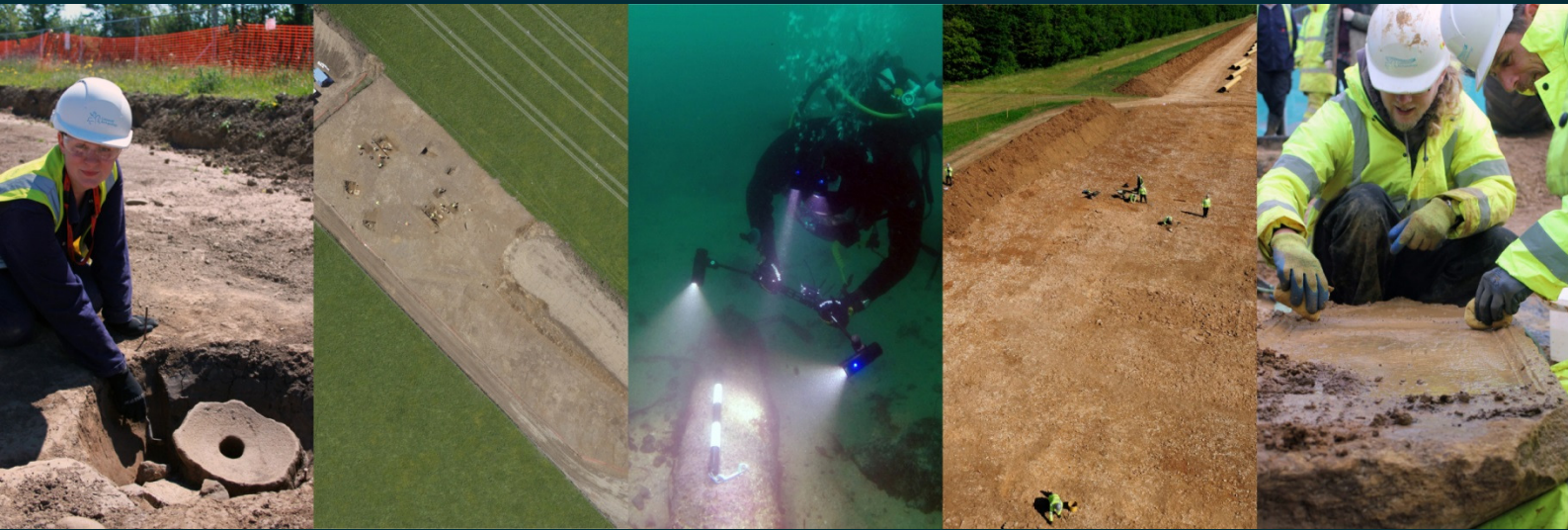


**Park Farm  
Church Lane, Aston Clinton  
Buckinghamshire**

*Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
Archaeology Collective Ltd

CA Project: 660636  
CA Report No: 16035

Site Code: PFAC16  
Accession no: AYBCM: 2016.13

February 2016

Amended 23rd February 2016



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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Park Farm, Church Lane, Aston Clinton
<b>Location:</b>	Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire
<b>NGR:</b>	SP 8779 1199
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	18th-20th January 2016
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Buckinghamshire Museums Service
<b>Site Code:</b>	PFAC16

In January 2016, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the west of Church Lane, Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire. The evaluation, which was commissioned by Archaeology Collective, acting on behalf of Laxton Properties Ltd, was carried out in support of a planning application for the residential development of the site.

A desk-based assessment carried out by Archaeology Collective concluded that there were no designated or undesignated heritage assets within the site, although it was identified as being situated adjacent to Akeman Street, a major Roman road, and Late Iron Age, Roman and medieval settlement and activity was identified in the wider area.

The evaluation identified the remains of a ditch system, which was initially considered to be Roman in date, based on the recovery of two sherds of Romano-British pottery from one of the ditches. However, the abraded condition of the pottery and the alignment of the ditches, which were parallel with Church Lane, suggest that the Roman material is residual and the ditches date to the medieval period. It is therefore likely that the ditches are the remains of medieval plot boundaries aligned on Church Lane, which originally extended further to the south-west to provide access to the medieval watermill. However, it is worth noting that Church Lane follows the general north-east to south-west alignment of prehistoric trackways and boundaries in the vicinity, so a Roman date for the ditches cannot be discounted. The location and orientation of one of the ditches in the northern corner of the site corresponds with a field boundary shown on late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps of the site; the boundary is not shown on the 1960 edition of the Ordnance Survey map, indicating that it had been backfilled by this time.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In January 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land to the west of Church Lane, Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire (site centred on NGR: SP 8779 1199; Fig. 1). The evaluation, which was commissioned by Archaeology Collective (AC), acting on behalf of Laxton Properties Ltd, was carried out in support of a planning application for the residential development of the site (Aylesbury Vale District Council planning ref. 15/03627/AOP).
- 1.2 The scope of the programme of archaeological investigation was determined following discussions between AC and Eliza Alqassar, Buckinghamshire County Council's Archaeological Officer (BCCAO), archaeological advisor to Aylesbury Vale District Council. The discussions were informed by the results of an *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* prepared by AC (2015a). The scope of the evaluation was formalised in a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) prepared by AC (2015b), detailing the requirement for 210m of trial trench to investigate a representative sample of the proposed development area. A site monitoring visit was undertaken on the 20th January 2016 by BCCAO.
- 1.3 The project was carried out in accordance with the WSI (AC 2015a) and abided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) procedural documents *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).

