



INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
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**A428 LAVENDON BYPASS
ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
STAGES 1 and 2**

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUM
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE**

FOR

**DAVID HUSKISSON ASSOCIATES,
KENNEDY AND DONKIN TRANSPORTATION
AND
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT**

APRIL 1993

Every effort has been taken in the preparation and submission of this report in order to provide as complete an assessment as possible within the terms of the brief, and all statements and opinions are offered in good faith. The County Museum Archaeology Section cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for any loss or other consequences arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this report and any supplementary papers howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived, or as a result of unknown and undiscovered sites or artefacts.

1. INTRODUCTION

This report has been commissioned by David Huskisson Associates on behalf of Kennedy and Donkin Transportation and the Department of Transport.

The preparation of this report has been greatly aided by several individuals. Research at the County Record Office was facilitated by the staff there. We also owe a special debt of gratitude to the landowners and tenants along the route who kindly gave permission to walk across their land. Ms M Dale of David Huskisson provided much important background information.

The present context of assessment of road schemes

Over the past three or four years the context in which archaeological input is provided to the development of road schemes at both national and local level has changed significantly. Archaeology now has a much higher profile in the planning process. The concept of an evaluation of the archaeological potential of the area affected by a particular development being undertaken as a matter of course *before* a decision is made on the proposals is linked to the publication in 1990 of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 (PPG 16) on Archaeology and Planning. PPG 16 places the responsibility for furnishing an archaeological evaluation of a development's consequences with the developer.

Of equal importance are the arrangements recently agreed between English Heritage and the Department of Transport. These provide for the direct funding by DTP of assessments on DTP road schemes. Full scale investigations occasioned by such schemes are provided for by a block grant administered by English Heritage.

Although the application of PPG 16 does not cover DTP schemes, where the processes of public consultation and publication of draft orders replace the application for planning approval required for County road schemes, the general principles of a series of stages of assessment being built into road development are the same.

Linear developments such as roads can be enormously deleterious to the archaeological resource. However they provide an opportunity to examine a transect across the landscape and the spatial and temporal variability of human behaviour within it. In addition the relatively long period of time between inception and construction means that archaeological implications can be taken on board at the earliest opportunity, and a detailed investigative and mitigatory programme can be developed. In order to achieve this, dialogue between developers, planners and archaeologists is crucially important.

Although this dialogue has developed in different ways in different parts of the country, approaches are sufficiently similar to be able to identify a number of stages in the archaeological input to road schemes. These may be summarised as follows:

These stages are:

1. Desktop Study (review of existing data held in the County Sites and Monuments Record)
2. Initial Assessment (Documentary study and initial rapid field study)
3. Detailed Non-interventional Assessment (Fieldwork including (a) systematic fieldwalking and topographic survey, and (b) geophysical survey.
4. Detailed Interventional Assessment (Trial excavation)
5. Site Investigation (detailed excavation of those sites which it is not possible or desirable to protect)
6. Watching Brief (during initial stages of construction)
7. Archive and Publication (synthesis and dissemination of results; this stage leads on from each of the stages 2-6)
8. Monitoring of long-term secondary effects of road construction on the archaeological resource.

In the context of this eight stage model programme, the work presented in this report is equivalent to Stages 1 and 2.

The objectives of this study are:

- a. To define the known extent of the archaeological deposits within the immediate vicinity of the proposed route options and to provide a preliminary evaluation of their importance.
- b. To assess the potential for new sites as yet unrecorded.
- c. To establish the present land use character and the potential for evaluatory survey.
- d. To produce a free standing report summarising the above.

2. METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR THE ASSESSMENT.

The data presented in this report has been compiled from various sources, both field data and non-field data.

Field data was gathered as follows. Following contact being made with landowners and/or tenants (in the case of the present study this contact was made on the County Museum's behalf by Kennedy and Donkin Transportation), each individual parcel of land was visited and walked across, approximately along the centrelines of the proposed route(s). The basic unit for data collection was the Ordnance Survey land parcel, as shown on 1:2500 plans, taking account of existing field boundaries. The primary numbering system consists of a set of consecutive survey numbers which relate solely to this project and were assigned to land parcels observed in the field. For each land parcel a field visit report was completed.

