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WRITTEN
SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION



**Jesmond Pulpit Lane Oving
Buckinghamshire**

Trial Trench Evaluation
Planning Ref. 20/04089/APP

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Commissioned by	Welland Design and Build Ltd
Date issued	July 2023
Version	2
Planning Application No.	22/04089/APP
National Grid Ref	SP 78730 21754

This document has been prepared in accordance with CFA Archaeology Ltd standard operating procedures

**Jesmond, Pulpit Lane
Oving
Buckinghamshire**

**Written Scheme of Investigation:
Archaeological Evaluation**

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Jesmond, Pulpit Lane Oving Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Evaluation

Written Scheme of Investigation

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by CFA Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Welland Group. It outlines the details of an archaeological evaluation to be undertaken at land at Jesmond, Pulpit Lane, Oving, Buckinghamshire (NGR: SP 78730 21754). The land is currently occupied by a bungalow and garden space.
- 1.2 A planning application for the erection of three dwellings and associated infrastructure and ground works has been approved by Buckinghamshire Council (Application no. 22/04089/APP) by Welland Group. The trial trenching evaluation will commence prior to the demolition of the current building.

2. Site Background

- 2.1 The proposed development site (the Site) is located on a small parcel of land that is surrounded by residential housing to the north and west and bounded by Pulpit Lane to the east and Marston Hill to the south (Fig. 1). The site currently has a single dwelling occupying the space.
- 2.3 The geology of the Site consists of Whitchurch sand formation Sandstone, which is a sedimentary rock formed between 139-133 million years ago, with no superficial geology recorded (BGS 2023). The Site has freely draining, lime-rich loamy soil (LandIS 2023).

3. Historic and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 The Site lies within an Archaeological Notification Area which has been defined by the Local Planning Authority due to a series of Iron Age artefacts and funerary remains identified during previous archaeological investigations and chance discoveries. There are several listed buildings within 1km of the Site. The following is brief summary of the known heritage assets and historical background of the area within 1km of the Site. Numbers in parenthesis relate to Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER ref 1442) numbers (Appendix 1)

Prehistoric

- 3.2 A findspot of two sets of Neolithic or Bronze Age flints (**MBC6811**) including cores, flakes and blades are recorded by the HER c.600m south of the Site.
- 3.3 A probable Iron Age burial (**MBC1692**) is recorded by the HER as being found during excavations 60m south-west of the Site, on the opposite side of Whitchurch Lane. Two findspots one of a late Iron Age coin, possibly from the reign of Cymbeline (**MBC1693**) and the other a sherd of Iron Age pottery (**MBC1694**) are also recorded at the same location.

Romano-British

- 3.4 The HER holds several records of Roman date. The suggested route of a possible Roman road (**MBC6081**) between Ermine Street and Dotchester-on-Thames runs to the east of the Site.
- 3.5 Romano-British pottery sherds (**MBC2329**) were recovered during the excavation of a drainage trench c.150m south-west of the Site. The assemblage also included one sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery.
- 3.6 Further evidence of Romano-British occupation within the area is evidenced by a findspots including Roman coins dating from the 3rd to 4th Century (**MBC37336, MBC37338, MBC39360, MBC39362**) recorded c.435m north-west of the Site. The belt is described as a cast bronze fitting with two studs in the form of Celtic trumpets.

Early Medieval

- 3.7 An unlocated findspot of an Anglo-Saxon bronze enamelled escutcheon with a Celtic design (**MBC2326**) is recorded as being found somewhere in Oving.

Medieval

- 3.8 In 1086 Whitchurch was recorded in the Domesday book as being within the hundred of Cottesloe and in the county of Buckinghamshire. It had a recorded population of 24 households placing it within the largest 40% of

settlements recorded. The Tenant-in-chief in 1086 is recorded as Walter Giffard and the Lord is recorded as Hugh of Bolbec. The land is recorded as having 12 ploughlands, 3 lord's plough teams, 7 mens plough teams and meadow (Open Domesday 2023).

- 3.9 The remains of a Saxon or medieval ringwork (**MBC380**), with at least two building platforms inside the outer enclosure is recorded c.610m south-west of the Site. The earthworks may represent a seigneurial holding of medieval date. However it has also been speculated that the the earthworks may instead represent the remains of a Civil War battery.
- 3.10 Field name evidence and historical records indicate that a windmill may have been present during the medieval or post-medieval in the field called 'Mill Piece' c.170m north-west of the Site (**MBC1355**).

Post-Medieval

- 3.11 The Tithe Map of 1846 shows a building along the south-west edge of the Site, parallel with Marston Hill. The Site is located at the convergence of five roads, thought to be formalised ancient trackways. It is this location that was recorded by Lipscombe in the 19th century at as 'Ancient British Station' (Henderson 2002).
- 3.12 During the post-medieval period the Site formed part of the agricultural landscape of Whitchurch and Oving. Ordnance Survey mapping of the area indicates that by 1898 the Site was in use as allotments. Several listed post-medieval buildings lie within a 1km radius in the settlements of both Oving and Whitchurch.

4. Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.1 No previous intrusive archaeological investigations have taken place within the boundary of the Site; however, several archaeological investigations have been undertaken within 1km of the Site.
- 4.2 An archaeological evaluation c.790m south-east of the site was undertaken by Archaeological Services & Consultancy Ltd in 2010 (Fell 2010) which found evidence of a 19th century quarry pit.
- 4.3 In 2002 an archaeological trial trenching evaluation c.200m south of the Site identified a ditch of probably post-medieval date, with post-medieval glass and a sherd of Iron Age pottery being recovered from the feature (Henderson 2002).

