

**NEW POLICE HEADQUARTERS BUILDING,
WENDOVER ROAD, WALTON, AYLESBURY,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT
AND TRIAL TRENCHING**

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Preface

Every effort has been made in the preparation of this document to provide as complete an assessment as possible, within the terms of the specification. All statements and opinions in this document are offered in good faith. Albion Archaeology cannot accept responsibility for errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by a third party, or for any loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in this document.

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Structure of the report

After an introduction to the project in Section 1, this report presents the results of the desk-based assessment in Section 2 and the trial trenching in Section 3. A summary of the results of both is presented in Section 4. Section 5 is a bibliography. Information on sources for the desk-based assessment and contextual details for the trial trench are included as appendices in Sections 6–8.

Key Terms

Throughout this report the following terms or abbreviations are used:

BCAS	Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service
CBS	Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies
BSMR	Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
LPA	Local Planning Authority
<i>Procedures Manual</i>	<i>Procedures Manual Volume 1 Fieldwork</i> , 2 nd edn, 2001 Albion Archaeology



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This report was prepared by Matthew Smith and Victoria Osborn with illustrations by Joan Lightning.



Non-Technical Summary

A desk-based assessment and trial trenching evaluation were carried out on the site of a proposed new office building at the headquarters of Thames Valley Police, Wendover Road, Walton, Aylesbury.

The site lies in an area of archaeological significance with extensive settlement remains of Bronze Age through to Anglo-Saxon date located nearby. In the immediate vicinity, evidence for late Iron Age and Romano-British agricultural activity has been found.

The results of the desk-based assessment suggested that there was a high probability that the site would contain locally significant archaeological remains and that any remains within the area were likely to be well preserved.

Archaeological features were found during the trial trenching. However, they could not be accurately dated and therefore their significance remains uncertain. The trenching also found evidence to suggest that the preservation of any archaeological remains at the site may have been affected by activities associated with past cultivation and the more recent construction of the police station.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 *Introduction*

A planning application for the construction of three-storey office accommodation at the headquarters of Thames Valley Police on Wendover Road, Walton, Aylesbury (ref. 06/03032) was submitted to Aylesbury Vale District Council.

Because of the archaeological potential of the site, a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation was attached to the planning permission by the LPA in accordance with advice received from Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS).

In support of this condition, a Brief outlining the requirements for archaeological desk-based assessment and evaluation by trial trenching of the proposed development area was issued by BCAS (2006). Albion Archaeology was commissioned by QMP Management & Design on behalf of Thames Valley Police to carry out this work, the results of which will be used to inform any subsequent mitigation strategy.

1.2 *Site Location, Geology and Land Use*

The proposed development area lies approximately 0.9km south-east of Aylesbury town centre in the suburb of Walton and is centred on NGR SP82601316 (Fig. 1).

The proposed new office building measures approximately 20m x 14m (280m²) and is located to the rear of the Police Headquarters complex which is situated on Wendover Road. At the time of the works, the site was in use as a car park and covered with tarmac.

The height of the land in the area of the site lies at around 82m OD, and the underlying geology comprises Portland limestone (BGS 1994).

1.3 *Archaeological Background*

A number of previous archaeological excavations in the Walton area have revealed the presence of extensive settlement remains of Bronze Age to Anglo-Saxon date in the vicinity of the proposed development. The Saxon settlement excavated at Walton is considered to be of at least regional significance.

At a site 250m to the north-west, excavations revealed middle Bronze Age and middle Saxon settlement remains. Evidence for a pagan Saxon cemetery was also uncovered 400m north-east of the development site.

A watching brief during construction works in the adjacent High School located early to late Iron Age and Roman features, suggesting there may be a late Iron Age/Roman farmstead in the vicinity. Further work at the school found additional evidence of Romano-British agricultural activity.



1.4 Project Objectives

The results of both the desk-based assessment and trial trenching evaluation will be used to assess the archaeological potential and likely survival of remains at the site.

1.4.1 Desk-Based Assessment

The assessment itself will aim to provide the following information:

- Summarise the documented archaeology of the site and surrounding area.
- Identify and describe any standing buildings of historical interest in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development.
- Identify any designated legal or planning constraints of an archaeological or historical nature.
- Summarise known land use and disturbance.

1.4.2 Trial Trenching

The trial trenching will aim to gather sufficient information to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of any archaeological remains present at the site.

Specific research objectives include identifying whether there is any evidence to suggest the presence of Iron Age/Roman occupation or agricultural activity in the area.



2 DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

2.1 Methodology

The assessment was prepared in accordance with the IFA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* (1999).

It was carried out prior to the excavation of the evaluation trial trench and therefore reflects the state of knowledge at that time.

It comprises a review of archaeological and historical information located within a 0.25km radius (the Study Area) centred on the site of the proposed development. In some instances, information from a wider area has been included where it helps to place the site in its wider archaeological or historical context.

This information was obtained from the following principal archive sources:

- the Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record (BSMR)
- historic landscape characterisation data – formulated by the County Archaeological Service and held in the BSMR
- historic maps and documents from the Centre for Buckinghamshire Studies (CBS)
- archaeological bibliographies
- aerial photographs held within the BSMR
- archaeological excavation reports held within the BSMR
- published and unpublished secondary sources

A complete list of all BSMR records and referenced documents is contained in Section 6 of this report.

2.2 Summary of Evidence

2.2.1 Legal or Planning Constraints

There are no existing legal or planning constraints of an archaeological or historical nature that affect the proposed development area or the land and buildings in its immediate vicinity.

2.2.2 Aerial Photographs

No clear aerial photographs of the site are available that predate the construction of the Police Station. A photograph taken in 1994 shows the site in its present use as a car park.

2.2.3 Historic Mapping

Buckinghamshire in the 1760s and the 1820s: the county maps of Jefferys and Bryant

These two maps do not show any detail of the site itself. However, they do show Walton as an established hamlet and the main route from Walton to the centre of Aylesbury, now Walton Street, is clearly visible. Also clearly visible



is the river located to the north of Walton. It was known at this time as Bear Brook and divides Walton from Aylesbury.

Plan of the Hamlet of Walton 1800 (Traced from enclosure map)

The enclosure map of Walton of 1800 shows the area in much more detail. Houses and associated plots to the rear are visible and line both major route ways that are now Walton Street and Walton Road. The site clearly lies within apportioned enclosure number 20. This enclosure is listed by the map as being a house and close and was registered to John Rolls. The north-east boundary of this enclosure is still survives as the modern boundary between the Police Headquarters and the adjacent High School. The map also shows the location of two nearby ponds to the south and east of the site that are still present today.

1877 OS 1st edition 25 inch sheet and 1884 OS 6 inch (Fig. 3)

This map shows that Walton has grown and developed industrially with the construction of the Grand Union Canal to the north. The site clearly lies within plot 336. The plot is sub-rectangular in shape, tree-lined around the edges with a clearing in the centre. An 'L'-shaped building named Walton Grove is present to the south-west and it appears that plot 336 forms part of the gardens of this house.

1899 OS 2nd edition 25 inch sheet and 1912 OS special edition 25 inch (based on 2nd edition)

The boundaries of Walton are now shown much as they are today. The site has undergone some landscaping. Tree clearance has taken place and the only trees remaining are an ordered line of five along the north-east boundary of the site.

1911 RCHME. An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in Buckinghamshire, Vol. 1

A map showing Walton's historical monuments highlights Walton Road's rich assemblage of 16th to 18th century houses (all listed houses within the Study Area appear in Appendix 2). The map shows Walton Grove but with no boundary detail.

1925 OS 3rd edition 25 inch (Fig. 4) and 1950 OS 6 inch

In addition to the tree line on the north-east boundary, trees are now shown on the south-east boundary and encroaching on the south-east of the central clearing. There is now no distinct boundary between Walton Grove and the plot of land containing the site and it is clear that it forms part of its gardens. The 1950s map shows no change from the layout shown on the 1925 map.

1967 OS 1:10000

The modern Police HQ buildings can be seen flanking the proposed development area on all sides.

