



KDK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Report

Land adjacent to 34 Oving Road

Whitchurch

Buckinghamshire

HP22 4JF



Quality Check

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CONTENTS

Summary	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Aims & Methods	7
3. Archaeological & Historical Background	8
4. Stratigraphic Report	11
5. Conclusions	24
6. Acknowledgements	25
7. Archive	26
8. References	27

Appendices:

1. Excavation Summary Tables	29
2. Finds Concordances	30
3. List of Photograph	31
4. Specialist Reports	32
5. OASIS and Site Data	33

Figures:

1. General location	3
2. Site location	5
3. Proposed development	6
4. Strip, Map and Sample plan	18
5. Overall archaeology plan	19
6. Plot 1&2 archaeology plan	20
7. Plot 1&2 section drawings	21
8. Garage plot archaeology plan	22
9. Sample stratigraphy sections	23

Plates:

1. Plot 1&2, looking E	13
2. Plot 3, looking NW	13
3. Garage plot, looking SE	13
4. Plot 1&2, stratigraphy at southern side towards the east, looking S	14
5. Plot 1&2, stratigraphy at northern side towards the west, looking N	14
6. Plot 3, stratigraphy, looking W	14
7. Garage plot, stratigraphy, looking S	15
8. Pit [108], looking N	15
9. Pit [114], looking W	15
10. Post-hole [118], looking W	16
11. Possible post-hole [120], looking W	16
12. Terracing slot [110] cutting pit [108], looking S	16
13. Pit [114] cut by terracing slot [116], looking SW	17
14. Terracing slot [116], looking E	17
15. Shallow pit [105], looking N	17

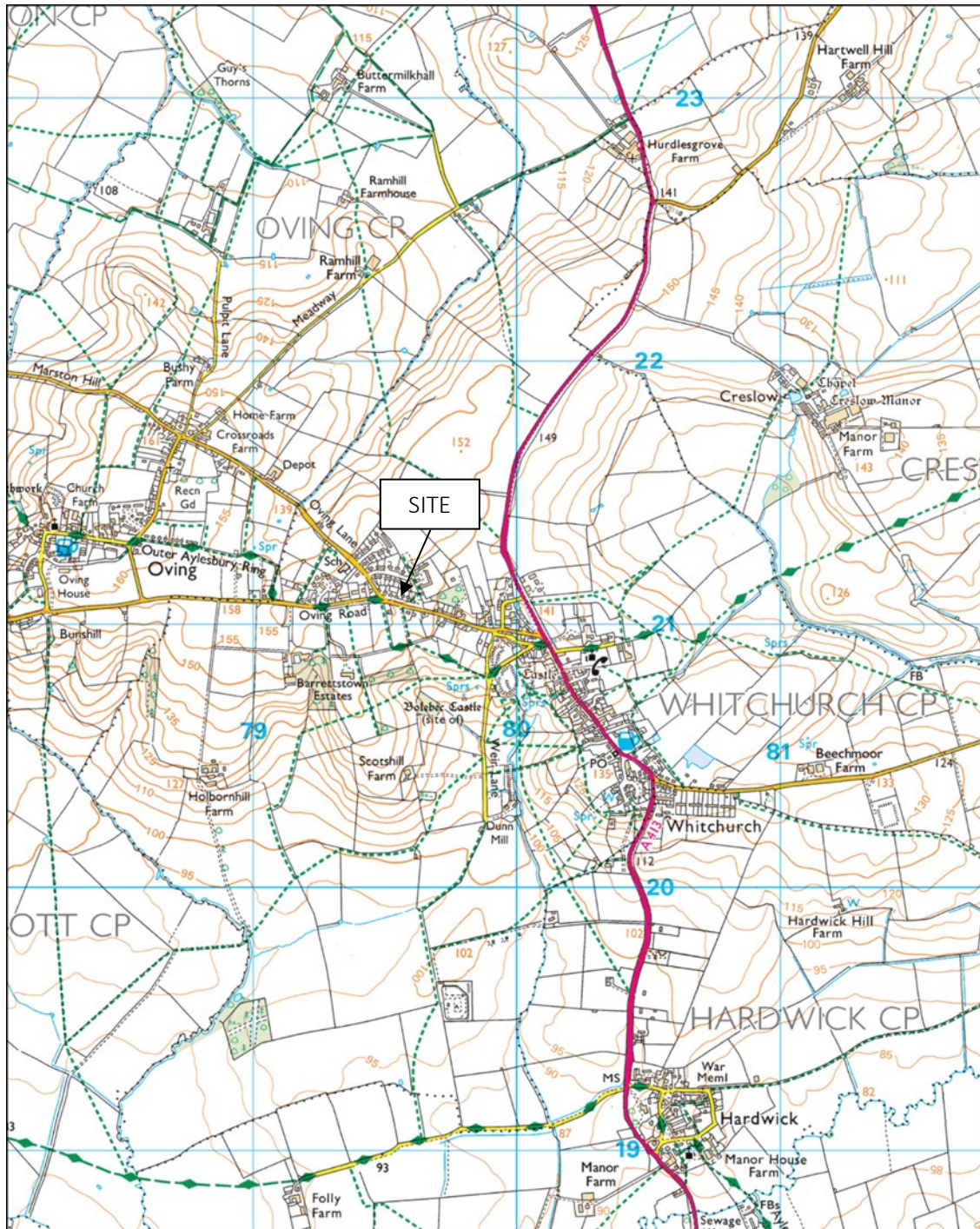


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)



Summary

In November and December 2015 an archaeological Strip, Map and Sample excavation was carried out at the land adjacent and garden to 34 Oving Road, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire, in advance of a small-scale housing development on the site. The excavation exposed a number of pits, post-holes, a deposit interpreted as a burning episode, and evidence of terracing all thought to be from the post-medieval to modern periods. The pits were thought to be backyard activity associated with 34 Oving Road, a 17th century grade II listed house, but there is the possibility that the post-holes are related to single structure, though too few were identified to draw any firm conclusions as to its function. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was also recovered from one of the pits that was most likely residual, but may suggest earlier activity within the site vicinity.

1 Introduction

1.1 In November and December 2015 KDK Archaeology Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological Strip, Map and Sample on land adjacent to 34 Oving Road, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire. The project was commissioned by Marie Wright, and was carried out according to a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by KDK (Shlasko 2015), and approved by Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS), Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Aylesbury Vale District Council. The relevant planning application references are 14/03332/APP & 15/01622/APP.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This project has been required under the terms of National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site.

