THAMES VALLEY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

SERVICES

Long Crendon Industrial Estate, Drakes Drive, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation

by Danielle Milbank

Site Code: LCIB 10/73

(SP 7035 0815)

Long Crendon Industrial Estate, Drakes Drive, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire

An Archaeological Evaluation

for Bucks Recycling Limited

by Danielle Milbank

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code LCIB 10/73

November 2010

Summary

Site name: Long Crendon Industrial Estate, Drakes Drive, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire

Grid reference: SP 7035 0815

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 21st–26th October 2010

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: Danielle Milbank

Site code: LCIB 10/73

Area of site: 1.6ha

Summary of results: The evaluation has revealed a range of archaeological deposits mostly of Roman date. Several linear features appear to represent an enclosure complex, presumably relating to a low status farming settlement. Two sherds of Saxon pottery were recovered from one ditch along with several prehistoric flint flakes retrieved from topsoil and subsoil layers.

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

Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 30.11.10
	Steve Preston✓ 30.11.10

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd, 47–49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading RG1 5NR

Tel. (0118) 926 0552; Fax (0118) 926 0553; email tvas@tvas.co.uk; website: www.tvas.co.uk

Long Crendon Industrial Estate, Drakes Drive, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire
An Archaeological Evaluation

by Danielle Milbank

Report 10/73

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Long Crendon Industrial Estate, Drakes Drive, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire (SP 7035 0815) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Douglas Symes of D. K. Symes Associates, Appletree Farmhouse, 39 Main Road, Middleton Cheney, Banbury, Oxfordshire, OX17 2ND on behalf of Bucks Recycling Limited, The Spinney Centre, Oakley Road, Worminghall, Buckinghamshire, HP18 9UN.

Planning permission is to be sought from Aylesbury Vale District Council to construct new recycling facilities on a *c*.1.6ha parcel of land adjacent to the existing industrial units at Long Crendon Industrial Estate, Buckinghamshire. As a result of the potential of the site to contain deposits of archaeological significance, which might be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development, a field evaluation by means of machine trenching has been carried out. The results of this evaluation are intended to inform the planning process.

This is in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's Planning Policy Statement, *Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5 2010), and the District Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Eliza Alqassar of Buckinghamshire County Archaeology Service, who advise the Local Planning Authority in archaeological matters. The fieldwork was undertaken by Kyle Beaverstock, Steve Crabb, Alison Meakes and Danielle Milbank, between 21st and 26th October 2010, and the site code is LCIB10/73. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Buckinghamshire Museum Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the south of the village of Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire, north-west of Thame and south-west of Aylesbury (Fig. 1). The evaluation area comprises the south-western portion of a field which is part of Drakes Farm, located on a parcel of land to the north of Long Crendon Industrial Estate (Fig. 2). The field is currently ploughed, and slopes steeply down from the north to the south, and more gently down towards the east. The highest point lies at c.78m above Ordnance Datum at the north-west, and the lowest at the south-east at

72.5m AOD. The geology indicated by the British Geological Survey (BGS 1994) consists of bands of Kimmeridge clay, and its local sand/silts, with head deposits in the vicinity. The geology observed on site varied from a weathered limestone and clay to grey brown clays and sandy clays.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the general environs of the site has recently been summarized in the Long Crendon: Historic Town Assessment Report (BCC/EH 2009). The potential stems from the position of the site within the valley of the River Thame which, certainly at its confluence with the Thames to the west, is a major focus for prehistoric ceremonial monuments. No known archaeology is recorded for the immediate environs of the site in the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record but various finds of prehistoric flintwork and Roman and medieval pottery are recorded from nearby areas. Late Iron Age and early Roman finds have come from Church End (well to the north). Long Crendon is recorded as a manor in Domesday Book (at which time there was a deerpark, a rarity for the county) and still has many medieval buildings (Farley 2010, 157). Recent excavations to the south of the site at Church Farm, Thame (in Oxfordshire) have examined a large circular earthwork of Early Bronze Age date along with late Neolithic (Grooved Ware) pits, an Iron Age pit alignment and Roman field boundaries (Taylor 2010).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development.

The specific research aims of the project were:

to determine if archaeologically relevant levels have survived on this site;

to determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present; and

to determine whether archaeological deposits relating to late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval settlement are present.

It was proposed to dig 12 trenches, each 25–28m long and 1.6m wide. These were to be excavated under continuous archaeological supervision by a JCB-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, as close as possible to the positions shown in the written scheme of investigation. Where archaeological features were certainly or probably present, the stripped areas were to be cleaned using appropriate hand tools. The work was to be carried out in a manner which would not compromise the integrity of archaeological features or deposits

which might warrant preservation *in situ*, or might better be excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Results

All 12 trenches were dug as intended (Fig. 3). They were 1.6m wide and ranged in length from 26m to 27.5m, and in depth from 0.38m to 0.86m. The presence of overhead cables at the southern margin of the field (in the area of Trench 10) meant that the alignment of Trench 10 was altered slightly in order to stay outside a 10m standoff zone from the cables.

A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 summarizes all the excavated features.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned SE–NW and was 26.5m long and 0.64m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.35m thick which overlay a brown/grey sandy silt subsoil which was 0.20m thick. This in turn overlay mottled orange grey slightly sandy clay which comprised the natural geology. No archaeological finds or features were observed in this trench.

Trench 2

This trench was aligned west–east and was 27m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil which was 0.28m thick, which overlay a brown/grey sandy silt subsoil which was 0.18m thick. This in turn overlay mottled orange/grey slightly sandy clay which comprised the natural geology. No archaeological finds or features were observed in this trench.

Trench 3 (Figs 4 and 6)

Trench 3 was aligned west-east and was 27.4m long, 0.60m deep at the west and 0.70m deep at the east. The stratigraphy at the west end comprised topsoil which was 0.30m thick, overlying a brown/grey sandy silt subsoil which was 0.16m thick. This in turn overlay an orange brown very sandy silt layer (colluvium) which was 0.09m thick, above the mottled orange/grey slightly sandy clay geology and sealing feature 14.

At the east end, topsoil 0.30m thick overlay a brown/grey sandy silt subsoil which was 0.19m thick. This overlay an orange/brown very sandy silt layer (colluvium) which was 0.16m thick and in turn overlay mottled orange/yellow sandy silt geology.

At 1m from the west end of the trench, a slot was excavated through ditch 14. This was aligned SW–NE, and was 1.01m wide and 0.46m deep, with steep, slightly uneven sides and a flattish base. It was filled with three deposits (67, 68 and 69) which contained animal bone fragments (with 13 identified as cattle bone) and a total of nine sherds of pottery of later Roman date (3rd or 4th century), including one piece of *mortarium*.

