1EW03 – Enabling Works Central

AWHe Fieldwork Report for Trial Trench Evaluation at Field H, Hunts Green Farm (Grim's Ditch Environs), Buckinghamshire (AC210/15)

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Contents

List of Tables

List of Figures

List of Plates

1 Executive Summary

1.1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on land at Field H, located adjacent and to the north-east of the main fields of Hunts Green (C21023), evaluated in 2020. The work lies within the environs of Grim's Ditch, Buckinghamshire (henceforth the 'Site'). The site code allocated for this work was 1C19HGFTT. The Site is located to the east of the Grim's Ditch Scheduled Monument (List Entry 1021198), the archaeological investigation of which is covered by a separate Project Plan (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL05-009409).

1.1.2 The Site (C21046) lies off Kings Lane, 2km due north of Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire. The evaluation was targeted on land required for the main rail alignment, which in this section will be in a cutting, as well as associated engineering works that include environmental bunds and tree-planting alongside the cutting as well as land needed for temporary soil storage areas as outlined in the Project Plan (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_ CL05-009432) and followed the methodology laid out in the Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP- CS03_CL05-000002).

1.1.3 The main purpose of the Trial Trench Evaluation was to investigate potential archaeological remains within the Site, including any that may be associated with the Grim's Ditch Scheduled Monument. The Trenches were targeted on geophysical, cropmark and LiDAR imagery and blank areas, and were designed to investigate areas of Construction impact.

1.1.4 A total of 22 trenches were excavated, investigated and recorded between 12th and 23rd April 2021. Of these 11 revealed features of archaeological origin. The majority of the features were ditches but there were several pits and possible postholes. The ditches were of variable dimensions and orientations and contained a small number of fills in most instances.

1.1.5 There was a concentration of features focused on Trenches 1009, 1010, 1011, 1021 and 1022. Most of the features contained reasonable pottery assemblages of probable medieval or post-medieval date as well as often large quantities of metal working slag. The presence of slag suggests that metal working was likely taking place within the vicinity of the Site but no in-situ industrial remains were identified, although an area of baked clay was noted in Trench 1010.

1.1.6 Several ditches appeared to be of later post-medieval date and in several cases corresponded to visible earthworks and undulations within the Site.

1.1.7 A total of nine trenches were blank or contained only field drains, while two trenches contained features which, upon investigation were determined to be of probable natural origin.

2 Project Background and Scheme Design

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

2.1.2 The overall framework within which archaeological work will be undertaken is set out in the Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMR), the Heritage Memorandum, the Code of Construction Practice (CoCP) for HS2 Phase One and the GWSI: HERDS. Accordingly, the nominated undertaker or the Archaeological Contractor are required to implement appropriate and reasonable measures to identify, avoid or where practicable reduce impacts to the significance of heritage assets prior to the start of construction.

2.1.3 The Site is required for the rail alignment formation, which in this section will be in a cutting, as well as for associated engineering works that include environmental bunds and tree-planting alongside the cutting, together with land needed for temporary soil storage areas.

3 Site Location

3.1.1 The Site lies off Kings Lane, 2km due north of Great Missenden railway station, centred on 489630 203382. It occupies high ground, with the Misbourne Valley, Woodlands Park and the A413 Aylesbury Road to the west and Hunts Green Farm and the buildings of The Lee village to the east (Figure 1).

3.1.2 The Site lies within Community Forum Area 10 (Dunsmore, Wendover and Halton) and is within Archaeological Sub-Zone (ASZ) 2: Land to the West of Hunts Green Farm including the Grim's Ditch Scheduled Monument (NGR 489270 203580).

3.1.3 The Site consists of a sub-rectangular plot of land comprising a single pasture field, with remnants of former sub-dividing field boundaries still visible. The Site occupies an area of 6.016ha (Fusion Site GIS ID Ref: C21046) and the fields were under pasture during the works. The ground conditions on Site during the fieldwork were generally firm.

3.1.4 The Site is within the hinterland of the surviving earthworks of the Cottage Farm section of the Grim's Ditch Scheduled Monument (henceforth referred to as 'Grim's Ditch').

4 Site Geology and Topography

Geology

4.1.1 The underlying bedrock comprises chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk and Seaford Chalk Formations, formed approximately 84 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These are overlain by deposits of clay, silt, sands and gravels of the Clay-with-Flints formation which were laid

down up to 23 million years ago, (BGS 2020). This is consistent with the geological substrate encountered during the evaluation.

4.1.2 Soils are described as well-drained flinty fine silty soils, over chalk or chalk rubble on the valley sides varying to well drained fine silty or loam, and variably flinty over chalk (Cranfield Online 2020).

Topography

4.1.3 The Site occupies relatively level high ground, at between approximately 190-200m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).

Previous Disturbance

4.1.4 There is little indication that the Site has undergone significant disturbance, for example, there is no sign of quarrying within the area that was evaluated.

4.1.5 The general absence of subsoil observed within most of the trenches demonstrates the Site has been truncated by ploughing, with 0.3m thick topsoil directly overlying the natural clay-with-flints geology for most of the area. The only intermittent areas of subsoil present were either preserved in the depressions of underlying archaeological features or within the northern part of the Site in the vicinity of Trench 1006.

5 Previous Works

5.1.1 A Project Plan detailing the scope, aims and methodologies required to address specific GWSI: HERDS research objectives identified as being applicable to this Site was prepared for the works; *Project Plan for Trial Trench Evaluation at Hunts Green Farm (Grim's Ditch Environs), Buckinghamshire (AC210/15)* (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_ CL05-009432).

5.1.2 A Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation detailing the methodology, deliverables, programme, health, safety and environmental requirements, resources and interfaces necessary to deliver the archaeological evaluation was prepared for the Site; *Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial Trenching at Hunts Green Farm (Grim's Ditch Environs), Buckinghamshire (AC210/15)* (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP- CS03_CL05-000002).

5.1.3 A Fieldwork Change Control for Hunts Green Farm, Buckinghamshire FCCF175 (1EW03-FUS-EV-FRM-CS03_CL05-000011) was also issued.

5.1.4 An Environmental Statement (CH-001-010 ES 3.5.2.10.4) was prepared in 2013, part of this was to provide an evidence base against which the assessment of assets that may be affected by the construction of the Proposed Scheme could be made. It contained information about known and potential heritage assets from a variety of sources and presented a chronological description and discussion of the development of the study area, placing assets within their historical and archaeological context. Other than the Scheduled Monument of Grim's Ditch (List Entry 1021198), no designated heritage assets were recorded within the Site. A further earthwork bank and parish boundary are recorded within the Site. Nearby heritage assets are also recorded in concentrations to the east of the Site in the vicinity of Hunts Green Farm and to the west in the vicinity of Cottage Farm, mostly consisting of findspots spanning multiple periods.

5.1.5 The Environmental Statement included the results of a remote sensing survey of the Site and its environs. The remote sensing survey included the interpretation of aerial photographs, hyperspectral imagery and LiDAR imagery. The LiDAR data confirmed the presence of the Grim's Ditch earthwork along with a possible continuation within the Site, as well as areas of ridge and furrow immediately adjacent on the western side of the monument, approximately 75m to the south and 350m to the east. Other features identified included field boundaries (to the north) and possible quarries on the eastern side of the monument.

5.1.6 As part of the HS2 works, a geophysical survey was also undertaken across the Site (C252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000263_P02). The geophysical survey results identified various linear and discrete features, some of which were deemed to likely be of archaeological origin.

6 Aims and Specific Objectives

6.1.1 The full aims and objectives for the archaeological trial trenching can be found in Section 3 of the Project Plan. Trial trench investigation provides the most suitable method for the recovery of archaeological evidence to inform the research objectives. Section 4 of the Project Plan provides a methodology and deliverables for the trial trench evaluation.

6.2 General Aims

6.2.1 The aims of the trial trenching were to:

- Provide a record of the Site prior to any impact from the HS2 scheme
- Confirm the presence/absence, extent and depth of any surviving archaeological remains within the Site
- Determine the nature, date, condition, state of preservation including any preservation bias, complexity and significance of any archaeological remains
- Determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present
- Suggest measures, if appropriate and feasible, for further archaeological investigation to mitigate identified significant impacts, and
- Contribute to the delivery of GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives as specified in Section 4.2 of the project plan.

6.3 Specific HERDS Objectives

6.3.1 The trial trenching was required to help clarify the location, extent, survival and significance of any heritage assets in the vicinity of the Site and will contribute to the following specific GWSI: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (HERDS) objectives, as detailed in the Project Plan:

- KC2: Explore the location of Palaeolithic deposits, reconstruct past environments and investigate the relationship between climate variation and phases of human activity.

- KC5: Identifying settlement location and developing models for settlement patterns of the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.
- KC13: What was the date of the establishment of Grim's Ditch? What impact did it have on the landscape following its construction?
- KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?
- KC16: Investigate the degree of continuity that existed between Late Bronze Age and Iron Age communities in terms of population, mobility and subsistence strategies.
- KC18: Explore the evidence for increasing social complexity in the archaeological record in the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age and identify patterns of intraregional and regional variation.

6.4 Scope

6.4.1 The trial trench evaluation of the Site was undertaken between 12th and 23rd April 2021. 21 evaluation trenches, of which 20 measured 30m x 2m and one (Trench 1010) measured 30m x 4m. An additional evaluation trench (Trench 1022), making 22 trenches in total, was also excavated as part of the trench allocation from the Phase 1 Hunts Green trial trenching within the adjacent fields. This was done in order to better understand some of the early results.

6.4.2 No trenches were descoped and five were moved through change control (see 6.6).

6.4.3 The Trenches were targeted on a mix of geophysical/LiDAR anomalies and blank areas.

6.4.4 A contingency trenching of up to a 1% sample of trenching was available, subject to approval by the Contractor, if further clarification of the archaeological remains was considered necessary to meet the aims of the evaluation.

6.4.5 A total of 66 test pits were excavated within the footprint of the evaluation Trenches to recover unstratified artefacts from the topsoil through sieving. These comprised three 0.5m x 0.5m test pits per Trench.

6.4.6 The footprint of each evaluation trench was also subject to metal detecting prior to excavation, as well as features subsequently revealed within the trenches in order to assist with artefact recovery.

6.5 Methodology

6.5.1 The trial trench evaluation was undertaken in accordance with the Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035) and the GWSI: HERDS (HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015), and the Project Plan for Trial Trench Evaluation at Hunts Green Farm (Grim's Ditch Environs), Buckinghamshire (AC210/15) and the issued Fieldwork Change Control for Hunts Green Farm, Buckinghamshire FCCF175 (1EW03-FUS-EV-FRM-CS03_CL05-000011).

6.5.2 The fieldwork followed the Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Evaluation (CIfA 2014a), the Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015) and the Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035).

Artefact Recovery

6.5.3 Prior to mechanical excavation, each Trench was sampled for unstratified artefacts within the topsoil through the excavation of three test pits per Trench (Figures 12 and 13) as outlined in the Project Plan. Each sample was the equivalent of a 0.5m square test pit and was passed through a 6mm sieve in order to recover any artefacts.

Setting-out

6.5.4 All spatial setting out and recording was undertaken in accordance with The Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Survey Newlyn Datum (ODN) as defined by the OS Active Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) network and use of a Virtual reference system.

6.5.5 Trenches were located to a horizontal accuracy of +/-50mm with surface levels recorded to an accuracy of 10mmÖk: where 'k' was the total distance levelled in kilometres.

Machine Excavation

6.5.6 Trenches were excavated to either the first archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was reached first, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.

6.5.7 Each machine was under the constant supervision of a suitably trained, competent and experienced archaeologist.

6.5.8 A CAT scanner was used at each 300mm excavated spit to ensure no unidentified buried services were present.

6.5.9 Topsoil and subsoil were stripped independently and stored separately on either side of the Trench, as per the Technical Standard: Route Wide Soil Resource Plan (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000008).

Fieldwork Recording

6.5.10 A sufficient sample of each feature was excavated to meet the requirements of the GWSI: HERDS.

6.5.11 Archaeological recording comprised:

- at least one representative section at 1:20 scale of each evaluation Trench, from ground level to the base of the excavation
- the written record of individual context descriptions on appropriate pro-forma
- photographs with details recorded in a photo-register
- linear features identified within the Trenches were 50% or 20% excavated, discrete features 50% excavated

- section drawings of features were made at 1:20 and 1:10 as appropriate

6.5.12 A 'Site location plan', indicating Site north was prepared at 1:1250:

- individual 'Trench plans' were prepared at 1:100
- the location of site plans was identified using OSGB coordinates

Environmental Sampling

6.5.13 In line with the Employer's Technical Standard Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035) the following sampling strategy was implemented:

- Archaeological features (pits, boundary ditches and paleochannels)
- Deposits representing the main phases of activity on Site (to assess whether there were changes in rates of deposition, or material survival over time)
- Samples were taken to provide dating, palaeo-environmental and site formation information

6.5.14 Samples were taken using ten litre plastic buckets (with lids and handles), for the recovery of bulk 'disturbed' environmental samples. Labelling followed the guidance set out in the Technical Standard Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035).

Backfilling

6.5.15 Once recording was completed, following HERDS Manager approval the Trench was backfilled in reverse order (subsoil first then topsoil) and the ground made good.

6.6 Change Control

6.6.1 The relocation of 4 of the 21 trenches from their original locations was implemented through change control, due either to proximity to existing hedges or bat roosting trees, and an additional trench was excavated.

6.6.2 Where these Trenches targeted geophysical anomalies they were adjusted to target the same anomalies, and maintain approximately the same orientation, given constraints of the Site:

- Trench 1005 was moved 5m to the east and maintained the same alignment, to avoid an existing hedge. (Change Control Doc No. TBC)
- Trench 1012 was moved 5m to the south and maintained the same alignment, to avoid an existing hedge. (Change Control Doc No. TBC)
- Trench 1019 was moved by 5m from the south and maintained the same alignment, to avoid a high potential bat roosting tree. (Change Control Doc No. TBC)
- Trench 1020 was rotated 90 degrees anticlockwise by moving the eastern end further south. This avoided a mature tree and targeted geophysical anomalies and also crossed an existing earthwork in the field at right angles, rather than

obliquely. (Change Control Doc No. TBC)

- Trench 1022 was established as the result of on-site discussions with Jay Carver and the pending / unexcavated Trench 072 was de-scoped from the main field and used to determine the path of the significant ditch seen in Trench 1010 in Field H (Change Control Doc No. TBC)

7 Results of Trial Trench Evaluation

7.1 Geological Sequence

7.1.1 The general absence of subsoil observed within most of the Trenches demonstrates the Site has been truncated by ploughing, with 0.3m thick topsoil directly overlying the natural clay-with-flints geology for most of the area. The only intermittent areas of subsoil present were either preserved in the depressions of underlying archaeological features or within the northern part of the Site in the vicinity of Trench 1006.

7.2 Archaeological Results

Test Pitting and Metal Detecting Archaeological Results (Figures 12-13)

7.2.1 The 66 test pits (Figures 12-13) did not produce a single artefact. No notable concentrations of finds that warranted immediate further investigation were identified. Similarly, the results from any single test pit were not sufficiently significant to warrant individual discussion.

7.2.2 Metal detecting within the trench footprints only recovered a very limited number of slag fragments from within the topsoil. There were no notable scatters of metallic artefacts to indicate further investigation would be required.

Trial Trench Evaluation Archaeological Results (Figures 4-11, 14-17)

7.2.3 Archaeological features were found in 11 of the 22 excavated trenches. The features were mostly concentrated within the eastern central portion of the Site, although with some dispersed features to the north and south.

7.2.4 The types of archaeological features uncovered were predominantly linear ditches, but several pits and possible postholes were also noted. There were no structural or in-situ industrial remains preserved on the Site, although an area of baked clay was noted in Trench 1010.

7.2.5 Trenches were categorised in the following manner:

Table 1. Summary of findings

Category	Description	Trench No.	Total No.
B - Blank	Trenches contained no features, or only land drains	1001, 1002, 1007, 1008, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1017, 1019	9
N - Natural	Trenches had features which were investigated	1005, 1016	2

	and determined to be of Natural origin, either rooting or geological.		
L – Low Significance	Trenches had features which were investigated and were: of ambiguous origin, but probably natural; single isolated, undated discrete features; or single post-med features.	1003, 1006, 1020	3
M – Moderate Significance	Trenches had features which were investigated and there were several features of possible archaeological origin, with only poor or no finds assemblages.	1004, 1012, 1018	3
H – High Significance	Trenches had features which were of archaeological origin.	1009, 1010, 1011, 1021, 1022	5

7.2.6 Blank trenches and those with only land drains or natural features are discounted from the remaining descriptions and discussion.