1.3 *The Site*

Location

The site is located on the north side of Oving Road in the village, and civil parish, of Whitchurch, in the county of Buckinghamshire. It is situated at National Grid Reference (NGR) SP 79703 21061 (Fig. 1).

Description

The development area is bounded to the south by Oving Road and to the north and west by adjoining properties. The boundary to the east is formed partly by an adjacent property, and partly by woodland (Fig. 2). The site lies at a height of approximately 150m AOD.

Geology & Topography

The bedrock geology of the site comprises sandstone, from the Whitchurch Sand Formation. There are no superficial deposits overlying this (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Proposed Development

The proposals are for the erection of two detached dwellings with attached garages (15/01622/APP), and the erection of a larger dwelling with an attached garage and a standalone garage (13/02742/APP) (Fig. 3).

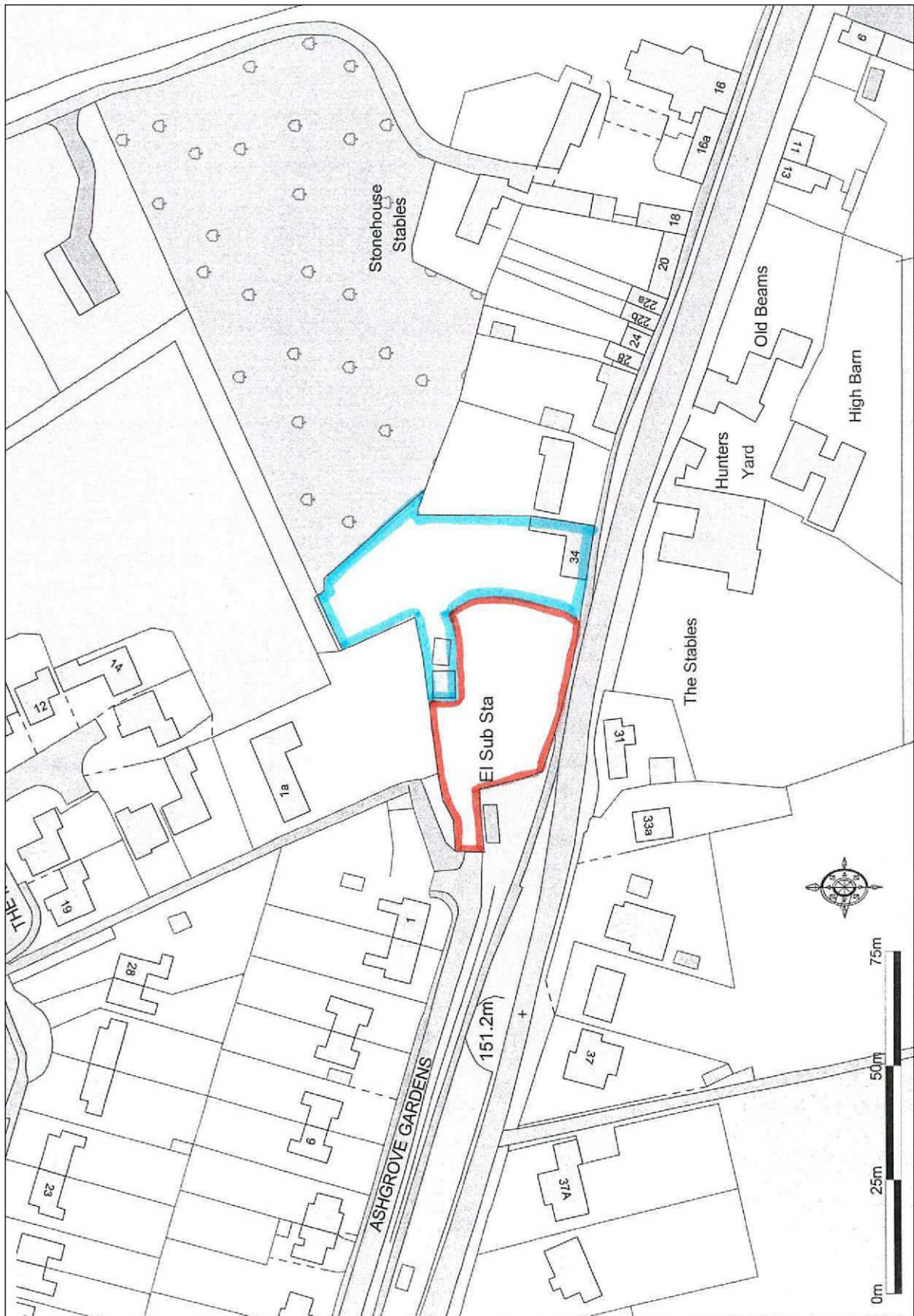


Figure 2: Site location (scale as shown)



Figure 3: Proposed development (not to scale)



2 Aims & Methods

2.1 The aims of this project as defined in the approved WSI (Shlasko 2015) were:

- To establish the date, nature and extent of activity or occupation within the development area
- To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape
- To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

2.2 *Methods*

In line with the requirements of the brief, the methods used were as follows:

- Modern overburden and topsoil was removed down to archaeological deposits, or natural geology, whichever was encountered first, for the footprint of the proposed buildings.
- Archaeological deposits were encountered for which BCAS was notified and a timetable for the adequate investigation and recording of these features was agreed.

2.3 *Standards*

The work conformed to the following requirements:

- The design brief
- The relevant sections of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance Notes* (CIfA 2014)
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014)
- Current English Heritage guidelines (HE 2015, EH 2008)



3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Whitchurch is a large village with roots in the Anglo-Saxon period. Mentioned in the Domesday Book as *Wicherce*, the village flourished during the medieval period, with the building of a motte and bailey castle (HER 0030600000), built by the Bolebec family in the 12th century (<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/>). Originally a linear development along the main Aylesbury to Buckingham road, the village has a 13th century church and a number of surviving 17th and 18th century structures (Miller et al. 2012: 4), in addition to the remains of Bolebec castle. There are three Grade II* buildings in Whitchurch; the church, the Old House, and the Priory Hotel. There are also 44 Grade II structures in the village, including several in the area surrounding the development site. The proposed development area is located within the Whitchurch Conservation Area, which encompasses the historic heart of the village (Miller et al. 2012: 52).

This section has been compiled with information from a Historic Town Assessment prepared by English Heritage (EH), the Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS), Victoria County History (cited here as Page 1925) and reliable online resources.

