

# **1EW03 Enabling Works Contract AWH C2a Fieldwork Report for Trial Trenching at C21010 Rocky Lane – Wendover - Buckinghamshire**

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# 1 Executive Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Rocky Lane C2a (C21010), near Wendover Dean, Buckinghamshire by INFRA. A total of 57 trenches were excavated exposing a small pit and a possible dew pond.

## 2 Introduction

### 2.1 Project Background

2.1.1 This report details the results of an archaeological evaluation, conducted from January to February 2019, on land designated as Rocky Lane, Wendover, Buckinghamshire (AC210/6) (NGR 487809 205954; Figure 1). The work was undertaken by INFRA for Fusion on behalf of HS2.

2.1.2 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. The locations of the trial trench evaluation have been selected to address construction programme risk to land required for vehicle access, construction compounds, a public right of way, and green landscaping. The trial trenching is required to help clarify the location, extent, survival and significance of any heritage assets north of Wendover Dean (Figure 2) and will contribute to the following specific GWSI: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (HERDS) objectives:

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

2.1.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for Archaeological Evaluation was submitted and approved by the HERDS team prior to the commencement of work.

- 2.1.4 The field work followed the Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Evaluation (ClfA 2014), 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) and the GWSI: HERDS (HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015).

## 3 Location and Site Background

### 3.1 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.

- 3.1.2 The Site consists of a single land parcel, C21010, which encompasses two complete and part of two further arable fields located south of Road Barn Farm, interspersed with tree-lined hedgerows, covering an area of 13.42ha and is centred on NGR 487809 205954 (Figure 1).

#### Topography

- 3.1.3 The Site rises gently from west to east, from an elevation of 152m aOD, adjacent to London Road in the west to 165m AOD, just north of Chesham Lane in the east.

#### Site Geology

- 3.1.4 The British Geological Survey maps the underlying geology of the Site as predominantly sedimentary chalk deposits of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (undifferentiated), formed approximately 90 to 101 million years ago (mya) in the Cretaceous Period. Superficial deposits in the west of site are recorded as clay, silt, sand and gravel formed up to 3 mya in the Quaternary Period. No superficial deposits are recorded in the east of site<sup>1</sup>.
- 3.1.5 The parent geology gives rise to freely draining, slightly acidic but base-rich loamy soils across the Site<sup>2</sup>. No intrusive surveys have been carried out to further inform the stratigraphic sequence within the Site.

#### Previous Disturbance

- 3.1.6 There is little indication that the Site has undergone significant disturbance; for example, there is no sign of quarrying within the area evaluated. There is also likely to have been some limited impact from agricultural ploughing.

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<sup>1</sup> British Geological Survey *Geology of Britain Viewer* [online] accessed 22 March 2019 from <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

<sup>2</sup> Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute 2017 *Soilscapes* [online] accessed 01 December 2017 from <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>



## 3.2 Archaeological Background

3.2.1 The information presented below has been taken from the Project Plan (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS02\_CL04-002524) which was derived from Environmental Statements (ES, see references section), prepared in 2013, results of the surveys undertaken within the Site and its environs (i.e. remote sensing, geophysical and fieldwalking surveys) and up-to-date Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (BHER) data. The ES records a number of heritage assets within the surroundings of the Site, however only those considered to be of direct relevance to the historical development and archaeological potential of the Site are discussed below.

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

- land parcel C21010 lies within ASZ 10-15, Land around Road Barn Farm and east towards Boddington Hill, which has potential for early medieval, medieval and later remains.

3.2.3 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

### Prehistoric

3.2.4 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.

3.2.5 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 axeheads 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

- 3.2.6 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

- 3.2.7 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).
- 3.2.8 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.
- 3.2.9 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: 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.
- 3.2.10 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.
- 3.2.11 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).

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

### Post-medieval and Modern

- 3.2.13 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 ap of 1796 and are defined by historically important hedgerows (assets illustrated on Figure 2: DWH047, DWH052, DWH054, DWH062, DWH063, DWH064, DWH65, DWH068, DWH069). 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.
- 3.2.14 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 though running adjacent to the western edge of C21010.

## 4 Evaluation Results

### 4.1 Geological Sequence

- 4.1.1 The natural geology or archaeological horizon comprised chalk with bands of gravelly orange clay.
- 4.1.2 All archaeological features were sealed by a mid-grey brown silt clay topsoil with occasional small stones, and a mid-orange brown silt clay subsoil.

### 4.2 Archaeological Results

- 4.2.1 2 trenches of the 57 contained archaeological features.

