

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
LAND R/O TOWER HOUSE
96 HIGH STREET
STONY STRATFORD
MILTON KEYNES**

NGR: SP 7867 4068

on behalf of Mr Z Keswani



Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) PIFA

May 2011

ASC: 1418/STH/2



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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	STH	<i>Project no:</i>	1418
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-101059	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	1284/AYBCM:2011.185
<i>County:</i>	Buckinghamshire (historic county)		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Stony Stratford		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Stony Stratford		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 7867 4068		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	800 sq m overall		
<i>Present use:</i>	Disused garden		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Construction of detached house		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	11/00751/FUL		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Milton Keynes Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	May 2011		
<i>Client:</i>	Mr Z Keswani Hotel Different Drummer 94 High Street Stony Stratford Milton Keynes MK11 1AH		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Mr Z Keswani		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Martin Cuthbert	<i>Date:</i>	19 th May 2011
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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	19 th May 2011
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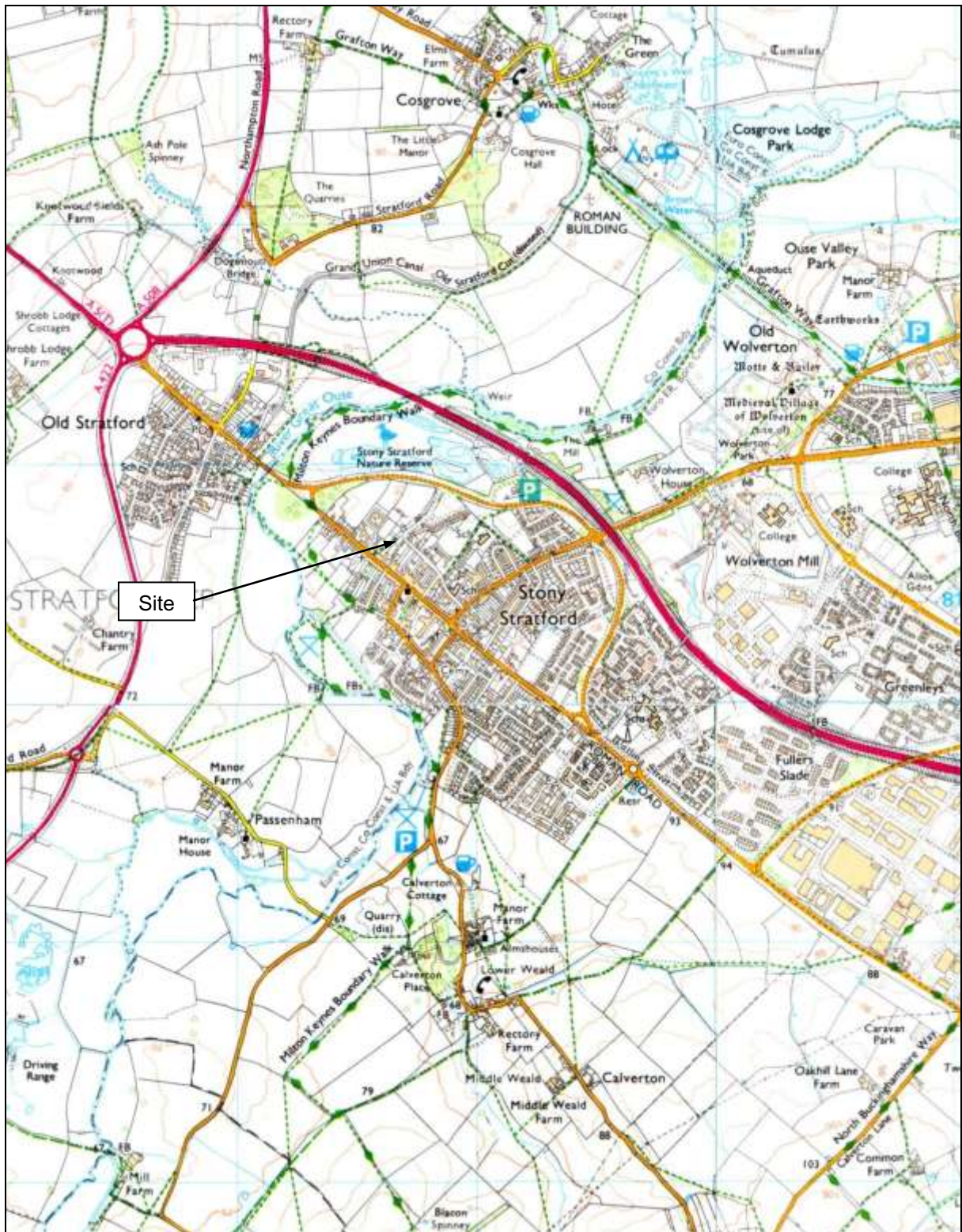


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In May 2011 an archaeological evaluation was carried out on a piece of land to the rear of 96 High Street, Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire. One trench was excavated within the area of the proposed development. Archaeology was revealed within the trench in the form of three ditches and two pits. One of the ditches contained six sherds of medieval pottery with a broad date range from the 13th -17th centuries as well as a quantity of animal bone. The further two ditches and one of the pits were undated whilst the second pit was modern in date.

