

**PREMISES AT AYLESBURY TA  
OXFORD ROAD, AYLESBURY, BUCKS**

**REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

prepared on behalf of

**Defence Estates**

Through their agents

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Ref: 52435.03  
**April 2003**

## Contents

Summary

Acknowledgements

1.	INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1.	Project background.....	1
1.2.	The Site.....	1
1.3.	Archaeological background .....	1
2.	OBJECTIVE .....	1
2.1.	Archaeological evaluation .....	1
3.	METHODOLOGY .....	2
3.1.	Fieldwork .....	2
4.	RESULTS .....	2
4.1.	Introduction .....	2
4.2.	Evaluation trenches 1-10 .....	2
4.3.	Archaeological features and deposits .....	3
5.	FINDS .....	3
5.1.	Introduction .....	3
5.2.	Pottery .....	3
5.3.	Ceramic Building Material .....	4
5.4.	Animal Bone .....	4
5.5.	Other Finds .....	4
6.	ENVIRONMENTAL.....	5
6.1.	Aims .....	5
6.2.	Samples taken and palaeo-environmental evidence .....	5
6.3.	Assessment results .....	5
6.4.	Potential .....	6
6.5.	Proposals .....	7
7.	CONCLUSION .....	7
7.1.	Evaluation results.....	7
8.	REFERENCE .....	7

Appendix 1: Trench summaries

Figure 1: Site location map showing evaluation trenches

Figure 2: Archaeological features, plans and sections

## Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Defence Estates through their agents RPS Planning, Transport and Environment to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the Aylesbury Territorial Army (TA), Oxford Road, Aylesbury, (NGR 481275 213850).

The evaluation was required in order to obtain information to support a planning application (03/00520/AOP & 03/00521/AOP) to Aylesbury Vale District Council for redevelopment of the TA centre. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Project Design approved by Buckinghamshire County Council's County Archaeological Officer.

The objective of the evaluation was to provide information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site. In particular, the Site was identified as having the potential to contain remains of a Medieval Leper Hospice.

The evaluation achieved the excavation of ten trenches totalling 101.6m in length, by 1.8m wide. The trenches were positioned to take account of the existing use of the Site by the TA and Red Cross centres, and buried services. As a result, the layout and sizes of trenches varied from those proposed in the Project Design. However, the total length of trenches achieved the sample size that was required for the first stage.

The evaluation, comprising only the first proposed stage, established no evidence for the Medieval Leper Hospice and in general a low level of archaeological potential across the area investigated. This potential would appear to result, at least in part, from the impact of modern buildings and services on the Site, and may reflect its low lying position.

The two possible pits in Trench 4 are most likely of Post-medieval date, and the ditch in Trench 6 remains undated. Of more interest, three linear features of probably Medieval date, recorded in Trench 7, contain environmental evidence indicative of domestic activities in the vicinity of the Site.

## **Acknowledgements**

Wessex Archaeology is grateful to Defence Estates and their agent RPS Ltd for commissioning the evaluation and to David Radford of Bucks County Council for advice.

The evaluation was carried out by Nick Best. This report was prepared by Paul McCulloch, Project Manager with contributions from Mike Allen, Lorraine Mephram, Chris J. Stevens, and Sarah Wyles. The report illustrations were prepared by R. Goller.

**PREMISES AT AYLESBURY TA  
OXFORD ROAD, AYLESBURY, BUCKS**

**REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

**1.1. Project background**

1.1.1. Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Defence Estates through their agents RPS Planning, Transport and Environment to carry out an archaeological evaluation at the Aylesbury Territorial Army (TA), Oxford Road, Aylesbury, hereafter the Site (NGR 481275 213850).

1.1.2. The evaluation was required in order to obtain information to support a planning application (03/00520/AOP & 03/00521/AOP) to Aylesbury Vale District Council for redevelopment of the TA centre. The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 2003) approved by Buckinghamshire County Council's County Archaeological Officer.

