

Watching Brief Along the Easement of the Westbury, Bufflers Holt ph 2 Mains Replacement



Archaeological Watching Brief Report



January 2014

Client: Anglian Water Ltd

OA East Report No: 1565

OASIS No: oxfordar3-167860

NGR: SP5990 3674-SP6413 3602

Report Title

*Watching brief along the easment of the
Westbury, Bufflers Holt ph 2 mains replacement*

Site Code: AYBCM:2013.6

Date of Works: August 2013- Oct 2013

Report No: 1565

Excavator: James Fairbairn

Client: Anglian Water Ltd

Report Date: January 2014

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Summary

Between the August and October 2013 OA East carried out an archaeological watching brief on the second phase of water main replacement between Westbury and Bufflers Holt SP 5990 3674 – SP 6413 3602.

The first phase of work was completed in 2009. An archaeological evaluation and excavation were carried out by Oxford Archaeology East (report no.1119) in which an Iron age settlement and modern agricultural features and deposits were noted.

The second phase of monitoring was undertaken during during the removal of topsoil from the easement of the pipe line and also during the trenching process in advance of the pipe laying. Only sporadic evidence of archaeological activity was noted , this was in the form of post medieval ditches and drainage features. Small sherds of Roman and medieval pottery were recorded close to the brook to the east of Westbury but this deposition is thought to be due to colluvial activity.

1 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 1.1.1 The pipeline corridor was located on limestone bedrock overlain by glaciofluvial deposits, including sands and gravels, till and undifferentiated till. The upper geological deposits encountered mainly consisted of a silty clay which contained copious amounts of plough fractured limestone.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1.1 It was determined that the Detailed Study Area had an uncertain but probably low potential to contain archaeological deposits of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods, and a high potential to contain Neolithic and Bronze Age archaeological deposits. The potential for encountering Iron Age archaeological deposits was deemed to be medium with a high potential to include Roman archaeological deposits.
- 2.1.2 The potential for uncovering early medieval archaeological deposits was uncertain but probably low. During the medieval and post-medieval periods area was predominantly farmland with an uncertain but probably low potential to include significant archaeological deposits.
- 2.1.3 A number of modern intrusions were identified such as the insertion of services, the construction and widening of the A422, compaction and disturbance by agricultural plant, quarry pits, landscaping evident in the borehole survey, former field boundaries and a former farm buildings complex of the roads.
- 2.1.4 The majority of the route lay in arable farmland that was probably first intensively cultivated in the later medieval period using ridge and furrow cultivation. These ridges would have afforded a certain level of protection to any surviving archaeological deposits whereas the furrows may have led to further truncations. More recently post-19th century agricultural practice had removed most of the earthworks and eroded any buried deposits.
- 2.1.5 There are a total of 1622 records dated to the Iron Age within the Sites and Monuments Records for Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes. A further 144 records are attributed to the Middle or Late Bronze Age along with numerous undated cropmarks that probably also date to this period (Kidd, In prep).
- 2.1.6 The overall pattern of settlement for this period indicates concentrations of later Bronze Age activity along the Icknield Belt, in the Ouse Valley at Milton Keynes and in the Middle Thames. For the remainder of the county the evidence for occupation is more fragmentary. A similar pattern of settlement is recorded for the Iron Age especially in the north of the county around Milton Keynes with pronounced growth in settlement recorded from the middle Iron Age onwards (Kidd, In prep).
- 2.1.7 It is possible that some of the bias towards evidence for settlement around Milton Keynes and Aylesbury is a result of these areas being the focus of development that has necessitated a more rigorous programme of excavation in these localities. The results of this research suggest that during the later prehistoric period numerous, substantial and permanent settlements were found in a wide diversity of locations, which indicates that occupation may in fact have been widespread across the county rather than concentrated at key points according to soil type and topography (Kidd, In prep).

