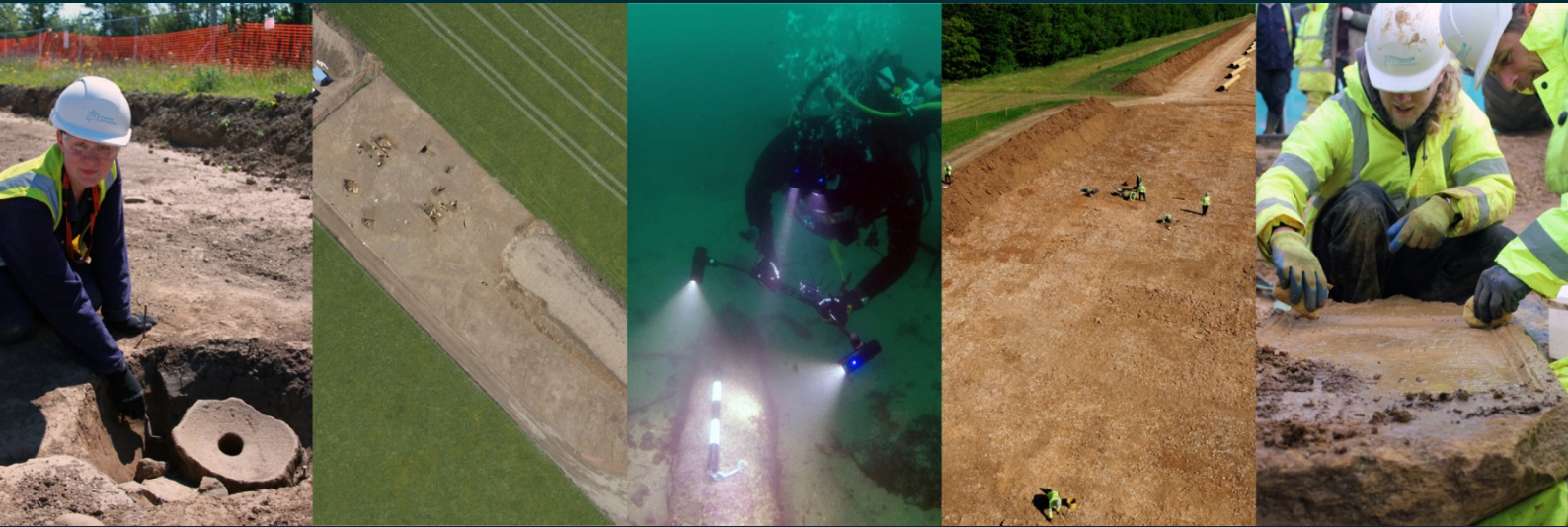


**Land south of Little Horwood Road
Great Horwood
Buckinghamshire**
Archaeological Evaluation



for
CgMs Consulting

CA Project: 661099
CA Report: 18253

May 2018



Land south of Little Horwood Road Great Horwood Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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Document Control Grid						
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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	2
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	6
4. METHODOLOGY	6
5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-6).....	7
6. THE FINDS	8
7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE	9
8. DISCUSSION.....	9
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	10
10. REFERENCES.....	11
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	13
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	15
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	16
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM	17

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
Fig. 2 Trench plan showing archaeological features (1:500)
Fig. 3 Site, looking north-west (photograph)
Fig. 4 Trench 2, looking south-west (photograph)
Fig. 5 Furrow 503 (1:20)
Fig. 6 Trench 6: section and photographs (1:20)

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land south of Little Horwood Road
Location:	Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire
NGR:	477743 231125
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	29 April to 1 May 2018
Planning Reference:	Aylesbury Vale District Council 16/03538/AOP
Location of Archive:	to be deposited with Buckinghamshire Museum Service
Site Code:	LHO 18

During April and May 2018, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land south of Little Horwood Road, Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire. This evaluation was undertaken in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the planning consent for the residential development of the site. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of seven trenches.

Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its location on the western edge of the village of Great Horwood, which has pre-Norman origins. The Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record records prehistoric, Roman and Medieval sites within the immediate vicinity.

A single east/west orientated ditch containing two sherds of 5th to 8th-century pottery was identified close to the southern boundary of the site.

