

**WOOD END FARM
WOOD END, NASH
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Albion
archaeology



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WOOD END, NASH
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

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Produced for:
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Preface

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

The fieldwork was undertaken by Mark Phillips (Project Officer) and Slawomir Utrata and Richard Gregson (Archaeological Supervisors). Mark Phillips is the author of this report. The illustrations were prepared by Joan Lightning. The project was managed on behalf of Albion Archaeology by Hester Cooper-Reade.

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Structure of this report

Section 1 is an introductory chapter giving the background to the report. Historical background information derived from historical documents and secondary sources is presented in Section 2. A description of the results of the investigation forms Section 3 with its analysis presented in Section 4. The bibliography forms Section 5.

Figures and images are included at the end of the report.

Version History

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1.0	18/05/2016	n/a



Key Terms

Throughout this document the following terms or abbreviations are used:

BCAS	Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service
CBS	Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies
HER	Historic Environment Record
CI/A	Chartered Institute <i>for</i> Archaeologists
NHLE	National Heritage List for England
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation



Non-technical Summary

Planning permission (12/02667/ACD, 12/01825/ALB; 12/01285/APP) was granted by Aylesbury Vale District Council for development at Wood End Farm, Wood End, Nash. This included consent for the demolition of outbuildings and replacement with agricultural buildings and conversion and extension to 2 barns to form 2 dwellings. The grade II listed farmhouse dates from the 17th century and the farmyard contains other historic buildings. A condition was attached to the planning consent requiring a programme of archaeological works and historic building recording. The two barns with permission for conversion to dwellings were sold and the site was subsequently developed in three plots; Wood End Farm, Dairy Barn and Pond Barn. Albion Archaeology was commissioned by the respective owners of the three plots to undertake the archaeological monitoring, building recording and reporting. The results of historic building recording form the subject of a separate report. Archaeological monitoring of the groundworks was carried out between 29th July and 5th December 2015. Wood End Farm is located at grid reference SP7840-33780 in the hamlet of Wood End, to the south of Nash in Buckinghamshire.

The works comprised: monitoring during excavation for foundation pads for new agricultural buildings in Wood End Farm; monitoring floor reduction, underpinning and strip footings in the Dairy Barn and monitoring strip footings in the Pond Barn.

In the Wood End Farm plot the features consisted of an early 20th-century rubbish pit and an undated layer of large, rounded stones, probably consolidation above soft ground within a former hollow. In the Dairy Barn plot the only deposits identified were geological. In the Pond Barn plot an undated pit was located in the south-west of the plot.

The archaeological evidence found during this investigation indicated few subsurface features. No pre-modern finds were noted in the upper soil layers or as intrusive material in modern features. The observations provide no evidence for the 17th-century origin of the farm as suggested by the buildings and historic documents.

The nature of the groundworks in the form of foundation pads and strip footings provided limited potential for archaeological observation. It is also possible that later agricultural and development activity could have removed earlier deposits or that domestic debris from the site was deposited closer to the farmhouse or disposed of in middens and spread in the fields.

The farmhouse was built during the 17th century and construction details in the earliest parts of the present Dairy Barn suggest it is of a similar date. The site appears to have been in use as a farm for around 400 years. Archaeological monitoring identified two undated features and one early 20th-century rubbish pit. The only 'artefacts' that were seen during groundworks or scanning spoil were modern items. This lack of archaeological evidence for earlier activity on the site could be due to a number of factors. The extent of the groundworks was relatively limited and later activity in the farmyard could have truncated earlier deposits. It is also possible that domestic debris was deposited nearer to the farmhouse or disposed of in middens and spread on the fields, leaving little trace of activity in the areas that were investigated.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 **Background to the Report (planning background)**

The original owner of Wood End Farm, Wood End, Nash was granted permission by Aylesbury Vale District Council for the demolition of outbuildings south of Wood End Farmhouse and replacement with agricultural buildings; demolition of extensions to 2 barns east of the farmhouse and extensions and conversion to 2 dwellings; partial demolition of roadside outbuilding and conversion to car ports; relocation of granary and extension to farmhouse and internal alterations and new access. (Planning Application references 12/02667/ACD, 12/01825/ALB; 12/01285/APP)

The farm buildings formed the subject of a historic building assessment report (Albion 2012a) which was submitted with the planning application. The planned development included alterations to the historic buildings and could also impact on potential below ground archaeological remains. Because of this a condition requiring building recording and archaeological mitigation works was attached to the planning permissions.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned by the owner of the property to prepare a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for historic building recording and archaeological monitoring (Albion 2012b) for approval by the Local Planning Authority.

The owner retained the farmhouse and part of the farmyard to the south of the house. The remaining part was sold in two plots with planning permission for the alteration and extension of the historic farm buildings to form two dwellings. One plot contains the buildings identified in the assessment report (Albion 2012a) as Barn 1 and the dairy, now collectively known as the Dairy Barn. The other plot on the western side of the farmyard contained the building identified in the assessment report as Barn 2, now known as Pond Barn. In the third plot, attached to the farmhouse, the existing outbuildings, with the exception of a small granary, were demolished and replaced with new agricultural buildings.

Albion Archaeology was commissioned to undertake historic building recording and archaeological monitoring during the redevelopment of the respective plots. The present report presents the results of the archaeological monitoring that was carried out across the site during the redevelopment works.

1.2 **Site Location, Description, Topography and Geology**

Wood End Farm is located in the hamlet of Wood End which lies approximately 500m to the south of Nash, in the Aylesbury Vale District of Buckinghamshire in the north of the county (Figure 1). The farm stands on the south side of a lane known as Wood End. The lane runs east-west and the farm is located close to the west end of the lane, where it joins Winslow Road at a triangular green. The area between the green and the farm contains a large pond. The farmyard is centred on Ordnance Survey NGR SP7840-33780.



Prior to redevelopment the buildings on the site comprised; farmhouse, two barns, a dairy, granary, pole barns and various shed-like outbuildings. The buildings are described in detail in a separate historic building report (See Figure 2 site plan).

The development area (DA) stands on approximately level ground at height of c.118m aOD. A small stream flows northwest into a pond located on the west side of the DA and continues westwards to join the Padbury Brook near Buckingham.

The underlying bedrock is Oxford Clay. The superficial geology in the DA is glacial till, with alluvium along the course of the stream on the southwest side of the DA. Head deposits (deposits formed by downslope movement) are recorded on the western side of the stream, opposite to the DA.

1.3 Development Works

Following the sale of barns 1 and 2 for residential conversion the site was redeveloped in three plots by the different owners (Figure 2).

In the south-east of the development area all of the buildings, apart from the granary, were demolished and new agricultural buildings erected. The new buildings are steel framed on concrete pad foundations. For the purposes of archaeological recording this area has been labelled as Area 2. The archaeological works in this area comprised monitoring during the excavation of pits for the concrete foundation pads.

