
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND TO REAR OF 18 CRENDON STREET
HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: SU 8680 9296	Report No. 3390
District: Buckinghamshire	Site Code: AS1230
Approved: Claire Halpin MIFA	Project No. 3427
Signed:	Date: September 2009

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land to rear of 18 Crendon Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
<i>Project description (250 words)</i>			
<i>In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) at land to the rear of 18 Crendon Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire (NGR SU 8680 9296). The evaluation was commissioned by Michael Shanly Homes in compliance with an archaeological condition attached to planning permission for the construction of 11 residential units with associated car parking (Wycombe District Council Planning Ref. 06/07012/FUL).</i>			
<i>The lies in the vicinity of the line of medieval and post-medieval plots backing onto the High Street. The site therefore had the potential to contain evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation and possibly earlier activity.</i>			
<i>In the event the evaluation revealed a modern pit (Tr.2 F1016), and post-medieval building remains (Tr.1 M1009, M1015 & M1020). Three medieval (mid 12th – early 14th century) pits were also recorded (Tr. 1 F1013, and Tr.2 F1004 and F1008). The archaeological remains are directly comparable to that expected. The medieval archaeology comprises pits representative of back plots. Medieval and post-medieval remains have been excavated close by during an extension to the Union Baptist Church (HER 05493). At Castle Street a medieval pit was excavated (HER 06105).</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	21 – 22 Sept 2009		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	
P. number	3427	Site code	AS1230
Type of project	Archaeological evaluation		
Site status			
Current land use	Waste ground currently used for parking		
Planned development	11 residential units and associated car parking		
Main features (+dates)	Pits		
Significant finds (+dates)	Medieval pottery (12- 14 th C)		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Buckinghamshire	High Wycombe	
HER/ SMR for area	Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS)		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	c.1000 m ²		
NGR	SU 8680 9296		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c.73m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	BCAS		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Zbigniew Pozorski		
Funded by	Michael Shanly		
Full title	<i>Land to rear of 18 Crendon Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
Authors	Pozorski, Z, Tweedie, H. Davies, C		
Report no.	3390		
Date (of report)	September 2009		

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SUMMARY

In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) at land to the rear of 18 Crendon Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire (NGR SU 8680 9296). The evaluation was commissioned by Michael Shanly Homes in compliance with an archaeological condition attached to planning permission for the construction of 11 residential units with associated car parking (Wycombe District Council Planning Ref. 06/07012/FUL).

The lies in the vicinity of the line of medieval and post-medieval plots backing onto the High Street. The site therefore had the potential to contain evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation and possibly earlier activity.

In the event the evaluation revealed a modern pit (Tr.2 F1016), and post-medieval building remains (Tr.1 M1009, M1015 & M1020). Three medieval (mid 12th – early 14th century) pits were also recorded (Tr. 1 F1013, and Tr.2 F1004 and F1008). The archaeological remains are directly comparable to that expected. The medieval archaeology comprises pits representative of back plots. Medieval and post-medieval remains have been excavated close by during an extension to the Union Baptist Church (HER 05493). At Castle Street a medieval pit was excavated (HER 06105).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2009 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) at land to the rear of 18 Crendon Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire (NGR SU 8680 9296) (Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Michael Shanly Homes in compliance with an archaeological condition attached to planning permission for the construction of 11 residential units with associated car parking (Wycombe District Council Planning Ref. 06/07012/FUL).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) was conducted in response to a brief prepared by Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service (BCAS) (E. Alqassar, dated 20/02/09), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 25/02/09), and approved by BCAS. It also complied with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations* (revised 2001).

1.3 The project objectives were

- To collate, verify and assess all information relevant to presence, survival and character of archaeological remains/structures within the study area, and
- To provide a reliable predictive model of the sub-surface deposits likely to be present on the site and assess their archaeological significance.

1.4 Specific objectives of the trial trench evaluation were:

- To establish whether any late Saxon, medieval or post-medieval settlement remains or boundary features are present on the development site
- To establish the depth of burial of significant archaeological deposits across the site, and the character and extent of any truncation that may have taken place
- To pay particular attention to the potential for occupation evidence, property boundaries and commercial or industrial activities associated with the medieval town of High Wycombe

1.5 It is understood that the project is to be carried out in two stages:

Stage 1

Trial trench evaluation

Stage 2 (if subsequently required)

Archaeological excavation of the building footprint and any other impact areas to seek to establish, as far as is practical, the chronology, plan form and function of archaeological features affected by development

Planning policy context

1.6 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.7 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

1.8 PPG15 (1994) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to the conservation of the historic environment by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed

buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible. This condition is also widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies to the rear (eastern side) of Crendon Street, and to the north of Easton Street and is currently vacant and used for parking.

2.2 The site is located amongst the urban topography of central High Wycombe. Land to the south drops gently in the direction of the course of the river Wye, c. 150m from the site. To the north-east it rises steadily in the direction of Totteridge.

