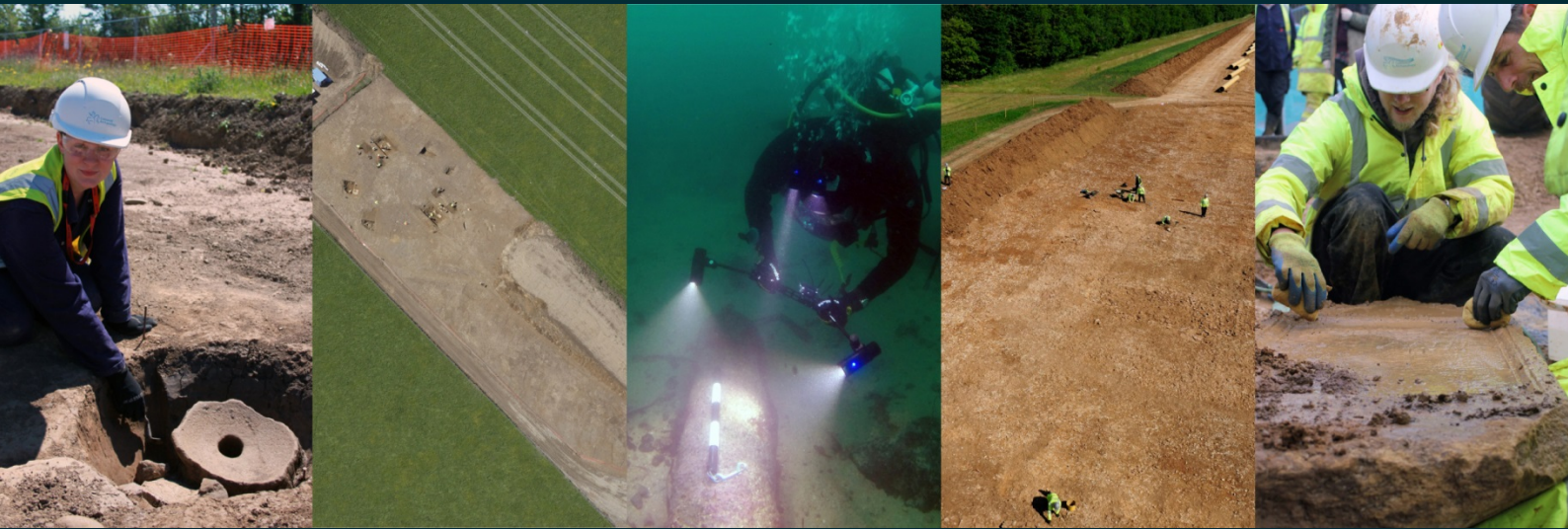


Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme Aylesbury Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Watching Brief



for
Buckinghamshire County Council

CA Project: 660631
CA Report: 16192
Accession Number: AYBCM: 2016.12

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme
Location:	Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire
NGR:	SP 82739 14097
Type:	Watching Brief
Date:	3 February to 29 April 2016
Accession Number:	AYBCM: 2016.12
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Between February and April 2016, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during the Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.

The Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that there have been numerous artefacts dating to the Roman period (AD 43 to AD 410) recovered from within the immediate vicinity of the site, which follows the route of the former Aylesbury to Cheddington railway line.

Archaeological features encountered during the watching brief were confined to the western part of the site and ranged in date from the Late Iron Age to the modern period. The earliest identified features included the well-preserved remains of ditched enclosures or field systems, containing Late Iron Age to 1st century AD pottery. Overlying and partially obscuring these earlier features was a further series of enclosures or field systems, dating from the 2nd to 4th-century AD.

To the immediate east of this activity the watching brief also identified a number of predominantly undated, but probable Roman features, within an area designated for *in situ* preservation.

Interpretation of the remains was constrained by the narrow width of the site, which revealed only a narrow corridor through the Iron Age/Romano-British ditch system. It is likely that the remains form part of a small farmstead, one of a number that have been identified elsewhere in the general area.



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between February and April 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological watching brief during the Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire (centred on NGR: SP 82739 14097; Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Jacobs on behalf of Buckinghamshire County Council.

1.2 The scope of the works was defined following consultation with Phil Markham, Buckinghamshire County Council's Senior Archaeological Advisor (BCCSAA). The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Jacobs (2015) and approved by Phil Markham, BCCSAA. The fieldwork also followed Standard and guidance: Archaeological watching brief (ClfA 2014), the Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991) and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (HE 2015). It was monitored by Phil Markham including site visits on 4 and 10 February 2016.

The site

1.3 The site measures approximately 3ha in size, comprising a narrow strip of land, c. 890m long, on the eastern side of Aylesbury. The northern part of the site comprised a former railway cutting for the Aylesbury to Cheddington Railway, the southern part of the site was occupied by Stocklake Road, which runs to the east of Aylesbury town centre, on an east/west orientation joining the A418 to the A415 (Figs 1 & 2).

1.4 The site is bounded to the north by ancillary buildings formerly associated with Aylesbury Prison, the Whiteleaf Centre hospital and the Comfort Care Home, to the north and north-east it is bounded by recreational parkland and agricultural land respectively. There are residential properties and industrial units along the southern boundary of the site, with a former petrol station located at the western boundary.

1.5 The underlying bedrock geology comprises Kimmeridge Clay Formation mudstone, formed during the Jurassic period. This is recorded as being overlain within the southern part of the site by superficial Quaternary deposits of alluvium (BGS 2016).



2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been detailed within an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Jacobs 2015), the results of which are summarised below:

Asset Number	Asset Name	HER/Other Reference	Designation
1	Findspot – Iron Age or Romano-British pottery found during evaluation trial trenching	MBC32749	None
2	Historic Railway – Aylesbury to Cheddington	None	None
3	Roman pottery found by workmen	MBC7852	None
4	Aylesbury Vale Park	MBC21792	None
5	Walton Mill House	1233044	Grade II Listed Building
6	35 Stocklake, Back Garden – Findspot – Roman metalwork found digging post hole in garden	MBC14400	None
7	47 Stocklake, Aylesbury – Findspot – Roman metalwork found in garden	MBC11165	None
8	50 Stocklake, Garden – Findspot - Roman metalwork found on the ground surface	MBC6081	None
9	65 Stocklake, Aylesbury – Findspot – Roman metalwork found digging pond in garden	MBC14610	None
10	Findspot – Roman metalwork found beside footpath	MBC11821	None
11	Findspot – Roman metalwork	MBC5308	None

2.2 In addition the projected line of the Roman Road Akeman Street, which is thought to have connected St Albans (*Verulamium*) to Alchester (Margary no. 16a; 1955), runs approximately 120m to the west of the site.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological work, as detailed within the WSI (Jacobs 2015), were:

- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate and record all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the site during the course of the development;

- to identify, investigate and record any such archaeological remains, particularly those relating to the Aylesbury to Cheddington Railway (Asset 2) and find spots of Roman metalwork (Assets 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11), by the methods put forward in the WSI (Jacobs 2015);
- To determine (so far as possible) the stratigraphic sequence and dating of any deposits or features identified;
- To establish any ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features; and
- To disseminate the results through deposition of an ordered archive at the local museum, the deposition of a detailed report at the Historic Environment Record, and reporting at a level of detail appropriate to the significance of the results.

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (Jacobs 2015). An archaeologist was present during all intrusive groundworks within the areas specified in the WSI (Fig. 2).
- 4.2 Where archaeological deposits were encountered written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 The archive and artefacts from the watching brief are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Buckinghamshire Museum Services under accession number: AYBCM: 2016.12, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-14)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the watching brief results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and palaeoenvironmental evidence are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively. The results are presented in chronological

order, with the findings further sub-divided by construction area (Areas A, B, C, D & E; Figs 2 to 8).

General Stratigraphy

- 5.2 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was revealed across the site. The geological substrate (1001), consisting of yellow/orange sandy clay, was revealed at an average depth of 0.6m below the pre-development ground level (bpdgl). All the identified archaeological features cut the natural substrate, except where they recut earlier features. Intermittent occupation and/or disuse layers (1058 & 1059) were identified sealing archaeological features and directly overlying the natural substrate. Sealing these were a series of modern deposits (1019, 1045, 1046, 1096, 1096), which comprised mixed sandy, silt clay, containing modern demolition material (stone, brick, tile, charcoal; post-dating the railway construction). These layers were ultimately sealed by discrete areas of topsoil (1000, 2000, 4000), which measured up to 0.25m thick, or by modern road or pavement surfaces.
- 5.3 Prior to construction, the eastern part of the site was lightly wooded scrubland (Fig. 2; Areas D & E). This was stripped to the construction formation level, at an average depth of 0.6m bpdgl, exposing very intermittent areas of geological substrate (2002), overlain by heavily root disturbed subsoil (2001). No features or deposits of archaeological interest were observed during groundworks in this area, and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.
- 5.4 Located at the eastern end of Area C were a group of intercutting linear and curvilinear features with partially overlying archaeological deposits and discrete features (Fig. 4). Following discussions with Phil Markham, BCCSAA, the area was planned, but not excavated.

Area C

Late Iron Age to Early Roman (100 BC to AD 200) (Figs 2-4, 9 & 10)

- 5.5 Located at the western end of Area C were intercutting north-west/south-east orientated ditches 1010/1031 and 1012/1029. Both ditches had moderately sloping even sides, with concave bases and similar silty clay fills (1011/1032 and 1013/1030). Fill 1011/1032 contained five sherds of Late Iron Age to 1st-century AD pottery and one fragment of cattle bone. No finds were recovered from the fill of ditch 1012/1029, however the ditches are considered broadly contemporary. Light brown grey silty clay deposit 1033 overlay the uppermost fills 1030 and 1032 of

ditches 1029 and 1031 respectively. Formed by natural silting, this deposit most likely represents a disuse deposit, post-dating the abandonment of ditches 1029 and 1031.

