

E-Shelter, Saunderton, Buckinghamshire

Report on an Archaeological Field Evaluation





**E-SHELTER, SAUNDERTON,
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

**Report on an
Archaeological Field Evaluation**

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of E-Shelter, to undertake an archaeological field evaluation on land at the former Molins site, Haws Lane, Saunderton, Buckinghamshire (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference 480722 198500.

The Site lay on the edge of a dispersed Bronze Age barrow cemetery, and a Scheduled Bronze Age bowl barrow (SM 27122) lay within the limits of the Site itself. Following a watching brief undertaken during geotechnical works, an archaeological evaluation was required by the Buckinghamshire County Archaeologist to provide further information regarding the archaeological potential and inform the need for further mitigation measures on the Site.

Evaluation trenches were targeted at the two least disturbed areas; to the west and east of a terraced area containing the former Molins Works. Of the twenty-four trial trenches proposed, two could not be opened and a further twelve were repositioned due to the presence of live services (electric, water and gas) on the Site. Within Area 1, at the western extent of the Site, made ground deposits were present which overlay possible redeposited subsoil or topsoil layers. The sharp, clean interface between the buried topsoil and natural chalk suggested previous landscaping may have occurred throughout the area. The evaluation in Area 2, at the eastern end of the Site, recorded intact soil sequences in the majority of trenches, although in the north-west corner natural deposits had been heavily truncated and a thick layer of made-ground deposited.

No archaeological features were identified within the 22 trial trenches excavated and no finds were recovered from the Site itself. Given that the natural deposits have largely survived intact within the eastern part of the Site and in the absence of any truncated features or stray finds in the western area, it seems probable that the prehistoric mortuary activity is confined to the north of the Site and did not extend south into the areas subjected to trial trenching.

The work was carried out between 22nd and 26th June 2009.

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The fieldwork was carried out by Chloe Hunnisett with assistance from Dan Joyce, Piotr Orczewski, Andy Sole and Mark Stewart. This report was compiled by Chloe Hunnisett and the illustrations prepared by Ken Lymer and Linda Coleman. The project was managed by Sue Farr on behalf of Wessex Archaeology.

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Figure 1 Site plan showing trench locations

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (the Client) on behalf of E-Shelter to undertake an archaeological field evaluation on the former Molins site, Haws Lane, Saunderton, Buckinghamshire (hereafter 'the Site'), centred on National Grid Reference 480722 198500 (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 Planning permission (Ref. 08/05740/FULEA) was granted by Wycombe District Council for the comprehensive redevelopment of the Molins site to provide a Data Centre, with a condition that a programme of archaeological works be undertaken both before and potentially during development works. The condition stated:

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, including historic buildings recording, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

1.1.3 A Bronze Age barrow lies within the northern part of the Site and is a Scheduled Monument. The barrow is part of a dispersed Bronze Age barrow cemetery, and further ring ditches are recorded to the north of the Site.

1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by Wessex Archaeology (WA 2009) ahead of fieldwork. The WSI set out the strategy and methodology to be implemented during the archaeological evaluation. The evaluation was intended to assist in the preparation of a mitigation strategy to offset the impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains that may be encountered.

1.1.5 This report documents the results of the evaluation and presents an assessment of the results of these works, taking account of the stated aims and objectives of the evaluation.

1.1.6 The work was carried out between 22nd and 26th June 2009.

2 THE SITE

2.1 Location, topography and geology

2.1.1 The Site is located off Haw Lane, north-west of the village of Saunderton, situated at the base of a chalk valley in open countryside within the Green Belt and the Chilterns Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)

(Figure 1). The valley rises to the east and west and the villages of Bledlow Ridge and Loosley Row lie on the western and eastern ridges respectively.

