



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

OF

THE FRENCH HORN SITE, GERRARDS CROSS,

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

(NGR TQ 0036 8764)

On behalf of

Lasserton Ltd.

June 2010

REPORT FOR Lasserton Ltd
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FIELDWORK 4th – 6th May 2010

REPORT ISSUED June 2010

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Site Code GCOR 10
JMHS Project No: 2192
Archive Location Buckinghamshire County Museum Service
Accession Number 2010.65

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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services (JMHS) conducted an archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site on 4th and 5th of May 2010. Four trenches, totalling approximately 90 metres in length, were excavated to reveal the underlying natural geology.

The limited excavation in Trench 1 revealed walls, a throughway and compacted earth surfaces and evidence for the division of external space. These features may reflect the post medieval remnants of a tenement and/or the French Horn Inn that once occupied the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

The site is located on Oxford Road, at NGR TQ 0036 8764. The site was formerly in use as a tenement and later as a public house. The underlying bedrock geology comprises London Clay formation with overlying deposits of ancestral River Thames gravel.

1.2 Planning Background

South Bucks District Council has granted planning permission (09/01115/FUL) for the erection of a nursing home on the site of the former French Horn public house, Gerrards Cross. A condition was attached to the permission for a programme of archaeological work due to the site's potential to contain archaeological remains. The archaeological work since carried out was considered necessary as the proposal site lies within the Archaeological Notification Area for Gerrards Cross Common.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The site lies on the edge of the historic common alongside the Oxford Road, which was an important national highway from the medieval period until recent times. By the 18th century (and perhaps before) there was a dispersed settlement around the common edge including on the site of the French Horn, which in 1743 was described as a tenement and smith's shop and later became the French Horn Inn.

There is no evidence for prehistoric activity in the immediate area of the proposal site, although Bulstrode Camp (HER 01525) lies approximately 1km west of the site. Bulstrode Camp, a Scheduled Ancient Monument, is the largest Iron Age hillfort in the county. A round house (HER 0152501) and a long barrow (HER 08056) lie within the hillfort. Although there is evidence for Roman pottery kilns in this part of Buckinghamshire there is no evidence of Roman activity known in the vicinity of the site; however, the Roman Uxbridge to Oxford road (HER 0439901) is believed to run south of the proposal site. No invasive work has been carried out to determine the conjectured line of the road. Work carried out at Moray House, 44 Camp Road (HER 09371), west of Bulstrode Camp revealed some evidence of medieval pits and ditches.

Figure 1.

The earliest map evidence showing the French Horn is a map 'The Working Rough Map of Bulstrode' (1784), which shows the whole property at 45° to the Oxford road, and the public house parallel with the road. The building appears to be comprised of three or more ranges, fronting along the Oxford road. The Tithe Map (1865) only shows the bare outline of the property, and none of the buildings. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 1883 shows the French Horn as a courtyard arrangement. This suggests that either it was rebuilt or extended between 1784 and 1883. There is no change to the layout until after 1946, when the French Horn was demolished and rebuilt as a smaller 'road-inn' style structure by the local architect Richard Muir.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.

To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of the archaeological features and deposits.

To inform a decision for a possible second stage of work

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

In response to South Bucks District Council, Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS) has prepared a *Brief* for the recommended archaeological trench evaluation. The *Brief* includes a contingency for a second stage of further works. A *Written Scheme of Investigation* was designed by JMHS and agreed with BCAS. The work was carried out by JMHS and involved the excavation of trial trenches across the site (Fig. 1).

Site procedures for the investigation and recording of potential archaeological deposits and features were defined in the *Written Scheme of Investigation*. The work was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Institute for Archaeologists (1999), the procedures laid down in MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and John Moore Heritage Services' standards and practices.