- 4.4 At Marston Hill, c.140m south-west of the Site, Romano-British pottery sherds were recovered from a pit dug into an earlier ditch during the excavation of a drainage trench (Rouse and Viney 1966, 89-90)

5. Project Objectives

- 5.1 The aims of the evaluation are:

- To undertake a trial trench evaluation in order to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological features or deposits;
- To establish the potential impacts of the proposed development and associated infrastructure and to allow mitigation measures to be proposed, where appropriate;
- To disseminate the results of the archaeological evaluation to the wider public in a manner appropriate to their significance, to be agreed with the client.

- 5.2 Appropriate research questions will be derived from the *South East Research Framework* (Research Frameworks 2023) during the course of the project.

6. Archaeological Methods

- 6.1 CFA Archaeology is a registered organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). Work will be conducted with regard to the Institute's standards documents (CIfA 2020a-c), relevant Historic England guidance documents (Historic England 2011, 2015a, and 2015b), Buckinghamshire Council guidance (2023) and this WSI. Recording of all elements will be done following established CFA procedures. The archaeological works will be undertaken in a method agreed by the Buckinghamshire Council Archaeological Officer .
- 6.2 Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries that warrant more detailed recorded than is described in this WSI, the archaeological contractor, CFA Archaeology Ltd, will contact the Buckinghamshire Council Archaeological Officer with the relevant information.
- 6.3 A visual inspection of the Site will be undertaken before the commencement of works, trenches will be relocated within the footprint of the new build and any existing trees. This will include identification of any surface features of potential archaeological interest, areas of

potentially significant disturbance, and any hazards or constraints in undertaking further archaeological work on site.

Method of Excavation

- 6.4 Two trenches measuring 10m x 1.8m, representing a 36m² sample of the proposed development site have been located across the footprint of the proposed buildings, to assess the potential for surviving archaeological remains and depths of overburden. A 10% contingency (3.6m) is also included for the extension of trenches if required. The locations of these trenches are depicted on Figure 1.

Trench No.	Target
1	Standard trench array. Footprint of proposed new build.
2	Standard trench array. Footprint of proposed new build.

Table 2: Summary of Trenches and Potential Archaeology

- 6.5 The trenches will be machine excavated using a wide toothless ditching bucket operated under direct archaeological supervision. Topsoil and subsoil will be removed to the level of the natural substrate or the first significant archaeological horizon, whichever is reached first, in successive level spits of a maximum 0.2m thickness. Machine excavation will be halted if archaeological deposits are encountered and any further excavation required to fulfil the objectives of the evaluation will be carried out by hand, unless otherwise agreed with the Buckinghamshire Council Archaeological Officer . Trenches will not exceed 1m in depth, should the natural geology or archaeological horizon not be found at this depth a single sondage will be excavated at one end of the trench to discern this, under agreement of the Buckinghamshire Council Archaeological Officer.
- 6.6 Samples of all features of archaeological interest will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish their likely date, nature, extent, and condition. The complete stratigraphic sequence, down to natural geological deposits, will be excavated and all inter-relationships and intersections between features will be investigated.
- 6.7 A minimum 20% sample will be taken of any linear features, such as ditches or trackways, and all ditch, gully, and other feature termini will be investigated. Each sample section should be at least 1m long and, where possible, located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.

- 6.8 A minimum 50% sample of discrete features, such as pits, postholes, stakeholes, and kilns will be excavated. Where possible, sample sections will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.
- 6.9 Built structures such as walls and floors will be 100% excavated to determine their form, phasing, and construction technique.

Method of Recording

- 6.10 All excavation and on-site recording will be carried out according to standard CFA procedures, principally by drawing, photography, and completing standard CFA record forms.
- 6.11 The location of the trenches will be recorded using industry standard surveying equipment and tied to the OS National Grid. Vertical survey control will be tied to the Ordnance Survey Datum.
- 6.12 Sections will be recorded by means of a measured drawing at an appropriate scale, typically at 1:10. The height of a datum on the drawing will be calculated and recorded. The locations of sections will be recorded on the site plans.
- 6.13 Cut features will be recorded in profile, hand planned at an appropriate scale, normally 1:20, and their location accurately identified on the appropriate trench and site plans.
- 6.14 Photographs will include an appropriate scale, an arrow to indicate the direction of north, and a photo information board. All photographs will be recorded on a photographic register detailing subject, location, and direction of shot. Photographs taken will adhere to Historic England's guidance '*Digital Image Capture and File Storage*' (Historic England, 2015). Photographs should be taken with a high-resolution digital SLR camera with sensors exceeding 12 Mega pixels and taken using the highest quality setting. Photographs should be stored in both JPEG and RAW formats and metadata will be embedded in the RAW files, to include: the name of the site, the national grid reference for the site, the date, the subject, the direction of the shot, and reference to CFA Archaeology Ltd.
- 6.15 The trenches will be machine backfilled on completion of excavation once sign-off has been received from the Buckinghamshire Council Archaeological Officer.

