

Land to the North of Leighton Road, Wingrave, Buckinghamshire



Archaeological Evaluation Report



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Land to the North of Leighton Road, Wingrave, Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Summary

On the 17th and 18th November 2015 Oxford Archaeology carried out a trial trench evaluation on behalf of Corylus Environmental Limited, comprising six trenches at Land to the North of Leighton Road, Wingrave, Buckinghamshire.

The trenches confirmed the results of a preceding geophysical survey, indicating that the area has limited archaeological potential. Archaeological evidence was confined to the northern part of the site, where a single undated pit and a ditch, possibly of late Iron Age or Roman date, were found. All trenches, except one, contained traces of 'ridge and furrow', which are plough-formed earthworks resulting from long-term medieval and post-medieval open field agriculture. The ridges survive as visible landscape features in the surrounding fields.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Corylus Planning and Environmental Ltd to undertake a trench evaluation of a site at Wingrave, Buckinghamshire (centred on NGR: SP 8710 1923).
- 1.1.2 The work followed on from a previous geophysical survey (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy, 2015) and was undertaken to inform a planning application for the development of the site for housing. Although the Local Planning Authority has not set a brief for the work, discussion with Phil Markham, Senior Archaeology Planning Officer at Buckinghamshire County Council, established that trenching was required to ground-truth the survey results and investigate the potential of the site for types of archaeology that are not susceptible to geophysical survey. This document outlines the results of these investigations
- 1.1.3 All work was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *'Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation'* (December 2014) and local and national planning policies.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site comprises a series of pasture fields on the northern edge of Wingrave, to the north of Leighton Road (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The bedrock in the Wingrave area consists of Gault & Upper Greensand Formations (undifferentiated) comprising Mudstone, Siltstone & Sandstone. This sedimentary bedrock formed c. 94 to 112 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period.
- 1.2.3 The superficial geology is the Oadby Member, comprising Diamicton Superficial Deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (British Geological Survey online, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).
- 1.2.4 The soils in the area are predominantly fertile, lime-rich loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Cranfield University Soilscales; <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/>).
- 1.2.5 As described in the Aylesbury Vale Landscape Character Assessment the village lies on the Wingrave-Mentmore Ridge (Landscape Character Type 4, Undulating Clay Plateau). This broad, shallow, north-south ridge extends from the northern side of the Aylesbury Vale. The lowest part of Wingrave parish, lying in the Vale to the south, is at 78m OD, rising to 154m OD at the north end. The village is on top of the ridge at c.130m OD, and commands extensive views over the Vale landscape to the south, including Aylesbury. The ridge forms a watershed between various streams draining into the River Thames to the south, and the River Ouzel to the north. The village lies 2.46 km NNE of the confluence of the Thames and Thistle Brook. At its closest point Thistle Brook lies 1.83 km south-east of the development site and it forms the southern Parish boundary.



