



# Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (PHASE 2):  
BEVERLEY, JASONS HILL  
LEY HILL, CHESHAM  
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

NGR: SP 9883 0224

*on behalf of Mr Richard Evans*



Ralph Stewart Brown BSc Hons

June 2008

ASC: 1032/CJH/4

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## Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	CJH	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1032
<i>OASIS ref:</i>		<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	
<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.168m <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>	23/06/08		
<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

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Ralph Stewart Brown	<i>Date:</i>	27 <sup>th</sup> June 2008
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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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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 June 2008 ASC carried out a second phase of archaeological evaluation at 'Beverley', Jasons Hill, Ley Hill Buckinghamshire in advance of the construction of a new house. This followed on from the first phase, in which a Late Medieval/Early Post Medieval tile kiln was founding the northern end of site. The second phase was required following revised proposals for a much larger house. No significant archaeological remains were uncovered during this stage of the evaluation and the only features of note were an early 20<sup>th</sup> century pond and an undated small gully.*

### 1. Introduction

1.1 In June 2008 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation at 'Beverley', Jasons Hill, Ley Hill Buckinghamshire. The project was commissioned by *Consensus Planning Ltd.*, on behalf of Mr Richard Evans, and was carried out according to a brief (Radford, 2008) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Chiltern District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Zeepvat 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 assessment was managed by Karin Semmelmann BA MA AIFA, and was carried out under the overall direction of Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA.

#### 1.5 *The Site*

##### 1.5.1 *Location & Description*

The site is located in the civil parish of Latimer, in the Chiltern district of Buckinghamshire (Fig. 1). It lies to the north of the village of Botley, at National Grid Reference NGR SP 9883 0224. The site (Fig. 2) comprises a rectangular plot of land containing the present house, 'Beverley', and also the buildings of the former 'Crab Tree Farm' in its south corner. Access is from Jason's Hill, which bounds the west side of the site. 'Beverley' itself is reached by a footpath 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*

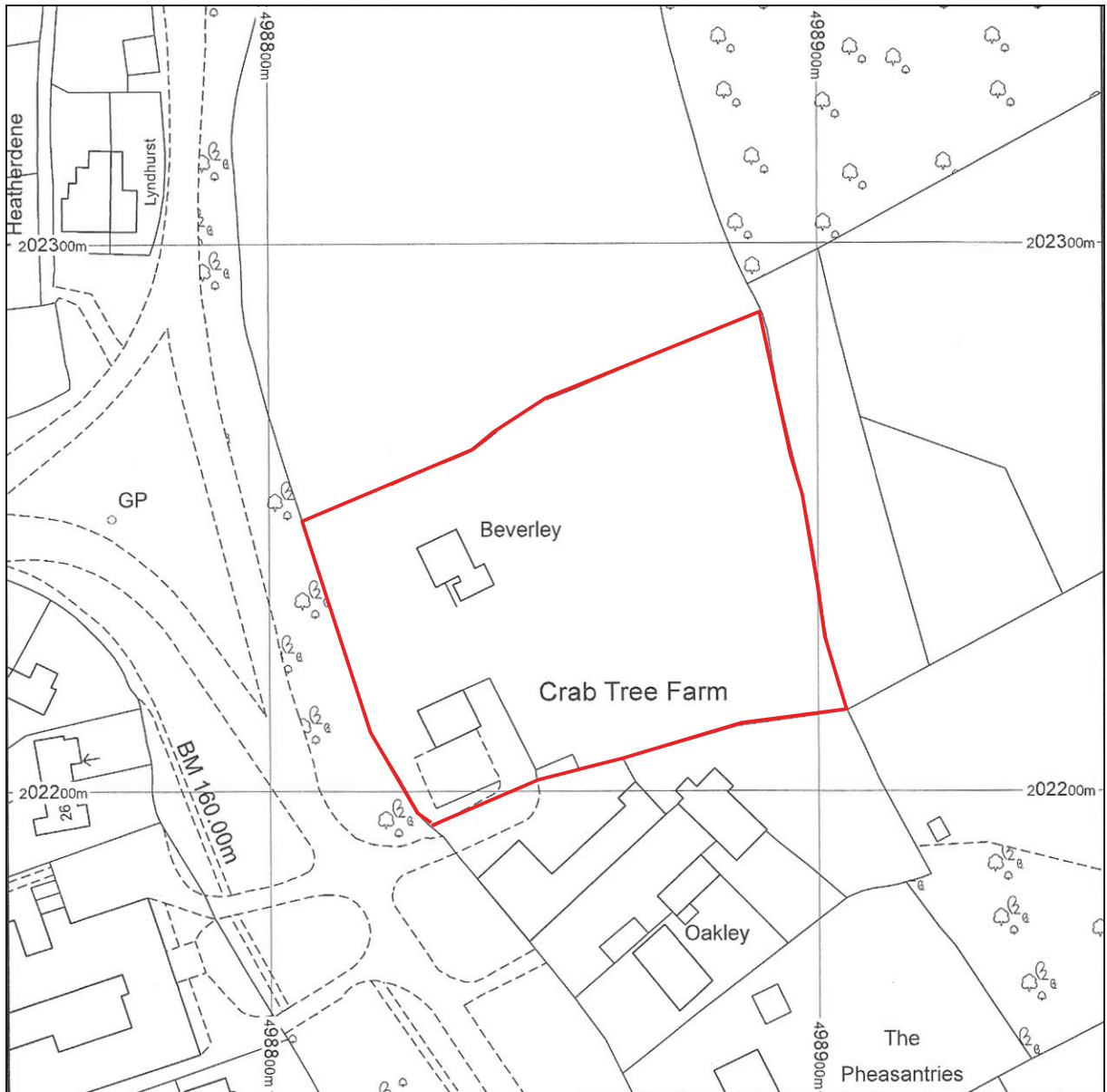
Current proposals for the development comprise the construction of a replacement dwelling significantly larger than the present house, overlying it and extending to the south (Fig. 3).