3.2 Methodology

The trenching sample required was achieved through the excavation of four trenches, located within the footprint of the proposed development (Fig. 1). The trenches were 30m (Tr 1), 20m (Tr 2), 10m (Tr 2a) and 30m (Tr 3) in length and 1.6m wide (excepting Trench 1, which was 2m wide). Trench 2a was an addition due to the unforeseen need to shorten the length of Trench 3. A large pile of Building rubble was located in the western part of the site, and obscured a 10m segment of the planned northern extent of Trench 3. The additional 10m of trenching remaining were set

between and linked Trenches 2-3. The trench excavations were conducted utilising a mini-excavator equipped with a ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation was taken down to the top of “natural” deposits or any higher archaeological horizon. The resultant surfaces were cleaned by hand prior to limited hand excavation of any identified archaeological deposits.

During the trial trenching sufficient features were sampled through hand excavation to achieve the objectives. Discrete features such as pits and postholes were half-sectioned to obtain a representative sample. Linear features were sectioned.

Site procedures followed IfA guidelines (1994) and the requirements of the BCAS Brief. Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate. A photographic record was also produced.

4 RESULTS

All features were assigned individual context numbers. This number covered both the feature cut and the fill for pits, unless the feature was sample excavated by hand. Context numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material.

4.1 Excavation Results

The lowest deposit recorded (1/01, 2/02, 3/03) was grey to brown stiff clay with sand and pebbles (Harwich & London Clay) associated small angular to rounded flint nodules (Gerrards Cross Gravels).

Trench 1

Trench 1 was to be located to the north west of the approximate location of the public house cellar. On arrival at the site it was found that the original location of Trench 1 was not possible due to a large mound of spoil obscuring what should have been the southwestern extent. The trench was therefore moved to the north, as far as a fenced off underground concrete reservoir.

Trench 1 measured 13m in length and 2m in width. The trench boundary was delimited in the northwest by modern concrete surfacing and by the recent demolition footprint to the southeast. Associated with the concrete surface was a layer of gravel ballast, variable in thickness, which was present throughout the trench. A section of trench was extended by an additional 3m in length and 1.5m in width in the southeast to clarify the interpretation of wall 1/19. The trench was machined to the top of the natural gravels (1/01), or the uppermost archaeological layer.

The eastern extent of Trench 1 contained a length of wall 1/18 approximately 3.8m in length oriented northeast/southwest. The wall survived to a height of four courses in the north and a possible five courses in the south. It is likely it extended the wall extended a further 1.2m to the northern extent of the test trench, and was possibly removed during recent demolition works. The wall was constructed of flat handmade bricks bonded by a compacted sand based mortar. When viewed from the side, the

wall seemed to consist of rows of headers, alternating with rows of stretchers, with the joints between the stretchers centred on the headers in the row below. When viewed from above the wall was formed by a single row of stretch-to-stretch bricks, with a single row of head to head. This was mirrored in each lower course. Remnant mortar on top of highest surviving course obscured much of the bond. Remnants of the wall return were observed to the northwest aspect at the southernmost end of wall. The return appears to be partially disturbed, with many bricks out of alignment before passing through the northwestern extent of the trench. No construction trench cut was observed.

This area also appears to contain exterior surfaces and construction layers associated with this wall. Wall 1/18 appears to have been constructed on a compacted silty sand with gravel and flint nodule inclusions (1/03). This layer is probably the same as (1/03) to the southwest. On top of this construction layer, to the northeast of wall 1/18, is a series of highly compacted surfaces (1/16) and (1/17). (1/16) is composed of compacted yellow grey angular gravels with some sand and flint gravel content. On top of this, (1/17) is a highly compacted red brown silty sand forming a very hard and flat surface.

An irregular circular feature 1/15 measuring 1.2m in length 0.45m to the southeast of wall 1/18 was found to be cutting surface (1/04). It contained a single fill (1/14) of loosely compacted mixed gravels and brick rubble. This fill was highly variable in composition and also contained gravels and angular flint gravels. The feature was interpreted as the remnants of a previous demolition event.

A layer of remnant hard standing, comprised of loosely compacted friable angular gravels (1/05) was located to the southwest of this area, sealing an irregularly shaped area of yellow sand, 0.9m in length (1/13). The hard standing (1/05) was butting against wall footing 1/19. The wall was constructed of machine made bricks with rectangular frogs. Wall 1/19 survived to a single course only, with no visible bonding material. It was oriented northwest/southeast. When viewed from above the bond consisted of two stretchers placed length to length, with a single header at each end. This wall only survived to a length of 0.9m, although it appears that it may have continued to the northeast for an additional 0.35m. It is likely that these bricks were removed by the recent demolition activity (overburden in this extent of the trench was extremely loose).

