

BRLB14-001



Barn Road, Longwick, Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for CgMs Consulting

BRLB14
OASIS NUMBER: headland4-194956

**Archaeological Evaluation on land at Barn Road, Longwick,
Buckinghamshire**

Evaluation Report

Client: CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Gladman Developments Ltd

V1. 17.12.2014

Client: CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Gladman Developments Ltd
Grid Reference: SP 7878 0467
Address: Barn Road, Longwick
Parish: Longwick-cum-Ilmer
Council: Buckinghamshire County Council
Project Manager: Michael Tierney
Text: Emma Jeffery
Illustrations: Julia Bastek
Fieldwork: Emma Jeffery

Schedule
Fieldwork: 1st-8th December 2014
Report: December 2014

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd
Building 68c
Wrest Park
Silsoe
Bedfordshire
MK45 4HS

Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Planning background	1
1.2	Site description	1
1.3	Archaeological background	2
2	METHODOLOGY	3
2.1	Objectives	3
2.2	Methodology	3
2.3	Recording	4
3	RESULTS	4
3.1	Introduction	4
3.2	Ditch [0904]	4
3.3	Ditch [2004] and [2404]	5
3.4	Finds Report	5
3.5	Description of the significance of the heritage assets	6
4	CONCLUSIONS	6
5	BIBLIOGRAPHY	6
	APPENDICES	
Appendix I	Trench Register	8
Appendix II	Context Register	9
Appendix III	Photographic Register	13
Appendix IV	Drawing Register	14
Appendix V	Finds Register	14

Illustrations

Illus 1

Site location

Illus 2

Trench plan

Illus 3

Photo and NW-facing section of ditch [0904]

Illus 4

SE-facing section of ditch [2004]

Illus 5

Photo and NW-facing section of ditch [2404]/[2406]

Illus 6

Trench 1, showing the nature of the natural deposit observed across the site

Land at Barn Road, Longwick, Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted a trial-trench archaeological evaluation on land at Barn Road, Longwick, Buckinghamshire, as part of a programme of archaeological evaluative works carried out in support of a planning application for the residential development of the site. Trial trenching revealed very little archaeological evidence for past activity, with the majority of the trenches across the DA simply consisting of topsoil overlying subsoil over the natural deposit. The only features of archaeological interest were two later medieval / post-medieval field boundaries in Trenches 20/24 and Trench 9. These are identifiable on 19th century maps and may have later medieval origins (based on the recovery of later medieval tile from ditch [2004]/[2404]). This reflects the agricultural use of the land in this period and is considered to have low local interest.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 The client is preparing a planning application for the residential development of land at Barn Road, Longwick, Buckinghamshire, NGR SP 7878 0467. This land is henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA) and covers 6.74 hectares. In support of the planning application, the developer has been required to undertake a series of archaeological evaluative measures, consisting of a Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs Consulting 2014), geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014), and trial trenching (this document).
- 1.1.2 CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of Gladman Developments Ltd, has commissioned Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to carry out the trial trenching evaluation and produce a report on the results. This evaluation has been carried out in order to assess the extent, nature and survival of archaeological features within those parts of the site where intrusive development will take place. The results will allow the Buckinghamshire Archaeological Officer (AO) to determine the significance of any archaeological remains within the DA, and the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource. Decisions on the type and scope of mitigation measures (if required by the AO) will be based on the results of field evaluation.
- 1.1.3 The remit of the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined in a Project Design compiled by Headland Archaeology before the fieldwork started, and was agreed with the AO (Headland Archaeology 2014). A systematic array of trenches was designed to effectively evaluate the DA (Illus 1). All evaluative works were carried out with the agreement of the AO.

1.2 Site Description

- 1.2.1 The DA is located in the southern part of the settlement of Longwick (centred at NGR SP 7878 0467). It is bounded by the railway line to the southwest, residential properties on Barn Road to the southeast, residential properties on Walnut Tree Lane to the northwest, and a mixture of residential properties and open ground to the northeast.
- 1.2.2 The DA currently consists of six open fields, some of which are separated by hedgerows. It is broadly rectangular in shape (on a northwest to southeast alignment), and covers an area of 6.73 hectares.
- 1.2.3 It lies on generally level land, at approximately 89mOD. The course of the Lyde stream runs approximately 1km to the southwest.
- 1.2.4 The solid geology of the DA is mudstones of the Gault Formation, a sedimentary

bedrock formed in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment dominated by shallow seas. No superficial deposits are recorded within the PDA (www.bgs.ac.uk).

