

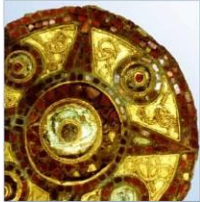
# WYCOMBE AIR PARK, HIGH WYCOMBE, Buckinghamshire: Archaeological Survey Report

Planning Reference: 21/07902/FUL

National Grid Reference Number: SU 82745 90448

AOC Project No: 80040

Date: March 2022



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

## Wycombe Air Park, High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire: An Archaeological Survey Report

**On Behalf of:** Orion  
County House  
St Mary's Street  
Worcester,  
WR1 1HB

**National Grid Reference (NGR):** SU 82745 90448

**AOC Project No:** 80040

**Prepared by:** Les Capon

**Illustration by:** Rafael Soler Rocha

**Date of Fieldwork:** February 2022

**Date of Report:** March 2022

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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**Date:** March 2022

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**Date:** March 2022

**Draft/Final Report Stage:** Draft

**Date:** March 2022

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## Non-Technical Summary

*In February 2022, AOC Archaeology Group undertook an archaeological survey at Wycombe Air Park (NGR: SU 82745 90448), on behalf of Orion Heritage, for Stage 50.*

*Consent has been granted for a five-year use of the site for sound stages and workshops, plus associated infrastructure. The Archaeological Survey of the Airfield was the first stage of fieldwork to be carried out. Seven features were identified, one beyond the site boundary. These comprise the numeral 35, made of concrete, and sited at the end of a runway (1), a dispersal loop circle (2) at the southwest site boundary, associated with a now incomplete perimeter road, three concrete pads (3-5) and a group of paving slabs associated with now-demolished buildings (6). Southwest of the turning circle, a pole with a robust base is present, and a bank beyond may be an airfield defence embankment, but could not be accessed.*

*Of the features, only the dispersal loop and perimeter road southwest of the site appear to be of Second World War date. The numerals are probably of 1960s date, and the paving pads and slabs are concrete, and also of 1960s or later date. The iron stand beyond the site boundary may be of WWII date, but is not affected by the development.*

*An OASIS form has been initiated and an electronic copy of the evaluation report will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS). The site archive will be prepared in accordance with local and national guidance and will be held at AOC Archaeology until it can be deposited with the archive.*

## 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This report documents the results of an archaeological survey undertaken by AOC Archaeology Group in February 2022 at a sector of Wycombe Air Park, formerly Brooker Aerodrome ('the Site') (National Grid Reference SU 82745 90448) (Figure 1), Clay Lane, Buckinghamshire.
- 1.2 The site is a roughly triangular parcel of land which occupies the southern part of Wycombe Air Park and is located to the immediate north of Clay Lane and Marlow Road. The area is presently under grass with an area to the east used for storage. A Planning Application for a change of use of the southern corner of existing air park has been approved. This is for use as a filming site, including construction of two sound stages and six workshops with associated access and infrastructure, parking and backlot for a temporary period of two years by Stage Fifty (Planning Reference 21/07902/FUL).
- 1.3 The archaeology survey was designed to record evidence for the use of the airfield, as well as earthworks that may signify previous use of the site, such as backfilled field boundaries.

## 2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is the Buckinghamshire Council, to whom archaeological advice is provided by Phil Markham, Senior Archaeology Officer at Planning Growth and Sustainability, Buckinghamshire Council.
- 2.2 The full planning application (Planning Reference 21/07902/FUL) is for 'Change of use of southern corner of existing air park for use as filming site, construction of 2 x sound stages and 4 x workshop buildings with associated access and infrastructure, parking and backlot for a temporary period of 5 years. Land At South Corner Wycombe Air Park Clay Lane Booker Buckinghamshire,' and was submitted in September 2021. Buckinghamshire Council recommended that two conditions be placed upon the application: 'We would recommend that two conditions are attached to any consent and consist of a measured survey of any surviving WWII features and a watching brief during the ground works to record any buried features relating to the airfield or earlier phases of activity. (Buckinghamshire Council 2021)
  - *No development shall take place, unless authorised by the local planning authority, until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, have undertaken a measured survey of surviving WWII features in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the planning authority.*
  - *No development shall take place, unless authorised by the local planning authority, until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title have submitted and had approved by the planning authority a written scheme of investigation for an archaeological watching brief on the ground works.*
- 2.3 A Desk-Based Assessment was produced in 2021 (Orion Heritage Ltd 2021), which investigated the background of the site, and placed it in its regional context. The WSI (AOC 2022), produced for this site detailed the methods and standards for the archaeological survey, and was drawn up in accordance with all current best archaeological practice, standards and guidelines:

- Department for Communities and Local Government – National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012).
- Historic England – Management of Archaeological Projects (HE 2015a).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance for Archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures (CIfA 2020).
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (CIfA 2021).

### **3 Geology and Topography**

- 3.1 The topography of the surrounding area is flat. Ordnance Survey data record a ground level of 147m above Ordnance Datum (OD).
- 3.2 The site's underlying geology comprises 'Seaford Chalk Formation and Newhaven Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated) – Chalk'. The recorded superficial geology for the study site is 'Clay with Flints Formation – Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel'. An area at the south of the study site is noted as 'Made Ground (Undivided) – Artificial Deposit (British Geological Survey, 2021).

### **4 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 4.1 A Desk Based Assessment was produced for the site by Orion in 2021 (Orion Heritage Ltd 2021), which carried out a search of the HER for a 1km radius of the site, to characterise the archaeological background and potential (HE347 485 952).

#### **Prehistoric**

- 4.2 There are no Prehistoric finds or features recorded within the study site or the 1km study area. Prehistoric activity is often most prevalent in areas of higher ground and around watercourses. The study site is located over 3km from the River Wye and is not considered to be in a higher location within the surrounding landscape. It is noted that there are no recorded previous archaeological investigations within the 1km study area which will have limited the amount of information available to this assessment.

#### **Roman**

- 4.3 There are no recorded Roman finds or features within the study site or 1km study area. The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain (RSRB) does not record any Roman activity within the study site or its immediate environs. Excavations c.4km to the northeast in High Wycombe have recorded small scale settlement, funerary and agricultural activity.

#### **Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval and Medieval**

- 4.4 There are no recorded Saxon or early medieval finds or features recorded by the HER within the study site or the 1km study area. The study site was not located within a settlement recorded by the 1086 Domesday Survey. The nearest settlement recorded by Domesday is *Hanechedene*, located c. 4km to the northeast and is now within the settlement boundary of High Wycombe.
- 4.5 Into the later medieval period the study site is likely to have remained in the agricultural hinterland. There are no medieval finds or features recorded within the study site by the HER.

