

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

WATCHING BRIEF:

**CASTLE FARM
CASTLE ROAD
LAVENDON
MILTON KEYNES**

SCHEDULED MONUMENT NO. 19063

NGR: SP 9170 5434

on behalf of KIM Construction



Carina Summerfield-Hill BA MSc

March 2011

ASC: 1148/LCF/2



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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	LCF	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1148
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	archaeol2-54637	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	1213/AYBCM:2009.42
<i>County:</i>	Buckinghamshire (historic county)		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Lavendon		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Lavendon CP		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 9170 5434		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.1600 sq m, not including access or service runs		
<i>Present use:</i>	Farm buildings, yards & paddocks		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Conversion/rebuilding of barns for residential use, with associated access, garaging, services and landscaping		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	05/01376/FUL		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Milton Keynes Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	Site visits between January 2009-February 2011		
<i>Client:</i>	KIM Construction Lower Farm Warrington Olney MK46 4HN		
<i>Contact name:</i>	John Durden		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Carina Summerfield-Hill	<i>Date:</i>	03/03/2011
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Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

Between January 2009 and February 2011 a watching brief was carried out at Castle Farm, Castle Road, Lavendon, Milton Keynes during the residential conversion of farm buildings, the construction of a house and three detached garages, and the provision of associated services and landscaping. The watching brief uncovered a limestone wall, part of a possible gateway, and wooden beams forming part of a fence or structure, all thought to be of recent date and deemed to be of little archaeological significance.

1. Introduction

1.1 Between January 2009-February 2011 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a watching brief at Castle Farm, Castle Road, Lavendon, Milton Keynes. The project was commissioned by *KIM Construction*, and was carried out according to a brief defined in discussion with the *Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage* (EH), and the *Archaeological Officer, Milton Keynes Council* (MKC), and a project design prepared by ASC (Zeepvat 2009). The relevant planning application reference is 05/01376/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, as well as a condition of scheduled monument consent.

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 *The Site*

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located in the civil parish of Lavendon, in the unitary authority area of Milton Keynes. The house and farm buildings of Castle Farm are centred on NGR SP 9170 5434, c.1km north of the village centre, on the north-east side of Castle Road (Fig. 1).

Castle Farm is set back from Castle Road, within the earthworks of Lavendon Castle, a designated Scheduled Ancient Monument (no. 19063). The farmhouse, a Grade II listed building, stands on the remains of the castle motte. To the north-east, the farm complex comprises a number of stone buildings separated by concrete yards, with larger modern concrete and steel-framed buildings to the rear, and further yard areas (Fig. 2). The rearmost buildings are currently in separate agricultural use, and form no part of the present development, which will affect the older buildings only.

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The site is located on a south-west facing slope, on a spur of land, at an elevation of *c.*80m AOD. Soils in the area belong to the Hanslope association, (Soil Survey 1983, 411d) described as 'slowly permeable calcareous clay soils. Some slowly permeable non-calcareous clay soils. Slight risk of water erosion'. The underlying geology comprises Cornbrash limestone (BGS, Sheet 203).

1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development originally comprised conversion of the now disused stone farm buildings for residential use, along with detached garages, associated access arrangements, landscaping and service provision (Fig. 3). This has since been modified, as the northernmost barn was found to be in an unstable condition, and has been demolished. A new building is to be constructed, on the same footprint. Services are to follow the access drive.