1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 No sites or finds are recorded by the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record within the site.
- 1.3.2 Evidence for prehistoric settlement in the immediate vicinity of the site is sparse. A polished Neolithic stone axe was found during road widening on the southern edge of Wingrave village (HER 0100700000; SP 87290 18650). A single base sherd of probable Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pottery was retrieved from a ditch during a watching brief on the Steppingley to Aylesbury Natural Gas Pipeline, north-west of the village. A second (possibly contemporary) ditch was filled with bone and burnt deposits (HER 0959700000; SP 86420 17860). Eight further ditches were identified at another location on the pipeline route, mostly on a parallel alignment, three of which contained pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (HER 0630300000; SP 8678 1801).
- 1.3.3 There is slight evidence for possible Roman settlement in the immediate vicinity of Wingrave, including finds of Roman pottery, reportedly found during casual surface collection near the village centre (HER 0459600000; SP 86760 19100) and west of Nup End (HER 0240100000; SP 86120 19390). Significant Late Iron Age and Roman settlements in the wider area have been found mainly along the line of Akeman Street, a major Roman Road which lies 6.1 km south-east of Wingrave, and beside the River Thame. An example is the Late Iron Age farm and possible Roman villa in the village of Bierton, 4.5km to the south-west. The Roman road junction settlement at Fleet Marston lies 8km WSW, close to a crossing of the River Thame (Allen et al, 2015).
- 1.3.4 There is no recorded archaeological evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the immediate vicinity of the village. "Wingrave" means 'Grove of Wiwa's people' or alternatively, perhaps, 'grove of the heathen temple people' or simply, 'Wing's Grove'. It is derived from the Old English terms *wīg* (An idol; a shrine) *wēoh* (Holy, or a personal name), *-ingas* ('The people of ...; the people called after ...') and *grāf* (grove, or a copse) (Key to English Placenames (<http://kepn.nottingham.ac.uk/>)).
- 1.3.5 Medieval Wingrave evolved from two settlements - A nucleated village or farm and agricultural buildings around the Parish Church (c.200m south of the proposed development site) and the small settlement of Nup End (c.400m north-east of the proposed development site). The medieval church of St.Peter and Paul stands in the middle of the village. The church building is primarily of 12th century date, with 14th and 15th century additions.
- 1.3.6 The manorial history is fairly complex, the village being split between three manors at the time of the Domesday Survey. Before 1066 the principal manor of Wingrave was held by Brictric, a man of Queen Edith. By 1086 it was assessed at 5 hides, and held by Miles Crispin (died 1107), a prominent Norman noble particularly associated with Wallingford Castle (then in Berkshire). In the 13th century this manor was held as a knight's fee of the honour of Wallingford, with which it remained for the next three hundred years. It was later transferred to the honour of Ewelme, last mentioned in 1720 (Page 1925).
- 1.3.7 Another manor in Wingrave was held in 1066 by one of King Edward's thegns, named Suen. In 1086 it was held by Gunfrey de Cioches, or 'Chokes', when it was assessed at 6 hides. This estate is attested in the 11th century as one and a half knight's fees of the honour of Chokes, a Northamptonshire barony. Later in the medieval period it was broken up and sub-divided into various smaller manors and lesser holdings.



- 1.3.8 In 1086 a further one and a half hides in Wingrave belonged to the estates of the Count of Mortain, and was later held of the small fee of Mortain of the honour of Berkhamstead.
- 1.3.9 Documentary evidence indicates that there was a mill in the village in the early 13th century. The Feet of Fines (18 April 1218) refers to 5 acres of land in Hamfurlang, Wingrave, 'towards the mill' (Mill Lane is 410m south-east of the proposed development site). Court Rolls for Wingrave Manor survive. One record, dated 1552, records a muster of twenty-one copyholders with their names, and details of their holdings. A 'North Mill' is mentioned in 1543, which was apparently a horse-mill (Page 1925).
- 1.3.10 Earthworks of possible medieval village remains have been recorded at Nup End, by field survey and on aerial photographs, indicating that the village may have been more extensive prior to the 14th century. Deserted and shrunken medieval settlements are a characteristic feature of the surrounding area, with extensive well-preserved earthworks at Crafton and Little Burston, and a motte (castle mound) on the edge of Wing (Jacobs Engineering Ltd, 2006).
- 1.3.11 The proposed development site lies directly to the north of the medieval and later core of Wingrave, although historic maps and aerial photographic evidence suggest that it was agricultural land during that period. The site is covered with NW-SE aligned 'ridge-and-furrow'. These cultivation ridges are a characteristic of medieval open-field agriculture, and are commonplace in the parish, sometimes surviving as low earthworks. Approximately half of the land in the Wingrave-Mentmore Ridge LCA between Wing, Aston Abbots and Wingrave is parliamentary enclosure land (Jacobs Engineering Ltd, 2006). There are three smaller concentrations of pre-18th-century enclosures, located north-east of Wingrave and around the site of Burston and Crafton deserted medieval villages. Wingrave parish was enclosed in 1797.
- 1.3.12 Wingrave has two conservation areas covering 13.51 hectares. The main part includes Wingrave's recreation area, the church and Community Centre, with the other part encompassing Nup End Lane (WRPC 2012). In addition to the church, there are 34 listed buildings in the village, of which approximately twelve are thought to date from the 17th century or earlier. Most of these early buildings were farmhouses but are now domestic dwellings.
- 1.3.13 The earliest extant buildings in the village are Windmill Hill Farm, lying to the south-east of the church, a timber-framed house dating probably from the 16th century. Church Farm, to the south of the village, is an ancient building of two stories, altered in the 16th century and again in the 18th century. Maltby's Farm, to the south-east of the village, is a 17th-century house of brick and timber altered in the following century. Floyds and Straws Hadley are other farms on the outskirts of the village. The greater number of the cottages are at Nup End, on the road leading north-west past the former corn-mill (Page 1925).
- 1.3.14 Hannah de Rothschild purchased two hundred acres of farmland and seventeen cottages in and around the village in 1875. She subsequently built new cottages around the recreation ground and in Nup End, and in 1877 provided a purpose built reading room and infants' school. A Manor House was also constructed in about 1870 to 1880, probably by the Rothschilds. Many of the Rothschild cottages have subsequently been listed (WRPC 2012).
- 1.3.15 In the early 20th century Wingrave was a parish of 2,884 acres, including 507 acres of arable land and 2,255 acres of permanent grass, but no woodlands (Page 1925).



