

Land at Fleet Marston,  
Aylesbury,  
Buckinghamshire:

Archaeological  
Evaluation Phase 2;  
Metal detecting and  
test pit survey



## Archaeological Evaluation Report

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## Land at Fleet Marston, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire

### Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2; Metal detecting and test-pit survey

*Written by Daniel Watkeys*

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## Summary

*In early September 2011 Oxford Archaeology carried out a metal detecting survey and test pit evaluation on land at Fleet Marston, Buckinghamshire. The work consisted of two phases of controlled metal detecting survey, a series of excavated shovel test pits and a further series of excavated one metre square test pits. The results showed a concentration of material around the still extant Church of St Mary, with the volume of finds decreasing significantly away from the church.*

*The majority of dated finds from both phases of metal detecting survey came from the later Romano-British period. The test-pits contained a range of pottery dating from the Romano-British into the Post-Medieval period.*

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), has been commissioned by CgMs Consulting to undertake the second part of a phased archaeological evaluation of the site of a proposed development at Fleet Marston, Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire hereafter referred to as 'the site'.
- 1.1.2 The work is being undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of the determination of a Planning Application. Although the Local Planning Authority has not set a *Brief* for the work, discussions between the CgMs and the County Archaeological Officer (CAO) have established the scope of work required.
- 1.1.3 OA have produced a *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* for the evaluation and this has been approved by the CAO (OA 2011). The present document details the results of metal detecting and test-pitting. A further phase of work, comprising evaluation trenching, will be reported on subsequently (OA 2011b).
- 1.1.4 All work was undertaken in accordance with local and national planning policies (e.g. PPS5) and in line with good practice and guidance.
- 1.1.5 Oxford Archaeology are a Registered Organisation with the Institute for Archaeologists and abide by the IfA Code of Conduct.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site is located to the north west of Aylesbury, It comprises a roughly triangular plot of land with the A41 Bicester to Aylesbury road to the west and a railway line to the east. The northern boundary is marked by a small stream and field boundary. To the north-west corner of the site is Wayside Farm and a trackway leads from this to the redundant parish church of St Mary.
- 1.2.2 The site is situated variously on alluvium, Head Younger, Kimmeridge Clay and Ampthill Clay. The site is relatively flat at approximately 80m OD around the Church.
- 1.2.3 The site covers 10.8 ha and currently consists of a single large field in agricultural use.



### **1.3 Archaeological and historical background**

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been described in detail in the desk-based assessment carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology (2009a), and will not be reproduced here.
- 1.3.2 The site lies within a landscape of high archaeological potential. To the south the Roman road of Akeman Street run east-west and this is the focus for a substantial roadside settlement or small town (HER 0085300000, SP 7786 1536). The site itself lies within the eastern part of Fleet Marston Deserted/Shrunken Medieval Village (HER 0065801000). The western part of the village has been destroyed by the A41 with the rest of the village under ploughed fields to the west and north-west of the church. No earthworks survive. Geophysical survey undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology (2009b) identified a number of ditched enclosures around the church relating to the medieval settlement and possibly earlier activity. An extensive programme of trial trenching in adjacent fields (PCA 2009c) identified remains from the late Bronze Age and Iron Age, a Roman trackway probably used into the Saxon period, and the truncated remains of the village and its fields.
- 1.3.3 Ridge and furrow, once part of medieval open fields survives in fragmentary earthworks on the eastern side of the railway line.

## **2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Aims**

- 2.1.1 The overall aims of the evaluation, detailed in the WSI, were as follows.
- To collect data on any heritage assets within the development area sufficient to allow an assessment of their significance, inform an assessment of the potential impact from any proposed development, and inform decisions on the requirement for any mitigation.
  - To create an appropriate and proportionate record and archive.
  - To make available the results of the investigation to the academic and wider public.
- 2.1.2 In addition, detailed aims were as follows:
- To identify concentrations of artefacts in the topsoil and test these against sub-surface features and deposits
  - To ground truth the results of geophysical survey
  - To investigate and characterise geophysical anomalies -do they represent enclosures that are part of the medieval village or are they part of earlier systems?
  - To investigate the plan, form and extent of the medieval village
  - To investigate any developmental link/continuity between the Roman and medieval settlements
  - To determine or confirm the general nature of any remains present.
  - To determine or confirm the approximate date or date range of any remains, by means of artefactual or other evidence.





- 2.1.3 In addition, the metal detecting/test-pit surveys were designed to inform the location of a final phase of evaluation trenching.

## 2.2 Methodology

### (i) Metal detector survey

- 2.2.1 Two phases of survey were undertaken.
- 2.2.2 During Phase 1 a controlled, systematic metal detecting survey was undertaken across the site within a grid set out using GPS. The grid comprised N-S transects laid out at 20m intervals, further divided at 20m intervals into stints (see WSI Fig. 1). Each transect was detected to a 2m width (i.e. 1 m either side of the transect line). Finds were collected by transect/stint (e.g. transect D, stint 15) and located by GPS.
- 2.2.3 Following the completion of the Phase 1 metal detecting survey a second, Phase 2, survey was conducted concentrating on grid squares to the south west and north of Fleet Marston Church (Fig. 4). At this point detectorists were free to roam across the whole of a grid square although finds were still located by GPS.