- 2.1.2 The Site itself comprises a group of industrial sheds, administrative buildings, large car parking areas and tarmac access roads positioned to the south of Haws Lane.
- 2.1.3 The solid underlying geology of the Site comprises Middle Chalk (British Geological Survey Sheet 254: Thame).
- 2.1.4 Geotechnical investigations undertaken on the Site in November 2007 (TVAS 2007) identified between 0.25m and 1.60m of made ground above the natural chalk.
- 2.1.5 The Site lies on sloping ground terraced into the hillside. Levels within the Site fall from the south-western corner at 140m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) to the north-eastern corner at 120m aOD.
- 2.1.6 The geotechnical test-pitting and the contour plan confirmed that the south-western corner of the Site had been terraced into the slope by up to 14m, while the northern and eastern parts of the Site follow the natural profile of the hill slope. As a result of the terracing, archaeological remains within parts of the Site were considered to have been severely damaged or destroyed. Archaeological preservation was thought to be confined to the eastern and western parts of the Site, where evaluation trenches were targeted.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 The Site lies within a dispersed Bronze Age barrow cemetery and a Scheduled Monument (a Bronze Age Bowl Barrow: SM 27122) occurs within the Site.
- 3.1.2 The Scheduled Monument lies in part beneath a two storey office building (which will be retained), and in part beneath a lawned area with trees planted along its northern edge. No evidence has been found to suggest that the bowl barrow was excavated and recorded prior to the construction of the late 20th century office building or the car park, and there is no reliable information available about the condition, survival or quality of the monument.
- 3.1.3 The mound was partially excavated in 1858, and is shown on the first edition OS 6 inch map (1885) measuring approximately 28m in diameter.
- 3.1.4 The barrow forms part of a small round barrow cemetery which includes a bell barrow and three bowl barrows, situated in the ploughed fields immediately to the north of the Site, and a further bowl barrow cemetery forms part of a wider alignment of barrows extending across the valley from Saunderton Station to Wain Hill.
- 3.1.5 Further prehistoric activity is confirmed by worked flints identified to the north-west and south of the factory.

- 3.1.6 A watching brief was maintained during geotechnical work undertaken in 2007, which monitored the excavations of seventeen test pits. No archaeological finds or feature were identified and the report concluded that much of the Site had been subject to terracing and extensive landscaping during the construction of the industrial buildings. The report identified areas of cut/fill and suggested zones of damage, destruction and preservation in the north-eastern area of the Site (TVAS 2007).
- 3.1.7 The Site itself has had a variety of industrial uses and was of strategic importance during World War II manufacturing munitions/engine bearings. This aspect of the Site's history will be the subject of a separate report.

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Archaeological Field Evaluation

- 4.1.1 The aims of the archaeological field evaluation were:

General aims:

- To determine, as far as reasonably practicable, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains.
- To establish the ecofactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits and features encountered.

Site specific aims:

- To clarify the impact of 20th century site levelling and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- To clarify the impact of medieval, post-medieval agricultural activity and hence assess the degree of archaeological survival of buried deposits.
- To determine the presence or absence of late prehistoric ceremonial monuments.
- To determine the presence or absence of evidence for Bronze Age activity.
- To determine the presence or absence of ritual deposits.
- To establish the potential for significant environmental deposits.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The evaluation of the Site was undertaken by the mechanical excavation of 22 trenches, measuring between 13m and 25m in length. The trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a 14 tonne 360° tracked excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket.
- 5.1.2 All works were carried out in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the 'Institute for Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IFA 2008) excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

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- 5.1.3 Due to the presence of services and trees/undergrowth, the proposed locations of 12 trenches had to be altered, and 2 trenches could not be opened.

5.2 Fieldwork

- 5.2.1 Prior to machine excavation, the locations of all trenches were scanned by Wessex Archaeology using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). The positions of detected services were marked on the ground. Trenches were moved as necessary to avoid these services. Trench locations were also compared to the service plan provided by the Client. Any trenches which were mapped as being in the location of non-detectable services (i.e. water mains, drainage, gas main) were moved.
- 5.2.2 Within Area 1, due to the area being under tarmac and concrete, the mechanical excavator was equipped with a breaker to break the concrete and tarmac within the footprint of each trench prior to excavation. Care was taken not to damage the underlying deposits.
- 5.2.3 In both areas machine excavation proceeded to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or to the top of the natural geology, whichever was encountered first. No trench was excavated to a depth beyond 1.2m in depth, or to a depth which was deemed unsafe with regards to soil stability. The machine excavated arisings were stored adjacent to the trench and were scanned for artefacts.
- 5.2.4 All machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.2.5 After machine excavation was completed, each trench was cleaned by hand.