3.2 *Prehistoric-Roman* (before 600BC-c.AD450)

There have been some isolated finds dating from the prehistoric through to the Roman periods around Whitchurch, but in general there is very little evidence for occupation before the late Saxon period. The closest prehistoric finds to the development site are some Neolithic and Bronze Age flints found at Oving House (HER0235400000), a little over a kilometre to the west. Metal detecting survey located about 600m north of the development area recovered a large collection (over 300) of Roman coins dating from the 2nd to the 4th centuries AD, as well as surface finds of Roman pottery (HER 0246300000 and 0246301000). Other isolated finds of Roman metalwork and coins have been found in the same vicinity (HER 0510400000). The presence of Roman period ditches and finds at Folly Farm, south of the village, indicates that there was activity during this period in the area, but there are no known remains within the village (Miller et al. 2012: 27).

3.3 *Saxon* (c.450-1066)

A small amount of early Saxon pottery was recovered during archaeological evaluation at the Vicarage (Miller et al., 2012: 29). Additional finds of Saxon metalwork have been discovered in metal detector surveys in the area (HER 0541800000) and unconfirmed village tradition places a Saxon burial ground in the outer bailey of Bolebec Castle (<https://ubp.buckscc.gov.uk/SingleResult.aspx?uid=MBC7017>). What is known is that by the end of the Saxon period, there were two manors in *Wicherce*, held by two brothers who were thanes of King Edward (Page 1925: 442-449).

3.4 *Medieval* (1066-1500)

In 1085, *Wicherce* was assessed at 8 hides and was held by Hugh de Bolebec of Walter Giffard (Page 1925: 442-449). It is believed that the motte and bailey castle was constructed by Hugh de Bolbec during The Anarchy (1135-1154) that accompanied the struggle for power between King Stephen and Empress Matilda. Whitchurch was the head of the Barony of Bolebec, and the castle probably served as the residence of Hugh de Bolebec and his immediate successors (Page 1925: 442-449).



The surviving earthwork remains of the castle (Scheduled Ancient Monument 19058) cover six acres, and are located just a few hundred metres east of the development site. It is thought that there was a stone keep, which has been quarried for use in village buildings and was finally destroyed during the Civil War (Miller et al. 2012: 32).

Whitchurch Manor passed through marriage to Hugh de Vere, the Earl of Oxford, and remained part of the de Vere estates until it was sold in the third quarter of the 16th century (Page 1925: 442-449).

In 1245, King Henry III granted the Earl of Oxford the right to hold a market in Whitchurch, and documentary evidence indicates that the market was held on Mondays for at least a century just to the north of the castle, along what is now Market Hill Lane. Local tradition places a market cross (HER 0400001000) at the junction of Castle Lane and Market Hill (BCAS). After 1331, there is no further mention of the market, although it is not known exactly when the market ceased to operate. At around the same time the market began, Whitchurch was designated a borough, although there is no evidence that that designation survived after 1331 (Miller et al. 2012: 34).

Documentary evidence also indicates that there was a windmill located at “Mill Piece” (HER 0430000000) approximately 500m west of the development area. This mill may have operated as early as the 13th century and lasted until the 18th century (BCAS).

The Grade II* listed church of St John the Evangelist (HER 0457600000) dates largely to the 14th century, with one surviving early 13th century door (Miller et al. 2012: 36). The clerestory was added in the 15th-16th centuries and the church was reroofed at the same time (Page 1925: 442-449). Despite restoration and repair through the years, including major works in 1911, much of the medieval fabric of the church remains. During the 1911 restorations, fragments of wall paintings were found in the chancel and the north aisle (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/rchme/bucks/vol2/pp322-330>).

In addition to the church, there are some medieval elements incorporated into surviving structures in the village. The Old House (HER 0299700000) is a Grade II* listed building that is thought to date the 15th century (Miller et al. 2012: 36). The Priory Hotel (HER 0299800000), the third Grade II* listed building in Whitchurch, is also believed to be 15th century in origin.

3.5 *Post-Medieval* (1500-1900)

Whitchurch experienced a building boom in the early post-medieval period, perhaps part of the phenomenon known as the Great Rebuilding (Hoskins 1953). Of the 44 Grade II listed buildings in the village, 31 date to the 17th century (Miller et al. 2012: 52). There are three Grade II listed buildings within 50m of the development site. Number 34 Oving Road, which abuts the eastern edge of the site, is a 17th century timber framed structure with brick infilling (HER 1162500000). On the opposite side of Oving Road are two barns, one dating to the 17th century (HER 1162100000) and the other to the 18th century (HER 1162101000). Other listed structures are located around the former marketplace and along the High Street.

As mentioned above, the Earls of Oxford sold the manor of Whitchurch in the third quarter of the 16th century, after which the land passed through a number of hands. The village remained primarily agricultural, with some cottage industries such as straw plaiting and lace making adding to the local economy (Miller et al. 2012: 44). The agricultural fields were enclosed in 1771 (Page 1925: 442-449).



There were some attempts to diversify the local economy. For instance, during the 19th century, a brick and tile kiln was established in Whitchurch (HER 0430800000). This stayed in operation until the early 20th century (Miller et al. 2012: 44). The village also boasted a lime kiln.

3.6 **Modern** (1900-present)

During the 20th century, Whitchurch became an increasingly residential community. During World War II, The Firs, a late 19th century home, was requisitioned to serve as the headquarters of a department of the Ministry of Defence. This department, known as “Winston Churchill’s Toyshop,” worked to develop secret weapons (Miller et al. 2012: 44-45).

In 1957, a Royal Observer Corps monitoring post was opened in Whitchurch (HER 0853900000). This remained in operation until 1991 (BCAS).



4 Stratigraphic Report

4.1 *Site Stripping*

Three areas were mechanically stripped of topsoil and overburden under close archaeological supervision, as required in the brief. The areas coincided with the proposed new development as follows: Plot 1&2 was situated at the southern end of the site and measured 158.56 sq. m, this area was to accommodate two detached houses and garages; Plot 3 to the northeast end of the site measured 140.63 sq. m, and was to accommodate a larger detached house with an associated garage; and a third area to the east end of the site that measured 32.52 sq. m was to accommodate a standalone garage plot (Plates 1-3, Fig. 4).

The general site stratigraphy encountered comprised (Fig. 9, Plates 4-7):

0.25m max deep of topsoil **(100)** consisting of dark black/brown, loose, silty material.

0.11m max deep of sub-soil **(101)** consisting of a mixture of dark brown/black and lighter brownish orange, soft, silty clay.

0.23m max deep of deposit **(109)** consisting of dark black, soft, silty clay with frequent charcoal, ceramic building material (CBM) flecks interpreted as a burning episode on the site. This deposit was only observed within the garage plot to the east and Plots 1&2 to the south of the site.

