
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OF LAND AT CALVERT IN CHARNDON
AND GREATMOOR IN
GRENDON UNDERWOOD,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
(CLGM 11)**

Work Undertaken For
Waste Recycling Group Limited

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land adjacent to the Calvert Landfill site, Charndon and an additional area in the neighbouring parish of Grendon Underwood, Buckinghamshire. This was in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development at the site.

The site lies in an area of few known archaeological remains, although Iron Age (800 BC-AD 43) and Romano-British (AD 43-410) settlement have previously been identified to the south of the site. During the medieval period (AD 1066-1540) the investigation area was located on the edges of the parishes of Charndon and Grendon Underwood, within the Forest of Bernwood.

The evaluation identified a sequence of natural, undated, post-medieval and recent deposits. Undated deposits include a number of ditches that correspond well with field boundaries depicted on 19th century maps of the area. A trackway was also identified which is shown on a map of 1844. Several trenches revealed evidence for occupation dating to the 15th-17th century in an area north of Lower Greatmoor Farm which has potential to aid understanding of the development of settlement in this landscape from the later medieval period.

Trenches in Area B identified a series of undated shallow ditches not shown on historic mapping and which do not appear to reflect the historic field pattern. A curvilinear feature identified in Trench 106 was suspected of forming part of a ring ditch but additional trenching proved this not to be a complete circuit.

Excavation adjacent to the A41 in Area C did not locate any features associated with

the Roman road or roadside activity of any date.

The largest category of finds retrieved from the evaluation comprises pottery of the post-medieval period. Roman pottery was also encountered, though is considered residual, as is a flint flake of prehistoric origin. A medieval tile fragment was retrieved along with later building materials. A small collection of animal bone was also recovered during the investigation.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of an Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation is defined as a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site. If such archaeological remains are present Field Evaluation defines their character and extent, quality and preservation, and it enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate (IfA 2008).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by SLR Consulting Limited on behalf of Waste Recycling Group Limited to undertake a programme of pre-determination archaeological investigation, in advance of proposed development on land at the at the existing Calvert Landfill Site, Buckinghamshire, as detailed in Planning Application 11/20000/AWD.

The evaluation was requested in order to enable the County Archaeological Service to advise the local planning authority of

the effect the development might have on archaeological or historic resources at the site.

The evaluation was undertaken between the 15th August and 19th October 2011 in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by SLR Consulting Limited and approved by Archaeological Planning and Conservation Officer, Buckinghamshire County Council.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Calvert is located in Charndon parish, 10km south of Buckingham and 15km northwest of Aylesbury in the Aylesbury Vale District of Buckinghamshire (Fig. 1). Greatmoor lies southeast of the Calvert waste facility within Grendon Underwood Parish at National Grid Reference SP 704 223 (Fig. 2).

The site is situated in a gently rolling landscape with land generally sloping down from east (78m AOD) to west (74m AOD). The site comprises three separate areas, Areas A, B and C. Area A (12.45 hectares) comprises the Development area for the energy from waste plant (EfW) and the IBA facility and contractors laydown area. Area B (13.6 hectares) covers the extension to the existing landfill site (Pit 6). Area C, the proposed site of a roundabout off the A41, is located to the south of the above sites at National Grid Reference SP 707 180 (Fig. 4).

Local soils are of the Denchworth Association, typically pelo-stagnogley soils (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 155). These are developed on mudstones of the Jurassic Oxford Clay Formation.

2.4 Archaeological Setting

There are no recorded heritage assets within the proposed development areas.

Dispersed prehistoric activity has been recorded within the area with Iron Age activity focussed around the A41, which lies adjacent to Area C.

The A41 follows the line of Akeman Street, a principal Roman road connecting St Albans to the town of Alchester, just south of Bicester, some 12km to the west of the site (Margary 1973, 157). Contemporary settlement has been identified through archaeological excavation at Grendon Underwood and at Quainton, 2-3km from the site. Surface artefact scatters more widely in the landscape indicate the presence of a population at this time.

Both Charndon and Grendon are referred to in the Domesday Survey of *c.* 1086 and were held by Ralph de Feugeres and Henry de Ferrers respectively. Grendon once contained extensive woodland for pannage and both places had meadows of *c.* 300 acres in size (Williams and Martin 2002, 414, 416). The investigation areas lie at some distance from these medieval village centres and may have lain within the open fields or within woodland, part of the royal forest of Bernwood, and thus maintained for hunting.

Prior to this evaluation, a geophysical survey was undertaken across the site. This identified a number of linear features that probably relate to former field boundaries with no significant archaeological features apparent (Malone 2011, 4).

3. AIMS

The aim of the evaluation was to gather information to establish the presence or absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits in order to enable the potential impact of the proposed development on below-ground archaeological remains to be

properly assessed. The work will assist the Archaeological Planning and Conservation Officer, Buckinghamshire County Council, to formulate a policy for the management of archaeological resources present on the site.

4. METHODS

Sixty-two trenches, most measuring 50m by 1.8m were excavated to the surface of the underlying natural geology. A total of 41 trenches were excavated in Area A, 18 in Area B and 3 in Area C and were positioned to provide sample coverage as well as targeted over geophysical features and former field boundaries (Figs. 3 and 4).

Removal of topsoil and other overburden was undertaken by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. The exposed surfaces of the trenches were then cleaned by hand and inspected for archaeological remains.

Each deposit exposed during the evaluation was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their interpretations appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was also compiled and sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20 respectively. Recording of deposits encountered was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

The location of the excavated trenches was surveyed in relation to fixed points on boundaries and on existing buildings.

Following excavation, finds were examined and a period date assigned where possible (Appendix 3). The records were also checked and a stratigraphic

matrix produced. Phasing was based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them.

Monitoring of the evaluation was carried out periodically during each stage of the works, with site meetings held between representatives from APS, SLR and the Archaeological Planning and Conservation Officer for Buckinghamshire County Council. This allowed an appraisal of the methodology and forward actions to be decided at regular intervals.

5. RESULTS

The results of the archaeological evaluation are discussed by Area and then in trench order. Archaeological contexts are described below. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

AREA A

A number of trenches contained no archaeological deposits and comprised natural overlain by the current topsoil that was between 0.2m and 0.3m thick. These are Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34 and 38.

The following trenches recorded a sequence of natural and topsoil with recent land drains: 22, 26, 27 and 32.

Trench 5 (Fig. 5)

Natural within this trench was identified as a layer of orange brown with bluish grey mottled clay (502).

Cutting the natural was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (503) that measured 0.77m wide and 0.22m deep (Fig. 19, Section 4; Plate 5). It contained a fill of brown clayey silt (505).

Sealing the ditch was topsoil of brown clayey silt (501) that was 0.24m thick.

Trench 6 (Fig. 5)

A natural layer of greyish yellow clay (602) was the earliest deposit encountered in this trench. It was cut by a possible ditch (603) that terminated within the trench and was 1.3m wide by 0.2m deep (Fig. 19, Sections 5 and 6; Plate 6). Three fills were recorded, a lower of grey silty clay (604) followed by greyish yellow clay (605) and yellow clay (606).

Located 10m to the southwest was an area of brown clayey silt (607) which may indicate the position of a former hedgerow (Plate 7).

Topsoil comprised greyish brown silty clay (601) that measured 0.25m thick.

Trench 7 (Fig. 6)

The earliest deposit in this trench was a layer of greyish orange silty clay (702). This was cut by a square pit (703) measuring 0.6m by 0.6m and 0.13m deep (Fig. 19, Section 3; Plate 8). It contained a single fill of greyish brown silty clay (704).

Sealing the deposits within this trench was a topsoil of greyish brown clayey silt with frequent gravel (701).

Trench 9 (Plate 9)

Orange brown silty clay with gravel (902) was identified as the natural layers in this trench. It was cut by a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (904) that was 2.5m wide and not fully excavated. A recorded fill of brown silty clay (903) contained ceramic pipe fragments.

Topsoil consisted of greyish brown clayey silt with gravel (901).

Trench 10

Natural constituted a layer of reddish brown clay (1002) into which a sub-circular posthole (1004) had been inserted. This measured 0.18m wide and 80mm deep (Fig. 23, Section 27; Plate 10) and had been filled with greyish brown silty clay (1003). Topsoil, comprising greyish brown clay (1001), sealed the trench.

Trench 11 (Fig. 6)

Natural deposits comprised greyish yellow clay (1102) and grey clay (1103).

Cutting the natural clays was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (1104) that was 0.2m wide and was visible for a length of over 1.85m (Plate 12). The ditch was not excavated and a fill of brown silty clay (1105) was recorded.

The ditch was sealed by a topsoil of greyish brown clayey silt (1101) measuring 0.2m thick.

Trench 12 (Fig. 7)

Natural comprised orange brown silty clay with frequent gravel (1202).

Cut into the natural was a circular posthole (1203) that had a diameter of 0.23m and a depth of 80mm (Fig. 19, Section 1; Plate 13). It contained a fill of grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks (1204) from which 3 abraded sherds of Roman pottery were retrieved. This was truncated by a second posthole (1205) that measured 0.35m long, 0.25m wide and 50mm deep with a fill of grey silty clay (1206).

Topsoil consisting of greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel (1201) sealed the trench.

Trench 13 (Fig. 7)

Natural in this trench consisted of an orange brown silty clay with gravel (1302) that measured in excess of 0.37m thick.

An irregular east-west aligned linear feature (1305) marks the continuation of a former boundary still extant to the east. This was over 0.7m wide and was 0.12m deep (Fig. 19, Section 2; Plate 14) and contained a fill of greyish brown silty clay (1306) in which electric cable was visible.

This was in turn cut by a northeast-southwest field drain (1303) that was 0.61m wide and contained a ceramic drain and backfilled with brown clayey silt and gravel (1304).

Topsoil within this trench comprised a 0.22m thick layer of greyish brown clayey silt with gravel (1301).

Trench 20 (Fig. 8)

The earliest deposit in this trench was a layer of orange brown and bluish grey silty clay (2002) that measured in excess of 0.1m thick.

Cut into the natural towards the north of the trench was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (2003). This was 0.75m wide by 0.4m deep (Fig. 19, Section 7; Plate 16) and contained fills of brown wood fragments in clayey silt (2004) and greenish brown with bluish grey mottles silty clay (2007).

Located a further 5m to the north of this ditch was an irregular cut (2006) which contained sandstone boulders and quartz pebbles (2005). Identified as a former trackway, it measured ### by ###m (Plate 17).

Sealing the ditch and trackway was topsoil comprising a 0.26m thick layer of brown clayey silt (2001).

Trench 21 (Fig. 9)

An orange brown, mottled with bluish grey, clay (2102) measuring over 90mm thick was recorded in this trench.

An east-west ditch (2103) was identified that measured 1.62m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 21, Section 18). This contained a fill of brown clayey silt (2104).

Towards the southern end of the trench (Plate 21) were intermittent areas of heat affected natural (2105) adjacent to which was a deposit of burnt clay fragments with charcoal (2106). Pottery of 19th – 20th century date was recovered from (2106).

Sealing all deposits in this trench was topsoil comprising brown clayey silt (2101) that measured 0.24m thick.

Trench 23 (Fig. 10)

Natural deposits consisted of orange brown with bluish grey mottled clay (2302). This measured in excess of 0.2m thick.

Situated at the western end of the trench was a large feature (2308) indicating an area subject to great heat (Fig. 23, Section 26; Plate 19). It was filled with brown silty clay (2304), grey ash (2305), orange brown burnt clay (2306) and brown/black clay (2307). The surrounding natural had also been affected by the heat creating an area of greenish and yellowish brown silty clay (2303).

Topsoil of brown clayey silt with sandstone pebbles (2301) sealed the trench to a thickness of 0.24m.

Trench 24 (Fig. 10)

Natural deposits in this trench were mixed and varied between brownish yellow, yellowish grey and brownish orange clay (2402) to grey, brownish yellow, yellowish grey and brownish orange clay (2403). Located 10m from the northwest end of the trench was an irregular feature (2406) that was probably natural in origin. This measured over 1m long, was 0.31m wide and 75mm deep containing a fill of grey

clay with sandstone pebbles (2405).

A linear band of grey humic clay (2404) was identified as the line of a former hedgerow.

Sealing all the deposits was topsoil consisting of brown clay (2401) that was 0.23m thick.

Trench 33

Natural consisted of mottled light grey clay (3302) which measured over 90mm thick.

Cut into the natural was a northwest-southeast ditch (3304) that was 0.5m wide and was not excavated. It contained a fill of grey clay with woody fragments (3303).

In addition to the ditch were two linear bands of gravel (3305 and 3306) indicating the position of field drains.

Topsoil covered the trench and was composed of brown clay (3301) that was 0.22m thick.

Trench 35 (Fig. 11; Plate 20)

Natural deposits throughout this trench consisted of greyish brown clay (3502).

Situated towards the southwest end of this trench was a north-south aligned ditch (3503) that was 0.9m wide by 0.2m deep (Fig. 20, Sections 12 and 13; Plate 21). A single fill of greyish brown clay with fired clay (3504) was recorded from which 15th – 16th century pottery was retrieved.

Situated to the northeast of this ditch was gully (3505) that was aligned east-west and measured over 2m long, was 0.3m wide by 70mm deep (Fig. 21, Section 14; Plate 22). It appeared to continue into a wider ditch (3507) that was aligned northeast-southeast. This ditch was over 3m long, was wider than 0.6m and 90mm

deep. Both were filled with greyish brown clayey silt (3506 and 3508), the latter containing 16th – 17th century pottery and a 17th century clay pipe stem.

Adjacent to the gully and ditch were a cluster of postholes (Plate 23) of which one was excavated. The excavated example (3509) had a diameter of 0.24m and was 90mm deep (Fig. 21, Section 17) and filled with brownish grey clayey silt (3510).

The remaining postholes (3511, 3513 and 3515) had diameters of between 0.2m and 0.24m and all contained fills of brownish grey clayey silt (3512, 3514 and 3516).

Located 6.3m to the northeast was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (3517). This measured 0.8m wide and contained a fill of greyish brown clayey silt (3518) which was not excavated but from which 16th – 17th century pottery was collected.

Ditch (3519) lay a further 2.1m to the northeast. This was also aligned northwest-southeast and was 0.5m wide by 90mm deep (Fig. 23, Section 22; Plate 24). A single fill of greyish brown clayey silt (3520) was recorded from which pottery of 15th – 17th century date was retrieved. Adjacent to this ditch was an area of trampled natural (3521) comprising greyish brown silt that produced 17th – 18th century date pottery.

Sealing all features within this trench was the topsoil, a greyish brown clayey silt (3501) that measured 0.26m thick and contained medieval roof tile and clay pipe.

In addition, two land drains were noted but not recorded in any detail.

Trench 36 (Fig. 12)

Yellowish brown silty clay (3601) was identified as the natural within this trench.

Situated towards the northwest of the trench was a curvilinear ditch (3605) that was over 6.2m long, was 1.4m wide and 0.47m deep (Fig. 20, Section 9; Plate 25). Greyish brown silty clay (3604) filled the ditch. This had in turn been cut by a northwest-southeast aligned service trench (3603) that also contained greyish brown silty clay (3602) as well as a water pipe.

Situated 19m to the southeast was a pit (3607) that measured 2.36m long, was wider than 0.8m by 0.5m deep (Fig. 20, Section 10; Plate 26). It contained a single fill of greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks and shell fragments (3606) as well as 15th – 16th century pottery, fired clay and an iron strip.

To the southeast of the pit was ditch (3609). Initially aligned north-south, it turned to the west at its northern end and was over 5.5m long by 0.7m wide and 0.29m deep (Fig. 20, Section 11; Plate 27). It was filled with greyish brown silty clay (3608) that contained a single sherd of 15th century pottery.

Sealing all features was a topsoil of brown silty clay (3600) which measured 0.35m thick.

Trench 37 (Fig. 13)

Natural was recorded as a layer of brownish yellow clay (3702). Cut into this towards the centre of the trench was a linear feature (3703) broadly aligned north-south. It was 2m wide and 0.77m deep with irregular sides (Fig. 21, Section 20; Plate 28). Four fills were recorded, greyish brown organic clay (3706), grey clay (3707) and bluish grey clay with organic material (3708 and 3709).

Lying immediately to the north was gully (3704) that was over 1.2m long by 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep (Fig. 23, Section 21;

Plate 29). This contained a single fill of greyish brown clay with organic material (3710). Sealing both this gully and the feature (3703) was a levelling deposit mixed greyish brown and brownish yellow humic clay (3705) that was 0.2m thick.

Overlying the levelling deposit was the current topsoil of brown clay (3701) that measured 0.25m thick.

Trench 39 (Fig. 13)

Mottled orange brown clay (3902) was identified as the natural within this trench. It had been cut by a northwest-southeast aligned feature (3903) possibly a ditch. Though unexcavated, a fill of brown clayey silt (3904) was recorded.

Topsoil of brown clayey silt (3901) measuring 0.2m thick, sealed the possible ditch.

Trench 40 (Fig. 14)

Natural was recorded as an orange brown mottled with bluish grey, clay (4002) that measured in excess of 0.2m thick.

Cut into the natural was a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (4003) that was 0.68m wide and 0.2m deep. Brown clayey silt (4004) constituted the fill of this feature. The ditch was sealed beneath the current topsoil of brown clayey silt (4001).

Trench 41 (Fig. 14)

The earliest deposit in this trench was a layer of yellowish brown silty clay (4101). A large feature, identified as a pond (4107), cut the natural and was 12m wide and 1.49m deep (Fig. 22, Section 16; Plate 30). A sequence of fills were recorded beginning with brownish grey silty clay (4106) followed by grey to black clayey peat (4105), then brownish grey peat and clay (4104), brownish grey to greenish grey clay (4103) and sealed by greyish brown silty humic clay (4102).

Topsoil across the trench was a 0.3m thick layer of brown silty clay (4100).

AREA B

The following trenches revealed only natural and topsoil deposits; Trenches 103, 104, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 115 and 116. In addition to the natural and topsoil (which was generally between 0.16m and 0.3m thick) layers, Trench 117 also contained a layer of subsoil.

Trench 101 (Fig. 15; Plate 32)

Natural deposits comprised greyish brown clay (10102). Cut into the natural was an east-west aligned ditch (10103) that measured 0.4m wide by 0.15m deep (Fig. 24, Section 32; Plate 33). A single fill of grey silty clay (10104) was identified.

Sealing the ditch was the current topsoil comprising a 0.25m thick layer of brown silty clay (10101).

Trench 102 (Fig. 15)

Orange brown silty clay (10201) was identified as natural within this trench. Cut into this was a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (10203) that was 0.92m wide and 0.36m deep (Fig. 24, Section 34). It was filled with orange brown silty clay (10202).

Topsoil was recorded as a layer of greyish brown silty clay (10200) that measured 0.2m thick.

Trench 105 (Fig. 16)

A natural layer of brown clay (10502) was recorded as being cut by a single east-west aligned ditch (10503). This ditch was 0.6m wide and 0.17m deep (Fig. 23, Section 30; Plate 34) and contained a fill of grey silty clay (10504).