Artefact and Environmental Recovery

- 6.16 Spoil heaps and trenches are to be scanned for ferrous and non-ferrous metal artefacts using a metal detector capable of making this discrimination and operated by a capable metal detectorist. Modern (c. 20th century onward) artefacts are to be noted but not retained.
- 6.17 All artefacts, including faunal remains, will be retained for analysis. Post-excavation storage requirements will be assessed. Modern finds (c. 20th century onward) will be recorded but not retained. Collection and post-excavation work on artefacts will follow current ClfA guidance (ClfA 2020c).
- 6.18 If any finds are uncovered which may fall under the purview of the Treasure Act 1996, the terms of the aforementioned Act will be followed. Any finds will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner. Where removal cannot be affected on the same day as discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.
- 6.19 Any human remains encountered will be reported to the appropriate authorities and left *in situ*, covered and protected. The discovery of any human remains will be reported to the Buckinghamshire Council Archaeological Officer. If removal is deemed necessary, a Ministry of Justice Burial License will be obtained, and excavation will comply with the relevant regulations and government
- 6.20 CFA's Palaeoenvironmental specialist will: assess the environmental potential of the site; advise on whether the deposits have potential for conducting palaeobotanical or other soil analysis; and assess the potential for the preservation of faunal remains. Environmental sampling will be carried out in accordance with current guidelines (Historic England 2011), namely that bulk samples will be taken from all securely stratified deposits using a strategy of systematic and judgement sampling.
- 6.21 Samples will consist of 40 litres of environmental material recovered from, at a minimum, the basal deposits of any archaeological features. Environmental samples will not usually be recovered from intersections or unclear relationship sample sections.

7. Analysis and Reporting

7.1 Artefact and Environmental Sample Analysis

- 7.1.1 All finds, if appropriate, will be retained, washed, and assessed in accordance to accepted professional standards. For all categories of material recovered, including finds, paleoenvironmental, industrial, and other specialist samples, an assessment by an appropriately experienced specialist will be undertaken. Samples will be processed and sorted, and any artefacts recovered provided to the appropriate specialist(s) to be considered alongside the hand-recovered material. Basic stratigraphic information will be supplied to the project specialists.
- 7.1.2 All finds are to be treated in accordance with current best practice guidance (Historic England. 2011). Finds will be cleaned and marked according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/material guidelines.
- 7.1.3 For ceramic assemblages, recording shall be carried out in a manner compatible with existing typological series in local pottery reference collections. The guidelines for handling ceramics will be followed for relevant material (Barclay, et al 2016).
- 7.1.4 Environmental samples will be processed to aid in the recovery of artefactual material, including ceramics, animal and fish bones, human remains, industrial residues, charcoal, and mineralised plant remains. Specialist samples such as monoliths or cores will be processed separately, as appropriate.
- 7.1.5 Where material suitable for scientific dating is recovered, such as charcoal or bone, sufficient dating will be undertaken to meet the aims of the evaluation. These materials will be identified to species and assessed for suitability prior to submission to a dating laboratory.
- 7.1.6 Artefact assessment reports will include the production of a descriptive catalogue including quantification of finds by context and discussion or interpretation, if appropriate. Finds critical for dating or interpretation will be illustrated or digitally photographed. Environmental assessment reports will include the identification of the remains, a quantification by context, appropriate discussion or interpretation, and a description of the processing methodology.

7.2 Reporting

- 7.2.1 A report will be produced which includes background information on the project, a description of the methodology, and a full description and interpretation of the results.

7.2.2 Specifically, the report will contain:

- A concise non-technical summary of the project results;
- The site location given as an 8-figure grid reference;
- A front cover/frontispiece which includes the planning application number and the national grid reference of the site;
- The dates on which the work was undertaken;
- A description of the site location and geology;
- A description of the historic and archaeological background of the site;
- An explanation of any agreed variations from the WSI, including justification for any work not undertaken;
- A description of the methodology employed, work undertaken, and the results obtained;
- Contexts and feature descriptions;
- Maps and other illustrations at an appropriate scale including all trench plans and trench sections and detailed plans of all excavated features;
- A specialist assessment report for all finds materials including palaeoenvironmental and other samples;
- A description of any environmental or other specialist work undertaken and outline of the results obtained;
- A selection of photographs of work in progress;
- Recommendations regarding the need for, and scope of, any further archaeological work;
- A discussion of how the work contributed to the aims and objectives set out in the project design;
- A bibliography;
- A context index;
- An archive index;
- An OASIS summary sheet

7.2.3 A draft copy of the report will be issued to the Buckinghamshire Council Archaeological Officer for comment before being finalised usually within 6 weeks of the completed fieldwork. One digital (PDF-A format) and one hard copy of the final report will be deposited with the Buckinghamshire HER. This will ensure that the report is made available as a public document as part of the HER.

7.2.4 If significant remains are encountered, then arrangements will be made for the publication of results within an appropriate journal.

7.3 *Archive Preparation and Deposition*

- 7.3.1 An archive will be prepared by CFA Archaeology in accordance with the current guidelines (ClfA 2020c), with reference made to Discover Bucks Museum and arrangements will be made for deposition of the archive. It is expected that the Discover Bucks Museum will accept the complete excavation archive, including primary site records, research archives, and finds. Negative results would be uploaded to OASIS.
- 7.3.2 CFA are ISO 9001 accredited, with all our internal archiving and digital record systems being fully compliant with ClfA Standards and Guidance, particularly the guidance on Planning and Data Management Plans for Archaeological Projects (2022). The digital archive will be subject to a selection process, depending on the results of the works, and the resulting digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). All digital deposition will be undertaken in line with guidance from ADS (2023) and ClfA (2022).
- 7.3.3 Consent for full transfer of title of finds to the recipient museum will be agreed in principle with the landowner at the outset. Confirmation of transfer of title from the landowner, and confirmation of assignment of copyright, along with a full archive inventory, will be submitted with a project completion form to the recipient museum. The Buckinghamshire HER Officer will be provided with a copy of the completion form, including the assigned accession number.
- 7.3.4 The Discover Bucks Museum archive will be licensed to use the deposited material in perpetuity, without restrictions; this licence will allow the archive to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.
- 7.3.5 The requirements of the repository will be adhered to, and the Buckinghamshire HER will be notified in advance. Contact will be made with the archiving museum prior to the start of any fieldwork to confirm their acceptance of the archive and to receive an accession number. The nominated museum will be notified at set stages of the project, including at project initiation (comprising a project initiation form), a mid-point review, and completion stages, to discuss archaeological archiving requirements.
- 7.3.6 An online OASIS form will be completed within three months of the completion of the work. An appropriately formatted copy of the report will also be uploaded to OASIS within three months of the completion of the work.

