

1EW03– Enabling Works Central AWHi Fieldwork Report for Archaeological Monitoring (CIR) at Bury Farm, Buckinghamshire (C21057)

Site Code: 1C22BURCI

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HS2 Ltd - Code 1 - Accepted

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1 Executive Summary

- 1.1.1 In January 2022, Construction Integrated Recording (CIR) was undertaken for Archaeological Monitoring of a sound monitoring installation in advance of construction of a balancing pond for catchment and open drainage for main line construction works. The area is in land parcel C21057, located to the west of Bury Farm, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire (henceforth the 'Site') (centred on NGR: 490571 202046) (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The Archaeological Monitoring formed the first phase of mitigation works to be undertaken within land parcel C21057, and the Site Code allocated for this work was 1C22BURCI.
- 1.1.3 The Site was required to enable the construction of the North Portal and associated works (*AWH Project Plan for Archaeological Recording at North Portal* (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS02_CL16-002523). The Site encompassed an area of 1.8ha of pasture field situated on land directly west of Bury Farm, which has remains of a medieval homestead moat and Potter Row Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) (HS2 ES Asset Ref. CC077) which may represent an extensive area of medieval industry and farming. The site had previously been subject to trial trench evaluation undertaken in 2018 (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL05-009401), where two undated gullies were recorded.
- 1.1.4 The scope, methodologies, and deliverables for the Archaeological Monitoring was provided in *AWH - Project Plan for Archaeological monitoring and Construction Integrated Recording – Route Wide* (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-C000-009812). The CIR was implemented as the most appropriate way to mitigate the excavation of the balancing pond, in order to address specific GWSI: HERDS research objectives identified as being applicable to this Site, as provided in the FCCFA026 (1EW03-FUS-EV-FRM-CS03_CL05-0000018).
- 1.1.5 A single test pit measuring 3x2m was monitored for the installation of sound monitoring equipment during the CIR work. Despite the potential of the Site, only a modern field drain was recorded and no archaeological deposits were identified, or finds recovered. Although no archaeological remains of note were identified, the relatively small sample size of the monitored area should not be indicative of the surviving remains within the footprint of the balancing pond.

2 Project Background and Scheme Design

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

- 2.1.2 The overall framework within which archaeological work will be undertaken is set out in the Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMR), the Heritage Memorandum, the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) for HS2 Phase One and the GWSI: HERDS. Accordingly, the nominated undertaker or the Archaeological Contractor are required to implement appropriate and reasonable measures to identify, avoid or where practicable reduce impacts to the significance of heritage assets prior to the start of construction.
- 2.1.3 The Archaeological Monitoring was required by the Main Works Contractor in order to enable the excavation of a noise monitoring installation prior to the excavation of the balancing pond required for catchment and open drainage (1MCo6-CEK-GI-GDD-Co02-000011) to facilitate the main line construction (Project Plan: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-Co00-009812).
- 2.1.4 This location has been determined for Construction Integrated Recording (CIR) following consultation with the LPA archaeological advisor for Buckinghamshire County Council, Phil Markham and agreed by HS2. The area is within an Archaeological Notification Area: Potter Row Historic Core (0234100000), and adjacent to Bury Farm: house moat, fishpond and possible manor site.

3 Site Location

- 3.1.1 The Bury Farm site is located approximately 0.5km west of South heath, 1.5km northeast of Great Missenden (centred on NGR 490571 202046). The site comprised a single land parcel C21057 that encompassed 1.8 ha of pasture.
- 3.1.2 The Site is surrounded by a number of hedgerows of varying densities and is bounded to the northeast by Bury Farm with its associated outbuildings, access track and surviving earthworks form the medieval moated farmstead. To the east is Potter Row, a minor road, beyond which lie arable fields and residential housing on the edge of South heath. To the south and west lie further arable fields, with the north-western side of the site bound by Jenkins Wood an area of semi-natural Ancient Woodland.

4 Site Geology and Topography

Geology

- 4.1.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2022) indicates that the underlying solid geology within the Site was Lewes Nodular and Seaford Chalk Formations, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 84 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. The superficial deposits are recorded as clay, silt, sand and gravels of the Clay-with-Flint formation formed between 12 and 23 million years ago in the Quaternary period.

