

Rushendon Furlong Pitstone Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
CgMs

CA Project: 660516
CA Report: 15585

July 2015



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Pitstone
Buckinghamshire

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Rushendon Furlong
Location:	Pitstone, Buckinghamshire
NGR:	493981 216204
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	16-17 July 2015
Location of Archive:	Buckinghamshire County Museum
Accession Number:	TBC
CA Site Code:	RFP15

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2015 at Rushendon Furlong, Pitstone, Buckinghamshire. Eight trenches were excavated, with six trenches measuring 30m by 1.8m, and two trenches measuring 20m by 1.8m wide and 10m by 1.8m respectively

A number of features were identified during the course of the evaluation. Linear features were observed running east to west across the southernmost part of the site and a single ditch was aligned north-west to south east, though this feature is likely to be a modern service ditch based on its morphology. The only other features revealed by the evaluation were a number of tree throws and a single posthole, recorded toward the southern edge of the site.

Two trenches were targeted on the location of a building, which is shown on historic mapping and was possibly indicated as an anomaly from a geophysical survey at the site. However, no evidence of this building could be identified.

The only dateable evidence retrieved came from one of the tree bowls, and comprised six sherds of 13 to 14th century medieval pottery, which are likely to be residual. Three of the sherds were identified as Brill Boarstall ware. No other dateable material was recovered from any of the other features apart from material of obvious modern date.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In July 2015 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs at Rushendon Furlong, Pitstone, Buckinghamshire (centred on NGR: 493981 216204; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application to be submitted to Aylesbury Vale District Council (AVDC), the Local Planning Authority, for a proposed residential development
- 1.2 In order to inform the application a Desk-based Assessment (ASE 2013) and Geophysical Survey (ASDU 2015) were undertaken at the site, and the results of the geophysical survey were used in order to determine the location of trial trenches.
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation submitted to and approved by Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS), the archaeological advisors to AVDC prior to the commencement of any fieldwork.
- 1.4 The fieldwork followed the guidance given in *BCAS - Generic Brief For An Archaeological Evaluation; Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). The fieldwork was monitored by Phil Markham of the BCAS, including a site visit on 16 July 2015.

The site

- 1.5 The site is rectangular in shape and approximately 1.8ha in size (Fig .1). The Site is situated 150 metres north of Marsworth Road (B489), which runs between the historic cores of the villages of Pitstone and Ivinghoe. The site consists of rough grassland scrub and sheep pasture and is bordered to the south-east and south-west by gardens of modern residential properties on Rushendon Furlong and Glebe Close. To the north-east and north-west the Site is bounded by the cultivated fields and pastures of Ford End Farm and Yardley Farm. A public footpath runs east-west cross the Site with stiles at either end. The boundaries to the site are hedged, incorporating moderately large trees.
- 1.6 The site is generally level at a height of c.105m above Ordnance Datum.

- 1.7 The BGS map of the area (BGS online) shows the site to be underlain by deposits of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation and Zig Zag Chalk Formation. There are no superficial deposits recorded at the site.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Desk-based assessment

- 2.1 A Desk-based Assessment (ASE 2013) was undertaken of the site and a summary of the results is presented below.
- 2.2 There is evidence for prehistoric activity around Pitstone from c. 200,000 BC until the Iron Age. Two Palaeolithic assemblages are known, one predominantly of animal bone and one of flint tools. Neolithic stone tools have also been found in the area. A Neolithic or possibly Bronze Age crouched burial was found at Pitstone Quarry 2 and a possible mortuary enclosure or cursus at Ivinghoe Beacon has been identified from aerial photographs and geophysical survey.
- 2.3 In the Bronze Age six barrows were placed on Ivinghoe Beacon and in the late Bronze Age a univallate (single-ditched) hillfort was built. It is believed that the hillfort continued to be occupied in the Early Iron Age and another substantial settlement from the same period has been identified at Pitstone Quarry where pits, ovens and post-built structures have been found.
- 2.4 As well as the Icknield Way, there are two further Roman roads in the area. Watling Street (the modern A5) traverses Buckinghamshire's north-east border, running from Dover to Wroxeter, and Akeman Street cuts across from St Albans to Cirencester via Aylesbury. The site lies between these two roads. There are no substantial Romano-British settlements in Buckinghamshire but it is likely that much of the county was populated by small villages and farmsteads which grew out of pre-Roman settlements.
- 2.5 During the Anglo-Saxon period the rich agricultural land in the Vale of Aylesbury allowed the development of several large, productive villages and established a pattern of settlement which persists up to the present day. Pitstone, Ivinghoe and all of the modern villages surrounding them are listed in the Domesday Book. The site

is located between the historic cores of the villages of Pitstone and Ivinghoe; both villages have origins that can be traced back at least as far as the Anglo-Saxon period.