7.2.7 In terms of stratigraphic relationships, the majority were relatively simple single event features, with a single fill. There were only a few instances of intercutting features, as either the result of the interplay between natural features and man-made ones, or a recutting of original features, rather than the result of major re-establishment activity belonging to different periods. Features were sealed by the topsoil and subsoil and truncated the geological substrate.

Field H (Figures 4 and 5)

7.2.8 A total of 22 trenches were excavated within Field H (Trenches 1001-1022). Nine trenches were blank or contained only field drains (Trenches 1001, 1002, 1007, 1008, 1013, 1014, 1015, 1017 and 1019).

7.2.9 Two trenches contained a small number of features which when investigated were determined to be of probable natural origin (Trenches 1005 and 1016).

7.2.10 The remaining 11 trenches all contained features of archaeological origin (Trenches 1003, 1004, 1006, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1018, 1020, 1021, 1022). The majority of the features were ditches but there were several pits and possible postholes. The ditches were of variable dimensions and orientations and contained a limited number of fills in most instances. Most features contained good finds assemblages, although a small number were undated.

Trench 1003 (Figure 14)

7.2.11 Four features were noted within the trench. Linear ditch [100302] was 1.42m wide, 0.28m deep and had a gentle V-shaped profile. Two fills (100303) and (100304) were noted with

a small assemblage of 12th century pottery recovered from upper fill (100304). The feature was orientated east-west but north of the present east-west hedge line.

7.2.12 Ditch [100305] (Plate 3) had a gentle V-shaped profile up to 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep and contained one gradually accumulated fill (100306) from which two sherds of 12th century pottery were recovered. It was orientated east-west but north of the present east-west hedge line and broadly parallel to [100302].

7.2.13 Linear feature [100307] was 0.4m deep and 1m wide with gradually sloping concave sides and base. It was east-west aligned, possibly a truncated ditch or perhaps more likely due to its shallow profile, bioturbation related to a former hedgerow.

7.2.14 Straight sided, flat based linear feature [100309] was east-west aligned and situated to the immediate south of [100307]. It measured 0.65m wide and 0.45m deep and was interpreted as a possible ditch or drain. A small assemblage of 12th century pottery and late medieval CBM were recovered from fill (100310), suggesting a late medieval date with residual 12th century pottery.

Trench 1004 (Figure 14)

7.2.15 Trench 1004 contained a small probable ditch [100402] (Plate 4) 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and contained a gradually accumulated grey silty clay fill (100403) but no finds.

7.2.16 Feature [100404] appeared as a regular 0.8m wide linear feature in plan but upon excavation was found to be only 0.2m deep with uneven edges, possibly part of a tree throw hole or the very base of a heavily truncated ditch. A vessel base of Romano-British date was recovered from the single fill (100405).

Trench 1005

7.2.17 A possible linear feature [100504] was recorded towards the western end of the trench, but partly obscured by the north-western trench baulk. It was 0.52m wide and 0.24m deep and contained a gradually accumulated pale grey clayey silt fill (100505) and was interpreted as likely to have been naturally formed. It did not contain any finds.

Trench 1006

7.2.18 A linear ditch [100604] was present at the north-western end of the trench. It had concave sides and base and was 0.7m wide and 0.33m deep, with a single gradually accumulated clayey silt fill (100603). It appeared visible as a slight earthwork still extant within the field and 12th century pottery was recovered from the fill.

7.2.19 Ditch [100606] was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench and contained a gradually accumulated mid brown grey clayey silt fill (100605). It had moderately sloping concave sides and base and measured up to 0.78m wide and 0.17m deep. A small assemblage of 12th century pottery was recovered.

Trench 1009

7.2.20 Small ditch [100902] was located towards the centre of the trench. It had moderately steep concave sides and base. Two fills were recorded (100903) and (100904), the lower of which (100903) contained small quantities of charcoal and 12th century pottery, as well

as a residual nearly complete barbed and tanged flint arrowhead of Early Bronze Age date. The feature appeared to correspond with a slight extant earthwork within the Site.

Trench 1010

7.2.21 A total of eight features were identified within Trench 1010 (Plate 1). A discrete sub-circular feature [101002] (Plate 5) up to 0.88m wide and 0.21m deep was interpreted as the possible remains of posthole. Traces of baked clay and charcoal within the single fill (101003) suggest that the original post may have been at least partially burnt in-situ, or alternatively that the hole was backfilled with burnt material after deliberate removal of the post. No post pipe was visible.

7.2.22 Feature [101006] was a small, rounded patch of heat affected natural clay, at the south-eastern end of the trench. It appeared to be discoloured and part baked through proximity to heat, possibly representing a hearth or the result of an overlying heat-utilising feature (such as a furnace or oven) which had been truncated away. It was further explored through sondage [101011] which suggested that the heat affected area was larger than that seen on the surface and from which a single sherd of 12th century pottery was recovered.

7.2.23 North-east – south-west aligned possible ditch [101004] was recorded at the north-western end of the trench, but the full width was not exposed in plan. Where visible it was at least 0.84m wide and 0.3m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was truncated by later field drain (with stone fill) and contained a small assemblage of 12th century pottery and late medieval CBM within the single fill (101005). Environmental sampling recovered a single wheat grain, the only one confidently identified from the Site.

7.2.24 Feature [101012]/[101022] was a wide ditch up to 2.8m wide and 0.55m deep which, where the full width was excavated within intervention [101012] had a gently sloping V-shaped profile. It contained two fills including one extremely rich in slag, 12th and 13th century medieval pottery and late medieval CBM (101013), sealed by a browner more clay rich fill (101014). The slag within fill (101013) included vitrified hearth lining and the highest concentration of hammer scale and other evidence of smithing, recovered through environmental sampling. The feature was aligned north-west – south-east and appeared to potentially continue into Trench 1022. This ditch appeared to truncate an earlier ditch terminal [101004]/[101020] which yielded a single sherd of mid-11th century pottery.

7.2.25 Possible pit [101015] was shallow and sub-circular in plan up to 1.8m wide and 0.24m deep. It contained two fills (101016) and (101017) with large amounts of slag, charcoal and a small amount of 12th century pottery recovered from (101016). Feature [101018] approximately 8m to the north-west was smaller but of a similar form and profile, as well as the single fill (101019) being notably similar, also containing charcoal and small volumes of slag. It was truncated by a land drain so some finds contamination is possible.

Trench 1011

7.2.26 A total of six features were present within Trench 1011. Ditch [101102] (Plate 6) had a wide gently sloping V-shaped profile 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep and contained a single fill (101103) from which a moderate assemblage of 12th century pottery and large quantities

of slag were recovered as well as hazel nutshells through environmental sampling. It was aligned approximately east west.

7.2.27 Ditch [101106] (Plate 7) also had a gently sloping V-shaped profile and two fills (101107) and (101108). It was 1.43m wide and 0.49m deep. An assemblage of 12th century pottery was recovered as well as a sizeable quantity of slag from (101108).

7.2.28 Wide linear feature [101109] (Plate 8) was interpreted as a shallow ditch 1.43m wide and 0.37m deep, which was truncated by a ceramic field drain. It contained a single fill (101110) which yielded a large assemblage of 12th century pottery and slag as well as fragments of hazel nutshell recovered through environmental sampling. It was stratigraphically earlier than an overlying circular feature [101111] (Plate 8), a probable post hole or small pit 0.54m wide and 0.35m deep, which contained a moderate assemblage of 12th century pottery and slag from fills (101112) and (101113). A further possible post hole [101104] was noted centrally within the trench although this was undated and heavily truncated, measuring 0.2m wide and 0.06m deep.

7.2.29 A sub-circular pit [101114] (Plate 10) was partially exposed at the southern end of the trench, which was at least 0.38m wide and 0.16m deep. Slag and 12th century pottery were recovered from the single fill (101115).

Trench 1012

7.2.30 Ditch [101202] was located centrally within the trench, aligned approximately north-east – south-west. It had moderately sloping concave sides and base up to 0.9m wide and 0.27m deep and contained a single, gradually accumulated brown grey silty sand fill. No finds were recovered.

7.2.31 Ditch [101206] (Plate 9) was recorded at the northern end, on a parallel alignment with [101202]. It was 0.55m wide and 0.26m deep and similarly contained an undated gradually accumulated mid brown grey silty sand fill (101207).

7.2.32 An irregular probable root hollow [101204] was also present, which did not contain any finds.

Trench 1016

7.2.33 Feature [101604] appeared regularly sub-circular in plan and up to 0.53m wide but on excavation was found to be shallow with uneven edges 0.23m deep, possibly a root hollow or very base of a heavily truncated pit. No finds were present.

7.2.34 Upon investigation, suspected linear feature [101602] was found to contain a ceramic field drain.

Trench 1018

7.2.35 A single ditch [101802] was located towards the centre of the trench aligned approximately north south, which measured 1m wide and 0.3m deep. It had concave sides and base and contained a gradually accumulated mid brown grey silty sand fill (101803). Three sherds of 12th century pottery and a piece of metalworking slag were recovered from the fill.

Trench 1020

7.2.36 Trench 1020 contained three features within the north-eastern part of the trench, all on the same north-west – south-east alignment (Plate 2). At the north-eastern end was ditch [102002], the full width of which was not fully exposed, but which contained a moderate assemblage of mid-12th century pottery and large quantities of slag within fill (102003). The central feature [102004] was wide and shallow and appeared to be a deposit surviving in a slight undulation of the underlying natural substrate rather than a cut feature. A small assemblage of mid-12th pottery and slag was recovered from the single fill (102005) which may have been comprised of a subsoil remnant.

7.2.37 Ditch [102006] had a wide, slightly stepped profile 1.8m wide and 0.93m deep. It contained two fills (102007) and (102008) and appeared to correspond with a partially denuded but still extant field boundary earthwork. A single sherd of prehistoric pottery as well as probably redeposited slag was recovered from lower fill (102007) while late medieval CBM was recovered from upper fill (102008), suggesting that in all likelihood the prehistoric pottery was residual in a later feature.

Trench 1021

7.2.38 Oval pit [102102] measured up to 1m wide and 0.23m deep with concave sides and base and contained a single undated fill (102103), although this fill did contain a notable assemblage of slag.

7.2.39 Ditch [102108] was aligned approximately north-east – south-west and appeared to correspond with an existing slight earthwork in the field. It measured 1.8m wide and 0.53m deep and had moderately sloping concave sides and base. It contained one gradually accumulated fill (102107) which produced a fragment of late medieval CBM and small fragments of slag.

7.2.40 A linear shallow feature [102109] present at the northern end of the trench but not fully exposed, appeared to be a deposit surviving in a slight undulation of the underlying natural substrate rather than a cut feature. Fill (102110) contained a single sherd of late-11th century pottery and slag.

7.2.41 Subcircular feature [102111] was interpreted as a possible posthole. It was circular in plan with asymmetrical concave sides and a flat base. No post pipe was visible, and it was undated.

7.2.42 A stone filled field drain [102104] contained a fragment of late medieval CBM and slag within fill (102105), although this was thought to be residual.

Trench 1022

7.2.43 Ditch [102206] was positioned in the centre of the trench and aligned east – west, possibly representing a continuation of one of the ditches from Trench 1010. It was 1.8m wide and 0.88m deep with a stepped but generally V-shape profile. It contained a sequence of four fills (102207), (102208), (102209) and (102210). Fill (102210) produced pottery of post-medieval date and late medieval CBM, while a reasonable assemblage of slag was recovered from (102209). It appeared to truncate an earlier but undated ditch [102211].

7.2.44 Curvilinear ditch [102204] was 0.55m wide and 0.23m deep with concave sides and base, located at the northern end of the trench. It contained a single fill (102205), which was truncated by a ceramic land drain.

7.2.45 Ditch [102213] was narrow in plan, 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep and located within the northern half of the trench. It had concave sides and base and contained a very small amount of modern pottery and slag within a single fill (102214).

8 Finds Assessment

8.1 Pottery and Ceramic Building Material (Appendix 6)

Pottery

8.1.1 The pottery assemblage comprised 412 sherds with a total weight of 4,513g. It was mostly of earlier medieval (12th – 13th century) date, although single prehistoric and Romano-British sherds were also noted. Where possible, it was recorded using the conventions of the Milton Keynes Archaeological Unit type-series (e.g. Mynard and Zeepvat 1992; Zeepvat et al. 1994), as follows:

- **MS3: Medieval Grey Sandy Wares**, mid 11th – late 14th century. 48 sherds, 535g.
- **MS9: Brill/Boarstall Ware**, AD1200-1600. 2 sherds, 23g.
- **MS19: Stamford Ware**, AD900-1200. 2 sherds, 12g.
- **MS29: Flint-gritted Ware**, 12th – 13th century. 310 sherds, 3,329g.
- **MSC1: Sandy and Shelly Ware**, late 11th – mid 13th century. 14 sherds, 106g.
- **PM25: White Earthenware**, late 18th – 20th century. 3 sherds, 12g.

The following wares were noted which are not included in the Milton Keynes type-series:

- **LCOAR: Coarse London-type Ware**, late 11th – 12th century (Vince 1985). 13 sherds, 216g.
- **M40:** 'M40'-type ware, late 11th – 14th century (Hinton 1973). 1 sherd, 16g.
- **OXY:** Medieval Oxford Ware, late 11th – 14th century (Mellor 1994). 17 sherds, 250g

8.1.2 A single prehistoric sherd weighing 5g and in a fine sandy fabric with rare fine flint was also noted, along with a single sherd of Romano-British grey ware (9g). The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 2. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The assemblage is mostly in fairly good condition although many of the sherds have been subject to attrition. This appears likely to be due to the soil conditions rather than redeposition as all the calcareous inclusions have been leached out of the MSC1 sherds. All the context-specific groups of pottery are of 11th – 13th century date, but some of them also produced fragments of roof tile which appear to be late medieval (see Table 1, below).

8.1.3 The assemblage is very typical of the earlier medieval period, with almost all the pottery being fragments of unglazed jars. Glazed wares were scarce. Other than the Brill/Boarstall Ware, the only ones noted were fragments of OXY with a pale yellow-green glaze which occurred in Trench 1011 contexts 8 and 11.

8.1.4 The flint-gritted ware fabric M29 is very similar to the products of the medieval pottery industry from Great Missenden (Ashworth 1983; Blinkhorn unpublished). It is mostly fragments of jars, some of which are large storage vessels with applied thumbed strips,

but a few body sherds from unglazed jugs with incised decoration such as wavy lines were also noted. The jug sherds included a fragment of a strap handle from context 1020 03 with thumbed edges. These and the storage jars with applied strips were quite common amongst the kiln waste from Granary Cottage, Great Missenden, which is thought to be of mid 12th – 13th century date (Blinkhorn unpublished). A number of the jar rims from this site were thumbed "piecrust" forms, a type not noted at the known Great Missenden area kilns, and thus probably from a different but still fairly local source. Medieval pottery in flint- and sand-gritted fabrics was manufactured at a number of places in the region, such as Camley Gardens, Maidenhead (Pike 1965) and Pinner in Middlesex (McCarthy and Brooks 1988, 306). The single sherd of a M40 Ware jar from here is typical of the products of the former, having shallow diagonal combing on the outer surface.

8.1.5 The bulk of the pottery came from Trench 1011, with a fairly large group also noted in trench 1010. The material is all the product of secondary deposition, with few re-fitting sherds, suggesting it was brought in from domestic middens or the like for use as backfill material, and that there is fairly significant domestic occupation within the immediate vicinity of these excavations.

Ceramic Building Material

8.1.6 A small assemblage of fired clay building material was noted. It mostly consisted of roof-tile and was largely from topsoil contexts. The occurrence by number and weight of fragments per context by object type is shown in Table 1.

8.1.7 The roof tiles were all 12-14mm thick and unglazed. None survived with any other dimensions intact. A few exhibited suspension holes c 15mm in diameter. Other than a single Brill type (eg. Lilley 1988, 145) from context 1010 05, they were all in a fine red fabric with sparse to moderate quartz and iron < 0.5mm in diameter apart from rare rounded flint pebbles up to 10mm. This is very similar to the late medieval roof and floor tiles from the kiln at nearby Tylers Green (Zeepvat 2009). The fragment of unstratified floor tile from context 1003 was in a very similar fabric and is 25mm thick. It was unglazed, but what remained of the upper surface appeared to be very worn. The Brill fragment may be from a ridge-tile as it is fairly thick (c 20mm) but is unglazed.

8.1.8 The single fragment of brick was in very poor condition. It is in a very crude, sandy, hand-made fabric with fairly common flint fragments up to 10mm, and is 45mm thick, suggesting it is probably of late medieval date (Saltzmann 1977, 144).

