

# Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:  
BEVERLEY, JASONS HILL  
LEY HILL, CHESHAM  
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

NGR: SP 9883 0224

*on behalf of Mr Richard Evans*



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March 2008

ASC: 1032/CJH/2r

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## Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	CJH	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1032
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	archaeol2-38875 (1)	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	AYBCM 2008.8
<i>County:</i>	Buckinghamshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Ley Hill		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Latimer		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 9883 0224		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c. 168 m <sup>2</sup>		
<i>Present use:</i>	Residential		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Construction of a replacement dwelling		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	Pre-planning application		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Chiltern District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	26/02/08-28/02/08		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Consensus Planning Ltd. 1 Verulam House 224 London Road St. Albans Hertfordshire AL1 1JB		
<i>Client:</i>	Mr Richard Evans Heath House Sheethanger Lane Felden Hemel Hempstead		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Andrew MacDougall-Concensus Planning Ltd.		

## Internal Quality Check

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<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	

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**Figure 1:** General location (scale 1:25,000)

## Summary

*In February 2008 ASC carried out an archaeological evaluation at 'Beverley', Jasons Hill, Ley Hill Buckinghamshire in advance of the construction of a new house. A Post Medieval tile kiln was uncovered in adjacent to the northeast corner of the house. A sondage excavated in its southern corner showed that the kiln extended for several meters beneath the patio of the present dwelling to the south and was in good condition and structural elements that extended to a depth of 0.95m. A ditch, which curved from the north to the east and probably contemporaneous with the kiln was found to the east. Cutting this ditch was a Post Medieval north-south gully, which was also found to cut a possible pit.*

### 1. Introduction

1.1 In February 2008 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at Beverley, Jasons Hill, Ley Hill, Chesham, Buckinghamshire. The project was commissioned by *Consensus Planning Ltd.*, on behalf of *Mr Richard Evans*, and was carried out according to a brief (Radford, 2007) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Chiltern District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Services*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Rouse, 2008). The work relates to a pre-planning application enquiry.

#### 1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), in order to inform proposals for the development of the site.

#### 1.3 *Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd*

*Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) is an independent archaeological practice providing a full range of archaeological services including consultancy, field evaluation, mitigation and post-excavation studies, historic building recording and analysis. ASC is recognised as a *Registered Archaeological Organisation* by the Institute of Field Archaeologists, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

#### 1.4 *Management*

The project was carried out under the overall direction of **Bob Zeepvat** BA MIFA. Bob is an established archaeologist with extensive experience in managing archaeological projects, of a wide range of fieldwork in both rural and urban environments, of post-excavation, publication and presentation projects, and of work on a wide range of historic buildings and structures. He holds a first degree from the University of Leicester, and has been a validated Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists since 1986. He has been involved in the management of archaeological projects since the late 1970s, formerly as Senior Field Archaeologist for the *Milton Keynes Archaeology Unit*, and as Project Manager for the *Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust*.

