

**PORTLAND GARDENS, MARLOW,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, SL7 2LR**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL**

PCA REPORT NO: 11833

SITE CODE: UPHM14

AUGUST 2014



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY



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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Site Code: UPGM14

Local Planning Authority: Buckinghamshire County Council

Central NGR: SU 8484 8645

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1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. prior to the proposed redevelopment of Portland Gardens, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2LR.
- 1.2 The fieldwork was carried out between 4th and 15th August 2014. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of fourteen evaluation trenches to encompass the entirety of the area proposed for redevelopment.
- 1.3 The evaluation observed that natural gravels underlying the site exhibited a notable declination from northwest to southeast. This horizon was overlain by a series of redeposited natural deposits containing cultural material dating to the medieval period. Truncating the latter was a series of largely undated cut features tentatively attributed to the later medieval/early post-medieval period. These features comprised a combination of natural tree throws, small pits and a possible palaeochannel running north-west south-east across the eastern limits of the site.
- 1.4 Activity increased throughout the post-medieval period, with three sub-phases of activity identified. These were dated to the 16th to 17th centuries, the 18th to 19th centuries and later 19th to 20th century. Activity attributed to the earlier phases comprised a possible boundary ditch, refuse pits and a number of isolated postholes. A naturally accumulated sub-soil horizon was identified across the majority of the site, and attributed to the later post-medieval period. Modern activity was identified in the north-western limits of the site in the form of a partially demolished mid 20th century property, with associated pathways and rubbish pits. Additional evidence of modern intrusions were identified in the east of the site in the form of a rubble filled abandoned soakaway.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. (PCA) prior to the proposed redevelopment of Portland Gardens, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, SL7 2LR.
- 2.2 The site was centred at National Grid Reference SU 8484 8645 and occupies a sub-rectangular plot of land covering an area of approximately 16082m². The site is bordered to the southwest by Portlands Alley and on the northeast, southeast and southwest by the back gardens and lots of the residential and commercial buildings fronting West Street, High Street and Pound Lane.
- 2.3 PCA was commissioned for the evaluation by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting. No Scheduled Ancient Monuments are adjacent to or are contained within the bounds of the site.
- 2.4 The project was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins, H 2014).
- 2.5 Following the completion of the project the site archive will be deposited in its entirety with a suitable regional museum identified by the unique code UPGM 14.
- 2.6 The evaluation was conducted between 4th and 15th August 2014. The project was monitored by Eliza Alqassar, Archaeological Planning Officer for Buckinghamshire County Council and project-managed for PCA by Helen Hawkins. The evaluation was supervised by Amelia Fairman of PCA.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1.1 In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), replacing Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS5) 'Planning for the Historic Environment' which itself replaced Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (PPG16) 'Archaeology and Planning'. It provides guidance for planning authorities, property owners, developers and others on the investigation and preservation of heritage assets.
- 3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by government guidance, in this instance the NPPF, by current Unitary Development Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Local Guidance: Archaeology and the Wycombe District Council

- 3.2.1 The relevant Development Plan framework is provided by the Wycombe District Council Local Plan, adopted January 2004, which contains the following relevant policies:

HE11

Development will not be permitted which, although not wholly or partly located within a conservation area, might nevertheless have a visibly adverse effect upon the area's special character or appearance, including intrusiveness with respect to any recognised or recorded familiar views affecting the designated area.

Ancient Monuments and Archaeology:

11.65

As part of the historic environment an archaeological site has an intrinsic academic value. It is an essential component in the study of human behaviour and in the historical development of the District. Archaeological sites are also important as landscape and townscape features and sometimes as tourist attractions. Few archaeological sites survive substantially above ground, an exception being the remains of St. John the Baptist's Hospital in High Wycombe, built around 1180 AD, which is a Scheduled Ancient Monument. In the countryside remains exist above ground in the form of earthworks, e.g. Danesfield Camp. Most sites lie underground and character can only be determined by excavation. Beneath High Wycombe itself the remains of the present town's predecessors may exist dating as far back as late Saxon and even Roman times.

Archaeology – Unscheduled Sites and Monuments

11.68

In addition to scheduled ancient monuments, the District also contains a number of other unscheduled archaeological sites identified as being of importance. The known sites are not identified on the Proposals Map, since this may encourage individuals to trespass on privately owned land, and invite unwelcome attention. The list of such sites is regularly reviewed by the County Council as new sites are discovered, and is referred to as the 'County Sites and Monuments Record'.

11.69

Where planning applications affect unscheduled sites, specialist advice will be obtained from the County Archaeology Service. The District Council will expect applications to include information on the character and extent of the archaeological remains within the site and what steps will be taken to mitigate the effects of the proposals. Where a site is regarded as being worthy of permanent protection, planning permission will be refused if the proposal is likely to cause material harm to the feature of archaeological interest. Planning permission may be granted subject to conditions that the feature of interest present will be preserved in situ or will be recorded to an adequate standard. Further advice and guidance is available in the Council's Heritage Guidance Note 'Archaeology and Ancient Monuments' available from the Council Offices and from the County Archaeological Service.

11.70

Unscheduled sites of potential archaeological interest exist in the District, the sites or setting of which

the District Council may wish to protect from harmful development. Where new development is proposed the District Council will seek expert advice on the type and extent of archaeological interest and an archaeological assessment may be requested.

HE19

- 1 Planning permission will not be granted for any proposed development which would harm unscheduled archaeological remains or their setting which are considered to be of county, regional or national importance and worthy of preservation.**
- 2 On some sites it may be possible to accommodate the proposed development and keep important remains in situ. Planning permission may be granted where the applicant can demonstrate, to the satisfaction of the council, that the important remains will be physically preserved in situ without harm to them. Details to ensure this should be submitted to the council as part of the planning application.**
- 3 In cases where the preservation of archaeological remains in situ is not merited, planning permission may be granted subject to provision being made for archaeological excavation and recording to the satisfaction of the council.**

- 3.2.2 In terms of designated heritage assets, as defined above, no Scheduled Ancient monuments, Historic Wreck sites or Historic Battlefields lie within the study site or its immediate vicinity. The site lies within a conservation area, but the majority of this is not defined as being of identified archaeological importance by Buckinghamshire County Council.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The Geological Survey of Great Britain (Geology Viewer online) shows that the site lies upon Shepperton Gravel, which overlies New Pit Chalk Formation.
- 4.1.2 An archaeological watching brief undertaken c 40m southeast of the site revealed natural Thames terrace gravels at 28.84m OD, which were overlain by a layer of clay-silt with gravel, interpreted as a part of the alluvial terrace deposits. This was encountered at between 29.29 and 29.49m OD (Elsden 1999).

4.2 Topography

- 4.2.1 The site appears to lie on relatively flat ground, which slopes gently to the south, towards the River Thames. Ordnance data from West Street and High Street show that the site slopes from approximately 32.3m OD in the northwest to 30.4m OD in the southeast.
- 4.2.2 The site is located approximately 300m north of the River Thames.
- 4.2.3 Five temporary benchmarks were established during the course of the evaluation. These were positioned in the central (TBM1 and TBM2), western (TBM3), south-western (TBM4) and north-eastern areas of the site (TBM5), with the respective values 32.38m OD, 31.86m OD, 31.81m OD, 31.60m OD and 32.18m OD. TBM1 was established with use of GPS and the remainder traversed from this location.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

- 5.1 A site specific archaeological Desk-Based Assessment was prepared (Bates 2013), from which the following is summarised. This also included a review of archaeological find spots within a 250m radius held on the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER) along with a historic map regression exercise charting the development of the site.

5.2 Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 There is much to show that Marlow and the surrounding Thames valley were settled throughout the prehistoric period. From within the study area, the HER records the chance find of a Mesolithic axe, residual Bronze Age pottery and flints and a layer of prehistoric plough soil from an evaluation c.50m west of the site. There is also a significant Neolithic settlement site and Bronze Age barrow cemetery located to the south-west of Marlow on the northern bank of the River Thames.

5.3 Roman

- 5.3.1 In contrast, there is very little evidence relating to the Roman period and it would appear that Marlow and the surrounding region was not being used for occupation at this time, other than for transportation along the River Thames. There are no entries in the HER relating to evidence from the Roman period near to the site. In the 1970s the gravel pits at Hillside, Marlow unearthed building materials including fragments of painted wall plaster as well as Romano British pottery which was sufficient evidence to suggest a Late Iron Age/Roman settlement. Further Roman activity around the town is evidenced by the burial of two individuals dating to the Roman period found during brickearth extraction at Marlow brickworks. As well as the Roman burials, Roman artefacts have also been discovered during fieldwalking around Beechwood Nurseries, this included Roman pottery and Roman coins and flue tile. Further Roman artefacts have been retrieved from the Thames including a Roman spearhead.

5.4 Saxon

- 5.4.1 An archaeological excavation at 82-86 High Street revealed the presence of 10th to 11th century pottery sherds, suggesting that the High Street was already in existence in the late Saxon period.

5.5 Medieval

- 5.5.1 The medieval town of Marlow grew in importance due to its position on the crossing of the River Thames and to its market. The medieval town would have been centred along High Street and West Street, with the site located to the south and west of their crossroads. The HER provides further evidence for medieval Marlow, especially important being the site of the Marlow Brewery, to the southeast of the site, which revealed a medieval timber building and numerous medieval pits. The site is located to the west and south of the medieval burgage plots which lined the High Street and West Street.

5.6 Post-Medieval & Modern

- 5.6.1 For most of the post-medieval period the site was open land, in use mainly as large gardens associated with the properties that fronted West Street. Several lots and outbuildings of a potentially more commercial use were also located within the southeast and northwest extremities of the site. The situation remained relatively unchanged until the appearance of several residential properties which were built across the centre of the site in the early 20th century. There is thought to be a high potential for post-medieval evidence upon the site, the most likely remains of which would probably relate to the post-medieval garden usage or 20th century structural remains.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 In accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins, H 2014), an archaeological evaluation was undertaken. The evaluation consisted of the machine excavation of fourteen trenches across the extents of the proposed redevelopment area. The machine excavation was monitored by the attendant archaeologist until archaeological deposits or features, or natural stratigraphy was encountered. Due to the site's location within a conservation area, and the presence of a significant number of TPOs, the trenches were located using the GPS/TST, and further inspected by an ecologist prior to commencement. These trenches comprised one 25m trench, one 20m trench, six 15m trenches and six 10m trenches, all 1.8m wide, all of which were excavated to a maximum of 1.20m below ground level.
- 6.2 The trenches and exposed sections were cleaned by hand, recorded and photographed. Recording of the deposits was accomplished using the Single Context Recording Method on proforma context and planning sheets, as presented in PCA's Operations Manual 1 (Taylor 2009), which is fully compatible with other archaeological archives produced in Buckinghamshire. Contexts were numbered and are shown in this report within squared brackets. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 as appropriate and sections at a scale of 1:20.
- 6.3 The archaeological trenches were located by means of surveyed baselines.
- 6.4 The completed archive, comprising all written, drawn and photographic records, will be deposited with the Buckinghamshire County Museum under the unique Site Code UPGM 14 and accession code AYBCM : 2014.84

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Phase 1: Natural

- 7.1.1 The earliest deposit encountered across the study site comprised a firm, yellow brown coarse sandy gravel [9] consistent with the projected underlying geology of the Shepperton Gravel formation. This was recorded within all trenches barring Trench 1. In many of the trenches the upper horizon of the gravel exhibited notable undulations indicative of water scouring. The gravel was recorded between elevations of 31.71m OD and 30.00m OD, the latter taken from the south-western limits of the subject site within Trench 3. These elevations suggest a general downwards slope from north-east to south-west. Slightly lower elevations were encountered for the upper horizon of the gravel within Trench 14 (between 30.64m OD and 30.73m OD) reflecting a greater degree of horizontal truncation in this vicinity.

