

MLMR14-001



# **Mill Lane, Monks Risborough Archaeological Evaluation Report**

*Prepared for CgMs Consulting*

**MLMR14**  
**OASIS NUMBER: headland4-195007**

**Archaeological Evaluation on land at Mill Lane, Monks Risborough,  
Buckinghamshire**

## **Evaluation Report**

**Client: CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Gladman Developments Ltd**

**V1. 28.11.2014**

Client: CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Gladman Developments Ltd  
Grid Reference: SP 8089 0494  
Address: Mill Lane, Monks Risborough  
Parish: Monks Risborough  
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Schedule  
Fieldwork: 24<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup> November 2014  
Report: December 2014

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Photo and NW-facing section of ditch [0604]

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Chalk-filled linear [1103], from above.

# Land at Mill Lane, Monks Risborough, Buckinghamshire

## Archaeological Evaluation

*Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd conducted a trial-trench archaeological evaluation on land at Mill Lane, Monks Risborough, 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, supporting the results of the geophysical survey which did not identify any features of archaeological interest. The majority of the trenches across the DA simply consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil over the natural deposit. The only feature of archaeological interest was a ditch in Trench 6 which represents the remains of a post-medieval field boundary identifiable on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps. A chalk-filled disused drain was also identified in Trenches 11 and 12.*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 The client is preparing a planning application for the residential development of land at Mill Lane, Monks Risborough, Buckinghamshire, NGR SP 8089 0494. This land is henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA) and covers an area of approximately 7ha. 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 2013), geophysical survey (Stratascan 2014), and trial trenching (this document).
- 1.1.3 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.
- 1.1.4 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 southwestern part of the settlement of Monks Risborough, directly to the west of the railway station (centered at NGR SP 8089 0494). It is bounded by Mill Lane to the southwest, residential properties to the west and south, the railway line to the southeast, and agricultural land to the north.
- 1.2.2 The DA currently consists of a single L-shaped field. The far north-western part of this was excluded from the trial trenching investigation. The area of investigation was c.7 hectares in size.
- 1.2.3 The DA lies on generally level land, at approximately 102mOD. A small watercourse drains east to west on the opposite side of Mill Lane.

- 1.2.4 The solid geology of the DA consists mainly of the Upper Greensand Formation (a sedimentary rock made of siltstone and mudstone). Bands of Glauconitic Marl (sandstone) are also present. The southern half of the site is overlain by Head deposits (clay, silt, sand, and gravel) ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://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 2013). The results of this are summarised here.
- 1.3.2 Records on the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record refer to individual prehistoric find spots. The earliest are two stone axe heads found 500m to the southwest and east of the DA respectively (0617600000, SP 80320 04440; 0098000000, SP 81540 04940). This may indicate some woodland clearance at this time. Evidence for Bronze Age activity consists of a Bronze Age chisel (0098500000, SP 81300 04100) and flint arrowhead (0613600000, SP 81000 04000), potentially indicating some low level of settlement. The postulated route of the Lower Icknield Way, a long distance trackway thought to have been used throughout the prehistoric periods, lies approximately 250m to the northwest of the DA.
- 1.3.3 Evidence for Iron Age to Roman activity also consists of a wide distribution of find spots. The most significant of these is the assemblage of flue and roof tile 500m to the southeast of the DA (0839900000, 0629200000; SP 81187 04329), which indicates the presence of a building in the vicinity. Aerial photographs to the southeast of this also indicate the presence of a possible Roman enclosure (0214200000; SP 8146 0411). Other Iron Age and Roman findspots include three Iron Age coins 500m to the southeast of the DA (MBC27745, MBC27746, MBC27692; SP 81 04); a 2<sup>nd</sup> century coin 250m to the southeast (0098300000; SP 81100 04500); 3<sup>rd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century coins and a finger ring 500m to the southeast (MBC27531, MBC27532, MBC27533, MBC27693, MBC27540; SP 81 04); and fourth century coins 500m to the northwest (MBV27527, MBC27528, MBC27529, MBC27530; SP 81 05). The Lower Icknield Way may also have been re-used as a Roman road.
- 1.3.4 The settlement of Monks Risborough and the area adjacent to it fell within an Anglo-Saxon estate boundary in the 10<sup>th</sup> century, and is also documented in the 1086 Domesday Survey. Archaeological evidence for Saxon activity consists of three late Anglo-Saxon ditches found during an evaluation at St Dunstan's Church 500m to the southeast of the DA. Aside from this, individual find spots of Saxon date have been recovered, including a 5<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> century strap fitting 200m to the south of the DA (053010000; SP 80700 04600); and two coins, a pin, and a stirrup to the east of the DA (MBC27546, MBC27747, MBC27762).
- 1.3.5 The medieval settlement at Monks Risborough is recorded in the Domesday Book. Archaeological evidence for this medieval settlement includes the remains of a 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century Manor House c.400m to the northeast of the DA (0045400000-6). St Dunstan's Church, the 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century church, is positioned 500m to the southeast of the DA (within what is thought to be the original centre of the settlement). Evidence for a medieval quarry pit and a building has been uncovered to the south of the church (076670000). Directly within the DA, a 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century seal matrix (MBC28589) was recovered. Other find spots nearby include a 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century jetton (MBC27512) recovered directly adjacent to the northeastern boundary of the DA, fragments of pottery and tile (0489800000, 0599300001, 0599300000), three coins (MBC27761, MBC27748, MBC27749), a scabbard (MBC28590), and a casket key (MBC27523). This reflects the general medieval settlement in this area – it is thought that the DA itself was part of the open agricultural fields on the outskirts of the settlement.
- 1.3.6 The DA remained in use as agricultural land throughout the post-medieval period, as is shown on historic maps. Jeffery's map of 1768 shows the DA as open farmland,

