



Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**WATCHING BRIEF:
110 HIGH STREET
STONY STRATFORD
MILTON KEYNES**

NGR: (SP 78531 40659)

on behalf of Mr & Mrs Lucas



Nigel Wilson HND AIFA

September 2008

ASC: 1108/HSS/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>	HSS	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1108
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-48211	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	1187/ AYBCM2008.135
<i>Unitary Authority:</i>	Milton Keynes		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Stony Stratford		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Stony Stratford		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 78531 40659		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	20.6sq m		
<i>Present use:</i>	Garden and Patio		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Single storey extension to rear of property		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	07/00396/FUL		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Milton Keynes Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	01/09/2008 – 08/09/2008		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Mark Lampitt Kingshill Construction 30 Kingshill Drive Deanshanger Milton Keynes MK19 6GL		
<i>Client:</i>	Mr & Mrs Lucas 110 High Street Stony Stratford Milton Keynes MK11 1AH		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Mark Lampitt		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Nigel Wilson	<i>Date:</i>	11/09/2008
------------------------	--------------	--------------	------------

<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
-------------------	--	--------------	--

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

© Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

No part of this document is to be copied in any way without prior written consent.

Every effort is made to provide detailed and accurate information. However, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies within this report.

© Ordnance Survey maps reproduced with the sanction of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
ASC Licence No. AL 100015154

CONTENTS

Summary.....	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Aims & Methods	7
3. Archaeological & Historical Background.....	8
4. Results.	12
5. Conclusions	19
6. Acknowledgements	20
7. Archive	20
8. References	21

Appendices:

1. Method Statement.....	22
2. ASC Watching Brief Monitoring Sheets	25
3. Photo List.....	29
4. The Pottery.....	30
5. ASC OASIS Form	31

Figures:

1. General location	3
2. Site plan	6
3. Extract from the 1881 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan	10
4. Extract from the 1970 Ordnance Survey 1:2500 plan	10
5. All feature plan	14

Plates:

Cover: Front view of 108 to 114 High Street

1. Aerial view of the site c.1960.....	11
2. Front view of 108 to 114 High Street	11
3. Footing for the rear wall of 110 High Street.....	15
4. Rubble at the SW end of Trench A.....	15
5. Brick wall at the junction of Trenches A & B	16
6. Brick feature in Trench B	16
7. Brick feature and the wall footing in Trench B	17
8. Typical soil profile and the base of the possible pit	17
9. Wall footing in Trench C.....	18



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

Summary

During September 2008, a watching brief was undertaken to the rear 110 High Street, Stony Stratford. The work was required to monitor any archaeology disturbed during building works. Up to a metre of dark re-deposited soil covered the natural orange river sands. Several limestone footings for demolished walls were observed in the foundation trenches. Other than a few fragments of red peg tile no finds to date either the levelling layer or the walls were observed during the watching brief. It would however seem likely that the walls were associated with the former Horseshoe Inn, which was demolished during the late 18th or early 19th century. The two wings extending from the school may also originally have been part of the inn. The only other feature recorded during the watching brief was part of a large truncated pit which pre dated the walls. A single sherd of late medieval reduced ware pottery and a deer antler were recovered from the fill of this pit.

During the 19th century the site was within the grounds of St Paul's School, and is on the line of a demolished wing extending westwards from the school. Elements of a second wing survive to the north of the above wing and would seem to stylistically pre date both the school and 110 High Streets early 19th century build date.

1. Introduction

1.1 In September 2008 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a watching brief at 110 High Street, Stony Stratford. The project was commissioned by Mark Lampitt, acting on behalf of Mr & Mrs Lucas the owners of the property. The work was carried out in line with a 'standard' brief issued by the *Archaeological Officer, Milton Keynes Council* on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA) Milton Keynes Council, and ASC's standard method statement for watching briefs. The relevant planning application reference is 07/00396/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This watching brief was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site which lies within the central Stony Stratford conservation area.

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 managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

1.5 *The Site*

1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The site is situated in Stony Stratford in the administrative district of Milton Keynes, historic county of Buckinghamshire (Fig. 1). It is located to the rear of number 110 High Street a property, which is on the north eastern side of the road towards the northern end of the town, and is centred on OS NGR SP 78531 40659. The site comprises a rectangular area of *c.*20.6 square metres adjacent to existing buildings. (Fig. 2).

1.5.2 *Geology & Topography*

The soils of the area comprise of the *Hanslope Association*. These are characterised as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils, with some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils (Soil Survey 1983, 411d). The solid geology has been mapped as 1st Terrace river deposits (BGS, Sheet 202). The site is flat and lies at an elevation of *c.*65m OD.

1.5.3 *Proposed Development*

The development comprises an extension to the rear of 110 High Street including a utility room and kitchen extension.

