

Archaeological Investigation at
The Old Swan, Astwood
Newport Pagnell
Buckinghamshire
(NGR 495126, 247352)

Planning Application 12/01521/FUL



May 2014

Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd

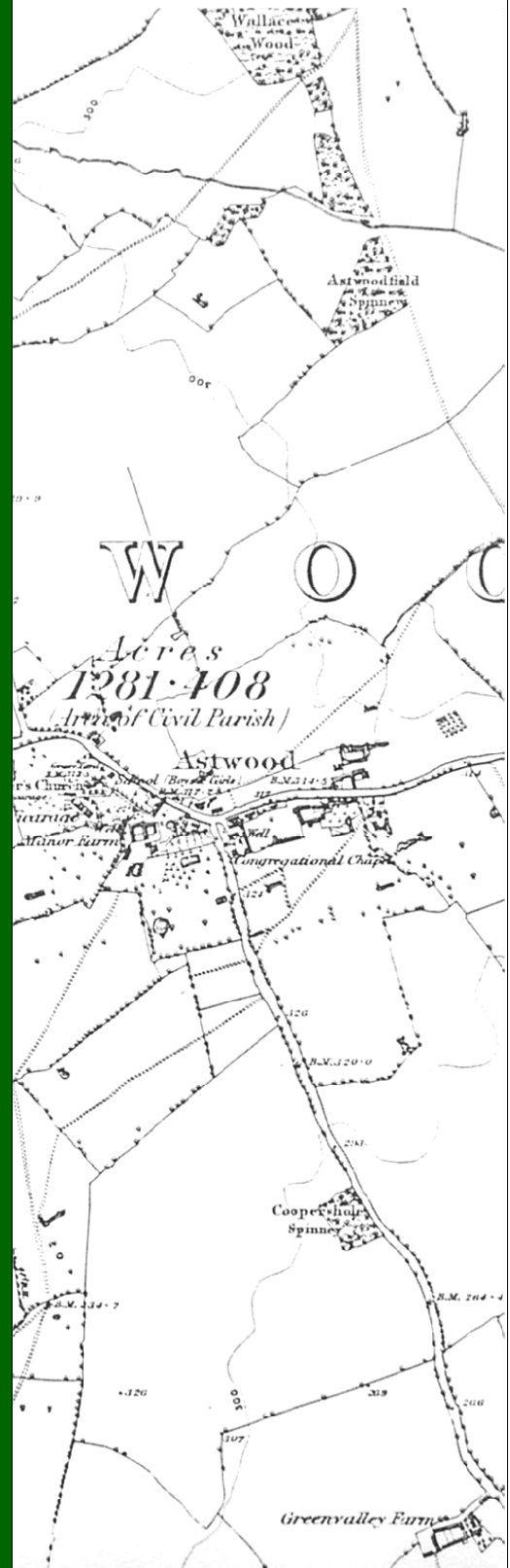
for

Mr & Mrs R Broomhall



Souterrain

Archaeological Services Ltd



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AT
THE OLD SWAN, ASTWOOD, NEWPORT PAGNELL
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
(NGR 495126, 247352)**

Application Reference 12/01521/FUL
Milton Keynes Historic Environment Record Event No. 1343

Souterrain Project: SOU13-272

May 2014

Produced for:

Mr and Mrs R Broomhall
(The Planning Applicants)

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Preface

All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

Fieldwork & Report:

Martin Wilson BA Hons, MIfA, MIEEnvSc, MEAGE, FSASc

Summary

Between May and December 2013, Souterrain Archaeological Services Limited undertook archaeological investigation and recording during ground preparation for a new building adjacent to the Old Swan, a 17th century inn, which is situated within the historic core of Astwood village, Buckinghamshire.

The development plot was suspected to contain buried archaeological remains pertaining to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The objective of the investigation was to ensure that the archaeological interest of the site was safeguarded.

A sequence of medieval to post-medieval pits was revealed along the northwest boundary of the site, suggesting the proximity to an ancient boundary, possibly that of a tenement. The medieval pits are dated by pottery to the 13th century. The pits appeared to be partly sealed by an occupation layer broadly dated to the same period which was further exposed during the excavation for a pit for a gas tank in the north part of site.

The medieval deposits were sealed beneath a layer of hard-standing composed of hearth waste dating to the late 18th or early 19th century.

To date, the discoveries represent the most significant body of archaeological evidence of medieval settlement at Astwood.

1. SCOPE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This report documents the results of archaeological observation and investigation carried out during ground preparation and drainage trenching for a new building on land adjacent to The Old Swan public house, 8 Main Road Astwood Newport Pagnell MK16 9JS (Fig. 1) in compliance with a condition attached to the planning consent. The investigation took place periodically over 6 days between May and December 2013.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Planning permission (Application Ref. 12/01521/FUL) has been granted subject to conditions, by Milton Keynes Council, on the 16th October 2012 for the erection of a detached dwelling.
- 2.2 The area of the proposed development is defined on drawings associated with the planning application: Aragon Land & Planning Ltd, drawing numbers 1458/12/1 (Location Plan), 1458/12/2 (Block Plan) and 1458/12/3 (Proposed Dwelling).
- 2.3 In view of the archaeological potential of the site, a Condition (No.8) has been attached to the grant of planning permission for the implementation of a programme of archaeological works, in accordance with Policy paragraph 141 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The purpose of the Condition was to ensure that features of archaeological interest encountered during groundwork were properly examined and recorded.
- 2.4 The archaeological investigation was undertaken by Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) in accordance with Written Scheme of Investigation¹ approved prior to the commencement of work by the Archaeological Officer for Milton Keynes Council (hereafter AOMKC).

3. SITE LOCATION AND ASPECT

- 3.1 The development site is located within the historic core of Astwood. The plot (Fig. 2) measures approximately 325sq.m and forms part of the curtilage of The Old Swan public house, a Grade II listed building² which is understood to have originated in the 17th century. The main building of the public house is comprised of brick and rubble with a thatched roof and with flanking brick chimneys. Prior to the bypass construction in 1983, it stood on the main highway between Newport Pagnell and Bedford and faced the village green to the east.
- 3.2 The development area is situated on the northwest side of the public house. It is bordered to the northeast by the main road, to the west by a modern dwelling, and to the south by the remains of a tree-lined footpath to the church at Astwood, beyond which is the rear garden of another modern dwelling. Prior to the commencement of works, the site comprised part of a car park with gravel surface (Fig. 2).
- 3.3 The underlying geology consists of glacio-fluvial till above Kimmerage Clay. The site is relatively level at around 94m AOD.

¹ Souterrain Archaeological Services Limited. 2012. *Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief: The Old Swan, Astwood, Newport Pagnell (NGR 495126, 247352) (Application Reference 12/01521/FUL) SOU12-272 V. 1.* 7th December 2012

² HER No.782600000; Grade II listed Building. Swan Inn, MK16 9JS, NGR 495150, 247330

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORIC BACKGROUND

Settlement origins

- 4.1 The name Astwood derives from Old English for 'east wood'. It is thought that the name was created by people living on the west side of Astwood, possibly at Hardmead, the latter possibly being the older settlement³. There is no mention of a Buckinghamshire village by the name of Astwood in the Domesday survey of 1086, though there are two properties which include the name in the Moulsoe Hundred⁴ – Astwood Bury Manor and Astwood Manor. The survey recorded fourteen households inhabiting Astwood Manor⁵, the heads of these households consisting of seven villains, six smallholders or cottagers and a slave. The population may have been about five times this number. There was arable land sufficient for four plough teams, including one team for the demesne. Other assets consisted of meadow, woodland for 150 pigs and a mill. Prior to the conquest, the manor was held by Harold of Tyringham. At the time of the survey, the new owner and Tenant-in-chief was William, son of Ansculf and the lord of the manor was Wibert.
- 4.2 Documentary references to the medieval settlement are sparse⁶, nothing is known about its layout or its extent. The absence of a village of Astwood in the Domesday record may indicate that prior to the 11th century the parish was composed of widely dispersed farmsteads and homesteads and that these were later brought together to be centralized around church and manorial site, surrounded by a system of planned open-fields⁷, perhaps involving a re-planning of existing settlement. This kind of large scale physical reorganization is understood to have been widespread throughout the Midlands region in the pre-Conquest period, although in some parts it appears to have occurred as late as the 12th and 13th century⁸. As yet, there have been no archaeological discoveries in the village itself to suggest there was a pre-conquest settlement, but this may be a reflection of the few archaeological investigations rather than a genuine absence of archaeology.
- 4.3 The base of an 'ancient' cross, which was once reported to have existed in the churchyard⁹ of St Peter's church, may hint to a pre-Conquest foundation, although the earliest extant part of the church¹⁰ is its nave, which is believed to date from the 12th century. The chancel and south aisle were built in the 14th century, the tower added in the 15th century and other additions were made in the 16th century. There is the remains of a small moat (27.4m E-W sides x 25.6m N-S sides x c.6m wide) about 400m east of the church, which is believed to be the site of the ancient manor house. The present Application Site is situated on the south side of the main village road, between the church (80m to the NW) and the moated site (c.330m to the ENE) and the village green (90m to the SE). A watching brief was carried out during excavation for a pond on the green in 2003, but there was nothing of archaeological interest found¹¹.

