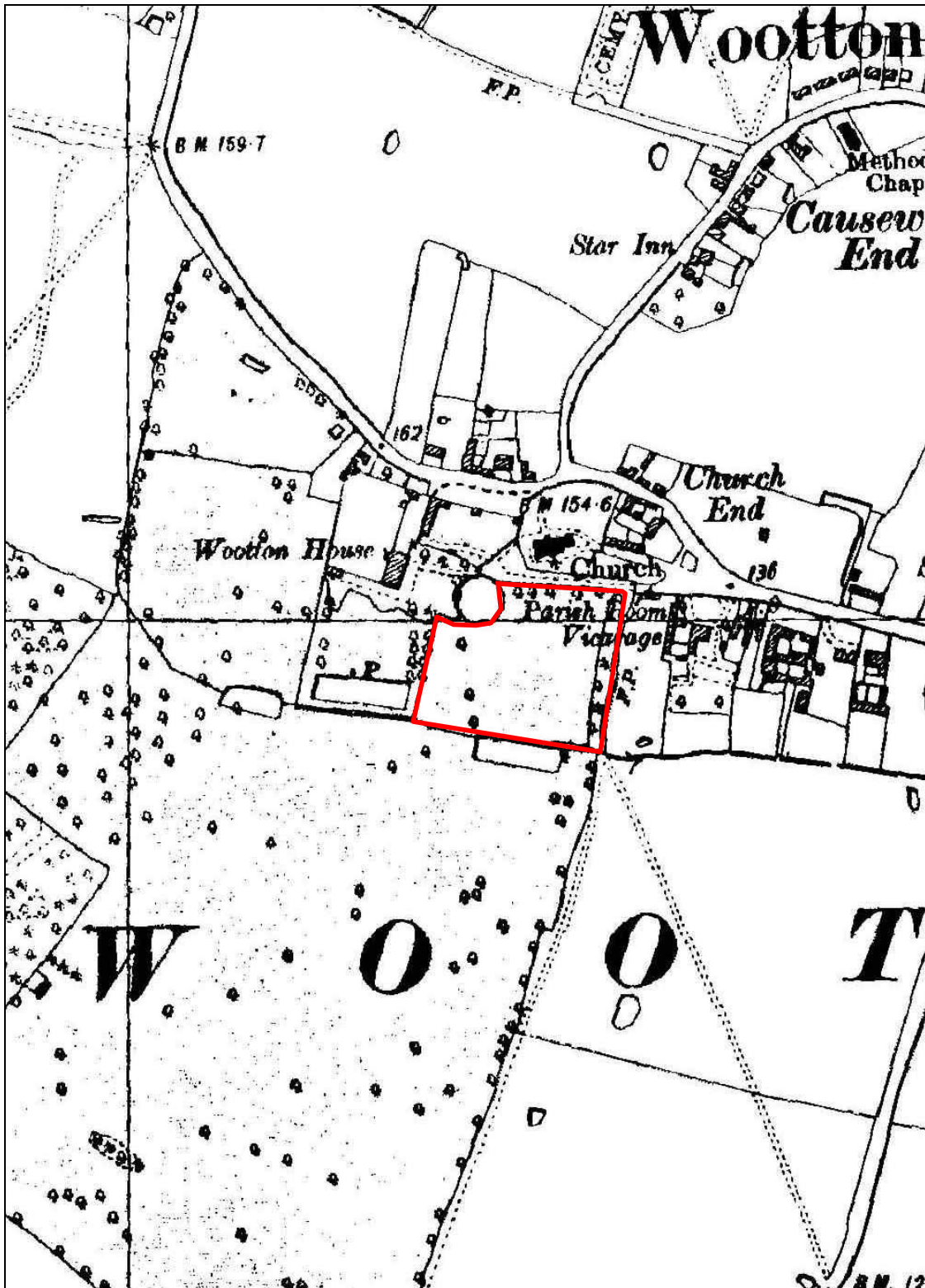


Figure 10: Extract from 1938 edition Ordnance Survey map (Scale 1: 10,560)