The following categories of data were recorded:

- Date of visit(s)
- OS Parcel no
- Civil parish
- Other descriptive name in current use
- Owner/tenant (from data supplied by David Huskisson Associates)
- Present land use
- Former land use (where evident, or where volunteered by the owner/tenant)
- Topography (Flat/ hillcrest/ hillslope/valley floor)
- Direction of slope(s)
- Presence and location of watercourses
- Potential hazards (such as might affect further investigations, e.g. pipe trenches, power lines &c)
- Description (other field notes, comparison with previously recorded information, description of all potentially archaeological features or artefacts seen).

Field visits were brief, taking only the length of time required to collate the data required at this stage. This was sufficient to detect any possible earthworks and to describe local topography and land-use. Quantitative data collection (such as artefact retrieval from systematic fieldwalking of sample areas) did not form a component of this stage of the assessment. No earthworks, other than old field boundaries and relict ridge and furrow, were noted, and no "new" earthwork sites were positively identified.

Non-field data was collected from a variety of sources. The most important of these is the County Archaeological Survey (CAS), which is the County Sites and Monuments Record held and curated at the County Museum. This is a record of all known archaeological sites and finds relating to the County. CAS data has been compiled from a wide range of sources during a period of over twenty years. It represents the repository for

virtually all collated archaeological data, and is continually being updated and developed.

The County Museum also holds a series of 1:10,000 maps showing relict ridge and furrow (mostly plotted from air photographs), as well as microfiche copies of first edition OS maps.

The County Museum holds a large collection of air photographs, both vertical and oblique. Prints from all relevant vertical runs were scanned. Oblique photographs within the survey corridor were also examined. In addition a run of aerial photographs kindly loaned by David Huskisson Associates was examined. This was a vertical run made in September 1989.

Several known sites within the environs of the project area can be seen on aerial photographs, and one potential new site in field 02 was noted during the course of this study.

Documents and maps held at the Buckinghamshire County Record Office were examined, and field names were collected. Unfortunately there is no surviving tithe map for Lavendon. Earlier maps, including inclosure and estate maps were also examined. The maps and documents consulted are listed in appendix 2 at the end of this volume.

Fieldwork and non-fieldwork data were amalgamated, using survey numbers as the basic unit, and entered on to Survey Data Record forms. These forms are presented separately in Appendix 1.

3. EVALUATION OF RELIABILITY OF FIELD DATA

This study is a prelude to a more detailed field assessment, and the quality of data will not be as good as that which will be recovered during stage 3. Virtually all field studies will contain some form of inherent bias. It is important to recognise where such biases may lie. The following factors will inevitably have influenced the reliability of the field data:

A. Time constraints. The field visits were undertaken during a single day, and only a few minutes were spent in each of the fields. Field observations were therefore deliberately limited in their scope, and were intended to do no more than to address the question of whether there were any obvious archaeological features or artefacts in the fields. It was not intended to walk the fields under arable to locate concentrations of artefacts at this stage; this type of site must therefore be under-represented in this assessment.

B. Differential visibility due to land use/ agricultural regime. The accompanying figure (end of volume) shows the land-use at the time of the field inspection. Earthwork sites will tend to be visible in grass, particularly where little arable cultivation has taken place (ploughing will rapidly degrade upstanding earthwork features). Artefact scatters will be visible in arable fields; the degree of visibility will depend on the state of the crop and whether the surface has weathered since ploughing. Crop growth on the arable fields was generally low, except in fields 21 and 22 where approximately 50% of ground surface was obscured by the crop. In general, conditions for observation were good, with the route in its entirety given over to arable or pasture. The masking effects of woodland and rough ground are not an issue in the case of the present study. It is possible that there may be some masking of earlier sites due to colluviation and soil movement on the slopes, whilst there may be a small degree of alluviation in the bottom of the valley between fields 14 and 15.

C. Aerial photographic cover. The degree to which sites are conducive to detection from the air is likely to be varied. Clay is widespread and cropmarks are less likely to occur in these water retentive conditions. Gravels are much more likely to yield cropmarks, and indeed there are numerous sites along the Ouse valley which have been detected from the air. There are also however sites in the Ouse valley which are known to be obscured by alluvium.

4. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ROUTES

The route of the proposed bypass skirts the western and southern sides of Lavendon. Two options are being explored for the part of the bypass on the western side of Lavendon, an "outer" and an "inner" route.

The outer route commences on the A428 near the top of a small ridge, which fieldname evidence suggests was called Northampton Hill during the last century. It then follows down the southeastern side of the hill, crossing the road into Lavendon from the B565 just south of the village, Olney Road. The inner route takes a course along the eastern flank of the hill at slightly lower altitude, joining the outer route near Olney Road.