Archaeological knowledge

- 4.4 The construction of a bypass to the north of the village in 1983 presented an opportunity to examine an east-west swathe of land. Significantly, the construction works clipped the remains of

³ Mynard, D. 1963. *History of Astwood* (Milton Keynes)

⁴ See Page W, 1927. 'Parishes: Astwood', A History of the County of Buckingham: Volume 4. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=62583> [Date accessed: 26 November 2012].

⁵ <http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/SP9547/astwood/> [Date accessed: 26 November 2012].

⁶ These were summarized by Page in VCH in 1927

⁷ See Lewis, C, 2006. 'The Medieval Period', in Cooper, N (ed.), *The Archaeology of the East Midlands*, Leicester Archaeology Monograph 13, p.191.

⁸ Lewis, C, 2006, 191

⁹ HER No.486301000, NGR 495051, 247373

¹⁰ NGR 495045, 247372

¹¹ MK HER No. 1008; the work was carried out by North Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society.

Romano-British settlement¹² about 265m to the northeast of the Application Site. The finds included a quantity of pottery from a V-shaped enclosure ditch and a pit containing charcoal and burnt animal bone. Another archaeological site is known from aerial photographs, some 900m southeast of the Application Site. It consists of a series of irregular enclosures of uncertain date¹³.

4.5 There are just two other vernacular buildings of historic interest within the village:- a post-medieval vicarage¹⁴ (c. 90m W of the Application Site) and Elm Farm Barn¹⁵ (c. 270m ESE), which although largely modern, contains much reused (yet undated) timber. Unfortunately, many old buildings have disappeared since the 19th century. They include Astwood Cottages¹⁶, a row of three two-storey timber framed structures that stood on the north side of the main road (c.300m E) and three¹⁷ outlying buildings of uncertain date that are known only from the Ordnance Survey map of 1813.

5. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

5.1 The research objectives of the recent investigation were as follows:

1. To gain an understanding of former land-use in this part of the village of Astwood, particularly with regard to whether medieval tenements existed alongside the main road at this point.
2. To ascertain whether the site has the potential for the recovery of information that may contribute to understanding of the origin of the nucleated settlement - whether this took place in the late Saxon period, or whether it was a result of Post-conquest re-organisation.
3. To ascertain whether the site contains evidence for Romano-British settlement.

6. FIELD PROCEDURE

6.1 The investigation was conducted with due consideration to Health and Safety and in accordance with the requirements of the Written Scheme of Investigation and the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and Standard Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Rev.2008). Ground reduction and trenching was monitored throughout by an archaeologist, with the facility to make investigations and records as appropriate. All recording was carried out in accordance with the written scheme. Archaeological features were surveyed to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and height datum by RTK GPS.

7. INVESTIGATION RESULTS

7.1 In the descriptions which follow, context numbers in square brackets denote 'cuts' (i.e. dug features), whilst those in round brackets denote layers, deposits, fills or structures.

Post-medieval to modern site formation

7.2 Ground preparation began with machine excavation of strip foundation trenches for the new building, the footprint of which measured 108sq.m (Figure 2). Archaeological visibility was poor during excavation due to harsh sunlight, the narrowness of trenches and the soil type, the latter

¹²MK HER No. 5273, 25/1983/170 *Records of Buckinghamshire: journal of the Architectural and Archaeological Society for the County of Buckinghamshire*

¹³ HER No. 143500000, NGR 496049, 247199

¹⁴ HER No. 572700000

¹⁵ HER Event No.1009

¹⁶ HER No. 806900000, NGR 495424, 247380

¹⁷HER No.852900000, NGR494890, 247460 (265m to the northwest); HER.No.849100000 (c.310m to the northwest), NGR 495049, 247640; HER No.848900000, NGR. 495947, 247062 (c.900m to the southeast).

which meant that archaeological layers and features only became clear after section cleaning and 'weathering out' during the course of the day. The modern car park comprises gravel (001) above hardcore (002) which has a combined thickness of c.0.2m to c.0.3m (Figs. 5 to 13). This overlay a uniform layer of black charcoal-rich soil with cinders and ash (003), encountered at a depth generally between 95.20m and 95.50m, and measuring between c.0.11m and c.0.23m in thickness. Pottery fragments and a clay pipe stem indicated that the deposit dates to around the early 19th century. Evidently, a series of ceramic land drains were inserted at the same time, for the back-fill of the drainage cuts is comprised of the same material. The layer probably represents an area of hard-standing.

Medieval deposits

- 7.3 The first significant archaeological horizon was reached at 95.27m to 95.39m. This comprised the fills of a sequence of inter-cutting pits ([006]; [004]; 010/015]; [022]) along the northwest side of the new building footprint (Figs.4 to 13; 15). All of the features had been cut into the natural geology (008) which, in this area is comprised of brown (10YR5/3) clay with abundant chalk flecks (<0.02m).
- 7.4 The earliest **pit [022]**, which is dated from pottery to c.13th century (Table 1), appears to have been sub-rectangular in plan (Fig.4), measuring approximately 2m x 1.4m. Truncated by pit [010]/[015] it survived to a depth of c.0.35m to 0.72m (Fig.5, section 1; Fig.6, sections 3 and 4; Figs. 8, 11, 12). Its sides were steeply inclined at c.70°/80° to a fairly flat base. A single in-filling (021) was discernible, comprised of dark greyish-brown (10YR4/2) silty clay with frequent inclusions of chalk (generally 0.01m to 0.04m) and occasional flecks of charcoal (<0.03m). It had been deliberately back-filled, most likely in a single event, whereby clusters of limestone fragments had initially been tumbled into north and west sides. The function of the pit is uncertain, though possibly simply for the burying of domestic rubbish.
- 7.5 **Pit [009]** was situated c. 0.4m to the northwest of pit [022] (Fig.4). This was elongated in form and aligned northwest/southeast, measuring more than 3m in length, approximately 0.65m in width and up to 0.52m in depth. The slope of its sides varied between 30° and 50° (Fig. 5, sections 1 and 2; Figs. 8 12, 13). Its fill (011) was comparable to that of pit [022] consisting of dark greyish-brown (10YR4/2) silty clay with frequent inclusions chalk and occasional charcoal. There were no finds recovered, although its stratigraphic relationship with pit [022] and pit [006] suggests a date of around the 13th century. The upper northern edge of pit [009] merged with the fill of pit [006].
- 7.6 **Pit [006]** (Fig.4) shared similar characteristics to pit [009]. Partially visible in plan, it appeared to be around 2.2m in diameter. Its sides gently sloped to a fairly flat base, at an overall depth of c.0.64m (Fig.5, sections 1 and 2; Figs 7 and 10). A single, homogeneous fill (007) was discernible, not dissimilar to that described for pit [009]. Pottery (Table 1) suggested that it had been in-filled during in the 13th century.
- 7.7 At sometime in the 13th or 14th century, a wide shallow **pit [010]/[015]** (Fig.4) had been dug into pits [022] and [009], presumably for the deposition of domestic waste. In plan, it measured approximately 2.7m x 2.3m. Its fill (012)/(020)/(016) comprised dark greyish-brown (10YR4/2) silty clay with frequent inclusions chalk and occasional charcoal (Fig.5, section 1 [010]; Fig.5 section 2 [015]; Fig.6, sections 3 and 4; Figs.9, 11 12).
- 7.8 In the northwest corner of the strip foundations was a large **pit [004]** (Fig.4) which appears to have been in-filled in the late 18th or early 19th century. Its fill (005) consisted predominantly of lenses of clay (representing tip-lines), but included a lens of dark brown silty clay (Fig. 5 sections 1 and 2; Fig.7). It did not appear to have been dug for the purpose of depositing of rubbish. The pit

had removed the northern side of medieval pit [006]. It was approximately 3m in diameter and, 'un-bottomed', more than 0.6m in depth.

