

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
LAND AT LAVENDON ROAD
& WELLINGBOROUGH ROAD
OLNEY
MILTON KEYNES**

NGR: SP 8903 5237

for Hilary Brock Ltd, on behalf of MLR Design Services



Gareth Shane BSc and Calli Rouse BA PIFA

July 2010

ASC: 1324/OLR/2



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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	OLR	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1324
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2-78864	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	MKC 1265
<i>County:</i>	Buckinghamshire (historic county)		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Olney		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Olney		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 8903 5237		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.1 hectare		
<i>Present use:</i>	Scrub - uncultivated		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Construction of car dealership and filling station		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	09/00884/FUL		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Milton Keynes Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	July 2010		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	MLR Design Services 27 Heath Rise Wellingborough Northants NNQ 5QN		
<i>Client:</i>	Hilary Brock Ltd 126 High Street Olney MK46 4BE		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Martin Rice (MLR Design Services)		

Internal Quality Check

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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>	Bob Zeepvat [signed]	<i>Date:</i>	26/07/10
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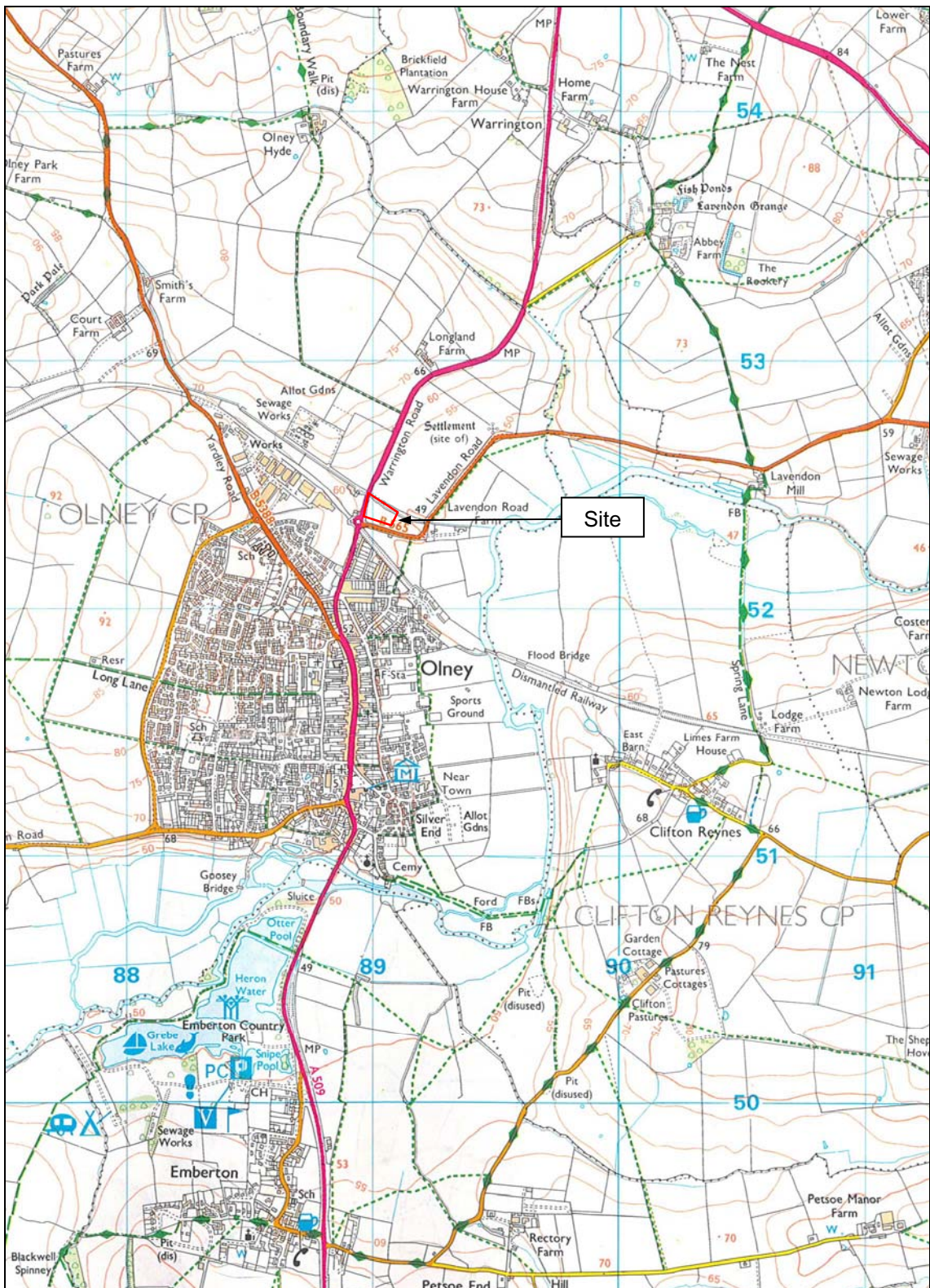


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In July 2010 an evaluation was undertaken of land adjacent to the junction of Lavendon Road and Wellingborough Road, Olney, Milton Keynes, in advance of the proposed development of a car dealership and filling station. The development site is adjacent to the extensive Roman settlement at Ashfurlong: a geophysical survey had previously revealed probable quarrying on the east part of the site. The evaluation uncovered evidence for extensive quarrying, probably dating to the 19th century. The finds recovered from the site date to the modern period, and it seems likely that any earlier archaeological remains located within the boundaries of the development site may have been destroyed by the quarrying.

1. Introduction

1.1 In July 2010 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at land adjacent to the junction of Lavendon Road and Wellingborough Road, Olney, Milton Keynes. The project was commissioned by *MLR Design Services* on behalf of *Hilary Brock Ltd*, and was carried out according to a brief (Crank 2010) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Milton Keynes Council*, by their Archaeological Officer (MKCAO), and a project design prepared by ASC (Zeepvat 2010). The relevant planning application reference is 09/00884/FUL.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), in order to inform proposals for the development of the site.