- 2.1.8 The environmental data gathered from sites within the county, when taken in conjunction with the evidence for the construction of field systems, driveways and the large-scale land-division, suggests that at the latest Buckinghamshire was extensively cleared of woodland by the middle/late Iron Age (Kidd, In prep).
- 2.1.9 Land use between settlements is harder to pinpoint but there is little indication of extensive ditched field systems where large scale monitoring of topsoil stripping has been undertaken for pipelines or roads. There is however, some evidence for a more structured landscape, for instance at Dinton, Princes Risborough, in the form of Iron Age linear ditches (Kidd, In prep). During the Late Iron Age period a more structured pattern of settlement is apparent with the creation of large rectilinear ditched enclosures, like those recorded at Bancroft and Coldharbour Farm (Kidd, In prep).
- 2.1.10 The Buckingham HER records the following adjacent to the pipeline from west to east (see fig 1)
- MBC4068 3rd hand account of possible Roman villa
 - MBC15071 Late Bronze Age metal find spot
 - MBC11801/2 Neolithic- Bronze Age enclosure and ring-ditch
 - MBC 32721 C18th milestone
 - MBC15201 Roman metalwork find spot
 - MBC7372 Medieval house platform
 - MBC32709 C18th milestone
 - MBC15039 Medieval house platform & pot scatter
 - MBC6750 Medieval mound and building
 - MBC32047 Late iron Age find spot
 - MBC15040 Roman metalwork find spot
 - MBC15072 C13-C18 pottery scatter
 - MBC2087 Neolithic stone axe find spot

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 The objective of this watching brief was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 3.1.2 The Brief required that the entire length of the pipeline easement be stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision and where deemed necessary an archaeologist would be in attendance to witness the subsoil removal in advance of the pipe laying.
- 3.1.3 The area of investigation was located alongside the A422 to the east of Brackley (SP 5990 3674 -SP 6413 3602). The route measured c4.5km
- 3.1.4 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision where possible.
- 3.1.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 3.1.6 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

- 3.1.7 Site conditions ranged from very wet to dry. Some areas were prone to flooding, particularly areas three and four.

4 RESULTS

- 4.1.1 All features are discussed in numerical order and in an east to west direction along the easement route.

4.2 Area 1 (SP 64088 36019 - SP 63770 36120)

- 4.2.1 Area 1 was located at the western most end of the pipe easement starting at the junction of Main Street and heading west for approximately 320m. The topsoil consisted of a brownish grey sandy silty clay to a depth of 0.25m. Removal revealed an underlying geology of a mid to light brown silty clay with frequent inclusions of plough shattered limestone. An area of modern truncation was noted at the start of the topsoil strip. This area contained a mixture of tiles, red brick and plastic within a modern machine dug pit.

4.2.2 Ditch 103 (see fig 2)

A small curvilinear feature **103** was recorded running alongside the present roadside drainage ditch for approximately 25m (see fig 2) This feature had gently sloping sides and an uneven base and contained two fills, the earliest (102) consisted of a light brown silty sand and contained a single pot sherd dating to the mediaeval period. The upper fill (101) consisted of a dark brown silty sand that was devoid of finds. It is thought that this ditch is likely to be an earlier alignment of the present drainage ditch.

4.2.3 Feature 105 (see fig 2)

A scattered spread of limestone and a red ceramic land drain (105) were also recorded in Area 1. This feature was pressed into the topsoil rather than in a cut and is thought to be an area of hard standing possibly for a piece of farm machinery, as close by a small spread of a spent coal (or coke like material) was noted. This is often seen where a fire box on a steam powered piece of machinery has been emptied. The spread of material measured 6m x 6m and was approximately 0.20m deep.

4.3 Area 2 (SP 63747 36130 - SP 63523 36145)

- 4.3.1 Area 2 was located between a farm access road and a small drainage ditch and was approximately 228mtrs in length. A similar topsoil of greyish brown silty clay was recorded to a depth of between 0.25m and 0.40m, the greater depth being recorded towards the drainage ditch. No archaeological features were recorded on this stretch of the easement.