1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 Particular thanks are due to Julia Edwards and Philip Duncan (Corylus Planning and Environmental Ltd) for organising the evaluation on behalf of the developer. The works were monitored on behalf of Buckinghamshire County Council by Phil Markham.
- 1.4.2 Thanks are extended to Lydia Wyatt (tenant grazer) for her patience and cooperation while the work was in progress.
- 1.4.3 The site team comprised John Boothroyd (OA Project Officer) and Jeremy Mordue, assisted by Arthur Clark (Beecroft Plant).
- 1.4.4 Ian Scott (OA) edited this report and the OA Project Manager was Stuart Foreman.



2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 This field evaluation was required in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012). The principal aim was to ground-truth the results of the previous geophysical survey (Bartlett-Clark Consultancy, 2015) and to investigate the potential of the site for types of archaeology that are not susceptible to geophysical survey.
- 2.1.2 The evaluation aimed to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within those areas affected by the proposed development.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 In accordance with the WSI an array of 6 trenches, each 30m x 1.8m in plan (Figure 1), were excavated to investigate 2% of the site area. As the geophysical survey did not identify any specific targets the trenches were positioned to achieve a relatively even coverage across the site.
- 2.2.2 The proposed location of Trench 6 was modified during the works to reduce the impact on land used for grazing. All other trench were excavated at the locations specified in the WSI.
- 2.2.3 The trenches were excavated using a JCB 3CX with a toothless bucket. All trenches were backfilled once approval to so had been provided by Phil Markham (Buckinghamshire County Council Archaeological Officer).



3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 This section comprises an overview of the results. Individual trench and context descriptions are detailed in Appendix A. The general location of the trenches is shown on Figure 1. Detailed context descriptions are given within the descriptive text where they are integral to the interpretation of the context in question.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 Across the area extant ridge and furrow was present. The eastern half of the area was in use for grazing and was well maintained. The western half was unused and unmaintained leaving an irregular ground surface. In the SW corner of the site a raised headland ran perpendicular to the ridge and furrow.

3.2.2 Surface ground conditions were generally dry, although some groundwater collected in Trenches 4 and 5 during excavation (Plate 6).

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological deposits were very sparse with only three archaeological features observed. Plough furrows were present in all trenches, with the exception of Trench 4.

3.4 Trench 1

3.4.1 This trench was aligned E-W and located in the north-west of the site (Plate 1). Two plough furrows ([103] & [104]) were observed, on a NW-SE alignment, parallel with the extant ridges in the landscape. They cut into the superficial geology [102] and the sandy clay subsoil [101]. The furrows were sealed by topsoil [101]. No other archaeological features or deposits were observed.

3.5 Trench 2

3.5.1 This trench was located in the north of the area and aligned N-S the trench contained a NE-SW linear feature [203] (Plates 2 & 3).

3.5.2 Ditch [203] truncated the sandy clay natural geology [202], and had steep sides and a concave base. It produced four small pieces of later Iron Age pottery and may have been a field boundary. The ditch [203] was cut by a NW-SE aligned furrow (Fig. 3, section 200).

3.5.3 Two plough furrows [205 and 207] were also present in this trench, on the same alignment as the surrounding ridge-and-furrow. Three other slight linear features found within the trench, lay parallel to the ridge and furrow and were all less than 0.1m wide. They are interpreted as plough scars.