### 1.5.4 *Previous Archaeological Works*

In February 2008 an evaluation of the site was carried out by ASC in response to proposals for development comprising construction of a new house only slightly larger than the present dwelling, occupying more or less the same footprint. Trenches were opened to the immediate north-east, south and east of the present building. The results of the evaluation (Brown 2008) are summarised as follows:

*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 metres beneath the patio of the present dwelling to the south and was in good condition.... A ditch, which curved from the north to the east and was 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.*

The tile kiln was originally located in the 1950s (see section 2.6, below). The other features, all found to the east of the house, probably represent other activities on site, broadly contemporary with the kiln.



**Figure 2:** Site plan (scale 1:1250)

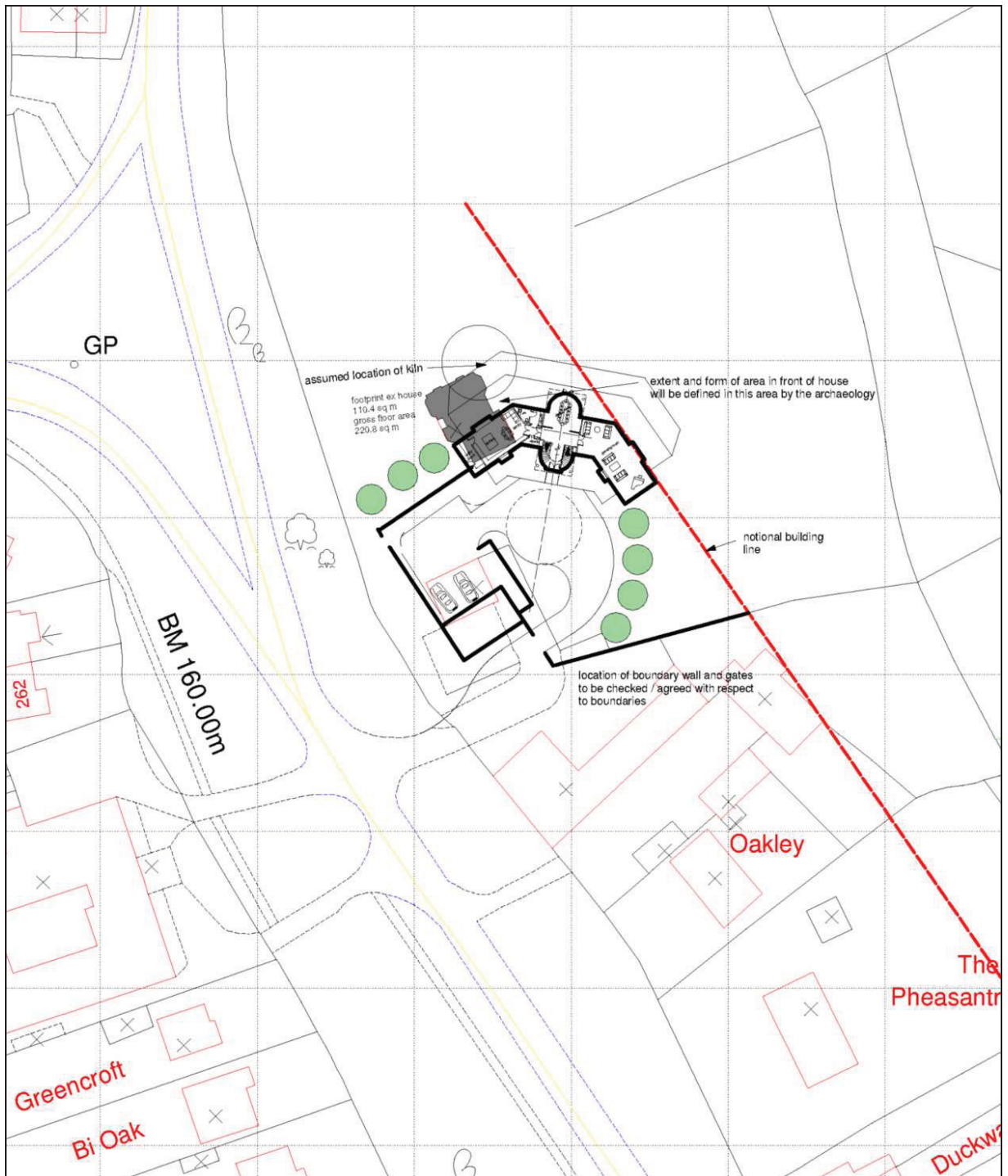


Figure 3: Proposed development (scale 1:1,000)



## 2. Aims & Methods

### 2.1 *Aims*

As described in the brief (Section 6), 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*

The work was carried out according to the brief (Section 7), which required:

- Trenches amounting to 50 sq m to be opened targeted on the footprint of the proposed new building (Fig. 4).
- A contingency for an additional 10 sq m of trenching was allowed, should this be needed to effectively interpret identified deposits.

### 2.4 *Constraints*

The southern 4m of Trench 5 did not reach the natural stoney clay owing to two water pipes which were uncovered. The total length of Trench 5 was extended by 2m. Trench 7 was extended by 2m in an attempt to uncover the eastern edge of an early 20<sup>th</sup> century pond.

Trench 8 had to be located 6m further south than was proposed due to a series of large tree stumps that were obstructing its proposed location.

### 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 Roman 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 pot, c.300m west of the development site (SMR4058).

Most significantly, the discovery of a discovery of a 15<sup>th</sup> century pottery and tile kiln in Joiners Close (SMR5612), c.200m to the west of the site, in 1987, 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 north eastern corner of the house (SMR5657).

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

