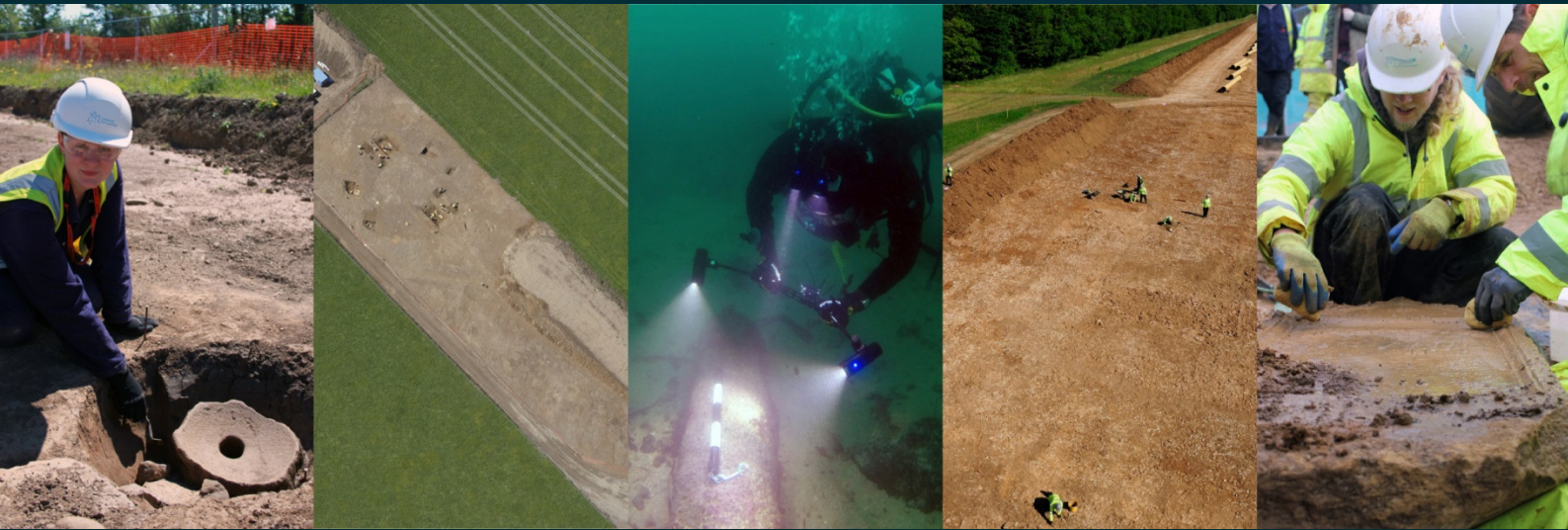


Land off Chilton Road  
Long Crendon  
Buckinghamshire  
*Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
CgMs Consulting  
*acting on behalf of*  
Gladman Developments Ltd

CA Project: 660539  
CA Report: 15655  
Site Code: CRD15

September 2015



Land off Chilton Road  
Long Crendon  
Buckinghamshire

Archaeological Evaluation

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Chilton Road, Long Crendon
<b>Location:</b>	Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire
<b>NGR:</b>	SP 6899 0960
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	10th–17th August 2015
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Buckinghamshire Museum Service
<b>Site Code:</b>	CRD15

In August 2015, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation of land off Chilton Road, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire. The evaluation, which was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, acting on behalf of Gladman Developments Ltd, was undertaken to identify and record potential remains of archaeological and historical significance in advance of the submission of a planning application for development.

The evaluation was preceded by a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey of the site, the latter detecting three concentric curvilinear anomalies in the northern corner that were interpreted as the remains of an Iron Age hillfort. Previously, the presence of the hillfort had been tentatively suggested by cropmarks immediately to the north-east of the site, which had led to the site being included within an Archaeological Notification Area by Aylesbury Vale District Council. The evaluation confirmed the presence of the hillfort ditches and recovered a small assemblage of Late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery sherds and fragments of animal bone from excavated features. Features within the hillfort included a possible internal enclosure ditch or second inner ditch and three shallow pits. The largely ploughed-out remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow ploughing, which once formed part of the open field system surrounding the village of Long Crendon, were recorded in all but three of the trial trenches. Two post-medieval/modern agricultural ditches were also encountered, one of which may correspond with a boundary shown on the Enclosure Award map of 1827.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In August 2015, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land off Chilton Road, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire (site centred on NGR: SP 6899 0960; Fig. 1). The evaluation, which was commissioned by CgMs Consulting (CgMs), acting on behalf of Gladman Developments Ltd, was undertaken to identify and record potential remains of archaeological and historical significance in advance of the submission of a planning application for development.
- 1.2 The scope of the programme of archaeological investigation was determined following discussions between CgMs and Phil Markham, Buckinghamshire County Council's Senior Archaeology Planning Officer (BCCSAPO), archaeological advisor to Aylesbury Vale District Council. The discussions were informed by the results of an archaeological desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs (2015) and a geophysical survey undertaken by GSB Prospection Ltd (GSB 2015). The evaluation comprised the excavation of seventeen 35m trial trenches (595m linear metres; Fig. 2).
- 1.3 The project was carried out in accordance with a WSI prepared by CA (2015) and abided by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (ClfA 2014) and the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) procedural documents *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (EH1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006). The fieldwork was monitored by BCCSAPO, with a site visit being made on 12th August 2015.

## 2. BACKGROUND

### ***Site location, topography and geology***

- 2.1 The proposed development site, which covers an area of c. 4.3ha, is located at the northern end of the village of Long Crendon, approximately 4km to the north-west of Thame town centre (Fig. 1). It comprises a pasture field bounded by Chilton Road to the south-west, a school and residential properties to the south-east and fields to the north. The site is situated on the south-western flank of Long Crendon Hill, at the southern end of Chilton Ridge, which overlooks the village of Long Crendon and the valley of a small tributary stream of the River Thame to the south and the valley of the River Thame to the south-east (Figs. 4 and 5). The ground slopes moderately

steeply from approximately 138m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the north-east corner of the site, near the summit of the hill, to 120m aOD at the west corner of the site, on Chilton Road, and 123m aOD at its southern edge.

- 2.2 The geology comprises Jurassic mudstone of the Gault Formation (BGS 2015). No superficial deposits have been mapped within the proposed development area.

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

- 2.3 The archaeological and historical background of the site has been presented in detail in the archaeological desk-based assessment prepared by CgMs (2015). This concluded that there are no designated or non-designated heritage assets within the site, although it was identified as lying within an Archaeological Notification Area due to its proximity to two curving cropmarks immediately to the north-east of its northern boundary that have been interpreted as the possible remains of a hillfort. A geophysical survey of the site, carried out for CgMs as part of the current planning application, suggests that archaeological remains associated with the putative hillfort may extend into the northern part of the site (GSB 2015); the presence of the south edge of the hillfort within the site has been confirmed by the current evaluation.

## **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation, as stated in the WSI (CA 2015), were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. Furthermore, it will investigate and determine the nature, date and extent of anomalies shown on the results of the geophysical survey of the site. In accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains.



