

## **1EW03 – Enabling Works Central**

# **AWHi Interim Report for Archaeological Recording at Rocky Lane and Grove Farm Small Dean Embankment, Buckinghamshire (AC210)**

## **Site Code: 1C20GRVAR**

Document no.: 1EW03-FUS\_IFA-EV-REP-CS03\_CL06-000019

MDF ref:

| Revision | Date     | Author                               | Checked by | Approved by | Revision Details: |
|----------|----------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------------|
| C01      | 19/10/20 | V. Hughes , C. Feeney, Jacqui Hutton | S. Roper   | D. Bonner   | First Issue       |
|          |          |                                      |            |             |                   |
|          |          |                                      |            |             |                   |

Code 1 - Accepted

# Contents

|     |  |    |
|-----|--|----|
| 1   | Executive Summary                                    | 3  |
| 2   | Introduction   | 3  |
| 2.2 | General Aims   | 4  |
| 2.3 | Contribution to HERDS Objectives                     | 5  |
| 2.4 | Project Plan and LS-WSI                              | 6  |
| 3   | Archaeological Background                            | 6  |
| 4   | Preliminary Results                                  | 8  |
| 4.1 | Site Geology   | 8  |
| 4.2 | Mitigation Results Summary                           | 8  |
| 4.3 | Archaeological Results Land Parcel c21032 (Figure 3) | 9  |
| 4.4 | Archaeological Results Land Parcel c21033 (Figure 4) | 9  |
| 4.5 | Archaeological Results Land Parcel c21034 (Figure 5) | 11 |
| 5   | Summary  | 12 |
| 6   | References   | 13 |
| 6.1 | Bibliography   | 13 |
| 6.2 | Glossary   | 13 |
| 7   | Appendix - Figures                                   | 15 |
| 8   | Appendix - Plates                                    | 21 |

## List of Figures

|          |  |    |
|----------|--|----|
| Figure 1 | – Site Location and Overview of Land Parcels             | 16 |
| Figure 2 | – Overview of Archaeological Recording Areas             | 17 |
| Figure 3 | – Archaeological Results, Overview of Land Parcel C21032 | 18 |
| Figure 4 | – Archaeological Results, Overview of Land Parcel c21033 | 19 |
| Figure 5 | – Archaeological Results, Overview of Land Parcel c21034 | 20 |

## List of Plates

|         |  |    |
|---------|--|----|
| Plate 1 | – C21032 Rocky Lane, general view of stripped area, looking west                         | 21 |
| Plate 2 | – C213033 Grove Farm North, general view of features below deposit 507526, looking north | 21 |
| Plate 3 | – C213033 feature 507644, looking south-east   | 22 |
| Plate 4 | – C213033 general view of deposit 507526, looking south                                  | 22 |
| Plate 5 | – C213033 example of an Iron Age storage pit 507572, looking north-east                  | 23 |
| Plate 6 | – C213033 example of a cremation pit 507524, looking south-east                          | 23 |
| Plate 7 | – C213034 Grove Farm West, general view, looking south-west                              | 24 |

|          |   |    |
|----------|---|----|
| Plate 8  | – C213034 general view of geological features, looking north-east | 24 |
| Plate 9  | – C213034 post-medieval pit, looking south-east                   | 25 |
| Plate 10 | – C213034 possible cremation pit 507506, looking north-west       | 25 |

## List of Tables

|         |  |   |
|---------|--|---|
| Table 1 | – Areas of Archaeological Recording                        | 4 |
| Table 2 | – Contribution to Specific HERDS objectives                | 5 |
| Table 3 | – Change Controls  | 6 |
| Table 4 | – Summary of Excavation Results by Area                    | 8 |
| Table 5 | – Summary of finds type from Land Parcel C21033 and C21034 | 9 |
| Table 6 | – Summary of the dated pottery from Land Parcels C21033    | 9 |

# 1 Executive Summary

- 1.1.1 Archaeological recording was undertaken on land at Rocky Lane (NGR centre 487645 206113) and Grove Farm near Wendover, Buckinghamshire (centred on both NGR 486981 207076 and 486981 207076: Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The land at Rocky Lane and Grove Farm was targeted to enable the construction of the rail alignment formation associated with Small Dean North Embankment and the Wendover Green Tunnel, Small Dean South Embankments and Rocky Lane Cutting (ref: 1EW03-FUS-EV-PLN-CS03\_CL06-009940).
- 1.1.3 The archaeological investigations at Rocky Lane (Land Parcel C21032) encompassed an area measuring 0.12ha, in addition to five evaluation trenches. At Grove Farm, two archaeological recording areas were investigated: Grove Farm North (C21033) and Grove Farm West (C21034). The site code for these works was 1C2oGRVAR.
- 1.1.4 No archaeological remains were uncovered at Rocky Lane (Land Parcel C21032).
- 1.1.5 Archaeological features were uncovered at the Grove Farm North dating to the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age and potentially Early Medieval. The focus of land use appears to have changed over time, initially being domestic/agricultural, with one feature that contained deposited human skeletal remains, in the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age, focused and preserved in a small dry valley. This changed to a more funereal landscape indicated by the probable small cremation cemetery, dated to the Roman Period.
- 1.1.6 The Grove Farm West area revealed a low density of features, which included both undated small discrete pits, post-medieval agricultural remains, and a single probable cremation.