2.3 Like most urban areas the soils of High Wycombe are unsurveyed by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (1983). However, the river valley of the Wye, in areas adjacent to urban High Wycombe can be seen to contain the shallow calcareous and non-calcareous loamy soils over gravel of the Frome Association while pockets of the shallow well-drained calcareous coarse loamy and sandy soils over chalk rubble of the Newmarket 2 Association and the shallow well drained calcareous silty soils over chalk on slopes and crests of the Andover 1 Association (SSEW 1983).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential within the historic medieval and post-medieval core of High Wycombe.

3.2 The brief notes that the site lies in the vicinity of the line of medieval and post-medieval plots backing onto the High Street. Medieval and post-medieval remains have been excavated close by during an extension to the Union Baptist Church (HER 05493). Finds from the site included faunal and pottery remains, including part of a 17th- 18th Century bellarmine, and a 17th-18th century tin glazed sherd. A 15th- 16th century copper alloy knife or dagger chape was also recovered. In addition, in Castle Street a medieval pit was excavated which contained two body sherds of sandy medieval pottery and two glazed sherds of possible coarse border ware dating to the 14th or 15th century (HER 06105). To the north of Easton Street are the ruins of a hospital dedicated to St John the Baptist which was founded c.1180 and dissolved in 1548 (HER 00376). Some ruins remain which are probably those of the hall, with aisles, which was built c.1180, these remains have been registered as Scheduled Ancient Monument no 21702.

3.3 Earlier evidence from the area includes a Neolithic flint mine, which was discovered during construction of the railway. A stag antler pick was recovered here (HER 00377). An antiquarian reference refers to a possible Iron Age settlement within an earthwork enclosure which is located 300m to

the north of Castle Hill, and a trackway of either Roman or pre-Roman date which forms a shortcut between the Thames at Hedsor and the Icknield Way is also recorded (HER 0154). Roman activity is also indicated by finds of Roman pottery and Roman coins at 14 High Street (HER 00605). Finds of Romano-British pottery and tile, and a section of brick walling, assumed to be Romano-British in date, provide further evidence of Romano-British activity in the area of the High Street (HER 08016). Near the base of Castle Hill Mound a square Roman camp was discovered, a burial and a copper coin of Constantine the Great were found here (HER 00607). Saxon settlement is also evident from the Castle Mound area (HER 00607) which is designated as Scheduled Ancient Monument 19050. The recovery of a circular gold pendant with filigree ornament is recorded (HER 00488). It is believed to date from the 6th century and is an example of Kentish work. It is said that the pendant was recovered from a burial which was beneath a large barrow and that a necklace of glass beads and an iron weapon, possibly a sword were left in the burial with the skeleton at the time of excavation (in 1901), however, no firm evidence exists to support this claim.

3.4 The brief also notes a 10th century document referring to 'the Wycombes' and suggestive of a number of dispersed settlements at this time. A medieval market, described as a *mercatum*, was first recorded in High Wycombe in 1222 and was held by Alan Basset. Two further fairs were granted by charter, the first granted in 1229 by King Henry III to be held on the vigil and feast of St Margaret, and the second granted by King Henry III in 1239 to be held on the vigil and feast of the Transformation of Thomas (HER 09851). The town was granted the status of a borough by Henry II in the 12th century and had a large market place between the river Wye and All Saints Church. All Saints Church was preceded by a Norman church, but the current structure is believed to date from 1273 with 16th century additions (HER 04493). The town may have had a planned expansion following it achieving borough status, with burgage plots being laid out. It thrived as a market centre in the post-medieval period based on lace-making, corn, paper manufacture and chair manufacture, though the economic focus of the town moved to the High Street/Church Street/White Hart Street area from the Market Place and Frogmore.

3.5 The area of Crendon Street is located within the Conservation Area of High Wycombe and is noted as a good example of a Neo-Georgian style street. Other important modern buildings in the area include the Former Station Works (HER 08432) which were previously a furniture factory but are now used as offices, the Grade II listed High Wycombe Railway Station which was built in 1854 and designed by one of Brunel's assistants, and the Grade II Listed former Town Hall which was built in 1903.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Two trenches (labelled Trenches 1 and 2), forming a T-shape, were excavated (Fig 2).

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was mechanically removed, thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1 Figs. 2 - 3 DPs 3 & 5

<i>Sample Section 6 Fig. 3</i>		
<i>Northern end, south-west facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 73.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.06m	L1000	Tarmac
0.06 – 0.19m	L1007	Concrete slab
0.19 – 0.39m	L1008	Demolition layer. CBM Rubble and yellow sand
0.39 – 0.59m	L1002	Light brown clayey silt with frequent CBM
0.59m+	L1003	Subsoil. Yellowish brown clayey silt

Description: Trench 1 contained two parallel walls (M1009 and M1015), possibly part of the same structure, and a pit (F1013). A modern service traversed the trench.

Two parallel modern walls were revealed and may have formed part of the same structure, M1009 and M1015. M1009 was constructed of red bricks bonded with light grey concrete (1.65m+ x 0.53m x 0.35m). Its foundation cut, F1010, was visible, and its fill, L1011, comprised a friable sandy silt. Wall M1015 was poorly preserved and mostly comprised brick rubble with concrete. Demolition layer, L1008, recorded in section possibly related to the same former structure as M1009 and M1015.

