



Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**WATCHING BRIEF:
THE OLD FORGE
RAVENSTONE
MILTON KEYNES**

*on behalf of
Mr Richard Macgowan*



**By
David Fell BA MA MIFA**

January 2006

ASC: 756/ROF/1

Letchworth House
Chesney Wold, Bleak Hall,
Milton Keynes MK6 1NE
Tel: 01908 608989 Fax: 01908 605700
Email: office@archaeological-services.co.uk
Website: www.archaeological-services.co.uk



Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	ROF	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	756
<i>Event No:</i>	1041	<i>Accession No:</i>	2006.190
<i>County:</i>	Milton Keynes Unitary Authority		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Ravenstone		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Ravenstone		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 8492 5051		
<i>Present use:</i>	Workshop and garden		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Construction of workshop and garage		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	Not known		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Milton Keynes		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	15-21 December 2005		
<i>Client:</i>	Richard Macgowan The Old Forge Common Street Ravenstone Olney Milton Keynes MK45 5AR		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Mr Richard Macgowan		
<i>Telephone</i>		<i>Fax:</i>	

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	David Fell	<i>Date:</i>	January 2006
<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

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

Summary

In December 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy undertook a watching brief at The Old Forge, Ravenstone, Milton Keynes. A workshop and garage were being constructed on the site and the foundations for the new buildings had the potential to damage or destroy remains of a forge which is known to have occupied the site during the late 19th century. A number of 19th century brick and clunch walls and cobbled surfaces were observed. These occupied the approximate position of the forge buildings shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map and it is likely that they were the truncated remains of the forge. Examination of census returns yielded information on the owners of the forge in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

1 Introduction

1.1 In December 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out a watching brief at the Old Forge, Ravenstone, Milton Keynes (NGR SP 849 505: Figure 1). The project was commissioned by Mr Richard Macgowan, and was carried out according to a project design on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), Milton Keynes Council.

1.2 Planning Background

This watching brief has been required as a planning condition under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), in response to proposals for the construction of a workshop and garage (Figure 3).

1.3 Location

The site is situated in Ravenstone, in the unitary authority of Milton Keynes, historic county of Buckinghamshire (Figure 1). It lies to the south of the centre of the village, on the west side of Common Street and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 849 505 (Figure 2).

1.4 Description

The site comprises a sub rectangular block of land, until recently the site of a workshop. It is bounded to the north, south and west by brick/stone walls. The drive and house, known as *The Old Forge* lie to the east (Figure 2).

1.5 Geology & Topography

The soils of the area comprise the *Aberford Association*: namely shallow well drained calcareous loamy soil over limestone (Soil Survey 1983, 511a). A stream flows from north to south, adjacent to the site and eventually drains into the river Great Ouse c.2km south. The site is essentially flat and lies at an elevation of c.70m OD.



Figure 2: Site plan (1: 5,000)

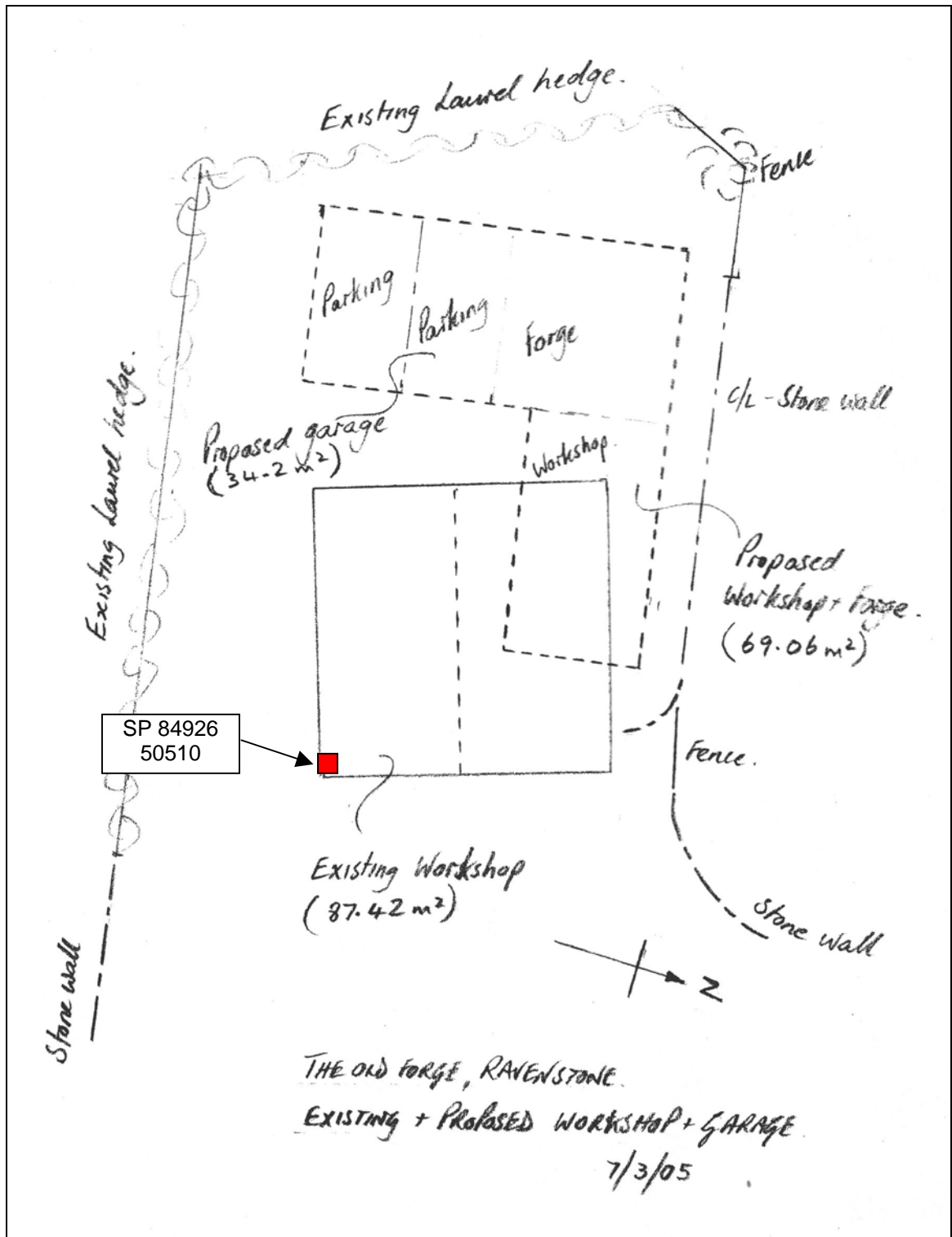


Figure 3: Plan of the proposed Development (Scale = 1: 200)