1.1.3. This report sets out the results of the evaluation and is intended to provide the information required to support the planning application for redevelopment of the TA centre.

**1.2. The Site**

1.2.1. The Site covers an area of approximately 2ha and is bounded to the east by Oxford Road, by housing to the north and industrial units to the west and south (**Figure 1**). To the south it also incorporates a Red Cross Training Centre. Originally the Site was bounded by Bear Brook to the south but modern developments since the 1950s have covered and redirected this minor waterway. The Site is located to the south-west of Aylesbury town centre.

**1.3. Archaeological background**

1.3.1. The archaeological background to the Site is contained within the Project Design (Wessex Archaeology 2003) and is not repeated here.

**2. OBJECTIVE**

**2.1. Archaeological evaluation**

2.1.1. The objective of the evaluation was to provide information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains within the Site. In particular, the Site was identified as having the potential to contain remains of a Medieval Leper Hospice.

- 2.1.2. The information obtained by the evaluation was intended to assist in the determination of what adverse impact proposed development of the Site may have on archaeological remains and what measures may be required to offset that impact.

### **3. METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Fieldwork**

- 3.1.1. The Project Design set out a two stage trench evaluation of the Site, agreed with the County Archaeological Officer. The first stage was to comprise seven trenches totalling 100m in length by 1.8m positioned in the area of the Site of greatest perceived potential, the south-eastern portion of the Site occupied by the TA. The need for the second stage of trenches was to be informed by the results of the first stage.
- 3.1.2. The evaluation (first stage) achieved the excavation of ten trenches totalling 101.6m in length, by 1.8m wide (**Figure 1**). The trenches were positioned to take account of the existing use of the Site by the TA and Red Cross centres, and buried services. As a result, the layout and sizes of trenches varied from those proposed in the Project Design. However, the total length of trenches achieved the sample size that was required for the first stage.
- 3.1.3. On the basis of the results (below) of the first stage of trenches, and in consultation with the County Archaeological Officer, the second stage was not undertaken.

### **4. RESULTS**

#### **4.1. Introduction**

- 4.1.1. The results of the evaluation are summarised below. More detailed trench summaries are provided in **Appendix 1**, based on the field record of the evaluation, which is currently held by Wessex Archaeology as an archive under project code 52435.

#### **4.2. Evaluation trenches 1-10**

- 4.2.1. All trenches were excavated by machine around the buildings of the TA centre and the adjacent Red Cross centre immediately to the south-west. Trenches 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, & 10 were machine excavated through hard surfacing, while trenches 3, 4, 5, & 6 were machine excavated through topsoil.
- 4.2.2. Sub-surface ground conditions were dry to the north-east and increasingly wet to the south-west. Trench 4 and all trenches south-west of it became partially filled by groundwater when excavated. This would appear to reflect the topography of the area, which rises to the north-west, away from the low-lying area of the Bear Brook. Natural deposits in the north-east included calcareous silty loam, in contrast to more alluvial deposits recorded in the south-west.

### **4.3. Archaeological features and deposits**

- 4.3.1. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded in Trenches 4, 6, and 7 (**Figure 2**).
- 4.3.2. In Trench 4 two features, possibly pits, were revealed, **046** and **048**. Although only partially revealed, these appeared to be sub-circular in plan and at least 2m in diameter. Owing to groundwater egress, these features were rapidly sampled for dating evidence before the Trench was abandoned. The fill (**046**) of feature **045** contained animal bone, ceramic building material (CBM) and clay pipe, while the fill (**047**) of feature **048** contained animal bone and CBM.
- 4.3.3. In Trench 6 a linear feature aligned north-south was revealed, 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep. The fills, **606** and **607**, contained no finds.
- 4.3.4. In Trench 7, three linear features, **709**, **710**, and **711**, were revealed, approximately aligned north-south. Feature **710** appeared to be at least 1m wide and had two fills, **704**, which contained medieval pottery, and **706**. Feature **709** was possibly a re-cut of **710**, was 2.2m wide and contained four fills **701**, **702**, **703**, **708** and **712**. Medieval pottery was recovered from fill **701/712**. South-west of **710** was feature **711**, at least 0.5m wide. This contained two fills, **705** and **707**, from which Medieval pottery was recovered.
- 4.3.5. All other features and deposits were natural, Post-medieval, or modern.

