

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

—ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**An Iron Age ditch and Middle Saxon occupation at
Wainwrights, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire**

An archaeological excavation

By Luis Esteves

**WLC15/185
(SU 6975 0861)**

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An Archaeological Excavation

For Rectory Homes

by Luis Esteves

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code WLC 15/185

August 2017

Summary

Site name: Land at Wainwrights, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire

Grid reference: SP 6975 0862

Site activity: Excavation

Date and duration of project: 11th April to 3rd May 2017

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Luis Esteves

Site code: WLC 15/185

Area of site: 1920 sq m excavated within overall site of 1.9ha

Summary of results: The excavation revealed three north-south aligned ditches, probably all of prehistoric date, a curving ditch and a small number of other features more certainly of early/middle Anglo-Saxon date indicating occupation of this date. Finds were few but the Anglo-Saxon chronology is supported by a radiocarbon date.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Buckinghamshire Museums Service in due course.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

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An Iron Age ditch and Middle Saxon occupation at Wainwrights, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire An Archaeological Excavation

by Luís Esteves

with contributions by Paul Blinkhorn, Steven Crabb, Rosalind McKenna, Lizzie Lewins and Steve Ford.

Report 15/185d

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out at Land at Wainwrights, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire (SP 6975 0861) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Tim Northey of Rectory Homes, Rectory House, Thame Road, Haddenham, Buckinghamshire HP17 8DA.

Planning permission (15/03650/AOP) has been gained from Aylesbury Vale District Council to erect new houses on a *c.*1.9ha parcel of land. The consent is subject to a condition relating to archaeology. The site lies within an archaeological notification areas and as a consequence of the possibility of archaeological deposits on the site which may be damaged or destroyed by groundworks, a programme of archaeological investigation was required. This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012), and the District's policies on archaeology. Preliminary phases of work included a magnetometer survey and trial trenching, revealed the site's potential for prehistoric, probably Iron Age, archaeology. As a result, a small area excavation was required to satisfy the condition placed on the planning consent.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Phil Markham, Senior Archaeology Officer for Buckinghamshire County Council, the archaeological adviser to the District, and based on a brief provided by him (Markham2016). The fieldwork was undertaken by Luís Esteves, Jon Tierney, Jesse Coxey and Jamie Williams from 11th April to 3rd May 2017 and the site code is WLC15/185.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Buckinghamshire Museums Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the south-eastern edge of the village of Long Crendon. This sub-rectangular parcel of land is approximately 2ha and was formerly pasture. The overall site slopes from 93m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the west to approximately 83m aOD in the east: the excavated areas were mainly in the west of the site at 89–

92m AOD. An overhead electricity line crossing the site on an east-west orientation required a gap between the excavated areas. A deep hollow in the ground immediately to the north is possibly an old quarry pit. The underlying geology is Portland Group - Limestone and Calcareous Sandstone (BGS 1994).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the environs of the site had been detailed in a desk-based assessment (Birmingham 2015) drawing on Buckinghamshire County Council's *Long Crendon: Historic Town Assessment Report* (Beckley and Green 2009). There were no known heritage assets on the site and it lies marginal to the historic core of the settlement. The settlement is mentioned in Domesday Book (Williams and Martin 2002) and it is anticipated that any Saxon origins would lie in the general vicinity of the church. A geophysical (magnetometer) survey was carried out on the site (Beaverstock 2017) which identified several positive anomalies consistent with ridge and furrow but nothing of obvious archaeological interest. The subsequent evaluation revealed a number of linear features, several of which were tentatively dated to the Middle Iron Age and thought likely to represent a farmstead. A single Neolithic struck flint was also recovered (Stewart and Beaverstock 2017).

Other recent work further north in Long Crendon had also revealed previously unsuspected Iron Age and Roman features, and prehistoric struck flints (Bray 2015).

As a result of the evaluation, excavation was required over the western part of the overall development site.

The area intended for excavation was constrained by overhead power cables and was subdivided into two areas intended to be c.1000 sq m and 1600 sq m) corresponding with the features found in the evaluation (Fig. 2). The areas were stripped of topsoil and overburden using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Results

The two areas stripped (680 sq m and 1240 sq m) were smaller than intended being constrained by the presence of overhead power cables and areas of modern disturbance. A moderate amount of archaeological deposits were observed, mainly concentrated in the Area B, with just a single ditch with a recut in Area A (Fig. 2). Based on artefacts recovered, Iron Age (and Late Bronze) activity was identified in two ditches (based on seven sherds), but not enough to confirm the Iron Age activity as expected from the evaluation results. Roman pottery was also

identified (three sherds) in two features and subsoil. The main artefacts, and probably the main activity on site, are from the Early/middle Anglo-Saxon period (c. AD450-850). This was identified as a very shallow soil spread (25), possibly the base of a midden, with remains of a single jar (Pl. 5), and a curvilinear ditch (Pl. 4) with pottery from the same period and radiocarbon dating (sample of charcoal from cut 23) (c. AD 663-774). A small number of pits and post holes around the spread contained no finds and are undated, but plausibly also related to the Saxon phase.

The excavated features are summarized in Appendix 1.