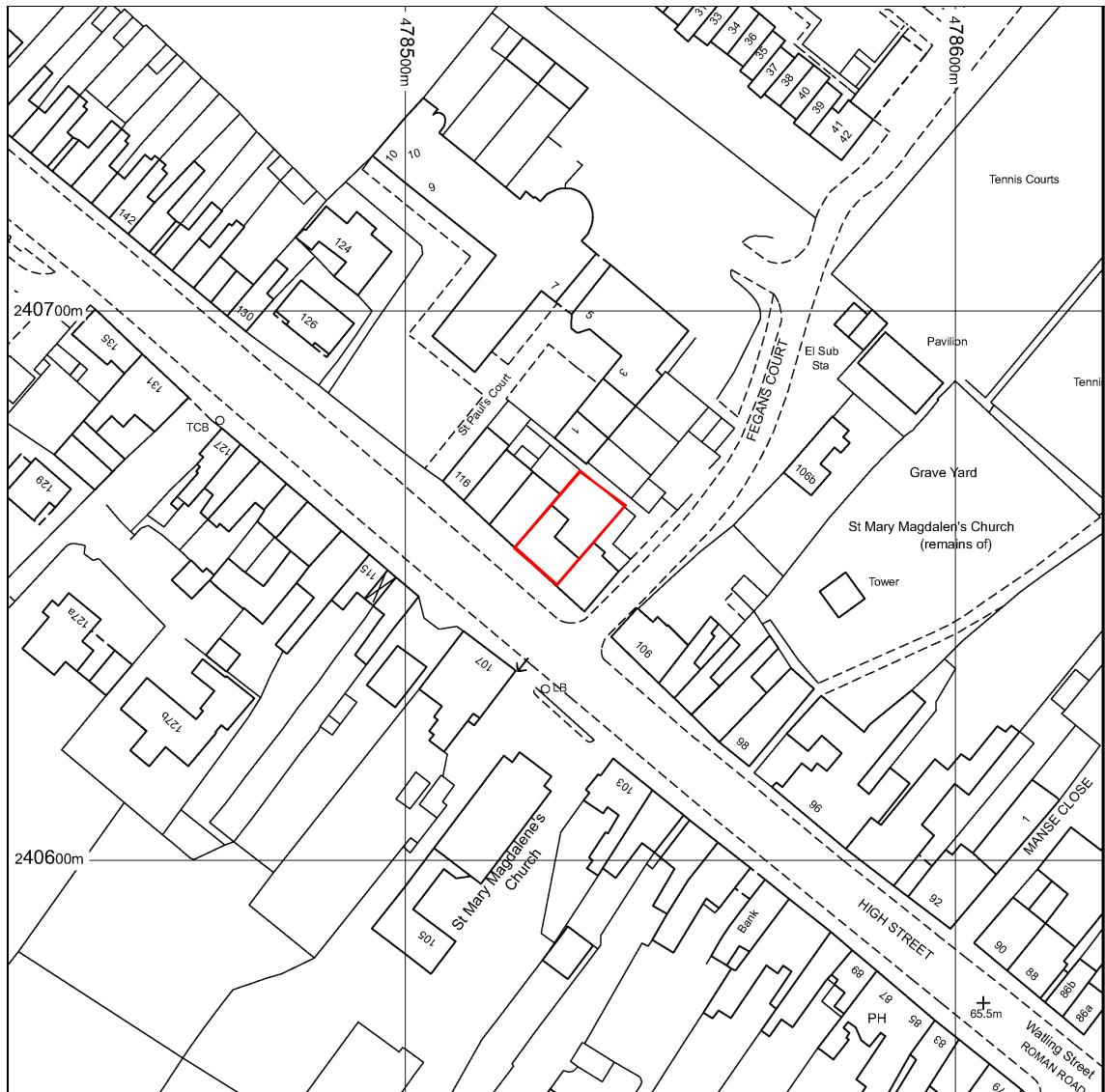


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:1250)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 Aims

As described in the method statement, the aims of the watching brief were:

- To ensure the archaeological monitoring of the ground works during the development programme likely to affect archaeological remains
- To secure the adequate recording of any archaeological remains revealed by the redevelopment programme
- To secure the 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 the method statement, which required:

- Archaeological monitoring of the any ground reduction, and of the excavation of any trenches within the footprint of the building which may affect archaeological remains
- Recording and investigation of all archaeological remains and recent deposits revealed by the redevelopment programme, including a full photographic and written record.
- Scanning of all deposits removed (including spoil heaps) in order to retrieve artefacts.

2.4 Constraints

No constraints were placed upon the watching brief. And it was possible to monitor and record all of the footing trenches to the required standards.

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.

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. Other evidence of human activity is the ring ditches and round barrows, now ploughed out and can be attributed to the Bronze Age. An isolated find of a Bronze Age socketed axe is recorded from Stony Stratford (Croft & Mynard 1993, 7).

3.2 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, but has been found in a much wider range of topographic settings (Zeepvat, 2002, 9). Iron Age pottery has been recorded at Kiln Farm, c.2m south-east of the proposed site and from the Ouse Valley, close to the present Watling Street bridge (*ibid*) at Old Stratford.