## 2. BACKGROUND

### ***Site location, topography and geology***

- 2.1 The village of Aston Clinton lies close to the centre of the parish on level ground at the foot of the Chiltern Escarpment. The proposed development area is situated to the west of Church Lane, on the southern side of the village (Fig. 1). It covers an area of approximately 1.98ha, of which roughly 0.82ha was available for trenching. It comprises the farm buildings, slurry lagoon and farmyard of Park Farm, as well as open ground (currently rough pasture) to the south and west, and a small area of allotment at the northern end of the site. The site slopes from north to south, from c.

98m to 95m above Ordnance Datum (aOD), where the property boundary is marked by a small stream. The parish church of St Michael and All Angels is situated immediately to the east of the proposed development area.

- 2.2 The geology within the site comprises undifferentiated Cretaceous mudstones, siltstones and sandstones of the Gault Formation and Upper Greensand Formation (BGS 2016). Superficial deposits of heavy clay, derived from the weathered Gault beds, with intermittent drift deposits of glacial till have been identified in the village by the Buckinghamshire Museum Archaeology Service (AC 2015a).

### ***Archaeological and historical background***

- 2.3 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been presented in detail in the *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment* prepared by AC (2015a). In brief, this concluded that there were no designated or undesignated heritage assets within the site, although it was identified as being located in an area where archaeological remains could be encountered, particularly those relating to the Late Iron Age/Roman and medieval periods. Reference to the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER) identified a number of archaeological sites in the surrounding area.

### **Prehistoric**

- 2.4 In 1915, a Palaeolithic hand-axe was found to the north of the village of Buckland and metal detectorists have recovered a Bronze Age socketed axe and small collections of Iron Age coins in the general vicinity. In 1871 an amphora, containing earth and charcoal, was found 400m to the west of Quaintways Farm; it is possible that the amphora accompanied a Late Iron Age cremation burial, similar to those recorded in south-east England. More recently, archaeological evaluations carried out prior to the construction of the Aston Clinton bypass revealed a series of late prehistoric settlements to the north of the village; these appear to have been sited on deposits of free draining sands and gravels, which are not present within the proposed development area.

### **Roman**

- 2.5 The Romano-British landscape around Aston Clinton was dominated by Akeman Street, a military road running between Cirencester (*Corinium*) and St Albans (*Verulamium*). The Lower Icknield Way, which may have prehistoric origins, intersects Akeman Street c. 1km to the south-east of the site. Isolated finds of

Romano-British material, including coins, pottery and animal bone, have been recovered during archaeological works associated with development within Aston Clinton. In 2009, an evaluation carried out by CA revealed a series of probable Romano-British field boundaries on land to the north of Brook Street (CA 2009).

### **Medieval and later**

- 2.6 The site is situated on the opposite side of Church Lane from the medieval church of St. Michael and All Angels. The earliest fabric, the southern arcade of the nave, is 13th-century in date (c.1270); the irregular layout of this arcade suggests that it may represent a westward extension of an earlier (12th-century) nave. The church, which is a Grade II\* Listed building, was extensively restored in 1867.
- 2.7 A moated manor house of probable medieval origin formerly lay immediately south-west of the churchyard; its site has been completely levelled and lies partially beneath the current cricket ground.
- 2.8 Today the southern end of Church Lane terminates just south of the cricket field, beside a copse on the edge of Aston Clinton Park. In the medieval period the lane continued southwards to Aston watermill.
- 2.9 Situated within the centre of the village, opposite the parish church and moated manor house and fronting the lane leading to the village watermill, the site lies close to the nucleus of the medieval village. The location of the medieval village is unknown. No earthworks indicative of former cottage and garden plots (crofts and tofts) have been recorded, in contrast with the neighbouring village of Buckland where extensive earthworks of the shrunken village have been recorded.
- 2.10 Ridge and furrow earthworks have been recorded previously in the western half of the site, indicating that this area lay within the open fields surrounding the village in the medieval period. Map evidence indicates that the site of Park Farm, which occupies the eastern half of the site, dates from at least 1816. Its previous history is unknown but there was considered to be a high potential for encountering evidence for medieval settlement within this half of the application site.



### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (AC 2015b), 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 the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The results will enable Aylesbury Vale District Council, as advised by BCCAO, 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 fieldwork comprised the excavation of eight trenches (three 30m, four 25m and one 20m trench) in the locations shown in Figure 2. The trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with *Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual* (CA 2014).
- 4.2 The trenches were excavated using a JCB 3CX mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the geological substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2007).
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (CA 2003); no deposits were encountered that were suitable for sampling. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with *Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 2005). Animal bone from modern pits in Trench 1 was not collected.
- 4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation 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 Museums Service along with the site archive (Accession no. AYBCM: 2016.13). A summary of information from this project, as set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. EVALUATION RESULTS

### *Summary*

- 5.1 The site comprised an irregular block of pasture to the south-west of Park Farm, extending to the west of the slurry lagoon and northwards into a small allotment to the immediate west of the farmyard (Fig. 2). Due to site constraints, Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 6 were moved slightly from their intended locations, as shown in the WSI. No features were encountered in Trenches 4, 5 and 7, other than a modern land drain passing through Trenches 4 and 5 and modern rubbish pits in Trench 7. A summary of the contexts is given in Appendix A.
- 5.2 Two abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from a recut ditch in Trench 1 at the north-east edge of the site and a fragment of Roman roof tile was recovered from a post-medieval/modern ditch in Trench 2, just to the north-west. The occurrence of Roman material in these features demonstrates that there had been some activity along the south side of Akeman Street in the Roman period. However, the date of the ditch from which the pottery was recovered is uncertain as one of the sherds was heavily abraded and the alignment of the ditch, along with the alignment of those encountered in Trenches 3, 6 and 8, was parallel with Church Lane. This suggests that they may be the remains of plot boundaries associated with the medieval village, rather than being the remains of a Roman ditch system. However, Church Lane follows the general north-east to south-west alignment of prehistoric boundaries and trackways in the vicinity, so a Roman date for the ditches cannot be discounted. A sequence of recut ditches in Trench 2, from which the Roman tile fragment was retrieved, along with two sherds of medieval pottery, corresponds with the position of a field boundary shown on historic mapping, suggesting that they formed part of a post-medieval/modern field boundary.

### *General stratigraphy*

- 5.3 The geological substrate was encountered at a depth of between 0.4m and 0.7m below current ground level (bcgl), between 95.83 aOD and 93.84 aOD. There was a

marked change in the composition of the geological substrate between the north-eastern and south-western parts of the site, corresponding with the break of slope down to the small stream at the site's south-western boundary. At the south-western end of the site the substrate comprised compact chalk and flints, while the higher ground to the north-east comprised light greyish-brown clay. The subsoil had an average thickness of 0.20m and consisted of light greyish-brown silty clay; the topsoil had an average thickness of 0.20m and consisted of dark greyish-brown silty clay.

### ***Medieval***

#### **Trench 1**

- 5.4 Passing down the length of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment was a wide, shallow ditch (107), measuring c. 1.8m wide by 0.52m deep (Figs 3 and 4). It had been recut on the same alignment by a slightly off-centre ditch (109), measuring up to 1.15m wide by 0.36m deep. Two sherds of Romano-British pottery, one heavily abraded, were recovered from the fill (110) of 109, but other considerations suggest that the ditch is probably medieval in date. The ditch was sealed by subsoil and its north-west end was cut by modern pits containing the skeletal remains of two farm animals (probably sheep).
- 5.5 Pit 103, which measured 1.85m long by at least 0.9m wide, was located at the south-west end of Trench 1 (Fig. 5). It was excavated to a depth of 0.25m but the base was not attained due to the rapid ingress of groundwater. The sides of the feature were irregular and eroded, while the lower part of the slope appeared to be vertical. The fill consisted of mid greyish-brown silty clay (104) and contained a small assemblage of animal bone. The pit was cut by ditch 109, suggesting that the pit is contemporary in date.

### ***Post-medieval/modern***

#### **Trench 2**

- 5.6 A sequence of four shallow, wide intercutting ditches on a north-east to south-west alignment was located at the western end of the trench (Fig. 7). The earliest ditch (207) was cut into the substrate to a depth of 0.30m. This has silted up with an homogeneous fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay (208), before being re-cut on the same alignment by 203 and 206. The final ditch in the sequence was 209, which also appeared to have silted-up naturally, with a homogeneous fill of mid greyish-brown silty clay.

- 5.7 Immediately to the east of ditch 209, a single isolated feature (211) was investigated. This contained a fill of mottled greyish-brown silty clay (212) with a diffuse lower horizon with the substrate, suggestive of bioturbation. This feature was interpreted as a probable tree bole.

### ***Undated***

#### **Trench 3**

- 5.8 Two ditches were identified in this trench, although neither contained any artefactual material so they remain undated; however, they were both sealed by the subsoil, suggesting that they are probably medieval or earlier in date.
- 5.9 In the centre of the trench there was a shallow ditch (303) that was aligned north-east to south-west and measured c. 0.4m wide by 0.15m deep (Figs 6 and 8). This was cut by a small pit (305) filled with mid greyish-brown silty clay.
- 5.10 Passing through the northern end of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment was ditch 307, which measured 1.45m wide by 0.36m deep (Fig. 9).

#### **Trench 6**

- 5.11 Passing through the centre of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment were two parallel ditches (603 and 605), spaced c. 6m apart (Figs 10 and 11). They were up to 0.35m wide and 0.15m deep and ditch 605 terminated within the trench.
- 5.12 At the south-east end of the trench a large feature backfilled with topsoil was investigated and was found to contain a variety of domestic refuse dating to the 19th century. The feature was interpreted as a midden associated with the 19th-century occupation of Park Farm.