5.3 Trench Locations

- 5.3.1 Of the 24 trenches proposed, only 22 trenches could be opened due to Site constraints; Trenches 17 and 18 within Area 2 were positioned within a rainwater collection pond and associated tree growth precluded their excavation. Moreover, the presence of three gas mains within 5m of both trenches and adjacent drainage prevented the repositioning of either trench.
- 5.3.2 An additional 12 trenches were moved to avoid buried services, trees or other obstructions encountered on the ground
- 5.3.3 In Area 1, Trench 1 was shortened, and Trenches 6, 8 and 13 were shortened, moved or rotated. This was to allow for vegetation obstructions and a low concrete wall. Trench 3 was shortened by 9m and rotated to avoid a mapped water main.
- 5.3.4 In Area 2, Trenches 17 and 18 were not opened. Trenches 14, 16 and 19 were moved eastwards to avoid water mains and the gas main running north to south across the area. Trenches 20, 22 and 23 were rotated in order to avoid the gas main, and Trench 23 was also moved 15m to the south.

Trench 21 was moved 18m south to avoid an electricity sub-station. In order to avoid a water main this trench was also shortened by 9m.

5.4 Recording

- 5.4.1 All recording was undertaken using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and recording system. Details of Wessex Archaeology's recording system are available on request.
- 5.4.2 A complete drawn record was created, including both plans and sections where appropriate, drawn to appropriate scales (1:20 for plans, 1:10 for sections). A representative section of deposits from ground surface to the top of the natural geology was recorded for each trench.
- 5.4.3 Trench locations and all features revealed were surveyed using a Total Station/GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey.
- 5.4.4 A full photographic record was maintained using both colour transparencies and black and white negatives (on 35mm film). Digital photography was used additionally for all photography of significant features, finds, deposits and general site working.

5.5 Reinstatement

- 5.5.1 Once the trenches were completed to the satisfaction of Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Service (BHES), they were backfilled and left level on completion using the excavated material.
- 5.5.2 Within Area 1, on the request of JF Hunt Demolition Services, the concrete and tarmac overburden was not reinstated, due to imminent commencement of demolition works within this area. No other reinstatement or surface treatment was undertaken.

6 RESULTS

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 A catalogue of trench descriptions, giving brief soil descriptions and dimensions can be found in **Appendix 1**. Trench locations are illustrated on **Figure 1**.

6.2 Stratigraphy

Area 1

- 6.2.1 Area 1 was surfaced as a car park and Trenches 8 to 13 were covered by a thin layer of tarmac, whilst Trenches 1 to 7 were under 0.3m thick layer of concrete.
- 6.2.2 Modern brownish-grey silty clay made ground underlay the hard-standing throughout Area 1 and contained modern brick, glass, metal and frequent chalk rubble. The depth of the made ground varied, extending to between 0.2 - 0.4m below ground level (bgl) throughout most of the area, although

Trenches 10 and 11 contained up to 0.8m of made ground. Within these trenches in particular, and to a lesser degree within the other trenches, the level of the natural chalk sloped down quite significantly towards the east, with up to 1m difference between the western and eastern ends of the trenches. The thicker deposits of made ground represent levelling of the car park area, with Area 1 representing a higher terraced area above the main terrace which was cut for the Molins buildings, immediately to the east and this is confirmed by a very steep drop immediately to the east of the trenches.

- 6.2.3 The made ground overlay pale brown silty clay which is likely to represent a buried topsoil or subsoil of 20th century date. This was present throughout the Site, suggesting that the soil sequence has been preserved or reinstated below the made modern ground, although isolated areas of disturbance, where made ground cut directly into the chalk natural were noted.
- 6.2.4 Natural chalk was revealed in all trenches in Area 1, at a depth ranging from 0.4m bgl in the south-western corner of Site, to up to 1m bgl in Trenches 10 and 11, where levelling/terracing had likely occurred.
- 6.2.5 The chalk was slightly weathered in places, and some trenches exhibited striations or “tiger stripe” marks indicative of ploughing activity and /or glacial freeze-thaw weathering. The majority of trenches exhibited a very clean, sharp interface between the natural chalk and the probable buried topsoil suggesting that, prior to the made-ground being deposited, previous landscaping may have taken place within this area, (including the removal of all overburden and possibly truncation of the chalk, followed by reinstatement of topsoil). The degree to which this may have affected the survival of archaeological remains could not be determined, although no archaeological features or artefacts were identified.

