

Land at Westonmead Farm
Aston Clinton
Aylesbury
Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation



for
CgMs Limited

CA Project: 661079
CA Report: 18215

May 2018



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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	18/4/18	FC	Adam Howard	Internal Review	General Edit	RK
B	05/05/18	AH	Ray Kennedy	Internal Review	General Edit	REG

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Weston Mead Farm
Location:	Aston Clinton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire
NGR:	485276 213162
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	3 – 6 April 2018
Planning Reference:	17/04819/AOP
Location of Archive:	Buckinghamshire Museum Service
Site Code:	WFRM18

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2018 at the site of Weston Mead Farm, Aston Clinton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. Eleven trenches were excavated.

A total of four archaeological features were discovered within **Trenches 1, 7 and 11**. A single ditch was identified in **Trench 1** which contained a CBM fragment of possible Roman date, **Trench 7** contained a single gully which contained Prehistoric pottery, and Mesolithic worked flint and **Trench 11** contained an undated gully and a ditch.

The results of this evaluation are in accordance with an evaluation to the immediate west of the site by Wessex Archaeology which found several Prehistoric features including a Neolithic pit, a Bronze Age pit, and a ditch, as well as residual Bronze Age pottery in the subsoil. The results of the current evaluation add further evidence to the suggestion of early Prehistoric activity in the area.



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2018 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for CgMs Ltd at Weston Mead Farm, Aston Clinton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire (centred at NGR 485276 213162; Fig. 1).
- 1.2 The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application (ref: 17/04819/AOP) made to Aylesbury Vale District Council (AVBC) the development of up to 177 dwellings, public open space, play area, vehicular access off Aston Clinton Road and associated infrastructure,
- 1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2018) and approved by Eliza Alqassar, the Archaeological Officer for Buckinghamshire County Council (BCC). The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014). It was monitored by Eliza Alqassar, including a site visit on the 6th of April 2018.

The site

- 1.4 The proposed development area is c. 5.9ha and lies on the edge of Aylesbury, c. 3km south-east from the town centre. It is bounded by the A41 Aston Clinton Road to the south-west and agricultural fields to the west, north and east. Weston Mead Farm access lies along the site's eastern boundary. The Bear Brook runs across the northern part of the site in the north-east/south-west direction.
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as sedimentary bedrock of Gault Formation and Upper Greensand Formation (undifferentiated), comprising mudstone, siltstone and sandstone. Superficial Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel are recorded in the southern part of the site. No superficial deposits were recorded in the central and northern parts of the study site (BGS, 2018).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The archaeological background given below is a succinct summary of an archaeological Desk Based Assessment produced by CgMs (2017).

Prehistoric

- 2.2 A Bronze Age boundary ditch was recorded east of the site during works by MOLA. Bronze Age pottery was found during metal detecting c. 1km south-east of the site.
- 2.3 An Early Iron Age settlement was found during topsoil stripping for the Aston Clinton Bypass c. 700m south-east from the site. Pits, a ditch, a 4-post structure and a possible roundhouse were excavated. One of the pits contained a human skull, whilst pits within the roundhouse contained unusual assemblages of pottery, possibly ritual deposits. Two possible late Bronze Age features indicated the potential for earlier activity.
- 2.4 Archaeological Solutions conducted an archaeological evaluation in 2007 which revealed evidence for a possible Iron Age metalled surface of flint, c. 550m west of the site. Forty four sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered, however, they were very small and heavily abraded and it is possible that the metalled surface is late medieval.
- 2.5 A possible Iron Age banjo enclosure was identified during geophysical survey in 2012 c. 900m south-east from the site.

Late Iron Age / Roman

- 2.6 Akeman Street, a Roman road, which is now the A41 Aston Clinton Road, runs along the southern boundary of the site. A ditch or gully containing a single sherd of late Iron Age or early Romano-British pottery was recorded to the west of the site, as well as a Roman ditch.
- 2.7 A geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation c. 300m east of the site revealed evidence of a trapezoidal enclosure with smaller rectilinear enclosures perhaps defining field boundaries and trackways projecting to the north and south. Evidence from within the enclosure indicated settlement between the 2nd to 4th centuries. A Roman enclosure is also known to the north east of the site. Three fragments of early Roman querns were recovered during the evaluation perhaps indicating that the site was a focus of grain processing.
- 2.8 The evaluation also recorded a Roman settlement located c. 800m north-east from the site covering more than 4.5ha. The core part of the site was defined by structures which had stone foundations. Fragments of painted wall plaster, tesserae

and other ceramic building material were recovered. The site was occupied from the 1st century AD until the 4th century. This is most likely the location of a supposed Roman villa suggested by reported find of a mosaic in the 1920s and recorded on the HER as c. 50m west of the site. A geophysical survey in 2005 and a trench evaluation in 2015 undertaken in the area of the previously supposed location of the Roman Villa but did not identify any remains.

