

ARCHAEOLOGICAL NOTES

The following notes on fieldwork carried out in the county in 2015 have been compiled from notes provided by commercial archaeological organisations and local societies, and a list of projects provided by the Buckinghamshire and Milton Keynes Historic Environment Records (HERs). The writer is grateful to those organisations and individuals for their assistance.

Nevertheless, the report is incomplete, since not all organisations appearing on the above lists have responded to requests for information. The regional journal *South Midlands Archaeology* should therefore also be consulted.

The reader is reminded that the HERs maintained by Buckinghamshire County Council and Milton Keynes Council are the primary sources for more detailed information on sites and finds. For non-commercial enquiries both HERs are available online via the national Heritage Gateway: www.heritagegateway.org.uk

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PREHISTORIC

Broughton: Aston Clinton Road MDA
SP 84925 13300

Wessex Archaeology undertook a 37-trench evaluation on land south of Manor Farm, Broughton between July and August in advance of proposed development. Previous work on the site has included archaeological evaluation, geophysical survey, desk-based assessment, earthwork survey and cultural heritage assessment. A scheduled (SAM 29411) late medieval double-moated enclosure of national importance lies within the site boundary. A truncated pit containing possible Neolithic pottery, worked and burnt flint, charred hazel nutshells and charcoal was recorded. A pit

and a ditch, at distance from each other, produced Bronze Age pottery, and further Bronze Age pottery was recovered from subsoil elsewhere, demonstrating dispersed Bronze Age activity throughout the site with no clear focus. Despite the southern boundary of the site being formed by the Roman road, Akeman Street, no finds dating to the Roman period were found. It is possible that some undated features relate to a Romano-British field system. Many of the features on site are broadly contemporary with the late medieval double-moated enclosure immediately to the north. Medieval features include an earthwork enclosure with a well-defined boundary and several discrete features, all of which produced evidence to suggest activity in the 11th/12th century. Medieval pottery was also recovered from a number of other ditches throughout the site, and together with the known ridge and furrow indicates a medieval field system associated with the Scheduled Monument.

Denham: Uxbridge Business Park Plot 5 (Former Sanderson's Factory)
TQ 0537 8500

Deposit modelling of a Holocene sequence was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in November to accompany outline planning permission for a redevelopment of the former Sanderson's Factory site. In conjunction with the results from previous investigations, this indicates that most of the site comprised a large, curving channel. This was infilled with clays, peats and tufa deposits of Holocene date.

Ivinghoe: Great Seabrook Farm
SP 6603 3277

An evaluation was undertaken in December by Cotswold Archaeology as part of a condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a solar farm. The evaluation recorded six ditches and two pits. Small quantities of Iron Age pottery were recovered

from three of the ditches and one of the pits; in some cases, it was possible to refine this dating to the Early Iron Age and the remains may represent outlying agricultural activity associated either with a putative Iron Age settlement recorded by a previous fieldwalking survey 350m to the east, or with undated enclosure and ring-ditch cropmarks known to the immediate west.

ROMAN

Aston Clinton, Bierton with Broughton and Weston Turville

SP 860 135

Magnetometer survey of c195ha of land for the proposed 'Aylesbury Woodland development' between Broughton and Aston Clinton, by MOLA Northampton from September to November identified at least six different archaeological sites of probable Iron Age to Roman date. Three of these comprise rectilinear enclosure complexes, each extending over several hectares, and a fourth comprises a possible trackway and enclosure. A fifth site, located on the edge of the survey area, cannot be fully characterised. The sixth site, previously known from excavation and cropmarks, did not respond well to magnetic survey. Apart from these six sites, the survey also identified medieval ridge and furrow and other minor features of possible archaeological interest.

Astwood: Dovecote Farm, Turvey Road

SP 9459 4787

Between June and July, Albion Archaeology carried out a programme of archaeological mitigation works associated with the construction of a wind turbine, sub-station and associated groundworks on farmland to the north of Dovecote Farm, Astwood.

Dovecote Farm is located to the north of Astwood village centre, some 500m north of the main A422 trunk road. Evaluation of the site had revealed evidence of Iron Age/Roman activity in the area of the crane pad, with a single undated ditch (in the area of the turbine base to the north) interpreted as a post-medieval boundary.