The southwestern half of the trench contained wall 1/20. This wall only survived to a length of 2.3m, although it is likely that it continued to the northeast. The probable robbed out wall trench (1/21) (consisting of highly friable and loose gravels with large amounts of mortar and brick fragments mixed throughout) was visible for an additional 3.1m. The wall survived to three courses and was oriented northeast/southwest. The wall was bonded by a lime-based mortar, partially obscuring the bond. When viewed from above the wall was formed by a single row of stretch to stretch bricks, with a single row of head to head. This was mirrored in the lower course, and mirrored back again in the course below that. Remnants of the wall return were observed in the southern section of the trench. This appears to be highly disturbed. No construction trench was observed.

Butting against wall 1/20 was a layer of compacted dark brown silty sand with angular gravels throughout (1/03) with rare rounded river pebbles and occasional

charcoal flecking. This layer was very similar to (1/04). Both appear to be construction surfaces associated with walls 1/18 and 1/20. (1/03) sealed a layer of highly compacted silty clay with red brown staining (1/02) which was probably a natural clay lying on natural gravels (1/01). Deposit (1/02) sloped away to the southwest to reveal natural light coloured friable gravels (1/01). In this end of Trench 1 mixed grey brown gravel and rubble overburden (1/06) was lying directly on the natural gravel, and was 0.90m in thickness. This overburden sealed the entire extent of the trench prior to machine excavation. Cut into the natural gravel was a probably posthole 1/12. The cut for the posthole 1/12 was circular in plan at ca. 31cm in diameter and 21cm in depth. It had a sharp break of top slope with sharply inward sloping sides to a sharp break of slope at the base. It contained a single fill (011) of fine-grained silty loam, dark brown in colour and homogenous in composition containing numerous small angular flint gravels.

Cut into fill layer (1/03) and possibly associated with the construction of the building were two postholes, 1/08 and 1/10. Posthole 1/08 was 0.36m in diameter with a gradual break of top slope and inward sloping, concave sides. There was a gradual break of slope at the base, reached at a depth of 0.09m. It contained a single fill (1/07) consisting of fine-grained silty clay with lots of flint inclusions and humic content. Posthole 1/10 was 0.21m in diameter with a gradual break of slope at the top and concave sides sloping to an imperceptible break of slope at its concave base, reached at 0.11m. It contained a single fill (1/09) consisting of fine grained dark brown loosely compacted soft humic clay with large amounts of angular flint nodules throughout.

Trenches 2 & 2a

Due to the loss of trench length in Trenches 1 and 3, Trench 2a was put in to compensate for the missing sample area.

Trench 2 was oriented northwest by southeast and was 2m in width. Trench 2a was oriented northwest by southeast and was 1.6m in width. Both Trench 2 and 2a contained a thick layer of grey brown mixed gravel and building material overburden (2/01), c. 0.40-0.90m in depth, lying directly on the coarse natural gravels (2/02).

In addition to this, the northwestern extent of Trench 2 contained a modern concrete reservoir. This was 2m in length, square in shape, and continued under the northeastern boundary of the trench. This concrete reservoir was not investigated due to health and safety restrictions and its modern date. Further to the northwest a large area of serious disturbance was observed, truncating the final 5m of the trench. The truncation consisted of coarse gravels with large amounts of machine made brick pieces throughout.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located to the south of the approximate cellar location. On arrival at the site it was found that the original length of Trench 3 was not possible due to a large mound of spoil obscuring what should have been the northwestern extent. The trench was consequently shortened by 3m and moved 10m to the southwest.

Figure 2

Figure 3

Trench 3 measured 34m in length and 1.6m in width, oriented northwest by southeast. The trench was machined to the top of the natural (3/03).