- 5.6 Located approximately 24m to the east of ditch 1012/1029 were broadly contemporary intercutting north-west/south-east orientated ditches 1043, 1040, 1037 and 1035. No dateable material was recovered from the single silty clay fill 1036 of ditch 1035, which was cut by ditch 1037. The uppermost fill (1039) of ditch 1037 comprised of silty clay from which 41 sherds of early to middle 1st-century AD pottery and 15 fragments of cattle and large mammal bones were recovered. It was in turn cut along its length by ditch 1040, which measured 1.12m wide by 0.6m deep and contained two silty clay fills. A total of three fragments of animal bone and one piece of burnt flint were recovered from the uppermost fill 1042, with a further ten sherds of Roman pottery and one fragment of animal bone recovered from fill 1086.
- 5.7 Ditch 1043 was located to the immediate west. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.24m deep, with moderately steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A total of three sherds of Late Iron Age to 1st-century AD pottery were recovered from its single silty clay fill (1044). Its relationship with ditch 1040 was not established in section, but it appeared to be cut by ditch 1040 in plan.
- 5.8 Located approximately 29m east of ditch 1035 were a series of north-west/south-east orientated ditch terminals (1109, 1103, 1105 and 1107; Fig. 9), most likely forming an entrance to a field or enclosure. Ditch 1109 was identified for a length of 5m emerging from the northern limit of excavation (Fig. 10; section AA). It measured 2m wide by 0.4m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained 21 sherds of middle to late 1st-century AD pottery and three fragments of sheep and/or goat bones within its single silty clay fill (1110).
- 5.9 Located to the south-east were intercutting ditches 1103, 1105 and 1107. The earliest of these, ditch 1105, contained 15 sherds of early to middle 1st-century AD pottery, as well as one fragment of cattle bone within its single clay fill (1106). The fill of ditch 1105 was subsequently cut by ditches 1103 and 1107. Ditch 1103 contained 16 sherds of early to middle 1st-century AD pottery, as well as seven fragments of animal bone within its single silty clay fill (1104). Ditch 1107 contained 22 sherds of 1st-century AD pottery, as well as four fragments of sheep and/or goat bones within its silty clay fill 1108.

Later Roman and post-Roman (AD 200 to AD 700) (Figs 2-4, 11 & 14)

- 5.10 Located towards the western end of Area C was north-west/south-east orientated ditch 1014 (not illustrated). No finds were recovered from its dark grey brown sandy clay fill (1015), which was cut along its length by similarly north-west/south-east orientated ditch 1006/1016, which completely sealed ditch 1014 in plan.
- 5.11 Ditch 1006/1016 measured 1.82m wide and 0.79m deep, with a symmetrical stepped profile, moderately steeply sloping sides at the base of the cut, becoming broader and shallower towards the top and a slightly concave base (Fig. 11; section BB). No finds were recovered from its silty, sandy clay initial fill (1017/1007), which represented a slow accumulation of material during its usage phase. Directly overlying this was sandy clay fill 1018/1008, which contained 19 sherds of Early to Middle Saxon pottery and 12 sherds of Roman pottery, as well as two iron objects, a worked flint blade and 21 fragments of animal bone; a further two sherds of 2nd to 4th-century pottery were recovered from uppermost fill 1009.
- 5.12 Located approximately 18m to the east was parallel north-west/south-east orientated ditch 1024, which had a similar stepped profile to ditch 1016, but with steeper sides towards the top of the cut. A total of 11 sherds of 4th-century pottery, as well as eight fragments of animal bone were recovered from fill 1066. A further 14 fragments of animal bone were recovered from fill 1067. No finds were recovered from fills, 1025 and 1026, the uppermost of which was cut along its length by parallel north-west/south-east orientated ditch 1027.
- 5.13 Perpendicular to ditch 1024, north-east/south-west orientated ditch 1077 was recorded for a length of 13.85m before terminating centrally within Area C (Fig. 12; section CC). It measured 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep with a similar stepped profile to that displayed by both ditch 1016 and ditch 1024, suggesting they form part of a coherent enclosure or field system. No finds were recovered from its initial clay sand fill (1057). This was overlain by fill 1034, which contained 12 sherds of 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery, three fragments of Roman brick and/or tile and 13 fragments of animal bone. A further seven sherds of pottery broadly attributable to the Roman period were recovered within separate interventions (fills 1072 and 1076) with a further 14 sherds of 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery recovered from fill 1088 and ten sherds of 4th-century AD recovered pottery from fill 1093. Animal bone was also hand recovered from this ditch. Uppermost fill 1034 was subsequently cut by ditch 1027.

- 5.14 Ditch 1027 was 1.72m wide and 0.62m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. A total of ten sherds of late 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery, as well as two sherds of prehistoric pottery, 11 pieces of Roman brick and/or tile, a fragment of quern, ironworking slag and ten fragments of animal bone was recovered from its dark grey silty clay fill (1028).
- 5.15 Parallel north-west/south-east orientated ditches 1080 and 1090 were located to the south of ditch 1077. Ditch 1090 contained one sherd of pottery broadly attributable to the Romano-British period, as well as one fragment of CBM and one fragment of animal bone within its dark grey brown silty clay fill (1091). No finds were recovered from the single dark grey brown silty clay fill (1081) of ditch 1080, which is attributed to this period based on orientation and morphological characteristics.
- 5.16 The relationship between ditch 1090 and ditch 1077 could not be established due to modern truncation, however, it is considered possible that ditches 1080 and 1090 may have formed part of a contemporary field/enclosure system with ditches 1016, 1024 and 1077, albeit on a slightly divergent orientation from the remainder of the ditches.
- 5.17 Pits 1119 and 1120 were located to the immediate east of ditch terminus 1109. Both pits remained unexcavated and no finds were recovered from the surface of their respective fills.
- 5.18 Pits 1020 and 1022 were located at the western end of Area C (Fig. 13; section DD). They were circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and slightly concave bases. They contained similar dark grey silty, sandy clay fills (1021 and 1023).
- 5.19 Partially revealed at the northern limit of excavation within Area C between ditches 1024 and 1043 was undated pit 1111. It contained a single piece of horse bone within fill 1112.
- 5.20 Pits 1119, 1120, 1020, 1022 and 1111 were undated artefactually; however, they are dated to the Romano-British period based on their stratigraphic relationship with the overlying deposit 1058/1059, although it is unclear whether they belong to the identified earlier or later phases of Roman activity.

- 5.21 Identified extending eastwards for c. 130m from the western baulk of Area C, was dark grey silty clay deposit 1058/1059 (Fig. 14). It sealed the fills of all the Romano-British features located within the western part of Area C. It contained 105 sherds of late 3rd to 4th-century AD pottery as well as 31 fragments of Roman brick and/or tile, ironworking slag and two sherds of presumably residual prehistoric pottery.

Medieval to modern (1066 to present)

Area A (Figs 2 & 5)

- 5.22 Situated at the western limit of the area of investigation was the site of a former filling station. A watching brief was maintained during the removal of associated fuel tanks and pumping apparatus, but no archaeological finds, features or deposits pre-dating the modern period were identified within this area (Fig. 5). The remainder of Area A was not stripped to the level of the natural substrate.

Area B (Figs 2 & 6)

- 5.23 The earliest deposit encountered within Area B was made ground 1019, identified at a depth of 0.6m bpdgl. This was overlain towards the western end of Area B by a broadly linear deposit of fine sand (1117), possibly associated with the former Aylesbury to Cheddington historic railway (Fig. 6). This was in turn sealed by topsoil (1000).

Area C

- 5.24 To the immediate east of ditch 1006/1016 was similarly north-west/south-east orientated ditch terminus 1004, which contained two fragments of medieval/post-medieval brick and/or tile within fill 1005. These finds may be intrusive within this context.

Undated

- 5.25 Located at the eastern end of Area C a group of intercutting features with partially overlying deposits were revealed in plan, but not excavated. A mixed assemblage of pottery and other finds recovered from the surface of this group attest to the reworked nature of the upper layers of these features and deposits. As such it has not been possible to positively attribute these features with any degree of certainty to the identified periods.
- 5.26 North-west/south-east orientated ditches 1055 and 1118 were located within the eastern part of Area C. Both ditches remained unexcavated, although five fragments

of post-medieval flat tile were collected from its surface (1056). This material is considered to be residual within this context and it is considered likely that both these ditches form elements of the putative Late Iron Age to Romano-British enclosures/field systems.

- 5.27 Deposit/pit 1053 partially overlay or cut ditch 1118 and comprised grey brown silty clay, which contained both Roman and medieval pottery. It appeared to be cut by ditch 1048.
- 5.28 Located to the east of ditch 1118 was pit/deposit 1121, which comprised a sub-oval deposit of dark grey brown sandy clay, which may represent the fill of a pit.
- 5.29 Located within the eastern part of Area C were partial, concentric curvilinear ditches 1050 and 1052. They had projected internal diameters of c. 11.4m and c. 8.5m respectively. Both ditches remained unexcavated, although three sherds of Roman pottery, an Iron object and 16 fragments of medieval/post-medieval brick and/or tile were collected from the surface of ditch 1050 (fill 1051), as well as one fragment of animal bone. It is considered likely that both ditches relate to the identified Late Iron Age to Romano-British activity. Both these features appeared to be cut by ditch 1048.
- 5.30 Deposit 1047 was located to the east of curvilinear ditches 1050 and 1052. Five sherds of pottery broadly attributable to the Roman period were recovered from the re-worked surface of this deposit. A further 26 fragments of Roman, medieval and post-medieval brick and/or tile were also recovered from the surface of this feature, which may represent the same deposit as 1058/1059, although it (1047) could be interpreted as a similar occupation layer, of medieval date.
- 5.31 Ditch 1048 was partially revealed for a length of approximately 28.5m at the southern limit of excavation within the eastern part of Area C. It was orientated north-east/south-west and measured in excess of 0.6m wide. It remained unexcavated, although nine fragments of medieval/post-medieval brick and/or tile were collected from its surface (1049). Its orientation is at slight variance with the established Romano-British enclosure/field system and as such it may be of medieval or later date. The post-medieval material is likely to be intrusive within this highly disturbed context. Ditch 1048 appeared in plan to cut deposits 1053, 1047, pit/deposit 1121 and curvilinear ditches 1050 and 1052. Ditch 1048 may extend

further to the east as a north-east/south-west orientated projection beyond the eastern limit of deposit 1047.

- 5.32 Cutting both pit/deposit 1053 and ditch 1048 was pit 1054, which comprised mid grey brown silty clay from which fourteen fragments of medieval/post-medieval brick and/or tile were recovered as well as a single fragment of Roman brick or tile.
- 5.33 Overlying deposits 1058 and 1059 along the length of Area C were sandy clay and sand deposits 1045 and 1046, which most likely represent either construction or disuse deposits associated with the former Aylesbury to Cheddington Railway. Deposit 1098 appears to represent the heavily reworked and truncated upper surface of deposit 1058. It contained three sherds of modern pottery and resulted from demolition works associated with the dismantling of the rail line.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was recorded from 33 separate deposits (Appendix B). Most abundant is the quantity of pottery, the majority dating to the Roman period, which is discussed below. The pottery was identified by context and recorded direct to an Excel spreadsheet. Codings utilised for recording and given in parenthesis below are adapted as appropriate from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).