Trench 4 (Figs 4 and 5)

This trench was aligned west-east and was 26m long and 0.56m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.30m thick, above a brown/grey sandy silt subsoil which was 0.23m thick. This in turn overlay natural geology comprising orange/brown clayey sand and frequent limestone at the west, and greenish grey clayey sand and frequent limestone at the east. Slots were excavated through two ditches (3 and 4), both aligned SW–NE. at 11m from the west end of the trench, ditch 3 was 0.90m wide and 0.24m deep, with sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (57) from which 4 sherds of early Roman pottery and several small fragments of fired clay were recovered.

Ditch 4 was immediately to the east of ditch 3, parallel to it. It was 0.72m wide and 0.22m deep, with sloping sides and a concave base, and was infilled with a single deposit (58) which did not contain any finds.

Trench 5

This trench was aligned SE–NW and was 27m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of topsoil which was 0.32m thick, directly over the natural geology, which in most of the trench comprised greenish grey clayey sand and frequent soft white limestone. At the north-west end (from 24m to 27m) the natural geology was orange/brown clayey sand. No archaeological finds or features were observed in this trench.

Trench 6 (Figs 4 and 6; Pls 1 and 3)

Trench 6 was aligned west-east and was 27m long and 0.48m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.34m thick, which overlay a green/grey clayey sand and frequent soft white clay and limestone which comprised the natural geology. A slot was excavated through a ditch (13) which was aligned SE–NW, at 7m from the south end of the trench. Ditch 13 was 1.91m wide and 0.41m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flattish base (Pl. 3). It was infilled with a single deposit (66) which contained several fragments of animal bone (including pig), and ten sherds of pottery: eight of Roman (2nd to 4th century) and two of Saxon date.

Trench 7 (Figs 4 and 5)

This trench was aligned SE–NW and was 26m long and 0.70m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil which was 0.30m thick, over a brown/grey sandy silt subsoil which was 0.13m thick. This in turn overlay a slightly orange/brown very sandy silt layer (colluvium) which was 0.23m thick, above orange/brown clayey sand which comprised the natural geology.

Three intercutting features were observed in this trench, which truncated the clay sand geology, and which extended from 13m to 23m from the south-east end. Features 8 (a gully), 9 (a small pit), and a ditch (10) and another gully 16 (possibly the same as 8) were encountered in this trench. The relationships between the three features could not be established in section (Fig. 5). Each was infilled with a single mottled brown/grey and orange sandy silt.

Gully 8 was at least 0.40m wide and aligned north-south. It contained two fragments of animal bone and four sherds of Roman pottery dating to the 2nd century or later. It is possible that it continued after a bend at the north end towards the west, below the south-west side of the trench, where it was excavated in slot 16. However, a shallow spread of the same fill (61) obscured this area. Here, slot 16 was 0.98m wide and 0.38m deep, with no finds or dating evidence retrieved from the infilling deposit (73).

Pit 9 was 0.39m deep, though its width and relationship with features 8 and 10 could not be established. The base appeared to be fairly flat and it was infilled with 62, which contained a small quantity of animal bone nine sherds of pottery of Roman (2nd century) date and a residual prehistoric flint flake.

Ditch 10 was aligned east-west, with a bend and a further part possibly extending to the south-west, beyond the south-west side of the trench. It was 0.48m deep in section, though the full width could not be established, and was infilled with 63. It contained ten sherds of Roman pottery, of likely 2nd century date.

The colluvial layer in this trench was observed to overlay the fills of these three features.

Trench 8 (Figs 4 and 5)

Trench 8 was aligned ESE–WNW and was 27m, long 0.86m deep at the east and 0.46m deep at the west. The stratigraphy at the east end comprised 0.30m topsoil over a brown grey sandy silt subsoil which was 0.18m thick and in turn overlay an orange/brown very sandy silt layer (colluvium) 0.28m thick. This overlay orange/brown clayey sand geology. At the west end, topsoil 0.30m thick overlay a brown/grey sandy silt subsoil which was 0.12m thick. This in turn overlay orange/brown clayey sand geology. A prehistoric flint core was recovered from the topsoil in this trench.

At 6m from the west end, a slot was excavated through a shallow gully (6) which was aligned SE–NW, 0.24m wide and 0.09m deep, and slightly irregular in plan. It was infilled with a single deposit (72) which contained three sherds of early Roman pottery.

A further linear feature (7, also aligned SE–NW) and a pit (15) were excavated at the west end of the trench. Ditch 7 was 1m wide and 0.40m deep in section, with sloping sides and a concave base, and was infilled with deposit 70 which contained nine sherds of Roman (3rd century or later) pottery. It also contained a modest assemblage of animal bone.

Pit 15 was 0.70m wide and 0.50m deep, with a concave profile, and contained two sherds of Roman pottery which could not be closely dated. The relationship between these two features could not be established, and all three features recorded in this trench truncated the natural geology. The colluvial layer overlay the infilling deposits.

Trench 9 (Figs 4 and 6; Pl. 2)

This trench was aligned SW–NE and was 27m long and 0.7m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil which was 0.30m thick, which overlay a brown/grey sandy silt subsoil which was 0.10m thick. This in turn overlay slightly orange/brown very sandy silt colluvium layer which was 0.26m thick, and overlay natural geology comprising mottled light orange/brown sand. Two linear features, both truncating the sand geology, were observed in this trench, and the colluvial layer overlay the infilling deposits.

Ditch 11, aligned directly across the north end of the trench, was 0.80m wide and 0.32m deep, with sloping sides and a flat base, and was infilled with deposit 64, which contained 13 sherds of Roman pottery of late 3rd to 4th century date.

Gully 12, aligned east-west at 15m from the south-west end, was irregular-sided with an uneven width, and an irregular, fairly flat base; it was 0.78m wide and 0.10m deep. It contained a single deposit (65), from which eight sherds of early Roman (1st or 2nd century) pottery were recovered.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was aligned SW–NE and was 27.2m long and 0.42m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil which was 0.33m thick, which directly overlay natural geology (yellow/orange clayey sand). Two prehistoric flint flakes came from the topsoil of this trench but no features were present.

Trench 11

This trench was aligned SW–NE and was 27.5m long and 0.62m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil which was 0.30m thick, which overlay a brown/grey sandy silt subsoil which was 0.20m thick. At the south-west end, this overlay a thin (0.05m) colluvial layer of brown sandy silt. This in turn overlay orange/brown clayey sand with occasional flint and limestone which comprised the natural geology.

