

LAND ADJOINING 66 HIGH STREET NORTH, STEWKLEY, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Archive report for:
Archaeological Mitigation

Prepared By

NETWORK ARCHAEOLOGY

For

ABBEYMILL HOMES



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Non-Technical Summary

This document lays out the work completed, and the archaeology uncovered during the archaeological excavation and watching brief on land adjoining 66 High Street, North Stewkley, Buckinghamshire (NGR 485050 226590, Figure 1).

Works were undertaken in two phases, with the archaeological SMR commencing in January 2019), and an intermittent watching brief taking place between February and June 2019. The SMR area was subject to a complete topsoil strip, with three areas within it that overlay areas of direct impact stripped fully to archaeological level.

This phase of archaeological mitigation re-affirmed, and expanded upon, the results of the previous archaeological evaluation and revealed a putative north-east/south-west orientated field system, dating from the early to late Iron Age, as well as medieval or later furrows.

A copy of this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database when the attendant documentation is ready.

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Report

This report presents the results of archaeological observation during a controlled archaeological SMR and an intermittent watching brief.

1.2 Stakeholders

- **Client/ Applicant:** Abbeymill Homes
- **Archaeological contractor:** Network Archaeology
- **Planning:** Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service; Aylesbury Vale District Council

1.3 Project Background

1.3.1 Proposed Development

The proposed development comprised of the demolition of an existing building prior to the construction of fourteen new dwellings.

1.3.2 Planning history

Evaluation trenching was undertaken in support of a subsequent planning application (Cotswold Archaeology, 2015), which revealed several ditches, presumed to form part of a field system, of which two contained pottery dating from the middle to late Iron Age. In addition to this, a pit containing middle to late Iron Age pottery was also discovered, as well as several medieval and later plough furrows and an undated ditch.

An initial planning application (Ref 15/00932/AOP) was submitted and rejected in January 2016, however, a subsequent appeal (Ref APP/J0405/W/16/3144138) was successful and outline planning permission granted in June 2016. Section 9 of the Planning Directorates decision to grant planning permission stated;

No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

Based on the results of the evaluation, Buckinghamshire County Archaeology Service (BCAS) instructed that an area of c.1714m² on the west side of the ADA be subject to an archaeological controlled SMR to establish the extent of the identified features (Figure 2). In addition to this, an area of c.5201m² on the east side of the ADA should be the subject of an archaeological watching brief. The SMR area targeted a locale which was not targeted in the initial evaluation, due to the presence of a standing building (which has since been demolished) and uncovered a continuation of the same agricultural land use.

Within the SMR area, the topsoil was fully removed, and the area of impact reduced down to the archaeological level (demarcated by dash-dot lines).

The proposed archaeological works that were carried out, the results of which are written in this report, address this requirement and allow Buckinghamshire County Archaeology Service (BCAS) to discharge schedule 9 of the planning application.

1.4 Location, Description and Natural Environment

The development area (DA) is located within Stewkley North End (NGR 485058 226631 centre), approximately 550m north-northwest of St Michael and All Angels Parish Church and 200m north of Stewkley village hall.

The majority of the DA is currently located in open countryside with the western portion containing the house and gardens of 66 High Street North, which was demolished as part of the development works.

The whole DA occupies an area of approximately 6915m² (0.69ha) and the topography is relatively level at approximately 145m AOD.

1.5 Archaeological Context

This section provides a brief overview of the history and known heritage assets in the vicinity of the DA.

These results are collated primarily from data supplied by the Buckinghamshire County Councils Heritage Environment Record (BCCHER) received 17th April 2020, supplemented by an evaluation report supplied by Cotswolds Archaeology (Cotswolds Archaeology 2015) as well as various online sources including Historic England, British History on-line and Natural England.

No heritage assets were identified within the boundary of the PDA.

1.5.1 Conservation Areas

The western portion of the DA lies within the Stewkley Conservation Area (DBC8068).

1.5.2 Prehistoric

Findspots of a partial Mesolithic blade (BCCHER 0535200000) and a Neolithic flint (BCCHER 0551200000) were located c. 600m and c.725m to the east of the DA respectively whilst aerial photographs show a rectangular enclosure with an adjoining enclosure (BCCHER 0620500000) c. 850m to the south-west of the PDA which, although undated, is also likely to be prehistoric in date.

The previous evaluation (Cotswolds Archaeology 2015/BCCHER EBC17726) recorded a number of ditches representing a middle to late Iron Age co-axial field system. Also recorded was a broadly contemporary pit within the eastern portion of the DA (Figure 2).

1.5.3 Romano-British

A Roman road (BCCHER 299100000-MBC8063) is believed to broadly follow the current route of the High Street, passing approximately 70m southeast of the DA. This route

(Viatores 169A) is thought to potentially be a predecessor of the Watling Street (located approximately 9kmn to the northeast of the DA) meaning it may have been a main driving line of the Claudian invasion of AD43.

1.5.4 Medieval

The settlement of Stewkley most likely dates from the Saxon period, appearing in the Domesday Book (Domesday Book On-Line) as *Stiuelai*, a name possibly derived from the Old English for stump (*styfic*) wood/tree-stump clearing (*leah*) (Nottingham University).

The medieval village of Stewkley (BCCHER 0937600000) appeared to have three settlement nodes (Stewkley Local History Group), these being around the Church at the centre of the current village, to the south within the area known as 'South End' and to the north within an area known as 'North End', where the DA is located. The Church of St Michael and All Angels (Historic England 1214007), located approximately 500m south-southeast of the DA, was constructed around 1150AD and is Grade I listed.

A further listed building is located at 7 High Street North (BCCHER 1099100000 - MBC1663), this being a Medieval cruck-built timber-framed thatched house with seventeenth century timber-framed extension which is Grade II listed (Historic England 1213761)

The fields to the north, south and east of the DA contain vestiges of medieval farming in the form of earthworks relating to ridge and furrow ploughing (BCCHER 0635300000). The evaluation undertaken by Cotswolds Archaeology (Cotswolds Archaeology 2015/BCCHER EBC17726) indicated that these features likely continued into the PDA (Figure 2).

A medieval moated site and section of holloway (Historic England 1405589), located approximately 670m south-southwest of the DA is a scheduled ancient monument whilst Findspots of three sherds of 14th-century pottery (BCCHER 0108300000) and two bronze buckles (BCCHER 0108301000) of the same date were found during trench excavations approximately 650m to the south-west of the site. A further two sherds of medieval pottery (BCCHER 0945600000) were located on the ground surface c. 550m to the south of the site.

1.5.5 Post-medieval and early modern

By the early 19th century the medieval open field system had been replaced with enclosed fields (BCCHER HBC1051) whilst analysis of the historical mapping showed that between the late 18th century and the mid-19th century the majority of the roads within the village had been re-aligned (National Library of Scotland).

The Cricketers Arms (BCCHER 1474700000 - MBC33991), a mid-19th century inn or pub which was demolished in the mid-1970s used to stand at 76 High Street North, close to the southwest corner of the DA.

There are a number of listed buildings within the vicinity of the DA, the nearest being 78 High Street (BCCHER DBC4443), a 16th to 17th century cottage and 67 High Street (BCCHER DBC4710), a mid to late 18th century house, both of which are Grade II listed (Historic England 1288854 and 1213918).

Sycamore House (BCCHER DBC3988) is a 16th century farmhouse with an associated 18th century barn (BCCHER DBC3052) are located to the west of the DA and are also Grade II listed (Historic England 1213915 and 1288850).

Stewkley House (BCCHER 1400000000 - MBC26369) lies to the northwest of the DA, the rear portion of this building being of 19th century date and constructed of stone, being formerly known as Stewkley Cottage.

The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) has three entries for Stewkley, these being two 16th century coins (BUC-11E3F7 and BUC-11d3E2) whilst post-Medieval spurs (BCCHER MBC28713 and MBC28714) have been recovered from the vicinity of the DA.

Human skulls, located close to a linear embankment/entrenchment, have been found approximately 650m northeast of the PDA and it is thought that these features may relate to a battle ground dating from the 17th century English Civil War (BCCHER 0108701000).

1.5.6 Aims & Objectives

The main purpose of these archaeological works was to fully mitigate the effects of the proposed development on potential archaeological remains.

The **specific** aims were:

- To establish the extent and character of the Iron Age activity, identified in the PDA during the evaluation phase;
- To establish the extent and character of the medieval agricultural activity, identified in the PDA during the evaluation phase, and
- To establish the presence/absence and character of any medieval or later settlement in the PDA relating to the historic settlement of Stewkley.

