

**Archaeological Investigation at
33 Northampton Road
Lavendon, Olney MK46 4EY
(NGR SP 914 536)**

Planning Application Ref. 12/01298/FUL

Milton Keynes Historic Environment Record
Event No. EMK1240

Souterrain Project: SOU12-259

October 2014

Produced for:

**Mr and Mrs Ledson
(The Planning Applicants)**

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Preface

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Fieldwork & Report:

Martin Wilson BA Hons, MIfA, MEnvSc, MEAGE, FSASc

SUMMARY

In June 2014 Souterrain Archaeological Services Limited undertook an archaeological investigation during ground preparation for a single storey rear extension at No.33 Northampton Road, Lavendon, MK46 4EY, Milton Keynes.

The objectives of the investigation were to ensure that the archaeological interest of the site was safeguarded and broadly to attempt to recover information that may contribute to our understanding of medieval and post-medieval land-use.

The removal of topsoil revealed wall foundations and floor deposits of an outbuilding whose origins appear to have been in the 16th / 17th century. Two shallow pits were revealed beneath the out-building which contained pottery sherds of broadly 13th century date.

1. SCOPE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 This report documents the results of archaeological observation and investigation carried out during ground preparation for a single storey extension at No.33 Northampton Road, Lavendon Olney, MK46 4EY (Fig.1), in compliance with a Condition attached to the planning consent. The investigation took place on the 23rd and the 24th of June 2014.
- 1.2 The report has been prepared on behalf of the planning applicants, Mr and Mrs Ledson of the same address.

2. PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Planning permission (Application Ref. 12/01298/FUL) has been granted subject to conditions by Milton Keynes Council, on the 15th August 2012, for the erection of a single storey extension to link the existing dwelling to a rear annexe.
- 2.2 The Archaeological Officer for Milton Keynes Council, Nick Crank (hereafter AOMKC), was consulted by the Planning Officer and gave the following comments and advice: on the 1st August 2012¹:

"KEY ISSUES AND DETAILED COMMENTS ON APPLICATION"

The site of the proposed development lies within an archaeological notification area indicating the extent of medieval Lavendon. Northampton Road itself is fronted by characterful limestone houses and former shops of 17th, 18th and 19th century date including 33 Northampton Rd, grade II listed and dated 1690.

From 2002 onwards properties to the east of 37 Northampton Road have built new dwellings on the land to the rear. Archaeological investigations during construction at 25a and 15-17 Northampton Road revealed a 12th century rubbish pit and a ditch, pits and wall footings of the 11th to 13th centuries (MK HER events 586 & 880). With the above in mind it seems likely that the proposed development may impact on significant buried archaeological remains of the medieval and /or post-medieval periods.

Taking into account this potential and the modest scale of the proposal I feel that it is appropriate for this impact to be mitigated via an archaeological watching brief secured by condition."

- 2.3 The following condition (No.3) was subsequently attached to the grant of planning permission:

"No development shall take place within the site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure that a proper record is produced of any archaeology remains affected by the development pursuant to paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework."

- 2.4 Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd (Souterrain) was subsequently appointed by the client to carry out the programme of archaeological work.

1 Consultation response, from Senior Archaeological Officer Conservation & Archaeology to Alex Harrison (Case Officer): Milton Keynes Council Development Management Consultation, Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (As amended) Town and Country Planning (General Procedure) Order 1995, Ref:12/01298/FUL, Date: 12th July 2012.

3. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 3.1 The Application Site is situated on the south side of Northampton Road, Lavendon (Figs.1 and 2), within the designated Conservation Area of Lavendon. It is bounded to the south, east and west by the gardens of private dwellings. The area of development is located in the back garden (Fig.3), adjacent to the west boundary of the property. The development footprint was approximately 55sq.m.
- 3.2 The existing building, which is Grade II listed², is also known as '1690 house'. It is a two-storey stone-built house with a steeply pitched tiled roof which was formerly thatched. At the time of listing the roof covering was corrugated iron sheet. The house has stone coped gable ends and flanking brick chimneys. There is a date stone of 1690 on the front (north) elevation which is understood to have been the date when the building underwent alteration³. In 2001 Listed Building Consent was obtained to partly demolish the barn and to erect a garden room annex to the rear of house, including the addition of a first floor window and a roof light⁴, and in 2005, consent was again granted to remove part of an internal wall and to lower the kitchen floor⁵.
- 3.3 The site is located at approximately 63m AOD. The development plot is reasonably flat. The geological strata is Jurassic comprised clay overlain by Cornbrash limestone

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Medieval settlement

- 4.1 At the compilation of the Domesday Book in 1086 *Lauuendene* comprised ten manors with a population of sixty-six households⁶. These were headed by twenty-four villeins (villagers), thirty-four bordars (smallholders) and eight slaves. By medieval standards this would have been a very large settlement, with a total parish population perhaps in the region of three hundred. It may be reasonably inferred that a large proportion of the village dwellers were located within Castle Manor. In 1086, this manor consisted of four plough-lands, with two lord's plough teams and two men's plough teams worked by seven villains, six bordars and three slaves⁷. The remainder of the population resided in satellite homesteads dispersed throughout the parish. The Hundred Rolls of 1279 record just five families of cottars ('unfree' tenants) at the Castle Manor, working 3 acres of land apiece.
- 4.2 A detailed and complex history of manorial ownership in Lavendon may be found in *Victoria History of the Counties*⁸, yet it sheds no light on the manorial divisions, the nature or extent of settlement or demesne lands. In the 1960s, the medieval village and landscape of Lavendon was the subject of comprehensive research by Prof. Richard Britnell, a resident of the village⁹. Britnell attempted to identify areas of medieval land-use but appreciated that "material at hand does not allow for much of an account of the village field system before the seventeenth century". Neither of the above works have been improved upon.

² 16th February 1984

³ English Heritage Building ID: 397103

⁴ Planning reference 01/01355/FUL

⁵ Planning reference 05/01757/LBC

⁶ <http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/SP9153/lavendon/> [accessed 18th July 2014]

⁷ Britnell, R, *The Bucks Standard*, 24.04.1964; <http://domesdaymap.co.uk/place/SP9153/lavendon> [accessed 18th July 2014]

⁸ Page, W, 1927. 'Parishes: Lavendon', *A History of the County of Buckingham: Volume 4* (1927), 379-387. URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=62601> [accessed 18th July 2014].