3.3 Roman (AD43-c.450)

Roman activity within Stony Stratford is evident with the Roman road known as *Watling Street*, which passes through the centre of Stony Stratford, facilitating the present day high street. Metal detectorist finds include Roman coins and some votive objects from Buckingham Road, suggesting the existence of a religious site, and from the same area came the Old Stratford headdress, now in the British Museum (Zeepvat 2002,10).

3.4 Saxon (c.450-1066)

Evidence of early Saxon activity in Milton Keynes is generally sparse. On the west side of Wolverton, burials found in 1956 during the construction of extensions to McCorquodale's factory were thought to be of Saxon date (Green 1957). Late Saxon coins and metalwork have been found near Old Wolverton church and at the north-east end of the deserted village of Old Wolverton, c.2km north-east of the assessment site (Zeepvat 2002).

3.5 Medieval (1066-1500)

There is some uncertainty as to the date of the earliest settlement at Stony Stratford and it is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey (1086). Brown (1987, 3) records that the earliest mentions of Stony Stratford place it in Northamptonshire. He suggests that the name may have originally referred to the settlement on the high ground north of the river, now Old Stratford. The present town, probably referred to as *Little Stratford* 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. In 1291 the royal cortège carrying the body of Queen Eleanor to London stopped overnight at Stony Stratford, and a commemorative 'Eleanor Cross' was erected there. During the medieval period Stony Stratford assumed some importance as a local market: grants were made in 1257 and 1290 for annual fairs on the feast days of St Giles and St Mary Magdalene (Zeepvat 2002).

3.6 Post-Medieval (1500-1900)

Stony Stratford's location on one of England's major thoroughfares assured its continuing prosperity into the 18th century. In 1838 the London & Birmingham Railway was opened through Wolverton resulting in an increasing demand for labour, leading to the expansion of Stony Stratford throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. The row of properties including 110 High Street were built some time in the early 19th century on the site of the Horseshoe Inn, the leading hostelry of the town in the 18th century (Woodfield 1986). In 1863 on land to the rear of the High Street the Reverend G. Sankey built a new public school St. Paul's College, which closed in 1895 and became a cigar factory for a short while before reopening as Fegan's home for Orphaned Boys in 1900. In the mid 20th century Fegan's closed. The building was subsequently acquired by Franciscan monks, and reopened as a preparatory school for boys. The school finally closed in 1961 and today the buildings are used by various businesses, *and the oldest, pre Sankey, buildings on the High Street have been converted and sold off as domestic dwellings* (Brown 1987). this sell off would have included number 110. Since returning to domestic use all four houses (108-114) have undergone a certain degree of modernisation and various building works have taken place.

3.7 Modern (1900-present)

Stony Stratford is a conservation area with many 16th century fronted buildings located on the High Street and Market Square. Few archaeological investigations have taken place towards the northern end of the High Street. During the late 1980s, sheltered accommodation for the elderly was built on vacant land to the rear of the old school buildings. Vehicular access to this development was established by the partial demolition of 108 High Street (Plate 1) to widening the narrow alleyway on the southern side of the house.

3.8 Site Specific

Examination of large scale Ordnance Survey maps from 1881, 1970 and 2008 (Figs 2, 3, 4) and an aerial photograph taken c.1960 (Plate 2) clearly shows that the layout of the site has undergone considerable change since the school finally closed in 1961. The 1881 map and the aerial photograph both show two wings extending westwards from the school joining the buildings fronting on to the high street. The 1970 map shows a single structure rather than two wings, however it would seem likely that this is just a lack of detail in the mapping rather than a true change. Sometime after the school closed the southern wing which linked into 110 High Street was demolished. The northern wing, which linked 112 was truncated and reduced in length by about 20m. With the reversion back to domestic use new boundary walls and fences have been erected and a pedestrian access created along the rear boundary of the properties.



Figure 3: Extract from the 1881 25" to 1 mile OS plan (scale 1:1250)

