BURY FARM, GRANARY COTTAGE AND THE STABLES

Archaeological Watching Brief, Excavation and Building Recording

Prepared by

NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

For

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And

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Archaeological investigations, including a watching brief, excavation and building recording took place between June 2001 and May 2002 within the Bury Farm complex in Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire (centred NGR 490550 202100).

These investigations revealed evidence of a medieval field system marked by boundary ditches and of pottery production, most likely dated to the mid twelfth to mid thirteenth century, in the near vicinity. A very large assemblage of mis-fired pottery was recovered from a number of pits at the site, which suggest that a kiln existed close to the excavation area. Both the field system and the pottery production pre-date the establishment of the Bury Farm moat, which appears to have been superimposed on the existing agricultural landscape. No evidence for the date of the construction of the moat was revealed. Two barns within the complex were recorded during their conversion to residential use and excavations revealed a floor surface beside one of the barns, presumably relating to an earlier building. Evidence of an internal wall or partition within the same barn was also identified.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of this Report

This report presents the combined results of a series of archaeological investigations which took place at three locations within the Bury Farm complex in Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire (Figure 1).

1.2 Commissioning bodies

The archaeological investigations and this report were commissioned by David Bazzard Building and Jim Sharpe. The archaeological contractor was Network Archaeology Ltd.

1.3 The Development

1.3.1 Description of the Development

The development involved the conversion of two agricultural barns to residential use along with the demolition of a number of modern buildings, the construction of new access roads, parking, garages, boundary walls, services and a ménage for exercising horses.

1.3.2 Description of the proposed development area

Location and Topography

Bury Farm and Granary Cottage lie to the north-east of Great Missenden, on the west side of Potter Row, South Heath in the Chilterns (centred NGR 490550 202100). The site is situated close to the top of a south-east facing slope (180m AOD), overlooking the River Misbourne (Figure 1).

Geology, Soils and Landuse

The local geology of the area is characterised as chalk, including red chalk (BGS 1979) lying beneath a slowly permeable, red, clay-enriched subsoil. This is overlain by a fine silty clay or loamy clay brown earth (Batcombe), which can be prone to seasonal waterlogging, although it can be well drained over the chalk. The soil contains a variable amount of flint. Batcombe is suitable for growing cereals, permanent grassland and woodland (SSEW 1983). The northern, central and eastern parts of the PDA were formal gardens during the late 19th century but had reverted to overgrown scrubland and woodland. The southern part had been yards and outbuildings during the late 19th century and was now used as car park (figures 3 to 5). The land rises gradually from the south side of the site (*c.*85m AOD) up to the north-east (*c.*95m AOD) and the north-west (*c.*100m AOD).

1.4 Legislation, regulations and guidance

David Bazzard Building applied for planning permission (2000/1514/CH) for the redevelopment of the site. The archaeological works at the site were undertaken as part of this application on the recommendation of Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS).

A Written Scheme of Investigation (NAL 2000c) was produced by Network Archaeology Limited detailing the procedures to be used for the historic building recording and watching brief of groundworks associated with redevelopment of the barns. This was supplemented with an addendum to the written scheme (NAL, 2002) which detailed the watching brief associated with work at Granary Cottage and ménage (NAL 2002). Both were supplied to BCAS for approval prior to the commencement of work.

1.5 Archaeological background

The archaeological and historical background of the Bury Farm area has been fully discussed in an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site (NAL 2000a) undertaken as part of a predetermination planning enquiry. Therefore, only a summary of the background information is presented here. Where necessary, reference to buildings in this report uses the nomenclature established by the desk-based assessment, in particular the use of A and D to differentiate between the two barns investigated during the building recording phase of works.

Prehistoric activity is relatively widespread throughout the Chilterns, although finds from the earliest prehistoric periods, the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic, are not known within the immediate vicinity of Bury Farm.

The earliest evidence for activity in the area is dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. Two sites, found by systematic fieldwalking, are known close to Bury Farm. One hundred and two worked flints and two pot boilers were retrieved from the nearest site (CASS 4479), which lies less than 400m south of Bury Farm. Twenty-five worked flints (CASS 4873) were retrieved from a field *c.*800m north of Bury Farm. Further flints, probably associated with this site were found at a medieval pottery site (CASS 2577) during fieldwalking of a neighbouring field on Potter Row.

Twenty-three worked flints were recovered during earlier archaeological evaluation work undertaken at Bury Farm (*ibid*). The flints were residual within later deposits but suggest activity at the site during the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age. A pit containing twelve sherds of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery, from at least three different vessels, was also revealed during the evaluation. No other sites of this date are known in the immediate locale of Bury Farm and the significance of the finds in a wider context is not known, although the possibility of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age settlement at the site cannot be dismissed.

There are no known mid or later Iron Age sites in the immediate vicinity of Bury Farm although numerous sites of this date are known from the wider area.

During the Roman period a villa-based economy, developed in the wider Chilterns area around relatively small, simple villas with modest estates, however, none are known to have existed close to Bury Farm.

Evidence of settlements and farms is sparce in the Chilterns and examples of excavated Saxon rural settlements with little to no evidence of continuity from the early Saxon period are rare in the region (Ivens et al., 1995). Two exceptions may be Westbury (Ivens et al., 1995), which produced a couple of wells with surviving ladders and a small inhumation cemetery, and Walton, Aylesbury, where small ditched plots or enclosures were laid out in the late Saxon period, and were probably used as paddocks or pasture for livestock (Stone, 2011).

Dispersed settlements and farms typified the landscape of the Chilterns during the Saxon period but there are no known sites of this date within a half kilometre radius of Bury Farm. Bury Farm lies on the edge of South Heath as shown on the 1770s Jeffreys map, which may reflect medieval enclosure and colonisation of wooded heathland.

Bury Farm lies in the parish of Great Missenden, known in the eleventh century as Missenden. The manor of Missenden already existed in the mid eleventh century in the reign of Edward the Confessor. After the Norman Conquest the manor passed into the hands of Walter Giffard and by the early twelfth century had passed to William de Missenden. In 1133 William founded an Augustinian abbey in Great Missenden, which lies c.1.5km to the south-west of Bury Farm. He endowed the abbey with parish lands, including Potter Row and it is possible that the land at Bury Farm therefore belonged to the abbey after 1133, until its dissolution in 1538.

The area surrounding Bury Farm is quite rich in medieval remains. There are two ecclesiastical buildings: Missenden Abbey (SM185500000) (*c.* 1.5km southwest of Bury Farm) and Lee Chapel (SM76302000) (*c.* 2.5km north-west of Bury Farm).

In addition to the moat at Bury Farm, several earthworks of moats and similar enclosures are known in the area (Figure 2). These include a sub-rectangular moat-like enclosure at Jenkins Wood (SM54800000) 100m north-west of Bury Farm, homestead moats at Redding Wick (SM1014605), Little Pednor Farm (SM1016702) and Bray's Wood (SM1015545) approximately 1.5km to the northeast, 2km to the north-east and 3km to the north respectively and enclosures or moats of possible medieval date at Frith Hill, Chalkdell Wood (SM207200000) 1km to the south-west and Castle Hill (SM1009539) 1.5km to the south. A rectangular embankment which encloses the church and earthworks of a deserted medieval village is known at The Lee, *c.* 2.5km north-west of Bury Farm.

The purpose of the moats or enclosures is not well understood. Few have been equated with known manors and most tend to lie between the 155m and 190m contours.

The site of a medieval pottery kiln (SM257700000) (*c.* 1 km north of Bury Farm) lies in a garden on Potter Row, with pottery production in the area beginning at least as early as the fourteenth century. A post-Medieval kiln site (SM234100000) less than 500m north of Bury Farm indicated that pottery production in the area continued into the seventeenth century.

1.6 Historical Development of Bury Farm

A summary of the historical development of the Bury Farm complex is presented below in sections 1.6.1 and 1.6.2. Further detail can be found in the desk-based assessment of the site (NAL 2000a).

1.6.1 Origins

Although the date when the Bury Farm moat was constructed is unknown, it shares the characteristics of a number of other moats in the Chilterns and is likely to be of medieval origin. It most likely functioned as a homestead moat at this time however, none of the buildings currently standing within the moated are area are believed to pre-date the late seventeenth century.

The earliest documentary references to Bury Farm are dated to 1709, when the site was owned by John Proby, before being sold to the Drake family in that year.

1.6.2 Map evidence for the evolution of the site

The Moat

The earliest available map of the site, titled Missenden Bury Farm Belonging to T.T. Drake Esq, is undated and although thought to have been drawn between 1806 and 1841, it probably pre-dated the Tithe map surveyed in 1839. Both maps show the moat as a rectangular enclosure with entrances to the island in the centre of each side.

Ordnance survey maps of 1880 and 1881 show that the moat was slightly trapezoidal, with the north-east side being longer than the south-west. In 1880, it appears that a pond was dug in the north-western side of the moat and was extant during the fieldwork phase of this project. Three further ponds or reservoirs were excavated within the south, east and west corners of the moat but disappeared some time after 1938. A fifth pond dug in the north corner of the island was backfilled after 1975.

Map evidence suggests that by 1898, the northeastern side of the moat had been backfilled and the north corner may no longer have been fully visible. Ordnance Survey maps dating to 1900 and 1938, are not of a sufficient scale to show the full complexity of the moat, although the ponds or reservoirs within the south, east and west corners of the moat, and the pond on the north corner of the island, are still visible on these maps.

By the time that the 1975 OS map was surveyed, parts of the moat's west corner were still extant, but the remainder of the moat appears to have been mostly backfilled.

A site visit in May 2000 found that the condition of the moat had changed little since 1975. Additional excavations appeared to have taken place on the west leg of the north corner of the moat, and a new ditch was seen running parallel to the exterior of the west leg of the moat's south corner. The ditch was thought to be a field boundary or drainage channel, perhaps related to the swimming pool situated further west. The unaltered west corner of the moat had three mature oaks and a mature cherry tree growing within it. Further probable remains of the moat were seen in the form of a ditch and bank, immediately east of the south corner (NAL 2000b).

The Island, buildings and surrounds

The Drake map and the Great Missenden Tithe map both show a pond towards the west corner of the island along with a number of buildings.

Only two changes were recorded by the Great Missenden Tithe of 1839. An Orchard had been planted outside the southeast side of the moat, and a further building had been constructed against the northeast edge of the island.

By 1880, the building against the northeast edge of the island appears to have been demolished and replaced by agricultural buildings which extended further to the west.

Five buildings appeared on the site between 1880 and 1898, including a substantial rectangular building partially constructed over the southeastern arm of the moat, which must have been thoroughly consolidated by this time. The remainder of the buildings were erected outside the moated area.

A great deal of demolition took place between 1898 and 1938. Four of the buildings built between 1880 and 1898, including the building constructed over the moat, are not plotted on the OS map of 1938.

Redevelopment of the site, between 1941 and 1945, was recorded by a series of 'before and after' photographs, kept in an album by the present owners. Buildings to the south and west of the present farmhouse were demolished during this period, although the north end of the building to the south must have been demolished prior to 1941, to make way for the rear extension of the farmhouse.

A tree covered mound, observed during a site visit (Network Archaeology Ltd, May 2000), towards the west side of the site is thought to be related to a concrete lined water tank which was sited in this corner of the moat during World War II.

The 1975 OS map confirms that some considerable changes took place between 1938 and 1975. Ten major new structures were constructed during this period in the eastern area of the site, both inside and outside the moated area. The farmhouse was extended, the buildings constructed against the northeast edge of the island had been extended and converted into a cottage and bungalow by this time, a swimming pool was built and a number of minor structures, including greenhouses and lean-tos went up around the farm. The pond located towards the west corner of the site and present on the nineteenth century Drake map must have been backfilled during this period. The orchard on the 1839 Tithe map also disappeared between 1938 and 1975.

The site visit revealed that two new structures had been built and three small buildings had been demolished. The pond in the northern corner of the site (first plotted in 1880) had also been backfilled.

1.7 Archaeological Investigations

1.7.1 Scope of Works

The development took place within the Bury Farm complex, which included, at the time of the archaeological works, the farmhouse, a number of barns and other agricultural buildings, and a row of cottages including Granary Cottage.

Archaeological investigations took place at three locations within the Bury Farm complex and the collective results form the scope of work covered by this report:

- Bury Farm - Watching brief and building recording
- Granary Cottage - Watching brief and contingency excavation
- The Stables - Watching brief

Bury Farm: The first phase of the archaeological works comprised the monitoring of sub surface works within Barns A and D (Trenches 10 and 11), the monitoring of ground level reduction for a patio area immediately to the north of Barn A (Trench

9), and the excavation of service trenches within the Bury Farm complex (Trenches 1-8). Sub-surface works within Barn F (Trench 13) were also monitored

A building recording exercise was undertaken of Barns A and D prior to their conversion to residential properties, to Level 3 of RCHM's specification for recording historic buildings.

Granary Cottage: A further phase of watching brief at the Bury Farm complex involved monitoring ground reduction works and subsequent excavation of archaeological features revealed ahead of the construction of a ménage located *c.*100m to the north of the farmhouse and 65m to the north-west of Granary Cottage. For the purposes of this report this area will be referred to as Trench 12.

The Stables: A further area, between the ménage and the line of the Bury Farm moat, was monitored ahead of the construction of a new stable block. It is referred to as Trench 14 in this report.

1.7.2 Aims

The objectives of the archaeological work detailed in this report, as set out in Written Schemes of Investigation for the project (NAL 2000c & 2002), were:

- To identify and record any prehistoric remains revealed by the development and establish, so far as is possible, the date and character of occupation
- To establish the date and character of the medieval and post-medieval occupation of the site, paying particular attention to the earliest occupation of the site; the date of the moat; evidence of pottery production; the form and function of buildings pre-dating the listed building and to the date and early form of the barns.
- To locate, sample, interpret and record archaeological deposits

1.7.3 Archaeological resourcing

The archaeological investigations, including the building recording exercise, were carried out by up to four archaeologists intermittently between by 27th June 2001 and 3rd May 2002.

Report writing was undertaken by one person over a one-month period. Use was made of MapInfo GIS and AutoCAD to manage and present the data. Two sub-contractors provided finds assessment reports.

1.8 Circulation of this Report

This report will be circulated to the following recipients:

- David Bazzard Building
- Jim Sharpe
- Sandy Kidd, BCAS
- Chiltern District Council

1.9 Report structure

This report is divided into five main chapters followed by four appendices:

Chapters 1-2: serve to introduce the organisations involved, the development, the context, method and standards, and the layout of this report;
Chapter 3: presents the results of the archaeological works; and
Chapters 4-5 discuss and interpret the results and draw conclusions.

2 PROCEDURES

2.1 Quality standards

All archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' standard and guidance documents (IFA 2008).

2.2 Survey

All areas monitored during the archaeological works were accurately surveyed in to buildings or boundaries using tapes. This information was used to tie investigated areas to OS mapping data.

2.3 Mechanical excavation

Ground reduction and excavation of service trenches was undertaken using a combination of a wheeled back-hoe excavator and a tracked mini digger. Both were fitted with toothless ditching blades.

2.4 Hand-excavation, recording and sampling

Archaeological remains were hand-excavated, in a controlled and stratigraphic manner, and in sufficient quantities, in order to meet the stated objectives (1.7.2).

All features and deposits of archaeological interest were recorded by photograph, paper records were made and plans, and sections were hand drawn at an appropriate scale.

All work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI (Network Archaeology Ltd, 2000c, 2002).

2.4.1 Limitations

Visibility of archaeological remains is always a significant factor during archaeological monitoring. Visibility is dependent on many factors including machine type, depth of trench, weather and geology.

In this instance, the areas monitored during the watching brief were excavated to sufficient depth that archaeological deposits and features were visible, with natural, geological deposits revealed in the majority of the areas.

2.5 Project codes and number block allocations

Each of the three sites under investigation were issued with a sequence of trench numbers, context numbers and subsequently with accession numbers by the recipient museum (Buckinghamshire County Museum), and these number allocations are summarised below in table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Site number code and number block allocations

Project Name	Project Code	Trench Numbers	Context Numbers	Accession Numbers
Bury Farm	BFM 01	01-11	100-348	AYBCM 2000.89
Granary Cottage	GCM 02	12	001-056	AYBCM 2003.160
The Stables	STM 02	13	n/a	AYBCM 2003.160

2.6 Assessment of archive, finds and soil samples

Following completion of fieldwork, the artefacts and stratigraphic information were assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.

The artefact assemblage comprised five categories of finds which have been assessed either in-house or by an external specialist and are summarised in table 2.2 below. Assessment reports have been included as appendices and an additional analysis report on the medieval pottery from GCM 02 has also been included.

Table 2.2 Material types and specialists

Type	Site Code	Count	Specialist
Medieval Pottery	BFM 01	24	Paul Blinkorn
Medieval Pottery	GCM 02	6119	Paul Blinkhorn
Glass	GCM 02	1	Wendy Booth
Heat Affected flint	GCM 02	14	Wendy Booth
Iron Objects	GCM 02	5	Wendy Booth
Slag	GCM 02	4	Jane Cowgill

2.7 Data management and presentation

2.7.1 Context summary table

Summary context data is presented in trench order in appendix B with trench matrices displayed in appendix C.

2.7.2 Figures

Sixteen figures are presented in appendix G. There is one overall location plan, showing the PDA in its geographical context (figure 1) and a plan showing similar moated sites within the local environs (figure 2). Figure 3 shows the trenches in relation to the current landscape followed by figure 4 which overlays the OS six-inch 1842-1952 map. The remaining figures comprise individual trench plans, relevant archaeological sections, building elevations and building plans (figures 5 to 14) and the profile and handle decoration schemes of selected pot sherds (figures 15 and 16).

2.7.3 Accuracy of displayed data

Data was captured from two sources, a 1:2500 OS base plan provided by the client and permatrace drawings at 1:100, 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scale. The trenches have a positional accuracy of c. ± 0.1m and the archaeological remains within them probably the same level of c. ± 0.1m.

3 RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION

3.1 Bury Farm - Watching brief

The earliest deposits encountered at the site (003, 145, 218, 219, 220 and 223) comprised clay or sandy clay and represent naturally occurring deposits with some localised differences.

3.1.1 Trenches 1-8 (Figure 3, Plate 1)

Trenches 1 to 8 were a series of narrow adjoining trenches excavated for the provision of new services to the site. The trenches measured between 0.40m and 0.60m wide and between 1m and 1.8m deep.

A possible north-west to south-east orientated ditch, **125,** was recorded within Trench 1, to the southeast of Barn A. It measured 2.20m wide and 0.45m deep and contained a single fill (126) but produced no finds. A similar ditch (**132**) was recorded on the same orientation in Trench 8. It measured 2.10m wide and at least 0.40m deep and contained a single fill (133). These two ditches (**125** and **132**) have been tentatively placed in the same group (**134**) and may represent a single boundary ditch extending through the site.

A substantial ditch, group **107**, was revealed in Trenches 1, 2 and 4, to the south and south-east of the farmyard. The ditch is interpreted as the Bury Farm moat and was recorded as four separate features (**106, 108, 112** and **116**) where it was crossed by the trenches. The moat measured 1.30m deep at it its deepest visible point and although the trenches crossed the moat at oblique angles preventing a full record of its width it is estimated to be approximately 6m wide. No finds were recovered from the moat's fills which appears to have initially silted up through natural processes prior to being backfilled and consolidated during the late post-medieval and modern periods.

Three pits, **137, 139** and **141,** and a posthole, **135**, were encountered in Trench 3 to the southwest of Barn A, within the area defined by the moat. The pits measured between 0.75m and 1.20m wide and up to 0.45m deep and the posthole measured 0.26m wide and 0.30m deep. No finds were recovered from the pit or posthole fills and the date of their origin and function is uncertain.

Numerous modern deposits and features were recorded within the trenches, including four levelling deposits (100, 101, 111 and 131), a modern yard surface (120), features and deposits related to modern services (114, 115, 127 and 128) and topsoil layer (130).

3.1.2 Trench 9 (Figure 6, Plate 2)

Trench 9 was located against the north-western corner of Barn A, in an area where ground reduction ahead of the construction of a patio was to be undertaken. The monitored area was largely rectangular in plan with a step in its northern side and measured approximately 7.70m x 3m. Test Pit 1, evaluated during the previous phase of archaeological works at the site (NAL 2000b), was situated in the centre of the trench.

Two rammed chalk layers (148 and 149) were encountered in the eastern half of the trench. The layers may represent a single floor surface and are probably a continuation of a layer (020) encountered in Test Pit 1 during the previous phase of work.

A 0.25m thick deposit (147) comprising flints and yellow grey sandy clay, was encountered extending in a 0.45m wide band across the eastern half of the trench. It was orientated approximately northeast to south west, parallel to Barn A and extended as far as Test Pit 1. The deposit most likely represents the fill of a wall foundation trench, cut through the earlier floor surface. No finds were recovered from the foundation trench fill. A similar deposit, interpreted as a wall, was revealed within Test Pit 1 during the earlier evaluation and seems likely to have been part of the same feature.

3.1.3 Trench 10 (Figure 7)

Trench 10 was located within Barn D and included areas of underpinning of the barn walls.

A substantial east to west orientated ditch, **201**, was revealed towards the southeast corner of the trench. It measured 2.16m wide and in excess of 1m deep and contained ten distinct fills (202-209, 213 and 217). Two fragments of building material were recovered from one of the fills (217) but were not diagnostic. The function and date of the ditch are unknown.

This ditch (**201**) appears to have been maintained and was probably recut by a second ditch (**212**), as part of this process. The recut contained two fills (211 and 210) but did not produce any finds.

A north-west to south-east orientated ditch, **214**, truncated ditch **201** and was intermittently visible across the trench. It measured 1.20m wide and in excess of 0.80m deep and contained two fills (216 and 215). The upper fill (215) produced two fragments of building material were recovered from the upper fill (215) of the ditch (**214**) which were not closely dated, along with a piece of residual worked flint.

A number of further deposits and features (200, 221, 222, 224, 225, 226 and 227) encountered within the trench are likely to be related to twentieth century activity at the site and are considered to be of low archaeological significance.

3.1.4 Trench 11 (Figure 6, Plates 3 and 4)

Trench 11 was contained within the interior of Barn A. An approximately north-west to south-east orientated ditch (group **348)** comprising ditch **302** and terminus **308**, was encountered towards the western limit of the trench. It measured up to 1.50m wide and 0.48m deep and extended across the trench for a distance of 4.70m. Two sherds of medieval pottery dating to the thirteenth century or later were recovered from a fill (307) of the ditch. The southern end of the ditch (**348**) had been truncated by a second north-west to south-east orientated ditch (**310**). Its fill (311) was very similar in composition to fill 309 at the southern end of ditch **348** and therefore ditch **310** may represent a partial recut of ditch **348** or possibly an extension to it.

A layer (301), possibly the remnants of a buried ploughsoil, was recorded in section sealing ditch **348**. A brick plinth had been constructed on top of the buried ploughsoil as a support for one of Barn A's sill beams. Although the date of origin of the ploughsoil is not known and no finds were recovered from the deposit, the barn is believed to be of eighteenth-century date, so the ploughsoil must have originated prior to this date.

A series of postholes (**318, 321, 323, 325, 328** and **331**) formed a north-east to south-west alignment along the longitudinal centre line of Barn A. The remains of decayed timbers were encountered in four of these postholes (**318, 325, 328** and **331**) but no dateable finds were recovered from any of the postholes. The postholes most likely formed internal supports or partitions within the barn. A further posthole (**314**) offset to the north probably performed the same function.

A substantial pit (**312**) was encountered in the central area of the trench which truncated posthole **314**. It measured 2.50m x 2.25m and 0.20m deep. The pit contained a single fill (313) which produced ten sherds of medieval pottery provisionally dated to the 13th century or later, along with a small assemblage of undiagnostic building material. Given the stratigraphic relationship between the pit and the posthole it seems likely that the pottery within the pit is residual as the posthole appears to be related to the barn and is therefore dated to at least the eighteenth century but pre-dates the pit.

A series of modern features related to utility services and construction work (336, 338, 339 and 345) truncated the archaeological features described above and are of no archaeological significance.

3.1.5 Trench 13 (Figure 7)

Trench 13 was located within Barn F, adjacent to the northern edge of Trench 10.

A north to south orientated ditch (**229** and **231**), was encountered within the trench which measured in excess of 1.4m wide and 0.79m deep. No finds were recovered from the ditch fills. The feature probably represents a boundary ditch and is most likely a continuation of ditch **214** revealed in Trench 10.

3.2 Granary Cottage – Watching brief and contingency excavation

3.2.1 Trench 12 (Figure 8, Plates 5-11)

A series of features containing large amounts of mis-fired pottery were revealed in the eastern half of Trench 12.

Pit **004** was encountered against the north-western limit of the trench and was only partially visible within the excavation area, although it is considered likely to have been sub-circular in plan if fully exposed. It had visible dimensions of 1.40m wide and 0.47m deep and contained two fills (005 and 006). Two assemblages of kiln waste, comprising slow-wheel made pottery and weighing over 1.7kg and almost 1.4kg were recovered from fills (005 and 006) respectively. The assemblages have been dated to the mid twelfth to mid thirteenth centuries.

To the east of pit **004**, two pits (**012** and **035**) were encountered in close proximity to one another.

Pit **012** measured 2.10m by 1.80m and 1.26m deep and contained a sequence of fills (007, 008, 009, 010 and 011). Each of the fills produced substantial assemblages of kiln waste, which weighed 13.5kg in total and has been dated as mid twelfth to mid thirteenth century.

Pit **035** was encountered to the south-west of pit **012** and measured 1.80m in diameter and 0.50m deep. A large assemblage of kiln waste which weighed almost 6kg was recovered from the primary fill (037) and a larger assemblage of similar material which weighed over 18kg was recovered from the secondary fill (036). A single sherd of Brill ware and a sherd of Ashampstead ware were recovered from the secondary fill and it is suggested that the kiln waste was being dumped before the arrival of these two wares at the site. As Brill and Ashampstead wares were common during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the pottery assemblages suggest that the kiln waste was being deposited prior to the mid thirteenth century.

A sub-oval pit **027** was encountered to the east of pit **035**. It measured 1.80m x 0.80m and 0.48m deep and contained three fills (026, 025 and 024). The pit's primary fill (026) may have derived from the weathering or partial collapse of the pit's sides and produced a small assemblage of kiln waste dated to the twelfth to fourteenth century. The charcoal-rich secondary fill (025) produced a large assemblage of similar pottery, which weighed almost 11.5kg. Five sherds of Ashampstead ware and two sherds of Brill ware were also recovered from the fill, which probably indicates that the deposit was dumped before Brill became dominant in the late thirteenth or early fourteenth centuries. The upper fill (024) is most likely a remnant of ploughsoil (028) slumped into the top of the pit.