8.2 Metal finds (Appendix 7)

8.2.1 A small assemblage of metalwork comprising one copper alloy object and twelve iron objects were submitted for assessment. These objects were found during excavations in Field H at Hunts Green Farm (Grim's Ditch Environs, AC210/15) Site Code: 1C19HGFTT. The assemblage is largely of medieval or early post-medieval date, though much of the ironwork is unidentifiable.

8.2.2 The assemblage was assessed in accordance with the CifA specialist toolkit (CifA 2021). Current typologies were consulted where relevant. X-ray images of the iron finds were consulted as part of the assessment (Plate 11). All finds were entered onto an excel database.

Results

Table 2. Metal finds by context and date.

Context	Medieval?	Medieval	Total
100500	1		1
101013	3 (3 objects, 5 fragments)		3
101103		1	1
101108	4		4
102003	1		1
102008	1		1
Unstrat	2		2
Total	12	1	13

Copper alloy

8.2.3 An incomplete buckle plate was recovered from fill 101103 of ditch 101102. The buckle appears to have had a rectangular loop with an ornate, openwork, integral plate. The plate is flat, rectangular and decorated with openwork circular cells arranged irregularly. One of these cells is mid-way along the frame and would have held the pin. Two arms extend from the frame which together would have formed a rectangular bar. The terminal of the attachment end is incomplete, but to either side is a flat semi-circular lobe forming a sub-fleur motif. The surface of the buckle plate is largely covered with a light brown patina but beneath this are traces of incised zig-zag lines, in addition to possible punched motifs. An exact parallel has not been found; however, the general form is one known from the mid-13th to 14th centuries (c.f. Egan and Pritchard 1991, no. 608, which is described as a strap end). Pottery recovered from context 101103 is dated 12th-13th century, and so a 13th century date – perhaps in the second half – is suggested by the buckle.

Iron

Trench 1005, context (100500)

8.2.4 An iron nail of uncertain date was recovered from context 100500 (topsoil). The nail has a domed circular head and a shank of square section. The nail is probably post-medieval to early modern.

Trench 1010, context (101013)

8.2.5 Five objects were recovered from context 101013, three of which appear to be from the same object. The object has a flat rectangular plate with a terminal loop at one end. The other terminal is missing. X-radiography indicates the presence of an iron rivet or nail joining the loop to the plate. Two other fragments were discovered in context (101013) and these appear to be from the same strap. One of the pieces has a circular hole through it, presumably to allow it to be attached to a wooden object such as a door. Terminal loops on narrow flat rectangular plates are seen on structural objects such as

strap hinges (e.g., Goodhall 2011, 119, no. H385 and H386). Strap hinges were used on doors and items of furniture throughout the medieval period (Goodhall 2011, 166).

8.2.6 Two nails were also recovered from (101013). Both have flat circular heads and tapering shanks of square or rectangular section. It is not possible to date the nails based on form.

Trench 1011, context (101108)

8.2.7 A large mass of iron was recovered from context 101108. The mass is sub-rectangular in plan and in section and is slightly arched. The object is entirely masked by corrosion. X-radiography shows a solid irregular mass; however, its identification and dating are uncertain.

8.2.8 Three further irregular masses of iron were also recovered from this context. X-radiography indicates these are highly oxidised masses with little original iron left.

Trench 1020, context (102003)

8.2.9 Two connecting fragments of a nail were recovered from context 102003. The corrosion around the head forms a globular mass. The shank is incomplete and obscured by corrosion.

Trench 1020, context (102008)

8.2.10 A mass of corrosion was recovered from context 102008. The mass is roughly rectangular in plan and also in section. X-radiography shows this mass contains a nail with a flat circular head.

Unstratified

8.2.11 Three fragments of iron representing two artefacts were recovered from an unstratified layer. The first is a large nail with shank of rectangular section. The head is covered with corrosion and is separate to the shank. The other object, recovered from Tr.1010 (field drain ditch) is a globular mass of corrosion. X-radiography suggests this contains a flat circular nail head.

Discussion

8.2.12 This is a small assemblage of limited archaeological potential. The medieval buckle is a known type which attests to the use of ornate dress accessories in the medieval period. The ironwork is likely to be of medieval or early post-medieval date; however, their forms do not permit close dating.

Recommendations

8.2.13 The metalwork is in a stable condition and should be packaged appropriately according to the receiving museum's deposition guidelines.

8.3 Lithics (Appendix 8)

8.3.1 A total of three pieces of worked flint (weighing 6g) were recovered from three separate contexts during the Trial Trench Evaluation (*Table 1*).

Table 3. Summary of flint by context

Flint category	100903	101110	102106	Total	Total weight (g)
Flake		1	1	**2**	3
Barbed and tanged arrowhead	1			**1**	3
Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	6

8.3.2 The worked flint was catalogued according to a standard debitage, core or tool type (as published by Butler 2005). Information about burning, breaks, condition, raw material and technology was recorded and, where possible, dating was attempted.

Assessment of assemblage

8.3.3 The flake from context (101110) has a proximal break and a hinge termination. The flake from context (102106) has a cortical butt. Both indicate flint working in the area but are chronologically undiagnostic. The barbed and tanged arrowhead, from context (100903), has a damaged tip, a wide tang, and a broken barb. The piece measures 31mm long. Barbed and tanged arrowheads are firmly dated to the Early Bronze Age.

8.3.4 The condition of the flint is good with one of the flakes and the arrowhead exhibiting slight post-depositional damage and all the pieces remaining uncorticated.

Discussion and Recommendations

8.3.5 The small size of the worked flint assemblage from Hunts Green Farm (Field H) limits its interpretational value. However, the significance of the flint lies in its demonstration of human activity at the site, particularly during the Early Bronze Age. Further work is not required.

8.4 Slag (Appendix 9)

8.4.1 A large (over 115kgs) quantity of material, initially identified as slag, was recovered by hand on site and from soil samples processed after excavation. It currently fills eleven standard boxes and two half-sized boxes.

8.4.2 For this report it was examined by eye and tested with a magnet. The material was categorised on the basis of morphology; a magnet was used to test for iron-rich material and detect smithing micro-slags in the soil adhering to slags. Each slag or other material type in each context was weighed except for smithing hearth bottoms, which were individually weighed and measured for statistical purposes. Quantification data and details are given in the table below in which weight (wt.) is shown in grams, and length (len.), breadth (br.) and depth (dp.) in millimetres.

Discussion of the assemblage

8.4.3 The keys groups are from Trench 10 (with 55.617kg of slag), Trench 11 (39.085kg), and Trench 20 (13.340kg).

8.4.4 The assemblage had suffered re-deposition, possibly more than once. Frustratingly, this meant all the slags was fragmented, which made identification of morphology

impossible in most cases. Even usually distinctive slags such as the smithing hearth bottom were fragmentary, meaning only a few of these could be recognised; many other fragments are probably present amongst slag recorded as undiagnostic. Where larger fragments of slag may have come from smithing hearth bottoms, these were individually weighed and measured.

8.4.5 The presence of smelting waste such as tap, dense and run slags indicates some smelting (primary production of iron) took place. Smithing is represented by fragments of what appear to be smithing hearth bottoms. The almost complete absence of micro-slags (hammerscale flakes and smithing spheres) lends support to the theory of successive re-deposition of the slag. When found, the presence of both types of micro-slags indicates both high temperature welding and ordinary hot working of iron were carried out. Very occasionally, tiny flat flakes of iron were present in soil adhering to the slags; these may indicate the type of material being produced or worked.

8.4.6 Charcoal appears to be the fuel used for both smelting and smithing; no coal or burnt coal was present amongst or incorporated in the slags.

Significance of assemblage

8.4.7 The assemblage is significant because it indicates that at some period iron making and iron working were taking place in the area intensively as a one-off or as a sporadic activity over an extended period of time. The assemblage is possibly medieval in date, if the pottery found with it is a true indicator, but could just as likely be Roman material moved and dumped in the medieval period. The assemblage amplifies the evidence for ironworking from the Hunts Farm Phase 1 excavations.

8.4.8 The assemblage is of local and regional importance.

Recommendations for further work

8.4.9 Historical records of ironmaking or ironworking in the area may exist and should be examined to see whether they tie in with the Hunts Farm material and provide more detail.

8.4.10 Radiocarbon dating of any suitable charcoal specimens from the slag dumps will provide a firmer date, although oak wood – if used – will give an earlier date than short-lived species.

8.4.11 No useable plans were available at the assessment stage so the special distribution of the slag could not be examined; if further work is to be undertaken, labelled plans will be required by the archaeometallurgist.

8.5 Palaeoenvironmental (Appendix 10)

8.5.1 Palaeo-environmental sampling took place on 14 suitable deposits identified during the trial trench evaluation. These were taken from a range of features including ditches, pits and post holes for the retrieval of environmental data, dating evidence, finds and characterization of potential. No specialist samples were taken.

8.5.2 The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular

microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots were abundant within all fourteen assemblages.

8.5.3 The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

8.5.4 Charcoal/charred wood fragments are abundant within all fourteen assemblages. Much of the material is highly comminuted, but larger fragments >10mm in size are also present. Some material is heavily encrusted with mineral concretions and it is noted that the charcoal from ditch [101012] (sample <101004>) is rounded and very abraded. The reason for this latter is not clear, but it is presumed that the material had probably been exposed to the elements for a considerable period of time prior to inclusion within the ditch fill. Other plant remains are exceedingly scarce. A single poorly preserved wheat (Triticum sp.) grain is recorded from ditch [101004] (sample <101001>) and fragments of additional indeterminate cereal grains are noted within five of the assemblages studied. Sample <101105> (pit [101111]) includes what appears to be part of a large legume (Fabaceae), but further identification is not possible. Individual hazel (Corylus avellana) nutshell fragments are recorded from ditch [101102] (sample <101101>) and possible ditch [101109] (sample <101104>).

8.5.5 Other remains noted within the assemblages mostly appear to derive from industrial activities and/or processes requiring very high temperatures of combustion. These include black porous and tarry residues, pieces of burnt or fired clay (possibly from hearth linings), splinters of burnt stone, ferrous globules and hammer scale (both commonly associated with smithing), small pieces of coal (coal 'dust') and vitreous globules. Fragments of possible slag, with a glassy interior and orange/red exterior surfaces are also common (most particularly from samples <101101>, <101106> and <102101>), while samples <101004>, <101005> and <101101> all include small pieces of a vivid orange/red mineral concretion.

8.5.6 In summary, given the composition of the assemblages, it is thought most likely that all derived from one or more industrial/craft activities which were occurring on or near the site. Possible industrial residues of Roman date were also recorded from the initial phase of work at Hunts Green Farm (Fryer 2021), but at the time of writing, it is unclear how or if these may relate to the current assemblages. Given the limited nature of the plant macrofossil assemblages, it is thought most likely that wood/charcoal were the main fuels in use for the activities, with cereal processing waste and/or dried herbage and hedge brush being used as tinder, kindling or a supplementary fuel source.

8.5.7 As none of the current assemblages contain a sufficient density of plant macrofossils for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended at this time. However, it is strongly suggested that the potential industrial residues are studied to identify which activities may have been occurring. It is also strongly recommended that the charcoal is studied, as this may give indications about temperatures attainable during working and the extent to which local resources were being exploited. Together with the results from the Phase 1 work, this material has considerable potential, and if further

excavation is planned, additional samples of up to 40 litres in volume should be taken from all recorded features.

9 Assessment and Interpretation of Results

9.1.1 The results of the Trial Trench Evaluation identified archaeology or possible archaeology in 11 Trenches out of 22 with the most notable concentration of features broadly within the central portion of the Site.

9.1.2 The earliest activity on Site was indicated by the presence of a small number of Prehistoric struck flints, most notably an early Bronze Age arrowhead from ditch [100902]. There were no features identified as belonging to these periods, the flint occurring residually in later features. This suggests that the Prehistoric presence within the Site was limited to low level transient activity and as such there was no evidence that could be potentially linked with the construction or use of Grim's Ditch to the west.

9.1.3 A single feature [100404], thought to be either a tree throw hole or a heavily truncated ditch, was identified as being of Romano-British date due to the presence of pottery from this period. There was little additional evidence of activity from this period, in spite of the Roman features and pottery assemblages recovered from the adjacent Hunts Green Site where a minor rural farm or settlement with associated outlying enclosures and field systems appeared to have been identified. Based on this evidence, it may be concluded that Field H was somewhat peripheral and did not see direct habitation in the Roman period, perhaps woodland or open pasture used for grazing.

9.1.4 It is clear from the pottery evidence that the main period of activity within the Site took place during the medieval period, commencing around the mid-late 11th century, reaching its zenith during the 12th century before tailing off towards the later medieval period. The features, predominantly ditches, suggest the presence of a field system and associated rural agricultural type activities, perhaps paddocks for keeping animals and pits to dispose of domestic refuse. This activity appeared to be focussed within the central portion of the Site within the vicinity of trenches 1010, 1011, 1020, 1021 and 1022, although with some outlying peripheral evidence towards the northern and southern ends of the Site too.

9.1.5 Evidence of iron working was prevalent too, the evidence for which was concentrated in the same central part of the Site. Large amounts of slag were recovered, and environmental sampling provided additional evidence of smithing in the form of hammerscale and ferrous globules. This suggests that in conjunction with the pottery evidence, iron working, probably on a subsistence scale, was taking place either within the Site or nearby during the 12th century, although analysis of the slag suggested that much may have been redeposited from its original location. This compares directly with the adjacent Hunts Green site, where evidence of metal working was predominantly associated with the Roman period. With the possible exception of the area of baked clay within Trench 1010, no in-situ industrial remains were identified.

9.1.6 No structures were identified during the trial trench evaluation, with only occasional disparate postholes recorded, although the presence of late medieval CBM in several

features and trenches across the Site, clearly suggests the presence of a tile-roofed building(s) in the vicinity. Some unstratified CBM and pottery may have been brought to the field through manuring practices, although it is likely that CBM from sealed deposits relates to a structure(s) relatively close by.

9.1.7 The sparse numbers of cereal grains recovered through environmental sampling would suggest that crop growing/processing is taking place somewhere nearby but is not necessarily the principal activity within the Site.

9.1.8 There were few features dated to the post-medieval period, with only one ditch [102206] confidently dated as such. In all likelihood, the Site has seen similar and continued use since the medieval period but with the reorganisation of field boundaries, possibly during the time of the Inclosure Acts. Some of these later boundaries still remain within the Site, albeit in partially denuded form, with some recorded but undated features still visible as slight earthworks associated with these boundaries.

KC2: Explore the location of Palaeolithic deposits, reconstruct past environments and investigate the relationship between climate variation and phases of human activity.

9.1.9 No palaeolithic deposits or finds were encountered on Site and no Trenches or features were of sufficient depth to reach the chalk geology underlying the clay-with-flints capping. Further investigation in the form of geoarchaeological test pits/Trenches would be required to investigate this objective effectively.

9.1.10 In regard to palaeolithic activity specifically related to solution holes (dolines) within the solid chalk geology, no Trenches were of sufficient depth to penetrate the chalk geology to identify or investigate any such doline features.

KC5: Identifying settlement location and developing models for settlement patterns of the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.

9.1.11 No Mesolithic or Neolithic features or finds were present on the Site. However, flint flakes were present as residual deposition within a handful of features across the Site, most notably an arrowhead of Early Bronze Age date, attesting to activity in the area during these periods. These findspots could therefore contribute to developing models for settlement patterns as part of a wider study.

KC6: Understanding the evidence for change in the environment and management of the landscape for the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods.

9.1.12 As there were no finds or features of Mesolithic and Early Neolithic date, there was no opportunity to examine any features or paleoenvironmental evidence associated with changes in land use during these periods.

KC13: What was the date of the establishment of Grim's Ditch? What impact did it have on the landscape following its construction?

9.1.13 The Site was located some distance from the extant earthwork of Grim's Ditch and the possible continuation of the monument identified in trial trenches within the adjacent Hunts Green Site. As such, no direct evidence for Grim's Ditch or any associated features

was identified. Prehistoric presence was limited to a small number of struck flints, Early Bronze Age arrowhead and a single sherd of Prehistoric pot, all residual in later features.

9.1.14 No features that might pre-date, be contemporary with, or immediately post-date the monument construction were identified. The trial trench evaluation therefore adds little additional information in this regard and is unable to provide evidence as to how the construction of Grim's Ditch may have influenced contemporary or later activity within the general hinterland around the monument.

KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?

9.1.15 No evidence of settlement dating to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age was identified within the scope of the trial trench evaluation, although further investigation may reveal such evidence, particularly when considering the proximity of Iron Age remains within the adjacent Hunts Green Site.

