

**LAND ADJACENT TO MORAY HOUSE,
44 CAMP ROAD, GERRARDS CROSS,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND ADJACENT TO MORAY HOUSE,
44 CAMP ROAD, GERRARDS CROSS,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

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NGR: SP 9941 8779	Report No. 3384
Borough: South Bucks	Site Code: AS 910
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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

1 INTRODUCTION

2 SITE NARRATIVE

2.1 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & SOILS

2.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.3 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

2.4 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

2.5 PHASING

2.6 PHASE 1: EARLY MEDIEVAL (11th – 13th Century AD)

2.7 PHASE 2: MODERN

2.8 UNPHASED

2.9 CONFIDENCE RATING

2.10 DEPOSIT MODEL

3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

3.1 THE POTTERY – BY PETER THOMPSON

3.2 THE CBM AND DAUB – BY ANDREW PEACHEY

3.3 THE PLANT REMAINS – BY ANITA RADINI

4 DISCUSSION

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DATA

APPENDIX 2 SAMPLE SECTIONS OF EXCAVATION AREA

APPENDIX 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTIONS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land Adjacent to Moray House, 44 Camp Road, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire</i>		
Project description			
In July 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd. (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Moray House, 44 Camp Road, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 9941 8779). The excavation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to permission for the construction of a two-storey detached house and a detached triple garage with a driveway. The excavation revealed evidence dating to the early medieval period (pits, a ditch and a posthole), and modern features. The excavation followed an archaeological evaluation of the site completed by AS in 2005. The latter revealed evidence of medieval activity.			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>13-22/07/2009</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>2519</i>	Site code	<i>AS 910</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological excavation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Gardens</i>		
Planned development	<i>Two-storey house and triple garage with driveway</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Early medieval pits, a ditch and a posthole</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Early medieval pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Bucks</i>	<i>South Bucks</i>	<i>Gerrards Cross</i>
HER or SMR for area	<i>Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>SL9 7PD</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 3000m²</i>		
NGR	<i>SP 9941 8779</i>		
Height AOD (max/min)	<i>48.67/46.93m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service</i>		
Project Officers	<i>Zbigniew Pozorski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Hunt</i>		
Full title	<i>Land Adjacent to Moray House, 44 Camp Road, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire. Research Archive Report.</i>		
Authors	<i>Stone, P</i>		
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Date (of report)	<i>September 2009</i>		

Version 3

LAND ADJACENT TO MORAY HOUSE, 44 CAMP ROAD, GERRARDS CROSS, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

Summary

In July 2009, Archaeological Solutions Ltd. (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Moray House, 44 Camp Road, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 9941 8779). The excavation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to permission for the construction of a two-storey detached house and a detached triple garage with a driveway. The excavation revealed evidence dating to the early medieval period (pits, a ditch and a posthole), and modern features. The excavation followed an archaeological evaluation of the site completed by AS in 2005. The latter revealed evidence of early medieval activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This report comprises the research archive for excavations at land adjacent to Moray House, 44 Camp Road, Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire (centred on NGR SP 9941 8779; Figs. 1 and 2). The excavations were carried out by Archaeological Solutions Ltd. in July 2009. They were commissioned by The Hall Partnership on behalf of the owner of Moray House, Mr. Hunt. The investigations were undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning consent for the construction of a two-storey detached residential building and a detached triple garage with a driveway (South Bucks District Council Plan. Ref. 07/01156/FUL). They followed an archaeological evaluation undertaken in June 2005 (Newton and Williams 2005), the results of which are also incorporated into this report.

1.2 The excavation was undertaken according to a brief issued by Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS; dated 19/06/2009) and a specification prepared by AS (dated 23/06/2009) and approved by BCAS. The project conformed to the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavations* (revised 2001).

1.3 The purpose of this Research Archive Report is to describe, analyse and interpret the archaeological remains found during the investigations. The report is supported by a database and archaeological description compiled during post-excavation analysis (on the accompanying CD), plans, section drawings and figures drawn during finds analysis (Figs. 1 - 5).

Planning policy context

1.4 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16

‘Archaeology and Planning’ (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.5 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains *in situ*. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.6 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 SITE NARRATIVE

2.1 Topography and Geology

2.1.1 Moray House is located to the south of Gerrards Cross (Figs. 1 and 2). The site itself is encompassed by the grounds of Moray House and is bounded to the north by the earthwork bank of the Iron Age hillfort Bulstrode Camp (Bucks Scheduled Ancient Monument 11). It is on high ground which slopes gently down to the south between the valleys of the Alder Bourne and Misbourne. The solid geology is Woolwich and Reading Beds, with London Clay close by to the east and Upper Chalk to the west. The drift geology comprises plateau and river terrace sands and gravels, and soils are of Essendon and Sonning 2 associations (SSEW 1983).

2.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

Prehistoric (to 43 BC)

2.2.1 Early prehistoric activity is represented by find spots of flint implements including a lower Palaeolithic flint pyriform/ ficon handaxe (HER 00842), a second Palaeolithic axe (HER 00838), and a Mesolithic tranche axehead (HER 00837)

2.2.2 Amongst the anomalies detected during a resistivity survey of the interior of Bulstrode Camp (HER 0152500000), is an anomaly interpreted as a Neolithic long barrow (Gover 2003). The Neolithic, and the Bronze Age, are well represented in the area. An early Neolithic to late Bronze Age flint side scraper (HER 0225200000), and a flint borer (HER 0225201000) from the same period, have been found in the garden of Long Patch, Camp Road. Also in Camp Road, at Diavolezza, an early Neolithic to late Bronze Age, nearly round, hammerstone (HER 053180000) has been found. The Bronze Age is represented by a Late

Neolithic to middle Bronze Age, unlooped bronze palstave (HER 0586700000) found at No. 3 Hartley Court, and an autonomous silver coin of Carthage (HER 0083501000).

2.2.3 An Iron Age hillfort, Bulstrode Camp (HER 01525), is located immediately north of the site; it is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (Bucks SAM 11). With an area of c.8.9ha, this hillfort is the largest monument of its type in Buckinghamshire (Page 1969, 24 – 25). The western side of the hillfort is a steep escarpment formed by two lateral valleys. The outer perimeter consists of a double rampart and ditch for most of the circumference (Fox and Clarke 1925). Where still present, the defences reach a height of 1.5m. Anomalies detected during a resistivity survey of the interior of Bulstrode Camp (HER 0152500000), the Iron Age hillfort on to which the evaluation site backs, comprised a possible Neolithic long barrow and circular anomalies, which represent possible roundhouses, and a “D” shaped enclosure which are of Iron Age date (Gover 2003). The hillfort was excavated by Fox and Clarke in 1924, however very little material culture was recovered, including just 3 sherds of early Iron Age pottery. A similar lack of finds was attested by watching briefs conducted by Buckinghamshire County Council in 1975 and Thames Valley Archaeology Service (TVAS) in 2002 (Ford and Taylor 2002). The only Iron Age remains found in the rest of the parish comprise a late Iron Age coin (HER 0083500000), Mack Type 203 or 210-213.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 410)

2.2.4 Romano-British activity is relatively well known in the area. An early Roman pottery kiln (HER01527) was located on Camp Road, and large quantities of coarse pottery resembling Hedgerly and Fulmer wares are said to have been found nearby, though there was no evidence for this during a watching brief of the area carried out by TVAS in 2002 (Anthony 2002). A large amount of Romano-British pottery was found at nearby Hedgerly Lane, and a subsequent magnetometry survey revealed two anomalies, one of which was excavated and was found to be a pottery kiln.

2.2.5 The Viatores route 163 and 163b (HER0436101, HER0436102, HER04362 and HER0436202) passes close by, as does the suggested route of a Roman road (HER04399). Morris, Hargreaves and Parker (1970) propose that this suggested route must have existed, as there would undoubtedly have been some form of communication between the heavily-settled south Oxfordshire and Middlesex regions and London, and this is likely to have taken in both the kiln sites and the large villa at High Wycombe to the west. There is though, no evidence of its existence.

Saxon (AD 410 – 1066)

2.2.5 There are no sites or structures dating to the post-Roman/Anglo-Saxon

period listed in the HER.

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

2.2.6 The medieval period is well represented locally. Bulstrode Camp displays a ridge and furrow field system running north-south, this shows up especially clearly on the eastern half of the interior. There are also indications of a north-west-north trending system in the south west quadrant. Bulstrode Manor (HER 0154000000), and its Park, in which the Iron Age hillfort lies, was established during the 11th century, and remained in the possession of the Bulstrode family throughout the medieval period. The creation of Bulstrode Park must have been a major event as it is reported to have caused the diversion of a Roman road (HER 0154002). In 1574, Saxton shows a park around the manor house, the Old Camp area forming the nucleus of an early deer park.

Post-medieval (AD 1540 to present)

2.2.7 The estate was held by the Bulstrode family throughout the medieval period, but on the death of Sir Henry Bulstrode in 1643 it was sold by his heir and successor Captain Thomas Bulstrode (Baker 2003). The estate was bought by a member of the Drury family, but they suffered financial ruin. In 1676, Judge George Jeffreys acquired the estate and had the house rebuilt. Following the deposition of King James, Jeffreys was forced to flee, but was apprehended and imprisoned in the Tower of London (Baker 2003). In 1706 the Earl of Portland bought the estate and it remained in his family until 1809, when the 11th Duke of Somerset bought it. The current manor house is a Grade II listed building which was rebuilt by Benjamin Ferrey (1860-2) for the twelfth Duke of Somerset, probably incorporating elements of earlier buildings.