Trench 12 (Figs 4 and 5; Pl. 4)

Trench 12 was aligned SW–NE and was 27.5m long and 0.64m deep. The stratigraphy comprised topsoil 0.38m thick, which overlay a brown/grey sandy silt subsoil which was 0.12m thick. This in turn overlay a colluvial layer of slightly orange/brown sandy silt which was 0.20m thick, above mottled light orange/brown sand comprising the natural geology. Slots were excavated through three ditches, all cut from below the colluvium, extending from 1m to 9m from the south-west end of the trench. Ditch 1 was 1.3m wide and 0.62m deep, aligned NW–SE, with steep sides and a concave base. It was infilled with deposits 53 and 54, which did not contain any pottery or dating evidence.

Ditch 2 was 1.5m wide, 0.70m deep, also aligned NW–SE, with steep sides and a flat base. Due to the presence of a buried service, it was not fully excavated. The infilling deposits (55 and 56) contained six sherds of early Roman pottery.

Ditch 5 was 1.65m wide, 0.64m deep, aligned close to north–south, with irregularly sloping sides and a concave base, and was infilled with deposits 59 and 60, which did not contain any finds. The colluvial layer (52) dipped down across the subsided fills of this feature.

Finds

Pottery and fired clay by Jane Timby

The archaeological evaluation resulted in the recovery of 87 sherds of pottery weighing 919g accompanied by 13 fragments of fired clay. Most of the pottery appears to be Roman, with two sherds of Saxon date.

Pottery was recovered from 12 features across seven trenches such as ditches, pits and gullies, with the number of sherds per feature ranging from a minimum of three to a maximum of 13 sherds. Much of the pottery was in quite fragmented condition with a moderately low overall average sherd weight of 10.5g. The assemblage was briefly scanned and sorted into fabric groups based on the main tempering agents in the clay and firing

colour. The sorted sherds were quantified by sherd count and weight and the resulting data is summarized in Appendix 3. It should be noted that the assemblages are small and often without featured sherds so dating can only be provisional.

This is a small group of pottery which appears to document activity at the site throughout most of the Roman period with some subsequent Saxon presence. The current assemblage is too small and disparate to determine whether there is complete continuity of use of the site throughout the Roman period. The quality of the material with a general absence of imports suggests a fairly low status rural occupation site.

Roman

Most of the assemblage dates to the Roman period with sherds dating from the 1st/2nd century through to the 4th. Two fabric groups dominate, grog-tempered wares accounting for 25% by count, sandy wares for 54%. Other wares present in smaller quantities include shelly ware, products of the Oxfordshire industry and Midlands pink grog-tempered ware. There are no imported continental wares present and the only obvious regional imports are limited to the seven sherds of Oxfordshire ware and three sherds of Midlands pink grog-tempered ware. Most of the vessels are handmade or wheel-made jars with a single flanged bowl. Some of the vessels show evidence of use in the form of sooting.

The earliest pottery seems to be that from gully 6 and ditches 2 and 12 dating to the later 1st or early 2nd century. The sherds include mainly grog-tempered wares and, from ditch 12, six sherds from a black sandy ware jar.

Features dating to the 2nd century include ditch 3, gully 8, pit 9 and ditch 10. The wares include one or two grog-tempered pieces along with mainly sandy wares. Pit 9 with one of the larger groups, nine sherds, has a sherd of grey sandy beaker with barbotine dot decoration and a burnt sherd of Oxfordshire white ware mortarium.

Later Roman activity is associated with ditches 7, 11, 13, and the surface of ditch 14. Ditch 7 contains a large sherd of Midlands pink grog-tempered storage jar and an everted rim shelly ware jar and is thus likely to date from the 3rd century on. Ditch 14 had a further shelly ware jar and a sherd of Oxfordshire white-slipped *mortarium*. Ditch 13 also contained an Oxfordshire ware, this time a burnt white ware whilst ditch 11 had further Midlands pink grogged ware, three sherds of Oxfordshire colour-coated ware, shelly ware and a greyware flanged bowl. The pottery from the surface of ditch 14 comprises entirely shelly wares including two jar rims suggestive of a 4th-century date.

Saxon

Two handmade bodysherds of Saxon date were associated with the Roman pottery from ditch 13. The sherds were tempered with facetted quartz and organic matter.

Fired clay

Thirteen small fragments of fired clay weighing 72g accompanied the pottery. The pieces are quite small and amorphous with no indication of original function. None of the pieces appears burnt as might be expected from kiln, oven or furnace lining and there are no particular concentrations of material.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A small collection comprising 4 struck flints were recovered from the site (Appendix 4). The collection comprised three flakes and a core. One flake came from Roman pit 9 in Trench 7. None of the pieces is chronologically distinctive and only a broad Neolithic or Bronze Age date can be suggested.

Animal Bone by Danielle Milbank

A small assemblage of fragmented disarticulated animal bone was recovered from 6 contexts in the evaluation. A total of 194 fragments were recovered, weighing 2600g (Appendix 5). The preservation of the remains was moderate, with fairly high fragmentation and some surface erosion. The generally small fragment size limited the amount of identifiable bone.

Overall, the assemblage was dominated by medium sized animal bone fragments, often ribs and long bone fragments, including two identified as sheep/goat skeletal elements. Large animal bones were present in small quantities, with cattle elements including teeth identified in three contexts, and deposit 67 (fill of 14) containing 13 fragments including a right radius-ulna (unfused), a left proximal phalange and left calcaneus. Fragments of pig mandible and tooth were recovered from 13 (66) and 14 (67) (mandible fragments with teeth).

Due to the lack of duplicated skeletal elements, the minimum number of individuals present in the assemblage was found to be 3: 1 sheep/goat, 1 pig and 1 cattle animal. Evidence of butchery was not present on any of the fragments. No other information could be retrieved from the fragmented remains, and the animal bone is likely to represent domestic consumption.

Conclusion

The evaluation showed that across the site, the archaeological levels were well preserved, with underlying layers unaffected by ploughing activity and (with the exception of an isolated buried cable) any modern truncation.