## 1.5 **The Site**

### 1.5.1 *Location & Description*

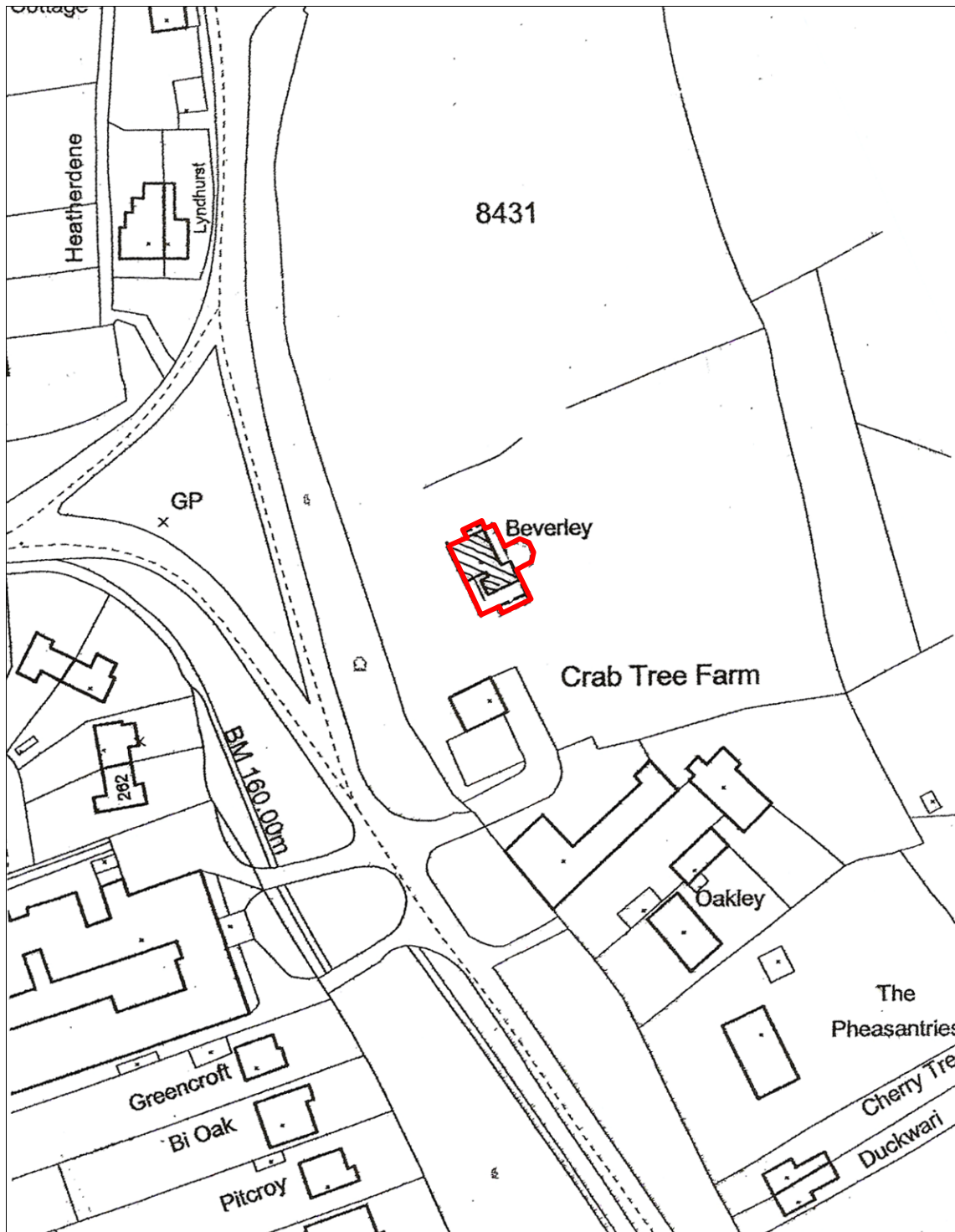
The site is located within the district of Chiltern Council in the parish of Latimer, to the north of the village of Ley Hill at NGR SP 9883 0224 (Fig. 1). The proposed development site lies within a rectangular plot of land in use as gardens to the current property, a large 1930's detached house. Access is from Jasons Hill, which runs along the western side of the site. 'Beverley' itself is reached via a shared driveway with Crab Tree Farm that runs from a garage located to the south of the house (Fig. 2).

### 1.5.2 *Geology & Topography*

The underlying soils of the area are of the *Hornbeam 1 Association*, which comprise *deep fine and coarse loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and seasonal waterlogging. Some very flinty sandy and loamy soils. Some very acid soils with bleached subsurface horizon* (Soil Survey 1983, 582b). The underlying geology comprises Eocene clay of the Woolwich and Reading beds (BGS Sheet 238).

### 1.5.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposed development comprises the construction of a replacement dwelling on a slightly larger footprint than the existing building. There is currently no finalised proposed development plan (Fig. 2).



**Figure 2:** Site plan, showing current footprint (shaded), and possible proposed development (outlined in red) (scale 1:1250)

## 2. Aims & Methods

### 2.1 Aims

As described in the brief (Section 7), the aims of the evaluation were:

- To establish the extent and character of deposits associated with medieval or post medieval pottery or tile production and any other associated activity.

### 2.2 Standards

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (IFA 2000) and *Standard & Guidance Notes* (IFA 2001), and to the relevant sections of ASC's own *Operations Manual*.

### 2.3 Methods

In line with the requirements of the brief (Section 9), modified by subsequent discussions with the AA, the methods to be adopted for this project were:

- Subject to site constraints, an area of  $c.3 \times 4\text{m}$  will be opened to the immediate north-east of the existing house to locate the kiln recorded in 1953, and to determine its extent and state of preservation (Fig. 3)
- Two trenches will be opened to the east and south of the existing house, targeted on the footprint of the proposed new building (Fig. 3).
- A contingency for widening the above areas was allowed, should this be needed to effectively interpret identified deposits.

In order to effectively interpret the identified deposits Trench 1 was extended to a  $3 \times 5\text{m}$  area. A  $0.75 \times 1.1\text{m}$  area was also added to the south of Trench 1 in order to try and get the full extent of the kiln.



### 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest, and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods, but the focus of interest is likely to lie in the Medieval to Post Medieval period.

This section has been compiled with information from the Buckinghamshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

3.2 **Prehistoric** (before 600BC-AD43)

Evidence for human activity in the area during this period is represented by several scatters of flint, dating from the Mesolithic period through to the Bronze Age. A possible settlement site has been identified at Cowcroft Wood, c.1km to the south west of the site (SMR1758), but flint flakes have also been recovered much closer to the development site at Jasonhill Farm (SMR4958) c.0.5km to the north, and at Crab Tree Farm (SMR4955) c.0.1km to the south.

