



# Land off Weston Road, Aston Clinton, Aylesbury, Bucks Archaeological Evaluation Report

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## Land off Weston Road, Aston Clinton, Aylesbury, Bucks

### *Archaeological Evaluation Report*

*Written by Vix Hughes*

*With contributions from John Cotter and Ian Scott and  
illustrations by Matt Bradley*

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## Summary

Oxford Archaeology was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology Ltd on behalf of CALA Homes (Chiltern) Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at Land off Weston Road, Aston Clinton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire. Two phases of trenching were undertaken in late 2016 and early 2017 to assess the archaeological potential of a proposed new residential development for up to 75 houses.

A total of 15 trenches were excavated across the site and confirmed the absence of archaeological features indicated by a previous geophysical survey. Alluvial deposits were recorded within all the trenches, resulting from past overbank seasonal flooding from the adjacent stream. The risk of flooding may have deterred occupation within the area and thus explains why the site had hitherto only been used as agricultural land.

## Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Prospect Archaeology and CALA Homes (Chiltern) Ltd for commissioning this project. Thanks is also extended to Eliza Alqassar who monitored the work on behalf of Buckinghamshire Council Archaeology Service, and Naomi Field of Prospect Archaeology who was responsible for liaison and monitoring on behalf of CALA Homes (Chiltern) Ltd. Both are thanked for their advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Carl Champness. The fieldwork was directed by Vix Hughes and Paul Murray, who were supported by Diana Chard and Christof Heistermann. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Diana Chard and Matt Bradley. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Geraldine Crann and prepared the archive under the management of Nicola Scott.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Prospect Archaeology Ltd on behalf of CALA Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological evaluation at the site of Land off Weston Road, Aston Clinton, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire (SP 8688 1201). The evaluation was undertaken as part of a proposed new residential development at the site. The investigation was undertaken as a requirement by Aylesbury Vale District Council, on the advice of Buckinghamshire County Archaeology Service, to accompany an outline planning application (15/02569/AOP) for the erection of up to 75 houses.
- 1.1.2 The trenching was carried out in two phases, Phase 1 comprising Trenches 1-7 in December 2016 and Phase 2 comprising Trenches 8-15 in January 2017.
- 1.1.3 The work was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (Prospect Archaeology 2016) and complied with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (CIfA 2014) and the CIfA Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a) and Buckinghamshire Council Archaeology Service *Generic Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching)*.

### 1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 Aston Clinton is located about 3.5 miles east of Aylesbury, 2.7 miles north of Wendover and 3 miles west of Tring at SP 8688 1201 (Fig. 1). The application site encompassed an area of 2.84 hectares and was located on the south-west side of Aston Clinton to the north-west of Weston Road.
- 1.2.2 The site was primarily agricultural land and comprised a series of paddocks plus a farmyard complex, including a barn recently converted to residential use. It was bounded to the south-east by residential curtilage land associated with dwellings fronting on to Weston Road. This boundary was irregular as some gardens had been extended into the field. The north-west boundary was marked by a ditch and stream and an existing hedgeline that followed the parish boundary with Weston Turville and the northern boundary was also marked by hedges. The short south-western boundary was marked by an extended residential curtilage. There were two agricultural-type buildings in the north-eastern section of the site. The site also incorporated the curtilage of No. 108 Weston Road.
- 1.2.3 The solid geology consists of Gault Formation and Upper Greensand Formation (undifferentiated) - mudstone, siltstone and sandstone sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 94 to 112 million years ago during the Cretaceous Period. There are no drift deposits recorded.
- 1.2.4 The site lay at c 90-92m above Ordnance Datum and at the time of the investigation the fields were flat and grassed (Plate 1).

### 1.3 Archaeological Potential

- 1.3.1 A Heritage Assessment of the development area was undertaken in 2015 by Prospect Archaeology (Prospect Archaeology 2015). This identified that there were no designated or undesignated heritage assets within the site.
- 1.3.2 Bronze Age pottery has been found in one location to the south of the site and the discovery of Iron Age coins from an area immediately north-west of the site might indicate a single hoard or more widespread activity during the Iron Age and Roman period.
- 1.3.3 It is thought that the origins of the village lie in the Roman period as it is situated at the crossing point of two Roman roads, Akeman Street (now the A41) and the Lower Icknield Way, which may have its origins as a prehistoric trackway. Excavations by the University of Leicester Archaeological Services on land at Stablebridge Road revealed an extensive Iron Age and Roman settlement.
- 1.3.4 An Anglo-Saxon cemetery was discovered during construction of the Aston Clinton bypass and Aston Clinton is mentioned the Domesday Survey of 1086, confirming its presence in the later Saxon period. It is referred to as Estone (or eastern estate/settlement). It subsequently became part of the Clinton estate, hence its modern name.
- 1.3.5 The site is situated well outside the historic core of the village, close to the parish boundary. Evidence for medieval ridge and furrow cultivation and the cartographic evidence suggest the site was used for agricultural purposes in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

#### *Geophysical Survey*

- 1.3.6 A magnetometer survey identified three linear trends that might be ditches, a small scatter of ferrous anomalies along the south-west boundary of the site and areas of magnetic 'halos' and 'debris' (MOLA 2015, 2).