The **general** aims were:

- To identify, appropriately manage and fully mitigate the archaeological resource affected by the proposed works;
- To consider, in all cases of archaeological discovery, whether preservation in situ is desirable and achievable as the foremost response;
- To determine, where preservation in situ is not desirable or achievable, an appropriate strategy for preservation by record;
- To develop, where possible, knowledge and understanding of the historic landscape and archaeological resource through recording of threatened remains;
- To determine and understand the nature, function and character of any remains in their cultural and environmental setting;
- To obtain a chronological sequence for the human activity and to place it within its regional context;
- To establish the Eco factual and environmental sequence and context of archaeological deposits and features;

- To recover artefacts to assist in the development of type series within the region;
- To engage in a programme of post-excavation, archiving, synthesis and study, leading to publication and dissemination of results, and
- To ensure the long-term survival of the information through deposition of a project archive.

1.6 Methods

1.6.1 Archaeological SMR and Watching Brief

All archaeological work considered existing and developing national and regional research frameworks (ALGAO 2011; Historic England, 1991, 1997; Cooper, 2006; Knight, Foard & Ballinger 2002).

1.6.2 Resources

Works were undertaken in two phases, with phase one (SMR) commencing in January 2019 (lasting for approx. 1.5 weeks), and phase two (watching brief) being undertaken intermittently between February and June 2019.

Archaeological stripping and recording were undertaken by 2 archaeologists during the course of the project, with a single archaeologist attending each watching brief during the second phase of works.

2 Results

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the factual results and basic interpretation of the archaeological works that took place on this site. Throughout this section cut features and deposits are referred to by unique context numbers. Cut features are referenced in **bold** type in square brackets, whilst deposits such as fills, and layers are referenced in plain type in parenthesis.

For the purposes of clarity, cut features have been divided into those found during the SMR and the Watching briefs. In addition to this, as previously stated in the non-technical summary, the SMR area has been divided into both northern, central and southern sections (Figure 2). The SMR area was subject to a complete topsoil strip, with the three areas described lying directly within the proposed impact of development stripped fully to archaeological level (demarcated by dash-dot line).

Soil stratigraphy and cut features are summarised in sections 2.2 and 2.3 respectively. A summary table of contexts is presented in Appendix B and a summary of finds can be found in Appendix C

2.2 Stratigraphy

A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was identified across the entirety of the site. The geological substrate, which comprised mid yellow brown silty clay, was identified at an average depth of 0.63m below present ground level. This was overlain by subsoil, c.0.28m

in thickness, which comprised mid grey brown firm silty clay. This was in turn sealed by topsoil, averaging 0.35m in thickness.

2.3 Cut Features

2.3.1 Late Iron Age

A total of three prehistoric features were identified on site during this phase of works, containing a mix of pottery from the later Iron Age.

Shallow, oval pit **[010]** was located on an east-west orientation within the central section of the SMR area. The pit measured 2.5m long by 1.8m wide by 0.32m deep. This feature had moderately sloping sides, an undulating base, and contained a single fill (009). Late Iron Age pottery and animal bone fragments, as well as frequent charcoal inclusions, suggest that the fill likely represents a dump of waste material. Pit **[010]** was truncated by ditch **[008]**.

Contexts **[006]** and **[008]** represent two slots within the same moderately sized linear ditch orientated on a north northwest- south southeast orientation. The ditch had moderately sloping sides, a concave base, and contained a single naturally silted fill. The fill contained animal bone, occasional charcoal inclusions, and pottery dating from both the later Iron Age and 11th-13th centuries with the medieval sherds likely intrusive from later agricultural practises. The feature measured c.3m long by 0.95m wide by 0.44m deep and was truncated by furrow **[016]**.

A small, oval pit **[033]** was located on an east- west orientation (Figure 2). This pit was 0.9m long by 0.45m wide by 0.2m deep and had steep/ moderately sloping sides and a wide v-shaped base. This feature contained a single, naturally silted fill (034) from which a single sherd of pottery was recovered. The pottery has been identified as probably Iron Age but was otherwise not closely datable (Appendix D).

Two ditches of Iron Age date had been positively identified in the previous evaluation (Trenches 1 and 6). Neither ditch has been located in either the watching brief or SMR areas with their extent uncertain.

2.3.2 Medieval/ Post- Medieval

Contexts **[016]**, **[018]**, **[020]**, **[022]**, **[032]**, **[036]** and **[045]** represent what remains of a series of furrows, which would have formed part of a ridge and furrow field system, positioned parallel to one another on a northeast- southwest orientation across the site.

All of the furrows had gradually sloping sides, flat bases, and extended across the length of the excavated areas. They all measured between 0.5m-1.1m wide by 0.1m-0.15m deep and all contained a similar, homogeneous fill (015), (017), (019), (021), (031), (035) and (044) that had formed of naturally silted material with no finds or noteworthy inclusions.

Furrow **[018]** cut through gully **[012]** and was truncated in turn by a modern 'mole' drain. This context is believed to be a continuation of furrow **[016]** from within the central section of the SMR area. Furrow **[044]** was tentatively observed in section on Plot 9, during

the later watching brief phase of works. Subsequently it is not shown on plan but is firmly believed to be part of this same ridge and furrow system.

No dateable material evidence was recovered from these furrows during this phase of works. However, 13th-14th century pottery and post- medieval CBM were recovered from the same system of furrows during the evaluation phase (Cotswolds Archaeology, 2015) and it is likely that this method of agricultural exploitation would have spanned a prolonged period of time.

2.3.3 Post-Medieval

Contexts **[024]** and **[030]** represent two slots within the same quarry pit, extending north-south adjacent to the existing road along the western baulk of the central SMR area. This pit contained a single fill in each slot (023) and (029) respectively, from which modern pottery, clay tobacco pipe, and CBM were recovered, all of which pertain to the 18th-19th centuries. The pit was steep sided, with a wide concave base, undulating in places and measured >10m long by >2m wide by 0.45m deep, with its true extent unknown, as it lies outside of the mitigation area.

A short north-south linear **[028]** extended alongside quarry pit **[030]**. This linear does not appear in the other section through the quarry pit (to the south), and therefore its exact parameters are unknown. The linear had moderate/steeply sloping sides with a concave base and measured >1m long by 0.65m wide by 0.29m deep. The ditch contained a single, naturally silted, fill (027), from which 2 sherds of 18th century pottery and post medieval CBM were recovered.

The aforementioned quarry pit and ditch was sealed by layer (025) which measured c.10m long by c.3m wide by 0.21m deep. This layer was made up of deliberately deposited natural materials, mixed with large quantities of CBM, as well as sherds of post-medieval pottery. Deposit 025 was sealed in turn by layer (026), which measured at least 10m long by c.3m wide by 0.15m deep, and also consisted of deliberately deposited silts, clays and stone. This context formed a horizontal foundation layer of cobbles and contained post-medieval pottery and CBM, as well as a possible post- medieval knife and toasting fork.

Contexts **[038]** and **[040]** represent two slots within the same linear ditch on a north-south orientation, which truncated furrow **[036]**. Cut **[038]** contained no finds but had occasional charcoal inclusions, while the upper fill consisted of topsoil material which would have gradually infilled the feature during later land use.

Cut **[040]** through the same ditch contained a single fill (039) from which a post- medieval mount was recovered.

Context (004) represents a layer of made ground located near the roadside on the Western side of the mitigation area. This layer is presumed to be associated with the structure that was recently demolished prior to the current construction works. This context directly overlay quarry pit **[024]**.

2.3.4 Undated

A total of six undated features were recorded on site. These included 3 from the SMR areas, and 3 from the numerous watching briefs that were conducted. The watching briefs were conducted during the excavation of deep foundations and therefore close up examination and interpretation of the features was not always practicable.

A small, shallow, linear gully **[012]** on a roughly east- west orientation extended across the northern section of the SMR area. The gully had steeply sloping sides, a concave base, and measured >3m long by 0.5m wide by 0.21m deep. This feature contained a single naturally silted fill, with occasional charcoal inclusions and a small quantity of animal bone. This gully had been truncated by medieval/ post-medieval furrow **[018]** but has no clear associations with any other features on site and does not appear in any other areas.

A single, circular posthole **[014]** was recorded in the southernmost section of the SMR area. This posthole measured 0.4m in diameter by 0.6m deep and had near vertical sides and a pointed base, leading to the assumption that this may also be a posthole. The feature contained a single silted fill with occasional charcoal flecks.

Feature **[043]** was uncovered during the digging of foundations for plot 14, on the southwest corner of the site, beside the existing public road, and appeared in section as a linear ditch extending on a northwest- southeast orientation. The ditch had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured 1.2m wide by 0.5m deep. This feature contained a single fill (042) and no finds were recovered as the feature as the ditch was only observed in section.

Feature **[047]** represents a possible linear ditch on a north-south orientation. This ditch was observed in the southwest corner of plot 1 but was not manually excavated. The cut had moderately sloping sides, a concave base, and measured approximately 1.5m wide by 0.5m deep. The presumed ditch contained a single naturally silted fill (046), and no finds or noteworthy inclusions were recorded.