Area A (Figs 3 and 4; Pl. 1)

Two intercutting ditches (200 and 201) were identified and excavated in this area (Figs 2 and 4) confirming the interpretation from the evaluation. one is certainly a recut of the other, though the sequence is not clear, and they become one in the terminus to the south, both filled with a mid brown grey clay sand. Slot 13 had two sherds of Iron Age pottery and slot 14 one sherd of Late Bronze Age and three of Iron Age date. Ditch 200 also contained animal bone. Although the difficulty of distinguishing some Iron Age pottery fabrics from early Saxon in the region has been frequently noted the consistent association here, albeit in low numbers, and the presence of the earlier prehistoric sherd suggest an Iron Age date for this ditch. It is possible that ditches 16 and, perhaps less likely, 102 in Area B represent an extension, perhaps discontinuous, of this boundary, but this could not be confirmed as both features were quite ephemeral. Discontinuous ditches would, again, be in keeping with an Iron Age date.

Area B (Figs 3 and 4; Pl. 2)

The south of the site was the area with more archaeological features observed (Fig. 2). In total, six pits, two post holes, two shallow spreads, four gullies and four ditches were recorded.

Towards the east of Area B lay two parallel ditches aligned north–south. Ditch 202, typically 1.57m wide and 0.62m deep (Pl. 3), was filled with a mid grey brown sandy clay, with a single Late Bronze Age sherd. Ditch 203 produced no finds but closely parallels 202 and is presumed contemporary. The Bronze Age sherd might date the ditch, but it is worth noting that a single Bronze Age sherd also came from ditch 200 which also contained later pottery. As these both lie parallel to Iron Age ditch 200/201, this later period seems at least as likely. A minor gully 204 was cut along the west side of ditch 203 for about half its length. It is perhaps a very minor recut but it could just be later subsidence or even a wheel rut. A very minor gully (101) was also investigated in this east side, cut into the top of ditch 202, filled with the same mid grey brown sandy clay, but unfortunately undated.

Towards the west of area B the most significant feature observed was a curvilinear ditch (205) 0.6m wide and 0.3m to 0.4m deep (Pl. 4) filled with a mid grey brown silty sand, from which were recovered two sherds of Early/middle Anglo-Saxon pottery and a small Roman sherd, presumed residual. A radiocarbon date on charcoal from cut 23 returned a date of cal AD 663–774 (UBA35008). This ditch also contained most of the site's animal bone.

Three other features were recorded of similar date. A small pit (103) 0.42m in diameter, 0.19m deep, filled with mid brown grey clay sand (159) contained two sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery. A shallow spread (25) (Pls 5 and 8) 1.85m diameter, 0.04m deep, filled with mid grey brown clay sand (77) contained 31 sherds belonging to a single jar. Post hole (33) (Pl. 6) was 0.3m in diameter, 0.25m deep, filled (85) with mid grey brown clay sand from which 14 Anglo-Saxon sherds were recovered again belonging to a single vessel. A similar post hole (34) was recorded from which a bone-handled awl with a ferrous point was recovered (Pl. 7). This type of tool may have been used for wood or leatherworking. It's association with posthole (33) suggests that it may be Anglo-Saxon however its precise date is uncertain. Such tools changed little over centuries.

At the south edge of the site, two features appeared to be sections of parallel ditches: (32), 0.9m wide but no more than 0.12m deep, and 102, 0.98m wide and 0.11m deep. A single sherd of post-medieval pottery from 32 was very abraded and is doubtful dating evidence for this feature let alone both, but they do appear likely to be related. It is possible that they are furrows.

All the other features in Area B contained no finds and cannot be dated.

Finds

Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 62 sherds with a total weight of 1,326g, to add to the 7 sherds (14g) from the evaluation. It comprised a mixture of prehistoric, Romano-British, early/middle Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval material. The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

The following fabric types were noted:

Prehistoric

P1: Sand. Moderate to dense sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm. Iron Age? 8 sherds, 26g.

P2: Flint. Rare to sparse angular white flint up to 2mm. Late Bronze Age? 2 sherds, 6g.

P3: Sand and Flint. Sparse to moderate angular white flint up to 2mm. 4 sherds, 5g.

The fabrics are fairly typical of sites in the region (e.g., Knight 1993) and indicate that there was activity at the site in the later Bronze Age and Iron Age. The sherds are small and featureless, meaning more refined dating is not possible.

Romano-British

The assemblage was recorded using the coding system of the Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit Roman type-series (Marney 1989), as follows:

F3: Grey Sandy Ware, late 1st – 4th century. 1 sherd, 43g.

F24: Oxford Colour-coated Ware, mid 3rd – 4th century. 2 sherds, 80g.

Both fabrics are common in the region. The sherd from spread 25 (77) is a complete foot-ring base. The broken edges of the body appear to have been ground, possibly to allow the re-use of the fragment as a gaming-piece or similar. The sherd of F3 is from the rim of a bowl. It is somewhat abraded.

Early/middle Anglo-Saxon

AS1: Fine Sand. Moderate to dense sub-angular quartz < 0.10mm, some iron-rich. 33 sherds, 684g.

AS2: Organic. Moderate to dense organic voids up to 5mm, few other visible inclusions. 1 sherd, 9g.

AS3: Granitic. Sparse to moderate igneous rock fragments up to 2mm, sparse free mica flakes. 1 sherd, 4g.

AS4: Coarse quartz. Moderate to dense sub-rounded quartz up to 2mm. 14 sherds, 330g.