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).

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 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 Ordnance Survey maps, where chalk pits, clay pits and sand pits are all marked (SMR8267, 8268, 8269, 8274, 8275, 8276, 8278).

## 4 Results

### 4.1 General

Five evaluation trenches were excavated; two across the proposed new building and three to the southwest of the proposed building in the area of the proposed entrance and driveway. Following on from the previous evaluation the trenches were numbered 4-8. Trench locations are shown in Figure 4.

The trenches over the proposed house (Trenches 5 & 6) were excavated across the existing rear garden lawn and Trench 7 was opened across the lawn to the front of the present property. Trenches 4 and 8 were excavated through the recent hardcore surface in use as a driveway near the entrance to the property. All trenches were excavated down to the depth of the natural a mid brown orange clay containing *c.*50% stones.

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

### 4.2 Trench 4 (Fig. 4, 5 & 6: Plates 1,2 & 3)

*Size: 1.6×15.0m*

Trench 4 contained a gully [401] in its northern end aligned on a northeast by southwest axis and measuring 0.45m wide and 0.20m deep. Approximatley 70% of this gully was excavated and it produced no finds or dating. Its alignment at right angles to the gully found in the previous evaluation suggests in might be related, however this previous gully also was undated.

Gully [401] was found to truncate an earlier feature [403], which was 2.90m wide 0.53m deep and extended the whole width of the trench. This could be a possible ditch but the irregularity of its edges suggersts it is more likely to be root disturbance from a large bush or tree.

### 4.3 Trench 5 (Fig. 4: Plate 4)

*Size: 1.6×12.0m*

Trench 5 was excavated through *c.*0.15m of silty loam topsoil with *c.*0.30m of mid brown grey silty clay subsoil below this. It was not possible to excavate down to the natural geology in the southern 4m of Trench 5 owing to two water pipes. The only other feature in the remaining portion of this trench was a sewer pipe in the northern end.

### 4.4 Trench 6 (Fig. 4: Plate 5)

*Size: 1.6×9.0m*

Trench 6 encountered the same topsoil and subsoil as Trench 5 and both were of a similar depth. No archaeology was observed in this trench and the only features present were modern services.