Pottery

- 6.2 A total of 371 sherds (6439g) of pottery was hand recovered from the site, the large majority dateable to the Later Iron Age/Early Roman and Roman periods (Appendix B; tables 1-2). Surface preservation is typically good. A number of deposits produced larger pottery groups, some containing larger/joining sherds (ditch fills 1039, 1093, 1104, 1110). The mean sherd weight for the Roman pottery overall is high (17.6g) and not suggestive of a well broken-up assemblage.
- 6.3 The overall composition of the pottery assemblage is set out in Appendix B (tables 1-2). A small number of sherds in handmade shell (SH) or Quartz-tempered (QZ) fabrics are broadly dateable to the Iron Age, although these all appear to be re-deposited within later deposits. The large bulk of the assemblage, 339 sherds (5972g), dates to the Roman period. Included among this material are types

characteristic of the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition, the period spanning the later 1st century BC and mid/late 1st century AD. Most common are wheelthrown grog-tempered types (fabric GROG) representative of the transitional 'Belgic' tradition (Thompson 1982). Such types dominate a number of the large context groups including ditch fills 1039, 1104, 1106, 1108 and 1110. Identifiable vessel forms include necked jars of varying sizes, and a small number of platter and butt beaker copies. A pedestalled vessel (dish) from deposit 1039 is more unusual, not easily matched against Thompson's typology. Decoration amongst this group includes vertical or horizontal combing and occasional use of impressed decoration.

- 6.4 Likely to be contemporary with the 'Belgic' grog-tempered wares are smaller quantities of fine 'silty type' wares, (fabric SI) of the kind first identified from Verulamium and Baldock (Rigby 1986 and 1989), and continental types. Forms identifiable among the silty type wares consist of butt-beaker copies (ditch fills 1039 and 1106). Types certainly of continental origin are limited to a Terra Nigra (GAB TN) sherd from deposit 1110 and a ribbed flagon handle in a fine white fabric of North Gaulish type (NOG WH) from deposit 1039. Two small sherds in buff-coloured fabrics (SIRS) carrying thick red slips, from ditch fills 1106 and 1108, may also be imported types (Terra Rubra?), although are provisionally identified as of British origin and variants of the silty ware tradition.
- 6.5 The remaining portion of the 'Roman' assemblage is significantly later, the more closely dateable elements characteristic of the later 3rd to 4th centuries. The largest groups of this date are from ditch fills 1028, 1066, 1067, 1088, 1093 and 'occupation spread' 1058. The bulk of the later Roman assemblage comprises reduced or oxidised coarsewares, most of likely local origin (GW, GWf, LOC BS, BBIM, OXID), but including some material from Oxfordshire (OXF GW). Pink grog-tempered ware (PNK GT) is representative of a well-known coarseware type common in the area from the later 2nd century onwards, for which production is attested at Stowe Park, Bucks (Booth 1999). The small quantities of shell-tempered wares (ROB SH) are probably non-local in origin, possibly from the Harrold kilns of north Bedfordshire (Brown 1994). Identifiable vessel forms among the coarsewares consist primarily of jars, including large storage jar classes, and utilitarian dishes (plain-rimmed) and bowls (conical, flanged).
- 6.6 Roman fine and 'specialist' wares (mortaria) are largely limited to Oxfordshire types, and with a single Lower Nene Valley sherd colour-coated ware (LNV CC) sherd from

layer 1058. Mortaria are limited to three sherds in white (OXF WH) and red-slipped fabrics (OXF RS). Among the finewares Oxfordshire red or brown slipped type (OXF RS) dominates, its presence supporting dating after c. AD 240/270. Identifiable forms are mainly fineware bowls (Young classes C45, C48/49, C77/79 and C84) and a beaker funnel-necked, rouletted beaker (Young class C23.1). The latter vessel is represented by a group of large and joining sherds from ditch fill 1093. This and some among the bowl forms (Young classes C77/79 and C84) almost certainly date to the 4th century AD.

- 6.7 Pottery which post-dates the Roman period amounts to 27 sherds (330g). Most significant is a group of 19 sherds (197g) from ditch fill 1018, for which tentative dating in the earlier Anglo-Saxon period (c. late 5th/6th to 7th/8th centuries) is given. This group consists of bodysherds in a black-firing, handmade coarse quartz-tempered fabric, which occurred in association with a smaller and abraded group of Roman sherds. A small number of medieval sherds, all identified as of glazed Brill/Boarstall ware and dateable to the 13th or 14th centuries, was recorded from layers 1047, 1053 and 1058. The latter 'occupation spread' (layer 1058), which produced large quantities of Roman pottery, also contained a single, abraded post-medieval sherd and it is thought likely that the later material is intrusive. Modern material (3 sherds) consisting of porcelain and stoneware sherds was in addition recovered from layer 1098.

Lithics

- 6.8 Three pieces of prehistoric worked flint (12g) were recorded, all of which were re-deposited from Roman-dated deposits. In addition, two fragments (80g) of unworked, burnt flint were recorded from undated ditch fills 1042 and 1100. A blade from ditch fill 1018 and a flake from ditch fill 1093 are of good quality grey flint, each with mottled blueish recortication (patination). Both feature moderate edged damage/breakage. A small bladelet core fragment from 1053 is also of grey flint and has been lightly burnt, resulting in reddish surface discolouration. The bladelet core and the blade from ditch fill 1018 are forms typically associated with Mesolithic flintworking, although the scarcity of lithics overall suggests that activity in this period was not intense.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

- 6.9 A total of 160 fragments (12087g) of CBM was recovered. Some re-deposition (of Roman material) was evident, and some difficulty was experienced in

identification/dating of the most fragmented material. It is clear, however, that Roman material makes up a sizeable minority of the total (72 fragments, weighing 6630g); the largest quantities coming from occupation spread 1058 (31 fragments) and ditch fills 1018 (8 fragments) and 1028 (6 fragments). Most among the Roman CBM occurs in a hard, orange-firing fabric, with a minority (6 fragments) in a softer fabric equivalent to pink grog-tempered pottery recorded from the pottery assemblage (PNK GT). Identifiable classes among the Roman CBM are mainly roofing forms: flanged (tegulae) and curved (imbrex) tiles, and with a small number of brick fragments. In addition there are two flue tile fragments, each with scored 'keying' in a bordered saltire pattern.

- 6.10 The larger portion of the CBM (88 fragments, weighing 5457g) dates to the later medieval/post-medieval period. Two abraded glazed ridge tile fragments of later medieval type were recorded from layer 1047. The bulk of the remainder consists of tile fragments in an unglazed, hard orange or red-firing sandy fabric, which is typical for material produced across the later medieval or post-medieval periods (c. 14th to 18th centuries). Most are unfeatured although round peg/nail holes were noted from ditch fill 1056.

Other Finds

- 6.11 Objects of metal are listed individually in Appendix B: Table 1. A copper alloy coin from sandy levelling layer 1117 is a worn halfpenny of George III dated 1805. An iron object of trapezoidal form (measuring c. 95mm in length and 80-40mm in width) from Roman dated ditch fill 1018 may be a portion from a small axe or other implement. The remainder of the metalwork consists of fragmentary iron nails or objects of uncertain function.
- 6.12 Items of worked stone include a small disc quern fragment of Roman type from ditch fill 1028, and a possible whetstone fragment from ditch fill 1110. The latter, of a coarse sandstone, is cylindrical in form (c. 40mm diameter) and probably post-medieval in date.
- 6.13 Six fragments of modern clear and green or brown coloured glass were recorded (Appendix B). The coloured fragments are unfeatured but almost certainly come from mould-made bottles probably dating no earlier than the late 18th century.

- 6.14 Small quantities (117g) of industrial residues were recorded, the majority from Roman-dated deposits. Material from deposits 1028, 1058 and 1066 is identifiable as ironworking slags. They are indeterminate of 'process' although most likely relate to low-level smithing activity.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 Animal bone numbering 193 fragments (5630g) was recovered from 29 features and associated with artefacts dating from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman to the post-medieval period. The material displayed a varying degree of preservation and was highly fragmented with frequent historical and modern damage. This has rendered 55% of the assemblage unidentifiable beyond the level of cattle or sheep-size mammal. However, it has been possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*), horse (*Equus caballus*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) and red deer (*Cervus elaphus*).

Late Iron Age/Early Roman

- 7.2 Three fragments (223g) were recovered from ditch features 1010 and 1040. Of these it was possible to confirm the presence of cattle, identified from a tibia (a bone of the lower hind leg) from ditch 1010 and an isolated molar from ditch 1040. Due to the low amount of bone recovered, no inference can be made beyond species identification.

Roman

- 7.3 Accounting for 48% of the overall assemblage, the Roman activity on site produced the largest amount of datable bone with 93 fragments (1249g) recovered from the fills of fifteen ditch features. Twenty-one fragments (1454g) of cattle were identified mainly from those meat-poor skeletal areas such as the skull and bones of the lower limbs with only the occasional meat-rich bone present such as fragments of scapula from ditches 1027 and 1037. No cut and/or chop marks were observed, but the bone did display fracture patterns commonly seen in the waste from the dismemberment of a carcass (primary butchery) and to a lesser extent, the preparation of individual cuts of meat (secondary butchery).
- 7.4 A total of nine sheep/goat bones (86g), were recovered from ditches 1077, 1107 and 1109. As with the cattle remains, the majority of the fragments were from meat-poor

elements. Cut marks indicative of carcass dismemberment were present on a metacarpal from ditch 1077, but definitive evidence of butchery was seen only in the pattern of historical fractures, which once again suggested waste from primary butchery.

- 7.5 Horse was also identified from nine fragments (955g) recovered from ditches 1075 and 1077, consisting of two femurs, three tarsals and four metatarsals, all of which are bones of the rear leg. No cut and/or chop marks were present and no further information beyond species identification could be obtained. However, as horse was commonly exploited domestic animal during this period, its presence is to be expected (Baker and Worley, 2014).
- 7.6 Pig was the least abundant of the four major domestic species with a single incisor fragment recovered from ditch 1068.
- 7.7 The presence of dogs on site is confirmed, not only from the single metapodial (a bone of the foot) from ditch 1065, but also by inference, as much of the assemblage shows clear evidence of canid gnawing. This canid gnawing should be considered along with the fact that the identified species are, in the main, represented by the more robust skeletal elements, such as distal limb bones and teeth, as suggesting a taphonomic bias in the results.
- 7.8 Red deer was identified from five fragments (487g) of antler recovered from ditch 1027. The fragments displayed clear cut and saw marks suggesting that antler was being used as a raw material and was worked on site during the Roman period.
- 7.9 A total of 21 fragments (369g) of bone were recovered from deposit 1018, the fill of ditch 1014. The remains of cattle, sheep/goat and pig were recovered, all of which display impact damage and fracture patterns indicative of primary butchery.