Pit F1013 (DP 4) was rectangular in plan (0.96m+ x 0.70m x 0.85m+). It had very steep sides and its base was not revealed. Its fill, L1014, was a brownish grey sandy silt with frequent chalk. It contained mid 12th – early 14th century pottery (667g).

5.2 Trench 2 Figs. 2 - 3 DPs 6, 7, 11 & 12

<i>Sample Section 8</i>		
<i>Southern end, south-east facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 73.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Tarmac
0.10 – 0.19m	L1021	Levelling layer. Gravel
0.19 – 0.33m	L1008	CBM Rubble and yellow sand

0.33 – 0.76m	L1012	Dark grey silt with frequent CBM
0.76 – 0.93m	L1003	Subsoil. Yellowish brown clayey silt
0.93m+	L1006	Natural. Grey / white chalk, flint and gravel

<i>Sample Section 7</i>		
<i>Northern end, south-east facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 73.38m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Tarmac
0.10 – 0.27m	L1001	Levelling layer. Gravel
0.27 – 0.50m	L1002	Light brown clayey silt with frequent CBM
0.50m+	L1003	Subsoil. Yellowish brown clayey silt

Description: Trench 2 contained three pits (F1016, F1018, F1004) and a Brick Wall (M1020) which ran perpendicular to Walls M1009 and M1015.

Pit F1016 (DP 9) was oval in plan (0.90m x 0.64m x 0.13m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1017, was a loose black / dark grey clayey silt. It contained mid 19th – 20th century pottery (17g), CBM (120g), animal bone (70g), an iron fragment (49g) and glass (5g).

Brick Wall M1020 was orientated NW/SE, perpendicular to Walls M1009 and M1015. It was poorly preserved and was bonded with concrete

Pit F1018 (DP 10) was rectangular in plan (1.75m x 0.45m+ x 0.45m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1019, was a grey brown sandy silt. It contained 11th – 14th century pottery (10g)

Pit F1004 (DP 8) was rectangular in plan but not wholly regular (0.85m+ x 0.43m x 0.95m+). It had steep sides and a concave base (not fully revealed). Its fill, L1005, was a friable grey brown sandy silt with frequent chalk and moderate flint gravel. It contained mid 12th – early 14th century pottery (267g) and animal bone (639g)

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological evaluation.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 A series of modern deposits: tarmac (L1000), levelling (L1021), rubble (1008), and silts with frequent CBM (L1002, L1012), overlay Subsoil L1003. The depth of the combined modern deposits was c. 0.50 - 0.70m. Subsoil L1003 was a yellow brown clayey silt (c. 0.20m thick). It overlay the natural substrate, L1006, a grey / white chalk, flint and gravel

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The brief notes that the site lies in the vicinity of the line of medieval and post-medieval plots backing onto the High Street. The site therefore had the potential to contain evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation and possibly earlier activity.

8.2 In the event the evaluation revealed a modern pit (Tr.2 F1016), and post-medieval/modern building remains (Tr.1 M1009, M1015 & Tr. 2 M1020). Three medieval (mid 12th – early 14th century) pits were also recorded (Tr. 1 F1013, and Tr.2 F1004 and F1008).

8.3 The archaeological remains are directly comparable to that expected. The medieval archaeology comprises pits representative of back plots. Medieval and post-medieval remains have been excavated close by during an extension to the Union Baptist Church (HER 05493). At Castle Street a medieval pit was excavated (HER 06105).

8.4 Beyond demonstrating that medieval back plot activity occurred at this location, the evidence from this site is of limited research potential. However, it may be seen as being of some use in helping to understand the character of, and activity associated with, urban housing types, the origins and development of which are identified as an important research subject in the Solent Thames Medieval Research Agenda (Munby 2008). Furthermore, such evidence may play a small part in adding to the corpus of knowledge regarding the economy of medieval towns and urban environmental archaeology which are identified as important research subjects for the adjacent Eastern Counties region (Ayers 2000). The evidence recorded at 18 Crendon Street adds to the body of knowledge regarding medieval High Wycombe and helps to confirm the presence of the line of medieval and post-medieval plots backing onto the High Street.

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 AS' Archive Officer will arrange for the long term deposition of the site archive (with Buckinghamshire County Museum).

9.2 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the museum and the archive will be deposited within three months of the conclusion of the fieldwork.

9.3 The archive will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*, Bucks County Museum's *Procedures for the Deposit of Archaeological Archives (1999)* and other relevant reference documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Michael Shanly Homes for their co-operation and funding of the evaluation

AS acknowledges the input and advice of Eliza Alqassar of Buckinghamshire County Archaeological Service.