## Post-Medieval

- 4.6 The historic mapping of the site indicates that the site was in agricultural use with a farm marked to the north-west of the site named Barmoor Farm. It is marked on the historic mapping for the area between 1812 – 1938. During this period the site shows no changes, remaining in use as farmland.
- 4.7 In 1938 the area of the site was part of an airfield then known as Marlow Airport with Barmoor Farm having been demolished. In 1939 it was requisitioned by the Air Ministry. Known as RAF Booker, it was provided with Bellman and Blister hangars and technical site buildings along with defensive pill boxes. During the Second World War it was the base for 21 Elementary Flying Training School (part of 50 group Flying Training Command). They flew mainly Tiger Moth training aircraft. Training there continued until 1950. The Korean War providing renewed impetus for this activity, and the base was used by Number 1 Basic Training School, flying De Havilland Chipmunk trainer aircraft. The base was used by other RAF units until 1951. The site was subsequently redeveloped as a light aviation centre, known as Wycombe Air Park. This involved the addition of an asphalt runway to the existing grass runways.
- 4.8 The airfield returned to civilian use in 1965 and was developed as the civilian aerodrome under the name 'Wycombe Air Park'.

## 5 Aims of the Survey

- 5.1 The aims of the investigation were defined as being:
- to create a historic record of the site prior to its further development.
- 5.2 The specific aims of the archaeological evaluation were defined as being:
- to carry out a photographic and topographic survey of the site of any building remains within the survey area including Second World War runway dispersal pens and pillbox defences.
- 5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions, through the ADS OASIS website.

## 6 Methodology

- 6.1 A Level 2 survey of the site was completed as required by Buckinghamshire Council in order to create a historic record of the site including any building remains. This included a topographic and photographic survey of the site along with a written record of any features pertaining to the site's history.
- 6.2 A Level 2 record provides a basic descriptive and interpretive record of an archaeological monument or landscape, as a result of field investigation (Historic England 2017). It is both metrically accurate and analytical, depicting the real landscape context of the archaeological features. The examination of the site has produced an analysis of its development and use, and the record includes the conclusions reached.
- 6.3 A general and detailed photographic survey was undertaken of the site using a digital SLR in both JPEG and RAW format to a minimum 24-megapixel resolution. General views of the site have been made in addition to detailed shots of specific features or examples of features. A register of photographs was made on site and is included in Appendix A. Where possible a one or two meter ranging pole was included in the shots in order to provide scale.
- 6.4 A topographic survey was carried out using a Trimble GPS and was used to accurately record the location of the remains of any structures on site. Other additional features such as defined changes in topography that might be archaeological in nature were also recorded.
- 6.5 A written survey was also undertaken to record accurate data of any structure or remains thereof.
- 6.6 The archaeological survey was undertaken in January 2021 by a team composed of Les Capon, AOC Project Manager and Rafael Soler Rocha (Geomatics) under the overall direction of Antony Walsh, AOC Operations Manager.

## 7 Results

- 7.1 Six structures were identified on the site, and the survey showed a natural variation in the topography, of a fall of five metres from west to east. Of the site area marked for survey, 15% was occupied by the developers compound and was not available for archaeological survey, and 25% was overlain by recent made ground, of at least 0.5m depth, levelling the site. The remaining 60% of the site was surveyed, with photographs taken from ground level.

### Topography

- 7.2 The site was surveyed with spot heights taken by GPS, to present a topographic survey, in the event that undetected earthworks were present in the field but hidden by long grass (Figures 3-4). The survey revealed no features, and the topographic information shows that the site slopes gradually downhill from 150.5 in the northwest to 146.0m in the southeast, with a general southwards trend. The topography of the area of the site beneath the compound and that area buried beneath recent made ground is unproved in this survey (Plates 1 and 2).
- 7.3 Circular patches of better growing grass in the field were recorded by the surveyor in case these were evidence of damp ground and therefore signifiers of archaeology below the ground (Figure 5), but these are actually mushroom rings.



**Plate 1: Overview of Airfield Looking Southwest**



**Plate 2: Overview of Airfield Looking Southeast**

### **Feature 1: Runway Identifiers**

- 7.4 Two concrete numerals in the east of the available Site displayed the number 35 (Figure 6, Plate 3). Each numeral was 3.5m wide and 11.4m long in total, with the concrete strip 1.5m wide. The elongated form of the numbers is likely to be an aid to a pilot or navigator, when seeing the numerals foreshortened when in flight. The numerals are oriented almost north-south at the south end of a cropmark visible on aerial photographs (Figure 2) that probably represents a grassed landing strip. This was not visible on site in February 2022 after a wet winter, and neither was there any topographical evidence for the strip being located on

particularly flat ground. Rather, the topography shows that the site drops from 149mOD in the west of the site to the numerals, at 147mOD, over a distance of 110m.



**Plate 3: Feature 1, Numerals 35 Looking Northeast**

- 7.5 The construction of the numerals is unproved by this survey, but they are likely to have had concrete poured between wooden formers. The numerals are overgrown with long grass, but are uncracked and smooth, with lichen overgrowth.

### **Feature 2: Dispersal Loop**

- 7.6 A circle of concrete in poor condition at the southwest of the site is the remnant of a Second-World War dispersal loop, which was an aid to dispersing aircraft around the airfield, to guard against enemy attack and accidents resulting in mass damage to aircraft. The associated perimeter road lies beyond the fence along the southwest end of the site, buried either under an earthen bank which was not accessible, or removed when a gas pipeline was established.
- 7.7 The dispersal loop has an external diameter of 30m and is located adjacent to the site boundary. It was almost perfectly circular before modern degradation and erosion, and was 4.8m wide with a slight edge camber. The concrete of its surface is pitted, cracked and worn, and appears to have suffered through use, disuse and weathering, probably frost damage. Hardcore was visible at several locations, showing that there is a rubble substrate below 0.10m depth of concrete. The pattern of breakage is irregular, suggesting a lack of reinforcing bars. The loop lies at 149.22mOD in the north and 149.01mOD in the south. Within the circle, the ground is grassed over gravelly dark brown silty clay (Figure 7, Plates 4-6).
- 7.8 There are no associated features with this World War II structure. Historic aerial photographs shows that it lies on a spur off the perimeter road, approximately 8m long. The southwest edge of this loop is cut across by hardcore remnants of a more recent route, which may have come into use when the gas pipeline was laid.



**Plate 4: Dispersal Loop Looking Southwest**



**Plate 5: Cracked Concrete Disposal Loop Looking West**



**Plate 6: Cracked Concrete Dispersal Loop Looking Southeast**

### **Features 3-5: Concrete Pads**

- 7.9 A group of three concrete pads, each 0.60m square were laid in a group making a T-shape. These were spotted buried below grass which had dried and died, and these three are the only such pads. They have no relation to any mapped structure presented in the Desk-Based Assessment. The pads are virtually level, from 147.01mOD to 147.04mOD, indicating that whatever they supported, being level was a priority (Figure 8, Plates 7 and 8).