KC16: Investigate the degree of continuity that existed between Late Bronze Age and Iron Age communities in terms of population, mobility and subsistence strategies.

9.1.16 As described above, there was no evidence for Late Bronze Age or Iron Age settlement within the Site which would be able to contribute to wider study on the continuity (or not) of Late Bronze Age settlement transitioning into the Iron Age. This means that it is not possible to directly compare environmental evidence for activities such as crop growing or processing. No burials were encountered to suggest the movement of people or ideas in these periods or lack thereof.

KC18: Explore the evidence for increasing social complexity in the archaeological record in the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age and identify patterns of intraregional and regional variation.

9.1.17 At present the Site has little to contribute towards this objective due to the lack of Bronze Age or Iron Age remains. Further work may yet reveal archaeology of these periods, which may increase the likelihood of successfully exploring this objective.

Additional Objectives

9.1.18 Although not included within the Project Plan, the remains revealed within the trial trenches have the potential to contribute towards the following additional objectives:

KC35: Investigate the impacts on rural communities of social and economic shocks in the mid-14th century and thereafter, and their contribution to settlement desertion.

9.1.19 Evidence of medieval activity and possibly settlement, has been identified within the Site, generally focussed in the eastern central area. The recovered pottery assemblage currently indicates a 12th century zenith for medieval activity which then tails off towards the later medieval period.

9.1.20 Further work would help to shed additional light on the timeline of medieval activity within the Site and through the recovery of a larger pottery assemblage, enable a more

refined understanding of the ebb and flow of the inhabitants' fortunes. This may indicate more definitively when the settlement was abandoned or if there was any notable ceasing of activity as late as the 14th century.

KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th.

9.1.21 The Site has a clear potential to contribute towards this objective, in part due to a significant number of well-dated features. Further archaeological recording would enable the layout of the Site to be better understood as well as individual phases or changes of activity throughout the medieval period.

9.1.22 This would then be able to contribute to the larger route-wide data set, looking at how rural settlements evolved over time during the medieval period.

9.2 Recommendations

9.2.1 In order to fully ascertain the nature, extent, date and development of the features identified in the trial trenching and their inter-relationships, targeted Archaeological Recording within the Site is recommended.

9.2.2 The main focus of activity appeared to be in the eastern central part of the Site, within the area of Trenches 1010, 1011, 1020, 1021 and 1022. Additional work should be largely focussed here in an attempt to further clarify the nature, extent, date and development of the features concentrated in this area. It may assist with further refinement of the phasing of activity within the Site, enabling firmer conclusions to be drawn about the medieval occupation as well as providing further evidence for the as yet poorly represented earlier periods.

9.2.3 Additional work may also help to provide evidence of the inter-relationship between the features within Field H and the adjacent Hunts Green Site and the identification of any additional Prehistoric evidence, may provide more landscape context for the construction and maintenance of Grim's Ditch.

9.2.4 Archaeological Recording may also be able to identify further evidence for iron working within the Site as well as any possible structural remains associated with the disparate post holes seen in a number of trenches and late medieval CBM recovered from several features.

9.2.5 More limited numbers of features were present within outlying trenches, which in all likelihood represent ditches associated with former field system boundaries. However not all are dated and additional investigation may be beneficial where there are outlying clusters of features, most notably in the vicinity of Trenches 1003, 1004, 1006 and 1012. This may shed further light on the changing field system over time and additional environmental sampling may yield further evidence about crop husbandry and landscape changes.

9.2.6 All told, the evaluation has revealed activity of mostly medieval date within the Site which is at present, poorly understood. The focus of well-dated medieval activity seems to be within the central part of the Site but without additional Archaeological Recording, the features will only exist as disparate and poorly understood pockets of activity.

9.2.7 For the targeted Archaeological Recording, formal confirmation will be agreed with the Employer, following stakeholder consultation, through a Decision Record Notice.

10 Consideration of Results in their Wider Context

10.1.1 The results of the Trial Trench Evaluation have made a moderate contribution to understanding the archaeology within the Site, although only a minor contribution to clarifying the archaeological context within which the Grim's Ditch Scheduled Monument is situated.

10.1.2 The lack of Bronze Age and Iron Age remains means that the Site does not currently shed a great deal of light on the general landscape activity which may be contemporary with the construction of Grim's Ditch. Further work may reveal additional features of these dates.

10.1.3 The evaluation revealed evidence for medieval activity, principally focussed in the 12th century as suggested by the pottery evidence. The majority of features were ditches, probably part of a wider field system as well as pits and a small number of post holes. Evidence for metal working was recovered from multiple features in the form of discarded iron slag and evidence identified through environmental sampling.

10.1.4 Features identified in outlying trenches were principally field system ditches, both dated and undated, with some corresponding to extant but partially denuded field boundaries.

10.1.5 Understanding the layout of medieval features will be key in understanding the Site's place within the wider landscape and economy in this period. It may be possible to compare the Site alongside other medieval settlements along the route, identifying differences and similarities in form, function and changing fortunes.

11 Scheme Impacts

11.1.1 The scheme will impact on the Site through construction of the rail alignment formation which in this section will be in a cutting, as well as associated engineering works that include environmental bunds and tree-planting alongside the cutting, as well as land needed for temporary soil storage areas.

12 Evaluation of Methodology Used

12.1 Summary

12.1.1 The Trial Trench Evaluation has demonstrated archaeological activity across the Site and this information can be used to inform an appropriate mitigation strategy.

12.2 Strategy Appraisal

12.2.1 The Trial Trench Evaluation comprised 22 targeted Trenches across the Site. A total of 20 measured 30m x 2m and one (Trench 1010) measured 30m x 4m. An additional evaluation trench (Trench 1022), making 22 trenches in total, was also excavated as part

of the trench allocation from the Phase 1 Hunts Green trial trenching within the adjacent fields.

12.2.2 A total of 66 test pits were excavated within the footprint of the trial trenches to recover unstratified artefacts from the topsoil through sieving. These comprised three 0.5m x 0.5m test pits per trench.

12.2.3 Trial Trench Evaluation was the most suitable investigation methodology in that it was possible to excavate the Trenches, and within the Trenches it was possible to investigate the exposed features. A sample of each feature was excavated as per the specifications of the Project Plan.

12.2.4 The soil horizons throughout the stratigraphic sequence were clear and well-defined. The Trial Trench Evaluation confirmed the presence, absence, density, date and significance of the archaeological remains present and it is very unlikely that features were not identified within the Trenches. The trenching methodology is therefore judged to be a generally suitable method of evaluation in this landscape. The correlation with the geophysical survey was limited with some anomalies corresponding with identified features and others not.

13 Statement of Archaeological Potential

13.1.1 The Site has potential to contribute to multiple HERDS objectives through further examination of the archaeological remains encountered during the evaluation as discussed in Section 9 above.

13.1.2 At present there is only limited opportunity for the Site to contribute to objectives KC2, 5, 13, 15, 16 and 18 due to the absence of features dated to the Prehistoric periods, although further work may reveal as yet unencountered remains.

13.1.3 In addition to the HERDS Objectives outlined the in the Project Plan, further work within the Site may also be able to contribute to the following objectives:

KC35: Investigate the impacts on rural communities of social and economic shocks in the mid-14th century and thereafter and their contribution to settlement desertion.

KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century.

14 Publication and Dissemination Proposals

14.1.1 It is uncertain what further work may be undertaken on the Site. The results of the evaluation of the Site will be incorporated into the results of any further work and disseminated in accordance with the Employer policy as instructed.

14.1.2 Publication of the results of this fieldwork will be undertaken in a method and at an appropriate time as determined by HS2 Ltd.

15 Archive Deposition

15.1.1 All retained finds will be treated and conserved in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds (English Heritage, 1995) and the UKIC's document Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC, 1990). Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive, including digital formats (survey, photography etc) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and the HS2 documents: Technical Standard – Historic environment physical archive procedure (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000039) and the Technical Standard – Historic environment digital data management and archiving procedure (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-00003), as well as guidance from CIfA (2014b) and SMA (1993). A summary of information from the project has been entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain as per ADS guidelines (2015).

16 Acknowledgements

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

16.1.2 The following specialists also provided expert analysis and reporting on the finds and samples from the Site:

- Paul Blinkhorn (Pottery and CBM)
- Val Fryer (Environmental samples)
- Rebecca Devaney (Flint)
- Adam Daubney (Metalwork)
- Lynne Keys (Slag)

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18 Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

The following terms have been used in this report:

Terms

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

Acronyms

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

AD	Anno Domini
ANA	Archaeological Notification Area
ASZ	Archaeological Character Sub-Zone
BC	Before Christ
BHER	Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record
CAT	Cable Avoidance Tool
CFA	Community Forum Area
CIfA	Chartered Institute of Archaeologists
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
DMV	Deserted Medieval Village
EMR	Environmental Minimum Requirements
ES	Environmental Statement
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
Ha	Hectare
HE	Historic Environment
HER	Historic Environment Record
HERDS	Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
ID	Identification
JV	Joint Venture
Km	Kilometre
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging

M	Metre
Mm	Millimetre
MORPHE	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment
Mya	Million Years Ago
NGR	National Grid Reference
No.	Number
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
OD	Ordnance Datum
ODN	Ordnance Survey Newlyn Datum
OS	Ordnance Survey
OSGB	Ordnance Survey Great Britain
PROW	Public Right of Way
UKIC	United Kingdom Institute for Conservation

Appendix 1 – Figures

204 000 N

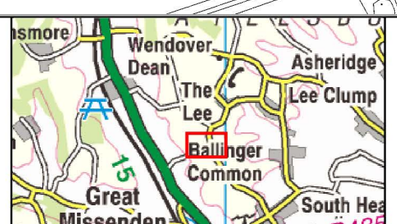
489 000 E

C21046

H

Legend

Site extent



High Speed Two
Figure 1. Site location,
Hunts Green Farm :
Field H C21023.

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 5 000

0 50 100 150 200
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000029 **Date:** 28/05/21

489 800 E

203 600 N

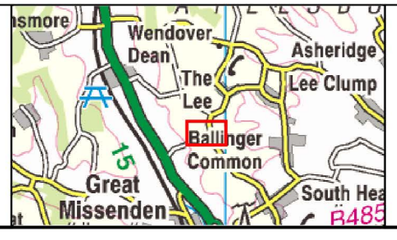
Figure 11,13

Figure 12,14

TR1001
TR1002
TR1003
TR1004
TR1005
TR1006
TR1007
TR1008
TR1009
TR1011
TR1012
TR1013
TR1014
TR1015
TR1016
TR1017
TR1018
TR1019
TR1020
TR1021
TR1022

Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Possible bioturbation or geological feature
- Prehistoric feature
- Roman feature
- 11th Century feature
- 12th Century feature
- Late Medieval feature
- Modern feature
- Undated feature



High Speed Two
Figure 2. Overview of excavated evaluation trenches

Published

HS2

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Metres

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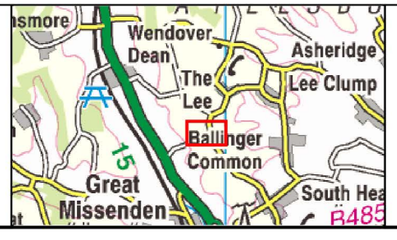
489 800 E

203 600 N

Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Geophysical anomaly



High Speed Two
Figure 3. Overview of excavated evaluation trenches and geophysics

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 2 000

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Metres

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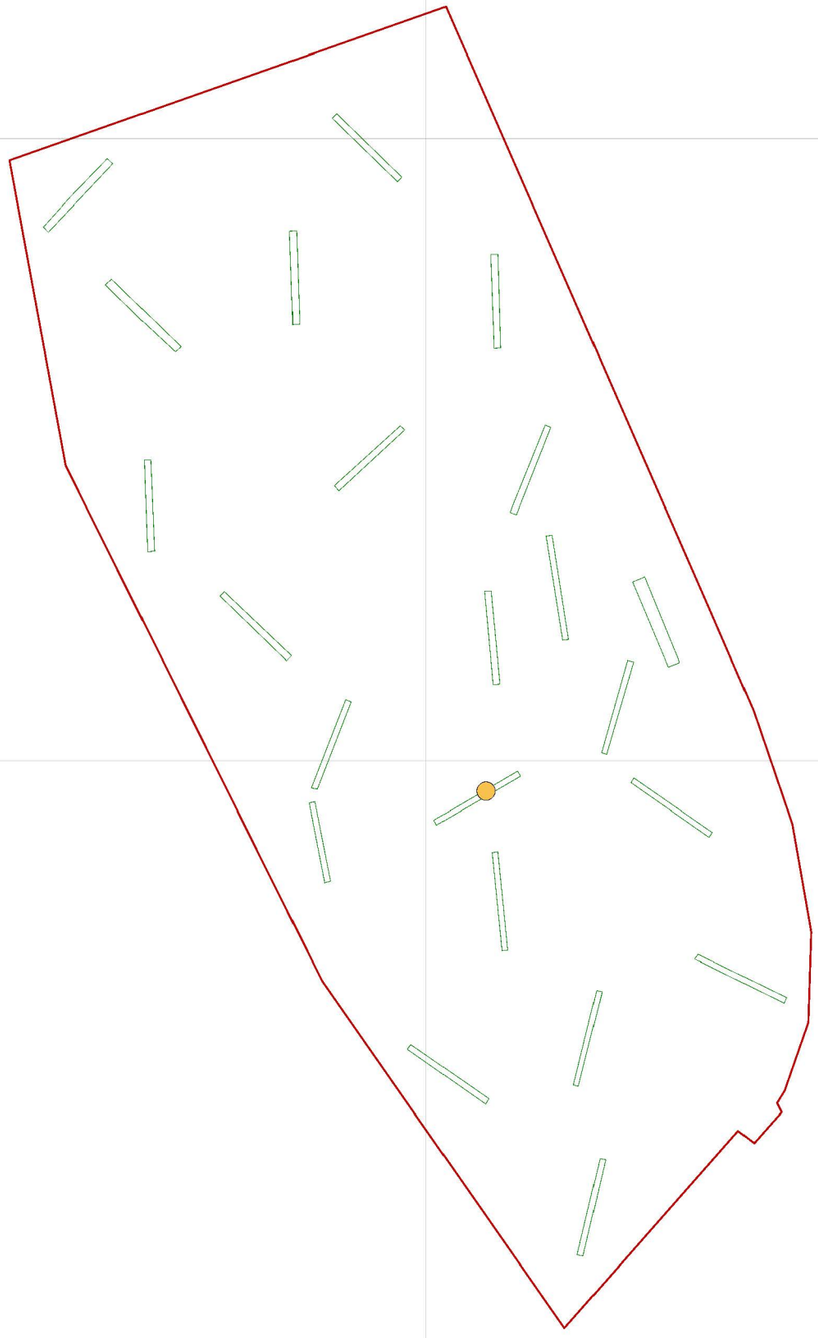
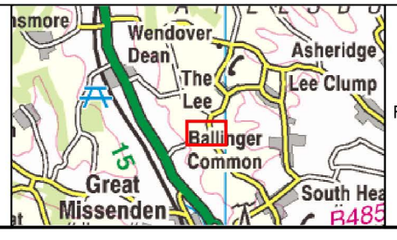
203 600 N



Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Location of Prehistoric feature



