



JOHN MOORE HERITAGE SERVICES

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF/
STRIP MAP SAMPLE**

AT

**LAND AT MANOR HOUSE,
VILLAGE ROAD, CHENIES, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

NGR TQ 01511 98384

JULY 2023

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JMHS Project No: 4809
OASIS No: johnmoor1-517759
Site Code: CHVR 22
Archive Location: A copy of the digital archive is maintained by
John Moore Heritage Services (ID 4809).
Digitised copies of the primary records are
available on OASIS



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Summary

John Moore Heritage Services carried out an archaeological watching brief / strip map sample at Land at Manor House, Village Road, Chenies, Buckinghamshire for the construction of a new swimming pool (NGR TQ 01511 98384). The excavation showed that the area had been heavily disturbed by 20th century agricultural activity. Only a single post hole was observed which, upon excavation, yielded post-medieval to 20th century material. No archaeological features or artefactual finds associated with the medieval manor were observed.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location (Figure 1)

The development site is located at Land at Manor House, Village Road, Chenies, Buckinghamshire (NGR TQ 01511 98384). The manor house and gardens are located on the western side of the village of Chenies, 400m north of Amersham Road. The manor is located 400m south of the River Chess and the site slopes gently downhill towards the river which is situated at 120m above Ordnance Datum. The site is located on bedrock of the Seaford Chalk Formation and the Newhaven Chalk Formation with bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation located just north of the site. There are superficial deposits of head (gravel) which cover the site, and these formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period on slopes above the River Chess valley (British Geological Survey 2021).

1.2 Planning Background

Planning permission was granted by Buckinghamshire Council for the **Erection of a swimming pool, plant room and landscaping** at Manor House, Village Road, Chenies, Buckinghamshire (PL/21/4760/FA). Due to the archaeological and historical importance of the surrounding area a condition was attached to the permission requiring a watching brief / strip map sample to be maintained during the course of building operations or construction works on the site stating;

2. No development shall take place, unless authorised by the Planning Authority, until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, have secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (which may take place over a number of phases) in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the planning authority. The development shall only be implemented in accordance with the approved scheme.

Reason: To safeguard archaeological assets

1.3 Archaeological Background

An archaeological desk-based assessment (ADBA) has been carried out for this development application (OA 2021). In summary the ADBA states:

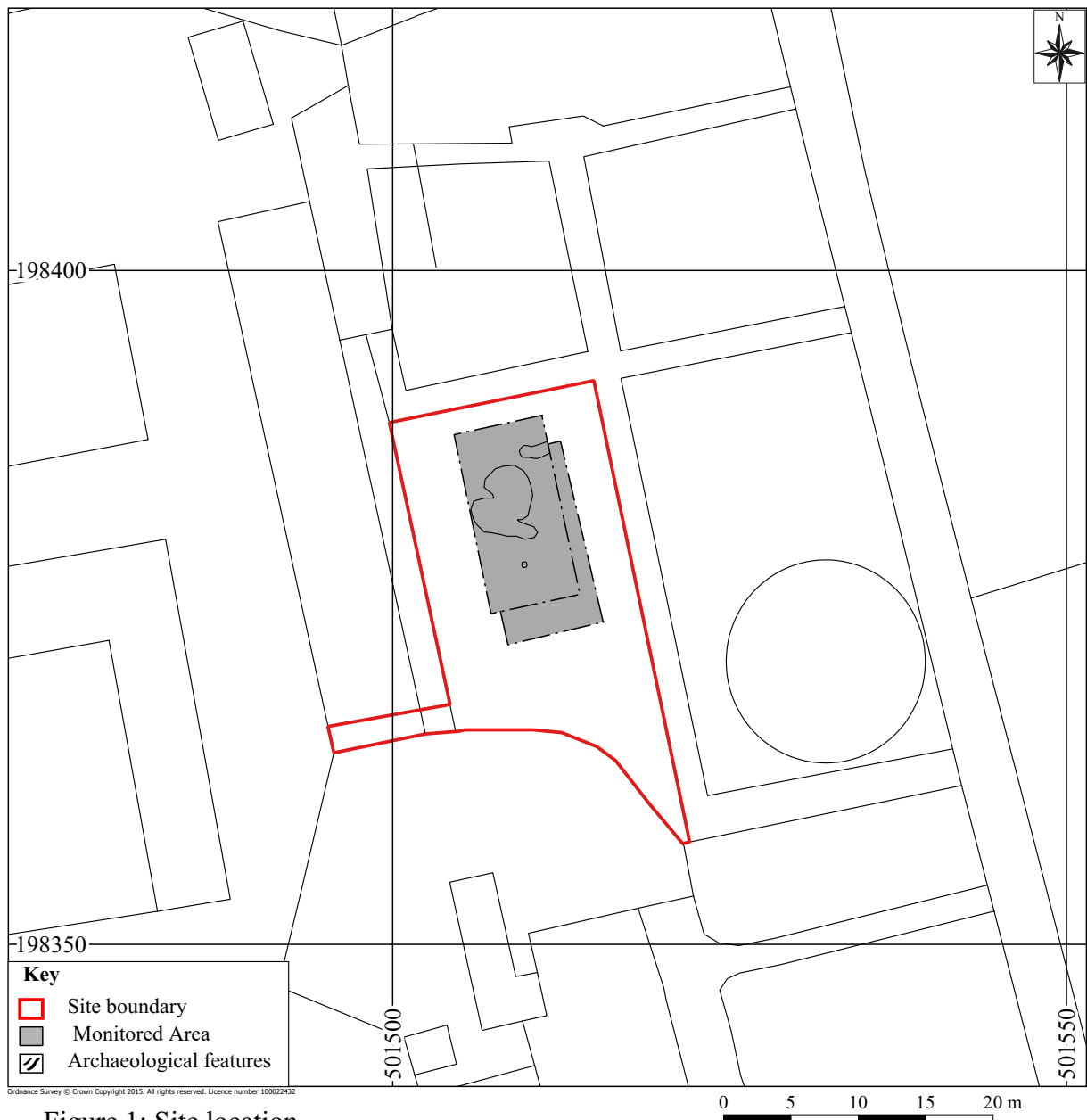
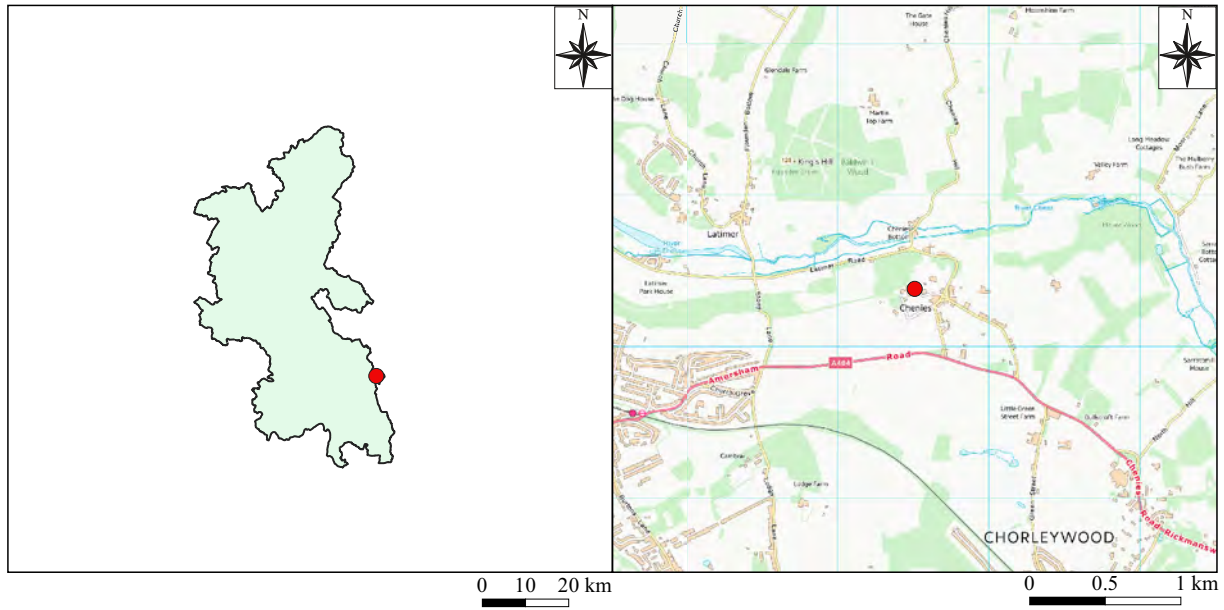


Figure 1: Site location

The site is situated in an area of low potential for prehistoric and Roman archaeological remains. The site is located in the environs of a medieval and Tudor manor house although the site itself was almost certainly used as gardens during this period. A trench was excavated in the southern part of the site during a 2005 Time Team investigation. This recorded only modern features and demolition material of post-medieval and modern date. The site therefore has a low to moderate potential for remains associated with the manor houses. However, if there are truncated remains of medieval or Tudor features within the site, they may be of regional significance and would contribute to the understanding of the development of the manor.

2 AIMS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The aims of the investigation as laid out in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows:

- To make a record of any significant archaeological remains revealed during the course of any operations that may disturb or destroy archaeological remains.

In particular:

- To record any evidence relating to the manor house.

3 STRATEGY

3.1 Research Design

John Moore Heritage Services carried out the work to a Written Scheme of Investigation agreed with Phil Markham (JMHS 2022), the archaeological advisor to the Buckinghamshire Council.

The recording was carried out in accordance with the standards specified by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2020).

3.2 Methodology

A proportion of the development area had already been excavated prior to the current excavation, with the exposed area reduced to the natural in places. The area that was exposed to the natural was predominately to the south and was greatly overgrown with vegetation, while the rest of the area to the north was covered by long grass. The new pool location was on a slightly different alignment to the previously reduced area although it largely occupied the same footprint. A 360° excavator with a toothless ditching bucket reduced the area under the supervision of an archaeologist.

Where archaeological horizons were encountered they were cleaned by hand and excavated appropriately. Standard John Moore Heritage Services techniques were employed throughout, involving the completion of a written record for each deposit encountered, with scale plans and section drawings compiled where appropriate. A digital record included the survey of the site using a RTK GNSS system, alongside the production of a photographic record.

The resultant spoil from the works was visually scanned, especially for finds relating to the medieval manor house.

4 RESULTS (Figure 2)

All deposits and features were assigned individual context numbers. Context numbers without brackets indicate features i.e. pit cuts, numbers in () show feature fills or deposits of material, while numbers in bold indicate structural features.

