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**BROUGHTON TRUST LAND, ASTON CLINTON ROAD,  
AYLESBURY, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Laszlo Lichtenstein PhD	
NGR: SP 8477 1290	Report No: 4330
District: Aylesbury	Site Code: AS 1592
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 5157
Signed:	Date: 12 June 2013

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## **CONTENTS**

### **OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

#### **SUMMARY**

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

#### **APPENDICES**

- 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS**

**OASIS SUMMARY SHEET**

<b>Project details</b>			
<b>Project name</b>	<i>Broughton Trust Land, Aston Clinton Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire</i>		
<p><i>In August 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation on Broughton Trust Land south of the A41 Aston Clinton Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 8477 1290). The evaluation was commissioned by Milliken &amp; Company on behalf of the Broughton Farming Partnership and was undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application to be submitted for a new residential development on the site (Aylesbury Vale District Council).</i></p> <p><i>The earliest pottery in the assemblage derived from the evaluation comprises three residual sherds (14g) of prehistoric fabric found in association with Roman sherds, in Drainage Pipe F1006 (Tr.5). The three sherds appear to be from a single vessel possibly of early Iron Age date, although earlier prehistoric origins cannot be discounted (Pottery Report below). The earliest features were Roman, specifically 1<sup>st</sup> – early 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Many of the features contained just a few sherds (2 – 7 sherds) but Ditch F1035 (Tr.6) contained 125 sherds. The Roman features occurred in Trenches 5, 6 and 8, approximately in the centre of the site and they comprised pits and ditches. Medieval furrows were recorded in all of the trenches except Trenches 10 and 13. A sample were excavated in Trenches 4 and 5 (F1026 and F1019). The remaining features were undated, post-medieval and modern. The undated features were present across the site (Trenches 2 - 6 and 12) and not necessarily co-incident with the Roman archaeology).</i></p>			
<b>Project dates (fieldwork)</b>	<i>June 2013</i>		
<b>Previous work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>Y</i>	<b>Future work (Y/N/?)</b>	<i>Y</i>
<b>P. number</b>	<i>5157</i>	<b>Site code</b>	<i>AS 1592</i>
<b>Type of project</b>	<i>An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<b>Site status</b>	<i>n/a</i>		
<b>Current land use</b>	<i>Agricultural</i>		
<b>Planned development</b>	<i>residential</i>		
<b>Main features (+dates)</b>	<i>Pits and ditches. Medieval ridge and furrow</i>		
<b>Significant finds (+dates)</b>	<i>Prehistoric and Roman pottery.</i>		
<b>Project location</b>			
<b>County/ District/ Parish</b>	<i>Buckinghamshire</i>	<i>Aylesbury Vale</i>	<i>Weston Turville</i>
<b>HER/ SMR for area</b>	<i>Buckinghamshire HER</i>		
<b>Post code (if known)</b>			
<b>Area of site</b>	<i>c.11ha</i>		
<b>NGR</b>	<i>SP 8477 1290</i>		
<b>Height AOD (min/max)</b>	<i>83-87.5m AOD</i>		
<b>Project creators</b>			
<b>Brief issued by</b>	<i>Generic brief prepared by BCAS</i>		
<b>Project supervisor/s (PO)</b>	<i>Laszlo Lichtenstein</i>		
<b>Funded by</b>	<i>Broughton Farming Partnership</i>		
<b>Full title</b>	<i>Broughton Trust Land, Aston Clinton Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire: An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<b>Authors</b>	<i>Laszlo Lichtenstein</i>		
<b>Report no.</b>	<i>4330</i>		
<b>Date (of report)</b>	<i>June 2013</i>		

## **BROUGHTON TRUST LAND, ASTON CLINTON ROAD, AYLESBURY, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

### **AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

#### **SUMMARY**

*In August 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation on Broughton Trust Land south of the A41 Aston Clinton Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 8477 1290). The evaluation was commissioned by Milliken & Company on behalf of the Broughton Farming Partnership and was undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application to be submitted for a new residential development on the site (Aylesbury Vale District Council).*

*A late Bronze Age to middle Iron Age buried soil was identified 110m to the north and three probable late Iron Age features 125m to the north. The site is bordered by the A41, formerly the Roman Akeman Street, and 22 sherds of Roman pottery were excavated immediately to the east.*

*The area to the north of the site contains significant medieval settlement evidence including two moated manorial or homestead sites. The closest is a Scheduled Ancient Monument located 280m away, thought to be Broughton Parva which also contained a chapel. Medieval ridge and furrow covers the area to the north, and excavation has revealed two medieval house platforms located between 110m and 220m of the site. Medieval pottery was found while digging a sewer trench 90m to the north and the Westend Ditch bordering the site was in use in the medieval period.*

*The earliest pottery in the assemblage derived from the evaluation comprises three residual sherds (14g) of prehistoric fabric found in association with Roman sherds, in Drainage Pipe F1006 (Tr.5). The three sherds appear to be from a single vessel possibly of early Iron Age date, although earlier prehistoric origins cannot be discounted (Pottery Report below). The earliest features were Roman, specifically 1<sup>st</sup> – early 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Many of the features contained just a few sherds (2 – 7 sherds) but Ditch F1035 (Tr.6) contained 125 sherds. The Roman features occurred in Trenches 5, 6 and 8, approximately in the centre of the site and they comprised pits and ditches. Medieval furrows were recorded in all of the trenches except Trenches 10 and 13. A sample were excavated in Trenches 4 and 5 (F1026 and F1019). The remaining features were undated, post-medieval and modern. The undated features were present across the site (Trenches 2 - 6 and 12) and not necessarily co-incident with the Roman archaeology).*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried an archaeological evaluation on Broughton Trust Land south of the A41 Aston Clinton Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 8477 1290; Figs. 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Milliken & Company on behalf of The Broughton Farming Partnership and was undertaken prior to the determination of a planning application to be submitted for a new residential development on the site (Aylesbury Vale District Council).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a to a generic brief for archaeological trial trenching prepared by Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS) and advice from Bill Boismier of BCAS, as well as a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 25/04/2013) and approved by BCAS. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The evaluation aimed to collate, verify and assess all information relevant to presence, survival and character of archaeological remains/structures within the study area. In particular it aimed:

- To establish the date, character and extent of any medieval and post-medieval or earlier occupation of the site
- To establish the date and potential of environmental deposits for informing understanding of past environments and land use
- To establish the presence of any medieval or post-medieval activity associated with the historic core of Wendover
- To identify any evidence for medieval/post-medieval occupation, property boundaries, domestic/commercial/industrial activity associated with the medieval town.

### *Planning policy context*

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF 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. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site lies on the east side of Aylesbury in the Aylesbury Vale District. It comprises an area of four open agricultural fields demarcated by hedge lines. The site is bordered to the west by Bedgrove estate, and by Aston Clinton Road to the north, beyond which are open fields. To the east is a row of houses fronting New Road, and the south and southeast are open fields.

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site is situated between approximately 83-87.5m AOD on land that slopes upwards from south to north towards Weston Turville. It is 1km south of the Grand Union Canal and the Westend Ditch borders the west side. The local soil comprises gleyic brown calcareous earth of the Grove association which is wet, non alluvial loamy or clayey soil with a weathered calcareous subsoil ([www.landis.org.uk](http://www.landis.org.uk)). The solid geology is made up of Upper Greensand and Gault Clay comprising sandy micaceous marl descending to dark clay.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared by AS to accompany the planning application (Thompson 2013). In summary:

4.2 There is a general absence of earlier prehistoric finds in the vicinity of the site, but Iron Age pottery, features and buried soil, have been excavated at two locations 110m and 125m to the north (BHER 09647, BHER 012306).