1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

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

1.4 *The Site*

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The development site is located in the civil parish of Olney, in the unitary authority of Milton Keynes and the historic county of Buckinghamshire, centred on National Grid Reference SP 8903 5237 (Fig. 1). It lies at the north end of the town, to the north-east of the roundabout at the junction of the A509 (Warrington Road, not Wellingborough Road as stated in the brief) and the B565 Lavendon Road. The site covers a sub-rectangular area of just over one hectare, comprising the west half of an enclosure that is currently uncultivated scrubland. It is bordered to the west by the A509, to the south by the B565, and to the north by a hedge containing mature trees. The east side is open to the rest of the enclosure (Fig. 2). Access is from the B565 to the south.

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The site is located in the floodplain of the Ouse valley, on more or less level ground at an elevation of *c.*50m AOD. Soils in the area belong to the Moreton association, described as ‘well drained calcareous clayey and fine loamy soils over limestone, in places shallow and brashy’ (Soil Survey 1983, 511b). The underlying geology comprises river terrace sands and gravels over Great Oolite limestone (BGS, Sheet 203).

1.4.3 *Proposed Development.*

The proposed development comprises construction of a car dealership and filling station, with associated workshops, hard standings, services and landscaping (Fig. 3).

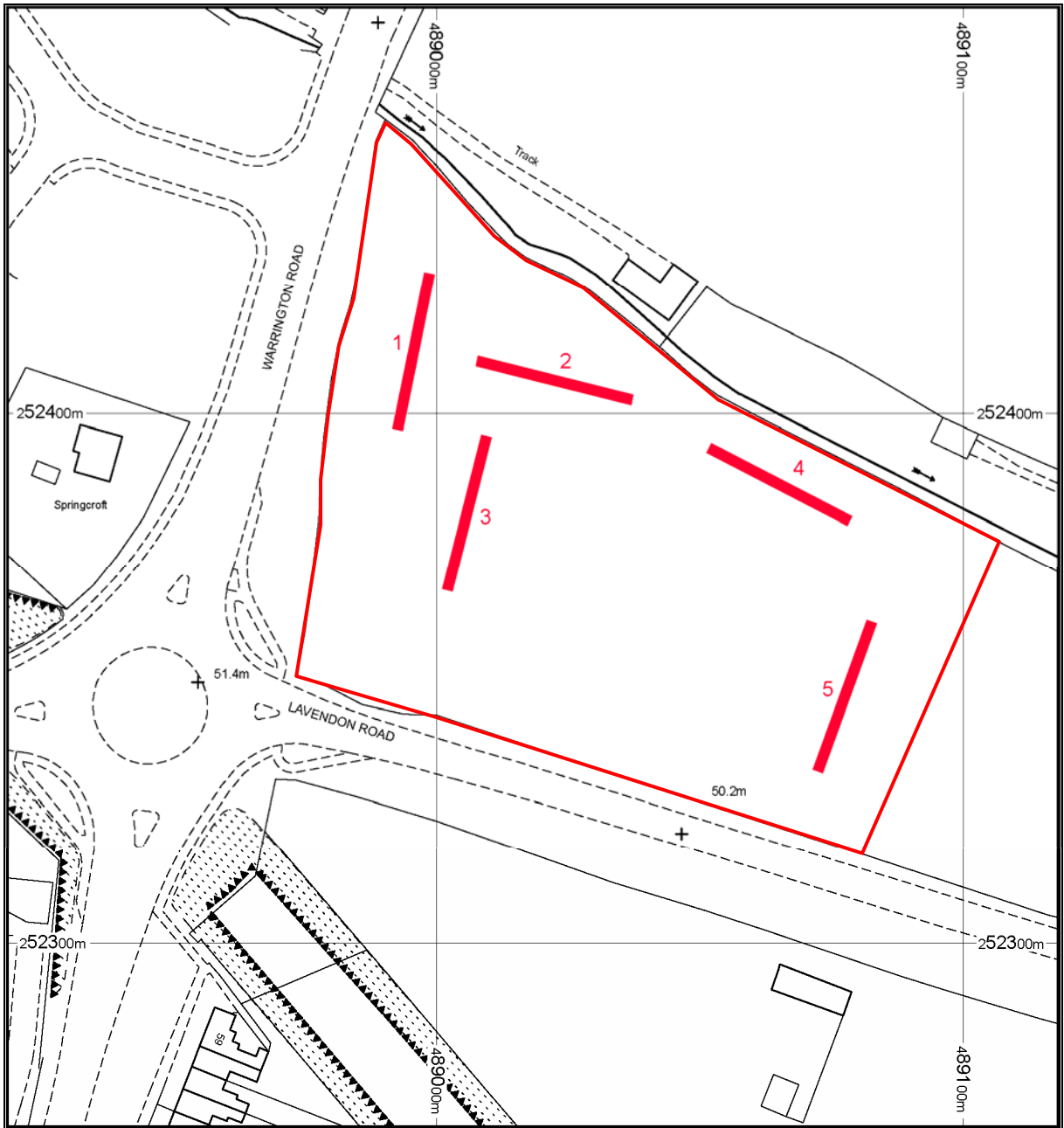


Figure 2: Site plan and trench locations (scale 1:1,250)

