ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

LAND ADJACENT TO 33 MURSLEY ROAD, SWANBOURNE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE MK17 0SH

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Gareth Barlow BSc	
NGR: SP 8070 2738	Report No: 3843
District: Aylesbury Vale	Site Code: AS1413
Approved: C Halpin	Project No: P4338
Signed:	Date: June 2011

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	*Land adjacent to 33 Mursley Road, Swanbourne, Buckinghamshire MK17 0SH*		
In May and June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at land adjacent to 33 Mursley Road, Swanbourne, Buckinghamshire MK17 0SH (SP 8070 2738 Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation is required by the local planning authority in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a residential development (AVDC Planning Ref. 10/02212/APP). *The early history of the Swanbourne area is relatively unknown and very little recent archaeological work has been undertaken in the immediate area. The site lies in the area of a possible medieval/post-medieval windmill.* *Four features were identified. Gully F1008 is undated. Two pits (F1004 and F1006) both produced pottery of prehistoric (Bronze Age to early Iron Age) date. It is suggested that the pottery is derived from single vessels contained in each pit. The evaluation also recovered four fragments (127g) of residual Romano-British CBM from Ditch F1010 (L1011). The latter contained medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery, and the documentary evidence suggests that a 14th – 16th century windmill was present in this area of the site.*		
Project dates (fieldwork)	*26th May – 2nd June 2011 and 13th June 2011*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work	*TBC*
P. number	*P4338*	Site code	*AS1413*
Type of project	*An archaeological evaluation*		
Site status	-		
Current land use	*Pasture*		
Planned development	*residential*		
Main features (+dates)	*Pits, ditch, gully*		
Significant finds(+dates)	*Bronze Age – early Iron Age pottery, medieval pottery*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Buckinghamshire*	*Aylesbury Vale*	*Swanbourne*
HER/ SMR for area	*BCAS*		
Post code (if known)	*MK17 0SH*		
Area of site	*c.2500m2*		
NGR	*SP 8070 2738*		
Height AOD (max/ min)	*126.63/126.50m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Gareth Barlow*		
Funded by	*Leadbitter*		
Full title	*Land adjacent to 33 Mursley Road, Swanbourne, Buckinghamshire. An Archaeological Evaluation*		
Authors	*Gareth Barlow*		
Report no.	*3843*		
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SUMMARY

In May and June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at land adjacent to 33 Mursley Road, Swanbourne, Buckinghamshire MK17 0SH (SP 8070 2738 Figs. 1 & 2). It is proposed to construct a new affordable residential developments of 2 flats and 5 two-storey dwellings. The archaeological evaluation is required by the local planning authority (based on advice from Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS)), to provide for a condition attached to planning approval for the development (AVDC Planning Ref. 10/02212/APP).

The early history of the Swanbourne area is relatively unknown and very little recent archaeological work has been undertaken in the immediate area. The site lies in the area of a possible medieval/post-medieval windmill.

Four features were identified, three of which (Ditch F1010 and Pits F1004 and F1006) occurred in Trench 1. The fourth feature, Gully F1008 (= F1012) was orientated north/south and was recorded in Trenches 2 and 5. Trenches 3 and 4 contained no features. Gully F1008 is undated. The two pits (F1004 and F1006) both produced pottery of prehistoric (Bronze Age to early Iron Age) date. It is suggested that the pottery is derived from single vessels contained in each pit. The evaluation also recovered four fragments (127g) of residual Romano-British CBM from Ditch F1010 (L1011). The latter contained medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery, and the documentary evidence suggests that a 14th – 16th century windmill was present in this area of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May and June 2011, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at land adjacent to 33 Mursley Road, Swanbourne, Buckinghamshire MK17 0SH (SP 80700 27380 Figs. 1 & 2). It is proposed to construct a new affordable residential developments of 2 flats and 5 two-storey dwellings. The archaeological evaluation is required by the local planning authority (based on advice from Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS)), to provide for a condition attached to planning approval for the development (AVDC Planning Ref. 10/02212/APP). The evaluation was commissioned by Leadbitter.

1.2 The project was conducted according to a model brief for archaeological trial trenching issued by Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (Eliza Alqassar, issued 22/03/11), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 28/03/11) and approved by BCAS. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2008).

1.3 The site lies in the area of a possible medieval/post-medieval windmill. The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In particular, it aimed to establish the presence or absence of any remains relating to the medieval settlement of the town. It was also important to understand the level of truncation on the site.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs.1 & 2)

2.1 The site lies adjacent to No. 33 Mursley Road and is located at the eastern extent of the village of Swanbourne, which lies in the district of Aylesbury Vale and within the county of Buckinghamshire (Fig. 1). It lies along the northern frontage of Mursley Road, which runs on a west to east alignment between the settlements of Swanbourne and Mursley. The site does not lie within Swanbourne's Conservation Area (CA; HER DBC8071), but comprises an Archaeological Planning Notification Area on the basis of being a possible windmill site.

2.2 The solid geology of the Swanbourne area comprises Boulder Clay overlain by a drift geology of chalky till (BGS 1978). Soils of the area comprise those of the Hanslope Association, which are described as slowly permeable

calcareous clayey soils (SSEW 1983). The Swanbourne area also lies within the relatively flat and low-lying Vale of Aylesbury, with a small, un-named watercourse flowing 120m to the north of the site. The site itself is situated at approximately 126m AOD, with the surrounding relief sloping slightly downwards to the north. It is grazing land.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The early history of the Swanbourne area is relatively unknown and very little recent archaeological work has been undertaken in the immediate area. The area surrounding the site does not contain any prehistoric, Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon remains and the lack of any pre-medieval evidence may be the result of both limited early settlement and limited previous archaeological investigation. However, the A421 trunk road located 5km to the north of the site follows the route of a Roman road leading from the small town of *Magiovinium* (to the east) to Alchester (to the west) (Bourn 2008) A small Roman settlement or farmstead comprising of ditched enclosures, pits and a possible hearth/kiln has also been identified at Salden, which lies to the south of the A421 trunk road (*ibid.*). The Domesday Book reveals that prior to 1086 Swanbourne consisted of two manors, but they had been united under the tenure of William, tenant of Walter Giffard (Page 1925).

3.2 As with previous periods, the medieval history of Swanbourne remains relatively unexplored (HER 0277400000). In the late 12th century, the manor was held by Hugh Malet and Margaret Passelewe, yet by 1202 – 03 it was held by Woburn Abbey (Page 1925). By 1614 the manor was held by the Fortescue family of Salden and was included in the Salden estate map of 1599 (Fig. 3). The village of Swanbourne incorporates a number of post-medieval and early modern standing buildings, although none lie in the immediate proximity to the site. To the north of Mursley Road and 100m to the north-north-west of the site lies Field Barn, which is shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4) as containing two small barns/buildings within an enclosure (HER 0697800000). The Buckinghamshire Historic Landscape Characterisation describes the site as form part of pre 18th century irregular enclosures (HLC HBC1374).