**Table 1 – Summary of trench results**

Trench Number	Features	Provisional Date
1 – 9	Blank	n/a
10-11	Void (due to numbering error)	n/a

Trench Number	Features	Provisional Date
12-15	Blank	n/a
16	1 x Possible dew-pond or hollow, 1 x Burnt-out tree-root	medieval
17-18	Blank	n/a
19	1 x Small pit	medieval
20-59	Blank	n/a

4.2.2 The following section contains a description of the features and deposits excavated during the course of the project. It should be used in conjunction with Appendix 1, which provides detailed descriptions and stratigraphic information for each deposit and cut feature.

4.2.3 The initial results of the positive trenches are discussed below, in numerical order.

#### **Trench 16 (Figures 1-4 Plate 1)**

4.2.4 A shallow depression [301605], 8m long x 1.8m wide, 0.4m max. depth in the south end of the trench was interpreted as a possible dew pond. This was filled with (301604), firm dark brown silt clay, with rare charcoal lenses and rooting, and occasional sub-angular flint fragments. A burnt-out tree root from the base of the shallow depression [301605] contained a sherd of modern pottery.

#### **Trench 19 (Figures 1-4 Plate 2)**

4.2.5 A small pit [301906], roughly oval, measured 0.65m long, 0.45m wide, 0.3m deep with moderate sides to a concave base was located in the west half of the trench. It contained two fills. The upper deposit (301904) was dark orange-brown clay silt with moderate charcoal inclusions which produced numerous fragments of prehistoric pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, all from a single vessel. The basal deposit (301905) was mid-orange-brown silt clay with occasional small sub-angular stones, interpreted as erosion of the upper edges of the pit.

### **4.3 Finds Assessment**

#### **Pottery Assessment**

##### **Jacqui Hutton**

4.3.1 A small assemblage of pottery was recovered during the evaluation that comprised prehistoric pottery in addition to later more modern pieces.

4.3.2 The pottery recovered from small pit [301906] is thin flint-tempered ware that is all from the same vessel and is dated Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. All the pieces were body sherds with no rims or parts of bases. In addition, 11.58g of the same vessel was recovered from the environmental sample <100>.

4.3.3 The pottery from [301605], a shallow depression thought to be a dew pond, was probably from a modern plant pot. The pottery recovered from topsoil (301901) was brown-glazed post-medieval pottery.

4.3.4 The prehistoric pottery assemblage should be retained and incorporated into any further analysis. The post-medieval and modern pottery can be discarded when convenient.

HS2C14 - IC18RCLTT						
Trench	Context	Data			Pottery	Grand Total
			Prehistoric	Pmed/Mod	Modern	
16	301604	Count			2	2
		Weight (g)			9	9
19	301901	Count		1		1
		Weight (g)		3		3
	301904	Count	41			41
		Weight (g)	211.58			211.58
Total Count			41	1	2	44
Total Weight (g)			211.58	3	9	223.58

## Metalwork Assessment

### Jacqui Hutton

4.3.5 Two pieces of iron were recovered from the evaluation. The piece that was recovered from the surface of Trench 16 is a modern corroded blade. The piece from 301902 was a square profile nail dated to the post-medieval period.

Trench	Context	Data	Iron	
			Post Med	Modern
16	Surface	Count		1
		Weight (g)		26
19	301902	Count	1	
		Weight (g)	4	
Total Count			1	1
Total Weight (g)			4	26

## Ceramic Building Material Assessment

### Jacqui Hutton

- 4.3.6 A small assemblage of fragmented CBM was recovered that comprised tile; the fragment tile that was recovered from the surface of Trench 7 had one large peg hole which is dated to the post-medieval period. No further information can be acquired from the pieces therefore they can be discarded when convenient.

Trench	Context	Data	CBM	
			Pmed	Mod
7	Surface	Count	2	
		Weight (g)	129	
19	301901	Count		1
		Weight (g)		71
Total Count			2	1
Total Weight (g)			129	71

## 4.4 Environmental Assessment

### Macrobotanical

#### Vicky Rees, reviewed by Wendy Carruthers

##### Introduction

- 4.4.1 A 57-trench trial evaluation took place on land at Rocky Lane, Wendover, Bucks in January and February of 2019. The work was carried out by Infra, for Fusion and on behalf of HS2. The work uncovered archaeological features in just two trenches, a small pit and possible dew pond. Samples for the retrieval of environmental data were taken from both features. Flots and environmental remains extracted from residues of the two samples are assessed here.

##### Method

- 4.4.2 Samples have been bulk floated, the floating component (flot) collected on a stack of 1mm and 300 µm sieves. The residue (component which did not float) was collected on a 0.5mm nylon mesh. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the bulk finds. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications of up to x16 and plant remains noted. Charcoal was assessed only for quantity of large, identifiable-sized charcoal (see table). The potential of the samples to provide useful environmental data has been graded from A to D. A being assigned to samples that show high potential (frequent remains, high quality of preservation, rare or unusual nature). Samples of grade D show no further potential.

