

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

WATCHING BRIEF:
CHURCH FARM
CHURCH END
SHERINGTON
MILTON KEYNES

NGR: SP 8903 4692

on behalf of Brian Cawley



Calli Rouse BA PIFA

September 2010

ASC: 1307/SCF/2



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Site Data

ASC project code:	SCF		ASC Project No:	1307			
OASIS ref:	archaeol2-83303		Event/Accession no:	1271			
County:		Buckinghamshire (historic county)					
Village/Town:		Sheringto	Sherington				
Civil Parish:		Sherington					
NGR (to 8 figs):		SP 8903 4692 (farmhouse)					
Extent of site:		Access ro	oad: c.1300 sq. m.				
		Field bar	n: <i>c</i> .32 sq. m.				
Present use:		Agricultural					
Planning proposal:		Construction of new access to farm from Gun Lane					
		Construction of field barn					
Planning application	ref/date:	Access road: 09/02292/FUL					
Local Diamina Author		Field barn: 08/01409/FUL					
Local Planning Author	oruy:	Milton Keynes Council 9 th , 10 th & 13 th September 2010					
Date of fieldwork:		1					
Client:	Client:		Brian Cawley				
		BPJ Properties Ltd					
		Basepoint Business Centre					
		Great Marlings					
		Luton					
		LU2 8DL					
Contact name:		Brian Cawley					

Internal Quality Check

Primary Author:	Calli Rouse	Date:	28/09/2010
D	T	Data	
Revisions:	790	Date:	
Edited/Checked By:		Date:	28/09/2010

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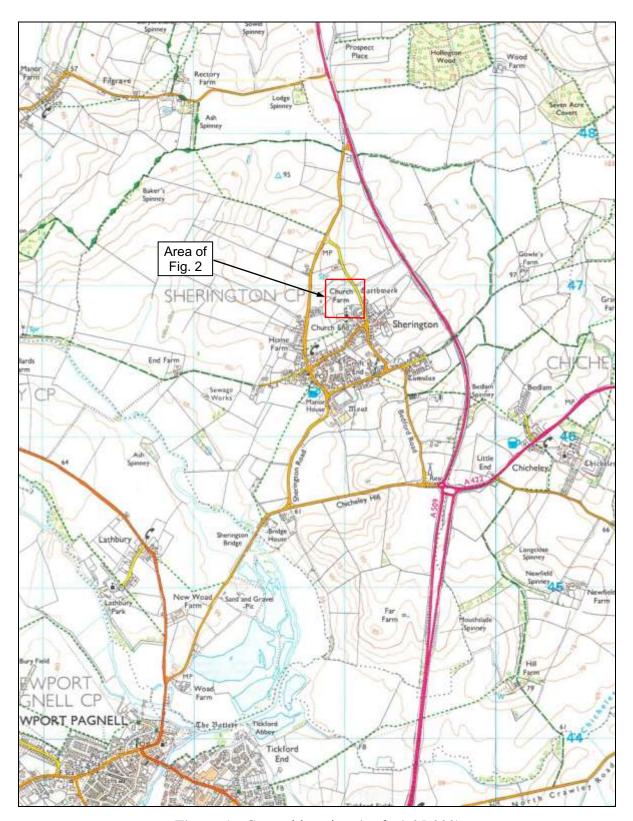


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

During September 2010, two archaeological watching briefs were carried out during the groundworks for a new driveway and field barn at Church Farm, Church End, Sherington. An area of linear earthworks had previously been recorded along the route of the new driveway. Little evidence of these was recorded above ground, and no evidence was observed below ground level. An area of burning and a spread of rubble, both of which included fragments of post medieval and modern brick and tile as well as animal bone. These are both likely to be remnants of agricultural activity within the field.

