



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**ON**

**LAND TO REAR OF ST ANNE'S GRANGE,  
DRAYTON ROAD, NEWTON LONGVILLE,**

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE MK17 0BH**

**NGR SP 84900 31320**

*On behalf of*

*Mr T Goddard*

**JANUARY 2016**

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## **Summary**

*John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological field evaluation on land to the rear of St Anne's Grange, Drayton Road in Newton Longville, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 84900 31320 centred). The aims of evaluation in particular were to record any medieval and/or post-medieval village settlement elements. The fieldwork comprised a scheme for the mechanical and limited hand excavation of three trial trenches across the site with a total length of 65 m. No features related to medieval or post-medieval period were encountered during the evaluation.*

*A single residual late medieval pottery sherd and several fragments of pottery dated to 16<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century were recovered from the upper part of a natural deposit within Trench 2. Those finds may possibly be related to garden activities related with an orchard shown on OS maps from 1881 to 1889 or with landscaping of the area after the construction of a tennis court presumably in 1990s. Within Trench 1 were six postholes which were part of fence shown on 1881 OS map 1:2500. The following 1898 OS map 1:2500 shows changes in plot arrangement within the area, and the fence is not shown on this and folioing maps. At the north-northeast end of Trench 1 was recorded a levelling layer containing building demolition rubble presumably related to the demolition of an outbuilding in late 1960s, which was standing to the west of the Trench 1, shown on OS maps dated from 1881 to 1968. A further deposit recorded within Trench 1 was related to garden activities. Trench 3 was blank from the archaeological point of view.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The site lies on land to the rear of St Anne's Grange, Drayton Road in Newton Longville, Buckinghamshire (NGR SP 84900 31320 centred) at an approximate height of 102 m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The underlying geology is Kellaway Formation and Oxford Clay Formation (undifferentiated). The site is currently in domestic use; the north area is part of vegetable garden and the south part of the site is partial overgrown with a tennis court.

### 1.2 Planning Background

Consideration is being given to a residential development on land to the rear of St Anne's Grange, Newton Longville.

Due to the potential for archaeological remains to be present on the site an archaeological field evaluation was required to be carried out. This was advised by the Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS).

John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS) was commissioned to undertake this work, and a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (JMHS 2015) was prepared to satisfy the requirements for an archaeological field evaluation. This *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) proposed the methodology by which the archaeological field evaluation was to be carried out.