2 Aims and Methods

2.1 Aims

The aims of the watching brief were:

- archaeological monitoring of all aspects of the development programme likely to affect archaeological remains.
- recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the development programme.
- analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site.

2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to ASC's standard method statement for watching briefs which required:

- The presence of a qualified and experienced archaeologist during all works which could affect buried archaeology
- The excavation, cleaning and sampling of significant archaeological features in order to demonstrate their general date and character
- Appropriate levels of recording of archaeological remains
- Recording the extent and depth of all intrusive groundworks

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 Ravenstone is an area of considerable archaeological and historical importance (eg RCHM 1913, 251-253). The site offered the potential for discoveries of a variety of periods, but the focus of interest lay in the 19th century.
- 3.2 A large number of prehistoric sites and artefacts are known from the valley of the river Great Ouse where archaeological discoveries have often been made as a result of gravel extraction. Similarly, the development of the new city of Milton Keynes has offered the opportunity for extensive excavations south of the river and in the valley of the river Ouzel. In contrast, relatively little work has taken place in and around Ravenstone, which lies on higher ground north of the river valley.
- 3.3 Little is known of the prehistoric periods in Ravenstone. A human inhumation, comprising a crouched burial with a breaker, dating to the early Bronze Age has been recorded c.1.5km south of the site, west of Ravenstone Mill Road. An Iron Age enclosure has also been recorded in the parish, at Chitmore Hill (Mynard 1970).
- 3.4 The area was occupied during the Roman period. Roman remains have not been found in the village, but a bath house has been recorded in *Black Furlong* field, c.800m southwest of the site.
- 3.5 The early history of Ravenstone is not well understood but the settlement may have originated during the Saxon period. The village is recorded in the Domesday survey (1086), where it is referred to as *Raveneston*. The land was held by *Walter Giffard* and ten villagers with six smallholders are recorded (Morris 1978).
- 3.6 The centre of the village is situated north of the site and is focused on the church of All Saints, which dates from the 11th century (RCHM 1913, 251). The church is situated south of the site of the Augustinian Priory of Ravenstone. This was founded in 1255 by *Peter Chaceporc* and was dissolved in the 16th century.
- 3.7 During the medieval period the settlement was probably centred on the church and priory. The pattern of settlement probably developed during this period and a separate settlement, referred to as *Northend*, grew up north of the abbey. This is shown on Thomas Jefferys map of Buckinghamshire (1770) and the place name is still in use. A similar 'end' may have developed south of the main settlement, perhaps focussed on Yew Tree and Mannings Farm.
- 3.8 The first large scale Ordnance Survey map of the area was published in 1885 (Figure 4) and shows the layout of the settlement and the site in detail. The site is labelled *smithy* and an east to west aligned rectangular structure (Building 1) is shown in the south side of the site. A composite structure (Building 2) occupies the north side of the site.
- 3.9 It is not known when the smithy came into existence, but the 1871 census returns for Ravenstone records one William Allen, *blacksmith journeyman* of *Shakintofts Row*, off Common Street. In addition, one John Watson *Horse Shoe Man* and *Innkeeper* of *Common Street* is also recorded. Unfortunately these entries cannot be specifically linked with the smithy shown on the map. The 1881 census does not record any

individuals described as (black)smith or similar but in 1891 Richard Bates, *blacksmith* is recorded on Common Street. It is likely that Richard Bates ran the smithy shown on the map at that time. He was born in Ravenstone, but had moved north early in his life as his wife Elizabeth was born at Aslackby Lincolnshire and their two children, John and Minnie were born at Colsterworth, also in Lincolnshire. The family were still there at the time of the 1901 census. Richard Bates' son John is described as *blacksmith journeyman* and as working for his father. Richards' daughter Minnie is described as *dressmaker* and was working on *own account*.

- 3.10 The smithy probably had a short life as it is not labelled on the 2nd edition map which was compiled in the 1920s. It is possible that the Bates family had moved on and the business was not kept up.