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SSEW 1983a *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (Sheet 4)*. Rothamsted Experimental Station/ Lawes Agricultural Trust, Harpenden

SSEW 1983b *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*. Rothamsted Experimental Station/ Lawes Agricultural Trust, Harpenden

APPENDIX 1 – HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

The main archaeological database consulted was the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

SMR No.	NGR	Description
Prehistoric Remains		
0037700000	SU 879 927	A Neolithic flint mine uncovered during construction of the railway. A stag antler pick was recovered and many of the disintegrated blocks bear the marks made by prehistoric picks.
0015400000	SU 8681 9315 to SU 8700 9352	Wycombe situated on an ancient road forming a shortcut between the Thames at Hedsor and the Icknield Way. It is marked on the O.S. Map as "British Way".
Roman (AD 43 – 410)		
0060500000	SU 8667 9296	In digging a cellar at 14 High Street several Roman finds were recovered including part of a Roman vessel and some Roman coins.
0801600000	SU 867 930	Finds of Romano-British pottery and tile recovered from spoil during trenching work in High Street in early 1998. The finder also reported a section of brick walling visible in the trench, assumed to be of Romano-British date.
0060700000	SU 8671 9323	At the base of Castle Hill Mount a square Roman camp was discovered. A giant-like man was discovered, and some of the bones were carried to Oxford for their size.
0060700000	SU 8671 9323	Copper coin of Constantine the Great found on Castle Hill.
Saxon remains (410-1150)		
0048800000	SU 8676 9318	Circular pendant of gold with filigree ornament found, together with beads and an iron weapon (possibly a sword). Assumed that they came from grave. Pendant is 17mm in diameter and weighs over 20 grains. Consists of a thin circular gold disk, plain on 1 side, with a geometric design in filigree build from V-scrolls, triangles and annulets all within a beaded border. At the centre is a small beaded ring which probably originally contained a small convex garnet, and dates to 6 th century or later. Recovered from beneath barrow. The area of the burial is now included with Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 19059.
Medieval remains (1150 - 1500)		
00449300000	SU 86565 93085	All Saints Parish church. Built in 1273. The tower stands 32 yards high, was built in 1522 and is adorned with roses and portcullises. Pinnacles and ornamented parts of the tower were erected by John

		Earl of Shelburne c.1755. The ancient tower stood between the church and chancel. Church consists of body and two aisles, covered with lead. It seems that there was prior to this a chapel in the churchyard.
06105000000	SU 8673 9309	Medieval pit uncovered during archaeological evaluation. Two body sherds of sandy Medieval pottery and two glazed sherds of possible coarse border ware dating to 14 th or 15 th century. Tithe Map of 1849 suggests that the site was occupied by a house and garden associated with Parsonage Farm. By 1875 the site was occupied by terraced Victorian houses.
00376000000	SU 8703 9285	St John the Baptist Hospital (now ruined), Scheduled Ancient Monument no 21702. Hospital for a Master, brethren and sisters, dedicated to St John the Baptist before Henry III (1235). It is thought to have been built c. 1180. It was in the patronage of the mayor and burgesses of the town in 1344. After the dissolution Queen Mary gave it to Sir Robert Throgmorton, but Queen Elizabeth I in the fourth year of her reign granted it to the Corporation. The remains are probably those of the hall with aisles. Some materials from nearby Roman villa reused in the hospital, which has Roman tiles in its walls.
0985100000	SU 86600 93100	A Medieval market was first recorded in High Wycombe in 1222 and was held by Alan Basset by prescriptive right. There is evidence for two further fairs at High Wycombe. The first to be held on the feast of St Margaret which was granted on 13 th May 1229 by King Henry III and the second to be held on the vigil and feast of the transformation of St Thomas which was granted on 18 th June 1239 by King Henry III.
0060700000	SU 8671 9323	Castle Hill; Scheduled Ancient Monument 19050; considered as a possible earthwork of the Class E type. Mount presumably formed part of a castle as mentioned in an ancient Herald's book held in the Bodleian Library. Dr Willis noted several subterranean rooms and passages leading from the mount down to the church and town, uncovered from an opening at the west end of the mound. A modern summerhouse in 'gothic' style now stands on top of the mound which is partly overgrown with trees.
Post-medieval remains (1500 –1900)		
0549300000	SU 8681 9297	2 adjoining pits uncovered during excavation for footings of a church extension at Union Baptist Church, Easton St. 2 cattle horn cores were recovered as well as fragments of horse jaw, pig tusk and an oyster. Pottery remains included part of a 17 th -18 th century bellarmine, a 17-18 th century glazed sherd, and 20 th century stoneware sherds. In