The mitigation works revealed two foci of activity; mid-late Iron Age enclosures adjacent to Turvey Road in the south-west and a complex

sequence of later Iron Age and Romano-British enclosures and boundaries in the vicinity of the turbine base. The enclosures were associated with pits and extensive spreads of material, comprising pottery and a collection of metalworking debris indicative of both iron smelting and smithing. This area also contained an inhumation burial, although it did not produce any conclusive dating evidence.

A series of medieval cultivation furrows were also identified. These contained a significant concentration of metalworking debris, suggesting that the material had been dumped in the area to the east of the enclosures, before being subsequently incorporated into the furrows.

Bierton: Land off Barnett Way

SP 8374 1573

In support of an outline planning application for residential development Albion Archaeology carried out archaeological evaluation of a site off Barnett Way, Bierton between June and August.

The historic core of Bierton is focussed around the 14th-century Church of St James the Great, 350m to the south-west of the proposed development. Archaeological excavations to the north-west and east of the church have revealed evidence for a multi-period settlement, dating from the Bronze Age to the post-medieval period, including a Roman villa and Saxon buildings.

The works consisted of desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and trial trenching, revealing a trackway or drove road (containing a few sherds of Iron Age pottery) and a small number of contemporary and undated pits and ditches which may be field boundaries and quarries.

The relatively small number of artefacts retrieved from the features and the absence of refuse deposits suggests they were some distance from any settlement focus. The exception was one pit at the western edge of the site which contained a fairly large quantity of animal bone and Roman pottery. It is possible that the drove road dates from the Roman period and is associated with a Roman settlement excavated at Vicarage Gardens to the south of the church. The earthworks of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were observed throughout the site.

Great Brickhill & Little Brickhill: Eaton Leys Farm

SP 888 329

Earth resistance survey at Eaton Leys Farm by MOLA Northampton in October 2015, tested the results of the magnetometer survey undertaken in 2014 by MOLA Northampton, to investigate whether an earth resistance survey could provide any additional archaeological information, prior to proposed development. To the north-west of the surveyed fields is the southern part of the Roman town of *Magiovinium* (Scheduled Monument: 1006943). Five 0.48ha sample blocks were surveyed, two targeting known archaeology, two targeting doubtful archaeology and one targeting an apparently blank area. The results were not particularly informative, being dominated by anomalies of geological origin. Whilst a few features of possible archaeological interest were detected there was little correlation between the earth resistance survey data and the archaeological findings of the previous magnetometer survey, and there was no evidence for the known archaeological sites extending further than the previous survey had indicated. The fieldwalking survey in October and November 2015 noted a small area of concentration of worked flint. Roman pottery was nearly exclusively recovered immediately south of the Roman town. There was a slight scatter of medieval/late medieval pottery and post-medieval pottery, except for a higher concentration of post-medieval pottery to the south-east.

Maids Moreton: Church Farm

SP 707 356

A probable Iron Age or Roman settlement with enclosures, trackways and various unenclosed features were detected by magnetometer survey of land at Church Farm by MOLA Northampton in November prior to residential development. Medieval to early post-medieval ridge and furrow, a probable medieval to post-medieval droveway and a modern pipeline were also detected.

Steeple Claydon: Buckingham Road

SP 7045 2714

Two circular enclosures, two pits and a series of field boundary ditches were identified during

geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation in April by MOLA Northampton on land east of Buckingham Road ahead of residential development. A large quantity of Roman pottery, mainly of mid-1st to 2nd century AD date, recovered from the ditches and pits may indicate that these are the remains associated with a Roman settlement. A few sherds possibly dated to the late Iron Age and a few sherds date to the 3rd century AD.

SAXON & MEDIEVAL**Haddenham: Gordon Cottage**

SP 74000 08935

Between August and September 2015 Network Archaeology undertook archaeological observation during development of land adjacent to Gordon House, Haddenham. These works identified a late Saxon boundary ditch which appeared to have fallen into disuse in the 11th century AD, in addition to a series of undated quarry pits, possibly used for extracting limestone for local building purposes during the medieval or early post-medieval periods. A series of limestone surfaces, dating to the 19th century and later, likely related to the construction and use of Gordon House and its grounds.