4.4 Area 3 (SP 63483 36146 - SP 62478 36054)

- 4.4.1 Area 3 was located near to a farm access route and ran west for approximately 1.08km terminating at a small brook to the east of Westbury village. This was the largest continual area of soil removal and the uppermost geology on the route changed from areas of solid limestone to soft sand and gravels. The topsoil on this stretch was fairly uniform and as in previous areas consisted of a grey brown sandy silty clay up to 0.40m in depth. A small shallow ditch **104** and culverted drain **108** were found. A small medieval buckle (SF1) was also found within the subsoil in Area 3.

4.4.2 Ditch 107 (see fig 2)

A small shallow ditch was found exiting from the northern side of the easement. This feature consisted of a narrow ditch with steep sides and a slightly concave base. The ditch was only seen running as far as the centre of the easement where it terminated or was truncated during machining. The fill (106) of the ditch consisted of a mid brown silty sand that contained small pieces of limestone but no finds.

Feature 117

A area of limestone pressed into the subsoil was noted at the rear of a farm building (SP 30379 36170). This was similar in make up to feature 105. The spread found at this location was more linear in nature and of a slightly deeper depth. A small sondage was dug into the feature to determine depth, which was found to be a maximum of 0.25m. Given the position of the limestone spread and the fact that it was noted on the subsoil it is likely that this is a post-medieval hard standing related to the present farm buildings that date from the late 19th century.

4.4.3 Drain 109 (see fig 2)

A culverted land drain was found cut in to the sub soil at SP 62719 36402. This linear drain ran in a north–south direction across the entire easement and had been carefully constructed from well sorted pieces of limestone. Flat sides had been inserted into a vertical sided cut (109) and these were capped by other larger flat pieces of stone (see section 2). The drainage channel itself was blocked by a fine dark sandy silty clay. The location of this drain, on a particularly wet spot on the field and that it headed towards an area of wet verge suggests its use, although culverted drains or channels have also been used for transportation of water for industrial use although no further evidence of this was seen. No artefactual evidence was found either during topsoil strip or trenching either in the vicinity of the drain or the wider area that would date the feature.

4.5 Area 4 (SP 62413 36067 - SP 62279 36178)

4.5.1 Area 4 easement was located west of the brook and at the base of a hill then travelling west to a point north of the village on Biddlesden road, a length totalling approximately 241m. The village of Westbury is located at the top of this hill which slopes away to the north. At the base of this hill is a north west – south east orientated brook . Pottery dating to the medieval period was found during the topsoil strip along with two ditches and a small shallow pit. Although the small amount of pottery found is of an unstratified nature it most probably found its way to the are through colluvial action or through the process of manuring from the nearby village. Top soil and sub soil depths varied on this part of the pipeline route. Typically there was a topsoil depth of between 0.25m an 0.60m, the greater depth being at the base of the slope and due to colluvial action. Subsoil depths also varied and were between 0.40m and 0.90m.

The Brook

The brook although now canalised and narrow (1.75m) was seen to be historically wider at this point during the trenching process. The narrow width of the trench here only gave a limited view of the brook's former width which may have been as much as 13m, although some of this is most likely to be due to the existence a flood plain. The physical evidence of the former course of the brook was seen as a dark silty sandy clay that had a depth of 1.25m. This overlay a base of sand gravel thought to be the former bed of the brook. The soil removed during trenching was scanned carefully by eye and

metal detector for artefacts but none were found although some waterlogged timber relating to trees and bushes growing along the banks of the brook was noted.

