

STOWE SCHOOL MUSIC SCHOOL

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment and Field Reconnaissance Survey

Prepared by

NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY

On behalf of

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CONTENTS

Document control sheet.....	i
Contents.....	ii
List of appendices	iv
List of tables	v
List of figures.....	vi
Non-technical summary	1
1 Introduction	2
1.1 Purpose of the Report	2
1.2 Commissioning Bodies	2
1.3 Proposed Development.....	2
1.4 Legislation, Regulations and Guidance	2
1.5 Staged approach to archaeological investigation.....	4
1.6 Aims	4
1.7 Circulation of report	4
1.8 Resourcing.....	4
2 Method of assessment.....	5
2.1 Frameworks and standards	5
2.2 Study Area.....	5
2.3 Data collection.....	5
2.4 Field reconnaissance survey	6
2.5 Data management and presentation	6
2.6 Impact assessment process.....	8
2.7 Limitations of assessment	12
3 Description of the Study Area	14
3.1 Location and topography	14
3.2 Mapped solid geology	14
3.3 Mapped drift geology	14
3.4 Mapped soils	14
3.5 Geotechnical investigation of the PDA	15
3.6 Ground contamination.....	15
3.7 Hydrology and hydrogeology	15
4 Archaeology within the Study Area.....	16
4.1 Previous archaeological work within the Study Area	16
4.2 Palaeolithic (<i>c.</i> 500 000 – 8300 BC)	16
4.3 Mesolithic (<i>c.</i> 8300 – 4000 BC)	17
4.4 Neolithic (<i>c.</i> 4200 – 2400 BC).....	17
4.5 Bronze Age (<i>c.</i> 2400 – 800 BC)	18
4.6 Iron Age (<i>c.</i> 800 BC – AD 43)	18
4.7 Prehistoric Period (<i>c.</i> 500 000 BC – AD 43)	19
4.8 Roman (AD 43 – 410)	20
4.9 The Anglo-Saxon Period (AD 410 – 1066).....	21
4.10 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1540).....	22
4.11 Post-Medieval and Early Modern (AD 1540 – 1939).....	24
4.12 Modern (AD 1939 to present).....	26

4.13	Sites of Undetermined Date	27
5	Field survey	28
5.1	Survey conditions and access.....	28
5.2	Observations within the PDA	28
5.3	Observations outside the PDA.....	29
5.4	Existing boundaries.....	29
5.5	Discussion	30
6	Archaeological potential of the landscape within the Study Area	31
6.1	Introduction	31
6.2	Palaeo-environmental and organic remains.....	34
6.3	Summary of potential for encountering different classifications of Archaeological remains.....	35
7	Impact Assessment.....	37
7.1	Importance	37
7.2	Impact Assessment	37
7.3	Significance of Impact.....	40
8	Recommendations.....	41
8.1	Site-specific recommendations	41
8.2	General recommendations	42
9	Acknowledgments.....	43
10	Bibliography.....	44
10.1	Primary sources	44
10.2	Aerial Photographs.....	44
10.3	Secondary Sources.....	46

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A: Explanation of Phased Approach to Archaeological Investigation and Mitigation.....	A1-3
Appendix B: Statutory and Non-Statutory Protection of Archaeological Sites...	B1-5
Appendix C: Archaeological Constraints Gazetteer.....	C1-2
Appendix D: Summary Table of Reconnaissance Plot Data.....	D1-2
Appendix E: Summary Table of Plot Boundaries.....	E1-2
Appendix F: Figures 1-7.....	F1-2

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Summary of data sources and data collected during the assessment	5
Table 2.2 Summary of site reference codes	7
Table 2.3 Summary of accuracy levels for displayed data	8
Table 2.4 Site category definitions	9
Table 2.5 Nature of impact definitions	10
Table 2.6 Type of impact definitions.....	10
Table 2.7 Magnitude of impact definitions.....	11
Table 2.8 Significance of impact determination.....	11
Table 3.1 Soils and land use	15
Table 5.1 Summary of historic boundaries.....	30
Table 6.1 Summary of archaeological potential by period.....	34
Table 6.2 Potential encounter rate for different feature classifications by period..	35
Table 7.1 Summary of importance	37
Table 7.2 Summary of nature of impacts.....	38
Table 7.3 Summary of adverse impacts of the scheme by grade.....	38
Table 7.4 Summary of significance of beneficial impacts.....	40
Table 9.1 Acknowledgements.....	43
Table 10.1 Pre-OS maps	44
Table 10.2 OS maps.....	44
Table 10.3 Aerial photographs.....	44
Table 10.4 Published and unpublished sources	46
Table 10.5 Internet Sources	47

LIST OF FIGURES

- Figure 1:** Location of proposed music school, 1:50,000
Figure 2: Archaeological constraints, 1:2500
Figure 3: Archaeological constraints, 1:2500
Figure 4: Archaeological constraints, 1:2500
Figure 5: Archaeological constraints, 1:2500
Figure 6: Archaeological constraints, 1:1000
Figure 7: Field survey observations, 1:2500

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This archaeological assessment relates to the proposed development of Stowe Music School, part of Stowe School, North Buckinghamshire (NGR 468440 237550). The report presents the results of both an original field survey and a desk-based study of published archaeological information in the public domain. The desk-based study was carried out relative to a Study Area comprising a 500m buffer zone centred on the Proposed Development Area.

Searches of national and county databases, the study of modern and historic mapping, aerial photography and written accounts, and the results of field survey, have identified a total of 175 sites of archaeological significance within the Study Area. All sites have been graded according to their perceived archaeological importance. The scale of impact of the proposed development upon those identified archaeological sites has then been assessed, and the significance of each impact has been determined relative to the importance of each individual site.

In total, 6 sites are considered to be subject to direct adverse impact by the proposed development. The level of impact on 4 of these sites – Stowe Conservation Area, Stowe Grade I Registered Park, the Towcester to Alchester Roman road and some Post-Medieval garden walkways – is considered minor. The significance of this impact on both the road and the garden walkways is low, the significance of impact on Stowe Registered Park is medium and that on Stowe Conservation Area is high.

The level of impact upon the remaining two sites, a building and an obelisk, both Post-Medieval is considered to be severe, as they fall entirely within the footprint of the PDA. The significance of impact upon both is considered medium. There is also a medium-to-high overall potential for further unrecorded archaeological remains to exist within the Study Area. The highest archaeological potential is considered to be for Post-Medieval structural remains, though there is also the potential for remains associated with the Roman road.

Recommendation is made for ongoing liaison with Buckinghamshire County Council, English Heritage and the local Conservation Officer in order to agree any further archaeological investigation and mitigation. Protective measures should be put in place for Lee's Bastion and a ha-ha, which lie in close proximity to the PDA.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Report

This report presents the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment and field reconnaissance survey undertaken in advance of the proposed development of Stowe School Music School, Stowe, North Buckinghamshire, NGR 468440 237550 (Figure 1).

1.2 Commissioning Bodies

The archaeological assessment was commissioned by Stowe School. The archaeological contractor was Network Archaeology, a professional organisation providing consultancy advice and a full range of archaeological field services.

1.3 Proposed Development

Stowe School lies at the heart of Stowe Landscape Gardens, a post-medieval designed landscape of international significance. It is proposed to develop a new music school beside the existing Roxburgh Theatre, south-west of the main school complex, on the eastern side of Oxford Avenue.

The design will incorporate a 250-seat Concert Hall, a recording studio, a music library, a rock rehearsal room, a piano room, a percussion room, and 24 practice rooms / studios with recording facilities, all contained within a single building.

The location of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) is depicted on 1132_SK002A_Stowe Music School Ground Plan_1to200_A1.pdf (client drawing number: 1131_SK002) as provided to Network Archaeology by Stowe School.

1.4 Legislation, Regulations and Guidance

National Policies

The proposed development falls under the following national, regional, and local policies, with further details provided in Appendix A:

- *Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)*
- *Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act (1990)*

- *Town and Country Planning Act (1990)*
- *PPS5: Planning for the Historic Environment*. This PPS replaces Planning Policy Guidance Notes 15 and 16. It sets out the government's policy with respect to conservation of the historic environment and what it terms 'heritage assets'. This includes scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas and unscheduled archaeological remains. Specifically, Policy HE9.1 states that there should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and that the more significant the asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Policy HE9.6 further states that the absence of designation for unscheduled archaeological remains does not indicate that they are of low significance.

Regional Policies

- *Buckinghamshire County Council Structure Plan (1991-2011)*. Regional planning is provided for under those policies saved from the original BCC Structure Plan. Specifically, policy HE1 states that permission will not be given for any development which would endanger, or have a significant adverse effect on the character or appearance and/or setting of any of the following: a) listed buildings; b) scheduled ancient monuments and other important archaeological sites; c) historic parks or gardens; and d) conservation areas. Proposals, which would lead to the enhancement of any of these features, are generally encouraged provided that there is no significant conflict with any other relevant policies within the Plan.

Local Policies

- *Aylesbury Vale District Council (2007-2011)*. Local planning is provided for under those policies saved from the original Local Plan. Most relevant are: paragraphs 4.143-4.148 'Listed Buildings and Other Structures'; 4.149-4.156 / GP.53 'Conservation Areas'; paragraphs 4.159-4.162 / GP.59 'Archaeology and Ancient Monuments'; and paragraph 4.163 / GP.60 'Historic Parks and Gardens'.

1.5 Staged approach to archaeological investigation

Stowe School is committed to adopting a staged, multi-discipline approach to scheme development. This assessment forms the first stage of archaeological research, assessment and mitigation (see Appendix A).

1.6 Aims

The purpose of the study is to consider the cultural heritage implications of the proposed development in order a) to aid in the selection of a construction strategy best preserving of the archaeology, and b) to provide a basis for further stages of investigation and mitigation. More specifically, the objectives of the study will be to:

- Identify and define the extent of known archaeological remains within the Study Area;
- Provide a preliminary assessment of their significance;
- Assess the overall impact of the proposed development on the known and potential archaeological constraints;
- Assess the need for further evaluation and mitigation prior to and during ground-disturbing activities; and
- Make recommendations for further evaluation and mitigation, where necessary.

1.7 Circulation of report

Copies of this report will be provided to Stowe School and Buckinghamshire County Council Archaeology Service.

1.8 Resourcing

This report was undertaken over a two week period in June/July 2011. Data collection by two researchers took place over one week, the data was processed and presented using MapInfo GIS over one week, and report writing was undertaken by one person in one week.

2 METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

2.1 Frameworks and standards

The present Study Area falls within the catchment provided for under the South-East Research Framework (SERF). The framework aims to produce a Resource Assessment: a statement of current knowledge of the archaeology and history of the region. This will serve to highlight the gaps in current understanding, and identify research questions and topics in order to form a Research Agenda for the future. A Research Strategy can then be developed for effectively investigating and interpreting the historic environment of the South East.

All archaeological work pertaining to the present desk-based assessment has been undertaken in accordance with professional codes, standards and guidance documents (IfA 2008a, 2008b).

2.2 Study Area

A 500m buffer was centred on the PDA to form a Study Area.

2.3 Data collection

Table 2.1 Summary of data sources and data collected during the assessment

Source	Data type	Data in Study Area
British Museum (BM)	Portable Antiquities Database	N
Council British Arch. (CBA)	Defence of Britain Database	N
Countryside Agency	Heritage Coasts	N
English Heritage	List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest held by the Department of Culture, Media and Sport	Y
	National Monuments Register (NMR) Events database of archaeological works	Y
	NMR Monarch database of registered archaeological sites	Y
	Schedule of Ancient Monuments of England	Y
	The National Mapping Programme (NMP)	N
	Register of Historic Battlefields	N
	Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England	Y
	World Heritage Sites	N
English Nature (EN)	Ancient Woodland	N
National Trust SMR	Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)	Y
Buckinghamshire County Council	Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)	Y
	Historic maps (tithe, OS etc)	Y
WWW	Various websites listed in section 10.2	N

Baseline data was collected for the entire Study Area, so as to better contextualise the archaeological heritage of the PDA. Data was sought from statutory and non-statutory bodies, as summarised in Table 2.1.

2.4 Field reconnaissance survey

2.4.1 Survey area and plot numbers

Reconnaissance survey was undertaken within the PDA on 5th August 2011.

2.4.2 Plots

Two plot numbers were assigned (Figure 7). The survey aimed to record extant earthworks, vegetative anomalies, soil discolourations, structures, finds concentrations, land use, visible geology, general topographical variations and health & safety issues. Observations were recorded on *pro-forma* Plot Record Sheets, a summary of which appear in Appendix D.

2.4.3 Boundaries

Visual examination of plot boundaries was undertaken in order to record their composition and relation to any historical features. Observations were recorded on *pro-forma* Boundary Record sheets. Recorded boundaries were then assessed for their historical importance (Appendix E).

2.5 Data management and presentation

2.5.1 Definition of a 'site'

The term 'site' is used throughout this report to refer to ancient monuments; buildings of architectural and historical importance; parks; gardens; designed landscapes; battlefields; public spaces; historic landscapes; historic townscapes; find spots of artefacts and any other heritage asset.

Unless otherwise stated the term 'site' refers to the location where a site was situated and not to extant remains (e.g. a field boundary means the location of a former field boundary, and a pond means the location of a former pond). The only exception relates to structures, which can be taken to be extant unless otherwise stated.

2.5.2 Reference conventions

The information gathered from the data sources listed in Table 2.1 is uniquely referenced throughout this report and on all of the figures. Information retrieved from public databases is prefixed by a two, three or four letter code, followed by their original source number. Sites found during the course of this desk based assessment that are not currently listed in a public database are referred to as DBA sites, identified by a two-letter suffix (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2 Summary of site reference codes

Reference code	Terms of reference	Example site reference
DBA	Desk Based Assessment Site	DBA:AA
DBP	Defence of Britain Project	DBP S0013298
FSU	Field reconnaissance survey	FSU 15
LS	Listed Structure	LS 489422
NTSMR	National Trust Sites and Monuments Record	NTHER 599006
NMR	English Heritage National Monuments Record of sites and events	NMR 1309749
PA	Portable Antiquities Scheme	PA 46789
BHER	Buckinghamshire Heritage Environment Record	SMR 1118

2.5.3 Archaeological constraint gazetteer

Known archaeological sites located within the Study Area are summarised in a gazetteer in Appendix C. The gazetteer is structured in alphanumeric order. The gazetteer provides the source, cross-references, description, period and location of each site. The location is given as a 12 figure national grid reference to the centre of the point, area or linear. The gazetteer also gives a category of importance (see Section 2.6.1), an assessment of impact (see Section 2.6.2) and an assessment of the significance of impact (Section 2.6.3).

2.5.4 Archaeological figures

The archaeological sites listed in the gazetteer are presented on Figure 2. These figures use OS MasterMap vector mapping at 1:2.5k and 1:10k raster. Each site is represented by a star, shaded area or dashed/dotted line, depending on the type of data held. The symbols and corresponding labels are coloured according to the importance of the site (see section 2.6.1).

2.5.5 Accuracy of displayed data

Site data may originally have been captured at a different scale to that at which it is now displayed. This should be borne in mind when interpreting the exact location of constraint points and polygonal boundaries. Table 2.3 presents estimated accuracy levels based upon visual comparison with plots.

Table 2.3 Summary of accuracy levels for displayed data

Source	Source type	Source scale	Positional accuracy in relation to current OS mapping	Accuracy in relation to position on the ground
DBA	OS map	1:10 000 1:10 560	1mm	± 10m
DBA	OS map	1:2500	1mm	± 2.5m
DBA	AP vertical	1:5000 - 1:10 000	1-5mm	± 5 - 50m
DBA	AP oblique	1:1000 - 1:2500	1-5mm	± 5 - 50m
DBA	Tithe/enclosure map	1:5000 - 1:10 000	1-5mm	± 5 - 50m
DBP	digital points	-	-	?
LS	digital points	-	-	? ± 10m
NMR	digital points	-	-	? ± 10m - 1000m
SMR	Annotated maps, digital points and text data	(1:10 000)	±1-200mm	? ± 10m - 2000m

2.6 Impact assessment process

Development will have direct and indirect impacts upon known and potential archaeological remains. Direct impacts are those whereby the archaeological site will be directly physically altered by the construction process, i.e. damaged, partially destroyed or wholly removed. Indirect impacts are those whereby the archaeological site may remain physically unaffected by the development, yet where alterations to its immediate environment may still have an effect, e.g. by causing the deterioration of its historical landscape setting.

