

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN:
MOAT FARM
PITSTONE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

NATIONAL MONUMENT I/D: 32121

NGR: SP 9438 1519

on behalf of Oliver Moore



David Kaye BA AIFA

April 2009

ASC: 1114/PMF/2



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 project code:</i> | PMF | <i>ASC project no:</i> | 1114 |
| <i>OASIS ref:</i> | archaeol2-58508 | <i>Event/Accession no:</i> | AYBCM: 2008.194 |
| <i>County:</i> | Buckinghamshire | | |
| <i>Village/Town:</i> | Pitstone | | |
| <i>Civil Parish:</i> | Pitstone | | |
| <i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i> | SP 9438 1519 | | |
| <i>Extent of site:</i> | 142m x 54m (max) | | |
| <i>Present use:</i> | Moat | | |
| <i>Relevant works:</i> | Refurbishment/landscaping | | |
| <i>Planning application ref/date:</i> | n/a | | |
| <i>Local Planning Authority:</i> | Aylesbury Vale District Council | | |
| <i>Date of fieldwork:</i> | 30.03.09 - 01.04.09 | | |
| <i>Commissioned by:</i> | Oliver Moore Moat Farm Vicarage Road Pitstone Leighton Buzzard Beds LU7 9EY | | |
| <i>Client:</i> | As above | | |
| <i>Contact name:</i> | Oliver Moore | | |

Internal Quality Check

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| <i>Revisions:</i> | | <i>Date:</i> | |
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| <i>Edited/Checked By:</i> | Bob Zeepvat | <i>Date:</i> | 21.04.09 |
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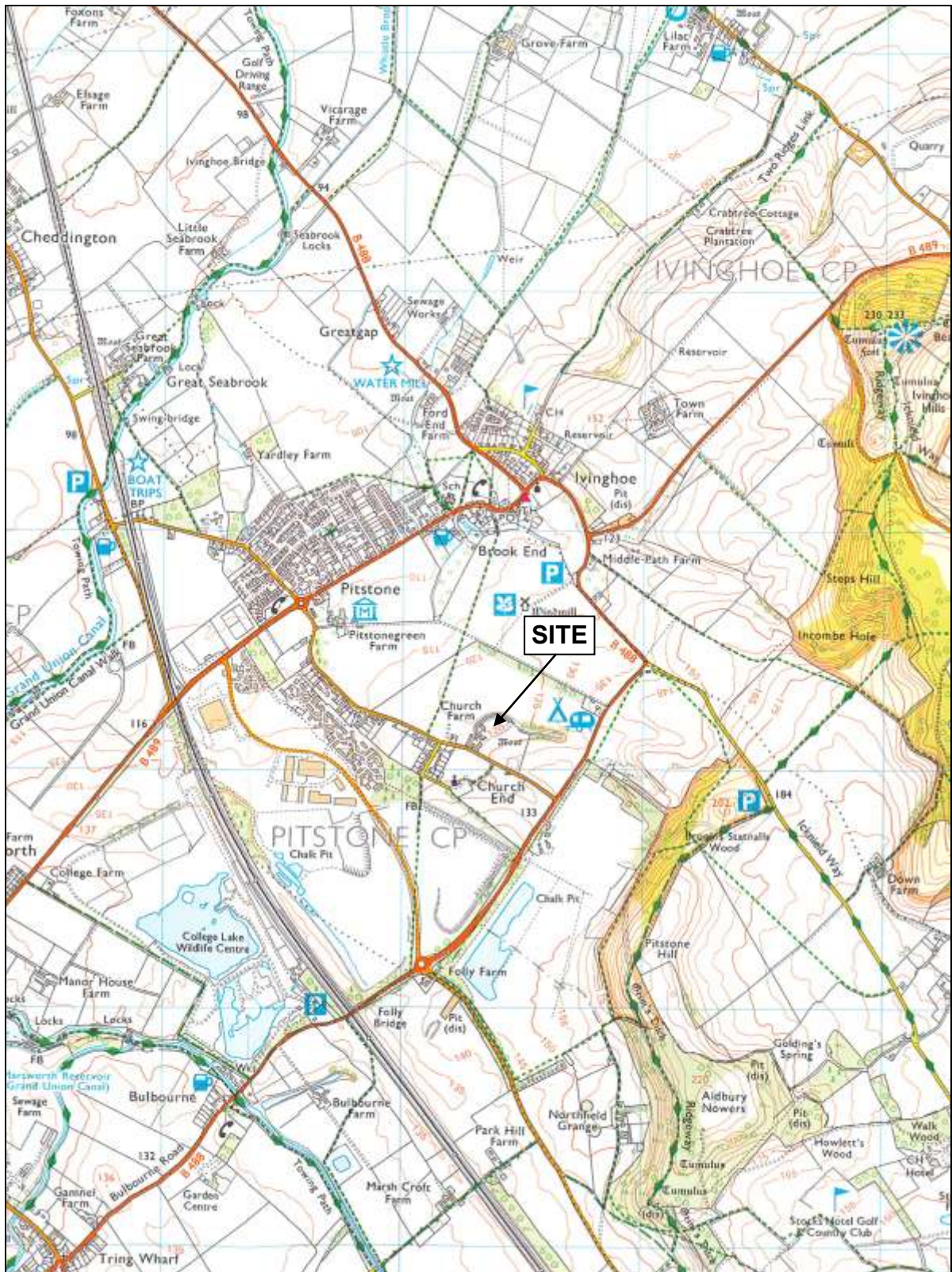


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In April 2009 ASC carried out a programme of recording at Moat Farm, Pitstone to assess the archaeological features and stratigraphy in, and around, a damaged area of the moat.

The base of a brick and lime mortar dam was cleared of spoil, cleaned, and the silt immediately adjacent to it removed. The footing appears to incorporate part of an earlier structure, possibly a bridge, made at least in part of Totternhoe clunch.

Other features associated with the dam and adjacent sluice appear to be have been constructed in an effort to reduce erosion of the moat's sides.

1. Introduction

1.1 In April 2009 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a programme of archaeological recording at Moat Farm, Pitstone, Buckinghamshire. The project was commissioned by Oliver Moore, and was carried out according to a brief (Welch 2008) prepared by English Heritage, and a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse 2008).