High Speed Two
Figure 4. Location of Prehistoric features

Published

HS2

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Metres

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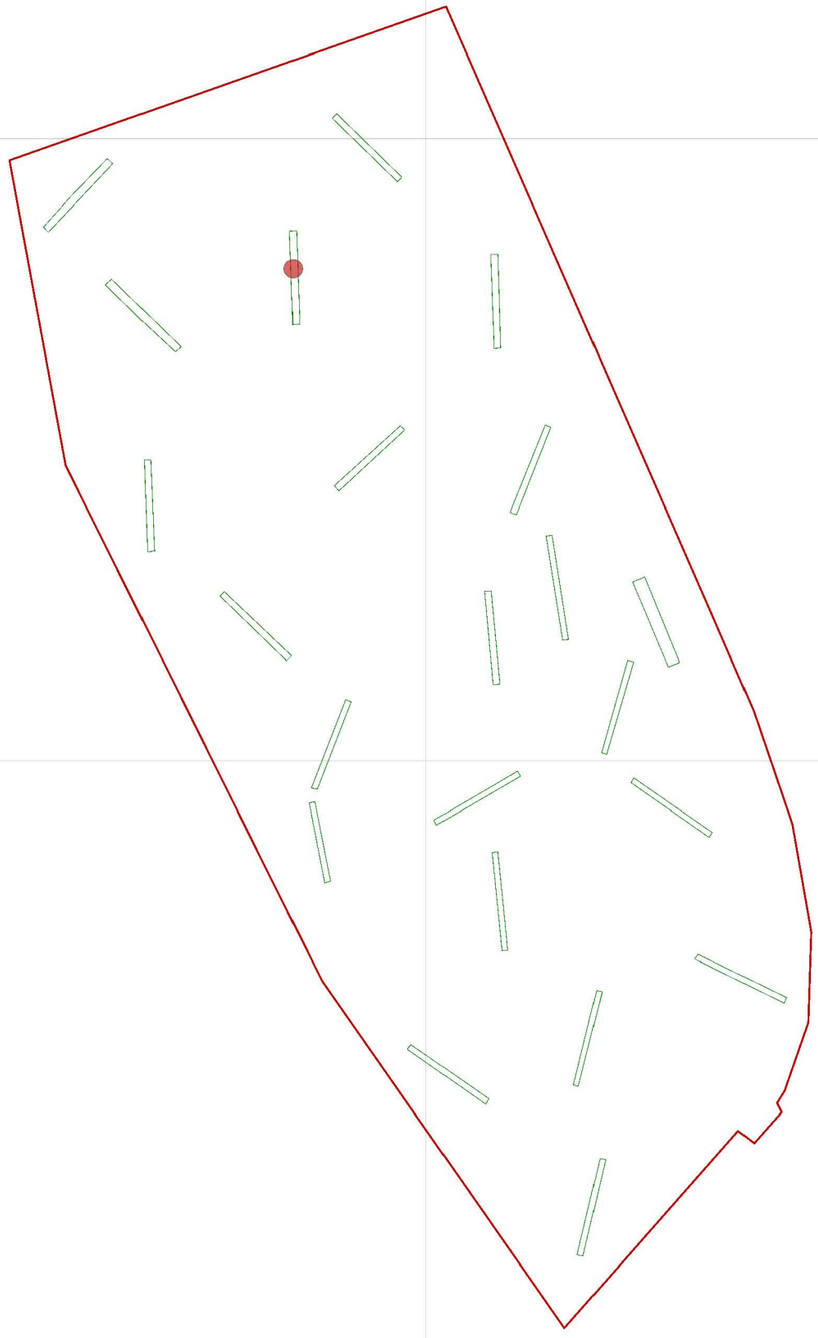
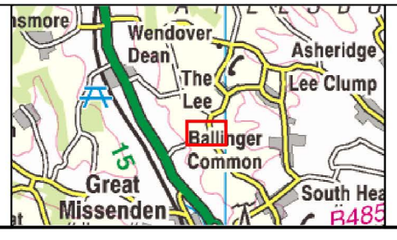


Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Location of Roman feature



High Speed Two
Figure 5. Location of Roman features

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 2 000

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Metres

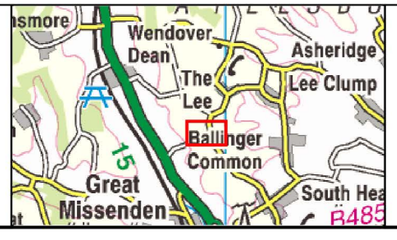
Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000029 **Date:** 28/05/21

489 800 E

203 600 N

Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Location of 11th Century feature



High Speed Two
Figure 6. Location of 11th Century features

Published

HS2

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Metres

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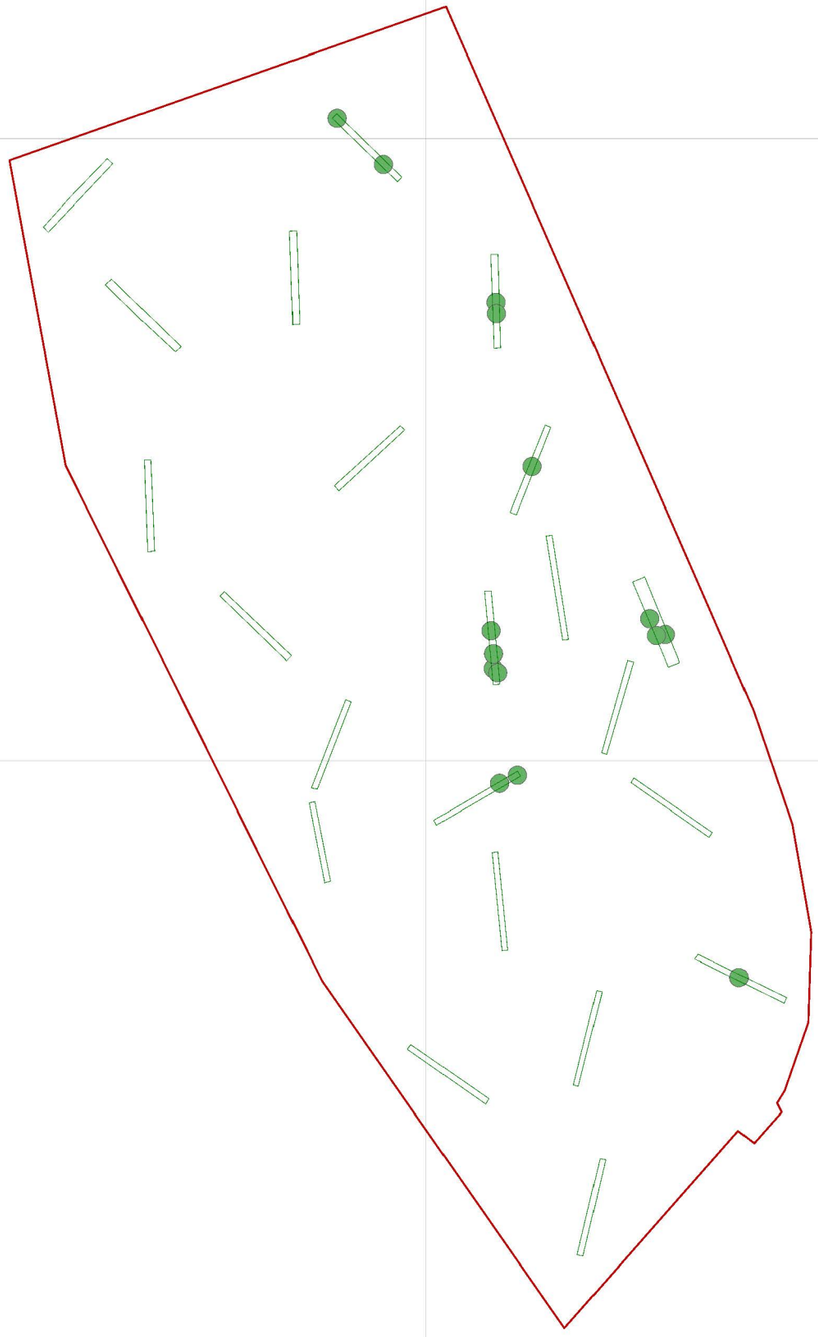
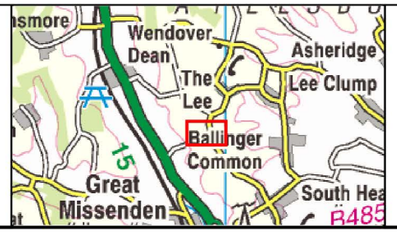
203 600 N



Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Location of 12th Century feature



High Speed Two
Figure 7. Location of 12th Century figures

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 2 000

0 20 40 80 100
Metres

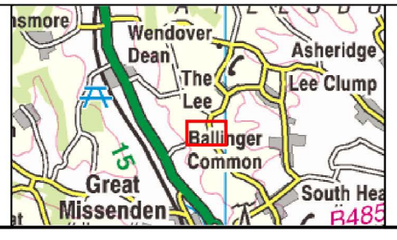
Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000029 **Date:** 28/05/21

489 800 E

203 600 N

Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Location of Late Medieval feature



High Speed Two
Figure 8. Location of Late Medieval features

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 2 000

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Metres

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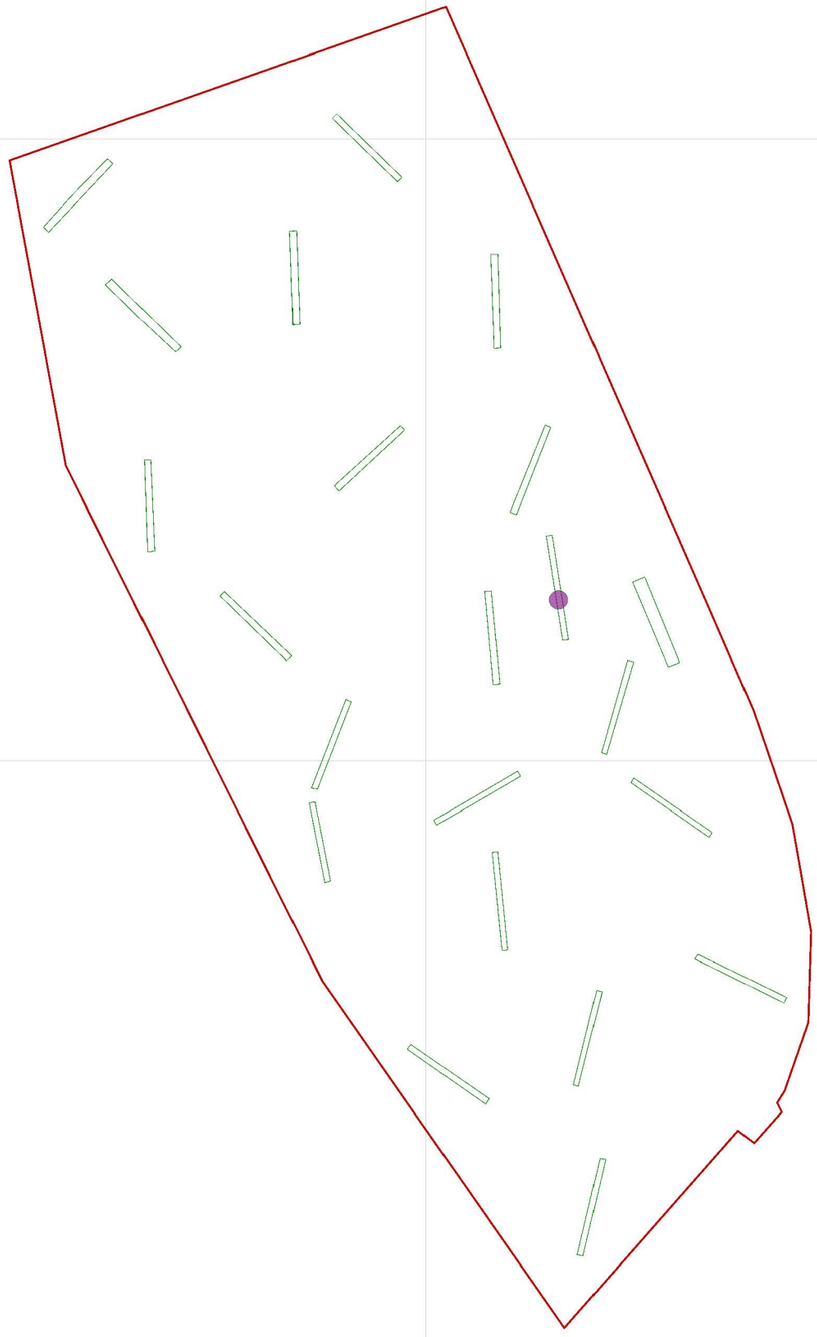
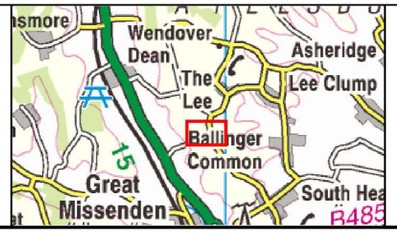
203 600 N



Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Location of Modern feature



High Speed Two
Figure 9. Location of Modern features

Published

HS2

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Metres

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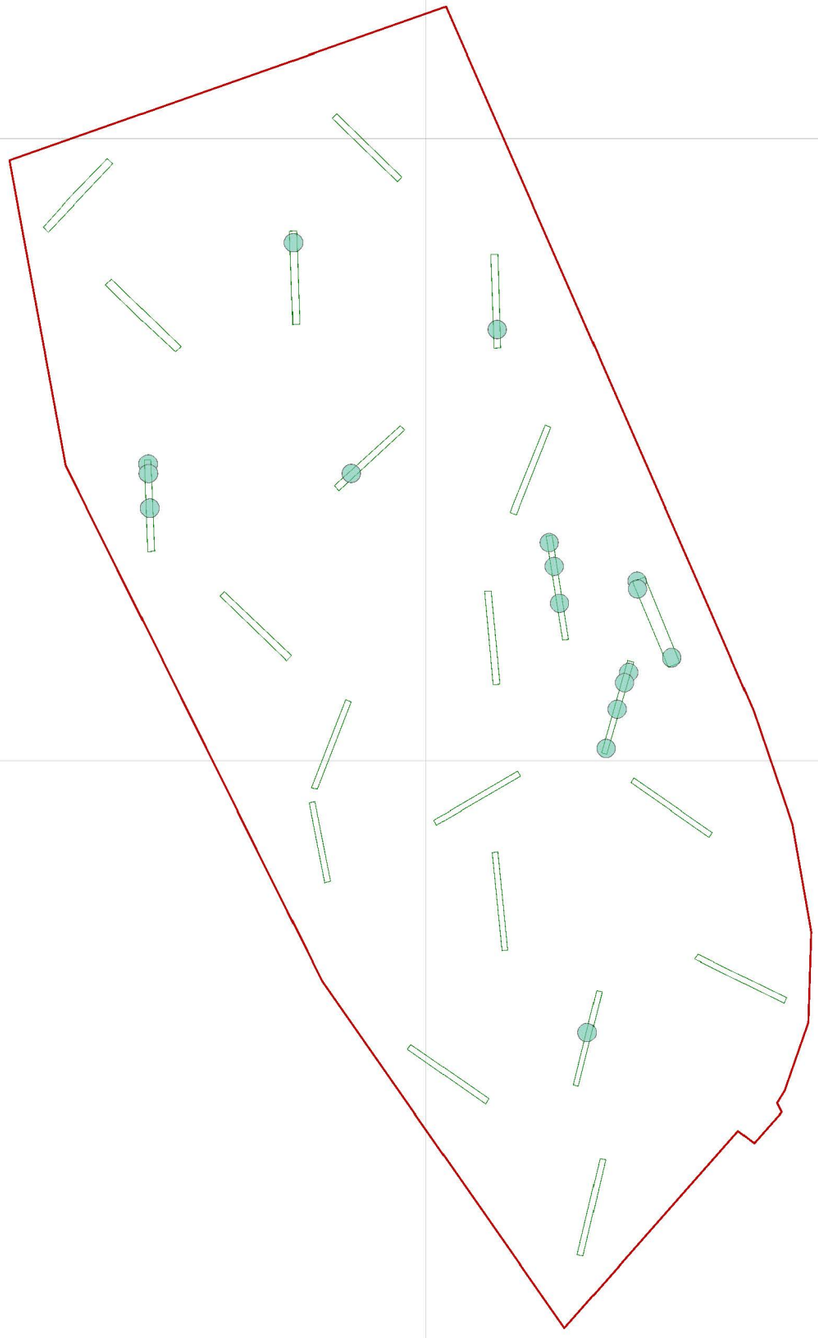
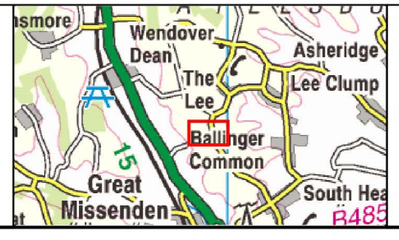
203 600 N



Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Location of Undated feature



High Speed Two
Figure 10. Location of Undated features

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 2 000

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Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000029 **Date:** 28/05/21

489 700 E

203 600 N

TR1006

TR1001

TR1004

TR1003

TR1002

TR1005

TR1009

TR1012

TR1022

TR1010

TR1007

TR1011

TR1021

TR1008

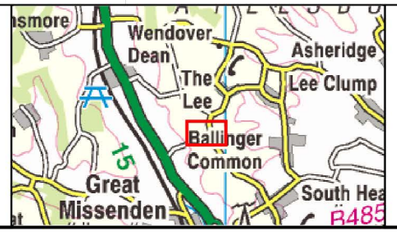
TR1014

TR1020

TR1019

Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Prehistoric feature
- Roman feature
- 11th Century feature
- 12th Century feature
- Late Medieval feature
- Modern feature
- Undated feature
- Excavated area



High Speed Two
Figure 11. Details of excavated evaluation trenches, 1 of 2

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 1 000

0 10 20 30 40
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000029 **Date:** 28/05/21