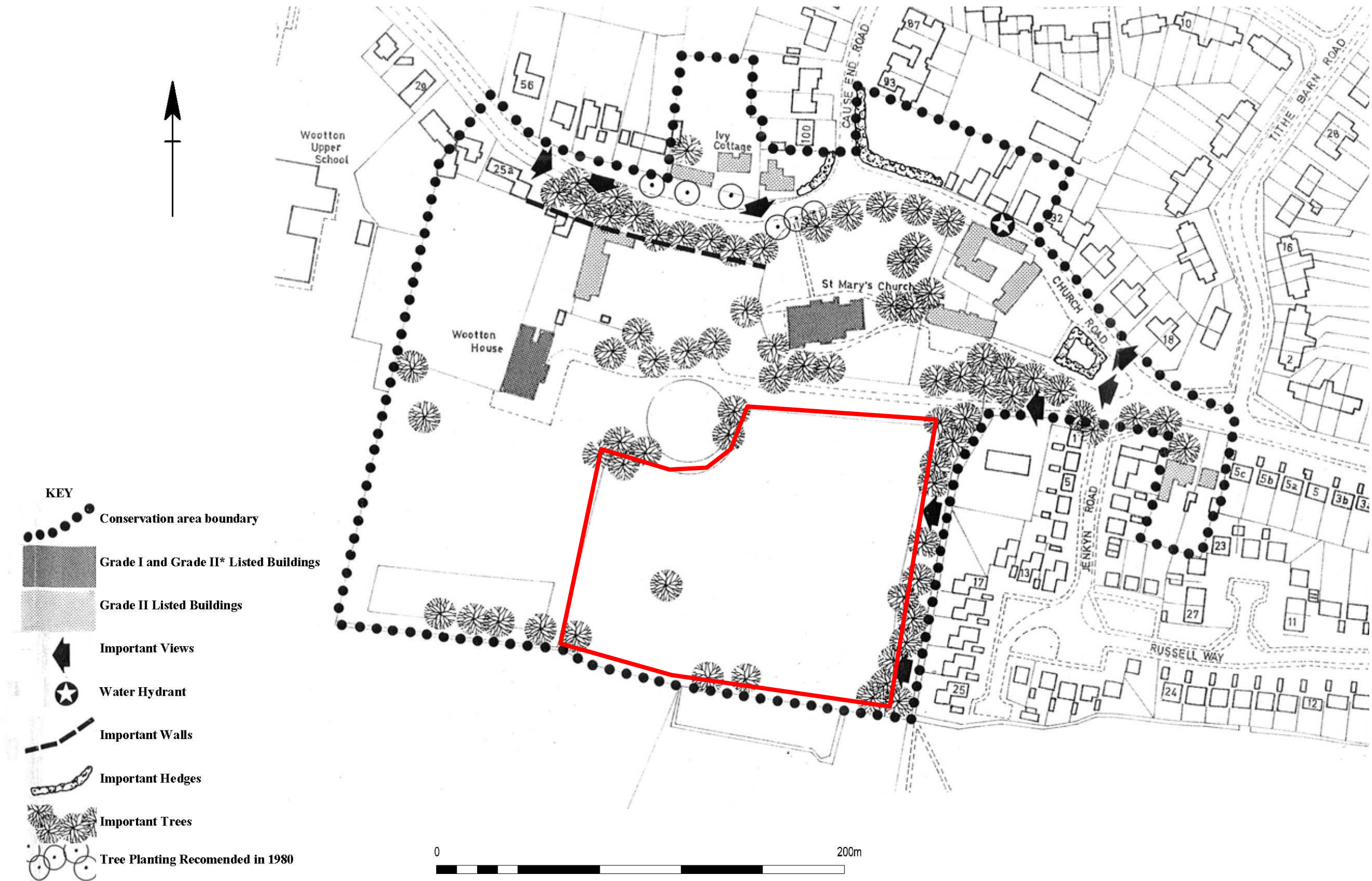


Figure 11: Plan of the Wootton Conservation Area (after Edgley 1980),

4. Walkover Survey

4.1 Access and Present Use

4.1.1 The site comprises a paddock within the grounds of Wootton House. A drive to the north of the site allows access to the house from Church Row and forms the north boundary of the site (Plate 1). It continues to the west and leads to a gate, which allows access to the north side of the site. Further access is available from the east (Plate 2).

4.1.2 It is largely open land but the eastern and northern boundaries of the site are lined with mature trees (Plate 3).

4.1.3 No earthworks or traces of ridge and furrow cultivation strips were observed during the site visit.

4.2 Buildings

There are no buildings within the site.