##### Results

- 4.4.3 Results of the assessment are presented in Table 1. Nomenclature follows Stace (2010). The samples produced very little charred plant material (CPR), where present the charred plant remains were poorly preserved and highly fragmented. Modern plant

remains such as roots and millipede fragments were common in the flots, indicating some possible contamination of the samples due to the activity of flora and fauna.

- 4.4.4 Only one of the samples produced charred plant remains (CPR); sample 100, context 301904, discussed briefly below. Charcoal / charred wood fragments are present in both samples in low volumes, much of the material is highly fragmented. The remains of one sample have little further potential (graded D), as no environmental remains were recovered, and no additional unprocessed soil is available.

SOIL SAMPLE No.	FILL No.	Flot description	Charred plant remains (CPR)	large charcoal (>3mm)	ADDITIONAL UNPROCESSED SOIL (L)	Further potential
100	301904	6ml flot; mainly modern roots +++++, small to medium mineral encrusted charcoal ++. Rare modern millipedes +	Occasional CPR; poorly preserved indeterminate cereal grains +fg; poorly abraded glume +fg	++	10	C (Further soil available but little potential)
200	301604	5ml flot; mainly modern roots +++++, rare small to medium charcoal +.	NIL	+	0	D

Table 1 Results of paleoenvironmental assessment by sample

#### Key to Tables

+ = 1 – 10 specimens (occasional)

++ = 11 – 50 specimens

+++ = 51 – 100 specimens (Frequent).

++++ = 100+ (abundant).

fg = fragment.

#### Sample descriptions and recommendations

- 4.4.5 **Sample 100, context 301904** came from small prehistoric pit [301906] located near the east end of Trench 19. The pit was roughly oval in shape, measuring 0.65m long, 0.45m wide and 0.3m deep. The fill consisted of a moderately charcoal-rich, dark brown clay silt. 41 sherds of a single vessel of prehistoric date were recovered from the pit. The only charred plant remains present in the flot (derived from 10 litres of soil) were a few poorly-preserved indeterminate cereal grain fragments and two highly abraded fragments of glume. No other identifiable plant remains were observed.
- 4.4.6 On their own these remains offer very little interpretative value. Processing the additional 10 litres of unprocessed soil may offer some further potential (grade C), however in the absence of a very rich and well dated archaeobotanical sample, the isolated nature of this sample means that its probable value remains low. Therefore, no further work is recommended on the sample.
- 4.4.7 **Sample 200, context 301604** came from natural hollow [301605] located towards the south end of Trench 16. The hollow had a shallow, irregular, profile exceeding 8m length by 1.8m width and 0.4m maximum depth. The fill consisted of a dark brown silt clay with rare charcoal lenses and rooting. A single small fragment of modern pottery was retrieved from the fill. Apart from the 10-litre sample already processed no further

unprocessed soil is available. No charred plant remains were retrieved from this sample. No further potential exists for this sample.

### Conclusions and recommendations

- 4.4.8 In conclusion, this assessment is very limited in scope. On the basis of such a small number of samples it is difficult to make recommendations. No further quantification or analysis is recommended for this material; however, it is suggested that in the event of further work basic sampling protocols be adhered to.

### References

Stace, Clive (2010) New Flora of the British Isles. Third Edition. Cambridge University Press.

## 5 Discussion

- 5.1.1 Very few archaeological features were recorded within the trial trenches, with the majority proving blank and only two containing archaeological material. The isolated post-medieval finds recovered from the topsoil and subsoil likely reflects a low level of agricultural activity during that period. The depression in trench 16 may be a dew pond or natural hollow. The small prehistoric pit within trench 19 has been interpreted as a possible rubbish pit and may be indicative of nearby settlement-related activity taking place within the vicinity of C21010 during the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period.

## 6 Conclusion

- 6.1.1 The results of the archaeological evaluation on land at Rocky Lane, Wendover have identified sparse activity from the prehistoric period, possibly indicative of nearby settlement-related activity taking place in the vicinity. Apart from modern tree-clearance and post-medieval agriculture, no further archaeological activity from any period was identified in the Site. The results fulfilled the aims of the evaluation as set out in the WSI (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03-002529) by confirming the presence, date and condition of surviving archaeological remains at Rocky Lane, Wendover, and the absence of gravel deposits, alluvium and buried land surfaces. The archive has the potential to address HERDS research objectives KC5 and KC15.

