

# Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:  
THE PADDOCK  
BRADWELL ROAD  
LOUGHTON  
MILTON KEYNES**

NGR: SP 8354 3763

*on behalf of Litchford Homes Ltd*



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February 2008

ASC: 1020/LBR/2

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## Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	LBR	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1020
<i>OASIS ref:</i>		<i>Accession no:</i>	2007.201
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Loughton		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Loughton		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 8354 3763		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.0.3ha		
<i>Present land use:</i>	Rough grassland		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Construction of three houses		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Loughton		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	07/01372/FUL		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Milton Keynes Unitary Authority		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	16 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> January 2008		
<i>Client:</i>	Litchford Homes Ltd The Mill Upper Rectory Farm Great Brickhill Milton Keynes MK17 9AF		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Graham Earl		

## Internal Quality Check

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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

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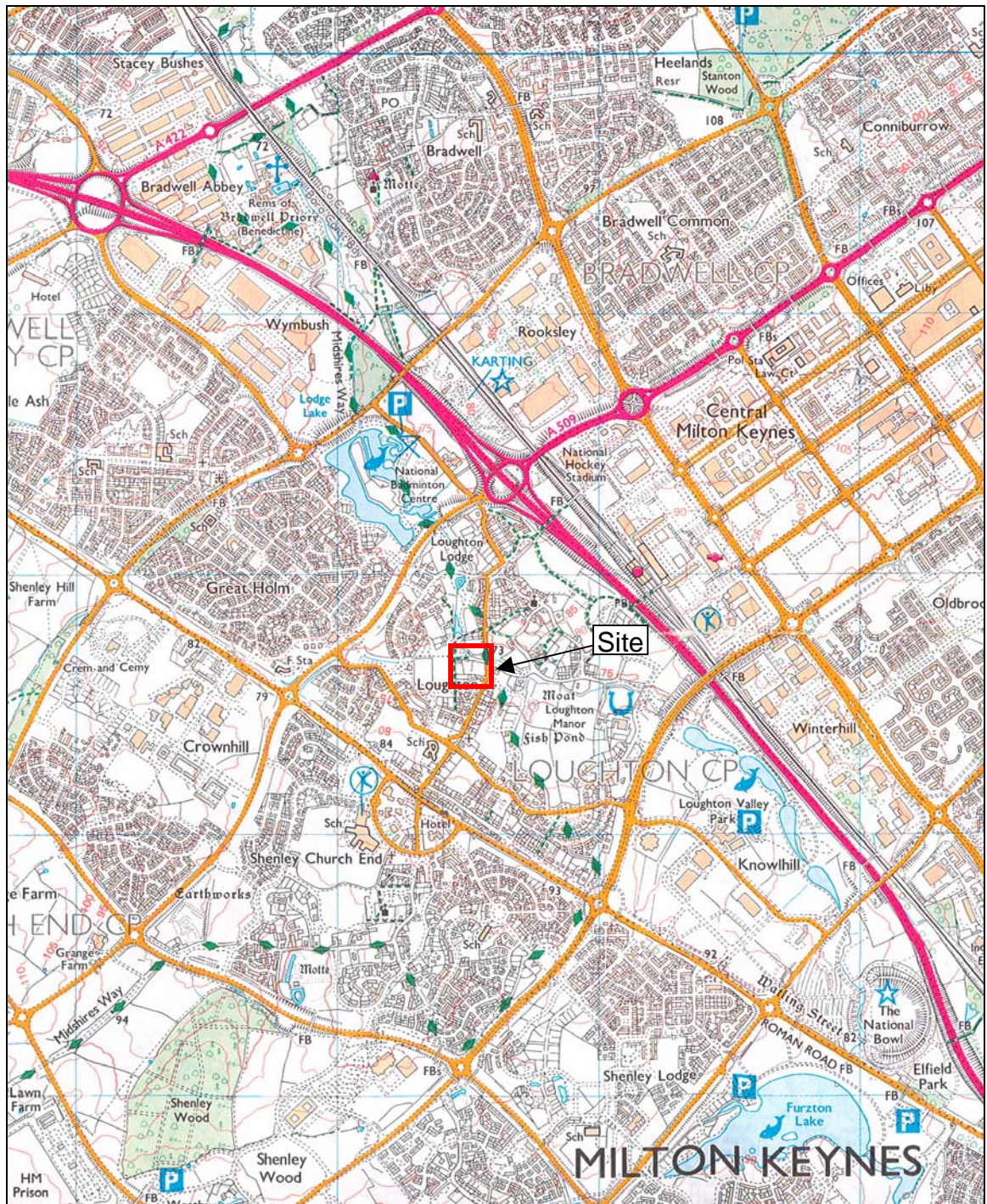
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**Figure 1:** General location (Scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*In January 2008 ASC Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Paddock, Loughton, as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site, which is located close to Loughton Manor and surviving village earthworks. Three evaluation trenches totalling 90 linear metres were excavated. Four linear features were observed. Hand excavation of these features recovered two very small, undiagnostic and abraded, pottery sherds of probable medieval date, and a fragmented animal bone and an animal tooth. The site was heavily waterlogged at a depth of 1m below ground level. Several modern plastic land drains were noted on a northeast-southwest alignment across the site at a depth of c.20cm below ground level.*

### 1. Introduction

1.1 In January 2008 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at The Paddock, Bradwell Road, Loughton, Milton Keynes. The project was commissioned by Litchford Homes Ltd, and was carried out according to a brief (Crank 2007) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Milton Keynes Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), and a project design prepared by ASC (Barclay 2007). The relevant planning application reference is 07/01372/FUL.

#### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

#### 1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

*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 Archaeological Organisation* by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

#### 1.4 *Management*

The project was carried out under the overall direction of **David Fell** MA MIFA. David is an experienced archaeologist with extensive fieldwork and post-excavation experience, and also of historical research and building recording. David holds a first degree from the University of York, and a master's degree from Birmingham University. He has held a range of supervisory appointments since 1990, including *Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit, Bucks County Archaeology Service, Beds County Archaeology Service, Archaeological Project Services, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust* and the *Museum of London Archaeology Service*.