# 2 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This report details the results of archaeological recording, which comprised open-area archaeological excavations and small trenched excavation works, conducted from August to September 2020 at Rocky Lane and Grove Farm (henceforth referred to as 'the Site') near Wendover, Buckinghamshire (Figure 2).
- 2.1.2 The Site is located within CFA10 Dunsmore, Wendover and Halton, in the county of Buckinghamshire in the historic parish of Wendover. It lies along the A413 London Road/Nash Lee Road on the southern outskirts of Wendover. The Site forms part of several arable and pastoral fields located either side of the A413 and encompassed the following areas:
- 2.1.3 The archaeological investigations at Rocky Lane consisted of an archaeological recording area measuring 0.12ha (Land Parcel C21032), together with five trenches, 30m long and c. 1.8m wide (in total 270m<sup>2</sup>).
- 2.1.4 At Grove Farm, two archaeological recording areas were investigated: C21034, measuring 0.89ha and C21033, measuring 0.13ha. The additional archaeological

monitoring zone (C21035), not currently undertaken and measuring 4.14ha, to the east of C21034, does not form part of this report.

- 2.1.5 The mitigation was undertaken in accordance with HS2 Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035) and GWSI: HERDS (HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015), and with the Project Plan for Archaeological Recording at Rocky Lane and Grove Farm Small Dean Embankment (1EW03-FUS-EV- REP-CS03\_CL06-009440).
- 2.1.6 The fieldwork also followed the Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation (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).

## 2.2 General Aims

- 2.2.1 The aims for each of the three areas as defined in the Project Plan (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03\_CL06-009440) are provided below in table 1

Table 1: Areas of archaeological recording

| Land Parcel | Description                             | Activity   | Objectives   |
|-------------|---|--|--|
| C21032      | Rocky Lane<br>AR and<br>Trenches<br>1-5 | The evaluation trenching identified a small pit in Trench 19 which contained 41 pottery sherds from a single vessel although an environmental sample provided indeterminate results. The pit has been interpreted as a rubbish pit indicative of a settlement-related activity taking place in the vicinity of the trench.<br>The aim was to characterise the nature of this activity and establish any relationship it might have with the other areas of the possible late Bronze Age / Iron Age settlement identified within the Site.  | This area of Archaeological Recording contributes to Specific Objectives KC10, KC15, KC16 and KC18 |
| C21033      | Grove Farm<br>North                     | The evaluation Trench 21 identified a large shallow pit that extended east beyond the Limit of Excavation and produced two sherds of prehistoric pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and a small assemblage of animal bone including a red deer antler tine with possible cut marks. As above, the pit may be indicative of a nearby settlement-related activity.<br>The aim was to characterise the nature of this activity and establish any relationship it might have with the other areas of the possible late Bronze Age / Iron Age settlement identified within the Site. | This area of Archaeological Recording contributes to Specific Objectives KC10, KC15, KC16 and KC18 |
| C21034      | Grove Farm<br>West                      | The area was focused on Trenches 42, 43 and 45 which produced a number of undated features including pits, postholes and ditches. The concentrations of postholes within Trenches 42 and 43 indicated structures, although no  | This area of Archaeological Recording contributes to all   |

| Land Parcel | Description | Activity  | Objectives                 |
|-------------|-------------|---|----------------------------|
|             |             | <p>patterns could be discerned based on the evaluation results. There was only limited correlation of the recorded features with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. The identified remains indicated the presence of a prehistoric settlement in this area or nearby. Although none of the features were dated, the find of Iron Age pottery in Trench 47 nearby may suggest a prehistoric date.</p> <p>The aim was to characterise the nature of this concentration of archaeological features, confirm the presence of a prehistoric settlement in this area and establish any relationship it might have with the other areas of the possible late Bronze Age / Iron Age settlement identified within the Site.</p> | Specific HERDS Objectives. |

## 2.3 Contribution to HERDS Objectives

### 2.3.1 The contribution to specific HERDS objectives are provided below in table 2

Table 2 Contribution to specific HERDS objectives

| Specific Objective   | Proposed Contribution  |
|--|--|
| KC10 Provide further understanding of the transition between a mobile pattern of settlement in the Early Bronze Age to the development of fixed settlement and enclosure, in the Middle and Late Bronze Age                | The Archaeological Recording and Monitoring works will provide more detailed information on the date and nature of the identified late Bronze Age settlement and contribute to our understanding of its development over time. It may be possible to identify any earlier, more temporary, predecessor/s of this settlement as well as identify any changes or developments the settlement underwent during its use in the late Bronze Age |
| KC15 (KEY OBJECTIVE) Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure? | Trial trenching identified three areas of possible settlement/settlement fringe within the Site with dating evidence ranging from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age. Archaeological Recording and Monitoring works will provide a clearer understanding of how this settlement(s) developed over time   |
| KC16 Investigate the degree of continuity that existed between Late Bronze Age and Iron Age communities in terms of population, mobility and subsistence strategies  | As above, Archaeological Recording and Monitoring works will provide more detailed understanding of the development of the Bronze Age / Iron Age settlement identified by the trial trenching. Environmental samples may be particularly important when contributing to this objective. The specific sampling strategy set out by a relevant specialist in the LSWSI will account for this   |
| KC18 Explore the evidence for increasing social complexity in the archaeological record in the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, and to identify patterns of intra-regional and regional variation                             | Further understanding of the nature and development of the Bronze Age/ Iron Age settlement/s identified within the Site, along with the analysis of any human remains recovered through the Archaeological Recording and Monitoring will contribute to our understanding of this objective   |

| Specific Objective   | Proposed Contribution   |
|--|---|
| KC4o Identify patterns of change within Medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century. | Archaeological Recording and Monitoring will seek to identify the character and extent of the medieval settlement activity identified by evaluation trenching. It will contribute to the wider understanding of the changing use of this landscape over time, from prehistory, through to the medieval period |

## 2.4 Project Plan and LS-WSI

- 2.4.1 The Archaeological Recording implemented requirements of the original Project Plan (Document no: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03\_CL06-009440) and the updated LS-WSI (Document no: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03\_CL06-009441).