Little Marlow: Warren Wood

SU 8715 8972

Between March and October, Archaeology in Marlow continued its investigation of double bank-and-ditch enclosures in order to understand the structures and activity within the inner enclosure, and to find dating evidence. Two test pits were excavated which yielded large quantities of medieval roof tile and flint rubble. The flint rubble probably came from wall footings but it was not possible to determine wall positions. Both trenches contained medieval pottery (probably 12-14th century) and one also contained some residual late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery. A further trench was commenced over the inner enclosure bank and ditch to try and date this earthwork construction. A resistivity survey was conducted to assist in planning future investigation. Previous notes on this site can be found in volumes 53 and 55.

Maids Moreton: Duck Lake

SP 7022 3554

The Maids Moreton Conservation Group undertook a two-week excavation of the mound in August 2015, following the successful exploratory excavation in 2014. The reason for the excavation was to try and ascertain the nature of the mound as the earlier excavations had disproven the theory that it was the site of a post mill. The foundations of a building were uncovered and associated finds and pottery dated it to the 11th-13th centuries. This site may well be the location of one of the early manors of Maids Moreton.

Newport Pagnell, Land at Kickles Farm

SP 8632 4510

As part of proposals for a solar farm, archaeological investigations of the low promontory located at the north-eastern margins of Newport Pagnell commenced in 2014 with geophysical survey and trial trenching. Open-area excavation of c.3ha was undertaken by Albion Archaeology between June and August 2015.

Low-level late Neolithic and Bronze Age activity was evidenced by isolated pits. In the early-middle Iron Age a large enclosure was constructed with an associated trackway, leading down to the floodplain of the river Great Ouse. The enclosure contained a roundhouse and associated pitting.

However, the major part of the excavated evidence related to an early-middle Saxon settlement. It contained both sunken-featured and rectangular buildings of earth-fast post construction. Pits, water-pits, a trackway and a series of (slightly later) irregular enclosures were also present. The settlement was probably abandoned during the late Saxon period and the site was under arable cultivation during the medieval period.

Pitstone: Rushendon Furlong

SP 9398 1620

An evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in July to accompany a planning application for a proposed redevelopment. The evaluation revealed ditches, tree-throw holes and a posthole. The only dateable evidence came from one of the tree-throw holes and comprised 13th to 14th century pottery.

Stoke Hammond: Land east of Fenny Road

SP 8822 2963

An evaluation was undertaken in September by Cotswold Archaeology to inform a planning application for residential development. The evaluation revealed a ditched enclosure system and associated features, corresponding well with the results of a previous geophysical survey. The majority of the artefactual material recovered dated from the late Iron Age to Roman period, indicating that the site was occupied from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD and evidence of cereal-drying, animal slaughter and butchery suggest the features were associated with a late Iron Age/Roman farmstead, possibly a 'ladder' settlement beside a local road or track. A single medieval ditch and ridge and furrow earthworks within the northern part of the evaluation site indicates that the area formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Stoke Hammond in the medieval period.

Tingewick: Land off Main Street

SP 6603 3277

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology in November was undertaken to inform an outline planning application for residential development. The evaluation recorded the remains of a medieval ridge and furrow agricultural system.

Waddesdon: Land at Golden Mede and West of Warmstone Lane

SP 74569 16738 and SP 74882 16622

Nineteen trial trenches were excavated in January by Wessex Archaeology on two plots of land on land known as Golden Mede on the southern edge of Waddesdon and also on land to the west of Warmstone Lane, prior to small-scale residential redevelopment. Archaeology was encountered only on the Warmstone Lane plot. A cluster of pits and post-pits possibly represent a medieval timber structure. The excavations also revealed a sub-rectangular possible hearth constructed of pottery fragments dating from the 12th-13th centuries AD. The features lay directly north of a series of probable contemporary agricultural ditches, and were overlain by a layer of abandonment debris including shell fragments, charcoal and pottery fragments.

