

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
34 OXFORD ROAD
STONE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

NGR: SP 7875 1245

on behalf of Henry Homes PLC



Calli Rouse BA PIFA

April 2008

ASC: 1053/SOR/2

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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	SOR	<i>ASC project no:</i>	1053
<i>OASIS ref:</i>		<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	2008.15
<i>County:</i>	Buckinghamshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Stone		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Stone with Bishopstone and Hartwell		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 7875 1245		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	c.6.8 ha		
<i>Present use:</i>	Open land		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Housing development		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	07/10675/APP		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Aylesbury Vale District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	11/03/08 – 18/03/08		
<i>Client:</i>	Henry Homes PLC The Courtyard Croxley Business Park Hatters Lane Watford WD18 8YH		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Sara Bedford		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Calli Rouse	<i>Date:</i>	04/04/08
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CONTENTS

Summary.....	4
1. Introduction	4
2. Aims & Methods	8
3. Archaeological & Historical Background.....	9
4. Results.	11
5. Conclusions	15
6. Acknowledgements	16
7. Archive	16
8. References	17

Appendices:

1. Trench Summary Tables.....	18
2. Finds Concordance	25
3. List of Photographs.....	25
4. ASC OASIS Form	26

Figures:

1. General location	3
2. Site plan.....	6
3. Proposed development.....	7
4. Ordnance Survey map, 1955.....	10
5. Typical trench plan and section	13
6. End scraper recovered from Trench 5.....	14

Plates:

