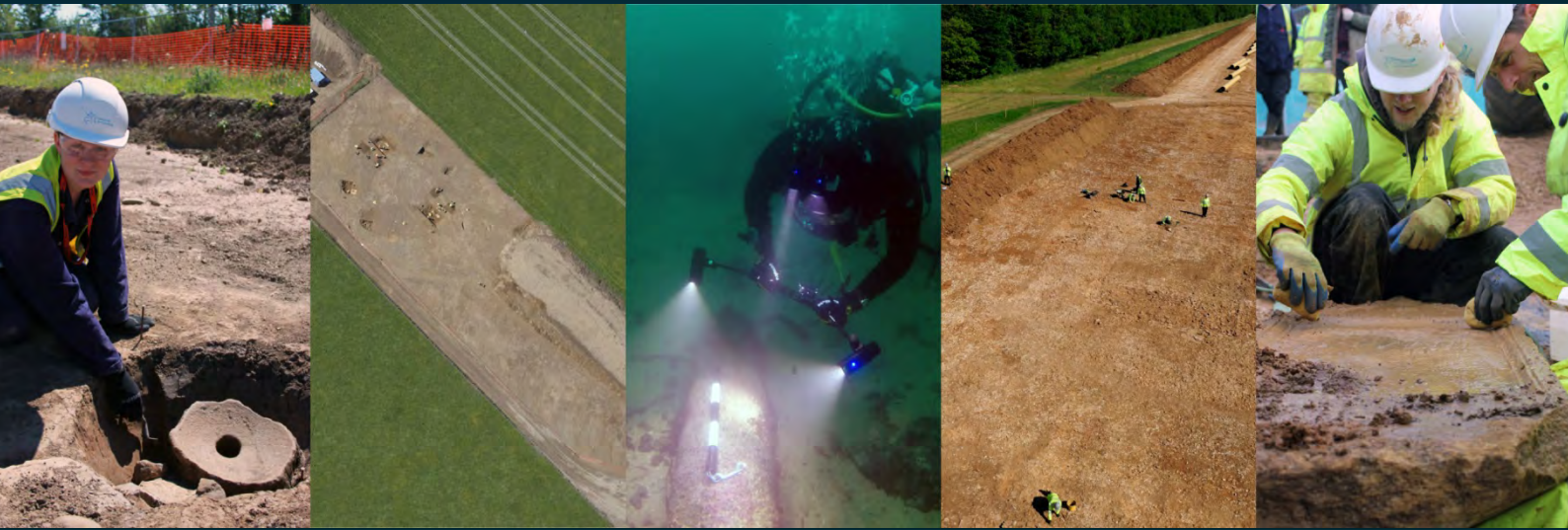


Land east of Lower Road Stoke Mandeville Buckinghamshire

*Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation and
Archaeological Monitoring*



for
CgMs Heritage part of RPS

CA Project: 661198

CA Site Code: LELR18

CA Report: 661198_1

Accession No.: AYBCM: 2018.110

May 2019



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land east of Lower Road
Location:	Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire
NGR:	483270 210736
Type:	Excavation
Date:	18 March to 2 April 2019 (excavation) 1 August and 10 September (watching brief)
Planning Reference:	Aylesbury Vale District Council 15/04341/AOP
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Buckinghamshire Museum Service
Accession Number:	AYBCM: 2018.110
Site Code:	LELR 18

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology, between March and April 2019, on land east of Lower Road, Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire, with further archaeological monitoring in the form of an archaeological watching brief conducted in August and September 2019. The work was carried out in order to fulfil a planning condition for the residential development of the site.

The excavation, which covered an area of 0.5ha, was located in the north-eastern corner of the development site, targeted on late prehistoric and Roman features identified during previous evaluation of the site.

The excavation identified four main phases of activity within the site. The earliest phase of activity, concentrated in the north-western part of the excavation area, comprised a group of five pits containing Bronze Age pottery and one stakehole containing Early Iron Age pottery. A further 19 undated pits and stakeholes, distributed across the western part of the site, were attributed to this period.

A second phase of activity was represented by a series of north-east/south-west orientated ditches interpreted as Roman bedding trenches, along with associated field boundaries. The nature of the agricultural exploitation taking place, or the type of crop being grown, could not be identified, however, similar evidence of Roman plantation agriculture has been interpreted as representing cultivation rows for growing either grapes, hops or soft fruit.

The next archaeologically visible phase of activity was represented by plough furrows of probable medieval to post-medieval date (1539 to 1800). These medieval to post-medieval

plough furrows represent the remains of the open field system that once surrounded the village of Stoke Mandeville and were encountered across the southern part of the excavation area.

The final identified phase of activity comprised field boundary ditches located in the northern part of the site. Artefactual material recovered from the features and cartographic evidence suggests these field systems have their origins within the post-medieval period. They fit within the general alignment identified within the surrounding field systems as depicted on historic and current Ordnance Survey mapping and are likely to represent boundary and/or drainage features.

No features, deposits or finds of archaeological interest were identified during the watching brief. The lack of features exposed during the watching brief appears to confirm that the excavation and previous evaluation accurately define the limits of the archaeological remains at the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between March, April, August and September 2019, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological investigation and programme of archaeological monitoring (a watching brief) of land east of Lower Road, Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire (centred at NGR: 483270 210736; Fig. 1). The fieldwork was commissioned by CgMs Heritage part of RPS.
- 1.2 Outline planning permission has been granted by Aylesbury Vale District Council (AVDC; the local planning authority), conditional on a programme of archaeological work (planning ref: 15/04341/AOP).
- 1.3 The scope of the work was defined during discussions between Lorraine Mayo, Director, CgMs Heritage and Phil Markham, Buckinghamshire County Council's Senior Archaeological Advisor (BCCSAA), the archaeological advisor to Aylesbury Vale District Council (AVDC).
- 1.4 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with detailed *Written Schemes of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CgMs (2018) and CA (2018b) and approved by BCCSAA. The fieldwork also followed the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015). It was monitored by Buckinghamshire County Council's Archaeological Advisors, including site visits on the 23 March and 2 and 3 April 2019.

The site

- 1.5 The development site measures approximately 6.3ha in extent, with the excavation area comprising c. 0.5ha (Figs 2 to 4). It is located immediately east of Lower Road, at the north-western edge of the village of Stoke Mandeville. It comprises three large pasture fields, bounded to the north-west by fields, to the north-east by playing fields and a community centre, to the south-east and south by houses and gardens, and to the south-west by Lower Road. The easternmost field has been divided into smaller plots by timber fences and a ditch runs north to south through the west of the site. The ground is predominantly level and lies on a gradual slope descending from

approximately 101m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south-east down to c. 98m aOD in the north-west.

- 1.6 The underlying geology is mapped as mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Gault Formation and Upper Greensand Formation, formed approximately 94 to 113 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period (BGS 2019). No superficial deposits are recorded for the area.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been presented in detail in the archaeological desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs (2015). This concluded that there were no designated or undesignated heritage assets within the site. Geophysical survey of the site did not reveal any clear anomalies of archaeological origin (GSB 2015), although subsequent archaeological evaluation (CA 2016) identified a concentration of poorly dated but probable late prehistoric features within trenches located in the north-eastern corner of the site. The features comprised part of a rectilinear ditch system, probably a sub-divided enclosure of at least two phases, along with pits and at least one, but probably two curvilinear ditches, possibly the remains of roundhouses.

Prehistoric to Roman (pre-AD 43–AD 410)

- 2.2 A small number of worked lithic artefacts of Mesolithic and Neolithic date have been found during fieldwalking to the north and north-east of the site, but none have been recovered from within the site itself. Archaeological evaluation on the east side of Lower Road, some 300m to the north, recorded evidence of Middle to Late Bronze Age activity (Wessex Archaeology 1995). The site lies within a well-settled Iron Age and Roman agricultural landscape, partly evidenced by archaeological fieldwalking undertaken to the north, north-west and south-west.

Medieval to modern (1066–present)

- 2.3 Medieval activity has been evidenced by finds recovered during fieldwalking to the north, north-east and north-west. Additionally, possible medieval house platforms are recorded c. 500m south of the site, to the south-west of Stoke Mandeville village. Medieval earthworks also survive at Moat Farm, c. 650m to the west and a possible medieval moated site lay at Hall End, c. 700m north-west of the site. The Domesday Survey of 1086 records the manor of Stoke Mandeville as Stoches, which also

included a mill, the place-name being derived from *stoc* meaning an outlying farm or hamlet. The suffix *Mandeville* was first recorded in 1284 when the manor was in the ownership of the de Mandeville family. The original settlement of Stoke Mandeville was located approximately 2km to the south-east of the existing village. The demolished 12th-century remains of the deserted St Mary's church indicate the area of the former settlement, along with earth banks, watercourses and silted up pond. The medieval manor of Oldbury is recorded in Stoke Mandeville from 1409. Ridge and furrow on part of the development area suggests that it was utilised for agricultural cultivation during the medieval period.

- 2.4 The landscape surrounding Stoke Mandeville parish was enclosed by an Act of Parliament in December 1798. This process led to the reorganisation of the land into a field system that exists in the present field boundaries. Subsequent historic maps of the area consistently show the site lying in agricultural fields associated with farms and homesteads to the north of Stoke Mandeville, with no evidence of previous development in the post-medieval period, though a small pond in the north-western part of the study site had been filled-in by the end of the 19th century.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The general objectives of the archaeological investigation were to determine and understand the nature, function and character of the archaeological remains within the excavation area in relation to their cultural and environmental setting.
- 3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:
- recover artefactual evidence to date the settlement remains;
 - identify, through a programme of environmental sampling and the collection of ecofacts, any activities that may have been carried out within or in the vicinity of the settlement in order to determine the function of the ditch system and the general nature of the environment immediately surrounding the site;
 - determine how the probable Iron Age ditch system relates to other known contemporary settlements in the vicinity;

- recover animal bone from dated features to establish the animal husbandry practices being employed at the settlement;
- identify any evidence of industrial activities that may have been carried out at the settlement (e.g. metal working, pottery and textile production).

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CgMs 2018 and CA 2018b). The location of the excavation area was agreed with the BCCSAA, informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation (CA 2016). An excavation area measuring approximately 0.5ha in extent was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual* (Fig. 3). The excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.
- 4.2 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision.
- 4.3 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and 11 features considered to have potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity were sampled and processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.5 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.
- 4.6 An intermittent watching brief was undertaken to identify the potential for archaeological remains to be present across the remainder of the site (Fig. 1).

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2–14)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A, B and C respectively.

5.2 The excavation area, which measured approximately 0.5ha in size, was located towards the north-eastern corner of the development site, targeted on late prehistoric and Roman features identified during previous evaluation of the site (Figs 2, 3 & 5). The earliest features encountered during the excavation comprised five pits containing Bronze Age pottery and a stakehole containing Late Iron Age pottery, all located within the western part of the site. A series of north-east/south-west orientated bedding trenches, containing a small quantity of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery was identified within the south-eastern part of the excavation area. Medieval to modern features relating to agricultural activity were located across the site. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified during the intermittent watching brief across the western and central fields of the site (Fig. 1). Construction groundworks were archaeologically monitored, including topsoil stripping, service pipe trenches and house footings. Earthworks observed in the area of proposed open space and play area in the north of the site were surveyed during the archaeological excavation.

General stratigraphy

5.3 A uniform stratigraphic sequence was identified across the excavation area. The natural geological substrate (2002), comprising mid orange-brown clay silt, with some natural stone inclusions was encountered at an average depth of 0.48m below the pre-development ground level. This was sealed by brownish grey, silty clay subsoil (2001), measuring 0.2m thick, most likely derived from the ploughed-out remains of the former ridge and furrow earthworks formerly located across the excavation area. The subsoil was in turn sealed by topsoil (2000), which measured 0.28m thick and comprised dark grey-brown clay, sand silt.

5.4 The excavation identified archaeological remains across the site. Although a number of these features remain undated, the majority can be attributed to one of four periods of activity, based on stratigraphic and spatial relationships, morphology, and analysis of the dating evidence recovered from the archaeological features:

- Phase 0: Geological
- Phase 1: Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (2400 BC to 400 BC)
- Phase 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (100 BC to AD 100)
- Phase 3: Medieval to post-medieval (1066 – 1800)
- Phase 4: Post-medieval (1540 – 1800)
- Undated

Natural features

- 5.5 A non-contiguous excavation area measuring approximately 15m by 20m (Area B; Fig. 2) was located to the south-east of the main excavation area (Area A). The excavation in this area was targeted on a feature identified during the evaluation phase and interpreted as a large pit, pond or palaeochannel (CA 2016). Although within the evaluation this feature superficially had the appearance of archaeological remains, excavation demonstrated that it was likely to be of natural origin.