Layers

- 7.10 A total of eight fragments (112g) were recovered from layers 1047 and 1053. Cattle, sheep/goat and pig were each identified from only a single fragment each. Due to this low recovery, no further information beyond species identification could be inferred.



- 7.11 Layer 1058 produced ten fragments (254g) of bone. Cattle sheep/goat and pig were identified from mainly meat-rich elements, all of which displayed cut marks indicative of the preparation of individual cuts of meat. However, due to the highly disturbed nature of this deposit, it is considered likely that much of the animal bone within this context is residual in nature.

Undated

- 7.12 A further 57 fragments (1249g) came from seven ditch features and one layer that remain undated. However, despite the lack of associated datable material there are similarities with the Roman assemblage. Cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and red deer were all identified from mainly meat-poor skeletal elements which display fracture patterns indicative of carcass dismemberment.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Archaeological features encountered ranged in date from the Late Iron Age to the modern period. Iron Age and Roman activity was concentrated within the western central part of the site (Area C). Archaeological features comprised deposits, ditches and pits representing the well-preserved remains of ditched enclosures or field systems and associated features. The evidence is suggestive of small scale occupation associated with agricultural activity focused on putative rectilinear enclosures.
- 8.2 Archaeological features revealed within the eastern part of Area C were revealed in plan, but following discussion with Buckinghamshire County Council's Senior Archaeological Advisor, were not excavated and preserved *in situ*.
- 8.3 The complete pattern of enclosures, which continued to the north and south beyond the limits of excavation, was not revealed and it seems likely that activity would have extended further east than was revealed during construction works.
- 8.4 The majority of the features have been assigned to either the Late Iron Age/1st century AD or the 3rd to 4th centuries AD based either on direct dating evidence, stratigraphic analysis, examination of feature form, or by association with positively dated features. Additionally finds, deposits and activities dating to the early medieval, post-medieval and modern period were also identified. Each of these periods is dealt with in chronological order below.

- 8.5 Within Areas A, B, D and E the formation level was reached without the geological substrate being fully exposed and no further archaeological features were identified within these areas.

Prehistoric

- 8.6 The watching brief has identified limited evidence of early prehistoric activity within the site. Early prehistoric activity is represented by residual lithic material recovered from ditches, 1040, 1014, 1092 and deposit 1053. The majority of the artefacts are not closely dateable, and are probably attributable to the Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period. However, a blade and a bladelet-core, recovered from ditch 1014 and layer 1053 respectively, are of a type typically dating to the Mesolithic period.
- 8.7 Unworked, burnt flint was recovered from the fill (1100) of undated ditch 1099, which could tentatively date this feature to the early prehistoric period.
- 8.8 No other finds of early prehistoric date were identified during the watching brief, which has identified no clear areas of early prehistoric settlement. The limited identified activity during this period, suggests that activity during this period is likely to have been transient in nature and has left little or no evidence in the form of archaeological features.

Late Iron Age to 1st century AD

- 8.9 The watching brief identified a number of parallel ditches representing a series of putative enclosures or field system ditches, which comprised ditches 1010/1031, 1012/1029, 1043, 1040, 1037, 1035, 1109, 1107, 1105 and 1103. The ditches were orientated north-west/south-east, extending beyond the southern and northern limits of excavation. The putative westernmost enclosure, comprised ditches 1010/1031 and 1012/1029, representing its western boundary, with ditches 1043, 4040, 1037 and 1035, representing the eastern boundary. This enclosure would have had an internal width of 24m.
- 8.10 The western boundary of the putative eastern enclosure comprised ditches 1043, 4040, 1037 and 1035, with ditches 1109, 1107, 1105 and 1103 representing the eastern boundary. The enclosure measured approximately 30m in width with an entranceway, measuring 2.7m wide within its eastern side.

- 8.11 The fills of these ditches contained pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transition period. Represented within the pottery assemblage were both locally produced varieties and a small quantity of imported wares. The amount of pottery recovered is suggestive of nearby settlement.

2nd to 4th century AD

- 8.12 Partially overlying the earlier enclosures/field system was a further series of north-west/south-east and north-east/south-west orientated ditches (1014, 1006/1016, 1027/1024, 1063/1075/1087/1071/1077/1092, 1080 and 1090). These again seem to represent partial elements of enclosures or field system ditches. It is unclear how much, if any, of the earlier enclosures/field system is still extant at this period, however, ditch 1014 may represent a surviving element of the earlier enclosure/field system. Ditch 1092 most likely formed a subdivision to a larger field or enclosure.
- 8.13 The pottery recovered from these features dated predominantly from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD, and where closer dating was achievable belong predominantly to the later 3rd to 4th centuries AD. The character of the vessel types identified is similarly indicative of nearby settlement activity with fine tableware and 'specialist' wares, such as mortaria, represented.
- 8.14 A significantly larger assemblage of cattle bone (93 fragments) was recovered from ditch fills of this phase, with sheep/goat, pig, horse, deer and domesticated dog also represented. This may indicate an intensification of activity during the later Roman period. The abundance of CBM, particularly within the fills of ditches 1014 and 1027, may indicate nearby structures, although none were identified within the site.

Roman Discussion (AD 43 to AD 410)

- 8.15 Understanding of the layout of the site is hampered by the small area revealed and the lack of a geophysical survey. No definitive structural evidence was identified; however, the mean sherd weight for the Roman pottery is high and not suggestive of a broken-up assemblage. This, taken with the typically good surface preservation, indicates the assemblage has not travelled far. When added to the relative abundance of Roman CBM, this seems to indicate the presence of a Romanised structure in the vicinity. Alternatively the enclosures may have acted as small paddocks for domestic stock rather than the focus of habitation.

- 8.16 The artefactual evidence indicates that permanent settlement within the western central area of the site occurred during the later Iron Age/Early Roman transition period. A second phase of activity, involving the partial remodelling of the site occurs during the 2nd to 4th centuries, with the more closely dateable elements characteristic of the later 3rd to 4th centuries.
- 8.17 A total of 193 fragments of animal bone were recovered from the site, the species identified were cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog and red deer; the overall make-up, nature and character would appear to be typical of occupation of small-scale domestic rural settlement (Young and Hancocks 2006).
- 8.18 The upper fills of all the features were sealed by a dark, charcoal-rich spread (1058) that contained a large amount of CBM and late Roman pottery as well as a small quantity of ironworking slag.
- 8.19 A number of small-scale Romano-British farmsteads/field systems have been identified in the vicinity of site. Evaluation c. 800m to the south-west of the site at Aylesbury High School, recorded early Roman field boundary ditches (Pixley *et al*). A watching brief carried out in 2000 during construction of a new Music Centre at Aylesbury High School also produced evidence for a possible Late Iron Age to early Romano-British farmstead, or possible agricultural settlement, with some traces of activity in the Early to Middle Iron Age (HER no. 0637700000).
- 8.20 The projected line of the Roman Road Akeman Street, which connected St Albans (Verulamium) to Alchester (Margary no. 16a; 1955), runs approximately 120m to the west of the site on a broadly west-north-west/east-south-east orientation. A number of Romano-British farmsteads have been identified along the line of Akeman Street, which are predominantly orientated north-west/south-east and not aligned to the road, suggesting they are based on earlier boundaries (Eliza Alqazaar, pers. comm.).
- 8.21 Evidence from the current watching brief combined with previous fieldwork indicates that the area in and around Aylesbury comprised several small settlements with associated field systems. The current site fits into this general pattern of settlement, but the CBM found within the site and nearby metal finds could suggest that settlement within the Stocklake area was of slightly higher status.

Early medieval and medieval (AD 410 to 1539)

- 8.22 A group of 19 sherds of Saxon pottery were recovered from the final fill of Roman ditch 1014 (fill 1018), which appear to relate to the disuse phase of the feature. This would seem to indicate activity continuing on the site during the post-Roman period, although the exact nature of the activity was not identified.
- 8.23 Saxon settlement is recorded c. 750m to the south-west at Redwood Drive, in the form of a 6th to 7th-century grubenhaus, a post-built structure and Saxon 'house' (HER Number: 0614500000). Further early medieval activity is recorded to the south of Walton Street, c. 900m to the south-west (HER Number: 0009300000).
- 8.24 Medieval pottery, dateable to the 13th or 14th centuries, was recovered from post-Roman layers 1047, 1053 and 1058, as well as quantities of CBM. Only a limited number of features tentatively ascribed a medieval date (ditches 1004 & 1048) were identified during the watching brief. It is unclear whether this is due to the later truncation of medieval layers across the site during the construction and subsequent demolition of the Aylesbury to Cheddington railway and other activities, or an indication that little or no medieval activity took place within the site.

Modern (1800 to present)

- 8.25 At the western limit of the site (Area A) the watching brief monitored the removal of tanks and pumping apparatus associated with the former petrol filling station on the site. With the exception of two areas of deep excavation, the natural substrate was not revealed and no finds, features or deposits pre-dating the modern period were observed (Fig. 2).
- 8.26 Within Area B, an extensive deposit of clay sand (1117), associated with the construction of the former Aylesbury to Cheddington railway, was identified at c. 0.6m bpdgl. The natural substrate was not revealed within this area and no finds, features or deposits pre-dating the modern period were observed (Fig. 2).

Undated

- 8.27 Significant archaeological deposits were identified in the eastern part of Area C in the form of a series of linear and curvilinear ditches and deposits. The area was planned and finds recovered from the surface of the features, but not further excavated. Due to the re-worked nature of the upper levels of these features and

deposits it has not been possible to positively attribute many of these features to the identified periods. A discussion of possible phasing is given below.