Archaeological impact assessment is the process by which the impacts of a proposed survey upon the archaeological resource are identified. Each site has been assessed in relation to its wider heritage landscape, taking account of identity, place,

and past and present perceptions of value.

A three stage process was adopted:

Stage 1: Assessment of importance (see 2.6.1)

Stage 2: Assessment of the impact of the proposed development (see 2.6.2)

Stage 3: Assessment of significance of impact (see 2.6.3)

2.6.1 Importance

The sites listed in the Archaeological Constraints Gazetteer (2.5.3) have been rated according to their perceived importance into categories A to D and U (as shown in Table 2.4).

Where possible, each site has been assessed on the following characteristics:

- complexity (i.e. diversity of elements and relationships)
- condition (i.e. current stability and management)
- period
- physical form
- rarity
- setting
- survival (i.e. level of completeness)

Table 2.4 Site category definitions

Grade	Description	Examples	Investigation and mitigation
A	Statutory protected	Conservation Area, Listed Building, Scheduled Ancient Monument	Avoidance essential
B	Nationally important	Grade I and II* Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield, Major settlements (e.g. villas, deserted medieval villages), Burial grounds, Standing historic buildings (non-listed) World Heritage Site	Avoidance preferable
C	Regionally important	Grade II Registered Park and Garden, Some settlements, finds scatters, Roman roads, sites of historic buildings	Avoidance desirable, otherwise investigation necessary
D	Locally important	Field systems, ridge and furrow, trackways, wells	Avoidance unlikely/investigation recommended
U	Ungraded	Non-archaeological site held by data source	Avoidance and investigation not envisaged

The grade awarded to each site considers the scale at which the site may be judged significant (i.e. in terms of local, regional and national policies, commitments and objectives); representational value, diversity and potential; and existing local, regional and national designations (e.g. Scheduled Monuments). Some sites within the Study Area benefit from statutory and/or other protection (see Appendix B).

The process of importance categorisation has been adopted as a tool in determining appropriate mitigation. The categories should not be taken as a statement of fact regarding the importance or value of a particular site. The use of examples of types of site is simply a guideline. The inclusion of a site in a particular category often involves a degree of subjective judgment and is based upon the current level of information. Categories are not fixed or finite, and the classification of a site may change as a result of findings made during later stages of investigation.

2.6.2 Impact of the proposed development

The potential impact of the proposed development upon a site has been assessed at three levels:

- nature of impact (see Table 2.5)
- type of impact (see Table 2.6)
- magnitude of impact (see Table 2.7)

Table 2.5 Nature of impact definitions

Impact	Description
Beneficial	Beneficial contribution to the protection or enhancement of the archaeological and historical heritage
Adverse	Detrimental to the protection of the archaeological and historical heritage
Neutral	Where positive and negative impacts are considered to balance out
None	No or negligible impact due to distance from proposed survey, and/or construction technique which negates the impact

Table 2.6 Type of impact definitions

Type	Description
Direct	Physical damage, including compaction and/or partial or total removal. Severance, in particular linear sites
Indirect	Visual intrusion affecting the aesthetic setting of a site. Disturbances caused by vibration, dewatering, or changes in hydrology etc.
Uncertain	Where the physical extent or survival of a site is uncertain, or where the visual impact of the proposed survey on the setting of sites or the landscape has not been determined

Table 2.7 Magnitude of impact definitions

Magnitude	Description
Severe	Entire or almost entire destruction of the site
Major	A high ratio of damage or destruction to the site
Minor	A low ratio of damage to the site
Indeterminate	Where the data level does not allow any secure calculation (e.g. because the quality and extent of the site is unknown, or because construction techniques have not yet been decided)

Factors affecting the assessed magnitude of impact include:

- the proportion of the site affected;
- the integrity of the site; impacts may be reduced if there is pre-existing damage or disturbance, and
- the nature, potential and heritage value of a site

2.6.3 Significance of impact

The ‘significance’ of impact has been assessed as the product of site importance and the assessed impact upon each site. The levels of significance of impact are defined in Table 2.8. Significance of impact definitions are provided only for negative impacts, as these were the only type on this particular scheme. The significance of impact rating does not take account of potential mitigation.

Table 2.8 Significance of impact determination

Stage 1	Stage 2			Stage 3
Importance of site	Nature of impact	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact	Significance of impact
A	Negative	direct	severe	high
			major	high
			minor	high
			indeterminate	high
		indirect	severe	high
			major	high
			minor	medium
			indeterminate	high or medium
B	Negative	direct	severe	high
			major	high
			minor	medium
			indeterminate	high or medium
		indirect	severe	high
			major	medium
			minor	medium
			indeterminate	high or medium

Stage 1	Stage 2			Stage 3
Importance of site	Nature of impact	Type of impact	Magnitude of impact	Significance of impact
C	Negative	direct	Severe	medium
			major	medium
			minor	low
			indeterminate	low or medium
		indirect	severe	medium
			major	low
			minor	low
			indeterminate	low or medium
D	Negative	direct	severe	medium
			major	low
			minor	low
			indeterminate	low or medium
		indirect	severe	low
			major	low
			minor	low
			indeterminate	low
U	Negative	direct	severe	n/a
			major	n/a
			minor	n/a
			indeterminate	n/a
		indirect	severe	n/a
			major	n/a
			minor	n/a
			indeterminate	n/a

2.7 Limitations of assessment

2.7.1 Reliability of the data

Information held by public data sources can normally be assumed to be reliable, but uncertainty can arise in a number of ways:

- The Historic Environment Record (HER) can be limited because it depends on random opportunities for research, fieldwork and discovery.
- Documentary sources are rare before the medieval period, and the few that do exist must be considered carefully in order to assess their veracity.
- Primary map sources, especially older examples, often fail to locate sites accurately to modern standards.
- There may be a lack of dating evidence for sites.

- The usefulness of aerial photographs depends upon the geology and land use of the areas being photographed, as well as the season and prevailing weather conditions. Many types of archaeological remains do not produce crop, soil or vegetation marks and the aerial photographs themselves necessarily involve some level of subjective interpretation.

2.7.2 Potential limitations of an impact assessment

Limitations of impact assessment can include:

- Inaccuracies of map sources which make it difficult to provide a precise assessment of potential impact
- Uncertainty regarding the survival and current condition of some sites. This means that the importance of some sites cannot be finalised until reconnaissance and/or evaluation has taken place on the ground
- Uncertainty regarding the precise methodologies of the development proposals
- The possibility that hitherto unknown archaeology will be encountered

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

3.1 Location and topography

Located 4km north-west of Buckingham, Stowe parish sits within the north-west of Buckinghamshire, close to the borders with Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire. The landscape is undulating and rural, with elevation falling gradually from *c.*150m in the north, to *c.*100m towards the Great Ouse valley in the south. Agriculture, education and heritage tourism are the local economic mainstays.

The area is dominated by Stowe Landscape Gardens, a large expanse of historic ornamental landscaping. The gardens are associated with Stowe House (now forming Stowe School), a Grade I listed country mansion of original post-medieval date. They comprise attractive open tracts of managed grassland, woodland and lakes. The numerous built monuments include: arches, bridges, statues, temples and fountains. Areas peripheral to the landscape gardens comprise fields of varying size bounded by hedgerows, access roads and approaches to the estate/school.

The PDA is located to the south-west of Stowe House, adjacent to the existing Roxburgh Theatre. Oxford Avenue, the main road servicing the school from the A422 in the south, runs SW-NE to the fore, while the current nine-hole golf course is located to the rear. Overall, the relief local to the PDA is flat.

3.2 Mapped solid geology

The Study Area occupies a single solid geology. This is the Great Oolite group comprising sandstone, limestone and argillaceous rocks. In particular, limestone formations are known to predominate locally.

3.3 Mapped drift geology

The Study Area occupies a single drift geology. This is Diamicton till, comprising very poorly sorted glacial sediments (BGS 2011).

3.4 Mapped soils

A single soil is mapped for the Study Area in the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983). This is: ASHLEY (Table 3.2), a characteristically fertile soil, but which can also be heavy and difficult to work.

Table 3.1 Soils and land use

Soil Association	SSEW sub-group	Description	Geological location	Land use
ASHLEY	572q	Fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging, associated with similar but wetter soils. Some calcareous and non-calcareous slowly permeable clayey soils	Chalky till	Winter cereals, some short-term grassland and sugar beet

3.5 Geotechnical investigation of the PDA

No previous ground investigations have been recorded within the Study Area.

3.6 Ground contamination

No previous ground contamination has been recorded within the Study Area.

3.7 Hydrology and hydrogeology

Stowe Landscape Gardens contain numerous lakes, including a large central body of water referred to as ‘The Lake’, located only a short distance south-east of the PDA, and another known as ‘Oxford Water’, located a similar distance to the south-west. The nearest major watercourse is the River Great Ouse which runs east-west a short distance to the south of the A422. The River Alder and its tributaries run roughly north-south through the Parish to feed into the Great Ouse.

4 ARCHAEOLOGY WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Previous archaeological work within the Study Area

The National Monuments Record (NMR) maintained by English Heritage, contains 46 records of archaeological investigation within the Study Area, comprising 26 watching briefs, 11 excavations, 3 geophysical surveys, 3 architectural surveys and 3 evaluations. Buckinghamshire HER contains records for 8 evaluations, 19 watching briefs, 2 surveys and 6 excavations. This relatively large number of archaeological investigations reflects the richness of the local heritage.

4.1.1 Previous heritage surveys

Numerous heritage surveys have been undertaken within the parish. These include:

- The Whittlewood Project: a survey of medieval rural settlement in the Whittlewood environs. The scope of this investigation included Stow parish, with the results now published online.

4.2 Palaeolithic (c. 500 000 – 8300 BC)

4.2.1 The Palaeolithic Period: Overview

Mobile hunter-gatherer communities are evidenced in Britain from around half a million years ago. Stone tools were knapped for the purposes of hunting, gathering and fishing, as well as for a multitude of other functions such as food preparation (Klein 2005:112-114). It is a combination of these stone tools as well as the remains of prey animals that form the major evidence base for this period.

In Buckinghamshire, local Palaeolithic activity is attested to by numerous finds of stone tools. Though these are largely limited to the area of the Thames Valley in the south of the county, a number have been located in the Great Ouse valley. In Northamptonshire, Palaeolithic finds are found largely concentrated within the Nene Valley to the north. No Palaeolithic remains have been identified in the parish of Stowe itself, or in any of the immediately surrounding parishes.

4.2.2 The Palaeolithic Period: Known sites

No sites dating to this period are known within the Study Area.

4.3 Mesolithic (*c.* 8300 – 4000 BC)

4.3.1 The Mesolithic Period: Overview

Across Britain, Mesolithic settlement tended towards coastal, riverine and lacustrine environments, with river valleys such as those of the Great Ouse and its tributaries in north Buckinghamshire being favoured locations (Mithen 1999). Evidence for Mesolithic food processing and lithic industry occur primarily in the form of shell middens around the coasts and flint scatters inland.

As in the preceding Palaeolithic, the vast majority of Mesolithic sites are clustered around the Thames valley in the south of the county. However, a small number of Mesolithic flints have also been recovered within the valleys of the Great Ouse and its tributaries in the Milton Keynes area. No sites are recorded within Stowe parish itself, or, with the exception of Milton Keynes, anywhere else in Buckinghamshire north of Aylesbury.

4.3.2 The Mesolithic Period: Known Sites from within the Study Area

No sites dating to this period are known within the Study Area.

4.4 Neolithic (*c.* 4200 – 2400 BC)

4.4.1 The Neolithic Period: Overview

Throughout the Neolithic period, communities across Britain adopted an increasingly sedentary lifestyle, with agriculture gaining primacy over hunting and gathering as the principal subsistence method. Domestic structures and associated field systems are rarely found (Darvill 1996) and the major evidence type consists of flint scatters and monuments, such as barrows and henges (Whittle 1999).

There are records of *c.*400 Neolithic sites across Buckinghamshire. However, the vast majority of these are located within the Chilterns and Thames Valley to the south. No sites are recorded within the parish of Stowe itself, the nearest being a small assemblage of flints at Silverstone Racing Circuit to the north (HER

0670300000), and a cluster of possible Neolithic enclosures at Biddlesden to the west (HERs 0505900000 and 0195601000).

The greatest local concentration of Neolithic sites follows the line of the Great Ouse valley to the south. These sites consist primarily of ring ditches identified on aerial photographs (e.g. at Water Stratford: HER 0551500000).

4.4.2 The Neolithic Period: Known Sites

No sites dating to this period are known within the Study Area.

4.5 Bronze Age (*c.* 2400 – 800 BC)

4.5.1 The Bronze Age: Overview

With the exception of a new metalworking technology, an essentially Neolithic lifestyle continued on into the early Bronze Age in the Buckinghamshire region, as nationally. From the middle of the period settlement remains increase in number, while visible ritual sites decrease. Land divisions were formalised and warfare common. Both were symptoms of population increase and the resulting pressure on land and resources (Champion 1999).

As for the Neolithic, the majority of Bronze Age sites in Buckinghamshire are located within the Chilterns and Thames Valley. A possible Bronze Age barrow is recorded near to Luffield Abbey Farm to the north of the Study Area (HER 0072700000), though this may as well have been a Saxon territorial marker. To the east, the well-documented prehistoric landscape of Milton Keynes includes nearly four hundred Bronze Age sites (e.g. MKSMRs 1896 and 2192). The nearest site concentration to the Study Area follows the line of the Great Ouse valley.

4.5.2 The Bronze Age: Known Sites

No sites dating to this period are known within the Study Area.

4.6 Iron Age (*c.* 800 BC – AD 43)

4.6.1 The Iron Age: Overview

Iron-working, coinage and the potter's wheel were among the new technologies

introduced to Britain from the Continent during the Iron Age. Yet the landscape remained one of enclosed roundhouse settlements, field systems and mixed farming communities (Haselgrove 1999). With sustained population growth came increased competition for land, and a highly territorial society resulted (Cunliffe 2004).

The vast majority of the Iron Age sites recorded in Buckinghamshire are located across the Chilterns and along the Thames Valley in the south of the county. Across the north Buckinghamshire region, the much smaller number of sites largely comprises spot finds of coins and pottery such as finds of early to late Iron Age pot sherds from nearby Akeley (HERs 0971700000 and 0971300000). Numerous earthwork / cropmark enclosures have also been identified on aerial photographs.

Again, the closest sites to the Study Area would appear to be concentrated along the course of the Great Ouse valley and across the Milton Keynes area. In particular, the latter provides evidence of extensive Iron Age occupation a relatively short distance to the east of Stowe parish (e.g. MKSMR 1508).

4.6.2 The Iron Age: Known Sites

No sites dating to this period are known within the Study Area.

4.7 Prehistoric Period (c. 500 000 BC – AD 43)

4.7.1 Prehistoric Period: Overview

For the purposes of this assessment, the term ‘prehistoric’ is applied to sites which are clearly prehistoric in nature (i.e. pre-AD43) but which cannot be more closely dated to the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age.

4.7.2 Prehistoric Period: Known Sites

No sites dating to this period have been identified within the Study Area. However, fieldwalking for the Whittlewood Project (2003) did locate 5 worked flint flakes in a field to the north of Stowe School and a further 2 in a field south of Lamport.