## 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The evaluation comprised the excavation of seventeen 35m trial trenches (595 linear metres at 1.8m wide) in the locations shown in Figure 2. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA's *Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual* (CA 2009).
- 4.2 The trenches were excavated using a 360°-degree tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the geological substrate, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA's *Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (2007).
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with *Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (CA 2003). Samples were taken from deposits in the inner and outer ditch of the hillfort and from a ditch within the interior of the hillfort that contained sherds of late prehistoric pottery. The sample from the latter ditch has been processed and the results will be added to this report shortly; the other samples were scanned but were considered to have no palaeoenvironmental potential.
- 4.4 The archive from the evaluation, which is currently held by CA at their office in Milton Keynes, will be eventually deposited with the Buckinghamshire Museums Service. A summary of information from this project, as set out within Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS

### *Summary*

- 5.1 The evaluation (seventeen 35m trenches) targeted a range of anomalies across the site that was detected by a geophysical survey undertaken by GSB (2015). Foremost amongst these were three apparently concentric curvilinear anomalies in the north corner that were interpreted as the remains of an Iron Age hillfort, the presence of which had been tentatively suggested by cropmarks immediately to the north-east of the site (Figs. 2 and 3). The evaluation confirmed the presence of the

ditches and recovered a small assemblage of Late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery and fragments of animal bone from excavated features. The largely ploughed-out remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow ploughing were recorded in all of the trial trenches, with the exception of Trenches 12, 13 and 17. Other features comprised a post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch passing through Trenches 9 and 14 (and probably 16) and a ditch of a similar date in the north corner of the site. No archaeological remains were encountered in Trenches 12, 13 and 17.

### **General stratigraphy**

- 5.2 The geological substrate encountered within the trenches generally comprised compact light to mid greyish-blue or yellowish-brown clay with occasional flint pebbles and patches of chalky flint gravel. This was overlain by topsoil, consisting of mid greyish-brown clayey silt, measuring between 0.13m and 0.26m thick. On the lower slope in the eastern part of the site, a deposit of colluvium, measuring between 0.09m and 0.33m thick, was recorded beneath the topsoil in Trenches 12 and 13.

### **Iron Age (700 BC-AD 43)**

#### **Trench 1**

- 5.3 This trench was positioned to investigate the inner and outer ditches of the hillfort, as shown on the geophysical survey results in the north corner of the site (Figs. 2 and 3). The outer ditch (116) was located at the south-west end of the trench, where it measured 4.6m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.5m below current ground level (bcgl); testing with an auger demonstrated that its full depth is likely to be c. 2.2m bcgl. The inner slope of the ditch was very steep, almost vertical, whilst the outer slope was slightly more gradual, possibly becoming steeper near the base of the slope (Fig. 6). The ditch was filled with a sequence of deposits and fill 123 contained sherds of Late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery and fragments of animal bone. Overlying deposit 124 contained a sherd of post-medieval glazed earthenware, a brass button and an iron nail.
- 5.4 It is probable that ditch 110 is the south-west slope of the inner ditch, although it is located c. 7m to the south-west of the relevant geophysical anomaly; the north-east edge was not determined with any certainty, but the ditch was at least 3m wide and over 0.82m deep. The silted-up ditch was cut by a later, smaller ditch (108), seemingly on the same alignment and subsequently cut by a furrow, which measured c. 1.0m wide by 0.30m deep.

- 5.5 Passing through the centre of the trench and on roughly the same alignment as the Iron Age ditches was an undated ditch, 106. This was 1.6m wide (not excavated) and its fill was a light to mid greyish-brown silty clay that appeared to differ from the fills of the other ditches, suggesting that it may not be associated.
- 5.6 In section to the north-east of ditch 116 and immediately below the topsoil was a thin layer of chalky clay (126), with a thickness of up to 0.18m and extending for a distance of c. 7.5m along the length of the trench (Fig. 7). It is possible that this is the remains of bank material, suggesting that there may have been a c. 5m wide berm between the outer ditch and bank.

### **Trench 2**

- 5.7 Passing through the centre of the trench was ditch 202, which had a relatively steep-sided, concave profile and measured 1.75m wide by 0.43m deep (Fig. 8). The ditch runs parallel with an anomaly shown on the geophysical survey results, although it is located c. 7m to the south-west, indicating a slight discrepancy in the calibration of the survey data from the geophysical survey and the trial trenching. It is not certain if the ditch is a second inner ditch of the hillfort ramparts or part of an inner enclosure; the relatively small size of the ditch suggests the latter. The basal fill of the ditch (206) appeared to have derived from the weathering of the ditch sides as it was very similar to the natural clay substrate; the upper fill (203) was dark and silty and contained a small assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery, charred cereal grains and fragments of animal bone.
- 5.8 Pottery of a similar date was also recovered from two shallow pits, 204 and 209. Pit 204 was only partly exposed within the trench and measured 0.81m wide by 0.09m deep by at least 0.37m long; pit 209 measured at least 2.0 long by 0.84m wide by 0.15m deep. A third pit, 207, which was of a similar size and profile, contained no artefactual dating evidence but is considered to be contemporary with the other two pits.

### **Trench 3**

- 5.9 At the north-west end of the trench was ditch 306, which was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and corresponded with a spur projecting from the outer hillfort ditch, as shown on the geophysical survey results. The ditch measured 2.0m wide by 0.51m deep, had steeply sloping sides, a roughly flat base and was filled

with light greyish-brown clay (Fig. 9). No artefactual evidence was recovered from the ditch fill, but the feature is considered to be contemporary with the occupation of the hillfort.

#### **Trench 4**

- 5.10 Trench 4, which was located c. 30m to the south-east of Trench 1, was located to investigate an apparent gap in the hillfort ditches, as shown on the geophysical survey results (Figs. 2 and 3). Trial trenching demonstrated that the ditches are probably continuous through this area, although an opening through the ditches in this approximate area cannot be discounted.
- 5.11 The outer ditch of the hillfort was located at the south-west end of the trench, where it measured c. 4.5m wide, a similar width to the ditch excavated in Trench 1. Parallel and approximately 10m to the north-west of this was ditch 410, probably the inner ditch of the hillfort, which was slightly wider at 5m.
- 5.12 At the north-east end of the trench was a north to south aligned ditch (406), measuring 1.6m wide, and an irregular feature, possibly a pit or tree throw (408). Neither feature was excavated but ditch 406 was cut by a post-medieval/modern ditch (404), suggesting that they are likely to be associated with the period of occupation of the hillfort.

#### **Trench 5**

- 5.13 Roughly corresponding with a large curvilinear anomaly shown on the geophysical survey results and interpreted as the inner ditch of the hillfort, ditch 503 measured 5.9m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1.4m bcgl (Fig. 10); the results of augering suggest that the full depth of the ditch may be c. 2.0m bcgl. The full profile of the ditch was not fully determined, but it appeared to have a steep, near vertical inner slope and a more gradual outer slope, similar to the profile of ditch 116 in Trench 1. From the excavated fills of the ditch came a small assemblage of pottery, animal bone, tile and iron nails, some of the material dating to as late as the 18th century, but including residual material of Late Bronze Age/ Iron Age date.
- 5.14 The outer ditch of the hillfort was identified at the south end of the trench (506), where it measured approximately 5m wide (not excavated).

## **Trench 6**

- 5.15 The inner ditch of the hillfort (602) was identified at the north-west end of the trench; it was partly masked by a furrow, but was estimated to have a width of c. 8m. The outer ditch (604) was similarly obscured by furrow fill, but appeared to have a width of c. 7m. The ditches were located by GPS but were not excavated in this trench.

### ***Medieval/post-medieval furrows***

- 5.16 The results of the geophysical survey show a series of parallel, linear anomalies on a north-east to south-west alignment that have been interpreted as the remains of a medieval open field system. Their presence was confirmed by the trial trenching, with furrows being identified in all of the trenches except for Trenches 12, 13 and 17. The spacing between the furrows was variable, ranging from c. 4m up to 10m; where excavated, they were no more than 0.15m deep. Although largely ploughed out, faint traces of the ridges were noted across the much of the site, particularly on the south-west facing slope.