The earliest deposit encountered was a compact mid yellowish-brown silty gravel natural (03) with patches of clay variation, abundant sub-angular flint stones 1-80mm in size. Cut into gravel natural (03) was probable posthole 04 (Figure 2, Section 2). Posthole 04 was sub-circular in plan; 0.45m in length and 0.42m in width, a sharp top break of slope, a gradual base break of slope and a concave base. Posthole 04 had a single fill (05) that was dark greyish-brown in colour, friable sandy loam in consistency with frequent sub-angular stones 1-50mm in size and an overall thickness of 0.18m. Finds included post-medieval to 20th century brick, tile and metal piping.



Plate 1: Posthole 04

Also cut into gravel natural (03) was a large modern refuse cut 06 that had an amorphous shape in plan and approximately 5.6m in length and 4.7m in width. Cut 06 was observed to have a gradual top and base break of slopes with an irregular undulating base at an approximate depth of 0.30m. Cut 06 contained a single fill (07) that was mid greyish-brown in colour, friable to compact in consistency with frequent sub-rounded flint stone 1-50mm in size. Finds observed included brick and tile, breeze blocks, glass, metal glazed white ceramics and animal bone. The fill also had large amounts of charcoal, charcoal flecks and evidence of burnt debris. In addition to the anthropogenic features observed cut in to natural (03) were natural organic features, which were tested and determined that they were tree rooting bowls and/ or natural matrix variations. Overlying natural (03) was a friable, mid greyish-brown silty clay subsoil (02), with frequent sub-rounded stones 1-50mm in size and an overall thickness of 0.24m. Observed within subsoil (2) were sherds of glazed white ceramic, metal, glass, and tile.

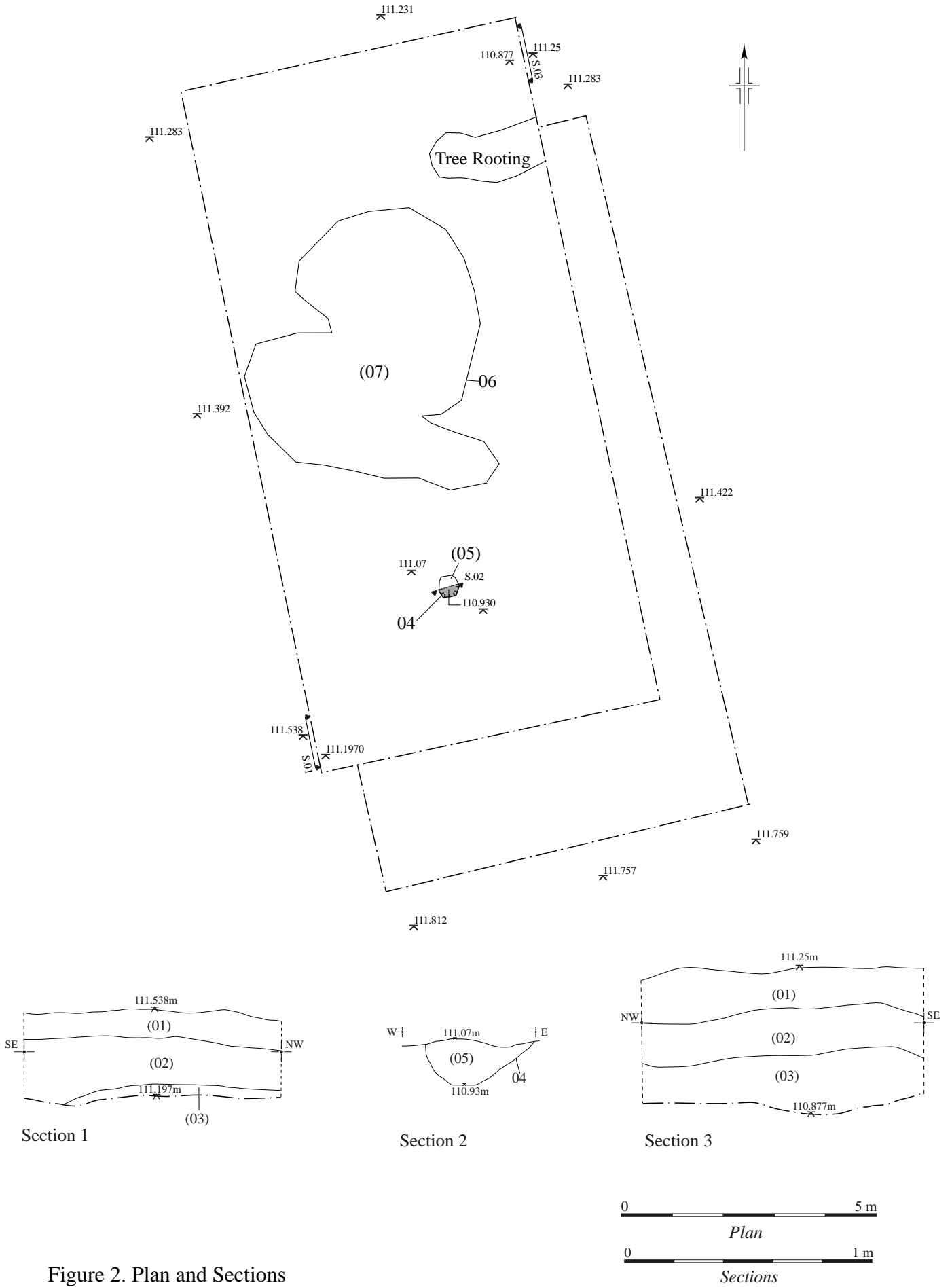


Figure 2. Plan and Sections

Stratigraphically above (02) was topsoil (01), that was a friable dark brown silty loam composition with frequent sub-rounded stones 1-10mm in sizes with abundant grass rooting with an overall thickness of 0.14m.