## 7 References

CIfA 2014 Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

Historic England, 2015. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Managers Guide

HS2, Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035)



## Appendix 1 – Context Register

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
1	00100	Deposit	-	-	TRENCH	TRENCH	0.25	Mid brown loose clayey silt with common small to medium sub-rounded and subangular flint pebble and occasional small chalk fragments.	TOPSOIL
	00101	Deposit	-	-	TRENCH	TRENCH	-	Dark brown firm clay with abundant flint pebbles	NATURAL VARIATION
	00102	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Mid brown firm clay with abundant flint pebbles	NATURAL
2	00200	Deposit	-	-	TRENCH	TRENCH	0.25	Mid brown loose clayey silt with common small to medium sub-rounded and subangular flint pebble and occasional small chalk fragments.	TOPSOIL
	00201	Deposit	-	-	TRENCH	TRENCH	-	Patches of brownish orange firm silty clay with frequent angular flint pebbles	NATURAL VARIATION
	00202	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Chalk	NATURAL
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NOT EXCAVATED	-
4	00400	Deposit	-	-	TRENCH	TRENCH	0.3	Mid brown loose clayey silt with common small to medium sub-rounded and subangular flint pebble and occasional small chalk fragments.	TOPSOIL
	00401	Deposit	-	-	TRENCH	TRENCH	0.2 - 0.4	Mid brown firm clay with abundant flint pebbles	NATURAL VARIATION
	00402	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Chalk	NATURAL
5	00500	Deposit	-	-	TRENCH	TRENCH	0.25	Mid brown loose clayey silt with common small to medium sub-rounded and	TOPSOIL

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
								subangular flint pebble and occasional small chalk fragments.	
	005001	Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	Chalk	NATURAL
16	01604	Deposit	301405	-	9m	2m	1.2m	Firm Brown Clay Silt with occasional sub-angular flint and rare charcoal. Contains two sondages, the first shows a natural hollow and the second shows a charcoal lens. The layer contains two dumps, the first medieval and second machine plough.	LAYER
	01605	Cut	-	01604	9m	2m	1.2m	Possible dew pond. The cut number has been mostly used for survey purposes.	LAYER

## Appendix 2 – OASIS Form

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: hs2infra1-347143**

### Project details

Project name	Rocky Lane
Short description of the project	Between January and February 2019 Infra undertook an archaeological evaluation on land at Rocky Lane, Wendover Dean, Buckinghamshire. The site was located on the north side of Rocky Lane, approximately 2.5km southeast of Wendover. The evaluation was undertaken in order to satisfy planning requirements associated with construction of the north portal of the Chiltern tunnel leading to the main rail alignment, and associated engineering earthworks and other works as outlined in the Project Plan (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL05-002524). A total of 57 trenches were excavated with archaeological remains recorded in two, these being a possible medieval pit in trench 19 and a possible dew-pond and burnt-out tree-bole in trench 19.
Project dates	Start: 28-01-2019 End: 22-02-2019
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AYLESBURY VALE WENDOVER Rocky Lane, Small Dean South Embankment
Study area	13.41 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 87969 05521 51.741021159201 -0.725789177954 51 44 27 N 000 43 32 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

Entered by Chris Griffiths (christina.mcclean@rubiconheritage.com)