4.8 Roman (AD 43 – 410)

4.8.1 The Roman Period: Overview

The Roman invasion in AD43 was followed by a rapid implementation of centralised administration, based on towns such as Towcester, and supported by a network of roads. Communities were able to engage in large-scale trade and exchange networks, adopting a wealth of new items, fashions and customs, while maintaining a degree of continuity with their Iron Age past (Esmonde Cleary 1999).

Across north Buckinghamshire, large Roman settlements and forts are few in number. Other types of Roman remains are more common, with several known villas, e.g. at Foscott north-east of Buckingham and at Radclive to the west (HER 0008700000), where a temple and baths are also suspected. Agricultural features such as drainage ditches and settlement structures have also been recorded in some numbers, suggesting a significant expansion of occupation into the north Buckinghamshire / south Northamptonshire region during this period.

There are a wealth of Roman sites recorded within the nearby Milton Keynes area, including the small towns of Fenny Stratford (Magiovinium) and Towcester (Lactodorum), the major Roman road ‘Watling Street’ and a number of known industrial sites. The area in and around Stowe itself contains several sites of Roman date, most related to the manufacture of ceramics. At Biddlesden, 5 kilns were identified (HER 0442600000), while further pottery and tile kilns are known at Buckingham Industrial Estate (HER 0582200000) and Dadford (HERs 0684700000, 0580100000 and 0580102000).

In greatest proximity is a cluster of known Roman sites in the north-east of Stowe Landscape Gardens. This includes the remains of 2 kilns, a pit containing 2 pieces of Tegula as well as other probable Roman brick/tile debris; 2 other pits and a number of ditches. Field walking associated with the Whittlewood Project has also recovered an assemblage of Romano-British pottery sherds. This profusion of Roman activity comes in stark contrast to the lack of prehistoric sites.

4.8.2 The Roman Period: Known Sites

A total of 5 sites dating to this period are known within the Study Area. Two of

these were roads, the Fenny Stratford (Magiovinium) to High Cross road, which runs NW-SE to the north of the PDA, and the Towcester to Alchester road (NMRs 1325696 and 1333118), which runs NE-SW through the western end of the PDA. A pottery urn, possibly funerary, is conjectured to have been discovered near to Stowe (BHER 0467800000), while the remaining two Roman sites comprise spot finds of a quern stone (NTSMR 155004) and 20 pottery sherds and one piece of tile (NTSMR 155066).

4.9 The Anglo-Saxon Period (AD 410 – 1066)

4.9.1 The Anglo-Saxon Period: Overview

The early medieval period began with the end of official Roman rule in Britain in AD 410. The emergent population comprised of native British and northern European settlers such as Angles, Saxons and Jutes (Hills 1999). Roman towns and villas were abandoned and/or destroyed. Smaller rural villages of timber-built structures with associated cemeteries were adopted in their place (Powlesland 1998), and a landscape of large strip field systems developed and persisted on into the subsequent medieval period.

Buckinghamshire County may have been established to provide support for the new fortified town (burgh) built at Buckingham in AD 914. Early Saxon settlement has been found in Walton, just south of Aylesbury, and numerous Saxon cemeteries have also been excavated across the county, such as that revealed during construction of the Aston Clinton bypass. Minsters were established at Aylesbury and Buckingham, and a few churches in Buckinghamshire provide evidence of Saxon stonework, including at Wing, Hardwick and Iver.

4.9.2 The Anglo-Saxon Period: Stowe Parish

The Domesday Book records 4 Saxon settlements within Stowe parish by 1086: Boycott, Dadford, Lamport and Stowe. In Boycott, Reinbald held one hide (population: 1 villein); in Dadford, Haimard held two hides (4 bordars and 1 slave), and Hugh son of Gozhere held another two hides (3 bordars); in Lamport, Berner held 3.5 hides (2 villeins, 2 bordars and 2 slaves), and Gerard held 2.5 hides (1 villein, 3 bordars and 1 slave). The five hides of the manor of Stowe were held by

Robert d'Oilly and Roger de Ivry of the bishop of Bayeux (3 bordars).

The large number of bordars recorded in the Domesday Book suggests that the Early Medieval landscape and settlement pattern of Stowe Parish would likely have comprised areas of woodland and wood pasture interspersed with arable fields. Bordars were smallholders who owned too little land to feed their families by means of agriculture alone. As such, they tended towards woodland and pastoral regions, where they could supplement their incomes through activities such as wood-cutting and turf-digging (Dyer et al. 2003).

4.9.3 The Anglo-Saxon Period: Known Sites

A single site dating to this period is known within the Study Area. This is the find of a spear head to the NE of the Study Area (NTSMR 155001).

4.10 Medieval (AD 1066 – 1540)

4.10.1 The Medieval Period: Overview

The period between the Norman Conquest in 1066 and the first appearance of the plague in 1348, was a time of rapid population growth in much of Britain. The arrival of the Black Death, however, led to a dramatic decrease in population and a landscape of deserted villages. Increasing urbanisation was characteristic of the latter part of the period, with towns developing and large numbers of people abandoning a rural existence to move into the suburbs.

The medieval rural landscape was one of small villages clustered around parish churches. Other characteristic sites include castles, moated manors, fishponds, patches of ridge-and-furrow, deserted medieval villages, and houses. With the exception of standing castles, examples of all of these sites exist in Buckinghamshire. Being a fortified town, it is likely that there was once a castle in Buckingham itself, though this is unproven.

4.10.2 The Medieval Period: Stowe Parish

The landscape and settlement pattern of Stowe parish transformed dramatically during the Medieval period. By 1279, extensive woodland clearance had taken place, and 13 villeins, each with between 15 and 30 acres of land, were involved in

a highly co-operative strip farming economy. It is recorded that the villagers of Stowe shared in the cultivation of their open fields with the neighbouring village of Lamport.

Arable cultivation receded once more during the 14th century as the impoverished, declining population suffered from a lack of seed corn. This situation was exacerbated by the Great Famine and agricultural crisis of 1315-22 and by the arrival of the plague, which also left many peasant houses and farm buildings abandoned and in ruins. Records show that by 1633, Stowe estate comprised three large fields: Windmill Field, Stockhold Field and Netherfield.

4.10.3 The Medieval Period: Known Sites

A total of 13 Medieval sites are known within the Study Area. Principal among these are the 14th century, grade II* listed Church of St Mary (LS 1211870) and Stowe village (NTSMR 150343), both on the eastern edge of the Study Area.. The core of the church actually seems to date from the late thirteenth century, with modifications and additions from c.1330 until 1975, when a memorial window was added in the south aisle. The eastern end was altered by the Marquess of Buckingham c.1790, and the two windows in the south aisle were carved in 1886.

Stowe village seems to have existed up until the beginning of the 18th century. It stretched southwards from the church along a road called Heyway. The village included a mill, which may have been in the area of the river Styx or perhaps on the stream which now forms the eastward extension of the Octagon Lake. There may also have been fish ponds along this river. The mill and any surviving buildings, with the exception of the vicarage and the church, were swept away when the gardens were expanded eastward in the early 1730's.

The remaining Medieval sites comprise: a deer park (NTSMR 150371); a manor (BHER 0420800000); 5 patches of ridge and furrow (DBAs AD, AE, AU, and NTSMRs 155128 and 155158); a patch of ridge and furrow and associated banks (DBA:AB); 2 banks (DBA:AC); a brick wall, a gravel surface and two pottery sherds (BHER EBC162460); and a pottery sherd and drains (BHER EBC16230).

4.11 Post-Medieval and Early Modern (AD 1540 – 1939)

4.11.1 Post-Medieval and Early Modern Period: Overview

The post-medieval and early modern periods saw sustained population growth, increased urbanisation, technological advance and the commercialisation of agriculture (Whyte 1999). From the 18th century onwards, the industrial revolution brought even more dramatic changes, all of which had a huge impact across the whole of Britain. Industrial architecture, factories, mines, mills, quarries and other production sites came into being, and towns continued to expand until the majority rural population had become a majority urban.

4.11.2 Post-Medieval and Early Modern Period: Stowe Parish

The economic and social changes of the 15th century led wool production to become more profitable than grain production. It was with his fortune made in wool trading that Peter Temple and his son were able to first acquire the manor of Stowe. Initially, the Temples maintained the established patterns of settlement and farming on their estate, allowing the inhabitants of Stowe village to continue in their previous way of life. Yet eventually the village of Stow was depopulated and the area incorporated into the existing deer park (Dyer et al. 2003; Rutherford 2011).

4.11.3 Post-Medieval and Early Modern Period: Known Sites

A total of 116 post-medieval/early modern sites have been identified within the Study Area. Of these, 20 are listed structures largely associated with the landscape gardens.

The 14 Grade I listed structures comprise: a statue of George I, dated 1723 (LS 1211872); 2 double arch arrangements, dating to *c.*1740 (LS 1211919 and LS 1211919b); a stone arch, built in 1767 (LS 1212030); a stone building, dated *c.*1727 (LS 1212154); a monument to Queen Caroline, dated *c.*1725 (LS 1212190); a rustic bridge, dating to 1761 (LS 1212221); an 18th century mock ruin (LS 1289654); a circular building, dated 1721 (LS 1289655); 2 stone pavilions, both dating to *c.*1728, grade I (LS 1289656a and LS 1289656b); a Doric column, dating to *c.*1748 (LS 1289782); an Ionic temple, dating to the 1730s (LS 1289786); and a mansion and service ranges, dated 1680 to 1779 (LS 1289788).

The 6 Grade II listed structures comprise: a cottage, railings, gate piers and walls, dated c.1830 (LS 1211871); a 19th century stone urn on a plinth (LS 1211937); a stone urn on a column, dating to 1814 (LS 1289780); a Basilican chapel, dated 1927 to 1929 (LS 1289789); an 18th century orangery (LS 1211907); and a domed pavilion, dated 1781 (LS 1211928).

Of the remaining post-medieval / early modern sites, structural features comprise: a barn (NTSMR 155052); a barn and enclosure (NTSMR 155051); a brick wall (NTSMR 155047); building timbers (NTSMR 155006); documentary evidence for possible windmill (BHER 0433300000); an extant water wheel (NTSMR 150313); an extant toilet building (NTSMR 150315); a farmhouse, dairy and estate office (NMR 1131119); a farmhouse, dairy and estate office (NMR 1131119); a gravel road and brick wall (BHER 0420802047); a water mill and mill pond (BHER 0521200000); some dressed stone blocks, possibly from kennels (NTSMR 155145); hardstanding and paths (BHER EBC16241); limestone masonry (NTSMR 150327); more limestone masonry, possibly a theatre (NTSMR 150323); a possible vicarage (BHER 0059002000); a road (NTSMR 155021); a root house (BHER 0420802080); a small building (DBA:AJ); a stone wall (NTSMR 155097); and a vicarage (NTSMR 155026).

Ornamental features comprise: an artificial lake (DBA:AF); an artificial scarp (NTSMR 150317); an avenue (NTSMR 155129); a bank (BHER 0636002001); another bank, possibly part of a drive (NTSMR 155182); 2 brick bridges (NTSMR 155147a and NTSMR 155147b); a cemetery (DBA:AM); a cold bath (NTSMR 150303); a cross pedestal (NTSMR 150326); an extant artificial waterfall (NTSMR 150312); an extant ha-ha and bastion (NTSMR 150341); 2 gateway arches (NTSMR 155214 and NTSMR 155216); a ha-ha gate (NTSMR 155033); a marble urn (NTSMR 155218); a mound (NTSMR 155130); 2 obelisks (DBA:AI and NTSMR 155248); an ornamental canal (NTSMR 155139); an ornamental tree plantation (NTSMR 155155); plantation banks (NTSMR 155017); a plinth and urn (NTSMR 155241); a probable ornamental lake (NTSMR 150324); a statue (NTSMR 155265); a stone urn (NTSMR 155223); a small enclosure (DBA:AN); a small lake and formal garden (NTSMR 155065); a statue on a column (NTSMR 150361); a statue (NTSMR 155263); a stone urn (NTSMR 155062); Stowe registered park, grade I (RPG 1105); a stream (NTSMR 155050); a sundial (NTSMR 155256); a sunken path (NTSMR 150328); a tailrace (NTSMR 155013);

3 temples (NTSMRs 150329, 155015 and 150322); terraces and an ornamental canal (NTSMR 155245); and 2 statues (NTSMR 155262).

Agricultural features comprise: a deer park boundary (NTSMR 155149) and a probable deer park boundary (NTSMR 155150); an extant farm and stables (NTSMR 155010); a field boundary (DBA:AL); a field boundary ditch (NTSMR 155016); field drains (NTSMR 155137); a possible tree plantation (NTSMR 155142); a raised track (NTSMR 155019); ridge and furrow (NTSMR 155018); ridge and furrow and lynchet (NTSMR 155071); a sheepdip (NTSMR 155014); and 4 tracks (NTSMRs 155059, 155133, 155134, and DBA:AG).

Garden features comprise: a 17th century brick garden wall (NTSMR 155060); a garden building (NTSMR 155140); formal gardens (NTSMR 155141); garden walkways (DBA:AK); a gravel path (BHER 0998600000); a formal garden (NTSMR 150362); a garden temple (NTSMR 155217); a garden temple (NTSMR 155235); garden terraces (DBA:AH); garden walkways (NTSMR 155208); and kitchen garden walls and a privy (BHER 0420802053).

Industrial features include: a brick works, smithy and sand pit (BHER 0489600000); an extant sawmill and turbine house (NTSMR 155011); a gas works (NTSMR 155046); gravel pits (NTSMR 150342); a quarry (BHER 0420808001); 3 sand and gravel quarries (NTSMRs 155151, 155152 and 155160); and 3 shell middens (BHER 0420802040).

4.12 Modern (AD 1939 to present)

4.12.1 The Modern Period: Overview

Today, Stowe House and its gardens are maintained by the National Trust. The estate operates as a school while remaining one of the key heritage tourist attractions in Buckinghamshire. Changes and alterations to the landscape have been limited to renovation and enhancement of the estate, and the development of school facilities, buildings and open / recreation areas such as the golf course south-east of the PDA. The surrounding land remains largely rural and agricultural.

4.12.2 The Modern Period: Known Sites

A total of 6 sites dating to this period are known within the Study Area. These

comprise a WWII ammunition depot (BHER 0420806000); 2 clusters of drainage ditches (NTSMR 155126 and NTSMR 155156); a field boundary (NTSMR 155164); some hollows, possibly representing drains (NTSMR 155163); and a sand and gravel quarry (NTSMR 155138).

4.13 Sites of Undetermined Date

A total of 34 sites of undetermined date have been identified. These comprised: an artificial lake (NTSMR 155224); a building (NTSMR 155253); a ditch (DBA:AX); 5 drains (BHERs EBC16240a, EBC16240b, EBC16240c, EBC16240d, and EBC16240e); a hollow (NTSMR 155074); a mound, possibly natural (NTSMR 155162); the negative evidence from 11 watching briefs (BHERs EBC16156, EBC16213a, EBC16213b, EBC16215, EBC16236, EBC16246a, EBC16246b, EBC16246d, EBC16247a, EBC16247b, and EBC16931); a possible bank (DBA:AT); 6 possible buildings (DBAs AO, AR, AV, AW, AY and AZ); 2 possible ditches (DBA:AP and DBA:AS); a possible pond (DBA:AQ); Stowe Conservation Area (DBA:AA); a track and yard entrance (BHER EBC16233); and a wall (NTSMR 155061).

5 FIELD SURVEY

5.1 Survey conditions and access

Conditions were consistently good during the survey, with plenty of light and little direct sunlight. All plots were accessible, though movement within much of Plot 1 was restricted due to the presence of woodland.

5.2 Observations within the PDA

Observations made during the reconnaissance survey are discussed by plot. The locations of both are illustrated in Figure 7 (Appendix F).

PLOT 1

Plot 1 comprised a roughly rectangular area, of varied character. A narrow strip of lawn and trees followed the line of the ha-hato the north-west, bounded to the south-east by a road. South-east of the road ran a band of moderately dense deciduous woodland, comprising the centre of the plot. This was divided into two sections by a road running NW-SE, just short of its north-eastern extent. South-east of this ran another road, beyond which was a narrow strip of land comprising sparsely wooded lawns and tarmac car parks associated with both Lyttelton House and a private residence to the south-east.