3.3 As noted previously, the site comprises an Archaeological Planning Notification Area on the basis of being a possible windmill site. The HER database refers to historical records of a medieval windmill on Church Hill and along the Mursley Road frontage of the site (centred upon SP 80700 27380; HERs 0054100000 & 0054101000). This is supported by the ridge and furrow map extract, which shows medieval features and field names. Although the map extract does not show any ridge and furrow within site but labels field of which the site forms a part as '*Mill Postle*'. Documentary sources also attest to mills at Swanbourne in the 13th and 14th centuries and refer specifically to a windmill being the property of the Deverell family (Page 1925). The will of William

Deverell, proved 5th July 1559, left the windmill at Swanbourne to his youngest son Augustine, whilst in the later 16th century John Deverell of Swanbourne bequeathed *'the old windmill standing upon church hill'* to his son John (*ibid.*).

3.4 The Salden Estate Map, which was commissioned by Sir John Fortescue in 1599 (Fig. 3), is cited as depicting a windmill by '*Churchill'* along the northern frontage of Mursley Road and within the road-side frontage of the site. Whilst the original 1599 map lies in private ownership and was thus not available for consultation, the only available copy did not appear to depict any feature within the site nor along the northern frontage of Mursley Road, To the south of the road, however, lay a feature possible representative of a mound, yet the windmill clearly marked on the 1599 map at 'Churchill' stood in the vicinity of the extant Church Hill Farm, which lies *c.* 1km to the north-north-east of the site. The 1st edition Ordnance Survey map, which dates to 1880, also shows no indication of a mound within the site and depicts the site as comprising part of a larger field (#366) traversed through its centre by a north-north-east to south-south-east aligned trackway (Fig. 4).

3.5 The 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map of 1925 also shows no evidence for a mound within the site or in its immediate vicinity (Fig. 5). The map includes a spot height along the road-side frontage of the site and in the vicinity of the possible windmill bound, but its height of 413 feet is consistent with slop heights elsewhere along Mursley Road. By 1925, the site consisted of part of the same larger field (#290), which continued to be traversed by the north-north-east to south-south-east aligned trackway but was labelled as '*Allotment Gardens*'. The Ordnance Survey map of 1978 (Fig. 6) no longer depicts the site as forming allotment gardens, yet clearly reveals that the road-side frontage of the site was affected by the widening of the road during the mid 20th century. This is consistent with the HER entry for the windmill site, which suggests that a mound lay along the Mursley Road frontage until 1938 when it was destroyed by the widening of the road (HERs 0054100000 & 0054101000).

3.6 Although an Ordnance Survey field investigator identified a circular amorphous swelling on the hedge-line along the road-side frontage of the site in April 1974, there is nothing to suggest that it represents the windmill depicted by '*Churchill'* depicted on the Salden Estate map of 1599. Whilst it is possible that the mound once consisted of an unrelated windmill mound, it is judged to lie against the widened Mursley Road, rather than within the site itself. This is confirmed by a visit to the site by BCAS, which indicated that the mound was reduced to slight undulations in the grass verge of the road. In the late medieval assessment for the Solent Thames Research Frameworks it is noted that windmills were an early introduction to Buckinghamshire and stone built tower mills began to replace post-mills by the end of the 13th century (Taylor-Moore 2010). For post-medieval mills, Green, Giggins and Welch note that no post-medieval windmills have currently been excavated in Buckinghamshire (2010).

4 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

4.1 Five trial trenches were excavated (Fig.7). Trenches 1 and 3 were 22m long, Trench 5 was 20m long, Trench 4 was 15m long, and Trench 2 was 12m long. All trenches were 1.60m wide. Trenches 1-3 were initially excavated, in the potential location of the possible windmill. After these had been investigated, BCAS advised that they required two additional contingency trenches in the area of the proposed new residential dwellings and parking.

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 180° back acting mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Fig. 8)

Sample section 1A: West end, north facing. *0.00 = 126.44m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.12 – 0.35m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.35 – 0.50m	L1002	Subsoil. As above
0.50m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As above

Sample section 1B: East end, north facing. *0.00 = 126.62m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, mid dark grey brown organic clay silt with frequent fine roots and sparse small and medium angular flints.
0.15 – 0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. Firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints, sub-rounded chalk, CBM fragments and charcoal flecks.
0.36 – 0.53m	L1002	Subsoil. Firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints and sub-rounded chalk.
0.53m+	L1003	Natural deposits. Large areas of firm, pale yellow brown silty clay with occasional small and medium angular flints, and sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk, and

		sparse medium and large rounded limestone. And firm, mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular flints.

Description: Trench 1 contained a large medieval ditch (F1010) at its western end, and two prehistoric pits (F1004 and F1006).

Ditch F1010 (1.60+ x 4.78+ x 0.84m), only partially revealed, orientated north/south at the western end of the trench. Only its eastern side was revealed within the trench and this was moderately sloping. The base was not present within the trench. The fill, L1011, was a firm, dark orange brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints and rounded chalk. It contained medieval pottery (12^{th} – 14^{th} C pottery, 11g), animal bone (251g), CBM (127g), and shell (21g).

Pit F1004 was oval (1.50 x 0.95+ x 0.26m) extending beyond the southern baulk. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1005, was a firm, mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small and medium angular flints. It contained prehistoric pottery (Bronze Age – Iron Age, 17g) and struck flint (5g).

Pit F1006 was oval (0.56 x 0.38 x 0.21m) with steep sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1007, was a firm, mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flints. It contained prehistoric pottery (Bronze Age – Iron Age, 121g).

Trench 2 (Fig. 8)

Sample section 2A: East end, north facing *0.00 = 126.54m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.14 – 0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.32 – 0.52m	L1002	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.52m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Sample section 2B: West end, north facing. *0.00 = 126.62m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.13 – 0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.32 – 0.55m	L1002	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.55m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 2 contained an undated gully (F1008) orientated north/south.

Gully F1008 was linear (1.60+ x 0.68 x 0.25m) orientated north/south, and also recorded in Trench 5 to the north (as F1012). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1009, was a firm, mid orangey grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints, and charcoal flecks. It contained animal bone (73g).

Trench 3

Sample section: South end, west facing. *0.00 = 126.57m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.13 – 0.29m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.29 – 0.42m	L1002	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.42m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Sample section: North end, west facing *0.00 = 126.63m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.13 – 0.28m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.28 – 0.44m	L1002	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.44m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: No archaeological finds or features were present.

Trench 4

Sample section: North end, east facing. *0.00 = 126.62m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.20 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.38 – 0.72m	L1002	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.72m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Sample section: South end, east facing *0.00 = 126.58m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.14m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.14 – 0.30m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.30 – 0.64m	L1002	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.64m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: No archaeological finds or features were present.