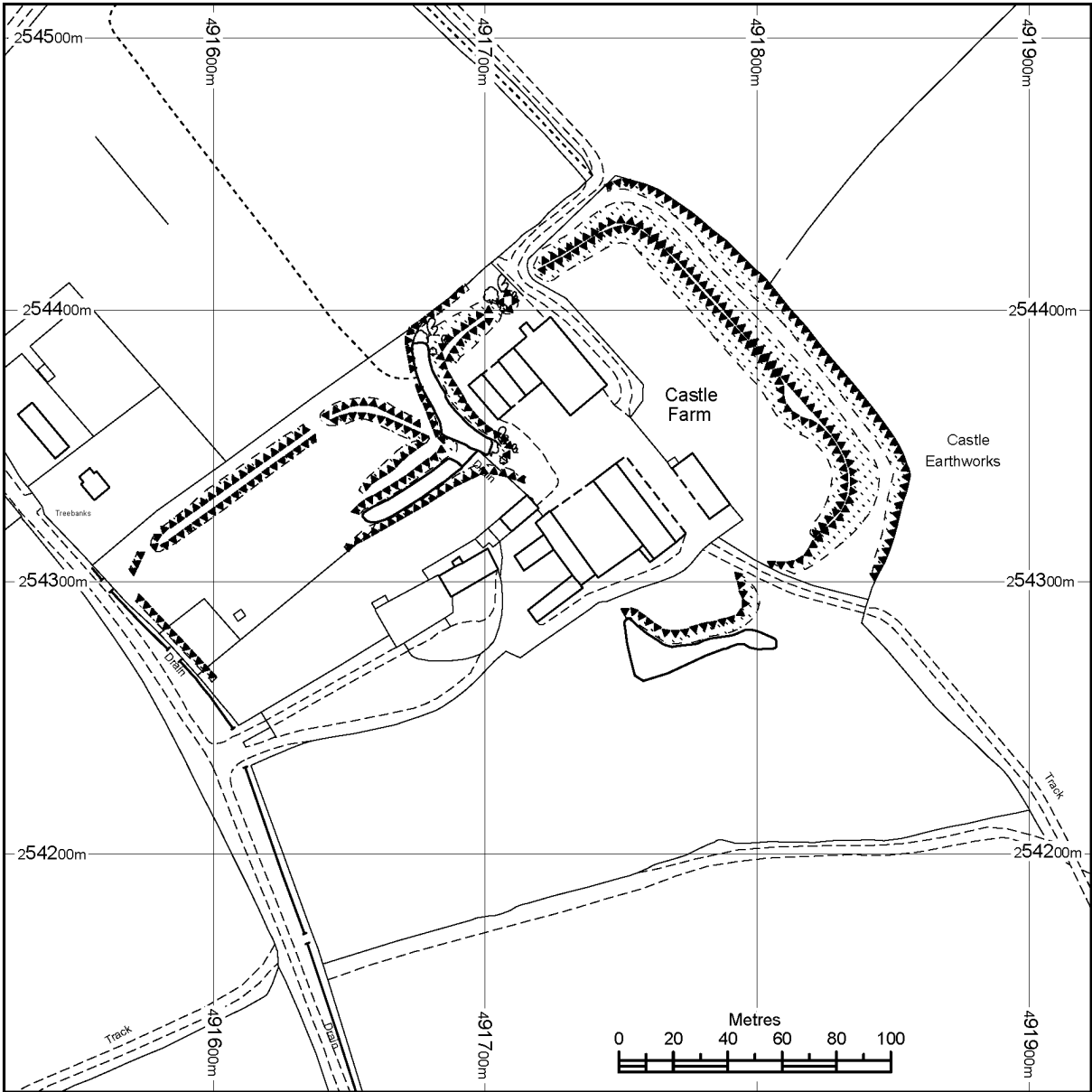


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1: 2,500)

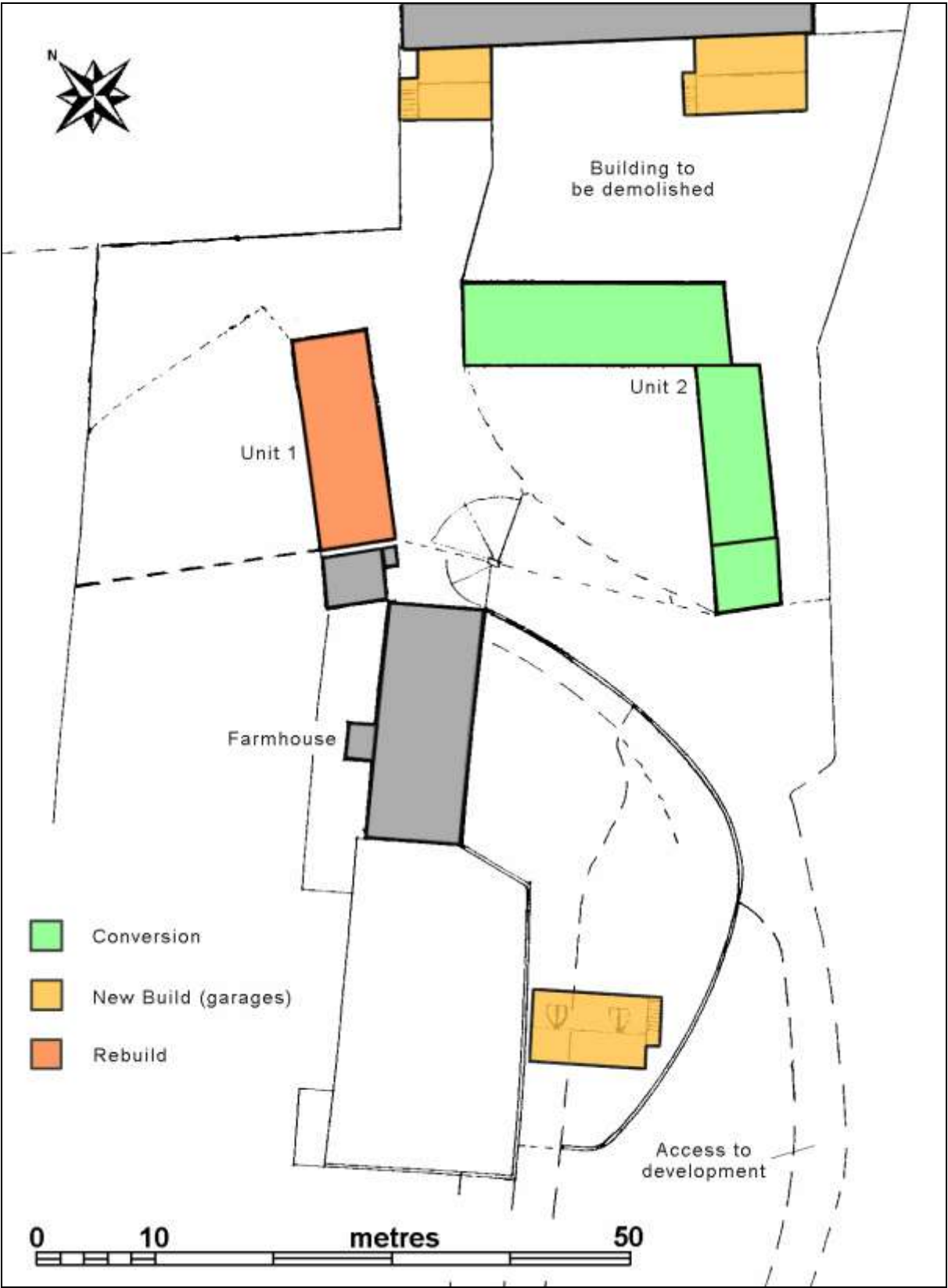


Figure 3: Development plan (scale 1:500)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