The underlying natural strata comprised mid brownish orange, soft sand **(102)**.

4.2 *Sampling Strategy*

On completion of the site strip, archaeological features were found in Plot 1&2 consisting of post-medieval to modern pits, post-holes and terracing. A single modern pit was also found in the garage plot, but Plot 3 contained no archaeology finds, features or deposits. Following consultation with the AA, it was agreed that subsequent excavation would follow the sampling strategy outlined in the brief.

4.3 *Phasing*

The following phasing was made apparent on the site by combining dating and stratigraphic evidence. Any features that could not be accurately phased due to a lack of finds and stratigraphic relationships are within the unphased section (4.8).

The majority of the features contained finds dating to the post-medieval/modern period which were not retained, with the exception of a single sherd of Iron Age pottery, detailed in the Specialist Report (Appendix 4). Two environmental samples were also initially taken but given the post-medieval/modern date of the features it was deemed unnecessary to process and therefore were not retained.

4.4 *Phase 1* (Fig. 5 & 6, Plate 8)

Pit [108] was found at the northern end of Plot 1&2. The feature continued beyond the limit of excavation and was also cut by terracing slot **[110]**, as a result the full shape in plan of the feature was undetermined. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.8 deep and had steep sloping sides with a flattish base and was orientated N-S. It contained two fills; basal fill **(107)** was 0.43m deep consisting of light brownish grey with orange flecking, loose/fine, sandy silt with rare flecks of charcoal, containing an animal tooth. Secondary fill **(106)** was 0.37m deep consisting



of mid beige brown, loose/fine, sandy silt with rare small rounded stones, rare-moderate flecks of charcoal and contained a single sherd of middle to later Iron Age pottery, likely part of a jar, and animal bone fragments. It should be noted that the single sherd of pottery recovered was found on the surface of the fill whilst cleaning the area and therefore cannot necessarily be relied upon to fully date the feature.

4.5 *Phase 2* (Fig. 5 -7, Plates 9-11)

Pit [114] was situated towards the eastern end of Plot 1&2, though the full extent of the feature was not visible. It had rounded corners and straight vertical sides with a flat base, and measured 1.77m wide and 1m deep. It contained three fills, all of which appeared to have been deliberately backfilled. Basal fill (**121**) was 0.74m deep consisting of dark blackish grey, firm clay with flecks of charcoal, containing white ceramic pottery and CBM. Secondary fill (**113**) was 0.24m deep and consisted of mid greyish brown, soft, silty sand with rare flecks of charcoal and no finds. Tertiary fill (**112**) was 0.24m deep consisting of mottled light brownish orange and greyish brown, soft, silty sand that contained an iron nail. The pit [114] was cut by terracing, test slot **[116]** (Plate 9).

Post-Hole [118] was situated towards the north-eastern end of Plot 1&2 consisting of a small sub-circular cut measuring 0.39m wide and 0.17m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (**117**) comprised of dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay with moderate flecks of charcoal, and finds of white ceramic and CBM (Plate 10).

Possible **Post-Hole [120]** was situated towards the eastern end of Plot 1&2 in close proximity to pit **[114]** and terracing slot **[116]**. The possible post-hole/rooting was oval in plan with shallow sloping sides and an irregular base that measured 1.02m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained a single fill (**119**) consisting of a mixture of light orange and greyish brown, soft, silty sand with moderate flecks of charcoal and finds of white ceramic and CBM (Plate 11).

4.6 *Phase 3* (Fig. 5 – 7, Plates 12-14)

Terracing [110] & [116] was orientated in an east-west direction across Plot 1&2, and consisted of a dark material containing post-medieval/modern finds of CBM and white ceramic throughout. Two test slots were excavated; slot one **[110]** was excavated in close proximity to Pit **[108]**, and demonstrated that the terracing had steep vertical sides and flattish base. It was filled by a dark greyish brown, soft, silty sand, 0.42m deep containing white ceramic and a clay pipe stem (**111**). The feature cut both the natural strata (**102**) and Pit **[108]** (Plate 12).

The second test slot **[116]** was excavated towards the eastern end of Plot 1&2, and had the same profile and fill as slot **[110]**. It was 0.55m deep and contained fragments of animal bone. The second test slot demonstrated that the terracing was cutting Pit **[114]** (Plate 13-14).

4.7 *Phase 4* (Fig. 8)

Pit [103] was found in the garage plot, and consisted of a circular cut measuring 0.3 x 0.3m in diameter cutting into the natural sand (**102**). The pit contained a dumped concentration of modern glass jars, tin cans, metal and white ceramic within a mid-brown soft, silty clay matrix.

4.8 *Unphased* (Fig. 5 – 7, Plate 15)

Shallow Pit [105] was found towards the north-western side of Plot 1&2, and consisted of a sub-circular shallow cut measuring 1.4m wide and 0.28m deep. It contained a single fill (**104**) comprising mid greyish brown, soft silty sand with no finds (Plate 15).



Plate 1: Plot 1&2, looking E (2x1m scale)



Plate 2: Plot 3, looking NW (2x1m scale)



Plate 3: Garage plot, looking SE (2x1m scale)



Plate 4: Plot 1&2, stratigraphy at southern side towards the east, looking S (1m scale)



Plate 5: Plot 1&2, stratigraphy at northern side towards the west, looking N (1m scale)



Plate 6: Plot 3, stratigraphy, looking W (2x1m scale)



Plate 7: Garage plot, stratigraphy, looking S (2x1m scale)



Plate 8: Pit [108], looking N (1m scale)



Plate 9: Pit [114], looking W (2x1m scale)



Plate 10: Post-hole [118], looking W (200mm scale)



Plate 11: Possible post-hole [120], looking W (500mm scale)



Plate 12: Terracing slot [110] cutting pit [108], looking S (1m scale)



Plate 13: Pit [114] cut by terracing slot [116], looking SW (2x1m scale)



Plate 14: Terracing slot [116], looking E (1m scale)



Plate 15: Shallow pit [105], looking N (1m scale)