4.5 **Trench 7** (Fig. 4, 5 & 6: Plates 6 & 7)  
*Size: 1.6×11.9m*

Trench 7 was excavated across the lawn to the front of the house and showed that the topsoil had an average depth of 0.20m. Below this the stratigraphy showed that there had been considerable reworking of the landscape within the last century. Firstly a pond [703] seems to have been cut into the natural from approximately 2.8m from the southwestern end of the trench. The other side of this pond was not found.

In the base of the pond was a 0.18m thick layer of dark brown grey silty clay (704), which is probably the result of silting. This layer contained the sole of a shoe, several glass bottles and the occasional piece of ceramic all dating to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Above this layer the pond seems to have been backfilled, firstly with a mid grey brown silty clay (705) 0.18m thick, and then with a mid yellow grey silty clay (706) 0.45m thick. Both layers contained the occasional pieces of 20<sup>th</sup> century ceramic. Across the western end of the pond a layer of mid brown orange clay (707) also had been backfilled into the top of the pond. This was 0.2m thick and contained no finds.

Overlying the pond was a layer of buried topsoil (702) comprising dark brown grey silty loam approximately 0.15m thick. A layer of broken bricks (701) had been placed in a subsidence hollow in the western half of the trench. These bricks were all frogged and when complete had measurements of 235×110×65mm. These bricks were probably laid in order to flatten the ground surface for the topsoil and lawn around the period when the present house was constructed.

4.6 **Trench 8** (Fig. 4: Plate 8)  
*Size: 1.6×7.6m*

Trench 8 was excavated through the hardcore driveway surface that was 0.20m thick. This was constructed on top of a light yellow brown subsoil material that was 0.30 m thick, overlying the natural stoney clay. No archaeological features were observed.