1.2 *Planning Background*

The programme of recording was required by English Heritage as a mitigation exercise in response to unauthorised works being carried out on a scheduled ancient monument. The requirements were to identify and record any archaeological remains or stratigraphy revealed in and around a footings trench excavated within the moat, and to expose, clean and record that part of the dam that had been covered by spoil from the trench excavation.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd (ASC) is an independent archaeological 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 Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *Management*

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

1.5 *The Site*

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located within the district of Aylesbury Vale, to the southeast of the village of Pitstone, close to Church End, at NGR SP 9438 1519 (Fig. 1). The site comprises a 'D' shaped, seasonally wet moat up to 20m wide and 2.5-4.0m deep, enclosing an area of 142 × 54m (max. dimensions). Moat Farm House,

which is a Grade II listed building, is located towards the western end, where a bridge spans the moat. The area of the proposed recording works is centred on the south-western arm of the moat, where there is a brick sluice that used to control the outflow from the moat (Fig. 2).

1.5.2 *Geology & Topography*

The soils of the area belong to the Wantage 1 Association, which are defined as *well drained calcareous silty soils, in places shallow over argillaceous chalk, overlying chalk* (Soil Survey 1983, 342c). The underlying geology comprises Cretaceous lower chalk, which is defined as hard chalk, passing down into marly and sandy beds (BGS, Sheet 238).

1.5.3 *Affected area*

A trench approximately 96m in length and 0.45m wide had been excavated around the inner edge of moat. The eastern portion of a possible dam close to the existing sluice had been covered with the subsequent spoil (Fig. 3).

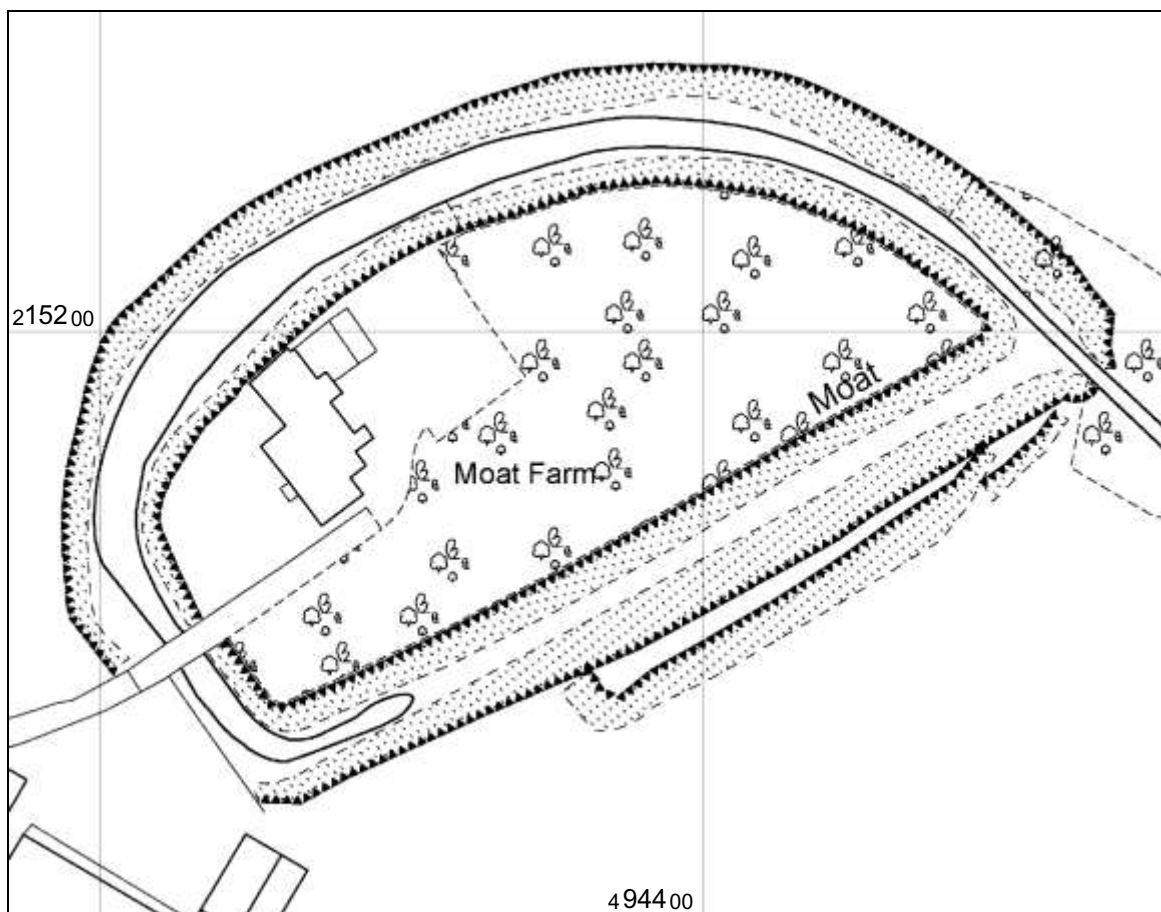


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)