### Change Controls

- 2.4.2 A single change control was implemented during the fieldwork, summarised below in table 3.

Table 3 – Change controls

| Document Number | Title  |
|-----------------|--|
| TBC             | AWHf - Fieldwork Change Control Form for Archaeological Recording change of methodology at Grove Farm, Buckinghamshire |

## 3 Archaeological Background

- 3.1.1 The Site lies within the Archaeological Character Sub-Zones ASZ 10-15 and 10-16. Land Parcel C21032, Rocky Lane, lies within ASZ 10-15 Land around Road Barn Farm, within which find spots predominate, including: Pleistocene mammal remains in the former gravel pit now in use as a rifle range; two Bronze Age palstaves found, probably displaced, in a gravel quarry; and early medieval to post-medieval metalwork recovered during metal detecting surveys.
- 3.1.2 Land Parcel C21033-34, Grove Farm lies within ASZ 10-16 Land associated with Small Dean Farm which has been determined as having little archaeological potential other than possible late medieval/post-medieval features, although Iron Age metalwork has been noted to have originated in the area.
- 3.1.3 There is little early prehistoric activity in the vicinity aside from findspots of individual items usually in the form of scatters of flint tools and debris, and rarer metal items, recovered from the surface of ploughed fields. Only one such find, a Neolithic flint flake has been recorded in the vicinity of the Site, within the archaeological monitoring zone at Grove Farm (C21035).
- 3.1.4 The small number of features and finds assemblages of Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery and the possible structural remains attest to domestic habitation in these periods within Site and/or in its close environs. However, due to the low volume of domestic debris, any form of extensive habitation may not be within the immediate environs of the recorded features. The subsequent 2019 Rocky Lane trial trench evaluation

- (1EW03-FUS-EV-REPCS03\_CL05-009415, Figures 4-5) only recorded a single small Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit.
- 3.1.5 The Grove Farm 2019 evaluation (1EW03-FUS-EV-REPCS03\_CL06-009420, Figures 4 and 6-7) revealed features, including several pits, ditches and postholes, and a possible palisade. The concentration of activity in the western part of the evaluated area was predominantly undated, although one feature was dated by pottery to the Iron Age. In the northern part of the evaluated area was a large but shallow oval pit, dated by two prehistoric pottery fragments to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. It also produced a small assemblage of animal bone including a red deer antler tine with possible cut marks, implying some potential for a nearby settlement-related activity.
  - 3.1.6 In the wider landscape, there are known occupation sites at Wellwick Farm including a large Iron Age enclosure, with Late Bronze Age and Roman activity (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03\_CL06009416) and Late Bronze Age to Iron Age occupation with Medieval ditches at Bacombe Lane to the north.
  - 3.1.7 The only evidence of Roman and Early Medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the Site comes from findspots of individual metal items, although Late Roman to Saxon inhumations are being uncovered at Bacombe Lane to the north.
  - 3.1.8 By the Medieval period, Wendover was the main settlement focus in the region. Within the Site, remote sensing and geophysical surveys have recorded the scattered presence of former ploughed-out field boundaries of open fields, with ridge and furrow strips divided by headlands. This may indicate that the Site and its environs were part of the agricultural, and most likely also woodland, hinterland of Wendover in that period.
  - 3.1.9 Remote sensing surveys including interpretation of aerial photographs, hyperspectral imagery and LiDAR imagery uncovered an area of extant ridge and furrow within the southern part of the Site, alongside linear former boundaries predating OS maps and an oblong mound of unknown function, although potentially associated with the 18th century railway cutting to the west.
  - 3.1.10 At Rocky Lane C21032 geophysical survey (C252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000263, Figures 4-5) undertaken in 2016 confirmed the presence of ridge and furrow remains and a number of linear anomalies of unknown origin. The Grove Farm C21033-34 geophysical survey (C252-ETM-EV-REP-020000221, Figures 4 and 6-7) identified a number of linear anomalies, which were interpreted as either natural in origin or representative of old field boundaries.
  - 3.1.11 In the post-medieval period, there was a shift from medieval agricultural organisation to enclosed fields, both for arable production and pasture, visible as more rectilinear fields, set amongst earlier less-regularly laid out pre 18th century fields.
  - 3.1.12 A former brickworks, recorded in the 17th century as Birche's Peece Brickworks and thought to have been located close to Grove Farm, may be an explanation for the potential extraction / quarry pits seen in the 2019 evaluation, and others likely to be in the vicinity. The other possibility is the acquisition of materials for the Great Central Railways constructions which took place in the 1880s.



- 3.1.13 The most recent activity has been small-scale expansion of residential and commercial development around Wendover and the installation of National Grid pylons as part of the electricity supply network.