Medieval plough furrows, the remains of the open field system that once surrounded the village of Great Horwood, were encountered across the majority of the site.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between April and May 2018, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land south of Little Horwood Road, Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire (centred at NGR: 477743 231125; Fig. 1). The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Consulting.
- 1.2 Planning permission for a residential development of up to 30 dwellings, with associated amenity green space and sustainable drainage was granted by Aylesbury Vale District Council (AVDC; the local planning authority), conditional on a programme of archaeological work (ref: 16/03538/AOP).
- 1.3 The scope of the archaeological work, which comprised the excavation of seven trial trenches, was defined during discussions between Richard Smalley, CgMs Consulting and Phil Markham (Senior Archaeologist, Buckinghamshire County Council (SABCC; the archaeological advisors to AVDC).
- 1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a subsequent detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2018) and approved by Phil Markham. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014).

The site

- 1.5 The proposed development site is approximately 1.3ha in area, situated on the western edge of the village of Great Horwood (Fig. 2). The site comprises a single field, formerly under arable cultivation (Fig. 3). It is bounded to the north by Little Horwood Road with arable fields beyond, to the east and south by further agricultural fields and to the west by residential properties and associated gardens of Townsend Cottages. The site lies on relatively flat ground at approximately 126m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 1.6 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Weymouth Member mudstone of the Jurassic period overlain by superficial Quaternary deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2018). This is in turn overlain by lime-rich loamy and clayey soils (Cranfield University Soilscales online 2016). Mixed sands and gravels were identified during the evaluation.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been summarised in a Heritage Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) produced by CgMs Consulting (2016). The following section is summarised from this source. Buckinghamshire HER numbers are given in parenthesis.

Prehistoric period (pre-AD 43)

2.2 There is no evidence for prehistoric activity recorded within the site. Within the wider environs of the site a pit containing Iron Age pottery was identified during evaluation c. 100m to the south-west. An associated pit did not yield any datable evidence (Michaels 2014).

2.3 Geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation, to the south of the site at Winslow Green, identified three late Iron Age settlement sites (EBC17213, EBC17518). The nearest of these was located c. 1km to the south-west and comprised a number of ditched enclosures dating to the 1st century AD (Carlyle 2008).

Roman period (AD 43–AD 410)

2.4 Ploughing in the late 19th century, c. 350m east of the site, revealed a hoard of late Roman silverware (002240000/1/2/3/4/5). Findspots of Roman pottery have been recovered from fields c. 380m to the east (022750000) and c. 920m to the north (HER 019730000) of the site respectively.

2.5 Geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation has identified a small Roman settlement c. 1km to the south-west of the site at Winslow Green (HER EBC17213, EBC17518). This comprised a D-shaped enclosure dating to the 2nd to 4th century AD. A number of large pits, interpreted as relating to Roman quarrying, were also recorded in close proximity to this site (Carlyle 2008).

Early Medieval period (AD 410–1066)

2.6 Horwood is first recorded in a charter of 792 AD (Carticularium Saxonicum) when a wood called 'Horwudu' was gifted to the Abbey of St Albans by King Offa (BCC 2012). There is no evidence for any settlement within the Great Horwood area at this time. By the time the Domesday Book was compiled (1086), Great Horwood and Little Horwood are recorded as a medium sized settlement of 20 households held by Walter Giffard (Williams and Martin 1992).

- 2.7 A Saxon boundary, recorded in a charter of 792 AD, survives in places as a bank and ditch feature (HER 0658300000) between Great Horwood and Little Horwood c. 700m to the east of the site.

Medieval period (1066–1539)

- 2.8 Great Horwood represents a typical Medieval south Midlands manor, with the centrally located village surrounded by three open fields with areas of meadow along the two streams to the north and south (Tompkins 2006). North of the village was Whaddon Chase (0434700000), a royal hunting forest that remained in private ownership until the 19th century. The southern limit of the chase is recorded c. 590m to the north-east of the site.
- 2.9 The site is located c. 150m to the east of the Medieval settlement core of Great Horwood (BCC 2012). The majority of the Medieval buildings within the village are noted to have been destroyed in the fire of 1781 (BCC 2012), the three remaining Medieval buildings within Great Horwood are 17-19 Little Horwood Road (1002500000), St James Church (0400500000) and the Old Farmhouse (1004300000).
- 2.10 Evidence for Medieval and later ridge and furrow cultivation includes extant earthworks to the north, south and west of the site and the truncated remains of furrows identified during the archaeological investigations c. 100m to the south-west (Harrison 2014, Michaels 2014) and c. 150m to the east (Bartlett 2008, Carlyle 2008).
- 2.11 Medieval house platforms (0020102000), enclosures (0002900000) and a moat (0020101000) have been identified at Manor Farm, c. 470m to the north-west of the site. A holloway (0011200000) and nine house platforms (0011201000) have also been identified on The Common, c. 670m to the north.