## **5. FINDS**

### **5.1. Introduction**

- 5.1.1. A small quantity of finds was recovered during the evaluation, from Trenches 4, 7, 8 and 10. These have been quantified by material type within each context, and this information is presented in **Table 1**. The date range of the assemblage is from later prehistoric to Post-medieval.

### **5.2. Pottery**

- 5.2.1. Pottery, recovered from two Trenches only (7 and 8), constitutes the only close dating evidence from the site. This small assemblage includes sherds of later prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval date, some at least of which appears to have been re-deposited in later contexts. The condition of the material is poor, with sherds small and abraded (mean sherd weight overall is 5.9 grammes).
- 5.2.2. One coarse, flint-tempered sherd from ditch **809** (fill **808**) can be relatively confidently identified as of later prehistoric date, probably Late Bronze Age, on fabric grounds. This feature was otherwise datable by Post-medieval CBM. A second flint-tempered sherd from ditch **709** (fill **701**) is less certainly attributed.

5.2.3. Four of the five Romano-British sherds came from a single context in Trench 7 (ditch **709**), comprising three coarse greywares and one shelly ware; none can be more closely dated within the Roman period. A second shelly sherd, from ditch **809** (fill **808**) is also likely to be Romano-British although less diagnostic.

5.2.4. The remaining ten sherds are of Medieval date; all are coarsewares, some sandy and some with added flint inclusions. None are attributable to known sources, although all are likely to be of at least relatively local manufacture. There are no diagnostic sherds, but the potential date range of these sherds is 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century. All these sherds came from Trench 7 (ditches **709**, **710** and **711**).

### 5.3. Ceramic Building Material

5.3.1. This category includes fragments of flat roof tile (peg tile) and brick, the former predominant here. Most of this material is of obviously Post-medieval date, but there are a few fragments of peg tile in coarser, less well fired fabrics, which could be of medieval date, although all these occurred with post-medieval fragments. Most of the CBM came from Trenches 4, 8 and 10.

### 5.4. Animal Bone

5.4.1. The faunal assemblage, most of which derived from contexts in Trench 7, comprises a range of medium to large size mammals – identifiable species include sheep/goat and cattle. Most of the material is quite fragmentary.

### 5.5. Other Finds

5.5.1. Other finds include clay tobacco pipes (plain stem fragments), one piece of burnt, unworked flint (unknown date), a single oyster shell, a modern glass bottle and two tiny fragments of slag or cinder material.

**Table 1: All finds by context**

Trench	Context	Animal Bone	CBM	Clay Pipe	Prehist pottery	RB pottery	Med Pottery	Other Finds
4	45	10/132	12/330	1/3				1 oyster shell
	47	1/4	3/56					
7	701	67/573	1/45		1/1	4/30	3/21	1 burnt flint
	704	25/19					1/3	1g slag
	707						3/21	
	708	1/53						
	712	5/8					3/20	
8	801							1 glass bottle
	802			1/1				
	804	3/28	18/1146	1/3				
	808		3/72		1/3	1/2		
10	1004	1/13	5/355	¼				
	1006		5/76	½				
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>113/830</b>	<b>47/2080</b>	<b>5/13</b>	<b>2/4</b>	<b>5/32</b>	<b>10/65</b>	



## 6. ENVIRONMENTAL

### 6.1. Aims

- 6.1.1. Three samples were taken to evaluate the presence of charred remains and aid with defining the role and significance of the site. This report provides comments on sample size and strategy if further field intervention is warranted.