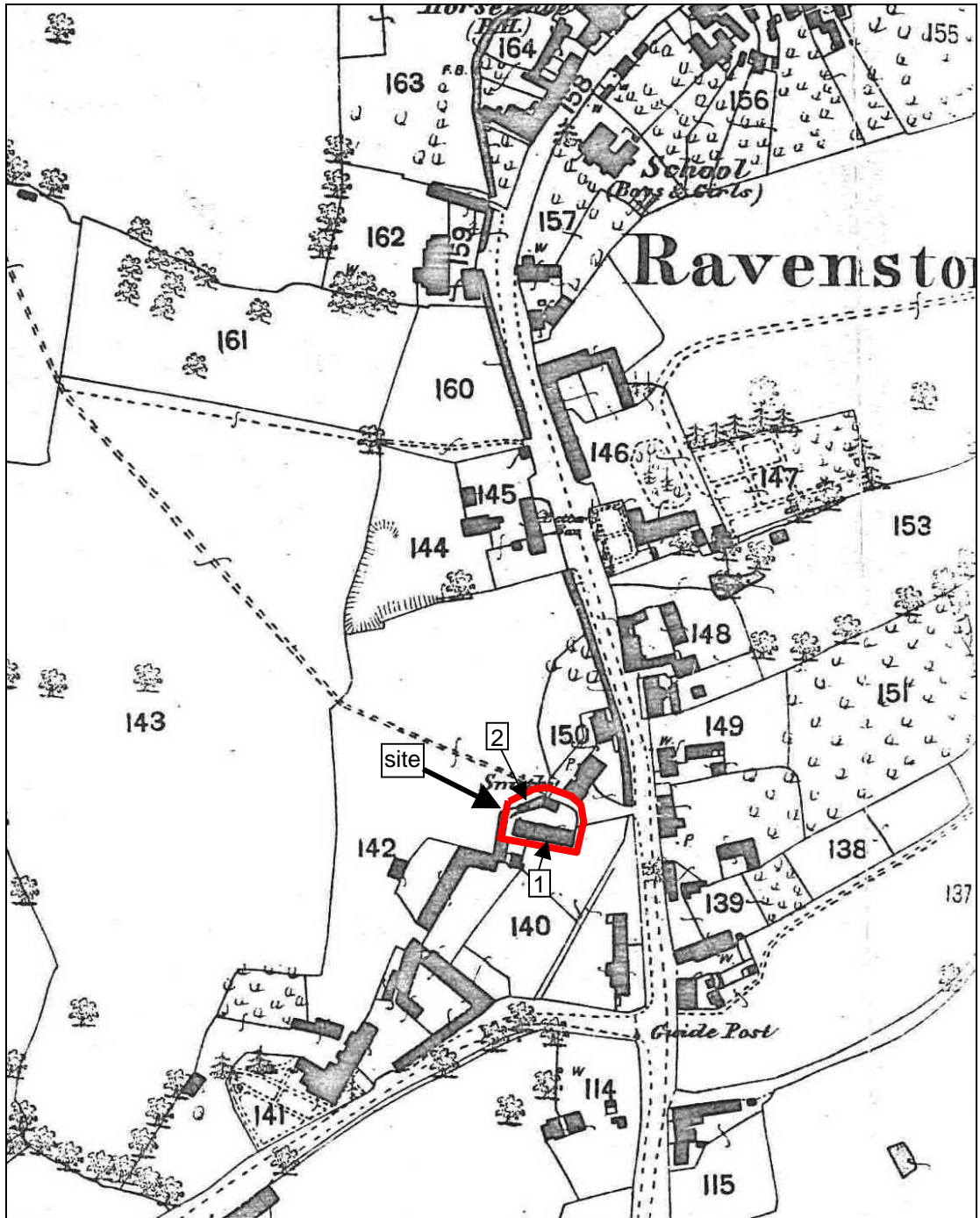


Figure 4: Extract from the first edition Ordnance Survey map 1881 (scale 1: 2,500)

4 Results

4.1 Results

4.1.1 Four visits were made to the site between 15th and 21 December 2005 in order to monitor the site clearance and excavation of footing trenches.

4.1.2 The principal construction technique comprised the mechanical stripping of the footprint of the new buildings and the excavation of footing trenches (e.g. Plate).

4.2 General Conditions across the Site

4.2.1 The site had been heavily disturbed in the past during its period of use as the garden of *The Old Forge* and a smithy. Due to this disturbance, a clear division between topsoil and subsoil no longer existed. Parts of the site comprised lawn, with disturbed soils beneath. The northwest corner comprised c.0.3-0.5m of madeup ground.

4.2.2 A variety of disused service runs and other areas of disturbance were recorded and it soon became clear that if any significant remains had been present, they would have been severely disturbed. Nevertheless, where area stripping had taken place undisturbed natural clay was observed between the areas of disturbance and useful results were obtained.

4.3 Natural Strata

4.3.1 The mixed soil was c.0.3m deep and the underlying natural strata comprised an upper layer of orangy brown sandy gravel. It was observed in all the footing trenches and was c.0.3-0.5m thick (Plate 1). Natural clay was present below the gravel and was observed in all the trenches. It was somewhat variable in colour ranging from blue to greenish grey.