1. Introduction

1.1 In May 2011 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation on land to the rear of 96 High Street, Stony Stratford. The project was commissioned by *Mr Keswani*, and was defined in discussions with the Archaeological Officer (AO) for the local planning authority (LPA), *Milton Keynes Council.*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Zeepvat 2011).

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site. The relevant planning application reference is 11/00751/FUL.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

ASC is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *The Site*

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The site is situated in Stony Stratford in the administrative district of Milton Keynes, within the historic county of Buckinghamshire, and is centred on NGR SP 7867 4068 (Fig. 1). It is located close to the centre of Stony Stratford, on the north-east side of the High Street (Fig. 1). The site lies to the rear of 90-96 High Street, and comprises a rectangular area *c.*800 sq m, currently disused garden belonging to 96 High Street. Access is from Vicarage Road, to the north-east of the site (Fig. 2).

1.4.2 *Topography & Geology*

The site is level and lies at an elevation of *c.*66m OD. As it is within an urban area, soils have not been mapped in detail, though they are likely to belong to the Hanslope Association. These consist of “slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils, with some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils” (Soil Survey 1983, 411d). The underlying geology comprises first terrace gravels (BGS 202).

1.4.3 Proposed Development

The proposed development comprises construction of a two-storey detached house with associated access, etc (Fig. 3)

