

1EW03 – Enabling Works Central

AWHi Interim Report for Archaeological Recording at Ellesborough Road Hospital (Memorial Gardens), Wendover, Buckinghamshire (AC210/16)

Site Code: 1C19ERHAR

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1 Executive Summary

- 1.1.1 Archaeological Recording was undertaken on land near Wendover, Buckinghamshire (NGR 486591 207421; Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The land at Ellesborough was targeted to enable the construction of the Wendover Green Tunnel (south) satellite compound. Associated works will include temporary earthworks stockpile storage and an attenuation pond. (Project Plan for Archaeological Recording at Ellesborough Road Hospital ref: 1EW03-FUS-EV-PLN-CS03_CLo6-009437)
- 1.1.3 The area of Archaeological Recording was an extension to Parcel C21030 into the Memorial Gardens (previous archaeological works summarised in 1EW03-FUS-EV-PLN-CS03_CLo6-000023), the total extension area being approximately 1600m² (Figure 1). The site code for these works was 1C19ERHAR.
- 1.1.4 A high density of archaeology was previously uncovered during Archaeological Recording within Parcel C21030 (1EW03-FUS-EV-PLN-CS03_CLo6-000023), dating from the Iron Age to the post-medieval periods. The nationally significant 5th-6th century cemetery of 120 graves containing 122 individuals excavated to the south continued into the Memorial Gardens area which contained a further 17 richly furnished burials, grave goods including brooches, knives, glass beads and ceramic vessels. Further evidence of Iron Age activity was also found, comprising a 14-post roundhouse with a north-west facing entrance, an associated inhumation burial and a four-post structure. Two post-medieval quarry hollows were also identified.

2 Introduction

- 2.1.1 This report details the results of Archaeological Recording conducted from April to May 2021 (henceforth referred to as 'the Site') near Wendover, Buckinghamshire (NGR 486591 207421; Figure 1). The scope of the Archaeological Recording was outlined in Fieldwork Change Control FCCF249 (1EW03-FUS-EV-FRM-CS03_CLo6-000029).
- 2.1.2 The Site was located off the A413 London Road, between Bacombe Lane and Ellesborough Road.
- 2.1.3 The Site was a single area totalling c.1600m² immediately adjacent and to the north of previous archaeological works (C21030) summarised in interim report AWHi Interim Report for Archaeological Recording at Ellesborough Road Hospital, Wendover, Buckinghamshire AC 210/16 (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CLo6-000023).
- 2.1.4 The Archaeological Recording also took into account the results of the recent trench evaluation AWHe Fieldwork Report for Trial Trenching at C21015 Ellesborough Road Hospital – Wendover Green Tunnel – Wendover – Buckinghamshire AC 210/9 (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CLo6-009424) and previous non-intrusive surveys outlined in the Environmental Statement, supplementary Environmental Statements and Geophysical Surveys (ES CH-004-10 C252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000263_P02, 3.2.1.10.4 – 7). It 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 Ellesborough Road Hospital (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-009437).

- 2.1.5 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 the extension into the Memorial Garden area are provided below in Table 1.

Table 1: Areas of archaeological recording

Land Parcel	Description	Activity	Objectives
C21030	Ellesborough Mem Gdns	This part of the Ellesborough landscape has been identified by the trenching evaluation and previous adjacent excavation as a focus of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement and movement across the landscape, with some evidence of Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon funerary activity. The aim of the Archaeological Recording in this area was to investigate the nature and extent of the prehistoric settlement activity and particularly to define the extent of the Early Saxon inhumation cemetery identified during the previous excavation works and to explore contemporary settlement activity.	This area of Archaeological Recording will contribute to Specific Objectives KC5, KC8, KC15, KC30, KC31 and KC32

2.3 Contribution to HERDS Objectives

- 2.3.1 The contributions to specific HERDS objectives are provided below in Table 2:

Table 2 Contribution to specific HERDS objectives

Specific Objective	Proposed Contribution
KC5: Identifying settlement location and developing models of settlement patterns for the Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Early Bronze Age.	The previous excavation and evaluation identified early prehistoric activity in the southern part of C21030. Further foci of this activity may occur to the north contributing to an understanding of settlement patterns for the Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age periods informing and developing models for settlement pattern.
KC8: What were the patterns of movement in populations from prehistory to the present day? Did the origins of individuals contribute to social and cultural identity? Can this be defined across time and space?	The previous excavation and evaluation identified potential human remains within the Site of potential Iron Age to Anglo-Saxon date. Analysis of skeletal material has the potential to contribute information relevant to questions concerning the origin and movement of people in the Anglo-Saxon/early medieval period.
KC15: 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	The previous excavation and evaluation has determined a potential for late Bronze Age and Iron Age activity to be present within the Site. Excavation and analysis of features of this period would provide knowledge concerning the

Specific Objective	Proposed Contribution
differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?	extent, form and nature of occupation contributing to information relevant in considering settlement patterns across the route.
KC30: Identify the location and form of Early and Middle Saxon settlement and investigate evidence for land use in the period.	The previous excavation and evaluation has determined a potential for funerary activity, possibly of Anglo-Saxon date. Further investigation would identify whether this was associated with any other activity including possibly settlement.
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.	The previous excavation and evaluation has determined a potential for funerary activity, possibly of Anglo-Saxon date. Further investigation would identify whether this was associated with any other activity including possibly settlement. The relationship between these features and the linear potentially boundary features identified within the Site was not determined and further works have a potential to provide information in respect of this matter.
KC32: Investigate the ethnic and cultural identity of Anglo-Saxon populations.	The previous excavation and evaluation identified potential human remains within the Site of possible Anglo-Saxon date. Analysis if this skeletal material has the potential to contribute information relevant to questions concerning the ethnic and cultural identity of Anglo-Saxon populations.

2.4 Project Plan and LSWSI

2.4.1 The Archaeological Recording implemented requirements of the Project Plan and the Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LSWSI) (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-009445). The scope of the Archaeological Recording was outlined in Fieldwork Change Control FCCF249 (1EW03-FUS-EV-FRM-CS03_CL06-000029).

Change Controls

2.4.2 A single change control was implemented during the fieldwork, it is summarised below in Table 3.

Table 3 – Change controls

Document Number	Title	Change summary
1EW03-FUS-EV-FRM-CS03_CL06-000035	AWHi - Fieldwork Change Control for Archaeological Recording at Ellesborough Road Hospital, Wendover, FCCF311	Additional 200mm strip to locate 'invisible' burials within cemetery area

3 Archaeological Background

3.1.1 The Site lies within the Dunsmore, Wendover and Halton Community Forum Area (CFA10) and is located within the Archaeological Character Area (ACA) 10-2, Chiltern Scarp, and within Archaeological Character Sub-Zone (ASZ) 10-21, Land around Wellwick Farm and Coneycroft Farm, which has potential for Roman period remains. A small area at the north-west of the Site lies within ASZ 10-19, Bacombe Hill, which has

- potential for late prehistoric remains. The southern edge of the Site borders ASZ 10-18, 20th century housing on Bacombe Lane.
- 3.1.2 The information presented below has been derived from the Environmental Statement (ES, 3.5.2.10.4), the Buckinghamshire Historic Environmental Record (BHER) and results of geophysical surveys, fieldwalking, a trial trench evaluation, metal detector survey and archaeological excavation undertaken within the Site and its environs.
- 3.1.3 The Site is not included within an Archaeological Notice Area (ANA) as defined by Buckinghamshire County Council, though the Wellwick Farm ANA, comprising a possible Roman villa complex, lies c.900m to the north-west and Scheduled Bronze Age barrows are located within the Bacombe Hill ANA, 300m to the south-west.
- 3.1.4 No designated heritage assets were recorded within the Site however it has been subject to a remote sensing survey entailing a review of aerial photography, hyperspectral imagery and LiDAR data which was undertaken as part of the ES (CH-004-10). A series of apparent ditches and enclosures was identified within the Site along with remnant ridge and furrow.
- 3.1.5 A geophysical survey of areas north-west of the Site and south of the Site and in fields to the west of the A413 London Road identified cropmarks which may indicate the site of a former medieval hospital and chapel. A further geophysical survey was undertaken as part of the Enabling Works Central Phase 1 HS2 work (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CLo6-008030). No anomalies of probable or possible archaeological origins were identified.
- 3.1.6 The results of the trial trench evaluation undertaken in 2019 (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CLo6-009424) identified multi-phase activity across the Site including prehistoric domestic activity, a Roman boundary ditch, possible Iron Age/Anglo-Saxon funerary activity, a rectangular enclosure of undetermined date and a probable medieval Hollow way.
- 3.1.7 Pits and postholes found during the evaluation produced a domestic assemblage including late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery and there was some structural evidence, based on an arc of postholes found in Trench 22, for the presence of a roundhouse.
- 3.1.8 The funerary activity was represented by seven features of which six certainly contained human remains (Trenches 11, 18 and 19) while another contained an iron spearhead (Trench 12), most probably a grave good dating from the Iron Age to the Anglo-Saxon period. After initial identification these features were backfilled with all remains left *in situ*. Alignments of three of the burials were northeast-southwest, two were north-south aligned and one each were aligned northwest-southeast and east-west.
- 3.1.9 A possible hollow way in the northwest part of the Site corresponded with a northwest-southeast aligned anomaly identified during the LiDAR survey and appeared to have its origins in the Iron Age with a second phase or ditch recutting it in the medieval period. Where identified, the undated enclosure ran parallel or perpendicular to the hollow way suggesting that it was extant in the landscape when the enclosure was constructed.