### (ii) Test-pit survey

- 2.2.4 Two phases of test-pit survey were undertaken (Fig. 1).
- 2.2.5 During Phase 1, and using the same 20m grid established for the metal detecting survey, 152 shovel test-pits were excavated across the site (Fig 1). Test pits were approximately 25 cm x 25 cm in plan and were dug to the base of ploughsoil. Wherever possible excavated soil was put through a sieve (10mm) to retrieve finds. However, the high clay content and 'blocky' structure of the soil made this difficult and frequently the soil simply had to be broken up using a trowel and searched by eye for finds.
- 2.2.6 In Phase 2, 27 of the shovel pits were expanded to 1m square to enhance finds collection and investigate any stratigraphy below the ploughsoil. These were located to test and provide a control to the shovel pits.
- 2.2.7 During the Phase 1 and 2 test-pitting all material of archaeological significance was collected according to the methodology detailed within the WSI.



## 3 RESULTS

### 3.1 General soils and ground conditions

3.1.1 The metal detecting survey and test-pitting was conducted following harvesting, but prior to the field being ploughed. Weather conditions and light were good and test pits were dug to the bottom of plough-soil to the top of undisturbed clay sub-soil.

### 3.2 Distribution of archaeological deposits

3.2.1 The works were not primarily designed to investigate in-situ features/deposits. However, archaeological deposits were located in two of the the metre square test pits (see Appendix A).

3.2.2 Test pit 2 (60m north of the church) showed evidence of an undated sub-rectangular pit (**202**) and traces of ridge and furrow aligned North to South across the test pit.

3.2.3 Test pit 6 (immediately west of the church) was excavated to a depth of 0.54m through a 0.24m thick deposit of a fine green grey silt (**602**), which covered archaeological deposits in this location and contained post-medieval tile. The removal of deposit **602** revealed a rough stone and tile surface (**603**) which appeared to be Medieval in date.

### 3.3 Phase 1 test-pit survey; shovel test-pitting

3.3.1 Finds recovered from the phase 1 test-pits are listed in Appendix B, section B.1.1. The location of all shovel test-pits is shown on Fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows the location of only those test-pits that contained datable finds (other than cbm), and Fig. 3 shows the location of test-pits that contained either datable or non datable finds.

3.3.2 152 shovel test pits were excavated across the site. Of these 39 produced finds (largely post-medieval cbm) with 9 producing datable pottery. Most of those that produced pottery were located either to the west or north west of the church, with a small number to the south.

3.3.3 Three pits produced sherds of Romano-British date (D9, E12, L17). A fourth test-pit, G16, produced 2 fragments of box flue tile. These were located to the west or south of the church.

3.3.4 Two pits produced sherds dated to the 13-15<sup>th</sup> century (D13 and F5).

3.3.5 A single pit produced dates from the 17-18<sup>th</sup> century (E6) with four containing material of a more general post-medieval date (E6 again, D7, F15, and G2).

### 3.4 Phase 2 test-pit survey; metre square test-pitting

3.4.1 Finds are listed in Appendix B, section B.1.2. Finds are plotted on Figs 2 and 3.

3.4.2 Following the excavation of the shovel test pits a series of metre square test pits were excavated to act as a control for the shovel test-pitting and to increase the yield of finds. 27 test pits were excavated in total. 12 along the North-West/South-East transect 'G' and 15 across the dividing lines 6, 12 and 22.

3.4.3 Of these test pits 10 produced datable pottery most of which was discovered from the area to the west and north of the church.

3.4.4 Test pits 3,13,14 and 19 produced Romano-British pottery (9 sherds) and one fragment of tegula tile.



- 3.4.5 Pottery from the 13th-15/16<sup>th</sup> century was produced from test pits 3,8,13,15, and 19.
- 3.4.6 Post-medieval pottery was produced from pits 1,2,6,10,19, and 27. The majority of pits produced cbm of this date.
- 3.4.7 Overall, the pits producing the most material (across all dates) by number and weight, 6, 13, 14, 15, and 19, were located to the west and north west of the church.

### **3.5 Phase 1 metal detecting survey**

- 3.5.1 Finds collected are listed in Appendix B, section B.1.3. Finds are plotted on Figs 4 and 5.
- 3.5.2 Only 13 datable artefacts were recovered.
- 3.5.3 Seven late Romano-British (3/4<sup>th</sup> century) coins were recovered in a spread approximately 200m across, centred on the church.
- 3.5.4 The only Saxon artefact recovered during whole project was a well preserved dress pin, (MD15) picked up approximately 70m South-East of the church.
- 3.5.5 Three medieval artefacts were recovered from the area immediately south west of the church including part of a small lead token (MD7), a 12-15<sup>th</sup> century belt loop or strap guide, (MD8) and a sherd of pottery.

### **3.6 Phase 2 metal detecting survey**

- 3.6.1 Following the completion of the first phase metal detecting survey, a further more restricted survey was conducted concentrating on the area immediately surrounding the church (see fig 4). Finds collected are listed in Appendix B, section B.1.4. Finds are plotted on Figs 4 and 5.
- 3.6.2 An additional 23 datable artefacts were recovered.
- 3.6.3 Fourteen Romano-British coins were retrieved from the survey. Thirteen date from between AD 260 to 378 and one from the 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> century (MD2/16). These largely cluster to the north east and south west of the church. It is perhaps notable that although the area to the north west of the church was covered during this phase, no coins were recovered from here.
- 3.6.4 Only two Medieval coins were retrieved from the second survey and both were located to the east of the church (MD2/1 a silver penny and MD2/29 a long cross penny dating from +1272). In addition, two buckle fragments and pottery of 11th/12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century date were recovered.

