

Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd

**WATCHING BRIEF:
22 MENTMORE ROAD
CHEDDINGTON
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

NGR: SP 9200 1758

on behalf of Andrew and Carol Lister



Calli Rouse BA PIFA

February 2011

ASC: 1263/CMR/2



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Site Data

<i>ASC project code:</i>	CMR	<i>ASC Project No:</i>	1263
<i>OASIS ref:</i>	Archaeol2 72969	<i>Event/Accession no:</i>	N/A
<i>County:</i>	Buckinghamshire		
<i>Village/Town:</i>	Cheddington		
<i>Civil Parish:</i>	Cheddington		
<i>NGR (to 8 figs):</i>	SP 9200 1758		
<i>Extent of site:</i>	141.75 sq m		
<i>Present use:</i>	Private residence		
<i>Planning proposal:</i>	Extension to the east and replacement of the present garage/workshop		
<i>Planning application ref/date:</i>	09/00720/APP		
<i>Local Planning Authority:</i>	Aylesbury Vale District Council		
<i>Date of fieldwork:</i>	10/12/10		
<i>Commissioned by:</i>	Robert Burns Station Cottage Wootton Underwood Aylesbury HP18 0SD		
<i>Client:</i>	Andrew & Carol Lister 22 Mentmore Road Cheddington Buckinghamshire LU7 0SD		
<i>Contact name:</i>	Robert Burns		

Internal Quality Check

<i>Primary Author:</i>	Calli Rouse	<i>Date:</i>	10/02/2011
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<i>Revisions:</i>		<i>Date:</i>	
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<i>Edited/Checked By:</i>	Bob Zeepvat	<i>Date:</i>	10/02/2011
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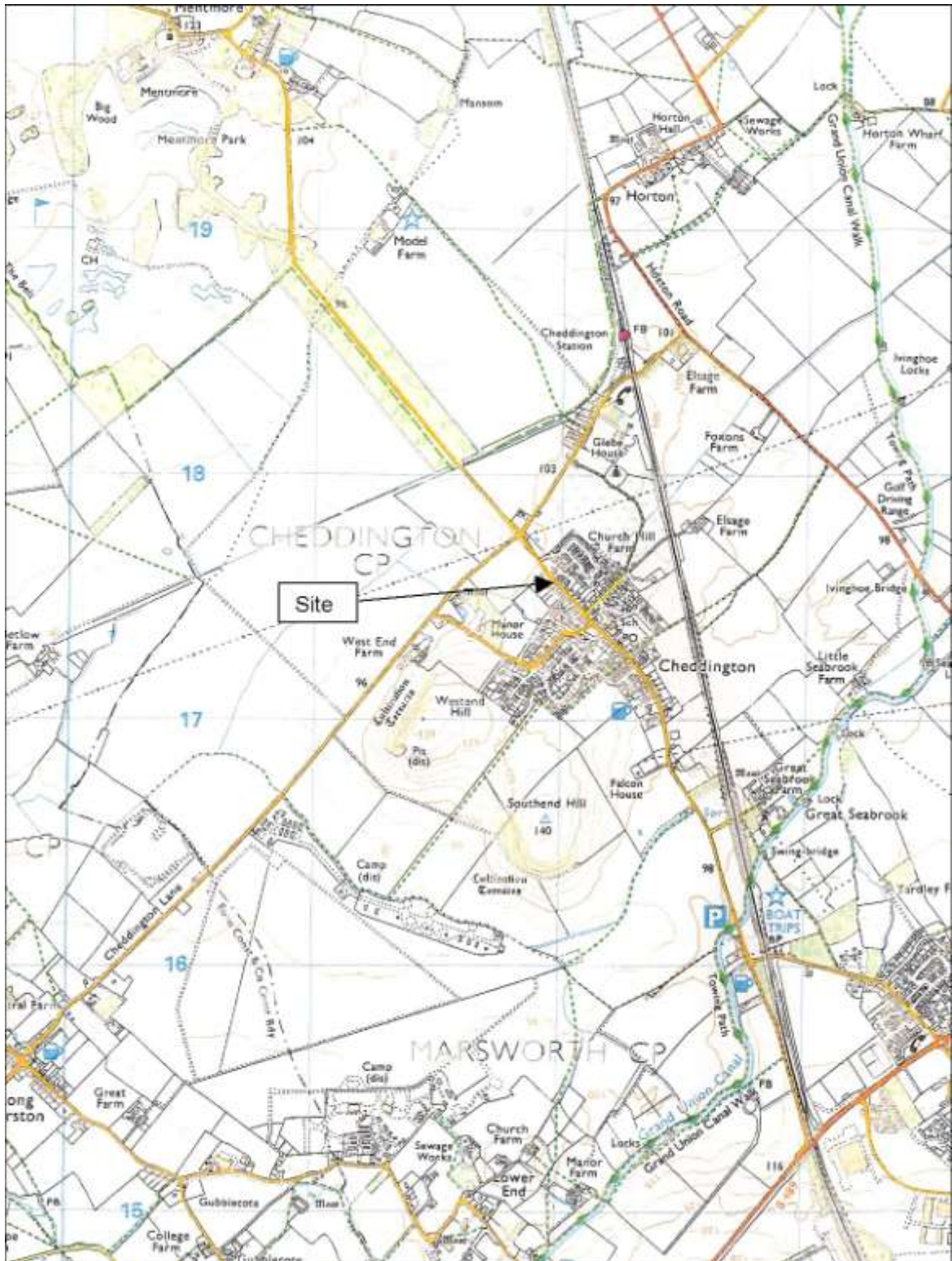


Figure 1: General location (scale 1:25,000)

Summary

Between April and December 2010 an archaeological watching brief was carried out at 22 Mentmore Road, Cheddington, Buckinghamshire, during groundworks for an extension to the existing house. The watching brief revealed some post-medieval pottery fragments, some of the foundations for the recently demolished 20th century garage and some disturbance to the north of the building, which is likely to have been related to the modern building works. No further archaeological finds or features were observed.

