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**FINAL REPORT ON AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT WYCOMBE ABBEY SCHOOL, HIGH WYCOMBE
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
PREPARED FOR WYCOMBE ABBEY SCHOOL**



**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY MUSEUM
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE**

OCTOBER 1994

COUNTY MUSEUM TECHNICAL CENTRE
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Report prepared by Dawn Enright and illustrated by Nicky Smith
on behalf of Buckinghamshire County Museum Archaeological
Service

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Abbreviations used in the text:

CAS County Antiquities Survey (the Buckinghamshire County Sites and Monuments Record, held and curated at Buckinghamshire County Museum)

Numbers surrounded by square brackets [**] indicate a cut feature (eg a drain or a pit); numbers surrounded by circular brackets (**) indicate layers, including those which are the fills of cut features.

Abstract

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Wycombe Abbey School in advance of development for a music building, adjacent to the existing Lancaster Arts Centre. No deposits demonstrably earlier than the eighteenth century were found. A few finds of struck flint were indicative of ephemeral prehistoric activity in the area.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to Wycombe Abbey School, who commissioned and financed the project. Special thanks goes to Mr. Robert King and his office staff, for their assistance and interest during the evaluation.

INTRODUCTION

In July 1994, Buckinghamshire County Museum Archaeology Service was commissioned by Wycombe Abbey School, High Wycombe, (see Figure 1) to undertake an archaeological evaluation in the proposed area of development for a Music school (NGR SU 8680 9268). This report describes the results of the evaluation following a short overview of the background archaeology of the area.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric material has been recovered throughout the Chilterns, mainly through gravel extraction along the river valleys in the 19th century, and more recently through extensive work by amateur groups. Some excavation work has been carried out, most notably in the Misbourne valley where two Mesolithic sites were identified. Finds have also been identified in the Chess valley and at Fulmer in the Alderbourne valley (Farley 1978). X

The Wye valley has attracted settlement from the earliest times. From High Wycombe itself finds have been made of a Palaeolithic handaxe, two Mesolithic handaxes and a Mesolithic flint blade. Late Neolithic material in the form of grooved ware pottery has also been identified in the area of the Rye Roman villa. X

A cemetery site thought to date to the Iron Age was located at Wycombe Rye close to the west end of the Dyke (the two pools south of Wye Close) within the school grounds (CAS No.0614). Much activity is also evident in the Romano-British period, including the Rye Roman villa complex (CAS No. 0380). This consisted of a double corridor house, detached bath house, a gatehouse and outbuildings (Hartley, 1959). X

Wycombe Abbey itself (CAS No. 1223) was built in the 1700's. Originally a red brick house it was altered in c. 1755-9 for the

Earl of Shelburne. The plantations and the Dyke are thought to have been landscaped by Capability Brown while he was employed by the Earl at his Bowood estate in Wiltshire. The house was bought in 1798 by the first Lord Carrington, and became a school in 1896 when the then Lord Carrington moved his main seat to his Welsh estate (Pevsner 1994).

Palaeoenvironmental evidence has also been identified in High Wycombe. During the demolition of cottages at the junction of Oxford Road with Brook Street (CAS No. 4755), a layer of peat was identified. No dating material was recovered, but it would appear that the made up ground above the peat was probably of 18th to 19th century date. The peat was presumably deposited by a stream which gave its name to the adjacent Brook Street.

The development area lies at the heart of the extensive activity outlined above. However, it had not been subjected to any previous excavations and its suspected archaeological potential was therefore unproven.

From the above account it can be seen that the main points of interest which the assessment might be expected to address were:

- a) to investigate for any further evidence of prehistoric material in the High Wycombe area.
- b) to locate any further evidence for Romano-British activity attested elsewhere in the vicinity.
- c) to locate any further evidence of the 'peat' layers identified elsewhere in the vicinity.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The study area is located within the Wye valley. The district is characterised by alluvial soils immediately adjacent to the River Wye, with some pockets of dry valley deposits, presumably colluviation.

The development site is in a level grass area, adjacent to an artificial lake within the school grounds.

METHODOLOGY

The aim of the project as stated in the brief set by the County Archaeologist, was 'to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the development site. Particular regard should be paid to the possible presence of flint waste, of deposits of environmental significance and the relationships between archaeological features and these deposits'.

To assess the potential of the area, a study of the relevant aerial photographs and historical maps was specified, combined with an evaluation through excavation. This involved the excavation by hand of eleven test pits, measuring approximately 1.5m by 0.75m, at 10m intervals in a grid across the development area.