### 6.2. Samples taken and palaeo-environmental evidence

- 6.2.1. A series of three bulk samples of between 12 and 40 litres were processed from two Medieval ditches **709** and **710** for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal and land snails.

### 6.3. Assessment results

#### *Charred Plant Remains and Charcoals*

- 6.3.1. The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh and the residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded.
- 6.3.2. The flots were scanned under a x10 - x30 stereo-binocular microscope and presence of charred remains quantified (**Table 2**), to record the preservation and nature of the charred plant and charcoal remains.

#### *Charred plant remains*

- 6.3.3. The flots were small (average flot size for a 10 litre sample is 60 millilitres) with 40-50% rooty material and low numbers of uncharred weed seeds, which can be indicative of stratigraphic movement.
- 6.3.4. Large quantities of charred grain fragments and small amounts of charred weed seeds were recorded in all three samples. A few charred chaff fragments and charred pea/beans were observed in a single sample. Small mammal bones, land snails and fresh and brackish water snails were present in all samples.

#### *Charcoal*

- 6.3.5. Charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Table 2**. A small quantity of charcoal fragments of greater than 5.6 mm were retrieved from one sample.

#### *Land snails*

- 6.3.6. The snails noted in the bulk samples were as follows:
- Ditch **709** molluscs include whole *Helix aspersa*, *Candidula*, *Cernuella*, *Helicella itala*, *Vertigo*, *Vallonia*, *Trichia hispida*, *Punctum pygmaeum*, *Cochlicopa*, *Oxychilus*, *Aegopinella*, *Ena*, *Lymnaea* and *Bithynia*.
  - Ditch **710** molluscs include whole *Helix aspersa*, *Candidula*, *Cernuella*, *Helicella itala*, *Vertigo*, *Vallonia*, *Trichia hispida*, *Punctum pygmaeum*, *Cochlicopa*, *Oxychilus*, *Aegopinella*, *Ena*, *Lymnaea* and *Bithynia*.

There were some molluscs with periostracums in both ditches.

**Table 2: Environmental evidence by context**

Feature type/ no	Context	Sample	size litres	Flot								Residue
				flot ml	size	Grain	Chaff	Weed Uncharred	seeds charred	Charcoal >5.6mm	Other	Charcoal >5.6mm
<b>Medieval Ditches</b>												
710	704	3	40	175 <sup>87.5</sup>	A	-	C	C	-	moll-t (A) moll-f (A) smb (C)	-	
709	701	1	40	175 <sup>70</sup>	A*	-	C	C	C	moll-t (A) moll-f (C) smb (A)	-	
709	708	2	12	50 <sup>25</sup>	A	C	C	C	-	moll-t (A) moll-f (C) smb (C) p/beans (C)	-	

KEY: A\*\* = exceptional, A\* = 30+ items, A = ≥10 items, B = 9 - 5 items, C = < 5 items, (h) = hazelnuts, smb = small mammal bones; Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs  
Moll-f = freshwater molluscs;

NOTE: <sup>1</sup>flot is total, but flot in superscript = ml of rooty material. <sup>2</sup>Unburnt seed in lower case to distinguish from charred remains

#### 6.4. Potential

##### *Charred plant remains and charcoal*

6.4.1. The presence of charred plant remains has the potential to indicate the crops grown, processing in the area and the nature of storage. This information can help define the activities on site and nature of the archaeological remains. The presence of peas/ beans indicates a diverse cultivated assemblages not untypical of medieval contexts. The remains seemed to be dumped and the remains have the potential to help define the processes and activities relating to the burnt remains. The sparse charcoal indicates little burnt material was deposited in the ditches and there is little potential for future analysis.

##### *Land snails*

6.4.2. The land snail assemblage is typical of a syanthropic post-Roman garden assemblage. Analysis will not provide further details of the environment.