A probable pit **[049]** was also observed in the northernmost foundation trench of plot 2. The pit had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured approximately 1.5m wide by 0.5m deep. No finds or noteworthy inclusions were recorded, and the pit has no clear relationships with any other features on site.

Also of interest was the recovery of a probable Bronze Age scraper from subsoil during the soil strip.

3 Interpretation & Discussion

Several phases of buried archaeological remains were uncovered during both the SMR and the WB this includes the remains of a probable Iron Age field-system, medieval/ post-medieval furrows, and a probable post-medieval roadside quarry pit.

Ditch **[006]** = **[008]** likely represents a drainage or boundary ditch and contained both Iron Age and medieval pottery. It has been interpreted as a later Iron Age feature as a total of 17 sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from its fill and it is therefore highly unlikely that such a volume would be residual. It is not known from where in the deposit the 3 sherds of 11th-13th century pottery were recovered, but it can be postulated that these may have been deposited during intrusive farming practices that are evident in the surviving furrows that were recorded on site.

This feature extends on an opposing alignment to the northeast-southwest mid-late Iron Age ditches that were identified during the evaluation. It is probable that these ditches formed part of the prehistoric co-axial field system, although the segmented nature of the excavation on this site means that this relationship is purely speculative.

The Iron Age pit **[010]** truncated by ditch **[008]**, likely represents a short-term use feature, containing probable hearth sweepings.

Another small pit **[033]** also contained a single sherd of Iron Age pottery, although it has been speculated that this may be a natural feature containing residual material. Nevertheless, it has no clear relationships with any other features on site and further interpretation is not possible.

No postholes were found in the northern section of the SMR, where an early to middle Iron Age posthole was uncovered during the evaluation.

The excavation also identified a series of furrows on a north-east/south-west alignment. These features had been previously identified in the evaluation and standing ridge and furrow earthworks are also evident in adjacent fields. These represent partial elements of the former open field system and indicate that the area was used as arable land during the medieval/ post- medieval period.

A probable post-medieval quarry pit **[024]** = **[030]** was located running adjacent to the current road. The quarry pit contained post- medieval finds ranging from c.17th-19th centuries, including clay tobacco pipe and ceramics. It would be reasonable to assume that the quarrying would have likely been for material to build the road, or for its maintenance. This would correlate with historical mapping, that shows that between the late 18th century and the mid-19th century the majority of the roads within the village had been re-aligned (AVDC 2001 and National Library of Scotland).

Feature **[028]** is believed to be associated, or at least contemporary with, post medieval roadside quarrying activity evident in quarry pit **[024]**. It contained contemporary 18th century pottery and both features were overlain by layers (025) and (026), which have

been interpreted as either foundation layers for a c.19th century road, or evidence of roadside occupation/ expansion.

Both the ceramics and CBM from each of these layers were attributed to a very broad time period, with the earliest CBM being attributed to the medieval/ late medieval period and pottery dating from the 16th-19th centuries. This broad time scale would support the theory of these contexts representing foundation layers, with pre-existing waste material being used as hardcore for road construction.

Evidence of the structure (The Cricketers Inn pub) located along the western boundary of the site, and depicted on 19th-century mapping, was not found. Records show that it was most likely located up against the very west of the site, an area into which our SMR did not extend, although a foundation layer (004) was uncovered relating to the dwelling that was demolished prior to the commencement of the current construction works.

Few features were identified during the intermittent watching briefs on the foundation trenches for the individual housing plots. The features that were identified in this area, did not expand on the results from the previous evaluation or current mitigation works.

It is worth noting that an early Bronze Age scraper was recovered from the subsoil (002) on site. Despite its lack of context Bronze Age finds are uncommon within the surrounding area.

4 Conclusion

These archaeological works have proved successful in identifying, characterising and dating several archaeological features, increasing our knowledge and understanding of the historic landscape within the development area. Specifically, the works have helped further our understanding of nature, function and character of the area during the later Iron Age and through to the post-medieval period.

The features discovered, and their subsequent finds assemblages, show this area to be a multi-phase site, with much of the archaeological record comprising of agricultural activity. Iron Age ditch [006] = [008] almost certainly relates to the previously identified co-axial field system, with the occasional Iron Age pits indicative of rubbish disposal within the field system. The largest pit's fill is likely from hearth sweepings, which would suggest domestic activity; however, given the lack of associated features beyond a single posthole identified in trenching, it is uncertain if this is casual disposal from short-term use of the landscape, perhaps from the equivalent of campfire waste from a shepherds hut or from the truncated remains of more significant settlement.

Much is known about the town of Stewkley during the medieval period, although little of its extensive history from this point onwards is reflected in the ADA. A medieval/ post-medieval ridge and furrow field system was identified, although this was anticipated as vestiges of farming practices that are still visible today in the fields to the north, south and east of the site. Despite this seemingly broad sequence of activity, it is pertinent to note that there are breaks within the archaeological record. No archaeological remains were recorded contemporary with the probable Saxon origins of Stewkley, or the postulated line of the Roman Roads which passed through the village.

5 Archive

The investigation produced the following document archive, under the site code of STK16 and using accession number AYBCM:2017.206.

	Count
Number record	0
Trench Sheets	2
Context indexes	2
Context records	50
Drawing indexes	1
Permatrace sheets	2
Photographic indexes	7
Black and White images	19
Digital images	156

Table 5.1 Archive quantification

Copies of this report will be submitted to the client, and to Buckinghamshire County Archaeology Service (BCAS). The report will also be uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) and OASIS websites.

A copy of the OASIS data collection form can be found in Appendix A.

6 Acknowledgements

Network Archaeology would like to thank the following people and organisations for their assistance during the investigation and the production of this report.

Organisation	Name	Position	Contribution
Abbeymill Homes	Client	Client	Background information
BCAS	Phil Markham BA MA MCIfA	Senior Archaeology Officer	
	Lucy Lawrence	Archaeology Officer	
Network Archaeology	Mike Wood	Snr Project Manager	Management and specialist reporting
	Marcus Headifen	Project Officer	Fieldwork and reporting
	Paolo Carbinari	Project Supervisor	Fieldwork
	Ciaran Feeney	Project Supervisor	Fieldwork and reporting
	Steve Thorpe	Snr Project Officer	Fieldwork and reporting
	Adam Holman	GIS Manager	
External Specialists	Richard Moore	Specialist	Animal Bone
	Sue Anderson	Specialist	Post- Roman Pottery and CBM
	Sarah Percival	Specialist	Prehistoric Pottery

Table 6.1 Acknowledgements

7 Bibliography

7.1 Secondary Sources

ALGAO	2011	Research And Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework For The East Of England	EAA Occ. Paper No 24, 2011
AVDC	2001	Stewkley Conservation Area	
BCAS	Undated	Generic brief for an archaeological watching brief / small scale investigation	
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2014c	Standard and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief	
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2014b	Standards and Guidance For The Collection, Documentation, Conservation And Research Of Archaeological Materials	
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	2014e	Standard and Guidance For The Creation, Compilation, Transfer And Deposition Of Archaeological Archives	
Cooper, NJ (ed),	2006	The Archaeology Of The East Midlands: An Archaeological Resource Assessment And Research Agenda, University Of Leicester/ Historic England	
Cotswolds Archaeology	2015	Land adjoining 66 High Street North Stewkley Buckinghamshire Archaeological Evaluation	Report number 15608
Historic England	1991	Exploring Our Past	London
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7.2 Website Sources

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Archaeological Archives Forum	Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation	http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf_archaeological_archives_2011.pdf [Accessed 28/01/2016]
British Geological Survey, undated	Geology of Britain viewer	http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html? [Accessed October 2017]

British History on-line	Stewkley	http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/bucks/vol3/pp420-426
Cranfield University/NSSI, undated	Soilscapes Viewer	https://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/ [Accessed October 2017]
Department for Communities and Local Government, undated	National Planning Policy Framework	https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2 [Accessed 28/01/2016]
Domesday Book On-Line	Stewkley	http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/buckinghamshire3.html#stewkley
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Heritage Gateway	Stewkley	http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results.aspx [Accessed October 2016]
Historic England	Stewkley	https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/map-search?clearresults=true#?search=Stewkley,%20Aylesbury%20Vale,%20Buckinghamshire
National Library of Scotland	Map viewer	http://maps.nls.uk/geo/explore/#zoom=16&lat=51.9316&lon=-0.7606&layers=171&b=1
Nottingham University	Key to English Place Names	http://kep.notttingham.ac.uk/map/place/Buckinghamshire/Stewkley
Stewkley Local History Group		http://www.stewkleyhistory.org.uk/history.php [Accessed October 2017]