2.2.4 Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record

The records detail evidence ranging from the Neolithic period through to the 19th century within and in the vicinity of the Study Area (Fig. 2). Of particular



significance are the entries referring to settlement activity. The Study Area contains evidence for Middle Bronze settlement (BSMR 54991), a possible late Iron Age/Romano-British farmstead (BSMR 6377), early Saxon timber framed structures and grubenhaus (BSMR 6108, 6145, 549907) and a medieval building (BSMR 550006).

2.2.5 Previous Archaeological Work

A large number of archaeological investigations have been carried out within or close to the Study Area (Fig. 2). The continued recent development of the Walton area has led to an increase of excavations between 1970 and 2000 (see Appendix 2 for full list). These excavations, though not all published, give the clearest insight into Walton's underlying archaeology. They highlight the presence of Bronze Age (BSMR 5499, 6107, 6108) and Anglo-Saxon (BSMR 06145) settlement, and also record more dispersed evidence from the Iron Age, Romano-British and medieval periods.

More recent (post-2000) archaeological investigations include watching briefs and trial trenching evaluations. Of particular relevance to this assessment are the works carried out by Babbie Group (2003) and Albion Archaeology (2004) that are located between 40m and 90m respectively from the site in the adjacent High School.

The Babbie Group investigations uncovered a number of archaeological features including a Roman period building (BSMR 6377). Artefacts from the investigation showed possible continued occupation of the area from the early-middle Iron Age to around the 2nd century AD. The Albion Archaeology investigations confirmed the presence of Romano-British activity with the identification of a number of field boundaries (BSMR 637702).

2.2.6 Previous Assessments

The history of Walton has been previously summarised in Hanley and Hunt (1993), Parrott (1982), and in some detail in the *Victoria History of the Counties of England, Vol. 3*. In *An inventory of the historical Monuments in Buckinghamshire* (RCHME 1911) a map showing Walton's historical monuments highlights Walton Road's rich assemblage of 16th to 18th century houses (all listed houses within the study area appear in Appendix 2). Of greater relevance with regard to the site, Pevsner and Williamson (1994) refer to the Police Station directly as '*opened in 1961 in a pleasant and pre-existing landscape setting*'.

More recently, desk-based assessments of the *Old Brewery Close and Walton Street* (TVAS 2003a and b), and *82-84 Walton Street* (Archaeological Solutions Ltd 2005a and b) sites have been carried out and have incorporated some of the Study Area, though neither mention the site specifically.



2.3 Discussion of Archaeological Evidence and Significance by Period

2.3.1 Palaeolithic and Mesolithic (c. 40,000 – 5500BP)

There have been no recorded finds of the Palaeolithic or Mesolithic period within the Study Area as far as can be ascertained from a search of the BSMR and other relevant sources.

2.3.2 Neolithic (c. 3,500BC – 2000BC)

Towards the north-western limit of the Study Area, a flint artefact scatter (BSMR 549913) dating to the late Neolithic period was located during excavations at Walton Lodge (Dalwood *et al* 1989).

Approximately 100m to the west of the Study Area, Neolithic artefacts were found during the Walton Court investigations (Farley 1976) comprising pottery (BSMR 930001), two fragments of flint axes (BSMR 9300002) and an assortment of struck flints (BSMR 930003) including flakes, scrapers and cores.

2.3.3 Bronze Age (c. 2000 – 800BC)

Significant evidence for Bronze Age activity has been found within the Study Area at sites approximately 200-250m to the north-west of the development area. Excavations at Walton Lodge (Dalwood *et al* 1989), Walton Lodge Lane (BCMAS 1994) and the Orchard Site (TVAS 1996) all produced settlement evidence. A round house and associated features were present at Walton Lodge (BSMR 5499) and a Middle to Late Bronze Age round house and funerary remains, including a small cremation cemetery and other associated features, was found Walton Lodge Lane (BSMR 6107). Four circular structures and a number of shallow pits were found at the Orchard Site (BSMR 6108). Investigations at the Teachers Centre (Dalwood *et al* 1989) in the north of the Study Area uncovered Bronze Age pottery (BSMR 550007).

2.3.4 Iron Age (800BC – AD43)

Evidence for Iron Age activity has been discovered in close proximity to the site. Iron Age deposits (BSMR 6377) were found during a watching brief (Babtie Group 2003) at the site of the New Music Centre at Aylesbury High School c. 90m to the north-west of site. The majority of finds were dated to the Romano-British period (see below). However, a number of pits and a ditch, thought to be a field boundary, were dated to the middle or late Iron Age.

Iron Age evidence in the form of occasional pottery finds has been found at Croft Road (Dalwood and Hawkins 1988) and the Teachers Centre (Dalwood *et al* 1989), both to the north-east of the site in the vicinity of the Study Area boundary.

Outside of the study area, the main focus of local Iron Age activity is believed to have been the hillfort in the centre of Aylesbury (Farley 1996). Evidence of



occupation here included human and animal remains, a defensive ditch around the crest and pottery.

2.3.5 Roman (AD43 – AD410)

Evidence for Roman activity is abundant within the Study Area. The closest of this evidence, situated *c.* 30m to the north-east of the proposed development site, was found during archaeological investigations at Aylesbury High School (Albion Archaeology 2004). This work identified part of an early Roman period field system on a NW–SE alignment (BSMR 637702).

During the investigations at the site of the New Music Centre, remains of a Roman period farmstead (BSMR 6377/01) were uncovered. Finds included kiln furniture that suggested industrial activity in the area.

An inhumation cemetery, a building, an oven, and boundary ditches were excavated in 1994 at Walton Road Stores (SMA 1995), approximately 240m to the north-west of the site. In addition, several ditch systems were observed aligned perpendicular to the existing Walton Road. It was suggested these may have been part of an early Roman landscape due to the presence of Belgic brick (BSMR 6733)

Throughout the Study Area, isolated Roman period finds of coins, pottery and other objects have also been recorded.

2.3.6 Saxon (AD410 – AD1066)

Early Anglo-Saxon Walton appears to have been an extensive, dispersed settlement, with large unoccupied spaces between buildings (Dalwood and Hawkins 1988). This activity appears to be focused to the west of modern-day Walton Road.

At Walton Court (Farley 1976), two SFBs (sunken featured buildings) thought to date to the 5th century (BSMR 930) and a further two (BSMR 2163) containing 5th century pottery amongst other artefacts were recorded.

A further six SFBs and two post-built halls of early Saxon date (BSMR 6145) were recorded during excavations at Walton Road Stores (SMA 1995), located towards the north-western boundary of the Study Area. The buildings were described as randomly scattered and not respecting the rectilinear Romano-British field boundaries. Finds included loomweights, bone combs and gaming pieces. Late Saxon property boundaries were recorded but thought to be associated with Walton Road itself rather than the early Saxon structures.

Remains of a middle Saxon settlement were revealed during excavations at the Orchard Site (TVAS 1996). This comprised ten structures including eight post-built halls, one SFB (BSMR 6108) and associated pits, post holes and hearths. At the Walton Lodge site (Dalwood *et al* 1989), 50m to the south-east of the Orchard Site, a middle Saxon hall and a round house was found (BSMR 5499). Two SFBs were also excavated to the north-west at Croft Road (BSMR 5593).



At the former Teachers Centre (Dalwood *et al* 1989), late Saxon gullies relating to the layout of tenements were found (BSMR 5555). A small amount of pottery and some features were found at 82-84 Walton Street (Archaeological Solutions 2005b).

2.3.7 Medieval (AD1066 – 1550)

Although Walton is now a suburb of Aylesbury, it was originally a separate settlement. Documentary sources indicate the existence of a separate manor in AD 1237-40 (Mawer and Stenton 1925).

The Stonor family is recorded as owning land in Walton during the reign of Edward II. Further mention is made of Gilbert de Stoner who died in AD1415 having owned a manor at Walton. A later source refers to John, Duke of Norfolk owning land there in AD1461. The manor of Walton was then transferred to the church (Sheanan 1861).