Plate 2: Plan of modern refuse 06

5 FINDS

5.1 Ceramic Building Material *by Simona Denis*

One fragment of roof tile, preserving a complete circular peg hole, was recovered from subsoil (02). Additionally, a variety of building materials fragments were recovered from posthole 04 fill (05); these comprised five fragments of brick, one fragment of roof tile and one fragment of slate tile.

The small assemblage of building materials was dated to the post-medieval to modern periods; it was recorded on site and not collected due to its extremely limited potential for further analysis.

5.2 Iron *by Simona Denis*

A single, poorly preserved iron fitting of probable modern date was recovered from deposit (05), the fill of posthole 04. The item was recorded on site and not collected due to its extremely limited potential for further analysis.

6 DISCUSSION

The area of the development site sits within the formal walled garden area, with the manor house located to the south. As part of a Time Team archaeological investigation undertaken in 2005 'Trench 9' extended into the south of the current development area. During the 2005 excavation only the top soil and partial subsoil was excavated, down to a maximum depth of 0.15m yielding post-medieval finds before work ceased (Wessex Archaeology 2005). Excavations for the pool within the development area had partially been excavated down to a depth of 0.50m in July 2020

before work ceased pending planning permission from Buckinghamshire Council (OA 2021). As part of the ADBA conducted by Oxford Archaeology a walkover survey was undertaken in 2021. The walkover survey yielded modern frogged bricks which have been suggested to potentially be associated with Greathouse Farm or part of a livestock enclosure that was demolished by the late 20th century (OA 2021).

The location for the swimming pool that was monitored during this watching brief was on a slightly different alignment than that of the pool excavation originally started in 2020. Nevertheless, much of the area of the pool had already been stripped down to the natural gravel (3) and left to be over grown by vegetation. Due to the fact that excavations for the pool had commenced in 2020 without an archaeologist present to document the findings the recording and interpretation for this part of the development area is limited. However, the area that was watched by an archaeologist showed that the site had been greatly disturbed in the 20th century. The largest of the features suggests a large 20th century pit cut and fill 06. Due to the high amount of 20th century building rubble and debris that this feature yielded it could suggest the site was used to dispose of waste connected with the surrounding agricultural buildings and associated activity. One clear feature that was observed was that of a posthole to the south of the modern refuse area 06. Posthole 04 was excavated and yielded artefactual material from the post-medieval to 20th century. Areas of tree rooting were observed across the development site in particular in the northeastern corner. Historical maps and aerial photographs indicate that the area was partially covered by trees, shrubs and potentially left overgrown within the last few centuries.

No remains of the medieval period were observed during the course of the monitored works.

7 ARCHIVE

The archive consists of the following:

Digitised copies of all the primary records and drawings, as well as a selection of digital photographs, will be made publicly available as an appendix to the Final Report submitted to information-gathering tool OASIS (ID johnmoor1-517759), for public release in the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) Library.

Additionally, the most recent version of all digital files is maintained by John Moore Heritage Services (4809) and will be made available to the public upon request (to admin@jmheritageservices.co.uk). Security copies of all primary records will be made in digital format and stored on the Company's server, together with final versions of all born-digital files.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2020 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*

JMHS, 2022: PL/21/4760/FA – *Land At Manor House, Village Road, Chenies, Buckinghamshire. Written scheme of investigation archaeological watching brief/ strip map sample*. Unpublished

Oxford Archaeology, 2021: *Chenies Manor, Chenies, Buckinghamshire Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. Unpublished

Wessex Archaeology, 2005: *Chenies Manor, Chenies, Buckinghamshire. An Archaeological Evaluation Of A Tudor Manor House And An Assessment Of The Results*. Unpublished

LAND AT MANOR HOUSE
VILLAGE ROAD
CHENIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

DATA MANAGEMENT PLAN

SEPTEMBER 2022

Document Information	
Title	Data Management Plan
Author	Simona Denis
Description	This document describes the type of data that will be acquired and/or generated during the archaeological project, the way the data will be managed and stored, and the mechanisms to preserve and share the data.

Document History				
Version	Status	Date	Author	Changes from the previous version
1.0	Draft	16/05/2019	Simona Denis	Not applicable
2.0	Final Template	17/05/2019	Simona Denis	Minor edits
3.0	Final	14/01/2020	Simona Denis	File migration
4.0	Final	19/08/2020	Simona Denis	File migration
5.0	Final	03/09/2020	Simona Denis	Minor edits to created data table
6.0	Final	24/02/2021	Simona Denis	Minor edits to backup location
7.0	Final	25/03/2021	Simona Denis	Edits to metadata
8.0	Final	19/10/2021	Simona Denis	Edit on Museum Name
9.0	Final	23/03/2022	Simona Denis	Edits to Created Data section
10.0	Draft	27/09/2022	Simona Denis	Project-specific edits

