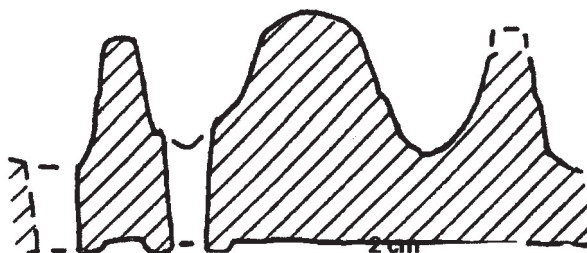
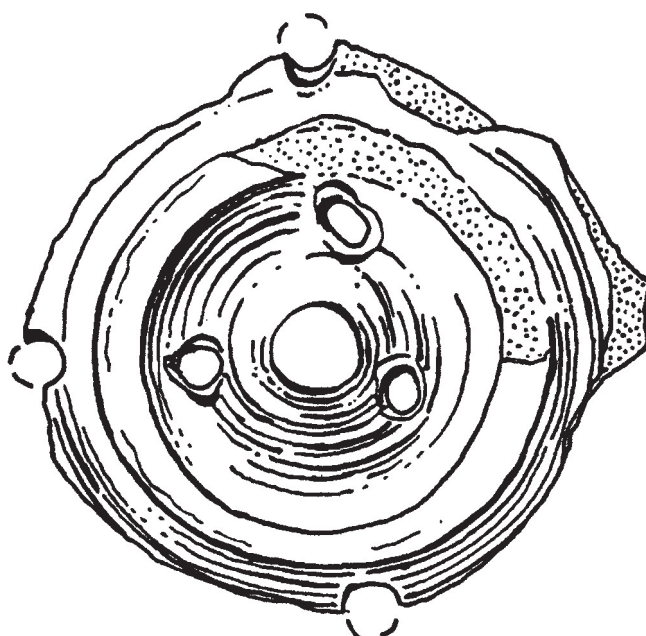




Buckinghamshire County Council

Aylesbury High School

Archaeological Watching Brief Report



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Buckinghamshire County Council
Aylesbury High School
Archaeological Watching Brief Report



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Technical Summary

Babtie Group carried out archaeological watching-briefs on behalf of Buckinghamshire County Council at Aylesbury High School, Walton Road, Aylesbury between September 2000 and February 2001. The sites comprised:

- **Site 1**, the new Music Centre development (AHS 2000);
- **Site 2**, the replacement tennis courts and long jumps site (AHS 2000-2); and
- **Site 3**, the classroom extension site (AHS 2001)

The limestone ridge along Walton Road is known to have provided a focus for settlement during the Neolithic, the Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon periods. However, the watching-brief at Site 1 (AHS 2000) revealed deposits of archaeological interest, which included evidence of Prehistoric, Roman and Post-Medieval occupation.

Despite the high level of post-depositional disturbance evident at the new Music Centre site, a number of archaeological features were discovered including evidence for a Roman era building. The earliest dateable pottery dated from the early-middle Iron Age, but the majority of the assemblage was datable to the Roman period; primarily of a probable 2nd century AD date. In view of the previous scarcity of material from the Iron Age, in the vicinity, this was significant in providing evidence for activity from this period. The evidence appears to indicate a more-or-less uninterrupted occupation of the Walton area from the Neolithic onwards.

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1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Babtie Group was commissioned by Buckinghamshire County Council to carry out an archaeological watching brief under the conditions attached to planning applications CC/54/99 and CC/70/00. The applications covered a series of developments at Aylesbury High School, Walton Road, Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire (Figure No. 1). Watching briefs were undertaken at 3 separate sites at the High School, between 14 September 2000 and 26 February 2001. These were:

- **Site 1**, the new Music Centre development in Walton Road (AHS 2000-1);
- **Site 2**, the replacement tennis courts and long jumps at Turnfurlong Road (AHS 2000-2); and
- **Site 3**, the classroom extension development at Turnfurlong Road (AHS 2001).

1.1.2 The watching briefs were carried out on these 3 sites in accordance with archaeological briefs prepared by Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service. Babtie prepared project designs in respect of these sites, which were submitted to, and approved by, Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service monitored the progress and quality of the watching briefs.

1.1.3 The overall project management of the development was carried out by Babtie Group. The construction works at the new Music Centre and classroom extension sites were carried out by Borrás Construction, with the replacement tennis courts being built by SLN contractors. The Music Centre watching brief was carried out between 14 September 2000 and 18 October 2000; the replacement tennis courts watching brief was carried out between 20 November and 24 November 2000; the classroom extension watching brief was carried out between 21 February and 26 February 2001.

1.2 General Site Description

1.2.1 Aylesbury is located within the Vale of Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, between the Chilterns, to the southeast, and the Cotswolds, to the west. It is situated on an outcrop of the Portland Beds, between the Kimmeridge clay of the Upper Jurassic, and a band of Upper Greensand and Chalk, of the Cretaceous, to the south. The Walton Road is located close to the Walton Brook, which forms a branch of the River Thames, which terminates to the northeast of Aylesbury.

1.2.2 All three development sites were located within the grounds of the Aylesbury High School, on the southeast side of Walton Road, centring around National Grid Reference SP 48248/21325, at an approximate height of 83m above Ordnance Datum (Figure No.3).

1.2.3 **Site 1**, the new Music Centre development site, off Walton Road, occupied a floor space of nearly 600m², adjacent to the southwest corner of the existing school gymnasium. The land was previously occupied by an external tarmac playing surface, slabbed paving and an earth bank.

1.2.4 **Site 2**, the replacement tennis courts and long jumps site was located to the south of Turnfurlong Road. This site occupied an area of over 600m² of the school playing fields, to the east of an existing group of tennis courts.

1.2.5 **Site 3**, the classroom extension site, occupied a ground-floor area of approximately 190m² on the school playing fields, to the south of Turnfurlong Road.

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1.3 Archaeological Background

1.3.1 General

1.3.1.1 Aylesbury High School is located on a ridge of Portland Limestone, which runs northeast to southwest, mainly along Walton Road. This limestone ridge has provided a free draining focus for the settlement of farming communities within the clays of the Vale of Aylesbury and, as such, has yielded evidence of activity since the Neolithic period. Subtle differences in the underlying micro-geologies and topography appear to have had great importance in determining land usage during throughout all periods of human development in this area (Farley 1995).

1.3.1.2 From the mid-1980s onwards there was extensive development along the northwest side of Walton Road. This led to six archaeological investigations, which were recorded by the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as Walton Lodge (PRN 5499), Walton Road Teacher's Centre (PRN 5500), Croft Road (PRN 5593), Walton Lodge Lane (PRN 6107), the Orchard site (PRN 6108), Walton Road Stores (PRN 6145), the Vicarage (PRN 0093) and the Police Houses site (PRN 5555).

1.3.1.3 Not all of these investigations have been fully published, but broad trends of archaeological development can be identified. The episodic nature of settlement from the Bronze Age onwards, is a clear characteristic of the recorded archaeology of the Walton area. However, the southern extent of this settlement pattern has never been fully defined, as there have been no recorded archaeological excavations to the south of Walton Road.

1.3.1.4 These previous excavations, along with stray finds, have revealed evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British and Saxon activity in the area, along the Walton Road. However, there has been previously little evidence for Iron Age settlement in the Walton area with only occasional finds of later Iron Age pottery at Croft Road (PRN 5593) and the Teacher's Centre (PRN 5500).

1.3.1.5 The absence of residual Iron Age material in the Walton area had suggested that there was a genuine gap in the occupation of the area until the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Roman period, when settlement seems to occur in the northeast of the area. The main focus for Iron Age settlement area in Aylesbury is believed to have been the hillfort in the centre of Aylesbury (Farley, 1995).

1.3.2 Neolithic

1.3.2.1 Neolithic pottery and two stone axes of Neolithic date were recovered from the 1973 excavations at Walton Vicarage (PRN 0093). No archaeological features from this period have yet been recorded.

1.3.3 Bronze Age

1.3.3.1 There is evidence of Bronze Age activity in an area extending over 250m by 120m stretching from the Teacher's Centre excavations (PRN 5500) to the Walton Lodge site (PRN 5499).

1.3.3.2 Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the former site and possible funerary remains, one at least associated with a Collared Urn from Walton Lodge Lane (PRN 6107) where sherds of possible Beaker pottery were also recorded.

1.3.3.3 Four Middle Bronze Age structures were excavated at the Orchard site (PRN 6108) and at Walton Lodge Lane (PRN 6107) numerous postholes but no identifiable structures were

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recorded although a small cremation cemetery was identified. A large collection of late Bronze Age pottery and a possible circular structure have been recorded at Walton Lodge (PRN 5499). Excavations at Walton Road Stores (PRN 6145) also recorded another Bronze Age structure.

1.3.4 Iron Age

1.3.4.1 During the Iron Age and Roman eras the area around the Vale of Aylesbury was part of a 'territorium' occupied by the Catuvellauni tribe, which, possibly, stretched from Essex to Hertfordshire (Clark & Dawson in Holgate 1995). Previous excavation have revealed little evidence for Iron Age settlement in the Walton area with only occasional finds of later Iron Age pottery at Croft Road (PRN 5593) and the Teacher's Centre (PRN 5500).

1.3.5 Romano British

1.3.5.1 Romano-British features have been recorded at Croft Road (PRN 5593) and apparently more significant remains were discovered at Walton Road Stores (PRN 6145). It is reported that, at the latter site, the series of ditches, parallel with, and at right angles to, Walton Road, were part of a field system. A small inhumation cemetery and fragments of structures were also recorded on the site, however, activity does not continue into the later Roman period.

1.3.6 Saxon

1.3.6.1 The town of Aylesbury is historically documented to have grown-up along the Roman Akeman Street (now the A41), which ran from important centres at Cirencester to St. Albans. Although Aylesbury itself is recorded as early as 570 AD, Walton is not historically documented until around 1090 AD.

1.3.6.2 Saxon remains and finds on the limestone ridge extend for over 400m from the Walton Vicarage site (PRN 0093) and the Police Houses site (PRN 5555), in the west, to the chance find of a Saxon sceatta of the eighth century in the gardens of 45 Highbridge Street (PRN 5208). On the south-east side of Walton Road, about 400m from the development site, chance finds in Aylesbury Cemetery suggest the possible location of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (PRN 0147 & PRN 1944).

1.3.6.3 The main period of Saxon activity seems to belong to the fifth to seventh centuries with both sunken-floored buildings and "hall" type post-built structures being recorded. At the Vicarage (PRN 0093), Walton Lodge (PRN 5499) and the Orchard (PRN 6108) sites there seems to be a clear alignment and arrangement of the hall structures in a rectilinear pattern matched by the alignments of Walton Street and Walton Road. Apparently the regular layout of structures is not maintained at the Walton Road Stores site (PRN 6145).

1.3.6.4 In the 8th and 9th centuries there seems to be little substantial activity in the area but in the 10th century tenement boundaries seem to become established. This is particularly noticeable on the south-west side of Walton Street.

1.3.6.5 From the eleventh century onwards a formalised layout of properties seems to have been established with a range of activities in the northwest side of Walton Road and on both the north- east and southwest sides of Walton Street.

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1.3.7 Summary

1.3.7.1 The episodic nature of settlement from the Bronze Age is a clear characteristic of the recorded archaeology of the Walton area. Elsewhere in England, Bronze Age activities and settlements have been shown to move considerable distances around preferred locations and further discoveries of this period in the Walton limestone ridge cannot be ruled out. The absence of residual Iron Age material suggested that there was a genuine gap in the occupation of the area until the end of the Iron Age and the beginning of the Roman period, when settlement is recorded to occur in the northeast of the area.

1.3.7.2 The archaeological evidence for early settlement in the Saxon period, with sunken-floored buildings and "hall" type structures, is extensive even though Walton is not documented until AD1090. The regular layout at the west end of the settlement spread seems to indicate a focus on Walton Street with outlying elements stretching to the east on the north side of Walton Road. The southern extent of this settlement has not been properly defined, as, until now, there have been no excavations south of Walton Road.

1.4 Archaeological Potential: Sites 1, 2 & 3

1.4.1 It was believed that the Site 1 was situated just clear of the main Portland limestone ridge and thus away from the favoured settlement zone. Landscaping and previous construction activities relating to the school were thought to have had reduced the potential survival of any archaeological remains on the site. Due to the current land-use of the site, no aerial photographic evidence was consulted.

1.4.2 The incidence of post-depositional disturbance in Areas A and B of Site 1 was relatively high. The southern extent of Area A had been all-but destroyed by the construction of a concrete long-jump pit and associated long jump. Area A was also heavily disturbed by modern services pipe and drainage trenches (Figure No. 5).

1.4.3 Post-deposition disturbance meant that, in addition to a large proportion of post-medieval glazed earthenware and miscellaneous modern brick, the overburden contained residual sherds of Medieval, Roman and Late Belgic date pottery. However, despite this high level of post-depositional disturbance on the site, a number of archaeological features were discovered.

1.4.4 The Site 2 tennis courts replacement site, and the Site 3 classroom extension site, were not considered to have a high potential archaeological interest, but a watching brief was maintained largely due to their proximity to the Walton Road. It is clear that the previous development and landscaping of the playing fields had an important impact on these sites.

1.5 Aims and Objectives

1.5.1 The aims of the watching brief was to record the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the whole of the areas affected by development.

1.5.2 The main objectives of the watching brief were to:

- to record any archaeological remains present;
- to place them in the context of the archaeological background as outlined above; and
- to consider them within broader research objectives relating to settlement/activity type and mobility in the Bronze Age, later prehistoric and Roman settlement and changes and fluctuations in the nature of settlement in the early-middle Anglo-Saxon period.