### ***Post-medieval/modern***

#### **Trenches 1 and 4**

- 5.17 At the north-west end of the trench, ditch 102 appeared to correspond with one of the geophysical anomalies in this area, although given the apparent survey discrepancies noted above, it is likely to relate to the anomaly to the north-west. The ditch, which was on a north-west to south-east alignment and measured 2.45m wide cut a furrow (104) indicating a post-medieval or modern date for this feature. The ditch may be continuous with ditch 404 in Trench 4, which had a similar fill but only measured 1m wide.

#### **Trenches 9, 14 and 16**

- 5.18 Near the base of the slope at the south-west edge of the field and running roughly parallel with Chilton Road, the geophysical survey results show a weak linear anomaly on a roughly north-west to south-east alignment extending for a distance of c. 40m. This feature was encountered at the north-west end of Trench 14 (ditch 1403), where it measured up to 2.0m wide by 0.24m deep (Fig. 11).
- 5.19 A ditch with a similar shallow profile and on the same co-linear alignment was investigated in Trench 9; there, the ditch (911), which was not detected by the survey, was narrower and shallower, measuring 1.5m wide by 0.15m deep. The

ditch cut a furrow, indicating that it probably dates to the post-medieval or modern periods.

- 5.20 The eastwards extension of this ditch may pass through Trench 16, where a shallow ditch (1606) of a similar size and profile was recorded.

## 6. THE FINDS by Jacky Sommerville

- 6.1 Artefactual material from the evaluation was hand-recovered from seven deposits (ditch and pit fills). The recovered material dates to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The pottery has been recorded according to sherd count/weight per fabric and the results are tabulated in Appendix B, Table 1. Recording also includes vessel form/rim morphology and any evidence for use in the form of carbonised/other residues (although none was apparent).

### ***Pottery: Late prehistoric***

- 6.2 The bulk of the pottery recovered is of late prehistoric date (which spans the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age), totalling 61 sherds (442g). The average sherd weight of 7g is indicative of a moderately fragmented assemblage. This pottery exhibits a slight to moderate degree of edge abrasion and surface loss. A range of fabrics is represented, mostly tempered with quartz, flint, shell, grog and quartzite.
- 6.3 The use of quartzite tempering in three bodysherds (QZQT) from fill 210 of pit 209 is suggestive of dating in the Late Bronze Age, perhaps continuing into the Early Iron Age. The use of quartzite tempering has been recorded in Late Bronze Age pottery at sites such as Eynsham (Barclay 2001, 127–30) and Milton Hill (McSloy 2012, 231), both in neighbouring Oxfordshire, 30–35 km from Long Crendon.
- 6.4 A bodysherd in a grog-tempered fabric (GR) displays two rows of horizontal incised decoration in a zigzag pattern. This is typical of the Chinnor-Wandlebury group of wares which originates in the area of the Chilterns and dates to the Early Iron Age, c. 600 – 300 BC (Cunliffe 2005, 101–2). Also from this deposit are: a rimsherd from a tall-necked jar with a flattened, incurving rim and a fingertip-impressed rimsherd, both in the grog-tempered fabric; and a flattened, fingertip-impressed rimsherd in a shell-and-flint tempered fabric (SHFL). A bodysherd in a fine quartz-and-grog tempered

fabric (QZGR), from fill 205 of pit 204, derives from a carinated vessel, also dateable to the Early Iron Age.

### ***Roman***

- 6.5 Two sherds of pottery (2g) of broad Roman date were recorded in post-medieval dated fill 505 of ditch 503. Fabrics represented are a fine whiteware (WHT) and sandy oxidised-firing (OXID), both of which are likely of local (Oxfordshire) origin. Their condition, in terms of fragmentation and edge abrasion, is poor.

### ***Medieval***

- 6.6 Medieval pottery totals four bodysherds (15g): two from fill 504 of ditch 503 and two residual in post-medieval dated fill 505 of the same feature. All are moderately abraded and the degree of fragmentation is high, with an average sherd weight of 4g.
- 6.7 Three sherds are in Brill Boarstall ware (BRB), which was manufactured at Brill and Boarstall in Buckinghamshire during the 13th and 14th centuries (Mellor 1994, Fabric OXAW, 111–40). A sherd in a coarseware fabric tempered with quartz, flint and shell (SCW) from ditch fill 505 most likely dates to the 12th to 14th centuries.

### ***Post-medieval***

- 6.8 Four sherds (70g) of post-medieval pottery were recovered from fill 124 of ditch 116 and fill 505 of ditch 503. All are glazed earthenware (GLEW), which is dateable to the mid 16th to 18th centuries.

### ***Ceramic building material***

- 6.9 Fill 505 of ditch 503 produced six small, unclassifiable fragments of ceramic building material of probable post-medieval date.

### ***Metal objects***

- 6.10 Thirteen fragments of iron nails, with square/rectangular shafts and of uncertain date, were retrieved from fill 124 of ditch 116 and fill 203 of ditch 202. A fragment of sheet iron was recorded in ditch fill 505. All of the iron fragments are slightly corroded. Ditch fill 124 also produced a slightly domed copper alloy button of post-medieval date, with an integral eye and no visible decoration.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE by Andy Clarke

### ***Animal bone***

- 7.1 An assemblage of 86 fragments (494g) of animal bone was recovered from site (see Appendix C, Table 1). The material was moderately well preserved but fragmentary, having suffered the erosional effects of exposure to the elements, as well as both historical and modern damage. The combination of these factors has rendered 75% of the assemblage unidentifiable to species level.

### ***Early Iron Age***

- 7.2 A total of 65 fragments (317g) were recovered from ditch 202 in association with artefacts dating to the Early Iron Age, of which 75% were unidentifiable to species. However, it was possible to confirm the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*) and pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*), all of which were identified from the remains of meat-poor skeletal elements, such fragments of the skull or lower limbs. Although cut or chop marks were not observed, the bones identified are those associated with the waste from dressing a carcass immediately after slaughter and prior to its division into individual cuts of meat.

### ***Late Prehistoric***

- 7.3 A single fragment (15g) of pig radius was recovered from ditch 116 associated with artefacts dated to the later prehistoric period. As later fills of this ditch are post-medieval in date, it is likely that this fragment is residual in nature.

### ***Medieval/post-medieval***

- 7.4 Four bones (63g) were recovered from the upper fills of ditch 503. Of these, it was possible to identify two fragments of sheep/goat lower limb and an isolated horse (*Equus caballus*) molar. No further interpretative information, such as butchery marks, were present.
- 7.5 The remaining 16 fragments (99g) of bone in the assemblage were recovered from ditches 116 and 503, both dating to the post-medieval period. Only a single fragment was identifiable, an isolated cattle molar.



### ***Plant macrofossils and charcoal by Sarah Cobain***

- 7.6 One environmental sample (20 litres of soil) was taken with the intention of recovering evidence of industrial or domestic activity and material for radiocarbon dating. The sample was processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

### ***Early Iron Age***

- 7.7 Sample 1 was recovered from fill 203 within ditch 202 and contained a moderate number of well-preserved spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains and a single vetch/pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus*) seed. Charcoal was rare and identified as oak (*Quercus*) and cherry (*Prunus*) species. This material, a mixture of charred cereal grains, charcoal, pottery and bone is indicative of a dump of domestic waste. The presence of only charred cereal grains (no chaff) suggests the assemblage may be related to domestic food production, although a larger number of samples would be required to make a firm conclusion.