- 2.9 A number of Roman coins, and a brooch were found during metal detecting in 2003 to the south-east of the site.
- 2.10 A geophysical survey and subsequent evaluation identified Romano-British enclosures c. 640m to the south-east and south west of the site.
- 2.11 A Roman farmstead was found during evaluation trial trenching c. 375m south-west of the site.
- 2.12 Roman pottery was found during trial trenching on site of a hotel c.100m south-west from the Site.

Anglo Saxon and Early Medieval

- 2.13 Broughton to the north-west of the site is mentioned in the 1086 Domesday survey as a large settlement with 13 villagers and 8 plough lands.
- 2.14 Residual Saxon pottery was recorded at Broughton Manor farm c. 800m north-west of the site, but no other Saxon evidence is known within the vicinity of the site.

Late Medieval

- 2.15 The site is located between major medieval sites including a deserted medieval settlement and watermill to the northwest. A medieval moat dated to the 12th-13th centuries is recorded. It is suggested that this site was the Manor of Broughton Magna, also known as Abbot's Broughton or Broughton Abbots, which was held by Missenden Abbey until the Dissolution in 1538.
- 2.16 A large late medieval moated site comprising two main islands arranged side by side west lies c. 400m to the north-west from the site. The moated site and land around is a Scheduled Monument, and is believed to represent the Manor of Broughton Parva occupied from the twelfth to late fifteenth century. An earthwork survey suggests the

main manorial buildings lay within the northern Moat Island with ancillary buildings including a possible chapel on the southern island.

- 2.17 Around the moated complex and extending across much of the area are medieval ridge and furrow cultivation strips which have a distinct relationship with the moated site and are clearly contemporary.
- 2.18 Medieval house platforms were identified during earthwork and geophysical surveys and confirmed by trial trenching c. 5-600m west of the site.
- 2.19 A medieval moated site also lies c.1.1km to the south-east of the site. The Scheduled Monument is dated to the 13th century and it includes the visible and buried remains of buildings and a related group of fishponds located to the north of the A418 Aylesbury Road and immediately to the north west of Vatche's Farm. The moated island is slightly trapezoidal in plan, surrounded on all sides by a broad ditch, 14m to 20m in width and up to 1.4m in depth.

Post-Medieval and Modern

- 2.20 The 1768 Jeffrey's Map of Buckinghamshire shows the site north of the main road and south-west from the settlement of Broughton and Worlds End Green, while the 1799 Weston Turville Enclosure shows the study site occupied by agricultural land. The 1824 Map shows the study site occupied by Weston Mead Farm. The site remained relatively unchanged to the modern era, other than the development of ancillary buildings associated with farm.

Previous Work

- 2.21 In the field immediately to the west of the Site, Wessex Archaeology (2015), conducted an evaluation which revealed a moderate density of archaeological activity across the site, with 24 of the 37 trenches containing archaeological features, including evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval/ modern activity at the Site. Features included a truncated Neolithic pit containing pottery, along with worked and burnt flint and limited environmental evidence. A pit and a ditch, at distance from each other, produced Bronze Age pottery, and with other Bronze Age pottery also recovered from subsoil elsewhere, this collectively suggests thinly-spread dispersed activity throughout the site during this period, with no clear focus.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are 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* (ClfA 2014) the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the BCCSAPO 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 eleven trenches 30m long and 1.8m wide, in the locations shown on the attached plan (Figure 2). **Trench 10** was moved 5m south to avoid modern earthworks, and the southern end of **Trench 11** was also moved 7m west due to the earth works, with the approval of Eliza Alqassar. 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*. All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with 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 Andover. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will

be deposited with Berkshire County Museum (AYBCM : 2018.43), along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGURES 2-8)

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B respectively.
- 5.2 The natural geological substrate, consisting of silty clay with frequent iron mottling, and sub angular, and sub rounded flints inclusions, was found at an average depth of 0.6m below the present ground level and occurred within the majority of trenches. However **Trench 11** contained a clay/sand natural. The natural substrate was overlaid by mid-brown/grey silt/clay subsoil with occasional to moderate sub-angular to sub rounded flints inclusions, averaging 0.25m in thickness. **Trench 5** and **9** contained no subsoil. This was in turn sealed by a mid to dark grey/brown silt/clay with occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular flints inclusions and with an average thickness of 0.25m.
- 5.3 Four trenches contained archaeological features; ditch **103 (Trench 1)**, gully **703 (Trench 7)** and ditch **1103**, and gully **1105/1107 (Trench 11)**.