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1.6 General Methodology

1.6.1 Throughout all phases of construction, an archaeological watching brief was observed in all areas of potential ground disturbance, including topsoil stripping, ground reduction, and the excavation for foundation trenches and services. All topsoil stripping was carried out using a JCB, fitted with a toothless bucket directed by the archaeologist in attendance. For convenience, during the on-site recording at Site 1, an arbitrary 'site north' was used, which was based on 'true north' (Figure No.5).

1.6.2 Archaeological features were fully recorded through detailed written, drawn and photographic records. Descriptive *pro forma* context sheets were used, detailing the locations, composition, depth and relationships of the stratigraphy. Plan drawings were made at a scale of 1:50, and sections drawings at a scale of either 1:10 or 1:20, depending on appropriateness. The sections and plans included spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres OD and correct to two decimal places. The site plans were then digitised into an Autocad format (.dwg) for the final report. Where appropriate a photographic record was made in both black and white and colour print. All finds were recorded by context as a minimum, and registered finds were recorded three-dimensionally. A number of soil samples were taken of appropriate contexts for dating and environmental assessment.

1.7 Site 1: Methodology

1.7.1 For the purposes of the watching brief at the Site 1 Music Centre the development was subdivided into 3 areas: Area A, Area B and Area C (Figure no.5). Area A consisted of an expanse of grass bounded by a small earth bank. Area B was occupied by an area of tarmac, used as tennis courts. Area C formed an area between the existing Music Teaching rooms and the Gymnasium building, which was occupied by footpath covered in paving slabs.

1.7.2 The Site 1 watching brief was carried out during the unusually wet autumn of 2000. This severely impacted both the condition of the site, the evidence retrieved and the integrity of some of the contexts recorded. Although the site did indeed prove to be freely draining, the presence of heavy plant within a limited area made conditions for archaeological recording very difficult, and no doubt led to some contamination of the site from heavy vehicles used. As a result, where finds could not be securely attributed to a particular context, these were recorded as 'unstratified'. In addition there was a significant level of modern disturbance on site from the intrusion of modern drains and the rubble foundations for the tennis courts.

1.8 Archaeological Results: Site 1, New Music Centre Site (AHS 2000-1)

1.8.1 The 'Reduced Dig' consisted of the general top-soil stripping and reduction of the ground surface down to the level required for construction of the new Music Centre. This process took the ground surface down to just below 'Finished Floor Level', which was located at a height of 83.70m OD. Ground water was encountered at a depth of 1.6m below the 'Finished Floor Level'. The 'natural' (071), consisted of mottled mid-brown mixed clay with frequent decayed limestone fragments, was generally encountered at approximately 1.2m below 'Finished Floor Level'.

1.8.2 The groundworks commenced on site with the removal of the shrubs and trees, and reduction of the east-west earth bank in Area A, at an average height of 84 OD, by approximately 0.5m (Figure No. 4). The earth bank was found to consist of spoil mixed with some modern building rubble and planted with immature trees. Below the earth bank, the remains of an earlier concrete long-jump pit were revealed and a number of modern trenches were exposed containing drains and cables (Figure No. 5). These had

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caused considerable disturbance to potential archaeological layers towards the east end of Area A. In addition a brick well of early to mid-Victorian date was revealed (051) within the southern Limit of Excavation of Area A (See Figure No. 1 & Plate no. 9). The well was constructed of bricks of generally 9 x 4 ½ x 2 ½ inches bonded with lime mortar. The well was 1.16m in diameter and filled with a layer of soil, and building rubble. A well is shown on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map of Aylesbury, in a similar location to the one found.

- 1.8.3** The site clearance of Area B began with removal of the tarmac surface forming the 2 tennis courts. The removal of the tennis courts revealed a layer of brick and clinker hard-core, which had been used to stabilise the playing surface. No further ground reduction was required below the removal of the tarmac for the Reduced Level Dig and the clinker and brick layer (037) was left in place, obscuring any archaeological features. It was evident that there had been a considerable amount of disturbance of the upper layers of the subsoil due to the construction of tennis courts. As a result the majority of significant archaeological features were found in Area A and C (Figure no. 5).
- 1.8.4** Area C was covered by paving slabs forming a pathway and had not been so heavily disturbed. No further ground reduction was required in this area for the Reduced Dig.
- 1.8.5** Within Areas B and C, therefore, the watching brief was restricted to those areas exposed during the 'Reduced Dig' and in foundations and service trenches for the Music Centre building. As a result some archaeological features were only revealed in sections provided by the trenches excavated for the foundations and services. It is possible that an open area excavation of the site would have provided more detailed evidence for any Romano-British or Iron Age settlement.
- 1.8.6** The modern overburden in Area A consisted of the earth bank in (001). Layer (002), which covered the whole of Area A, represented the subsoil. This layer contained a large proportion of the post-medieval glazed earthenware and miscellaneous modern sherds of pottery and bone, together with residual sherds of Roman and Late Belgic date.
- 1.8.7** Area A contained a number of features on archaeological interest (Figure no. 5). Toward the south of the area, a large, roughly circular cut [003], was exposed and a number of Sections Nos. 1, 17 and 18 were taken through the feature (Figure nos. 6 & 10). The cut, which was almost flat near to the edges, then sloped steeply (approx. 60°) toward the base. As the 'natural' (071), into which it was cut, consisted of mottled mid-brown mixed clay with frequent decayed limestone fragments, this was interpreted as a clay pit (Plate nos. 3 & 4). There were 5 separate fills [(004), (064), (065), (066)] within the pit, one of which related to a re-cut pit [068]. Roman pottery was recovered from within one of the fills (004), as well as an abraded residual sherd of pre-Belgic pottery.
- 1.8.8** In an adjacent location in Area A, a layer of rammed limestone (021) was recorded, approximately 3.5m x 3.6m, 0.05m in thickness (Plate nos. 4 & 8). The layer consisted of small to large limestone fragments crushed together to form a surface, into which were occasional lens of silty material. Below this layer was (022) which consisted of a layer of sand, probably acting a levelling layer. The rammed limestone layer was scanned with a metal detector and yielded a two small finds (Registered Artefacts Nos. 2 and 5) consisting of a hobnail and part of a brooch pin, both of Roman date and a sherd of Romano-British pottery. As a result the layer of rammed limestone was interpreted as the remains of a floor surface (021) dating to the Roman era.
- 1.8.9** The rammed limestone floor surface (021) was abutted by a linear cut [015] along the east side, which interpreted as a possible foundation trench, possibly for a timber sole-plate or masonry foundations (Section no.5). The cut was 0.33 deep x 0.63m wide, with a rounded

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bottom and roughly straight sides. Although the trench fill (016) contained no surviving building material, it is likely that any timber would have decayed, or that any masonry may have been 'robbed out' later (Plate nos. 4, 5 & 7). Any potential 'return' wall would have been lost under the 'limit of excavation' shown in Figure No. 1. Alternatively it is possible that linear cut [015] formed part of a continuation of feature [056] recorded in Section No. 3.

- 1.8.10** The western extent of the trench was not fully excavated, as it lay under the baulk, but the remainder had been heavily truncated: to the south by a modern drain [020]; to the north by the hardcore for the tennis courts (037). The robber trench yielded Romano-British pottery and a hobnail (Registered Artefact No. 3) from the fill (016).
- 1.8.11** Area B revealed pits (045) and (048), both of which contained a number of sherds of pre-Belgic pottery dating from the early to middle Iron Age (Plate no. 12). These were the earliest artefacts recovered during the watching brief within secure contexts (Section nos. 13 & 14). Soil sample no. 4 was taken from within the fill (044) of cut [045].
- 1.8.12** In Area C two large linear cuts [028] & [023] were revealed in the sections of separate foundation trenches and recorded in Sections nos. 6 & 7 (Figure no. 7). The fills of these cuts (024), (025) and (029) yielded large sherds from a number of Late Belgic Iron Age vessels within a securely datable context, representing primary deposition. A soil sample (Soil sample no. 3) was taken from the fill (024), which was particularly humic, and revealed several lumps of burnt clay or daub.
- 1.8.13** These linear cuts were interpreted as part of an east/west boundary ditch, the line of which could be projected eastwards, under the existing school gymnasium building and westwards to meet Walton Road, approximately at right angles (Figure no.5). The ditch, which was substantial, at approximately 2.1m in width and 0.8m in depth, was interpreted as boundary ditch, probably forming part of an Iron Age field system.
- 1.8.14** Cut [031], appeared to be a pit, which cut [034]. This fill of [031] contained Roman greyware, the fill of [034] appeared to contain a limestone block (Plate no. 10 and Section 8, Figure 8).
- 1.8.15** A number of features produced no dating evidence or indication of their use or function. No interpretation of these features was, therefore, possible beyond a general summation of their form. A full list of all features is given in Appendix 2.

1.9 Site 1: Artefact Assemblage

- 1.9.1.1** The watching brief produced a finds assemblage comprised mainly of pottery and ceramic building material (Table 1) with a total of 132 sherds of pottery (2.0kg) were recovered together with 143 fragments of animal bone (1.5 kg). The analysis of the finds assemblage has been carried out by Albion Archaeology.
- 1.9.1.2** All artefacts collected were processed in accordance with the written scheme of investigation. The material was examined to ascertain the nature, condition and, where possible, date range of the artefact types present. The incidence of post-depositional disturbance and contamination of some contexts within Areas A and B appears relatively high, with fragments of modern brick and clinker occurring in many deposits. This was possibly due to the action of heavy plant on the site.

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Table 1: Summary of Artefact Assemblage

Finds by area and context. (Figures indicate sherd/fragment count and the weight in grammes)

Area	Feature	Type	Context	Spotdate	Pottery	CBM	Animal Bone	Other finds
A	01	Overburden	01	Modern	10:303	2:60		Clinker (11g)
	02	Subsoil	02	Modern	42:402	17:646	70:260	Vessel glass (185g), clay pipe (2g), Ferrous slag (1.4kg), Clinker (23g), Window glass (4g)
	03	Pit	04	Roman	7:43		9:45	
	11	Subsoil	05	Roman	23:234		51:867	Quern (RA1), hobnails x4 (RA2)
	11	Subsoil	06	Roman	2:21			Unidentified object (RA4)
	12	Pipe-trench	07	-				
	15	Robber trench	16	Roman	3:9		1:6	Hobnail (RA3)
21	Limestone floor	21	Roman	2:21			?Brooch pin (RA5)	
52	Ditch	53	Modern			1:322	Vitrified clay (17g)	
B	31	Pit (?ditch)	30	Roman	1:6	1:1		Clinker (2g)
	43	Pit	42	Modern		2:3		Fired clay (15g), Clinker (1g)
	45	Pit	44	EMIA	3:11		2:41	Oyster shell (10g), Clinker (1g)
	48	Pit	46	EMIA	1:8			Clinker (1g)
	50	Pit	49	Roman	3:8		7:252	
C	23	Ditch	24	LBIA	15:319			Fired clay (309g)
	23	Ditch	25	LBIA	1:25			
	28	Ditch	29	LBIA	19:591	5:262	3:79	Clinker (4g)
Totals					132:2001	28:1294	143:1550	

EMIA = early-middle Iron Age

LBIA = late Belgic Iron Age

CBM = ceramic building material

RA = registered artefact

1.9.2 Site 1: Ceramic Material

1.9.2.1 Pottery

1.9.2.2 A total of 132 sherds, weighing 2.0kg were recovered and examined by context. Of these, five sherds (14g) derived from the sieved residues of soil samples. Twenty-six fabric types were identified using common names and type codes in accordance with the Bedfordshire Ceramic Type Series, held by Bedfordshire County Archaeological Services (Table 3 & Appendix 1).

1.9.2.3 Pottery was recovered from all areas, the majority (89 sherds) deriving from Area A. Approximately 61% of all material derived from unstratified deposits (overburden and subsoil). This is reflected in the condition of the sherds, which are fairly small (average sherd weight 12g) largely undiagnostic, and abraded. In contrast, the sherds from cut features, principally ditches [023] and [028], are sizeable (average sherd weight 21g), with a lower incidence of abrasion indicating that these were within undisturbed deposits.

1.9.2.4 The earliest dateable pottery retrieved was from the early-middle Iron Age, but the majority of the assemblage is datable to the Roman period; primarily of a probable 2nd century AD date and later (Table 2). The vessels recovered are indicative of a domestic assemblage, comprising tablewares, storage jars and cooking pots, presumably representing an accumulation of settlement debris.

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Table 2. Showing pottery assemblage by period

Period	% of Assemblage
pre-Belgic Iron Age	3%
Late Belgic Iron Age	28%
Roman	49%
Post-Roman	20%

1.9.3 Pre-Belgic Iron Age (3% total assemblage)

1.9.3.1 The presence of abraded, undiagnostic early-middle Iron Age sherds in pit cut [045] and pit cut [048] in Area B, suggests these were the earliest features identified. A residual sherd of pre-Belgic pottery was recovered from pit [003] Area A.

1.9.4 Late Belgic Iron Age (28% total assemblage)

1.9.4.1 The incidence of late Belgic Iron Age pottery is largely restricted to ditches [023] and [028], in Area C, which contained sixteen sherds (344g) and nineteen sherds (591g), respectively. These sherds from these contexts represented the remains of approximately sixteen individual vessels. Although none of the vessels are complete, most are represented by several sherds, indicating the deposits are primary in nature, and have not been subject to post-depositional disturbance.