⁹ 'History of Lavendon', *The Bucks Standard* (17th April-29th May, 1964) <http://ebookbrowse.com/history-of-lavendon-by-prof-richard-britnell-pdf-d24437060> [accessed 18th July 2014]

- 4.3 A prominent medieval landmark in Lavendon is a ring-work with associated earthworks known as Lavendon Castle or The Bury¹⁰. It is located 100m north of the church and about 140m northwest of the Application Site. As with numerous other monuments of its type, its history is obscure. It is thought to have been built by a member of the baronial family of Bidun¹¹ who held the manor in the 12th century, with its ownership passing at some juncture to the Pevers family. The castle, which is understood to have had a stone wall, was a ruin by the 16th century and a farm was built over part of the site in the 17th century.

Medieval archaeology in Lavendon

- 4.4 The contribution of archaeology to knowledge of Lavendon's medieval past is a relatively recent phenomenon. Over the last decade there has been a series of archaeological investigations both in and near the historic core of the village¹². These were largely watching briefs initiated by private development, such as house extensions.
- 4.5 The first discovery was a 12th century rubbish pit, exposed in 2002 during a watching brief for a new building at No.25a Northampton Road (c.55m SSE of the present Application Site)¹³. The following year an evaluation and a watching brief took place at No.17 Northampton Road¹⁴ (c.85m S), revealing stratified deposits dating from the 11th to the 13th century - including pits, ditches, wall foundations and large assemblage of pottery. A further discovery of medieval occupation was made during a watching brief in 2004 on land adjacent to No.18 Castle Road¹⁵ (c.295m NE). In this case there were two rubbish pits containing pottery (13th to 15th centuries), a ditch, and two walls of possible late medieval date. Subsequent archaeological investigations have been less fruitful. A watching brief at No.7 High Street¹⁶ (c.250m SE) in 2005 yielded only a single sherd of medieval pottery from topsoil, while 'negative' investigations have resulted at five other locations: No.25 Northampton Road¹⁷ (c.63m SE); No. 15 High Street¹⁸ (c.215m E); No. 50 High Street¹⁹ (c. 500m SE); No. 35 Castle Road²⁰ (c. 285m NE); and No. 27 Olney Road²¹ (c.240m SE).
- 4.6 In addition to the development-initiated discoveries, several chance finds add to knowledge of the medieval period. A quantity of 13th /14th century pottery²² was found c.300m west of Lavendon Church (c.90m E of the Application Site) while another 13th century assemblage of (Olney Hyde type) pottery was found with worked building stone in the front gardens of Nos. 21 and 23

¹⁰ Scheduled Monument No. 1011295 NGR 491606.752841,253767.832437

¹¹ Page, W, 1927, *ibid*.

¹² Information collated from a 300m radius of the Application Site from Milton Keynes intelligence Observatory (Heritage), <http://www.mkiobservatory.org.uk/> [accessed 4th September 2012]

¹³ HER Event No.586. 25a Northampton Road. Lawrence P & Thomas J 2002. '25a Northampton Road, Lavendon'. County Archaeological Services, NGR 491480, 253610

¹⁴ HER Event No. 880,15-17 Northampton Road, Archaeologica Watching brief,2003/10 HER No.199800000, I Lisboa 2004 "Land to the West of 17 Northampton Road, Lavendon, Milton Keynes", 491531,253604

¹⁵ HER Event No.887. Land adjacent to 18 Castle Road. Watching brief. HER No.129700000. I Lisboa. 2004. 'Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at Land to the North of 18 Castle Road, Lavendon, Milton Keynes'. Archaeologica. NGR 491715, 253800.

¹⁶ HER Event No. 988 HER No. 270700000. R J Ivens 2005. Archaeological Watching brief at 7 High Street, Lavendon, Milton Keynes, NGR 491704, 253671.

¹⁷ HER Event No.736. Fell, D. 2003. Watching Brief: 25 Northampton Road, Lavendon, Milton Keynes. Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd, NGR 491497, 253614.

¹⁸ HER Event No. 919, HER No. 784200000. Ivens, R. 2004. Archaeological Watching Brief at 15 High Street, Lavendon, NGR 491676, 253611.

¹⁹ HER Event No.926. HER No.270700000. Wilson, N. 2004. "Watching brief: 50 High Street, Lavendon, Milton Keynes, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd, NGR 491933, 53463.

²⁰ HER Event No. 924. Wilson, N. 2004. Watching brief: 35 Castle Road, Lavendon, Milton Keynes, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

²¹ HER Event No.1073. Hancock, A. 2007. Watching Brief: 27 Olney Road, Lavendon, Milton Keynes, Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd.

²² HER 583600000. NGR 491553, 253648.

Northampton Road²³ (c.68m SE). A single sherd of 12th century pottery was reported from the widening of a driveway at Castle Road²⁴ (c. 280m NE). During the early 1960s road widening at Northampton Hills²⁵ (c. 210m NW) is known to have unearthed a large quantity of medieval pottery. Other medieval (or putative medieval) finds comprise a gold epaulet found in 1869 at Northampton Hills Field²⁶; an arrowhead²⁷ from the playing field of Lavendon Combined School (c.310m NE); and an enamelled bronze lid from the garden of No.45 Castle Road²⁸ (c.450m SE).

Post-medieval archaeology in Lavendon

- 4.7 In 2004, trial trenching in advance of development at Nos.13-21 Olney Road²⁹ (235m southeast of the application site) exposed wall foundations and brick floors of a row of late 18th / 19th century stone houses fronting Olney Road, with evidence of an earlier stone wall running obliquely across the site.

Archaeology of other periods in Lavendon

- 4.8 There have been very few reported finds of pre-medieval date from the historic core of the village. The only Roman find appears to have been a 3rd century double *denarius* from the garden of No.1 Castle Road (180m N of the Application Site) in 1962³⁰. Nevertheless, a significant Roman presence has been attested in the landscape beyond Lavendon village, particularly from an extensive archaeological assessment for a bypass³¹. This includes a complex of enclosures in a field to the northwest which is thought to reflect a Late Iron Age farmstead which subsequently developed into a formal Romano-British villa complex. Equally, the assessment revealed widespread pre-Roman features and finds.

5. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 5.1 The objectives of the investigation were to recover information that might help address the following research questions:

1. Is it possible to determine the age and origins of the existing property?
2. Is there evidence of medieval settlement?
3. Is there potential for the recovery of environmental data that may contribute to knowledge of animal husbandry, diet, living conditions or land-use?
4. Is there any archaeological evidence for medieval industries or crafts?
5. Is there evidence to indicate antecedent (i.e. early medieval/ pre-Norman conquest) occupation or activity at the site?
6. Is there evidence for proto settlement, either prehistoric or Romano-British occupation in the area of the historic village?
7. Is there evidence that may contribute to knowledge of medieval trade?

²³ UID 1005, HER No. 199800000. NGR 91510, 253620; UID 1006, HER No. 199800001 NGR 491510, 253620.

²⁴ UID 407. HER 129700000. NGR 491700, 253800

²⁵ UID 387. HER 128901000, NGR 491300, 253800

²⁶ UID 386. HER 128900000, NGR. 491300, 53800

²⁷ UID 3773. HER 400300000

²⁸ UID 4364. HER 578400000. NGR 491690, 253890.

²⁹ HER Event No.921, NGR 491640, 253508. Edmondson, G. 2005. Land at 13-21 Olney Road, Lavendon, Milton Keynes, Albion Archaeology.

³⁰ UID 364, HER 128200000, NGR 491640, 253720

³¹ RPS Planning Transport and Environment, 1993:.A428 Lavendon Bypass, Summary of Archaeological Assessment Report; A428 Lavendon Bypass, Archaeological Assessment Stages 1, 2 3a and 3b; A428 Lavendon Bypass, Archaeological Assessment Stage 4.

6 FIELD PROCEDURE

- 6.1 The investigation was conducted with due consideration to Health and Safety and in accordance with the requirements of the Written Scheme of Investigation and the Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Rev.2008).
- 6.2 Ground reduction and trenching was carried out by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under direct control of the archaeologist, with the facility to make investigations and records as appropriate. Archaeological remains were further defined by cleaning with hand-tools. All recording was carried out in accordance with the written scheme. The locations of archaeological features were surveyed to Ordnance Survey National Grid co-ordinates and height datum by RTK GPS.

7. INVESTIGATION RESULTS

- 7.1 In the descriptions which follow, context numbers in square brackets denote 'cuts', such as pits and post-holes, whilst those in round brackets denote layers, deposits, fills or structures.
- 7.2 Garden topsoil and patio features were stripped from the new building footprint, followed by the excavation of two foundation trenches. The trenches were fairly shallow, cut to the geological stratum of cornbrash limestone at a depth generally between 0.4m and 0.5m. The overall building footprint was approximately 55sq.m, of which the foundation trenches affected about 16.5 sq.m.
- 7.3 Medieval deposits and features were initially identified and recorded in an exploratory hand-dug trench (box section; *post.* 7.7; Figs 4-6) and further examined in a foundation trench for the new building (Figs.7-9). However, on account of the raised level required for the new floor foundation (beam and block), ground reduction was of insufficient depth to have further affect on the medieval deposits, which were subsequently left *in situ* beneath the new building.

Post-medieval Outbuilding

- 7.4 The topsoil strip revealed partial foundations of a rectangular outbuilding of at least three bays, which had stood alongside the western boundary of the property. The presence of an outbuilding is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882 (Fig.2) and on plans attached to legal documents dated 1964 and 1984³² in the possession of the planning applicants.
- 7.5 The archaeology at the north end consisted of short lengths of low wall foundation (Fig. 4; Fig. 6, (003) to (005)) built of irregular pieces of limestone, and a floor deposit (001). The southern end of outbuildings foundation had evidently been removed after demolition of the building in the late 20th century and subsequent landscaping of the garden. The remains of walls in this area showed as discoloured or differential patches of soil and fine rubble; there were no further archaeological features or deposits present in this area.
- 7.6 The level of the surviving wall (003) in the central part of the outbuilding was fairly consistent, which suggests that it had been the foundation for a timber-framed structure. Traces of puddled or rammed clay were also present on the surface of wall, which reinforces this interpretation.
- 7.7 A box section (Figs. 4-6 & 8) was dug on either side of wall (003) in order to: a) establish its relationship with the rear wall (004), which it appeared to abut; b) ascertain the nature of construction, and; c) determine the date of construction.

³² Deed of Conveyance 4th June 1964, between (1) Frances Annie Nelson of 49 Olney Road Emberton, Bucks and Mary Ethel Lever of Windmill Farm Great Linford, Bucks (1), and (2) Frederick Cyril Ingram of 31 Northampton Road Lavendon, Bucks; Option Agreement, 20th November 1984, between (1) Frederick Cecil Ingram of 31, Northampton Road Lavendon, and (2) Richard Ingram and Pauline June Ingram of 33 Northampton Road Lavendon.

- 7.8 **Wall (004)** survived to a height of c.0.34m - 0.37m (Figs. 5 & 8). It was built in a foundation trench [020], and directly upon the limestone geological stratum. It was probably the first wall of the outbuilding to be built, as the main supporting wall, possibly for a lean-to structure. Its foundation trench [020] cut through both the uppermost geology (calcareous clay) and two medieval pits, [014] and [015] (*post.* 7.12).
- 7.9 **Wall (003)** comprised a single course of limestone fragments laid flat, with an overall thickness of c.0.08m. It was built over an earlier deposit (002) and a cut feature [010] of medieval date (Fig.8). The latter deposit (002) consisted of very compact green-grey silty clay with abundant fragments of limestone and pottery of broadly 13th century date (*post.* 8.1 to 8.3). The nature of this deposit was uncertain at this stage but would be further characterised during the excavation of the west foundation trench for the new building.
- 7.10 Sealing deposit (002) on the south side of wall (003) was a **floor make-up layer (001)**, c.0.08m to 0.1m in thickness (Fig.8, Sections 1 & 2). It consisted of dark brown to black, compact gritty soil and contained four sherds of pottery which date to the 17th century (*post.* 8.4 – 8.5).
- 7.11 On the north side of wall (003) the box section was excavated through a **floor make-up layer (016)**, which was not dissimilar to layer (001) and 0.08m-0.10m in thickness (Fig.8). Two sherds of pottery were recovered which are broadly dated to the 15th to 17th century (*ante.* 8.4 – 8.5). Below this layer there was a deposit of dark brown compact gritty clayey soil with abundant small fragments of limestone (008), from which a quantity of sherds of 11th / late c 13th pottery were recovered (*post.* 8.1-8.3). As with deposit (002), the nature of this deposit was uncertain but was to be clarified during excavation of the west foundation trench (*post.* 7.12).