Plate 1: Example of one of the footing trenches

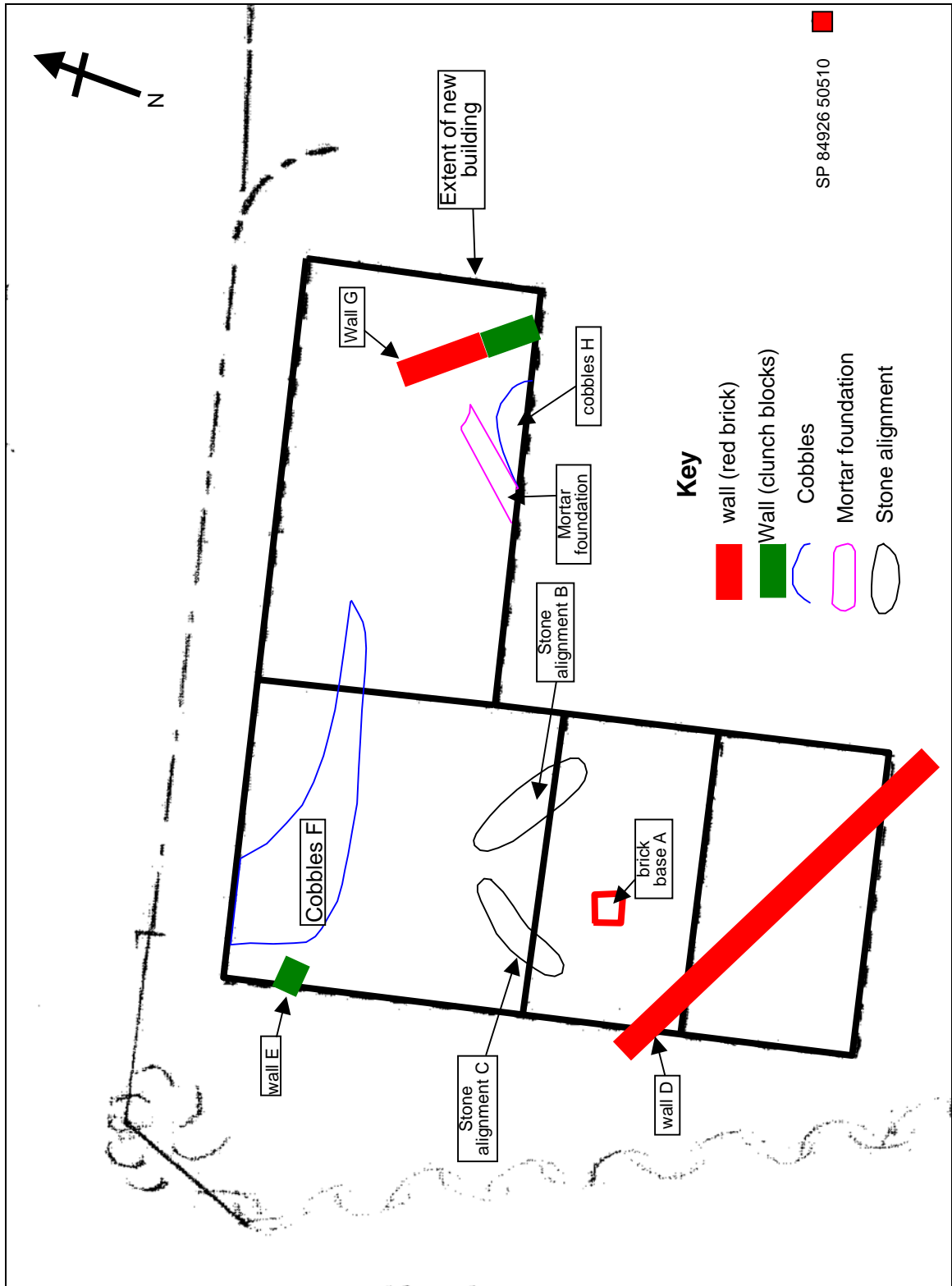


Figure 5: Sketch plan of the archaeological remains (Scale = 1: 100)

4.4 Archaeological Remains

A number of brick and stone walls and cobbled surfaces were observed during the monitoring visit on 19th December 2005. These were rapidly cleaned and recorded while construction work was taking place elsewhere on the site.

4.4.1 Brick Base A

The base of a brick built structure was observed in the west part of the site (Figure 5; Plate 2). It was square in shape, c.0.65m wide and built of 19th or 20th century brick bonded with cream mortar. It could not be excavated but was filled with obviously modern debris.

This feature could not be identified with certainty but may have been the base of a cistern or a drainage feature/drain.



Plate 2: Brick Base A

4.4.2 Stone Alignment B

An alignment of flat stones was present c.2m north of the brick structure (Figure 5: Plate 3). It was cleaned and defined for a length of c.2m and was aligned northwest to southeast. It was almost certainly originally more extensive and may have continued in a westerly direction to join a further stone alignment (Alignment C, section 4.4.3, below).

The alignment comprised a single course of subrectangular flat stones c.0.5m wide. It may have formed the footing for an overlying wall, but may also have formed part of a stone surface.



Plate 3: Stone Alignment B

4.4.3 *Stone Alignment C*

A second alignment of stones was observed *c.*3m west of Alignment B (section 4.4.2, above). This formed an arc aligned southwest to northeast and extended *c.*2m towards Alignment B (Figure 5: Plate 4). It may have been continuous with the latter, forming a continuous alignment.

It comprised flat stones *c.*0.5m wide, which had been laid horizontally. It may have been the base of a wall, but is more likely to have formed part of a surface.



Plate 4: Stone Alignment C

4.4.4 Brick Wall D

A wall was observed towards the southwest corner of the site (Figure 5; Plate 5). It was aligned from northwest to southeast and observed for a length of 6m. It extended beyond the site boundaries to the east and west.

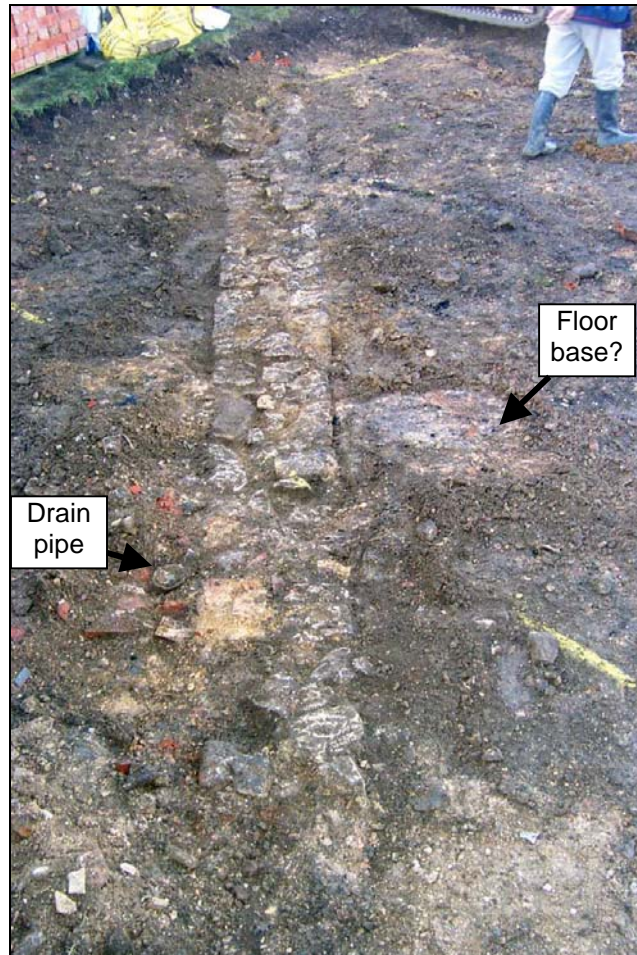


Plate 5: Wall D

The wall was constructed of a double thickness of roughly hewn clunch blocks, giving a total width of c.0.5m. It was bonded with cream mortar and the base of a cast iron drain pipe was present adjacent to the south facing elevation, which is consequently likely to have been external. A compact mixed deposit of crushed mortar, coal and charcoal was present butting to the internal elevation, which is interpreted as the base/make up layer for an internal floor surface.