## 4 Preliminary Results

### 4.1 Site Geology

- 4.1.1 The underlying solid geology within the Site is chalk, although comprised of several different rock formations. Land Parcel C21032 and most of C21034 lie within an area of Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit chalk formation. The latter are bisected by a narrow band of chalk deposits of the Melbourn Rock Member. This formation gives way in the northernmost part of C321034 and C21033 to West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation and Zig-Zag Chalk Formation (Geology of Britain viewer – accessed 01/10/20).
- 4.1.2 Superficial geology is present only in the southern part of the investigation area, within C21032 at Rocky Lane, Grove Farm archaeological monitoring zone and south-eastern part of C21034. It comprises clay, silt and gravel of Head deposits laid in the Quaternary period through accumulation of unsorted mud sediment with sand and gravel clasts as a result of down-slope solifluction, soil creep and hill wash.
- 4.1.3 The natural geology is overlain by topsoil varying in thickness from c. 0.25 to 0.35m overlying, where present, subsoil deposits approximately 0.2m thick.
- 4.1.4 The parent material gives rise to free-draining shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone in the northern part of the Site (C21033), and freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils in the southern part (C21032, C21033-34; Soilsclapes 2019).

### 4.2 Mitigation Results Summary

- 4.2.1 The excavation was spread over three distinct land parcels (c21032, C21033 and c21034). A summary of the findings from Land Parcels C21033 and C21034 can be seen in table 4, below. There were no archaeological features in Land Parcel C21032.

Table 4 – Summary of feature types by area

| Site/Area | Feature Type | No. | Spot dates    |
|-----------|--------------|-----|---------------|
| C21033    | Storage pits | 9   | IA            |
|           | Cremations   | 8   | Roman         |
|           | Linears      | 2   | Unknown       |
|           | Pits         | 18  | Prehistoric   |
|           | Postholes    | 4   | Unknown       |
|           | Small pits   | 4   | Prehistoric   |
|           | Tree boles   | 3   | Unknown       |
| C21034    | Large pit    | 1   | Post Medieval |
|           | furrows      | 2   | Post Medieval |
|           | Pits         | 3   | Unknown       |
|           | Postholes    | 3   | Unknown       |
|           | Cremation    | 1   | Unknown       |

- 4.2.2 The dating of the finds and therefore features is preliminary and more accurate dating will be provided in the PXA report to follow. The type of finds recovered from Land Parcels C21033 and C21034 can be seen in Table 5 below. There was a large amount of animal bone recovered that included antler that have not been fully catalogued at this time. A full account will be provided in the PXA.
- 4.2.3 One of the cremations was contained in a pot and two Roman brooches were recovered from a single cremation in the northern part of C21033 and an un-dated iron bar was recovered from one of the storage pits.
- 4.2.4 No finds were recovered from Area C21032.

Table 5 – Summary of finds type from Land Parcel C21033 and C21034

| Land Parcel | Finds Type        | No. | Wgt (g) |
|-------------|-------------------|-----|---------|
| C21033      | Flint             | 6   | n/a     |
|             | Fe                | 11  | n/a     |
|             | Pottery           | 112 | 687.93  |
|             | Cu alloy Brooches | 2   | n/a     |
| C21034      | CBM               | 89  | 1687    |
|             | Clay Pipe         | 2   | n/a     |
|             | Cu alloy          | 2   | n/a     |
|             | Fired Clay        | 1   | 1       |

- 4.2.5 The pottery recovered from C2133 has been spot dated and can be seen in Table 6 below. The majority has been assigned Prehistoric which includes in this instance, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.

Table 6 – Summary of the dated pottery from Land Parcels C21033

| Pottery     |     |         |
|-------------|-----|---------|
| Date        | No. | Wgt (g) |
| Neolithic   | 1   | 14      |
| Prehistoric | 69  | 486     |
| P Med       | 5   | 19.93   |

## 4.3 Archaeological Results Land Parcel c21032 (Figure 3)

### Results

- 4.3.1 The five trenches and an archaeological recording area produced no features of archaeological origin, although variations in geology were identified (Plate 1).

## 4.4 Archaeological Results Land Parcel c21033 (Figure 4)

- 4.4.1 The archaeological results slightly differ to that of the Fieldwork Sign-Off Sheet (dated 17/08/20) in the terms of feature type and number and are summarised below and in Table 4 above with suggested dates.

- 4.4.2 Preliminary results suggest that there were three possible phases and/or activity. A layer of colluvial material was recorded that covered part of the excavation area with evidence of features cut into it and sealed by it.

### Neolithic to Early Iron Age

- 4.4.3 The features that were sealed by the colluvium comprise eighteen pits that were clustered in the central and north-eastern parts of the excavation area (Plate 2). Their typology was similar in dimensions and composition and number of these pits had evidence of burning and deposition of charcoal. Several sherds of Neolithic pottery were recovered from them in addition to secondary flint flakes and animal bones, including an antler fragment.
- 4.4.4 The colluvium comprised mid brown silty sand deposit 507526, with frequent chalk inclusions (Plate 4) and was interpreted as possibly in-filling a dry valley feature, potentially the result of a change in the landscape such as areas of deforestation producing greater soil erosion, or a lowering of the water table. The sedimentation was an ongoing process, and the deposit was truncated by a number of later discrete features (see below).