- 7.9 On the southeast side of the building footprint was a 20th century pit [024] (Fig.4) filled with hearth waste (ash and cinders) and containing broken bottles.
- 7.10 Once the concrete foundations had been formed for the walls, the internal areas were reduced by approximately 0.3m, at c.95.60m OD to allow block and beam type floor foundation (Fig.14). In places the ground reduction reached the surface of layer (003); all significance archaeological horizons were thus undisturbed.
- 7.11 Subsequent to formation of the building foundation, drainage trenches were cut along its northwest and northeast sides (Fig.4). This enabled a further extent of some of the medieval pits to be recorded in plan (Fig. 15). An extension of the northwest drain (c.0.22m wide) was dug in November 2013, revealing another **pit [032]** in plan (Fig.17). Two sherds of 12th/13th century pottery were recovered from the surface of pit's upper fill (Table 1).
- 7.12 The drainage trench on the northeast side of the new building (Fig.16) was devoid of archaeological features.
- 7.13 In November 2013, a gas tank pit was excavated on the northeast side of the new building (Figs. 4, 19 and 21). This measured approximately 3.7m x 3.4m. The upper sequence of post-medieval and modern deposits was the same as observed elsewhere (*ante*.7.2). Below the early 19th century layer of hard-standing (003), at approximately 95.39m OD, there was a layer of dark greyish-brown (10YR4/2) silty clay (028). This was of undulating thickness, between 0.05m and 0.30m, though generally around c.0.12m (Figs. 18, Sections 7, 8 and 9; Figs 19 and 20). There were no negative features (e.g. pits, ditches) present. Six sherds of 12th/13th century pottery were recovered from the layer (Table 1). **Layer (028)** is interpreted as buried ground, which probably dates from the medieval period. This layer was not observed in the narrow confines of the new drainage trench excavated to the south of the gas tank pit (*ante*. 7.12).
- 7.14 A soak-away was excavated in December 2013 to the south of the new building (Fig.21), partly within the former path known as 'church walk'. The pit measured 1.7m x 1.9m and was excavated through to the geological stratum (008) at a depth of 0.9m. The stratigraphic sequence (Fig 18, Section 10) comprised three layers/deposits. The earliest was an undated layer of dark greyish-brown (10YR4/2) silty clay (031) c. 0.1m in thickness. This was directly overlain by modern rubble hardcore (002), which in turn was covered by modern gravel (001) of the car park. The early 19th century layer of hard-standing (i.e. (003), *ante* 7.2) was notably absent.

8. THE FINDS

The Medieval Pottery

by Jackie Wells and Martin Wilson

- 8.1 The classification of medieval pottery was done by Jackie Wells BA MA. The sherds in the catalogue (Table 1) are arranged by Context Number. A total of 21 medieval pottery sherds (Table 1) were recovered during the investigations (261 grams) from stratified contexts. The pottery dates broadly to the 13th and 14th centuries. There is an overall minimum vessel count (MNV) of 13 (Table 2).

8.2 The assemblage consists largely of fragments of coarse ware cooking pots or jars and dishes. It includes products from Olney Hyde¹⁸, Buckinghamshire and several sherds of sandy medium grained ware of uncertain regional origin. Also present are two 13th/ 14th century sherds (context (020)) of green glazed jugs or plates cooking from Potterspury (Northants). The vessels represent domestic waste deposits.

8.3 **Table 1. Pottery: Types and chronology**

(Note: Fabric codes used in descriptions refer to those of the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series Concordance with common name and the Milton Keynes Post-Roman Type Series is given where possible).

Context No.	Feature	Description	Period	Approx. context date
005	Pit [004]	1 body/base sherd	Late C18 early C19	C18 / C19
007	Pit [006]	1 body/ base sherd (jar), shelly fabric. Fabric: B7; MK MC1	C11 to late 13	C13
012/016 /020	Pit [010]/[015]	1 body sherd Medium grey sandy ware. Fabric: E7; MK MS2 1 body sherd Medium grey sandy ware. Fabric: MK MS3 1 body sherd Potterspury ware. Fabric MS6 (found on surface of 020) 1 body sherd coarse sand-tempered ware. Potterspury Fabric: MS6 2 body sherds sandy ware fabric MS2 3 body sherds sandy ware fabric MS2	C13 to C15 C11 to 15 C13-C14 C13-C14 C13-C15 C13-C15	C13/ C14
021	Pit [022]	1 body sherd shelly ware. Fabric: B7; MC1 1 body sherd, sandy-shelly ware. Fabric: MSC1 1 body sherd, sandy ware. Fabric: MS2	C11 to late C13 Late C11 to mid C13 C13 to early C15 th	C13
028	Layer	1 rim sherd & 5 body sherds. Cooking pot, Beds Fabric B05 / Olney Hyde 'A' ware / MK fabric MC3.	C12 - C13	C13
033	Pit [032]	2 sherds, body & base. Cooking pot, Beds Fabric B05 / Olney Hyde 'A' ware / MK fabric MC3.	C12 - C13	C13

8.4 **Table 2. Medieval Pottery Quantification** (MNV= minimum number of vessels)

Context	No. of sherds	Weight (grams)	MNV
007	1	25	1
016/020	9	75	7
021	3	12	3
028	6	100	1
033	2	49	1
Totals	21	261	13

¹⁸ Mynard, D.C. 1984. 'A Medieval Pottery Industry at Olney Hyde', *Record of Buckinghamshire*, 26 pp.56 - 85

9. ARCHAEOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE & REVIEW OF RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 9.1 The investigation revealed that the development plot contains archaeological features and deposits which are dated by pottery to the 13th century.
- 9.2 A concentration of medieval pits was exposed along the northwest boundary of the site, together with a single pit of post-medieval date. The evidence most likely pertains to domestic occupancy of the site. The ground surface on the west side of the public house was modified in the early 19th century, when land drains were inserted and a substantial layer of hearth waste (003) was spread across the site. This was presumably to provide a reasonably dry and firm surface for horse-drawn vehicles using the inn. The majority of the medieval pits appear to have suffered little disturbance other than 19th century land drainage.
- 9.3 The excavation of the pit for a gas tank on the north side of the new building, to the northeast of the medieval pits, revealed a layer of dark greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and 13th century pottery. This is interpreted as a medieval occupation layer and old ground surface. It is likely that that this layer also covered the medieval pits, where the uppermost fills are seen to merge (i.e. (007), (011), (012/016/020), (015)). A small trench excavated for a soak-away on the southeast side of the new building revealed a similar layer, yet without finds, which may represent a continuation of the medieval occupation layer.
- 9.4 Bearing in mind that it was only the foundation strip trenches which penetrated deep enough to reveal significant archaeology in the footprint of the new building, the evidence, overall, suggests that the medieval and post-medieval waste pits were dug at the edge of a land plot. It is thus possible that the present land boundary, which is known to have been in existence since at least the 19th century, may be the boundary of a medieval tenement (Research Objective 1 *ante*. 5.1).
- 9.5 With regard to other research questions (*ante*. 5.1) there was no artefactual or physical evidence of occupation or activity at the site earlier than the 13th century.
- 9.6 There is no potential for further assessment and analysis.
- 9.7 To date, the discoveries represent the most significant body of archaeological evidence for 13th century settlement at Astwood.

10. ARCHIVE

- 10.1 The Buckinghamshire County Museum's Accessions Number for the project is **AYBCM 2012.140**. The paper archive comprises recording sheets, field drawings, monochrome and digital photographs. All artefacts will remain the property of the landowner.
- 10.2 The English Heritage OASIS Data Collection Form ID for this project is **souterra1- 154822**
- 10.3 The Milton Keynes Historic Environment Record Event Number is **1343**.