Entered on 28 March 2019

# OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

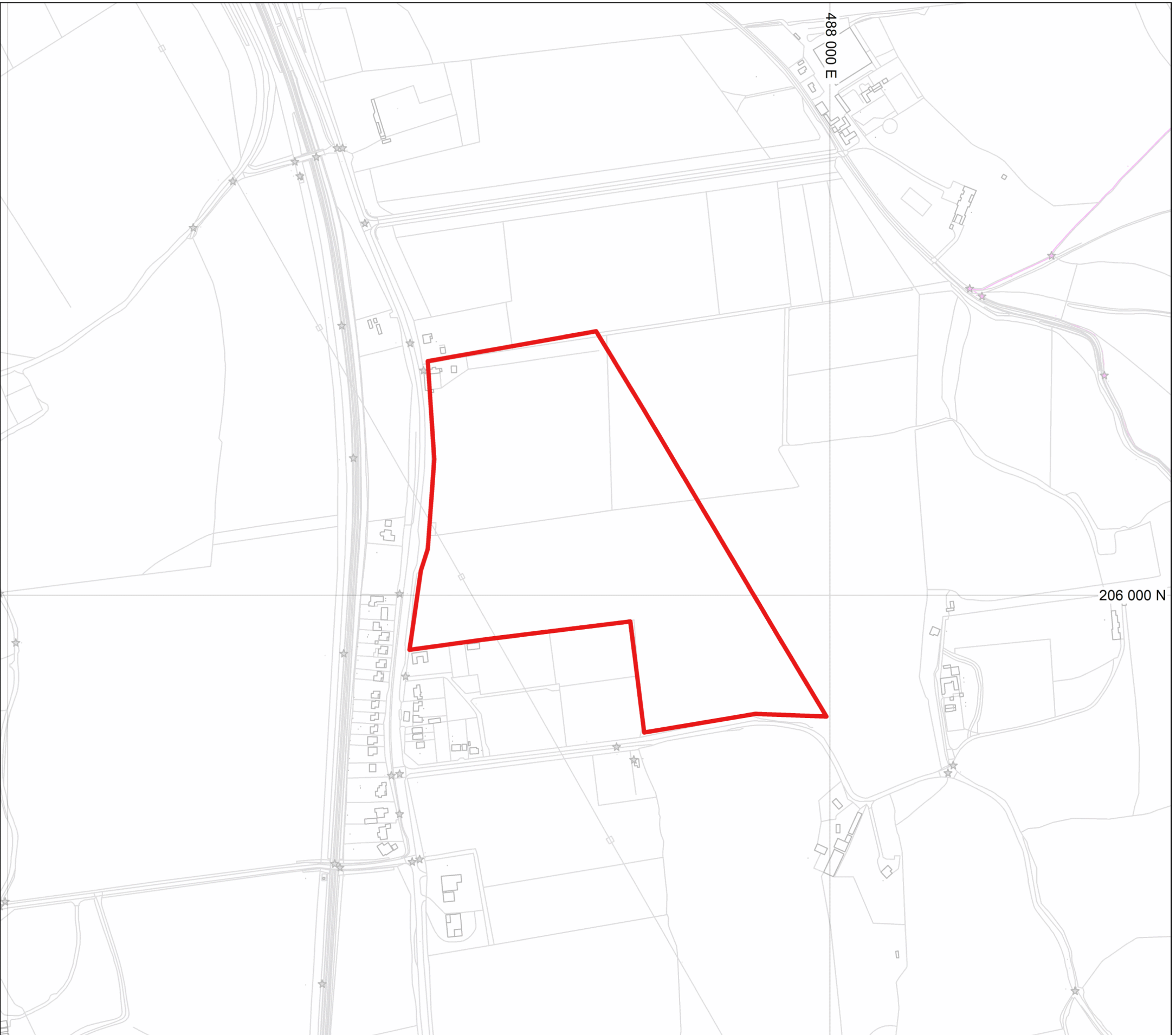