From Olney Road the route drops down a short distance to the bottom of a valley containing a small stream, a tributary of the Ouse, and then gradually climbs towards Cold Brayfield, roughly parallel with the existing B565.

The overall trend of the landslopes is towards the south and the valley of the Ouse.

Recent geological data for the Lavendon area, other than results of boreholes undertaken along the inner route, is sparse. The solid geology is made up of the clays and limestones of the Kellaways and Blisworth series. Limestone exploitation has resulted in the excavation of several stone pits south of Lavendon. The solid geology is covered by drift deposits, mainly of glacial head, although there is alluvium on the stream valley bottom and (probably) boulder clay on the summit of the hill-top traversed by the outer route. There are river terrace gravels at the eastern end of the route (fields 21 and 22), and the topsoil is noticeably more gravelly in this region.

5. ARCHAEOLOGY ALONG THE PROPOSED ROUTES

The following sites are known to exist along the routes or their immediate environs:

CAS 4864 (Field 01/ A428). The putative line of a Roman road (Viatores route 175) intersects the A428 at the very end of the proposed outer route¹. The supposed line is perpetuated by the western boundary of field 01, and the track leading off the opposite side of the A428, but there is no strong field evidence for this road.

CAS 1284 (field 03). A large quantity of Romano-British sherds, tiles and tesserae was found in 1967². The assemblage also included a few Belgic (late Iron Age) sherds. The tiles were all shell-tempered and include roofing material (tegulae and imbrices) and hypocaust tile. Various other finds, including coins and metalwork, have also been made on this site. Subsequent observations traced wall lines in the ploughsoil³, but there is insufficient aerial photographic evidence to be able to plot the lines of the building which undoubtedly existed there. The presence of tesserae and decayed wall plaster suggests that the structure is a villa, but it has also been suggested, on the basis of possible kiln debris (cigar-shaped clay bars) that there may have been a pottery kiln on the site⁴.

Ceramic material was visible at the time of the field inspection on the surface of the ploughsoil; the site may extend further to the southeast than previously recorded. Systematic fieldwalking and geophysics should enable the extent of the site to be determined more accurately, but it is likely that trial trenching will be necessary to determine the condition of preservation of the site.

CAS 2425 (field 03). A single flint scraper was discovered near the eastern edge of the field in 1975; the significance of an isolated find like this is difficult to determine.

CAS 1291 (adjacent to field 3). Thirteenth century sherds and calcite-gritted roof tiles (probably medieval) were found in the roadside ditch of the A428 in 1963/4. It is possible that this spread of material may extend into the area affected by the inner route.

¹ Viatores *Roman Roads in the South-East Midlands* (1964) pp 332-225, maps pp 440-442.

² *Records of Buckinghamshire 18* (1967). p166

³ *Wolverton and District Archaeol Soc Journ 1* (1968) p7

⁴ VG Swan *The Pottery Kilns of Roman Britain* (Royal Commission on Historical Monuments) 1984, microfiche appendix frame 1.227

CAS 5847 (field 05). A square enclosure is visible as a cropmark on an aerial photograph⁵; the site is some distance from the proposed outer road corridor, which only clips the corner of the field.

CAS 1398. (Field 05). Patch of slag noted in 1966⁶. The date and significance are uncertain, but it may be related in some way to the enclosure (CAS 5847) noted in the previous entry. Again, this is some distance away from the outer road corridor.

CAS 1948 (to west of field 07). Putative site of the hamlet of Adersey. The manor of Adersey was part of the demesne of Lavendon Abbey manor⁷. Building debris and pottery occur across much of the field, as well as patches of slag. The field has been quite heavily ploughed and the slight earthworks visible on 1946 RAF photographs are not visible⁸. It is possible that the village site may extend into the area of the outer road route, although the main focus of activity is likely to be further west, towards the earthworks of Lavendon Grange.

CAS 4072 (Field 08). An early fourth century Roman coin was found near the western boundary of the field, well away from the proposed road corridor, in 1977.

CAS 4254 (Field 16). The site of a windmill, shown on the Ordnance Survey 2" draft map of c1822⁹, and an estate map of 1856¹⁰. There are also place name references to *Wyndmylhyl Close*, c1536 and *Windmill Field*, 1653. No trace of the windmill was evident on the ground at the time of the field inspection, though the area, a slight natural prominence, was partly obscured by building debris.