Turf and topsoil was initially stripped from the test pits by hand and stacked separately to facilitate reinstatement. All layers beneath the turf were sieved through a 12mm mesh in order to recover artefacts, except those deposits which were associated with a builders yard known to have been located in the area adjacent to the Lancaster Arts Centre. All test pits were excavated to a depth of 1.20m or until undisturbed natural deposits were reached. Wherever an apparently natural deposit was reached, it was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.2m in order to ensure that it was an archaeologically sterile deposit. Each test pit was photographed, drawn and described. All artefacts recovered were taken to the County Museum for cataloguing and analysis.

THE RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

The test pit locations are shown in Figure 2.

Each Test pit is described from the earliest deposit encountered, to the highest or most recent layers.

Test Pit 1:

Test pit 1 (see Figure 3) was excavated to a depth of 1 metre below the turf line. The lowest deposit excavated was the decayed natural limestone and gravel (021). Layer (020) was a red brown silty loam with clay and a few small rounded stones. It was 0.37m deep. Finds: iron objects, pottery, tile, brick, animal bone and shell.

Layer (019) was a thin layer of small stones, very compacted. It was 0.03m deep. Finds: brick and animal bone.

Layer (018) was a light grey sand loam with a few small rounded stones, moderately compacted. It was 0.10m deep. Finds: tile, animal bone and shell.

Layer (017) was a compacted layer of light grey ashy loam with a moderate stone inclusion and flecks of charcoal. It was 0.17m deep. Finds: pottery, clay pipe, burnt flint, tile, glass, animal bone and clinker.

Layer (016) was a layer of compacted orange sand, stone, limestone and flint. It was 0.18m deep. Finds: clay pipe.

Cutting deposit (016) was linear feature [010]. Orientated E-W, it was partially excavated to a depth of 0.90m. It had concave sides to a depth of

0.40m and then near vertical sides for the remaining

depth excavated. A plastic pipe was encountered at 0.90m, which was a drainage pipe running from the adjacent Lancaster Arts Centre to the west.

The pipe trench contained five fills (015), (014), (013), (012) and (011). They are all a series of gravel and concrete fills. Fill (011), was an orange sand and stone layer, very similar to (016), the hardcore deposit.

Topsoil layer (009) was 0.12m deep. Finds: an iron nail, pottery, tile and glass.

Test Pit 2:

Test pit 2 (see Figure 3) was excavated to a depth of 1.20m below the turf line. The lowest deposit excavated was the decayed natural limestone and gravel (076).

Layer (075) was a mid brown sandy silt with gravel. It was 0.15m deep. Finds: pottery and burnt flint.

Layer (074) was a mid brown silty loam with a

few small pebbles. It was 0.15m deep. Finds: tile and brick.

Layer (073) was a grey brown sandy gravel, 0.12m deep. Finds: none.

Layer (072) was a light grey compact silty loam with a few small pebbles. It was 0.10m in depth. Finds: tile and animal bone.

Layer (071) was a mid grey brown silty loam. It was 0.25m deep. Finds: iron objects, pottery, tile, brick, animal bone and shell. This was truncated by (077), a layer of concrete blocks and reinforced concrete.

Layer (070) was a compact orange brown sandy gravel 0.20m deep. Finds: pottery, worked flint, tile, brick, plastic, glass and animal bone.

Topsoil layer (069) was 0.12m deep. Finds: pottery and glass.

Test Pit 3:

Test pit 3 was excavated to a depth of 0.92m below the turf line. The lowest deposit excavated was the natural limestone and gravel (037).

Layer (036) was a mid grey clay silt with a few subangular stones and charcoal flecks. Some root action was visible in this deposit, which was 0.19m deep. Finds: pottery, clay pipe, tile, brick and animal bone.

Layer (035) was a mid grey brown sandy silt with chalk, limestone and flint fragments, and charcoal flecks. It was 0.32m deep. Some root action was visible. Finds: pottery, brick and glass.

Layer (034) was a concrete and tarmac layer that covered three quarters of the test pit.

Layer (033) was an orange-yellow coarse sand and rubble layer. It was 0.18m deep. Finds: worked flint.

Topsoil layer (032) was 0.13m deep. Finds: iron objects, pottery, tile and brick.

Test Pit 4:

Once turf and topsoil had been removed from Test pit 4, concrete and tarmac was found to cover the entire test pit. An initial layer of concrete was removed to reveal a further layer of reinforced concrete, and concrete boulders. At this point it was decided not to excavate any further.