3.3 **Roman** (AD43-c.450)

The site lies within the Chilterns, an area of known Roman settlement. The closest major town to the site in this period was Verulamium, the forerunner to St Albans. The site itself lies within the Chess Valley, which was not heavily settled until the end of the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD due to the lack of major roads in the area. However, part of a large and sturdy timber farmhouse was excavated at Latimer, c.3 miles to the south east of the site (Branigan 1994). Closer to the site, the only evidence for Roman activity on the area is a find of casts of coins of Augustus (25BC-10AD) found at Cowcroft, c.1km to the southwest of the site.

3.4 **Saxon** (c.450-1066)

The SMR does not record any instances of human activity within the vicinity of the site during this period. It is thought that there were comparatively fewer people living in the Chilterns during this period, following the decline of the Roman empire (Farley 1994), and there are no known Saxon sites currently lying within the Chess valley where the site is located (*ibid*).

3.5 **Medieval** (1066-1500)

The settlements of Botley and Ley Hill are not mentioned in the *Domesday Survey*, but nearby Chesham is, suggesting that the site may have been in use during the early medieval period, even if there was no significant settlement there (Williams & Martin 1992). Later occupation in the area is suggested by the discovery of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century pottery sherds, predominantly of sandy greyware cooking pots, c.300m west of the development site (SMR4058).

A 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery and tile kiln was discovered in Joiners Close (SMR5612), c.200m to the west of the site, in 1987. This brought to light the existence of another kiln, uncovered in the early 1950's on the development site itself. The kiln was uncovered during extension works to 'Beverley', and is located c.1-2m from the northeastern corner of the present house (SMR5657). The on site kiln is likely to be of a similar date Late Medieval/Early Post Medieval date. Yet more evidence exists from this period in the

form of a great many 14<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century pottery wasters, tile wasters, and pieces of kiln furniture c.300m south of the site (SMR 1757)

A Medieval to Post Medieval earthwork enclosure has also been identified c.300m to the south west of the site, known from a field survey on Ley Hill Common golf course (SMR 2143).

### 3.6 ***Post-Medieval - Modern*** (1500-present)

The settlements at Botley and Ley Hill are likely to have grown up in the late medieval to early post-medieval periods, likely as a result of the growing brick and tile manufacturing industry in the area. The First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map of the area shows brickworks labelled at Cowcroft Wood, to the southwest of the site, along with fields named 'Brickfield' and 'Clay mills' (SMR5348 & 5349). Evidence for the extensive quarrying of the area can also be found on the OS maps, where chalk pits, clay pits and sand pits are all marked (SMR8267, 8268, 8269, 8274, 8275, 8276, 8278).

The SMR records the discovery of a hoard of c.200 gold coins c.900m to the south west of the development site (SMR5452). None of the coins were of a later date than Charles I, so they are likely to have been deposited during the Civil War (1642-1651).

## 4 Results

### 4.1 General

A large area of topsoil, had been removed from an area towards the southern end of site prior to the evaluation. A casual inspection of the spoil heap revealed sherds of Medieval pottery. All of the sherds were very abraded but still provide evidence for Medieval activity on site.

Three evaluation trenches were opened; Trench 1 over the area of the known kiln to the northeast of the building and two others within the footprint of the proposed dwelling (Fig. 3). All three trenches contained a mid brown grey clayey silt subsoil with c.10% stones, overlying mid yellow orange natural stony clay. Trenches 1 and 2 had silty loam topsoil overlying this stratigraphy. However in Trench 3 this topsoil has been removed and replaced with compacted rubble and stone hardcore surface.

Detailed information regarding the trial trenches and their contents appears in Appendix 1.

### 4.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 3, 4 & 5: Plates 1-4)

*Size: 5.0×3.1m (before extension)*

*Location: Northeast corner of house*

*Reason for trench: investigation of kiln discovered in 1950's*

Trench 1 contained the predicted kiln structure (117), which was found in the 1950's, just below the topsoil (100) and cut into the subsoil (115) (Fig. 4; Plate 1). To determine the full extent of the kiln, without demolishing the patio under which the kiln runs, an extension of 0.75×1.10m was added to the southern side of the trench (Plate 6). The full extent of the firing chamber was established, though the flues extended beneath the patio to the south. Kiln (117) was positioned on a north-south alignment and the internal dimensions of the firing chamber were 2.90m by 1.80m.

The upper sections of kiln (117) had been disturbed by not only the 1950's service trench which originally located the structure but also later by mains gas piping running both north-south and east-west across the middle of the trench. Though these services truncate the upper wall of the kiln (110) they are quite shallow and substantial amounts of the kiln should survive beneath.

A sondage was excavated in the southwestern corner of the kiln in order to inspect the type and preservation of the structure (Plate 2). The base of the kiln was not reached due to the limited size of the sondage, but it did reveal that the rectangular cut [108] for the kiln was at least 0.95m deep. This cut was lined initially with a 0.58m high lower wall (109) constructed of ceramic tiles laid in stretcher courses, bonded with grey clay. All the tiles appeared to have been seconds, broken prior to their use in the kiln. The largest tile found had dimensions of 170×160×14mm. In the south side of this lower wall a flue had been constructed. A view of this flue was gained by inserting a camera into the cavity, showing that kiln (117) extended several meters beneath the patio (Plate 7). Above wall (109) is an upper wall (110) of red waster peg tiles, which seem to be in a worse condition than those in (109) and are again stretcher coursed with clay bonding and had a height of 0.37m. The largest of these was 160×190×13mm.