Topography

- 4.1.2 The Site is located on relatively flat ground approximately 185m (aOD) with a slight slope running north to south overlooking the valley of the River Misbourne to the west.

Previous Disturbance

- 4.1.3 There is only limited disturbance noted from the construction of overhead power lines in the vicinity and modern agricultural practices identified during the North Portal Trial Trench Investigation, most notably modern ceramic field drains.

5 Previous Works

- 5.1.1 A Project Plan *AWH Project Plan for Trial Trench Investigation at Bury Farm, South Heath, Buckinghamshire* (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL05-009401) detailed and drew upon the information contained in the 2013 Environmental Statement (ES) baseline. The Project Plan provided a summary of the results of previous works undertaken within the Site and its environs (i.e., remote sensing, geophysical and fieldwalking surveys and up to date Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (BHER) data). Information has been selected from this summary and reproduced below.

PREHISTORIC

- 5.1.2 The Site is situated on high ground above the eastern valley side of the River Misbourne in an area with a known potential for Palaeolithic and Mesolithic artefact scatters from area with colluvial deposits and on the Clay-with-Flints strata (HS2, 2015)
- 5.1.3 Later prehistoric settlement from the Neolithic onwards is also likely to be concentrated with the valley bottom and on the upper slopes of the eastern side of the valley, as evidence by field walking surveys and Late Bronze age remains recorded at Bury Farm.

ROMAN

- 5.1.4 There is no recorded evidence for Romano-British activity in the immediate vicinity of the Site; however, Romano-British villas have been recognised at Little Missenden and to the south of the Site at Mantles Green and at Shardeloes (HS2, 2015).

EARLY TO LATE MEDIEVAL

- 5.1.5 The habitat mitigation site lies at the southern extent of the Potter Row Archaeological Notification Area (ANA) (HS2 ES Asset Ref. CCo77) defined by Buckinghamshire County Council due to the range of recorded finds of medieval pottery recovered from the area between Frith hill and Hammondshall Farm. The pottery may represent evidence for an extensive area of 13th to 15th century pottery production and settlement. The possible location of a 16th to 17th century kiln site has also been suggested by a number of pottery findspots (HS2, 2013).
- 5.1.6 Potter Row may represent an extensive area of medieval industry and farming; however, the ANA is only recognised from artefact scatters with no associated cropmarks or excavated evidence having been identified to date (HS2 Ltd, 2013).
- 5.1.7 The remains of a medieval homestead moat have been recorded at Bury Farm on 1960s Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Monument number 346341), and banked and ditched enclosures also from the medieval period (Monument number 346352). These remains are considered to be of schedulable quality by Buckinghamshire County Council.

- 5.1.8 To the northwest, within Jenkins Wood Ancient Woodland, also lie the earthwork remains of a medieval motte and bailey (HS2 ES Asset Ref. CCo73). There is also evidence for old clay workings (Monument number 346351; Heritage Gateway 2017).
- 5.1.9 The moated site at Bury Farm and possible motte and bailey within Jenkins Wood form part of a wider pattern of medieval sites within the surrounding landscape in which Missenden Abbey would have been a dominant landholder (HS2 2015).

POST-MEDIEVAL TO MODERN

- 5.1.10 There are four grade II listed buildings, dating from the late 17th and 18th centuries, forming the current Bury Farm complex.

PREVIOUS WORK

- 5.1.11 An excavation at Bury Farm was undertaken within the confines of the Bury Farm moat in 2000. This investigation revealed pottery, a ditch, undated post-holes and a wall, evidence of 17th century activity and a post-hole containing Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pottery from at least three different vessels.
- 5.1.12 Numerous flints were found approximately 400m south of the site during field walking by the Buckinghamshire County Museum Archaeological Group (CMAG) in 1979 (field centred on SP 90690156). They include a fragment of a Neolithic axe, a transverse arrowhead, 6 scrapers, 90 flakes, and 4 blades of Neolithic – Bronze Age date. These finds are now in Buckinghamshire County Museum, Aylesbury (accession number 545.79).
- 5.1.13 HS2 conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation in 2018 to the immediate east of the Site, which was just outside of the HS2 scheme limits and as such the trial trenches were undertaken in accordance with an approved WSI (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL05-009401). The investigation was designed to fulfil a condition attached to the planning permission (CH/2017/2336/FA). A total of four trial trenches were excavated with archaeological features recorded in two trenches: In the northern end of Trench 002, cut into the natural horizon, a curvilinear feature was exposed. This was interpreted as a gully and extended beyond the edges of the trench. A shallow gully was recorded running north-west to south-east across Trench 003. Full results can be found in the Fieldwork report (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL05-008111).