In the south-central part of the development area the two pole barns were demolished and Barn 1 and the adjoining 1930s dairy converted for residential use with an extension added on the south side of the barn. This plot is now referred to as the Dairy Barn and for the purposes of archaeological recording was labelled as Area 3. Archaeological works here comprised monitoring during floor reduction, underpinning of the barn and excavation of strip foundations for the extension.

On the western edge of the development area work was started for the residential conversion of barn 2, now known as the Pond Barn. Further planning permissions were granted to the new owners for the redevelopment of the barn (14/03222/ALB, 14/03167/APP). As work preceded this building proved to be too poorly preserved for residential conversion and a new planning application (15/01174/APP) was approved for a replacement building to match the appearance of the previously approved design. For the purposes of archaeological recording this has been labelled as Area 1. Archaeological monitoring works in this area comprised monitoring during the excavation for new strip foundations on the site of the collapsed barn.

1.4 Project Objectives

The objectives of the archaeological works identified in the WSI were as follows:

The principle objective of the building recording was to record the historic buildings prior to development and produce a descriptive and interpretive report. The report produced as part of this work would form an archive record of the buildings and inform the development works to safeguard the heritage values of the buildings. The report (Albion Archaeology 2016) examined evidence for the date,



development and use of the buildings to further understand the structures and place them in their historical background.

The objective of the watching brief was to monitor and supervise all groundworks that have the potential to reveal archaeological remains, and to investigate, characterise and record any archaeological deposits encountered within them. The broader objectives of the project are to add to the knowledge and understanding of the archaeology of Buckinghamshire and to produce a report and archive that fully describe the archaeological works.

1.5 Methodology

The methodology employed for the investigation is detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Albion Archaeology (Albion 2013) in accordance with the generic Buckinghamshire County Archaeology Service Brief (BCAS undated). The site recording procedures are set out in the Albion Procedures Manual (2002).

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on all three plots in the development area. Excavation for underpinning, new foundations and ground reduction was undertaken with a mechanical excavator operated under close archaeological observation. The archaeological fieldwork was carried out between 29th July and 5th December 2015.



2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 *Historic Maps*

Historic maps in both the County Archives and the Local Studies Library at the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies were examined. Title Deeds for farm are also held by the County Archives. These are of interest because they go back to 1544 and show that the farm has been in the possession of the King family for over 400 years.

2.1.1 **Enclosure map 1831 (Figure 3)**

This map (reference IR/49-Q) is folded and bound within the enclosure award. The map is dated 30th December 1831 and the surveyor is named as John King, an ancestor of the current owner, and it shows the area around the farm in some detail (Plate 3). The lane next to the farm is named as Wood End Street with its continuation to the east labelled New Gate Road with the “New Gate” shown at the end of the road where it becomes footpath or track. The track today appears as a hollow-way (Plate 2) suggesting the lane and the track are of some antiquity, possibly medieval. Wood End Farm (not named) appears on the enclosure map as the only house to the south of the lane whilst on the north side a series of buildings within different sized closes are shown ranged along the lane.

Wood End Farm is numbered 72 on the map and listed in the award as a farmhouse and homestead belonging to William King. The plan shows four buildings (Plate 4). The farmhouse at this time consisted of a single range aligned end on to the lane. A building of a similar size to the house is shown along the north edge of the farmyard in the location, now occupied by a similar-sized range of timber buildings (buildings 1 and 2). Two similar sized buildings at the west end of the farmyard represent the existing barns (barns 1 and 2).

In the award a group of five land parcels appear together under the name of William King. Four of these comprise the farmhouse and homestead (72) and a compact block of land close to the farmstead (61, 71 and 67) amounting to 34 acres. The fifth land parcel of nineteen acres is numbered 92 in the award but appears to be labelled 94 on the plan. This lay approximately 1km to the southwest of the farm.

2.1.2 **First edition Ordnance Survey map 1881 (Figure 4)**

The 25 inch to the mile first edition of the Ordnance Survey (Sheet XIV-10) was surveyed in 1880 and published in 1881. This shows a similar pattern to the 1830s map with additional detail for the buildings and the subdivision of closes adjacent to the lane.

The farmhouse is shown with a small extension on its northeast corner which corresponds to a stone lean-to on this side. A boundary on the west side of the farmhouse enclosed a narrow area which separated the house from the rest of the farmyard.



The farmyard by this time was a rectangular area, surrounded on all sides by buildings. The buildings on the north side of the farmyard extended eastwards almost to the farmhouse, farther than the buildings which currently occupy this side of the yard. The south side of the farmyard was enclosed by an eastward extension to barn 1. Two buildings shown at the east side of the farmyard appear to correspond to the locations of the granary and building 4.

2.1.3 Second edition Ordnance Survey map 1900 (figure 5)

The second edition Ordnance Survey map was revised in 1898 and published in 1900. This survey shows an east-west aligned range added to the west side of the farmhouse. This is the single story brick extension visible in Plate 9. This range overlaps the area of the building shown on the north side of the farmyard in the first edition map, indicating that this building had been shortened or replaced. Other changes include the filling in of the gap between barn 1 and barn 2, probably with lean-to structures and the disappearance of the small building in the southeast of the farmyard located where building 4 now stands.

2.1.4 Third edition Ordnance Survey map 1925 (figure 5)

The third edition Ordnance Survey map was revised in 1923 and published in 1925. The only change recorded in the farm on this edition is the reappearance of a building in the location of the present building 4. It does however appear longer than the present building.

2.2 Historic Images

2.2.1 Painting (Figure 6)

A watercolour painting of the farm in the possession of Mr King is believed to date from the late nineteenth century. This view from the west shows the farm with the pond in the foreground, a picturesque view repeated in subsequent photographs and postcard images (see below). A house and barn on the opposite side of lane to the farm are shown on the left hand side of the painting. The right hand half shows the end and side of barn 2, the west end of the range of buildings on the north side of the farmyard and part of the farmhouse. In front of the farmhouse is a low red brick wall, presumably on the line of the boundary close to the west side of the farmhouse which appears on the Ordnance Survey maps from the first edition of the 1881. The barns and houses on both side of the road had thatched roofs at this time. Barn 2 is shown with a steeply pitched, half-hip roof. The building at the north side of the farmyard is shown as a single storey, weather-boarded building with a relatively low pitched roof, probably corrugated iron. A lighter area shown on the end of this building probably represents a lean-to.

2.2.2 Photographs

Historic photographs held by Buckinghamshire County Council at the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies include views showing the farm in the 1900s and 1930s.

Photograph reference phNash7 shows the farm from the west, across the pond. It appears from the dress of a woman stood on the bridge to date from around 1910. The image shows some cattle in the farmyard, on the lane and stood in the pond. The two barns are partially obscured by trees but both appear to have thatched half-hipped roofs.



Photograph Reference phNash22 shows the farm from a similar viewpoint in about 1939. By this time the thatch on barn 1 had been replaced by corrugated iron. The photograph appears from the lack of leaves to have been taken during the winter and the farm buildings are clearly visible. Narrow three-quarter height doors can be seen in the western side of barn 2 and the lean-to structure at the junction of barn 1 and 2 is visible. Part of the granary can be seen between barn 2 and the farmhouse. This appears from its shape have had a thatched, half hip roof similar to that of the house and barn 2.