A substantial pit **029** was partially exposed in the north corner of the excavation area. It had visible dimensions of 3m x 2m and 1.40m deep although its full size is likely to have been considerably larger. The pit had steep, concave sides with a concave base and contained three fills (039, 038 and 030). In comparison to the nearby pits (**004, 012** and **035**) the fills of pit **029** produced a very small amount of pottery. Only a single sherd was recovered from the primary fill (039). The later fills produced relatively little kiln waste, with 1.9kg recovered from fill 030 and 1.1kg from fill 038. The majority of the Brill ware assemblage from the site came from the two later fills of this pit, which suggests that the pit was filled in at a later date than pits (**004, 012** and **035**). The pit is interpreted as a quarry pit, possibly used to extract clay for use in a nearby kiln. It may have been filled in after the kiln had ceased to operate at some point during the late thirteenth or early fourteenth century.

A small, sub-circular pit **023**, which measured 0.65m in diameter and 0.12m deep was encountered towards the eastern limit of the trench. Its fill (022) did not produce any finds. The pit had been truncated by a ditch (group **013**), which extended across the trench for a distance of 6.70m. It ended in a rounded terminus, which was probably the result of extensive horizontal truncation of the feature and measured 1m wide and 0.12m deep. No finds were recovered from the fills of the ditch.

Feature **031** was encountered between pits (**004** and **012**), adjacent to the north-western edge of the site. It comprised a 0.40m-wide gulley approximately 0.16m deep that formed an irregular sub-rectangle measuring 1.70m by 1.40m. The feature contained a brown-red silty clay primary fill (033) and a mid to dark grey silty clay secondary fill (032) which contained moderate amounts of charcoal, burnt daub and twelve sherds of twelfth to fourteenth century pottery. Sherds of mis-fired pottery

were recovered from the secondary fill, similar to those recovered from pits (**004, 012** and **035**). The function of the feature is uncertain although it is possible that it formed the setting for a small structure or wooden frame. Given the volume of mis-fired pottery recovered, particularly from nearby pits, it is highly likely that a kiln existed close to the excavated area, and it is possible that the feature is related to pottery production.

The central section of the site contained no cut features, but a second ditch and several pits were encountered towards the western edge of the excavated area.

Two sub-circular pits (**040** and **042**) were revealed in the western half of the site, in close proximity to one another. Pit **040** was the larger of the two features, and measured 1m in diameter and 0.16m deep. It contained a single fill (041) but produced no finds. Pit **042** measured 0.50m in diameter and 0.10m deep and its fill (043) produced a single sherd of early fourteenth century pottery.

A north-west to south-east orientated ditch (group **056**), was encountered close to the western limit of the trench. It measured approximately 1m wide and 0.26m deep and extended across the monitored area. Two fragments of tap slag were discovered in fill 051 and an assemblage of pottery of twelfth to fourteenth century date was recovered from fills 051 and 053, similar to the kiln waste found in the pits in the eastern half of the site.

A further sub-circular pit (**046**) truncated the western boundary ditch **056**. It measured 1.50m in diameter and 0.30m deep and contained a single fill (047). A finds assemblage comprising ninety-eight fragments of pottery of twelfth to fourteenth century date, along with a fragment of charcoal encrusted hearth bottom were recovered from the pit fill.

Three deposits (001, 002 and 028) encountered within the trench are likely to be related to post-medieval and modern activity and are considered to be of low archaeological significance. A 0.10m thick layer of buried soil (002) sealed by a 0.30m thick layer of topsoil (001) formed the modern ground surface within the excavation area. A 0.10m thick layer (028) comprising mid grey brown silty clay extended across a wide area of the southeastern quarter of the trench. It is probably the remnants of a buried ploughsoil or similar deposit.

3.3 The Stables – Watching brief

3.3.1 Trench 14 (Figure 3)

Trench 14 was located between Trench 132 and the line of the north side of Bury Farm moat. No archaeological deposits or features were encountered in this trench.

3.4 Bury Farm - Building Recording

3.4.1 Barn A (Figures 9-11, Plates 12-18)

Barn A (LB1124801) is dated in the listing to the eighteenth century and thought by the owner to be *c*.1720. It is included in the listing because of its special architectural/historic importance. The barn is located on the southern side of the farmyard, to the south-east of the farmhouse. It stands 8.40m high and measures 30m by 11m in plan. It is orientated approximately east-northeast to west-south-

west. An outshut runs the entire length of the northern elevation and there was evidence that there had been a small outshut, possibly a nineteenth century addition, along the southern elevation. The barn is oak-framed with 8 bays and 2 gabled cart entrances on the north side. Parts of the timber framework of the barn are certainly original and possibly parts of the roof. Externally the structure is partially clad with dark-stained weatherboarding and some other areas have brick nogging, probably of twentieth century date. The roof has been lined and relaid using original tiles. Carpenters' marks are visible throughout the building.

The wall posts are set into sill beams, which rest on modern brick and concrete footings, probably due to a number of phases of underpinning through the years. The posts have gunstock heads and pegged curved braces.

The mid-rails are largely intact, as are many of the studs, and all are pegged. A downward brace runs from each end post to the sill beam on both the northern and southern elevations with the same arrangement at the posts forming the cart entrances on the northern side of the barn. The wall plate is joined with simple side-halved scarfs.

A number of re-used timbers have been used in the southern side of the barn to create entrances in Bays 2, 3 and 6, along with modern timber inserted to create windows above the mid rail in Bays 4 and 5 and a small, inserted door above the mid rail level in Bay 3. The intermediate wall posts in Bays 3 and 6 have been removed above the mid rail and a different arrangement of rails and studs between the mid rail and wall plate is apparent in these two bays compared to elsewhere. The arrangement suggests that the alterations in Bays 3 and 6 may have been contemporary. Further, later alteration in Bay 3 is evident as the western half of the mid rail itself has been removed, along with any studs, almost to the height of the wall plate. The area has been filled in with an area of close studding, six rails and a passing brace in an arrangement much like a large door. The small door above mid rail level mentioned above, was inserted at a later date into the arrangement of close studding.

The wall posts support pegged trusses which are original. The tiebeams carry curved kerb principals, each of which supports two sets of through-purlins, a collar and a ridge plate. There are regular windbraces linking the wall plate to the lower purlin.

The eastern end of the barn has modern inserted windows centrally positioned below the mid rail and a modern inserted doorway against the southern wall post. Tension braces extend from the wall posts to the sill beam although the southern tension brace has been truncated by the insertion of the modern doorway. The modern widows have been inserted around a curved intermediate post, which extends from sill beam to wall plate. Some of the studs in this end of the barn appear to be later or modern replacements of original studs.

A modern window has been inserted centrally in the gable end but probably replaced an original window. A number of the studs in the gable end may also have been replacements, some reusing early timbers.

Two sets of modern double doors have been inserted into the western end of the barn, extending as high as the mid rail. A single doorway has also been inserted into the end of the outshut on the northern side of the barn. The western end of the barn has been constructed to a near identical pattern as the eastern end. The remnants of

one tension brace were visible where not removed by the insertion of the modern doors and it is likely that the doors had completely removed another. A further tension brace extended from the intermediate post, and it is possible that the eastern end originally had such an arrangement which had been removed during the insertion of windows in that end. Away from the doorways the rails and studs in the western end of the barn appear to be original and largely complete. The frame of a possible original window is located centrally in the gable end, in a similar position to the modern insert in the eastern end. Possible scarf joints are visible in both principal rafters of the western gable end, above the level of the upper purlin. The joints may represent repairs to the roof and gable end rather than re-use of older timbers during construction.

3.4.2 Barn D and Barn F (Figures 12-14, Plates 12, 19-26)

Barn D (LB1159262) is also listed and is described on the listing as eighteenth century. It is included on the list for its group value. The barn is located on the eastern side of the farmyard and is orientated at ninety degrees to Barn A. The barn measures approximately 15m x 9m and is 7.8m high from sill beam to roof apex. A cartshed (Barn F), is attached to the northern end of the barn and measures 8m x 6m and is 5.60m high from sill beam to roof apex. Parts of the timber framework of both barn and cartshed are certainly original and possibly parts of the roof. Parts of the structure are clad with dark-stained weatherboarding and others have brick nogging of possible mid twentieth century date.

Barn D is oak-framed with 4 bays and one gabled cart entrance on its eastern side. The construction is different to that of Barn A. The posts are set into sill beams, which are largely replacements, with the possible exception of the southwestern corner of the barn. The posts have similar gunstock heads to Barn A and carry curved braces to the tiebeams

With the exception of the western side of the northernmost bay the mid rails are intact along with many of the studs above the mid rail but few below it. Mortise holes in the mid rail mark the position of the missing studs. There are no mid rails, studs or sill beams in the western side of the northernmost bay, which is also missing a post. Braces link the wall posts to the wall plate. The arrangement here provides access to a small outshut behind.

The northern end of the barn appears to be largely original and complete. An opening for a doorway has been inserted through a downward brace in the western side of this end, which also removed one of the studs. There is also a small outshut on the western side.

The southern end of the barn had been altered by the removal of all studs below the mid rail. A doorway had also been inserted in the western side. Mortise holes in the wall posts just below the mid rail suggest that downward braces had been removed. Above the level of the mid rail most of the studs have survived, although a few may have been later replacements. A sawn stud and an inserted lintel probably mark the position of an inserted window rather than an original feature.

There is a kingpost roof, which the listing describes as “not original”. The kingposts and struts are sawn and decidedly newer than the purlins and rafters, but they are so well integrated into the framework that it seems the roof must have been dismantled

and reassembled in order to accommodate them. The upper ends of the king-struts do not appear to be pegged.

There are carpenters' marks throughout the building, including on the relatively new truss timbers. The roof has been lined and relaid using original tiles.

Blockwork lining the north wall and southern bays of Barn D was introduced by the present farmer.

Barn F (LB24802), the cartshed, which adjoins the northern end of Barn D, was still open on the southwest side in the 1940s. Although it post-dates Barn D, it may also be of eighteenth or nineteenth century origin.

The cartshed has 3 bays. Along the eastern side, the posts are set into a sill beam, the northernmost three posts being held in place by iron L-shaped braces. No studs or timber braces survive in the frame, although numerous mortises, some containing tenon fragments, suggest that studs and braces originally existed. Studs survive above the wall plate in the northern end of the cartshed but not below it.

The roof is of queenpost construction and is half hipped at the northern end. The principal rafters carry staggered purlins set within through mortises. Old clay tiles form the roof covering. The southern ends of the purlins are attached to the frame of Barn D, the eastern purlin being nailed to a stud in the northern end of the barn via a spacing chuck or block and the western purlin rests on an arrangement of braces attached to studs and the wall plate.

The tile-hung lean-to at the southern end of Barn D contains reused timbers from an older building and has a central brick partition wall of unknown foundation depth. The lean-to is roofed with old clay tiles and built of Flemish bond brickwork, suggesting a nineteenth or early twentieth century origin.

There is a small outshot at the southern end of the northeast elevation. Probably of twentieth century origin, the outshot consists of a brick plinth and weather-boarded superstructure.

3.5 Finds

3.5.1 Introduction

This section quantifies the amount of finds by type and gives a brief description of each material and a date range where possible.

3.5.2 Finds quantification

A total of five find types were recovered during the archaeological fieldwork. A brief summary of these finds can be found below, and a summary table of the count and weight of the finds is presented in appendix E. The full technical reports are presented in appendix D.

3.5.3 Medieval Pottery (Paul Blinkhorn, appendix D1 and D2, Figures 15 and 16)

A substantial assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered from the site. The assemblage weighed over 61kg and comprised mainly kiln waste dating to the later

twelfth to thirteenth centuries. The pottery is probably the output from a previously unknown kiln.

3.5.4 Glass (Wendy Booth, appendix D3)

One fragment of post-medieval bottle glass was recovered from the site. It does not increase our understanding of the site.

3.5.5 Heat Affected Flint (Wendy Booth, appendix D4)

Fourteen pieces of heat affected flint, weighing 289 grams, were recovered from the site. None of the fragments appeared to have been worked.

3.5.6 Iron Objects (Wendy Booth, appendix D5)

Five pieces of iron, which weighed 114 grams in total, were collected at the site. Three of the pieces probably represent nails with the remainder being small pieces of sheet. The assemblage does little to increase our understanding of the site.

3.5.7 Slag (Jane Cowgill, appendix D6)

Two fragments of hearth bottom, a fragment of tap slag and a piece of vitrified clay were recovered from the site. Whilst the presence of the hearth bottoms and the tap slag offer evidence of metal working in the general vicinity, the very small size of the assemblage gives little scope for further interpretation.

3.5.8 Palaeo-environmental material

Three environmental samples were taken at the site. However, the samples are mislaid and have not been reported on.

3.6 Confidence rating of the results

Stratigraphic evidence at the site was limited, with the majority of the ditches and pits being discrete features cut into natural deposits and sealed by post-medieval or modern layers. Phasing and dating of the results have therefore relied heavily on the dates of the pottery assemblages recovered from features and on physical similarities between features, particularly alignments of ditches. Such evidence is by its nature interpretive rather than being rooted in the physical relationships of features. However, despite the limitations of the dataset a high level of confidence is attributed to the results and interpretation.

4 DISCUSSION

The archaeological works undertaken at the Bury Farm complex produced evidence of activity at the site dating to the twelfth to fourteenth century and later. The late Bronze Age and early Iron Age pottery and possible feature encountered during the evaluation did not prove to be part of more widespread evidence for prehistoric activity at the site and it would appear that the prehistoric evidence encountered during the evaluation is indicative of sporadic visitation to the site rather than settlement or other intensive usage.

By the medieval period a series of north-west to south-east orientated ditches had been established at the site. They were encountered in Trenches 1, 8, 9, 10 and 12. The ditches are interpreted as the remnants of a medieval field system which would have extended across the Bury Farm area. Pottery recovered from the ditches suggests that the field system was probably open between the mid twelfth and mid thirteenth centuries. The remains suggest that the field system extended across an area which covered both inside and outside the Bury Farm moat. Although no stratigraphic evidence was encountered which linked the moat and field system such an arrangement suggests that the two are unlikely to be contemporary as it seems unlikely that the field system would have extended into the internal area of a contemporary moat. It is more likely that the field system pre-dates the establishment of the moat as map evidence suggest that the full circuit of the moat was still visible into the early nineteenth century.

A very large assemblage of pottery was recovered from Trench 12, mainly from a series of pits, which appear to have been used for the disposal of mis-fired pottery from a kiln. The presence of such a large quantity of mis-fired pottery at the site suggests that a kiln was located close to the site but not apparently within the boundaries of the excavated area. The assemblage suggests the kiln was in use from the mid twelfth the mid thirteenth centuries AD. Kiln waste was recovered from one fill of field system ditch **056** in Trench 12 and pottery production may have been contemporary with the field system.

No direct evidence for the kiln itself was encountered during the work undertaken at the site. A substantial pit, also encountered in Trench 12, probably represents a clay extraction pit. Mis-fired pottery was also dumped into this feature during its disuse although the feature probably remained open longer than the adjacent pits.

Interestingly, the small assemblage of pottery recovered from Trench 11 comprised sherds that were better fired than those in Trench 12 and it is possible that the mis-fired pottery was being dumped in a relatively small area in and around Trench 12.

The watching brief undertaken during the excavation of the service trenches revealed the course of the Bury Farm moat. No finds were recovered from the any of the moat fills and the moat appears to have partially silted up naturally before being filled in and consolidated during the later post-medieval and modern periods. The orientation of the moat suggests that it broadly respected the alignment of the earlier field system which may have formed the basis of the eastern and western sides of the moat.

The lack of any pottery within the fills of the moat suggests that pottery production had likely ceased at The Site by the time the moat was in operation. Pottery kilns of a later date to the pottery recovered at Granary Cottage are known from further north along Potter Row and it is possible that pottery production was deliberately moved away from the moated area prior to its establishment.

The remains of a floor surface and a wall foundation trench were revealed in Trench 9. No finds were recovered from any of the deposits within the trench and dating of the features is uncertain. Both the floor surface and the wall foundation were recorded in Test Pit 1 during the evaluation of the site, where the floor surface was recorded beneath the existing Barn A wall foundations. There is no evidence that the existing barn extended into the area of Trench 9 and the floor surface encountered in this area is therefore likely to be associated with an earlier structure. The floor surface extended on either side of the wall foundation which may represent the line of an interior wall of the structure associated with the floor. However, the wall could be of later origin and could be associated with Barn A.

A series of postholes ([328], [321], [325], [328] and [331]) which formed the same orientation along the longitudinal axis of Barn A have been interpreted as possible internal partitions within the barn (Figure 6). It is possible that they relate to an earlier structure but, on balance, the former interpretation is preferred as posthole [325] contained part of a rotted wooden post.

The barns are both thought to be of eighteenth-century origin although their construction differs. In particular, Barn A has tie beams which carry curved principals, a collar and a ridge plate, whereas Barn D has a kingpost roof. The presence of a ridge plate in Barn A, as opposed to the pegged paired rafters in Barn D, may be an indication that Barn D is older than Barn A, although this assertion was not substantiated.

5 CONCLUSIONS

The combined results of the most recent archaeological investigations have proved helpful in locating a moderate density of archaeological remains within the Bury Farm complex and has corroborated some of the features identified by desk-based assessment and evaluation. The archaeological work has provided additional information of those discovered remains.

No remains which pre-dated the medieval period were revealed at the site during the excavations and watching brief detailed in this report. The prehistoric remains encountered during the evaluation of the site are therefore considered likely to represent low intensity activity at the site and are unlikely to represent settlement.

A field system and a series of pits, which contained large assemblages of kiln waste dated to the mid twelfth to mid thirteenth centuries represent the earliest activity. Evidence of contemporary industrial activity was identified through the kiln waste recovered from Trench 12, which was indicative of pottery production on or near The Site during the same period and predating construction of the Bury Farm moat

Pottery production had probably ceased by the time that Bury Farm moat was constructed, although the date of its origin remains unknown. The orientation of the moat may have been based on the alignment of the earlier field system which is also likely to have fallen into disuse by the time that the moat was constructed.

Limited evidence of buildings which pre-dated the barns was encountered at the site, although their form, date of construction and relationship to the moat itself is unknown.

The barns probably have their origins in the eighteenth century and whilst much of their basic structure remains unaltered there have been a number of modifications to them since this time.

6 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS

No finds or features were encountered which pre-date the medieval period and the site has limited potential to further our understanding of earlier periods in the area. The medieval remains and artefacts encountered at the site are considered to be of regional importance and have the potential to further our understanding of the development of Bury Farm and in particular the site's role in pottery production. The presence of a substantial quantity of mis-fired medieval pottery at the site is taken to indicate the likely presence of a kiln in the immediate vicinity. Other kilns are known in the local area from the medieval period but given the volume of pottery present in Trench 12 the assemblage is considered to originate from a much closer, previously unknown kiln. Assessment of the finds from the sites has been undertaken and following recommendations contained in the medieval pottery assessment a further analysis of the medieval pottery assemblage from Trench 12 (GCM 02) has also been undertaken. The moat was examined as part of a watching brief on service trenches at the site. No dating evidence was recovered from any of the moat fills and there proved to be little stratigraphic evidence linking the moat to other features at the site, although the moat is considered likely to post-date the evidence for pottery production. Limited evidence for buildings pre-dating Barns A and D was encountered at the site, but the evidence is insufficient to increase our understanding of their form and function significantly. The building recording exercise undertaken on Barns A and D has described and illustrated the buildings, and their place within the chronological development of Bury Farm is also summarised in this report. It is not anticipated that any further work will be undertaken relating to the barns, however the site has potential to contribute to research into the poorly understood medieval settlements of the Chilterns.

Recommendations

No further work is recommended on any of the find's assemblages.

An illustrated text has been prepared for publication in an appropriate local journal

7 ARCHIVE AND ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

The documentary archive comprises:

- A copy of the WSI for the fieldwork
- A copy of this report
- Relevant and non confidential documents and correspondence relating to the site held by Network Archaeology
- Finds catalogues and assessment reports
- Site records, as detailed in the table below:

Table 7.1 Quantification of the site archive

Item	Count
Trench Sheets	3
Context Registers	7
Context Sheets	187
Drawing Registers	4
Drawing Sheets	34
Sample Registers	1
Sample Sheets	3
Level Registers	1
Photographic Registers	6
Black and white photographs	168
Colour slide photographs	3
Colour print photographs	63

On completion of the reporting stages of the project, the archive will be prepared for long-term storage, to a standard from which post-excavation assessment could proceed and, in a format, agreed in advance with the relevant local depository. This will be in accordance with guidelines prepared by the UK Institute of Conservation (Walker 1990) and the Museums & Galleries Commission (MGC 1992). The project archive will be managed in accordance with current guidelines (Ferguson & Murray 1997).

The recipient museum is Buckinghamshire County Museum, Church Street, Aylesbury, HP20 2QP. Telephone: 01296 331441 who have assigned this project the accession codes AYBCM:2000.89 and AYBCM 2003.160.

The recipient museum will receive the document archive, and with the permission of the landowners, any finds generated from the archaeological works.

Prior to the deposition of the archive, the necessary arrangements will be made with the site owners regarding the transfer of ownership of any archaeological finds to the recipient museums. In the event that deposition of the archive cannot be concluded, Network Archaeology will store the archive to a suitable standard until deposition can be arranged. In this event, Network Archaeology will retain ownership of the document archive until the document archive and its ownership is passed to the recipient museums.

8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Name	Organisation	Position	Contribution
Sandy Kidd	BCAS	Case officer	External monitoring
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Jim Sharpe	Private	Client	Commissioning
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Gavin Glover		Senior Project Officer	Author
Rosey Burton		Project Officer	Building recording and watching brief
Frank Martin		Project Supervisor	Building recording and watching brief
Chris Turner		Project Archaeologist	Watching brief
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Wendy Booth		Finds Officer	Finds Processing

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SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers)	1991	Health and Safety in Field Archaeology	revised 1997
Slowikowski, A, Nenk, B. & Pearce, J	2001	Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording Analysis and Publication of Post Roman Ceramics	Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper No2
Society of Museum Archaeologists	1993	Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections	
Society of Museum Archaeologists	1995	Towards an accessible archaeological archive - the transfer of archaeological archives to museums: guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales	Society for Museum Archaeologists, London
Stone, P	2011	2011 Saxon and medieval activity at Walton Street, Aylesbury. Pp 99-129	Rec Buckinghamshire 51
Thorpe, D.	2009	An Archaeological Framework for Buckinghamshire	Bucks Archaeological Society

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Archaeology Section	2001	Conservation Guidelines No. 2, Packaging and Storage of Freshly Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites	
United Kingdom Institute for Conservation Archaeology Section	1990	Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage	
Walker, K.	1990	Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage.	UK Institute for Conservation, London
Watkinson, D. & Neal, A.V.	1998	First Aid for Finds	Rescue Publications, Hertford

Appendix A

Summary table of trench data

Trench	East 1	North 1	East 2	North 2	Length	Width	Min depth	Max depth	Archaeology	Finds
1	490657	202071	490718	202125	85m	0.6m	1m	1.8m	Yes	No
2	490658	202050	490657	202071	21.4m	0.4m	0.4m	0.4m	Yes	No
3	490657	202071	490629	202093	42m	0.4m	0.4m	0.4m	Yes	Yes
4	490707	202103	490692	202088	22m	0.4m	0.4m	0.4m	Yes	No
5	490692	202088	490677	202096	18m	0.4m	0.4m	0.4m	Yes	No
6	490678	202098	490690	202092	16.5m	0.4m	0.4m	0.4m	No	No
7	490714	202103	490686	202105	29m	0.4m	0.4m	0.4m	Yes	No
8	490662	202125	490691	202092	68m	0.4m	0.4m	0.4m	Yes	No
9	490648	202089	490654	202092	7.6m	3.2m	-	0.25m	Yes	No
10	490683	202100	490676	202117	18.6m	8.5m	-	0.23m	Yes	Yes
11	490650	202084	490678	202095	28m	10m	0.25m	0.5m	Yes	Yes
12	490589	202178	490613	202205	36m	20m	0.3m	0.4m	Yes	Yes
13	490674	202123	490677	202114	10m	5.6m	0.07m	0.86m	Yes	No
14	490605	202179	490628	202155	33m	18m		-	No	No