Trench 1 (Figures 2 & 5)

- 5.4 **Trench 1** contained a single feature ditch **103**. It was shallow in depth with concave sides and a rounded base. The ditch was 0.97m wide, 2m in length and 0.23m in depth. The single fill **104** was a green/grey friable silt/clay deposit which contained a single fragment of animal bone and a single fragment of potential Roman CBM.

Trench 7 (Figures 2 & 6)

- 5.5 **Trench 7** contained a single gully **703**. The north-east/south-west gully *terminus* had a regular, shallow, concave profile. It was 1.1m in length, 0.26m wide and 0.14m deep. It had two fills: the upper fill **704** was dark brown/grey silt/clay and produced prehistoric pottery. The lower fill, **705**, comprised mid-grey/brown friable sand/silt in which some worked Mesolithic flint blades were found. A worked sandstone cobble was also recovered from this fill.

Trench 11 (Figures 2 & 7)

- 5.6 **Trench 11** contained a ditch, **1103**, and a gully *terminus* investigated by two sections **1105** and **1107**. North-east/south-west ditch **1103** had a fairly regular, shallow, concave profile and was 2.3m in length, 0.62m wide and 0.29m deep. It had two fills; the upper fill, **1104**, was a mid-brown/grey sand/clay fill which overlay **1109** a mid-grey/brown clay/sand.
- 5.7 The north-west/south-east gully *terminus* **1105/1107** was 1.2m in length, 0.47m wide and 0.11m deep with a regular concave profile. It was filled by **1106/1109** mid-brown/grey clay/sand.

6. THE FINDS

- 6.1 Artefactual material was hand-recovered from four deposits. The recovered material spans the period from prehistoric to post-medieval. dates to the Roman and medieval periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric.

Pottery

- 6.2 Three sherds of pottery (23g) were recovered from ditch **703** (fill **704**). All are bodysherds, occurring in a coarse, flint-tempered fabric of Prehistoric date.

Other Finds

- 6.3 A single iron item, a nail, was recovered from topsoil deposit **100**. The nail is of a standard, forged type introduced in the Roman period and which continued largely unchanged until industrialisation in the post-medieval period. Consequently it cannot be closely dated.
- 6.4 A single fragment of ceramic building material was recovered from ditch **103** (fill **104**). The fragment is possibly flanged tile, or tegula, of Roman date.
- 6.4.1 Three items of prehistoric worked flint were recovered from ditch **703** (fill **705**). Two items are blades of Mesolithic date and one is a retouched flake, which cannot be closely dated.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone

- 7.1 A single animal bone (65g) was recovered from deposit **104**, the only fill of ditch **103**. The bone was well preserved, but could not be identified beyond the level of cattle-size mammal due to the absence of any osteological landmarks. No butchery marks were present to suggest an origin in domestic waste. No useful interpretative information was obtained.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Of the eleven trenches excavated only four features were identified within the trenches, concentrated in three trenches. Features were concentrated in the east and north-east of the Site.

Prehistoric

- 8.2 The gully **703** from which prehistoric pottery was recovered corresponds to the general dispersed Prehistoric activity found in the vicinity of the site by the Wessex Archaeology (2015). The gully **1105/1107** identified in **Trench 11** was of a similar profile to **703** and may be of a similar nature, and date. The finding of worked Mesolithic flint within the same gully is further indicative of prehistoric activity within the site.

Roman

The ditch **103** in **Trench 1** contained Roman CBM, a flanged tile, or tegula. This was the only evidence of Roman activity within the site, and is likely residual in nature. Akerman Street (the modern A41), a Roman road with possible earlier origins, runs to the south of the site, and Roman enclosures are known to the north of the site.

Post-medieval/Modern

- 8.3 The undated ditch in **Trench 11** may be associated with the farmstead depicted on the 1960 OS 1:10,560 series map (OM 2018). The L shaped building to the east of **Trench 11** has several garden plot boundaries which extend to the west of the building, which no longer exist, and it is possible that the ditch relates to this activity.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Adam Howard, assisted by Agata Kowalska and James Hickson. The report was written by Francesco Catanzaro, and Adam Howard. The finds report was written by Katie Marsden. The illustrations were prepared by Charlotte Patman. The archive has been compiled by Zoe Emery, and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Ray Kennedy.