4.3 The site is bordered by the major Roman road of Akeman Street (BHER 0105003) leading to the possibility of ribbon settlement or cemeteries lining the route. Roman pottery was recovered during excavations

immediately to the east of the site (BHER 04567) and a possible Roman villa is located approximately 450m to the north-east (BHER 01234).

4.4 There have been few Anglo-Saxon finds made in the area. Two gullies predating the Manor Farm medieval moated enclosure are thought to be Saxon, and residual Saxon pottery was found there in later features (BHER 012493). Saxon pottery was also recovered during excavations in the Bedworth estate area to the west (BHER 031204, 0552).

4.5 The area to the north of the site contains a large amount of medieval settlement evidence including a medieval moated manor, which lies at a distance of 280m and comprises a Scheduled Ancient Monument (BHER 0123; SAM 29411). Medieval ridge and furrow and other agricultural or settlement features run south towards the site (BHER 012303), and two medieval house platforms, possibly representing tofts, are located 110 and 220m respectively from the site (BHER 013206, BHER 012305). Medieval pottery was also found while digging a sewer trench 90m north of the site (BHER 02389). Westend Ditch bordering the site was a trackway in use in the medieval period (Wessex Archaeology 2012). Cartographic sources indicate little change to the site during the post-medieval and early modern periods.

4.6 The site therefore has the potential to contain evidence of medieval occupation and, to a lesser extent, evidence of Roman period activity. The project background will be presented in detail in the project report, with reference to the Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record and historic cartographic sources held by the Buckinghamshire County Record Office. The Solent Thames Research Agenda documents will also be used to guide the project.

#### *Research potential*

4.7 The desk-based assessment that has been carried out for the site (Thompson 2013) has demonstrated that the main archaeological potential for the site relates to the Roman and medieval periods.

4.8 The site's proximity to Roman Akeman Street indicates that archaeological investigation at this site has the potential to inform on the regionally important research subject of communications and trade in the Roman period (Fulford with Allen 2010). The potential that the presence of the road indicates for ribbon development or cemeteries lining its route indicates that there is a potential for the site to inform on specific research questions associated with trade and communication such as the influence on the major roads of the Solent-Thames region on the development of roadside settlement and to provide more general information regarding research areas such as ceremony, ritual and religion and patterns of settlement development and abandonment (Fulford with Allen 2010).

4.9 The proximity of a putative Roman villa 450m to the north-east of the site indicates the possibility of evidence associated with the development of the villa estate and the associated reorganisation of settlement and the wider



associated managed landscape. This is identified as a particularly important area of research for the Solent-Thames region (Fulford with Allen 2010). The possibility for Roman settlement at this location also indicates the potential for the site yield evidence contributing to the understanding of research subjects such as social organisation, land use, material culture, and crafts, trades and industries (Fulford with Allen 2010).

4.10 The known evidence for medieval occupation in the vicinity of the site is located mostly to the north and comprises the site of a moated manor house, agricultural features and two house platforms. It is likely that the identification of further medieval remains within the current site would contribute to an understanding of the character and extent of the settlement activity in this area. Establishing the nature of the settlement activity in this area (nucleated village settlement, dispersed settlement, etc) is likely to form a key part in understanding the any medieval archaeology within the site. Rural settlement is identified as an important research subject for the region (Munby with Allen 2010). A particularly pertinent research question, in light of the proximity of the moated enclosure to the north-east, will be whether any further settlement activity that is identified comprises a peripheral settlement attracted to the moated site (Munby with Allen 2010). If settlement evidence exists it may have the potential to provide information related on subjects such as social organisation, the built environment, material culture, and trade and industry, all of which are identified as important research areas for the medieval period in the Solent-Thames region.

4.11 An alternative possibility is that the site will contain further evidence of the medieval agricultural activity recorded further to the north in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks. The identification of such remains is likely to contribute to the understanding of medieval agricultural practices, the local medieval landscape and aspects of land use, and the basis of the local agricultural economy (Munby with Allen 2010).

## **5 METHODOLOGY**

5.1 Fifteen trenches were excavated using a mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by BCAS, and encompassed the c.5.5ha part of the site to be developed for housing.

5.2 Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 Individual trench descriptions are presented below

### Trench 1 (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample section 1A</i> <i>West end</i> <i>0.00 = 84.62m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, firm, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.
0.24 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, firm, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.
0.38m +	L1002	Natural. Pale grey/white, compact, chalky clay and silty clay with occasional flint nodules.

<i>Sample section 1B</i> <i>East end</i> <i>0.00 = 84.70m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.24 – 0.31m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.31m +	L1002	Natural. As above.

*Description: Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds.*

### Trench 2 (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample section 2A</i> <i>North end</i> <i>0.00 = 84.55m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.18 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.38m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 2B</i> <i>South end</i> <i>0.00 = 84.48m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.31 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.48m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description: Trench 2 contained undated Post Hole F1030. Traces of ridge and furrow were also recorded.*

Post Hole F1030 was sub circular (0.42 x 0.36 x 0.41m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. Its basal fill, L1031, was a dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate flint. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1032, was a grey brown, compact, silty clay with moderate flint. It also contained no finds.

**Trench 3** (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample section 3A</i> <i>East end</i> <i>0.00 = 84.73m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.24 – 0.28m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.28m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 3B</i> <i>West end</i> <i>0.00 = 84.88m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.21 – 0.24m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.24m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description: Trench 3 contained undated Pit F1033*

Pit F1033 was sub rectangular (0.74 x 0.44 x 0.18m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1033, was a mid grey brown, compact, silty clay. It contained no finds.

**Trench 4** (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 4A</i> <i>North end</i> <i>0.00 = 84.89m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.36m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 4B</i> <i>South end</i> <i>0.00 = 85.01m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.27m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description: Trench 4 contained undated Ditch F1028 and post-medieval Ditch F1024. Traces of ridge and furrow were evident within the trench and one, F1026, was excavated.*

Post Medieval Ditch F1024 was linear (50m+ x 0.39 x 0.29m+), orientated SE/NW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1025, was a light brown, compact, silty clay. It cut Furrow F1026.

Furrow F1026 was linear (50m+ x 1.58m+ x 0.14m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1027, was a mid grey brown,

compact, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained CBM (32g) and a clay pipe stem fragment (3g). It was cut by Ditch F1024.

Ditch F1028 was linear (25m+ x 0.78m x 0.32m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1029, was a dark grey brown, compact, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained no finds.

### Trench 5 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample section 5A</i>		
<i>East end</i>		
<i>0.00 = 85.52m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.21 – 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.34m+	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 5B</i>		
<i>West end</i>		
<i>0.00 = 85.59m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.21 – 0.24m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.24m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description: Trench 5 contained two Roman pits (F1003 and F1014). Pits F1011 and F1021 were undated. F1019 was a furrow and Ditch F1017 was modern. Ditch F1005 contained residual Roman pottery.*

Pit F1003 was sub circular (0.87 x 0.86 x 0.20m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1004, was a dark grey brown, firm, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained Roman (2<sup>nd</sup> century) pottery (40g) and animal bone (20g). F1003 was cut by Ditch F1005

Ditch F1005 was linear (50m+ x 0.31 x 0.28m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1006, was a pale brown, firm, silty clay with moderate flint. It contained residual Roman (2<sup>nd</sup> century) pottery, animal bone (22g), fired clay (27g) and an iron fragment (36g). It cut Pit F1003

Pit F1011 was sub circular (0.70m+ x 0.62 x 0.20m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. Its basal fill, L1012, was a pale grey, firm, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1013, was a dark grey, firm, clayey silt with moderate flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F1014 was sub circular (0.60m+ x 0.91 x 0.42m). It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Its basal fill, L1015, was a dark reddish brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flint. It contained Roman pottery (3g) and animal bone (15g). Its upper fill, L1016, was a dark grey, firm, clayey silt with moderate flint. It contained no finds.