The current topsoil was a layer of brown silty clay (10501) that measured 0.25m

thick.

Trench 106 (Fig. 16)

Brown mottled with light grey clay (10602) was recorded as the underlying natural within this trench.

Cutting the natural clay was a curvilinear ditch (10603) that measured over 8m long, by 0.55m wide and 0.1m deep (Fig. 23, Section 28; Plate 35) and, if a ring ditch, would have had a diameter of c.16m. A single fill of brownish grey silty clay (10604) was identified.

Topsoil sealed the ditch and consisted of brown silty clay (10601) that measured 0.3m thick.

Trench 107 (Fig. 17)

Natural within this trench comprised greyish brown clay (10702).

Cut into the natural were three ditches (Plate 36) that all converged in the centre of the trench. The more southerly of these ditches (10703) was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 0.4m wide by 0.15m deep. This was filled with grey clay (10704).

North of this was ditch (10705) that was 0.5m wide and 0.17m deep and was also filled with grey clay (10706). Both ditches converged with the east-west ditch (10707) that was 1.05m wide and 0.2m deep. Grey clay (10708) was also recorded within this ditch.

Sealing the ditches was the current topsoil of brown silty clay (10701) that measured 0.25m thick.

Trench 113 (Fig. 17)

Within this trench, natural was identified as a layer of greyish brown clay (11302). This had been cut by a northwest-southeast aligned ditch (11303) that was over 2.5m

long, was 1.5m wide by 0.3m deep (Fig. 24, Section 38; Plate 38). A single fill of brown clay (11304) was recorded from which a prehistoric flint and pottery dating to the 18th – 19th century were retrieved.

Topsoil consisted of brown silty clay (11301) that was 0.25m thick.

Trench 114 (Fig. 18)

A layer of orange clay (11401) was identified as the natural within this trench. A tree throw (11410) was recorded within the trench that measured 1.1m wide and 0.25m deep (Fig. 25, Section 43) and was filled with orange mottled clay with frequent charcoal (11411). Topsoil within the trench consisted of orange brown silty clay (11400) that was 0.25m thick.

Trench 118 (Fig. 18)

Natural deposits were identified as yellowish brown and light grey clay (11803). This had been cut by a northeast-southwest aligned ditch (11804) that was over 5m long, was 0.85m wide by 0.18m deep (Fig. 25, Section 41; Plate 39). Two fills were recorded, a lower of light grey clay (11806) and an upper of dark grey clay (11805) which extended beyond the cut of the ditch westwards as (11807). Glass and pottery of 19th century date was recovered from (11805).

Sealing the ditch was subsoil comprising greyish brown clay (11802) that measured 0.11m thick. This was in turn sealed by the 0.1m thick topsoil of greyish brown humic clay (11801).

AREA C

All three trenches revealed a natural of yellowish brown clay with gravel which was sealed by topsoil, comprising greyish brown silty clay averaging 0.2-0.23m thick.

6. DISCUSSION

Natural deposits comprise clays and silty clays generally representing the upper weathered surface of the underlying solid geology of Oxford Clay. In some places, there is likely to be a drift cover of alluvial deposits, particularly in the lower lying ground, which is evidenced by inclusions of gravel.

A single posthole in Trench 12 contained 3 sherds of Roman pottery. The sherds were very abraded and burnt and may be redeposited.

Many of the features recorded remain undated due to a lack of artefactual evidence and these include many of the ditches encountered during the evaluation. However, a number of ditches correspond to field boundaries shown on early maps and are likely to be of 19th century origin. In Area A, Trenches 5, 6, 9, 11, 20, 21 and 40 all have ditches corresponding to the 19th century maps. However, field boundaries are also recorded crossing Trenches 3, 25, 27, 28, 30 and 32 which have left no trace and may, therefore, be hedged fields. Also depicted on Ordnance Survey maps is a pond that was recorded in Trench 41. In Area B, the fields remain as they did on the 19th century mapping.

A trackway was identified in Trench 20 which accords well with one shown on the 1844 Tithe Map of Grendon Underwood. This had gone out of use by the time of the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880

Trenches 21 and 23 produced evidence for burning, the nature of which is presently unclear. It could be that former tree stumps were burnt *in situ* arising to the areas of heat affected natural. One area of burning contained 19th – 20th century pottery.

A cluster of ditch, gully and post hole

features was recorded in the northern part of Area A (Trenches 35 and 36) some of which were dated to the 15th – 17th centuries and indicate localised activity in this vicinity which was no longer present in the 19th century. The presence of building material and animal bone might suggest an area of habitation in the near vicinity, but could perhaps derive from the known farmsteads a short way to the east.

Subsoil was scarce across the site and was found intermittently in two trenches (117 and 118). This may imply that the investigation area has not long been under an agricultural regime and was formerly pasture or woodland.

Finds from the investigation include a range of post-medieval pottery, principally of 15th – 17th century date. Three sherds of Roman pottery are likely to be redeposited as is a prehistoric flint flake. Brick, tile, clay pipe, glass and metalwork were also recovered as well as a small number of animal bones.

Trenches in Area B identified a series of undated shallow ditches not shown on historic mapping and which do not appear to reflect the historic field pattern. A curvilinear feature identified in Trench 106, potentially part of a ring ditch, was tested by Trench 118 and proved not to be a complete circuit. Although post-medieval pottery and glass was recovered from the upper fill of the ditch in Trench 106 this could be derived from movement of soil (the clayey soil forms deep and occasionally quite wide cracks when drying out).

Trenches excavated adjacent to the A41 in Area C did not locate any features associated with the Roman road or roadside activity of any date.

7. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Calvert and Greatmoor, Buckinghamshire, as proposed development may affect buried archaeological remains.

The evaluation revealed a sequence of natural, undated, post-medieval and modern deposits. Many of the undated remains, particularly ditches, accord well with field boundaries depicted on early maps of the area and indicate a 19th century date. A track, appearing on an 1844 map was also recorded.

A cluster of features appear to date to the 15th-17th century and suggest a small settlement lay within the northern part of the eastern area alongside the former approach road to Lower Greatmoor Farm. This site has potential to answer questions about the development of settlement in this landscape from the later medieval period.

A range of finds were recovered during the evaluation and included a prehistoric flint flake, Roman pottery, medieval roof tile and a collection of post-medieval items including pottery, glass, clay pipe and building material. A small number of animal bones was also collected.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Mr M Abbott of Waste Recycling Group Limited and the assistance of Mr L Hayes of SLR Consulting Limited for commissioning the fieldwork and post-excavation analysis. The work was coordinated by Steve Malone who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Dave Start kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

9. PERSONNEL

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Photographic reproduction: Sue Unsworth
Illustration: Paul Cope-Faulkner, Andrew
Failes
Post-excavation Analyst: Paul Cope-
Faulkner

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11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

IfA Institute for Archaeologists

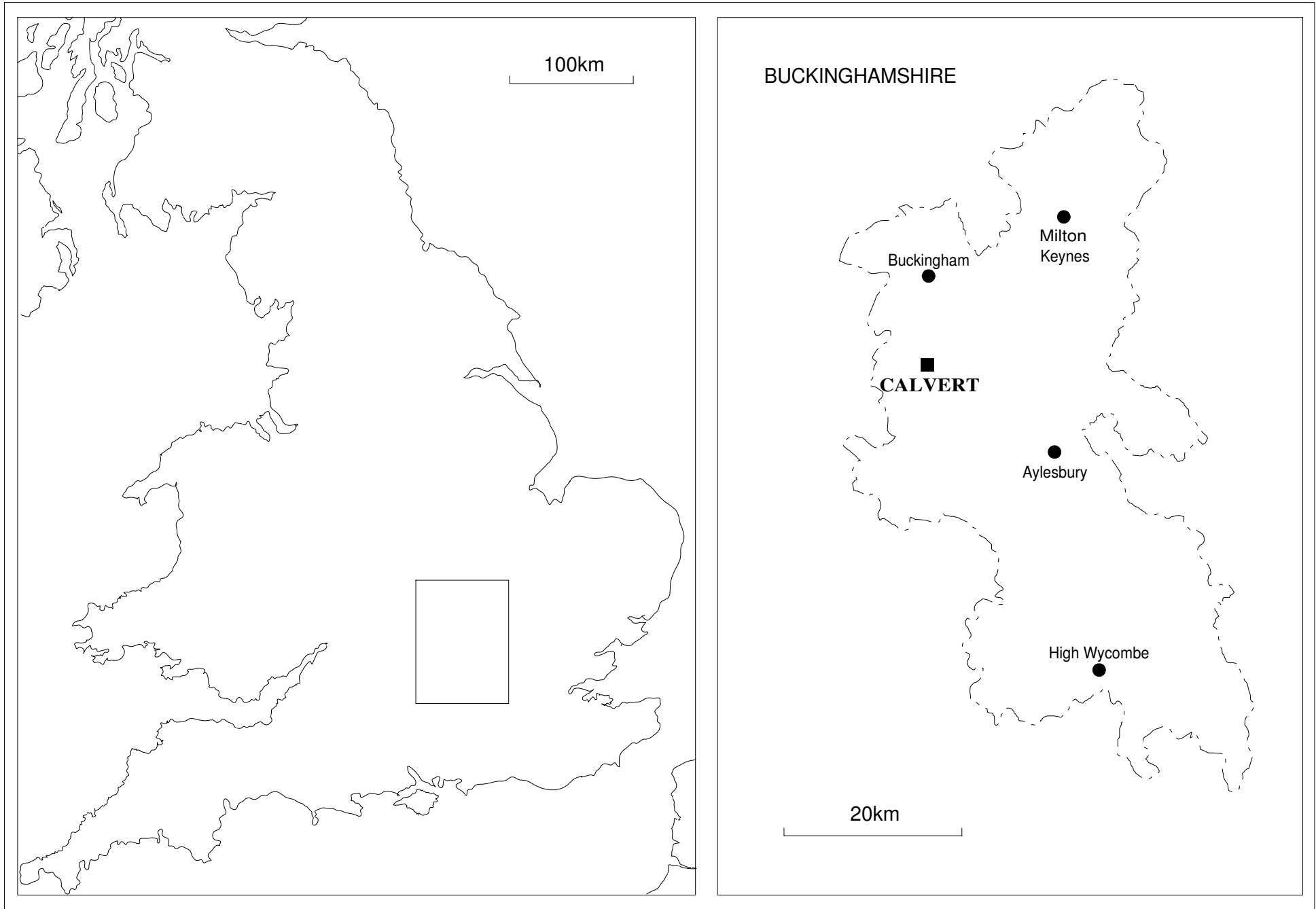


Figure 1 - General location plan

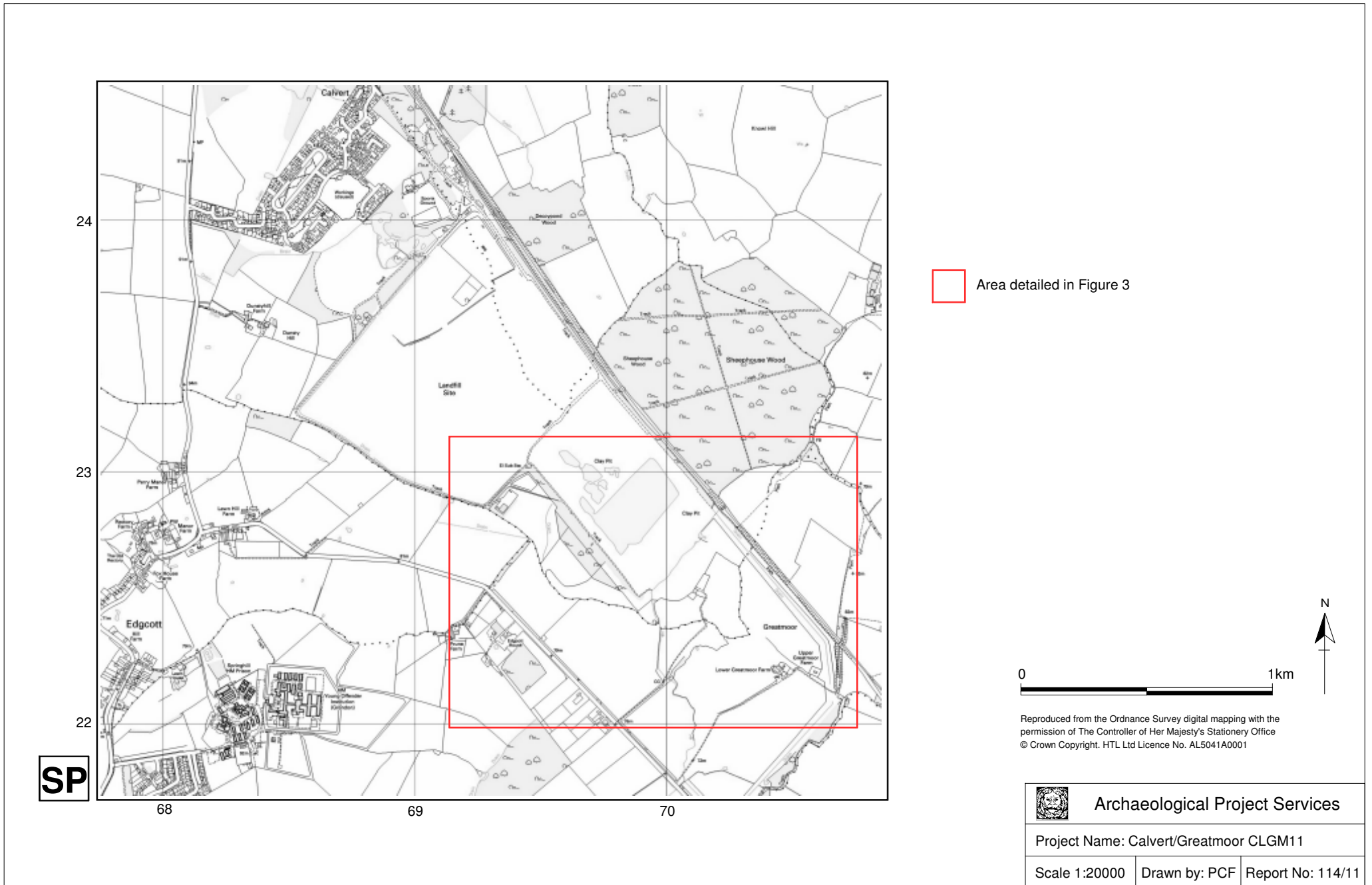
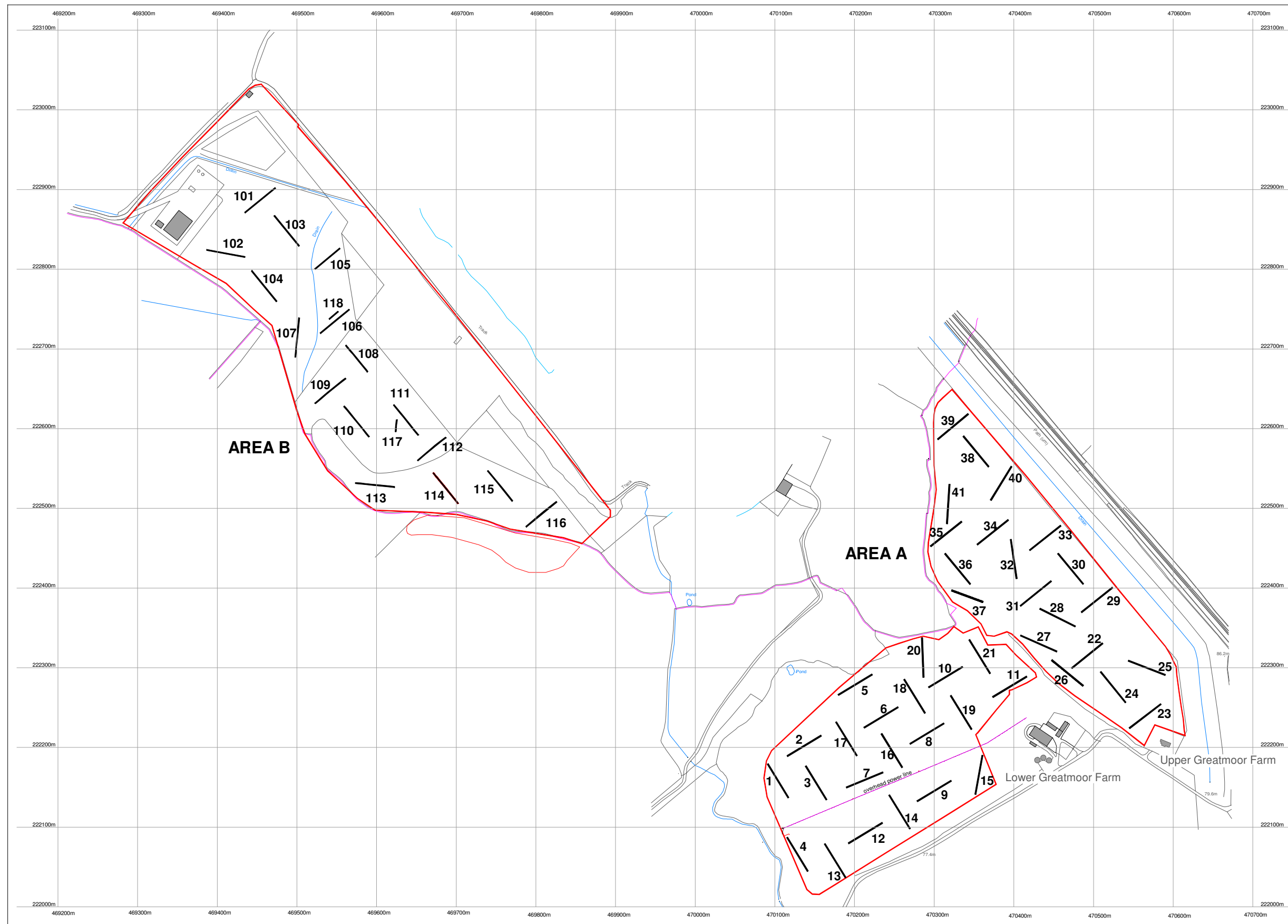


Figure 2 - Site location plan



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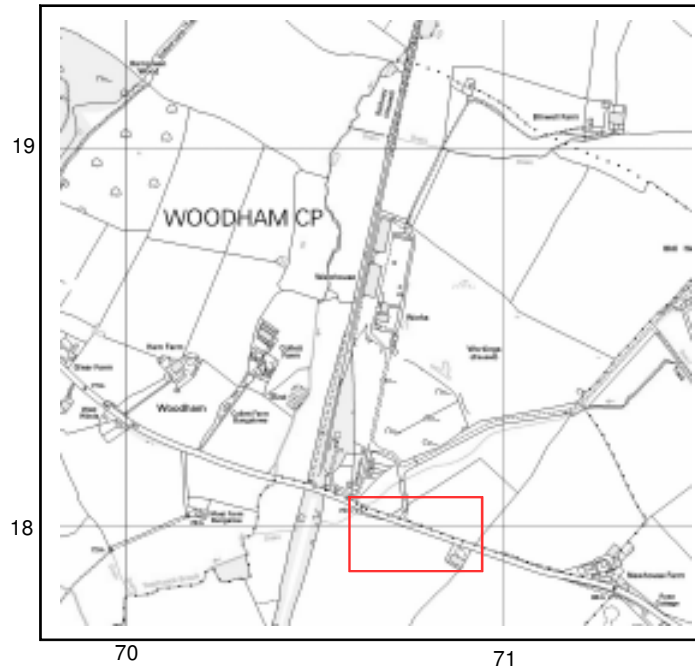