The topsoil varied slightly in thickness but was consistent across the site, and contained 3 struck flint flakes, and the subsoil layer was present in all but three trenches. Two of these were at the highest contour of the site, and another further down the slope to the south, and may reflect natural erosion from the top of the hill towards lower ground. Similarly, the colluvial layer (representing a migration of deposits from the highest part down the slope towards the south) was present in trenches 3, 7, 8, 9, and was typically thicker towards the south and east of the site. The colluvial layer can be confidently attributed a post-Roman date where it overlay features securely dated to this period, and would have protected the cut features and deposits from ploughing. In the case of ditch 5, the colluvium was slightly infilling the feature, which implies that it formed relatively soon after the deposits had settled.

The natural geology which underlay the subsoil and colluvial layers ranged from orange brown or orange grey clay with varying amounts of sand, to a degraded white limestone, and in one instance (Trench 5, at the centre of the evaluation area) changed abruptly from one to the other.

The majority of the features encountered were ditches of Roman date, with small pits also of Roman date. None of the ditches appeared to be present in more than one trench, and in the one trench where intercutting ditches were excavated, their relationship could not be established. It does, however, appear that the ditches represent an enclosure complex. The Roman activity was distributed across the site, with activity sparse in the centre and west, and focused at the east of the excavation area. The pottery evidence indicates that although there was overall more Roman pottery dating to the 2nd century, a fairly broad time period was represented, with features probably dating from the 1st to the 4th century. The evidence from the animal bone, although limited, is typical of finds from ditches and does indicate that this material survives.

The presence of Saxon pottery is suggestive of later activity on the site in this period. Although only two sherds were found, Saxon pottery typically survives much less well than Roman, so its presence here (even if in a ditch which also produced Roman pottery) may be more significant than the quantification suggests. Several undated features, suggest that potential exists on the site for evidence of other periods to have survived. No medieval or post-medieval activity was encountered, and although it is conceivable that undated features may be later than those dated by pottery, it is likely the undated features will mostly also be Roman.

Overall, the evaluation has shown Roman activity on the site, with a fairly rural character, along with signs of prehistoric and later Saxon activity. The Roman features, in five of the trenches, and undated features in two more, indicate that evidence may survive across the entire site.

References

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at south or west end

Trench	*Length (m)*	*Breadth (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Comment*
1	26.5	1.6	0.64	0–0.35m topsoil; 0.35–0.55m subsoil; 0.55m+ mottled orange grey slightly sandy clay (natural geology)
2	27.0	1.6	0.48	0–0.28m topsoil; 0.28–0.45m subsoil; 0.45m+ mottled orange grey slightly sandy clay (natural geology)
3	27.4	1.6	E: 0.70 W: 0.60	East: 0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30–0.49m subsoil; 0.49-0.65m slightly orange brown very sandy silt (colluvium); 0.65m+ mottled orange/yellow sandy silt (natural geology) West: 0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30–0.46m subsoil; 0.46-0.55m slightly orange brown very sandy silt (colluvium); 0.55m+ mottled orange/yellow sandy silt (natural geology) Ditch 14
4	26.0	1.6	0.56	West: 0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30–0.53m subsoil; 0.53m+ Orange brown clayey sand and frequent limestone (natural geology) East: 0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30–0.53m subsoil; 0.53m+ Greenish grey clayey sand and frequent limestone (natural geology). Ditches 3 and 4
5	27.0	1.6	0.42	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ Greenish grey clayey sand and frequent soft white limestone. NW: 24m-27m orange brown clayey sand (natural geology)
6	27.0	1.6	0.38	0–0.34m topsoil; 0.34m+ Greenish grey clayey sand and frequent soft white clay and limestone (natural geology). Ditch 13 **[Plates 1 and 3]**
7	26.0	1.6	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30–0.43m subsoil; 0.43-0.65m slightly orange brown very sandy silt (colluvium); 0.65m+ orange brown clayey sand (natural geology) Gully 8, pit 9, ditches 10 and 16
8	27.0	1.6	E: 0.86 W: 0.46	East: 0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30–0.48m subsoil; 0.48-0.76m slightly orange brown very sandy silt (colluvium); 0.76m+ orange brown clayey sand (natural geology) West : 0m–0.30m topsoil; 0.30m–0.42m subsoil; 0.42m+ orange brown clayey sand (natural geology). Ditch 6, pits 7 and 15
9	27.0	1.6	0.70	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30–0.40m subsoil; 0.40-0.66m slightly orange brown very sandy silt (colluvium); 0.66m+ mottled light orange brown sand (natural geology).Ditch 11 and gully 12 **[Plate 2]**
10	27.2	1.6	0.42	0–0.32m topsoil; 0.32m+ yellow/orange clayey sand (natural geology)
11	27.5	1.6	0.62	0–0.30m topsoil; 0.30–0.50m subsoil (SW 0.45-0.50 sandy silt (colluvium?); 0.50m+ orange brown clayey sand with occasional flint and limestone (natural geology)
12	27.5	1.6	0.64	0–0.38m topsoil; 0.38–0.50m subsoil; 0.50-0.70m slightly orange brown very sandy silt (colluvium); 0.66m+ mottled light orange brown sand (natural geology) (natural geology) Ditches 1, 2 and 5 **[Plate 4]**

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

Trench	*Cut*	*Fill (s)*	*Type*	*Date*	*Dating evidence*
All		50	Topsoil	-	-
All		51	Subsoil	-	-
3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12		52	Colluvium	-	-
12	1	53, 54	Ditch	Undated	-
12	2	55, 56	Ditch	Roman (C1-C2)	Pottery
4	3	57	Ditch	Roman (?C2)	Pottery
4	4	58	Ditch	Undated	-
12	5	59, 60	Ditch	Undated	-
8	6	72	Ditch	Roman (C1-C2)	Pottery
8	7	70	Pit	Roman (C3+)	Pottery
7	8	61	Gully	Undated	-
7	9	62	Pit	Roman (C2)	Pottery
7	10	63	Ditch	Undated	-
9	11	64	Ditch	Roman (C3-C4)	Pottery
9	12	65	Ditch	Roman (C1-C2)	Pottery
6	13	66	Ditch	Saxon	Pottery (Roman residual)
3	14	67, 68, 69	Ditch	Roman (C3-C4)	Pottery
8	15	71	Pit	Roman	Pottery
7	16	73	Ditch	-	-

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of pottery by fabric type by context (no. of sherds)