- 2.6 Pitstone and Ivinghoe continued to prosper throughout the medieval period, as can be seen by the construction of parish churches and the granting of a market and two fairs. The majority of findspots within 1km of the site date to this period, as do many of the 38 listed buildings. The Buckinghamshire HER lists 25 entries dated solely within the medieval period as well as another 20 which cross over into the post-medieval period. 16 of these 45 entries are findspots, the majority of which came from a metal detecting event held at Ford End Farm, close to the site.
- 2.7 Pitstone and Ivinghoe remained small rural villages throughout the post-medieval period. Both of the villages seem to have been untouched by the industrialisation that radically altered some parts of Britain. The late expansion which is now in the process of fusing the two villages into one conurbation only began in earnest in the latter part of the 20th century.
- 2.8 The earliest available map of the area is the 1841 Pitstone Tithe map. The village of Pitstone (then called Pightlesthorne) existed only as a small string of buildings along an unnamed road, although the site itself has roughly the same configuration as today. However, the map shows a cluster of buildings in the eastern corner of the site and a probable pond along the north-western boundary. The buildings in the eastern corner of the site had been demolished by the time the next available map (Pitstone Inclosure map 1856) was produced.
- 2.9 The assessment determined that the site is likely to have been under a mixed arable/pastoral regime from at least the medieval period onward. The site was cultivated as an orchard from the late 19th century until recently; this will have involved excavations for tree-planting, disturbance by tree-roots as the trees developed and further disturbance from grubbing-out of the trees once the active life of the orchard ended.

Geophysical Survey

- 2.10 A detailed geomagnetic survey of the site was undertaken (ASDU 2015). The majority of anomalies detected reflect either existing structures and features at the

site or discrete items of near-surface ferrous and fired debris, such as horseshoes and bricks.

- 2.11 A concentration of small, strong anomalies in the eastern corner of the site probably reflects materials associated with the former buildings shown there on the 1842 tithe map, but which were demolished soon after. It is possible that some in situ wall footings might be present beneath the near-surface debris.
- 2.12 With the exception of the possible building remains, no other features of likely archaeological significance have been identified in the survey.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains.
- 3.2 Specific aims were:
- to target the results of the geophysical survey as well as provide a random sample of the site.
 - determine the nature and survival of any remains relating to the buildings that are shown on the 1842 tithe map and which are indicated on the geophysical survey.
 - determine if the building remains are disguising earlier archaeological features and deposits that could not be identified in the geophysical survey.
- 3.3 The information detailed in this report will enable BCAS acting on behalf of AVDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of eight trenches comprising 6 no 30m x 1.8m (Trenches 1 to 6); 1 no 20m x 1.8m (Trench 7) and 1 no 10m x 1.8m (Trench 8) wide trial trenches (Fig. 2 Trench location plan). Trenches 7 and 8 were divided due to the presence of a water pipe, but to allow for targeting of the possible building remains in the south east corner of the site.
- 4.2 Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The position of Trenches 1 and 4 was adjusted on site to account for ground conditions. The final 'as dug' trench plan was recorded with GPS.
- 4.3 All trenches were excavated in level spits by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision and ceased when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate was revealed (whichever was encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil was stored separately adjacent to each trench.
- 4.4 Following machining, each trench was cleaned by hand sufficiently to allow the identification and planning of archaeological features. Where archaeological features appeared to be absent sufficient work was undertaken to demonstrate this. Spoil heaps were also scanned to enhance artefact recovery.
- 4.5 All archaeological features revealed were planned and recorded in accordance with Technical Manual 1 Fieldwork Recording Manual (CA 2013). Each context was recorded on a *pro-forma* context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded electronically using Leica 1200 series GPS and by hand drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning was undertaken using GPS this was carried out in accordance with Technical Manual 4 Survey Manual (CA 2012).
- 4.6 A full photographic record was kept. The primary photographic record was captured on Canon digital SLR equipment that at least matched the quality of a 35mm SLR film camera. The record included detailed images of archaeological deposits and

features and other images to illustrate their location and context, and the location and context of the separate working areas. The record included images of the Site overall and working shots to illustrate the general progress of the archaeological investigation.