Trench 5 (Fig. 8)

Sample section 5A: West end, south facing *0.00 = 126.50m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.18 – 0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.32– 0.68m	L1002	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.68m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Sample section 5B: East end, south facing. *0.00 = 126.56m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.16 – 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.34 – 0.62m	L1002	Subsoil. As Trench 1
0.62m+	L1003	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 5 contained an undated gully (F1012), orientated north/south.

Gully F1012 was linear (1.60+ x 0.58 x 0.18m) orientated north/south, and also recorded in Trench 2 to the south (as F1008). It had moderately steep sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1013, was a firm, mid orangey grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flints, and charcoal flecks. It contained no finds.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds present.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 The stratigraphy was uniform across the site with only a small increase in depths of the deposits towards the northwest. Topsoil L1000 was a firm, mid dark grey brown organic clay silt with frequent fine roots and sparse small and medium angular flints (0.12m - 0.20m thick). Below L1000 was Subsoil L1001, a firm, mid grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints, sub-rounded chalk, CBM fragments, and charcoal flecks (0.14m and 0.23m thick). L1001 overlay L1002, a firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small and medium angular flints and sub-rounded chalk (0.13m and 0.36m thick). At the base of the sequence was the natural deposits (L1003) consisting of large areas of firm, pale yellow brown silty clay with occasional small and medium

angular flints, and sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk, and very occasional medium and large rounded limestone. And firm, mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular flints. These occurred at depths below the current ground surface of between 0.42m in the southeast and 0.72m in the northwest.

8 DISCUSSION

Summary of the archaeology

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	1004	Pit	Prehistoric
	1006	Pit	Prehistoric
	1010	Ditch	Medieval (12-14th C)
2	1008 = F1012	Gully	Undated
5	1012 = F1008	Gully	Undated

8.1 Four features were identified, three of which (Ditch F1010 and Pits F1004 and F1006) occurred in Trench 1. The fourth feature, Gully F1008 (= F1012) was orientated north/south and was recorded in Trenches 2 and 5. Trenches 3 and 4 contained no features.

8.2 The two pits (F1004 and F1006) both produced pottery of prehistoric date. This was unexpected as the area is not known to contain archaeology predating the medieval period. The pottery is highly abraded, but the number of sherds is relatively high (53) and it is suggested that the pottery is derived from single vessels contained in each pit (Prehistoric Pottery Report below). The date of the pottery is Bronze Age to early Iron Age. The placement of a single vessel into each of these pits may be indicative of some kind of symbolic or ritual practice. It is possible that these vessels represent urned cremation deposits or the Iron Age practice of placing offerings in pits. During the Iron Age, subterranean granaries were often used to store seed grain, Cunliffe (1992, 78-79) suggests that the chthonic deities, in whose care the grain was placed whilst in the burial environment, had to appeased through placing propitiatory offerings in the emptied pits. Davies (2008, 112) suggests that the excavation of pits, wells and shafts that penetrated into the ground perhaps served as an interface with the underworld and this, in itself, may be why symbolic offerings had to be made.

8.3 The evaluation recovered four fragments (127g) of residual Romano-British CBM from Ditch F1010 (L1011), and the fragments are from an 18mm thick flat tile, probably a tegula roof tile (CBM Report below).

8.4 Ditch F1010 at the extreme western end of Trench 1 contained medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery. The pottery is highly abraded but four sherds consistently dated to the medieval period were found (Medieval Pottery Report below). The documentary evidence suggests that a 14th – 16th century windmill

was present in this area of the site. If the slight mound in the roadside verge immediately to the south of this feature is the same feature identified by the Ordinance Survey field investigator in April 1974 and in November 2010 by BCAS, and it does represent the remains of the windmill mound then Ditch F1010 may well be associated with it. Previous windmills excavated in Buckinghamshire have ditches associated with mill mounds (E Alqassar *pers com*).

8.5 Gully F1008 (= F1012) recorded in Trenches 2 and 5 was undated but likely represents a post-medieval/modern field division. It runs parallel to the current eastern boundary.

Research Potential

8.6 The area surrounding the site was not known to contain any prehistoric remains, largely due to the lack of archaeological investigation. The two pits present in Trench 1 suggest the possibly of settlement close to the stream running along the valley bottom at the northern end of the site. The occurrence of sherds derived from individual vessels within each pit is of interest and could potentially represent some kind of symbolic activity. The identification of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age activity is of particular research significance for the area. As Kidd (2008) indicates, settlement sites of this date are rare in the area. The potential for settlement activity of this date to exist in the vicinity of the site indicates that this site may contribute to characterising late Bronze Age/early Iron Age activity in this part of Buckinghamshire. Lambrick (2010) suggests a variety of more specific research subjects associated with settlement of this date in this area which the site may have the potential to address, such as changes in settlement function, the socio-economic basis of settlement and the factors influencing settlement form. Lambrick (2010) also indicates that research areas such as ceremony and ritual, issues with which Pits F1004 and F1006 may be directly related, and social organisation, a subject closely linked to ceremonial activity and to settlement function and form, are identified as being of importance in Buckinghamshire for the Bronze and Iron Ages.

8.7 Although not in their original depositional context, the identification of four fragments of Romano-British CBM is noteworthy. Like Iron Age activity, evidence for Romano-British activity in the vicinity of the site is limited. While it is possible that these artefacts may have been transported to the site from some distance, it is also possible that they represent the first indication of a Roman-period settlement in the area surrounding the site. Patterns of development and the characterisation of settlement patterns are identified as important research subjects for the period in this region (Fulford 2010).

8.8 The presence of a large ditch F1010 of medieval date in the immediate vicinity of the site of a medieval windmill, together with the known association of ditches and mill mounds in Buckinghamshire, adds to the evidence that suggests

the mill was indeed located adjacent to the road. Rural buildings are identified as an important research subject for the area (Munby 2010) and this site has the potential to offer the chance to study the environs of a medieval windmill. The use of cereal grains is also an important area of research for the medieval period (Munby 2010) and the site may offer an insight into the circumstance under which cereal crops were processed. Much is known about early mills in Buckinghamshire, one of the earliest in the country is known at Dinton by about 1180, but this site has the potential to add to the corpus of information regarding this subject (Taylor-Moore 2008).

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Buckinghamshire County Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr David Fisher of Leadbitter for funding and commissioning the project.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Eliza Alqassar of Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service.