##### *Palaeo-environmental Summary*

6.4.3. The quantity of charred remains from the ditches is high indicating domestic activity in the vicinity. It is not uncommon to find rich charred assemblages of Medieval date. The lack of an archaeological site to provide a framework into which to place this data reduces the significance of these finds. The evaluation trench, however, is unlikely to have been far from the source of the burning activity, unless this derives from a midden/manure heap in an agricultural landscape.

## **6.5. Proposals**

- 6.5.1. If further field work is undertaken then an appropriate sampling strategy should be implemented. Sample size of 10 –20 litres would be appropriate. If no further field work is undertaken no analysis is proposed unless the Medieval remains can be directly related to other defined features.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

### **7.1. Evaluation results**

- 7.1.1. The evaluation, comprising only the first proposed stage, established no evidence for the Medieval leper hospice and in general a low level of archaeological potential across the area investigated. This potential would appear to result, at least in part, from the impact of modern buildings and services on the Site, and may reflect its low lying position.
- 7.1.2. The two possible pits in Trench 4 are most likely of Post-medieval date, and the ditch in Trench 6 remains undated. Of more interest, three linear features of probably Medieval date, recorded in Trench 7, contain environmental evidence indicative of domestic activities in the vicinity of the Site.

## **8. REFERENCE**

Wessex Archaeology, 2003, 'Premises at Aylesbury TA, Oxford Road, Aylesbury, Bucks: Project Design for Archaeological Evaluation', Client document 52435.2.

## Appendix 1: Trench summaries

Trench 1		Max Depth: 1.2m	Length: 6m	Width: 2m
No.	Interpretation	Description	Depth	
011		Tarmac and modern overburden	0.2m	
012		Crushed brick and demolition waste used as hogging / levelling deposit.	0.4m	
013	Natural clay	Dark grey / black stained sandy clay. Stained natural clay deposit.	0.55m	
014	Natural clay	Light brown sandy clay natural	0.95m	
015	Natural clay	Light brown silty clay natural with c.20% chalk rock fragments within matrix.	1.1m	

Trench 2		Max Depth: 0.5m	Length: 6.2m	
No.	Interpretation	Description	Depth	
021		Tarmac and modern overburden	0.2m	
022		Crushed brick and demolition waste used as hogging / levelling deposit.	0.4m	
023		Upper surface of mixed clay and rubble interface	c.o.5m	

Trench 3		Max Depth: 1.2m	Length: 2m	
No.	Interpretation	Description	Depth	
031	topsoil		0.3m	
032	subsoil	mid brown sandy clay	0.7m	
033	natural	Light brown silty clay	1.05m	
034	natural	Light brown silty clay with c. 5-10% inclusions of chalk gravel	1.05+	

Trench 4		Max Depth: 1.1m	Length: 10m	Width: 2m
No.	Interpretation	Description	Depth	
041	topsoil		0.12m	
042	subsoil	mid brown silty clay loam	0.3m	
043	Possible buried soil horizon	Dark brown silty clay loam	0.45m	
044	Natural	Light brown silty clay	0.45m+	
045	Fill of cut feature [046]	It was not possible to hand excavate this deposit due to rapid flooding of trench.	0.45m	
046	Cut feature	Cut feature, full extent unknown. Possibly a pit (?) not fully examined within this trench due to rapid flooding of trench.	0.45m	
047	Fills of cut feature [048]	It was not possible to hand excavate these deposits due to rapid flooding of trench.	0.45m	
048	Cut feature	Cut feature, full extent unknown. Possibly a pit (?) not fully examined within this trench due to rapid flooding of trench.	0.45m	