Medieval pits

- 7.12 The excavation of the west foundation trench provided the opportunity to further inspect medieval deposits (002) and (008) below the floor of the post-medieval outbuilding (Figs. 7; 8, Section 3; 9). Two medieval pits were revealed in section. **Pit [015]** was partly below the floor make-up (008) of the central bay and extended under wall (003). It contained the aforementioned fill/deposit (002). The pit had been cut into the upper geological stratum of calcareous clay, down to a flat base upon the horizontally bedded natural limestone, at a depth of c.0.3m. The upper width (or diameter) of the pit was 1.5m, with sides sloping at 65° to base 1m in width (or diameter). The north side of the pit had been cut through an earlier **pit [014]**, the latter which contained the aforementioned fill/deposit (008). This pit had also been dug to the natural limestone stratum at a depth of c.0.3m. Its upper width (or diameter) was at least 0.9m and its base c.0.42m. Its sides were inclined at 30° (N) and 50° (S).

8. THE FINDS

Medieval Pottery by Martin Wilson & Jackie Wells MA

- 8.1 The medieval pottery identification and dating was done by Jackie Wells and Martin Wilson. The pottery sherds in Table 1 are arranged by Context Number. A total of 93 sherds, with an overall weight of 520 grams, were recovered from stratified medieval pit deposits (002) and (008). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) represented is 32 (Table 2). Many of the ware types fall within the production date range of late 11th century to 13th century and the assemblage may be broadly dated to the 13th century. It consists largely of fragments of cooking pots or jars and dishes or bowls which have a coarse shelly fabric. These have been made locally, possibly at Olney Hyde. The assemblage includes fragments of two vessels manufactured at Potterspury in Northamptonshire, dated broadly to the 13th/14th century.

8.2 Table 1. Medieval pottery types and chronology

(Note: Fabric codes used in descriptions refer to the Milton Keynes Post-Roman Ceramic Type Series).

Context No.	Description	Period
002	75 sherds, including 1 rim sherd; unglazed shelly ware; cooking pots, jars, jugs and bowls. Non-abraded. Fabric MC1 or MC3 (Olney Hyde).	C 11 th to late C 13 th
	11 body sherds; 1rim sherd of bottle with splashed green glaze; Potterspuryware. Non-abraded. Fabric MS6. c.f. Mynard & Zeepvat, 1992, f.136, p.269, forms 213 & 214 ³³ .	C 13 th / C 14 th
	1 body / base sherd, unglazed shelly war, Fabric MC3.	C 12 th / C 13 th
	1 body sherd, grey sandy ware, cooking pot, sooted. Fabric MS3	C 11 th – C 15 th
008	5 sherds; abraded. Fabric MC1.	C 11 th to late c 13 th

8.3 Table 2. Medieval Pottery Quantification (MNV= minimum number of vessels)

Context	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	MNV
002	88	470	27
008	5	50	5
Totals	93	520	32

Post-medieval Pottery by Martin Wilson

- 8.4 Post-medieval pottery was recovered from floor deposits (001) and (016) in two bays of the post-medieval outbuilding. Pottery of 17th century date was found impressed into the surface of floor deposit (001), presumably having been trampled in while the building was still in use. Sherds of 15th to 17th century date were found within the make-up of layer (016).

8.5 Table 3. Post-medieval pottery types and chronology

Context No.	Description	Period
000 Topsoil	Various sherds of underglaze printed transfer wares, underglaze painted wares lusterwares (sample only)	Mid to late C 19 th
001	1 body base sherd, iron glaze. Possibly Potterspury	C 17 th
001	1 body sherd, moulded, trailed slipware, Staffordshire, Fabric PM2	C 17 th
001	2 sherds, stoneware	C 17 th
016	1 rim sherd, Fabric TLMS 7 or 9 (Transitional late medieval sandy), fine hard sandy ware, creamy orange. Brill/ boardstall	C 15 th – C 17 th
016	1 body sherd, late medieval oxidized ware	C 15 th / c 16 th

³³ Mynard, D & Zeepvat, B. 1992, Great Linford, Bucks Arch Soc Monograph Ser.3

8.6 Table 4. Other finds

Context	Type	Period
001	1 fragment, pan tile, orange	Post-medieval
	1 fragment, red brick. 53mm (2 1/8") thick.	Post-medieval
	2 clay pipe stem fragments	Post-medieval
002	3 fragments of ?tile. Red surface, reduced grey interior.	Medieval

9. SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS & REVIEW OF RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

- 9.1 Although 'archaeological visibility' was restricted on account of the limited impact caused by the new building (the floor of which was raised above archaeological deposits) the investigation revealed that the development plot contains archaeological features and deposits which are broadly dated by pottery from the 13th to 17th centuries.
- 9.2 The existing house is understood to have been altered in 1690. The pottery recovered from floor deposits in the outbuilding to the rear point to usage of the site in the 16th / 17th century. In view of this it is possible that the outbuildings belonged to the original house (*ante.5.1*, Objective 1).
- 9.3 The pottery recovered from pit [015], beneath the post-medieval out-building, is typical of domestic discard in the 13th century (possibly earlier), consisting of cooking pots, jars, dishes and bowls, all of which have been locally produced. It is thus likely that the site was occupied by a medieval tenement (*ante.5.1*, Objectives 2 and 3) and is thus a positive contribution to knowledge of the distribution of settlement at Lavendon during the High Medieval period.
- 9.4 Apart from pottery, there was no evidence that may contribute to knowledge of medieval industries, crafts or trade (*ante.5.1*, Objectives 4 and 7). There were no faunal remains indicative of diet and or animal husbandry (*ante.5.1*, Objective 3) or deposits deemed suitable for the recovery of environmental data.
- 9.5 No further analysis of artefacts or faunal remains is required.