### 1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

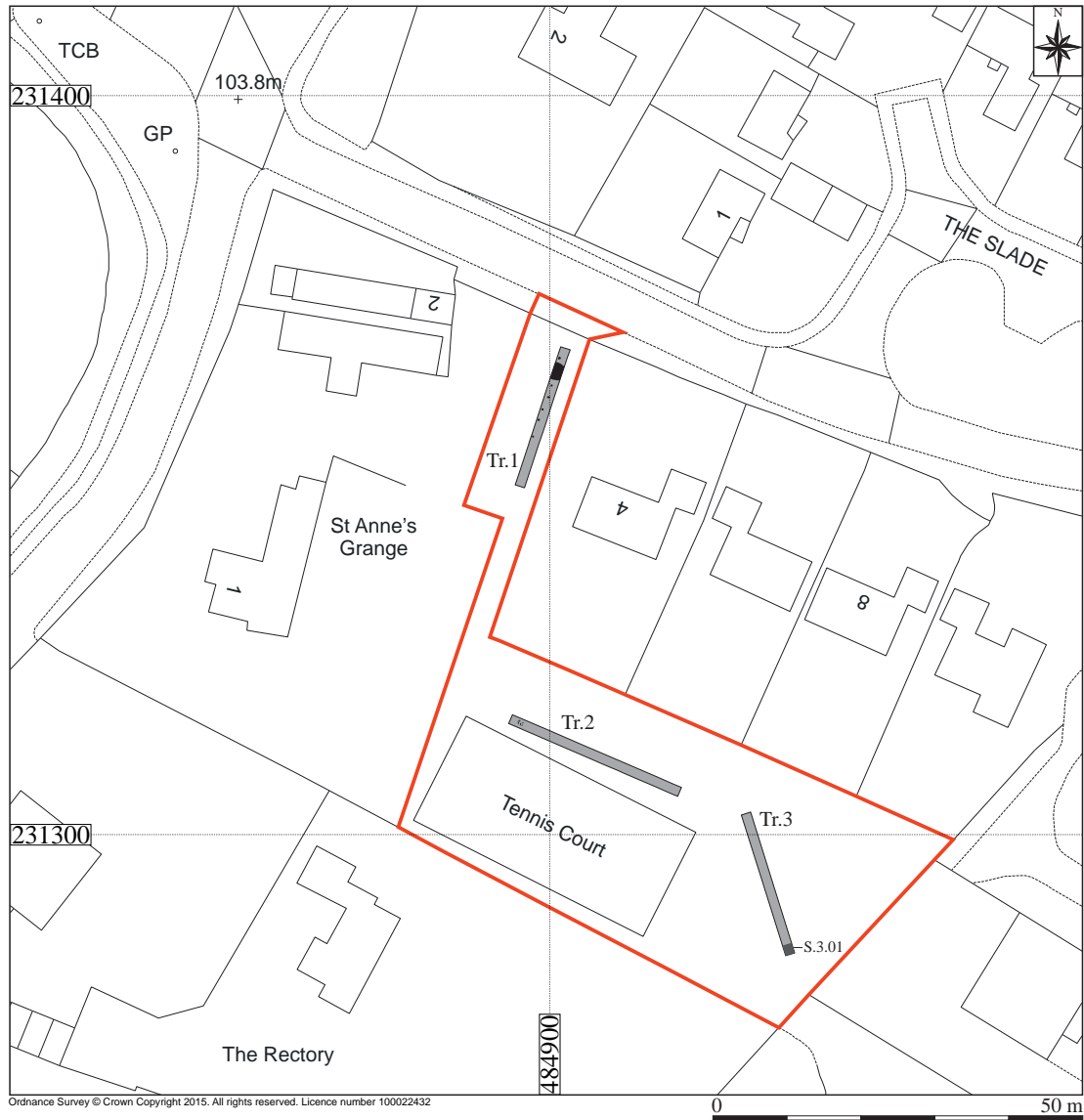
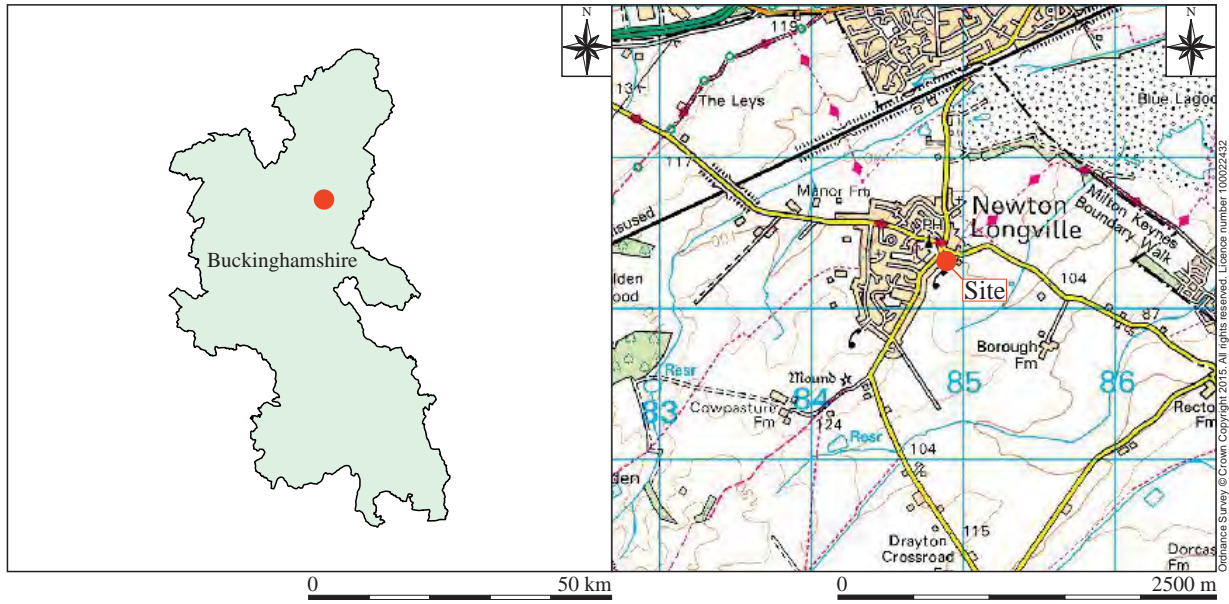
#### Prehistoric and Roman

The earliest evidence of activity within the vicinity of the project site consists of archaeological finds dated from the Prehistoric and Roman period. The earliest find is a possible Palaeolithic handaxe (Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Records Monuments Reference 0166510000-MBC4924: SP 84770 31480) that was recovered during an excavation at Baytree Cottage (Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Records Events Reference EBC10151: SP 4877 3148) to the northwest of the project site. The next sites consist of two groups of Mesolithic flints; the first group consists of five flints (0073400003-MBC2377: SP 84740 31510: EBC1217) which were recovered during land redevelopment to the northwest. The second group was recorded to the southwest and consists of two worked flints (0188501000-MBC5608: SP 84760 31140: EBC1047).

A single recorded find was identified as consisting of Roman date within the vicinity of the project site. The find recorded was a Roman bracelet (MBC31412: SP 85 31) that was found during metal-detecting in 2008.

#### Medieval

There is no recorded physical evidence of activity within the area during the early medieval period, but there is documentary evidence (0934400000-MBC2461: SP 84856 31400). The main form of documentary evidence is the Domesday Book which



Key  Site boundary  Evaluation trenches  Sondage  Archaeological features

Figure 1: Site location

lists the manor of Newton Longville as belonging to Edward prior to 1066 and consisting of 10 hides.

The earliest standing building within the vicinity of the project site is the church of St Faith (0074100000-MBC2390: Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Records Listed Buildings Reference DBC2876: SP 84780 31422: EBC13590). The church is a grade I listed building with features that date from the 12th, 14th and 15th century and was restored in 1881. A significant feature within the church is a 12th century font with carved ornament on eight columns and an early 17th century octagonal font cover of oak with carved panels (0074100002-MBC2392: SP 84774 31422: EBC13590). Also associated with the church are three large 13th century coffin lid fragments that were recovered during the floor renewal at the church (0074100001-MBC2391: SP 84774 31422: EBC1014). During a watching brief within the churchyard at St Faith's Church five human burials were recorded (0074101000-MBC3399: SP 84755 31425: EBC17595: SP 84771 31445).