		addition a copper alloy knife or dagger chape dating to 15 th -16 th century was recovered.
09627000000	SU 86790 92911	6 Easton Street. Site of a 17 th or 18 th century house in Easton Street, now demolished.
1320207000	SU 86910 92878	21& 22 Easton Street. Grade II Listed House
1320506000	SU 86731 92941	21& 21A High Street. Grade II Listed Shop and House
1320505000	SU 86702 92955	18 High Street. Grade II Listed Shop and House
1320504000	SU 866694 92956	17 High Street. Grade II Listed Shop and House
1320503000	SU 86648 92983	12 High Street Grade II Listed Building. Utilised as an Inn, Shop, House and as a Military College
1320502000	SU 86618 92994	Red Lion Hotel, 9-10 High Street. Grade II Listed Inn and shop building
1320501000	SU 86571 93015	3 High Street. Grade II Listed Shop, Inn and House.
1320303001	SU 86791 92888	Grade II Listed Original 18 th century wrought iron railings
1320302000	SU 86802 92875	88 Easton Street. Grade II Listed House.
1320301000	SU 86820 92874	87 Easton Street. Grade II Listed House.
1320600000	SU 86700 92919	24 -27 Easton Street. Grade II Listed House. Now used as offices.
1320208000	SU 86924 92873	23 Easton Street. Grade II Listed Inn and House.
1320500000	SU 86570 93018	1 & 2 High Street. Grade II Listed Shop and House
1320206000	SU 86905 92879	20 Easton Street. Grade II Listed Shop and house.
1320205000	SU 86900 92878	29 Easton Street. Grade II Listed House.
1320204000	SU 86859 92890	The Old Post Office. 14 & 15 Easton Street. Grade II Listed Former Post Office and Shop Building, also used as a telephone repeater station.
1320203000	SU 86817 92903	8 – 11 Easton Street. Grade II Listed House.
1320202000	SU 86784 92917	5 Easton Street. Grade II Listed House.
1320201000	SU 86780 92920	4 Easton Street. Grade II Listed House.
1320200000	SU 86775 92921	3 Easton Street. Grade II Listed Shop and House.
1319303000	SU 86570 93025	6 Church Square. Grade II Listed Shop and House.
1319302000	SU 86570 93030	5 Church Square. Grade II Listed Shop and House.
1319301000	SU 86576 93037	The Antelope Public House. Grade II Listed Inn.
1318100000	SU 86808 93077	The Flint Cottage Inn. Grade II Listed Inn.
1320300000	SU 86827 92869	86 Easton Street. Grade II Listed House.
1348000000	SU 86984 92858	Rye Hotel, 28 Easton Street. Locally Listed Hotel Building.
1348100000	SU 86850 92871	83 Easton Street. Locally Listed Shop and House. Timber-framed building.
1320303000	SU 86786 92881	89 & 90 Easton Street. Grade II Listed House.
0037601001	SU 87029 92858	St John's Place. Locally Listed Building, formerly used as Grammar School and Technical College. Now used as offices.
1320601000	SU 86680 92928	29 High Street. Grade II Listed Shop and House.
1320606000	SU 86573 92981	39 High Street. Grade II* Listed House.
1320602000	SU 86669 92929	30 High Street. Grade II* Listed House.

1320603000	SU 86639 92943	33 High Street. Grade II* Listed House.
1320604000	SU 86626 92946	34 High Street. Grade II Listed Shop and House.
13206050000	SU 86621 92951	The Hobgoblin Public House. Grade II Listed Inn.
Modern remains (post- 1900)		
0689800000	SU 86744 93040	St Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Castle Street. Built sometime between 1875 and 1898. Demolished before 1966 and site now redeveloped as a row of shops.
0843200000	SU 86796 93107	Former furniture factory behind 7 Amersham Hill.
0585500000	SU 8947 8726 to 8768 9273	Bourne End to Wycombe Railway. 10 mile railway from Maidenhead to High Wycombe via Bourne End. Authorised in 1846. Closed to goods in 1967 and to passengers in May 1970.
0585500011	SU 86859 93046	Grade II* listed Railway Station building on the Maidenhead to Wycombe branch railway. Designed by one of Brunel's assistants to a Brunel formula. The railway line became redundant in 1970.
0942600000	SU 86668 92846	Grade II Listed, Former Town Hall, now part of entertainment centre. Built 1903 -1904 by C E Bateman and Alfred Hale of Birmingham, with stained glass to first floor front windows in 1911.
0953300000	SU 86682 93054	Former site of Christian Science Church, partly built in 1937 and extended probably in 1970s. Demolished in 2006 in advance of redevelopment.

APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Description	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1004	1005	Pit Fill	(11) 267g		639	
1013	1014	Pit Fill	() 667g			
1016	1017	Pit Fill	(2) 17g	120	70	Fe (3) 49g Glass (1) 5g
1018	1019	Pit Fill	(1) 10g			

APPENDIX 3 SAMPLE CONCORDANCE

Sample	Size (l)	Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Flot (ml)	Pot
1	40	1018	1019	Pit Fill	12th - 13th C	20	(5) 14g

APPENDIX 4 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 40 sherds weighing 823g from four features, the residues produced a further 5 sherds weighing 14g. All of the pottery, bar the modern sherds from F1016, is medieval. The commonest fabric is medieval grey sandy ware (MS3) comprising 23 sherds (51% of the site assemblage). This is likely to have been made fairly locally, but some of the forms are similar to medieval Oxfordshire ware (OXY) and other Oxfordshire wares of 12th-13th century date, including a flat topped cooking pot, a cooking pot with expanded ends and a bowl rim. Another fabric present with red-brown surfaces containing burnt organics from low firing is London-type ware. This includes a frilled flaring base probably from a baluster jug and a broad green glazed strap handle with lines of 'herringbone' stab decoration. Several sherds of M40 ware from the Thames Valley and two possible glazed medieval Oxfordshire sherds (OXY) are also present. The medieval pottery all date between the mid 12th and early 14th centuries.