#### **Trench 8**

- 5.13 Ditch 804, which was on a north-east to south-west alignment, was encountered at the south-west end of the trench (Figs 12 and 13). It measured c. 1.3m wide by 0.38m deep and was filled with a homogeneous deposit of mid whitish-grey silty clay (805). A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from this deposit.
- 5.14 The ditch was sealed by a deposit of made-ground, consisting of light brownish-grey silty clay (802), which may have been deposited relatively recently in order to level

the ground around the mobile phone mast situated immediately to the north of the south-east end of the trench.

## 6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material from the evaluation was hand-recovered from two deposits (both ditch fills). The recovered material dates to the Roman and medieval periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric, as presented in Table 1, Appendix B.

### *Pottery: Roman*

6.2 Pottery of Roman date comprises two bodysherds (16g) from fill 110 of ditch 109. A sherd of central Gaulish samian, of 2nd century date (Webster 1996, 3) is heavily abraded. In an unabraded condition is a sherd in a reduced coarseware fabric with common quartz and mudstone inclusions. A broad Roman date is tentatively suggested.

### *Medieval*

6.3 Two joining unfeathered bodysherds (16g) in a sandy coarseware fabric (SCW) were retrieved from fill 204 of ditch 203. Condition is moderate to good. This fabric may compare with Fabric C, subtype b (relatively fine with a reddish-brown core) identified by Mynard (1975, 106) from excavations at Hunter Street, Buckingham, which is dateable to the 12th to 13th centuries. An unfeathered bodysherd in a coarser sandy coarseware fabric (SCW2) recorded in fill 212 of tree bole 211 is likely to be of a similar date.

### *Ceramic building material*

6.4 Fill 204 of ditch 203 produced a fragment of imbrex (78g), which is of Roman date. It is in a slightly abraded condition.

A fragment of ceramic building material in poor condition, from fill 212 of tree bole 211, is of uncertain date.



## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### ***Animal Bone*** by Andy Clarke

- 7.1 A total of eight fragments (104g) of animal bone were recovered by hand from deposit 204, the fill of ditch feature 203, in association with artefacts dating to the medieval period (Table 1, Appendix C). The bone was well preserved, and despite being subject to both historical and modern damage, it was possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and horse (*Equus caballus*). Each of these species were commonly exploited domestic animals during the medieval period (Baker and Worley, 2014); however, due to the low recovery rate no further interpretative inference can be made beyond species identification.
- 7.2 A further 11 fragments (403g) were recovered from four undated features; pit 103, ditches 105 and 804 and tree bowl 211. The bone shared similar preservational characteristics as described for the medieval material and once again the remains of cattle and sheep/goat were identified.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The results of the evaluation at Park Farm confirmed that geophysical survey would have been unlikely to provide meaningful results, given the degree of modern disturbance from farm-related activities and the amount of metal debris noted on the site. As a consequence, interpretation of the archaeological features that were identified within the proposed development area is constrained by the absence of information the survey would have provided.
- 8.2 Evidence for Roman activity was encountered at the north-eastern edge of the site, adjacent to Akeman Street. This comprised two abraded sherds of Romano-British pottery from a recut ditch near the farm buildings and a fragment of Roman roof tile (*imbrex*) recovered from a post-medieval/modern ditch nearby. The occurrence of Roman material in these features demonstrates that there had been some activity along the south side of Akeman Street in the Roman period, although the nature of this activity is uncertain as the Roman material is probably all residual (certainly residual in the case of the tile), given that it is so abraded. It is likely that the focus of Roman settlement in the vicinity lies 1km to the east of the site, near the junction of Akeman Street and Lower Icknield Way, where recent excavations carried out by

University of Leicester Archaeological Services investigated the remains of a Roman enclosure off Stablebridge Road.

- 8.3 The alignment of the ditch from which the Roman pottery was recovered, along with the alignment of those encountered in three of the other trenches, appears to conform to the alignment of Church Lane, which once extended south-westwards towards the medieval watermill. This suggests that the ditches may be the remains of plot boundaries associated with the medieval village, rather than being the remains of a Roman ditch system. However, it is worth noting that the alignment of Church Lane corresponds with the general north-east to south-west trend of prehistoric land boundaries and trackways in the surrounding area, so a Roman date for the ditch system cannot be discounted. Medieval pottery dating to the 12th/13th centuries was recovered from the fill of a post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch in the northern corner of the site, indicating medieval activity in the vicinity at this time.
- 8.4 The sequence of recut ditches in the northern corner of the site, from which the Roman tile fragment and medieval pottery was retrieved, corresponds with the position of a former field boundary shown on late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps of the area, suggesting that they are the remains of a post-medieval/modern field boundary (Fig. 14). The boundary is not shown on the Ordnance Survey's 1960 edition of the map, indicating that it had been backfilled by that time.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 The fieldwork was undertaken by Jake Streatfeild-James, assisted by Sam Dixon, Kim Devereux-West and Mike Hughes. The report was written by Jake Streatfeild-James, with contributions from Jacky Somerville and Andy Clarke, and the illustrations were prepared by Sam O'Leary. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Simon Carlyle.