Phase 1: Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (2400 BC to 400 BC) (Figs 2, 3 & 6 to 11 and Plates 1 & 2)

- 5.6 The earliest phase of archaeological activity on site comprised a group of five pits located within the north-western part of the site. These were, from west to east, 2121, 2053, 2049, 2093 and 2125.
- 5.7 Pit 2121 was located towards the south-western edge of the site. It measured 0.45m long, 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 6; section AA). One sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from within its dark grey brown silty clay fill (2122). An environmental sample (Sample 11) recovered from the fill (2122) of this pit contained a large number of charcoal fragments, likely to be representative of dumped domestic waste material.
- 5.8 Pit 2053 was located approximately 30m to the north-west. It measured 0.82m long, 0.49m wide and 0.17m deep (Fig. 6; section BB). It was sub-oval in plan, orientated broadly east/west along its long axis, with moderately steeply sloping sides and an irregular, slightly concave base. The feature was filled by a single deposit (2054) of charcoal rich blue-black silt-clay, which contained nine sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery, including parts of a Post Deverel-Rimbury plainware bowl rim. In addition, a chip of prehistoric flint, which could be contemporary with the recovered pottery was retrieved, as well as five fragments of poorly preserved animal bone. A bulk soil

sample (Sample 8) recovered from this deposit identified moderate quantities of charcoal fragments, likely to be representative of dumped hearth waste.

- 5.9 Pit 2049 was observed c. 2.5 m to the north. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.13m deep, with steep, slightly concave sides and a flat base (Fig. 7; section CC). It contained a single fill (2050) comprising charcoal rich blue-black silt-clay, from which an abraded sherd of Bronze Age pottery was recovered. A bulk soil sample (Sample 6) was recovered from this fill, which contained large quantities of charcoal, likely to be derived from dumped domestic waste.
- 5.10 Circular pit 2093 was located 1.8m to the south-east (Fig. 7; section DD). It measured 0.58m long, 0.4m wide and 0.16m deep, with moderately steeply sloping, straight sides and an uneven, slightly concave base. Its single fill (2094) comprised of charcoal rich blue-black silt-clay, which contained four sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery.
- 5.11 Pit 2125 was located approximately 13m to the east (Fig. 8; section EE). It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.68m long, 0.6m wide and 0.13m deep, with moderately steeply sloping concave sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by a single deposit (2126) of dark brown-grey clay, from which a flint blade and two sherds of abraded Bronze Age pottery were recovered. A bulk environmental sample (Sample 14) taken from deposits 2126 recovered a single charred barley grain and large quantities of charcoal fragments.
- 5.12 Located in the north-western corner of the site, close to pits 2049 and 2053 was stakehole 2091 (Fig. 8; section FF). It was circular in plan and measured 0.1m in diameter and 0.09m deep, with steep, straight sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill (2092), which comprised charcoal rich blue-black silt-clay, from which a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered.
- 5.13 Although undated artefactually a number of small pits and stakeholes can be attributed to this phase of activity, based on their similarity of morphology, fills and spatial relationships with positively dated features. The features appear to be located within small groups, although no definitive structures or patterns could be discerned.

- 5.14 Stakeholes 2117 (Plate 1) and 2119 (Plate 2) measured 0.12m and 0.15m in diameter and 0.09m and 0.08m deep respectively. They had moderately steeply sloping sides, tapering to a point at the base, suggesting a driven stake, rather than a dug feature. They both contained similar blue-grey silty clay fills (2118 and 2120 respectively).



Plate 1 Stakehole 2117, looking north (0.3m scale)



Plate 2 Stakehole 2119, looking north (0.2m scale)

- 5.15 Circular or sub-circular pits 2023, 2051, 2086, 2095, 2097 (Fig. 9; section GG), 2109 (Fig. 9; section HH), 2115, 2155 (Fig. 10; section II), 2157 (Fig. 10; section JJ), 2149 measured between 0.35 to 0.4m in diameter and between 0.06m to 0.15m deep. They each contained similar blue-grey to brown-grey silty or sandy clay fills, which did not contain any dateable material. However, a flint chip recovered from the fill 2098 of pit 2097 could be of later Neolithic/Bronze Age date.
- 5.16 A series of bulk soil samples were recovered from a selection of these pits in order to recover environmental evidence. Samples 16 and 20, recovered from fills 2162 and 2158 of pits 2161 and 2157 were entirely made up of rooty/modern material. Samples 4 and 5, taken from the fills 2098 and 2110 of pit 2097 and pit 2109 contained low numbers of charred goosefoot seeds and moderately low quantities of charcoal fragments. Fill 2116 of pit 2115 (Sample 12) contained high quantities of charcoal fragments. pit 2155 contained moderately low quantities of charcoal fragments within environmental Sample 15 recovered from fill 2156.
- 5.17 The identified oval or sub-oval pits (2063, 2079 (Fig. 11; section KK), 2101, 2103, 2159, 2161 (Fig. 11; section LL), 2183) measured between 0.85m to 1.15m long, between 0.4m to 0.5m wide and between 0.17m to 0.32m deep. They each contained similar dark blue-grey to brown-grey silty or sandy clay fills, which did not contain any dateable material. Two flint chips were recovered from the fill 2080 of pit 2079, although not closely dateable, flint debitage of this type could be attributable to the Bronze Age.
- 5.18 A bulk soil sample (Sample 2) taken from fill 2080, identified a single charred indeterminate cereal grain, as well as high quantities of charcoal fragments, likely to be representative of dumped domestic/hearth waste.

Phase 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (100 BC to AD 100) (Figs 2, 3 & 12 to 16)

- 5.19 Evidence for Roman occupation was revealed within the site in the form of a north-east/south-west aligned system of agricultural bedding trenches and associated field boundaries.
- 5.20 Located towards the centre of the excavation area was north-west/south-east orientated ditch 2045/2077 (Fig. 12; section MM). It was revealed for a length of

58m, extending beyond the northern and southern baulks of the excavation area. It measured between 0.4m to 0.5m wide and approximately 0.2m deep, with steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base. A total of four sections were excavated along its length, which revealed a similar stratigraphic sequence. Three of the four sections contained a single mottled blue-grey and orange sandy clay fill (2046, 2048, 2089), derived from natural silting. Section 2074 revealed a similar initial fill (2075) derived from silting, which was overlain by silty clay fill 2076, which appears to represent redeposited or deliberately backfilled natural.

- 5.21 Located approximately 36m to the west of ditch 2045, was parallel ditch 2198 (Fig. 12; section NN). It was nearly identical in size and shape to ditch 2045, measuring 0.53m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a flat base. No dateable material was recovered from its single mid brown-grey silt-clay fill (2199). Although undated artefactually it is considered likely that ditches 2045 and 2198 are contemporary, forming elements of a Roman field system.
- 5.22 Within the area to the east of ditch 2045 and presumably lying within an area bounded by this ditch, a total of eight parallel north-east/south-west orientated bedding trenches (2163/2165 (Fig. 13; section OO), 2127, 2209, 2081/2065 (Fig. 13; section PP), 2033, 2021/2013 (Fig. 14; section QQ), 2005, 2019/2011 (Fig. 15; section RR)) were identified. The features measured between 0.6 to 0.8m wide and between 0.15 to 0.35m deep, with steep, straight sides and concave bases. They were observed for a length of approximately 21.3m to 27m, emanating from the eastern baulk of the site and terminating approximately one third of the way across the site, 5m to the east of ditch 2045. The individual rows were separated from one another by gaps of between 5.6m to 6m.
- 5.23 Each of the excavated sections contained similar fills, which comprised mid brown-grey silt-clay. A sherd of Late Iron Age to Early Romano British pottery was recovered from the fill 2130 of bedding trench 2127/2129. A further three sherds of pottery broadly attributable to the Romano-British period were recovered from the fill 2211 of bedding trench 2209. A single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery was also recovered from the fill 2012 of ditch 2019/2011. However, the abraded nature of the pottery suggests it is residual within this context. A further sherd of Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British pottery was recovered from the fill 2037 of ditch 2038. Post-medieval CBM recovered from this fill and fill 2056 of bedding trench 2033/2055 is likely to be intrusive from the furrows which cut across these features.

- 5.24 North-east/south-west orientated ditch 2205/2179 was observed for a length of approximately 45m, emanating from the western baulk of the excavation area and terminating centrally within the site (Fig. 16; section SS). It measured 0.9m wide and 0.33m deep with steeply sloping, slightly concave sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its single grey-brown silt-clay fill (2180). An intervention excavated to determine the relationship between ditch 2205 (section 2187) and ditch 2185 indicated that the ditch 2187 cuts the fill of ditch 2185, although it appears that ditch 2185 shallows before and after ditch 2187, possibly suggesting they were contemporary, which would place this feature into the Late Iron Age to Roman period.

Phase 3: Medieval to post-medieval (1066 – 1800) (Figs 2 & 3 and Plate 3)

- 5.25 Regularly spaced furrows, the remains of an open field system, were recorded across the excavation area. The furrows typically measured between 1m and 3.5m wide and where excavated measured up to 0.3m deep (Plate 4). Their wide spacing at c. 5m to 7m apart, and slightly curving shape in plan, is suggestive of a medieval date for their initial construction. Furrows 2039 and 2043 cut the fills of bedding trenches 2019, 2005, 2021, 2033 and 2081.



Plate 3 Furrow, looking south-west (1m scale)

Phase 4: Post-medieval (1540 – 1800) (Figs 2, 3, 16 & 17 and Plate 4)

- 5.26 Ditch 2131/2135 emanated from the eastern baulk of the excavation and terminated 16m into the excavation (Fig. 16; section TT). It measured 0.75m wide and 0.19m deep, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. It contained four sherds of post-medieval brick and/or tile within its single yellow brown silty clay fill (2132/2136).
- 5.27 Near the northern limit of excavation a set of three intercutting north-east/south-west orientated ditches (features 2141, 2143 (Fig. 17; section UU) and 2201), were identified, which ran parallel to the current field boundaries of the site. The earliest of these were parallel ditches 2137/2141 and 2201.
- 5.28 Ditch 2137/2141 was observed for a length of 75m, extending beyond the eastern and western limits of the excavation area. It measured up to 2.4m wide and up to 0.4m deep, with an asymmetrical profile. Its northern side sloping gently, with a steeply sloping southern edge and a flat base. The steeply sloping southern edge may suggest that it was dug up against an existing bank or hedgeline. A single fragment of post-medieval brick or tile was recovered from its brown grey, silty clay fill (2142) as well as a post-medieval iron strip, most likely a door latch.
- 5.29 Parallel ditch 2201 was observed for a length of 56m, emanating from the eastern baulk of the excavation area, before being truncated by ditch 2143 (Plate 7). It had moderately sloping sides, with a flat base. No finds were recovered from its orange brown silty clay fill (2202).



Plate 4 Ditch 2201/2145, looking east (0.5m scale)

- 5.30 Ditches 2137 and 2201 were cut along the length of their southern and northern edges respectively, by similarly north-east/south-west orientated ditch 2143. It was observed for a length of 75m extending beyond the eastern and western limits of the site. It measured up to 1.85m wide and between 0.22m-0.26m deep, with moderately steeply sloping straight sides and a flat base.

Undated (Figs 2 & 3 and Plate 8)

- 5.31 Ditch 2147 was observed for a length of 40m (Fig. 17; section UU). It measured 1.46m wide and up to 0.22m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from the two sections excavated along its length. Although undated artefactually, it is likely to be contemporary with parallel ditches 2141, 2143 and 2201, located to the immediate north and may represent the base of a furrow.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Detailed discussion is given below. Tables of finds recovered can be found in Appendix B.

Introduction and Methodology

- 6.2 A small pottery assemblage of 29 sherds (234g) was recovered from 17 deposits and 11 samples. The condition of the assemblage is poor with the majority of surfaces and fractures exhibiting signs of heavy abrasion. The assemblage is also well-fragmented; sherd size is small, a fact reflected by the moderately low mean sherd weight of 8g. It is likely that the assemblage comprises 14 vessels (ENVs). The EVE value for the assemblage is 0.04.
- 6.3 The pottery assemblage has been recorded in full, in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Barclay et.al. 2016) and where appropriate, with the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Guidelines (PCRG 2010). A concordance with the Buckinghamshire types series has also been provided where possible (Marney 1989). Recording of the pottery assemblage was direct to an Access database. Fabric codes used for recording are defined in Table 2. The pottery was examined by context, using a x40 hand lens and quantified according to sherd count and weight by period date (Table 1). Vessel forms, profiles and rim morphology were recorded as was sherd thickness, rim diameter, the style and location of decoration/surface treatment, rim EVEs (estimated vessel equivalents) and ENVs (estimated number of vessels).