1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological background of the DA has been detailed in the desk-based assessment (CgMs 2014). The results of this are summarised here.
- 1.3.2 Records on the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record refer to multiple isolated find-spots related to Neolithic and Bronze Age activity. A collection of Neolithic worked flint was identified during field walking 250m to the east of the DA (0250700000-0250700005; SP 7943 0477). Further Neolithic or Bronze Age flints were collected 400m to the northwest of the DA (0599202000; SP 7814 0521), and other Neolithic or Bronze Age flints recovered 750m to the southeast of the DA (0528700000; SP 79410 03950). These finds indicate that prehistoric temporary settlement was occurring in this area.
- 1.3.3 The postulated route of the Lower Icknield Way, a long distance trackway thought to have been used throughout the prehistoric periods, lies approximately 500m to the southeast of the DA. However, there has been some doubt about the precise route of this trackway. Indeed, prehistoric tracks were by their nature imprecise and may have covered wide corridors of land. Nonetheless, it is possible that activity related to prehistoric activity along this trackway could exist in this area.
- 1.3.4 Evidence for Iron Age to Roman activity in the area consists of a low density of find-spots. This includes an Iron Age coin found by a metal detectorist 400m to the south of the DA (MBC27211; SP 79 04); Roman pottery found during field walking 350m to the northwest (0599200001, 0599200002; SP 7814 0521); a Roman brooch 650m to the southwest (MBC27329; SP 87 04); Roman pottery 850m to the southeast (0528700001; SP 79410 03950); and three Roman coins 750m to the southeast (MBC28525, MBC28526, MBC28528; SP 79 03). The Lower Icknield Way is also thought to have been reused in the Roman period.
- 1.3.5 The settlement of Longwick is not recorded in the 1086 Domesday Book, although there is evidence for a settlement during the medieval period with the establishment of Longwick Watermill 500m southeast of the DA (028600000; SP 7922 0423). Metal detecting in the area has uncovered individual finds of medieval date, including a mount, coins, and pottery to the northwest (MBC27759, MBC27758, 0599201000, MCB27900; SP 78 05); a harness fitting and key to the south (MBC26762, MBC27185; SP 78 04); and a lamp, mount, ampula, strap end, buckle, and two coins to the southeast (MBC28524-28535, MBC27880, MBC27430; SP 79 03). The DA itself is thought to have formed part of the open field system associated with Longwick during the medieval period, with possible ridge and furrow earthworks having been identified in the northern and southeastern parts of the DA in 1995 (although no evidence for them was identified during the walkover survey in 2014). The route of a possible Anglo—Saxon estate boundary recorded in 994/995AD crosses the northeastern part of the DA (MBC7552).
- 1.3.6 The DA remained as agricultural land throughout the post-medieval period. This is shown on historic maps, with Jeffery's 1768 Map depicting the DA as open ground to the south of Longwick; and the 1810 Princes Risborough Parish Map showing the DA as being located partly within open fields and partly within an enclosed farmstead. Some changes to the field divisions are shown on the 1823 Princes Risborough Enclosure Map and Ordnance Survey Maps from the late 19th century through to the present day.
- 1.3.7 The geophysical survey undertaken by Stratascan (Stratascan 2014) identified the probable remains of a small area of ridge and furrow in the south-eastern part of the DA, an area of probable ploughing in the northern part of the DA, and areas of magnetic disturbance which might reflect the presence of nearby services or field

boundaries. An anomaly identified as a probable pipe, cable, or modern service in the eastern part of the DA might alternatively be the remains of a field boundary shown on 19th century maps.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Objectives

2.1.1 The general aim of the trenching evaluation was to obtain useful information concerning the presence, character, date, status and level of preservation of surviving archaeological remains. It also allows the curatorial authority to determine the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, and to discuss the necessity for the preservation by record and/or the possibilities which may exist (via Masterplanning changes) to preserve certain areas of archaeological remains *in-situ* if appropriate and thus determine their significance.

2.1.1 The archaeological investigations were carried out in order to:

- assess extent, layout, structure and date of features and deposits of archaeological interest;
- place, where possible, the identified features within their local and regional context;
- place the findings in the context of the results of earlier work in the surrounding area.

2.1.2 The local and regional research contexts are provided in the *Solent Thames Research Framework* (Oxford Archaeology). Specific questions from these frameworks will be analysed in relation to the evidence recovered from the evaluation, but may include:

- Roman environmental evidence: *“How field systems operated”*; *“Evidence for changes in farming methods”*
- Later Medieval landscape and land use: *“The chronology of development and character of field systems and their relationship to settlement”*; *“The character and organisation of ridge and furrow”*; *“The relation of surviving ridge and furrow to early field maps”*

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Trial trenching was carried out between the 1st and 8th December 2014. A total of twenty-two trenches were excavated across the DA, all measuring 30m in length by 2m in width.

2.2.1 The methodology underlying of the archaeological trial trenching programme was outlined in the Project Design (Headland Archaeology 2014), and agreed with the AO. The trench layout was designed to evaluate the DA using a systematic trenching array, with the trenches spread evenly across the DA. Trenches 12 and 13 were not excavated, partly because of access issues and partly because the nearby trenches contained no archaeological remains - this was agreed with the AO. Trench 4 had to be rotated slightly to avoid overhead electricity cables, and Trench 17 shifted slightly to the northwest to enable machine access between fields.