## 10. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No.	Context No.	Type	Context interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D/T (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.2	
	101	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.4	
	102	Layer	Natural	Mid grey silty clay	-	-	-	
	103	Cut	Pit	Cut of vertical sided pit	1.85	0.88	>0.25	
	104	Fill	Pit Fill	Fill of 103, mid grey-brown silty clay	1.85	0.88	>0.25	
	105	Cut	Ditch	Cut of shallow ditch	>10	>0.40	0.38	
	106	Fill	Fill	Fill of 105, light grey-brown silty clay	>10	>0.40	0.38	
	107	Cut	Ditch	Cut of shallow ditch	>10	1.77	0.52	
	108	Fill	Fill	Fill of 107, mid blue-grey silty clay	>10	1.77	0.52	
	109	Cut	Ditch	Recut of 107, shallow ditch	>10	1.15	0.36	
	110	Fill	Fill	Fill of recut 109, light blue-grey silty clay	>10	1.15	0.36	
2	200	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.20	
	201	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.40	
	202	Layer	Natural	Mid grey silty clay	-	-	-	
	203	Cut	Ditch	Cut of shallow ditch	>1.6	>1.0	0.50	
	204	Fill	Fill	Fill of 203, dark grey silty clay	>1.6	>1.0	0.50	
	205	Cut	Ditch	Cut of shallow ditch	>1.6	0.80	0.35	
	206	Fill	Fill	Fill of 205, mid grey-brown silty clay	>1.6	0.80	0.35	
	207	Cut	Ditch	Cut of shallow ditch	>1.6	0.55	0.30	
	208	Fill	Fill	Fill of 207, mid grey-brown silty clay	>1.6	0.55	0.30	
	209	Cut	Ditch	Cut of shallow ditch	>1.6	1.70	0.35	
	210	Fill	Fill	Fill of 209, mid grey brown silty clay	>1.6	1.70	0.35	
	212	Fill	Bioturbation	Fill of 211, mottled mid grey-brown clay	0.55	0.56	0.13	
3	300	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.21	
	301	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.37	
	302	Layer	Natural	Light grey clay	-	-	-	
	303	Cut	Ditch	Cut of shallow linear	>10	0.42	0.15	
	304	Fill	Fill	Fill of 303, light grey brown silty clay	>10	0.42	0.15	
	305	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular cut of pit, steep sides, concave base	0.70	0.60	0.20	
	306	Fill	Pit Fill	Fill of 305, dark grey brown silty clay	0.70	0.60	0.20	
	307	Cut	Ditch	Cut of shallow linear	>1.6	1.45	0.36	
	308	Fill	Fill	Fill of 307, light bluish grey silty clay	>1.6	1.45	0.36	
4	400	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.18	
	401	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.29	
	402	Layer	Natural	Light grey-brown clay	-	-	-	
5	500	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.20	
	501	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.25	
	502	Layer	Natural	Light grey-brown chalky clay	-	-	-	
6	600	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown clayey silt	-	-	0.20	
	601	Layer	Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silty clay	-	-	0.30	
	602	Layer	Natural	Light grey-brown clayey chalk	-	-	-	
	603	Cut	Ditch	Cut of small, shallow gully	>1.6	0.35	0.15	
	604	Fill	Fill	Fill of 603, mid brown grey chalky clay	>1.6	0.35	0.15	
	605	Cut	Ditch Terminus	Cut of small, shallow linear gully	>1.4	0.25	0.15	



	606	Fill	Fill of Terminus	Fill of 605, mid grey brown chalky clay	>1.4	0.25	0.15	
7	700	Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey-brown sandy silt	-	-	0.10	
	701	Layer	Subsoil	Mid red-brown sandy silt	-	-	0.28	
	702	Layer	Made Ground	Dark brown grey silty clay	-	-	0.19	
	703	Layer	Natural	Light grey white compact chalk	-	-	-	
8	800	Layer	Topsoil	Dark brown-grey sandy silt	-	-	0.18	
	801	Layer	Subsoil	Mid red-brown sandy silt	-	-	0.25	
	802	Layer	Made Ground	Light brown-grey silty clay	-	-	0.29	
	803	Layer	Natural	White chalk and flints, compacted	-	-	-	
	804	Cut	Ditch	Cut of steep sided ditch	>1.6	1.26	0.38	
	805	Fill	Fill	Fill of 804, mid white grey silty clay	>1.6	1.26	0.38	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
110	Roman pottery	Central Gaulish samian	<b>LEZ SA</b>	1	6	RB
	Roman pottery	Mudstone-tempered fabric	<b>MUD</b>	1	10	
204	Medieval pottery	Reduced sandy coarseware	SCW	2	16	C12-C13 RB
	Roman ceramic building material	Imbrex		1	78	
212	Medieval pottery	Reduced sandy coarseware	SCW2	1	5	C12-C13
	Ceramic building material	Fragment		1	6	

\* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

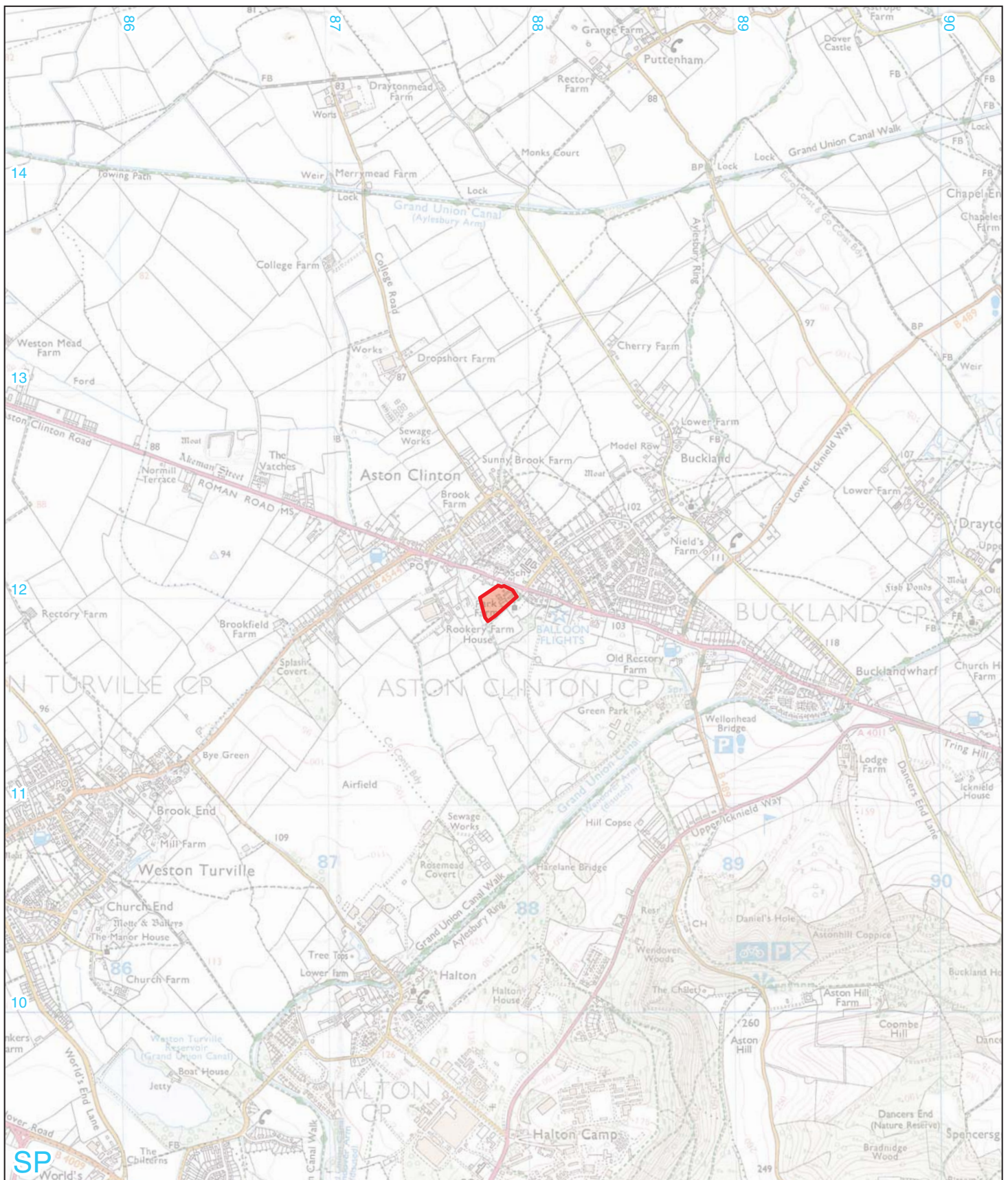
Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	EQ	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Medieval</b>									
203	204	1	2	2		2	1	8	104
<b>Undated</b>									
103	104	1						1	208
105	106	3	1		1			5	179
211	212					2		2	8
804	805	1			2			3	78
<b>subtotal</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>403</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	
<b>Weight</b>		<b>468</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>577</b>	

BOS = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; EQ = horse; LM = cow size mammal; MM = sheep size mammal; Ind = indeterminate

**APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Park Farm, Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire	
Short description	The evaluation identified the remains of a ditch system, which was initially considered to be Roman in date, based on the recovery of two sherds of Romano-British pottery from one of the ditches. However, the abraded condition of the pottery and the alignment of the ditches, which were parallel with Church Lane, suggest that the Roman material is residual and the ditches date to the medieval period. It is therefore likely that the ditches are the remains of medieval plot boundaries aligned on Church Lane, which originally extended further to the south-west to provide access to the medieval watermill. However, it is worth noting that Church Lane follows the general north-east to south-west alignment of prehistoric trackways and boundaries in the vicinity, so a Roman date for the ditches cannot be discounted. The location and orientation of one of the ditches in the northern corner of the site corresponds with a field boundary shown on late 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps of the site; the boundary is not shown on the 1960 edition of the Ordnance Survey map, indicating that it had been backfilled by this time.	
Project dates	18th– 20th January 2016	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	DBA (AC 2015a)	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type	Probable medieval plot boundaries	
Significant finds	RB pottery and tile, medieval pottery	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Church Lane, Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire	
Study area	1.98 ha	
Site co-ordinates	SP 8779 1199	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology (CA)	
Project Brief originator	-	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Archaeology Collective	
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle (CA)	
Project Supervisor	Jake Streatfeild-James (CA)	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVE</b>		
	Accession no: AYBCM: 2016.13	Content
Physical	Buckinghamshire Museums	Pottery
Paper	Service	Site records
Digital	Buckinghamshire HER	Report, digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Park Farm, Aston Clinton, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>16035</b>		