- 3.1.10 At the conclusion of the evaluation a metal detector survey was conducted across the Site (to 0.35m below ground level). A total of 1424 metal finds were recorded (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CLo6-009439). These comprised objects (including coins) ranging in date from 1st century AD Roman to the 20th century. The majority (c. 52%) dated to the post-medieval and modern periods with medieval to early post-medieval material comprising c. 3% of the total assemblage. Roman material comprised 2% of the assemblage and there were also two artefacts dated to the 5th-6th centuries. No prehistoric or Iron Age finds were recovered.
- 3.1.11 The subsequent archaeological recording phase (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CLo6-000023) uncovered a high density of archaeology, dating from the late Neolithic to the post-medieval periods. Most notable was a nationally significant, 5th-6th century cemetery of 120 graves containing 122 individuals. The burials were very well preserved with the majority containing a wide variety of high-status grave goods which included iron swords and spearheads, bone combs, glass beads, copper alloy brooches, gilded objects, a copper alloy bucket and glass vessels. A significant prehistoric landscape was also exposed, containing elements of the late Neolithic (a possible hengiform monument), Bronze Age (structural and funerary) and Iron Age (structural, quarrying and landscape subdivision). A post-medieval hollow way and field system were also identified.

4 Preliminary Results

4.1 Site Geology and Topography

- 4.1.1 The underlying geology of the Site was Holywell Nodular Chalk, New Pit Chalk and Melbourn Rock Chalk Formations (undifferentiated), a sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 90 to 101 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period (Geology of Britain viewer – accessed 15/04/21). The subsoil consisted of a grey brown silty clay with rare subrounded and subangular chalk fragments with a thickness of 0.10 m across the the south-eastern and eastern part of Archaeological Recording area, but becoming thicker (to 0.65m) adjacent to the hedgerow to the north and north-east along Ellesborough Road. The topsoil consisted of dark grey brown silty clay with occasional subangular flint and chalk fragments with an average thickness of 0.15 m.
- 4.1.2 The Site lies on a chalk ridge overlooking the modern town of Wendover to the north-east and immediately to the south of Ellesborough Road which itself forms a deeply cut Holloway separated from the Site by a thick hedgerow. Prior to stripping the southwestern corner of the Archaeological Recording area was the high point of site at 153.07m aOD. From here the ground sloped down to the north-west (151.64m aOD), north (149.10m aOD) and north-east (149.95m aOD). After the removal of topsoil and subsoil archaeological features/horizons were encountered at 152.82m aOD (south-west), 151.39m aOD (north-east), 148.75m aOD (north) and 149.30m aOD (north-west).

4.2 Archaeological Recording Results Summary

- 4.2.1 The chronology presented below is based on a combination of select spot dates obtained during the course of the Archaeological Recording and a preliminary assessment of the finds assemblage undertaken by experienced post-excavation staff

prior to a formal assessment by relevant specialists. As such all dating presented here is provisional and will be subject to change in future stages of reporting.

- 4.2.2 A summary of the findings from the Archaeological Recording in the C21030 Memorial Garden area is in Table 4, below.