1.9.4.2 The vessels are characteristically 'grog-tempered' and the forms are not Romanised, although it is impossible to determine whether they date from before, or after, the Roman conquest. The diagnostic forms retrieved comprised of 'cordoned jars' and a storage jar, with decoration including 'combing' and partial, or total, burnishing.

1.9.4.3 The secondary re-use of vessels is attested by the evidence of a jar with a number of post-firing holes drilled through the base. Although the sides of the vessel are sooted, the base appears to have been cleaned and perforated to facilitate re-use, possibly as some form of 'strainer' .

1.9.4.4 A total of four abraded and unstratified late Belgic Iron Age sherds were recovered from Area A indicating that there had been a degree of post-depositional disturbance.

1.9.5 Roman (49% total assemblage)

1.9.5.1 The Roman pottery from the site derives principally from subsoil [011] in Area A, which yielded 43% of the Roman assemblage. Other features containing Roman pottery occurred in Area A, in robber trench [015] and the limestone floor [021]), and in Area B, in pit [031] and pit [050].

1.9.5.2 The majority of the Roman assemblage comprises locally manufactured coarsewares, of probable 2nd century date and later. A number of sherds representing the products of the Verulamium industries and kilns at Caldecotte, Buckinghamshire, are also present. A number of Nene Valley and Oxford colour coat fabrics represent vessels from the late Roman period. No continental imports are present, probably indicating that this was not a high status site.

1.9.5.3 Forms include flanged and plain rim bowls, dog dishes, everted and triangular rim jars, and a *mortarium*. There is also a vessel of unknown form, comprising a sherd with raised edge, central? boss, and a series of pre-firing drilled holes around the circumference (Figure no.13). Decoration of the Roman pottery is rare and comprises basic techniques such as slipping and burnishing, again indicating an absence of high status vessel-types.

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1.9.6 Post-Roman (20% total assemblage)

1.9.6.1 Pottery of post-Roman date derives exclusively from the overburden (001) and subsoil (002) in Area A. The majority of this assemblage is comprised of glazed earthenware and miscellaneous modern sherds, although there are also four small, undiagnostic sherds of probable early medieval date.

Table 3: Showing pottery type-series

NB. The fabric-types listed below are in approximate chronological order. The bracketed figures represent the total number of sherds for each period.

Fabric Type	Common name	Sherd No.
<i>Pre-Belgic Iron Age (4)</i>		
Type F01A	Coarse flint	1
Type F01B	Fine flint	2
Type F03	Grog and sand	1
<i>Late Belgic Iron Age (36)</i>		
Type F06A	Fine grog	2
Type F06B	Medium grog	14
Type F06C	Coarse grog	16
Type F34	Sandy	7
<i>Roman (58)</i>		
Type R	Non-specific Roman	2
Type R03B	Gritty whiteware	2
Type R06A	Nene Valley greyware	1
Type R06B	Coarse greyware	3
Type R06C	Fine greyware	22
Type R06D	Micaceous greyware	3
Type R07B	Sandy blackware	5
Type R09A	Pink grogged	1
Type R13	Shell	6
Type R18	Pink gritty	1
Type R35	Grog	12
<i>Late Roman (3)</i>		
Type R11E	Oxford mortaria	1
Type R12B	Nene Valley colour coat	1
Type R11D	Oxford colour coat	1
<i>Medieval (4)</i>		
Type C	Non-specific medieval	4
<i>Late medieval (2)</i>		
Type E03	Smooth oxidised sandy	2
<i>Post-medieval (9)</i>		
Type P01	Glazed red earthenware	7
Type P48	English stoneware	2
<i>Modern (11)</i>		
Mod	Modern	11
<i>Miscellaneous (2)</i>		
	Unidentified/undatable	2

Note: See Appendix 1 for details of pottery type by context

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1.9.6 Site 1: Ceramic building material

1.9.6.1 Twenty-eight fragments of ceramic building material weighing 1.2kg were collected. These mainly comprise modern brick and flat roof (?pantile) fragments deriving from unstratified deposits in Area A. The remainder appear to be intrusive within features containing Roman and pre-Roman pottery in Areas B and C. All the modern ceramic building material has been discarded.

1.9.6.2 Four partially fired clay fragments (309g) of a sub-rectangular grog and organic tempered slab were recovered from ditch fill [024] Area C. The fragments have smoothed surfaces and edges, and a maximum thickness 28.0mm. They may relate to domestic structures such as hearths or ovens. Their association with late Belgic Iron Age pottery suggests they may be of a similar date.

1.9.7 Site 1: Non-Ceramic Material

1.9.7.1 Registered Artefacts

1.9.7.2 Five registered artefacts were recovered from Area A, and are summarised below. All are broadly datable, either typologically or by association with other finds, to the Roman period.

Table 4: Registered Artefacts

RA No.	Description	Feature
1	Lava rotary quern fragment retaining possible grinding surface, although very battered and degraded	Subsoil [11]
2 and 3	Iron hobnails (x5) with pyramidal heads Manning type 10 (1985, 135) ¹ .	Subsoil [11] and robber trench [15]
4	Copper alloy lump, possibly a miscast or damaged bow brooch.	Pipe trench [12]
5	Iron brooch pin	Limestone floor (21)

1.9.8 Industrial Residues

1.9.8.1 Over 1.4kg of dense ferrous slag recovered from subsoil (002) Area A is likely to be of modern date.

1.9.9 Site 1: Ecofact Assemblage

1.9.9.1 Environmental samples

1.9.9.2 Three samples were taken for the recovery of ecofacts. These were processed by bulk water flotation with the flots collected onto 500µ mesh sieves. The residues were sieved through 5.6mm, 2mm and 1mm meshes. The 5.6mm fraction was sorted for ecofacts and artefacts whilst the two smaller fractions are retained unsorted. The quantification given below includes both the material collected from the 5.6mm residue and the results of scanning the unsorted flots under a x10 to x 20 binocular microscope.

Sample No. 2, Context (016), volume 4ltrs.

- c.15 cereal grains.
- c.5 weed seeds

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- c.100-150 molluscs
- 1 amphibian bone
- c.200 spherical particles 0.5-3mm, unidentified mineral with silica sand possibly vitrified (not hammer scale)

Sample No. 3, Context (024), volume 4ltrs.

- c.10 cereal grains
- c.5 weed seeds
- c.100 molluscs
- c.5 amphibian/small mammal bones
- c.250 spherical particles 0.5-3mm, unidentified mineral with silica sand possibly vitrified (not hammer scale)

Sample No. 4, Context (044), volume 4ltrs.

- c.5 cereal grains
- c.5 weed seeds
- c.25-30 molluscs
- c.40 spherical particles 0.5-3mm, unidentified mineral with silica sand possibly vitrified (not hammer scale)

1.9.10 Site 1: Faunal remains

1.9.10.1 One hundred and forty-three fragments of animal bone, weighing 1.5kg were recovered from the site (Table 1). Of this total, 24g derived from the sieved residues of soil samples. Nearly 50% of the assemblage derived from the subsoil (002) in Area A, and is likely to be post-medieval or modern in origin. Features in Areas B and C yielded 293g and 79g of material respectively.

1.9.10.2 The bone survives in reasonable condition, with some surface erosion. Diagnostic material comprises long bone, rib, vertebrae, skull and mandible fragments. A few long bone and vertebral fragments from subsoil [11] exhibit signs of butchery in the form of cut marks, and some long bones have been longitudinally split, presumably to facilitate the extraction of marrow. The main species represented include pig, horse, cattle and sheep/goat.

1.10 Site 1: Conclusions

1.10.1 Of the three watching brief sites, only Site 1, the new Music Centre site, yielded any positive archaeological results. The range of pottery types and artefacts from this site revealed evidence of occupation activity to the south of Walton Road, dating from the early/middle Iron Age into the Roman period. Over 30% of the pottery found was interpreted as belonging to the early to late Iron Age period, with 49% attributed to the Roman era. Both the Iron Age and Roman-British pottery indicates a domestic assemblage.

1.10.2 The pottery from the large ditch [028] & [023] indicates settlement from the Late Belgic Iron Age date in the vicinity. Although the forms were unromanised, it was not possible to say whether these were of a pre-conquest or post-conquest date. The discovery of partially fired clay fragments of a sub-rectangular grog and organic tempered slab from ditch [023] suggests that these were part of a Late Iron Age oven or hearth structure within the site.

1.10.3 It is possible that these cuts formed part of a large boundary ditch, which defined an Iron Age settlement or field system, and may originally have been associated with a bank. Very little Iron Age material has been found in area, and this hints at the possibility of an Iron Age settlement close to the Walton Road, although this has not yet been pinpointed. Similar

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ditches in Hertfordshire formed banked-and-ditched, rectangular enclosures around Iron Age farmsteads, up to 2 hectares in area (Morris & Wainwright, in Holgate 1995).

- 1.10.4** The Roman era pottery from Site 1 dates largely from the 2nd century AD, and indicates an absence of imported, decorative or any high status pottery types. The site appears to contain only the vestiges of Roman culture, possibly pointing to a 'native-type' Romano-British settlement (Hunn, in Holgate 1995). However, boot studs and brooches suggest that there may have been a high status domestic or military occupation nearby, during the Roman era.
- 1.10.4** The rammed limestone floor (021) associated with Roman artefacts, indicates that there was at least one permanent structure on the site at this time, although there is no other direct evidence for buildings on site. A number of animal bones from the Roman features exhibit butchery marks, again indicating occupation activity. The discovery of a miscast bow brooch, of Roman date, suggests that there may also have been low-level industry such as metal-working on the site.
- 1.10.3** The pattern of the Romano-British occupation identified from the Site 1 appears to parallel evidence from Croft Road (PRN 5593) and Walton Road Stores (PRN 6145), which were from a similar period. At the latter site a series of ditches, parallel with, and at right angles to, Walton Road, were interpreted as part of a field system. A small inhumation cemetery and fragments of structures were also recorded. However, Roman activity on *that* site did not continue into the later Roman period.
- 1.10.5** In summary, the Site 1 watching brief produced a number of features of archaeological interest. The range of pottery types and artefacts (See Appendix 1) indicate that the site was occupied from the early or middle late Iron Age into the Roman era. In view of the previous absence of material from the Iron Age this is significant in the historic sequence of the Walton Road.
- 1.10.6** The evidence suggests that there was Iron Age settlement close to the Walton Road, although this has not yet been pinpointed. It would seem that the Iron Age occupation in the vicinity centred on the east of Walton Road and settlement expanded in the Romano-British era throughout the area.
- 1.10.7** The apparent ribbon pattern of excavated sites along Walton Road from all periods, may be due to the geological outcrop along the road making this an ideal 'dry' route within the marshy reaches of the River Thame, and possibly in use prior to the Roman Akeman Street. The road may, therefore, have provided a spur to trade and settlement along its route, producing a 'ribbon settlement'. Other such ribbon developments are certainly attested from the Roman era, along Akeman Street in Berkhamstead (Morris & Wainwright in Holgate, 1995) and may have been common in other areas with a long history of occupation.
- 1.10.8** In view of the previous absence of material from the Iron Age in the vicinity, Site 1 is significant in providing missing activity evidence for this era within Walton. Together with the evidence from previous excavations, this suggests a more-or-less uninterrupted occupation of the area from the Neolithic onwards.
- 1.10.9** The presence of Iron Age activity in the area reinforces the hypothesis that subtle differences in the underlying micro-geologies and topography of the area appear to have great importance in determining land use (Farley 1995). The special qualities of the Walton Road have continued to attract farmers and settlement throughout all periods.

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1.11 Sites 2 & 3: Replacement Tennis Courts & Classroom Extension (AHS 2000-2) (AHS 2001)

1.11.1 Sites 2 & 3 Methodology

1.11.1.1 The Site 2 watching brief was carried out late in 2001, when conditions were less wet, with less machinery and a more open-area excavation. The Site 3 watching brief was carried out during the early part of 2001, when conditions were relatively benign, in that it was cold, but with sunny spells.

1.11.1.2 The Site 2 watching brief at the replacement tennis court and Site 3 watching brief at the classroom extension site were recorded as single area excavations (Figure No. 2).

1.11.2 Results

1.11.2.1 For the purposes of the report, the Site 2 watching brief at the replacement tennis court and Site 3 watching brief at the classroom extension site are discussed together.

1.11.2.2 No archaeological features were identified at either of these sites, and the only artefacts recorded were of post-medieval origin mainly consisting of pottery sherds or the remnants of land drains.

1.11.3 Sites 2 & 3: Conclusion

1.11.3.1 It is interesting that no Prehistoric, Roman or Saxon material was recovered from Sites 2 or 3, which are only some 100 metres south of Site 1. This fact together with the evidence of earlier excavations suggests that occupation activity is probably centred primarily on the Walton Road, which has probably been a focus for settlement from before the Roman era.

1.12 Storage and Curation

1.12.1 This site report is submitted to Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record and the site archive submitted to Buckinghamshire County Museums Service under Accession Number 2000.71.

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Cartographic Sources

OS Landranger Series: 165 Aylesbury & Leighton Buzzard (Thame & Berkhamstead), 1:50,000

OS 1st Edition Map. 1884. Buckinghamshire.