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*	*grog*	*shell*	*sand*	*oxford*	*pnkgt*	*Saxon*	*Tot no*	*Tot wt(g)*	*fc*
12	2	55	ditch	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	29	
4	3	57	ditch	1	-	3	-	-	-	4	17	4
8	6	72	gully	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	20	
8	7	70	gully	2	1	5	-	1	-	9	217	
7	8	61	gully	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	17	2
7	9	62	pit	1	-	7	1	-	-	9	72	
7	10	63	ditch	8	-	2	-	-	-	10	62	
9	11	64	ditch	-	3	5	3	2	-	13	121	2
9	12	65	ditch	1	-	7	-	-	-	8	131	
6	13	66	ditch	-	-	6	2	-	2	10	98	
3	14	67	ditch	-	1	2	1	-	-	4	69	
3	14	68	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	
3	14	surface	ditch	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	52	4
8	15	70	pit	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	11	1
TOTAL				**21**	**9**	**45**	**7**	**3**	**2**	**87**	**919**	**13**

Key

pnkgt: Midlands pink grog-tempered

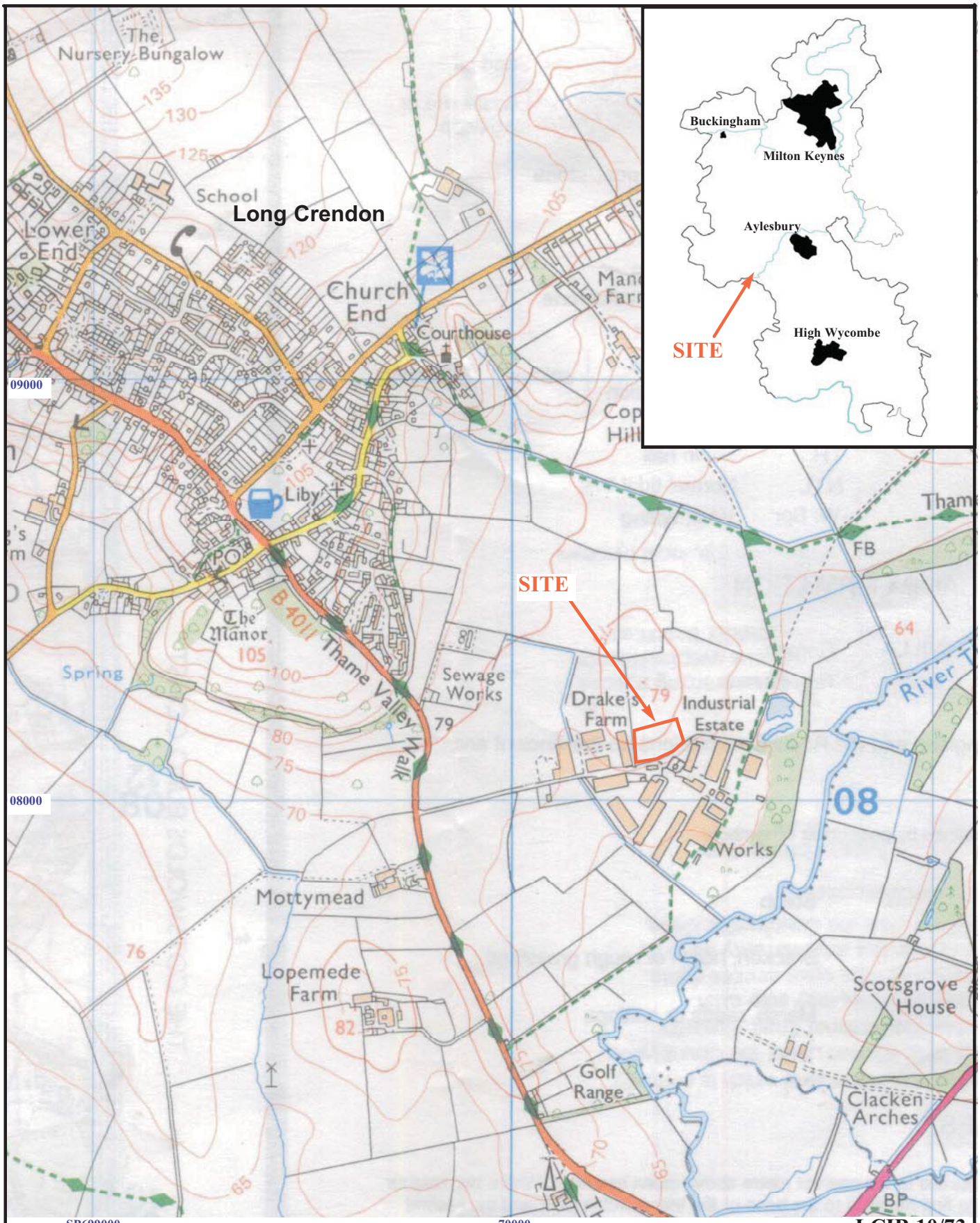
fc: fired clay

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of worked flint

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*Type*
7	9	62	Intact flake
8		50	Core
10		50	2 Broken flakes

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of animal bone

Trench	*Cut*	*Deposit*	*No. Frags*	*Wt (g)*	*Cow*	*Sheep/goat*	*Pig*	*Unidentified*
7	8	61	1	28	-	-	-	10
7	9	62	6	60	-	-	-	6
6	13	66	53	438	1	-	3	50
3	14	67	93	1472	13	1	2	77
3	14	68	20	380	-	-	-	20
8	7	70	21	222	1	1	-	19
		Total	194	2600	15	2	5	182