2.2.8 The gardens lie west and south of the house and are Grade II* Listed as an example of late 17th century formal gardens, possibly designed by Claude Desgots or Henry Wise, and landscaped in the 18th century with 19th century woodland and exotic development. A plan of the house in 1686 shows a wide formal avenue running east to Bull Lane and an orchard to the north-east end of the house. The 1688 estate map shows a tree-lined avenue extending across the interior of Bulstrode Camp, to a gap in the eastern side (corresponding with a 25m gap in the ramparts). However, it is also suggested that this break represents the most likely location for the original entrance. Hans Wilhelm Bentinck, who would become 1st Earl of Portland, bought the estate in 1706 and built pavilions in the grounds, raised terraces to each end of the south front and an orangery. An engraving by Bowles in 1730 shows an enclosed garden to the west with a pavilion in the middle and four rectangular beds laid out symmetrically round it in the Dutch style. To the north was a large area with a pond in the middle and tree-lined paths leading from it like spokes from a wheel, remains of which can still be traced. To the north was a straight canal known as Long Water. Bentinck's grandson married Margaret Cavendish-Holles-Harley and she built up a menagerie and was given seeds by Captain Cook which may have been grown in the area known as Botany Bay Fields. In the 1770s the Duchess

of Portland and friend Mrs Delaney built a grotto (demolished late nineteenth century) which was covered with thousands of local snail shells. The park has contracted during the 20th century, losing the area west and south of the wooded pleasure grounds by the house to gravel extraction. The area to the east of the current boundary is largely developed with housing but the Old Camp, the nucleus of the early deer park, remains open grassland. Repton refers to pleasure drives through the park surrounding the Old Camp and Duke's Wood; these are now lost but formed a significant element of the designed landscape.

2.2.9 A large quantity of post-medieval and early modern archaeology is recorded in the vicinity of Bulstrode Park attributable to the various episodes of rebuilding of the manor house. Judge George Jeffreys had it rebuilt c. 1676, and in 1860 the manor was lying derelict before the present house, designed by Benjamine Ferrey was completed in 1867. A kiln (HER 05048) which is marked on the 1st edition OS map, but which is now obliterated by the M40 motorway, is thought to have been the brickworks for the renovations to the current manor house. Ponders (HER 1225200000), formerly a farm belonging to Bulstrode Park, is a grade 2 listed building built in the 18th century. An 18th and 19th century garden wall (HER 1225201000) at Ponders is also listed as a grade 2 building. There are further grade 2 listed buildings from these periods at 13 other locations nearby, including the 1859 Parish Church, St James', which was designed by Sir William Tite.

2.2.10 The 1686 Estate Map of Bulstrode Park shows the fields and boundaries in around the estate in great detail. It shows that the evaluation site was in a large area of woodland surrounding the remains of the Iron Age hillfort. Slightly to the south-east of the site was a group of buildings known as the Lodge.

2.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations (Fig. 2)

2.3.1 In June 2005, AS conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation of the site (Newton and Williams 2005). Three medieval (11th – 13th century) pits and a medieval linear feature were found in Trial Trenches 1 and 4. They were dated by sherds of medieval pottery.

2.4 Excavation Methodology

2.4.1 The current programme comprised the excavation of two separate areas (Fig. 2); Area 1 (Fig. 5), located to the west of Moray House, overlay the proposed footprint of the new development. It covered 375m². Trial Trench 1 was previously located within this part of the site. Area 2 (Fig. 5), located southwest of Moray House and south of Area 1, overlay the proposed driveway of the development. It covered c. 92m². Trial Trench 4 had previously been located in this area, and revealed archaeological remains.

2.4.2 Topsoil and overburden were excavated, under close archaeological supervision, by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All further excavation 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. A pit identified as possibly containing a cremation was completely sampled. Other features were sampled as appropriate. Spoil was checked for finds and the trench scanned with a metal-detector.

2.5 Phasing

Dateable material from the current excavation was assigned to two phases of archaeological activity (Fig. 3)

PHASE	DATE
Phase 1	Early Medieval (11 th – 13 th centuries AD)
Phase 2	Modern
Unphased	-

Table 1: Chronological Phasing

2.6 Phase 1: early medieval

2.6.1 The early medieval activity on site comprises five pits, a posthole and a ditch. The features extend across the two areas of excavation. Archaeological descriptions of each individual feature, as presented in the Interim report (Stone and Pozorski 2009) are contained within Appendix 3.

The early medieval pits and posthole

2.6.2 Pits F2005, F2014, F1013 and F1011 were located in Area 1 of the excavation. Pit F1013 contained by far the largest assemblage of finds, comprising 447g (53 sherds) of 11th to 13th century pottery from a large handmade cooking pot (Thompson, Section 3.1 below) and 312g (10 pieces) of daub. A fragment of daub exhibited patterns of wattle framing, likely indicative of wattle and daub construction. Barley grain was identified indicating the consumption of cereal grain on site (Radini, Section 3.3 below). The remaining pits all contained small amounts of 12th to 13th century pottery (4g, 44g and 98g respectively). Pit F2005 was excavated as a possible cremation due to the presence of burnt organic material within the fill, but the environmental analysis did not recover evidence of plant remains. At 2.10m in diameter, Pit F1011 was considerably larger than the other two features, and contained two fills as opposed to one. It also contained evidence of burning within its upper fill (L1012).

2.6.3 Posthole F2007 contained just 1 sherd (14g) of daub (Peachey, Section 3.2). Pit F1007 was in Area 2 of the excavation. It was originally excavated in 2005 when 1 sherd (9g) of 11th – 13th century pottery was recovered.

The early medieval ditch

2.6.4 Ditch F1005, located in Area 2, was orientated north to south. It contained

just 1 sherd (10g) of 11th – 13th century pottery.

2.7 Phase 2: modern

2.7.1 Phase 2 comprised a modern deposit (L2021) which partially overlay features F1005, F1007 and F1009. It contained CBM (104g), clay pipe (8g, 2 pieces), and a bottle cap, all of which date to the 19th – 20th centuries.

2.8 Unphased

2.8.1 Unphased features comprised three ditches (F2017, F1009 and F2019) and two pits (F2009 and F2012). Ditch F2017 was orientated east to west, and Ditches F1009 and F2019 were orientated north to south. None of these features contained any finds.

2.9 Confidence Rating

2.9.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological excavation

2.10 Deposit Model

2.10.1 On the northern side of the site the topsoil, L2000, overlay a redeposited clay levelling layer, L2001. The latter sealed a buried topsoil, L2002, which in turn overlay natural deposits. The latter varied from a white to light greyish sandy clay and silt (L2003) to a light to mid yellow clay, L2004. The levelling layer, L2001, was present only within Area 1; similarly the buried topsoil L2002. A layer of light yellow, loose silty sand, L2016, was present in the western part of Area 1, below the topsoil, and was probably a garden deposit associated with the line of trees recently removed from the site.

3 SPECIALISTS' FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

3.1 The Pottery – By Peter Thompson

The excavations recovered 68 lightly to moderately abraded early medieval sherds weighing 612g. The majority (62.3%) came from Pit F1013, with pottery also recovered from Ditch F1005 and Pits F1011, F2005 and F2014. The sherds are catalogued below (Table 1) and the pottery is quantified in Tables 2 and 3.

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1005	1006	1x10g MS3(a)	12 th -mid 13 th	
1007	1008	1x9g ESHER	11 th -13 th	
1011	1012	3x21g OXAC	Late 12 th –	MS3a:1x ?flat base

		2x11g MS3(a) 1x5g MS3(b) 2x16g ESHER 1x45g OXY	mid 13 th	MS3(b): 1x incised cordon possibly to small jar ESHER: 1x scored surface
1013	1014	40x367g OXAC 5x41g MS3(a) 2x8g MS3(b)	late 12 th - mid 13 th	OXAC: 1x upper profile of cooking pot with everted rim c. 35cm diam., and 1x sagging base MS3a: 2x sagging base, burnt
	1015	2x9g ESHER 1x9g OXAC 3x13g MS3(a)	Late 12 th - mid 13 th	
2005	2006	1x4g OXY	12 th -mid 13 th	
2014	2015	2x34g MS3(a) 1x10g ESHER	12 th -mid 13 th	F4 – outer surface scored

Table 1: Catalogue of the pottery by context

The Fabrics

Five main fabric groups are present: the codes assigned are where appropriate taken from the Milton Keynes archaeological Unit type series (Mynard and Zeepvat 1992), the Oxfordshire type series (Mellor 1994) and the London type series.