Document Control Grid					
Revision	Status	Date	Author	Checked by	Reason for revision
1.1	Draft	17/05/2019	Sarah Doherty	Simona Denis	Minor edits
3.1	Draft	16/01/2020	Simona Denis		Minor edits
3.2	Draft	14/08/2020	Simona Denis		GPS metadata section edits
3.3	Draft	18/08/2020	Simona Denis		Minor edits
6.1	Draft	25/03/2021	Simona Denis		Formatting
8.1	Draft	24/11/2021	Simona Denis		Bibliography update Minor edits to Data Set ID Formatting
8.2	Draft	31/12/2021	Simona Denis		Minor edits to Responsibilities and Resources
9.1	Draft	23/03/2022	Simona Denis		Minor edits to Data Set ID Minor edits to Bibliography Created Data table update Minor edits to Responsibilities and Resources
10.1	Draft	25/07/2023	Simona Denis		Edits to reflect the results of the archaeological investigation

Section 1 – Administrative Data
Data Set ID
Site code: CHVR 22 JMHS project no: 4809 OASIS ID: johnmoor1-517759
Project Name
Land at Manor House, Village Road, Chenies
Data Set Description
Nature of project: Watching Brief Aims of investigation: to record any evidence relating to the manor houses and to record any prehistoric and/or Roman activity known in the wider area Investigation techniques: A proportion of the development area had already been excavated prior to the current excavation, with the exposed area reduced to the natural in places. The area that was exposed to the natural was predominately to the south and was greatly overgrown with vegetation, while the rest of the area to the north was covered by long grass. The new pool location was on a slightly different alignment to the previously reduced area although it still mainly occupied the same footprint. A 360° excavator with a toothless ditching bucket reduced the area under the supervision of an archaeologist. Purpose: erection of a swimming pool, plant room and landscaping
Project Funder
Chenies Manor House
Project Manager
John Moore (Director), John Moore Heritage Services
Principal Investigator
Aimee Skillen-Thompson (Project Supervisor), John Moore Heritage Services
Data Contact Person
Simona Denis (Head of Archive), John Moore Heritage Services
Data Management Policies and Guidance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeology Data Service, 2021 <i>Guidelines for Depositors</i> • Australian National Data Service, 2017 <i>ANDS Guide. Data Management Plans</i> • Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Historic England, 2019 <i>Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives</i> • Digital Curation Centre, 2013 <i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v.4.0</i> Edinburgh • Digital Preservation Coalition, 2015 <i>Digital Preservation Handbook</i>, 2nd Edition. Technical Solutions and Tools • Duranti, L., Suderman, J. and Todd, M., 2005 <i>A Framework of Principles for the Development of Policies, Strategies and Standards for the Long-term Preservation of Digital Records</i>. The InterPARES 2 Project • Foster, M., 2019 <i>Work digital/think archive. A guide to managing digital data generated from archaeological investigations</i>. DigVentures • Historic England, 2018 <i>Historic England Excavation Recording Manual</i> • International Standards Organization, 2003 standards: <i>Reference Model (ISO 14721:2003)</i> • John Moore Heritage Services, 2021 <i>POL0006: Quality Control Policy Statement</i> • John Moore Heritage Services, 2021 <i>POL0010: Digital Archives Preservation Policy Statement</i> • John Moore Heritage Services, 2021 <i>POL0014: Data Protection Policy Statement</i> • John Moore Heritage Services, 2021 <i>Archive Guidelines. Draft</i> • John Moore Heritage Services, 2021 <i>PL/21/4760/FA – Land at Manor House, Village Road, Chenies, Buckinghamshire Written Scheme of Investigation. Archaeological Watching Brief</i> • The National Archives, 2011 <i>Digital Preservation Policies: Guidance for archives</i> • Thomas, S., 2009 <i>A Guide to Archival and Related Standards</i>. Society of Archivists Data Standard Group • Thorn, B., Everitt, J., 2013 <i>Buckinghamshire County Museum. Procedures for Notifying and Transferring Archaeological Archives</i> • Whyte, A., Wilson, A., 2010, <i>How to Appraise and Select Research Data for Curation</i>. DCC How-to Guides. Edinburgh: Digital Curation Centre