6 Aims and Specific Objectives

- 6.1.1 The Site-specific aims and GWSI: HERDS research objectives identified as being applicable to the Site are described in *AWH – Form A (Spec C) for Construction Integrated Recording at Bury Farm, Buckinghamshire FCCFA026* (1EW03-FUS-EV-FRM-CS03_CL05-000018).
- 6.1.2 Archaeological Monitoring provided the most suitable method for the recovery of archaeological evidence to mitigate against the excavation impact to inform the research objectives.

6.2 General Aims

6.2.1 The general aims provided in the Project Plan were:

- To integrate the investigation and recording of archaeological remains into the main works programme, where it has not been possible to gain prior access for archaeological evaluation or recording (via AT23/AT03)
- To ensure a rapid and adequate HERDS compliant, investigation, recording and reporting of archaeological remains that are exposed during construction

6.3 Specific HERDS Objectives

6.3.1 The Archaeological Monitoring sought to contribute to the following specific GWSI: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (HERDS) objectives:

- KC34 Undertake research and investigation into Medieval manorial complexes. What was their origin, development and impact on the landscape.
- KC35 Investigate the impacts on rural communities of social and economic shocks in the mid-16th century and thereafter and their contribution to settlement desertion.
- KC40 Identify patterns of change within Medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century.

7 Scope and Methodology

7.1.1 The CIR was undertaken on 18th of January 2022, it comprised Archaeological Monitoring of a single 3x2m excavation for the installation of sound monitoring equipment within C21057.

7.1.2 The work was undertaken following the scope, methodologies, and deliverables for the Archaeological Monitoring provided in *AWH - Project Plan for Archaeological monitoring and Construction Integrated Recording – Route Wide* (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-C000-009812) and sought to address specific HERDS objectives for the Site provided in *AWH Form A (Spec C) for Constructed Integrated Recording at Bury Farm, Buckinghamshire FCCFA026* (1EW03-FUS-EV-FRM-CS03_CL05-000018).

7.1.3 The monitoring was also undertaken in accordance with specific guidance produced by the Employer, namely the *Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations* (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035), *Technical Standard: Archaeology and built heritage approach to ground investigation* (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000038) and the *Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations GWSI: HERDS* (HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015).

7.1.4 The fieldwork followed the Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief (ClfA 2014), the Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991) and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015) and the (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035).

Setting-out

- 7.1.5 All spatial setting out and recording was undertaken in accordance with The Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Survey Newlyn Datum (ODN) as defined by the OS Active Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) network and use of a Virtual reference system, this was undertaken on Site by the Main Works Contractor.
- 7.1.6 The excavation was located to a horizontal accuracy of +/-500mm with surface levels recorded to an accuracy of 10mm. Where 'k' was the total distance levelled in kilometres.

Excavation

- 7.1.7 The excavation for the sound monitoring installation pit was conducted using a machine excavator with a toothless grading bucket. The pit measured 3m (L) x 2m (W) and was excavated down to the top of the natural geological substrate, which was up to 0.40m deep.
- 7.1.8 The excavation was under the constant supervision of a suitably trained, competent and experienced archaeologist. A single northwest to southeast oriented modern ceramic field drain was recorded within the pit. No archaeological features or finds were encountered.
- 7.1.9 A CAT scanner was used to ensure no unidentified buried services were present.
- 7.1.10 Topsoil and subsoil were removed independently and stored separately next to the pit as per the *Technical Standard: Route Wide Soil Resource Plan* (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000008).