There are no other standing buildings which date from the 12th century within Newton Longville. However, there is documentary evidence for a Cluniac Alien Priory Cell to the northwest of the project site that was founded in 1102 and dissolved by 1414 (0074201000-MBC2394: SP 84750 31380). Another building which is identified within the historic records is the original Manor House, which belonged to the priory (0074200000-MBC2395: SP 84750 31380). Both buildings were demolished and replaced with the 16th century Manor House, a grade II listed building which incorporates materials from the former buildings (0074202000-MBC2393: DBC4014: SP 84752 31371: EBC13590). A site which is associated with the manor is the possible remains of three medieval fishponds that are now represented as depressions (0074300000-MBC2396: SP 84700 31400: EBC14332).

The remaining features which have been positively dated to the High Medieval period include the remains of a 13th century building sealed beneath the floor of a 17th century cottage (0166501000-MBC4918: SP 84770 31480: EBC10151: SP 4877 3148). Also, 13th to 15th century pits were revealed during road-widening to the northwest of the project site (0073400000-MBC2374: SP 8472 3150). Also recorded during the road-widening was a trackway that was dated from the 13th to the 15th century (0073401000-MBC2378: SP 8472 3150).

There are three additional buildings that have been dated to the Late Medieval period, the first of which is a grade II listed 15th century cruck-built timber framed building and is located to the northwest of the project site (1009500000-MBC15697: DBC3669: SP 84810 31500). Also dated to the 15th century is a timber framed dovecote with brick infilling that is to the northwest of the project site (0021200000-MBC702: SP 84810 31360). The third building is a grade II listed timber framed building dated 16th to 17th century date located to the north of the project site (1009300000-MBC15695: DBC4393: SP 84904 31546).

There are several archaeological features within Newton Longville that have been dated to the medieval period in general. These features include two series of earthworks that have been interpreted as the remains of medieval house platforms during field surveying (0188500000-MBC5607: SP 84760 31140: EBC15772; 0247300000-MBC7094: SP 8480 3160: EBC11770). A group of three pits were also



recorded to the northwest of the project site during an excavation, two of which are of medieval date and the third is dated to the 17th century (0166502000-MBC4920: SP 84770 31480: EBC10151: SP 4877 3148).

An excavation to the southwest of the project site revealed a medieval ditched enclosure that had previously been identified on aerial photographs (0074000000-MBC2387: SP 8443 3110). During the excavation work a series of deposits were revealed, which indicates that there was previously a medieval building on the site (0074001000-MBC2389: SP 8443 3110).

During various archaeological works that has been carried out within Newton Longville several collections of finds dated to the medieval period have been recovered. The finds consist of a spindle-whorl (0019700000-MBC663: SP 84940 31640: EBC12949), metal pot hook (0073400002-MBC2376: SP 8474021510: EBC1217), a fragment of a bronze bowl (0166501001-MBC4919: SP 84770 31480: EBC10151: SP 4877 3148), pottery and roof tile fragments (0249500000-MBC7131: SP 8469 3157: EBC12141) , coin (MBC31582: SP 84 31) and assemblages of sherds of pottery (0022800000-MBC738: SP 84820 31360: EBC10133; 0073400001-MBC2375: SP 84770 31470: EBC1217; 0166502001-MBC4921: SP 84770 31480: EBC10151: SP 4877 3148).

#### Post-medieval

1.14 The development of Newton Longville continued into the Post-medieval period with the earliest building dated to the Post -medieval period as St Anne's Grange, which is the building associated with the project site (1009700000-MBC15699: DBC2998: SP 84858 31336). The building is a grade II listed building dated to the late 16th century and is a timber framed building with attached garden walls. In addition to the listed building, a parchmark and wall footings composed of limestone blocks and slabs of a possible post-medieval building were recorded on the west edge of the project site (1009701000-MBC22145: SP 84852 31323: EBC15785).

There are also several additional grade II listed buildings within the area that have been dated to the 17th century (1009200000-MBC15694: DBC2997: SP 84874 31554; 1009400000-MBC15696: DBC4047: SP 84827 31490; 1009600000-MBC15698: DBC3646: SP 84689 31212; 1009900000-MBC15701: DBC4423: SP 84738 31220; 1010000000-MBC15702: DBC2869: SP 84718 31171; 1010100000-MBC15703: DBC3668: SP 84720 31150; 1010300000-MBC15705: DBC2873: SP 84726 31578).

As with the medieval period there are also the remains of a Post-medieval house platform that has been identified to the northwest of the project site during an excavation (0166500000-MBC4916: SP 84770 31480: EBC10151: SP 4877 3148) Also, the wall and hearth of a 17th century building was recorded during the same excavation (0166504000-MBC4923: SP 84770 31480: EBC10151: SP 4877 3148). There is also a 17th century trackway leading from the house platforms towards the church (0166503000-MBC4922: SP 84770 31480: EBC10151: SP 4877 3148) and during the excavation a 17th century bellarmine pot was recovered full of nails (0166500001-MBC4917: SP 84770 31480: EBC10151: SP 4877 3148).

### Imperial

There are several buildings within Newton Longville that have been dated to the 18th century, including the vicarage (1009800000-MBC15700: DBC2868: SP 84822 31300). The vicarage is a timber framed grade II listed building with later extensions and alterations and adjoining 19th century rectory, which is adjacent to St. Anne's Grange. Another building from the 18th century is 2 Church End, a brick building with some timber framing, which was formerly The Three Horseshoes (1378000000-MBC26149: SP 84855 31441). Also located along Church End and dated from the 18th century is No. 10, a brick building that was formerly a cobblers (1378400000-MBC26153: SP 84816 31490) and No. 10a and No. 10b, which are former stables that have now been converted into dwellings (1378500000-MBC26154: SP 84822 31502).