Area 2

- 6.2.6 Area 2 lay under grass, and appeared initially to represent relatively undisturbed ground, although following excavation it was clear some areas had been subject to landscaping or disturbance during previous development works.
- 6.2.7 The topsoil/turf present across Area 2, was between 0.1 and 0.3m thick. Within Trenches 15, 16, 19, 23 and 24, pale yellow-brown clay loam subsoil was present directly below the topsoil, with natural chalk underlying the subsoil. Each trench exhibited an intact soil sequence with little disturbance.
- 6.2.8 The remaining trenches within Area 2 contained made ground of various types. Trenches 14 and 22 both contained a made ground deposit which overlay intact topsoil and/or subsoil over natural chalk. The made ground consisted of compact re-deposited chalk, some 0.4m thick in both trenches. It likely relates to construction activities within the Site; indeed reference was made by former Molins employees to a chalk haul road which was laid during construction of one of the existing buildings.
- 6.2.9 Trenches 20 and 21 contained a very thick made ground deposit, over 1.2m in depth at the south-eastern end of Trench 20. Natural chalk was not

exposed at the base of the trench in places. Where the natural chalk was revealed, it was directly overlain by the a mixture of re-deposited chalk rubble and silty clay made ground, with a sharp interface evident, suggesting some truncation of the soil sequence had occurred. Modern building rubble was evident in all made ground deposits encountered.

6.3 Modern disturbance

- 6.3.1 Modern services identified as probable drainage pipes, were identified in Trenches 3, 4, 5, 21 and 23, all located some distance away from their mapped locations on the service plan.
- 6.3.2 Modern disturbance in the form of rubbish pits containing demonstrably modern building rubble were encountered in trenches 1, 9, 14, 19 and 21
- 6.3.3 No archaeological features of any type or date were encountered in any trenches within Area 1 or Area 2, and no finds were recovered from within the Site.

6.4 Finds

- 6.4.1 No finds were recovered during the archaeological trial trench evaluation

6.5 Environmental

- 6.5.1 No deposits deemed suitable for palaeo-environmental analysis were encountered during the archaeological field evaluation.

7 DISCUSSION

- 7.1.1 The trial trench investigation carried out on the Site fulfilled the aims of the project having established that no archaeological remains were present within the areas evaluated.
- 7.1.2 Within Area 2, the majority of trenches recorded an intact soil sequence, either from the surface, or buried below modern made ground. However it was clear that redeposited chalk rubble and made ground was present across some of the Site, suggesting the potential for localised damage/removal of any archaeological deposits. In Trenches 20 and 22, the most northerly within Area 2, there had been truncation of the natural deposits and re-deposition of chalk rubble and made ground, which would greatly reduce the chance of survival for archaeology in this part of the Site.
- 7.1.3 Clearly ground levelling and landscaping will have had a severe impact on any isolated and shallow features within the western and part of the eastern areas of the Site, however the absence of a single find or a truncated feature indicates that the Bronze Age funerary landscape and related activity, did not extend into the areas evaluated.

8 POTENTIAL

- 8.1.1 Although the extent of archaeological activity on the Site prior to the construction of the former Molins Works cannot be ascertained, the complete absence of any archaeological finds and features within the excavated trenches strongly suggests that there is little or no potential for the survival of any archaeological remains within the Site.

9 ARCHIVE

- 9.1.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records and graphics, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (Walker 1990; SMA 1995; Brown 2007).
- 9.1.2 All archive elements are marked with the WA site code (71960), and a full index has been prepared. The archive consists of a single A4 file, and 2 hanging files of photographs.
- 9.1.3 The archive is currently held at Wessex Archaeology offices in Salisbury and will be deposited with the local museum in due course.

10 REFERENCES

Thames Valley Archaeology Service 2007, Molins, Haw Lane, Saunderton, Buckinghamshire.

Wessex Archaeology 2009, Molins, Saunderton, Buckinghamshire, Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Field Evaluation.