Test Pit 5:

Test pit 5 (see Figure 3) was excavated to a depth

of 1 metre below the turf line. The lowest deposit excavated was the decayed natural limestone (078).

Layer (008) was a dark grey brown clay silt, with some decayed limestone and flint inclusions. It was 0.20m deep. Finds: an iron object, pottery, tile, brick, animal bone and shell.

Layer (007) was a gravel layer. It was 0.08m deep. Finds: pottery, tile, brick and worked flint.

Layer (006) was a clay loam soil layer 0.05m deep. Finds: tile. This was present across half the test pit. Layer (005) was a grey white silty chalk. It was 0.05m deep. Finds: pottery, tile, brick and animal bone.

Layer (004) was a grey brown clay silt with flint fragments and pebbles. It was 0.20m deep. Finds: animal bone, tile and an iron nail.

Layer (003) was a grey/brown clay loam. It was 0.12m deep. Finds: tile, animal bone, glass, a bottle top, an iron object.

Layer (002) was a thin ash layer which was present in half of the test pit. It was 0.04m deep. Finds: none.

Topsoil layer (001) was 0.20m deep. Finds: brick, tile, clay pipe, pottery, a coin and an iron nail.

Test Pit 6:

Test pit 6 was excavated to a depth of 0.70m below the turf line. The lowest deposit excavated was (079), the decayed natural limestone.

Layer (027) was a clay loam with flint fragments and pebbles. It was 0.30m deep. Finds: pottery, clay pipe, tile, brick, animal bone and shell.

Layer (026) was a grey white chalky loam. It was 0.05m deep. Finds: iron objects, pottery, clay pipe, tile, brick, glass, animal bone and shell.

Layer (025) was a grey brown silty clay with gravel. It was 0.19m deep. Finds: iron objects, pottery, clay pipe, tile, brick, glass, animal bone and shell.

Layer (024) was a clay loam with a small amount of flint and pebble fragments. It was 0.16m deep. Finds: pottery, tile and brick.

Layer (023) was an orange brown sandy layer 0.03m deep. Finds: none.

Topsoil layer (022) was 0.13m deep. Finds: worked flint, glass and animal bone.

Test Pit 7:

Test pit 7 was excavated to a depth of 0.80m below the turf line. The lowest deposit excavated was (031), the decayed natural limestone.

Layer (030) was a limestone and gravel layer loosely compacted within a clay silt matrix. It was 0.25m deep. Finds: iron objects, pottery, tile, brick, glass, animal bone and shell.

Layer (029) was a light grey sandy silt with flint and chalk inclusions and charcoal flecks. It was 0.20m deep. Finds: pottery, brick and glass.

Topsoil layer (028) was 0.15m deep. Finds: pottery, tile, glass and animal bone.

Test Pit 8:

Test pit 8 was excavated to a depth of 0.65m below the turf line. The lowest deposit excavated was (041), the decayed natural limestone.

Layer (040) was a dark grey sandy loam with gravel. It was 0.15m deep. Finds: pottery, tile, brick, glass, animal bone and shell.

Layer (039) was a brown sandy loam. It was 0.15m deep. Finds: iron objects, pottery, clay pipe, worked flint, tile, brick, glass and animal bone.

Topsoil layer (038) was 0.15m deep. Finds: iron objects, worked flint, tile, brick, glass, shell and clinker.

Test Pit 9:

Test pit 9 (see Figure 3) was excavated to a depth of 0.85m below the turf line. The lowest deposit excavated was (052), the decayed natural limestone.

Layer (051) was a mid brown clay silt with limestone fragments. It was 0.10m deep. Finds: tile and brick. Layer (050) was a yellow brown clay silt with a few rounded pebbles. It was 0.20m deep. Finds: none.

Layer (049) was a light brown silty loam with limestone and flint. It was 0.08m deep. Finds: none. Layer (048) was a light brown clay silt. It was 0.15m deep. Finds: pottery, tile and brick.

Layer (047) was a dark grey sandy ash. It was 0.15m deep. Finds: pottery, tile, brick and glass.

Layer (046) was a grey/brown sandy loam with ash. It was 0.20m deep. Finds: pottery, tile, brick and glass.

Layer (090) was a tarmac layer 0.04m deep. Cutting deposit (046), was linear feature [045]. Orientated E-W, it was fully excavated to a depth of 0.70m. It had a U-shaped profile. A plastic pipe was revealed at a depth of 0.60m. The pipe appears to run from a nearby block of flats. The pipe trench contained two fills (044) and (043), which are both concrete and gravels containing tile and brick.

Topsoil layer (042) was 0.10m deep. Finds: none.

