1EW03 – Enabling Works Central

AWH Fieldwork Report for Trial Trenching at C21011 Upper Wendover Dean Farm

Site Code: 1C19RLATT

Document no.: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL05-009417

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1 Executive Summary

1.1.1 An archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation was undertaken on land at Upper Wendover Dean Farm, (henceforth the 'Site') Buckinghamshire. The site code allocated for this work was 1C19RLATT. The evaluation was carried out in two phases during February 2019 and January 2021.

1.1.2 The Site was located on the east side of the A413 trunk road immediately north of Wendover Dean, a small hamlet located between Great Missenden and Wendover, Buckinghamshire.

1.1.3 The evaluation was targeted on one of three land parcels (C21011) that form the Upper Wendover Dean – Rocky Lane site. These are required to enable the construction of the Small Dean South Embankment and excavation of the Rocky Lane Cutting as outlined in the Project Plan (Document Ref: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL05-002524) and followed the methodology laid out in the Location Specific Written Schemes of Investigation (Document Refs: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03-002529 and 1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-REP-CS03_CL05-000007).

1.1.4 A total of 51 trenches were excavated, which exposed a small scatter of Iron Age features, including four pits and a ditch in three trenches. A further four trenches exposed another pit, gully, ditch and three post holes which were undated. A single fragment of human vertebra was recovered from an environmental soil sample.

2 Project Background and Scheme Design

2.1.1 High Speed Two (HS2) is a new railway network proposed by Government to provide a link between London, the West Midlands, the East Midlands, South Yorkshire, Leeds and Manchester. Phase One of HS2 will involve the construction of a new railway approximately 230km (143 miles) in length between London and the West Midlands. Powers for the construction, operation and maintenance of Phase One are conferred by the High-Speed Rail (London - West Midlands) Act 2017.

2.1.2 The overall framework within which archaeological work will be undertaken is set out in the Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMR), the Heritage Memorandum, the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) for HS2 Phase One and the GWSI: HERDS. Accordingly, the nominated undertaker or the Archaeological Contractor are required to implement appropriate and reasonable measures to identify, avoid or where practicable reduce impacts to the significance of heritage assets prior to the start of construction.

2.1.3 The land parcels are required to enable the construction of the Small Dean South Embankment and excavation of the Rocky Lane Cutting, including HS2 vehicle access construction, provision of satellite construction compounds, pond and basin excavation, public right of way (PROW) diversion and construction, tree planting and landscaping.

3 Site Location

3.1.1 The Site lies on the eastern side of a dry valley through the Chilterns, which further south becomes the valley of the River Misbourne, the river rising at Great Missenden, a little more than 3km down the valley from the Site. The evaluation addresses an area of land located north of Wendover Dean (central NGR 487969 205521; Figure 1).

3.1.2 The Site is located within land parcel C21011 which comprises parts of six arable fields located to the north and north-east of Upper Wendover Dean Farm and covers an area of 20.67 ha. The land was under arable agriculture and/or lying fallow at the time of the works.

3.1.3 The site lies within the Dunsmore, Wendover and Halton Community Forum Area (CFA10), Archaeological Character Area (ACA) 10-2, Chiltern Scarp and occupies Archaeological Character Sub-Zone (ASZ) 10-10, Land around Wendover Dean Farm and Upper Wendover Dean Farm

4 Site Geology and Topography

Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) maps the underlying geology of the Site as chalk of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and the New Pit Chalk Formation, deposited c. 101 to 90 million years ago (MYA) in the Cretaceous period (BGS 2021).

4.1.2 The parent geology gives rise to freely draining, slightly acid but base-rich soils (Cranfield Online 2021).

Topography

4.1.3 Land parcel C21011 rises from west to east, gently at first but becoming steeper to the east; surface elevation lies at c. 155m aOD at the western edge of the parcel, rising to c. 195m aOD at the east.

Previous Disturbance

4.1.4 There is little indication that the site has undergone significant disturbance, for example, there was no sign of quarrying within the area to be evaluated, though there is likely to have been some impact from agricultural ploughing.

5 Previous Works

5.1.1 An Environmental Statement, Supplementary Environmental Statements and Geophysical Survey Reports (ES 3.2.1.10, ES 3.5.2.10.4, ES 3.5.2.10.5, ES 3.5.2.10.6, ES 3.5.2.10.7, R2016 C252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000263_P02, P1C2-ETM-EV-REP-000-000008_P01) were prepared in 2013, part of this was to provide an evidence base against which the assessment of assets that may be affected by the construction of the Proposed Scheme could be made. It contained information about known and potential heritage assets from a variety of sources (i.e., remote sensing, geophysical and fieldwalking surveys, metal detecting surveys and up-to-date Buckinghamshire Historic

Environment Record (BHER)) data and presented a chronological description and discussion of the development of the study area, which are summarised below.

5.1.2 The Site lies within the Dunsmore, Wendover and Halton Community Forum Area (CFA10), Archaeological Character Area (ACA) 10-2, Chiltern Scarp and occupies two Archaeological Character Sub-Zones (ASZs):

5.1.3 Land parcel C21011 lies within ASZ 10-10, Land around Wendover Dean Farm and Upper Wendover Dean Farm, which has potential for later prehistoric, Roman, medieval and later remains.

5.1.4 No designated heritage assets are recorded within the survey area, and nor does the Site lie within an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA), as defined by Buckinghamshire County Council. The designated heritage assets within closest proximity to the Site comprise two groups of Grade II Listed Buildings, located c. 75 m to the west of land parcel C21011 at Upper Wendover Farm, and c. 230m to the south at Wendover Dean Farm. The Firecrest public house, c. 260 m west of C21011 is also a Grade II Listed Building.

Prehistoric

5.1.5 Within CFA10 Palaeolithic remains (circa 500,000 BC – 10,000 BC) are most likely to comprise discarded stone tools or the remains of animals that may have been exploited such as mammoth, elephant and bison. Usually these will not be within their original context but represent material that has been moved by fluvio-glacial action. No archaeological evidence for this period has been found in the vicinity of the Site but Pleistocene mammal remains have been recorded from a former gravel quarry to the north of Road Barn Farm (DWH157), less than 200m north of land parcel C21010.

5.1.6 Human occupation within the Chiltern dip-slope is known to have occurred from at least the Mesolithic period, with the available evidence indicating a focus within and immediately around the major valleys during earlier prehistoric periods. Activity appears to have migrated to areas of higher ground from the Neolithic period, as evidenced by flintwork finds recovered from the upper valley and plateaus of the Chilterns, in the north of the CFA10 study area. Within the more immediate vicinity of the Site, prehistoric activity is represented from the Bronze Age onwards, principally in the form of isolated finds including Bronze Age socketed axe heads and a gouge, and an Iron Age penannular ring, which were recorded south-west of the Site during the metal detecting survey at Wendover Dean Farm (DWH042). Additionally, the geophysical survey across the Site identified anomalies that may be associated with later prehistoric activity; a number of linear and curvilinear anomalies in three areas within land parcel C21011 may relate to enclosures and possible ring ditches, indicating potential later prehistoric settlement.

Roman

5.1.7 Romano-British activity in the area is, again, attested primarily by metalwork finds recovered during the metal detecting survey at Wendover Dean Farm (DWH042). These include a small number of later Roman coins, whilst further finds, including coins, brooches, and a copper alloy figurine are recorded in the surrounding area.

Early Medieval and Medieval

5.1.8 There is very little evidence for activity within the CFA10 study area during the early medieval period, which is generally poorly understood and barely visible in the archaeological record. However, a limited number of artefacts of this period were identified, including a pair of early Saxon tweezers and a 9th century strap end, during the metal detecting survey surrounding Wendover Dean Farm (DWH042).

5.1.9 By the time of the Norman Conquest the present settlement pattern had probably been broadly established and was focused on the town and manor of Wendover, recorded in the Domesday Book. The first settlement at Wendover was probably focussed a short distance away from the modern town centre, the present core most likely being established in the late 12th or early 13th century. More widely, settlement was concentrated in villages and small hamlets, with dispersed farmsteads and occasional manors scattered throughout the agricultural hinterlands. There is further evidence elsewhere of settlement activity in the area in the form of isolated low earthworks or buried remains including possible house platforms in Wendover (DWH117), c. 900m north of the Site. Medieval artefacts have been recovered in fieldwalking surveys and at metal detector rallies and as chance finds around Wendover Dean Farm and Manor Farm (DWH042), and just south of Wendover near the former site of Birche's Peece Brickworks (DWH076), c. 500m north-west of the Site.

5.1.10 The Site was previously subject to a remote sensing survey, entailing a review of aerial photographic and LiDAR data, which was undertaken as part of the 2013 ES (Figures 3 & 4): Faintly visible, levelled ridge and furrow earthworks on an approximate NNW/SSE alignment were identified on aerial photographs in an area at the east of land parcel C21011, with a small area of quarrying directly north of this; and extant, approximately east/west aligned, ridge and furrow earthworks, which appeared to cut an earlier bank and field boundary, were identified on LiDAR at the north-west of parcel C21010. A further small area of extant ridge and furrow earthworks was also identified in the area south-west of C21011 in the vicinity of Wendover Dean Farm, where a metal detecting survey was also carried out that produced a number of finds.

5.1.11 Subsequent geophysical survey also identified areas of extant and levelled ridge and furrow earthworks within the Site, indicating that parts of the Site at least, were under cultivation in the medieval or post-medieval period. Former field boundaries, possibly with medieval origins have also been identified by geophysical survey.

5.1.12 The surviving distribution of ancient woodlands within the CFA10 study area is something of a reflection of the probably quite heavily wooded landscape of the medieval period. It is likely that surviving elements of former medieval woodlands have been reduced in area over the intervening centuries. Within the study area there are 18 woodlands and in addition to surviving ancient woodland, there are areas of pre-18th century irregular enclosure, which are possibly assarted enclosures, where woodland was cleared in order to open up land for agricultural purposes. Such an enclosure is located immediately to the south-east of land parcel C21011 (DWH156).

5.1.13 The metal detecting survey south-west of the Site (DWH042) identified a number of medieval artefacts, including four coins ranging in date form the 11th to 16th centuries. Numerous further medieval artefacts were also recovered.

Post-Medieval and Modern

5.1.14 The landscape within the CFA10 study area was enclosed on a piecemeal basis from the 16th century onwards, and the field pattern in the vicinity of the Site is believed to represent pre-18th century enclosure. Field boundaries within and adjacent to the Site are depicted on the Wendover Enclosure Map of 1796 and are defined by historically important hedgerows. Further post-medieval and modern assets recorded within the vicinity of the Site comprise farmsteads and other buildings, including the Grade II Listed buildings at Wendover Dean Farm (DWH045) and Upper Wendover Dean Farm (DWH053), which date to the 17th and 18th centuries, and the Firecrest public house (DWH070), which originally dates to the early 19th century, but which was extended in the 20th century.

5.1.15 In terms of communications within the CFA10 study area the primary route probably throughout the post-medieval period would have been the London Road running through the study area from the south along the valley floor and onwards to Wendover and Aylesbury, generally passing a short distance west of the Site.

6 Aims and Specific Objectives

6.1.1 A Project Plan detailing the scope and aims required to address specific GWSI: HERDS research objectives identified as being applicable to this Site was prepared for the works; *Project Plan for Trial Trench Evaluation at Rocky Lane, Small Dean South Embankment and Upper Wendover Dean Farm, Rocky Lane Cutting, Wendover, Buckinghamshire (AC210/6)* (Document no: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL05-002524).

6.2 General Aims

6.2.1 The aims of the trial trenching were to:

- Provide a record of the Site prior to any impact from the HS2 scheme.
- Confirm the presence/absence, extent and depth of any surviving archaeological remains within the Site.
- Determine the nature, date, condition, state of preservation including any preservation bias, complexity and significance of any archaeological remains.
- Determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present.
- Suggest measures, if appropriate and feasible, for further archaeological investigation to mitigate identified significant impacts, and
- Contribute to the delivery of GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives as specified in Section 4.2 of the project plan.

6.3 Specific HERDS Objectives

6.3.1 The trial trenching was required to help clarify the location, extent, survival and significance of any heritage assets in the vicinity of the Site and will contribute to the

following specific GWSI: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (HERDS) objectives, as detailed in the Project Plan:

- KC5: Identifying settlement location and developing models for settlement patterns for the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.
- KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?
- KC21: Assess the evidence for regional and cultural distinctiveness along the length of the route in the Romano-British period, with particular regard to the different settlement types encountered along the route.
- KC23: Identify evidence for late Roman occupation and attempt to identify any continuity in settlement patterns between the end of the Romano-British period and the Early Medieval period.
- KC31: Identify the location of Middle to Late Saxon settlement, explore processes of settlement nucleation and understand the development of associated field types and agricultural regimes.
- KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century.

7 Scope and Methodology

7.1.1 The Trial Trench Evaluation of the Site was undertaken in two phases due to land access issues in February 2019 and January 2021. In total 51 Trial Trenches were excavated. Three test pits were also excavated along each trench to recover unstratified artefacts in the soil overburden.

7.1.2 Several trenches were sited with specific objectives in mind usually to test Geophysics or LiDAR data as outlined in the Project Plan (Document Ref: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL05-002524). The remaining trenches were targeted on areas that otherwise appeared blank in terms of geophysical/LiDAR anomalies (figure 2).

7.1.3 A contingency trenching of up to a 1% sample (equivalent of 15 No. 30 x 1.8m trenches) of trenching was available, subject to approval by the Contractor, if further clarification of the archaeological remains was considered necessary to meet the aims of the evaluation. A single Trench (131) was expanded from its original footprint at one end.

7.2 Methodology

7.2.1 A Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation detailing the methodology, deliverables, programme, health, safety and environmental requirements, resources and interfaces necessary to deliver the archaeological evaluation was prepared for each phase of the Site works; *Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trench Evaluation at Rocky Lane, Small Dean South Embankment, Upper Wendover Dean Farm, Rocky Lane Cutting, Grove Farm, Small Dean North Embankment, Wellwick Farm and Ellesborough Road Hospital, Wendover Green Tunnel, Wendover, Buckinghamshire*

(AC210/W3) (Document no: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03-002529) and *AWHh Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trench Evaluation at Upper Wendover Dean Farm, Wendover Green Tunnel, Wendover, Buckinghamshire (AC210)* (Document no: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-REP-CS03_CL05-000007).

7.2.2 A total of 51 Trial Trenches were excavated which generally measured 30 m by 1.8 m with the following exceptions:

- Trenches 109, 114, 130 and 132 were 4m wide.
- Trench 118 was 6 m wide.
- Trench 131 was widened to 6 m at its north west end.

7.2.3 A total of 153 test pits were excavated within the footprint of the evaluation trenches to recover unstratified artefacts from the topsoil through sieving. These comprised three test pits per trench.

7.2.4 The trial trench evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035) and the GWSI: HERDS (HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015), and the Project Plan Project Plan (Document Ref: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL05-002524).

7.2.5 The fieldwork followed the Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Evaluation (CIfA 2014a), the Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015) and the Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035).

Artefact Recovery

7.2.6 Prior to mechanical excavation, each trench was sampled for unstratified artefacts within the topsoil through the excavation of three test pits per trench as outlined in the Project Plan. Each sample was 12.5 litres, the equivalent of a 0.25 m square test pit and was passed through a 6mm sieve in order to recover any artefacts.

Setting-out

7.2.7 All spatial setting out and recording was undertaken in accordance with The Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Survey Newlyn Datum (ODN) as defined by the OS Active Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) network and use of a Virtual reference system.

7.2.8 Trenches were located to a horizontal accuracy of +/-50mm with surface levels recorded to an accuracy of 10mmÖk: where 'k' was the total distance levelled in kilometres.

Machine Excavation

7.2.9 Trenches were excavated to either the first archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was reached first, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.

7.2.10 Each machine was under the constant supervision of a suitably trained, competent and experienced archaeologist.

7.2.11 A CAT scanner was used at each 300mm excavated spit to ensure no unidentified buried services were present.

7.2.12 Topsoil and subsoil were stripped independently and stored separately on either side of the trench, as per the Technical Standard: Route Wide Soil Resource Plan (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000008).

Fieldwork Recording

7.2.13 A sufficient sample of each feature was excavated to meet the requirements of the GWSI: HERDS.

7.2.14 Archaeological recording comprised:

- at least one representative section at 1:20 scale of each evaluation trench, from ground level to the base of the excavation
- the written record of individual context descriptions on appropriate pro-forma
- photographs with details recorded in a photo-register
- linear features identified within the trenches were 50% or 20% excavated, discrete features 50% excavated
- section drawings of features were made at 1:20 and 1:10 as appropriate

7.2.15 A 'Site location plan', indicating Site north was prepared at 1:1250:

- individual 'trench plans' were prepared at 1:100
- the location of site plans was identified using OSGB coordinates

Environmental Sampling

7.2.16 In line with the Employer's Technical Standard Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035) the following sampling strategy was implemented:

- Archaeological features (pits, boundary ditches and paleochannels)
- Deposits representing the main phases of activity on Site (to assess whether there were changes in rates of deposition, or material survival over time)
- Samples were taken to provide dating, palaeo-environmental and site formation information

7.2.17 Samples were taken using ten litre plastic buckets (with lids and handles), for the recovery of bulk 'disturbed' environmental samples. Labelling followed the guidance set out in the Technical Standard Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035).

Backfilling

7.2.18 Once recording was completed the trench was backfilled in reverse order (subsoil first then topsoil) and the ground made good.

7.3 Change Control

7.3.1 The relocation of 6 of the 51 trenches from their original locations was implemented through change control:

- Trenches 83 and 84 were moved slightly to the southwest to avoid the exclusion zone of a badger sett (Change Control Doc No. 1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-FRM-CS03_CL05-000001)
- Trenches 106 and 110 were moved slightly to the northeast and trenches 116 and 118 were moved slightly to the northwest to avoid fence lines (Change Control Doc No. 1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-FRM-CS03_CL05-000001).