Table 4 – Summary of Archaeological Recording results

Site/Area	Feature Type	Number	Spot date/s
C21030 Mem Gdn	Ditch cuts	1	Iron Age
	Pits	2	Iron Age
	Postholes	26	Iron Age/Early Saxon/Undated
	Grave cuts	18	Iron Age?/Early Saxon
	Quarry Pits	2	Postmedieval

4.3 The Archaeological Recording Area and Second Strip

- 4.3.1 The machine stripping of the Site was conducted in two stages both in April 2021, a main strip with a second strip uncovering additional burials as follows:

- **Main Strip C21030 Memorial Garden (FCCF 249)**– 16 graves (Sk nos. 123-137 and 140), two large amorphous features, concentrations of postholes and a single northeast-southwest aligned ditch.
- **Second strip of C21030 Memorial Garden (FCCF 311)**– Re-strip of a c.1553m² area centred on the location of burials in order to expose graves not previously seen. The monitored strip was undertaken to additional 0.2m depth in 0.05m spits. An additional two graves (Sk 138-139) were identified. Both were found within the previously identified extents of the cemetery.

4.4 Metal Detector Survey

- 4.4.1 A detailed metal survey was conducted across the whole Site in order to also try and identify further burials through the presence of detectable metal grave goods. This approach was non-intrusive and had been successful in highlighting hitherto unseen burials in the previous C21030 Archaeological Recording Area. No new burials were identified in this phase.

4.5 Archaeological Results Land Parcel c21030 Memorial Garden (Figures 2 & 3)

Iron Age

- 4.5.1 The Iron Age activity identified in the previous C21030 Archaeological Recording continued into the Memorial Garden area. In the southwestern part of the Site was a roundhouse (Plate 1) comprising 14 postholes each between 0.32 and 0.55m in diameter. The roundhouse was 8.7m in diameter with an entranceway in the northwest defined by two shallow porch pits 3m apart mirroring a gap in the postholes of the roundhouse. Most of the postholes contained Iron Age ceramics.

- 4.5.2 Between two of the western postholes ([608642] and [608735]) of the roundhouse was a flexed inhumation (Skeleton 132, (608704)) aligned east west (Plate 2) and laying on its side. This has been dated to the Iron Age based on the quantity of Iron Age ceramics in the grave backfill, the morphological difference to the other burials found in the Recording Area and its spatial relationship to the roundhouse.
- 4.5.3 To the northwest of the roundhouse was a 4-post structure, 2.2m by 2.2m with postholes between 0.45m and 0.57m in diameter. Adjacent to the northwestern posthole was a smaller support post hole. The fill of the north-western posthole [608694] was cut by ditch [608696]. This ditch was aligned northeast-southwest, between 0.88 and 1.4m wide and 0.38 to 0.69m deep, being a continuation of the Iron Age ditch identified in the previous C21030 Archaeological Recording and ran across the full extent of the Recording Area for a further 28m.

Early Anglo-Saxon

- 4.5.4 Continuing to the north of the early Saxon cemetery in the previous C21030 Archaeological Recording area were a further 17 burials. The majority (13) conformed to the predominant north-east/south-west grave axis of the cemetery, with three aligned north-west/south-east and one aligned north-south. Initial analysis undertaken in the field and without specialist equipment suggests that among the burials 5 were male (Plate 3 – Sk 130 (608743)), 3 were female, 4 were infants and one was a neonate (Plate 4 – Sk 135 (608738)). This is subject to change once the full osteological assessment has taken place.
- 4.5.5 Grave goods were present in 14 of the burials (82%), many with copper alloy brooches (Plate 5), glass and amber beads, iron knives and two with ceramic vessels (Plate 6). A single burial (Sk 140) may be classified as a 'warrior' burial as it contained a spearhead and shield boss. A full catalogue of burials containing grave goods, based on initial field observations, is contained within Appendix 1. This may change after specialist analysis.
- 4.5.6 The initial spot-dating of these grave goods and hence the burials, consistently indicates a 5th to 6th century date for the burials.
- 4.5.7 As in the previous C21030 Archaeological Recording Area all burials were subject to detailed photogrammetry during recording and were comprehensively environmentally sampled as follows:
- For bone retrieval, samples were taken from the cranium, abdomen, hands and feet areas.
 - For parasite analysis a sample was taken from the pelvic area.
 - A bulk 40l sample was taken from the general grave fill.
 - A control sample from above the head or below the feet to test for faecal contamination.
 - A sample from beneath the head or body for pollen/fabric survival, where there was sufficient material to recover.