No finds or artefacts were present within or adjacent to this wall, but the presence of the cast iron drainpipe indicates that it is likely to have been constructed during the 19th or 20th centuries.

4.4.5 Stone Wall Foundation E

A further wall was observed in the sections of a footing trench at the west end of the site (Figure 5). This was in an area of made-up ground and, for that reason, was not recognised during the excavation of the trench. Subsequent inspection of the trench revealed its presence, in very poor condition, in the trench sections.

The wall comprised roughly hewn clunch blocks and formed a wall c.0.5m wide. It was visible in both sections of the footing trench and was probably aligned from northwest to southeast. Due to the disturbed condition of this part of the site no further information could be obtained.

4.4.6 Cobble Surface F

A spread of cobbles was observed in the north part of the site (Figure 5; Plate 6). It comprised a horizontal spread of greyish brown rounded cobbles extending from near the northwest corner of the site for c.10m to the southeast. Groundworks were temporarily halted in this area while the cobbles were rapidly cleaned and recorded. It formed a horizontal plane and was almost certainly a cobbled surface. A border of thin, upright cream coloured edging stones were present making the south limit of the surface. The northern part had been truncated by later activity.

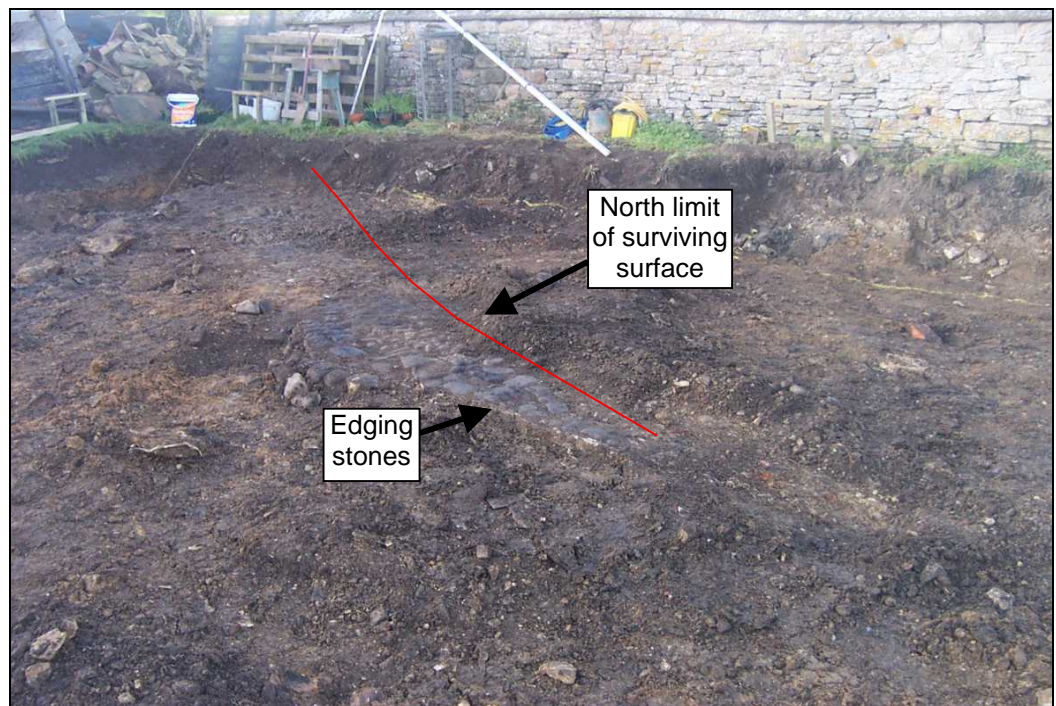


Plate 6: Cobbled Surface F

4.4.7 Brick and Clunch Wall G

The soil stripping revealed a length of buried wall close to the northeast corner of the site (Figure 5; Plates 7 and 8). It was observed within the footprint of the new workshop and was revealed for a distance of 3.6m. It had a northwest to southeast alignment and extended to the south, beyond the cleared area of the site.

The southernmost part of the exposed wall was constructed of roughly hewn clunch or limestone blocks *c.*1.5m wide. From the southern limit of the exposed area, it extended for 1.5m, when the building material changed. It extended a further 2.1m, but was built of 19th or 20th century red bricks laid in header bond. The brick section of this wall was clearly a later extension or repair.

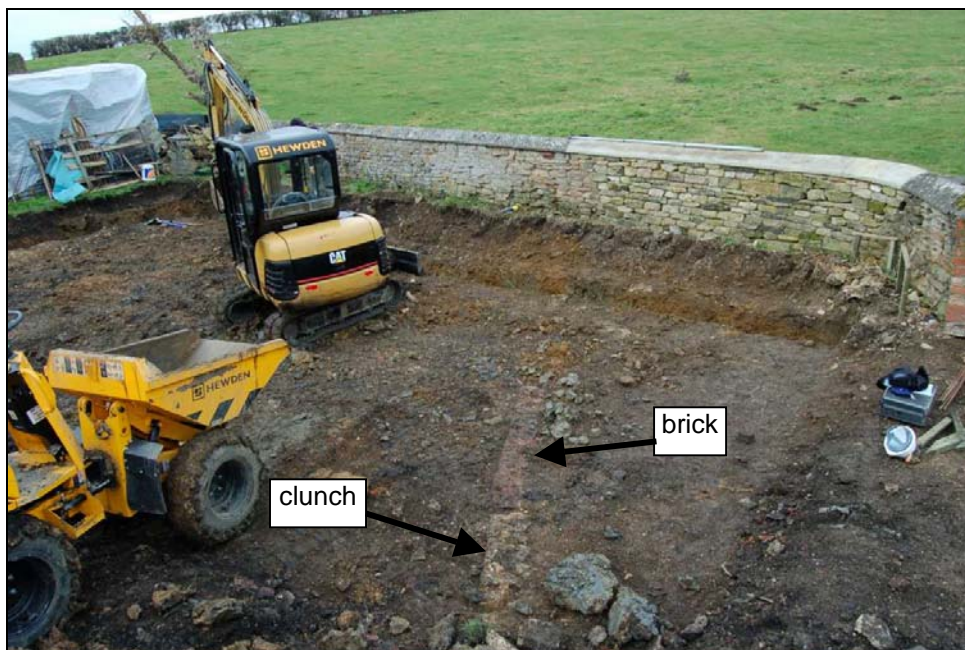


Plate 7: Brick and Clunch Wall H

4.4.8 Cobbled Surface H

A further cobbled surface was observed west of wall G (Figure 5; Plate 8). It was adjacent to the south side of the stripped area and extended beyond the cleared area to the south. The cobbles were rapidly cleaned and recorded.