2.2.2 A 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments or archaeological deposits were encountered.

2.2.3 Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features was investigated by hand and all features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

2.3 Recording

- 2.3.1 All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) and in line with the approved Project Design (Headland Archaeology 2014). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on *pro forma* record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.
- 2.3.2 An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.
- 2.3.3 A full photographic record comprising colour slide and black and white print photographs was taken, supplemented with digital photography. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length, and depth are presented in Appendix I. Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix II. Contexts are numbered by trench number: i.e. Trench 1 (101), Trench 2 (201). Cut features are shown as [101] whilst their fills are expressed as (102), for example.
- 3.1.2 Undisturbed natural deposits mainly comprised an orange-brown silty-clay, with patches of light grey silty-clay, chalk, and flints (Illus 6). This was observed between 0.4 and 0.6m beneath the present ground-surface, with the exception of the northern end of Trench 14 where it was observed c.0.9m beneath the present ground-surface.
- 3.1.3 The topsoil was observed in all trenches, and consisted of a dark brown clayey-silt deposit with some rooting. This was a consistent thickness of 0.25-0.3m across the DA. This overlay the subsoil deposit, a mid-light brown / yellow-brown clayey-silt with pebbles. This was 0.15-0.3m in thickness, with the exception of the northern end of Trench 14 where it was 0.6m in thickness (probably due to minor variations in ploughing regimes).
- 3.1.4 The stratigraphy of the majority of the trenches across the DA simply consisted of topsoil over subsoil over natural, with no archaeological finds, features, or deposits. The only exceptions to this are Trenches 9, 20, and 24, which all contained ditches thought to be part of the later medieval - post-medieval field system and identifiable on historic maps.

3.2 Ditch [0904]

A northwest-southeast aligned ditch was observed running along the south-eastern part of Trench 9 for a distance of 7m (running at an oblique angle and therefore into the northern trench section) (Illus 3). This ditch had regular c.45° sides and a flat base, and measured 0.7m in width by 0.24m in depth. It contained a firm grey-brown clay fill with occasional chalk flecks and small pebbles. No dating evidence was recovered from the fill of this ditch, however the fact that it cuts the subsoil may indicate a similar late medieval - post-medieval date as for ditch [2004]/[2404].

This ditch was not identified on the geophysical survey, and nor was it identified in other trenches where it might be expected (based on its projected line, particularly Trench 6). This may simply be because of variations in survival (due to more recent ploughing), or potentially because the line of the ditch may just miss the trenches.

The line of this ditch can be faintly identified on the 1810 Princes Risborough Parish Map as a northwest to southeast orientated field boundary separating the north-western part of the DA into two fields. This is not shown on any other maps including

the 1813 Ordnance Survey Drawing, either suggesting that the field boundary was backfilled soon after 1810, or that it was not depicted on all maps (likely for the 1813 Drawing which is somewhat sketch-like). Nonetheless, it certainly is not shown on the detailed 1823 Princes Risborough Enclosure Map, demonstrating that it must have fallen into disuse before this date. It is unclear when it was first created as a field boundary as earlier maps such as Jeffery's 1768 Map of Buckinghamshire are not detailed enough to show field boundaries. It therefore seems likely that this ditch was an early post-medieval field boundary which potentially originated in the later medieval period.

3.3 Ditch [2004] and [2404]

A ditch recorded on the geophysical survey (although interpreted as a probable service) was identified in Trenches 20 and 24. This is a late medieval / post-medieval field boundary ditch, identifiable on historic maps, which has been re-used (in the case of ditch [2404]) for the insertion of a more recent land-drain.

Both ditches [2004] and [2404] were orientated northwest to southeast, and measured 1-1.1m in width by 0.29-0.3m in depth (Illus 4 and 5). They both had regular sides with a slightly concave base, and were cut through the subsoil. Both contained a single firm grey-brown silt fill, with occasional pebbles. Tile was recovered from the fills of both of these ditches and was dated to the later medieval period.

The projected line of these two ditches does not completely match, with ditch [2004] being positioned slightly to the north of ditch [2404]. This is reflected in the results from the geophysical survey, which show the anomaly running northwest from Trench 24, turning on a 90° angle to the northeast for a short stretch, and then turning again and continuing on the same northwest alignment as before to reach Trench 20. This therefore demonstrates that both sections of ditch form part of the same overall stretch of ditch.

Ditch [2406] was recorded cutting ditch [2404]. It was on the same alignment as ditch [2404] and contained a modern ceramic land-drain. It would therefore appear that the field boundary, or at least parts of it, was re-used for the insertion of a later land-drain.

The line of this ditch can be identified on historic maps from the 1810 Princes Risborough Parish Map up to the 1879 Ordnance Survey Map. It is shown as a boundary dividing up fields (separating fields 100 and 165 on the 1879 OS Map). It is uncertain when the boundary first came into existence as the 1810 Parish Map is the earliest detailed map available, with earlier maps such as Jeffery's 1768 Map of Buckinghamshire not showing all field boundaries. However, it is clear that the boundary was backfilled between 1879 and 1898, as it is not shown on the 1898 OS Map.

A combination of the evidence from historic maps, the geophysical survey, the excavated evidence, and finds recovered, demonstrates that this ditch functioned as a field boundary in the later medieval to post-medieval period (falling into disuse in the late 19th century). This reflects the agricultural nature of the land in this area during the later medieval and post-medieval period.

3.4 Finds Report, Paul Blinkhorn

The entire assemblage amounted to four sherds of ceramic building material. All are of late medieval date.