### Industrial

There are several buildings within Newton Longville that date from the 19th century and have been recorded as building of note within the conservation area. These buildings include 1 Church End (1377900000-MBC26148: SP 84868 31433), 3 Church End (1378100000-MBC26150: SP 84837 31451) and 10 Whaddon Road (1378600000-MBC26155: SP 84718 31470). A garden at the Newton Longville Rectory is also recorded within documents from the 19th century, but no longer exists (1009801000-MBC21847: SP 8483 3129).

### Modern and Undated

There are two 20th century buildings recorded as being of local importance, these are 7 Church End (1378300000-MBC26152: SP 84834 31487) and The Old School which was originally the village school (1378100000-MBC26150: SP 84743 31297). No.6 Church End is a small cottage of an unknown date and has also been recorded as a building of local importance (1378200000-MBC26151: SP 84829 31476). Also noted as being of local importance is the War Memorial, which is a Portland stone obelisk in a small ornamental garden (0715800000-MBC32898: SP 84811 31424).

### Cartographic Research

A series of historical maps dated from the 18th to 20th century were examined in order to determine the development of the project site. The earliest map examined was Jefferys' Map of Buckinghamshire dated 1770, which depicts the village as a series of roads with the church in the centre. The map also depicts a series of building along Drayton Road, but does not show any details of individual buildings or if there is anything within the projects site. Another map from the 18th century that was examined is tithe map for the village of Newton Longville dated 1779. The relevant plot contains four rectangular buildings on the west end, one of which is most likely St. Anne's Grange, with no features over the project site.

The first map of the 19th century to be examined was Bryant's map of Buckinghamshire dated to 1825. Due to the limited detail within the map it is only possible to ascertain that there are buildings within the area of the project site, but not if any overlay it. The next map examined is the 1841 Inclosure Map of Newton Longville. This map depicts five buildings on the west end of the relevant plot, with no features within the project site. The 1844 tithe map depicts the same as the Inclosure Map.

The Ordnance Survey map series was examined up until the 1952 edition. There was nothing depicted within the project site area. The only features within the immediate area surrounding the project area were St. Anne's Grange and the Rectory, which were both on the western edge (JMHS 2015)

## **2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION**

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (JMHS 2015) were:

- To gather sufficient information to generate a reliable predictive model of the extent, character, date, state of preservation and depth of burial of any important archaeological remains and any possible associated palaeo-environmental deposits within the application area.

In particular:

- To record any medieval and/or post-medieval village settlement elements.

## **3 STRATEGY**

### **3.1 Research Design**

JMHS carried out the archaeological field evaluation in accordance with the WSI (JMHS 2015). Fieldwork comprised a scheme for the mechanical and limited hand excavation of three trial trenches in total length of 65 m. Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the WSI (Section 3).

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) and the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015).

### **3.2 Methodology**

A 3t excavator fitted with a toothless 1.30 m wide ditching bucket was used to excavate the three trenches. Trenches 1 and 2 were 20 m long, and Trench 3 was 25 m long. Trench 1 targeted the area of the proposed access road, Trenches 2 and 3 were placed across the area of proposed development. In order to obtain more data, a sondage was excavated at the southeast end of Trench 3.

Archaeological deposits and features revealed were cleaned by hand and recorded at an appropriate level. Archaeological features had written, drawn and photographic records made of them, and all deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. All artefacts were collected, analysed and retained, apart from ceramic building material, where only sample was taken.

## 4 RESULTS

### 4.1 Field Results

All features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers with no brackets indicate feature cuts, numbers in round brackets ( ) show feature fills or deposits of material and numbers in bold indicate any form of masonry.

#### 4.1.1 Trench 1 (Figures 1 and 2)

Trench 1 was located in the area of the proposed access road at north edge of the application site (Fig. 1). It was 19.60 m long, 1.30 m wide and on average 0.40 m deep, and aligned north-northeast to south-southwest (Fig. 2: Tr. 1; Pl. 1).



Plate 1: Trench 1, looking NNE



Plate 2: Representative section 1.01, looking WNW

The lowest deposit encountered within Trench 1 was a natural deposit (1/03) described as light greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular

limestone (Fig. 2: S. 1.02, S. 1.05; Pl. 2; Appendix 1). Natural deposit (1/03) was overlaid by layer of mid brownish grey loamy silt with occasional small stones (1/02). It was interpreted as a buried topsoil (Fig. 2: S. 1.02, Pl. 2; Appendix 1).

Presumably cut through deposit (1/02) down to natural deposit (1/03) were six postholes: 1/08, 1/10, 1/12, 1/14, 1/16 and 1/18 (Fig. 2: Tr. 1). The direct stratigraphic relationship was not established during the excavation of the trench, due the fact that composition and colour of fills of postholes (1/09), (1/11), (1/13), (1/15), (1/17) and (1/19), described as mid brownish grey clayey silt, was almost identical with deposit (1/02) (Appendix 1).

The postholes were in line, oriented north-northeast to south-southwest. The spacing between individual postholes was from 1.20 m to 3.50 m. All the postholes on average measured 0.31 m in diameter and reached a maximum depth, as seen, of 0.27 m (Fig. 2: Tr. 1; Appendix 1).