with the 1812 Ordnance Survey Drawing confirming this and showing an east-west field boundary bisecting the southern part of the DA. The 1839 Monks Risborough Parish Map shows the landscape divided into several east-west fields, and with a footpath crossing the site from north to south. The 1877 Ordnance Survey Map shows the DA as comprising two large fields, with the railway line having been constructed. This has changed little up to the present day.

- 1.3.7 The geophysical survey identified areas of magnetic disturbance which may reflect the presence of nearby services or field boundaries across the DA, a pipe/cable/modern service running across the centre of the DA, three modern footpaths, three land drains, and scattered magnetic debris (Stratascan 2014). No features thought to be of archaeological origin were identified.

## **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*”
- Early Medieval landscape and land use: “*when and where changes in agriculture took place*”; “*review of rural field systems*”
- Later Medieval landscape and land use: “*The chronology of development and character of field systems and their relationship to settlement*”

### **2.2 Methodology**

- 2.2.1 Trial trenching was carried out between the 24<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> November 2014. A total of twenty-four 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. Trench 2 had to be moved slightly to the northeast to avoid overhead electricity cables, and some of the other trenches were shifted slightly to avoid the farmers’ tracks as far as was reasonably possible.

- 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 silty-clay deposits, of a variety of colours (light grey, yellow-brown, olive-green, and red-brown). Frequent flints and chalk were also observed within these silty-clay deposits. There was a difference between the character of the natural deposit in the northern and southern parts of the DA, with the trenches in the northern part generally consisting of olive-green silty-clay with patches of red-brown clay with flints; and the trenches in the southern part generally being chalkier and with light grey silty-clay deposits. The natural deposit was observed between 0.25 and 0.7m beneath the modern ground-surface, generally around 0.3-0.5m beneath the ground-surface.
- 3.1.3 The topsoil was observed across the entirety of the DA, and consisted of a dark brown clayey-silt with rooting (from the existing crop). This was between 0.2 and 0.3m in thickness. Underlying this, in the majority of the trenches, was a yellow-grey-brown silty-clay subsoil with occasional pebbles. This was not observed in Trenches 9, 10, 11, or 18; and was only visible in certain parts of Trenches 3, 8, 13, 15, and 20. The thickness of subsoil deposits also varied across the DA, between 0.05m and 0.4m. There was no apparent spatial patterning in the differences in thickness of subsoil, as is aptly reflected in Trench 24 where 0.4m of subsoil deposit was observed at the northern end, reducing to c.0.1m at the southern end. Instead, it presumably reflects more minor variations in ploughing across the area.
- 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 Trench 6, where the remains of a post-medieval field boundary were observed; and Trenches 11 and 12 which contained a chalk-filled disused drain.