Early Prehistoric

- 6.4 Three sherds (61g) of handmade early prehistoric pottery are recorded from pit fill 2050 and pit fill 2126. All three sherds are made in coarse flint-tempered fabric FL1, fired buff-orange on the exterior with dark brown interior. They can be broadly dated to the Bronze Age on the basis of their fabric and firing characteristics. Due to the lack of forms and decoration it is not possible to refine this dating further.

Late Prehistoric

- 6.5 The late prehistoric group comprises 16 sherds (105g) of handmade pottery, produced by six deposits (ditch fill 2012, stakehole fill 2092 and pit fills 2054, 2094 and 2122). The late prehistoric pottery is also made in flint-tempered fabrics (FL2 and FL3). Flint-tempered fabric FL2 contains medium sized flint grits and on the

basis of the temper distribution and firing characteristics, it can be dated to the Late Bronze Age. Pit fill 2054 produced a Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) plainware bowl rim made in fabric FL2 (0.04 EVE). A plain inverted rim from a jar or bowl is recorded from Sample 11, taken from pit fill 2122. Flint-tempered fabric FL3, on the whole, contains slightly finer flint grits and is more evenly fired; on this basis it can be possibly ascribed an Early Iron Age date.

Late Iron Age and Roman

- 6.6 Pottery made in grog-tempered fabrics (GR) is recorded from four deposits. Three sherds (52g) of pottery with black grog inclusions can be dated to the 1st centuries AD either side of the Roman Conquest (Marney 1989, 89). Ditch fill 2130 produced a shoulder sherd (GR) decorated with incised diagonal lines. Ditch fill 2038 produced one oxidised sherd (6g), made in a shell and grog-tempered fabric (SHGR); this can also be dated to a similar period (ibid. 87). Six sherds (10g) of Roman oxidised and grey ware (UNS OX/UNS GW) were produced from furrow fill 2058 and ditch fills 2193 and 2211. The fabrics are of unknown provenance but mostly likely of local production; due to the lack of forms and decorated sherds it has only been possible to assign a broad Roman date to this material.

Ceramic Building Material

- 6.7 The ceramic building material assemblage largely consists of roof tiles with one peg tile recorded from ditch fill 2032. On the basis of their fabrics, thickness and firing, 22 fragments (670g) of the ceramic building material can be dated to the post-medieval period. Four fragments (91g) date to either the late medieval or post-medieval period. The assemblage is derived entirely from ditch or furrow fills.

Fired Clay

- 6.8 A small assemblage of fired clay (3 fragments, 1g) was produced from ditch fill 2173. All include small fragments of shell in their matrix and may represent highly degraded pottery. They are highly fragmented and irregular in shape with no surviving surfaces or impression marks, and determination of their function is not possible.

Flint

- 6.9 A possible blade made in a greyish brown flint, with proximal and distal fractures and heavy damage to both edges and the dorsal surface, is recorded from pit fill 2126. It was recovered from a feature containing Bronze Age pottery and could perhaps date

to this period; however, it is heavily damaged and may be residual material of an earlier Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. Four flint chips made in a greyish brown flint are recorded from pit fills 2080, 2098 and 2054. A total of 5270g of burnt flint-rich residues are recorded from Sample 5, taken from pit fill 2110. The material was scanned for evidence of worked flint and none was found. The material has been subjected to low to moderate heat alteration.

Metalwork

- 6.10 Five fragments of iron are recorded from three ditch deposits. A large post-medieval horseshoe was produced from ditch fill 2211, and is the only fragment to which a definitive form can be assigned. The remaining four fragments are heavily corroded and encrusted. One strip with triangular end is recorded from deposit 2076. Its function is unknown. One strip with a square shape at one end, recovered from ditch fill 2138, may be a possible door latch, although due to its poor preservation it is not possible to define its function with any certainty.

Discussion

- 6.11 The small size of the finds group precludes a meaningful discussion of site status or function. The dearth of forms and decorated sherds prevents refined dating of the site. With the exception of one small sherd of pottery deriving from ditch fill 2012, the prehistoric groups were recovered from secure deposits (pits or stakeholes) clustered in the west of the site (pit fill 2050, stakehole fill 2092, and pit fills 2054, 2094 and 2126). The PDR plainware bowl recorded from pit fill 2054 has parallels from Ivinghoe Beacon dated to the early 6th century BC (Vaugh 1968, 224, fig.18, no.62). More recent work has however, re-evaluated the dating of this style of vessel and they are now thought to date to the 10th or 9th centuries BC (Knight 2002, 128, fig.12.3, no.10-12; Davies 2016, 277, fig. A1.1, no.14-15). The plain inverted rim sherd is likely to be of a similar date (Davies 2016, 277, fig. A1.1, no.18-19). The Late Iron Age and Roman material is produced entirely from ditch and furrow fills, some of which also produced post-medieval metalwork and ceramic building material. This suggests that the Late Iron Age and Roman material has been subjected to some level of disturbance, probably as a result of agricultural activity, during some later period.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

- 7.1 Biological evidence recovered is discussed below and listed in the table below. Detailed tables are to be found in Appendices C and D.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments (ID to species)	101
Samples	Environmental (processed)	11

Animal Bone

- 7.2 Animal bone amounting to 101 fragments (132.5g) was recovered via hand excavation and bulk soil sampling from the fills of eleven pit, ditch and post-hole features. Artefactual material dating broadly to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods was also recovered from these features (See Table 5, Appendix C). The material was highly fragmented and only moderately well preserved. However, it was possible to identify the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*), and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*).

Phase 1, Prehistoric (Bronze Age/Early Iron Age)

- 7.3 A total of 44 fragments (4.1g) were recovered from the fills of pits 2053, 2149, 2121 and 2125. They were highly fragmented and showed clear signs of prolonged burning at high temperatures. The combination of these factors has rendered the entire prehistoric assemblage unidentifiable to both species and skeletal element. In fact, the condition is such that it has not been possible to ascertain either an animal or human origin.

Phase 2, Roman

- 7.4 Three fragments (12g) were recovered from the fills of ditches 2057 and 2207. Of these, it was possible to identify a single cattle phalanx (5g) from fill 2058.

Undated

- 7.5 The remaining 54 fragments (116.2g) were recovered from five features 2079, 2088, 2115, 2137 and 2155, the fills of which remain undated artefactually. The majority of this material is from deposit 2116 the fill of post-hole 2115 and, as seen in the Phase 1 assemblage is fragmented, burnt and unidentifiable to both species and element. The only identifiable bone was recovered from ditch fill 2138 and post-hole fill 2156 these were a partial cattle tibia and molar and two sheep/goat molars.

Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

- 7.6 A series of 11 environmental samples (184 litres of soil) were processed from a range of feature types and periods from across an open plan excavation. This was done with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site and also to aid in the dating of the features on the site. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA 2012: Technical Manual No.2).
- 7.7 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Table 6, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals.
- 7.8 The flots were relatively similar in size and all contained high numbers of rooty material and uncharred seeds. The charred material comprised of poor to moderate preservation levels with two samples (Sample 16 and Sample 20) producing no charcoal or charred plant remains at all.
- 7.9 The dates mentioned within this report have been gathered from spot dates of the pottery done by the finds specialists and can be found within the finds report.

Bronze Age

- 7.10 Fill 2050 (Sample 6) of pit 2049 contained no charred plant remains. Charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were recorded in large quantities. This assemblage is likely to be representative of dumped domestic waste material due to the high quantities of charcoal fragments recovered.
- 7.11 Fill 2126 (Sample 14) of pit 2125 contained a single charred barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain which is in a relatively good state of preservation. No other charred plant remains were recovered. Charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were recovered in large abundancies from within Sample 14. This assemblage is likely to be representative of dumped domestic waste material, i.e. hearth waste.

Late Bronze Age

- 7.12 Fill 2054 (Sample 8) of pit 2053 contained no charred plant remains and only moderate quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size. This assemblage is likely to be representative of dumped domestic waste material, i.e. hearth waste.

- 7.13 Fill 2122 (Sample 11) of pit 2121 contained low quantities of charred goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) seeds and a large number of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size, which contained twig and round wood charcoal fragments. This assemblage is likely to be representative of dumped domestic waste material.

Undated

- 7.14 Fill 2080 (Sample 2) or pit 2079 contained a single charred indeterminate cereal grain. Due to the poor preservation levels further species identification could not take place. No other charred plant remains were recovered from within Sample 2. High quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm were recorded from within the assemblage. This is likely to be representative of dumped domestic/hearth waste.
- 7.15 Fills 2098 and 2110 (Samples 4 and 5 respectively) of pit 2097 and pit 2109 contained no charred cereal grains and only low numbers of charred goosefoot seeds. Moderately low quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size were recovered from within Sample 4 and Sample 5. No other charred plant remains were recovered. These assemblages are likely to be reflective of dispersed material.
- 7.16 Fills 2116 and 2156 of pits 2115 and 2155 (Samples 12 and 15 respectively) contained no charred plant remains or cereal grains. Pit 2115 (Sample 12) contained high quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm with pit 2155 (Sample 15) only containing moderately low quantities of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm in size. This suggests that Sample 12 is likely to be representative of dumped hearth waste whereas Sample 15 is likely to be reflective of dispersed material.
- 7.17 Fills 2162 and 2158 of pits 2161 and 2157 (Samples 16 and 20 respectively) contained no charred plant remains or charcoal. These assemblages are entirely made up of rooty/modern material and provide no insight into the possible date or function of the pits.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The excavation has identified archaeological features across the excavation area, comprising pits and stakeholes, containing Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery; horticultural bedding trenches, with associated field boundaries, containing pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British period; plough furrows of probable medieval to post-medieval date and further post-medieval ditches. The watching brief did not reveal any finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest.
- 8.2 The Bronze Age activity was concentrated in the western part of the site, with the evidence suggestive of small-scale occupation. Iron Age and Roman activity was most evident within the eastern part of the site, although the evidence suggests that activity within this period took place across the site. The evidence suggests that activity during this period was associated with an agricultural regime focused on horticultural beds.
- 8.3 A previous geophysical survey of the site did not reveal any clear anomalies of archaeological origin (GSB 2015), although subsequent archaeological evaluation (CA 2016) identified a concentration of poorly dated but probable late prehistoric features within trenches located in the north-eastern corner of the site.
- 8.4 The majority of the features have been assigned to one of four broad periods (Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Early Roman, medieval or post-medieval) based either on direct dating evidence, stratigraphic analysis, examination of feature form, or by association with positively dated features. Each of these periods is dealt with in chronological order below.

Prehistoric (Pre-AD 43)

- 8.5 Probably the earliest material to come from the site is a possible blade made in a greyish brown flint recorded from pit 2125. The flint is heavily damaged and may represent residual material of a Mesolithic or early Neolithic date, although it is possible that it is contemporary with the Bronze Age pottery recovered from this pit.
- 8.6 Four further struck flint chips were also recovered from pits 2053, 2079 and 2097. These artefacts are not closely dateable; however, flint flake *debitage* of this type could be of a later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. A total of 5270g of burnt flint was

recovered from Sample 5, from pit 2109. The material had not been worked, but had been subjected to low to moderate heat alteration.

Phase 1: Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (2400BC-400BC)

- 8.7 Early Prehistoric activity at the site was characterised by relatively intense pit-digging in the western part of the site. The earliest features encountered during excavation comprised pits 2121, 2093, 2053, 2125 and 2049. Where diagnostic sherds are present it is possible to refine this dating to the Late Bronze Age on the basis of the temper distribution and firing characteristics, also the presence of a Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) plainware bowl rim and a plain inverted rim from a jar or bowl. However, it is considered that the pottery recovered from pit 2091 may fit better within the Early Iron Age period than the Late Bronze Age.
- 8.8 Pits were identified across the western part of the site, often within discrete clusters. Although their distribution and the lack of cultural and environmental remains make it difficult to interpret their specific function, their proximity to stakeholes indicates they may have been associated with structural features.
- 8.9 There is no indication from the environmental samples of any industrial activity or of crop processing activity taking place within the immediate vicinity of the site. However, the large quantities of charcoal recovered, are likely to be representative of dumped domestic waste material, e.g. hearth waste, which suggests associated settlement within the Bronze Age.
- 8.10 The presence of pottery, charcoal and animal bone identified within the pit fills suggests that they were used for the disposal of domestic waste, presumably as a secondary function, although their primary function could not be ascertained. The presence of such assemblages within prehistoric pits and their association with structural features further implies Bronze Age settlement having taken place within the site.
- 8.11 There is good evidence for further Bronze Age activity within the immediate area, outside of the site. Excavation c. 750m to the north-west revealed a ditch and two pits containing Bronze Age pottery at a site fronting on to Lower Road (CA 2017). Trial trenching (EBC 15888) immediately adjacent to this, also along Lower Road and around 650m north-west of the current site, recorded a late Bronze Age curved ditch (MBC 22247) with late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery found close to the

Elm Farm Estate (MBC 10709). Recent evaluation and excavation to the west of Lower Road identified Bronze Age activity comprising the isolated burial of a cremated adult human placed within, or alongside a Deverel-Rimbury bucket urn, along with two short stretches of ditch probably representing part of a field or settlement enclosure (CA 2018a).