**Plate 1:** Trench 4 looking southeast



**Plate 2:** Section 400 looking southwest



**Plate 3:** Gully [401] and roots/ditch [403] looking northwest



**Plate 4:** Trench 5 looking southwest





**Plate 5:** Trench 6 looking northeast



**Plate 6:** Trench 7 looking southwest



**Plate 7:** Section 700, Pond [703], looking northwest



**Plate 8:** Trench 8 looking southeast

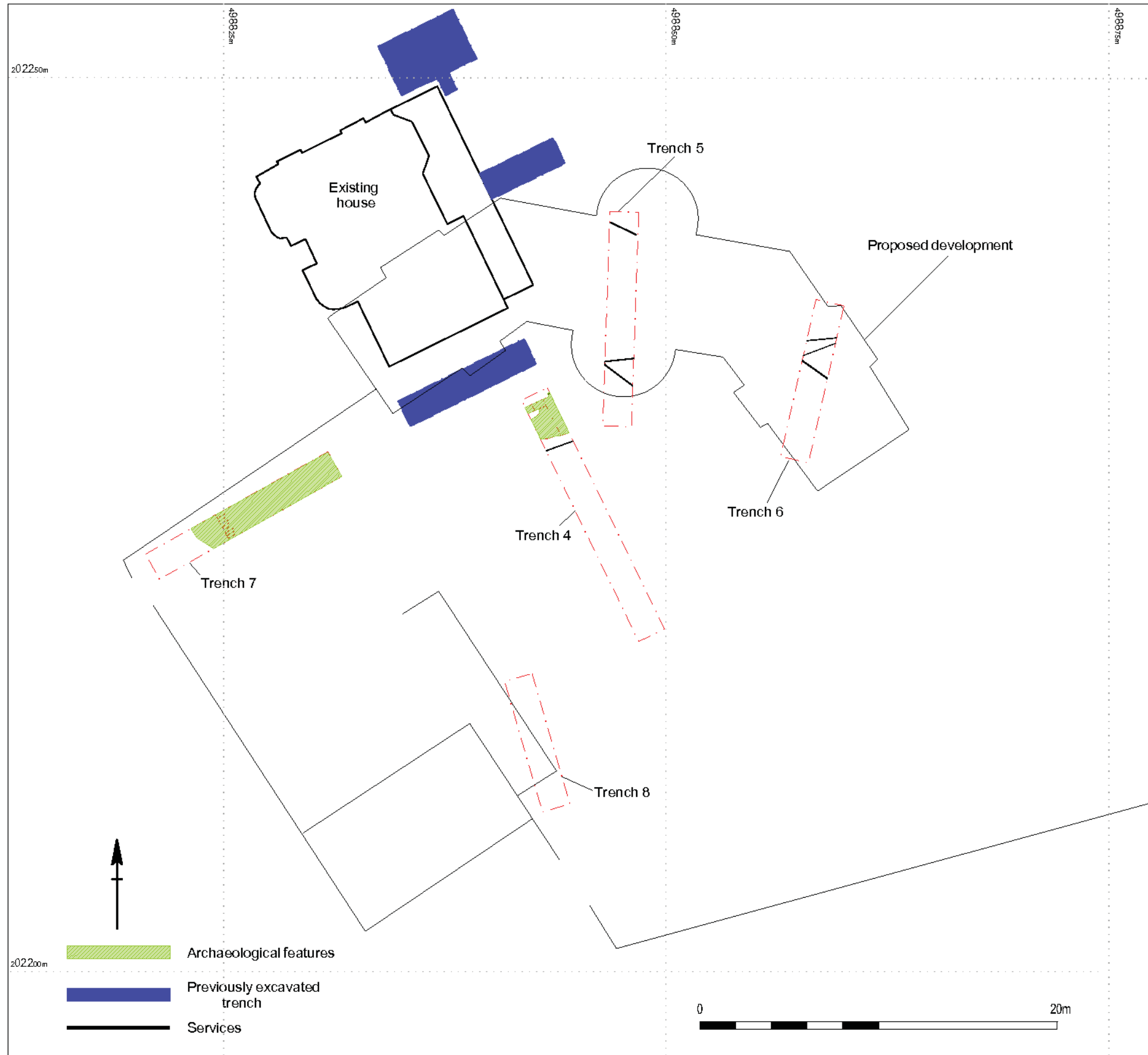


Figure 4: Plan of excavated trenches (scale 1:250)



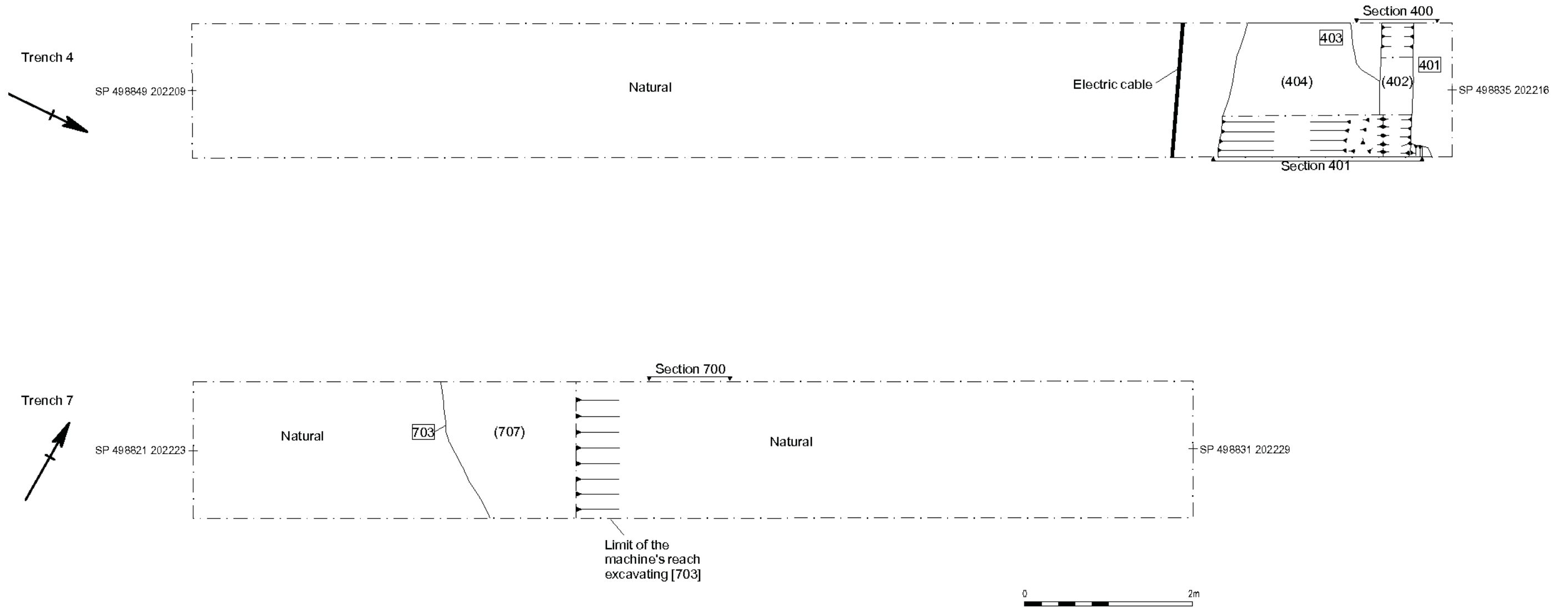


Figure 5: Trench Plans (scale 1:50)