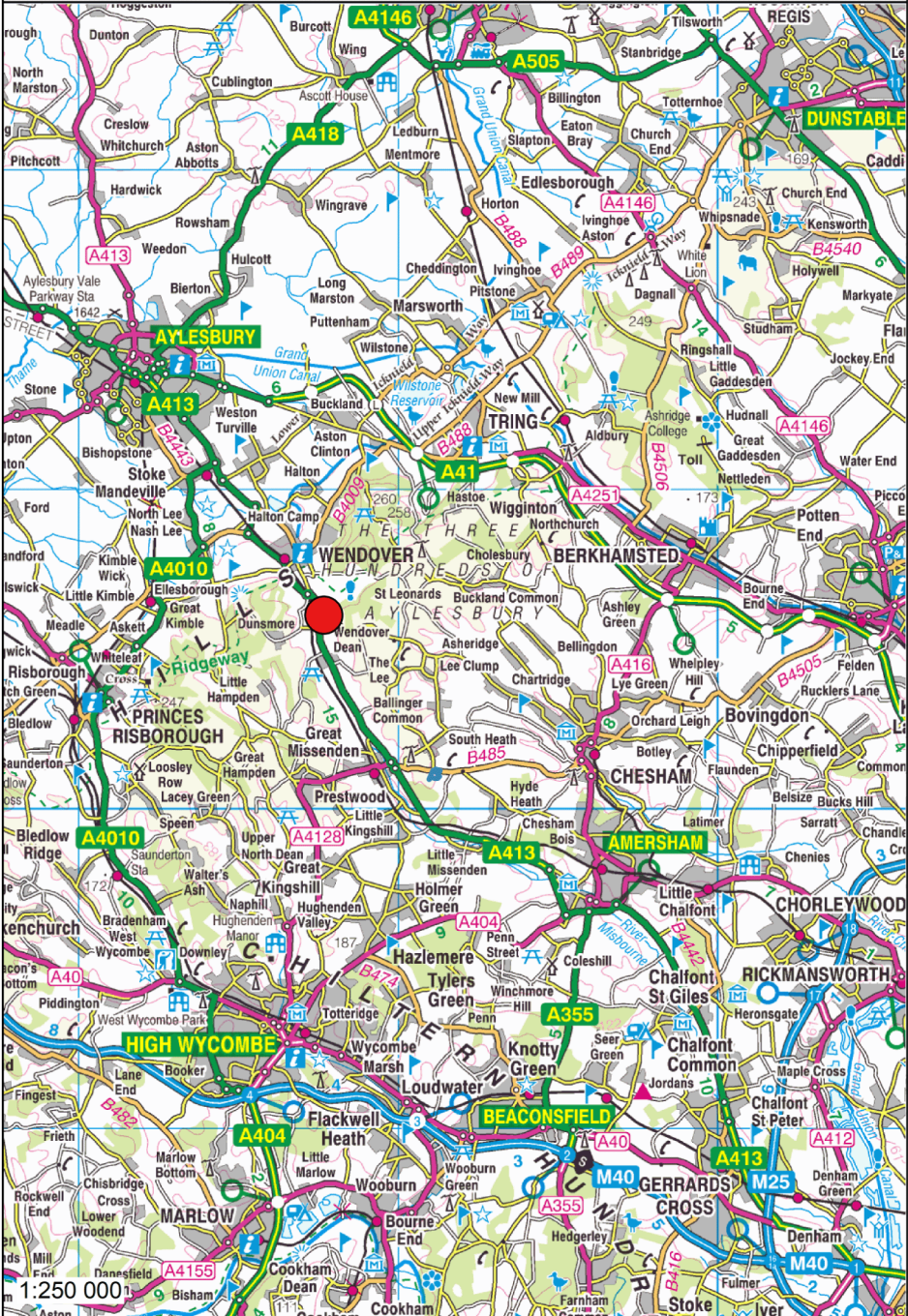
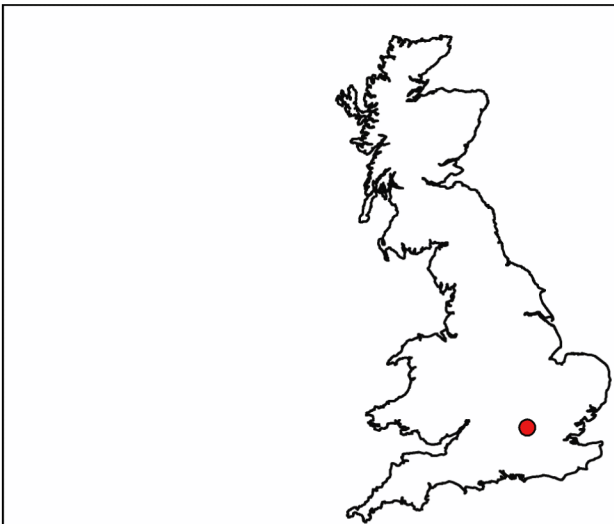
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## Appendix 3 – Figures