In line with the project design, the aims of the project were:

- To record any archaeological features or deposits revealed during the present development

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), to the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (ALGAO 2003), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

In line with the project design, the methods adopted for this project were:

- A watching brief on all groundworks associated with the development
- Appropriate provision for dealing with any significant archaeology revealed during the watching brief
- Preparation of a report and project archive

2.4 *Constraints*

The works were carried out in line with the project design and with full cooperation of the client; therefore no constraints were placed on the work.

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, the focus being on the medieval and later periods.

This section has been compiled with information from ASC's library.

3.2 ***Prehistoric & Iron Age*** (before AD43)

The valley of the river Great Ouse was of considerable importance during the prehistoric periods (Dawson 2000), though activity was limited mostly to the lighter gravel soils nearer the river. In contrast, the heavier clay soils of the lands bordering the flood plain have produced little evidence of prehistoric activity. A ring ditch cropmark, probably a ploughed-out Bronze Age burial mound, has been recorded 0.5km south-west of Castle Farm at SP911 545 (*Records of Buckinghamshire* **21**, 187). Trial trenching on the line of the proposed Lavendon bypass revealed pits, ditches and artefacts of Neolithic and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date (*Records of Buckinghamshire* **35**, 81). A cropmark of a square enclosure has been noted 1km south-west of Castle Farm, at SP 9073 5371 (*Records of Buckinghamshire* **34**, 185).

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

During the Roman period the Lavendon area lay within the tribal territory of the *Catuvellauni*, with its capital at *Verulamium* (St Albans). The nearest Roman town was at Irchester, c.10km to the north: the nearest settlement was at Ashfurlong, immediately north of Olney, 2.5km to the south-west. A Roman road probably ran southwards from Irchester to *Magiovinium*, near Fenny Stratford, crossing the Ouse at Ashfurlong. The Castle Farm site therefore fell within a rural landscape.

Roman material has been recorded from three locations in the parish. Two of these lie to the south-west and south-east of the village: on the third, 0.8km west of Castle Farm, ploughing has consistently brought up Roman tile, tesserae, pottery and coins, indicating a building of some substance, possibly a villa (Scott 1993, 29).

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

Although no evidence for Saxon activity has been recorded in or around Lavendon, parts of the parish church of St Michael are of possible 11th-century date (Pevsner & Williamson 2000), suggesting that settlement remains of the late Saxon period are probably present in its immediate vicinity.

3.5 ***Medieval*** (1066-1500)

In the Domesday Survey (1086) Lavendon is recorded as being in *Bunsty Hundred* (Williams & Martin 2003). The grant of a market at Lavendon on Tuesdays was made in 1248 to Paulin Peyvre, together with a fair on the festival of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. The market has been long discontinued; a small fair is held annually on the Tuesday before Easter. In the parish was an abbey of Premonstratensian monks, founded in the reign of Henry II by John de Bidun, a baron, in honour of St John the

Baptist. The site of the abbey, c.1.5km west of the village, is now Lavendon Grange. At Uphoe Manor Farm, c.0.5km east of the village, was a moated manor.

Lavendon Castle was probably the seat of the Bidun family, by whom the abbey was founded. By an ancient institution to the vicarage of Lavendon, now in the registry of the bishop of Lincoln, it appears that the castle was standing in the year 1232, since it is stated in the record of the institution that the abbot of Lavendon was bound to provide a chaplain to officiate in the chapel of St Mary, within the castle. The castle was held subsequently by the Peyvre and Zouche families (Brown & Everson 2005).

The Royal Commission (RCHM 1911, 163) describes the castle earthworks as follows:

“The castle consists of a mount, with traces of its encircling ditch, and three attached baileys. The mount, now occupied by a farmhouse and outbuildings, has never been apparently of any great height and now measures about 350 by 250ft at the base; the ditch is indicated by two ponds, one on the SE side, the other on the NW. The NE bailey, with its defences, covers about $4\frac{3}{4}$ acres; it was evidently the main court, and the defences are much stronger than those of the other baileys; they consist of a wide rampart 7ft above the interior level and $14\frac{1}{2}$ ft above the bottom of the ditch, which is 57ft wide and is wet at the S corner. There are two well-defined entrances, one on the SE side; the other leads into the NW bailey, and is probably original. The NW bailey covers about 5 acres and is defended by a rampart $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft high at the best sections, and a ditch 34ft wide. There are gaps in the rampart on the NW and SW sides, and on the NE the defences are incorporated in a field boundary. The SW bailey, covering about $1\frac{2}{3}$ acres, is defended by a rampart and ditch similar to those of the NW bailey.”