Modern Ditch F1017 was linear (50m+ x 0.11 x 0.07m), orientated ENE/WSW. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1018, was a mid brown, compact, clayey silt. It contained a ceramic pipe.

Furrow F1019 was linear (50m+ x 1.80m+ x 0.07m), orientated NE/SW. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1020, was a mid grey brown, compact, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained residual Roman pottery (13g), CBM (14g) and an iron fragment (1g)

Pit F1021 was sub circular (1.52m x 1.00 x 0.21m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. Its basal fill, L1022, was a dark grey brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional flint. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1023, was a mid brown, firm, clayey silt with moderate flint. It contained no finds.

### Trench 6 (Figs. 2 & 5)

<i>Sample section 6A</i>		
<i>South end</i>		
<i>0.00 = 85.82m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.19 – 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 6B</i>		
<i>North end</i>		
<i>0.00 = 85.73m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.24 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.38m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description: Trench 6 contained Ditches F1035 and F1038 and Pit F1040. F1035 and F1040 contained Roman (1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century) pottery and F1038 was undated.*

Ditch F1035 was linear (5m+ x 1.50m+ x 0.51m), orientated SE/NW. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Its basal fill, L1036, was a dark grey, firm, clay with moderate flint. It contained Roman (1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century) pottery (1269g), animal bone (86g) and fired clay (62g). Its upper fill, L1037, was a dark brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flint. It contained Roman (1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century) pottery (372g) and animal bone (32g). It cut Pit F1040.

Pit F1040 was circular (0.40m+ x 0.65 x 0.16m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1041, was a pale grey, firm, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained Roman (1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century) pottery (48g). It was cut by Ditch F1035.

Ditch F1038 was linear (5m+ x 0.90m+ x 0.15m), orientated SE/NW. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1039, was a mid orange brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional flint. It contained no finds.

### Trench 7 (Figs. 2 & 5)

<i>Sample section 7A</i>		
<i>West end</i>		
<i>0.00 = 86.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.22 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.54m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 7B</i>		
<i>East end</i>		
<i>0.00 = 86.62m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.18 – 0.31m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.31m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description: Trench 7 contained no archaeological features or finds. Evidence of ridge and furrow was recorded.*

### Trench 8 (Figs. 2 & 5)

<i>Sample section 8A</i>		
<i>West end</i>		
<i>0.00 = 86.38m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.28 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.45m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 8B</i>		
<i>East end</i>		
<i>0.00 = 86.44m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.21 – 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description: Trench 8 contained Ditch F1009 which contained Roman (2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century) pottery. Evidence of ridge and furrow was recorded.*

Ditch F1009 was curvilinear (4m+ x 0.60 x 0.19m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a mid grey brown, firm, clayey silt with moderate flint. It contained Roman (2<sup>nd</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (50g). It may be a continuation of Ditch F1042 (Tr.12).

**Trench 9** (Figs. 2 & 6)

<i>Sample section 9A</i> <i>North end</i> <i>0.00 = 86.31m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.30 – 0.33m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.33m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 9B</i> <i>South end</i> <i>0.00 = 86.44m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.28 – 0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description: Trench 9 contained no archaeological features or finds. Traces of ridge and furrow and modern drain pipes were recorded.*

**Trench 10** (Figs. 2 & 6)

<i>Sample section 10A</i> <i>North end</i> <i>0.00 = 86.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.28 – 0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.32m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 10B</i> <i>South end</i> <i>0.00 = 86.92m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.25 – 0.37m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.37m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description: Trench 10 contained no archaeological features or finds. Traces of ridge and furrow and modern drains were recorded.*

**Trench 11** (Figs. 2 & 6)

<i>Sample section 11A</i> <i>North end</i> <i>0.00 = 86.55m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.21 – 0.28m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.

0.28m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.
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<i>Sample section 11B</i>		
<i>South end</i>		
<i>0.00 = 86.48m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.31 – 0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.42m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description: Trench 11 contained no archaeological features or finds. Traces of ridge and furrow were recorded.*

### **Trench 12** (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample section 12A</i>		
<i>East end</i>		
<i>0.00 = 86.89m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.20 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.38m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 12B</i>		
<i>West end</i>		
<i>0.00 = 86.83m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.28 – 0.33m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.33m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description: Trench 12 contained undated Ditch F1042. Traces of ridge and furrow were recorded.*

Ditch F1042 was linear (40m+ x 0.91m+ x 0.30m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1043, was a mid grey brown, compact, silty clay with occasional flint. It contained no finds. It may be a continuation of Ditch F1009 (Tr.8).

### **Trench 13** (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample section 13A</i>		
<i>East end</i>		
<i>0.00 = 86.67m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.18 – 0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.43m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

<i>Sample section 13B</i>		
<i>West end</i>		



0.00 = 86.58m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.23 – 0.31m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.31m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description: Trench 13 contained no archaeological features or finds. A modern drain was recorded.*

#### **Trench 14** (Figs. 2 & 7)

Sample section 14A North end 0.00 = 86.63m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.25 – 0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.36m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Sample section 14B South end 0.00 = 86.76m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.26 – 0.30m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.30m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description: Trench 14 contained no archaeological features or finds. Traces of ridge and furrow and a modern drain were recorded.*

#### **Trench 15** (Figs. 2 & 7)

Sample section 15A East end 0.00 = 86.88m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.23 – 0.29m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.29m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

Sample section 15B West end 0.00 = 86.95m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr. 1.
0.26 – 0.31m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Tr.1.
0.31m +	L1002	Natural chalky clay. As above, Tr. 1.

*Description: Trench 15 contained no archaeological features or finds. Traces of ridge and furrow and a modern drain were recorded.*

## 7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

## 8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a greyish brown, firm, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks (0.18 – 0.36m thick). L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001, a mid orange brown, firm, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks (0.04 – 0.20m thick). L1001 overlay the natural, L1002, a pale grey/white, compact, chalky clay and silty clay with occasional flint nodules (0.24 – 0.54m below the present day ground surface).

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The archaeological features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
2	F1030	Post Hole	Undated
3	F1033	Pit	Undated
4	F1024	D	Post medieval
	F1026	Furrow	Medieval
	F1028	Ditch	Undated
5	F1003	Pit	Roman (2 <sup>nd</sup> C)
	F1005	Ditch	Residual Roman
	F1011	Pit	Undated
	F1014	Pit	Roman
	F1017	Ditch	Modern
	F1019	Furrow	Medieval
	F1021	Pit	Undated
6	F1035	Ditch	Roman (mid 1 <sup>st</sup> – early 2 <sup>nd</sup> C)
	F1038	Ditch	Undated
	F1040	Pit	Roman (1 <sup>st</sup> – early 2 <sup>nd</sup> C)
8	F1009	Ditch	Roman (mid 2 <sup>nd</sup> – 4 <sup>th</sup> C)
12	F1042	Ditch	Undated

9.2 The earliest pottery in the assemblage comprises three residual sherds (14g) of prehistoric fabric found in association with Roman sherds, in Drainage Pipe F1006 (Tr.5). The three sherds appear to be from a single vessel possibly of early Iron Age date, although earlier prehistoric origins cannot be discounted (Pottery Report below).