Section 2 – Data Collection		
Assessment of Existing Data		
Existing quantitative and qualitative data provided by third parties as well as non-proprietary data was accessed, reused and re-evaluated and the generated information supplemented the data collected during the project. Selected generated data will be incorporated in the final report text included in the project archive.		
Created Data		
This table summarises the data types, formats and estimated archive volume for this project.		
File Type	File Format	Data Archive Estimated Volume
Text	.odt	None
	.docx	None
	.doc	None
	.pdf/a	4 files, 90,000 bytes
Spreadsheet	.xlsx	1 file, 20,000 bytes
Raster Image	.jpg	10 files, 42,500,000 bytes
Vector Graphic	.dxf	1 file, 1,500 bytes
	.svg	1 file, 1,800 bytes
Photogrammetry	.obj/.mtl/.jpg	None
Geospatial Vector Data	shp/.shx/.dbf	3 files, 20,500 bytes
Data Collection Standards and Methodologies		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analogue data sets <p>Acquisition standards are defined against the following, and will be updated as required: Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004 <i>Guidelines to the Standard for Recording Human Remains</i>, Institute of Field Archaeologists Technical Paper 7, BABAO University of Southampton Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 <i>Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> English Heritage, 2011 <i>Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation</i>. 2nd Edition English Heritage, 2015 <i>Digital Image Capture and File Storage</i> John Moore Heritage Services, 2022 <i>Field Handbook</i>. Draft Museum of London Archaeology Service, 1994 <i>Archaeological Site Manual</i>. Third Edition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digitised data sets <p>Acquisition standards are defined against the following, and will be updated as required: The National Archives, 2016 <i>Digitisation at The National Archives</i> Thomas, S., 2009 <i>A Guide to Archival and Related Standards</i>. Society of Archivists Data Standard Group</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Born-Digital data sets <p>Creation standards are defined against the following, and will be updated as required: Archaeology Data Service/Digital Antiquity, 2011 <i>Guides to Good Practice</i> Cole, S., 2015 <i>Digital Image Capture and File Storage. Guidelines for Best Practice</i>. English Heritage</p> <p>Where appropriate, external specialists will be required to include data standards and metadata with individual reports.</p>		
Data Storage and File Naming System		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The working project archive will be stored in a dedicated project folder in the 'Projects' partition of the company's server All files will be renamed following the company's file naming format, based on ADS standard and including version control, as laid out in JMHS' <i>Archive Guidelines</i> All files included in the working project archive will include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Company's project identifier RSite code 		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ File descriptor ○ Version number <p>All files will be organised following the company's project folder structure laid out in JMHS' <i>Archive Guidelines</i></p>
Quality Control
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All mechanical and electronic equipment used in the collection of data was calibrated prior to use and are periodically checked ● All collected data was checked during project delivery

Section 3 – Documentation and Metadata

Data Documentation

Data documentation will be compliant with the WSI, Discover Bucks Museum and Archaeology Data Service requirements and will be provided via

- Collection-level metadata providing a detailed overview of the collection
- File-level metadata providing details of each data group and individual files

All data included in the project archive will be migrated to

- widely supported open international standards
- most recent format version

Metadata

All metadata will be created in compliance with relevant ADS standards, and will specify for all file types:

- File name
- File format
- Language
- Creation/conversion software and version
- In addition, metadata for document files will indicate:
 - Title
 - Abstract
 - Name of the creator(s)
 - Page count
 - Publishing details
- In addition, metadata for spreadsheet files will indicate:
 - Title
 - Description
 - Name of the creator(s)
 - Copyright holder
 - Date of creation
 - Worksheet name
 - Worksheet purpose
 - Number of rows in each worksheet
 - Field name
 - Description of field contents
- In addition, metadata for raster image files will indicate:
 - Caption
 - Subject keywords
 - Period
 - Name of the creator
 - Copyright holder
 - Location
 - Date of the capture of the image
- In addition, metadata for vector graphic files will indicate:
 - Caption
 - Description
 - Name of the illustrator
 - Copyright holder

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Period of creation ○ Location ○ Conventions used in the illustration ○ Location ● In addition, metadata for geospatial vector data files will indicate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Type of element captured ○ Type of features and/or contexts represented ○ Purpose of data collection ○ Data source and type ○ Data accuracy level ○ Coordinate system used ○ Method of capture ○ Name of surveyor

Section 4 – Ethics and Intellectual Property

Legal and Regulatory Framework

The following acts and directives will be taken into consideration:

- Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988
- General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2018
- EU Copyright Directive 2001
- Data Protection Act 1998
- Current best practice

Personal Data

Personal data will be collected in the form of:

- Project Team Members
 - Name

Personal Data Management

Management of personal data will be carried out in compliance with John Moore Heritage Services’ Data Protection Policy Statement.

- Written consent to process and share with the repository personal data will be secured for the use specified below:
 - Project Team Members: Names will be included in the project archive
- Files containing personal data will be:
 - Password-protected
 - Securely stored on a server partition with restricted access
 - Kept only as long as necessary for the relevant, valid purposes

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

- Copyright Holder: John Moore Heritage Services will be the copyright holder of any collected and created data included in the project archive in all forms of records and media
- Permission to Reuse Third-Party Data: formal consent to include, reuse and share data generated by external specialists will be secured
- Licence of Copyright: John Moore Heritage Services will grant to the Discover Bucks Museum and Archaeology Data Service perpetual and royalty-free licence throughout the world to:
 - reproduce all or any part of the project archive for the purposes of research, study, conservation or publicity relating to the Discover Bucks Museum and Archaeology Data Service
 - display copies of all or part of the project archive in any medium
 - publish any part of the project archive in any form or medium
 - permit third parties to do any of the above

Section 5 – Storage and Backup

Storage System Details

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term preservation of electronic records is ensured by storage on magnetic media on a Synology NAS server device with a storage capacity of 5.4TB • The device is part of a network based on the client-server model with servers situated in separate geographical locations (JMHS's main office in Wheatley and the Director's office in Launton, Bicester) • The system is managed via Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) • The system is set as a Redundant Array of Independent Disks (RAID) and failover
Security Copies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Back-up of raw digital data generated during fieldwork is provided by secure remote access to the company's server. Where internet access for data backup is not available, a security copy of the raw data will be transferred onto a portable device • Digital copies of the primary records will be made at the earliest opportunity and stored on the company's server • Security copies of all archive records and born-digital files will be made in digital format and stored on the company's server
Data Storage and Access <p>Data storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main and secondary servers are set up to constantly synchronise, effectively creating two copies of each file at any time • Two additional copies of all files are created via backups: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The main server backs up to the Synology C2 Cloud Backup Server daily, starting at 17:30 ○ The secondary server backs up to a local drive daily, starting at 17:30 • Versioning of files and backups is available for 30 days • Multiple recovery methods are used, depending on the nature of the failure <p>Data access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company's server is accessible through a secure log-in by authorised staff on and off-site, via any web browser • Secure access to the server is granted by a two-factor authentication method. Access to server's partitions containing sensitive data is restricted to authorised users through role-based access control

Section 6 – Selection and Preservation

Appraisal and Selection of Data

All data generated by all stages of the project is stored on the company's server. An appraisal of the digital data was carried out at the project report stage. A further assessment will be carried out prior to the completion of the project, in order to select data for long-term curation.