Walton Court farmhouse, c.400m to the south-west of the current site, is considered the likely location for the original manor house. This suggestion is reinforced by a limited amount of physical evidence in the form of earthworks indicated on cartographic sources as 'Intrenchments' (RCHME 1911). The results of archaeological investigation of these earthworks in 1973 suggested they were of medieval date (BSMR 930).

The layout of various properties either side of Walton Street is thought to date from the 11th century. The excavations at the Police Houses (Dalwood and Hawkins 1988) recorded 10th century tenement boundary gullies along with a major medieval boundary ditch thought to be a continuation of the manorial boundary (BSMR 5555).

Excavations at Walton Lodge Lane (BSMR 6731) produced four large pit clusters and several post-holes. Recovered artefacts indicated a medieval date for these features, suggesting settlement existed along present day Walton Road at this time.

Other excavations within the Study Area at the Teachers Centre (Dalwood *et al* 1989) (BSMR 5500) and Croft Road (Dalwood and Hawkins, 1988) (BSMR 5593) have also produced evidence of medieval occupation.

2.3.8 Post-medieval – present (AD1550 – present)

The site lies on land previously associated with Walton Grove and buildings in the location of Walton Grove appear on the 1800 enclosure map although they are not named.

In 1772 the parish of Aylesbury was enclosed by Act of Parliament. At this time the largest single landowner was the prebendary of Heydour-cum-Walton who received 200 acres for Walton Court Farm.



In 1759 the London Foundling Hospital (BSMR 6734) opened a country branch at the Crofts on the north side of Walton Road. Within the grounds of this hospital stood Walton House. This was demolished between 1945-6 and therefore its origins remain obscure. However, a gateway with ornamental brickwork associated with this building indicates that it may have been constructed during the 17th century.

Holy Trinity Church on Walton Street was consecrated in 1845 and represents one of the few surviving Victorian churches in Aylesbury (BSMR 6719). It is constructed of brick, flint and stone.

Many of the buildings which still exist within Walton were constructed in the Victorian period. There are also a large number of surviving buildings along Walton Street and Walton Road that are 17th century in date (RCHME 1911). It is probable that many of the Victorian facades conceal earlier, timber-framed 17th century buildings (Pevsner and Williamson 1994).

The construction of the Aylesbury arm of the Grand Union Canal (BSMR 2952) and the Great Western Railway, opened in 1815 and 1863 respectively, stimulated the industrial development of the area. Numerous references in the BSMR indicate landing stages and warehouses associated with canal side industry. This industrial heritage is still present in the form of the Nestle building, built in 1870, c.500m to the north of the site.

Several other factories such as the now demolished Hazell Watson and Viney's printing works, opened in 1879, (c.400m to the north-east of the site) and the engine works (100m to the north-east of the site) also hint at the industrial past of this part of Aylesbury (Parrot 1982, Pevsner and Williamson 1994).

In recent decades many office buildings were constructed in Walton Street in response to a growing insurance industry (Hanley and Hunt 1993). In order to make way for this modern development much of the post-medieval and early modern architecture has been removed. This includes Aylesbury Urban District Council electricity depot (BSMR 6721) built in 1915 and demolished in 1999.

The current Police Headquarters was built on the Walton Grove site in 1961 (Pevsner and Williamson 1994). Construction of new housing estates and other developments have also taken place within the immediate vicinity of the Police Headquarters and Aylesbury High School.

2.4 Assessment Synthesis

2.4.1 Previous Land Use

The proposed development area has been shown in this study to have been a garden since at least 1800 and prior to this, probably arable land. The Police Headquarters was constructed in 1961, but the development area itself appears



never to have been occupied by structures, it being principally an open space or used as a car parking area.

2.4.2 Archaeological Potential

The landscape and nature of the soil in and around Walton appears to have encouraged settlement in the area since antiquity and the results of this study demonstrate an abundance of significant archaeological remains from the Bronze Age onwards located within Walton and the Study Area.

Much of this evidence occurs some distance to the north-west of the proposed development area but this circumstance may simply reflect a bias of archaeological information for that area, as a result of a greater number of archaeological investigations, rather than the actual distribution of archaeological evidence.

The closest known archaeological remains to the site are the late Iron Age/Romano-British field systems located at Aylesbury High School. Although the full extent of this field system is not known, the potential for its continuation into the wider landscape is high.

2.4.3 Impact of Proposed Development

Although the foundation design is not known at present, it is likely that the construction of the proposed three storey building will have a significant impact on any archaeological remains present at the site.

2.4.4 Summary

The proposed development area lies in a zone of high archaeological potential, although there is no direct evidence of archaeological remains being present at the site. However, archaeological investigations nearby suggest a high probability that the proposed development area may contain archaeological remains associated with late Iron Age/ Romano-British rural activity. If present, these remains are likely to be of local, rather than regional or national significance.

It is likely that the preservation of any remains at the site will be good as the area has not been affected directly by post-medieval structures or modern agricultural practices, such as mechanised ploughing. The impact of the construction of the nearby Police Headquarters buildings and the site's subsequent use as a car park is unknown, although indications are that any impacts would have been minimal.

If there are any archaeological remains present at the site, it is likely that they will be significantly affected by the proposed development.

No historic buildings are located in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area and it is not affected by any existing legal or planning constraints.



3 TRIAL TRENCHING

3.1 Methodology

In accordance with the requirements of the BCAS brief, a Project Design (Albion Archaeology 2007) was prepared for the works and subsequently approved by that office. This document detailed the methodologies and procedures that would be followed during the course of the project.

The evaluation comprised the excavation of a single trial trench measuring approximately 20m x 1.5m (30m²), and representing a little over 10% of the proposed development area. It was sited centrally on a NW–SE orientation within the footprint of the proposed new building, and was excavated between 5th and 6th March, 2007 (Fig. 5).

During the works, it was found necessary to leave a portion of the trench unexcavated in order to leave intact an existing surface water drain.

Throughout the project the standards set out in the IFA *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*, Albion Archaeology's *Procedures Manual for Archaeological Fieldwork and the Analysis of Fieldwork Records* (2001), the IFA Code of Conduct and English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects* (1991) were adhered to.

The detailed trial trenching methodology was as follows:

- The trench was marked out by hand in advance of machining to ensure accurate location.
- An electronic Cable Avoidance Tool was used to identify any existing services.
- The modern overburden was removed by machine, supervised by an experienced archaeologist, down to the top of archaeological deposits and undisturbed geological deposits.
- A unique block of reference numbers was issued for the trench.
- The archaeological features uncovered were excavated by hand, and recorded in accordance with Albion Archaeology's *Procedure Manual*.
- Backfilling of the trial trench was carried out following inspection by the BCAS representative.

All archaeological deposits and features were assigned an individual number ('context'). Within this report, numbers in brackets refer to these contexts. Cut features (*i.e.* pits, ditches *etc.*) are expressed [**], layers and deposits within cut features are expressed (**).

3.2 Results

The depth of overburden varied from 0.46m at the western end of the trench, to 0.70m at the eastern end. This overburden formed three distinct layers throughout the trench:



- the modern tarmac surface of the car park (1), 0.13m thick.
- an intermittent gravel makeup layer (2), 0.20m thick.
- a brick rubble and concrete makeup layer (4), 0.34-0.54m thick.

A further consolidation layer (3) comprising of a dark greyish brown silty clay containing brick inclusions was found at the western end of the trench only. It was 0.26m thick and lay directly below (4). Geological deposits were found beneath these overburden deposits. In places, this material was scarred by linear striations [11], on a near north-south orientation, indicative of plough damage. No topsoils or subsoils were found within the trench.

Two archaeological features were found cutting the natural geology. Towards the northern end of the trench was a shallow, narrow gulley [6] orientated almost north-south. It measured 0.70m wide and 0.13m deep and extended out from the north-eastern edge of the trench but terminated before reaching the opposite baulk. It was filled with a compact silty sand but produced no finds despite being excavated in its entirety.