9.3 The earliest features were Roman, specifically 1<sup>st</sup> – early 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Many of the features contained just a few sherds (2 – 7 sherds) but Ditch F1035 (Tr.6) contained 125 sherds. The Roman features occurred in

Trenches 5, 6 and 8, approximately in the centre of the site and they comprised pits and ditches.

9.4 Medieval furrows were recorded in all of the trenches except Trenches 10 and 13. A sample were excavated in Trenches 4 and 5 (F1026 and F1019).

9.5 The remaining features were undated, post-medieval and modern. The undated features were present across the site (Trenches 2 - 6 and 12) and not necessarily co-incident with the Roman archaeology).

9.6 The desk-based assessment (Thompson 2013) conducted prior to this evaluation indicated that the site had the potential, due to its position in relation to Roman Akeman Street, to contain evidence relating to ribbon development along this route or the presence of cemeteries positioned adjacent to the road. The evaluation revealed the presence of a small number of features dateable to the Romano-British period through ceramic evidence. This indicates that the site has the potential to yield information relating to the pattern of Roman development along this stretch of Akeman Street. The influence of the major roads on the development of roadside settlement is identified as an important research subject for the Solent-Thames region (Fulford with Allen 2010); characterising the Roman activity present here may contribute to an increased understanding of this subject. If these features relate to agricultural activity, it is conceivable that they represent part of the estate associated with the putative Roman villa recorded 450m to the north-east of the site. The differential development of villas suggests a reorganisation of settlement and the wider managed landscape. The study of this reorganisation in relation to both the development and decline of villas is identified as an important area of research for this part of the country (Fulford with Allen 2010). Any evidence relating to villa estates therefore has the potential to contribute information relating to this subject.

9.7 The identification of medieval plough-furrows suggests that the character of the activity of this date that occurred within the site is comparable to that which has previously been recorded to the north, on the opposite side of the A41. These features, in combination with the evidence recorded from the surrounding area, provide information the local medieval landscape and aspects of land use, and the basis of the local agricultural economy; subjects which have been identified as important areas of research for the area by Munby with Allen (2010).

## **10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

10.1 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.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank The Broughton Farming partnership for funding the project and for their assistance (in particular Professor Robert Hazell) and Mr Simon Milliken of Milliken and Company for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Dr Bill Boismier of Bucks County Council Archaeological Service.

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## APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

AS1592, Aston Clinton Rd., Aylesbury

Concordance of finds by  
feature

Feature	Context	Segment	TT	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1003	1004		5	Fill of Pit	2nd C AD	(7) 40g		20	
1006	1007	A	5	Fill of Drainage Pipe	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	(20) 595g		5	F. Clay - 27g
		B			Mid-Late 2nd C AD	(6) 75g		17	Fe. Frag (1) - 36g
1009	1010		8	Fill of Ditch	Mid 2nd-4th C AD	(2) 50g			
1014	1015		5	Fill of Pit	Roman	(2) 3g		15	
1019	1020		5	Fill of Ridge and Furrow	Roman	(2) 13g	14		Fe. Frag (1) - 1g
1026	1027		4	Fill of Ridge and Furrow			32		Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 3g
1035	1036	A	6	Lower Fill of Ditch	Mid 1st-Early 2nd C AD	(76) 1020g		40	F. Clay - 62
		B			1st-Early 2nd C AD	(15) 249g		46	
	1037	A	6	Upper Fill of Ditch	1st-Early 2nd C AD	(11) 96g		13	
		B			Mid 1st-Early 2nd C AD	(23) 276g		19	
1040	1041		6	Fill of Pit	1st-Early 2nd C AD	(5) 48g			

## APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey MIFA

The evaluation recovered a total of 169 sherds (2436g) of early and mid Roman pottery. The early Roman pottery is limited to small groups of grog-tempered 'Belgic' pottery, primarily contained in a single ditch: F1035 that indicate a date between the mid 1<sup>st</sup> and early 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD. The mid Roman pottery, including sandy grey wares and white ware mortaria, is distributed in pit and ditch features (possibly as residual material) and appears to indicate a date in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, probably in the latter half of the century. The assemblage is generally well-preserved and slightly abraded, with a moderate degree of fragmentation and useful diagnostic components.

The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight (g), with fabrics analysed at x20 magnification, and all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive. The pottery fabrics are described, below, and quantified (Table 1)

F1	Flint-tempered ware (Prehistoric). Handmade, bonfire-fired, tempered with well-sorted, common-abundant calcined flint (0.25-2mm).
SOB GT	Southern British ('Belgic') grog-tempered ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 214)
ROB SH	Romano-British shell-tempered ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 212), wheel-made with common, moderately sorted shell (0.5-3mm)
GRS1	Sandy grey ware. Dark grey surfaces fading to a mid grey-brown core. Inclusions comprise common-abundant, moderately sorted quartz (0.25-0.5mm), with occasional flint and red iron stone <2mm). A hard fabric with an abrasive feel. Probably produced in the Oxfordshire region (Young 2000, 202-3) although other sources, such as in the Milton Keynes region (Marney 1989, 70-73) cannot be discounted.
OXF WH (M)	Oxfordshire white ware mortaria (Tomber & Dore 1998, 176)
OXF1	Fine oxidised ware. Mid orange throughout. Inclusions comprise common, well-sorted quartz (<0.25mm) with sparse red/black iron rich grains (<0.25mm). A moderately hard fabric with a powdery finish. Probably manufactured in the Upper Nene Valley/Northamptonshire (Marney 1989, 180-1: fabric 17)
LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32)

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
F1	3	14	0.00
SOB GT	135	1752	0.50
ROB SH	2	7	0.00
GRS1	16	318	0.30
OXF WH (M)	6	321	0.25
OXF1	4	7	0.00
LEZ SA2	3	17	0.00
<i>Total</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>2436</i>	<i>1.05</i>

Table 1: Quantification of pottery

The earliest pottery in the assemblage comprises three residual sherds (14g) of prehistoric fabric F1 contained, in association with Roman sherds, in

Drainage Pipe F1006 (L1007 Seg.B). The three sherds appear to be from a single vessel, with the well-sorted inclusions suggesting origins in the early Iron Age, although based on such limited evidence earlier prehistoric origins cannot be discounted.

Ditch F1035 contained the bulk of the early Roman pottery, in total accounting for 125 sherds (1641g) of SOB GT distributed through two segments (Segs. A & B) of the lower (L1036) and upper (L1037) fills of the feature. Further non-diagnostic sherds of SOB GT were also contained in Pit F1040 (L1041) and in association with mid Roman sherds. Belgic fabrics such as SOB GT emerge in the pre-Roman late Iron Age and typically span the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD, but in Buckinghamshire they have a particularly long survival rate into at least the early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Marney 1989, 90). The diagnostic forms in Ditch F1035, including a bell-shaped lid (Thompson 1982: type L2) in L1036 Seg. A; and a bead rim jar with a shoulder cordon decorated with fingernail impressions in L1037 Seg. B, are both comparable to vessels from Milton Keynes (Marney 1989: figs.34.23 & 38.2) and are indicative of a date after the Roman conquest between the mid 1<sup>st</sup> and early 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD. Ditch D1035 also contains further everted bead rims from un-identifiable SOB GT jars or bowls, and the concentration of sherds in the ditch suggests the deposit may be associated with occupation in the near vicinity.