10. ARCHIVE

- 10.1 The Buckinghamshire County Museum's Accessions Number for the project is AYBCM: 2012.90. The paper archive comprises recording sheets, field drawings and photographs. All artefacts will remain the property of the landowners although they will be invited to transfer finds ownership to the county museum facility.
- 10.2 The English Heritage OASIS Data Collection Form ID for this project is souterra1- 192190
- 10.3 The Milton Keynes Historic Environment Record Event Number is EMK1240.

11. COPYRIGHT & ACCESSIBILITY OF THE RECORD

- 11.1 Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the planning applicant in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 11.2 Souterrain Archaeological Services Ltd retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.
- 11.3 A licence is to be granted to Historic Environment Record of Milton Keynes Council for the use of all reports arising from projects for planning purposes and *bona fide* research requests.
- 11.4 In accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, this archaeological report is intended as a public-accessible record. A copy is to be available for consultation in the Historic Environment Record. It is also to be made available on appropriate websites (e.g. www.oasis.ac.uk ; www.academia.edu) and an illustrated summary of the results is to be submitted to *South Midlands Archaeology*, the on-line annual round-up of archaeological work in the region.

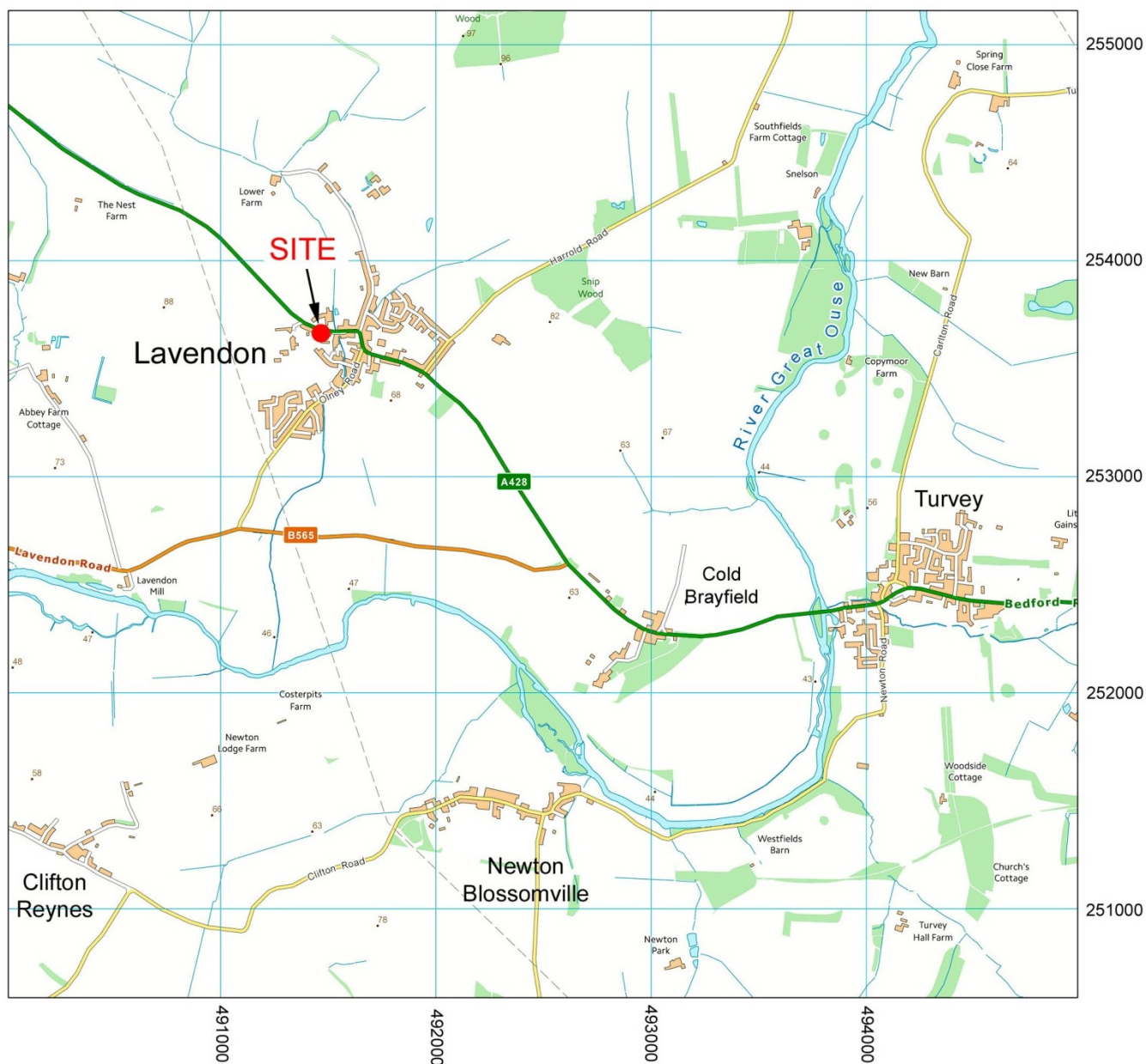


Figure 1. Location of Site

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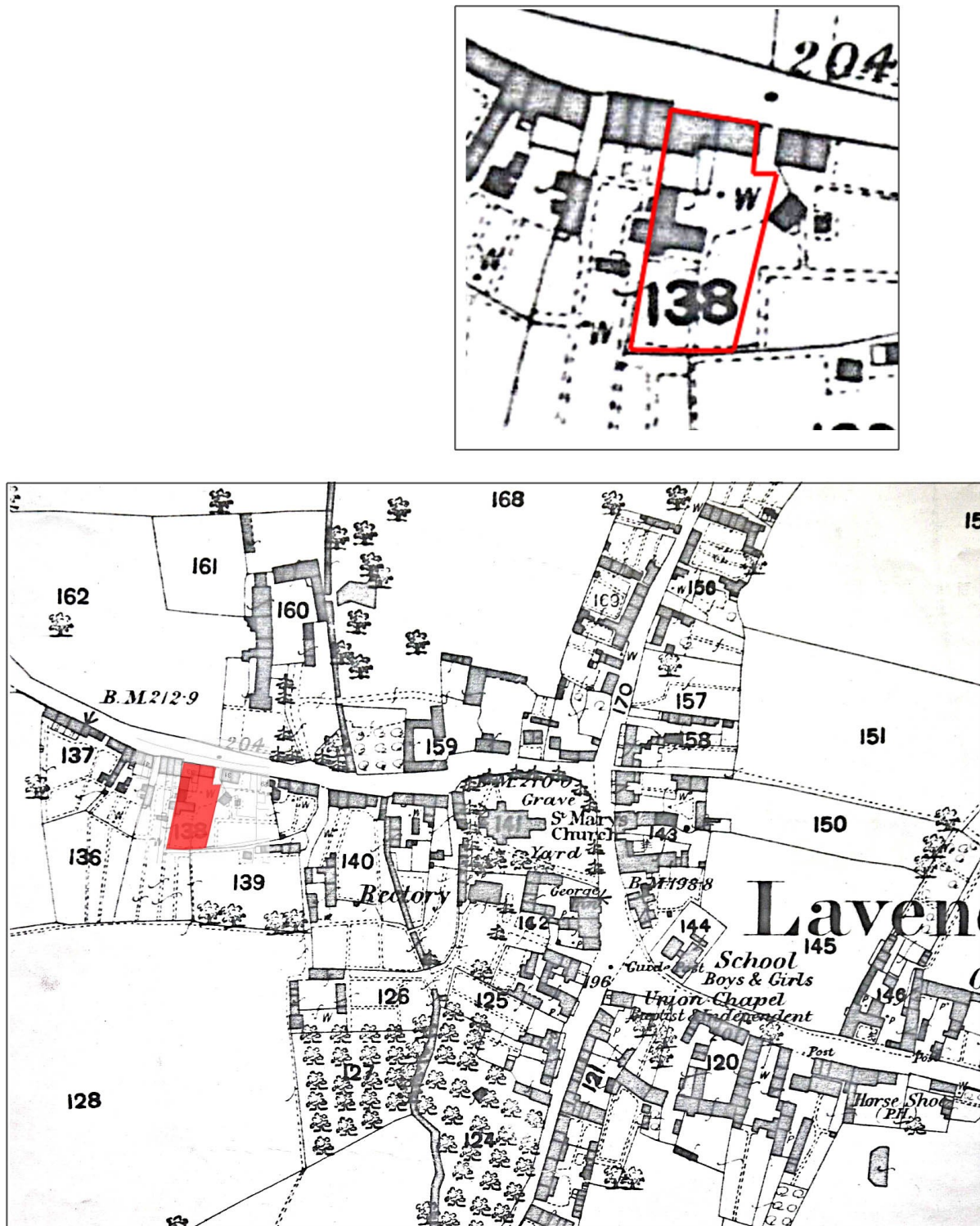


Figure 2. Extract of the 1882 Ordnance Survey map showing site location

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Figure 3. Overview of site prior to excavation works. Facing southwest