The range of fabric types is typical of sites in the region (e.g., Blinkhorn 1993). All the sherds were undecorated, meaning that they cannot be dated other than to within the broad early/middle Anglo-Saxon period (c. AD450-850). The sherds from spread 25 (77) are all from a single jar which is reconstructable to a full profile. It is globular in shape, a form which was common throughout the period (Myres 1977). All the sherds from post hole 33 (85) are also from a single vessel, although none of the rim was present, and the original form cannot be ascertained.

Post-medieval

The post-medieval assemblage was recorded using the conventions of the Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit type-series (e.g. Mynard and Zeepvat 1992; Zeepvat *et al.* 1994), as follows:

PM8: Red Earthenware, 16th – 19th century. 3 sherds, 153g.

The ware is very common in the region. All the sherds are from internally-glazed bowls which were amongst the main products of the tradition. The sherd from ditch 32 (84) is very abraded, and likely to be redeposited.

Struck flint by Steve Ford

Two struck flint were recovered, one each from evaluation and excavation. A flint flake was recovered from ditch 4 (55) in evaluation Trench 1. It is a broken flake with a blade scar on its dorsal surface. It is probably of

later Neolithic date but could, possibly, be of Mesolithic date. A burnt spall (a piece less than 20mm x 20mm) was recovered from gully slot 23 (75) sample 11.

Metalwork by Steven Crabb

Handled Awl

A single iron and bone composite object was recovered from posthole 34 (Pl. 7). It is formed of a worked bone handle which is tapered at both ends. The bone has been roughly shaped longitudinally and no decoration is present. The ferrous part of the object is a square cross section biconical shaped piece which fitted into the socket in one end of the bone handle. It appears to have been a bone handled awl, this type of tool could have been used for wood or leatherworking.

Slag

A single piece of slag was recovered from ditch 205, slot 29. It appears to be a fragment of a smithing hearth bottom, the slag which collects at the base of a blacksmiths hearth. This would suggest that an isolated smithing event was carried out on this site.

Animal Bone by Lizzie Lewins

A small assemblage of animal bone (147 fragments), weighing a total of 1882g was recovered during the course of the excavation, in addition to 57 pieces (479g) from the evaluation. The bone was classified according to size (large mammal - cattle, horse; medium mammal - sheep/goat, pig, deer) and where possible to species level. The bone was in good condition although fragmentary with little surface abrasion noted. A full inventory of the bone can be found in Appendix 4, only the identified bone will be discussed here. Most of the bone came from slots across ditches 200 and 205.

Ditch 200

Slot 2 (53) contained 15 fragments identified as cattle, 11 of the fragments were of mandible of which 5 were refitted. The m1-m3 teeth were still *in situ*. 4 loose cattle teeth included a dp4, p4, p3 and an incisor. A left metatarsal from a sheep/goat was also identified, the distal epiphysis was unfused and not present amongst the assemblage. A single fragment of non-descript sliced bone was classified as large mammal. 2 further cattle teeth (p4, p2), a fragment of cattle maxilla and a pig tooth were recovered from bulk sample 1. Slot 3 (54) contained a single large mammal rib fragment which bore a possible cutmark across the width of the bone. Slot 4 (55) contained a fragment of large mammal scapula. A large fragment of sheep/goat horncore was recovered from slot 10 (61). Slot 14 (65) contained a fragment of rib classified as large mammal and a partial left proximal tibia

(some shaft remaining) which had been sliced. Slot 15 (66) contained a partial vertebrae classified as medium mammal whilst a single upper premolar tooth from a sheep/goat was recovered from bulk sample no. 4.

Ditch 205

Slot 23 (75) contained 4 fragments of horn core which could not be classified further than large/medium mammal and a partial left humerus from a pig (proximal articulation missing, partial distal present). A single unidentifiable burnt fragment was recovered from bulk sample no. 11. Slot 24 (76) contained a fragment of rib classified as large mammal and a partial maxilla and left tibia shaft classified as a medium sized mammal. Slot 26 (78) contained a partial pig mandible with an incisor, deciduous canine, dp4, p2, p3 and a molar in situ. A single rodent femur, partial large mammal mandible condyle and a sliced long bone fragment from a medium sized mammal were recovered from bulk sample no. 13. Slot 29 (81) contained a pig m3 tooth, a fragment of long bone shaft classified as a medium sized mammal and 2 mandible fragments and 3 long bone fragments classed as a large mammal. One of the long bone fragments had been sliced. Slot 31 (83) contained a large mammal rib fragment, a partial pelvis from a medium sized mammal, a partial cattle molar and a right astragalus from a sheep/goat. Slot 36 (88) contained a horncore, an m3 and m1/2 teeth classified as sheep/goat, a left partial calcaneus classified as cattle, a partial long bone shaft from a medium sized mammal, an unidentifiable sliced fragment and a partial pig jaw. The jaw did have teeth in situ but these had been sheared off so only the roots remained. A single sheep/goat molar was recovered from bulk sample no. 19.

Other features

Ditch 201 slot 13 (64) contained 6 fragments of cattle scapula, 2 of which were refitted. Ditch 37 (92) contained a partial glenoid cavity from a scapula, a rib fragment and a sliced long bone shaft fragment that were all classified as large mammal. A right astragalus from a sheep/goat was also present. Pit 100 (156) contained a partial distal humerus articulation from a medium sized mammal. Three fragments of cattle mandible with the p2-p3 teeth *in situ* were also identified.