APPENDIX A

OASIS submission form

To be completed following acceptance of report

Summary table of contexts

Context	Type	Filled by/Fill of	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Comments
001	Layer	N/A	0.2 to 0.3m Thick	Dark brown firm clay silt	Topsoil	Layer
002	Layer	N/A	0.3 to 0.4m Thick	Light brown firm silt clay	Subsoil	Layer
003	Layer	N/A	N/A	Orange sandy clay with gravel	Natural geology	Layer
004	Layer	N/A	0.2 to 0.5m Thick	Building rubble mixed with redeposited soils	Made Ground	Material levelled from recently demolished building
005	Fill	006	~1m L x 0.95m W x 0.44m D	Dark brown grey firm silty clay w/ mod. Pebbles & occ. CC	Fill of Ditch	Iron age drainage/ boundary ditch
006	Cut	005	~1m L x 0.95m W x 0.44m D	NNW-SSE Linear w/ mod. Sides & concave base	Cut of Ditch	
007	Fill	008	>2m Lx 0.35m D	Dark brown grey firm silty clay w/ mod. Pebbles & CC	Fill of Ditch	Iron age drainage/ boundary ditch
008	Cut	007	>2m Lx 0.35m D	NNW-SSE Linear w/ mod. Sides & concave base	Cut of Ditch	
009	Fill	010		Dark grey firm silty clay w/ mod pebbles & freq. CC flecks	Fill of Pit	Iron age waste pit
010	Cut	009		E-W oval pit w/ mod. Sides & undulating base	Cut of Pit	
011	Fill	012	0.5m W x 0.21m D	Dark grey firm silty clay w/ mod. CC & occ. Flint	Fill of Gully	Shallow, undated, gully. Generic land management.
012	Cut	011	0.5m W x 0.21m D	E-W Linear w/ steep sides & concave base	Cut of Gully	
013	Fill	014	0.4m Diameter x 0.6m Deep	Dark grey firm silty clay w/ freq. flint & occ. CC	Fill of Posthole	PH of unknown date or function
014	Cut	013	0.4m Diameter x 0.6m Deep	Circular PH w/ near vertical sides and pointed base	Cut of Posthole	
015	Fill	016	0.5m W x 0.1m D	Brown yellow firm clay silt w/ occ. Gravel	Fill of Furrow	Shallow Post Med./ Med. Furrow
016	Cut	015	0.5m W x 0.1m D	NE-SW Linear w/ gradual sides & flat base	Cut of Furrow	
017	Fill	018	0.5m W x 0.1m D	Brown yellow firm clay silt w/ occ. Gravel	Fill of Furrow	Shallow Post Med./ Med. Furrow
018	Cut	017	0.5m W x 0.1m D	NE-SW Linear w/ gradual sides & flat base	Cut of Furrow	
019	Fill	020	0.5m W x 0.1m D	Brown yellow firm clay silt w/ occ. Gravel	Fill of Furrow	Shallow Post Med./ Med. Furrow
020	Cut	019	0.5m W x 0.1m D	NE-SW Linear w/ gradual sides & flat base	Cut of Furrow	
021	Fill	022	0.5m W x 0.1m D	Brown yellow firm clay silt w/ occ. Gravel	Fill of Furrow	Shallow Post Med./ Med. Furrow
022	Cut	021	0.5m W x 0.1m D	NE-SW Linear w/ gradual sides & flat base	Cut of Furrow	
023	Fill	024	>2m W x 0.45m D	Mid brown firm clay silt w/ mod pebbles	Fill of Quarry Pit	C18th-19th century roadside quarry pit
024	Cut	023	>2m W x 0.45m D	N-S linear w/ steep sides & undulating base	Cut of Quarry Pit	
025	Layer	N/A	>3m W x 0.21m Thick	Mid orange brown friable silty clay w/ mod. Pebbles & gravel	Top Foundation Layer for Road	Post- Med. Foundation layer for road construction
026	Layer	N/A	>3m W x 0.15m Thick	Mid orange brown grey firm clay silt. Freq. Gravel	Lower Foundation Layer for Road	Post- Med. Foundation layer for road construction
027	Fill	028	>1m L x 0.65m W x 0.29m D	Dark orange brown firm clay silt w/ freq. gravel	Fill of Linear	Post- Med. Ditch/ quarry pit.
028	Cut	027	>1m L x 0.65m W x 0.29m D	N-S linear w/ mod-steep sides & concave base	Cut of Linear	
029	Fill	030	>1m L x >1m W x 0.44m D	Light grey brown clay silt w/ occ. Pebbles	Fill of Quarry Pit	Post- Med. Quarry Pit
030	Cut	029	>1m L x >1m W x 0.44m D	N-S Linear w/ steep sides & concave base	Cut of Quarry Pit	
031	Fill	032	>14m L x 0.8m W	Dark brown firm silty clay w/ mod. Gravel	Fill of Furrow	Med./ Post Med. Furrow
032	Cut	031	>14m L x 0.8m W	N-E Linear w/ mod. Sides & concave base	Cut of Furrow	
033	Cut	034	0.9m L x 0.45m W x 0.2m D	E-W Oval w/ mod. Sides & V-shaped base	Cut of Pit	Small pit/ natural feature cont. IA pottery

Context	Type	Filled by/Fill of	Dimensions (m)	Description	Interpretation	Comments
034	Fill	033	0.9m L x 0.45m W x 0.2m D	Mid orange brown firm silty clay w/ occ pebbles	Fill of Pit	
035	Fill	036	>20m L x 1.1m W x 0.15m D	Mid orange brown firm silty clay w/ freq. chalk & occ. Pebbles	Fill of Furrow	Med./ Post Med. Furrow
036	Cut	035	>20m L x 1.1m W x 0.15m D	NE-SW Linear w/ gradual sides & flat base	Cut of Furrow	
037	Fill	038	>3m L x 0.88m W x 0.39m D	Mid yellow brown firm silty clay w/ mod. Gravel	Fill of Ditch	N-S Post. Med ditch
038	Cut	037, 041	>3m L x 0.88m W x 0.39m D	N-S Linear w/ gradual sides & flat base	Cut of Ditch	
039	Fill	040	>3m L x 0.7m W x 0.36m D	Mid brown firm silty clay w/ mod. Fine gravel	Fill of Ditch	N-S Post. Med ditch
040	Cut	039	>3m L x 0.7m W x 0.36m D	N-S linear w/ gradual sides & flat base	Cut of Ditch	
041	Fill	038	>0.8m L x 0.55m W x 0.29m D	Mid grey brown firm silty clay	Primary Fill of Ditch	Primary fill of Post Med. Ditch
042	Fill	043	1.2m W x 0.5m D	Mid brown firm silty sand w/ freq. Pebbles	Fill of Ditch	Undated ditch of unknown function
043	Cut	042	1.2m W x 0.5m D	NE-SW Linear w/ mod. Sides & concave base	Cut of Ditch	
044	Fill	045	0.8m W x 0.4m D	Dark brown friable sandy silt w/ freq. pebbles & flint	Fill of Furrow	Med./ Post Med. Furrow
045	Cut	044	0.8m W x 0.4m D	NE-SW Linear w/ mod. Sides & concave base	Cut of Furrow	
046	Fill	047	1.5m W x 0.5m D	Mid brown firm clay silt w/ mod pebbles	Fill of Ditch	Undated ditch of unknown function
047	Cut	046	1.5m W x 0.5m D	Possible N-S Linear w/ mod. Sides & concave base	Cut of Ditch	
048	Fill	049	0.8m W x 0.5m D	Mid brown firm clay silt w/ mod pebbles	Fill of Possible Pit/ Ditch	Undated ditch of unknown function
049	Cut	048	0.8m W x 0.5m D	Possible N-S Linear w/ mod. Sides & concave base	Cut of Possible Pit/ Ditch	

APPENDIX C

Finds catalogue

Animal bones

Richard Moore

A small assemblage of animal bones, weighed 204g in total, was catalogued and assessed for its potential for further investigation.

The greater part of the site, in Stewkley, Buckinghamshire, had been previously investigated (Cotswold Archaeology, 2015) and a ditch system dating from the Iron Age, as well as later features, had been recorded. A standing building on the site has since been demolished, prompting the current investigations. The animal bone was recovered from six archaeological contexts, as summarised in the table below.

The six contexts include fills of ditches from the Iron Age field system but also post-medieval features from later quarrying activity in the area.