Post-Medieval and modern (1540 to present)

- 2.12 The earliest depiction of the site is the 1599 Map of the Estate of Sir John Fortescus in Salden. This records the site as an area of agricultural land situated to the east of Great Horwood.

- 2.13 The 1842 Great Horwood Inclosure Map shows the site as comprising part of an agricultural field containing a smaller enclosure in the north-eastern part with a trackway in the west. The 1880, 1900 and 1925 Ordnance Survey Maps continue to show the site as part of an agricultural field.
- 2.14 The 1978 Ordnance Survey Map shows residential development to the immediate west of the site. Historic aerial photographs show these dwellings to have been built by the mid-1940s.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (CA 2018), 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 *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014). This information will enable AVDC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of seven 30m by 1.8m trenches (Trenches 1 to 7) in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 2). Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*.
- 4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*, with a single deposit sampled and processed. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 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 Museum Service 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 2-6)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.
- 5.2 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was identified throughout the site. The natural geological substrate, comprising mid brown orange sand and gravels with patches of mid light brown yellow clay and chalk, was identified at approximately 0.47m below present ground level (bpgl). This was overlain by subsoil comprising mid yellow brown sandy silt, measuring c. 0.17m thick. This was in turn sealed by mid brown grey sandy loam ploughsoil averaging 0.3m thick.
- 5.3 No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified within Trenches 4 and 7.

Early Medieval (AD 410 to 1066)

Trench 6 (Figs 2 & 6)

- 5.4 East/west orientated ditch 603 was identified cutting the subsoil towards the southern end of the trench (Fig 6; section BB). It measured 1.4m wide and 0.35m deep, with straight moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single soft dark brown grey sandy silt fill (604), most likely derived from secondary silting, from which two sherds of 5th to 8th-century pottery were recovered.

Medieval to post-Medieval (1066 – 1800)

Trenches 1 to 3 & 5 (Figs 2, 4 & 5)

- 5.5 Furrows running on a broadly north/south alignment were recorded in Trenches 1 to 3 and 5 (Figs 4 and 5; section AA). These furrows, as revealed, were relatively uniform across the site. They measured between 1.45m and 3.6m in width and where excavated averaged c. 0.32m deep. They are interpreted as furrows based on their symmetrical profiles with moderately sloping sides, flat bases and single silty clay fills. Their wide spacing, at generally c. 5m to 6m apart, suggests that they are probably Medieval in date. No finds were recovered from the silted and backfilled fills of these furrows, which represent the ploughed-out remnants of a Medieval ridge and furrow agricultural field system.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 The pottery recovered from the evaluation is recorded in Appendix B and discussed below. Recording of the finds assemblage was direct to an Excel spreadsheet; this forms the basis of Appendix B (Table 1). The pottery was examined by context, using a x10 binocular microscope and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in Appendix B in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Booth et al. 2016).
- 6.2 Two sherds (84g) of pottery were recorded from one deposit. All of the pottery was recovered from the fill of a ditch. The condition of the assemblage is moderate; the sherds are not heavily abraded and the mean sherd weight is moderately high for an Anglo Saxon assemblage (42g).

Anglo Saxon Pottery

- 6.3 Two sherds (84g) of Early Anglo Saxon pottery are recorded from deposit 604, the fill of ditch 603. One sherd (22g) in a coarse quartz and micaceous fabric (UNSQ2) is a body sherd with no distinguishing features. One base sherd (62g), made in a quartz, organic and micaceous fabric, has a rounded profile. Both the fabric and the form indicate an Early Anglo Saxon date (Blinkhorn 1993, 246-7).



7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 A single sample (twenty litres of soil) was taken and processed from ditch 603 to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

Ditch 603

- 7.2 Sample 1, from fill 604 of early Medieval ditch 603, contained a moderate amount of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm. A single indeterminate cereal grain was recovered. The assemblage is likely to be representative of dumped material.
- 7.3 The environmental remains provide no indication of the date of this deposit and no firm evidence for any specific activity taking place on site such as metalworking or charcoal production.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The evaluation identified evidence for archaeological remains within the site, comprising a single linear ditch containing pottery dating from the 5th to 8th century.