Fieldwork Recording

- 7.1.11 A sufficient record of the excavation was made to meet the requirements of the GWSI: HERDS.
- 7.1.12 The Archaeological Sub-Contractor was instructed by the Contractor with collecting data and recording it in tabulated form for the excavation of the balancing pond, this was to provide a summary of the recorded deposits, the purpose being to identify:
- the depth of deposits that are of no archaeological interest, for example tarmac and its associated make-up, these were to be included as a single description;
 - the depth at which archaeological deposits are present below current ground level;
 - the nature of the archaeological sequence;
 - the depth of the sequences; and
 - the level at which the underlying deposits of no archaeological interest, for example geological strata such as chalk, are located.
- 7.1.13 Photographs with details recorded in a photo-register were taken.

- 7.1.14 A 'Site location plan' indicating Site north was prepared at 1:5000. The location of site plans was identified using OSGB coordinates (Figure 1)

Backfilling

- 7.1.15 No backfilling was required during this phase of works.

7.2 Change Control

- 7.2.1 There were no additional change controls implemented.

8 Results of Archaeological Monitoring

8.1 Geological Sequence

- 8.1.1 Natural geological substrate comprising orange flint-with-clay was observed at 0.4m below current ground level (bgl). The geological substrate was directly overlain by subsoil composed of a grey brown friable silty clay with abundant stone inclusions approximately 0.25m in depth. A thin layer of topsoil approximately 0.15m in depth capped the pit.

8.2 Archaeological Results

- 8.2.1 This section contains a description of the deposits recorded in the Archaeological Monitoring. Stratigraphic information is illustrated in Appendix 4.
- 8.2.2 The balancing pond excavation produced no archaeological features or finds

Table 1 – Summary table

Sound Monitoring Installation Pit	Features	Provisional Date
3m (L) x 2m (W) x 0.4m (D)	Ceramic land drain (0.3m width)	Modern

- 8.2.3 The geological substrate was reached at 0.4m (bcl) composed of orangey brown flint-with-clay directly overlain by subsoil composed of a grey brown friable silty clay with abundant stone inclusions approximately 0.25m in depth. A thin layer of topsoil approximately 0.15m in depth capped the pit (Plate 1).
- 8.2.4 A straight modern ceramic field drain oriented northwest to southeast, with vertical sided cut was noted cutting the topsoil and subsoil horizons and has been dated as modern rather than post-medieval.

9 Finds Assessment

- 9.1.1 No finds were recovered from the ground breaking.

10 Assessment and Interpretation of Results

- 10.1.1 The Archaeological Monitoring of the sound monitoring installation pit forms the first phase of CIR mitigation works to be undertaken within the Site (Land Parcel C21057).

10.1.2 Previous mitigation works nearby to the Site have recorded two gully like features which may relate to the Bury Farm moated settlement. The proximity of the balancing pond to that of Bury Farm and Potter Row (ANA) had potential for the monitoring of the excavation works to encounter additional and hitherto unknown archaeological deposits which lay outside of previous investigation areas. Despite this potential however, no archaeological deposits were identified, and no finds were recovered.

10.1.3 The results do not contribute to informing HERDS objectives for the Site.

10.2 Recommendations

10.2.1 Despite the negative results of the monitoring, further work associated with the Scheme that will impact near to the Site should be considered due to the proximity of known heritage assets.

10.2.2 Further work, if required, will only be undertaken in agreement with the Employer, following stakeholder consultation, through a Decision Record Notice.

11 Consideration of Results in their Wider Context

11.1.1 The negative results of the Archaeological Monitoring are of negligible significance to the understanding of the Site within its wider context.

12 Scheme Impacts

12.1.1 The excavation of the balancing pond (required for catchment and open drainage to facilitate the main line construction) in proximity to known heritage assets Bury Farm and Potter Row (ANA) has potential to encounter additional and hitherto unknown archaeological deposits, despite the negative results reported here.

13 Evaluation of Methodology Used

13.1 Summary

13.1.1 Archaeological Monitoring of the excavation works has not demonstrated areas of archaeological activity within C21057. But the monitoring work has enabled an opportunity to produce data to inform a negative result toward HERDS objectives for the Site. The work generated information that may be used to inform decision making in respect to further investigation in C21057.

13.2 Strategy Appraisal

13.2.1 The excavation works comprised the monitoring of a sound monitoring installation pit prior to the excavation of a balancing pond located within land parcel C21057, in close proximity to Bury Farm. The excavation measured 3m long, 2m wide and 0.4m deep.