Ware name	Milton Keynes Code	Oxon Code	London Code	Description
Cotswold ware (10 th -mid 13 th)		OXAC		Moderate to common vesicles from leached oolites, with moderate poorly sorted fine to coarse, sub-angular to rounded, grey and coloured quartz. Occasional flint, mineral and red grog/pellets is present. Grey cores with pale mottled brown to orange surfaces
Medieval Sandy ware (11 th -14 th)	MS3(a)			Abundant fine to medium, sub-angular to sub-rounded clear and grey quartz sand, sometimes with rare burnt organics, leached shell or rare large rounded grog/clay pellets. Grey cores with pale brown to orange surfaces
Hertfordshire Grey ware (late 11 th -mid 14 th)	MS3(b)		SHER	Common fine to medium grey, clear and white quartz, mid grey cores, slightly darker surfaces
'M40 Ware' (late 11 th -			ESHER	Moderate coarse to very coarse sub-angular to sub-rounded flint, and

13 th /14 th)				moderate poorly sorted fine to coarse sub-angular to rounded quartz, with rare vesicles from dissolved shell. Grey core, orange surfaces
Oxfordshire ware (mid 11 th -mid 13 th)		OXY		Abundant fairly well-sorted fine to medium clear, grey and white quartz with occasional black iron mineral and clay pellets. Pale grey/off white fabric

Table 2: Quantification of fabric groups

The commonest fabric is late Saxon and early Medieval West Oxfordshire Ware and early Medieval Oxford Ware (OXAC) also known as Cotswold Ware (Table 3). Cotswold Ware includes several different regional styles, and dates from the late Saxon period through to the mid 13th century (Mellor 1994, 28 & 41). The Moray House fabric is coarse comprising gravel, including flint, and contains voids from dissolved oolites, most of it comes from one large handmade cooking pot (Fig. 6.1) with a rim of approximately 35cm - 40 cm diameter, from Pit F1013 (L1014). The vessel has a slight internal groove below the rim and most closely matches Type 17 rims of the OXAC rim typology (Mellor 1994, 47). Whilst Cotswold Ware declined in use in north Oxfordshire from the mid 12th century, it remained dominant in west Oxfordshire into the 13th century coinciding with the use of larger cooking and storage pots (Mellor 1994, 52).

Ware	Sherd number	Sherd %	Fabric weight
Cotswold Ware	44	64.7	397
Medieval sandy ware	13	19.1	109
M40 Ware	6	8.8	44
Hertfordshire Ware	3	4.4	13
Oxfordshire Ware	2	3	49

Table 3: Quantification of wares by sherd number and fabric weight

The second commonest fabric is medieval grey sandy ware MSR(a) which is a heterogeneous group comprising grey cores with grey or brown surfaces which probably derives from several unidentified sources (Table 3). A sub-group of this are the three wheel-made sherds of Hertfordshire grey ware MSR(b) with uniform mid grey surfaces with a sandy texture. Hertfordshire Grey Ware was made at a number of kilns in Hertfordshire and Middlesex. One of the closest sites is Chandlers Cross, Rickmansworth but this fabric, which dates to the first half of the 13th century, is heavily gritted giving rough 'pimply' surfaces, and so is probably not the source for the Moray House sherds (Neal 2004, 73-4).

M.40 Ware, present in four features and comprising coarse flint and shell inclusions, is fairly common in the south of the county (Paul Blinkhorn pers. comm.) and was manufactured at kilns including Rush Green, Denham and Camley Gardens, Maidenhead (Farley and Leach 1988 and Pike 1965). Two sherds of unglazed Oxfordshire-type ware were present including one large

wheel-made pale grey body sherd from Pit F1011, with abundant medium quartz and occasional brown grog. The heartland of Oxford Ware was in the centre and east of the county lasting for two centuries, until it went into full decline in the mid 13th century (Mellor 1994, 71).

Discussion

Pit F1013 contained the majority of the pottery from the site with 53 sherds (77.9%) weighing 447g. The presence of two small sherds of Hertfordshire Grey ware in fairly good condition, potentially the latest pottery from the site, indicates the feature is not earlier than c. 1170, whilst the lack of glazed pottery suggests it is probably not much later than c. 1200, and certainly not later than the mid 13th century when Cotswold Ware was going out of production. Pit F1011 is of similar date containing the same combination of wares.

Pit F2014 contained a sherd of M.40 Ware with deep scoring decoration to the outside surface. At Rush Green, Denham, one of the closest known M.40 production sites to Moray House, use of 'scoring' was suggested from analogy with another site at Fulmer, as taking place during the 12th to early 13th century period of pottery production (Farley and Leach 1988, 76). Pits F1005 and F1007 contained only one or two sherds each but these would also suit a core date of 12th to mid 13th centuries.

The assemblage is very much of a Thames Valley distribution with much of the pottery locally made (M.40 Ware, Hertfordshire Grey Ware and medieval sandy wares), probably within a 10 mile or so radius of the site, with a comparatively large amount of Cotswold Ware and a small amount of Oxford Ware imported from further west. The lack of glaze would suggest the assemblage, which is probably all broadly contemporary, dates to the late 12th to very early 13th century, although it is always possible the group reflects a fairly low status deposit and could be slightly later.

3.2 The CBM and daub – *By Andrew Peachey*

Layer L2021 contained a total of three fragments (104g) of highly fragmented, abraded CBM. The CBM comprised a single fragment (61g) of 15mm thick flat tile and three fragments (87g) of miscellaneous brick, all in an oxidised orange fabric tempered with common quartz sand (0.1-0.5mm). One fragment of brick is machine cut with a broad frog dating to the 20th century, whilst the remaining CBM dates to the post-medieval period or later.

Pit F1013 (L1014) contained nine fragments (268g) of daub, while Pit F2007 (L2008) contained a further single fragment (14g) of daub. The daub occurs in dull, mottled oxidised tones and has inclusions of common poorly sorted quartz (<0.5mm) and sparse clay pellets and flint (0.5-7mm). A single fragment in Pit F1013 exhibits a cylindrical impression c. 25mm in diameter, suggesting the daub was packed around a wattle frame. Although the daub cannot be dated,

associated pottery suggests a medieval origin, which would be consistent with wattle and daub construction.

3.3 The Plant Remains – *By Anita Radini*

Introduction

During excavation the 14 samples were taken for the recovery of charred plant remains which can give evidence of food, agriculture or activities in the past.

Sampling and processing methods

All the samples were wet-sieved by staff at Archaeological Solutions using a 1mm aperture mesh for the retention of the heavy residue with flotation onto a 0.5mm mesh. The flots were then dried, packed in polythene bags and submitted for this assessment. The residues were kept at Archaeological Solutions. Thirteen samples produced flots which were submitted for this report.

The flots were all scanned in their entirety using a stereoscope with magnifications ranging from x7 to x45. The charred plant remains were separated from the flots, recorded by category (cereal grain and other seeds) and quantified by estimating their abundance (+ = scarce <10; ++ = moderate 10-50; +++ = frequent >50). The quantification method was based on the minimum number of characteristic plant parts, while for their identification, morphological criteria, modern reference material and seed identification manuals (e.g. Cappers *et al.* 2006) were employed. Plant names follow Stace (1997). Modern root fragments and land snails were also recorded where found as they may indicate a degree of soil disturbance.

Results

Overall the archaeobotanical assemblage was very poor and only three samples had plant remains. Preservation was also poor, not allowing identification to species level for many seeds. Most of the samples had small fragments of modern roots and small charcoal flakes, but in the majority of the samples in very low quantity. No insect, fish or bones were recovered from any of the flots screened.

Sample composition by context

Cremation contexts Samples 2 - 4, from (2006) and Samples 6 - 11 from (2008)

The majority of the samples came from cremation contexts (Table 4). In these samples no seeds or chaff remains were recovered. Samples 2 and 3 mainly consisted of fine sand while all the other samples had small flakes of charcoal and a very low content of modern root fragments.

Pit contexts

Sample 12 (2015), 13 (1014) and 14 (1012)

Cereal grains were found in Samples 12 and 13, and in Sample 13 their preservation allowed the identification of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), indicating the consumption of cereal grains on site. A few seeds of wild grasses were recovered (Poaceae) from Samples 12 and 14 but in a very bad status of preservation. Four seeds of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) were found in Sample 13 and only 1 seed of sheep's sorrel (*Rumex* cf. *acetosella*) was recovered from Sample 14. Wild grasses and sheep's sorrel are likely to have grown nearby the site. Wild grasses could have also entered the archaeological record as weeds of barley/cereal crop or been used as flooring and roofing material. Sorrel grows in disturbed ground, but its leaves were used as fodder or as salad in the past.

Conclusion

Of the samples taken for environmental analysis, only three had plant remains. These seem to represent some accidental food scatter, possibly as a result of soil shifting on site. The absence of food remains from ?cremation contexts points to a possible absence of food offering.

Table 4

Plant remains found in flots: Cgr = cereal grain, Ch Se = other seeds, Cha = charcoal, Mo Ro= modern root fragments and LnSn=land snails, + = scarce, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent.

Sample	Size (l)	Feature	Context	Description	Flot (ml)	Cgr	Ch Se	Cha	LnSn	Mo Ro	Details on plant remains
2	10	2005	2006	?Cremation Spit 2	5						mainly sand
3	10	2005	2006	?Cremation Spit 3	35						mainly sand
4	10	2005	2006	?Cremation Spit 4	5					X	mainly sand
5	10	2007	2008	?Cremation Spit 1	10			x	X	X	Charcoal in very small flakes
7	10	2007	2008	?Cremation Spit 3	5			x	X	X	Charcoal in very small flakes
8	10	2007	2008	?Cremation Spit 4	5			xx	X	X	Charcoal in very small flakes
9	10	2007	2008	?Cremation Spit 5	5			xx	X	X	Charcoal in very small flakes
10	10	2007	2008	?Cremation Spit 6	5			xx	X	X	Charcoal in very small flakes
11	10	2007	2008	?Cremation Spit 7	5			x	X	X	Charcoal in very small flakes
12	10	2014	2015	Pit Fill	15	6	7	xx	X	X	Cereal grains, wild grasses (7 seeds)
13	40	1013	1014	Pit Fill	30	3	4	xx	X	X	Barley, goosefoot (4 seeds)
14	40	1011	1012	Pit Fill	40		4	xx	X	X	Wild grasses (3 seeds) and sheep's sorrel (1 seed)

4. DISCUSSION

4.1 The small number of archaeological features, and the smallscale of the excavation, are insufficient to elucidate the medieval use of the land adjacent to Moray House and its surroundings. The presence of daub with wattle impressions is suggestive of wattle and daub construction, but the evidence is very limited.