4.5.2 Ditch 122 (see fig 2)

A relatively wide ditch was recorded at SP36290 36131. The ditch was orientated north east – south west and followed a similar line to an existing public footpath. The ditch had sharply sloping sides and a flat bottom. It contained two fills. The earliest of these (121) consisted of a thin layer of mid brown sandy silt that contained no finds. This was overlain by a dark grey brown silty sand (120) that contained much fewer limestone pieces than seen in other features on the route. This upper fill did contain some small mediaeval pottery sherds. These were found at lower levels in the upper fill and suggest that this ditch was open at the time of deposition. Drainage is a likely use for this ditch as its orientation takes it from the village of Westbury heading downhill and north west terminating at the brook.

4.5.3 Ditch 124 (see fig 2)

4.5.4 This gentle sided shallow north-west orientated ditch contained a single grey brown silty chalk (123) which contained two small sherds of medieval pottery.

4.5.5 Pit 126 (see fig 2)

This shallow feature was recorded at the edge of excavation. This small steep sided pit was cut into the upper limestone. The pit had a visible width of 2m and a depth of 0.20m. It contained a single fill (125) of light brown silty sandy clay with very frequent limestone inclusions. No finds were located within the fill to date the feature. The use of this pit is uncertain.

4.6 Area 5 (SP 62259 36190 - SP 62084 36262)

4.6.1 Area 5 was located at the west of Biddlesden road and continued west to a preserved hedgerow located to the rear of cottages fronting the A422. This length of easement totalled approximately 173m. Although only the turfline was stripped along the section of the easement trenching did revealed a superficial heavy blue grey clay encountered at a depth of 1.5m. This was sealed by a mid brown sandy silt subsoil capped by a thin topsoil and turf layer. Only one small pit was encountered on this part of the easement.

4.6.2 Pit 128

A small pit **128** was discovered cut into the upper subsoil adjacent to the northern edge of the easement. The feature had diameter of 0.60m and a depth of .012m. A single light brown silty clay fill (127) contained no finds. No use could be ascertained for this feature but is thought to be of a modern date.

4.7 Area 6 (SP 62046 36274 - SP 61452 36319)

4.7.1 Area 6 was located to the rear of a residential area known as the wildings, turned south – west and ran adjacent to the road stopping at the access road of Grove Farm situated to the north. A length of approximately 640m. The greyish brown topsoil in this area had a maximum depth of 0.30 and overlay a subsoil of mid brown silty clay that contained frequent amounts of shattered limestone. No archaeology was noted in Area 6.

4.8 Area 7 (SP 61433 36310 - SP 61102 36484)

4.8.1 Area 7 was located adjacent to the Buckingham to Brackley road and ran west for 360m. This subsoil and topsoil on this stretch of the easement was seen to be the same as that recorded in Area 6. Again this area was devoid of archaeology. The pipeline at this point turned south-west and was drilled underneath the road, surfacing on the other side of the Buckingham to Brackley road.

4.9 Area 8 (SP 61071 36461 - SP 60363 36679)

4.9.1 The pipeline in Area 8 was inserted into the ground using a trencher that excavated the ground, laid the pipe and backfilled the soil in one pass. This was done due to the presence of a biofuel crop grown in the field known as Elephant Grass and the need to cause the least amount of damage to the existing crop. Any archaeology that was present in Area 8 would not have been visible due to this "one pass" process.

4.10 Area 9 (SP 60349 36680 - SP 59824 36712)

4.10.1 Area 9 headed from the biofuel field west towards the contractors compound. Two archaeological features were recorded in this area.

4.10.2 Ditch 116 (see fig 2)

This feature transversed the pipeline easement in a north east - south west direction. This ditch contained two fills. The lower fill (115) consisted of a mid brown silty clay with lenses of lighter brown material within. Small pieces of limestone were common throughout the fill and two small sherds of a post medieval date were also found. The upper fill of the ditch (114) consisted of a dark brown grey silty clay that contained no finds. This relatively wide ditch (1.5m) and its v shaped profile suggest a field boundary or an enclosure. The pottery gives a probable post medieval date for this feature.

