

Jesmond, Pulpit Lane Oving Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report No. 4350

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Commissioned by	Welland Design and Build Ltd				
Date Issued	September 2023				
Version	1.0				
Planning Ref	22/04089/APP				
OASIS Reference	cfaarcha1-518564				
Grid Ref.	SP 78730 21754				

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CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	3
2.	WORKING METHODS	5
	RESULTS	
	CONCLUSION	
5.	BIBLIOGRAPHY	7

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

Figures 2.1-2.2: Section and Plan Drawings Figures 3.1-3.4: Evaluation Photographs

Appendices

Appendix 1: OASIS Summary

Summary

An archaeological evaluation comprising the excavation and recording of two 10m x 1.8m trenches was undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd on land at Jesmond, Pulpit Lane, Oving, Buckinghamshire, on the 16^{th} of August 2023. The evaluation identified a single undated linear feature.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation undertaken by CFA Archaeology Ltd (CFA) on behalf of Welland Design and Build Ltd on the 16thAugust 2023. The CFA site code and project number for the works are JPOB and 5039.

The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by CFA Archaeology and approved by Buckinghamshire County Council (Walker 2023). The evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of three residential dwellings and associated infrastructure (planning application number 22/04089/APP).

1.2 Site Location and Description

The proposed development (the Site) is located on a small parcel of land surrounded by residential housing to the north and west, bounded by Pulpit Lane to the east, and Marston Hill to the south (Fig. 1). The site currently contains a single dwelling.

The geology of the Site consists of Whitchurch sand formation Sandstone, 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).

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

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.

Prehistoric

Neolithic or Bronze Age flints (MBC6811) have been recovered c.600m south of the site, suggesting some activity during that period.

There is evidence of more established activity during the Iron Age, with a probable burial (MBC1692), coin (MBC1693), and pottery (MBC1694) findspots near to the Site.

Romano-British

There is an increasingly large body of evidence for Roman activity in the area, including a possible Roman road (MBC6081) between Ermine Street and Dorchester-on-Thames which runs to the east of the Site alongside nearby pottery (MBC2329) and coin (MBC37336, MBC37338, MBC39360, MBC39362) findspots.

Medieval

An Anglo-Saxon bronze enamelled escutcheon with a Celtic design (MBC2326) is recorded from Oving, suggestive of Early Medieval activity, alongside the remains of a Saxon or medieval ring earthwork (MBC380), with at least two building platforms inside the outer enclosure, c.610m south-west of the Site.

Post-Medieval

During this period, the landscape was dominated by agricultural activity and the Site itself was used as allotments by 1898, according to Ordnance Survey mapping. There are several listed buildings within 1km of the Site, although none are within its boundaries.

1.4 Project Aims

In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Walker 2023), the primary aims of the evaluation were:

- 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.

No research questions from the *South-East Research Framework* were applicable to this project (Research Frameworks 2023).

2. WORKING METHODS

2.1 Excavation Methodology

2no. trenches (10m x 1.8m) were excavated to the first archaeological horizon and the natural substrate. A mechanical excavator, fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket, was used to remove topsoil and subsequent material in spits of no more than 0.1m. All machine excavation was directed by CFA's on-site supervisor and was carried out under constant archaeological supervision.

Archaeological remains were recorded by means of written records, drawings and photographs conforming to CIfA standards (CIfA 2020a) and CFA's quality manuals. All features were planned with an industry standard Trimble GPS. The same equipment was used to establish levels above Ordnance Datum for the areas of archaeological investigation.

2.2 Standards and Guidance

CFA Archaeology Ltd is a registered organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). CFA follows all relevant CIfA and Historic England Standards and Guidance (CIfA 2020a-c and EH 2008).

2.3 Monitoring

The project was monitored by the Buckinghamshire Council Archaeological Officer, who was informed of the site works taking place.

2.4 Dissemination and Archiving

A summary of the results of archaeological works has been submitted for inclusion in the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS V, Appendix 2). The OASIS reference is cfaarcha1-515830. A summary of the contents of the archive is shown in Table 1, below.