1. Introduction

1.1 In December 2010 *Archaeological Services and Consultancy Ltd* (ASC) carried out a watching brief at 22 Mentmore Road, Cheddington, Buckinghamshire. The project was commissioned by *Robert Burns*, on behalf of the client, *Andrew & Carol Lister*, and was carried out according to a brief (Beckley 2010) 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. The relevant planning application reference is 09/00720/APP.

1.2 *Planning Background*

This watching brief 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*

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 Organisation* by the Institute for Archaeologists and is also accredited ISO 9001, in recognition of its high standards and working practices.

1.4 *The Site*

1.4.1 *Location & Description*

The property is located in the District of Aylesbury Vale in the parish and village of Cheddington at National Grid Reference SP 9200 1758 (Fig. 1).

The site is situated on a rectangular plot of land surrounded by further residential buildings. Access to the site is via a drive way leading from Mentmore Road to the southwest. The site forms the eastern end of a row of timber framed and thatched 18th century Grade II listed houses (Historic Environment Records 10606 & 10607).

The site consists of four buildings in an L-shaped complex and an annexe to the north of this. The annexe remained unaffected by the development. A modern garage/workshop is set at right angles to the house and a forge, which is located at the eastern end of the house (Fig. 2). Linking the garage and the house is an enclosed space.

1.4.2 *Geology & Topography*

The natural soils of the area comprise the Evesham 2 Association, which is defined as *Jurassic and Cretaceous clay* and described as *slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged non-calcareous clayey and fine loamy or fine silty over clayey soils. Landslips and associated irregular terrain locally* (Soil Survey 198.3, 411b). The underlying drift geology comprises H³⁻⁴ Upper Greensand and Gault (Selbourne) with *sandy micaceous marls passing down into dark clays* (BGS, Sheet 238). The site lies at an elevation level of c. 101.8m OD.

1.4.3 *Proposed Development*

The development included the extension of the eastern end of the house/forge, the replacement of the modern garage and link structure with a 2-storey extension comprising a hall, dining room, garage, music room and bedrooms above.

1.4.4 *Previous Archaeological Works*

An historic building assessment was carried out by ASC in 2008; see section 2.4 for summary (Simmelmann 2008).

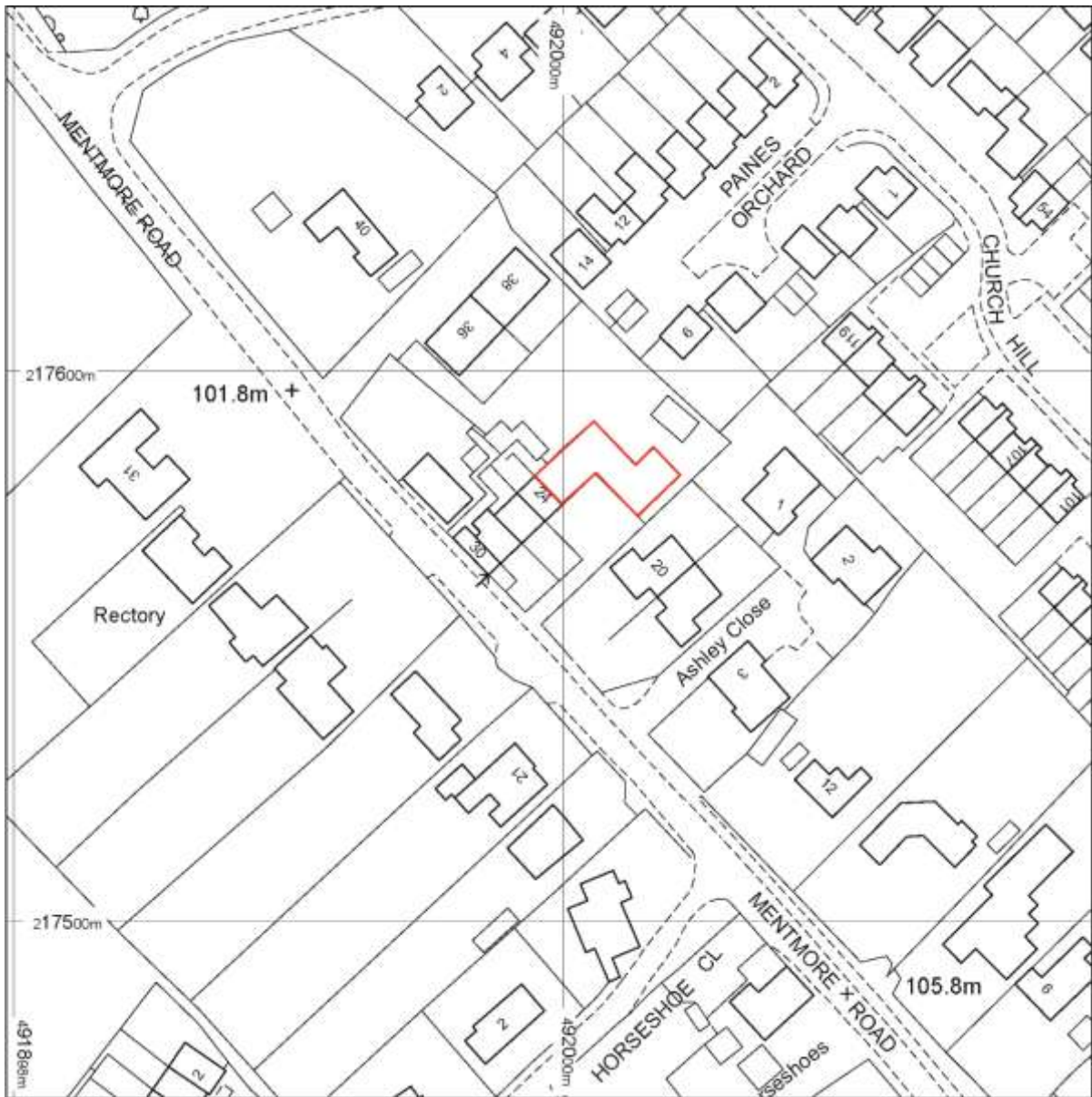


Figure 2: Site plan (scale 1:2,500)