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench	Context	Type	Fill of	Interpretation	Description	Length	Width	Depth
1	100	layer		topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay. Rare angular flints. Clear horizon with 101. rare Fe mottling	29.6	1.8	0.3
1	101	layer		subsoil	Mid-greyish orange clayey sand. Frequent rounded-sub angular flints and limestones/sand stones. common Fe mottling	29.6	1.8	0.55
1	102	layer		natural	Mid-brownish orange clayey sand. Common flints and gravel patches.	29.6	2	>0.03
1	103	cut		cut of ditch	Cut of NW-SE aligned ditch. Shallow, regular and concave profile, rounded base.	>2	0.97	0.23
1	104	fill	103	single fill	Mid-greenish silty clay. Rare sub rounded flints. No finds. Clear horizon with 102	>2	0.97	0.23
2	200	layer		topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Rare sub rounded-sub angular flints. Clear to 201	29.6	1.8	0.18
2	201	layer		subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Rare sub angular-sub rounded flints. Clear to 202	29.6	1.8	0.15
2	202	layer		natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay gravel.	29.6	1.8	>0.11
3	300	layer		topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Rare sub rounded-sub angular flints. Clear to 201	30	1.8	0.2
3	301	layer		subsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Rare sub angular-sub rounded flints. Clear to 202	30	1.8	0.11
3	302	layer		natural	Light yellowish brown silty clay gravel.	30	1.8	>0.12
4	400	layer		topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay. Rare angular flints. Rare Fe mottling. Clear horizon to 401	30	1.8	0.2
4	401	layer		subsoil	Mid-yellowish grey sandy silt. Rare angular-sub angular flints. Common Fe mottling	30	1.8	0.36
4	402	layer		natural	Mid-brownish orange sandy clay with patches of greyish clay. Rare-moderate angular flints.	30	1.8	>0.14
5	500	layer		topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Rare sub rounded-sub angular flints. Clear to 501	30	1.8	0.3
5	501	layer		natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay gravel.	30	1.8	>0.16
6	600	layer		topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Rare sub angular-sub rounded flints. Clear horizon to 601	30	1.8	0.27
6	601	layer		subsoil	Mid-brownish grey silty clay. Sub rounded-sub angular flints. Clear horizon to 602	30	1.8	0.26
6	602	layer		natural	Mid-yellowish grey silty clay. Rare-moderate sub angular-sub rounded flints.	30	1.8	>0.13
7	700	layer		topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Rare sub angular-sub rounded flints. clear horizon with 701	29.9	1.8	0.22

7	701	layer		subsoil	Mid-brownish grey silty clay. Sub rounded-sub angular flints. Clear horizon to 702	29.9	1.8	0.25
7	702	layer		natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay gravel.	29.9	1.8	>0.08
7	703	cut		cut of ditch	Terminus of shallow ditch, NE-SW aligned. Regular and concave profile, rounded base.	>1.1	0.54	0.2
7	704	fill	703	secondary fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Rare flecks of charcoal. Prehistoric pottery found.	>1.1	0.54	0.2
7	705	fill	703	primary fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Rare-moderate flecks of charcoal; moderate limestones; rare angular flints; moderate Fe mottling. Fragments of worked flints.	>1.1	0.54	0.2
8	800	layer		topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Rare sub angular-sub rounded flints. clear horizon to 801	29.4	1.8	0.26
8	801	layer		subsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Rare sub angular-sub rounded flints. Clear horizon to 802	29.4	1.8	0.25
8	802	layer		natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Rare-moderate sub rounded-sub angular flints.	29.4	1.8	>0.08
9	900	layer		topsoil	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Rare-moderate sub angular-sub rounded flints. Clear to 901	30.3	1.8	0.25
9	901	layer		natural	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Rare-moderate sub rounded-sub angular flints.	30.3	1.8	>0.21
10	1000	layer		topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Rare sub rounded-sub angular flints. Clear horizon to 1001	30.5	1.8	0.26
10	1001	layer		subsoil	Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Rare sub angular-sub rounded flints. Clear horizon to 1002	30.5	1.8	0.22
10	1002	layer		natural	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay. Rare sub angular-sub rounded flints.	30.5	1.8	>0.14
11	1100	layer		topsoil	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay. Rare sub angular-sub rounded flints. Diffused horizon to 1101	28.1	1.8	0.24
11	1101	layer		subsoil	Mid-yellowish grey sandy clay. Rare angular-sub angular flints. Common Fe mottling	28.1	1.8	0.3
11	1102	layer		natural	Mid-yellowish orange clayey sand. Moderate patches of grey clay and common patches of gravel.	28.1	1.8	>0.06
11	1103	cut		cut of ditch	Cut of NE-SW aligned ditch. Shallow, regular and concave profile, rounded base.	>2.3	0.62	0.29
11	1104	fill	1103	secondary fill	Upper fill. Mid-brownish grey sandy clay. Rare sub angular-angular flints. Common Fe mottling.	>2.3	0.62	0.14
11	1105	cut		cut of ditch	Cut of shallow ditch, NW-SE aligned. Regular, concave profile, rounded base.	>1.2	0.47	0.11
11	1106	fill	1105	single fill	Mid-brownish grey clayey sand; rare sub angular flints; rare Mn nodules; rare Fe mottling	>1.2	0.47	0.11
11	1107	cut		cut of ditch	Terminus of ditch 1105	>1.2	0.34	0.04