## 2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits;
- ii. to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains;
- iii. to allow for the determination of any appropriate strategies to mitigate the effect of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.

### 2.2 Methodology

#### *Introduction*

2.2.1 In discussion with the Buckinghamshire Council Archaeology Service, an array of 15 evaluation trial trenches was planned and carried out in two phases of work (Fig 2).

2.2.2 The Phase 1 works were carried out in December 2016 and were located in the north-eastern part of the site. The work consisted of 7 x 20m trenches (1-7) all 1.6m wide.

2.2.3 The Phase 2 works were carried out in January 2017 and were located in the south-western area. The work consisted of 8 x 30m trial trenches (8-15) all 1.6m wide.

#### *Site Specific Methodology*

2.2.4 Trenches were set out as proposed in the WSI and later revisions (Prospect Archaeology 2016). The trenches were excavated within their proposed locations with the exceptions of Trench 1, which was moved to the north-west due to the proximity of a house, Trench 9, which was shortened and moved south-east to avoid large spoil and manure heaps and Trench 15, which was also shortened and shifted slightly to the east to avoid mature standing trees.

2.2.5 The excavated trenches, context limits, interventions and levels were recorded and mapped using a Leica GPS.

2.2.6 The trenches were excavated by a JCB using a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. Overburden was removed to the surface of the underlying geological deposits. There was no survival of upstanding or positive archaeological remains.

2.2.7 All features encountered were plotted and excavated according to the sampling strategy determined in the WSI. The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned for ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination, operated by an experienced metal detector user. Modern artefacts were noted but not retained.

## **3 RESULTS**

### **3.1 Introduction and presentation of results**

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below. A summary of the trenches is presented in this section, with a summary of the finds in Section 3.6. The full details of all trenches and deposits are provided in Appendix A. Finds data and spot-dates are tabulated in Appendix B.

3.1.2 Context numbers reflect the trench numbers unless otherwise stated e.g. pit 102 is a feature within Trench 1, while ditch 304 is a feature within Trench 3.

### **3.2 General soils and ground conditions**

3.2.1 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good and the trenches remained dry throughout. Features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

### **3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits**

3.3.1 There was no significant archaeology in any of the 15 trenches.

### **3.4 Phase 1: Trenches 1-7**

3.4.1 The trenches in the north-eastern part of the site revealed no significant archaeological features (Plates 2, 4 and 5). The natural geology of pale grey clay was exposed at a depth of 0.35-0.60m and was overlain by a mid grey clay alluvial subsoil and a thin topsoil.

3.4.2 A total of 10 field drains, all of a similar construction that used segmented orange ceramic pipe sections, were noted in Trenches 2-7.

3.4.3 A small irregular feature was investigated in Trench 7 but was found to be the remains of a tree root hollow.

### **3.5 Phase 2: Trenches 8-21**

3.5.1 The trenches in the south-western part of the site revealed no archaeological features (Plates 3, 6 and 7). Natural geology was encountered at a depth of 0.3-0.4m, overlain by an alluvial subsoil and thin topsoil.

3.5.2 The base of a field drain was seen in Trench 8.

### **3.6 Finds summary**

3.6.1 A very small assemblage of pottery, ceramic building material and metal was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil layers. All finds were dated to between the 17th and 20th centuries.

## **4 DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Reliability of field investigation**

4.1.1 The trenches were excavated in good, dry conditions throughout the evaluation and any features or deposits would have been easily identified. The trenches were able to provide a good coverage of the site area without significant restrictions. It is therefore felt that the recorded absence of archaeology provides a generally accurate representation of the archaeological potential of the site as a whole.

### **4.2 Evaluation objectives and results**

4.2.1 The evaluation of 15 trenches was able to establish that there was an absence of any significant archaeological remains. This confirms the results of the geophysical survey, which detected few anomalies.

4.2.2 The only features uncovered were modern field drains, which were concentrated in the north-eastern part of the site in the Phase 1 trenches.

### **4.3 Interpretation**

4.3.1 The absence of any archaeological features suggests that the area was not used for settlement in the past and served only as agricultural land. The site is low-lying and poorly drained and consequently the risk of flooding may have rendered it impractical for settlement.

4.3.2 The field-drains demonstrate that the area was only more recently developed through modern drainage. This may be associated with a more intensive use of the north-eastern area for horticultural activity, in contrast to the south-western area, which remained part of a wider agricultural landscape.

## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Stratigraphically the deposits encountered consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	20
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
100	Layer	-	0.34	Topsoil: dark grey silty clay, 5% small sub-angular stones, debris	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil: pale grey clay	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural: mid greyish yellow clay, occasional stony patches	-	-

Trench 2						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Three field drains of segmented orange ceramic were seen; each 0.3m wide. Stratigraphically the deposits encountered consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	20
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.35
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
200	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil: dark greyish black firm silty clay	-	-
201	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil: mid grey clay, 1% small sub-angular stones	-	-
202	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale-mid grey clay	-	-

Trench 3						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Two field drains of segmented orange ceramic were seen; each 0.3m wide. Stratigraphically the deposits encountered consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	20
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
300	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil: dark grey silty clay	-	-
301	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil: mid grey clay, 1% small sub-angular stones	-	-
302	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale yellowish white clay	-	-

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Two field drains of segmented orange ceramic were seen; each 0.3m wide. Stratigraphically the deposits encountered consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	20
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
400	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil: dark grey silty clay,	-	-
401	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil: mid grey clay, 1% small sub-angular stones	-	-
402	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale grey clay	-	-

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. A single modern linear 0.5m wide feature was seen to cut the topsoil and subsoil (possibly for a water pipe mentioned by farmer). One field drain of segmented orange ceramic was seen; 0.3m wide. Stratigraphically the deposits encountered consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	20
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
500	Layer	-	0.2	Topsoil: dark grey silty clay	-	-
501	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil: mid grey stiff clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	-	-
502	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale grey clay	-	-

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. One field drain of segmented orange ceramic was seen; 0.35m wide. Stratigraphically the deposits encountered consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	20
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.5
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
600	Layer	-	0.24	Topsoil: dark grey silty clay	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil: mid yellowish grey clay	-	-
602	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale greenish grey clay	-	-

Trench 7						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. A single amorphous irregular discrete feature was investigated and found to be an infilled tree root hollow. One field drain of segmented orange ceramic was seen; 0.3m wide. Stratigraphically the deposits encountered consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	20
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.6
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.6
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
700	Layer	-	0.3	Topsoil: dark brown firm silty clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	-	-
701	Layer	-	0.3	Subsoil: mid grey stiff clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	-	-
702	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale-mid grey clay	-	-
703	Cut	0.68	0.09	Tree Root Hollow: irregular with uneven base, filled by 704		
704	Fill	0.68	0.09	Tree Root Hollow: fill of 703, mid grey clay		

Trench 8						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. One field drain, only the base fill was visible in plan, no surviving drain. Stratigraphically the deposits encountered consisted of topsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	30.05
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.6
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.4
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
800	Layer	-	0.36	Topsoil: dark brown firm silty clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	Iron garden fork head (photographed, not retained) Clay pipe Pottery CBM	Modern  19 <sup>th</sup> cent 19-20 <sup>th</sup> 19-20 <sup>th</sup>
801	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale-mid grey clay	CBM (pressed into natural)	19-20 <sup>th</sup>

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Stratigraphically the deposits encountered consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	19.9
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.3
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
900	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil: dark brown firm silty clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	Pottery Wire	19-20 <sup>th</sup> -
901	Layer	-	0.17	Subsoil: mid grey stiff clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	CBM	18-20 <sup>th</sup>
902	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale-mid grey clay	-	-

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. A sondage was excavated at the north end to test the underlying deposits were natural (0.7m). Stratigraphically the deposits encountered consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	29.9
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1000	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil: dark brown firm silty clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	-	-
1001	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil: mid grey stiff clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	CBM	17-19 <sup>th</sup>
1002	Layer	-	>0.3	Natural: pale-mid grey clay	-	-

Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Stratigraphically the deposits encountered consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.43
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1100	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil: dark brown firm silty clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	CBM Metal	19-20 <sup>th</sup> modern
1101	Layer	-	0.31	Subsoil: mid grey stiff clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	CBM	18-20 <sup>th</sup>
1102	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale-mid grey clay	-	-

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Stratigraphically the deposits encountered consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1200	Layer	-	0.21	Topsoil: dark brown firm silty clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	CBM	17-19 <sup>th</sup>
1201	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil: mid grey stiff clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	Pottery CBM	18-20 <sup>th</sup> 19-20 <sup>th</sup>
1202	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale-mid grey clay	-	-

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	N-S
Trench devoid of archaeology. Stratigraphically the deposits encountered consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	29.95
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.4
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1300	Layer	-	0.17	Topsoil: dark brown firm silty clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	CBM	17-19 <sup>th</sup>
1301	Layer	-	0.24	Subsoil: mid grey stiff clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	CBM	18-19 <sup>th</sup>
1302	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale-mid grey clay	-	-