In the southeastern corner of Trench 3 a series of possible yard or demolition layers were identified. The uppermost of these fills consisted of loose grey brown sandy silt containing angular gravels, brick fragments and mortar (3/01). This was sealing a layer of grey brown sandy silt containing a small amount of clay as well as chalk, small stones and gravels and small amounts of building material (3/02). North of (3/01) was a layer of hard standing through which a linear service trench was cut, oriented west north west/ east south east.

A northeast/southwest linear cut passed beyond the limits of Trench 3 in the northwest 3/05. The shoulders of this cut were not perceptible, while the walls dropped vertically. The bottom slope and shape were not ascertained. The cut contained a single fill (3/04), consisting of tightly compacted dark grey silty clay containing small angular gravels and angular flint gravels and nodules. Cut 3/05 was truncated by rectangular cut 3/07 that measured 1.8m in length and 0.8m in width and contained a fill of tightly compacted medium grey silty clay containing small angular flint gravels (3/06).

4.2 Reliability of Techniques and Results

The reliability of results is considered to be good. The archaeological evaluation took place during good weather conditions.

However, the results of this evaluation do not reflect the archaeology potential of the site prior to recent demolition work, which has removed a large amount of the study area.

5 FINDS

5.1 Pottery

The pottery assemblage comprised 8 sherds with a total weight of 59g. The assemblage was recorded using the coding system of the Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit type-series (e.g. Mynard and Zeepvat 1992; Zeepvat et al. 1994). This assemblage consists largely of 18th and 19th century domestic ceramic food related types. 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 reliability of the stratigraphy on parts of the site is questionable. Sealed deposits, such as (3/02) and (3/04) are reliable. It is possible that current and previous demolition works has disturbed some of the layered fills.

Fill (1/03) contained a single sherd of a hollow fine earthenware (PM 8) vessel with a green lead glaze on the interior (exterior unfinished). Fill (3/02) contained two sherds of blue transfer print flat pearlware (PM24). Neither can be attributed to a particular manufacturer, although one sherd has the remnants of a mark consisting of an 'F' and

illegible impressed mark on its base. Pearlware was a popular glaze type from 1780 – c.1870's. A single sherd of Willow pattern (PM 25) saucer has a *terminus post quem* of 1790. This fill also contained a single sherd of a hollow pearlware (PM24) vessel, with basketweave pattern in relief on the exterior. Geometric scenes on jugs became popular around c.1850's. A single sherd of overglaze painted purple whiteware (PM 25) was also recovered from fill (3/02). Trench 2 contained a single sherd of soft paste porcelain (PM27) with polychrome underglaze painting and the shadow of overglaze decoration (probably gilding) in an Chinese style. Fill (3/04) contained a single creamware rim sherd, and a single sherd from a hollow whiteware (PM 25) vessel with the remnants of overglaze painting on the exterior.

Overall, the shapes and decorative types represented here are typical of an early 19th to early 20th century domestic assemblage, although the assemblage is too limited to make any solid conclusions. Previous use of the site as a pub and housing fits in with the interpretation of the assemblage as domestic. However it also suggests the possibility of a high number of finds. The fact that this is not the case indicates previous clearance or disturbance of the site.

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

Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date
1	(1/03)	1	5	
2	(2/01)	1	8	19thC
3	(3/04)	2	17	19th/20thC
3	(3/02)	4	29	18 th /19thC
	Total	8	59	

5.2 Glass

The glass assemblage comprised 5 sherds with a total weight of 45g. The glass 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*.

Two pieces of olive bottle glass weighing 38g were recovered from fill (3/02). From fill (1/21) two pieces of olive bottle glass weighing 5g and a single sherd of clear glass weighing 2g was recovered. Fill (1/21) appears to be a demolition layer, therefore the finds from this layer are not stratigraphically sealed. None of the glass is diagnostic.