Appendix B

Summary table of contexts

Context	Context type	Trench	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Context date
100	Layer	1	cbm rubble, gravel and clinker in matrix of silt and clay at south and east of barns	0.5m D	levelling for this project from on-site demolition	Modern
101	Layer	1	clinker and rubble	0.7m D	levelling, including upper profile of moat	Modern
102	Layer	1	mid grey-brown tenacious-friable clay silt, moderate small pebbles	0.2m D	remnant topsoil/ploughsoil. overlies west side of moat section 106	post med
103	Fill	1	mid orange-brown tenacious clay, moderate small-large flint nodules and fragments	0.65m D	clay backfill of moat section 106	post med
104	Fill	1	very dark grey loose-friable decayed organic material and clay silt, 80:20, frequent fine-thick twigs and branches, mostly birch	0.3m D	organic accumulation and silting within moat section 106. abandonment phase	post med
105	Fill	1	mid grey tenacious silty clay and decayed organic material, 60:40, occasional twigs. on east side of moat section 106	0.2m D	decayed bankside vegetation and soil accumulation and erosion within moat section 106	post med
106	Cut	1	oblique section through moat in service trench. moderately steep concave profile with convex upper sides	8.5m W 1.5m D	section through eastern length of sub-square moat, group 107	post med
107	group	-	sections through the eastern and southern lengths of the sub-square moat surrounding the farmstead. cut numbers: 106, 108, 112, 116	-	-	-
108	Cut	1	very oblique section through moat seen in service trench. moderately steep concave profile, truncated by layer 100. not excavated to depth.	c.6m W 0.8m+ D	section through southern length of sub-square moat, group 107	post med
109	Fill	1	mid orange-brown tenacious clay, moderate pebbles and small flint	0.45m D	clay backfill of moat section 108	post med
110	Fill	1	dark grey tenacious clay silt, occasional small chalk and pebbles	0.2m D	silting of moat section 108	post med
111	Fill	1	fine-medium chalk lump in matrix of pale grey tenacious clay	0.4m D	dump within moat section 108	post med
112	Cut	2	oblique section through moat seen in service trench. moderately steep concave profile, truncated by layer 100. not excavated to depth	3.4m W 0.6m D (1m post.)	section through southern length of sub-square moat, group 107	post med
113	Fill	2	dark grey tenacious clay silt, occasional small cbm rubble, pebbles, gravel	0.6m+ D	backfill of moat section 112	modern
114	Cut	2	circular, vertical sided. not excavated to depth	0.2.5m Dia 0.7m + D	cut for concrete manhole 115	modern
115	Structure	2	circular concrete manhole with coarse hardcore backfill	1.4m Dia 0.7m + D	modern sewerage	modern
116	Cut	4	oblique section through moat, seen in service trench, moderately steep concave profile. not excavated to depth	0.7m + D Width not seen	section through southern length of sub-square moat, group 107	post med
117	Fill	4	pale grey tenacious-friable clay silt, frequent cbm rubble, small stones, grit. same as 119, separated by modern sewerage cut 114	0.5m D	backfill of moat section 116	modern
118	Fill	4	dark grey-black compact-friable decayed organic material and sandy silt, 80:20, includes modern brick fragments, wire, and a semi-decayed tree stump	0.4m D	backfill/dump within moat section 116	modern
119	Fill	4	pale grey tenacious-friable clay silt, frequent cbm rubble, small stones, grit same as 117, separated by modern sewerage cut 114	0.25m D	backfill of moat section 116	modern
120	Fill	4	very dark grey soft-friable clay silt frequent semi-decayed twigs same as 121, separated by modern sewerage cut 114	0.3m D	organic accumulation on upper side moat section 116	modern
121	Fill	4	very dark grey soft-friable clay silt frequent semi-decayed twigs same as 121, separated by modern sewerage cut 114	0.35m D	organic accumulation on upper side moat section 116	modern
122	Fill	4	mid grey tenacious-friable clay silt, frequent fine grit same as 123, separated by modern sewerage cut 114. not excavated to depth	0.3m +D	accumulation and silting of moat section 116.	post med
123	Fill	4	mid grey tenacious-friable clay silt, frequent fine grit same as 122, separated by modern sewerage cut 114. not excavated to depth	0.2m D	accumulation and silting of moat section 116.	post med
124	Fill	4	very dark grey soft-friable clay silt frequent semi-decayed twigs	0.2m D	organic accumulation within moat section 116	post med
125	Cut	1 and 5	section through se-nw ditch seen in service trenches, moderately steep concave profile with flattish base	2.2m W 0.45m D	section through boundary ditch, group 134	post med
126	Fill	1 and 5	mid grey tenacious clay silt, moderate small-medium chalk and pebbles, occasional small flint nodules, grit	0.45m D	backfill of ditch section 125	post med
127	Fill	8	fine-medium chalk lump in matrix of mid grey tenacious-friable clay silt, occasional small flint and pebbles with 6cm iron water pipe	0.48m D	backfill of modern pipe trench 128	modern
128	Cut	8	section through pipe trench seen in service trench. steeply concave profile	0.48m D	water pipe trench	modern
129	Layer	8	asphalt surface with rubble makeup	0.2m D	yard/track surface	modern

Context	Context type	Trench	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Context date
130	Layer	8	dark brown-grey friable loam	0.18m D	turf and topsoil	modern
131	Layer	8	mid grey friable clay silt, moderate fine-medium chalk lump, small-medium flint	0.22m D	farmyard levelling/makeup	modern
132	Cut	8	section through se-nw ditch seen in service trench, moderately steep concave profile not excavated to depth	2.1m W 0.4m D (0.6m D post.)	section through boundary ditch, group 134	post med
133	Fill	8	mid orange-brown tenacious clay with fine-medium chalk lump, 60:40, occasional small flint nodules, grit	2.1m W 0.4m D (0.6m D post.)	backfill of ditch section 132	post med
134	group	-	sections through se-nw orientated ditch. cut numbers 125, 132	42m+ L	boundary ditch	post med
135	Cut	3	seen in section of service trench. sub-circular (post.) near vertical sides with sharply concave base	0.26m Dia 0.3m D	post-hole	post med
136	Fill	3	mid grey-brown tenacious silty clay occasional small pebbles, grit	0.3m D	backfill of post-hole 135	post med
137	Cut	3	seen in opposite sections of service trench. irregular steeply concave profile.	0.76m W 0.26m D	uncertain. small pit or drainage ditch	post med
138	Fill	3	mid grey-brown tenacious clay, occasional small-medium flint	0.26m D	backfill of ditch/pit 137	post med
139	Cut	3	seen in section of service trench. sub-circular (post.), irregular, moderately steep concave profile with flatly concave base	0.75m Dia 0.45m D	small pit/post-hole	post med
140	Fill	3	mid orange-brown tenacious clay, occasional medium flint, cbm fragments	0.45m D	re-deposited natural clay backfill of pit/post-hole 139	post med
141	Cut	3	seen in section of service trench. sub-circular (post.), irregular concave profile.	1.2m Dia 0.38m D	small pit	post med
142	Fill	3	mid grey tenacious clay, occasional small pebbles, charcoal flecks	0.22m D	upper, backfill, of pit 141	post med
143	Fill	3	dark grey soft clay, frequent waterlogged wood chips	0.08m D	dump within pit 141	post med
144	Fill	3	medium mottled, 60:40, dark grey/mid olive grey tenacious clay, moderate chalk flecks	0.10m D	primary silting/accumulation of pit 141	post med
145	Layer	all	mid orange-brown tenacious clay, occasional lenses of mid yellow-brown sandy clay, small-medium flint nodules	-	natural clay drift	-
146	Layer	9	asphalt and concrete surfaces with rubble makeup	0.25m D	yard surfaces	modern
147	Structure	9	medium flints in matrix of pale yellow-grey tenacious-friable sandy clay forming an irregular sw-ne linear, parallel to the north face of Barn A. abutted by 148 and 149	4.6m L 0.45m W 0.25m D	remnant founds for small wall	post med
148	Layer	9	white compact crushed chalk, occasional small flint and charcoal flecks. same as 149, abutting 147	0.2m D	rammed chalk surface or compacted levelling	post med
149	Layer	9	white compact crushed chalk, occasional small flint and charcoal flecks. same as 148, abutting 147	0.25m D	rammed chalk surface or compacted levelling	post med
200	Layer	10	dark grey-brown friable humic silty loam, occasional small chalk, cbm fragments	0.22m D	accumulation	modern
201	Cut	10	partly exposed in plan and section in foundation trench in the south-east corner of Barn D. slightly convex sides. not fully excavated	2.16m W 1m+D 2m+ L	e-w ditch/feature	post med
202	Fill	10	pale yellow-brown compact clay, occasional small flint and chalk	0.18m D	re-deposited natural clay levelling backfill of feature 201	post med
203	Fill	10	pale grey tenacious clay, occasional small flint, cbm and chalk	0.2m D	backfill/dump within feature 201	post med
204	Fill	10	pale grey tenacious clay, frequent chalk	0.10m D	chalk dump within feature 201	post med
205	Fill	10	mottled yellow-brown/pale grey tenacious clay, frequent cbm, occasional small flint and chalk	0.56m D	dump within feature 201	post med
206	Fill	10	pale grey friable clay, frequent charcoal	0.02m D	charcoal dump within feature 201	post med
207	Fill	10	pale orange-brown tenacious clay, occasional small flint, cbm	0.15m D	re-deposited natural clay backfill of ditch 201	post med
208	Fill	10	dark grey silty tenacious clay, waterlogged worked wood and frequent twigs, occasional small flint	0.17m D	accumulation within feature 201	post med
209	Fill	10	dark grey-green tenacious clay, occasional small flint and chalk	0.10m D	accumulation within ditch 201	post med
210	Fill	10	pale grey-brown tenacious silty clay, frequent chalk, occasional small flint	0.55m D	chalk backfill within feature 212	post med
211	Fill	10	small-medium chalk lump	0.10m D	chalk backfill/accumulation within feature 212	post med

Context	Context type	Trench	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Context date
212	Cut	10	seen in section of foundation trench in the south-east corner of Barn D. half concave profile exposed	0.7m+ W 0.68m D	possible foundation trench	post med
213	Fill	10	mottled yellow-brown/pale grey tenacious clay, frequent cbm, occasional small flint and chalk	0.06m D	dump within feature 201	post med
214	Cut	10	sw-ne ditch exposed in plan and part section in foundation trench in the south-east corner of Barn D. slightly concave sides. not fully excavated	12m L 1.2mW 0.8m+ D	boundary ditch, group 134	post med
215	Fill	10	mid grey tenacious clay, frequent small-medium chalk and pebbles, occasional small flint nodules, grit	0.74m D	backfill of ditch section 214	post med
216	Fill	10	dark grey-green tenacious clay, occasional small flint and chalk	0.06m D	silting of ditch section 214	post med
217	Fill	10	pale grey-green tenacious clay, occasional small flint and chalk	0.2m D	fill of feature 201	post med
218	Layer	10	very light mottled yellowish orangey grey firm clay, evenly distributed occasional sub-angular flints 0.01-0.25m dia	0.5m D	natural substrate	-
219	Layer	10	yellowish orange firm clay, occasional sub-angular flints		natural substrate	-
220	Layer	10	light to mid grey firm clay, occasional angular flints	0.5m D	natural clay	-
221	Layer	10	brown friable loam, occasional cbm fragments, sub-rounded chalk fragments, very occasional angular and sub-angular flints	0.08m D	humic build up from interior of barn?	post med?
222	Layer	10	light grey firm silty clay, occasional angular flints (0.01-0.03m dia)	0.20m D	diesel-soaked or waterlogged deposit	post med?
223	Layer	10	mottled light greyish orange firm clay, evenly distributed occasional angular flint gravels	dimensions not established	natural substrate-probably drift geology	-
224	Cut	10	straight sided n-s linear with slightly concave base	0.20m D	foundation trench for barn wall or underpinning of barn.	post med
225	Layer	10	very light grey friable clay, evenly distributed: frequent chalk (0.01-0.40m dia), very occasional angular flints (0.01-0.02m dia) and cbm fragments	0.20m D	hardcore hogging to support wall foundations	post med
226b	Cut	10	Sub-circular with stepped profile; post socket on south side of cut (0.23m D to ledge,)	0.46m dia 0.35m D	post hole	post med
227	Fill	10	grey plastic clay, chalk, cbm and angular flints	0.46m dia 0.35m D	only fill of 226b	
228	Fill	13	Chalk and grey silt	0.79m D	Fill of ditch 229	Med?
229	Cut	13	N-S linear, moderately steep sides, concave base	1.4m+ W 0.79m D	Boundary ditch	Med?
230	Fill	13	Chalk	0.65m+ D	Fill of ditch 231	Med?
231	Cut	13	N-S linear, steep side, base not seen	0.60+ W 0.65m+ D	Boundary ditch	Med?
232	Layer	10	dark grey brown friable humic silty clay, occasional cbm fragments (0.01-0.35m dia), very occasional sub-rounded chalk fragments (0.01-0.20m dia) and sub-angular flints (0.05-0.3m dia) and tarmac fragments	0.08m D	build up. probably same as 200	modern
300	Layer	11	concrete slab 0.15m D, old bricks with mortar adhering (220x100x60mm) and peg tile fragments	0.25-0.5m D	concrete floor with old cbm rubble make up	Modern
301	Layer	11	mid to dark grey tenacious silty clay, occasional to moderate small flints and occasional charcoal. Patchy	up to 0.30m D	levelling layer or truncated ploughsoil, below hogging of floor 300	Med/post med?
302	Cut	11	rectilinear n-s ditch/gully. v-profile with slightly concave base	1.5m W 4.6+m L 0.48+m D	drain and/or boundary ditch	
303	Fill	11	mid brown malleable slightly silty clay well mixed with occasional patches of orange brown, occasional charcoal flecks and small flint pebbles	1.5m W 0.32m D	upper fill of ditch 302	Med/post med?
304	Fill	11	dark grey tenacious silty clay (charcoal stained), frequent charcoal flecks and moderate medium-small flints	0.08m D 1.5m W	fill of ditch 302	Med/post med?
305	Fill	11	mid grey brown friable slightly silty sandy clay, moderate small-medium stones (limestone, ironstone and flint) and occasional charcoal flecks	0.10m D 1.30m W	fill of ditch 302	Med/post med?
306	Fill	11	30% mid grey tenacious clay flecked with dark reddish brown friable iron precipitate, 70% angular flints	0.70m D 0.80m W	fill of ditch 302	Med/post med?

Context	Context type	Trench	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Context date
307	Fill	11	dark grey very tenacious smooth silty clay, moderate flecks of charcoal, occasional small flints (up to 4mm dia)	0.21m D	primary fill of ditch 302. possibly silting	Med/post med?
308	Cut	11	rounded terminus of rectilinear n-s ditch with concave profile	0.70m W 0.18m D	terminus of ditch 302	Med/post med?
309	Fill	11	dark grey very tenacious smooth silty clay, moderate flecks of charcoal, occasional small flints (up to 4mm dia)	0.18m D 0.77m L 0.70m W	primary fill of ditch terminus 308 (same as 307)	Med/post med?
310	Cut	11	curvilinear n-s gully with shallow concave regular profile	0.8m W 0.16m D 1.0m L	gully draining into ditch 302/308	Med/post med?
311	Fill	11	dark grey very tenacious smooth silty clay, moderate flecks of charcoal, occasional small flints (up to 4mm dia)	0.8m W 0.16m D 1.0m L	only fill of gully 310	Med/post med?
312	Cut	11	irregular sub-rectangular shallow hollow with concave moderately steep sides and flattish base. main axis nw-se	2.5m L 2.25m W 0.2m D	truncated rubbish pit	Med/post med?
313	Fill	11	mid grey tenacious clay mottled with mid grey brown clay, occasional lumps of mid orange brown redeposited natural clay (up to 0.08m dia), charcoal flecks and fragments, moderate flints (small and medium) and occasional cbm flecks	2.5m L 2.25m W 0.2m D	only fill of pit 312	Med/post med?
314	Cut	11	irregular oval orientated n-s with near vertical sides and sharply concave break to flattish base	0.60m L 0.50m W 0.65m D	posthole	Post med
315	Fill	11	mid orange brown tenacious friable silty clay, occasional chalk lumps up to 0.04m dia, dark flecks of organic red brown decayed wood, moderate medium flint nodules and occasional small sub-angular pea grit	0.35m D	post packing within cut 314	Post med
316	Fill	11	very friable timber	0.28m dia 0.65m D	decaying timber upright within cut 314	Post med
317	Fill	11	mixed mid grey brown and mid orange brown tenacious silty clay. occasional-moderate charcoal flecks and moderate small sub-angular pebbles	0.30m D	post packing/backfill of cut 314	Post med
318	Cut	11	Sub-circular with irregular concave profile	0.35m dia 0.10m D	basal remnant of stakehole setting	Post med
319	Fill	11	very loose friable timber	0.36m D 0.10m dia	decayed stake within cut 318	Post med
320	Fill	11	light brown firm silty clay, 10% chalk flecks and occasional chalk lumps up to 0.6m dia and cbm fragments	0.35m dia 0.10m D	packing around stake 319 within cut 318	Post med
321	Cut	11	Sub-circular with slightly undercut west side and near vertical east side. steeply concave with sharply concave base	0.22m dia 0.18m D	small post or stakehole. possibly associated with 318.	Post med
322	Fill	11	dark brown loose/very friable loamy silt (more compacted towards base). occasional medium flints up to 0.05m dia, occasional-moderate chalk flecks up to 0.01m dia, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional to moderate lumps of natural orange redeposited clay (0.01-0.05m dia)	0.22m dia 0.18m D	only fill of cut 321	Post med
323	Cut	11	oval orientated n-s with shallow concave profile	0.4m L 0.3m W 0.08m D	posthole associated with posthole 325?	Post med
324	Fill	11	disturbed mid grey brown loose clay silt with concrete chips and lumps and moderate flints	0.4m L 0.3m W 0.08m D	only fill of cut 323	Post med
325	Cut	11	irregular oval orientated e-w with near vertical sides to west and moderately steep sides to east; flattish base	0.55m L 0.4m W 0.2m D	posthole associated with posthole 323?	Post med
326	Fill	11	dark grey friable decayed timber in west side of cut 325	0.55m L 0.4m W 0.2m D	decaying timber upright within cut 325	Post med
327	Fill	11	mid grey tenacious clay silt, frequent chalk lumps, flint nodules and grit and small sub-angular pebbles	0.2m D	post packing within 325	Post med
328	Cut	11	Sub-rectangular with base sloping down slightly to the north	0.38m L 0.22m W 0.26m D	posthole. part of internal partitioning of Barn A	Post med
329	Fill	11	dark reddish brown very friable slightly sticky organic rich clay (decayed wood) with occasional chalk flecks up to 3mm dia	0.10m dia 0.38m D	timber stake rammed through base of cut 328	Post med
330	Fill	11	dark brown grey fairly tenacious silty clay, occasional chalk flecks and fragments and small flints	0.26m D 0.38m L 0.22m W	packing around stake 329 within cut 328	Post med
331	Cut	11	Sub-circular in plan; steeply concave profile	0.45m dia 0.28m	posthole. part of internal partitioning of Barn A	Post med
332	Fill	11	soft/friable decayed slightly silty wood	0.26m D 0.18m dia	decayed post within cut 331	Post med
333	Fill	11	patches or lenses of mid orange brown(60%)/mid grey (40%) tenacious clay, frequent small chalk fragments, flints and grit, occasional large flints chalk, and charcoal fragments	0.45m dia 0.28m	post packing around 332, within cut 331	Post med
334	Cut	11	2 irregular oblong/linear hollows orientated ne-sw. irregular concave profiles	10m L	pair of plough furrows	Post med

Context	Context type	Trench	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Context date
			with central rounded ridge. total width of both furrows and ridge is 2.5m	2.5m W 0.28m D		
335	Fill	11	mid to dark grey tenacious silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded pebbles and flints, occasional charcoal and grit	10m L 2.5m W 0.28m D	remnant ploughsoil filling furrows 334 (same as 301)	Post med
336	Cut	11	linear orientated e-w, with fairly steep regular concave profile	4m L 1.25m W 0.5m D	sewer pipe trench	Modern
337	Fill	11	mixed rubble/soil and 0.2m dia ceramic pipe	4m L 1.25m W 0.5m D	backfill of sewer pipe trench 336	Modern
338	Structure	11	large brick tank	c. 2.25m sq c. 1.2m D	agricultural/sewerage/septic tank	Modern
339	Structure	11	single course of brick on concrete plinth	c. 0.10m thick plinth	sewerage inspection pit	Modern
340	Cut	11	Sub-circular? with gradual, regular concave profile. postulated diameter 8m. north side truncated by wall foundation trench	1.10m D 4.5+m dia	probable pit	Post med?
341	Fill	11	mid brown grey tenacious silty clay with moderate sub-rounded pebbles, flints, grit, occasional charcoal flecks	c. 0.2m D	accumulation of eroded ploughsoil at base of pit 340	Post med?
342	Fill	11	mid orange brown tenacious slightly silty clay, occasional small mixed pebbles, flints and grit	c. 1m D	redeposited natural clay backfill of pit 340	Post med?
343	Layer	11	white compact/friable fine to medium crushed chalk, occasional small flints, moderate rubble	c. 0.1.-0.20m D	infill/levelling or remnants of chalk surface(s)	Post med?
344	Layer	11	mid orange brown friable sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular pebbles, flints and grit and irregular lens of mid yellow brown silty sand c.0.2m thick	c. 4m dia c. 1m D	natural: tree throw/root and/or glacial/geological feature	-
345	Structure	11	Concrete	c. 1.5m sq	agricultural structure?	Modern
346	Cut	11	augered hole surrounded by concrete	-	setting for telegraph pole	Modern
347	Structure	11	3 stretches of walling/infill below wall-plate on north side of Barn A	-	support for north wall-plate of Barn A	Post med?
348	group	11	Sections through nw-se orientated ditch, cut numbers 302 and 308	4.70m L 1.50m W 0.48m D	Boundary ditch	Medieval?
			GCM 02 Context Index			
Context	Context type	Trench	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Context date
1	Layer	12	Mid greyish brown friable clayey silt. Moderate small sub-angular pebbles, sub-rounded pebbles and flint, occasional charcoal flecks	0.30m D	Topsoil	Modern
2	Layer	12	Mid greyish brown to mid orange brown clayey silt. Moderate sub-angular pebbles and flint, occasional charcoal flecks	0.10m D	Subsoil	Post-med
3	Natural	12	Mid orange brown tenacious clay. Occasional small to medium flint and manganese flecks	-	Natural	-
4	Cut	12	Sub semi-circular in plan (as seen), steep sides, flat base	1.40m W 0.47m deep	Pit	Medieval
5	Fill	12	Dark grey friable clayey silt, ash and charcoal. Frequent charcoal fragments, moderate gravel.	0.30m D	Upper fill of pit 004	Medieval
6	Fill	12	Mid brownish grey friable clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks, occasional gravel	0.47m deep	Primary fill of pit 004	Medieval
7	Fill	12	Dark grey friable clayey silt. Moderate small sub angular and rounded pebbles, moderate charcoal flecks	0.31m D	Dumped upper fill of pit 012	Medieval
8	Fill	12	Mid grey friable clayey silt. Frequent charcoal flecks, occasional daub fragments and small sub-angular and rounded pebbles	0.25m D	Fill of pit 012	Medieval
9	Fill	12	Mid orange brown and mid grey tenacious clayey silt. Moderate charcoal flecks and daub fragments, occasional small and medium pebbles	0.40m D	Fill of pit 012	Medieval
10	Fill	12	Mid grey friable clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles	0.25m D	Fill of pit 012	Medieval
11	Fill	12	Mid orange brown tenacious silty clay. Moderate small flint, occasional charcoal flecks and lenses of light grey silty clay	0.40m D	Primary fill of pit 012 probably the result of weathering	Medieval
12	Cut	12	Sub-circular in plan, steep, concave sides with slight step, concave base	2.10m L	Large pit	Medieval

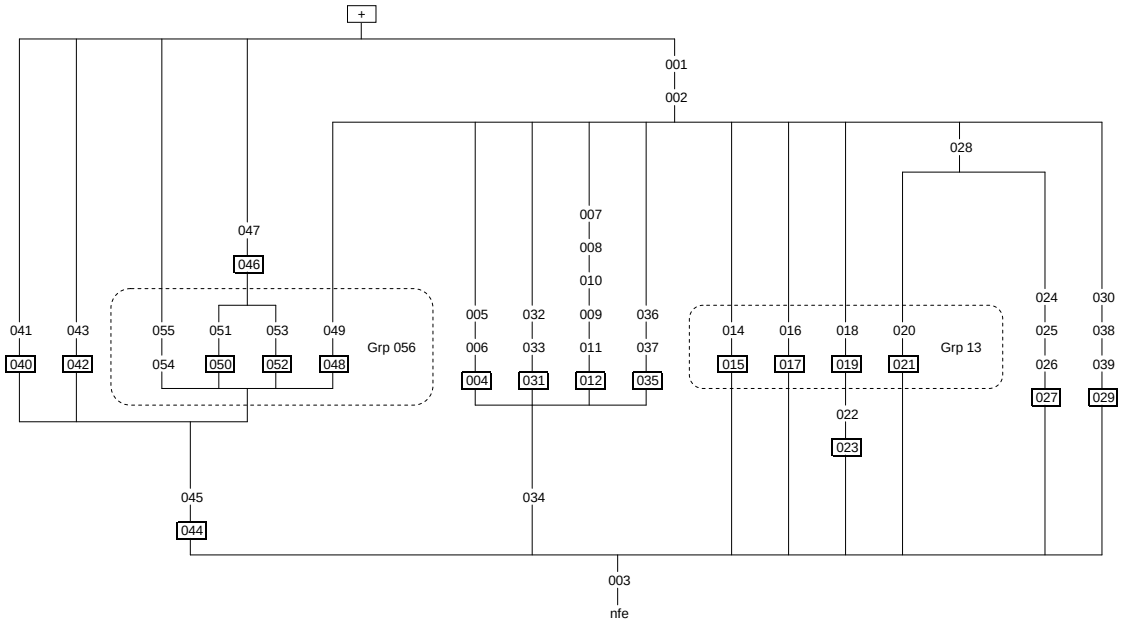
Context	Context type	Trench	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Context date
				1.80m W		
				1.26m D		
13	Group	12	Sections through N-S orientated ditch, cut numbers 015, 017, 019 and 021	6.70m L	Possible boundary	Medieval
				1.00m W		
				0.12m D		
14	Fill	12	Mid greyish brown compact clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and small sub angular pebbles	0.08m D	Fill of ditch 015	Medieval
15	Cut	12	Section through n-s ditch. Shallow concave profile	0.52m W	Section through boundary ditch	Medieval
				0.08m D	Group 013	
16	Fill	12	Mid greyish brown compact clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and small sub angular pebbles	0.08m D	Fill of ditch 017	Medieval
17	Cut	12	Section through n-s ditch. Shallow concave profile	0.60m W	Section through boundary ditch	Medieval
				0.08m D	Group 013	
18	Fill	12	Mid greyish brown compact clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and small sub angular pebbles	0.12m D	Fill of ditch 019	Medieval
19	Cut	12	Section through n-s ditch. Shallow concave profile	0.85m W	Section through boundary ditch	Medieval
				0.12m D	Group 013	
20	Fill	12	Mid greyish brown compact clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and small sub angular pebbles	0.12m D	Fill of ditch 021	Medieval
21	Cut	12	Section through n-s ditch. Shallow concave profile	1.20m W	Section through boundary ditch	Medieval
				0.12m D	Group 013	
22	Fill	12	Mid to dark greyish brown compact clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular pebbles	0.12m D	Fill of pit 023	Medieval
23	Cut	12	Sub-circular in plan, shallow concave profile	0.65m W	Pit or possible truncated posthole	Medieval
				0.12m D		
24	Fill	12	Mid orange brown compact clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles	0.12m D	Upper fill of pit 027, possible remnant of layer 028 slumped into the top of the pit	Medieval
25	Fill	12	Dark grey friable clayey silt. Frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small sub-angular pebbles	0.35m D	Fill of pit 027	Medieval
26	Fill	12	Mid orange brown tenacious silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles	0.10m D	Primary fill of pit 027	Medieval
27	Cut	12	Sub-oval in plan, moderately steep concave side to the west, steep sided to the east, concave base	1.80m L	Pit. Uncertain function	Medieval
				0.80m W		
				0.48m D		
28	Layer	12	Mid greyish brown compact clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular and rounded pebbles	22m L	Possible remnant of buried plough soil	Post-med
				10m W		
				0.10m D		
29	Cut	12	Sub-quarter circle in plan, concave sides, gradual at the top becoming steep towards the base, concave base	3m L	Possible quarry pit	Medieval
				2m W		
				1.40m D		
30	Fill	12	Mottled dark brownish grey and reddish brown friable clayey silt. Moderate small sub-angular pebbles, occasional charcoal and manganese flecks	0.70m D	Upper fill of possible quarry pit 029	Medieval
31	Cut	12	Sub-rectangular in plan formed by a single ditch enclosing a small area. Gradual concave sides at top becoming steep towards the base, concave base	1.70m L	Possible sill beam setting for a small rectangular structure or object	Medieval
				1.40m W		
				(ditch 0.40m W)		
				0.16m D		