- 8.28 Within the eastern part of Area C, two further north-west/south-east orientated ditches were identified, which presumably would have formed part of the continuation of the field systems identified to the west. Due to the similarity of orientation of these two putative Roman field systems, it was not possible to identify which phase these ditches belong.
- 8.29 Two partial, concentric curvilinear ditches were observed, which had projected internal diameters of c. 11.4m and c. 8.5m respectively. These may represent the eaves drip gullies for Iron Age/Romano-British roundhouses, however, such an interpretation would have to remain tentative. Several large spreads of material and possible pits were identified either side of these gullies, however, beyond further indication of Roman activity little more can be said regarding these deposits.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Samuel Dixon and Julian Newman, assisted by Anna Moosbauer, Edwin Pearson, Kim Deveraux-West, John Whitmore and Jake Streatfeild-James. The report was written by Samuel Dixon. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Ed McSloy and Andrew Clarke respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Leslie Davidson. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Joyce. With Thanks to Eliza Alqassar, Archaeology Officer, Buckinghamshire County Council, for providing additional archaeological information on the local area and comments on the text.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1	1000	Deposit		Topsoil	Dark grey silty sand	>100	>15	0.25
1	1001	Deposit		Natural	Yellowish orange sandy clay	>250	>15	>0.6
1	1002	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, possible boundary, aligned east/west	>2	0.5	0.1
1	1003	Fill	1002	Ditch fill	Light grey sandy clay	>2	0.5	0.1
1	1004	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, aligned north/south	>1	0.6	0.08
1	1005	Fill	1004	Ditch fill	Light grey silty sandy clay	>1	0.6	0.08
1	1006	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, possible enclosure, aligned north/south	>2	1.5	0.56
1	1007	Fill	1006	Ditch fill	Dark brownish grey sandy clay	>2	0.35	0.24
1	1008	Fill	1006	Ditch fill	Brownish grey silty sandy clay	>2	1.5	0.3
1	1009	Fill	1006	Ditch fill	Dark grey silty sandy clay	>2	1.5	0.2
1	1010	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, possible boundary, aligned north/south	>1.5	0.9	0.25
1	1011	Fill	1010	Ditch fill	Brownish grey silty sandy clay	>1.5	0.9	0.25
1	1012	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, possible boundary, aligned north/south	>1.5	0.9	0.28
1	1013	Fill	1012	Ditch fill	Brownish grey silty sandy clay	>1.5	0.9	0.28
1	1014	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, possible enclosure, aligned north/south	>2	1.82	0.79
1	1015	Fill	1014	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay	>2	1.8	0.7
1	1016	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch re-cut, aligned north/south	>1.5	0.6	0.34
1	1017	Fill	1016	Ditch fill	Dark grey silty sandy clay	>1.5	0.6	0.34
1	1018	Fill	1014	Ditch fill	Dark brownish grey sandy clay	>2	1.8	0.2
1	1019	Deposit		Modern made ground	Mixed dark brown and dark grey sandy, silt clay, containing modern demolition material (stone, brick, tile, charcoal), post railway levelling layer	>250	>15	0.2m
1	1020	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit of uncertain function	0.72	0.72	0.17
1	1021	Fill	1020	Pit fill	Dark grey silty sandy clay	0.72	0.72	0.17
1	1022	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit of uncertain function	0.7	0.7	0.16
1	1023	Fill	1022	Pit fill	Dark grey silty sandy clay	0.7	0.7	0.16
1	1024	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, possible enclosure, aligned north/south	>2	>2.7	0.8
1	1025	Fill	1024	Ditch fill	Light greenish grey sandy clay	>2	>2.2	0.3
1	1026	Fill	1024	Ditch fill	Light brownish grey sandy clay	>2	1.3	0.6
1	1027	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch re-cut, aligned north/south	>2	1.72	0.62
1	1028	Fill	1027	Ditch fill	Dark grey/black silty clay	>2	1.72	0.62
1	1029	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch of uncertain function, aligned north/south	1.5	1.5	0.43
1	1030	Fill	1029	Ditch fill	Brownish grey silty sandy clay	>1.5	1.5	0.43
1	1031	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, possible boundary, aligned north/south	>1.5	1.5	0.4
1	1032	Fill	1031	Ditch fill	Light reddish brown sandy clay	>1.5	1.5	0.4
1	1033	Deposit		Layer	Light brown silty clay layer sealing archaeology	3	>12	0.1
1	1034	Fill	1077	Ditch fill	Dark grey silty clay	>1.5	1.2	0.45
1	1035	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, possible enclosure, aligned northeast/southwest	>10	>0.6	0.24
1	1036	Fill	1035	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay	>1	>0.6	0.24
1	1037	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, possible enclosure, aligned northeast/southwest	>1	>1.02	0.34
1	1038	Fill	1037	Ditch fill	Mid greyish yellow silty clay	>1	>1.02	0.16

1	1039	Fill	1037	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay	>1	0.78	0.26
1	1040	Cut		Ditch	Linear, re-cut of enclosure ditch, aligned northeast/southwest	>1	1.42	0.6
1	1041	Fill	1040	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>1	0.62	0.18
1	1042	Fill	1040	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>1	1.42	0.18
1	1043	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, possible enclosure, aligned northeast/southwest	>1	0.6	0.24
1	1044	Fill	1043	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>1	0.6	0.24
	1045	Deposit		Made ground	Mid grey brown sandy clay			0.25
	1046	Deposit		Made ground	Orange brown sand			0.2
1	1047	Deposit		Layer	Spread of mixed material including modern demolition rubble	>30	>8m	
1	1048	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, aligned northeast/southwest, preserved in-situ	>27	>0.9	
1	1049	Fill	1048	Ditch fill	Dark orangey brown silty clay	>27	>0.9	
1	1050	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear ditch of uncertain function, aligned northwest/southeast	>7	2.24	
1	1051	Fill	1050	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>7	2.24	
1	1052	Deposit		Layer	Archaeological deposit, unexcavated, related to ditch 1050	>2	1	
1	1053	Deposit		Layer	Unexcavated archaeological deposit, related to 1047	>14	>10	
1	1054	Deposit		Layer	Unexcavated layer containing post-medieval material	>10	>7.5	
1	1055	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, possible enclosure, aligned north/south	>9	1.65	
1	1056	Fill	1055	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay	>9	1.65	
1	1057	Fill	1077	Ditch fill	Light yellowish brown clayey sand, mottled	>1	0.8	0.38
1	1058	Deposit		Layer	Dark spread of Roman material sealing archaeology. Post occupation deposit	>35	>10	0.55
1	1059	Deposit		Layer	Mid grey brown sandy clay			0.2
1	1060	Fill	1062	Ditch fill	Dark grey silty clay	>1	1.7	0.17
1	1061	Fill	1062	Ditch fill	Light yellowish brown sandy clay	>1	0.9	0.45
1	1062	Cut		Ditch	Linear enclosure ditch, same as 1077	>1	1.7	0.6
1	1063	Cut		Ditch	Linear boundary ditch, aligned east/west. Same as 1077?	>10	1.65	>0.45
1	1064	Fill	1063	Ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay	>1.15	>0.56	>0.45
1	1065	Cut		Ditch	Linear boundary ditch, aligned north/south. Same as 1024	>10	1.8	0.44
1	1066	Fill	1065	Ditch fill	Mid brown clay	>1.29	>0.45	>0.44
1	1067	Fill	1068	Ditch fill	Dark grey silty clay	2	2	
1	1068	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch of uncertain function, aligned north/south. Same as intercutting ditches 1024/1027. Unexcavated	>2	2	
1	1069	Cut		Ditch	Linear boundary ditch, aligned northwest/southeast. Same as 1035	>1	0.45	0.18
1	1070	Fill	1069	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>1	0.45	0.18
1	1071	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, possible enclosure, aligned southwest/northeast. Same as 1077	>1	1.92	0.32
1	1072	Fill	1071	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay	>1	1.92	0.32
1	1073	Cut		Ditch	Linear boundary ditch, aligned northeast/southwest. Same as 1043	>1	0.9	0.1
1	1074	Fill	1073	Ditch fill	Light greyish brown silty clay	>1	0.9	0.1
1	1075	Cut		Ditch	Linear enclosure ditch, aligned northwest/southeast. Same as 1077	>1	1.8	0.32

1	1076	Fill	1075	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay	>1	1.8	0.32
1	1077	Cut		Ditch	Linear boundary/enclosure ditch, aligned	>1.5	1.2	0.5
1	1078	Cut		Posthole	Circular posthole	0.17	0.15	0.05
1	1079	Fill	1078	Posthole fill	Dark blackish brown silty clay	0.17	0.15	0.05
1	1080	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch terminus, aligned north/south	>0.96	0.4	>0.34
1	1081	Fill	1080	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay	>0.96	0.4	>0.34
1	1082	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch of uncertain function, aligned north/south. Same as 1037	>5	1.15	0.25
1	1083	Fill	1082	Ditch fill	Mid orange brown sandy clay	>5	1.15	0.25
1	1084	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch of uncertain function, aligned north/south. Same as 1040	>5	1.3	>0.31
1	1085	Fill	1084	Ditch fill	Dark orange brown silty clay	>0.47	>0.6	>0.10
1	1086	Fill	1084	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay	>0.41	>0.70	0.21
1	1087	Cut		Ditch	Linear enclosure ditch, aligned east/west, same as 1077	>0.1	1.7	>0.32
1	1088	Fill	1087	Ditch fill	Mid to dark brown/grey sandy clay	>1	>0.6	>0.32
1	1089				VOID			
1	1090	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear boundary ditch, aligned approximately northeast/southwest	>0.81	0.58	0.1
1	1091	Fill	1090	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay	>0.81	0.58	0.1
1	1092	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch terminus, uncertain purpose, aligned east/west. Same as 1077	>1.4	1	>0.36
1	1093	Fill	1092	Ditch fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay	1.4	1	>0.36
1	1094	Fill	1092	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay	>1.27	>0.48	>0.18
1	1095	Deposit		Topsoil	Dark grey silty sand	>350	>15	0.4
1	1096	Deposit		Layer	Railway related sand levelling layer	>40	2.5	0.4
1	1097	Deposit		Subsoil		>40	>15	0.45
1	1098	Deposit		Layer	Dark spread of material, similar to 1058 but heavily truncated by Victorian material	>10	>10	0.35
1	1099	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear ditch, aligned approximately north/south	>1	0.78	0.22
1	1100	Fill	1099	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay	>1	0.78	0.22
1	1101	Fill	1099	Ditch fill	Light orangey brown silty clay	>1	1.11	0.15
1	1102				VOID			
1	1103	Cut		Ditch	Shallow linear gully, aligned north/south	>2.5	0.4	0.18
1	1104	Fill	1103	Ditch fill	Dark orange black clay	>2.5	0.4	0.18
1	1105	Cut		Ditch	Terminus of linear enclosure ditch, aligned north/south	>2.7	1.2	0.5
1	1106	Fill	1105	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown clay	>2.7	1.2	0.5
1	1107	Cut		Ditch	Terminus of linear enclosure ditch, aligned north/south	2.6	1	0.5
1	1108	Fill	1107	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown clay	2.6	1	0.5
1	1109	Cut		Ditch	Terminus of linear enclosure ditch, aligned north/south	2.3	2.1	0.4
1	1110	Fill	1109	Ditch fill	Mid grey brown clay	2.3	2.1	0.4
1	1111	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit		1.6	0.5
1	1112	Fill	1111	Pit fill	Dark grey silty clay		1.6	0.5
1	1113	Cut		Ditch	Linear boundary ditch, aligned north/south. Same as 1024 or 1027	>3	0.8	
1	1114	Fill	1114	Ditch fill	Mid grey silty clay	>3	0.8	
1	1115	Cut		Ditch	Linear boundary ditch, aligned north/south. Same as 1084?	>3	0.75	
1	1116	Fill	1115	Ditch fill	Mid to light grey silty clay	>3	0.75	
1	1117	Deposit		Layer	Pre-railway sand levelling layer	>30	8	
1	1118	Ditch		Ditch	North-west/south-east orientated ditch- unexcavated		1.5	
1	1119	Pit			Circular pit	1.2	1.2	