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Park Farm, Aston Clinton  
 Buckinghamshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

<b>DRAWN BY</b> SO	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 660636	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> DB	<b>DATE</b> 10-02-2016	<b>1</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b> SC	<b>SCALE@A4</b> 1:25,000	

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- site boundary
- evaluation trench/excavation area
- archaeological feature
- modern
- field drain
- treethrow
- section location

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**PROJECT TITLE**  
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**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan, showing  
 archaeological features

DRAWN BY	SO	PROJECT NO.	660636	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	10/02/2016	<b>2</b>
APPROVED BY	SC	SCALE@A3	1:750	

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3



4

- 3 *Trench 1, general view looking north-east (1m scales)*
- 4 *Trench 1, ditches 107 and 109, looking north-west (scale 1m)*



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*PROJECT TITLE*

Park Farm, Aston Clinton  
 Buckinghamshire

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Trench 1 general view and ditches 107 and 109 photographs**

<i>DRAWN BY</i>	<b>SO</b>	<i>PROJECT NO.</i>	<b>660636</b>	<i>FIGURE NO.</i>
<i>CHECKED BY</i>	<b>DB</b>	<i>DATE</i>	<b>10/02/2016</b>	<b>3 &amp; 4</b>
<i>APPROVED BY</i>	<b>SC</b>	<i>SCALE@A4</i>	<b>N/A</b>	



5



6

- 5 Trench 1, pit 103, looking south-east (scale 1m)
- 6 Trench 3, general view, looking north-east (scale 1m)



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PROJECT TITLE

Park Farm, Aston Clinton  
 Buckinghamshire

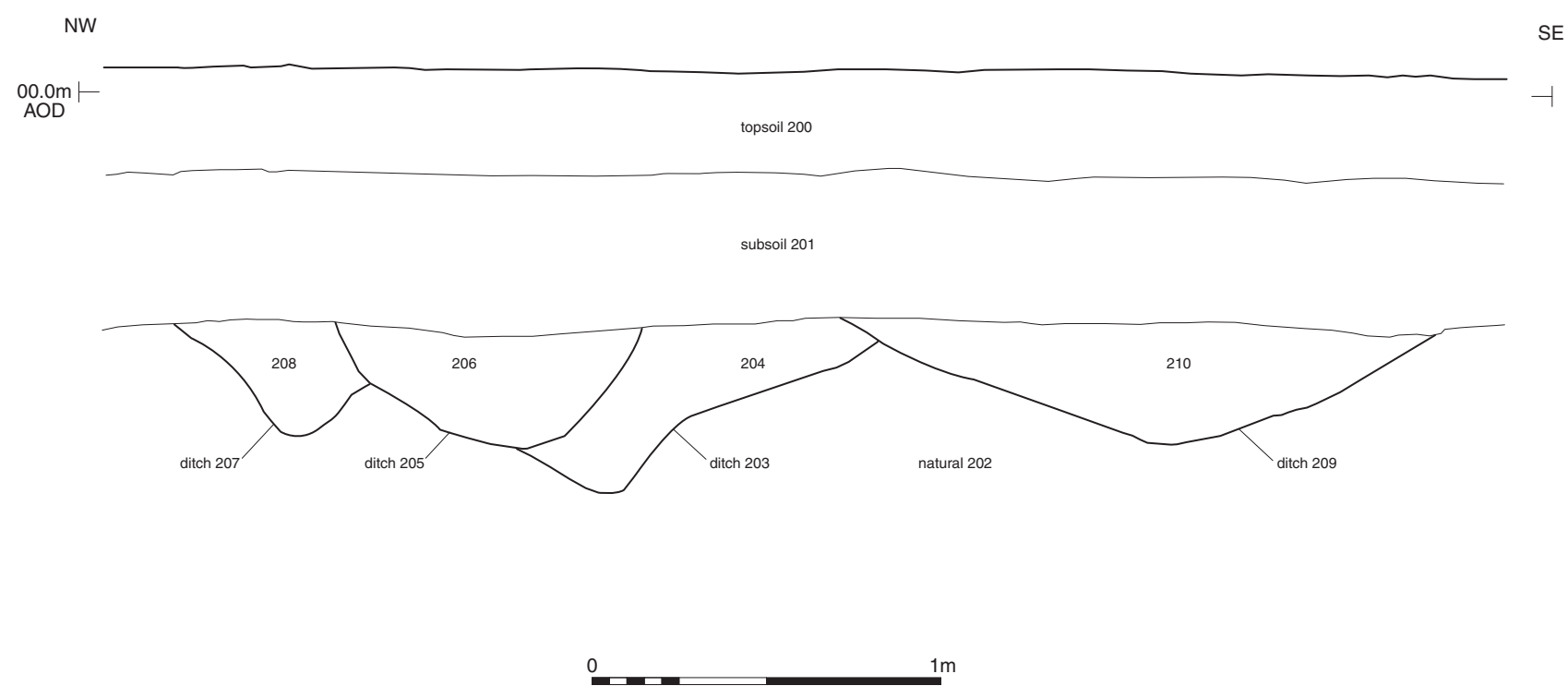
FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	10/02/2016	5 & 6
APPROVED BY	SC	SCALE@A4	N/A	