Test Pit 10:

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.75m below the turf line. The lowest deposit excavated was (057), the decayed natural limestone. It was overlain by two deposits (056) and (063), both of which were grey sandy loams with subangular stones. Layer (056) was 0.15m deep. Finds: tile and brick. Layer (063) was 0.10m deep. Finds: pottery and brick. They would appear to be the same deposit but are truncated by a later pipe trench cut [058].

Layer (055) was a brown/grey sandy loam with small rounded pebbles. It was 0.23m deep. Finds: slag, tile, brick, glass and animal bone.

Layer (062) was a brown/grey sandy loam with small rounded stones. It was 0.40m deep. Finds: pottery, tile, brick and animal bone. Layers (055) and (062) appear to be the same deposit but are truncated by a later pipe trench cut [058].

Layer (054) was a light grey sandy loam. It was 0.17m deep. Finds: iron objects, tile, brick, glass and animal bone.

Layer (061) was a light grey sandy loam. It was 0.15m deep. Finds: none. Layers (054) and (061) appear to be the same deposit but are truncated by a pipe trench cut [058].

Layer (060) was a tarmac layer which was 0.04m deep.

Cutting the tarmac layer (060) and layer (054) was pipe trench cut [058]. Orientated E-W, it was fully excavated to a depth of 0.64m. It had almost vertical sides sloping to a flat base. A plastic pipe was located at a depth of 0.60m. The pipe appears to run from a nearby block of flats. The pipe trench contained a single fill (059) which was a gravel and sandy loam matrix. Finds: iron objects, slag, tile, brick, glass and shell.

Topsoil layer (053) was 0.07m deep. Finds: none.

Test Pit 11:

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.65m below the turf line. The lowest deposit encountered was (081), the decayed natural limestone.

Layer (068) was a light grey/brown silty clay with gravel and tarmac fragments. It was 0.33m deep. Finds: brick.

Layer (065) was a grey/brown silty clay. It was 0.15m deep. Finds: tile.

Cutting layer (065) was a linear feature [066]. Orientated E-W, it was partially excavated to a depth of 0.45m. It was not fully excavated due to the rising water table. No pipe was located. It contained one fill (067), a dark brown clay loam

with chalk fragments and flecks of charcoal. Finds: an iron object, tile and brick. Topsoil layer (064) was 0.28m deep. Finds: an iron nail, pottery, clay pipe, tile, glass and animal bone.

SUMMARY

The evaluation's principal aim was establish the extent, character and condition of any archaeological deposits encountered. Particular regard was to be paid to the possible presence of flint waste, and of deposits of environmental significance.

Although no archaeological deposits, and no environmental deposits were encountered, ephemeral evidence of prehistoric activity was revealed. Several land uses of the study area were also identified.

Prehistoric material consisting of five struck flints including two artefacts was identified in three of the test pits. None of the items was *in situ*. Test Pit 3 contained a Mesolithic blade which was recovered from layer (033), a modern hardcore layer associated with the recent construction of Lancaster Arts Centre. Test Pit 5 contained a Mesolithic blade in gravel layer (007). This is obviously a disturbed layer as finds of medieval and post-medieval pottery and post-medieval brick were also recovered. Test Pit 8 contained 3 flint flakes. Two were recovered from the topsoil layer (038), and one was recovered from layer (039), from which a large assemblage of post-medieval brick and tile was also recovered.

Although the evidence is ephemeral and is obviously disturbed, its presence is significant in confirming that there is prehistoric activity in an area with relatively few previous finds.

A high percentage of the material recovered from the test pits was no earlier than 18th century in date. The pottery, tile and brick recovered was associated with what appeared to be dumped deposits; although no evidence of a former ground surface was conclusively identified. It is suggested that these dumped deposits originate from the excavation of the adjacent Dyke in the 1800's, and was then used to raise the existing ground level around the Dyke.

The upper deposits in the test pits appeared to be cultivated. It is suggested that these layers represent garden soils. It is known that the study area was in fact used for gardening by the pupils at the school. A number of disused tarmac paths were also identified in the test pits which were probably associated with the gardens.