- 4.7 Sufficient features were sampled by hand excavation to achieve the project objectives. For discrete features such as pits and postholes this involved half-sectioning a representative sample. Linear features were sectioned.
- 4.15 Upon completion of the evaluation all trenches were backfilled with the arisings by the mechanical excavator.

5. RESULTS (Figs 2-6)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A, and B respectively.
- 5.2 The natural substrate on the site was recorded as being a light yellowish grey firm silty clay, with chalk inclusions, and was recorded at an average depth of 0.71m. This was sealed by a mid greyish brown firm silty clay subsoil in Trenches 1-6, averaging 0.27m in thickness, which in turn was overlain by the topsoil, a dark greyish brown firm silty clay, 0.28m thick. Made ground of mid greyish brown silty clay, with a high quantity of rubble inclusions, was observed within Trenches 7 and 8.
- 5.2 No archaeological features were identified within Trenches 1, 3 and 4.

Trench 1, 3 and 4 (Fig 2)

- 5.3 No archaeological features were observed within any of these trenches.
- 5.4 Deposits located at the eastern end of Trench 1 were recorded as being much deeper than those observed elsewhere, with a maximum depth of 0.88m, including a 0.4m deep silty clay layer and are likely to be related to an infilled modern pond or hollow, which is known to have occupied this part of the site (Landowner – pers.comm).

- 5.5 Trench 3 was extended to the east at its southern end to investigate a deposit which extended outside of the trench footprint in order to determine its character and nature. The deposit was found to continue beyond the limits of the extended trench and contained modern brick rubble and may be the infilling of a hollow or pond similar to that seen in Trench 1.

Trenches 2, 5 and 6 (Figs 2 to 5)

- 5.6 A single vertically sided ditch (204 and 504) was observed running north-west to south east through these trenches. It was recorded in both trenches as having near vertical sides and a flat base, though its dimensions depths vary within each trench. Within Trench 2, the ditch (204) was recorded as being 0.81m wide and 0.21m deep, whereas in Trench 5 it (504) measured 0.65m in width and 0.52m in depth. Its fills differed also, possibly due to the variation in depth, with a single backfilled silty clay (205) observed within ditch 204, and multiple silty clay backfills within ditch 504.
- 5.7 Within Trench 6 two ditches were revealed. Both ditches were aligned parallel to each other, running east to west and located only 1m apart. Ditch 604 measured 1.3m in width and 0.18m in depth and had moderately steep sides, rounded break of slope and a flat base. Ditch 606 was unexcavated, but was observed as having a mid brownish grey silty clay fill. Stratigraphically these ditches were cut into the subsoil, and are likely to be a former post-medieval field boundary.

Trenches 7 and 8 (Figs 2 & 6)

- 5.8 A series of tree throws were observed within Trench 7. These were irregular in shape, with fairly shallow concave sides and flat bases. Tree throw 704 measured 2.42m wide and 0.48m deep. Its fill was a silty clay, that contained six sherds of medieval pottery dating to the 13 to 14th century. This feature was intercut by tree throw 710, which remained unexcavated. Tree throw 706 measured 0.48m in width and 0.45m in depth, and no finds were present. A narrow gully (708) was located towards the western end of this trench and had shallow sides, rounded base and measured 0.35m wide and 0.09m deep. Gully 708 was undated and its function remains unknown.
- 5.9 The only feature recorded within Trench 8 was a single undated posthole (804), which had moderately steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.25m in width by 0.1m in depth.

- 5.10 Trenches 7 and 8 had been located in order to target the geophysical survey results and the historic OS mapping, which indicated the presence of a building in this part of the site. Although brick rubble was revealed in the topsoil overburden within Trenches 7 and 8, no evidence for a building could be identified.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material from evaluation was recorded from one deposit: fill 705 of tree throw 704. All of the recovered material dates to the medieval period. Quantities of the artefact types recovered are given in Table 1. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric. Recording also included any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues.