Phase	File/Box No.	Description	Quantity
		Drawing Sheet	1
Evaluation	1	Context Sheets	2
		Digital Photographic Register	1

Table 1: Contents of the Archive

3. RESULTS

Two trenches, measuring $10m \times 1.8m$, were excavated within the footprint of the proposed new building. A summary of the trenches and contexts can be found in Appendix 1. These results should be read in conjunction with Figures 1-3.

A single north to south orientated ditch (201; Figs. 2.1, 2.2, & 3.4), was recorded in Trench 2. The ditch measured 0.9m wide by 0.3m deep, with gradually sloping sides, and contained a single fill of very loose light brown sand with moderate quantities of medium sub-angular elongated and irregularly shaped flint inclusions, concentrated towards its base.

No finds were recovered from Ditch 201, and it cannot be assigned a date or purpose.

4. CONCLUSION

The evaluation at Jesmond, Pulpit Lane, Oving, Buckinghamshire successfully assessed the archaeological potential of the site, prior to the construction of three new residential dwellings. Although there was moderate potential for archaeological remains, only a single undated ditch was recorded.

5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

CIfA, 2020a, Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA, 2020b, Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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EH, 2008, Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, Development of Procedural Standards and Guidelines for the Historic Environment, Historic England

Walker, J., 2023, Jesmond, Pulpit Lane, Oving, Buckinghamshire: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation, CFA Archaeology