### 3.2 Ditch [0604]

A NWW-SEE aligned ditch was observed running along the whole length of Trench 6 (for a distance of 30m). It ran at a slightly oblique angle to the line of the trench itself, such that the entirety of the width of the ditch was visible at the north-western end of the trench, partly disappearing into the northern section at the south-eastern end of the trench. It measured 0.75m in width by 0.25m in depth, and was cut through the subsoil deposit. The ditch itself had gently-sloping sides and a flat base, and contained a single grey-brown clayey-silt fill. No definite dating evidence was recovered from the ditch fill, however the presence of ceramic building material fragments (and the fact that it cuts through the subsoil) suggests a post-medieval date.

The line of this ditch can be identified on the 1812 Ordnance Survey Map, the 1839 Monks Risborough Parish Map, and the 1839 Inclosure Map. It is shown as a field boundary, separating the present field into two fields on the 1812 Map, and into a series of smaller east-west aligned fields on the 1839 Maps (this ditch acts as the separation between field number 342 and 343). The line of the field boundary on the 1839 maps is shown curving round slightly to the southwest, which may explain why it was not observed in Trench 7. It is unclear when the boundary was first established, as it is not shown on Jeffrey's 1768 Map of Buckinghamshire but this may simply be due to the small-scale and sketchlike nature of the map. However, it is clear that it fell into disuse at some point in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as it is not shown on the 1877 Ordnance Survey Map.

### 3.3 Chalk-filled disused drain [1103] and [1204]

The geophysical survey noted a linear anomaly running northwest to southeast through Trenches 11 and 12, with two northeasterly spurs running into Trench 14. This was identified on the geophysical survey as a probable field drain.

This anomaly was identified during the evaluation in Trenches 11 and 12 as a chalk-filled linear. This measured approximately 0.18m in width by 0.15m in depth, and was filled with chalk lumps. Occasional ceramic fragments (pieces of drain) were observed mixed in with the chalk. It is therefore believed that this is the line of an old drain, which was either lined with chalk or which has been infilled with chalk following its disuse.

This continuation of this chalk-filled drain was not observed in Trench 14, as might be expected based on the geophysical survey. Instead, two possible pipe cuts (faint dark marks in the soil approximately 0.1m in width) were observed in the approximate locations indicated by the geophysical survey.

### 3.4 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, early medieval field systems, and later medieval field systems. However, the results of the trial trenching evaluation did not provide any information in relation to these research aims. Instead, 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
Post-medieval field boundary, identifiable on	6	0604	Low significance of local interest.



19 <sup>th</sup> century maps.			
Chalk-filled disused drain.	11; 12	1103; 1204	Negligible significance.

Table 1 – Heritage Assets recorded during intrusive evaluation

HA1 consists of the remains of a post-medieval field boundary, identifiable on 19<sup>th</sup> century historic maps as separating the DA into smaller east-west aligned fields. This is considered to have low significance of local interest, adding slightly to knowledge about the archaeological survival of post-medieval field systems in this particular area.

HA2 consists of the remains of the chalk-filled disused drain, identifiable on the geophysical survey and in Trenches 11 and 12. This is considered to have negligible significance.

#### 4 CONCLUSIONS

The trial-trenching evaluation uncovered very little archaeological evidence for past activity, broadly supporting the results of the geophysical survey which did not identify any features of archaeological interest. The majority of the trenches across the DA simply consisted of topsoil overlying subsoil over the natural deposit. The only feature of archaeological interest was a ditch in Trench 6 which represents the remains of a post-medieval field boundary identifiable on 19<sup>th</sup> century maps, and which is considered to have low local interest. A chalk-filled disused drain was also identified in Trenches 11 and 12, however this is considered to have negligible archaeological significance.

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## Appendix I – Trench Register