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www.buckscc.gov.uk

Heritage Gateway website;
http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk

Images of England (IoE) website;
http://www.imagesofengland.org.uk

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS & ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

AS1413, 22 Mursley Road, Swanbourne
Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1004	1005	1	Pit	BA-IA	(18) 17g			S.Flint (1) 5g
1006	1007	1	Pit	BA-IA	(35) 121g			
1008	1009	2	Ditch				73	
1010	1011	1	Ditch	12th-14th centuries	(4) 11g	127	251	Shell 21g

AS1314:33 Mursley Road, Swanbourne
Concordance of Samples

Sample	Size (l)	Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Flot (ml)
1	10	1006	1007	Pit	BA-IA	5
2	20	1004	1005	Pit	BA-IA	8
3	40	1008	1009	Ditch		8
4	40	1010	1011	Ditch	12th-14th centuries	5

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint
Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a single flake (5g) of struck flint from Pit F1004 (L1005). The raw flint is pale orange-brown with a thin, smooth white cortex suggesting it was sourced from local river or surface gravels. The flake comprises a tertiary flake of debitage that is slightly irregular in profile with a hinge termination and dorsal scars perpendicular to the striking platform. These characteristics suggest it is the bi-product of flint reduction in the later Neolithic to Bronze Age periods.

The Prehistoric Pottery
Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered 53 sherds (138g) of highly abraded prehistoric pottery from two features. The pottery comprises entirely of non-diagnostic body sherds that may have been produced from the Bronze Age to early Iron Age, and probably represent sherds from single vessels in their respective features.

Pit F1006 (L1007) contained 35 sherds (121g) of a bonfire-fired fabric with oxidised red-brown exterior surfaces and dark grey-black core and interior surfaces, tempered with common calcined flint (0.5-5mm). Pit F1004 (L1005) contained 18 sherds (17g) of a comparably-fired fabric with sparse, fine calcined flint temper (0.25-2mm).

The Medieval Pottery
by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered four fragmented and heavily-abraded medieval sherds weighing 10g from Ditch F1010. The sherds are all sand tempered wares and can have occasional voids probably from burnt organics. They vary in colour from grey throughout to oxidised orange sometimes with reduced surfaces. A 12th-14th centuries date is likely.

The Ceramic Building Materials
Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered four fragments (127g) of Romano-British CBM from Ditch F1010 (L1011). The cross-joining fragments occur in a fabric with oxidised orange surfaces that contrast with a thick mid grey core. The fabric is tempered with common well-sorted quartz sand (0.1-0.5mm), sparse quartzite and red/black iron rich grains (both 0.25-3mm). The fragments are from a 18mm thick flat tile, probably a tegula roof tile.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

1
Pit F1004. Trench 1, looking east.

2
Pit F1006. Trench 1, looking south.

3
Gully F1008. Trench 2, looking south.

4
Trench 4. Post excavation, looking north.

5
Gully F1012. Trench 5. Looking north.

6
Sample section 5. Trench 5, looking north.

7

Trench 5. Post excavation, looking east.