### Iron Age

- 4.4.5 A cluster of un-lined bell-shaped storage pits are located at the northwestern corner of the area which can tentatively be dated to the Early Iron Age due to their typology and a single sherd of Iron Age pottery.
- 4.4.6 The pits showed a degree of variation, all were between 0.8 – 1.78 m in diameter and between 0.7 m and over 1.4 m deep. The profiles were generally concave to convex, steep sided with flat bases, consistent with 'bell-shaped' pits (Plate 5). The fill sequences were also varied, with between one and three fills identified, including deliberate backfilling, and the finds recovered are consistent with low-level discarded domestic waste. The original function of the pits was considered to be for underground storage or larder use.

### Roman Cremations

- 4.4.7 Predominantly located on the eastern side of the area were eight small pits that contained burnt material consisting of charcoal and bone fragments (Plate 6). These cremations truncated the colluvium / dry valley deposit 507536. Two copper alloy brooches were recovered from one of the cremations (507534) and are dated to the Roman period. Another cremation was associated with a highly fragmented but substantially complete pot.

### Undated

- 4.4.8 There were three features which were biological in origin and were the remains of root bowls of shrubs and trees. These were located and incorporated into the north end of the linear feature discussed below.
- 4.4.9 A linear feature was on a north-west/south-east alignment and extended over 30 m, was identified as two discontinuous segments, although this may have resulted from truncation by the 2019 evaluation trench. This small ditch was variably preserved, from

0.4 m to 1 m wide and with a maximum depth of 0.28 m. No finds were recovered apart from animal bone.

## **4.5 Archaeological Results Land Parcel c21034 (Figure 5)**

### **Natural features**

- 4.5.1 The geology varied across the site, with chalk bedrock exposed at the base of the slope to the north-west and clay and flint drift geology overlying the majority of the area upslope (Plate 7). At the interface of these two areas there were numerous circular and oval patches of clay infilling dissolved holes in the chalk, which in some locations took on the appearance of postholes (Plate 8). Investigation of several of these confirmed their sterile geological nature.

### **Post-medieval**

- 4.5.2 Agricultural use of the land, visible as two north-east / south-west-aligned plough furrows, compliments the LiDAR results.
- 4.5.3 A single circular feature, 8 m in diameter and excavated to a depth of 1.5 m, was recorded; this has provisionally been interpreted as a possible extraction feature and / or water hollow (Plate 9). It had two fills, a possible clay lining towards the base and the main one, consistent with backfilled material which contained fragments of glass bottles, ceramic tiles and iron.

### **Undated**

- 4.5.4 A total of seven small discrete features were identified across the area. All had been truncated by modern ploughing and were shallow. There were four features interpreted as small pits and three very small features seen as postholes. The postholes were in relatively isolated positions and did not provide clear evidence for structures. The small pits contained low densities of burnt inclusions and one was thought to be a cremation (Plate 10).

## 5 Summary

- 5.1.1 All results are provisional in nature and all dating is subject to change as reliable dating is obtained.

### Neolithic to Early Iron Age

- 5.1.2 Evidence for activity during the Neolithic period was significant but moderate in extent with the greatest concentration at C21033 seen as a scatter of pits, although no clearly discernible associated settlement was apparent. Features pertaining to the Early Iron Age were in the form of storage pits.

### Roman

- 5.1.3 The only confirmed Roman features were the cremations at C21033 and suggest that they are part of a funerary landscape.

### Post-medieval

- 5.1.4 Post-medieval activity was almost exclusively confined to C21034 and seen as agricultural land use, reflected by field systems and possible extraction activity.

### Undated

- 5.1.5 A number of features remain undated at present as they lacked artefactual material but have the potential for dating through scientific means and may be reinterpreted.

## 6 References

### 6.1 Bibliography

| Title   | Reference   |
|---|---|
| AWH C2a Interim Fieldwork Report for Trial Trenching Evaluation at C21009 Grove Farm – Small Dean North Embankment - Wendover - Buckinghamshire AC210/7   | 1EW03-FUS-RV-REP-CS03_CL06-009418   |
| AWH C2a Interim Fieldwork Report for Trial Trenching Evaluation at C21011 Upper Wendover Dean Farm - Wendover - Buckinghamshire AC210/6                   | 1EW03-FUS-RV-REP-CS03_CL06-009411   |
| AWH Fieldwork Report for Trial Trenching at C21010 Rocky Lane - Wendover - Buckinghamshire  | 1EW03-FUS-RV-REP-CS03_CL05-009415   |
| HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement, Supplementary Environmental Statements and Geophysical Survey Reports  | ES 3.5.2.10.4<br>ES 3.5.2.10.5<br>C252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000263  |
| AWHf - Project Plan for Archaeological Recording at Rocky Lane and Grove Farm Small Dean Embankment, Buckinghamshire                                      | 1EW03-FUS-EV-PLN-CS03_CL06-009440   |
| AWHi - Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Recording at Rocky Lane and Grove Farm Small Dean Embankment, Buckinghamshire | 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-000001   |
| Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations  | HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035   |
| GWSI: HERDS   | HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015   |
| Geology of Britain Viewer   | <a href="http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?">http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?</a> |
| Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation  | CIfA 2014   |
| Management of Archaeological Projects 2   | English Heritage 1991   |
| Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Managers' Guide   | Historic England 2015   |
| AWHi - Fieldwork Change Control Form for C213033 Excavation Extension at Grove Farm, Buckinghamshire  | TBC   |

### 6.2 Glossary

6.2.1 The following terms have been used in this report:

- **Archaeological Monitoring:** A form of archaeological investigation involving the monitoring by an archaeologist of excavations or other works by construction contractors to record, determine the character of and date of any discovered archaeology.
- **Archaeological recording:** A form of archaeological investigation involving the excavation of an identified area to determine the character and date of any discovered archaeology
- **Contractor** – Fusion; the organisation undertaking the Enabling Works for Area Central on behalf of the Employer.