Table: Summary of assemblage

Context	Fill of	Animal	Description
005	ditch 006	cattle	Scapula, olecranon fragment
005		cattle	Sibia distal end, very eroded, 5 shaft fragments of very similar appearance and probably from the same bone but not refitting
005		cattle	Lower molar, damaged roots but otherwise complete
005		cow-size	3 eroded fragments, possibly mandible
007	ditch 008	cattle	Molar tooth, large piece and 2 small fragments of very similar appearance and probably from same tooth
007		?cow-size	2 rib/shaft fragments; 1 unidentified fragment
009	pit 010	cattle	Metapodial, 5 refitting shaft fragments
009		cow-size	5 shaft fragments, different from above, possibly from all five from the same bone, but none re-fitting
011	gully 012	horse	Lower second pre-molar, largely complete, very worn crown
027	linear 028	?cattle	Mandible fragment
039	ditch 040	cow-sized	Lumbar vertebra fragment including a sawn surface where one of the lateral processes has been removed.

Generally, the bone is in a fairly poor state of preservation: splitting and fragmentary with eroded surfaces. The tooth fragments are rather better preserved but overall the glacial till soils were not conducive to bone survival. The retrieved bone is unlikely therefore, to represent the original burial assemblage. What has survived would tentatively suggest that this was butchery waste.

The sawn surface of the vertebra in context 039 provides dating evidence as the use of saws in butchery is comparatively recent.

This material has been recorded but has little potential for further study and no recommendations are made for further work or for retention in the site archive.

Other Finds

Mike Wood

Introduction

A mixed collection of metal, slate, worked flint and clay tobacco pipe was collected during archaeological excavation at Stewkley.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. No x-rays were available at the time of writing. Reference was made to published guidelines (Higgins & Davey 2004). Where no other identification has been possible for the clay pipe, stems have been dated by established stem bore guidelines (Oswald 1975). It should be noted that dates provided by stem-bore size can have an appreciable margin for error and are intended only as a general guide. A summary of the material is recorded in Tables 1-4.

Condition

The clay tobacco pipe, flint and slate are all stable and in good condition. The copper alloy coin is very worn but legible. The iron objects are corroded and there has been some flaking of surface material.

Assemblage

Table 1: Clay tobacco pipe

Context	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Mouths	Weight (g)	Stem bore	Comments
023	c.17 th -18 th	1			2	5/64"	Snapped stem off-centre bore
029	c.17 th -18 th	1			1	5/64"	Snapped stem

Table 2: Metal

Context	Material	Object	Measurements	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
002	Cu alloy	Coin	33mm diam	1745	1	2	Half Penny George II
026	Fe	Knife?	65x22x9	Post-medieval	1	19	Corroded object and visibly flaking. May represent a straight-backed knife.
026	Fe	Toasting fork	447x33x11	Post-medieval	1	211	Large toasting fork
039	Fe	mount	43x32x6	Post-medieval	1	13	Ovate plate with possible central stud.

Table 3: Stone

Context	Object	Measurements	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
026	Slate roofer	53x32x6	Post-med	1	11	Fragment of slate roofer

Table 4: Flint

Context	Object	Measurements	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
002	Scraper	41x31x11	Early Bronze Age	1	15	Scraper formed on primary flake of grey brown flint. Retains cortex on the upper surface. Exhibits signs of scaled retouch

Discussion

The assemblage contains a mixed group of metal, slate, worked flint and clay tobacco pipe.

The tobacco pipe is represented entirely by snapped stems all likely of later 17th or 18th century date with little to offer beyond noting their presence.

A George II half penny from 1745 was recovered from subsoil, while a large iron toasting fork and possible knife fragment were recovered from context 026. An iron ovate mount was also found in context 039. All these metal objects were of post-medieval date.

A fragment of slate roofer was collected from context 026; there is insufficient surviving to make estimates of the original size and any fixings holes have been lost. This object would be of post-medieval or later date.

Of interest was the recovery of an early bronze age flint scraper, also from subsoil. Whilst unstratified, this does suggest potential prehistoric activity in the wider area.

Recommendations

The post-medieval material offers little beyond noting its presence and could be discarded or returned to the landowner; while the worked flint should be retained with the archive.

Bibliography

Higgins, D A & Davey, P J, 2004, 'Appendix 4: Draft guidelines for using the clay tobacco pipe record sheets' in S D White, *The Dynamics of Regionalisation and Trade: Yorkshire Clay Tobacco Pipes c1600-1800*, *The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe*, XVIII, *British Archaeological Reports (British Series 374)*, Oxford, 487-490 (567pp)

Oswald, A, 1975 *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist BAR 14*, Oxford

Post Roman ceramics

Sue Anderson

Post-Roman pottery

Introduction

Twenty-nine sherds of pottery weighing 1541g were collected from five contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric and a summary catalogue is included as Appendix 1.

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Medieval coarseware	MCW	12th-14th c.	3	14		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	14	1394	0.34	9
Iron-glazed blackware	IGBW	16th-18th c.	1	3		1
Tin-glazed earthenware	TGE	16th-18th c.	1	7		1
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-19th c.	6	54	0.31	4
Yellow Ware	YELW	L.18th-19th c.	4	69		3
Totals			29	1541	0.65	19

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve) and minimum number of vessels (MNV). A full catalogue is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG (1998). The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the full archive catalogue.

Summary of the assemblage

Three sherds of a sandy coarseware vessel were recovered from (005). The vessel appeared to be handmade, was brown on both surfaces and had a grey core. The fabric was medium sandy with few other inclusions. It is likely to be of 11th–13th-century date.

Pottery of post-medieval date comprised red and white-firing earthenwares (GRE, IGBW, TGE). Glazed red earthenware was the most common type, and included rims of at least three large bowls or pancheons with beaded rims, two large jars with beaded rims and a small jar with a flaring rim. One body sherd of a blackware vessel and a small fragment of a tin-glazed earthenware base were also found. All were found in association with factory-made refined wares (PEW, YELW) and as such they are likely to be later products of these industries, perhaps dating to the 18th century.

Fragments of pearlware comprised three pieces of a plate with a transfer-printed (willow pattern) border, a small ?sugar bowl with blue floral transfer prints internally and externally, a footring base fragment and an undecorated body sherd. There were four pieces of yellow ware, including two fragments of a footring base and a slip-decorated body sherd.

Provenance

Pottery was distributed as shown in Table 2

Table 2. Distribution of pottery by context with suggested spotdates.

Context	Feature	Interpretation	Fabrics	Spotdate
005	006	Ditch	MCW	11th-13th c.
023	024	Pit	GRE PEW YELW	L.18th-19th c.
025	-	Make-up layer	GRE YELW	L.18th-19th c.
026	-	Make-up layer	GRE PEW	19th c.
027	028	Ditch	TGE IGBW	18th c.

Most of the pottery was recovered from two road make-up layers and associated features located in SMR Central Section.

Recommendations

The assemblage has been catalogued in full and comprises common types of mainly recent date. As such, no further work is required. The post-medieval and modern pottery could be discarded if required.

Ceramic building material

Seventeen fragments (740g) of CBM were recovered from six contexts (Appendix 2). Fragments were quantified (count, weight, minimum number of objects) based on fabric and form and the results input directly into an Access database. Attributes such as the presence of glaze and mortar were noted where applicable and objects with complete dimensions were measured in millimetres.

Summary of the assemblage

Table 3 shows the quantities of CBM by form, and table 4 by fabric and form.

Table 3. CBM quantities by form

Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	6	337
Plain roof tile: post-medieval	RTP	1	26
Plain roof tile	RT	8	283
Post-medieval brick	LB	2	94
Totals		17	740

Table 4. CBM quantities (frag. count) by fabric

Fabric	code	RTM	RTP	RT	LB
estuarine clay	est	1			
fine sandy	fs	3	1	4	
medium sandy	ms	1		2	
fine sandy with chalk	fsc			1	
medium sandy with clay pellets	mscp			1	
fine sandy with ferrous oxide	fsfe				1
medium sandy, flint, ferrous oxide	msffe				1
silty calcareous (Potterspury?)	sc	1			

A large proportion of this assemblage comprised plain roof tiles, some of which were certainly of high to late medieval date (RTM). These were in a variety of sandy orange fabrics with reduced cores. The fragments recorded as 'RT' were similar and may also be of this date range. The medieval pieces included one dark purple fragment with a dark grey core, similar to Potterspury pottery of medieval date; roof tiles are known to have been produced at this village in Northamptonshire. Only one fragment of post-medieval plain tile was recovered, which was similar to the other roof tile in the assemblage but was fully oxidised. Fragments ranged in thickness between 13–16mm. Two of the 'RT' fragments had circular peg holes. Much of the roof tile assemblage was recovered from contexts of later 18th or 19th-century date, and appears to have been deliberately used as hardcore, so it appears likely that a structure with an early roof either had a replacement roof or was demolished at around this time.

Two abraded fragments were recorded as post-medieval brick. One was in a typical medium sandy flint and ferrous-tempered fabric, and the other was softer and in a fine sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions. There is a possibility that the latter could be a Roman tile.

Recommendations

The material has been catalogued in full and a summary report has been produced. No further work is required on this small assemblage. The CBM should be retained as a sample of the types found in this part of the county.