Early Medieval (AD 410 to 1066)

- 8.2 Ditch 603 was located within the southern part of the site (Trench 6). Due to its limited exposure definitive interpretation is not possible, however, based on its morphology it may form part of an enclosure or field system. It is parallel with Little Horwood Road, but is at variance with the north-east/south-west orientated Anglo-Saxon bank and ditch (Buckinghamshire HER 06583000000) located c. 700m to the east between Great Horwood and Little Horwood.
- 8.3 The moderate, un-abraded condition of the 5th to 8th-century pottery recovered from ditch 603 and the relatively large sherd weight suggests the finds are located within a primary context. This may be suggestive of the presence of early Medieval settlement in the vicinity, although no further evidence for this was uncovered within the site itself by the evaluation.

- 8.4 Further circumstantial evidence for possible nearby settlement, in the form of charcoal fragments and a single cereal grain is found in sample 1, taken from ditch 603. This indicates the presence of deliberately deposited material, possibly suggesting middening or more likely manuring of the fields.
- 8.5 Early Medieval activity within the area is recorded within a charter of 792 AD (Cartularium Saxonicum) suggesting that the area was settled by at least the 8th century. The inclusion of Great Horwood and Little Horwood within the Domesday Book further indicates that settlement was present within the villages prior to 1086.

Medieval to post-Medieval (1539 to 1800)

- 8.6 The evaluation identified a series of furrows on a north/south alignment, located within Trenches 1 to 3 and 5. Standing ridge and furrow earthworks were also evident in fields located to the immediate north and south of the site and within nearby fields to the east and west. These represent partial elements of the former open field system and indicate that the area was used as arable land during the Medieval period. Although no direct dating evidence was recovered from the furrows a Medieval date for their initial construction is suggested by the spacing of the selions (individual strips) and the reversed S-shaped curve evident in the alignment of the surviving ridge and furrow earthworks located in the immediate vicinity (Taylor 1975, 82; Rackham 1986, 167-9).

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Ralph Brown, assisted by Eilidh Barr and Rob Falvey. The report was written by Ralph Brown. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Peter Banks and Emma Aitkin respectively. The illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. 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.



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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	L (m)	W (m)	T (m)	Spot-date
1	100	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey sandy loam with 8% sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.08m	>30	>1.8	0.26	
1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt with 5% sub-angular stone inclusion	>30	>1.8	0.16	
1	102	Layer		Natural	Firm light brown yellow sandy clay with chalk fleck inclusions and flint with patches of mid brown orange clay sand and stone gravels	>30	>1.8		
1	103	Cut		Furrow	N-S Linear with shallow concave sides and a concave base	>1	>2.65	0.32	
1	104	Fill	103	Secondary Silting	Soft mid grey brown sandy clay with 5% sub angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>1	>2.65	0.32	
2	200	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey sandy loam with 8% sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.08m	>30	>1.8	0.31	
2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt with 5% sub-angular stone inclusion	>30	>1.8	0.16	
2	202	Layer		Natural	Soft mid brown orange clay sand with 15% sub-angular stones and patches of gravels	>30	>1.8		
2	203	Cut		Furrow	N-S Linear unexcavated	>2.9	1.9		
2	204	Fill	203	Secondary Silting	Soft mid grey brown sandy clay with 5% sub angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>2.9	1.9		
2	205	Cut		Furrow	N-S Linear unexcavated	>2.9	1.45		
2	206	Fill	205	Secondary Silting	Soft mid grey brown sandy clay with 5% sub angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>2.9	1.45		
2	207	Cut		Furrow	N-S Linear unexcavated	>2.9	1.7		
2	208	Fill	207	Secondary Silting	Soft mid grey brown sandy clay with 5% sub angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>2.9	1.7		
3	300	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey sandy loam with 8% sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.08m	>30	>1.8	0.31	
3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt with 5% sub-angular stone inclusion	>30	>1.8	0.09	
3	302	Layer		Natural	Soft mid brown orange clay sand with 15% sub-angular stones and patches of gravels	>30	>1.8		
3	303	Cut		Furrow	N-S Linear unexcavated	>6.5	>0.95		
3	304	Fill	303	Secondary Silting	Soft mid grey brown sandy clay with 5% sub angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>6.5	>0.95		
4	400	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey sandy loam with 8% sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.08m	>30	>1.8	0.28	
4	400	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt with 5% sub-angular stone inclusion	>30	>1.8	0.25	
4	400	Layer		Natural	Loose mid brown orange and brown yellow sand and gravels 0.01-0.08m ~50:50	>30	>1.8		
5	500	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey sandy loam with 8% sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.08m	>30	>1.8	0.28	
5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt with 5% sub-angular stone inclusion	>30	>1.8	0.15	