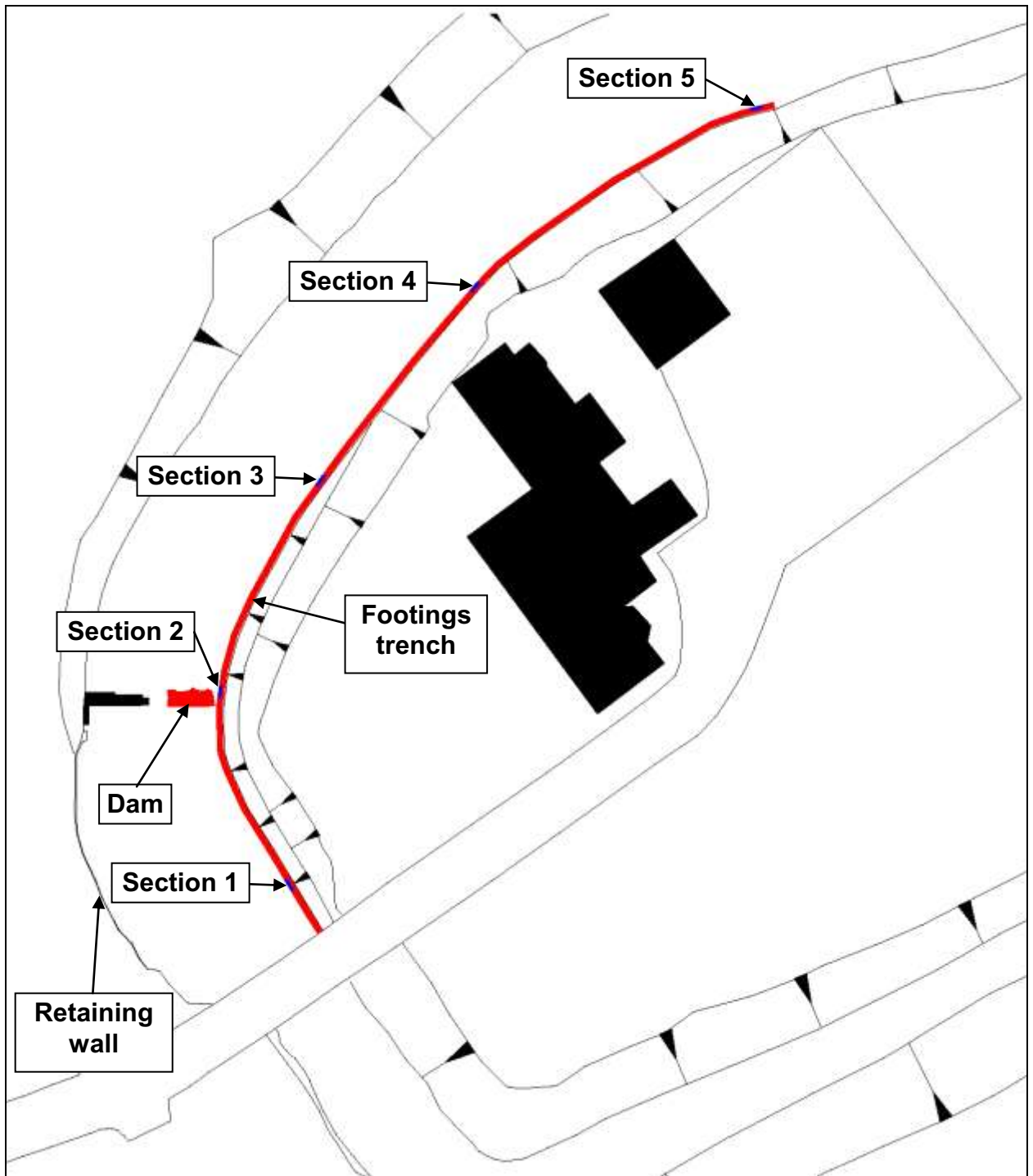


Figure 3: Affected area & section location (*scale 1:500*)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

In line with the requirements of the briefs, the aims of the project were:

2.1.1 *Structural Recording:*

- To make a record of the brick dam and outlet structures, and to interpret their function.

2.1.2 *Archaeological Recording:*

- To make a record of any archaeological remains or deposits disturbed by works within the moat
- To inform proposals for further work within the moat

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the requirements of the brief, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001) and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000a), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991; EH 2006), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the brief (Welch 2008), the survey followed the standards, conventions and specifications defined by English Heritage (EH 2006). The survey was undertaken to EH Level 3 (see Appendix 1 for details). In this instance, the soils around and above the dam were reduced as far as possible by machine excavation under close archaeological supervision, followed by hand excavation and cleaning, before the recording of the structure took place.

2.4 *Constraints*

There were no significant constraints preventing the recording of the affected area in line with the requirements of the brief.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

This section has been compiled with information from Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and other readily available sources.

3.1.1 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

Located c.200m to the east of the site is a possible Neolithic or Bronze Age ring ditch, visible as a crop mark on an aerial photograph (SMR5558). During fieldwalking c.400m to the east of the site an assemblage of Neolithic and Bronze Age flint flakes and scrapers was recovered (SMR5429). It was noted that the flakes were spread evenly across the subject area, but the scrapers were found in groups.

3.1.2 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

Located c.100m to the north of the site is a sub-circular, possible Iron Age cropmark (SMR2532), situated on an isolated rise. It is recorded in the SMR as a ploughed-out ditch with a possible trace of a bank and entrance on its eastern side. Evidence for an Iron Age settlement was uncovered during an evaluation at the former cement works, c.500m to the west of the site, in the form of ditches, pits and postholes (SMR6779).

3.1.3 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

A possible Roman road has been identified c.400m to the southwest of the site (SMR2991). It has been suggested that this road may be a predecessor of Watling Street, and could have been a main driving line of the Claudian invasion of AD43 (Viatores 1964). A small quantity of Romano-British pottery was recovered during fieldwalking c.400m to the east of the site (SMR5429).

3.1.4 *Saxon* (c.450-1066)

The SMR does not record any specific instances of Saxon activity within the vicinity of the site. However, the village of Pitstone is mentioned in the Domesday Survey of 1086 (Williams & Martin 1992), and is therefore likely to have its origins in the late Saxon period.

3.1.5 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

Moat Farm itself is a medieval moated site, designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM). It is thought to be the site of Pitstone Manor, later referred to as Pitstone Place, which in 1086 was owned by Walter Giffard and held by Ralph de Langetot (Williams & Martin 1992). Most of this building was demolished in the 19th century, and materials from it were used to build the White Hart Inn in Aylesbury (SMR0462). The area surrounding the moat is labelled as 'The Stank' on a pre-enclosure map dated to 1810. The remains of

Pitstone Place (Moat Farmhouse) are now a Grade II Listed Building. This is located on the west side of the island.

Another area of possible medieval occupation is recorded *c.*500m to the southeast of the site (SMR1744). Here a primitive medieval hut was uncovered, along with a pit associated with an area of burning. Finds recovered from this site included a large amount of 11th century pottery, a knife blade and two iron nails.

The church of St Mary is located *c.*250m to the southwest of the site, and is likely to have once been the centre of Pitstone village (SMR0223). The oldest part of the church dates to the early 13th century, and contains the earliest brass in Buckinghamshire (Pevsner 2000).

The SMR also records an area of medieval settlement *c.*200m to the southwest of the site (SMR2491). Pre-enclosure maps show a manor house on the site, and a complete system of house platforms and hollow-ways. Medieval pottery has also been recovered from the area, and it has been observed that it is likely there was a medieval village surrounding St Mary's Church (Dungworth 1991).

3.1.6 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

The SMR records that a coin hoard deposited before 1603 was found on a body in an irregular interment in the churchyard uncovered in *c.*1890 (SMR0223). The hoard included two silver coins of Elizabeth I and eight Bristol Square type bronze farthings.

Pitstone windmill is located *c.*500m to the north of the site (SMR1270). It is a post mill, which was rebuilt at an unknown date from parts of an earlier mill. It may be the earliest surviving windmill in the county, with timbers from the main framework dating to 1627. It has a circular base of 19th-century brick with a weatherboarded chamber above and four sails (Pevsner 2000).