4.10.3 Feature 113 (see fig 2)

A small hearth or fire pit was noted in Area 9 located close to the northern edge of excavation. This feature 1.40m x 0.85m and was rectilinear in shape. The central area (111) contained some reddish brown discolouration and burned stone cut in to a slightly deeper pit **113** covered in a reddish brown ash material (110) surrounded by a scatter of small limestone pieces (112) pressed into the clay subsoil. There was no evidence of any industrial or domestic activity in the immediate area which suggests that this was a temporary feature. One small piece of medieval pottery was found close to the hearth along with a nail and a composite part of an iron hinge but these are not thought to be contemporary with the feature. Domestic blue and white nineteenth century pottery was also seen in the topsoil within a few metres.

5 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Conclusion

5.1.1 The topsoil removal and the subsequent digging of a pipe trench for the Westbury, Bufflers Holt ph 2 Mains Replacement work uncovered little in the way of archaeological features.

- 5.1.2 Those features that were recorded along the route seem to suggest mainly post medieval activity in the form of a culverted land drain in Area 3 and a small temporary hearth in Area 9.
- 5.1.3 Small amounts of Roman and medieval pottery were discovered close to the brook in Area 4 and is probably due to colluvial activity. The village of Westbury is situated in an elevated position to the west of the brook and it is likely that the small assemblage had come from an earlier settlement located here.
- 5.1.4 The superficial geology along the pipeline route is probably the main reason for the lack of archaeological features. Areas of limestone underlying a thin strata of topsoil and subsoil would make it relatively difficult to settle these areas.
- 5.1.5 Areas either side of the brook were liable to flood and even the higher area to the east of Westbury contained wet areas thought to be underlying springs.
- 5.1.6 Records show that Neolithic and Bronze age features (MBC11801 and MCB11802) were noted towards the western end of the pipeline route. No evidence for field systems or settlement was noted during the removal of top soil or the digging of the pipe trench.

6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1.1 The author would like to thank Anglian Water Ltd who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. Steve Downs for his help and assistance during the project. The project was managed by James Drummond-Murray. Stuart Ladd produced the graphics for the report.
- 6.1.2 The brief for archaeological works was written by Buckingham county Archaeological Service

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Thatcher, C., Iron Age Settlement at Buckingham to Brackley Trunk Main Replacement
Oxford Archaeology East. Report no 1119

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1						
General description				Orientation	E-W	
Trench 1 was devoid of archaeology. It consisted of soil and subsoil overlying a natural of silty sand.				Avg. depth (m)	0.44	
				Width (m)	2.10	
				Length (m)	37.70	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
101	Fill	0.35	0.8	Mid brown silty fill	-	-
102	Fill	0.7	0.15	Light brown silty sand	Pottery	1050-1300
103	Cut	0.7	0.23	Wide V shaped ditch cut	-	-
104	Layer	6	0.2	Spread of shattered limestone		
105	Layer	3.5	0.1	Re used drainage material		
106	Fill	0.12	0.35	Mid brown silty sand		
107	Cut	0.12	0.35	U shaped ditch cut		
108	Layer	0.35	0.3	Limestone drain		
109	Cut	0.42	0.3	Vertical sided cut for drainage Channel		
110	Layer	0.95	0.15	Reddish brown Ash	Pottery	1250-1400
111	Layer	0.6	0.5	Burned stone		
112	Layer	1.4	0.85	Deposited limestone layer		
113	Cut	0.9	0.15	Central cut of hearth		
114	Fill	0.7	0.12	Dark brown silty clay		
115	Fill	1.5	0.46	Mid to dark brown silty clay	Potter, glass	1770-1900
116	Cut	1.5	0.58	enclosure/boundary ditch		
117	Layer	0.25	5	Post medieval track		
118	Layer	5		Subsoil		
120	Fill	1.6	0.38	Dark grey brown sandy silt	Pottery	1050-1300
121	Fill	0.8	0.08	Mid brown sandy silt		
122	Cut	1.6	0.44	Wide U shaped ditch cut		
123	Fill	1	0.1	Silty chalk fill of ditch	Pottery	1250-1400
124	Cut	1	0.1	Cut of drainage ditch		
125	Fill	2	0.2	Light brown fill of pit		
126	Cut	2	0.2	Cut of shallow pit		
127	Fill	0.6	0.12	Light brown silty clay		