Immediately south-east of the road the land fell steeply, though minimally, from north-west to south-east. It was largely flat, though the ground within the wooded area undulated slightly; primarily the result of extensive animal burrowing.

The main heritage features in this plot were the ditch and stone retaining wall comprising the 18th to 19th century Ha Ha, and the early 18th century Lee's Bastion, which projects from the ha-hato form part of the ornamental landscaping (NTSMR 150341). There was no trace of the post-medieval trackway identified during previous evaluation trenching in the south of the PDA, and no further archaeological features were located.

PLOT 2

The northern half of Plot 2 comprised a patch of moderately dense deciduous

woodland, while the more southerly half comprised sparsely wooded lawn on the periphery of the gold course. Boundary 3 formed its north-western extent and Boundary 4 ran along part of the north-eastern. The land dropped gently towards the south-east, with a short sharp rise running up to Boundary 4.

No known heritage features were corroborated or unknown heritage features were observed.

5.3 Observations outside the PDA

The area of the PDA is largely secluded due to the presence of a line of ornamental trees to the north-west, woodland across the centre, woodland and residential structures to the south-east, and the Roxburgh Theatre to the north-east. Elements of the wider landscape gardens were visible from Lee's Bastion and the Ha Ha, in the north-west of the PDA. These views encompassed a stretch of Oxford Avenue as well as the fields and trees beyond.

5.4 Existing boundaries

A total of 3 boundaries were recorded in association with the PDA (see Appendix E). These comprised:

- the line of the ha-ha(Boundary 1);
- a section of a residential garden fence associated with a house abutting the south-eastern edge of the PDA (Boundary 2);
- the roadside kerb dividing Plots 1 and 2 (Boundary 3); and
- a section of the stone wall and tree-line bounding the Roxburgh Theatre car park (Boundary 4).

Two of these – boundaries 1 and 4 – meet the archaeological and historical criteria for designation as 'historic boundaries', though under the terms of the Hedgerow Act (1997), none of the 4 were considered Important Hedgerows (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 Summary of historic boundaries

Site type	Count	% of all boundaries
Historic field boundary without Important hedge	2	50.0
Historic field boundary and Important hedge	0	0
Non-historic boundaries	2	50.0
Totals	4	100.0

5.5 Discussion

The field survey was useful in confirming the presence and location of both the ha-ha and Lee's Bastion. Another benefit was the opportunity to assess the overall character of the PDA landscape, including line of sight between the PDA and other areas of the estate. This information will prove useful in the assessment of impact of the proposed music school development on the archaeological resource, presented in Chapter 7.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL OF THE LANDSCAPE WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

6.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the potential for encountering archaeological remains within the Study Area. In the sections that follow, determination of potential is made specific to period and an overall assessment is expressed in terms of a 'high', 'medium' or 'low' classification. There follows an assessment of potential for palaeo-environmental / organic remains and an assessment of potential by site type within each period.

6.1.1 Palaeolithic (c. 500 000 – 8300 BC)

Palaeolithic finds are rare in Britain, partly because of their great antiquity and partly due to the low level of population and the sporadic and transitory nature of settlement at this time. The paucity of finds means that the Palaeolithic is the least understood period of human history and therefore always a research priority.

No Palaeolithic sites are recorded within the Stow parish environs, with the nearest known sites concentrated along the Thames Valley to the south and the Nene Valley to the north. The archaeological potential for Palaeolithic remains within the Study Area is therefore considered **low**.

6.1.2 Mesolithic (c. 8300 - 4000 BC)

Given the riverine settlement focus at this time, the proximity of the River Great Ouse and its tributaries to the Study Area raises the possibility of Mesolithic material lying undiscovered locally. However, no Mesolithic sites have previously been recorded within the Stowe Parish environs, and so the archaeological potential for their identification within the Study Area can only be considered **low**.

6.1.3 Neolithic (c. 4000 BC to 2400 BC)

Identified Neolithic sites are few in number in this area of north Buckinghamshire, with none recorded in Stowe parish itself. However, those sites that are recorded locally, seem to cluster along the Great Ouse valley, which passes a relatively short distance to the south of the Study Area. This raises the possibility of undiscovered

sites within the parish. The overall archaeological potential for Neolithic remains within the Study Area is still considered **low**.

6.1.4 Bronze Age (c. 2400 - 800 BC)

As for the Neolithic, evidence for local Bronze Age settlement activity has been identified along the course of the Great Ouse valley to the south of the Study Area. This increases the likelihood of further settlement remains within Stowe Parish, though none have been previously identified, and the archaeological potential for sites to be encountered within the Study Area can only be considered **low**.

6.1.5 Iron Age (c. 800 BC - 43 AD)

As throughout earlier prehistory, observed Iron Age activity is absent within the Stowe Parish environs, with the nearest sites concentrated along the Great Ouse valley to the south. A considerable Iron Age landscape has also been uncovered in the area of Milton Keynes to the east. Overall, the Stowe landscape would appear to have been consistently on the periphery of local settlement activity throughout prehistory, though the scale of Post-Medieval landscaping and the subsequent academic focus on these later features may be a distorting factor.

The archaeological potential for Iron Age remains within the Study Area is considered **low**.

6.1.6 Roman (AD 43 - 410)

It is during the Roman period that occupation of the Stowe landscape first becomes visible. This comes in stark contrast to the seemingly de-populated prehistoric landscape and suggests a movement of people into the north Buckinghamshire region at this time. As well as the 2 Roman roads running through the Study Area – one of which would appear to pass directly through the PDA – there appears to be a concentration of industrial activity locally, including in the north-eastern corner of the Landscape Gardens. It could be that this area of north Buckinghamshire formed an important industrial and / or communications focus during the Roman era.

The archaeological potential for further Roman remains within the Study Area is considered **medium to high**.

6.1.7 Early Medieval (AD 410 - 1066)

The four villages surviving in Stowe parish by the time of the Domesday survey attest to the settlement of the area at least by the close of the Early Medieval period. Indeed, the site of Stowe Medieval village sits within the PDA and may be associated with original Early Medieval features. Besides the find of a single spearhead, no firm evidence exists for earliest post-Roman or middle Saxon settlement in the immediate vicinity, though the proximity of Buckingham town, purportedly 7th century in origin, raises the possibility for earlier satellite settlement in the area.

The archaeological potential for early medieval remains within the Study Area is considered **low-to-medium**.

6.1.8 Medieval (AD 1066 - 1540)

Both archaeological and historical sources attest to concerted occupation and exploitation of the Stowe parish landscape during the Medieval period. Of the four Medieval villages documented within the parish, the location of Stowe village falls within the Study Area, as does the 14th century Church of St Mary and numerous other agricultural features. Further unidentified agricultural remains – remnant field systems, ridge and furrow and rural settlement features – should be anticipated locally.

The archaeological potential for Medieval remains within the Study Area is considered **medium-to-high**.

6.1.9 Post-Medieval and Early Modern (AD 1540 to 1939)

The centrality of Stowe House, its associated listed structures, ornamental gardens and parkland to the parish landscape, means that the vast majority of sites identified within the Study Area are inevitably Post-Medieval / Early Modern in date. Given this, it is highly probable that further remains dating to this period await discovery. In particular, both structural and ornamental sites should be anticipated.

The archaeological potential for Post-Medieval and Early Modern remains within the Study Area is considered **high**.

6.1.10 Modern (AD 1939 to present)

Records for the developments of this period are sound by comparison with those of earlier periods and so it would be surprising to encounter substantial modern remains that are entirely unrecorded. Furthermore, the Study Area is located within a landscape that is well-administered on the basis of its heritage value. However, lying close to both the Roxburgh Theatre and the golf course at the heart of the Stowe estate, the area of the PDA itself may have seen a comparatively high level of modern development. As such, it is possible that some modern features may lie undetected, and any that do are likely to be structural in nature.

The archaeological potential for modern remains within the Study Area is considered **low to medium**.

6.1.11 Summary of potential

A summary of archaeological potential by period is presented in Table 6.1 below, which shows potential ranging from ‘low’ to ‘high’. *The overall potential for archaeological remains to exist on the site of the proposed music school is considered to be **medium-high**.*

Table 6.1 Summary of archaeological potential by period

Period	Potential
Palaeolithic	Low
Mesolithic	Low
Neolithic	Low
Bronze Age	Low
Iron Age	Low
Roman	Medium - high
Anglo-Saxon	Low - Medium
Medieval	Medium - high
Post-Medieval/Early Modern	High
Modern	Low - Medium

6.2 Palaeo-environmental and organic remains

6.2.1 Assessment of previous palaeo-environmental research

There have been no previous palaeo-environmental studies carried out within the Study Area.

6.2.2 General potential

The PDA does not carry a particularly high potential for organic preservation. It is not prone to water-logging, and conditions for the preservation of palaeo-environmental and organic remains are not anticipated.

The general potential for palaeo-environmental survival within the Study Area can therefore only be considered **low**.

6.3 Summary of potential for encountering different classifications of Archaeological remains

Beyond determinations of potential for encountering period-specific archaeology, it is also possible to make an informed assessment of the likely nature of any archaeological remains in terms of their wider ‘functional classification’ or ‘type’. A better idea of the types of features likely to be encountered may inform the archaeological record, as well as aiding in the formulation of optimal mitigation strategies.

Table 6.2 Potential encounter rate for different feature classifications by period

Classification/ Period	Agricultural	Boundaries	Communications	Funerary	Horticultural	Industrial	Lithic scatters	Military	Ornamental	Settlement
Prehistoric							●			
Palaeolithic										
Mesolithic										
Neolithic										
Bronze Age										
Iron Age										
Roman	●		●	●		●				●
Anglo-Saxon								●		●
Medieval	●	●	●	●	●					●
P-Med/E-Mod	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
Modern	●	●			●			●	●	

Blank = negligible potential ● = medium to high potential ● = low to moderate potential

The above table (6.2) presents the archaeological potential for each period relative to ten broad classifications of type, these being: agricultural, boundaries, ceremonial, communications, funerary, industrial, lithic scatters, military ornamental and settlement. It should be noted that a fully comprehensive suite of categories is not presented, only those deemed most relevant to the present Study Area.

The highest archaeological potential is considered to be for Post-Medieval / Early Modern landscaping, ornament and structure associated with Stowe Landscape Gardens. There is also a high potential for Medieval and Post-Medieval settlement and agricultural remains, as well as for Roman communications and industry. On present understanding, there is a very low potential for prehistoric remains to be identified beyond infrequent spot finds of worked flint.

7 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Importance

In total, 175 sites have been identified by this assessment. Of these, 22 are statutorily protected (Grade A), 1 is of national importance (Grade B), 2 are of regional importance (Grade C), and 133 are of local importance (Grade D). A further 17 sites are ungraded (Grade U) (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1 Summary of importance

Grade	No. of sites	%
A	22	12.6
B	1	0.6
C	2	1.1
D	133	76.0
U	17	9.7
Total	175	100.0

A single Grade A sites is located within the PDA, this being Stowe Conservation Area (DBA:AA). Similarly, a single Grade B site – Stowe Registered Park (RPG 1105) – and a single Grade C site – the Towcester to Alchester Roman road (NMR 1333118) – are also present within the PDA.

Of the 133 Grade D sites identified, the Post-Medieval ha-ha and Lee’s Bastion (NTSMR 150341) form the western boundary of the PDA, while a small Post-Medieval building (DBA:AJ), a Post-Medieval obelisk (DBA:AI), and some Post-Medieval garden walkways (NTSMR 155208) fall within it.

None of the 17 ungraded sites are located within the PDA.

7.2 Impact Assessment

Of the 175 sites identified, 6 are considered subject to direct adverse impact, while no adverse, neutral or indirect impacts are envisaged. A further 2 sites are considered subject to an uncertain impact (Table 7.2).

Table 7.2 Summary of nature of impacts

Impact type	Number of Impacts
Beneficial Impacts	0
Neutral Impacts	0
Adverse Impacts	6

The type and magnitude of each impact is discussed in the following (sections 7.3).

7.2.1 Adverse impacts

The PDA is considered to have an adverse impact on 6 sites. The level of impact on these sites is summarised below in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Summary of adverse impacts of the scheme by grade

Grade	Description	Total no. sites collated	No. sites impacted by the PDA		
			Uncertain impacts	Indirect impacts	Direct impacts
A	Statutory protected	22	0	0	1
B	Nationally important	1	0	0	1
C	Regionally important	2	0	0	1
D	Locally important	133	2	0	3
U	Ungraded	17	0	0	0
TOTALS		175	2	0	6

The following sections deal in grade order with those sites that are directly adversely affected by the proposed development.

Grade A Sites – adverse impacts

Of the 22 sites benefiting from statutory protection within the Study Area, one – Stowe Conservation Area – is directly impacted by the proposed development. The level of this impact is considered to be minor. The extent to which it is affected by the proposed development will rely on factors such as construction methodology, the duration of construction and, not least, the eventual appearance of the Music School.

Construction methodology and duration should only adversely affect the Conservation Area in the short term, potentially disturbing visitors' enjoyment of the park. The completed music school may continue to have such an effect on a

visitor's experience of this area of the Stowe landscape if it is perceived not to complement its surroundings. This is considered an unlikely outcome.

Grade B Sites – adverse impacts

One nationally important site is located within the Study Area: Stowe grade I Registered Park (RPG 1105). The entirety of the PDA lies within the registered park, which is subject to a **minor** level of direct impact.

Grade C Sites – adverse impacts

Of the 2 regionally important sites located within the Study Area, 1 is considered to be subject to a **minor** level of direct impact. This is the course of the Towcester to Alchester Roman road (NMR 1333118).

Grade D Sites – adverse impacts

A total of 133 locally important sites are located within the Study Area. Of these, 3 – Post-Medieval garden walkways (NTSMR 155208), a small Post-Medieval building (DBA:AJ) and a Post-Medieval obelisk (DBA:AI) – are considered vulnerable to direct adverse impact.

The impact of the proposed development upon the garden walkways is assessed as being **minor**. However, the impact on both the small building and the obelisk is considered to be **severe**. Both of these sites fall entirely within the footprint of the music school foundation. As such, they are likely to be extensively damaged / completely removed during construction.

A further 2 sites – a WWII ammunition depot (BHER 0420806000) and a Medieval deer park (NTSMR 150371) – are considered subject to uncertain impact, as their extents are unrecorded and the PDA may encroach upon elements of them.

Grade U Sites – adverse impacts

No ungraded sites are impacted.

7.3 Significance of Impact

The overall levels of significance of adverse impact are summarised in Table 7.4.

Table 7.4 Summary of significance of beneficial impacts

Significance of impact	Grade					Count
	A	B	C	D	U	
None	21	0	1	130	17	169
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0
Low	0	0	1	1	0	2
Low or Medium	0	0	0	0	0	0
Medium	0	1	0	2	0	3
Medium or high	0	0	0	0	0	0
High	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	22	1	2	133	17	175

7.3.1 Grade A sites

The minor direct impact of the development upon Stowe Conservation area is considered to carry a **high** level of significance.

7.3.2 Grade B sites

The minor direct impact of the development upon Stowe Grade I Registered Park is considered to carry a **medium** level of significance.

7.3.3 Grade C sites

The minor direct impact of the development upon the Towcester to Alchester Roman road is considered to carry a **low** level of significance.

7.3.4 Grade D sites

The minor direct impact of the development upon the Post-Medieval garden walkways is considered to carry a **low** level of significance, while the severe direct impact on both the small Post-Medieval building and the Post-Medieval obelisk is considered to be of **medium** significance.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Site-specific recommendations

A single site benefiting from statutory protection, and a single site of national significance are affected by the proposed development. These are: Stowe Conservation Area (DBA:AA) and Stowe grade I Registered Park (RPG 1105) (section 7.3).