Context	Context type	Trench	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Context date
32	Fill	12	Dark to mid grey friable silt. Moderate charcoal flecks, burnt daub and medium gravel, occasional flecks of yellow silty clay	0.10m D	Fill of Feature 031	Medieval
33	Fill	12	Mid brownish red moderately compact silty clay. Moderate medium gravel	0.03m D	Fill of feature 031	Medieval
34	Layer	12	Mixed mid brown/yellowish brown/grey/greyish brown compact silty clay. Occasional to moderate charcoal flecks	19.00m L 10.50m W 0.16m D	Possible buried ploughsoil	Medieval
35	Cut	12	Sub-circular in plan, steep concave sides, flat base	1.80m L 1.80m W 0.50m D	Pit. Possible rubbish pit.	Medieval
36	Fill	12	Dark grey friable clayey silt. Frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small pebbles	0.40m D	Upper fill of pit 035	Medieval
37	Fill	12	Mid brownish grey tenacious silty clay. Occasional charcoal and small pebbles	0.10m D	Primary fill of pit 035	Medieval
38	Fill	12	Mid brownish grey and reddish brown tenacious clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular pebbles	0.70m D	Fill of possible quarry pit 029	Medieval
39	Fill	12	Mid orange brown tenacious clay. Frequent small flint pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks	0.20m D	Fill of possible quarry 029. Probably derived from weathering of the pit sides	Medieval
40	Cut	12	Sub-circular in plan, shallow concave sides and base	1.00m L 1.00m W 0.16m D	Pit. Uncertain function.	Medieval
41	Fill	12	Mid brownish grey friable clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular pebbles	0.16m D	Fill of pit 040	Medieval
42	Cut	12	Sub-circular in plan, shallow concave sides and base	0.50m L 0.50m W 0.10m D	Small pit. Uncertain function	Medieval
43	Fill	12	Mid brownish grey tenacious silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular pebbles	0.10m D	Fill of pit 042	Medieval
44	Cut	12	Irregular in plan, irregular base	20m L 12m W 0.60m D	Probably a horizon between layer 045 and natural deposit 003 rather than a cut feature	Unknown
45	Fill	12	Mid greyish brown and orange brown tenacious silty clay. Frequent roots, moderate small sub-angular pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks	0.60m D	Buried soil layer	Unknown
46	Cut	12	Sub-circular in plan, shallow concave sides and base, steeper sided to the north	1.50m L 1.50m W 0.30m D	Shallow pit. Possible rubbish pit	Medieval
47	Fill	12	Mid brownish grey friable clayey silt. Moderate sub-angular pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks	0.30m D	Fill of pit 046	Medieval
48	Cut	12	Section through n-s ditch. Moderately steep concave profile	1.00m W 0.26m D	Section through boundary ditch Group 056	Medieval
49	Fill	12	Mid brownish grey friable clayey silt. Moderate sub-angular stones, occasional small flint pebbles	0.26m D	Fill of ditch 048	Medieval
50	Cut	12	Section through n-s ditch. Moderately steep concave profile	0.64m W 0.22m D	Section through boundary ditch Group 056	Medieval
51	Fill	12	Mid brownish grey friable clayey silt. Moderate sub-angular stones, occasional small flint pebbles	0.22m D	Fill of ditch 050	Medieval
52	Cut	12	Section through n-s ditch. Moderately steep concave profile	0.86m W 0.26m D	Section through boundary ditch Group 056	Medieval
53	Fill	12	Mid brownish grey friable clayey silt. Moderate sub-angular stones,	0.26m D	Fill of ditch 052	Medieval

Context	Context type	Trench	Description	Dimensions	Interpretation	Context date
			occasional small flint pebbles			
54	Cut	12	Section through n-s ditch. Gradual concave profile	0.25m W	Section through boundary ditch	Medieval
				0.08m D	Group 056	
55	Fill	12	Mid brownish grey friable clayey silt. Moderate sub-angular stones, occasional small flint pebbles	0.08m D	Fill of ditch 054	Medieval
56	Group	12	Sections through N-S orientated ditch, cut numbers 048, 050, 052 and 054	19.60m L	Boundary ditch	Medieval

Appendix C

Matrices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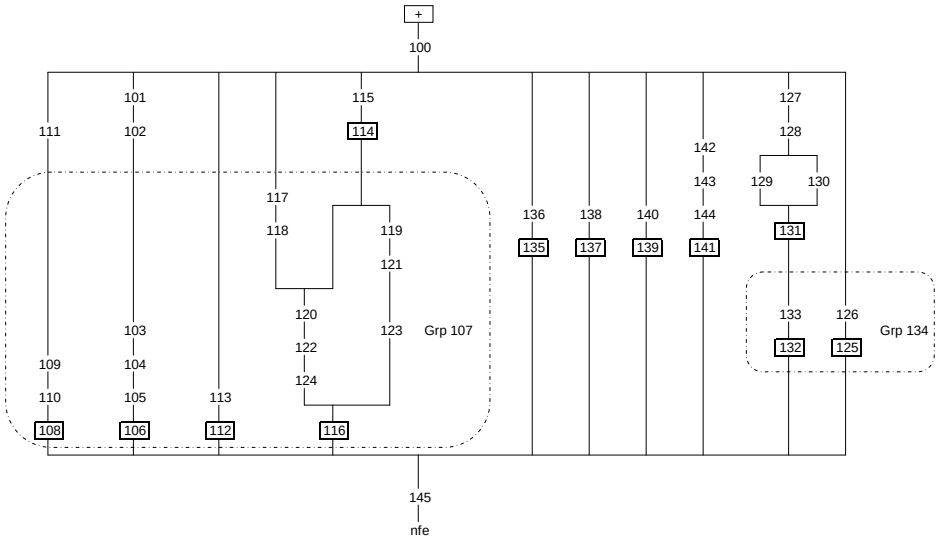
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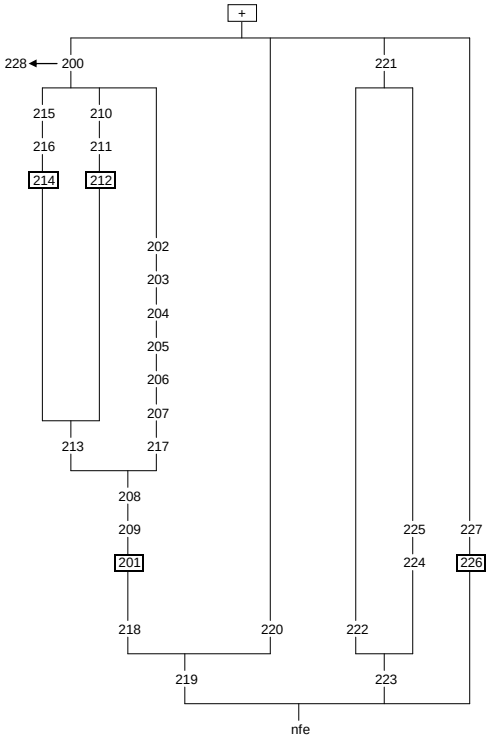
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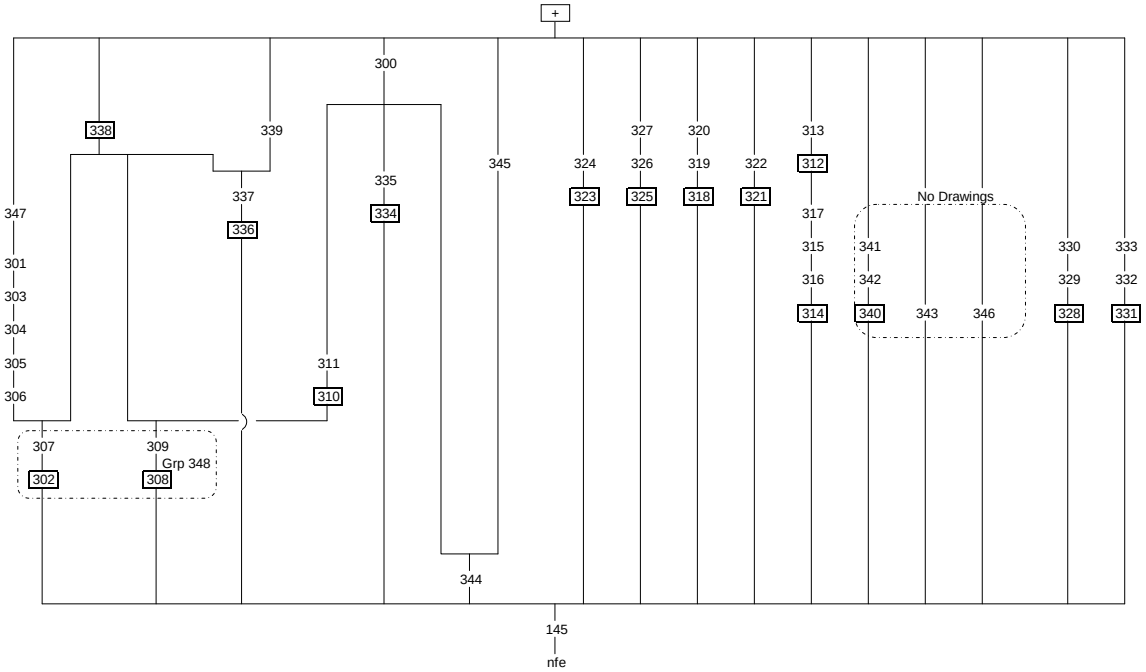
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No Drawings

Appendix D

Specialist finds reports

Contents

APPENDIX D1
ASSESSMENT OF THE POTTERY FROM BURY FARM

By Paul Blinkhorn

Client: Network Archaeology Ltd on behalf of David Bazzard Building and Jim Sharpe

Introduction

The pottery assemblage comprised 24 sherds with a total weight of 195g. It comprised entirely unglazed medieval wares in fabrics of local origin, which can be paralleled at the kiln site at Granary Cottage, as follows:

F1: Slow-wheel made, knife-trimming on the lower body and base-pad. Fine sandy matrix, rare to moderate sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, rare to moderate sub-rounded red and/or black ironstone up to 3mm, rare to sparse angular white flint up to 2mm, some sherds have sparse to rounded clay pellets up to 3mm. 22 sherds, 177g,.

F3: Sparse to moderate angular white and grey flint up to 3 mm. Sparse to moderate fine silver mica. Rare to sparse ironstone up to 3mm. Sandy texture. 2 sherds, 18g.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1.1. Each date should be regarded as a terminus post quem.

D1.1 Results

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 1.1. Each date should be regarded as a terminus post quem.

The sherds from this site are considerably more well-fired than the majority of those from the Granary Cottage site, and add further weight to the assertion that most of the pottery from that site is under-fired kiln waste. The sherds from this site also have parallels with wares which are well-attested in the Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit type-series (e.g. Mynard and Zeepvat 1992; Zeepvat et al. 1994). Fabric F1 is part of the 'umbrella' fabric code MS3 'Medieval Grey Sandy Wares' which are dated to the mid 11th – late 14th century, and the predominantly flint-tempered fabric F3 appears the same as MK fabric MS29, 'Flint-gritted ware', dated to the 12th – 13th century in the MK series. Given the similarity of the fabrics known from a number of medieval production centres in the western Chilterns region (Williams 1990), it seems very likely that pottery form other kiln-sites are included in these codes. Thus, the dates given to the features at this site are those of the provisional dating of the Granary Cottage kiln waste.

The sherds are all in relatively good condition, and it is likely that there was medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of these excavations.

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

	F1		F3		
Context	**No**	**Wt**	**No**	**Wt**	**Date**
TP1 37	1	4			13thC?
TP3 64			1	1	13thC?
306	6	73			13thC?
307	2	27			13thC?
313	10	57			13thC?
335	3	16	1	17	13thC?
Total	22	177	2	18	

D1.2 Bibliography

Mynard, DC and Zeepvat RJ, *1992 Great Linford*. Bucks Archaeol Soc Monog Ser 3

Williams, DF, 1990 Petrology: A Note in M Farley and J Lawson A Fifteenth-Century Pottery and Tile Kiln at Leyhill, Latimer, Buckinghamshire. Records of Buckinghamshire 32, 46-8

Zeepvat, RJ, Roberts, JS and King, NA, 1994 *Caldecotte, Milton Keynes. Excavation and Fieldwork 1966-91*. Bucks Archaeol Soc Monog Ser 4

APPENDIX D2
ASSESSMENT OF THE POTTERY FROM GRANARY COTTAGE

By Paul Blinkhorn

Client: Network Archaeology Ltd on behalf of David Bazzard Building and Jim Sharpe

Introduction

The assemblage comprised 61819g of pottery, most of which was kiln waste dating to the later 12th - 13th centuries. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 42.76.

D2.1 Analytical methodology

The pottery was initially bulk-sorted and recorded on a computer using DBase IV software. The material from each context was recorded by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, with featureless body sherds of the same fabric counted, weighed and recorded as one database entry. Feature sherds such as rims, bases and lugs were individually recorded, with individual codes used for the various types. Decorated sherds were similarly treated. In the case of the rimsherds, the form, diameter in mm and the percentage remaining of the original complete circumference was all recorded. This figure was summed for each fabric type to obtain the estimated vessel equivalent (EVE).

The terminology used is that defined by the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms (MPRG 1998) and to the minimum standards laid out in the Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of post-roman Ceramics (MPRG2001). All the statistical analyses were carried out using a Dbase package written by the author, which interrogated the original or subsidiary databases, with some of the final calculations made with an electronic calculator. Any statistical analyses were carried out to the minimum standards suggested by Orton (1998-9, 135-7).

D2.2 Fabrics

The following fabrics were noted:

F1: Slow-wheel made, knife-trimming on the lower body and base-pad. Fine sandy matrix, rare to moderate sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, rare to moderate sub-rounded red and/or black ironstone up to 3mm, rare to sparse angular white flint up to 2mm, some sherds have sparse to rounded clay pellets up to 3mm. Small number of sherds glazed or with glaze splashes (546g, EVE = 0.20). Jars, jugs and bowls were present, along with fragments of a single curfew and a horizontal handle from a skillet or similar. 59481g, EVE = 37.86.

F3: Sparse to moderate angular white and grey flint up to 3 mm. Sparse to moderate fine silver mica. Rare to sparse ironstone up to 3mm. Sandy texture. Jars and jugs only. 494g, EVE = 1.16.

F4: Slow-wheel made, knife-trimming on the lower body and base-pad. Hard grey sandy fabric; moderate to dense sub-angular quartz up to 1mm; rare sub-rounded ironstone up to 0.5mm; rare angular white flint less than 0.5mm. Small number of sherds glazed or with glaze splashes (267g, EVE = 0.55). Jars, bowls and jugs only. 1470g, EVE = 3.24.

The rest of 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), as follows:

MS9: Brill/Boarstall Ware. 1200-? 1600. 22 sherds, 487g, EVE – 0.21.

The following, not present in the MK type series, was also noted:

F2: Ashampstead ware, 12th – 14th century (Mepham and Heaton, 1995). Sandy ware, the main products of the kiln being jars and highly decorated glazed jugs, the latter often having painted geometric slip designs. Thought to be the same as Oxfordshire fabric OXAG (Abingdon ware), which was dated to the mid/late 11th – 14th century (Mellor 1994, 79-80 and pers. comm. It is a common find in south-eastern Oxfordshire (ibid. Fig. 23). 7 sherds, 87g, EVE = 0.09

The pottery occurrence by weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2.1. The fabric types which appear to be kiln waste (F1, F3 and F4) all have a similar petrological 'fingerprint', a mixture of quartz, flint, ironstone and clay pellets in varying proportions, although vessels in fabric F3 do show some typological differences to the rest of the assemblage (see below), and may not be from the same source, but were almost certainly made nearby.

Fabric F1 shows a large amount of variation in the amount of each inclusion type present, with no clear-cut boundaries. Fabric F4 is very similar, and seem likely to be essentially the same fabric, perhaps representing pottery from the kiln(s) which was well-fired and used by the inhabitants of the site as their domestic wares. Certainly, a number of sherds show signs of having been used, such as external sooting.

Very little of the pottery shows the spalling and warping which is usually associated with kiln waste, but the majority of the sherds are underfired and extremely soft. Perhaps more significantly, most of the glazed sherds in fabrics F1 and F4 appear to have been mis-fired, with many having an underfired, only partially vitrified glazed, whilst others were over-fired, with the glaze purple in colour, and heavily bubbled. Use-related sooting is also extremely rare; certainly there are far fewer sherds which demonstrate any form of use than would perhaps be expected in a domestic assemblage of this size. Other pottery types are very rare, comprising small groups of Brill/Boarstall and Ashampstead wares; more glazed wares from a wider source would be expected at a medieval domestic site in this area. Later medieval wares are also absent, indicating that this extremely large assemblage is the product of very short-lived activity. It certainly appears too large for a domestic site of such a limited chronology.

All the evidence indicates that the pots manufactured here were made on a 'slow wheel' or turntable (see below), and fired in a simple kiln. The absence of fire-bars and the large amount of variation in the firing temperature exhibited by the pottery present suggests that the kiln was a relatively basic example, and probably a simple oven with no internal structure, and the pots simply stacked upon each other (eg McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 40-4). The presence of quantities of burnt daub in some of the features which produced large quantities of kiln waste may be the remnants of a kiln dome. 'Slow-wheel' manufacture and simple kilns are generally more typical of manufactories dating to the 12th – 13th centuries than later (ibid. 80). Both oxidized and reduced sherds are present, and while the latter are far more common, there appears to have been a lack of control of the oxygen supply in the kiln, and again suggests that the pots were not fired in a particularly sophisticated manner. The rectangular structure formed by sill beams [31] appears unlikely to be the pottery kiln; such structures were usually rounded or ovoid, and scorching of the ground, usually caused by the intense heat involved in the process is not apparent. The large amount of kiln waste and the ashy deposits in many of the features suggest that it was however quite close to these excavations.

Table 2 Pottery occurrence by weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type

Context	F1	F3	F4	F2	MS9
1	15				
2	2871				
5	1757				
6	1392				
7	1545				
8	2464				
9	1623		20		
10	4996		98		
11	1781		7		
14	52				
16	234				8
18	613				7
20	85				
22	38				
24	16				
25	10897		338	45	166
26	148				
28	21				
30	1863		46	25	75
32	17	4			2
34	94				
36	17767	14	418	17	19
37	5826	7	109		
38	734	8	403		10
43	4				
45	69				
47	1408	67			
51	548	65	31		

Context	F1	F3	F4	F2	MS9
53	603	329			
Total	59481	494	1470	87	287

D2.2.1 Chronology

The fabrics of the pottery waste from this site have parallels from settlement sites elsewhere in Buckinghamshire. Fabrics F1 and F4 are almost certainly the same, or at least the same tradition, as the Milton Keynes type-series fabric MS3, grey sandy ware (eg. Mynard and Zeepvat 1992, 260-2). The MS3 fabric has the same basic suite of minerals, with sand pre-dominating, has the same range of vessel forms, and the rimforms are also very similar, with simple everted types by far the most common. Decoration on MS3 vessels is entirely limited to thumbed strips, on bowls as well as jars. Incised decoration is rare. It seems almost certain that MK fabric MS3 is the product of Potter Row at Missenden, probably both from the kiln under examination here, and the one known from opposite Park Farm (op. cit.). The fabric is dated to the mid to late 11th – early 15th century at Great Linford in Buckinghamshire, but is by far the most common in the 12th – 13th centuries (ibid.). A similar pattern of vessel form and chronology for this fabric was seen at the deserted medieval villages of Westbury and Tattenhoe (Ivens et al 1995, 255).

Given the variation seen in the proportions of the inclusions in the wasters at this site, it seems likely that some of the other fabrics in the Milton Keynes type-series are also the products of Potter Row, given that a number are sandy fabrics with occasional flint and/or calcareous inclusions. This is an idea which would benefit from further research, but is beyond the scope of this report.

The flint-gritted fabric F3 from this site has similarities with fabric MS29 from the Milton Keynes type-series. Such pottery was very rare at both Great Linford and Tattenhoe and Westbury, but in all cases was of 12th – 13th century date. The source of fabric F3 appears to be different to fabrics F1 and F4, but the weight of evidence suggests manufacture at Missenden. Certainly, it is quite unlike the flint-tempered wares known from Oxford and Newbury, which have a source in the Kennett Valley (L Mepham pers. comm.). None of the other production centres in the region produced flint-and-quartz gritted wares (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 280-331), with the exception of those at Camley Gardens, Maidenhead (ibid. 331) and Pinner in Middlesex (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 306). The pottery from Granary Cottage shows typological differences when compared to the pots of those industries, so it seems most likely that fabric F3 is a product of Potter Row, but were made by a different potter, or at a different kiln, to fabrics F1 and F4.

The waster assemblage from this site entirely comprises jars, bowls and jugs, other than two sherds which may be from the base-angle of a curfew (fire-cover) and a single fragment of a horizontal handle from a skillet, dripping dish or pipkin. Curfews are rare finds, but were in use throughout the medieval period, but skillets, dripping dishes and pipkins were not common before the 13th century in the region; in the Brill/Boarstall tradition, they do not tend to occur before the 14th century. For example, the large group of pottery from recent excavations at Oxford Castle (Blinkhorn in press) produced a number of such vessels, but they were all 14th century or later, and this is a pattern which is repeated at many major sites in the city. Such vessels are also very rare elsewhere in the region. However, they were made by the potters of the London ware industry from the early 13th century

onwards (Pearce et al 1985, Fig. 8), and pipkins were made in Surrey Whiteware from about AD1270 (Pearce and Vince 1988, Fig. 42). Pipkins and dripping dishes were also amongst the 13th century products of the shelly ware kiln at Olney Hyde in Buckinghamshire (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 290). Generally, the horizontal-handled vessels are more common in the later medieval period. For example, the kiln at Leyhill, near Chesham (Farley and Lawson 1990), archaeomagnetically dated to AD 1460-1510, produced a wide range of specialized late medieval vessels such as pipkins, dripping dishes and cisterns. The dearth of specialized pottery forms amongst the kiln waste from this site, the single handle aside, suggests that it belongs to the earlier rather than the later part of the medieval period. As well as those types already discussed, vessels such as bunghole cisterns, a very common product of 15th century and later kilns, are entirely absent, indicating that the kiln was in operation before the end of the 14th century.

The location of the kiln suggests that potting at the site is unlikely to have started before the 12th century. From that time onwards, pottery-making took place mainly in the rural context, mainly in specialized villages, or outside the walls of towns (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 70). Potter Row, where this material occurred, appears to be a typical example of a medieval linear rural potting settlement, because, as noted above, other evidence of pottery-making is known from here.

The fact that the pottery manufactory is located near to a moated settlement is worthy of comment. Tile kilns are known in or near high-status domestic settlements such as manors, but these were only usually active during the construction of buildings within the complex. The proximity of the moat at Granary Cottage suggests that the pottery which produced this waste had ceased production either before the construction of the moat or after the moated site fell from use. Medieval pottery production seems to have been generally a marginal activity, either in specialist pottery producing villages, or at the edge of settlements. For example, at Boarstall in Buckinghamshire, a concentration of find-spots of medieval pottery manufacturing waste are known, but all are over 250m or more away from the moated site and the village, and to the north-west (Farley 1982, Fig. 2). This location would also have ensured that the prevailing winds would carry the copious smoke from the kilns away from the village and moat. In lowland England, moated enclosures are generally of 13th – 14th century date, with those excavated in eastern England all falling within the period AD1180-1320 (op. cit. Maull and Chapman 2005, 119), with many sited on what was previously peasant holdings (ibid. 120). Given the lack of later medieval pottery from this site, even in the topsoil, it seems likely that the pottery manufactory was abandoned before the construction of the moat.

The presence of medieval pottery waste some 500m to the north-west of this site, opposite Park Farm (Ashworth 1983) is also perhaps of relevance . The material, which was recovered from field-survey, appears to represent two phases of potting activity, with the earliest, dated to the 13th century, made up of vessels which are very similar to those from this kiln. The second phase of activity is dated to the 14th century, and the wares appear slightly different, especially the jug handles, which lack the characteristic thumbed edges which were noted on all the examples from this kiln and from much of the 13th century assemblage at Park Farm. It does not seem unreasonable to suggest that pottery production at Bury Farm was earlier, and was moved to the land opposite Park Farm when this kiln was abandoned to allow construction of the moat.

It would appear therefore that the pottery from Granary Cottage dates to sometime in the 12th – 14th centuries, and the key to the chronology of the site appears to be the presence of a number of sherds of glazed Brill/Boarstall and Ashampstead wares. The Brill sherds all appear to be from the 'classic' glazed baluster types with speckled copper glazes and slip decoration, which were a staple of the industry during the 13th and 14th centuries. Brill jugs with a plain green suspension glaze, which were not common until the end of the 14th century (Mellor 1994, 118), are absent. Examination of the site stratigraphy offers a reasonably firm date for the dumping of the kiln waste. The key context appears to be pit [35]. The upper fill, [36] produced over 18kg of kiln waste, a single sherd of Brill, and another of Ashampstead ware, with the lower fill, [37], yielding nearly 6kg of kiln waste, and no other pottery types. This suggests that kiln waste was being dumped before the arrival of Brill/Boarstall ware at the site. Pit [4], which produced over 3kg of kiln waste, charcoal and ash, did not have any Brill wares present, and neither did pit [12], which yielded around 13.5kg of kiln waste. The only other large dump of kiln waste which did produce Brill/Boarstall ware was [25], a fill of pit [27], which contained nearly 11.5kg of kiln waste, and two sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware, a small body sherd and a large fragment of a the base of a baluster jug. The same context also produced five of the seven sherds of Ashampstead ware known from the site, suggesting it was dumped at a time when Brill was still relatively rare. Most of the Brill/Boarstall assemblage (sixteen sherds) came from quarry pit 39 (contexts [30] and [38], which produced relatively little kiln waste (1.9kg and 1.1kg respectively) with two more from ditches (contexts 16] and [18]) which produced less than 1kg in total combined, suggesting that the kiln has fallen from use by the time Brill was becoming common, from the middle of the 13th century onwards (ibid, 117). These features did not produce any Ashampstead ware, other than a single sherd from context [30], suggesting they date to the late 13th or early 14th century, by which time Brill was dominant and at the zenith of its distribution area (ibid 139), and Ashamstead ware had all but fallen from use in the area. This all suggests that the site was abandoned and levelled during the mid-13th century or thereabouts

As noted above, the range of vessel forms and the method of manufacture suggests that this kiln waste dates to the earlier part of the medieval period. When the stratigraphic evidence is considered, it would appear very likely that the pottery manufactory whose waste was present at this site probably started production in the middle-late 12th century, and was abandoned around the middle of the 13th century.