1	1120	Pit			Circular pit	0.6	0.6	
1	1121	Deposit/ pit			Spread of mixed material including modern demolition rubble	5	5	
2	2000	Deposit		Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt	>100	>15	0.3
2	2001	Deposit		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay, root disturbed	>100	>15	0.3
2	2002	Deposit		Natural	Light brown yellowish sandy clay	>100	>15	
3	3000	Deposit		Natural	Light brown yellowish sandy clay	>5	>5	
4	4000	Deposit		Topsoil	Dark brown clayey silt	>80	>1	0.2
4	4001	Deposit		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay, root disturbed	>80	>1	0.4
4	4002	Deposit		Natural	Light brown yellowish sandy clay	>80	>1	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: concordance (all finds)

Context	Class	Description*	Count	Wt. (g)	Spot-date
1003	Roman cbm	orange fabric; misc	1	22	RB?
1004	med/pmed cbm	flat tile and brick	2	12	pmed
1009	Roman pottery	OXF RS	1	85	C2-C4
	Roman pottery	LOC BS	1	6	
1011	Roman pottery	GROG	4	126	LIA-C1
	Roman pottery	vesic	1	3	
1018	Anglo-Saxon pottery	SAX QZc	19	197	EMSAX?
	Roman CBM	orange sandy fabrics; flue tile	6	210	
	Roman pottery	LOC BS	1	5	
	Roman pottery	PNK GT	1	45	
	Roman pottery	GW	3	51	
	Roman pottery	OXF RS	1	7	
	iron object	object: flat, trapezoidal - axe blade? fragment	1		
	iron object	object: irreg. sheet fragment.	1		
	worked flint	blade	1	7	
1028	Prehistoric pottery	QZ	2	105	LC3-C4
	Roman pottery	OXF RS	2	17	
	Roman pottery	ROB SH	1	17	
	Roman pottery	GWG	1	225	
	Roman pottery	OXF WH	1	15	
	Roman pottery	DOR BB1	1	6	
	Roman pottery	PNK GT	1	8	
	Roman pottery	GW	3	64	
	worked flint	disc quern fragment (Millstone grit?)	1	570	
	Roman cbm	pink grogged fabric: tegulae	3	687	
	Roman cbm	orange sandy fabrics; tegulae	8	641	
	metallurgical residues	Ironworking slag	3	72	
1032	Fired clay		1	4	
1034	Roman pottery	OXF RS	4	16	MC3-C4
	Roman pottery	ROB SH	1	6	
	Roman pottery	GROG	1	16	
	Roman pottery	SAV GT	1	147	
	Roman pottery	LOC BS	1	19	
	Roman pottery	OXID	1	2	
	Roman pottery	GW	3	45	
	Roman cbm	orange/grey cored fabric	3	1111	
1039	Roman pottery	GROGq	1	10	EMC1
	Roman pottery	OXID	1	4	
	Roman pottery	GROG	26	706	
	Roman pottery	NG WH	1	19	
	Roman pottery	OXIDf	6	103	
	Roman pottery	OXID	2	23	
	Roman pottery	LOC BS	1	6	
	Roman pottery	GW	1	2	
	Roman pottery	PNK GT	1	2	
	Roman cbm	orange fabric; brick	1	46	
1042	burnt flint		1	76	
1044	Roman pottery	GROG	3	110	LIA-C1
1047	Roman pottery	GROG	1	10	RB/med
	medieval pottery	Brill/Boarstal	1	2	
	Roman pottery	OXID	1	3	
	Roman pottery	LOC BS	1	12	
	Roman pottery	PNK GT	1	9	
	Iron object	strip	1		
	Iron object	object/nail fragment	1		
	medieval cbm	glazed tile	2	57	
	Roman cbm	pink grog-tempered: tegula, brick	2	311	
	Roman cbm	orange sandy fabric	1	13	
	med/pmed cbm	flat tile and brick	21	803	

1049	med/pmed cbm	flat tile and brick	9	102	pmed
1051	Roman pottery Roman pottery Iron object med/pmed cbm	OXID GW object/nail fragment flat tiles	2 1 1 16	35 1 340	pmed
1053	Roman pottery Fired clay medieval pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Iron object med/pmed cbm Roman cbm industrial residues	GW Brill/Boarstal GROG OXID object/nail fragments flat tiles orange fabric; imbrex ?clinker	1 1 1 1 2 3 16 1 1	17 7 15 4 6 430 63 3	C13-C14
1054	Roman cbm med/pmed cbm coal	orange fabric; ?tegula flat tile	1 14 2	26 373 3	med/pmed
1056	med/pmed cbm	flat tile (round peg hole)	5	3265	pmed
1058	Prehistoric pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman CBM Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery metallurgical residues	SH GROG LOC BS PNK GT BBIM OXF GW OXF RS orange fabric; misc OXF WH OXF GW OXID ROB SH GW dense ironworking slag	2 15 5 13 3 2 17 31 1 3 17 8 21 3	40 297 51 286 49 40 154 1771 59 16 101 106 235 23	LC3-C4;C13-C14
1066	Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman cbm metallurgical residues	OXF RS ROB SH GW OXID OXF GW orange fabric ironworking slag	4 1 2 2 1 1 1	29 4 33 6 1 3 19	C4
1067	Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Modern glass Roman cbm Roman cbm	PNK GT LOC BS BBIM OXF RS LNV GW GW brown bottle glass orange fabric: imbrex, tegula pink grog-tempered: brick	2 1 5 1 1 4 1 4 1	112 20 40 6 10 149 6 561 345	LC3-C4
1072	Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery	LOC BS GWf GROG	1 2 1	16 12 3	RB
1076	Prehistoric pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman CBM	LI WW LOC BS orange fabric; tegula	1 1 1 2	12 3 2 22	RB
1086	Roman pottery Roman pottery	GROG OXF RS	8 2	153 17	C1;LC3-C4
1088	Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery	GROG PNK GT ROB SH OXF RS OXID	3 1 2 1 3	26 8 16 25 6	MC3-C4

	Roman pottery	GW	1	8	
	Roman CBM	orange fabric; misc	2	10	
	Roman pottery	GWG	1	118	
	iron object	nail shaft?	1		
1091	Roman pottery	OXID	1	13	RB
	Roman CBM	flue	1	84	
1093	Roman pottery	OXF RS	1	1	C4
	Roman pottery	OXF WH	1	15	
	Roman pottery	ROB SH	2	8	
	Roman pottery	OXID	3	17	
	Roman pottery	GROG	2	6	
	Roman pottery	GW	1	6	
	Roman CBM	orange fabric; brick	3	704	
	mortar		4	31	
	Pmed CBM	?land drain	1	4	
	worked flint	flake	1	3	
	Roman pottery	OXF RS	6	57	
1098	modern pottery	porcelain	2	25	C20
	modern pottery	Late Eng stoneware	1	12	
	modern glass	clear, green	2	23	
1100	burnt flint		1	4	
1104	Roman pottery	GROG	11	688	EMC1
	Roman pottery	LOC BS	1	18	
	Roman pottery	OXID	1	24	
	Roman pottery	SI	2	19	
	Roman pottery	crucible or burnt	1	10	
	Fired clay		5	88	
1106	Roman pottery	GROG	1	19	MC1
	Roman pottery	SI	13	137	
	Roman pottery	SIRS	1	4	
	Modern glass	green	3	3	
1108	Roman pottery	GROG	17	170	C1
	Roman pottery	GROGf	1	6	
	Roman pottery	SI	2	6	
	Roman pottery	OXID	1	6	
	Roman pottery	SIRS	1	2	
	Fired clay		1	42	
	Fired clay		1	16	
1110	Roman pottery	GROG	15	340	MLC1
	Roman pottery	GROGf	4	46	
	Roman pottery	GAB TN	1	5	
	Roman pottery	OXIDfm	1	8	
	fired clay		1	47	
	worked stone	whetstone fragment	1	74	
1117	copper alloy	coin: George III halfpenny (1805)	1		C19

* pottery type codes are defined in table 2

Table 2: Pottery summary quantification

Period	Code*	Definition	Ct	Wt. (g)
Prehistoric	LI	Handmade limestone-tempered	1	12
	SH	Handmade shell-tempered	2	40
	QZ	Handmade quartz-tempered	2	105
<i>Sub-total</i>			5	157
Roman ('transitional')	GROG	Wheelthrown grog-tempered	109	2674
	GROGf	Wheelthrown grog-tempered (finer)	5	52
	GROGq	Wheelthrown grog/quartz-tempered	1	10
	SI	Silty type wares	17	162
	SIRS	Silty type wares (red-slipped)	2	6
(early imports)	GAB TN	Gallo-Belgic: Terra Nigra	1	5
	NOG WH	North Gaulish flagon fabric	1	19
Roman (coarse)	GW	Greyware (sandy)	41	611
	GWf	Greyware (finer)	2	12
	GWG	Greyware (grogged)	2	343
	BBIM	Coarse black-firing (Black-burnished imitation)	8	89
	LOC BS	Wheelthrown black-firing	14	155
	OXF GW	Oxfordshire greyware	6	57
	LNV GW	?Lower Nene Valley greyware	1	10
	OXID	Oxidised (sandy)	37	246
	OXIDf	Oxidised (fine)	6	103
	OXIDfm	Oxidised (fine, micaceous)	1	8
	WW	Unsourced fine white	1	3
	ROB SH	Roman shell-tempered	15	157
	vesic	Vesicular (leached shell?)	1	3
	SAV GT	Savernake ware	1	147
	PNK GT	Pink grog-tempered	20	470
	cruc?	Heavily burnt or crucible	1	10
	DOR BB1	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	1	6
(fine/'specialist')	OXF RS	Oxfordshire re/brown slipped ware	40	414
	OXF WH	Oxfordshire whiteware	3	89
	LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware	1	16
<i>Sub-total</i>			338	5877
Anglo-Saxon	SAX QZc	SAX QZc	19	197
medieval	Brill/Boarstal	Brill/Boarstal	4	66
Pmed/modern	Late Eng stoneware	Late English stoneware	1	12
	porcelain	Porcelain (English)	2	25
	glazed earthenware	Internally lead-glazed earthenware	1	30
<i>Sub-total</i>			27	330

* Fabrics in bold equate to NRFRC codes (Tomber and Dore 1998)