5	502	Layer		Natural	Loose mid brown orange and brown yellow sand and gravels 0.01-0.08m ~50:50	>30	>1.8		
5	503	Cut		Furrow	N-S Linear with shallow concave sides and a concave base	>1	3.6	0.33	
5	504	Fill	503	Secondary Silting	Soft mid grey brown sandy clay with 5% sub angular stones 0.01-0.05m	>1	3.6	0.33	
6	600	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey sandy loam with 8% sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.08m	>30	>1.8	0.35	
6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt with 5% sub-angular stone inclusion	>30	>1.8	0.2	
6	602	Layer		Natural	Loose mid brown orange and brown yellow sand and gravels 0.01-0.08m ~50:50	>30	>1.8		
6	603	Cut		Ditch	E-W Linear with straight moderate sides and flat base	>1	1.1	0.35	Iron age
6	604	Fill	603	Secondary Silting	Soft dark brown grey sandy silt with 5% stone inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal	>1	1.1	0.35	Iron age
7	700	Layer		Ploughsoil	Friable mid brown grey sandy loam with 8% sub-angular stone inclusions 0.01-0.08m	>30	>1.8	0.29	
7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt with 5% sub-angular stone inclusion	>30	>1.8	0.21	
7	702	Layer		Natural	Loose mid brown orange and brown yellow sand and gravels 0.01-0.08m ~50:50	>30	>1.8		

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1 Finds Concordance

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Fabric Concordance (Blinkhorn 1993)	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
604	Anglo Saxon pottery	Quartz, micaceous fabric with organic voids	UNSQ1	F6	1	62	C5-C8
	Anglo Saxon pottery	Quartz and micaceous fabric	UNSQ1	F6	1	22	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 2 Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