Figure 4. Foundations of post-medieval outbuilding



Figure 5. Box section. Facing north

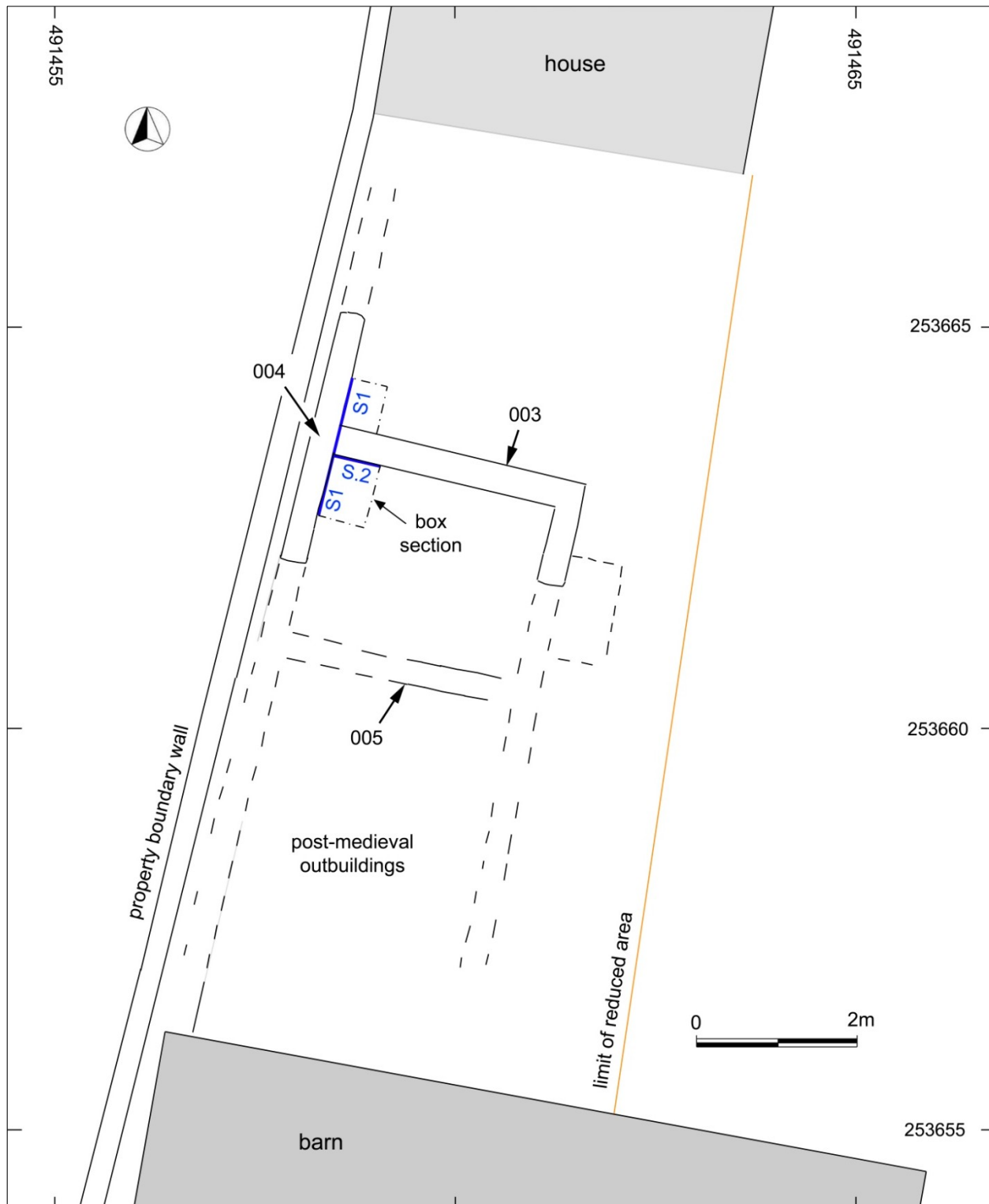


Figure 6. Plan of post-medieval features and location of Sections 1 and 2

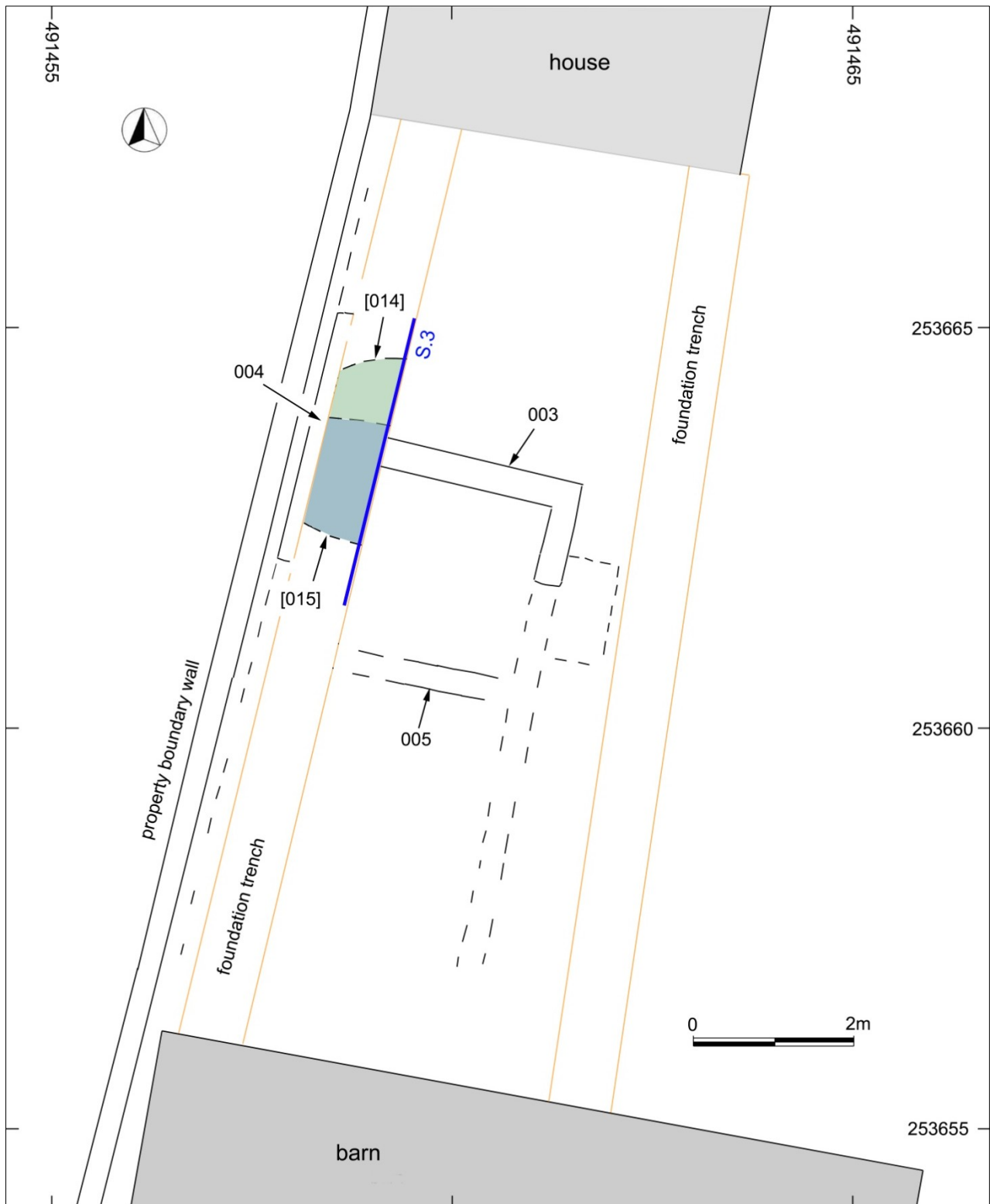


Figure 7. Location of medieval pits and location of Section 3

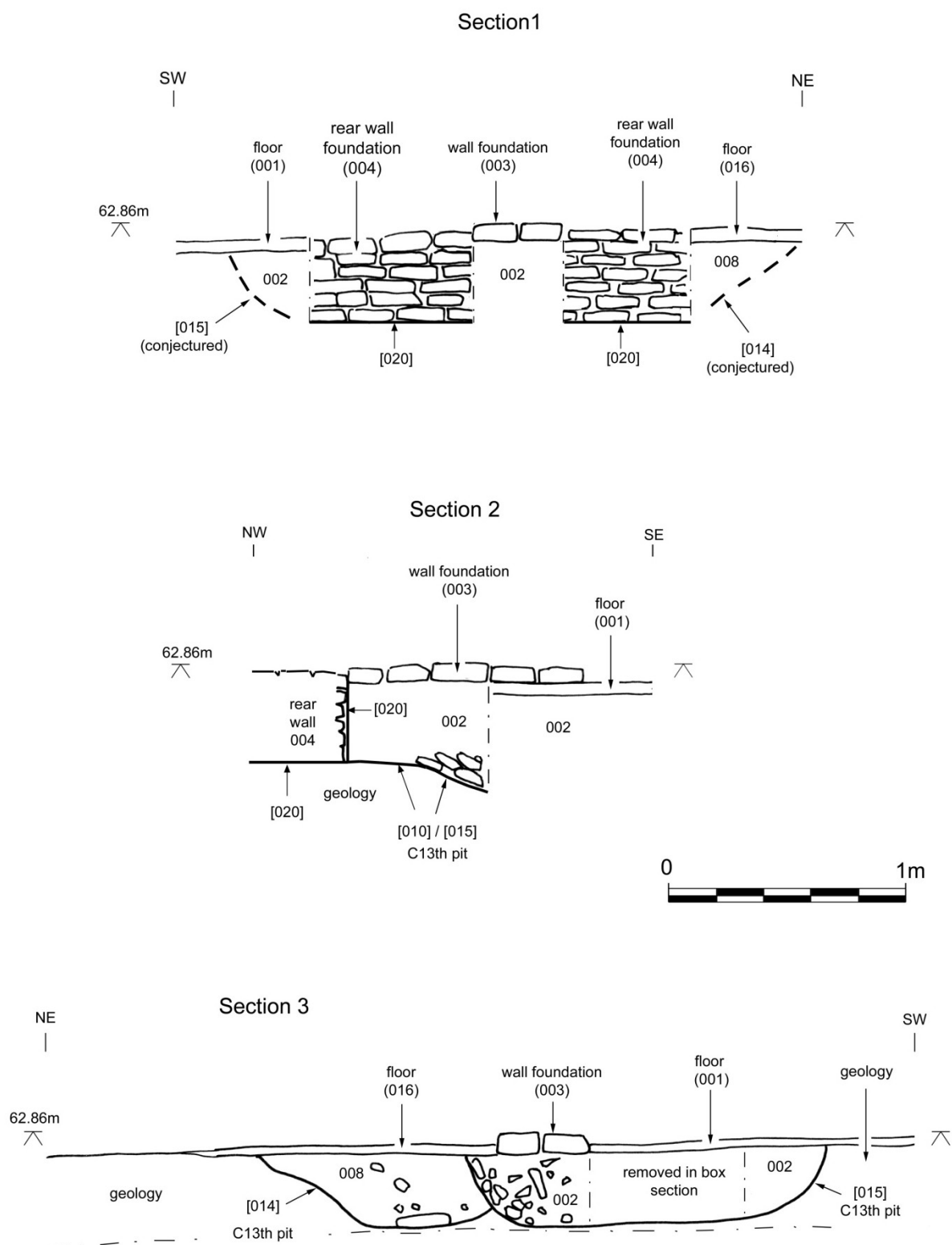


Figure 8. Sections 1 to 3



Figure 9. Section 3. Medieval pits exposed in west foundation trench. Facing northeast



Figure 10. Development plot: final construction level. Facing northeast

APPENDIX 1 List of Contexts

KEY: Relationships: **a.** above; **abt.** abuts; **adj.** adjoins; **b.** below; **c.** cuts; **cub.** cut by; **co.** contains; **wi** within
 Dimensions: **le.** length; **wid.** width; **de.** depth; **th.** thickness

Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Relationships	Dimensions	Drawing	Suggested Period	Date of record
000	layer	Topsoil. Dark brown to black clayey.		de.0.1 - 0.15m	-	C19 th - C20 th	23.06.2014
001	layer	Floor make-up. Compact dark brown to black gritty soil. Contains 17 th century pottery	a.(002), (100)	th.0.08 -0.1m	S.1; S.2; S.3	c. C.17th	23.06.2014