CAS 1307 (Due south of field 16, on opposite side of B565). A

⁵ RCHM NMR SP9053/7-8

⁶ DN Hall and N Nickerson "Sites on the North Bedfordshire and South Northants Border" *Bedfordshire Archaeol Journ* 3 (1966), p5.

⁷ W Page (ed) *Victoria County History* (1925) Vol 4, p385

⁸ RAF June 1946; copy at Bucks County Museum: run 203, print 4019.

⁹ Roll 6 no 233, map 11

¹⁰ *Plan of Lavendon Mills & Agricultural Occupation of JS Perry, Esq* (map in possession of Bucks Archaeological society, ref 241.38)

ring ditch¹¹, a sub-rectangular enclosure, and various other features have been shown to be present in this field; some of the features are visible on aerial photographs; others (partly buried by alluvium and hence invisible from the air) have been discovered by means of geophysical survey¹².

CAS 1290 (Field 17) Over two hundred sherds of medieval pottery were found in 1959 during insertion of a water main. The sherds, from a variety of vessels, are in a bright orange, shell-filled fabric, similar to Olney Hyde ware (the Olney Hyde kilns are only a mile distant), and are probably to be dated to the late twelfth or thirteenth century. A few scraps of pottery and some tile was noted during the field inspection.

The potential for discovery of further sites.

In addition to the sites noted above, there are various locations of prehistoric activity a little way south of the study area in the valley of the Ouse, revealed by aerial photography and geophysical survey. These sites, together with those more directly affected by the road proposals, demonstrate that this is an area with extensive traces of past human activity. The possibility of further archaeological features being revealed by more detailed fieldwork is a strong one. The extensive arable cultivation means that much of the route will be susceptible to fieldwalking, and the relative lack of recent ground disturbance suggests that geophysical survey is likely to be a suitable technique.

In field 02, inspection of air photographs revealed a possible enclosure on the line of the outer route. The rather irregular shape of the enclosure makes it difficult to be certain that this is in fact a feature of archaeological origin, but geophysical survey should enable the cropmark to be characterised further.

A further possible site is indicated by a field name *Windmill Hill* recorded in 1801 in field 03. No trace was noted during the initial reconnaissance, but it is possible that such a structure might be located by geophysical survey.

A general scatter of tile was noted in fields 16-22, bordering the B565. Some of the tile in the vicinity of the medieval site CAS 1290 may be associated with that site. The remainder may simply be debris which has accumulated near the road, in which case fieldwalking will demonstrate whether this material

¹¹ K Field "Ring Ditches of the Upper and Middle Great Ouse Valley" *Archaeological Journal* 131 (1974), p66

¹² Oxford Archaeotechnics *Lavendon, Buckinghamshire: Magnetic Susceptibility, Magnetometer and Auger Survey* (May 1992); unpublished report lodged with County Sites and Monuments Record.

falls off further from the B565.

Appendices:

1: Survey Data Records

2: Maps consulted

Appendix 1: Survey Data Records

Survey Record no: 001 OS Parcel: 4600 Parish: Lavendon
National Grid Reference Land interest reference
(Field Centre): (see schedule):not known
Present land use: Pasture

Aspect/ local topography: Flat field, with very slight slope to the northwest

Solid geology: Kellaways Beds Drift: Head

CAS 4864 Site type/ period: Road/Roman
Synopsis: The alleged route of a Roman road crosses the field along the western boundary.

AP data:

Cartographic data:

Field Name data:

Documentary/ Published data: Viatores, 1964, *Roman Roads in the Southeast Midlands*, pp.332-335, maps pp.440-442.

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: Only the northeast corner of the field is affected; no features visible.

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards):

Survey Record no: 002
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):
Present land use: Arable

OS Parcel:6300 **Parish:** Lavendon
Land interest reference
(see schedule): 1

Aspect/ local topography: Hillcrest with southwest facing slope.

Solid geology: Kellaways Beds

Drift: Head

CAS 1284 (part of)

Site type/ period: Cropmark/Villa, enclosure, pottery kiln/pottery,
tile/Roman

Synopsis: See field 03 for summary. Major part of site in field 03

AP data: Irregular enclosure visible on run 440/986-987, held at BCM.

Cartographic data:

Field Name data: Further Northampton Hill Close (1856)

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: Field situated near top of hill; it has only recently been harrowed and sown. Good conditions for field walking. Some possibly Romano-British tile noted along the eastern hedgeline.