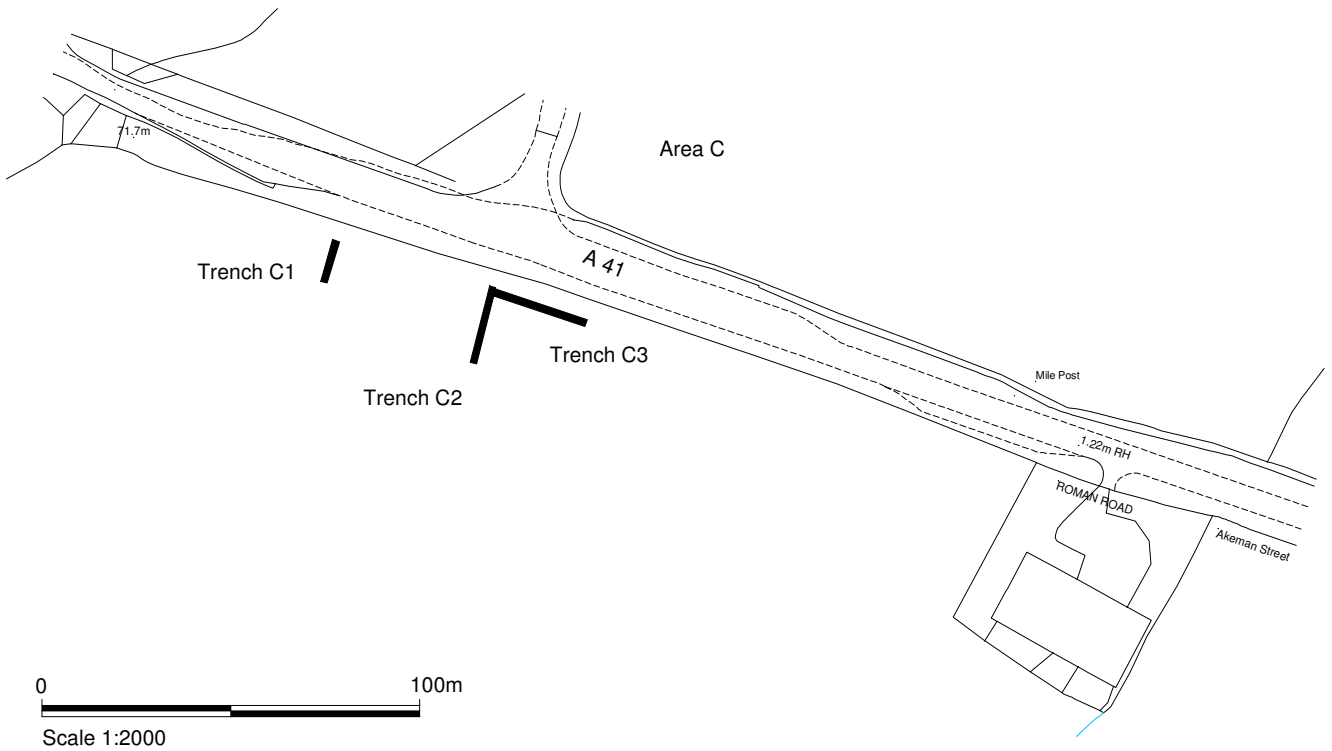
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Figure 3 - Trench location plan



 Area depicted below



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Figure 4 - Site and Trench location plan: Area C

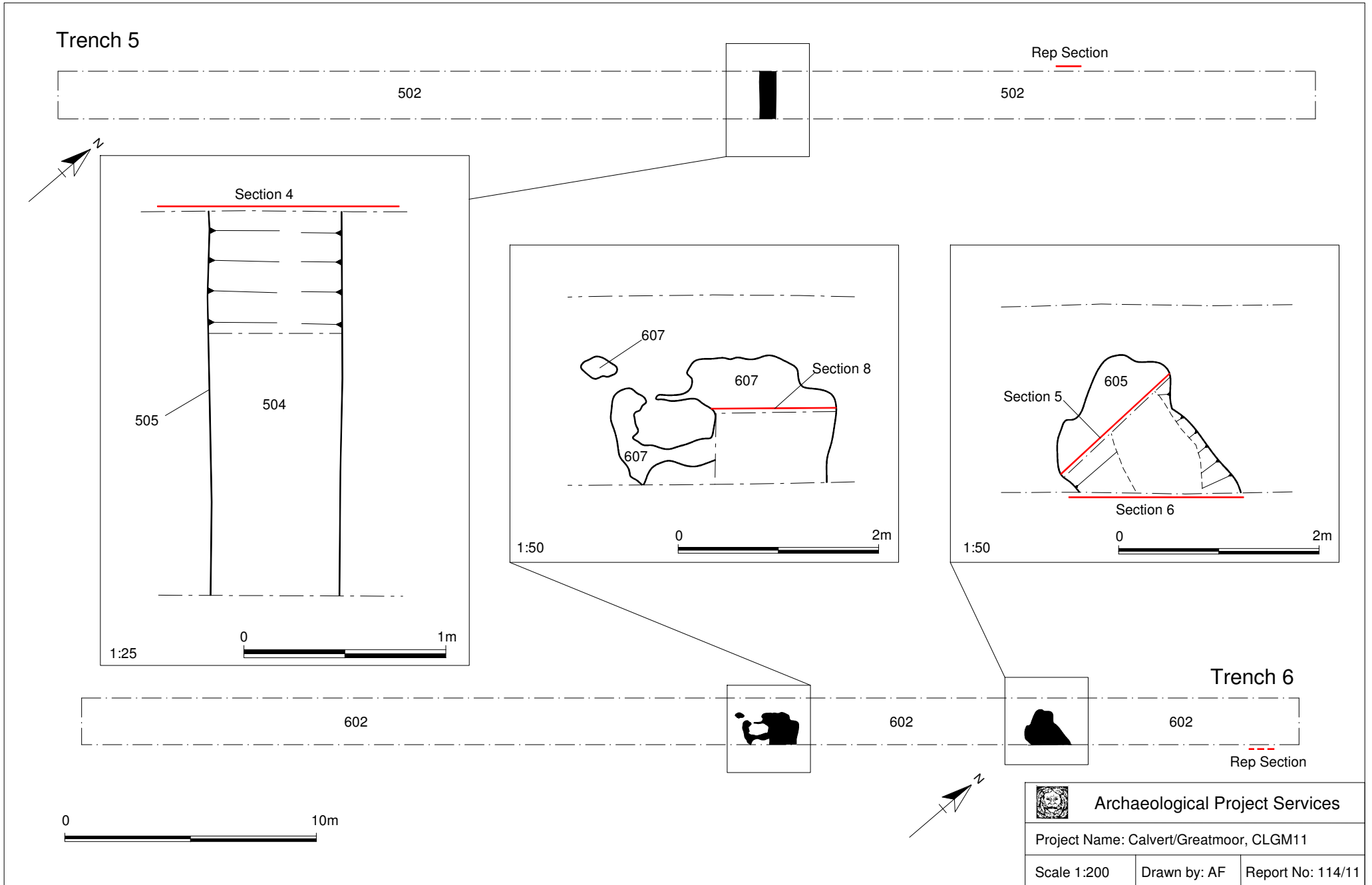


Figure 5 - Plan of Trenches 5 and 6

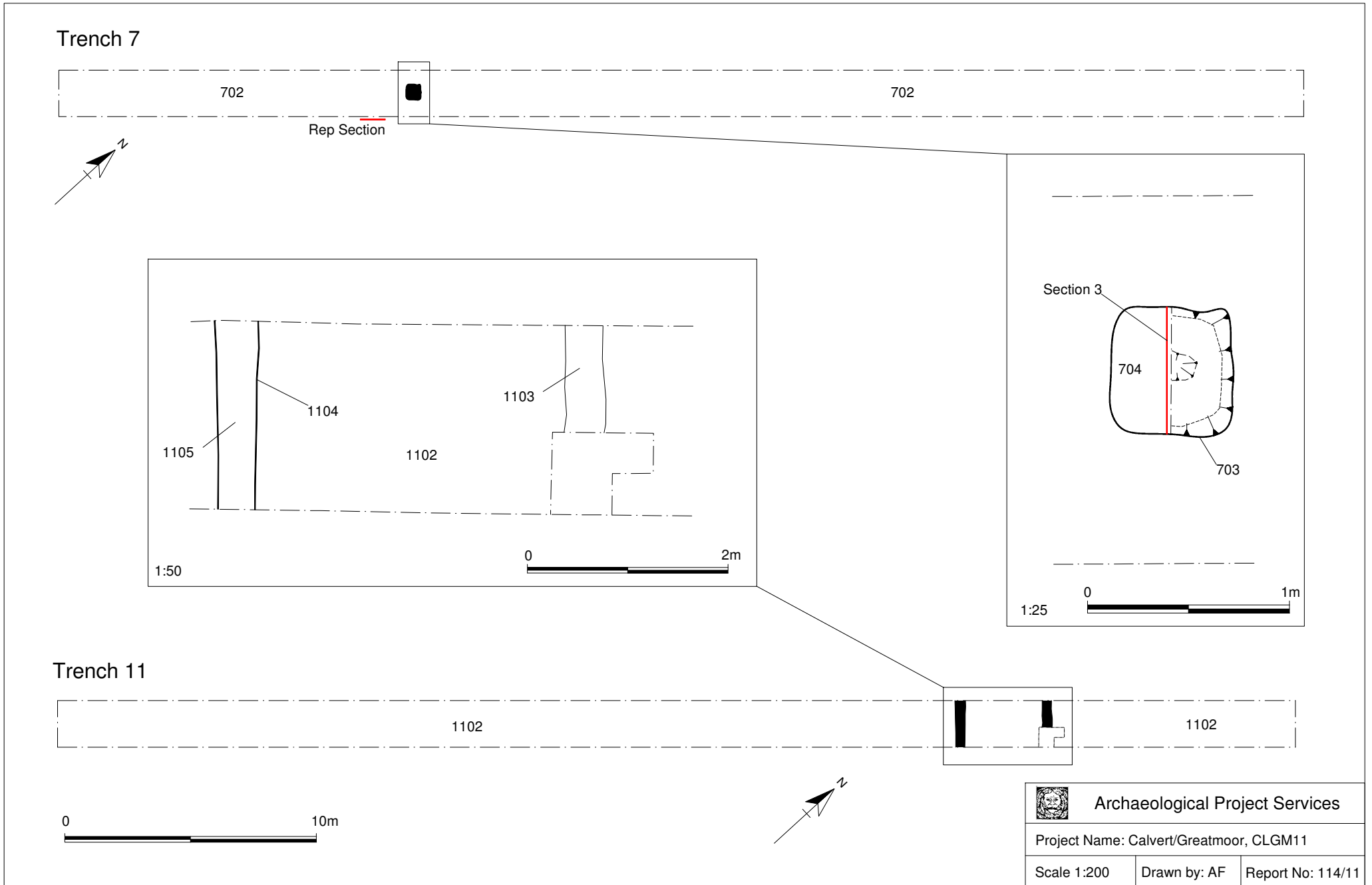


Figure 6 - Plan of Trenches 7 and 11

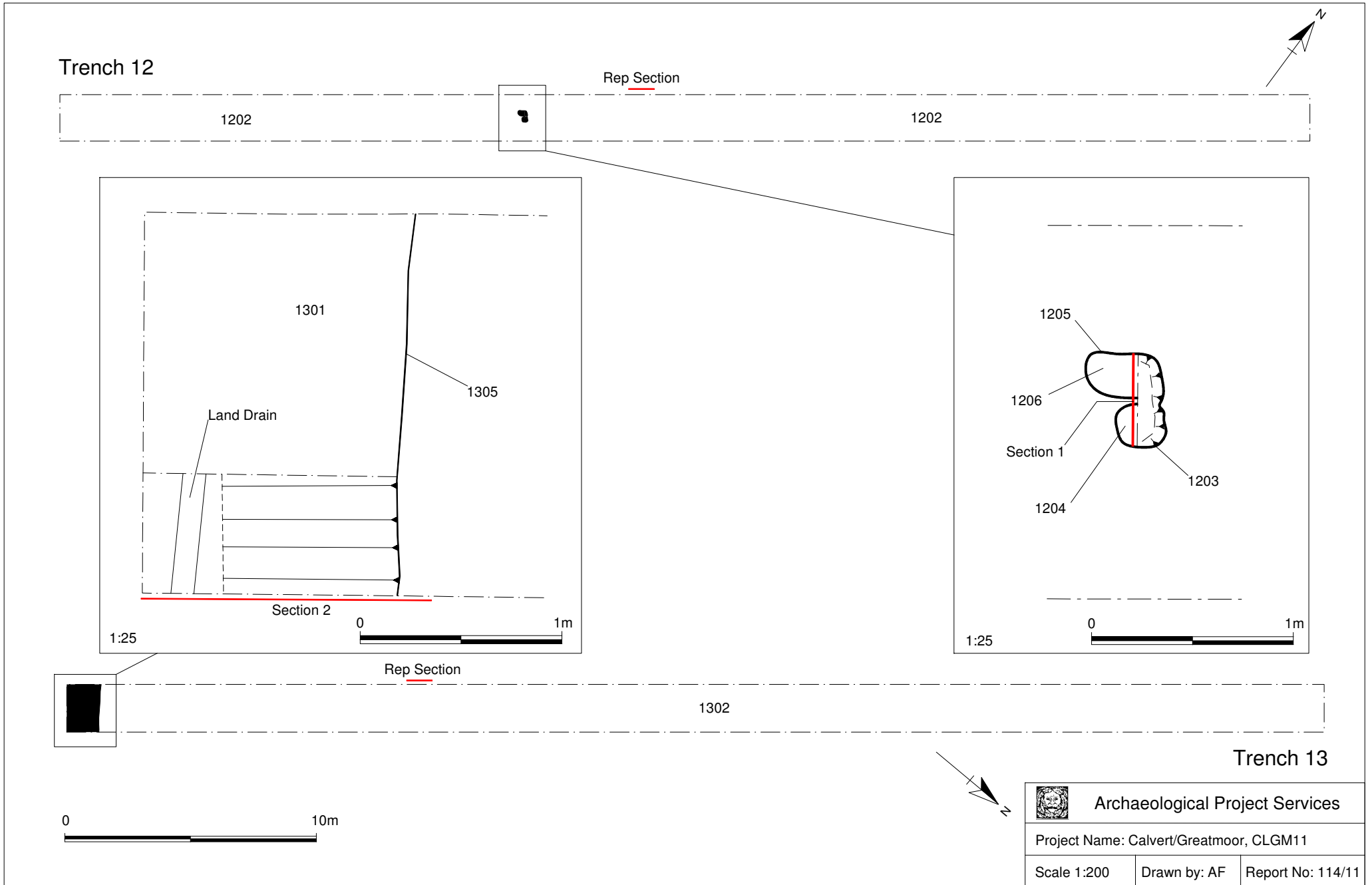
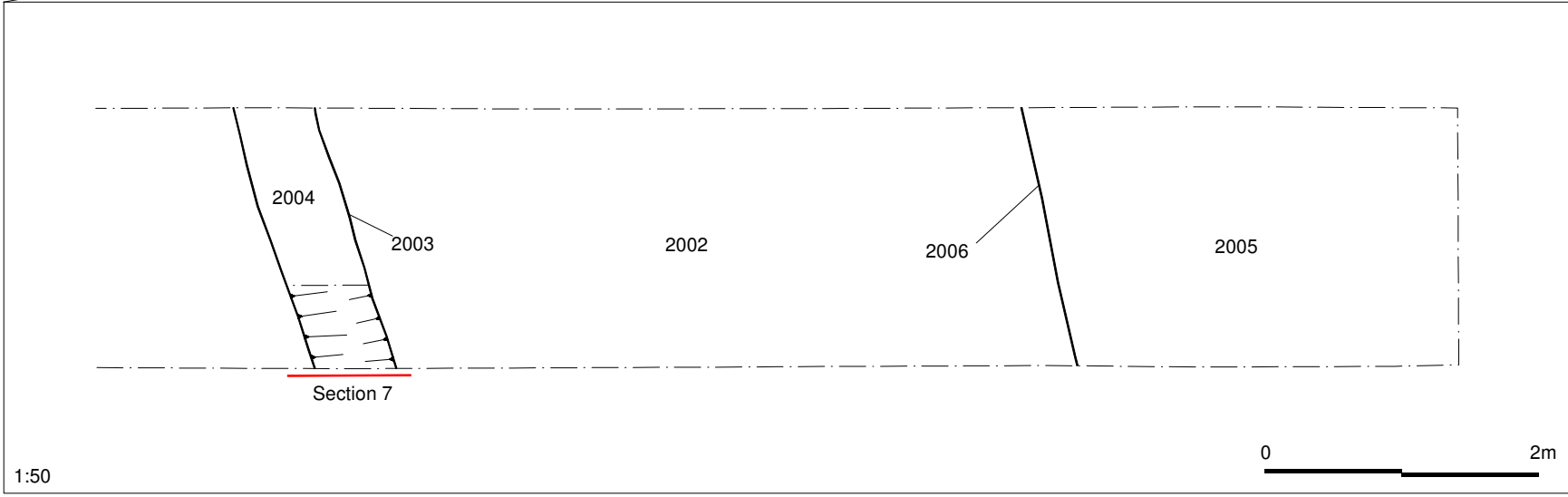
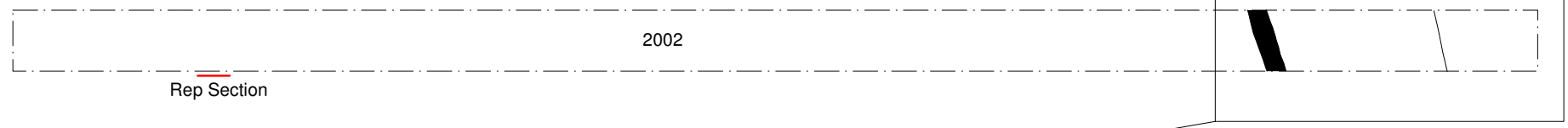