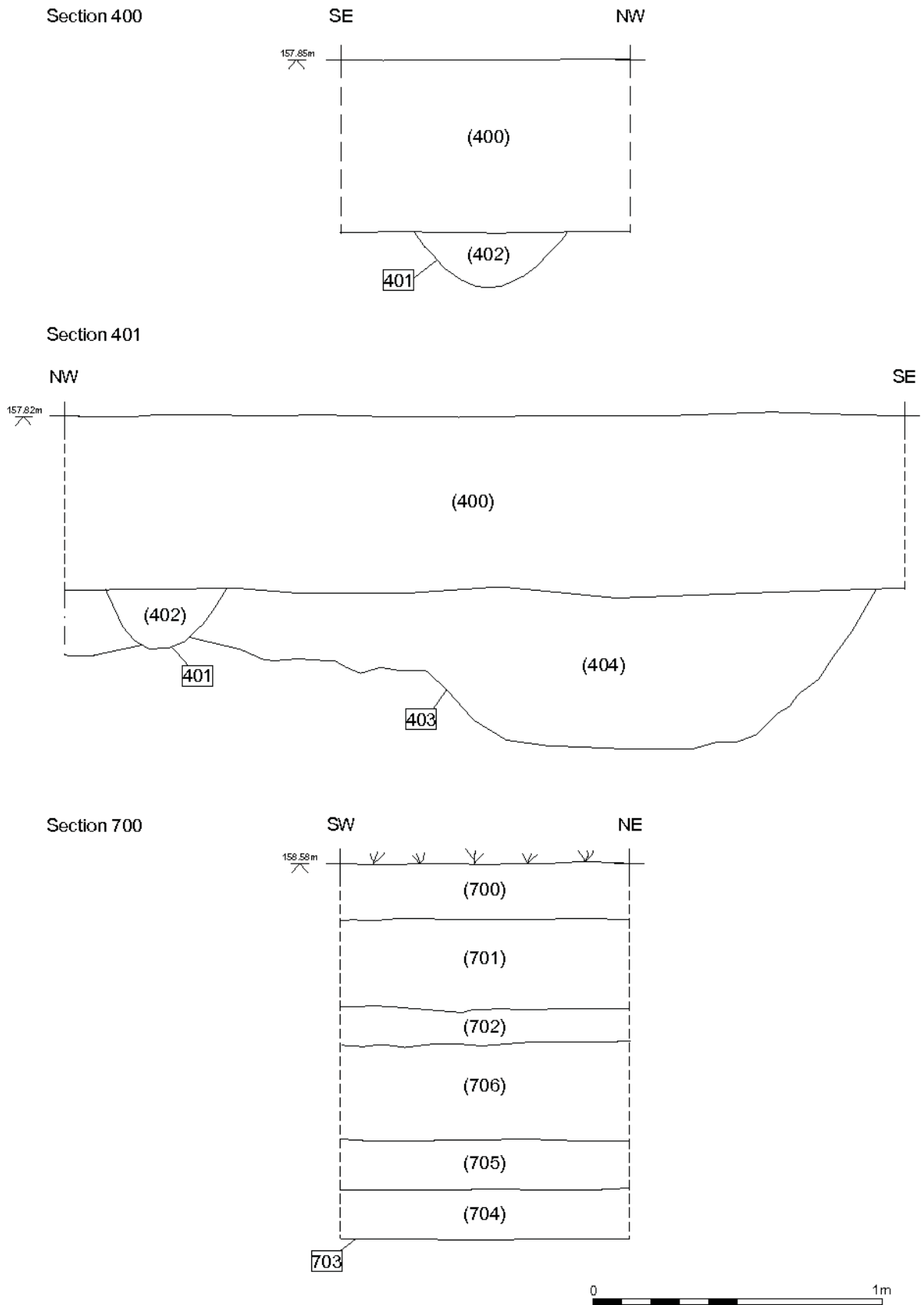


Figure 6: sections (scale 1:20)