7.3.2 Where these trenches targeted geophysical anomalies, they were adjusted to target the same anomalies, and maintain approximately the same orientation, given constraints of the Site.

8 Results of Trial Trench Evaluation

8.1 Geological Sequence

8.1.1 The natural geology comprised chalk with bands of flint and sandy clays on the lower southern slopes of site. Superficial geological deposits of silty clay were noted in some trenches derived from glaciation.

8.1.2 The average thickness of the topsoil and subsoil was 0.23 m and 0.09 m respectively, the details on a trench-by-trench basis can be found in appendix 3.

8.2 Archaeological Results

Test Pitting Archaeological Results (Figures 10-13)

8.2.1 The 153 test pits returned a negative result with no finds being recovered.

Trial Trench Evaluation Archaeological Results (Figures 4-9)

8.2.2 Archaeological features were recorded in 8 of the 51 trenches (Figures 4 & 5). A summary of the findings is in table 1, below.

Table 1 Summary table of Trial Trench results

Trench	Archaeological Features	Provisional Date
83	None	N/A
84	None	N/A
85	None	N/A
86	None	N/A
87	Pit	Unknown
88	None	N/A
89	None	N/A
90	None	N/A

91	None	N/A
92	None	N/A
93	None	N/A
94	None	N/A
95	None	N/A
96	None	N/A
97	None	N/A
98	2 x Pits	Iron Age
99	None	N/A
100	None	N/A
101	None	N/A
102	Gully	Unknown
103	2 x Pits	Iron Age
104	None	N/A
105	None	N/A
106	None	N/A
107	None	N/A
108	Ditch Terminus	Unknown
109	3 x Post-holes	Unknown
110	None	N/A
111	None	N/A
112	None	N/A
113	None	N/A
114	None	N/A
115	None	N/A
116	None	N/A
117	None	N/A
118	None	N/A
119	None	N/A
120	None	N/A
121	Ditch	Iron Age
122	None	N/A
123	None	N/A
124	None	N/A
125	None	N/A
126	None	N/A
127	None	N/A
128	None	N/A
129	None	N/A
130	None	N/A
131	Quarry Pit	Unknown
132	None	N/A

8.2.3 The results of the positive trenches are described below, in numerical order. All features had single fills and all measurements should be considered the maximum unless stated otherwise.

Trench 87 (figure 14)

8.2.4 A pit [087003] was located towards the south end of this trench. This feature was 0.5 m deep with a sterile fill and was interpreted as a natural feature.

Trench 98 (figure 14)

8.2.5 Two features, located adjacent to one another, were recorded at the south-west end of this trench. Pit [098004] (plate 1) was a shallow subcircular pit, which contained a small

sherd of Iron Age pottery, several fragments of animal bone and a single damaged human vertebra (plate 2).

8.2.6 Adjacent to the pit was a larger feature [098006], interpreted as either a ditch terminus or an ovoid-shaped pit, extended beyond the Limit of Excavation (LoE) and contained no finds.

Trench 102 (figure 14)

8.2.7 A north-south aligned ditch [102003] was recorded at the south end of this trench. It was 0.5 m wide by 0.15 m deep, and contained no finds.

Trench 103 (figure 15)

8.2.8 Two small pits were located in the southern part of the trench.

8.2.9 Pit [103003] was sub-circular, 0.7 m long x 0.65 m wide x 0.12 m deep. It contained two fills. The top fill, (103005), was a charcoal-rich deliberate deposition sealing the lower fill, (103004), a redeposited basal fill comprising mixed chalk and light brown silts. No finds were recovered.

8.2.10 Pit [103006] (plate 3) was an oval pit, 0.6+ m long x 0.6 m wide x 0.5 m deep, which extended beyond the LoE of the trench. The upper fill, (108008), was 0.4 m thick, had occasional charcoal flecks, and contained a small, abraded sherd of Iron Age pottery. The lower fill (103007) was 0.1 m thick and contained several bone fragments and two abraded sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Trench 108 (figure 15)

8.2.11 A north-south oriented ditch terminus [108004], 1.4 m long x 0.83 m wide x 0.35 m deep was recorded in this trench. No finds were retrieved from this feature. It is possible that this is the terminus to ditch [102003], recorded in trench 102, as both share similar alignment.

Trench 109 (figure 15)

8.2.12 Three shallow postholes, [109004], [109006], and [109008] were excavated in this trench. Any relationship or association between these features was not apparent from their spatial configuration within the trench. No finds were retrieved from any of the three features.

Trench 121 (figure 16)

8.2.13 This trench was targeted over a geophysical anomaly that extended westward upslope. The anomaly correlated with a westnorthwest-eastsoutheast oriented ditch [121003] (plate 4), measuring 2.2 m long x 1.3 m wide x 0.6 m deep. The upper fill (121005) contained a small, abraded sherd of Iron Age pottery, and the basal fill (121004) consisted solely of redeposited chalk.

Trench 131 (figure 16)

8.2.14 A large quarry pit [131004] was recorded at the north end of this trench (plate 5). It measured 8 m long and was mechanically excavated to a depth of 1.5 m below the present ground level. The pit had several tip-lines of material along the south edge of the feature, including a charcoal-rich fill (131005), which was bulk sampled. No finds

were retrieved from this feature, though as it is relatively close to the Upper Wendover Dean Farm buildings, this could infer a possible relationship, meaning the pit might be post-medieval.

8.3 Prehistoric Pottery

8.3.1 A total of 34 sherds and crumbs of later prehistoric pottery weighing some 120.21g were recovered from 7 contexts from 5 of the excavated trenches on the Site. These figures can be broken down as follows:

Table 2 Summary of prehistoric pottery quantities

Trench	Context	No. of Sherds	Weight by Context (g)
98	098005	2	7
98	098005 Sample 107	6	2.88
98	098007	2	15
103	103007	10	18
103	103008	3	42
103	103008 Sample 112	1	15
109	109005 Sample 108	1	5.12
109	109007 Sample 109	2	7.12
121	121005	1	3.09
131	131005 Sample 116	1 + 5 crumbs	5
TOTAL	-	29+5 crumbs	120.21

8.3.2 This material is catalogued in-depth and can be found in Appendix 6 below.

8.3.3 The material consists mainly of featureless body sherds, but two rim forms have been identified. All of the material is hand-built and given the nature of the assemblage, it has proved difficult to identify the range and number of vessels present beyond generalised observations set out in the catalogue below. In terms of broad dating the material would appear to be later Bronze Age/Iron Age in character. These observations are amplified in the discussion below.

Methodology

8.3.4 All sherds have been counted, weighed and examined under a X10 hand lens in natural daylight to determine and record fabric type. The part of the pot remaining (e.g. rim, body or base) is also recorded in the accompanying catalogue of finds. The small-scale, fragmentary, nature of the many of the surviving sherds has meant that it has proved impossible to establish rim diameters for the two vessels with surviving rim sherds.

8.3.5 Fabric types were determined by the nature, size, frequency, angularity/rounding and sorting of inclusions and by the extent of oxidisation or reduction of the clay matrix within the firing process.

Fabric Types

8.3.6 8 fabric types were identified and some of these are similar to the fabrics identified from Wellwick Farm (1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-000017). A summary of the different fabric types is presented in the table below.

Table 3 Summary of pottery fabric types

Fabric Type and No.	Detailed Description	Total Sherds
FLINT TEMPERED		
1	Totally reduced inner surfaces and core. Rare angular small/medium, angular grey crushed and burnt flint fragments in a fine quartz sandy matrix. Very small, rare, rounded, black grits. Similar to fabric 4 at Wellwick.	4
2	Red/brown oxidised sandy matrix very rare small angular flint fragments.? Similar to fabric 12 at Wellwick.	3
3	Totally reduced inner and outer surfaces and core. Fine quartz sand clay matrix with very small, well sorted grey flint fragments and rare angular quartz inclusions. Similar to fabric 1 at Wellwick.	1
4	Reduced internal and external surfaces and core with very small, fine, well sorted flint fragments in fine quartz sand clay matrix.	5
5	Light fawn/orange, slightly oxidised internal and external surfaces with grey/black core. Very fine quartz sandy clay matrix with some small angular flint inclusions, not well sorted.	10
6	Reduced internal and external surfaces and core. Fine quartz sandy clay matrix with very small-medium crushed flint fragments. Similar to Fabric 4 but with a 'soapy' feel.	4
7	Reduced inner surface and core with oxidised orange/yellow external surface. Very fine sandy clay matrix with some small black grits and rare, rounded quartz fragments. Similar to fabric 14 at Wellwick.	1
8	Dark brown reduced inner and outer surfaces and core with small, crushed flint inclusions, not well sorted.	1+ 5 crumbs
TOTAL		29+5 crumbs

Abrasion and Fragmentation

8.3.7 Abrasion is one of the few measurable indicators of the use of pottery between the breakage of a pot, and the deposition of the sherds. As Miket *et al*. (2008, 31) have argued, it relates to the interval between the original use of a pot and its archaeological recovery. The methodology developed by Sørensen (1996) to assess ceramic abrasion has been applied here to examine the Wendover Dean Farm pottery. Sorensen identified four levels of abrasion: **1. None or very little abrasion** — very fresh breaks, un-patinated core colour, sharp edges, very rough texture, and extruding grains of temper. **2. Low abrasion** — edges maintain sharpness but markedly extruding edges and temper are worn, core colour generally still fresh but texture is slightly smoother. **3. Medium abrasion** — points and edges are now worn blunt, temper no longer extrudes, texture of core noticeably smooth, core colour is dull or patinated. **4. High abrasion** — sherd is heavily rolled: surfaces have receded from core and core worn smooth, presenting a rounded effect.

8.3.8 As the catalogue of finds below indicates the Wendover Dean Farm pottery exhibits varying levels of abrasion from Low/Medium to Heavy abrasion. This would suggest that some of the pottery had been moving around in the soil for some time before its incorporation into the excavated features. The overall small size range of the fragments might also indicate that the material had been in circulation for quite a while before its final burial.

Typological Discussion

Rim Forms

8.3.9 Two possible vessel rims were recorded (Cat. Nos. 4 and 9). Both are simple, flat topped, rims possibly from simple jar forms. Cat. 4 is, however, a fine fabric and the vessel may well have been a small cup. By the same token the rim of Cat. 9 is much more robust and what can be ascertained of the vessel profile might also suggest that it was bellying out to either a possible carinated or a slack profile. Such simple rims have wide parallels in the region's early-later Iron Age pottery e,g. from the Middle Iron Age occupation at George Street, Aylesbury, (Allen and Dalwood, 1983, 14-16, Fig. 10 Nos 17 and 19).

Surface Treatment

8.3.10 Eight sherds in the catalogue have been subjected to some form of surface treatment, though no obvious decorative traits were visible.

8.3.11 The internal and external surfaces of Cat Nos. 3, 10 and 11 have been wiped and smoothed probably when the vessels were in a leather-hard state prior to firing. The external surfaces of Cat. Nos. 4, 7, and 12 have also been wiped and traces of sooting or cooking residue are visible on Cat. Nos. 4 and 12. Cat. Nos 8 and 9, which represent sherds from the same vessel, are of further interest in that the external surfaces of the sherds have been burnished slightly, and the inner faces wiped and smoothed. This vessel appears to be a slack profiled jar (see above).

8.3.12 The most interesting find, in terms of surface treatment, is the sherd represented by Cat. No. 6. This is a highly abraded body sherd from a thick-walled vessel. The inner surfaces are reduced but the external surface and core are clearly oxidised, being orange/yellow in colour. What is remarkable is that the external surface exhibits what appears to be a haematite/iron oxide slip that has been burnished. This is beginning to flake from the surface. Haematite coated pottery is very rare in the Buckinghamshire archaeological record. One possible example was recorded during an evaluation and excavation on the site of the Princes Risborough Swimming Pool carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in 1993 (Ford 1993, 7-8).

General Discussion and Conclusions

8.3.13 The dating of this small assemblage of pottery on typological grounds is difficult. Clearly flint gritted, hand-built fabrics, have a long chronological currency in what is now Buckinghamshire. Recent studies of prehistoric material in the Milton Keynes area and North Bucks have generally referred to David Knight's framework (Knight, 1984 and 2002) of five ceramic phases (starting with Deverel-Rimbury (mid-late second millennium BC) and ending with Late La Tene ("Belgic") wheel-made pottery (that seemingly appears alongside the earlier handmade ceramic tradition from the mid-1st century BC), to provide a generalised chronological framework (Kydd n.d.)

8.3.14 Kydd also points out that changes in fabric composition have also been correlated with chronology in the region to suggest that, at least along the Chiltern scarp and Vale of Aylesbury, Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, predominantly flint-tempered fabrics, were replaced by sand (quartz) temper in the Early/Middle Iron Age then by grog tempered ceramics in the Late Iron Age.

8.3.15 Obviously, this is a broad generalisation, and a working schema. Further research to obtain samples of material with associated radio-carbon dates is need to either confirm and reinforce, or refute, these observations. As with recent work at Wellwick this thinking has also, informed the structuring of this report. Un-like the material from Wellwick, however, the sample from Upper Wendover Dean Farm does not appear as coarse in its overall outlook. As a result, it is suggested here that the assemblage is likely to be of Early – Late Iron Age date.

8.3.16 Flint tempered vessels do occur in Early, Middle and Later Iron Age contexts in the region. At the Later Iron Age site of Brierton for example, David Knight's analysis of the prehistoric pottery identified a flint gritted fabric (Fabric 4) that occurred with his Group 1 vessels from the site. These were largely undecorated and while the main body of the site was probably later Iron Age in date, he believed that some of the undecorated material could be residual ceramics from earlier occupation on the site (Knight, 1986, 19).

8.3.17 In the excavations carried out in 1981 at George Street in Aylesbury (Allen and Dalwood, 1983) an assemblage of some 185 sherds of what was categorised as Middle Iron Age pottery were dominated by flint gritted fabrics. These accounted for 72% of all of the 4 fabric types identified. It is also interesting to note that at this site only the flint tempered vessels exhibited decorative treatment, and this took the form of burnishing (Allen and Dalwood, 1983, 14 – 16).

8.3.18 Farley (1990, 99-100) notes several small assemblages of Iron Age pottery with flint gritted fabrics that have been recorded locally in the Aylesbury area. He also notes that flint gritted fabrics are dominant on early Chiltern sites such as Ivinghoe Beacon (Cotton and Frere 1968) and Ellesborough (Cocks 1909).

8.3.19 Clearly such a small assemblage as that from Wendover Dean Farm will always be difficult to date on simple typological grounds and it is probably unwise to go further in discussing vessel chronology on the basis of fabric types alone. What would be needed to locate this small assemblage of pottery within the prehistoric chronological framework for modern day Buckinghamshire is a series of chronometric dates obtained through radio-carbon dating. However, as the assemblage is highly abraded and therefore very likely to be remnant material it is recommended that no further work is required.

8.4 Environmental Remains

8.4.1 Trial trenching at Upper Wendover Farm recorded a limited number of features of probable prehistoric date including pits, post-holes, ditches and a possible fire pit. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area and twelve were submitted for assessment.

Methodology

8.4.2 The samples were bulk floated and the flots were collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 7. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010) for the plant macrofossils and

Kerney and Cameron (1979) for the molluscan remains. All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds, arthropod remains and fungal sclerotia were also recorded.

Results

8.4.3 Cereal grains, chaff and seeds are present at a low to moderate density within all but two of the assemblages studied. Preservation is variable, with some plant remains being well-preserved whilst others are fragmented and abraded, possibly as a result of the material being exposed to the elements for a prolonged period prior to incorporation within the feature fills.

8.4.4 Individual barley (Hordeum sp.) and wheat (Triticum sp.) grains are recorded along with cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Chaff is scarce, but spelt wheat (T. spelta) glume bases are noted within the assemblages from pit [103006] (sample 112) and possible fire pit [103003] (sample 113), and sample 109 (from post-hole [109006]) includes a single fragment of oat (Avena sp.) awn.

8.4.5 Weed seeds are especially scarce, occurring within only four of the assemblages studied. All are of common segetal weeds including brome (Bromus sp.), fat hen (Chenopodium album), an indeterminate small grass (Poaceae) and dock (Rumex sp.). Sample 116, from extraction pit [131004], contains a moderate density of hawthorn (Crataegus sp.) fruit stones along with a single elderberry (Sambucus nigra) 'pip'. Comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments are present within all but two assemblages, but other plant macrofossils are very scarce. However, the assemblage from sample 116 does include small pieces of charred root/stem and an indeterminate bud.

8.4.6 Black porous and tarry residues are present within most assemblages along with small pieces of coal (coal 'dust'). As the residues are mostly hard and brittle, it is thought most likely that all are biproducts of the combustion of the coal. Such material is commonly seen within assemblages of all dates, where night soil was spread on the land during the later medieval and post-medieval periods or where steam implements were used during the early modern era. Other remains are scarce but do include small pieces of bone (some of which are burnt), splinters of heat shattered stone and possible fragments of a grit tempered pottery.

8.4.7 Seven assemblages contain moderate to high densities of terrestrial mollusc shells. All are somewhat bleached and fragmented, but it is currently unclear whether the remains are contemporary with the sampled features, or later contaminants. Within most assemblages, shells of woodland/shade loving species (particularly those associated with loose stones or leaf litter) are predominant, but the assemblage from ditch [121003] (sample 111) contains a high density of open country molluscs, including those commonly found within short-turfed grassland areas. A small number of marsh/freshwater slum molluscs are recorded from ditch [121003] and possible fire pit [103003].