8. Resources and Programming

8.1 Key Personnel

- 8.1.1 **Phil Mann** (BA MCI(A) is a Project Manager for CFA Archaeology. Phil has project managed numerous archaeological projects of all periods throughout the country including those undertaken for large infrastructure projects.
- 8.1.2 A **Field Director** from CFA will be selected from CFA's pool of Field Officers, depending on availability, all of whom have appropriate experience. The CV for the selected Field Officer can be forwarded prior to the start of the project.
- 8.1.3 **Dr Shelly Werner** (BSc MPhil PhD) is CFA's Graphics Manager, responsible for the organisation and management of all GIS, CAD and Illustrative material. She is an experienced illustrator with specialist knowledge in GIS consultancy and standing building survey and has worked on a variety of projects in Scotland and England.
- 8.1.4. Post-excavation and environmental coordination will be managed by CFAs post excavation and archiving manager **Christina Hills**; CVs for CFA's 'in house' specialists or external consultants can be supplied on request.

8.2 Project Specialists

Archaeobotany	Mhairi Hastie BSc MSc ACI(A) (CFA Archaeology)
Archaeozoology	Hannah Russ MA PhD FSA
Ceramic building material	Phil Mills BA MA PhD
Clay pipes	Peter Hammond
Conservation laboratory	Ian Panter (York Archaeological Trust)
Dendrochronology	Ian Tyers
Industrial residue	Gerry McDonnell PhD
Leather	Quita Mould
Mollusca and fish remains	Hannah Russ MA PhD FSA
Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery	Alex Gibson PhD
Osteoarchaeology	Malin Holst MSc
Palynology	Robert McCulloch BA PhD (University of Stirling)
Post-medieval small finds	Gail Drinkall
Post-Roman pottery	Paul Blinkhorn BA PhD
Roman and Pre-Roman Iron Age pottery	Jamie Walker (CFA Archaeology) Jane Timby
Roman glass	Hilary Cool
Soil micromorphology	Clare Ellis BA PhD MCI(A)

Worked bone	Gail Drinkall
Worked Flint and Stone	Ann Clarke

Table 3: List of Artefact and Ecofact Specialists

8.2.1 The above list is not exhaustive, should unusual or locally specific archaeological materials be discovered; appropriate specialists will be sort on the advice of the regional Historic England scientific advisor.

8.3 Health and Safety

8.3.1 CFA has an ISO45001 certified health and safety management system. All CFA staff have been inducted into CFA’s Health and Safety Policy and will operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations. All work for the project will be subject to Risk Assessment procedures and a Risk Assessment Method Statement (RAMS) will be produced, disseminated, and agreed with all staff on site.

8.4 Monitoring

8.4.1 Close contact will be maintained with the client and the Buckinghamshire Council Archaeological Officer for the purposes of monitoring the project. Important or unexpected discoveries will be communicated to them, and a monitoring visit will be arranged if appropriate. Any monitoring visit will include a site tour and overview by the senior archaeologist present and the opportunity will be afforded to view all trenches, any artefactual finds still on site, and any records that are not in immediate use.

8.4.2 Any deficiencies noted during the site monitoring visit will be made good to the satisfaction of the Buckinghamshire Council Archaeological Officer by the next agreed site meeting.

8.4.3 The Buckinghamshire Council Archaeological Officer will be provided with a minimum of two week’s notice of the commencement of on-site works. Contact numbers for the site will be forwarded in advance of the work starting.

9. References

ADS, 2023, Archaeology Data Service, available at:
<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/advice/DepositingData.xhtml#How%20to%20Deposit>