<b>Trench 5</b>		Max Depth: 0.5	Length: 25m	Width: 2m
<b>No.</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth</b>
501	topsoil			0.2m
502	subsoil			0.4m
503	natural	Sandy clay matrix with inclusions of pea grit and gravel.		0.5m
504	Fill of cut feature [505]	Black humic clay deposit. Very loose. Modern backfill of machine dug (?) pit/trench of unknown purpose.		
505	Cut feature (modern)	Straight sided sub-linear cut feature revealed only partly in south-west side of trench 5. Approximately 8m in length were exposed. Excavated by machine, fill sifted for finds. None recovered. The size and character (deep, straight sided) suggests it was likely to have been excavated by machine.		Not known

<b>Trench 6</b>		Max Depth: 0.8m	Length: 10m + 8m	Width: 2m
<b>No.</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth</b>
601	Topsoil			0.2
602	Subsoil			0.4
603	Layer	Mid brown silty clay loam. Inclusions of less than 1% pea grit.		0.65
604	Natural	Matrix of c.50% yellow brown sandy clay, c.25% pea grit, c.30% small sub-angular gravels.		0.75
605	Linear cut feature	Cut of linear feature of unknown date aligned approx. north-south at an oblique angle to trench. Contained fills 606, 607. The westernmost extent of this feature was truncated by modern buildings on site.		0.85
606	Primary fill of cut [605]	Dark brown sandy clay. Inclusions comprised c.10% small sub-angular gravels. Lower (primary ?) fill of north-south cut linear feature		
607	Upper fill of cut [605]	Mid brown silty clay loam. Note that the horizon between deposits (606) and (607) is diffuse and the distinction is therefore an arbitrary one.		

<b>Trench 7</b>		Max Depth: 1.5m	Length: 8m	Width: 2m
<b>No.</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Depth</b>
N/a		Tarmac and modern overburden		0.13m
N/a		Crushed brick and demolition waste used as hogging / levelling deposit.		0.28m
701	Fill of ditch 709 See also 712	Mid brown sandy clay.		1.05m
702	Fill of ditch 709	Mixed yellow brown clay matrix with inclusions of c.20% chalk silts. This deposit was confined to the eastern edge of cut 709.		0.7m – 1.1m
703	Fill of ditch 709	Mid brown sandy clay. This deposit very similar to 701. The horizon between the two deposits was diffuse. Finds were less conspicuous in this deposit, though this may result in part from the lesser volume of the deposit sampled (i.e. as the ditch narrowed towards its base).		1.35m
704	Fill of ditch 710	Dark yellow brown silty clay. The interface between this deposit and 701 was diffuse.		1.15m
705	Fill of possible ditch 711	Dark brown/black sandy clay. Deposit disturbed by extensive bioturbation around the western edge of the ditch fills.		0.9m
706	Fill of ditch 710	Mixed yellow-brown clay. A very slight and poorly defined deposit. Extent disturbed by bioturbation around the western edge of the ditch fills.		0.9m


707	Fill of possible ditch 711	Dark brown silty clay. Deposit disturbed by extensive bioturbation around the Western edge of the ditch fills.	0.85m
708	Fill of ditch 709	Dark green/brown silty clay.	1.5m
709	Cut of north-south ditch	North-south aligned ditch. Contained fills 701, 702, 703, 708, 712. Note that the distinction between the fills of this ditch and adjacent features 710 and 711 was not clear in section.	1.5m
710	Cut of north-south ditch	Ditch cut on same axis as 709. Associated with, and possibly re-cut by 709, however the relationship between these two features is unclear and they may have been contemporary.	1.15m
711	Cut of possible ditch	Eastern edge only of cut revealed within evaluation trench. Possibly a third N-S ditch contiguous with 709 and 710.	0.9m
712	Fill of ditch [709]	Lens, dark brown/black sandy clay. Wholly contained within deposit 701	
713	Natural	Yellow brown silty clay.	0.25m