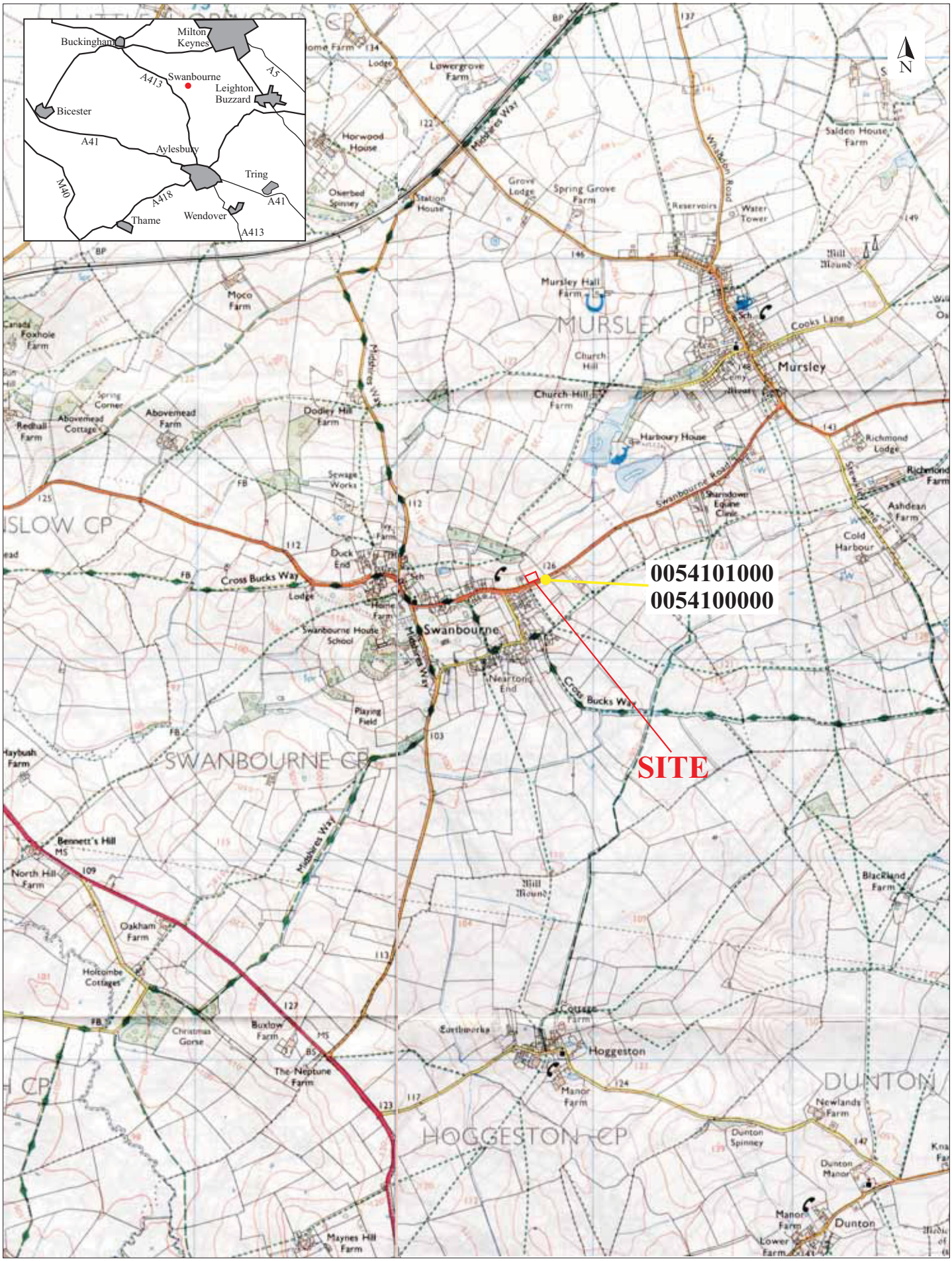

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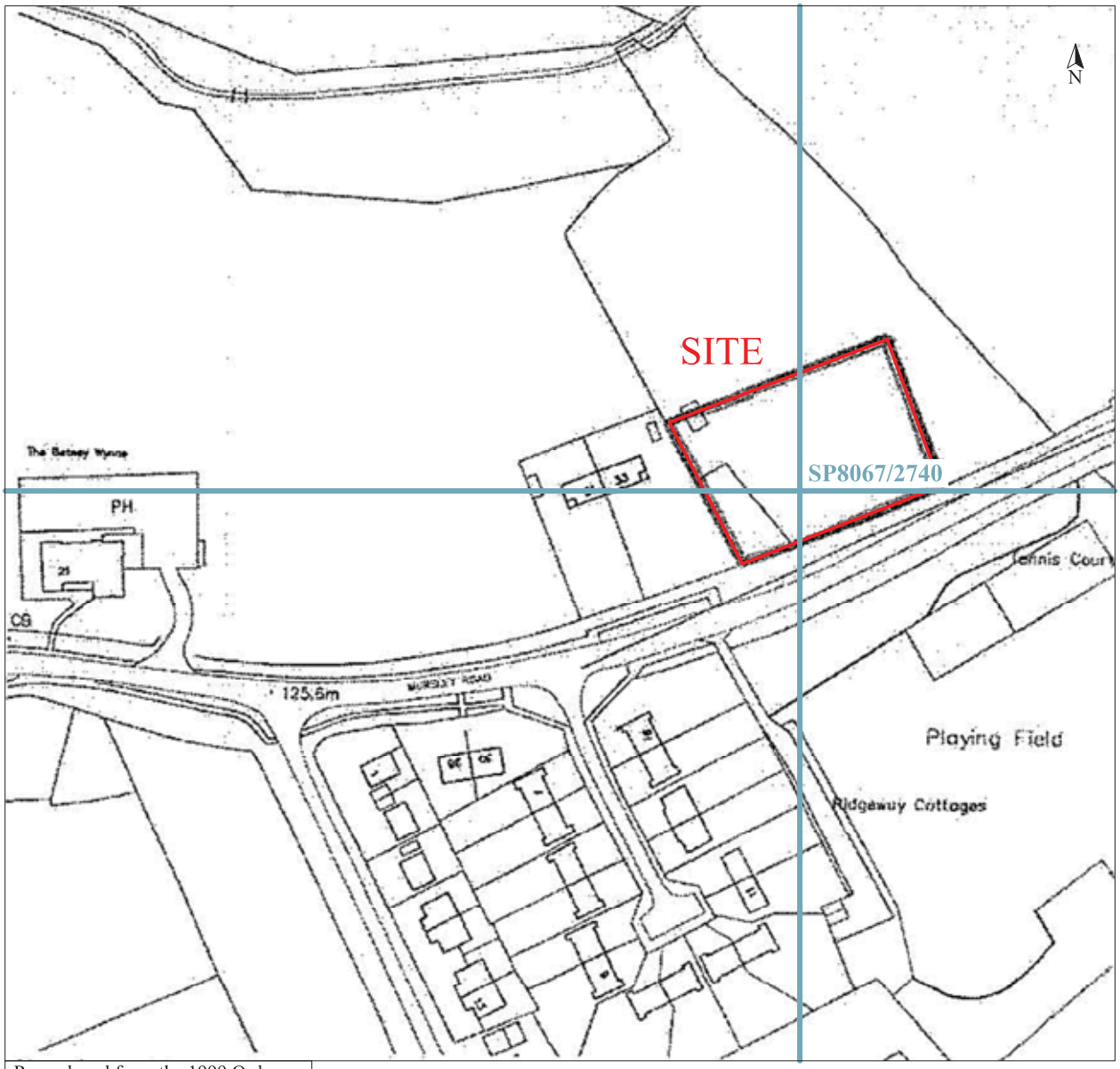
Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4



0 150m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:2000 at A4

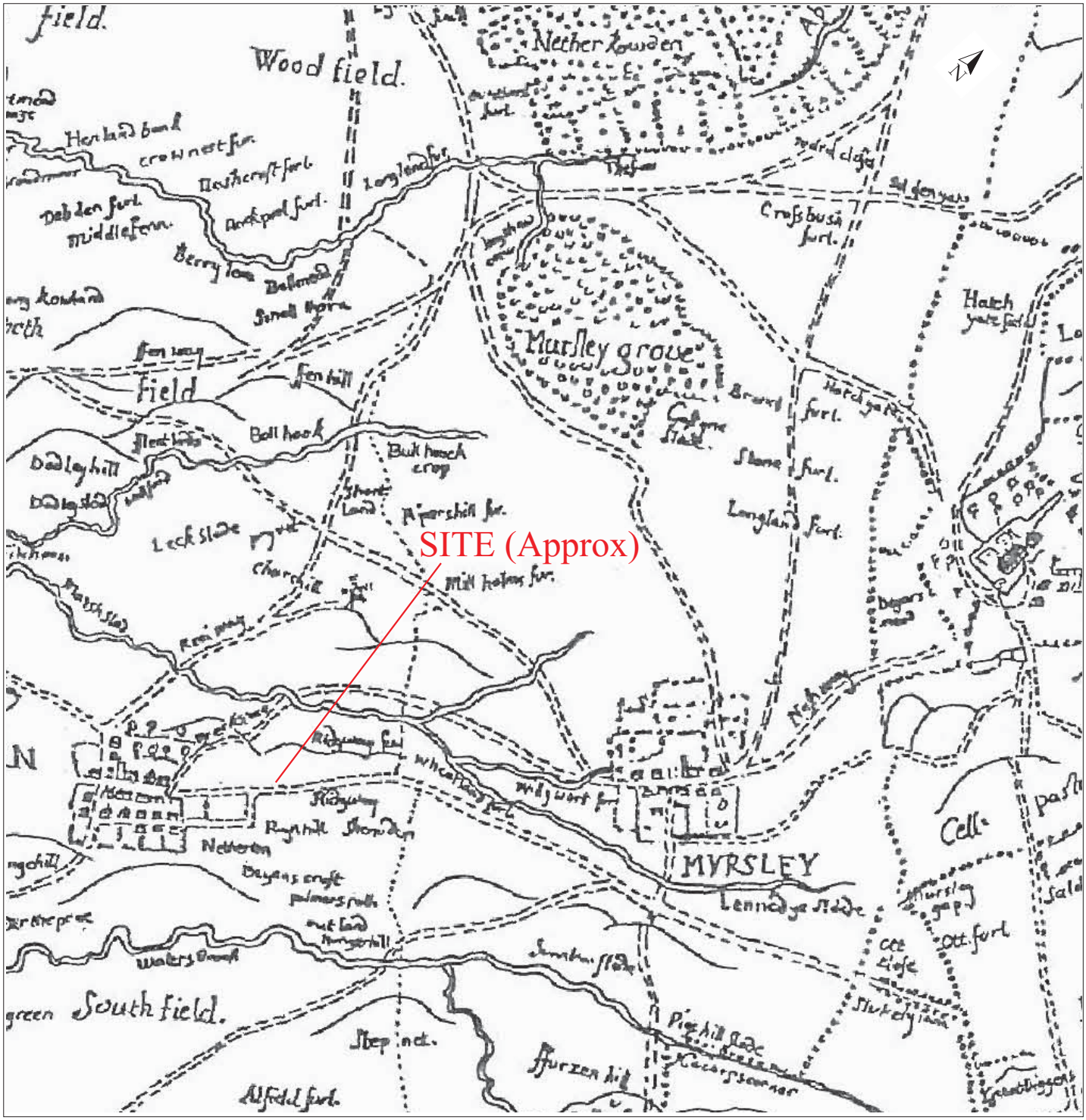

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Fig. 3 Salden estate map, 1599
Not to scale