## **4 DISCUSSION**

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

- 4.1.1 Figure 3 demonstrates the crude distribution of finds from both the Phase 1 shovel pits and Phase 2 metre square pits. This includes post medieval tile. When only datable material is considered there is a much tighter distribution to the north and west of the church (Fig. 2). This distribution of datable material is found in both phases of test pit and suggests a focus.
- 4.1.2 Figure 5 shows the distribution of all metal objects recovered from both phases of the metal detecting survey. There is a again a fairly wide distribution across the site. The



apparent concentration of finds from the Phase 2 survey should be partly discounted as in this phase the area of the church was purposely targeted. Nevertheless, as with the test-pits, when only datable finds are considered the distribution from the Phase 1 survey is far more concentrated around the Church and again suggests a focus. In addition both phases of metal detecting survey show concentrations of Romano-British coins to the south west and north/east of the church.

- 4.1.3 In both the test-pit and metal detecting surveys the two phases of survey appear to complement and reinforce each other.

## **4.2 Interpretation and conclusions**

- 4.2.1 While undated finds including moderate amounts of post medieval tile, were found across the site, datable objects, largely pottery recovered from test-pits, and coins from metal detecting, show a focus of activity around the church, within a zone of perhaps 100 to 150m radius. The multiple phases of survey suggest this focus is real and relates to part ploughed out sub-surface archaeological features and deposits.
- 4.2.2 Within the general concentration of material around the church there appear to be sub-clusters of Roman coins to the east and south west of the church, with medieval material to the north west and west. Phase 2 test-pit 6, immediately to the south west of the church exposed a stone and tile surface, possibly of medieval date.
- 4.2.3 No Saxon pottery was recovered, although a copper alloy dress pin was found in the Phase 1 detector survey (around 100m to the south east of the Church).
- 4.2.4 Only a very small number of flint flakes were recovered and there is nothing to suggest any early or late prehistoric activity on the site.
- 4.2.5 While the geophysical survey has identified extensive anomalies across the site the finds from these surveys suggest that settlement activity may have been more restricted, and focussed on the higher ground close to the church. Beyond this many of the geophysical anomalies appear to relate to ridge and furrow and field boundaries. However, closer to the church the picture is more complex, with linear features running at odd angle to each other, suggestive of multiple phases of activity. The identification of a surface in this area may suggest domestic occupation and better survival. The concentrations of Roman coins also suggests there is some time-depth to activity in this area.
- 4.2.6 Further planned trench evaluation should focus on better understanding the extent, character and condition of archaeological remains around the church. In addition to geophysical anomalies, the area of test-pit 6 and the concentrations of medieval and Roman finds should be investigated. More widely trenches should be placed to confirm that the wider network of geophysical anomalies relate to agricultural activity with the strong possibility that these areas might be blank in terms of features associated with settlement/occupation activity.



## APPENDIX A. 1M TEST-PIT DESCRIPTIONS

**Note: only test-pits 2 and 6 contained features/deposits**

Test-Pit 2						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		NA
Trench contained pit 202 which was left unexcavated at this stage				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.22
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1
				<b>Length (m)</b>		1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
200	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
201	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
202	Cut	1	-	<b>Rectangular Pit</b>	-	-
203	Fill	1	-	<b>Dark blue grey silt clay</b>		

Test-Pit 6						
<b>General description</b>				<b>Orientation</b>		NA
Trench 6, located West of Fleet Marston church and revealed a rough stone and tile surface of possible Medieval date.				<b>Avg. depth (m)</b>		0.54
				<b>Width (m)</b>		1
				<b>Length (m)</b>		1
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
600	Layer	-	0.12	Topsoil	-	-
601	Layer	-	0.18	Natural	-	-
602	Layer	1	0.02	<b>Mid green grey clay silt</b>	-	Med/Post-Medieval
603	Surface	1	-	<b>Rough stone surface</b>	-	-



## APPENDIX B. FINDS LISTINGS

*Artefacts recovered were examined by:*

John Cotter	Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery and CBM	BA (Hon.), MIfA
Ian Scott	Metalwork and Glass	BA (Hon.)
Paul Booth	Roman pottery and Coins	BA, FSA, MIfA

### B.1.1 Phase 1 test-pit survey; shovel test-pitting

Test-pit	Material	Items	Weight	Period	Comments
A10	CBM	8	60	Post Medieval	
A10	Bone	2	1	n/k	
A12	Bone	1	18	n/k	
B11	CBM	5	102	Post Medieval	
B11	Bone	2	20	n/k	
B13	CBM	1	30	Post Medieval	
C10	CBM	4	67	Post Medieval	
C10	Bone	2	4	n/k	
C10	Shell	1	2	n/k	
D7	CBM	27	278	Post Medieval	
D7	Bone	1	11	n/k	
D7	Glass	2	2	Post Medieval	
D7	Pottery	1	1	Post Medieval	
D9	CBM	12	180	Post Medieval	
D9	Bone	1	9	n/k	
D9	CBM	3	170	Post Medieval	
D9	Pottery	1	15	Roman	
D9	Bone	1	1	n/k	
D13	CBM	3	46	Post Medieval	
D13	Pottery	1	5	13-15thC	Medieval Glazed Jug
D13	Bone	2	37	n/k	
D13	Burnt Flint	4	45	n/k	
D15	CBM	2	14	Post Medieval	
E6	CBM	10	64	Post Medieval	
E6	Glass	14	92	Post Medieval	