D2.3 Typology

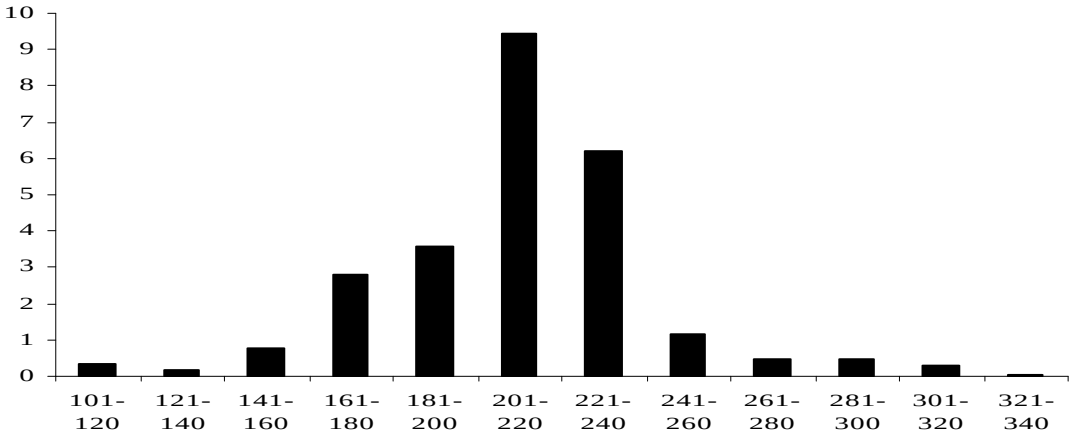
D2.3.1 Jar rim profiles

These were by far the most numerous vessel type, comprising 60.7% of the rim assemblage. The mean rim diameter for the whole assemblage was 224.6mm, which is not unusual for vessels of this type, but there is a wide size range, with the smallest vessels having a diameter of 120mm, and the largest 340mm. The occurrence by rim diameter is shown in fig F1. The range of sizes has an unimodal distribution around the 220mm diameter class, suggesting that there was no production of specialist pottery such as large jars in anything other than the proportions that would be expected for utilitarian wares. However, the trends

apparent with regards to vessel size, rim form and fabric type suggests that the flint-gritted fabric F3 shows differences to the other unglazed fabrics. Fabrics F1 and F4 did not demonstrate any great differences to each other in these areas. The mean jar rim diameter for F1 (224.3mm) is very similar to that for the F4 jars (220.0mm), as were the standard deviations (30.9mm and 29.0mm) but the jars in fabric F3 have a larger mean diameter (237.7mm) with a larger standard deviation (37.0mm). This indicates that the F3 jars are generally larger with a wider size range than those in F1. The two rim groups have quite different populations, however, and the apparent difference may simply a distortion due to the small sample size for fabric F3. However, comparing the rim diameter data for F1 and F3 jars, by rimsherd count and using Student's t-test (eg. Drennan 1997, 155) gives a result of $t = -1.52$, $0.2 > p > 0.1$, which indicates that there is a confidence level between 80% and 90% that the differences in the rim diameters of the two jar rim groups is significant.

In all fabrics, jars with applied strip decoration are generally amongst the largest. Such vessels have an higher mean diameter (256.0mm) than jars without such features (mean diameter = 223.7mm), and comprise around 46% of vessels with a rim diameter of over 280mm, but just 3.7% of the jar rim assemblage overall. The size distribution is shown in Fig. F2. Bodysherds with applied strip decoration comprise 3.5% of the bodysherd assemblage, which offers good support for the veracity of this observation. It would appear therefore that vessels with applied strip decoration were usually large storage jars, which is a common trait of earlier medieval pottery throughout the region.

Figure 1 Jar rim occurrence by EVE per diameter (mm)



A total of 19 different jar rim forms were noted, with the range of forms shown in Fig. 13 and their occurrence as a percentage of the jar rim assemblage shown in Fig. F1. The data shows that the jar rim form assemblage is dominated by simple everted forms, particularly 102, 106 and 109, which combined, make up 81.0% of the group. The pattern is broadly similar for fabrics F1 and F4, but fabric F3 shows a somewhat different pattern. Rather than simple everted forms, the jars in this fabric favoured upright squared or triangular beaded forms. The squared forms (101, 103, 111 and 113) made up 48.6% of the F3 assemblage, and the triangular forms (104, 114 and 115) 34.3%. Just eleven of the 341 rimsherds in fabrics F1 and F4 fell into these categories. The simple everted rims which made up the bulk of the F1 and F4 jar assemblages were very rare in fabric F3, with forms 102, 106 and 109 making up just 17.1% of the flint-gritted jar rims. This suggest very strongly that

the source of the flint-gritted fabric was not the same as that of fabrics F1 and F4, or, at least, that a different potter was making them.

Figure 2 Jar rim with applied strip decoration, occurrence by EVE per diameter (mm)

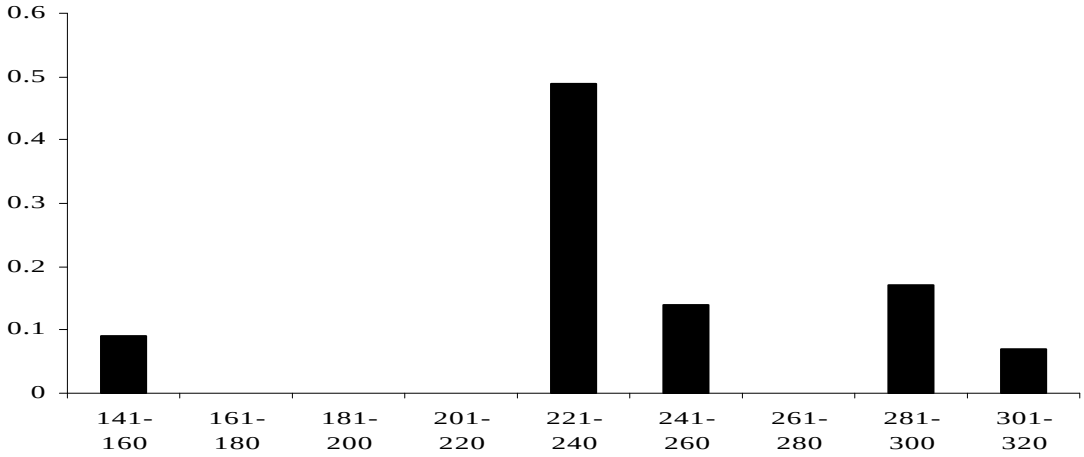


Table 3 Jar rim assemblage by form, in EVE, expressed as a percentage of the assemblage, all fabrics

Form	% of jars	Form	% of jars	Form	% of jars	Form	% of jars
101	1.40%	106	48.30%	111	0.90%	116	0.90%
102	14.90%	107	3.30%	112	2.40%	117	1.50%
103	0.70%	108	1.00%	113	0.40%	118	0.30%
104	0.50%	109	17.80%	114	2.30%	119	0.20%
105	2.70%	110	0.40%	115	0.20%		

D2.3.2 Bowl rim profiles

A total of 12.9% of the assemblage comprised bowls (EVE = 5.70). All bar one sherd (EVE = 0.04) was in fabric F1, with the other being F4. The mean rim diameter was 326.2mm, which is not unusual for vessels of this type, but there is a wide size range, with the smallest vessels having a diameter of 200mm, and the largest 400mm. However, the standard deviation (35.6mm) is quite small when compared to the mean size, suggesting most of the vessel fell into a fairly narrow size range. This is supported by the occurrence by rim diameter data shown in Fig. F2. It suggests that there may have been two favoured sizes of bowl being produced. The most common are in the range 281- 340mm, but bowls in the 181-200mm range appear to be over-represented. This is likely to be a distortion caused by the fact that only one sherd was of this size, and it was exceptionally large and well-preserved (EVE = 0.27). There is evidence that smaller bowls had a specialist function as drinking vessels. Certainly, medieval manuscript illustrations of small bowls being used for drinking are known, such as the 14th century MS Sloane 2435 (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, Fig. 56).

A total of 14 different bowl rim forms were noted, with there occurrence as a percentage of the bowl rim assemblage shown in Fig. R2. The data shows that the bowl rim form assemblage is divided into three main categories: The hooked forms 201 and 202, making up 42.8% of the assemblage, the upright and triangular/flattened forms 208, 210 and 211, which comprise 32.0%, with the everted forms 203, 204, 205 and 214 making up 18.3% of the group.

Figure 3 Bowl rim occurrence by EVE per diameter (mm)

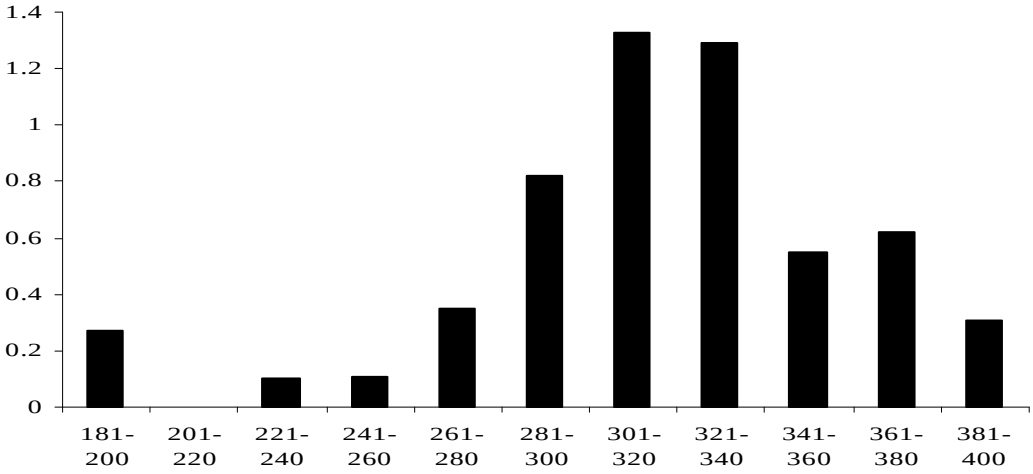


Table 4 Bowl rim assemblage by form, in EVE, expressed as a percentage of the assemblage, all fabrics

Form	% of bowls	Form	% of bowls	Form	% of bowls
201	2.60%	206	0.50%	211	2.10%
202	40.20%	207	1.10%	212	3.20%
203	1.10%	208	11.10%	213	1.20%
204	2.60%	209	1.10%	214	0.40%
205	14.20%	210	18.80%		

D2.3.3 Jug rim profiles

A total of 25.8% of the assemblage comprised jugs (EVE = 10.93). The mean rim diameter was 124.0mm, which is not unusual for vessels of this type, and there is a narrow size range, which is again typical. The smallest vessels have a diameter of 80mm, and the largest 180mm. The occurrence by rim diameter is shown in Fig F3.

The majority of the vessels were in fabric F1 (EVE = 9.77; 89.4%) with most of the rest in fabric F4 (EVE = 1.05; 9.6%). There was just one in fabric F3 (EVE = 0.11; 1.0%). Eight different rim-forms were noted, as shown in Fig. R3. The majority are the upright and everted bead forms 302 and 303 (43.8%), although upright triangular forms 301 and 304 are also common (20.3%), and slightly everted forms 306 and 307 are also well represented (23.1%), with a smaller number of upright squared examples 305 and 308, (16.2%).

Glazing appears to have been entirely limited to jugs. The only rimsherds which showed evidence of glazing were from such vessels, with five noted (EVE = 0.75; 6.9% of the jug assemblage). Three were in fabric F4, two in fabric F1.

Figure 4 Jug rim occurrence by EVE per diameter (mm)

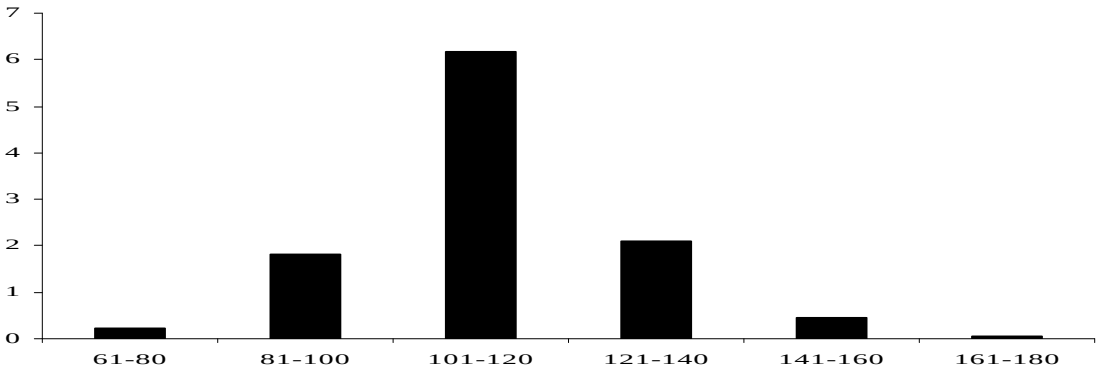


Table 5 Jug rim assemblage by form, in EVE, expressed as a percentage of the assemblage, all fabrics

Form	% of jugs	Form	% of jugs	Form	% of jugs
301	13.30%	304	0.70%	307	19.70%
302	42.80%	305	6.90%	308	9.30%
303	1.00%	306	3.40%		

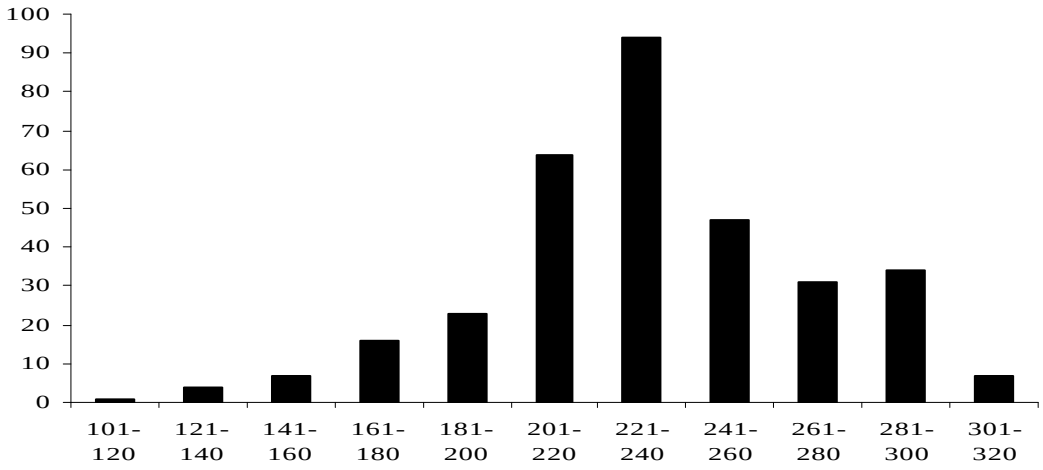
D2.3.4 Bases

A total of 328 base sherds were noted. All had a sagging profile. All the bases were plain, with thumb-frilled examples entirely unknown, and feet, typical of the tripod pitchers of the 11th – 12th centuries, were entirely absent. Most showed signs of knife-trimming, indicating that the vessels were manufactured on a 'slow-wheel' or turntable, rather than thrown on a true 'fast' wheel.

The occurrence by diameter (no. of examples) is shown in Figure 5. The bases have a broadly unimodal distribution, with the slight peak at the 281-300mm category likely to be due to bowl bases. This has some implications for the form of the vessels produced at the kiln.

The lack of a peak at the smaller end of the size range, given that jug rims make up around a quarter of the assemblage, can only be due to the form such vessels. Baluster jugs, which are tall and slender, and quite common in the medieval period, usually have a base diameter which is broadly the same as the jug rim, and thus a peak would be expected around the 120-160mm base diameter category in Fig. B1 if this was the case. It would appear therefore that the jugs from this manufactory had wide bases in roughly the same range of sizes as the jars, and were wide-bodied vessels of the Rounded type, another common medieval form, such as the 13th century examples from the kiln at Olney Hyde in Buckinghamshire (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, Fig. 173, nos. 1037 – 40).

Figure 5 Base diameter occurrence, by number of sherds per diameter group (mm)



D2.3.5 Handle Form Profiles and Handle Decoration schemes

A total of 58 handle fragments were noted, all of which were simple strap types with thumbed edges, apart from a single skillet handle, which was a round rod type. The forms are shown in Fig. 14. The majority of the handles had slashed or stabbed decoration, with the variations shown in Fig. 16.

The handle form occurrence is shown in Table 2.5, and the decoration type occurrence in Table 2.6. The number of examples of the different decorative schemes per form type are shown in Table 2.7.

Table 6 Handle form occurrence, number of fragments per type

Handle Type	No Examples	Handle Type	No Examples
401	5	404	14
402	11	405	18
403	9		

Table 7 Handle decoration occurrence, number of fragments per type

Decoration Type	No Examples	Decoration Type	No Examples
401	10	405	9
402	18	406	6
403	1	407	4
404	7	408	2

Table 8 Decoration type occurrence per handle form, no. of fragments

Type/ Decoration	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408
401	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0

Type/ Decoration	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408
402	0	3	1	3	3	0	0	1
403	1	5	0	0	0	2	1	0
404	5	5	0	2	1	0	0	1
405	2	4	0	2	5	3	2	0

The data in Table 2.7 shows that there is no clear-cut correlation of handle type with decoration type, but there are trends. For example handle form 402 occurs mainly with the slashed schemes 402, 404 and 405, handle type 403 has entirely slashed schemes apart from a single plain example, and handle type 404 occurs mainly with slashed schemes 401 and 302. Given the relatively small number of examples in each handle form category, it seems unlikely that there is any great significance in the results.

D2.3.6 Spouts

A total of 18 examples of spouts were noted. All were simple pulled lips, which is typical for medieval jugs.

D2.3.7 Decoration

Decoration was extremely limited, glaze and handles aside, and incising was restricted to a few sherds with simple schemes, and a jar rim with stabbing on the rim-top. Thumbed applied strips, most of which are likely to be sherds from storage vessels were noted in relatively small quantities (3.5% of bodysherds by weight), although three bowl rims were noted with applied thumbed strip decoration. It is possible that these are fragments of curfews, or fire-covers, which tend to be decorated on the outside, unlike bowls, but there is no way to be certain of this, as they lack the internal sooting which is typical of curfews.

D2.4 The assemblage in its regional context

This assemblage of kiln waste comes from an area of the country in which a number of medieval and later pottery manufactories are known. At a local level, field survey at Potter Row, produced good evidence of a kiln opposite Park Farm, c 500m north-west of this site (Ashworth 1983). As noted above, the range of vessel and fabric forms and the chronology suggests it began production around the time that the kiln which produced the Granary Cottage material ceased operating. There are also a number of 17th century pottery kilns known on Potter Row, c 100m to the south-east of the scatter opposite Park Farm (op. cit. ibid.)

Further afield, a pottery and tile manufactory, archaeomagnetically dated to AD 1460-1510, is known from Leyhill, some 3km to the west of Chesham (Farley and Lawson 1990). Unsurprisingly, given the proximity of this site to Leyhill, there were similarities in the fabrics, with the Leyhill material being basically sandy with varying amounts of ironstone, flint, mica and clay pellets (Williams 1990). The analyst noted that this is the same basic range of inclusions generally encountered in the fabric of medieval and later pottery throughout the western Chilterns, and that, as a result, differentiation of the products from the different kilns is very difficult. (ibid. 50 and 55). There seems to be grounds for classifying pottery from this

tradition under a blanket heading such as 'South Buckinghamshire Greyware' until a reliable, probably science-based method of differentiating the products of the various kilns is established. The date of the Leyhill kiln means that its products include the wide range of later medieval vessels which were conspicuously absent from the Granary Cottage assemblage, such as cisterns, costrels, dripping dishes, whistles, and Cistercian Ware-style cups, fired in saggars. Jugs were more common than jars, which is often the case amongst late medieval industries.

Chesham has produced evidence of pottery manufacture in the form of a kiln of 17th or early 18th century date kiln waste from excavations adjacent to Emmanuel Church (Cauvain and Cauvain 1979), and evidence for medieval and later pottery production is also well-attested at Tylers Green, c 8km to the south of this site. A group of material recovered from field-walking at Ashwells to the south of Tylers Green produced an assemblage of medieval pottery which included wasters, and was dated to the fourteenth century (Cauvain et al 1989). The range of vessels appears very similar to that from this site, comprising jars, bowls and jugs, with only the jugs glazed and very little decoration apart from applied strips and occasional simple incised patterns. The fabric of the Tylers Green pottery is similar to that of the material from an early 13th century kiln at Denham (op. cit. ibid. 117), although the latter produced sherds with scored bodies, typical of the so-called 'M40 ware' tradition (Hinton 1973), and the range of forms was said to have few similarities with the Denham products (Cauvain et al 1989, 117). Scored pottery was entirely absent from the Granary Cottage assemblage.

In western Hertfordshire, c 15km to the east of Granary Cottage, pottery manufactories are known from Chandler's Cross and Nettleden (Turner-Rugg 1993, 32-3), but these were producing wares which are of the Hertfordshire Greyware tradition, and quite different in terms of form to those from Granary Cottage (cf. ibid. Figs. 2 and 3), although there are similarities of fabric, particularly with regards to the well-fired fabric F4.

Medieval pottery was manufactured at Camley Gardens, Maidenhead, c 20km to the south of this site, in flint- and sand-gritted fabrics, although the vessels were mainly oxidized, and bowls and jugs were glazed, with the latter having painted slip decoration (Pike 1965). Grey wares with sand-and-flint tempered were also present at a partly excavated kiln at Pinner in Middlesex, which produced jars jugs and bowls, some with applied strips (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 306).

It would appear therefore that the pottery from this site is, in the main, typical of the earlier medieval pottery industries in the region, producing a limited range of vessel forms in similar fabrics, with little decoration other than applied strips and the occasional incised vessel, with glazing simple, rare, and limited to jugs.

D2.5 Summary

- No kiln was found, although the large amount of wasters and the ashy deposits in many of the features indicate that it was nearby.

- The kiln waste from Granary Cottage appears to be of mid 12th – mid 13th century date, and the manufactory appears to have been abandoned and relocated to the north-west to allow construction of the moated site.

- Vessels were made on a 'slow-wheel' or tournet. The lack of kiln furniture other than daub from a possible dome suggests they were fired in a simple kiln with little internal structure.

- The potters produced almost exclusively jars, bowls and round-bodied, wide-based jugs, with the last-named having thumb-frilled slashed or stabbed strap handles, with a small number showing signs of glazing. A single horizontal handle from a pipkin or skillet and two fragments of a curfew are the only other vessel types represented.

- It is possible the collection of material represents the output of more than one potter; the vessels in fabric F3 show typological differences when compared to those in fabrics F1 and F4, which themselves appear to be essentially the same.

- The pottery is typical of the products of manufactories in the western Chilterns, with the fabrics a mixture of sand, flint, and chalk in varying proportions.

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APPENDIX D3
ASSESSMENT OF THE GLASS

By Wendy Booth

Client: Network Archaeology Ltd on behalf of David Bazzard Building and Jim Sharpe

Introduction

One fragment of glass, weighing 4 grams, was recovered from the excavation carried out at Granary Cottage, Missenden.

D3.1 Results

The fragment was weighed and examined by eye and the results are detailed in the table below. The fragment was from the body of a post-medieval bottle or similar vessel, and was pale green in colour. The sample was of insufficient size to allow any further inferences.

Table 9 Glass catalogue

Context No.	Material Type	Provisional Period	Count	Weight (gms)	Comments
45	Glass	Post-Medieval	1	4	Bottle fragment.

APPENDIX D4
HEAT AFFECTED FLINT

By Wendy Booth

Client: Network Archaeology Ltd on behalf of David Bazzard Building and Jim Sharpe

Introduction

Fourteen pieces of heat affected flint, weighing 289 grams, were recovered from the excavation carried out at Granary Cottage, Missenden.

D4.1 Results

The pieces were counted, weighed and examined by eye and the results are detailed below. All the fragments were either grey and heavily crazed, or mottled yellow and red without crazing, indicating that they had been exposed to a lesser degree of heat than the grey fragments. It was not possible to draw any further inferences.

Table 10 Catalogue of heat affected flint

Context No.	Material Type	Provisional Period	Count	Weight (gms)	Comments
5	Heat affected flint	Undetermined	2	49	
6	Heat affected flint	Undetermined	1	37	
10	Heat affected flint	Undetermined	2	6	
25	Heat affected flint	Undetermined	6	105	
32	Heat affected flint	Undetermined	1	17	
36	Heat affected flint	Undetermined	2	75	

APPENDIX D5
ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

By Wendy Booth

Client: Network Archaeology Ltd on behalf of David Bazzard Building and Jim Sharpe

Introduction

Five pieces of iron, weighing 114 grams, were recovered from the excavation carried out at Granary Cottage, Missenden.

D5.1 Results

The pieces were counted, weighed and examined by eye and the results are detailed below. The iron objects consisted of three probable nails and two pieces of sheet. All the pieces were heavily corroded and encrusted with soil, making further inferences impossible.

Table 11 Catalogue of iron finds

Context No.	Material Type	Provisional Period	Count	Weight (gms)	Comments
6	Iron object	Undetermined	1	22	Nail?
30	Iron object	Undetermined	3	69	Plate? fragments x 2, nail? x 1.
36	Iron object	Undetermined	1	23	Nail?

APPENDIX D6
ASSESSMENT OF THE PRODUCTION-PROCESS RESIDUES

By Jane Cowgill

Client: Network Archaeology Ltd on behalf of David Bazzard Building and Jim Sharpe

Introduction

A total of 4 fragments of post production residue weighing 518gms were recovered.

D6.1 Results

The slag from this site appears very abraded and encrusted and has clearly been affected by the soil conditions, rather than water fluctuation. The two hearth-bottoms are the by-products of iron smithing - the fabrication, repair or recycling of iron objects. The piece of tap slag, however, was generated during iron smelting using a bloomery-shaft furnace, which was the main means of producing iron during the Iron Age to the late medieval period. Charcoal was the sole fuel used for both the iron smithing and smelting.

Table 12 Catalogue of production-process

Context	Type	Count	Weight	Comments
5	VITCLAY*	1	2g	Crucible rim fragment? Totally vitrified but? surface on breaks.
30	HB*	1	113g	Very dense and extremely abraded; encrusted.
47	HB*	1	155g	Charcoal fuel; very dense and extremely abraded and encrusted.
51	TAP SLAG	1	248g	Charcoal fuel; fragment of plate of large flows; abraded and encrusted.