11 APPENDIX 1 – TRENCH SUMMARIES

TRENCH 1		Site Sub-Division	Area 1
	Length (m)	13	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.57	
Context No.	Description		Depth
101	Made Ground – Concrete over asphalt and rubble including scrap metal.		0 -0.29m
102	Topsoil – Pale brown-grey silt-clay loam with frequent sub-angular chalk fragments <c 3cm diameter. and occasional sub-angular flints <c 1cm diameter		0.29 - 48m
103	Chalk Natural – Slightly weathered.		0.48m+

TRENCH 2		Site Sub-Division	Area 1
	Length (m)	25	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.62	
Context No.	Description		Depth
201	Made ground – Concrete over flint gravel “hogging”; yard / car-park surface.		0 - 0.35m
202	Topsoil – Pale brownish-grey silty clay loam with frequent chalk fragments. <c 3cm diameter. And occasional sub-angular flints <c 1cm diameter.		0.35 -0.52m
203	Chalk Natural – Slightly weathered and with occasional iron staining		0.52m+

TRENCH 3		Site Sub-Division	Area 1
	Length (m)	16.5	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.58	
Context No.	Description		Depth
301	Made ground – Tarmac and chalk		0 - 0.45m
302	Pale Brown silty clay with moderate chalk inclusions and very occasional flint inclusions 0.02cm<		0.45 - 0.58m
303	Chalk Natural - Slightly broken/weathered on surface.		0.58m+

TRENCH 4		Site Sub-Division	Area 1
	Length (m)	25	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.55	
Context No.	Description		Depth
401	Made ground – Concrete over thin flint gravel “hogging” – yard/car-park surface.		0 - 0.23m
402	Topsoil – Pale Brown-grey silty-clay loam with frequent chalk fragments <c 4cm diameter. Occasional sub-angular flints <c 2cm diameter.		0.23 - 0.5m
403	Chalk Natural – Slightly weathered.		0.5m+

TRENCH 5		Site Sub-Division	Area 1
	Length (m)	25	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.52	
Context No.	Description		Depth
501	Made ground – Concrete yard/car-park.		0 - 0.38m
502	Topsoil – Pale Brown-grey silty clay loam with frequent chalk fragments <c 3cm diameter. Very occasional sub-angular flints <c 1cm diameter.		0.38 - 0.52m
503	Chalk Natural – slightly weathered.		0.52m+

TRENCH 6		Site Sub-Division	Area 1
	Length (m)	17	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.65	
Context No.	Description		Depth
601	Made ground – Concrete yard/car-park surface.		0 - 0.28m
602	Topsoil – Pale Brown-grey silty-clay loam with frequent chalk fragments <c 3cm diameter. Very occasional sub-angular flints <c 1cm diameter.		0.28 - 0.5m
603	Chalk Natural – Slightly weathered and with occasional iron staining.		0.5m+

TRENCH 7		Site Sub-Division	Area 1
	Length (m)	25	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.85	
Context No.	Description		Depth
701	Made ground – Building detritus capped by concrete.		0 - 0.34m
702	Mid-Light Brown silty clay with moderate chalk inclusions. 0.02m<. Very occasional flint inclusions. 0.02m<.		0.34 - 0.38m
703	Chalk Natural – Fairly Broken/weathered on surface.		0.38m+

TRENCH 8		Site Sub-Division	Area 1
	Length (m)	17	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.80	
Context No.	Description		Depth
801	Made Ground – Tarmac car-park surface over gravel hogging and rubble.		0 - 0.4m
802	Topsoil – Pale Brownish-Grey silty-clay loam with fairly frequent chalk fragments <c 1cm diameter. Occasional sub-angular flints <c 1cm diameter.		0.4 - 0.5m
803	Chalk Natural – Slightly weathered and with plough-marks aligned approximately NW-SE.		0.5m+

TRENCH 9		Site Sub-Division	Area 1
	Length (m)	25	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.53	
Context No.	Description		Depth
901	Made ground – Bricks, rubble etc.		0 - 0.32m
902	Topsoil – Pale Brown silty clay with moderate chalk inclusions, 0.02m<. Occasional flint incl. 0.03m<.		0.32 - 0.46m
903	Chalk Natural – Mildly broken in places.		0.46m+