Due to the fact that after initial excavation of the trench, in two of postholes, 1/10 and 1/12, the finds were in the upper part of the fill and the features were not further investigated. From fill (1/11) of posthole 1/10 fragments of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery (5.1) were recovered and within fill (1/13) of 1/12 small non-diagnostic fragments of brick were observed. Stone packing was recorded in postholes 1/08 and 1/18 (Fig. 2: S. 1.03, S. 1.04; Pl. 3). From the fill (1/19) of posthole a small fragment of White Earthenware pottery dated to 19<sup>th</sup> century (5.1) was found in 1/18. A half of a brick, presumably support / base for a post, was at the bottom of posthole 1/16 (Pl. 4). Finds from the fill (1/15) of posthole 1/14 (Fig. 2: S. 1.02) were a fragment of clay tobacco pipe (5.2), a fragment of animal bone (5.5), and a small piece of coal.



Plate 3: Posthole 1/18, looking NW

Close to the north-northeast end of the trench was a larger feature 1/20 (Fig. 2: Tr. 1, S. 1.05, Pl. 5). Although feature had some characteristics which may be associated with ditch, it is more likely that feature represents a natural depression (Appendix 1). Initially two successive fills were recorded associated with this feature. Lower deposit (1/07) seems to represent a continuation of deposit (1/02) with the upper fill (1/06)



being a levelling deposit formed of building demolition rubble, pottery (5.1) and occasional glass (5.3).



Plate 4: Posthole 1/16, looking NW

The posthole and levelling layer (1/06) were overlaid by deposit (1/01) interpreted as topsoil / garden soil (Fig. 2: S.1.01; Pl. 2; Appendix 1). Cut in to the topsoil (1/01) was a shallow construction cut 1/21 for a brick garden path 1/05 (Fig. 2: Tr. 1, S.1.05; Pl. 5). The uppermost deposit within Trench 1 was deposit (1/04) formed of fine shingle mixed with dark grey loam (Fig. 2: Tr. 1, S.1.05; Pl. 5).



Plate 5: Section 1.05, looking WNW

#### 4.1.2 Trench 2 (Figures 1 and 2)

Trench 2 was located in the area of the proposed dwellings parallel to the tennis court (Fig. 1). It was 24.85 m long, 1.30 m wide and on average 0.26 m deep; oriented west-northwest to east-southeast (Fig. 2: Tr. 2; Pl. 6).