Trench	Orientation	Depth	Description	Length
1	NE-SW	0.4m	Topsoil (0101); over subsoil (0102); over natural (0103).	30m
2	NW-SE	0.6m	Topsoil (0201); over subsoil (0202); over natural (0203).	30m
3	NE-SW	0.45m	Topsoil (0301); over subsoil (0302); over natural (0303).	30m
4	NW-SE	0.5m	Topsoil (0401); over subsoil (0402); over natural (0403).	30m
5	NE-SW	0.45m	Topsoil (0501); over subsoil (0502); over natural (0503).	30m
6	NW-SE	0.5m	Topsoil (0601); over subsoil (0602); over natural (0603). One NWW-SEE aligned ditch running length of trench, [0604].	30m
7	NE-SW	0.5m	Topsoil (0701); over subsoil (0702); over natural (0703).	30m
8	NE-SW	0.5m	Topsoil (0801); over subsoil (0802); over natural (0803).	30m
9	NW-SE	0.45m	Topsoil (0901); over subsoil (0902); over natural (0903).	30m
10	NE-SW	0.45m	Topsoil (1001); over natural (1002).	30m
11	NE-SW	0.45m	Topsoil (1101); over natural (1102). Line of chalk (previous drain) running across trench, [1103].	30m
12	NE-SW	0.55m	Topsoil (1201); over subsoil (1202); over natural (1203). Line of chalk running across trench, [1204] (continuation of [1103]).	30m
13	NE-SW	0.35m	Topsoil (1301); over subsoil (1302); over natural (1303).	30m
14	NW-SE	0.4m	Topsoil (1401); over subsoil (1402); over natural (1403).	30m
15	NE-SW	0.4m	Topsoil (1501); over subsoil (1502); over natural (1503).	30m
16	NW-SE	0.45m	Topsoil (1601); over subsoil (1602); over natural (1603).	30m
17	NE-SW	0.5m	Topsoil (1701); over subsoil (1702); over natural (1703).	30m
18	NE-SW	0.4m	Topsoil (1801); over natural (1802).	30m
19	NW-SE	0.45m	Topsoil (1901); over subsoil (1902); over natural (1903).	30m
20	N-S	0.45m	Topsoil (2001); over subsoil (2002); over natural (2003).	30m
21	NW-SE	0.6m	Topsoil (2101); over subsoil (2102); over natural (2103).	30m
22	NE-SW	0.45m	Topsoil (2201); over subsoil (2202); over natural (2203).	30m

23	NW-SE	0.55m	Topsoil (2301); over subsoil (2302); over natural (2303).	30m
24	NE-SW	0.5m	Topsoil (2401); over subsoil (2402); over natural (2403).	30m

## Appendix II – Context Register

Context No.	Trench	Description	Dimensions
0101	1	Topsoil: dark grey-brown clayey silt with rooting.	0-0.2m
0102	1	Subsoil: light grey-brown clay with occasional small pebbles.	0.2-0.3m
0103	1	Natural: light grey-brown silty-clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional flints. Chalkier towards southern end.	0.3m+
0201	2	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.25m
0202	2	Subsoil: yellow-brown silty-clay with occasional pebbles.	0.25-0.5m
0203	2	Natural: light grey sandy-clay with chalk flecks and flints, with areas of yellow-brown silty-clay and areas of grey-brown silty-clay.	0.5m+
0301	3	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.25m
0302	3	Subsoil: yellow clay (only visible in certain parts of the trench).	0.25-0.3m
0303	3	Natural: light grey chalky and flinty silty-clay, with patches of green-grey clay. Chalkier towards northern end, with more yellow-brown silty-clay towards southern end.	0.3m+
0401	4	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.25m
0402	4	Subsoil: mid grey-brown silty-clay.	0.25-0.5m
0403	4	Natural: mid grey-brown silty-clay with chalk flecks and flints.	0.5m+
0501	5	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.25m
0502	5	Subsoil: yellow-brown silty-clay with occasional very small pebbles.	0.25-0.4m
0503	5	Natural: light grey chalky silty-clay with flints, and some patches of chalk.	0.4m+
0601	6	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.25m
0602	6	Subsoil: yellow-brown silty-clay.	0.25-0.45m