- 4.5.8 Adjacent to an isolated burial Sk 140 (608762) in the northern corner of the area was a five-post structure (Plate 7). The post-pits measured between 0.4m and 0.5m in diameter and a were a maximum depth of 0.34m. It seems possible this structure was a funerary platform related to the cemetery and it shares morphological similarities with another five-post structure identified adjacent to the southwestern group of burials found in the previous C21030 Archaeological Recording Area. Pottery was recovered from one of the post holes, although has not yet been subject to specialist assessment.

Post-medieval

- 4.5.9 Two large subcircular features were also found in the northern part of the Site running under the north-eastern baulk and have been interpreted as quarry hollows. The north-western most feature was 3.7m+ by 3.5m and 0.35m deep, the south-eastern most 3.6m by 2.8m and 0.5m deep. Both contained interleaved redeposited chalk dump layers containing postmedieval CBM and pottery and were heavily disturbed by root action and animal burrowing.

Undated

- 4.5.10 Two postholes, 3m to the southeast of the Iron Age ditch, were undated.

5 Summary

- 5.1.1 All results are provisional in nature and all dating is subject to change as specialist assessments are undertaken.

Iron Age

- 5.1.2 The evidence for Iron Age activity in the Memorial Garden area comprised 2 structures – a four-post structure and a 14-post roundhouse with a north-west facing entranceway, a flexed inhumation associated with the roundhouse and a north-east/south-west aligned ditch. Two phases of Iron Age activity can be identified, with the four-post structure earlier than the north-east/south-west aligned ditch. Detailed dating of the ceramic evidence recovered will elaborate on the chronological relationship of the roundhouse to the four-post structure and ditch.

Anglo-Saxon

- 5.1.3 The rich 5th to 6th century inhumation cemetery previously excavated to the south continued to the north with a further 17 burials being found. These new burials were similarly well preserved with 82% containing a wide variety of often rich grave goods suggesting high status family units. Its location overlooking modern Wendover is good secondary evidence for settlement of this period at this key strategic point at the end of an important route leading north from the Thames on the edge of the Chilterns. Further analysis of the burials, including scientific dating methods and DNA analysis, will significantly increase our understanding of population changes in 5th century Britain.
- 5.1.4 A five-post structure some distance to the north of the main cluster of burials and adjacent to an outlier (Sk 140) may represent a mortuary platform.

Post-medieval

5.1.5 Post-medieval activity in the Memorial Garden area comprised two large quarry pits.

6 References

6.1 Bibliography

Title	Reference
ClfA Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation	ClfA 2014
Geology of Britain Viewer	http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?
HS2 AWHi Fieldwork Report for Trial Trenching at C21015 Ellesborough Road Hospital – Wendover Green Tunnel – Wendover – Buckinghamshire (AC210/9)	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-009424
HS2 AWHi Fieldwork Change Control for Archaeological Recording at Ellesborough Road Hospital, Wendover, FCCF249	1EW03-FUS-EV-FRM-CS03_CL06-000029
HS2 AWHi Fieldwork Change Control for Archaeological Recording at Ellesborough Road Hospital, Wendover, FCCF 311	1EW03-FUS-EV-FRM-CS03_CL06-000035
HS2 AWHi Interim Report for Archaeological Recording at Ellesborough Road Hospital, Wendover, Buckinghamshire (AC 210/16)	1EW03-FUS_IFA -EV-REP-CS03_CL06-000023
HS2 Enabling Works Central Phase 1 Geophysical Survey	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-008030
HS2 Generic Written Scheme of Investigation (GWSI): Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (HERDS)	HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015
HS2 Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Recording at Ellesborough Road Hospital, Wendover, Buckinghamshire	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-009445
HS2 Metal Detector Survey Report, C21015 Ellesborough Road Hospital, Wendover, Buckinghamshire (AC210/9)	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-009439
HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement, Supplementary Environmental Statements and Geophysical Survey Reports	ES CH-004-10 C252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000263_P02
HS2 Project Plan for Archaeological Recording at Ellesborough Road Hospital, Wendover, Buckinghamshire, AC 210/16	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-009437
HS2 Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035
Management of Archaeological Projects 2	English Heritage 1991
Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Managers' Guide	Historic England 2015