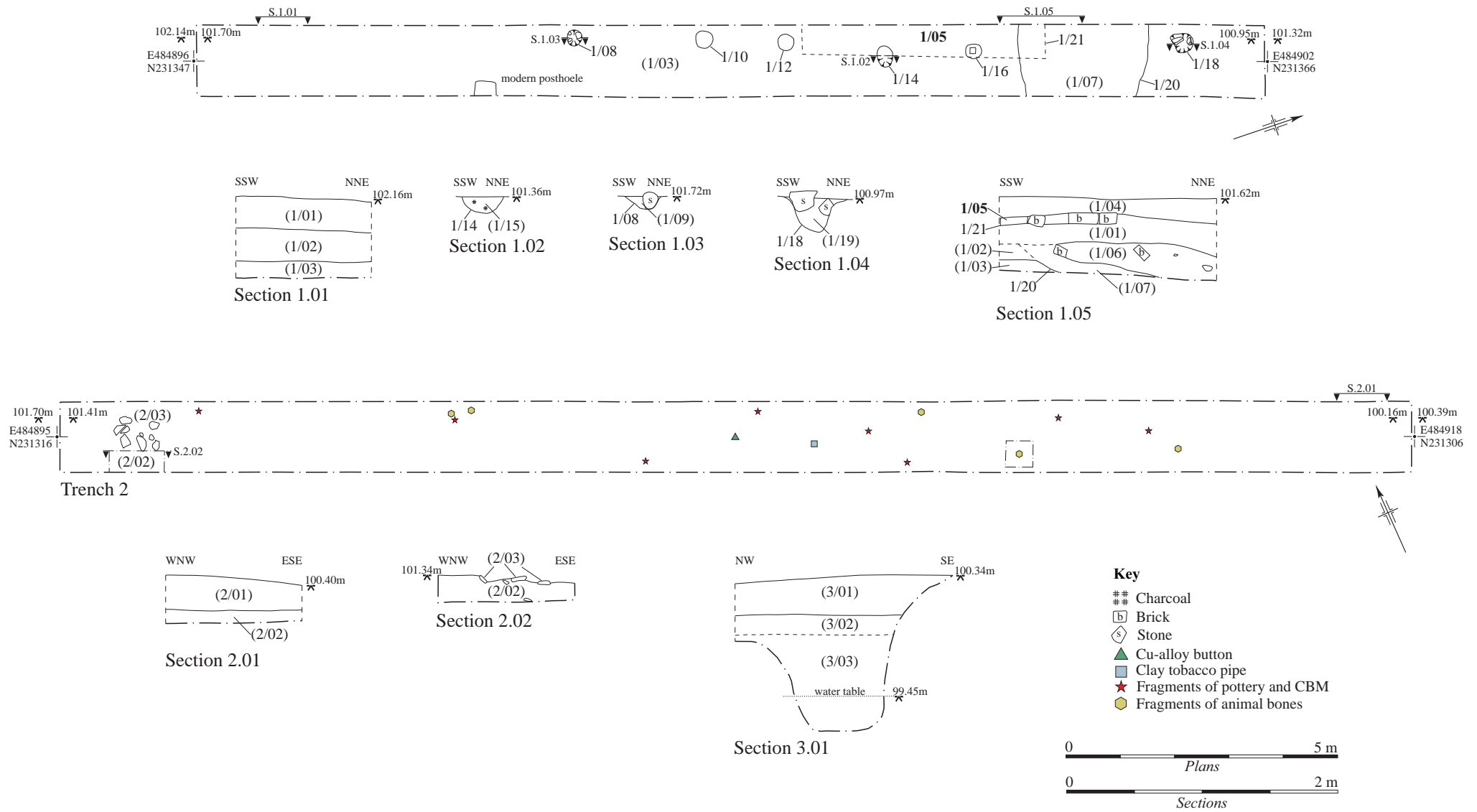


Figure 2: Trenches 1 and 2 - plans and section

The lowest deposit within Trench 2 was natural deposit (2/02), described as light greyish brown sandy clay, with occasional small sub-angular limestone (Fig. 2: S. 2.01, S. 2.02; Pl. 6; Appendix 1). Within the upper part of the deposit were scattered small fragments of pottery (5.1), clay tobacco pipe (5.2), glass (5.3), copper-alloy button (5.4), animal bone (5.5) and brick and tile fragments (5.6). A concentration of sub-angular limestone (2/03) was recorded at the west-northwest end of the trench (Fig. 2: S. 2.02, Appendix 1). The uppermost deposit within Trench 2 was topsoil (2/01). No archaeological features were observed within Trench 2.



Plate 6: Trench 2, looking WNW

#### 4.1.3 Trench 3 (Figures 1 and 2)

Trench 3 was located at the east end of area of proposed development. It was 19.90 m long, 1.30 m wide and on average 0.30 m deep; aligned northwest to southeast (Fig. 1; Pl. 7).



Plate 7: Trench 3, looking NW



A sondage was also excavated at the southeast end of the trench. Three successive layers were recorded; natural deposit (3/03), subsoil (3/02) and topsoil (3/01) (Fig. 2: S. 3.01, Appendix 1). No archaeological features were observed within Trench 3.

## 4.2 Reliability of Results

The reliability of results is considered to be good. The archaeological field evaluation took place in good weather conditions with excellent light and visibility.

## 5 FINDS

### 5.1 Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

The pottery assemblage comprised 39 sherds with a total weight of 2234 g. It is largely of early modern date, and was recorded using the conventions of the Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit type-series (e.g. Mynard and Zeepvat 1992; Zeepvat et al. 1994), as follows:

**MS3: Medieval Grey Sandy Wares**, mid 11<sup>th</sup> – late 14<sup>th</sup> century. 1 sherd, 7g.

**MS6: Potterspur Ware**, AD1250 - 1600. 1 sherd, 2g.

**PM13: Midland Blackware**, late 16<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> century. 2 sherds, 4g

**PM25: White Earthenware**, late 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century. 11 sherds, 187g.

**PM28: English Stoneware**, late 17<sup>th</sup> C+. 11 sherds, 1137g.

**PM29: German Stonewares**, AD1450+. 13 sherds, 897g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region.

The German Stoneware from 1/11 is all fragments of a single mineral water bottle. It is stamped “GEORG. KREU... AHRWEIL... RHEINPREUSS.”. It is the mark of Georg Kreuzber, who bottled and sold mineral water from the Apollinaris Spring in the Ahr Valley near Bonn in Germany between 1850 and 1878. Fragments of a similar bottle, although without any identifying marks, occurred in 1/06, along with pieces of two English examples.

Cntxt	MS3		MS6		PM13		PM29		PM28		PM25		Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
1/06							3	422	11	1137	4	103	L19thC
1/11							10	475			4	68	M19thC
1/19											1	3	19thC
2/02	1	7	1	2	2	4					2	13	19thC
Total	1	7	1	2	2	4	13	897	11	1137	11	187	

Table 1: Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type.

### 5.2 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Simona Denis

Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, of a combined weight of 4.1 gr, were recovered during the excavations.

Con-text	Type	No. of items	Weight (gr)	Length (mm)	Stem diameter (mm)	Bore Hole (mm)	Description	Date range
1/15	Stem with mouth-piece	1	2.5	31	7	1, centre d	Complete length; partial spur preserved. Stamped mark on stem	?18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> C
2/02	Stem	1	1.6	27	6	2, off-centre	Undecorated	Un-determined

*Table 2: Clay tobacco pipe*

The almost complete stem found in context (1/15) is unusually short, measuring 31 mm from the mouthpiece to the preserved fragment of spur/heel. The possible maker's mark (?) IB SI is stamped along the stem, close to the mouthpiece. The object was tentatively identified as a 'cutty' or Irish-type clay tobacco pipe.

The production of pipes with short stem were declined after 1850s, when the 'churchwarden' type became popular; however, workers still preferred cuttys or 'nose warmers' that could be easily smoked while working (CAFG 2012).

The fragmentary nature and the lack of any decoration or distinctive mark preclude any attempt to reconstruct the original shape, determine the overall length or date the fragment found in context (2/02).

It is not recommended to retain the stem fragments due to their very limited potential for further analysis.

### 5.3 Glass by Simona Denis

A small assemblage of four glass fragments, of a total weight of 56.9 gr, was collected from two individual contexts; the items are fairly well preserved, although largely fragmentary.

Manufacturing details as the lack of imperfections as well as the clear colour (<https://sha.org/bottle/colors.htm#Colorless>) indicate a modern dating for the objects.

Context	Type	Identification	No. of items	Weight (gr)	Dimensions (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Colour	Date range
1/06	Flat	Window glass	1	20.5	100x61	2.5	Clear	20 <sup>th</sup> C
			1	21.2	67x66	3		
	Curved	Vessel	1	9.3	66x25	2		L19 <sup>th</sup> -E20 <sup>th</sup> C
2/02	Flat	Window glass	1	6.0	55x20	3		20 <sup>th</sup> C

*Table 3: Glass*

The three fragments of clear, flat glass were positively identified as float glass, typically used in the production of modern window glass.