A more recent survey and interpretation of the castle earthworks was undertaken in 1983 (Brown & Everson 2005). This suggests that the castle may have had a ringwork rather than a motte, and that the fishpond and enclosures such as the north bailey may have been constructed by Paulin Peyvre to enhance a substantial domestic structure built on the site of the present farm buildings, retaining the adjoining motte or ringwork as a symbol of ancient baronial authority.

3.6 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

In 1527 Lavendon Castle was purchased from the Zouche family by Lord Mordaunt, whose descendant sold it, about the year 1630, to the Comptons. The present farmhouse was probably constructed about this time: in the listing description it is described as:

“House, C17-18 altered C19. Stone, Slate roof with chimneys flanking and to right of centre, 3 gabled dormers with shaped bargeboards. 2 storeys and attic, S.E. front has 5 bays of sash windows with C19 glazing pattern, central door in modern porch, small circular window to 1st floor right of centre. 2 storey wing to right with tower roof, 1 bay, hipped roof bay window to left hand gablewall. House and barns stand within extensive castle earthworks a Scheduled Ancient Monument.”

The stone and brick farm buildings adjacent to the farmhouse were probably also constructed during this period.

3.7 **Modern** (1900-present)

During the post-medieval and modern periods Lavendon appears to have remained largely agricultural in character, being unaffected by the developments in communication and industry during the 18th and 19th centuries. From the available census information, the population of the village remained relatively stable throughout the 19th century. In 1936 its residents saw the Jarrow marchers pass through en route to London. In the second half of the 20th century the village developed significantly in size as a dormitory to Northampton and Milton Keynes.

4. Results

4.1 General

Seventeen watching brief visits were made to the site between January 2009 and February 2011 (Appendix 1). The building works entailed a number of phases: these form the basis of the following report. All groundworks were carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 0.4m or 0.6m wide toothless bucket.

The site stratigraphy comprised:

Topsoil: Mid-dark brown, silty clay, with moderate small sub-angular/rounded stone - Topsoil present in the field areas only.

Subsoil: Mid-dark brown, silty clay, occasional small-medium sub-angular stones, and sandstone.

Natural Strata: Light-mid mottled grey/yellow clay that varied to green-grey clay containing lenses of black peaty material.

4.2 Test Pits (Fig. 4 & Plates 1 & 2)

In January 2009 two test pits were excavated each measuring 1 × 1m, to a depth of c.1m. Test pit 1 was to the south of Unit 1 and test pit 2 to the east of Unit 2.

Test pit 1 (Plate 1) stratigraphy comprised:

0-200mm topsoil: loose dark brown-black soil;

200-500mm subsoil: firm orange clayey soil;

500mm + natural: friable orange-brown sandy clay

Test pit 2 (Plate 2) stratigraphy comprised:

0-600mm overburden: redeposited dark brown soil containing building debris (brick, tile and limestone fragments). Cut on S side of test pit by E-W trench containing electricity cables, depth 200mm;

600-700mm layer of limestone rubble;

700mm + natural: firm orange-grey clay. Cut on W side of test pit by N-S water pipe trench, containing iron water pipe at depth of c.900mm. Cut for trench not visible in layer above.

No archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed in the test pits.

4.3 Demolished Barn and footing trench (Figs 3 & 4; Plates 3 & 4)

In March 2009 the footings on the site of the demolished barn (Barn 2) were excavated (Plate 3). The concrete floors of the barn had been removed, revealing the subsoil, comprising brown-orange clay, up to 300mm deep. The footing trenches, 0.6m wide and 1.0m deep, were cut through the subsoil into the underlying green-grey clay (Plate 4). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed.

4.4 Service Trenches (Fig. 4, Plates 5-8)

During the months of January-March 2010 service trenches were excavated throughout the yard area and across the field area of the site.

4.4.1 ***Yard Area***

The service trenches within the yard area of the site measured 0.6m wide to a depth of *c.*0.94m. The stratigraphy comprised concrete, underlying which was *c.*0.15-0.26m in depth of made-ground consisting of dark black clay containing frequent broken up modern bricks, underneath which was *c.*0.65m in depth of natural strata clay containing bands of black peaty material (Plate 5). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed.

4.4.2 ***Field Area***

The service trenches within the field area of the site measured between 0.3-0.6m wide to a depth of 0.8-1.3m (Plate 6). The stratigraphy comprised *c.*0.15-0.3m depth of topsoil, underlying which was *c.*0.37m in depth of subsoil, beneath which was natural strata (Plate 7). The subsoil was present more towards the field boundary/roadway west of the site, whilst towards the property pathway the subsoil was patchy.

Towards the field boundary/ roadway, west of the site, the remains of a very loose, collapsed rough wall was excavated over an area that measured *c.*1.25m in length and *c.*0.65m in depth. The collapsed wall consisted of sub-angular limestone measuring *c.*0.2m max in length, and *c.*0.12m max in depth, with no mortar. It is likely that such a rough wall was originally a field boundary.