4.2 The pottery assemblage, though small, provides more information. The majority of the assemblage was derived from Pit F1013, which has been dated to between c. 1170 AD and c. 1200 - 1250 AD based on the presence of Hertfordshire Grey Ware and the absence of glazed ware. A similar date has been assigned Pit F1011 based on a similar combination of fabrics. The entire pottery assemblage comprises locally-made pottery, likely from within c. 10 miles

of the site. The Cotswold Ware and a small amount of Oxford Ware may have been imported from further west.

4.3 Given the proximity of the site to Bulstrode Camp, the presence of medieval activity and absence of Iron Age activity was unexpected. First identified during the 2005 trial trench evaluation, the medieval archaeology comprises previously unknown activity dating to the 12th and 13th centuries. While the evidence is extremely limited, it is likely indicative of early medieval occupation of the area. Whether the early medieval activity was influenced by the location of the adjacent Iron Age hill fort, Bulstrode Camp, is unknown, but the camp would certainly have been visible. Similarly the excavated evidence cannot be directly related to Bulstrode Manor.

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APPENDIX 1 –Historic Environment Record Data

The main archaeological database consulted was the Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments record (SMR).

SMR No.	NGR	Description
Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains (to 4,300 BC)		
0082400000	TQ 00100 88000	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic well made pyriform/ ficron hand axe. Tip recently broken, but well finished in the soft hammer technique. Completely worked butt, with a fairly thick cross section. One side has a cream patina, the other side ochreous patina. Has some cortex on 1 side, unrolled
0083700000	TQ 00100 88100	Mesolithic tranchet axehead lightly patinated, bearing characteristic basal scar that distinguishes cutting edge of this kind of axe or adze made by Maglemosean style flaking. It was found with a few flint artefacts industrially associable, by Mr J.G. Marsden many years ago
0083800000	SU 99000 88500	Palaeolithic axe; no mention is made in Sherlock and Pringle's Memoir on the geology round Beaconsfield, of several palaeoliths found in Bulstrode Park, Gerrard's Cross, which require some explanation
Neolithic (4,300 – 2,100 BC)		
0152500000	SU 9949 8800	Bulstrode Camp; Iron Age hillfort; Scheduled Ancient Monument (Bucks SAM 11); large plateau camp with an ovoid plan form. Inner, outer rampart, ditch, except on W & NW where no outer ditch left. Flint wall footings on inner NW rampart. Gaps on E, S, NE but unclear if original. Excavated by C Fox & L Clarke but only hearth & 3 IA sherds found. Watching briefs found little. The defences consist of an inner and outer rampart and ditch except on the W and NW sides where the outer ditch is obliterated. Low rectilinear earthwork scarps in the NW corner of the fort suggest the location of two buildings. The 1688 estate map shows a tree-lined avenue extending across the interior to gap in the eastern side (corresponding with a 25m gap in the ramparts). However, it is also suggested that this break represents the most likely location for the original entrance. Despite the ridge and furrow there are indications of a number of possible prehistoric anomalies within the interior. These are mostly towards the margins and most common in the northern half of the site. The majority are circular - possible round houses - ranging in diameter from 9 - 16 metres. The most obvious are clustered in the NE quadrant. A few additional circular anomalies suggest themselves in other areas, but data

		confidence in these is low. There is one d enclosure some 20 by 30 metres in the NW quadrant with a possible associated hut circle in its interior. This could be a farm enclosure dating from the early to mid Iron Age. There are no indications from the survey of an entrance(s). Finally there is an indistinct structure aligned ENE some 60 by 15 metres in the SW quadrant. In style this could be the outline of a long barrow (burial mound) this would indicate Neolithic (late Stone Age) or Bronze Age activity on the site. This could extend activity back some 1500 years or more.
0225200000	SU 99290 87680	Neolithic to late Bronze Age flint side scraper, found by Mr G Whitcomb in his garden
0225201000	SU 99290 87680	Neolithic to late Bronze Age flint borer, found by Mr G Whitcomb in his garden
0531800000	SU 99270 88120	Early Neolithic to late Bronze Age, nearly round hammerstone, found by Miss L.E. Harris, Diavolezza, Camp Road
0586700000	TQ 00215 88462	Late Neolithic to middle Bronze Age, unlooped bronze palstave, fairly corroded. Measures l.151mm; max blade width 25mm; butt width 21mm; max wing thickness 24mm. Found by Mr J S Rowley in digging up ash rub at N end of garden adjacent to footpath
0805600000	SU 99429 87932	Bulstrode Camp; there is an indistinct structure aligned ENE some 60 by 15 metres in the SW quadrant. In style, this could be the outline of a long barrow (burial mound) this would indicate Neolithic or Bronze Age activity on the site. This could extend activity back some 1500 years or more
0958200000	SU 99121 87371	A number of prehistoric flint flakes found in the subsoil during excavation of 20 trenches in the garden of 23 Hedgerley Lane. No archaeological features were found.
Bronze Age (2,100 – 750 BC)		
0083501000	SU 99500 88000	Autonomous silver coin of Carthage with a circular plan form
0225200000	SU 99290 87680	Neolithic to late Bronze Age flint side scraper, found by Mr G Whitcomb in his garden
0225201000	SU 99290 87680	Neolithic to late Bronze Age flint borer, found by Mr G Whitcomb in his garden
0531800000	SU 99270 88120	Early Neolithic to late Bronze Age, nearly round hammerstone, found by Miss L.E. Harris, Diavolezza, Camp Road
0586700000	TQ 00215 88462	Late Neolithic to middle Bronze Age, unlooped bronze palstave, fairly corroded. Measures l.151mm; max blade width 25mm; butt width 21mm; max wing thickness 24mm. Found by Mr J S Rowley in digging up ash rub at N end of garden adjacent to footpath
Iron Age remains (750 BC – AD 43)		
0083500000	SU 99500 88000	Late Iron Age (100 BC to 42 AD) gold coin with a

		circular plan form
0152500000	SU 9949 8800	Bulstrode Camp; Iron Age hillfort; Scheduled Ancient Monument (Bucks SAM 11); large plateau camp with an ovoid plan form. Inner, outer rampart, ditch, except on W & NW where no outer ditch left. Flint wall footings on inner NW rampart. Gaps on E, S, NE but unclear if original. Excavated by C Fox & L Clarke but only hearth & 3 IA sherds found. Watching briefs found little. The defences consist of an inner and outer rampart and ditch except on the W and NW sides where the outer ditch is obliterated. Low rectilinear earthwork scarps in the NW corner of the fort suggest the location of two buildings. The 1688 estate map shows a tree-lined avenue extending across the interior to gap in the eastern side (corresponding with a 25m gap in the ramparts). However, it is also suggested that this break represents the most likely location for the original entrance.
0805700000	SU 99423 88073	Bulstrode Camp; there is one D enclosure some 20 by 30 metres in the NW quadrant with a possible associated hut circle in its interior. This could be a farm enclosure dating from the early to mid Iron Age. There are no indications from the survey of an entrance(s).
0152501000	SU 99559 87992	Bulstrode Camp; despite the ridge and furrow there are indications of a number of possible prehistoric anomalies within the interior. These are mostly towards the margins and most common in the northern half of the site. The majority are circular - possible round houses - ranging in diameter from 9 - 16 metres. The most obvious are clustered in the NE quadrant. A few additional circular anomalies suggest themselves in other areas, but data confidence in these is low
Roman (AD 43 – 410)		
0152700000	SU 99250 87550	Possible early Roman kiln site. Not excavated, but large quantities of coarse pottery resembling Hedgerley & Fulmer wares. Mr E C Rouse confirms discovery in garden of Polkerris', his cousin's house. Pot found while digging holes for fence. Watching brief carried out in December 2002 by TVAS during groundworks for foundations of two new buildings failed to identify any archaeological remains.
0436100000	SU 9693 9178	Viatores route 163; Verulamium - Silchester road. Beyond R. Chess, North Lane follows route for 0.5mile to Chenies - Rickmansworth Road. Road from the Vache - Chalfont St G. on route. Terrace on route in orchards at Stonewell's Farm & Milton's cottage, & Church Road, Woolman's Wood
0436101000	SU 9693 9178	Viatores route 163; dimensions - length 0064 km, linear plan form