Pottery - medieval

- 6.2 Three bodysherds of Brill Boarstall ware were retrieved from tree throw fill 705. This wheel-thrown, glazed jug fabric was produced during the 13th and 14th centuries in potteries at Brill and Boarstall in Buckinghamshire (Mellor 1994, 111–40). Three unfeathered bodysherds in a sandy coarseware fabric were recovered from the same deposit. One of the latter sherds displays burnt food residue on the external surface. Although the assemblage is highly fragmented (with an average sherd weight of 2.5g) condition is otherwise very good, with unabraded edges and well-preserved glaze.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Two fragments of animal bone (5g) were recovered from deposit 705, the fill of tree bowl 704 in association with artefacts dating to the medieval period. It was not possible to identify either fragment to species level, therefore no useful interpretative data was obtainable and it is more than likely that they are residual in nature.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Despite the archaeological potential of the site no significant archaeological features or deposits were recorded or observed within the trenches. Trenches 7 and 8 had

been located to target the results of the geophysical survey, which appeared to concur with the historic mapping in indicating the presence of a former building within this part of the site. However, despite brick rubble being present within the topsoil of Trenches 7 and 8, which is likely to account for the geophysical survey results, no evidence for the remains of any building could be identified.

- 8.2 The only other features identified comprised a number of tree throws from which medieval pottery was recovered, and which are likely to be residual within these features. A number of linear features were identified that are likely to be part of a former post-medieval field boundary and a more recent service trench.
- 8.3 No other archaeological features were identified and the evaluation has indicated a low potential for the survival or presence of archaeological features and deposits at the site.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by James Coyne, assisted by Ronan Mooney and Michael Hughes. The report was written by James Coyne. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Jacky Sommerville and Andy Clark respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Lucy Martin and Leo Heatley. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa.

10. STORAGE AND CURATION

- 10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Milton Keynes.. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with the Buckinghamshire County Museum for which an accession number will be acquired prior to deposition. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain



11. REFERENCES

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Mellor, M. 1994. 'A Synthesis of Middle and Late Saxon, Medieval and Early Post-medieval Pottery in the Oxford Region'. *Oxoniensia*. **LIX**, 17-217



APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
1	101	Layer		Topsoil.	Mid greyish brown firm silty loam.	N/A	N/A	0.28
1	102	Layer		Subsoil.	Mid greyish brown firm sandy silt.	N/A	N/A	0.20
1	103	Layer		Layer	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate charcoal.	N/A	N/A	0.4
1	103	Layer		Natural substrate.	Light yellowish grey silty clay.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
2	201	Layer		Topsoil.	Mid brownish grey firm silty loam.	N/A	N/A	0.29
2	202	Layer		Subsoil.	Mid brownish grey firm sandy silt.	N/A	N/A	0.27
2	203	Layer		Natural substrate.	Mid orangey grey clay with chalk inclusions.	N/A	N/A	N/A
2	204	Cut		Ditch	Ditch with moderately steep sides, concave base and gradual break of slope. Possible modern service.	>1.0	0.81	0.21
2	205	Fill	204	Fill of ditch	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay deliberate backfill. No finds.	>1.0	0.81	0.21

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
3	301	Layer		Topsoil.	Mid greyish brown firm silty loam.	N/A	N/A	0.19
3	302	Layer		Subsoil.	Mid brownish grey firm sandy silt.	N/A	N/A	0.32
3	303	Layer		Natural substrate.	Natural light orangey grey silty clay with flint inclusions.	N/A	N/A	N/A

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
4	401	Layer		Topsoil.	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate small stones, charcoal and chalk flecks (1%).	N/A	N/A	0.25
4	402	Layer		Subsoil.	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate small stones, charcoal and chalk flecks (1%).	N/A	N/A	0.22
4	403	Layer		Natural substrate.	Light yellowish grey firm silty clay with occasional flint stones (10%).	N/A	N/A	N/A

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
5	501	Layer		Topsoil.	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate small stones and charcoal flecks (1%).	N/A	N/A	0.32
5	502	Layer		Subsoil.	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional small stones and chalk flecks (5%) and charcoal flecks (1%).	N/A	N/A	0.34
5	503	Layer		Natural substrate.	Light yellowish grey firm silty clay with occasional flint stones and chalk flecks (10%).	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	504	Cut		Ditch.	Ditch with steep sides, sharp break of slope and flat base. Possible modern service.	>1.0	0.65	0.52
5	505	Fill	504	Fill of ditch.	Light yellowish grey firm silty clay with mid greyish brown mottling. No finds. Naturally deposited by slumping.	>1.0	0.55	0.52
5	506	Fill	504	Fill of ditch.	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate small stones and charcoal flecks (1%). Deliberate backfill. No finds.	>1.0	0.1	0.07
5	507	Fill	504	Fill of ditch.	Light yellowish grey firm silty clay with moderate small stones and charcoal (1%) and occasional chalk (5%). Deliberate backfill. No finds.	>1.0	0.45	0.31