Phase 2: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (100 BC to AD 100)

- 8.12 The second phase of activity identified within the site was represented by a series of north-east/south-west orientated archaeological features comprising parallel cultivation rows, laid out in the form of bedding trenches, with associated field boundaries. The nature of the agricultural exploitation taking place or indeed the type of crop being grown could not be identified, however, similar evidence of Roman plantation agriculture has been interpreted as representing vineyard cultivation or cultivation rows for growing hops or soft fruit.
- 8.13 The complete pattern of the bedding trenches, which continued beyond the limits of excavation, was not revealed and it seems likely that activity would have extended further east than was revealed during excavation works. The evidence further suggests that it may have continued to the north and south also.
- 8.14 Sites containing evidence for horticultural or bedding trenches increase significantly during the Romano-British period, peaking during the early 2nd-century AD (Plate 5). Although the evidence for the crops grown is often lacking, there are extensive examples known with the wider region and well recorded examples of Roman horticultural practice are recorded at Ampthill, Bedfordshire and Wollaston in Northamptonshire (Plate 6).

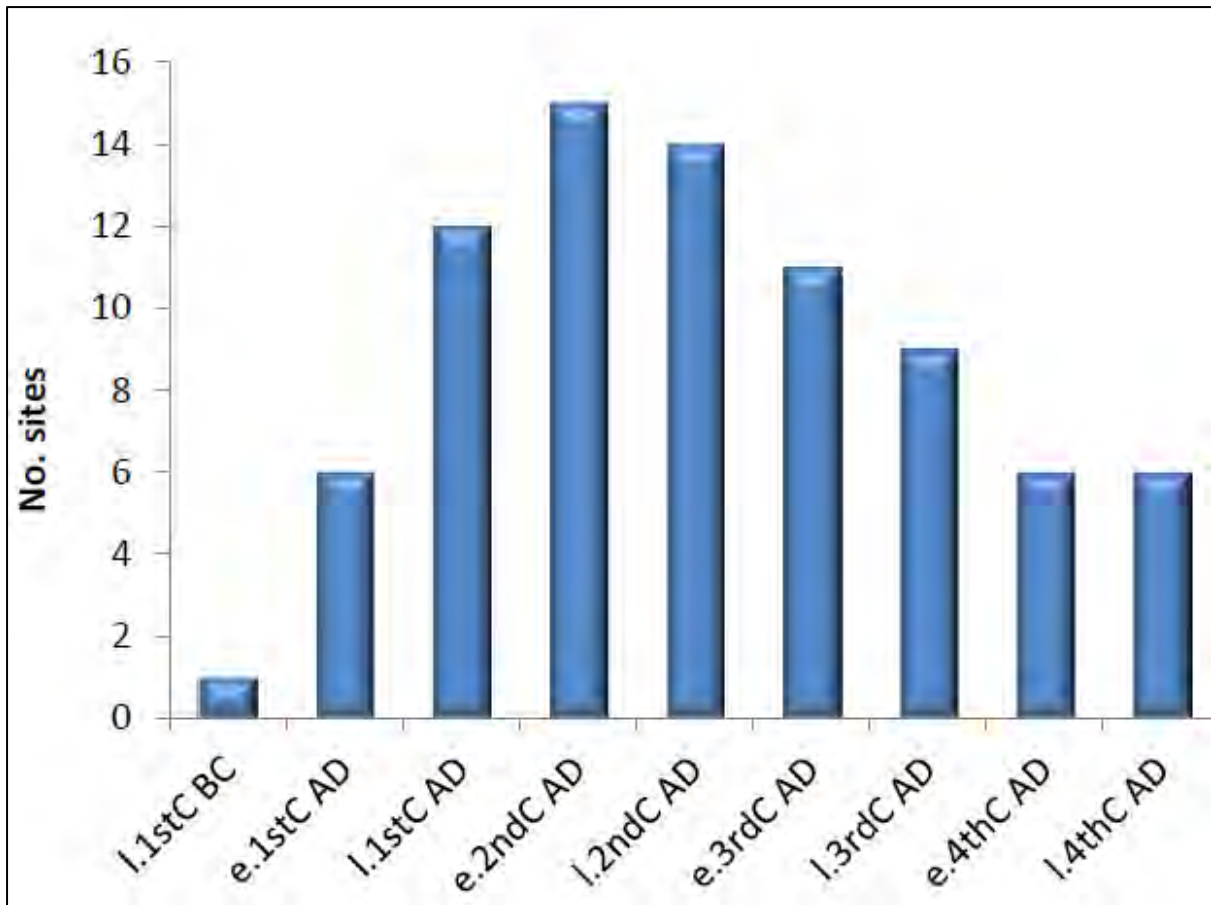


Plate 5 Roman horticultural sites (Martyn Allen, unpublished)

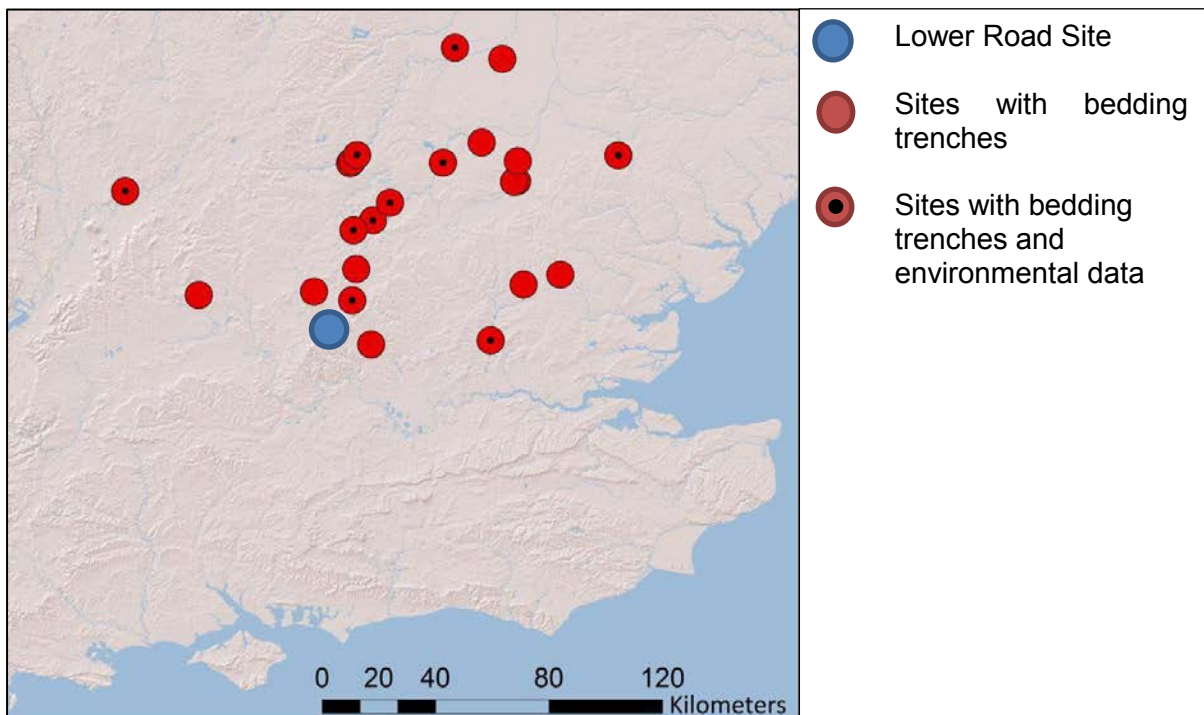


Plate 6 Distribution map, showing sites with evidence for bedding trenches (Martyn Allen, unpublished)

- 8.15 Excavation at Tavistock Avenue, Ampthill, Bedfordshire identified a series of features laid out in parallel lines, identified as bedding trenches, similar in nature to those on the Lower Road site. The pottery evidence recovered suggests a 2nd-century origin for the site (NA 2010). A further site containing similar bedding trenches was identified at Wollaston, Northamptonshire, with dating evidence suggesting this was active between the late 1st to early 2nd-centuries AD (Meadows 1996; Brown and Meadows 2000; Brown et al 2001).
- 8.16 Although the evidence of the cultivation crop at Ampthill was not definitive, the site at Wollaston is interpreted as representing a vineyard.
- 8.17 There is a good correlation between the features interpreted as horticultural/bedding trenches at Lower road and those recorded at Ampthill and Wollaston. The Lower Road features measured between 0.6m to 0.8m wide and between 0.15 to 0.35m deep. Those at Ampthill similarly measured between 0.6 to 0.8m wide and were recorded as measuring between 0.4m and 0.5m deep. The examples at Wollaston were generally 0.85m wide and 0.3m deep.
- 8.18 The gaps separating the trenches at Lower Road were between 5.6m and 6m, those at Ampthill were on average 6m to 7m apart, whilst those at Wollaston were recorded at 5m intervals.
- 8.19 Although no definitive relationship between the pits and the putative field system has been established, it is interesting to note that, with the exception of pit 2023, all the pits and stakeholes identified within the site were located to the west of the putative Roman field system ditch 2045. This may be used as evidence to suggest that the division of land seen archaeologically in the Late Iron Age/Roman period was established in an earlier period.
- 8.20 It is axiomatic that some form of nearby settlement would have been associated with this horticultural undertaking. The site itself lies within a well settled Iron Age and Roman agricultural landscape with two early Roman settlements recorded a short distance (300m) to the north, on the east side of Lower Road, Aylesbury. Both these settlements were situated on the highest points of two terraces facing each other across a small valley. Evaluation trenching of the site identified possible boundary or enclosure ditches, gullies, pits and a single articulated human inhumation dated to the Romano-British period on the western terrace. The evaluation on the eastern

terrace recorded five shallow ditches containing pottery dating from the 1st to 2nd century AD (HER Ref; 0549502000, SP 83164 11241).

Phase 3: Medieval to post-medieval (1066 – 1800)

- 8.21 The excavation identified a series of furrows predominantly on a north-west/south-east alignment. A small quantity of dating evidence was recovered from some of these features, with dates ranging from the Late Iron Age to post-medieval period. However, the prehistoric material is considered residual within these contexts and a medieval date for the initial construction of the earthworks is suggested, based on their morphology, showing a reversed S-shaped curve evident in their alignment and the spacing of the selions (individual strips) (Taylor 1975, 82; Rackham 1986, 167-9). The pottery evidence would seem to suggest that the furrows remained as extant earthworks at least into the post-medieval period. The presence of furrows across the site indicates that the site formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Stoke Mandeville during the medieval period.

Phase 4: Post-medieval (1540 – 1800)

- 8.22 The evaluation identified ditches and agricultural features across the northern part of the site, predominantly on an east/west alignment. The alignments of the ditches suggest they fit within a north/south and east/west orientated field system. The putative field system comprised ditches 2137, 2139 and 2201. A small quantity of dating evidence was recovered from one of these ditches, which are attributed to the post-medieval/modern periods based on their finds, cartographic evidence and morphological characteristics.
- 8.23 The ditches correspond with the general alignment of the surrounding field systems as depicted on historic and current Ordnance Survey mapping, which predominantly relate to Parliamentary Enclosures. The Enclosure Act for the Stoke Mandeville parish having been passed in December 1798.

Watching brief

- 8.24 Despite the archaeological potential of the site (see archaeological background above), the watching brief did not reveal any archaeological remains within the area of observed groundworks. This suggests that significant archaeological remains do not extend beyond the areas defined by the excavation and preceding trial trench evaluation.

Assessment of the excavation in relation to stated aims

- 8.25 The specific aims of the excavation were to recover artefactual evidence to date the settlement remains. Although the dating evidence was sparse, and the small size of the finds group precluded meaningful discussion of site status or function, the excavation has been successful in broadly phasing all the archaeologically visible periods of activity taking place within the site.
- 8.26 The excavation further aimed to identify specific activities carried out within or in the vicinity of the settlement through analysis of environmental samples and ecofacts, and to identify any evidence of industrial activities that may have been carried out. However, the nature of the material recovered could not add significantly to our understanding beyond indicating the presence of dumped domestic waste.
- 8.27 The excavation has, however, been successful in demonstrating how the Late Iron Age to Early Roman agricultural system fits within the wider Romano-British landscape and, through the recording of the horticultural practices taking place, has added to our understanding of the rural economy during this period.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by James Coyne, Simon Sworn, Ralph Brown and Julian Newman, assisted variously by Susanna Ferron, Mat Ferron, Abigail Breen, Luke Bateson, Callum Ruse, Sharon Amann, Arizona Mosby, Mark Davies, John Hardisty, Enrico Ravanetti, Eduardo Cabrera and Barbara Grahame. The report was written by Stuart Joyce and Anna Moosbauer. The finds report was written by Pete Banks, the animal bone report by Andy Clarke and the plant microfossils and charcoal report by Emma Aitken. The illustrations were prepared by Gemma Bowen. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Emily Evans. The fieldwork and post-excavation was managed for CA by Stuart Joyce.