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Archaeological Evaluation

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

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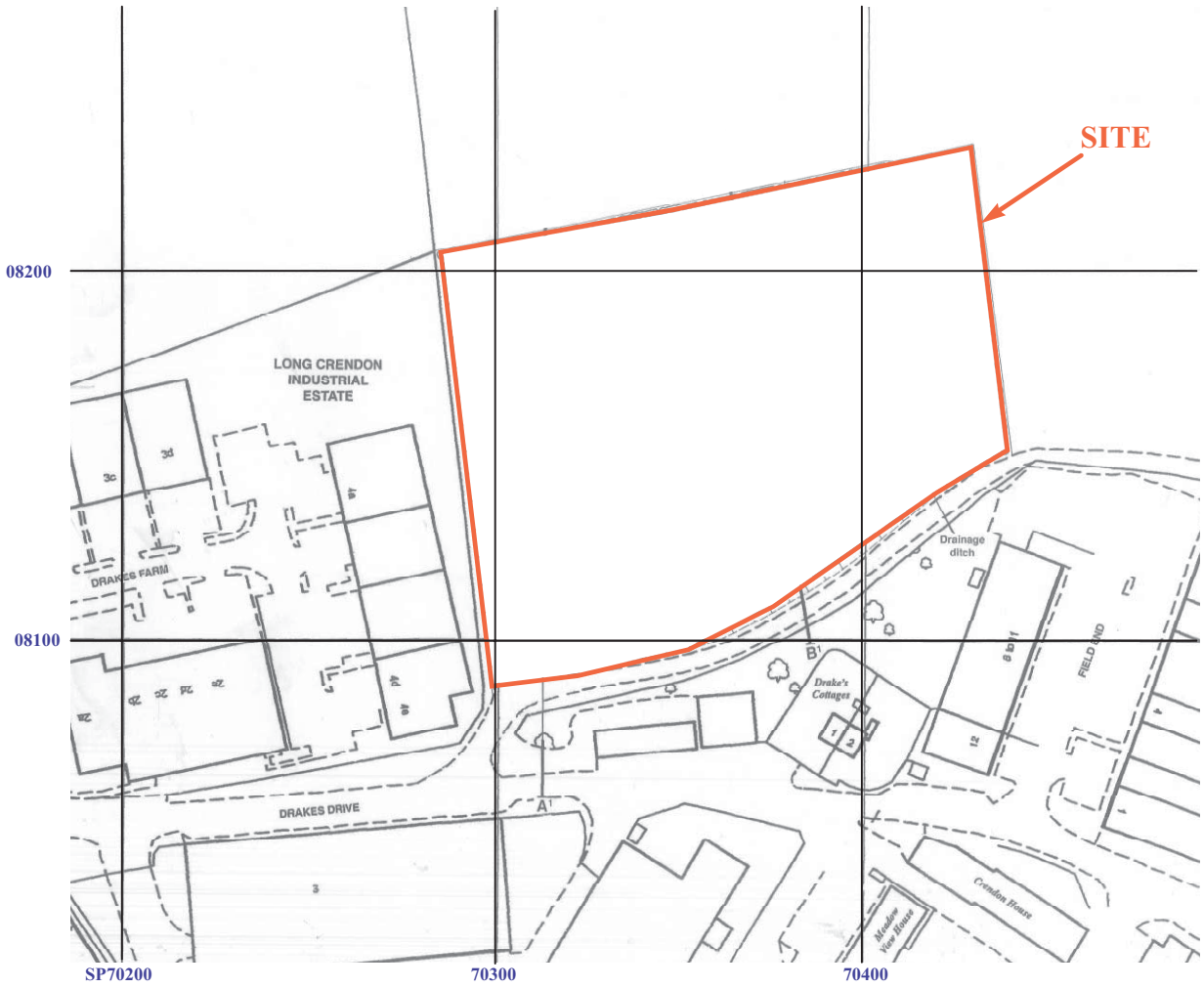

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Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Drakes Drive.

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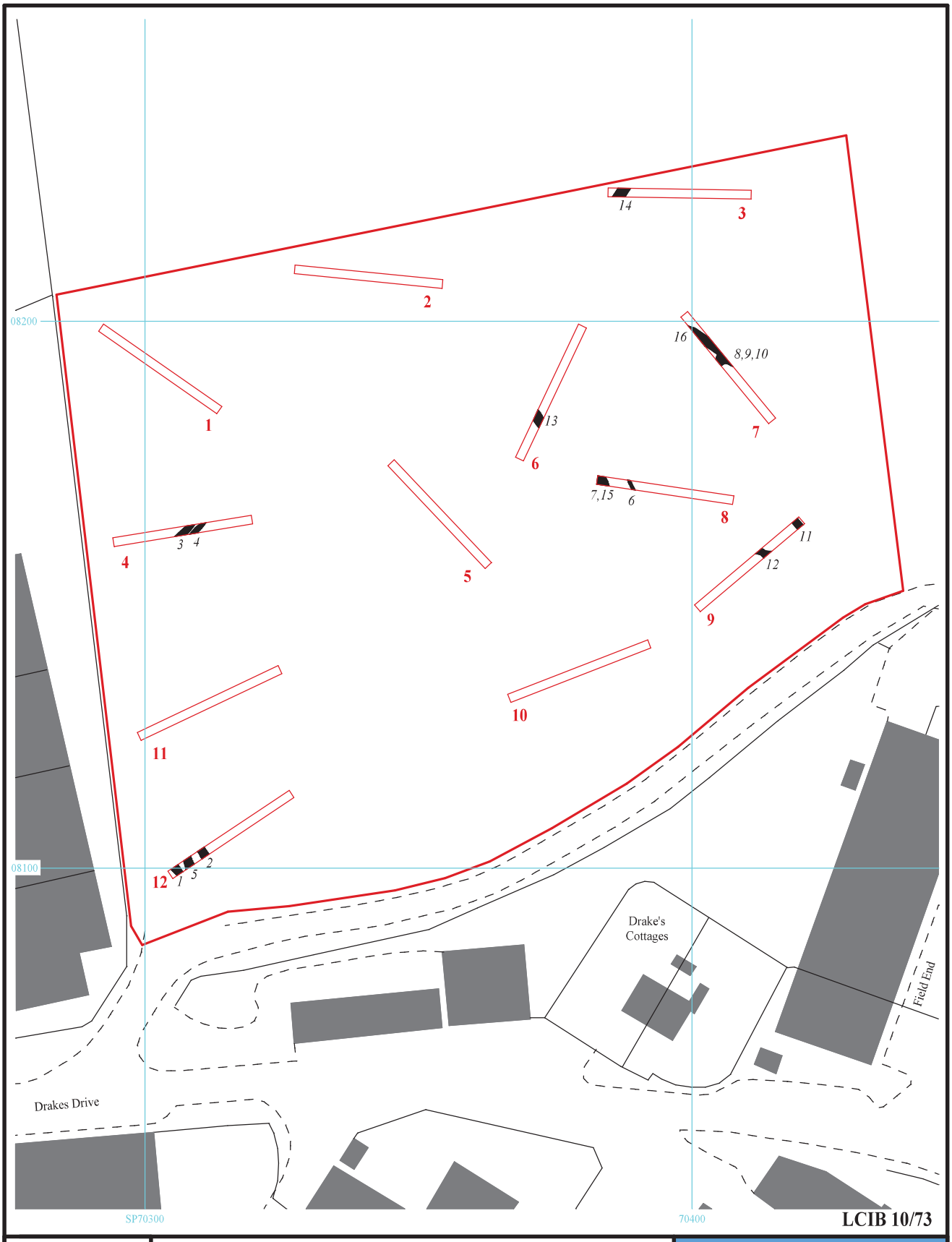

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Figure 3. Positions of the evaluation trenches.