## **8. DISCUSSION**

- 8.1 Previously, the presence of a pair of curving cropmarks immediately to the north-east of the site, interpreted as the possible remains of a hillfort, had led to the site being included in an Archaeological Notification Area by Aylesbury Vale District Council, although it was not certain that the putative hillfort extended into the application site (CgMs 2015). Subsequent geophysical survey, undertaken in support of the current application, indicated the likely continuation of the hillfort ditches into the site, with three concentric curving anomalies passing through its northern corner (GSB 2015). The evaluation demonstrated that the anomalies are the remains of the hillfort and that other features survived within its interior, despite the impact of medieval and later ploughing.
- 8.2 The correlation between the geophysical survey results and the features identified in the trenches was generally good, although there was a slight displacement between the two, with the plotted anomalies appearing to be c. 7m further to the north-east than their location on the ground (Fig. 2). Most of the features were detected by the geophysical survey, although several substantial ditches in Trench 4 are not shown on the survey results.

- 8.3 The outer hillfort ditch, where excavated, measured c. 5m wide by 2.2m deep and had a steep, near vertical inner slope and a more gradual outer slope. A similar profile was recorded on the inner ditch, although it was broader and slightly less deep, at least in the section of ditch investigated. Due to safety constraints it was not possible to investigate the basal fills of the ditches to recover dating evidence contemporary with their construction and initial use (an auger was used to establish depths), although several sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from fills higher in the sequence that may have been deposited during later periods of the hillfort's occupation.
- 8.4 The upper fills of the hillfort ditches contained a mix of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery, suggesting that the ditches and banks may have survived as earthworks, albeit relatively slight earthworks, until as late as the 18th/19th century, although it is not clear how these fitted in with the medieval/post-medieval ploughing regime that was also recorded within the site. If the earthworks had been apparent, they would have had to have been relatively insignificant to have enabled ploughing.
- 8.5 Despite the impact of ploughing, prehistoric features associated with the hillfort survive within the interior, including a ditch forming a possible inner enclosure, or perhaps a second inner rampart ditch, although its relatively small size would seem to preclude this. A moderate assemblage of charred spelt and barley grains in the fill of this ditch, found in association with charcoal, animal bone and Early Iron Age pottery sherds, is indicative of domestic occupation nearby and supports the interpretation of the innermost ditch being part of an inner enclosure rather than an inner circuit of the hillfort. Pottery of a similar date was recovered from two small pits nearby.
- 8.6 A thin layer of chalky clay below the topsoil in Trench 1 may be the remains of a ploughed-out bank (Fig. 7), positioned c. 5m within the outer ditch, suggesting that there may have been a relatively wide berm between the two, at least in this location.
- 8.7 Evidence for ridge and furrow ploughing was evident across the entire site, with furrows being recorded in all but three of the trenches, and faint traces of the ridges still survived as slight earthworks, most noticeably on the south-west facing slope. The furrows were aligned downslope on a north-east to south-west alignment and

the spacing between the furrows, as encountered in the trial trenches, was variable, although aerial photographs of the site (CgMs 2015, plates 1 and 2), show a more regular spacing. Prior to Enclosure in the early 19th century, the ridge and furrow formed part of six large open fields, which were established in the medieval period, surrounding the village of Long Crendon.

- 8.8 Since the open fields were Enclosed in the early 19th century the land forming the current site has remained in agricultural use and there has been no appreciable change to the mapped boundaries, although the eastern half of the original Enclosed field has since been developed for housing and a school. A ditch at the top of the slope in the area of the hillfort, which post-dated the furrows, appears to correspond with a boundary shown on the Enclosure Award map of 1887 (CgMs 2015, fig. 5), marking the northern end of plots held by All Souls and Lord Churchill. A second ditch at the base of the slope near Chilton Road is not shown on any modern mapping but it too cut the furrows, suggesting that it is of a similar date.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

The fieldwork was undertaken by Peter James, assisted by Kim Devereux-West, Callum Ruse, Andy Whelan and Ronan Mooney. The report was written by Peter James, with contributions from Jacky Somerville and Andy Clarke, and the illustrations were prepared by Dan Bashford. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Simon Carlyle.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

## Trench 1

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
100	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.21	
101	Geology	Firm light greyish-blue clay with patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	
102	Ditch	Linear cut, aligned NNW-SSE, cuts furrow 104.	>1.8	2.45	n.e.	Post-med/modern
103	Fill of 102	Mid greyish-brown silty clay, frequent flint pebbles	-	-	n.e.	
104	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, same as 114	>7.0	1.0	0.15	Medieval
105	Fill of 104	Firm mid greyish-brown sandy clay.	-	-	0.15	
106	Ditch	Linear cut, aligned NNW-SSE, edges parallel and well-defined, not excavated.	>1.8	1.3	n.e.	Undated
107	Fill of 106	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with moderate flint pebbles	-	-	n.e.	
108	Ditch	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, edges parallel and well-defined, concave base,	>1.8	>0.94	0.30	Iron Age
109	Fill of 108	Firm, light greyish-brown, silty clay with occ. sub-angular pebbles and charcoal	-	-	0.30	
110	Ditch	Substantial linear cut, aligned NW-SE, SW edge investigated, moderately steep, NE edge uncertain. Probably part of the inner circuit of the hillfort, although does not correspond closely with the geophysical survey results.	>1.8	3.0?	>0.82	Iron Age
111	Fill of 110	Firm mid-light greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	0.10	
112	Fill of 110	Firm mid reddish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles and flecks of charcoal.	-	-	>0.31	
113	Fill of 110	Firm light brown silty clay.	-	-	0.35	
114	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, continuation of 104, cuts 109	>7.0	>1.0	0.15	Medieval
115	Fill of 114	Firm mid greyish-brown sandy clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	0.15	
116	Ditch	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, edges parallel and moderately well-defined, steep, near vertical inner slope, outer slope c. 40°, excavated to 1.2m and tested with auger, base estimated at 1.6m depth.	>1.8	4.6	1.6	Iron Age
117	Fill of 116	Light greyish-brown firm clay with sub-rounded flint pebbles.	-	-	0.24	
118	Fill of 116	Mid greyish-brown firm clayey silt with sub-rounded flint pebbles.	-	-	0.22	
119	Fill of 116	Dark greyish-brown firm silty clay with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles.	-	-	0.10	
120	Fill of 116	Light yellowish-brown firm clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles.	-	-	0.18	
121	Fill of 116	Mid greyish-brown firm clayey silt with moderate sub-angular flint	-	-	0.38	

		pebbles.				
122	Fill of 116	Light greyish-brown firm clayey silt, with moderate sub-angular flint pebbles.	-	-	0.36	
123	Fill of 116	Mid greyish-brown firm clayey silt with moderate sub-angular flint pebbles.	-	-	0.60	
124	Fill of 116	Light greyish-brown firm clayey silt with moderate sub-angular flint pebbles and flecks of charcoal	-	-	0.34	
125	Fill of 116	Mid greyish-brown firm clayey silt with moderate sub-angular flint pebbles.	-	-	0.18	
126	Bank material	Light to mid yellowish-brown clay with freq. chalk and flint pebbles, seen in section below topsoil upslope from ditch 116, with a wide berm evident	>1.8	7.5	0.18	Iron Age

## Trench 2

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
200	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.26	
201	Geology	Firm light greyish-blue clay with patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	
202	Ditch	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, mod. steep concave sides, flat base.	>1.8	1.75	0.43	Iron Age
203	Fill of 202	Dark brownish-grey, compacted, silty clay with rare sub-rounded flint	-	-	0.26	
204	Pit	Truncated shallow oval cut with short concave sides and broad flat base, cut by ditch 202.	>0.37	0.81	0.09	Iron Age
205	Fill of 204	Dark orangey-grey, compacted, silty clay with rare sub-angular flints.	-	-	0.09	
206	Fill of 202	Dark brownish red, compacted, silty clay with rare sub-angular flints.	-	-	0.17	
207	Pit	Sub circular cut, concave sides, flat base, extends beyond limits of trench.	1.12	>0.76	0.13	Iron Age?
208	Fill of 207	Dark orangey-grey, compact, silty clay with rare sub-angular flints.	-	-	0.13	
209	Pit	Sub-circular, concave sides, flat base	>2.0	>0.84	0.15	Iron Age?
210	Fill of 209	Dark greyish brown silty loam with occasional flints	-	-	0.15	
211	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	0.5	n.e.	Medieval
212	Fill of 211	Light greyish-brown clay with flints	-	-	n.e.	