* VITCLAY: Vitrified clay HB: Plano-convex slag accumulation (commonly called hearth bottom).

Appendix E

Finds catalogue

Table 1 Catalogue of Bury Farm finds

Subdivision	Context No.	Material Type	Prov. Period	Count	Weight (gms)	Discarded?	Comments
N/A	136	Organic non-carbonised	Undetermined	10	approx. 250		Remains of wooden stake.
A/a	215	CBM	Undetermined	2	77		
A/a	216	Knapped flint	Undetermined	1	5		Core frag.
A/a	217	CBM	Undetermined	2	125		
N/A	306	Pottery	Medieval	6	76		
N/A	307	Pottery	Medieval	2	28		
N/A	313	CBM	Undetermined	4	442		
N/A	313	Pottery	Medieval	9	59		
N/A	335	CBM	Undetermined	1	115		
N/A	335	Pottery	Medieval	4	34		

Table 2 Catalogue of Granary Cottage finds

Subdivision	Context No.	Material Type	Prov. Period	Count	Weight (gms.)	Discarded?	Comments
n/a	1	Pottery	Medieval	17	78		
n/a	5	Heat affected clay	Undetermined	2	9		
n/a	5	Heat affected flint	Undetermined	2	49		
n/a	5	Pottery	Medieval	495	3596		
n/a	5	Production waste	Undetermined	1	3		Vitrified clay. Crucible rim fragment? Totally vitrified, but? surface on breaks.
n/a	6	Heat affected flint	Undetermined	1	37		
n/a	6	Iron object	Undetermined	1	22		Nail? Heavily encased in soil and corrosion products.
n/a	6	Pottery	Medieval	159	1459		
n/a	7	Pottery	Medieval	196	1586		
n/a	8	Pottery	Medieval	287	2681		
n/a	9	Heat affected clay	Undetermined	2	136		
n/a	9	Pottery	Medieval	447	4772		
n/a	10	Heat affected clay	Undetermined	3	52		
n/a	10	Heat affected flint	Undetermined	2	6		
n/a	10	CBM	Undetermined	2	207		Tile
n/a	10	Pottery	Medieval	400	5252		
n/a	11	Pottery	Medieval	165	1965		
n/a	14	Pottery	Medieval	5	55		
n/a	16	Pottery	Medieval	32	256		
n/a	18	Pottery	Medieval	45	618		
n/a	20	Pottery	Medieval	6	155		
n/a	22	Pottery	Medieval	1	39		
n/a	24	Pottery	Medieval	2	17		

Subdivision	Context No.	Material Type	Prov. Period	Count	Weight (gms.)	Discarded?	Comments
n/a	25	Heat affected clay	Undetermined	42	508		
n/a	25	Heat affected flint	Undetermined	6	105		
n/a	25	CBM	Undetermined	3	150		Tile
n/a	25	Pottery	Medieval	1059	11197		
n/a	26	Pottery	Medieval	16	152		
n/a	28	CBM	Undetermined	6	176		Tile
n/a	28	Pottery	Medieval	6	25		
n/a	30	Heat affected clay	Undetermined	1	3		
n/a	30	Heat affected stone	Undetermined	1	13	Yes.	Rounded chalkstone pebble, possibly fire damaged. Natural.
n/a	30	CBM	Undetermined	2	107		Tile
n/a	30	Iron object	Undetermined	3	69		Plate? frags. Heavily corroded and encased in soil.
n/a	30	Pottery	Medieval	277	2126		
n/a	30	Production waste	Undetermined	1	113		Hearth bottom. Very dense and extremely abraded; encrusted.
n/a	32	Heat affected flint	Undetermined	1	17		
n/a	32	Pottery	Medieval	12	28		
n/a	34	Pottery	Medieval	16	101		
n/a	36	Heat affected clay	Undetermined	5	47		
n/a	36	Heat affected flint	Undetermined	2	75		
n/a	36	Organic carbonised	Undetermined	4	4		Charcoal.
n/a	36	Iron object	Undetermined	1	23		Nail?
n/a	36	Pottery	Medieval	1695	19230		
n/a	37	CBM	Undetermined	3	332		Tile
n/a	37	Pottery	Medieval	430	6511		
n/a	38	Heat affected clay	Undetermined	1	14		

Subdivision	Context No.	Material Type	Prov. Period	Count	Weight (gms.)	Discarded?	Comments
n/a	38	Pottery	Medieval	113	1213		
n/a	39	Pottery	Medieval	1	7		
n/a	43	Pottery	Medieval	1	5		
n/a	45	CBM	Undetermined	2	67		Tile
n/a	45	Glass	Undetermined	1	4		Pale green frag. from wall of round vessel, probably bottle.
n/a	45	Pottery	Medieval	10	100		
n/a	47	Pottery	Medieval	98	1519		
n/a	47	Production waste	Undetermined	1	163		Hearth bottom. Very dense and extremely abraded; encrusted. Charcoal fuel.
n/a	51	CBM	Undetermined	1	102		
n/a	51	Pottery	Medieval	37	658		
n/a	51	Production waste	Undetermined	2	256		Tap slag. Charcoal fuel, fragment of plate of large flows, abraded and encrusted.
n/a	53	Pottery	Medieval	51	954		
n/a	100	CBM	Undetermined	1	77		Tile.
n/a	100	Pottery	Medieval	40	205		

Plate 1. Trench 1, looking east

Plate 2. Trench 9, looking south-west

Plate 3. Trench 11, looking north-east

Plate 4. Ditch (302), looking north-west

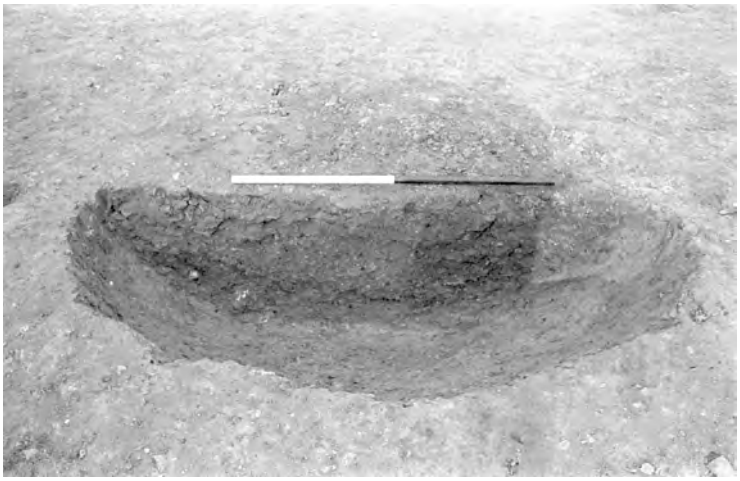


Plate 5. Pit (035), looking east. 1m scale

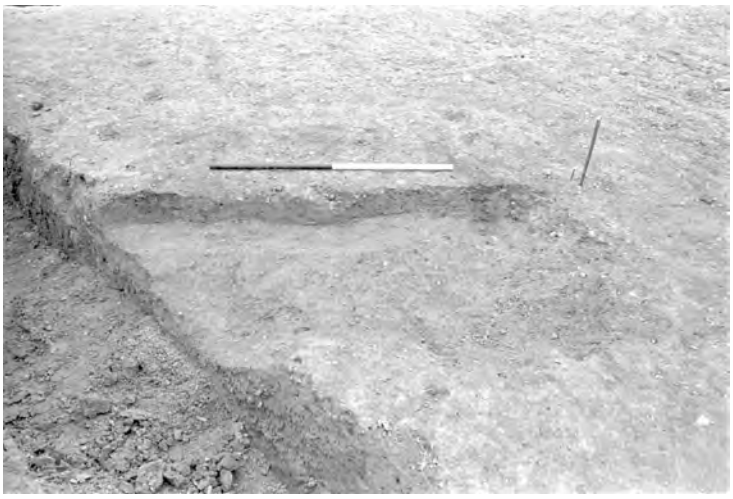


Plate 6. Feature (031), looking east. 1m scale

Plate 7. Pit (012), looking north-east. 1m scale

Plate 8. Ditch (013), looking south-east. 1m scale

Plate 9. Pit (029), looking north. 1m scale

Plate 10. Ditch (056), looking north-west. 1m scale

Plate 11. Ditch (056), looking north-west. 1m scale

Plate 12. Barns A and D, looking north-west

Plate 13. Barn A, west end, looking south-east

Plate 14. Barn A, east end, looking south-east

Plate 15. Interior of Barn A, looking south-west

Plate 16. Interior of Barn A, looking north-east

Plate 17. Barn A, detail of truss between bays 4 and 5, looking south-east

Plate 18. Barn A, detail of truss between bays 2 and 3, looking north-west

Plate 19. Barn D, west elevation

Plate 20. Barn D, looking north-west

Plate 21. Barn D and Barn F, looking south-east

Plate 22. Barn D south elevation

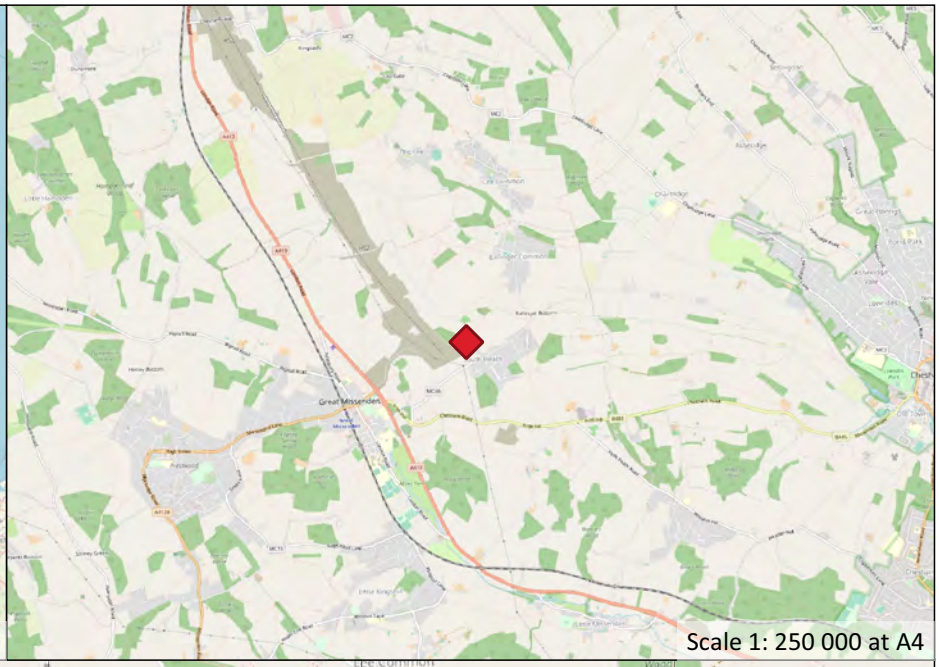
Plate 23. Detail of Barn D
entrance, looking south-east

Plate 24. Barn D, detail of trusses between bays 2 and 3, and 3 and 4,

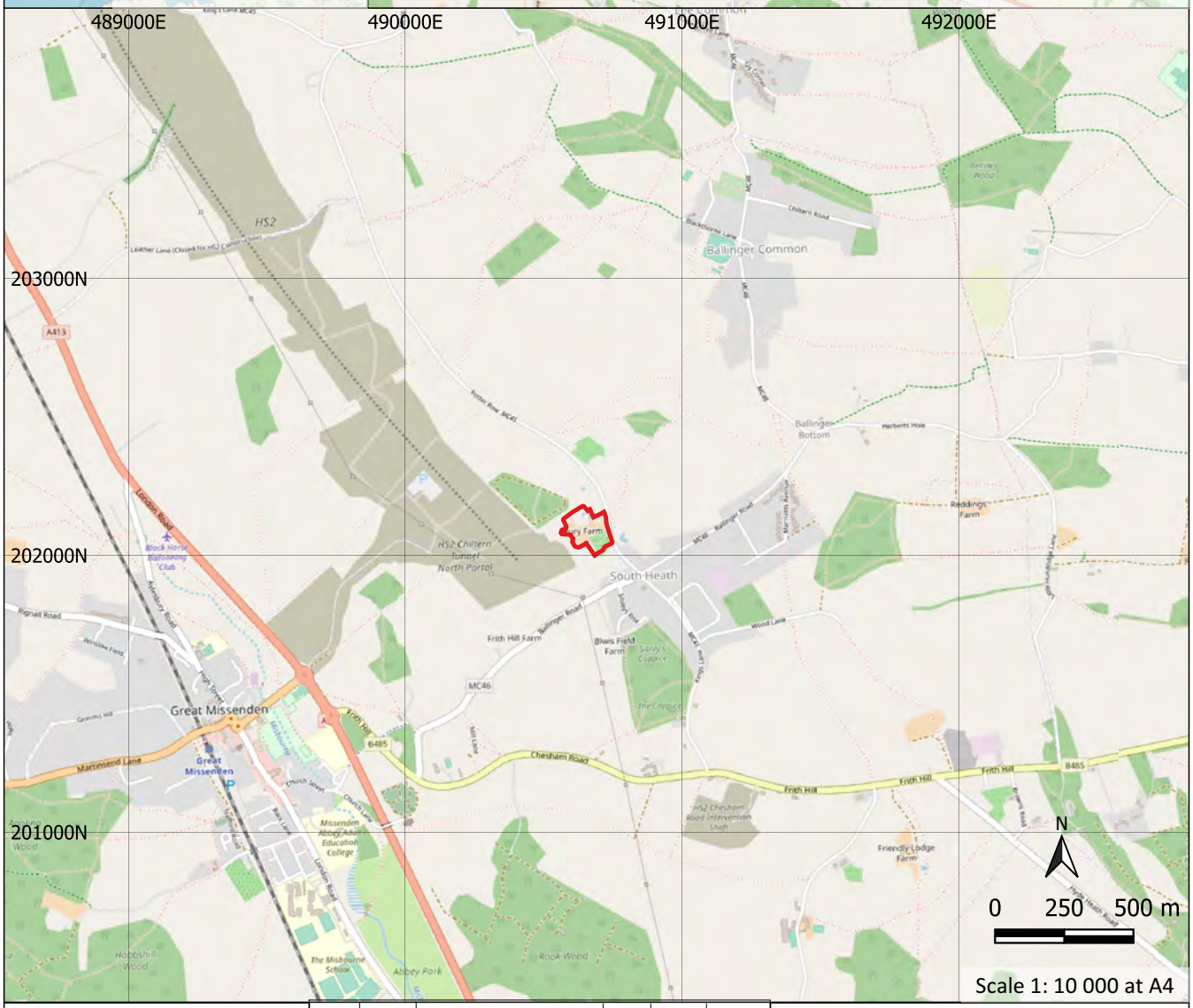
Plate 25. Barn D entrance, looking south-west

Plate 26. Barn D, looking north.

Scale 1: 150 00000 at A4



Scale 1: 250 000 at A4



Scale 1: 10 000 at A4

Bury Farm, Great Missenden

Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
1.0	16/08/22	First Issue	JH	TQ	TQ

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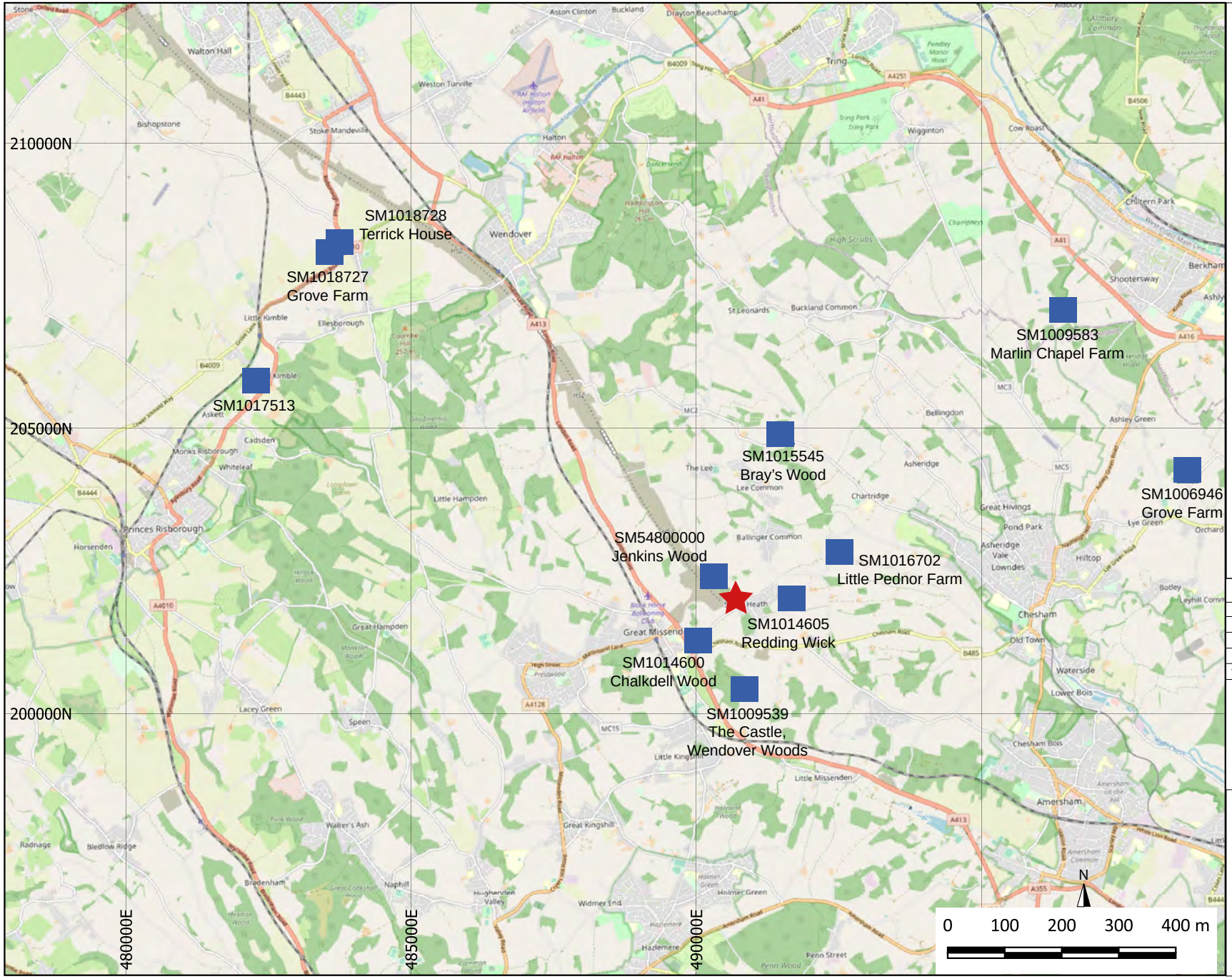
Figure 1. Site Locaiton



Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App
1.00	16/08/22	First Draft	JH	MW	MW

Bury Farm, Great Missenden

Figure 2
Medieval Moated Sites

Scale 1: 25, 000

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Course of moat

Building recording

Excavation area

Watching brief

Tr 12

Tr 14

Granary Cottage

Tr 8

Tr 13 (Barn f)

Tr 1

Tr 10 (Barn D)

Tr 7

Farm house

Tr 11 (Barn A)

Tr 3

Tr 9

Tr 5

Tr 4

Tr 6

Tr 1

Tr 2

202100

490600

N

0

1:1000

100 m

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
1.0	22/08/22	All interventions	JH	MW	DB

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Bury Farm, Great Missenden

Figure 3: Areas of archaeological investigations and applied mitigation

Scale 1:1000

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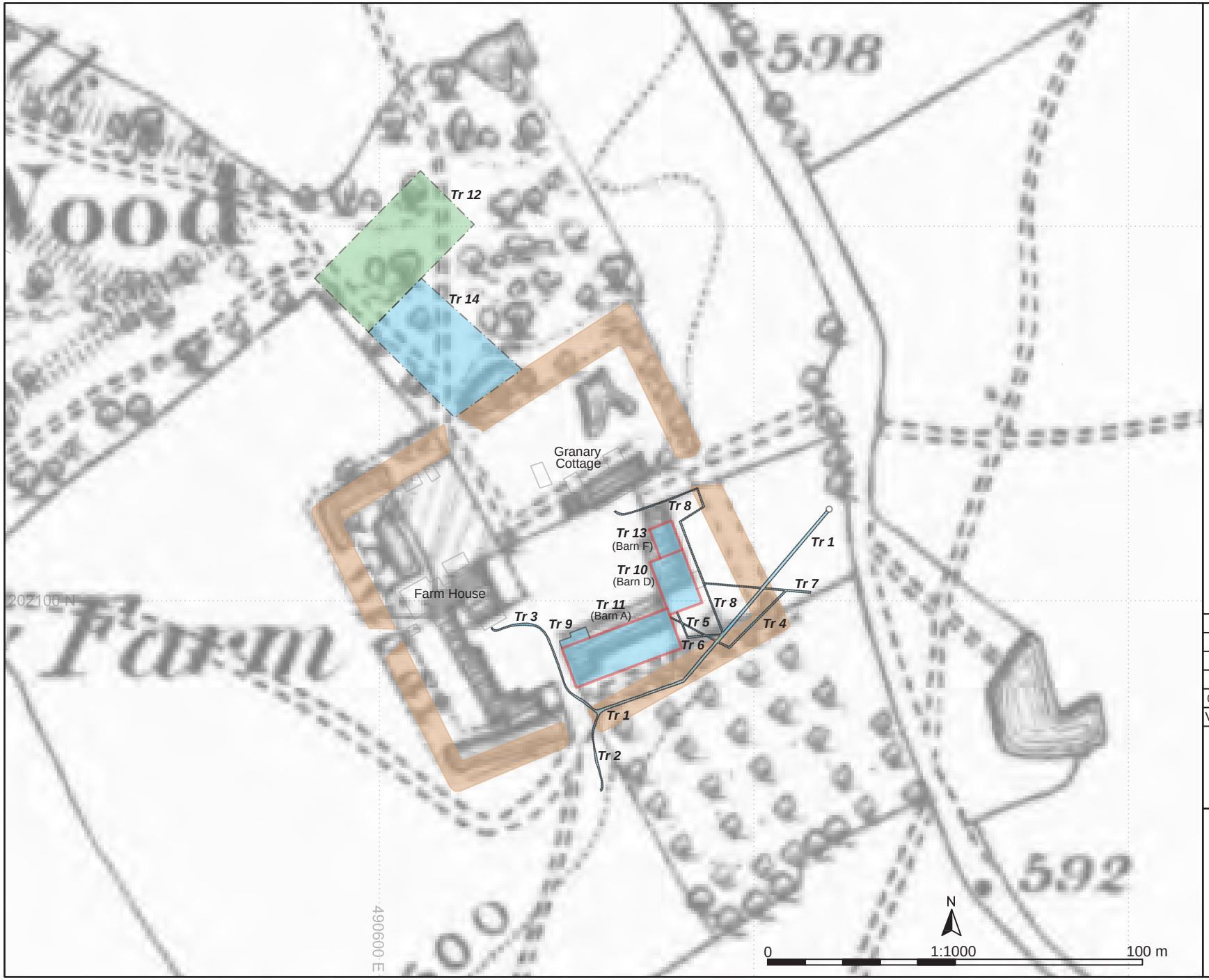

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.1	16/08/22	First issue	JH	MW	MW

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Bury Farm, Great Missenden

Figure 4. Areas of archaeological investigations, mitigation and OS six-inch England and Wales 1842-1952map

Scale 1:1000

FILE NAME: BFM, GCM, STM/combined WB report/report/ver 01/graphics/Fig_3_1883_map.pdf

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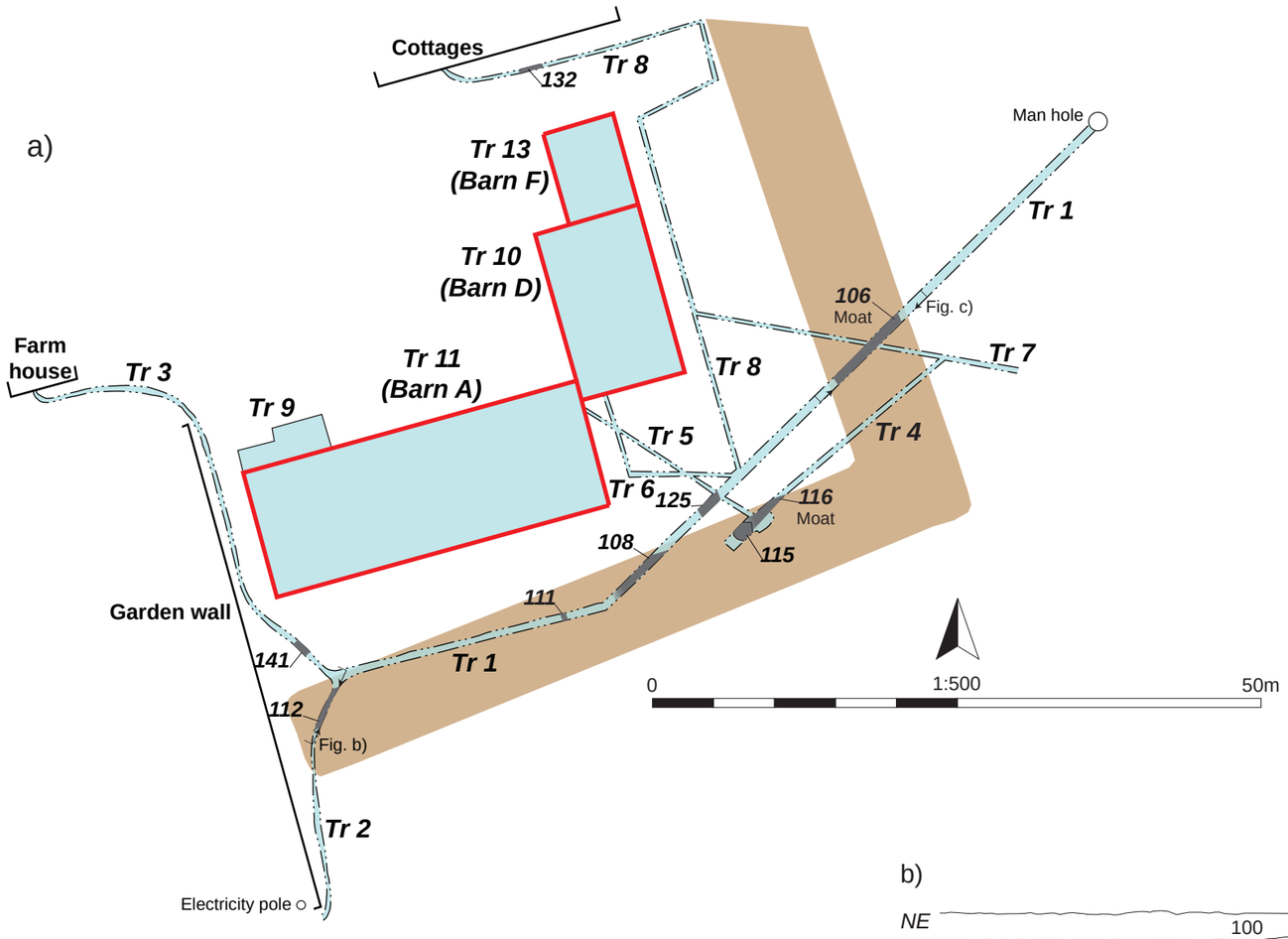