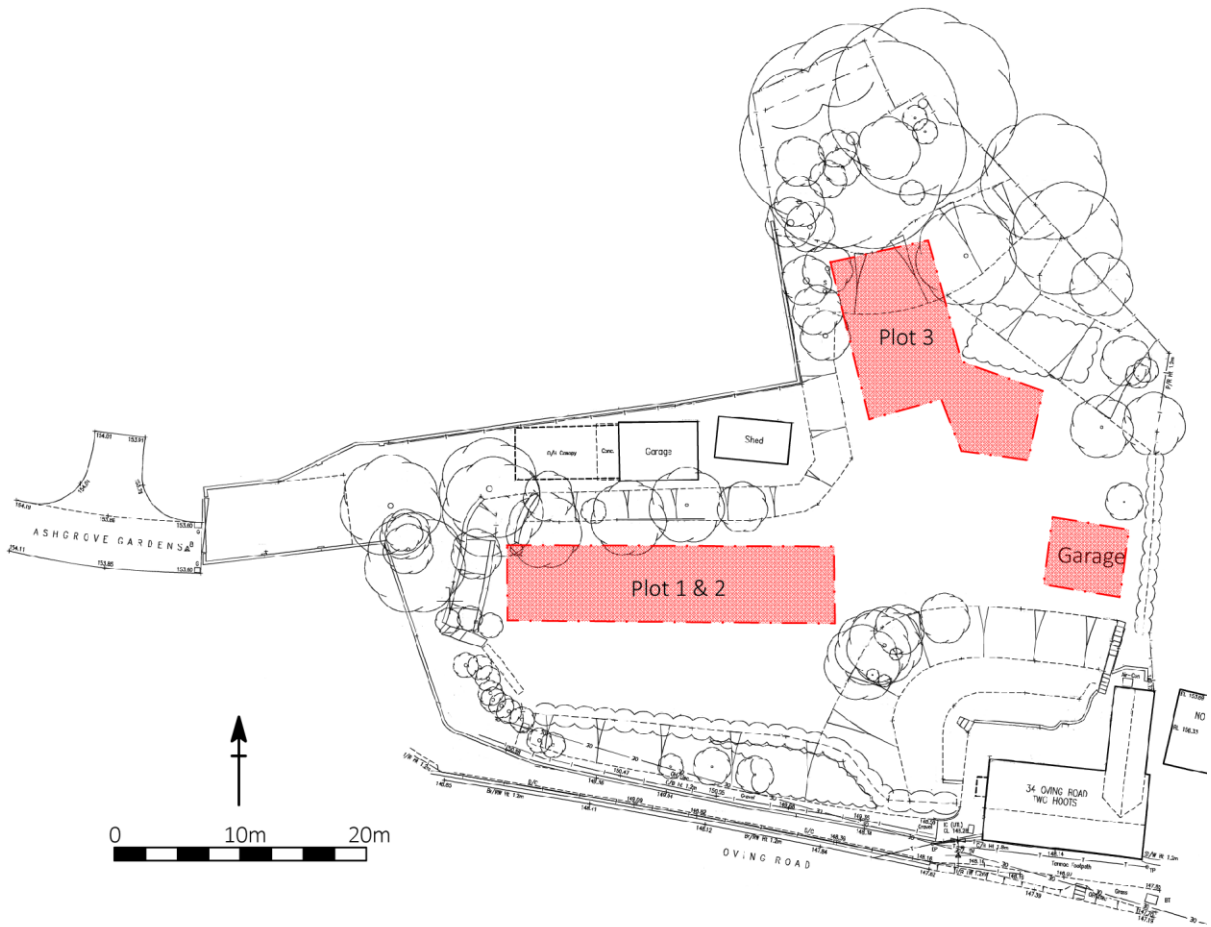


Figure 4: Strip, Map and Sample plan (scale 1:600)

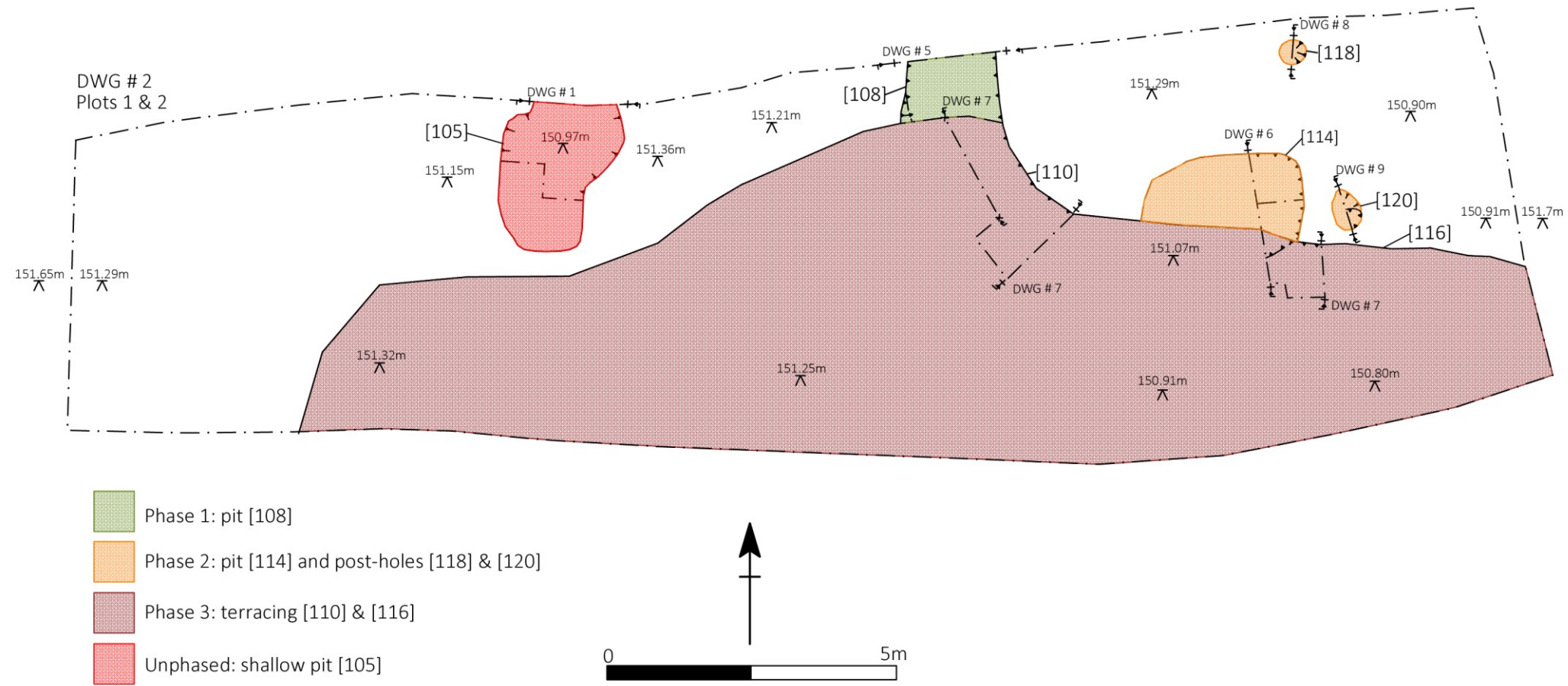


Figure 6: Plot 1&2 archaeology plan (scale 1:100)