All of the main domesticates are present excluding horse suggesting small scale domestic consumption. There is scant evidence for butchery in the form of slicing but it is unlikely that the site saw any large scale processing of carcasses.

Environmental remains by Rosalind McKenna

A programme of soil sampling was implemented during the excavation, which included the collection of 27 bulk soil samples from sealed contexts. The samples were processed using standard water flotation techniques

(methodological details in archive). The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40 and the results are summarized in Appendix 5.

Charred plant macrofossils were present in six samples. One sample contained only unidentified seeds, while three contained only indeterminate cereal grains. Only two samples contained more closely identifiable remains: grasses (POACEAE) were recorded in a single sample, remains of docks (*Rumex*), and goosefoot/orache (*Chenopodium/Atriplex*) are weed species which would almost certainly have been brought to the site together with harvested cereals.

Five samples contained identifiable charcoal. Oak dominates four of the samples, and hazel dominates the other. It is possible that these were the preferred fuel woods obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species. The charcoal remains showed the exploitation of oak and a smaller amount of hazel being selected and used as fire wood.

The compositions of the samples are all very similar, it is probable therefore that the assemblages of charcoal remains, reflect the deposition or build up of domestic waste. As the plant remains were found together with charcoal remains, it may suggest that waste or spilt grain were put on the fire with other rubbish and a small fraction became charred without burning up, and then joined the domestic ash on the rubbish heap.

Radiocarbon dating

A sample of charcoal from 23 (75) was sent to the Chrono Lab at Queen's University Belfast for radiocarbon dating. Details of methodology are in the archive: in summary the laboratory considered the result reliable. The result has been calibrated using CALIB rev. 7.0 (in conjunction with data from Stuiver and Reimer 1993; Reimer *et al.* 2013) with data from IntCal 13.14c (Reimer *et al.* 2013) and is presented in Appendix 3, quoted as relative area under the probability curve at 2-sigma (95.4% confidence).

Conclusion

The excavation has revealed a moderate number of linear features, pits and a post holes, much of which was not identified by geophysical survey, but was revealed in some of the earlier evaluation trenches.

The earliest activity is represented by a few finds of prehistoric stuck flint and sherds of Later Bronze Age pottery. These presumably represent casual loss or discard or manuring of farmland at these times, but with contemporary occupation sites located elsewhere. The same can be claimed for the few sherds of Roman pottery recovered.

The earliest features are dated to the Iron Age and consist of a number of linear features. Whilst these ditches are likely to represent territorial or field boundaries and not specifically occupied areas, they are presumably located in the general vicinity of a settlement zone.

The majority of the deposits appear to reflect the presence of early/middle Anglo-Saxon occupation. Most Early and middle Saxon occupation is recognised by the presence of houses, either sunken floored buildings or halls, neither of which were recorded here. The most significant and unusual feature observed was a curvilinear ditch with pottery and a radiocarbon date of the late 7th or 8th century. The limited finds make little contribution to the interpretation of the function of this feature. The other features with this chronology, spread 25, and post hole 33 each, unusually, contained pottery sherds from a single vessel. Along with the modest amount of animal bone, these features all suggest occupation on the site. A single fragment of smithing hearth bottom from the ditch is scant evidence for smithing on the site, and while the bone-handled awl is suggestive of leatherworking, it cannot be definitively tied to this period. The environmental remains were likewise limited, but suggest arable crops and the usual domesticated animals were consumed on the site.

In summary, this modest amount of fieldwork and modest range of finds has, nevertheless added to an understanding of the historic topography of Long Crendon before nucleation of the village in medieval times.

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Appendix 1: Catalogue of excavated features.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Samples</i>	<i>Comment</i>
201	1	52	ditch	Late Bronze/Iron Age		Association
200	2	53	ditch	Late Bronze/Iron Age		Pottery
200	3	54	ditch	Late Bronze/Iron Age		Association
201	4	55	ditch	Late Bronze/Iron Age		Association (and struck flint)
205	5	56	gully	Early/middle Anglo-Saxon		Pottery residual?
203	6	57	ditch			
202	7	58	gully	Late Bronze/Iron Age		Association
202	8	59,60	gully	Late Bronze/Iron Age		Association
200	10	61	Ditch	Late Bronze/Iron Age		Association
201	11	62	Ditch	Late Bronze/Iron Age		Association
200	12	63	Ditch	Late Bronze/Iron Age	28	Association
201	13	64	Ditch	Late Bronze/Iron Age	29	Pottery
200	14	65	Ditch	Late Bronze/Iron Age	30	Pottery
200	15	66	Ditch terminus	Late Bronze/Iron Age	4	Association
	16	67	Gully		5	
	17	68	Pit			
	18	69	Ditch terminus		6	
204	19	70	Gully		7	
203	20	71, 72	Ditch		8	
202	21	73	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	9	Pottery
202	22	74	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	10	Association
205	23	75	Ditch curvilinear	Early/middle Anglo-Saxon	11	C14 (charcoal)
205	24	76	Ditch curvilinear	Early/middle Anglo-Saxon	12	Association
	25	77	Spread	Early/middle Anglo-Saxon		Pottery
205	26	78	Ditch terminus curvilinear	Early/middle Anglo-Saxon	13	Association
205	29	81	Ditch curvilinear	Early/middle Anglo-Saxon	14	Association
205	30	82	Ditch curvilinear	Early/middle Anglo-Saxon	15	Association
205	31	83	Ditch curvilinear	Early/middle Anglo-Saxon	16	Association
	32	84	Ditch	Post-medieval		Pottery
	33	85	Post Hole	Early/middle Anglo-Saxon	17	Pottery
	34	86	Post Hole	Early/middle Anglo-Saxon	18	Association
	35	87	Gully	Early/middle Anglo-Saxon		Association
205	36	88, 89	Ditch curvilinear	Early/middle Anglo-Saxon	19	Pottery
	37	90, 91, 92	Ditch curvilinear	Early/middle Anglo-Saxon	20	Association
205	38	93	Ditch			
202	39	99	Ditch	Late Bronze Age		Association
204	40	94, 95	Ditch		21	
203	41	96	Ditch			
204	42	97	Ditch			
203	43	98	Ditch		22	
	44	150	Gully			
202	45	151	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	23	Association
205	46	152	Pit			
205	47	153	Pit			
	48	154	Pit		24	
	49	155	Pit		26	
	100	156	Pit		27	
	101	157	Gully		25	
	102	158	Gully			
	103	159	Pit	Early/middle Anglo-Saxon		Pottery
	104	160	Spread			