13.2.2 Archaeological Monitoring was undertaken as part of CIR works used as the most appropriate way to mitigate the impact caused by the ground works. The monitoring has given the opportunity to determine the presence or absence of archaeological

deposits within the footprint of the sound monitoring installation pit prior to the excavation of the balancing pond and the overburden encountered provides information to inform further investigation within C21057. Although the work did not identify deposits of interest, any positive identification of archaeological deposits or finds will have had the potential to contribute to the HERDS objectives for the Site.

- 13.2.3 The soil horizons forming the stratigraphic sequence were clear and well-defined. It is very unlikely that archaeological deposits should they have been present would not have been identified. However the impact of modern agricultural practices – land drain - had the potential to impact and remove archaeology present. The methodology employed is therefore deemed to be a suitable method of monitoring for works of this nature.

14 Statement of Archaeological Potential

- 14.1.1 The negative results of the Archaeological Monitoring do not contribute to the HERDS objectives. The results of the monitoring do not necessarily reflect negative potential for archaeological remains to exist elsewhere within C21057, within the balancing pond location.

15 Publication and Dissemination Proposals

- 15.1.1 It is recommended that the results of this work can be disseminated in accordance with the Employer policy as instructed.
- 15.1.2 A copy of this report will be provided to the Contractor in the first instance and then to the Employer for approval. The report will become a public document after a period not exceeding six months from completion, a digital copy of the report will be deposited with the OASIS online archive and the Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record. On completion of this project an appropriate short article summarising the work will be submitted to the Local Museum Services.

16 Archive Deposition

- 16.1.1 Further work will be required under a separate contract and this report should be referenced within that work. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive, including digital formats (survey, photography etc) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the HS2 documents: Technical Standard – Historic environment physical archive procedure (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000039) and the Technical Standard – Historic environment digital data management and archiving procedure (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-00003). A summary of information from the project has been entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

17 Acknowledgements

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

18 Bibliography

Title	Reference
AAF 2007. Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation	Archaeological Archives Forum guidance
ADS 2015. Guidelines for Depositors	Archaeological Data Service guidance
AWHi Fieldwork Report for Archaeological Trial Trenching at Bury Farm, Buckinghamshire	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL05-009401
AWH – Form A (Spec C) for Construction Integrated Recording at Bury Farm, Buckinghamshire FCCFA026	1EW03-FUS-EV-FRM-CS03_CL05-000018
AWH Project Plan for Trial Trench Investigation at Bury Farm, South Heath, Buckinghamshire	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL05-009401
AWH Project Plan for Archaeological Recording at North Portal, Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS02_CL16-002523
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HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement, Supplementary Environmental Statements and Geophysical Survey Reports	ES 3.2.1.10 ES 3.2.2.10 ES 3.5.2.10.4 ES 3.5.2.10.5 ES 3.5.2.10.6 ES 3.5.2.10.7 ES CH-004-10 (C252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000263_PO2)
Technical Standard: Archaeology and built heritage approach to ground investigation	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000038
Technical Standard: Route Wide Soil Resource Plan	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000008
HS2, Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations.	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035
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19 Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

The following terms have been used in this report:

Terms

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

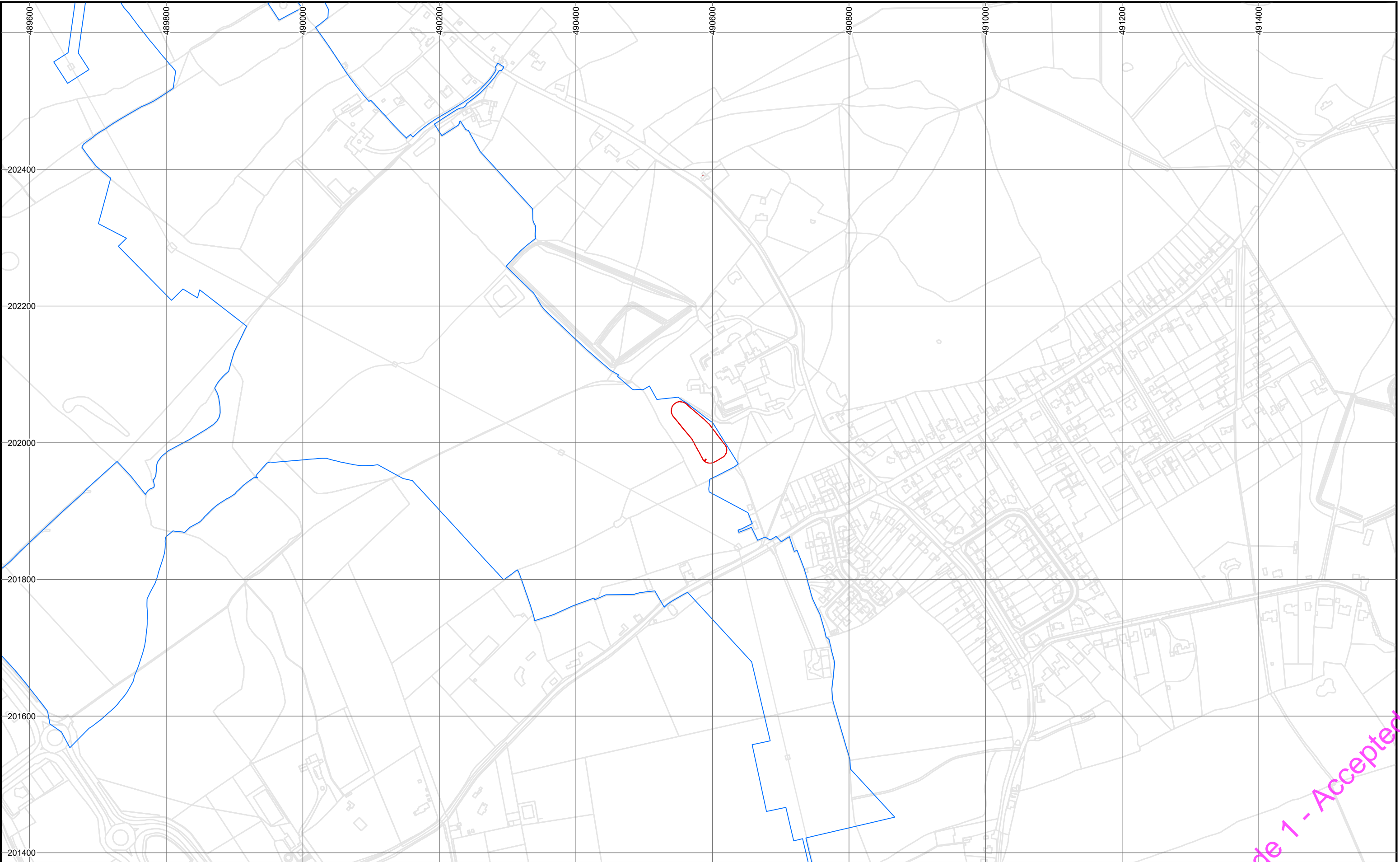
Acronyms

AAF	Archaeological Archives Forum
ACA	Archaeological Character Area
aOD	above Ordnance Datum

AD	Anno Domini
ANA	Archaeological Notification Area
ASZ	Archaeological Character Sub-Zone
BHER	Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record
CAT	Cable Avoidance Tool
CFA	Community Forum Area
ClfA	Chartered Institute of Archaeologists
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
EMR	Environmental Minimum Requirements
ES	Environmental Statement
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
Ha	Hectare
HER	Historic Environment Record
HERDS	Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
ID	Identification
JV	Joint Venture
Km	Kilometre
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
M	Metre
Mm	Millimetre
MORPHE	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment

NGR	National Grid Reference
No.	Number
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
OD	Ordinance Datum
ODN	Ordinance Survey Newlyn Datum
OS	Ordinance Survey
OSGB	Ordinance Survey Great Britain
UKIC	United Kingdom Institute for Conservation

Appendix 1 – Figures



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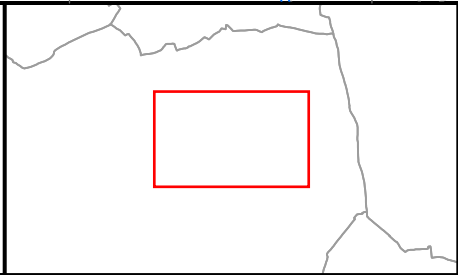
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Legend