The assessment of each dataset's value will be carried out by the Post-Excavation Project Team and will be based on the following criteria:

- Relevance
- Scientific/Historic value
- Uniqueness
- Non-Replicability
- Potential for redistribution

The selection of data will be agreed with all relevant stakeholders (Project Team Members).

Data Reuse

- The project results were negative

Selection Review Points

Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan were revised in consultation with the relevant stakeholders and updated at the following stages:

- Project Design
- Project Reporting

The Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan will be finalised in agreement with all stakeholders.

Selected Data Preparation

Selected data will be normalised and organised in standardised folders, to guarantee consistency and retrievability, and to prevent data loss.

<p>Normalisation will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Version migration to most recent format version • File naming normalisation to ADS standards • Organisation in the predefined file structure <p>Metadata compliant with ADS standards will be generated for all selected data.</p>
<p>Long-Term Preservation of Selected Data</p> <p>Selected data was transferred to the appropriate repository:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital data: selected data was prepared for long-term curation and transferred to the CoreTrustSeal certified Archaeology Data Service via OASIS
<p>Long-Term Preservation of Deselected Data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term preservation of electronic records will be ensured by storage on magnetic media on a server device. The device is part of a network based on the client-server model, available online and securely accessible remotely via any web browser. • The digital archives preservation strategy ensures that two copies of all born-digital items as well as digital surrogates of primary records are made available on two different server devices (server and backup) situated in separate locations (JMHS's main office in Wheatley and the Director's office in Launton).

Section 7 – Data Sharing

Data Accessibility

Final Results will be made available within 12 months from the completion of fieldwork

- Project final results were made publicly available in digital format via the OASIS Index of Archaeological Investigations
- Digital Data are available after the completion of the documentation process
- All selected data is available upon direct request for reuse, re-analysis, re-interpretation, and re-publication by secondary researchers

Intellectual Property

- John Moore Heritage Services will hold the copyright of any collected and created data included in the project archive in all forms of records and media
- Digital elements of the project archive disseminated via ADS will be licenced under a creative commons licence
- A data sharing agreement will regulate the access and use of data by secondary researchers as appropriate

Long-Term Access

Long-term access to data is granted via deposition with the Archaeology Data Service via OASIS

Section 8 – Responsibilities and Resources

Responsibilities

Roles and responsibilities are as follows:

- Project Team Members (Fieldwork): Collection and storage of analogue data sets
- Project Team Members (Post-Excavation): Storage and backup of analogue data sets, creation of digitised and born-digital data sets, data quality, data archiving and metadata production for all data sets
- External company (Oxford Mac Solutions Ltd): Data storage and backup management
- Post-Excavation Manager (Simona Denis): Implementation of relevant policies, implementation, review and revision of the DMP, supervision of collection, production, storage, backup and management of all data sets, management of data selection, archiving and metadata production for all data sets, data sharing, project archive transfer

Resources

Resources required to prepare selected data and implement the DMP were to be covered by standard John Moore Heritage Services resources and project budget.

**LAND AT MANOR HOUSE
VILLAGE ROAD
CHENIES**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

SELECTION STRATEGY

SEPTEMBER 2022

Project Information		
Project Management		
Project Manager	John Moore	
Archaeological Archive Manager	Simona Denis	
Organisation	John Moore Heritage Services	
Stakeholders		Date Contacted
Collecting Institutions	Discover Bucks Museum Archaeology Data Service	27/09/2022
County Archaeological Services	Buckinghamshire Council Archaeology Service	07/03/2023
Project Lead	John Moore	27/09/2022
Landowner	Chenies Manor House	
Resources		
No unusual resources required in addition to JMHS normal operating equipment and staff		
Context		
<p>The full aims and objectives of the project are detailed in the approved WSI.</p> <p>The aims of the projects were to investigate any evidence relating to the manor houses and to record any prehistoric and/or Roman activity known in the wider area.</p> <p>Post-medieval or modern material were recorded during the investigations and not collected.</p> <p>Selection of the working project archive was guided by the aims and objectives of the project as outlined in the WSI, the Solent Thames Archaeological Research Framework, the Discover Bucks Museum and material-specific guidance.</p>		