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Appendix 1: Site 1 (AHS2000) Aylesbury High School: Pottery type by context

Spot Date	Fabric type	Common name	Context	Sherd No.	Weight (g)
Pre-Belgic Iron Age	F01B	Fine flint	04	1	3
Pre-Belgic Iron Age	F01A	Coarse flint	46	1	8
Pre-Belgic Iron Age	F01B	Fine flint	44	1	5
Pre-Belgic Iron Age	F03	Grog and sand	44	1	5
Late Belgic Iron Age	F06B	Medium Grog	25	1	25
Late Belgic Iron Age	F06B	Medium Grog	02	2	26
Late Belgic Iron Age	F06B	Medium Grog	02	1	5
Late Belgic Iron Age	F06C	Coarse Grog	05	2	99
Late Belgic Iron Age	F06B	Medium Grog	29	1	13
Late Belgic Iron Age	F06C	Coarse Grog	24	3	42
Late Belgic Iron Age	F06B	Medium Grog	24	6	138
Late Belgic Iron Age	F34	Sandy	29	7	162
Late Belgic Iron Age	F06C	Coarse Grog	29	2	103
Late Belgic Iron Age	F06C	Coarse Grog	29	6	218
Late Belgic Iron Age	F06A	Fine Grog	29	2	24
Late Belgic Iron Age	F06C	Coarse Grog	24	3	130
Roman	R06C	Fine greyware	02	2	26
Roman	R35	Roman grog	02	3	34
Roman	R09A	Pink grogged	02	1	36
Roman	R06D	Micaceous greyware	21	1	3
Roman	R07B	Sandy blackware	06	1	6
Roman	R06C	Fine greyware	06	1	15
Roman	R	Non-specific Roman	49	1	2
Roman	R07B	Sandy blackware	49	1	4
Roman	R13	Shelly	16	1	3
Roman	R06C	Fine greyware	30	1	6
Roman	R13	Shelly	04	5	21
Roman	R06C	Fine greyware	04	1	19
Roman	R06C	Fine greyware	02	1	14
Roman	R06C	Fine greyware	16	1	2
Roman	R07B	Sandy blackware	21	1	18
Roman	R18	Pink gritty	49	1	2
Roman	R06B	Coarse greyware	02	1	7
Roman	R06D	Micaceous greyware	02	1	2
Roman	R06C	Fine greyware	29	1	71
Roman	R06B	Coarse greyware	05	2	8
Roman	R06C	Fine greyware	05	13	63
Roman	R35	Roman grog	05	6	64
Roman	R35	Roman grog	02	3	32
Roman	R07B	Sandy blackware	02	1	7
Roman	R06C	Fine greyware	02	1	1
Roman	R07B	Sandy blackware	02	1	2
Roman	R	Non-specific Roman	02	1	11
Roman	R06D	Micaceous greyware	02	1	8
Roman	R03B	Gritty whiteware	02	2	8

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Roman	R06A	Nene Valley greyware	02	1	9
Late Roman	R11E	Oxford Mortaria	01	1	26
Late Roman	R12B	Nene Valley colour coat	02	1	3
Late Roman	R11D	Oxford colour coat	02	1	4
Medieval	C	Non-specific medieval	02	2	9
Medieval	C	Non-specific medieval	02	2	14
Late medieval	E03	Smooth oxidised sandy	01	2	7
Post-medieval	P01	Glazed Red Earthenware	1	7	270
Post-medieval	P48	English Stoneware	2	2	28
Modern	MOD	Modern	2	2	22
Modern	MOD	Modern	2	9	94
Miscellaneous	UNID	Unidentified/undatable	16	1	4
Miscellaneous	UNID	Unidentified/undatable	44	1	1

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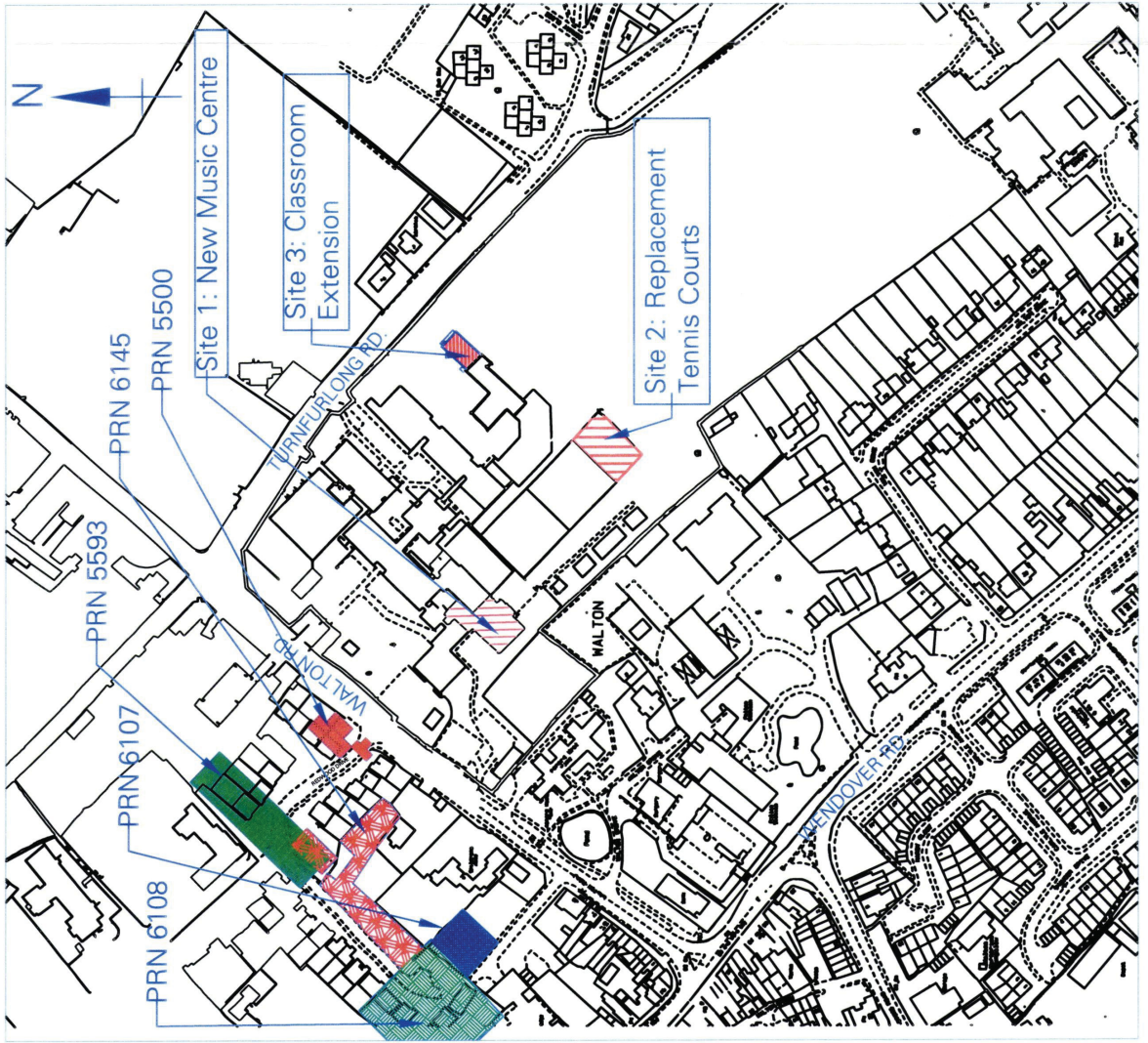
Appendix 2: Site 1 (AHS2000) Aylesbury High School: Context List

Context No.	Area	Site Location	Feature Type	Description:
001	A	General	Layer	Overburden
002	A	General	Layer	Sub-soil
003	A	Western end	Cut	for 004 (large pit containing finds) (Section no. 1)
004	A	Western end	Fill	003 (pit) (Section no. 1)
005	A	General	Layer	High lying subsoil (same as 006)
006	A	General	Layer	High lying subsoil (same as 005) REINTERP
007	A	General	Fill	Modern pipe trench fill E/W of 012
008	A	General	Fill	Modern pipe trench fill E/W of 008
009	A	General	Fill	Modern pipe trench fill E/W of 009
010	A	General	Layer	Area of Modern disturbance
011	A			
012	A	General	Cut	for 007 (modern pipe trench)
013	A	General	Cut	for 008 (modern pipe trench)
014	A	General	Cut	for 009 (modern pipe trench)
015	A	Northern end	Cut	for robber trench (Section no.5)
016	A	Northern end	Fill	of robber trench cut [015]
017	A	General	Cut	for 018 (land drain)
018	A	General	Fill	of 017 (land drain)
019	A	General	Fill	Mod. NE/SW pipe trench
020	A	General	Cut	for 019 mod.pipe trench
021	A	Northern end	Layer	Rammed limestone floor layer
022	A	Northern end	Layer	Sandy floor layer below 021
023	C	Western end	Cut	Ditch cut (same as [028])
024	C	Western end	Fill	of 023
025	C	Western end	Fill	of 023
026	C		Cut	for modern pipe trench (Section 7)
027	C		Layer	Overall overburden
028	C	Eastern end	Cut	Ditch cut (same as 023)
029	C	Eastern end	Fill	of 028
030	B		Fill	of [031]
031	B		Cut	for ditch
032	B		Fill	of 034 (poss. foundation trench)
033	B		Fill	of 034 (limestone foundation)
034	B		Cut	for foundations trench
035	B		Fill	of pit (large)
036	B		Cut	for 035
037	B		Layer	of brick, slag etc.
038	B		Fill	of pit
039	B		Cut	for 038
040	B		Fill	of pit
041	B		Cut	for pit fill 040
042	B		Fill	of pit 043
043	B		Cut	for pit fill 042
044	B		Fill	of cut 045
045	B		Cut	for pit 044
046	B		Fill	of 048

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Context No.	Area	Site Location	Feature Type	Description:
047	B		Fill	of 048 (pit)
048	B		Cut	for pit fills 046 & 047
049	B		Fill	of pit 050
050	B		Cut	for pit fill 049
051	A		Masonry	brick well
052	A		Cut	for pit fill 053 (section 16)
053	A		Fill	of pit 052 (section 16)
054	A		Cut	for pit fill 055 (section 3)
055	A		Fill	of pit 054 (section 3)
056	A		Cut	for pit fill 057 (section 3)
057	A		Fill	of pit 056 (section 3)
058	A		Cut	for pit fill 059 (section 4)
059	A		Fill	of pit 058 (section 4)
060	A		Cut	for pit fill 061 (section 4)
061	A		Fill	of pit 060 (section 4)
062	A		Layer	(section 4)
063	A		Layer	(section 4)
064	A		Fill	(section 17) of 003
065	A		Fill	(section 17) of 003
066	A		Fill	(section 17) of 003
067	A		Fill	(section 17) of 003
068	A		Cut	(section 17) for 069
069	A		Fill	(section 17) of 068
070	B		Fill	of 052 (section 16)
071	A/B/C	Natural	Layer	

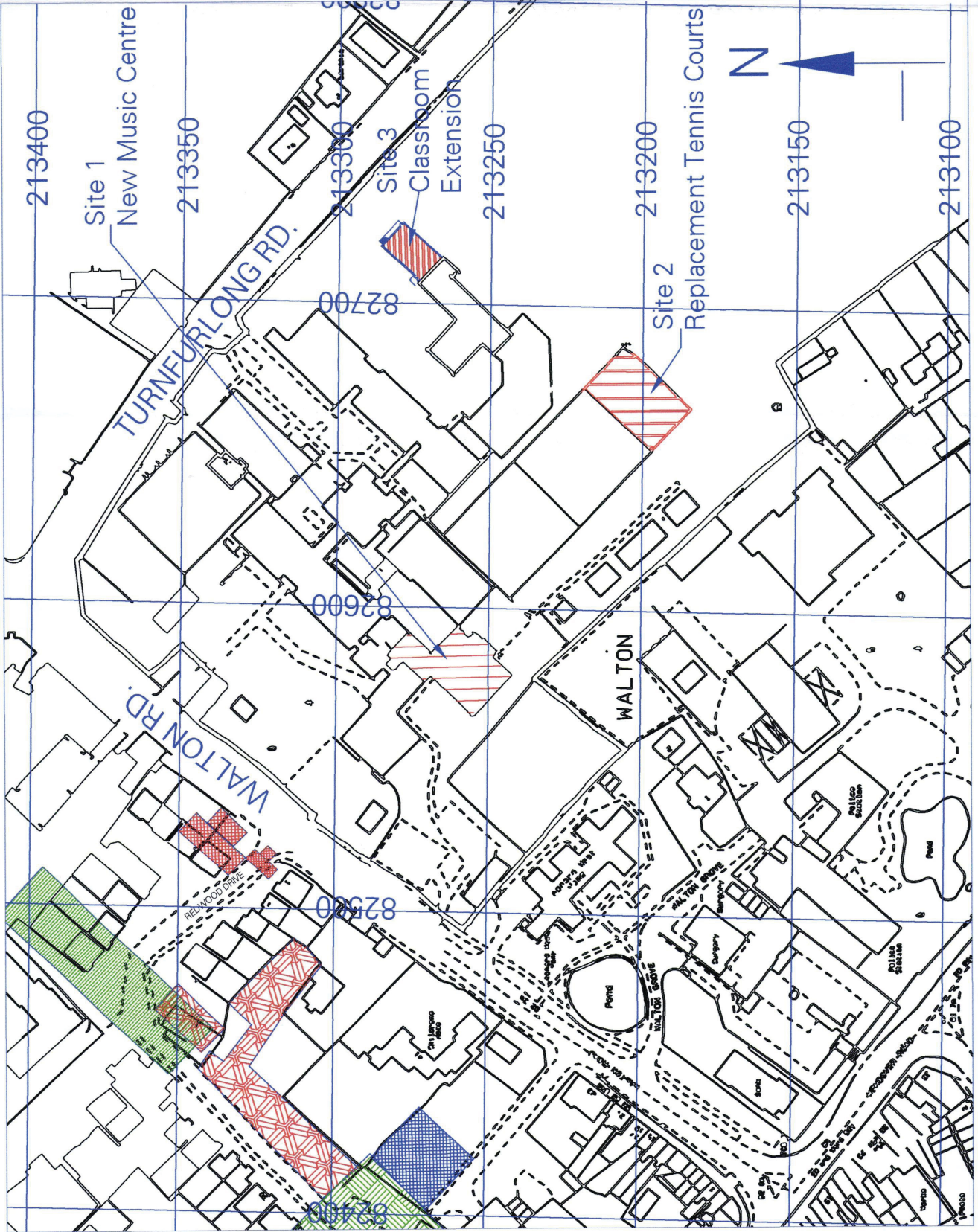


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Aylesbury High School, Walton Road Buckinghamshire County Council	
Watching-Brief Site Locations: Site 1: New Music Centre Site 2: Replacement Tennis Court Site 3: Classroom Extension	
General Location: Not to Scale Location Plan at 1/2500	
Scale: Various Date: 25/07/01	Drawn: JBM Checked: JPF
Drawing No. 051425	PL1
Figure No. No. 1	