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

8.4.8 In summary, the recovered assemblages are all small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and somewhat limited in composition. However, it would appear that some limited cereal processing may have been occurring on or near the site, with burnt chaff and grains

appearing within the assemblage from pit [103006]. Evidence for the ad hoc processing of small batches of grain sufficient to meet the day-to-day needs of the occupants has now been noted at a number of later prehistoric sites within the midlands and eastern areas of lowland Britain (for example from Love's Farm, St Neots near Huntingdon (Fryer 2018)). The occurrence of burnt hawthorn fruit stones within extraction pit [131004] is, perhaps, a little unusual, but as charred root/stem fragments are also present, it is suggested that the material may be derived from the burning of a small quantity of hedge brush.

8.4.9 Although the current assemblages are limited, they clearly indicate that plant macrofossils are present within the archaeological horizon at Upper Wendover Farm. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is highly recommended that additional samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossils are taken from all features which are both dated and well-sealed. Analysis of the material within these samples could provide valuable data about the status of the site, its place within the landscape and the management and exploitation of local resources.

8.5 Faunal Remains

8.5.1 A total of 55 countable bone and teeth fragments were recovered from 12 contexts, including 9 samples from the Trial Trench Evaluation at Upper Wendover Dean Farm.

8.5.2 Due to the small size of the assemblage, material from samples were added to the assessment. Samples were floated and passed through 2mm and 300micron sieves, and dry sieved through 2mm and 4mm sieves. Each context was assessed separately and added to a maintable as seen in Appendix 8. Countable, measurable and ageable bones and teeth were recorded following the Historic England guidelines of best practices (2019) and the Cardiff University recording system. A zone system was adapted from Serjeanston (1996) where bones are counted if more than 50% of a zone survived. Teeth that were more than 50% were counted. Bones that could not be identified to species but presented more than 50% of a zone were separated into size categories: Unidentified Large Mammal (ULM), Unidentified Medium Mammal (UMM), Unidentified Small Mammal (USM). A basic NISP (Number of Identified SPecimens) was calculated, which relates to the overall count where, for example, one sheep/goat bone or tooth represents one sheep/goat. Lyman's weathering table (1994, p355) was used to assess taphonomy. Butchery, pathology, gnawing, and general comments were also noted. No distinction between sheep and goat was attempted. Preservation was recorded as Good (G), Medium (M), Poor (P) or mixed (MX).

8.5.3 A total of 55 bone and teeth fragments were recovered from 12 contexts and 9 samples as shown in table 4 below. Rodent was the most abundant, contributing to over 80% of the overall count. Very little sheep/goat (9%) and cattle (3%) were found. No butchery or gnawing was visible. Burning burnt and calcined bones were found in four contexts but none were deemed countable (Appendix 8). Weathering stage 1 and root etching was present in Context 309807. Neo/perinate sheep/goat bones were recovered from Context 310307. Microfauna was retrieved solely from the samples. The preservation was mostly good.

Table 4 Overall NISP

Sample	Context	NISP				
		Cattle	Sheep/goat	Other	Rodent	ULM
106	098008				2	1
107	098005				1	
108	109005		2		2	
110	109009			1		
111	121005				3	
112	103008				1	
113	103005				1	
115	108005				13	
116	131005				22	
	098007	2				1
	103004		1			
	103007		2			
Total		2	5	1	45	2

8.5.4 It is hard to draw meaningful conclusions from small assemblages. What can be determined is that cattle, and young and fully grown sheep/goat were present. The high proportion of rodent bones have the potential to inform on environmental, archaeological and/or biogeographical information. A more detailed analysis into bone breakages and digestion could indicate whether the rodent bones derived from predator or human activity, such as owl pellets.

8.6 Human Remains

8.6.1 One human bone fragment was recovered from sample 106 from context (098008) during the Trial Trench evaluation at Upper Wendover Dean Farm.

8.6.2 Samples were floated and passed through 2mm and 300micron sieves, and subsequently dry sieved through 2mm and 4mm sieves. The Historic England human osteology guidelines were used as the main reference (Mays et al 2018).

8.6.3 One well preserved though damaged vertebra fragment was recovered from context 098008, the upper fill of a probable Iron Age pit in Trench 98. No other human bone and very little animal bone was recovered during the evaluation. A comparatively large proportion of microfauna was recovered from the samples, indicating a high level of preservation.

8.6.4 As the assemblage constituted a single damaged fragment of human vertebra and there was no indication that human burials were present on the Site, it is recommended that no further work be undertaken.

9 Assessment and Interpretation of Results

9.1.1 The results of the Trial Trench Evaluation identified archaeology or possible archaeology in 8 trenches out of 51.

9.1.2 The Trial Trenching exposed a small scatter of nominally Iron Age features, including four pits and a ditch in three trenches. A further four trenches exposed another pit, gully, ditch and three post holes which are undated. A single fragment of human vertebra was recovered from an environmental soil sample taken from a pit within trench 98.

9.1.3 This is suggestive of moderate human activity within the site but there is no obvious concentration such as a settlement or farmstead which is supported by the environmental assessment that suggests minor activity possibly some distance from a population centre. Given the abraded nature of the pottery fragments and the damage to the human vertebra it seems most likely that this material is remnant in nature. This is also supported by the environmental data, as almost every sample contained evidence for the burning of coal, which was not widespread until after the Industrial Revolution, suggesting a post-medieval date of final deposition.

9.1.4 One further feature, a quarry pit, is possibly associated with the nearby farm and may therefore be post-medieval.

9.1.5 The test pitting contributed very little to the overall understanding of the Site as no finds were recovered. However, the lack of finds from test pitting supports the general impression given in the trenching that the site contains low archaeological activity.

9.2 Contribution to Specific HERDS Objectives

KC5: Identifying settlement location and developing models for settlement patterns for the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.

9.2.1 The Trial Trench Evaluation adds nothing to this objective as no material or features appear to date to the periods in question.

KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?

9.2.2 The Trial Trench Evaluation could potentially contribute to this objective in a very minor way as the identified archaeology nominally fits within the period in question. However, the archaeology present at Upper Wendover Dean Farm does not appear to constitute a settlement and there is reasonable doubt regarding the dating of the features as Iron Age.

KC21: Assess the evidence for regional and cultural distinctiveness along the length of the route in the Romano-British period, with particular regard to the different settlement types encountered along the route.

9.2.3 The Trial Trench Evaluation adds nothing to this objective as no material or features appear to date to the periods in question.

KC23: Identify evidence for late Roman occupation and attempt to identify any continuity in settlement patterns between the end of the Romano-British period and the Early Medieval period.

9.2.4 The Trial Trench Evaluation adds nothing to this objective as no material or features appear to date to the periods in question.

KC31: Identify the location of Middle to Late Saxon settlement, explore processes of settlement nucleation and understand the development of associated field types and agricultural regimes.

9.2.5 The Trial Trench Evaluation adds nothing to this objective as no material or features appear to date to the periods in question.

KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century.

9.2.6 The Trial Trench Evaluation adds nothing to this objective as no material or features appear to date to the periods in question.

10 Consideration of Results in their Wider Context

10.1.1 The Trial Trench evaluation results suggest there is very low potential for any archaeological remains of significance to be present within the Site and as such, further work is unlikely to contribute to any Specific, regional or national Objectives.

10.1.2 The findings have characterised the archaeological potential of the site and show that:

- The type of archaeology recorded is not rare within either a local, regional or route wide context
- The frequency of archaeological features and deposits is low
- There are only limited opportunities for community-based work

10.1.3 It is recommended that no further mitigation work is undertaken. This recommendation will be agreed with the employer, following stakeholder consultation, through a Decision Record Notice.

11 Scheme Impacts

11.1.1 The scheme will impact on the Site through construction of the Small Dean South Embankment and excavation of the Rocky Lane Cutting, including HS2 vehicle access construction, provision of satellite construction compounds, pond and basin

excavation, public right of way (PROW) diversion and construction, tree planting and landscaping.

12 Evaluation of Methodology Used

12.1 Summary

12.1.1 The Trial Trench Evaluation has demonstrated that there was very limited archaeological activity across the Site and this information can be used to inform an appropriate mitigation strategy.

12.2 Strategy Appraisal

12.2.1 Trial Trench Evaluation was the most suitable investigation methodology in that it was possible to excavate the trenches, and within the trenches it was possible to investigate the exposed features. A sample of each feature was excavated as per the specifications of the Project Plan.

12.2.2 The soil horizons throughout the stratigraphic sequence were clear and well-defined. The Trial Trench Evaluation confirmed the presence, absence, density, date and significance of the archaeological remains present and it is very unlikely that features were not identified within the trenches. The trenching methodology is therefore judged to be a generally suitable method of evaluation in this landscape. The correlation with the geophysical survey was limited with some anomalies corresponding with identified features and others not.

13 Statement of Archaeological Potential

13.1.1 The limited findings mean that the Site has only low potential to contribute to a single HERDS objective (KC15) through further examination of the artefactual remains encountered during the evaluation as discussed in Section 9 above.

14 Publication and Dissemination Proposals

14.1.1 The results of the evaluation of the Site will be incorporated into the results of any further work and disseminated in accordance with the Employer policy as instructed.

14.1.2 A copy of the report will be provided to the Contractor in the first instance and then to the Employer for approval. The report will become a public document after a period not exceeding six months, a digital copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS online archive and the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record. On completion of this project an appropriate short article summarising the work will be submitted to the Local Museum Services.

15 Archive Deposition

15.1.1 All retained finds will be treated and conserved in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds (English Heritage, 1995) and the UKIC's document Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC, 1990). Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive, including digital formats (survey, photography etc) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the HS2 documents: Technical Standard – Historic environment physical archive procedure (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000039) and the Technical Standard – Historic environment digital data management and archiving procedure (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-00003), as well as guidance from CIfA (2014b) and SMA (1993). A summary of information from the project has been entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain as per ADS guidelines (2015).

16 Acknowledgements

16.1.1 The Archaeological Contractor acknowledges the contributions made by all its staff and the help and advice provided by the Contractor's HERDS team, and the Employer for commissioning the project.

16.1.2 I addition, the following specialists contributed to this report:

- Dr Rob Young – Prehistoric Pottery
- Val Fryer – Environmental Remains
- Rose Calis – Faunal and Human Remains

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HS2, Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy	HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015

HS2, Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trench Evaluation at Rocky Lane, Small Dean South Embankment, Upper Wendover Dean Farm, Rocky Lane Cutting, Grove Farm, Small Dean North Embankment, Wellwick Farm and Ellesborough Road Hospital, Wendover Green Tunnel, Wendover, Buckinghamshire (AC210/W3)	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03-002529
HS2, Environmental Statement, Supplementary Environmental Statements and Geophysical Survey Reports	ES 3.2.1.10, ES 3.5.2.10.4, ES 3.5.2.10.5, ES 3.5.2.10.6, ES 3.5.2.10.7, R2016 C252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000263_P02, P1C2-ETM-EV-REP-000-000008_P01
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18 Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

The following terms have been used in this report:

18.1 Terms

Evaluation	A form of archaeological investigation involving the excavation of trenches to help determine the character and date of any discovered archaeology
The Contractor	The organisation undertaking the Enabling Works for Area Central on behalf of the Employer.
Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS)	The framework for delivering all historic environment investigations undertaken as part of the HS2 Phase 1 programme.
The Employer	The organisation responsible for delivery of HS2 Phase One Scheme and all terms and conditions, policies, procedures, and payments
Location	A specific HS2 worksite or group of worksites that are being addressed as a combined historic environment investigation programme of assessment, evaluation and investigation.
Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LSWSI)	Specification document assembling one or more Project Plans within an area of land defined primarily for construction programme purposes.
Project Plan	Specification document for each specific package of activity (e.g. a survey, desk-based assessment, excavation, recoding project). The plans would respond to the Specific Objectives set out in the GWSI: HERDS and be delivered within an agreed budget.
Works	The specific historic environment assessment, evaluation or investigation works at each

18.2 Acronyms

AAF	Archaeological Archives Forum
ACA	Archaeological Character Area
aOD	above Ordnance Datum
AD	Anno Domini

ANA	Archaeological Notification Area
ASZ	Archaeological Character Sub-Zone
BC	Before Christ
BHER	Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record
CAT	Cable Avoidance Tool
CFA	Community Forum Area
CIfA	Chartered Institute of Archaeologists
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
DMV	Deserted Medieval Village
EMR	Environmental Minimum Requirements
ES	Environmental Statement
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
ha	Hectare
HE	Historic Environment
HER	Historic Environment Record
HERDS	Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
ID	Identification
JV	Joint Venture
km	Kilometre
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
m	Metre

mm	Millimetre
MORPHE	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment
mya	Million Years Ago
NGR	National Grid Reference
No.	Number
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
OD	Ordnance Datum
ODN	Ordnance Survey Newlyn Datum
OS	Ordnance Survey
OSGB	Ordnance Survey Great Britain
PROW	Public Right of Way
UKIC	United Kingdom Institute for Conservation

Appendix 1 – Figures

488 000 E

205 000 N

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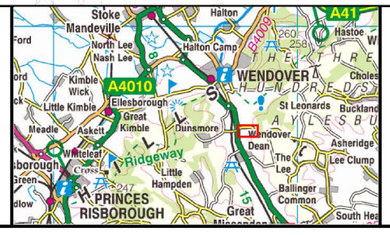
Legend

Site extent



High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 1. C21011 Site location.

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:5000

0 50 100 150 200
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011

Date: 15/03/21

488 000 E

205 400 N

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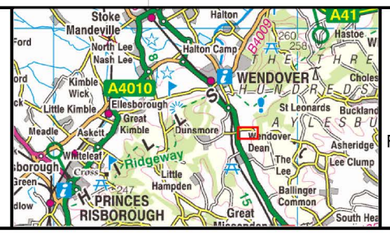
Legend

- Site extent
- Phase one excavated evaluation trench
- Phase two excavated evaluation trench
- Geophysical anomaly



High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 2. Overview of excavated evaluation trenches and geophysics.

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:2,500

0 25 50 75 100
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011

Date: 15/03/21

488 000 E

205 400 N

Figure 6, 10

Figure 7, 11

Figure 8, 12

Figure 9, 13

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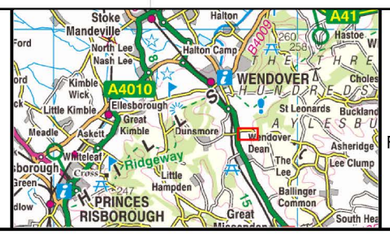
Legend

- Site extent
- Phase one excavated evaluation trench
- Phase two excavated evaluation trench
- Undated feature
- Iron Age feature
- Test pit



High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 3. Overview of excavated evaluation trenches and test pits.

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:2,500

0 25 50 75 100
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011 **Date:** 15/03/21

488 000 E

205 400 N

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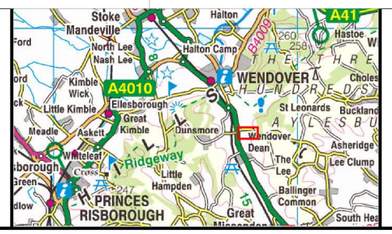
TR133

Legend

- Site extent
- Phase one excavated evaluation trench
- Phase two excavated evaluation trench
- Location of Iron Age feature



High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 4. Location of Iron Age features

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:2,500

0 25 50 75 100
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011

Date: 15/03/21

488 000 E

205 400 N

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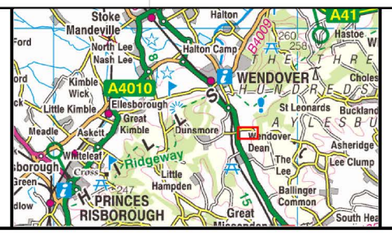
Legend

- Site extent
- Phase one excavated evaluation trench
- Phase two excavated evaluation trench
- Location of Undated feature



High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 5. Location of Undated features

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:2,500

0 25 50 75 100
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011 **Date:** 15/03/21

488 000 E

205 400 N

TR088

TR087

TR089

TR085

TR091

TR083

TR097

TR084

TR086

TR090

TR098

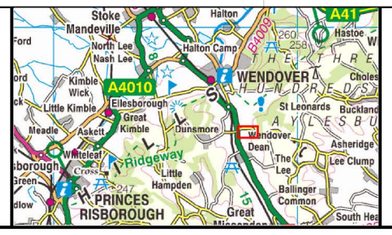
TR092

TR102

TR093

Legend

- Site extent
- Phase one excavated evaluation trench
- Phase two excavated evaluation trench
- Undated feature
- Iron Age feature



High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 6. Details of trench results 1 of 4.

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011

Date: 15/03/21

488 100 E

205 400 N

TR095

TR096

TR094

TR087

TR101

TR100

TR099

TR097

TR098

TR104

TR105

TR106

TR102

TR103

TR107

TR111

TR112

TR110

TR113

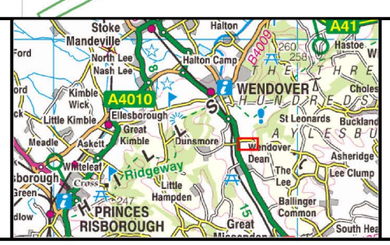
TR108

TR114

TR115

Legend

- Site extent
- Phase one excavated evaluation trench
- Phase two excavated evaluation trench
- Undated feature
- Iron Age feature



High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 7. Details of trench results 2 of 4.

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011 **Date:** 15/03/21

205 200 N

488 000 E

TR093

TR103

TR107

TR108

TR114

TR115

TR116

TR109

TR122

TR121

TR117

TR118

TR119

TR123

TR124

TR120

TR125

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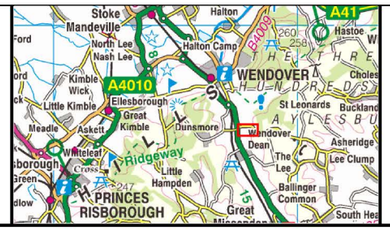
TR128

TR130

Legend

- Site extent
- Phase one excavated evaluation trench
- Phase two excavated evaluation trench
- Undated feature
- Iron Age feature



High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 8. Details of trench results 3 of 4.