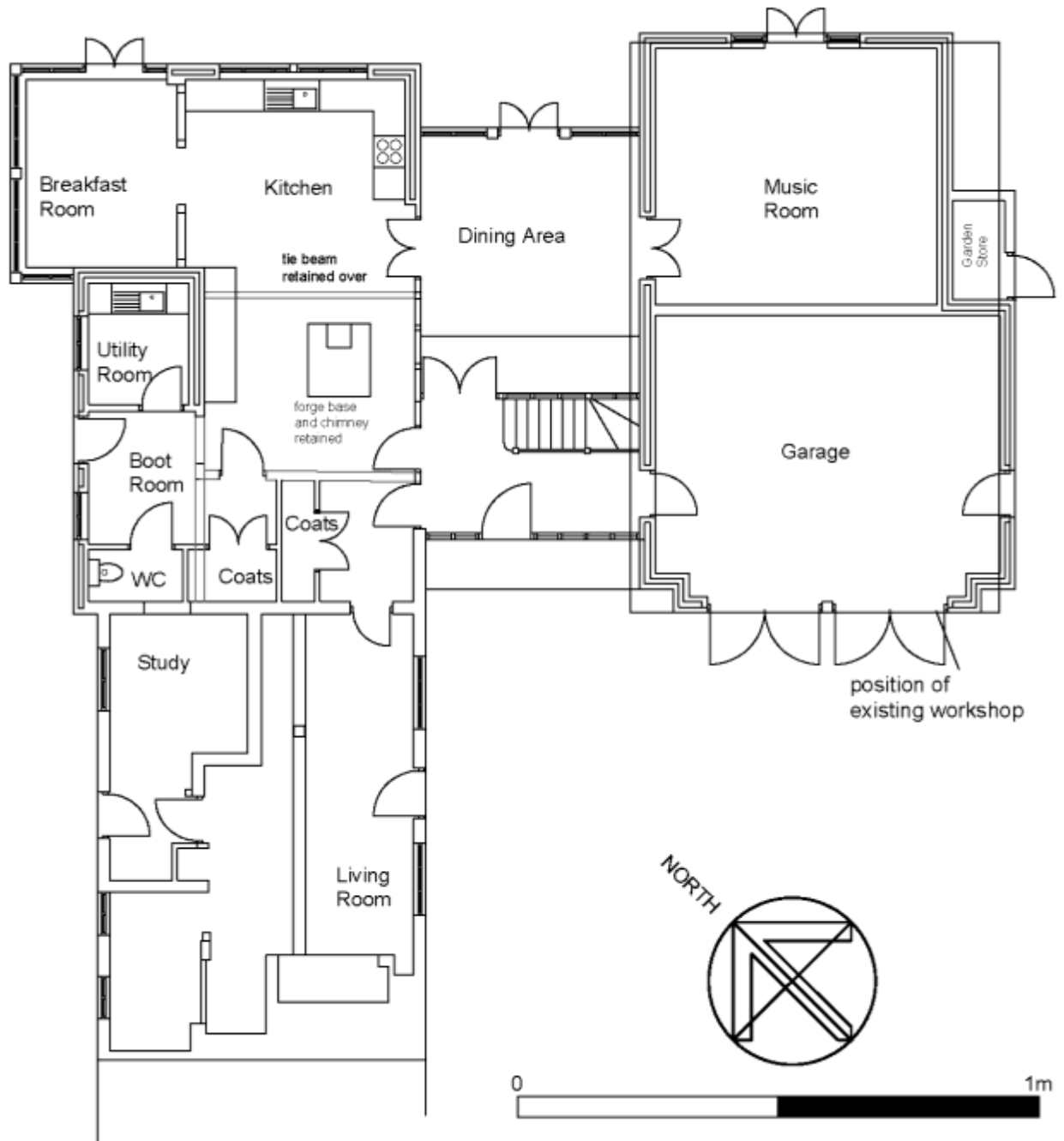


Figure 3: Development plan (scale 1:125)

2. Aims & Methods

2.1 *Aims*

As described in the project design (Section 3), the aims of the watching brief were to identify:

- The potential for post medieval industrial remains relating to the 18th century forge.
- The potential for medieval or post medieval remains that may inform on the development of the Cheddington village.

2.2 *Standards*

The work conformed to the project design, to the relevant sections of the Institute for 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 project design (Section 3), which required:

- An intensive watching brief be carried out during all groundworks.
- The presence/absence of archaeological features would be noted. If features were identified then sufficient work would be done to date, characterise and record the remains in accordance with the project objectives.
- If an 'unexpected discovery' were to be made then the County Archaeological Service and the developer would have been informed as soon as possible. Initial consideration was to be given to preservation in-situ but if this were not practical then such discoveries would have given rise to salvage excavation funded from contingency.
- The groundworks were to be carried out using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and working under archaeological supervision.

2.4 *Constraints*

Miscommunication resulted in part of the ground reduction and some of the excavation of the trenches being undertaken without archaeological supervision. Wherever possible these were inspected on completion. In the case of the service trenches, which had been backfilled prior to ASC's arrival on site, photographs were provided by the client.

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.

This section has been compiled with information from the Buckinghamshire Centre for Local Studies and the HER – Historic Environment Record. Also ASC's library, historical information researched by the previous owners of the property, and the historic building assessment (Sammelmann 2008).

3.2 ***Prehistoric - Roman*** (before 600BC- c.450)

Evidence of prehistoric activity in Cheddington and the surrounding area includes a Neolithic- Bronze Age ring ditch (HER 0447300000) and a Bronze Age enclosure (HER 0447301000) identified through aerial photography c.700m east of the site. Cropmarks of a possible Neolithic cursus or mortuary enclosure (HER 0403901000), adjacent to which is an Iron Age hill fort (HER 0403900000) have been identified through aerial photography c.1000m south of the site. In the same area a findspot of late prehistoric flint flakes and cores have also been found (HER 0403900002).