E6	Pottery	3	14	17-18thC	19thC pot and 17/18thC glazed Buff ware
E6	Coal/Slag	8	40	n/k	
E8	CBM	6	12	Post Medieval	
E8	Bone	2	16	n/k	
E8	Shell	1	1	n/k	
E10	CBM	12	328	Post Medieval	
E10	Bone	2	32	n/k	
E12	CBM	2	16	Post Medieval	
E12	Bone	1	27	n/k	
E12	Pottery	1	9	Roman	Roman Greyware
E14	CBM	2	115	Post Medieval	
F5	CBM	1	4	Post Medieval	
F5	Pottery	2	3	13-15thC	Bss Medieval Glazed Pot
F7	CBM	1	5	Post Medieval	
F9	CBM	2	10	Post Medieval	
F11	CBM	13	288	Post Medieval	
F13	CBM	1	28	Post Medieval	
F13	Bone	2	27	n/k	
F15	Bone	1	4	n/k	
F15	Pottery	1	1	Post Medieval	
F23	CBM	2	4	Post Medieval	
F23	Shell	1	32	n/k	
G2	CBM	5	47	Post Medieval	
G2	Bone	1	14	n/k	
G2	Glass	3	32	Post Medieval	
G2	Coal/Slag	4	7	n/k	
G2	Pottery	1	1	Post Medieval	
G8	CBM	3	108	Post Medieval	
G10	CBM	8	264	Post Medieval	
G12	CBM	16	306	Post Medieval	
G12	Bone	1	10	n/k	
G14	CBM	2	74	Post Medieval	
G16	CBM	2	39	Roman	Box Flue Tile
H9	CBM	1	2	Post Medieval	
H9	Bone	1	44	n/k	
H13	CBM	3	17	Post Medieval	
H13	Bone	1	2	n/k	



H17	CBM	1	56	Post Medieval	
H25	CBM	1	15	Post Medieval	
I18	Burnt Flint	1	4	n/k	
J9	CBM	1	7	Post Medieval	
J13	CBM	1	5	Post Medieval	
L13	CBM	1	3	Post Medieval	
L17	Pottery	1	4	Roman	Roman Buff Sandware
N15	CBM	1	4	17-18thC	Glazed Redware
N15	Bone	1	12	n/k	
N25	Burnt Flint	1	8	n/k	
O14	CBM	1	21	Post Medieval	

### B.1.2 Phase 2 test-pit survey; metre square test-pitting

Test-pit	Material	Items	Weight	Period
TP1	CBM	25	303	Post Medieval
TP1	Pottery	8	25	Post Medieval
TP1	Glass	20	83	Post Medieval
TP2	Pottery	12	37	Post Medieval
TP3	Pottery	1		13th-15thC
TP3	Pottery	1		Roman
TP3	CBM	4	29	Post-Medieval
TP3	Glass	1	9	Post-Medieval
TP4	CBM	2	90	Post-Medieval
TP4	Bone	3	11	n/k
TP5	CBM	22	817	Post Medieval
TP5	Bone	4	16	n/k
TP5	Coal/Slag	1	5	n/k
TP6	Pottery	4	35	Post Medieval
TP6	Bone	1	5	n/k
TP6	CBM	156	3074	Post Medieval
TP6/602	CBM	14	815	Post Medieval
TP6/602	Bone	13	97	n/k
TP6/602	Flint	1	4	Pre-Historic
TP6/602	Glass	1	1	Post-Medieval
TP7	CBM	8	98	Post-Medieval





TP8	CBM	10	119	Post-Medieval
TP8	Pottery	1	5	13th-15thC
TP9	Bone	1	8	n/k
TP10	Pottery	1	4	Post Medieval
TP10	CBM	1	3	Post Medieval
TP12	CBM	1	2	Post Medieval
TP13	Pottery	4	19	Roman/13-15thC
TP13	CBM	1	24	Post Medieval
TP13	Bone	1	2	n/k
TP13	Pottery	1		Medieval
TP14	CBM	1	134	Roman
TP14	CBM	7	162	Post Medieval
TP14	Bone	4	30	n/k
TP14	Glass	1	2	Post Medieval
TP14	Burnt Flint	2	45	n/k
TP14	CBM	1		Roman tegula
TP15	CBM	24	437	Post Medieval
TP15	Bone	4	77	n/k
TP15	Pottery	6		13-16thC
TP15	Pottery	1		Medieval
TP16	Bone	1	15	n/k
TP17	CBM	1	7	Post Medieval
TP17	Bone	3	10	n/k
TP19	CBM	28	446	Post Medieval
TP19	Bone	5	23	n/k
TP19	Coal/Slag	6	39	n/k
TP19	Pottery	2		13th-15thC
TP19	Glass	28	159	Post Medieval
TP19	composit e	1	1	Post Medieval
TP19	Pottery	11	47	Post Medieval
TP19	Pottery	3	13	Roman/13-15thC
TP19	Plastic	1	1	Post Medieval
TP20	CBM	1	2	Post Medieval
TP22	CBM	3	64	Post Medieval
TP23	CBM	1	8	Post Medieval
TP24	CBM	2	16	Post Medieval
TP25	CBM	1	24	Post Medieval



TP25	Flint	1	6	Pre-Historic
TP26	CBM	1	1	Post Medieval
TP27	CBM	4	43	Post Medieval
TP27	Pottery	1	2	Post Medieval

Note: No finds recovered from TP's 11,18, and 21

### B.1.3 Phase 1 Metal Detecting Survey

*Undated finds are not listed.*

Number	Material	Items	Weight	Period	Comments
MD6	CBM	1	109	Roman	
MD7	Pottery	2	11	Med. 13-15thC	Medieval sandy Greyware
MD7	Lead	1		Medieval	Small lead token possibly showing ship
MD8	CU Alloy	1		Med. 12-15thC	belt loop or strap guide
MD15	CU Alloy	1		Saxon	Dress pin
MD16	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 3-4C	21mm
MD22	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 341-348	AE3 15mm
MD23	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 4C?	AE2 20mm
MD26	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 316-317	AE2 20mm
MD32	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 260-296	Antoninianus 16mm
MD42	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 348-350	AE3 18mm
MD43	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 260-296?	Antoninianus 18mm