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011

Date: 15/03/21

488 100 E

205 000 N

TR124

TR125

TR120

TR127

TR129

TR128

TR130

TR132

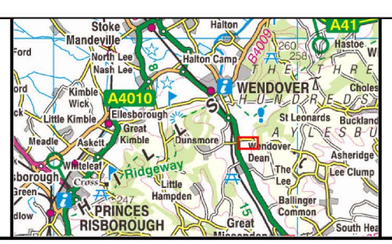
TR131

TR126

TR133

Legend

- Site extent
- Phase one excavated evaluation trench
- Phase two excavated evaluation trench
- Undated feature



High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 9. Details of trench results 4 of 4.

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011 **Date:** 15/03/21

488 000 E

205 400 N

TP088.1
TP088.2
TP088.3
TP087.1
TP087.3
TP087.2
TP089.1
TP089.2
TP089.3
TP085.1
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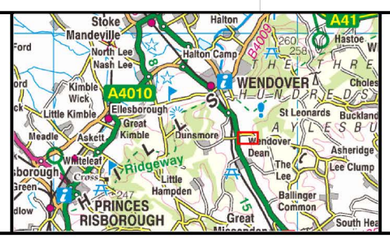
TP090.3
TP098.1
TP098.2
TP098.3
TP092.2
TP092.1
TP092.3
TP102.1
TP102.2
TP102.3
TP093.1
TP093.2
TP093.3

Legend

- Site extent
- Phase one excavated evaluation trench
- Phase two excavated evaluation trench
- Test pit



High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 10. Details of test pits,1 of 4.

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011 **Date:** 15/03/21

488 100 E

205 400 N

TP095.1
TP095.2
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TP096.1
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TP087.1
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TP101.1
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TP100.1
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TP099.1
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TP097.1
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TP098.1
TP098.2
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TP105.1
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TP104.1
TP104.2
TP104.3

TP106.2
TP106.1
TP106.3

TP102.1
TP102.2
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TP103.1
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TP111.1
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TP112.2
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TP110.1
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TP110.3

TP114.3
TP114.1
TP114.2

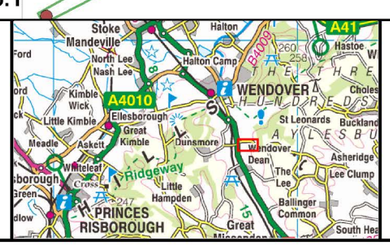
TP115.3
TP115.2
TP115.1

TP113.3
TP113.2
TP113.1

TP108.2
TP108.1
TP108.3

Legend

- Site extent
- Phase one excavated evaluation trench
- Phase two excavated evaluation trench
- Test pit



High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 11. Details of test pits, 2 of 4.

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011 **Date:** 15/03/21

205 200 N

488 000 E

TP103.3

TP107.3

TP114.2

TP114.1

TP114.3

TP115.3

TP115.2

TP115.1

TP108.2

TP108.1

TP108.3

TP116.1

TP116.2

TP116.3

TP109.1

TP109.2

TP109.3

TP122.1

TP122.2

TP122.3

TP123.1

TP123.2

TP123.3

TP118.1

TP118.2

TP118.3

TP117.1

TP117.2

TP117.3

TP119.1

TP119.2

TP119.3

TP121.1

TP121.2

TP121.3

TP124.2

TP124.1

TP124.3

TP125.3

TP125.2

TP125.1

TP120.1

TP120.2

TP120.3

TP127.1

TP127.2

TP127.3

TP129.1

TP129.2

TP129.3

TP128.1

TP128.2

TP128.3

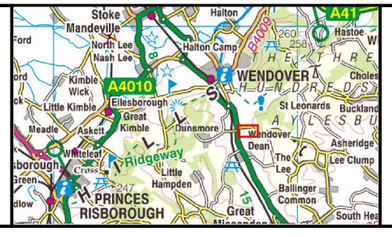
TP130.3

TP130.1

TP130.2

Legend

- Site extent
- Phase one excavated evaluation trench
- Phase two excavated evaluation trench
- Test pit



High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 12. Details of test pits, 3 of 4.

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011 **Date:** 15/03/21

488 100 E

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TP124.1
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TP125.2

TP120.1
TP120.2
TP120.3

TP127.1
TP127.2
TP127.3

TP128.1
TP129.1
TP128.2
TP129.2
TP128.3
TP129.3

TP130.1
TP130.3
TP130.2

TP132.1
TP132.2
TP132.3

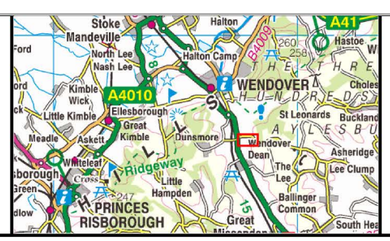
TP131.1
TP131.2

TP126.1
TP126.3
TP131.3
TP126.2

TP133.1
TP133.2
TP133.3

Legend

- Site extent
- Phase one excavated evaluation trench
- Phase two excavated evaluation trench
- Test pit



High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 13. Details of test pits, 4 of 4.

Published

HS2

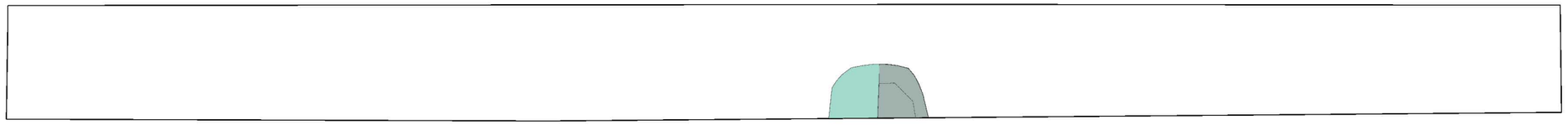
Scale at A3: 1:1000

0 10 20 30 40
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011

Date: 15/03/21

TR087

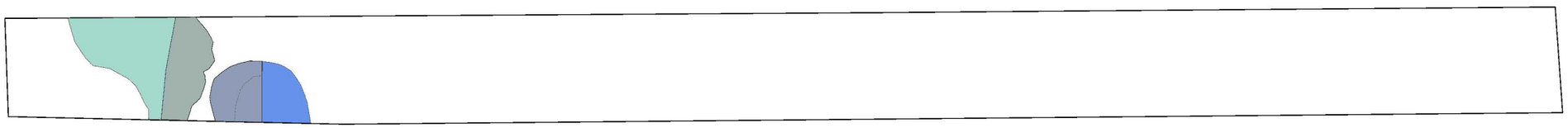


C308703

N

C309806

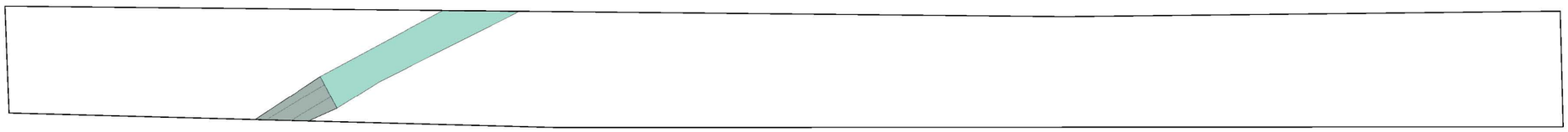
TR098



C309804

N

TR102

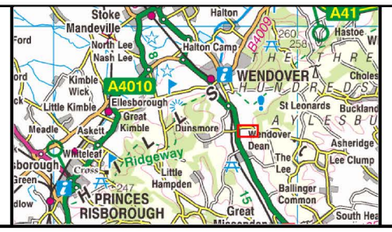


C310203

N

Legend

- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope
- Undated feature
- Iron Age feature



High Speed Two

Upper Wendover Dean Farm

Figure 14. Details of trenches 87, 98 and 102.

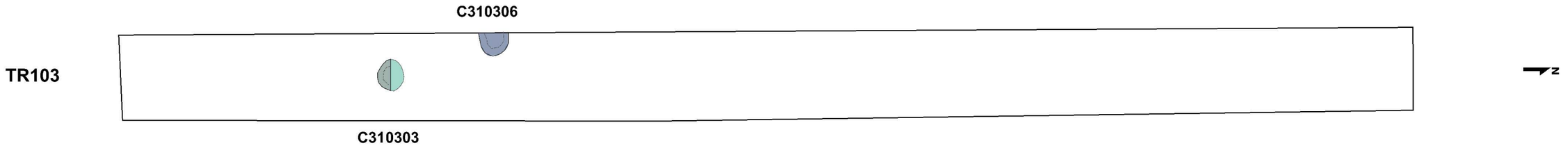
Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:100

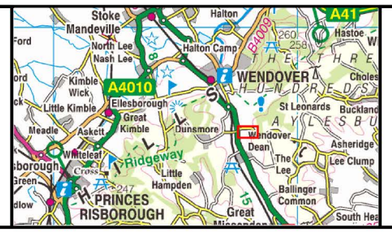
0 1 2 3 4 Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011 **Date:** 15/03/21



Legend

- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope
- Undated feature
- Iron Age feature



High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 15. Details of trenches 103, 108 and 109..

Published

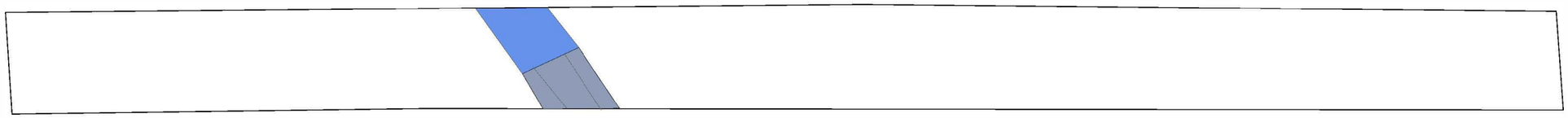
HS2

Scale at A3: 1:100

0 1 2 3 4
Metres

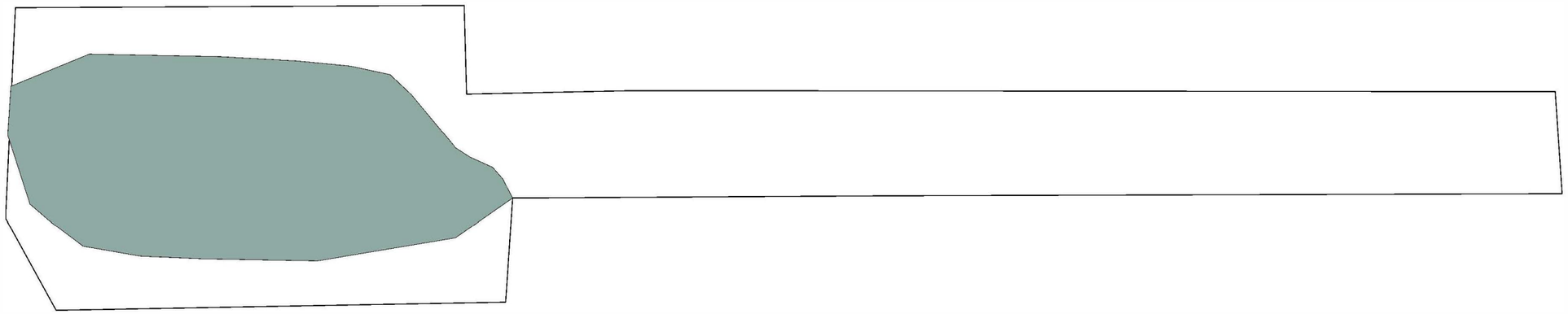
Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011 **Date:** 15/03/21

TR121



C312103

TR131



C313104

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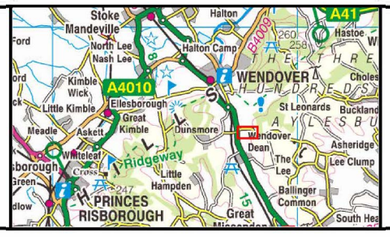
Legend

- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope
- Undated feature
- Iron Age feature



High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 16. Details of trenches 121 and 131.

Published

HS2

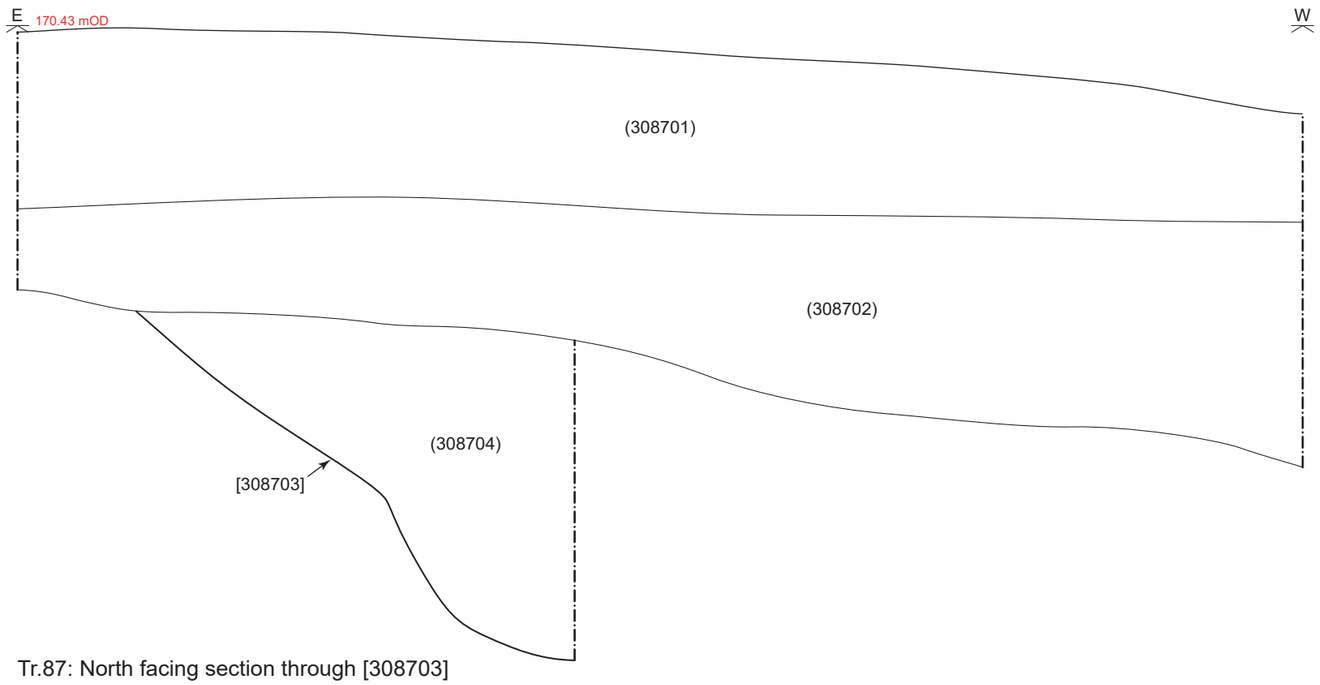
Scale at A3: 1:100

0 1 2 3 4 Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011

Date: 15/03/21

Trench 87

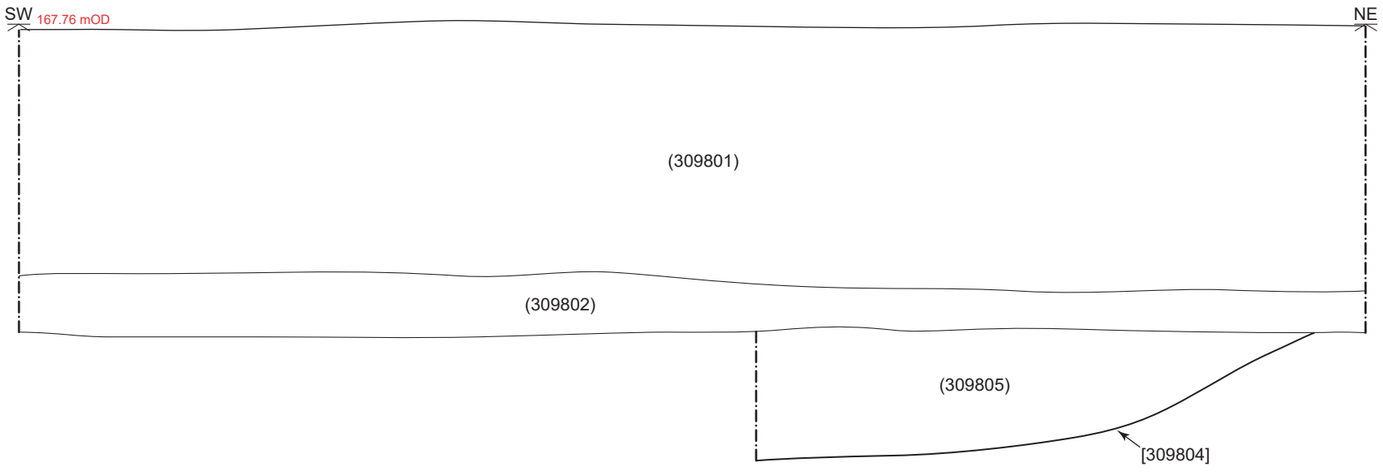


Tr.87: North facing section through [308703]

Trench 98

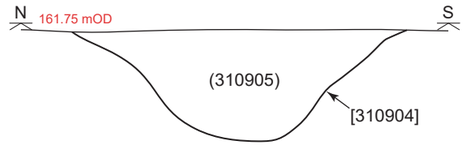
Tr.98: Northeast facing section through [309806]

Trench 98

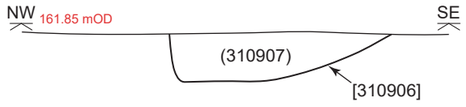


Tr.98: Northwest facing section through [309804]