Four fragments of tile (275g) were noted. Three of the fragments occurred in (2005), with one being of Brill type, and probably of late medieval date (eg. Lilley 1988). The other two fragments from this context, one of roof tile and the other unglazed floor-tile, are both in the same fabric, which is sandy with rare ironstone

inclusions up to 5mm. Such tiles are common finds in the county, and may be from one of a number of late medieval sources in the region (eg. King 1994). A further fragment of roof-tile, in a similar fabric was found in (2405).

3.5 Description of the significance of the heritage assets

The local and regional research contexts are provided by the *Solent Thames Research Framework* (Oxford Archaeology). In Section 2.1 of this document we identified research aims relating to Roman field systems and later medieval field systems. The results of the trial trenching evaluation did not provide any information in relation to the research aim concerning Roman field systems, however did provide information about later medieval / post-medieval field systems (although not about ridge-and-furrow which was identified as the main research aim). The following heritage assets were identified during the fieldwork:

Description of Heritage Asset	Trench Number	Feature Number/s	Significance of heritage asset (Low, Medium, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest
Later medieval / post-medieval field boundary, identifiable on 19 th century maps.	20; 24	2004, 2404	Low significance of local interest.
Later medieval / post-medieval field boundary, identifiable on an early 19th century map.	9	0904	Low significance of local interest.

Table 1 – Heritage Assets recorded during intrusive evaluation

HA1 consists of the remains of a late medieval / post-medieval field boundary, identifiable on 19th century historic maps as separating the north-eastern part of the DA into smaller fields. This is considered to have low significance of local interest, adding slightly to knowledge about the archaeological survival of later medieval / post-medieval field systems in this particular area and demonstrating the broadly agricultural use of this area at this time.

HA2 also consists of the remains of a late medieval / post-medieval field boundary, identifiable on one early 19th century map. This is also considered to have low significance of local interest.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The trial-trenching evaluation uncovered very little archaeological evidence for past activity, broadly supporting the results of the geophysical survey. The majority of the trenches across the DA simply consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil over the natural deposit. The only features of archaeological interest were two later medieval / post-medieval field boundaries in Trenches 20/24 and Trench 9. These are identifiable on 19th century maps, and may have later medieval origins (based on the recovery of later medieval tile from ditch [2004]/[2404]. This reflects the agricultural use of the land in this period and is considered to have low local interest.

5 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Archaeological Archives Forum Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (published by the IfA 2007).

British Geological Survey (Website) <http://bgs.ac.uk>.

Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service, *Generic Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation*.

CgMs, 2014, *Land at Barn Road, Longwick, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*.

Communities and Local Government, 2012, *National Planning Policy Framework*.

English Heritage, 2009 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*.

English Heritage, 2011, *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation*.

Headland Archaeology, 2014, *Project Design: Trial Trenching Evaluation: Archaeological evaluation on land at Barn Road, Longwick, Buckinghamshire*.

IfA, 2011, *Standards and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*.

King, N, 1994, 'Brick and Floor Tile' in Zeepvat, R J, Roberts, J S & King, N A *Caldecotte, Milton Keynes. Excavation and Fieldwork 1966-91*, Bucks Archaeol Soc Monog Ser **4**, 171-4

Lilley, J, 1988, 'The Tile' in Young, P A StJ, 'Excavation of an Early Post-Medieval Kiln at Temple Street, Brill, 1983' *Records of Buckinghamshire* **30**, 144-8

Oxford Archaeology, *Solent Thames Research Framework*:
http://thehumanjourney.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=553&Itemid=277

Stratascan, 2014, *Results from geophysical survey on land at Barn Road, Longwick, Buckinghamshire*.

Appendix I – Trench Register

Trench	Orientation	Depth	Description	Length
1	NW-SE	0.6m	Topsoil (0101), over subsoil (0102), over natural (0103). Three cuts for pipes / drains visible in base of trench.	30m
2	NE-SW	0.55m	Topsoil (0201), over subsoil (0202), over natural (0203). Cut for a land-drain visible in base of trench.	30m
3	NE-SW	0.5m	Topsoil (0301), over subsoil (0302), over natural (0303). Cut for a land-drain visible in base of trench.	30m
4	NW-SE	0.7m	Topsoil (0401), over subsoil (0402), over natural (0403). Three cuts for pipes / drains visible in base of trench.	30m
5	NW-SE	0.55m	Topsoil (0501), over subsoil (0502), over natural (0503).	30m
6	NE-SW	0.65m	Topsoil (0601), over subsoil (0602), over natural (0603).	30m
7	NE-SW	0.55m	Topsoil (0701), over subsoil (0702), over natural (0703).	30m
8	NW-SE	0.55m	Topsoil (0801), over subsoil (0802), over natural (0803).	30m
9	NW-SE	0.6m	Topsoil (0901), over subsoil (0902), over natural (0903). One NW-SE aligned ditch [0904].	30m
10	NE-SW	0.55m	Topsoil (1001), over subsoil (1002), over natural (1003). One ceramic land-drain.	30m
11	NW-SE	0.5m	Topsoil (1101), over subsoil (1102), over natural (1103).	30m
14	NE-SW	0.6-1m	Topsoil (1401), over subsoil (1402), over natural (1403).	30m
15	NW-SE	0.6m	Topsoil (1501), over subsoil (1502), over natural (1503).	30m
16	NE-SW	0.6m	Topsoil (1601), over subsoil (1602), over natural (1603).	30m
17	NNW-SSE	0.6m	Topsoil (1701), over subsoil (1702), over natural (1703).	30m
18	NW-SE	0.8m	Topsoil (1801), over subsoil (1802), over natural (1803).	30m
19	NE-SW	0.7m	Topsoil (1901), over subsoil (1902), over natural (1903). One ceramic land-drain.	30m
20	NW-SE	0.7m	Topsoil (2001), over subsoil (2002), over natural (2003). One NW-SE aligned ditch [2004].	30m
21	NW-SE	0.8m	Topsoil (2101), over subsoil (2102), over natural (2103).	30m
22	NE-SW	0.65m	Topsoil (2201), over subsoil (2202), over natural (2203).	30m
23	NW-SE	0.75m	Topsoil (2301), over subsoil (2302), over natural (2303).	30m
24	NE-SW	0.7m	Topsoil (2401), over subsoil (2402), over natural (2403). One NW-SE aligned ditch [2404], with land-drain inserted into it [2406].	30m