0 50m

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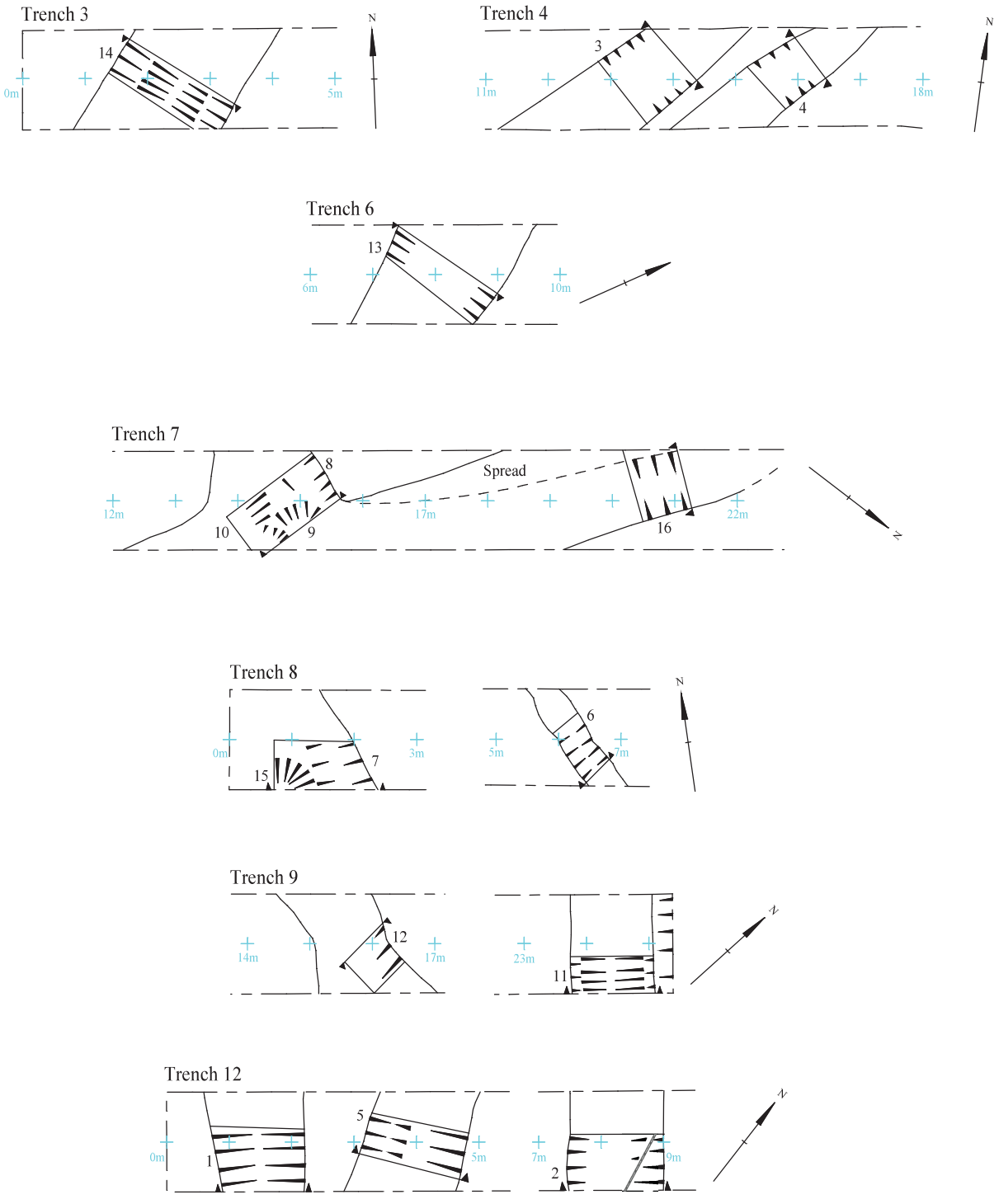

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Figure 4. Trench plans.

0 5m

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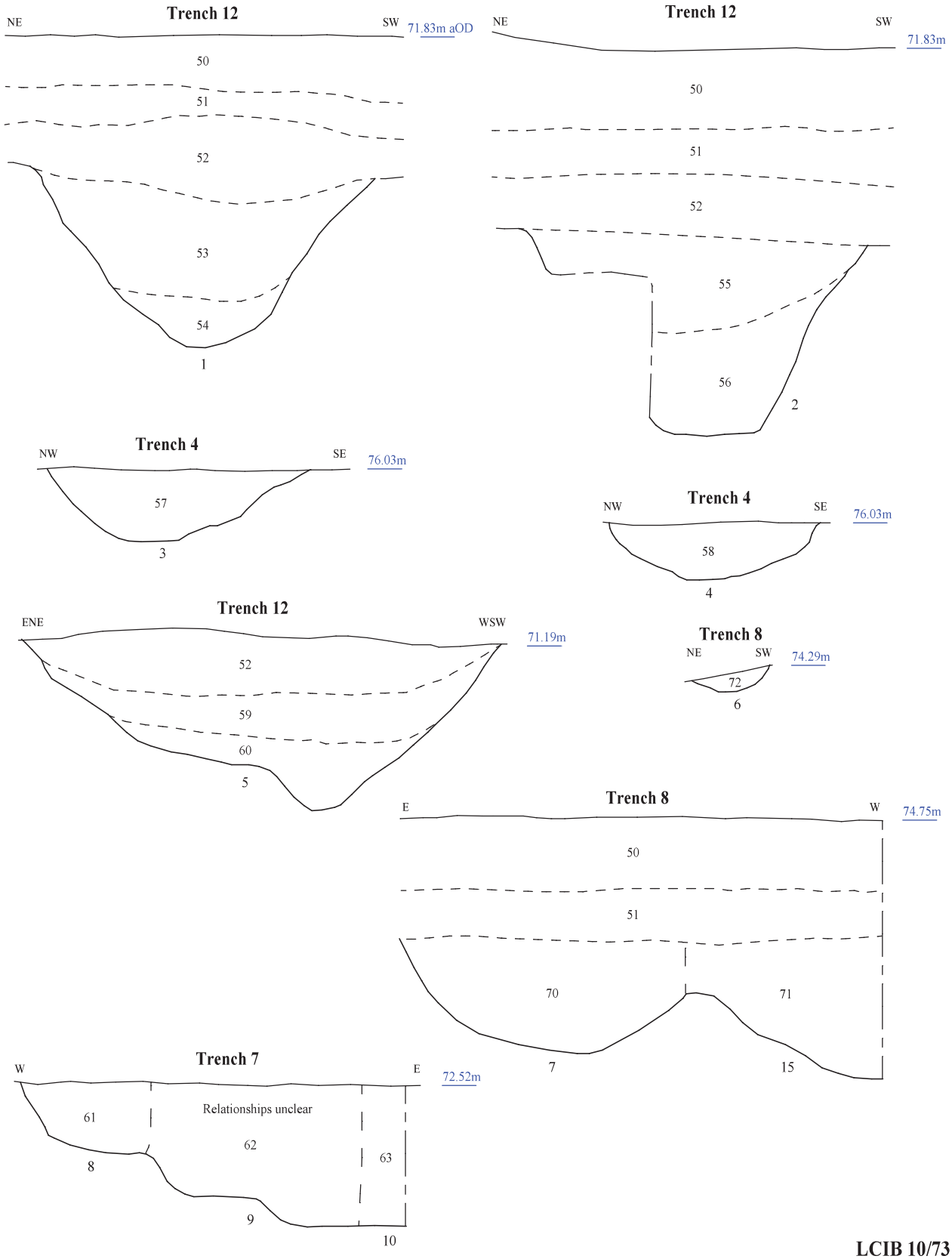