10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Milton Keynes whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with the Buckinghamshire Museum Service (accession no.: AYBCM: 2018.110), which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Spot Date
2000	Layer		Topsoil	
2001	Layer		Subsoil	
2002	Layer		Natural	
2003	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; steep straight sides; concave base	
2004	Fill	2003	Single fill of ditch	
2005	Cut		Ditch terminus; moderate straight sides, flat base, same as [2003] and [2021]. E-W	
2006	Fill	2005	Single fill of ditch terminus	
2007	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; moderate straight sides, flat base; same as [2003] and [2005]	
2008	Fill	2007	Single fill of ditch	
2009	Cut		N-S aligned linear; gentle concave sides, flat base	
2010	Fill	2009	Single fill of linear	
2011	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; concave side to the north and stepped side to the south, flat base; same as [2017]	
2012	Fill	2011	Single fill of ditch	Late prehistoric
2013	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; concave sides, concave base	
2014	Fill	2013	Single fill of ditch	
2015	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; concave sides, concave base; same as [2013]	
2016	Fill	2015	Single fill of ditch	
2017	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; concave sides, flat base; same as [2011]	
2018	Fill	2017	Single fill of ditch	
2019	Cut		Ditch terminus; concave gentle sides, uneven base, E-W; same as [2011] and [2017]	
2020	Fill	2019	Single fill of ditch terminus	
2021	Cut		Ditch terminus; concave sides, concave base; E-W; same as [2013] and [2015]	
2022	Fill	2021	Single fill of ditch terminus	
2023	Cut		Small pit; irregular sides, uneven sloping base	
2024	Fill	2023	Single fill of small pit	
2025	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; concave sides, concave base; same as [2013], [2015] and [2021]	
2026	Fill	2025	Single fill of ditch	
2027	Cut		N-S aligned gully; concave sides, concave base	
2028	Fill	2027	Single fill of gully	
2029	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; moderate concave sides, concave base; same as [2003], [2005] and [2007]	
2030	Fill	2029	Single fill of ditch	
2031	Cut		Possible furrow; concave sides, concave base; N-S; same as [2027]	
2032	Fill	2031	Single fill of possible furrow	
2033	Cut		Ditch terminus; convex moderate slope, flat base; NE-SW; same as [2041], [2043], [2055] and [2059]	
2034	Fill	2033	Single fill of ditch terminus	
2035	Cut		N-S aligned ditch; gentle sloping side, flat base; same as [2009]	
2036	Fill	2035	Single fill of ditch	
2037	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; steep sides, flat base	
2038	Fill	2037	Single fill of ditch	Late prehistoric-Roman
2039	Cut		Possible furrow; gentle straight sides, flat base; N-S	
2040	Fill	2039	Single fill of possible furrow	
2041	Cut		NE-SW aligned ditch; moderate convex slides, concave base; same as [2033], [2043], [2055] and [2059]	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Spot Date
2042	Fill	2041	Single fill of ditch	
2043	Cut		NE-SW aligned ditch; moderate straight side to the northwest and moderate convex side to the southeast, concave base; same as [2033], [2041], [2055] and [2059]	
2044	Fill	2043	Single fill of ditch	
2045	Cut		N-S aligned ditch; concave sides, flat base; same as [2047]	
2046	Fill	2045	Single fill of ditch	
2047	Cut		N-S aligned ditch; concave side to the west and vertical side to the east; flat base; same as [2045]	
2048	Fill	2047	Single fill of ditch	
2049	Cut		Pit; concave sloping sides, flat base	
2050	Fill	2049	Single fill of pit	Early prehistoric
2051	Cut		Pit; rounded sides, flat base	
2052	Fill	2051	Single fill of pit	
2053	Cut		Elongated pit; irregular sides, uneven base; E-W	
2054	Fill	2053	Single fill of elongated pit	Late prehistoric
2055	Cut		NE-SW aligned ditch; moderate straight side to the northwest (south east side unexcavated); same as [2033], [2041], [2043] and [2059]	
2056	Fill	2055	Single fill of ditch	
2057	Cut		Possible furrow; gentle straight side to the southwest (northwest side unexcavated), flat base; NW-SE	
2058	Fill	2057	Single fill of possible furrow	Roman
2059	Cut		NE-SW aligned ditch; moderate straight side to northwest (southeast unexcavated), flat base; same as [2033], [2041], [2043] and [2055]	
2060	Fill	2059	Single fill of ditch	
2061	Cut		NW-SE aligned furrow; gentle straight side to the southwest (northeast side unexcavated), flat base; same as [2027], [2031] and [2039]	
2062	Fill	2061	Single fill of furrow	
2063	Cut		Possible pit; steep sides, tapered base	
2064	Fill	2063	Single fill of possible pit	
2065	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; moderate rounded side to the north and steep side to the south, concave base; same as [2068], [2072] and [2081]	
2066	Fill	2065	Primary fill of ditch	
2067	Fill	2065	Secondary fill of ditch	
2068	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; moderate rounded sides, concave base; same as [2065], [2072] and [2081]	
2069	Fill	2068	Single fill of ditch	
2070	Cut		N-S aligned furrow; gentle rounded sides, flat base	
2071	Fill	2070	Single fill of furrow	
2072	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; moderate rounded slope, concave base; same as [2065], [2068] and [2081]	
2073	Fill	2072	Single fill of ditch	
2074	Cut		N-S aligned ditch; steep straight sides, concave base; same as [2077] and [2088]	
2075	Fill	2074	Lower fill of ditch	
2076	Fill	2074	Upper fill of ditch	
2077	Cut		N-S aligned ditch; moderate straight sides, concave base, same as [2074] and [2088]	
2078	Fill	2077	Single fill of ditch	
2079	Cut		Pit; moderate to sharp sides, concave base	
2080	Fill	2079	Single fill of pit/possible pit	
2081	Cut		Ditch terminus; moderate rounded sides, concave base; E-W; same as [2065], [2068] and [2072]	
2082	Fill	2081	Single fill of ditch terminus	
2083	Cut		Treethrow	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Spot Date
2084	Fill	2083	Single fill of treethrow	
2085	Deposit		Natural spread	
2086	Cut		Pit; moderate sides, concave base	
2087	Fill	2086	Lower fill of pit	
2088	Cut		N-S aligned ditch; moderate straight sides, concave base; same as [2074] and [2077]	
2089	Fill	2088	Single fill of ditch	
2090	Fill	2086	Upper fill of pit	
2091	Cut		Stakehole; sharp vertical sides, tapered base	
2092	Fill	2091	Single fill of stakehole	Late prehistoric
2093	Cut		Elongated pit; steep, sloping sides, uneven base; E-W	
2094	Fill	2093	Single fill of elongated pit	Late prehistoric
2095	Cut		Pit; steep vertical sides, tapered base	
2096	Fill	2095	Single fill of pit	
2097	Cut		Pit; steep sides, concave base	
2098	Fill	2097	Single fill of pit	
2099	Cut		Furrow; shallow slightly concave sides, flat base; NE-SW; same as [2111]	
2100	Fill	2099	Single fill of furrow	
2101	Cut		Treethrow	
2102	Fill	2101	Single fill of treethrow	
2103	Cut		Treethrow	
2104	Fill	2103	Single fill of treethrow	
2105	Cut		N-S aligned ditch; steep sloping sides, flat base; same as [2107], [2113] and [2123]	
2106	Fill	2105	Single fill of ditch	
2107	Cut		Ditch terminus; steep sloping sides, undulating base; N-S; same as [2105], [2113] and [2123]	
2108	Fill	2107	Single fill of ditch terminus	
2109	Cut		Circular pit; shallow sides, concave base	
2110	Fill	2109	Single fill of pit	
2111	Cut		Furrow; shallow straight sides, flat base; NE-SW; same as [2099]	
2112	Fill	2111	Single fill of furrow	
2113	Cut		Ditch terminus; steep sloping sides, terminus end is shallow sloping, undulating base; N-S; same as [2105], [2107] and [2123]	
2114	Fill	2113	Single fill of ditch terminus	
2115	Cut		pit; concave sides, flat base	
2116	Fill	2115	Single fill of pit	
2117	Cut		Stakehole; steep sides, tapered base	
2118	Fill	2117	Single fill of stakehole - blue-grey silty clay	
2119	Cut		Stakehole; concave sides, flat base	
2120	Fill	2119	Single fill of stakehole - blue-grey silty clay	
2121	Cut		Oval pit; moderate to steep sides, concave base	
2122	Fill	2121	Single fill of pit	Late prehistoric
2123	Cut		N-S aligned ditch; steep, sloping sides, flat base; same as [2105], [2107] and [2113]	
2124	Fill	2123	Single fill of ditch	
2125	Cut		Possible pit; shallow concave sides, moderately concave base	
2126	Fill	2125	Single fill of possible pit	Early prehistoric
2127	Cut		Ditch terminus; steep rounded sides, moderate rounded terminus, concave base; E-W; same as [2129] and [2133]	
2128	Fill	2127	Single fill of ditch terminus	
2129	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; steep rounded sides, concave base; same as [2127] and [2133]	
2130	Fill	2129	Single fill of ditch	Late prehistoric - Roman
2131	Cut		NE-SW aligned gully; moderate rounded sides, concave base; same as [2135]	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Spot Date
2132	Fill	2131	Single fill of gully	
2133	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; steep rounded sides, irregular base; same as [2127] and [2129]	
2134	Fill	2133	Single fill of ditch	
2135	Cut		NE-SW aligned ditch/gully; gentle rounded sides, concave base; same as [2131]	
2136	Fill	2135	Single fill of ditch/gully	
2137	Cut		NE-SW aligned ditch; gentle concave side to the north and moderate side to the south, flat base	
2138	Fill	2137	Single fill of ditch	
2139	Cut		NE-SW aligned ditch; steep straight sides, flat base	
2140	Fill	2139	Single fill of ditch	
2141	Cut		NE-SW aligned ditch; moderate concave sides, flat base	
2142	Fill	2141	Single fill of ditch	
2143	Cut		NE-SW aligned ditch; moderate straight sides, flat base	
2144	Fill	2143	Single fill of ditch	
2145	Cut		NE-SW aligned ditch; moderate convex sides, rounded base	
2146	Fill	2145	Single fill of ditch	
2147	Cut		NE-SW aligned linear; shallow sides, irregular base	
2148	Fill	2147	Single fill of linear	
2149	Cut		Pit; sharp sides, concave base	
2150	Fill	2149	Single fill of pit	
2151	Cut		Furrow, shallow straight side to the northeast (southwest side unexcavated); NW-SE	
2152	Fill	2151	Single fill of furrow	Late prehistoric-Roman
2153	Cut		NE-SW aligned linear; gentle straight side to the southeast (northwest side unexcavated), flat base	
2154	Fill	2153	Single fill of linear	
2155	Cut		Pit; moderate sides, concave base	
2156	Fill	2155	Single fill of pit	
2157	Cut		Oval pit; shallow sides, concave base	
2158	Fill	2157	Single fill of pit	
2159	Cut		Elongated pit/treebole; moderate to sharp sides, concave base; NW-SE	
2160	Fill	2159	Single fill of elongated pit/treebole	
2161	Cut		Pit; moderate to sharp sides, concave base	
2162	Fill	2161	Single fill of pit	
2163	Cut		Ditch terminus; moderate rounded sides, concave base; E-W; same as [2165] and [2167]	
2164	Fill	2163	Single fill of ditch terminus	
2165	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; moderate rounded sides, concave base; same as [2163] and [2167]	
2166	Fill	2165	Single fill of ditch	
2167	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; gentle rounded sides, concave base; same as [2163] and [2165]	
2168	Fill	2167	Single fill of ditch	
2169	Cut		Bioturbation	
2170	Cut		Ditch terminus; sharp sides, concave base; SE-NW	
2171	Fill	2170	Single fill of ditch terminus	
2172	Cut		NW-SE aligned ditch; steep sides, irregular base; same as [2174] and [2176]	
2173	Fill	2172	Single fill of ditch	
2174	Cut		NW-SE aligned ditch; steep sides, flat base; same as [2172] and [2176]	
2175	Fill	2174	Single fill of ditch	