Cartographic Sources

Ordnance Survey 1899 Buckinghamshire-Sheet XXIII.10. 1.250,000

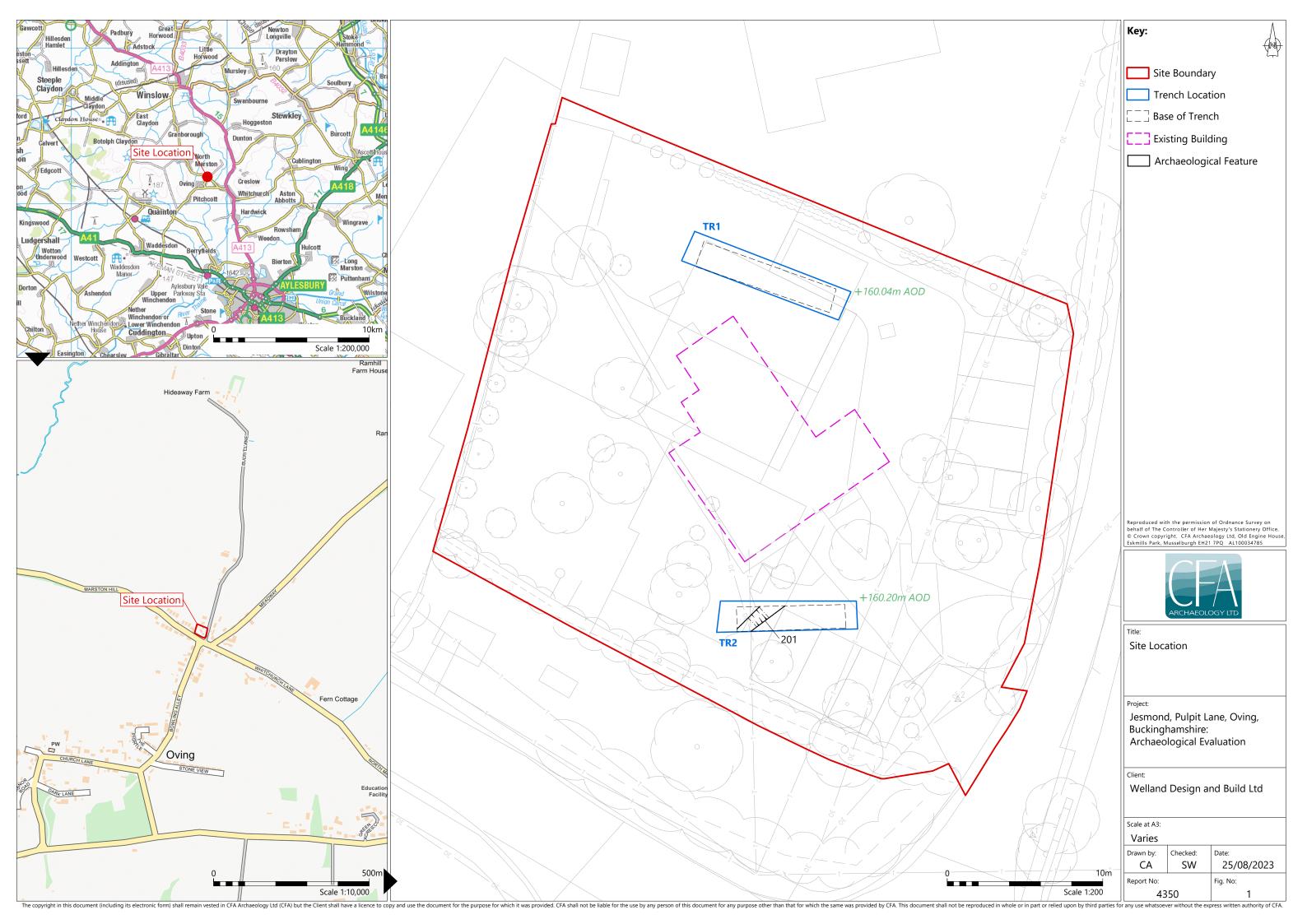
Online Resources

British Geological Survey (BGS) http://www.bgs.uk British Geological Survey (Accessed 10/05/2023)

Land Information System (LandIS) http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes (Accessed 10/05/2023)

Research Frameworks, 2023, *East of England Research Frameworks* https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/ (Accessed 17/07/2023)

FIGURES 1-3



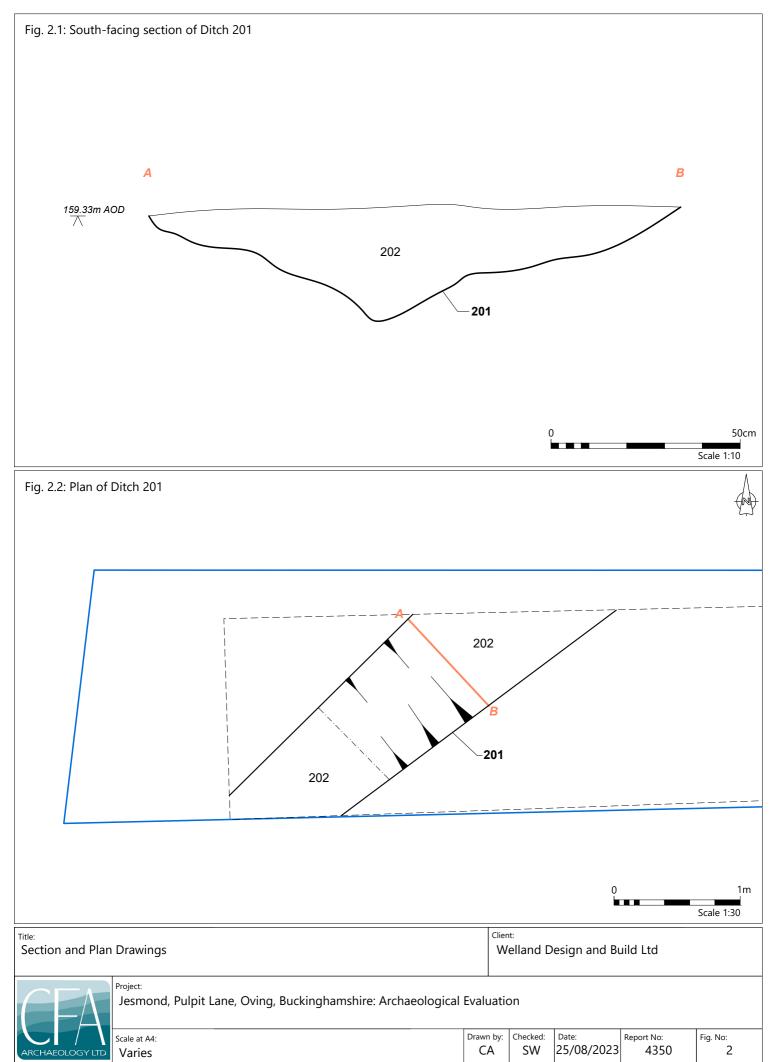




Fig. 3.1: Trench 1, facing north



Fig. 3.2: Trench 2, facing north-west

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Fig. 3.3: South-west facing representative section of Trench 2