11. COPYRIGHT

- 11.1 Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with

all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the Owner in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

- 11.2 Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.
- 11.3 A licence is to be granted to Historic Environment Record of Milton Keynes Council for the use of all reports arising from projects for planning purposes. *Bona fide* research requests will be granted a licence upon written request to Souterrain.

12. ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORD

- 12.1 In accordance with the requirements of WSI, this report is intended as a public-accessible record. A copy is to be available for consultation in the Historic Environment Record. It is also to be made available on appropriate websites (e.g. www.oasis.ac.uk ; www.academia.edu) and an illustrated summary of the results is to be submitted to *South Midlands Archaeology*, the on-line annual round-up of archaeological work in the region.

13. REFERENCES

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Mynard, D.C. 1984. 'A Medieval Pottery Industry at Olney Hyde', *Record of Buckinghamshire*, 26 pp.56 - 85

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Page W, 1927. 'Parishes: Astwood', A History of the County of Buckingham: Volume 4. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=62583> [Date accessed: 26 November 2012]

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Figure.1.
Location of Site

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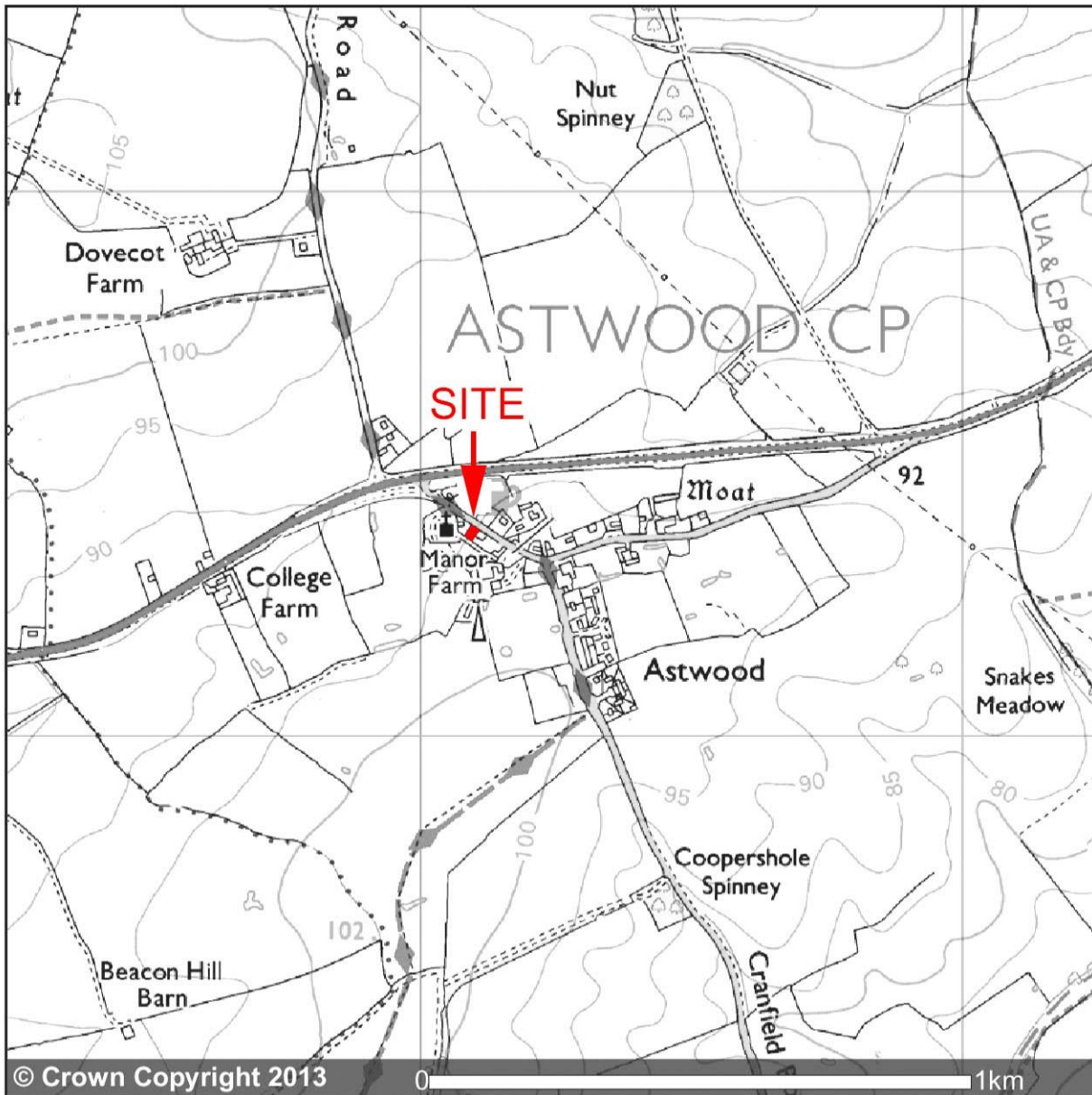
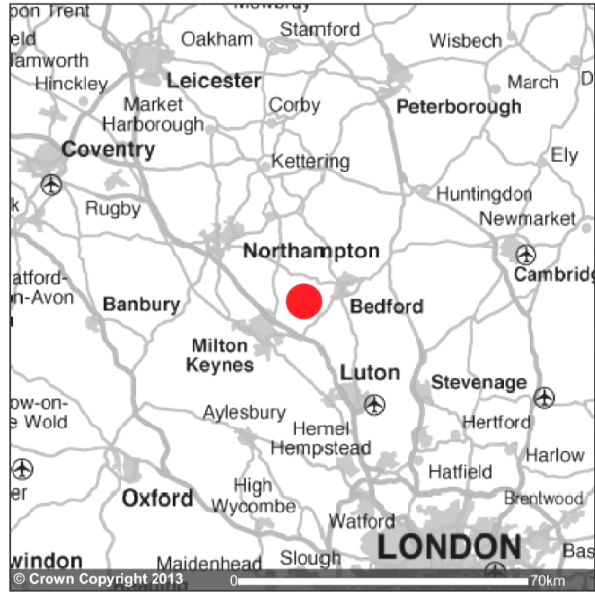




Figure 2. Location of The Old Swan showing areas of archaeological investigation (red).



Figure 3. Overviews of the site prior to development. Top: facing southeast. Bottom: facing southwest