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Spot Date
2176	Cut		NW-SE aligned ditch; steep side to the southwest and moderate side to the northeast, concave base; same as [2172] and [2174]	
2177	Fill	2176	Single fill of ditch	
2178	Fill	2169	Single fill of bioturbation	
2179	Cut		E-W aligned ditch; steep sides, concave base	
2180	Fill	2179	Single fill of ditch	
2181	Cut		Ditch terminus; gentle concave sides, rounded base; N-S; same as [2207]	
2182	Fill	2181	Single fill of ditch terminus	
2183	Cut		Treebole	
2184	Fill	2183	Single fill of treebole	
2185	Cut		NW-SE aligned ditch; gentle concave sides, flat base; same as [2198]	
2186	Fill	2185	Single fill of ditch	
2187	Cut		NE-SW aligned ditch; moderate concave to the northwest (southeast side unexcavated), flat base; same as [2179] and [2205]	
2188	Fill	2187	Single fill of ditch	
2189	Cut		NW-SE aligned ditch; steep sides, flat base; same as [2170]	
2190	Fill	2189	Fill of ditch	
2191	Fill	2189	Fill of ditch	
2192	Cut		NW-SE aligned ditch; shallow sides, flat base; same as [21764] and [2176]	
2193	Fill	2192	Single fill of ditch	Roman
2194	Deposit		Natural spread	
2195	Cut		NW-SE aligned ditch; moderate sides, concave base; same as [2170]	
2196	Fill	2195	Lower fill of ditch	
2197	Fill	2195	Upper fill of ditch	
2198	Cut		NW-SE aligned ditch; moderate straight side to the northeast and steep concave side to the southwest, flat base; same as [2185]	
2199	Fill	2198	Single fill of ditch	
2200	Layer		Ploughing headland	
2201	Cut		NE-SW aligned boundary ditch; gradual straight sides, flat base; same as [2145]	
2202	Fill	2201	Single fill of boundary ditch	
2203	Cut		NE-SW aligned boundary ditch; concave sides, flat base; same as [2143]	
2204	Fill	2203	Single fill of boundary ditch	
2205	Cut		NE-SW aligned ditch; straight steep side to the northwest (southeast side unexcavated), flat base; same as [2179] and [2187]	
2206	Fill	2205	Single fill of ditch	
2207	Cut		NW-SE aligned ditch; moderate sides, concave base; same as [2181]	
2208	Fill	2207	Single fill of ditch	Late prehistoric-Roman
2209	Cut		NE-SW aligned ditch; stepped sides, concave base	
2210	Fill	2209	Lower fill of ditch	
2211	Fill	2212	Upper fill of ditch	Roman
2212	Cut		NE-SW aligned ditch; moderate sides, concave base	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Pottery summary quantification

Period	Fabric Description	Fabric Code	Bucks Type Series*	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Early Prehistoric	Common poorly sorted angular coarse flint ≤5mm	FL1		3	61
<i>Subtotal</i>				3	61
Late Prehistoric	Common poor-moderately sorted angular medium flint ≤3mm	FL2		13	85
	Sparse moderately sorted angular medium-fine flint ≤2mm	FL3		1	3
<i>Subtotal</i>				14	8
Late Iron Age/Roman	Medium black grog ≤2mm	GR	46a	4	58
	Medium buff grog and medium shell ≤2mm	SHGR	45	1	6
	Sandy greyware. Mica and quartz inclusions.	UNS GW	28a	1	4
	Sandy oxidised ware. Sparse quartz in a dense silty matrix	UNS OX	41	5	6
<i>Subtotal</i>				11	74
Grand Total				27	217

* Buckinghamshire type series codes (Marney P.T. 1989)

Table 2: Ceramic Building Material summary quantification

Period	Fabric Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)
LMED-POST-MED	Fine sandy	fs	1	11
	Fine sandy with clay pellets	fscp	1	21
	Medium sandy	ms	1	45
	Medium sandy mixture	msx	1	14
	Coarse sandy	cs	1	6
POST-MED	Fine sandy	fs	2	28
	Fine sandy with clay pellets	fscp	8	169
	Medium sandy	ms	3	88
	Medium sandy with clay pellets	mscp	5	143
	Medium sandy with iron ore	msfe	3	236
Grand Total			26	761

Table 3: Summary of finds types

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Early prehistoric	3	61
	Late prehistoric	14	88
	Late Iron Age/Roman	11	68
	<i>Total</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>217</i>
Worked flint	-	1	-
Metalwork	horseshoe	1	-
	Fe other	3	-
CBM	-	26	761
Fired/burnt clay	-	3	1

Table 4: Finds concordance

Context	Feature	Feature type	Sample	Count	Weight (g)	Pottery date	Comments
2012	2011	Ditch		1	1	LBA	Pottery
2038	2037	Ditch		1	6	C1BC-C1AD	Pottery
2050	2049	Pit		1	22	BA	Pottery
2054	2053	Pit		8	81	C10-9BC	Pottery
2054	2053	Pit	8	1	9	LBA	Pottery
2058		Furrow		1	4	RB	Pottery
2092	2091	Stakehole		1	3	EIA	Pottery
2094		Pit		4	3	LBA	Pottery
2122	2121	Pit	11	1	8	C10-9BC	Pottery
2126	2125	Pit		2	39	BA	Pottery
2130	2129	Ditch		1	32	C1BC-C1AD	Pottery
2152		Furrow		1	9	C1BC-C1AD	Pottery
2193	2192	Furrow		2	3	RB	Pottery
2208	2207	Furrow		1	11	C1BC-C1AD	CBM
2211	2209	Ditch		3	3	RB	CBM
2008	2007	Ditch		2	27	POST-MED	CBM
2010		Furrow		2	55	POST-MED	CBM
2010		Furrow		1	12	POST-MED	CBM
2028		Furrow		1	1	POST-MED?	CBM
2032		Furrow		2	228	POST-MED	CBM
2038	2037	Ditch		2	65	POST-MED	CBM
2038	2037	Ditch		1	2	POST-MED	CBM
2038	2037	Ditch		1	14	LMED-POST-MED	CBM
2056	2055	Ditch		1	8	POST-MED	CBM
2100		Furrow		1	44	POST-MED	CBM
2100		Furrow		2	77	POST-MED	CBM
2100		Furrow		1	45	LMED-POST-MED	CBM
2128	2127	Ditch		1	1	POST-MED?	CBM
2132	2131	Ditch		1	27	POST-MED	CBM
2132	2131	Ditch		1	11	LMED-POST-MED	CBM
2134	2133	Ditch		1	45	POST-MED	CBM
2134	2133	Ditch		1	41	POST-MED	CBM
2134	2133	Ditch		1	27	POST-MED	CBM
2136	2135	Ditch		1	6	POST-MED	CBM
2136	2135	Ditch		1	21	LMED-POST-MED	CBM
2142	2141	Ditch		1	4	POST-MED	CBM
2211	2209			1	559	POST-MED	Iron horseshoe, 160mm x 150mm, heavily encrusted and corroded
2138	2137			2	24	POST-MED	Iron strip, 115mm long, square at one end, pivot point at the end, poss. door latch
2076	2074			2	24	POST-MED	Iron strip, 72mm long, triangular at one end.

							Unknown function
2126	2125			1	1	PREH	Poss. blade, greyish brown flint, proximal and distal fractures, heavy edge and dorsal damage
2080	2079		2	2	1	PREH	Chips, greyish brown flint
2098	2097		4	1	1	PREH	Chip, greyish brown flint
2054	2053		8	1	1	PREH	Chip, greyish brown flint
2110	2109		5		5270		Burnt flint rich residues from sample, low-moderately heat altered

APPENDIX C: ANIMAL BONE

Table 5: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	LM	MM	BB SS	Total	Weight (g)
Phase 1 Prehistoric								
2053	2054					5	5	0.1
2121	2122					5	5	0.1
2125	2126					31	31	4
2149	2050					3	3	0.1
Subtotal						44	44	4.1
Phase 2 Roman								
2057	2058	1					1	5
2207	2208					2	2	7
Subtotal		1				2	3	12
Undated								
2079	2080					1	1	0.1
2088	2089			7			7	29
2115	2116				1	39	40	2
2137	2138	1					1	79
2155	2156	1	2			2	5	6.1
Subtotal		2	2	7	1	42	54	116.2
Total		3	2	7	3	86	101	
Weight		86	4	29	8	5.5	132.5	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM = cattle size mammal; MM = sheep sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate; BB SS = unidentifiable burnt bone from bulk soil samples

APPENDIX D: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

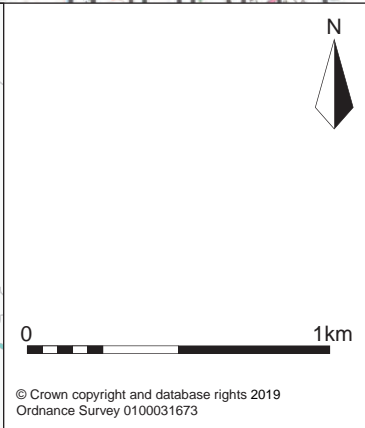
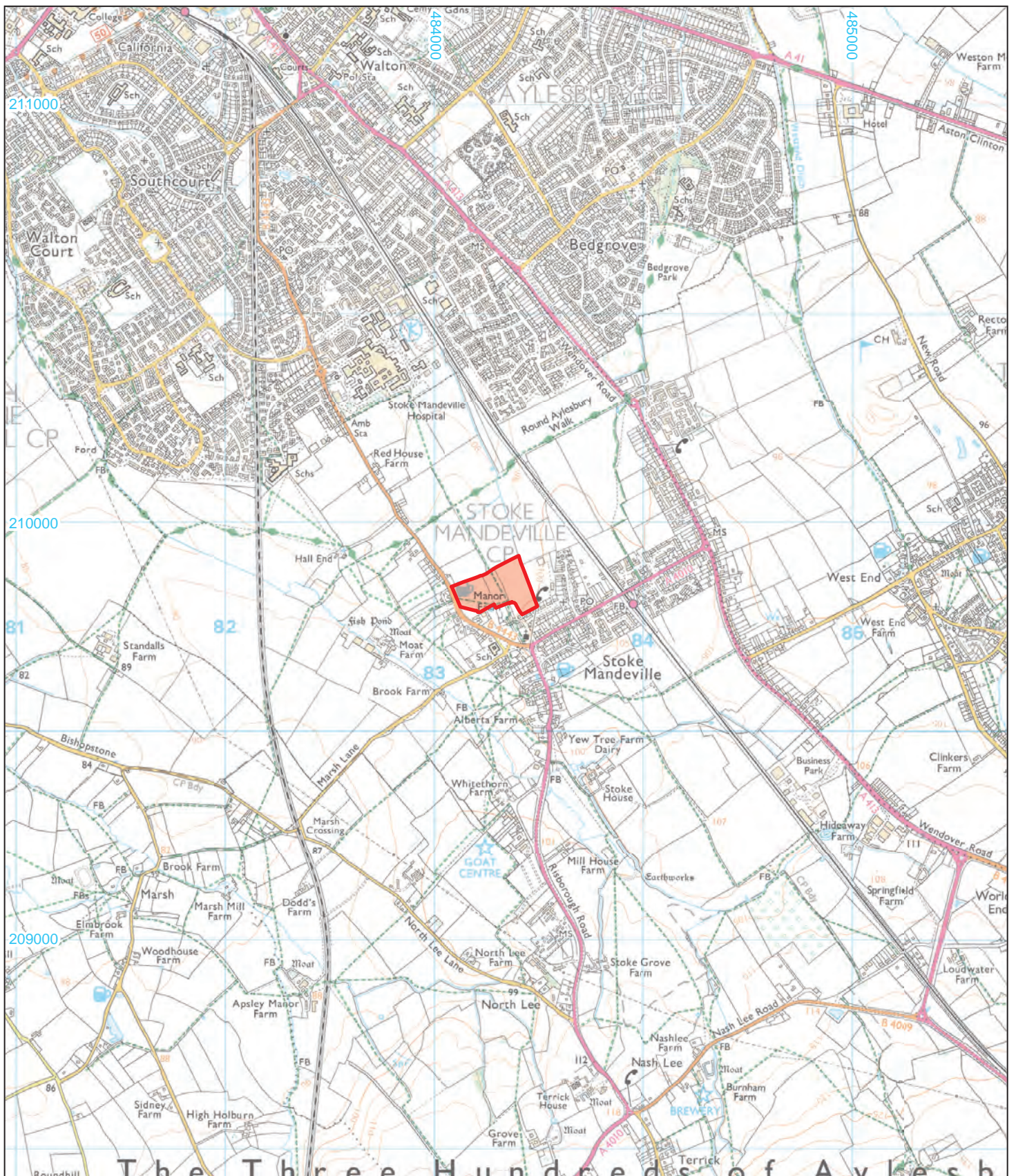
Table 6: Assessment of Environmental Evidence