Wendover: High Street

SP 86861 207816

In November Network Archaeology undertook an archaeological evaluation at land to the rear of 27 High Street, Wendover in advance of redevelopment works. Two trenches were machined excavated, both containing modern deposits overlying topsoil. Trench 1, towards the south of the proposed development area, contained evidence of a 'buried soil' layer that contained numerous flint artefacts and burnt flint but no associated archaeological features. This was below a ploughsoil which contained medieval pottery with a residual fragment of Late Saxon pottery. Trench 2, towards the north in the proposed development area, also contained partial evidence of the buried soil, although no flint artefacts were recovered. Trench 2 also revealed evidence of a medieval buried soil underlying layers of later ploughsoil, with six small truncated pits, some of which produced pottery from 12/13th century.

POST-MEDIEVAL AND UNDATED***Aston Clinton, Weston Road***

SP 8688 1201

Magnetometer survey by MOLA Northampton in December on land off Weston Road, prior to proposed residential development, identified three weak linear trends of potential archaeological interest.

Buckingham: Bryant Court

SP 69590 34121

A single evaluation trench was excavated at Bryant Court by Network Archaeology between October and November. The evaluation identified a possible property/plot boundary of unknown date as well as three intercutting pits. Finds recovered from the pits indicate that at least one of them dated to the early 18th or 16th century, whilst the others were earlier and quite possibly medieval.

Cheddington: Leeches Lane

SP 9219 1703

Five ditches and one small pit, all undated, were recorded during trial trenching at Leeches Lane

by MOLA Northampton in September prior to proposed development. The remnant furrows of medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were also present throughout the evaluation area, as indicated by the geophysical survey.

Edlesborough: St Mary's Church

SP 9701 1905

A watching brief was carried out by KDK Archaeology in September during groundworks for the installation of a new external lighting system within the churchyard. Disarticulated human skeletal remains were found in the majority of trenches. One skeletal assemblage was encountered during the watching brief, comprising the partial remains of at least two individuals. These remains are thought to represent a reburial resulting from earlier works carried out within the churchyard.

Lavendon: No.8 Olney Road

SP 9162 5355

In April Souterrain created a historic building record of an abandoned 19th century house and its adjoining outhouses prior to restoration conversion to a modern dwelling. The record provides a descriptive and illustrative account of observations, including photographs, scale elevations and plans. The building, a village store and post office from about 1882 until 1920, is understood to have originated in the early 19th century. The study traces the building's owners and occupiers and discusses the development and changes made to the building.

Little Brickhill: Old Green Man

SP 9087 3248

An evaluation was undertaken by KDK Archaeology in April prior to the conversion of the existing property to residences and the erection of new residences to the land at the rear. The evaluation revealed post-medieval remains including a well and a 20th-century pit.

Little Brickhill: Sunnyside House

SP 9085 3250

In December Icknield Archaeology, with Archaeological Building Recording Services Ltd undertook

historic building recording at Sunnyside, Little Brickhill. The house is a complex, multiphase building and there is cartographic evidence of a building on the site from the 18th century. The historic building recording has revealed a number of features which may suggest an earlier date, potentially mid-17th century. There is clear evidence that the building was originally timber framed and was probably re-fronted in the late 18th or early 19th century. It is possible that further framing remains, concealed by the newer front. The building has been extended to the rear and the largely un-weathered rear frame and brickwork, which are visible internally on the first floor, suggests this may have occurred early in the building's lifetime.

Middle Claydon: Claydon House

SP 7196 2532 to SP 71852585

During March and April Icknield Archaeology maintained a watching brief during the excavation of a trench for an electricity cable within the grounds and park of Claydon House. Three post-medieval wall foundations were present in the vicinity of the house. Two 18th century culverts were also present but the land across the park was largely undisturbed.

Penn: Penn & Tyler's Green Football Club

SU 912 935

Headland Archaeology undertook a series of archaeological works consisting of a strip map and sample excavation and archaeological monitoring at Penn and Tyler's Green Football Club in June-July 2015. This was in relation to the proposed development of the land as a new football ground. The excavation revealed evidence for rubbish pitting predating the current recreation ground. It also found a number of features associated with the recreation ground, including the foundation trenches for stands and the bases of lighting, field boundaries, and modern rubbish pits. No earlier archaeological remains were uncovered.