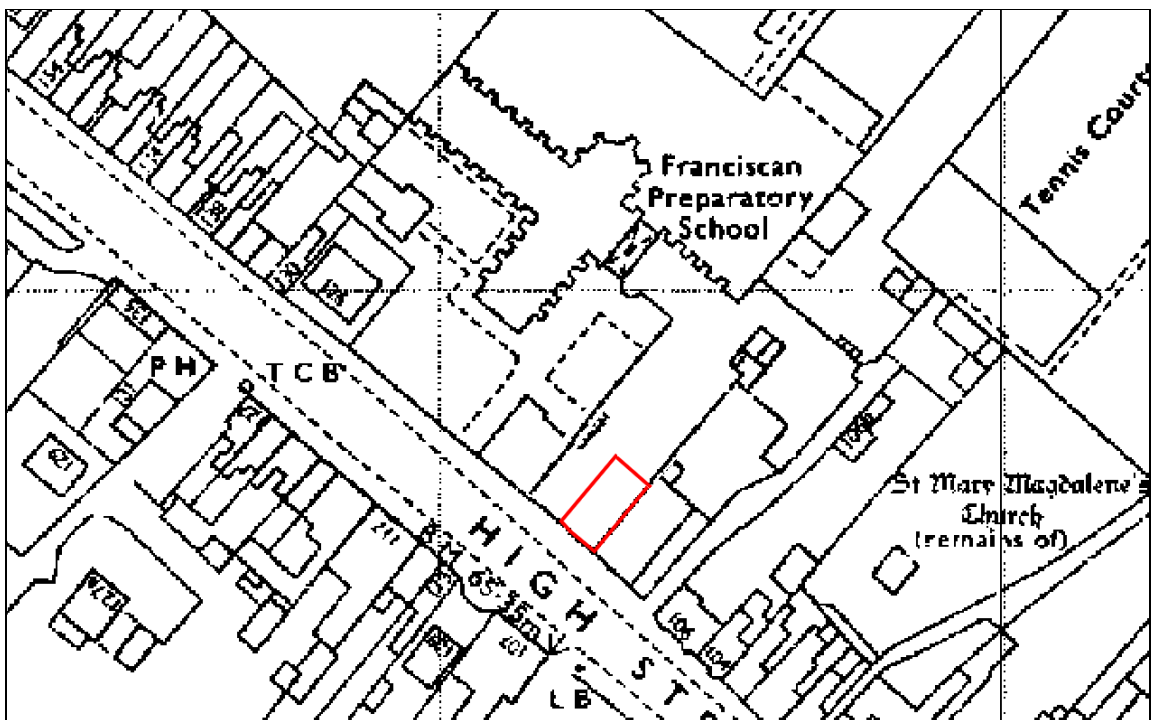


Figure 4: Extract from the 1970 1:2500 OS plan (scale 1:1250)



Plate 1: Aerial view of the site c.1960, showing the 2 wings joining the properties fronting the High Street



Plate 2: 108 to 114 High Street (note the partial demolition of 108 to create the new access road)

4. Results

4.1 A continuous watching brief was maintained during the excavation of all the footing trenches. For the purpose of this report the trenches have been designated A-F (Fig. 5). Each trench was nominally 0.5m wide but in places they were much wider due to collapsing of the sides. The trenches were mechanically cut to the natural undisturbed orangey-red river sands, which were typically encountered at c.1.2m below the existing ground surface. Overlying the natural there was a layer c.0.9m in depth of dark re-deposited soil, the only artefact recovered from this layer was a fragment of 19th century blue and white decorated wall tile. This layer has been interpreted as a 19th century levelling layer probably contemporary with the development of the school. The upper 0.3m of deposits comprised modern ballast below a flagstone patio. The stone foundations for the rear wall of the house were exposed in Trenches C and E. These footings comprised five rough course of local limestone dry bonded extending to c.0.6m below the ground surface (Plate 3). The brick façade is a later addition to the wall.

4.2 *Trench A*

Was the southernmost trench and was orientated SW–NE. It was located against a footing for a modern brick extension to number 108. The only observed variation from the general makeup layer recorded was the presence of a considerable amount of rubble throughout the trench but especially at the SW end. (Plate 4).

4.3 *Trenches B & F*

These were orientated SE-NW and formed a total length of 5.9m. At the junction with trench “A” a single brick width E-W wall was observed below the modern ballast. Three courses of stretcher bricks bonded with lime mortar survived (Plate 5). A further brick feature was recorded at the NW end of Trench B (Plate 6). The full length of the NE side survived (0.7m). Elements of two further walls bonded to the either end of the NE wall run in a SW direction. It was not possible to establish the full length of these walls but it is likely that there would originally have been a return forming a rectangular feature.

A SE-NW limestone footing was partial overlain by the rectangular brick structure described above. Only the SW face of this footing was exposed, the other edge being outside the excavated foundation trench. The footing was comprised of seven rough courses of dry limestone giving a total depth of 0.8m (Plate 7). Bonded to either end of this wall were additional walls leading of to the SW. These footings were of the same construction as the limestone footings described above and were 0.55m wide. A single fragment of peg tile was recovered from the core of the SE-NW wall. Unfortunately peg tiles were in constant use for a long period of time and it is not possible to accurately date them.

Underlying the SE-NW wall was a sub-square feature about 1.7m across (SE_NW) with rounded corners. The SW extent of the pit was identified in trench “D”. Though only about 0.3m deep this feature has been interpreted as the base of a highly truncated pit possibly of medieval date. A single sherd of medieval reduced ware pottery

(Appendix 4) and an unworked deer antler were recovered from the dark silty clay fill of this pit.

4.4 Trench C

This trench was orientated SW-NE and run from the house to Trench B. The cutting of this trench truncated another SE-NW orientated limestone wall footing (Plate 9) between 0.65m and 1.2m from the house. This limestone footing was of identical construction to the walls seen in Trenches B and F and is almost certainly contemporary.

4.5 Trenches D and E

Other than the pit described above, no features were observed in these trenches.