7.2 Phase 2: Medieval (Disturbed Natural)

- 7.2.1 Within a number of the trenches deposits were recorded which appeared to represent natural silt accumulations, containing inclusions indicative of human occupation within the wider area. These were grouped as a phase of 'disturbed natural'.
- 7.2.2 Layers of redeposited gravel were identified within Trenches 2 and 8 as deposits [8] and [48]. These comprised coarse sandy gravels with flecks of CBM/daub and extended up to 0.52m in thickness. The differing elevations of 30.72m OD and 31.40m OD for the upper horizon of the gravel in the respective trenches reflects a drop in the underlying geology within Trench 2. Pottery sherds recovered from [48] dated between 1300 and 1550.
- 7.2.3 In Trench 14 a 0.26m thick layer of dark brown clay-silt [40] containing small angular gravels was identified in section at 30.84m OD. This sealed the natural underlying gravel and was also interpreted as redeposited natural gravel. The latter was seen only at the most westerly limit of excavation. In the central excavation area, layers [38] and [35] were identified. The latter comprised yellow-brown silty clay containing small angular gravels and flecks of CBM/daub, also observed at 30.84m OD. As seen the layer extended 0.98m north-south by 1.16m by 0.26m thickness. The deposit lensed out towards the edges and was overlain by 50mm thick layer [38] of dark grey-brown sandy silt and gravel. This covered a 1.52m by 1.16m area and contained a single sherd of pottery dated between 1100 and 1300. As with other deposits attributed to this phase, the layers appeared to lie within natural undulations in the underlying gravel rather than being within cut features.
- 7.2.4 Other examples of mixed silty sands being recorded within underlying natural undulations were recorded within Trenches 3, 5 and 10. These deposits of firm, silty sand with angular gravels ([17], [20], [59]), rooting and flecks of cultural material extended up to 0.50m in thickness from elevations of between 30.68m OD ([17] in Trench 3) and 32.01m OD ([20] in Trench 5). Again, these differences in elevations reflect the underlying profile of the gravels, dropping from north-east to south-west, with Trench 3 being the most south-westerly trench of the subject site.

7.3 Phase 3: Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval Cut Features

- 7.3.1 A series of cut features were identified across the subject site, cut into natural or redeposited gravels. These, as a group, have been dated tentatively to the late medieval/early post-medieval period primarily due to the stratigraphic relationships established within Trench 8, i.e. medieval pottery recovered from the underlying layer. A notable lack of cultural material within the backfills of these features means that assigning a fixed date or function is impossible, and it is possible that a number of the features directly cutting natural gravels may therefore date to earlier periods than have been ascribed here. Further work on the subject site itself or a comparative study with adjacent sites may help to refine this in the future.
- 7.3.2 Rounded cut [23] was identified at the southern end of Trench 4 from 30.95m OD. This truncated natural gravels to a maximum depth of 0.50m and extended to an approximate diameter of 0.75m. A potentially natural accumulation of firm, yellow brown silty sand [22] filled the feature and contained evidence of rooting and inclusions of gravels. The irregular sides of this feature suggested this may have represented the remnants of a tree throw. No dating evidence was recovered from the backfill from which to refine date and function further.

- 7.3.3 A number of features, also undated, were identified within adjacent Trench 8 (immediately to the east of Trench 4) which appeared more anthropogenic in nature. These were identified as cut features [42], [44] and [46] from north to south respectively. Each cut truncated redeposited gravel [48] from a level of c.30.91m OD. Each feature appeared sub-rounded in plan with diameters ranging from 1.45m [42] to 0.75m [44]. Northerly cut [42] exhibited concave sides and base, up to 0.20m in depth and had been backfilled with sterile yellow brown silty sand with gravel inclusions. A comparable fill of silty sand and gravel [43] was identified within 0.74m deep cut [44]. The latter extended with steep sides to a tapered point and was similarly clean of cultural material.
- 7.3.4 The most southerly cut [46] was the only feature to be fully revealed in plan, extending 1.35m by 0.85m and 0.42m in depth. This exhibited concave regular edges and base and had been backfilled with yellow brown clay sand [45] containing gravel inclusions. The lower 50mm of this deposit appeared extremely compact and silt rich, which may suggest the feature had been left exposed, allowing a silt accumulation prior to backfilling. No dating material was recovered with which to refine date and function.
- 7.3.5 To the immediate east of these features, two further rounded cuts were identified within Trench 11 (see plate 1), at the slightly higher elevation of c.31.26m OD, similarly cut into natural gravels. Features [50] and [52] both continued beyond the southern limit of excavation and extended between 0.80m and 1.50m in diameter and c.0.50m in depth, with a concave profile. Comparable fills of firm, dark grey brown silty clay with gravel inclusions ([49] and [51] respectively) had been used to backfill each feature.
- 7.3.6 Isolated cut features were identified in Trenches 7 and 9 as cuts [57] and [68] respectively. Northerly cut [68] extended to an approximate diameter of 1.15m by 0.20m depth from 31.55m OD and had been backfilled with dark grey brown silty clay [67]. Rounded cut [57] appeared irregular in plan with concave sides and base. This was identified from 31.31m OD and extended c.3m in diameter. A loose deposit of mid brown yellow, silty sand containing sub-angular gravels [56] backfilled the feature. Both features appeared slightly irregular and appeared to have been backfilled with naturally accumulated detritus. It is possible therefore that these represent natural features, such as tree throws.
- 7.3.7 In easterly Trench 13 a north-west south-east aligned linear cut was observed running along the eastern limit of excavation (see plate 2). This was truncated by modern soakaway [11] but extended the full length of the trench by up to 1.30m in width by 0.58m depth from 31.24m OD. The western edge of the cut was slightly undulating and the cut extended with concave sides. The gradient of these continued at the limit of excavation and suggested that the true base lay beyond 30.55m OD. A compacted deposit of light grey-yellow silty clay [13] filled the cut and was notably clean of inclusions. Two interventions were excavated into the feature, both of which failed to produce any cultural material. The lack of finds, well sorted nature of the backfill, irregular edges and slight slope downwards of the base (as seen) from north to south suggested this to be a possible palaeochannel. The feature truncated natural gravels and the southerly declination corresponds with the direction of the River Thames.
- 7.3.8 A similarly aligned linear feature was identified within Trench 14, to the immediate south. Cut [27] was recorded in the west of the trench from 30.84m OD and extended along a north-west south-east alignment. This measured 0.57m in width and extended with steep sides to a flat base at 30.21m OD. Firm brown sandy silt and gravel [26] backfilled the feature, and may represent a natural accumulation. The profile and backfill of [27] by comparison to [14] appears too different to suggest this to be a continuation of the same feature. However the comparable alignment may reflect early property boundaries adjacent to the high street, perhaps influenced by the presence of palaeochannels running towards the river Thames.

7.4 Phase 4a: Post-Medieval (16th to 17th Century)

- 7.4.1 A north-east south-west aligned linear feature was identified in the northern limits of Trench 12. This extended to a maximum observed length of 2.02m by over 1.71m width, and extended beyond both eastern and western limits of excavation. The southern limits were obscured by modern electric cables and therefore could not be established. The feature was identified from 31.70m OD and extended with steep sides beyond 30.95m OD (over 0.75m in depth). Given the height of natural gravel beyond the modern intrusion, the feature could not have extended more than another metre in width. The cut had been backfilled deliberately with loose yellow brown, fine sandy silt [60] containing pottery fragments dated to the 16th century, very occasional small pieces of animal bone, CBM dated between 1400 and 1600 and a single copper alloy pin (SF2).
- 7.4.2 Sub-squared pit [65] was recorded in the far southern limits of the trench from an uppermost elevation of 31.58m OD. The feature extended 0.82m north-south by 1.30m east-west by over 0.63m in depth. This continued beyond the southern and eastern limits of excavation and therefore the full size or depth of the feature could not be established. Backfill [64] comprised a loose deposit of yellow brown sandy silt, and contained inclusions of CBM and animal bone. The CBM recovered from [64] dated between 1400 and 1800 and pottery sherds dated between 900 and 1500.
- 7.4.3 To the north of pit [65] were two small possible postholes (see plate 3). These were identified as cuts [70] and [63] from south to north respectively and were recorded from 31.31m OD with a diameter of c.0.35m by up to 0.15m depth. Both features exhibited concave sides to a tapered base and had been backfilled with comparable material of loose grey brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions [69] and [62]. Only the latter contained any cultural material, which consisted of small fragments of CBM dated between 1400 and 1800. The function or date of the postholes remains uncertain as these follow a differing alignment to southerly pit [65]. It is possible these formed part of an ephemeral property boundary, perhaps relating to a former back plot of a property along the High Street to the east.

7.5 Phase 4b: Post-Medieval (18th to 19th Century)

- 7.5.1 A series of cut features were identified in section in the eastern limits of Trench 14 which may either represent part of a ridge and furrow or define the edge of a small pit cluster. Each feature exhibited concave sides and base, and were overlain by garden soil horizon [30]. Larger cuts [29] and [37] extended up to 1.48m in diameter from an uppermost elevation of 30.80m OD. These were backfilled respectively with dark grey brown sandy silts [28] and [36]. Within the backfills were lenses of angular gravels and occasional pottery sherds dated between 1550 and 1900. Smaller cuts [32] and [34] were identified between these features and extended up to 0.52m in diameter by 0.25m depth from 30.84m OD. These had been backfilled with yellow brown sandy silts [31] and [33], within which were fragments of 18th century clay tobacco pipe.
- 7.5.2 In the eastern limits of the trench was a large squared pit [25] which extended over 1.18m north-south by 3.10m east-west by 1.20m depth from 30.68m OD. The feature continued beyond both eastern and southern limits of excavation and extended with vertical sides to a flat base at 29.54m OD. Dark grey brown silty clay [24]=[54] backfilled the entirety of the feature, potentially representing a single event. Within the backfill were pottery sherds, tile and clay tobacco pipe fragments with a consistently mid 18th century date.
- 7.5.3 All cut features were subsequently overlain by deposits interpreted as garden soils. Layers [39]=[30] were recorded within the western and eastern limits of the trench respectively and were likely to represent continuations of the same horizon. These comprised firm, grey brown silty clay containing sub-angular gravels, pot and CBM fragments and were identified from 31.14m OD with a maximum thickness of 0.48m. The material recovered from this horizon dated between the 16th and mid to late 19th centuries.

7.6 Phase 4c: Post-Medieval (19th to early 20th Century)

- 7.6.1 Across the majority of the trenches, a sub-soil horizon was identified. This generally comprised a dark grey-brown silty sand with evidence of rooting, and inclusions of gravels, clay tobacco pipe, CBM and pottery sherds (most of which were heavily abraded). These deposits were identified as layers [16], [21], [19], [18], [55], [47], [66], [58], [53], [71] and [12] in Trenches 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 respectively from elevations of between 32.27m OD and 31.04m OD from north-east to south-west across the study site. This horizon extended between 0.30m and 0.60m in thickness and was interpreted as a sub-soil accumulation relating to the post-medieval landscaping and use of the area.
- 7.6.2 Cultural inclusions from the sub-soil horizon were rare, but included pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments dating between 1550 and the late 19th/early 20th century.