Table 2: Glass occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	Description	Date
3	(3/02)	2	38	Olive	19th/20thC
1	(1/21)	2	5	Olive	19th/20thC
1	(1/21)	1	2	Clear	19th/20thC
	Total	5	45		

5.3 Building Materials

The building material assemblage comprised 8 sherds with a total weight of 468g. The building material occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 3. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

A partial Peg-hole type tile was recovered from Trench 2, context (2/01). It survived to a length of 130mm, width of 108mm, and a thickness of 14mm. The surviving peg hole measured 7-8mm in diameter, with the remnants of another peg hole on the opposite side of the tile incomplete. The fabric of the tile is well mixed, homogenous and fine grained. This type of tile was hand struck, and striations where the levelling wire has pulled grit down the strike face are visible. Peg-hole type tiles were largely superseded by the Welsh slate roofing tile industry from the 1830's onwards (Buchanan 1972: 381), when the creation of the railways allowed for cheap and easy mass transportation of the material.

Four pieces of slate were found on the site. These are probably partial slate roofing tiles. Trench 3 (3/02) contained a single piece of slate weighing 54g. Trench 1 (1/03) contained 3 pieces of slate, weighing 56g in total

Table 3: Building material occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	Description	Date
1	(1/03)	3	56	Slate	19th/20thC
2	(2/01)	1	367	Peg-hole type roofing tile	18 th /19thC
3	(3/02)	1	45	Slate	19th/20thC
	Total	4	468		

5.4 Clay Pipe

Finely moulded clay pipes are found on most eighteenth and nineteenth-century sites. Due to their fragile nature they tend to be relatively short-lived and therefore readily disposable. The clay pipe fragment occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context is shown in Table 4. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

Three pipe stem fragments were uncovered from the French Horn site. Two of these were recovered from Trench 1. Fill layer (1/05) was a layer of hard standing. It contained a single clay pipe stem fragment with “NORWOOD”// “LE...[P?]” (include). This faintly impressed makers mark is typical of 19th century pipe makers marks (Oswald 1975: 76). There are remnants of lower bowl moulding on the lower and upper stem.

There are three pipe makers with the name Norwood from the surrounding area that have been listed in Oswald's 1975 compilation of pipe makers. The first, George Norwood, was from Oxfordshire and operating between 1852 and 1865. Two makers are listed in Buckinghamshire; Richard Norwood was in business between 1839 and 1903 and William Norwood from 1797 (end date unknown). These dates vary considerably, it can be ascertained that the pipe stem dates roughly to the 19th century.

Layer (1/03) was a probable construction surface for wall [1/20]. It was sealed by a layer of demolition material (1/06). It is therefore a relatively reliable stratigraphic layer. It contained a single unmarked pipe stem.

Trench 2 contained a single pipe stem fragment, recovered from fill (2/02). This fill contained mixed demolition material and rubble and covered the whole site. It is not a reliable stratigraphic layer.

Table 4: Clay pipe occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context

Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	Description	Date
1	(1/03)	1	3	Plain stem	19th/20thC
1	(1/05)	1	4	Pipe stem; include "NORWOOD//LE...[P?]"	19thC
2	(2/01)	1	1	Plain stem	19th/20thC
	Total	3	8		

5.5 Metal

A single highly degraded ferric nail measuring 75mm in length and c.15mm in diameter was recovered from fill (3/02), a sealed layer of garden soils. It is therefore likely to be in its original context. The nail was too degraded to provide further information.

The metal find occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Metal finds occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context

Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	Date
3	(3/02)	1	11	Unk.
	Total	1	11	

5.6 Flint (By Juan Moreno)

A single flint bladelet was recovered from layer (1/14), Trench 1. The bladelet was 34mm in length and 7mm in width, with a thickness of 3mm and weight of 4g.

Flint colour is olive light grey. There is no visible cortex. There are two small potential negative flake scars roughly horizontally oriented to the platform and located proximally on the dorsal side. The "flake" scars may be a result of the downward pressure of weight (during machining). The striking platform is not visible nor can a bulb of percussion be observed. The distal tip of the bladelet is missing. Most likely the bladelet was struck naturally.

5.7 Environmental Remains

No environmental samples were taken, as the potential of the deposits was not felt to be sufficient to warrant sampling.