Appendix 2: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type.

Group	Cut	Deposit	P1		P2		P3		F3		F24		AS1		AS2		AS3		AS4		PM8		
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No
200	2	53	1	5	-	-	4	5	1	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	113
	5	56	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
201	13	64	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	14	65	3	14	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
202	21	73	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
205	25	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	77	31	675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	32	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	40
	33	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	330	-	-
205	36	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	103	159	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		8	26	2	6	4	5	1	43	2	80	33	684	1	9	1	4	14	330	3	153	

Appendix 3: Radiocarbon date

<i>Lab ID</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>F14C</i>	<i>Radiocarbon Age (BP)</i>	<i>Calibrated Age (cal AD)</i>	<i>Probability (%)</i>
UBA35008	Ditch 205, slot 23 (75)	Charcoal	0.8528 ± 0.0031	1279 ± 30	663–774	100

Appendix 4: Animal bone.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No. Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep/ Goat</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Rodent</i>	<i>LAR</i>	<i>MED</i>	<i>Unid.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
200	2	53	-	Ditch	22	334	15	1			1		5	
200	2	53	1	Ditch	31	104	3		1				27	
200	3	54	-	Ditch	1	12					1			
201	4	55	-	Ditch	1	27					1			
205	5	56	2	Ditch	2	2							2	
200	10	61	-	Ditch	1	187		1						
200	12	63	28	Ditch	2	6							2	
201	13	64	29	Ditch	3	9							3	
201	13	64	-	Ditch	6	158	6							
200	14	65	30	Ditch	3	6							3	
200	14	65	-	Ditch	7	206	1				1		5	Sliced
200	15	66	4	Gully	3	5		1					2	
200	15	66	-	Gully	1	42						1		
	16	67	5	Gully	1	1							1	
205	23	75	11	Ditch	5	1							5	Burnt
205	23	75	-	Ditch	14	330			1			4	9	
205	24	76	12	Ditch	5	10							5	
205	24	76	-	Ditch	3	52					1	2		
205	26	78	13	Gully	9	13				1	1	1	6	
205	26	78	-	Gully	7	86			1				6	
205	29	81	-	Gully	10	141			1		5	1		Sliced
205	30	82	15	Gully	2	5							2	
205	31	83	-	Gully	6	63	1	1			1	1		
	33	85	17	Posthole	2	1							1	Burnt
205	36	88	19	Ditch	4	6		1					3	
205	36	88	-	Ditch	18	235	1	3	1			1	12	Sliced
	37	90	20	Ditch	5	1							5	
	37	92	-	Ditch	12	87		1			3		8	
	100	156	27	Pit	2	1							2	
	100	156	-	Pit	16	230	3					1	12	