#### 1.5 *The Site*

#### 1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The site is situated within the village of Loughton in the administrative district of Milton Keynes. It lies to the southwest of the centre of Milton Keynes, between The Green and Clover Close and is centred on NGR SP 8354 3763 (Fig. 1).

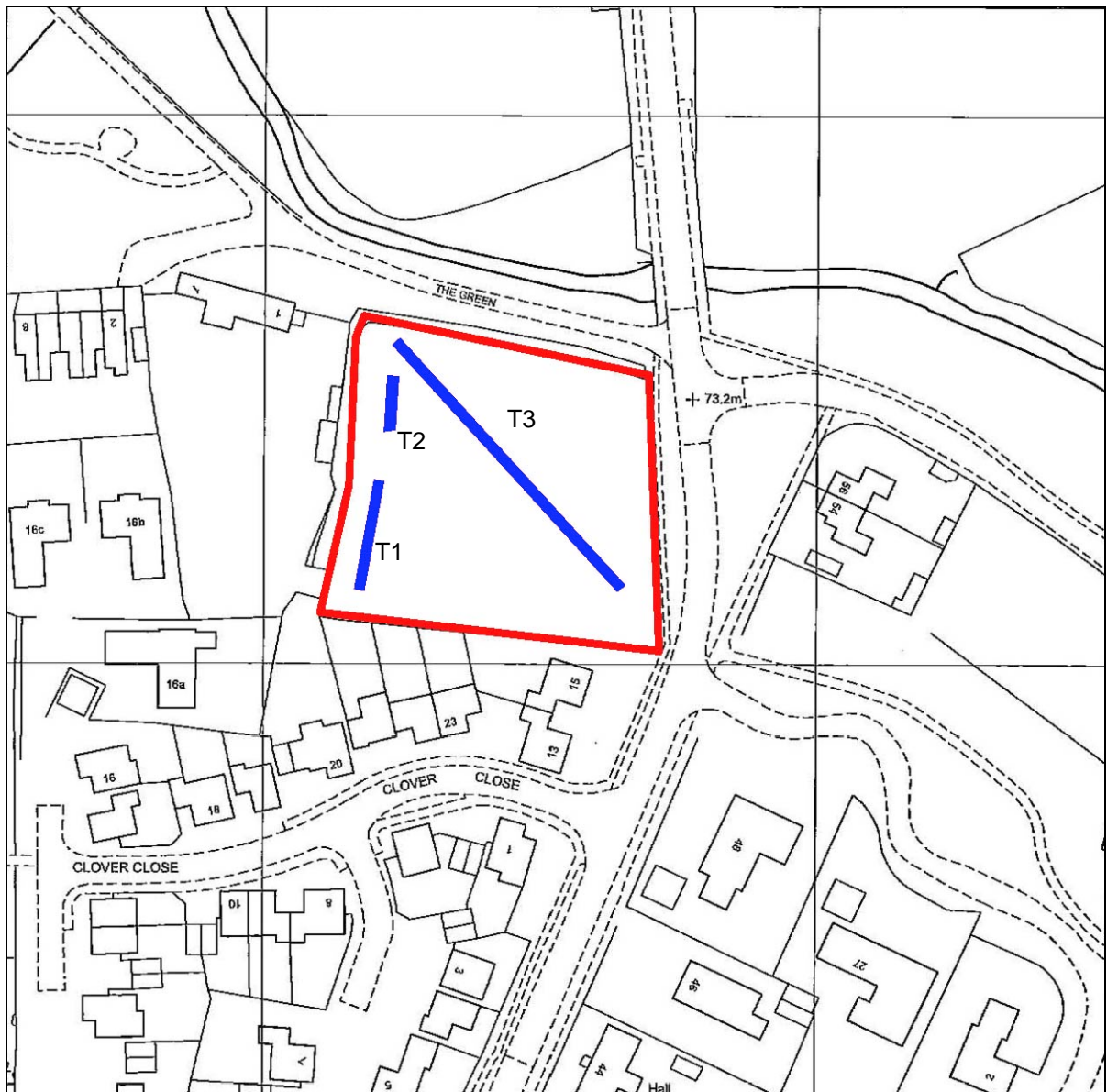
The site is approximately square, covering an area of *c.*0.3ha. It is situated north of an existing housing development and is accessed from Bradwell Road to the east (Fig. 2). Services, comprising drainage runs, were present on the site: a manhole cover was noted to the northwest of the access gate, close to the eastern boundary, and the drain crossed the site on an approximately north south alignment.

#### 1.5.2 *Geology & Topography*

The soils in the area comprise the *Hanslope Association*, which consists of “*Slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils. Some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils. Slight risk of water erosion*” (Soil Survey 1983; 411d). The underlying geology comprises Oxford Clay (BGS 1992). The site is essentially flat and lies at a height of *c.*75m OD.