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APPENDIX 1: The Finds Catalogue by Test Pit

TEST PIT	CONTEXT	FINDS CATALOGUE
1	009	1 iron nail; 3 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 1 sherd of unidentified pottery; 3 fragments of ceramic roof tile; 1 glass fragment.
1	016	1 fragment of clay pipe
1	017	1 sherd of post-medieval pottery; 1 sherd of unidentified pottery; 2 fragments of clay pipe; 1 burnt flint; 2 fragments of ceramic roof tile; 2 fragments of glass; 1 fragment of unidentified animal bone; 1 fragment of clinker.
1	018	3 fragments of ceramic roof tile; 1 fragment of unidentified animal bone; 2 fragments of shell.
1	019	5 fragments of brick; 4 fragments of animal bone.
1	020	3 unidentified iron objects; 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery; 1 fragment of ceramic roof tile; 1 fragment of brick; 23 fragments of unidentified animal bone; 3 fragments of shell.
2	068	1 fragment of brick
2	069	1 sherd of post-medieval pottery; 2 fragments of glass.
2	070	1 sherd of post-medieval pottery; 2 worked flints; 3 fragments of ceramic roof tile; 81 fragments of brick; 5 fragments of glass; 1 fragment of unidentified animal bone; 1 piece of plastic.
2	071	2 unidentified iron objects; 3 fragments of post-medieval pottery; 2 fragments of ceramic roof tile; 2 fragments of brick; 2 fragments of unidentified animal bone; 1 fragment of shell.
2	072	4 fragments of ceramic roof tile; 5 fragments of unidentified animal bone.
2	074	12 fragments of ceramic roof tile; 8 fragments of brick.
2	075	1 sherd of medieval pottery (15th century); 1 burnt flint.
3	032	1 unidentified iron object; 4 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 3 fragments of ceramic roof tile; 4 fragments of brick.
3	033	1 worked flint ?Mesolithic blade.
3	035	1 sherd of post-medieval pottery; 1 sherd of unidentified pottery; 10 fragments of brick; 2 fragments of glass.

TEST PIT	CONTEXT	FINDS CATALOGUE
3	036	1 sherd of post-medieval pottery; 1 sherd of unidentified pottery; 4 fragments of clay pipe; 6 ceramic roof tile fragments; 11 brick fragments; 7 sherds of unidentified animal bone.
5	001	1 1969 ten pence; 1 iron nail; 1 sherd of medieval pottery; 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery; 1 fragment of clay pipe; 4 ceramic roof tile fragments; 2 brick fragments.
5	003	1 unidentified iron object; 7 ceramic roof tile fragments; 2 glass fragments; 1 unidentified animal tooth; 1 bottle top.
5	004	1 iron nail; 5 ceramic roof tile fragments; 1 unidentified animal bone fragment; 1 unidentified animal tooth.
5	005	1 sherd of medieval pottery; 5 ceramic roof tile fragments; 1 brick fragment; 3 fragments of unidentified animal bone.
5	006	2 ceramic roof tile fragments.
5	007	1 sherd of medieval pottery; 1 worked flint (Mesolithic blade); 1 ceramic roof tile fragment; 1 brick fragment.
5	008	1 unidentified iron object; 1 sherd of medieval pottery; 3 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 16 ceramic roof tile fragments; 23 brick fragments; 10 unidentified animal bone fragments; 2 shell fragments.
6	022	1 worked flint flake; 3 glass fragments; 1 fragment of unidentified animal bone.
6	024	3 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 1 sherd of unidentified pottery; 7 ceramic roof tile fragments; 10 brick fragments.
6	025	3 unidentified iron objects; 1 sherd of medieval pottery; 5 sherds of unidentified pottery; 1 clay pipe fragment; 12 ceramic roof tile fragments; 116 brick fragments; 2 glass fragments; 1 unidentified animal bone fragments; 1 shell fragment.
6	026	6 unidentified iron objects; 5 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 6 fragments of clay pipe; 1 ceramic roof tile fragment; 2 brick fragments; 1 glass fragment; 6 unidentified animal bone fragments; 3 shell fragments.
6	027	6 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 1 clay pipe fragment; 38 ceramic roof tile fragments; 250 brick fragments; 5 unidentified animal bone fragments; 1 shell fragment.
7	028	16 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 4 sherds of unidentified pottery; 5 ceramic roof tile fragments; 7 glass fragments; 1 unidentified animal bone fragment.