<b>Trench 8</b>		Max Depth: 1.2m	Length: 12.2m	Width: 2m
No.	Interpretation	Description	Depth	
N/a		Modern tarmac overburden	0.1m	
801	layer	Dark brown silty clay with c.5% inclusions of pea gravel. Re-deposited material.	0.55m (max)	
802	layer	Mid brown silty clay. No visible inclusions.	0.3m (max)	
803	layer	Pale grey brown silty clay with inclusions of c.10% silt derived from natural chalk.	0.7m (max)	
804	Fill of 807	Very loose grey brown clay matrix containing frequent (c.30-40%) inclusions of chalk rubble. This deposit was excavated by machine sondage to a depth of over 1.5m. The full depth of this deposit was not reached, as the deposits became too unstable to record beyond that depth.	1.5m+	
805	Lens	Yellow green sand overlying natural boulder clay 810.		
806	Natural gravels	Irregular deposit of natural gravels overlying boulder clay 810.	1.00m +	
807	Cut of modern feature	Cut of substantial modern feature only partially revealed within evaluation trench. Possibly associated with construction and levelling of site prior to construction of 1930s TA buildings. Contains fill 804. Sealed below 801, 802, 803.		
808	Fill of 809	Modern deposit. Similar in character / composition to 804.		
809	Modern cut feature	Irregular and substantial modern cut feature. Extent not fully exposed. Component of 807.		
811	structure	Remains of c.20thC brick structure. Not fully exposed within evaluation trench. No construction cut visible in section. Sealed by 801, 802, 803.		

<b>Trench 9</b>		Max Depth: 1.2m	Length: 5m
No.	Interpretation	Description	Depth
		Modern tarmac and overburden	0.2m
901	layer	Dark brown humic sandy clay. Inclusions comprise c.40% flint and gravel fragments of mixed size. Modern disturbance.	0.35m
902	layer	Mid brown silty clay loam. Inclusions comprise c. 5% flint and gravel @ c.30x20x10mm (max).	1.15m
903	Natural	Matrix of yellow brown clay with moderate sized gravels.	1.15m+
904	Natural	Pocket of natural blue-grey boulder clay. Investigated by machine sondage. Full depth not revealed. Variation within alluvial geology.	1.15m+

<b>Trench 10</b>		Max Depth: 1.2m	Length: 9.2m
<b>No.</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Depth</b>
		Modern tarmac and overburden	0.25m
<b>1001</b>	layer	Black sandy clay. Modern levelling / dump deposit.	0.65m
<b>1002</b>	layer	Dark brown clay loam. Inclusions comprise c.5% small gravel fragments.	1.05m
<b>1004</b>	layer	Dark brown / black sandy clay. Contains modern demolition waste.	
<b>1003</b>	Natural gravels	Natural alluvial gravels.	0.75