Section AA



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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 2, ditches 203, 205, 207 and  
209, looking north-east**

DRAWN BY	SO	PROJECT NO.	660636	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	10/02/2016	7
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8



9

8 Trench 3, ditches 303 and 305, looking north (scale 1m)

9 Trench 3, ditch 307, looking south-west (scale 1m)



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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	10/02/2016	8 & 9
APPROVED BY	SC	SCALE@A4	N/A	



10



11

10 Trench 6, general view, looking south-east (1m scales)

11 Trench 6, ditch 603, looking north (scale 0.3m)



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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	10/02/2016	10 & 11
APPROVED BY	SC	SCALE@A4	N/A	



12



13

12 Trench 8, general view, looking south-west (1m scales)

13 Trench 8, ditch 804, looking south-east (scale 1m)



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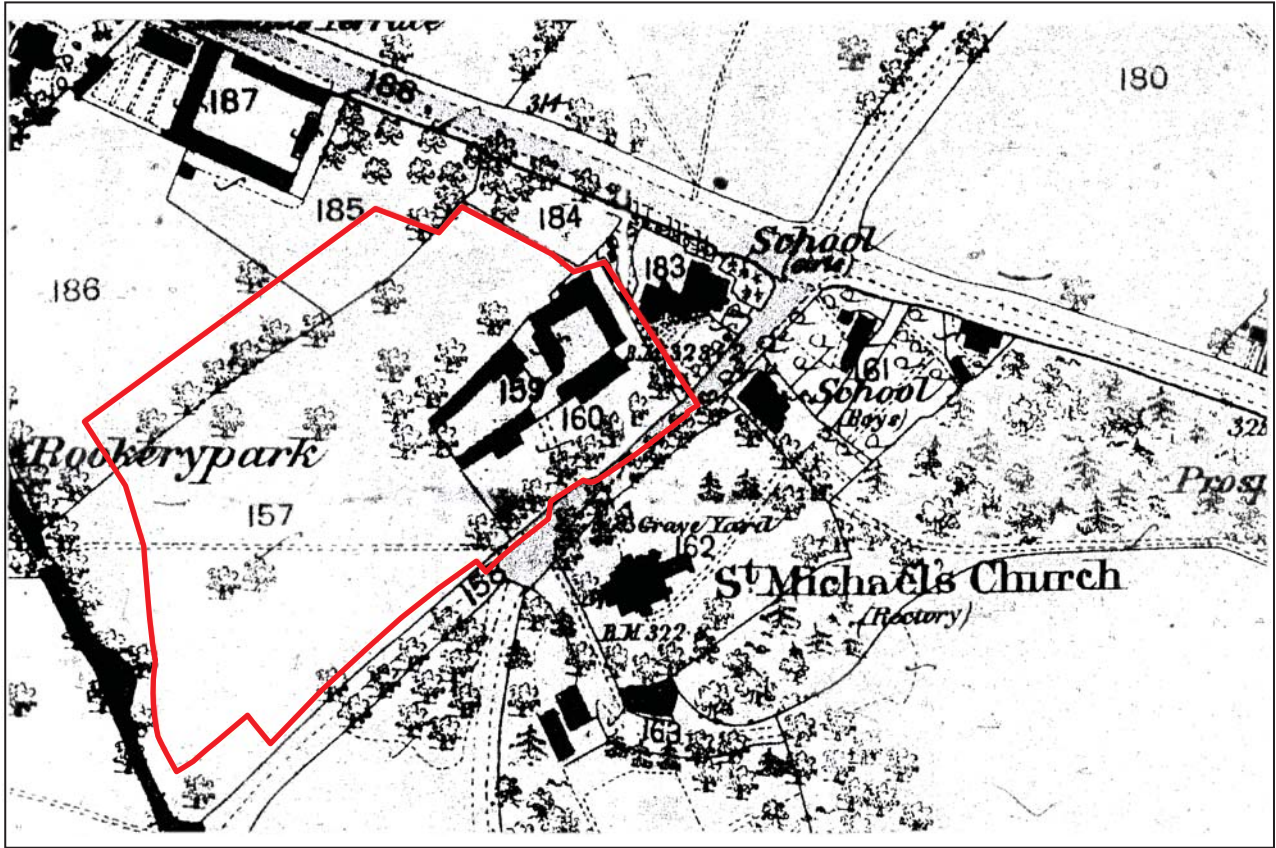
PROJECT TITLE

Park Farm, Aston Clinton  
 Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 8, general view, and ditch 804  
 photographs**

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CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	10/02/2016	<b>12 &amp; 13</b>
APPROVED BY	SC	SCALE@A4	N/A	



 site boundary



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**PROJECT TITLE**

Park Farm, Aston Clinton  
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**FIGURE TITLE**

**Detail from the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1879**

DRAWN BY	SO	PROJECT NO.	660636	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	10/02/2016	
APPROVED BY	SC	SCALE@A4	1:2000 (approx)	<b>14</b>

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