The floor in the firing chamber would have been carried above the flues by parallel tile-built flue arches (Plate 2), of which two, (111) and (112), were recorded within the sondage. These were constructed at the same time and with the same materials and methods as the lower outer wall (109), to which they were connected. There are likely to be between six to nine of these east west internal walls running throughout the firing chamber.

After kiln (117) was decommissioned the upper walls were demolished and the inside of the firing chamber was backfilled with a mixture of mid grey brown clay with approximately 50% tile and 3% rounded nodules of flint inclusions. The flue arches within the firing chamber support much of this, creating voids beneath. The sondage in the southwestern corner of the kiln into one of these voids, but it was evident that much of the back fill had fallen in (Plate 8). Much of this backfill collapse may have resulted from the excavation of the service trenches above.

In the northern corner of Trench 1 a large ditch [105] was discovered, entering from the northwestern baulk on a northeast-southwest axis and quickly curving to exit through the northeastern baulk (Fig. 5, Section 100; Plate 9). This ditch, 1.46m wide by 0.80m deep, seems to have been largely filled by a secondary deposit (104) before it was recut much shallower by [118]. Recut [118] contained two separate tips, (103) and (102), of burnt material, probably related to the kiln, and was then further filled by secondary deposit (101). The only artefact recovered from both the original ditch [105] and its recut [118] was a piece of tile from near the bottom of (104), indicating the original ditch was possibly open when the kiln was at least still exposed. However the tile does appear quite abraded and so may not provide very secure dating.

Cutting the last deposit in the ditch and recut sequence (101) was gully [107], aligned on a northwest-southeast direction parallel to the present house and filled by secondary fill (106) (Plates 1, 2, & 9). This gully, 0.50m wide by 0.14m deep, has probably been truncated. No finds were recovered though it is probably Post Medieval and is possibly unrelated to the kiln. The continuation of this gully was seen in Trench 2.

#### 4.3 **Trench 2** (Fig. 3, 4, & 5: Plates 5 & 6)

*Size: 1.6×4.7m*

*Location: Southwest of the house*

*Reason for trench: Pre-Planning application*

Trench 2 contained a northwest-southeast gully [202] that seemed to be a continuation of that found in Trench 1 [107]. Gully [202] was 0.30m wide by 0.08m deep and filled with secondary despite (203), a soft mid grey brown silty clay containing no finds.

Gully [202] cut through a possible pit [204] on the southern side of the trench (Fig 5, Section 200). Pit [204] was only partially within the trench forming a semi circle 0.95m wide, 1.50m long and 0.25m deep (Plate 6). Pit [204] is truncated to the west by a cut for a gas mains pipe. The fill of pit [204], (205), contained no finds and the possibility remains that is a natural tree bole.

#### 4.4 **Trench 3** (Fig. 3: Plates 7 & 8)

*Size: 1.6×8.0m*

*Location: Southeast side of house*

*Reason for trenches: Pre-planning application*

This was an 8m by 1.6. northeast-southwest trench along the southern edge of the proposed footprint where no archaeology was observed (Plate 7). Trench 3 was excavated through 0.17m of rubble hardcore (300) below which was 0.15m of firm silty clay subsoil (301) (Plate 8). The natural mid brown orange clay was reached 0.32m below the surface.