Slapton: Slapton Lock Marina

SP 9283 2036

In July an evaluation was carried out by KDK Archaeology prior to the proposed construction of

a 180-berth marina. Eight trenches were excavated and several features were uncovered, including five shallow ditches/possible ditches, a gully and a deposit. Artefacts discovered would suggest that the site was in use throughout the medieval and post-medieval eras. The purpose of many of the features is unclear; however, it is possible that the ditches were constructed for drainage purposes. Several features could be related to the building of the canal in the 1790s, or the post-medieval brick manufacturing in the area.

Steeple Claydon: North End Road

SP 701 274

Seven ditches and medieval ridge and furrow cultivation were identified by magnetometer survey on land south of North End Road, by MOLA Northampton in November prior to proposed development.

Stewkley: High Street North

SP 8507 2662

An evaluation was undertaken in July by Cotswold Archaeology to inform an outline planning application for the demolition of 66 High Street North and the residential redevelopment of the site. The evaluation uncovered ditches and a posthole and these may represent the most north-easterly border of early phases of the medieval village.

Stowe: Stowe Gardens

SP 6781 3691

A watching brief was carried out by the National Trust archaeologist during excavations in May for a drainage pipe outside the so-called 'Angler's Hut' attached to the exterior of the southern 'Ha Ha' at Stowe. The drainage trench revealed a large limestone slab set 0.5m below ground level with a number of bricks overlying it. The purpose of the slab became clear when the removal of soil covering the interior brick floor led to the discovery of an oval brick-lined pit measuring 0.85 x 0.45m and 0.9m in depth. An opening through the wall provided a connection between the pit and the slab and the evidence suggests this was a small privy with the slab and external brick providing a pit which could be accessed at intervals for the removal of cess. The evidence therefore points

towards the discovery of a gardener's privy located beside the Bell Gate which provided access into the gardens.

Stowe: Stowe School HV link

SP 67464 37436

Between March and April Network Archaeology undertook archaeological observation during the excavation of a new cable trench around the south, east and northeast sides Stowe House and groundworks associated with the construction of a new electricity sub-station. Findings which predated the house and formal gardens included a small but significant quantity of early, middle and late medieval pottery thought to originate from the medieval settlement of Stowe village as well as fragments of ceramic building material. A buried soil recorded on the east side of Stowe House has been interpreted as either a post-medieval garden soil or an intact medieval soil layer. A small flint assemblage was evidence of low density or transient activity occurring within the landscape during the later prehistoric period. A number of brick structures, paths, cut features and soil layers relating to the development of Stowe House and its landscape gardens were recorded. Most noteworthy, the possible discovery of one of the "Orangery Walks", brick structures in an area known to have contained walled gardens in the late 17th century, a possible statue base, an arched brick culvert and seven possible paths, some potentially relating to the 18th century kitchen gardens. The archaeological work also afforded an opportunity to investigate a section across the South Terrace, which was found to have been built-up by the dumping of various soil deposits potentially over a prolonged period rather than being built in a single event.

Tattenhoe: Hengistbury Lane

SP 8325 3400

In April a historic building assessment was prepared by Bancroft Heritage Services in support of proposed development of Howe Park House, Tattenhoe. The house, a cellared, two-storey, three-pile brick building with a slate roof, is Grade II listed, and was constructed c.1830 as the farmhouse for Howepark Farm, which was probably built about the same time. It appears to

have been extensively altered in the 1860s or 1870s: two wings were also added to the north at about this time. Further alterations were probably made in the early 20th century, and again in the 1980s, after the building was listed, by which time the building had lost its chimneys, had been rendered externally, and most of its internal period features, e.g. fireplaces, had been removed.

Whitchurch: Land adjacent to 34 Oving Road, Whitchurch

SP 7970 2106

In November and December a strip, map and sample excavation was carried out by KDK Archaeology in advance of a small-scale housing development on the site. The excavation exposed a number of pits, post-holes, a deposit interpreted as a burning episode, and evidence of terracing all thought to be from the post-medieval to modern periods. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was also recovered from one of the pits that was most likely residual, but may suggest earlier activity within the site vicinity.

Wingrave: Land to the North of Leighton Road

SP 8710 1923

During November Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) carried out a trial trench evaluation comprising six trenches on land to the north of Leighton Road. The trenches confirmed the results of a preceding geophysical survey, indicating that the area has limited archaeological potential. Archaeological evidence was confined to the northern part of the site, where a single undated pit and a ditch, possibly of late Iron Age or Roman date, were found. All trenches, except one, contained traces of 'ridge and furrow', which are plough-formed earthworks resulting from long-term medieval and post-medieval open field agriculture. The ridges survive as visible landscape features in the surrounding fields.