At the opposite end of the trench was a large, sub circular pit [8] extending out of the north-eastern side of the trench. It contained, a primary fill of a mid brown grey silty clay 0.17m thick, and a darker blue grey silty clay secondary fill, 0.25m thick. Again, all of the exposed portion of the feature was excavated but no finds were recovered.

3.3 Trial Trenching Synthesis

The form of the two features found within the trench suggests that they were originally hand excavated, and the nature of their fills, and lack of post-medieval or modern material within them, suggest they are of some age. These characteristics suggest the features are of archaeological interest, but the lack of dating evidence from them makes any further evaluation of their significance difficult. It is worth noting that both the linear 'plough' striations and gulley feature are on a similar orientation and this may indicate that there is an association between their function and/or possibly their date.

The trench also demonstrated that overburden consisted solely of modern, artificial dumps of material and that no naturally formed soils were present. This suggests that such material was deliberately removed at some point and this action may have had an adverse impact upon underlying archaeological remains in the area.



4 CONCLUSION

The results of the desk-based assessment suggested that there was a high probability that the site of the proposed development would contain locally significant archaeological remains associated with late Iron Age/ Romano-British rural activity, and that any remains within the area were likely to be well preserved due to the limited impact of post-medieval and modern development and agriculture in the area.

However, the trial trenching provided no conclusive evidence to support the first part of this assertion, and actually tended to weaken its second part. The archaeological remains found at the site comprised a gulley and a pit, neither of which produced dating evidence, despite extensive hand excavation. The gulley could represent a boundary feature, and an Iron Age/Romano-British date for this, and the accompanying pit, cannot be ruled out. However, the alignment of the gulley is contrary to that of the early Roman period field system identified in nearby investigations.

The evidence from the trial trench also indicated that there had been some impact from cultivation activities at the site, although probably originating in the pre-mechanised era and therefore limited in their effect. More significant was the lack of protective top or subsoils overlying natural and archaeological deposits and it is highly likely that these soils were deliberately removed, probably by machine, during the construction of the Police Headquarters in the 1960s. Both of the above circumstances suggest that although archaeological remains are present at the site, they are likely to have been damaged or truncated to some extent.



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| Dalwood, H and Hawkins, A. | 1988. | <i>Excavations in Walton, Aylesbury, 1987: Late Iron Age, Saxon and Medieval Occupation in Croft Road and at the Police Houses, Walton Street.</i> |
| Dalwood, H, <i>et al.</i> | 1989. | <i>Excavations at Walton, Aylesbury 1985-1986. Records of Bucks 31, 137-225.</i> |
| Farley, M. | 1976. | <i>Saxon and Medieval Walton, Aylesbury. Excavations 1973-74' in Records of Bucks Vol. 20.</i> |
| Farley, M. | 1996. | <i>'Archaeological notes from Buckinghamshire County Museum' in Records of Bucks Vol.25.</i> |
| Hanley, H. and Hunt J. | 1993. | <i>Aylesbury: A Pictorial History.</i> Phillimore. |
| IFA. | 2001. | <i>Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment.</i> |
| Mawer, A. and Stenton, F. M. | 1925. | <i>The Place names of Buckinghamshire.</i> Cambridge University Press. |
| Parrott, H. | 1982. | <i>Aylesbury Town Yesterdays.</i> The Kylin Press. |
| Pevsner N. and Williamson, E. | 1994. | <i>The Buildings of Buckinghamshire,</i> Penguin. |
| RCHME. | 1911. | <i>An inventory of the historical Monuments in Buckinghamshire. Vol. 1.</i> HMSO, London |
| Sheanan, J. | 1861. | <i>History and Topography of Buckinghamshire.</i> Longman Green. |
| South Midlands | 1995. | <i>Walton Road Stores Excavations, Aylesbury.</i> CBA Report |

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Archaeology (SMA)	No. 25	
Thames Valley Archaeological Service (TVAS).	1996.	<i>The excavations of Saxon and Bronze Age deposits at the Orchard Site, Walton Road, Walton.</i>
Thames Valley Archaeological Service (TVAS).	2003a.	<i>Old Brewery Close and Walton Street, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire: An Archaeological Desk Based Assessment.</i>
Thames Valley Archaeological Service (TVAS).	2003b.	<i>Old Brewery Close and Walton Street, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire: An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>
Victoria County History (VCH).	1969.	<i>Victoria History of the Counties of England, Vol. 3 (1925)</i> University of London Institute of Historical Research/Dawsons of Pall Mall.



6 APPENDIX 1: SOURCES CONSULTED

6.1 Aerial Photographs

Year	Vertical or Oblique	Colour or B+W	Film/ Run/ Photo no
1994	O	B + W	BCM A20/8/8

6.2 Historical Mapping

Description	Date	Reference
Jeffery's map of Buckinghamshire	1770	
Plan of the hamlet of Walton in the Parish of Aylesbury and County of Bucks describing the several old enclosures also the several roads and new allotments as set out by the commissioners on the enclosures thereof 1799	1800	IR/20 R.
A sketch or eye draft of Aylesbury, in the County of Bucks, taken by W. ^m Rutt land surveyor	1809	
2 inch Ordnance Surveyor's Draft Map OSD 155 (series 108)	1813	OSD 9
Bryant's map of Buckinghamshire	1824	
OS 1 st Edition, 25 inch.	1877	Buckinghamshire Sheet XXVIII.16
OS 6 inch	1884	Sheet XXVIII
OS 2 nd Edition, 25 inch	1899	Buckinghamshire Sheet XXVIII.16
OS Special Edition, 25 inch	1912	Buckinghamshire Sheet XXVIII.16
OS 3rd edition 25 inch	1925	Buckinghamshire Sheet XXVIII.16
OS 6 inch	1950	Sheet SP81 SW
OS 1:10000	1967	Sheet SP82 13 SW
OS 1:10000	1982	Sheet SP81 SW

6.3 Consulted Publications (additional to main bibliography)

Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd.	2002.	<i>A Report on Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring at 100-102 Walton Street Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.</i>
Archaeological Solutions Ltd.	2005.	<i>82-84 Walton Street, Long Stay car park and the Servicemen's Club, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation.</i>
Jacobs Babbie.	2005.	<i>41 Walton Street, Aylesbury: Archaeological Watching Brief.</i>
Sutton Archaeological Services.	1999.	<i>Archaeological Assessment on.3 Granville Road/Buckingham Street, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.</i>
Taylor, A.	1998.	<i>South East Cambridgeshire and the Fen Edge. Cambridgeshire County Council.</i>
Thames Valley Archaeological Service (TVAS).	2006.	<i>91-97 New Street, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire: An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>



7 APPENDIX 2: BSMR INFORMATION

7.1 BSMR Records

Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	Period	NGR Centered
9300000	Walton Court	Site	Early Neolithic to Late	SP 8227-1319
9300001	Walton Court	Find spot	Neolithic	SP 8225-1319
9300002	Walton Court	Find spot	Neolithic	SP 8225-1319
9300003	Walton Court	Find spot	Neolithic	SP 8225-1319
9300004	Walton Court	Find spot	Saxon	SP 8225-1319
9301000	Walton Court	Artefact Scatter	Roman	SP 8225-1319
9301001	Walton Court	Find spot	Roman	SP 8225-1319
9301002	Walton Court	Find spot	Roman	SP 8225-1319
9301003	Walton Court	Find spot	Roman	SP 8255-1319
9302000	Walton Court	Post Built Structure	Saxon	SP 8225-1319
9302001	Walton Court	Timber Framed Building	Saxon	SP 8225-1319
9302002	Walton Court	Grubenhau	Saxon	SP 8225-1319
9302003	Walton Court	Drain	Saxon	SP 8225-1319
9302006	Walton Court	Find spot	Saxon	SP 8225-1319
9302007	Walton Court	Find spot	Saxon	SP 8225-1319
9303000	Walton Court	Hamlet	10th Century to 11th	SP 8225-1319
9303001	Walton Court	Bank (earthwork)	11th Century	SP 8225-1319
9303002	Walton Court	Post Hole	10th Century	SP 8225-1319
9303003	Walton Court	Boundary Ditch	10th Century	SP 8225-1319
9303004	Walton Court	Post Hole	10th Century	SP 8225-1319
9303005	Walton Court	Gully	10th Century	SP 8225-1319
9303006	Walton Court	Gully	11th Century	SP 8225-1319
9303007	Walton Court	Drain	11th Century	SP 8225-1319



Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	Period	NGR Centered
9303008	Walton Court	Pit	10th Century to 11th	SP 8225-1319
9303009	Walton Court	Pit	11th Century	SP 8225-1319
9303010	Walton Court	Midden	11th Century	SP 8225-1319
9303011	Walton Court	Sand Pit	10th Century to 11th	SP 8225-1319
9303012	Walton Court	Find spot	10 th -11 th century	SP 8225-1319
9303013	Walton Court	Find spot	10 th -11 th century	SP 8225-1319
9303014	Walton Court	Find spot	Saxon	SP 8225-1319
9303015	Walton Court	Find spot	10 th -11 th century	SP 8225-1319
9303016	Walton Court	Find spot	10 th -11 th century	SP 8225-1319
9304000	Walton Court	Building	12th Century to 13th	SP 8225-1319
9304001	Walton Court	Ditch	12th Century to 13th	SP 8225-1319
9304002	Walton Court	Drain	12th Century to 13th	SP 8225-1319
9304003	Walton Court	Pit	12th Century	SP 8225-1319
9304004	Walton Court	Sand Pit	12th Century	SP 8225-1319
9304005	Walton Court	Find spot	12th Century	SP 8225-1319
9304006	Walton Court	Find spot	12th Century to 13th	SP 8225-1319
9305000	Walton Court	Field Boundary	Medieval to Post Medieval	SP 8225-1319
9305001	Walton Court	Dovecote	Post Medieval (Gen)	SP 8225-1319
9305002	Walton Court	Drain	Post Medieval (Gen)	SP 8225-1319
9305003	Walton Court	Find spot	Medieval	SP 8225-1319
9305004	Walton Court	Find spot	Medieval	SP 8225-1319
9306000	Walton Court	House	19th Century	SP 8225-1319
9306001	Aylesbury Conservative Club	Farmyard	Post Medieval (Gen)	SP 8230-1314
25001000	Aylesbury	Find spot	Roman	SP 8200-1350
25002000	Aylesbury?	Find spot	Roman	SP 8200-1350



Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	Period	NGR Centered
25004000	Aylesbury, nr Aylesbury	Find spot	Roman	SP 8200-1350
25500000	Court Farm Aylesbury	Find spot	Roman	SP 8229-1318
44800000	Market place towards London	Road	16th Century	SP 8218-1340
53200000	Mr Graces Farm, Walton	Find spot	Roman	SP 8230-1320
55507000	Ex-police houses, Walton St.	House	19th Century	SP 8221-1329
105003000	Akeman Street	Road	Roman	SP 8200-1400
180600000	Aylesbury	Find spot	Iron Age	SP 8200-1350
180601000	Aylesbury	Find spot	Iron Age	SP 8200-1350
180602000	Aylesbury	Find spot	Iron Age	SP 8200-1350
181200000	Mr X's farm Nr Aylesbury	Find spot	Roman	SP 8200-1350
181300000	Aylesbury RDC offices	Find spot	Medieval	SP 8225-1325
203500000	Viatores Route 173A-D	Road	Roman	SP 7910-2000
203502000	Viatores Route 173 A-D	Road	Roman	SP 7910-2000
203503000	Viatores Route 173 A-D	Road	Roman	SP 7910-2000
203504000	Viatores Route 173 A-D	Road	Roman	SP 7910-2000
203505000	Viatores Route 173 A-D	Road	Roman	SP 7910-2000
213000000	Walton Grange, Walton Road	House	16th Century to 19th	SP 8253-1330
213001000	Walton Grange, Walton Road	Carving	Medieval	SP 8253-1330
231800000	Walton Road	Pit	Medieval	SP 8256-1339
231800001	Walton Road	Find spot	Medieval	SP 8256-1339
250000000	Aylesbury Garden	Find spot	Roman	SP 8200-1350
295200000	Arm of Grand Union Canal	Canal	19 th Century	SP 8697-1394
549900000	Walton Lodge	Settlement	Bronze Age	SP 8238-1325
549901000	Walton Lodge	Oven	Medieval	SP 8238-1325
549902000	Walton Lodge	Trackway	Medieval	SP 8238-1325



Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	Period	NGR Centered
549903000	Walton Lodge	Pit	Medieval	SP 8225-1325
549904000	Walton Lodge	Post Hole	Medieval	SP 8238-1325
549905000	Walton Lodge	Find spot	12th Century to 13th	SP 8238-1325
549906000	Walton Lodge	Ditch	Early Medieval/Dark	SP 8238-1325
549907000	Walton Lodge	Timber Framed Building	6th Century to 7th	SP 8238-1325
549908000	Walton Lodge	Drain	Early Medieval/Dark	SP 8238-1325
549908001	Walton Lodge	Find spot	Saxon	SP 8238-1325
549909000	Walton Lodge	Find spot	Saxon	SP 8238-1325
549909001	Walton Lodge	Find spot	Saxon	SP 8238-1325
549909002	Walton Lodge	Find spot	Saxon	SP 8238-1325
549910000	Walton Lodge	Settlement	Middle Bronze Age	SP 8238-1325
549910001	Walton Lodge	Hut Circle	Middle Bronze Age	SP 8238-1325
549910002	Walton Lodge	Find spot	Bronze Age	SP 8238-1325
549910003	Walton Lodge	Find spot	Bronze Age	SP 8238-1325
549911000	Walton Lodge	Find spot	Iron Age	SP 8238-1325
549912000	Walton Lodge	Find spot	Roman	SP 8238-1325
549912001	Walton Lodge	Find spot	Roman	SP 8238-1325
549912002	Walton Lodge	Find spot	Roman	SP 8238-1325
549913000	Walton Lodge	Artefact Scatter	Early Neolithic to Late	SP 8238-1325
549914000	Walton Lodge	Find spot	Bronze Age	SP 8238-1325
550000000	Teachers Centre	Yard	Medieval	SP 8252-1334
550001000	Teachers Centre	Boundary Ditch	11th Century to 12th	SP 8252-1334
550002000	Teachers Centre	Pit	12th Century to 13th	SP 8252-1334
550003000	Teachers Centre	Well	Medieval	SP 8252-1334
550004000	Teachers centre	Find spot	Medieval	SP 8252-1334



Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	Period	NGR Centered
550005000	Teachers Centre	Ditch	Post Medieval (Gen)	SP 8252-1334
550006000	Teachers Centre	Building	Post Medieval (Gen)	SP 8252-1334
550006001	Teachers centre	Find spot	Post Medieval (Gen)	SP 8252-1334
550007000	Teachers Centre	Find spot	Bronze Age	SP 8252-1334
550008000	Teachers Centre	Find spot	Iron Age	SP 8252-1334
550008001	Teachers Centre	Find spot	Iron Age	SP 8252-1334
550009000	Teachers Centre	Find spot	Roman	SP 8252-1334
550010000	Teachers Centre	Find spot	11th Century to 12th	SP 8252-1334
555500000	Ex-Police Houses, Walton Street	Site	Early Neolithic to Late	SP 8221-1329
555501000	Ex-police houses, Walton St.	Boundary Ditch	10th Century	SP 8221-1329
555502000	Ex-police houses, Walton St.	Boundary Ditch	12th Century to 13th	SP 8221-1329
555503000	Ex-police houses, Walton St.	Pit	14th Century to 15th	SP 8221-1329
555504000	Ex-police houses, Walton St.	Trackway	Medieval	SP 8221-1329
555505000	Ex-police houses, Walton St	Find spot	Medieval	SP 8221-1329
555506000	Ex-police houses, Walton St	Find spot	Medieval	SP 8221-1329
555508000	Ex-police houses, Walton St	Find spot	Bronze and Iron Age	SP 8221-1329
555509000	Ex-police houses, Walton St	Find spot	Roman	SP 8221-1329
555510000	Ex-police houses, Walton St	Artefact Scatter	Bronze Age	SP 8221-1329
559300000	Croft Road	Hamlet	10 th – 11 th	SP 8249-1342
610700000	Walton Lodge Lane, Aylesbury	Pit	Bronze Age	SP 8242-1327
610800000	The Orchard Site, off Walton Road, Aylesbury	Grubenhaus	6th Century to 8th	SP 8230-1335
614500000	Walton Road Stores, Walton	Grubenhaus	6th Century to 7th	SP 8243-1333
637700000	Aylesbury High School, Walton Road	Farmstead	Late Iron to 2nd	SP 8258-1326
637701000	Aylesbury High School, Walton Road	Boundary Ditch	Late Iron to 2nd	SP 8258-1326
637702000	Aylesbury High School, Walton Road	Field Boundary	Roman	SP 8261-1320