The service trench continued to be excavated near to the property pathway, revealing the remains of two areas of a compact limestone wall with no mortar, between which were the remains of a vertical piece of wood. The walls measured between *c.*0.12-0.2m in width and *c.*0.3m in height, whilst the wood measured *c.*0.09m in width and *c.*0.3m in height. Underlying the wall area there was a disturbed area of ground that measured *c.*0.2m in depth, comprising brown silty clay mixed with small sub-rounded pebbles of limestone. It is possible that the wall area and wood represent a gateway (Plate 8).

A trench measuring 2×2m and *c.*2.4m in depth was excavated for an underground water tank. The stratigraphy comprised disturbed topsoil, *c.*0.2m in depth, mixed with modern debris. Underlying this were natural geological deposits. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed.

4.5 ***Garages*** (Figs 3-5; Plates 9-16)

Between July 2010 and February 2011 footing trenches were excavated for three garages:

4.5.1 ***Unit 1 Garage***

The footing trench for the garage measured *c.*0.4m wide to a depth between 0.65-1.0m, within a *c.*48 sq m area (Plate 9). The stratigraphy comprised *c.*0.5m max depth of concrete and made-ground consisting of light yellow, gravely sand with frequent small-large sub-angular stones. Underlying this, the natural strata of light mottled yellow/grey, malleable clay was visible (Plate 10). Lenses of black soft clay peat-like deposit could also be seen within the natural clay.

Two wooden beams were observed in section in the footing trench. Beam 1 measured 0.55m in height and 0.27m in width (Plate 11), and Beam 2

measured 0.45m in height and 0.2m in width (Fig. 5; Plate 12). It is likely that such beams formed either a fence or structure.

4.5.2 ***Unit 2 Garage***

The footing trench for the garage measured *c.*0.6m wide to a depth of *c.*1.0m, within a *c.*70 sq m area (Plate 13). The stratigraphy comprised natural clay with no topsoil or subsoil (Plate 14). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed.

4.5.3 ***Farmhouse Garage***

The footing trench for this garage was *c.*0.4m wide and *c.*1.0m deep, within a *c.*60 sq m area (Plate 15). The stratigraphy comprised *c.*0.25m depth of topsoil/turf. Underlying this was *c.*0.2m of limestone rubble containing concentrations of burnt material, above natural clay (Plate 16). No archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed. The area in which this footing trench was excavated appears to have been built up with rubble/building debris, the date of which was uncertain.



Plate 1: Test pit 1 (*scale 1m*)



Plate 2: Test pit 2 (*scale 1m*)



Plate 3: Demolished Barn: General view of site from east



Plate 4: Demolished Barn: North footing trench, looking northeast (*scale 2m*)



Plate 5: Yard Area Service Trench: Stratigraphy, looking west (*scale 2×1m*)



Plate 6: Field Area Service Trench, looking north



Plate 7: Field Area Service Trench: Stratigraphy, looking southeast (scale 2×1m)



Plate 8: Remains of possible modern gateway, looking northwest (scale 2×1m)



Plate 9: Unit 1 Garage footing trench, looking east (scale 2×1m)



Plate 10: Unit 1 Garage footings: northwest facing section of footing trench (scale 2×1m)



Plate 11: Unit 1 Garage footings: Wooden beam 1, looking southwest (scale 1×1m)



Plate 12: Unit 1 Garage footings: Wooden beam 2, looking southwest (scale 1 ×1m)



Plate 13: General view of footing trench for Unit 2 Garage, looking east



Plate 14: Stratigraphy of footing trench for Unit 1 garage, looking northeast (*scale 2m*)



Plate 15: Footing trench for the farmhouse garage



Plate 16: Stratigraphy of footing trench for the farmhouse garage (*scale 2m*)