Appendix II – Context Register

Context No.	Trench	Description	Dimensions
0101	1	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.3m
0102	1	Subsoil: mid brown / yellow-brown clayey-silt with pebbles.	0.3-0.5m
0103	1	Natural: orange silty-clay with patches of grey silty-clay and light grey/white chalky and flinty clay.	0.5m+
0201	2	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.25m
0202	2	Subsoil: mid brown / yellow-brown clayey-silt with pebbles.	0.25-0.45m
0203	2	Natural: orange silty-clay with patches of grey silty-clay and light grey chalky flinty clay.	0.45m+
0301	3	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.25m
0302	3	Subsoil: mid brown / yellow-brown clayey-silt.	0.25-0.4m
0303	3	Natural: orange-brown silty-clay with some grey clay patches and some light grey/white chalky flinty clay.	0.4m+
0401	4	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.3m
0402	4	Subsoil: mid brown / yellow-brown clayey-silt with occasional pebbles.	0.3-0.6m
0403	4	Natural: orange silty-clay; light brown silty-clay; and light grey chalky and flinty clay.	0.6m+
0501	5	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.25m
0502	5	Subsoil: mid-light brown clayey-silt with occasional small pebbles.	0.25-0.45m
0503	5	Natural: orange-brown silty-clay with light grey chalky clay and flints.	0.45m+
0601	6	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt with some rooting.	0-0.3m
0602	6	Subsoil: mid-light brown clayey-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk flecks.	0.3-0.5m
0603	6	Natural: yellow-brown/orange silty-clay with flint pathes.	0.5m+
0701	7	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.25m
0702	7	Subsoil: yellow-brown clayey-silt with occasional small pebbles.	0.25-0.45m
0703	7	Natural: orange silty-clay; patches of grey clay; and patches of light grey/white chalky and flinty clay.	0.45m+
0801	8	Topsoil: dark brown organic clayey-silt.	0-0.25m

0802	8	Subsoil: mid-brown clayey-silt with pebbles.	0.25-0.45m
0803	8	Natural: orange silty-clay with patches of light grey silty-clay and flints.	0.45m+
0901	9	Topsoil: dark brown organic clayey-silt with some rooting.	0-0.25m
0902	9	Subsoil: yellow-brown clayey-silt with pebbles.	0.25-0.55m
0903	9	Natural: orange silty-clay; light grey flinty-clay; and grey clay patches.	0.55m+
0904	9	Cut of NW-SE aligned ditch. Regular c.45° sides with flat base. Cuts through subsoil (0902).	7m+ (NW-SE) X 0.7m X 0.24m
0905	9	Single fill of ditch [0904]. Firm mid grey-brown clay with occasional small chalk flecks and pebbles.	7m+ (NW-SE) X 0.7m X 0.24m
1001	10	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.25m
1002	10	Subsoil: mid yellow-brown clayey-silt with occasional small pebbles and chalk flecks.	0.25-0.45m
1003	10	Natural: orange-brown clay with patches of light grey clay and flints.	0.45m+
1101	11	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt with rooting.	0-0.25m
1102	11	Subsoil: mid brown / yellow-brown clayey-silt with pebbles.	0.25-0.45m
1103	11	Natural: orange silty-clay and light grey/white chalky silty-clay with flints.	0.45m+
1401	14	Topsoil: dark brown organic clayey-silt.	0-0.3m
1402	14	Subsoil: mid-light yellow-brown clayey-silt with pebbles.	0.3-0.9m (SW end); 0.3-0.6m (NE end)
1402	14	Natural: orange silty-clay and light grey clay with flints.	0.9m+ / 0.6m+
1501	15	Topsoil: dark brown organic clayey-silt with rooting.	0-0.3m
1502	15	Subsoil: mid-light brown clayey-silt with pebbles.	0.3-0.5m
1503	15	Natural: orange silty-clay; grey clay; and light grey flinty-clay.	0.5m+
1601	16	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt with rooting.	0-0.3m
1602	16	Subsoil: mid brown / yellow-brown silty-clay with pebbles.	0.3-0.55m
1603	16	Natural: orange silty-clay and light grey clay with flints.	0.55m+
1701	17	Topsoil: dark brown organic clayey-silt.	0-0.25m
1702	17	Subsoil: mid-light brown clayey-silt with pebbles.	0.25-0.4m