Figure 7 - Plan of Trenches 12 and 13

Trench 20




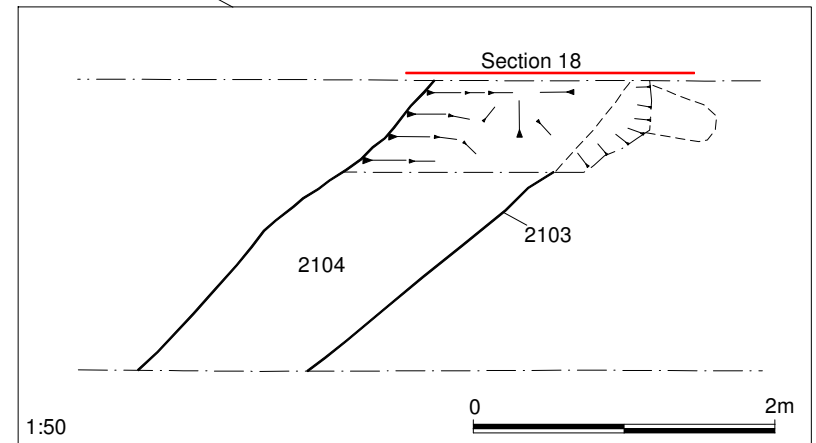
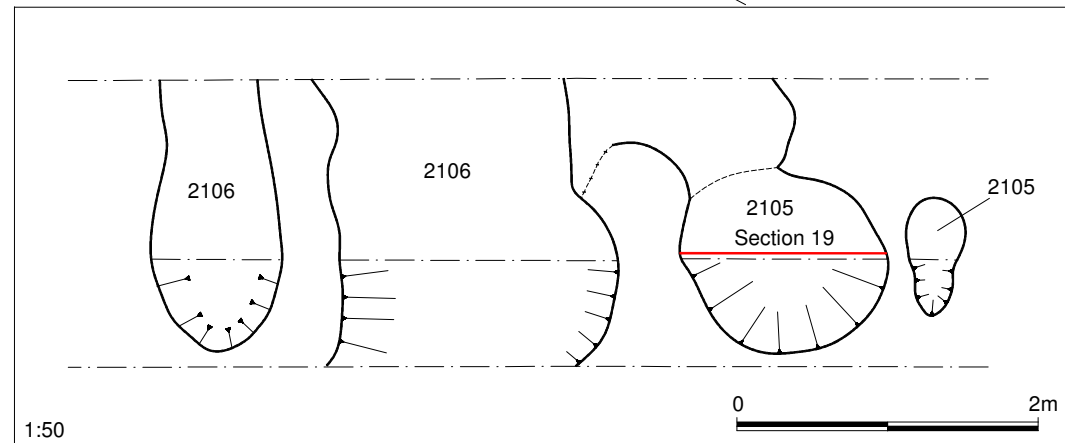
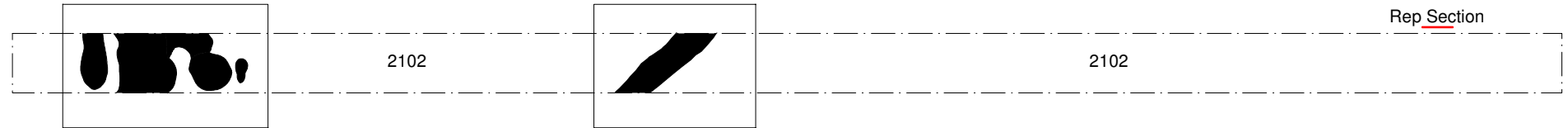
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Figure 8 - Plan of Trench 20

Trench 21




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Figure 9 - Plan of Trench 21