It is recommended that:

1. Consultation is sought at the earliest opportunity with English Heritage, the local Conservation Officer and Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service in respect of the proposed development;
2. The proposed music school is designed (where possible) to minimise permanent affect upon the settings of the Conservation Area and Registered Park; and
3. The location, extent and status of the Conservation Area and Registered Park are conveyed to relevant parties at each stage of project development. Where necessary, measures should be put in place to safeguard their protection, particularly during construction.

Four other sites are potentially affected by the proposed development. These are: the Towcester to Alchester Roman road (NMR 1333118); Post-Medieval garden walkways (NTSMR 155208); a small Post-Medieval building (DBA:AJ); and a Post-Medieval obelisk (DBA:AI).

In the event that any of these sites fall within the development footprint, it is recommended that:

1. Targeted evaluation is considered alongside any general evaluation of archaeological potential of the PDA, and
2. Targeted recording of these sites takes place during a watching brief, in the event that they have not been the subject of previous mitigation.

Finally, the ha-ha and Lee's Bastion (NTSMR 150341) lie in close proximity to the PDA. It is recommended that:

1. Their existence and location is flagged to all parties, and
2. Adequate measures are put in place, both to ensure their protection during construction and to retain their integrity throughout the use of the music school.

8.2 General recommendations

It is recommended that:

1. Liaison should be maintained with Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service in order to agree future archaeological investigation, approve and monitor the implementation of any archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation, review reports, monitor fieldwork in progress, and also to visit the site.
2. Consideration is given to evaluating archaeological potential of the PDA through such techniques as trial trenching, prior to development, as well as to the maintenance of a watching brief during construction;
3. Effects of the development upon identified sites are reappraised upon determination of the final detailed design; and
4. Future archaeological investigation and mitigation should consider:
 - The nature, distribution and predicted survival of known and potential archaeology within the PDA;
 - Eliminating areas of no archaeological potential (e.g. areas of made-ground), from further archaeological investigation as they become known; and
 - All future archaeological work on this project should be conceived, where possible, within the context of any relevant regional and national frameworks, and should be carried out with reference to professional standards and guidance.

9 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Network Archaeology Ltd. would like to thank the following for their contribution to the project:

Table 9.1 Acknowledgements

Organisation	Name	Position	Contribution
Buckinghamshire County Council	Julia Wise	Historic Environment Record Officer	Provision of HER data
English Heritage	Alice Stacey	Enquiry Officer and Research Services Officer	Provision of AP data
	Lucinda Walker		Provision of NMR data
National Trust	Gary Marshall	Archaeological Officer	provision of NTSMR data
Network Archaeology	David Bonner	Company Director & Senior Project Manager	Project management
	Adam Holman	Project manager and IT/GIS Manager	GIS, figures
	Christopher Morley	Project Supervisor	Research, report writing, field survey, AP collection
Stowe School	John Morris	Head Of Estate Management	Provision of scheme information

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

10.1 Primary sources

Table 10.1 Pre-OS maps

Title	Author	Year	Scale
Map of Stowe Estate	Bridgeman, S	1739	-
Plan and 16 Perspective Views	Chatelain, JB & Bickham, G	1753	-
Guidebook to Stowe Gardens	Seeley	1763	-
Map of Buckinghamshire	Jefferys	1770	-
Guidebook to Stowe Gardens	Seeley	1783	-
Guidebook to Stowe Gardens	Seeley	1797	-
Guidebook to Stowe Gardens	Seeley	1827	-
Map of Stowe Estate	Howard	1843	-
Stowe Tithe Map	-	1845	1:4752

Table 10.2 OS maps

County	Sheet / type	Year	Scale
Buckinghamshire	Surveyors drawing	1814	1:31680
Buckinghamshire	1" scale map	1833	1:63360
Buckinghamshire	XIII	1885	1:10560
Buckinghamshire	XIII	1899	1:10560
Buckinghamshire	XIII	1920	1:10560
Buckinghamshire	SP63NE	1958	1:10000
Buckinghamshire	SP63NE	1983	1:10000
Buckinghamshire	Earthwork Survey of Stowe Gardens	2001	-
Buckinghamshire	Raster Mapping	2011	1:10000

10.2 Aerial Photographs

Table 10.3 Aerial photographs

Source	Library no.	Sortie number	Frame number	Centre point	Date
RCAHMS	487	RAF/CPE/UK/1792	3185	SP 676 362	11-Oct-46
RCAHMS	487	RAF/CPE/UK/1792	3186	SP 668 362	11-Oct-46
RCAHMS	487	RAF/CPE/UK/1792	4185	SP 674 379	11-Oct-46
RCAHMS	487	RAF/CPE/UK/1792	4186	SP 666 379	11-Oct-46
RCAHMS	548	RAF/CPE/UK/1929	1209	SP 674 378	16-Jan-47
RCAHMS	548	RAF/CPE/UK/1929	1210	SP 670 377	16-Jan-47

SMS 13/v2.0
Stowe School Music School Development
Archaeological Desk-based Assessment and Field Survey

RCAHMS	548	RAF/CPE/UK/1929	1211	SP 666 377	16-Jan-47
RCAHMS	652	RAF/CPE/UK/2097	3169	SP 669 378	28-May-47
RCAHMS	652	RAF/CPE/UK/2097	3170	SP 676 379	28-May-47
RCAHMS	2213	RAF/543/1426	349	SP 663 369	28-Aug-61
RCAHMS	2213	RAF/543/1426	350	SP 669 369	28-Aug-61
RCAHMS	2213	RAF/543/1426	351	SP 675 369	28-Aug-61
RCAHMS	2407A	HSL/UK/69/869	1064	SP 675 363	19-Apr-69
RCAHMS	2407A	HSL/UK/69/869	1065	SP 674 371	19-Apr-69
RCAHMS	2407A	HSL/UK/69/869	1066	SP 674 380	19-Apr-69
RCAHMS	3350	RAF/106G/UK/1380	3233	SP 673 367	09-Apr-46
RCAHMS	3350	RAF/106G/UK/1380	3234	SP 665 367	09-Apr-46
RCAHMS	3350	RAF/106G/UK/1380	4277	SP 666 378	09-Apr-46
RCAHMS	3350	RAF/106G/UK/1380	4278	SP 675 376	09-Apr-46
RCAHMS	10417	OS/73208	855	SP 663 363	26-May-73
RCAHMS	10417	OS/73208	856	SP 670 363	26-May-73
RCAHMS	10417	OS/73208	857	SP 676 363	26-May-73
RCAHMS	10424	OS/73336	534	SP 664 370	24-Jun-73
RCAHMS	10424	OS/73336	535	SP 664 377	24-Jun-73
RCAHMS	10424	OS/73336	605	SP 676 376	24-Jun-73
RCAHMS	10424	OS/73336	606	SP 676 369	24-Jun-73
RCAHMS	10424	OS/73336	685	SP 664 367	24-Jun-73
RCAHMS	10424	OS/73336	686	SP 664 374	24-Jun-73
RCAHMS	11636	OS/67277	54	SP 679 374	17-Jul-67
RCAHMS	11636	OS/67277	55	SP 672 380	17-Jul-67
RCAHMS	13856	OS/91166	19	SP 665 382	18-Aug-91
RCAHMS	13856	OS/91166	21	SP 677 376	18-Aug-91
RCAHMS	14520	OS/93561A	97	SP 662 368	19-Sep-93
RCAHMS	14520	OS/93561A	98	SP 668 368	19-Sep-93
RCAHMS	14520	OS/93561A	99	SP 675 368	19-Sep-93

10.3 Secondary Sources

Table 10.4 Published and unpublished sources

Author	Year	Title	Journal/ Publishers
Brown	2005	Earthwork Survey at Lamport Buckinghamshire	Swindon: English Heritage
Champion, T.	1999	The Later Bronze Age, in J. Hunter & I. Ralston (eds.), <i>The Archaeology of Britain</i> .	London: Routledge
Clark, J. G. D.	1954	Excavations at Star Carr.	Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
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Cunliffe, B.	2004	<i>Iron Age Communities in Britain</i> .	London: Routledge
Darvill, T,	1996	Neolithic buildings in England, Wales and the Isle of Man. In T Darvill and J Thomas (eds), <i>Neolithic houses in northwest Europe and beyond</i> . 77-111.	Oxford. Oxbow Books
Edmonds, M.	1995	<i>Stone Tools and Society: Working Stone in Neolithic Britain and Ireland</i> .	London: Batsford
English Heritage	1991	The Management of archaeological projects	Swindon: English Heritage
English Heritage	1991	Exploring Our Past	Swindon: English Heritage
English Heritage	2001	Earthwork Survey of Stowe Gardens	Swindon: English Heritage
Esmonde Cleary, S.	1999	Roman Britain: Civil and Rural Society in J. Hunter & I. Ralston (eds.), <i>The Archaeology of Britain</i> .	London: Routledge.
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Institute for Archaeologists	2008a	Code of Conduct.	IFA
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Mithen, S.	1999	Hunter-Gatherers of the Mesolithic, in J. Hunter & I. Ralston (eds.), The Archaeology of Britain.	London: Routledge.
Powlesland, D. J.	1998	West Heslerton - The Anglian Settlement: Assessment of Potential for Analysis and Updated Project Design.	Internet Archaeology 5
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Wheeler, R.	1999	Stowe Framework Conservation Plan: vol. 3 The Gardens	Stowe
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Woodman, P.	1985	Excavations at Mt. Sandel 1973-77, Northern Ireland. Archaeological Research Monographs 2.	Belfast: HMSO

Table 10.5 Internet Sources

Site	Address	Accessed
Buckinghamshire County Council Archaeology website	https://ubp.buckscc.gov.uk/	2011
Google Maps UK (aerial photos)	http://maps.google.co.uk/	2011
Bing Maps (aerial photos)	http://www.bing.com/maps	2011

APPENDIX A

Explanation of Phased Approach to Archaeological Investigation and Mitigation

EXPLANATION OF PHASED APPROACH TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AND MITIGATION

Stage 1: Study Area Investigation Study

An appraisal of archaeological potential

Stage 2: Desk-based Assessment

A thorough desk based synthesis of available information

Aerial photographic study:

Identification and mapping of palaeochannels from aerial photographs should be undertaken as part of the desk-based assessment.

Stage 3: Field Surveys

Field reconnaissance survey

This is a visual inspection of the proposed development, in order to:

- locate and characterise archaeology represented by above ground remains (e.g. earthworks and structures); and
- record the nature and condition of existing field boundaries crossed by the development, to establish their potential antiquity.
- A walkover of the entire development area should normally take place.

Fieldwalking survey

The distribution of finds found by fieldwalking can indicate areas of archaeological activity, which are not represented by above ground remains.

A programme of structured fieldwalking should normally take place across all available arable land to recover archaeological artefacts. A minimum of five transects at 10m separation based upon the centreline of the proposed development should normally be walked.

Geophysical survey

Geophysical survey methods are non-intrusive and can detect and precisely locate buried archaeological features.

Magnetometry is the most cost-effective technique for large scale surveys. *Recorded* magnetometer survey, supplemented by background magnetic susceptibility survey is normally recommended.

Unrecorded magnetometer scanning is not recommended because it requires spontaneous, subjective interpretation as the unrecorded scanning survey progresses. This method does not therefore provide a secure basis for eliminating areas that produce negative results from further consideration.

Auger survey

Geotechnical borehole survey supplemented by hand auger survey could:

- generate stratigraphic profiles and establish the depth of alluvium;
- look for 'islands' of solid geology which are elevated in comparison with their contemporary landscape;
- look for former river channels;
- look for evidence of buried land surfaces;
- assess the viability of using targeted magnetometer survey on the floodplain.

Ideally, an environmental archaeologist would consult with the geotechnical team in order to develop a strategy which would enable the opportunistic and immediate examination of the geotechnical team's soil cores, in conjunction with a *hand auger survey* tailored to meet archaeological objectives listed above.

Radiocarbon dating and palaeo-environmental assessment

Soil samples recovered may require radiocarbon dating and assessment of potential for preservation of palaeo-environmental important remains.

Stage 4: Evaluation

Field evaluation should normally take place at the sites of positive findings made during earlier stages of archaeological assessment and field survey, which it may not be possible or desirable to avoid. Evaluation might involve machine-excavated trenches, hand-dug test-pits and/or hand auguring. The objectives are to confirm the presence or absence of archaeological remains, to determine their character, extent, date and state of preservation, and to produce a report on the findings. The choice of technique(s) will depend upon site-specific factors.

Stage 5: Mitigation

Excavation

It may not be possible or desirable to avoid significant archaeological sites identified by previous survey work and/or evaluation. Ideally, *excavation* of such sites should take place in advance of construction. Excavation would involve machine-stripping of limited, open areas, followed by archaeological investigation. The objectives would be to obtain a full record of the archaeological remains prior to construction, and to produce a report on the findings.

Earthwork survey

This work is undertaken to produce a topographic record of extant earthworks. These sites might include known earthworks identified by the Desk based Assessment, or previously unknown earthworks found during the Field Reconnaissance Survey. The sites may include settlement earthworks or agricultural earthworks (such as, ridge and furrow and lynchets).

Two methods are commonly employed; plane table survey which obtains a hachure survey, or total-station theodolite survey which produces a close contour plot.

Stage 6: Watching Brief

A permanent-presence watching brief will be required during all ground disturbing activities of the construction phase of the project, to record unexpected discoveries, and known sites which did not merit investigation in advance of construction. The main phases of monitoring

for the development will be topsoil stripping, trench excavation and the opportunistic observation of the pre-construction drainage. The objectives are to obtain a thorough record of any archaeological remains found during construction, and to produce a report on the findings. Contingencies should allow for salvage excavation of significant, unexpected archaeological sites found during construction.

Stage 7: Archive, Report and Publication

On completion of all archaeological fieldwork associated with the redevelopment, a comprehensive programme of post-excavation assessment, analysis, reporting and publication will be implemented. The post-excavation programme will be subject to a written scheme of investigation to be agreed in advance with the Senior Planning Archaeologists and will be in line with 'The Management of Archaeological Projects', English Heritage 1991.

APPENDIX B

Statutory and Non-Statutory Protection of Archaeological Sites

STATUTORY AND NON-STATUTORY PROTECTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Legislation

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended by the National Heritage Act of 1983)

Under this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with English Heritage, maintains a schedule of monuments deemed to be of national importance. In practice, most Scheduled Monuments fall into the category of Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs), defined as ‘any Scheduled Monument and any other monument which in the opinion of the Secretary of State is of public interest by reason of the historic, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching to it’ (Section 61 [12]). Scheduled Monuments also includes Areas of Archaeological Importance (AAIs). Only portable items are beyond the protection of scheduling.

The present schedule of just over 13,000 sites has been compiled since the first statutory protection of monuments began in 1882. The criteria for scheduling have been published but there are many sites of schedulable quality, which have not yet received this status.

Any action which affects the physical nature of a monument requires Scheduled Monument Consent, which must be sought from the Secretary of State. Consent may be granted after a detailed application to the Secretary of State. Failure to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works is an offence, the penalty for which may be a fine, which may be unlimited.

The National Heritage Act 2002

This enables English Heritage to assume responsibilities for maritime archaeology in English coastal waters, modifying the agency's functions to include securing the preservation of ancient monuments in, on, or under the seabed, and promoting the public's enjoyment of, and advancing their knowledge of ancient monuments, in, on, or under seabed. Initial duties will include those formerly undertaken by the Government's Department of Culture, Media and Sport (DCMS), in respect to the administration of The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973.

<http://accessibility.english-heritage.org.uk/default.asp?WCI=Node&WCE=8197>

Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act, 1990

Listed Buildings and Conservation areas benefit from statutory protection under this Act.

Listed buildings

Under this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with English Heritage, is responsible for the compilation of the List of Buildings (and other structures) of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. Listing gives buildings important statutory protection.