### B.1.4 Phase 2 Metal Detecting Survey

*Undated finds are not listed.*

Number	Material	Items	Weight	Period	Comments
MD2/1	Silver Coin	1		Medieval	penny?
MD2/2	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 364-378	AE3 18mm
MD2/3	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 351-353	AE2 20mm
MD2/4	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 330-335?	AE3 15mm
MD2/5	CU Alloy	1		Medieval	buckle plate
MD2/6	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 364-378	AE3 18mm
MD2/8	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 335-341	AE3 15mm
MD2/12	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 330-364	AE3, 13mm
MD2/15	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 260-296	Antoninianus 17mm
MD2/16	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 1-2C	Dupondius
MD2/21	CBM	1	20	Post Medieval	



MD2/21	Pottery	1	30	Med. 13-15thC	sheet 1
MD2/21	Pottery	1		Med. 13th-15thC	Brill/Boarstall Handle
MD2/22	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 260-296	Antoninianus 17mm
MD2/26	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 260-296	Antoninianus, 16mm
MD2/27	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 260-296	Antoninianus, 17-20mm
MD2/28	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 260-296	AE3 13mm
MD2/29	Silver Coin	1		Med. 1272+	long cross penny
MD2/30	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 260-296	AE4 10mm
MD2/31	CU Alloy	1		Med. 14-15thC	buckle fragment
MD2/33	Pottery	1	19	Med. 11-12thC	
MD2/33	Pottery	1		Med. 11th-12thC	
MD2/34	CU Alloy Coin	1		Rom. AD 260-296	AE4 12mm

## APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REFERENCES

Oxford Archaeology 2009, *Berryfields MDA, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire; Aylesbury Vale Parkway Post Excavation Assessment* unpublished internal report (OA job no 4256)

Oxford Archaeology, 2011, *Land at Fleet Marston, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Evaluation Phase 2; Trench evaluation*, Unpublished client report, (OA job no. 11158)

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009a *A Heritage Desk Based Assessment: Fleet Marston, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire* unpublished client report

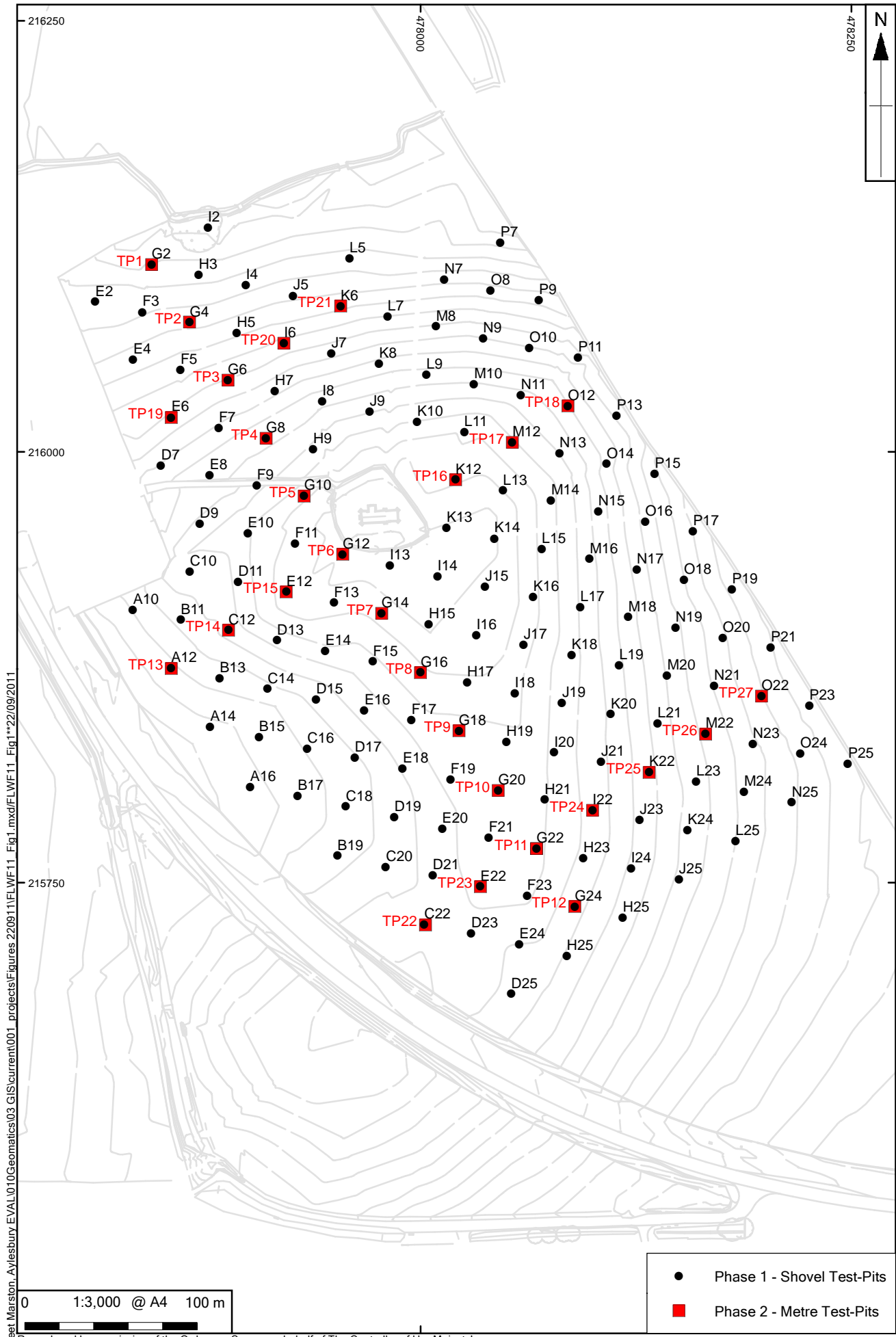
Pre-Construct Geophysics 2009b *Geophysical Survey at Fleet Marston, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire* unpublished client report