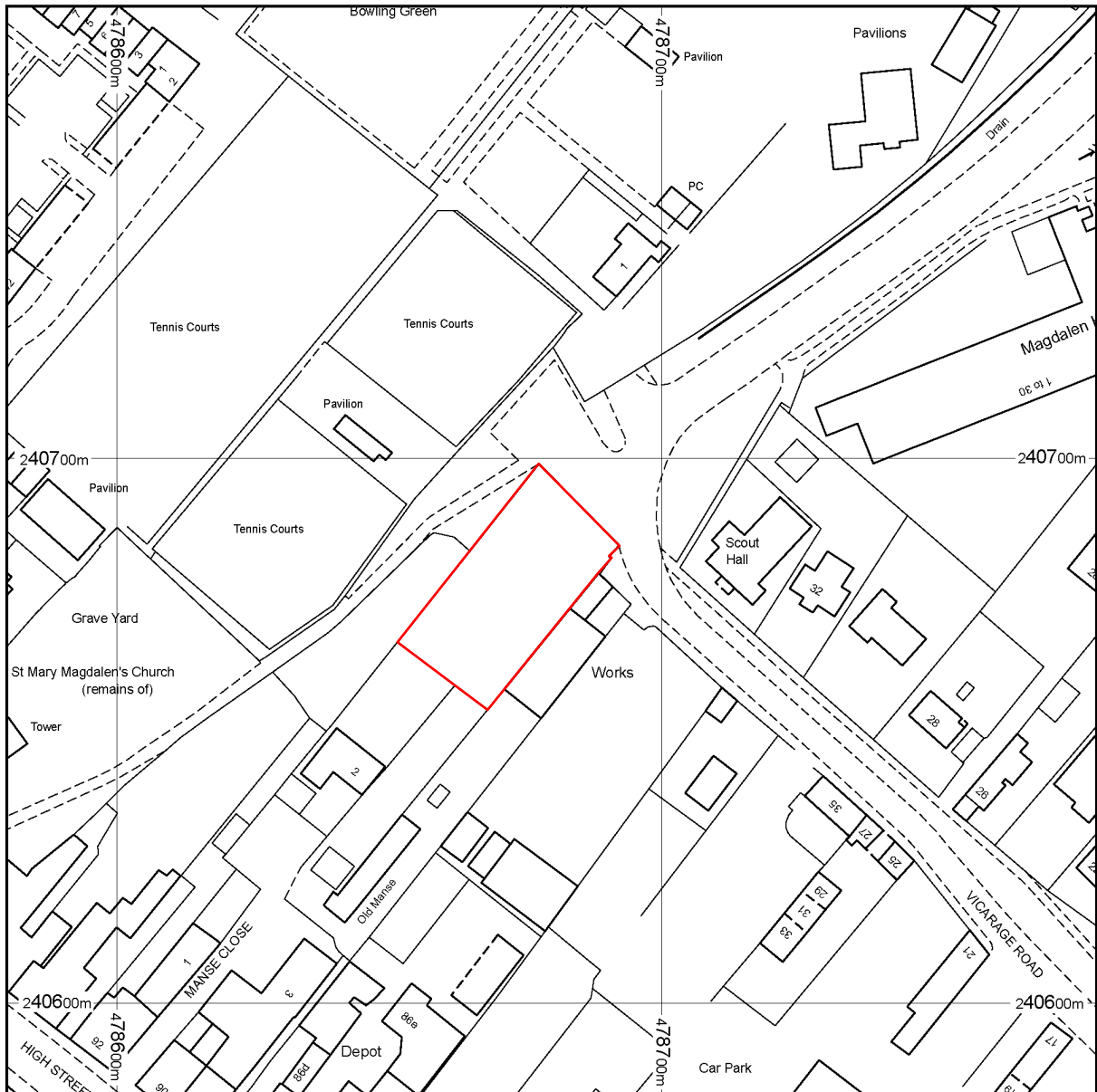


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the project design (Section 3.1), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, nature, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed on site.
- To include a comprehensive assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests, and to highlight any research priorities relevant to any further investigation of the site.

2.2 *Standards*

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

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the project design (Section 3.3), which required:

- Excavation of a trial trench within the footprint of the new building, as shown in Fig. 3

2.4 *Constraints*

The trench was one and half metres short of its proposed length due to restriction in the movement of the excavating machine because of large trees and undergrowth.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

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

This section has been compiled with information from a range of readily available sources.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

Stony Stratford and the wider area of Milton Keynes have been represented in the archaeological record as far back as the Mesolithic period, with flint and stone implements from the Ouse and Ouzel valleys and flints from the Bradwell Brook valley at Bancroft, c.3.5km east of Stony Stratford (Zeepvat 2002, 9).

Evidence of settlement within this area appears from the Neolithic period onwards, with sites such as that discovered at Stacey Bushes, 3km south-east of Stony Stratford. Evidence of human activity in the Bronze Age is provided by ring ditches (ploughed out round barrows) found throughout the Ouse valley, the nearest being at Warren Farm, 1.5km east of the site (Green 1974). An isolated find of a Bronze Age socketed axe is recorded from Stony Stratford (Croft & Mynard 1993, 7).

3.3 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

The Iron Age provides the most complete example of prehistoric settlement distribution in the Milton Keynes area. Settlement is still largely related to the river valleys as before, though evidence of it has been found in a much wider range of topographic settings (Zeepvat 2002, 9). Iron Age pottery has been found at Kiln Farm and close to the present bridge crossing the Ouse at Old Stratford.

3.4 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

During the Roman period the Milton Keynes area lay within the tribal canton of the *Catuvellauni*, with its capital at *Verulamium* (St Albans). The major Roman road from London to Chester, later known as *Watling Street*, followed the same alignment as the present High Street, crossing the Ouse by a bridge or ford.. The river crossing appears to have had some religious significance, evidenced by quantities of Roman coins and some votive objects found by metal detectorists on land adjoining Buckingham Road, from the same general area from which the Old Stratford headdress, now in the British Museum, was recovered (Zeepvat 2002, 10).

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

The origins of the present settlement at Stony Stratford are not well understood. It is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086), and Brown (1987, 3) records that the earliest mentions of Stony Stratford place it in Northamptonshire (probably a confusion with *Old Stratford*, which may be the older settlement). The present town, probably the *Little Stratford* referred to in the Eyre Roll of 1227, outgrew the original

settlement, taking its name, much in the same way that the name of Wolverton transferred from the older settlement to the new.

Neither of the two manors at Stony Stratford is mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086. The west side of the town was originally part of Calverton Manor, which is first recorded as a separate manor in 1257 and was sunbifeduated by the Earls of Oxford. The church of St Mary & St Giles, to the west of the High Street, is known to have originated as a chapel around 1202, possibly to serve travellers along Watling Street. The east side of the town formed part of the manor of Wolverton, which ranked as a separate manor in the 16th century (VCH 1927, 479). The church of St Mary Magdalene, to the east side of the High Street, was probably also established by the 13th century, though details of its foundation are uncertain (Brown 1987, 21).

Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford and Lord of the Manor of Calverton, was granted a fair at his manor in Stony Stratford in 1257, to be held around the feast of St. Giles. His son was granted another, in 1290, for a 'yearly fair ... on the vigil and the feast of St Mary Magdalene' (Brown 1987, 22). By 1792 there were three annual fairs, dwindling to only one by 1888 (VCH 1927, 479).

It is recorded that King John stayed in Stony Stratford in 1215, as did Edward I in 1290 when the funeral cortege for his wife, Eleanor of Castile, processed to Westminster for burial. The Eleanor Cross, erected in honour of Queen Eleanor, was destroyed in the 17th century.