Bibliography

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

MPRG, 2001, *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occ. Paper 2.

Table 5. Pottery summary

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date
005	MCW	U	3	14	1			11-13
023	GRE	R	1	14	1	BL	?	18
023	GRE	R	1	22	1	BL	BD	18
023	GRE	D	1	10	1			18
023	PEW	B	1	16	1			L.18-19
023	PEW	U	1	4	1			L.18-19
023	PEW	R	1	9	1	BL	UPPL	19
023	YELW	D	1	7	1			L.18-19
025	GRE	RD	6	1222	1	JR	BD	18-19
025	GRE	R	1	76	1	JR	BD	18-19
025	GRE	D	1	9	1			16-18
025	YELW	BD	2	40	1			L.18-19
026	YELW	D	1	22	1			L.18-19
026	GRE	R	1	25	1	BL	BD	18
026	GRE	B	1	12	1			16-18
026	PEW	FP	3	25	1	PL	EV	19
026	GRE	R	1	4	1	JR?	FLAR	16-18
027	TGE	B	1	7	1			18
027	IGBW	D	1	3	1			18?

Key: Forms BL – bowl; JR – jar; PL – plate. Rims – BD – bead; EV – everted; FLAR – flaring.

Table 6 CBM

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Length	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shape	Mortar	Notes	Date
023	fsc	RT	1	50			13				reduced core	lmed?
025	fs	RT	1	16			12	+			reduced core	lmed?
025	ms	RT	1	11				+			reduced core	lmed?
026	fs	RT	1	14				+				lmed?
026	fs	RTM	3	157			13-16	+			reduced core	med/lmed
026	est	RTM	1	25			15	+			reduced core	med/lmed
026	sc	RTM	1	63			13				reduced core, Potterspury type	med/lmed
027	msffe	LB	1	59				+				pmed
027	fs	RT	1	2				+				lmed/pmed
035	fsfe	LB	1	35				++			poss RBT	pmed?
035	mscp	RT	1	25			15		1 X R			pmed
035	ms	RT	1	145			13	+			reduced core	lmed?
039	fs	RT	1	20				+	1 X R		reduced core	lmed?
039	ms	RTM	1	92			13				brown surfaces, overfired	med/lmed?
039	fs	RTP	1	26			14	++				lmed/pmed

Prehistoric Pottery

Sarah Percival

A total of 42 sherds weighing 242g were collected from four contexts (Table 1). The prehistoric assemblage comprises Later Iron Age (350/300BC -100/50BC) and Late Iron Age (100BC-AD50) sherds and is in poor to moderate condition with a mean sherd weight of 6g.

Table 1: Quantity and weight of pottery by excavation area

Feature no.	Context	Feature type	Spot Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
6	5	Ditch	Later Iron Age	1	3
8	7		Late Iron Age	3	28
			Later Iron Age	12	40
			Later Iron Age	1	7
10	9	Pit	Late Iron Age	1	40
			Later Iron Age	22	118
			Later Iron Age	1	2
33	34	Natural feature	Iron Age	1	4
Total				42	242

Methodology

The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were examined using a hand held lens (x20 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Vessel form was recorded and the sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted.

Assemblage description

Fabric

Three main fabric groups were identified (Table 2). The most abundant contains quartz sand, with sandy fabrics forming 59% of the total assemblage by weight. A further 29% of the assemblage contains grog as the principle inclusion typical of Late Iron Age fabrics from around Milton Keynes (Marney 1998) and probably produced locally, for example at Broughton where excavated kilns probably produced products in grog tempered fabrics with oxidised surfaces (Lyons 2014, 101). The remaining 12% contained fossil shell, most likely derived from fossiliferous clay sources available in local Jurassic outcrops (Knight 1994, 384).

The sandy fabrics contain a range of secondary inclusions namely shell, grog and flint. The types of fabrics present within the assemblage and in particular the dominance of sandy fabrics compares well with contemporary Iron Age assemblages from Broughton Manor Farm and Brooklands sites which also contain a large sandy component beside grog and shell-rich fabrics (Percival 2014, 93; Stansbie 2014, 97).

Table 2: Count and weight of sherds by fabric

Fabric type	Description	Count	Weight (g)
Q1	Common rounded quartz sand. Reduced	22	98
GAF	Abundant, fine soft sub-rounded grog	4	68
Q1OXS	Common rounded quartz sand. Reduced with oxidised surfaces	8	32
QShVOIDS	Common rounded quartz sand and moderate medium shell and voids. Reduced	3	25
QFI AF	Common rounded quartz sand, abundant fine angular flint	2	9
SHAVOIDS	Abundant small to medium shell and shell voids	1	4
Q1Qu	Common rounded quartz sand with rare medium sub-rounded quartz. Reduced	1	3
QG	Common rounded fine quartz sand with rare sub-rounded grog	1	3
Total		42	242

Form and Decoration

Rim sherds were present from two vessels. One rim sherd is too small to identify to form. The second is from a slack shouldered jar with upright rim in sandy fabric with oxidised surfaces similar to vessels found at Broughton Manor Farm (Atkins *et al.* 2014, fig.3.31 7) and ubiquitous in mid to later Iron Age assemblages across the region. The rim of the jar has fingernail impressions to the rim top (*cf.* Atkins *et al.* 2014, fig 3.30 1) is encrusted with burnt food residue suggesting that it had been used for cooking.

Two further sherds are decorated. One sherd features incised scoring to the body, a decorative trait typical of the mid to later Iron Age (Atkins *et al.* 2014, fig 3.30 1; Williams 1993, fig. 98, 114) and the second is from a Late Iron Age grog tempered cordoned jar (Atkins *et al.* 2014 fig3.33 2)

Deposition

Iron Age pottery was recovered from four features (Table 1). A total of 24 sherds weighing 160g and representing 66% of the assemblage came from pit [10]. A little under a third of the pottery, (17 sherds, 78g), came from ditch sections [06] and [08]. The similarity between the assemblages from the pit and ditch sections indicates that they were contemporary or derived from a contemporary source. A single sherd from natural feature [33] is probably Iron Age but otherwise not closely datable.

Discussion

The small assemblage dates from the later to late Iron Age and is closely comparable to contemporary assemblages from Broughton, Pennyland and Hartigans (Atkins 2014; Williams 1993). The assemblage is utilitarian and likely to be derived from vessels been used for food storage and cooking.

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APPENDIX E

Plates



Plate 1: North-northeast facing section of late Iron Age pit [010] truncated by ditch [008]



Plate 2: South-Southeast facing section of roadside quarry pit [024] and associated ditch [028]



Plate 3: North facing section of ditch [040], truncated by furrow [036]