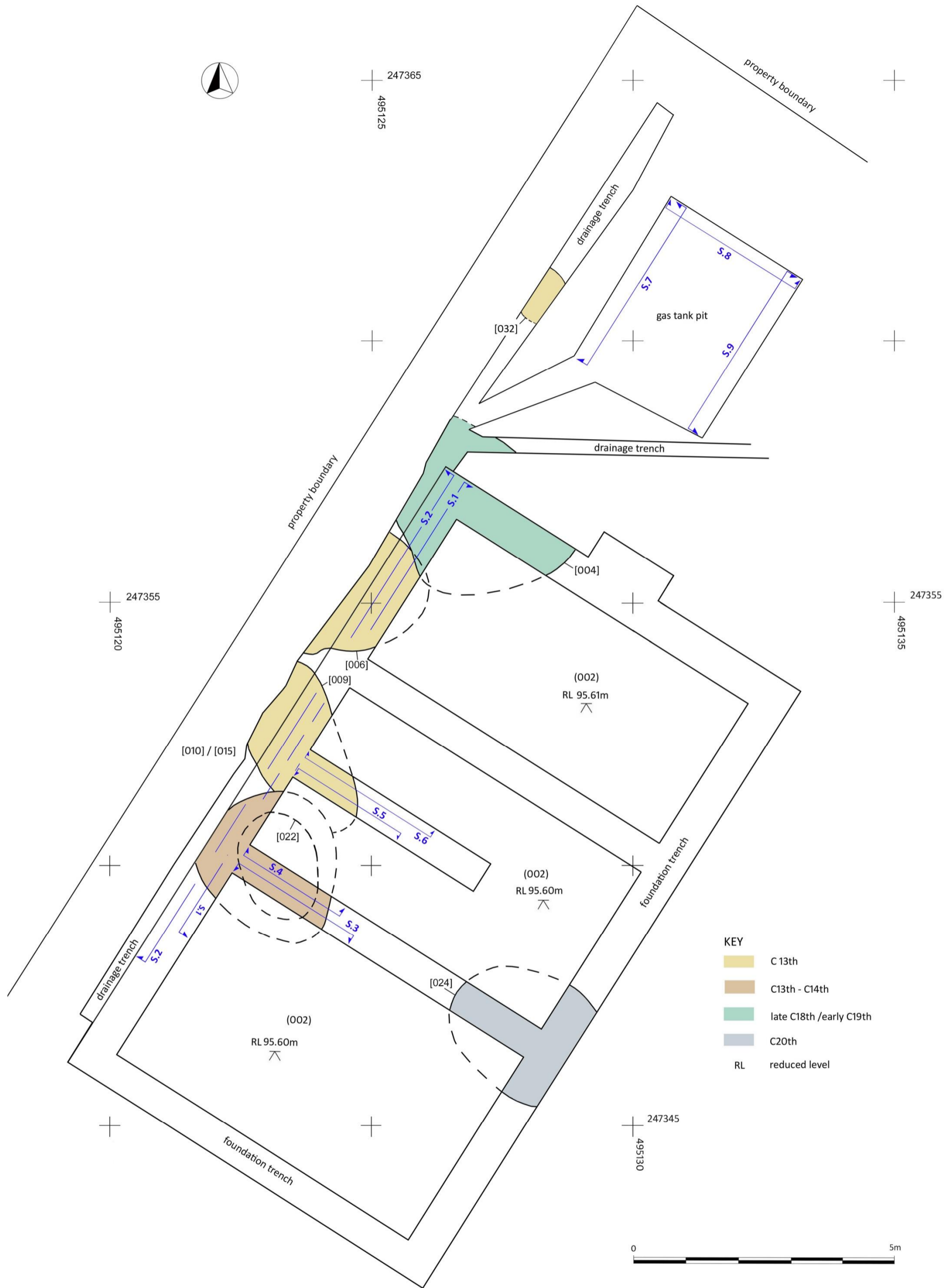


Figure 4. Plan of archaeological features in the new building footprint showing section locations