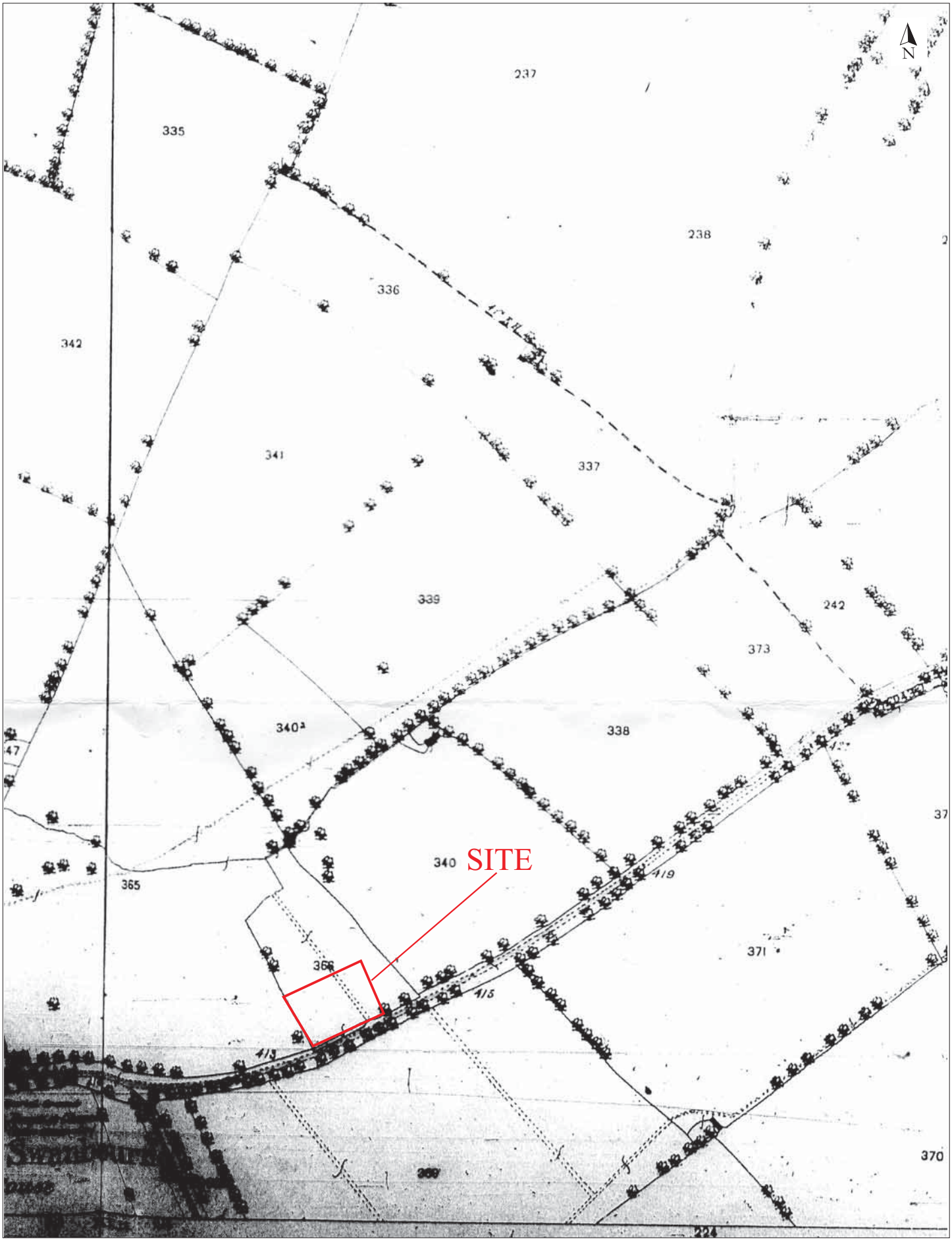

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Fig. 4 OS map, 1880

Not to scale

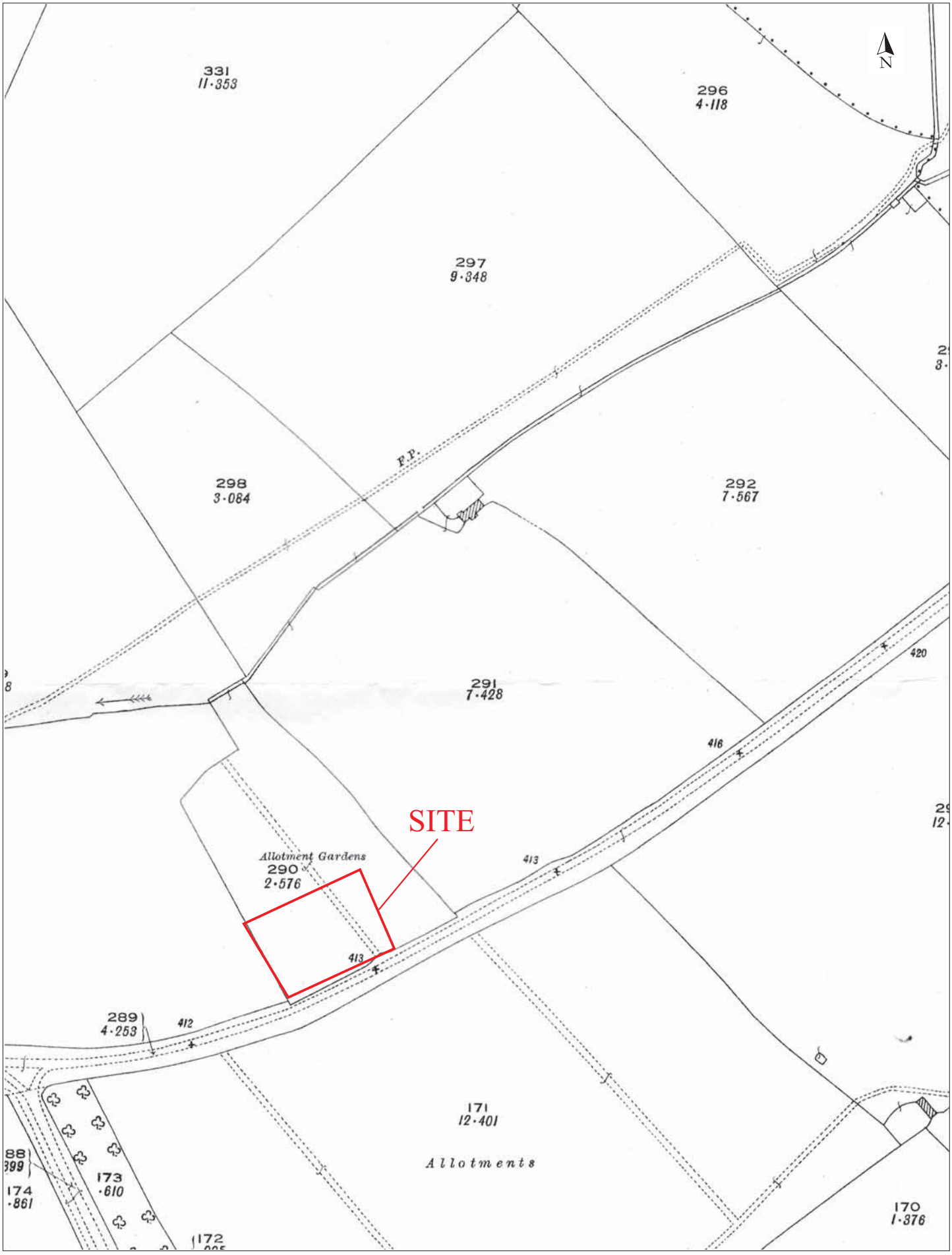

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Fig. 5 OS map, 1925