The surface was constructed of dark greyish brown cobbles, up to 0.2m in length. They were more substantial than the cobbles in Surface F and were neatly arranged in rows. Their north limit could not be established as the area had been stripped prior to their identification, but they may have extended a further *c.*1m to the north where a deposit of cream mortar was observed. The latter may represent the base of a wall, defining the north limit of the cobbles.

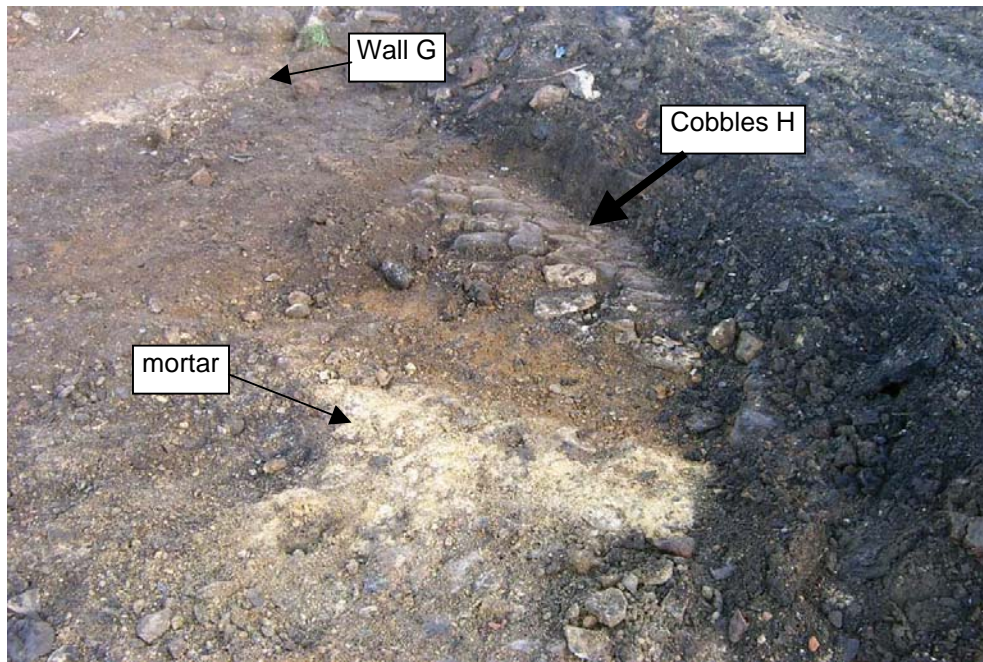


Plate 8: Wall G and Cobbles H

5. Conclusions

5.1 Confidence Rating

The conditions for the watching brief were good and the works took place in generally overcast weather conditions. The conditions for recording were good, with the exception of 19th December, when intense directional sunlight proved a constraint on photographic recording. Full co-operation was received from the contractors and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the watching brief.

5.2 Conclusions

5.2.1 The monitoring visits aimed to detect the presence of archaeological remains of all periods and particular attention was paid to the potential discoveries relating to the smithy, labelled on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3). No archaeological remains predating the 19th century were observed and remains, likely to be part of the smithy, were successfully identified.

5.2.2 The Ordnance Survey map shows that the smithy comprised two buildings, aligned approximately east to west along the north and south sides of the site. Building 2 (the north range) is shown as a composite structure comprising two separate rooms. The buildings are not shown on 20th century maps and they probably had a relatively short life. The removal of Building 1 resulted in a modification of the southern edge of the site, which now formed part of a larger land parcel, the southern part of which is shown on the 2nd edition map to contain trees, and may have been an orchard.

5.2.3 Eight archaeological features were observed during the monitoring visits. They comprised three walls (D, E and H), two cobbled surfaces (F and G), the base of a square red brick structure (A) and two alignments of flat stones (B and C). Work in these areas was suspended while they were rapidly cleaned and recorded.

5.2.4 No archaeological finds or artefacts predating the 19th century were observed and the site was strewn with debris dating to the 19th and 20th centuries. The lack of pre-modern artefacts and the presence of a cast iron drainpipe on the external elevation of Wall D, indicates that the remains are likely to be 19th century or later in date.

5.2.5 Wall D is in the same location as the south wall of Building 1 shown on the Ordnance Survey map (Figure 4). It is likely that the wall formed the south wall of the smithy. The cast iron drain pipe present against the south face is an external feature indicating that the internal area lay beyond the north side of the wall, and may have enclosed the square brick structure (A). The function of the latter structure cannot be identified with certainty, but it may have been a drain or the base for a quenching or pickling tank.

5.2.6 The north wall of Building 1 was not identified during the monitoring visits and it is possible that the structure may have been open, or only partially

enclosed from the north. The stone alignments (B and C) were located where north and west walls would be expected, but the size and shape of the stones indicates that they may have functioned as paving stones rather than as the bases for walls. Such an open arrangement would have been suited if the smith also served as a farrier, where access for horses would be required. The 1891 and 1901 census returns describe the occupant as a blacksmith (above 3.10), which is a general term, which would have included shoeing horses and a wide range of other work.