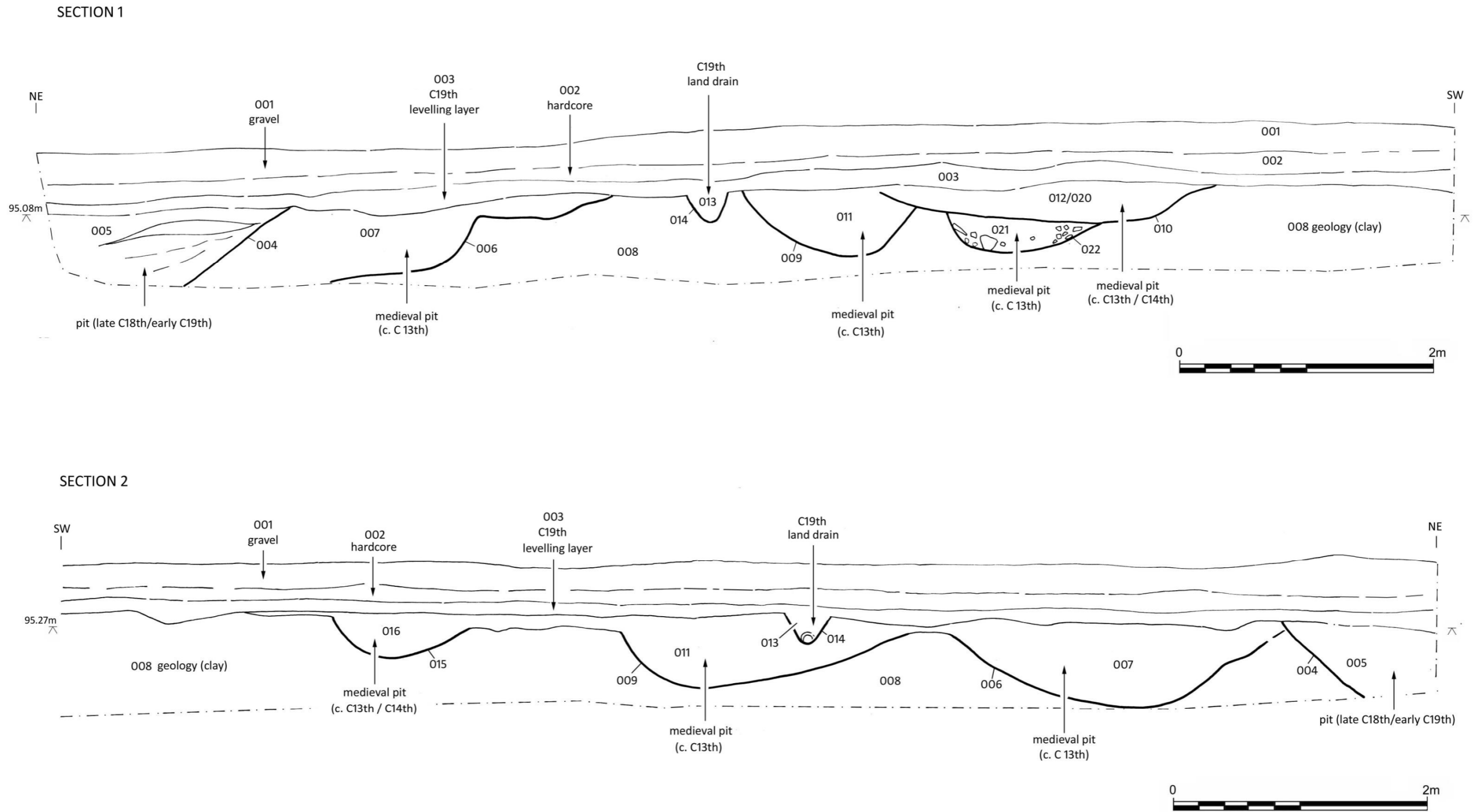


Figure 5. Sections 1 & 2. Medieval and post-medieval pits

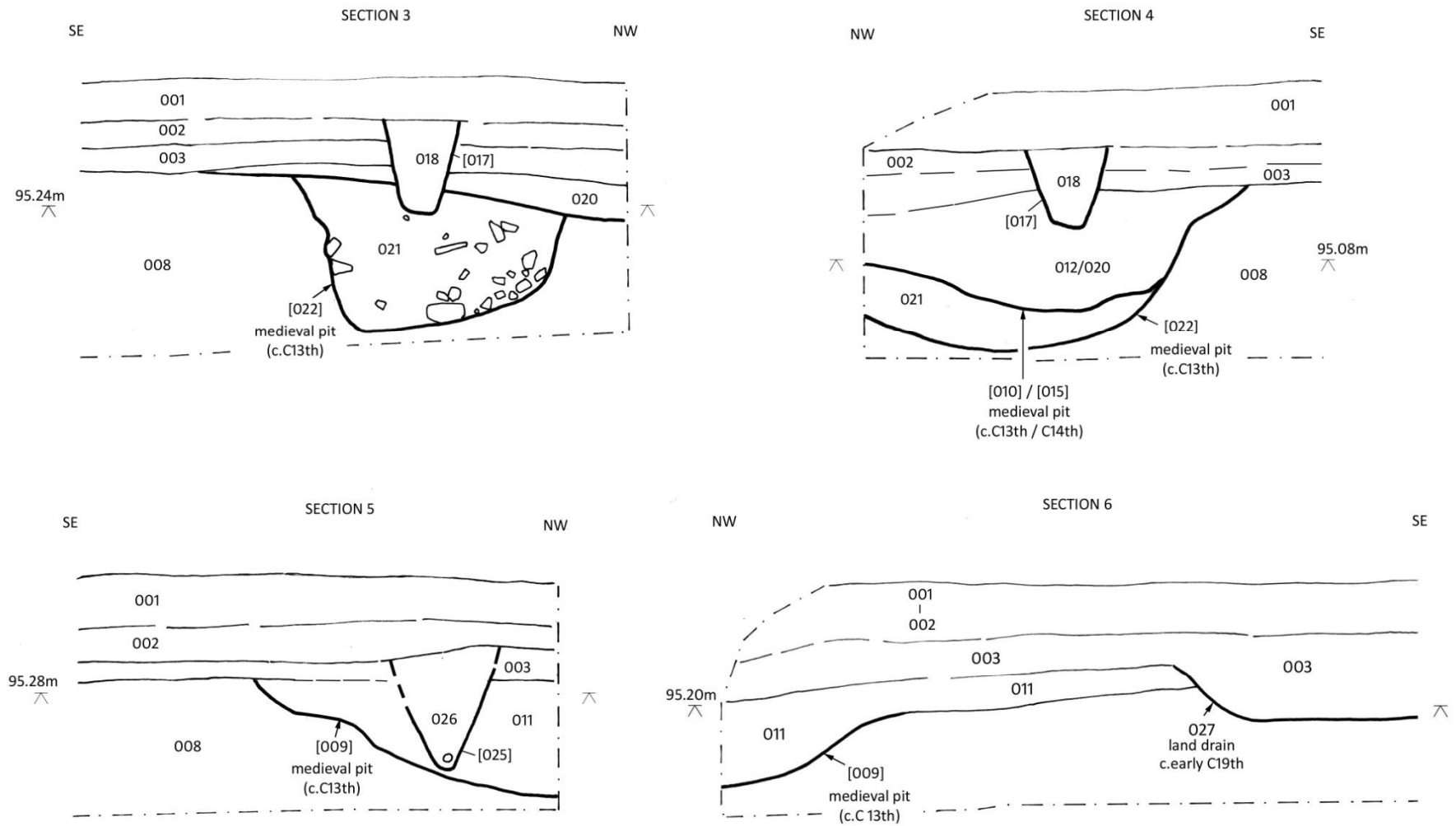


Figure 6. Sections 3 to 6





Figure 7. Section 1, pit [004] and pit [006], facing east

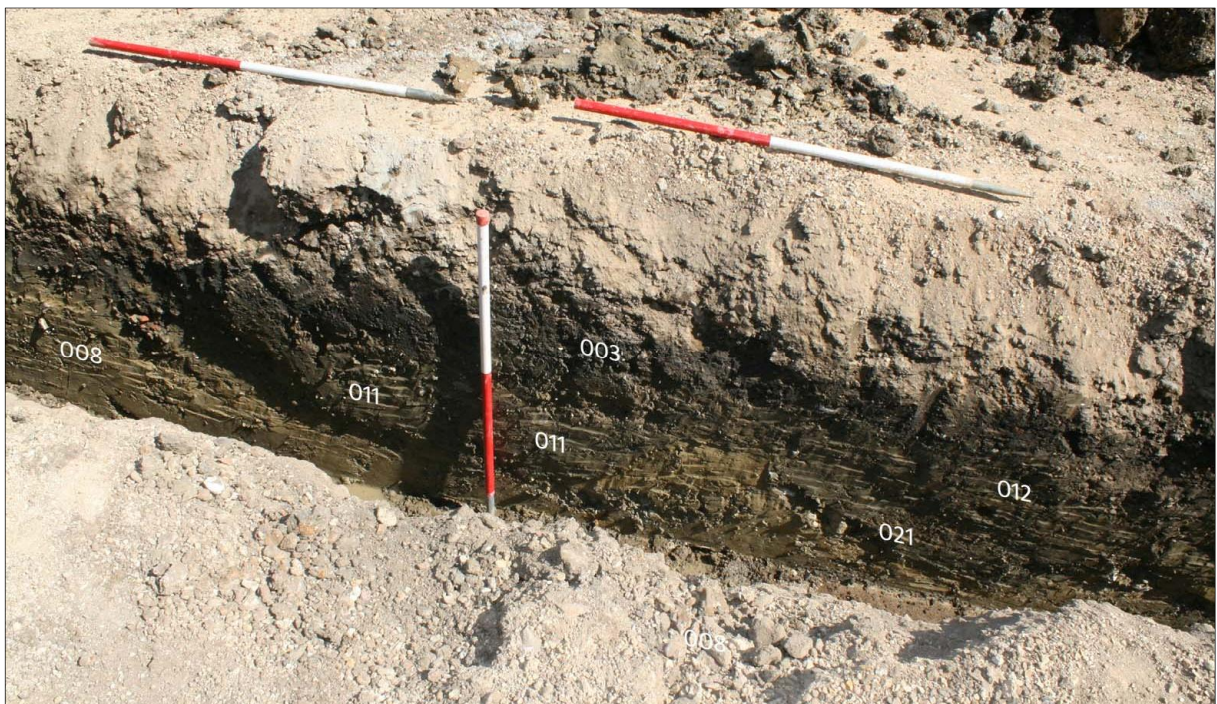


Figure 8. Section 1, pit [009] and pit [022], facing southeast



Figure 9. Section 2, pit [010]/[015], facing west



Figure 10. Section 2, pit [006], facing west

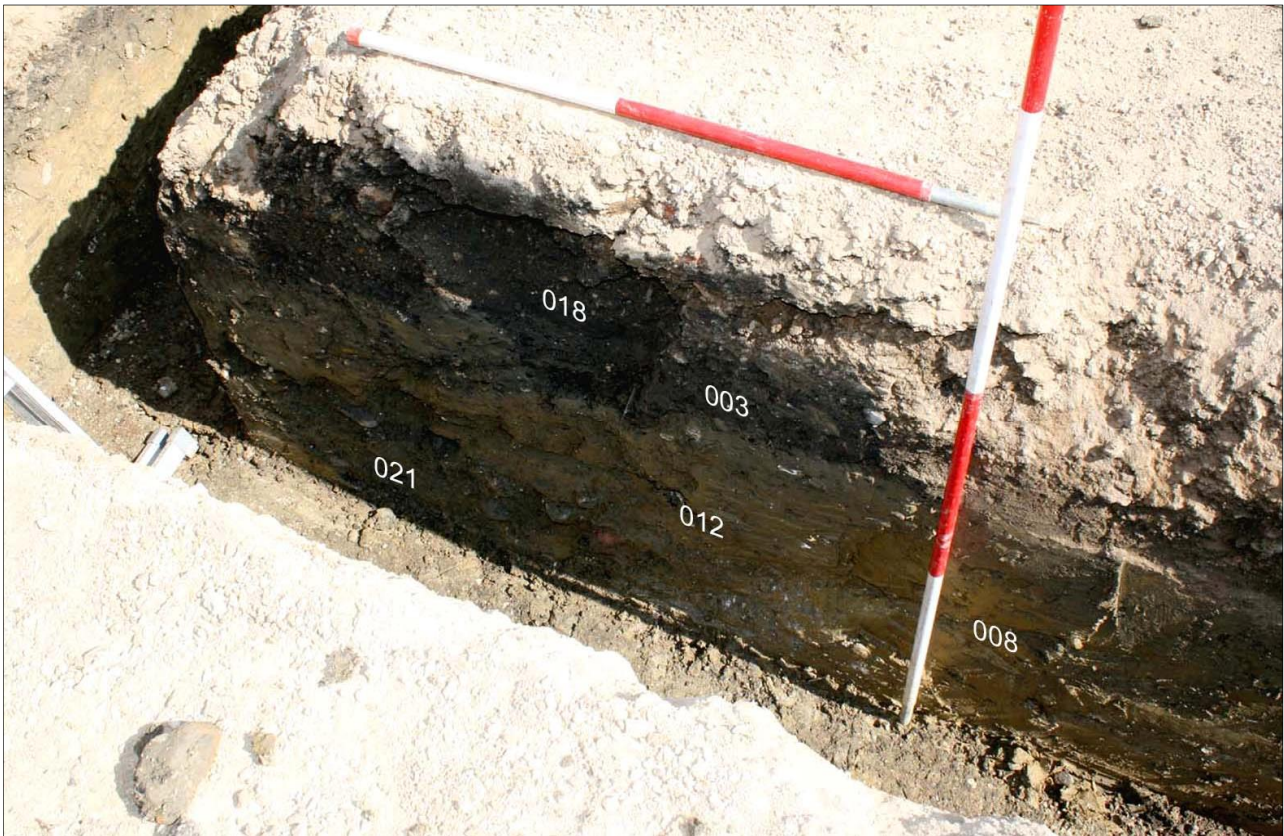


Figure 11. Section 4, pits [010]/[015] and [022], facing east



Figure 12. Section 5, pit [009]; part of Section 2, pits [010]/[015] and [22], facing south

Figure 13.
Section 6,
pit [009]
facing east



Figure 14. Building footprint showing final reduced ground level, facing west



Figure 15. Overview of drainage trench along the west side of the new building showing exposed medieval pits [006] and [009]. Facing north-northeast