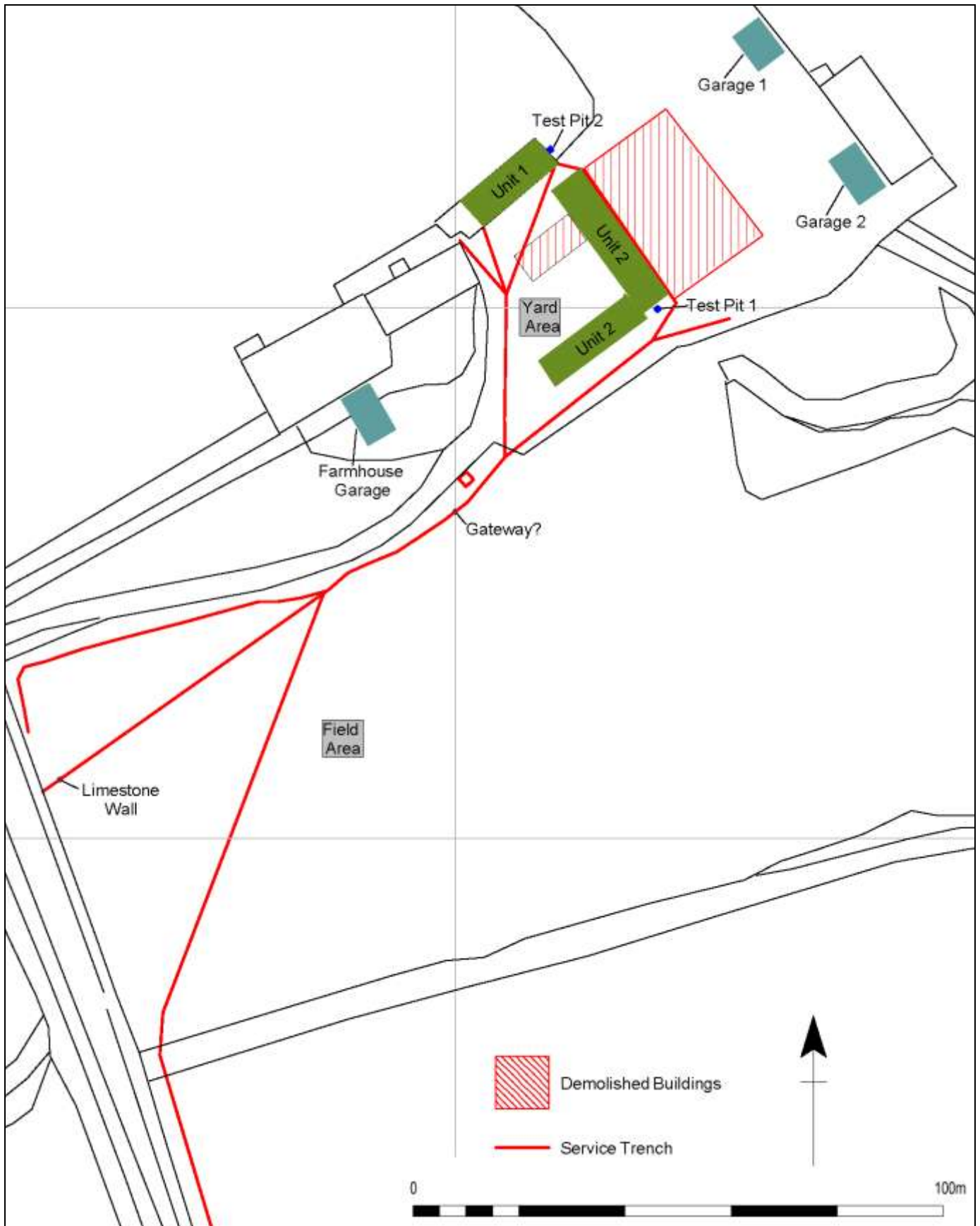


Figure 4: Plan showing complete works carried out (*scale 1:1000*)