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
6	601	Layer		Topsoil.	Dark greyish firm silty clay with moderate small stones (1%).	N/A	N/A	0.34
6	602	Layer		Subsoil.	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate small stones, chalk and charcoal flecks (1%).	N/A	N/A	0.34
6	603	Layer		Natural substrate.	Light yellowish grey firm silt clay with frequent small stones and chalk (25%).	N/A	N/A	N/A
6	604	Cut		Ditch.	E-W aligned ditch with moderately steep sides, slightly rounded break of slope and flat base. Probable modern date.	>1.0	1.3	0.18
6	605	Fill		Fill of ditch.	Mid orangey grey firm silty clay with small stones and chalk (1%). Deliberate back fill containing hand-made brick.	>1.0	1.3	0.18
6	606	Cut		Ditch.	Unexcavated. Aligned E-W.	>1.0		
6	607	Fill		Fill of ditch.	Light brownish grey firm clayey silt with flint inclusions.	>1.0		

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
7	701	Layer		Topsoil.	Mid greyish brown firm silty loam.	N/A	N/A	0.25
7	702	Layer		Made ground.	Mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with frequent crushed brick and chalk rubble (50%).	N/A	N/A	0.28
7	703	Layer		Natural substrate.	Light orangey grey firm silty clay with chalk inclusions.	N/A	N/A	N/A
7	704	Cut		Tree throw.	Sub-circular, shallow tree throw with fairly flat base. In close proximity with other tree throws.		2.42	0.48
7	705	Fill		Fill of tree throw.	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with small flint stones and charcoal flecks (1%). Naturally deposited by silting. Contains pottery and animal bone.		2.42	0.48
7	706	Cut		Tree throw.	Irregular shaped tree throw with concave sides and flat base.	1.56	0.48	0.45
7	707	Fill		Fill of tree throw.	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. Naturally deposited by silting.	1.56	0.48	0.45
7	708	Cut		Gully.	Gully with concave sides and slight irregular concave base. Function unknown.	>1.0	0.35	0.09
7	709	Fill		Fill of gully.	Mid yellowish grey firm silty clay with common chalk flecks. Naturally deposited by silting. Undated.	>1.0	0.35	0.09