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Figure 5. Sections.

0 1m

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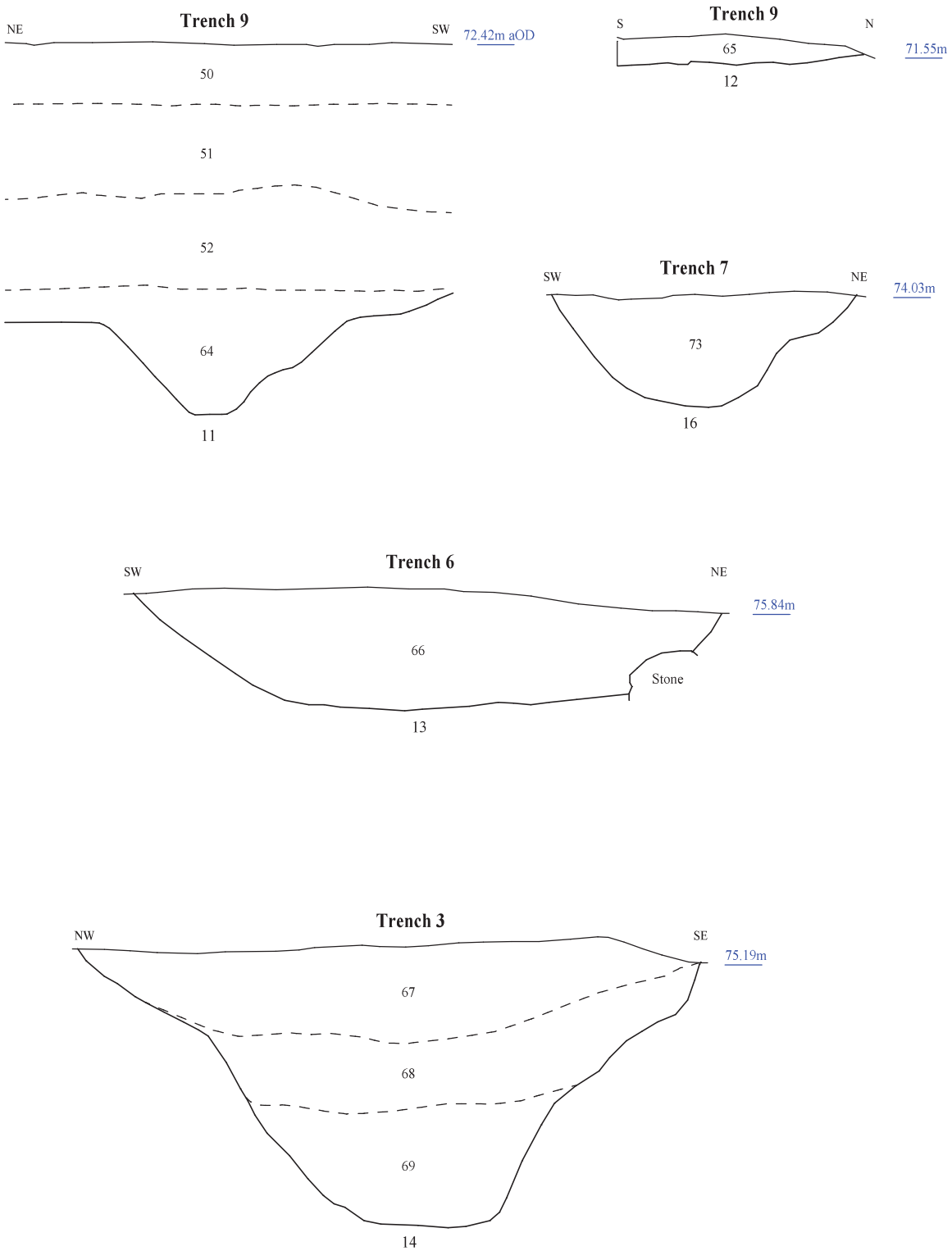

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Figure 6. Sections.

0 1m

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Plate 1. Trench 6, looking north east, scales: 2m 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 2. Trench 9, looking south west, scales: 2m, 1m and 0.5m.

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Plates 1 and 2

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Plate 3. Trench 6, ditch 13, looking north west, scales: 1m and 0.5m.

Plate 4. Trench 12, ditch 5, looking south, scales: 2m and 0.5m.

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Plates 3 and 4.

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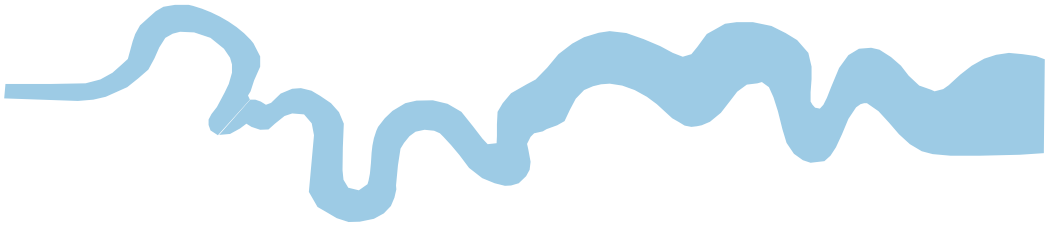
TIME CHART

	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



Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd,
47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading,
Berkshire, RG1 5NR

Tel: 0118 9260552
Fax: 0118 9260553
Email: tvas@tvas.co.uk
Web: www.tvas.co.uk