## Trench 3

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
301	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.19	
302	Subsoil	Soft light greyish-brown clayey silt with freq. sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.11	
303	Geology	Firm mid yellowish-brown clay with	-	-	-	

		veins of greyish-blue clay and patches of flint gravel				
304	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>1.8	3.5	n.e.	Medieval
305	Fill of 304	Light greyish-brown clay with flints	-	-	n.e.	
306	Ditch	Linear cut, aligned NNE-SSW, edges roughly parallel and well-defined, corresponds with projection from hillfort ditch shown on geophysical survey results.	>1.8	2.0	0.51	Iron Age?
307	Fill of 312	Mid greyish-brown clay with freq. flints	-	-	0.38	
308	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>1.8	2.0	-	Medieval
309	Fill of 308	Mid greyish brown with common flints	-	-	-	
310	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>1.8	2.0	n.e.	Medieval
311	Fill of 310	Mid greyish brown clay with flints	-	-	n.e.	
312	Ditch recut	Linear cut, aligned NNE-SSW, concave sides (NW-shallow, SW-steep),	>1.8	1.0	0.38	Iron Age?
313	Fill of 306	Light greyish brown, firm clay with rare flints	-	-	0.31	

#### Trench 4

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
401	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.13	
402	Subsoil	Soft light greyish-brown clayey silt with freq. sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.16	
403	Geology	Firm mid yellowish-brown clay with veins of greyish-blue clay and patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	
404	Ditch	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, edges parallel and well-defined, cuts subsoil, not excavated. Probable continuation of ditch 108/110	>1.8	1.0	n.e.	Post-med/modern
405	Fill of 404	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with freq. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
406	Ditch	Linear cut, aligned N-S, edges parallel and well-defined, cut by ditch 404, not excavated	>2.2	1.6	n.e.	Iron Age?
407	Fill of 406	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with freq. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
408	Pit?	Curving SE edge of a cut feature that extends beyond trench to the W, not excavated	>1.4	>0.8	n.e.	Iron Age?
409	Fill of 408	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with freq. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
410	Ditch	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, edges parallel and well-defined, not excavated. No definite correspondence with geophysical anomalies, but appears to be a continuation of the inner ditch of the hillfort.	>1.8	5.0	n.e.	Iron Age
411	Fill of 410	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	

412	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>5.0	2.0	n.e.	Medieval
413	Fill of 412	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
414	Ditch	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, edges parallel and well-defined, not excavated. Roughly corresponds with geophysical anomaly interpreted as outer ditch of hillfort. See Trench 1, ditch 116.	>1.8	4.5	n.e.	Iron Age
415	Fill of 414	Firm light greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	

### Trench 5

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
500	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.20	
501	Subsoil	Soft light greyish-brown clayey silt with freq. sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.20	
502	Geology	Firm mid yellowish-brown clay with veins of greyish-blue clay and patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	
503	Ditch	Substantial cut feature, corresponds with curvilinear anomaly shown on geophysical survey and interpreted as inner circuit of hillfort. Inner edge steeply sloping, outer edge more gradual. Base not attained.	>1.9	5.9	>1.2	Iron Age
504	Fill of 503	Firm dark greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles, base of deposit not attained.	-	-	>1.0	
505	Fill of 503	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles, prehistoric pot and animal bone from fill. Upper fill of ditch.	-	-	0.66	
506	Ditch	Substantial cut feature, corresponds with curvilinear anomaly shown on geophysical survey and interpreted as outer circuit of hillfort.	>1.9	5.0	n.e.	Iron Age
507	Fill of 506	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles, prehistoric pot and animal bone from fill. Upper fill of ditch.	-	-	n.e.	
508	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	2.0	n.e.	Medieval
509	Fill of 508	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	

**Trench 6**

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
600	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.20	
601	Geology	Firm light greyish-blue clay with patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	
602	Ditch	Substantial cut feature, corresponds with curvilinear anomaly shown on geophysical survey and interpreted as inner circuit of hillfort. See Trench 5.	>1.9	8.0	n.e.	Iron Age
603	Fill of 602	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
604	Ditch	Substantial cut feature, corresponds with curvilinear anomaly shown on geophysical survey and interpreted as outer circuit of hillfort. See Trench 5.	>1.9	7.2	n.e.	Iron Age
605	Fill of 604	Firm dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
606	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	2.5	n.e.	Medieval
607	Fill of 606	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
608	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	3.0	n.e.	Medieval
609	Fill of 608	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
610	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	2.8	n.e.	Medieval
611	Fill of 610	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	

**Trench 7**

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
700	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.22	
701	Subsoil	Soft light greyish-brown clayey silt with freq. sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.18	
702	Geology	Firm mid yellowish-brown clay with veins of greyish-blue clay and patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	
703	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	1.5	n.e.	Medieval
704	Fill of 703	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
705	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	1.5	n.e.	Medieval
706	Fill of 705	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
707	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	1.5	n.e.	Medieval
708	Fill of 707	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
709	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges	>2.0	>0.5	n.e.	Medieval

		roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.				
710	Fill of 709	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	

**Trench 8**

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
800	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.22	
801	Subsoil	Soft light greyish-brown clayey silt with freq. sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.16	
802	Geology	Firm mid yellowish-brown clay with veins of greyish-blue clay and patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	
803	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	2.6	n.e.	Medieval
804	Fill of 803	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
805	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	>0.7	n.e.	Medieval
806	Fill of 805	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	

**Trench 9**

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
900	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.20	
901	Subsoil	Soft light greyish-brown clayey silt with freq. sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.29	
902	Geology	Firm mid yellowish-brown clay with veins of greyish-blue clay and patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	
903	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	1.5	n.e.	Medieval
904	Fill of 903	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
905	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	1.5	n.e.	Medieval
906	Fill of 905	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
907	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	1.5	n.e.	Medieval
908	Fill of 907	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
909	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	1.5	n.e.	Medieval
910	Fill of 909	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
911	Ditch	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, shallow concave profile, edges parallel and well-	>2.5	1.5	0.15	Post-med/ modern

		defined, probable continuation of ditch 1403 and 1606, cuts furrow.				
912	Fill of 911	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	0.15	

**Trench 10**

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1001	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.19	
1002	Subsoil	Soft mid greyish-brown clayey silt with occ.. flint pebbles	-	-	0.31	
1003	Geology	Firm light greyish-brown clay with veins of greyish-blue clay and patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	
1004	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	2.5	n.e.	Medieval
1005	Fill of 1004	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
1006	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	2.0	n.e.	Medieval
1007	Fill of 1006	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
1008	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	2.5	n.e.	Medieval
1009	Fill of 1008	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	