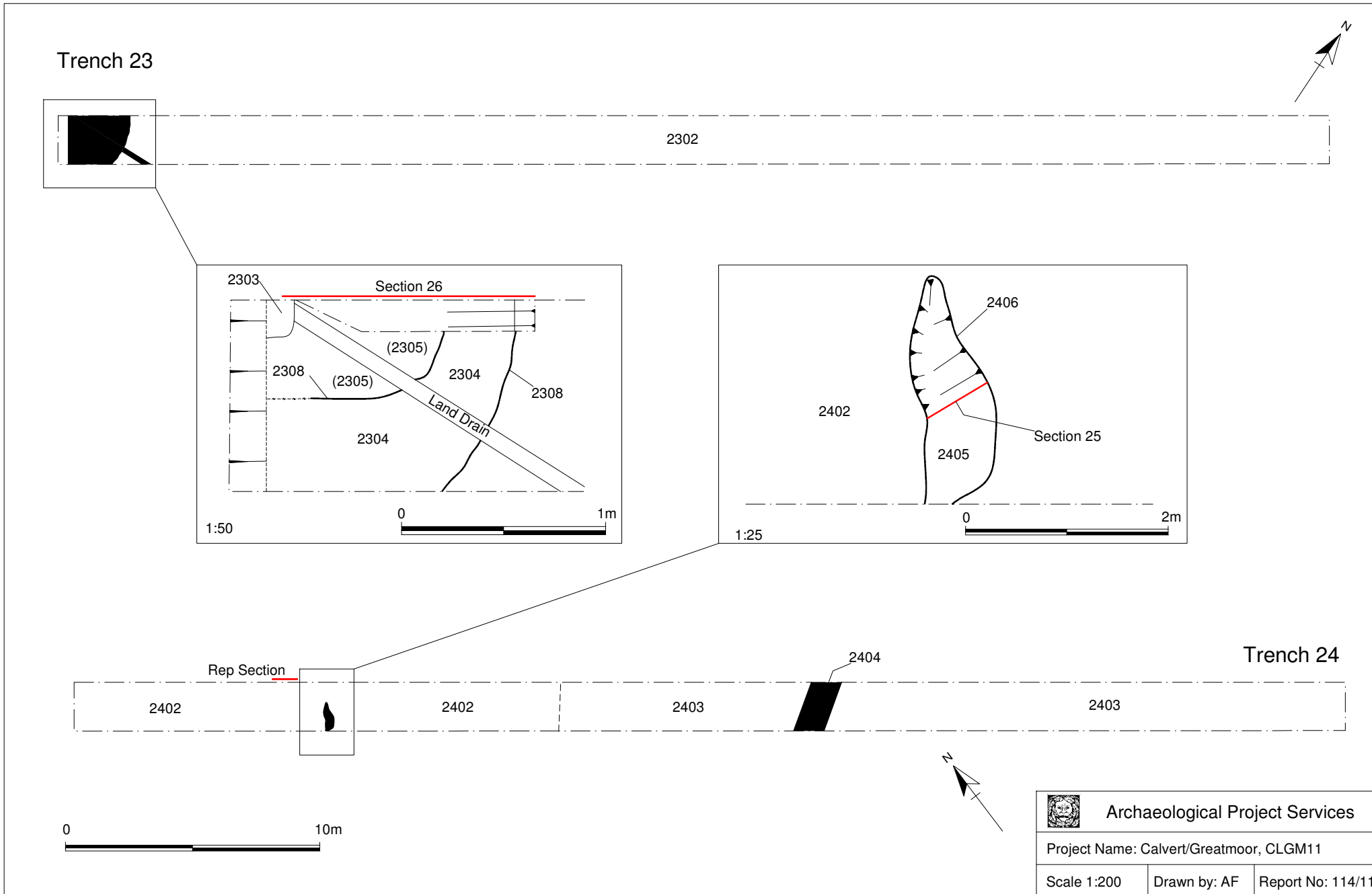


Figure 10 - Plan of Trenches 23 and 24

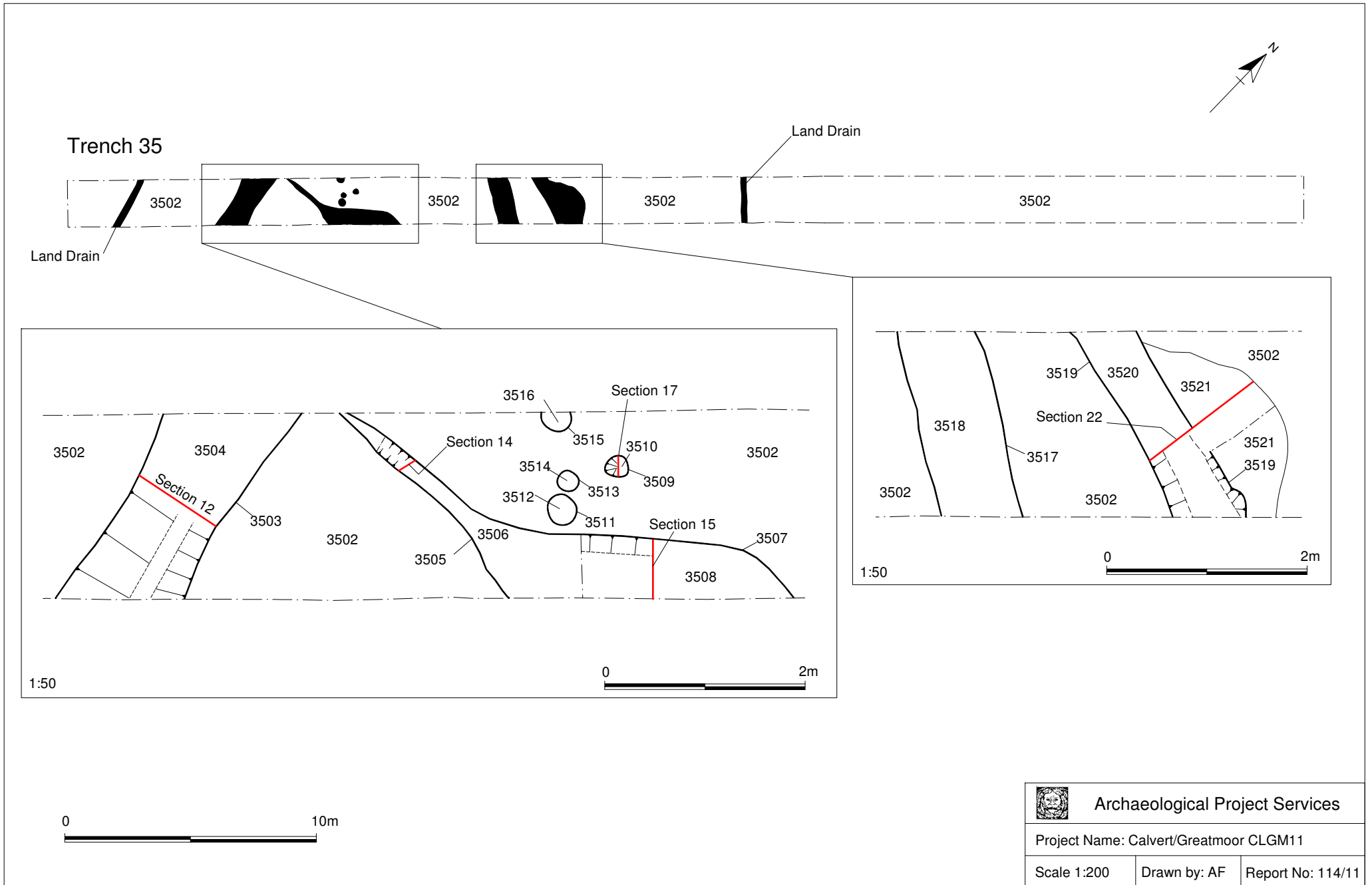


Figure 11 - Plan of Trench 35

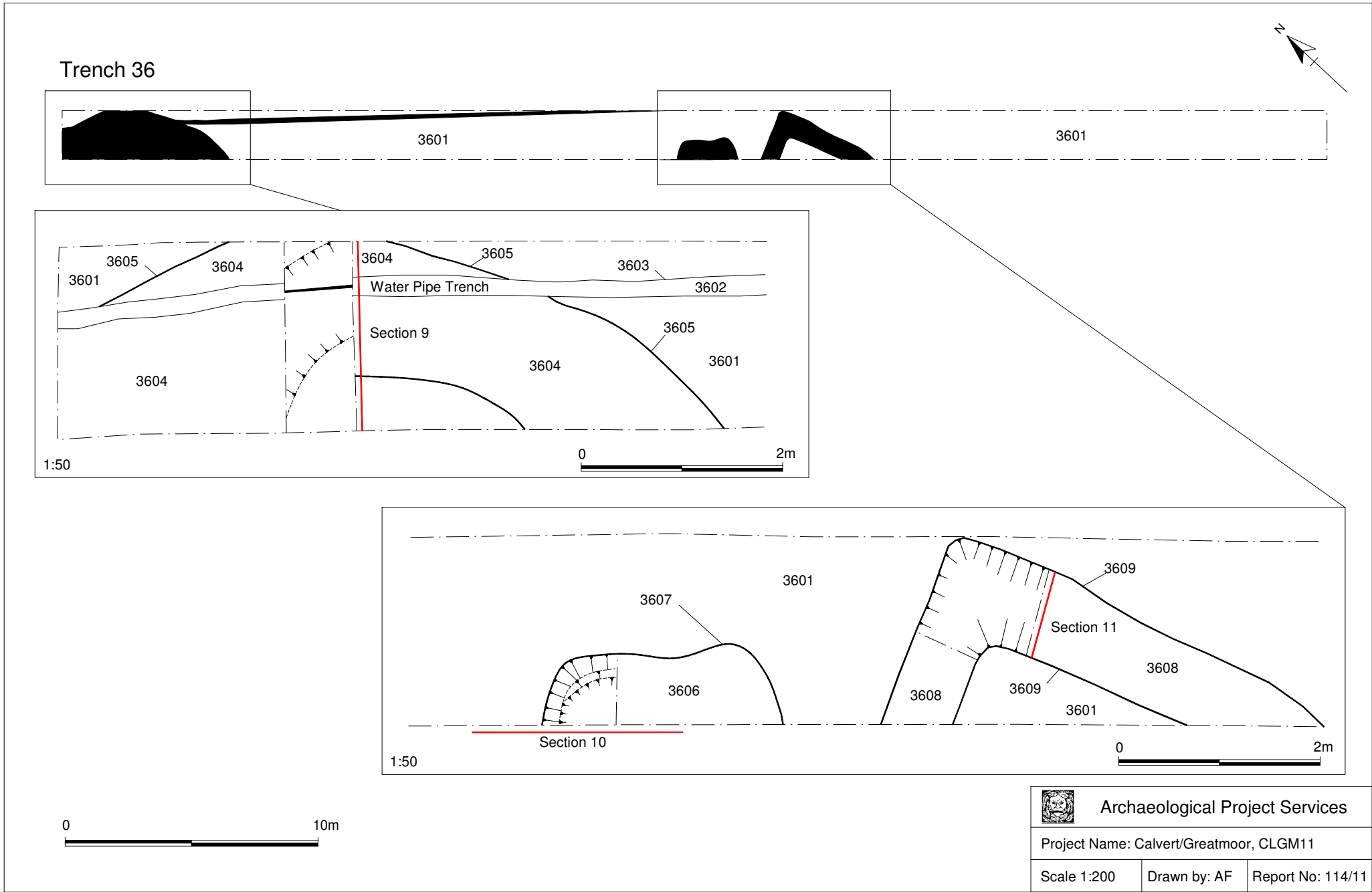


Figure 12 - Plan of Trench 36

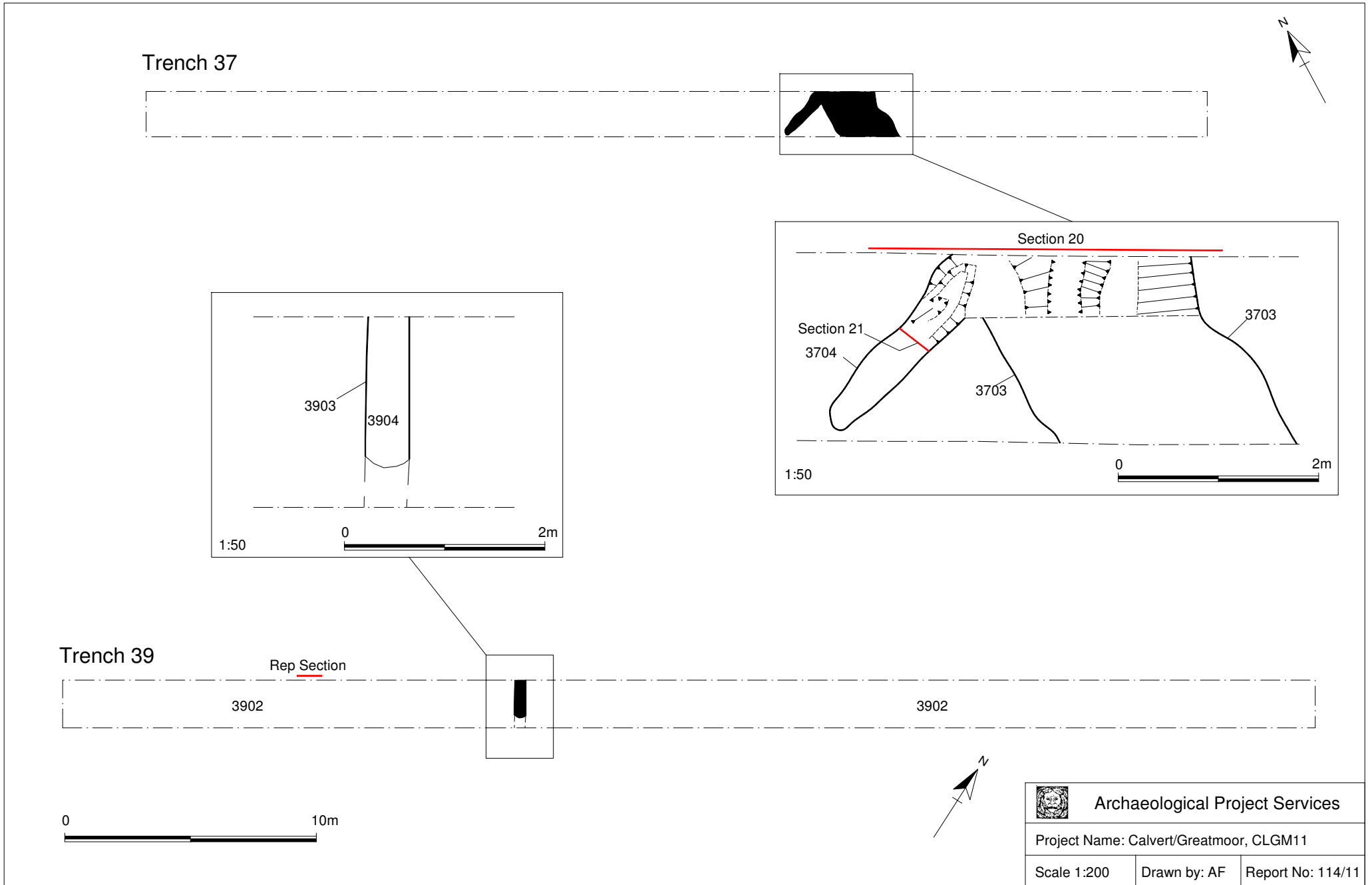


Figure 13 - Plan of Trenches 37 and 39

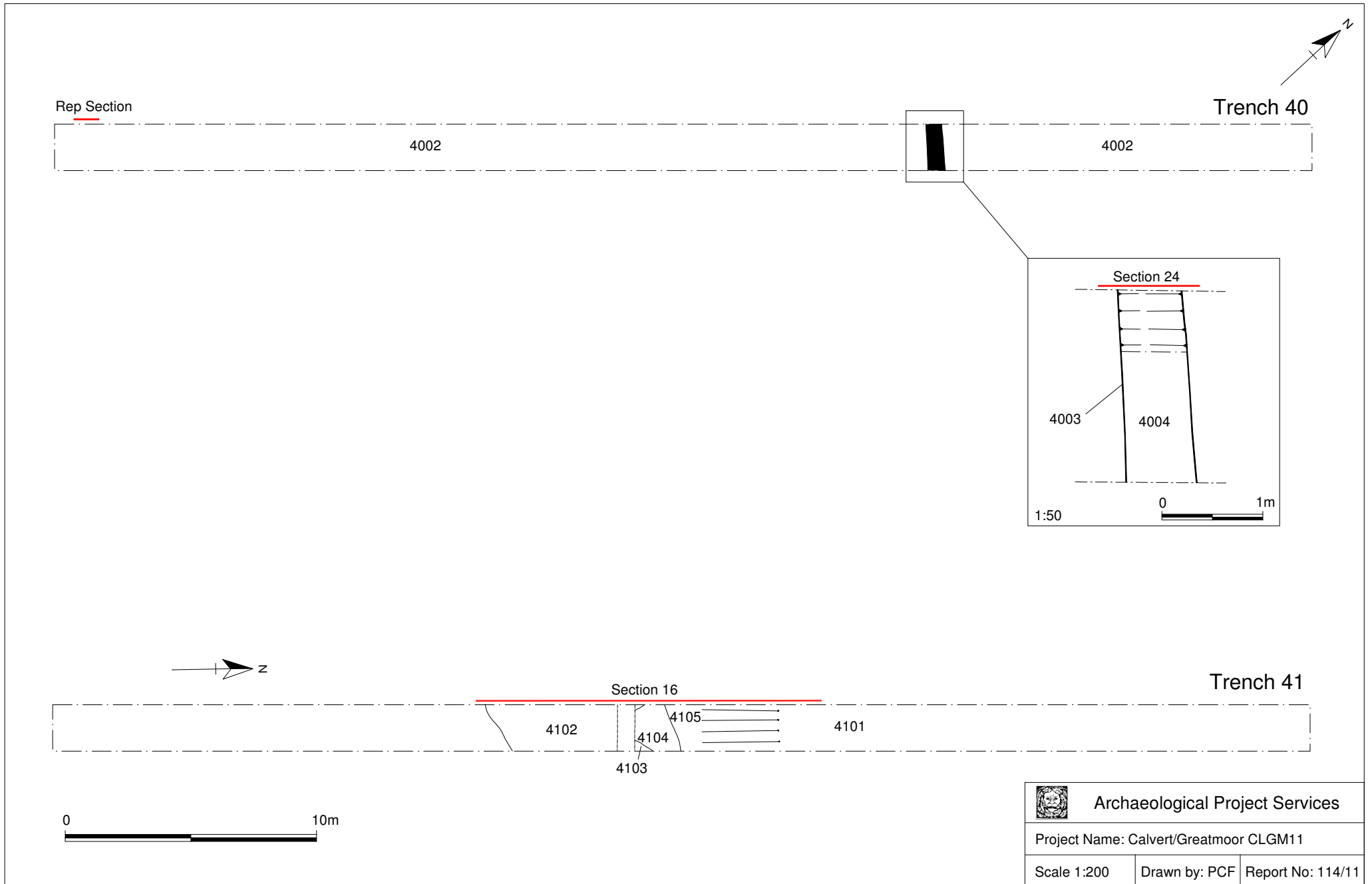
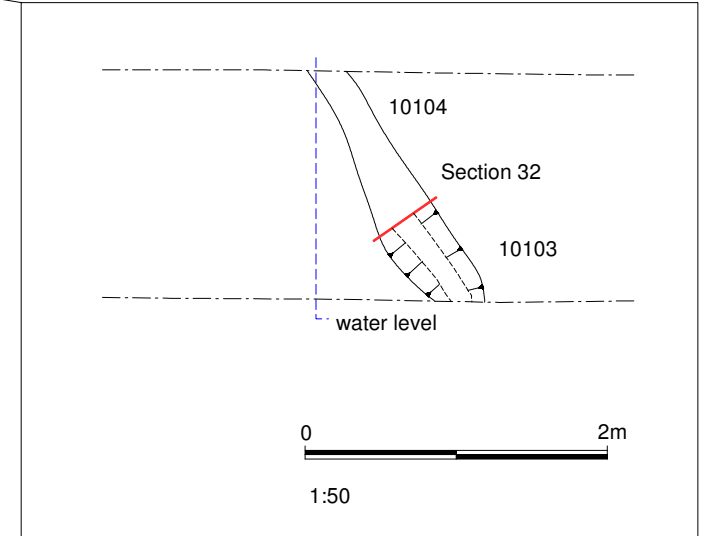
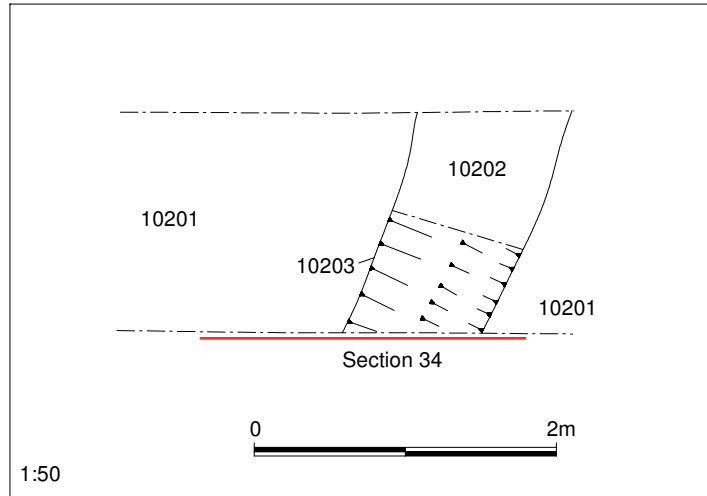
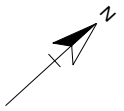
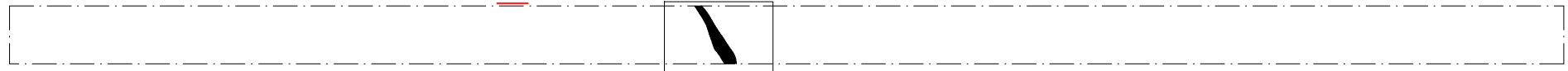


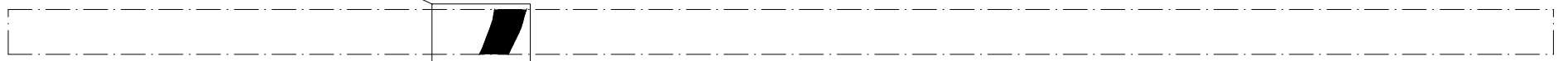
Figure 14 - Trenches 40 and 41

Trench 101

Rep Section



Trench 102




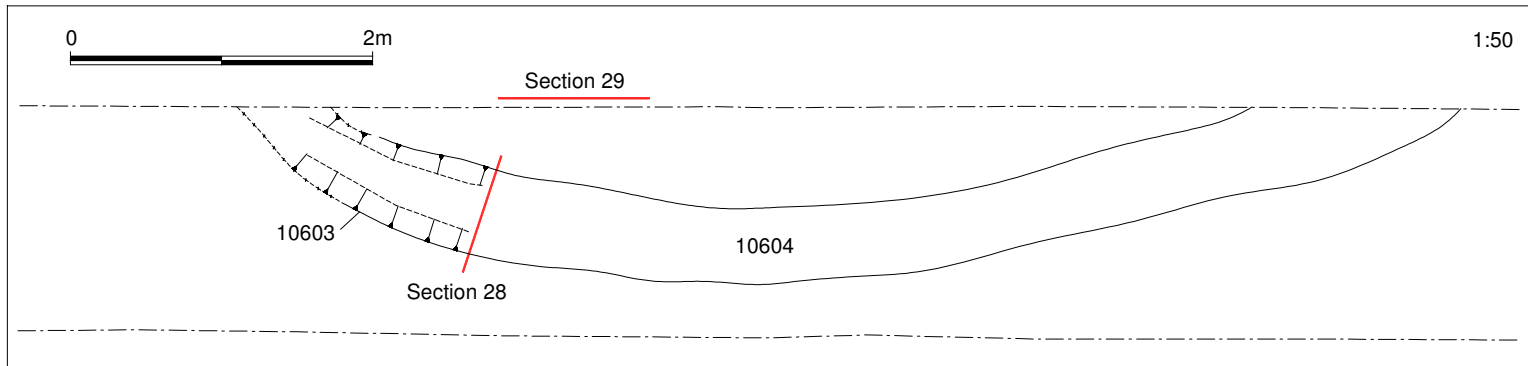
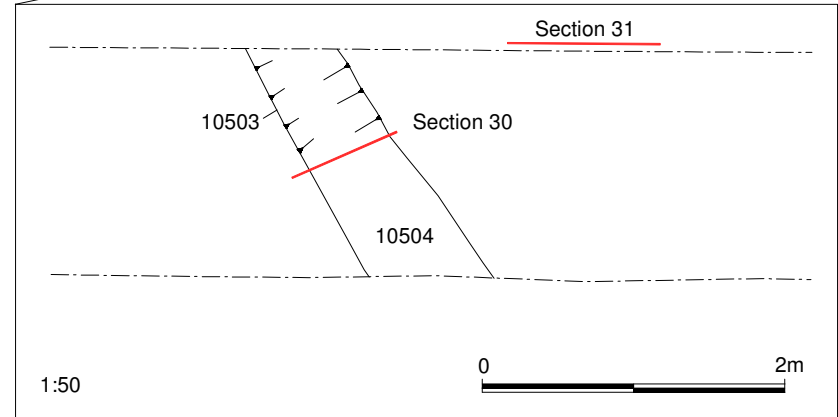
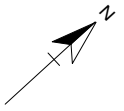
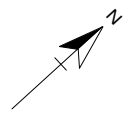
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Figure 15 - Plan of Trenches 101 and 102

Trench 105



Trench 106




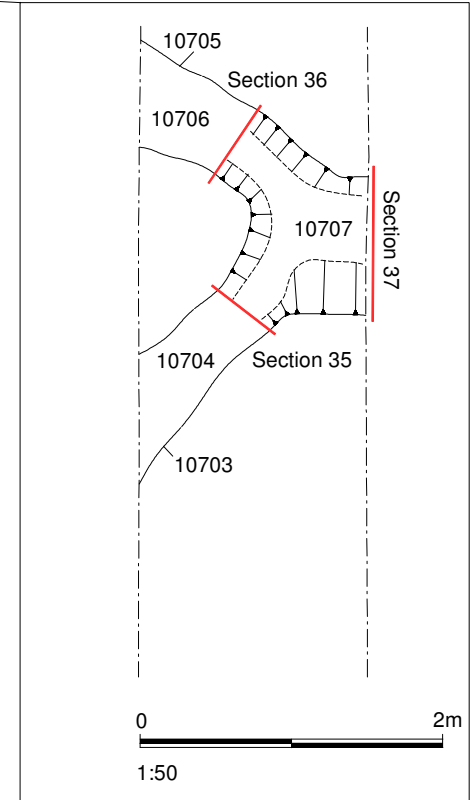
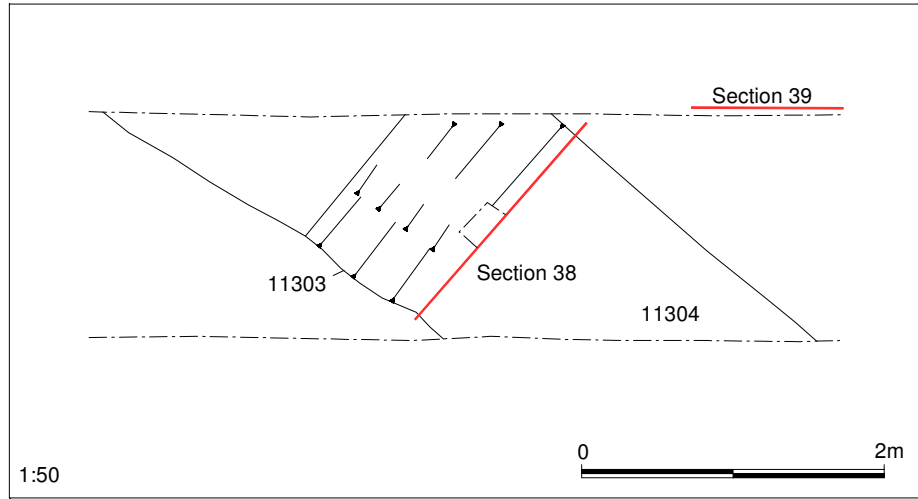
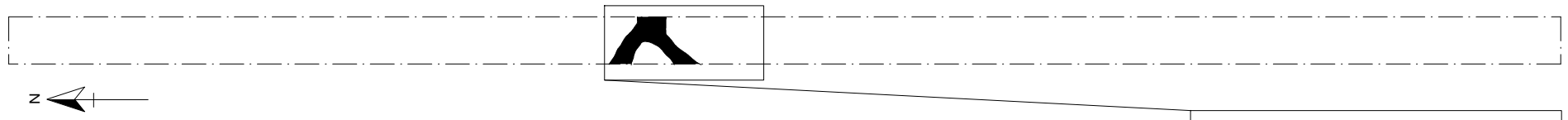
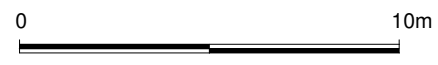
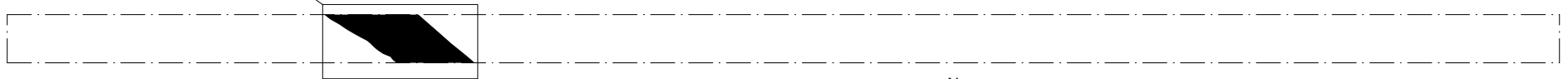
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Figure 16 - Plan of Trenches 105 and 106

Trench 107



Trench 113




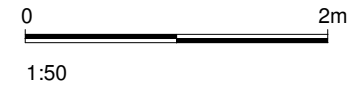
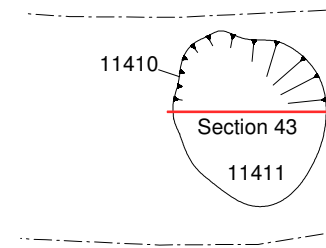
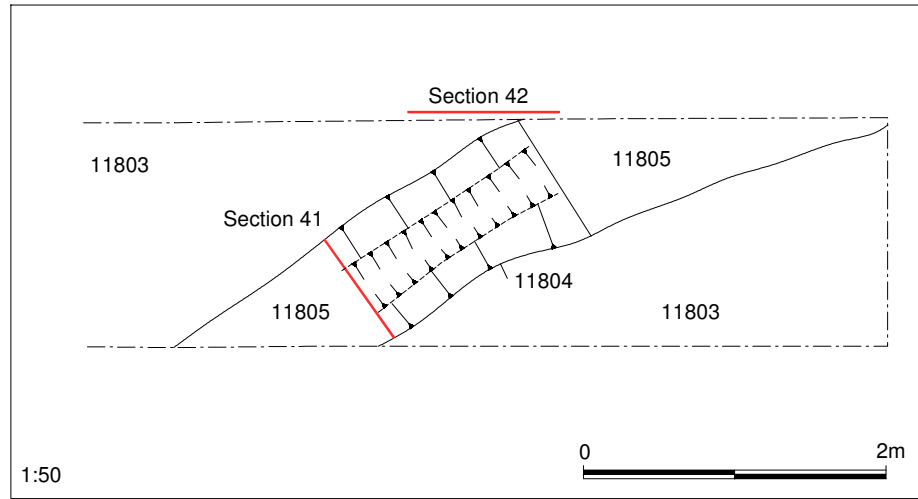
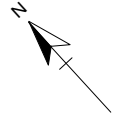
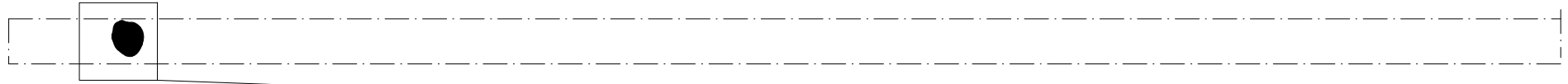
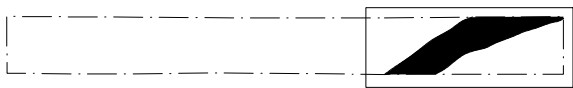
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Figure 17 - Plan of Trenches 107 and 113

Trench 114



Trench 118




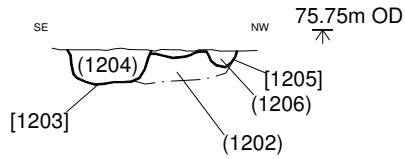
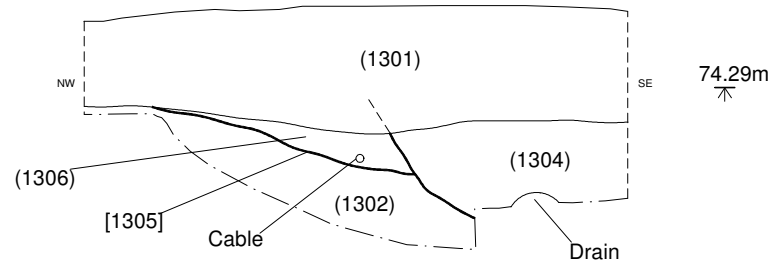
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Figure 18 - Plan of Trenches 114 and 118

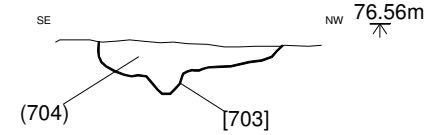
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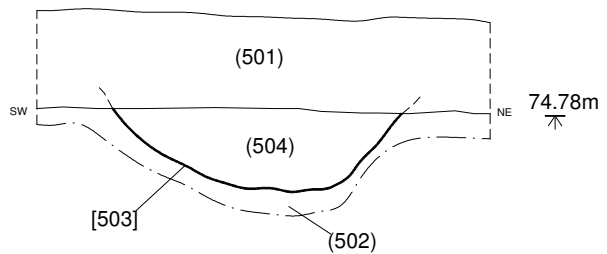
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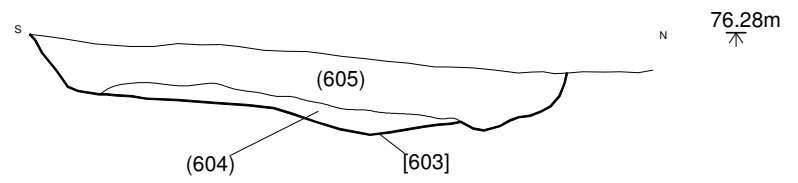
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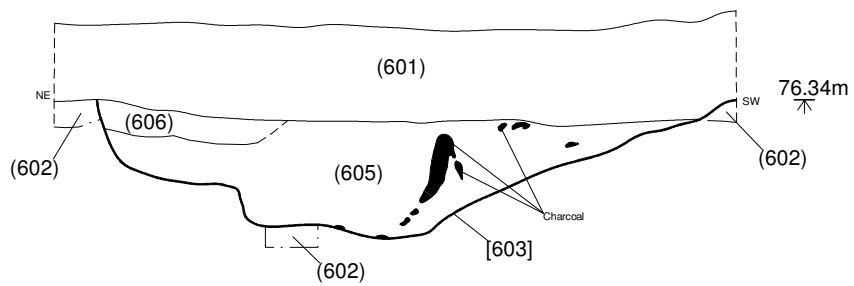
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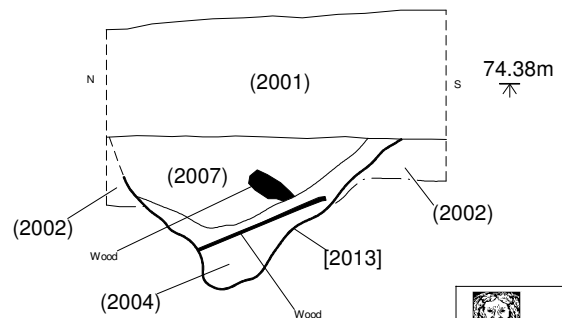
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Sec 6