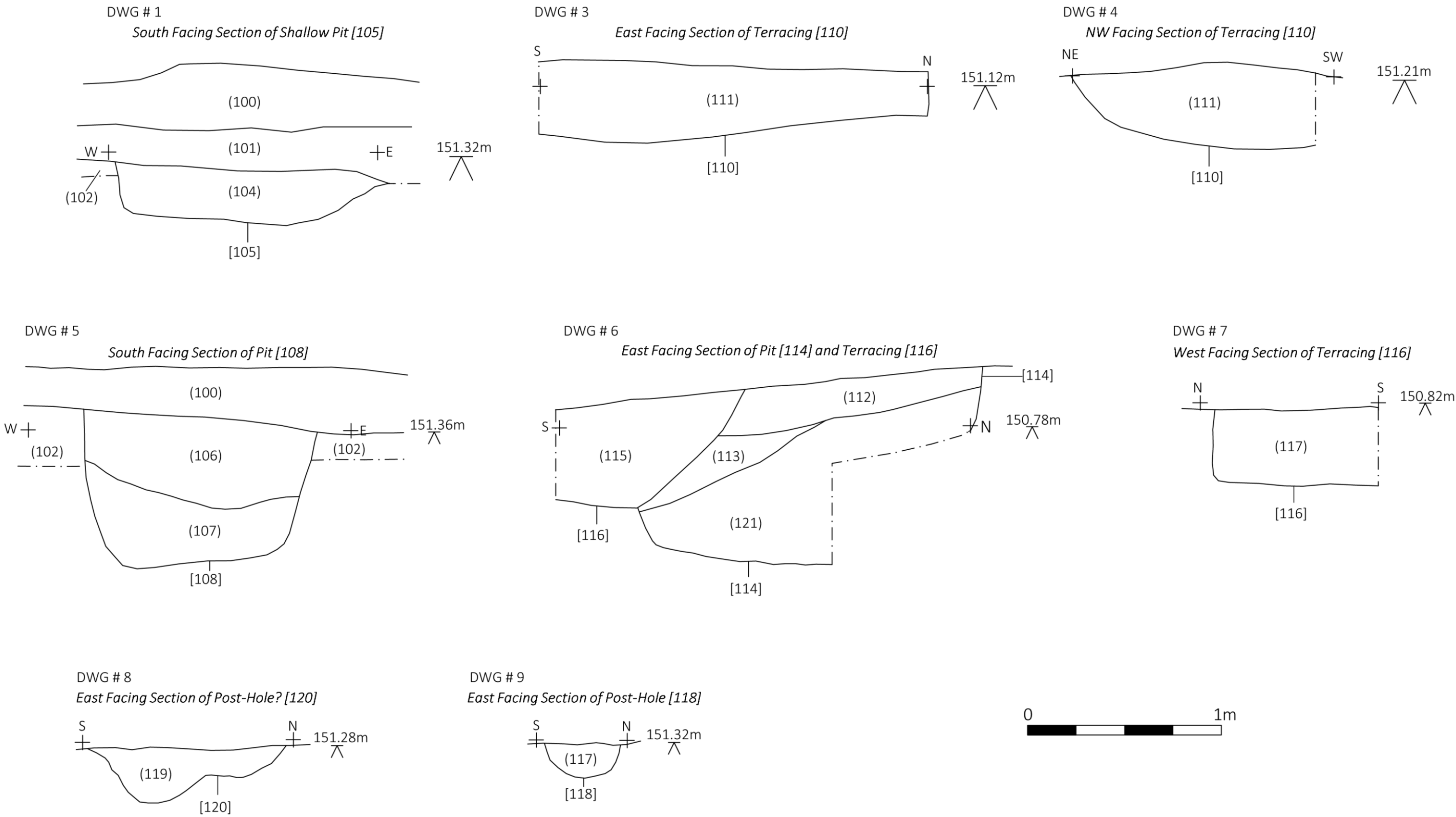


Figure 7: Plot 1&2 section drawings (scale 1:20)

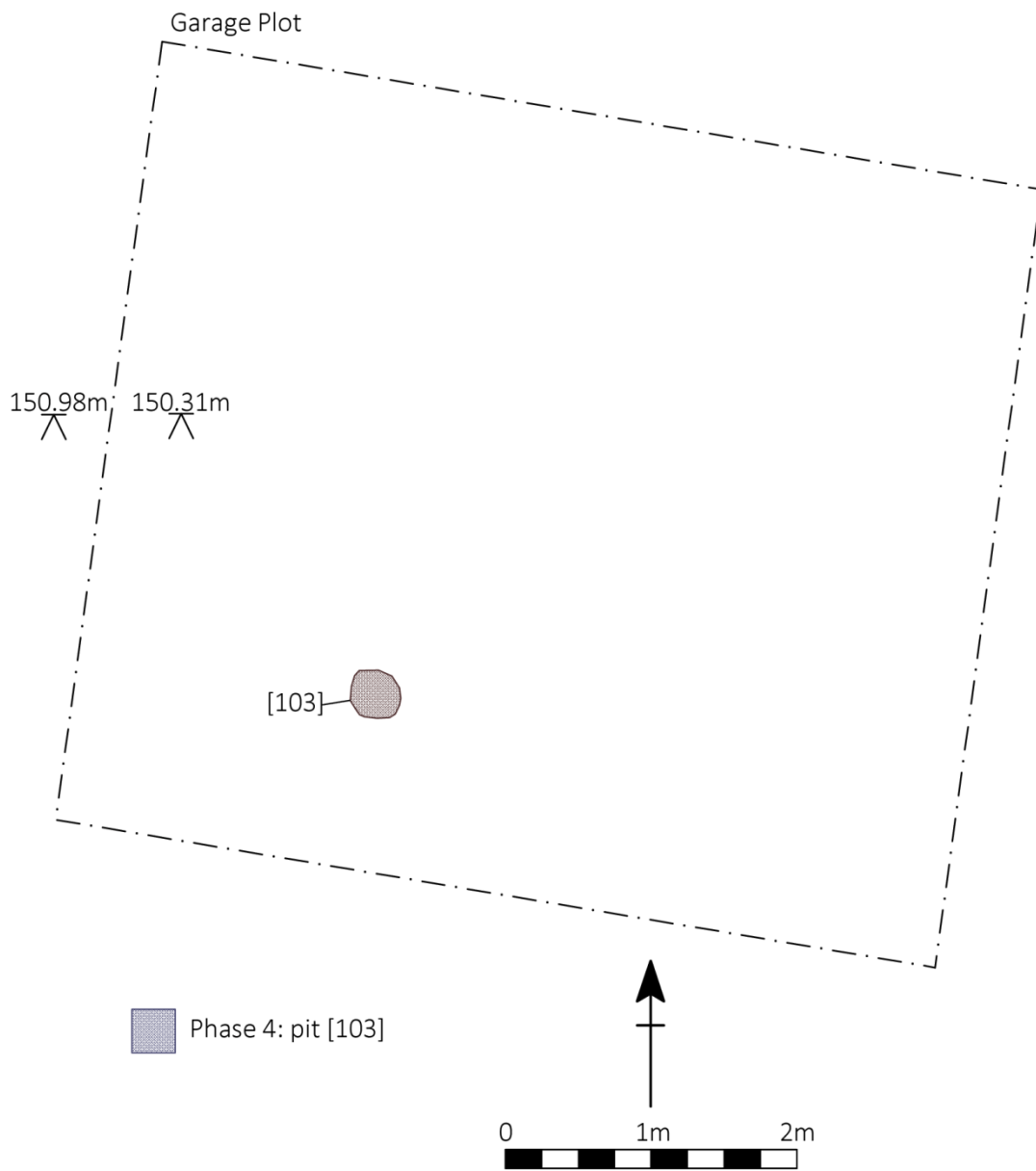
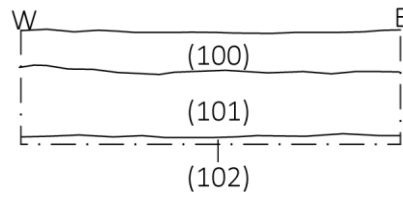