Cover: Working shot: sieving process

1. Trench 4, looking west	12
2. Trench 11, looking south	12

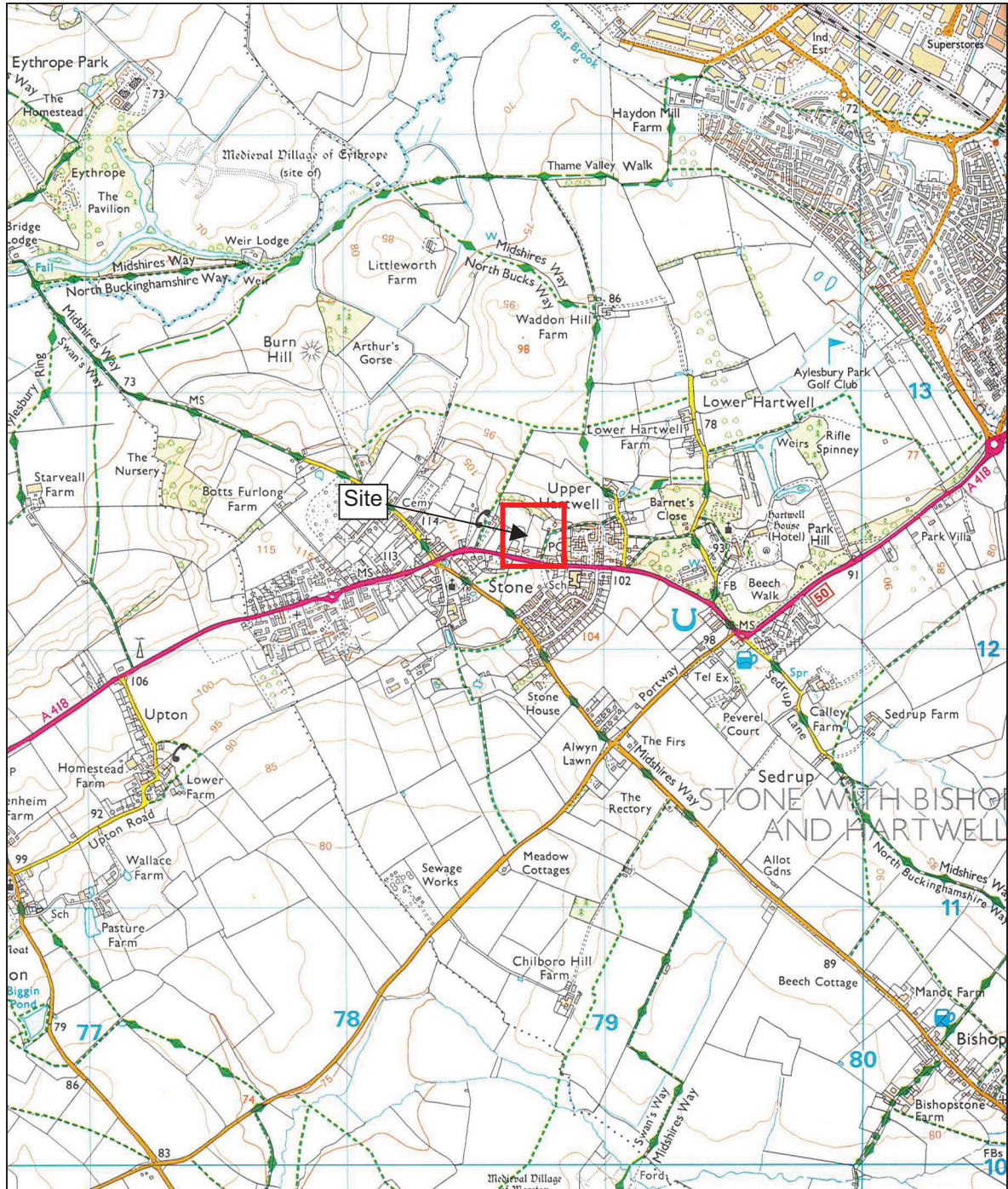


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

In March 2008, ASC Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation and sieving at land to the rear of 34 Oxford Road, Stone, Buckinghamshire, in advance of plans for the residential development of the site. A total of thirteen trenches were excavated, targeted on the proposed development. No archaeological finds or features were uncovered within the evaluation trenches. The sieving process recovered some modern pottery, a possible medieval body sherd, a piece of flint debitage, and a well worn flint end-scraper.

1. Introduction

1.1 In March 2008 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out an evaluation of land to the rear of 34 Oxford Road, Stone, Buckinghamshire. The project was commissioned by *Henry Homes PLC*, and was carried out according to a brief (Radford 2007) prepared on behalf of the local planning authority (LPA), *Aylesbury Vale District Council*, by their archaeological advisor (AA), *Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service*, and a project design prepared by ASC (Fell 2008). The relevant planning application reference is 07/01675/APP.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This evaluation was required under the terms of *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16* (PPG16), as a condition of planning permission 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 situated in Stone, in the administrative district of Aylesbury Vale, Buckinghamshire (Fig. 1). It is in the centre of the village, on the north side of Oxford Road and is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference SP

7875 1245 (Fig. 2). The site comprises a sub-rectangular plot of land comprising *c.*0.68ha. The site is currently covered by rough grass. Access is from the south, off Oxford Road.

1.5.2 *Geology & Topography*

The natural soils of the area comprise the *Aberford Association* namely shallow locally brashy well drained loamy soils (Soil Survey 1983, 511a). The underlying geology comprises Whitchurch Sand, with sporadic beds of clay (BGS, Sheet 237).

1.5.3 *Proposed Development*

The proposal comprises a new housing development of *c.*20 units (Fig. 3).



Figure 2: Site plan, showing test pits for sieving (scale 1:1250)



Figure 3: Proposed development (scale 1:1000)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the brief (Section 6), the aims of the evaluation were:

- to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of burial of any significant archaeological remains on the site
- particular attention was paid to the potential for Mesolithic, Roman and Saxon 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 8bii), which required:

- Excavation of 13 x 10m trenches across the footprints of the proposed buildings (Fig. 2)
- A contingency was allowed for an additional 20m of trenching
- A hand excavated test pit was positioned at the end of each trench, in order to test for Mesolithic deposits. Each test pit was excavated in 20cm spits, to the top of the underlying natural strata (cretaceous clay and sand- section 1.4.2, above).
- All soil from the test pits were to be sieved. Subject to confirmation, it was proposed that 75% of the soil would be dry sieved. The remaining 25% would be wet sieved.
- A contingency was in place for scientific dates, a palaeo-environmental assessment, etc

2.4 *Constraints*

- 2.4.1 Due to unforeseen circumstances, access to the site was not available along the public footpath to the east of the site. Instead, new access was created along what will be the eventual access to the site (Fig. 3)
- 2.4.2 Several trees were located on the site, necessitating the relocation of Trenches 6 and 11. However, they were still targeted on the proposed development.
- 2.4.3 Following consultation with the AA, it was decided that in light of the results of the evaluation and the dry sieving carried out on site, it was unnecessary to undertake the wet sieving originally required in the brief.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. Stone is an area of archaeological and historical interest, and the site has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods.