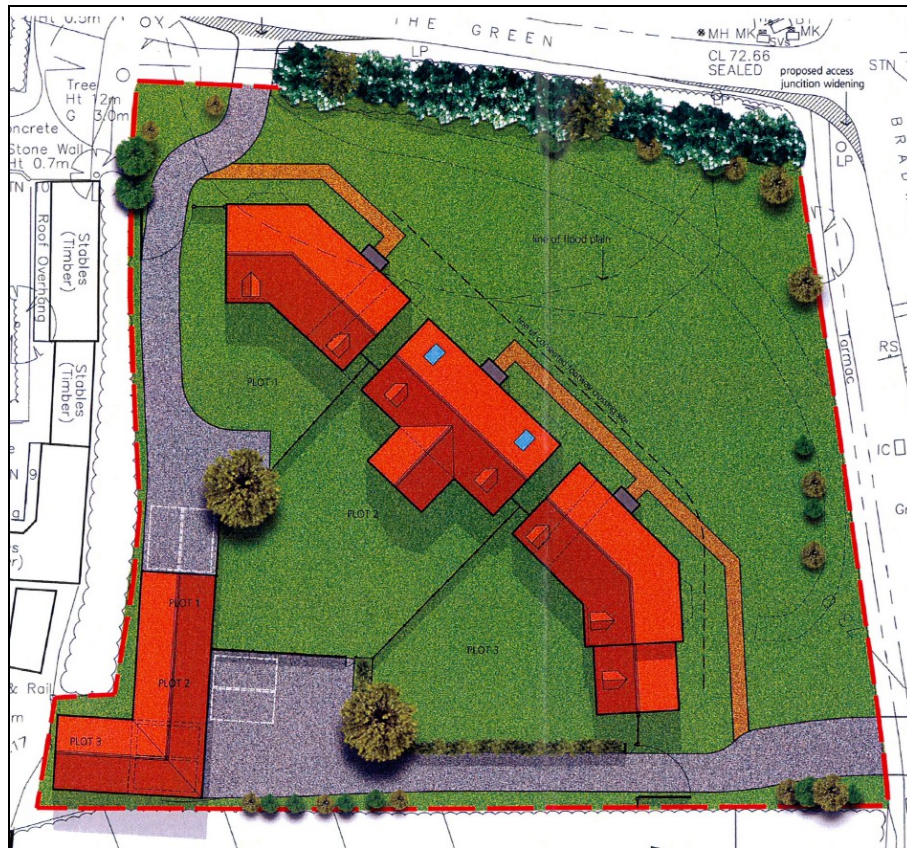
#### 1.5.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposal is for the construction of three houses on the site (Fig. 3).



**Figure 2:** Site plan; trenches shown in blue (scale 1:1250)





**Figure 3:** Plan of the proposed development (scale = 1: 800)

## 2. Aims & Methods

### 2.1 Aims

As described in the brief (Section 5), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To obtain information on the extent and character of the potential archaeology of the development site, and any information on the state of preservation and relative quality in order to obtain an indication of importance.
- To determine options for minimising and avoiding damage.

### 2.2 Standards

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

### 2.3 Methods

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 5), which required:

- Machine-based trial trenching with hand-cleaning and appropriate recording within the footprint of the proposed buildings and access
- Excavation of at least 81 linear metres of trenches, targeting the footprints of the proposed buildings and access route. Trench locations are shown in Fig. 2.

### 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 the project design for this project, produced by ASC Ltd in 2007 (Barclay 2007).

3.2 **Prehistoric** (before 600BC-43AD)

A number of prehistoric sites have been recorded in the wider area, and a quantity of flint tools of the Mesolithic/Neolithic periods have been recovered from the area surrounding the development site (Barclay 2007).

3.3 **Roman** (AD43-c.450)

Two Roman roads ran through Loughton; one, now known as *Watling Street*, linked *Londinium* (London) with *Viroconium* (Wroxeter) and passed c.0.5km southeast of the site (OS 1979). A second, minor road possibly ran from the Shenleys through Loughton and on to Willen (Mynard 1987). A stone built Roman farm building has been recorded at Wymbush c.1.75km north-northwest of the site (Mynard 1987, 82-90).

3.4 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

The name Loughton probably derives from the old English *Luhingtun*, which means 'Luha's farm' (Mawer and Stenton 1925). The origins of the modern village may lie in this period.

3.5 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

Loughton is recorded in the Domesday Survey (1086) where it is referred to as *Lochintone*. It was within Secklow Hundred and the land was held by the *Count of Mortain* and *Mainou the Breton* (Morris 1978).

During the medieval period Loughton was made up of two parishes, Great Loughton and Little Loughton. All that remains of the settlement of Little Loughton are earthworks on The Green, south of Leys Road. The earthworks define the location of three closes and five crofts, one containing a moat and fishpond (MK628; Croft and Mynard 1993). Archaeological excavations revealed a stone house and associated artefacts dating to the 14th and 15th centuries. Remnants of a ridge and furrow field system were also visible.

Loughton Manor (Manor Farm) is located c.0.25km southeast of the site and is the only medieval manor house surviving within the city of Milton Keynes. The earliest timber framed sections of the building date from the late 15<sup>th</sup> century. Medieval earthworks survive c.1km northeast and c.200m north of the development site and suggest the presence of sunken trackways, ponds/pits, ditches, close boundaries and a house platform (*ibid*, 111-117). Further medieval evidence has recently been recorded during evaluation work c.100m southeast of the site.

3.6 ***Post-Medieval*** (1500-1900)

It is recorded that several of the house plots at Little Loughton were still in use in 1769, although the village appears to have been abandoned by the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Croft and Mynard 1993). The London to Birmingham Railway, now part of the West Coast main line, was constructed in 1838 and runs c.750m northeast of the site.

3.7 ***Modern*** (1900-present)

The village retained its rural character until incorporated into the growing city of Milton Keynes in the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The surrounding areas and many of the open fields of the village have since been infilled with housing developments.

## 4 Results

### 4.1 General

Three trenches totalling 90 linear metres were excavated. They were located within the footprints of the proposed buildings (Fig. 3). The natural strata was light brownish orange clay with some large gravel inclusions. The archaeological features were cut into this at the level of the water table. Two modern plastic land drains were observed within Trench 1, a single modern plastic land drain was observed within Trench 2, and eight modern plastic land drains were observed within Trench 3. These were on a northeast-southwest alignment and were left *in situ* with small baulks of soil to either side to protect them.

Detailed information regarding the trial trenches and their contents appears in Appendix 1.

### 4.2 Trench 1 (Figs. 4-5: Plate 1)

At the southern end of the trench a layer of very disturbed redeposited topsoil (Context 0322) 350mm thick extended north for 15.50m from the southern end of the trench. This redeposited topsoil overlay a deposit of light brownish yellow clay (Context 0321) 150mm thick, which extended north for 6m from the southern end of the trench. The original topsoil (Context 0319) lay beneath this clay and was a dark brown silty 200-400mm thick. Below this was a 200-600mm thick mid brown silty clay subsoil with frequent gravel inclusions (Context 0320). This overlay the natural substrata. The trench was excavated to a depth of 1m below ground level. No archaeological features were observed in this trench.