0436102000	SU 9693 9178	Viatores route 163; dimensions - length 0064 km, linear plan form
0436200000	TQ 0135 8890	Viatores route 163b; Chorleywood to Langley Park leaves Verulamium - Silchester road at Chorleywood. 1st 4 miles form Bucks/Herts boundary. Goes through Chenies, Chalfont St Peter, Gerrard's Cross, Fulmer and Wexham
0436202000	TQ 0134 9050	Viatores route 163b; forms Bucks - Herts county boundary
0439900000	SU8750 9203	Article says reasonable to assume road existed in Romano- British times connecting London with S Oxon. There must have been a road assoc with Hedgerley kiln sites & High Wycombe villa. Evidence not convincing - more work needed
0439901000	TQ 0162 8686	Suggested line of a Roman road
0461800000	SU 99230 87500	'Springwood', Hedgerley Lane; large quantity of Romano- British sherds discovered by Miss K Barb during landscape gardening. Proton magnetometer survey revealed two anomalies, one of which was near the site of a newly planted tree. This area was excavated & a kiln revealed. Similar date to Hedgerley
0461800001	SU 99230 87500	'Springwood', Hedgerley Lane; pottery similar in form & fabric to Hedgerley kilns. Two similar fabrics, both sandy, but 1 with coarser inclusions. Fabric colour buff, grey & black, basically reduced. Forms mainly jars (85% rims), bowls & cooking pots. Few decorated sherds. Date: mid c2? In comparison with Hedgerley
0461801000	SU 99221	'Springwood', Hedgerley Lane; circular up-draught kiln. oven chamber with clay wall 10cm thick, Made by lining circular hole with clay. Permanent baked clay floor with 6 peripheral vents & at least 4 small holes in floor. Under floor was bowl-like furnace chamber with flues to the vents & a stoke hole & flue to NE
0461802000	SU 99224 87519	'Springwood', Hedgerley Lane; a second high magnetic anomaly 2.5m e of the excavated kiln may represent the site of another kiln
Medieval remains (1150 - 1500)		
0152500000	SU 9949 8800	Bulstrode Camp; Iron Age hillfort; Scheduled Ancient Monument (Bucks SAM 11). Low rectilinear earthwork scarps in the NW corner of the fort suggest the location of two buildings, possibly of medieval date. The north to south ridge and furrow system shows very clearly especially on the eastern half of the interior. There are faint indications of another NWN trending system in the SW quadrant. This ridge and furrow anomaly system is so dominant on the resistivity readings that it tends to mask other more subtle features.

0154000000	SU 98600 88350	Medieval Bulstrode Manor; Bulstrode Park belonged to the Bulstrode family throughout the Middle Ages.
0154002000	SU 98600 8835	Bulstrode Park: its creation in medieval times said to have caused the diversion of a Roman road. It belonged to the Bulstrode family throughout the medieval period. Saxton shows a park around the manor house in 1574, and believed to be an early deer park
0687800000	SU 98490 87505	Field to E of M40, Hedgerley Park: ridge and furrow. A geophysical survey was carried out in advance of the development of a service station on the M40. Cropmarks suggested the presence of archaeological features and these were confirmed in the finding of two possible ditches, three weak sub-circular anomalies, and traces of ridge and furrow. The ridge and furrow showed up as a texture to the NE of the site
0687801000	SU 98531 87494	Field to E of M40, Hedgerley Park: ditches. A geophysical survey was carried out in advance of the development of a service station on the M40. Cropmarks suggested the presence of archaeological features and these were confirmed in the finding of two possible ditches, three weak sub-circular anomalies, and traces of ridge and furrow. The eastern ditch is aligned NE to SW and is up to 4m wide. The western ditch is of similar width with an anomaly on the same alignment to the west suggesting stone reveting or a stone rubble bank
0937100000	SU 99425 87800	Medieval pottery assemblages dating to 11 th to 13 th centuries and 13 th to 15 th centuries discovered within 3 pits and 2 ditches
Post-medieval remains (1500 –1900)		
0154000000	SU 98600 88350	Medieval and post-medieval Bulstrode Manor; Bulstrode Park belonged to the Bulstrode family throughout the Middle Ages. Sir Henry overspent his income during the first half of the seventeenth century, and following his death in 1643 his heir and successor Captain Thomas Bulstrode had to sell the estate. The purchaser was a member of the Drury family who had taken over the Abbey of Missenden in Chalfont St Peter, and the lordship of the manor. He in turn was ruined and the house now known as Hedgerley Bulstrode and lordship were bought by Judge Jeffreys a supporter of James, Duke of York in his succession to the throne. When James was ultimately deposed by Protestant William of Orange, Jeffreys attempted to flee to France but was apprehended having one last drink at the Red Cow tavern in Wapping and was confined to the Tower of London for the rest of his life. Following Jeffrey's disgrace, his son and daughter remained in

		possession of the park and estate of Hedgerley Bulstrode for four years before selling it in 1706 to Hans William Bentinck, who was later made Earl of Portland by Queen Anne. Bulstrode remained the capital message of the Portland family for over a century. In 1810 the fourth duke, sold the Bulstrode estate to the Duke of Somerset who pulled down the old house.
0154001000	SU 98600 88350	Bulstrode Park; originally seat of Bulstrodes. Judge Jeffreys built dated brick house in 1686, but some parts appear older. Late c18 gothic rebuild to Wyatt's plans with Repton gardens, but building not completed. Derelict until 1867 when Duke of Somerset built present house, by Benjamin Ferrey. The Duke of Somerset commenced building the present house about 1860. Messrs Cubitt were the builders. Some time elapsed before the foundations of the house could be commenced on account of the difficulty of finding good brick earth. A good vein was discovered on the high meadows on the hill opposite to the end of the Duke's Wood. A kiln was erected near the present block of cottages and the bricks proved good and hard
0154002000	SU 98600 8835	Bulstrode Park: its creation in medieval times said to have caused the diversion of a Roman road. It belonged to Bisham Abbey in medieval period & passed into lay hands in 1538. Saxton shows a park around the manor house in 1574, stocked with deer in 1867
0154004000	SU 9858 8819	Grade II* Listed, Late 17 th century formal gardens, possibly designed by Claude Desgots or Henry Wise; landscaped in 18 th century with 19 th century woodland and exotic development. Plan of house in 1686 shows wide formal avenue running east to Bull Lane and an orchard to the north-east end of the house. The 1688 estate map shows a tree-lined avenue extending across the interior of Bulstrode Camp, to a gap in the eastern side (corresponding with a 25m gap in the ramparts). However, it is also suggested that this break represents the most likely location for the original entrance. Hans Wilhelm Bentinck, 1 st Earl of Portland, bought the estate in 1706 and built pavilions in the grounds, raised terraces to each end of the south front and an orangery. An engraving by Bowles in 1730 shows an enclosed garden to the west with a pavilion in the middle and four rectangular beds laid out symmetrically round it in the Dutch style. To the north was a large area with a pond in the middle and tree-lined paths leading from it like spokes from a wheel, remains of which can still be traced. To the north was a straight canal known as Long Water. Bentinck's grandson married Margaret Cavendish-

		Holles-Harley and she built up a menagerie and was given seeds by Captain Cook which may have been grown in the area known as Botany Bay Fields. In the 1770s the Duchess of Portland and friend Mrs Delaney built a grotto (demolished late nineteenth century) which was covered with thousands of local snail shells. The park has contracted during the 20 th century, losing the area west and south of the wooded pleasure grounds by the house to gravel extraction. The area to the east of the current boundary is largely developed with housing but the Old Camp, the nucleus of the early deer park, remains open grassland. Repton refers to pleasure drives through the park surrounding the Old Camp and Duke's Wood; these are now lost but formed a significant element of the designed landscape.
0267000000	TQ 00000 88000	Gerrard's Cross; civil parish formed 1895 (Ecc. 1861) with some alterations 1934. Parish formed from parts of Fulmer, Chalfont St Peter, Denham, Hedgerley, Hedgerley Dean & parts Iver, Upton, Langley
0504800000	SU 9885 8690	Dukes kiln, near Duke's Wood; OS map marks kiln, brick & tile works. No visible remains of structures at site, which has been partly destroyed by the M40 motorway. Terrace of houses fronting site called 'Duke's Kiln Cottages' & house to E, 'Duke's Kiln', suggesting the name of the works? The considerable falling away of land behind the cottages probably represents the remains of quarries. Description of the building of the present Bulstrode House by the Duke of Somerset in 1860s explains delays due to difficulty in finding good brickearth. 'A good vein was discovered on the high meadows on the hill opposite to the end of the Duke's wood. A kiln was erected near the present block of cottages and the bricks proved good and hard'. Presumably the Bulstrode estate brickworks. The 1st edition 6-inch OS map shows a 'sand' pit on opposite side of road to brickworks, now part of 'high meadows'
1224800000	TQ 00384 87738	St Hubert's Cottages Nos 1; grade II. Late c19 and originally a terrace of 8 cottages with central reading room. Brick; machine tile roof with dog-toothed cornice. Two storeys, central advanced and gabled reading room. Ground floor with gabled porch and flanking arched windows. First floor with French doors opening
1224801000	TQ 00386 87774	Gerrard's Cross Cottage & Woodbank; grade II. Early c19 pair of cottages. Red brick; old tile-hipped roof with brick dentilled eaves, two storeys. Both floors with central window dummy; first floor with 2 sashes, set flush and with timber lintels, and ground floor with 2 flush sashes. Entrances on return elevation have wooden door
1224802000	TQ 00398 87807	Heatherside; grade II. c18, altered c19. Painted brick;