3.1.7 *Modern* (1900-present)

The modern settlement of Pitstone is concentrated *c.*1km to the northwest of the site, on the northern side of the Ivinghoe – Marsworth road (B489). In more recent times, the village has been expanded with the demolition of the former cement works to make way for a housing development *c.*800m to the west of the site.

4 Results

4.1 General

A footing trench for a proposed retaining wall has been excavated around the inside of the moat, running from the bridge in a clockwise direction. It is c.96m in length, 0.45m wide and cut the base of the moat by up to 0.48m. A 5% sample of the excavated trench section was recorded to provide an understanding of the stratigraphy of the moat and its base (Fig. 3). The results indicate that the base of moat rises 0.6m between sections 1 and 5, though there appears to be a dip of approximately 0.5m in the vicinity of Section 3 (Fig 4). The stratigraphy consisted of green-grey silty clay deposit, up to 0.4m in thickness, overlying the natural chalk base. A layer of flint and redeposited natural were noted in Section 2.

Some of the spoil from the footing trench excavation had been deposited over a portion of what appears to be the remnants of a brick-built dam, with a provision for a sluice gate, spanning the moat on the western side (Plate 1). Most of this material was removed with an excavator, after which the surface of the structure was cleaned by hand. The surrounding silt layer was also removed from a 0.4m wide slot along both main faces of the brickwork (Plate 2).

The condition of the structure itself was variable. The portion to the west of the sluice was not excavated in any way, but it was noted that it was over 2m high at the bank, though the original height cannot be ascertained as some of the upper brickwork had been demolished (Plate 3). A small culvert running through the base, close to the bank, had been bricked-up on both sides (Plates 4 & 5). Some Totternhoe clunch and sandstone was also noted amongst the brickwork at the base of the structure (Fig. 5, Plates 6 & 7)

The remainder to the east of the sluice was little more than a footing, six courses high at its maximum. The bricks were principally hand-made and very lightly frogged, bonded with a strong lime mortar. Large blocks of Totternhoe clunch underlying the brickwork were exposed. Beneath this was a layer of flint field stones approximately 2m wide, extending from the island bank into the moat c.3.5m (Plate 8, 9 & 10).

The outlet to the moat and associated sluice are located on the western bank, close to the dam (Plate 11). There is a concrete, brick and render retaining wall approximately 50m in length running from the bridge, clockwise round the moat (Plate 12). The bridge itself is a double span, brick-built structure. The northeastern arch shows evidence of having been bricked-up on both sides (Plate 13), while the southwestern arch has been blocked only on the southern side and a sluice gate installed (Plate 14).

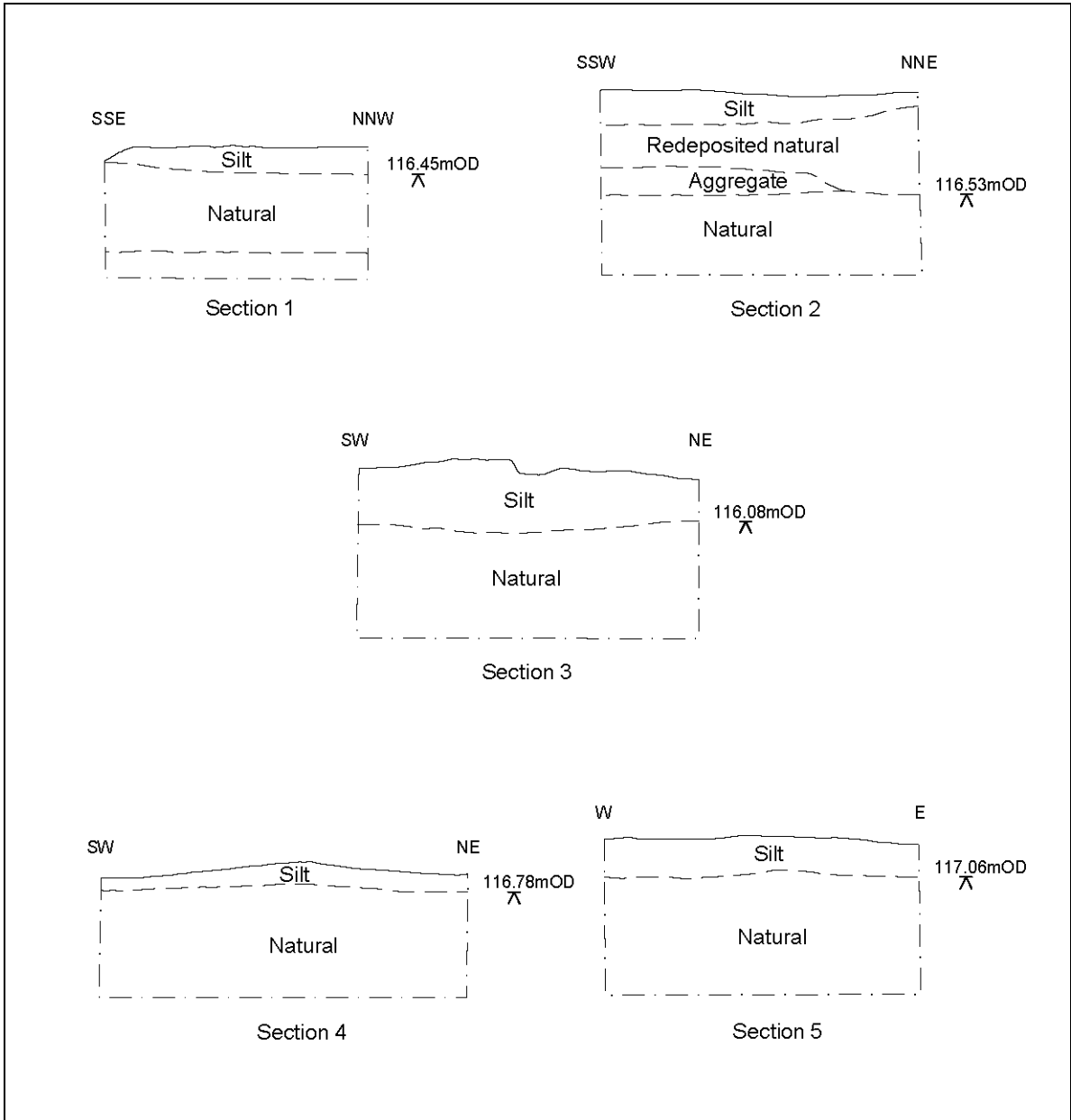


Figure 4: Trench sections (scale 1:20)