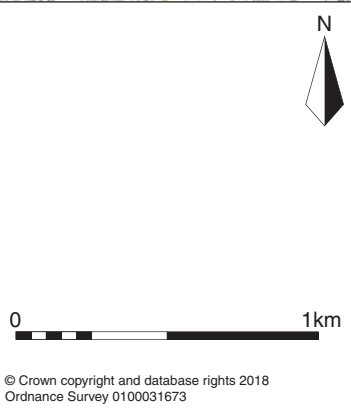
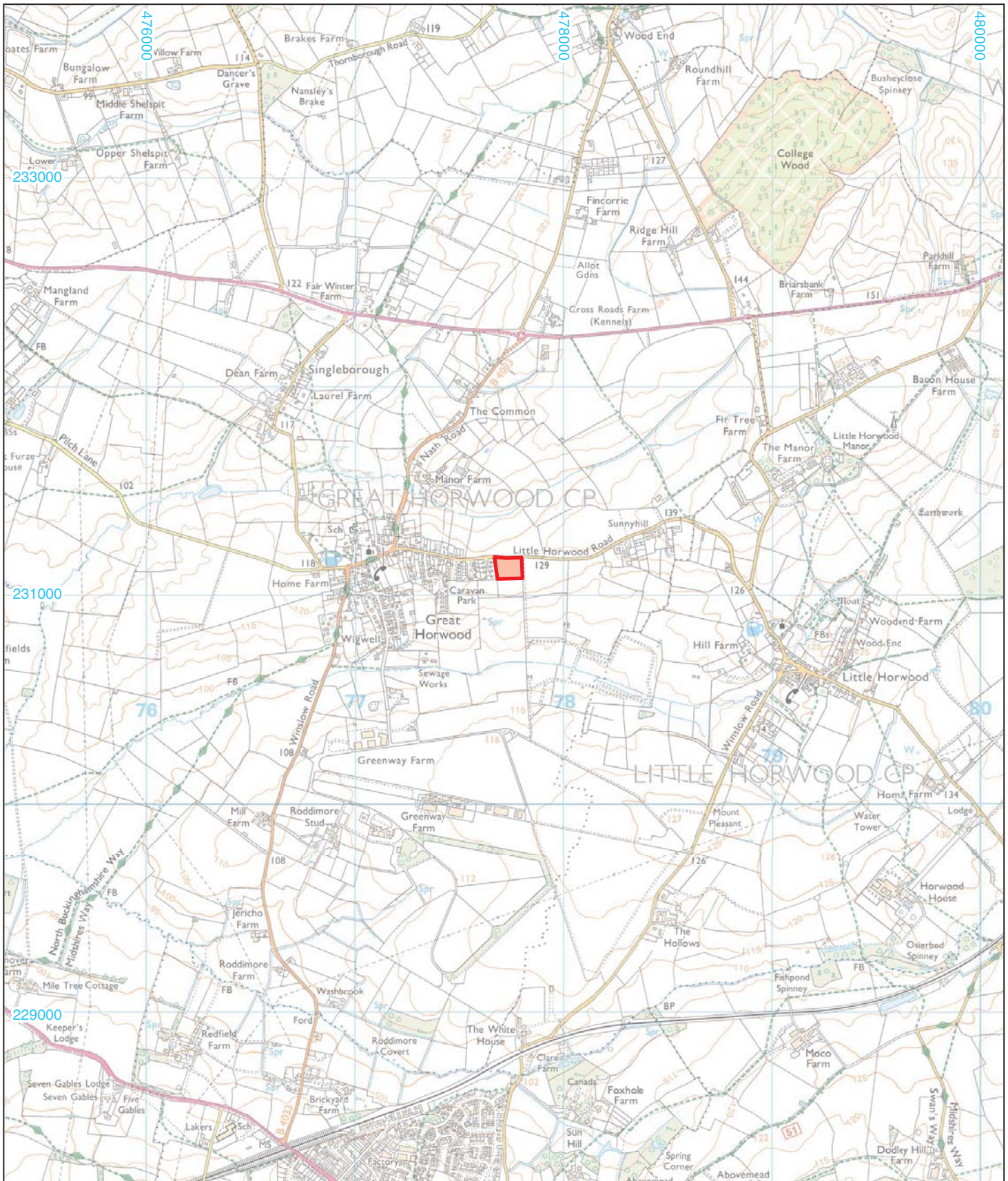
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal	Other
Ditch 603											
603	604	1	20	10	2	+	-	-	Indet grain+	+++	-

Key

+ = 1–4 items; ++ = 4–20 items; +++ = 21–49 items; ++++ = 50–99 items; +++++ = >100 items

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land south of Little Horwood Road, Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Evaluation	
Short description	<p>During April and May 2018, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land south of Little Horwood Road, Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire. This evaluation was undertaken in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the planning consent for the residential development of the site. The fieldwork comprised the excavation of seven trenches.</p> <p>Archaeological interest in the site is derived from its location on the western edge of the village of Great Horwood, which has pre-Norman origins. The Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record records prehistoric, Roman and Medieval sites within the immediate vicinity.</p> <p>A single east/west orientated ditch containing two sherds of 5th to 8th-century pottery was identified close to the southern boundary of site.</p> <p>Medieval plough furrows, the remains of the open field system that once surrounded the village of Great Horwood, were encountered across the majority of the site.</p>	
Project dates	29/04/18-01/05/18	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2016)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Little Horwood Road, Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)		
Site co-ordinates	477743 231125	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	-	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Stuart Joyce	
Project Supervisor	Ralph Brown	
MONUMENT TYPE	none	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	none	
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	Buckingham Museum Service	Pottery
Paper	Buckingham Museum Service	Pro-forma registers, recording sheets, WSI
Digital	Buckingham Museum Service	Database, digital photographs
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 <i>Land south of Little Horwood Road, Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report 18253		