The curved fragment, showing traces of shedding, was tentatively identified a body fragment for a vessel or drinking glass of a reconstructed diameter of ca. 50 mm, and dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup>- 20<sup>th</sup> C.

The glass fragments are not recommended for retention.

#### 5.4 Copper Alloy Button A1 by Simona Denis

A single, incomplete copper alloy item was collected from context (2/02). The object was positively identified as a plain button, and dated to the late 18<sup>th</sup> – early 19<sup>th</sup> century. It is a one piece, flat disc with cone shank with embedded wire eye, weighing 6.5 gr and measuring 27 mm in diameter and 9 mm in height. No decorations or maker's marks were observed.

It is not recommended to retain the button due to its fragmentary state.

#### 5.5 Animal Bone by Simona Denis

A small assemblage of 26 fragments of animal bone, with a combined weight of 216.9 gr, was found in two different contexts.

The items are in a generally good state of preservation, although extremely fragmentary. The incomplete nature of the items prevented from a positive identification of the species for the largest part of the assemblage; however, most of the examples were tentatively identified on the basis of their size range.

Two *taxa* were identified: ovine, representing the majority of the assemblage (15 items, or 57%), and suine (7 examples, or 26% of the collection). The remaining 4 fragments remain unidentified.

Context	Type	No. of items	Weight (gr)	Type	Identification	Marks
1/15	Unidentified	1	2.6	Unidentified long bone diaphysis	Unidentified	
2/02	Unidentified	3	21.4	Unidentified	Unidentified	
	Suine	1	15.7	Manible with M1 and M2	Pig	
		2, conjoining	2.5	Premolar, ?P4		
	?Suine	1	19.9	Unidentified long bone diaphysis	?Pig	Chop exit point, perpendicular to shaft
		1	18.8	Unidentified long bone diaphysis		Chop entry point, perpendicular to shaft
		3	14.6	Unidentified long bone diaphysis		
	Ovine	1	1.1	Premolar, ?P3	Sheep/Goat	
		3, conjoining	20.5	Proximal humerus		
		1	7.1	Proximal tibia		
		2,	16.0	Proximal		

		conjoining		metatarsal with diaphysis		
	?Ovine	8	33.5	Costal groove	?Sheep/Goat	
		1	29.4	Proximal tibia with diaphysis		
		1	10.8	?Tibia diaphysis		
		1	3.0	Unidentified long bone diaphysis		

*Table 4: Animal bone*

Seven of the fragments from context (2/02) showed fresh breaks, and were found to be fragments of 3 bones.

Two chop marks were observed on two separate pig long bone diaphysis: the typical smooth surface at the point of impact was observed on one of the bones, while the other showed the fragmented exit point (Seetah 2009).

Undiagnostic and unmarked fragments are not recommended for retention.

## 5.6 Ceramic Building Material by *Simona Denis*

A collection of five ceramic building material fragments, comprising brick and roof tile, was recovered during the excavation. The state of preservation is generally very good, although none of the artefacts was complete. The material was recorded by context, divided by type and fabric, counted, measured and weighed.

Context	Type	No. of items	Weight (gr)	Dimensions (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Fabric	Date range
1/05	Brick	1	2518	223x100	66	1	?18 <sup>th</sup> C
2/02	Roof tile	1	96	66x67	11	2	13 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> C
		1	19.6	40x25	11	1	C
	Brick	1	10.3	25x24	20	3	20 <sup>th</sup> C
3/02	Roof tile	1	249	140x115	17	2	13 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> C

*Table 5: Ceramic building material*

Three different fabrics were recorded:

1. Orange-pink, sandy, frequent small to medium inclusions
2. Dark pink with grey core, sandy, occasional small inclusions
3. Red, gritty, frequent very small inclusions

The hand-made brick found in context (1/05) has a relatively smooth texture, as typically observed in items manufactured in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, as confirmed by the overall dimensions of the object.

The small brick fragment collected from context (1/05) was identified as modern and not retained.

The remaining three items were identified as roof tiles, although the lack of peg holes or nibs prevents from a positive identification of the type. Clay plain tiles were developed in the 13<sup>th</sup> C to replace shingles and thatch in the roofing of domestic buildings. Handmade peg tiles were commonly used until the 19<sup>th</sup> C, when machine-made tiles became popular, with little variation in the manufacturing technique. Also,

good quality roof tiles were reused over long period of times; therefore, the potential for dating evidence of plain roof tiles remains limited.

Three shallow, circular marks were observed on the example found in context (3/02), and tentatively identified as three fingertip marks.

It is not recommended to retain the undiagnostic, unmarked tile fragments.

## 6 DISCUSSION

The archaeological field evaluation was successful and met the aims of the investigations, which were laid out in the WSI.

During the evaluation no features related to medieval or post-medieval period were encountered, apart from one medieval pottery shred recovered from deposit (2/02).

Based on the dating of pottery and additional finds, the majority of features and deposits investigated within the evaluation trenches were dated to 19<sup>th</sup> century. Postholes investigated within Trench 1 were part of fence which is shown on 1881 OS map 1:2500 (OM). The following 1898 OS map 1:2500 (NLS) shows changes in plot arrangement within the area; the fence is not shown on this and following maps.

Levelling layer (1/06) contains building demolition rubble seems to be related with demolition of an outbuilding presumably in late 1960s, which was standing to the west of Trench 1, shown on OS maps dated from 1881 to 1968.