**Plate 1:** Trench 1 with kiln (117) and gully [107] on the far left, view to the southeast, 2x 1m scale



**Plate 2:** Sondage into kiln (117) showing flue arches (111) and (112), view from south, 1m scale



**Plate 3:** View inside the firing chamber, looking north beneath flue arches, showing backfill collapse



**Plate 4:** Ditch [105] with recut [118] gully [107], viewed from the southeast, 2m scale



**Plate 5:** Trench 2 containing gully [202] and pit [204], Viewed from the northeast 2x 1m scale



**Plate 6:** Section 200, pit [204] cut by gully [202], 2m scale



**Plate 7:** Trench 3 viewed from the southwest, 2x 1m scale



**Plate 8:** Trench 3, section, viewed from the northwest, 1m scale



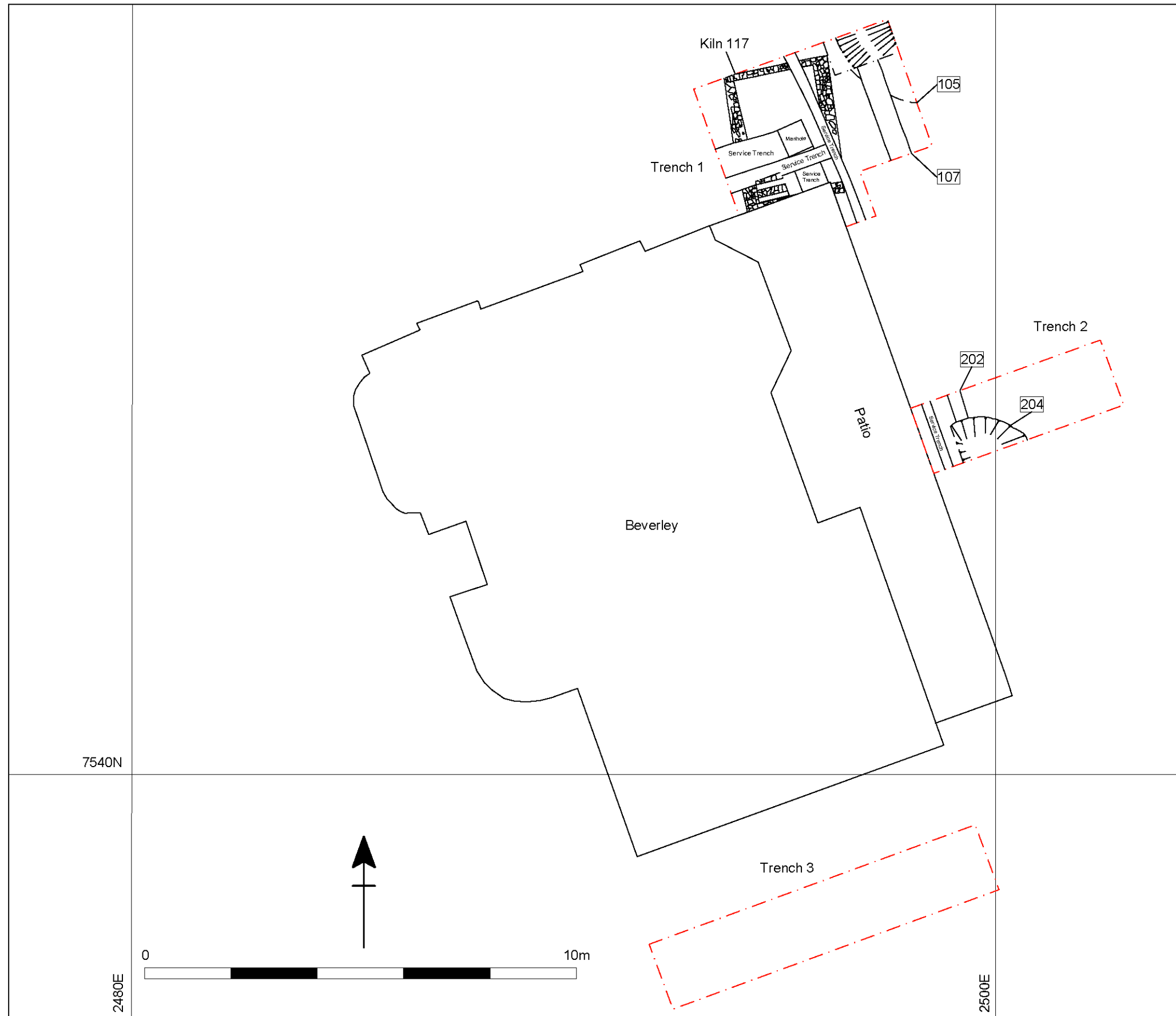
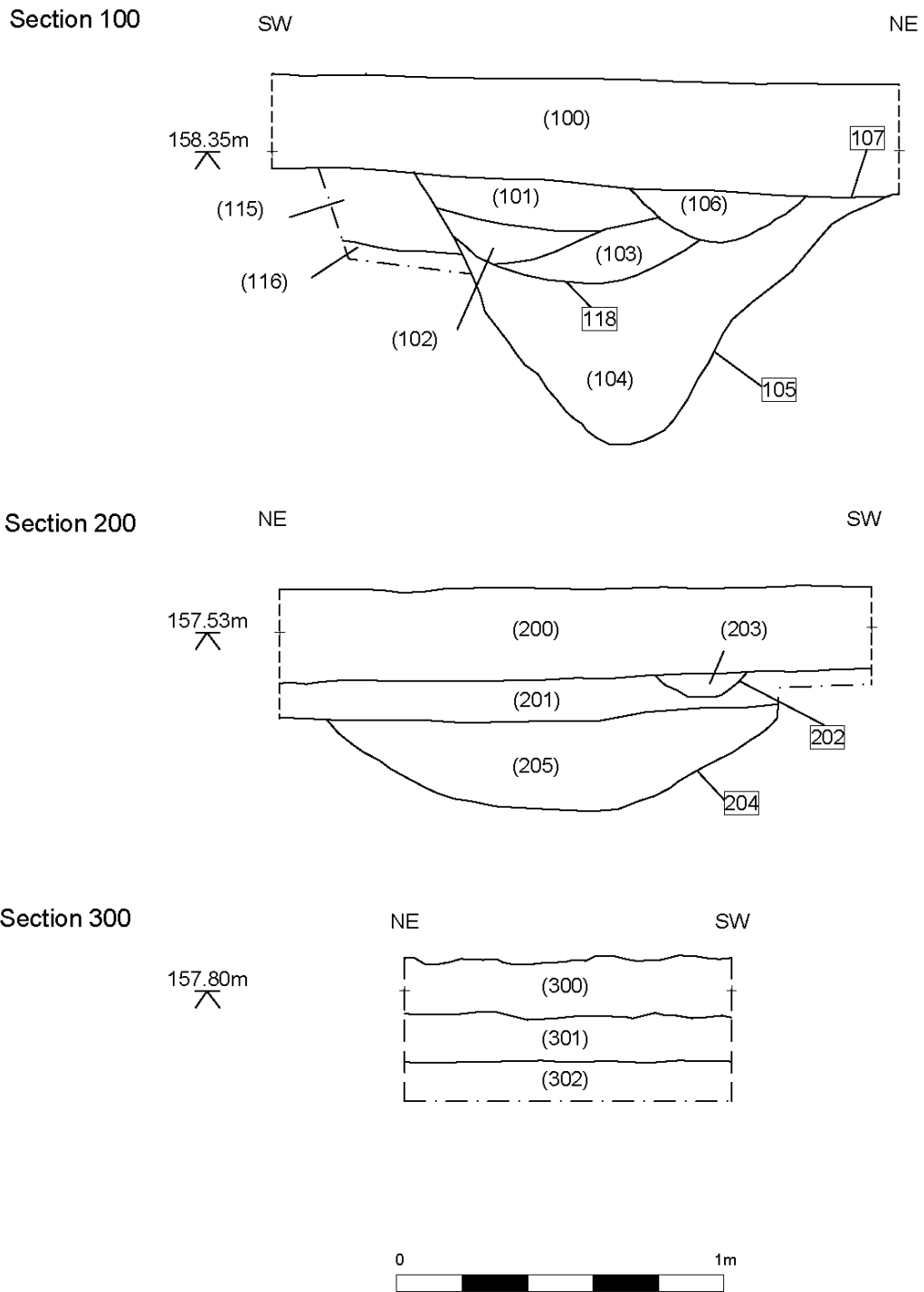