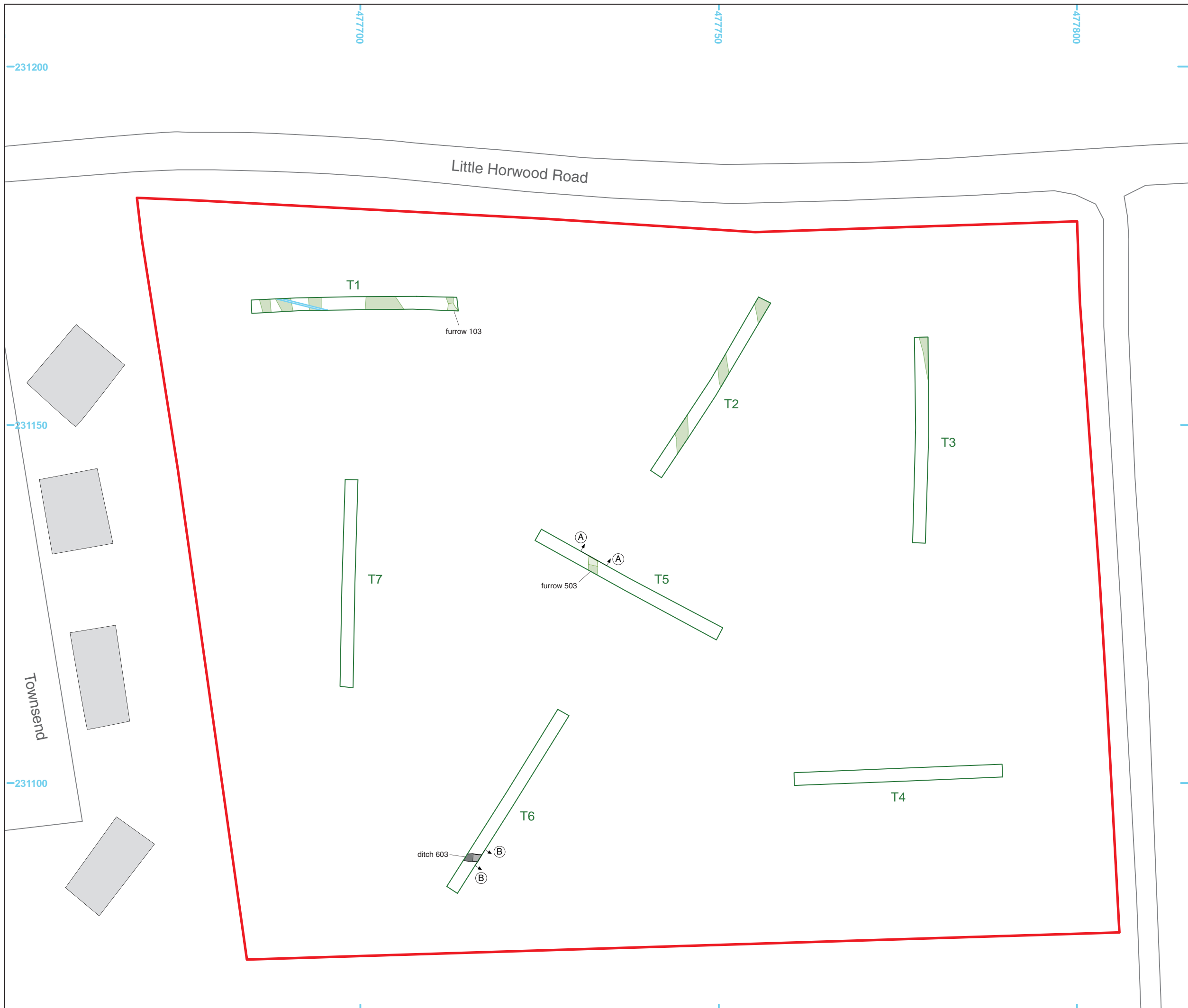

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PROJECT TITLE
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 Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire

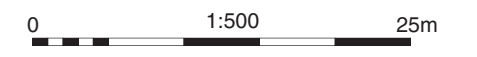
FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY EE PROJECT NO. 661099 FIGURE NO. 1
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 23/05/2018
 APPROVED BY SJ SCALE@A4 1:25,000

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 Ordnance Survey 0100031673



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Furrow (excavated/unexcavated)
- Field drain
- Section location



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PROJECT TITLE
**Land South of Little Horwood Road
 Great Horwood, Buckinghamshire**

FIGURE TITLE
Trench plan showing archaeological features

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	661099	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/05/2018	2
APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE @A3	1:500	



Site, looking north-west



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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/05/2018	3
APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE@A4	NA	



Trench 2, looking south-west (1m scale)