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2009c *An archaeological evaluation at Fleet Marston, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire* unpublished client report



## APPENDIX D. SUMMARY OF SITE DETAILS

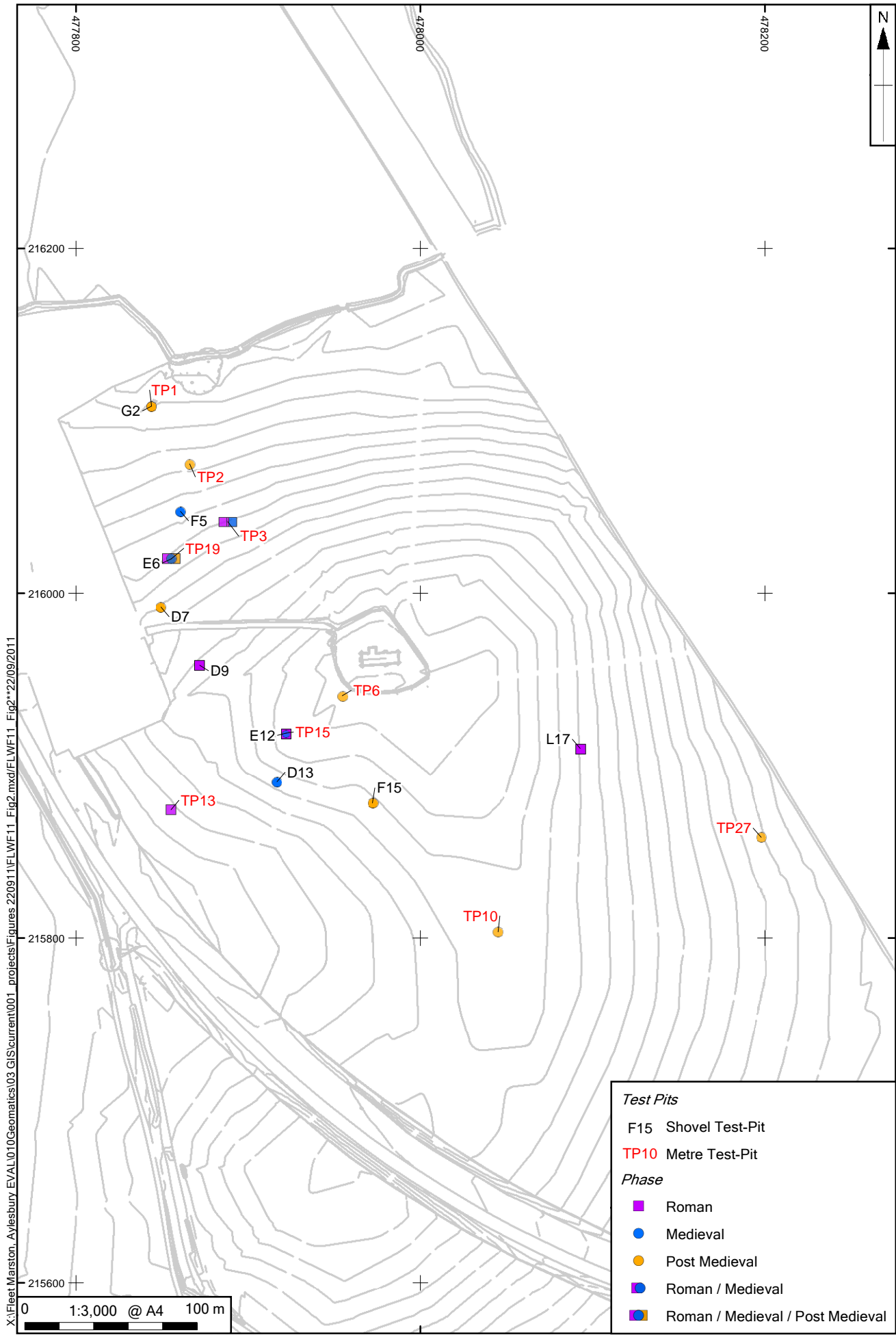
<b>Site name:</b>	Wayside Farm, Fleet Marston
<b>Site code:</b>	FLWF11
<b>Grid reference:</b>	Centred at NGR SP 7797 1596
<b>Type:</b>	Test-pitting and Metal Detecting Survey
<b>Date and duration:</b>	2/9/2011 to the 8/0/2011
<b>Area of site:</b>	10.8 ha
<b>Summary of results:</b>	The test-pitting and metal detecting surveys recovered a concentration of artefacts datable from the Saxon to Post-Medieval periods from the area surrounding Fleet Marston church. It was noted that the concentration of artefacts decreased as distance from the church increased.
<b>Location of archive:</b>	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 under the accession number AYBCM 2011:228