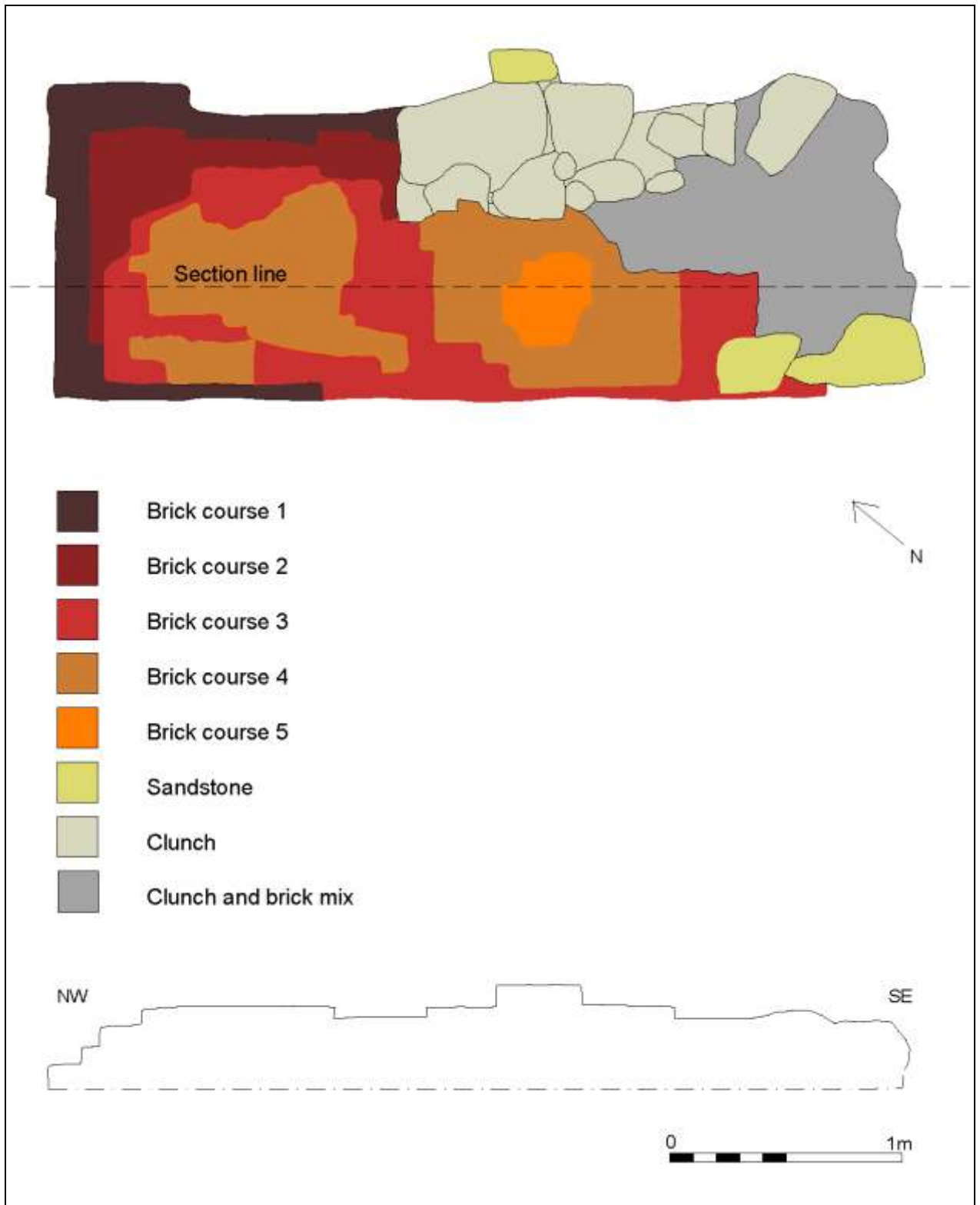


Figure 5: Plan and section of dam (scale 1:25)



Plate 1: Footings of former dam, facing north



Plate 2: Eastern section of dam, facing north



Plate 3: Western section of dam, facing northwest



Plate 4: Culvert, facing north



Plate 5: Culvert, facing south



Plate 6: Clunch to the east of culvert, facing north



Plate 7: Clunch and sandstone in eastern dam footing, facing northeast



Plate 8: Flint layer, facing northwest



Plate 9: Clunch blocks, facing southwest



Plate 10: Clunch block, brickwork and flint layer



Plate 11: Outlet sluice, facing west



Plate 12: Concrete retaining wall, facing northwest



Plate 13: Northeast arch, facing southeast



Plate 14: Southeast side of bridge, facing northwest

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The structures in the southwest quadrant of the moat appear to be contemporary or near contemporary. The bridge is probably 19th century and may be a replacement for an earlier structure that stood where the remnants of the dam are now situated. The clunch blocks and flint layer revealed during excavation may have formed part of the original footing. The clunch is only visible in two discrete areas at the edges of the dam, suggesting that if it is associated with an earlier bridge then that structure was probably single span. Supporting evidence for the presence of a bridge at this location can be seen in the line of the existing road. Once on the site from Vicarage Road it turns sharply eastwards to form the driveway across the bridge towards the house. However, if the road once continued in a straight line it would reach the edge of the moat where the former bridge might once have stood (Fig. 6).

The brick, concrete and render wall on the southwest side of the moat appears to be contemporary with the dam, with the render covering part of both (Plate 15). The current sluice and outlet are probably built into this wall, though the extensive nature of the rendering makes an assessment of the exact relationship impossible. It may be that the two structures were built at different times and subsequently rendered together.

The moat itself is 'D' shaped, which is probably a result of widening the original course of Cowhill Spring to form the curve, and excavating an additional, 'L' shaped channel between the outlet and the source. The existing moat varies in width and profile, with the curve of the 'D' being wider and more irregular than the straight side. This is probably the result of centuries of relatively fast flowing water in the moat eroding both sides of the cut on all but the straight arm. The present throughput of water is probably a lot less than it has been historically. The cut of the inlet channel suggests a much larger volume of water once flowed into the moat, and consequently would have produced greater currents within the main body of water (Plate 16). The throughput would have varied seasonally, as it does now, and also may have been affected by local quarrying impacting on the water table.

The levels taken from the recorded sections of the excavated footing trench show the base of moat rising by at least 0.5m between Section 2, at the outlet, and Section 5, at the end of the excavated trench, 66m closer to the inlet. This is probably an indication that the base of the moat follows the natural topography of Cowhill Spring. The dip in the base around Section 3 may be a natural hollow in the geology or possibly the result of erosion.