1703	17	Natural: orange silty-clay with flints and patches of grey clay.	0.4m+
1801	18	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt with rooting.	0-0.3m
1802	18	Subsoil: mid yellow-brown clayey-silt with pebbles.	0.3-0.55m
1803	18	Natural: orange silty-clay with grey clay patches and some flints.	0.55m+
1901	19	Topsoil: dark brown organic clayey-silt with rooting.	0-0.3m
1902	19	Subsoil: mid-light brown clayey-silt with pebbles.	0.3-0.6m
1903	19	Natural: orange-brown silty-clay with grey clay patches and flints.	0.6m+
2001	20	Topsoil: dark brown organic clayey-silt with rooting.	0-0.3m
2002	20	Subsoil: mid-brown clayey-silt with pebbles.	0.3-0.6m
2003	20	Natural: yellow silty-clay with flints and grey clay patches.	0.6m+
2004	20	Cut of NW-SE aligned ditch. Regular sides with slightly concave base. Cuts through subsoil (2002).	7m+ (NW-SE) X 1m X 0.29m
2005	20	Single fill of ditch [2004]. Firm mid grey-brown silt, with occasional small pebbles and chalk flecks.	7m+ (NW-SE) X 1m X 0.29m
2101	21	Topsoil: dark brown organic clayey-silt with rooting and modern rubble in places.	0-0.3m
2102	21	Subsoil: mid-brown / yellow-brown clayey-silt.	0.3-0.6m
2103	21	Natural: white/light grey flint-clay, with grey clay patches and orange-brown clay patches.	0.6m+
2201	22	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.3m
2202	22	Subsoil: mid brown / yellow-brown clayey-silt with pebbles.	0.3-0.55m
2203	22	Natural: orange silty-clay, grey clay, and light grey / white flints and clay.	0.55m+
2301	23	Topsoil: dark brown organic clayey-silt with rooting.	0-0.35m
2302	23	Subsoil: mid-brown clayey-silt with pebbles.	0.35-0.6m
2303	23	Natural: orange clay with flints, grey clay patches, and light brown silty-clay patches.	0.6m+
2401	24	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt with rooting.	0-0.35m
2402	24	Subsoil: yellow-brown clayey-silt with occasional small pebbles.	0.35-0.6m
2403	24	Natural: orange clay with occasional flints, and patches of light grey clay.	0.6m+
2404	24	Cut of NW-SE aligned ditch. Regular sides with slightly concave base. Cuts through subsoil (2402). Cut by ditch [2406] for ceramic land-drain.	2m+ (NW-SE) X 1.1m X 0.3m

2405	24	Single fill of ditch [2404]. Firm mid grey-brown silt with occasional small pebbles.	2m+ (NW-SE) X 1.1m X 0.3m
2406	24	Cut of NW-SE aligned ditch. Regular c.45° sides with flat base. Cuts ditch [2404], but on same alignment as ditch [2404]. Ceramic land-drain placed within it (cut for this drain).	2m+ (NW-SE) X 0.5m X 0.3m.
2407	24	Fill of ditch [2406]. Compact grey silty-clay with occasional small pebbles. Ceramic land-drain in base.	2m+ (NW-SE) X 0.5m X 0.3m.

Appendix III – Photographic Register

Photo number	Digital	Direction Facing	Description
001	5230	NE	Trench 24 general
002	5231	SW	Trench 24 general
003	5232	NW	Trench 23 general
004	5233	SE	Trench 23 general
005	5234	SE	Trench 20 general
006	5235	NW	Trench 20 general
007	5236	SE	Ditch [2404] and [2406]
008	5237	SE	Ditch [2404] and [2406]
009	5238	SE	Ditch [2404] and [2406]
010	5239	SE	Ditch [2404] and [2406]
011	5240	SE	Ditch [2404] and [2406]
012	5241	NE	Trench 19 general
013	5242	SW	Trench 19 general
014	5243	NE	Trench 16 general
015	5244	SW	Trench 16 general
016	5245	SE	Trench 18 general
017	5246	NW	Trench 18 general
018	5247	NE	Trench 22 general
019	5248	SW	Trench 22 general
020	5249	NW	Trench 21 general
021	5250	SE	Trench 21 general
022	5251	SEE	Trench 17 general
023	5252	NWW	Trench 17 general
024	5253	NW	Trench 15 general
025	5254	SE	Trench 15 general
026	5255	SW	Trench 14 general
027	5256	NE	Trench 14 general
028	5257	NW	Ditch [2004]
029	5258	NW	Ditch [2004]
030	5259	NW	Ditch [2004]
031	5260	NW	Ditch [2004]
032	5261	NW	Trench 9 general
033	5262	SE	Trench 9 general
034	5263	SW	Trench 10 general
035	5264	NE	Trench 10 general
036	5265	NW	Trench 11 general
037	5266	SE	Trench 10 general
038	5267	NW	Trench 8 general
039	5268	SE	Trench 8 general
040	5269	NE	Trench 7 general
041	5270	SW	Trench 7 general