Ref	Site Name	Monument Type	Period	NGR Centered
672400000	The Orchard Site, off Walton Road, Aylesbury	Post Built Structure	Middle Bronze Age	SP 8237-1329
671900000	Holy Trinity Church	Church	1843-5	SP 82292-13318
672102000	Canal landing platform	Canal	19 th Century	SP 82267-13538
673100000	Walton Lodge Lane, Aylesbury	Pit	Medieval	SP 8243-1327
673200000	Walton Road Stores, Walton	Round House (domestic)	Middle Bronze Age	SP 8242-1331
673300000	Walton Road Stores, Walton	Boundary Ditch	Roman	SP 8244-1334
673400000	Walton Road Stores, Walton	Orphanage	18th Century	SP 8245-1336
678300000	Aylesbury Conservative Club, 100-2 Walton Street	Find spot	Post Medieval (Gen)	SP 8231-1318
1208401000	No 19 Walton Road	House	17th Century	SP 8243-1320
1208700000	No 23 Walton Road	House	18th Century	SP 8244-1322
1208800000	Granary to the Malt House	Granary	17th Century	SP 8250-1330
1209200000	No 3 Walton Terrace	House	18th Century to 19th	SP 8231-1327
1209201000	No's 5 and 7 Walton Terrace	House	18th Century	SP 8232-1326
1209202000	No 9 Walton Terrace	House	19th Century	SP 8233-1325
1209204000	No 10 Walton Terrace	House	19th Century	SP 8236-1322
1209205000	No 15 Walton Terrace	House	19th Century	SP 8237-1320
1209206000	No 17 Walton Terrace	House	18th Century	SP 8237-1320
1209207000	No 19 The Brick Layers Arms	Inn	19th Century	SP 8238-1318
1209208000	No 21 Walton Terrace	House	19th Century	SP 8239-1318
1209209000	No 23 Walton Terrace	House	18th Century	SP 8239-1317
1209210000	No 25 Walton Terrace	House	19th Century	SP 8240-1317
1210300000	Horse and Jockey public house	Inn	17th Century	SP 8237-1316

7.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

Date	Event ID	BSMR No.	Description	Originator/Report or Publication	NGR
1973-1974	11145	9300000, 9301000, 9302000, 9302001, 9302002, 9302003,	Archaeological excavations in area adjoining Walton Court	M. Farley. 1976. Saxon and Medieval Walton,	SP 82260/13194

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		9302004, 9303000, 9304001, 9304002, 9304003, 9304004, 9305000, 9305002, 216300000.	Farm and of large earthwork. Produced possible foundations of manorial work next to farm and two Saxon grubenhauser and a palisade trench in area of earthwork which was dated to the 13 th C.	Aylesbury, Excavations 1973-74 in <i>Records of Bucks</i> Vol. 20.	
1985-1986	11555	549900000, 549901000, 549902000, 549903000, 549904000, 549906000, 549907000, 549908000, 549910000, 549910001.	Archaeological excavation at Walton lodge, Walton Street. Revealed a medieval stone oven and associated features; an early/mid Saxon post built hall and a Bronze Age roundhouse with associated features.	Dalwood H <i>et al.</i> 1989. Excavations in Walton, Aylesbury, 1985-1986 in <i>Records of Bucks</i> Vol. 31.	SP 82377/13240
1986	10800	550000000, 550001000, 550002000, 550003000, 550005000, 550006000.	Archaeological excavations at grounds of former teacher centre. These unearthed medieval boundary ditches, five pits, a well and other features. Also found was Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery.	Dalwood H <i>et al.</i> 1989. Excavations in Walton, Aylesbury, 1985-1986 in <i>Records of Bucks</i> Vol. 31.	SP 82537/13353
1987	10520	555500000, 555501000, 555502000, 555503000, 555504000, 555505000, 555506000, 555507000, 555509000, 555510000.	Archaeological excavations at the site of six former police houses. Located late Saxon features and a large medieval ditch, pits and postholes.	Dalwood and Hawkins. 1988. <i>Excavations in Walton, Aylesbury 1987: late Iron Age, Saxon and Medieval occupation in Croft Road and at the police houses, Walton St.</i>	SP 82225/13318
1987	10661	559300000, 559301000, 559302000, 559304000, 559305000, 559306000, 559307000, 559308000.	A watching brief and salvage excavation at Croft Road, Walton. 2 post type Saxon sunken floor buildings as well as Iron Age, Roman and medieval ditches and a possible medieval building.	Dalwood and Hawkins. 1988. <i>Excavations in Walton, Aylesbury 1987: late Iron Age, Saxon and Medieval occupation in Croft Road and at the police houses, Walton St.</i>	SP 82488/13409
1994	11109	610700000, 673100000.	Excavations at Walton lodge lane. Pits, postholes, two hearths, a gully and a small cremation cemetery were found. Finds indicate some late Neolithic-early Bronze Age activity with the	M Farley. 1996. Archaeological notes from Buckinghamshire County Museum in <i>Records of Bucks</i> Vol.25. BCMAS 1994. <i>An interim report on</i>	SP 82426/13273



			majority from the middle to late Bronze age.	<i>archaeological investigations on land adjacent to Walton Lodge.</i>	
1994	16063	610800000, 672400000.	Excavations at the Orchard site, off Walton Road Aylesbury. Remains of at least 4 circular post built structures and associated pits. Thought to be middle Bronze Age to late Bronze Age/early Iron Age in Date.	Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 1996. <i>The excavations of Saxon and Bronze Age deposits at the Orchard site, Walton Road, Walton.</i>	SP 82385/13291
1994	16068	614500000, 673200000, 673300000, 673400000.	Archaeological excavations at Walton Road stores, Walton. Excavations uncovered a Bronze Age round house and a number of pits at the southern end of site.	South Midlands Archaeology. 1995. <i>Walton Road Stores Excavations, Aylesbury.</i> CBA Report No. 25.	SP 82450/13353
2000	16110	63770000, 637701000.	A watching brief that uncovered a possible late Iron Age/early Romano-British farmstead with traces of the early to middle Iron Age.	Babtie Group. 2003. <i>Aylesbury High School: Archaeological Watching Brief Report</i>	SP 82586/13266
2000	16111	None	A watching brief carried out at the tennis courts and long jump pits at Aylesbury High School.	Babtie Group. 2003. <i>Aylesbury High School: Archaeological watching brief report.</i>	SP 82677/13205
2001-2002	16112	None	A watching brief carried out for replacement classrooms at Aylesbury High School.	Babtie Group. 2003. <i>Aylesbury High School: Archaeological Watching Brief Report</i>	SP 82724/13280
2002	16201	9306001, 678300000.	A watching brief carried out at Aylesbury Conservative Club 100-102 Walton Road, Walton. Uncovered two finds spots of medieval material.	Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd. 2002. <i>A report on an archaeological excavation and monitoring at 100-102 Walton street, Aylesbury.</i>	SP 82309/13165
2003	16429	None	An archaeological evaluation carried out at Old Brewery Close Walton St, Aylesbury. Area had been truncated by post medieval structures.	Thames Valley Archaeological Services. 2003. <i>Old Brewery Close and Walton St, Aylesbury: An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>	SP 82270/13381