7.7 Phase 5: Modern

- 7.7.1 The entirety of Trench 1 lay within the footprint of a modern building designated as structure [1]. The concrete floor of this structure lay at between 31.76m OD and 31.57m OD and the room divisions could clearly be seen. It appeared that the structure had been demolished to ground floor level only and the demolition rubble banked over the top of the footprint of the structure. It is most likely that the structure relates to that depicted cartographically as 'Croesawdy' on the Ordnance Survey map of 1982. The property appears to have been constructed after 1960 and prior to 1972 and demolished in the later 20th or 21st century.
- 7.7.2 The adjacent Trench 2 had also been impacted upon by 20th century activity. A sub-rectangular pit [5] lay in the south-eastern limits of the trench and exhibited vertical sides from 30.71m OD beyond the excavated depth of 30.12m OD. The 1.90m by 0.50m pit had been deliberately backfilled with silty gravel and brick rubble [4]. This feature was subsequently overlain by a 0.50m combined thickness of clay-silt levelling [7] and brick rubble [6] from 31.04m OD. These were interpreted as overburden resulting from the demolition of the adjacent property. These deposits were truncated by pit [3] identified in section only and backfilled with gravel and brick rubble [2]. The pit was identified from 31.34m OD with an approximate diameter of 0.84m, and was tentatively interpreted as a refuse pit, potentially associated with the terraced houses immediately to the south.
- 7.7.3 The remnants of a soakaway were identified in the north of Trench 13. Circular cut [11] was identified from 31.64m and extended with vertical sides to an unknown depth, and measured c.2.30m in diameter. This had been backfilled with loose brick rubble [10] and was sealed by topsoil. The feature was interpreted as a relatively modern intrusion as the property to which it appeared to be associated is only documented cartographically from 1960, with extensions prior to 1972.

Plate 1: East facing shot of Trench 11 showing cut features



Plate 2: South facing shot of Trench 13 showing linear cut [14]



Plate 3: Plan view of postholes [63] and [70], Trench 12, 0.5m scale



Plate 4: East facing shot of cut [61], Trench 12



Plate 5: view to west of squared pit [25], Trench 14



8 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1 A natural deposit of sandy gravel, was observed across the entirety of the site, and exhibited a notable slope downwards from north-east to south-west. This was overlain by a series of natural silt and redeposited gravel accumulations. Within these layers were occasional fragments of medieval pottery sherds. These suggest that the wider area was perhaps occupied during this period, but impacts or exploitation of the area of the site itself remained minimal.
- 8.2 Truncating the underlying gravels were a series of undated cut features, tentatively dated to the later medieval/early post-medieval period on the basis of stratigraphic relationships where seen. These comprised a number of potentially natural features, including tree throws and a palaeochannel, in addition to a series of pits and postholes of uncertain function.
- 8.3 A slight increase in activity was apparent, particularly in the eastern limits of the site, during the post-medieval period. A possible ditch was identified in close proximity to a refuse pit in the north-east of the site dating between the 16th and 17th centuries. The full limits of either feature could not be established. However, if the interpretation of the former is correct, this may represent the only traces of an abandoned burgage plot identified on the site.
- 8.4 A secondary phase of post-medieval activity was identified, attributed to the 18th to 19th centuries. These features comprised a series of pits, exclusively located within Trench 14, adjacent to the High Street. All features were overlain by garden soil deposits of a comparable date range.
- 8.5 Sealing all previously mentioned features, and identified across the entirety of the site barring Trench 14, was a subsoil horizon. This contained a mixed accumulation of cultural material dated to the later post-medieval period with occasional residual medieval material.
- 8.6 No archaeological features, artefacts or horizons were identified across the site which could be associated with the use of the adjacent Brewery.
- 8.7 The majority of the site appeared to have undergone only limited impacts during the 20th/21st centuries. Trenches 1, 2 and 13 were the exceptions to this, with modern features observed to truncate archaeological horizons in these areas. Trench 1 was entirely encompassed by the footprint of a documented 20th century property, demolished in the later 20th or early 21st century, and Trenches 2 and 13 contained modern refuse pits and an abandoned soakaway.
- 8.8 The depositional sequence of the site was completed by topsoil in the majority of the trenches, and concrete/modern made ground in Trenches 11 and 14 only. Vegetation had started to grow over the demolition rubble in the vicinity of Trench 1.

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 9.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting for commissioning the fieldwork. Thanks also go to Eliza Alqassar for monitoring the work on behalf of Buckinghamshire County Council.
- 9.2 The authors would like to thank Helen Hawkins for project management and editing, Deborah Koussiounelos and Patrick Cavanagh for their work on site, and Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations.

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Figure 1
Site Location
1:25,000 at A4



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29/08/14 JS

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:1,000 at A4

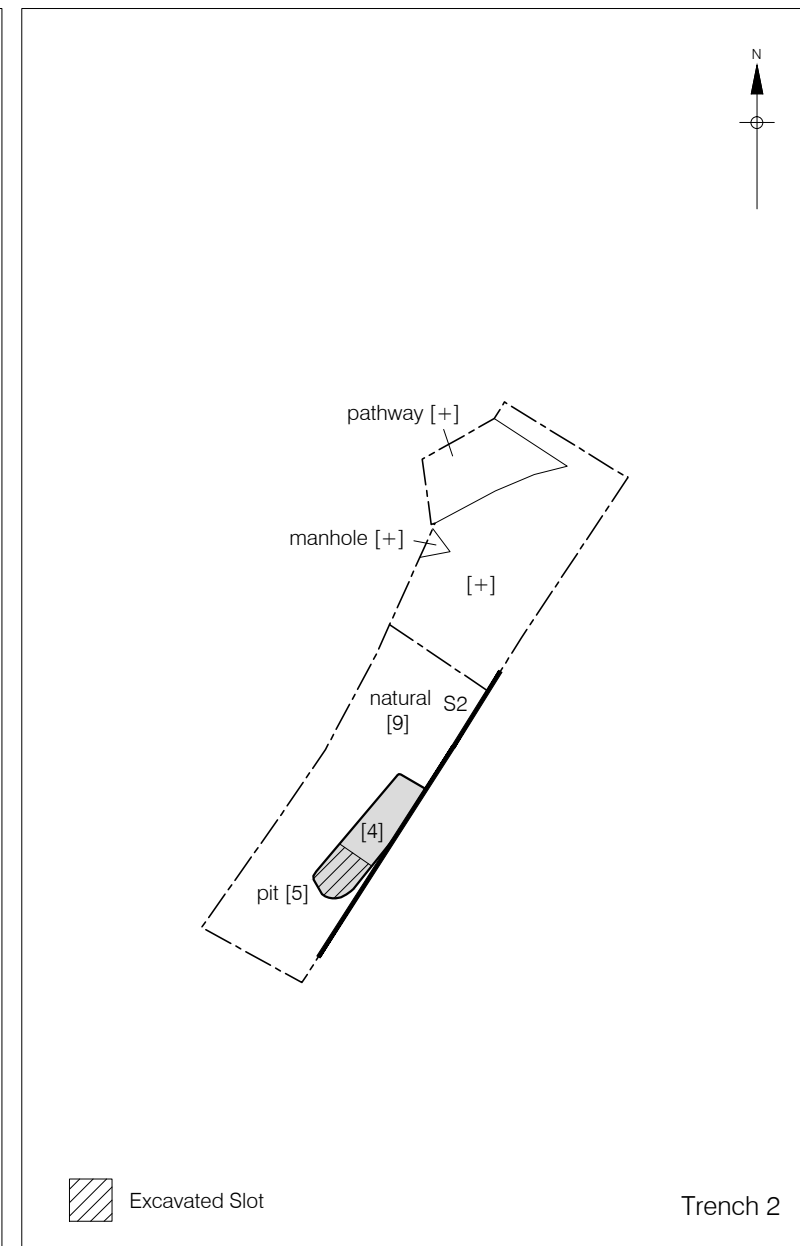
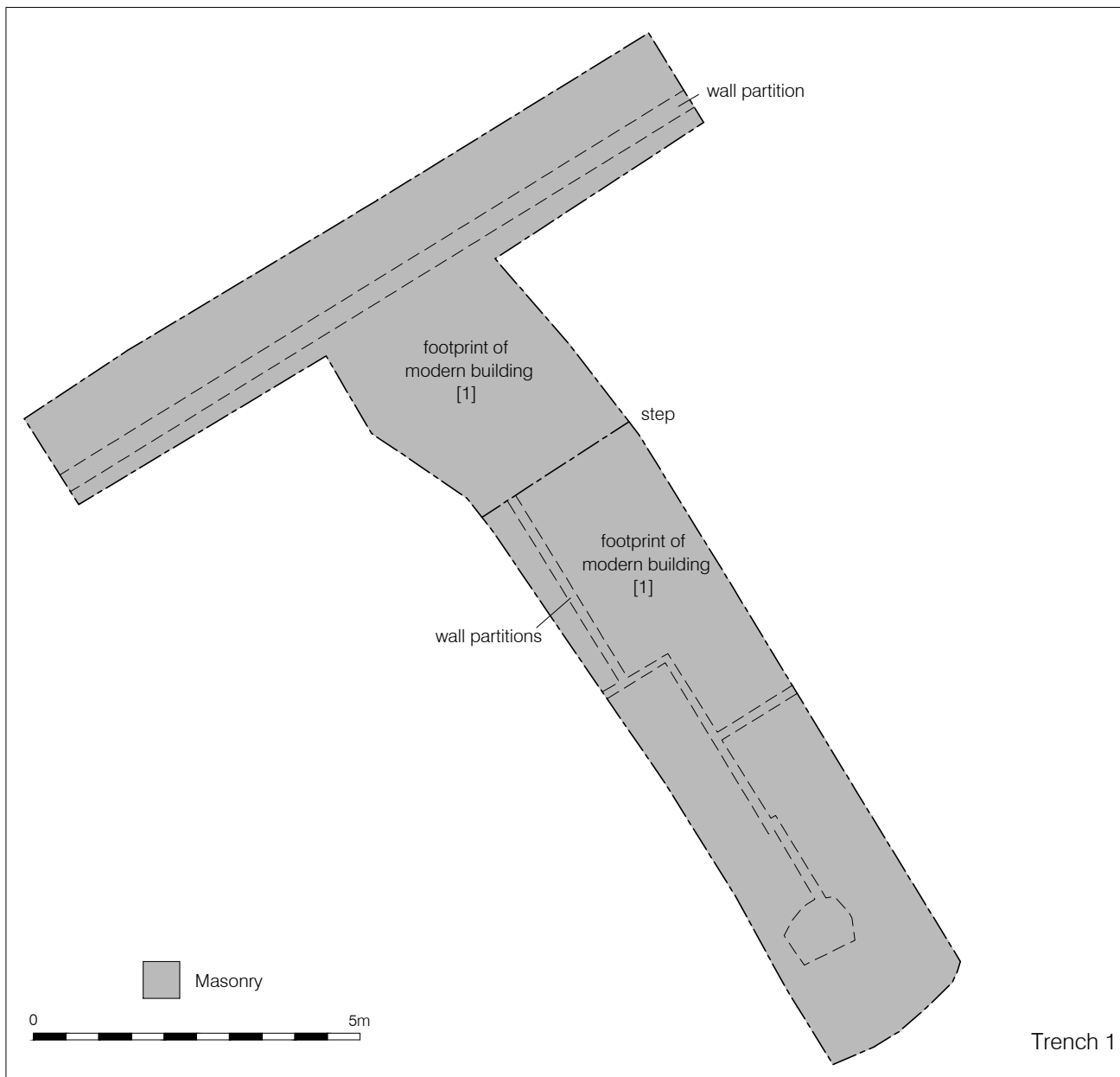
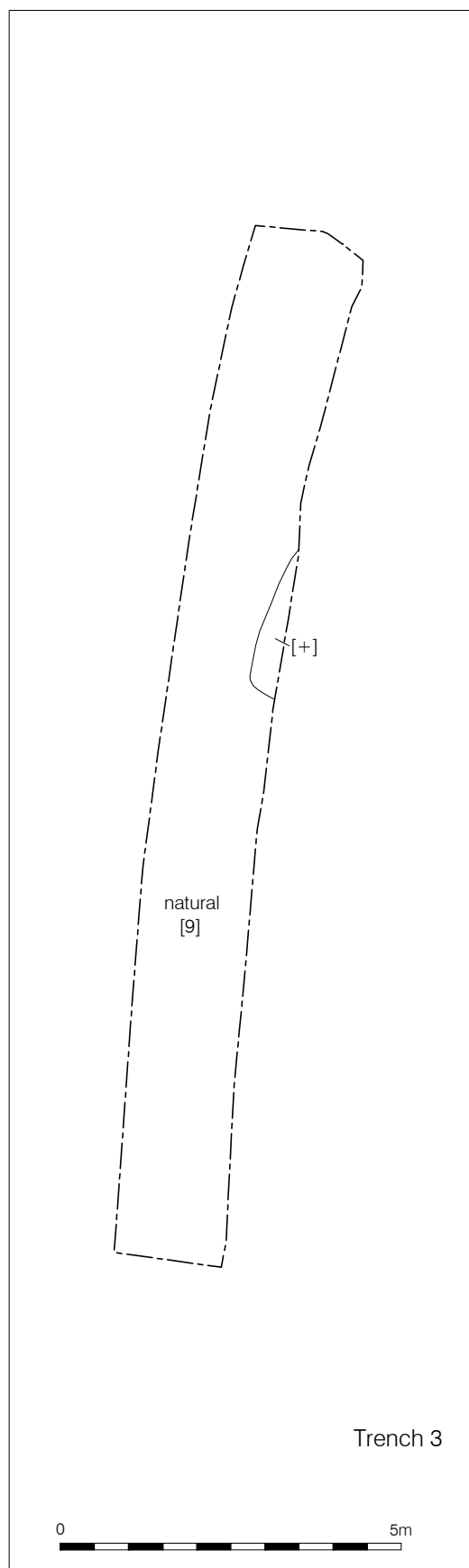