6 DISCUSSION

Trench 1 contains evidence for the division of external space with compacted surfaces and a possible throughway in the area. English bond brick formation, as found in walls 1/18 and 1/20, is a very strong bond, and often used when walls have limited thickness. It is therefore likely that these buildings were relatively substantial, unlike wall 1/19 that has been constructed using Flemish bond. Lack of mortar and the weaker construction bond suggests that it may represent the footing of a wooden building, possibly a shed or animal pen. It was also made using machine made bricks, unlike walls 1/18 and 1/20, suggesting a later date of construction. Walls 1/18 and 1/20 have been constructed using similar methods although a different type of mortar has been used in each.

The postholes cut into surface (1/03) are located under the imprint of wall 1/20, and are probably associated with its construction. The postholes were not substantial enough to support masonry or tiled roofing and the fills contained decomposed wood. It is therefore possible that they contained wooden posts used for scaffolding, or other wooden supporting structures, during the construction process.

Trench 1 contained exterior surfaces and construction layers associated with walls 1/18 and 1/20. Layers (1/16) and (1/17) are probable yard surfaces associated with wall 1/18 fronting onto Oxford Road. The compaction of layer (1/03) suggests it could have been used as a throughway between the two buildings, pressed down over time and with use.

Trench 2 and 2a did not contain archaeological remains and consisted of a thick layer of overburden lying directly on the natural gravels. A large truncation in the northwest is modern, most likely caused during the recent demolition of the old French Horn public house.

Trench 3 contained a linear ditch truncated by a later pit. Neither of these features can be dated to any particular phase in the history of the site. Finds recovered from these features only provide a broad *terminus post quem* date and place them in the late 19th to early 20th century.

It is probable that the results of the evaluation presented in this report do not represent the full extent of the archaeological remains on the site prior to recent demolition work.

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Appendix 1: Archaeological Context Inventory

ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Findings	Interpretation	Date
Trench 1								
1/01	Fill	Loose compact angular gravels, friable, Light greyish beige.					Natural underlying gravels	
1/02	Fill	Highly compacted fine-grained silty clay containing angular flint gravels mixed throughout. Holds moisture. Ferric staining throughout with some humic content. Dark brown. Composition is largely homogenous throughout exposed deposit. Deposit slightly sandier towards NE of trench 1. Few inclusions contains some charcoal.	40cm	1.2m	6.5m		Possible natural mixed clay/gravel	
1/03	Fill	Fine grained compacted silty sand. Friable, holds some moisture. Dark brown in colour. Homogenous in composition. Silty sand with angular gravels throughout, occasional rounded pebble. Some clayier concentrations throughout. Occasional charcoal.	8mm	1.1m	6.5m	Clay pipe stem	Probably same as silty brown deposit in NE end of trench 1	
1/04	Fill	Fine grained silty sand w/numerous gravel inclusions throughout. Holds some water but quite friable. Dark brown in colour. Homogenous in composition. Some inclusions-pressed in brick fragments, angular flint gravels and occasional charcoal flecking.					Probably the same as 1/03	
1/05	Fill	Loosely compacted angular gravels, Dark grey-brown dry and friable, mixed with silty soil. Some sand content throughout.	20cm	1.5m	4m	Clay pipe stem		
1/06	Fill	Mixed gravels, grey brown, loosely compacted, variable composition and numerous brick inclusions.	>90cm				Mixed overburden – demolition material & topsoils.	

1/07	Fill	Fine grained clay, humous, dark brown. Soft, highly compacted, lots of flint and humic inclusions.	9cm	36cm			Humic content possibly related to wooden post.	
1/08	Cut	Gradual break of slope at top inward sloping, concave sides, gradual/imperceptible break of slope at base, concave base. No truncation.	9cm	36cm			Filled by 1/07	
1/09	Fill (post hole)	Fine grained loosely compacted soft humic clay. Dark brown in colour. Large amounts of angular flint nodules throughout.	11.5cm				Posthole fill possibly associated with scaffolding/construction of brick wall.	
1/10	Cut	Gradual break of slope at top with inward sloping concave sides leading to an imperceptible break of slope at base, base is concave.	11.5cm	21cm			Filled by 1/09	
1/11	Fill	Fine-grained silty loam, soft and easily moulded. Dark brown in colour and homogenous in composition. Fill contains numerous small angular flint gravels.	21cm				Posthole fill, possibly earlier and cut into lower natural gravels.	
1/12	Cut	Roughly circular in plan at ca. 31cm in diameter and 21cm in depth. Sharp break of slope at top with sharply inward sloping sides to a sharp break of slope at the base. No truncation at this level.					Filled by 1/11	
1/13	Fill	Fine grained yellow sand, compacted and friable but holds some moisture. Fill is homogenous in composition with no inclusions.					Fill may be associated with surface.	
1/14	Fill	Loosely compacted mixed gravels and brick rubble fill. Medium brown in colour and variable in composition also contains fine grained silt and sand with angular flint gravels and numerous brick pieces and fragments.	20cm				Possible rubble dump or part of an area of exterior surfacing.	
1/15	Cut	Irregularly circular in plan, not fully excavated. Excavated to a depth of 20cm with a single fill (1/14) while cut has a gradual break of slope at top and gently inward sloping sides. The base						