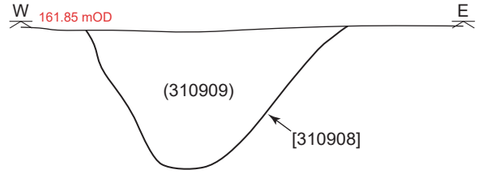
Trench 109



Tr.109: West facing section through [310904]



Tr.109: Southwest facing section through [310906]



Tr.109: South facing section through [310908]

Legend

High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 17 - Feature sections, Trenches 87, 98, 109

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0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5
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Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000011 **Date:** 01/03/21

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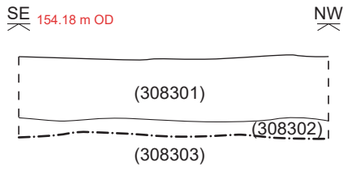

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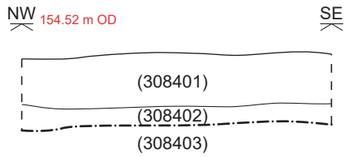

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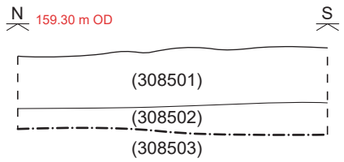

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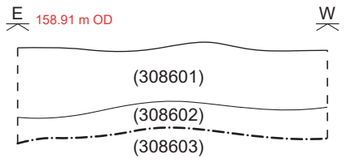

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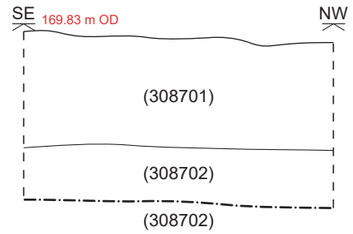

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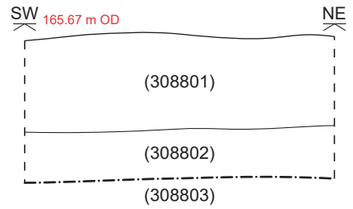

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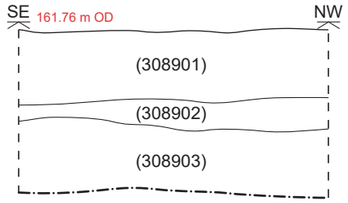

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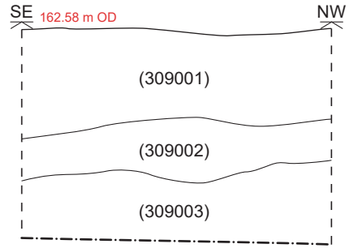

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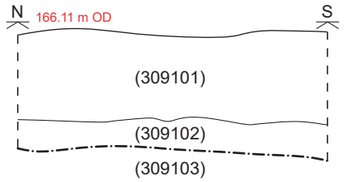

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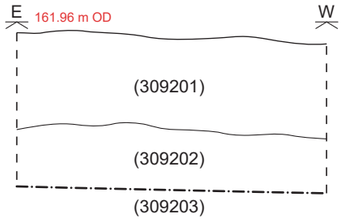

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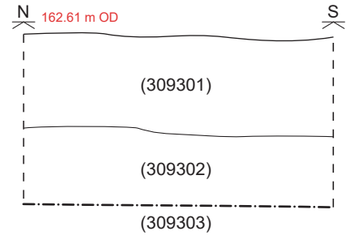

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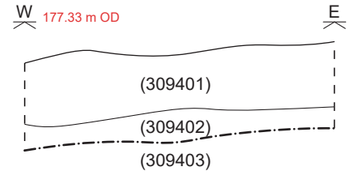

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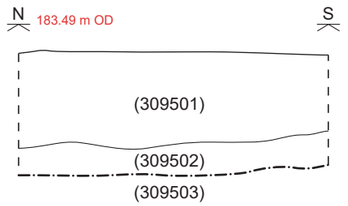

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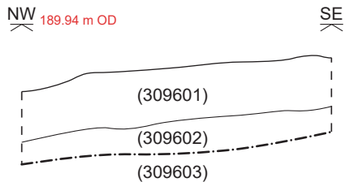

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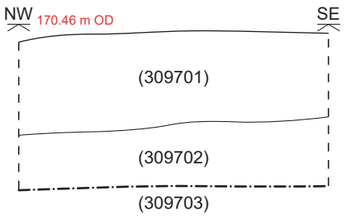

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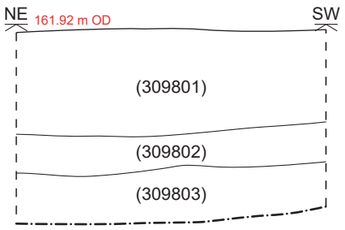

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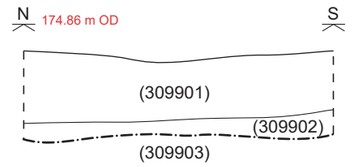

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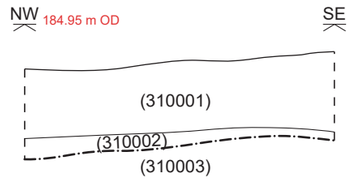

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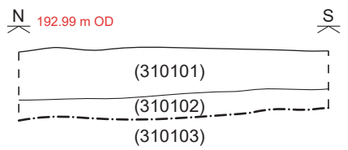

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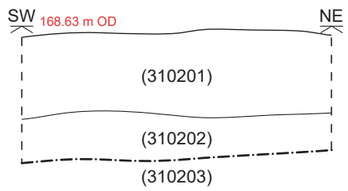

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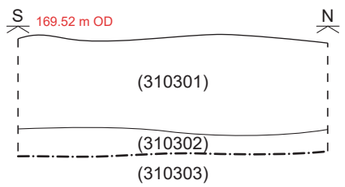

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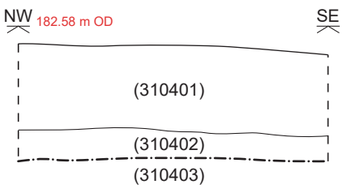

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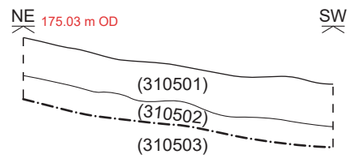

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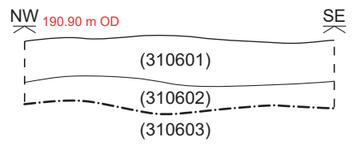

Legend

High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 18 - Representative sections, Trenches 83-106

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0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1
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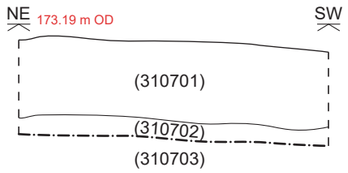

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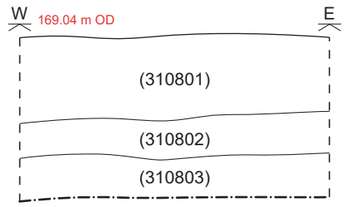

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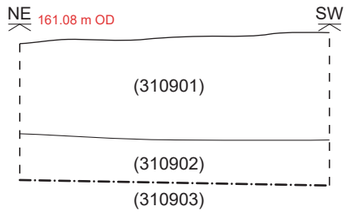

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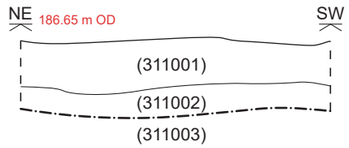

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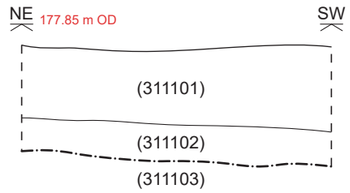

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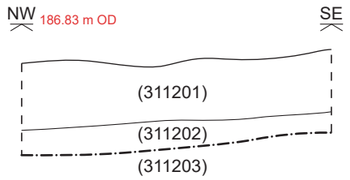

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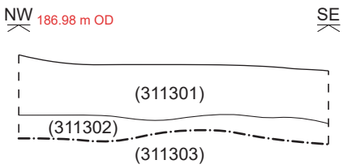

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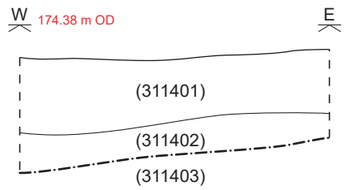

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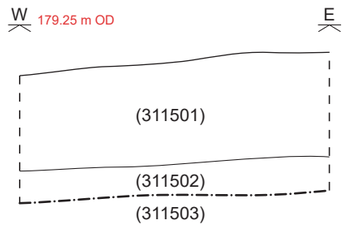

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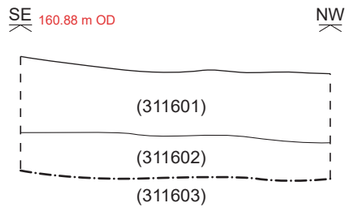

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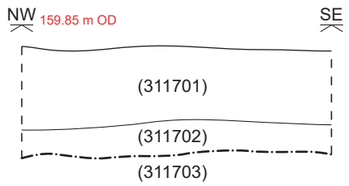

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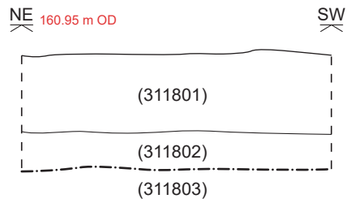

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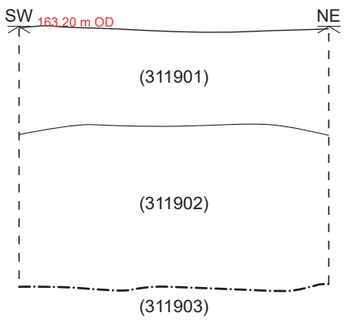

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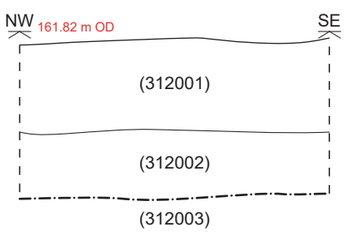

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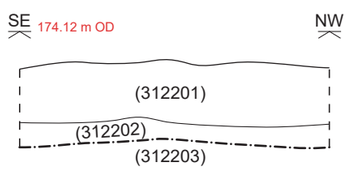

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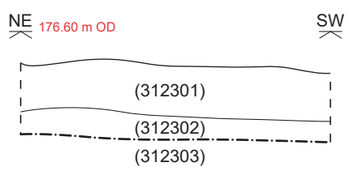

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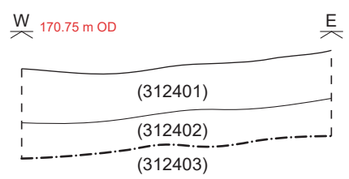

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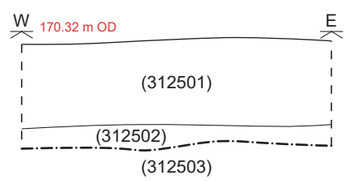

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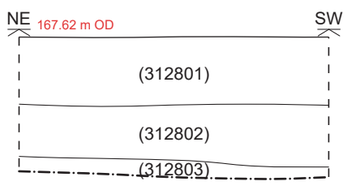

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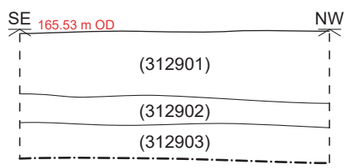

Legend

High Speed Two
Upper Wendover Dean Farm
Figure 19 - Representative sections, Trenches 107-120, 122-125, 128-129

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Appendix 2 – Plates

Plate 1 - Pit [098004], facing east

Plate 2 - Human vertebra fragment recovered from pit [098004]

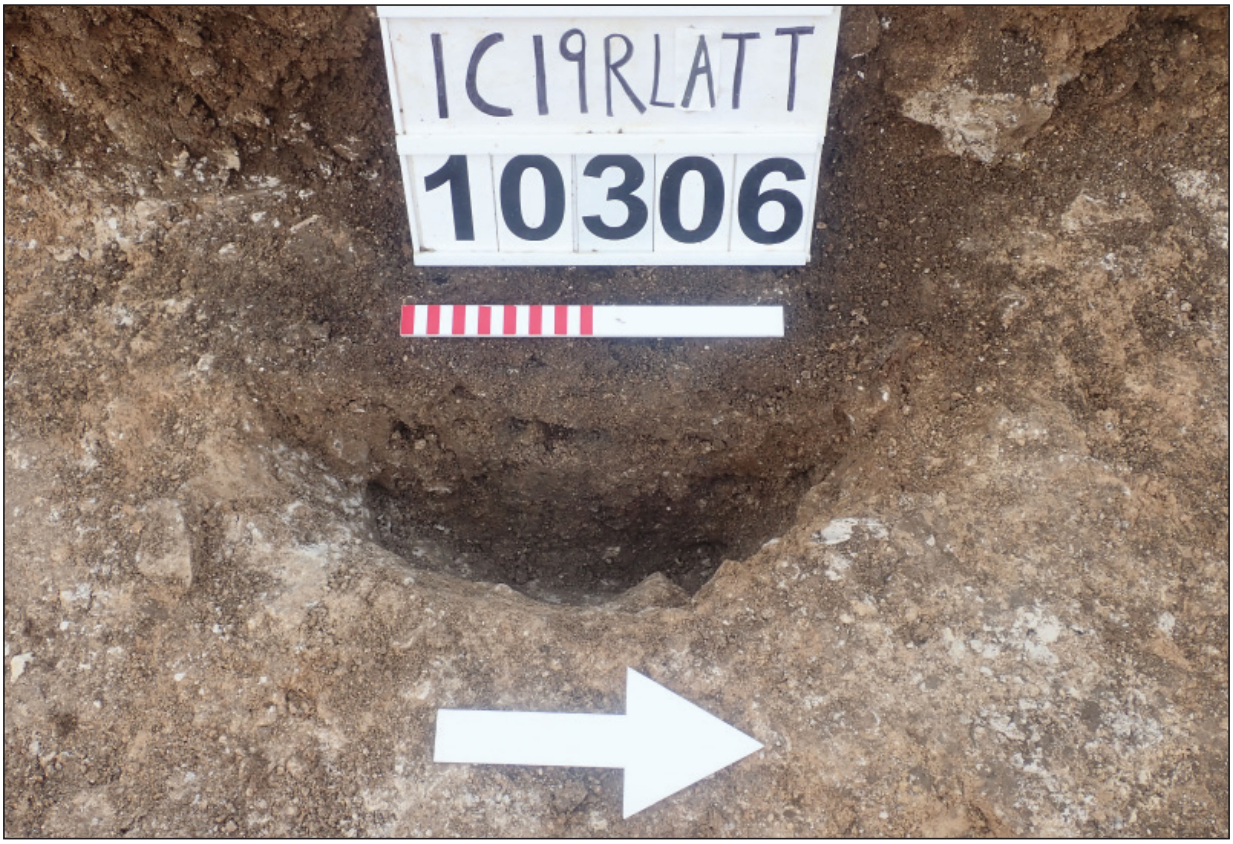


Plate 3 - Pit [103006], facing west

Plate 4 - Ditch [121003], facing southwest

Plate 5 - Quarry pit [131004], facing southeast

Appendix 3 - Context Register

Table 5 Summary of Contexts by Trench

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill Of:	Filled By:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
83	083001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.24	Dark brown greyish silty clay. Loose and occasional small flints.	Topsoil
83	083002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.06	Light brown reddish silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
83	083003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Dark brown reddish clay. Patches of silty clay chalk. Occasional small flint.	Natural
84	084001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.16	Dark brown greyish silty clay. Loose. Occasional small flint.	Topsoil
84	084002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.06	Light brown reddish silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
84	084003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Dark brown reddish clay. Silty clay chalk and patches of brick earth.	Natural
85	085001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.16	Dark brown greyish. Occasional small flint.	Topsoil
85	085002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.10	Light brown reddish silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
85	085003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Dark brown reddish clay. Patches of chalk. Silty light yellow whitish clay.	Natural
86	086001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.22	Dark brown greyish silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
86	086002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.09	Light brown reddish silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
86	086003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Dark brown reddish clay. Patches of silty clay chalk.	Natural
87	087001	Layer	/	/	/	/		Dark grey brown, clay loam.	Topsoil
87	087002	Layer	/	/	/	/		Light yellow brown, chalk fragments.	Natural
87	087003	Cut	/	087004	1.80	0.80	0.54	Semi-circular on south side of trench. Not well defined. E-W	Sub circular feature. No archaeological component.