Figure 3
Trenches 1 & 2
1:100 at A4



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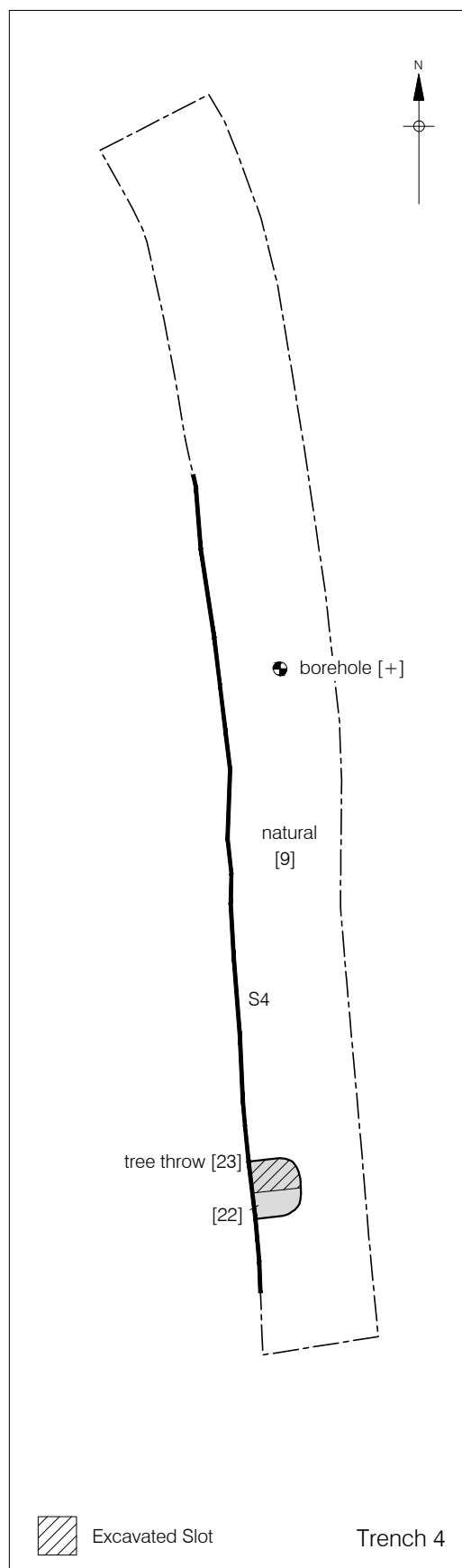
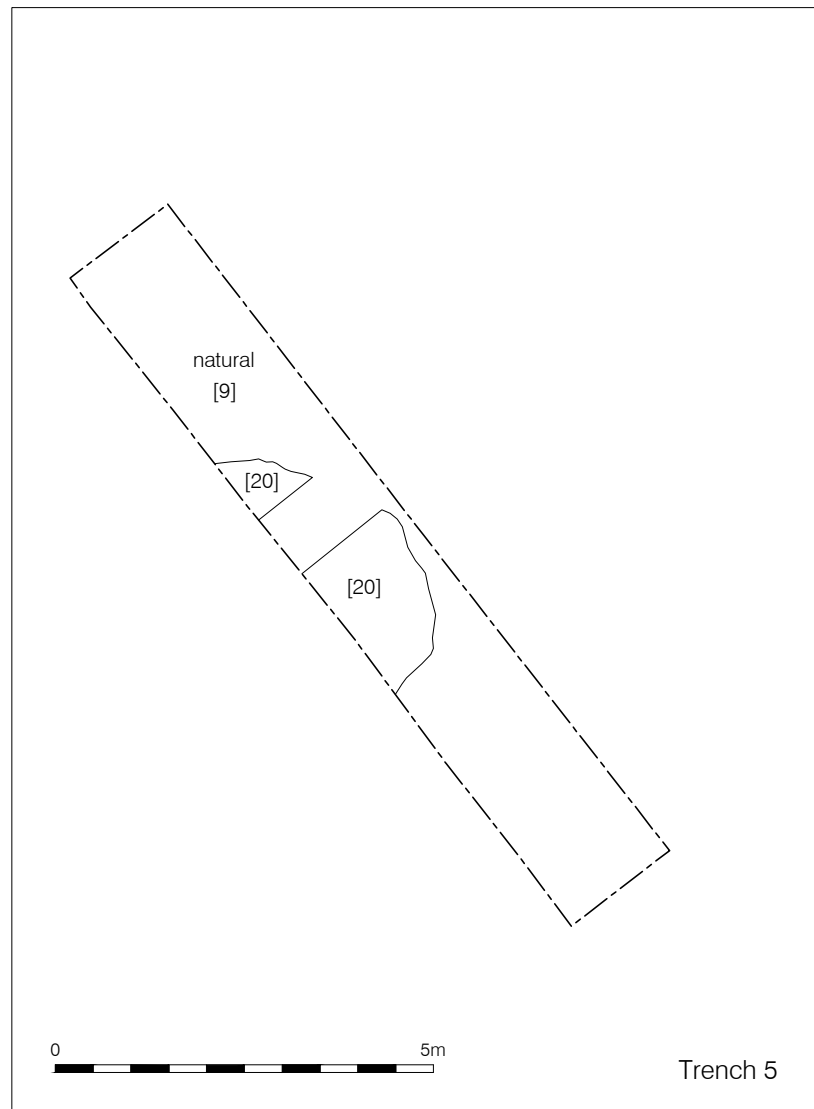


Figure 4
Trenches 3 & 4
1:100 at A4



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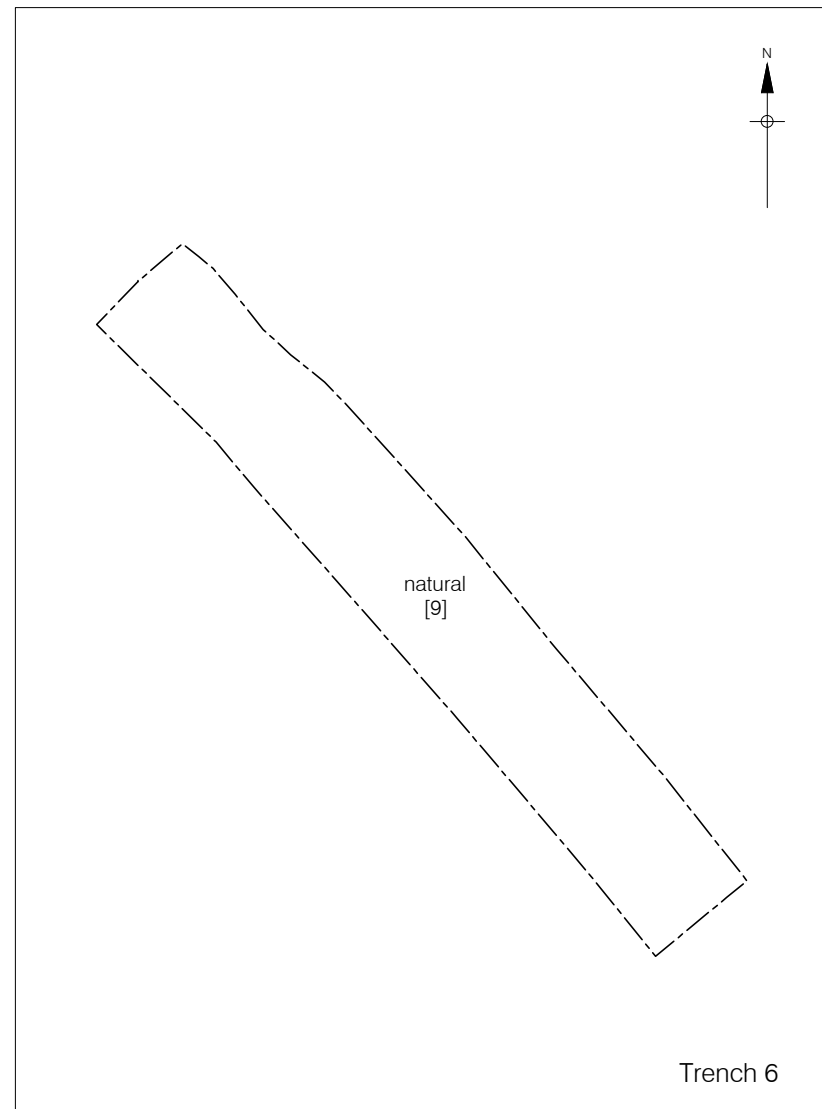
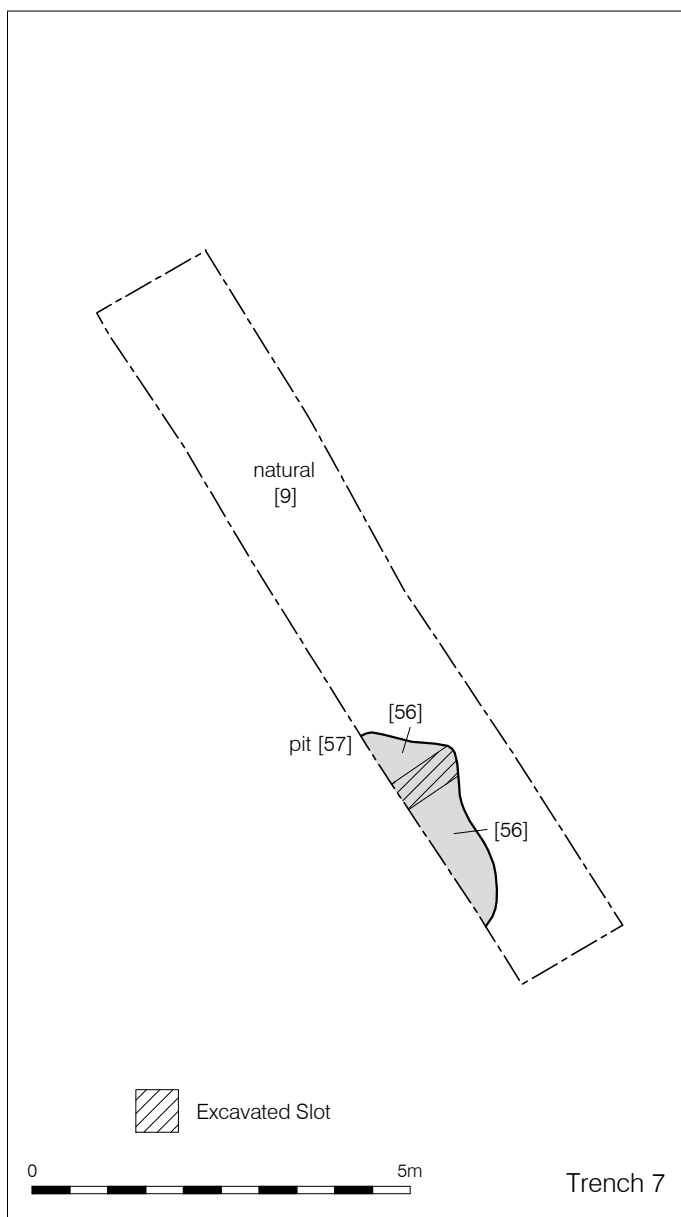