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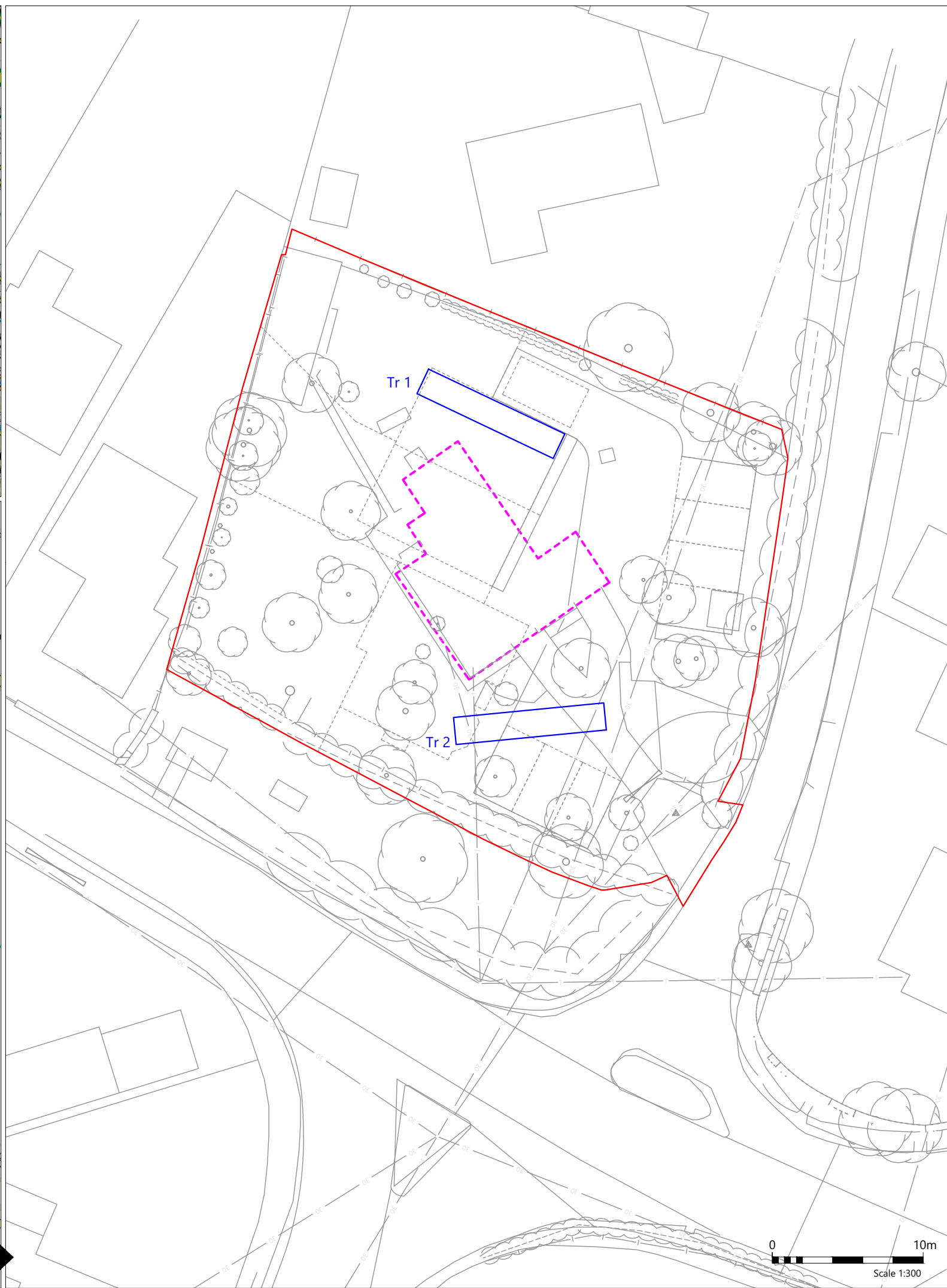
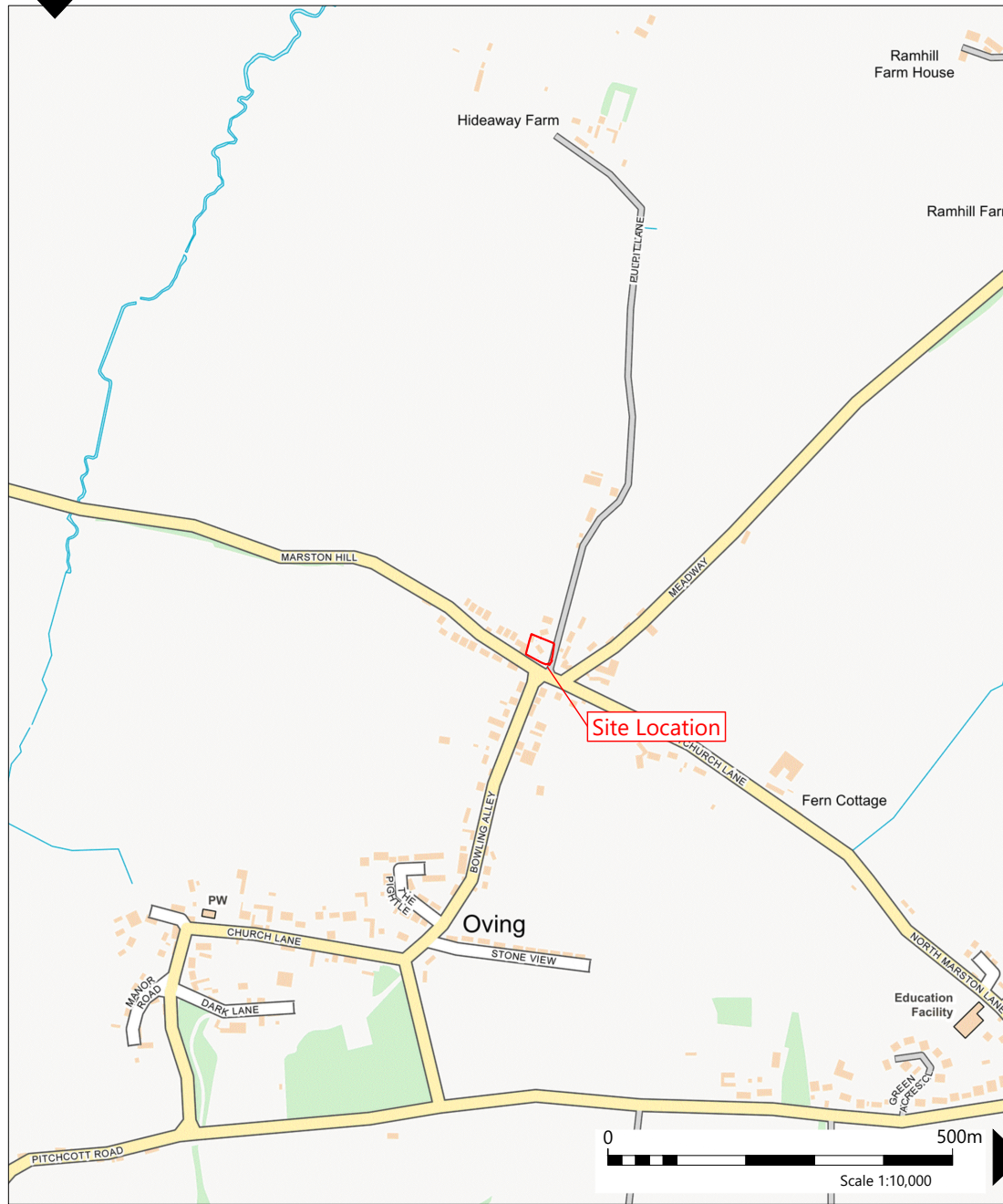
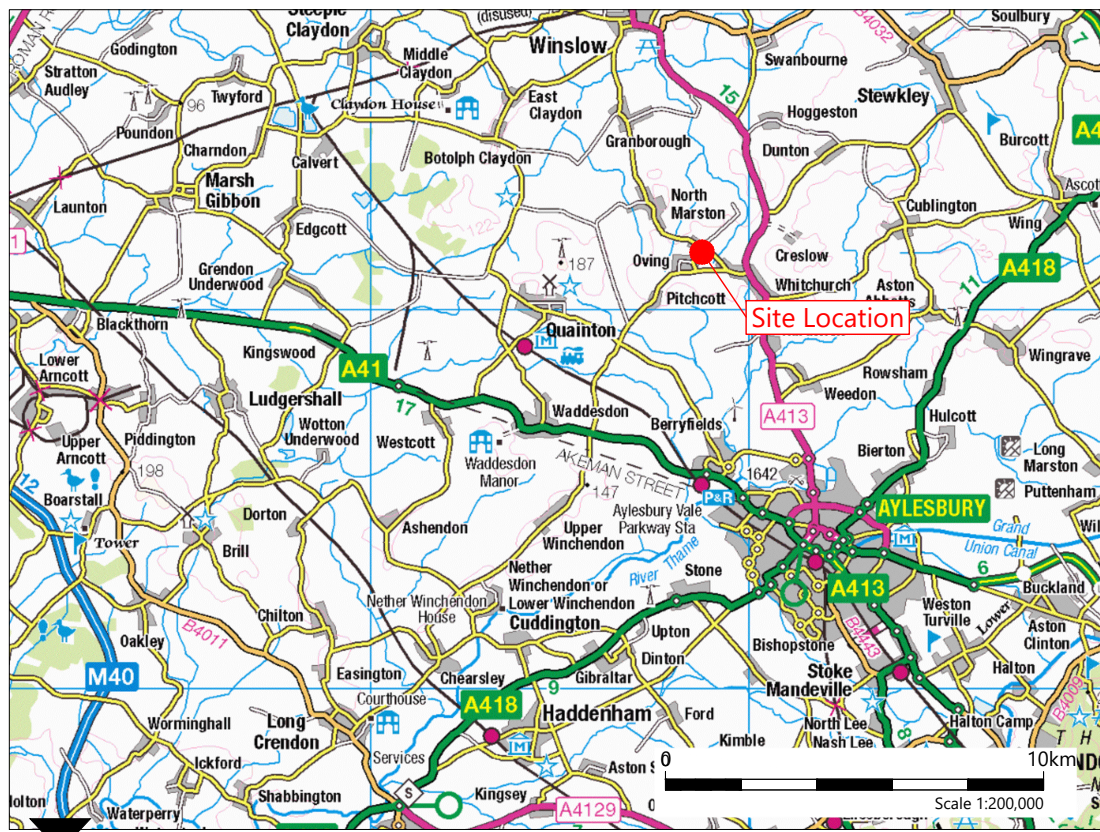
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Open Domesday, 2023, *Whitchurch* ,
<https://opendomesday.org/place/SP8020/whitchurch/> [Accessed 18/07/2023]