042	5271	NE	Trench 6 general
043	5272	SW	Trench 6 general
044	5273	SE	Trench 5 general
045	5274	NW	Trench 5 general
046	5275	NW	Trench 4 general
047	5277	SE	Trench 4 general
048	5278	NE	Trench 2 general
049	5279	SW	Trench 2 general
050	5280	SE	Trench 1 general
051	5281	NW	Trench 1 general
052	5282	SW	Trench 3 general
053	5283	NE	Trench 3 general
054	5284	-	Repaired land drain Trench 10
055	5285	-	Fencing into site
056	5286	SE	Ditch [0904]
057	5287	SE	Ditch [0904]
058	5288	SE	Ditch [0904]
059	5289	SE	Ditch [0904]
060 - 065	5290- 5295	-	Backfilled trenches

Appendix IV – Drawing Register

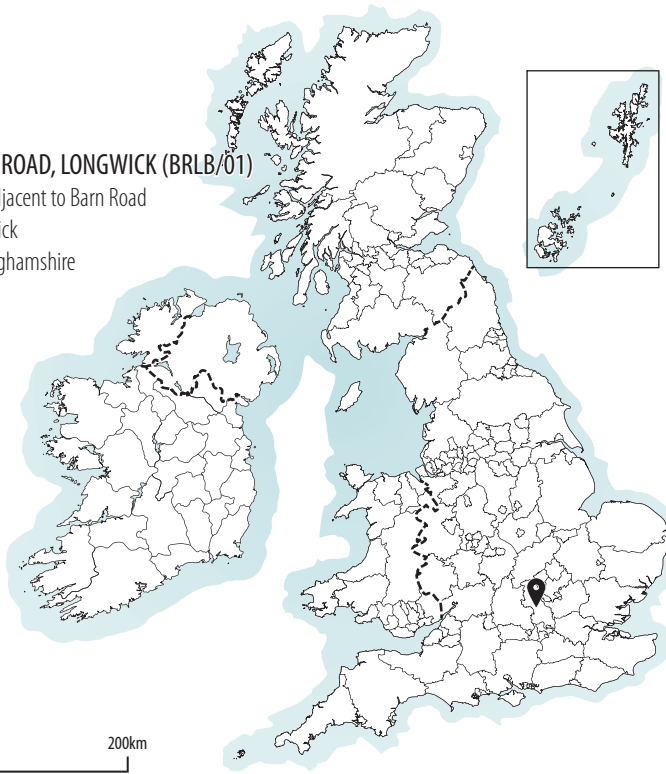
Drawing Number	Scale	Description
1	1:10	NW-facing section of ditch [2404] and [2406]
2	1:10	SE-facing section of ditch [2004]
3	1:10	NW-facing section of ditch [0904]

Appendix V - Finds Register

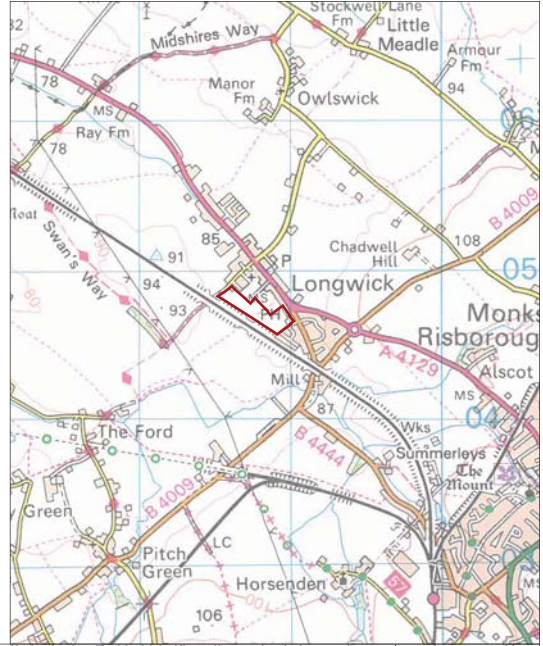
Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Object/Fabric	Description	Spot Date
2005	CBM	1	5g	Brill type	Tile	L.Medi
2005	CBM	1	94g	Sandy fabric	Roof tile	L.Medi
2005	CBM	1	74g	Sandy fabric	Floor tile, unglazed	L.Medi
2405	CBM	1	102g	Sandy fabric	Roof tile	L.Medi

BARN ROAD, LONGWICK (BRLB/01)

land adjacent to Barn Road
Longwick
Buckinghamshire



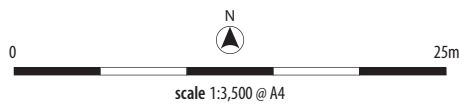
0 200km



Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008. All rights reserved. Licence no. AL 100013329