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Figure 19 - Sections 1-7

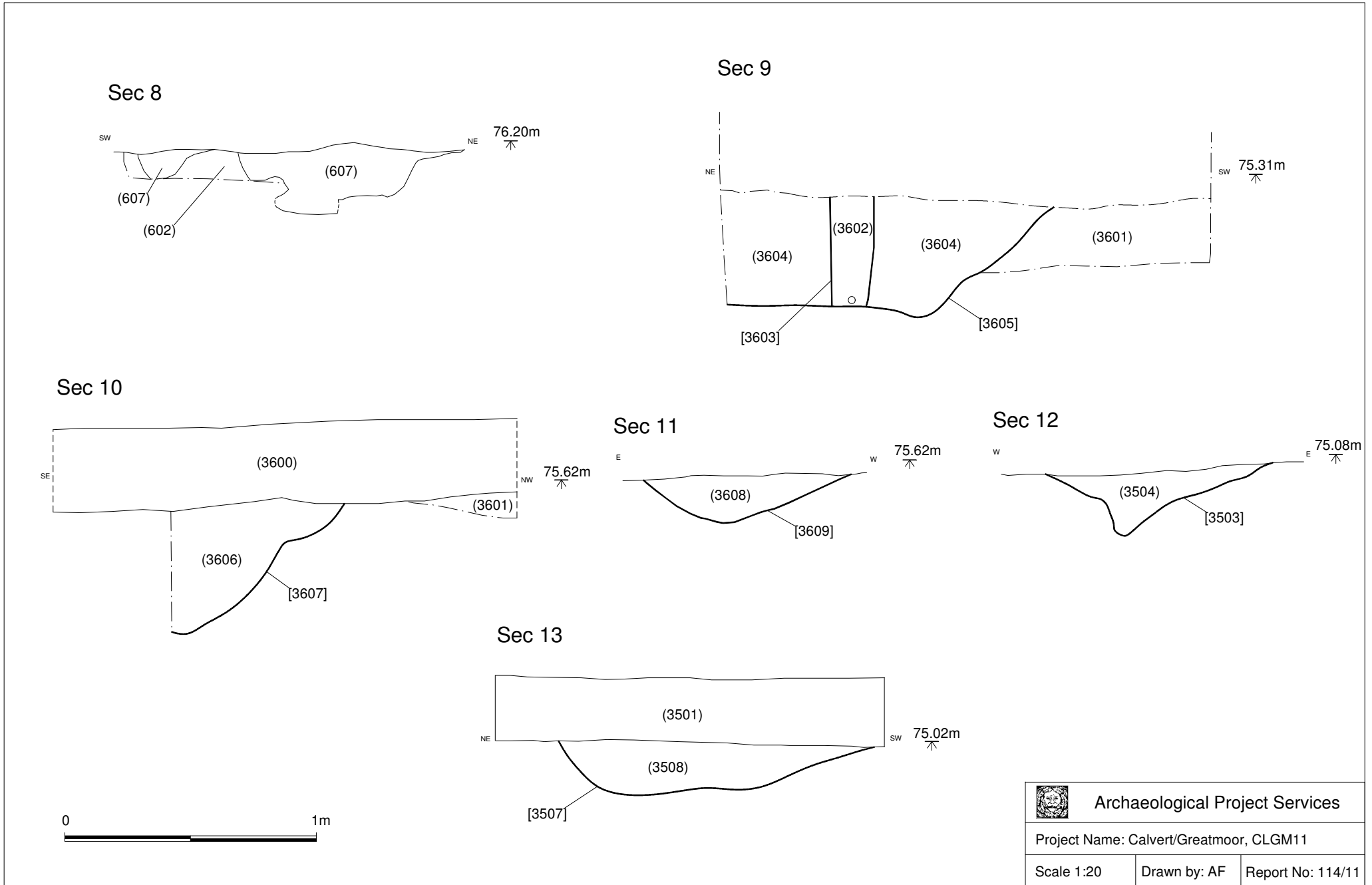


Figure 20 - Sections 8-13

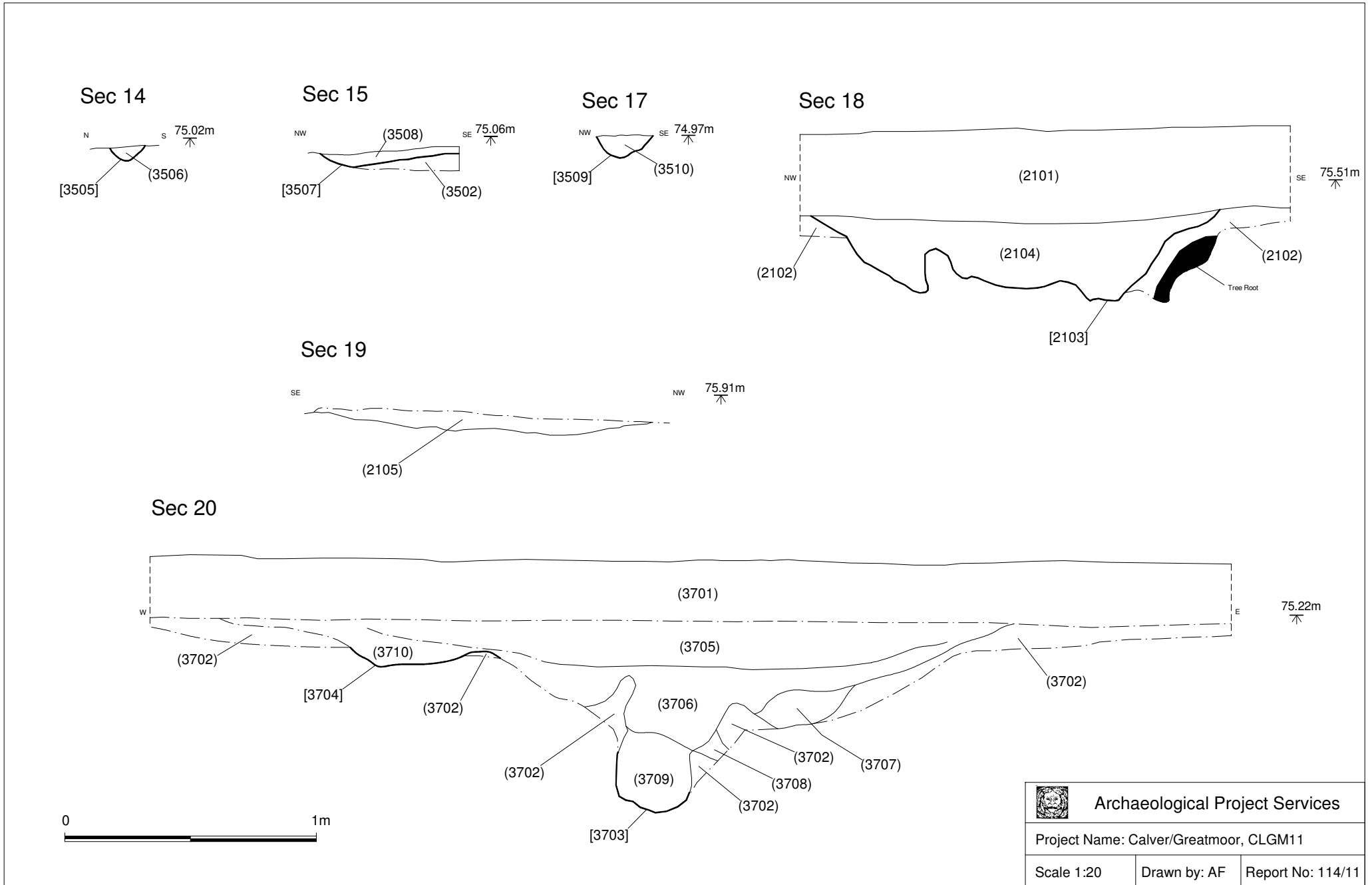


Figure 21 - Sections 14-15 and 17-20

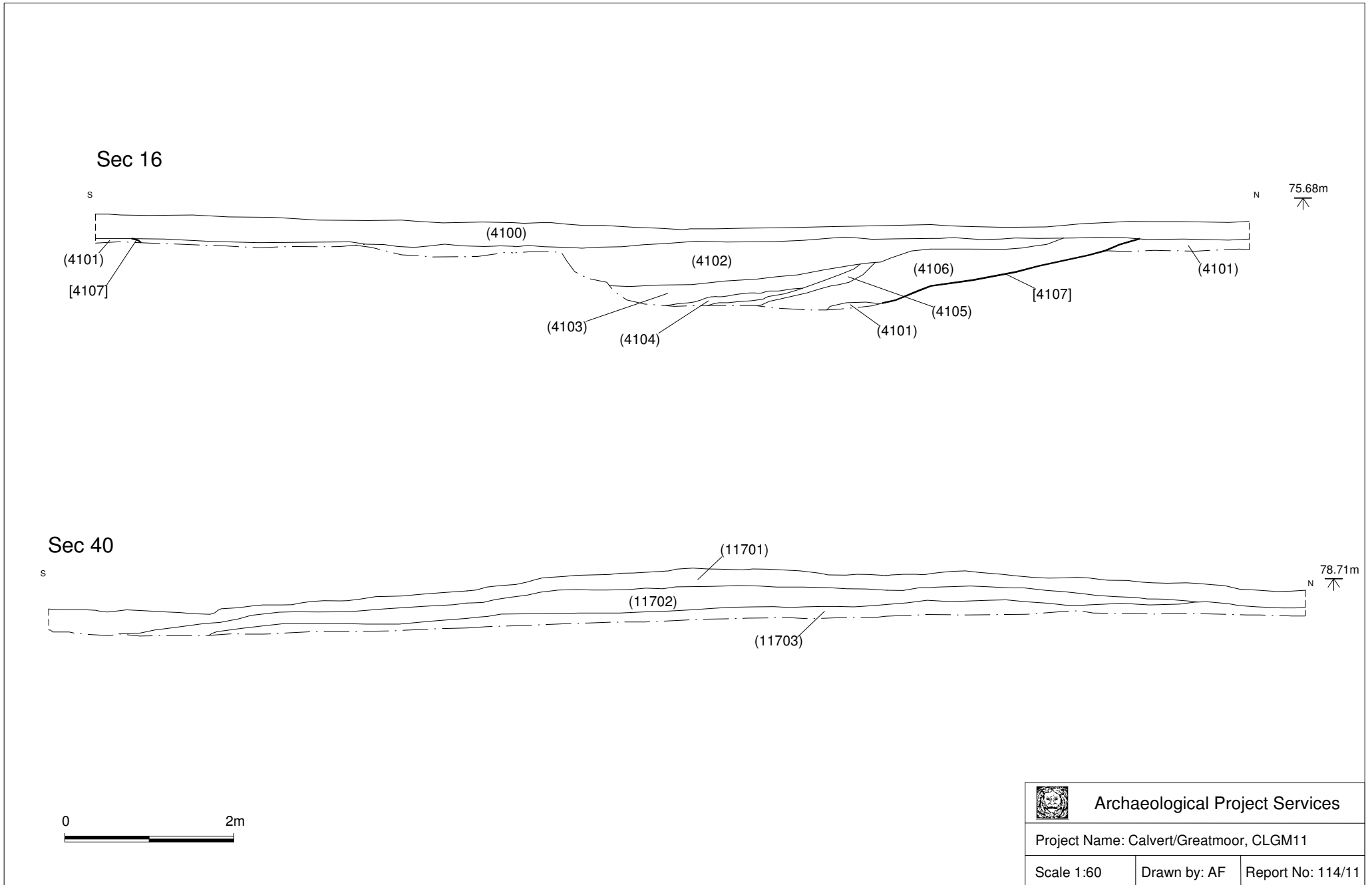
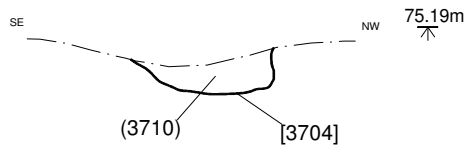
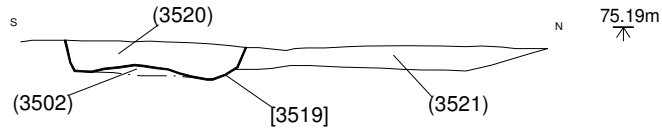


Figure 22 - Section 16 and 40

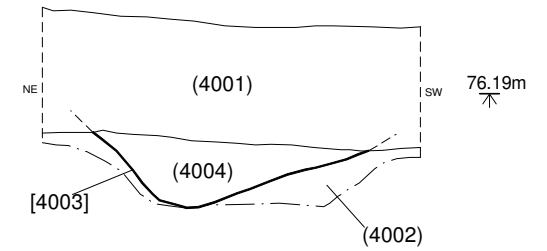
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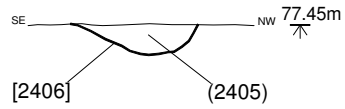
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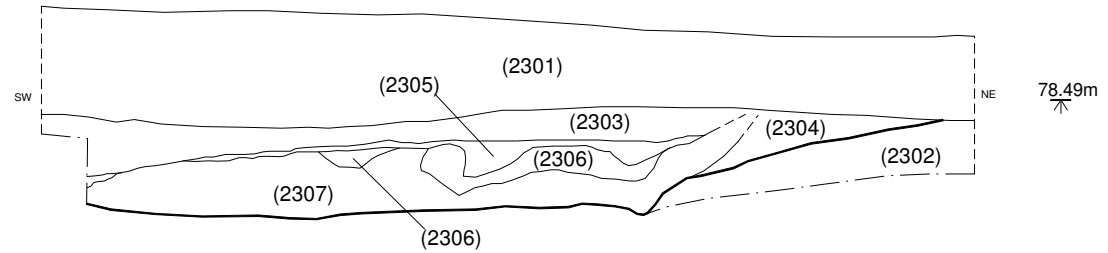
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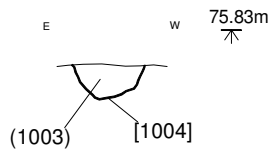
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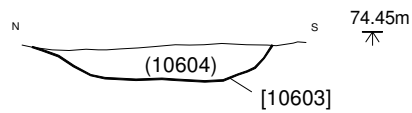
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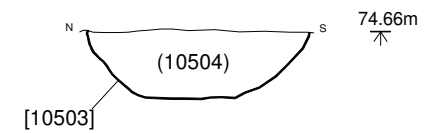
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Figure 23 - Sections 21-22 and 24-30

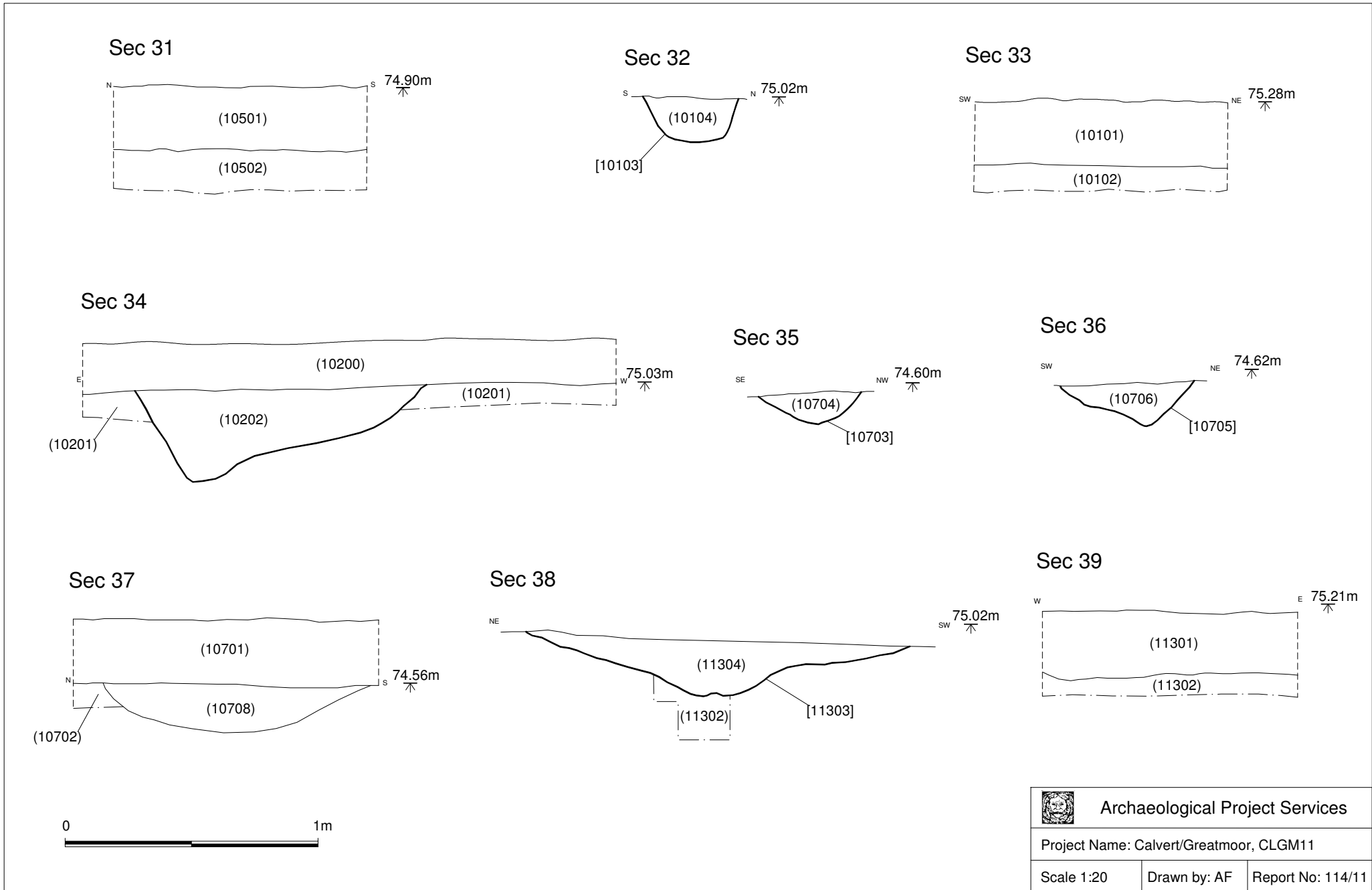
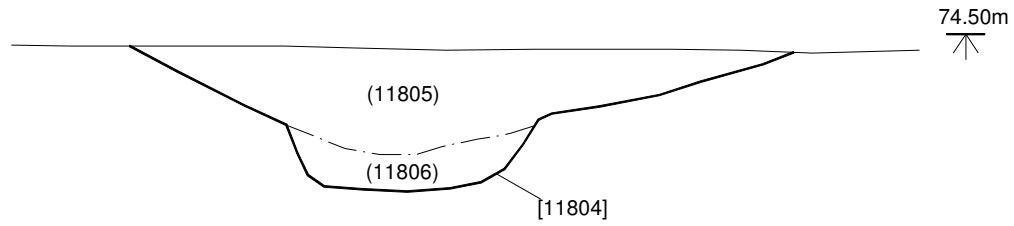
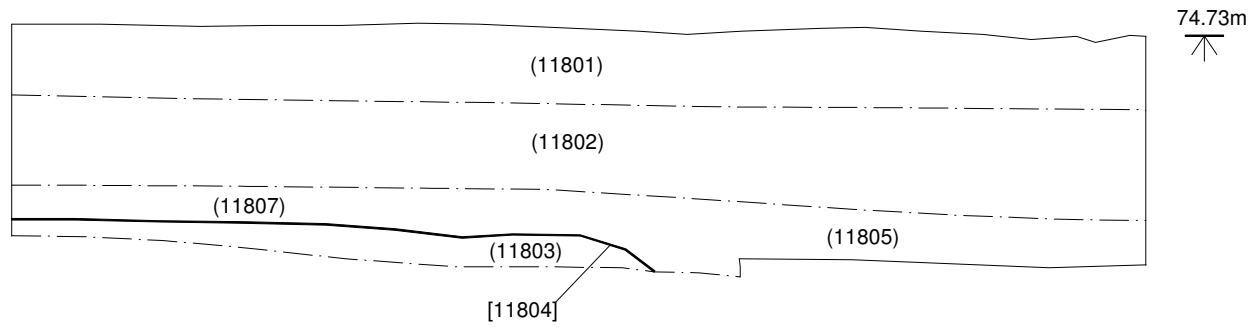