0603	6	Natural: light grey silty-clay with chalk and flints.	0.45m+
0604	6	Cut of NWW-SEE aligned ditch. Runs along whole length of trench, at a slightly oblique angle. Regular gently sloping sides with flat base. Sealed by the topsoil (0601); but cuts through the subsoil (0602) and natural (0603). Single fill (0605).	30m+ X 0.75m X 0.25m
0605	6	Single fill of ditch [0604]. Mid grey-brown friable clayey-silt, with moderate amount of flints and small CBM fragments.	30m+ X 0.75m X 0.25m
0701	7	Topsoil: dark grey-brown clayey silt with rooting.	0-0.3m
0702	7	Subsoil: mid-brown silty-clay.	0.3-0.5m
0703	7	Natural: grey-brown silty-clay with chalk flecks and flints. Chalkier towards southern end.	0.5m+
0801	8	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt with rooting.	0-0.3m
0802	8	Subsoil: yellow-brown silty-clay (only visible in certain parts of the trench).	0.3-0.35m
0803	8	Natural: light grey chalk, flints, and silty-clay, with patches of grey-brown silty-clay.	0.35m+
0901	9	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.25m
0902	9	Natural: olive-green clay with large flints and patches of red-brown clay (NW end); chalk and flints in silty-clay (SE end).	0.25m+
1001	10	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.3m
1002	10	Natural: green silty-clay with flints and red-brown silty-clay with frequent flint.	0.3m+
1101	11	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.3m
1102	11	Natural: olive-green clay and red-brown clay with flints.	0.3m+
1103	11	Cut of NW-SE aligned linear, filled with chalk (1104). Sealed by the topsoil (1101); but cuts through the natural (1102). Continues in Trench 12 as [1204]. Seen on geophysical survey.	2m+ X 0.18m X 0.15m
1104	11	Fill of linear [1103]. Grey-white firm chalk-lumps. Occasional ceramic fragments (drain pieces) observed mixed in with the chalk.	2m+ X 0.18m X 0.15m
1201	12	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.3m
1202	12	Subsoil: yellow-brown silty-clay.	0.3-0.5m
1203	12	Natural: yellow-brown / green silty-clay, with patches of red silty-clay and flints.	0.5m+

1204	12	Cut of NW-SE aligned linear, filled with chalk (1205). Sealed by the topsoil (1201); but cuts through the subsoil (1202) and natural (1203). Continues in Trench 11 as [1103]. Seen on geophysical survey.	2m+ X 0.17m X 0.15m
1205	12	Fill of linear [1204]. Grey-white firm chalk lumps. Occasional ceramic fragments observed.	2m+ X 0.17m X 0.15m
1301	13	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt with rooting.	0-0.2m
1302	13	Subsoil: yellow-brown silty-clay (only visible in certain parts of the trench).	0.2-0.25m
1303	13	Natural: light grey silty-clay with flints, patches of red-brown clay, and patches of olive-green clay.	0.25m+
1401	14	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.2m
1402	14	Subsoil: yellow silty-clay.	0.2-0.3m
1403	14	Natural: grey-white chalky silty-clay.	0.3m+
1501	15	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.2m
1502	15	Subsoil: yellow-brown silty-clay (only visible in certain parts of the trench).	0.2-0.3m
1503	15	Natural: light grey silty-clay with chalk flecks, and patches of red clay with flints.	0.3m+
1601	16	Topsoil: dark grey-brown clayey-silt.	0-0.25m
1602	16	Subsoil: yellow-brown silty-clay.	0.25-0.4m
1603	16	Natural: light brown silty-clay with flints, and red clay with flint patches.	0.4m+
1701	17	Topsoil: dark grey-brown clayey-silt.	0-0.3m
1702	17	Subsoil: yellow-brown silty-clay.	0.3-0.45m
1703	17	Natural: mix of olive-green clays and red-brown clays with flints.	0.45m+
1801	18	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt with rooting.	0-0.3m
1802	18	Natural: mix of olive-green silty-clay and red-brown silty-clay with flints.	0.3m+
1901	19	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt with rooting.	0-0.25m
1902	19	Subsoil: mid-light brown clay with pebbles.	0.25-0.35m
1903	19	Natural: mix of light grey silty-clay, red-brown clay with flints, and olive-green clay.	0.35m+
2001	20	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.25m
2002	20	Subsoil: yellow-brown silty-clay (only visible in certain parts of the trench).	0.25-0.3m

2003	20	Natural: olive-green silty-clay.	0.3m+
2101	21	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.2m
2102	21	Subsoil: yellow-brown silty-clay with pebbles.	0.2-0.45m
2103	21	Natural: light grey-white silty-clay, with patches of red-brown silty-clay with flints.	0.45m+
2201	22	Topsoil: dark grey-brown clayey-silt with rooting.	0-0.25m
2202	22	Subsoil: yellow-brown silty-clay with pebbles.	0.25-0.35m
2203	22	Natural: light grey-white silty-clay, with patches of red-clay with flints.	0.35m+
2301	23	Topsoil: dark grey-brown clayey-silt.	0-0.3m
2302	23	Subsoil: yellow-brown silty-clay with pebbles.	0.3-0.5m
2303	23	Natural: olive-green silty-clay, with patches of red-brown clay with flints, and area of light grey silty-clay.	0.5m+
2401	24	Topsoil: dark brown clayey-silt.	0-0.3m
2402	24	Subsoil: yellow-brown silty-clay with pebbles. Thicker at northern end.	0.3-0.7m (N end); 0.3-0.4m (S end)
2403	24	Natural: light grey-white silty-clay, with patches of red-brown silty-clay.	0.4 / 0.7m+