Location Plan 1/2500

Location: Not to Scale



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Aylesbury High School, Walton Road
Buckinghamshire County Council

Watching-Brief Site Locations:
 Site 1: New Music Centre
 Site 2: Replacement Tennis Court
 Site 3: Classroom Replacement

Scale: 1/1250
 Date: 25/07/01
 Drawn: JRM
 Checked: PF

Drawing No. 051425

PL1

Figure. No. 2

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Site Location Plan 1/1250



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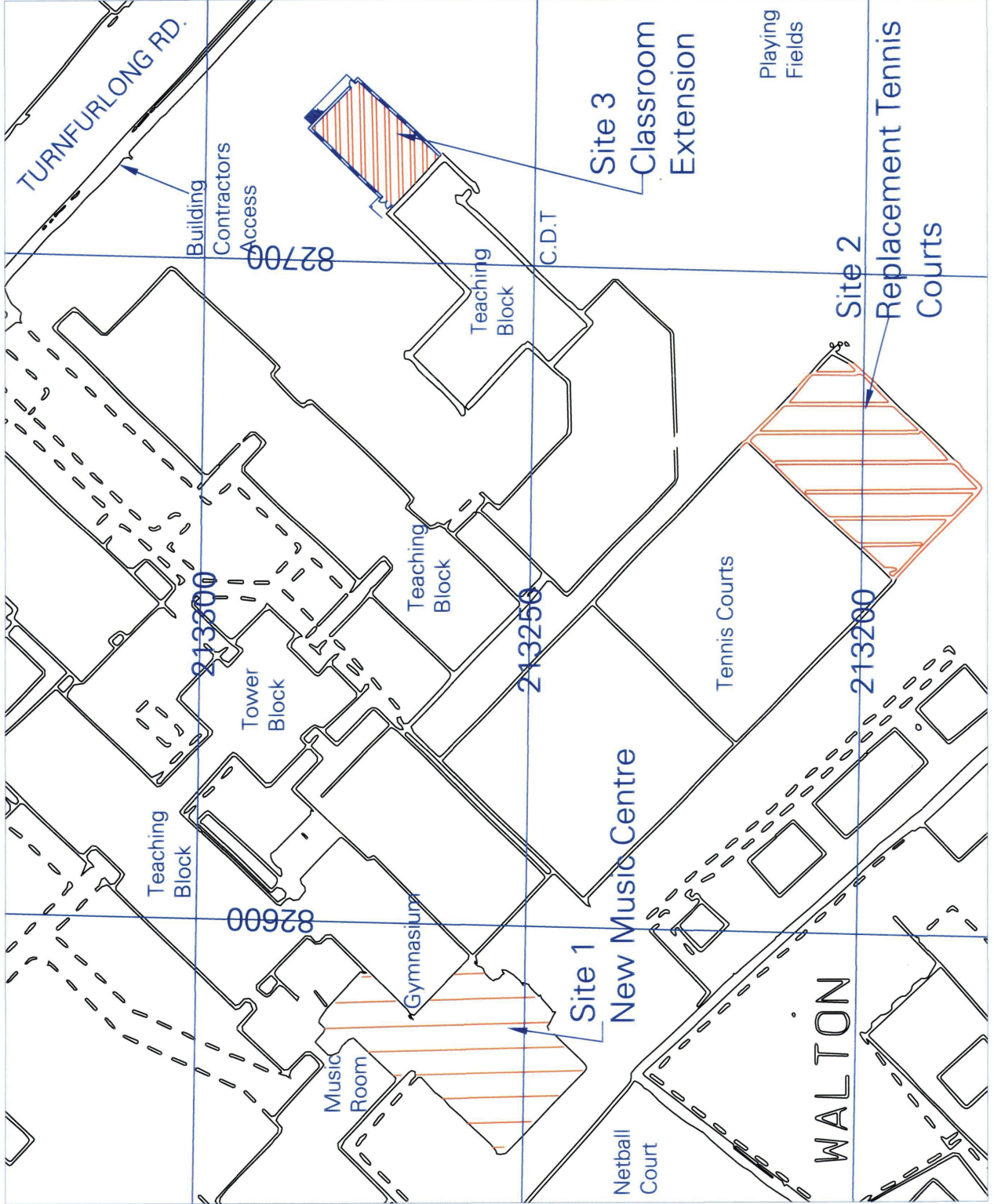
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County Council

Watching-Brief Site Locations:
Site 1: New Music Centre
Site 2: Replacement Tennis Court
Site 3: Classroom Extension

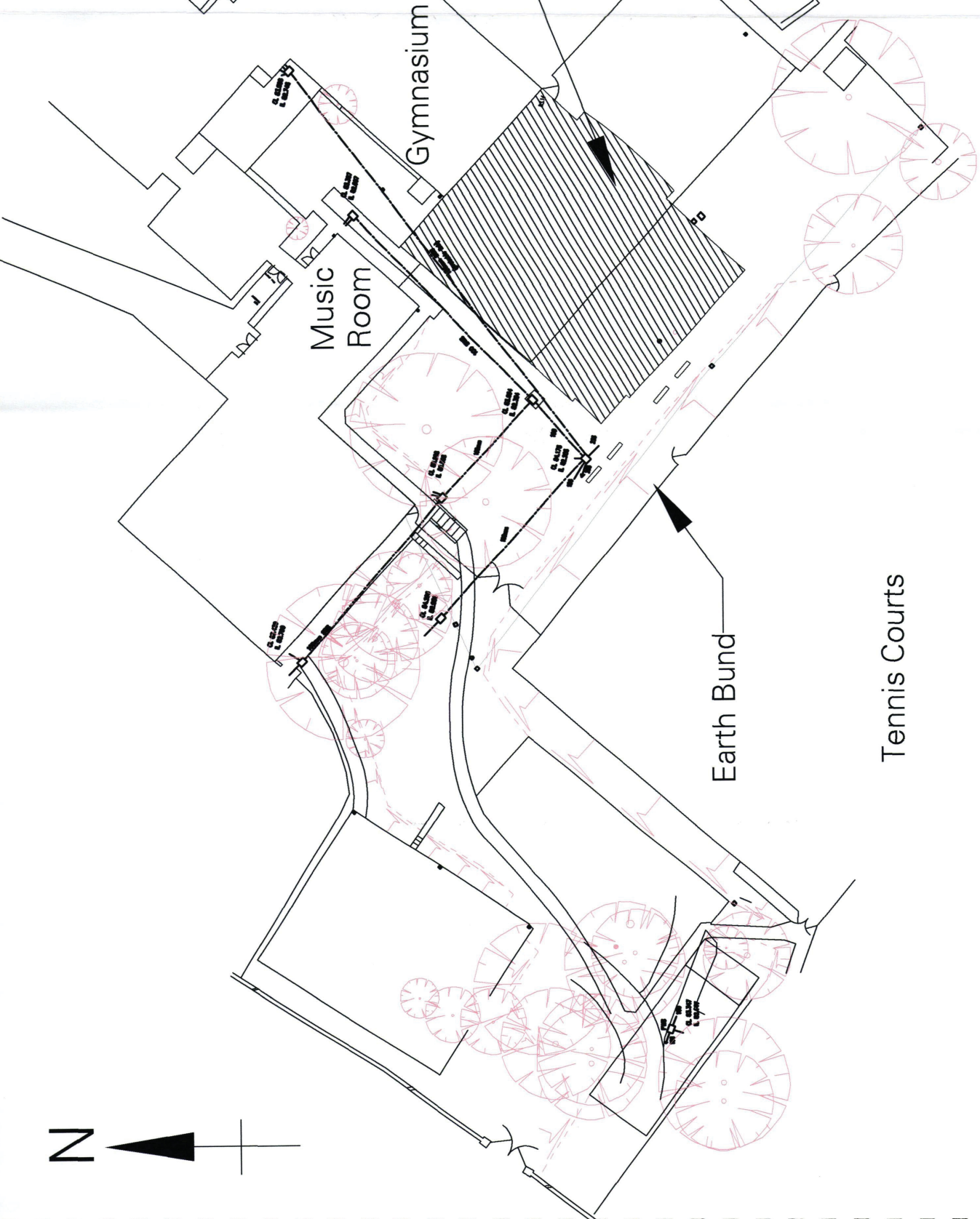
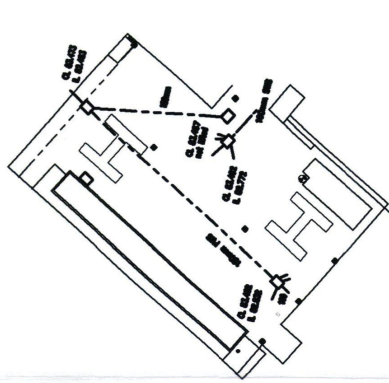
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Date: 25/07/01 Checked: PF

Drawing No.	051425	PL1
Figure No.	No. 3	

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Detail Plan 1/600



Phase 1:
New Music
Centre Site



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AYLESBURY HIGH SCHOOL for BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL	
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF PHASE 1: NEW MUSIC CENTRE SITE SITE LOCATION	
CONSTRAINTS LAYOUT	
SCALE: 1:100	DRAWN: JRM
DATE: JUNE 01	CHECKED: PF
51015	L 02

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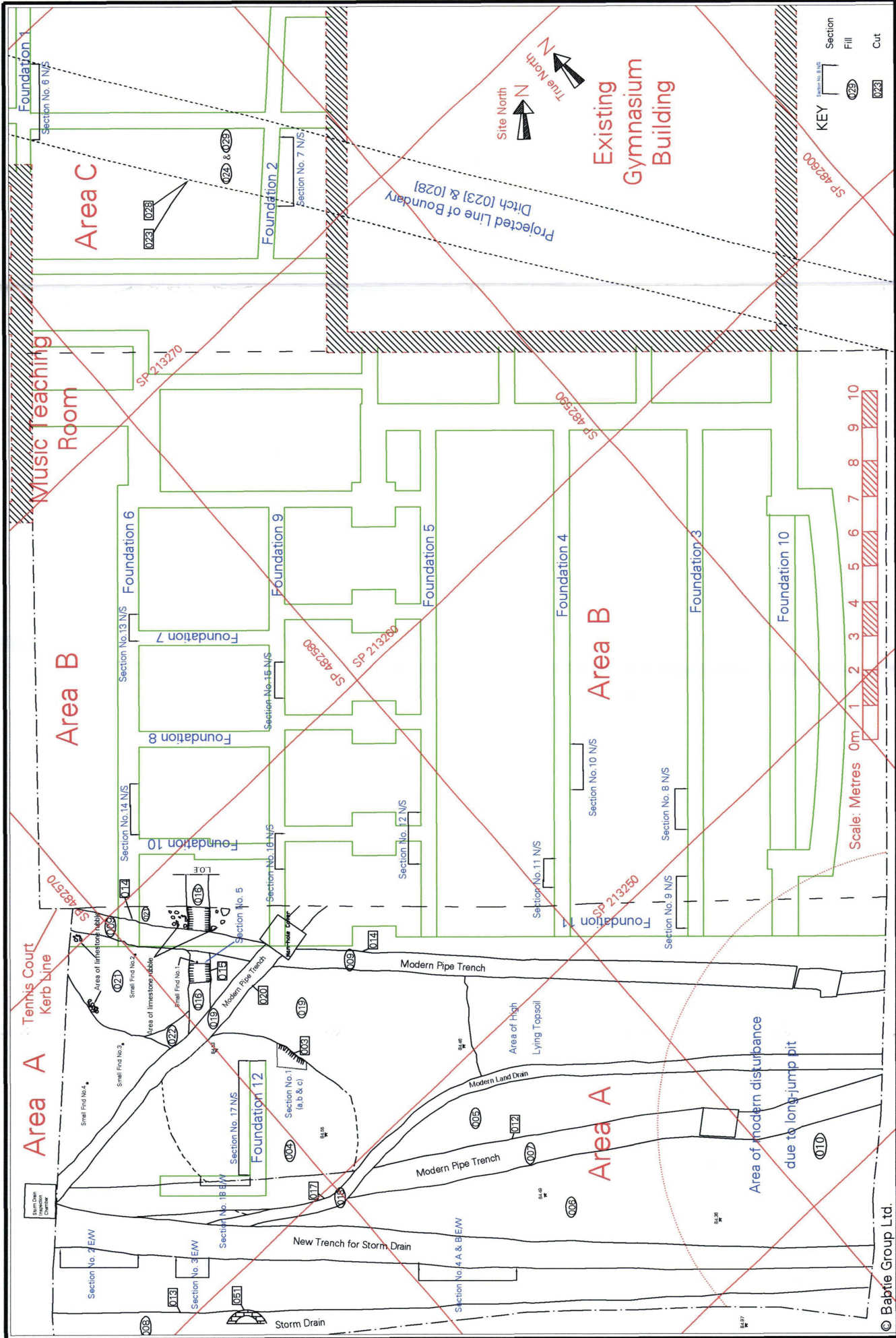