		old tile roof with brick dentilled eaves. Two storeys; first floor with 3 sashes, under cornices, the central one as a French window. Ground floor with two-light bay windows. Central rectangular projection possibly formed entrance porch to pair
1225000000	TQ 00208 88450	Nos 1-5 Hartley Court; grade II. Erected in memory of Sir William Alexander, Bart, 1874. In a tudor style. red brick with blue brick lozenge patterns; tile roofs with pierce D ridge tiles. Central 2-storeyed gabled core connected by short one-storeyed parts to outer 2-storeyed gabled terminal blocks. Brick gabled
1225001000	TQ 00200 88430	Hartley Court, East Common; grade II, 1874. In a Tudor style. Red brick with blue brick lozenges; stone dressings. Gates half boarded and with tops with wrought iron repeat of trefoil motif used for wrought iron railings; brick and stone central shelter, pointed tile roof, but #name?
1225200000	SU 98906 87648	Ponders; grade II, c18 restored. Formerly farm to Bulstrode Park, later a pair of grooms' cottages. Red-blue brick; old tile hipped roof with moulded coved cornice. Two storeys; first floor with 4 sashes and one circular window, ground floor with c18 wooden door-case with Roman Doric pilasters
1225201000	SU 98700 87660	Ponders; grade II, c18/c19. Red brick, one buttressed. One pier with JC 1827 TC 1829. Set in wall on road frontage, parish boundary marker. Slate and inscribed Hedgerley parish Upton parish. Part of estate of Bulstrode Park. Roadside wall broken for entrances to south view lodge and Los Altos
1225202000	SU 98990 87597	Sundown Cottage, Dartmeet; grade II, c18 terrace of 3 cottages, much restored. Red brick; left hand old tile roof, right hand machine tiled, two storeys. Sundown Cottage: first floor with two 2-light casements, ground floor with one 2-light casement and a door with gothic glazing within a timber-framed porch
1225203000	SU 99194 87474	Mill House; grade II, c17/c18; part timber-framed, part old red-blue brick in header bond; old tile-hipped roof. Two storeys, all windows modern casements with diamond leaded lights
1225400000	TQ 00096 87924	Church of St James; grade II+. Parish church, 1859. Architect Sir William Tite. White and yellow brick with red brick diapering; Welsh slate roof; cruciform plan with octagonal dome surrounded by 4 square turrets with concave conical roofs. campanile at north-west
1225801000	SU 99829 88590	The Priory; grade II, c19 picturesque house, probably on earlier core, red brick with plain tile roof and 2 paired ridge stacks. One storey and attic. West front: 2 gabled dormers with barge-boards and leaded lights. Door with small window to one side in large gabled brick and timber porch, 2 casements
1225900000	SU 99821 88620	Walpole House; grade II, c17, refronted c18. Red

		brick; old tile roof. Front partly covered with vine. Three storeys. first and second floors each with 3 sashes. Ground floor with 2 sashes and a headed closed porch with attached Doric columns. On right hand, 2-storey splayed bay with parapet
1225901000	SU 99820 88646	Latchmoor Flats & Latchmoor; grade II, c19. Cement rendered; colour-washed; slate roof. Two storeys, two sections. On left, Latchmoor Flats (divided into flats). Two bay windows, first floor with 1:3:1 sashes. Ground floor, left hand bay, one sash: right hand bay, 6-panel door with glazed fanlight
1225902000	SU 99815 88670	Latchmoor House; grade II. Possibly c18 with c19 front added as extension. Brown brick; slate roof behind parapet with ball on pedestal at corners. Two storeys and attic; first floor with five 2-light casements in heavy wooden frames and with cambered brick relieving arches
1225903000	SU 99800 88708	Waterside with garden; grade II. Early c19, restored. Cement rendered, colour-washed brick; machine tile-hipped roof with modillion cornice. Two storeys; first floor with 2 flush sashes with lattice shutters. Ground floor with 3 sashes with small hoods on brackets. All windows with glazing bars. Spearhead garden
0154004000	SU 9858 8819	Bulstrode Park; grade II+. Late c17 formal gardens landscaped in c18 with c19 woodland & exotic development. C17 features possibly designed by Claude Desgots or Henry Wise. In mid c18 2nd Duchess of Portland undertook varied gardening. Repton called in 1789 to landscape estate. Mid c19 formal layout further detail. Axiomatic birds-eye view of gardens in about ? 1716 by Bowles
0651100000	TQ 0038 8829	Orchehill House; 19th century house with parkland, formal gardens and ponds. APs don't show anything due to tree cover. 1:10000 map shows the house itself is still there but it has been turned into a school. Very small bit of parkland left but the rest is covered by a housing estate. Tiny area of formal gardens left. Very damaged by development
Modern (1900 +)		
0154001001	SU 98653 88403	Possible Second World War anti-aircraft artillery training base at Bulstrode Park. Ditches to the north-east of the house found evidence of Second World War occupation and a railway, suggesting an ammunition storage area and post-war landscaping. Print-shop to east of main building (now demolished) similar to Ministry of Works buildings erected during World War Two and might relate to use of the park for Anti-Aircraft Artillery training. Watching Brief recorded remains of 5 concrete hut bases close to the ha-ha southeast of the house.
0267000000	TQ 00000 88000	Gerrard's Cross; civil parish formed 1895 (Ecc. 1861)

		with some alterations 1934. Parish formed from parts of Fulmer , Chalfont St Peter, Denham, Hedgerley, Hedgerley Dean & parts Iver, Upton, Langley.
0950200000	SU 998 885	An 8-sided concrete block with a central metal protruding screw and metal-lined hole to one side thought to be a mounting for a spigot mortar. Alternatively might relate to an OS triangulation point shown on 1932-47 25inch OS Map
1225204000	SU 99462 87460	East Wall Hedgerley Lane; grade II. 1936 by Elizabeth Benjamin with Godfrey Samuel. International modern style house in concrete and brick. Flat roof, 2 storeys and 3 window range to front. Three- light metal casements above and large 3-light metal French windows below, the lights hinged to fold to one side. to right facade
Undated remains		
0083500000	SU 99500 88000	Earthwork of a rectangular ditch complex running N-S. Depth, width and date unknown, visible on AP
0687802000	SU 98558 87499	Field to E of M40, Hedgerley Park: enclosures. A geophysical survey was carried out in advance of the development of a service station on the M40. Cropmarks suggested the presence of archaeological features and these were confirmed in the finding of two possible ditches, three weak sub-circular anomalies, and traces of ridge and furrow. Three weak, sub-circular anomalies in the centre of the survey area were interpreted as the remains of ring ditches, 6-10m diameter
0895900000	SU 98857 86984	Site of former sand pit shown on nineteenth century map at High Meadows.
0900900000	SU 99277 88732	Site of former pit shown on nineteenth and twentieth century maps at Bulstrode Park.
0901000000	SU 98823 87858	Site of gravel pit shown on nineteenth and twentieth century maps south of Grove Plantation.
0901200000	SU 99048 87651	Site of quarry shown on nineteenth to twentieth century maps at Forge Cottage
0901300000	SU 98824 87454	Site of two pits shown on nineteenth to twentieth century maps of High Meadows
0901400000	SU 98547 87597	Site of former sand pit shown on nineteenth century maps and identified during geophysical survey at Hedgerley Park.
0902200000	SU 99203 88248	Site of pits shown on nineteenth to twentieth century maps near Valleyway.
0902300000	SU 99301 88559	Site of pit shown on nineteenth century map near Main Court.
0902400000	SU 99459 88450	Site of former gravel pit shown on nineteenth century maps near Deep Dene
0902500000	SU 99385 88650	Site of former pit shown on nineteenth century maps at Silverdale
0902600000	SU 99741 88696	Site of former gravel pit shown on nineteenth to

		twentieth century maps at West Common
0902700000	SU 99499 883333	Site of former pit shown on nineteenth century maps at Brambledown

APPENDIX 2 - Sample sections of excavation area

<i>Sample Section 1: Area 1, E side, facing W; DP 6</i> 0.00 = 48.26m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2000	Topsoil. Mid to dark brownish sandy silt.
0.20 – 0.35m	L2001	Levelling layer. White and yellow sandy clay.
0.35 – 0.53m	L2002	Buried topsoil. Brownish mid grey sandy silt.
0.53m+	L2004	Natural light to mid yellow clay.

Sample Section 1

<i>Sample Section 2: Area 1, W side, facing E; DP 6</i> 0.00 = 47.65m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2000	Topsoil. As above.
0.20 – 0.38m	L2016	Garden layer. Light yellow silty sand.
0.38 – 0.53m	L2002	Buried topsoil. As above.
0.53m+	L2003	Natural white to light grey sandy clay and silt.

Sample Section 2

<i>Sample Section 2: Area 1, W side, facing E; DP 6</i> 0.00 = 48.20m AOD		
0.00 – 0.40m	L2000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40 – 0.52m	L2021	Brownish dark grey and brownish clayey silt.
0.52m+	L2004	Natural clay. As above.

Sample Section 3

APPENDIX 3 –Archaeological Descriptions of features as presented in Interim Report.

Phase 1: Early medieval

Phase 1 activity comprised five pits, a posthole and a ditch. The features extended across the two areas of excavation.