TRENCH 10		Site Sub-Division	Area 1
	Length (m)	25	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.85	
Context No.	Description		Depth
1001	Made ground – Tarmac onto hogging onto re-deposited chalk (Car-park surfacing). Deeper to the SE (-site slopes from NW down to SE).		0 - 0.55m
1002	Topsoil – Pale Brownish-grey silt-clay loam with fairly frequent chalk fragments <c 1cm diameter. Occasional sub-angular flints <1 cm diameter.		0.55 - 0.7m
1003	Chalk Natural - Slightly weathered with some topsoil-filled solution hollows.		0.7m+

TRENCH 11		Site Sub-Division	Area 1
	Length (m)	25	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	1.0	
Context No.	Description		Depth
1101	Made ground – Tarmac onto hogging onto re-deposited chalk (Car-park surfacing). Deeper to the SE (-site slopes from NW down to SE).		0 - 0.8m
1102	Topsoil – Pale Brownish-grey silt-clay loam with fairly frequent chalk fragments <c 1cm diameter. Occasional sub-angular flints <1 cm diameter.		0.8 - 1m
1103	Chalk Natural – Slightly weathered with some approx N-S plough-marks/ “tiger-stripping” evident.		1m+

TRENCH 12		Site Sub-Division	Area 1
	Length (m)	25	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.49	
Context No.	Description		Depth
1201	Made ground - Gravel hogging capped by tarmac (car-park). Underlain by re-deposited chalk.		0 - 0.32m
1202	Topsoil – Pale Brown silty clay with moderate chalk inclusions and very occasional sub-angular to rounded flint		0.32 - 0.46m

	inclusions 0.03m<.	
1203	Chalk Natural. – Slightly weathered/broken on surface. Some plough marks at SW end.	0.46m+

TRENCH 13		Site Sub-Division	Area 1
	Length (m)	15	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.41	
Context No.	Description		Depth
1301	Made Ground - Gravel hogging capped by tarmac (car park).		0 - 0.21m
1302	Topsoil – Pale Brown silty clay w/ moderate chalk incl. very occasional sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions 0.02m<.		0.21 - 0.37m
1303	Chalk Natural.- Slightly weathered on surface. Some plough scars at SE end.		0.37m+

TRENCH 14		Site Sub-Division	Area 2
	Length (m)	25	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.9	
Context No.	Description		Depth
1401	Topsoil – Dark Brown clay-loam with frequent chalk fragments and sub-angular flints <c 5cm diameter (looks recently developed/re-instated).		0 - 0.16m
1402	Made ground – Not continuous but common throughout; re-deposited chalk with, in places, re-deposited or buried topsoil material. Related to modern building/landscaping activity – chalk known to have been used for a haul-road in this area, for example.		0.16 - 0.56m
1403	Subsoil – Pale yellowish brown clay-loam with frequent chalk fragments <c 5cm diameter. Occasional sub-angular to angular flints <c 3cm diameter.		0.56 - 0.74m
1404	Chalk Natural – Slightly weathered and with well developed “Tiger Stripes”.		0.74m+

TRENCH 15		Site Sub-Division	Area 2
	Length (m)	25	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.67	
Context No.	Description		Depth
1501	Topsoil – Mid-Dark Brown – clay loam (quite loose) with moderate sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions. 0.03m<.		0 - 0.28m
1502	Subsoil – Light yellow/brown with frequent chalk inclusions 0.03m< + occasional sub-angular flint inclusions 0.02m<.		0.28 - 0.67m
1503	Chalk Natural - Fairly solid with “tiger stripes” SW/NE aligned.		0.67m+

TRENCH 16		Site Sub-Division	Area 2
	Length (m)	25	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.61	
Context No.	Description		Depth
1601	Topsoil – Mid-Dark-brown clay loam (quite loose) with moderate chalk inclusions 0.03m< + occasional sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions 0.03m<.		0 - 0.25m
1602	Subsoil – Light yellow/brown clay loam(?) with moderate chalk inclusions 0.03m< + very occasional. sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions 0.02m<.		0.25 - 0.45m
1603	Chalk Natural. – Fairly solid, some weathering – “tiger stripes”.		0.45m+