TRENCH	CONTEXT	FINDS CATALOGUE
7	029	6 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 1 sherd of unidentified pottery; 2 brick fragments; 5 glass fragments.
7	030	2 unidentified iron objects; 1 sherd of medieval pottery; 17 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 2 ceramic roof tile fragments; 1 brick fragment; 8 glass fragments; 13 unidentified animal bone fragments; 2 shell fragments.
8	038	2 unidentified iron objects; 1 worked flint flake; 4 ceramic roof tile fragments; 11 brick fragments; 7 glass fragments; 1 shell fragment; 1 fragment of clinker.
8	039	1 unidentified iron object; 1 iron nail; 19 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 2 sherds of unidentified pottery; 3 fragments of clay pipe; 2 worked flint flakes; 42 ceramic roof tile fragments; 18 brick fragments; 10 glass fragments; 29 unidentified animal bone fragments.
8	040	1 sherd of medieval pottery; 6 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 3 sherds of unidentified pottery; 109 ceramic roof tile fragments; 48 brick fragments; 3 glass fragments; 11 unidentified animal bone fragments; 4 shell fragments.
9	043	6 ceramic roof tile fragments; 1 brick fragment.
9	044	1 ceramic roof tile fragment.
9	046	2 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 1 ceramic floor tile fragment; 6 ceramic roof tile fragments; 126 brick fragments; 1 glass fragment.
9	047	1 sherd of post-medieval pottery; 7 ceramic roof tile fragments; 4 brick fragments; 2 glass fragments.
9	048	1 sherd of post-medieval pottery; 5 ceramic roof tile fragments; 3 brick fragments.
9	051	2 ceramic roof tile fragments; 1 brick fragment.
10	054	3 unidentified iron objects; 8 ceramic roof tile fragments; 9 brick fragments; 2 glass fragments; 4 unidentified animal bone fragments.
10	055	1 slag fragment; 3 ceramic roof tile fragments; 12 brick fragments; 1 glass fragment; 2 unidentified animal bone fragments.
10	056	3 ceramic roof tile fragments; 5 brick fragments.

TRENCH	CONTEXT	FINDS CATALOGUE
10	059	1 unidentified iron object; 1 iron nail; 1 slag fragment; 2 ceramic roof tile fragments; 21 brick fragments; 1 glass fragment; 1 shell fragment.
10	062	1 sherd of medieval pottery; 3 sherds of unidentified pottery; 9 ceramic roof tile fragments; 7 brick fragments; 1 unidentified animal bone.
10	063	1 sherd of medieval pottery; 9 brick fragments.
11	064	1 iron nail; 15 sherds of post-medieval pottery; 3 fragments of clay pipe; 5 ceramic roof tile fragments; 10 glass fragments; 3 unidentified animal bone fragments.
11	065	6 ceramic roof tile fragments.
11	067	1 unidentified iron object; 1 ceramic roof tile; 3 brick fragments.