3. RESULTS

The results of the fieldwork are summarised below and are illustrated in Figure 7. A detailed context summary forms Appendix 1.

3.1 *Area 1: Pond Barn*

Development works monitored in this area consisted of strip foundations for the new building which was constructed to replace the collapsed barn 2 (Image 1).

3.1.1 Modern deposits

The uppermost layer was layer (1) which contained brick rubble, stones and modern glass and plastic debris. It was formed by levelling the remains of Barn 2 during the present construction works. A dark topsoil layer (2) was observed in the western and southern parts of the foundation trench. Remnants of the brick sill wall of barn 2 were noted in the side of the trench in the north-west of the area.

3.1.2 Undated deposits

A pit [5] was partly exposed in the southwest corner of the foundation trench (Section 1, Image 2). It was more than 2.7m long, 1.5m wide and 0.75m deep with steep concave sides and a flat base. The lower fill (6) was mid yellow-grey silty clay and the upper fill (7) was mid grey-brown silty clay. No finds were noted in these fills. Both fills appear to be fairly closely derived from the geological deposits through which the pit was cut.

3.1.3 Geological deposits

Two geological layers were recorded in this area. The upper layer (3) was up to 0.9m thick. It varied from mid brownish orange to yellow in colour and contained frequent stones and areas of sand and gravel. The geological deposit (4) in the lower part of the trench was mid blue-grey clay with occasional chalk inclusions.

3.2 *Area 2: Wood End Farm*

Development works monitored in in Area 2 consisted of rectangular foundation pits for new steel framed agricultural buildings (Image 3).

3.2.1 Modern deposits

The uppermost part of the site had been cleared following the demolition of the farm buildings and the area was then covered in a layer of crushed stone (8) to form a surface for the construction works. The remaining topsoil (9) in this part of the site was dark clay-silt, representing a former garden soil or farmyard layer.

Immediately beneath the topsoil in one trench was a small bowl-shaped pit [10] with a fill (110) that contained large amounts of domestic debris (Section 3, Image 5). This consisted mainly of fragments of moulded bottle glass and glazed earthenware including transfer printed pottery. The debris was dateable to the early 20th century and was not collected.

3.2.2 Undated deposits

One foundation trenches on the western edge of Area 2 contained deposits not seen in the other trenches in Area 2 (Section 4, Image 6). Beneath the topsoil (9) was a



layer of large, rounded stones (12). These measured up to 200mm and were densely packed, forming a layer 300mm thick. Below the stones was a layer (13) of dark brown clay-silt which continued below the base of the trench at a depth of 0.8m below the ground surface. No geological deposits were seen in this trench and it is likely that layer (13) was filling a depression or hollow which extended beyond the limits of this trench.

3.2.3 Geological deposits

Two geological layers were recorded in Area 2. The upper layer (14) was mid red brown silty clay measuring approximately 200mm thick. It lay above a layer (15) of mid yellowish brown clay which contained flecks of chalk.

3.3 Area 3: Dairy Barn

The development works monitored in Area 3 comprised floor reduction inside the dairy, underpinning of barn 1 and strip foundations for an extension on the south side of barn 1 (Image 7). No discrete archaeological features were identified in this area; the deposits consisted of either modern floor layers or geological layers.

3.3.1 Modern deposits

Inside barn 1 and the dairy were 20th century concrete floors (16) over a brick rubble sub-base (17).

3.3.2 Geological deposits

Three geological or naturally derived layers were recorded in Area 3 (Section 5, Image 8).

The upper layer (18) was mid yellowish brown clay loam with occasional small stones. It was between 300mm and 500mm thick.

The middle layer (19) was mid red brown gritty/sandy clay with moderate small stones and gravel. This was between 300mm and 600mm thick. In the south of the area, where it was seen in the strip footings for the extension, the deposit contained some darker sections of mid blue grey silty clay.

Layer (20), in the base of the trench, was mid yellow brown clay with occasional flecks of chalk.

3.4 Artefacts

No artefacts were collected. The only material that was seen during the monitoring or earthmoving or scanning spoil heaps was modern debris.



4. ANALYSIS

4.1 Introduction

The farmhouse and barn which is now known as the Dairy Barn both date from the 17th century. A beam over one of the fireplaces in the farmhouse is inscribed with the date 1619. It is clear that the site has a long history as a farm. In 1831 the farmstead shown on the enclosure map consisted of the farmhouse and buildings corresponding to the two barns and another outbuilding on the street frontage.

4.2 Archaeological remains

The only dateable archaeological feature that was identified during monitoring was a small pit [10] located in Area 2, located 20m to south of the farmhouse. This contained a quantity of domestic debris, including early 20th-century bottle glass and transfer printed pottery which was not collected.

An undated layer of large stones (12) was identified in a trench in Area 2. The stones could have been deposited to consolidate an area of soft ground, indicated by a layer of dark brown clay silt (13) beneath the stones, possibly the fill of pond or hollow.

An undated pit [5] measuring at least 2.7m long by 1.5m wide was found beneath the south-west corner of the Pond Barn in Area 1. The clay fills in the pit were closely derived from the surrounding geological material and contained no finds.

No pre 20th-century artefacts were found during the course of monitoring groundworks or by scanning spoil for artefacts.

4.3 Geological layers

Naturally formed deposits on the site consisted of up to three layers

The lowest layer (4, 15 and 20), consisting of mid yellowish brown clay with occasional fragments of chalk probably corresponds to the glacial till.

The middle layer (3, 14, and 19) of mid red-brown to orange gritty, sandy or silty clay could be part of or derived from the head deposits which are recorded on the opposite side of the stream to the development area.

The uppermost layer, consisting of yellowish brown clay (18) was found only in the Dairy Barn trenches. These trenches lay closest to the south-west edge of the development area and the layer is likely to be alluvium deposited by the nearby stream.

4.4 Interpretation

The farmhouse was built during the 17th century and construction details in the earliest parts of the present Dairy Barn suggest it is of a similar date. The site appears to have been in use as a farm for around 400 years. Archaeological monitoring identified two undated features and one early 20th-century rubbish pit.



The only 'artefacts' that were seen during groundworks or scanning spoil were modern items.

This lack of archaeological evidence for earlier activity on the site could be due to a number of factors. The groundworks for the development consisted mostly of strip footings and pad foundations, which provide a relatively small area for archaeological observations. It is also possible that continued activity in the farmyard over an extended period has resulted in the truncation of earlier deposits. The apparent lack of domestic debris could indicate that it was deposited in another part of the site or that it was disposed of in middens or manure heaps that were spread on the fields.



5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Albion Archaeology 2000 *Procedures Manual, Volume 1: Fieldwork* 2nd Edition.