Scale 25 inches to 1 mile at A4

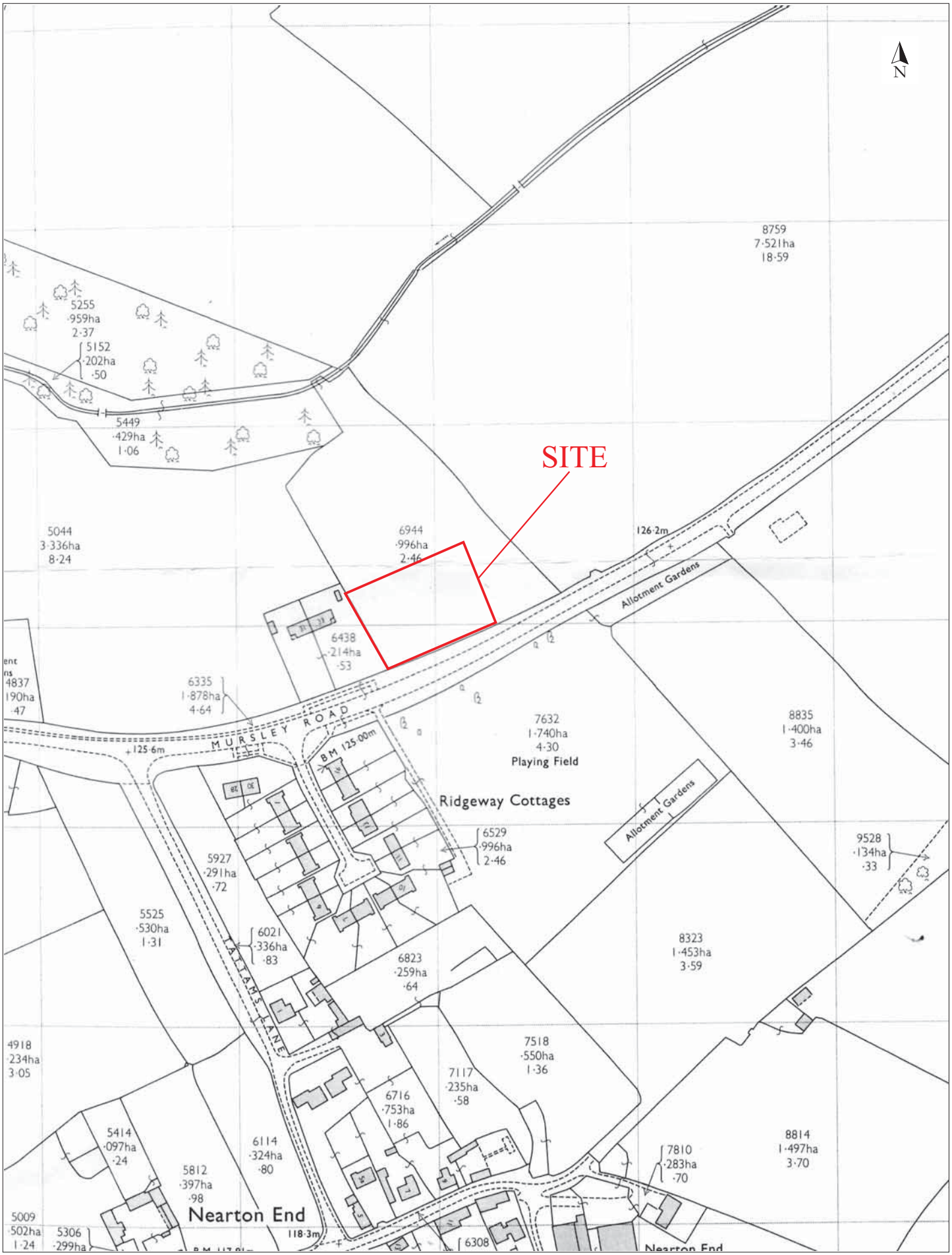

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Fig. 6 OS map, 1978

Scale 1:2500 at A4

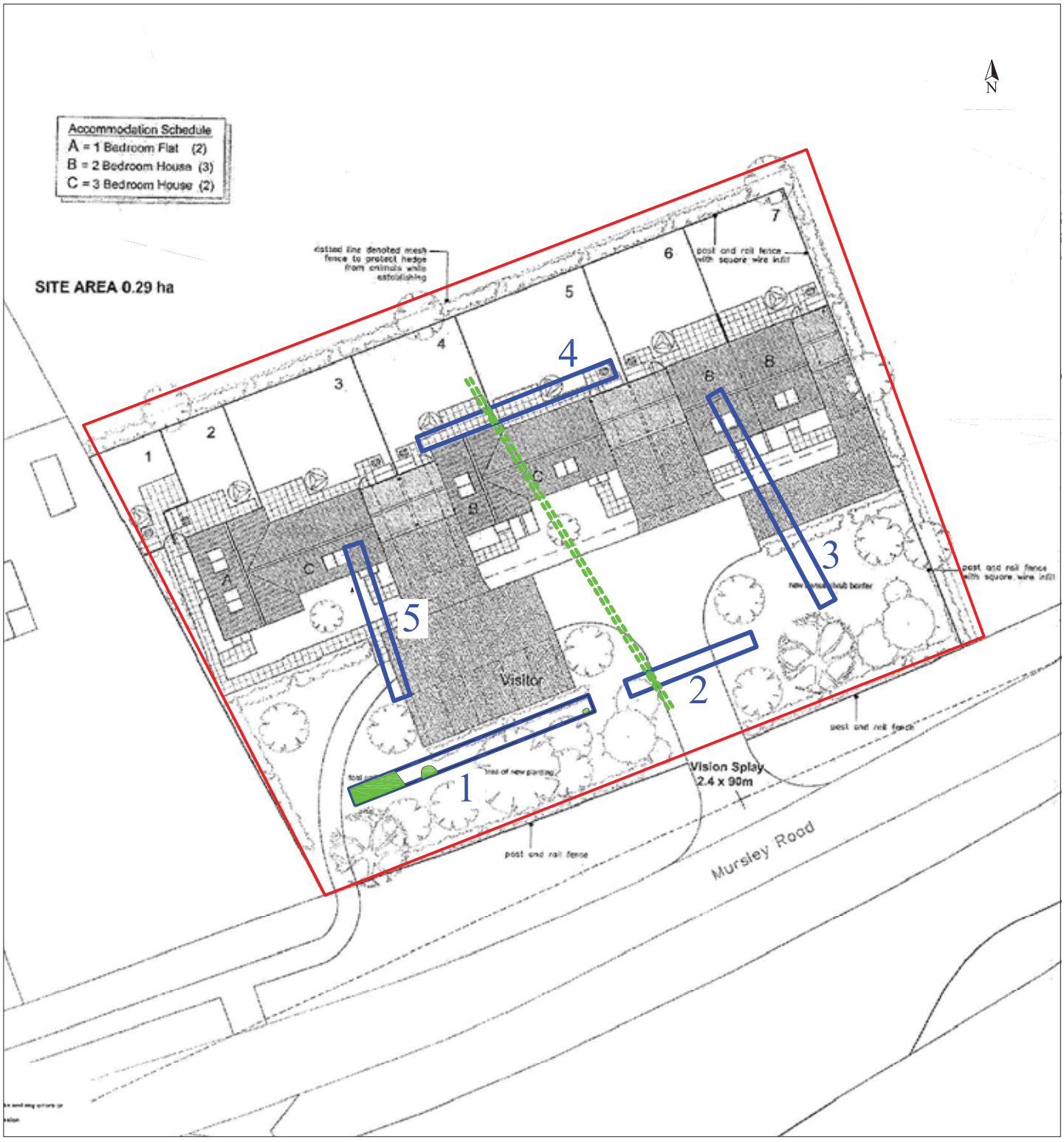