1004	1005	1x124g LOND	LOND: Medieval Glazed ware; quite well-sorted common quartz sand with small burnt lenses. Oxidised with thin green glaze. Frilled baluster type jug base	Mid 12 th -early 14 th
		1x17g LOND	LOND: unglazed	
		1x14g ?SHER	SHER: Hertfordshire Grey ware, internally and externally bevelled bowl rim	
		1x33g DVPNT	DVPNT: Developed St Neots bowl rim	
		1x5g ?M40	?M40 – coarse quartz sand, grey with buff outer surface with narrow horizontal grooves	
		3x14g MSW	MSW: Medieval sandy ware	

1013	1014	19x290g MSW 7x280g LOND 1x10g ?OXY 1x4g MGL 1x6g ?M40	MSW: Medieval sandy ware including 2x everted jar rims, one with finger tip deco, 1x expanded jar rim, 2xbowl rims LOND: jug rim, broken strap handle and green glazed strap handle with herringbone stab deco OXY: pale grey fabric with white slip line and abraded thin pale green/clear glaze MGL: Medieval Glazed ware. Pale grey sherd with thin pale green glaze M40: mottle fired contains quartz, chalk and flint	Mid 12 th -early 14 th
1016	1017	1x1g TPW 1x15g REFWE	TPW: Transfer Printed ware REFWE: Refined white earthenware	Mid 19 th -20 th
1018	1019	1x10g MSW	MSW: Medieval sandy ware	12 th -14 th
1018	1019	5x14g M40	M40: from RESIDUE; x1 comb decorated	Late 11 th -mid 14 th

Key to Pottery Fabric Types:

LOND: London type ware - late 11th-mid 14th
 SHER: South Hertfordshire grey ware late 12th-mid 14th
 DVPNT: Developed St Neots type shelly ware - 12th-13th
 M40: 'M40' type ware - ?late 11th - 14th
 MSW: Medieval sandy ware - 11th-14th
 MGL: Medieval glazed ware - late 12th-14th
 OXY: Oxfordshire ware - late 11th-13th
 TPW: Transfer Printed ware late 18th-19th+
 REFWE: Refined factory made white earthenware late 18th+

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Two fragments (120g) of post-medieval to early modern brick in a highly abraded condition were contained in Pit F1016 (L1017). The brick is in an orange-red fabric, tempered with common quartz sand and sparse red/white clay pellets, and probably dates from the 17th to 19th centuries.

Animal Bone Report

Dr James Morris and Mike Feider

Introduction

Trial trenching at Crendon Street, High Wycombe retrieved over 154 fragments (709g) of animal bone. These were scanned to assess the general nature of the assemblage. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from fill L1017 from pit F1016, which dates to the 19th-20th century. The rest of the remains came from the fills of pits F1004 and F1005 which were spot dated to the late 12th through the early 14th Century.

Methods

The remains from each context were scanned following MAP2 guidelines (Archaeological Solutions 2003; Davis 1992; English Heritage 1991; 2002), with each element identified to species where possible and as unidentified otherwise. Element information was not recorded. The number of fragments and any associated butchery, ageing, taphonomic, and metrical information were recorded in a Microsoft Access database which will accompany the site archive.

Results

Preservation

The preservation of the remains, although fragmentary, was quite good, with only a small amount of surface weathering and some modern breakages from both contexts. Gnawing was present on several fragments and very few shaft ends survived.

Species present

Context	Feature Type	Cow	Sheep/goat	Rabbit	Bird	Fish	Unidentified	Total
1005	Pit	5	5		1		10	21
1014	Pit	4	1		1		8	14
1017	Pit			1	3	115		119
Total		9	6	1	5	115	18	154

Table 1. NISP Counts by context and species.

All of the fragments from contexts F1004 L1005 and F1013 L1014 appeared to be from domestic species. A total of 17 fragments from both contexts combined were identifiable to species, with most coming from cow and sheep/goat long bones, mandibles, and skull fragments. Two fragments of bird, probably goose, were also identified, with one in each context. Cattle were the most common species overall, occurring in equal numbers with sheep/goat in context L1005 and greater numbers in L1014. However, many of the unidentifiable fragments were of a size that could place sheep/goat as the most abundant species.

A large proportion of the faunal remains were recovered from context F1016 L1017, with the majority consisting of fish remains. The environmental sampling of L1017 produced a fish bone assemblage of over 1000 fragments.

However the majority of the remains consisted of fragments of unidentifiable fragments of rib, spinous process and small skull fragments. It was assessed that approximately 115 fragments of vertebra and skull would be identifiable to genus. The majority appear to be from small gadid's, with plaice/flounder, cyprinid and salmonid also present. It was noted that three of the gadid vertebrae were charred. Three domestic fowl elements and a rabbit metatarsal were also present. The large number of fish elements, representing all aspects of the body, suggest that the remains may represent the waste from both primary and secondary filleting/ butchery. The presence of butchery waste relating to salt water species suggests fish were brought to the site whole, rather than traded as fillets.

Further information

Little further information is available from contexts L1005 and L1014. Small cut marks were noted on several fragments of shaft, ribs, and scapulae. Heavier chop marks were recorded on a cow humerus and a lumbar vertebra, which was longitudinally split. A cow horncore appeared to have a mark related to the removal of the horn. Limited ageing and metrical information is available. A single partial cow mandible from context L1005 provides toothwear data, while 3 cow long bones could be used for fusion ageing. Partial measurements could be taken of a bird scapula and cow radius and scapula from context L1014.