Albion Archaeology 2012 *Wood End Farm, Nash, Buckinghamshire: Historic Building Assessment*. Report no. 2012/105

Albion Archaeology 2013 *Wood End Farm, Wood End, Nash, Buckinghamshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for Building Recording and Archaeological Monitoring*. Report no. 2013/128

Albion Archaeology 2016 *Wood End Farm, Wood End, Nash, Buckinghamshire: Historic Building Recording*. Report no. 2016/81

BCAS (undated) *Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS): Generic Brief for Archaeological Watching Brief*



6. APPENDIX 1: DETAILED CONTEXT SUMMARY

Area: 1

Extent (ha):

OS Co-ordinates: SP7832533778

Description: Monitoring of construction works on Pond Barn

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1	Levelling layer	Friable mid brown grey sandy silt frequent medium-large CBM, frequent small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Topsoil	Firm dark brown grey clay silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Natural	Friable mid brown orange clay silt frequent small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Natural	Firm mid blue grey clay occasional flecks chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Pit	Irregular sides; concave base: flat dimensions: min breadth 1.5m, max depth 0.75m, min length 2.7m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Lower fill	Firm mid yellow grey silty clay occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Upper fill	Firm mid grey brown silty clay occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Area: 2

Extent (ha):

OS Co-ordinates: SP7836433765

Description: Monitoring of construction works for new outbuildings at Wood End Farm

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
8	Make up layer	White crushed stone aggregate layer, deposited during current building works	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Topsoil	Friable dark brown grey clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Pit	Sub-circular sides; concave base: concave dimensions: max depth 0.34m, min length 0.9m	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Refuse deposit	Loose dark grey black silt occasional small stones. Contained early 20th C occupation debris: fragments of transfer printed pottery, earthen ware, machine moulded bottle glass (not collected)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	External surface	Dark grey clay silt frequent large stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Layer	Dark brown clay silt occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	Natural	Firm mid red brown silty clay	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown clay occasional flecks chalk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Area: 3

Extent (ha):

OS Co-ordinates: SP7834033770

Description: Monitoring of construction works on Dairy Barn

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
16	Internal surface	Concrete floor surface	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17	Brick rubble	Layer of brick rubble hardcore forming base for concrete floor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18	Alluvium	Plastic mid yellow brown clay loam occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19	Natural	Mid red brown sandy clay moderate small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20	Natural	Firm mid yellow brown clay	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



7. APPENDIX 2: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS ID: albionar1-253587

Project details

Project name	Wood End Farm, Nash - Watching Brief
Short description of the project	Planning permission was granted by Aylesbury Vale District Council for development at Wood End Farm, Wood End, Nash. A condition was attached to the planning consent requiring a programme of archaeological works and historic building recording. The two barns with permission for conversion to dwellings were sold and the site was subsequently developed in three plots; Wood End Farm, Dairy Barn and Pond Barn. Albion Archaeology was commissioned by the respective owners of the three plots to undertake the archaeological monitoring, building recording and reporting. The works comprised: monitoring during excavation for foundation pads for new agricultural buildings in Wood End Farm; monitoring floor reduction, underpinning and strip footings in the Dairy Barn and monitoring strip footings in the Pond Barn. In the Wood End Farm plot the features consisted of an early 20th-century rubbish pit and an undated layer of large, rounded stones, probably consolidation above soft ground within a former hollow. In the Dairy Barn plot the only deposits identified were geological. In the Pond Barn plot an undated pit was located in the south-west of the plot. The archaeological evidence found during this investigation indicated few subsurface features. No pre-modern finds were noted in the upper soil layers or as intrusive material in modern features. The observations provide no evidence for the 17th-century origin of the farm as suggested by the buildings and historic documents.
Project dates	Start: 29-07-2015 End: 05-12-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	WE1995 - Contracting Unit No. AYBCM:2013.107 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AYLESBURY VALE NASH Wood End Farm, Nash - Watching Brief
Study area	1900 Square metres
Site coordinates	SP 7835 3377 Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Albion Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body



Project design originator	Albion Archaeology
Project director/manager	Hester Cooper-Reade
Project supervisor	Mark Phillips

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Albion Archaeology
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Buckinghamshire County Museum
Paper Archive ID	AYBCM:2013.107
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Microfilm", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Report"
Paper Archive notes	To be accessioned with Historic Building report etc

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Wood End Farm, Wood End, Nash, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Monitoring
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Phillips, M'
Other bibliographic details	2016/80
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Albion Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Bedford
Entered by	Helen Parslow (hl.parslow@albion-arch.com)
Entered on	1 June 2016