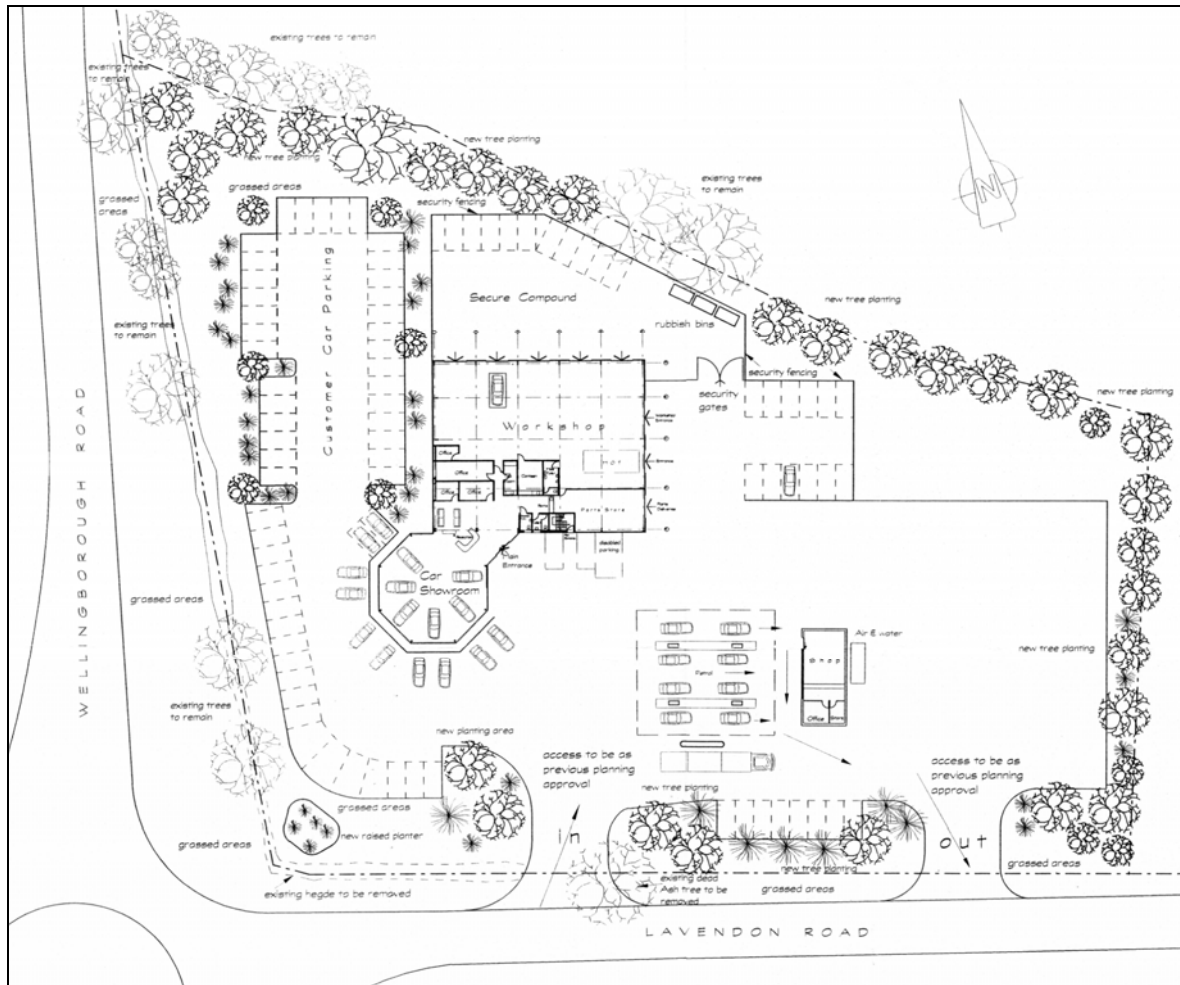


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale 1:1000)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

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

- To obtain sufficient information to establish the extent, character, quality, date and condition of any archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts and ecofacts within the area affected by the proposed development.
- To allow a scheme to be prepared containing provisions for the mitigation of any significant archaeological remains revealed, by a process of excavation, analysis and publication.

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), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

2.3 *Methods*

The work was carried out according to the project design (Section 3.3), which required a programme of trial trenching to be carried out to inspect the archaeological deposits present. Focussing on the areas of new build and parking, 150 linear metres of trench, 1.6m wide, were excavated and recorded (Fig. 2).

2.4 *Constraints*

No significant constraints were encountered in carrying out this evaluation.

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 provided by the MKCAO, and from ASC's reference collection.

3.2 *Prehistoric* (before 600BC)

Human activity in the Ouse valley during the earlier prehistoric periods is characterised mainly by the presence of worked flint, and flint and stone implements. A principal feature of the Bronze Age landscape is the presence of numerous 'ring ditches', ploughed-out burial monuments. Examples have been excavated in Milton Keynes (Green 1974) and more recently at Gayhurst (Chapman 2007). A number have been recorded by aerial photography in the Olney area (Field 1974, 65), the nearest being 200m north of the development site.

3.3 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

Iron Age activity in the Ouse valley is represented primarily by farmsteads consisting of rectangular ditched enclosures with associated hut gullies, pits, ditches and field systems. Examples have been excavated at Gayhurst (Chapman 2007) and Biddenham (Dawson 2000, 118), but none are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site.

3.4 *Roman* (AD43-c.450)

During the Roman period the Olney area fell within the tribal territory of the *Catuvellauni*, with its capital at *Verulamium* (St Albans). A road linking the small Roman towns of *Magiovinium* (Fenny Stratford) and Irchester probably crossed the Ouse at Olney. Associated with the river crossing, on rising ground on the north bank of the Ouse and immediately north of the development site, is an extensive Roman site known as Ashfurlong. Significant amounts of Roman pottery, building materials and coins have been recovered over time from an area covering several hectares. Aerial photographs of the site, which is a scheduled ancient monument, have revealed circular features, enclosures and rectangular stone buildings (Zeepvat & Radford 2010, 80-81). Apart from this, little is known of Ashfurlong: it could be a settlement, a posting station, or possibly a large villa establishment.