Evidence for Roman activity includes four Roman ditches found c.1800m northeast of the site (HER 0535700000). Findspots of Roman metalwork (HER 0503500000), c.200m southeast of the site, near to the High Street and fragments of Roman tile (HER 0126800001 and 0126800000) have been recovered c.1200m southeast of the site.

3.3 ***Saxon – Medieval*** (c.450-1500)

The village of Cheddington has its origins in the Saxon period. By the time of the Domesday Survey of 1086 Cheddington, mentioned as *Cetedone*, was recorded as five landholdings. The Norman Conquest left two main landholders in Cheddington; Swaeting who held land to the value of 25s of the King and William fitzAnculf, and Ralph who held 15s of land of the Count of Mortain and Robert d'Oilly. A half hide of wasteland was also recorded as being held by Hugh of Hugh de Bolbec (Williams & Martin 2003: 402, 408, 410, 414, 421).

In the 13th century the Abbot of Woburn became Cheddington's undertenant of the Earl of Oxford, but the estate was subinfeudated in the following century to the Brocas family. It is under Sir Bernard Brocas that the Manor of Cheddington is first recorded (VCH online). A synonymous descendant of Sir Bernard alienated the estate to Francis Combes in 1583 whose family retained the estate until 1670 when it was sold to Thomas Hodson. It is thought that it then passed to Hodson's nephew named Seare and a Mary Seare owned the manor in 1813. By the early 20th century it was owned by Lord Roseby (*ibid*). Cheddington manor house (HER 0529202000) lies c.300 southwest of the site. In close proximity to the manor is a medieval moat (HER 0046600000), adjacent to which are fishponds (HER 0046601000).

St Giles Church, which dates from the Norman period, was granted to St Oswald of Nostell Priory in Yorkshire by Alice Chenduit in 1215. The building was restored by

Street in the 1850s (Pevsner 2000: 227). Evidence suggests that the form of the village has altered since the medieval period as St Giles, is now located *c.*500m north of the current village.

Medieval cultivation terraces are also present south of the site, at Westend Hill, *c.*700m from the site (HER 0127100000), and at Southend Hill, *c.*1000m from the site (HER 0127200000).

3.4 ***Post-Medieval - Modern*** (1500-present)

The earliest cartographic evidence for the site itself is the pre-enclosure map thought to date from 1790 – 1838. This shows the present house and an adjoining building to the south on the footprint of the current garage/workshop. There is also an outbuilding to the rear of the property, which is likely to be the annexe. The Tithe map of 1842 and a parish map of Cheddington show the same configuration of buildings but the outbuilding to the rear is shown on both as being parallel to the terrace. The Inclosure map of 1857 and a map clearly based on this dated 1862 clearly define the forge and former barn (now the site of the garage/workshop) for the first and only time as the Ordnance Survey maps from 1880 to 1925 depict the barn and forge as one unit. Between 1880 and 1899 a small extension had been added to the northeast corner of the building, which was still shown on the 1925 edition. This has now been demolished. The open fronted outbuilding near the east corner of the garden is, however, still present.

A number of 19th century documents have survived, regarding the site, demonstrating that the Montague family owned this and the neighbouring properties from at least 1851. The Tithe Award pushes the date back to 1843, when Richard Montague owned and occupied the house, yard and 5 adjoining cottages.

The Cheddington Census for 1851 records Richard Montague and his son, George as wheelwrights. His daughters, Elizabeth, Sarah, Susannah and Jane, were straw plaiters and his youngest son, Thomas, was still at school.

The 1891 Census records George Montague, his wife Sarah and their two daughters and three sons were living in the house. George Montague was a wheelwright, his younger daughter a pupil teacher and the three sons were still at school. Interestingly, George's sister, Sarah had still been living with them 10 years beforehand and was still a straw plaiter at that time.

The village had another wheelwright in William Tompkins who is recorded in Kelly's Directory as early as 1854. Ambrose Tompkins, a road labourer with a son named William, is recorded in the 1891 Census as being a neighbour of the Montagues. The Valuation Survey of 1909-1910 reveals that this William Tompkins was renting a cottage from George Montague. By 1935 the carpentry work undertaken by the Tompkins family had expanded to include coach building and undertaking. The latter is thought to have taken place in the single storey annexe to the rear of the property (Carol Lister *pers.comm.*). A photograph taken around the turn of the 20th century shows the timber building used as a workshop that has subsequently been replaced by the garage/workshop.

The property belonged to the Montague family until 1956 when Irene Brazier, the daughter of George Thomas Montague conveyed it to Alfred Taylor. He sold it to Miss Rittner in 1960, who in turn sold it to Norman and Diana Garner in 1967. The present owners purchased the property in 2007 (Carol Lister *pers.comm.*).

The historical building assessment (Sammelmann 2008) concluded that the garage/workshop was built in the 1930s, and replaced a wheelwright's workshop owned by the Montague family in the 19th century. The core of the house dates from the 17th century but appears to have been rebuilt in brick in the 18th or early 19th century. It has since been extended and re-roofed. The forge is of open timber framing with brick infill and appears to be 18th century. It has largely remained unaltered. Further recording of the timberwork in the forge had been undertaken prior to the building works commencing, the results of which are included in Appendix 1.

4. Results

4.1 Footing trenches

The footing trenches located to the north east of the existing building were approximately 0.70m wide and 1.30m deep (Plate 1). The general stratigraphy in these trenches comprised *c.*0.25m of topsoil over the natural grey gault clay. A loose crumbly spread of chalk, approximately 0.10m deep was revealed *c.*0.50m below ground level. It was 1.55m wide and appeared to run parallel to the rear of the house for 9m (Plate 2). A drain run was present at the eastern end of the feature. Post-medieval red ware pottery fragments were recovered but not retained.