3.1.2 The Buckinghamshire *Historic Environment Record* (HER) contains a relatively large number of entries for Stone. Many of these entries refer to chance finds of prehistoric and Roman artefacts, recorded as a result of disturbance due to clay extraction, which was an important industry in the village until the 19th century (below 3.5.1). A range of earthworks are present at various points in the village and, while these may be earthworks associated with the medieval village, many may be spoil heaps and extraction pits associated with post-medieval clay extraction.

3.2 Prehistoric (before 43AD)

3.2.1 There is an increasing body of evidence to suggest that the area now occupied by the village of Stone was occupied during the prehistoric periods. A scatter of Mesolithic (early prehistoric, c.11000BC – c.5000BC) flint has been recorded c. 300m northwest of the site (HER 2992). Recent excavation at the former nurses home site c.600m to the west produced a number of late Bronze Age pits and postholes, possibly indicating settlement and also an unurned cremation of the same date (Gibson 2001). A number of other isolated finds of prehistoric flint have been recorded in the village, notably an arrowhead (HER 2470) c.1km southwest of the site.

3.2.2 Iron Age material has also been recorded in the area, notably part of a possible ditched enclosure, on the former nurses home site (Gibson 2001).

3.3 Roman (AD43-c.450)

3.3.1 The area was settled during the Roman period, but the extent and form of that settlement has not yet been defined. Evidence for this period is largely limited to chance finds of artefacts notably coins (eg HER 697) c.400m southwest of the site and a finger ring (HER 676) c.300m to the south.

3.4 Saxon and medieval (c.450-c500)

3.4.1 The early history of Stone is not understood but the settlement developed during the Saxon period. Evidence for this period is limited, but the presence of Saxon weapons c.500m east of the site (HER 745) indicates that the area may have been of significance during the Saxon period.

3.4.2 The village was in existence by the 11th century as it is included in the Domesday survey (1086). It was referred to as *Stanes* and the land was held by the Bishop of Bayeux and Robert of Tosny (Morris 1978).

3.4.3 The medieval village was probably centred on the church of St John the Baptist (HER 702), which is c.400m southwest of the site. The church has a Norman doorway and the chancel and transepts date to the 13th century (Pevsner & Williamson 1994, 658; RCHM 1911, 290-292).

3.4.4 The extent of the village during the medieval period is not known with certainty, but a number of earthworks of this period, tentatively identified as medieval house platforms (eg HER 659) are present in the village.

3.5 *Post-medieval and modern* (1500-present)

3.5.1 An extensive clay extraction industry developed at Stone during the post-medieval period and the remains of former extraction pits and spoil heaps are present at a number of locations in the village.

3.5.2 The development site is situated on the northeast side of the post-medieval settlement, and a modern housing estate has been constructed immediately to the east. A site visit was made in order to inform the strategy for the excavation and the site appears to be undisturbed, indicating that extraction pits may not be present on the site.

3.5.3 The first edition large scale Ordnance Survey map (1880) shows the site as open ground, divided into a number of sub-rectangular enclosures (old-maps.co.uk). The 1955 edition 1: 25,000 scale map shows the site as a single field, extending to the north side of Oxford Road (Fig. 4). The present houses separating the site from Oxford Road (numbers 32-34) were therefore constructed during the mid 20th century.