The mid Roman pottery is primarily comprised of a total of 26 sherds (644g) contained in Drainage Pipe F1006 (Segs. A & B); with further sherds contained in Pits F1003, F1014, Ditch F1009 and Ridge and Furrow F1019. Where diagnostic sherds provide sufficient information this group of Roman pottery appears to date to the latter half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, although it remains possible isolated sherds may be of later Roman date. Drainage Pipe F1006 (L1007) contained cross-joining sherds of an OXF WS (M) mortaria distributed in both Segs. A & B. The mortaria, with a rolled rim and internal bead level with the flange was typically produced in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD (Young 2000: type M2), and also exhibited part of the spout and heavily worn trituration grits. In L1007 Seg. A, the mortaria was associated with a GRS1 necked bowl (Young 2000: type R38) that was not typically produced before the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, and is comparable to vessels recorded at Weedon Hill Aylesbury (Seager-Smith 2013: figs.10.3 & 11.21) and Milton Keynes (Marney 1989: fig.28.12). A further GRS1 vessel: a straight-sided dish with a grooved rim (Young 2000: type R53) in Pit F1009 (L1010) is also comparable to vessels from Milton Keynes (Marney 1989: fig.31.5) and typical in deposits dating to the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD or later. The only sherds of samian ware in this group comprise central Gaulish LEZ SA2, possibly from the base of a Dr.33 conical cup, and typical of 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD deposits, while the ROB SH and OXF1 are limited to isolated, non-diagnostic small body sherds. Overall the mid Roman pottery has similarities with that recovered from the 'low status rural community' at Weedon Hill, Aylesbury (Seager-Smith 2013, 12-17), which included similar sandy grey ware vessels and Oxfordshire white ware mortaria, but also had a longer period of occupation extending into the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.



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## **The Ceramic Building Materials**

*Andrew Peachey MIFA*

The evaluation recovered four fragments (46g) of highly abraded Roman CBM, contained in Furrows F1019 (Tr.5) and F1026 (Tr.4), probably as re-deposited material. These small fragments occur in an oxidised orange fabric tempered with common medium sand and sparse red iron-rich grains (0.5-1.5mm) typical of Roman CBM from the region. The fragments appear to derive from flat tile, probably tegula roof tile, but the very limited size of the fragments does not allow for any conclusions to be drawn.

## **The Animal Bone**

Dr Julia E. M. Cussans

A total of 12 bones were recovered from trial trench excavations at Aston Clinton Road. These came from five contexts within four features (Table 2). Only half of the bones could be identified to taxa, the remainder could only be identified as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal. Identified taxa were cattle, sheep/goat and horse; sheep/goat were the most numerous being represented by four bones and cattle and horse were represented by a single bone each. Bone preservation was rated as poor through to good, with most contexts being rated as ok or good. Canid gnawing was noted in two contexts and a small number of fresh breaks were present; a small number of bones were noted as being particularly abraded or root etched. A large mammal rib bone from L1004 was the only butchered bone. No pathologies or other bone modifications were noted. No ageable or measurable elements were present.

Feature	Description	Context	Cattle	Sheep/ Goat	Horse	Large Mammal	Medium Mammal	Total
1003	Pit	1004		1		1		2
1006	Drainage pipe	1007 A				1		1
		1007 B				1		1
1014	Pit	1015		2				2
1035	Ditch	1036 A	1				1	2
		1036 B			1	1		2
		1037 A		1				1
		1037 B				1		1
	<b>Total</b>		1	4	1	5	1	12

Table 2. Species presence and abundance.

## The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

### Introduction

Six bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken during trial excavations at Aston Clinton Road, Aylesbury. The samples were from pit and ditch features spot dated to the Romano-British period. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of the material recovered.

### Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using a Siraf style flotation tank. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 250µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 500µm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

### Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 3.

### *Plant macrofossils*

A small number of carbonised plant macrofossils were present in the samples, with emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*) grains present in L1036B and L1037B (F1035) and a single emmer/ spelt wheat glume base in L1004 (F1003). Spelt wheat is the most commonly recorded cereal crop of the Romano-British period (e.g. Campbell 2008; Carruthers 2008, 34.6-34.15) and the presence of these remains is consistent with the period and region. The density of remains was low, which indicates that these features were situated away from primary areas of crop processing and domestic activity (i.e. daily crop processing and food preparation).

### *Terrestrial molluscs*

The shells of terrestrial and aquatic molluscs were well preserved and quite common within the samples. Many of the shells reflect damp, well vegetated grassland (e.g. *Trichia hispida* group, *Vallonia* sp. and *Vertigo* sp.). In addition were some slum species (*Anisus* sp. and *Lymnaea truncatula*), which indicate periodically waterlogged conditions. These may simply reflect standing water in the bottom of ditch and pit features, although further molluscan analysis would help to determine vegetation conditions on the site during the Roman period.

### *Contaminants*

Although modern rootlets were quite common in the samples, no other agents of biological disturbance were present. This indicates that limited reworking of the deposits has occurred through bioturbation.

## **Conclusions and statement of potential**

It appears from the carbonised cereal remains that the excavated features were not receiving extensive waste from crop processing activities or the debris from day-to-day domestic activity (i.e. hearth ash). If further excavation were to be carried out on the site, more extensive sampling could determine whether there are any focal points for domestic activity and midden deposition within the development area.

The remains of terrestrial and aquatic molluscs were well preserved and occurred in relatively high concentrations. It is possible that an analytically viable assemblage could be retrieved should suitable ditch sequences or buried soil layers be identified during any further excavation work.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				
								Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal > 2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules
AS1592	1	1004	1003	Fill of Pit	2nd C AD	20	100%	-	X	E/S GB (1)	-	-	-	-	XX	Helicidae, Vallonia sp., Vertigo sp.	XXX	-	-	-	-
AS1592	2	1010	1009	Fill of Ditch	Mid 2nd-4th C AD	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	X	-	-
AS1592	3	1036A	1035	Lower Fill of Ditch	Mid 1st-Early 2nd C AD	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Anisus sp., Trichia hispidia group	XX	-	-	-	-	
AS1592	4	1037B	1035	Upper Fill of Ditch	Mid 1st-Early 2nd C AD	20	100%	X	-	E/S (1)	-	-	-	XX	Anisus sp., Trichia hispidia group	XX	-	-	-	-	
AS1592	5	1036B	1035	Lower Fill of Ditch	1st-Early 2nd C AD	20	100%	X	-	E/S (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	XX	Anisus sp., Lymnaea truncatula, Trichia hispidia group, Vallonia sp.	XX	-	-	-	-	
AS1592	6	1041	1040	Fill of Pit	1st-Early 2nd C AD	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Anisus sp., Trichia hispidia group	X	-	-	-	-	

Table 3: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Aston Clinton Road, Aylesbury. Abbreviations: E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*); NFI = not formerly identified (indeterminate cereal grain); GB = glume base.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1  
*Trench 5 looking west*