DRAWN BY: JRM	CLIENT: BUCK. COUNTY COUNCIL
APPROVED BY: PF	PROJECT: AYLESBURY HIGH SCHOOL
SCALE: 1 : 100	PHASE 1 MUSIC CENTRE
DATE: SEPT. 2001	DRAWING NO: BPS 051015/000

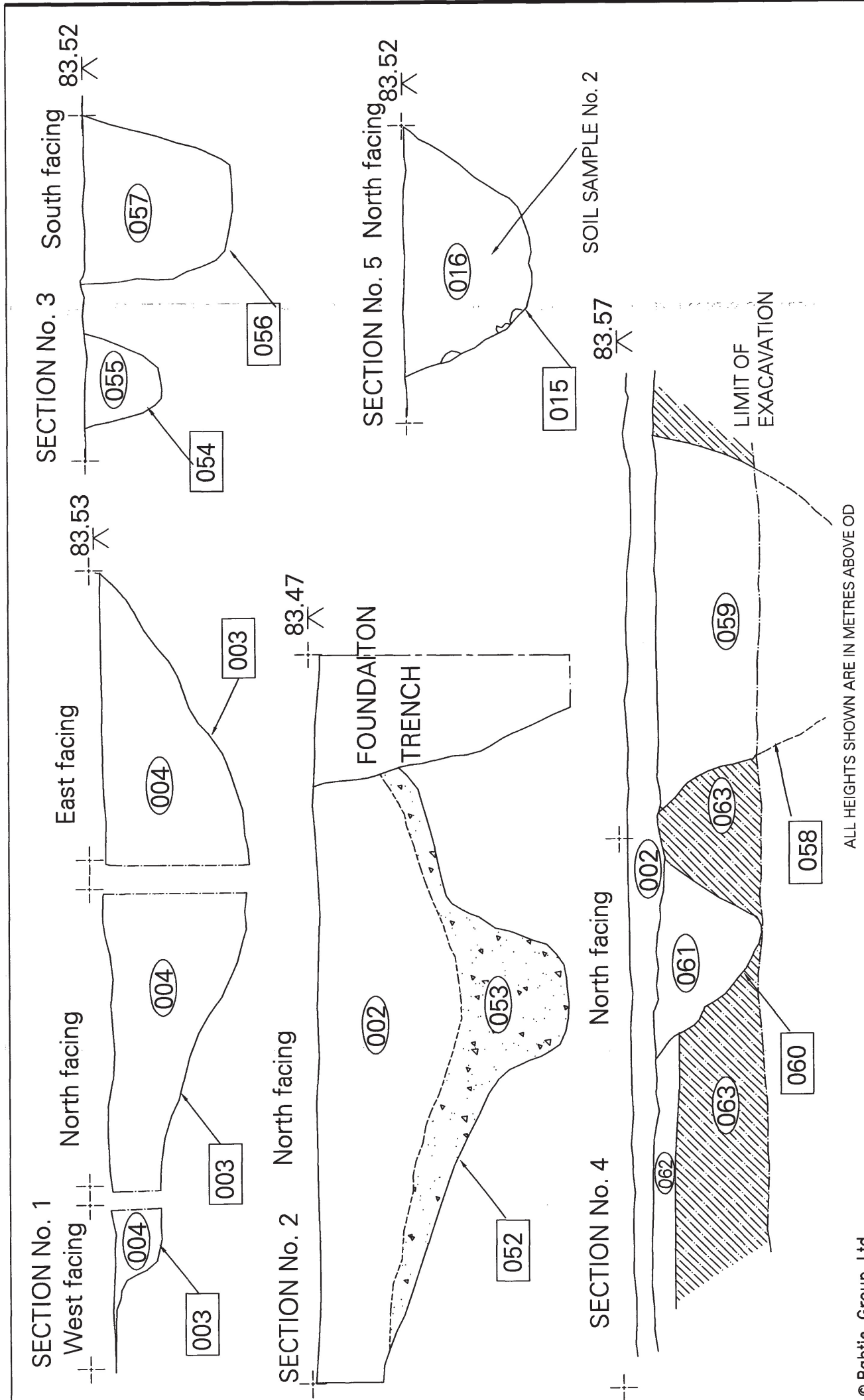
TITLE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING-BRIEF
GROUND PLAN & CONSTRAINTS DRWG.

Figure No. 4

Rev.	
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CLIENT: BUCKINGHAMSHIRE C.C. PROJECT: AYLESBURY HIGH SCHOOL DRAWING NO.: 051425		TITLE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING-BRIEF AYLESBURY HIGH SCHOOL SITE 1: NEW MUSIC CENTRE: GROUND PLAN
DRAWN BY: JRM APPROVED BY: PF SCALE: 1:100	DATE: JUNE 2001	Figure No. 5



ALL HEIGHTS SHOWN ARE IN METRES ABOVE OD

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SCALE: 1:10
DATE: MAY 2001

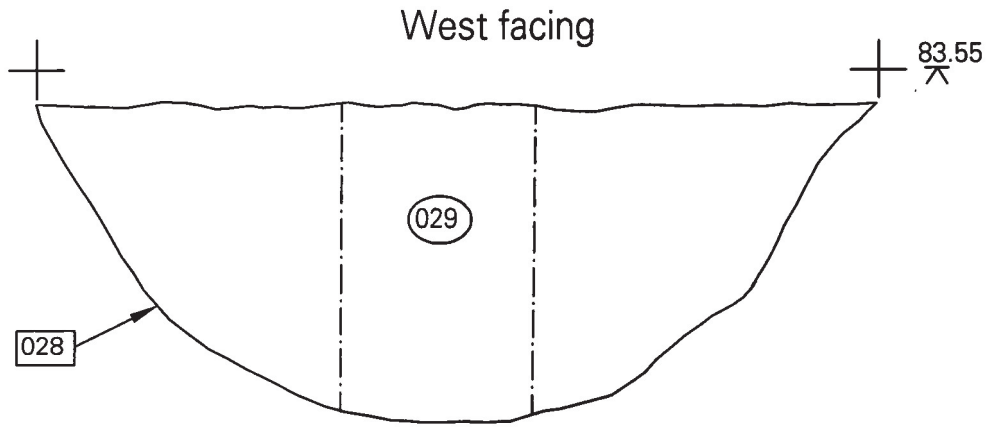
CLIENT: BUCKS. COUNTY COUNCIL
PROJECT: AYLESBURY HIGH SCHOOL
PHASE 1: MUSIC CENTRE
DRAWING NO: BPS 051015/0000

TITLE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING-BRIEF
SECTION DRAWINGS: 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5

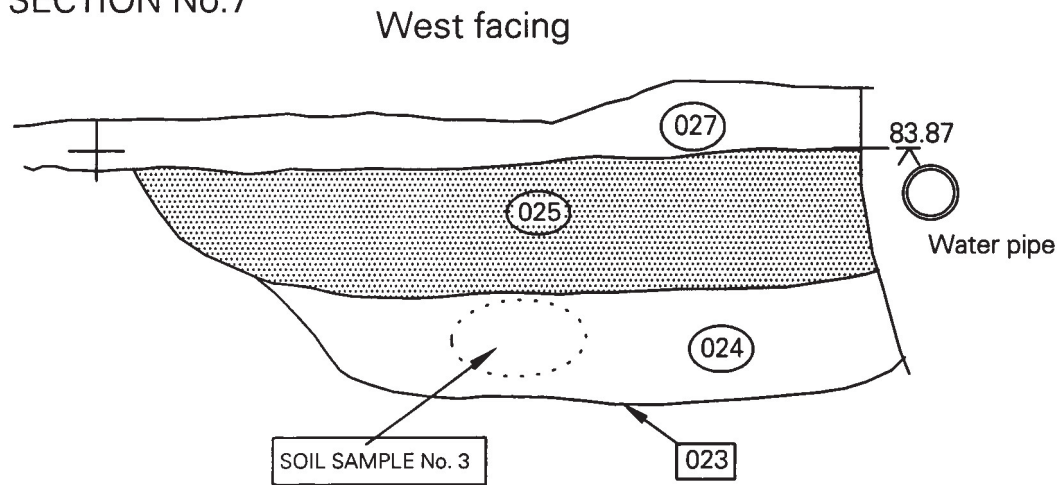
Figure No. 6

Rev.

SECTION No.6



SECTION No.7



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CLIENT: BUCKS. COUNTY COUNCIL

APPROVED BY: PF

PROJECT: AYLESBURY HIGH SCHOOL

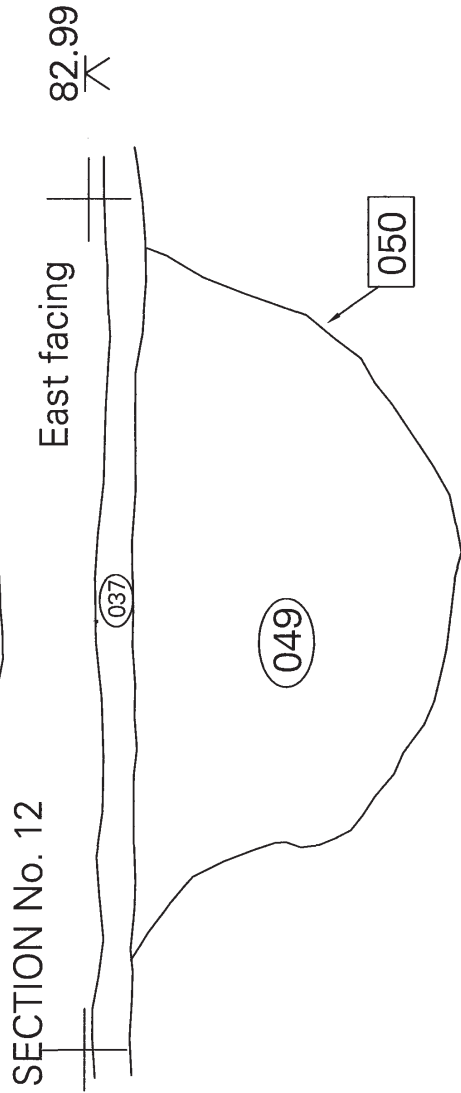
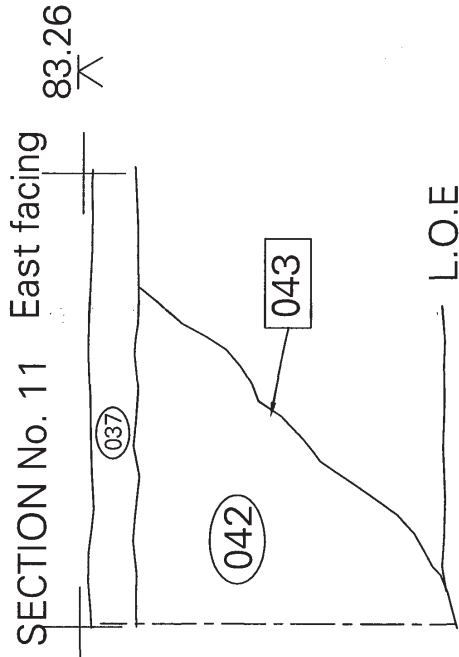
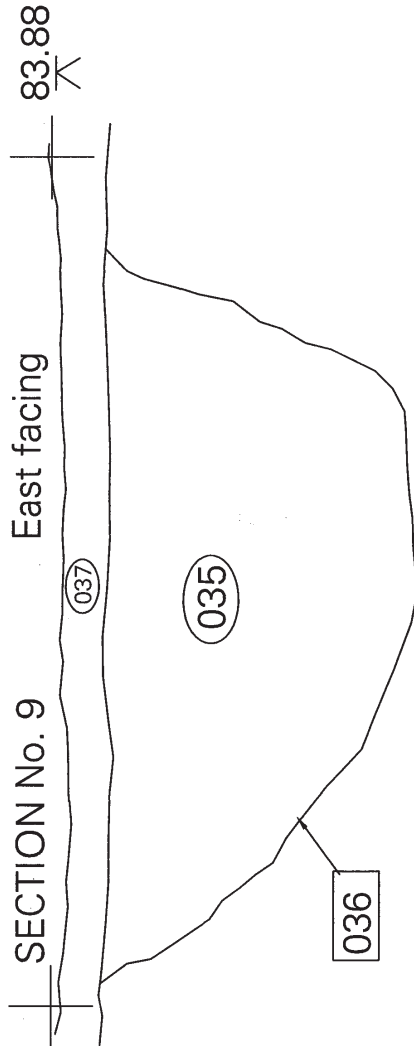
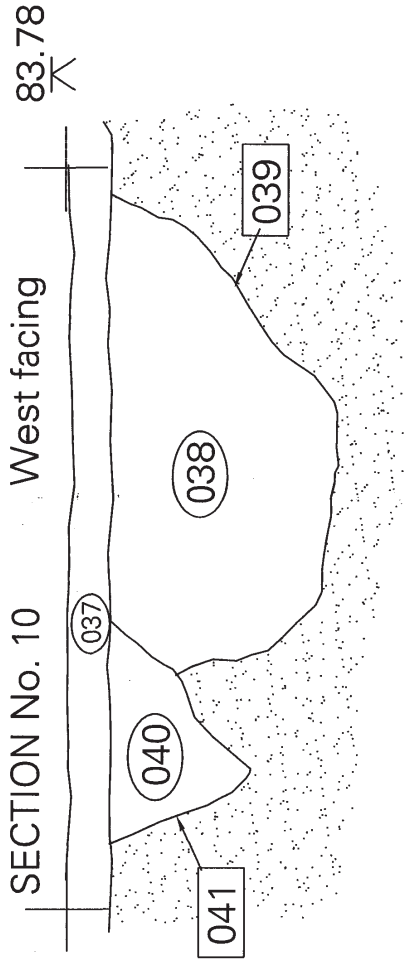
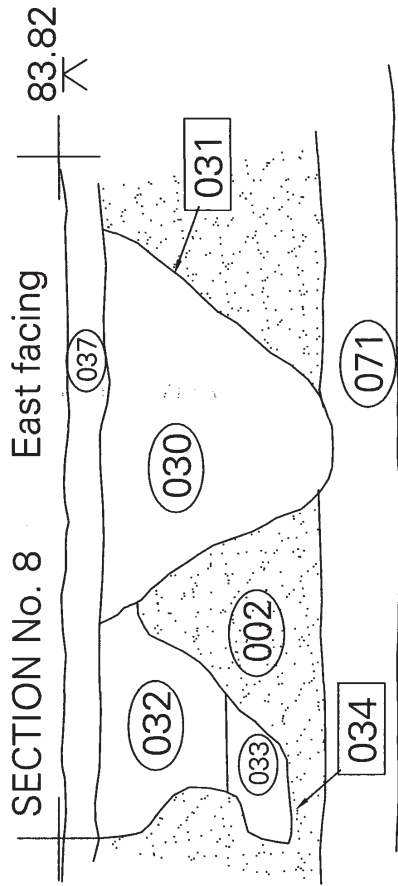
SCALE: 1:20