11	1108	fill	110 7	single fill	mid-brownish grey clayey sand; rare sub angular flints; rare Mn nodules; rare Fe mottling	>1.2	0.34	0.04
11	1109	fill	110 3	primary fill	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt. Frequent-diffused angular-sub angular flints; moderate Fe mottling.	>2.3	0.62	0.29

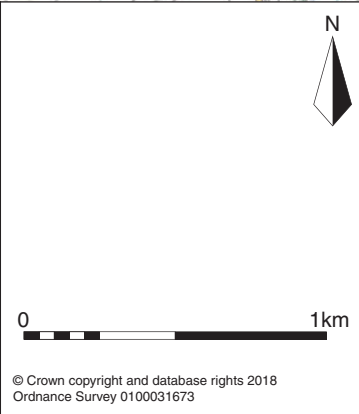
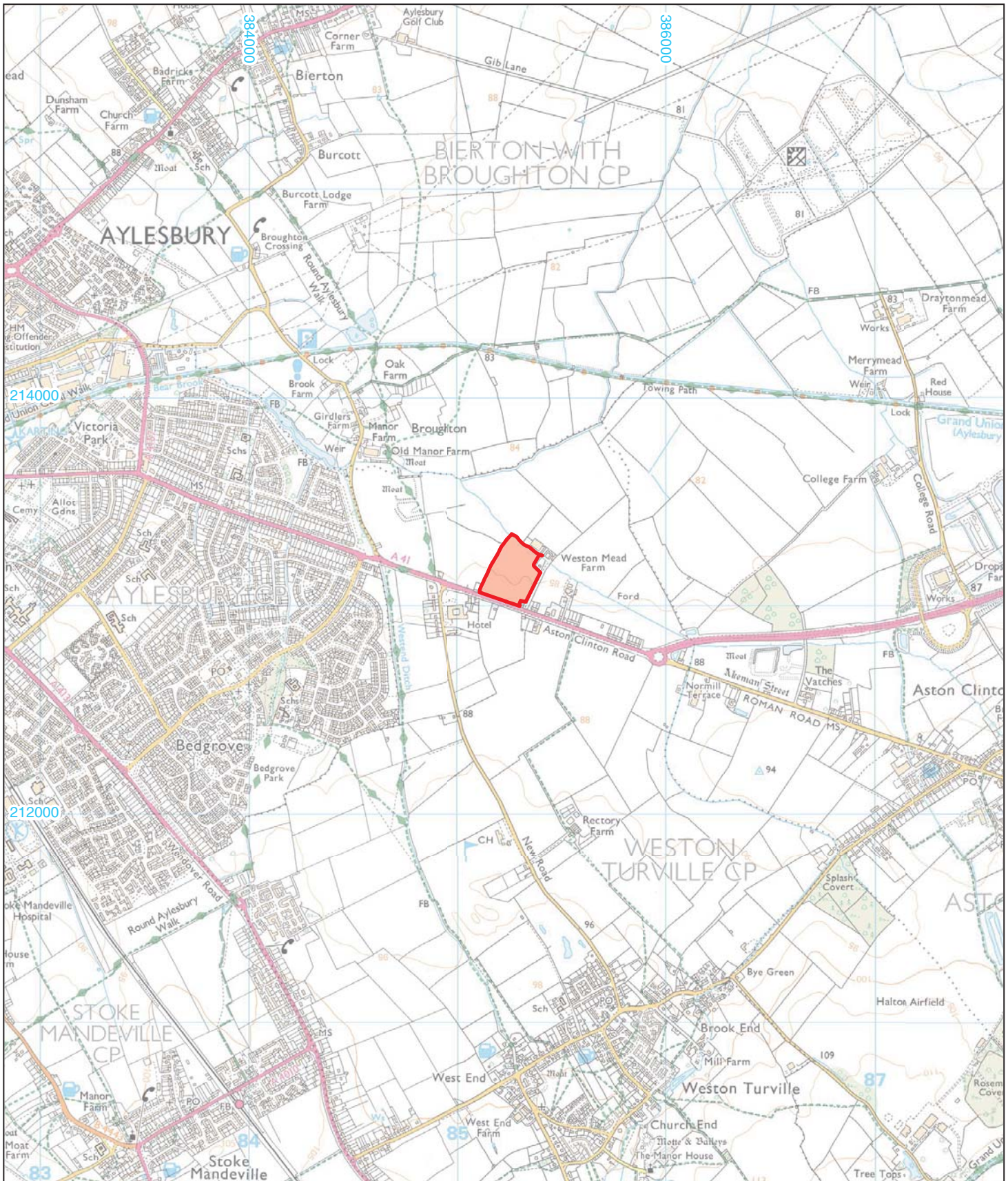
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
104	CBM	?tegula		1	86	
100	Iron	nail		1	5	
704	Pottery	coarse flint-tempered bodysherds	CFI	3	23	Pre
705	Flint	2xblades,1xretouched flake		3	4	Meso
705	Worked stone	Sandstone cobble		1	96	

APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project Name	Land at Weston Mead farm, Aston Clinton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire	
Short description	<p>An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2018 at the site of Weston Mead Farm, Aston Clinton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. Eleven trenches were excavated.</p> <p>A total of four archaeological features were discovered spread within Trenches 1, 7 and 11. A single ditch was identified in Trench 1 which contained modern CBM, Trench 7 contained a single gully which contained Early Prehistoric pottery and Trench 11 contained an undated gully and a ditch.</p> <p>In the field immediately to the west of the site Wessex Archaeology found several Early Prehistoric features. These included a Neolithic pit and a Bronze Age pit and ditch. As well as these features Bronze Age pottery from the subsoil during the evaluation may suggest dispersed Early Prehistoric activity in the general area.</p>	
Project dates	3 to 6 April 2018	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	none	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Weston Mead Farm, Aston Clinton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire	
Study area (M ² /ha)	5.9ha	
Site co-ordinates	SP 85313 13004	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Ray Kennedy	
Project Supervisor	Adam Howard	
MONUMENT TYPE		
N/A		
SIGNIFICANT FINDS		
N/A		
PROJECT ARCHIVES		
	Intended final location of archive Buckinghamshire County Museum AYBCM : 2018.43	Content
Physical		Pottery flint animal bone CBM
Paper		Context sheets, trench sheets, drawings
Digital		Context database, digital photos survey data
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2018 *Land at Weston Mead Farm, Aston Clinton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire Archaeological Evaluation*. CA typescript report 18215




Cotswold Archaeology
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PROJECT TITLE
 Weston Mead Farm, Aston Clinton Road,
 Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	661079	FIGURE NO.	1
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	19/04/2018		
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A4	1:25,000		

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- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature



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Cotswold Archaeology

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PROJECT TITLE
 Weston Mead Farm, Aston Clinton Road,
 Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO	661079	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	19/04/2018		2
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	1:1,500		



Trench 2, looking south (scales 1m)



Trench 3, looking south-west (scales 1m)



Trench 4, looking south-west (scales 1m)



Trench 5, looking north-west (scales 1m)


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FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 2-5: photographs

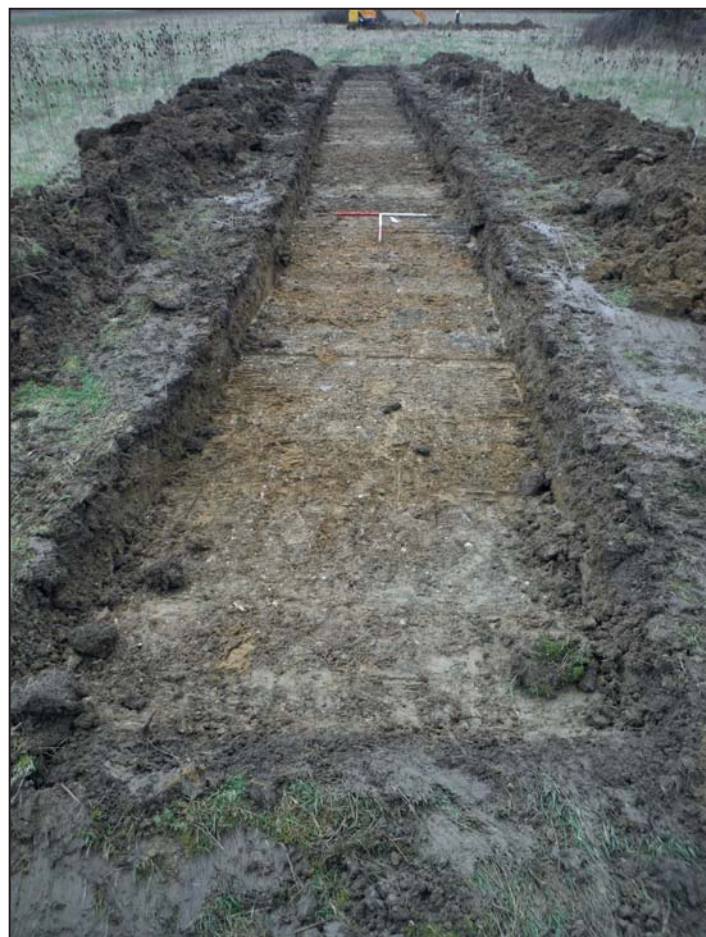
DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	661079	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	19/04/2018	3
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE	@A3 N/A	