128	Cut	0.6	0.12	Wide shallow U shaped cut of modern pit		
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APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Paul Spoerry

Introduction

- B.1.1 The project produced a small pottery assemblage of 20 sherds from three subsoil elements and five contexts, weighing 0.099kg. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded and the average sherd weight from individual contexts is low at approximately 5g.
- B.1.2 Ceramic fabric abbreviations used in the text are listed in the second column of Table 1.

Type Name	Cambs Code	Milton Keynes ID (Mynard 1991)	Northants ID	Oxfordshire ID (Mellor 1994)
(Late Saxon to medieval) Banbury Type ware	BANB	-	Fabric 360	OX234
English stoneware	ENGS	-	Fabric 417	-
Pearlware	PEARL	-	Fabric 418	-
Potterspur Type ware	POTT	MS6	Fabric 329	OX68
St Neots Type Ware	NEOT	SNC1	Fabric 100	-
Unprovenanced/ probably Roman	RPOT	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 1: Pottery Fabrics and codes

Methodology

- B.1.3 The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG) documents *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG, 1998) and *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics* (MPRG, 2001) act as a standard.
- B.1.4 Dating was carried out using OA East's in-house system based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all previously described medieval and post-medieval types. All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed. All the pottery has been recorded and dated on a context-by-context basis.
- B.1.5 The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition.

Assemblage

- B.1.6 This assemblage is not large enough to enable anything other than general indications.

- B.1.7 The vessels present in the assemblage are almost certainly primarily domestic in nature.
- B.1.8 Fabrics present are a mixture of a small number of wares of local (BANB, POTTY) regional (NEOT), and non-local (ENGS, PEARL) origin.
- B.1.9 Residual Roman sherds indicate activity of that period took place nearby. The presence of St Neots type ware and Banbury type ware suggest Late Saxon activity but as the latter is also found with Potterspurly ware it may in fact date to the 13th century when the latter first appeared. The Potterspurly ware sherds are quite variable in their fabric and may themselves indicate a range of differing dates within that industry's lifetime.

Statement of Research Potential and Further Work

- B.1.10 An assemblage of this size provides only basic dating information for a site.

Context	Cambs Fabric	Basic Form	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Notes	Context date range
Subsoil SP623454 BNG36172	BANB	bs	2	4	Coarse quartz and limestone,	1250-1350
	POTTY		1	5	specks of green glaze	
Subsoil SP62365 BNG36158	POTTY	bs	1	23	Thick walled with cu-speckled green glaze	1250-1400
Subsoil SP62351 BNG36167	NEOT	bs	5	4	Assorted vessels	875-1150
	NEOT	Jar	1	6	Rim	
102	BANB		1	4	L brown surface and grey core	1050-1300
110	POTTY	bs	1	2	Thin walled with green glaze	1250-1400
115	PEARL	Plate	2	6		1770-1900
	ENGS	Bottle	1	13		
120	RPOT		1	2	Roman shelly sherd, poorly aligned shell but wheel-made	1050-1300
	RPOT		2	6	Brown, silty micaceous sherds	
	BANB	Storage jar	1	17	Thumbed, applied strip	
123	POTTY		1	6	Medium-coarse variable inclusions, buff surfaces and grey core	1250-1400
	POTTY		1	1	buff surfaces and grey core (fine)	

Table 2: Pottery dating

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Medieval Pottery 1998 *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic*