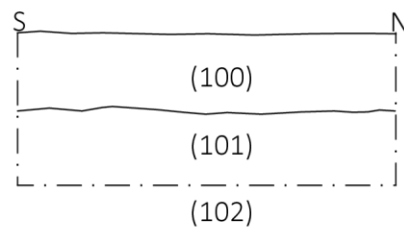
Figure 8: Garage plot archaeology plan (scale 1:50)



Sample stratigraphy of Plots 1&2 (north side)



Sample stratigraphy of Plot 3 (west side)



Sample stratigraphy of Garage Plot

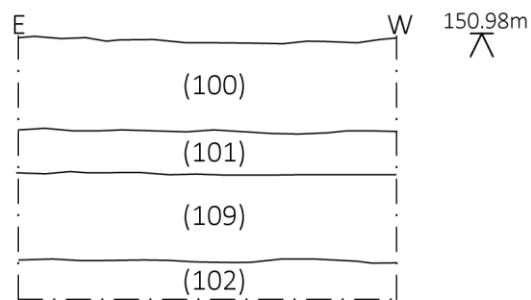


Figure 9: Sample stratigraphy sections (scale 1:20)



5 Conclusions

The site was situated within the garden to 34 Oving Road, a grade II listed building dating to the 17th century. The aims of the project were to establish the date, nature and extent of activity within the development area, and determine the relationship of remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape, and to recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

The project demonstrated that the site had been subjected to a variety of activity, mainly found in Plot 1&2 in the form of pits, post-holes and terracing dating from the post-medieval and into the modern period. The garage plot also exposed a further pit dating to the modern period, whilst the site stratigraphy exposed a deposit interpreted as a burning episode.

The earliest find on the site was a single sherd of shell tempered pottery with the overall appearance of being hand-made. The sherd was dated to the middle to later Iron Age, thought to be part of a jar, and found within Pit [108]. There is a strong possibility that the sherd was residual, and as this artefact was found on the surface of the pit during cleaning, one would err on the side of caution in dating the pit to the Iron Age. Looking to the known archaeology within Whitchurch, the closest earlier finds to the development site are some Neolithic and Bronze Age flints found at Oving House (HER0235400000), a little over a kilometre to the west. No activity dating to the Iron Age has been found within the vicinity, and it is impossible to fully determine the extent of Iron Age activity based around a single sherd. However it does suggest some sort of presence in Whitchurch during this period.

Referring to the archaeology found in Plot 1&2 the pits found are thought to represent domestic rubbish pits associated with backyard activity of 34 Oving Road. The two post-holes excavated may represent a structure or a fence line but too few of them have been found to be certain. If it is a structure then it likely to be a post-medieval barn or out-building, however, OS maps for the site depict no structures in this area to assist in the interpretation.

The dark spread that spanned almost the entire length of Plot 1&2 was interpreted as terracing, and part of landscaping associated with 34 Oving Road. The ground is significantly higher on the development site compared to the level at which 34 Oving Road stands, and the spread may be the redistributed material which was removed to create a level platform for the house prior to its construction.

The single pit found in the garage plot, Pit [103], was clearly a domestic rubbish pit containing a dumped concentration of glass jars, tin cans, metal and white ceramic pottery dating to the modern period and though to be associated with extant building.

It was also made apparent in the general site stratigraphy that a burning episode of some sort had occurred on the site. Deposit (109) contained frequent charcoal and flecks of CBM and was likely associated with backyard activity. The deposit may be the result of site clearance which could have involved the demolition of some sort of structure.

Two environmental samples were initially taken from Pit [108] to determine local environmental conditions. However, due to the post-medieval to modern date of the feature it was deemed to be unnecessary to process.



6 Acknowledgements

KDK Archaeology is grateful to Marie Wright for commissioning this report. Thanks are also due to Julia Wise from the Historic Environment Record Office for Buckinghamshire County Council for providing the historic background, and to Phil Markham, Senior Archaeological Officer for Buckinghamshire County Council, for monitoring the project.

Thanks are also made to machine driver Buster from A.J.S Construction for his full co-operation throughout the onsite works, and to pottery specialist Andy Fawcett.

The fieldwork was carried out by Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA and Eva Estela MA. The report was written by Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA, and edited by David Kaye BA ACIfA.



7 Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial report
4. Monitoring sheets
5. Site drawings
6. Client's site plans
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. Specialist reports
10. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Museum.