Figure 3: Trench locations and the major features (scale 1:100)





**Figure 4:** Sections (scale 1:20)

## 5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The site lies within an area of known late Medieval/early Post Medieval pottery and tile production indicated by the various kilns, wasters and clay pits found in close proximity to the development. The presence of the kiln in Trench 1 confirms the site's inclusion in this local industry and may have been part of a larger tile making industry spread across southern Buckinghamshire, including sites such as Tylers Green approximately 7 miles to the southeast.
- 5.2 Precise dating of the kiln is difficult, given the lack of stratified pottery and other dateable finds, and the ubiquitous nature of hand-made floor and roof tile. Excavation of similar kilns at Penn suggests that kilns of this type are likely to be of 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century date (Abrams & Zeepvat 2007).
- 5.3 Although the modern services have impacted on the upper sections of the kiln it still seems to be in remarkably good condition with the survival of walls and internal structures up to a metre deep. Even the construction of a raised patio does not seem to have had a significant impact on the flues over which it has been constructed. It is possible that kilns or associated structures may be present on the site as at Tylers Green (Abrams & Zeepvat 2007). Indeed it remains a significant possibility that there may be other buildings or even more kilns associated with the industry elsewhere on site such as the multiple kilns and drying sheds/workshops discovered at Tylers Green.
- 5.4 The presence of a piece of tile and the burnt deposits in the recut indicate that the large ditch situated in the northern corner of Trench 1 was probably contemporaneous with the kiln. It is quite possible that this ditch had a function on the site during the production of the tiles although without exposing more of the surrounding area it is difficult to determine.
- 5.5 Little can be said about the gully that is seen in both Trenches 1 and 2 owing to the lack of finds and the limited area exposed. However, it is likely to be of a later date than the kiln because the two features it cuts contain tile, and therefore are of likely mid-late Post Medieval date.
- 5.6 The evaluation was carried out in good weather conditions, with full co-operation from the clients. Accordingly the results of the project can be ascribed a high degree of confidence.

## 6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by *Consensus Planning Ltd.*, on behalf of *Mr Richard Evans*. The writer is grateful to Richard Evens and Andrew MacDougal for their assistance. The project was monitored by David Radford on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for ASC by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Ralph Brown, Johnathan Hunn PhD MIFA and Martin Cuthbert BA. The report was prepared by Ralph Brown and Calli Rouse BA PIFA and edited by David Fell MA MIFA.

## 7. Archive

7.1 The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Project Design
3. Initial Report
4. Clients site plans
5. Site records
6. Finds records
7. Finds
8. Site record drawings
9. List of photographs
10. B/W prints & negatives
11. CDROM with copies of all digital files.

7.2 The archive will be deposited with *Buckinghamshire County Museum*.

## 8. References

### *Standards & Specifications*

EH 1991 *The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition*. English Heritage (London).

IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.

IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.