## 5. Conclusions

- 5.1 No significant archaeological remains were observed in this stage of the evaluation and it would seem that any building complex that may be associated with the kiln found in the previous phase does not extend in to the immediate area of any of the new trenches.
- 5.2 Gully [401] is undated but its alignment is perpendicular to the northwest-southeast gully ([107] & [202]) found in the previous phase of the evaluation and therefore may be related although it cannot be stated for certain. The gully in the previous phase was also undated.
- 5.3 The large pond [703] in the western side of site is certainly unrelated to any kiln activity and dates from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and contained bottles, ceramics and the sole off a shoe. The loose brick layer also in trench 7 is likely to date from a period close to the construction of the present house on site, as a levelling layer for the lawn.
- 5.4 Significant archaeological features were not observed in the trenches. While the existence of individual isolated archaeological features away from the trenches cannot be specifically excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features were present on the southern side of site. Any activity there may be associated with the previously excavated kiln is almost certain to lie north of trenches 7 and 3.
- 5.5 Due to the favourable weather, the quality of the machining and the co-operation from all those involved a high confidence rating can be attributed to this project.

## 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 Karin Semmelmann BA MA AIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Nigel Wilson HND AIFA and Ralph Brown BSc. The report was prepared by Ralph Brown Bsc and edited by Bob Zeepvat BA 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. List of photographs
7. B/W prints & negatives
8. 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 2008 *Brief for an Archaeological Field Evaluation: Beverley, Jasons Hill, Ley Hill Latimer (Second Phase)* Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service
- Zeepvat B 2008 *Project Design for an Evaluation: Beverley, Jason's Hill, Ley Hill, Chesham, Buckinghamshire(Stage 2)*. ASC Report 1032/CJH/4.


### *Secondary Sources*


- 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.
- Brown R S 2008 *Archaeological Evaluation: Beverley, Jason's Hill, Ley Hill, Chesham, Buckinghamshire*. ASC Report 1032/CJH/2.
- 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, 118-136 (Sheffield).
- 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

Trench 4						
	<b>Max Dimensions (m)</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	15	<b>Width</b>	1.6	<b>Depth</b>	0.5-0.7
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base north</b>		157.19m OD			
	<b>Trench top north</b>		157.85m OD			
	<b>Trench base south</b>		157.27m OD			
	<b>Trench top south</b>		157.83m OD			
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>SP</b>	498835 202216	<b>SP</b>	498849 202209		
	<b>Orientation</b>		NW-SE			
<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>Thickness (BGL: m)</b>	
400	Layer	Modern hardcore surface	>1.60	>15.00	0.60	
401	Cut	Gully NE-SW	0.45	>1.60	0.20	
402	Fill	Dark yellow brown, firm silty clay, 5% stone secondary fill	0.38	>1.60	0.20	
403	Cut	Probable treehole or possible ditch	>1.60	2.52	0.53	
404	Fill	Mid yellow grey sandy clay 10% stone soft	>1.60	2.52	0.53	
405	Natural	Mid yellow orange clay 70% gravel	>1.60	>15.00	0.60	

Trench 5						
	<b>Max Dimensions (m)</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	12	<b>Width</b>	1.6	<b>Depth</b>	0.6
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base north</b>		157.02m OD			
	<b>Trench top north</b>		157.68m OD			
	<b>Trench base south</b>		157.24m OD			
	<b>Trench top south</b>		157.80m OD			
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>SP</b>	498848 202242	<b>SP</b>	498847 202230		
	<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>Thickness (BGL: m)</b>	
500	Layer	Topsoil-dark grey brown silty loam friable	>1.60	>12.00	0.20	
501	Layer	Subsoil-mid grey brown clay silt 4% stones	0.38	>1.60	0.40	
502	Layer	mid orange brown, firm silty clay, 30% stone	0.38	>1.60	-	

Trench 6						
	<b>Max Dimensions (m)</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	9	<b>Width</b>	1.6	<b>Depth</b>	0.6
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base north</b>		156.95 m OD			
	<b>Trench top north</b>		157.40m OD			
	<b>Trench base south</b>		156.97m OD			
	<b>Trench top south</b>		157.68m OD			
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>SP</b>	498859 202237	<b>SP</b>	498857 202229		
	<b>Orientation</b>		NE-SW			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>		Pre-Planning Application				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: m)	Length (max: m)	Thickness (BGL: m)	
600	Layer	Topsoil-dark grey brown silty loam friable	>1.60	>12.00	0.20	
601	Layer	Subsoil-mid grey brown clay silt 4% stones	0.38	>1.60	0.35	
602	Layer	Mid orange brown, firm silty clay, 30% stone	0.38	>1.60	-	