3.6 Trench 3

3.6.1 This trench was aligned E-W and located in the north-east part of the site, within the area used for grazing (Plate 4).

3.6.2 An undated pit [311] was located against the northern edge of the trench. On excavation it was found to cut the natural [302] and was sealed by the subsoil [301]. The feature continued beyond the limit of the trench (Fig. 3 section 300).

3.6.3 Four parallel furrows ([303], [305], [307] & [309]) were also recorded, on the same alignment as the surrounding ridge-and-furrow.



3.7 Trench 4

- 3.7.1 Trench 4 was devoid of archaeology. It was aligned NW-SE and located towards the south of the area (Plate 5).
- 3.7.2 No furrows and no archaeological deposits were observed within the trench. The surface of the superficial geology [402] was sealed by subsoil [401] and topsoil [400].

3.8 Trench 5

- 3.8.1 This trench was located against the southern limit of the area and was aligned NE-SW. It was excavated through the suspected plough headland that ran perpendicular to the furrows (Plate 6).
- 3.8.2 The superficial geology [502] was overlain by a greater depth of subsoil [501] which formed the headland, 0.72m thick (Fig 3 section 500; Plate 7).
- 3.8.3 A NW-SE aligned linear feature [503] was observed, which was sealed by the subsoil [501]. Water ingress prevented the excavation of the feature, which was filled by a mid greyish brown sandy clay [504]. It was on the same alignment as the surrounding ridge-and-furrow.

3.9 Trench 6

- 3.9.1 Trench 6 was re-arranged from an E-W to a NW-SE alignment during the evaluation to reduce the impact on the grazing area set aside for the resident ponies.
- 3.9.2 The trench contained no archaeological features. A single furrow [603] was observed at the northern end of the trench, truncating the sandy clay natural geology [602] and subsoil [601]. The furrow was sealed by topsoil [600].

3.10 Finds summary

- 3.10.1 Artefacts were very sparse. Pottery recovered from ditch [203] was of Later Iron Age date. Given the proximity of the site to the village centre, surprisingly few artefacts were observed within the overburden deposits. Those recovered were of post-medieval date.
- 3.10.2 A breakdown of the finds and associated spot dates from each context is contained in Appendix A. Artefact specialist reports are contained in Appendix B.

3.11 Environmental summary

- 3.11.1 No deposits suitable for environmental sampling were observed and thus no soil samples were recovered.



4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

- 4.1.1 During the works the weather was mixed with significant periods of rain. Despite this the ground conditions were generally dry with the exception of Trenches 4 and 5, which collected some groundwater.
- 4.1.2 The distribution of the trenches, representing a 2% sample of the site area, is sufficient to ground-truth the largely negative geophysical survey results. However both geophysical survey and trenching have limitations in detecting ephemeral and widely dispersed archaeological features, which could therefore be present within the site.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

- 4.2.1 Trial trenching was undertaken to assess the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposit within the proposed development area and to ground truth the results of the geophysical survey.
- 4.2.2 The trial trenching identified sparse archaeological evidence.
- 4.2.3 Only a single excavated feature could be dated, a possible boundary or drainage ditch of late Iron Age date. A single feature of this date is of low significance in its own right, but it provides some evidence that the location was farmed during the Roman period.

4.3 Interpretation

- 4.3.1 The archaeological evidence provides slight evidence for possible later Iron Age land management. During the medieval and post-medieval periods there is extensive evidence that the land was under open field agriculture, with no indication of any other activity.
- 4.3.2 In Trench 2 an early ditch [203] was found to be truncated by later ridge and furrow. It contained four very small pieces of late Iron Age pottery, which suggests that there is likely to have been a settlement in the general vicinity. The furrow [205] which truncated ditch [203] contained a piece of residual Roman ceramic building material (CBM).
- 4.3.3 In Trench 2 furrow [205] and in Trench 5 linear [503] which are broadly on the same NW-SE alignment as the ridge and furrow were sealed by the subsoil in their respective trenches and thus appear to be earlier in date than the majority of the furrows. In Trench 5 linear [503] was buried beneath a depth of subsoil forming part of a plough headland (an upstanding earthwork feature). Perhaps these two linear features represent an earlier phase of farming activity than the furrows found in Trenches 1, 3 and 6.
- 4.3.4 The undated pit [311] in Trench 3 produced no dating evidence. It was sealed by subsoil and could be contemporary with ditch [203] but equally it could be contemporary with the furrows in Trenches 2 and 5.
- 4.3.5 Plough furrows recorded in Trenches 1, 3 and 6 were recorded as cutting through the subsoil and sealed by topsoil. All of these furrows are on the same broadly NW-SE alignment of the extant ridge and furrow earthworks.