- **Employer** – HS2 Ltd, the organisation responsible for delivery of HS2 Phase One Scheme and all terms and conditions, policies, procedures, and payments
- **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
- **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.
- **Trial Trench Evaluation:** A form of archaeological investigation involving the excavation of trenches to help determine the character and date of any discovered archaeology

#### Acronyms/abbreviations

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| AD    | Anno Domini   |
| ASZ   | Archaeological Character Sub-Zone                   |
| ave.  | Average   |
| CFA   | Community Forum Area                                |
| CIfA  | Chartered Institute of Archaeologists               |
| ES    | Environmental Statement                             |
| ha    | Hectare   |
| HER   | Historic Environment Record                         |
| HERDS | Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy |
| km    | Kilometre   |
| LiDAR | Light Detection and Ranging                         |
| m     | Metre   |
| NGR   | National Grid Reference                             |
| No.   | Number  |
| OD    | Ordnance Datum                                      |


## 7 Appendix - Figures

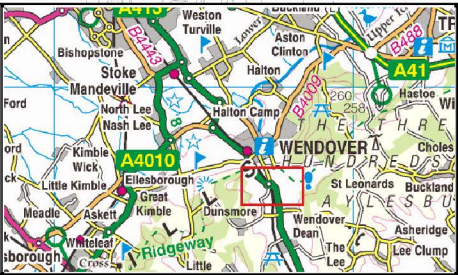




HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.


**Legend**

 Site extent

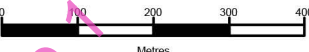



High Speed Two  
Grove Farm and Rocky Lane  
Figure 1. Site Location and  
Overview of Land Parcels

*Published*



Scale at A3: 1: 5000

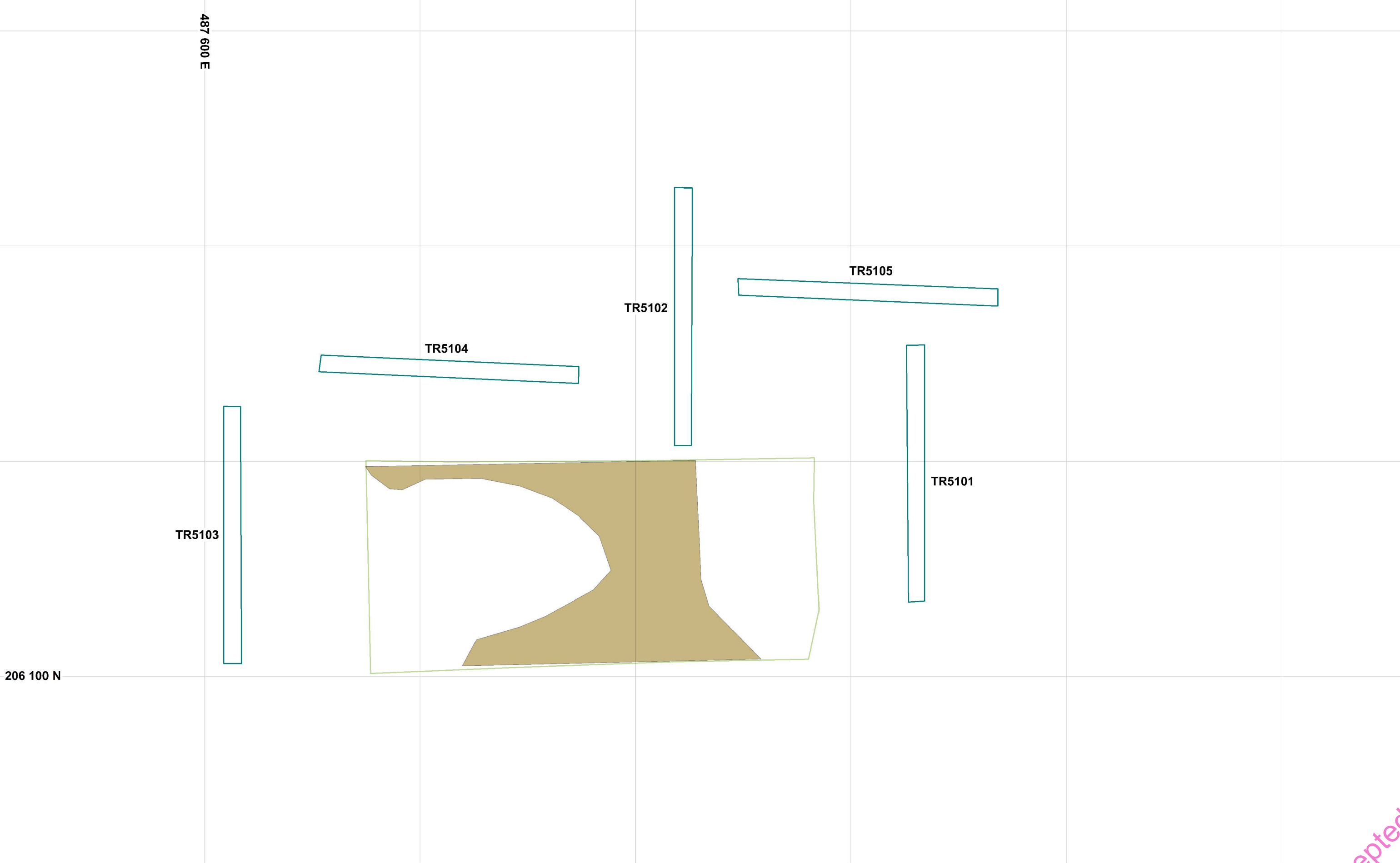


Revision no. C01  
**Doc Number:** 1EW03-FUS\_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03\_CL06-000014 **Date:** 19/10/20