Buildings are classified in grades to show their relative importance as follows:

- Grade I Buildings of exceptional interest
- Grade II* Particularly important buildings of more than special interest
- Grade II Buildings of special interest, which warrant every effort being made to preserve them

The grading of listed buildings is non-statutory; the awarding of grades is simply a tool to assist in the administration of grants and consents. The list is used by local planning authorities in conjunction with PPG 15 Planning and the Historic Environment as the basis upon which decisions on the impact of development are made on historically and architecturally significant buildings and their settings.

Any work that involves the demolition, alteration or extension of a listed building (or its curtilage) requires listed building consent, which must be sought from the Secretary of State, usually via the local planning authority. Consent may be granted after a detailed application to local planning authority or the Secretary of State. Carrying out work on a listed building (or its curtilage) without consent is an offence and can be punishable by an unlimited fine.

Conservation Areas

There are activities that may be considered inappropriate within or adjacent to Conservation Areas; for example by disrupting important views, or generating excess traffic. Development within a Conservation Area is likely to be resisted if considered inappropriate in terms of scale, setting, massing, siting, and detailed appearance in relation to surrounding buildings and the Conservation Area as a whole. High standards of design are expected in all Conservation Areas, whether for new or replacement buildings, extensions, alterations or small scale development. Planning permission is normally resisted for small scale development which could lead to a number of similar applications, the cumulative effect of which would be detrimental to the character and appearance of the area. Demolition of unlisted structures within Conservation Areas is usually only permitted where removal or replacement would preserve or enhance the character and appearance of the area, or where the structure is beyond economic repair. Development which would adversely affect the character or appearance of buildings of local interest is likely to be resisted. Demolition would almost certainly only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.

The Protection of Military Remains Act 1986

This Act makes it an offence to interfere with the wreckage of any crashed, sunken or stranded military aircraft or designated vessel without a licence. This is irrespective of loss of life or whether the loss occurred during peacetime or wartime. All crashed military aircraft receive automatic protection, but vessels must be individually designated. Currently, there are 21 vessels protected under this Act, both in UK waters and abroad, and it is likely that the Ministry of Defence will designate more vessels in the future.

There are two levels of protection offered by this Act, designation as a Protected Place or as a Controlled Site.

Protected Places include the remains of any aircraft which crashed while in military service or any vessel designated (by name, not location) which sank or stranded in military service after 4th August 1914. Although crashed military aircraft receive automatic status as a Protected Place, vessels need to be specifically designated by name. The location of the vessel does not need to be known for it to be designated as a Protected Place.

Diving is not prohibited on an aircraft or vessel designated as a Protected Place. However, it is an offence to conduct unlicensed diving or salvage operations to tamper with, damage, remove or unearth any remains or enter any hatch or other opening. Essentially, diving is permitted on a 'look but don't touch' basis only.

Controlled Sites are specifically designated areas which encompass the remains of a military aircraft or a vessel sunk or stranded in military service within the last two hundred years. Within the controlled site it is an offence to tamper with, damage, move or unearth any

remains, enter any hatch or opening or conduct diving, salvage or excavation operations for the purposes of investigating or recording the remains, unless authorised by licence. The effectively makes diving operations prohibited on these sites without a specific licence.

The Protection of Wrecks Act 1973

The Protection of Wrecks Act is in two sections. Section 1 provides protection for designated wrecks which are deemed to be important by virtue of their historical, archaeological or artistic value. Approximately 56 wrecks around the coast of the UK have been designated under this section of the Act. Each wreck has an exclusion zone around it and it is an offence to tamper with, damage or remove any objects or part of the vessel or to carry out any diving or salvage operation within this exclusion zone. Any activities within this exclusion zone can only be carried out under a licence granted by the Secretary of State, who receives advice from the Advisory Committee on Historic Wreck Sites (ACHWS). There are four levels of licences: a visitor licence, a survey licence, a surface recovery licence and an excavation licence.

Administration of this Act and associated licenses is the responsibility of English Heritage in England, Historic Scotland in Scotland, Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments in Wales and the Environment and Heritage Service in Northern Ireland. Any of these organisations will be able to provide more in depth information (see useful addresses).

Section 2 of the Protection of Wrecks Act provides protection for wrecks that are designated as dangerous by virtue of their contents. Diving on these wrecks is strictly prohibited. This section of the Act is administered by the Maritime and Coastguard Agency through the Receiver of Wreck.

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Section 54a of the Act requires planning decisions to be taken in accordance with policies contained in the appropriate Local Development Plan. Material considerations, including national guidelines, should also be taken into account as they provide an overall context for the consideration of planning applications and set out Government policy.

Regulations

Hedgerow Regulations 1997 (Section 97 of the Environment Act 1995)

Under these Regulations, prior to work, which may damage or remove hedgerows, it is required to categorise the hedgerows according to a number of historical and ecological criteria which are laid out in the Regulations. District Councils are required to administer the Regulations and to maintain a map of hedgerows deemed to be ‘important’ under the criteria of the Regulations.

Under the regulations, a hedgerow is regarded as ‘important’ on archaeological or historical grounds if it:

- marks a pre-1850 parish or township boundary;
- incorporates an archaeological feature;
- is part of, or associated with, an archaeological site
- marks the boundary of, or is associated with, a pre-1600 estate or manor; or
- forms an integral part of a pre-Parliamentary enclosure field system (DOE, 1997).

An archaeological site is defined as a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) or a site recorded in a County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR);

The Hedgerow Regulations define a pre-Parliamentary enclosure field system as any field boundary predating the *General Enclosure Act of 1845*.

The implication of this legislation is that virtually all hedgerows can be classified as being ‘important’ for historical purposes under the Hedgerows Regulations 1997.

The historical criteria, however, are presently under review.

Guidance Notes

Central government guidance on archaeological remains and the built historic environment was formerly provided for under the following documents:

- Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 (PPG 15): Planning and the Historic Environment (1994)
- Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG 16): Archaeology and Planning (1990).

However, these guidance notes have now been replaced by the following document:

- Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5): Planning for the Historic Environment (2010).

This PPS5 sets out the government’s policy with respect to conservation of the historic environment and what it terms ‘heritage assets’. This includes scheduled monuments, listed buildings, conservation areas and unscheduled archaeological remains. Specifically, Policy HE9.1 states that there should be a presumption in favour of the conservation of designated heritage assets and that the more significant the asset, the greater the presumption in favour of its conservation should be. Policy HE9.6 further states that the absence of designation for unscheduled archaeological remains does not indicate that they are of low significance.

Structure Plan and Local Plan Protection

Scheduled and non-scheduled sites of archaeological importance, listed buildings, and historic parks and gardens and their settings are also protected under policies contained within the relevant Structure Plan and Local Plans for the area:

- Buckinghamshire County Council Structure Plan (1991-2011)
- Aylesbury Vale District Council (2007-2011)

Guidance for sites having no statutory protection

The Register of Parks and Gardens of Special Historic Interest in England

This register was compiled by English Heritage between 1984 and 1988 and is maintained by them. Parks and gardens of special historic interest have no statutory protection.

Listed parks and gardens are classified in grades to show their relative importance as follows:

- Grade I –international historic interest
- Grade II* - exceptional historic interest
- Grade II –national historic interest

The listing and grading process is designed to draw attention to important historic parks and gardens as an essential part of the nation’s heritage for use by planners, developers, statutory bodies and all those concerned with protecting the heritage. However, no new controls apply

to parks and gardens in the register, nor are existing planning controls to listed building affected in any way. It follows that structures such as fountains, gates, grottos and follies within gardens can also be listed as 'Listed Buildings' and whole parks and gardens can also be scheduled as Ancient Monuments.

Any work that affects the physical nature of registered parks and gardens requires consultation with the Garden History Society. English Heritage should be consulted in the case of those designated as Grade I or Grade II*.

The Register of Historic Battlefields

This register is maintained by English Heritage and currently includes forty sites. Registered battlefields have no statutory protection. Planning Policy Guidance note 15, however, offers a degree of protection to many of the known battle sites within England.

APPENDIX C
Archaeological Constraints Gazetteer

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS GAZETTEER

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
BHER 0059002000	BCC		Possible vicarage	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467615 237227
BHER 0420800000	BCC		Manor	Medieval	D	none	n/a	3	467450 237420
BHER 0420802040	BCC	BHER EBC16214	Three shell middens	Post medieval, Early modern	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467444 237239
BHER 0420802047	BCC	BHER EBC16239	Gravel road and brick wall	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3	467344 237466
BHER 0420802053	BCC	BHER EBC16262	Kitchen garden walls and privy	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3	467600 237399
BHER 0420802080	BCC	Rutherford 2011	Root house	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2, 6	467159 237294
BHER 0420806000	BCC		Ammunition depot, WWII	Modern	D	-unc	-unknown	3	467472 237434
BHER 0420808001	BCC	EH 2001	Quarry	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	4	466614 236815
BHER 0433300000	BCC		Documentary evidence for possible windmill	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3	467550 237550
BHER 0467800000	BCC	BHER 0467800001	Pottery urn, possibly funerary	Roman	D	none	n/a	3	467550 237550
BHER 0489600000	BCC	BHER 0489601000, OS. 1885, OS. 1920	Brick works, smithy and sand pit	Early modern	D	none	n/a	2, 4	466563 237351
BHER 0521200000	EH	BHER 0521201000, BHER 0521202000, NMR 869575	Water mill and mill pond	Early modern	D	none	n/a	2	466960 237730

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
BHER 0636002001	BCC	EH 2001	Bank	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	4	466801 236829
BHER 0998600000	BCC		Gravel path	Early modern	D	none	n/a	5	467301 236902
BHER EBC16156	BCC		Negative evidence from watching brief	Undetermined	U	none	n/a	4, 6	467059 237106
BHER EBC16213a	BCC		Negative evidence from watching brief	Undetermined	U	none	n/a	2, 3, 4, 6	467212 237295
BHER EBC16213b	BCC		Negative evidence from watching brief	Undetermined	U	none	n/a	3, 5, 6	467372 237281
BHER EBC16215	BCC		Negative evidence from watching brief	Undetermined	U	none	n/a	4	466803 236986
BHER EBC16230	BCC		Pottery sherd and drains	Medieval, Undetermined	D	none	n/a	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	467220 237230
BHER EBC16233	BCC		Track and yard entrance	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	3	467440 237490
BHER EBC16236	BCC		Negative evidence from watching brief	Undetermined	U	none	n/a	2, 3	467300 237585
BHER EBC16240a	BCC		Drain	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	5	467444 236977
BHER EBC16240b	BCC		Drain	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	5	467421 237071
BHER EBC16240c	BCC		Drain	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	5	467281 236991

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
BHER EBC16240d	BCC		Drain	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467245 236991
BHER EBC16240e	BCC		Drain	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	5	467451 236935
BHER EBC16241	BCC		Hardstanding and paths	Early modern, Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467401 237189
BHER EBC16246a	BCC		Negative evidence from watching brief	Undetermined	U	none	n/a	3	467300 237467
BHER EBC16246b	BCC		Negative evidence from watching brief	Undetermined	U	none	n/a	3	467337 237480
BHER EBC16246c	BCC		Brick wall, gravel surface and two pottery sherds	Medieval, Post medieval, Undetermined	D	none	n/a	3	467341 237505
BHER EBC16246d	BCC		Negative evidence from watching brief	Undetermined	U	none	n/a	3	467388 237450
BHER EBC16247a	BCC		Negative evidence from watching brief	Undetermined	U	none	n/a	2, 4	466619 236958
BHER EBC16247b	BCC		Negative evidence from watching brief	Undetermined	U	none	n/a	2, 4	466925 237354
BHER EBC16931	BCC		Negative evidence from watching brief	Undetermined	U	none	n/a	2, 3, 6	467230 237323

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
DBA:AA	AVDC		Stowe Conservation Area	Undetermined	A	-D min	-high	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	467524 236187
DBA:AB	EH 2001		Ridge and furrow and banks	Medieval	D	none	n/a	2, 3	467213 237586
DBA:AC	EH 2001		Two banks	Medieval	D	none	n/a	2, 4	466620 237208
DBA:AD	EH 2001		Ridge and furrow	Medieval	D	none	n/a	4	466820 236927
DBA:AE	EH 2001		Ridge and furrow	Medieval	D	none	n/a	5	467330 236487
DBA:AF	EH 2001		Artificial lake, C18	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	4	466718 236867
DBA:AG	EH 2001		Track, C18	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467083 236852
DBA:AH	E. 1739		Garden terraces	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	467135 237165
DBA:AI	E. 1753		Obelisk	Post medieval	D	-D sev	-medium	2, 4, 6	467109 237231
DBA:AJ	E. 1797		Small building	Post medieval	D	-D sev	-medium	2, 4, 6	467090 237252
DBA:AK	E. 1843		Garden walkways	Early modern	D	none	n/a	2, 4, 5, 6	467151 237111
DBA:AL	T. 1845		Field boundary	Early modern	D	none	n/a	2, 4, 5, 6	467014 237094
DBA:AM	OS. 1899		Cemetery	Early modern	D	none	n/a	2	466732 237677

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
DBA:AN	OS. 1920		Small enclosure	Early modern	D	none	n/a	4, 6	467065 237131
DBA:AO	AP. 1946		Possible building	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	2	466689 237549
DBA:AP	AP. 1947a		Possible ditch	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	3, 5, 6	467212 237123
DBA:AQ	AP. 1947b		Possible pond	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	467230 237223
DBA:AR	AP. 1947c		Possible building	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	2	466959 237347
DBA:AS	AP. 1947c		Possible ditch	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	5	467636 237115
DBA:AT	AP. 1947c		Possible bank	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467211 237010
DBA:AU	AP. 1961a		Ridge and furrow	Medieval	D	none	n/a	4	466493 236978
DBA:AV	AP. 1961b		Possible building	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	4	466907 236706
DBA:AW	AP. 1967		Possible building	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467606 237255
DBA:AX	AP. 2000a		Ditch	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467218 236736
DBA:AY	AP. 2000b		Possible building	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467264 236905
DBA:AZ	AP. 2000b		Possible buildings	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	5	467288 236958

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
LS 1211870	EH	NTSMR 155238, BHER 0171800000, NMR 869580	Church of St Mary, C14, grade II*	Medieval	A	none	n/a	3	467613 237352
LS 1211871	EH	BHER 0420806005, NMR 1077348	Cottage, railings, gate piers and walls, c.1830, grade II	Early modern	A	none	n/a	3	467304 237450
LS 1211872	EH	NTSMR 150339, BHER 0420802077, NMR 869581	Statue of George I, 1723, grade I	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	3	467437 237502
LS 1211907	EH	NTSMR 155249, BHER 0420801001, NMR 1077356	Orangery, C18, grade II	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	3	467311 237405
LS 1211919a	EH	BHER 0420801002, NMR 1077347	Two arches, c.1740, grade I	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	3	467354 237459
LS 1211919b	EH	BHER 0420801002, NMR 1077347	Two arches, c.1740, grade I	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	3	467518 237548
LS 1211928	EH	NTSMR 155240, BHER 0420802006, NMR 1077372	Domed pavilion, 1781, grade II	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	3	467385 237328
LS 1211937	EH	BHER 0420802008, NMR 1077336	Stone urn on plinth, C19, grade II	Early modern	A	none	n/a	3	467568 237507
LS 1212030	EH	NTSMR 150325, BHER 0420802018, NMR 869591	Stone arch, 1767, grade I	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	3, 5	467660 237176
LS 1212154	EH	NTSMR 155238, BHER 0420802029, BHER EBC16212, NMR 869602	Stone building, c.1727, grade I	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	3, 5	467408 237189