TR1012

TR1022

489 700 E

TR1010

TR1007

TR1011

TR1021

TR1008

203 600 N

TR1020

TR1014

TR1019

TR1013

TR1018

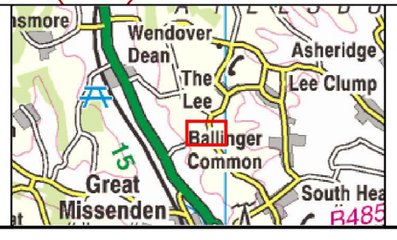
TR1016

TR1015

TR1017

Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Prehistoric feature
- Roman feature
- 11th Century feature
- 12th Century feature
- Late Medieval feature
- Modern feature
- Undated feature
- Possible bioturbation / natural feature
- Excavated area



High Speed Two
Figure 12. Details of excavated evaluation trenches, 2 of 2

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 1 000

0 10 20 30 40
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000029 **Date:** 28/05/21

489 700 E

203 600 N

TP1006.1
TP1006.2
TP1006.3
TP1001.1
TP1001.2
TP1001.3
TP1004.3
TP1004.2
TP1004.1
TP1003.1
TP1003.2
TP1003.3
TP1002.1
TP1002.2
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TP1012.3
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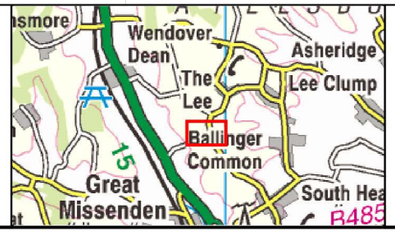
TP1010.1
TP1010.2
TP1010.3
TP1007.1
TP1007.2
TP1007.3
TP1021.1
TP1021.2
TP1021.3
TP1008.1
TP1008.2
TP1008.3
TP1019.1
TP1019.2
TP1020.3
TP1020.2
TP1020.1
TP1014.1
TP1014.2
TP1014.3

Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Location of test pit



High Speed Two
Figure 13. Details of test pits, 1 of 2

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 1 000

0 10 20 30 40
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000029 **Date:** 28/05/21

TP1012.3

TP1007.1
TP1007.2
TP1007.3

TP1008.1
TP1008.2
TP1008.3

TP1019.1
TP1019.2
TP1019.3

TP1022.1
TP1022.2
TP1022.3

TP1011.1
TP1011.2
TP1011.3

TP1010.1
TP1010.2
TP1010.3

TP1021.1
TP1021.2
TP1021.3

TP1020.3
TP1020.2
TP1020.1

TP1014.1
TP1014.2
TP1014.3

TP1013.1
TP1013.2
TP1013.3

TP1018.1
TP1018.2
TP1018.3

TP1016.1
TP1016.2
TP1016.3

TP1015.1
TP1015.2
TP1015.3

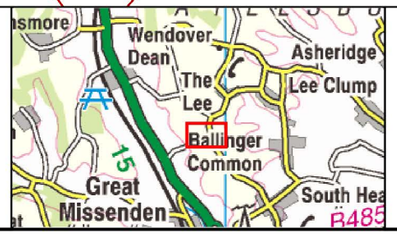
TP1017.3
TP1017.2
TP1017.1

489 800 E

203 400 N

Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Location of test pit



High Speed Two
Figure 14. Details of test pits, 2 of 2

Published

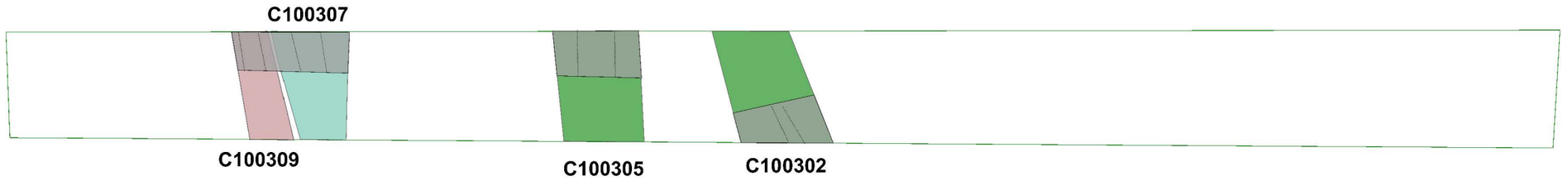
HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 1 000

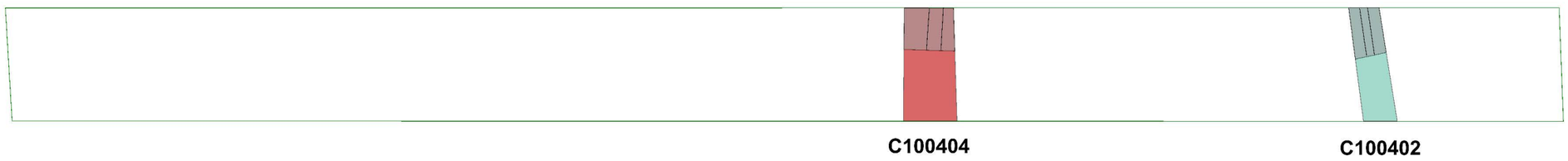
0 10 20 30 40
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000029 **Date:** 28/05/21

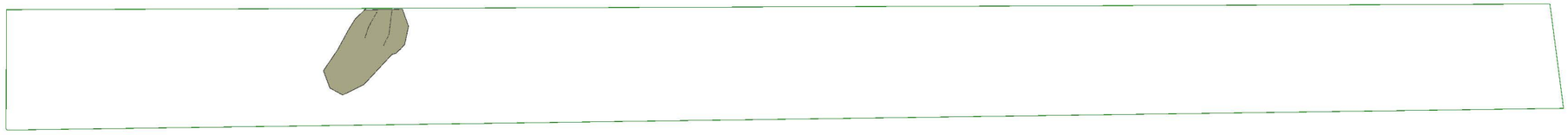
TR1003



TR1004



TR1005



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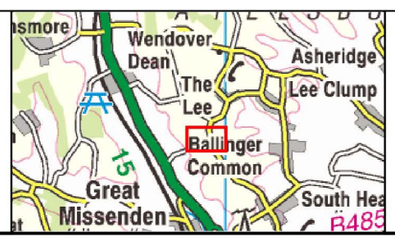
Legend

- Excavated evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope
- Roman feature
- 12th Century feature
- Late Medieval feature
- Undated feature
- Possible bioturbation or geological feature



High Speed Two
Figure 15. Details of trenches 3, 4, 5

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 1 00

0 1 2 3 4
Metres

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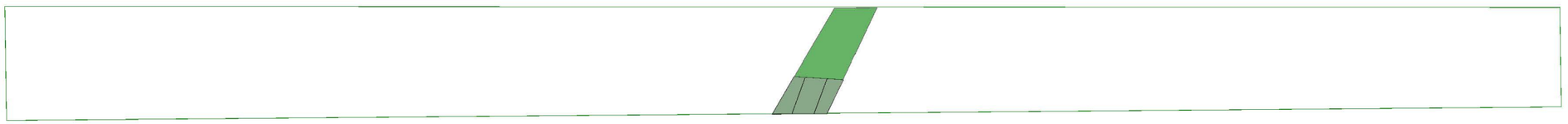
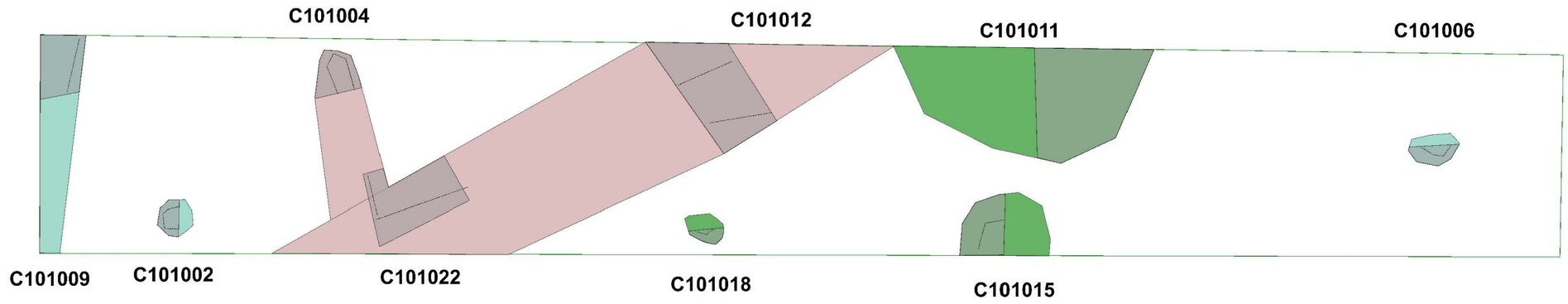
TR1006

TR1009

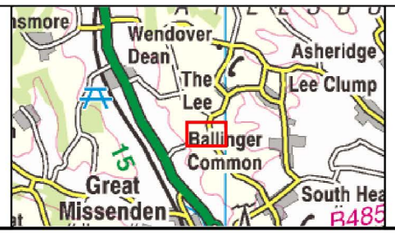


TR1010



Legend

- Excavated evaluation trench
- Undated feature
- Excavated area
- Break of slope
- 12th Century feature
- Late Medieval feature



High Speed Two
Figure 16. Details of trenches 6,9,10

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 1 00

Metres

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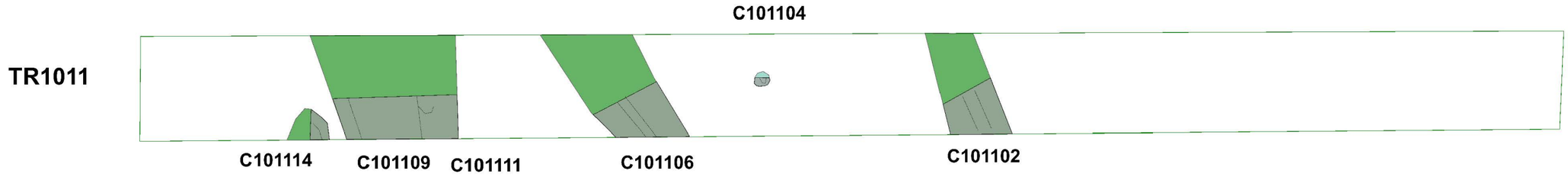
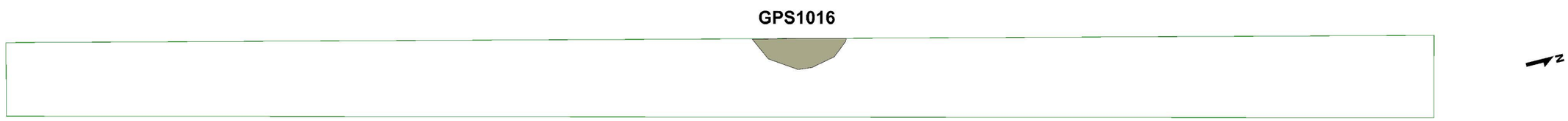
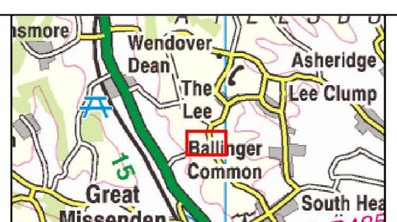




Legend

- Excavated evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope
- 12th Century feature
- Undated feature
- Possible bioturbation or geological feature



High Speed Two
Figure 17. Details of trenches 11,12,16

Published

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Scale at A3: 1: 1 00

0 1 2 3 4
Metres

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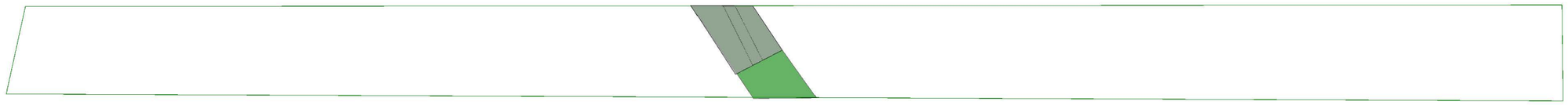
TR1018

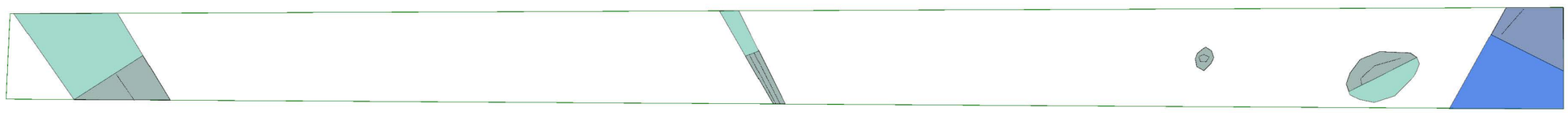


C101802

TR1020

C102006 C102004 C102002

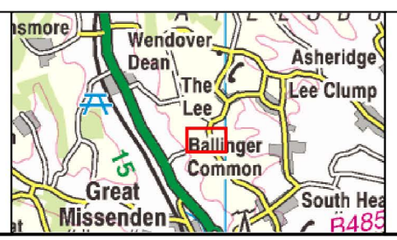
TR1021



C102108 C102104 C102111 C102102 C102109

Legend

- Excavated evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope
- Prehistoric feature
- 11th Century feature
- 12th Century feature
- Undated feature



High Speed Two
Figure 18. Details of trench 18,20,21

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HS2

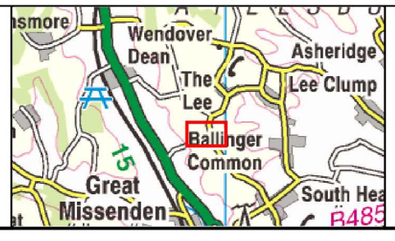
Scale at A3: 1: 1 00

0 1 2 3 4
Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000029 **Date:** 28/05/21

Legend

- Excavated evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope
- Modern feature
- Undated feature



High Speed Two
Figure 19. Details of trench 22

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Scale at A3: 1: 1 00

0 1 2 3 4
Metres

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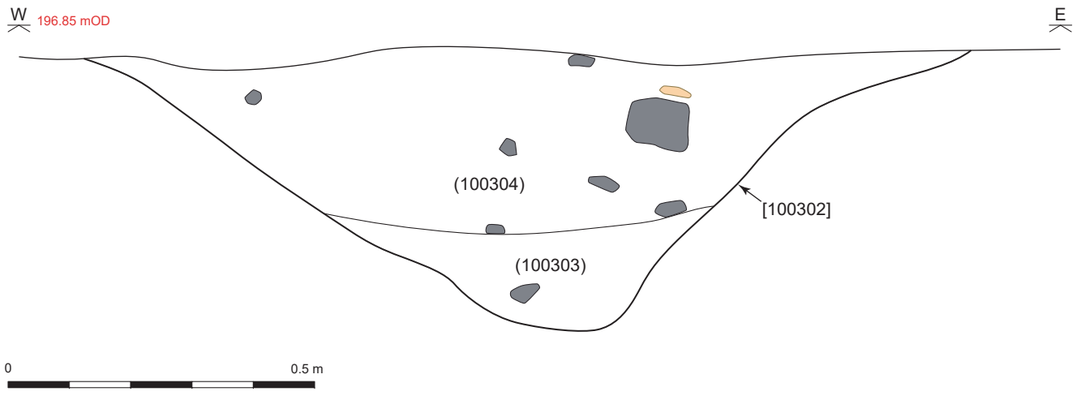
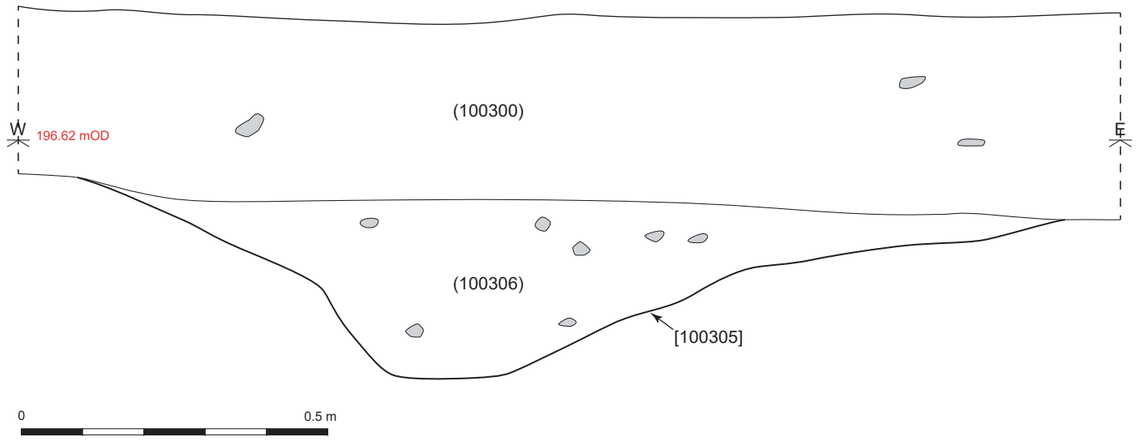
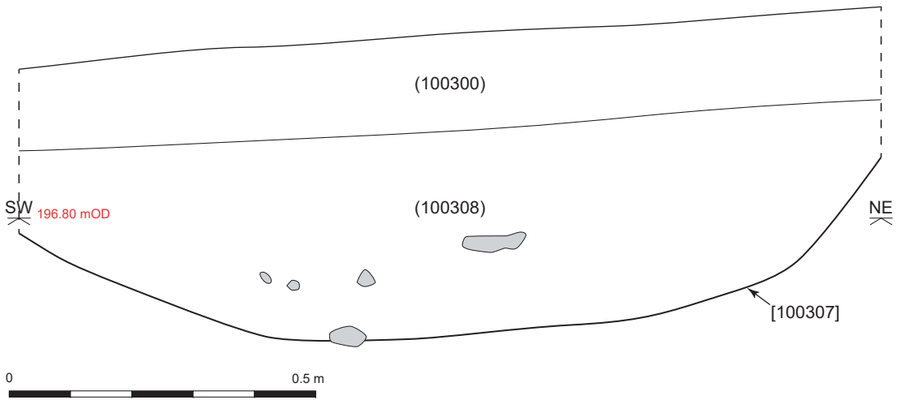
Trench 1003