**207 000 N**

**C21032**

**Doc Number:** 1EW03-FUS\_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03\_CL06-000014 **Date:** 19/10/20



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

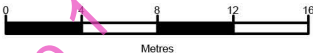
- Legend**
- Site extent excavated
  - Excavated trench
  - Geological deposit



High Speed Two  
Rocky Lane  
Figure 3. Archaeological Results,  
Overview of Land Parcel C21032  
  
*Published*

**HS2**

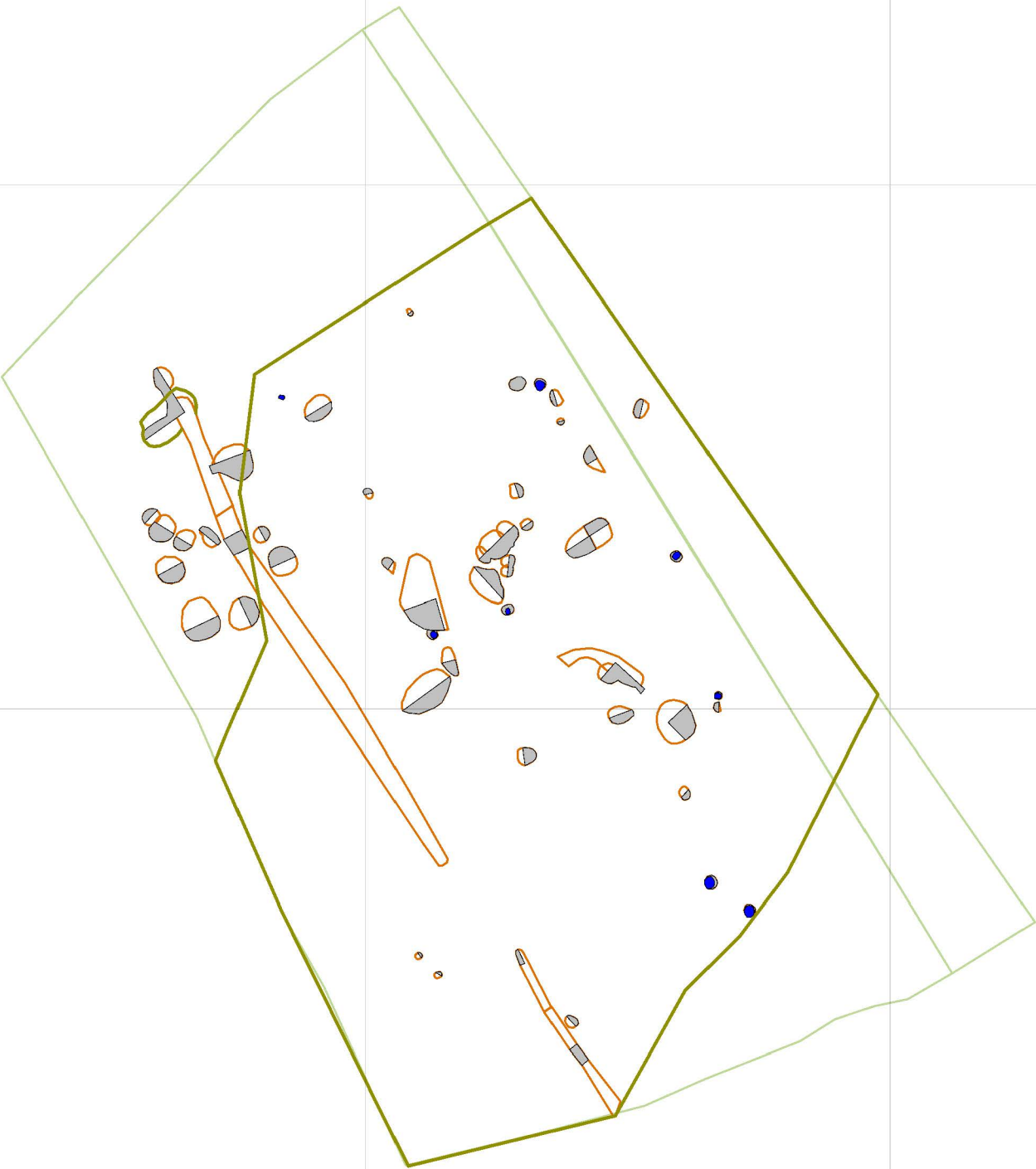
Scale at A3: 1: 400





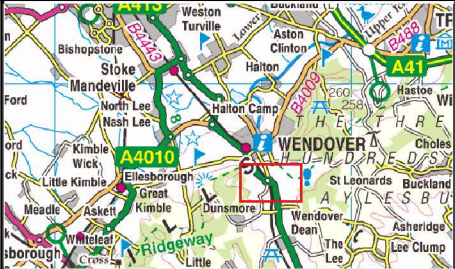
207 100 N

487 000 E



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

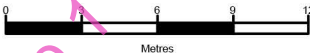
- Legend**
- Site extent excavated
  - Archaeological feature
  - Location of cremations
  - Excavated area
  - Colluvial Deposit (507526)