Figure 5: All feature plan (scale 1:50)



Plate 3: Footings for the rear wall of 110 High Street



Plate 4: Rubble at the SW end of Trench A



Plate 5: Brick wall at the junction of Trenches A & B



Plate 6: Brick feature in Trench B



Plate 7: Brick feature & the wall footing in Trench B



Plate 8: Typical soil profile and the base of the possible pit in Trench C



Plate 9: Wall footing in Trench C

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 Though little archaeological work has been undertaken at the northern end of the High Street and no detailed maps of Stony Stratford pre dating the 1881 1st edition large scale Ordnance Survey plan are readily available it is clear that 108-114 High Street were built in the early 19th century, along with other houses to the north which were cleared when the school was built in 1863. Both of the wings shown in the aerial photograph running westwards from the school clearly underwent considerable modifications during their lifetime. The surviving though truncated northern wing, would appear to stylistically date from the late 17th or 18th centuries, thus predating the 19th century houses fronting onto the High Street. It is possible that these wings were originally service wings and stabling associated with the 18th century Horseshoe Inn. Though no dating material other than a single fragment of red peg tile was recovered from the stone core of the wall footings exposed during the watching brief, it would seem likely that these walls were also part of the inn rather than walls associated with the 19th century development of the site.
- 5.2 The brickwork overlying the stonewall footings is of late 19th or 20th century date and must therefore be related to the school. Though no definite function could be ascertained from the small length of wall exposed in the foundation trenches it is likely that they are outside features between the northern and southern wings and local residents suggest that they be part of a toilet block.
- 5.3 Although the feature exposed in Trenches B-F have been interpreted as the base of a late medieval pit, this interpretation can only be tentative as a typical pit would be much deeper. To allow for this additional depth a substantial amount of soil would have to have been removed since the medieval period. As nearly 1.0m of soil seems to have been dumped across the site during the 19th century to level the plot it is clear that a considerable amount of landscaping has occurred, and it is quite conceivable that the medieval ground surface was truncated, possibly as part of the Horseshoe Inn development.
- 5.4 With just a single fragment of medieval pottery and a deer antler it is impossible to say what the function of the pit was. However it is likely that there would have been a house or workshop in the immediate vicinity. With the amount of soil truncation which seems to have taken place, it is unlikely that any evidence for medieval or early post medieval structures predating the Horseshoe Inn will survive.

5.5 *Confidence rating*

As a continuous presence was kept on site during the excavation of the foundation trenches and no constraints were placed upon access to the trenches a high confidence rating can be given to the observations made. However the lack of secure dating material recovered means that the absolute dating of the various features observed can only be given a moderate confidence rating.

6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by Mark Lampitt acting on behalf of Mr and Mrs Lucas the owners of the property. The writer is grateful to Mark Lampitt the builder, and his team for their full co-operation and assistance during the project. Nick Crank monitored the progress of the watching brief on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Nigel Wilson HND AIFA who also prepared the report which was edited by Karin Semmelmann.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Initial Report
2. Clients site plans
3. Site Monitoring Sheets
4. Finds
5. List of photographs
6. B/W prints & negatives
7. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum Services. An accession number has been requested

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

BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.

Brown, O.F. 1987 *Stony Stratford the Town on the Road*. Wolverton and District Archaeological Society

Croft R.A. & Mynard D.C. 1993 *The Changing Landscape of Milton Keynes*. Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society

Green, C. 1957 'Review of finds 1957', *Wolverton Dist. Archaeol. Soc Newsletter* 2, 5.

Mynard, D.C. & Zeepvat, R.J. 1991 *Excavation at Great Linford 1974-1980*. Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society

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

Woodfield, P And Milton Keynes Development Corporation 1986 *A Guide to the Historic Buildings of Milton Keynes*. Milton Keynes Development Corporation

Zeepvat, R 2002. *An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment of London Road Garage, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes*. Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

Appendix 1: ASC Watching Brief Method Statement

1 Definition

An archaeological watching brief is a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any earth-moving operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons (IFA 1999, 2). It normally involves the monitoring by an experienced archaeologist of ground disturbance on a development (eg. footing and service trenches, reduction of levels, landscaping).

2 Standards

All work will conform to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* and *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000), to current English Heritage guidelines (EH 1991), to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*, and to any specific requirements of the Planning Archaeologist (PA).

3 General Methodology: Observation & Recording

- 3.1 Archaeological observation and recording normally involves visits when groundworks are under way, and requires close co-operation and communication between contractor and archaeologist. In many cases only regular, relatively brief visits are required (an *intermittent* watching brief). In certain circumstances (e.g. where archaeological features are known or strongly suspected to exist), the archaeologist's continuous presence may be required (an *intensive* watching brief). In the absence of specific instruction, professional judgement will be exercised to determine the level of monitoring.
- 3.2 Each site visit will be recorded on ASC's *Site Monitoring Sheet* (example attached). These sheets should record what is observed, including sketches where appropriate. A photographic record (see 4.4, below) will also be maintained throughout the watching brief. Plans of the development provided by the client will normally form the basis for recording the location of archaeological features and finds.
- 3.3 If significant archaeological remains are identified during the watching brief, a meeting will be arranged between ASC, the client, and the PA in order to agree an appropriate investigation. Provision to cover this has been made in the project estimates. Detailed investigation will follow the methods set out in the following section.