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill Of:	Filled By:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
								long axis. Moderate sloping side on east side. Base not clearly visible.	Probably geological glacial feature
87	087004	Fill	087003	/	0.75	0.80	0.54	Dark orangey brown. Silty clay. Firm to friable. Frequent chalk.	Fill of sub circular feature
88	088001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.35	Dark grey brown, clay loam. Occasional inclusion of chalk.	Topsoil
88	088002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.15	Light yellow brown, fragmented chalk. Occasional dark orange brown patch.	Top of geological horizon/natural.
89	089001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.24	Dark greyish brown, clay loam.	Topsoil
89	089002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.11	Dark orange brown/light to mid yellow brown, silty clay.	Horizon disturbed natural.
89	089003	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.22	Mid to light yellow/orange white brown. Frequent chalk inclusions.	Natural
90	089001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.28	Dark greyish brown, clay loam.	Topsoil
90	089002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.20	Dark orangey brown, silty clay.	Disturbed horizon subsoil
90	089003	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.24	Light yellow chalk deposit. Occasional band of dark orange natural silty clay.	Natural geological horizon
91	091001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.30	Dark greyish brown, clay loam.	Topsoil
91	091002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.12	Light yellow, white brown. Fragmental chalk. Occasional dark orange silty clay patches.	Upper horizon geological deposit. Natural
92	092001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.23	Dark greyish brown, clay loam.	Topsoil
92	092002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.90	Light yellow white fragmented chalk. Occasional dark orange silty clay patch.	Upper geological horizon
93	093001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.32	Dark grey brown, clay loam.	Topsoil
93	093002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.24	Light brown, white chalk.	Top geological natural
94	094002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.22	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
94	094001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.09	Light brown reddish silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
94	094000	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Light brown reddish with chalk stones.	Natural

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill Of:	Filled By:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
95	095001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.31	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
95	095002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.11	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
95	095003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Natural chalk with patches of light brown reddish soil.	Natural
96	096001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.21	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
96	096002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.09	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
96	096003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Chalk. On west side- stony gravel light brown.	Natural
97	097001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.28	Mid greyish brown. Moderately compact silty clay. Occasional small stones.	Topsoil
97	097002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.20	Light yellowish white, with pockets of yellower compact chalk. Clay chalk. Compact.	Natural
98	098001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.34	Mid brown firm clay silt. Moderate chalk and flint inclusions.	Topsoil
98	098002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.12	Mid orange brown clay silt with frequent chalk and flint inclusions.	Subsoil
98	098003	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.14	Degraded chalk with linear striations caused by periglacial activity.	Natural
98	098004	Cut	/	098005	/	/	/	Semi-circular, shallow feature. Moderate sloping sides, flat base.	Shallow pit
98	098005	Fill	098004	/	/	/	/	Greyish brown silt with crush chalk. Occasional small stone. Contains prehistoric pot and bone.	Fill of shallow pit
98	098006	Cut	/	098007, 098008	/	1.80	0.75	Large feature extending across trench. Tear drop/pear shaped. Steep edges with irregular undulating base.	Ditch terminus/ large pit

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill Of:	Filled By:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
98	098007	Fill	098006	/	/	/	/	Poor clarity of horizon with stone inclusions and pottery and bone.	Fill of ditch terminus/ large pit
98	098008	Fill	098006	/	/	1.50	0.69	Upper fill. Dark orangey brown. Dark brown patches. White fragments, firm/friable. Flint fragments. Animal bone and pottery.	Fill of ditch terminus/ large pit. Final infilling of feature, friability suggests infilling at later date
99	099002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.26	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
99	099001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.07	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
99	099000	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Light brown reddish with chalk stones.	Natural
100	100001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.32	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
100	100000	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Chalk natural with patches of light brown reddish soil.	Natural
101	101001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.16	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
101	101002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.09	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
101	101003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Light brown, chalk patches.	Natural
102	102001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.30	Mid greyish brown. Moderately compact silty clay.	Topsoil
102	102002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.15	Light orange white, lenses of orange clay. Compact chalk.	Natural
102	102003	Cut	/	102004	1.35	0.50	0.15	N-S linear. Moderate sides and concave base, clear edge.	Gully
102	102004	Fill	102003	/	/	0.50	0.15	Mid orange brown. Moderately compact silty clay.	Fill of gully
103	103001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.32	Dark greyish brown, clay silt.	Topsoil
103	103002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.10	White chalk, light yellowish brown clay silt bands.	Natural
103	103003	Cut	/	103004, 103005	0.70	0.65	0.11	Sub circular pit. Sharp into gradual sides. Concave/flat base.	Pit

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill Of:	Filled By:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
103	103004	Fill	103003	/	/	0.60	0.07	Mid orangey brown, moderately compact, silty clay. Occasional charcoal. Animal bone.	Base fill of pit
103	103005	Fill	103003	/	/	0.70	0.03	Dark greyish brown, moderate compact silty clay. Created by burning. No finds.	Top fill of pit
103	103006	Cut	/	103007, 103008	0.59	0.60	0.51	Sub-oval pit, clear edge.	Pit
103	103007	Fill	103006	/	0.59	0.60	0.40	Mid greyish brown, silty clay. Firm. Occasional charcoal flecks and round/sub-angular stones. Animal bone and pottery.	Lower fill of pit
103	103008	Fill	103006	/	0.59	0.60	0.11	Dark brownish black, silty clay. Firm. Frequent charcoal flecks. Occasional S-M rounded/sub-angular stones. 1 piece of pottery.	Top fill of pit
104	104002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.30	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
104	104001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.08	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
104	104000	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Light brown, chalk stones, silty clay. Loose.	Natural
105	105002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.25	Dark brown greyish, very soft silty clay.	Topsoil
105	105001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.05	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Soft.	Subsoil
105	105000	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Light brown reddish, silty clay, with chalk stones. Loose	Natural
106	106001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.14	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
106	106002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.10	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
106	106003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Natural chalk. Stony.	Natural
107	107002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.26	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
107	107001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.06	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill Of:	Filled By:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
107	107000	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Light brown reddish, with chalk stones.	Natural
108	108001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.30	Mid greyish brown, moderately compact, silty clay. Occasional small stones.	Topsoil
108	108002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.12	Mid orange brown, silty clay. Moderately compact.	Subsoil
108	108003	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.14	Light yellowish white, compact chalky clay.	Natural
109	109001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.21	Dark grey, clay loam.	Topsoil
109	109002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.10	Dark orangey brown, silty clay.	Subsoil
109	109003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Light chalky natural. Occasional dark orange brown bands.	Natural
109	109004	Cut	/	109005	0.45	0.40	0.20	Oval. Moderate concave sides to u-shaped base.	Posthole/pit
109	109005	Fill	109004	/	0.45	0.40	0.20	Dark orange brown silty clay, with patches of light chalk.	Single fill of posthole/pit
109	109006	Cut	/	109007	0.45	0.35	0.09	Oval. Shallow sides, concave base.	Posthole/pit
109	109007	Fill	109006	/	0.45	0.35	0.10	Dark orange brown silty clay. Occasional chalk fragments.	Single fill of posthole/pit
109	109008	Cut	/	109009	0.40	0.37	0.23	Oval. Steep sides, sharp V-shape base.	Posthole
109	109009	Fill	109008	/	0.40	0.37	0.23	Dark orange brown, silty clay. Firm. Occasional small stone.	Single fill of posthole
110	110001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.18	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
110	110002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.08	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
110	110003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Natural light brown reddish with stony chalk patches.	Natural
111	111002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.27	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
111	111001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.11	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
111	111000	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Natural stony chalk with patches of light brown reddish.	Natural
112	112001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.24	Dark brown greyish, silty clay.	Topsoil

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill Of:	Filled By:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
112	112002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.10	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
112	112003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Light brown reddish with chalk stones.	Natural
113	113001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.20	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
113	113002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.08	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
113	113003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Stony chalk natural.	Natural
114	114002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.26	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
114	114001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.12	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
114	114000	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Light brown reddish with chalk stones.	Natural
115	115001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.34	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
115	115002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.14	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
115	115003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Light brown reddish with small patches of chalk stone.	Natural
116	116001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.24	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
116	116002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.14	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
116	116003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Dark brown reddish clay, light yellow whiteish, silty clay.	Natural
117	117001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.24	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose. Occasional small flint.	Topsoil
117	117002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.10	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
117	117003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Dark brown reddish clay. Patches of light yellow chalk, silty clay.	Natural
118	118001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.20	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose. Occasional small flint.	Topsoil
118	118002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.09	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill Of:	Filled By:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
118	118003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Dark brown reddish clay. Light yellow whiteish chalk, silty clay. Patches of brick earth.	Natural
119	119001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.32	Mid greyish brown, silty clay. Moderately compact.	Topsoil
119	119002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.50	Light yellowish white, compact clay chalk.	Natural
120	120001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.30	Mid greyish brown, silty clay. Moderate compact. Occasional small stones.	Topsoil
120	120002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.20	Light yellowish white, compact clay chalk.	Natural
121	121001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.22	Dark greyish brown, clay silt. Occasional small stones.	Topsoil
121	121002	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	White chalk yellowish, light brown clay silt bands.	Natural
121	121003	Cut	/	121004, 121005	2.20	1.40	0.70	NE-SW linear. U-shaped.	Ditch
121	121004	Fill	121003	/	/	/	0.40	Mid brown silty clay, firm. Frequent chalk fragments. Redeposited chalk.	Basel fill of ditch
121	121005	Fill	121003	/	2.20	1.14	0.30	Orange brown, clay silt. Crushed chalk inclusions.	Top fill of ditch
122	122001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.20	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
122	122002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.08	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
122	122003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Light brown reddish with chalk stones.	Natural
123	123001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.20	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil
123	123002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.09	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
123	123003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Natural stony chalk with patches of light brown reddish.	Natural
124	124001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.21	Dark brown greyish, silty clay. Loose.	Topsoil

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill Of:	Filled By:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
124	124002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.08	Light brown reddish, silty clay. Loose.	Subsoil
124	124003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Natural stony chalk with patches of light brown reddish.	Natural
125	125001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.30	Dark greyish brown, clay silt. Occasional chalk and sub-angular stones.	Topsoil
125	125002	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	White chalk.	Natural
126	126001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.25	Dark greyish brown, clay loam.	Topsoil
126	126002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.18	West half: fragmented chalk and clay. Eastern half: better consolidated.	Natural
127	127001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.37	Dark greyish brown, clay silt. Occasional small sub-angular stones.	Topsoil
127	127002	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Chalk with light yellowish brown clay silt bands.	Natural
128	128001	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Dark grey brown, clay loam.	Topsoil
128	128002	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Dark orange brown, silty clay, irregular horizon.	Subsoil
128	128003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	White fragmented chalk with clay orange bands.	Natural
129	129001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.27	Dark grey brown, clay loam.	Topsoil
129	129002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.12	Dark orangey brown, silty clay.	Upper geological horizon-subsoil.
129	129003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Light grey white fragmented chalk. Narrow reddish clay bands,	Natural
129	129004	Cut	/	129005	1.67	0.90	0.25	Semi-circular. Concave side to shall V-shape base.	Pit, natural deposit
129	129005	Fill	129004	/	0.60	0.90	0.25	Dark orangey brown, silty clay. Firm.	Single deposit of pit, natural deposit
130	130001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.28	Mid greyish brown, silty clay. Firm. Moderate root disturbance.	Topsoil
130	130002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.18	Light greyish white, silty clay. Firm. Occasional small rounded/sub-angular stones.	Natural

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill Of:	Filled By:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
131	131001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.32	Dark greyish brown, silty clay. Moderately compact.	Topsoil
131	131002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.16	Mid orange brown, silty clay.	Geological horizon
131	131003	Layer	/	/	/	/	/	Light yellowish white, with orangey brown patches. Compact clay chalk.	Natural
131	131004	Cut	/	131005	/	/	1.50	Large chalk extraction pit. No finds recovered.	Extraction pit
131	131005	Fill	131004	/	/	/	/	Dark brown black, silty clay. Charcoal rich, frequent chalk and flint.	Charcoal rich fill in extraction pit.
132	132001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.27	Mid greyish brown, silty clay. Firm. Moderate root disturbance.	Topsoil
132	132002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.08	Light greyish white, firm silty clay. Frequent small stones.	Natural
133	133001	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.22	Dark grey brown, silty clay.	Topsoil
133	133002	Layer	/	/	/	/	0.20	Fragmented chalk with bands of mid orange clay.	Natural

Appendix 4 – Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: hs2infra1-415434

Project details

Project name	HS2 Evaluation at Upper Wendover Dean Farm, Wendover, Buckinghamshire
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Upper Wendover Dean Farm (C21011), located between Great Missenden and Wendover, Buckinghamshire by Infra. A total of 24 trenches were excavated producing several pits, ditches and postholes. Four of the features produced pottery and bone fragments, while a large quarry pit, which is located near to Upper Wendover Dean Farm, is thought to be associated with the use of the farm.
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	1C19RLATT - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	POST HOLE None
Monument type	POST HOLE None
Monument type	POST HOLE None
Monument type	DITCH None
Monument type	QUARRY PIT None
Monument type	PIT None
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	DITCH None
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Iron Age

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE CHILTERN GREAT MISSENDEN Upper Wendover Dean Farm, Wendover
Postcode	HP22 6QB

Study area	20.67 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 487683 204814 51.880322212644 -1.291430651228 51 52 49 N 001 17 29 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	INFRA
Project brief originator	Fusion
Project design originator	INFRA
Project director/manager	David Bonner
Project supervisor	Louis Stafford
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	FUSION

Project archives

Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Human Bones"

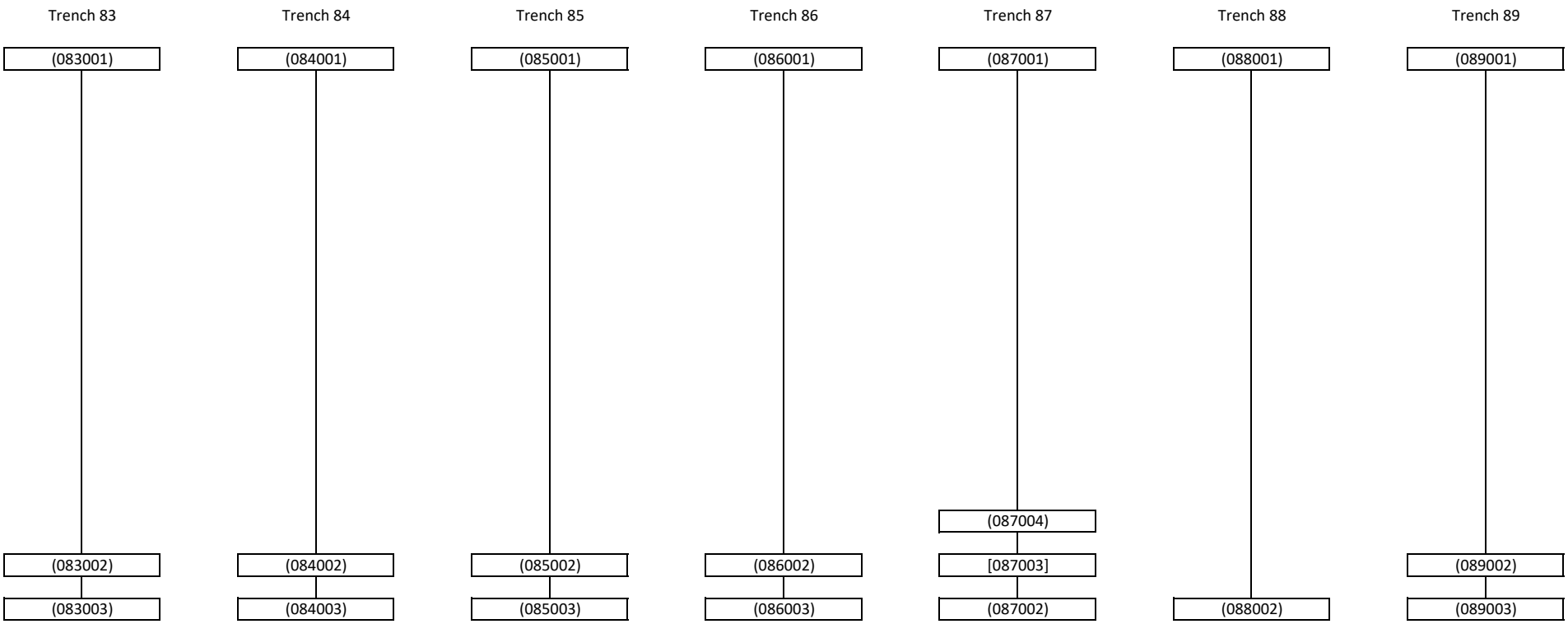
Project bibliography 1

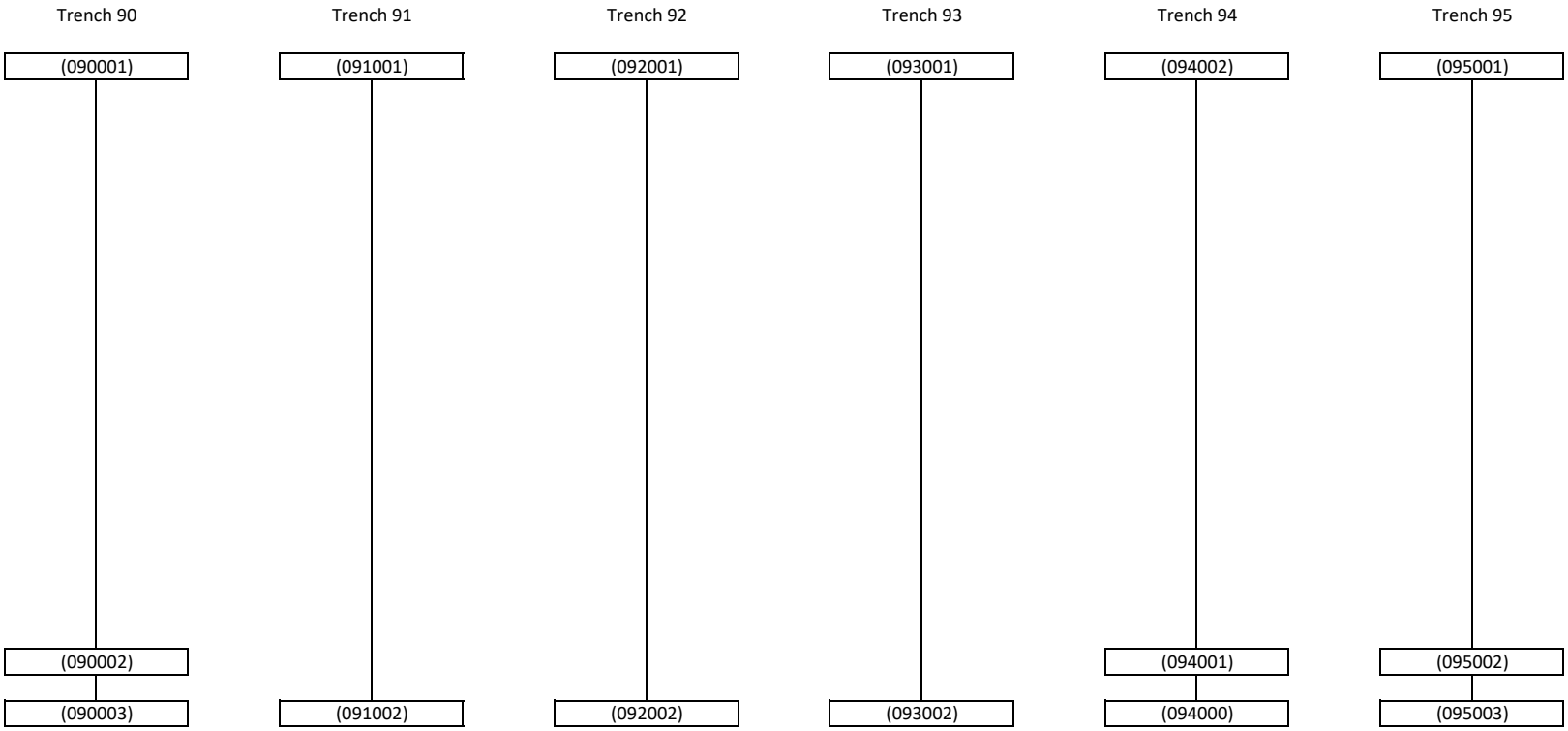
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