Research Frameworks, 2023 *East of England Research Frameworks*
<https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/> [Accessed 17/07/2023]

Figure 1



Key:

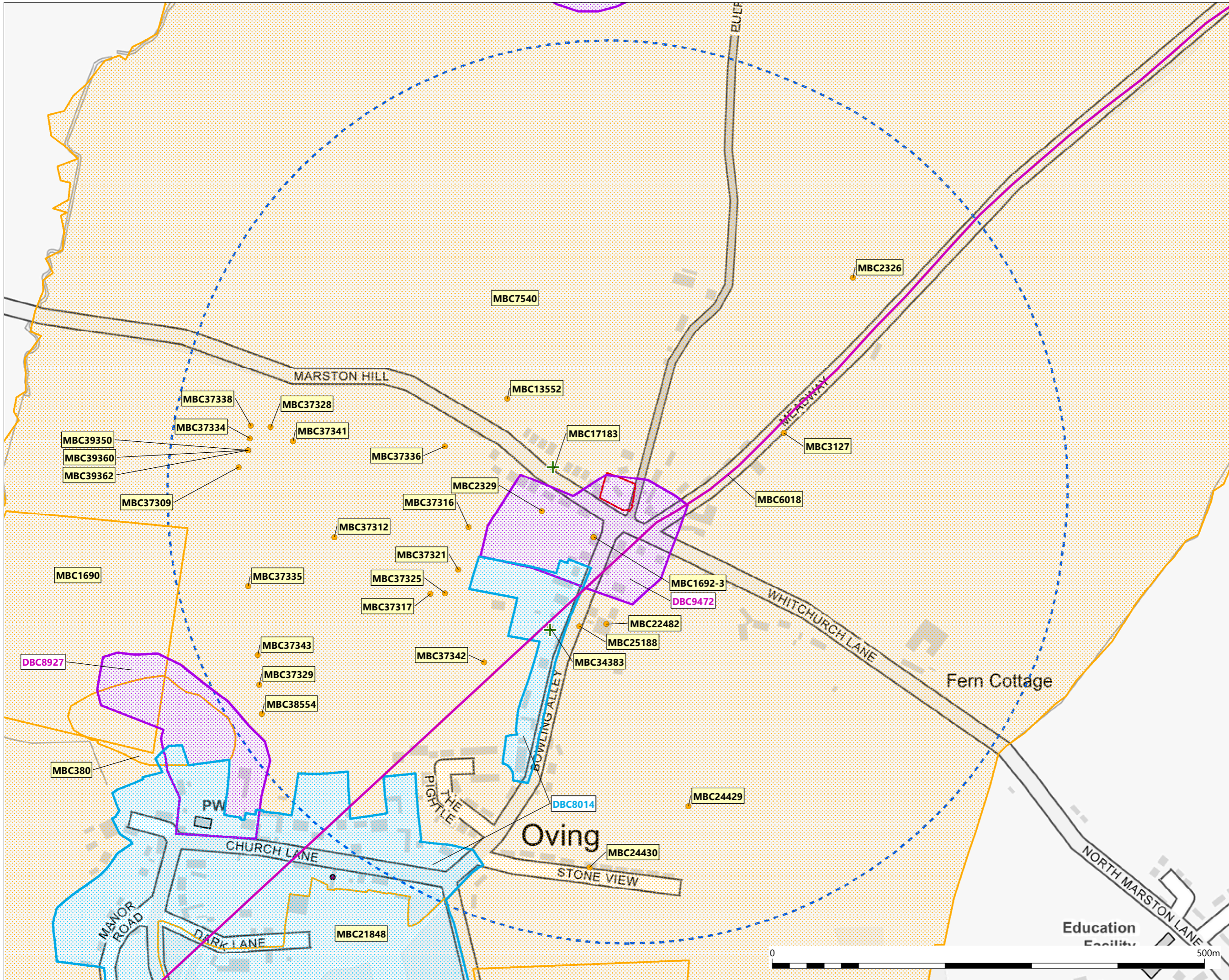
- Site Boundary
- Trench location
- Existing building



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Title: Trench Location		
Project: Jesmond, Pulpit Lane, Oving, Buckinghamshire		
Client: Welland Group		
Scale at A3: Varies		
Drawn by: SB	Checked: SW	Date: 18/07/2023
Report No: WSI	Fig. No: 1	



- Site Boundary
- Buffer
- Monuments (point)
- Monuments (area)
- Roman Road
- Conservation Area
- Archaeological Notification Area
- + Listed Building (Grade II)

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Title:
HER data

Project:
Jesmond, Pulpit Lane, Oving,
Buckinghamshire

Client:
Welland Group

Scale at A3:
1:4,000

Drawn by: SW	Checked: JW	Date: 21/07/2023
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Report No: WSI	Fig. No: 2
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Appendix 1

Monument No.	Name	Description
DBC8922	Planning Notification Area	Undated human burial found during ploughing
DBC8927	Planning Notification Area	Medieval ringwork and Medieval parish church of All Saints, Oving
DBC9472	Planning Notification Area	Possible Iron Age site suggested by finds scatters and burials
DBC8014	Conservation Area	Oving Conservation Area
EBC14367	Surface find	Earthworks north of Oving Church
EBC15881	Topographic earthwork survey	Earthworks north of Oving Church
EBC15882	Site visit	Earthworks north of Oving Church
EBC15883	Site visit	Earthworks north of Oving Church
EBC16942	Historic building recording	Methodist Church, Bowling Alley
EBC11407		UNSYSTEMATIC FIELDWALKING SURVEY
EBC16082	Evaluation trial trenching	EVALUATION
HBC2185	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Irregular)
HBC2206	Enclosure	Parliamentary Enclosure (Divided Allotments)
HBC2212	Enclosure	Parliamentary Enclosure (Divided Allotments)
HBC2234	Enclosure	Parliamentary Enclosure (Divided Allotments)
HBC2369	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Irregular)
HBC2370	Settlement	Settlement (pre 1885)
HBC2371	Settlement	Settlement (pre 1885)
HBC2372	Enclosure	Enclosure (19th Century)
HBC2373	Settlement	Settlement (pre 1885)
HBC2374	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Irregular)
HBC2375	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Irregular)
HBC2376	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Irregular)
HBC2377	Enclosure	Enclosure (19th Century)
HBC2382	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Regular)
HBC2384	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Irregular)
HBC2385	Enclosure	Enclosure (19th Century)
HBC2386	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Irregular)
HBC2387	Settlement	Settlement (pre 1885)
HBC2388	Enclosure	Enclosure (20th Century)
HBC2389	Enclosure	Enclosure (19th Century)
HBC2390	Recreation	Recreation (20th Century)
HBC2391	Settlement	Settlement (post 1885)
HBC2392	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Irregular)
HBC2393	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Regular)
HBC2394	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Regular)
HBC2768	Enclosure	Enclosure (20th Century)