Figure 5
Trenches 5 & 6
1:100 at A4



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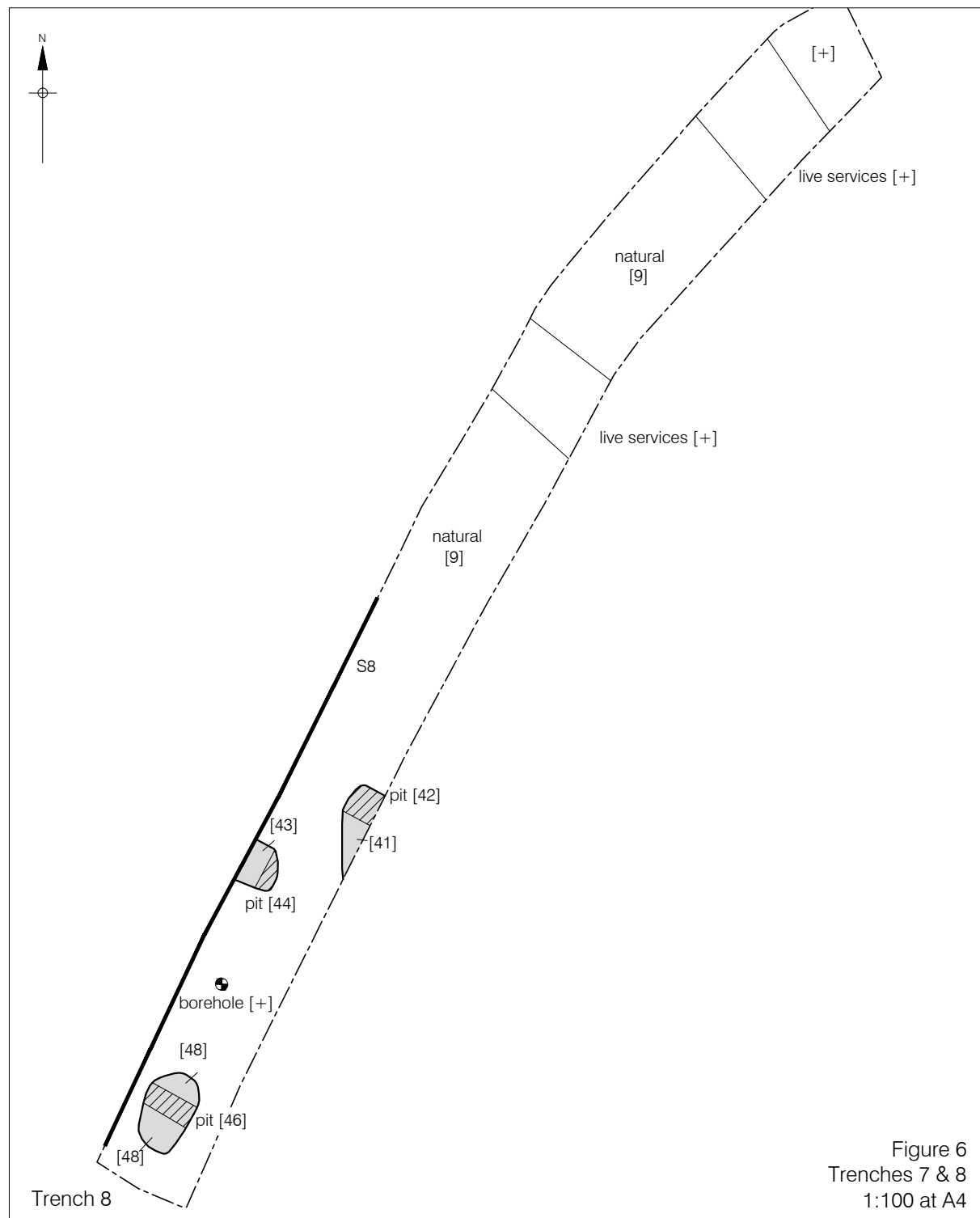
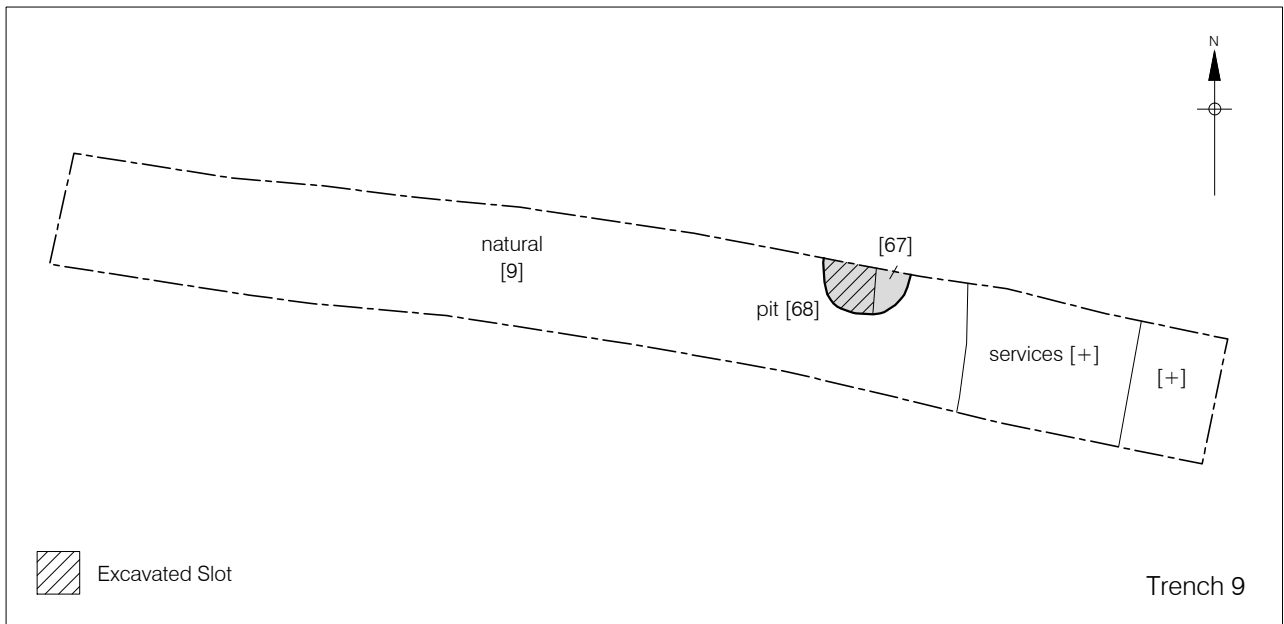
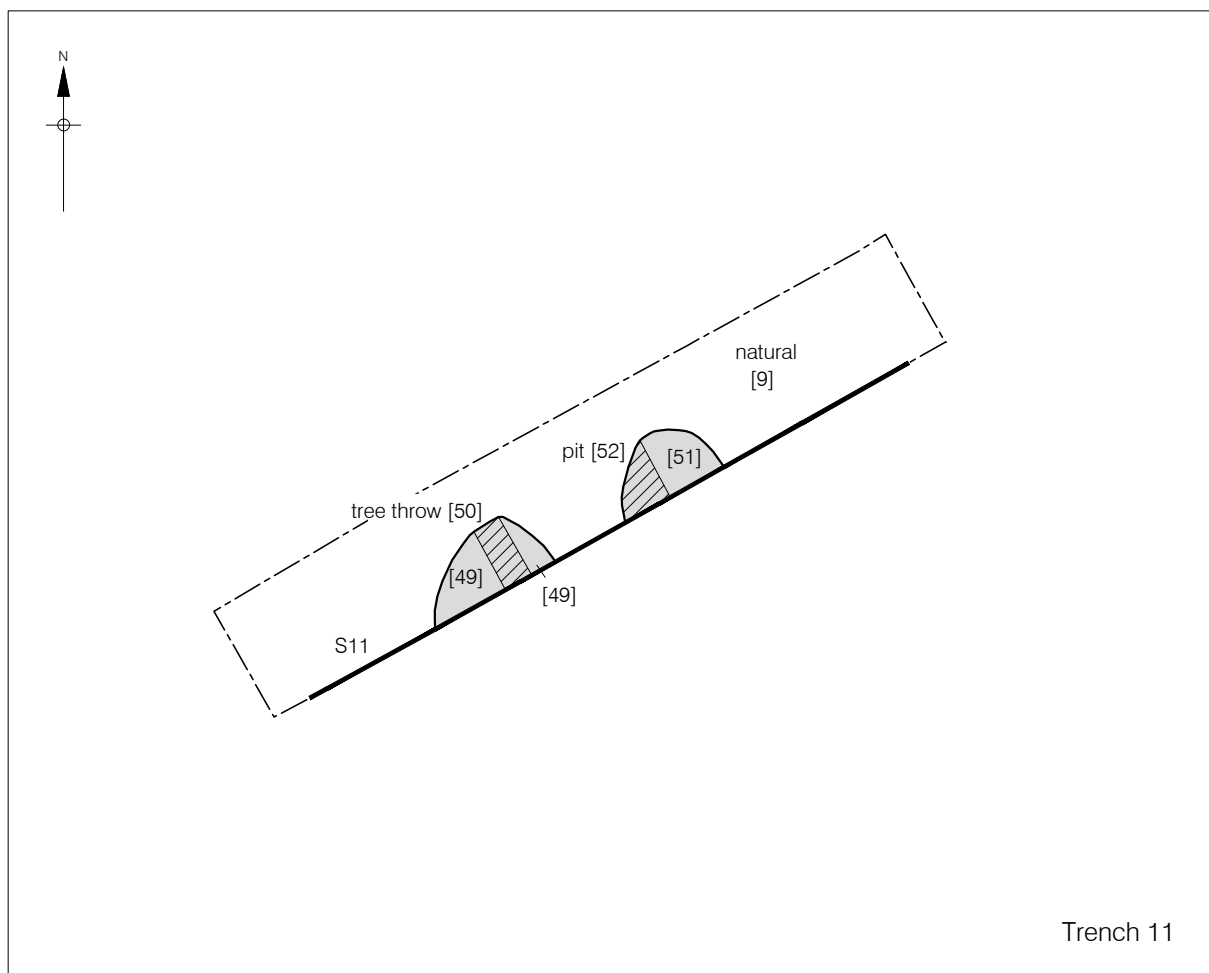