Figure 24 - Sections 31-39

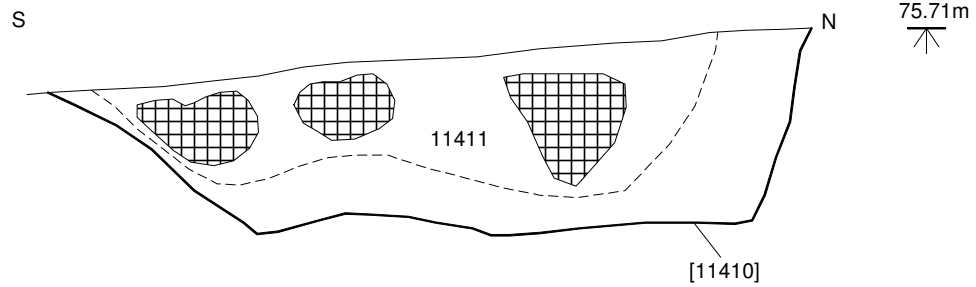
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Sec 42



Sec 43




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Figure 25 - Sections 41-43



Plate 1 - Trench 1, looking northwest



Plate 2 - Trench 2, looking northeast



Plate 3 - Trench 3, typical section, looking southwest



Plate 4 - Trench 5, looking southwest



Plate 5 - Trench 5, ditch (503), looking northwest



Plate 6 - Trench 6, ditch (603), looking west



Plate 7 - Trench 6, deposit (607) of former hedge, looking west



Plate 8 - Trench 7, pit (703), looking southwest



Plate 9 - Trench 9, representative section



Plate 10 - Trench 10, posthole (1004), looking south



Plate 11 - Trench 11, looking northeast



Plate 12 - Trench 11, ditch (1104), looking southwest



Plate 15 - Trench 16, looking southeast



Plate 13 - Trench 12, Section 1 with postholes (1203) and (1205), looking southwest



Plate 16 - Trench 20, Section 7 showing ditch (2003), looking east



Plate 14 - Trench 13, Section 2 with ditch (1303), looking northeast



Plate 17 - Trench 20, Track (2005), looking west



Plate 18 - Trench 21 showing areas of burning, looking northwest



Plate 19 - Trench 23 showing feature (2308), looking northwest



Plate 20 - Trench 35, looking southwest



Plate 21 - Trench 35, ditch (3503), looking north



Plate 22 - Trench 35, gully (3505), looking east



Plate 23 - Trench 35, postholes (3509), (3511), (3513) and (3515), looking northeast



Plate 24 - Trench 35, ditch (3519), looking west



Plate 25 - Trench 36, ditch (3605) and service trench (3603), looking southeast



Plate 26 - Trench 36 with pit (3607), looking west



Plate 27 - Trench 36, ditch (3609), looking southeast



Plate 28 - Trench 37, feature (3703), looking north



Plate 31 - General view looking northeast over Area B



Plate 29 - Trench 37 with gully (3704), looking west



Plate 32 - Trench 101, looking northeast



Plate 30 - Trench 41 showing pond (4107), looking southwest



Plate 33 - Trench 101 with ditch (10103),
looming northwest



Plate 35 - Trench 106 with the curvilinear
ditch (10603), looking northeast



Plate 34 - Trench 105 showing ditch (10503),
looking east



Plate 36 - Trench 107 showing the three
ditches (10703), (10705) and (10707), looking
northeast



Plate 37 - Trench 109, looking northeast



Plate 39 - Trench 118 showing ditch (11804), looking southwest



Plate 38 - Trench 113 with ditch (11303), looking southeast



Plate 40 - View looking over Area C, looking northwest



Plate 41 – Trench C1 after excavation, looking north



Plate 42 – Trench C3 after excavation, looking west

Appendix 1

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
AREA A			
101	1	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent rounded gravel, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
102	1	Firm mid orange brown silty clay with frequent rounded pebbles	Natural deposit
201	2	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.24m thick	Topsoil
202	2	Firm light greyish brown with orange brown and mid grey mottled silty-clay	Natural deposit
301	3	Compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent rounded gravel, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
302	3	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent rounded gravel	Natural deposit
401	4	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent rounded gravel, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
402	4	Firm mid orange grey silty clay with frequent rounded pebbles	Natural deposit
501	5	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.24m thick	Topsoil
502	5	Firm mid orange brown and light blue grey mottled silty-clay	Natural deposit
503	5	Linear cut, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.77m wide by 0.22m deep, steep to moderate sides and flattish base	Ditch
504	5	Firm mid to dark brown clayey silt	Fill of (503)
601	6	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
602	6	Compact mid greyish yellow clay	Natural deposit
603	6	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >1.6m long by 1.3m wide and 0.2m deep,	Ditch
604	6	Soft, dark grey silty clay	Fill of (603)
605	6	Firm mid greyish yellow clay with mid red sub-rounded pebbles	Fill of (603)
606	6	Firm mid yellow clay	Fill of (603)
607	6	Firm dark brown clayey silt	Possible hedgerow remnant
701	7	Compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent rounded gravel, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
702	7	Compact mid greyish orange silty clay, >100mm thick	Natural deposit
703	7	Square feature, 0.6m by 0.6m by 0.13m deep, vertical side to southeast, gradual to northwest with uneven base	Possible pit
704	7	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (703)
801	8	Firm mid greyish brown clay, 0.28m thick	Topsoil
802	8	Firm mid yellowish brown clay	Natural deposit
901	9	Compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent rounded gravel, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
902	9	Firm mid orange brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded pebbles	Natural deposit
903	9	Firm mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent ceramic pipe fragments	Fill of (904)
904	9	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 2.5m wide, not excavated	Ditch
1001	10	Firm mid greyish brown clay, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
1002	10	Firm mid reddish brown clay	Natural deposit
1003	10	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (1004)
1004	10	Sub-circular feature, 0.18m wide by 80mm deep	Posthole
1101	11	Compact mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
1102	11	Compact mid greyish yellow clay	Natural deposit
1103	11	Firm mid grey clay	Natural deposit
1104	11	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >1.85m long by 0.2m wide, not excavated	Ditch
1105	11	Firm dark brown silty clay	Fill of (1104)
1201	12	Compact mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent rounded gravel, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
1202	12	Firm mid orange brown silty clay with frequent rounded pebbles	Natural deposit
1203	12	Circular feature, 0.23m diameter by 80mm deep,	Posthole
1204	12	Firm dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of (1203)
1205	12	Oval feature, 0.35m long by 0.25m wide by 50mm deep,	Posthole
1206	12	Firm dark grey silty clay	Fill of (1205)
1301	13	Compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent rounded gravel, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
1302	13	Firm mid orange brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded pebbles	Natural deposit
1303	13	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.61m wide by 0.3m deep, moderate sides, not fully excavated	Land-drain
1304	13	Firm very dark brown clayey silt - containing gravel	Fill of (1303)
1305	13	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >0.7m wide by 0.12m deep, shallow sides and rounded base	Hedge-line
1306	13	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (1305)
1401	14	Compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent rounded gravel, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
1402	14	Firm mid orange brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded pebbles	Natural deposit
1501	15	Compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent rounded gravel, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
1502	15	Firm mid orange brown silty clay with frequent sub-rounded pebbles	Natural deposit
1601	16	Compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent rounded gravel	Topsoil
1602	16	Compact mid greyish orange silty clay with frequent rounded pebbles	Natural deposit
1701	17	Firm mid brown clayey silt, 0.13m thick	Topsoil
1702	17	Firm mid orange brown and light bluish grey mottled silty clay	Natural deposit
1801	18	Stiff mid greyish brown clay, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
1802	18	Stiff mid reddish brown clay mottled with patches of grey	Natural deposit
1901	19	Firm dark to mid brown clayey silt, 0.37m thick	Topsoil
1902	19	Firm mid orange brown mottled with bluish grey clay, >60mm thick	Natural deposit
2001	20	Firm dark to mid brown clayey silt, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
2002	20	Firm mid orange brown and light bluish grey silty clay with occasional flints, >0.1m thick	Natural deposit
2003	20	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.75m wide by 0.4m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
2004	20	Loose to firm dark brown wood fragments in clayey silt matrix	Fill of (2003)
2005	20	Loose sandstone boulders and quartz stones, extent 3.2m	Former trackway
2006	20	Linear cut, aligned east-west	Cut for (2005)
2007	20	Firm mid greenish brown with bluish grey mottled silty clay	Fill of (2003)
2101	21	Firm mid to dark brown clayey silt, 0.24m thick	Topsoil
2102	21	Firm mid orange brown with bluish grey mottled silty clay, >90mm thick	Natural deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
2103	21	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.62m wide by 0.25m deep, moderate sides and uneven base	Ditch
2104	21	Firm dark brown clayey silt	Fill of (2103)
2105	21	Firm mid red burnt clay, 1.4m by 0.76m extent	Heat affected natural
2106	21	Loose mid red burnt clay fragments with frequent charcoal flecks	Heat affected area
2201	22	Stiff mid to dark brown clay, 0.23m thick	Topsoil
2202	22	Stiff mixed light greenish grey, light brownish orange and light brownish yellow clay, >90mm thick	Natural deposit
2203	22	Linear band of gravel, <0.18m wide	Field drain
2301	23	Firm dark to mid brown clayey silt with frequent sandstone pebbles, 0.24m thick	Topsoil
2302	23	Firm mid orange brown with bluish grey mottled silty clay, >90mm thick	Natural deposit
2303	23	Firm mid greenish and yellowish brown silty clay, 90mm thick	Re-deposited natural
2304	23	Firm light to mid brown silty clay, 0.1-0.15m thick	Fill within (2308)
2305	23	Loose light grey ash, 10mm thick	Fill within (2308)
2306	23	Friable dark orange brown burnt clay, 80mm thick	Fill within (2308)
2307	23	Firm to friable dark brown/black clay, 0.2m thick	Fill within (2308)
2308	23	Feature, 0.2m deep, steep sides and flat base	Fire pit?
2401	24	Firm mid to dark brown clay, 0.23m thick	Topsoil
2402	24	Stiff mixed light brownish yellow, light yellowish grey and light brownish orange clay, >80mm thick	Natural deposit
2403	24	Stiff mixed dark grey, light brownish yellow, light yellowish grey and light brownish orange clay	Natural deposit
2404	24	Stiff dark grey humic clay in irregular band	Former hedge line
2405	24	Stiff mid grey clay with moderate sandstone pebbles	Fill of (2406)
2406	24	Irregular feature, 1m long by 0.31m wide by 75mm deep, steep sides and rounded base	Natural feature
2501	25	Firm to stiff mid to dark brown clay, 0.23m thick	Topsoil
2502	25	Stiff mixed light yellowish grey and brownish orange clay, >90mm thick	Natural deposit
2503	25	Firm to stiff mixed dark grey, light yellowish grey and brownish orange clay	Natural deposit
2601	26	Firm to stiff dark brown clay, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
2602	26	Stiff mixed mid to dark grey, light yellowish grey and brownish orange clay, >80mm thick	Natural deposit
2603	26	Linear band of gravel, 0.16m wide	Field drain
2701	27	Firm to stiff mid to dark brown clay, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
2702	27	Firm to stiff mixed light grey, brownish yellow and yellowish orange clay, >80mm thick	Natural deposit
2703	27	Stiff mid grey with dark reddish brown mottled clay	Natural deposit
2704	27	Linear band of gravel, 0.15m wide	Field drain
2801	28	Firm dark brown clayey silt, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
2802	28	Firm mid orange brown with bluish grey mottled clay, >40mm thick	Natural deposit
2900	29	Firm dark brown silty clay, 0.24m thick	Topsoil
2901	29	Firm to plastic mid to light yellowish brown with bluish grey mottled clay, >70mm thick	Natural deposit
3000	30	Firm dark brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
3001	30	Firm to plastic mid to light yellowish brown clay, >0.11m thick	Natural deposit
3101	31	Firm to stiff mid brown clay, 0.22m thick	Topsoil

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
3102	31	Stiff mixed light grey and brownish yellow clay, >90mm thick	Natural deposit
3201	32	Firm mid brown clay, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
3202	32	Stiff mixed light grey and light brownish yellow clay, >60mm thick	Natural deposit
3203	32	Linear band of gravel, 0.2m wide	Field drain
3204	32	Linear band of gravel, 0.2m wide	Field drain
3301	33	Firm to stiff mid to dark brown clay, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
3302	33	Stiff light grey with light brownish orange and brownish yellow mottled clay, >90mm thick	Natural deposit
3303	33	Firm to stiff mid and dark grey clay with woody fragments	Fill of (3304)
3304	33	Linear feature, 0.5m wide	Ditch
3305	33	Linear band of gravel	Field drain
3306	33	Linear band of gravel	Field drain
3401	34	Firm to stiff mid brown clay, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
3402	34	Firm to stiff mixed light grey and light brownish grey clay, >0.13m thick	Natural deposit
3501	35	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
3502	35	Hard light greyish brown clay	Natural deposit
3503	35	Linear feature, aligned north-south, >2.1m long by 0.9m wide by 0.2m deep, gradual sides and uneven base	Ditch
3504	35	Firm mid greyish brown clay with frequent fired clay	Fill of (3503)
3505	35	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >2m long by 0.3m wide by 70mm deep, steep sides and rounded base	Gully
3506	35	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (3505)
3507	35	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >3m long by >0.6m wide by 90mm deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Gully
3508	35	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (3507)
3509	35	Circular feature, 0.24m diameter by 90mm deep, steep sides and blunt tapering point	Posthole
3510	35	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (3509)
3511	35	Circular feature, 0.24m diameter, not excavated	Posthole
3512	35	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (3511)
3513	35	Circular feature, 0.2m diameter, not excavated	Posthole
3514	35	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (3513)
3515	35	Circular feature, 0.2m diameter, not excavated	Posthole
3516	35	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of (3515)
3517	35	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >1.8m long by 0.8m wide, not excavated	Ditch
3518	35	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (3517)
3519	35	Linear feature, aligned east-west, >2m long by 0.5m wide by 90mm deep, steep sides and uneven base	Ditch
3520	35	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of (3519)
3521	35	Firm light greyish brown clayey silt, 50mm thick	Trample
3600	36	Firm dark brown silty clay, 0.35m thick	Topsoil
3601	36	Firm to plastic mid yellowish brown silty clay	Natural deposit
3602	36	Firm dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (3603)
3603	36	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.2m wide by 0.47m deep	Service trench
3604	36	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (3605)
3605	36	Curvilinear feature, >6.2m long by 1.4m wide by 0.47m deep, steep sides and flattish base	Ditch

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
3606	36	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal, flecks and shell fragments	Fill of (3607)
3607	36	Irregular pit, 2.36m long by >0.8m wide by 0.5m deep, gradual to steep sides and indeterminate base	Pit
3608	36	Firm to hard mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of (3609)
3609	36	Linear feature, aligned east-west with turn to south at eastern end, >5.5m long by 0.7m wide by 0.19m deep, shallow sides and rounded base	Ditch
3701	37	Firm to stiff mid brown clay, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
3702	37	Stiff light brownish yellow clay	Natural deposit
3703	37	?linear feature, 2m wide by 0.77m deep, gradual to steep sides and rounded base	
3704	37	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.2m long by 0.4m wide by 0.2m deep, variable sides and uneven base	
3705	37	Firm to stiff mixed dark greyish brown and mid brownish yellow humic clay, 0.2m thick	Levelling deposit
3706	37	Firm dark greyish brown organic clay	Fill of (3703)
3707	37	Firm to stiff mid to light grey clay	Fill of (3703)
3708	37	Firm to stiff mid bluish grey clay with frequent organic material	Fill of (3703)
3709	37	Firm to stiff mid bluish grey clay with frequent organic material	Fill of (3703)
3710	37	Firm to stiff dark greyish brown clay with organic material	Fill of (3704)
3801	38	Firm dark to mid brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
3802	38	Firm mid orange brown with bluish grey mottled clay, >90mm thick	Natural deposit
3901	39	Firm mid to dark brown clayey silt, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
3902	39	Firm mid orange brown with bluish grey mottled clay, >70mm thick	Natural deposit
3903	39	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >1.58m long by 0.4m wide, not excavated	?ditch
3904	39	Firm dark to mid brown clayey silt	Fill of (3903)
4001	40	Firm mid to dark brown clayey silt, 0.26m thick	Topsoil
4002	40	Firm mid orange brown with bluish grey mottled clay, 0.14m thick	Natural deposit
4003	40	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, 0.68m wide by 0.2m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
4004	40	Firm dark brown clayey silt	Fill of (4003)
4100	41	Firm dark brown silty clay, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
4101	41	Firm mid yellowish brown silty clay	Natural deposit
4102	41	Firm dark greyish brown silty humic clay	Fill of (4107)
4103	41	Firm and plastic mid brownish grey to greenish grey clay	Fill of (4107)
4104	41	Soft dark brownish grey peat and clay	Fill of (4107)
4105	41	Soft dark grey to black clayey peat	Fill of (4107)
4106	41	Firm dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill of (4107)
4107	41	Feature, 12.02m wide by 1.49m deep	Pond
AREA B			
10101	101	Soft mid brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
10102	101	Firm light greyish brown clay	Natural deposit
10103	101	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.4m wide by 0.15m deep, moderate sides and rounded base	Ditch
10104	101	Soft mid grey silty clay	Fill of (10103)
10200	102	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
10201	102	Firm mid orange brown silty clay	Natural deposit