### Appendix III – Photographic Register

Photo number	Digital	Direction Facing	Description
001	5165	SW	Trench 1 general
002	5166	NE	Trench 1 general
003	5167	SE	Trench 2 general
004	5168	NW	Trench 2 general
005	5169	SW	Trench 3 general
006	5170	NE	Trench 3 general
007	5171	NW	Trench 4 general
008	5172	SE	Trench 4 general
009	5173	NE	Trench 5 general
010	5174	SW	Trench 5 general
011	5175	NE	Trench 6 general
012	5176	SW	Trench 6 general
013	5178	SW	Trench 8 general
014	5179	NE	Trench 8 general
015	5180	SE	Trench 9 general
016	5181	NW	Trench 9 general
017	5182	NE	Trench 10 general
018	5183	SW	Trench 10 general
019	5184	NE	Trench 11 general
020	5185	NW	[1103] (line of chalk), Trench 11
021	5186	SW	Trench 11 general
022	5187	SW	Trench 7 general
023	5188	NE	Trench 7 general
024	5189	SW	Trench 12 general
025	5190	NE	Trench 12 general
026	5191	NE	Trench 17 general
027	5192	SW	Trench 17 general
028	5193	SE	Trench 16 general
029	5194	NW	Trench 16 general
030	5195	NE	Trench 15 general
031	5196	SW	Trench 15 general
032	5197	NW	Trench 14 general
033	5198	SE	Trench 14 general
034	5199	NE	Trench 13 general
035	5200	SW	Trench 13 general
036	5201	NE	Trench 18 general
037	5202	SW	Trench 18 general
038	5203	NW	Trench 19 general
039	5204	SE	Trench 19 general
040	5205	N	Trench 20 general
041	5206	S	Trench 20 general

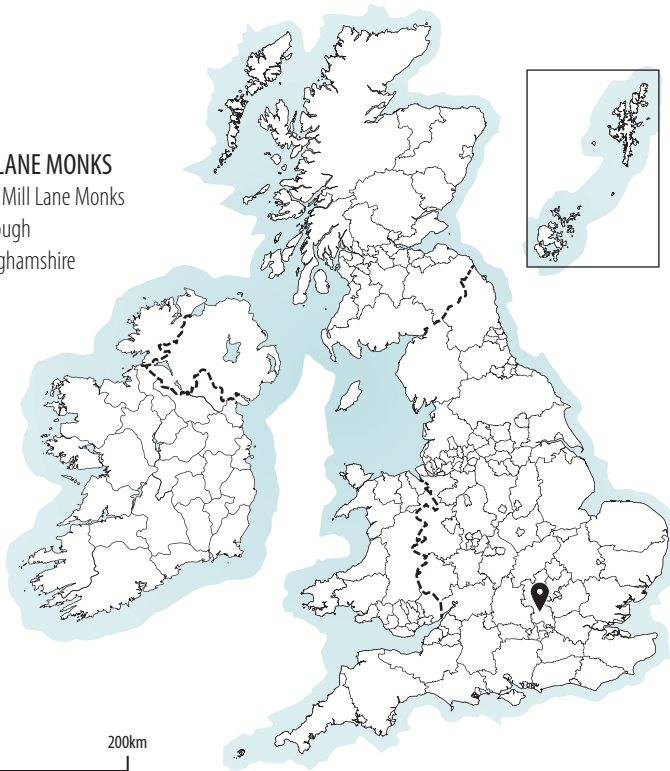
042	5207	SW	Trench 24 general
043	5208	NE	Trench 24 general
044	5209	SE	Trench 23 general
045	5210	NW	Trench 23 general
046	5211	S	General shot of the site, from Trench 22
047	5212	NE	Trench 22 general
048	5213	SW	Trench 22 general
049	5214	NW	Trench 21 general
050	5215	SE	Trench 21 general
051	5224	-	Backfilled trenches
052	5225	-	Backfilled trenches
053	5226	SE	Ditch [0604]
054	5227	SE	Ditch [0604]
055	5228	SE	Ditch [0604]
056	5229	SE	Ditch [0604]