5.2.7 Wall H, in the east part of the site, is in the same location as the south wall of the composite building shown on the Ordnance Survey map (Wall 2, Figure 4). This wall had been repaired or extended with modern brick, but the section constructed of ironstone/clunch blocks is similar in style to Wall D. It may therefore represent part of the south wall of Building 2.

5.2.8 The two areas of cobbling (F and G) were probably broadly contemporary with the two buildings and are interpreted as parts of an external surface, perhaps forming a courtyard or external working area between the two buildings. There was some variability in the character of the cobbles and Surface G comprised stones which were larger than those in Surface F and were arranged in more orderly rows. The two areas may not be entirely contemporary, and one area might represent a repair or later addition.

5.3 *The Significance of the Archaeological Remains*

The monitoring visits have confirmed that 19th and early 20th century remains were present on the site and these are interpreted as remains of the smithy shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map. Archaeological remains of this period and type are unlikely to be considered as a high priority for future research, but the observed remains formed part of a significant building in the 19th century village and are therefore considered to be of local significance. The identification of the smithy with the Bates family is of significance to genealogists and local historians.

6. Acknowledgements

The writer is grateful to Mr Richard Macgowan for commissioning the watching brief and to the building contractors for their co-operation. Mr Brian Giggins, Archaeological Officer of *Milton Keynes Council*, acted as curatorial monitor. The assistance of the staff of *Milton Keynes Local Studies Library* is also gratefully acknowledged.

The fieldwork was undertaken for *ASC Ltd* by David Fell BA MA MIFA. The report was prepared by David Fell and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Initial Report
2. Clients site plans
3. Site Monitoring Sheets
4. List of photographs/slides
5. Colour slides
6. B/W prints & negatives
7. 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 of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.

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

Secondary Sources


Morris J (ed) 1978. *Domesday Book. Buckinghamshire*. History from the Sources. Phillimore


Mynard D C 1970 'An Iron Age Enclosure at Ravenstone, Buckinghamshire' in *Records of Buckinghamshire* **18.5** (1970), p393-413

RCHM 1913, *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England). An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Buckinghamshire (North)*

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

Appendix 1: Monitoring Sheets

 A.S.C. LTD		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD				
Project: THE OLD FORGE COMMON ST RAVENSTONE		Project No/Code: 756 / ROF		Sheet: 1 of 4		
		Date of visit: 15 DECEMBER 2005				
Client/Developer: RICHARD MAGGOLAN						
Contact:			Phone:			
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: 11:15 10:45		Finish: 11:45 12:15		
Completed by: DF						
Development Type:						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Footings	<input type="checkbox"/> Services	<input type="checkbox"/> Roads	<input type="checkbox"/> Levelling	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarrying	<input type="checkbox"/> Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: Bright and sunny						
Observations: ARRIVE SITE 11:15AM. WORK COMMENCING. A CONCRETE SURFACE STRIPPED OFF AND BROKEN UP DEBRIS IN PROCESS OF BEING REMOVED. TOPSOIL / SILTS STRIPPING ALSO TAKING PLACE. ONLY GARDEN SOIL / DISTURBED MATERIAL BEING REMOVED AT THIS STAGE. NOT ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT.						
Comments: MEETINGS WITH CLIENT AND BUILDING CONTRACTOR. THEY WILL PLANS FOR 16TH OR MON 15TH WHEN THE EXCAVATION OF FOOTINGS COMMENCE.						
For sketch plan, use reverse						
©ASC, 2003						

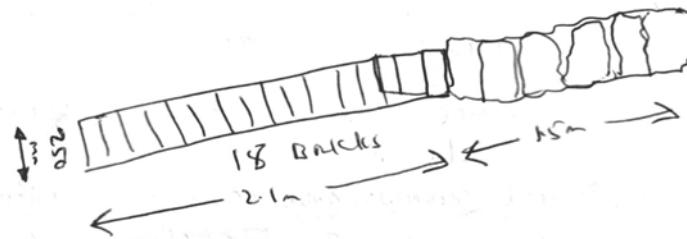
 A.S.C. LTD		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD	
Project: RAVENSTONE, OLD FORGE		Project No/Code: 756 / ROF	Sheet: 2 of 4
		Date of visit: 11/12/05	
Client/Developer: M. MARCOLIAN			
Contact:		Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 10:00	Finish: 15:00	
Completed by: DF			
Development Type:			
Footings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads	Levelling
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: Bright & Sunny			
Observations: REF TO PLAN FOR KEY TO LETTERS			
A = SQUARE BRICK STRUCTURE c. 0.65m ACROSS (15TH BACK WITH CREAM (LIME MORTAR) = WELL/ DRAIN?			
B = WALL. BASE COURSE SUNNING OUT. 0.5m WIDE WITH CREAM MORTAR. EXPOSED FOR c. 2m - BUT OBVIOUSLY CONTINUED FURTHER TO E. BUT NOT EXPOSED. BECOMES LESS DISTINCT TO W. BUT ALMOST CERTAINLY CURVED AND MERGES WITH C.			
C = WALL? LINE OF FLAT, HORIZONTAL STONES FORMS ALIGNMENT ABT 2m LONG. LESS DISTINCT TO N. AND MEETS WALL B?			
D = ALIGNMENT OF WALL ACROSS S.W. CORNER OF SITE. c. 6m EXPOSED, BUT CONTINUED BEYOND SITE BOUNDARY. 0.5m WIDE OF ROUGHLY WORKED CLUNCH(?) BLOCKS AND CREAM MORTAR. CAST IRON DRAIN PIPE BASE EXPOSED (INTERPRET THAT EXTERNAL?). MIXED MORTAR, COAL CHARCOAL ON OTHER SIDE = INTERNAL BASE FOR SURFACE			
E = STONE WALL FOUNDATION EXPOSED IN FOOTING TRENCH. 0.5m WIDE. PARALLEL TO WALL B? P.T.O.			
Comments: Further visits required to monitor excavation of remaining footing trenches.			