**Plate 7: Pads 3 and 4 Looking East**



Plate 8: Pad 5 Looking North

### Feature 6: Paving Slabs

- 7.10 A rectangular area of precast concrete slabs was located towards the north of the Site. Oriented north-south, with a single width path from the east, the slabs are all square, measuring 0.61m, equating to two feet (imperial). The southwest corner of the paving lay at 147.30mOD, the east end of the path lay at 147.10m OD. The single slab path comprises 9½ slabs for a length of 5.88m, decamping into a rectangular paved area of 4x3 slabs measuring 2.48m by 1.86m. Flanking slabs to the main path suggest additional associated features, now lost (Figure 9, Plate 9). Grassed areas between the slabs probably represent areas that were never paved rather than losses.



Plate 9: Paved Area, Looking Northwest

- 7.11 None of the historical maps show buildings in this location, but this area of paving most likely addressed a need for a surface associated with post-World War II use of the site, perhaps from temporary huts or marquees that lasted a short amount of time and were not significant enough to be recorded by the Ordnance Survey team. At the time of the survey in 2022, these slabs were almost overgrown with grass and accumulated topsoil.

### **Windsock Pole**

- 7.12 An iron pole beyond the southwest site boundary near to the dispersal loop may be an early element of the Airfield, from World War II (Plate 10). The base comprises two flat-profile uprights 2m tall bolted to a base plate, and these support the body of the pole for a further 8m. The pole pivots at the top of the uprights, with a counterweight and lock bar below. At the top of the pole the rotating arm is intact with a lighting fitting, but now carries no windsock. Lying beyond the boundary, this is likely to be unaffected by the site works.



**Plate 10: Windsock Pole. Looking South**

## 8 Discussion

- 8.1 The Survey of a sector of Wycombe Air Park shows minor evidence for the site's earlier years as Booker Aerodrome during World War II, but no earlier features. Cartographic evidence shows that the site was crossed by field boundaries or hedges within the curtilage of Barmoor farm, mapped from 1812 to 1938. No evidence for these boundaries, either as cropmarks or as earthworks were visible during the survey, so are likely to have been efficiently filled and compacted when the Site became an airfield, so as not to present an obstacle to landing aircraft.
- 8.2 The World War II evidence comprises a cracked and eroded Aircraft Dispersal Loop near to the southwest site boundary, this helped to keep aircraft apart in the event of accidental damage or enemy attack, so that fewer targets would be hit by a single bomb. The loop would have been connected to the perimeter track around the airfield by a short spur; this lies beyond the site boundary and may have been lost to installation of a gas pipe. There is a slight remnant of a perimeter road, but this is more recent. A second early feature is a pivoted windsock pole; it may be of World War II date, but could be part of the post-war use of the site for gliders. It does appear to have not been used for decades and resembles other World War II windsock poles still extant around the country, such as one at Lincolnshire Aviation Heritage Museum.
- 8.3 The number 35 is a numerical identity for a grassed runway, as shown on the aerial photograph. This is unlikely to be of wartime date, due to its good condition and unlikely obvious identification of the Site as an airfield. If the runway is of war time date, it was grass, and has left no evidence for its location apart from a parchmark on the aerial photograph. The precast concrete paving slabs mark temporary structures of post-war date and low significance.

## 9 Conclusion

- 9.1 The archaeological survey has concluded that the known Dispersal Loop of World War II date is the only visible feature relating to the Wartime use of the site, in the available sector of the site for survey. If evidence lies beneath the contractor's compound, it is not visible. If there were any features in the east side of the field, they have been sealed beneath made ground recently added to the field prior to the survey.

## 10 Publication and Archive Deposition

- 10.1 Copies of the evaluation report will be issued to Buckinghamshire Council on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time. A digital copy of the report will also be submitted to the ADS.
- 10.2 The site archive will comprise all written and drawn records. It is to be consolidated after completion of the whole project, with records collated and ordered as a permanent record. The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990) and (Brown & AAF 2007). Since Buckinghamshire Council does not accept archives, the record will be archived digitally by the ADS.

### Publication

- 10.3 Copies of the report will be issued to the Archaeological Advisor, the Local Planning Authority, the HER and the client, on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time; any document relating to the planning process is a public

document. In the event of further work revealing significant remains, the level of publication requirements may change.

- 10.4 The OASIS form (Appendix B) will be uploaded, and an electronic copy of the report deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

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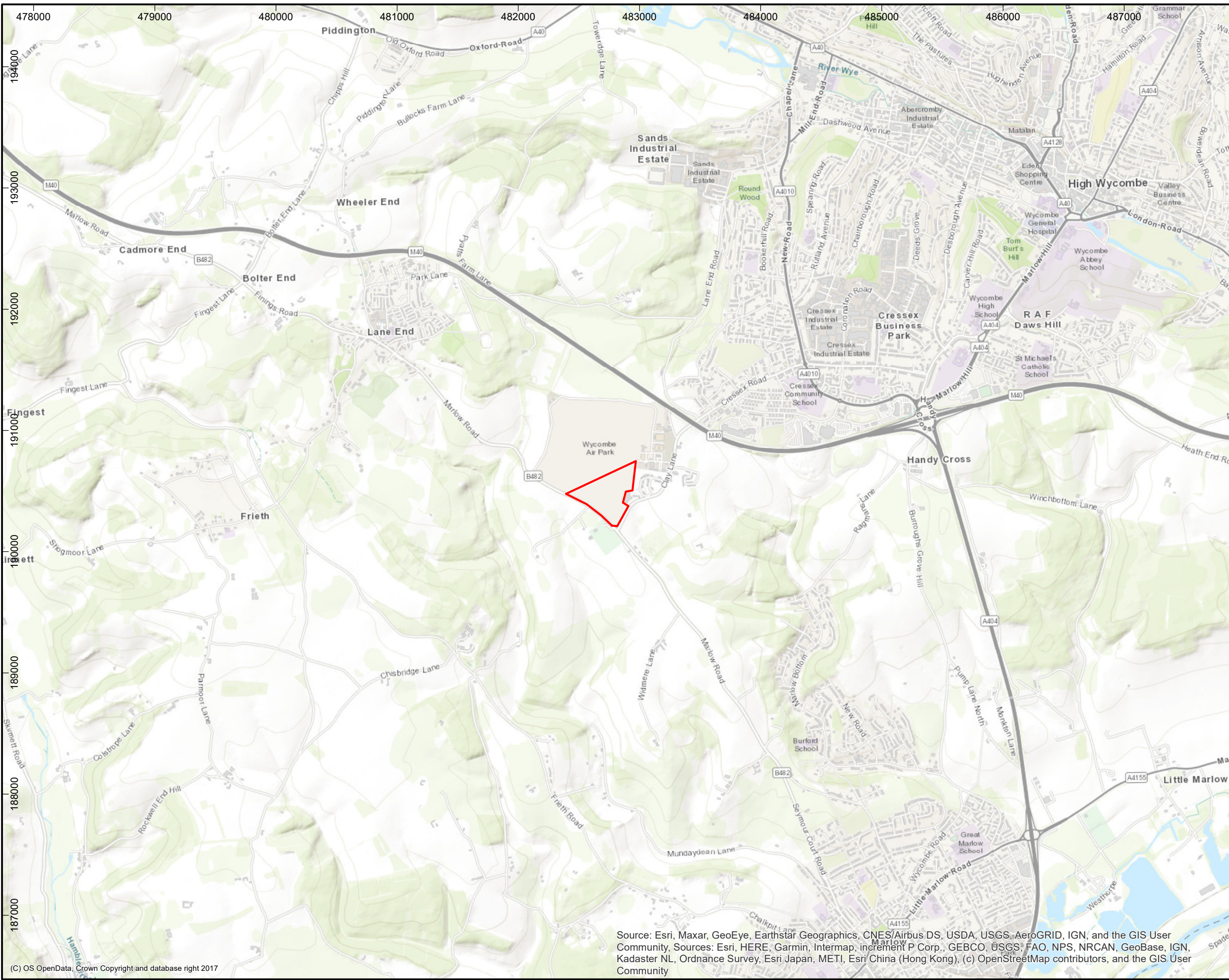