- Site extent
- Consolidated Construction Boundary



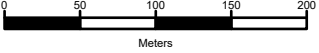

High Speed Two
Burry Farm C21057
Figure 1. Site location

Published



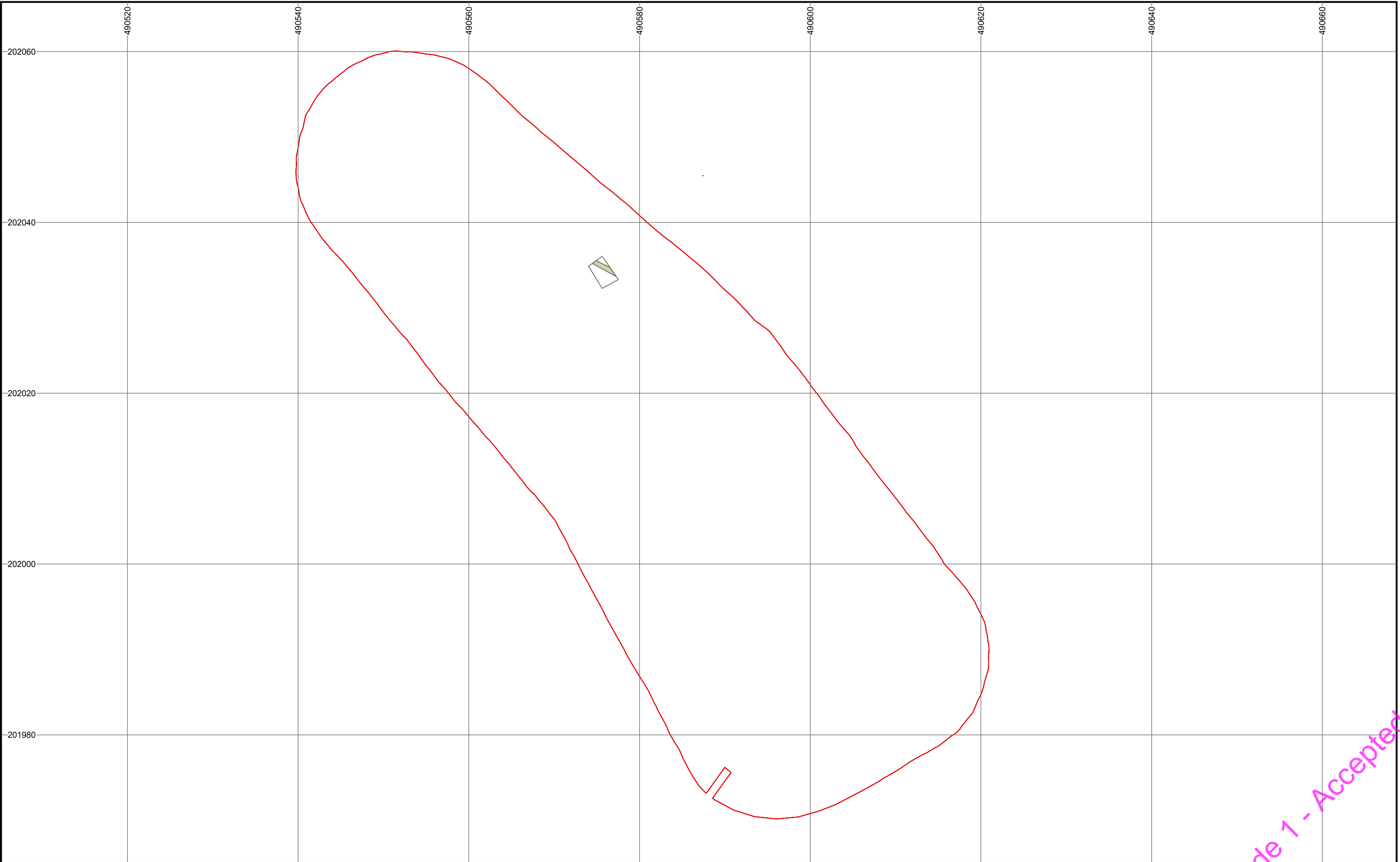
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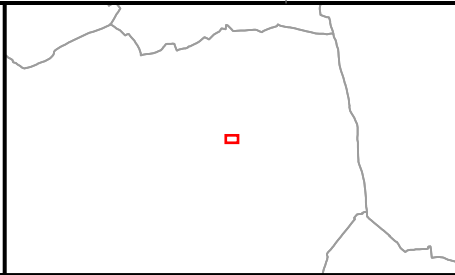
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Legend

- Site extent
- Sound monitoring installation pit
- Modern feature



High Speed Two
Burry Farm C21057
Figure 2. Location of sound monitoring
installation pit

Published

HS2

Registered in England. Registration number 06791686
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6GA.