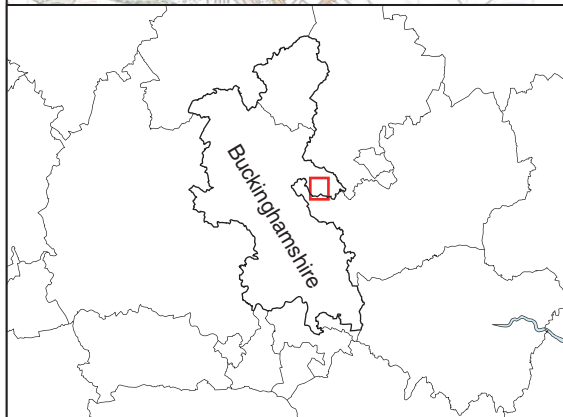
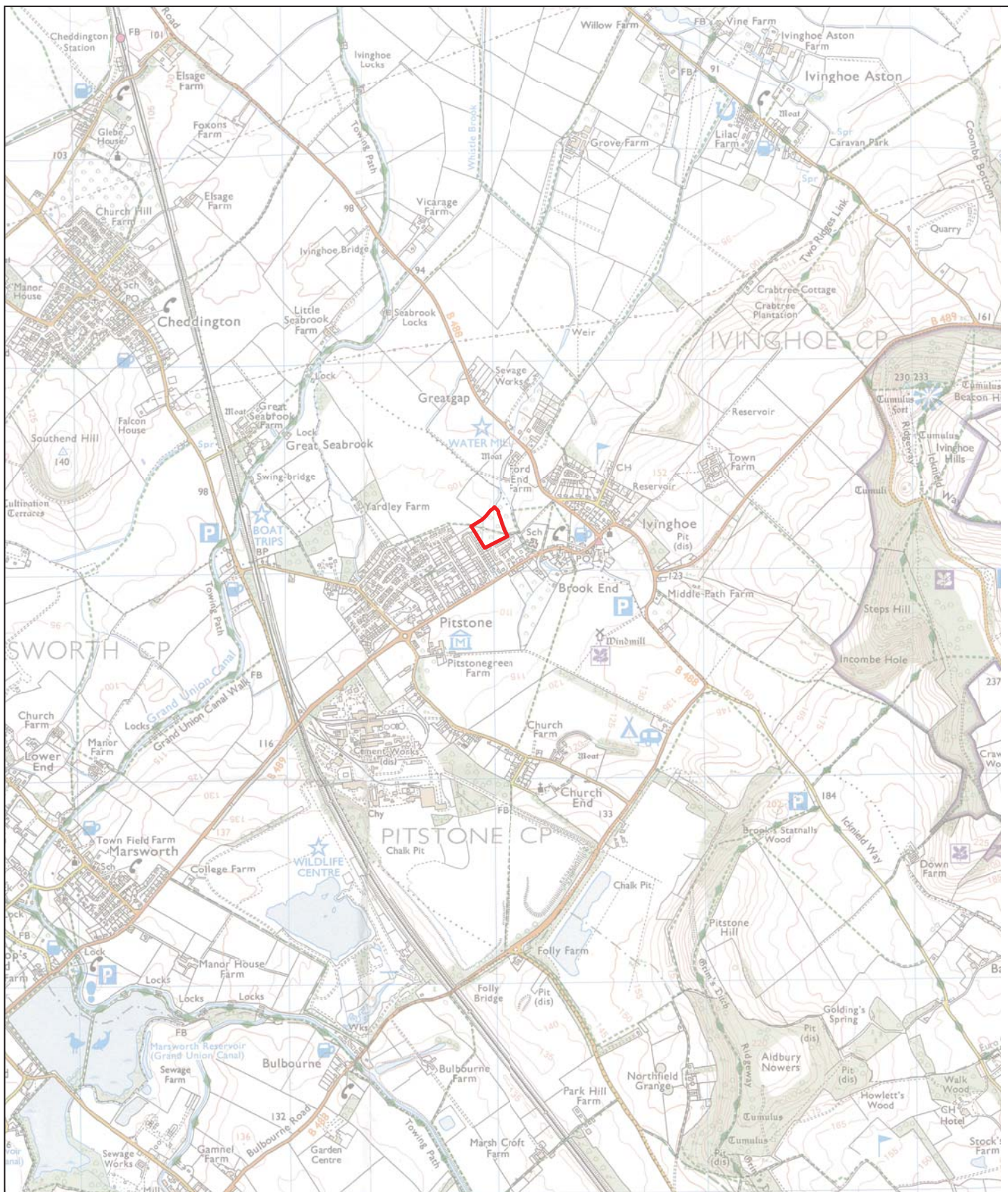
Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)
8	801	Layer		Topsoil.	Mid greyish brown firm silty loam.	N/A	N/A	0.31
8	802	Layer		Made ground.	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay with frequent rubble and chalk (50%).	N/A	N/A	0.21
8	803	Layer		Natural substrate.	Light yellowish grey firm silty clay with frequent chalk.	N/A	N/A	N/A
8	804	Cut		Posthole	Circular posthole with moderately steep sides and sharp break of slope and concave base.		0.25	0.1
8	805	Fill.		Fill of posthole	Mid brownish grey friable sandy silt with moderate small stones (1%). Deliberate backfill. No finds.		0.25	0.1

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
705	Medieval pottery	Brill Boarstall ware	3	7	C13-C14
	Medieval pottery	Unglazed sandy coarseware	3	8	