4.3 Services

No overhead or buried services were observed. A detailed check for the presence of buried service runs was not undertaken for the purposes of this assessment.

4.4 Setting

The site is set within parkland attached to Wootton House, which is a Grade II* listed building. The site is partially visible from the churchyard of St Mary's Church.



Plate 1: View south from private drive over site



Plate 2: View east of site showing current access



Plate 3: View southeast of site from current access

5. Statutory Constraints on Development

5.1 A range of planning constraints are in place in the area of the site. These constraints relate both to the area as a whole, and to individual buildings and sites. These constraints are taken into consideration when assessing the implications of planning and other proposals made to the local authority and to other local and national bodies.

5.2 *Conservation Areas*

The site lies within, and forms almost a quarter of, the Wootton Conservation Area. The conservation area is characterised by its tree lined views, green spaces, and several listed buildings, two of which (St Mary's Church and Wootton House) are adjacent to the site.

5.3 *Areas of Archaeological Significance*

Although the site is not within an area designated by the local authority as an *Area of Archaeological Significance*, the north part of it lies within an area designated in the HER as core settlement of the medieval village of Wootton (Fig. 4).

5.4 *Scheduled Ancient Monuments*

There are no *Scheduled Ancient Monuments* within the site.

5.5 *Listed Buildings*

No listed buildings are present. The site is situated adjacent to Wootton House (listed as Grade II*) and St Mary's Church (Grade I). A number of other buildings within the Conservation Area (above, section 5.2) are also Grade II listed.

6. Conclusions

6.1 Little systematic archaeological work has taken place in Wootton and little is currently known of the site. However, the site lies within a wider area of archaeological interest and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

6.2 *Archaeological Potential of the Site*

6.2.1 Archaeological remains of the prehistoric and Roman periods are not currently known in the site but a number have been identified elsewhere in the village (eg. HER13408).

6.2.2 The site is partially within the area defined in the HER as the medieval core of Wootton (HER 17021). It therefore has the potential to reveal evidence of Saxon and/or medieval settlement activity. The north part of the site, within the core area of medieval settlement, is likely to be considered more archaeologically sensitive than the area to the south, which is further away from the medieval core.

6.2.3 Since the 17th century the site has formed part of the estate of Wootton House and has been used as a paddock since at least 1883. No signs of ground disturbance were observed during the walkover survey and it does not appear to have been subject to deep ploughing. Accordingly, any archaeological remains which may be present, may survive in good condition.

6.3 *Conclusions*

6.3.1 The desk-based assessment has revealed that the site offers medium to high archaeological potential. Archaeological remains are not currently known from the site, but a number are known in the surrounding area. The area appears to have undergone little disturbance in the recent past and any archaeological remains which may be present, may survive in relatively good condition.

6.2.2 A number of prehistoric, Roman and medieval sites have been identified in the surrounding area, but none are known from the site. The site is situated within the south part of the medieval village of Wootton, but is not currently occupied by buildings.

6.2.3 The site is adjacent to the village church and the north part of the site is considered to lie within the core of the medieval village (above, section 5.3). The remaining part of the site has probably always comprised open land, and it is possible that denuded remains of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation strips are present. It is unlikely that the Saxon and medieval village extended across the southern part of the site, but the presence of earlier prehistoric and Roman remains cannot be specifically excluded.

6.4 The framework for the management of archaeological issues in the planning system is currently set out in the document PPG16 *Archaeology and Planning*. Decisions relating to archaeological matters within the area of the site are taken by the local planning authority, acting on the advice of the *Heritage and Environment Section of Bedfordshire County Council*.

7. Acknowledgements

ASC is grateful to Tim Collie of *Woods Hardwick Planning Ltd* for commissioning this assessment on behalf of *Wheatley PLC*. Thanks are also due to Stephen Coleman of the *Bedfordshire HER* for providing access to the HER data. The assistance of the staff of the *Bedfordshire and Luton Archives and Records Service* is also gratefully acknowledged.

The research for the assessment, and the walkover survey, were undertaken for *ASC Ltd* by Jenny Richards BA PIFA. The report was prepared by Jenny Richards and edited by David Fell MA MIFA.

8. Historic Environment Record Data

Sites listed below are those within the study area, *i.e.* 1km radius of the site.