1. Introduction

1.1 In September 2010 Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd (ASC) carried out a watching brief at Church Farm, Church End, Sherington, Milton Keynes. The project was commissioned by Brian Cawley, and was carried out according to the requirements of the project design (Zeepvat 2010), and of the Milton Keynes Council Archaeological Officer, archaeological advisor (AA), to the local planning authority (LPA). The relevant planning application references are 09/02292/FUL (access road) and 08/01409/FUL (field barn).

1.2 Planning Background

This watching brief was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Statement 5* (PPS5), as a condition of planning permission 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

Church Farm is located at the north end of the village of Sherington, in the civil parish of the same name, and the administrative area of Milton Keynes, at SP 8904 4650 (Fig. 1). The farm house and outbuildings are immediately north of the parish church of St Laud, at the end of Church End.

The locations for the two watching briefs covered by this project design are in the large pasture field north of the farm. The field is bounded to the east by Gun Lane, to the south by Sherington itself, and to the west and north by a brook. Access will be from Gun Lane (Fig. 2).

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The watching brief location is on an east-west spur of land, falling steadily westwards from 79m AOD in the south-east corner of the field, to c.70m AOD at the north-west corner. Soils around Sherington belong to the *Hanslope*

Association, described as slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils. Some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils. Slight risk of water erosion over chalky till (Soil Survey 1983, 411d). The underlying geology comprises Jurassic Great Oolite clay and limestone (BGS, Sheet 203).

1.4.3 Proposed Development

The watching brief covered two developments (Fig. 2). The first comprises construction of a new access route $c.130\mathrm{m}$ in length, northwards from Church Farm to join Gun Lane at SP 8907 4700, with associated landscaping and tree planting. The second involves construction of the concrete base, $9.0 \times 3.5\mathrm{m}$, for a field barn at SP 8927 4684.

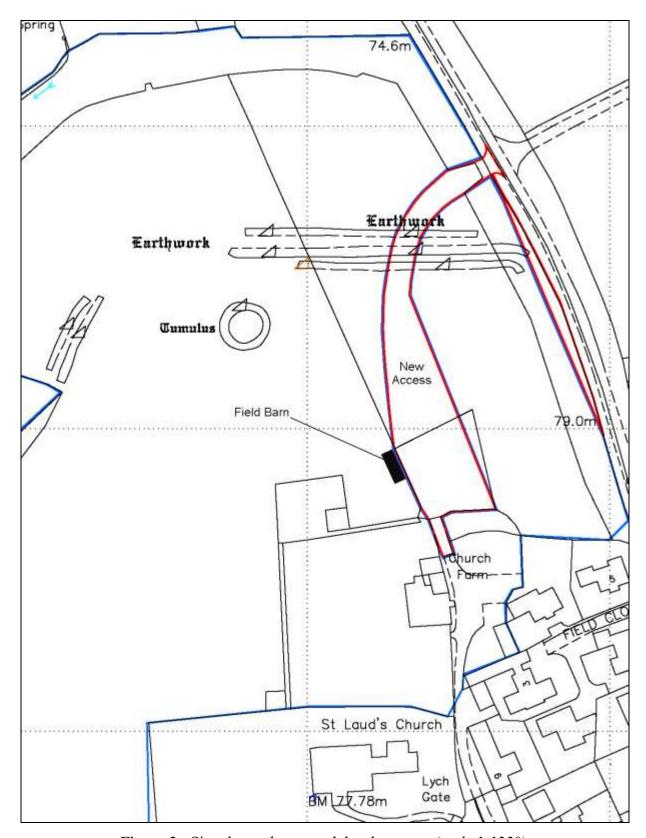


Figure 2: Site plan and proposed developments (scale 1:1250)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the project design (Section 3), the aims of the watching brief were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, nature, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains observed on site.
- In particular, to examine the previously recorded linear earthworks where they are encountered by the access way, to determine their date and function.

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), which required:

- Soil and overburden stripping under archaeological supervision;
- The rapid investigation and recording of any archaeological features or deposits present, including adequate provision of both drawn and photographic records;
- Subsoil stripping under archaeological supervision;
- The examination of any service and foundation trenches and the subsequent recording of any exposed archaeological remains, including adequate provision of both drawn and photographic records;
- Rapid examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material;
- A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving, and publication.