3.5 *Saxon* (c.450-1066)

The town of Olney probably developed during the Saxon period. Following King Alfred's defeat of the Danes in c.879, the area north of the Ouse where Olney is located fell within the Danelaw (Markham 1973, 34), so it is possible that the town was founded as a Danish frontier post. In the reign of Ethelred (the Unready), further conflict between Danes and Saxons led to the massacre of Danes at Olney and other Ouse valley settlements (*ibid*, 36), in what has become known as the Massacre of St

Brice. The name of the town probably derives from old English, meaning ‘Olla’s island’.

3.6 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

Olney is referred to in the *Domesday Survey* (1086) as *Olnei*. At that time it was held directly by the *Bishop of Coutances* and was valued at £12 (Williams & Martin 2002). During the medieval period Olney flourished as one of the principal market centres for north Buckinghamshire. The town is dominated by the High Street, which runs north from the market place, and the church of St Peter and St Paul, which dates from the 14th century (Pevsner & Williamson 2000). The town has a planned layout, with East Street and West Street aligned parallel to the High Street, forming back lanes enclosing medieval tenement plots. The tenement patterns often survive as property boundaries to the present day. One of the town’s two annual fairs, on the festival of St Peter (29th June) was granted in 1315.

3.7 *Post-Medieval and Modern* (1500-Present)

During the post medieval period Olney continued to flourish as a market town, and as the centre of the north Buckinghamshire lace making industry. Other rural industries, such as straw plaiting and tanning, were also common in the area. The HER records the presence of ridge and furrow to the east of the site, indicating that the area lay within the open field system of the parish. The ridge and furrow can be clearly seen in an aerial photo taken in 1926 which also shows the presence of a pond as well as much disturbed ground in the western portion of the site (fig 4) In the post-medieval period the development site may have been the location of the town gallows, and also the site for the burial of suicides (HER 5033).

The parish of Olney was inclosed by Act of Parliament in 1767. In 1786 there was a major fire in the town, which destroyed 43 houses. The town remained largely unaffected by canal and railway developments in the late 18th and 19th centuries, and thereby avoided much development until the late Victorian period. Much of the 19th-century development in Olney was focused at the north end of the town, where a shoe factory was established. In 1872 the Bedford & Northampton Railway was opened through Olney. The railway passed to the north of the town, crossing over the junction of the Wellingborough and Lavendon roads by a bridge and adjacent embankments (Davies & Grant 1984). The line closed to passengers in 1962, and to goods in 1964.

3.8 *Site-Specific*

Information provided by the client suggests that the evaluation site was quarried for gravel in the late 19th century, supplying various developments in Olney. The quarry owner/operator was a Mr Mann (pers. comm. Mr Brock).

A vertical aerial photograph of the site (Plate 1: CPE UK/1926, 5003), taken in January 1947, shows what appears to be a water-filled quarry pit occupying most of the site. To the east is well preserved ridge and furrow: the area east of the quarry pit appears uneven and scrub-covered (Plate 1). This quarry, and another shown in the photograph to the south-east, do not appear on any Ordnance Survey mapping.

A geophysical survey of the site undertaken in 1999 (Crank 2010) revealed an area of probable quarrying activity in the eastern part of the site, and a number of irregular

magnetic anomalies, in the western part (Fig. 4). The main quarry corresponds to that shown in Plate 1: the area to the east of it appears more disturbed than that to the west.