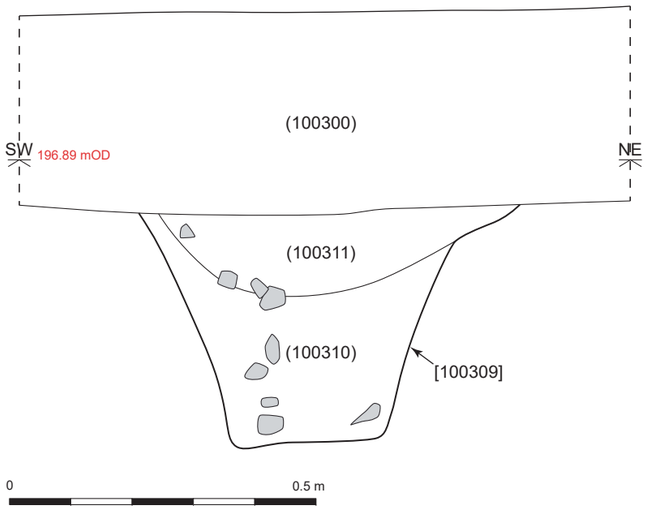
Tr.1003: South-facing section through linear [100302]



Tr.1003: South-facing section through linear [100305]

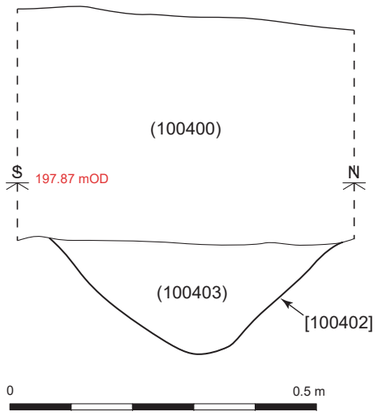


Tr.1003: Southeast-facing section through ditch [100307]

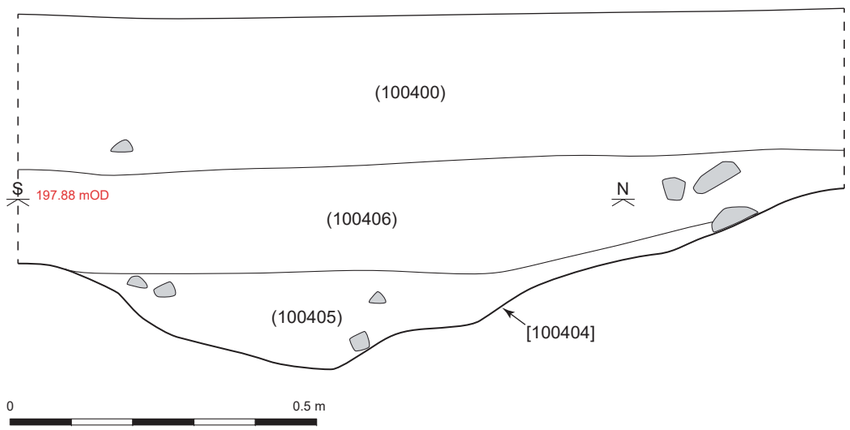


Tr.1003: Southeast-facing section through ditch [100309]

Trench 1004



Tr.1004: East-facing section through gully [100402]



Tr.1004: East-facing section through possible hedgerow [100404]

Legend

- Charcoal
- Roots
- Stone
- Flint (natural)
- Chalk
- Pottery
- Slag
- Manganese

High Speed Two
Hunts Green, Field H
Figure x - Feature sections, Trenches 1003, 1004

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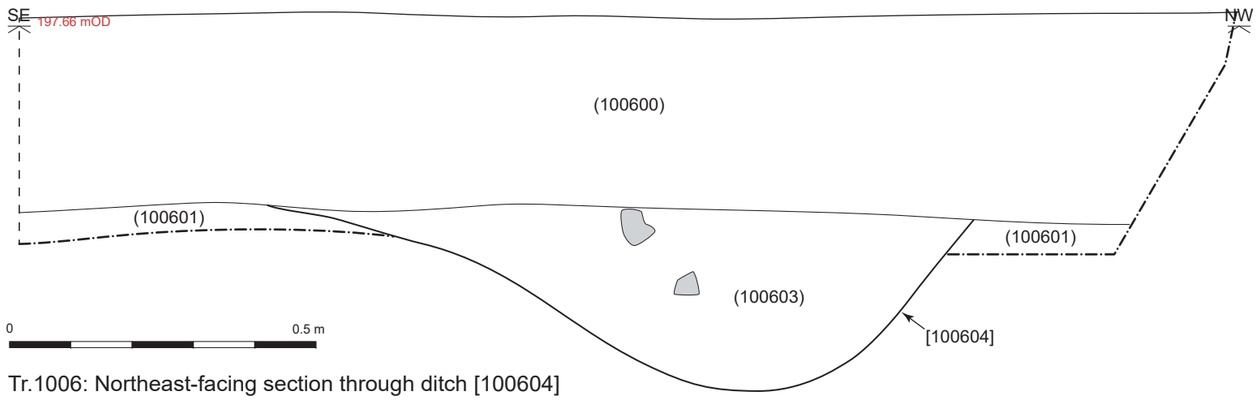
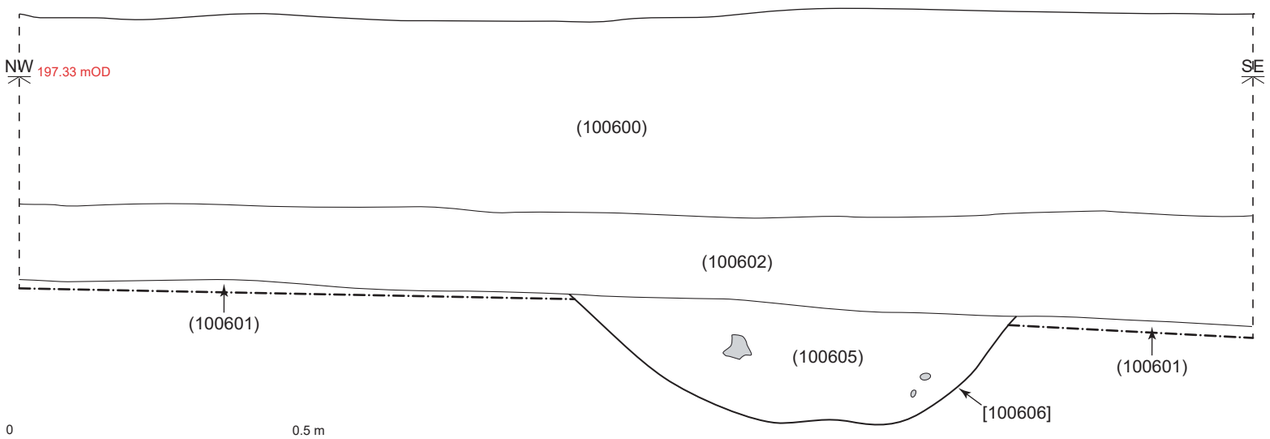
Trench 1006

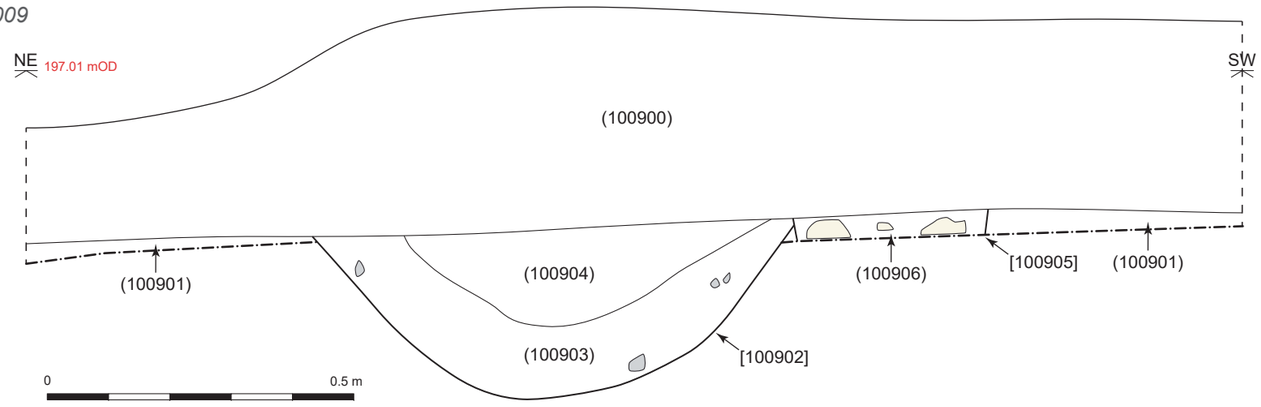


Tr.1006: Northeast-facing section through ditch [100604]



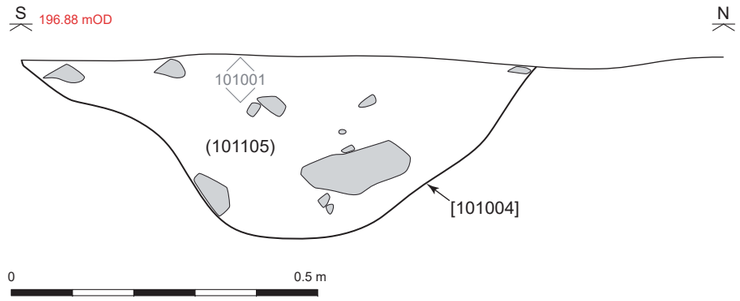
Tr.1006: Southwest-facing section through ditch [100606]

Trench 1009

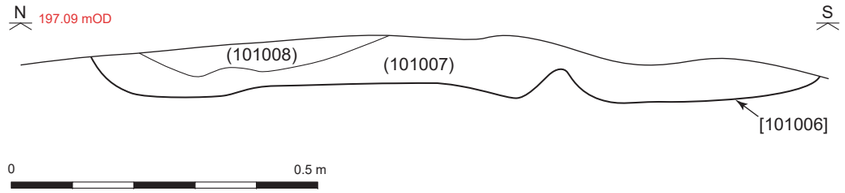


Tr.1009: Northwest-facing section through ditch [100902]

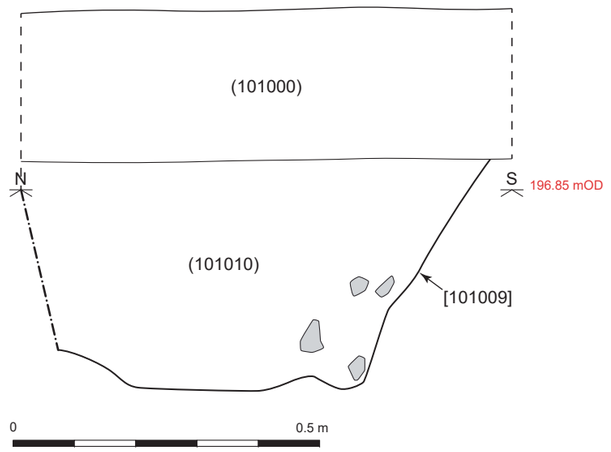
Trench 1010



Tr.1010: East-facing section through ditch [101004]



Tr.1010: West-facing section through possible hearth [101006]



Tr.1010: West-facing section through drain [101009]

Legend

- Charcoal
- Roots
- Stone
- Flint (natural)
- Chalk
- Pottery
- Slag
- Manganese

High Speed Two
Hunts Green
Figure x - Feature sections,
Trenches 1006, 1009, 1010

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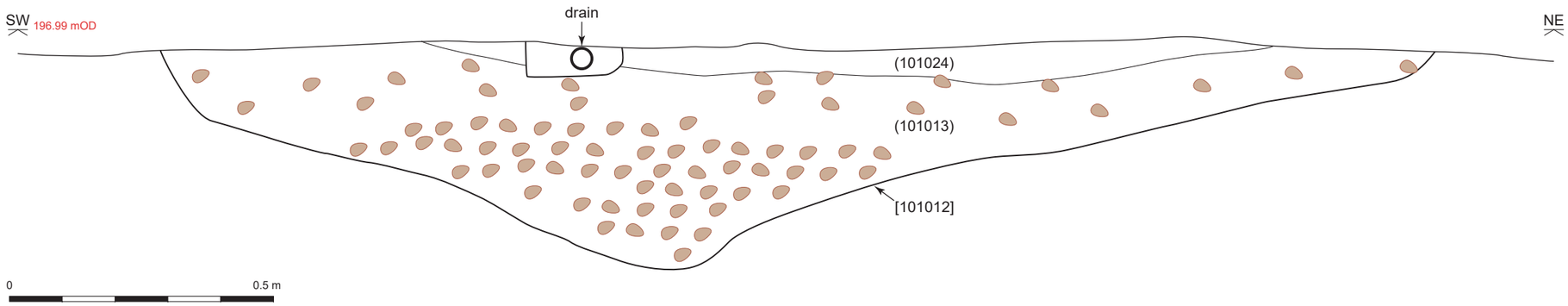
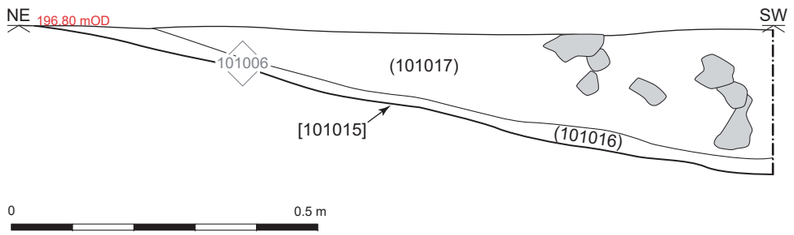
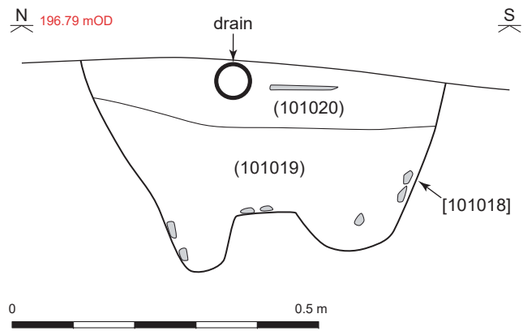
Trench 1010 (cont'd)



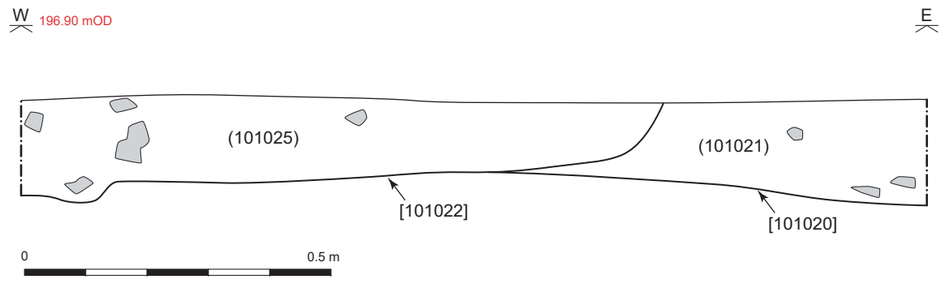
Tr.1010: Southeast-facing section through ditch [101012]