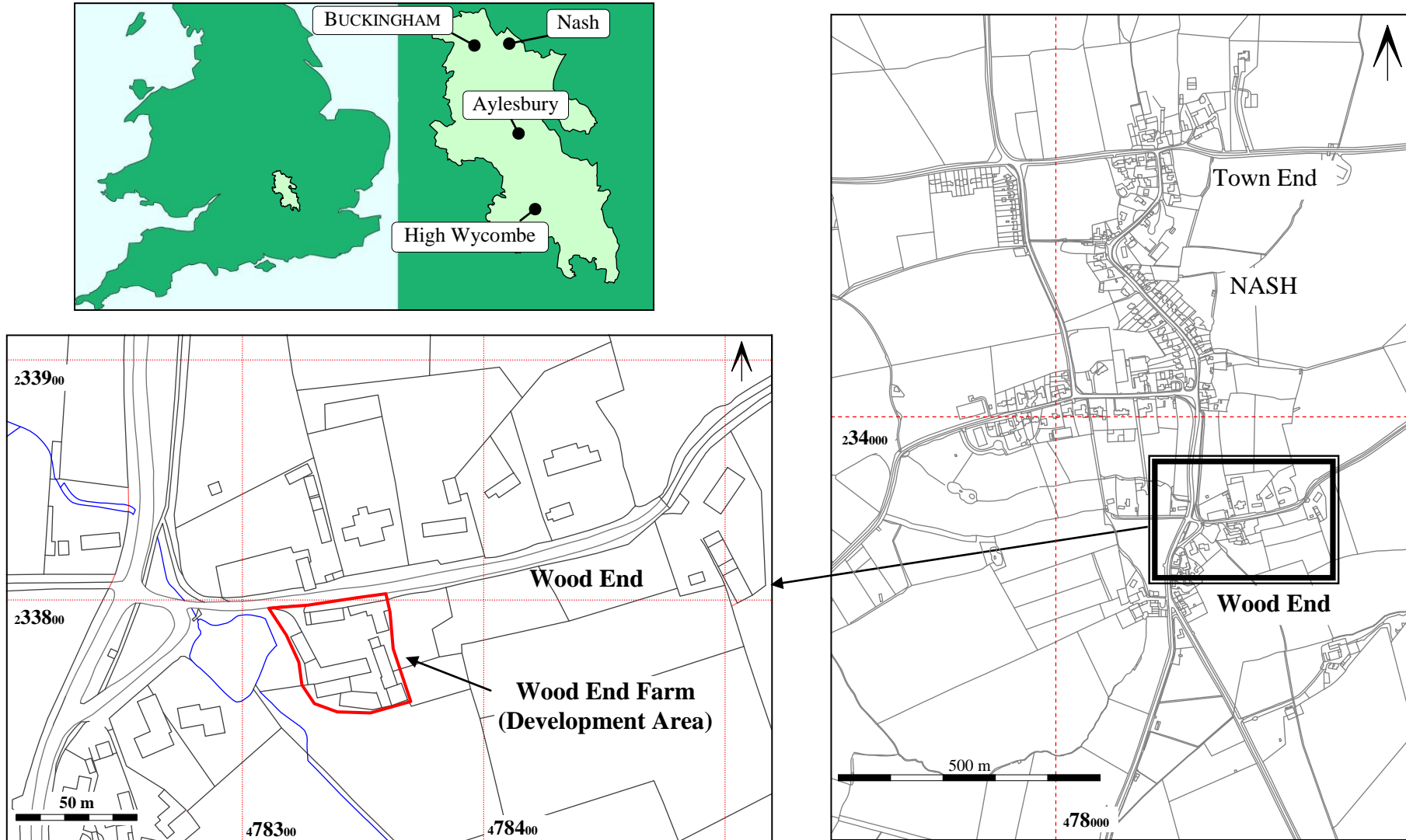


Figure 1: Site location

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