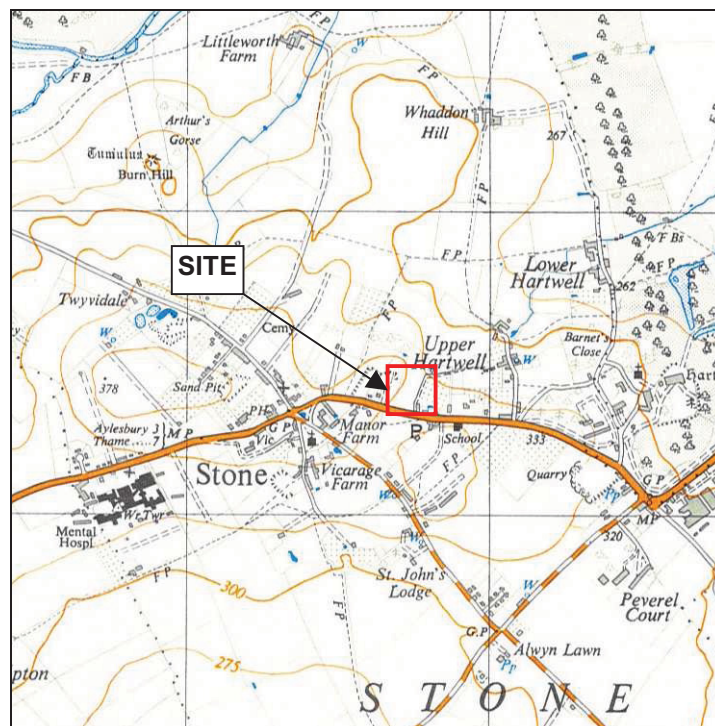


Figure 4: Ordnance Survey map, 1955 (scale 1:25000)

4 Results

4.1 Introduction

This section provides a summary of the results of the evaluation. A detailed record of the trenches in tabular form appears in Appendix 1.

4.2 General

4.2.1 Thirteen trenches were excavated, targeted on the areas of proposed development and associated access. The topsoil and subsoil within each of these trenches was made up of largely similar material throughout the site, although the depths varied from trench to trench. The topsoil comprised a dark brown grey humic, slightly clayey silt (100, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000, 1100, 1200, 1300), while the subsoil comprised a light orange brown very slightly clayey silt (101, 201, 301, 401, 501, 601, 701, 801, 901, 1001, 1101, 1201, 1301) (Fig. 5).

4.2.2 The natural subsoil varied across the site, but was largely made up of light to mid orange clay and sand. Some isolated pockets of naturally occurring ironstone were noted in the southwestern corner of the site, particularly at the southern end of Trench 11.

4.2.3 The site sloped gently from southwest to northeast. As a result of this, trenches 4-6, which were at the base of the slope, contained a greater depth of subsoil (between 0.4m and 0.55m) than trenches 9-12, which were at the top of the slope (between 0.1m and 0.06m).

4.2.4 No archaeological finds or features were observed during the trial trenching phase of the evaluation.

4.3 Sieving

4.3.1 Two thirds of a one-metre section of each trench was hand excavated and dry sieved on site. The remaining third were removed from site for wet sieving (Section 2.4, above).

4.3.2 Very few artefacts were recovered during the sieving process. Two sherds of modern pottery were recovered from Trench 1, and a small, very abraded body sherd, possibly of medieval date, was found in Trench 4. Only two flints were recovered from the site, both from within the subsoil. One piece of possible debitage with cortex was recovered from Trench 6, although it had no obvious flake removals.

4.3.3 The second piece of flint was recovered from Trench 5 (501), and was a possible end scraper that had been abruptly retouched on its distal end, with at least four removals on its dorsal side. It has been hard hammer struck from a prepared platform, and has notches on both sides, and is worn at the distal end, indicating heavy use (Fig. 6). It is likely to date to the Mesolithic period (*pers.comm.* L. Cooper, *University of Leicester Archaeological Service (ULAS)*).