2.4 *Constraints*

The stripping of an area of c.8sqm between the driveway and the area of the field barn was not observed due to timing constraints.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 *Introduction*

The site of the proposed development lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest. The field in which the developments are taking place contains a tumulus and other earthworks of unknown date. The following paragraphs provide a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the site and its environs.

3.2 **Prehistoric** (before 600BC)

Two possible tumuli are located near Sherington. One lies at the corner of Crofts End and Bedford Road, c.400m south of Church Farm, the other lies in the field in which the proposed developments are located (Fig. 2). Neither monument is securely dated.

3.3 *Iron Age* (600BC-AD43)

Little is known of Iron Age occupation and activity in the Sherington area. Iron Age and Belgic potsherds have been found near the churchyard, south of the proposed development.

3.4 *Romano-British* (AD43-c.450)

During the Roman period the Sherington area lay within the tribal territory of the *Catuvellauni*, with its capital at *Verulamium* (St Albans). The nearest Roman towns were *Magiovinium* (Fenny Stratford) and Irchester: the road between them probably passed near Sherington (Farley 2010, 77-79). An extensive scatter of Roman potsherds, roof and flue tiles and building stone is recorded north of the church (Scott 1993, 30, BU72), suggesting a possible Roman building.

3.5 *Anglo Saxon* (c.AD450-1066)

A settlement was present at Sherington, although it is unclear when it was established. Before the Conquest, Sherington was a 10 hide estate that was subdivided into three manors. Edwin, son of Burgraed held the largest manor, which was of 6 hides; his man, Alwine held a 1 hide manor and the third manor was held by Oswulf, King Edward's man (Williams and Martin 2003:400).

3.6 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

The manors were held by the Bishop of Coutances after the Conquest and were worth £10 at the time of the Domesday Survey (*ibid*). A large medieval moated site known as Cave's Manor (Scheduled Ancient Monument 29471) lies within the grounds of the current Sherington Manor, south-west of the development site, which was constructed in the 18th century. The moated site is one of the largest in Buckinghamshire and north Bedfordshire: it probably defines the site of the original manor of Sherington, which was constructed by the Carun family after they acquired the fief in the early 12th century.

The manor later relocated to the north side of the village, where it stood until about 1780, and the moated site passed through a number of hands including those of the Cave family who held it until the late 15th century.

3.7 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

Being far from any major communication routes or population centres, Sherington has remained as a primarily agricultural settlement, with little development, until the present day.

The farmhouse at Church Farm is Grade II listed, and dates from the 18th century, with a 19th-century rear range.

3.8 Undated

In addition to the tumulus described above, the field in which the proposed development is located contains a series of linear earthworks, through which the proposed access road will pass. The nature and date of these earthworks is unknown. It should be noted that examination of recent air photographs of the development area (Google Earth, coverage dated 15/04/2007) shows no trace of the linear earthworks or the tumulus.

4. Results

- 4.1 Both watching briefs were carried out in three days, and the ground reduction for both developments was carried out as one continuous process. The ground was reduced across both development sites by 0.3m, through 0.1-0.3m of topsoil and up to 0.2m of mid-brown loamy subsoil. The interface between subsoil and natural was only exposed in patches, and the natural comprised a mid-brown silty clay.
- 4.2 An area of burning was partially exposed along the southeastern edge of the driveway (Fig. 3, Plates 2 & 4). This area contained pieces of animal bone, modern brick and tile. Close to this was a large spread of rubble (Fig. 3, Plates 3 & 4). This was observed continuing into the area of the field shelter (Plate 5).
- 4.3 No finds or features were observed within the area of the earthworks (Plate 1).