Trench 6, looking north-west (scales 1m)



Trench 8, looking north-west (scales 1m)



Trench 9, looking south-west (scales 1m)



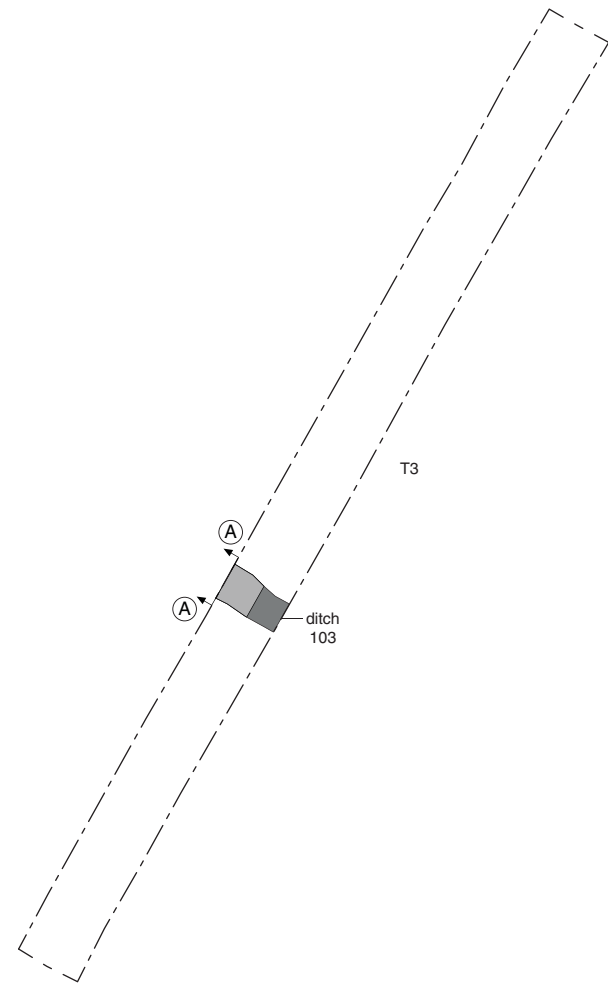
Trench 10, looking north-west (scales 1m)


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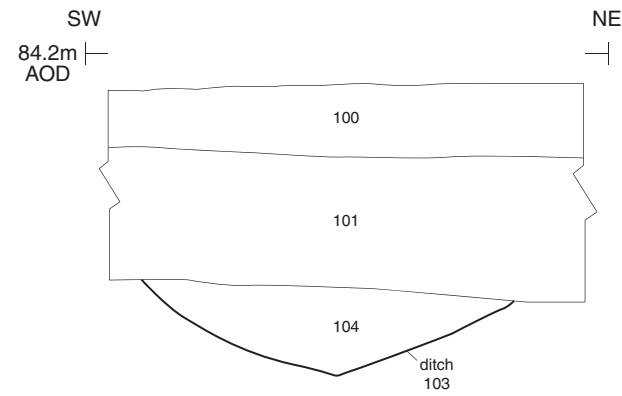
FIGURE TITLE
Trenches 6 and 8-10: photographs

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	661079	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	19/04/2018	4
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE	@A3 N/A	



0 1:200 10m

Section AA






0 1:20 1m



Trench 1, looking north-east (scales 1m)



Ditch 103, looking north-west (scale 1m)

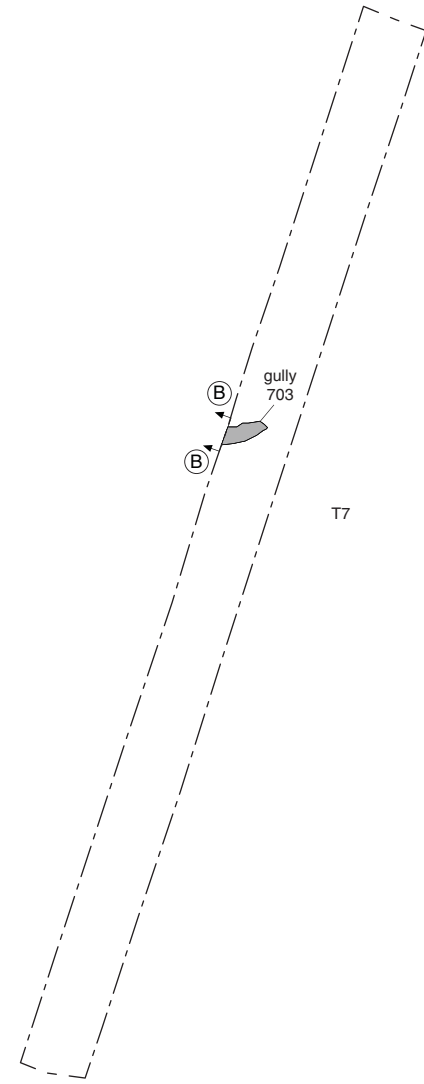
-  evaluation trench
-  archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  section location