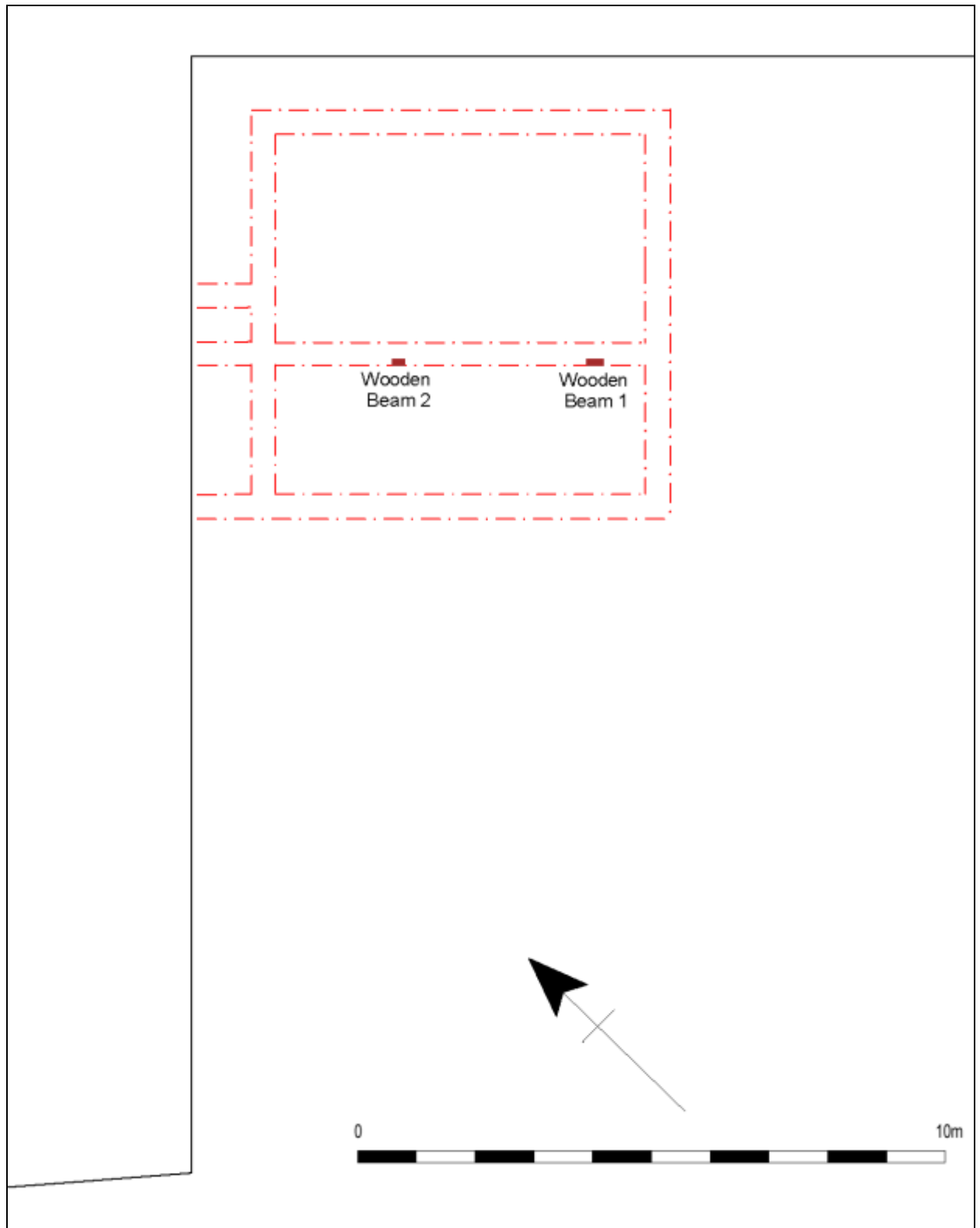


Figure 5: Plan of footing trench for the Unit 1 garage, showing the wooden beams (*scale 1:100*)

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The site is considered to be of significant archaeological importance, as Castle Farm is within the earthworks of Lavendon Castle, whilst the farmhouse itself is a Grade II listed building. The works uncovered the remains of a limestone wall, a possible gateway and wooden beams thought to be part of a fence line or structure. These features are most likely to be of recent date and are unlikely to be of archaeological significance.

The site has undergone much ground disturbance and truncation, probably in relation to the construction of the farm yard and farm buildings, and no significant archaeological features, deposits or finds were observed throughout the works that may be linked to the castle.

5.2 ***Confidence Rating***

The works were carried out in line with the project design and with full cooperation of the client and contractors. Therefore the results are given a high confidence rating.

6. Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by *KIM Construction*. The writer is grateful to John Durden for his assistance. The project was monitored by Chris Welch BSc MA MIFA (EH), and Nick Crank BSc MIFA (MKC). Thanks are also due to on site manager Tony.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann BA MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA, Carina Summerfield-Hill BA MSc, Martin Cuthbert BA PIFA and Calli Rouse BA PIFA. The report was prepared by Carina Summerfield-Hill and edited by Bob Zeepvat.

7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Project Design
2. Report
3. Client's site plans
4. Site Monitoring Sheets
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* (AYBCM: 2009.42).

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*.
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- Zeepvat, B., 2009 *Project Design for a Watching Brief: Castle Farm, Castle Road, Lavendon, Milton Keynes*. ASC: 1148/LCF/1.

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- RCHM 1911 *An Inventory of the Historical Monuments of Buckinghamshire*, vol. **2**. HMSO (London).
- Scott E 1993 *A Gazetteer of Roman Villas in Britain*. Leicester Archaeology Monographs **1** (Leicester).
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpden).
- Williams A & Martin GH 2003 *Domesday Book: a Complete Translation*. Penguin Books (London).

Appendix 1: Monitoring Visits

DATE	DURATION	OBSERVATIONS
22/01/09	08:00-10:30	Observed the excavation of two test pits.
18/03/09	15:00-16:30	Observed footing trench for the new build in the demolished barn area.
19/03/09	13:30-15:30	Continued observation of footing trench for the new build in the demolished barn area.
04/01/10	10:15-11:30	Machine was not on site: arranged to make site visit following day.
05/01/10	10:15-12:30	Observed service trench in yard area from fence towards barn 2.
11/01/10	10:30-12:30	Continued observation of service trench in yard area.
18/01/10	08:00-9:30	Continued observation of service trench in yard area.
04/02/10	10:00-12:30	Observed service trench in field area.
11/02/10	9:40-10:15	Continued observation of service trench in field area.
24/02/10	14:00-16:00	Continued observation of service trench in field area.
12/03/10	09:30-10:30	Observed excavation of underground water tank opposite farmhouse.
19/03/10	11:00-12:10	Continued observation of service trench in field area.
23/03/10	10:50-11:20	Continued observation of service trench in field area.
01/07/10	13:30-16:00	Observed footing trench for new garage to Unit 2.
26/10/10	15:10-16:30	Observed footing trench for new garage to existing farmhouse.
16/02/11	12:45-14:00	Observed footing trench for garage to Unit 1.
17/02/11	08:00-09:00	Continued observation of footing trench for garage to Unit 1.