HBC2795	Enclosure	Parliamentary Enclosure (Divided Allotments)
HBC2796	Enclosure	Furlongs and Strips
HBC2797	Enclosure	Enclosure (20th Century)
HBC2798	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Regular)
HBC2799	Enclosure	Enclosure (20th Century Prairie Fields)
HBC2800	Parkland	Parkland (16th-20th Century)
HBC2801	Settlement	Settlement (post 1885)
HBC2802	Enclosure	Enclosure (20th Century Prairie Fields)
HBC2803	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Regular)
HBC2806	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Regular)
HBC2807	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Regular)
HBC2817	Woodland	Woodland Secondary (18th-19th Century)
HBC2823	Land Use	Unimproved Rough Ground
HBC2825	Settlement	Settlement (post 1885)
HBC2830	Enclosure	Enclosure (19th Century)
HBC2854	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Irregular)
HBC2865	Enclosure	Enclosure (19th Century)
HBC2866	Enclosure	Enclosure (19th Century)
HBC2877	Enclosure	Parliamentary Enclosure (Original Allotments)
HBC2879	Enclosure	Enclosure (pre 18th Century Regular)
DBC3387	Listed Building	GARDEN COTTAGES
DBC4540	Listed Building	KENNELS
DBC8177	Listed Building	Foxgloves
DBC10371	Locally Listed Building	Oving House
DBC10644	Locally Listed Building	70 YDS N OF OVING CHURCH
MBC6018	VIATORES ROUTE 173A-D	Suggested route of a possible Roman road between Ermine Street and Dorchester-on-Thames.
MBC13552	MILL PIECE	Historical records and field name evidence of medieval or post-medieval windmill
MBC1691	700M SW OF RAMHILL FARM	Undated human burial found in ploughing
MBC1692	BOWLING ALLEY	Probable Iron Age burial found in excavation
MBC1693	BOWLING ALLEY	Late Iron Age metalwork found by chance
MBC1694	BOWLING ALLEY	Iron Age pottery found in excavation
MBC17183	KENNELS, MARSTON HILL	Early nineteenth century thatched squatter's cottage
MBC22482	Land adjacent to 'Four Acres', Bowling Alley, Oving	Post-medieval boundary ditch found during evaluation
MBC2326	OVING	Unlocated findspot of Saxon metalwork found somewhere in Oving.
MBC2329	RHOSLAN, MARSTON HILL	Roman and Saxon pottery found in drainage trench
MBC24429	20 STONE VIEW, OVING	Site of former quarry shown on late nineteenth century maps

MBC24430	9 STONE VIEW, OVING	Site of former quarry shown on late nineteenth century maps
MBC25188	Methodist Church, Bowling Alley	Nineteenth century Methodist chapel, built about 1869 and later extended.
MBC3127	N OF HOME FARM, OVING	Lime kiln marked on historic map
MBC34383	'Jorrocks', Bowling Alley, Oving	Early nineteenth century witchert and formerly thatched cottage with later extensions and alterations
MBC37309	FINDSPOT	Spindle whorl, 12th Century to 19th Century
MBC37312	FINDSPOT	Lace tag, 13th Century to 14th Century
MBC37316	FINDSPOT	Coin weight, 15th Century to 16th Century
MBC37317	FINDSPOT	stud, Late Iron Age to 2nd Century
MBC37321	FINDSPOT	Finger ring, 17th Century to 19th Century
MBC37325	FINDSPOT	Strap end, 8th Century to 10th Century
MBC37328	FINDSPOT	Sword belt, 16th Century to 18th Century
MBC37329	FINDSPOT	Jetton, Unknown
MBC37334	FINDSPOT	Coin, Late Iron Age
MBC37335	FINDSPOT	Token, 17th Century
MBC37336	FINDSPOT	Coin, 4th Century
MBC37338	FINDSPOT	Coin, 3rd Century
MBC37341	FINDSPOT	Coin, 16th Century
MBC37342	FINDSPOT	Coin, 16th Century
MBC37343	FINDSPOT	Coin, 16th Century
MBC38554	FINDSPOT	Harness mount, 13th Century to 15th Century
MBC39350	FINDSPOT	Coin, 15th Century
MBC39360	FINDSPOT	Coin, 3rd Century
MBC39362	FINDSPOT	Coin, 4th Century to 5th Century Roman
MBC1690	FINDSPOT	Coin, Local tradition of undated metalwork found by chance
MBC380	RINGWORK; RINGWORK AND BAILEY	Earthwork remains of Saxon or Medieval ringwork, with house platforms inside outer enclosure.
MBC6811	FINDSPOT	Neolithic or Bronze Age flints found on surface
MBC6812	FINDSPOT	Two sets of Neolithic or Bronze Age flints found on surface
MBC6813	FINDSPOT	Neolithic or Bronze Age flints found on the surface
MBC6814	FINDSPOT	Neolithic or Bronze Age flints found on surface
MBC7540	NON ANTIQUITY	General background information on Oving parish
MBC21848	TERRACED GARDEN; GARDEN; WALLED GARDEN; KITCHEN GARDEN; ARBORETUM	Nineteenth century gardens at Oving House with modern terraced garden and arboretum



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