The extent of the erosion can best be seen by comparing the profile of the straight arm with that of the curved (Plates 17 & 18). This erosion may have been sufficient to fatally undermine the old bridge. The concrete and render wall appears to have been constructed in an effort to prevent further deterioration in the most heavily damaged area, and the dam with its sluice was designed to control the volume and direction of water reaching the outlet.

The centralised position of the sluice in the dam will have encouraged the current within the moat water to be concentrated midstream thereby offering some protection

to the vulnerable edges of the moat. The small culvert passing through the western section of the dam was probably a temporary measure to channel the water away while the eastern side was being constructed. Once the central sluice was in place the culvert was blocked.

The parish map of 1810 shows the outlet flowing through an open cut across the adjacent field (Plate 19), but by 1880 it is no longer marked (Plate 20). This is almost certainly because by this point it had been culverted, probably as part of the overall renovation scheme that appears to have been ongoing during this period.

The bricked-up arch of the bridge and the addition of another sluice may have been necessary as a result of the dam forcing water down the straight arm. The additional sluice will have made it possible to control the direction of the flow and the volume of water passing down each arm more precisely, thereby minimising the erosion to the moat's structure. There are some signs that the moat has been eroded at the southern corner of the straight arm, close to the bridge. The construction of the second sluice may have been an attempt to prevent the undermining of the existing bridge.

The relatively small size of the trees surrounding the curved side of the moat give an indication that the erosion process has been ongoing up to recent times, and indeed, may still be occurring. The large trees that are present on the southwest side of the island are close to the water's edge.

It is unclear when the moat was constructed, but it is possibly of medieval date. The possible bridge footings exposed during the excavation were made of clunch which was a common building material in the medieval period, and in this case was probably quarried locally. There is a known former open quarry from this period approximately 1km to the southeast of the site. Also, the church of St. Mary, located c.250m to the south of Moat Farm, was constructed from the mid 13th century onwards, and contains large quantities of clunch, particularly in the tower.

It is probably that the moat has been dredged a number of times, not least when the dam, retaining wall and new bridge were built. The current build-up of silt is 0.3-0.4m thick and is probably derived from the material eroded away from the sides, and possibly the base, of the moat. It is unlikely that that much material in the moat is carried in the source water as this originates from a chalk spring and is consequently very clear. So, in essence the majority of the existing material at the base of the moat probably represents approximately a century of erosion.

A single sherd of pottery was recovered from the excavated area close to the clunch blocks at the base of the dam. Its fabric is dark grey to black, with sand and quartz inclusions. It is derived from a wheel thrown pot approximately 24cm in diameter, has a 'pie crust' decoration around it, and is possibly a fragment of a Torskey ware cooking pot (Plate 21). This type of pot was produced close to Lincoln between the 10th and mid 12th century. All the other artefacts noted during the excavation consisted of fragments of the dam and modern detritus.