By the time Edward IV came to Stony Stratford in 1464 there were several inns in the town including *The Cock* and *The Bull*. In 1520 *The Cock* was given to the town under Thomas Piggot's will to set up a charity to fund the repair of the bridge and causeway over the river. The bridge was a major concern, as it had to be well maintained to ensure the trade on which the town had been built. In 1801 the hotel was sold by the trustees of the charity set up by Thomas Piggot, raising £900 to maintain the road, which was carrying on average 35 coaches, 4 wagons and 359 animals every day in the previous year (Brown 1987, 14). The old bridge collapsed under the weight of a heavy wagon and was replaced in 1835, along with a toll house (*ibid.* 16).

3.6 *Post-Medieval & Modern (1500-present)*

There were two major fires in the town in the 18th century. The first, in 1736, destroyed 53 houses and the second, only six years later, took St Mary Magdalene's church and 113 houses with it (VCH 1927, 476). The church was not rebuilt, and only the 15th-century tower remained. It was consolidated shortly after the fire by the efforts of Browne Willis, the Buckinghamshire historian, but by the late 19th century it was very derelict, with an elm tree growing out of the top. The tree was then removed, the stonework was again restored, and a report on the structure was prepared by Edward Swinfen Harris, the noted local architect (Brown 1987, 22). The tower is now a Grade II* listed building.

92 and 94 High Street, now a restaurant and hotel, date from the 18th century and are Grade II* listed. 96 High Street (Tower House) is a 17th-century foundation, with an 18th-century front block, remodelled and heightened in the mid to late 19th century. It is Grade II listed.

4 Results

4.1 General

This section provides a summary of the results of the evaluation. Full descriptions of the trenches, in tabulated form, are provided in Appendix 1.

One trench was excavated within the footprint of the proposed development. The trench was opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision. Following excavation the trench was cleaned sufficiently to determine if archaeological remains were present. Basic trench information was recorded on pro-forma sheets and a photographic record was compiled. The soil heaps were visually scanned for the presence of archaeological artefacts.

4.2 Trench (Figs 3 & 4: Plate 1)

The trench was aligned northeast-southwest. It was 18.5m long and 1.5m wide and its stratigraphy (Plate 1) consisted of:

Topsoil (101)

Dark brown silty clay loam and turf - c.0.3m

Subsoil (102)

Mid brown-orange, silty clay with occasional small gravel inclusions – c.0.35m

Natural (103)

Orange-brown, sandy clay with gravel inclusions

4.3 Archaeological features

Ditch [104] (Figs 4 & 5, Plate 2)

Ditch [104] was aligned northwest-southeast, and was located 4.1m from the trenches southwestern end. It was 0.75m wide and 0.4m deep, with a 'U' shaped profile, gradual sides and a shallow concave base. The ditch had one fill:

(105) Soft-moderate, mid brown-orange, silty sandy clay with occasional small gravel inclusions. No archaeological finds were discovered within this fill.

Ditch [104] was cut by a modern pit [106] at its northwestern end. The ditch cut the natural clay (103) and was sealed by the subsoil (102).

Pit [106] (Fig. 4, Plate 3)

Pit [106] was revealed at the southwestern end of the trench. It was filled by a number of different layers containing deposits of brick, tile and limestone fragments. Pieces of coal and other modern rubbish were discovered within the fills of the pit. The pit cut through the subsoil (102) and was sealed by the topsoil (101). Features [104] and [112] were cut by pit [106].

Ditch [112] (Figs 4 & 6, Plate 4)

Ditch [112] was orientated east-west and located at the centre of the trench. It was 1.3m wide and c.1.1m deep, and had an irregular 'U' shape profile with gradual sides and a concave base. The ditch had two distinct fills:

(113) The primary fill consisted of soft-friable, mid brown-grey, silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions. Six sherds of pottery were discovered within this fill. Four small body sherds of Potterspury ware dating to the 13th-14th centuries, one rim sherd of a reduced ware cooking pot dating to the 15th-16th century, and one rim sherd from a large red earthenware bowl dating to the 16th-17th century. Thirty nine fragments of animal bone were also discovered within this fill.

(114) The secondary fill consisted of dark brown silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. This fill was only seen in the trench section it was not seen in plan during excavation as it was very similar in colour and consistency to the layer of subsoil (102). No archaeological finds were revealed within this fill.

The ditch was cut by modern pit [106] at its western end. The ditch cut into the natural clay (103).

Pit [115] (Figs 4 & 7, Plate 5)

Pit [115] was located 4.3m from the trenches northeastern end. It measured 2.5m in length and 1.06m deep. Its full dimensions were unclear as it continued into the southeastern trench edge. The pit had one fill

(116) Moderate-loose, dark brown-grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions and redeposited orange clay. No archaeological finds were revealed within this fill.

The pit cut into the natural (103) and cut through the subsoil (102).

Ditch [110] (Figs 4 & 8, Plate 6)

Ditch [110] was aligned northwest-southeast, and was located 3.1m from the trenches northeastern end. It was 0.98m wide and 0.29m deep, with a 'U' shaped profile, gradual sides and a shallow concave base. The ditch had one fill:

(111) Soft-moderate, mid brown-orange, silty sandy clay with occasional small gravel inclusions. No archaeological finds were discovered within this fill.