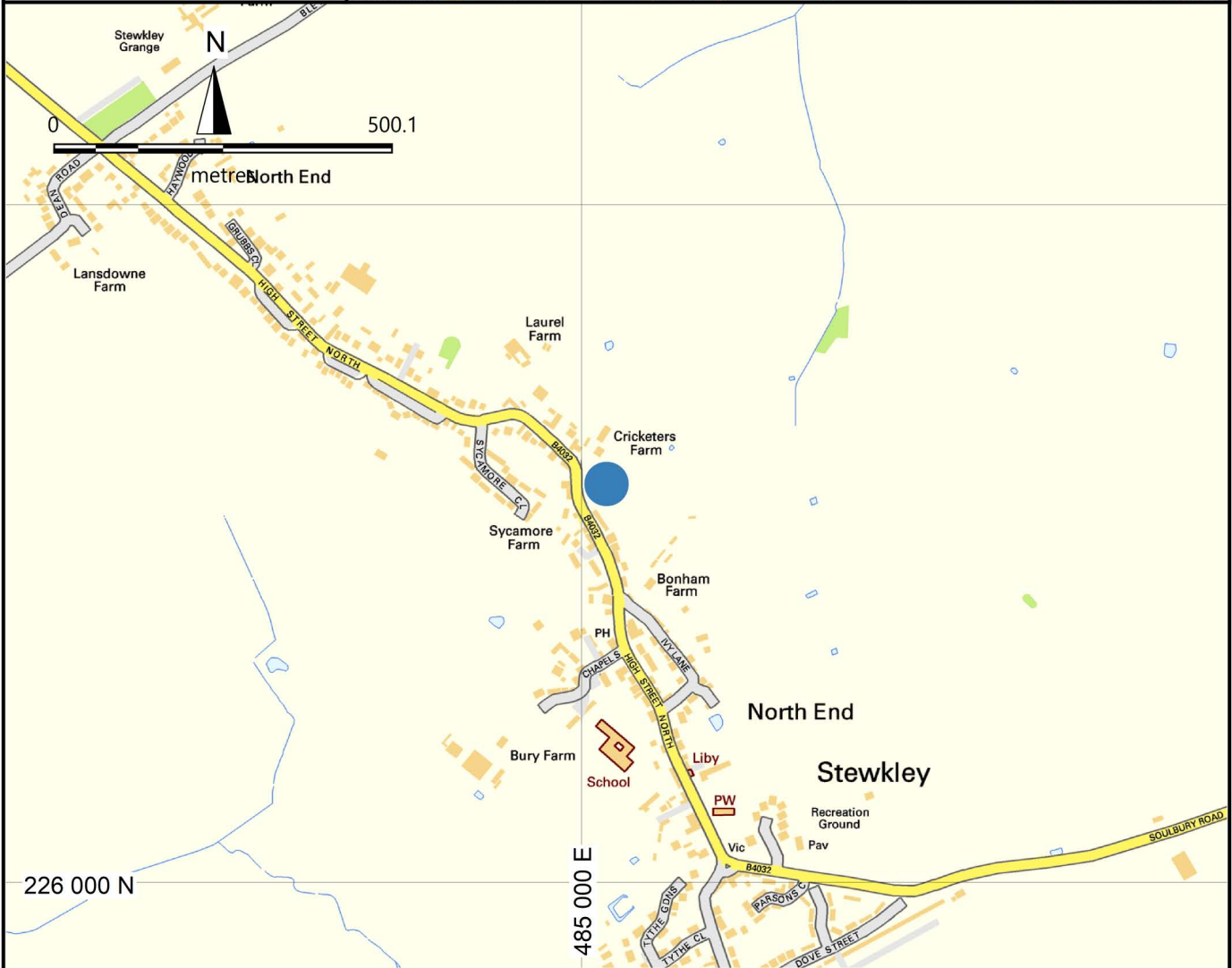
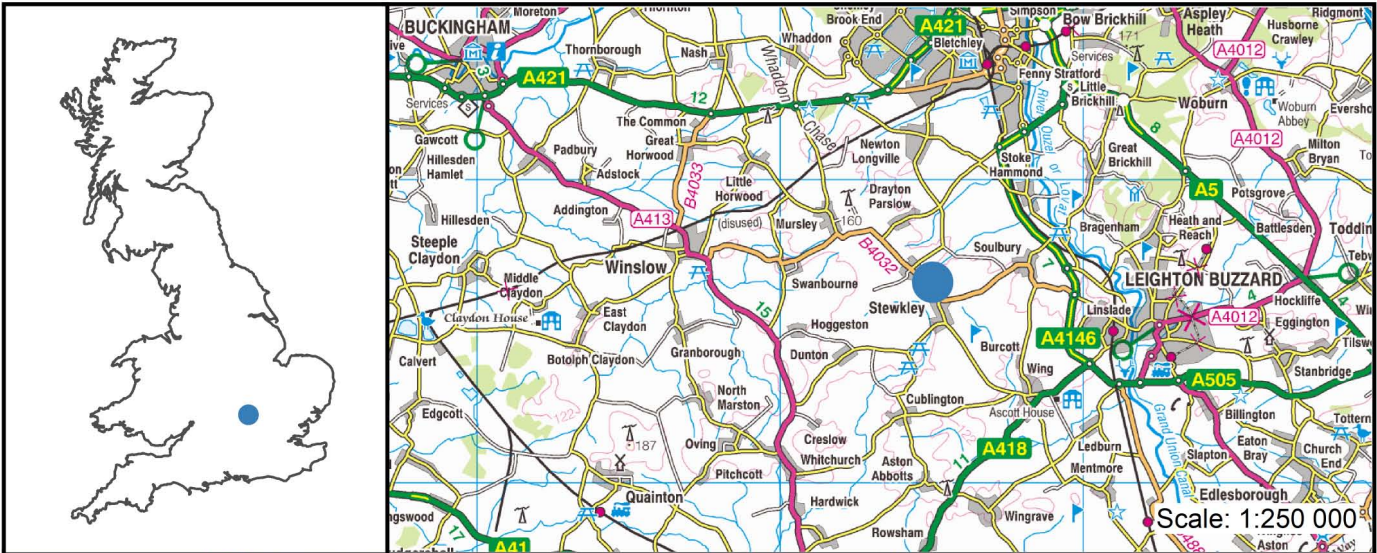
Plate 4: Working shot of house footings




Plate 5: Section through foundations for plot 8

APPENDIX F


Figures



 Proposed development area

[Contains Ordnance Survey data
© Crown copyright 2010]