Figure 6
Trenches 7 & 8
1:100 at A4





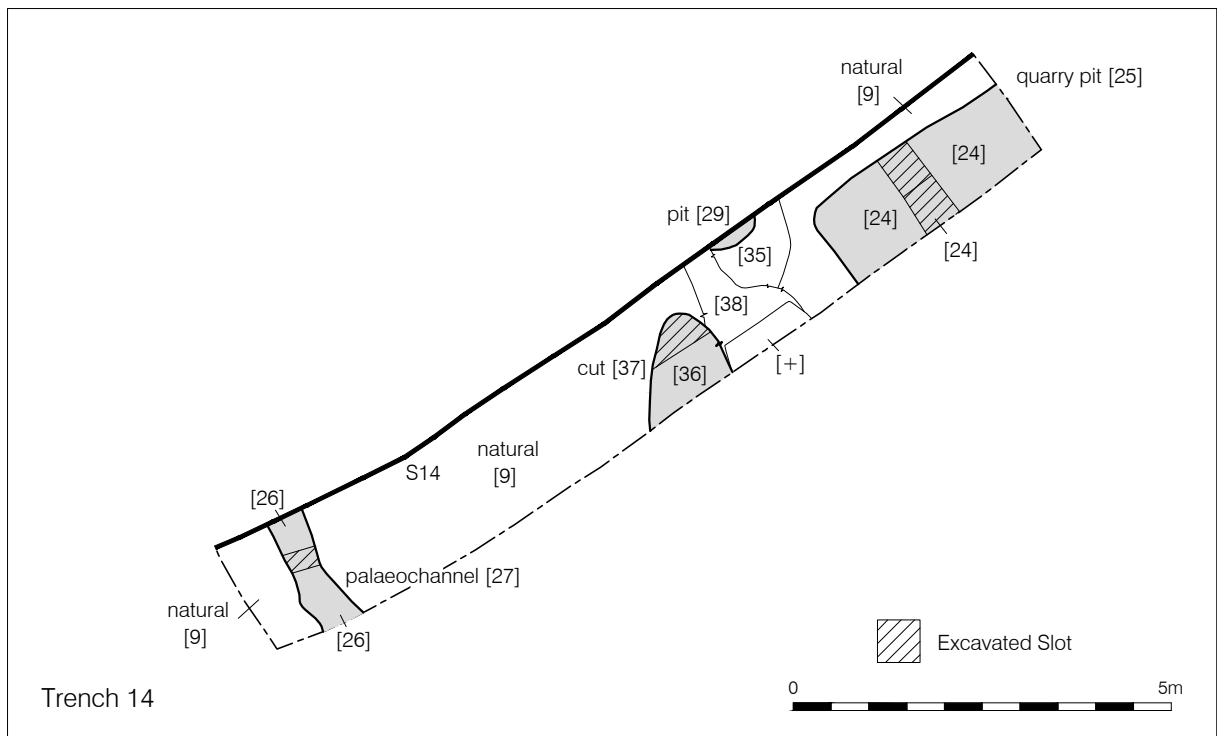
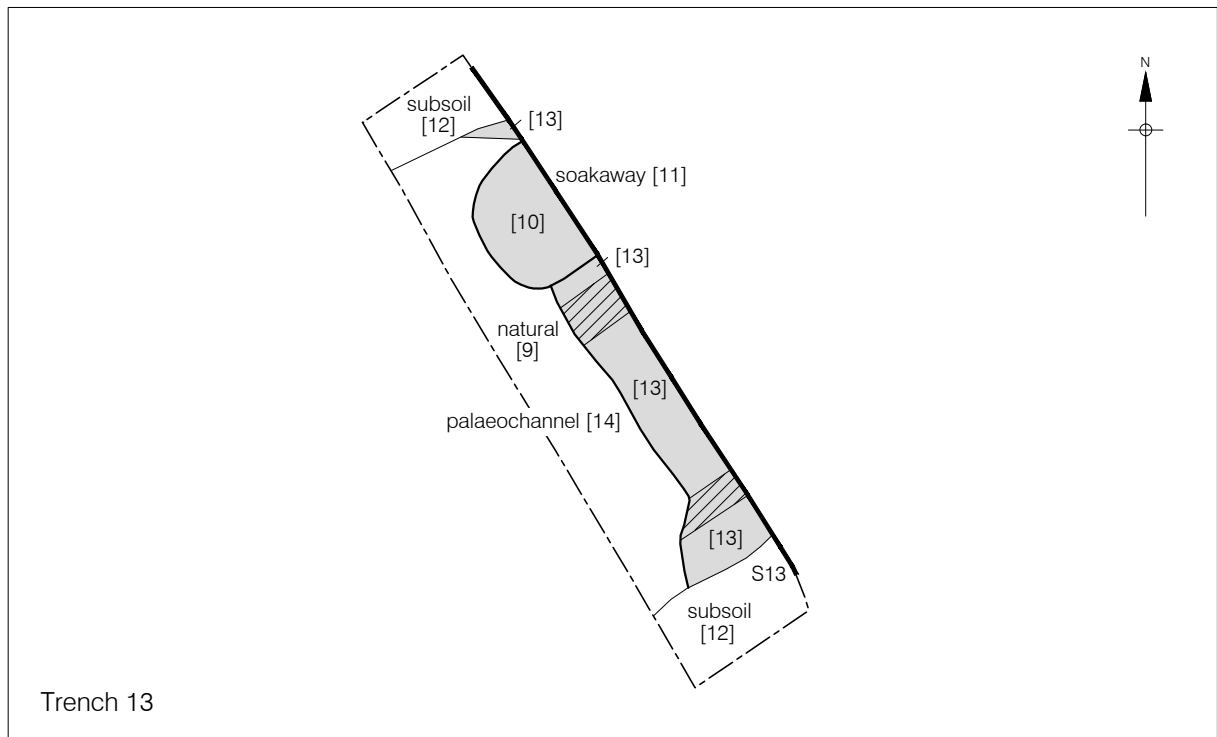


Figure 9
Trenches 13 & 14
1:100 at A4

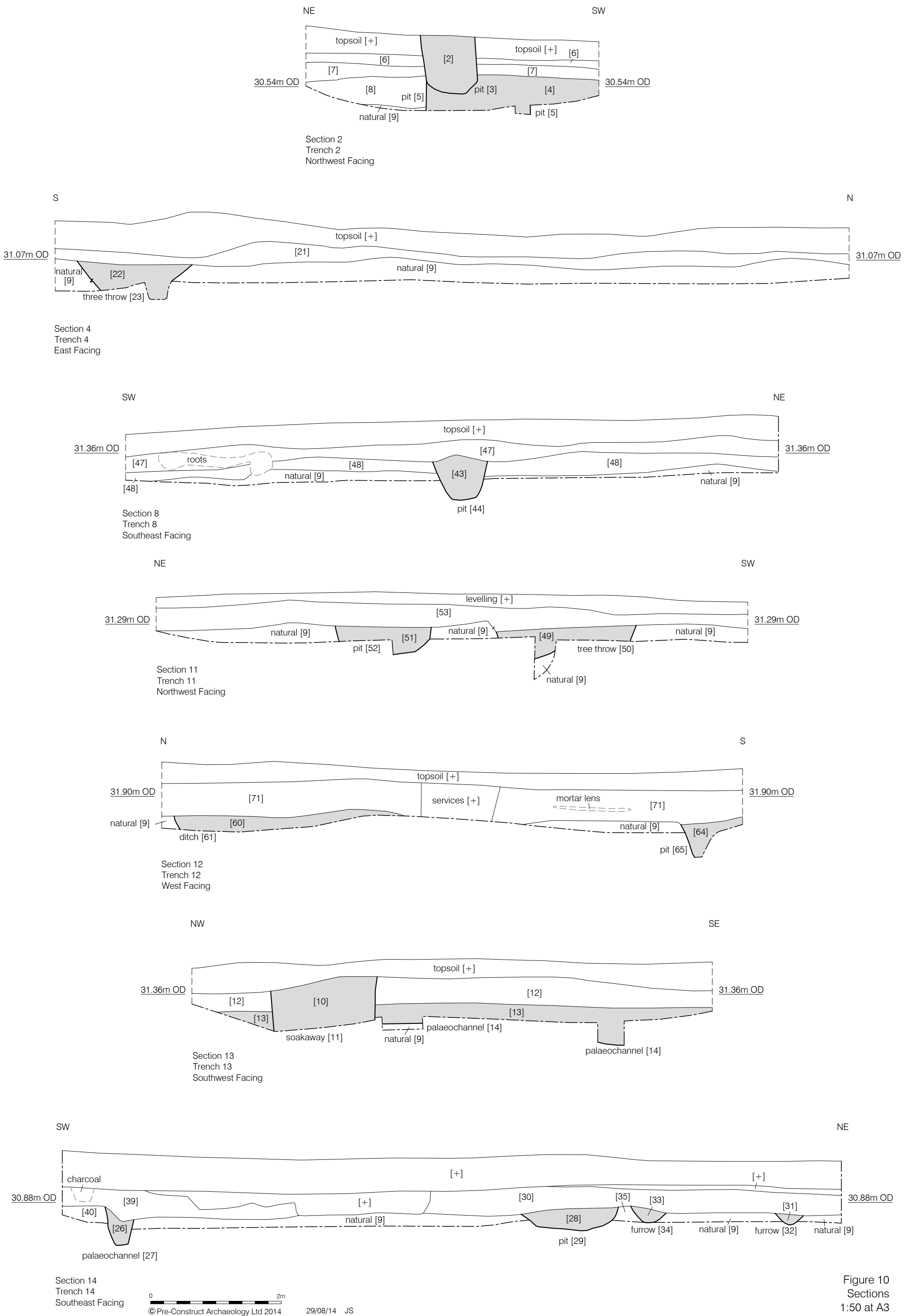
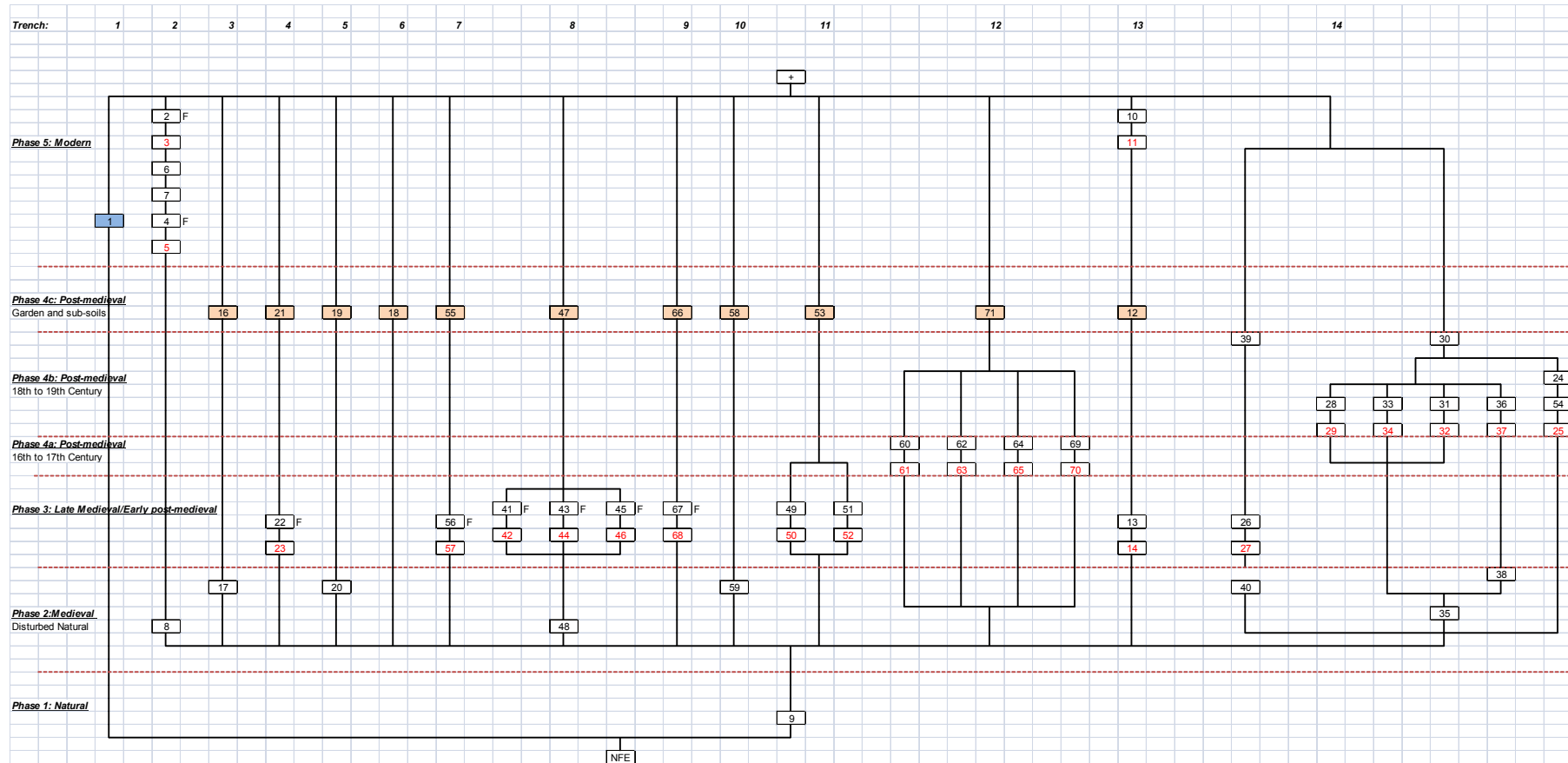