### 4.3 Trench 2 (Figs. 6-7: Plate 2)

The dark brown silt topsoil (Contexts 0306 and 0323) was 500mm thick at the northern end of this trench and only 300mm thick at the southern end. It overlay a mid brown silty clay subsoil (Contexts 0307 and 0324) 400-550mm thick, which contained frequent gravel inclusions and disturbed dark brown silty lenses. A slot was hand-excavated into one of these lenses (Context 0328, Fig. 7, Plate 2) in the base of the trench at the northern end. No finds were recovered from this. The lens extended beneath the natural strata and these lenses have therefore been interpreted as tree throws.

### 4.4 Trench 3 (Figs. 8-13: Plates 3-7)

The dark brown silt topsoil was 200-300mm in thickness. In the centre of the trench this was overlain by a deposit of light brownish yellow clay 200mm thick. The topsoil overlay a mid brown silty clay subsoil 300-600mm in thickness with frequent gravel inclusions.

A ditch was observed at the southeastern end of the trench, extending beneath the land drains and following a northeast-southwest alignment (Context [0325], Fig. 9, Plate 3). This feature was filled with mid brownish-grey silty clay (Context (0326)), and covered by light orangey-grey silty clay (Context (0327)). No finds were observed within this fill.

A curvilinear feature (Context [0310], Fig. 10, Plate 4) was observed 3m north of this ditch. It was filled with light greyish brown silty clay containing inclusions of redeposited natural sandy gravel (Context (0311)). A very small, undiagnostic, abraded body sherd of pottery of probable medieval date (*Zeervat pers comm*) was recovered, along with a fragmentary piece of animal bone and an animal tooth. The section of this feature revealed that the fill continued beneath the natural strata, and it has been interpreted as a probable tree throw.

A possible ditch terminus was observed in the centre of the trench (Context [0312], Fig. 11, Plate 5). The sides and base of the cut were concave, and the feature was 0.30m deep and extended 2.40m from the baulk left around the land drain and 1m from the northern edge of the trench. It was filled with waterlogged dark brown silty clay with orange mottling (Context (0313)). This deposit was sealed by a layer of orange sandy clay with gravel inclusions (Context 0314), which is interpreted as redeposited natural, possibly caused by slumping or deliberate backfill.

A 0.50m wide slot was excavated across the trench through two intercutting linear features (Contexts [0303] and [0307], Fig. 12, Plate 6). A wide ditch 0.80m deep [0307] was filled with mid brownish orange clayey sand with frequent gravel inclusions (0308), and mid blue-grey clayey-silt with occasional gravel inclusions (0309). Ditch [0307] cut Ditch [0303]. The latter was filled with mid blue grey silty clay with some small gravel inclusions (0304), sealed by a mid orange grey silty clay (0305) from which a single very small, undiagnostic and abraded body sherd of pottery of probable medieval date (*Zeervat pers comm*) was recovered. Above this was a further mid blue grey clay-silt fill (0306).

A hand-excavated slot to the northwest of ditches [0303] and [0307] revealed that (0304) extended a further 2m along the ditch (Context [0315], Fig. 13, Plate 7).



**Plate 1:** Sample section of Trench 1



**Plate 2:** Section of Trench 2 showing root disturbance



**Plate 3:** Section of Trench 3 showing Context [0325]



**Plate 4:** Section of Context [0310]



**Plate 5:** Section of Context [0312]

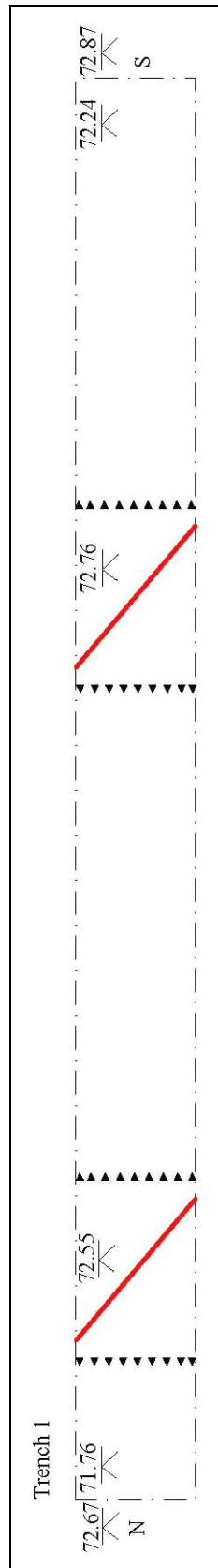


**Plate 6:** Northwest facing section of slot through Contexts [0303] and [0307]

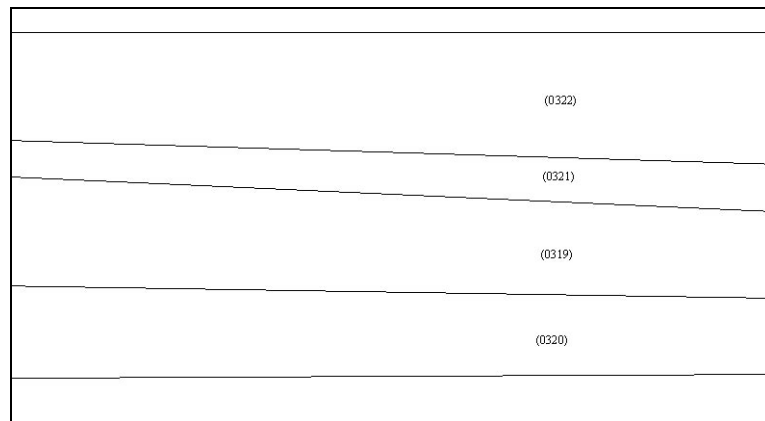




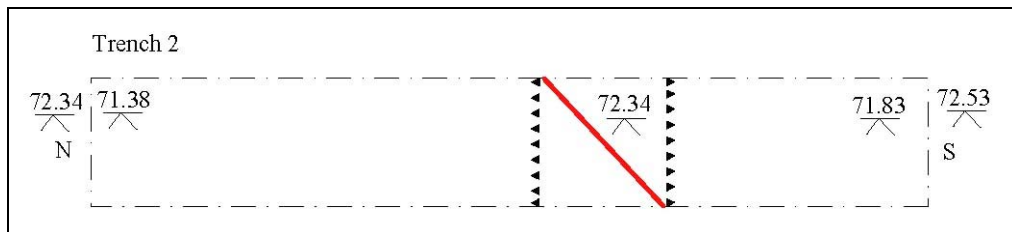
**Plate 7:** Southwest facing section of Trench 3 showing Context [0315]