The footing trenches excavated to the south east of the existing property for the music room and garage had a maximum depth of *c.*2.4m (Plate 3). Topsoil was only observed along the north eastern edge of the footing trench. It was some 0.40m deep and lay over the natural gault clay. The remainder of the trenches were excavated through *c.*0.4m of made ground and *c.*2m of natural grey clay (Plate 4). No archaeological finds or features were observed within these trenches other than the foundations of the recently demolished garage in the south east corner.

4.2 Ground reduction

The ground level in the area of the former garage and the extension to the east of it was reduced by up to 0.70m (Plate 5). The stratigraphy was as described above. The only evidence for previous activity observed in this area was the garage foundations. The ground was reduced by *c.*0.30m to the rear of the house to the same gault clay found elsewhere on the site (Plate 6).

4.3 Service trenches

The service trench that remained open for examination was located at the northwest corner of the house. It measured *c.*0.10m wide and 0.70m deep and comprised *c.*0.30m of topsoil and made ground over natural grey clay. No archaeological finds or features were observed within this trench.



Plate 1: Trench to north of site, looking southeast.
2m scale



Plate 2: Area of disturbance, looking north west.
2m scale



Plate 3: Trench to south of site, looking north east



Plate 4: Footing trench to south of site, looking
north east. 1m scale



Plate 5: Ground reduction to the front of the
house



Plate 6: Ground reduction to the rear of the house

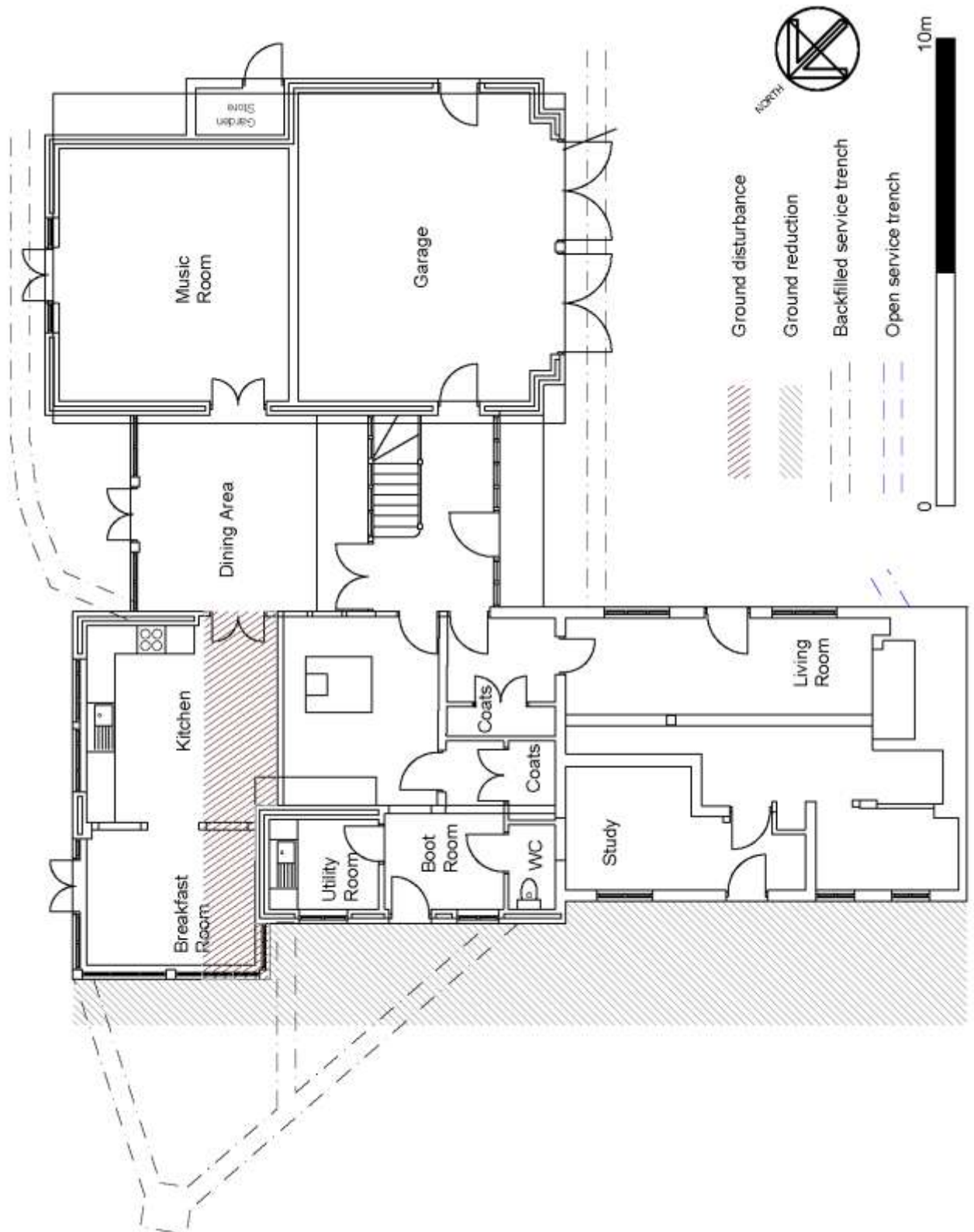


Figure 4: Groundworks and results (scale 1:125)

5. Conclusions

- 5.1 The only archaeological feature observed during the watching brief was the area of disturbance within the footing trench to the north of the existing building. This appears to have been associated with the installation of the drain and path running alongside the house.
- 5.2 The area to the south of the present building consisted of 0.40-0.50m of made ground over the natural clay. The demolition of the barn and the construction of the garage on the same site clearly resulted in fairly extensive disturbance within that area and beyond. As a result it is unlikely that any archaeological remains that may have been present on the site prior to the construction of the garage had survived.
- 5.3 No significant archaeological finds or features were observed within the footing trenches. While it is possible that individual, isolated features exist away from the footing trenches, it is unlikely that the development will have any significant impact on any archaeological remains.
- 5.4 It is not possible to judge whether any archaeological features were present within the service trenches. However, the area of service trench that was inspected showed much the same stratigraphy as that observed within the footing trenches.
- 5.5 *Confidence Rating*
The watching brief on the footing trenches to the south of the house was carried out in good conditions and a high confidence rating is attached to the results of this part of the watching brief. A lesser confidence rating must apply to the service trenches, where only a small section was available for inspection and the ground reduction, which had been partially undertaken unsupervised. Overall the confidence rating for this project is medium.