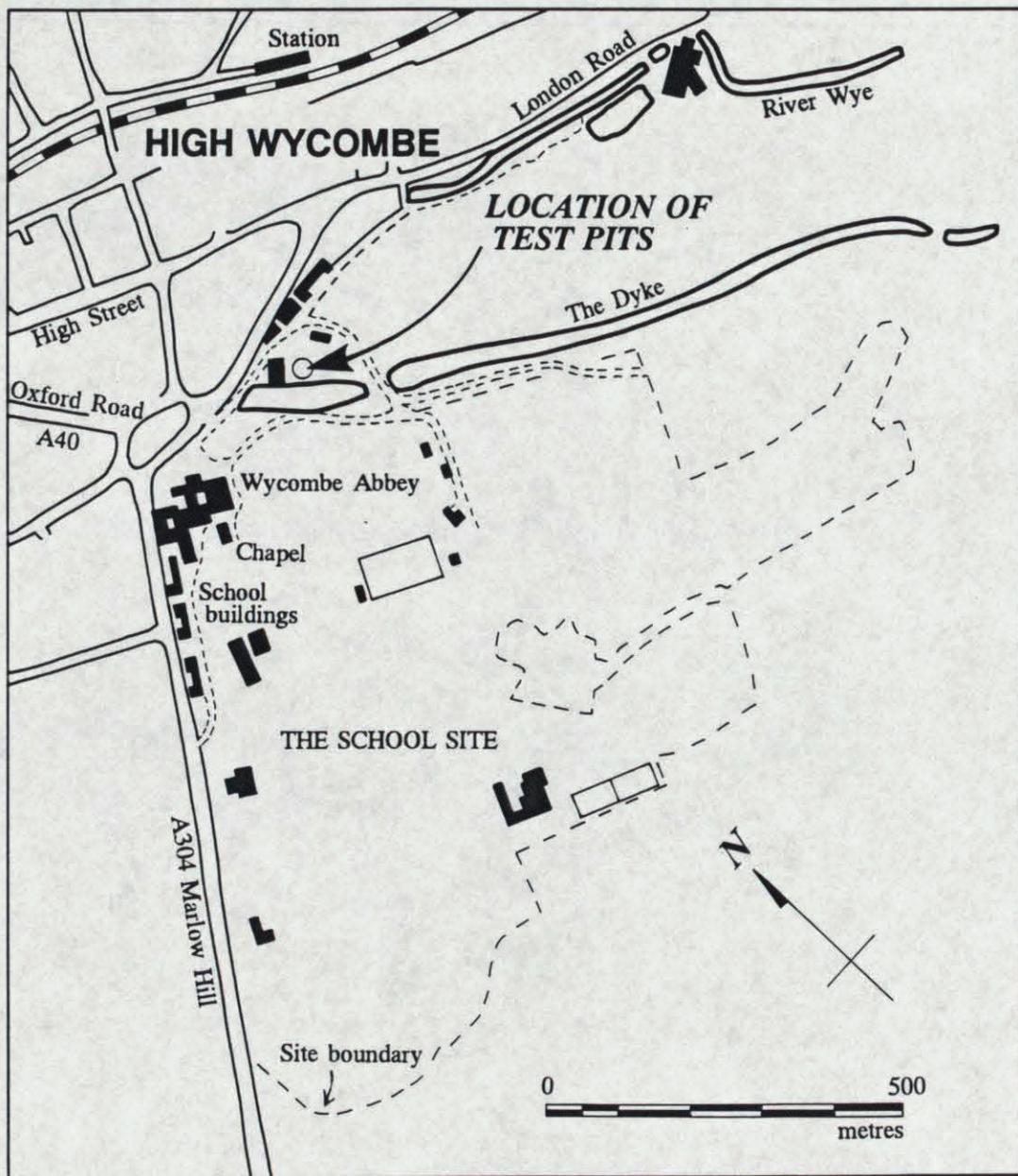


Figure 1: Wycombe Abbey School; Site location plan

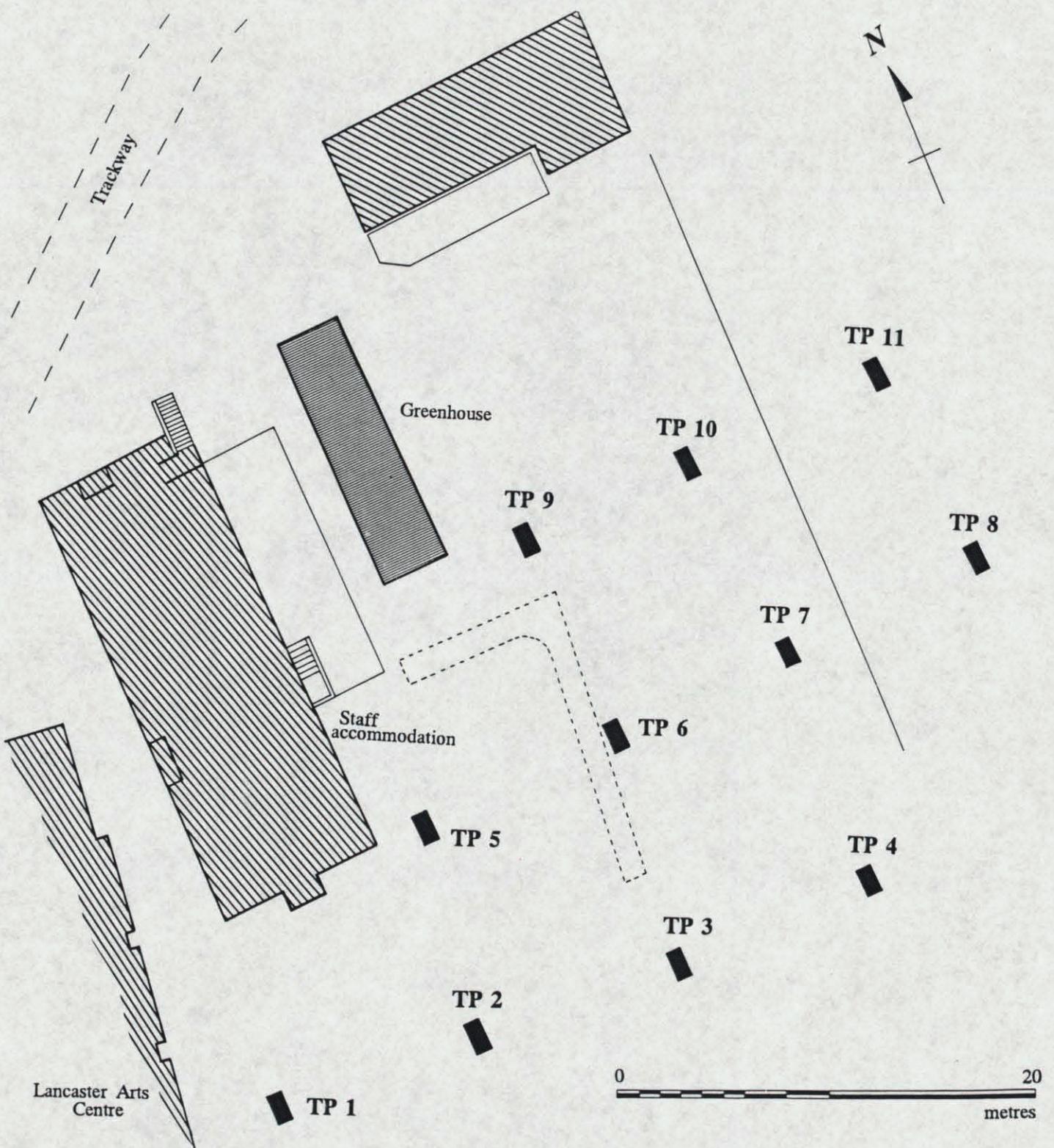
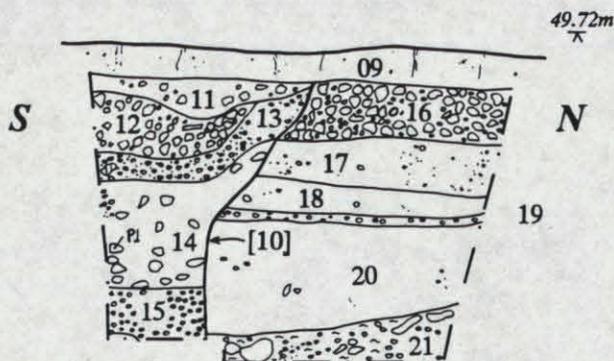