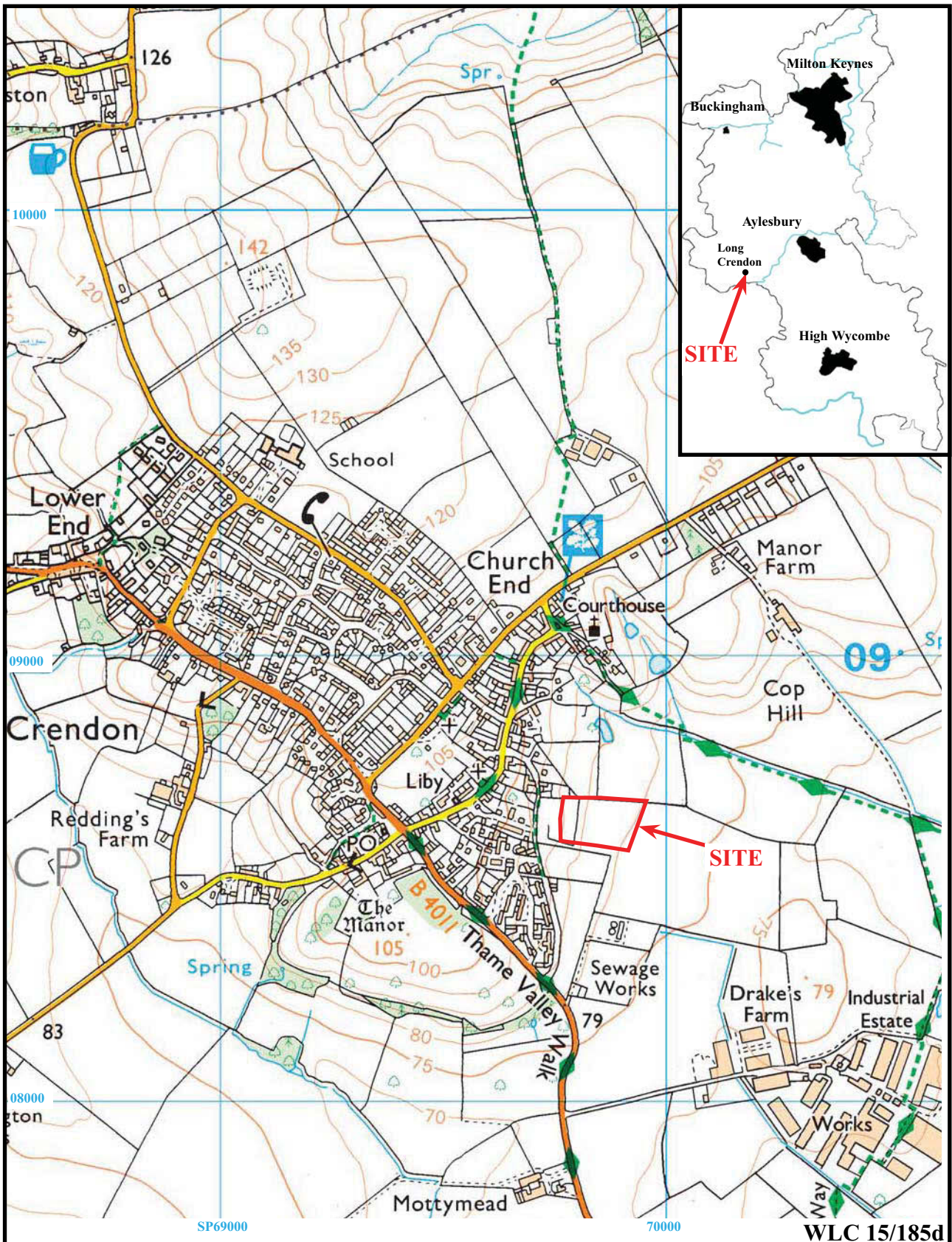
Appendix 5: Environmental remains

A> Plant Macrofossils

<i>Sample</i>	3	6	11	12	13	18	
<i>Feature</i>	14	18	23	24	26	34	
<i>Context</i>	65	69	75	76	78	86	
<i>Feature Type</i>	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Gully	Posthole	
<i>Group</i>							
<i>Chenopodium / Atriplex spp.</i>	-	-	1	1	-	-	Goosefoot / Orache
<i>Rumex sp.</i>	-	-	-	1	-	-	Dock
POACEAE	-	-	-	3	-	-	Grass family
Indeterminate Cereal	3	6	6	2	-	4	Indeterminate Cereal
Indeterminate	-	-	-	-	2	-	Indeterminate

B> Charcoal

<i>Sample</i>	11	12	13	14	24
<i>Feature</i>	23	24	26	29	48
<i>Context</i>	75	76	78	81	154
<i>Feature Type</i>	Ditch	Ditch	Gully	Gully	Pit
<i>No. frags</i>	27	16	19	13	16
<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	9	10	7	16	13
<i>Group</i>					
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	-	-	-	5
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	6	3	4	5
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	21	13	15	8
					11