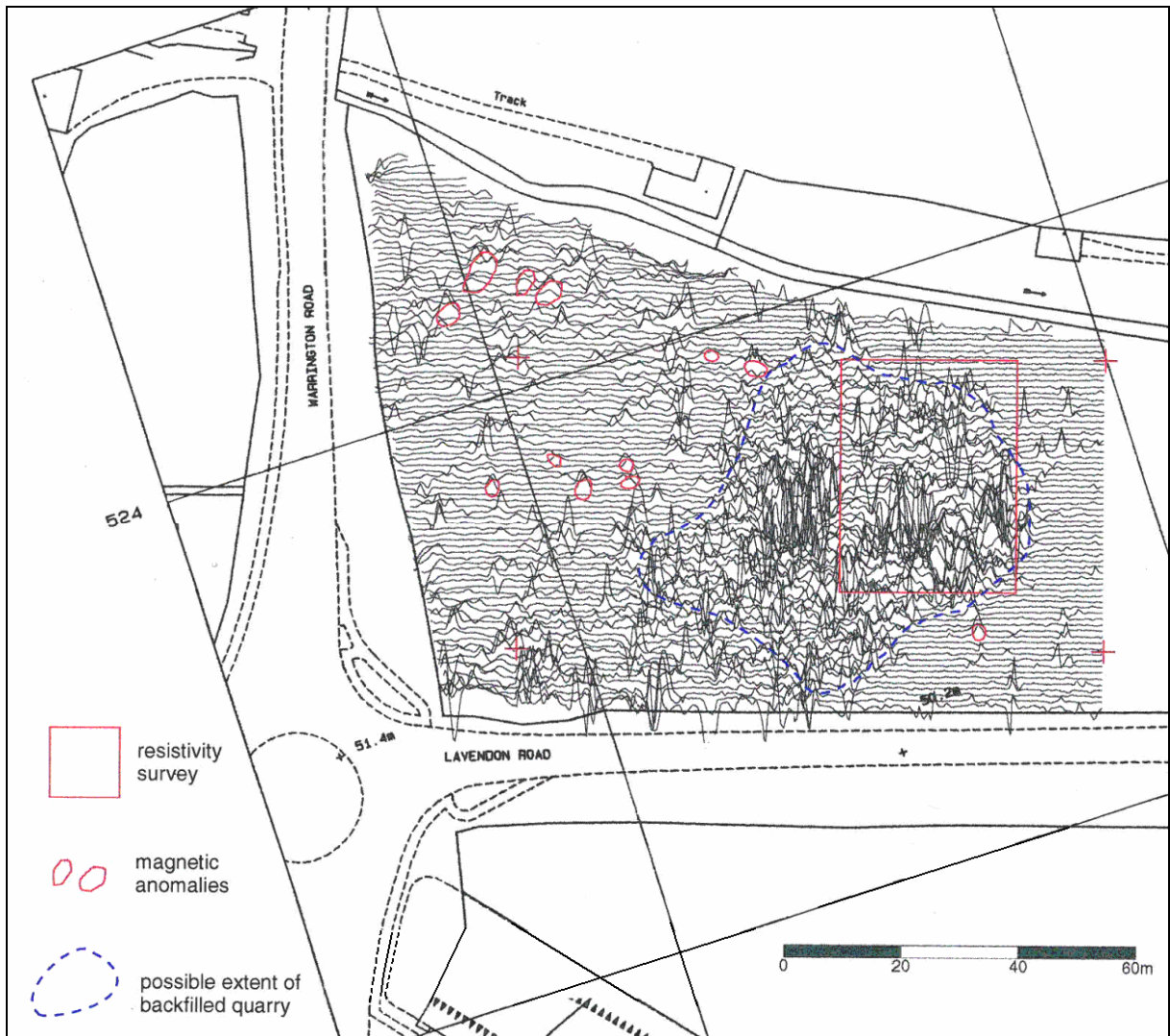


Figure 4: 1999 geophysical survey results, after Bartlett-Clark Consultancy (scale 1:1,250)



Plate 1: RAF aerial photograph showing the site in 1947 (CPE UK/1926, 5003).

4 Results

4.1 General

Five trial trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket, under continuous archaeological supervision. Following excavation each trench was cleaned to establish if archaeological remains were present. Trench information was recorded on trench record sheets and photographs were taken. The natural in each trench comprised yellow-grey gravel and chalk.

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

4.2 Trench 1 (Figs. 5 & 6: Plate 2)

Trench 1 was located near the north-west corner of the site, on a north east-south west alignment. The soil sequence in this trench consisted of:

- 000-350mm Topsoil and turf, dark grey brown silty loam.
- 350-550mm Stony layer of redeposited material, yellowish grey
- 550-1050mm Subsoil, mid greyish brown silt clay: some mixing and disturbance with lower and upper soil horizons.

This trench displayed much evidence of past human activity. Three possible features were chosen and subsequently excavated [104], [106] and [112].

Feature [104] was situated in the north half of Trench 1. The feature was amorphous in plan but deemed to have greater archaeological potential than other features in the trench. It was partly excavated to establish its archaeological significance, date etc. In section the feature was found to have an undercutting edge, indicative of quarrying. The only fill (103) dark, grey-brown silt clay, contained a single sherd of modern pottery.

Feature [106] was situated close to the northern end of Trench 1. It appeared to be linear, with a NE-SW alignment, and was half-sectioned. It contained a single fill (105) of mid, grey-brown silty sandy clay. The feature was interpreted as a shallow gully and no finds were recovered.

Feature [112] was situated close to the southern end of Trench 1. The feature was half-sectioned and was interpreted as a pit containing five fills, at least two of which can be interpreted as tips of material (110) and (111). Fill (109) contained modern pottery, clay pipe and glass. No dating evidence was recovered from the other fills. More detailed descriptions can be found in the trench record sheets (Appendix 1).

4.3 Trench 2 (Figs. 5 & 6: Plates 3 & 4)

Trench 2 was located near the north-west corner of the site, to the east of Trench 1, on a north west-south east alignment. The soil sequence in this trench consisted of:

- 000-300mm Topsoil - dark grey brown silty loam.
- 300-500mm Subsoil - mid brown grey sandy clay with occasional pebbles

Seven possible features were identified within this trench. Two appeared possible ditches and were subsequently excavated and recorded.

Linear feature [204] was situated at the western end of the trench. The feature was half sectioned and was found to contain two fills, (203) and (202). One fragment of modern pottery was recovered from (203). The feature had a rounded base and was asymmetrical in section.

Linear feature [209] was situated *c.*14m from the western end of the trench. The southern half of this feature was excavated, revealing a flat base and three fills, (206), (207) and (208). No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.4 **Trench 3** (Figs. 5 & 6)

Trench 3 was located at the western end of the site, to the south of Trench 2, on a north east-south west alignment. The soil sequence in this trench consisted of:

- 0-300mm Topsoil - mid grey brown silty loam.
- 300-400mm Made ground - dark brown silt with frequent mixed rubble.
- 400-600mm Made ground – mid beige sand and chalk
- 600-850mm Made ground – light brown mixed sand and gravel

Six features were identified within this trench, of which two were excavated and recorded.

Feature [305] was located 10m from the northern end of the trench. It was irregular in plan, and both its eastern and western limits were outside the edge of the trench. A 1x0.5m section was excavated on the north western side of the feature. It had a concave base and a single fill (304). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Feature [307] was located 2.5m from the southern end of the trench, and was linear in plan. It was half sectioned, and found to contain a single fill (306). No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.5 **Trench 4** (Figs. 5 & 6)

Trench 4 was located towards the centre of the site, to the east of Trench 2, on a north west-south east alignment. The soil sequence in this trench consisted of:

- 0-400mm Topsoil - mid brown silty loam.
- 400-750mm Made ground – rubble
- 750-1000mm Made ground – grey mixed ash, rubble and brick
- 1000-1100mm Made ground – grey mixed ash
- 100-1300mm Made ground – rubble

One large amorphous feature was observed stretching across most of the trench. This feature was not excavated.

4.6 **Trench 5** (Figs. 5 & 6)

Trench 5 was located at the eastern end of the site, on a north east-south west alignment. The soil sequence in this trench consisted of:

- 0-300mm Topsoil – dark grey sandy silty loam.
- 300-700mm Subsoil – orange sandy clay

This trench contained only a modern land drain. Its position was recorded, but it was not excavated.