#### Appendix IV – Drawing Register

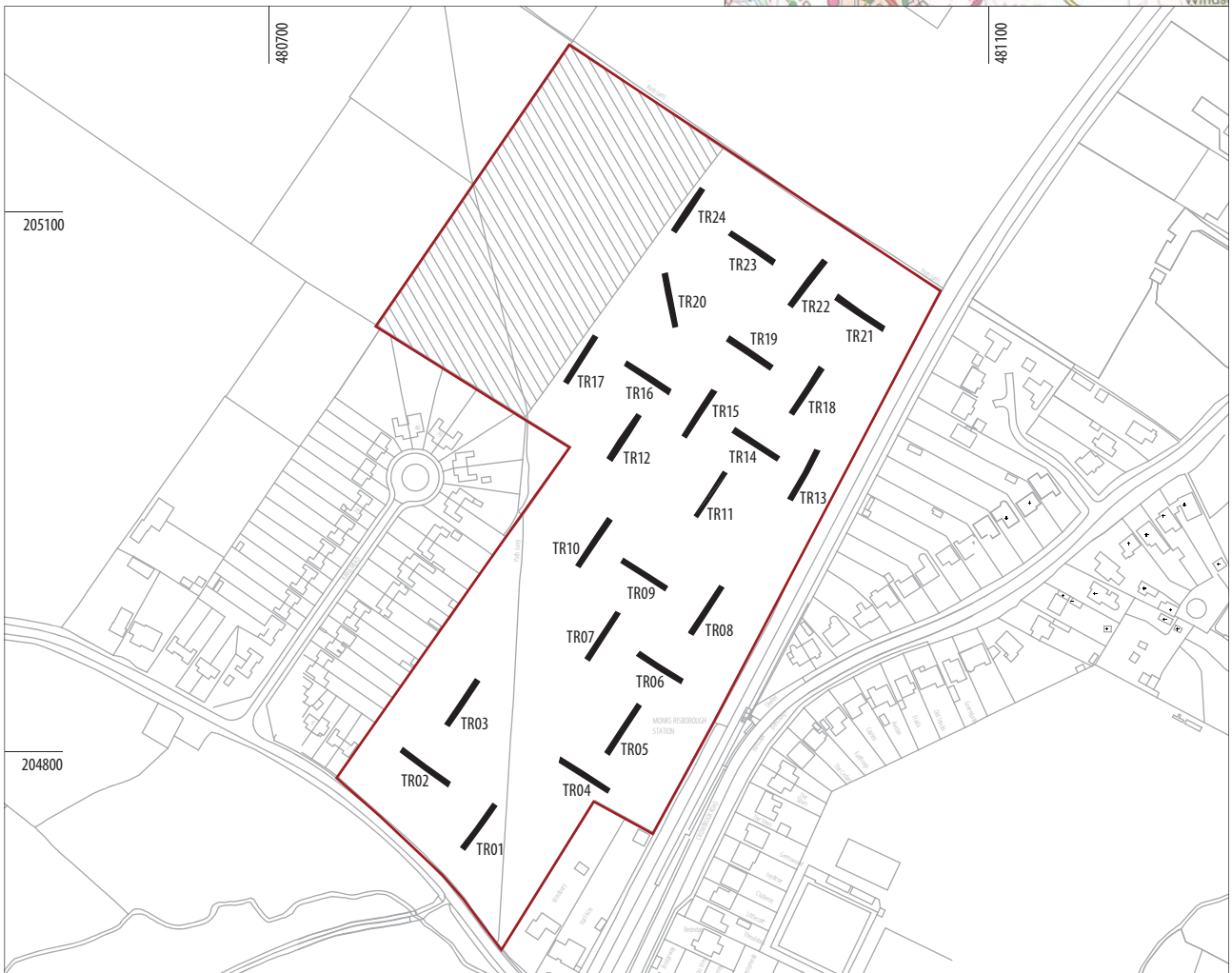
<b>Drawing Number</b>	<b>Scale</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	1:10	NW-facing section of ditch [0604]