Area 1

Pit F2005 (0.40m x 0.26m x 0.10) was an oval feature with moderate to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Area 1). It was excavated as a possible cremation pit due to the presence of some burnt organic materials within the mid to dark bluish grey firm silty clay fill of the feature (L2006), however no human remains were present. It contained 1 sherd (4g) of medieval pottery. Pit F2014 (0.50m x 0.38m x 0.18m) was an oval feature with moderately steep sides and a concave base (Area 1). Its fill (L2015) was similar to that of F2005, but was slightly more friable. It contained 3 sherds (44g) of 12th – 13th century pottery. Cereal grain of barley was identified indicating the consumption of cereal on site

Pit F1011 (2.10m x 1.20m x 0.36m) was an irregular oval in plan with steep sides and uneven base (Area 1). It contained two fills; the basal (L1016) was a light grey compact clayey silt, the upper fill (L1012) was a dark brown black soft clayey silt. 98g (9 sherds) of 12th – 13th century pottery was recovered from this feature.

Posthole F2007 (0.25m x 0.22m x 0.20m) was a circular feature with steep sides and a flat base (Area 1). Its fill (L2008) was directly comparable to Fill L2006 of Pit F2005. It contained 1 sherd (14g) of daub.

Pit F1013 (2.20m+ x 1.70m x 0.60m) was located within Area 1. It had moderate to steeply sloping sides and an uneven base. It contained two fills; the upper, L1014, was a dark greyish brown, firm sandy silt and the basal fill, L1015, was a dark brown sandy silt. The basal fill contained 416g (47 sherds) of 12th – 13th century pottery and 312g (10 pieces) of daub, and the upper fill contained 31g (6 sherds) of contemporary pottery. F1013 contained grains of barley indicating the consumption of cereal grain on site.

Ditch F1005 (4m+ x 0.90m x 0.12m) was located within Area 2. It had shallow sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill (L1006) was a mid greyish brown, firm silty clay. During the evaluation, 1 sherd (10g) of 11th – 13th century pottery was recovered.

Area 2

Pit F1007 (1.50m x 1.10m x 0.25m) was oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Area 2). Its fill (L1008) was a light grey compact silty clay. During the evaluation, 1 sherd (9g) of 11th – 13th century pottery was recovered.

Phase 2: Modern

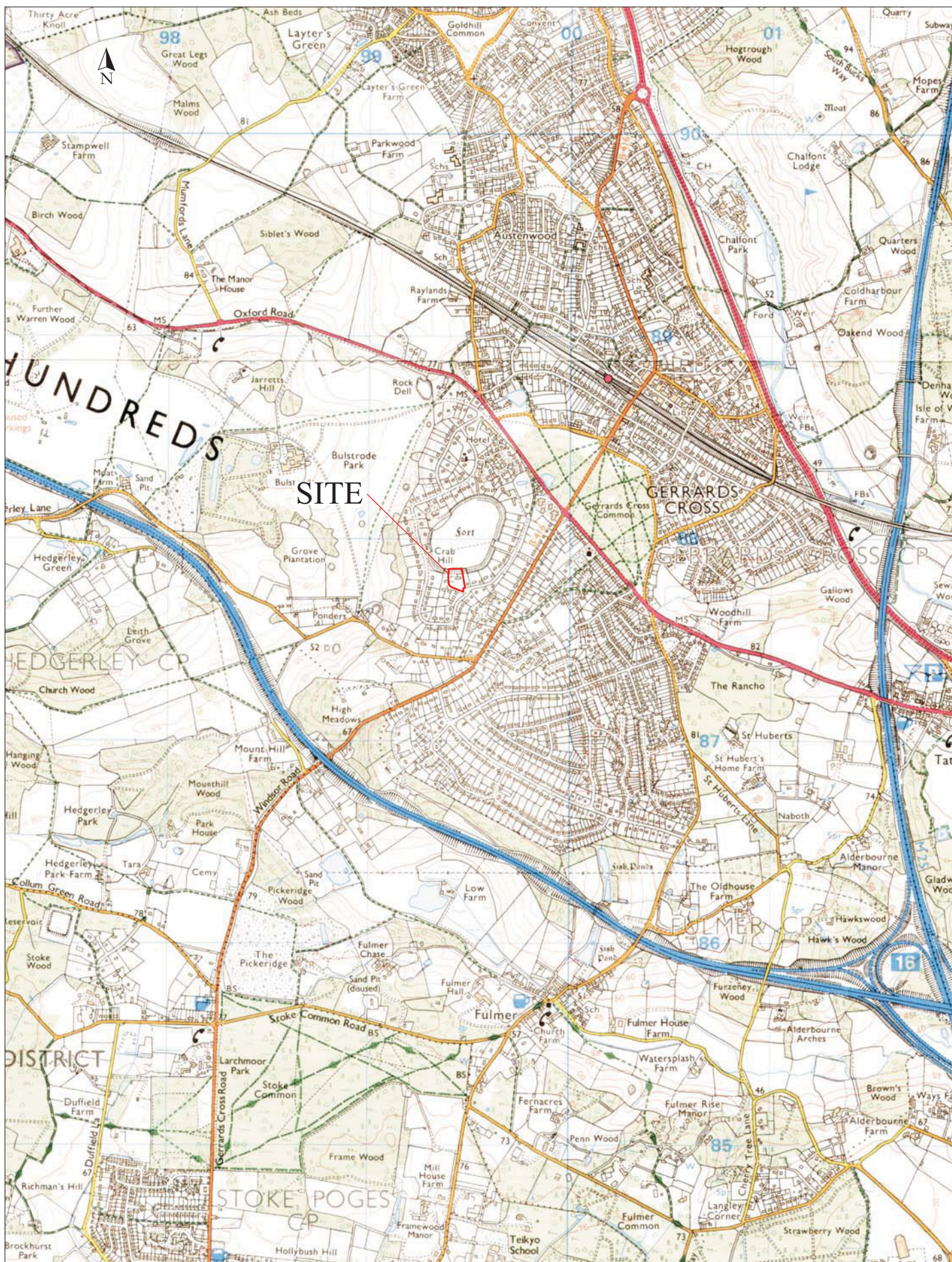
Phase 2 comprised a layer located within Area 2. Layer L2021 partially overlay features F1005, F1007 and F1009. It was a dark brownish grey firm clayey silt, which contained CBM (104g), clay pipe (8g, 2 pieces), and a bottle cap, all of which date to the 19th – 20th centuries.

Unphased

Three ditches and two pits remain unphased. None contained any finds.

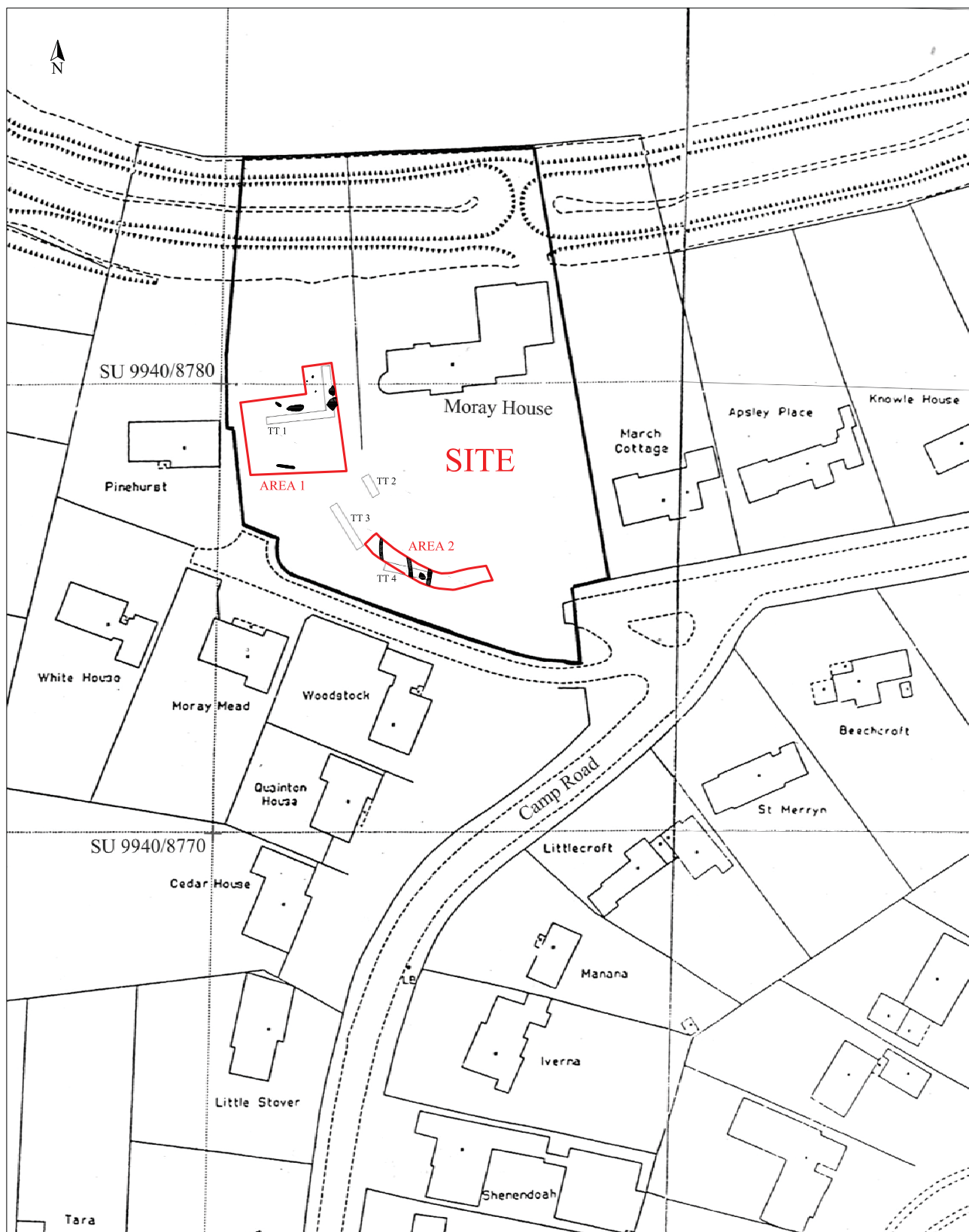
	Feature	Dimensions (m) and description	Fill No.	Type
Area 1	Pit F2009 (Fig. 4)	3.80 x 1.30 x 0.60 Linear, moderate / steep sides, concave base	L2010	Blackish grey compact sandy silt
			L2011	Light greyish yellow compact silty clay
	Ditch F2017 (Fig. 4)	4.05 x 0.50 x 0.15 Linear, moderately sloping sides, flattish base	L2018	Dark bluish grey firm clayey silt
	Pit F2012 (Fig. 4)	0.60 x 0.29 x 0.10 Oval, moderately sloping sides, concave base	L2013	Blackish grey compact silty clay
Area 2	Ditch F1009 (Fig. 5)	3.40 x 0.70 x 0.25 Linear, moderately sloping sides, concave base	L1010	
	Ditch F2019 (Fig. 5)	Linear, moderate / steep sides, concave base	L2020	Mid bluish grey, firm clayey silt