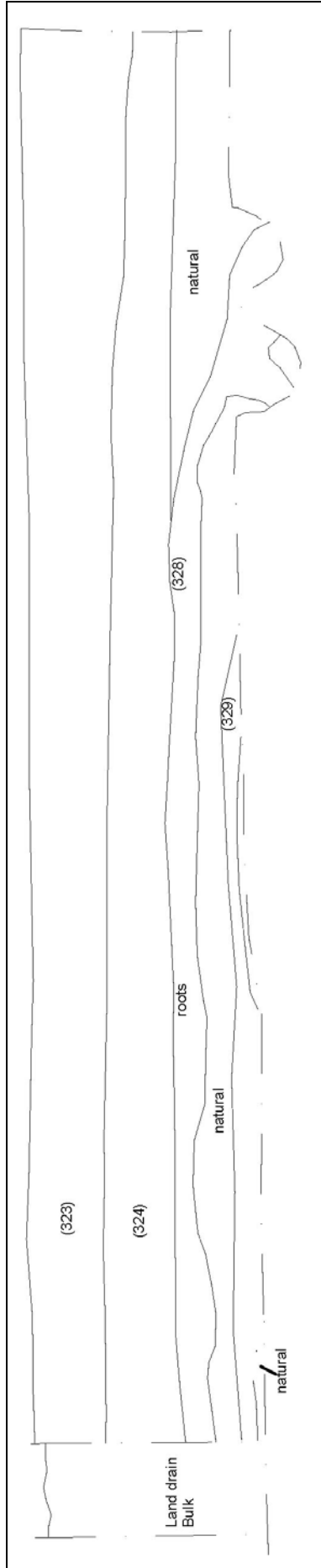
**Figure 4:** Plan of Trench 1, land drains shown in red (Scale 1:100)



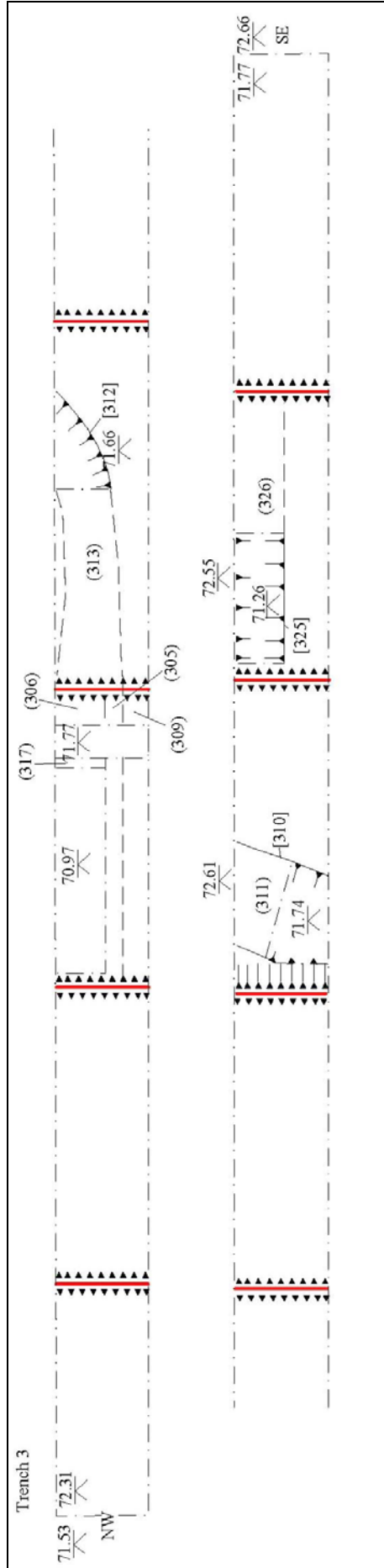
**Figure 5:** Representative section of Trench 1 (*Scale 1:20*)



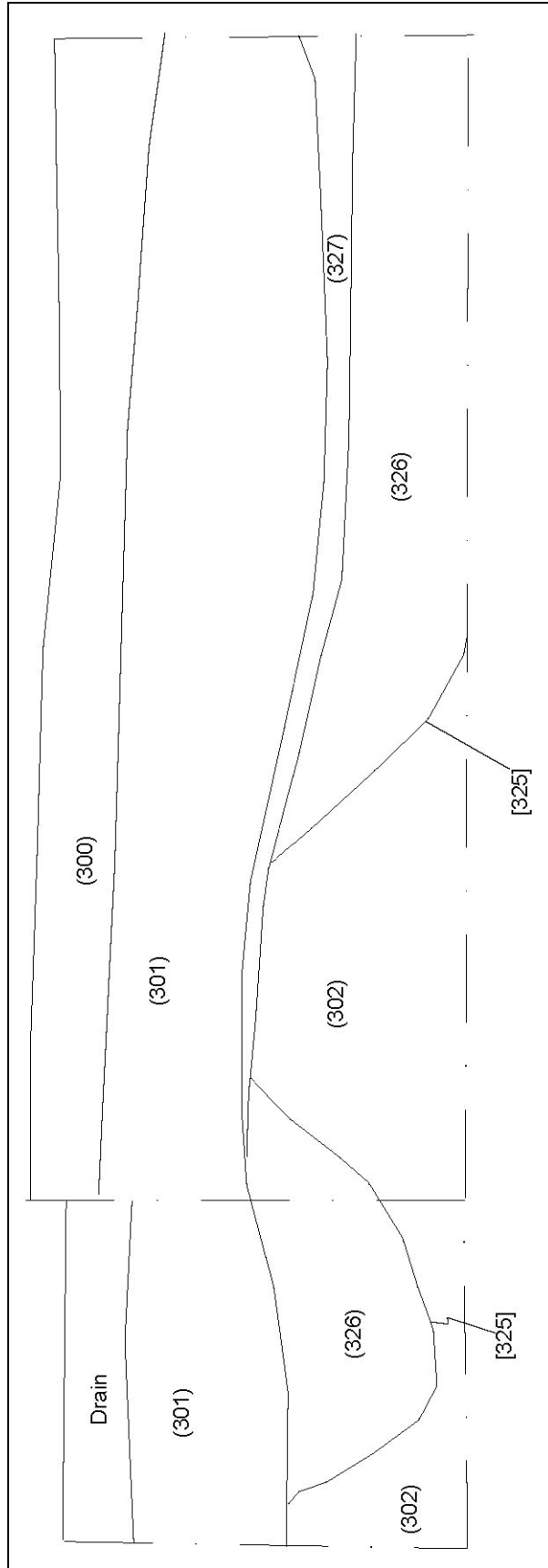
**Figure 6:** Plan of Trench 2, land drain shown in red (*Scale 1:100*)