Research Group		<i>Forms</i> . Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1
Medieval Pottery Research Group	2001	<i>Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics</i> Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2
Mellor, M.,	1994	'A Synthesis of Middle and Late Saxon, Medieval and Early Post-medieval Pottery in the Oxford Region', <i>Oxoniensia</i> LIX, 17-217.
Mynard, D. C.,	1991	'Medieval and post-medieval pottery', in D.C. Mynard and R.J. Zeepvat, <i>Excavations at Great Linford, 1974-80</i> , Bucks Archaeol. Soc. Monograph Series 3, 245-371

APPENDIX C. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	<input type="text" value="oxfordar3-167860"/>		
Project Name	<input type="text" value="Watching brief along the easment of the Westbury. Bufflers Holt ph 2 Mains replacement"/>		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	<input type="text" value="04-08-2013"/>	Finish	<input type="text" value="30-10-2013"/>
Previous Work (by OA East)	<input type="text" value="No"/>	Future Work	<input type="text" value="No"/>

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	<input type="text" value="XNNBUF13"/>	Planning App. No.	<input type="text"/>
HER No.	<input type="text"/>	Related HER/OASIS No.	<input type="text"/>

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation (100%)	<input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking
<input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation	<input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
<input type="text" value="Ditches"/>	<input type="text" value="Medieval 1066 to 1540"/>	<input type="text" value="Pottery"/>	<input type="text" value="Roman 43 to 410"/>
<input type="text" value="Pits"/>	<input type="text" value="Medieval 1066 to 1540"/>	<input type="text" value="Pottery"/>	<input type="text" value="Early Medieval 410 to 1066"/>
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text" value="Select period..."/>	<input type="text" value="Pottery"/>	<input type="text" value="None"/>

Project Location

County	Buckinghamshire	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Buckingham	Land between Bufflers Holt Turweston Hill Farm SP 5990 3674 - SP 6413 3602
Parish	Buckingham	
HER	Buckinghamshire	
Study Area	4.5km	National Grid Reference
		SP5990 3674-SP6413 3602

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	OAAEast
Project Design Originator	Bucks County Archaeological Service
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Supervisor	James fairbairn

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
OAEast	OAEast	OAEast.
AYBCM:2013.6	AYBCM:2013.6	AYBCM2013.6

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location map. Showing pipeline route (red), Buckinghamshire HER entries mentioned in the text (green) and The Brook (highlighted blue).