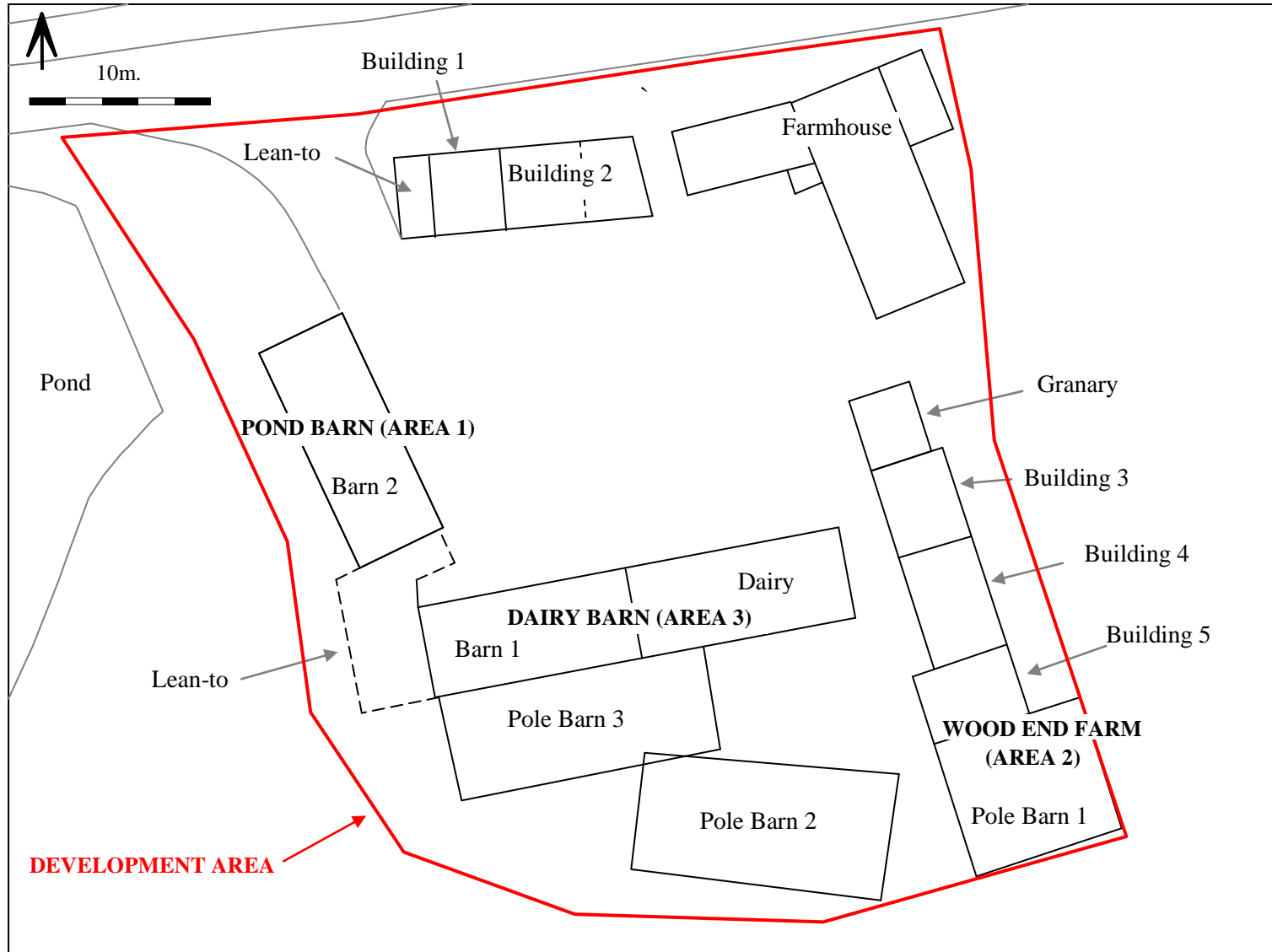
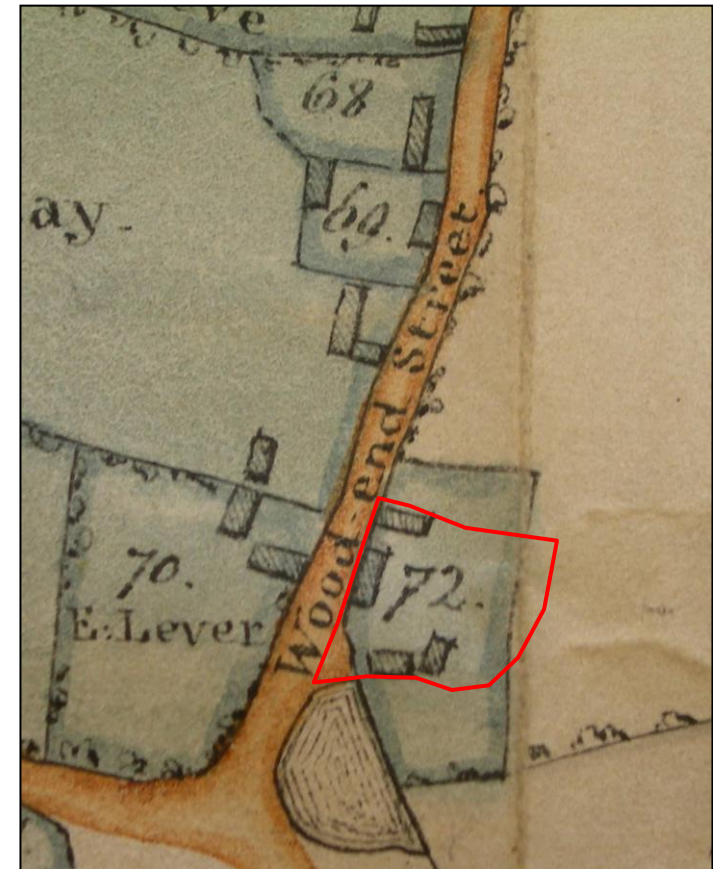
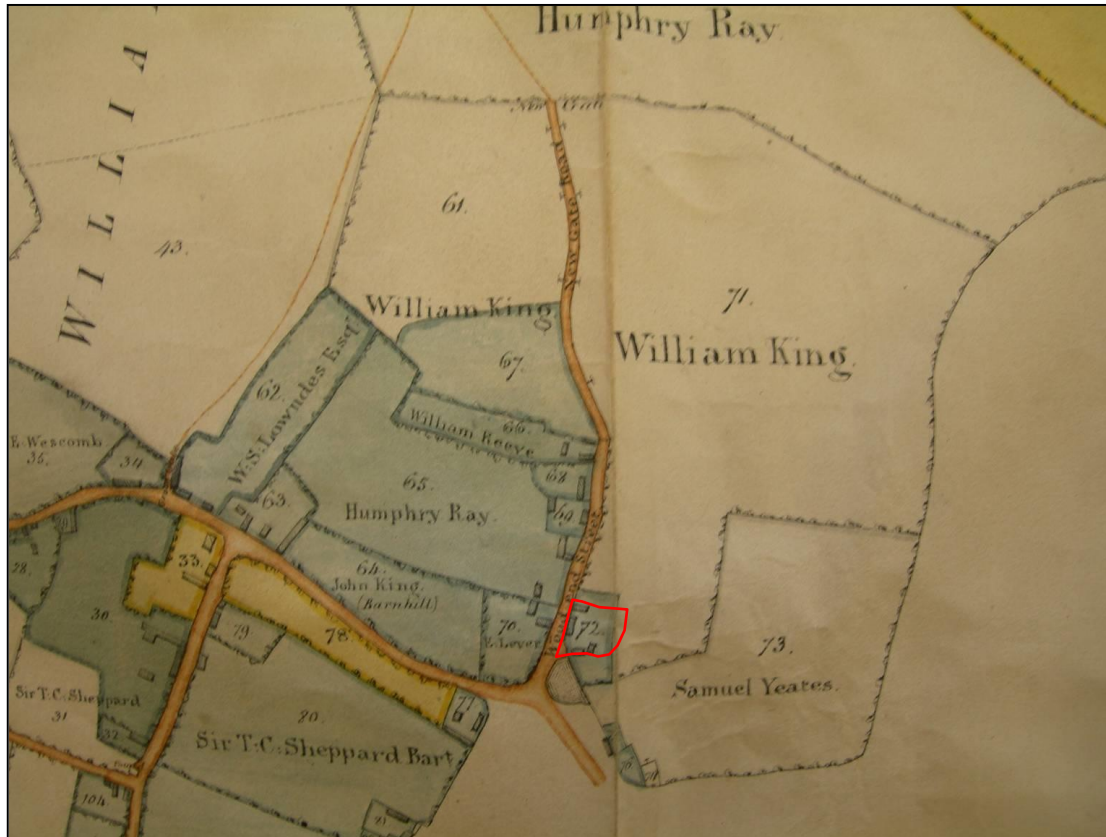