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench devoid of archaeology. Stratigraphically the deposits encountered consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	1.6
					Avg. depth (m)	0.34
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1400	Layer	-	0.15	Topsoil: dark brown firm silty clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	Pottery CBM	19-20 <sup>th</sup> 19-20 <sup>th</sup>
1401	Layer	-	0.19	Subsoil: mid grey stiff clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	Fe bar pressed into subsoil (not retained)	-
1402	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale-mid grey clay, yellower towards E end	-	-

Trench 15						
<b>General description</b>					<b>Orientation</b>	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Stratigraphically the deposits encountered consisted of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of clay.					<b>Length (m)</b>	22.5
					<b>Width (m)</b>	1.6
					<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>	0.38
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Width (m)</b>	<b>Depth (m)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Finds</b>	<b>Date</b>
1500	Layer	-	0.16	Topsoil: dark brown firm silty clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	-	-
1501	Layer	-	0.2	Subsoil: mid grey stiff clay, 1% small sub-angular flint stones	Metal	modern
1502	Layer	-	-	Natural: pale-mid grey clay, yellowy patches, occ chalk flecks	-	-

## APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Pottery, clay pipe and ceramic building material

*Identified by John Cotter*

B.1.1 The clay pipe, pottery and ceramic building material all came from the topsoil or subsoil and are of low potential. Having been recorded they may be discarded.

Context	Material and Description	Date
800	Clay pipe stem 2g Pottery flower pot sherd (PMR) 6g CBM Land drain fragment 36g	19 <sup>th</sup> century 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century
801	CBM Land drain fragment 253g	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
900	Pottery 1 flower pot sherd (PMR) and 4 sherds stoneware (ENGSRST)cylindrical preserve jar 86g	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century
901	CBM 1 fragment peg tile, 1 fragment very worn red brick 101g	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century 18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
1001	CBM 1 very worn brick end 398g	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
1100	CBM 1 fragment cement roof tile 42g	20 <sup>th</sup> century
1101	CBM 1 corner red brick 92g	18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
1200	CBM 1 scrap post medieval peg tile 16g	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
1201	Pottery 1 sherd post medieval red ware (PMR) 19g CBM 1 corner engineered roof tile 44g	18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century Late 19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century
1300	CBM 1 worn scrap brick 31g	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
1301	CBM 1 very worn brick corner 417g	17 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century
1400	Pottery base of wide bowl post medieval red ware (PMR) 124g CBM 1 fragment industrial floor brick 123g	19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> century Late 19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> century

## B.2 Iron

*Identified by Ian Scott*

B.2.1 The iron objects are all from topsoil or subsoil and are of low potential. Having been recorded they may be discarded

<b>Context</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Date</b>
900	Fragment of wire	-
1100	Key fragment and cast iron link	Modern
1501	Window catch and heel iron	Modern

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## APPENDIX C      BIBLIOGRAPHY

CIfA, 2014 *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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MOLA, 2015 Archaeological geophysical survey at Weston Road, Aston Clinton Buckinghamshire December 2015, Museum of London Archaeology report no.15/231

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Prospect Archaeology, 2016 Land off Weston Rd, Aston Clinton, Aylesbury, Bucks: Written Scheme of Investigation

**APPENDIX D****SITE SUMMARY DETAILS**

<b>Site name:</b>	Land off Weston Road, Aston Clinton, Aylesbury, Bucks
<b>Site code:</b>	ACLHF 16
<b>Grid Reference</b>	SP 8688 1201
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date and duration:</b>	20-21 December 2016 and 17-18 January 2017
<b>Summary of Results:</b>	A total of 15 trenches were excavated, confirming the absence of archaeological features indicated by a previous geophysical survey.
<b>Area of Site</b>	Trenches = 592m <sup>2</sup> : Site = 28463m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Location of archive:</b>	The archive is currently held at OA, Janus House, Osney Mead, Oxford, OX2 0ES, and will be deposited with Buckinghamshire County Council Museums Service in due course, under the following accession number: ACLHF 16



Figure 1: Site location

X:\a\Aston Clinton Weston Road Bucks EV\10\Geomatics\03 GIS Projects\ACL\HFEV\_Figure2\_2017-02-011.mxd\matt.bradley\01/02/2017



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

0 1:1,500 @ A4 100 m

Figure 2: Trench Locations



Plate 1: General view of Phase 2 trenches



Plate 2: Trench 1 representative section, looking south-west



Plate 3: Trench 11 representative section, looking north-east



Plate 4: Trench 2 plan view, looking south-west



Plate 5: Trench 5 plan view, looking south-west



Plate 6: Trench 9 plan view, looking north-east



Plate 7: Trench 15 plan view, looking south-west





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