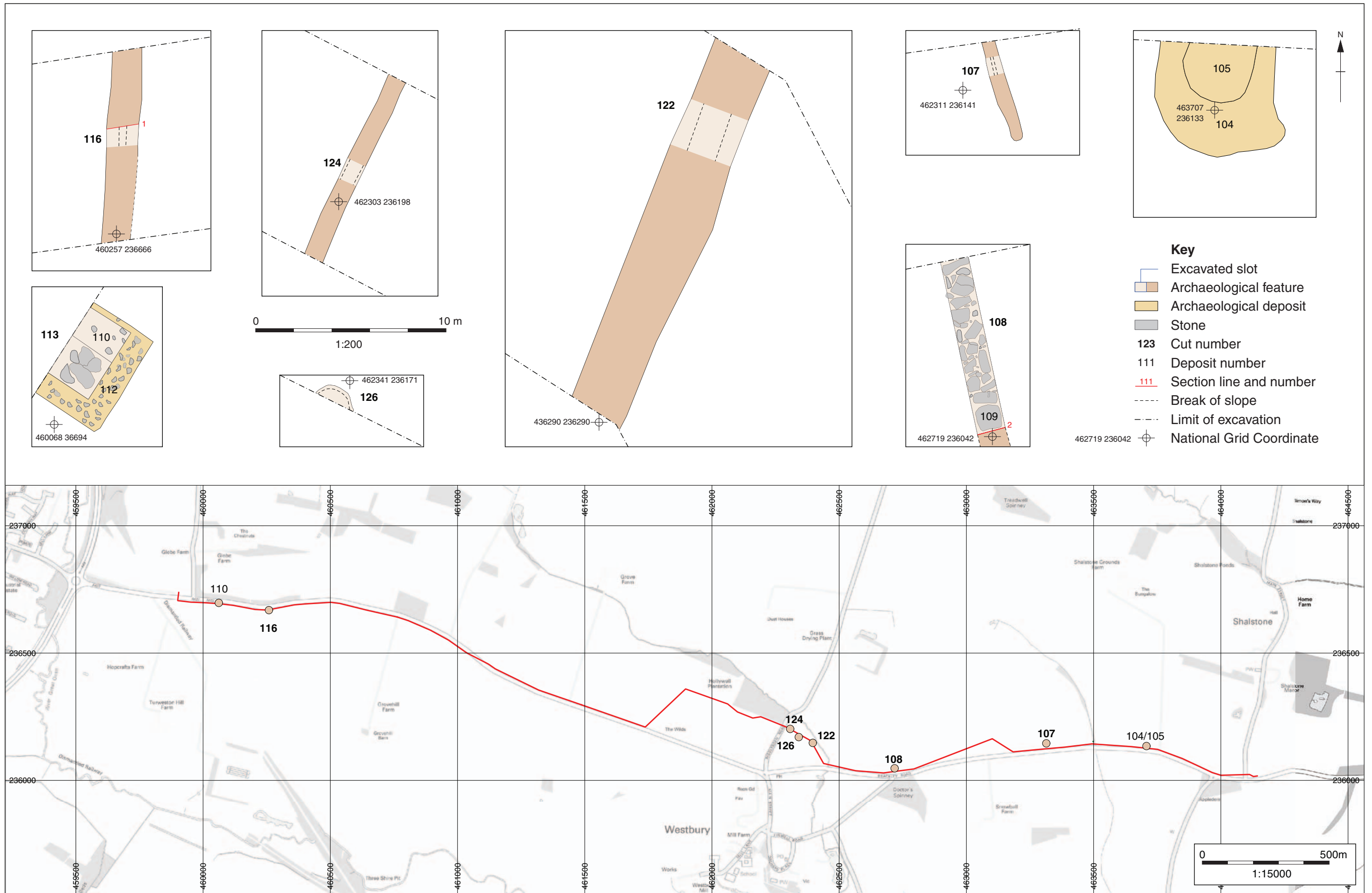
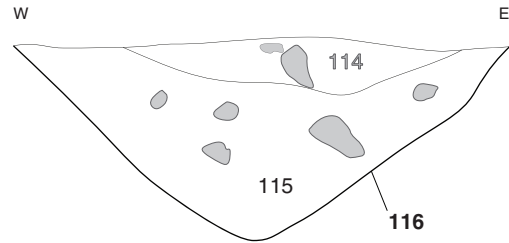
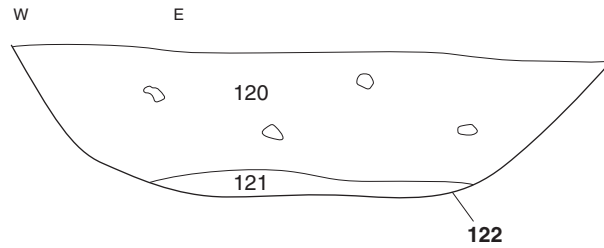


Figure 2: Plan of archaeological features

Section 1



Section 2



Section 3

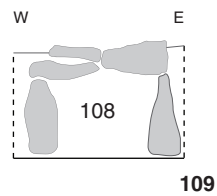


Figure 3: Sections



Plate 1: Culverted drain 109



Plate 2: Digging adjacent to the Brook



Plate 3: Hearth 113



Plate 4: Laying pipe in area 3



Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1GF

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: [oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MIFA
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