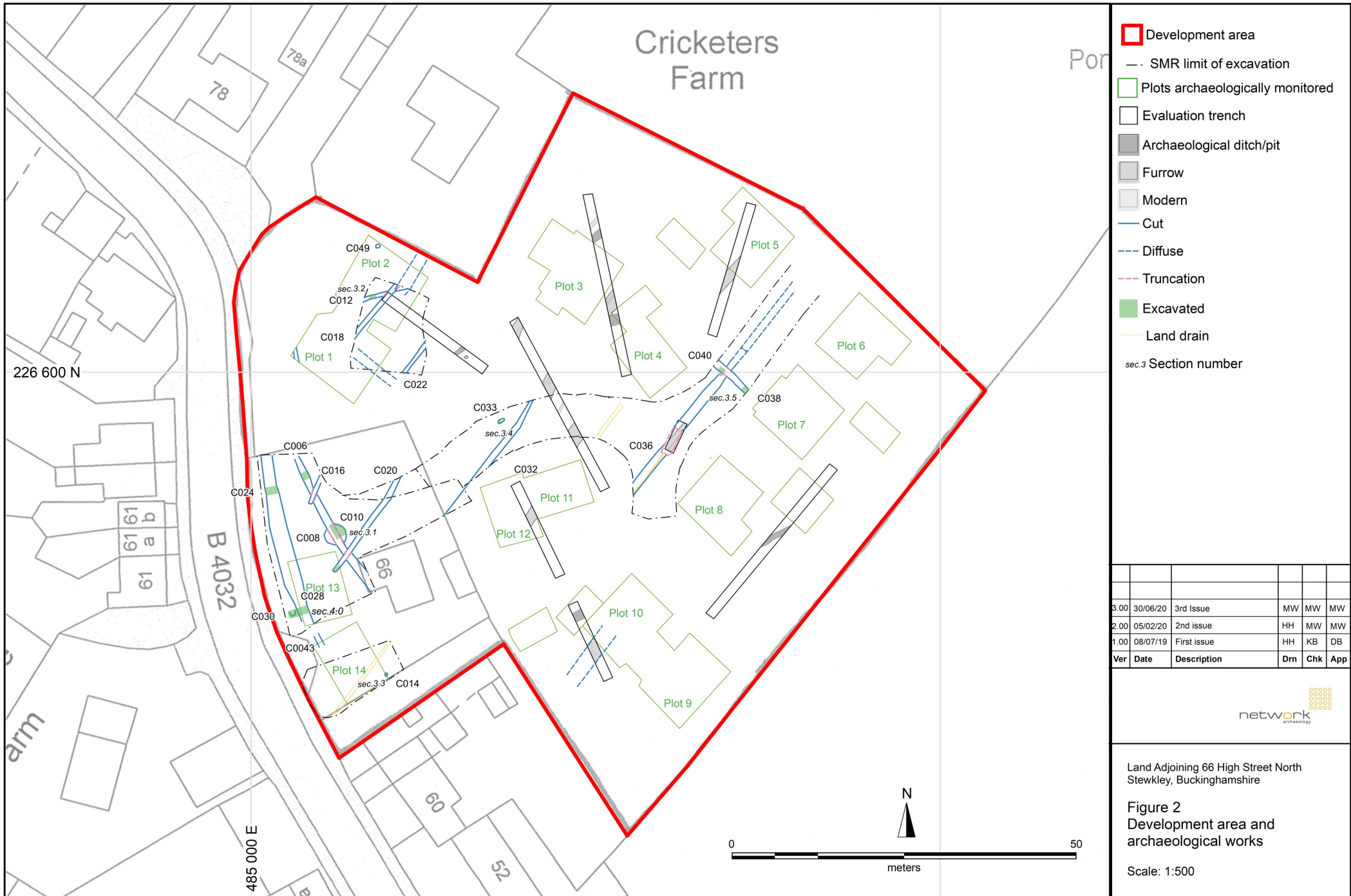
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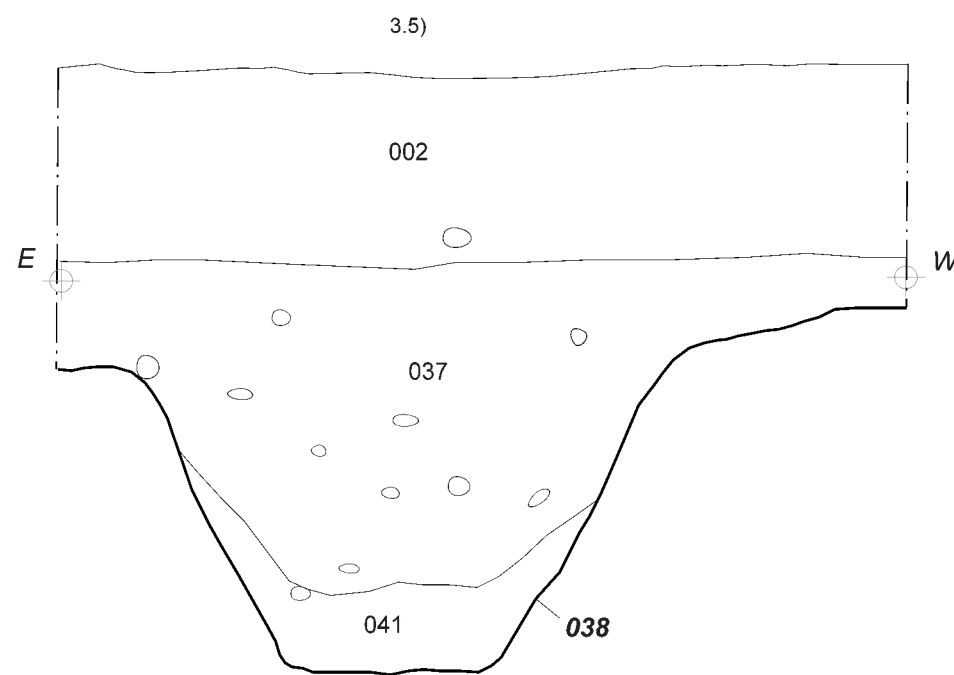
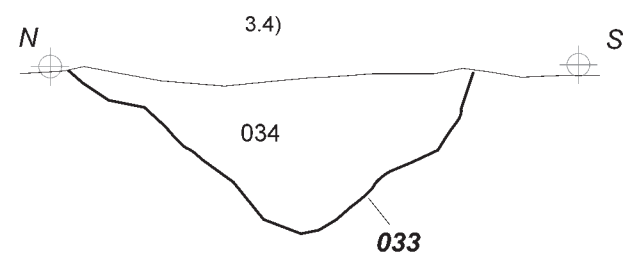
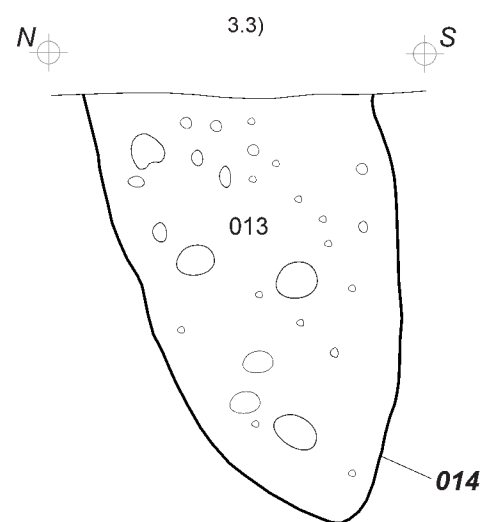
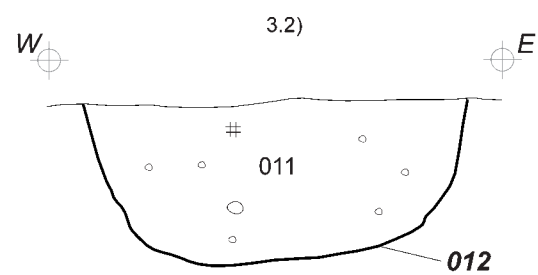
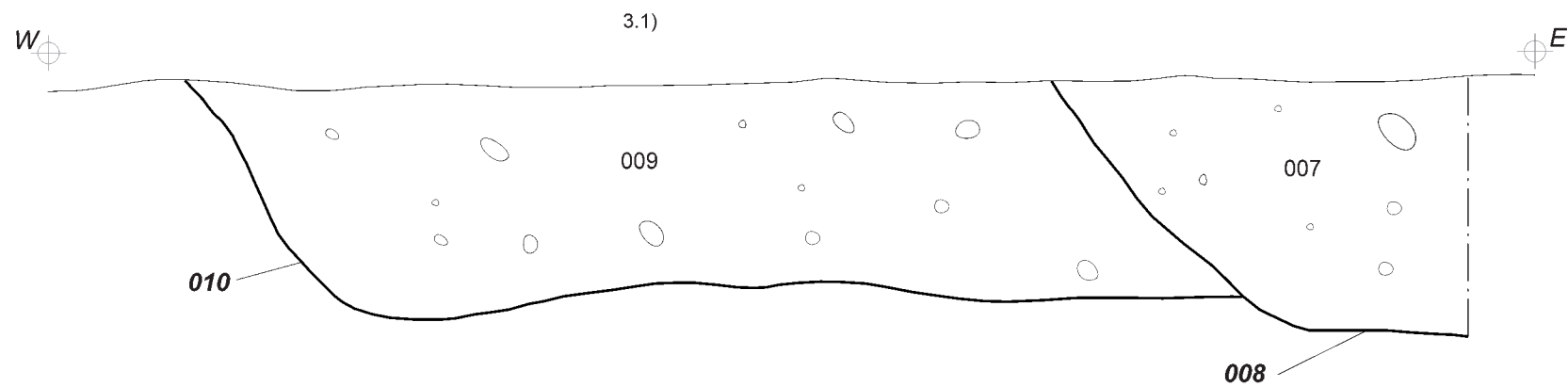


Land adjoining 66 High Street North
Stewkey
Buckinghamshire

Figure 1
Location proposed
development area

Scale 1:10 000





- Cut
- Layer/ Fill
- 008** Cut number
- 007 Fill number
- Stone
- 3.1) Section number

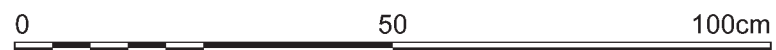
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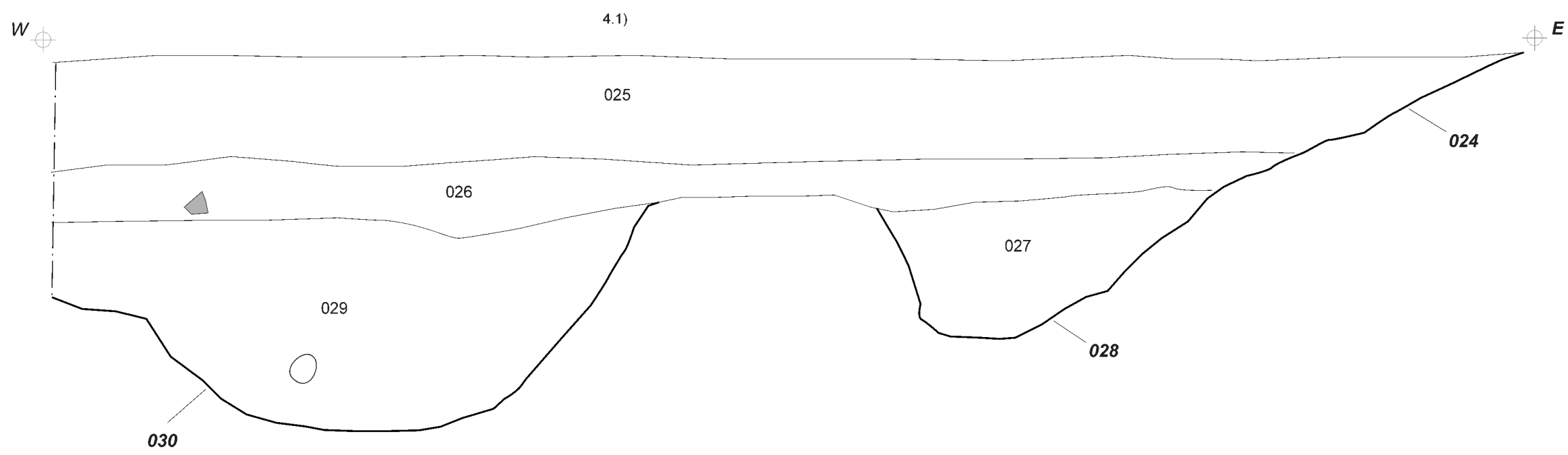
Land adjoining 66 High Street North Stewkley
Buckinghamshire

Figure 3
Section drawings

Scale 1:10



- Cut
- Layer/ Fill
- 028** Cut number
- 027 Fill number
- Stone
- ▴ CBM
- 4.1) Section number



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1.00	24/10/19	First issue	AT		
Ver	Date	Description	Drn	Chk	App



Land adjoining 66 High Street North Stewkley
Buckinghamshire

Figure 4
Section drawings

Scale 1:10