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

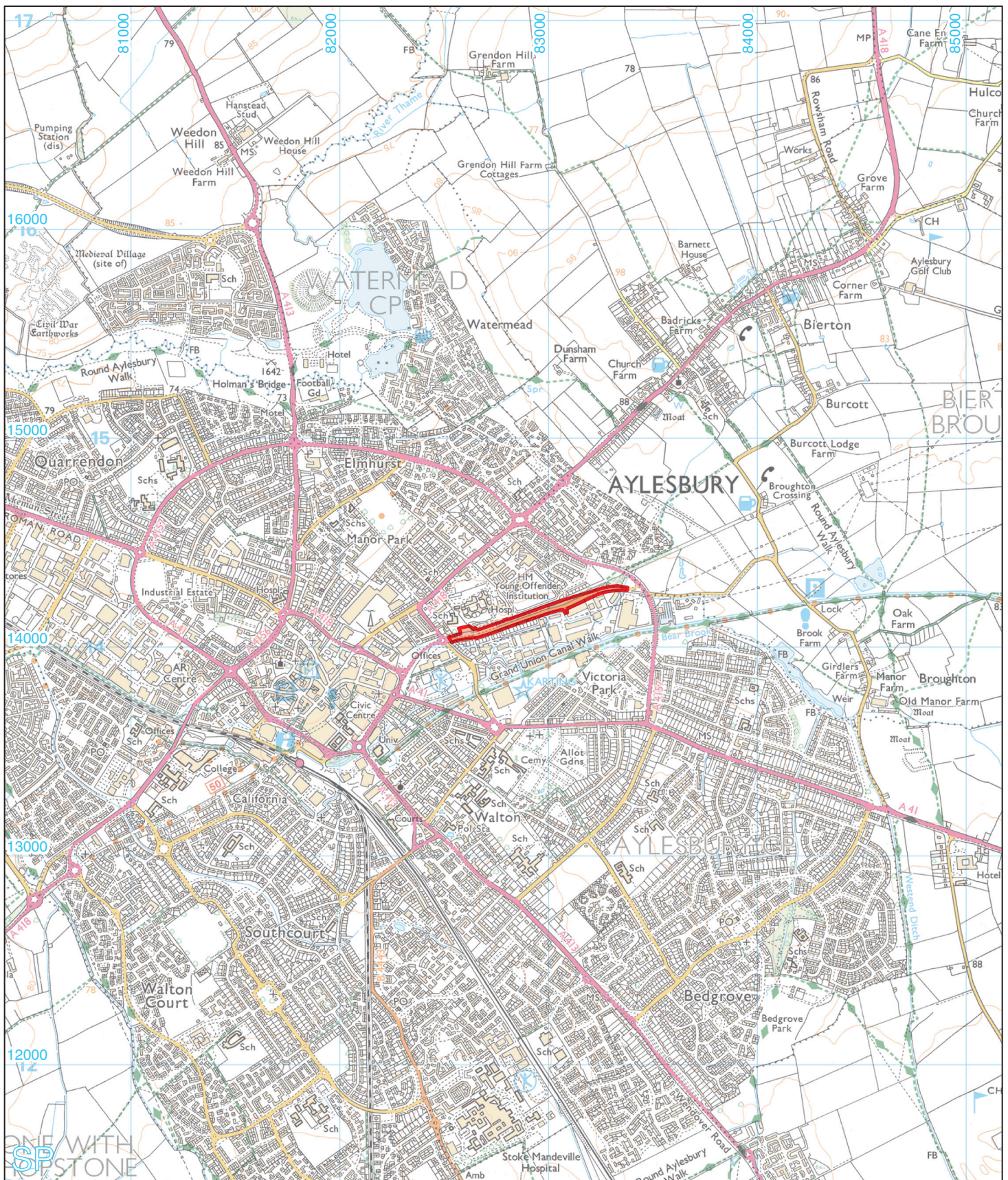
Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	Canid	Cerv	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Late Iron Age/Early Roman												
1010	1011	1									1	210
1040	1042	1								2	3	13
Subtotal		2								2	4	223
Roman												
1027	1028	3					5	2			10	837
1037	1039	5						10			15	45
1050	1051								1		1	5
1065	1066	2				1				5	8	17
1068	1067	4		1			1	8			14	493
1075	1076	1			7						8	1228
1077	1034	2	2		2			7			13	346
1084	1086									1	1	3
1087	1088	2								3	5	259
1090	1091	1									1	4
1092	1093							1	1		2	26
1103	1104							1	4	2	7	42
1105	1106	1									1	51
1107	1108		4								4	38
1109	1110		3								3	29
1014	1018	6	4	1				3	1	6	21	369
Subtotal		27	13	2	9	1	6	32	7	17	114	3795
Medieval												
	1047	1		1					3		5	38
	1053		1					2			3	74
Subtotal		1	1	1				2	3		8	112
Post-medieval												
	1058	4	3	3							10	254
Undated												
1002	1003								1		1	7
1006	1009	1						7	4	13	25	233
1031	1032	6		1			2	10	1		20	649
1063	1064		2							3	5	15
1071	1072	1								2	3	22
1099	1100									1	1	3
1111	1112				1						1	319
	1054									1	1	1
Subtotal		8	2	1	1		2	17	6	20	57	1249
Total		42	19	7	10	1	8	51	16	39	193	
Weight		2559	178	131	1274	1	584	768	56	79	5630	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat, SUS = pig; EQ = horse; Canid = dog; Cerv = red deer; LM= large sized mammal; MM = medium sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate;

APPENDIX D: oaSIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme	
Short description	<p>Between February and April 2016, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological watching brief during the Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire.</p> <p>The Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER) shows that there have been numerous artefacts dating to the Roman period (AD 43 to AD 410) recovered from within the immediate vicinity of the site, which follows the route of the former Aylesbury to Cheddington railway line.</p> <p>Archaeological features encountered during the watching brief were confined to the western part of the site and ranged in date from the Late Iron Age to the modern period. The earliest identified features included the well-preserved remains of ditched enclosures or field systems, containing Late Iron Age to 1st century AD pottery. Overlying and partially obscuring these earlier features was a further series of enclosures or field systems, dating from the 2nd to 4th-century AD.</p> <p>To the immediate east of this activity the watching brief also identified a number of predominantly undated, but probable Roman features, within an area designated for <i>in situ</i> preservation. Interpretation of the remains was constrained by the narrow width of the site, which revealed only a narrow corridor through the Iron Age/Romano-British ditch system. It is likely that the remains form part of a small farmstead, one of a number that have been identified elsewhere in the general area.</p>	
Project dates	3 February - 29 April 2016	
Project type	Watching Brief	
Previous work	Not known	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Stocklake, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	30,000 M ²	
Site co-ordinates	SP 82739 14097	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Jacobs	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Jacobs	
Project Manager	Stuart Joyce	
Project Supervisor	Julian Newman Samuel Dixon	
MONUMENT TYPE		
	Romano-British enclosure/field system	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
	Roman Pottery	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
Physical	Buckinghamshire County Museum /AYBCM: 2016.12	Pottery, CBM, iron objects, worked flint, burnt flint, fired clay, CUa coin, worked stone
Paper	Buckinghamshire County Museum /AYBCM: 2016.12	WSI, pro forma registers, recording forms and photographs
Digital	Buckinghamshire County Museum /AYBCM: 2016.12	Database, digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme: Archaeological Watching Brief. CA typescript report 16192		



 Site boundary



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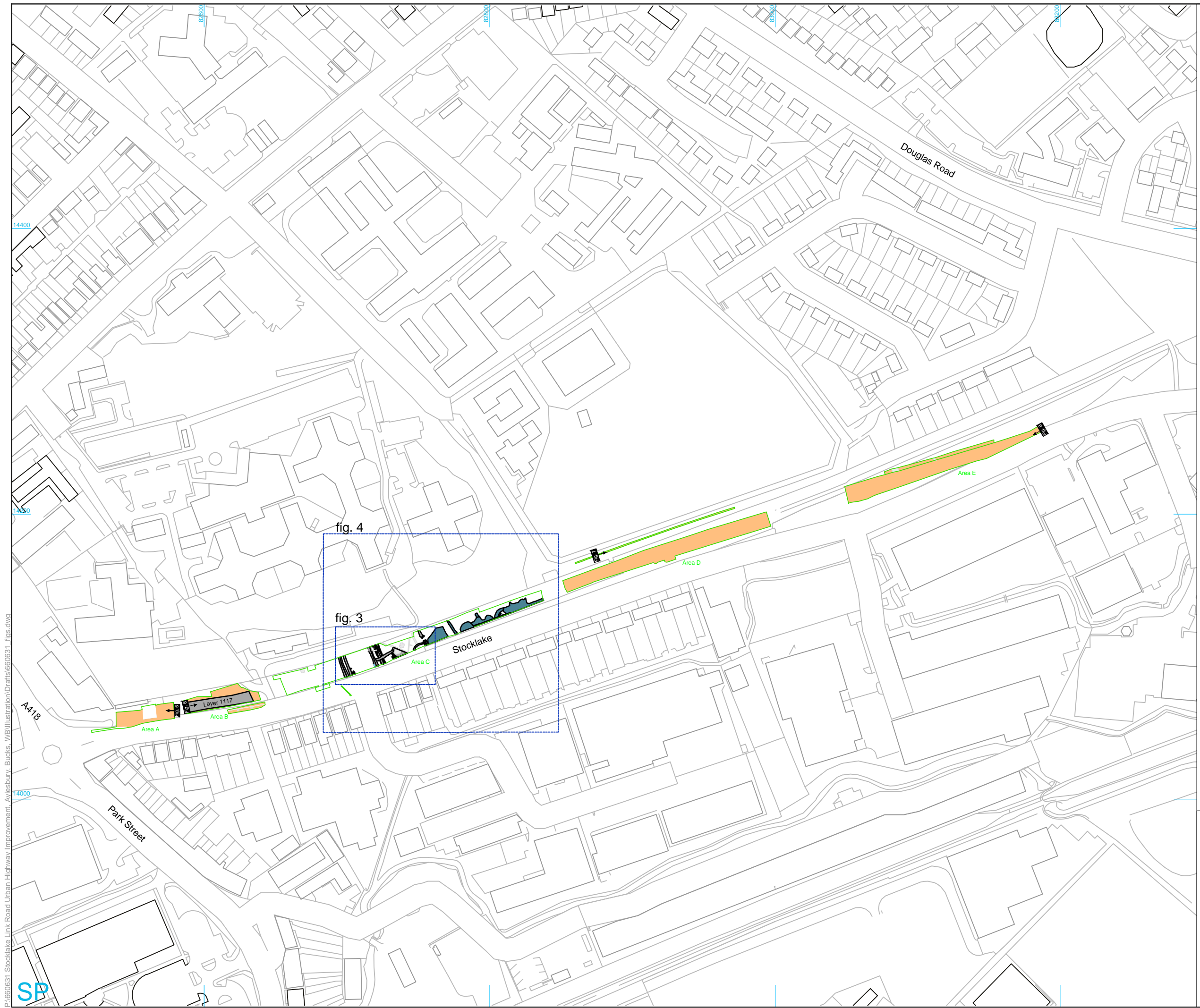
PROJECT TITLE
 Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme
 Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