Winslow: Sheep Street

SP 7712 2761

A photographic survey within the garden to the rear of the Grade II listed Old Coach House, dated to the 18th century, and formerly associated with Winslow Hall as a coach house and stables, was

undertaken by MOLA Northampton in March prior to proposed works. The surveyed garden, which likely served the Hall as a walled kitchen garden or orchard, is enclosed from the adjacent formal gardens of Winslow Hall by a Grade II listed brick boundary wall. A number of garden features recorded during this survey are of 20th century date and include terraces with stone steps, dwarf brick wall foundations of former glasshouses, raised beds or planters also constructed of brick and remnant decorative wrought iron railings.

Wolverton: Walker Avenue
SP 8035 4080

Three gullies, three postholes and seventeen other features were recorded in a watching brief by MOLA Northampton from April to October during the construction of four new houses. Un-stratified finds included two worked flints of possible Neolithic date and one very small sherd of probable Roman pottery.

NEGATIVE

Aston Clinton: College Road
SP 878 138

No archaeological deposits or finds were recovered, with modern disturbance being seen in two trenches at the Olleco Site, north of the Arla Dairy, during trial trench evaluation by MOLA Northampton in August for a proposed recycling development.

Aston Clinton: Park View, Woodgate House
SP 8814 1192

Undisturbed natural and modern disturbance and dumped levelling layers were recorded in trial trench evaluation on land at Woodgate House in May by MOLA Northampton prior to residential development.

Buckingham: West Street
SP 6928 3398

Trial trenching on land at Nursery Bungalow, by MOLA Northampton in September prior to proposed development, encountered successive layers of alluvium and made ground/rubble. No archaeological features or finds were recovered.

Chorleywood: Chiltern Hills Golf Course
TQ 0226 9718

A watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in February as part of a condition attached to planning consent for ground associated with the construction of a winter storage lake. No archaeological remains were found and no artefactual material pre-dating the modern period was recovered.

Haversham: High Street
SP 8288 4285

In February and March the excavation of footings for a new house on land next to the Old Forge, High Street, Haversham was archaeologically monitored by Bancroft Heritage Services. The development site lies within the historic core of the village, and had the potential to contain buried heritage assets of Saxon or later date. Observation of the excavation of footing trenches did not reveal any buried heritage assets. Only a few undated depressions in the natural were noted, possibly connected with clearance of trees and scrub from the site, prior to cultivation.

High Wycombe: Westbourne Street Link Road
SU 8600 9337

A watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in May and June during groundworks associated with the development of a new link road between Westbourne Street and West Wycombe Road/Oxford Road, High Wycombe. No archaeological remains were found.

Middleton: Monkston Park, Ladbroke Grove
SP 8852 3770

Trial trenching by MOLA Northampton in October prior to development recorded successive layers of made ground and rubble. No archaeological features or finds were recovered.

Old Wolverton: Holy Trinity Church
SP 8034 4127

A watching brief was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2014 and January and February 2015 during groundworks associated

with improvement works to the church's access path. Due to the shallow depth of the excavations, which generally did not exceed c.200mm, no archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

Pitstone: Land off Vicarage Road
SP 9399 1511

An evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology undertaken in October in support of an outline planning application for residential development revealed two natural features, a probable furrow and a post-medieval or later ditch.

Shenley Church End
SP 014 3575 – SP 8127 3655

In October Oxford Archaeology South (OAS) completed a watching brief upon the excavation of

a cable trench corridor between Shenley Grounds Farm and the boundary of Hazeley School to the west of Milton Keynes. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were encountered during the works although the impact and exposure of the potential archaeological horizon was very limited.

REPORTS NOT RECEIVED

Fieldwork is also understood to have been undertaken at the following locations:

Aylesbury: Old County Offices – Watching Brief
Olney: Lavendon Road – Trial trenching
Stoke Hammond: Fenny Road – Trial trenching
Taplow: St Regis – Strip & Record
Wing: Dormer Avenue – Excavation
Wolverton: Haversham Road – Excavation