Summary of potential

The animal bone assemblage from Crendon Street is quite small. No further work is recommended unless future excavations provide further material. Given the relatively modern date of the fish remains from context L1017 further analysis is not recommended. The presence of a butchered horncore from L1005 may be of possible interest if further work provides more evidence of hornworking on the site.

The scan of the assemblage indicates bone survival on the site is quite good overall with pre-depositional processes (weathering and gnawing) appearing to be the primary factor. It is expected that any further excavations on the site will produce a faunal assemblage of a similar character.

Bibliography

Davis, S. 1992 'A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites', English Heritage, AML Report 71/92.

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Plant remains

Anita Radini

Introduction

During the evaluation one soil sample was taken to investigate the bio-archaeological evidence.

Processing methods

The processing of the sample was carried out by staff at Archaeological Solutions. The sample (Table 1) was sieved using a 1mm aperture mesh for the retention of the heavy residue with flotation onto a 0.5mm mesh. The resulting flot was packed in self-seal polythene bags.

Sample	Size (l)	Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Flot (ml)
1	40	1018	1019	Pit Fill	12th - 13th C	20

Table 1: Sample details

Results and conclusion

The flot consisted mainly of sand. It was screened carefully for the recovery of small fragments of plant remains and insects but with no results. The only remains recovered were very small flakes of charcoal extremely low in number. There was no evidence of any biological activity in the ground and no soil disturbance by modern roots or land snails was noted.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1. Crendon Street, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire. View E.



DP 2. The site. View S.



DP 3. Trench 1. View NW.



DP 4. Trench 1, F1013. View NW.



DP 5. Trench 1, sample section. View NE.



DP 6. Trench 2. View SW.



DP 7. Trench 2. View NE.



DP 8. Trench 2, F1003. View SW.



DP 9. Trench 2, F1016. View NE.



DP 10. Trench 2, F1018. View SW.



DP 11. Trench 2, N end. Sample section. View NW.