6. Acknowledgements

The project was commissioned by *Robert Burns*, on behalf of the clients, *Andrew & Carol Lister*. The writer is grateful to Mr Burns for his assistance. The project was monitored by Ruth Beckley and Eliza Alqassar of Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service on behalf of the local planning authority.

The project was managed for ASC by Karin Semmelmann MA MIFA. Fieldwork was carried out by Jonathan Hunn MA PhD MIFA, Karin Semmelmann, Calli Rouse BA PIFA and Carina Summerfield-Hill BA MSC. The report was prepared by Calli Rouse and Karin Semmelmann 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 Monitoring Sheets
6. Site record drawings
7. List of photographs
8. B/W prints & negatives
9. 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).
- IFA 2000a Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct*.
- IFA 2000b Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*.
- IFA 2001 Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard & Guidance documents (Desk-Based Assessments, Watching Briefs, Evaluations, Excavations, Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings, Finds)*.
- Summerfield-Hill, C 2010 *Project Design for an Archaeological Watching Brief at 22 Mentmore Road, Cheddington, Buckinghamshire* ASC/1263/2

Secondary Sources

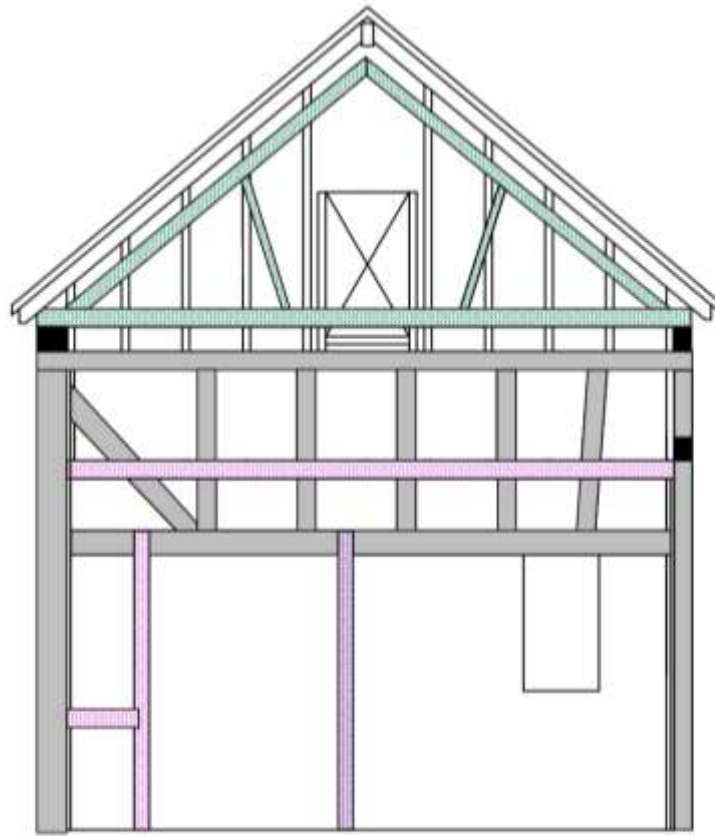
- BGS *British Geological Survey 1:50,000 Series, Solid & Drift Geology*.
- Kelly's Directories 1847-1939.
- Pevsner, N. & Williamson, E. r. 2000 *The Buildings of England: Buckinghamshire* Penguin (London).
- Semmelmann, K. 2008 *Historic Building Assessment: 22 Mentmore Road, Cheddington, Buckinghamshire*. ASC: 1124/CMR.
- Soil Survey 1983 *1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales, and accompanying legend* (Harpenden).
- Williams, A. & Martin, G.H. (eds) 2003 *Domesday Book: a complete translation* London: Penguin.
- 1909-1910 Valuation Book DVD/1/26 Client's conveyance papers & historical notes.
- 'Parishes: Cheddington', *A History of the County of Buckingham: Volume 3* (1925), pp. 331334.
- URL: <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=42570&strquery=cheddington>.

Appendix 1: Timberwork in the Forge

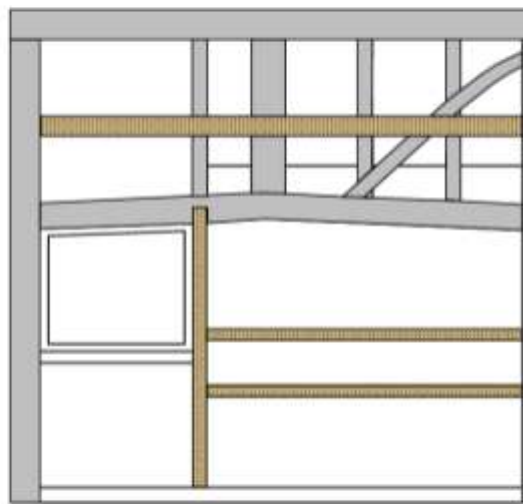
For the purposes of describing the elevations of the forge, the orientation of the original historic building assessment has been used. Site north is therefore 45 degrees west of north.

Part of the original 17th century frame has survived in the east, north and south elevations of the forge. The timberwork in the north and south walls continues westwards into the house. Apart from the corner posts, this timberwork is all at upper level in the forge. Most of the timberwork exposed within the forge itself appears to be 18th century. These are predominantly waney edged timbers, with just a few worked ones.

Some timbers appear to have been added to the east elevation in the 19th century, but the most extensive reworking of the timberwork in the forge was the early 20th century roof truss. This has machine cut timbers with small cleats and is pegged and nailed.