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
10202	102	Firm dark orange brown silty clay	Fill of (10203)
10203	102	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, 0.92m wide by 0.36m deep, steep sides and rounded base	Ditch
10301	103	Soft mid brown silty clay, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
10302	103	Firm light greyish brown clay, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
10401	104	Soft mid brown silty clay, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
10402	104	Firm light greyish brown clay, >0.4m thick	Natural deposit
10501	105	Soft mid brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
10502	105	Firm light brown clay	Natural deposit
10503	105	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 0.6m wide by 0.17m deep, gradual sides and flat base	Ditch
10504	105	Soft mid grey silty clay	Fill of (10503)
10601	106	Soft mid brown silty clay, 0.3m thick	Topsoil
10602	106	Firm light brown mottled with light grey clay	Natural deposit
10603	106	Curvilinear feature, aligned generally northeast-southwest, >8m long by 0.55m wide by 0.1m deep, gradual sides and flat base	Ditch
10604	106	Firm mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill of (10603)
10701	107	Soft mid brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
10702	107	Firm light greyish brown clay	Natural deposit
10703	107	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >1m long by 0.4m wide by 0.15m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
10704	107	Firm mid grey clay	Fill of (10703)
10705	107	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >1m long by 0.5m wide by 0.17m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
10706	107	Firm mid grey clay	Fill of (10705)
10707	107	Linear feature, aligned east-west, 1.05m wide by 0.2m deep, gradual sides and rounded base	Ditch
10708	107	Firm mid grey clay	Fill of (10707)
10800	108	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.23m thick	Topsoil
10801	108	Firm mid orange brown silty clay, >0.11m thick	Natural deposit
10900	109	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
10901	109	Firm mid orange brown silty clay, >0.12m thick	Natural deposit
11000	110	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
11001	110	Firm mid orange brown silty clay, >0.12m thick	Natural deposit
11100	111	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.22m thick	Topsoil
11101	111	Firm mid orange brown silty clay with frequent pebbles, >70mm thick	Natural deposit
11200	112	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.16m thick	Topsoil
11201	112	Firm mid to light yellowish brown silty clay, >0.1m thick	Natural deposit
11301	113	Soft mid brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
11302	113	Firm light greyish brown clay	Natural deposit
11303	113	Linear feature, aligned northwest-southeast, >2.5m long by 1.5m wide by 0.3m deep, steep sides and flat base	Ditch
11304	113	Firm mid brown clay	Fill of (11303)
11305	113	Unstratified finds retrieval	
11400	114	Firm to friable mid orange brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
11401	114	Firm to plastic mid orange clay	Natural deposit
11410	114	Sub-circular feature, 1.1m wide by 0.25m deep	Tree throw
11411	114	Firm to plastic mid orange mottled with bluish grey clay with frequent charcoal	Fill of (11410)

No.	Trench	Description	Interpretation
11500	115	Firm to friable mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.25m thick	Topsoil
11501	115	Firm to plastic light yellowish brown mottled with mid grey clay, >0.15m thick	Natural deposit
11600	116	Friable dark orange brown silty clay, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
11601	116	Firm and plastic mid orange mottled with grey clay, >0.17m thick	Natural deposit
11701	117	Soft mid brown silty clay, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
11702	117	Firm mid brownish grey clayey silt, 0.25m thick	Subsoil
11703	117	Firm light orange brown clay, >0.1m thick	Natural deposit
11801	118	Firm dark greyish brown humic clay, 0.1m thick	Topsoil
11802	118	Firm to stiff mid greyish brown clay, 0.11m thick	Subsoil
11803	118	Firm to stiff light yellowish brown and light grey clay, >0.17m thick	Natural deposit
11804	118	Linear feature, aligned northeast-southwest, >5m long by 0.85m wide by 0.18m deep, gradual sides and flat base	Ditch
11805	118	Firm to stiff mid to dark grey clay	Fill of (11804)
11806	118	Firm to stiff mid to light grey clay	Fill of (11804)
11807	118	Firm to stiff mid to dark grey clay, 50mm thick	Spread
AREA C			
C101	C1	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
C102	C1	Firm mid yellowish brown clay with frequent gravel, >50mm thick	Natural deposit
C201	C2	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.2m thick	Topsoil
C202	C2	Firm mid yellowish brown clay with frequent gravel, >0.1m thick	Natural deposit
C301	C3	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay, 0.23m thick	Topsoil
C302	C3	Firm mid yellowish brown clay with frequent gravel, >50mm thick	Natural deposit

Appendix 2

THE FINDS

ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by Darling (2004). A total of three sherds from a single vessel, weighing five grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed before being counted and weighed. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. The pottery was recorded using the codes developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious, forthcoming). An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below.

Condition

The sherds are small, abraded and very burnt. The vessel was probably produced as a greyware type with a reduced fabric, but has been reoxidised by burning after deposition.

Results

Table 1, Roman Pottery Archive

Trench	Context	Cname	Form	Decoration	NoV	Alter	Dr	Comments	NoS	W(g)
12	1204	GRFF	JBK		1	ABR; BURNT OB		BSS; J; V BURNT; OXID SURFACES	3	5
		ZDATE						RO		

Provenance

The material came from fill (1204) within posthole [1204].

Range

There are three sherds in a fairly fine grey fabric (GRFF). The vessel is likely to be a jar or beaker. The pottery is in a very poor condition and is highly likely to be redeposited. The pottery is Roman in date but it is too fragmentary to refine this any further.

Potential

There is no potential for further work.

Summary

Three sherds from a single vessel in a fairly fine greyware fabric were recovered from a feature within Trench 12.

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby with Anne Irving

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski *et al.* (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series published in Young *et al.* (2005). A total of 30 sherds from 24 vessels, weighing 311 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of fabric types in Table 2 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Late Medieval to the Early Modern period.

Condition

The pottery is quite fragmentary and this is reflected in the low mean average sherd weight of just 10.3 grams. Even though most of the sherds derive from large, heavy domestic vessels, just a few pieces are notably larger than this, with the heaviest, still weighing only 50 grams.

Results

Table 2, The Post Roman Pottery by Fabric

Period	Cname	Full name	Earliest Date	Latest Date	NoS	NoV	W(g)
Late Medieval - Post Medieval	POTST	Potterspurty Type Wares	1400	1700	18	13	210
Post Medieval	DUTRT	Dutch Red Earthenware Types	1550	1650	1	1	50
	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	1500	1650	6	6	45
	TGE	Tin-glazed earthenware	1550	1750	1	1	3
Early Modern	CREA	Creamware	1770	1830	2	1	1
	PEARL	Pearlware	1770	1900	1	1	1
	WHITE	Modern whiteware	1850	1900	1	1	1
Total					30	24	311

Provenance

Most of the pottery came from features within Trench 35 in Area A. Table 3 below shows the provenance of the material showing quantification of sherds and vessels by cut number and feature type.

Table 3, The Provenance of the Pottery

Area	Tr	Fill Cxt	Cut Cxt	Feature Type	NoS	NoV	W(g)
A	21	2106	-	Heat Affected Area/Deposit	1	1	1
A	35	3504	3503	Ditch	5	5	90
A	35	3508	3507	Gully	1	1	4
A	35	3510	3509	Posthole	1	1	7
A	35	3518	3517	Ditch	2	2	48
A	35	3520	3519	Ditch	5	3	45
A	35	3521	-	Trample Layer	2	2	37
A	36	3604	3605	Ditch	6	4	53
A	36	3606	3607	Pit	3	2	15
A	36	3608	3609	Ditch	1	1	9
B	113	11304	11303	Ditch	1	1	1
B	118	11805	11804	Ditch	2	1	1
Total					30	24	311

Range

There is a range of Late Medieval/Post Medieval ceramics as well a few pieces of material dated to the early modern period. Just four trenches produced pottery, these are listed below.

Trench 21

A single sherd of modern White ware came from a heat affected area in this Trench.

Trench 35

Trench 35 produced a good range of material including a sherd from a cooking pot in Dutch red earthenware (DUTRT) from ditch [3503]. This vessel, dating to the 15th to 16th centuries, has a thick high quality dark brown glazed exterior and is probably a continental import. Other features in this trench yielded pottery of a similar date or slightly later. This material is dominated by Glazed red Earthenwares (GRE) and later type Potterspurty wares (POTST) The presence of these fabrics suggests intense activity, including disposal of domestic vessels in the area of this trench, between the 15th and 17th centuries.

Trench 36

A similar range of fabrics to that recovered from Trench 35, including GRE and POTST, came from three features here. All of this material is likely to date to the 15th-16th centuries.

Trench 113

This Trench produced a piece of Pearlware (PEARL) dated to the early modern period.

Trench 118

Trench 118 yielded a single flake from a Creamware (CREA) vessel belonging to the late 18th to early 19th centuries.

Potential

There is limited potential for further work, only Trenches 35 and 36 produced enough stratified material to be worthy of note. Further excavation in this area may help to reveal the nature of activity within this area of the site in the late medieval to post medieval period.

Summary

A small assemblage of pottery was recovered during the evaluation. Trenches 35 and 36 produced an interesting group likely to date from the 15th -17th centuries AD.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001). A total of six fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 205 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Table 4 below.

Condition

The material is quite fragmentary and one piece is also abraded.

Results

Table 4, Ceramic Building Material Archive

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Fabric	Description	Date	NoF	Weight
23	2307	MODERN BRICK	Modern Brick			19th-20th	1	40
23	2307	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Oxidised; fine sandy	Joining frags; FLR; thin 11mm	13th-15th	2	67
35	3501	PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	Oxidised; medium sandy	Poorly mixed with light firing streaks; ferruginous grits; sunken margins	16th-17th	1	59
35	3510	BRK	Miscellaneous Brick	Oxidised; medium sandy	Fragment; handmade; poorly mixed clay	15th-19th	1	15
36	3604	CBM	Miscellaneous Ceramic Building Material	Oxidised; medium sandy	Large flake; Poorly mixed clay; mica; abraded; Post Med FLR?	16th-19th	1	24
Total							6	205

Provenance

Material was recovered from possible fire pit [2308], in Trench 23, posthole [3509] in Trench 35 and ditch [3605] in Trench 36. A single piece of post medieval tile was also collected from (3501), the topsoil within Trench 35.

Range

There is a limited range of ceramic building material. A single piece of medieval peg, nib or ridge roofing tile (PNR) from pit [2308] of the earliest fragment, although this is likely to be residual, being within a context dated 19th to 20th century. There are no other pieces of particular note.

Potential

There is little potential for further work. All of the ceramic building material should be retained as part of the site archive.

Summary

A restricted range of ceramic building material dating from the medieval to the early modern period was recovered from three trenches during the evaluation.

FIRED CLAY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the ACBMG (2001).

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments of fired clay were counted and then weighed. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the fired clay is included in Table 5 below.

Condition

All of the material is abraded and surfaceless.

Results

Table 5, Fired Clay Archive

Tr	Context	Classification	Fabric	Comment	Date	Fragments	Weight
36	3606	FCLAY	Oxidised; medium sandy	Surfaceless; abraded; poss CBM?; pale clay pells; large ferruginous/iron ore grits	Undated	1	42
36	3606	FCLAY	Oxidised; fine-medium sandy; Ca	Surfaceless; abraded; burnt; sooted; from hearth or oven?	Undated	1	30
36	3606	FCLAY	Oxidised; medium sandy	Surfaceless; abraded	Undated	1	24
Total						3	96

Provenance

All three pieces of fired clay came from fill context (3606) within pit [3607].

Range

There three fragments of fired clay, all of which are surfaceless and abraded. They are largely undiagnostic and undatable. A single piece which is burnt and sooted and could be from a hearth or oven structure. A second fragment is quite highly fired and may be very abraded ceramic building material.

Potential

There is no potential for further work. All of the material should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

Three pieces of highly abraded and surfaceless ceramic building material were recovered during the evaluation. All of these came from pit [3607] in Trench 36.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

A total of 5 (37g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Provenance

The bones were collected from ditch fills (3504 and 3608) and from the fill of a pit (3606).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 6, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
3504	large mammal	rib	-	1	23	probably bovine
3606	large mammal	long bone	-	1	3	poss goose
	medium mammal	metacarpal	-	1	6	
	large bird	long bone	-	1	2	
3608	medium mammal	long bone	-	1	3	

Summary

As a small assemblage which is also fragmentary, the collection invites little comment. However, the bone is derived from two trenches that lie close to each other and may indicate food waste from nearby activity. The bone is stable and should be retained as part of the site archive.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single piece of glass weighing 10g was recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile the glass is in good condition. It was burnt in the past.

Results

Table 7, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
11805	Light green bottle, burnt	1	10	19 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a ditch fill.

Range

A single piece of early modern bottle glass, subsequently burnt, was recovered.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the glass is of limited potential. No further work is required.

CLAY PIPE

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

Analysis of the clay pipes followed the guidance published by Davey (1981) and the material is detailed in the accompanying table.

Condition

The clay pipe fragments are in good condition.

Results

Table 8, Clay Pipes

Context no.	Bore diameter /64"					NoF	W(g)	Comments	Date
	8	7	6	5	4				
3501			1			1	5	Stem only	17 th century
3508		1				1	3	Stem only	17 th century
Totals		1	1			2	8		

Provenance

The clay pipes were recovered from topsoil (3501) and a gully fill (3508), both in Trench 35. They are probably fairly local products, perhaps made in nearby Buckingham or Aylesbury.

Range

Two 17th century pipe stems were retrieved.

Potential

Other than providing dating evidence the clay pipes are of limited potential. No further work is required.

WORKED FLINT

By Tom Lane

Introduction

A single flint flake weighing 17g was recovered.

Condition

The flint is in good condition only mildly abraded.

Results

Table 9, Worked Flint Archive

Cxt	Description	No	Wt (g)	Date
11304	Flint flake. 49 x 30 x 8mm. Broken in antiquity. Hinge fracture	1	17	Prehistoric

Provenance

The flint was recovered from a ditch fill.

Potential

A single flake of undetermined but prehistoric date confirms a prehistoric presence in the area but has little other potential.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single other find weighing 12g was recovered.

Condition

The other find is in moderate condition, though corroded.

Results

Table 10, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
3606	iron	Flattened strip, slightly curved, possible implement handle plate	1	12	

Provenance

The other find was recovered from a pit fill.

Range

A single piece of metal, perhaps a handle plate and likely to be post-medieval, was recovered.

Potential

The other find is of limited potential. Other than possibly X-raying the piece no further work is required.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table 10 is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 10, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
2106	M19th-20th	Based on a single sherd
2307	19th-20th	Based on CBM
3501	17th	Topsoil
3504	15th-16th	
3508	17 th century	Based on a single sherd
3510	15th-17th	Based on a single sherd
3518	16th-17th	
3520	15th-17th	
3521	17th-18th	
3604	15th-16th	
3606	15th-16th	
3608	15th	
11304	L18th-19th	
11805	L18th-E19th	

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG	Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS	Body sherd
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
LHJ	Lower Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
TR	Trench
UHJ	Upper Handle Join
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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ARCHIVE CATALOGUES*Archive catalogue 1, Post Roman Pottery*

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Description	Date
118	11805	CREA	?	2	1	1	BSS	Flakes; crazed glaze	L18th-E19th
35	3504	DUTRT	Cooking Pot	1	1	50	Handle with UHJ	Thick dark brown glaze; fine finish; probably two handled vessel	15th-16th
35	3504	GRE	Bowl?	1	1	8	BS		
35	3504	GRE	Bowl	1	1	10	BS		
35	3508	GRE	Jar or Bowl	1	1	4	Rim	Abraded; rounded rim	16th-17th
113	11304	PEARL	?	1	1	1	BS	Flake; spalled	L18th-19th
35	3520	POTST	?	2	1	5	BS	Abraded; overfired	
35	3510	POTST	?	1	1	7	BS	Pale Lime green glaze	

Tr	Cxt	Cname	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Description	Date
35	3504	POTST	Jar or Bowl	2	2	22	BSS	Dark Lime green glaze	15th-16th
35	3520	POTST	?	1	1	8	BS	Abraded	
35	3518	POTST	?	1	1	10	BS	Overfired	
35	3518	POTST	Jar or Bowl	1	1	38	Base	Thick greeny-yellow glaze	16th-17th
35	3521	POTST	Jar	1	1	34	Foot	Foot with central groove	17th-18th
35	3520	POTST	Bowl	2	1	32	Rims	Everted rim with slight hollow; thin greeny yellow glaze; inclusion hollows	15th-17th
35	3521	TGE	Flat or Hollow	1	1	3	Base with Footring	Abraded	17th-18th
21	2106	WHITE	?	1	1	1	BS	Crazed glaze	M19th-20th
36	3604	GRE	Jar or Bowl	1	1	10	Base		15th-16th
36	3604	GRE	?	1	1	3	BS	Abraded	
36	3604	POTST	?	1	1	13	Base	Rouletted external impression	
36	3604	POTST	Jar	3	1	27	Base Angle; BS	Joining sherds	
36	3606	POTST	?	2	1	5	BSS	Finewalled; 1 pcs abraded	
36	3606	GRE	?	1	1	10	Base	Abraded	15th-16th
36	3608	POTST	?	1	1	9	Base		15th

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Assart	An area of woodland that has been enclosed and then cultivated. In forest laws, the payment of a fine and consent of the crown were required.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretations of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, <i>e.g.</i> (004).
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, <i>etc.</i> Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Dumped deposits	These are deposits, often laid down intentionally, that raise a land surface. They may be the result of casual waste disposal or may be deliberate attempts to raise the ground surface.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) which become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the influence of human activity.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1 st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.

Appendix 4

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

127	Context Record Sheets
62	Trench Record Sheets
57	Machining Record Sheets
17	Daily Record Sheets
48	Sheets of Scale Drawings
2	Section Record Sheets
12	Photographic Record Sheets
2	Environmental Sample Sheets
1	Bag of Finds

All primary records and finds are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Buckinghamshire County Museum
Tring Road
Halton
Aylesbury
Buckinghamshire
HP22 5PJ

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the project archive acceptance requirements of Buckinghamshire County Museum.

Buckinghamshire County Museum Accession Number: AYBCM: 2011.252

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: CLGM 11

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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