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Rushendon Furlong, Pitstone, Buckinghamshire
Short description (250 words maximum)	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July 2015 at Rushendon Furlong, Pitstone, Buckinghamshire. Eight trenches were excavated, with six trenches measuring 30m in length and 1.8m in width, and the remaining two trenches measuring 20m long by 1.8m wide and 10m in length by 1.8m in width.</p> <p>A number of features were identified during the course of the evaluation. Several ditches were observed running east to west across the southernmost part of the site and a single ditch was aligned north-west to south east, though this feature is believed to be a modern service ditch. The only other features of any archaeological significance revealed by the evaluation were a series of tree throws and a single posthole, recorded toward the southern edge of the site.</p> <p>The only dateable evidence retrieved came from one of the tree throws comprised 13 to 14 century pottery, and the various other recorded features were deemed to most likely be either post-Medieval or modern in date.</p>
Project dates	16-17 July 2015
Project type (e.g. desk-based, field evaluation etc)	Archaeological evaluation
Previous work (reference to organisation or SMR numbers etc)	Geophysical survey.
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Rushendon Furlong, Pitstone, Buckinghamshire.
Study area (M ² /ha)	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	493981 216204
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Manager	Damian De Rosa
Project Supervisor	James Coyne
MONUMENT TYPE	
	Ditch – post medieval Ditch-Modern Posthole- undated
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	
	Pottery - medieval
PROJECT ARCHIVES	
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) Buckinghamshire County Museum
Physical	Ceramics; animal bone
Paper	Context sheets, photo record sheets, survey record sheets, plans
Digital	Database, digital photos, survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
Add reference this report only, for example:	
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015. <i>Rushendon Furlong, Pitstone, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 15585 . Project No. 660516	



0 1km

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Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Rushendon Furlong, Pitstone
Buckinghamshire

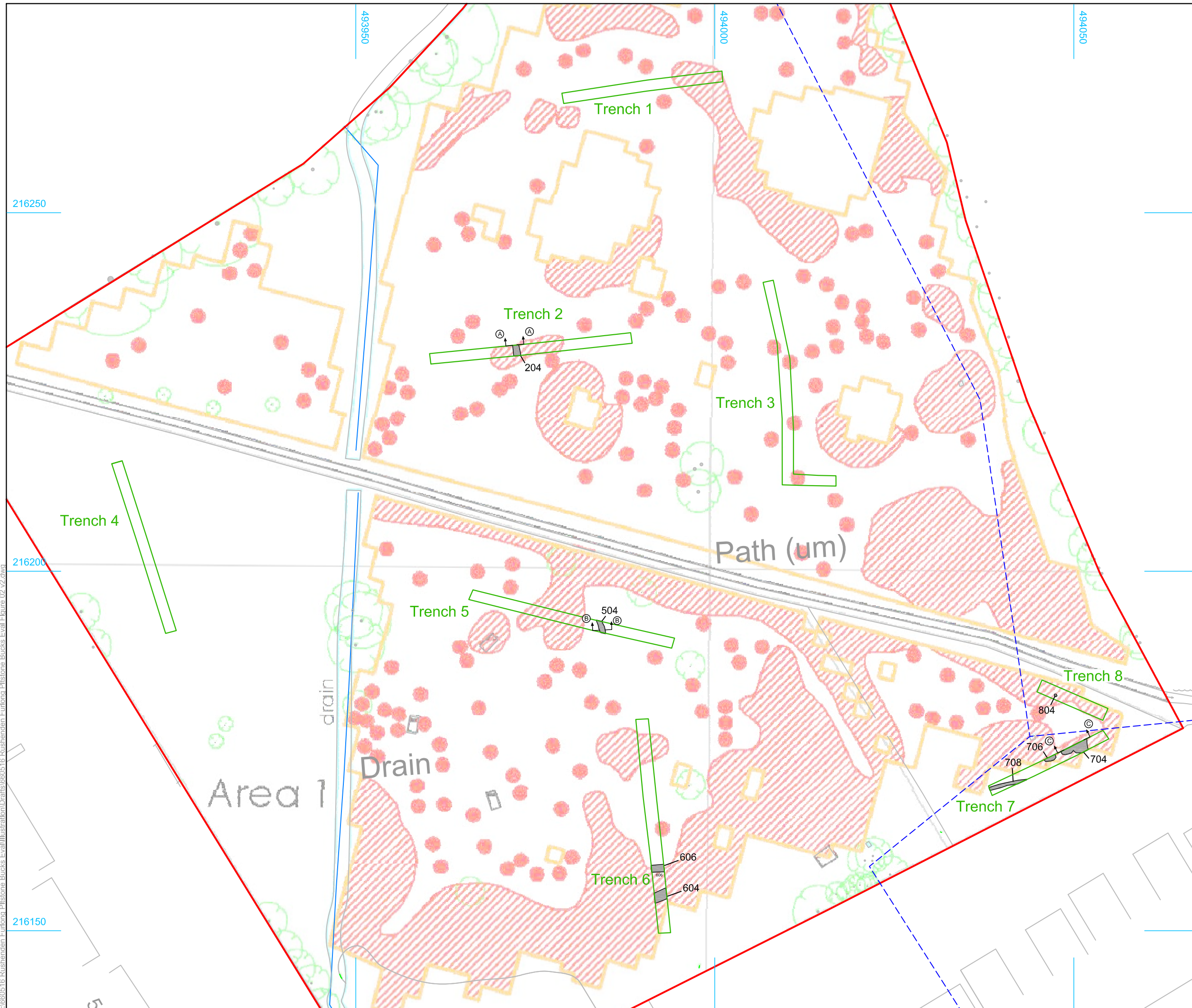
FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