TITLE: WATCHING-BRIEF

DATE: July 2001

DWG NO: BPS 051015/000

FIG. No. 7



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APPROVED BY: PF
SCALE: 1:10
DATE: MAY 2001

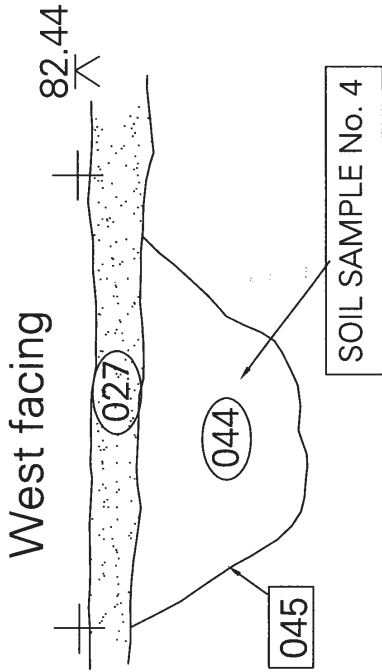
CLIENT: BUCK.S COUNTY COUNCIL
PROJECT: AYLESBURY MUSIC CENTRE
PHASE 1: MUSIC CENTRE
DRAWING NO: BPS 51015/000

TITLE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING-BRIEF
SECTION DRAWINGS: 8, 9, 10, 11 & 12

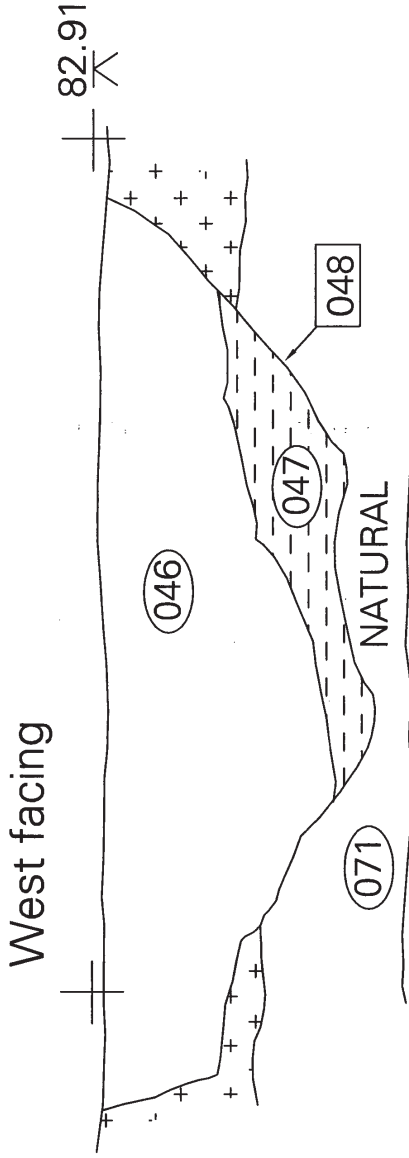
Figure No. 8

Rev.

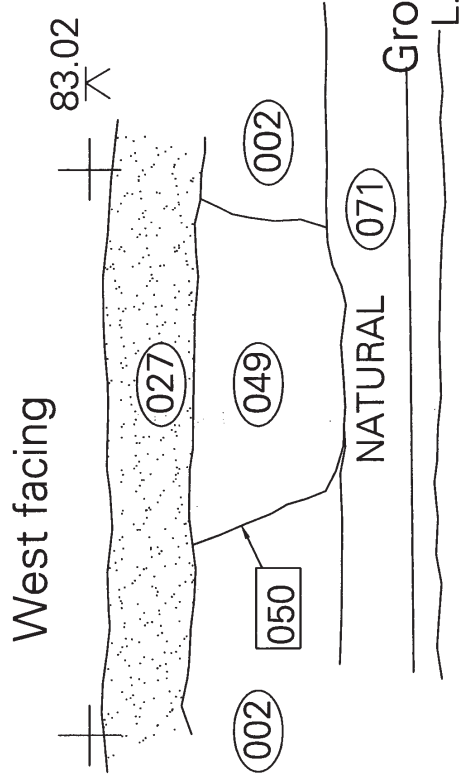
SECTION No. 13



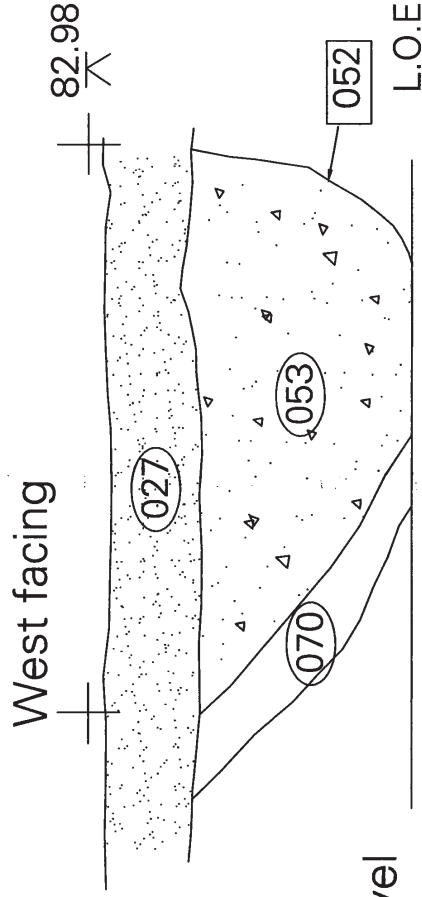
SECTION No. 14



SECTION No.15



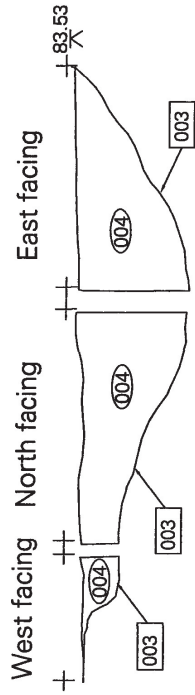
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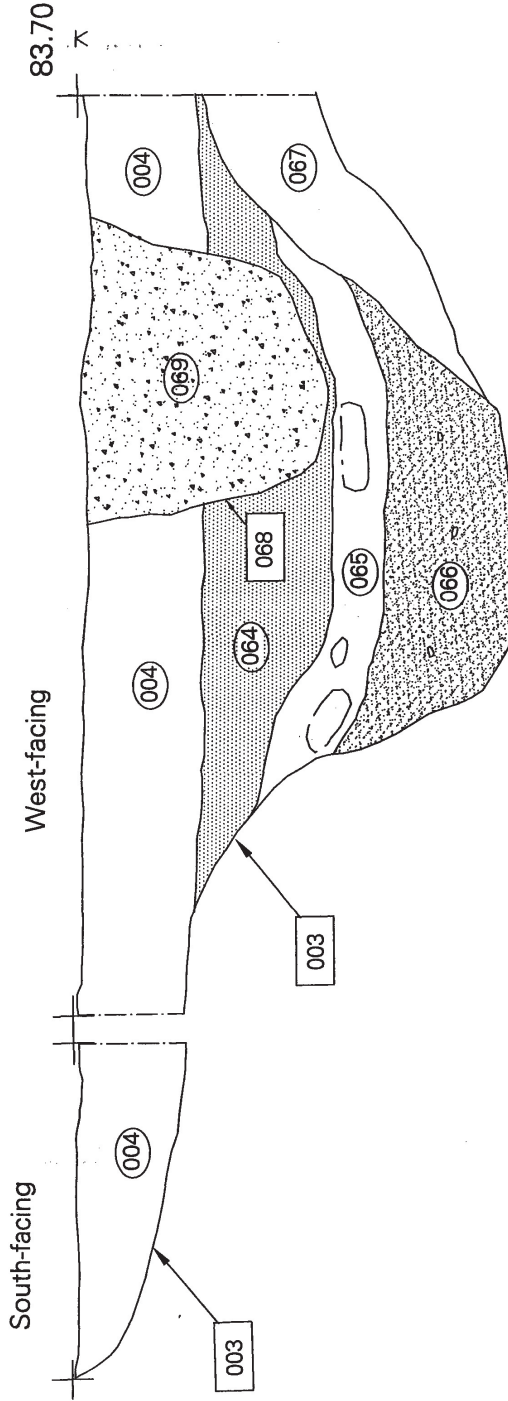
ALL HEIGHTS SHOWN ARE IN METRES ABOVE OD



Section No. 1



Section No. 18



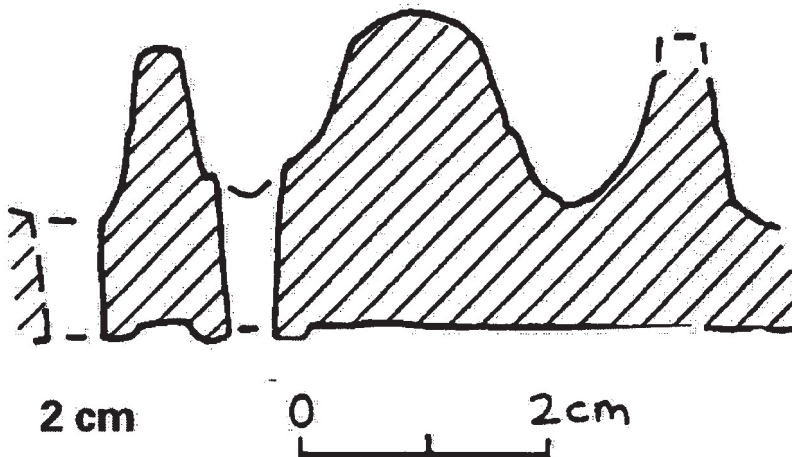
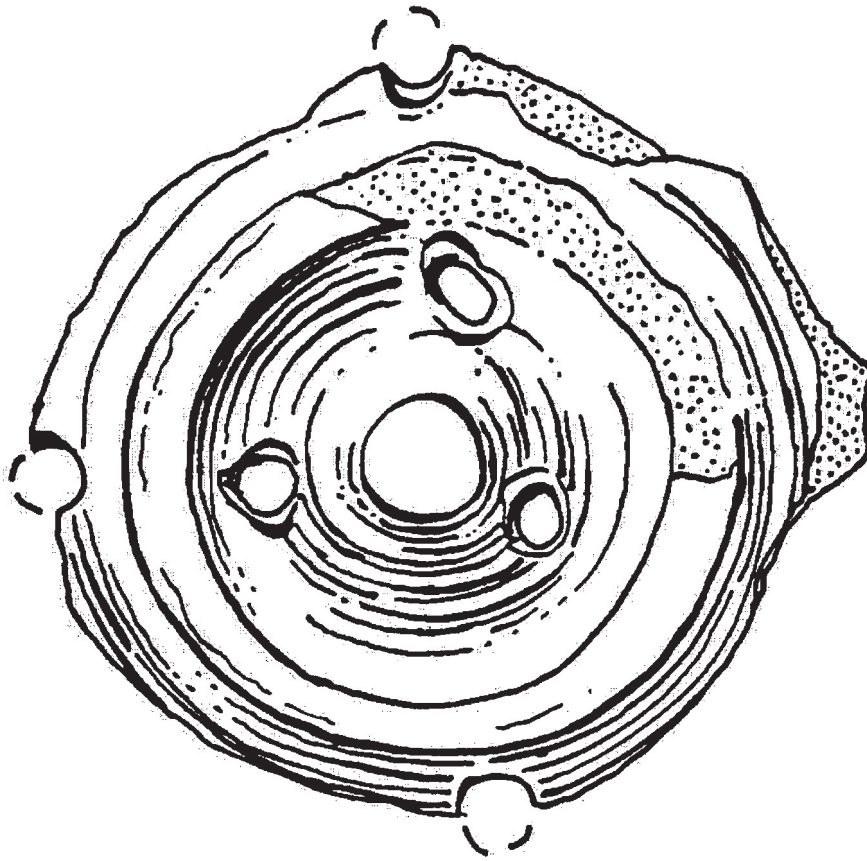
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BABTIE GROUP management and technical consultants Lincoln Place, Green End, Aylesbury Bucks. HP20 2TU Tel: 01296 383 800 Fax: 01296 383 868	DRAWN BY: JRM	CLIENT: BUCKS. COUNTY COUNCIL	TITLE: ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING-BRIEF	Figure No. 10
	APPROVED BY: PF	PROJECT: AYLESBURY HIGH SCHOOL	SECTION DRAWINGS: 17 & 18	Rev.
SCALE: 1:20	DATE: MAY 2001	DRAWING NO: BPS 051015/0000	PHASE 1: MUSIC CENTRE	Rev.