4 General Methodology: Investigation (if required)

- 4.1 Excavation will be carried out by hand. Maximum depths of excavation will conform to current Health & Safety regulations.
- 4.2 At the start of fieldwork temporary bench marks will be established, to be tied in subsequently to an appropriate Ordnance Survey bench mark. All plans and section drawings will be annotated with relative heights derived from these benchmarks. Plans will be related to the OS National Grid. Overall site plans will normally be drawn to a scale of 1:100 or 1:50; detailed plans of specific areas or features may be drawn to 1:20 or 1:10; burials will always be drawn at

the latter scale. Sections will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:10, depending upon size and complexity.

- 4.3 A detailed record of all archaeological contexts will be maintained on individual pro-forma record sheets, designed to meet current professional standards. Each context will be individually numbered in a single sequence, and will be described in terms of dimensions, shape, fill type and inclusions, artefact content, samples and interpretation. A register of contexts will be maintained, and context records will be cross-referenced to all other records.
- 4.4 The primary photographic record will normally be compiled in 35mm black & white print format, supplemented by digital photography, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. A photographic register will be maintained on ASC's *Photographic Record Sheet*, fully cross-referenced. Digital photographs will be used to illustrate the report. Metric scales will be used in all photographs.
- 4.5 All finds relating to the archaeological record of the site will be collected with reference to context and location. Finds of particular significance (small finds) will be recorded three-dimensionally on site, and described on individual pro-forma record sheets. A register will be kept of all finds. Finds processing may take place during or after fieldwork, and will entail cleaning, marking, packaging, quantification and initial classification. Conservation of artefacts will normally take place after processing, but primary conservation of delicate artefacts may be required on site.
- 4.6 Provision will be made for the sampling and analysis of environmental data by appropriate specialists. Sampling will be carried out in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (EH 2002). All samples will be recorded on individual pro-forma record sheets, and a register of samples will be maintained. Specialists will be required to submit copies of the base data from environmental analysis for inclusion in the site archive.
- 4.7 Any human remains encountered will normally be recorded and left *in situ*. The removal of human remains in consecrated ground requires a Home Office licence, and investigation or removal of remains must be agreed between ASC, the client, and other appropriate authorities. For the excavation and recording of human remains, current IFA guidelines will be followed (McKinley & Roberts 1993). In general, due care and respect will be accorded to any human remains, and site staff are required not to discuss their discovery in public, so as not to attract undesirable interest.
- 4.8 Due concern will be given to the physical security of all archaeological features, deposits, artefacts and records, both on and off site. All reasonable measures will be taken to secure their protection before, during and after excavation.

5 Reporting

- 5.1 Upon completion of the watching brief, an initial report on its findings will normally be prepared within four weeks, subject to specialist input. This will typically include:

- a concise non-technical summary of the results
 - information relating to the circumstances of the project
 - background information about the site
 - a summary of the aims of the project and the methods used
 - a description of the results, supported by appropriate illustrative material
 - a conclusion, summarising the results and examining their significance
 - a confidence rating
 - the contents and location of the archive
 - appendices (record sheets, specialist reports, reference works etc.)
 - an SMR summary sheet, if required
- 5.2 Copies of the report will be provided as required to the client, to the PA, and to other bodies as required. Eight copies are normally produced: a charge may be made for providing any additional copies. Interim reports will be submitted to the relevant period and/or regional journals within one year of the project's completion.
- 5.3 Once the final report has been accepted by the PA, an OASIS fieldwork summary form will be completed and submitted to the Archaeology Data Service.

6 *Archive*

- 6.1 All archaeological projects generate a quantity of records and related material. Together, these constitute the *project archive*. While the report may describe the project's findings in some detail, the archive contains the evidence on which the report is based, and its importance cannot be too highly stressed. By its nature, archaeological fieldwork cannot normally be repeated, so the archive often constitutes the only surviving evidence for past activity on a site, and arrangements must therefore be made for its deposition and long-term storage.
- 6.2 At the start of a project, ASC will initiate arrangements for archive deposition. On completion of the reporting stages of the project, the archive will be prepared for long-term storage. If arrangements for deposition cannot be concluded, ASC will store the archive until deposition can be arranged.

7 **Staffing**

- 7.1 The project will be under the overall direction of **Bob Zeepvat** BA MIFA, an established archaeologist with extensive experience in managing archaeological projects, of a wide range of fieldwork in both rural and urban environments, of post-excavation, publication and presentation projects, and of work on a wide range of historic buildings and structures.
- 7.2 Staff undertaking watching briefs will all be experienced archaeologists, of at least Assistant Project Officer grade. Less experienced staff may assist with any detailed investigation, under supervision.