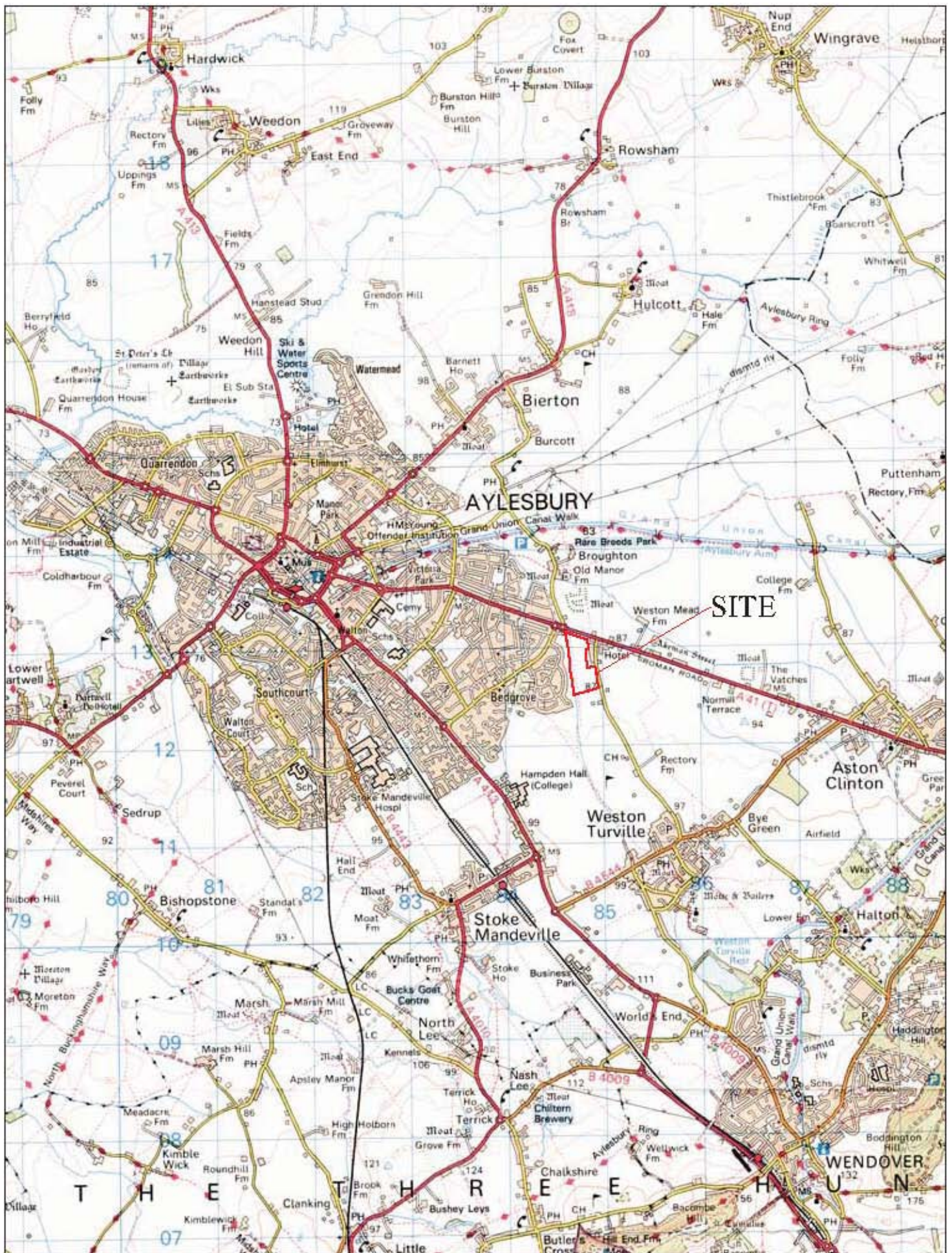
2  
F1003 & F1005 looking north in Trench 5