2004	16484	637702000	An evaluation carried out at Aylesbury high school, Walton. Southern trenches contained probable Romano-British field boundary ditches.	Albion Archaeology. 2004. <i>Aylesbury High School: Archaeological Field Evaluation.</i>	SP 82606/13223
2005	16635	None	A watching brief at No 41 Walton St, Aylesbury.	Jacobs Babbie. 2005. <i>41 Walton St, Aylesbury Watching Brief Report.</i>	SP 82462/13270
2005	16705	None	Archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) at 82-84 Walton Street, Aylesbury. Saxon and medieval features of ditches and pits.	Archaeological Solutions. 2005. <i>82-84 Walton St, long stay car park and servicemen's club, Aylesbury: An Archaeological Trial trench Evaluation.</i>	SP 82210/13266



8 APPENDIX 3: TRENCH SUMMARY

**Trench: 1****Max Dimensions:** Length: 20.05 m. Width: 1.50 m. Depth to Archaeology Min: 0.49 m. Max: 0.7 m.**OS Co-ordinates:** Ref. 1: SP8259213177 Ref. 2: SP8260613162**Reason:** Evaluation of archaeological potential of site.

Context:	Type:	Description:	Excavated:	Finds Present:
1	Tarmac	Cemented dark grey black tarmac Deposit was 0.13m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Make up layer	Compact light grey yellow sandy gravel Deposit was 0.20m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Make up layer	Friable dark brown grey silty clay moderate medium ceramic building material Deposit was 0.21m thick.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Brick Rubble	Cemented hardcore Deposit was 0.34m thick. Contained brick rubble, concrete and building debris fragments.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Natural	Friable light grey brown silty sand frequent medium chalk, occasional small-medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Gulley	Linear NW-SE profile: irregular base: flat dimensions: min length 1.9m, max breadth 0.7m, max depth 0.13m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Backfill	Compact mid grey brown silty sand occasional medium stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Pit	Sub-circular profile: concave base: uneven dimensions: min length 0.55m, max breadth 2.75m, min depth 0.33m	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Primary fill	Firm mid brown grey silty clay moderate small sand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Secondary fill	Firm mid blue grey silty clay moderate small sand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Furrow	Straight linear NW-SE profile: vertical base: v-shaped dimensions: min length 1.75m, max breadth 0.07m, min depth 0.06m General number for 4 furrows running across trench.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Fill	Firm mid blue grey silty clay occasional small sand, occasional small stones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