Scale at A3: 1:400

0 5 10 15
Meters

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS02_CL16-000010 **Date:** 29/06/22

Appendix 2 – Plates



Plate 1 - Sound monitoring installation pit, modern field drain section, view east



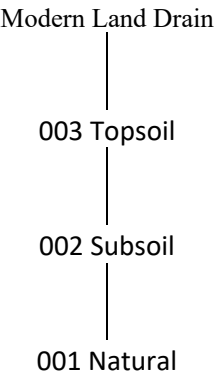
Plate 2 - Sound monitoring installation pit, view north

Appendix 3 - Context Register

Summary of contexts

Sound Monitoring Pit	Context	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
	001	Layer	-	-	3	2	0.15	Dark grey brown silty clay	Topsoil
	002	Layer	-	-	3	2	0.25	Grey brown friable silty clay with abundant stone inclusions	Subsoil
	003	Layer	-	-	3	2	-	Orange brown flint-with-clay	Natural

Appendix 4 – Harris Matrix



Appendix 5 – Oasis Form

Summary for hs2infra1-507711

OASIS ID (UID)	hs2infra1-507711
Project Name	Watching Brief at Bury Farm
Sitename	Bury Farm
Activity type	Watching Brief
Project Identifier(s)	1C22BURCI
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	HS2INFRA
Project Dates	18-Jan-2022 - 18-Jan-2022
Location	Bury Farm NGR : SP 90571 02046 LL : 51.7098482638672, -0.690564947275523 12 Fig : 490571,202046
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Buckinghamshire District : Chiltern Parish : Great Missenden

HS2 Ltd - Code 1 - Accepted

Project Methodology	<p>The CIR was undertaken on 18th of January 2022, it comprised Archaeological Monitoring of a single 3x2m excavation for the installation of sound monitoring equipment within C21057.</p> <p>All spatial setting out and recording was undertaken in accordance with The Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Survey Newlyn Datum (ODN) as defined by the OS Active Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) network and use of a Virtual reference system, this was undertaken on Site by the Main Works Contractor.</p> <p>The excavation was located to a horizontal accuracy of +/-500mm with surface levels recorded to an accuracy of 10mm. Where 'k' was the total distance levelled in kilometres. The excavation for the sound monitoring installation pit was conducted using a machine excavator with a toothless grading bucket. The pit measured 3m (L) x 2m (W) and was excavated down to the top of the natural geological substrate, which was up to 0.40m deep. The excavation was under the constant supervision of a suitably trained, competent and experienced archaeologist. A CAT scanner was used to ensure no unidentified buried services were present.</p> <p>Topsoil and subsoil were removed independently and stored separately next to the pit as per the Technical Standard: Route Wide Soil Resource Plan (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000008).</p> <p>A sufficient record of the excavation was made to meet the requirements of the GWSI: HERDS.</p> <p>The Archaeological Sub-Contractor was instructed by the Contractor with collecting data and recording it in tabulated form for the excavation of the balancing pond, this was to provide a summary of the recorded deposits, the purpose being to identify: the depth of deposits that are of no archaeological interest, for example tarmac and its associated make-up, these were to be included as a single description; the depth at which archaeological deposits are present below current ground level; the nature of the archaeological sequence; the depth of the sequences; and the level at which the underlying deposits of no archaeological interest, for example geological strata such as chalk, are located. Photographs with details recorded in a photo-register were taken. A 'Site location plan' indicating Site north was prepared at 1:1250. The location of site plans was identified using OSGB coordinates.</p>
Project Results	No archaeological deposits or finds were identified within any of the GI pits.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	High Speed 2 Ltd - Phase 1 - unRev - STANDARD Buckinghamshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Louis, Stafford
HER Identifiers	
Archives	