Plate 1: Trench 4, looking west, 1m scale



Plate 2: Trench 11, looking south, 1m scale

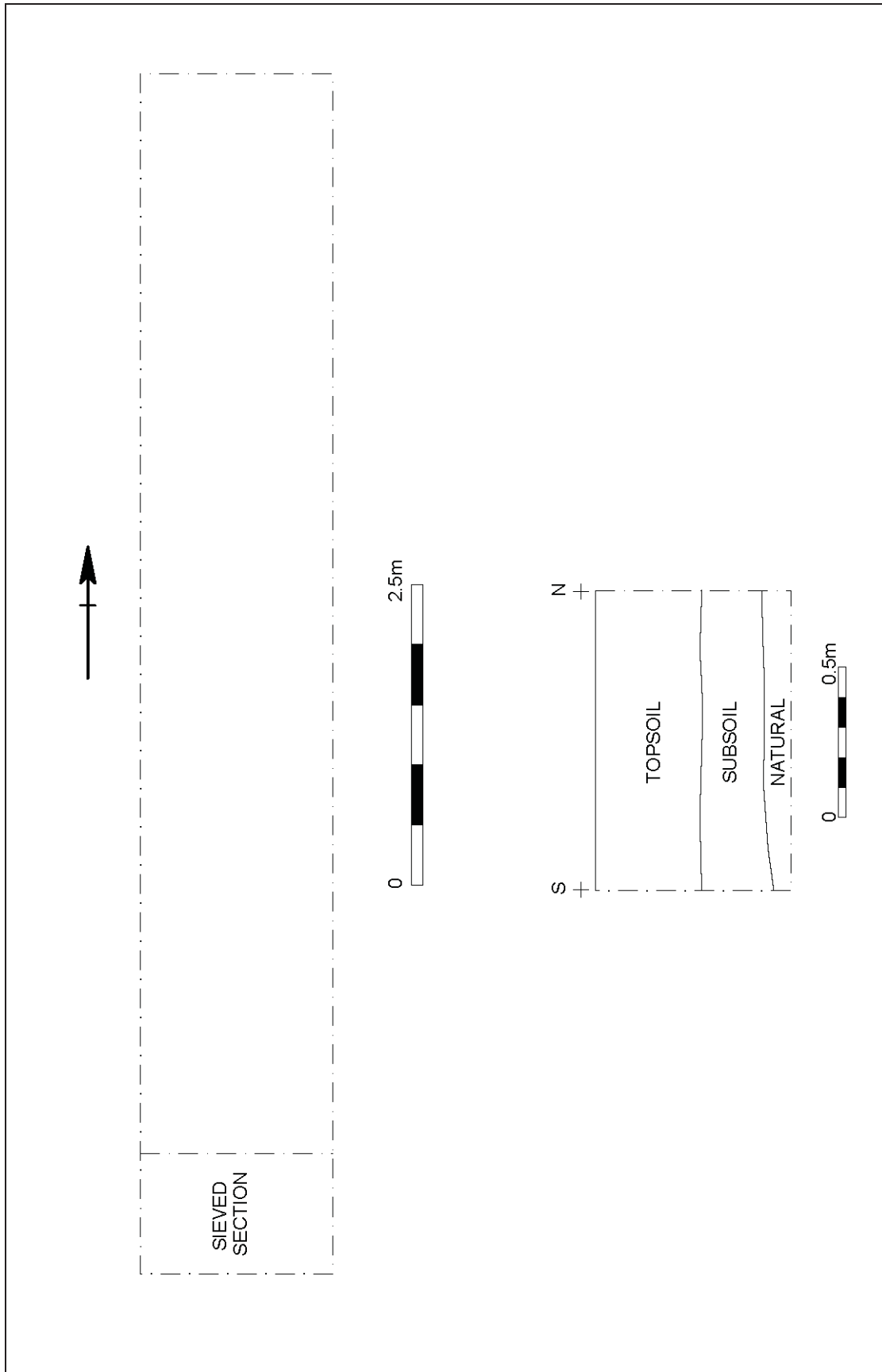


Figure 5: Typical trench plan and section (*scales as shown*)



Figure 6: End scraper recovered from Trench 5 during sieving (*scale 2:1*)

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 No archaeological finds or features were observed during the trial trenching phase of the evaluation, and it was noted during the trial trenching that the soils of the site were very clean and free of human detritus. This seems to indicate that the site has not been subjected to a high level of human activity at any point. As none of the small assemblage of finds recovered from the sieving process were from a datable context, it is impossible to draw any concrete conclusions from their presence. It is probably significant that the two flints and the possible piece of medieval pottery were recovered from trenches at the base of the slope, as their position is probably the result of hill wash over a long period of time.
- 5.2 Although no archaeological features were observed in any of the trenches, the existence of small numbers of individual isolated archaeological features away from the trenches cannot be specifically excluded. It is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features are present on the site and the proposed development is unlikely to have a significant impact on archaeological remains.
- 5.3 *Confidence rating*
The fieldwork was undertaken in mainly dry and sunny conditions, and full co-operation was received from all key parties involved. As a result, a high confidence rating is attached to this evaluation.

6. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was commissioned by *Henry Homes PLC*, and the writer is grateful to Sara Bedford for her assistance. The writer is also grateful to the landowner John Carter for his assistance. The project was monitored by David Radford on behalf of the local planning authority. Thanks are also due to *JRS Contracting* for providing the plant, and Lynden Cooper of *ULAS* for identifying and dating the flint.

The project was managed for ASC by Bob Zeepvat BA MIFA. Fieldwork was led by Calli Rouse BA PIFA, assisted by Martin Cuthbert BA, Zoe Clarke and Chris Swain. The report was prepared by Calli Rouse, illustrated by Alex Thompson BSc, 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. Sample records
9. Site record drawings
10. List of photographs
11. B/W prints & negatives
12. 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*, 2nd edition. English Heritage (London).
- Fell D, 2008 Project Design for an archaeological evaluation at 34 Oxford Road, Stone, Buckinghamshire ASC/1053/SOR/1
- 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 Archaeological Field Evaluation: land to the rear of 34 Oxford Road, Stone*. Buckinghamshire County Archaeology Service


Secondary Sources


- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Gibson C, 2001 'A Late Bronze Age to Roman Site at the Former Nurses Home, Oxford Road, Stone, Buckinghamshire' in *Records of Buckinghamshire* **41**, 47-62
- Morris J (ed), 1978 *The Domesday Book. Buckinghamshire*. History from the Sources. Phillimore
- Pevsner N & Williamson E, 1994 *The Buildings of England: Buckinghamshire*. Yale University Press
- RCHME 1911 *Royal Commission on Historical Monuments: Buckinghamshire (South)*.
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpندن).


Appendix 1: Trench Summary Tables


Trench 1						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	0.53
	Levels					
	Trench base north		105.6m OD			
	Trench top north		106m OD			
	Trench base south		105.7m OD			
	Trench top south		106.2m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	SP 78766 12406		S	SP 78753 12397	
	Orientation			N-S		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
100	Layer	Dark brown grey humic, slightly clayey silt - Topsoil	1600	300	-	
101	Layer	Light orange brown very slightly clayey silt - Subsoil	1600	220	300	
102	Layer	Light grey orange clay with mid orange sandy patches - Natural strata	1600	30	550	


Trench 2						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	0.65
	Levels					
	Trench base east		105.6m OD			
	Trench top east		106.1m OD			
	Trench base west		105.9m OD			
	Trench top west		106.6m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	SP 78758 12415		W	SP78748 12419	
	Orientation			E-W		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
200	Layer	Dark brown grey humic, slightly clayey silt - Topsoil	1600	350	-	
201	Layer	Light orange brown very slightly clayey silt - Subsoil	1600	300	350	
202	Layer	Patchy mix of light grey orange clay and mid orange sand - Natural strata	1600	30	650	


Trench 3						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	0.88
	Levels					
	Trench base north		104.8m OD			
	Trench top north		105.4m OD			
	Trench base south		104.8m OD			
	Trench top south		105.8m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	SP 78760 12438		S	SP 78756 12428	
	Orientation			N-S		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
300	Layer	Dark brown grey humic, slightly clayey silt – Topsoil	1600	300	-	
301	Layer	Light orange brown very slightly clayey silt – Subsoil	1600	590	300	
302	Layer	Patchy mix of light grey orange clay and mid orange sand – Natural strata	1600	-	890	


Trench 4						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	0.87
	Levels					
	Trench base east		103.9m OD			
	Trench top east		104.9m OD			
	Trench base west		104.6m OD			
	Trench top west		105.3m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	SP 78767 12446		W	SP 78757 12449	
	Orientation			E-W		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
400	Layer	Dark brown grey humic, slightly clayey silt – Topsoil	1600	300	-	
401	Layer	Light orange brown very slightly clayey silt – Subsoil	1600	550	300	
402	Layer	Light yellow brown sand with occasional patches of light orange clay – Natural strata	1600	20	850	


Trench 5						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	0.9
	Levels					
	Trench base west		103.8m OD			
	Trench top west		104.9m OD			
	Trench base east		103.9m OD			
	Trench top east		104.5m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	SP 78769 12455		W	SP 78760 12459	
	Orientation			E-W		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
500	Layer	Dark brown grey humic, slightly clayey silt – Topsoil	1600	300	-	
501	Layer	Light orange brown very slightly clayey silt – Subsoil	1600	440	300	
502	Layer	Light yellow brown sand with occasional patches of light orange clay – Natural strata	1600	20	740	