HER = Bedfordshire Historic Environment Record

LB = Listed Building

HER no	NGR	Period	Type	Description	Proximity to site (m)
1153	50380 24580	Medieval	LB	St Mary's Church, Grade I listed	<40m
2800	50730 24920	C16	LB	49 & 51 Cause End Road, Grade II listed	500m
3422	50600 24550	Medieval	Earthworks	Possible moated site	160m
3433	51000 24280	Post Medieval	Kiln	Brickworks, shown on OS map of 1902	550m
5135	49800 24750; 50500 24250; 50850 24300; 50600 25350	Medieval	Ridge and Furrow	Areas of surviving ridge and furrow identified from aerial photos in 1990s	1m to 1km
5157	50700 25250	Post Medieval	Quarry	Gravel Extraction Pits identified from field names on Inclosure Map	800-1000
5570	50510 25050	Roman	Findspot	Roman pottery, found in 1969	550m
6042	50240 24550	C17	LB	Wootton House, Grade II* listed	<50m
6043	50260 24600	C17	LB	Wootton House Stables, Grade II listed	90m
6044	50540 24500	Modern	Building	Vicarage, C20 building on site of earlier vicarage	110m
6050	50530 24850	C18	LB	Yew Trees Cottage, no. 67 Cause End Road, Grade II listed	350m
6052	50130 25240	C16-17	LB	The Chequers Public House, Grade II listed	720m
6562	508400 24650	C18	Building	Fox and duck PH, locally significant	430m
8282	50420 24630	Modern	Pump	Standpipe	100m
8289	49500 24800	Post Medieval	Kiln	Brick kiln identified from field names on Inclosure Map	680m
8508	50820 24630	C19	Building	9 & 11 Bedford Road, locally significant	410m
8509	50850 24680	C19	Building	15 Bedford Road, locally significant	450m
8510	50860 24700	C19	Building	21 Bedford Road, locally significant	470
8511	50880 24740	1836	Building	Baptist chapel, locally significant	500m
8515	51010 25080	C18/19	Building	92 & 94 Bedford Road, locally significant	800m
8516	51020 25040	C19	Building	80 & 82 Bedford Road, locally significant	780m
8521	50520 24840	C17	Building	77 Cause End Road, locally significant	340m
8522	50630 24920	C19	Building	Methodist Chapel, locally significant	450m
8523	50490 24790	C18/19 Post	Building	Astra House 83 Cause End Road, locally significant; former PH;	260m

		medieval	Foundry	Site of bell foundry	
8524	50780 24950	C17	LB	Manor farm house, Grade II listed	560m
8525	50520 24890	C17	LB	52-56 Cause End Road, Grade II listed	380m
8529	50640 24520	Medieval Post medieval	Moat LB	Moated site recorded, no longer extant 2-8 Church Road, Grade II listed	200m
8532	50760 24460	C19	LB	3 & 5 Cranfield Road, Grade II listed	340m
8535	49800 23700	C17	LB	Wood Farm, Grade II listed	750m
8538	50120 25280	C17-20	LB	41 & 43 Hall End Road, Grade II listed	750m
8539	50150 25050	C19	Building	65-73 Hall End Road, locally significant	560m
8540	50090 25240	C20	Building	50 Hall End Road, locally significant	750m
8541	50080 25220	C19-20	Building	52 Hall End Road, locally significant	730m
8542	50080 25160	Post Medieval	Building	56 & 58 Hall End Road, locally important building C19	680m
8546	51090 25010	C17/18	Building	Black Horse PH, locally significant	840m
8996	50420 25000	Modern	Churchyard	New village churchyard	460m
9080	50300 25250	Iron Age/Roman	Cropmarks	Cropmark visible on aerial photos in 1990s	c. 1km
9441	50200 24300	Post Medieval	Park	Wootton House Grounds	<1m
9441a	50100 24620	Roman	Findspot	Roman coin found in grounds of school	200m
11535	51000 25000 (start)	Medieval	Road	Historic road from Wootton to Bedford, known as Kempston Portway form C15, now Potters Cross	750m
13079	49600 24350	Prehistoric	Woodland	Ancient Woodland	c. 500m
13408	50400 25100	IA/Roman/S axon Medieval	Find spot Ridge and Furrow	Evaluation by Albion Archaeology in 1999, found sherds of iron age, roman and saxon pottery and features below damaged ridge and furrow	520m
16548	49550 25100	Iron Age/Roman	Cropmark	Possible cropmark visible on aerial photos in 1990s	c. 1km
16930	49800 23700	Medieval	Settlement	Wood End Deserted Medieval Settlement, only Wood Farm survives.	750m
17021	50500 24550	Medieval	Settlement	Medieval core of Wootton village	<1m
17022	50500 24830	Medieval	Settlement	Cause End medieval settlement core	200m
17023	50900 24860	Medieval	Settlement	Medieval settlement core	500m
17026	51000 25050	Medieval Modern	Settlement Planning Application	Bott End medieval settlement core Letter regarding planning application for construction of new dwellings – no archaeological objections	700m
17174	50510 24540	Modern	War Memorial	War Memorial 1914-1918 and 1939-1945	70m
17729	50840 24690	Roman	Findspot	Roman coin found in garden of 80 Mephram Road	760m