Figure 2: Plan of development area



Detail showing Wood End Farm (Plot 72)

Figure 3: Enclosure plan, 1831

Note that the plan is aligned with east at the top. The present Wood End Farm corresponds to plot 72 (Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies)

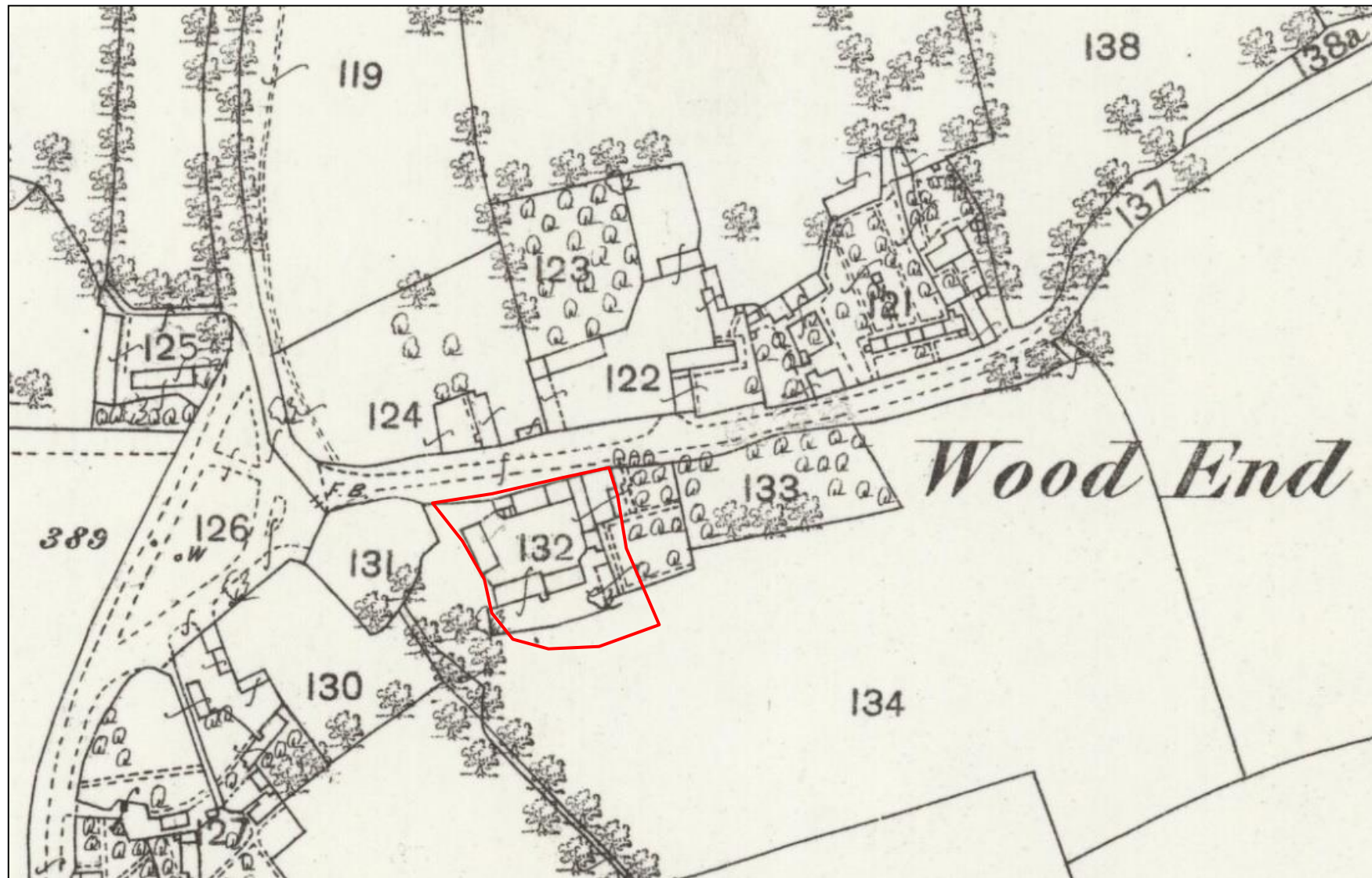
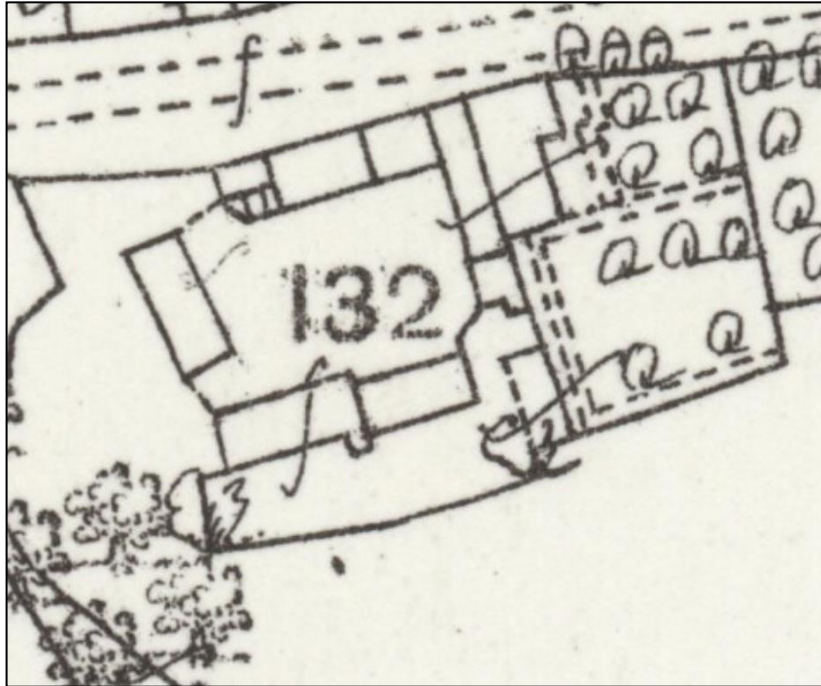
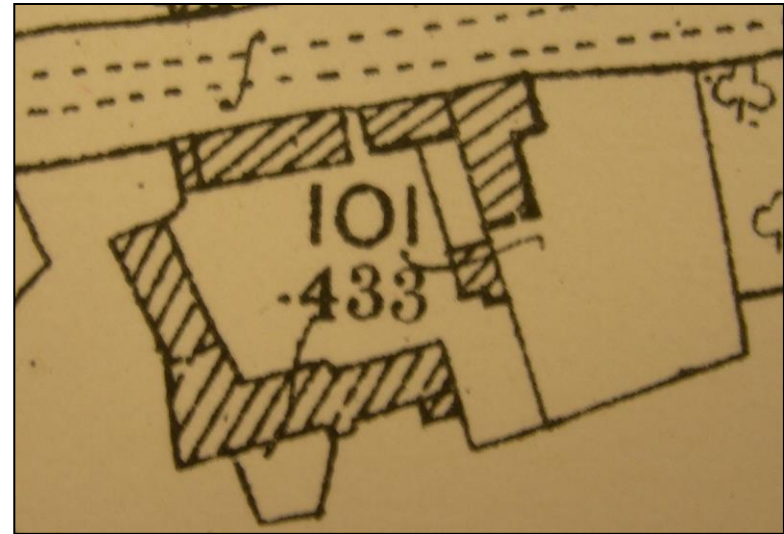


Figure 4: First edition Ordnance Survey map, 1881

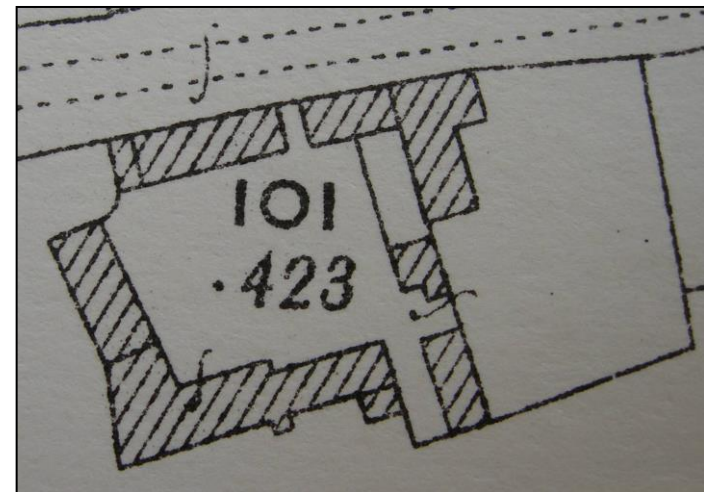
Buckinghamshire, Sheet XIV.10 (National Library of Scotland)



First edition 1881



Second edition 1900



Third edition 1925

Figure 5: Ordnance Survey maps, 1881 to 1925

(Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies)