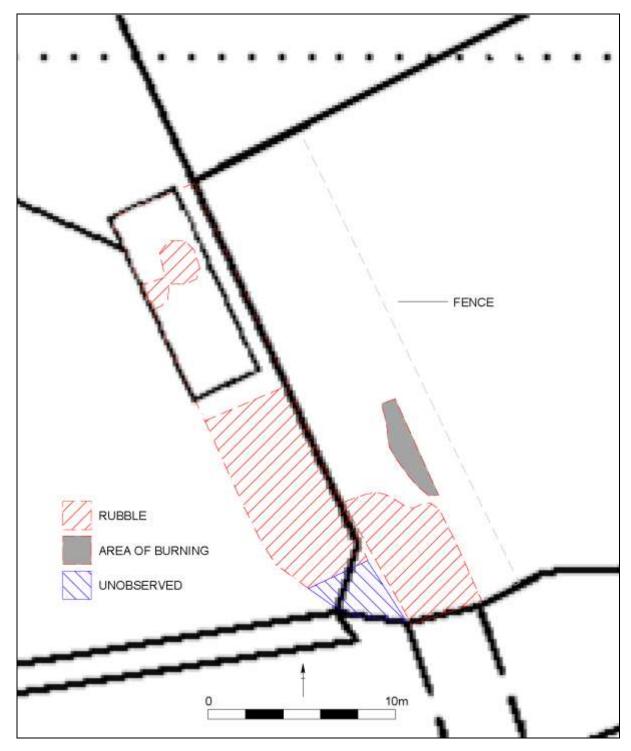


Figure 3: Site plan showing watching brief observations (scale 1:200)



Plate 1: Driveway in the area of linear earthworks, looking southwest



Plate 2: Area of burning along southeastern edge of driveway, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 3: Spread of rubble at southern end of driveway, looking north, 1m scale



Plate 4: Areas of burning and rubble at southern end of driveway, looking south, 1m scale



Plate 5: Rubble observed within area of field barn, looking southeast

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The new driveway passed directly through the area of undated linear earthworks mentioned in section 3.8, above. Although the earthworks were visible on the surface of the field due to a good growth of vegetation, no evidence for them was observed below ground level. This may be the result of ploughing over time, as the field containing the development area was part of a working farm until the mid-1980s (pers.comm. B. Cawley).
- 5.2 The area of burning and the spread of rubble observed at the southern end of the driveway and within area of the field barn contained post medieval and modern debris, as well as pieces of animal bone. The area of burning may be attributed to agricultural activity within the area, due to its close proximity to Church Farm, and the area's inclusion within a working farm until recent times.
- 5.3 A study of the readily available mapping of the area, dating back to the end of the 19th century, has not revealed any buildings within the vicinity of the rubble spread. This may be because the rubble was brought in from elsewhere, or that it was part of a building that was not recorded cartographically.

5.4 Confidence Rating

Both watching briefs were carried out in good conditions, and full cooperation was received from all parties involved. Therefore a high confidence rating is attached to the results of both watching briefs.

6. Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by Brian Cawley. The writer is grateful to Mr Cawley for his assistance. The project was monitored by Nick Crank on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for ASC by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Gareth Shane BSc and Calli Rouse BA PIFA. The report was prepared by Calli Rouse and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

7. Archive

- 7.1 The project archive will comprise:
 - 1. Project Design
 - 2. Initial Report
 - 3. Clients site plans
 - 4. Site Monitoring Sheets
 - 5. Sample records
 - 6. Site record drawings
 - 7. List of photographs
 - 8. B/W prints & negatives
 - 9. CDROM with copies of all digital files.
- 7.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum, reference number: AYCBM 2010:117.