Trench 6						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	1
	Levels					
	Trench base north		104.1m OD			
	Trench top north		104.7m OD			
	Trench base south		104.1m OD			
	Trench top south		105.1m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	SP 78742 12485		S	SP 78741 12473	
	Orientation			N-S		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
600	Layer	Dark brown grey humic, slightly clayey silt – Topsoil	1600	280	-	
601	Layer	Light orange brown very slightly clayey silt – Subsoil	1600	400	280	
602	Layer	Light yellow brown sand with occasional patches of light orange clay – Natural strata	1600	20	680	


Trench 7						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	0.75
	Levels					
	Trench base northwest		105.5m OD			
	Trench top northwest		105.9m OD			
	Trench base southeast		105.2m OD			
	Trench top southeast		105.9m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NW	SP 78738 12456		SE	SP 78744 12447	
	Orientation			NW-SE		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
700	Layer	Dark brown grey humic, slightly clayey silt – Topsoil	1600	250	-	
701	Layer	Light orange brown very slightly clayey silt – Subsoil	1600	360	250	
702	Layer	Mix of light orange grey sandy clay and mid orange sand – Natural strata	1600	-	610	


Trench 8						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	0.48
	Levels					
	Trench base east		106.1m OD			
	Trench top east		106.6m OD			
	Trench base west		106.5m OD			
	Trench top west		106.9m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	SP 78728 12454		W	SP 78719 12458	
	Orientation			E-W		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
800	Layer	Dark brown grey humic, slightly clayey silt – Topsoil	1600	300	-	
801	Layer	Light orange brown very slightly clayey silt, which peters out to east – Subsoil	1600	100	300	
802	Layer	Mixed mid bluey orange clay – Natural strata	1600	-	400	

Trench 9						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	0.4
	Levels					
	Trench base north		107m OD			
	Trench top north		107.4m OD			
	Trench base south		107.5m OD			
	Trench top south		107.9m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	SP 78719 12449		S	SP 78715 12433	
	Orientation			N-S		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
900	Layer	Dark brown grey humic, slightly clayey silt – Topsoil	1600	300	-	
901	Layer	Light orange brown very slightly clayey silt – Subsoil	1600	60	300	
902	Layer	Mid orange sand with patches of light brown grey clay containing some iron stone – Natural strata	1600	-	360	

Trench 10						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	0.54
	Levels					
	Trench base west		107.8m OD			
	Trench top west		108.3m OD			
	Trench base east		107.5m OD			
	Trench top east		107.8m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	SP 78724 12430		W	SP 78715 12433	
	Orientation			E-W		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
1000	Layer	Dark brown grey humic, slightly clayey silt – Topsoil	1600	400	-	
1001	Layer	Light orange brown very slightly clayey silt – Subsoil	1600	60	400	
1002	Layer	Mix of light grey orange clay and brown grey clay – Natural strata	1600	100	460	

Trench 11						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	0.4
	Levels					
	Trench base north		108.4m OD			
	Trench top north		108.8m OD			
	Trench base south		108.9m OD			
	Trench top south		109.2m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	N	SP 78714 12415		S	SP 78702 12406	
	Orientation			N-S		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
1100	Layer	Dark brown grey humic, slightly clayey silt – Topsoil	1600	310	-	
1101	Layer	Light orange brown very slightly clayey silt – Subsoil	1600	100	310	
1102	Layer	Mid orange sand with localised patches of ironstone – Natural strata	1600	-	410	

Trench 12						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	0.52
	Levels					
	Trench base west		108m OD			
	Trench top west		108.8m OD			
	Trench base east		107.8m OD			
	Trench top east		108.2m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	E	SP 78725 12407		W	SP 78715 12408	
	Orientation			E-W		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
1200	Layer	Dark brown grey humic, slightly clayey silt – Topsoil	1600	260	-	
1201	Layer	Light orange brown very slightly clayey silt – Subsoil	1600	80	260	
1202	Layer	Sand varying in colour from light brown orange to light brown grey with patches of very light orange grey clay – Natural strata	1600	150	340	