Trench 7						
	<b>Max Dimensions (m)</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	11.9	<b>Width</b>	1.6	<b>Depth</b>	1.30
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base east</b>		157.21m OD			
	<b>Trench top east</b>		158.52m OD			
	<b>Trench base west</b>		158.25m OD			
	<b>Trench top west</b>		158.85m OD			
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>SP</b>	498821 202223	<b>SP</b>	498831 202229		
	<b>Orientation</b>		NE-SW			
<b>Reason for Trench</b>		Pre-Planning Application				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: m)	Length (max: m)	Thickness (BGL: m)	
700	Layer	Topsoil-dark grey brown silty loam friable	>1.60	>12.00	0.20	
701	Layer	Subsoil-mid grey brown clay silt 4% stones	0.38	>1.60	0.35	
702	Layer	Mid orange brown, firm silty clay, 30% stone	0.38	>1.60	-	
703	Cut	Pond-large early 20 <sup>th</sup> , flattish base, edges not seen	>1.60	>8.80	0.75m	
704	Fill	Dark brown grey soft silty clay of pond silting	>1.60	>8.60	0.18	
705	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay soft, fill of pond	>1.60	>8.60	0.18	
706	Fill	Mid yellow grey silty clay friable fill of pond	>1.60	>8.80	0.45	
707	Fill	Mid brown orange redeposited natural fill in pond	>1.60	4.10	0.20	
708	Layer	Natural-mid brown orange clay 60% stones	>1.60	>11.6	-	

<b>Trench 8</b>						
	<b>Max Dimensions (m)</b>					
	<b>Length</b>	9	<b>Width</b>	1.6	<b>Depth</b>	0.6
	<b>Levels</b>					
	<b>Trench base north</b>			158.01m OD		
	<b>Trench top north</b>			158.60m OD		
	<b>Trench base south</b>			158.06m OD		
	<b>Trench top south</b>			158.60m OD		
	<b>NGR Co-ordinates</b>					
	<b>SP</b>	498842 202217		<b>SP</b>	498844 202209	
	<b>Orientation</b>			NE-SW		
<b>Reason for Trench</b>			Pre-Planning Application			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: m)	Length (max: m)	Thickness (BGL: m)	
800	Layer	Modern hardcore surface	>1.60	>9.00	0.20	
801	Layer	Subsoil-mid grey brown clay silt 4% stones	>1.60	>9.00	0.30	
802	Layer	Mid orange brown, firm silty clay, 30% stone	>1.60	>9.00	>0.25	



## Appendix 2: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: Beverley, Jasons Hill, Ley Hill, Chesham, Buckinghamshire			SITE NO/CODE:1032/CJH
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	General shot of site from the south
2		✓	General shot of site from the south
3		✓	General shot of site from the south
4		✓	General shot of site from the west
5	✓	✓	Section 400 from the northeast
6	✓	✓	Section 401 from the southwest
7	✓	✓	Section 700 from the southeast
8	✓	✓	Sample of trench 8 section from the east
9	✓	✓	Trench 4 from the southeast
10	✓	✓	Trench 4 from the northwest
11	✓	✓	Trench 5 from the southwest
12	✓	✓	Trench 5 from the northeast
13	✓	✓	Trench 6 from the southwest
14	✓	✓	Trench 6 from the northeast
15	✓	✓	Trench 7 from the northeast
16	✓	✓	Trench 7 from the southwest
17	✓	✓	Trench 8 from the south

## Appendix 3: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	Beverley, Jasons Hill, Ley Hill, Chesham, Buckinghamshire		
Short Description:	In June 2008 ASC carried out a second phase of archaeological evaluation at 'Beverley', Jasons Hill, Ley Hill Buckinghamshire in advance of the construction of a new house. This followed on from the first phase, in which a Late Medieval/Early Post Medieval tile kiln was founding the northern end of site. The second phase was required following revised proposals for a much larger house. No significant archaeological remains were uncovered during this stage of the evaluation and the only features of note were an early 20 <sup>th</sup> century pond and an undated small gully.		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Trial Trenching		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	none	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	Trial trenching
Current land use:	residential	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	unknown
Monument type:	-	Monument period:	-
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	20 <sup>th</sup> century pond		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	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)	158
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	David Redford	Project design originator:	Bob Zeepvat
Project Manager:	Karin Semmelmann	Director/Supervisor:	Nigel Wilson
Sponsor / funding body:	Mr Richard Evans		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	23 <sup>rd</sup> June 2008	End date:	25 <sup>th</sup> June 2008
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	none		
Paper:	Buckinghamshire County Museum	Project brief, project design, project report, field sheets, photo	
Digital:	Buckinghamshire County Museum	CD with reports and photos	
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/4		
Author(s):	Ralph Stewart Brown BSc Hons		
Page nos	25	Date:	27 <sup>th</sup> June 2008