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

Appendix 1 – Catalogue of burials containing grave goods

Skeleton No.	Grave Goods
123	2 Cu alloy brooches (RF 1923-4), 15 glass beads (RF 1925.1-3, 1925.5-13 & 1925.16-17), Shell (RF 1925.4 & Fe object (RF 1925.14)
124	2 Cu alloy brooches (RF 1928-9), 2 glass beads (RF 1930-1), 1 amber bead (RF 1932)
125	Cu alloy fitting (RF 1926), Cu alloy pin (RF 1927)
126	Ceramic vessel (RF 1933), 25 glass beads (RF 1934)
127	Ceramic vessel (RF 1944), Fe spearhead (RF 1945), Fe buckle (RF 1946), 2 Fe knives (RF 1947-8)
128	Cu alloy belt clasp (RF 1935), Fe belt clasp (RF 1936)
129	2 Cu alloy brooches (RF 1937-8), Cu alloy pin (RF 1939), Fe knife (RF 1940), Fe object (RF 1942), Amber? bead (RF 1943)
130	2 Cu alloy brooches (RF 1955-6), 1 glass bead (RF 1957)
131	Fe object (RF 1941)
133	2 Cu alloy belt fittings (RF 1949-50), Fe buckle (RF 1951), Cu alloy object (RF 1952), Fe knife (RF 1953), Fe object (RF 1954)
136	Cu alloy brooch (RF 1958), Amber bead (RF 1959), 2 Fe knives (RF 1960-1), Fe buckle (RF 1962), Cu alloy object (RF 1963)
137	2 Cu alloy brooches (RF 1964-5), Amber bead (RF 1966)
138	3 glass beads (RF 1967-9)
140	Fe spearhead (RF 1970), Fe shield boss (RF 1971), Fe knife (RF 1972), Fe shield rivet (RF 1973), 2 silver gilt copper alloy shield studs (RF 1974-5)

NB. Skeleton numbering continues from Appendix 1 in AWHi Interim Report for Archaeological Recording at Ellesborough Road Hospital, Wendover, Buckinghamshire (AC210/16). Document No 1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-000023.

Appendix 2 – Figures

208 000 N

486 000 E

C21030
C21029
C21025

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- Legend**
- C21030 including Memorial garden
 - Site extents C21025 and C21029
 - Memorial garden extent



High Speed Two
Ellesborough Road
Figure 1. Site location and
Overview of Archaeological
Recording Areas
Published

HS2

HS2 Ltd - Code 1 Accepted

Scale at A3: 1:5000

050100150200

Metres

Revision no. C01

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000022

Date: 21/09/21

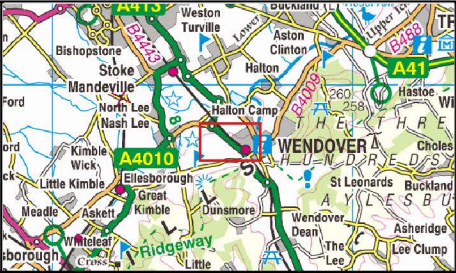
207 540 N

486 540 E

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Legend

- C21030 site extent
- Archaeological feature in previous area
- Memorial garden extent
- Archaeological feature within Memorial garden
- Burial within Memorial garden
- Excavated area