		was not fully exposed. No truncation visible.						
1/16	Fill	Compacted angular gravels, friable, dry and yellow grey in colour. Composition varies with small angular yellowish gravels ca. 20mm is size mixed with grey silts and some sandy content. Some angular flint gravels throughout.		65cm	1.1m			Probable surfacing.
1/17	Fill	Highly compacted, fine grained silty sand. Red brown in colour with a homogenous composition without inclusions ca. 1m x 1m, runs underneath edges of trench. Excavated within test trench.		1m	1m			Most likely a yard surface, very compact.
1/18	Wall	Flat handmade bricks, 4 courses, sand based mortar			3.8m			Consists of line of head to head bricks followed by length-to length, probably 'mirrored' on each lower course.
1/19	Wall	Remnant lower wall, flat handmade bricks, survives to a single course, no visible mortar. Bond is 2 bricks alternating headers and stretchers.			90cm			
1/20	Wall	Same mortar as 1/18. Survives to 3 courses.			2.3m			Shadow of wall stretches to 3.1m
1/21	Fill	Loosely compacted mixed rubble and mortar. Grey brown in colour and variable in composition. Numerous brick pieces and inclusions observed with large concentrations of pale sandy mortar. Fill also contains a mix of brown loam, and occasional charcoal flecking.		30cm	2.9m			Seems to mark a continuation of wall 20. Seems to be 2 sections where bricks are roughly <i>in situ</i> .
ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 3								
(2/01)	Fill	Mixed gravels, grey brown, loosely compacted, variable composition and numerous brick inclusions.						Probably demolition material – mixed overburden.
(2/02)	Fill	Mix of coarse gravels and sand.						Natural gravels
ID	Type	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Finds	Interpretation	Date
Trench 3								

3/01	Fill	Fill consists of a loose sandy brown to grey sandy silt. Fill also contains small angular gravels, brick and mortar building rubble from demolition.		18cm	15m	Pot, CBM	Remnants of demolished pub	
3/02	Fill	Fill is loose grey brown sandy silt containing a small amount of clay. The fill also contains small bits of chalk, small stones and gravels. There is also a lessening amount of /demolition material consisting of brick, mortar and plastic piping	24cm		15m	Pot	Exterior of pub. Garden.	
3/03	Fill	Clay, sands and gravels.					Potential natural	
3/04	Fill	Fill is tightly compacted dark grey silty clay containing small angular gravels and angular flint gravels. Also a number of small flint nodules.	10cm			Pot	Excavated to 10cm. Cut by 3/05.	
3/05	Cut	The cut is truncated by a later cut 3/07. The shoulders to the cut were not perceptible while the walls dropped vertically. The bottom slope and shape were not ascertained.	10cm	23cm	1.6m		Cut by 3/07	
3/06	Fill	Fill is tightly compacted medium grey silty clay containing small angular flint gravels. The fill was not excavated completely. A 'dog leg' slot was inserted through this and the lower fill 3/04 to understand the relationship between the two cuts 3/05 and 3/07.		18cm	1.8m		Rectangular feature truncating linear trench.	
3/07	Cut	The cut is rectangular in shape measuring ca. 1.80m in length and 80cm wide.		80cm	1.8m		Not excavated so the nature of shoulders, sides and bottom were not ascertained.	