Section 1 - Digital Data			
Stakeholders			
Project Manager	John Moore		
Archaeological Archive Manager	Simona Denis		
Digital Repository	Archaeology Data Service		
Selection			
Location of Data Management Plan (DMP)	The DMP (in attachment) is accessible upon request and located as outlined in Sections 5 and 6 All relevant standards, policies and guidelines are listed in Section 1		
De-Selected Digital Data	Digital files will be reviewed following the approval of the final report by the West Berkshire County Planning Applications and Advice and only the most recent versions were retained. Files will be made available to the public upon request (to admin@jmheritageservices.co.uk). Security copies of all primary records were made in digital format and stored on the Company's server, together with final versions of all born-digital files. The procedure is outlined in the DMP (in attachment) Section 6 and JMHS POL0010 Digital Archives		
Amendments			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
25/07/2023	Retention strategy revision	Revision following the completion of the final report	John Moore Aimee Skillen-Thompson Simona Denis Archaeology Data Service

Section 2 - Documents			
Stakeholders			
Project Manager	John Moore		
Archaeological Archive Manager	Simona Denis		
Repository Representative	Brett Thorn		
Selection			
Selected Documents	None		
De-Selected Documents	The primary records were not selected for retention due to the results detailed in the final report, which indicate the project is to be considered a 'sterile project' as per ClfA guidance (https://www.archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit/sterile-projects). Digital copies of all primary records are maintained by John Moore Heritage Services and will be made publicly available as an appendix to the Final Report submitted to information-gathering tool OASIS (ID johnmoor1-513275), for public release in the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) Library. The procedure is outlined in the DMP (in attachment) Section 6 and JMHS POL0009 Archives		
Amendments			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
25/07/2023	Retention strategy revision	Revision following the completion of the final report	John Moore Aimee Skillen-Thompson Simona Denis Brett Thorn

Section 3 - Materials			
Stakeholders			
Project Manager	John Moore		
Archaeological Archive Manager	Simona Denis		
Repository Representative	Brett Thorn		
County Archaeological Services Representative	TBC		
Material Type			
Bulk Finds			
Selection			
Selected Materials			
None of the materials recovered during the investigations was removed. Items were quantified and recorded on site and not collected.			
Uncollected Material	Items recovered during the field survey and dated to the post-medieval to modern period were documented on site and not collected		
De-Selected Materials	None		
Amendments			
Date	Amendment	Rationale	Stakeholders
25/07/2023	Retention strategy revision	Revision following the completion of the final report	John Moore Aimee Skillen-Thompson Simona Denis Brett Thorn

OASIS Summary for johnmoor1-517759

OASIS ID (UID)	johnmoor1-517759
Project Name	Chenies, Village Road, Land at Manor House
Sitename	Chenies, Village Road, Land at Manor House
Sitecode	CHVR 22
Project Identifier(s)	CHVR 22, 4809
Activity type	Strip Map And Sample, Watching Brief
Planning Id	PL/21/4760/FA
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	John Moore Heritage Services
Project Dates	25-Jul-2023 - 25-Jul-2023
Location	Chenies, Village Road, Land at Manor House NGR : TQ 01511 98384 LL : 51.675062933021884, -0.533347357259291 12 Fig : 501511,198384
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Buckinghamshire District : Chiltern Parish : Chenies
Project Methodology	A proportion of the development area had already been excavated prior to the current excavation, with the exposed area reduced to the natural in places. The area that was exposed to the natural was predominately to the south and was greatly overgrown with vegetation, while the rest of the area to the north was covered by long grass. The new pool location was on a slightly different alignment to the previously reduced area although it still mainly occupied the same footprint. A 360° excavator with a toothless ditching bucket reduced the area under the supervision of an archaeologist.

Project Results	<p>The area of the development site sits within the formal walled garden area, with the manor house located to south. As part of a Time Team archaeological investigation undertaken in 2005 'Trench 9' extended into the south of the current development area. During the 2005 excavation only the topsoil and partial subsoil was excavated, down to a maximum depth of 0.15m yielding post-medieval finds before work ceased. Excavations for the pool within the development area had partially been excavated down to a depth of 0.50m in July 2020 before work ceased pending planning permission from Buckinghamshire Council. As part of the Archaeological Desk Based Assessment conducted by Oxford Archaeology a walkover survey was undertaken in 2021. The walkover survey yielded modern frogged bricks which have been suggested to potentially be associated with Greathouse Farm or part of a livestock enclosure that was demolished by the late 20th century.</p> <p>The location for the swimming pool that was monitored during this watching brief was on a slightly different alignment than that of the pool originally started in 2020. Nevertheless much of the area of the pool had already been stripped down to the natural gravel (3) and left to be overgrown by vegetation. Due to the fact that excavations for the pool had commenced in 2020 without an archaeologist present to document the findings the recording and interpretation for this part of the development area is limited. However, the area that was watched by an archaeologist showed that the area had been greatly disturbed in the 20th century. The largest of the features suggests a 20th century refuse cut and fill 06. Due to the high amount of 20th century building rubble and debris that this feature yielded it could suggest the site was used to dispose of waste connected with the surrounding agricultural buildings and associated activity. One clear feature that was observed was that of a posthole to the south of the modern refuse area 06. Posthole 04 was excavated and yielded artefactual material from the post-medieval to 20th century. Areas of tree rooting were observed across the development site in particular in the northeastern corner. Historical maps and aerial photographs indicate that the area was partially covered by trees, shrubs and potentially left overgrown within the last few centuries.</p> <p>No remains of the medieval period were observed during the course of the monitored works.</p>
Keywords	Post Hole - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private individual ,Private or public corporation Chenies Manor House
HER	Buckinghamshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	J Moore
HER Identifiers	
Archives	