The ditch cut the natural clay (103) and was sealed by the subsoil (102).

4.4 Pottery

By Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA

Six sherds of pottery were recovered from context (113):

- Four small body sherds of MS6 Potterspury ware, forms uncertain. 13th / 14th-century date
- One rim sherd from A3d cooking pot, TLMS3 late med. Reduced ware, 15th / 16th-century date
- One rim sherd from large bowl in TLMS12 red earthenware, 16th / 17th-century date.

Fabrics & forms from MK Medieval Type Series (Mynard & Zeepvat 1992, 245ff).



Plate 1: Trench 1 stratigraphy, looking northwest



Plate 2: NW facing section through ditch [104], looking southeast



Plate 3: Section of modern pit [106]



Plate 4: East facing section through ditch [112], looking WSW



Plate 5: NE & NW facing sections through pit [115], looking south



Plate 6: NW facing section through ditch [110], looking southeast

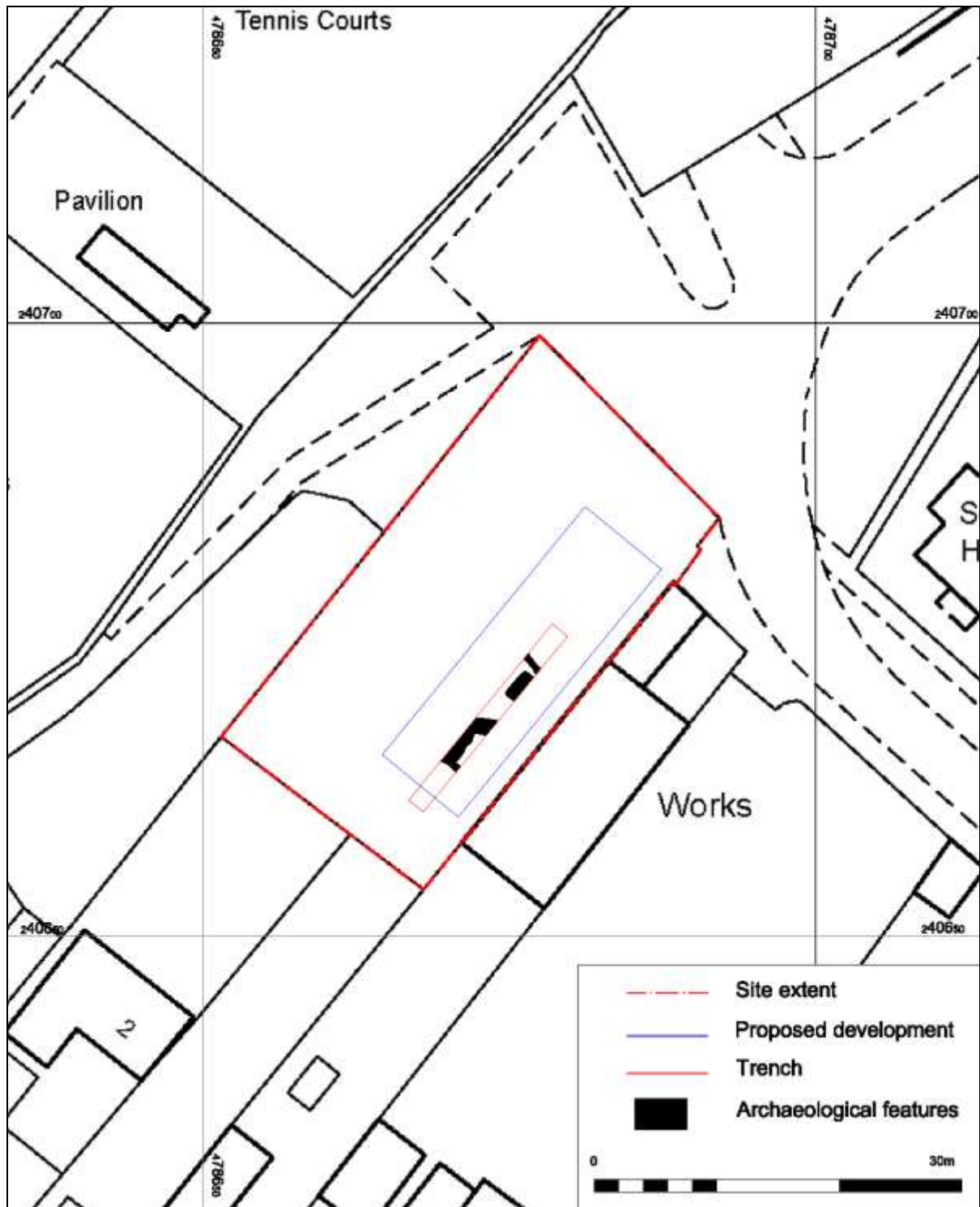


Figure 3: Archaeological features within the proposed development (scale 1:500)