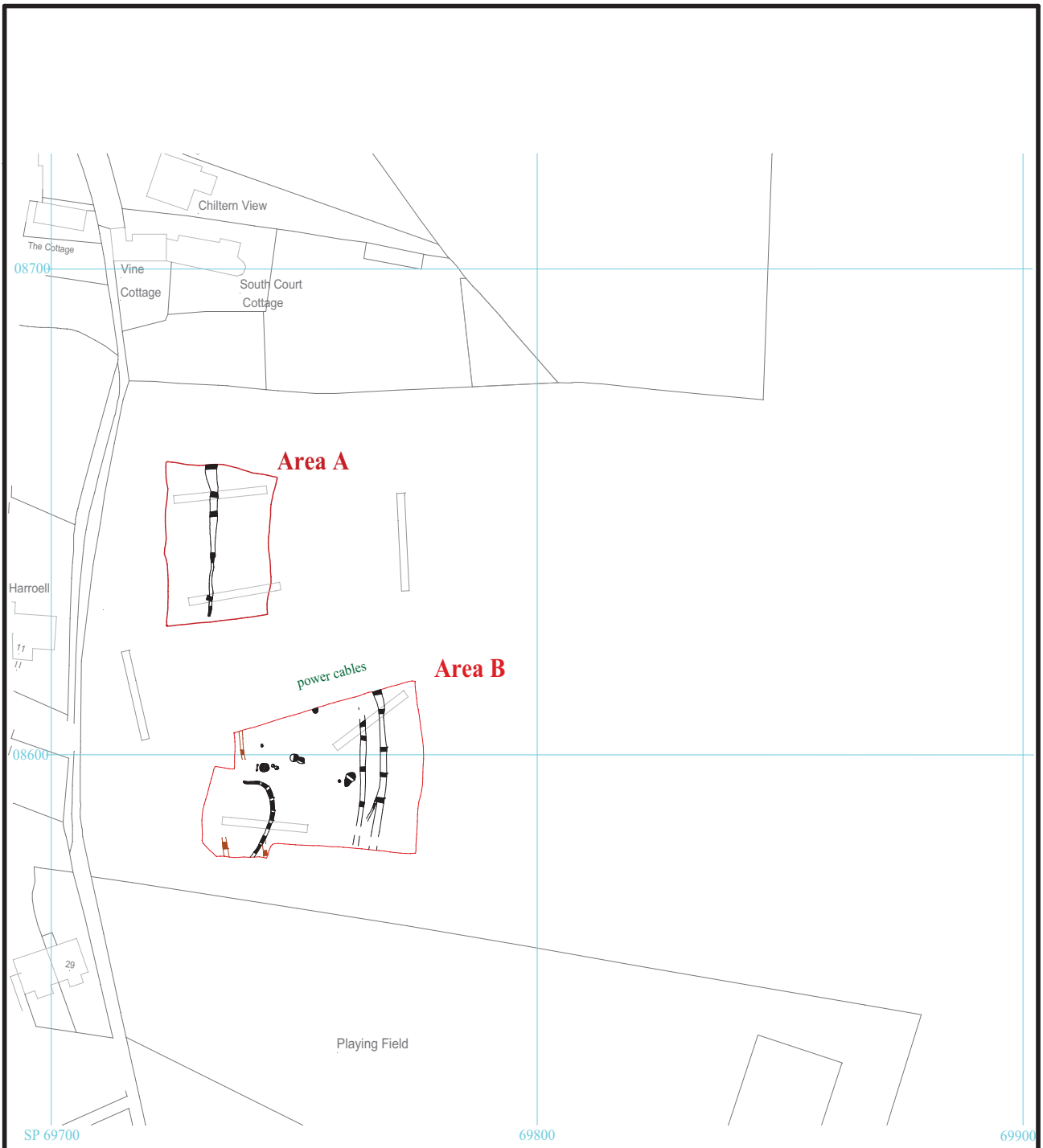


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Figure 1. Location of site within Long Crendon and Buckinghamshire.

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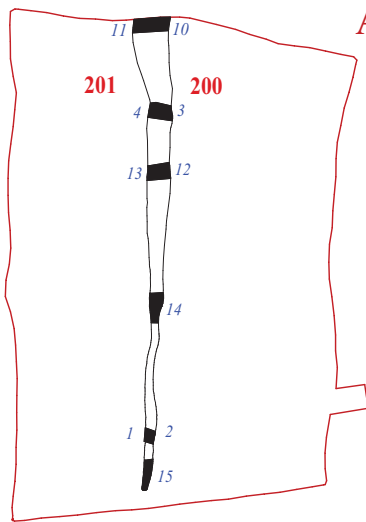


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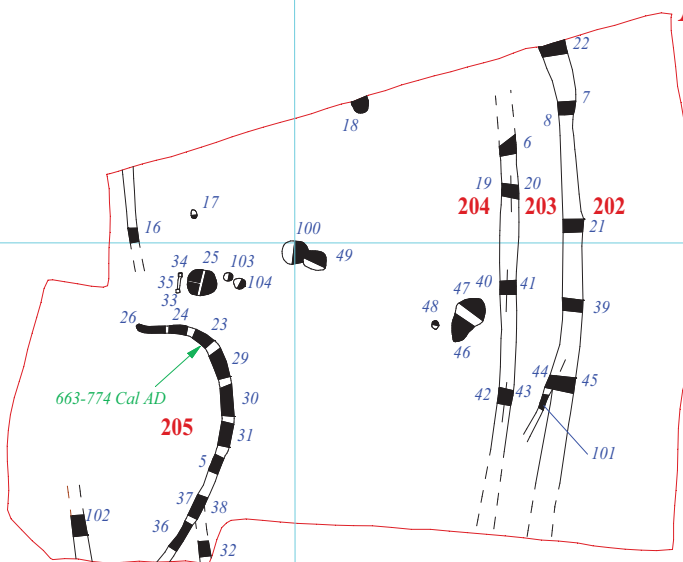
Figure 2. Location of area.



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Area A



Area B

08600

SP69750

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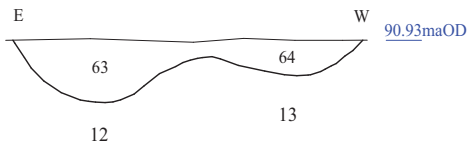
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Figure 3. Detail of Areas A and B.

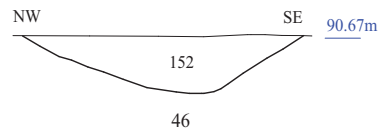
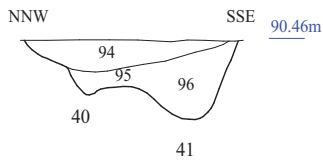
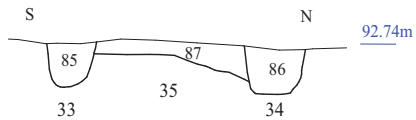
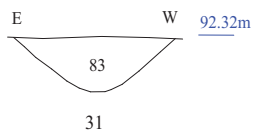
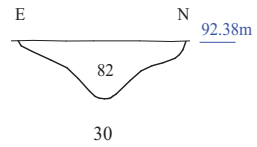
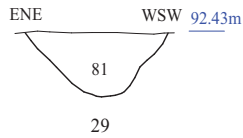
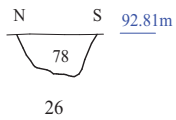
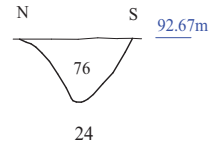
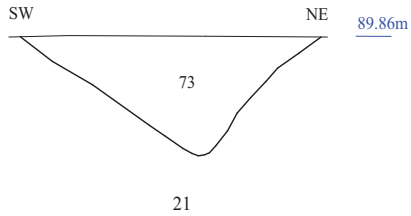
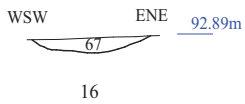


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Area A



Area B



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Figure 4. Sections.