002	fill	Fill of pit. Very compact green-grey silty clay with abundant fragments of limestone rubble. Contains 13 th century pottery. Sealed by floor of post-medieval building.	wi.[015]; b.(001)	th.c.0.3m		C13 th	23/24.06.2014
003	structure	Wall foundation. Consists of a single course of limestone fragments laid flat.	a.(002), [010]	th. c.0.08m; le.>2.5m	S.1; S.2	c. C.17th	23.06.2014
004	structure	Wall foundation. Built of fairly regular sized pieces of undressed limestone. Parallel to rear boundary wall, aligned NE-SW. Built in a foundation trench, directly upon the limestone geological stratum. Probably the first wall of the outbuilding to be built, as a supporting wall, possibly for a lean-to structure.	wi.[020],abt. (003), b.(000)	ht. c.0.32-0.37m; le.8m	S.2; S.3	c. C.17th	23.06.2014
005		Short lengths of low wall foundation built of irregular pieces of limestone	b.(000); a.(100)	Wid. c.0.35m; le. 2 – 5m ht. generally. c. 0.08-0.1m	plan	c. C.17th	23.06.2014
006-007	unused	-	-	-	-	-	--
008	fill	Compact dark brown gritty clayey soil with abundant small fragments of limestone. Contains 11 th / late c 13 th pottery.	th.c.0.3m	th.c.0.3m;	S.2; S.3	C13 th	23/24.06.2014
009	unused	-	-	-	-	-	-

Context No.	Type	Description and Interpretation	Relationships	Dimensions	Drawing	Suggested Period	Date of record