Unphased features



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000



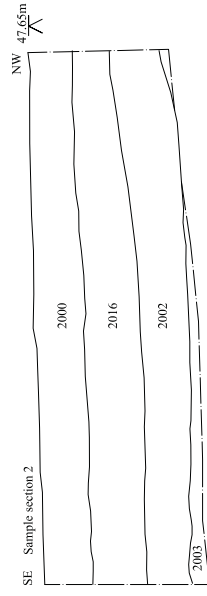
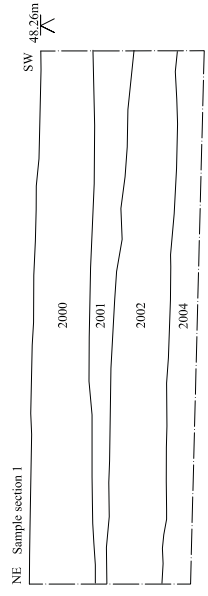
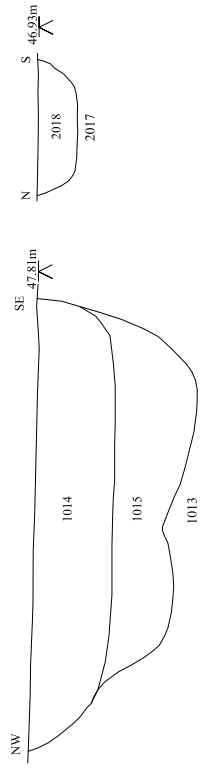
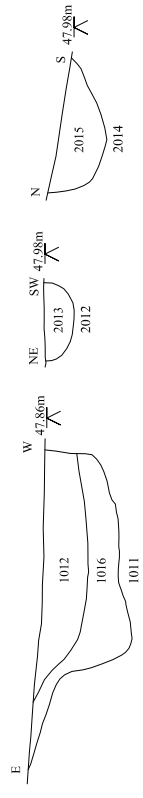
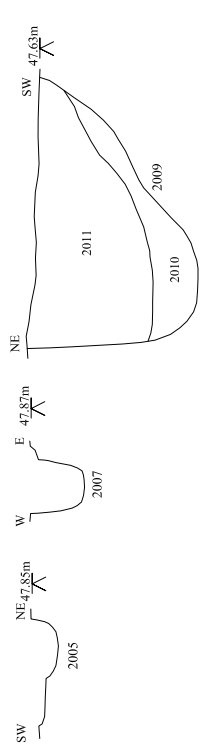
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0 50m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4



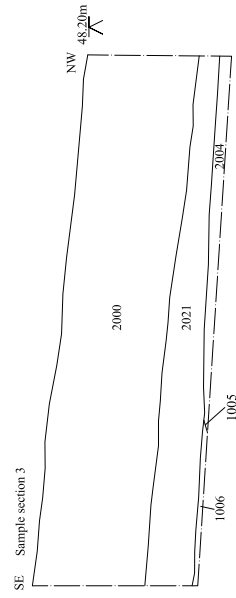
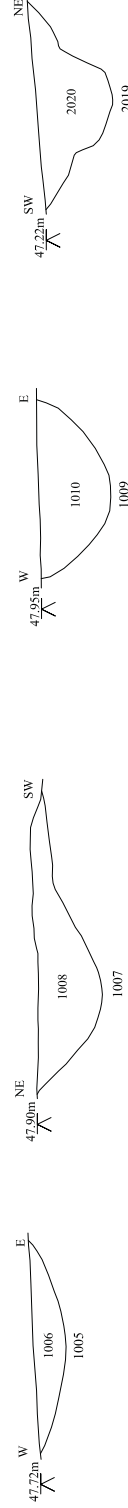
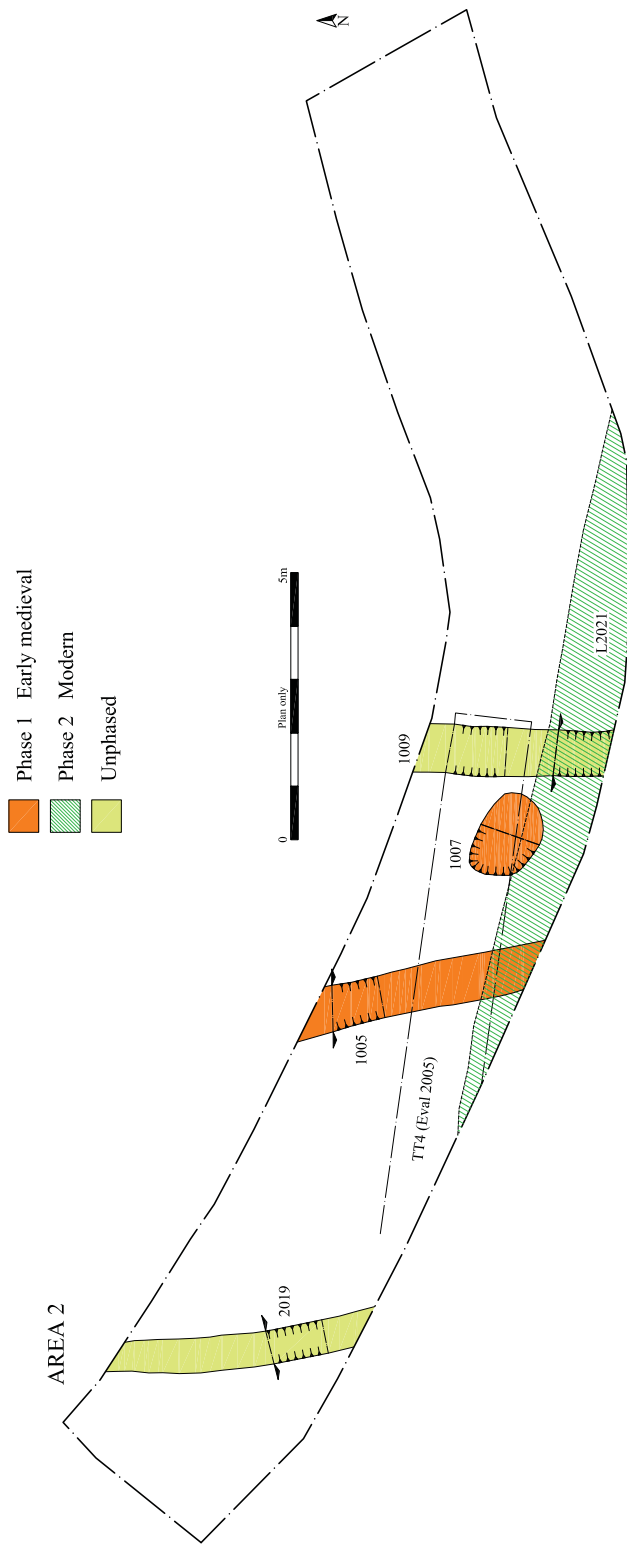
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Fig. 3 All features phase plan
 Scale Plan 1:200 at A3



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Fig. 4 Plan & sections, Area 1

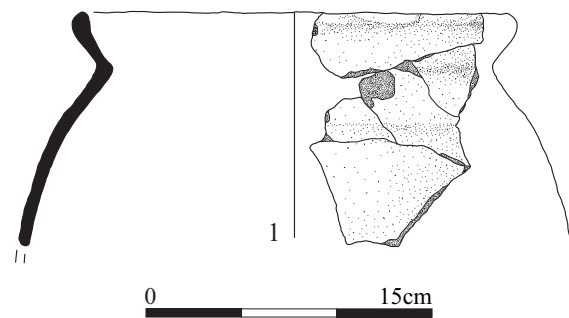
Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 5 Plan & sections, Area 2

Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 6 Pottery illustrations

Scale 1:4 at A4