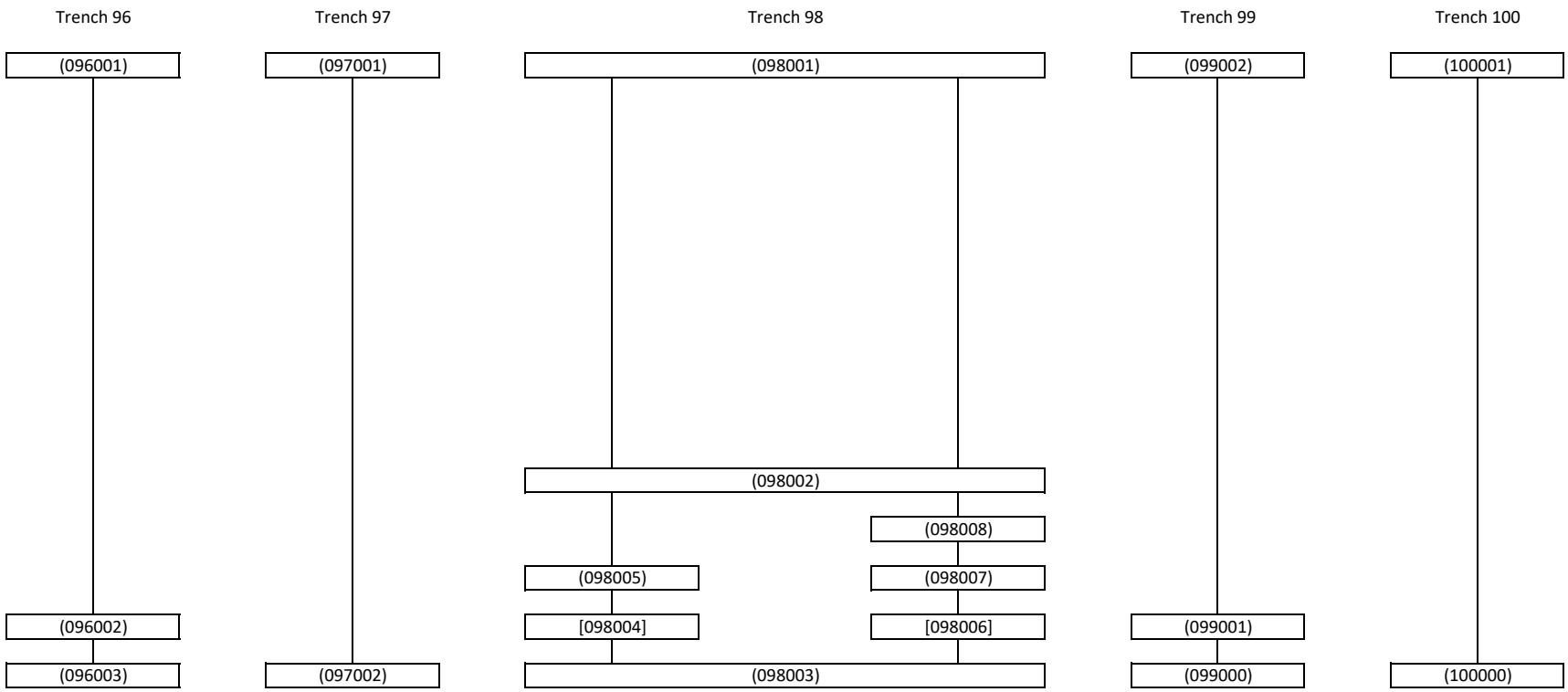
Entered by	Tom Hicks (vicky@rrarc.co.uk)
Entered on	16 March 2021

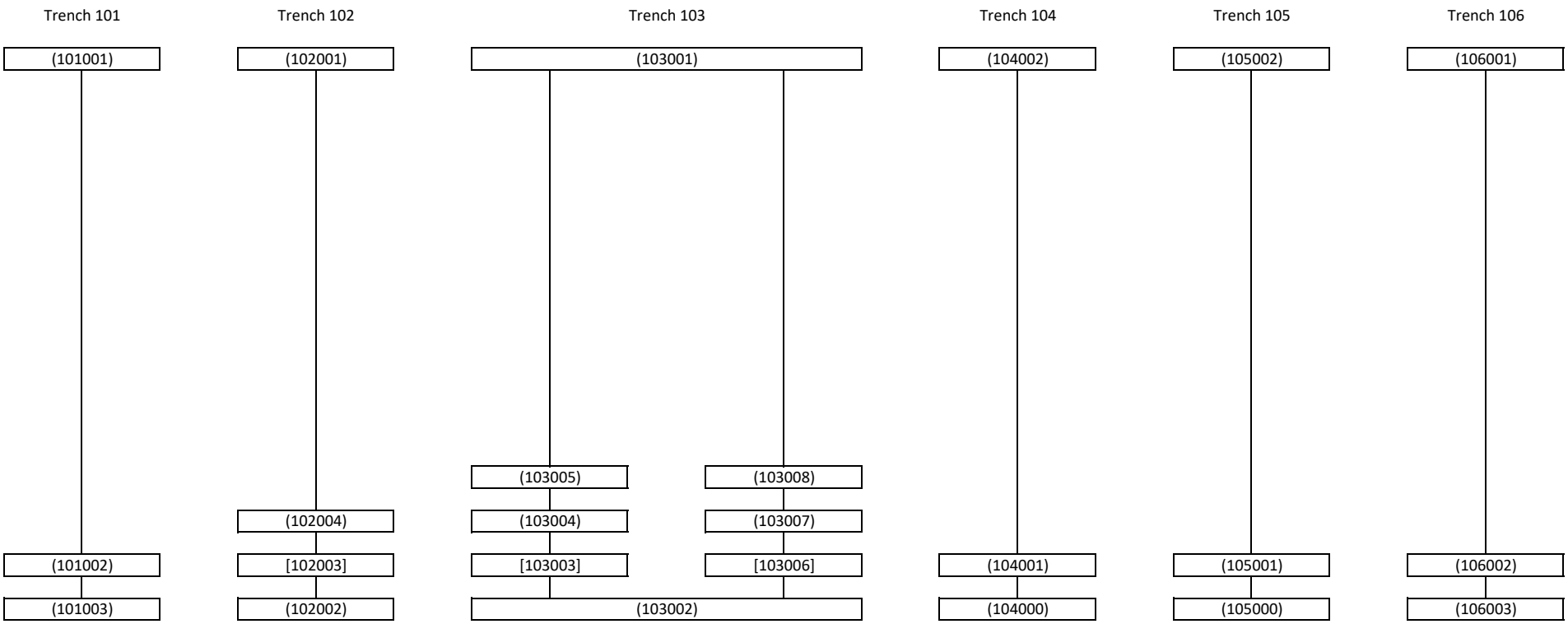
OASIS:

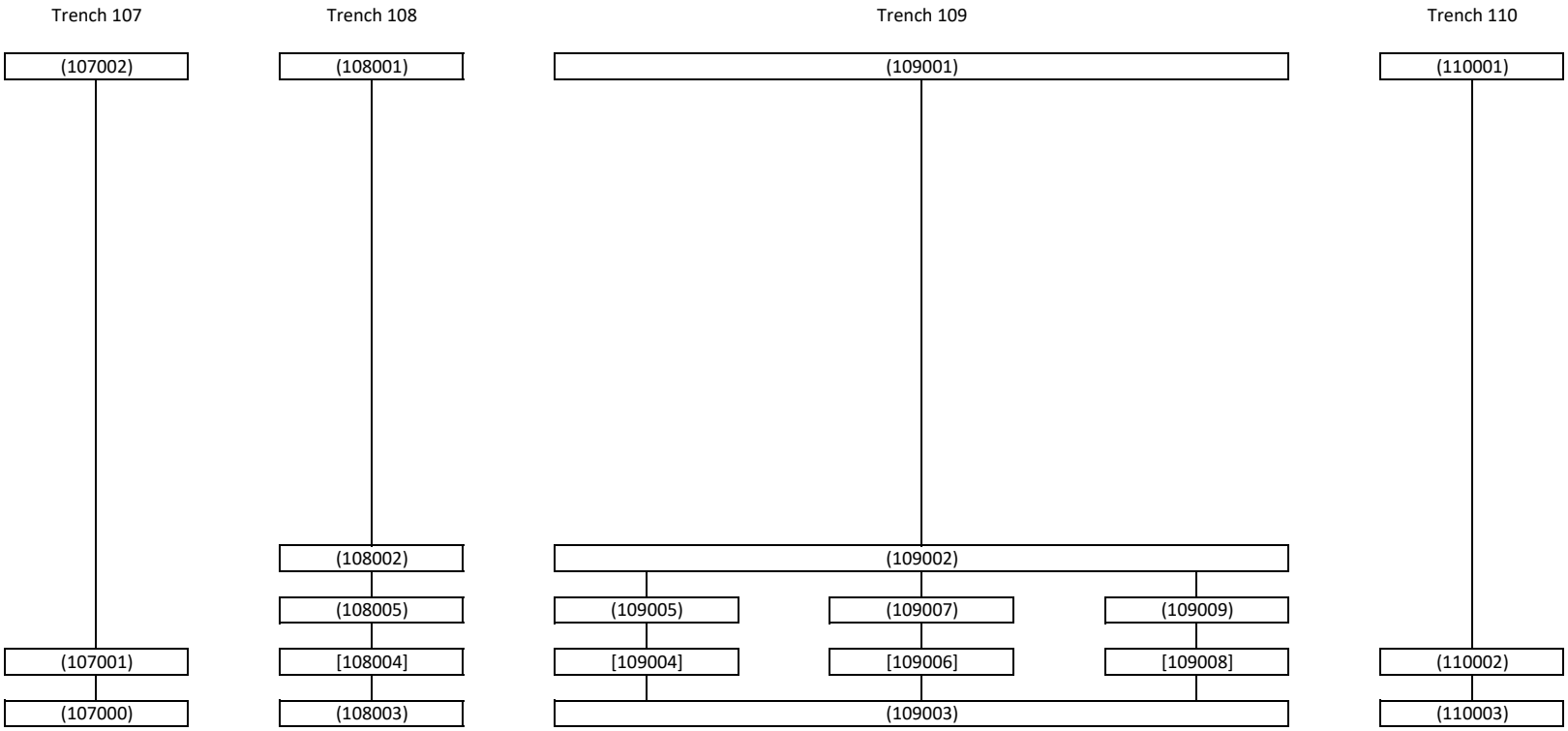
Appendix 5 – Harris Matrix

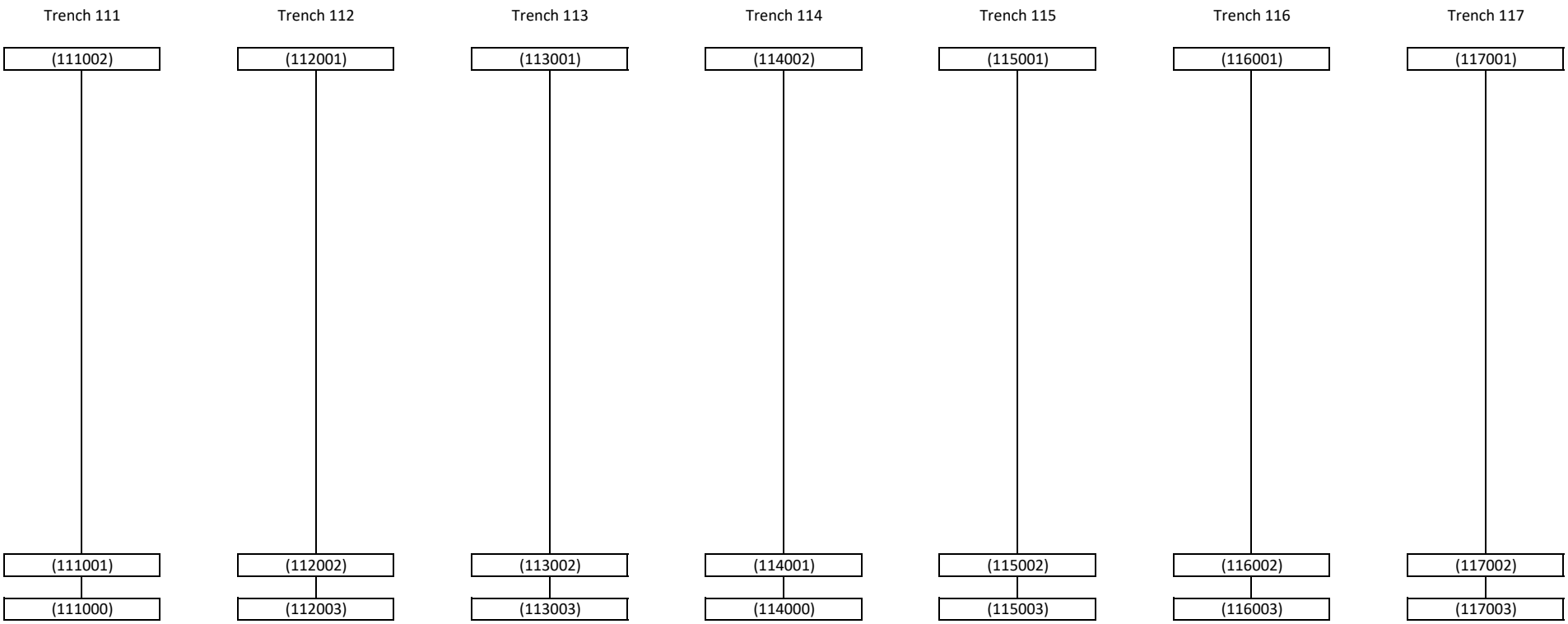


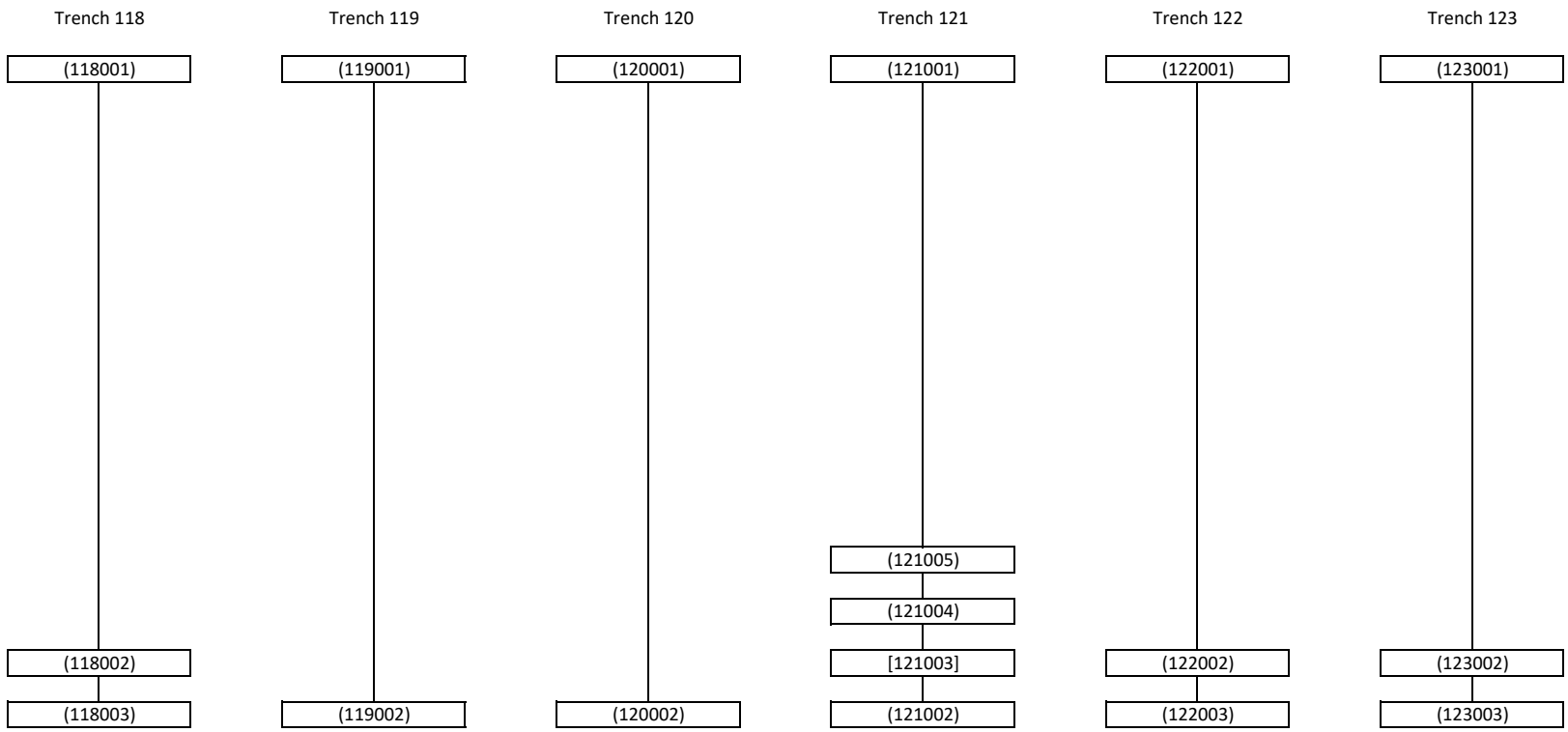


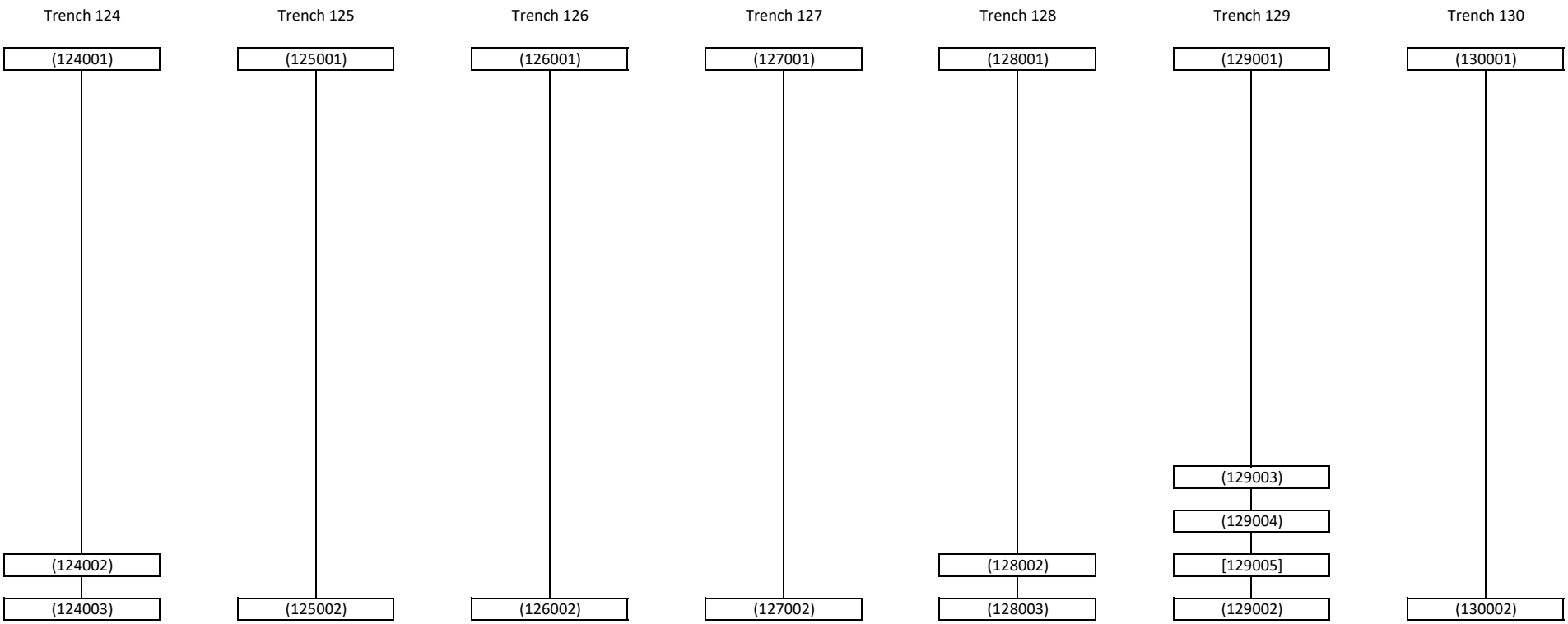


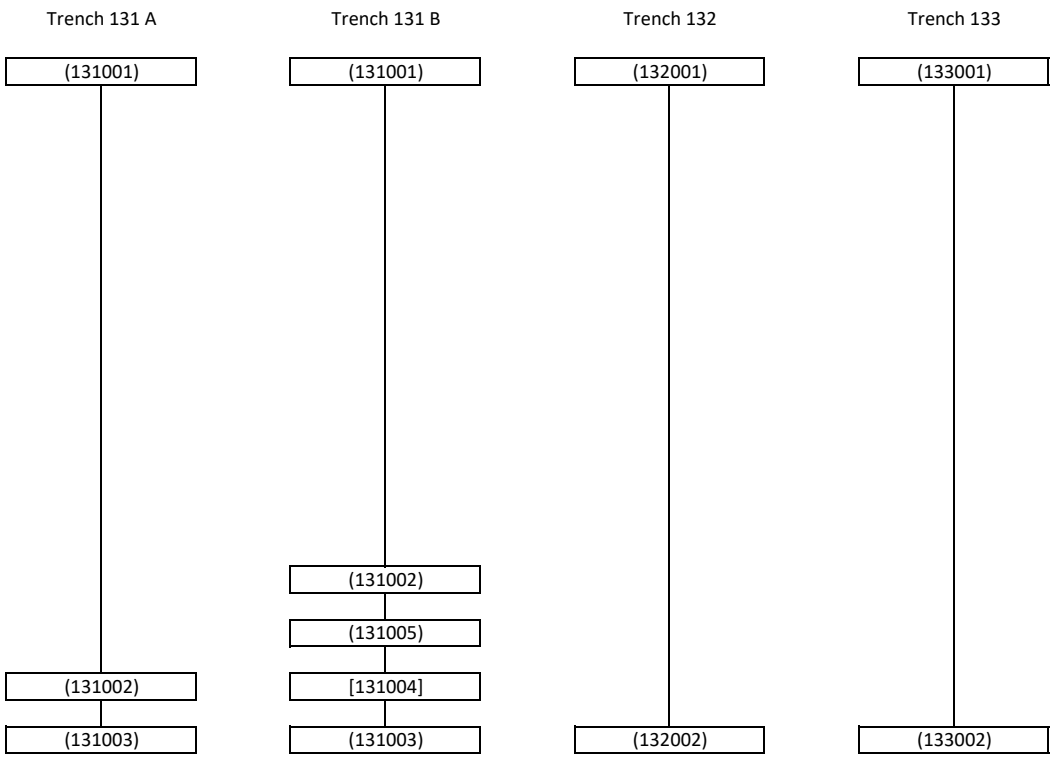












Appendix 6 – Pottery Data

1) **Context 098005 Sample 107**
Totally reduced body sherd. Black inner and outer surface and core. Medium abrasion. Rare angular, grey, crushed and burnt flint fragments in a fine quartz sand matrix with rare rounded black grits. **Max. Dimensions**: 24mm x 13mm x 8mm. **Weight:** 1 gm. Fabric 1.

2) **Context 098005 Sample 107**
Two very small black reduced sherds, Fabric 1 and 3 very small, rounded, oxidised crumb like sherds Fabric 2. All rounded and highly abraded. **Weight**: 1.88gms.

3) **Context 098005**
Small, totally reduced, body sherd. Black inner and outer surfaces and core. Medium abrasion. Fine quartz sandy matrix with very fine, small, angular grey flint fragments and rare angular quartz inclusions. Outer and inner surfaces appear wiped and smoothed. Inner surface exhibits small patches of sooting/cooking residues. **Max. Dimensions**: 23mm x 20mm x 7mm. **Weight**: 4 gms. Fabric 3.

4) **Context 098005**
Rim sherd from thin walled, straight sided? jar form. Simple upright and flat-topped rim. Angular sherd with seeming fresh breaks. Low abrasion. Laminar structure. External surface wiped. Well sorted, small, crushed and burnt flint fragments in fine quartz sandy clay matrix. Small patch of sooting/cooking residue on internal surface. **Max. Dimensions**: 33mm x 19mm x 6mm. Rim too small to assess vessel diameter. **Weight:** 3gms. Fabric 4.

5) **Context 098007**
Totally reduced body sherd from thin walled? straight sided vessel. Medium abrasion. Rare, angular, grey, crushed and burnt, flint fragments in a fine quartz sand matrix with rare rounded black grits. **Max. Dimensions:** 34mm x 32mm x 6mm. **Weight:** 6 gms. Fabric 1.

6) **Context 098007**
Body sherd from thick-walled vessel. Highly abraded. Reduced inner surfaces and core with oxidised orange/yellow external surface. Orange/red/brown? haematite slip flaking on external surface. Surfaces appear wiped and smoothed. Fine clay matrix with very small black grits and very rare, rounded quartz grains within the fabric? natural part of the clay matrix. **Max. Dimensions**: 31mm x 29mm x 11mm. **Weight**: 9gms. Fabric 7.

7) **Context 103007**
10 sherds from the body of the same vessel. Light fawn/orange outer and inner surfaces with black/grey reduced core. Very fine quartz sand matrix with small/medium, angular, crushed flint grits but not well-sorted. Outer surface? smoothed and wiped. **Max. Sherd Dimensions:** 26mm x 25mm x 8mm. **Min. Sherd Dimensions**: 11mm x 6mm x 4mm. **Weight**: 18gms. Fabric 5.

8) **Context 103008 Sample 112**.
Hard-fired body sherd. Inner surface dark brown/dark orange, outer surface and core grey/brown. From a slack profiled jar form, just below the rim. Low abrasion. Outer surface smoothed and wiped – almost burnished. Inner surface also wiped. Fine quartz sandy clay matrix with small/medium flint fragments, not well sorted. The fabric has a 'soapy, feel. **Max. Dimensions:** 47mm x 36mm x 9mm. **Weight:** 15gms. Fabric 6.

9) **Context 13008**
3 hard fired sherds including 1 body sherd and 2 conjoining rim fragments. Inner surface dark brown/dark orange, outer surface and core grey/brown. From a slack profiled jar form, just below the rim. Low abrasion. Outer surface smoothed and wiped – almost burnished. Inner surface also wiped. Fine quartz sandy clay matrix with small/medium flint fragments, not well sorted. The fabric has a 'soapy, feel. The two rim fragments join and would fit onto the top of the body sherd. Flat topped rim slightly rounded on external surface. Rim fragments too small to assess the rim diameter. **Max Dimension of body sherd**: 46mm x 64mm x 11mm. **Body Sherd Weight**: 38gms. **Weight of rim sherds**: 4 gms. **Total Weight**: 42gms.

10) **Context 109005 Sample 108**.
Totally reduced body sherd. Brown/black internal and external surfaces and core. Very small /medium crushed, burnt flint inclusions, well-sorted in quartz sandy matrix. Medium abrasion. Inner and outer surfaces wiped. **Max. Dimensions:** 28mm x 22mm x 8mm. **Weight:** 5.12gms. Fabric 4.

11) **Context 109007 Sample 109.**
One large body sherd and one smaller fragment from same vessel. Brown/black internal and external surfaces and core. Very small /medium crushed, burnt flint inclusions, well-sorted in quartz sandy matrix. Medium abrasion. Inner and outer surfaces wiped. **Max. Dimensions:** 32mm x 32mm x 8mm. **Weight:** 7.12gms. Fabric 4.

12) **Context 121005**
Thin-walled body sherd, straight sided? jar form. Low abrasion. External surface wiped. Well sorted small crushed and burnt flint fragments in fine quartz sandy clay matrix. Small patch of sooting/cooking residue on internal surface. **Max. Dimensions**: 24mm x 22mm x 5mm. **Weight**: 3.09gms. Fabric 4.

13) **Context 131005**
One body sherd and 5 crumbs. Dark brown, reduced, inner and outer surfaces and core. Very small flint fragments, not well sorted, in quartz sandy clay matrix. **Max. Dimensions**: 20mm x 20mm x 9mm. **Total Weight**: 5 gms. Fabric 8.

Appendix 7 – Paleoenvironmental Data

Table 6 Paleoenvironmental Data

Sample No.		**105**	**106**	**107**	**108**	**109**	**110**	**111**	**112**	**113**	**114**	**115**	**116**
Context No.		**087004**	**098008**	**098005**	**109005**	**109007**	**109009**	**121005**	**103008**	**103005**	**102004**	**108005**	**131005**
Feature No.		**087003**	**098006**	**098004**	**109004**	**109006**	**109008**	**121003**	**103006**	**103003**	**102003**	**108004**	**131004**
Feature type		**?GF**	**Pit/DT**	**Pit**	**ph**	**ph**	**ph**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**?Fpit**	**Gully**	**Linear**	**Epit**
Cereals													
Avena sp. (awn frag.)						x							
Hordeum sp. (grains)						x			xcf	xcf			
Triticum sp. (grains)				x		xcf			x				
(glume bases)					x				x				
(spikelet bases)									x	x			
T. spelta L. (glume bases)									xx	x			
Cereal indet. (grains)		x			x		x		x				
Dry land herbs													
Bromus sp.									x				
Chenopodium album L.									x				
Chenopodiaceae indet.			x										
Small Fabaceae indet.													xcf
Small Poaceae indet.					x								
Rumex sp.									x				
Rumex/Carex sp.									x				
Tree/shrub macrofossils													
Crataegus sp. (fruit stones)													xx
Sambucus nigra L.													x
Other plant macrofossils													
Charcoal <2mm		x	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx		xxxx	xxxx		x	xxxx

Charcoal >2mm		x	x	x	xx	x	x		xxx	xxx			xxx
Charcoal >5mm				x	x	x	x		x	xx			x
Charcoal >10mm					x	x				x			x
Charred root/stem													xx
Indet. bud													x
Indet. fruit stone/seed frags.													x
Indet. seeds											x		
Other remains													
Black porous material		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
Black tarry material			x		x	x	x					x	
Bone		x			x xb	x			x	x			x
Burnt stone						x	x		x				
Pottery					xcf	xcf	xcf		xcf				
Small coal frags.		x	x	x	x	x	x		xcf	x	x	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bones					x				x				x xb
Sample No.		**105**	**106**	**107**	**108**	**109**	**110**	**111**	**112**	**113**	**114**	**115**	**116**
Molluscs													
Woodland/shade loving species													
Acanthinula aculeata		x	x								x		x
Aegopinella sp.		x						x	x		x	x	
Carychium sp.		xx	x	x				x			xx	xx	xxx
Clausila sp.		x	x					x				x	x
Discus rotundatus		xx	x	x								xx	
Ena sp.		x									x	x	x
Macrogastra rolphii			xcf								x		
Oxychilus sp.		x									x	x	
Pomatius elegans		xx	x	x				x			x	x	x
(operculi)												x	
Punctum pygmaeum		x	x					x			x		xxx

Trichia striolata			xcf						x		x		
Vertigo pusilla		x											
Vitrea sp.		x	x								x	x	xx
Zonitidae indet.		xx	x	x									
Open country species													
Helicella itala				x				xx	x	x	x	x	xx
Helicidae indet.			x										
Pupilla muscorum				x				xx		x	x	x	x
Vallonia sp.		xxx	x	x				xxxx	x	x	x	x	xb
V. costata		x	x	x				x					
V. excentrica		x						x					
V. pulchella								xx					x
Vertigo pygmaea				xcf				x		x	x	x	x
Catholic species													
Cepaea sp.		x									x	x	x
Cochlicopa sp.		x	x					x				x	xx
Nesovitrea hammonis								xcf					xcf
Trichia hispida group			x	x				x		xcf	x		x
Marsh/freshwater obligate species													
Anisus leucostoma										x			
Armiger crista										xcf			
Valvata cristata								x		x			
Other													
Limacid plate													x
Sample volume (litres)		**10ss**	**40**	**10ss**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**20**	**30ss**	**10ss**
Volume of flot (litres)		**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted		**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Appendix 8 – Faunal Remains Data

Table 7 Faunal Remains Data

weight (g)	Sample No.	Context	Preservation	Countable									Ageable						Measurable												Total
				Cattle			S/G			other	Rod		Cattle			S/G			Cattle	S/G	Other										
				Teeth	man/max teeth	Bones	Teeth	man/max teeth	Bones	Teeth	teeth	bones	Teeth	mandibles	Bones	Teeth	mandibles	Bones	All	All	All	ULM	UMM	USM	Not counted	Counted	Butchery	Burning	Gnawing	Comments	
		098007	M			2									2				2			1			3	3				root etching, stage 1 weathering	6
		103004	M						1									1							0	1					1
		103007	M						2									1							0	2				neo/perinate	2
35.09	106	098008	M																			1			75	1					76
5.88	108	109005	G						2			2						2							15	4				2 caudal vert of usm	19
1.82	113	103005	P																						25	0					25
1.78	116	131005	G								5	17													140	23					163
0.36	109	109007	G																						2	0					2
0.03	111	121005	G								2	1													1	3					3
0.85	112	103008	G								1														28	1					29
0.11	112	103008	G																						9	0		b,cal		burnt and calcined	9
0.15	111	121005	G																						4	0		b,cal		burnt and calcined	4
0.16	105	087004	G																						2	0					2
0.68	113	103005	G																						12	0		b,cal		burnt and calcined	12
<0.01	113	103005	G								1														2	0					2
0.15	115	108005	G								7	6													0	13					6
0.76	107	098005	P								1														19	1					20
0.01	106	098008	M								2														5	2					7
0.35	108	109005	M																						11	0		b,cal		burnt and calcined	11

0.04	110	109009	G							1														0	1				possible fish tooth?	1
																								353	55					400