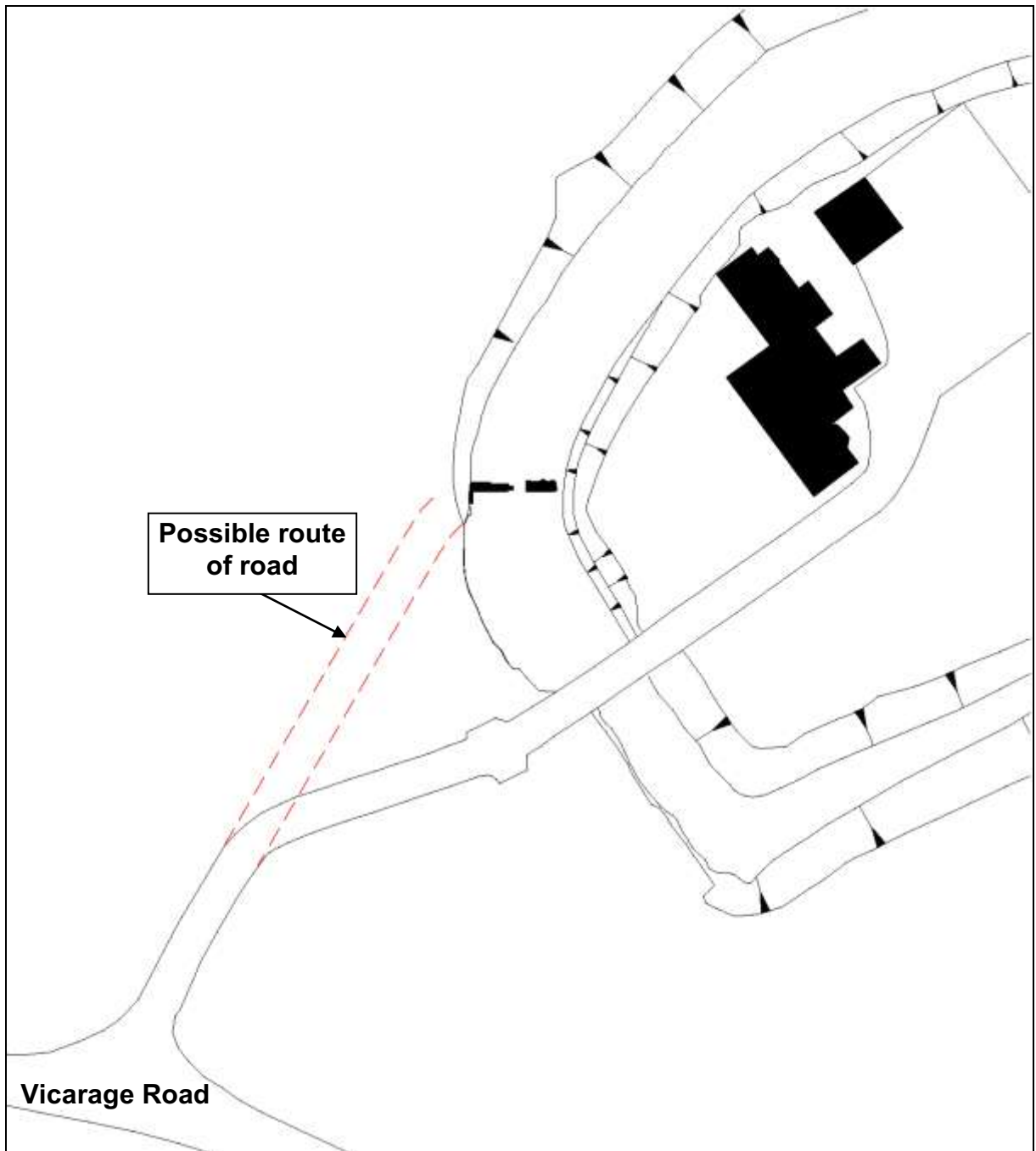


Figure 6: Possible location of earlier road



Plate 15: Rendered retaining wall, facing northwest



Plate 16: Inlet channel, facing southeast



Plate 17: Profile of the moat's straight arm, facing northeast



Plate 18: Profile of the moat's curved arm, facing north-northeast



Plate 19: Parish map of 1810

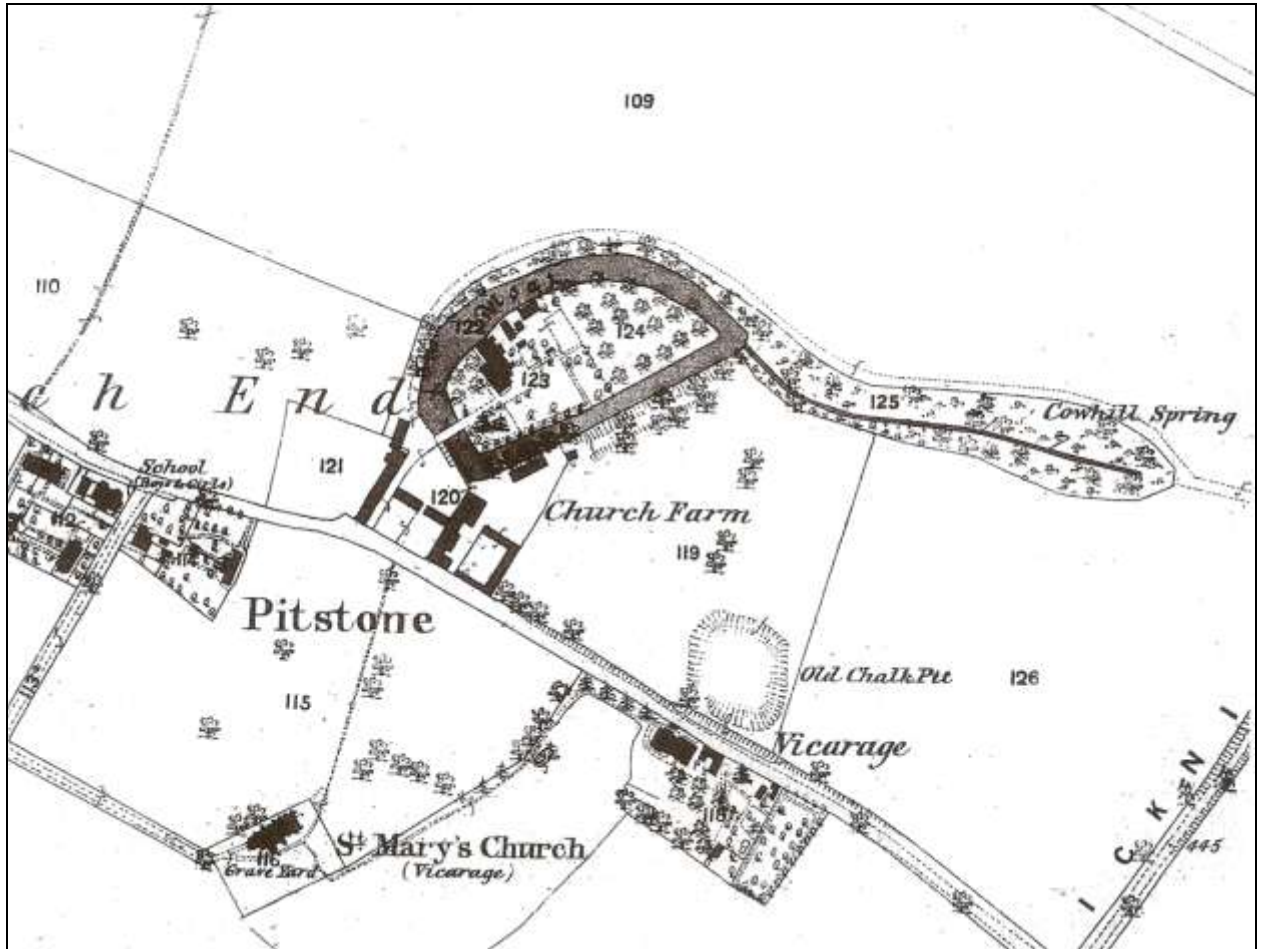


Plate 20: OS 1st edition map of 1880



Plate 21: Medieval pottery sherd

6. Proposals for Further Analysis

- 6.1 The archaeological works carried out at Moat Farm revealed the possible existence of an earlier, stone-built bridge at the location of the dam remains. Should the opportunity present itself, it would be of value to pursue this investigation further. The footings of the western portion of the structure could be excavated and recorded in a similar way to that of the eastern side, and an assessment of any subsequent features made. The possible existence of an approach road could be investigated in a similar fashion.

There is also the possibility that the base of moat contains cut features such as postholes, which may represent either an earlier wooden bridge, or supporting timbers used during the construction of the stone bridge.

The relationship between the dam, the retaining wall and the sluice is unclear. It would be of interest to examine the chronology of their construction more closely in an effort to understand the process of consolidation undertaken during the 19th century.

The moat and its associated structures form part of a larger monument that includes the extant buildings and possible former buildings. If circumstances were permitting, it would be of value to undertake a full buildings survey and assessment of the standing archaeology, and investigate the potential for below ground remains relating to the original manor house.

There is a possibility that the flow of water within the moat is eroding both sides of the cut on the curved section of the 'D'. It would be of significant value to monitor the rate of degradation of this feature, and assess whether the process is ongoing and what risk it poses to the extant buildings.

7. Acknowledgements

The programme of recording was commissioned by Oliver Moore. The writer is grateful to Mr Moore for his assistance throughout the project. The project was monitored by Chris Welch on behalf of English Heritage.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA, MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by David Kaye BA, AIFA and Martin Cuthbert BA. The report was prepared by David Kaye and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA, MIFA.

8. Archive

8.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds
7. Site record drawings
8. List of photographs
9. B/W prints & negatives
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

8.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum (AYBCM: 2008.194).

9. References

Standards & Specifications

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

EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. English Heritage (London).

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

IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.

Laing, L 2003 *Pottery in Britain 4000BC to AD 1900*. Greenlight Publishing (Essex).