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards):

Survey Record no: 003 OS Parcel: 8600

National Grid Reference

(Field Centre):

Present land use: Arable

Parish: Lavendon

Land interest reference

(see schedule): 1

Aspect/ local topography: Hillside with southeast facing slope.

Solid geology: Kellaways Beds

Drift: Head

CAS 1284

Site type/ period: Cropmark/Villa, enclosure, pottery kiln; pottery, tile/Roman

Synopsis: A large quantity of Romano-British pottery and tile have been collected from the field together with coins. Aerial photographs show a rectangular enclosure. The presence of a Roman Villa with an associated pottery kiln is indicated by these remains. To the west of the present known limits of the Romano-British site, an irregular oval-shaped enclosure is visible as a soil mark on aerial photographs.

CAS 1291

Site type/ period: Pottery, tile/Medieval

Synopsis: Some medieval pottery and tile were recovered from a road side ditch on the edge of this field.

CAS 2425

Site type/ period: Scraper/Neolithic

Synopsis: A Neolithic flint scraper was found in this field; the importance of this isolated find is difficult to assess.

AP data: Rectangular enclosure visible on photograph cited in *Northamptonshire Federation of Archaeological Societies Bulletin* 5, 1971, pp. 19, 41; 7, 1972, p.22. (original print not seen).

Cartographic data:

Field Name data: Windmill Hill (1801); Northampton Hill Close (1856)

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: The field was recently harrowed and sown, with ideal conditions for field walking. A scatter of Romano-British pottery and tile was observed in the area of CAS 1284, although the scatter may extend further to the southeast than previously thought. The field name is indicative of the presence of a windmill although no surface evidence was observed.

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards): Pylons cross the field from northwest to southeast.

Survey Record no: 004 OS Parcel:0005
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):
Present land use: Pasture

Parish: Lavendon
Land interest reference
(see schedule): 2

Aspect/ local topography: Flat field is situated on hillcrest, with a very slight slope to the east.

Solid geology: Kellaways Beds

Drift: Head

CAS Site type/ period:
Synopsis:

AP data:

Cartographic data:

Field Name data:

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:
Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: A ditch with a slight bank is situated on either side of the southern field boundary.

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards): Electricity pylons cross the field.

Survey Record no: 005 OS Parcel:6780
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):
Present land use: Arable

Parish: Lavendon
Land interest reference
(see schedule): 1

Aspect/ local topography: The field is situated on a hillcrest with a slight slope to the east.

Solid geology: Kellaways Beds, Cornbrash **Drift:** Head

CAS 1398 **Site type/ period:** Slag/undated

Synopsis: An area of the field was observed to contain a patch of slag.

CAS 5847 **Site type/ period:** Cropmark/enclosure/undated

Synopsis: A cropmark of a square enclosure is visible in this field.

AP data: RCHM NMR SP9053/7-8

Cartographic data:

Field Name data:

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: The field had recently been ploughed, harrowed and sown resulting in good conditions for field walking. A small pond is situated in the northeast corner of the field. A few fragments of tile were noted.

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards):

Survey Record no: 006 OS Parcel: 9455
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):
Present land use: Pasture

Parish: Lavendon
Land interest reference
(see schedule): 2

Aspect/ local topography: The field is situated on a hillside with a gentle east facing slope

Solid geology: Kellaways Beds, Cornbrash **Drift:** Head

CAS **Site type/ period:**
Synopsis:

AP data:

Cartographic data:

Field Name data:

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:
Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: Very faint traces of possible ridge and furrow may be visible in the field, although these features are more likely to be the result of more recent drainage work.

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards): High voltage pylons cross the field from northwest to southeast and other pylons cross the field from west to east.

Survey Record no: 007 OS Parcel: 1646
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):
Present land use: Pasture

Parish: Lavendon
Land interest reference
(see schedule): 3

Aspect/ local topography: The field is mostly flat.
Solid geology: Kellaways Beds

Drift: Head

CAS Site type/ period:
Synopsis:

AP data:

Cartographic data:

Field Name data: Whitelands (1856)

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: No features visible

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards): High voltage pylons cross the field from north to south; other overhead electricity cross from west to east.

Survey Record no: 008 OS Parcel:9526
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):

Parish: Lavendon
Land interest reference
(see schedule): 3

Present land use: Pasture

Aspect/ local topography: Almost flat field with a slight slope to the south.