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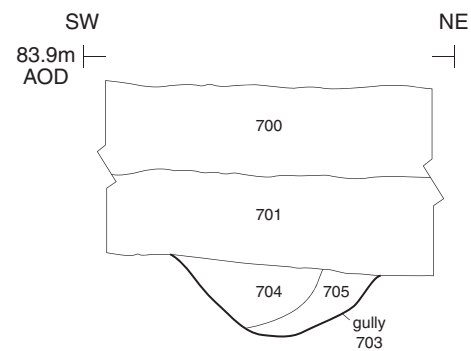
FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 1: plan, section and
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	661079	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	19/04/2018	5
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE @A3	1:20 & 1:200	



0 1:200 10m

Section BB






0 1:20 1m



Trench 7, looking north-east (scales 1m)



Gully 703, looking west (scale 1m)

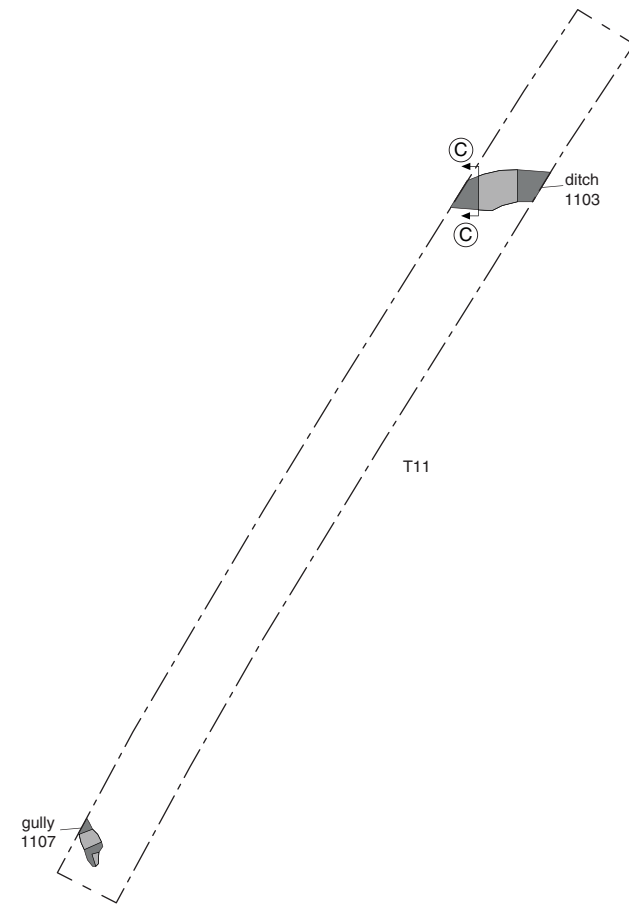
-  evaluation trench
-  archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  section location

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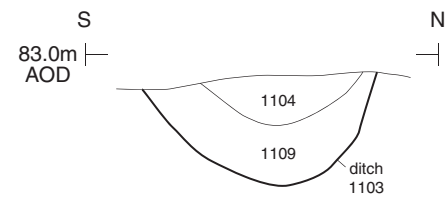
FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 7: plan, section and
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	661079	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	19/04/2018	
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	6



0 1:200 10m

Section CC






0 1:20 1m



Trench 11, looking north-east (scales 1m)



Ditch 1103, looking south-west (scale 0.3m)

-  evaluation trench
-  archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  section location

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FIGURE TITLE
**Trench 11: plan, section and
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	CP	PROJECT NO.	661079	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RP	DATE	19/04/2018	7
APPROVED BY	RK	SCALE@A3	1:20 & 1:200	



0 1:1 50mm



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PROJECT TITLE

Weston Mead Farm, Aston Clinton Road,
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FIGURE TITLE

Flint photographs

DRAWN BY CP PROJECT NO. 661079
CHECKED BY RP DATE 08/06/2018
APPROVED BY RK SCALE@A4 1:1

FIGURE NO.

8

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