Rouse, C. 2008 *Project Design for Archaeological Recording: Moat Farm, Pitstone, Buckinghamshire* (ASC Report 1114/PMF/1)

Welch, S 2008 *Brief for Archaeological Recording at Moated Site, Moat Farm, Pitstone*. English Heritage.

Secondary Sources

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

Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).

Appendix 1: List of Photographs

| SITE NAME: Moat Farm, Pitstone, Buckinghamshire | | | SITE NO/CODE: 1114/PMF |
|---|-----|---------|---|
| Shot | B&W | Digital | Subject |
| 1 | √ | √ | Eastern section of dam, facing north |
| 2 | √ | √ | Eastern section of dam, facing north |
| 3 | √ | √ | Clunch and sandstone in eastern dam footing, facing southeast |
| 4 | √ | √ | Clunch and sandstone in eastern dam footing, facing southeast |
| 5 | √ | √ | Eastern dam footing, facing northwest |
| 6 | √ | √ | Eastern dam footing, facing northwest |
| 7 | √ | √ | Footings of former dam, facing north |
| 8 | √ | √ | Former sluice, facing north |
| 9 | √ | √ | Flint layer, facing northwest |
| 10 | √ | √ | Flint layer, facing northwest |
| 11 | | √ | Section 1, facing southwest |
| 12 | | √ | Section 1, facing southwest |
| 13 | √ | √ | Clunch block, brickwork and flint layer |
| 14 | √ | √ | Clunch block, brickwork and flint layer |
| 15 | | √ | Clunch blocks, facing southwest |
| 16 | | √ | Section 2, facing northwest |
| 17 | | √ | Section 2, facing northwest |
| 18 | | √ | Section 3, facing northwest |
| 19 | | √ | Section 3, facing northwest |
| 20 | | √ | Section 4, facing north northwest |
| 21 | | √ | Section 4, facing north northwest |
| 22 | | √ | Sluice gate, facing west |
| 23 | | √ | Sluice gate, close up, facing west |
| 24 | | √ | Sluice gate, close up, facing northwest |
| 25 | | √ | Northeast arch, facing southeast |
| 26 | | √ | Northeast arch, facing southeast |
| 27 | | √ | Southwest arch, facing southeast |
| 28 | | √ | Sluice in southwest arch, facing east |
| 29 | | √ | Sluice in southwest arch, facing east |
| 30 | | √ | Base of moat from bridge, facing southeast |
| 31 | | √ | Section 5, facing north |
| 32 | | √ | Section 5, facing north |
| 33 | | √ | Eastern end of dam, facing east |
| 34 | | √ | Eastern end of dam, facing east |
| 35 | | √ | Moat Farm, facing northeast |
| 36 | | √ | Moat Farm, facing northeast |
| 37 | | √ | Southeast face of bridge, facing north |
| 38 | | √ | Culvert, facing south |
| 39 | | √ | Culvert, facing south |
| 40 | | √ | Culvert, facing south |
| 41 | | √ | Clunch to the east of culvert, facing north |
| 42 | | √ | Culvert, facing north |
| 43 | | √ | Culvert, facing north |
| 44 | | √ | Rendered retaining wall, facing northwest |
| 45 | | √ | Western section of dam, facing northwest |
| 46 | | √ | Profile of the moat's curved arm, facing north-northeast |

| | | | |
|----|--|---|--|
| 47 | | √ | Profile of the moat's curved arm, facing north-northeast |
| 48 | | √ | Northwest side of bridge, facing southeast |
| 49 | | √ | Northwest side of bridge, facing southeast |
| 50 | | √ | Retaining wall, facing northwest |
| 51 | | √ | Retaining wall, facing northwest |
| 52 | | √ | Retaining wall, facing northwest |
| 53 | | √ | Southeast side of bridge, facing northwest |
| 54 | | √ | Southeast side of bridge, facing northwest |
| 55 | | √ | Profile of moat's straight arm, facing northeast |
| 56 | | √ | Profile of moat's straight arm, facing northeast |
| 57 | | √ | Profile of moat's straight arm, facing northeast |
| 58 | | √ | Inlet channel, facing southeast |
| 59 | | √ | Inlet channel, facing southeast |
| 60 | | √ | Moat base, facing northwest |
| 61 | | √ | Medieval pottery sherd |

Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

| PROJECT DETAILS | | | |
|--|--|---|------------------|
| Project Name: | Moat Farm, Pitstone, Buckinghamshire | | |
| Short Description: | In April 2009 ASC carried out a programme of recording at Moat Farm, Pitstone to assess the archaeological features and stratigraphy in, and around, a damaged area of the moat. The base of a brick and lime mortar dam was cleared of spoil, cleaned, and the silt immediately adjacent to it removed. The footing appears to incorporate part of an earlier structure, possibly a bridge, made at least in part of Totternhoe clunch. Other features associated with the dam and adjacent sluice appear to be have been constructed in an effort to reduce erosion of the moat's sides. | | |
| Project Type: | Excavation and recording | | |
| Site status: | SAM 32121 | Previous work: | None |
| Current land use: | Moat | Future work: | Unknown |
| Monument type: | Moated manor | Monument period: | Medieval |
| Significant finds: | Possible remains of former stone bridge | | |
| PROJECT LOCATION | | | |
| County: | Buckinghamshire | OS reference: (8 figs min) | SP 9438 1519 |
| Site address: | Moat Farm, Vicarage Road, Pitstone, Buckinghamshire | | |
| Study area: | c.50 sq. m | Height OD: | c. 119mOD |
| PROJECT CREATORS | | | |
| Organisation: | Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd | | |
| Project brief originator: | English Heritage | Project design originator: | ASC |
| Project Manager: | Bob Zeepvat | Director/Supervisor: | Karin Semmelmann |
| Sponsor / funding body: | Oliver Moore | | |
| PROJECT DATE | | | |
| Start date: | 30.03.09 | End date: | 01.04.09 |
| PROJECT ARCHIVES | | | |
| | Location | Content | |
| Physical: | Buckinghamshire County Museum (AYBCM: 2008.194) | Pottery | |
| Paper: | | Site plans, site records, site record drawings | |
| Digital: | | CD containing digital images, list of photographs, B/W prints & negatives, project design, report | |
| BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report) | | | |
| Title: | Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design: Moat Farm, Pitstone Buckinghamshire | | |
| Serial title & volume: | ASC Ltd Report ref. 1114/PMF/2 | | |
| Author(s): | David Kaye, BA AIFA | | |
| Page nos | 30 | Date: | 21.04.09 |