TRENCH 17		Site Sub-Division	Area 2
NOT EXCAVATED			

TRENCH 18		Site Sub-Division	Area 2
NOT EXCAVATED			

TRENCH 19		Site Sub-Division	Area 2
	Length (m)	25	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.5	

Context No.	Description	Depth
1901	Topsoil – Mid Grey/Brown clay loam – fairly loose with occasional chalk inclusions 0.01m< + occasional sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions 0.01m<.	0 - 0.24m
1902	Subsoil – Mid Brown clay loam with moderate chalk inclusions + very occasional sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions 0.02m<.	0.24 - 0.48m
1903	Chalk Natural. Fairly solid with weathered surface.	0.48m+

TRENCH 20		Site Sub-Division	Area 2
	Length (m)	25	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	1.4	
Context No.	Description	Depth	
2001	Topsoil – Mid-light grey/brown clay loam with very occasional chalk inclusions 0.01m< + moderate sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions 0.03m<.	0 - 0.1m	
2002	Made ground – mix of material – re-deposited chalk/topsoil/subsoil. Freq. chalk inclusions 0.10m< + moderate sub-angular to rounded flint 0.03m<.	0.1 - 0.95m	
2003	Chalk Natural - Solid chalk, probably cut into during construction.	.0.95m+	

TRENCH 21		Site Sub-Division	Area 2
	Length (m)	20	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	1.05	
Context No.	Description	Depth	
2101	Topsoil – Mid grey/brown clay loam with occasional chalk inclusions 0.02m< + very occasional sub-angular flint inclusions 0.02m<.	0 - 0.10m	
2102	Made ground – mixed material – Pale Brown with frequent chalk inclusions, some large chalk lumps on top of darker (re-deposited topsoil?) with moderate chalk inclusions + very occasional sub-angular to rounded flint incl. 0.02m<. Presumably related to construction.	0.1 - 1.01m	
2103	Chalk Natural - Solid chalk, probably cut into during construction.	1.01m+	

TRENCH 22		Site Sub-Division	Area 2
	Length (m)	25	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.94	
Context No.	Description		Depth
2201	Topsoil – Mid-light grey/brown clay/loam with very occasional chalk inclusions 0.01m< + very occasional sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions 0.02m<.		0 - 0.08m
2202	Re-deposited Chalk – very compact, possibly remains of a haul road or associated work.		0.08 - 0.54m
2203	Disturbed/re-deposited. topsoil – Very compacted. Mid grey/brown clay loam with frequent chalk inclusions 0.01m< + occasional sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions 0.04m<.		0.54 - 0.71m
2204	Subsoil – very thin – probably cut into during construction period. Very compact. Mid brown clay loam with moderate chalk inclusions 0.02m<.		0.71 - 0.89m
2205	Chalk Natural. Fairly solid with weathered surface. Some “tiger stripes”.		0.89m+

TRENCH 23		Site Sub-Division	Area 2
	Length (m)	21	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.44	
Context No.	Description		Depth
2301	Topsoil – Mid brown clay loam with occasional chalk inclusions 0.05m< + sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions 0.03m<.		0 - 0.31m
2302	Subsoil – Thin, disturbed light yellow/brown clay loam with frequent chalk inclusions 0.02m< + occasional sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions 0.03m<. Possibly simply an interface between topsoil + natural.		0.31 - 0.42m
2303	Chalk Natural - Fairly solid – slightly weathered surface – faint “tiger stripes”. Possible plough-marks at NW end.		0.42m+

TRENCH 24		Site Sub-Division	Area 2
	Length (m)	25	
	Width (m)	1.8	
	Depth (m)	0.93	
Context No.	Description		Depth
2401	Topsoil – Mid-dark brown clay loam (quite loose) with occasional chalk inclusions 0.03m< + occasional. sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions 0.04m<.		0 - 0.33m
2402	Subsoil – Light yellow/brown clay loam with frequent chalk inclusions 0.03m< + very occasional sub-angular to rounded flint inclusions 0.02m<.		0.33 - 0.46m
2403	Chalk Natural - Slightly weathered with some “tiger stripes” evident.		0.46m+



Site plan showing trench locations

Figure 1



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