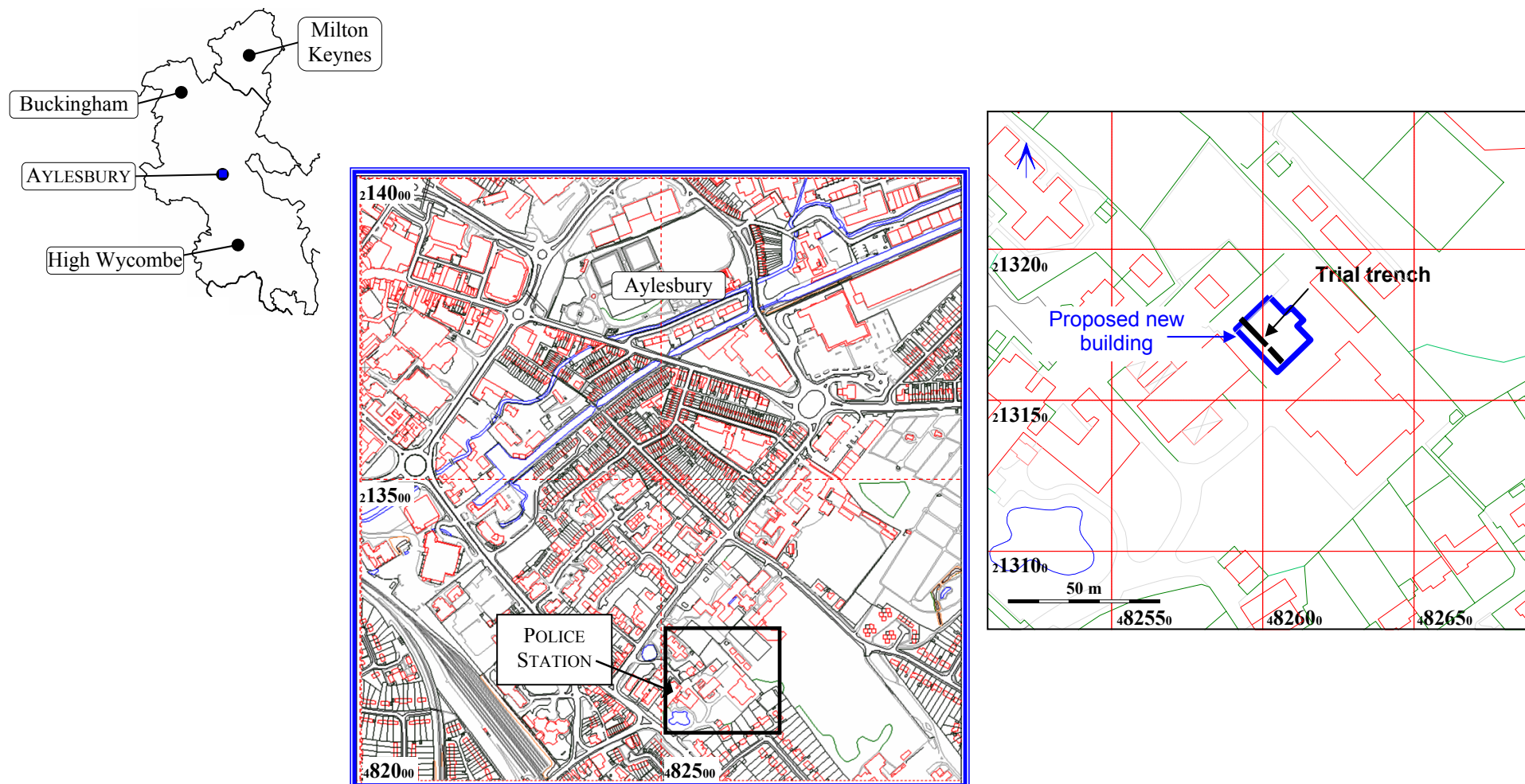


Figure 1: Location of Site

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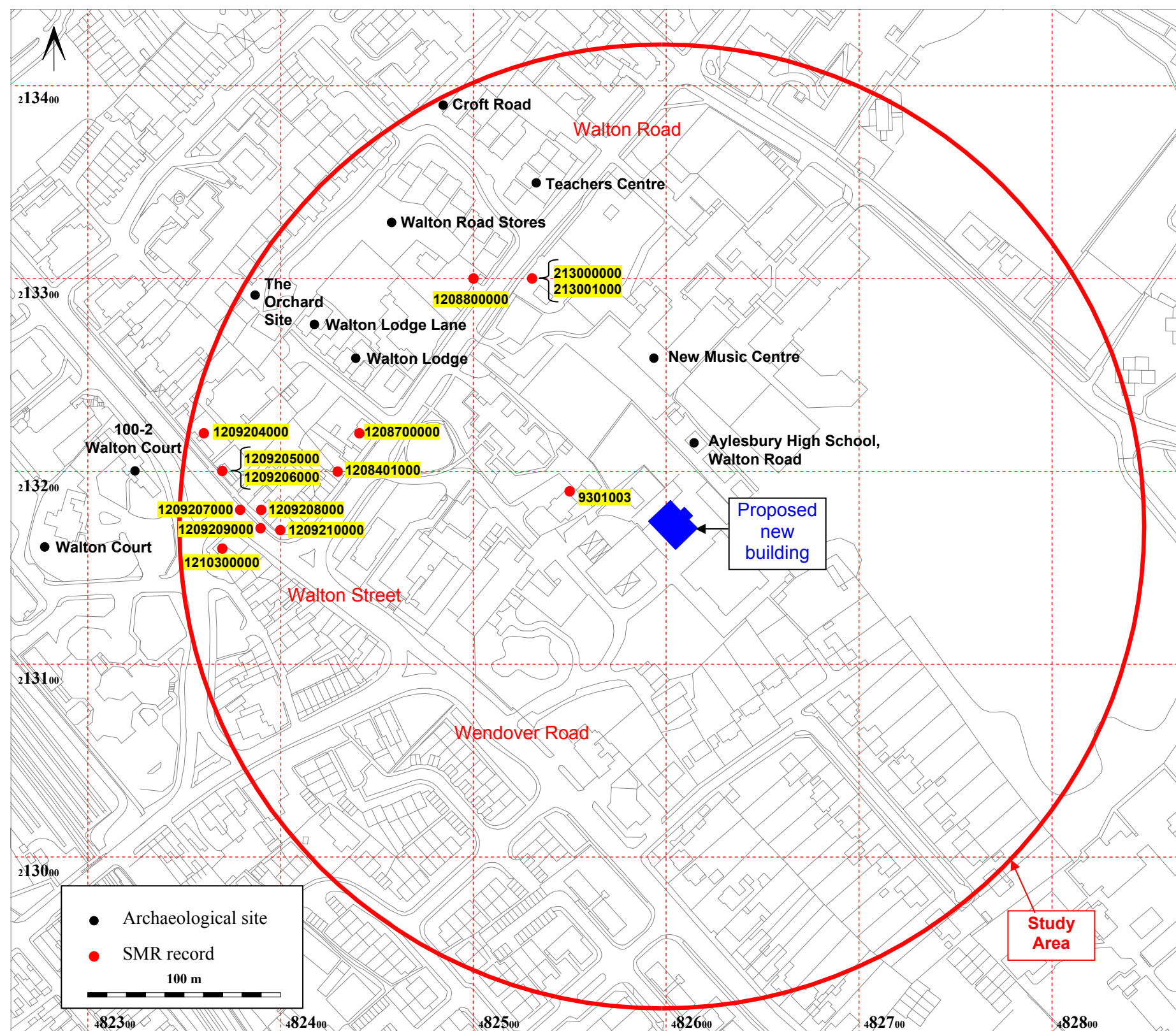


Figure 2: Location of BSMR references and previous archaeological investigations
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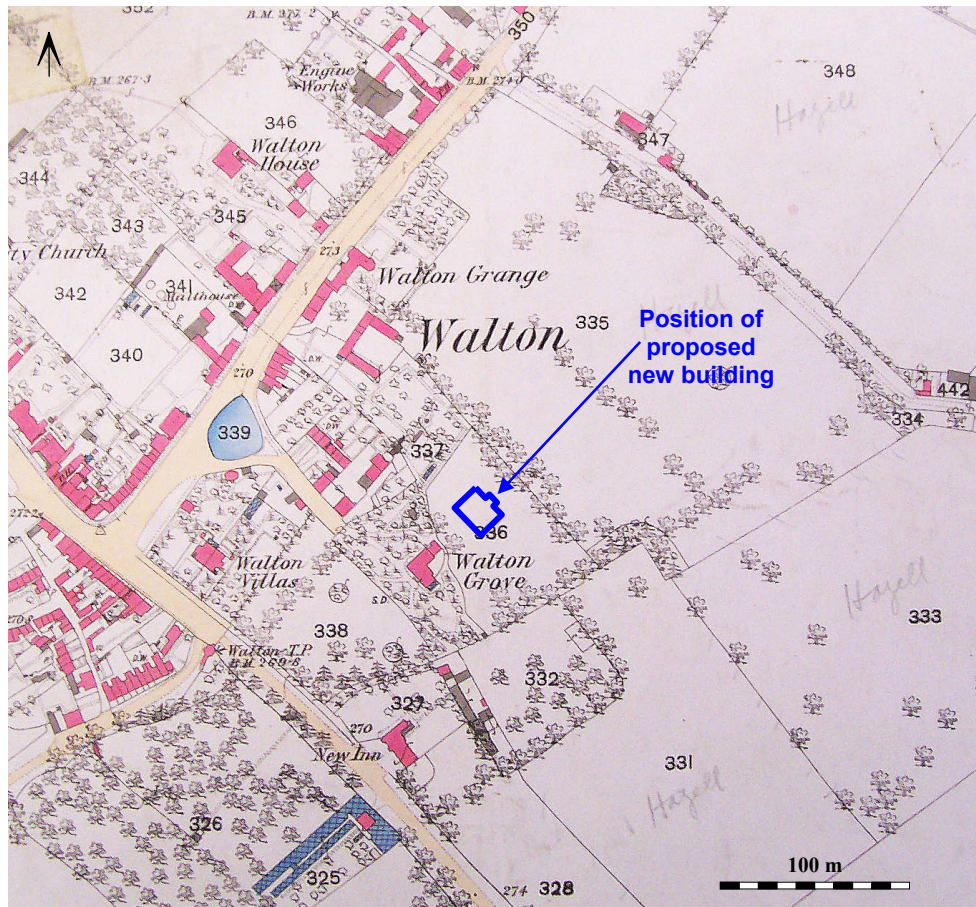


Figure 3: 1877 Ordnance Survey map

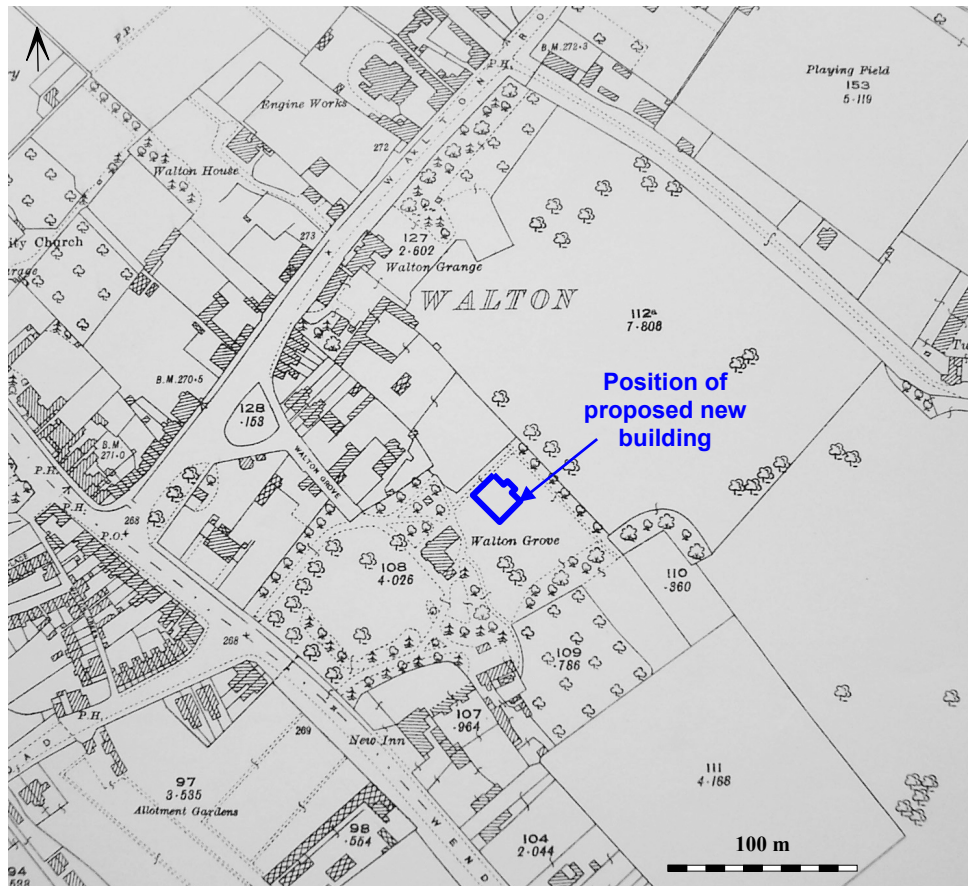


Figure 4: 1925 Ordnance Survey map