4.4 Significance

- 4.4.1 These works confirm the results of the geophysical survey and indicate that the area has very limited archaeological significance or potential.



APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench 1 has limited archaeology. The deposits consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay. Two furrows were observed to cut through the subsoil and sealed by the topsoil.					Avg. depth (m)	0.36
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.12	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
103	Cut	2.65	-	Furrow – unexcavated	-	-
104	Fill	2.65	-	Fill of furrow 103	-	-
105	Cut	0.55	-	Furrow – unexcavated	-	-
106	Fill	0.55	-	Fill of furrow 105	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench 2 contained a single linear feature which produced pottery dating to the later Iron Age as well as two furrows. The deposits consist of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay and sealing the linear feature. The furrows cut the natural deposits and were sealed by the subsoil and the topsoil.					Avg. depth (m)	0.40
					Width (m)	1.50
					Length (m)	29.5
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.15	Subsoil	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
203	Cut	1.60	0.40	Ditch	-	-
204	Fill	1.60	0.40	Fill of ditch 203	Pottery	Later Iron Age
205	Cut	0.50	0.20	Furrow	-	-
206	Fill	0.50	0.20	Fill of furrow 205	CBM	Roman
207	Cut	1.10	-	Furrow – unexcavated	-	-
208	Fill	1.10	-	Fill of 207	-	-
209	Cut	0.40	0.05	Linear	-	-
210	Fill	0.40	0.05	Fill of linear 209	-	-

Trench 3



General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench 3 contained a single undated pit as well as four unexcavated furrows. The deposits consist of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay. The furrows cut both the subsoil and natural deposits and were sealed by topsoil.					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
					Width (m)	1.50
					Length (m)	29.4
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
303	Cut	1.35	-	Furrow – unexcavated	-	-
304	Fill	1.35	-	Fill of furrow 303	-	-
305	Cut	2.40	-	Furrow – unexcavated	-	-
306	Fill	2.40	-	Fill of furrow 305	-	-
307	Cut	3.40	-	Furrow – unexcavated	-	-
308	Fill	3.40	-	Fill of furrow 307	-	-
309	Cut	3.35	-	Furrow - unexcavated	-	-
310	Fill	3.35	-	Fill of furrow 309	-	-
311	Cut			Pit	-	-
312	Fill			Fill of pit 311	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench 4 no archaeological features. The deposits consist of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay. No evidence for furrows or other features was found.					Avg. depth (m)	0.63
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30.00
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
400	Layer	-	0.28	Topsoil	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.35	Subsoil	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench 5 contained a single unexcavated linear feature was cut into the natural and sealed by the subsoil. The deposits consist of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay. The greater depth of subsoil in this trench indicated the presence of a headland associated with ridge and furrow.					Avg. depth (m)	0.9
					Width (m)	1.5
					Length (m)	30.00
Contexts						



Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
500	Layer	-	0.18	Topsoil	CBM	-
501	Layer	-	0.72	Subsoil	Fe Object	Undatable
502	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
503	Cut			Linear - unexcavated	-	-
504	Fill			Fill of ditch of linear 503	-	-

Trench 6						
General description				Orientation		N-S
Trench 6 had limited archaeology. It revealed a single unexcavated furrow at its north end. The deposits consist of topsoil and subsoil overlying a natural of sandy clay. The furrow cut the subsoil and sandy clay natural and was sealed by topsoil.				Avg. depth (m)		0.6
				Width (m)		1.5
				Length (m)		30
Contexts						
Context no	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Comment	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	0.25	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
603	Cut	1.25	-	Furrow – unexcavated	-	-
604	Fill	1.25	-	Fill of furrow 603	-	-



APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

Identified by Ed Biddulph and John Cotter.