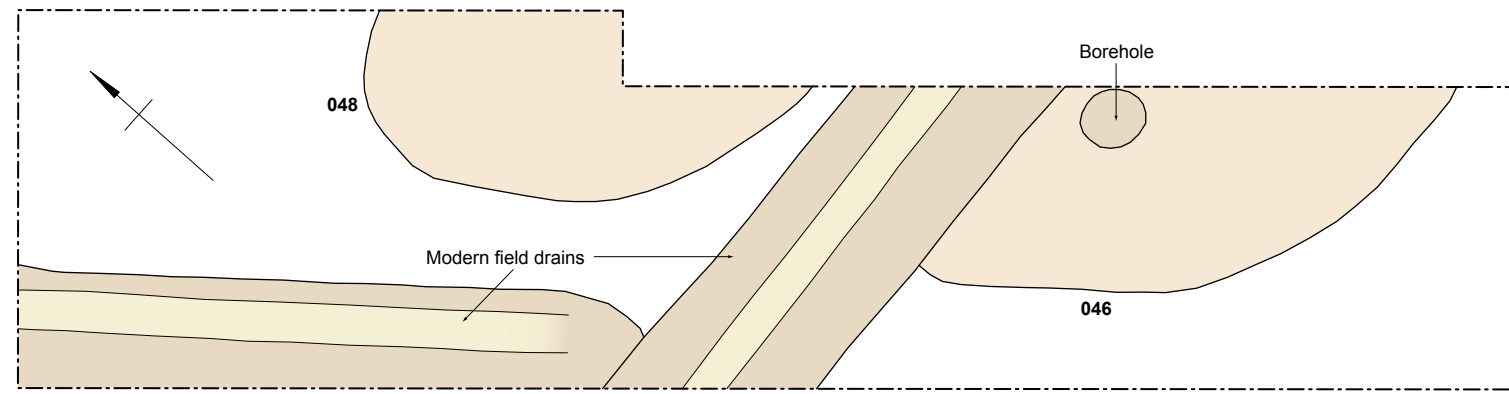


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Path:	X:\projects\52435\Drawing Office\Report Figures\Trenchprop\03_04\Siteloca.dwg			

Site location map showing evaluation trenches.

Figure 1

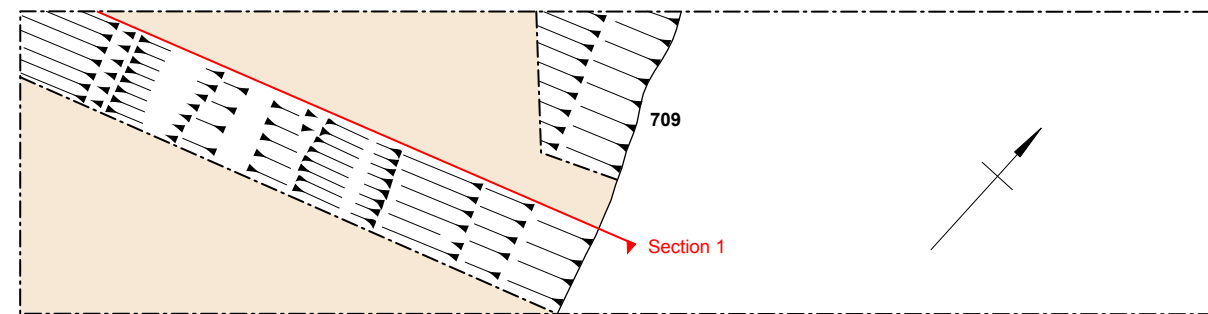




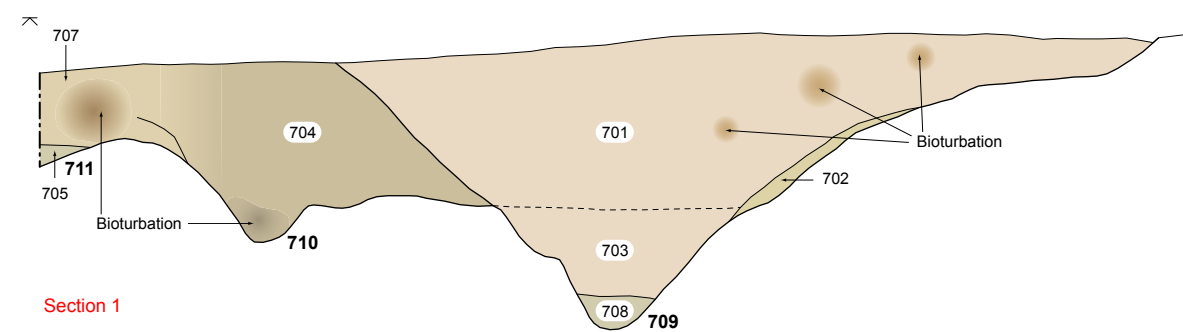
Trench 4



Trench 6a



Trench 7



0 1 2m  
Scale for plans 1:50

0 1m  
Scale for sections 1:25

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Revision Number:	0
Illustrator:	RG
Date:	14/04/03
Scale:	1:50 and 1:25 @ A3
Path:	X:\projects\52435\Drawing Office\ Report Figures\Assessment\03_04\Trplan&sect.ai

Archaeological features, plans and sections.

Figure 2