Figure 1

**WYCOMBE AIR PARK,  
HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT**  
**Site Location**

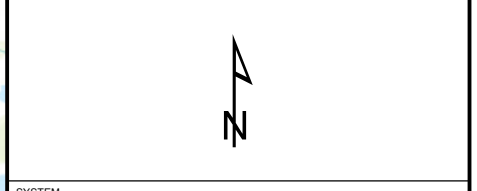
Legend  
[Red outline] Site boundary

FOR

Drawn/checked: RSR

DWG no: 01/80040/SUR/02/01

AOC Project No.: 80040



SYSTEM  
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Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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WYCOMBE AIR PARK,  
HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

Site Plan

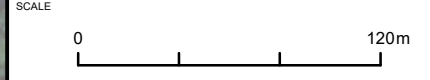
- Legend
- Site boundary
  - Study area
  - Ground leveling area
  - Compound area

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AOC Project No.:	80040



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Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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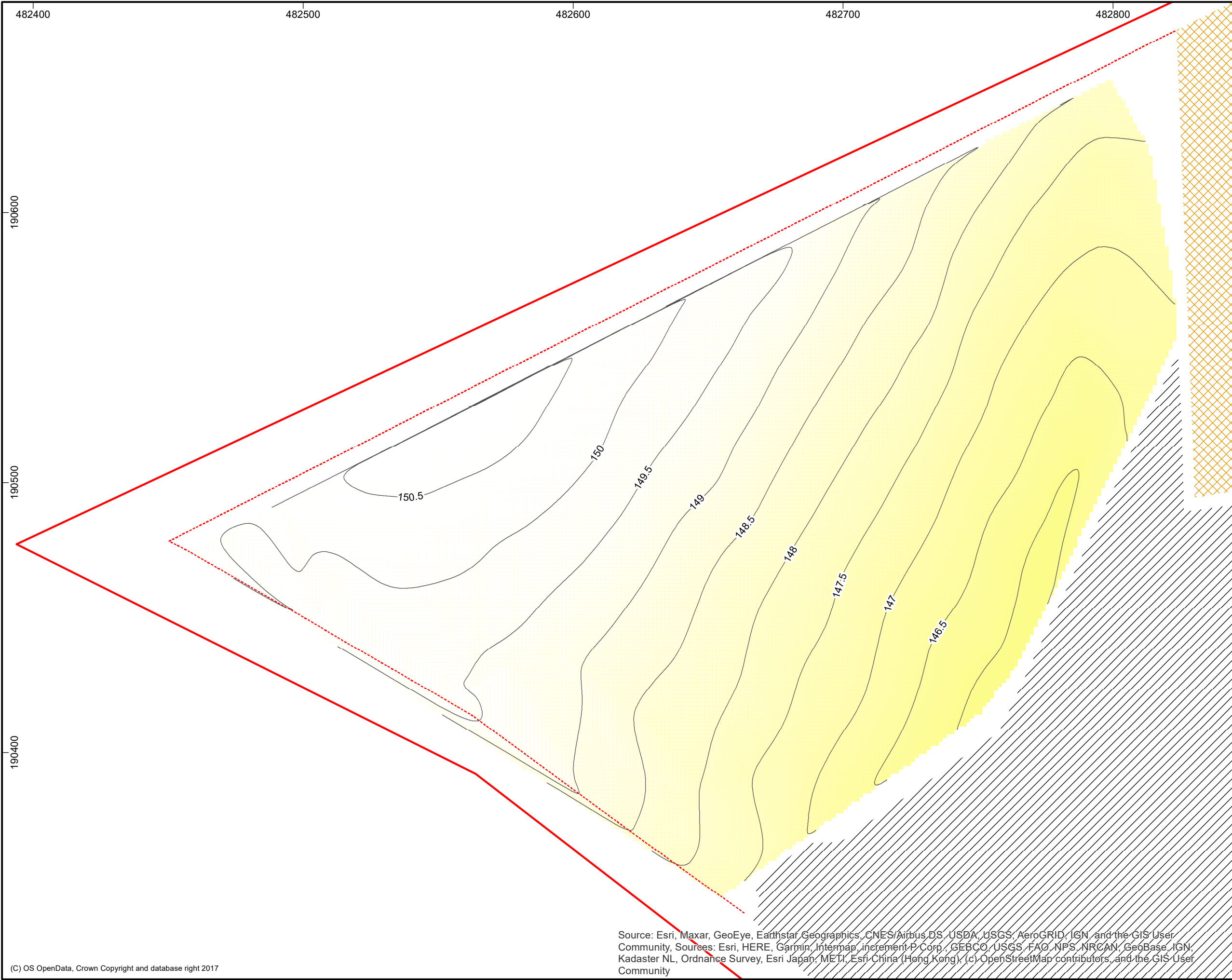


Figure	4
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**WYCOMBE AIR PARK,  
HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT**

**Study Area**

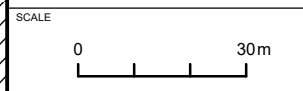
- Legend
- Site boundary
  - Fence
  - Ground leveling area
  - Compound area
  - Contours
- Value**
- High : 150.922
  - Low : 145.774