Trench 13						
	Max Dimensions (m)					
	Length	10	Width	1.6	Depth	0.4
	Levels					
	Trench base northeast		106.6m OD			
	Trench top northeast		106.9m OD			
	Trench base southwest		107m OD			
	Trench top southwest		107.5m OD			
	NGR Co-ordinates					
	NE	SP 78741 12426		SW	SP 78736 12417	
	Orientation			NE-SW		
Reason for Trench			Planning condition			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Width (max: mm)	Thickness (max: mm)	Depth (BGL: mm)	
1300	Layer	Dark brown grey humic, slightly clayey silt – Topsoil	1600	270	-	
1301	Layer	Light orange brown very slightly clayey silt – Subsoil	1600	100	270	
1302	Layer	Sand varying in colour from light brown orange to light brown grey with patches of very light orange grey clay – Natural strata	1600	30	370	

Appendix 2: Finds Concordance

Context	Pottery		Flint	
	(no)	(g)	(no)	(g)
101	2	25		
401	1	2		
501			1	5
601			1	1

Appendix 3: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: 34 Oxford Road, Stone, Buckinghamshire			SITE NO/CODE: 1053/SOR
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1	✓	✓	Trench 1, looking south, 1m scale
2	✓	✓	Trench 1, looking north, 1m scale
3	✓	✓	Trench 2, looking east, 1m scale
4	✓	✓	Trench 2, looking west, 1m scale
5	✓	✓	Trench 3, looking south, 1m scale
6	✓	✓	Trench 3, looking north, 1m scale
7	✓	✓	Trench 4, looking east, 1m scale
8	✓	✓	Trench 4, looking west, 1m scale
9	✓	✓	Trench 5, looking east, 1m scale
10	✓	✓	Trench 5, looking west, 1m scale
11	✓	✓	Trench 6, looking south, 1m scale
12	✓	✓	Trench 6, looking north, 1m scale
13	✓	✓	Trench 7, looking southeast, 1m scale
14	✓	✓	Trench 7, looking northwest, 1m scale
15	✓	✓	Trench 8, looking east, 1m scale
16	✓	✓	Trench 8, looking west, 1m scale
17	✓	✓	Trench 9, looking south, 1m scale
18	✓	✓	Trench 9, looking north, 1m scale
19	✓	✓	Trench 10, looking east, 1m scale
20	✓	✓	Trench 11, looking south, 1m scale
21	✓	✓	Trench 11, looking north, 1m scale
22	✓	✓	Trench 12, looking east, 1m scale
23	✓	✓	Trench 12, looking west, 1m scale
24	✓	✓	Trench 13, looking southwest, 1m scale
25	✓	✓	Trench 13, looking northeast, 1m scale

Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	34 Oxford Road, Stone, Buckinghamshire		
Short Description:	<i>In March 2008, ASC Ltd undertook a programme of archaeological evaluation and sieving at land to the rear of 34 Oxford Road, Stone, Buckinghamshire, in advance of plans for the residential development of the site. A total of thirteen trenches were excavated, targeted on the proposed development. No archaeological finds or features were uncovered within the evaluation trenches. The sieving process recovered some modern pottery, a possible medieval body sherd, a piece of flint debitage, and a well worn flint end-scraper.</i>		
Project Type: (indicate all that apply)	Trial Trenching		
Site status: (eg. none, SAM, Listed)	None	Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	-
Current land use:	Open land	Future work: (yes / no / unknown)	No
Monument type:	-	Monument period:	-
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	-		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 7875 1245
Site address: (with postcode if known)	Land to the rear of 34 Oxford Road, Stone, Buckinghamshire		
Study area: (sq. m. or ha)	c.6.8 ha	Height OD: (metres)	c.100m
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	D. Radford	Project design originator:	D. Fell
Project Manager:	B. Zeepvat	Director/Supervisor:	C. Rouse
Sponsor / funding body:	Henry Homes PLC		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	11/03/08	End date:	18/03/08
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Buckinghamshire County Museum	Finds	
Paper:		Archive Box	
Digital:		CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	34 Oxford Road, Stone, Buckinghamshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1053/SOR/2		
Author(s):	Calli Rouse BA PIFA		
Page nos	26	Date:	04/04/08