Context	Description	Date
204	4 small scraps organic and grog tempered pottery, 3g	Later Iron Age.

The assemblage is of low potential and no further work is recommended.

B.2 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Identified by Ed Biddulph and John Cotter.

Context	Description	Date
206	2 small scraps ceramic building material, 12g	Roman
500	1 small piece of brick, 27g	Post-medieval

The assemblage is of low potential and no further work is recommended.

B.3 Iron

Identified by Ed Biddulph and John Cotter.

Context	Description	Date
501	1 iron nail shank fragment, 3g	Undatable

The assemblage is of low potential and no further work is recommended.



APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

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APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

Site name: Land to the North of Leighton Road, Wingrave, Buckinghamshire

Site code: WILR15

Grid reference: SP 8710 1923

Type: Evaluation

Date and duration: 17th – 18th November 2015

Area of site: 324m²

Summary of results: Oxford Archaeology carried out a trial trench evaluation comprising six trenches at Land to the North of Leighton Road, Wingrave, Buckinghamshire. The trenches confirmed the results of a preceding geophysical survey, indicating that the area has limited archaeological potential. Archaeological evidence was confined to the northern part of the site, where a single undated pit and a ditch, possibly of late Iron Age or Roman date, were found. All trenches, except one, contained traces of 'ridge and furrow', which are plough-formed earthworks resulting from long-term medieval and post-medieval open field agriculture. The ridges survive as visible landscape features in the surrounding fields.

Location of archive: The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with the Buckinghamshire County Museum in due course.



X:\w\Wingrave_Leighton Road\Trenching\010\Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\WILREV_figure1.mxd'gary_jones'20/11/2015

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015
 Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User

Figure 1: Site location



X:\w\Wingrave_Leighton_Road\Trenching\010Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\WILREV Wingrave 2015-11-18_v102.mxd*conan.parsons*19/11/2015

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User

0 25 m

1:750 @ A3

Figure 2: Trench location plan

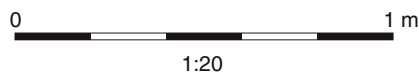
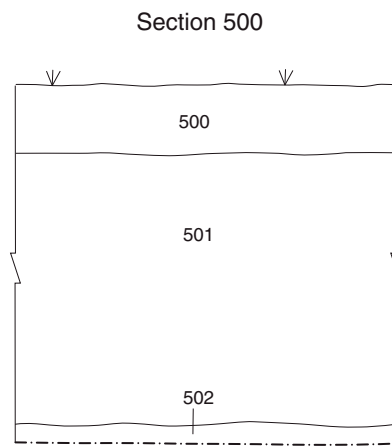
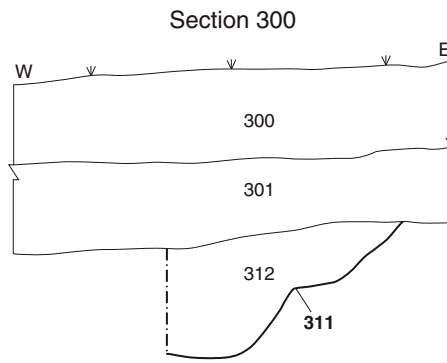
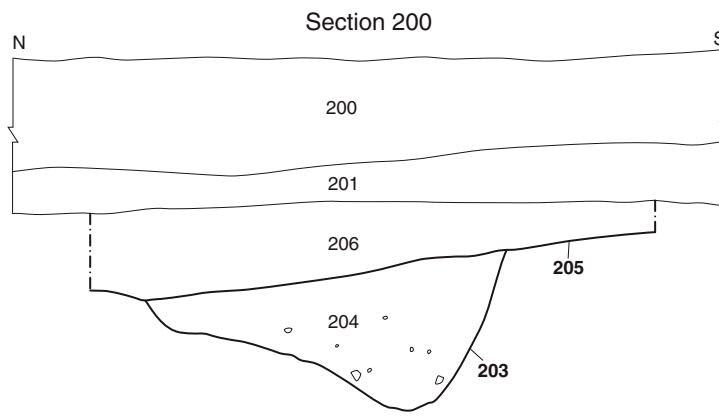