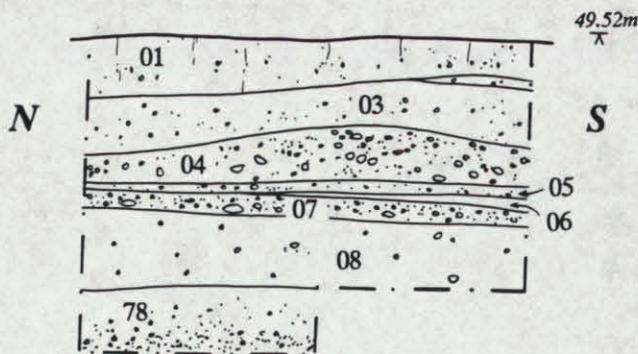
Figure 2: Wycombe Abbey School; Location of test pits

- Pl Plastic
- Gravel
- Compacted stone
- Decayed limestone
- Tile/brick
- Tarmac

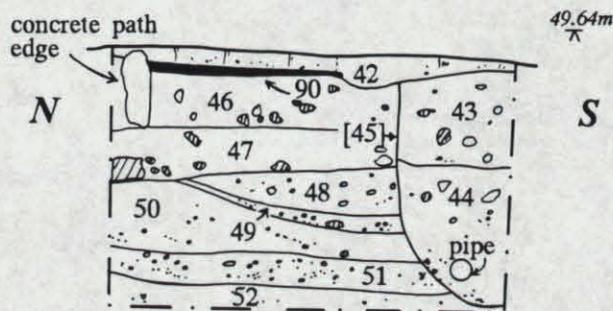
TEST PIT 1



TEST PIT 5



TEST PIT 9



TEST PIT 2

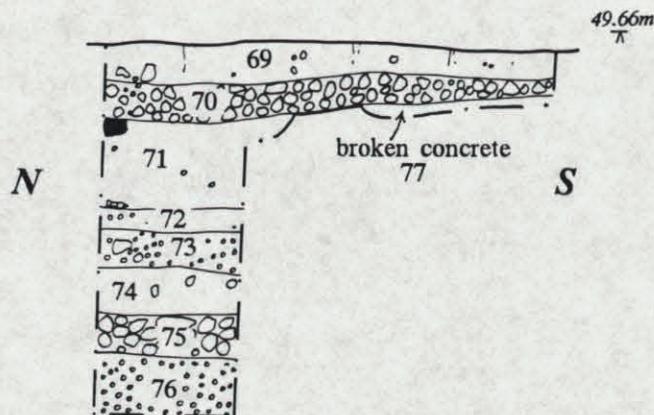


Figure 3: Wycombe Abbey School; Sections through test pits (TP) 1, 2, 5 and 9