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
LS 1212190	EH	NTSMR 150314, BHER 0420802030, NMR 869603	Monument to Queen Caroline, c1725, grade I	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	4	467173 236907
LS 1212221	EH	NTSMR 150318, BHER 0420802032, NMR 869605	Rustic bridge, 1761, grade I	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	4	466699 236795
LS 1289654	EH	NTSMR 150310, BHER 0420802026, NMR 869599	Mock ruin, C18, grade I	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	5	467546 236835
LS 1289655	EH	NTSMR 150320, BHER 0420802028, BHER EBC16263, NMR 869601	Circular building, 1721, grade I	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	5	467387 237109
LS 1289656a	EH	NTSMR 150316, NTSMR 155230, BHER 0420802031, NMR 869604	Stone pavilion, c.1728, grade I	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	4	466805 237034
LS 1289656b	EH	NTSMR 150316, NTSMR 155230, BHER 0420802031, NMR 869604	Stone pavilion, c.1728, grade I	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	4	466890 236980
LS 1289780	EH	BHER 0420802007, NMR 1077338	Stone urn on column, 1814, grade II	Early modern	A	none	n/a	3	467287 237362
LS 1289782	EH	NTSMR 150331, BHER 0420802013, NMR 869587	Doric column, c.1748, grade I	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	3	467674 237374
LS 1289786	EH	NTSMR 150330, BHER 0420802017, NMR 869590	Ionic temple, 1730s, grade I	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	3	467646 237296

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
LS 1289788	EH	NTSMR 155233, BHER 0420801000, NMR 341123	Mansion and service ranges, 1680 to 1779, grade I	Post medieval	A	none	n/a	3	467463 237437
LS 1289789	EH	NTSMR 155242, BHER 0420805000, NMR 1077364	Basilican chapel, 1927 to 1929, grade II	Early modern	A	none	n/a	2, 3	467256 237352
NMR 1131119	EH		Farmhouse, dairy and estate office, C18	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	4	467060 237080
NMR 1325696	EH	BHER 0521500001, BCC, EH 2001	Fenny Stratford to High Cross road	Roman	D	none	n/a	2, 3, 5	467295 237405
NMR 1333118	EH	BHER 0521500001, BCC	Towcester to Alchester road	Roman	C	-D min	-low	2, 3, 4, 6	461354 228682
NTSMR 150303	NT		Cold bath, c.1724	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	5	467650 237150
NTSMR 150312	NT	BHER 0420802065	Extant artificial waterfall, c.1730	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	5	467310 236750
NTSMR 150313	NT	BHER 0420802066	Extant water wheel, C19	Early modern	D	none	n/a	5	467300 236760
NTSMR 150315	NT	BHER 0420802067	Extant toilet building	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	4	467120 236890
NTSMR 150317	NT	BHER 0420802041, EH 2001	Artificial scarp	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	4	466770 236992
NTSMR 150322	NT	BHER 0420802068	Temple, c.1724	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	5	467570 237080

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
NTSMR 150323	NT	BHER 0420802069	Limestone masonry, possibly a theatre	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467550 237210
NTSMR 150324	NT	BHER 0420802070	Probable ornamental lake	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	5	467500 237150
NTSMR 150326	NT	BHER 0420802071	Cross pedestal, 1814	Early modern	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467650 237230
NTSMR 150327	NT	BHER 0420802072	Limestone masonry	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467680 237210
NTSMR 150328	NT	BHER 0420802073	Sunken path	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467650 237250
NTSMR 150329	NT	BHER 0420802074	Temple, 1730	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467640 237270
NTSMR 150341	NT	NTSMR 155057, BHER 0420807000, BHER 0420807005, BHER EBC16257, NMR 1350693, FRS	Extant ha ha and bastion, 1719	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	468196 237297
NTSMR 150342	NT	BHER 0420808000	Gravel pits	Early modern	D	none	n/a	5	467520 237020
NTSMR 150343	NT	NTSMR 155269, BHER 0059000000, BHER 0059001000, BHER 0937900000, BHER EBC16242, NMR 341127, NMR 1356234, NMR 1356308	Stowe village	Medieval	C	none	n/a	3, 5	467815 237340
NTSMR 150361	NT	BHER 0420802039, BHER EBC16211	Statue on column, 1720s	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467500 237260

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
NTSMR 150362	NT		Formal garden	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3	467550 237300
NTSMR 150371	NT	BHER 0804500000, NMR 869608	Deer park	Medieval	D	-unc	-unknown	5	467350 237050
NTSMR 155001	NT		Spear head	Saxon	D	none	n/a	3	467550 237650
NTSMR 155004	NT	BHER MBC29486, PA 115384	Quern stone	Roman	D	none	n/a	2	467080 237650
NTSMR 155006	NT		Building timbers	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467650 237250
NTSMR 155010	NT	BHER 0633100000, NMR 1131197, NMR 1131205, NMR 1131864, NMR 1131879, NMR 1131953, NMR 1132131, NMR 1132176, NMR 1132188, NMR 1132195, NMR 1132203, NMR 1132219, OS. 2011	Extant farm and stables	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	467022 237668
NTSMR 155011	NT	OS. 2011	Extant sawmill and turbine house	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	466981 237706
NTSMR 155013	NT	OS. 2011	Tailrace	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	466932 237598
NTSMR 155014	NT	BHER 0633101000, NMR 1350812	Sheepdip	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	466950 237640
NTSMR 155015	NT	BHER 0420802045, BHER 0420802081, BHER EBC16232	Temple, c.1718	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2, 3, 6	467209 237298

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
NTSMR 155016	NT	BHER 0636003000, BHER 0636004000, NMR 1350872, EH 2001	Field boundary ditch	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	466819 237522
NTSMR 155017	NT	BHER 0420802111, NMR 1350854, EH 2001	Plantation banks	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	466788 237614
NTSMR 155018	NT	NTSMR 155153, NMR 1350848, BCC, EH 2001	Ridge and furrow	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	466792 237509
NTSMR 155019	NT	BHER 0420806015, NMR 1350887, EH 2001	Raised track	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2, 4	466656 237197
NTSMR 155021	NT	T. 1845, EH 2001	Road, C18	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2, 3	467178 237833
NTSMR 155026	NT		Vicarage	Post-medieval	D	none	n/a	3	467650 237300
NTSMR 155033	NT	BHER 0420807004, BHER EBC16256	Ha ha gate	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2, 6	467120 237320
NTSMR 155046	NT	BHER 0420804000, OS. 1885	Gas works, 1864	Early modern	D	none	n/a	3	467526 237574
NTSMR 155047	NT		Brick wall	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	4	466880 237010
NTSMR 155050	NT	NMR 1350860, EH 2001	Stream	Post medieval	U	none	n/a	2	466889 237531
NTSMR 155051	NT	NMR 1350856, EH 2001	Barn and enclosure	Early modern	D	none	n/a	2	466754 237486
NTSMR 155052	NT	BHER 0633104000, NMR 1350858, EH 2001	Barn	Early modern	D	none	n/a	2	466777 237444

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
NTSMR 155059	NT		Track	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	467031 237576
NTSMR 155060	NT		Brick garden wall, 1670s	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3	467600 237450
NTSMR 155061	NT		Wall	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	3	467500 237560
NTSMR 155062	NT		Stone urn	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	5	467620 236960
NTSMR 155065	NT	BHER 0420802038, BHER EBC16242	Small lake and formal garden	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3	467520 237320
NTSMR 155066	NT		Twenty pottery sherds and one tile sherd	Roman	D	none	n/a	3	467280 237620
NTSMR 155071	NT	NTSMR 155075, NTSMR 155088, NMR 1351038, NMR 1351040, BCC, AP. 1969, EH 2001	Ridge and furrow and lynchet	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3, 5	466945 236593
NTSMR 155074	NT		Hollow	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	4	467050 236750
NTSMR 155097	NT		Stone wall	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3	467630 237460
NTSMR 155126	NT	NMR 1350659	Drainage ditches	Modern	U	none	n/a	2	467030 237770
NTSMR 155128	NT	NMR 1350691, EH 2001	Ridge and furrow	Medieval	D	none	n/a	2	467035 237409

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
NTSMR 155129	NT	NTSMR 155131, NTSMR 155132, BHER 0420802099, NMR 1350704, NMR 1350718, NMR 1350726, EH 2001	Avenue, C18	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2, 4, 6	467008 237308
NTSMR 155130	NT	NTSMR MNA168688, BHER 0420802109, NMR 1350711, EH 2001	Mound	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2, 4, 6	466984 237299
NTSMR 155133	NT	BHER 0633105000, NMR 1350734, EH 2001	Track	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	467114 237711
NTSMR 155134	NT	BHER 0633105001, NMR 1350743, EH 2001	Track	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	467117 237563
NTSMR 155137	NT	NMR 1350759, EH 2001	Field drains	Early modern	D	none	n/a	2, 3	467278 237725
NTSMR 155138	NT	BHER 0420808008, NMR 1350762, EH 2001	Sand and gravel quarry	Modern	U	none	n/a	2	467136 237618
NTSMR 155139	NT	BHER 0420802104, NMR 1350773, EH 2001	Ornamental canal, C18	Early modern	D	none	n/a	3	467401 237599
NTSMR 155140	NT	BHER 0420802082, NMR 1350779, EH 2001	Garden building, C18	Early modern	D	none	n/a	2, 3	467291 237540
NTSMR 155141	NT	BHER 0420802105, NMR 1350784, EH 2001	Formal gardens, C18	Early modern	D	none	n/a	3	467425 237657
NTSMR 155142	NT	BHER 0420802106, NMR 1350789, EH 2001	Possible tree plantation, C19	Early modern	D	none	n/a	2, 3	467251 237534

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
NTSMR 155145	NT	BHER 0420802107, NMR 1350797	Dressed stone blocks, possibly from kennels	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	467010 237590
NTSMR 155147a	NT	BHER 0633102000	Brick bridge	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	466926 237567
NTSMR 155147b	NT	BHER 0633102000	Brick bridge	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	466944 237674
NTSMR 155149	NT	BHER 0420809001, NMR 1350826, EH 2001	Deer park boundary	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	466991 237568
NTSMR 155150	NT	BHER 0420809002, NMR 1350829	Probable deer park boundary	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	466970 237460
NTSMR 155151	NT	BHER 0420808009, NMR 1350833, EH 2001	Sand and gravel quarry	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2, 4	466905 237306
NTSMR 155152	NT	BHER 0420808010, NMR 1350844, EH 2001	Sand and gravel quarry	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2	467010 237435
NTSMR 155155	NT	BHER 0420802112, NMR 1350863	Ornamental tree plantation, C19	Early modern	D	none	n/a	2	466780 237530
NTSMR 155156	NT	NMR 1350875, EH 2001	Four drainage ditches	Modern	U	none	n/a	2	466939 237476
NTSMR 155158	NT	NMR 1350883, EH 2001	Ridge and furrow	Medieval	D	none	n/a	4	466614 237091
NTSMR 155160	NT	BHER 0420808011, BHER 0911000000, NMR 1350900, EH 2001	Sand and gravel quarry	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2, 4	466793 237119

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
NTSMR 155162	NT	BHER 0420802116, NMR 1350913, EH 2001	Mound, possibly natural	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	4	466735 236800
NTSMR 155163	NT	NMR 1350915, EH 2001	Hollows, possibly drains	Modern	U	none	n/a	4	466785 236912
NTSMR 155164	NT	BHER 0636002001, NMR 1350921, EH 2001	Field boundary	Modern	U	none	n/a	4	466864 236943
NTSMR 155182	NT	BHER 0420806006, NMR 1351043, EH 2001	Bank, possibly part of drive	Early modern	D	none	n/a	4	466848 236825
NTSMR 155208	NT	E. 1739	Garden walkways	Post medieval	D	-D min	-low	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	467117 237183
NTSMR 155214	NT		Gateway arch, C18	Early modern	D	none	n/a	3	467300 237460
NTSMR 155216	NT		Gateway arch, C18	Early modern	D	none	n/a	3	467520 237530
NTSMR 155217	NT		Garden temple	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	5	467690 237140
NTSMR 155218	NT		Marble urn	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467650 237220
NTSMR 155223	NT		Stone urn, C19	Early modern	D	none	n/a	5	467470 236810
NTSMR 155224	NT	OS. 2011	Artificial lake	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	3, 5	467448 236860
NTSMR 155235	NT	BHER 0420802036	Garden temple, 1726	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	4	466950 237050
NTSMR 155241	NT	FRS	Plinth and urn	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	2, 4, 6	467179 237248

Reference	Source	Additional references	Description	Period	Importance	Impact	Significance of impact	Figures	National grid reference
NTSMR 155245	NT		Terraces and ornamental canal, 1721	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	5	467450 237150
NTSMR 155248	NT	BHER 0420802079	Obelisk, C18	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3, 5, 6	467280 237270
NTSMR 155253	NT		Building	Undetermined	D	none	n/a	5	467350 237050
NTSMR 155256	NT		Sundial, C18	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3	467560 237350
NTSMR 155262	NT		Two statues, C18	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	3	467400 237550
NTSMR 155263	NT		Statue, C18	Post medieval	D	none	n/a	4	467079 236901
NTSMR 155265	NT		Statue, C19	Early modern	D	none	n/a	3	467370 237370
RPG 1105	EH	BHER 0420802000, NTSMR 150372, NMR 1077113	Stowe registered park, grade I	Post medieval	B	-D min	-medium	2, 3, 4, 5, 6	467511 237626

APPENDIX D

Summary Table of Reconnaissance Plot Data

Plot	Land Use	Ground Conditions	Visibility	H&S	Weather
1	Wood, lawn, road	Trees, scrub	Good	Uneven ground, vegetation, traffic	Sun
2	Wood, lawn	Trees, scrub	Good	Uneven ground, vegetation	Sun

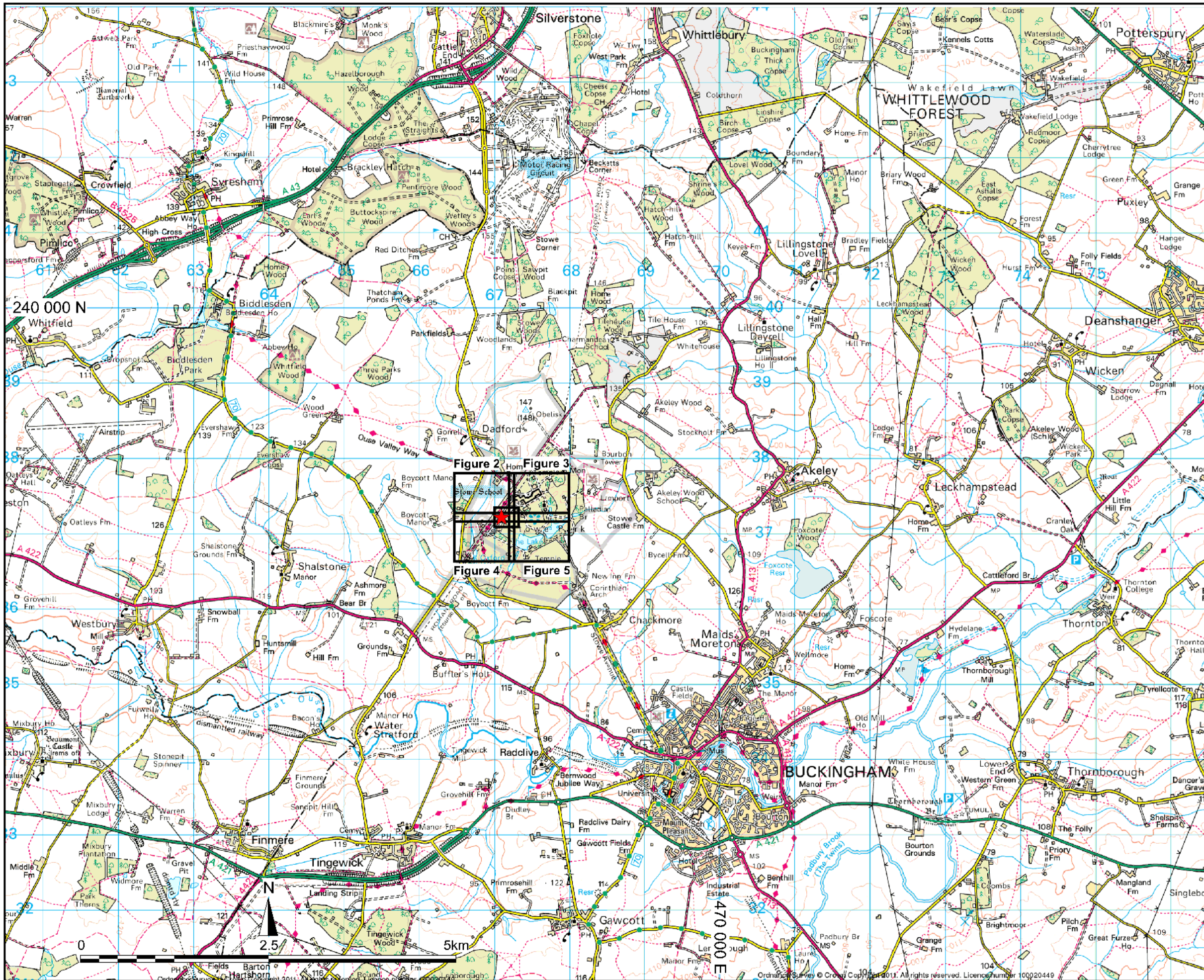
APPENDIX E

Summary Table of Plot Boundaries & Determination of Historical Importance

Boundary	Bounding Plots	Boundary Components	Pre-1850 parish or township boundary	Incorporates arch. Feature	Assoc. with arch. Site	Boundary / assoc. with pre-1600 estate	Part of pre-parliamentary Enclosure system	Historic Boundary	Important Hedge	Notes
1	1	Stone wall + ditch	x	✓	✓	x	x	✓	x	Ha Ha
2	1	Wooden fence	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Residential garden fence
3	1, 2	Roadside kerb	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Conceptual boundary
4	2	Low stone wall + tree line	x	x	✓	x	x	x	x	Bounds Roxburgh Theatre car park