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AOC Project No.:	80040



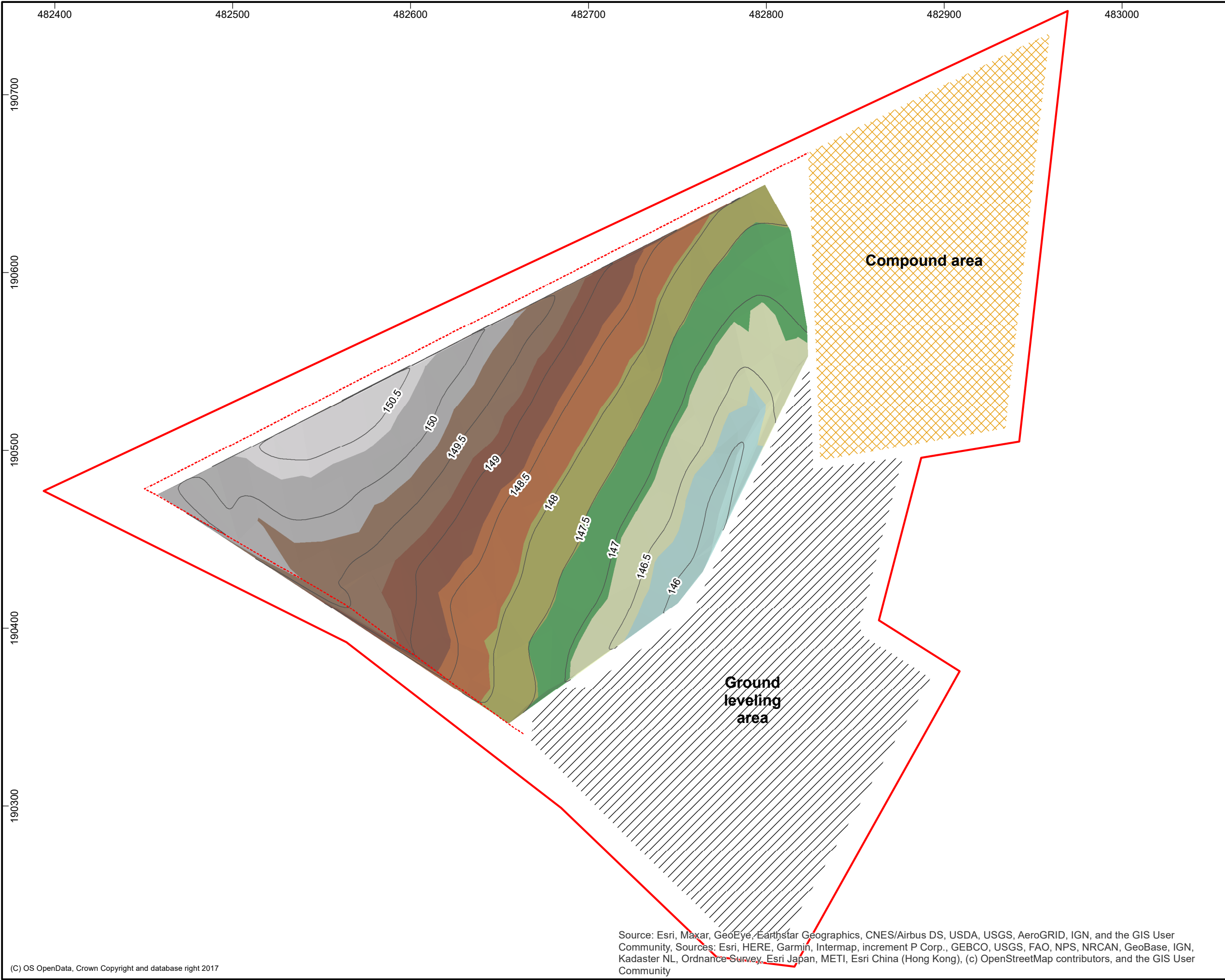
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Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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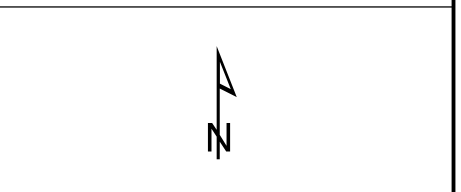
**WYCOMBE AIR PARK,  
HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT**

**Topographic Plan**

- Legend
- Site boundary
  - Ground leveling area
  - Compound area
  - Fence
  - Contours
- Elevation**
- 150.354 - 150.927
  - 149.781 - 150.354
  - 149.208 - 149.781
  - 148.634 - 149.208
  - 148.061 - 148.634
  - 147.488 - 148.061
  - 146.914 - 147.488
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AOC Project No.:	80040



SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE  
1:2,050 @ A3



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

482500

482600

482700

482800

190600

190500

190400

Figure

5

WYCOMBE AIR PARK,  
HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT

Survey results

- Legend
- Site boundary
  - Path
  - Fence
  - Rubble\_Extent
  - Unclear (asymmetric grass growth)
  - Constraint
  - Concrete remains
  - Circular structure
  - Contours