**Trench 11**

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1101	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.20	
1102	Subsoil	Soft mid greyish-brown clayey silt with occ.. flint pebbles	-	-	0.20	
1103	Geology	Firm light greyish-brown clay with veins of greyish-blue clay and patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	
1104	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	1.9	n.e.	Medieval
1105	Fill of 1104	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
1106	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	2.0	n.e.	Medieval
1107	Fill of 1106	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
1108	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	1.9	n.e.	Medieval
1109	Fill of 1108	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	

**Trench 12**

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1201	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.15	
1202	Subsoil	Soft mid greyish-brown clayey silt with occ.. flint pebbles	-	-	0.26	
1203	Colluvium	Light bluish-grey silty clay with occ. chalk pebbles	-	-	0.09	
1204	Geology	Firm mid greyish-brown clay with veins of greyish-blue clay and patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	

**Trench 13**

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1301	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.19	
1302	Subsoil	Soft mid greyish-brown clayey silt with occ.. flint pebbles	-	-	0.27	
1303	Colluvium	Light bluish-grey silty clay with occ. chalk pebbles, occurs at SW end of trench and overlies 1304	-	-	0.32	
1304	Geology	Firm mid greyish-brown clay with veins of greyish-blue clay and patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	

**Trench 14**

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1400	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.18	
1401	Subsoil	Soft mid greyish-yellow clayey silt with freq. sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.18	
1402	Geology	Firm mid yellowish-brown clay with veins of greyish-blue clay and patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	
1403	Ditch	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, shallow concave profile, edges parallel and well-defined, probable continuation of ditch 911 and 1606.	>2.5	2.0	0.24	Undated
1404	Fill of 1403	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	0.24	
1405	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	2.0	n.e.	Medieval
1406	Fill of 1405	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	

**Trench 15**

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1501	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.14	
1502	Subsoil	Soft mid greyish-brown clayey silt with freq. sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.30	
1503	Geology	Firm light brownish-grey clay with veins of greyish-blue clay and patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	
1504	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	2.0	n.e.	Medieval
1505	Fill of 1504	Firm dark greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
1506	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	1.7	n.e.	Medieval
1507	Fill of 1504	Firm dark greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
1508	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	>0.9	n.e.	Medieval
1509	Fill of 1604	Firm dark greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	

**Trench 16**

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1601	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.19	
1602	Subsoil	Soft mid greyish-brown clayey silt with freq. sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.22	
1603	Geology	Firm mid yellowish-brown clay with veins of greyish-blue clay and patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	
1604	Furrow	Linear cut, aligned NE-SW, edges roughly parallel and poorly-defined, not excavated.	>2.0	1.8	n.e.	Medieval
1605	Fill of 1604	Firm dark greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	
1606	Ditch	Linear cut, aligned NW-SE, edges parallel and well-defined, probable continuation of ditch 911 and 1403.	>2.0	1.7	n.e.	Undated
1607	Fill of 1607	Firm mid greyish-brown silty clay with occ. pebbles.	-	-	n.e.	

**Trench 17**

Context	Interpretation	Description	L (m)	W (m)	D (m)	Spot-date
1701	Topsoil	Soft, dark greyish-brown clayey silt with occ. sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.16	
1702	Subsoil	Soft mid greyish-brown clayey silt with freq. sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles	-	-	0.18	
1703	Geology	Firm mid yellowish-brown clay with veins of greyish-blue clay and patches of flint gravel	-	-	-	

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Quantification of finds by context

Context	Category	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
123	Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-and-flint tempered fabric	QZFL	2	8	Late prehistoric
124	Post-medieval pottery Copper alloy Iron	Glazed earthenware Button Nail	GLEW	3 1 12	29 4 52	MC16-C18
203	Late prehistoric pottery Late prehistoric pottery Late prehistoric pottery  Late prehistoric pottery Late prehistoric pottery Late prehistoric pottery  Fired clay Iron	Flint-tempered fabric Shell-tempered fabric Shell-and-flint tempered fabric  Quartz-tempered fabric Grog-tempered fabric Shell-and-grog tempered fabric  Nail	FL SH SHFL  QZ GR SHGR  	9 6 4  6 8 9  7 1	34 28 71  18 86 107  39 3	EIA
205	Late prehistoric pottery  Fired clay	Quartz-and-grog tempered fabric	QZGR	1  1	16  1	EIA
210	Late prehistoric pottery  Late prehistoric pottery	Quartz-and-quartzite tempered fabric  Flint-tempered fabric	QZQT  FL	3  1	3  1	LBA-EIA
504	Late prehistoric pottery Late prehistoric pottery Medieval pottery	Flint-tempered fabric Quartz-tempered fabric Brill-Boarstall ware	FL QZ BRB	4 5 2	21 21 7	C13-C14
505	Late prehistoric pottery Roman pottery Roman pottery Medieval pottery Medieval pottery  Post-medieval pottery Post-medieval ceramic building material Iron	Flint-tempered fabric Sandy oxidised fabric Fine whiteware Brill-Boarstall ware Sandy coarseware with flint and shell  Glazed earthenware Fragment  Fragment	FL OXID WHT BRB SCW  GLEW  	3 1 1 1 1  1 6 1	28 <1 2 5 3  41 18 13	MC16-C18

## APPENDIX C: THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

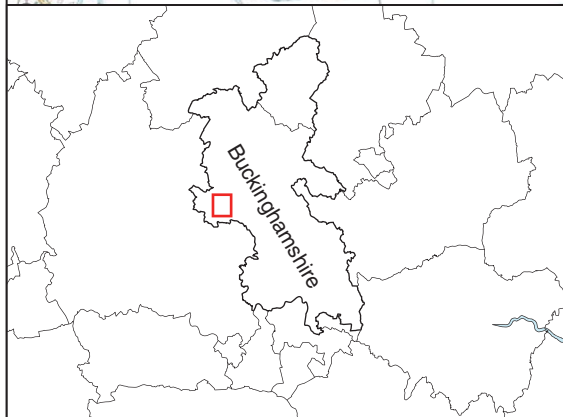
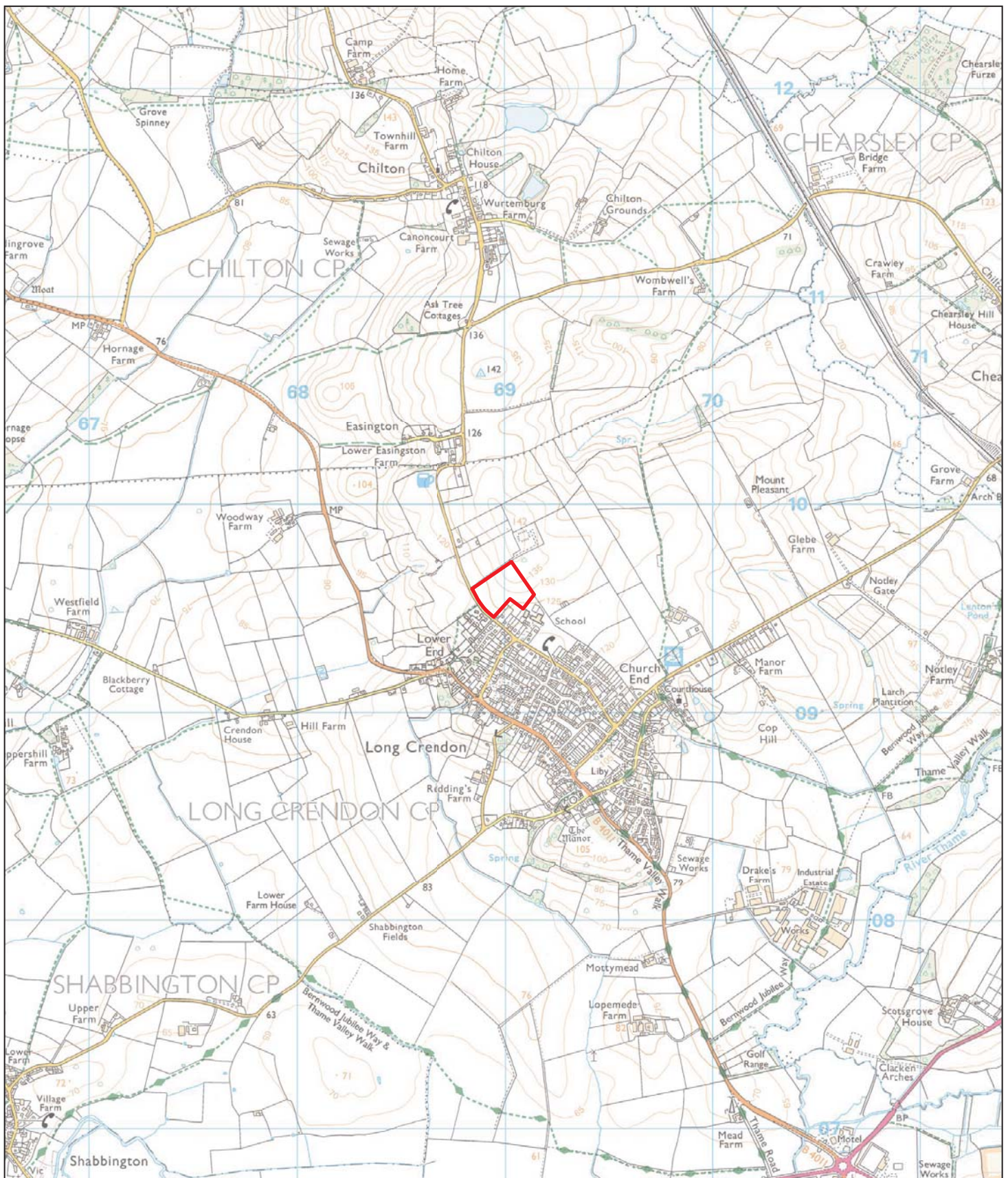
Table 1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP), weight and context.