Figure 10
Sections
1:50 at A3

APPENDIX 1: PHASED MATRIX



APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
UPGM -14	1	Trench 1	1	Masonry	Footprint of post-medieval building	Modern	5	D1 (7-9)
UPGM -14	2	n/a	2	Fill	Mixed silty and sandy gravel with half bricks; Fill of pit [3]	Modern	5	D1 (4-5)
UPGM -14	3	n/a	2	Cut	Seen in section, vertical sides to concave base; Refuse Pit	Modern	5	D1 (4-5)
UPGM -14	4	Trench 2	2	Fill	Dark brown silty gravel with bricks; Fill of linear cut [5]	Modern	5	D1 (4-5)
UPGM -14	5	Trench 2	2	Cut	Sub-squared cut with vertical sides, base unseen; Pit	Modern	5	D1 (4-5)
UPGM -14	6	n/a	2	Layer	Crushed mortar and bricks; Levelling/Demo rubble	Modern	5	D1 (4-5)
UPGM -14	7	n/a	2	Layer	Grey brown clay silt with chalk/small pebbles; Levelling	Modern	5	D1 (4-5)
UPGM -14	8	n/a	2	Layer	Yellow brown sandy gravel with occasional small CBM fragments; Redeposited natural	Medieval	2	D1 (4-5)
UPGM -14	9	Trench 2; Trench 3; Trench 4; Trench 5; Trench 6; Trench 7; Trench 8; Trench 9; Trench 10; Trench 11; Trench 12; Trench 13; Trench 14	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	Layer	Firm, yellow brown coarse sandy gravel with silty lenses; Natural Drift Geology	Natural	1	D1 (2); D1 (18); D2 (4); D1 (32); D1 (40); D2 (33); D2 (22); D3 (16); D2 (55); D2 (38); D3 (2); D1 (21); D2 (10)
UPGM -14	10	Trench 13	13	Fill	Loose CBM rubble; Fill of [11]	Modern	5	D1 (21)
UPGM -14	11	Trench 13	13	Cut	Circular cut with vertical sides, base unseen; Soakaway	Modern	5	D1 (21)
UPGM -14	12	Trench 13	13	Layer	Grey brown fine sandy silt with freq rooting and occa CBM fragments; Sub-soil	Post-medieval	4c	D1 (21)

Site Code	Cont ext No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
UPGM -14	13	Trench 13	13	Fill	Loose, light grey-yellow silty clay with occa small/med flint frags; Fill of [14]	Late medie val/Early post-medie val	3	D1 (21)
UPGM -14	14	Trench 13	13	Cut	N-S aligned linear cut with concave sides and base sloping down from N to S; Palaeochannel?	Late medie val/Early post-medie val	3	D1 (21)
UPGM -14	15	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
UPGM -14	16	n/a	3	Layer	Dark grey brown silty sand with freq rooting/sub-rounded gravel; sub-soil	Post-medie val	4c	D1 (15-17)
UPGM -14	17	n/a	3	Layer	Firm, yellow brown silty sand with freq sub-angular gravels and rooting; Dirty natural	Medie val	2	D1 (15-17)
UPGM -14	18	n/a	6	Layer	Loose, mid grey-brown sandy silt with occa small CBM frags/sub-ang flints; Sub-soil	Post-medie val	4c	D1 (43-45)
UPGM -14	19	n/a	5	Layer	Loose, mid grey-brown sandy silt with occa small CBM frags; Sub-soil	Post-medie val	4c	D1 (35)
UPGM -14	20	Trench 5	5	Layer	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay; Dirty natural accumulation	Medie val	2	D1 (35)
UPGM -14	21	n/a	4	Layer	Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with freq rooting/small sub-rounded pebbles, occa CTP frags; Sub-soil	Post-medie val	4c	D2 (5)
UPGM -14	22	Trench 4	4	Fill	Firm, yellow brown silty sand with freq rooting; Fill of [24]	Late medie val/Early post-medie val	3	D2 (5)
UPGM -14	23	Trench 4	4	Cut	Irregular cut with concave sides and base; Tree throw	Late medie val/Early post-medie val	3	D2 (5)
UPGM -14	24	Trench 14	n/a	Fill	Firm, grey brown silty clay with oyster shell/pot/CTP/glass/CBM/bone ; Fill of [25]	Post-medie val	4b	D2 (10)
UPGM -14	25	Trench 14	n/a	Cut	Squared cut with vertical sides and flat base; Refuse/Quarry	Post-medie	4b	D2 (10)

Site Code	Cont ext No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
					pit?	val		
UPGM -14	26	Trench 14	14	Fill	Firm, mid brown gravel and sandy-silt; Fill of [27]	Late medie val/Early post-medie val	3	D3 (24)
UPGM -14	27	Trench 14	14	Cut	N-S aligned linear cut with steep sides and flattish base; Palaeochannel?	Late medie val/Early post-medie val	3	D3 (24)
UPGM -14	28	n/a	14	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt with freq gravels and occa pot; Fill of [29]	Post-medie val	4b	n/a
UPGM -14	29	n/a	14	Cut	Seen in section, concave sides and base; Pit	Post-medie val	4b	n/a
UPGM -14	30	n/a	14	Layer	Firm, grey brown silty clay with occa sub-angular gravels, occa pot/CBM; Garden soils?	Post-medie val	4b	n/a
UPGM -14	31	n/a	14	Fill	Yellow brown sandy silt with mod CBM; Fill of [32]	Post-medie val	4b	n/a
UPGM -14	32	n/a	14	Cut	Seen in section, steep sides to tapered point; Ridge and Furrow?	Post-medie val	4b	n/a
UPGM -14	33	n/a	14	Fill	Grey brown sandy silt with freq gravels; Fill of [34]	Post-medie val	4b	n/a
UPGM -14	34	n/a	14	Cut	Seen in section, concave sides and base; Ridge and Furrow?	Post-medie val	4b	n/a
UPGM -14	35	Trench 14	14	Layer	Soft, yellow brown silty clay with occa small angular gravels; Natural silt accumulation	Medie val	2	n/a
UPGM -14	36	Trench 14	n/a	Fill	Soft, mottled yellow-brown silty clay with sand lenses, mod rooting and occa angular gravels; Fill of [37]	Post-medie val	4b	D2 (10)
UPGM -14	37	Trench 14	n/a	Cut	Irregular cut with concave sides and base; Possible natural depression in underlying gravels	Post-medie val	4b	D2 (10)
UPGM -14	38	Trench 14	n/a	Layer	Soft, dark grey brown sandy silt and gravel; Possible natural silt accumulation	Medie val	2	D2 (10)

Site Code	Cont ext No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
UPGM -14	39	n/a	14	Layer	Yellow brown sandy silt with occa small angular gravels and v occa small pot frags; Garden soil	Post-medieval	4b	D3 (24)
UPGM -14	40	n/a	14	Layer	Soft, dark brown clay silt with occa gravels; Garden soils?	Medieval	2	D3 (24)
UPGM -14	41	Trench 8	n/a	Fill	Mid yellow brown silty sand with ang pebbles; Fill of [42]	Late medieval/Early post-medieval	3	D2 (22-24)
UPGM -14	42	Trench 8	n/a	Cut	Sub-rounded cut with concave sides and base; Pit	Late medieval/Early post-medieval	3	D2 (22-24)
UPGM -14	43	Trench 8	8	Fill	Mid brown yellow silty sand with sub-angular flints and rooting; Fill of [44]	Late medieval/Early post-medieval	3	D2 (22-24)
UPGM -14	44	Trench 8	8	Cut	Sub-rounded cut with steep sides to a tapered base; Pit?	Late medieval/Early post-medieval	3	D2 (22-24)
UPGM -14	45	Trench 8	n/a	Fill	Dark yellow brown clay-sand with freq gravels; Fill of [46]	Late medieval/Early post-medieval	3	D2 (22-24)
UPGM -14	46	Trench 8	n/a	Cut	Sub-rounded cut with concave sides and base; Pit	Late medieval/Early post-medieval	3	D2 (22-24)
UPGM -14	47	n/a	8	Layer	Mid yellow grey sandy silt with occa pot/CBM; Sub-soil	Post-medieval	4c	D2 (28)
UPGM -14	48	n/a	8	Layer	Firm, yellow grey clay-sand and gravel; Redeposited gravel	Medieval	2	D2 (28)

Site Code	Cont ext No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
UPGM -14	49	Trench 11	11	Fill	Firm, grey-brown silty clay with freq sub-ang pebbles; Fill of [50]	Late medieval/Early post-medieval	3	D2 (38-43)
UPGM -14	50	Trench 11	11	Cut	Rounded cut with concave sides and base; Tree throw?	Late medieval/Early post-medieval	3	D2 (38-43)
UPGM -14	51	Trench 11	11	Fill	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with freq sub-ang pebbles; Fill of [52]	Late medieval/Early post-medieval	3	D2 (38-43)
UPGM -14	52	Trench 11	11	Cut	Rounded cut with concave sides and base; Pit?	Late medieval/Early post-medieval	3	D2 (38-43)
UPGM -14	53	n/a	11	Layer	Dark grey brown silty sand with freq sub-rounded gravel and occa CBM frags; sub-soil	Post-medieval	4c	D2 (48-49)
UPGM -14	54	n/a	n/a	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay with rounded gravels, CTP/pot/CBM/bone; primary fill of [25]	Post-medieval	4b	n/a
UPGM -14	55	n/a	7	Layer	Yellow-grey sandy silt with rooting, rounded gravels and CBM flecks; Sub-soil	Post-medieval	4c	D2 (36)
UPGM -14	56	Trench 7	n/a	Fill	Brown-yellow silty sand with mod med flint nodules; Fill of [57]	Late medieval/Early post-medieval	3	D2 (30-35)
UPGM -14	57	Trench 7	n/a	Cut	Irregular cut with concave sides and base; small pit?	Late medieval/Early post-medieval	3	D2 (30-35)
UPGM -14	58	n/a	10	Layer	Mid grey-brown sandy-silt with mod med angular gravels and occa CBM; Sub-soil	Post-medieval	4c	D2 (56-57)