Solid geology: Kellaways Beds, Cornbrash Drift: Head

CAS 4072 Site type/ period: Coin/Roman

Synopsis: A Roman coin was found in this field. In the absence of further evidence this coin may be an isolated find.

AP data:

Cartographic data: An 1856 map indicates that the field was bounded in the north by inclosures and two lanes, one of which is marked "Ancient Lane"

Field Name data: Grange Close (1856)

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: No features visible

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards):

Survey Record no: 009 OS Parcel:1520
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):
Present land use: Pasture

Parish: Lavendon
Land interest reference
(see schedule): 3

Aspect/ local topography: A very slight slope to the east.
Solid geology: Cornbrash, Blisworth Clay, Blisworth Limestone
Drift: Head

CAS Site type/ period:
Synopsis:

AP data:

Cartographic data: An 1856 map indicated the presence of a former field boundary crossing the field from northwest to southeast.

Field Name data: Rectory Close, Three Acre Piece (1856)

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: Some makeshift horse jumps are situated near the road. No features noted

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards): High voltage pylons cross the field from north to south.

Survey Record no: 010 OS Parcel:0006
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):
Present land use: Arable

Parish: Lavendon
Land interest reference
(see schedule): 4

Aspect/ local topography: A generally flat field with a very slight east facing slope.

Solid geology: Cornbrash, Blisworth Clay, Blisworth Limestone Drift: Head

CAS Site type/ period:
Synopsis:

AP data:

Cartographic data: An 1801 map indicated the presence of a stone pit in the southern corner of this field.

Field Name data: Langdons (1856)

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data: Engineering drawings indicate the former presence of allotment gardens in this field, which are also visible on maps and APs.

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: Only the corner of the field is affected by the proposed road; moderate crop growth is partly obscuring the ground surface.

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards):

Survey Record no: 011 OS Parcel: 2162
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):
Present land use: Pasture

Parish: Lavendon
Land interest reference
(see schedule): 3

Aspect/ local topography: Flat field with a very slight slope to the east.
Solid geology: Kellaways Beds
Drift: Head

CAS Site type/ period:
Synopsis:

AP data:

Cartographic data:

Field Name data: Home Pasture (1856)

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: A very slight platform at the west end of the field adjacent to some dilapidated agricultural buildings which may be natural. A small depression on the south side of the field is partly filled with rubble.

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards): A borehole pipe is located in the southwest corner of the field.

Survey Record no: 012 OS Parcel: 2271

National Grid Reference

(Field Centre):

Present land use: Pasture

Parish: Lavendon

Land interest reference

(see schedule): 2

Aspect/ local topography: A flat field.

Solid geology: Cornbrash

Drift: Head

CAS

Site type/ period:

Synopsis:

AP data: Ridge and furrow visible on recent (1989) air photographs

Cartographic data:

Field Name data: Inkleys (1856)

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description:

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards):

Survey Record no: 013 OS Parcel: 1682
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):
Present land use: Pasture

Parish: Lavendon
Land interest reference
(see schedule): 2

Aspect/ local topography: A flat field with a very slight slope to the east.
Solid geology: Kellaways Beds
Drift: Head

CAS Site type/ period:
Synopsis:

AP data:

Cartographic data:

Field Name data:

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: The field boundary with Field 004 is largely redundant although there are still some trees present. There is a distinct change in ground level either side of this boundary; this "lynchet" is the result of cultivation.

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards):

Survey Record no: 014 OS Parcel:3300
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):
Present land use: Arable

Parish: Lavendon
Land interest reference
(see schedule): 6

Aspect/ local topography: The field is situated on a hillside with a southeast facing slope. A small stream runs along the southeast boundary.
Soild geology: Blisworth Limestone

Drift: Head, Alluvium, Alluvial Gravel

CAS Site type/ period:
Synopsis:

AP data:

Cartographic data:

Field Name data: Lower Field (1801)

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: Some stone observed on the west side of the field may be associated with the road embankment. The crop growth was fairly advanced.

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards): High voltage pylons cross the field from northwest to southeast. A deep sewer is marked on the engineering plans running parallel to the road from the village to the sewage works.

Survey Record no: 015 OS Parcel: 4900
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):
Present land use: Arable

Parish: Lavendon
Land interest reference
(see schedule): 6

Aspect/ local topography: The field is situated on a hillside with a northwest facing slope. A small stream runs along the northwest boundary.