Radford D 2007 *Brief for an Archaeological Field Evaluation: Beverley, Jasons Hill, Ley Hill Latimer* Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service

Rouse C 2008 *Project Design for an Archaeological Evaluation: Beverley, Jasons Hill, Ley Hill,, Chesham, Buckinghamshire* ASC/1032/CJH/1

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BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.


Branigan, K 1994 "The Impact of Rome" in Branigan, K (ed.) *The Archaeology of the Chilterns from the Ice Age to the Norman Conquest*. Chess Valley Archaeological and Historical Society (Sheffield) pp94-117.


Farley, M 1994 "Conquest to Conquest: The Anglo-Saxon Chilterns" in Branigan, K (ed.) *The Archaeology of the Chilterns from the Ice Age to the Norman Conquest*. Chess Valley Archaeological and Historical Society (Sheffield) pp118-136.


Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).

Williams, A & Martin, G.H. 1992. *Domesday Book: A Complete Translation*. Penguin

## Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables

<b>Trench 1</b>					
		<b>Max Dimensions (m)</b>			
		<b>Width</b>	3.10	<b>Length</b>	5.00
		<b>Depth</b>	0.35	<b>Level (top)</b>	157.70mOD
		<b>NGR Coordinates</b>			
		<b>Centre</b>		SP 2496 7556	
<b>Orientation:</b>		E-W			
<b>Reason for Trench:</b>		Examination of Kiln discovered in the 1950's			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Width (max: m)</b>	<b>Length (max: m)</b>	<b>Thickness (BGL: m)</b>
100	Layer	Topsoil- Soft dark grey brown silty loam	>3.10	>5.00	0.35
101	Fill of 118	Tertiary fill of ditch, soft mid grey brown silty clay	0.75	>0.80	0.14
102	Fill of 118	Burnt tipped deposit, soft black red silty clay	0.50	>0.80	0.13
103	Fill of 118	Tipped deposit, soft mid brown red silty clay	0.60	>0.80	0.18
104	Fill of 105	Secondary fill firm, mid grey orange silty clay	1.31	>0.80	0.53
105	Cut	Boundary/Drainage ditch	1.46	>0.80	0.80
106	Fill of 107	Secondary fill, soft mid grey brown silty clay	0.50	>0.80	0.14
107	Cut	Small gully probably drainage	0.50	>0.80	0.14
108	Cut	Rectangular pit for kiln	2.45	>3.99	-
109	Structure	Lower outer tile built wall of firing chamber of kiln	>0.52	0.72	0.58
110	Structure	Upper outer tile built wall of firing chamber of kiln	0.35	9.49	0.37
111	Structure	Tile built wall holding firing chamber floor E-W	0.18	>0.69	0.52
112	Structure	Tile built wall holding firing chamber floor E-W	0.18	>0.62	0.52
113	Fill of 117	Backfill of disused kiln filling firing chamber	1.80m	2.90m	0.40
114	Layer	Re-deposited natural containing tile fragments	0.27	0.82	-
115	Layer	Subsoil- Firm mid brown grey silty clay	>3.10	>5.00	0.23
116	Layer	Natural-Tenacious mid brown orange clay, occ. stone	>3.10	>5.00	-
117	Group	Tile Kiln inc. 108-114	2.48	>3.24	>0.95
118	Cut	Recut of Ditch 105 filled with burnt deposits	>0.87	>0.80	0.31

<b>Trench 2</b>					
		<b>Max Dimensions (m)</b>			
		<b>Width</b>	1.60	<b>Length</b>	4.70
		<b>Depth</b>	0.39	<b>Level (top)</b>	158.20mOD
		<b>NGR Coordinates</b>			
			SP 5498 7548	SP 2503 7549	
<b>Orientation:</b>			NE-SW		
<b>Reason for Trench:</b>		Pre-Planning Application			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Width (max: m)</b>	<b>Length (max: m)</b>	<b>Depth (BGL: m)</b>
200	Layer	Topsoil- Soft dark grey brown silty loam	>1.60	>4.70	0.28
201	Layer	Subsoil- Firm mid brown grey silty clay	>1.60	>4.70	0.12
202	Cut	Gully NW-SE	0.30	>1.60	0.07
203	Fill of 202	Secondary fill, soft mid grey brown silty clay	0.30	>1.60	0.07
204	Cut	Probable pit, sub circular concave	>1.38	>0.93	0.29
205	Fill of 204	Firm mid orange grey silty clay	>1.38	>0.93	0.29
206	Layer	Natural-Tenacious mid brown orange clay	>1.60	>4.70	-

<b>Trench 3</b>					
		<b>Max Dimensions (m)</b>			
		<b>Width</b>	1.60	<b>Length</b>	8.00
		<b>Depth</b>	0.44	<b>Level (top)</b>	158.03mOD
		<b>NGR Coordinates</b>			
			SP 5492 7535	SP 2500 7538	
<b>Orientation:</b>			NE-SW		
<b>Reason for Trench:</b>		Pre-Planning Application			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Width (max: m)</b>	<b>Length (max: m)</b>	<b>Depth (BGL: m)</b>
300	Layer	Compacted rubble layer	>1.60	>8.00	0.17
301	Layer	Subsoil- Firm mid brown grey silty clay	>1.60	>8.00	0.15
302	Layer	Natural-Tenacious mid brown orange clay	>1.60	>8.00	-



## Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Tile		Flint	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)
104			1	56		
110			1	128		
Topsoil	14	92			2	54

## Appendix 3: Levels

Number	Details	Level (M.A.O.D)
1	Trench 1 Plan	157.43
2	Trench 1 Plan	157.44
3	Trench 1 Plan	157.39
4	Trench 1 Plan	157.44
5	Trench 1 Plan	157.08
6	Trench 1 Plan	157.36
7	Trench 1 Plan	157.55
8	Trench 1 Plan	157.33
9	Trench 1 Plan	157.41
10	Trench 1 Plan	157.09
11	Trench 1 Plan	157.32
12	Trench 1 Plan	156.48
13	Trench 1 Plan	157.46
14	Trench 1 Plan	157.70
15	Trench 1 Plan	157.31
16	Trench 1 Plan	156.60
1	Trench 2 Plan	158.20
2	Trench 2 Plan	157.66
3	Trench 2 Plan	157.71
4	Trench 2 Plan	157.46
5	Trench 2 Plan	156.99
1	SW Trench 3 top	158.03
2	SW Trench 3 base	157.56
3	NE Trench 3 top	157.89
4	NE Trench 3 base	157.56

## Appendix 4: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Beverley, Jasons Hill, Ley Hill, Chesham, Buckinghamshire			SITE NO/CODE:1032/CJH
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		✓	Present house from the south east
2		✓	Present house from the south
3		✓	Present house from the north
4		✓	Present house from the east
5	✓	✓	Trench 2 from the east
6		✓	Working shot on Trench 1 from south
7		✓	Working shot on Trench 1 from north east
8		✓	Present house from the south
9	✓	✓	Trench 3 from the south west
10	✓	✓	Trench 1 from the south
11	✓	✓	Trench 1 from the south
12		✓	Trench 1 from the south
13	✓	✓	Trench 1 from the west
14	✓	✓	Trench 1 from the west
15		✓	Trench 1 from the west
16	✓	✓	Section 100 ditches [105], [107] and [118] view from the south east
17	✓	✓	Sondage view from the north west
18		✓	Sondage view from the north west
19		✓	Sondage view from the northeast
20		✓	Sondage view from the northeast
21	✓	✓	Sondage view from the south east
22		✓	Sondage view from the south east
23		✓	Sondage view from the south east
24		✓	Sondage view from the south east
25		✓	Sondage view from the south east
26		✓	Sondage view from the south west
27		✓	Sondage view from the south west
28		✓	Sondage view from the north west
29		✓	Sondage view from the north west
30		✓	Sondage view from the north west
31		✓	Sondage view from the north west
32		✓	View of flue under patio view from north west
33		✓	View under flue arches view from the south east
34	✓	✓	Section 200 gully [202]and pit [204] view from the north west
35		✓	Trench 1 extension view from the north west
36		✓	Trench 1 extension view from the south west
37		✓	Working shot on ditch [105] view from the west
38		✓	Working shot on kiln 117 view from the east
39		✓	Section 300 view from the north west

Appendix 5: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Beverley, Jasons Hill, Ley Hill, Chesham, Buckinghamshire		
Short Description:	In February 2008 ASC carried out an archaeological evaluation of three trenches at 'Beverley', Jasons Hill, Ley Hill Buckinghamshire.in advance of the construction of a new house. A Post Medieval tile kiln was uncovered in Trench 1, in which a sondage was excavated in the southern corner. This proved that the kiln extended for several meters beneath the patio of the present dwelling to the south and was in good condition with was and structural elements that extended down over 0.95m. A ditch, which curved from the north to the east and probably contemporaneous with the kiln was found to the east. Cutting this ditch was a Post Medieval north-south gully, which was also found to cut a possible pit.		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Trial Trenching		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	None
Current land use:	Residential	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	Unknown
Monument type:	None	Monument period:	None
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	None		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 9883 0224
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Beverley, Jasons Hill, Ley Hill, Chesham, Buckinghamshire		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	168m <sup>2</sup>	Height OD: (metres)	158m
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	David Radford	Project design originator:	Calli Rouse
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann	Director/Supervisor:	Ralph Brown
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr Richard Evans		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	26 <sup>th</sup> February 2008	End date:	28 <sup>th</sup> February 2008
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Buckinghamshire County Museum	Tile	
Paper:	Buckinghamshire County Museum	Brief, Project Design, Project Report, Site Records	
Digital:	Buckinghamshire County Museum	CD with reports	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	Archaeological Evaluation: Beverley, Jasons Hill, Ley Hill, Chesham, Buckinghamshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1032/CJH/2		
Author(s):	Ralph Stewart Brown BSc Hons		
Page nos	27	Date:	6 <sup>th</sup> March 2008