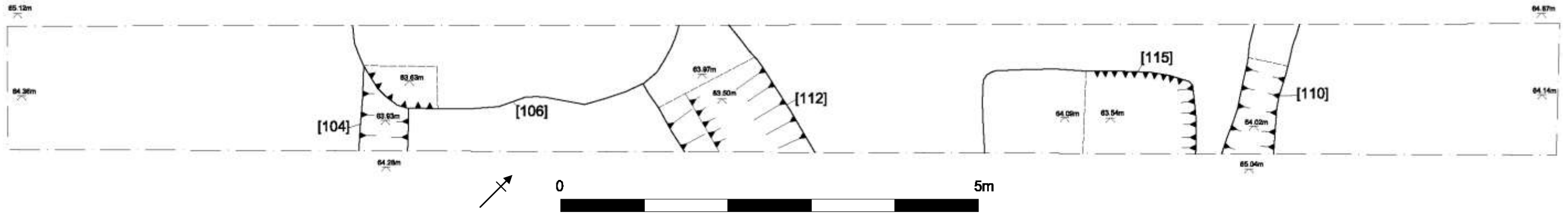


Figure 4: Trench plan (scale 1:50)

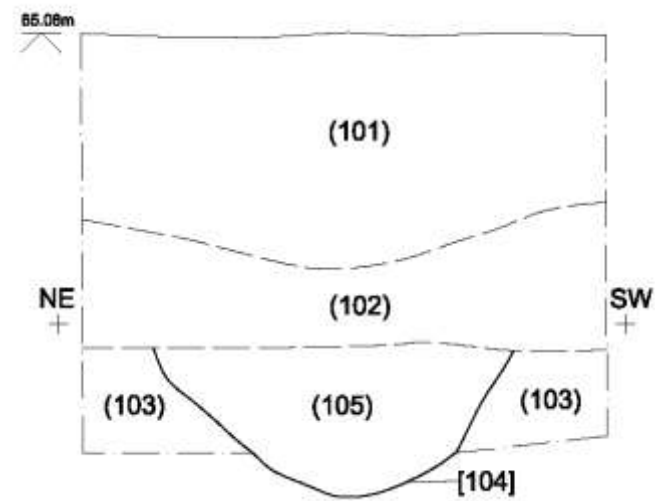


Figure 5: Northwest facing section through ditch [104] (scale 1:20)

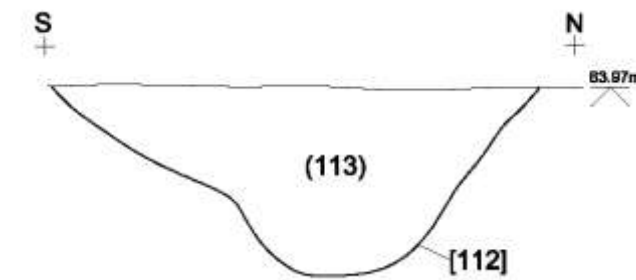


Figure 6: East facing section through ditch [112] (scale 1:20)

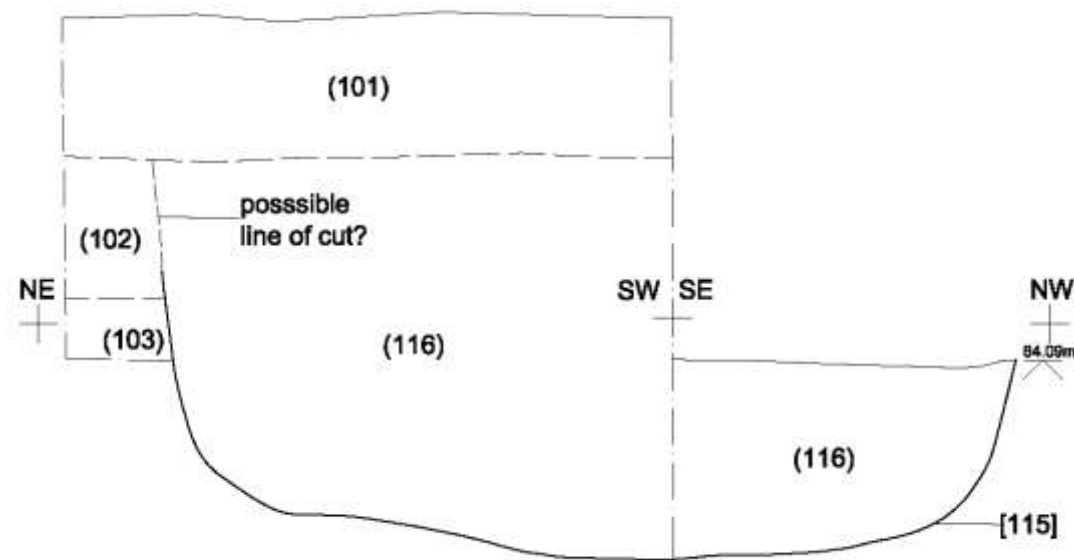


Figure 7: Northwest & northeast facing sections through pit [115] (scale 1:20)