Solid geology: Blisworth Limestone

Drift: Head, Alluvium

CAS Site type/ period:
Synopsis:

AP data:

Cartographic data:

Field Name data: Lower Field (1801)

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: The crop growth was fairly advanced.

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards): High voltage pylons cross the field from northwest to southeast.

Survey Record no: 016 OS Parcel:5580 Parish: Lavendon
National Grid Reference Land interest reference
(Field Centre): (see schedule): 7
Present land use: Arable (the eastern third of the field has not been ploughed)

Aspect/ local topography: A flat field
Solid geology: Blisworth Limestone Drift: Head

CAS 4254 Site type/ period: Windmill/Post-Medieval

Synopsis: Maps and other documents refer to the presence of a windmill in this field; a low earthwork may indicate the site.

AP data:

Cartographic data:

Field Name data: Windmill Field (1856)

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: Occasional tile fragments observed which may relate to the known site in the adjacent field.

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards):

Survey Record no: 017 OS Parcel: 5900
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):
Present land use: Arable

Parish: Lavendon
Land interest reference
(see schedule): 8

Aspect/ local topography: A generally flat field with a very slight slope to the south.

Solid geology: Blisworth Limestone,
Upper Estuarine Series

Drift: Head

CAS 1290

Site type/ period: Pottery/Settlement/Medieval

Synopsis: A scatter of medieval pottery and some burnt limestone is indicative of the presence of a medieval building or settlement in this field.

AP data:

Cartographic data:

Field Name data: Large Edge Furlong (1856)

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: A light crop growth did not significantly obscure the ground surface. A stony area was observed in the southwest corner of the field. The field boundary with Field 018 is a grassy strip with a slight bank. Occasional fragments of brick and tile were observed across the field.

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards):

Survey Record no: 018 OS Parcel: 7779

Parish: Lavendon

National Grid Reference

Land interest reference

(Field Centre):

(see schedule): 8

Present land use: Arable

Aspect/ local topography: A flat field with a very slight slope to the east.

Solid geology: Blisworth Limestone

Drift: Head

CAS Site type/ period:

Synopsis:

AP data:

Cartographic data:

Field Name data: Brayfield End Field (1856)

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: The west and east field boundaries have now gone but their locations are marked by trees and a slight ditch. Some pottery observed in the field may relate to the known site.

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards):

Survey Record no: 019 OS Parcel: 8680
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):
Present land use: Arable

Parish: Cold Brayfield
Land interest reference
(see schedule): 8

Aspect/ local topography: A generally flat field with a slight west facing slope.
Solid geology: Blisworth Limestone Drift: Head

CAS Site type/ period:
Synopsis:

AP data:

Cartographic data:

Field Name data: Brayfield End Field

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: Occasional tile fragments were observed.

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards):

Survey Record no: 021 OS Parcel: 3100
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):
Present land use: Arable

Parish: Cold Brayfield
Land interest reference
(see schedule): 9

Aspect/ local topography: The field is situated on a hillside with a slight west facing slope.

Solid geology: Blisworth Clay,
Cornbrash

Drift: Head, Glacial
Clays, Valley Gravels

CAS **Site type/ period:**
Synopsis:

AP data:

Cartographic data:

Field Name data: Walton Field (1801)

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: The soil was more gravelly in this field; moderate crop growth restricted visibility of the ground surface

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards): Pylons cross the field from northwest to southeast.

Survey Record no: 022 OS Parcel: 5449
National Grid Reference
(Field Centre):
Present land use: Arable

Parish: Cold Brayfield
Land interest reference
(see schedule): not known

Aspect/ local topography: The field is flat with a slight west facing slope in one corner
Solid geology: Blisworth Clay Drift: Head, Glacial Clays, Valley Gravels

CAS Site type/ period:

Synopsis:

AP data:

Cartographic data:

Field Name data:

Documentary/ Published data:

Oral/ other data:

Field Data:

Date(s) of field visits: 30/3/93

Field description: The soil was more gravelly in this field; moderate crop growth restricted visibility of the ground surface

Other information (eg potential health and safety hazards):

Appendix 2: Maps consulted

BCM Fieldname maps SP 9052, 9053, 9054, 9252

1:2500 first edition OS Maps (1882):

2.11

2.12

2.15

2.16

1:10560 first edition OS maps (1885):

Bucks sheet 2 and 3/2

OS Draft Surveyor's drawings:

Map 11 roll 6 no233

Inclosure Map of Lavendon and Brayfield 1801 (BRO JR/25 AR)