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
<b>Early Iron Age</b>										
202	203	5	10	1		5	24	20	65	317
<b>Late Prehistoric</b>										
116	123			1					1	15
<b>Medieval 13th - 14th Centuries</b>										
503	504		2		1		1		4	63
<b>Post-medieval</b>										
116	124					3		7	10	52
503	505	1				1		4	6	47
<b>subtotal</b>		<b>1</b>				<b>4</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>86</b>	
<b>Weight</b>		<b>113</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>494</b>	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; LM= cattle sized mammal; MM = sheep size mammal; Ind = indeterminate

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

<b>PROJECT DETAILS</b>		
Project name	Chilton Road, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire	
Short description	The evaluation was preceded by a desk-based assessment and geophysical survey of the site, the latter detecting three concentric curvilinear anomalies in the northern corner that were interpreted as the remains of an Iron Age hillfort. Previously, the presence of the hillfort had been tentatively suggested by cropmarks c. 350m to the north-east of the site, which had led to the site being included within an Archaeological Notification Area. The evaluation confirmed the presence of the hillfort ditches and recovered a small assemblage of Late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery sherds and fragments of animal bone from excavated features. Features within the hillfort included a possible internal enclosure ditch or second inner ditch and three shallow pits. The largely ploughed-out remains of medieval/post-medieval ridge and furrow ploughing, which once formed part of the open field system surrounding the village of Long Crendon, were recorded in all but three of the trial trenches. Two post-medieval/modern agricultural ditches were also encountered, one of which may correspond with a boundary shown on the Enclosure Award map of 1827.	
Project dates	10th-17th August 2015	
Project type	Field evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical survey (GSB 2015)	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type	Iron Age hillfort, medieval plough furrows	
Significant finds	LBA/IA pottery and animal bone	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site location	Chilton Road, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire	
Study area	4.3ha	
Site co-ordinates	SP 6899 0960	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology (CA)	
Project Brief originator	-	
Project Design (WSI) originator	CA	
Project Manager	Simon Carlyle (CA) and Lorraine Mayo (CgMs)	
Project Supervisor	Peter James (CA)	
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVE</b>		
	Accession no: -	Content
Physical	Buckinghamshire Museums	Pottery, animal bone
Paper	Service	Site records
Digital	Buckinghamshire HER	Report, digital photos
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015 <i>Land off Chilton Road, Long Crendon, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> . CA typescript report <b>15655</b>		



0 1km

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**PROJECT TITLE**

Land off Chilton Road, Long Crendon  
Buckinghamshire

**FIGURE TITLE**

Site location plan

<b>DRAWN BY</b> LJH	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 660539	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> DJB	<b>DATE</b> 01/09/2015	<b>1</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b> SC	<b>SCALE@A4</b> 1:25,000	



Figure 3

- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow

**Geophysical survey results**  
(GSB 2015)

- ? archaeology
- ? burnt / fired
- uncertain origin (discrete anomaly / trend)
- ridge and furrow
- ferrous



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land off Chilton Road, Long Crendon  
 Buckinghamshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan, showing  
 archaeological features and  
 geophysical survey results

<b>DRAWN BY</b> DJB/LJH	<b>PROJECT NO.</b> 660539	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> DJB	<b>DATE</b> 16-09-2015	<b>2</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b> SCC	<b>SCALE@A3</b> 1:1250	

P:\660539 Chilton Road, Long Crendon - Bucks EVAL\Illustration\Drafts\660539 Long Crendon Fig 2 v2.dwg