Figure 3: Sections from trenches 2,3 and 5



Plate 1: Trench 1 east facing view



Plate 2: Trench 2 west facing view

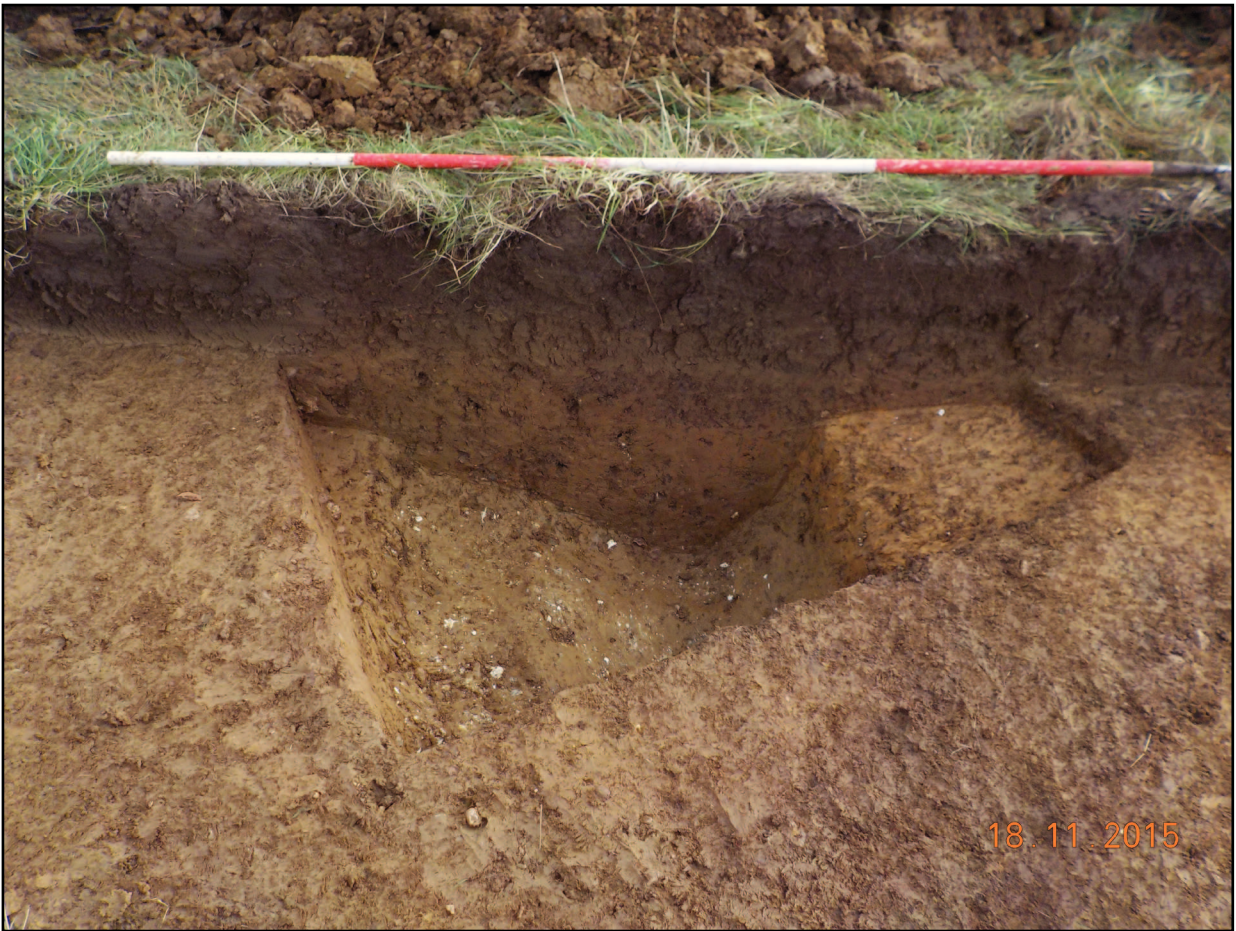


Plate 3: Trench 2 Ditch [203] section 200



Plate 4: Trench 3 west facing view



Plate 5: Trench 4 south-east facing view



Plate 6: Trench 5 south-west facing view



Plate 7: Trench 5 south-east facing baulk, Section 500



Plate 8: Trench 6 north-west facing view



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