FOR

Drawn/checked: RSR

DWG no: 01/80040/SUR/02/01

AOC Project No.: 80040

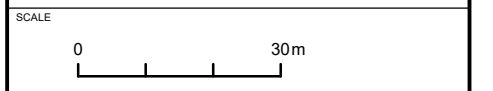


(C) AOC Archaeology Group 2022



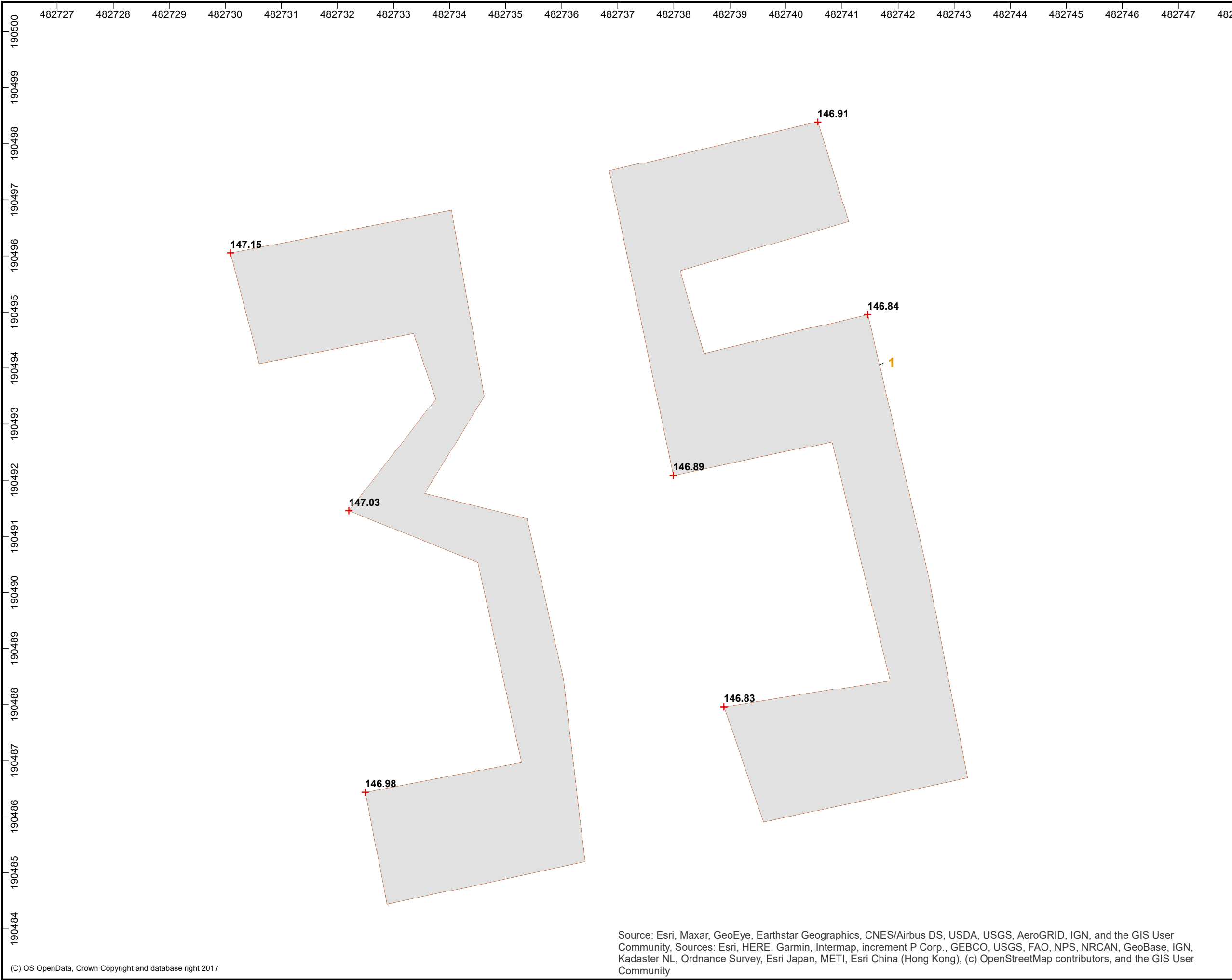
SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936


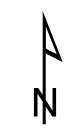

SCALE  
1:1,120 @ A3



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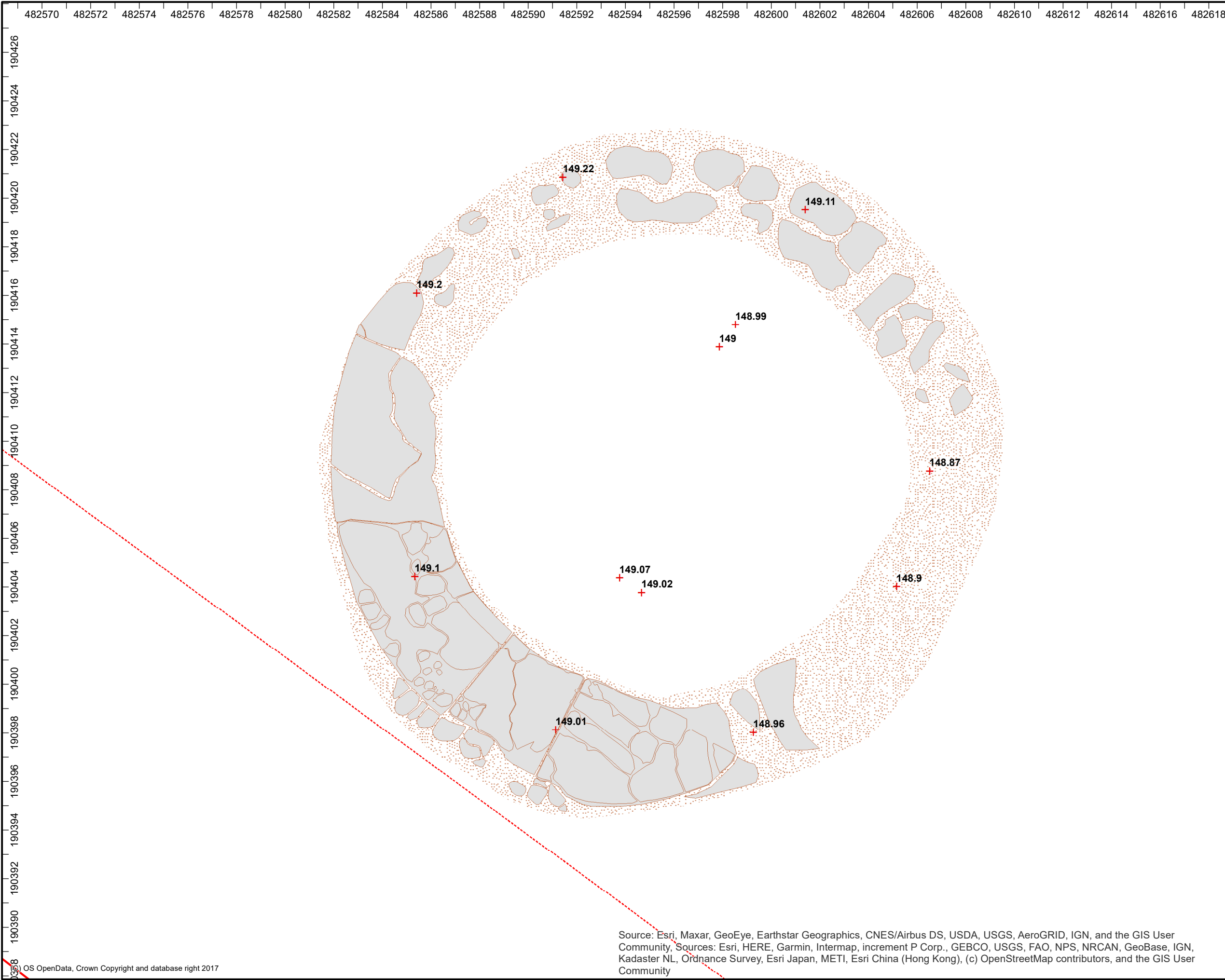
E:\AOC Archaeology Group\Data Portal - 80040 - Wycombe Air Park\Graphics\GIS\AOC\_80040\_Wycombe\_AirPark\_SurveyMaster\_220228.mxd



<b>Figure</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>WYCOMBE AIR PARK, HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT</b>	
<b>Feature 1</b>	
Legend <span style="color: red;">□</span> Site boundary <span style="color: red;">+</span> Spot Height <span style="background-color: #cccccc; border: 1px solid #ccc; display: inline-block; width: 15px; height: 10px;"></span> Concrete remains	
FOR	
<b>Drawn/checked:</b>	RSR
<b>DWG no:</b>	01/80040/SUR/02/01
<b>AOC Project No.:</b>	80040
 (C) AOC Archaeology Group 2022	
	