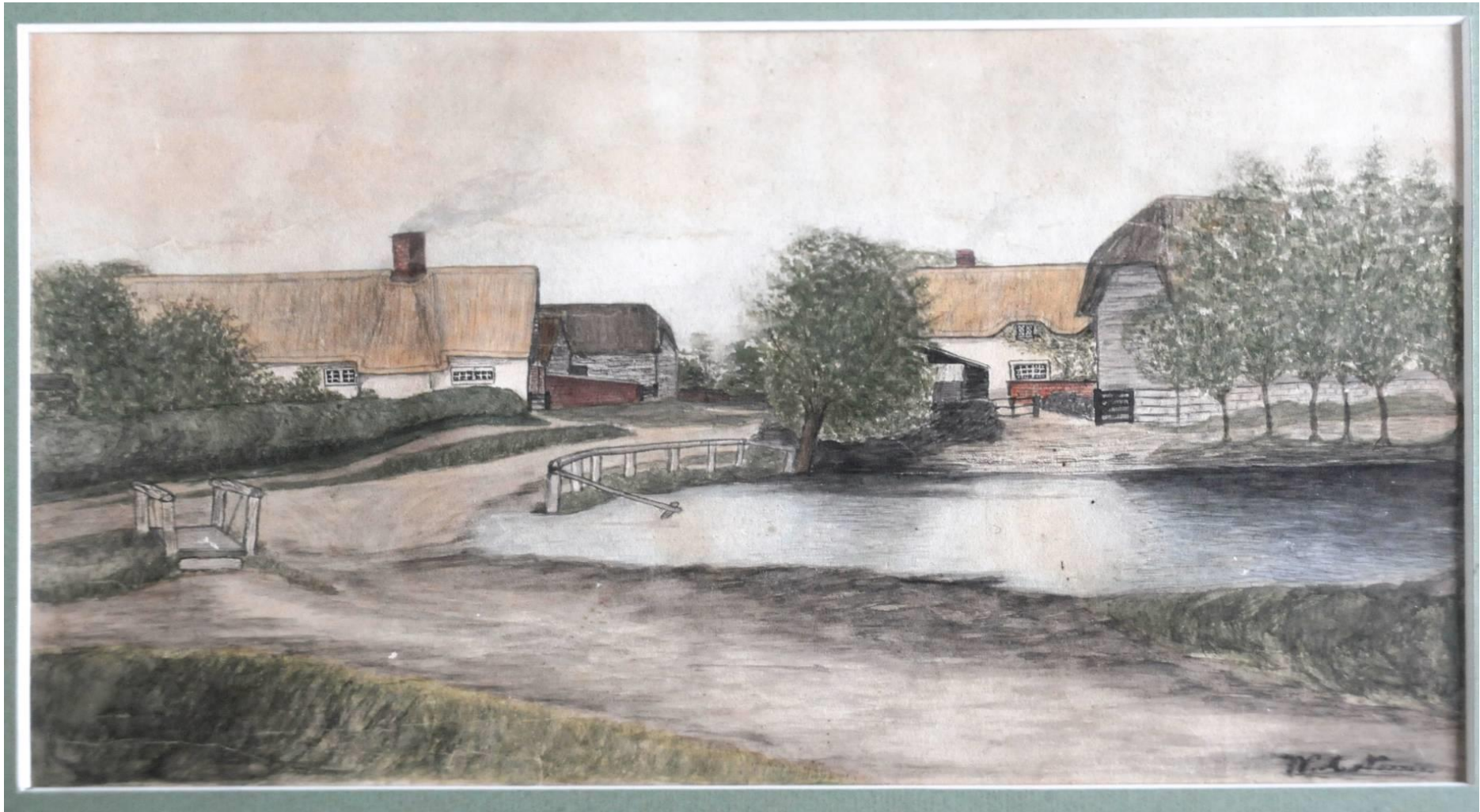


Figure 6: Watercolour painting, late nineteenth century
(Painting owned by Mr King of Wood End Farm)

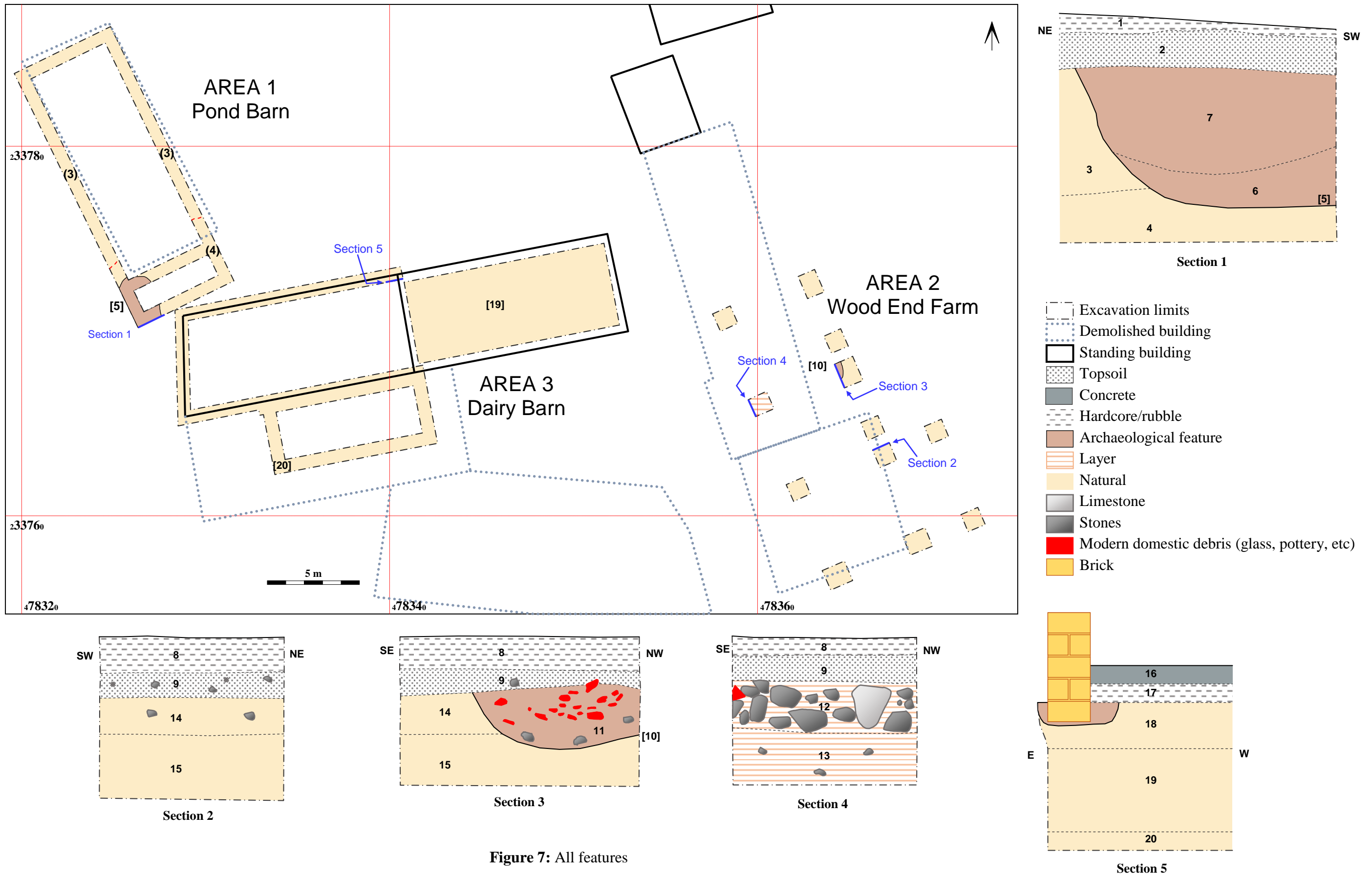


Figure 7: All features

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Image 1: Area 1, Pond Barn, Showing completed trenches

Looking south-east with strip foundation trenches for the replacement Pond Barn
in the foreground and the Dairy Barn in the background



Image 2: Area 1, Pond Barn, Section 1

Looking south-east, showing pit [5] in section (Scale 1m)



Image 3: Area 2, Wood End Farm, view of construction area
Looking north-east, showing foundation pits for new agricultural building



Image 4: Area 2, Wood End Farm, Section 2
Looking north-east, showing geological deposits



Image 5: Area 2, Wood End Farm, Section 3

Looking south-west, showing pit [10] containing early 20th debris



Image 6: Area 2, Wood End Farm, Section 4

Looking north-east, showing layer of stones (12) above layer (13)



Image 7: Area 3, Dairy Barn, underpinning works

Shows works on south side of barn



Image 8: Area 3, Dairy Barn, Section 5

Looking south, showing geological deposits below barn floor

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