Appendix 2: Monitoring Sheets

A.S.C. LTD		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD				
Project: 110 HIGH STREET STONY STRATFORD		Project No/Code: 1108 1 SSM		Sheet: 1 of 4		
Client/Developer		Date of visit: 1/9/08				
Contact: MARK LAMPITT			Phone:			
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: 12.45		Finish: 1.45		
Completed by: N B WILSON						
Development Type:						
Footings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions:						
Observations:						
Comments: SHORT INTRODUCTORY VISIT NO DIGGING TAKING PLACE. WILL START IN THE MORNING WITH A MACHINE.						

For sketch plan, use separate sheet

©ASC 2007



A.S.C. LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project: 110 HIGH STREET STONY STRATFORD		Project No/Code: 1108 155H	Sheet: 2 of 4
Client/Developer		Date of visit: 2/9/08	
Contact: MARK LAMPITT		Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 8.00	Finish: 11.30	
Completed by: N J WILSON			
Development Type:			
Footings	Services	Roads	Levelling
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: DRY AFTER OVERTNIGHT RAIN			
Observations:			
PULLED BACK NORTHERN TRENCH FROM THE HOUSE. OLD FOOTING FOR THE HOUSE EXPOSED. LIMESTONE DRY BONDED & ROUGH COURSED DOWN TO 600 mm BELOW EXISTING SURFACE. MODERN BRICK FACADE. COURSE MODERN WALL ORIGINAL STONE WALL.			
MIXED SOILS GREYISH BROWN VERY LOOSE. NO FINDS.			
STONE WALL SEEN IN THE N-S TRENCH AT THE EASTERN END OF THIS TRENCH. LIME STONE ROUGHLY COURSED DRY BONDED. LARGE PIT SEEMS TO UNDERLIE THIS WALL. MEDIEVAL? NATURAL STRONG REDDISH BROWN SAND.			
Comments: WILL CONTINUE TOMORROW (WEDNESDAY)			

For sketch plan, use separate sheet

©ASC 2007



A.S.C. LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project: 110 HIGH STREET STONY STRATFORD		Project No/Code: 1108 1 55H	Sheet: 3 of 4
Client/Developer		Date of visit: 3/9/08	
Contact: MARK LAMPLEY		Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 8.00	Finish: 1.00	
Completed by: N J WILSON			
Development Type:			
Footings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads	Levelling
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: DRY AFTER OVERNIGHT RAIN			
Observations: PULLED BACK SOUTHERN TRENCH FROM THE HOUSE. ORIGINAL HOUSE FOOTING AS IN PREVIOUS TRENCH FROM HOUSE 0.65-1.2m ← LIMESTONE WALL FOOTING BASE OF WALL 0.8m BELOW SURFACE SITS ON NATURAL E END OF TRENCH BRICK WALL 3 COURSES OF ORANGE RED BRICK TILE FLOOR LEDGE GOES UNDER BRICKS E-W RETURNS ON BOTH SIDES BACK TOWARDS THE HOUSE EXACT UNKNOWN STONE WALL UNDERLIES BRICKS 400-800mm SANDWALL AS SEEN YESTERDAY E. EDGE (BETWEEN) TRENCH LEDGE DARK CHARCOAL RICH MATERIAL BELOW WALL PIT FILL ABOUT 0.3m DEEP ABOUT 1.5-1.7m ACROSS			
Comments: WILL NOT BE DIGGING AGAIN TILL MONDAY			

For sketch plan, use separate sheet

©ASC 2007



A.S.C. LTD

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD

Project: 110 HIGH STREET STONY STRATFORD		Project No/Code: 1108 1 554	Sheet: 4 of 4
Client/Developer MR & MRS LUCUS		Date of visit: 8/9/08	
Contact: MARK LAMPITT		Phone:	
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 8.00	Finish: 12.00	
Completed by: N3 WILSON			
Development Type:			
Footings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads	Levelling
			Quarrying
			Pipelines
			Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: DRY / OVERCAST			
Observations: LAST 2 PULLS E-W AGAINST SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF PLOT + FINISHING EASTERN RUN. SOUTHERN TRENCH AGAINST FOOTING FOR EXTENSION TO No 108 HIGH STREET. STONE RUBBLE @ W. END OF TRENCH. SOIL IN NORTHERN FACE BROUGHT IN FOR LEVELLING. BRICKWORK AT EASTERN END OF TRENCH EASTERN TRENCH N-S WALL AS SEEN PREVIOUSLY STOPS & TURNS WESTWARDS SOUTHERN EDGE OF PIT ESTABLISHED NO FINDS OTHER THAN 2 FRAGMENTS OF RED PEG TILE & SINGLE ANIMAL BONE TRENCHES ABOUT 1.2m DEEP. SEE SKETCH SHEET FOR DETAILS			
Comments: MRS LUCUS PROVIDED A PHOTO SHOWING THE SITE BEFORE THE SCHOOL WAS CLOSED. SHOWS A WING OF THE SCHOOL BACK TO No 110. COPY OF PHOTO MADE NO MORE VISITS REQUIRED.			