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Legend

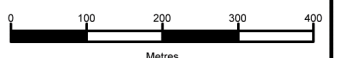
- Site location
- Site extent

High Speed Two  
Figure 1. Site location

Published

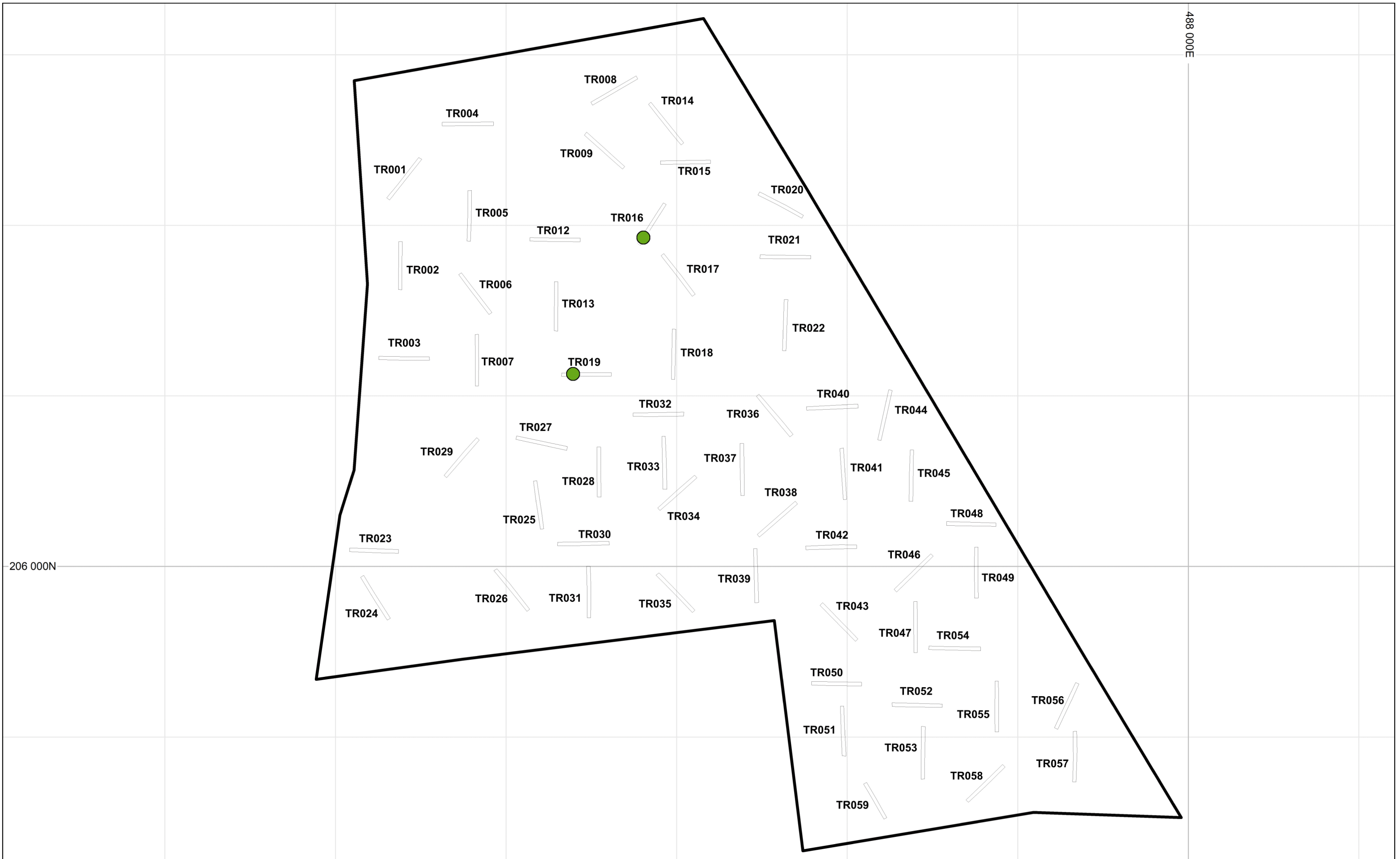
HS2

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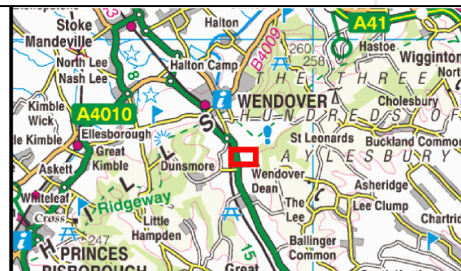
Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03\_CL05-000006 Date: 29/02/19






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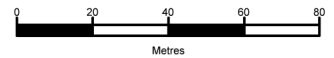

- Legend**
-  Location of possible prehistoric feature
  -  Excavated evaluation trench
  -  Site extent



High Speed Two  
Figure 2. Overview of excavated evaluation trenches  
*Published*