3  
F1021 in Trench 5 looking south-west

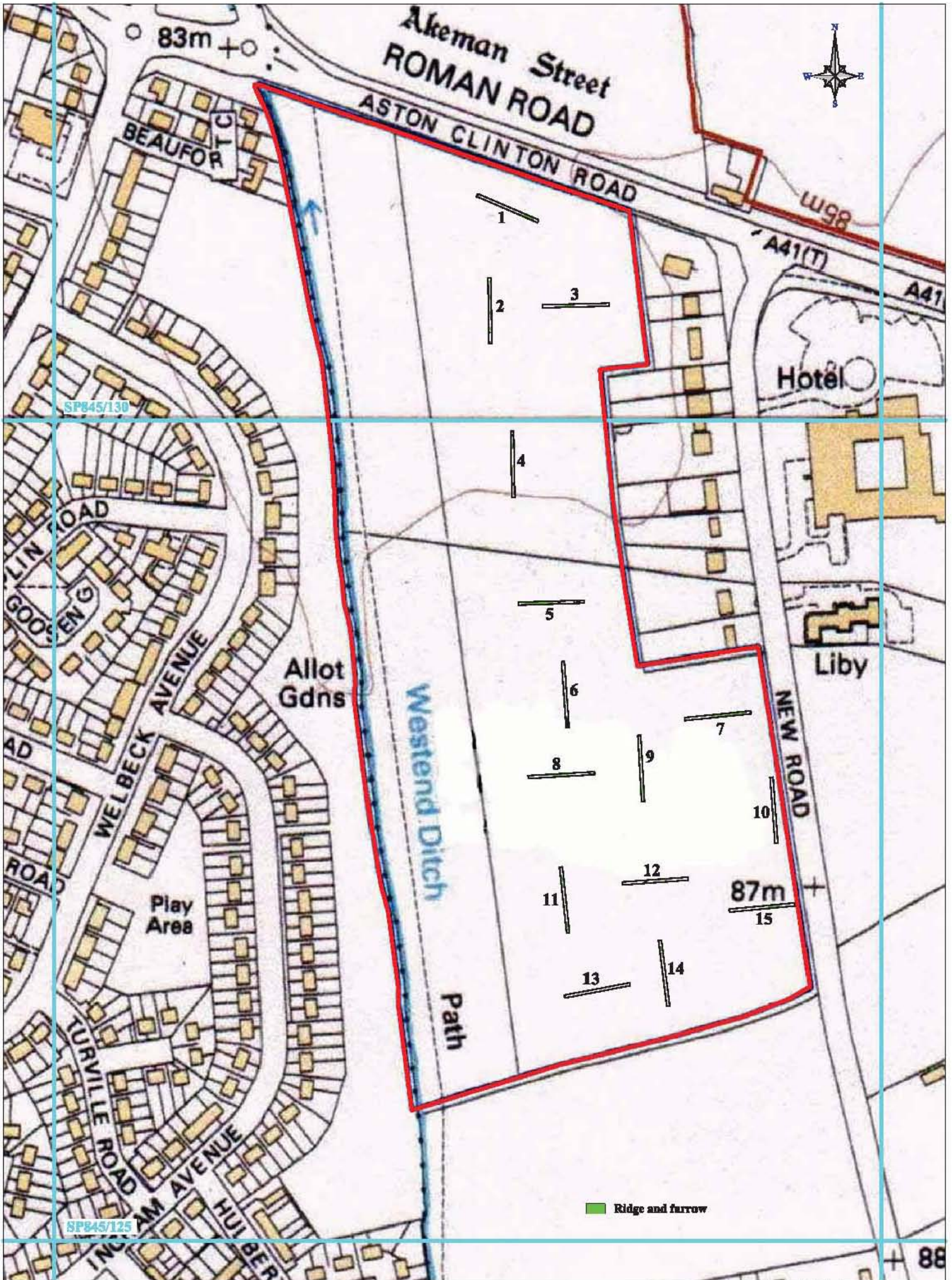


4  
F1030 in Trench 2 looking south-east



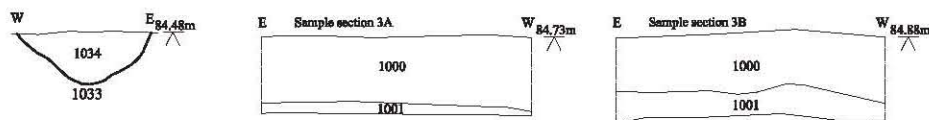
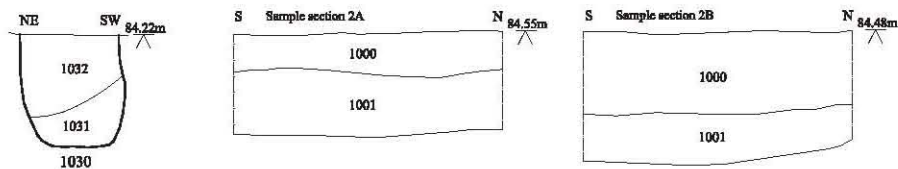
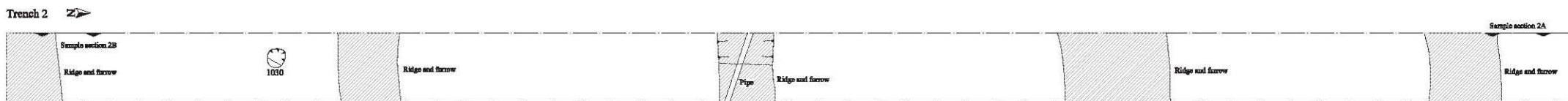
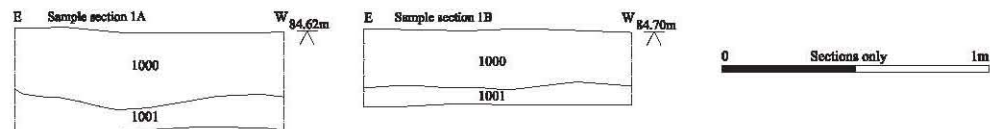
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**Fig. 1 Site Location Plan**  
 Scale 1:50000

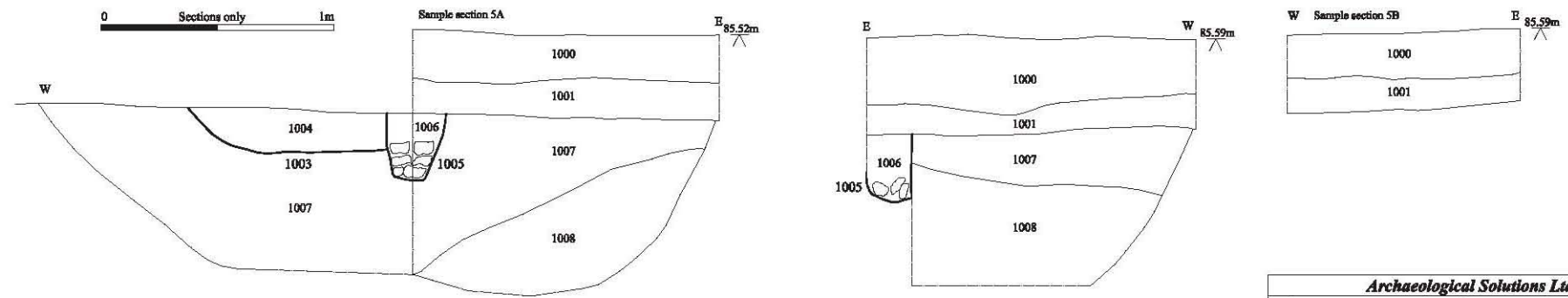
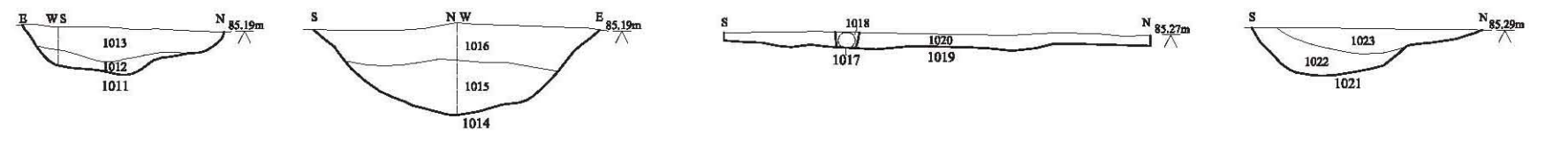
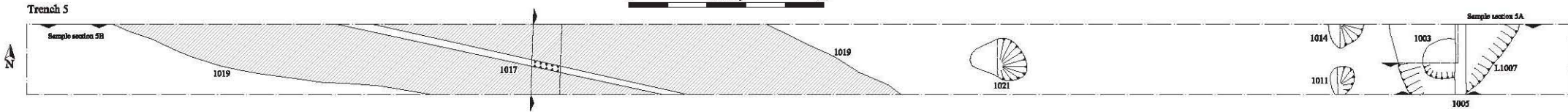
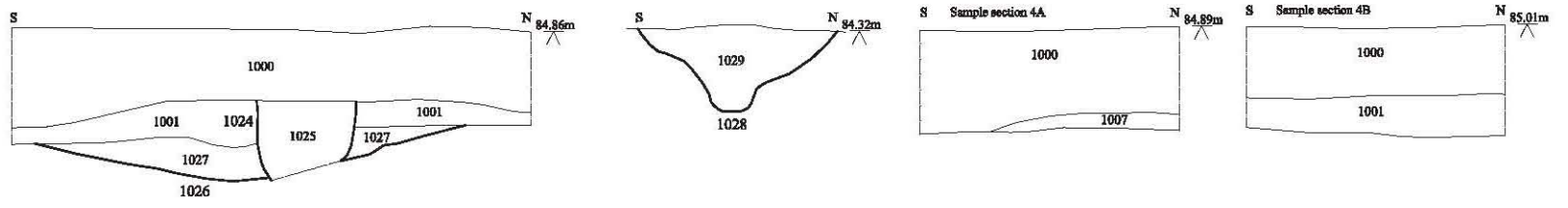
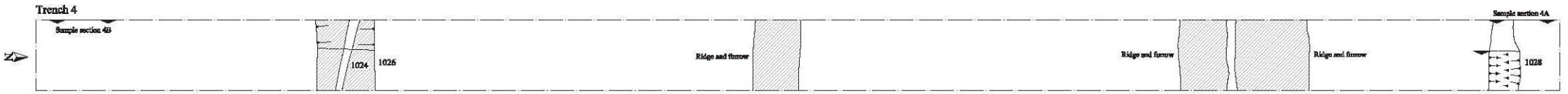


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**Fig. 2 Trench location plan**  
 Scale 1:2000 at A3