**Roman period ceramic object from
Area A, Context 029 (Unknown
function)**



AHS 200, Area B, context 029

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APPROVED BY: PF

PROJECT: AYLESBURY HIGH SCHOOL

SCALE: AS SHOWN

TITLE: WATCHING-BRIEF

DATE: July 2001

DWG NO: BPS 051015/000

FIG. No. 11



Plate 1: Site 1 looking west

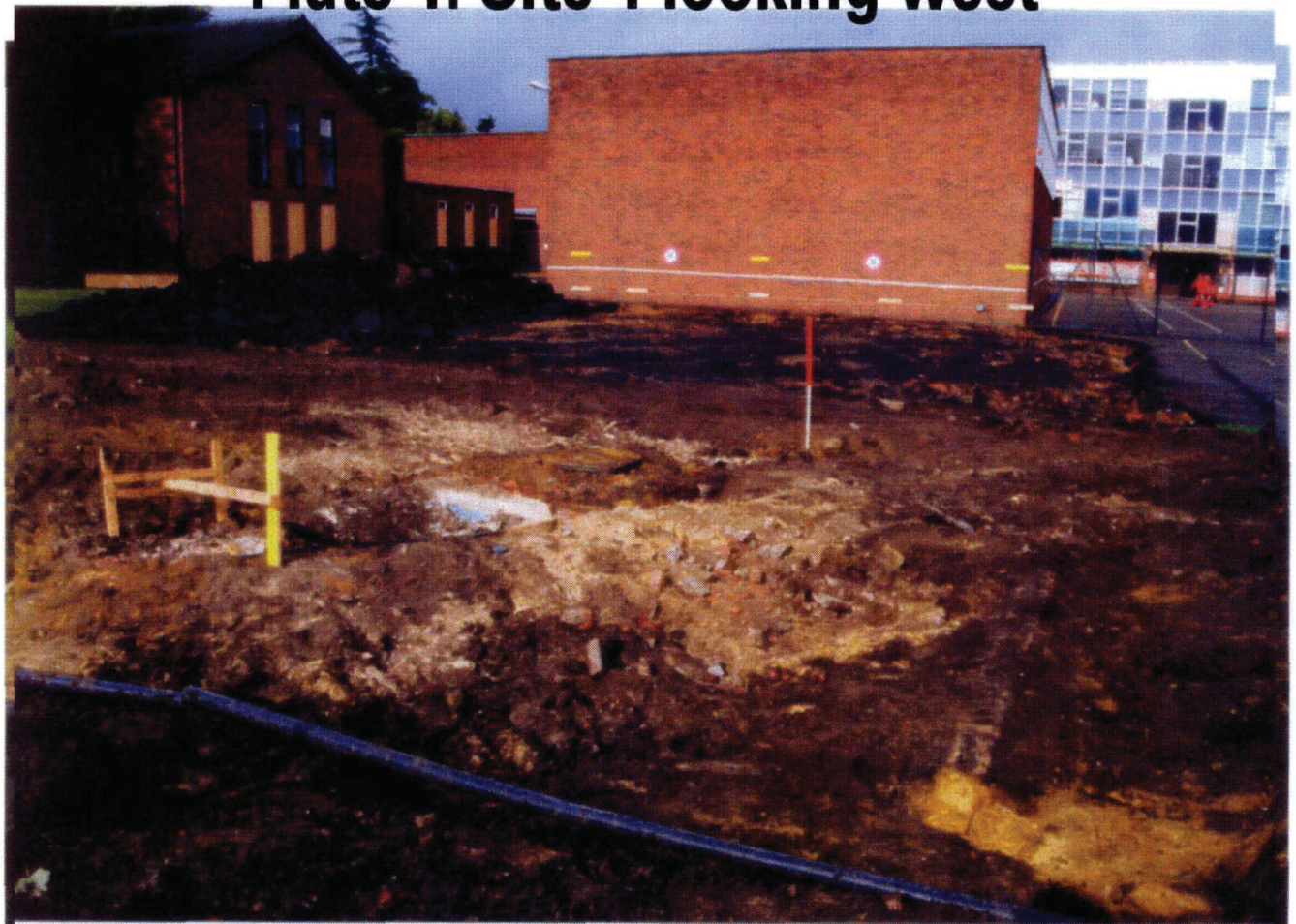


Plate 2: Site 1 looking north



Plate 3: circular pit cut [003]



Plate 4: Section no. 1 through pit cut [003]



Plate 5: Floor level (021) & Section no. 5



Plate 6: Section no. 5 through cut [015]



Plate 7: Section no. 5 through cut [015]



Plate 8: Floor surface (021)

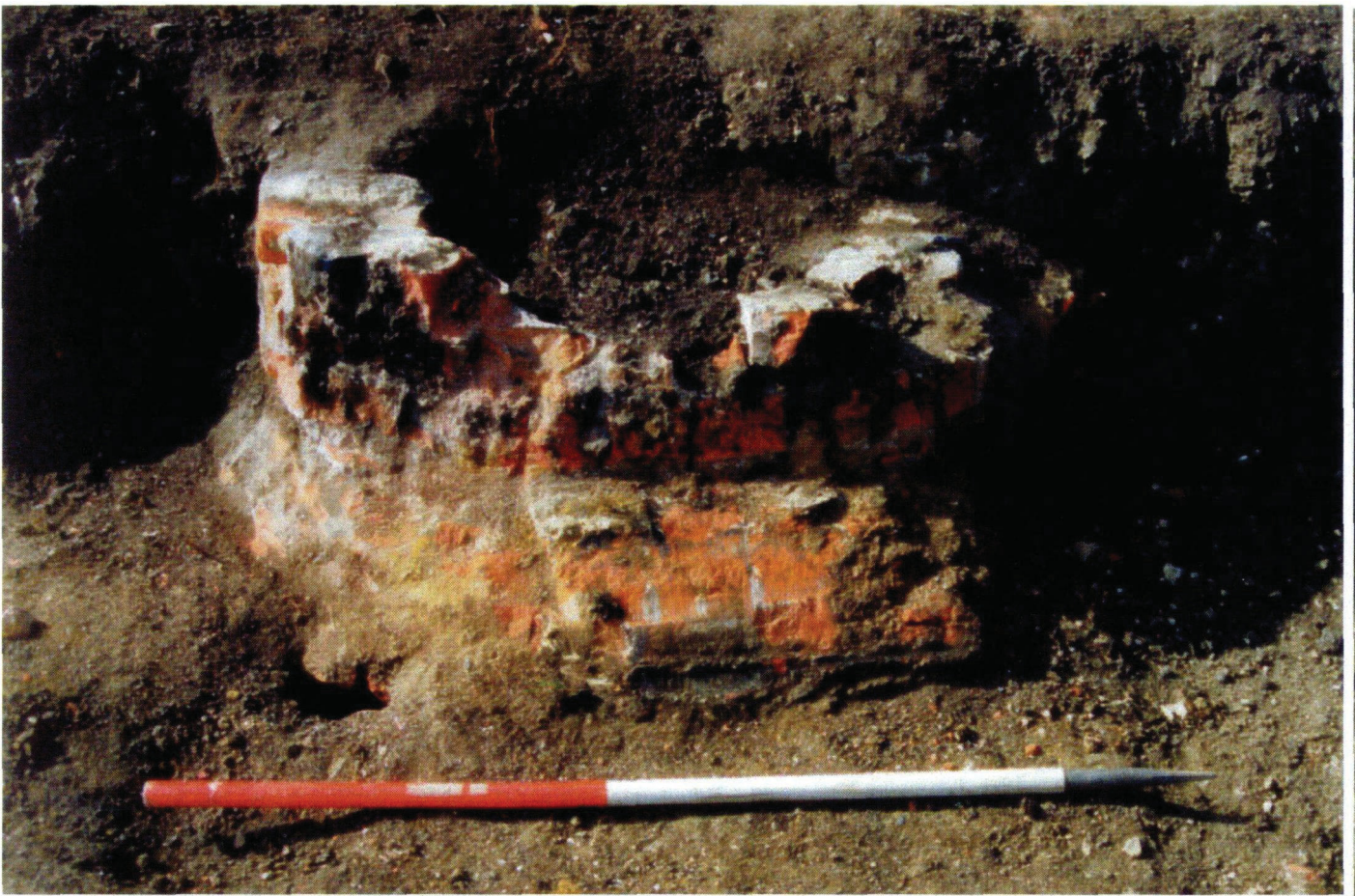


Plate 9: Well (051)

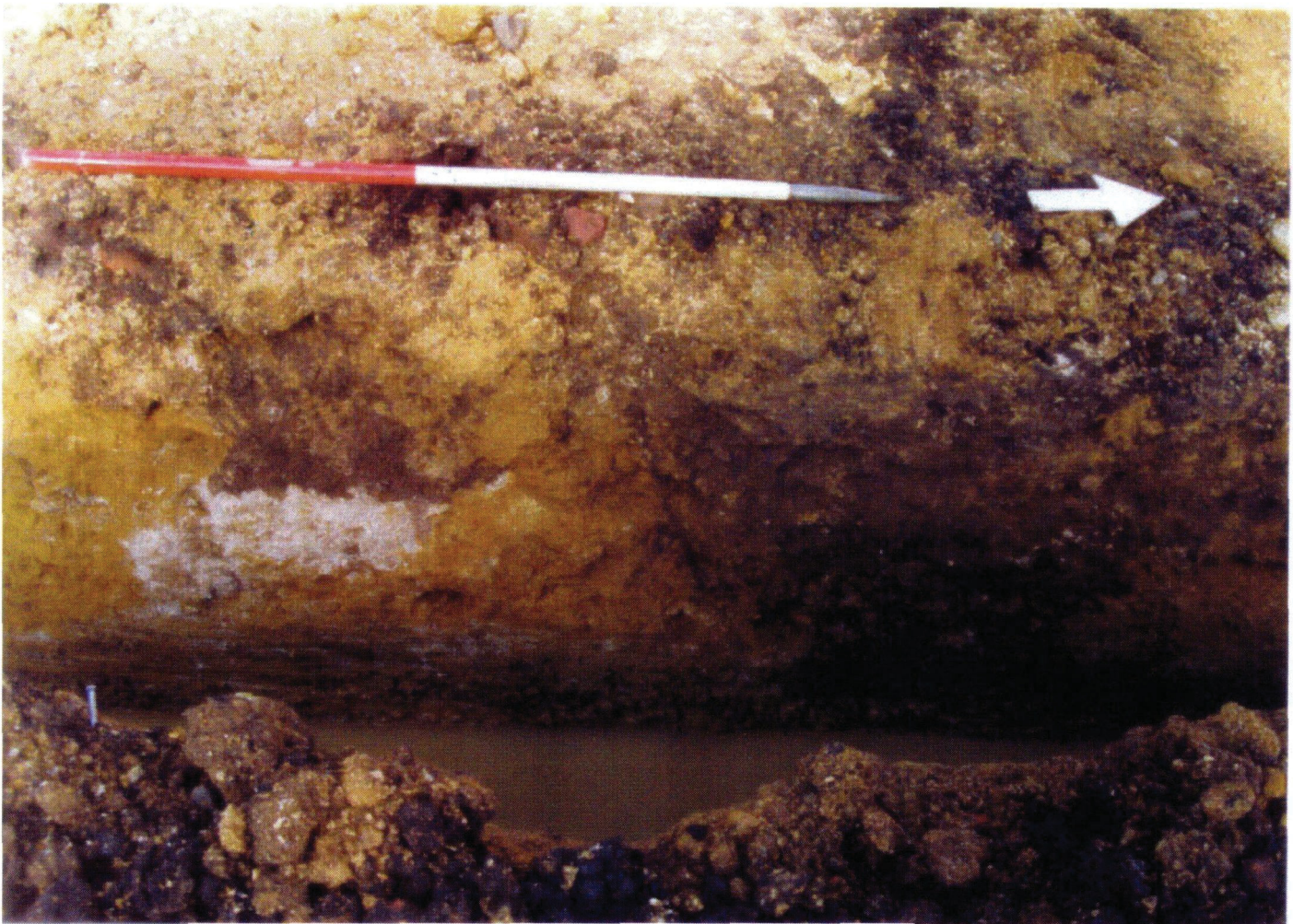


Plate 10, Section no. 8, cuts 34 & 31



Plate 11, Section no.4, cuts 60 & 58



Plate 12, Section no.14, cut 48



Plate 13: Site 1, looking north



Plate 14: Site 2, looking south



Plate 15: Site 3, looking west



Plate 16: Site 3, looking south