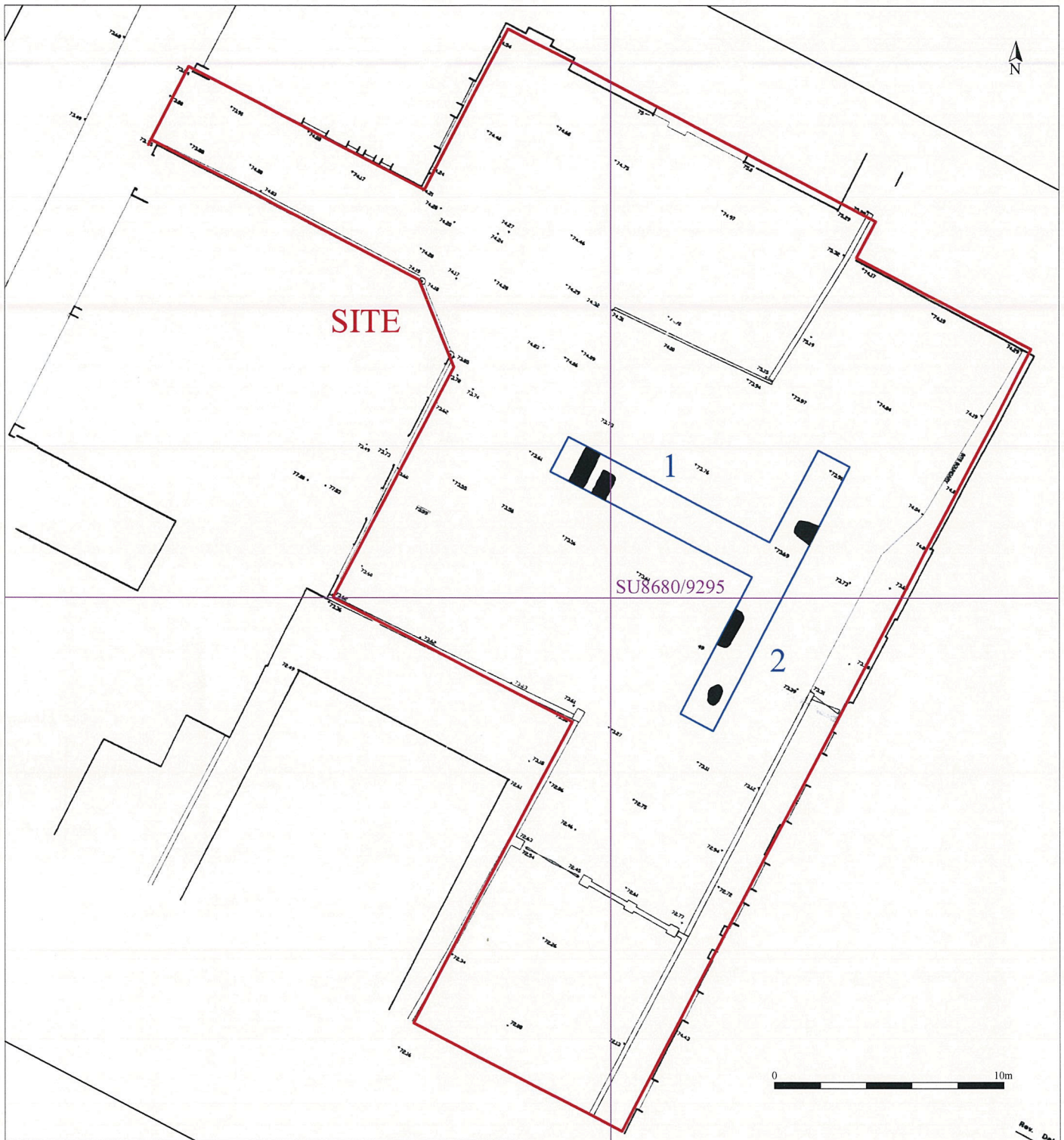


DP 12. Trench 2, S end. Sample section. View NW.

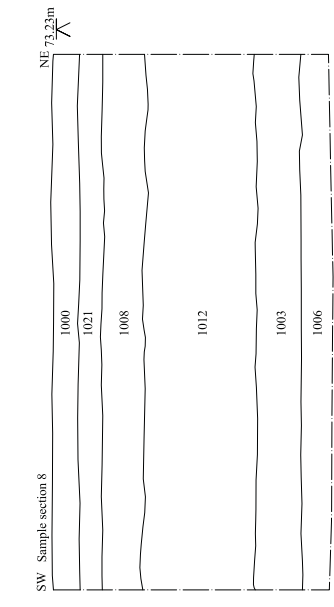
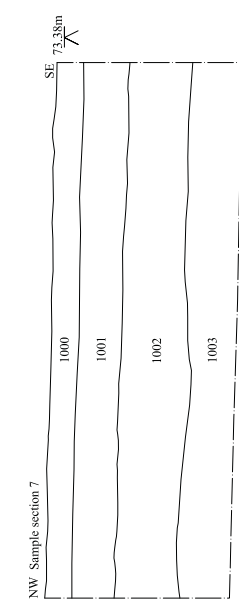
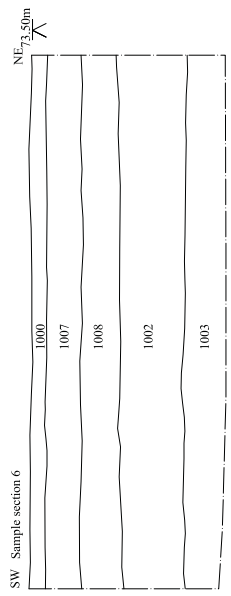
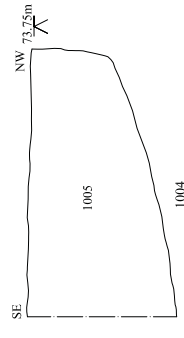
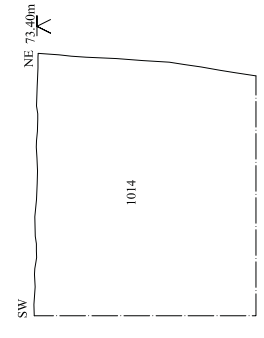
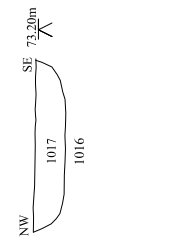
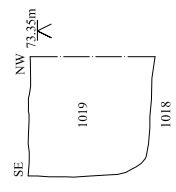
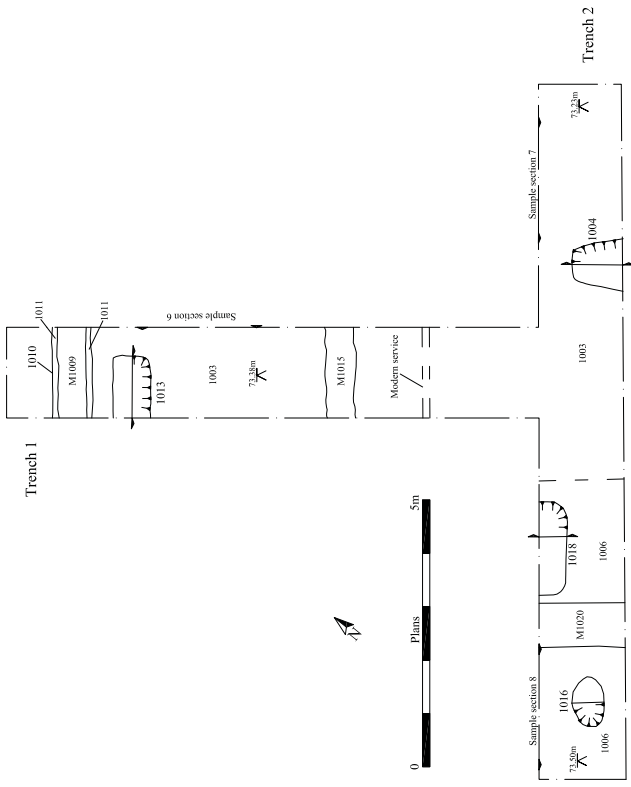


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
Scale 1:250 at A4



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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections
 Scale plans at 1:100 & sections at 1:20 at A4