**MILL LANE MONKS**  
land at Mill Lane Monks  
Risborough  
Buckinghamshire



0 200km



**KEY**  
 development boundary  
 trench location

0 200m  
 scale 1:4,000 @ A4

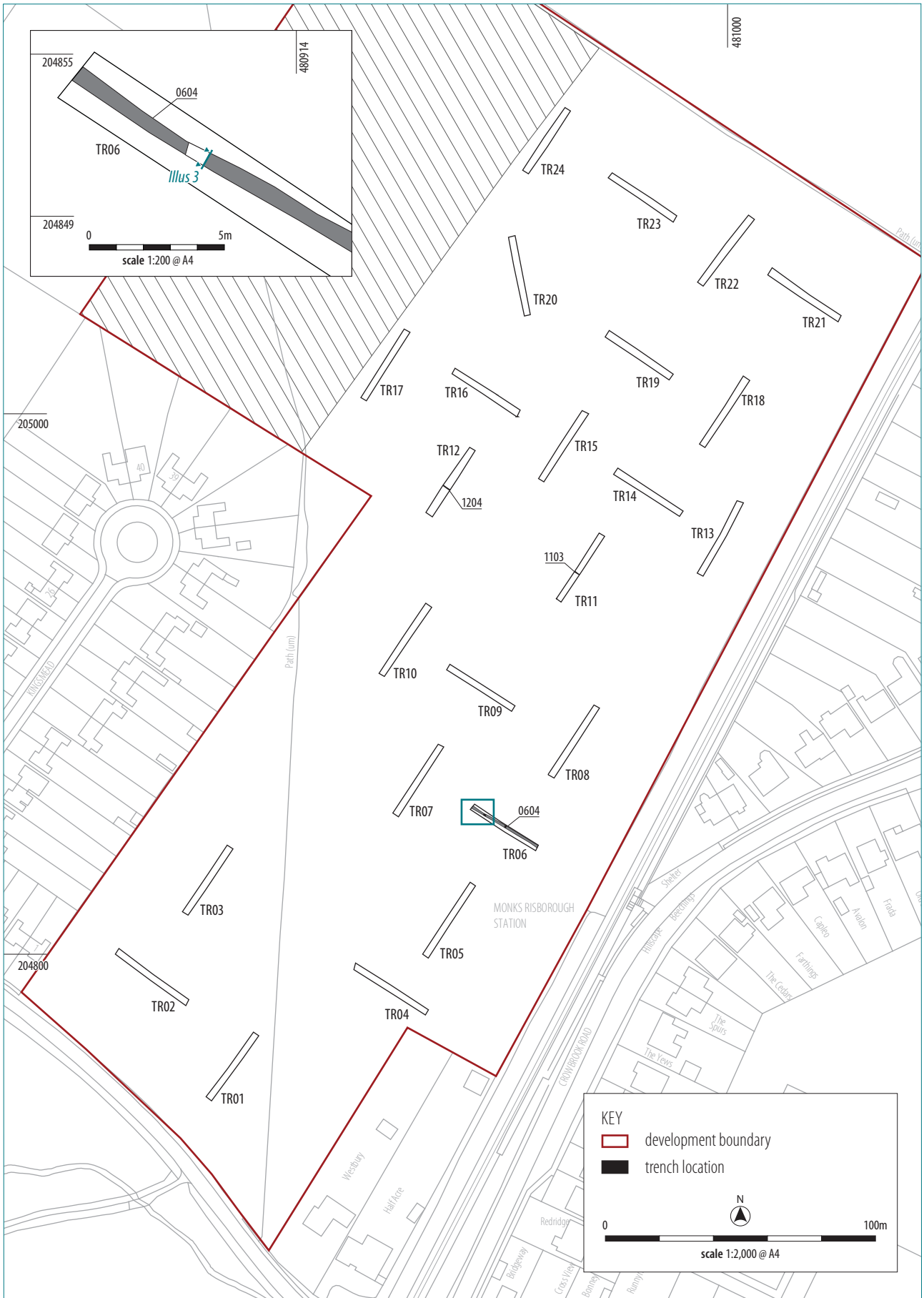


SOUTH & EAST

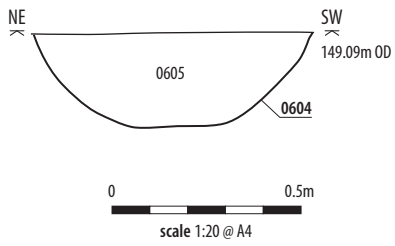
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ILLUS 1  
 Site location



ILLUS 2  
Trench plan



**ILLUS 3**

Photos and NW facing section of ditch [0604]



ILLUS 4

Photo of linear [1103]

ILLUS 5

Photo of Trench 1, showing natural chalky deposit

ILLUS 6

Photo of Trench 18, showing natural clayey deposit