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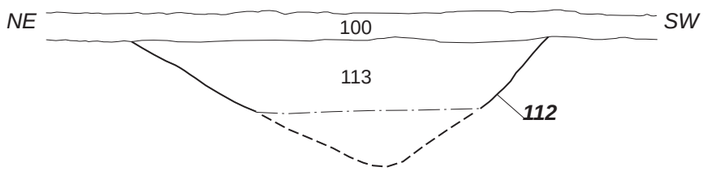

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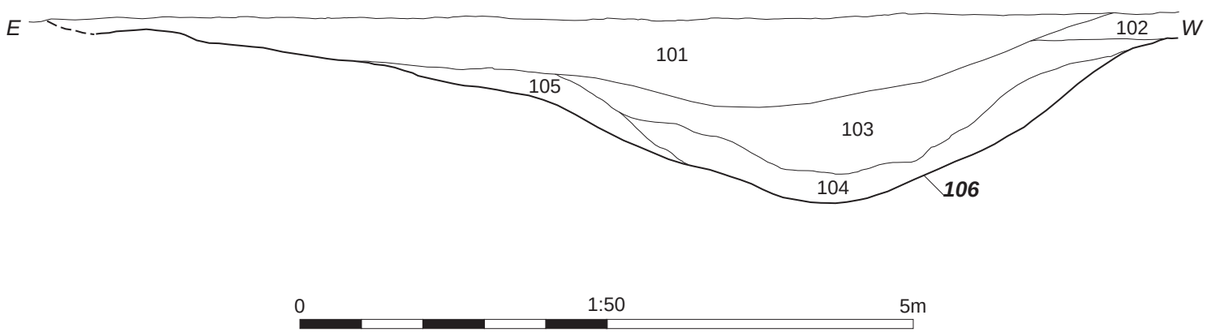

Service trench
Standing structure
Course of moat
Archaeological features
Watching brief
Building recording

Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Projected line
1234 Cut number
1233 Layer/fill number

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.6	29/10/09	Trenches 1-8	JLH	GG	DB

network archaeology

Bury Farm, Great Missenden

Figure 5
a) Location of archaeological remains in relation to projected course of moat
b) Section through moat 112, Trench 1
c) Section through moat 106, Trench 2

Scale 1:500 and 1:50

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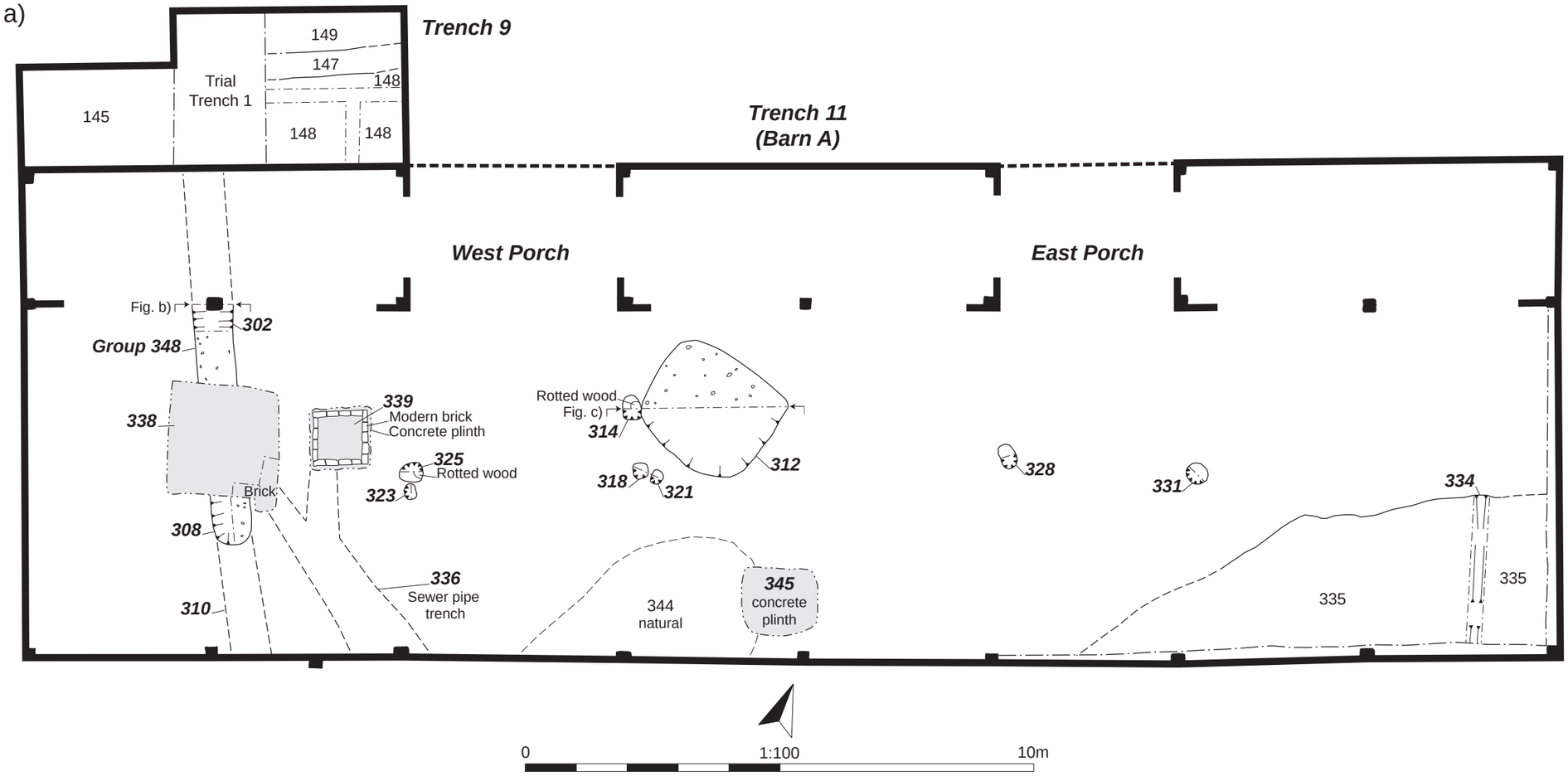
a)



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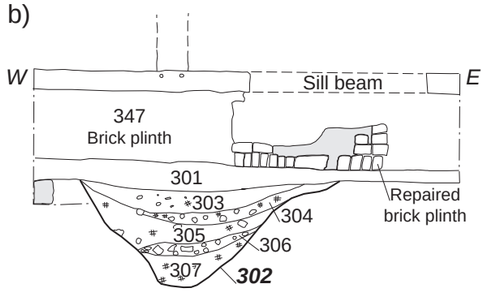

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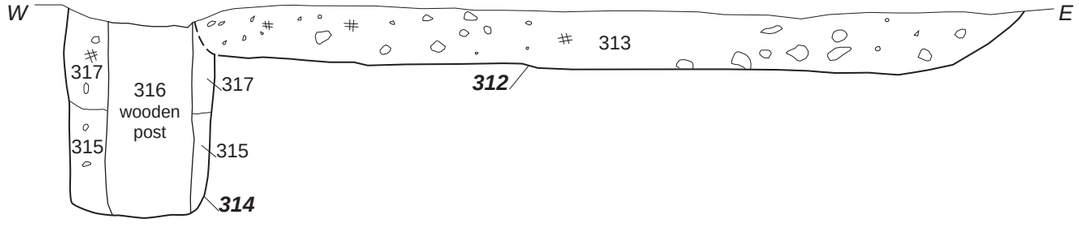

Key

- Standing structure
- Modern concrete intrusions
- Limit of excavation
- Cut line
- Layer line
- Projected line
- ***1234*** Cut number
- 1233 Layer/fill number
- Charcoal
- Stones

Ver	Date	Description			
0.6	29/10/09	Trenches 9 & 11	JLH	GG	DB

Bury Farm, Great Missenden

Figure 6
a) Plan of Trenches 9 and 11
b) Section through ditch 302
c) Section through pit 312 & posthole 314

Scale 1:100 and 1:25

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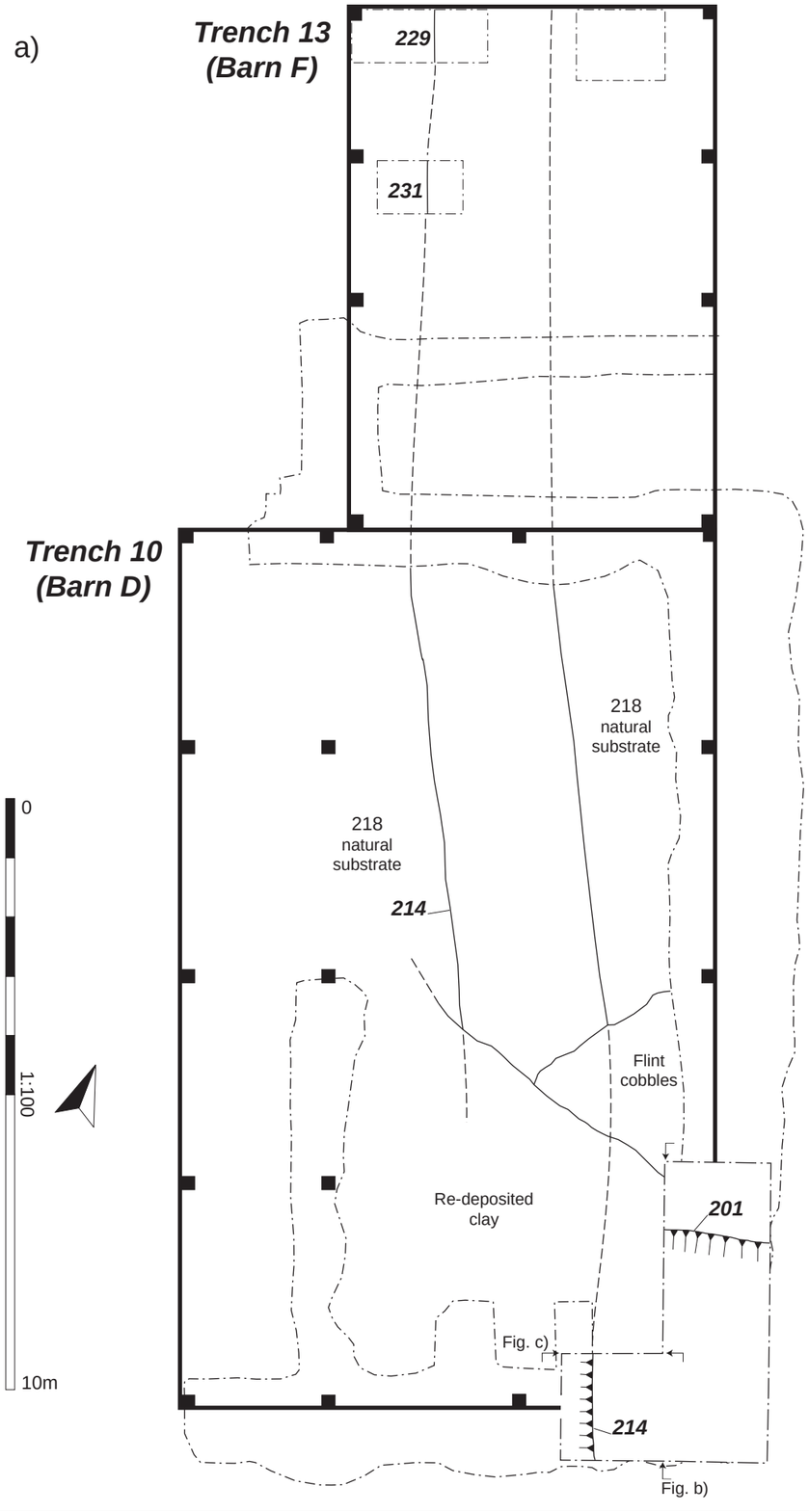
a)



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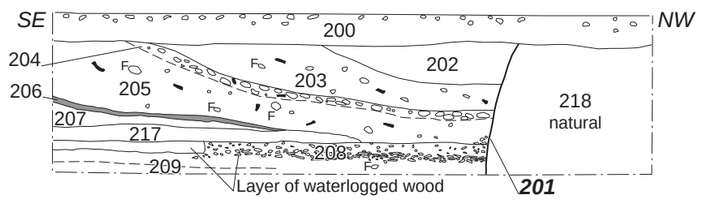

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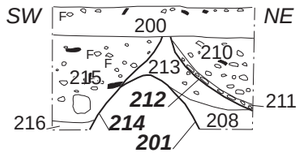

0 1:25 2m

Standing structure

Limit of excavation

Cut line

Layer line

Projected line

1234 Cut number

1233 Layer/fill number

Charcoal lens

Stones

Ceramic building material

Flint

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.6	29/10/09	Trenches 10 & 13	JLH	GG	DB

Bury Farm, Great Missenden

Figure 7
a) Plan of Trenches 10 and 13
b) Section through ditch 201
c) Section through ditches 201 and 214

Scale 1:100 and 1:25

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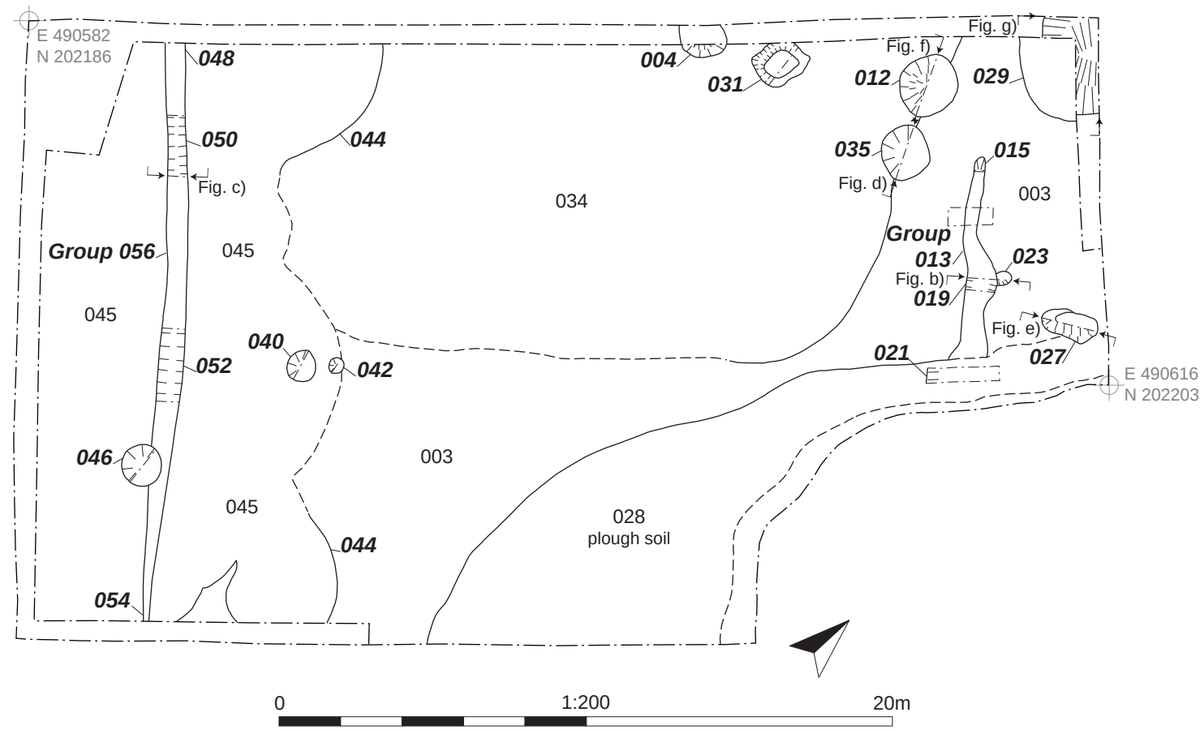
a)



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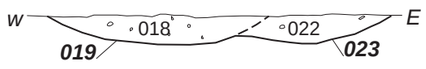

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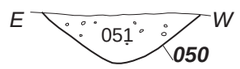

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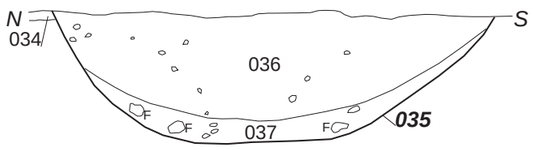

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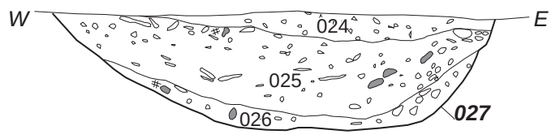

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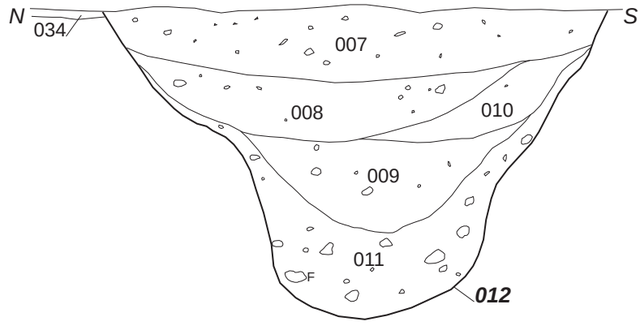

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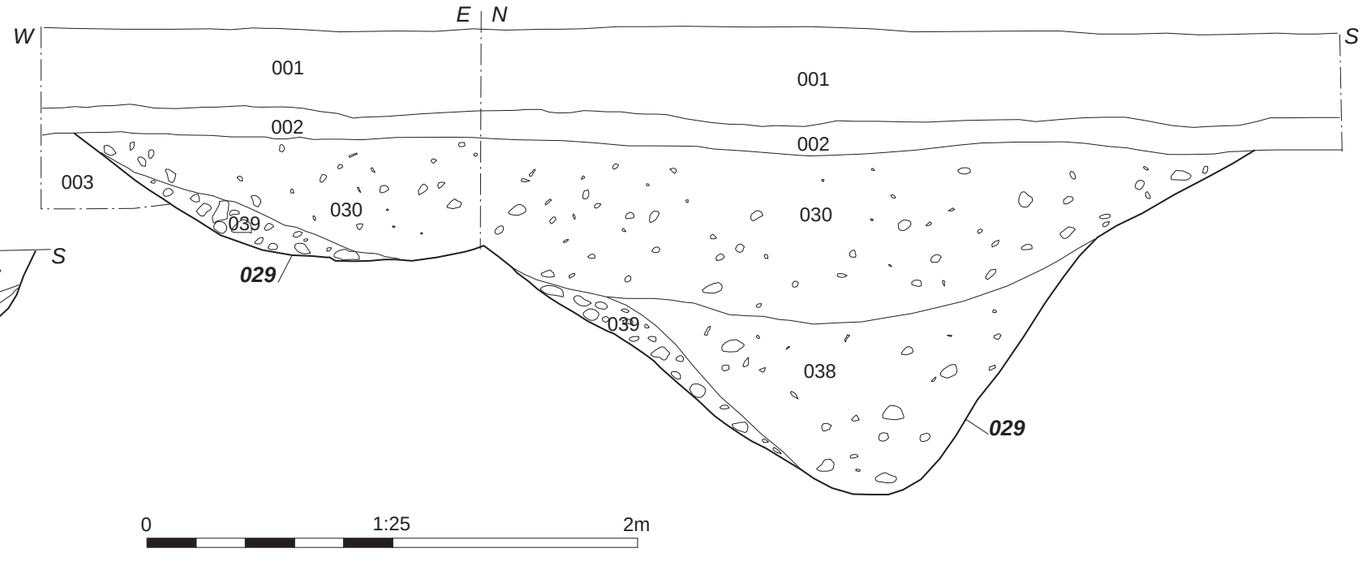

Limit of excavation
Cut line
Layer line
Projected line
1234 Cut number
1233 Layer/fill number
Charcoal
Stones
Burnt stone
F Flint

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.6	29/10/09	Trench 12	JLH	GG	DB

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Bury Farm, Great Missenden

Figure 8
a) Plan of Trench 12
b) Section through ditch 019 and pit 023
c) Section through ditch 050
d) Section through pit 035
e) Section through pit 027
f) Section through pit 012
g) Section through pit 029

Scale 1:200 and 1:25

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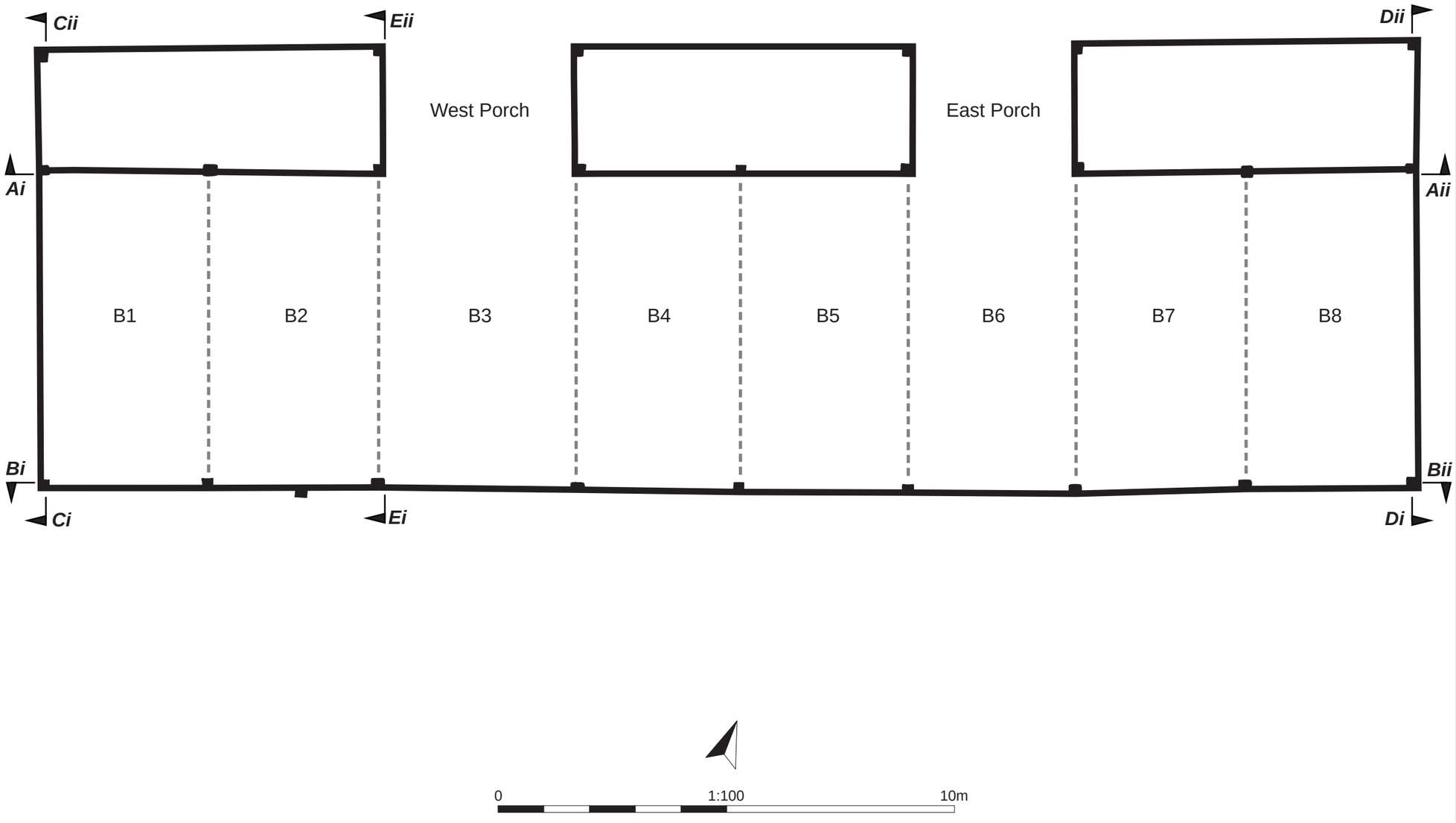

Elevation location

Existing walls

Bays

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.6	29/10/09	Barn A	JLH	GG	DB

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Bury Farm, Great Missenden

Figure 9:

Barn A: Floor plan showing locations of sections and elevations

Scale 1:100

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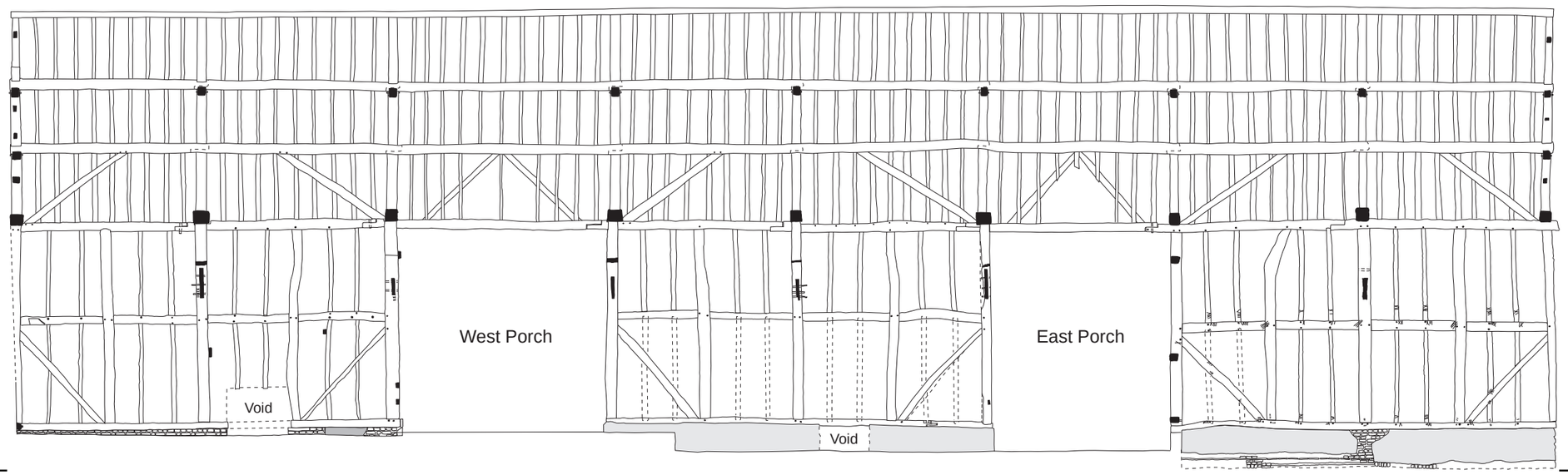
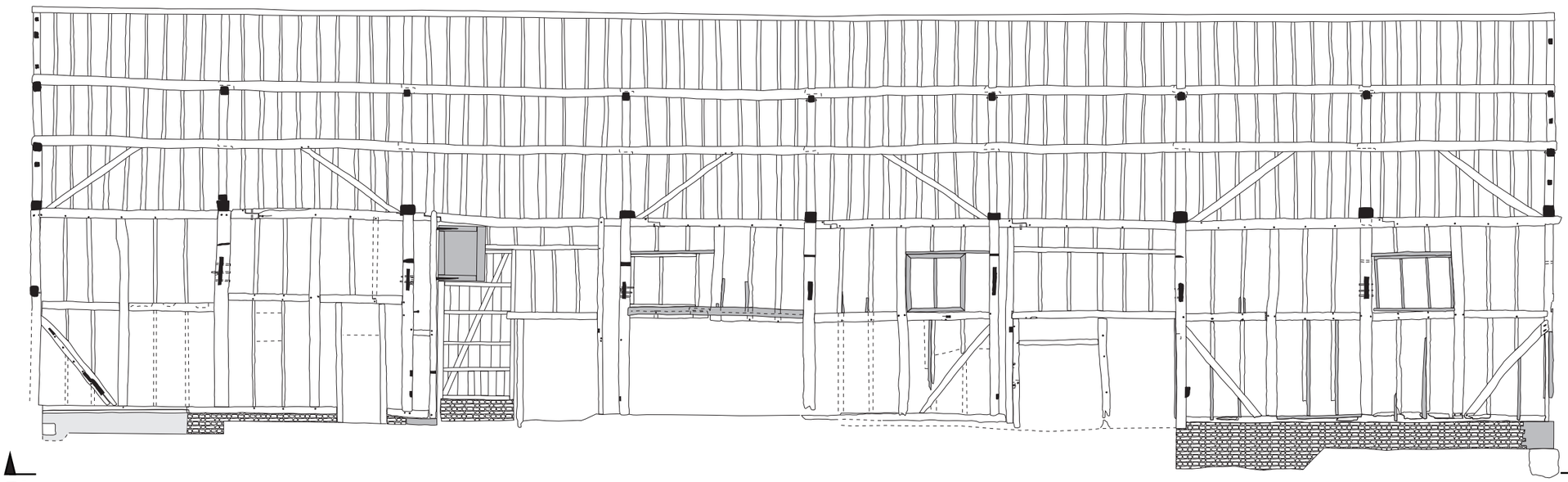


Ai West B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 East Aii

Elevation of north wall and roof



Bi East B8 B7 B6 B5 B4 B3 B2 B1 West Bii

Elevation of south wall and roof

0 1:100 10m

Elevation location

Existing

Removed

Beams (in cross-section)

Rendered brickwork

Brickwork

Modern features

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.6	29/10/09	Barn A	JLH	GG	DB

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Bury Farm, Great Missenden

Figure 10

Barn A: Elevations Ai-Aii, north wall, and Bi-Bii, south wall

Scale 1:100

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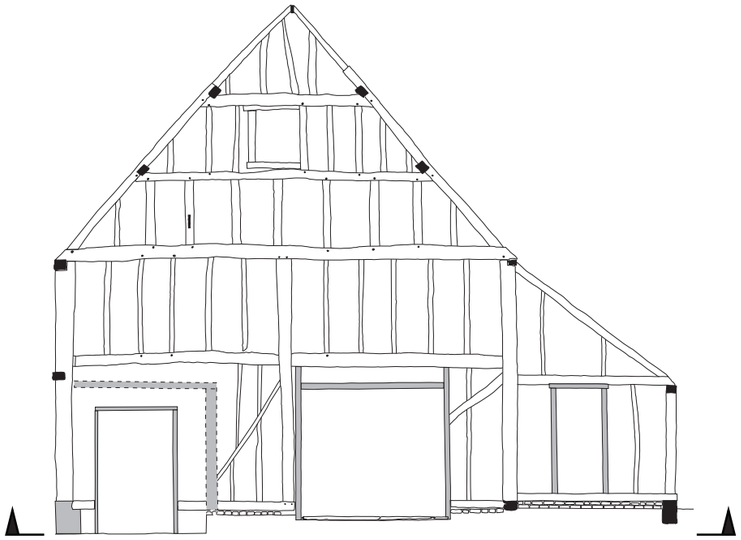
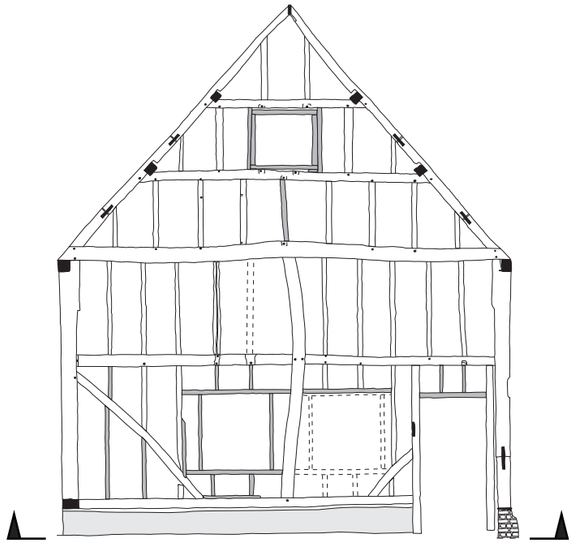
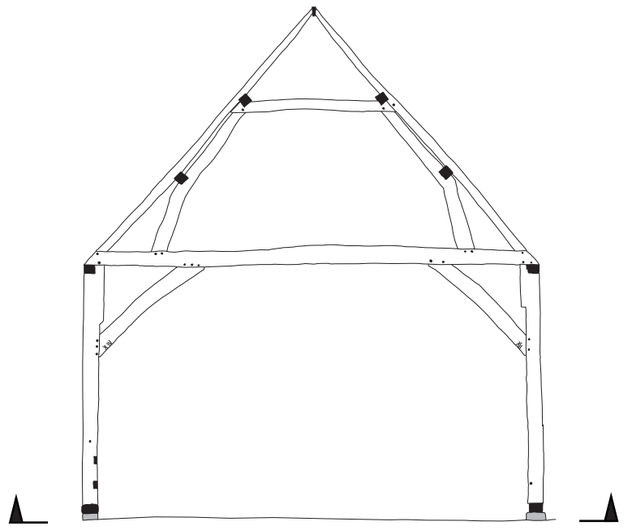


Elevation of west gable wall



Elevation of east gable wall



Section of partition between Bay 2-3

0 1:100 10m

Elevation location

Existing

Removed

Beams (in cross-section)

Rendered brickwork

Brickwork

Modern features

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.6	29/10/09	Barn A	JLH	GG	DB

network archaeology

Bury Farm, Great Missenden

Figure 11

Barn A: Elevations Ci-Cii, west gable wall, Di-Dii, east gable wall, and Section Ei-Eii, partition of Bay 2-3

Scale 1:100

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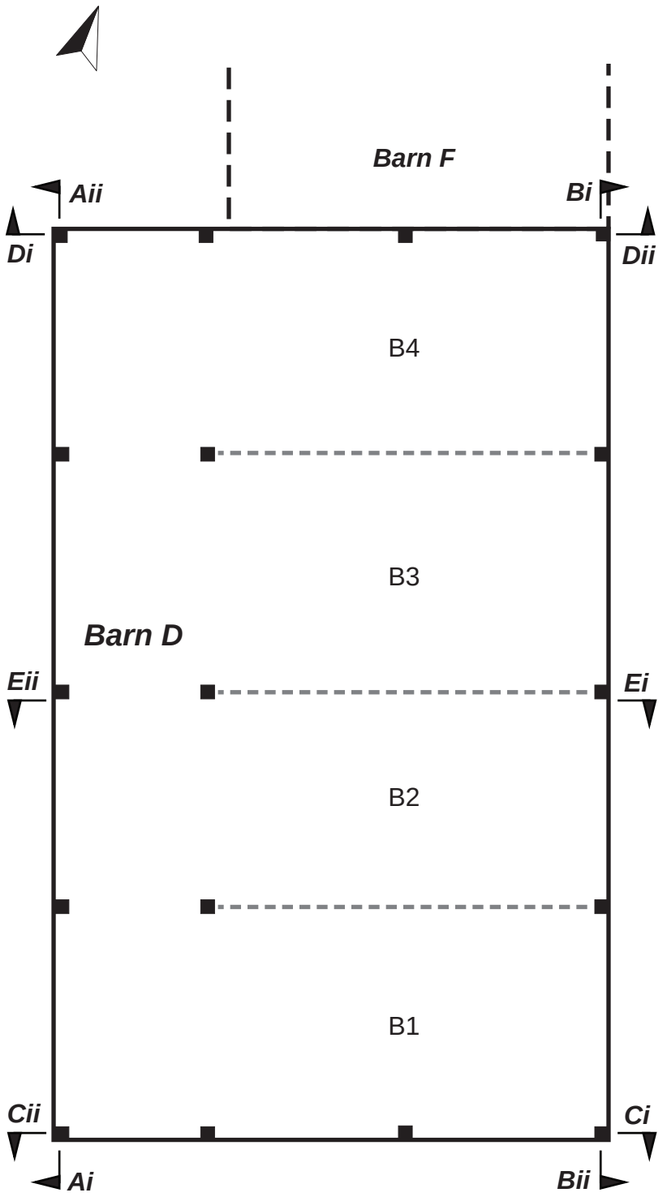
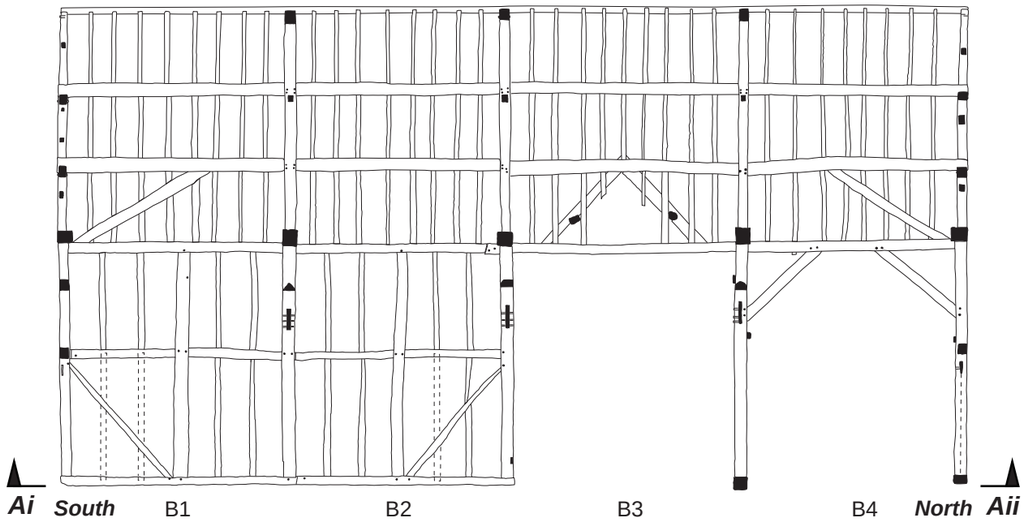
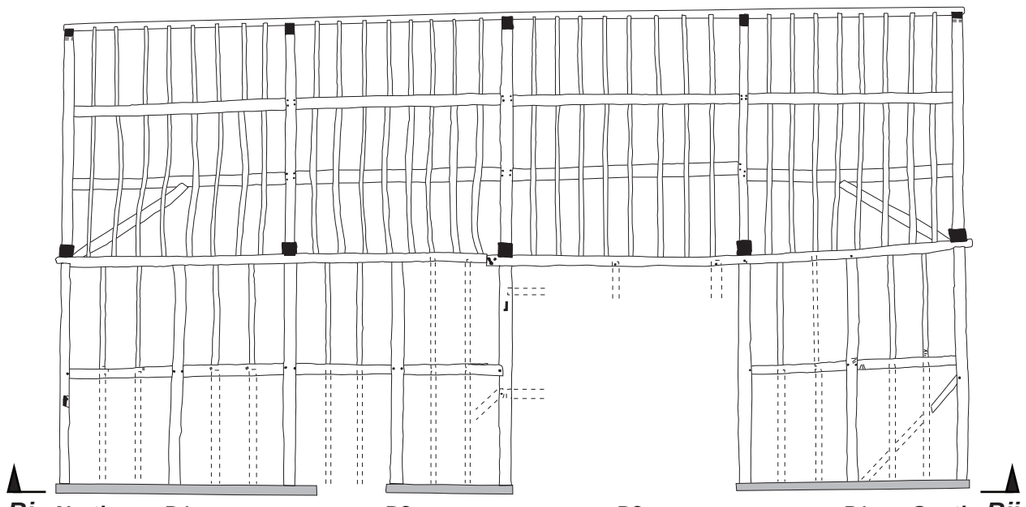




Elevation of west wall



Elevation of east wall

0 1:100 10m

Elevation location

Existing walls

Bays

Beams (in cross-section)

Rendered brickwork

Brickwork

Modern features

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.6	29/10/09	Barn D	JLH	GG	DB

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Bury Farm, Great Missenden

Figure 12

Barn D: Floor plan showing locations of sections and elevations, Elevations Ai-Aii, east wall, and Bi-Bii, west wall

Scale 1:100

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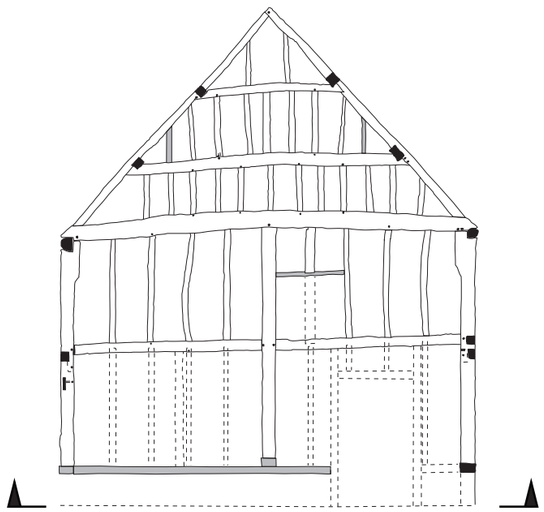
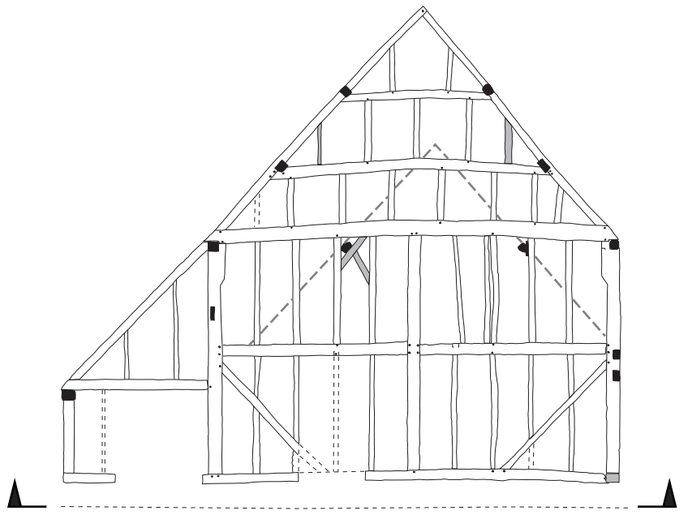
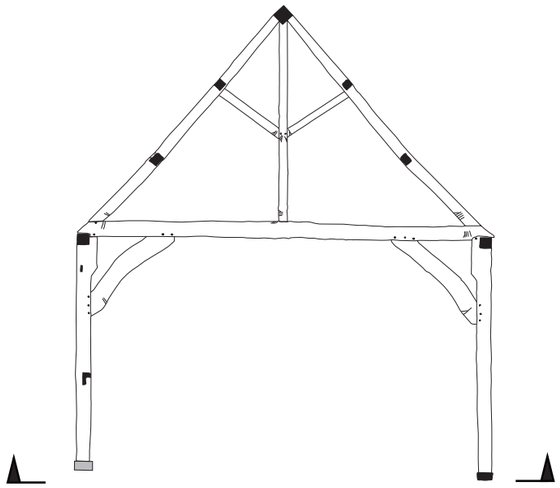


Elevation of south gable wall



Elevation of north gable wall



Section of partition between Bay 2-3

0 1:100 10m

Elevation location

Existing

Removed

Beams (in cross-section)

Rendered brickwork

Brickwork

Modern features

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.6	29/10/09	Barn D	JLH	GG	DB

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Figure 13

Barn D: Elevations Ci-Cii, south gable wall, Di-Dii, north gable wall, and Section Ei-Eii, partition of Bay 2-3

Scale 1:100

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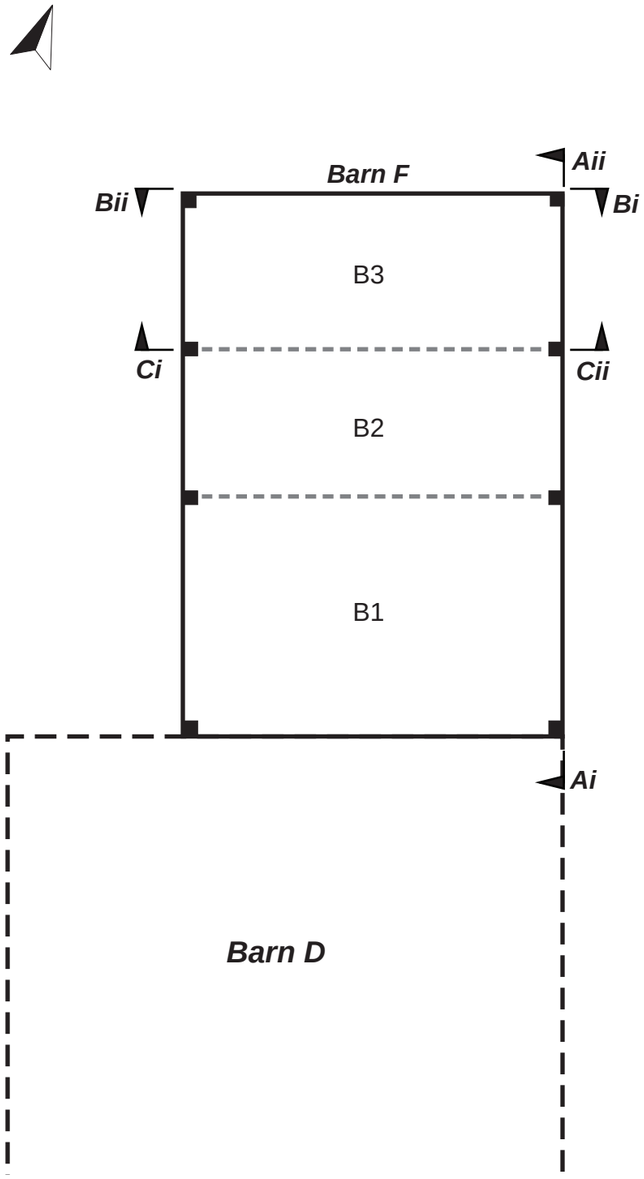
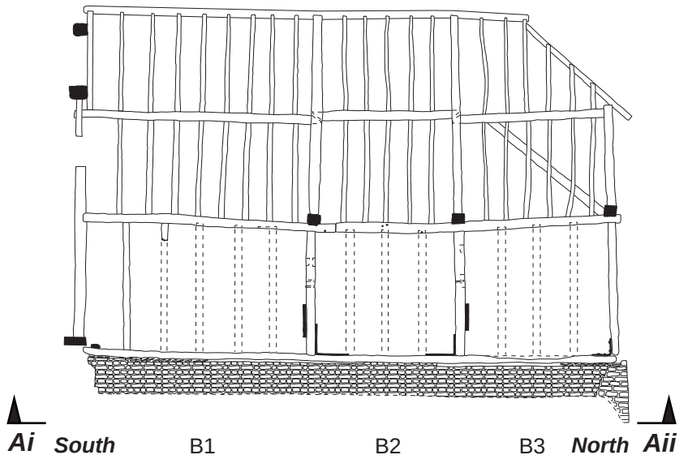
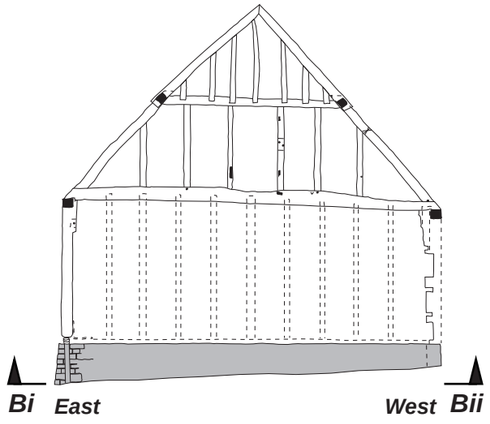
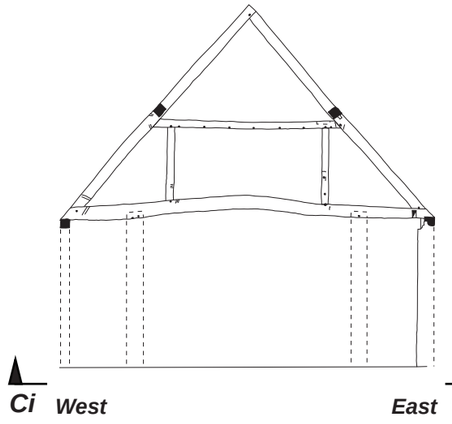




Elevation of east wall



Elevation of north gable wall



Section of partition between Bay 2-3

0 1:100 10m

Elevation location

Existing walls

Bays

Beams (in cross-section)

Rendered brickwork

Brickwork

Modern features

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.6	29/10/09	Barn F	JLH	GG	DB

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Bury Farm, Great Missenden

Figure 14 Barn F: Floor plan showing locations of sections and elevations, Elevations Ai-Aii, east wall, Bi-Bii, north gable wall and Section Ci-Cii, partition between Bay 2-3

Scale 1:100

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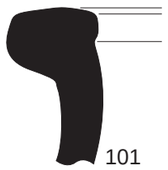

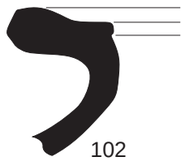

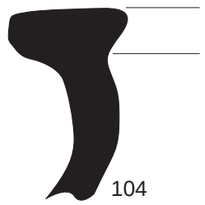

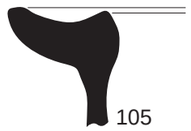

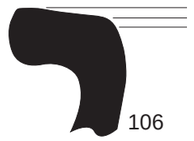

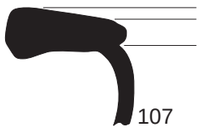

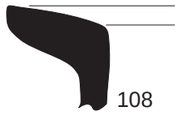

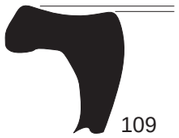

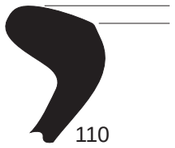

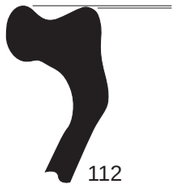

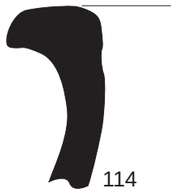

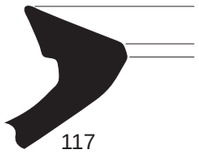

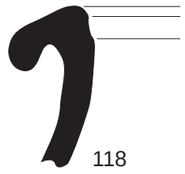

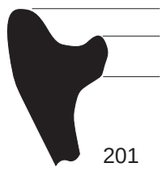

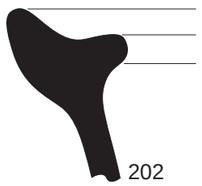

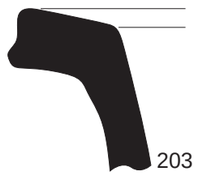

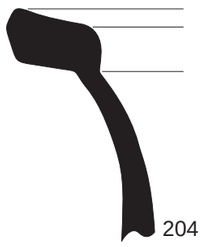

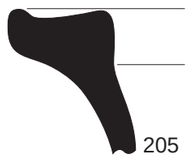

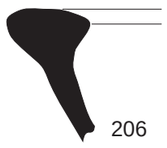

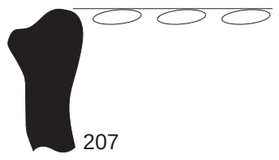

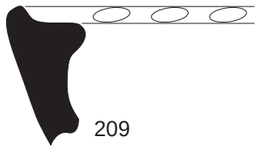

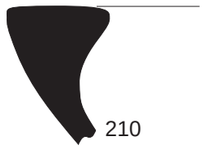

0.6	29/10/09	Rim profiles	JLH	GG	DB
Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App

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Figure 15
101-119: Jar rim profiles
201-214: Bowl rim profiles

Scale 1:1

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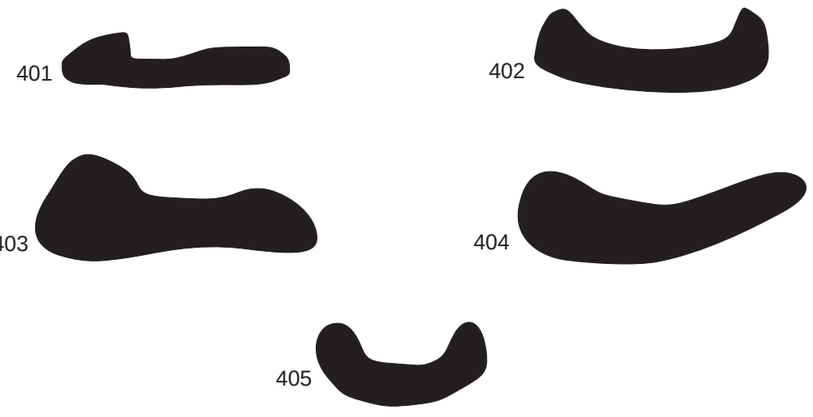
Handle form profiles



Handle decoration schemes

0 1:1 100mm

Ver	Date	Description	DM	Chk	App
0.6	29/10/09	Rim & handle profiles	JLH	GG	DB

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Bury Farm, Great Missenden

Figure 16
301-308: Jug rim profiles
401-405: Handle form profiles
401-408: Handle decoration schemes

Scale 1:1

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