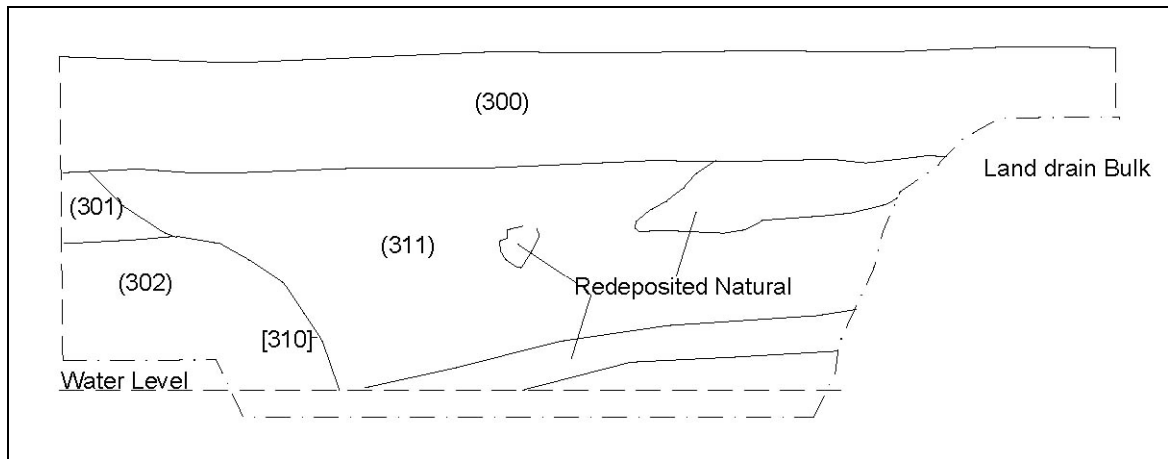
**Figure 7:** East facing section of Trench 2 (Scale 1:20)



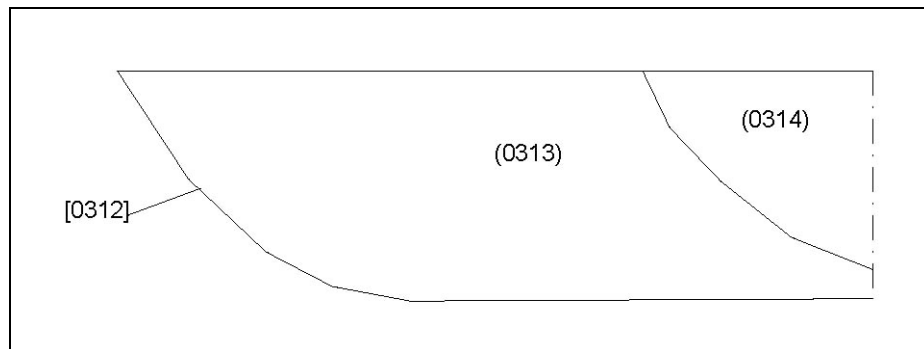
**Figure 8:** Plan of Trench 3, land drains shown in red (Scale 1:100)



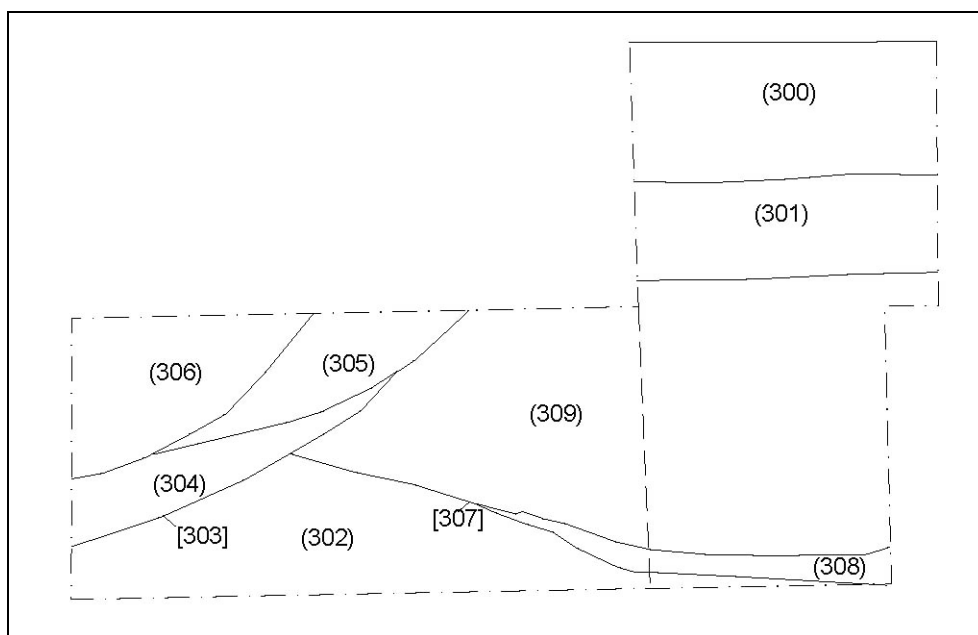
**Figure 9:** Section of Context [0325] (Scale: 1:20)