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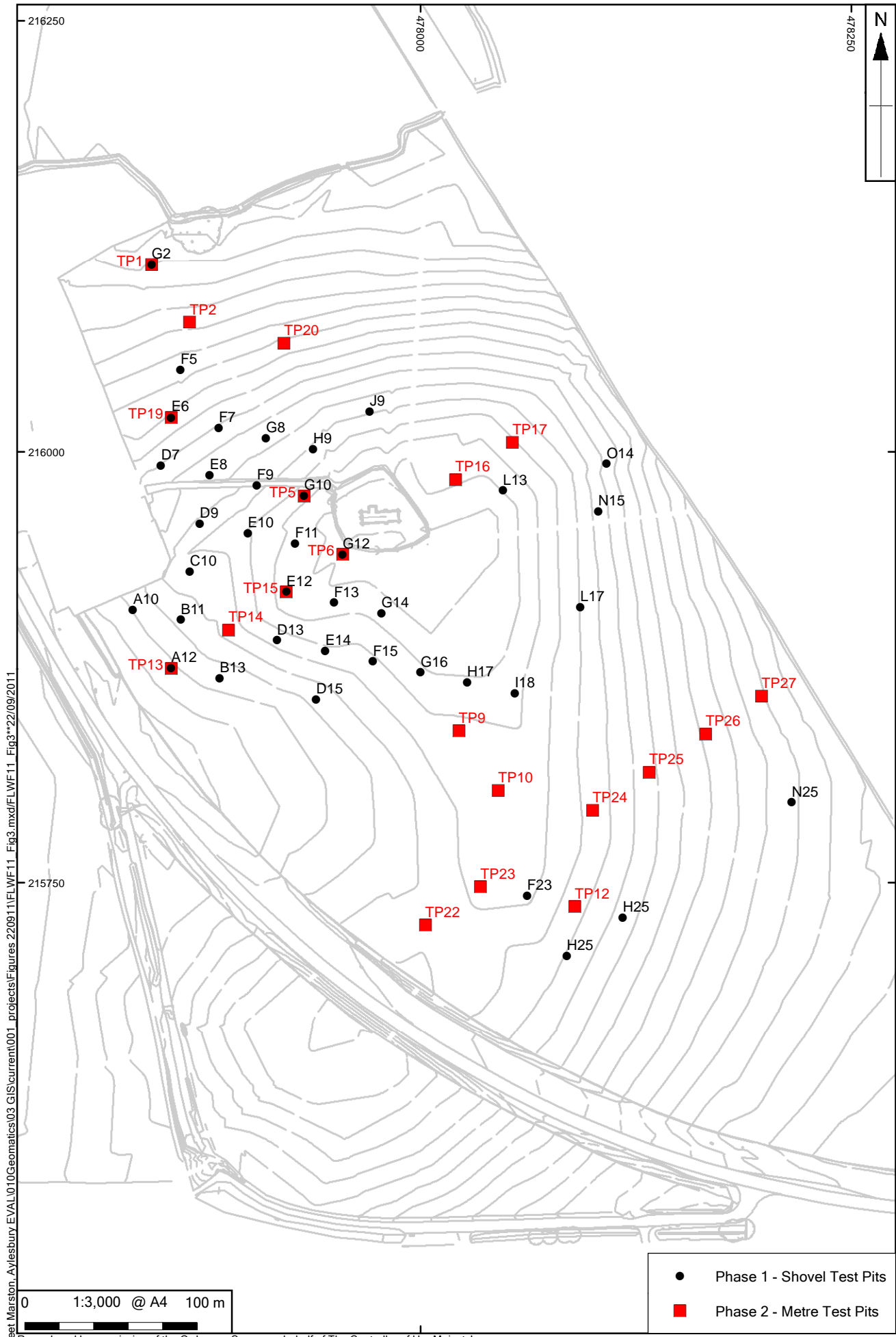
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Fig 1: Phase 1 and 2 Test-Pit locations



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Fig 2: Phase 1 and 2 Pottery Distribution from Test-pitting



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**Fig 3: Total Distribution of finds from Test-pitting**