KEY

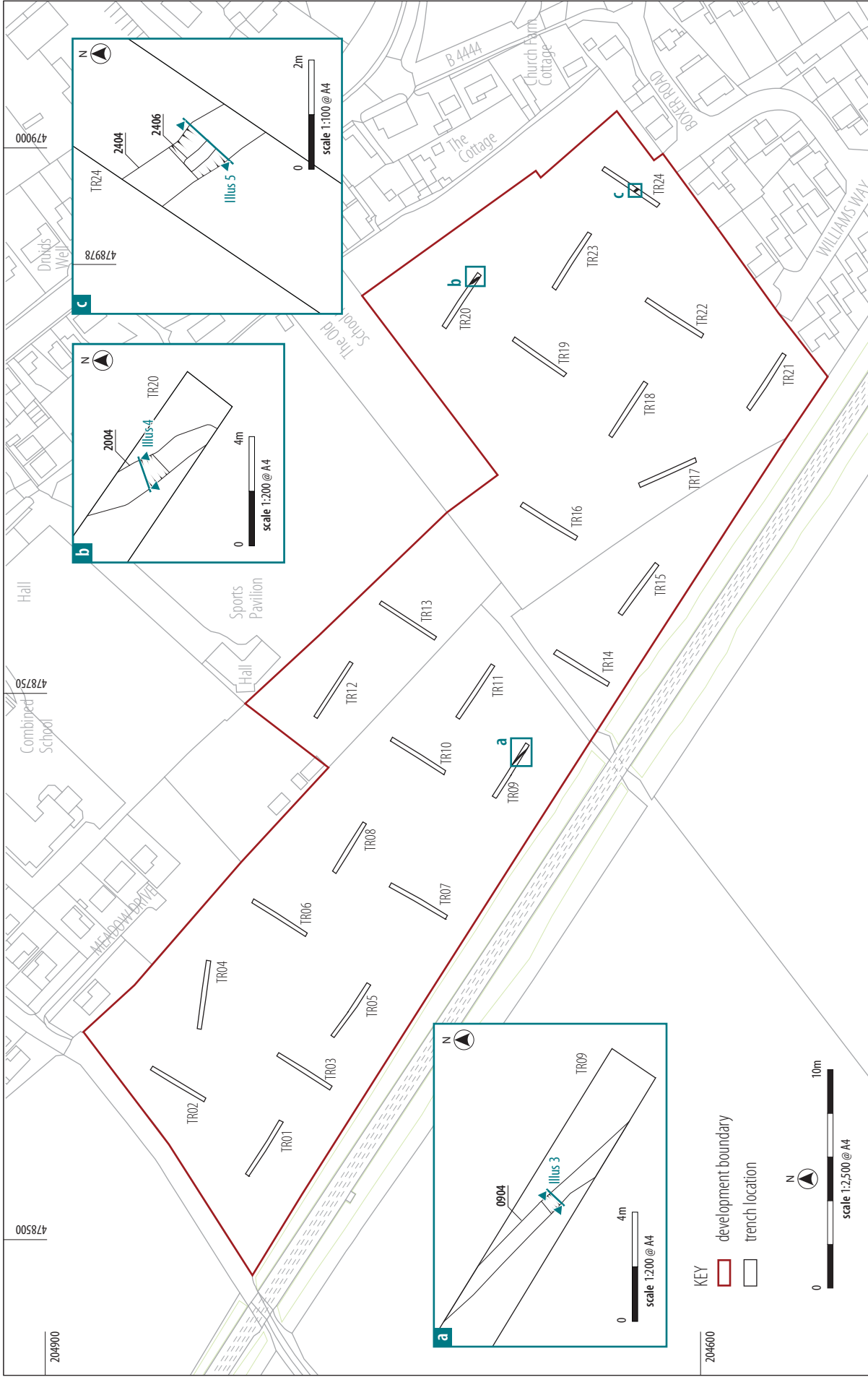
- development boundary
- trench location



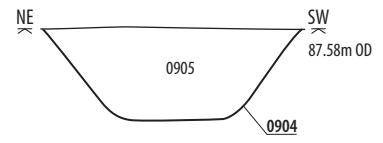
SOUTH & EAST

Building 68C, Wrest Park
Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS
01525 861 578
www.headlandarchaeology.com

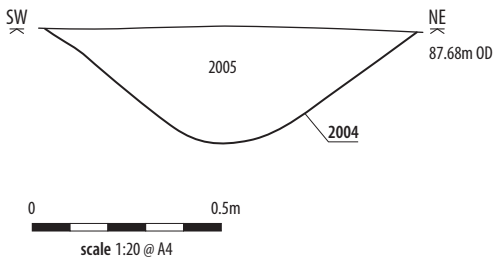
ILLUS 1
Site location



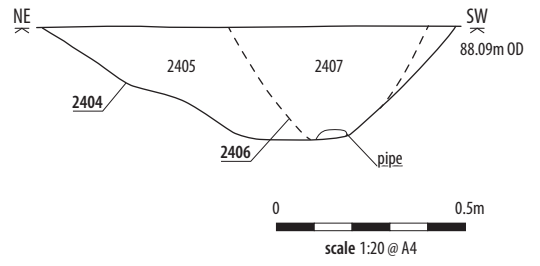
ILLUS 2
Trench plan



ILLUS 3
Photo and NW facing section of Ditch [0904]



ILLUS 4
SE facing section of Ditch [2004]



ILLUS 5
Photo and NW facing section of Ditch [2404] / [2406]



ILLUS 6

Trench 1, looking NW, showing the nature of the natural deposit observed across the site