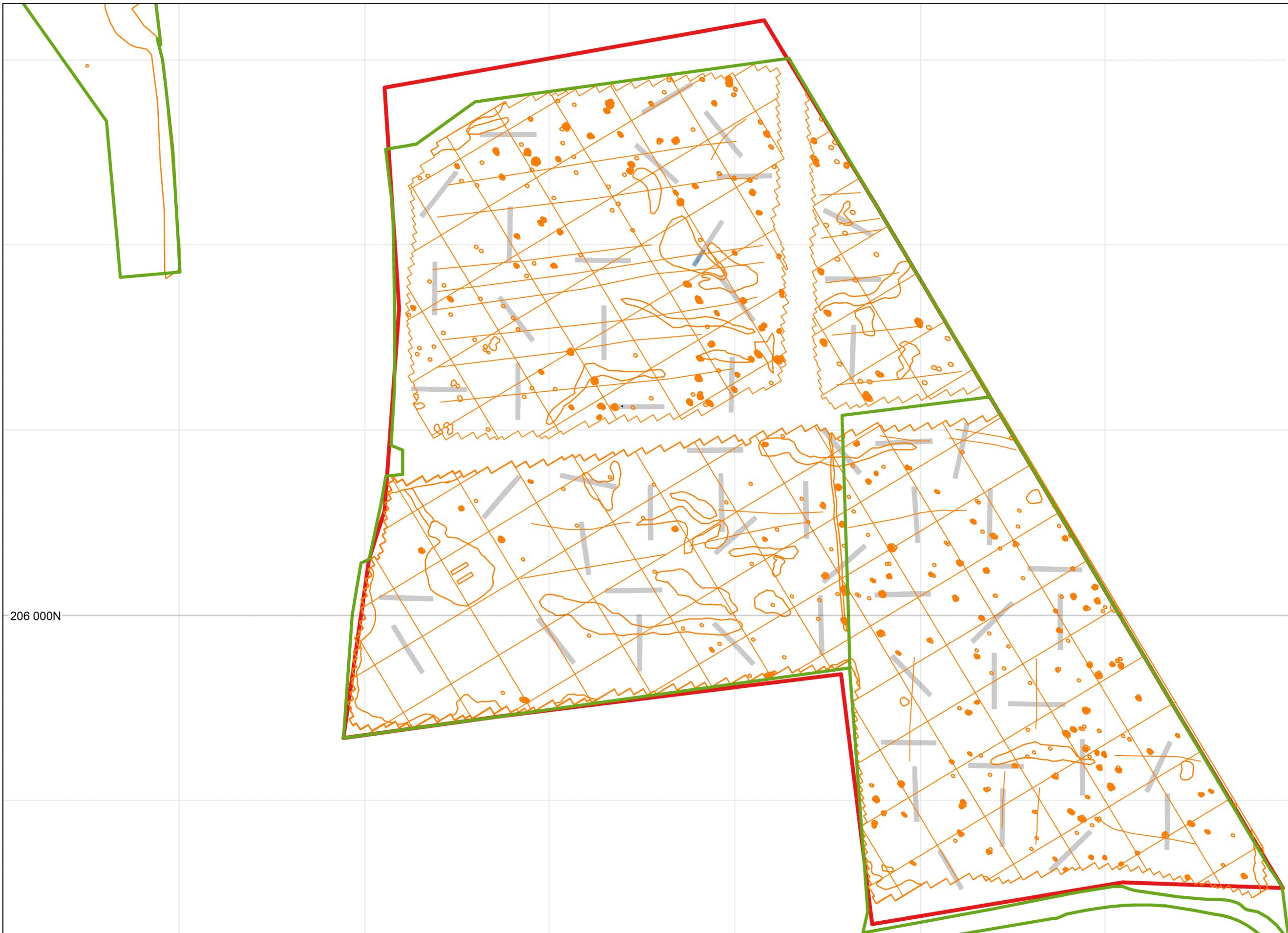
Scale at A3: 1:2,000







0 20 40 60 80  
Metres

**Doc Number:** 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03\_CL05-000006 **Date:** 29/02/19





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- Legend**
-  Geophysics survey area
  -  Archaeological anomaly
  -  Excavated evaluation trench
  -  Site extent

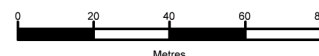


High Speed Two  
Figure 3. Overview of excavated evaluation trenches and geophysics

Published

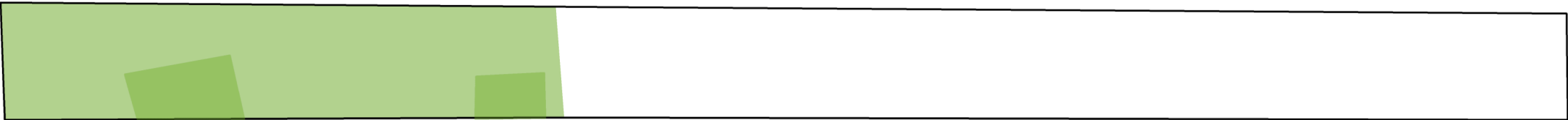
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Scale at A3: 1:2,000

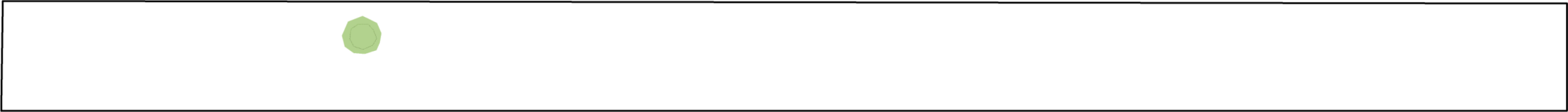


Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03\_CL05-000006 Date: 29/02/19

Trench 16



Trench 19

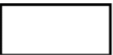


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Legend



Possible prehistoric feature



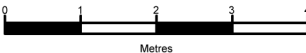
Evaluation trench

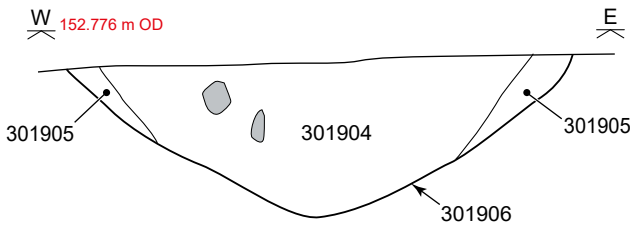
High Speed Two  
Figure 4. Details of trenches 16, 19

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Scale at A3: 1:100





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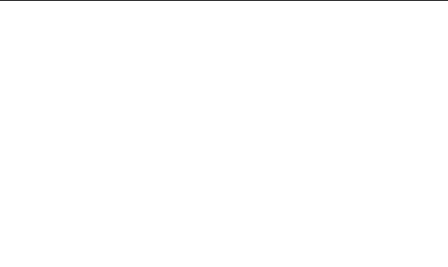
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**Legend**

 Charcoal

 Stone



High Speed Two  
Figure 5 - Rocky Lane Section

*Published*

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0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1  
(meters)

**Doc Number:** 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03\_CL05-000006 **Date:** 26/03/19

## Appendix 4- Plates





Plate 1 - Section through possible dew pond [301605], facing southeast.



Plate 2 - Section through pit [301906], facing south.