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Castle Farm, Castle Road, Lavendon, Milton Keynes			SITE NO/CODE: 1148/LCF
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		√	General view of Unit 1 area, looking southwest (22/01/09)
2		√	Unit 2, northwest end (22/01/09)
3		√	Test pit 1 (22/01/09)
4		√	Test pit 1 (22/01/09)
5		√	Excavating test pit 2, southeast of Unit 2 (22/01/09)
6		√	Excavating test pit 2, southeast of Unit 2 (22/01/09)
7		√	Test pit 2, looking northwest (22/01/09)
8		√	Test pit 2, detail (22/01/09)
9		√	Test pit 2, detail (22/01/09)
10	√	√	Unit 1, footing trench, looking west (18/03/09)
11	√	√	Unit 1, northeast footing trench (18/03/09)
12	√	√	Unit 1, northeast footing trench (18/03/09)
13	√	√	Unit 1, general view looking southwest (18/03/09)
14		√	Unit 1, general view looking southwest (18/03/09)
15	√	√	Unit 1, northwest footing trench (18/03/09)
16		√	Unit 1, northwest footing trench (18/03/09)
17	√	√	Unit 1, southwest footing trench (18/03/09)
18	√	√	Yard area service trench, stratigraphy, looking east (05/01/10)
19	√	√	General site shot, looking northwest (05/01/10)
20		√	Yard area service trench, looking north (05/02/10)
21	√	√	Yard area service trench, stratigraphy, looking west (11/01/10)
22	√	√	Yard area service trench, looking north (11/01/10)
23	√	√	Yard area service trench, looking north (11/01/10)
24		√	General site shot, looking northwest (11/01/10)
25	√	√	Yard area service trench, stratigraphy, looking west (18/01/10)
26	√	√	Yard area service trench, looking north (18/01/10)
27	√	√	Field area service trench, stratigraphy, looking southeast (04/02/10)
28	√	√	Field area service trench, looking northwest (04/02/10)
29	√	√	Field area service trench, collapsed wall area, looking southeast (04/02/10)
30		√	Field area service trench, next to pathway, looking north (11/02/10)
31		√	Field area service trench, next to pathway, looking north (11/02/10)
32		√	Field area service trench, by pathway, stratigraphy, looking southeast (24/02/10)
33		√	Field area service trench, by pathway, looking northeast (24/02/10)
34		√	Field area service trench, by pathway, looking southwest (24/02/10)
35		√	Field area service trench, by pathway, possible modern gateway, looking northwest (24/02/10)
36		√	Field area service trench, by pathway, possible modern gateway, looking northwest (24/02/10)
37		√	General shot of castle earthworks, looking north (12/03/10)
38		√	General shot of barns, looking northeast (12/03/10)
39		√	General shot of barns, looking southeast (12/03/10)
40		√	General shot of farmhouse, looking northwest (12/03/10)

SITE NAME: Castle Farm, Castle Road, Lavendon, Milton Keynes			SITE NO/CODE: 1148/LCF
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
41	√	√	Service trench across field area, looking northeast (19/03/10)
42	√	√	Service trench across field area, looking southwest (19/03/10)
43	√	√	Service trench across field area (into next field), looking southeast (23/03/10)
44	√	√	Service trench across field area (into next field), looking northwest (23/03/10)
45	√	√	Unit 1 garage footings, NW facing section, looking southeast (01/07/10)
46	√	√	Unit 1 garage footings, beam post 2, looking southwest (01/07/10)
47	√	√	Unit 1 garage footings, beam post 1, looking southwest (01/07/10)
48		√	Unit 1 garage footings, northeast facing section depicting peat-like deposit, looking southwest (01/07/10)
49	√	√	Unit 1 garage footings, looking east (01/07/10)
50		√	Unit 1 garage footings, looking northwest (01/07/10)
51	√	√	General view of site for farmhouse garage, looking southwest (26/10/10)
52		√	Farmhouse garage, northeast footing trench, looking northeast (26/10/10)
53		√	Farmhouse garage, northeast footing trench, looking northeast (26/10/10)
54		√	Farmhouse garage, northeast footing trench, looking northeast (26/10/10)
55		√	Farmhouse garage, northeast footing trench, looking northeast (26/10/10)
56		√	Unit 2 garage footings, looking SE (16/02/11)
57		√	Unit 2 garage footings, looking NE (16/02/11)
58	√	√	Unit 2 garage, southwest footing, looking east (17/02/11)
59	√	√	Unit 2 garage, northwest footing, looking north (17/02/11)
60	√	√	Unit 2 garage footings, looking E (17/02/11)

Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Castle Farm, Lavendon	OASIS reference:	archaeol2-54637
Short Description:	Between January 2009 and February 2011 an archaeological watching brief was carried out at Castle Farm, Castle Road, Lavendon, Milton Keynes during the residential conversion of farm buildings, the construction of a house and three detached garages, and the provision of associated services and landscaping. The watching brief uncovered a limestone wall, part of a possible gateway, and wooden beams forming part of a fence or structure, all thought to be of recent date and deemed to be of little archaeological significance.		
Project Type:	Watching Brief		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	No	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	Castle - Scheduled Monument No. 19063 Farmhouse – Grade II listed
Current land use:	Farmhouse and associated fields	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	Lavendon Castle	Monument period:	Medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 9170 5434
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	Castle Farm, Castle Road, Lavendon, Milton Keynes, MK46 4JG		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	c.1600 sq m, not including access or service runs	Height OD: (metres)	c.80 OD m
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	English Heritage and Milton Keynes Council	Project design originator:	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA
Project Manager:	Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA	Supervisor:	Carina Summerfield-Hill BA MSc
Sponsor / funding body:	KIM Construction Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Fieldwork start date:	January 2009	Fieldwork end date:	February 2011
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Buckinghamshire County Museum (AYBCM:2009.42)	None	
Paper:		Pd, report, site monitoring sheets, B&W photos and negs	
Digital:		All digital file on a CD including digital photos	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Watching Brief: Castle Farm, Castle Road, Lavendon, Milton Keynes		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1148/LCF/2		
Author(s):	Carina Summerfield-Hill BA MSc		
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