SYSTEM Coordinate System: British National Grid Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: OSGB 1936	
SCALE	1:65 @ A3
SCALE	

Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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**WYCOMBE AIR PARK,  
HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT**

**Circular Concrete Structure, Feature 2**

- Legend
- Site boundary
  - - - Fence
  - + Spot Height
  - Feature 2**
  - Concrete remains
  - ⋯ Robber Cut

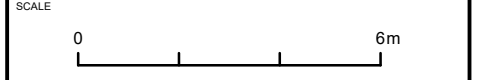
FOR

Drawn/checked:	RSR
DWG no:	01/80040/SUR/02/01
AOC Project No.:	80040



SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:150 @ A3



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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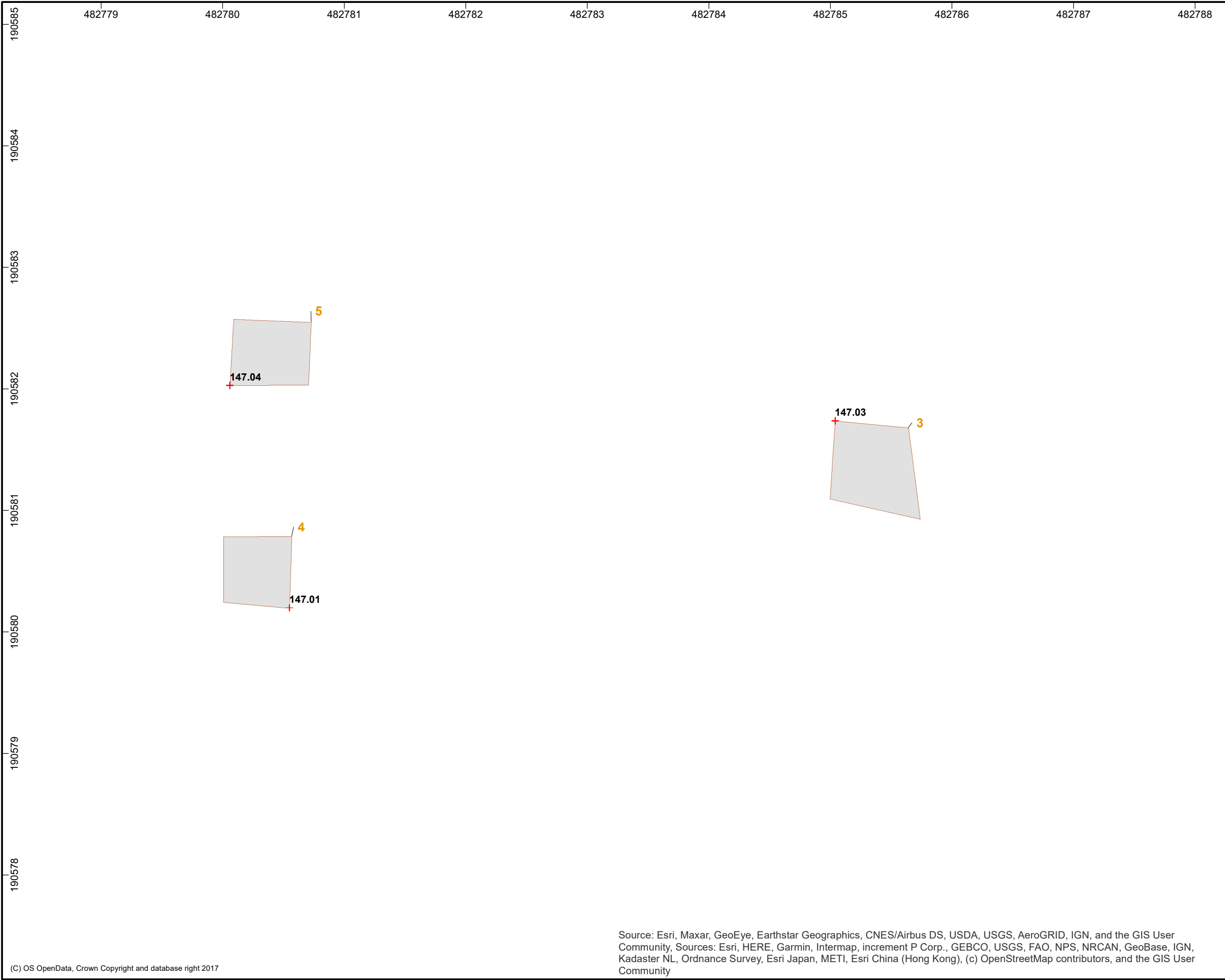


Figure	8
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**WYCOMBE AIR PARK,  
HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT**