Site Code	Cont ext No.	Plan	Section / Elevation	Type	Description	Date	Phase	Photos No.
UPGM -14	59	Trench 10	10	Layer	Soft, orange-brown silty-sand with occa gravels; Dirty natural (undulating upper boundary)	Medieval	2	D2 (56-57)
UPGM -14	60	Trench 12	12	Fill	Mid yellow brown fine sandy silt with occa sub-rounded gravels, mod CBM, occa pot/bone/small metal pin; Fill of [61]	Post-medieval	4a	D3 (8-9)
UPGM -14	61	Trench 12	12	Cut	NE-SW aligned linear cut with steep sides, base unseen; Ditch?	Post-medieval	4a	D3 (8-9)
UPGM -14	62	Trench 12	n/a	Fill	Grey brown sandy clay with very occa CBM frags and mod rooting; Fill of [63]	Post-medieval	4a	D3 (10-11)
UPGM -14	63	Trench 12	n/a	Cut	Rounded cut with concave sides and base; Posthole?	Post-medieval	4a	D3 (10-11)
UPGM -14	64	Trench 12	12	Fill	Yellow-brown fine sandy silt with occa CBM/bone; Fill of [65]	Post-medieval	4a	D3 (12-13)
UPGM -14	65	Trench 12	12	Cut	Sub-squared cut with vertical sides, base unseen; Pit	Post-medieval	4a	D3 (12-13)
UPGM -14	66	n/a	9	Layer	Firm, grey-brown silty clay with freq sub-angular pebbles and occa CBM/CTP frags; Sub-soil	Post-medieval	4c	D3 (22-23)
UPGM -14	67	Trench 9	9	Fill	Firm, grey-brown silty clay with freq sub-angular pebbles; Fill of [68]	Late medieval/Early post-medieval	3	D3 (16-18)
UPGM -14	68	Trench 9	9	Cut	Rounded cut with concave sides and flattish base; Pit?	Late medieval/Early post-medieval	3	D3 (16-18)
UPGM -14	69	Trench 12	n/a	Fill	Grey brown sandy clay with very occa CBM frags and mod rooting; Fill of [63]	Post-medieval	4a	D3 (10-11)
UPGM -14	70	Trench 12	n/a	Cut	Rounded cut with concave sides and base; Posthole?	Post-medieval	4a	D3 (10-11)
UPGM -14	71	n/a	12	Layer	Grey brown sandy silt with gravel and mortar lenses; Sub-soil	Post-medieval	4c	D3 (14-15)

APPENDIX 3: OASIS REPORT FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-187817

Project details

Project name Portland Gardens, Marlow, Buckinghamshire

Short description of the project An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Portland Gardens, Marlow, Buckinghamshire in advance of a proposed development. A total of 14 trenches were excavated across the site. These identified natural gravels, overlain by redeposited natural horizons of gravel and silt, which were in turn truncated by a series of undated cut features. Pits and a possible boundary ditch of post-medieval date were identified in the eastern limits of the site and suggest that activity increased during this period.

Project dates Start: 04-08-2014 End: 15-08-2014

Previous/future work No / Not known

Any associated project reference codes UPGM14 - Sitecode

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status Conservation Area

Current Land use Residential 1 - General Residential

Current Land use Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed

Current Land use Woodland 7 - Scrub

Monument type CHANNEL Uncertain

Monument type PIT Uncertain

Monument type PIT Post Medieval

Monument type DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type POSTHOLE Post Medieval

Monument type BUILDING Modern

Significant Finds POT Medieval

Significant Finds POT Post Medieval

Significant Finds CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval

Significant Finds TILE Post Medieval

Significant Finds PIN Uncertain

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Housing estate

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country England

Site location BUCKINGHAMSHIRE WYCOMBE MARLOW Portland Gardens, Marlow, Buckinghamshire

Postcode SL7 2LR
Study area 16082.00 Square metres
Site coordinates SU 8484 8645 51.5700519914 -0.775729555382 51 34 12 N 000 46 32 W Point
Lat/Long Datum Unknown
Height OD / Depth Min: 30.00m Max: 31.71m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Helen Hawkins
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Amelia Fairman

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Buckinghamshire County Museum
Physical Archive ID	UPGM14
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Buckinghamshire County Museum
Digital Archive ID	UPGM14
Digital Media available	"Database","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive ID	UPGM14
Paper Media available	"Context Sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Plan","Report","Survey","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Date 2014

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Entered on 21 August 2014

APPENDIX 4: POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Post-Roman pottery spot dating index (UPGM14)

Introduction

The post-Roman pottery assemblage consists of 33 sherds, representing 31 estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weighing 692g, none of which are unstratified. The pottery dates to the medieval and post-medieval period. The condition of the pottery is generally good with only two sherds/2 ENV/15g being abraded, while the fragmentation of the assemblages comprises sherd material and no vessels have a complete profile. The assemblage was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage, although two sherds/2 ENV/11g are residual. The pottery was recovered from twelve contexts as small (30 sherds or less) sized groups.

Spot dating index

Context [18], spot date: 1550-1625

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms
Brill post-medieval red earthenware	BRILL	1550	1800	1	1	6	Dish
Brill/Boarstall ware	BRIM	1250	1500	1	1	16	Unidentified

Total: two sherds/2 ENV/22g

Context [19], spot date: 1550-1900

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Form
Glazed post-medieval red earthenware	GRE	1550	1900	1	1	5	Jug

Context [24], spot date: 1740-1860

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Form
Brill post-medieval red earthenware	BRILL	1550	1900	6	5	128	Jar
Brill post-medieval slip ware	BRILL SL	1700	1800	2	2	67	Bowl or dish
Brill/Boarstall ware	BRIM	1175	1625	1	1	4	

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Form
Creamware	CREA	1740	1830	2	1	66	Dinner plate
Post-medieval redware	black-glazed PMBL	1580	1800	1	1	30	Unidentified
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	1	1	2	Unidentified

Total: 13 sherds/11 ENV/297g

Context [28], spot date: 1550-1900

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Form
Brill post-medieval red earthenware	BRILL	1550	1800	1	1	3	Unidentified

Context [30], spot date: 1550-1900

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Form
Brill post-medieval red earthenware	red BRILL	1550	1900	1	1	3	Unidentified

Context [38], spot date: 1700-1350

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED	LD	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Form
South Hertfordshire-type greyware	SHER	1170	1350	1	1	6	Unidentified

Context [39], spot date: 16th century

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Form
Early post-medieval redware	PMRE	1480	1600	1	1	38	Unidentified

Context [48], spot date: 16th century

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC ENV	Weight (g)	Form
Early Surrey Hampshire border whiteware	EBORD	1480	1550	1 1	13	?Drinking jug

Context [54], spot date: 18th century

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC ENV	Weight (g)	Form
Andalusian coarseware	ANDCO	1670	1800	1 1	23	Unidentified
Brill post-medieval red earthenware	BRILL	1550	1900	3 3	78	Unidentified
Brill post-medieval slip ware	BRILL SL	1700	1800	1 1	37	Bowl or dish
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630	1846	1 1	5	Unidentified

Context [60], spot date: late 16th century

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC ENV	Weight (g)	Form
Brill post-medieval red earthenware	BRILL	1550	1800	2 2	58	Bowl
Brill/Boarstall ware	BRIM	1250	1500	1 1	7	Unidentified

Total: 3 sherds/3 ENV/62g

Context [64], spot date: 900-1500

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC ENV	Weight (g)	Form
miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	MISC	900	1500	1 1	8	Unidentified

Context [66], spot date: late 19th-early 20th century

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Form
Brill post-medieval red earthenware	BRILL	1550	1800	1	1	18	Flower pot
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (purple)	TPW4	1825	1900	1	1	70	Large plate

Total: 2 sherds/2 ENV/88g

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The pottery has no significance at a local level and consists of mostly pottery types that are frequently found in Buckinghamshire. The main potential of the pottery is to date the contexts it was recovered from. The pottery only occurs in small groups and has no or little potential to interpret the activities occurring on the study area. There are no recommendations for further work.

APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

Clay tobacco pipes spot dating index (UPMG14)

Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A small sized assemblage of clay tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). All of the fragments are in a good condition, indicating fairly rapid deposition after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes occur in five contexts as small (under 30 fragments) sized groups. All of the clay tobacco pipes (seven fragments comprised of one bowls and six stems, none of which are unstratified) were classified by Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO).

SPOT DATING INDEX

Context	Part	Bowl type	Date range	No. fragments/bowls	of Comments	Context considered date
18	Stem		1580-1910	1	Medium/thin stem thickness, medium sized bore	
24	Stem		1580-1910	2	Medium thickness stems: x1 wide 18th century sized bore, x1 thin sized bore	
31	Bowl	AO25	1700-1780	1	Heel missing	1700-1780
54	Stem		1580-1910	1	Medium stem thickness, wide sized c. 1580-1740 bore	
66	Stem		1580-1910	2	X1 medium stem thickness, wide c.1730-1910 sized bore, x1 thin medium stem thickness, fine sized bore	

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The assemblage has no significance at a local level. The main potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the contexts it was recovered. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

Reference

Atkinson D. and Oswald. A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

APPENDIX 6: GLASS

Glass spot dating index (CLW14)

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

The glass recovered from the archaeological investigation consists of seven fragments, all of which dates to the post-medieval period. The condition of the glass is good, although it is in a fragmentary state. The material appears to have been deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The glass was recovered from one context.

Spot dating index

Context [24], spot date: 1740 onwards

The glass consist entirely of fragments of free-blown English wine bottles made in natural glass as either olive green, dark olive and black coloured examples, most of which are naturally weathered. The most diagnostic fragment amongst this material is the base of an early-type cylindrical wine bottle which dates to after c.1740.

Significance, potential and recommendations for further work

The glass has no significance at a local level and wine bottles are frequent, usually mundane finds in the post-medieval archaeological record. The main potential of the glass is to date the context it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work on the material.

APPENDIX 7: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

The ceramic building material

Berni Sudds

A small quantity of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material was presented for assessment, amounting to 28 fragments, weighing 7145g. The assemblage is quantified and summarised below in Table 1 but a full catalogue can be found with the archive (Access database).

Context	Fabric	Suffix	No	Weight	Provisional spot date
4	3047	Unfrogged thin floor/ drain bricks	2	1931	1680 - 1900
12	nr.2587	Transitional/ early post- medieval peg tile.	2	44	1400 - 1800
15	nr.2586	Transitional/ early post- medieval peg tile.	1	49	1400 - 1800
17	nr.2587	Transitional/early post- medieval peg tile.	1	106	1400 - 1800
18	nr.2271	Transitional/ early post- medieval peg tile.	1	16	1400 - 1800
24	3065; nr.2279; nr.3094; Local silty	Unfrogged brick and pantile	4	1135	1630 - 1800
30	nr.2586	Medieval and transitional peg tile	2	84	1400 - 1600
31	nr.2586	Transitional/ early post- medieval peg tile.	1	44	1400 - 1800
47	nr.2586	Medieval peg tile	2	36	1180 - 1500
48	nr.2586	Transitional/ early post- medieval peg tile.	1	13	1400 - 1800
54	3033; nr.2320	Unfrogged brick and unglazed post-medieval floor tile	3	3062	1700 - 1800/1900
60	LOCSILT; nr.2586; nr.2587	Medieval and transitional/ early-post- medieval peg tile.	5	432	1400 - 1600
62	nr.2587	Transitional/ early post-	1	122	1400 -

Context	Fabric	Suffix	No	Weight	Provisional spot date
		medieval peg tile.			1800
64	nr.2586	Transitional/ early post-medieval peg tile.	2	71	1400 - 1800

Table 1: Quantification of the ceramic building material. Fabric codes quoted correspond to the Museum of London system of classification (MoLA).

The majority of the assemblage is comprised of peg tile, a small quantity of medieval date, but most of which is of transitional late-medieval to early post-medieval date (c.15th to 17th century). The range of fabrics encountered is similar to that observed in London, namely fine, sandy and iron-oxide rich types. There are some variations, perhaps pointing to more localised production, but still exploiting the Thames Valley clays? It is also not impossible, particularly with the later post-medieval pantiles from [24], that the same tileries were supplying settlements along the Thames.

The small number of bricks recovered are all unfrogged orange/red examples with little temper other than sand. The production and use of red brick continued into the 19th century in the Home Counties, long after it had ceased in London (excluding a Victorian revival). Traditional methods of manufacture also continued for longer, and with less pressure on clay resources outside the capital, the introduction of frogging also occurred later. The bricks recovered from site date to the late 17th to 18th/19th century. Two thin drain or floor bricks were recovered from context [4] and a sandy unglazed post-medieval floor tile from [54], dating to the 17th or 18th century.

The building material assemblage cannot be attributed to any specific structures but does attest to the presence of medieval, early-post-medieval and later buildings in the vicinity of site. The range of forms is typical, however, and no further analysis is recommended.

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