9. References

Standards & Specifications

ALGAO 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper **14**.

ASC 2003 *Method Statement for Archaeological Desk Based Assessments*

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standards & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings)*.

Secondary Sources

Abrams, J., Wells, J. and Lee, A. 2005 *Land at Canons Close, Wootton, Bedfordshire: Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Albion Archaeology)

Bedfordshire County Council Website

http://www.galaxy.bedfordshire.gov.uk/webingres/bedfordshire/vlib/0.digitised_resources/wootton_digitisation.htm

BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.

Brittain, A. 2002 *A History of Wootton: Bedfordshire* Bedford: C&C Printers

Dawson, M. 2000a "The Ouse Valley in the Iron Age and Roman periods: a landscape in transition" in Dawson, M. 2000 (ed) *Prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman landscapes of the Great Ouse Valley* 107-130 CBA Research Report **119** Council for British Archaeology

Dawson, M. 2000b *Iron Age and Roman Settlement on the Stagsden Bypass* Bedfordshire Archaeology Monograph **3**

Dawson, M. 2004 *Archaeology in the Bedford Region*. British Archaeological Reports, British Series **373**

Images of England <http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk/>

Kennett, D. H. 1970 'Bedfordshire Archaeology 1969-1970' *Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal* **5** 126

Kennett, D. H. 1975 'The products of an eighteenth century bell foundry at Wootton: a static distribution reviewed' *Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal* **10** 71-74

Edgley, D. S. 1980 *Wootton Village Plan* North Bedfordshire Borough Council

Ordnance Survey, 1979 *Ordnance Survey map of Roman Britain*. Southampton: Ordnance Survey.

Pollard, J. and Baker, P. 1999 'Early Roman activity at Keeley Lane, Wootton' *Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal* **23** pp90-97

- Pevsner, N. 1968 *The Buildings of England: Bedfordshire and the County of Huntingdon and Peterborough* Penguin Books: London
- Simco, A. 1984 *Survey of Bedfordshire: The Roman Period* Bedfordshire County Council and Royal Commission on Historical Monuments in England
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).
- Victoria County History 'Parishes: Wootton', A History of the County of Bedford: Volume 3 (1912), pp. 328-335.
URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42442&strquery=wootton>
- Williams, A. and Martin, G. H. 1992 *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation* London: Penguin

10. Cartographic Sources

The following maps and plans were consulted in the course of this assessment:

Date	Reference	Description
1610		John Speed's map of Bedfordshire
1834	46	Ordnance Survey 1 inch scale map. First edition
1838	CRO MA 67	Wootton Inclosure Map
1845	CRO MA 53	Wootton Tithe Map
1883	Bedfordshire XVI	Ordnance Survey 6 inch scale map. 1st st edition. County Series
1882		Ordnance Survey 25 inch scale map. 1st st edition. County Series
1901		Ordnance Survey 25 inch scale map. 2nd edition. County Series
1902	Bedfordshire XVI	Ordnance Survey 6 inch scale map. 2nd edition. County Series
1926		Ordnance Survey 25 inch scale map. 3rd edition. County Series
1931		Wootton Land Utilisation Survey
1938		Ordnance Survey 25 inch scale map. 4th edition. County Series
1960		Ordnance Survey 25 inch scale map. National Grid Edition
1970		Ordnance Survey 25 inch scale map. National Grid Edition
1999	208 Bedford & St Neots	Ordnance Survey Explorer Series mapping (1: 25,000)
2008	Landplan data	Ordnance Survey Explorer Series mapping (1: 1250)