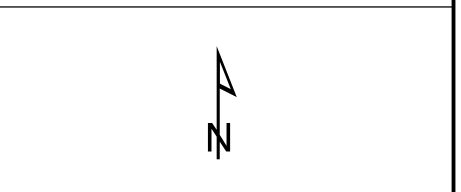
**Feature 3-5**

Legend

- Site boundary
- + Spot Height
- Concrete remains

FOR

Drawn/checked:	RSR
DWG no:	01/80040/SUR/02/01
AOC Project No.:	80040



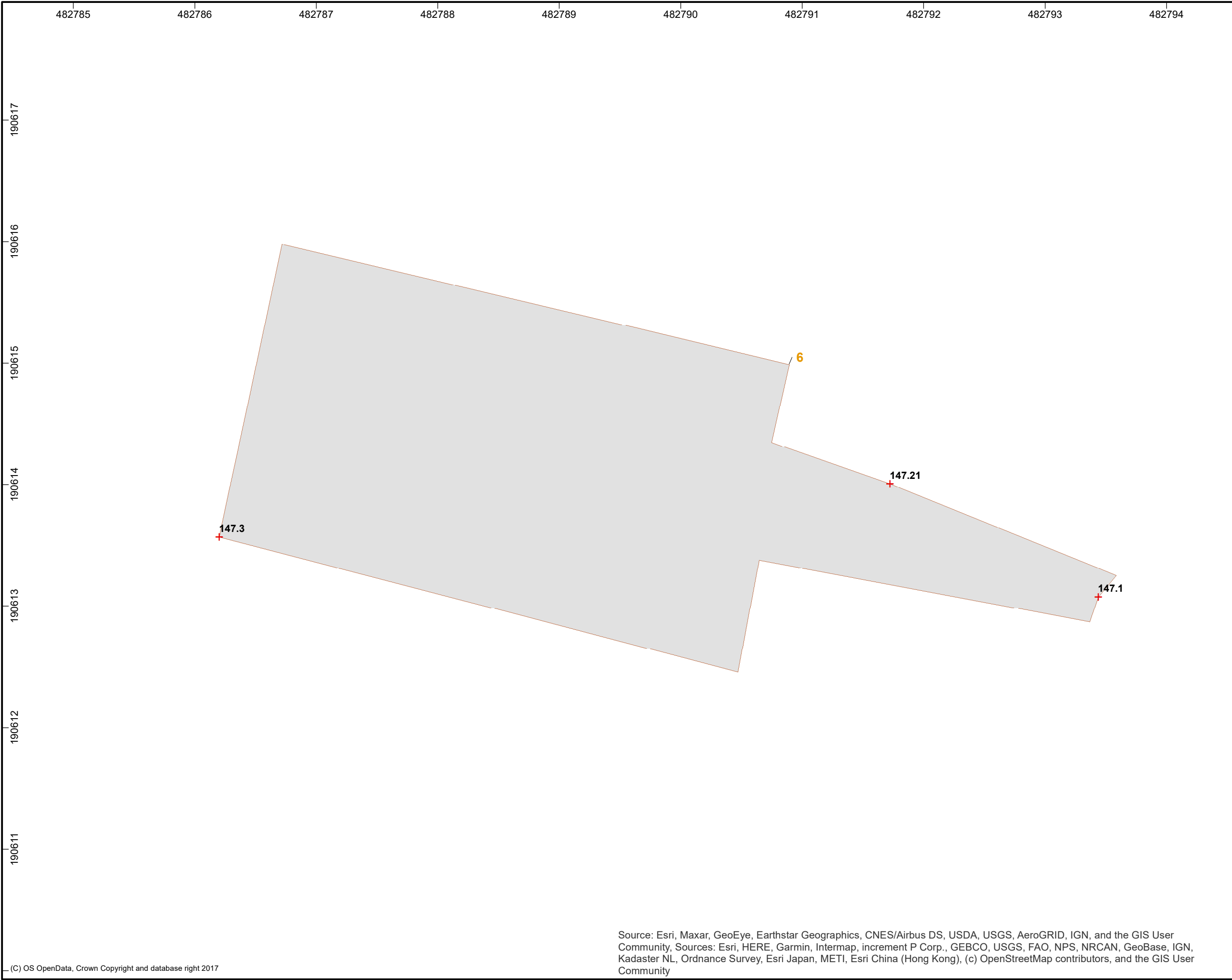
SYSTEM  
Coordinate System: British National Grid  
Projection: Transverse Mercator  
Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:30 @ A3



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

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Figure

9

**WYCOMBE AIR PARK,  
HIGH WYCOMBE, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE:  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT**

**Feature 6**

- Legend
- Site boundary
  - + Spot Height
  - Concrete remains

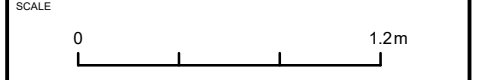
FOR

<b>Drawn/checked:</b>	RSR
<b>DWG no:</b>	01/80040/SUR/02/01
<b>AOC Project No.:</b>	80040



SYSTEM  
 Coordinate System: British National Grid  
 Projection: Transverse Mercator  
 Datum: OSGB 1936

SCALE 1:30 @ A3



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

## Appendices

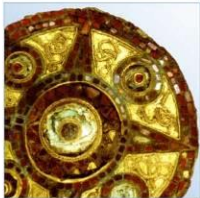
## Appendix A – Photograph Register

Photo ID	Direction	Subject
0073	N	Feature 1, numeral 5
0074	N	Feature 1, numeral 5
0075	W	Feature 1, numeral 5 and 3
0076	W	Feature 1, numerals 35
0077	W	Feature 1, numerals 35
0078	N	Feature 1, numeral 3
0079	N	Feature 1, numeral 3
0080	NE	Feature 1, numerals 35
0081	E	Feature 1, numeral 3
0082	SE	Feature 1, numerals 35
0083	E	Features 3, 4, 5 pads
0084	E	Features 3, 4, 5 pads
0085	E	Feature 5, pad
0086	E	Feature 4, pad
0087	N	Features 3, 4, 5 pads
0088	N	Feature 3, pad
0089	SW	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0090	SW	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0091	SW	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0092	W	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0093	W	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0094	S	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0095	S	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0096	N	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0097	E	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0098	E	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0099	NW	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0100	NW	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0101	NE	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0102	SE	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0103	NE	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0104	N	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0105	NW	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0106	NW	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0107	NW	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0108	NW	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0109	NW	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0110	NE	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0111	NE	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0112	NE	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0113	NE	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0114	SW	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0115	S	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle
0116	S	Pole and mount
0117	S	Pole and mount
0118	S	Pole and mount

<b>Photo ID</b>	<b>Direction</b>	<b>Subject</b>
0119	S	Pole and mount
0120	S	Top of pole
0121	S	Top of pole
0122	NW	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle and overview
0123	NW	Feature 2, dispersal loop circle and overview
0124	W	Feature 6, Paved Area
0125	W	Feature 6, Paved Area
0126	NW	Feature 6, Paved Area
0127	N	Feature 6, Paved Area
0128	NE	Feature 6, Paved Area
0129	E	Feature 6, Paved Area
0130	SE	Feature 6, Paved Area
0131	NE	Feature 6, Paved Area
0132	S	Field Overview
0133	SE	Field Overview
0134	E	Field Overview
0135	SW	Field Overview
0136	SW	Feature 2 and pole
0137	SW	Feature 2 and pole

## Appendix B – Oasis Form

OASIS ID (UID)	aocarcha1-504802
Project Name	Measured Survey at Wycombe Air Park
Activity type	Measured Survey
Project Identifier(s)	80040
Planning Id	21/07902/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	AOC Archaeology.
Project Dates	28-Feb-2022 - 28-Feb-2022
Location	Wycombe Air Park NGR : SU 8268690564
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Buckinghamshire District : Wycombe Parish : Great Marlow
Project Methodology	Measured survey of area of proposed development. Airfield remains and pill box base position.
Project Results	<p><i>The Archaeological Survey of the Airfield identified Seven features, one beyond the site boundary. These comprise the numeral 35, made of concrete, and sited at the end of a runway (1), a dispersal loop circle (2) at the southwest site boundary, associated with a now incomplete perimeter road, three concrete pads (3-5) and a group of paving slabs associated with now-demolished buildings (6). Southwest of the turning circle, a pole with a robust base is present, and a bank beyond may be an airfield defence embankment, but could not be accessed.</i></p> <p><i>Of the features, only the dispersal loop and perimeter road southwest of the site appear to be of Second World War date. The numerals are probably of 1960s date, and the paving pads and slabs are concrete, and also of 1960s or later date. The iron stand for a windsock, which may be of WWII date, stood beyond the site boundary and is not affected by the development.</i></p>
Keywords	
HER	Buckinghamshire HER - unRev - STANDARD
HER Identifiers	
<u>Archives</u>	



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