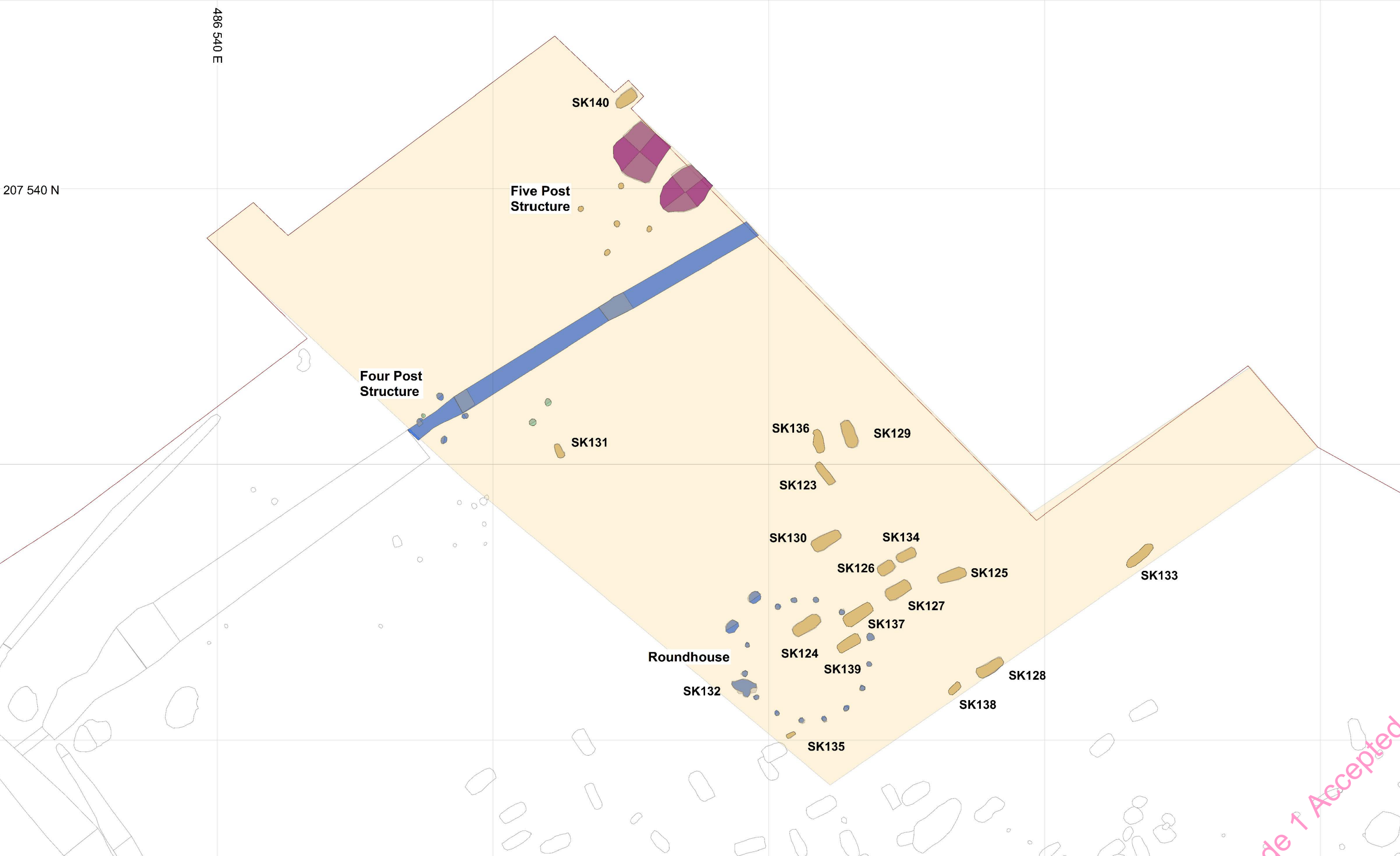
High Speed Two
Ellesborough Road
Figure 2. Overview of archaeology
within Memorial Garden area

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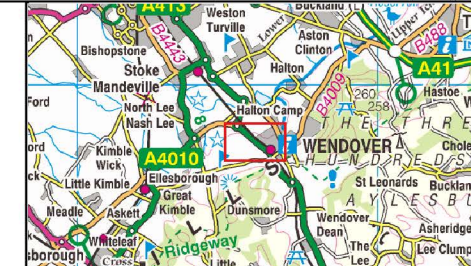
Scale at A3: 1: 250



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- Legend**
- C21030 site extent
 - Archaeological feature in previous area
 - Memorial garden extent
 - Iron Age feature
 - Early Saxon feature

- Post-Medieval feature
- Undated feature
- Excavated area



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Figure 3. Details of archaeology within
Memorial Garden area with labels

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Appendix 3 – Plates



Plate 1 - Roundhouse, looking southeast



Plate 2 - Skeleton 132 (608704) - Adult



Plate 3 - Skeleton 130 (608743) - Adult



Plate 4 - Skeleton 135 (608738) - Neonate



Plate 5 - Copper alloy brooches (RF 1937-8) *in situ*, associated with Skeleto 129 (608712)



Plate 6 - Ceramic vessel (RF 1944) *in situ*, associated with Skeleton 127 (608724)



Plate 7 - Five Post Structure, looking southeast