The spread of occasional pottery fragments, animal bones and additional finds dated from late medieval period up to 19<sup>th</sup> century recovered from the surface of deposit (2/02) as well as group of limestone (2/03) in Trench 2, may possibly be related to garden activities related with orchard shown on OS maps from 1881 to 1889 or with landscaping of the rear after the construction of tennis court presumably in 1990s.

## 7 ARCHIVE

### Archive Contents

The archive consists of the following:

#### Paper record

Written scheme of investigation

The project report

The primary site record

#### Physical record

Finds

The archive currently is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be transferred to Buckinghamshire County Museum Resource Centre under accession number AYBCM: 2015.155.

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**Appendix 1: Trench Context Inventory**

Trench	Context No.	Type	Relationships	Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Findings	Interpretation	Date
1	1/01	Deposit	1/06, 1/09, 1/11, 1/13, 1/15, 1/17, 1/19, 1/21	Dark grey loam	0.20	>19.60	>1.30	no	Topsoil	20th century
1	1/02	Deposit	1/03, 1/08, 1/10, 1/12, 1/14, 1/16, 1/18, 1/20?	Mid brownish grey loamy silt with occasional small stones	0.20	>19.60	>1.30	no	Buried topsoil (?)	Post-medieval (?)
1	1/03	Deposit	1/02	Light greyish brown sandy clay, with occasional small sub-angular limestone	>0.12	>19.60	>1.30	no	Natural deposit	uncertain
1	1/04	Deposit	1/05	Fine shingle (pea gravel) mixed with dark grey loam	0.16	14	>1.30	no	Garden surface	late 20th century
1	1/05	Masonry	1/04, 1/21	Brick surface, dimensions of brick: 100x223x66mm	0.08	4.50	>0.70	CBM	Garden path	20th century
1	1/06	Fill / Deposit	1/01, 1/07, 1/19	Building rubble in a matrix of sandy silt	0.18	>1.30	3.90	Pot, CBM, Glass	Fill of natural depression or possible ditch 1/20	19th century
1	1/07	Deposit	1/06, 1/20	Mid brownish grey loamy silt with occasional small stones and charcoal	>0.09	>1.30	2.40	no	Continuation of deposit 1/02 or fill of possible ditch 1/20	19th century (?)
1	1/08	Cut	1/02, 1/09	Sub-circular cut with concave sides and concave base	>0.10	0.30	0.25	n/a	Posthole	early 19th century
1	1/09	Fill	1/01, 1/08	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with two larger pebbles	>0.10	0.30	0.25	no	Fill of posthole 1/08 with stone packing	early 19th century
1	1/10	Cut	1/02, 1/11	Sub-circular cut	unexcavated	0.30	0.26	n/a	Posthole	early 19th century
1	1/11	Fill	1/01, 1/10	Mid brownish grey clayey silt	unexcavated	0.30	0.26	Pot	Fill of posthole 1/10	early 19th century
1	1/12	Cut	1/02, 1/13	Sub-circular cut	unexcavated	0.30	0.28	n/a	Posthole	early 19th century
1	1/13	Fill	1/01, 1/12	Mid brownish grey clayey silt	unexcavated	0.30	0.28	Brick fragments	Fill of posthole 1/12	early 19th century
1	1/14	Cut	1/02, 1/15	Sub-oval cut with moderate concave sides and concave base	0.11	0.38	0.30	n/a	Posthole	early 19th century



Trench	Context No.	Type	Relationships	Description	Depth (m)	Length (m)	Width (m)	Findings	Interpretation	Date
1	1/15	Fill	1/01, 1/14	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal	0.11	0.38	0.30	Clay tobacco pipe, animal bone, coal	Fill of posthole 1/14	early 19th century
1	1/16	Cut	1/02, 1/17	Sub-circular cut with presumably steep concave	>0.10	0.30	0.25	n/a	Posthole	early 19th century
1	1/17	Fill	1/01, 1/16	Mid brownish grey clayey silt	>0.10	0.30	0.25	Brick	Fill of posthole 1/16	early 19th century
1	1/18	Cut	1/02, 1/19	Sub-oval cut with steep sides and narrow concave base	0.27	0.44	0.38	n/a	Posthole	early 19th century
1	1/19	Fill	1/06, 1/18	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with two sub-angular sandstone	0.27	0.44	0.38	Pot	Fill of posthole 1/18 with stone packing	early 19th century
1	1/20	Cut	1/07 or 1/06	Presumably linear cut. Orientation WNW-ESE	>0.27 or 0.18	>1.30	3.90	n/a	Natural depression or possible ditch	19th century (?)
1	1/21	Cut	1/01, 1/05	Linear cut with vertical sides and flat base	0.08	4.50	>0.70	n/a	Construction cut of brick garden path	20th century
2	2/01	Deposit	2/03	Very dark brown clayey loam	0.26	>24.85	>1.30	no	Topsoil	modern
2	2/02	Deposit	2/03	Light greyish brown sandy clay, with occasional small sub-angular limestone	>0.20	>24.85	>1.30	Pot, CBM, animal bone, glass	Natural deposit	19th century
2	2/03	Deposit	2/01, 2/02	Sub-angular limestone	0.06	0.80	0.60	no	Scatter of stones	19th century (?)
3	3/01	Deposit	3/02	Very dark brown clayey loam	0.30	>19.90	>1.30	no	Topsoil	modern
3	3/02	Deposit	3/01, 3/03	Light greyish brown sandy clay	0.15	>19.90	>1.30	CBM	Subsoil	13th-19th century
3	3/03	Deposit	3/02	Light greyish brown sandy clay, with occasional small sub-angular limestone	>0.65	>19.90	>1.30	animal bone	Natural deposit	uncertain