Plate 2: Possible quarry pit [112], looking south east



Plate 3: Possible quarry pit [205], looking north west



Plate 4: Possible quarry pit [209], looking south

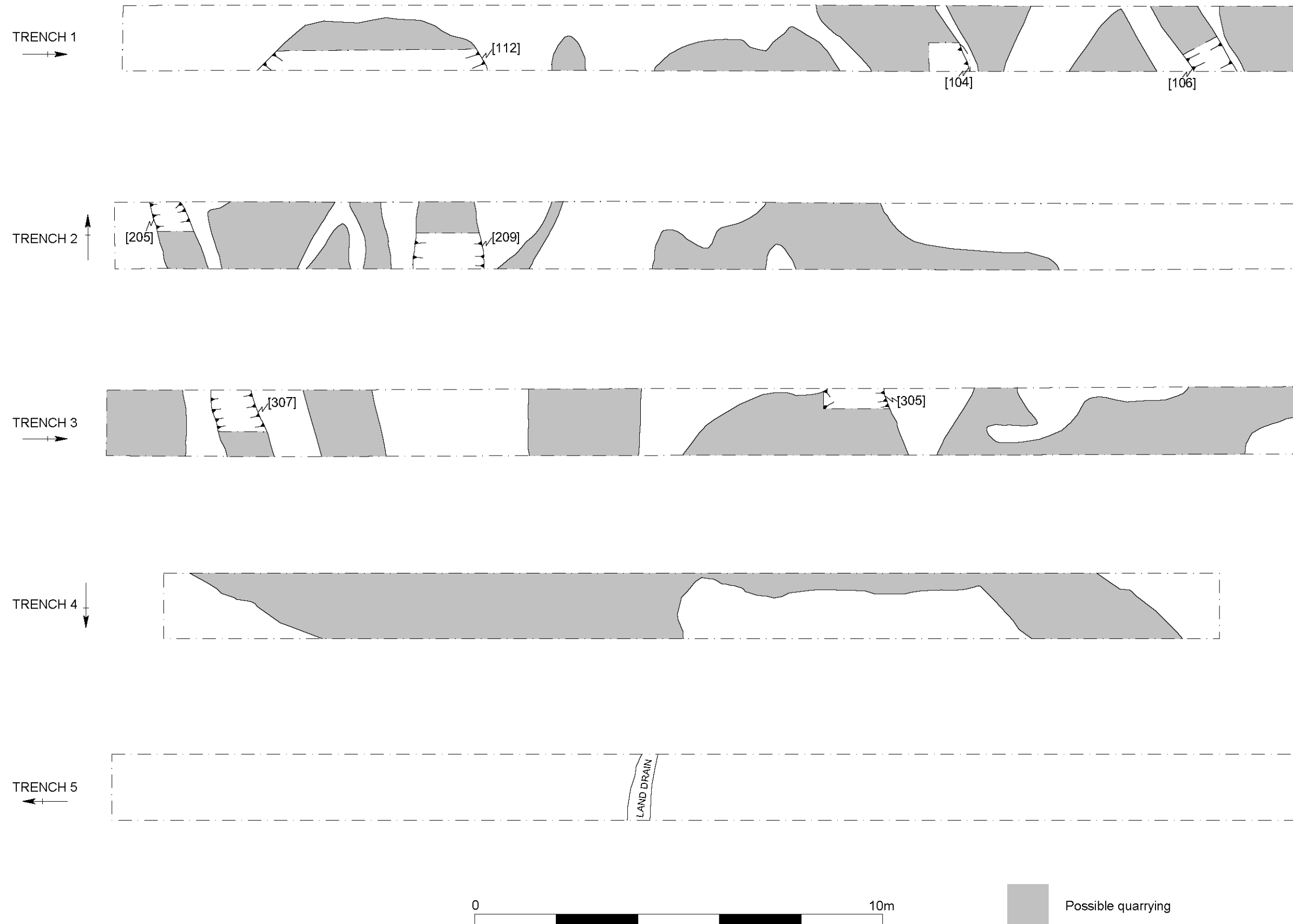


Figure 5: Trench plans (scale 1:100)