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Bronze Age													
Pit 2049	2050	6	17	0	30	90	-	-	-	-	-	****/*****	-
Pit 2125	2126	14	14	0	25	90	*	-	barley	-	-	****/*****	brnt bn*
Late Bronze Age													
Pit 2053	2054	8	20	20	35	90	-	-	-	-	-	***/**	-
Pit 2121	2122	11	15	0	20	95	-	-	-	*	<i>Chenopodium</i>	****/*****	-
Undated													
Pit 2079	2080	2	20	20	40	95	*	-	indet grain (v. poor pres)	-	-	****/*****	-
Pit 2097	2098	4	18	0	35	95	-	-	-	**	<i>Chenopodium</i>	*/**	-
Pit 2109	2110	5	20	10	40	95	-	-	-	*	<i>Chenopodium</i>	**/**	-
Pit 2115	2116	12	10	0	20	90	-	-	-	-	-	****/*****	brnt bn**
Pit 2155	2156	15	10	0	10	95	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
Pit 2161	2162	16	20	20	55	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pit 2157	2158	20	20	0	30	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 5–19 items; *** = 20–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items, brnt bn = burnt bone

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land off Lower Road, Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology, between March and April 2019, on land east of Lower Road, Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire.</p> <p>The excavation identified four main phases of activity within the site. The earliest phase of activity, concentrated in the north-western part of the excavation area, comprised a group of five pits containing Bronze Age pottery and one stakehole containing Early Iron Age pottery. A further 19 undated pits and stakeholes, distributed across the western part of the site, were attributed to this period.</p> <p>A second phase of activity was represented by a series of north-east/south-west orientated ditches interpreted as Roman bedding trenches, along with associated field boundaries. The nature of the agricultural exploitation taking place, or the type of crop being grown, could not be identified, however, similar evidence of Roman plantation agriculture has been interpreted as representing cultivation rows for growing either grapes, hops or soft fruit.</p> <p>The next phase of activity was represented by plough furrows of probable medieval to post-medieval date. These medieval to post-medieval plough furrows represent the remains of the open field system that once surrounded the village of Stoke Mandeville and were encountered across the southern part of the excavation area.</p> <p>The final phase of activity comprised field boundary ditches located in the northern part of the site. Artefactual material recovered from the features and cartographic evidence suggests these field systems have their origins within the post-medieval period. They are likely to represent boundary and/or drainage features.</p>	
Project dates	18 March to 2 April 2019	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Desk-Based Assessment (CgMs 2015) Geophysical survey (GBS 2015) Field evaluation (CA 2016)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Lower Road, Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	0.5ha (proposed development area 6.3ha)	
Site co-ordinates	483270 210736	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	none	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Stuart Joyce	
Project Supervisor	James Coyne	
MONUMENT TYPE	LBA-EIA pits and stakeholes, LIA-RB bedding trenches, Ridge and furrow; P-Med ditches;	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Ceramics; animal bone; metal, flint	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	Buckinghamshire Museum Service (AYBCM: 2018.110)	Ceramics, animal bone, metal artefacts, flint
Paper	Buckinghamshire Museum Service (AYBCM: 2018.110)	Registers, context sheets, permatrace
Digital	Buckinghamshire Museum Service (AYBCM: 2018.110)	Database, digital photos
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 <i>Land off Lower Road, Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Excavation</i> CA typescript report 661198_1		



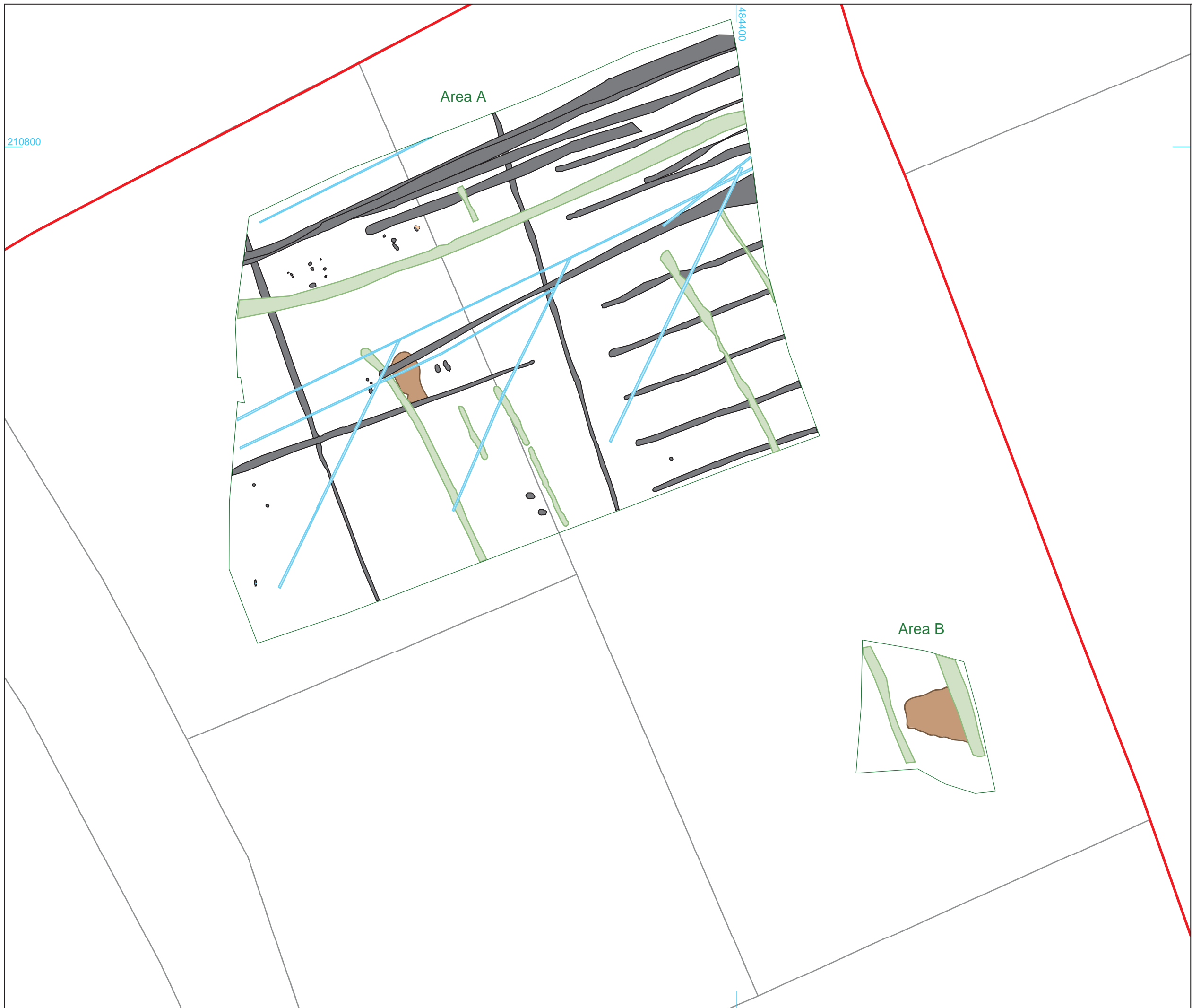


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PROJECT TITLE
 Land east of Lower Road
 Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	GB	PROJECT NO.	661198	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	29/04/2019		
APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE	@A4 1:25,000		1



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Archaeological features
- Modern
- Natural
- Furrows



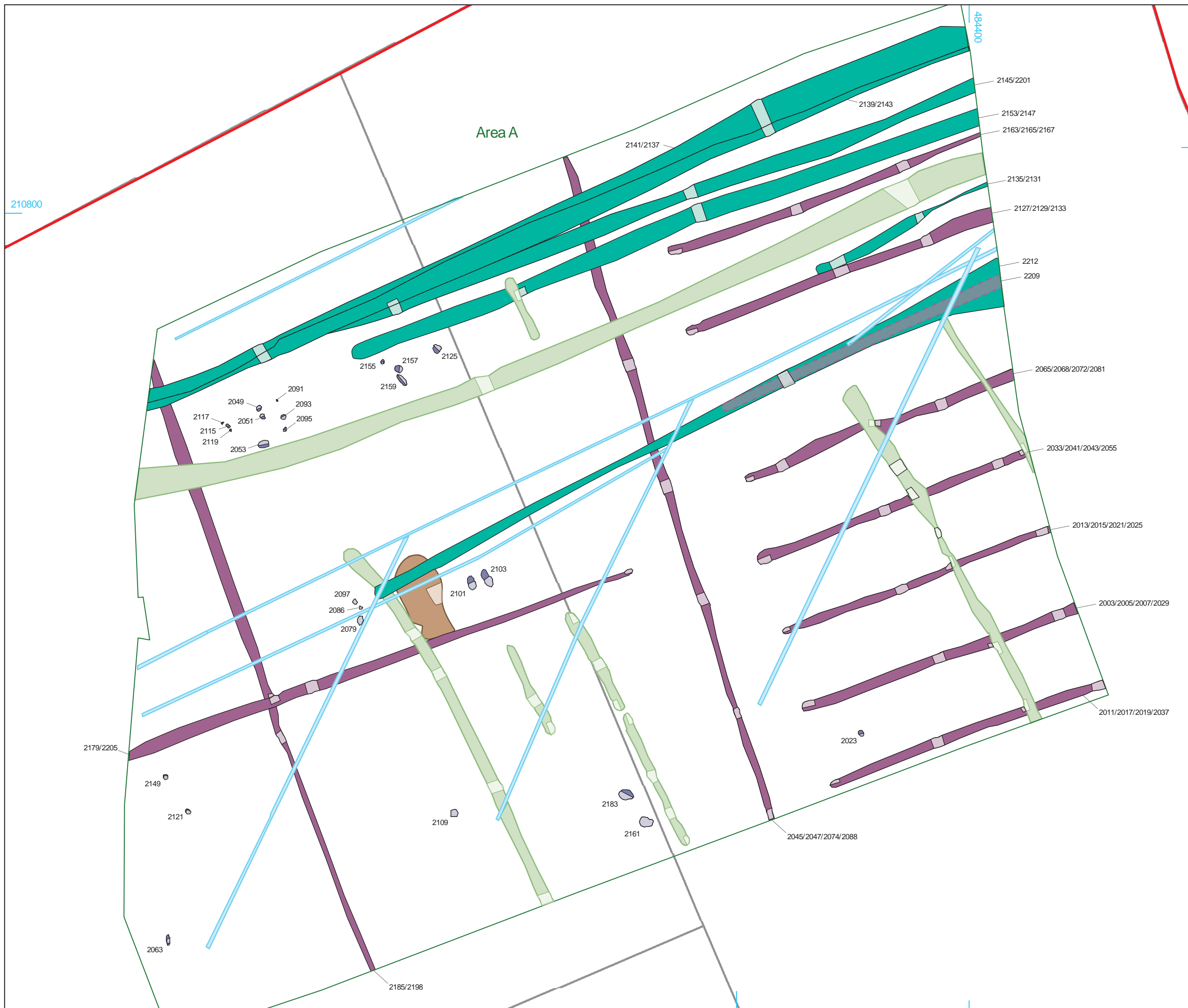
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PROJECT TITLE
 Land East of Lower Road
 Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE
 The site, showing excavation area

<small>DRAWN BY</small> GB	<small>PROJECT NO.</small> 661198	<small>FIGURE NO.</small> 2
<small>CHECKED BY</small> DJB	<small>DATE</small> 03/05/2019	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> SJ	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:500	



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Archaeological features
- Bronze Age
- Late Iron Age to Roman
- Post-medieval
- Modern
- Natural
- Furrows



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PROJECT TITLE
 Land east of Lower Road
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FIGURE TITLE
 Phase plan of site

DRAWN BY	GB	PROJECT NO.	661198	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03/05/2019	3
APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE@A3	1:300	



Site, looking north-west



Site, looking east



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PROJECT TITLE

Land east of Lower Road,
 Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE@A4	NA	



Excavation area, looking west



Excavation area, looking east



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PROJECT TITLE

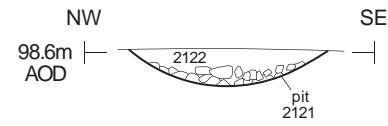
Land east of Lower Road,
 Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

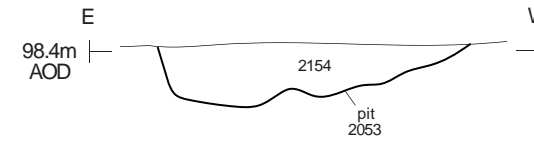
Photographs

DRAWN BY	GB	PROJECT NO.	661198	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	SJB	DATE	03/05/2019	5
APPROVED BY	SJ	SCALE@A4	NA	

Section AA



Section BB



Pit 2121, looking north-east (0.4m scale)



Pit 2053, looking south (0.5m scale)