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).
- Zeepvat, B 2010 Project Design for Archaeological Watching Briefs at Church Farm, Church End, Sherington ASC/1307/SCF/1

Secondary Sources

- BGS British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology.
- Farley, M (ed) 2010 An Illustrated History of Early Buckinghamshire. Buckinghamshire Archaeol. Soc (Aylesbury)
- Markham, F. 1973 A History of Milton Keynes and District. White Crescent Press Limited, Luton.
- 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 (Harpenden).
- Williams, A. & Martin, G.H. 2003 Domesday Book: a complete translation Penguin (London)

Appendix 1: Monitoring Sheets

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Client/Developer	70 /
Contact:	Phone:
Duration of Visit (inc. travel): Start: /2 \$5 pm	Finish: 3 PM
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Client/Developer							
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Duration of Visit Start:	Finish: 4.60						
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Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAM	/IE: Churc	ch Farm,	Church End, Sherington	SITE NO/CODE: 1307/SCF			
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject				
1	✓	√	Area of earthworks, looking east				
2	✓	✓	Area of earthworks, looking west				
3	✓	✓	Driveway in area of earthworks, looking	north east			
4	✓	✓	Driveway in area of earthworks, looking	south west			
5	✓	✓	Soil strip at end of drive/beginning of pa	arking area, looking south west			
6	✓	√	Soil strip in parking area, looking south	east			
7	✓	✓	Partially exposed area of burning in par	king area, looking north west, 1m			
			scale				
8	✓	\checkmark	Partially exposed area of burning in parking area, looking north west, 1m				
			scale				
9	✓	✓	Partially exposed area of burning in parking area, looking south east, 1m scale				
10	✓	✓	Edge of burning, looking south west, 1m scale				
11	✓	√	Area of rubble in parking area, looking south west				
12	✓	√	Area of rubble in parking area, looking north west				
13	✓	✓	Area of rubble in parking area, looking north west				
14	✓	✓	Area of rubble in parking area, looking north west				
15	✓	✓	South end of drive, looking south, 1m scale				
16	✓	✓	West edge of parking area, looking north west				
17	✓	✓	West edge of parking area, looking west				
18	✓	✓	Western extent of parking area, looking north west				
19	✓	√	Area of field barn, looking south east				
20	✓	✓	Area of field barn, looking south east				
21	✓	√	Rubble in area of field barn, looking south east				

Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS						
Project Name:	Church Farm, Church End, Sheri	ngton	OASIS reference:	archaeol2-83303		
Short Description: During September 2010, two archaeological watching briefs were carried out during the groundworks for a new driveway and field barn at Church Farm, Church End, Sherington. An area of linear earthworks had previously been recorded along the route of the new driveway. Little evidence of these was recorded above ground, and no evidence was observed below ground level. An area of burning and a spread of rubble, both of which included fragments of post medieval and modern brick and tile as well as animal bone. These are both likely to be remnants of agricultural activity within the field.						
Project Type:	Watching Brief					
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	-		Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	-		
Current land use:	Field		Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	-		
Monument type:	-		Monument period:	-		
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	-					
, , , ,	PROJECT	LOCATIO	ON			
County:	Buckinghamshire (Historic County)	OS refe	rence: (8 figs min)	SP 8903 4692 (farmhouse)		
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	Church Farm, Church End, Sheri	ngton				
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	Access road: c.1300 sq. m. Height OD: (metres) Field barn: c.32 sq. m.		DD: (metres)	c.79		
	PROJECT	CREATO	RS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consu	Itancy Ltd				
Project brief originator:	-	Project	design originator:	B. Zeepvat		
Project Manager:	B. Zeepvat	Director	/Supervisor:	B. Zeepvat		
Sponsor / funding body:	Brian Cawley					
	PROJE	CT DATE				
Start date:	09/09/2010	End dat	e:	03/09/2010		
	PROJECT	ARCHIVE	S			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)				
Physical:	Buckinghamshire County Museum (AYCBM 2010:117)	-				
Paper:	Museum (ATOBM 2010.117)	Archive Box				
Digital:		CD				
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)						
Title:	itle: Archaeological Watching Briefs at Church Farm, Church End, Sherington					
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1307/SCF/2					
Author(s):	Calli Rouse BA PIFA					
Page nos	1-20	Date:				