A Plan of Rectory Lands in Lavendon and Cold Brayfield (1856) (BRO PR/126/28/1)

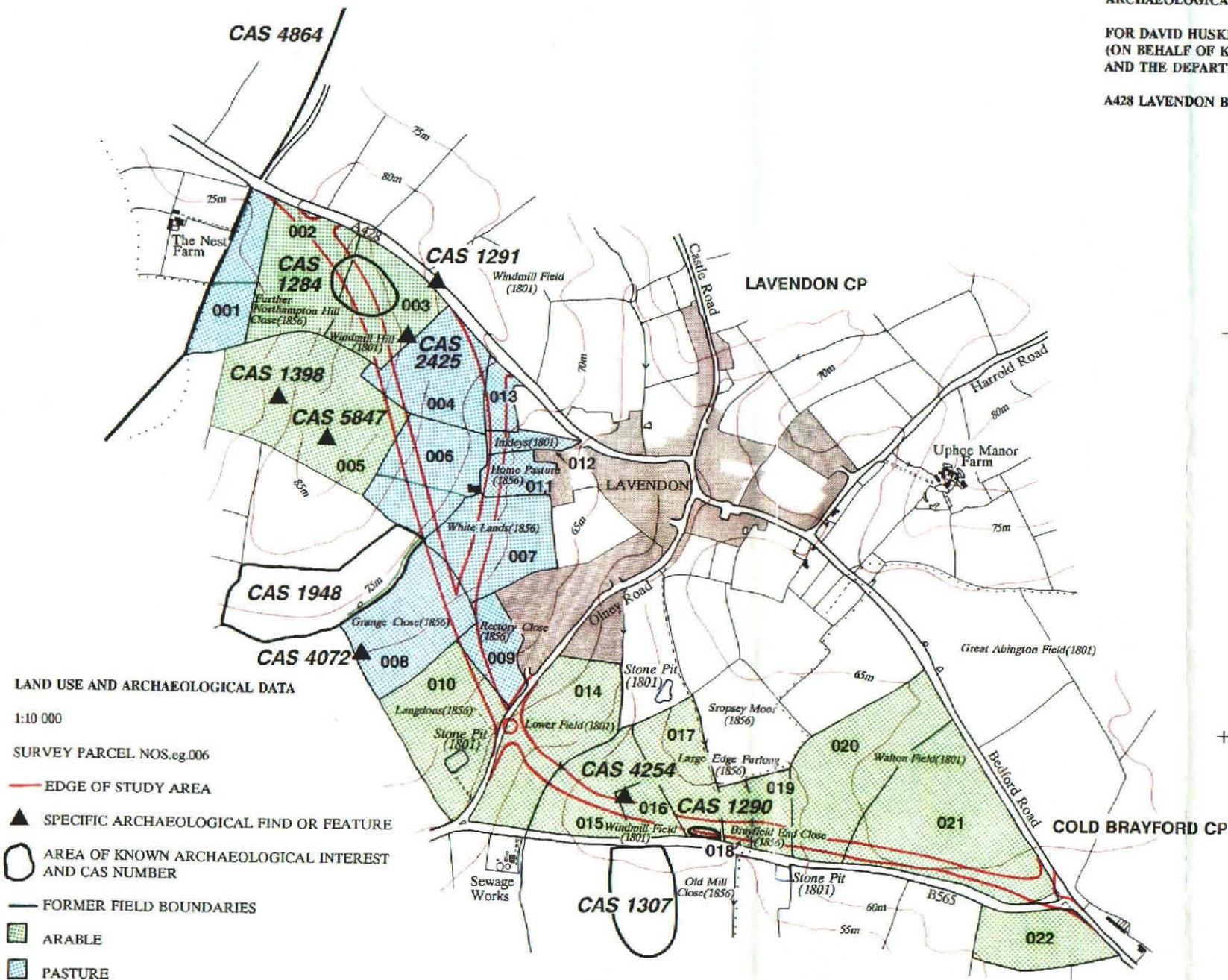
Lavendon Mills & Agricultural Occupation of JS Perry Esq (1856) (BRO BAS 241/38)

+ SP 9155

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUM
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

FOR DAVID HUSKISSON ASSOCIATES
(ON BEHALF OF KENNEDY AND DONKIN TRANSPORTATION)
AND THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

A428 LAVENDON BYPASS



+ SP 9354

+ SP 9353