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CHECKED BY RP DATE 30.7.15
APPROVED BY DDR SCALE@A4 1:25,000

FIGURE NO.

1



- site boundary
- evaluation trench/excavation area
- archaeological feature
- section location

Geophysics key
(Archaeological Services,
Durham University)

- magnetic survey
- dipolar magnetic anomaly



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Cotswold Archaeology
 Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan, showing
 archaeological features and
 geophysics results

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CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	30/07/15	2
APPROVED BY	DDR	SCALE@A3	1:500	

P:\660516 Rushendon Furlong Pitstone Bucks Eval\Illustration\Drain\660516 Rushendon Furlong Pitstone Bucks Eval Figure 02 v2.dwg



Trench 2, looking west (1m scales)



Ditch 204, looking north-east (1m scale)

Section AA



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2: Photographs & section

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 APPROVED BY DDR SCALE@A4 N/A

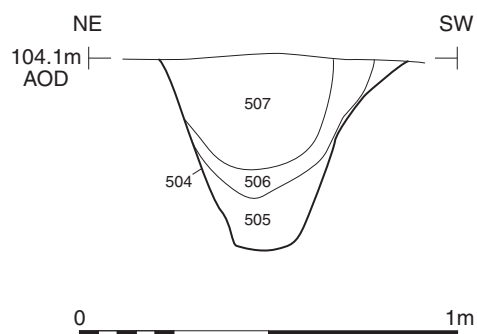
FIGURE NO.

3



Ditch 504, looking south-west (0.4m scale)

Section BB



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 5: Photograph & section

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Ditch 604 looking north (1m scale)



Ditch 604 section looking east (1m scale)

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	Cirencester 01285 771022				
	Exeter 01392 826185				
	Milton Keynes 01908 564660				
	w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk				
<i>PROJECT TITLE</i>					
Rushendon Furlong, Pitstone Buckinghamshire					
<i>FIGURE TITLE</i>					
Trench 6: photographs					
<i>DRAWN BY</i>	LJH	<i>PROJECT NO.</i>	660516	<i>FIGURE NO.</i>	5
<i>CHECKED BY</i>	LM	<i>DATE</i>	30/07/15		
<i>APPROVED BY</i>	DDR	<i>SCALE@A4</i>	n/a		

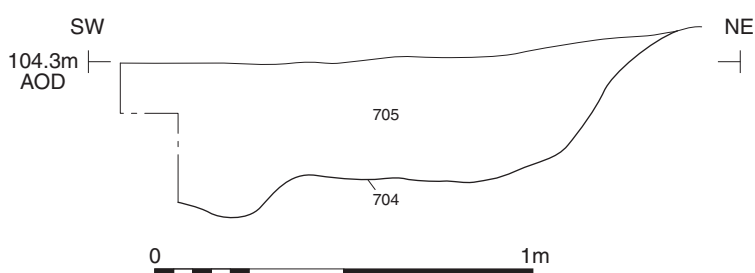


Trench 7, looking west (1m scales)



Tree throw 704, looking west (1m scale)

Section CC



Andover 01264 347630
 Cirencester 01285 771022
 Exeter 01392 826185
 Milton Keynes 01908 564660
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 7: Photographs & section

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FIGURE NO.

6

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 8
Basepoint Business Centre
Yeoford Way
Marsh Barton Trading Estate
Exeter
EX2 8LB

t: 01392 826185

Milton Keynes Office

41 Burners Lane South
Kiln Farm
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK11 3HA

t: 01908 564660