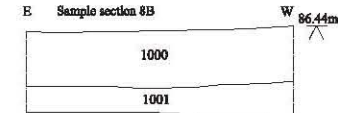
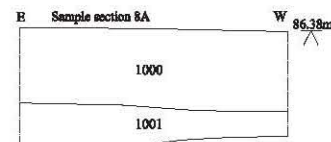
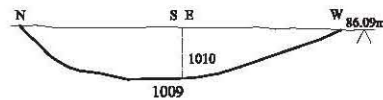
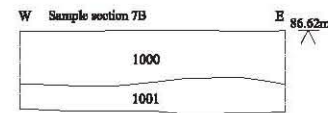
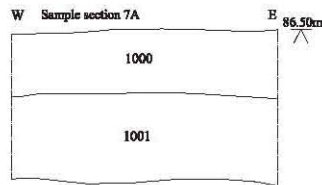
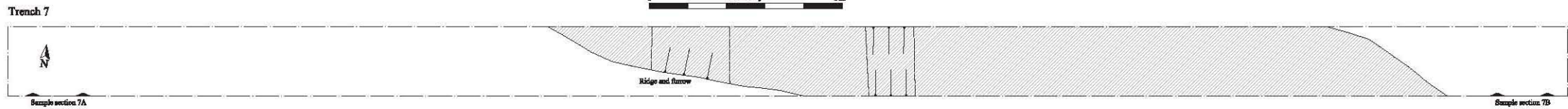
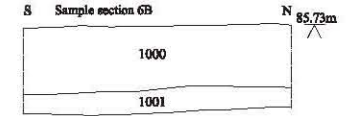
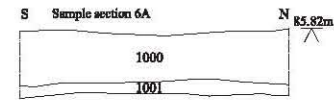
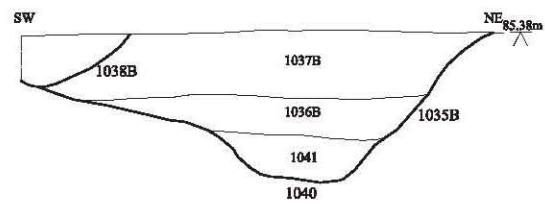
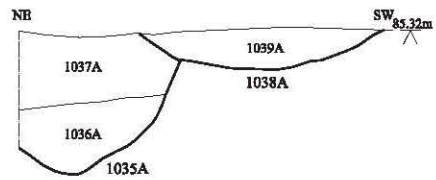




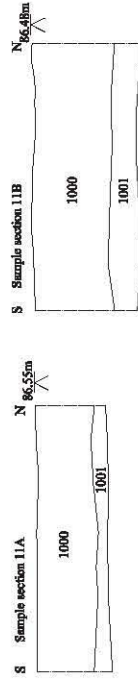
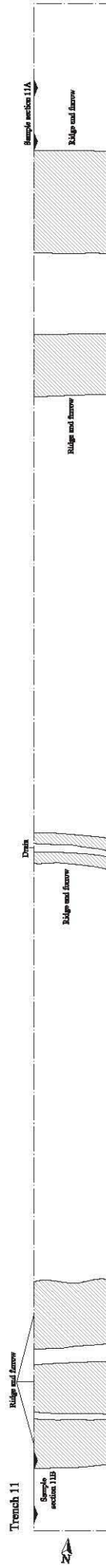
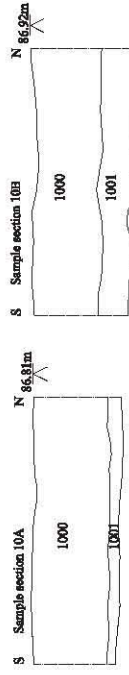
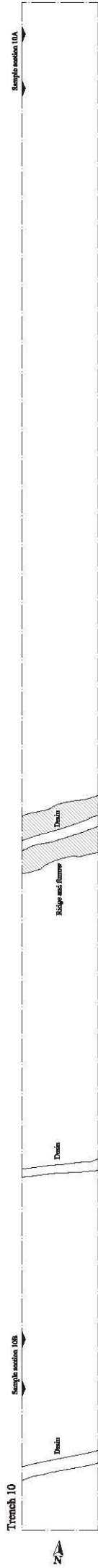
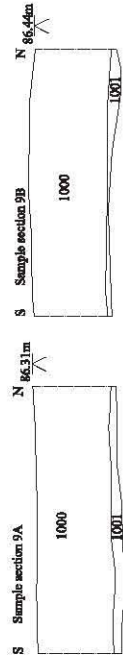
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**Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections**  
 1:20 and 1:100 at A3



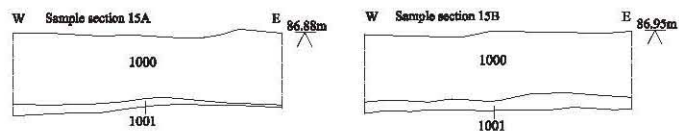
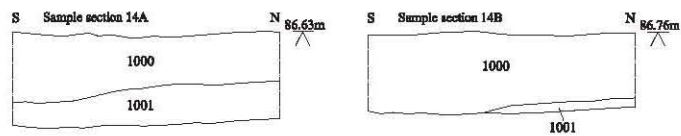
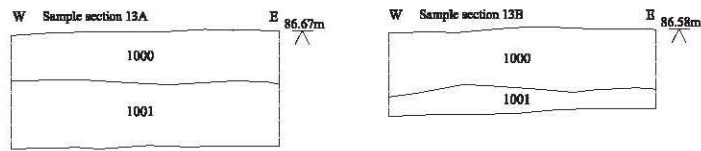
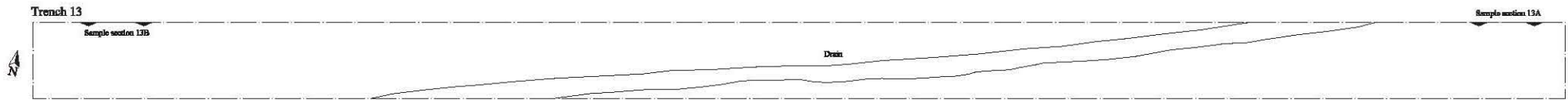
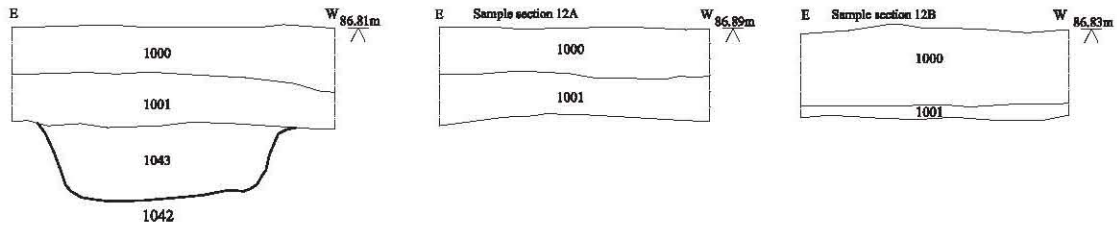
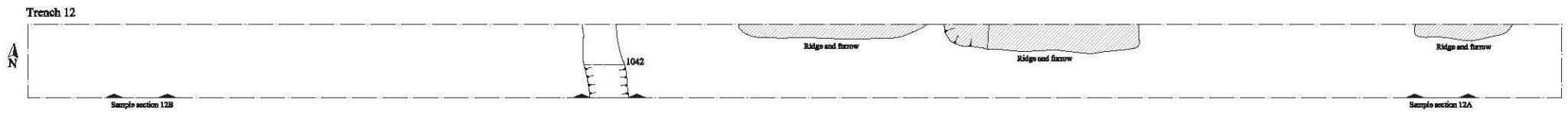
*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*  
**Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections**  
 1:20 and 1:100 at A3



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**Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections**  
 1:20 and 1:100 at A3



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**Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections**  
 1:20 and 1:100 at A3



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**Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections**  
 1:20 and 1:100 at A3



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**Fig. 8 Proposed development plan**  
Scale 1:2000 at A3