SP

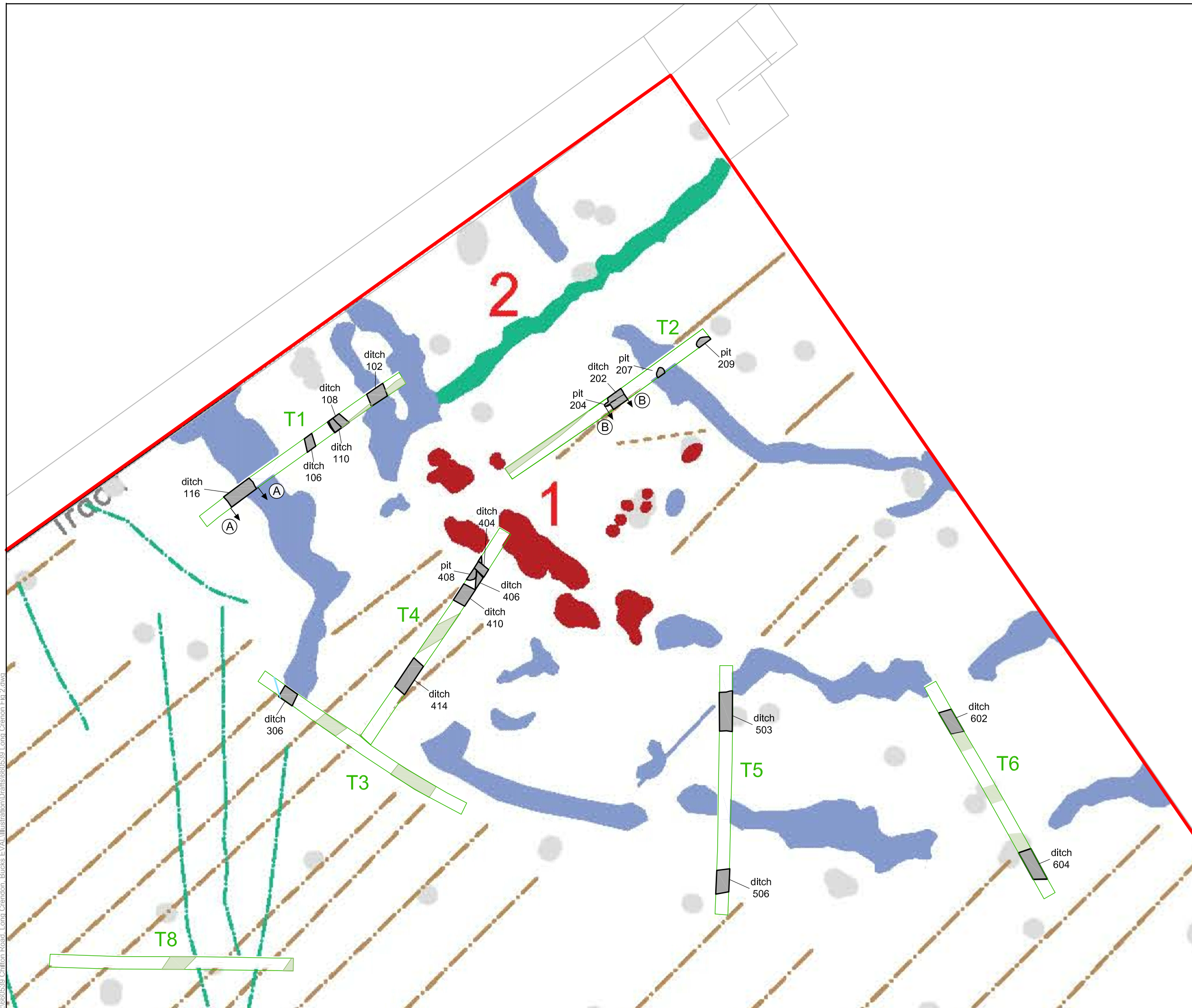
094

096

889

690

692



- site boundary
- evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- furrow

**Geophysical survey results**  
(GSB 2015)

- ? archaeology
- ? burnt / fired
- uncertain origin (discrete anomaly / trend)
- ridge and furrow
- ferrous



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PROJECT TITLE  
Chilton Road, Long Crendon, Bucks

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench location plan, showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results**

DRAWN BY	DJB/LJH	PROJECT NO.	660539	FIGURE NO.	
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	03-09-2015		
APPROVED BY	SCC	SCALE@A3	1:1250		<b>3</b>

P:\660539\_Chilton Road, Long Crendon, Bucks EVA\Illustration\Drafts\660539\_Long Crendon Fig 2.dwg



4



5

4 General view of the site, looking east

5 General view from the north corner of the site, looking south-west



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PROJECT TITLE

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 Buckinghamshire

FIGURE TITLE

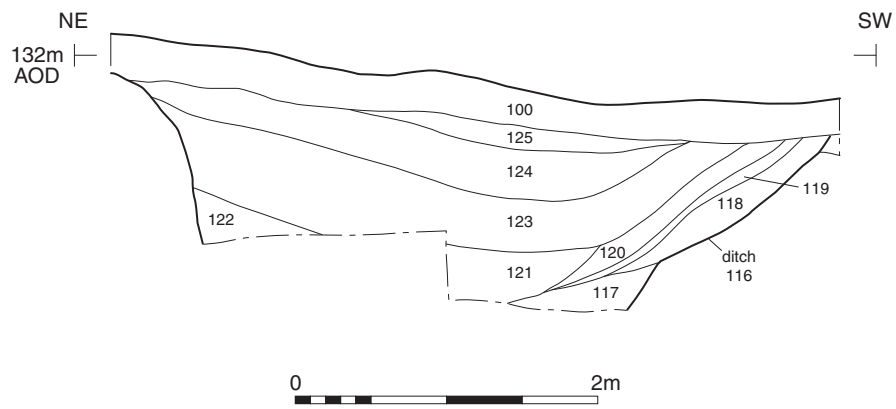
Photographs

DRAWN BY LJB PROJECT NO. 660539  
 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 01/09/2015  
 APPROVED BY SC SCALE@A4 n/a

FIGURE NOS.

4 & 5

Section AA



Trench 1, outer ditch of hill fort [116], looking east (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

**Trench 1: section and photograph**

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 CHECKED BY DJB DATE 03/09/15  
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FIGURE NO.

**6**



7

**7 Trench 1, possible bank material (126), looking north-west (1m scale)**



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*PROJECT TITLE*

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 Buckinghamshire

*FIGURE TITLE*

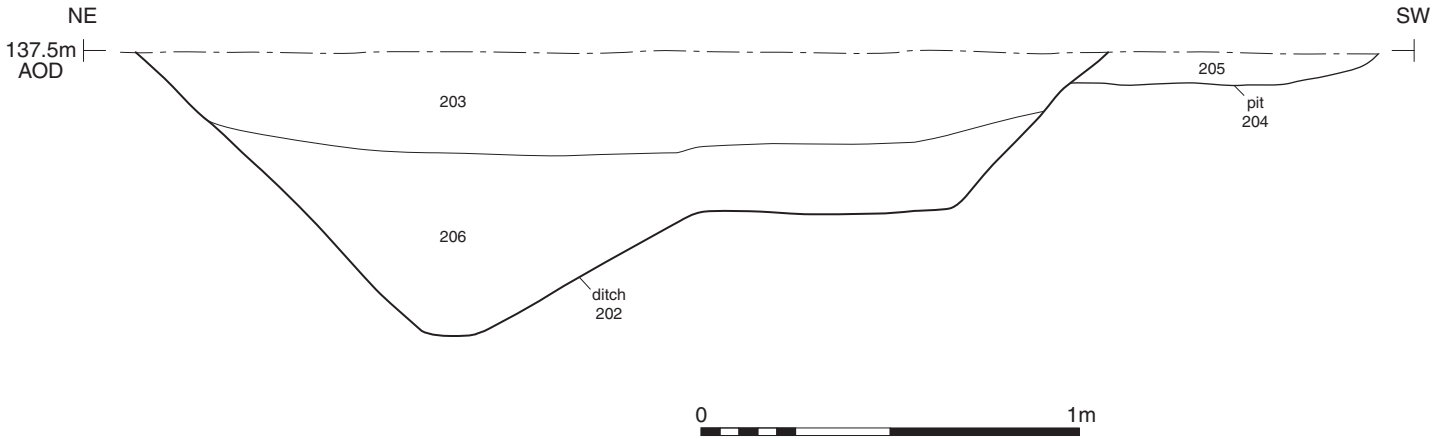
**Photograph**

DRAWN BY **LJH** PROJECT NO. **660539**  
 CHECKED BY **DJB** DATE **16/09/15**  
 APPROVED BY **SC** SCALE@A4 **n/a**

*FIGURE NO.*

**7**

Section BB



Trench 2, view of ditch [202] and pit [204], looking south-east (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2: section and photograph

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CHECKED BY D J B DATE 02/09/15  
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FIGURE NO.

8



9



10

9 Ditch [306], looking north-east (1m scale)

10 Ditch [503], looking north-west (2m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE

Photographs

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FIGURE NOS.

9 & 10



11

11 Ditch [1403], looking south-east (1m scale)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Photograph

DRAWN BY L J H PROJECT NO. 660539  
 CHECKED BY D J B DATE 16/09/15  
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FIGURE NO.

11

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