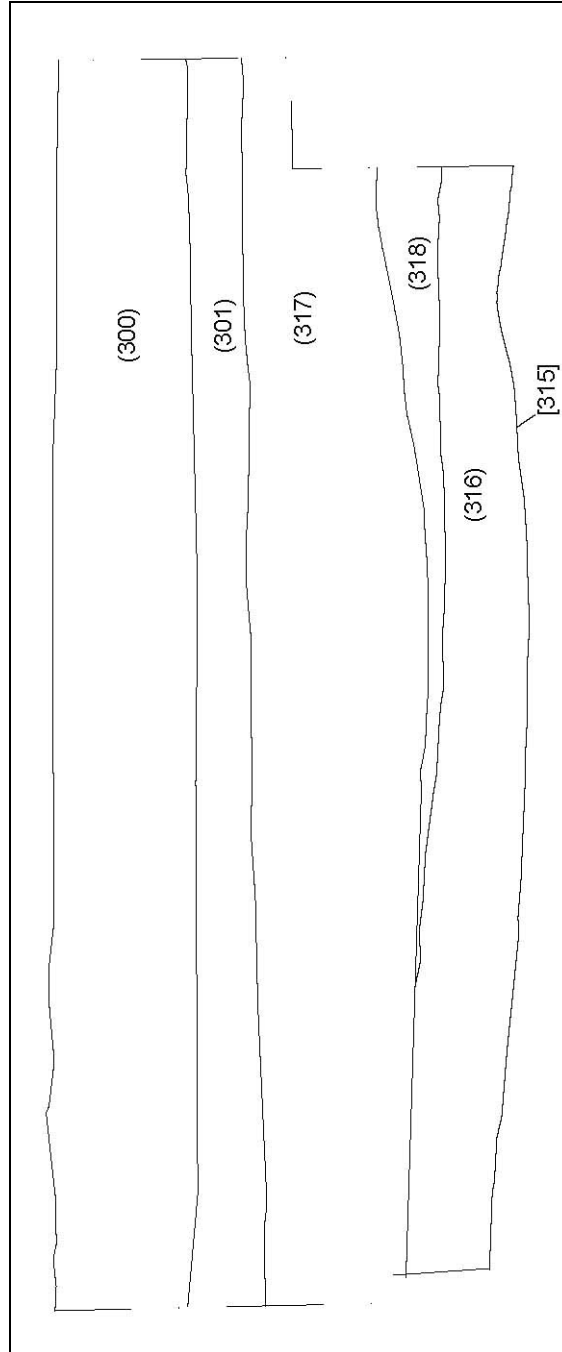
**Figure 10:** Section of Context [0310] (Scale 1:20)



**Figure 11:** Section of Context [0312] (Scale 1:20)



**Figure 12:** Section of Contexts [0303] and [0307] (Scale 1:20)



**Figure 13:** Section of Context [0315] (Scale 1:20)



## 5. Conclusions

5.1 Several linear features were observed within Trench 3. Contexts [0315] and [0303] formed one northwest-southeast aligned ditch, which cut Ditch [0307]. Ditch [0307] was also on a northwest-southeast alignment, and may be the same feature as Ditch terminus [0312]. Ditch [0325] also followed a northwest-southeast alignment. A northeast-southwest aligned feature [0310] may be a tree throw.

5.2 Two very small body sherd fragments of very abraded pottery of probable medieval date (*Zeervat pers comm*), and a fragmentary animal bone and an animal tooth were recovered from the excavated sections of the linear features.

### 5.3 *Confidence Rating*

All archaeological features were below the level of the water table. A sufficient percentage of the site was evaluated to satisfy the requirements of the brief, but the weather was poor and excavation conditions were difficult. Therefore a low to moderate confidence rating is attached to the results of this evaluation, and further archaeological features may be present on the site.

## 6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by *Litchford Homes Ltd*. The writer is grateful to Graham Earl for his assistance. The project was monitored by Nick Crank on behalf of Milton Keynes Council. Thanks are also due to Jeff Smith of *JRS Contracting*.

The project was managed for ASC by David Fell MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Jenny Richards BA PIFA and Martin Cuthbert BA, with the assistance of Ralph Brown BSc, Janice McLeish BA and Zoe Clarke. The report was prepared by Jenny Richards and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

## 7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

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

7.2 The archive will be deposited with *Buckinghamshire County Museum*.

## 8. References


### *Standards & Specifications*


- Barclay, C. 2007 *Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation at The Paddock, Bradwell Road, Loughton* ASC Client Report 1020/LBR/1
- Crank N 2006 *Land adjacent to Cell Farm Cottage, Bradwell Road, Loughton, Milton Keynes. Brief for Archaeological Evaluation.* Milton Keynes Council
- EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition.* English Heritage (London).
- IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct.*
- 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*

- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology.*
- Croft, R.A. and Mynard, D C, 1993 *The Changing Landscape of Milton Keynes.* Buckinghamshire Archaeological. Society. Monograph Series. **1** (Aylesbury).
- Mawer A and Stenton F M 1925 *The Place-Names of Buckinghamshire.*
- Morris J (ed), 1978 *The Domesday Book. Buckinghamshire. Phillimore*
- Mynard D C, 1987 *Roman Milton Keynes. Excavation and Fieldwork 1971-1982.* Buckinghamshire Archaeological. Society. Monograph Series. **5** (Aylesbury).
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).

## Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	20m	Width	1.6m	Depth	900mm-1.00m
	Levels					
	Trench base north		72.67m OD			
	Trench top north		71.76m OD			
	Trench base south		72.24m OD			
	Trench top south		72.87m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	S	483520 237614	N	843522 237632		
	Orientation		N-S			
Reason for Trench		Planning condition				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
0319	Layer	Dark brown silty clay Loam. Topsoil	-	400	-	
0320	Layer	Mid brown silty clay with freq gravel. Subsoil	-	-	400	
0321	Layer	Redeposited beige clay.	-	150	350	
0322	Layer	Dark brown silty loam highly disturbed. Redeposited topsoil.	-	350	-	

Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	11m	Width	1.6m	Depth	700mm-1.05m
	Levels					
	Trench base north		72.34m OD			
	Trench top north		71.38m OD			
	Trench base south		72.53m OD			
	Trench top south		71.83m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	S	483522 237641	N	483522 237651		
	Orientation		N-S			
Reason for Trench		Planning condition				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
0323	Layer	Dark brown silty clay loam. Topsoil. Same as 0319 and 0300	-	300	-	
0324	Layer	Mid brown silty clay, disturbed with dark brown silty lenses. Subsoil. Same as 0320 and 0301	-	550	500	
0328	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay. Fill of root disturbance	500	200	500	
0329	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay. Fill of root disturbance	500	200	1000	

<b>Trench 3</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions (m)</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	50m	<b>Width</b>	1.6m	<b>Depth</b>	750mm-900mm
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base northwest</b>			71.53m OD		
	<b>Trench top northwest</b>			72.31m OD		
	<b>Trench base southeast</b>			71.77m OD		
	<b>Trench top southeast</b>			72.66m OD		
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>SE</b>	483564 237613		<b>NW</b>	483523 237657	
	<b>Orientation</b>			NW-SE		
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
0300	Layer	Dark brown silty clay. Topsoil. Same as 0319 and 0323	-	220	-	
0301	Layer	Mid brown silty clay. Subsoil. Same as 0320 and 0324	-	530	220	
0302	Layer	Mid orange silty clay with frequent inclusions of gravel. Natural	-	-	600	
0303	Cut	Cut of NW-SE aligned ditch	1005	680	530	
0304	Fill	Mid blue-grey silty clay with some small gravel inclusions. Fill of [0303]	1005		530	
0305	Fill	Mid orange grey silty clay, contained a sherd of pottery. Fill of [0303]	1005	350	700	
0306	Fill	Mid blue-grey silty clay. Fill of [0303]	1005	400	700	
0307	Cut	Cut of NW-SE aligned ditch	900	730	700	
0308	Fill	Mid brownish orange clayey sand with frequent gravel inclusions. Fill of [0307]	400	140	1320	
0309	Fill	Mid blue-grey clayey-silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Fill of [0307]	900	800	700	
0310	Cut	Cut of curvi-linear feature. Possible tree throw	2000	600	300	
0311	Fill	Light greyish brown silt clay with gravel inclusions, fill of [0310] contained a sherd of pottery.	2000	600	300	
0312	Cut	Cut of possible ditch terminus	1000	300	1000	
0313	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with orange mottling. Fill of [0312]	1000	300	1000	
0314	Fill	Orange sandy clay with gravel inclusions. Fill of [0312]	300	250	1000	
0325	Cut	Cut of NW-SE aligned ditch	1200	500	600	
0326	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay fill of [0325]	900	500	600	
0327	Fill	Light orange grey silty clay fill of [0325]	1000	100	600	
0330	Layer	Light brownish yellow clay. Modern deposit above topsoil	-	300	-	

## Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint (no)	Shell (g)	Stone (no)	Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)				Type	(no)
(0305)	1	1g							
(0311)	1	<1g	4	3g					

## Appendix 3: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: The Paddock, Bradwell Road, Loughton, Milton Keynes			SITE NO/CODE: 1020/LBR
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		✓	Working shot T3
2	✓	✓	Section of [0303] and [0307]
3	✓	✓	Section of T1
4		✓	Section of T1
5		✓	T3 from southeast
6		✓	T3 from northwest
7		✓	T1 from south
8		✓	T1 from north
9		✓	T2 from north
10		✓	T2 from south
11		✓	Overview
12		✓	T1 from south
13	✓	✓	Section of [0325]
14		✓	Section of [0325]
15	✓	✓	Section of [0325]
16		✓	Section of [0325]
17	✓	✓	Section of [0310]
18	✓	✓	Section of [0312]
19	✓	✓	Section of [0315]
20		✓	Section of [0315]
21		✓	Working shot T2
22		✓	Working shot T2
23		✓	Working shot T2
24		✓	Working shot T2
25	✓	✓	Section T2
26		✓	Section T2

## Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	The Paddock, Loughton		
Short Description:	In January 2008 ASC Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Paddock, Loughton, as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site, which is located close to Loughton Manor and surviving village earthworks. Three evaluation trenches totalling 90 linear metres were excavated. Four linear features were observed. Hand excavation of these features recovered two very small, undiagnostic and abraded pottery sherds of probable medieval date, and a fragmentary animal bone and an animal tooth. The site was heavily waterlogged at a depth of 1m below ground level. Several modern plastic land drains were noted on a northeast-southwest alignment across the site at a depth of c.20cm below ground level.		
Project Type:	Trial Trenching		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None
Current land use:	Rough grassland	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	None	Monument period:	None
Significant finds:	3 sherds of pottery, 1 fragment of animal bone, 1 animal tooth		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 8354 3763
Site address:	The Paddock, Bradwell Road, Loughton, Milton Keynes		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	0.3ha	Height OD: (metres)	75
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	Nick Crank	Project design originator:	C Barclay
Project Manager:	David Fell	Director/Supervisor:	Jenny Richards
Sponsor / funding body:	Litchford Homes Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	16 <sup>th</sup> January 2008	End date:	18 <sup>th</sup> January 2008
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	(2007.201)	2 sherds of pottery, 1 fragment of animal bone	
Paper:	(2007.201)	Brief, Project Design, Report, B&W photos and negatives	
Digital:	(2007.201)	CD-ROM of digital files including digital photographs	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: The Paddock, Bradwell Road, Loughton, Milton Keynes		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1020/LBR/2		
Author(s):	J Richards BA PIFA		
Page nos	30	Date:	13 <sup>th</sup> February 2008