For sketch plan, use separate sheet

©ASC 2007

Appendix 3: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: 110 High Street, Stony Stratford			SITE NO/CODE: 1108/HSS
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	√	√	Trench F wall footing
2		√	Trench F wall footing
3	√	√	Trench F wall footing
4	√	√	Trench C wall footing
5	√	√	Trench C wall footing
6	√	√	Existing house footing
7	√	√	Trench F wall footing
8		√	Trench F wall footing
9	√	√	Trench F wall footing
10	√	√	Trench B wall footing and brick structure above
11		√	Trench B wall footing and brick structure above
12	√	√	Trench C general soil profile and base of pit
13		√	Trench C general soil profile and base of pit
14		√	General view of area at rear of 110 High Street
15		√	St Paul's School
16		√	St Paul's School
17		√	St Paul's School and rear of 110 High Street
18		√	Front of 110 High Street
19		√	Front of 110 High Street
20	√	√	Wall at junction of Trenches A & B
21	√	√	Brick structure at junction of Trenches A and C
22	√	√	Rubble at SW end of Trench A
23	√	√	Wall in trench B (return)
24		√	Front of 110 High Street

Appendix 4: The Pottery

A single sherd medieval reduced ware pottery (Milton Keynes type series FLMS3) weighing 10g of was recovered from the base of the pit in Trench C.

This fabric is described as:

FLMS3 Late medieval reduced ware

Source: Great Brickhill, Bucks.

It has a dark grey reduced sandy fabric with occasional red-brown common vessel oxidised surfaces or margins. The fabric is slightly micaceous with abundant quartz and some small flint inclusions, ranging from 0.05 to 0.9mm though most are around 0.3mm. They are predominantly subangular and subrounded. The inclusions make up c. 25% of the fabric.

Date: Probably first produced in late, fourteenth century, but most common in the fifteenth and early to mid sixteenth century.

Forms: Cooking pots, bowls, jugs, cisterns and lids,

The successor to the medieval sandy ware MS3, this is one of a series of fabrics which were first identified as 'East Midlands late medieval ware' (Moorhouse 1974) and are now more commonly known as 'Late medieval reduced wares'. Quantities of sherds including wasters have been collected since 1957 (Mynard 1971, 40, note 16) from a site at Great Brickhill, which is certainly one of the sources for this material. Another kiln site producing very similar vessels has been identified at Flitwick, Beds., some eleven kilometres to the east of Great Brickhill (Mynard et al 1983).

Late medieval reduced ware was also produced at Higham Ferrers, Northants. (Hall 1974b), but whilst the fabric and forms of the vessels produced there are similar to those from Brickhill and Flitwick, there is less decoration and no knife stabbing or slashing on them,

TLMS3 appears alongside MS3 in groups of mid to late fourteenth-century date. At first it is a rare fabric, but by the later fourteenth to early fifteenth century it was becoming very common. By the early to mid fifteenth century TLMS3 had virtually superseded MS3

Appendix 5: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	110 High Street Stony Stratford		
Short Description:	<p>During September 2008, a watching brief was undertaken to the rear 110 High Street, Stony Stratford. The work was required to monitor any archaeology disturbed during building works. Up to a metre of dark re-deposited soil covered the natural orange river sands. Several limestone footings for demolished walls were observed in the foundation trenches. Other than a few fragments of red peg tile no finds to date either the levelling layer or the walls were observed during the watching brief. It would however seem likely that the walls were associated with the former Horseshoe Inn, which was demolished during the late 18th or early 19th century. The two wings extending from the school may also originally have been part of the inn. The only other feature recorded during the watching brief was part of a large truncated pit which pre dated the walls. A single sherd of late medieval reduced ware pottery and a deer antler were recovered from the fill of this pit.</p> <p>During the 19th century the site was within the grounds of St Paul's School, and is on the line of a demolished wing extending westwards from the school. Elements of a second wing survive to the north of the above wing and would seem to stylistically pre date both the school and 110 High Streets early 19th century build date.</p>		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Watching Brief		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	Conservation area	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	
Current land use:	Garden	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	
Monument type:	Wall Pit	Monument period:	Post Medieval Medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	Pottery (Medieval) Deer Antler		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 78531 40659
District:	Milton Keynes	Parish:	Stony Stratford
Site address: (with postcode if known)	110 High Street Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes, MK11 1AH		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	20.6 Sq m	Height OD: (metres)	65.00
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	n/a	Project design originator:	Method Statement ASC Ltd
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA	Director/Supervisor:	Nigel Wilson HND AIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr & Mrs Lucas		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	01/09/2008	End date:	08/09/2008
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Bucks County Museum	Finds	

Paper:	Bucks County Musuem	Monitoring sheets, Photographs (B&W), Report	
Digital:	Bucks County museum	Cd containing: Digital Images, Report	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Watching Brief 110 High Street, Stony Stratford, Milton keynes		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1108/HSS/01		
Author(s):	Nigel Wilson HND AIFA		
Page nos	1-31	Date:	September 2008