Fig. 3.4: South facing section of Ditch 201

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Appendix 1: Trench and Context Summary

Trench No.	Description
	Trench 1 was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 10m x 1.8m.
1	It contained a dark brown loamy topsoil (103), a mid-brown silty loam subsoil (102), and a light yellow sandy natural geology (101).
	No archaeological remains were uncovered.
	Trench 2 was orientated broadly east to west and measured 10m x 1.8m.
2	It contained a dark brown loamy topsoil (205), a brown silty loam subsoil (204), and a light yellow sandy natural geology (203).
	One ditch was recorded (201).

Context No.	Trench	Туре	Feature	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
101	1	Deposit	Natural						Light yellow sand.	
102	1	Deposit	Subsoil						Mid-brown silty loam.	
103	1	Deposit	Topsoil						Dark brown loam.	
201	2	Cut	Ditch		202	>1.0	0.9	0.3	Cut of N-S ditch. Regularly shaped linear ditch.	Small, shallow ditch. No finds, not datable.
202	2	Fill	Ditch	201		>1.8	0.9	0.3	Fill of Ditch 201. Very loose light brown fine sand with moderate quantities of medium sub-angular elongated and irregularly shaped flint, concentrated towards base.	Probably accumulated through natural siltation.
203	2	Deposit	Natural						Light yellow sand.	
204	2	Deposit	Subsoil						Brown silty loam.	
205	2	Deposit	Topsoil						Dark brown loam.	



OASIS Summary for cfaarcha1-518564

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OASIS ID (UID)	cfaarcha1-518564						
Project Name	Jesmond, Pulpit Lane, Oving, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Evaluation						
Sitename	Jesmond, Pulpit Lane, Oving, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Evaluation						
Sitecode	JPOB						
Project Identifier(s)	JPOB / 5039						
Activity type	Evaluation, Trial Trench						
Planning Id	22/04089/APP						
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement						
Organisation Responsible for work	CFA Archaeology Ltd						
Project Dates	16-Aug-2023 - 16-Aug-2023						
Location	Jesmond, Pulpit Lane, Oving, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Evaluation NGR: SP 78730 21754						
	LL: 51.88879205871933, -0.85743191767973						
Administrative Areas	12 Fig : 478730,221754						
Auministrative Areas	Country : England						
	County: Buckinghamshire						
	District : Aylesbury Vale						
	Parish : Oving						
Project Methodology	2no. trenches (10m x 1.8m) were excavated to the first archaeological horizon and the natural substrate. A mechanical excavator, fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket, was used to remove topsoil and subsequent material in spits of no more than 0.1m. All machine excavation was directed by CFA's on-site supervisor and was carried out under constant archaeological supervision.						
	Archaeological remains were recorded by means of written records, drawings and photographs conforming to ClfA standards and CFA's quality manuals. All features were planned with an industry standard Trimble GPS. The same equipment was used to establish levels above Ordnance Datum for the areas of archaeological investigation.						
Project Results	The evaluation at Jesmond, Pulpit Lane, Oving, Buckinghamshire successfully evaluated the archaeological potential of the site, prior to the construction of three new residential dwellings. Although there was moderate potential for archaeological remains, only a single undated ditch was recorded.						
Keywords							
Funder	Private or public corporation Welland Design and Build Ltd						
HER	Buckinghamshire HER - unRev - STANDARD						
Person Responsible for work							
HER Identifiers							
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service						
	Archive;						



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