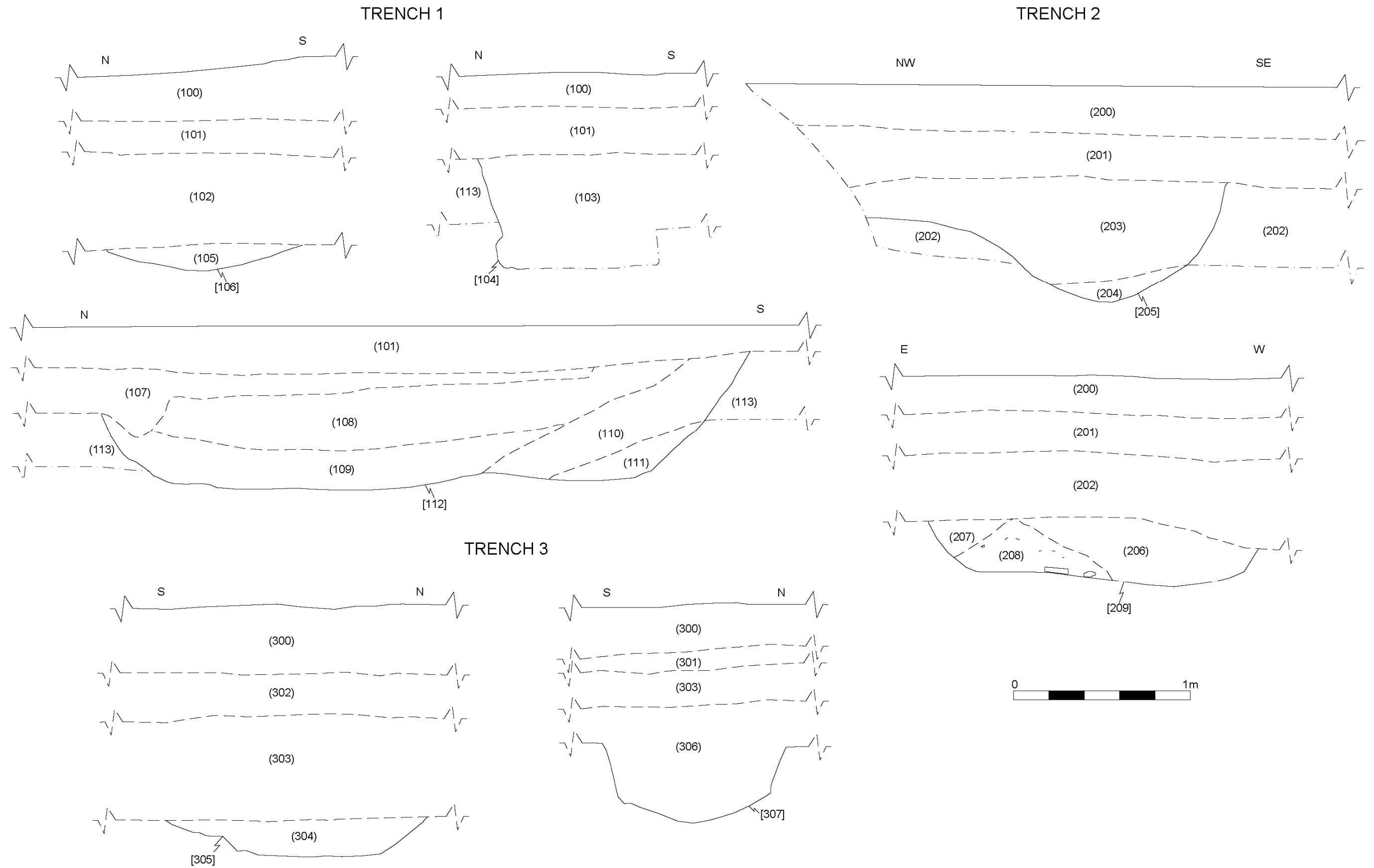


Figure 6: Sections (scale 1:20)

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The proximity of the evaluation site to the Roman site of Ashfurlong, and the identification through geophysical survey of several possible features suggested that the development site had the potential to for the discovery of archaeological remains.
- 5.2 The evaluation identified a large number of possible features across the development area. Those that were sampled produced either modern pottery or no finds at all. Several of these features, [112], [205] and [209] are indicative of quarrying, as suggested by Plate 1. It seems likely that any earlier archaeological remains located within the boundaries of the development site may have been destroyed by the quarrying carried out on the site.
- 5.3 Significant archaeological features were not observed in the trenches. While the existence of individual isolated archaeological features away from the trenches cannot be specifically excluded, it is highly unlikely that any significant archaeological features were present on the site. It is unlikely that the proposed development will have a significant impact on archaeological remains.
- 5.4 ***Confidence Rating***
- The evaluation was carried out in clear, dry weather, according to the requirements of the project design. No significant constraints were encountered. The results of the project are therefore given a high confidence rating.

6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by MLR Design Services, acting for Hilary Brock Ltd. The writer is grateful to Mr Brock for his assistance. The project was monitored by the MKCAO, Nick Crank, on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to Lynch Plant for providing the JCB.

The project was managed for ASC by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Callie Rouse, BA PIFA, Carina Summerfield Hill BA MA and Gareth Shane BSc. The report was prepared by Gareth Shane and edited by Bob Zeepvat.

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. Sample records
7. Site record drawings
8. List of photographs
9. B/W prints & negatives
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum.

8. References


Standards & Specifications


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Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	28.5m	Width	1.6m	Depth	1.05m
	Levels					
	Trench top NE			50.54m OD		
	Trench base NE			49.51m OD		
	Trench top SW			50.53m OD		
	Trench base SW			49.62m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NE	SP 88998 52426		SW	SP 88993 52396	
	Orientation			N-S		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
100	Layer	Topsoil, Dark grey brown silty sandy clay, soft	1600	360	0	
101	Layer	Redeposited stony layer similar to natural, brown-yellow loose	1600	200	360	
102	Layer	Sub- soil, mid grey brown sandy silt, friable	1600	500	505	
103	Fill	Upper fill of quarry pit, dark grey-brown silt clay, friable	3000	630	1100	
104	Cut	Large feature, amorphous in plan, partially excavated quarry pit	1100	630	470	
105	Fill	Single fill of linear feature. Mid grey- brown, silty sandy clay, friable, occasional angular stones.	1100	150	1105	
106	Cut	Shallow linear feature ne-sw aligned, concave sides, rounded base	1100	150	1120	
107	Fill	Upper fill light brown-orange, gravel-rich fill, frequent small sub-angular stones and chalk inclusions, friable.	2850	390	250	
108	Fill	Mid brown orange, silty clay, occasional- moderate small sub angular chalk and stones	2850	330	370	
109	Fill	Mid orange- brown friable, silty sandy clay, 3 rd fill of [107]	2600	270	690	
110	Fill	Light brown- yellow loose gravel with frequent small sub angular stones and chalk	1400	370	200	
111	Fill	Mid orange- brown, silty sandy, friable clay, moderate small sub- angular stones and chalk	900	170	640	
112	Cut	Large oval feature, concave symmetrical sides, uneven base	3750	840	810	
113	Layer	Natural, light yellow gravel and chalk compact	1600	-	1005	

Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	29m	Width	1.6m	Depth	1.07m
	Levels					
	Trench top E			50.34m OD		
	Trench base E			49.84m OD		
	Trench top W			50.03m OD		
	Trench base W			48.95m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	SP 89037 52397		W	SP 89007 52405	
	Orientation			E-W		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
200	Layer	Dark grey brown silty sandy loam - Topsoil		300	0	
201	Layer	Mid brown- grey sandy clay, occasional pebbles - Subsoil		200	300	
202	Fill	Mid brown, silty, sandy clay, soft with frequent sub-angular rounded stones - Upper fill of [204]	2100	600	500	
203	Fill	Light orange-brown, silt clay soft - Lower fill of [204]	700	100	1100	
204	Cut	Linear in plan, asymmetrical in section, rounded base.	2100	700	1200	
205	Fill	Fill of [208] dark grey brown, sandy silt clay, rare small stones.	1200	340	800	
206	Fill	Fill of [208] mid yellow, gravel, loose	400	180	800	
207	Fill	Lower fill of [208], mid brown- grey, sandy silt, soft, occasional small and medium stones.	820	280	800	
208	Cut	Linear in plan, asymmetrical in section	1900	250	1100	
209	Layer	Yellow- grey gravel and chalk – Natural			1100-1200	

Trench 3						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	28m	Width	1.6m	Depth	1.00m
	Levels					
	Trench top NE			50.13m OD		
	Trench base NE			49.16m OD		
	Trench top SW			49.98m OD		
	Trench base SW			49.02m OD		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NE	SP 89010 52395		SW	SP 89002 52366	
	Orientation			E-W		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
300	Layer	Mid brown silty loam - Topsoil		300	0	
301	Layer	Dark brown silt with frequent mixed rubble - Made ground		100	300	
302	Layer	Mid beige sand and chalk - Made ground		200	400	
303	Layer	Light brown mixed sand and gravel - Made ground		250	600	
304	Fill	Mid/dark grey brown silty clay		200	1100	
305	Cut	Irregular in plan and section, concave base		200	1300	
306	Fill	Dark orange brown silty clay		600	500	
307	Cut	Linear, concave base		600	1100	
308	Layer	Sandy yellow gravel - Natural			700-850	

Trench 4						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	25.9	Width	1.6	Depth	1.4
	Levels					
	Trench top E			50.07		
	Trench base E			48.94		
	Trench top W			50.07		
	Trench base W			48.97		
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	SP 89078 52379		W	SP 89051 52393	
	Orientation			E-W		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
400	Layer	Mid brown silty loam - Topsoil		400	0	
401	Layer	Rubble – Made ground		350	400	
402	Layer	Grey mixed ash, rubble and brick – Made ground		250	750	
403	Layer	Grey mixed ash – Made ground		100	1000	
404	Layer	Rubble – Made ground		200	1100	
405	Layer	Beige silty clay - Natural		300	1300	

Trench 5								
			Max Dimensions (m)					
			Length	29	Width	1.6	Depth	0.7
			Levels					
			Trench top NE		49.97			
			Trench base NE		49.27			
			Trench top SW		50.00			
			Trench base SW		49.32			
			NGR Co-ordinates					
			NE	SP 89079 52361		SW	SP 89068 52332	
			Orientation			N-S		
Reason for Trench			Evaluation					
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)			
500	Layer	Dark grey sandy silty loam – Topsoil		300	0			
501	Layer	Orange sandy clay – Subsoil		400	300			
502	Fill	Mid brown silty clay – Fill of [503]		Unexc.	700			
503	Cut	Unexcavated linear feature - Land drain trench		Unexc.	700			
504	Layer	Light yellow chalky gravel - Natural		-	700			

Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Lavendon Road / Wellingborough Road, Olney			SITE NO/CODE: 1324/OLR
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1			Trench 5, General shot, looking north east
2			Trench 5, sample section, looking west
3			Trench 4, General shot, looking west
4			Trench 4, sample section east end of trench, looking north
5			Trench 4, sample section west end of trench, looking north
6			Trench 3, General shot, looking south
7			Trench 3, sample section, looking east
8			Trench 1, General shot, looking south
9			Trench 1, sample section, looking west
10			Trench 2, General shot, looking east
11			Trench 2, sample section, looking south
12			South west facing section [205], looking north east
13			South west facing section [205], looking north east
14			North east facing section [209], looking south west
15			West facing section [104], looking east
16			West facing section [106], looking east
17			North west facing section [112], looking south east
18			North west facing section [112], looking south east
19			East facing section [305], looking west
20			East facing section [306], looking west

Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Lavendon Rd/Wellingborough Rd, Olney	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2-78864
Short Description:	In July 2010 an evaluation was undertaken of land adjacent to the junction of Lavendon Road and Wellingborough Road, Olney, Milton Keynes, in advance of the proposed development of a car dealership and filling station. The development site is adjacent to the extensive Roman settlement at Ashfurlong: a geophysical survey had previously revealed probable quarrying on the east part of the site. The evaluation uncovered evidence for extensive quarrying, probably dating to the 19 th century. The finds recovered from the site date to the modern period, and it seems likely that any earlier archaeological remains located within the boundaries of the development site may have been destroyed by the quarrying.		
Project Type:	evaluation	Event No:	MKC 1265
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	Bartlett-Clarke 1991 (geophysical survey)	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	none
Current land use:	Scrub - disused	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	no
Monument type:	none	Monument period:	modern
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	none		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire (historic)	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 8903 5237
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	Land at junction of Lavendon Road & Wellingborough Road, Olney		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	1 ha	Height OD: (metres)	50
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	N Crank (MKCAO)	Project design originator:	B Zeepvat BA MIFA (ASC)
Project Manager:	B Zeepvat BA MIFA (ASC)	Director/Supervisor:	C Rouse BA PIFA
Sponsor / funding body:	Hilary Brock Ltd		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	7 th July 2010	End date:	12 th July 2010
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Buckinghamshire County Museum	none	
Paper:		Brief, project design, site records, photos, report	
Digital:		CD with copy of all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: Land at Lavendon Road & Wellingborough Road, Olney, Milton Keynes		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1324/OLR/2		
Author(s):	Gareth Shane BSc and Calli Rouse BA PIFA		
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