8 References

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Appendix 1: Excavation Summary Tables

Context Register

Context	Type	Description
100	Layer	Topsoil
101	Layer	Sub-soil
102	Layer	Natural strata
103	Cut	Pit
104	Fill	Fill of shallow pit [105]
105	Cut	Shallow pit [105]
106	Fill	Fill of pit [108]
107	Fill	Fill of pit [108]
108	Cut	Cut of pit [108]
109	Layer	Burning episode
110	Cut	Cut of terracing slot
111	Fill	Fill of terracing slot [110]
112	Fill	Fill of pit [114]
113	Fill	Fill of pit [114]
114	Cut	Cut of pit
115	Fill	Fill of terracing slot [116]
116	Cut	Cut of terracing slot [116]
117	Fill	Fill of post-hole [118]
118	Cut	Cut of post-hole
119	Fill	Fill of possible post-hole [120]
120	Cut	Cut of possible post-hole
121	Fill	Fill of pit [114]
122	Fill	Fill of pit [103]

Plan Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Details
2	2	1:50	Plots 1& 2 Archaeology Plan

Section Register

Sheet No	Drawing No	Scale	Contexts
1	1	1:20	S facing section of shallow pit [105]
1	3	1:20	E facing section of terracing [110]
1	4	1:20	NW facing section of terracing [110]
1	5	1:10	S facing section of pit [108]
3	6	1:10	E facing section of terracing [116]
3	7	1:10	W facing section of terracing [116]
3	8	1:10	E facing section of post-hole [118]
3	9	1:10	E facing section of post-hole? [120]

Bulk Finds Register

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint	Shell	Stone	Other	
	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	type	No/Wt(g)
(106)	1	11	3	20					
(107)			1	3					

Note: animal bone was not retained

Sample Register

Sample No	Context No	Sample Type	Quantity
1	(106)	Bulk	30 litres
2	(107)	Bulk	30 litres

Note: samples not processed or retained



Appendix 2: Finds Concordances

Context	Pottery		Bone		Flint		Shell		CBM		Flint		Other Finds	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	Type	(no)
106	1	11	3	20										
107			1	3										

Note: animal bone not retained



Appendix 3: Photograph List

SITE NO/CODE: 163/WOR		Site Name: Land Adjacent to 34 Oving Road, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire
Digital	B&W	Subject
-	1	Shallow pit [105], looking S (1m scale)
1	2	Shallow pit [105], looking N (1m scale)
2	3	Overall shot of plots 1&2, looking E (2x1m scale)
3	4	Overall shot of plots 1&2, looking E (2x1m scale)
4	5	Pit [108], looking N (2x1m scale)
5		Pit [108], looking N (2x1m scale)
6	6	Garage plot, looking SE (2x1m scale)
7		Garage plot, stratigraphy, looking S (2x1m scale)
8		Garage plot, stratigraphy, looking S (2x1m scale)
9	7	Garage plot, stratigraphy, looking S (2x1m scale)
10		Plot 3, looking NW (2x1m scale)
11	8	Plot 3, looking N (2x1m scale)
12	9	Plot 3, stratigraphy, looking WNW (2x1m scale)
13	10	Plot 1&2, stratigraphy, south side, looking S (2x1m scale)
14	11	Plot 1&2, stratigraphy, south side, looking S (2x1m scale)
15	12	Plot 1&2, stratigraphy, north side, looking N (2x1m scale)
16	13	Plot 1&2, stratigraphy, north side, looking N (2x1m scale)
17	14	Pit [108] and terracing slot [110], looking S (1m scale)
18	15	Terracing slot [110], looking N (1m scale)
19	16	Terracing slot [110], looking N (1m scale)
20	17	Pit [108] and terracing slot [110], looking S (1m scale)
21		East facing section of pit [114] and terracing slot [116], looking W (2x1m scale)
22		East facing section of pit [114] and terracing slot [116], looking W (2x1m scale)
23	18	General shot of pit [114] and terracing slot [116], looking SW (2x1m scale)
24		West facing section of terracing slot [116], looking E (1m scale)
25	19	West facing section of terracing slot [116], looking E (1m scale)
26	20	East facing section of post-hole [118], looking W (200mm scale)
27	21	East facing section of possible post-hole [120], looking W (250mm scale)



Appendix 4: Specialist Reports

Andy Fawcett

A single body sherd of shell tempered pottery was recovered from pit fill (106). The sherd displays only slight abrasion and weighs 11g. It has an oxidised outer surface and reduced core. The fabric is hard with a soapy/sandy feel and contains abundant ill-sorted shell, although not dense alongside abundant ill-sorted quartz sand and sparse grog. The overall appearance suggests that it is hand-made; however the inner surface of the sherd has degraded wiping out any possible indication of its construction. This fabric is typical of those encountered in Thompson's Zone 8 (1982, 16-17) and is dated from the middle to later Iron Age; the sherd was likely part of a jar.

References

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Appendix 5: OASIS and Site Data

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name & Address	Land Adjacent to 34 Oving Road, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire	Project Site Code	163/WOR
OASIS reference	Kdkarcha1-222705	Event/Accession no	AYBCM : 2016.60
OS reference	SP 79703 21061	Study area size	331.71 sq. m
Project Type	Strip, map and record	Height (mAOD)	150m AOD
Short Description	In November and December 2015 an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was carried out at the land adjacent and garden to 34 Oving Road, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire, in advance of a small-scale housing development on the site. The excavation exposed a number of pits, post-holes, a deposit interpreted as a burning episode, and evidence of terracing all thought to be from the post-medieval to modern periods. The pits were thought to be backyard activity associated with 34 Oving Road, a 17 th century grade II listed house, but there is the possibility that the post-holes are related to single structure, though too few were identified to draw any firm conclusions as to its function. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was also recovered from one of the pits that was most likely residual, but may suggest earlier activity within the site vicinity.		
Previous work	None	Site status	Garden to Grade II listed property
Planning proposal	Housing development	Current land use	Garden
Local Planning Authority	Aylesbury Vale District Council	Planning application ref.	13/02742/APP & 15/01622/APP
Monument type	Pits, Terracing Post-Holes	Monument period	Post-medieval to modern
Significant finds	Pottery sherd – Iron Age	Future work	Unknown
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation	KDK Archaeology Ltd		
Project Brief originator	Phil Markham, Bucks CC	Project Design originator	KDK Archaeology Ltd
Project Manager	David Kaye BA ACIfA	Director/Supervisor	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA
Sponsor/funding body	Marie Wright		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date	27/11/15	End date	02/12/15
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical	Buckinghamshire County Museum	Pottery sherd	
Paper		Brief, WSI, report, site records, maps, plans, b&w photographs and negatives	
Digital		CD containing all digital files	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title	Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Report: Land Adjacent to 34 Oving Road, Whitchurch, Buckinghamshire		
Serial title & volume	163/WOR/2		
Author(s)	Carina Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA		
Page nos	33	Date	14/01/16