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Fig. 7 Trench location plan

Scale 1:500 at A4

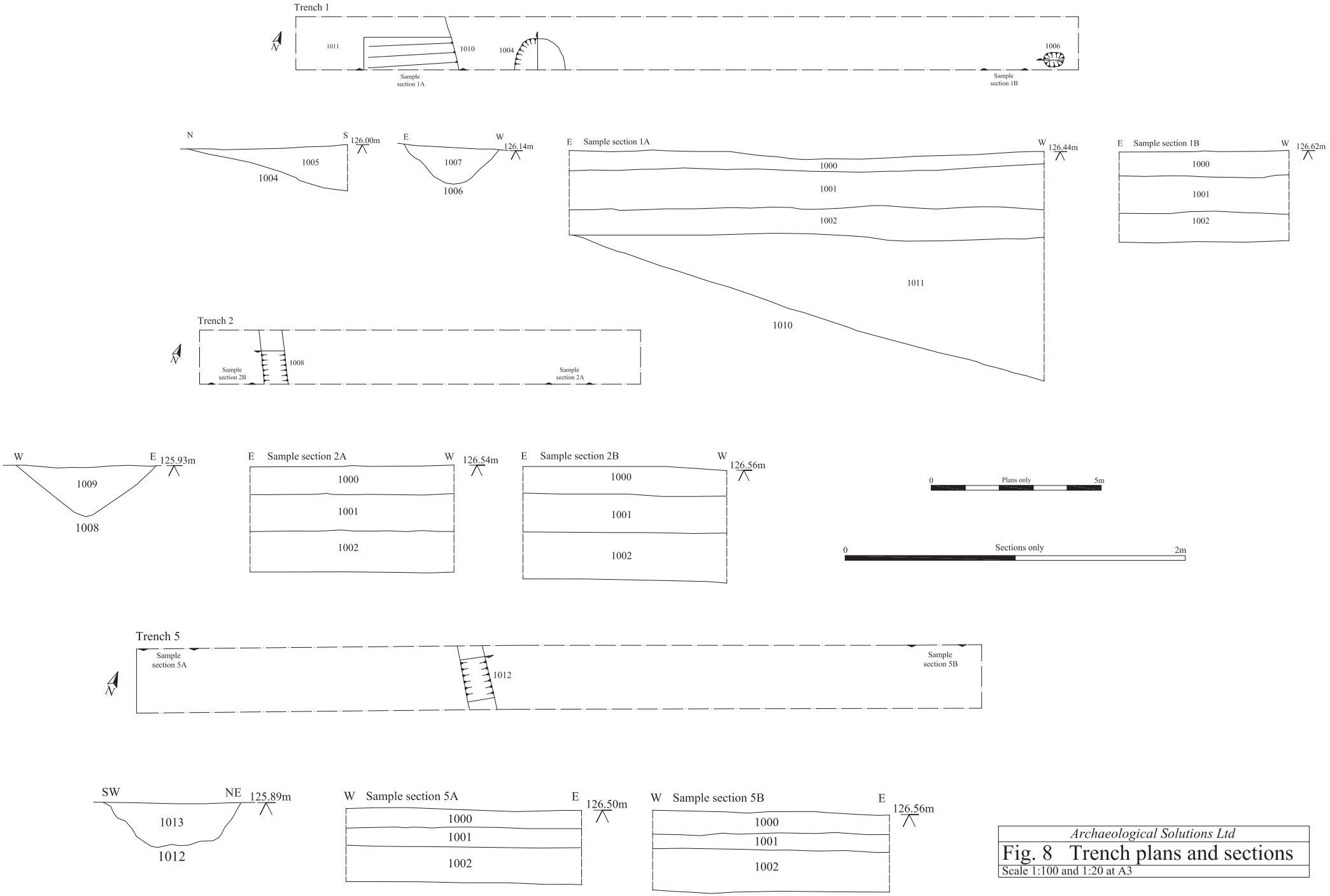

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Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3