East Elevation



North Elevation



Figure 5: North & east forge elevations (scale 1:50)

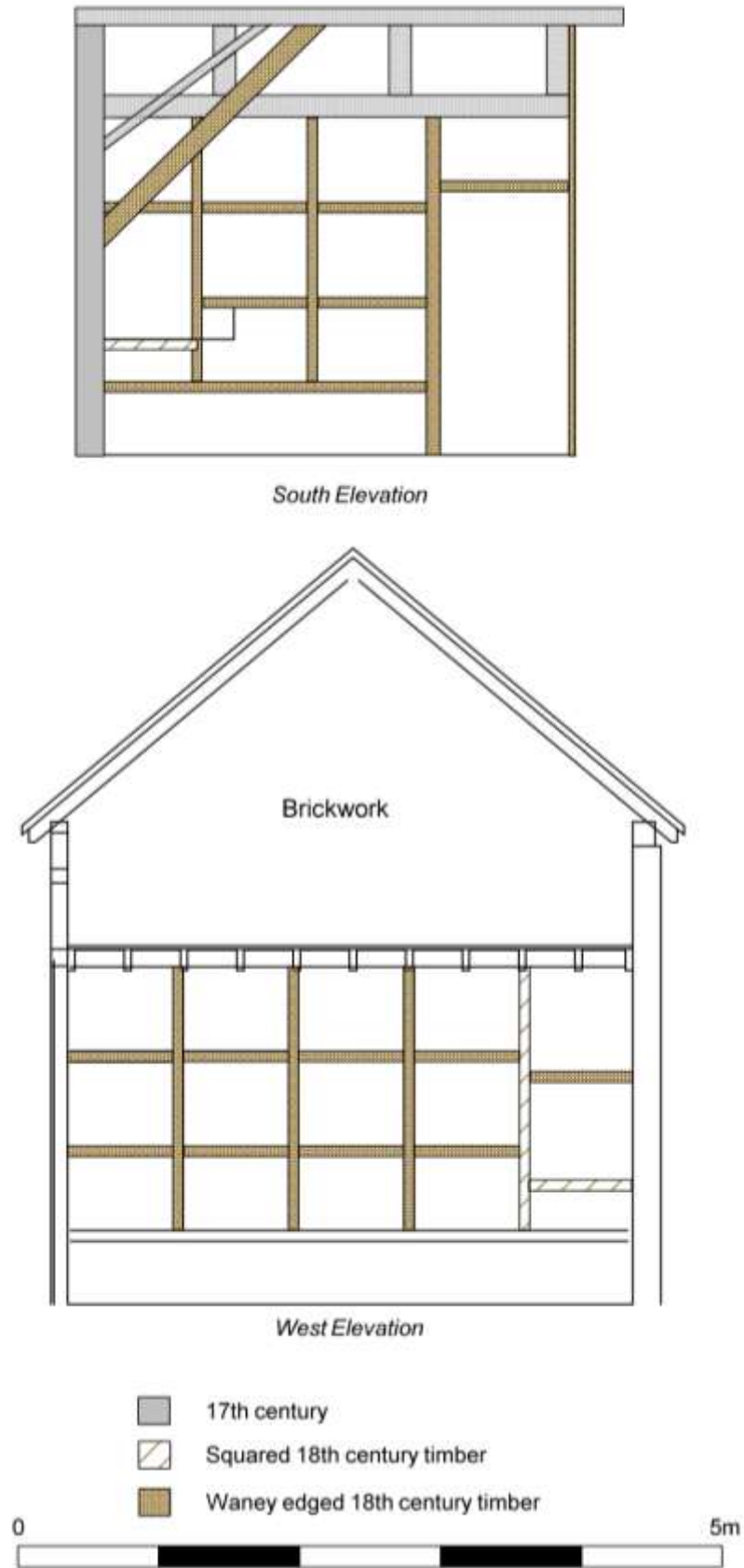


Figure 6: South & west forge elevations (scale 1: 50)

Appendix 2: Monitoring Sheets

A.S.C. LTD		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD				
Project: Old Forge, 22, Mentmore Rd Cheddington		Project No/Code: 1263 1CMR	Sheet: 1 of 4			
Client/Developer Mr & Mrs A. Lister		Date of visit: 20/4/10				
Contact: Tom: Bates Building Construction		Phone: 07887-558338				
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 2.45pm	Finish: 4.45pm.				
Completed by: JRA						
Development Type:						
Footings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: Dry, mild & sunny.						
Observations: Observed the western end of the new extension on the South side of the house c.8m c.4.5m x 1.3m deep & 0.7m wide. To the east by 6m is another section c.4m long. There is about 0.2 - 0.25m of topsoil over the natural grey gault clay. Immediately adjacent to the house there appears in the section a loose, crumbly spread of chalk extending 1.55m from the wall and a maximum depth of 0.5m down; it is about 0.1m thick. Also appears in the opposite section of the foundation and seems to run along the rear of the house & beyond for c.9m. No other features were observed and the only artifacts were red glazed post-medieval ware pottery. The eastern most trench was similar except that the overburden was a bit deeper - 0.3m to 0.35m or so.						
Comments: Concrete tomorrow						

A.S.C. LTD		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD				
Project: 22 MENTMORE RD CHEDDINGTON		Project No/Code: 1263 1 CMR		Sheet: 2 of 4		
Client/Developer:		Date of visit: 22/04/16				
Contact:		Phone:				
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):	Start: 10.30	Finish: 11.30				
Completed by: CR						
Development Type:						
Footings <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Services	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: DRY, CLEAR						
Observations: OBSERVED FOOTINGS TRENCH AT SOUTH END OF DEVELOPMENT. FOOTINGS BETWEEN 1 + 2.5 M AND DEEP. TOPSOIL ONLY OBSERVED ALONG NE EDGE OF FOOTINGS - 0.06M THICK OVER GREY CLAY (NO OBV DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TOPSOIL & SUBSOIL). ACROSS THE REST REMAINDER OF THE SITE STRAT CONSISTED OF 0.4-0.5M MADE GROUND OVER GREY CLAY. FOOTINGS FOR OLD GARAGE NOTED IN SE CORNER OF FOOTINGS TRENCH (NOT PHOTOGRAPHED)						
Comments: WILL REDUCE GROUND NEXT WK - WILL CONFIRM WHEN TO VISIT AT BEGINNING OF WEEK						