010	cut	Pit, partly exposed in box section. Probably the same feature as [015].	c.(100); co. (002)	De.indet.	S.2	C13 th	23.06.2014
011-013	unused	-	-	-	-	-	--
014	cut	Pit, shallow with flat base, cut to the natural limestone stratum. Sides inclined at 30° (N) and 50° (S).	b.(016); co.(008); cub.[014]	de.c.0.3m; wid./dia: top >0.9m, base c.0.42m	S.2; S.3	C13 th	23/24.06.2014
015	cut	Pit, shallow. Cut into the upper geological stratum of calcareous clay, sides inclines c.65° to a flat base upon horizontally bedded limestone stratum. Partly below floor make-up of the central bay (008) and extends under wall (003).	co (002); c.(100), [014]	de.c.0.3m. wid./dia: top c.1.5m, base: c.1m	S.2; S.3	C13 th	23/24.06.2014
016	layer	Floor make-up on north side of wall foundation (003). Similar to layer (001). Contains pottery: 15 th to 17 th centuries	a.(008), (100)	th.0.08m-0.10m	S.1; S.3	c.C17th	23.06.2014
017-019	unused	-	-	-	-	-	--
020	cut	Foundation trench of wall (004); cuts through both the uppermost geology) and two medieval pits.	c.[014], [015], (100)	De.c.0.30m	S.1; S.2	c.C17th	23.06.2014
100	layer	Geological stratum. Differential across site: calcareous clay and cornbrash limestone bedrock	cub.[010]/[015], [014]	-	S.1-S.3	-	23.06.2014