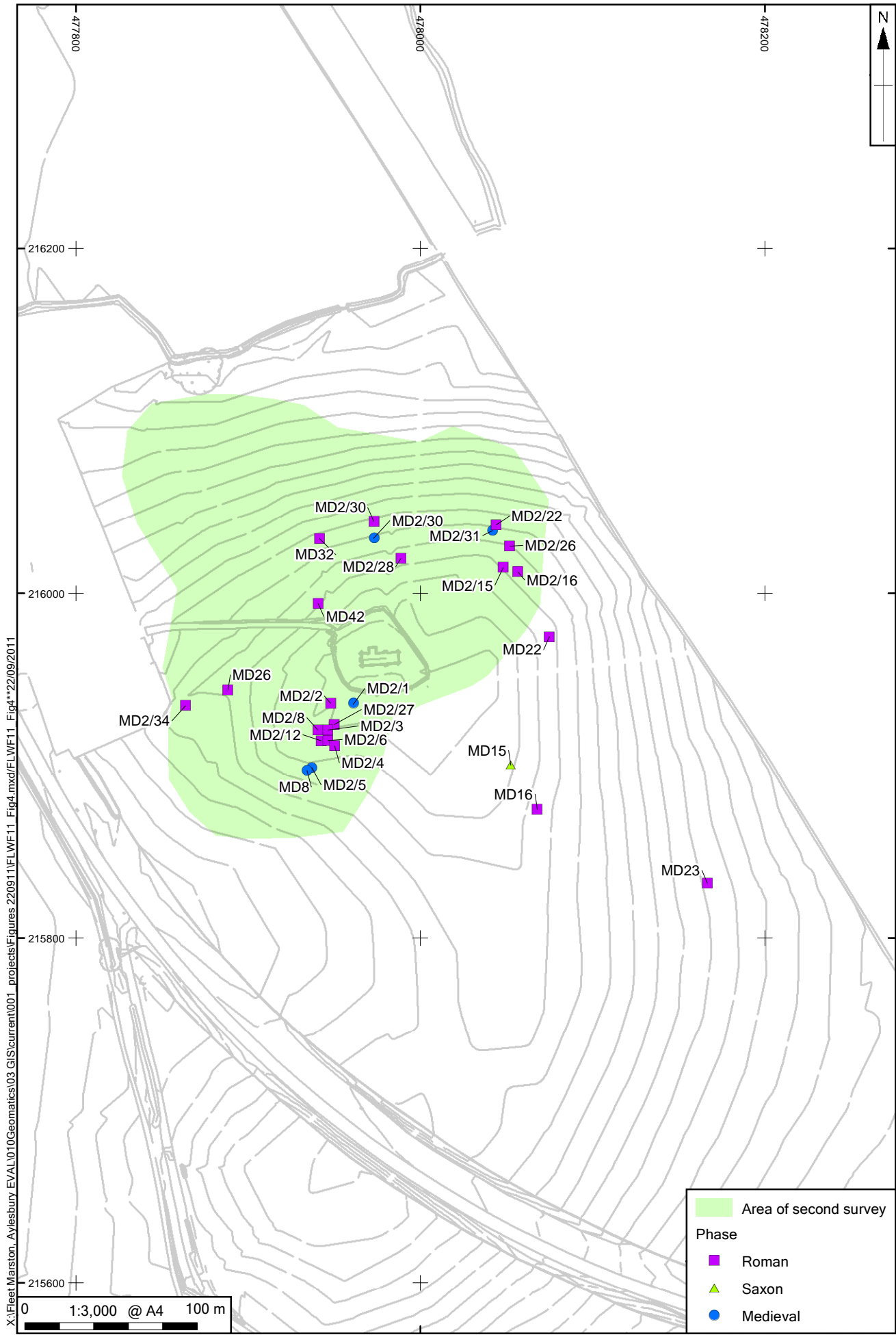
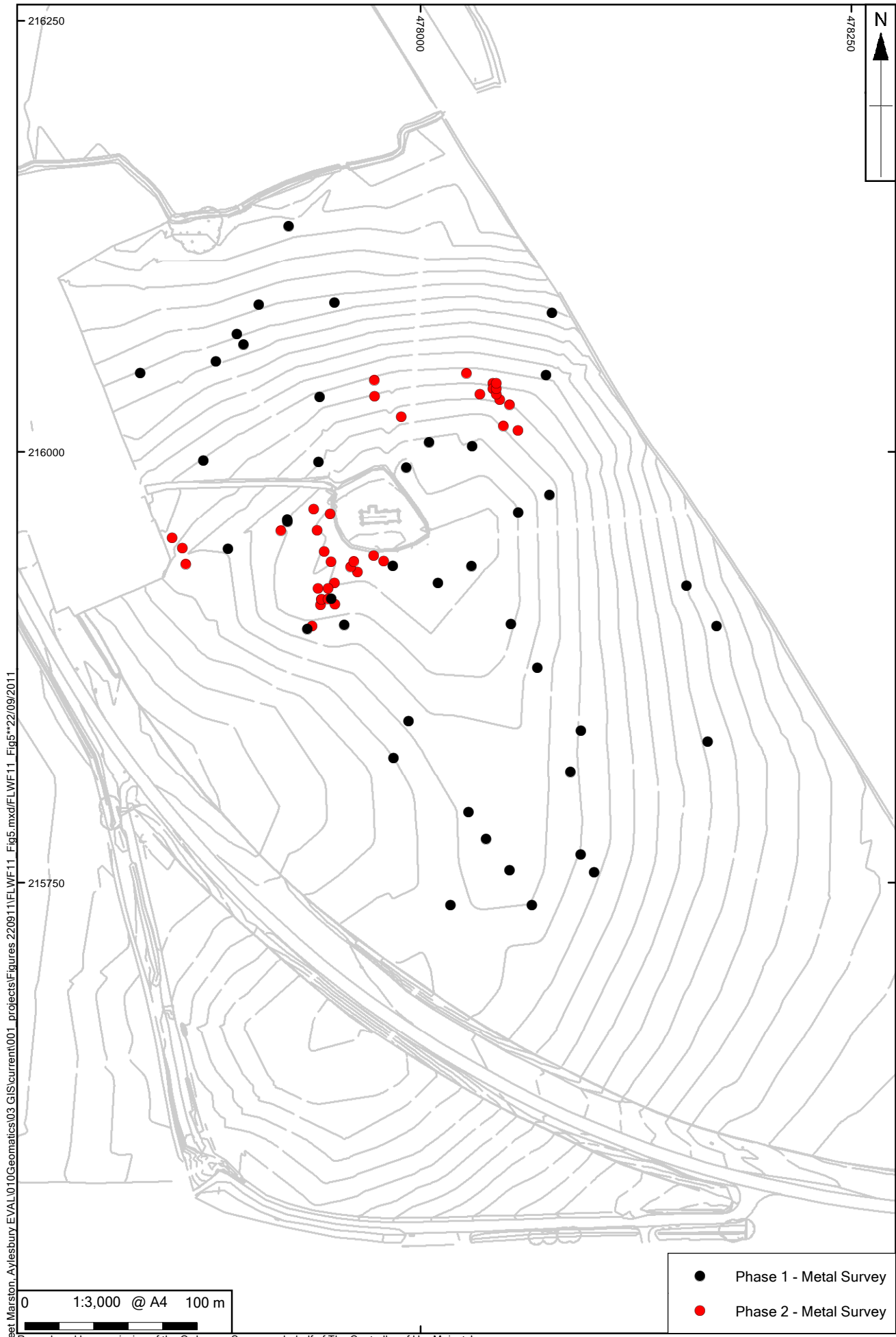


Fig 4: Phase 1 and 2 Datable Metal Artefacts





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Fig 5: Distribution of all Metal Artefacts



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