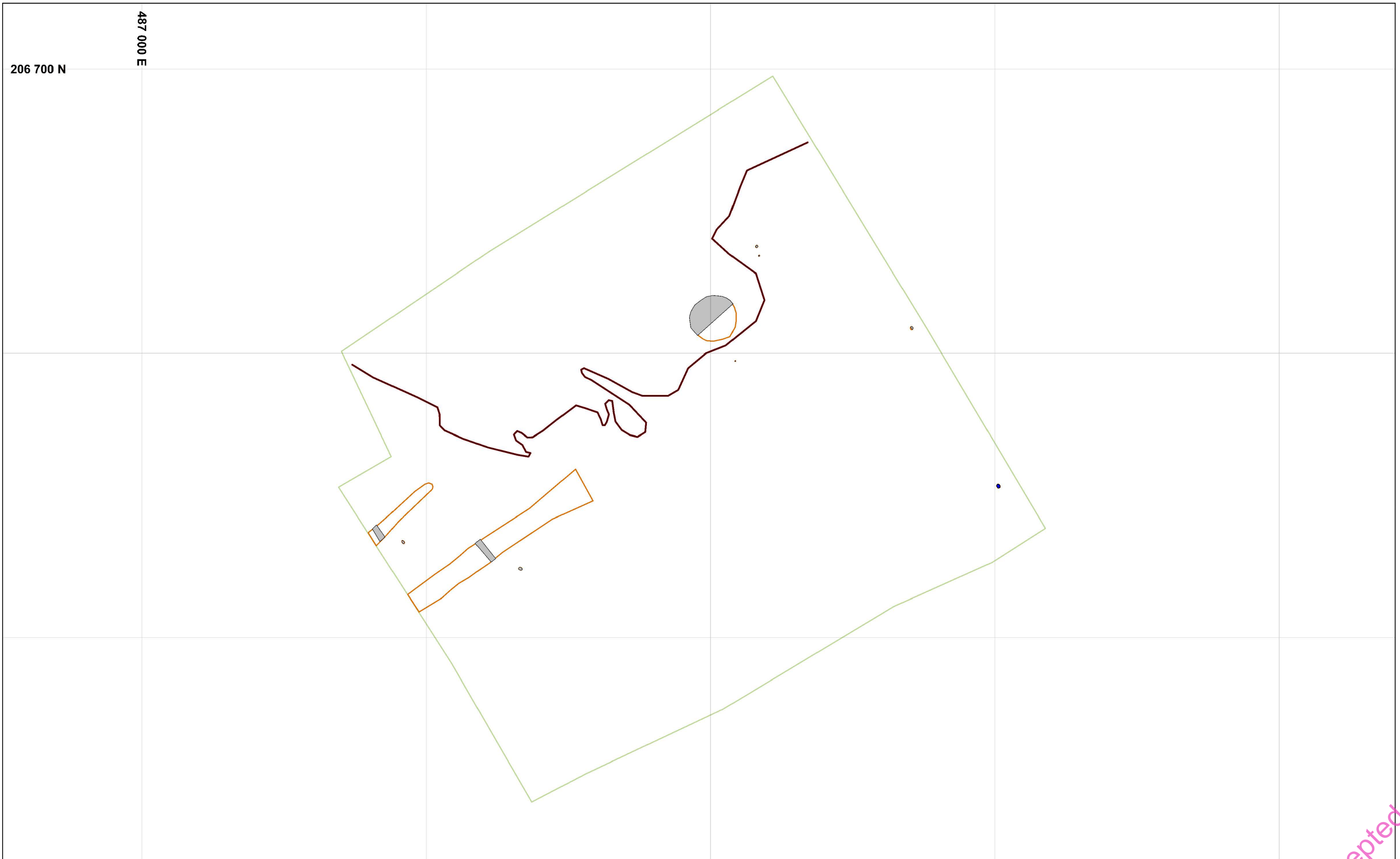
High Speed Two  
Grove Farm  
Figure 4. Archaeological Results,  
Overview of Land Parcels  
C21033  
*Published*

**HS2**

Scale at A3: 1: 300



Revision no. C01  
Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS\_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03\_CL06-000014 Date: 19/10/20



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

**Legend**

- Site extent excavated
- Archaeological feature
- Location of cremation
- Excavated area
- Bedrock geology/Drift geology boundary

High Speed Two  
Grove Farm  
Figure 5. Archaeological Results,  
Overview of Land Parcels  
C21034  
*Published*

Scale at A3: 1: 600

Revision no. C01  
**Doc Number:** 1EW03-FUS\_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03\_CL06-000014 **Date:** 19/10/20

## 8 Appendix - Plates





Plate 1 - C21032 Rocky Lane, general view of stripped area, looking west



Plate 2 - C213033 Grove Farm North, general view of features below deposit 507526, looking north





Plate 3 - C213033 feature 507644, looking south-east



Plate 4 - C213033 general view of deposit 507526, looking south





Plate 5 - C213033 example of an Iron Age storage pit 507572, looking north-east



Plate 6 - C213033 example of a cremation pit 507524, looking south-east





Plate 7 - C213034 Grove Farm West, general view, looking south-west



Plate 8 - C213034 general view of geological features, looking north-east





Plate 9 - C213034 post-medieval pit, looking south-east



Plate 10 - C213034 possible cremation pit 507506, looking north-west