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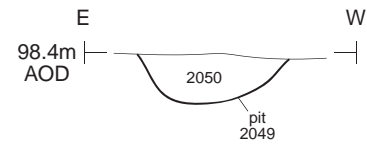
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Land east of Lower Road
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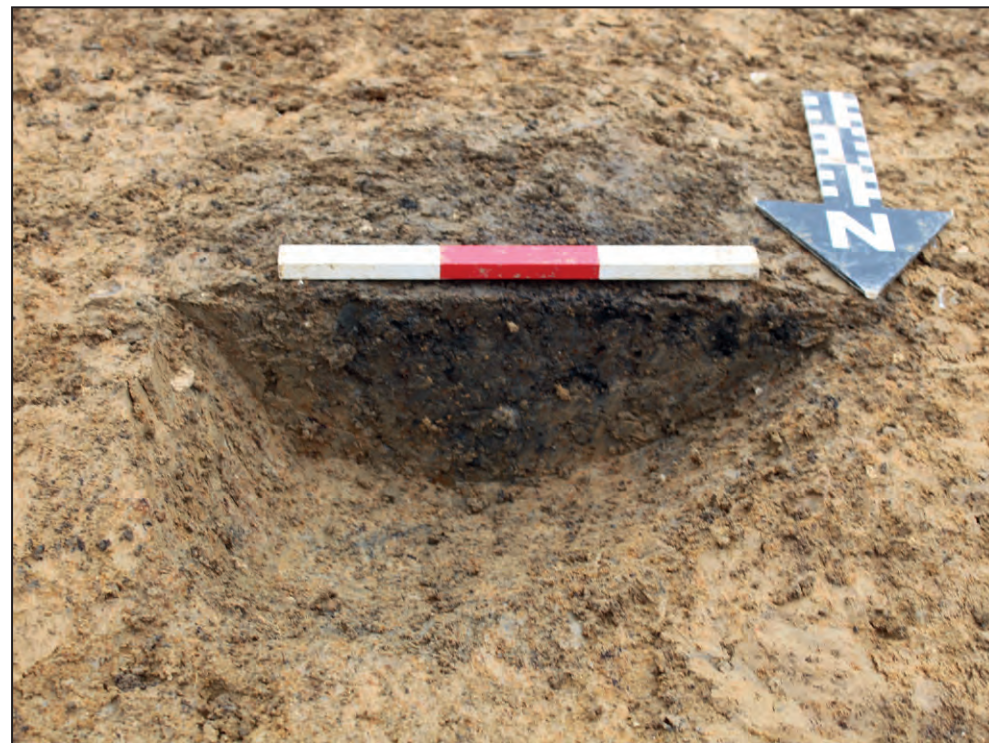
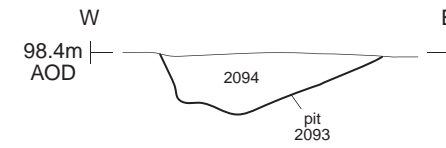
FIGURE TITLE

Sections and photographs

Section CC



Section DD



Pit 2049, looking south (0.3m scale)



Pit 2093, looking north (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE
 Land east of Lower Road
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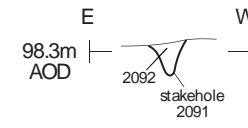
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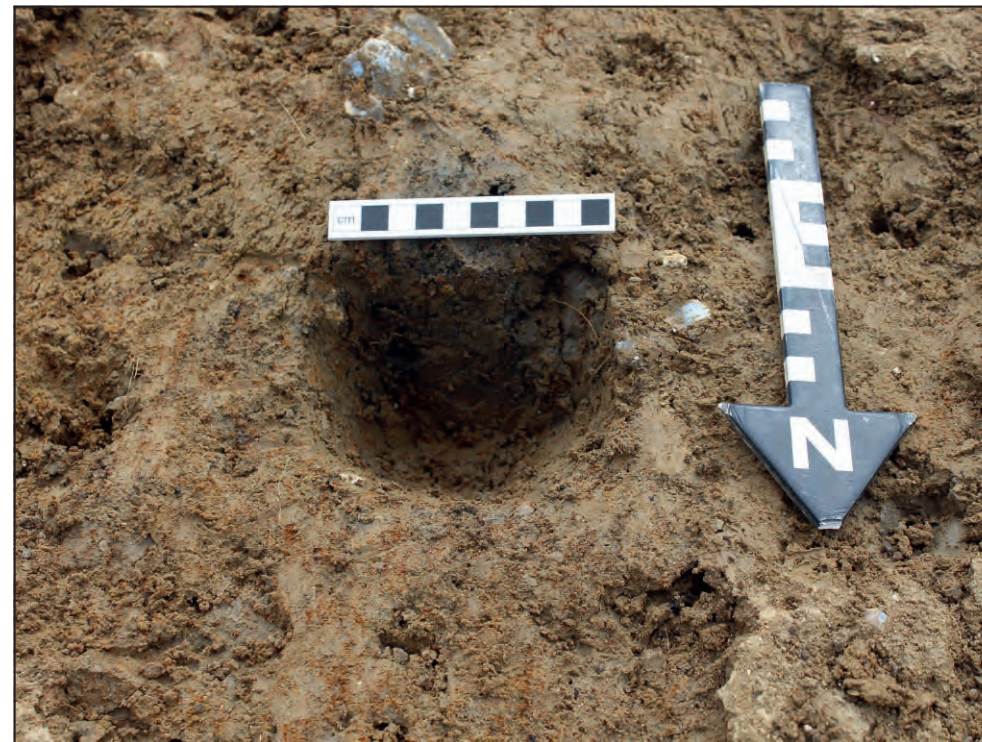
Section EE



Section FF



Pit 2125, looking south-west (0.5m scale)



Stakehole 2091, looking south (0.1m scale)

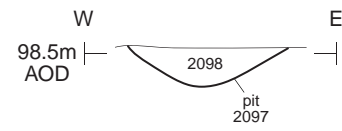

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FIGURE TITLE
Sections and photographs

DRAWN BY **GB** PROJECT NO. **661198** FIGURE NO.
 CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **26/04/2019**
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Section GG



Section HH

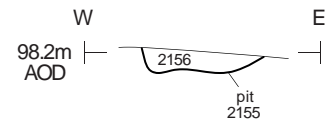


Pit 2097, looking north (0.3m scale)

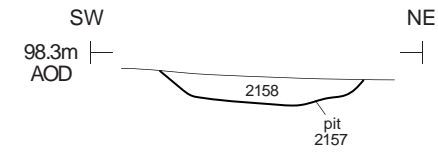


Pit 2109, looking north (0.5m scale)

Section II



Section JJ



Pit 2155, looking north (0.3m scale)



Pit 2157, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

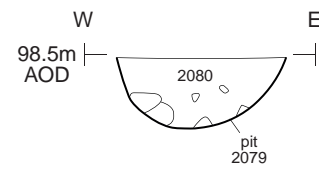

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PROJECT TITLE
**Land east of Lower Road
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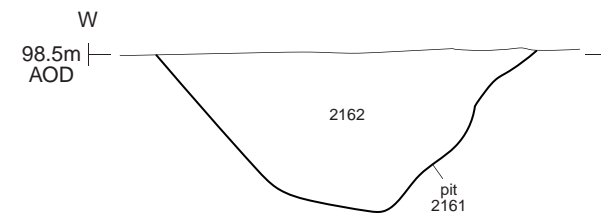
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Sections and photographs

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Section KK



Section LL



Pit 2079, looking north (0.4m scale)



Pit 2161, looking north (1m scale)

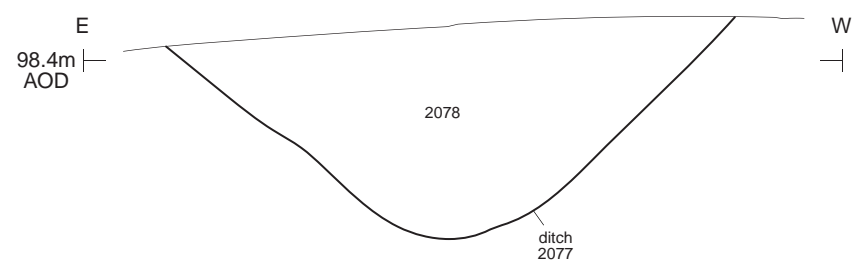
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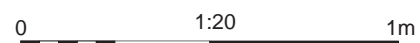
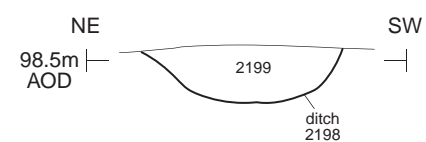
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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/04/2019	11
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Section MM



Section NN



Ditch 2077, looking south (0.5m scale)



Ditch 2198, looking south-east (0.4m scale)

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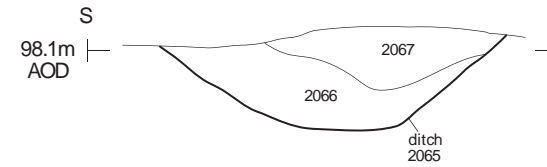
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Section OO



Section PP



Ditch 2165, looking east (0.5m scale)



Ditch 2065, looking west (0.5m scale)

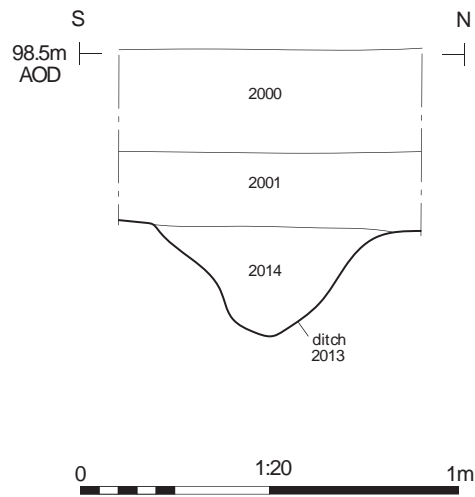

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Sections and photographs

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Section QQ



Ditch 2013, looking east (0.5m scale)



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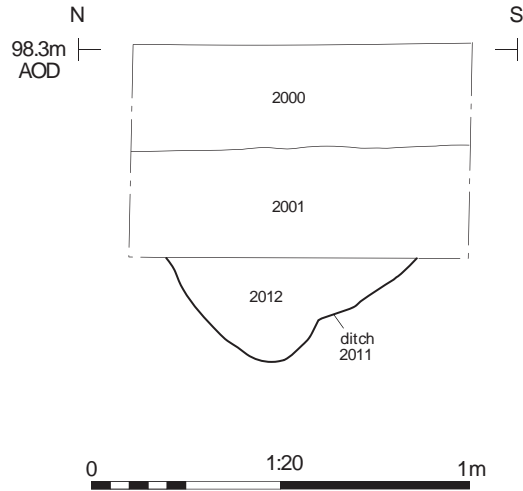
Land east of Lower Road
Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

Section and photo

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Section RR



Ditch 2011, looking east (0.5m scale)



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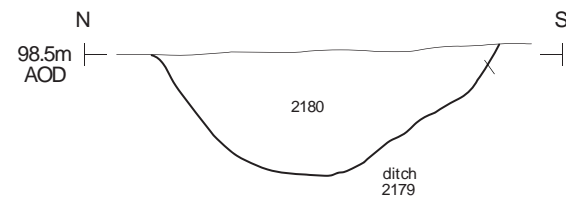
Land east of Lower Road
Stoke Mandeville, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

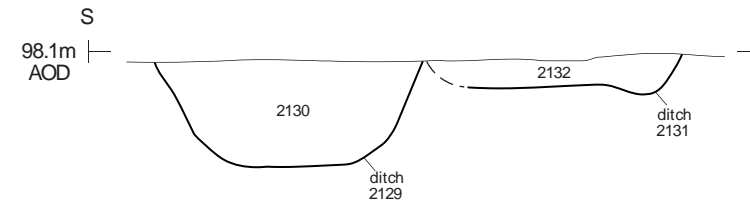
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Section SS



Section TT



Ditch 2179, looking east (0.4m scale)



Ditch 2129, looking west (0.5m scale)

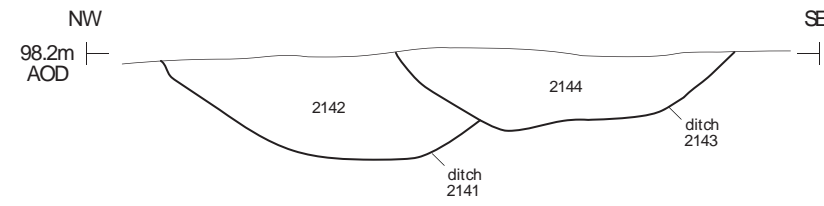

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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
Sections and photos

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Section UU



Section WW



Ditches 2141 and 2143, looking north-east (1m scale)



Ditch 2147, looking east (1m scale)


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PROJECT TITLE
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FIGURE TITLE
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