APPENDIX F

Figures 1 - 7



★ Proposed music school

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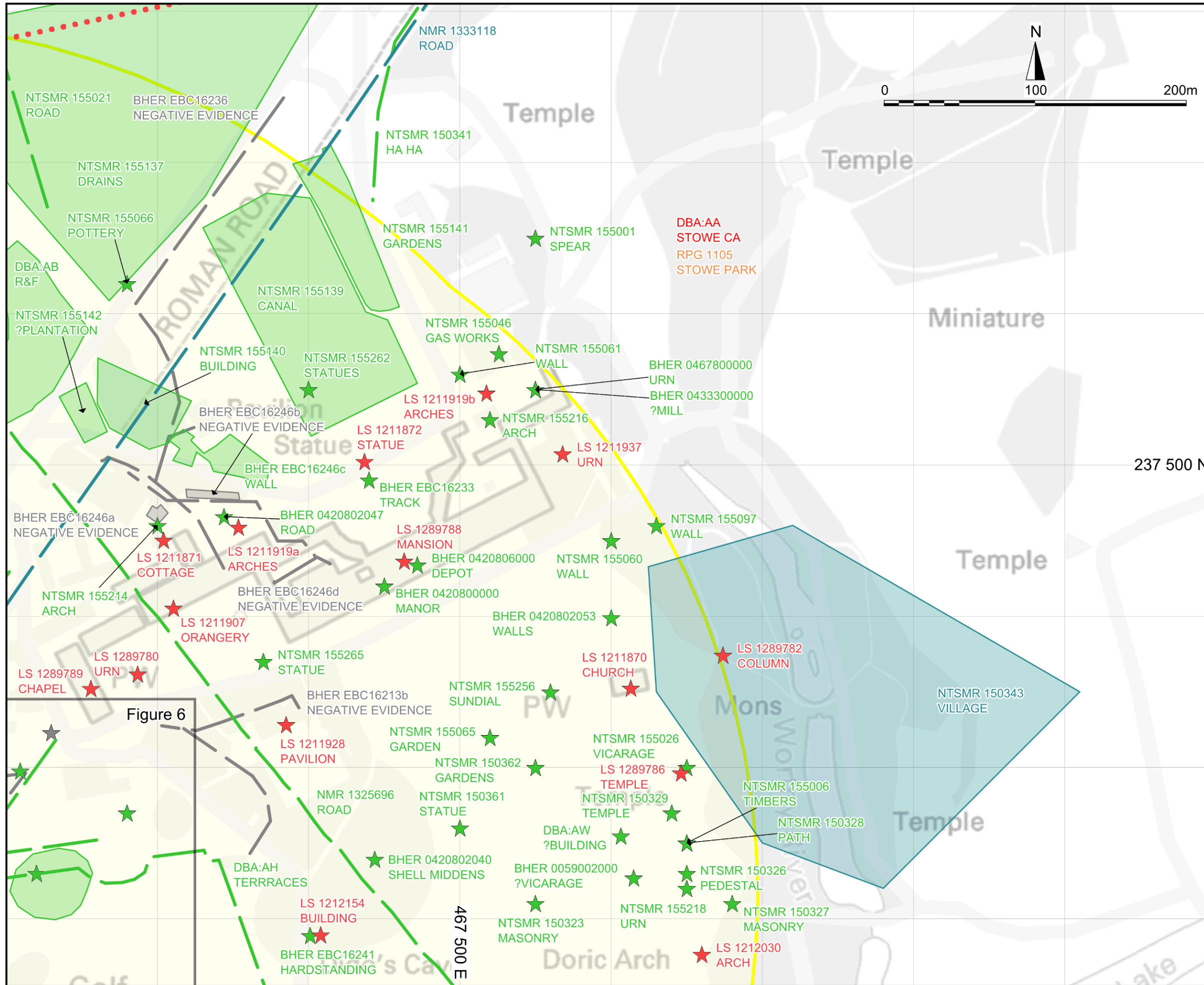
Figure 2
Figure 3
Figure 4
Figure 5

Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
2.00	04/11/11	No change	AH	-	DB
1.00	24/08/11	First issue	AH	-	DB



Stowe Music School
 Figure 1
 Location of proposed music school
 Scale: 1:50 000





Proposed music school
 Study area

Archaeological constraints

- ★ A grade
- ⋯ A grade (Conservation Area)
- ★ B grade
- ⋯ B grade (Registered Park)
- ★ C grade
- ★ D grade
- ★ U grade

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Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
2.00	04/11/11	Modified sites	AH	-	DB
1.00	24/08/11	First issue	AH	-	DB

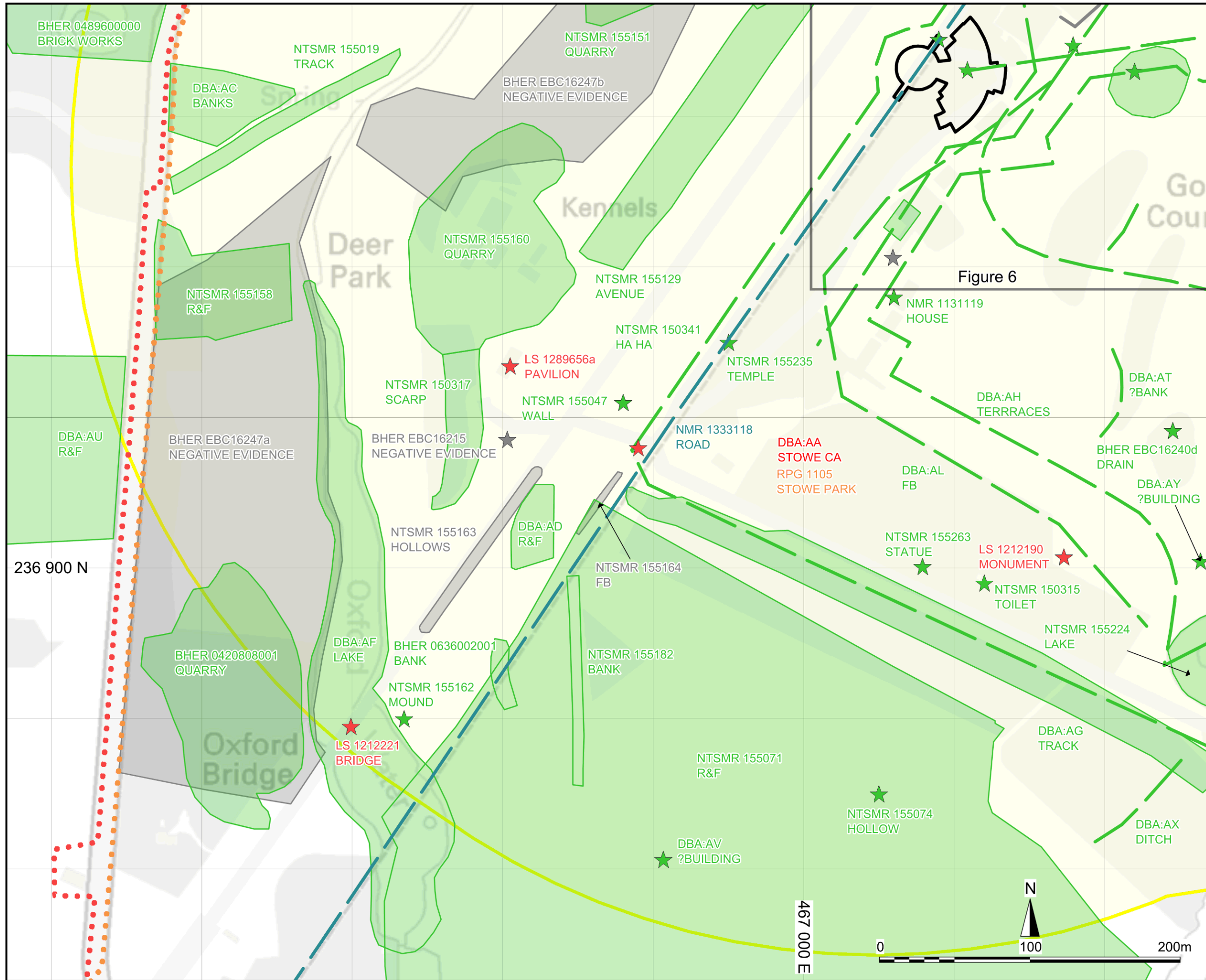


Stowe Music School
Figure 3
 Archaeological constraints

Scale: 1:2500

Figure 6

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- Proposed music school
 - Study area
- Archaeological constraints**
- / / / ★ A grade
 - / / / A grade (Conservation Area)
 - / / / ★ B grade
 - / / / B grade (Registered Park)
 - / / / ★ C grade
 - / / / ★ D grade
 - / / / ★ U grade

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Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
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1.00	24/08/11	First issue	AH	-	DB



Stowe Music School
Figure 4
 Archaeological constraints

Scale: 1:2500

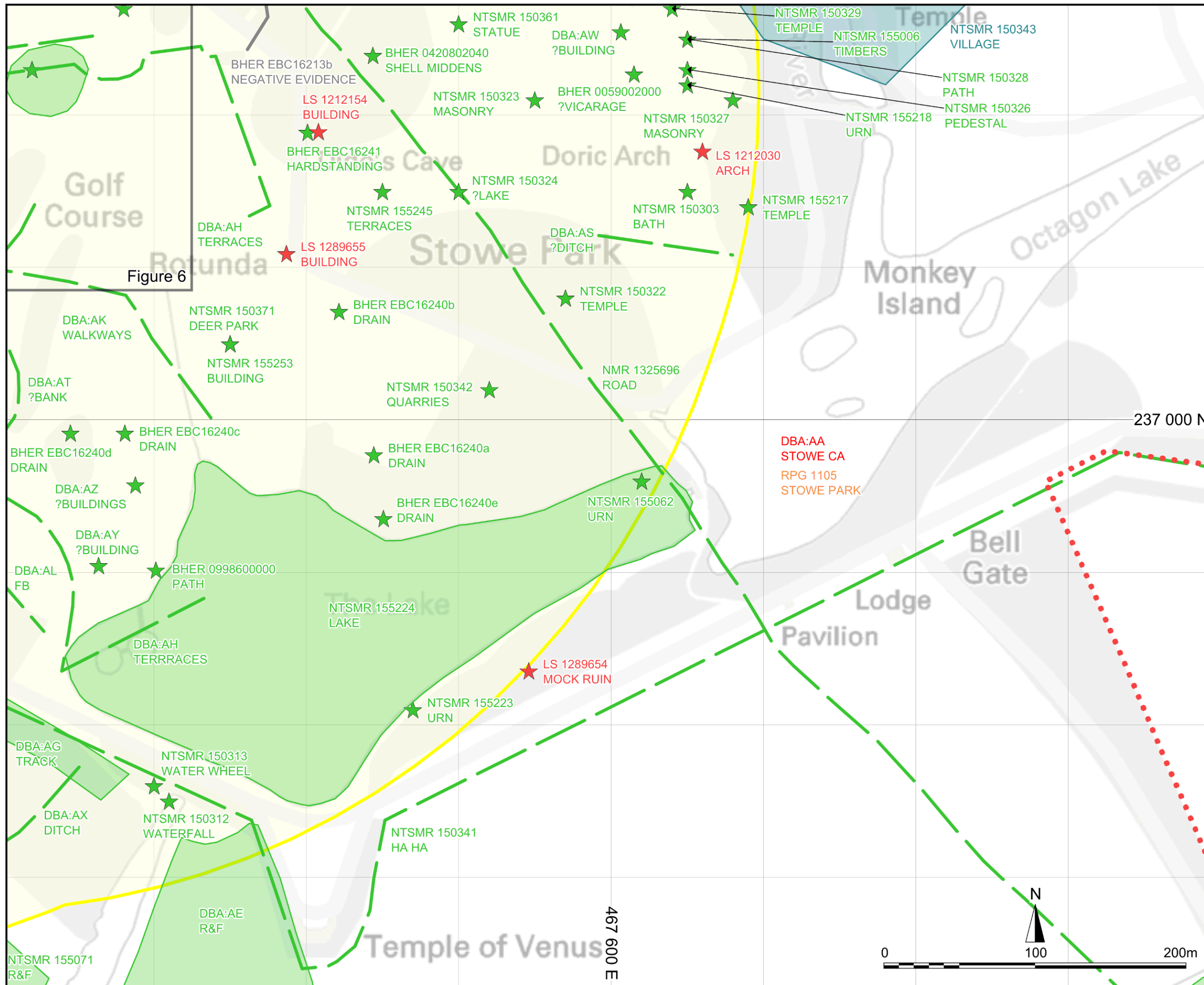


Figure 6

Proposed music school
 Study area

Archaeological constraints

- ★ A grade
- A grade (Conservation Area)
- ★ B grade
- B grade (Registered Park)
- ★ C grade
- ★ D grade
- ★ U grade

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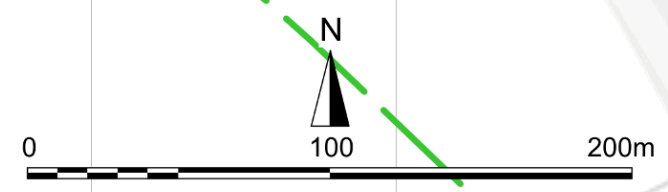
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1.00	24/08/11	First issue	AH	-	DB



Stowe Music School

Figure 5
Archaeological constraints

Scale: 1:2500





- Proposed music school
- Study area

Archaeological constraints

- / / / ★ A grade
- A grade (Conservation Area)
- / / / ★ B grade
- B grade (Registered Park)
- / / / ★ C grade
- / / / ★ D grade
- / / / ★ U grade

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



Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
2.00	04/11/11	Modified sites	AH	-	DB
1.00	24/08/11	First issue	AH	-	DB



Stowe Music School
Figure 6
 Archaeological constraints

Scale: 1:1000



-  Proposed music school
-  Survey area
-  Survey plot
-  Historic boundary
-  Non-historic boundary

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Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
2.00	04/11/11	Modified sites	AH	-	DB
1.00	07/09/11	First issue	AH	-	DB



Stowe Music School

Figure 7
Reconnaissance survey plots
and boundaries

Scale: 1:2500