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Plate 1. Area A, looking north.



Plate 2. Area B, looking north east, Scales: 2m.

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Plates 1 and 2.**

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Plate 3. Area B, ditch 21, looking north.



Plate 4. Area B, curvilinear 24, looking south east, Scales: horizontal 0.5m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 3 and 4.

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Plate 5. Area B, pottery in spread 25, scales: 0.5m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Area B, post holes 33 and 34, looking east, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.3m.

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Plates 5 and 6.

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Plate 7. Bone handled awl from post hole 34, scales: 0.05m and 0.1m.



Plate 8. Excavation works in area B.

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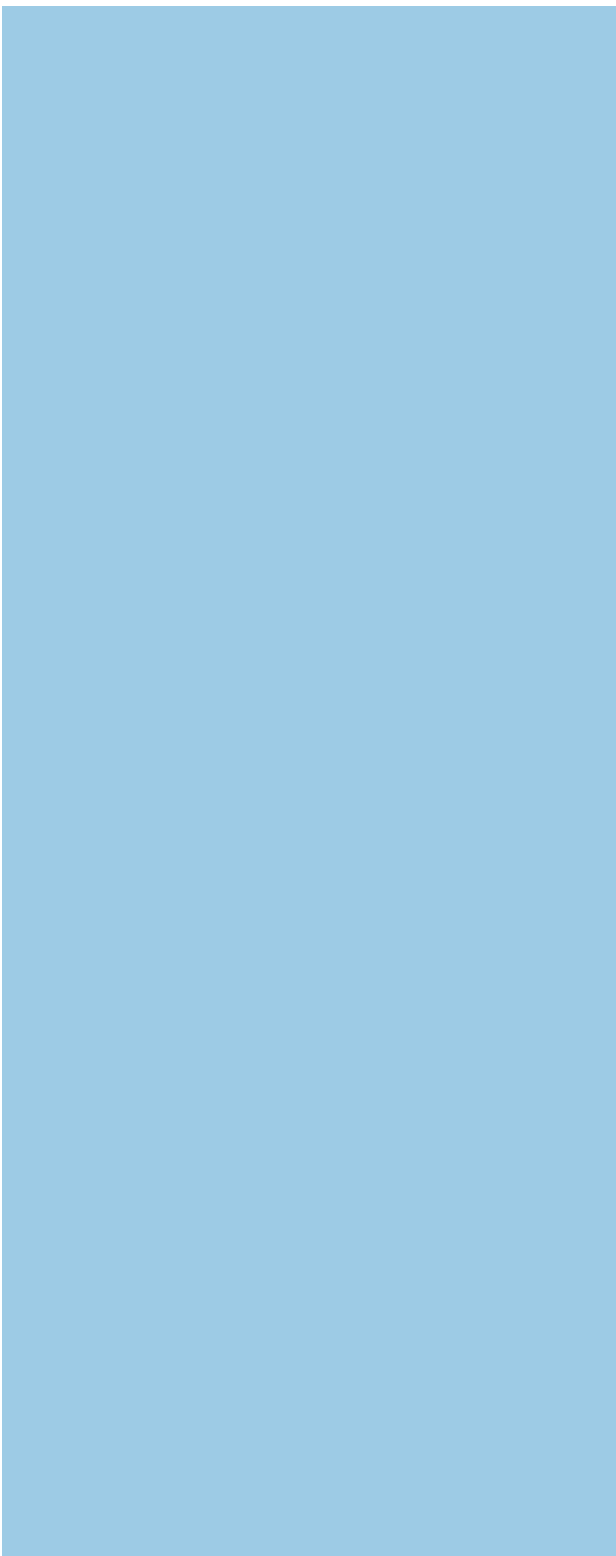
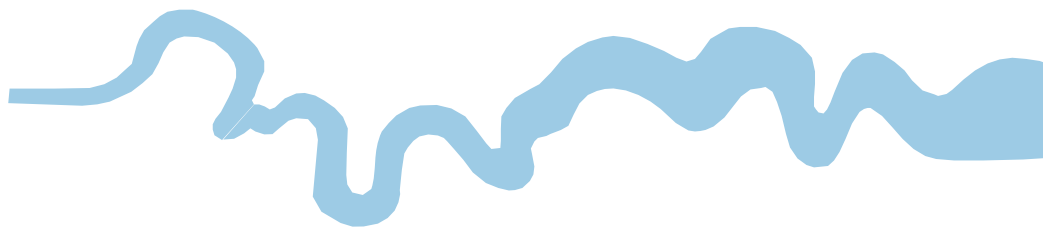
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Plate 7 and 8

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TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
Iron Age _____	BC/AD 750 BC
Bronze Age: Late -----	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle -----	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early -----	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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