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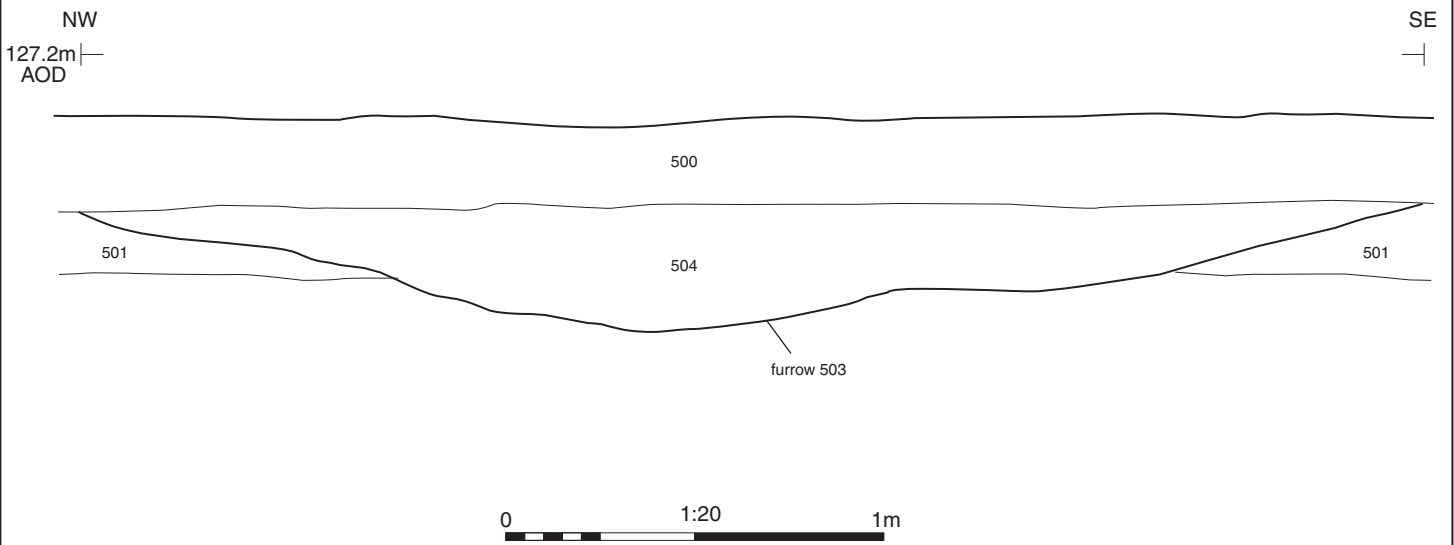
Land South of Little Horwood Road
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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

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Section AA



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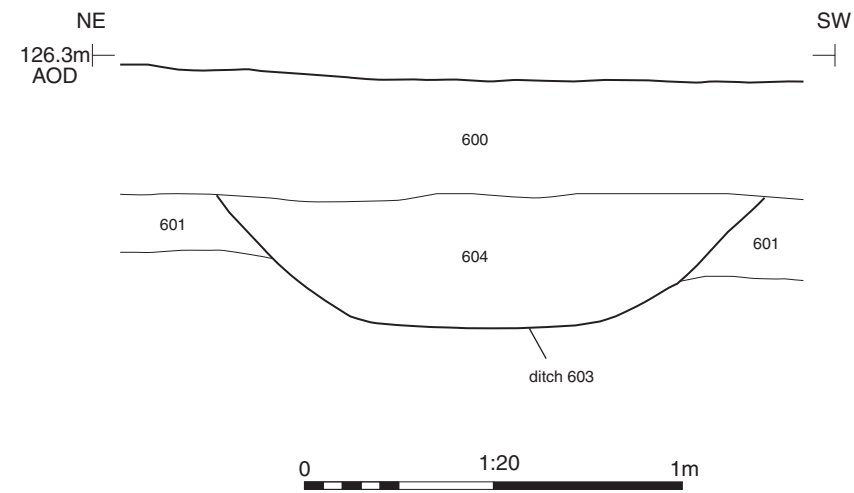
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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 5, section

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	23/05/2018	5
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Section BB



Ditch 603, looking south-east (1m scale)



Trench 6, looking north-east (1m scale)


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 Land South of Little Horwood Road
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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 6, section and photograph

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