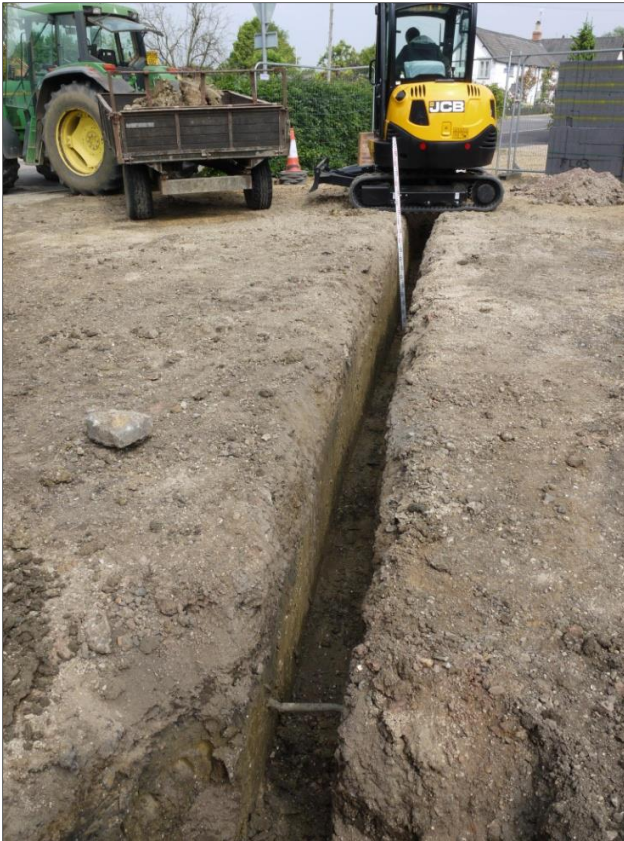


Figure 16. Overview of drainage trench to the northwest of the new building. Facing west



Figure 17. Northwest drainage trench and location of pit 032. Facing northeast

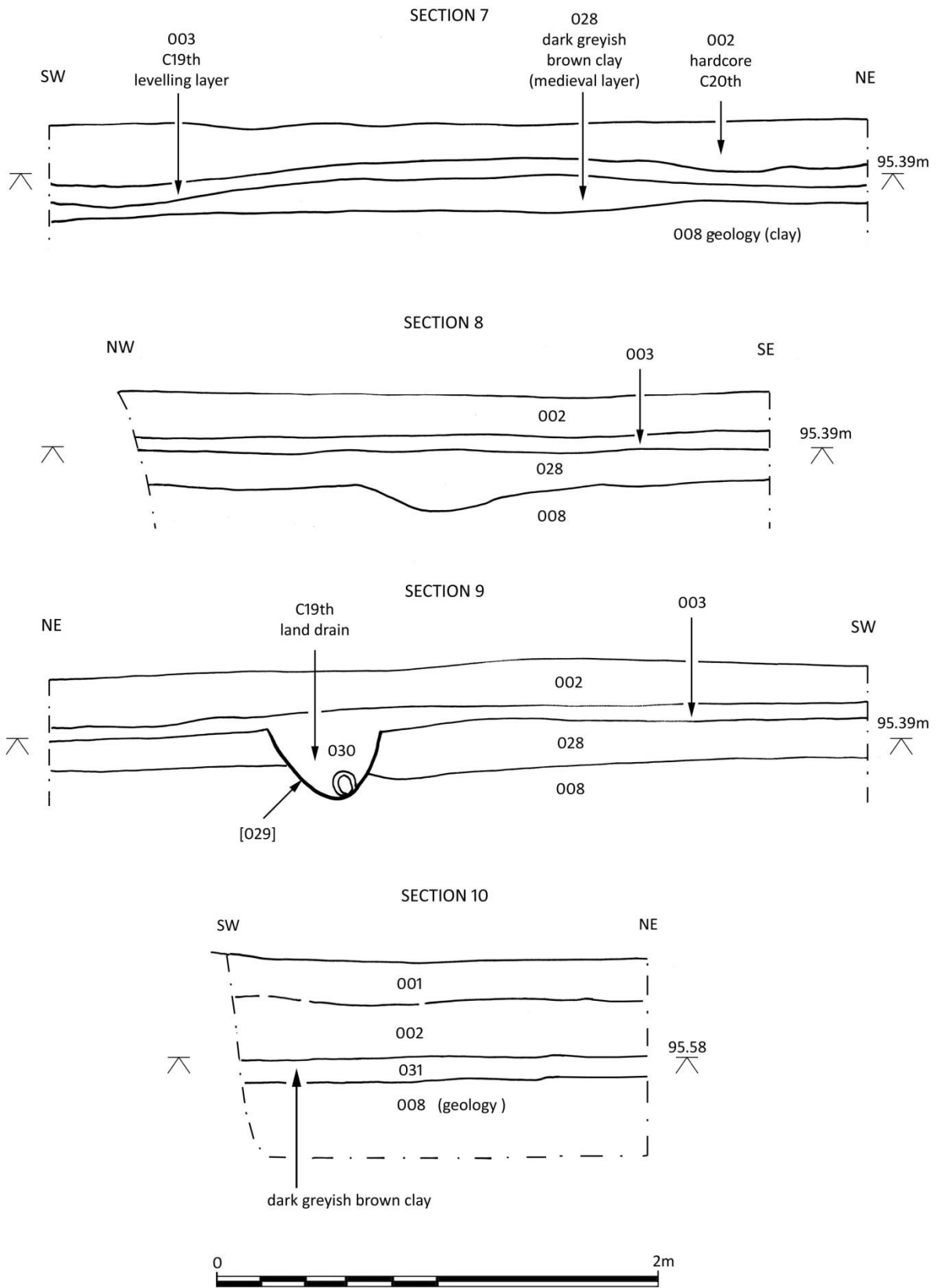


Figure 18. Sections 7 to 10



Figure 19. Gas tank pit: Sections 8 (left) and 9 (right). Facing northeast



Figure 20. Section 8. Facing northeast

Figure 21. Location of soak-away pit (Section 10) and gas tank pit (Sections 7 to 9)

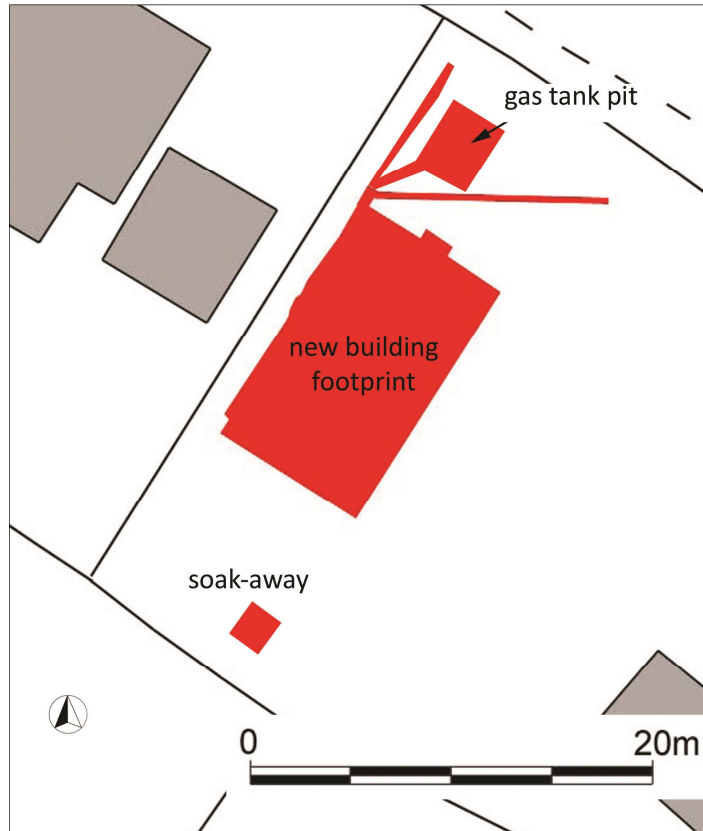


Figure 22. Soak-away pit (Section 10). Facing north



APPENDIX 1 List of Contexts

KEY: Relationships: **a.** above; **abt.** abuts; **b.** below; **c.** cuts; **cub.** cut by; **co.** contains; **wi** within
 Dimensions: **le.** length; **wid.** width; **de.** depth; **th.** thickness

Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Relationships	Dimensions	Drawing	Suggested Period	Date of investigation
001	layer	Gravel. Hard standing of modern car park	a.(002)	Combined th. of (001)+(002) c.0.2m to c.0.3m	S1 to S6	C20	01-02:05:2013
002	layer	Hard core	b.(001)		S1 to S6	C20	01-02:05:2013
003	layer	Black charcoal-rich soil with cinders and ash encountered at 95.20m and 95.50m OD. Finds: pottery fragments and clay pipe stems. A series of ceramic land drains were inserted at the same time, the back-fill of which is comprised of the same material. The layer probably represents an area of hard-standing for carriages, wagons etc.	b.(002); a.(012)/(020),	th. c.0.11m-0.23m	S1 to S6	Early C19	01-02:05:2013 21:06:2013
004	cut	Post-medieval pit. Unbottomed. Side sloping at Uncertain function. Continues beyond the baulk to N and NE.	Cu.(007), [006] b.(003)	dia.c.3m th.>0.6m	S1 & S2	Late C18/ early C19	01-02:05:2013
005	fill	Fill of pit [004]. Various tip lines – predominantly /lenses of clay (10YR5/3) but with a dark brown silty clay lens from which a sherd of pottery was recovered.	wi.[004]	de.>0.6m	S1 & S2	Late C18/ early C19	01-02:05:2013
006	cut	Pit with similar characteristics to [009]. Sides stepped to a fairly flat base. Unbottomed.	co.(007)	de. Up to c.0.64m dia.c.2.2m	S1 & S2	C13	01-02:05:2013 21:06:2013
007	fill	Single, homogeneous fill of [006]. Dark greyish-brown (10YR4/2) silty clay with frequent inclusions chalk and occasional charcoal. Not dissimilar to (011).	wi.[006] b.(003) cub.[004]	th. Up to c.0.64m	S1 & S2	C13	01-02:05:2013; 21:06:2013
008	geol	Brown (10YR5/3) clay with abundant chalk flecks (<0.02m).	cub.[004], [006], [009], [010]/[015], [013], [022], [024]	-	S1 to S6	-	01-02:05:2013
009	cut	Elongated pit. Located c. 0.4m to the northwest of pit [022]. Aligned NW/SE. The slope of its sides varied between 30 ° and 50°. Stratigraphic relationship with	b.(003) co.(011) cub.[010]/[015], [025],	de.up to 0.52m le.>3m wid.c.0.65m	S1, S2, S5, S6	C13	01-02:05:2013; 21:06:2013

Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Relationships	Dimensions	Drawing	Suggested Period	Date of investigation
		[022] and [006] suggest c. 13th century date. Upper northern edge merges with fill of pit [006].	[027]				
010	cut	Fairly shallow pit dug over C13 pit [022] and the southern extent of C13-C14 pit [009]. Probably a rubbish pit.	Same as [015]. c.[009]; [022] co.(012)/(016)/(020)	le.c.2.7m wid.c.2.3m de.btwn 0.2 & 0.58m	S1 to S4	C13-C14	02:05:2013
011	fill	Single discernible fill of [009]. Comparable to fill of pit [022]. Dark greyish-brown (10YR4/2) silty clay with frequent inclusions chalk and occasional charcoal. No finds.	b.(003) wi.[009]	th.up to 0.52m	S.1, S2, S5, S6	C13-C14	02:05:2013; 21:06:13
012	fill	Single, homogeneous fill of [010]/[015]. Dark greyish-brown (10YR4/2) silty clay with frequent inclusions chalk and occasional charcoal. Finds: pottery.	b.(003) wi.[010]/[015] Same as (020).	th.btwn 0.2 & 0.58m	S3; S4	C13-C14	02:05:2013
013	fill	Back-fill of land drain. Black charcoal-rich soil with cinders and ash Probably the same event as the laying of (003).	b.(002) wi.[014]	th.c.0.24m	S1, S2	Early C19	01/02:05:2013
014	cut	Land drain with fired clay sectional pipe. U-shaped cut.	c.[009], (011), (008)	wid.0.28m (top), 0.15m (base); de.c.0.24m	S1, S2	Early C19	01/02:05:2013
015	cut	Same as [010]	Same as [010]	le.c.2.7m wid.c.2.3m de.btwn 0.2 & 0.58m	S.1, S4	C13-C14	02:05:2013
016	fill	Single, homogeneous fill of [010]/[015]. Dark greyish-brown (10YR4/2) silty clay with frequent inclusions chalk and occasional charcoal. Finds: pottery.	b.(003) wi.[010]/[015] Same as (012) & (020)	de.btwn 0.2 & 0.58m	S1	C13-C14	02:05:2013
017	cut	Water pipe trench	b.(001); co.(018); c.(010, (002), (003), (020), [010]/[015], (021, [022], (008)	de.c.0.42m wid.(top) 0.3- 0.4m; wid. (base) 0.18 - 0.24m	S3, S5	C20	02:05:2013
018	fill	Back-fill of pipe trench (lead pipe).	b.(001)		S3, S5	C20	02:05:2013
019	unused	-	-	-	-	-	-
020	fill	Single, homogeneous fill of [010]/[015]. Dark greyish-brown (10YR4/2) silty clay with frequent inclusions chalk and occasional charcoal. Finds: pottery.	b.(003) wi.[010]/[015] Same as (012)	th.btwn 0.2 & 0.58m	S1, S3, S4	C13-C14	02:05:2013
021	fill	A single fill of [022]. Dark greyish-brown (10YR4/2) silty clay with frequent inclusions of chalk (generally 0.01 to 0.04m) and occasional flecks of charcoal (<0.03m).	wi.[022] b. [010]/[015] cub.[018], [010]/[015]	th.c.035m - 0.72m.	S1, S3, S4	C13	02:05:2013

Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Relationships	Dimensions	Drawing	Suggested Period	Date of investigation
		Deliberate back-fill. Clusters of limestone fragments d initially tumbled down north and west sides.					
022	cut	Pit. Truncated by pit [010]/ [015]. Its sides were steeply inclined at c.70°/80° to a fairly flat base. Most likely filled in a single event. Function indeterminate, though possibly for domestic rubbish or else a cess pit.	cub. [010]/ [015] co.(021)	Survives to a de. c.035m - 0.72m. wid.c.1.4m le.c.2m	S1, S3, S4	C13	02:05:2013
023	fill	Modern rubbish, black, dirty burnt soil, ash. Possibly bonfire waste. Contains modern (20 th C) broken bottles.	wi.[024] b.(002)	th.c.0.5m	plan only	-	02:05:2013
024	cut	Rubbish pit	c.(003), (008) b.(002) co.(023)	de.c.0.5m dia.c.c.3m	Plan only	-	02:05:2013
025	cut	Water pipe trench. V-shaped profile	b.(002), c.(003), (011)	wid.c.0.45m (top); c.0.1m (base); de.c.0.6m	S5	C20	02:05:2013
026	fill	Fill of water pipe trench. Re-deposited mix of (003) and (001)	wi.[025]	th.c.0.6m	S5	C20	02:05:2013
027	cut	Land drain with fired clay sectional pipe. Same event as (003)	b.(002) co.(003)	de.c.0.27m	S6	Early C19	02:05:2013
028	layer	Dark greyish-brown (10YR4/2) silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Finds: pottery.	b. (003) a. (008) cub. [029]	th. 0.05 - 0.30m (gen.c.0.12m)	S7, S8, S9	C13	26.11.2013
029	cut	Land drain with fired clay sectional pipe. Same event as (003)	co.(030)	wid. 0.5m top, c.0.12 base. de.c.0.32m	S9	Early C19	26.11.2013
030	fill	Fill same as (003)	wi.[030]	th.c.0.32m	S9	Early C19	26.11.2013
031	layer	Dark greyish-brown (10YR4/2) silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. No finds. Possibly medieval layer – similar to (028)	b. (003) a. (008)	th.c.0.08m	S10	?C13	12.12.2013
032	cut	Pit. Not excavated. Upper fill cut by machine.	co.(033)	dia.c.1m	Plan only	C13	26.11.2013
033	fill	Dark greyish-brown (10YR4/2) silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Finds: medieval pottery	wi. [032]	de. not known	Plan only	C13	26.11.2013