For sketch plan, use reverse

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S = PARTIALLY EXPOSED AND TAVULATED "CORBEL" SURFACE ON LINE OF NEW WALL. SUBSTANTIAL SONES (UP TO 20cm IN LENGTH) NEATLY ARRANGED IN ROWS. MODERN BASE OF WALL ADJACENT ON SIDE

A = PLINEMENT OF WALL EXTENDS BEYOND LIMIT OF CLEARED AREA 1.5m OF CLUNCH / IRONSTONE BLOCKS - ROUGHLY KEWN 0.3m WIDE. THEN ~~BE~~ EXTENDED FOR A FURTHER 2m BY MODERN BRICKS





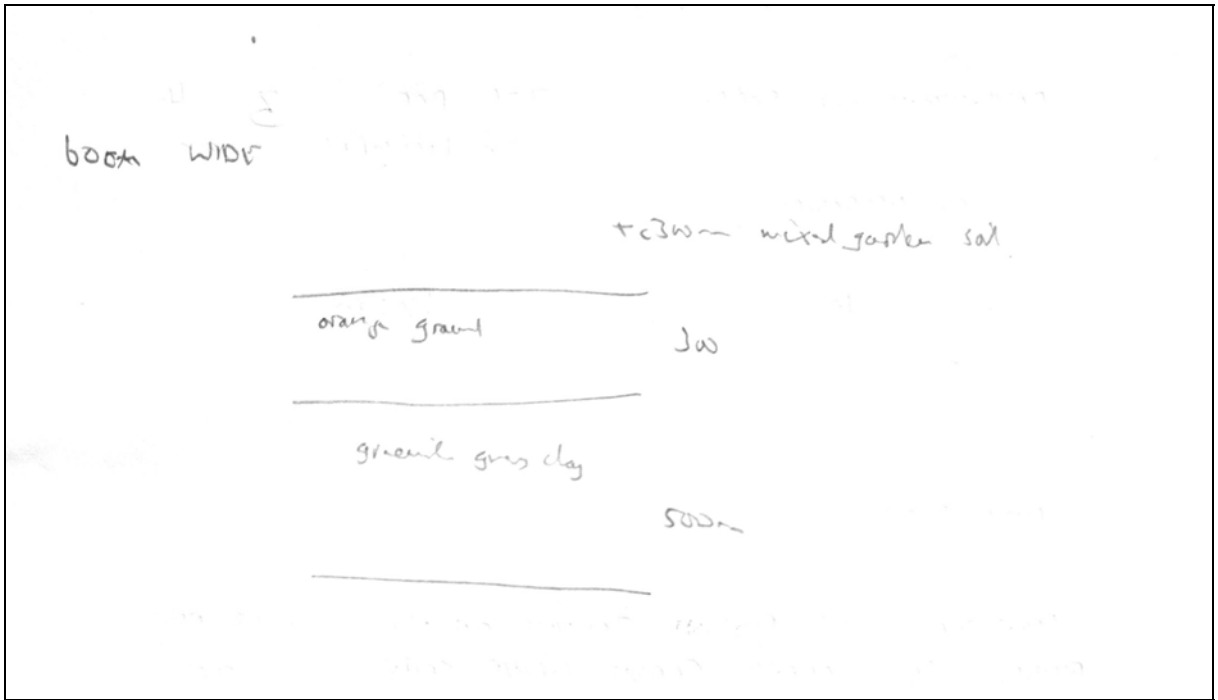
A.S.C. LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project: RAVENSTONE, OLD FORGE		Project No/Code: 7561 ROF		Sheet: 3 of 4		
		Date of visit: 20 DECEMBER 2005				
Client/Developer: MR MACGOWAN						
Contact:			Phone:			
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: 10:30		Finish: 12:30		
Completed by: DF						
Development Type:						
Footings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: DULL & OVERCAST.						
Observations: OB MONITORING OF FOOTING TRENCH ON NORTH SIDE OF NEW BUILD. c300mm ORANGE GRAVEL ABOVE GREENISH SILET CLAY. TOTAL TRENCH DEPTH = c800mm. NO ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS OBSERVED						
Comments: FINAL VISIT REQUIRED TOMORROW 21/12 TO MONITOR REMAINING FOOTINGS						

For sketch plan, use reverse

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Appendix 2: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS						
Project Name:	The Old Forge, Common Street, Ravenstone					
Short Description:	<i>In December 2005 Archaeological Services and Consultancy undertook a watching brief at The Old Forge, Ravenstone, Milton Keynes. A workshop and garage were being constructed on the site and the foundations for the new buildings had the potential to damage or destroy remains of a forge which is known to have occupied the site during the late 19th century. A number of 19th century brick and clunch walls and cobbled surfaces were observed. These occupied the approximate position of the forge buildings shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map and it is likely that they were the truncated remains of the forge. Examination of census returns yielded information on the owners of the forge in the late 19th and early 20th centuries</i>					
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	DBA	FW	Geophys	Survey	Bldg Rec	Post-Exc
	WB	Strip&Rec	Trenching	Test pits	Exc	Other
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	none		Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)		none	
Current land use:	Former workshop & garden		Future work: (yes / no / unknown)		No	
Monument type:	None		Monument period:		None	
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	None					
PROJECT LOCATION						
County:	Milton Keynes		OS reference: (to at least 8 figures)		SP 8492 5051	
District:	N/a		Parish:		Ravenstone	
Site address: (with postcode if known)	The Old Forge, Common Street, Ravenstone					
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	103 sq m (footprint of new build)		Height OD: (metres)		c.70m OD	
PROJECT CREATORS						
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd					
Project brief originator:	N/a		Project design originator:		N/a	
Project Manager:	David Fell		Director/Supervisor:		David Fell	
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr Richard Macgowan					
PROJECT DATE						
Start date:	15 Dec 2005		End date:		21 Dec 2005	
PROJECT ARCHIVES						
	Location (Accession no.)		Content paper archive, black and White photos CD Rom			
Physical:						
Paper:						
Digital:						
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)						
Title:	Watching brief: The Old Forge, Common Street, Ravenstone					

Serial title & volume:	ASC Report no: 756/ROF/1		
Author(s):	David Fell BA MA MIFA		
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