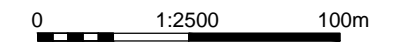


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APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	1



- site boundary
- excavation area - stripped to natural
- excavation area - stripped to subsoil
- archaeological feature
- geological feature
- modern
- field drain
- Fig 5 → direction of photograph



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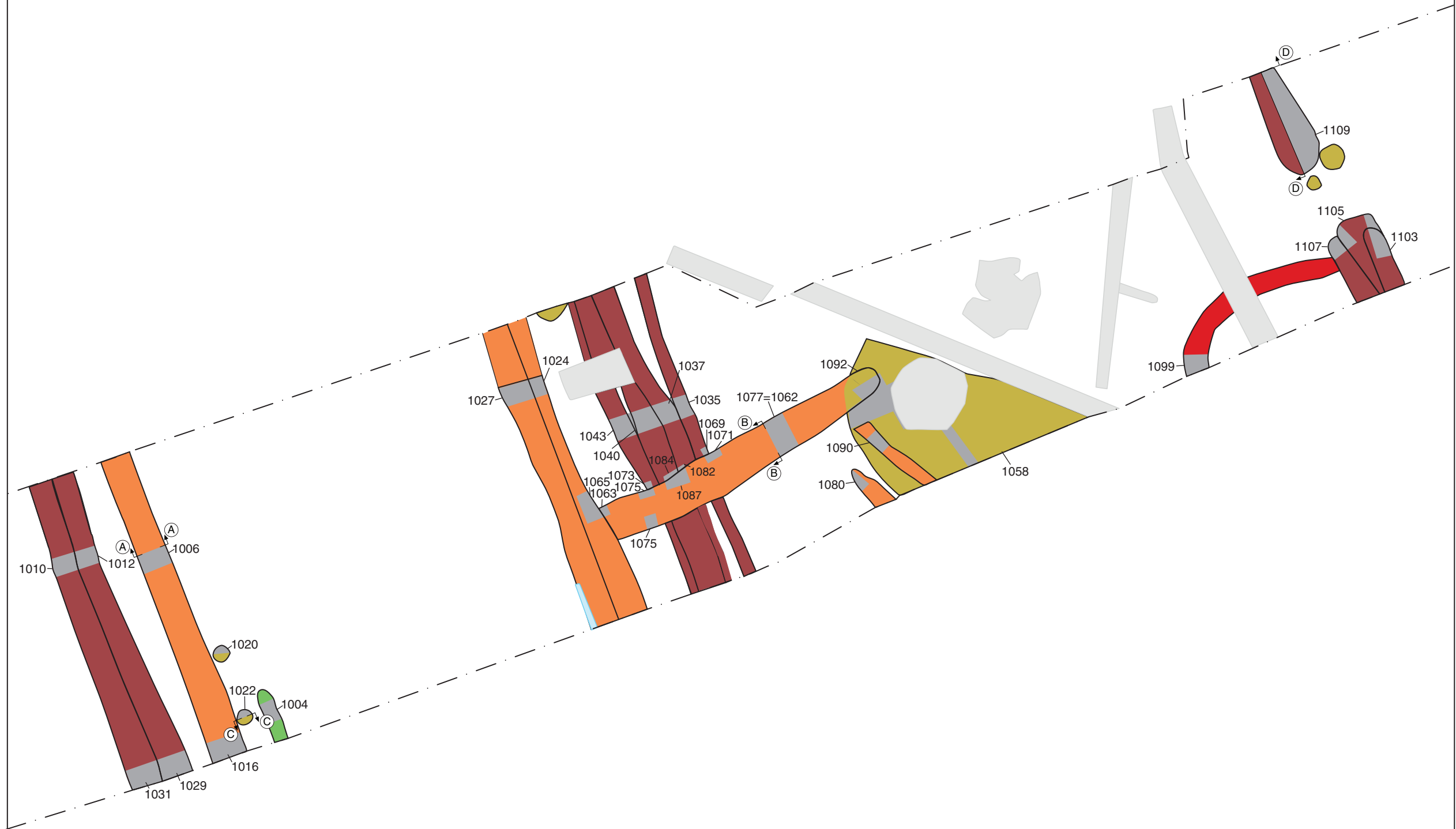
PROJECT TITLE
Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme
Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE
Location of observed ground works

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	01/09/2016	2
APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE@A3	1:2500	

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- limit of excavation
- Prehistoric
- Late Iron Age to Early Roman
- 2nd to 4th century AD
- Romano-British
- Medieval/post-medieval
- excavated section through feature
- modern
- field drain
- section location




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PROJECT TITLE
Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme
 Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE
**Location of observed ground works:
 Area C**

DRAWN BY	LD	PROJECT NO.	660631	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	01/09/2016	3
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- excavation area
- archaeological feature
- unexcavated archaeological feature
- modern
- field drain

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PROJECT TITLE
 Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme
 Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Location of observed ground works:
 Area C

<small>DRAWN BY</small> LD	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 660631	<small>FIGURE NO.</small>
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DB	<small>DATE</small> 01/09/2016	4
<small>APPROVED BY</small> SJ	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:500	

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5



6



7



8

- 5 Area A, looking west
- 6 Area B, levelling layer 1117, looking east
- 7 Area D, looking east
- 8 Area E, looking west


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FIGURE TITLE
Photographs

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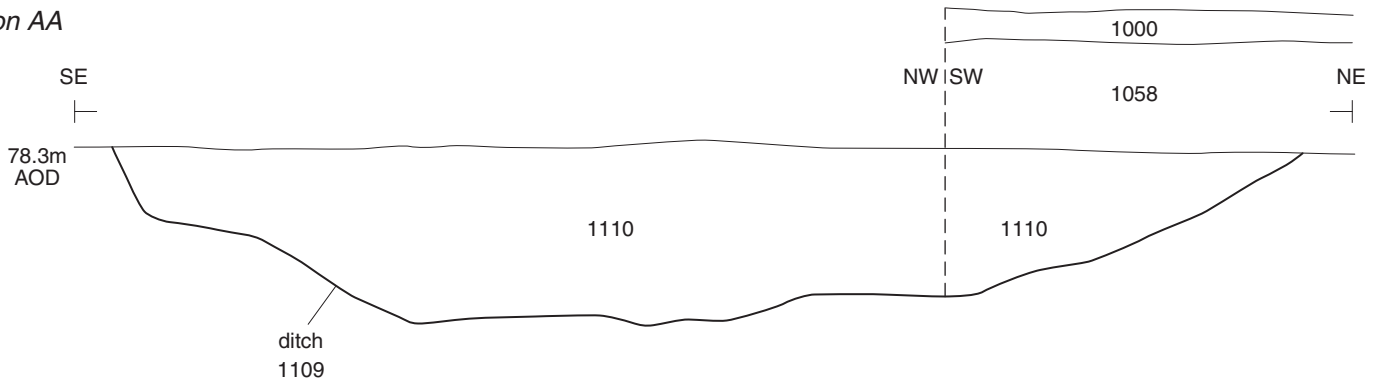
Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme
 Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Ditches 1103, 1105, 1107 and 1109,
 looking north-west (1m scale)**

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Section AA



Ditch terminus 1109, looking north-west (1m scale)



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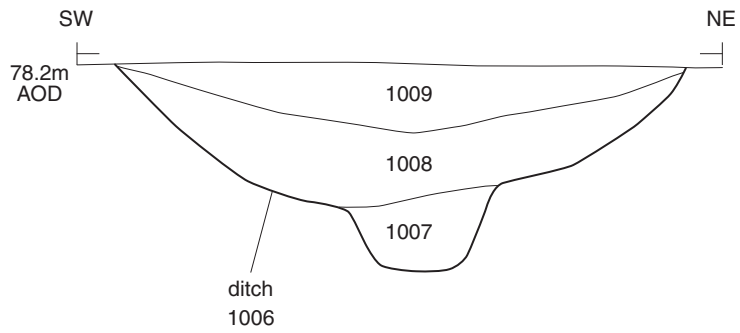
Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme
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FIGURE TITLE

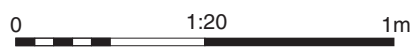
Ditch terminus 1109: section and photograph

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APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE@A4	1:20	10

Section BB



Ditch 1006, looking north-west (1m scale)



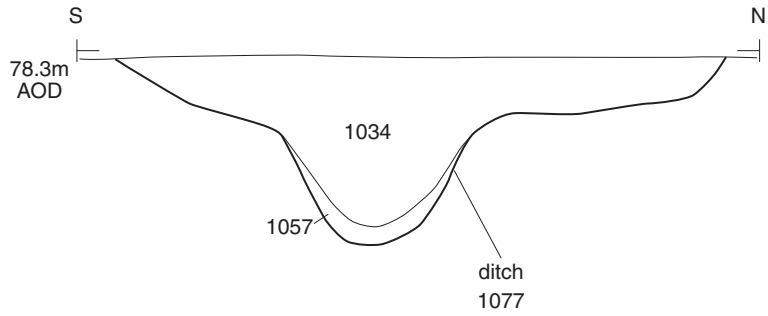
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PROJECT TITLE
 Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme
 Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Ditch 1006: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	LD	PROJECT NO.	660631	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	01/09/2016	11
APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE@A4	1:20	

Section CC



Ditch 1077, looking west (1m scale)



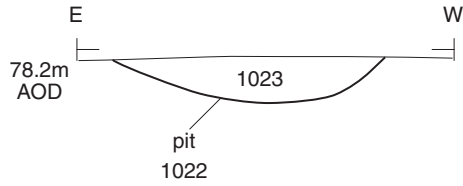
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PROJECT TITLE
 Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme
 Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Ditch 1077: section and photograph

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Section DD



Pit 1022, looking south (0.3m scale)

0 1:20 1m



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PROJECT TITLE

Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme
Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Pit 1022: section and photograph

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APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE@A4	1:20	13



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PROJECT TITLE

Stocklake Urban Improvement Scheme
 Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Layer 1058, looking north-west
 (1m scale)**

<i>DRAWN BY</i>	LD	<i>PROJECT NO.</i>	660631	<i>FIGURE NO.</i>
<i>CHECKED BY</i>	DB	<i>DATE</i>	09/01/2016	14
<i>APPROVED BY</i>	SJ	<i>SCALE@A4</i>	N/A	

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