A.S.C. LTD		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD			
Project: 22 Mentmore Rd Cheddington		Project No/Code: 1263 / CMR		Sheet: 3 of 4	
Client/Developer A+C Distri		Date of visit: 4th May 2010			
Contact: C. Distri			Phone:		
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: 1145		Finish: 1245	
Completed by: RJ					
Development Type:					
Footings	Services	Roads	Levelling <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Quarrying	Pipelines
Other (specify):					
Site & weather conditions: Overcast					
Observations: The garage area + that of other demolished buildings was being levelled by up to 700mm. Much had already been done before ASC notified but no ev for earlier buildings or activity observed by builders or myself.					
Comments: Contact Jan re. change of service work.					

A.S.C. LTD		ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD MONITORING RECORD				
Project: 22 MENTMORE ROAD CHEDDINGTON		Project No/Code: 1263 1CMR		Sheet: 4 of 4		
Client/Developer		Date of visit: 10/12/10				
Contact: JEM (ON SITE)		Phone:				
Duration of Visit (inc. travel):		Start: 8:00		Finish: 9:30		
Completed by: CS						
Development Type:						
Footings	Services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Roads	Levelling	Quarrying	Pipelines	Other (specify):
Site & weather conditions: GOOD SITE CONDITIONS, FAIR WEATHER						
Observations: WENT TO OBSERVE EVACUATION OF SERVICE TRENCHES. UPON ARRIVAL THE SERVICE TRENCHES HAD BEEN BACK-FILLED. MADE A SKETCH PLAN OF SERVICE LOCATIONS AND TOOK PHOTOS OF THE BACKFILLED TRENCHES. ONE SERVICE TRENCH WAS PARTLY OPENED AT THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE THAT MEASURED C. 0.70m DEPTH, 0.10m (W) STRATIGRAPHY COMPRISED C. 0.30m (D) OF GRAVELLY PATH + TOPSOIL, UNDERLYING WHICH WAS A MID/DARK GRAY CLAY.						
Comments: SEE SKETCH PLAN FOR SERVICE LOCATIONS.						

Appendix 3: List of Photographs

SITE NAME: 22 Mentmore Road, Cheddington, Buckinghamshire			SITE NO/CODE: 1263/CMR
Shot	B&W	Digital	Subject
1		✓	Footing trench, looking north west, 20/04/10, 1x 2m scale
2		✓	Footing trench, looking south east, 20/04/10, 1x 2m scale
3		✓	Footing trench, looking north west, 20/04/10, 1x 2m scale
4		✓	Footing trenches, looking south east, 20/04/10, 1x 2m scale
5		✓	Footing trench, looking north west, 20/04/10, 1x 2m scale
6		✓	Footing trench, looking south east, 20/04/10, 1x 2m scale
7		✓	Footing trench section, looking north east, 20/04/10, 1x 2m scale
8		✓	General site shot, looking north, 20/04/10
9		✓	Footing trench, looking north west, 20/04/10, 1x 2m scale
10		✓	Footing trench, looking north east, 22/04/10
11		✓	Footing trench, looking north west, 1m scale, 22/04/10
12		✓	Footing trench, looking north west, 1m scale, 22/04/10
13		✓	General site shot, looking east, 04/05/10
14		✓	Filled in service trench, looking north east, 10/12/10
15		✓	Filled in service trench, looking south east, 10/12/10
16		✓	Filled in service trench, looking south west, 10/12/10
17		✓	Filled in service trench, looking west, 10/12/10

Appendix 4: ASC OASIS Form

PROJECT DETAILS			
Project Name:	22 Mentmore Road, Cheddington, Buckinghamshire	OASIS reference:	Archaeol2 72969
Short Description:	Between April and December 2010 an archaeological watching brief was carried out at 22 Mentmore Road, Cheddington, Buckinghamshire, during groundworks for an extension to the existing house. The watching brief revealed some post-medieval pottery fragments, some of the foundations for the recently demolished 20 th century garage and some disturbance to the north of the building, which is likely to have been related to the modern building works. No further archaeological finds or features were observed.		
Project Type:	Watching Brief		
Previous work: (eg. SMR refs)	ASC Report 1124/CMR	Site status: (eg. none, SAM, listed)	Grade II listed IoE Ref: 41987.
Current land use:	Residential	Future work: (yes/no/unknown)	No
Monument type:	House & forge	Monument period:	Post-medieval
Significant finds: (artefact type & period)	-		
PROJECT LOCATION			
County:	Buckinghamshire	OS reference: (8 figs min)	SP 9200 1758
Site address: (+ postcode if known)	22 Mentmore Road, Cheddington, Buckinghamshire		
Study area: (sq. m. / ha)	141.75 sq m	Height OD: (metres)	101
PROJECT CREATORS			
Organisation:	Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd		
Project brief originator:	R. Beckley	Project design originator:	C. Summerfield-Hill
Project Manager:	K. Semmelmann	Director/Supervisor:	R. Zeeprat
Sponsor / funding body:	Andrew & Carol Lister		
PROJECT DATE			
Start date:	20/04/10	End date:	10/12/10
PROJECT ARCHIVES			
	Location (Accession no.)	Content (eg. pottery, animal bone, files/sheets)	
Physical:	Buckinghamshire County Museum	-	
Paper:		Archive box	
Digital:		CD	
BIBLIOGRAPHY (Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report)			
Title:	22 Mentmore Road, Cheddington, Buckinghamshire		
Serial title & volume:	ASC Ltd Report ref. 1263/CMR/2		
Author(s):	Calli Rouse BA PIFA		
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