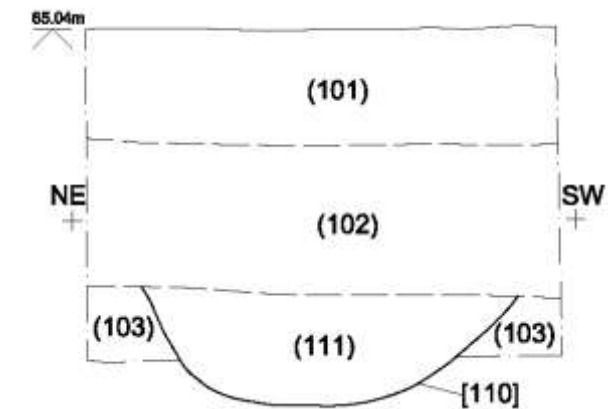


Figure 8: Northwest facing section through ditch [110] (scale 1:20)

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The only dateable evidence was from the primary fill of ditch [112], in the form of six sherds of 13th – 17th century medieval pottery. This broad date range suggests that early medieval rubbish was mixed in during the backfilling of this feature in the late medieval period. The alignment of this ditch does not relate with the medieval plots that run between the High Street and Vicarage Road and could instead relate to the path to the west of the site that runs down to the church of St Mary Magdalene and joins Vicarage Road with the High Street.
- 5.2 Undated ditches [104] and [110] were sealed by the subsoil, whilst ditch [112] cut through the subsoil. This suggests these two features are of an earlier date than ditch [112]. Ditches [104] and [110] run parallel to Vicarage Road, their relatively small size suggests they may be drainage ditches related to properties that front onto the High Street.
- 5.3 Undated pit [115] potentially cuts through the subsoil though this was not clear within the trench section. The dark colour of this fill coupled with the fact redeposited natural clay was mixed in with the fill suggests this feature was not left open for long and backfilled shortly after its excavation. The use of this pit is unknown.
- 5.4 **Confidence rating**
On-site conditions for the archaeological works were good and the work took place in predominantly dry weather. Reasonable co-operation was received from the contractors and a mid-high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the archaeological works.

6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by *Mr Keswani*. The project was monitored by *Nick Crank* the MKC archaeological Officer (AO). Thanks are also due to the machine driver.

The project was managed for ASC by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Martin Cuthbert BA PIFA, Calli Rouse BA PIFA & Gareth Shane BSc. The report was prepared by Martin Cuthbert and edited by Bob Zeepvat.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

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

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum.

8. References


Standards & Specifications

- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition. English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2001 Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- Zeepvat, R. 2011 *Land r/o Tower House, 96 High Street, Stony Stratford: Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation* ASC doc ref: 1418/STH/1

Secondary Sources

- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Brown, Dr O F 1987 *Stony Stratford: the Town on the Road*. Wolverton & District Archaeol. Soc. (Wolverton).
- Croft, R A & Mynard, D C 1993 *The Changing Landscape of Milton Keynes*. Buckinghamshire Archaeol. Soc. Monog. Ser. 5 (Aylesbury)
- Green, H S 1974 'Early Bronze Age burial, territory and population in Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, and the Great Ouse valley', *Archaeol. J.* 131, 75-139.
- Markham, Sir F 1974 *History of Milton Keynes and district*, vol. 2 (Luton).
- Mynard DC & Zeepvat RJ 1994 *Great Linford*. Bucks Archaeol. Soc. Monog. 3 (Aylesbury)
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).
- VCH 1927 *The Victoria History of the County of Buckingham*, vol. 4 (London).
- Zeepvat, R 2002 *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of London Road Garage, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes*. ASC report ref. ASC/392/SLR02/1.

Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	18.5m	Width	1.5m	Depth	0.8-0.85m
	Trench top Northeast			64.87m OD		
	Trench base Northeast			64.14m OD		
	Trench top Southwest			65.12m OD		
	Trench base Southwest			64.36m OD		
	[104] top			65.08m OD		
	[104] base			63.93m OD		
	[106] base			63.63m OD		
	[110] top			65.04m OD		
	[110] base			64.02m OD		
	[112] top			63.97m OD		
	[112] base			63.50m OD		
	[115] top			64.09m OD		
	[115] base			63.54m OD		
NGR Co-ordinates						
NE	478680/240675		SW	478668/240660		
Orientation:			Northeast-Southwest			
Reason for Trench:			Located within footprint of the proposed building			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: m)	Thickness (max: m)	Depth (BGL: m)	
101	Layer	Dark brown silty clay loam - Topsoil	-	0.30m	0m	
106	Cut	Vertical sides, flat base- Modern pit	c.4.00m NE-SW	c.1.00m	0.30m	
114	Fill	Dark brown, silty clay, moderate-firm- Fill of [112]	-	0.60m	0.30m	
113	Fill	Mid brown-grey, silty sandy clay, soft friable- Fill of [112]	1.30m N-S	0.50m	1.07m	
112	Cut	Linear, U shape section- Ditch	1.30m N-S	-	1.54m	
116	Fill	Dark brown-grey, silty clay, loose-moderate friable- Fill of [115]	2.50m NE-SW	1.06m	0.30m	
115	Cut	Sub rectangular, bowl shape section- Pit	2.50m NE-SW	-	1.50m	
102	Layer	Mid brown-orange, silty clay- Subsoil	-	0.35m	0.30m	
105	Fill	Mid brown-orange, silty sandy clay, soft-moderate- Fill of [104]	0.75m NE-SW	0.40m	0.65m	
104	Cut	Linear, U shape section- Ditch	0.75m NE-SW	-	1.15m	
111	Fill	Mid-orange-brown, sandy silt, soft- Fill of [110]	0.98m NE-SW	0.29m	0.65m	
110	Cut	Linear, U shape section- Ditch	0.98m NE-SW	-	1.10m	
103	Layer	Orange clay with gravel- Natural	-	0.05m+	0.75m	

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Land r/o Tower House, 96 High St, Stony Stratford				SITE NO/CODE: 1418/STH	Acc n.o.: 2011.185
Shot	Film/Neg	B&W	Digital	Subject	
1	1/33	✓		Trench 1 general shot, looking Southwest	
2	1/32	✓	✓	Trench 1 general shot, looking Southwest 2x1m	
3	1/31	✓	✓	Trench 1 stratigraphy, looking northwest, 2x1m	
4	1/30	✓	✓	NW facing section through ditch [110], looking southeast, 1x1m	
5	1/29	✓	✓	NW facing section through ditch [104], looking southeast, 1x1m	
6	1/28	✓	✓	SE and SW facing sections through ditch [104] & pit [106], looking north, 1x0.5m	
7	1/27	✓		East facing section through ditch [112], looking WSW, 1x2m	
8	1/26	✓		Northwest facing section through ditch [112], looking east, 1x2m	
9	1/25	✓	✓	NE & NW facing sections through pit [115], looking south, 1x0.5m	
10			✓	Trench 1 general shot, looking Southwest 2x1m	
11			✓	Trench 1 general shot, looking Southwest 2x1m	
12			✓	SE and SW facing sections through ditch [104] & pit [106], looking north, 1x0.5m	
13			✓	East facing section through ditch [112], looking WSW, 1x2m	
14			✓	East facing section through ditch [112], looking WSW, 1x2m	
15			✓	General site shot	
16			✓	General site shot	
17			✓	NE & NW facing sections through pit [115], looking south, 1x0.5m	
18			✓	NE & NW facing sections through pit [115], looking south, 1x0.5m	
19			✓	NE facing section through pit [115], looking southwest, 1x0.5m	
20			✓	Section of modern pit, looking northwest, 1x2m	
21			✓	Section of modern pit, looking northwest, 1x2m	

Appendix 3: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Bone		Shell	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)
113	6	66	39	1959	1	9
116			1	2		

Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Land r/o Tower House, 96 High St, Stony Stratford	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-101059
Short Description:	In May 2011 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out an archaeological evaluation on a piece of land to the rear of 96 High Street, Stony Stratford, Buckinghamshire. One trench was excavated within the area of the proposed development. Archaeology was revealed within the trench in the form of three ditches and two pits. One of the ditches contained six sherds of medieval pottery with a broad date range from the 13 th -17 th centuries as well as a quantity of animal bone. The further two ditches and one of the pits were undated whilst the second pit was modern in date.		
Project Type:	Evaluation		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	None
Current land use:	Disused Garden	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	No
Monument type:	Unknown	Monument period:	Medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	One ditch containing medieval pottery and animal bone, Two further undated ditches and an undated pit. One modern pit.		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 7867 4068
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	Land r/o Tower House, 96 High St, Stony Stratford, MK11 1AH		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	800sq m	Height OD: (metres)	66m OD
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	N/a	Project design originator:	ASC Ltd
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Martin Cuthbert BA PIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr Keswani		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	11-05-2011	End date:	13-05-2011
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Buckinghamshire County Museum	Pottery, B&W photographs and negatives	
Paper:		Brief, Project Design, Eval Report, Trench sheets, context sheets, section and plan drawings, survey register	
Digital:		All digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: Land r/o Tower House, 96 High St, Stony Stratford		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1418/STH/2		
Author(s):	Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) PIFA		
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