Tr.1010: Southeast-facing section through hearth [101015]

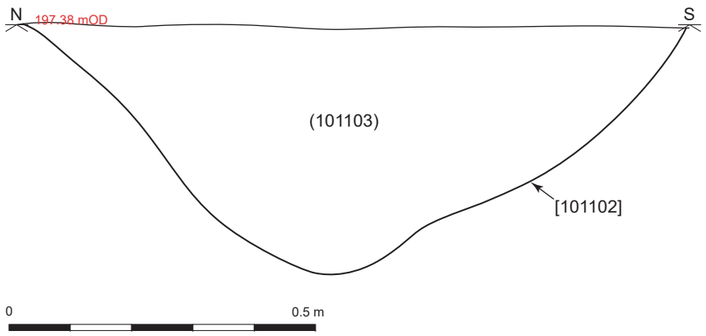


Tr.1010: West-facing section through posthole [101018]

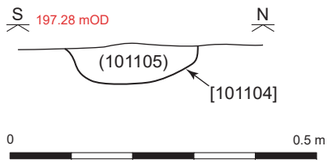


Tr.1010: South-facing section through [101020] and [101022]

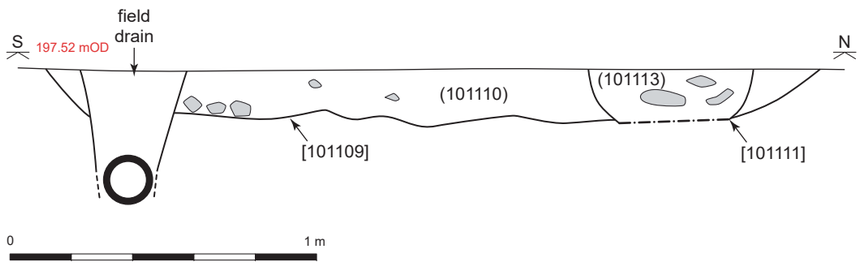
Trench 1011



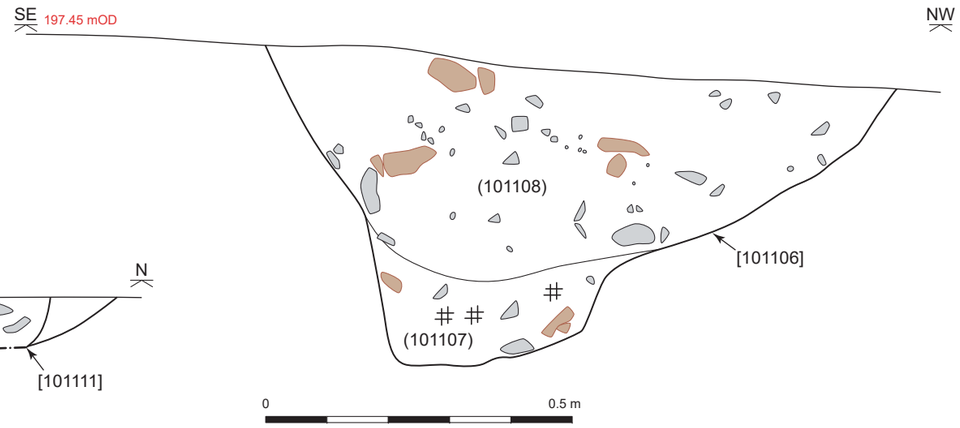
Tr.1011: West-facing section through ditch [101102]



Tr.1011: East-facing section through posthole [101104]



Tr.1011: East-facing section through [101109] and [101111]



Tr.1011: Northeast-facing section through ditch [101106]

Legend

- Charcoal
- Roots
- Stone
- Flint (natural)
- Chalk
- Pottery
- Slag
- Manganese

High Speed Two
Hunts Green
Figure x - Feature sections, Trenches 1010, 1011

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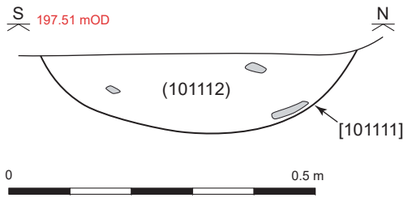
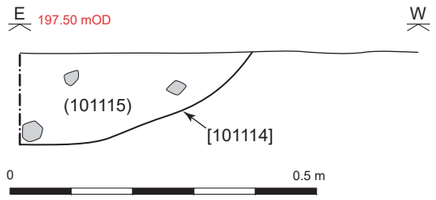
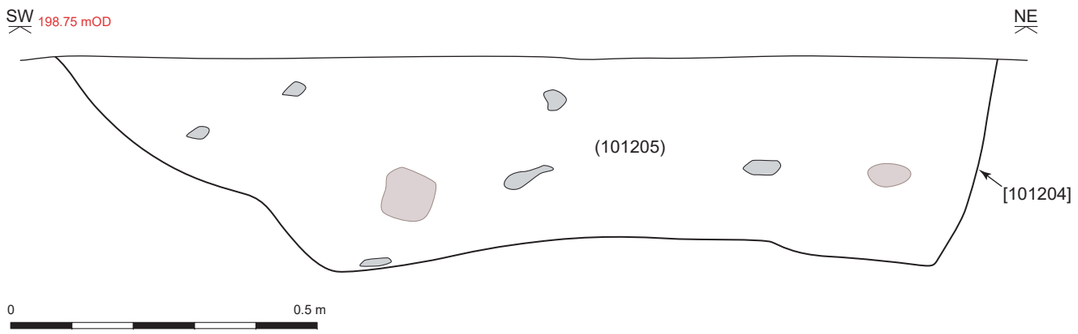
Trench 1011 (cont'd)



Tr.1011: East-facing section through pit [101111]

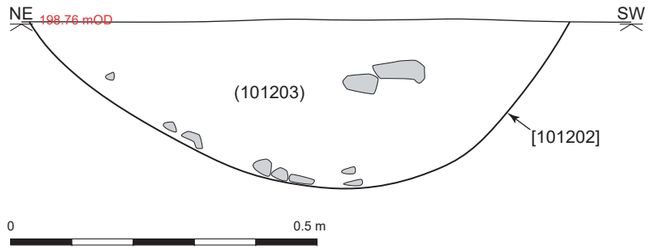


Tr.1011: North-facing section through pit [101114]

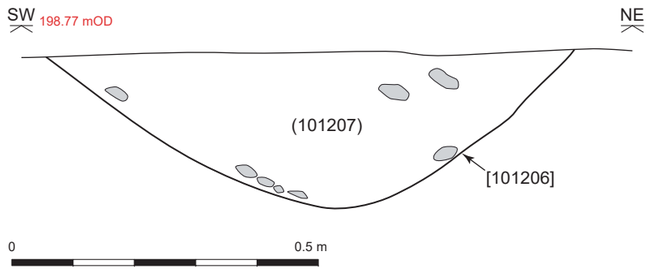


Tr.1012: Southeast-facing section through tree throw [101204]

Trench 1012

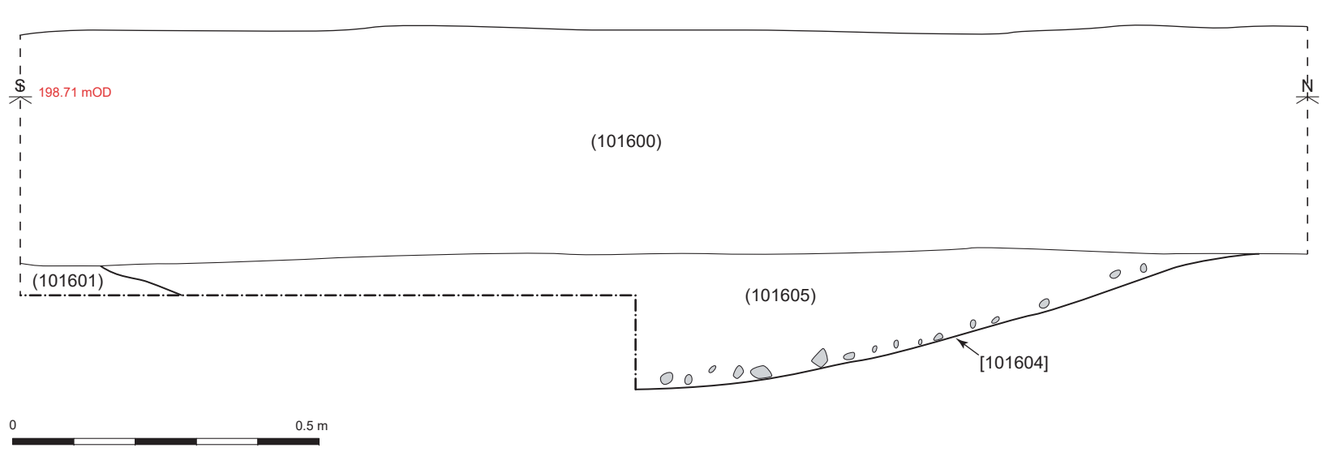


Tr.1012: Northwest-facing section through ditch [101202]



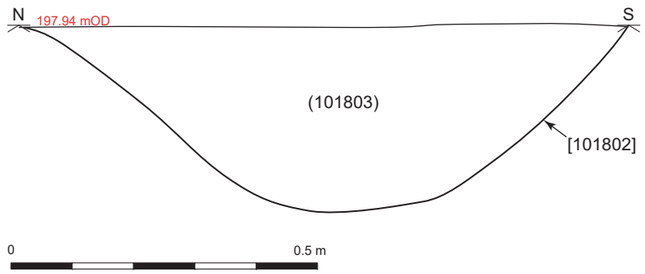
Tr.1012: Southeast-facing section through linear [101206]

Trench 1016



Tr.1016: East-facing section through possible pit [101604]

Trench 1018



Tr.1018: West-facing section through ditch [101802]

Legend

- Charcoal
- Roots
- Stone
- Flint (natural)
- Chalk
- Pottery
- Slag
- Manganese

High Speed Two
Hunts Green
Figure x - Feature sections,
Trenches 1011, 1016, 1018

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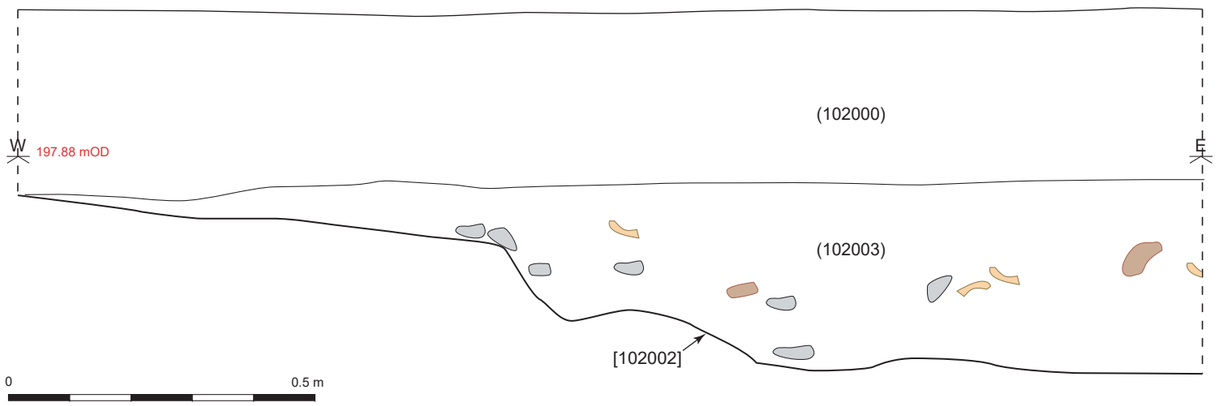
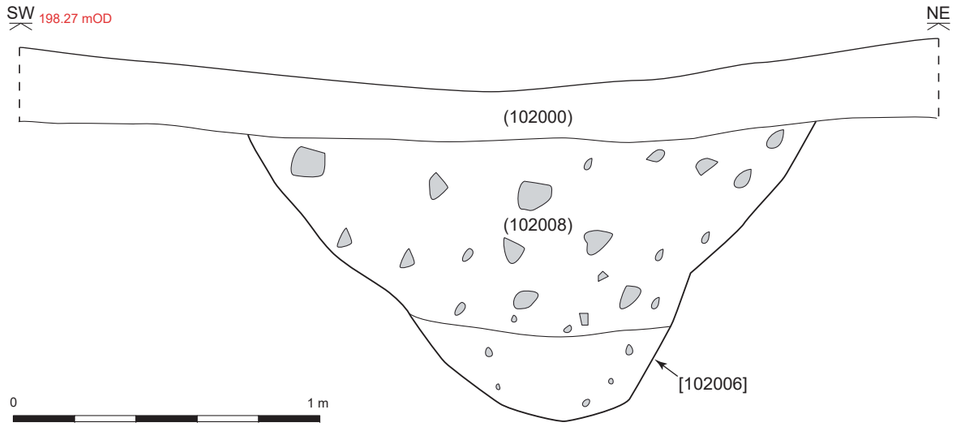
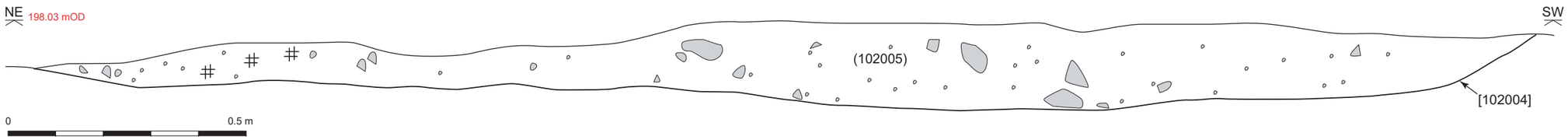
Trench 1020



Tr.1020: South-facing section through linear [102002]

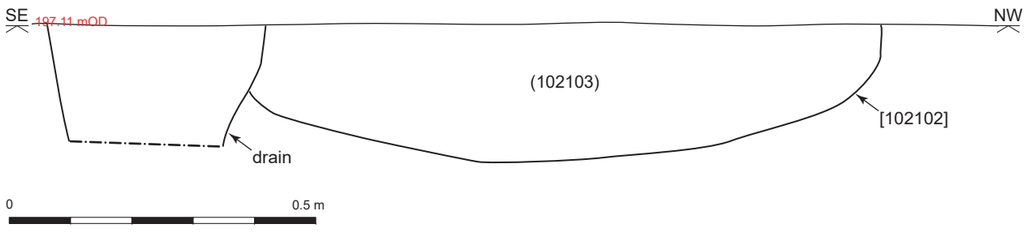


Tr.1020: Southeast-facing section through linear [102006]

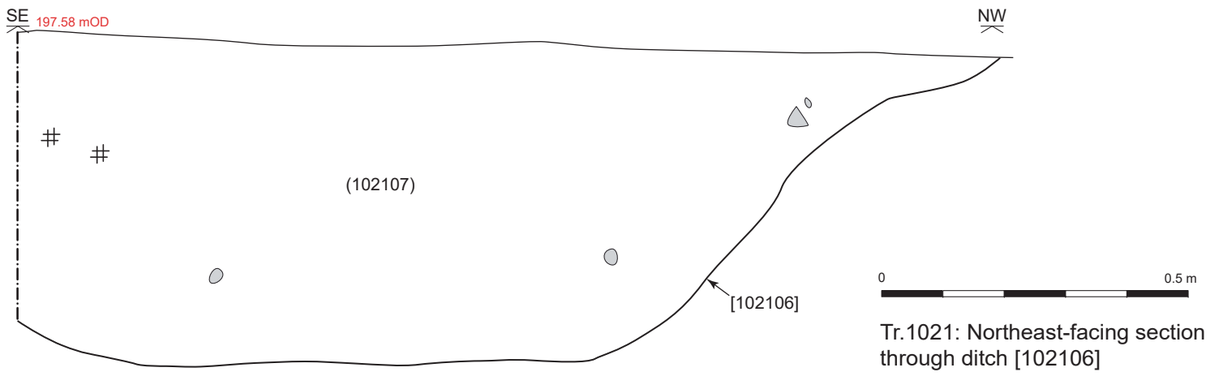


Tr.1020: Northwest-facing section through linear [102004]

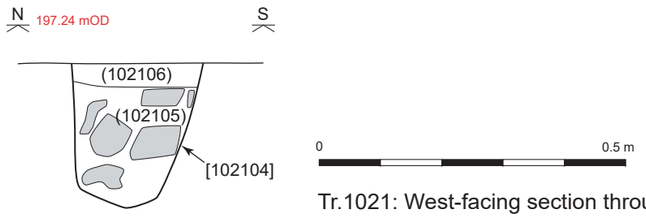
Trench 1021



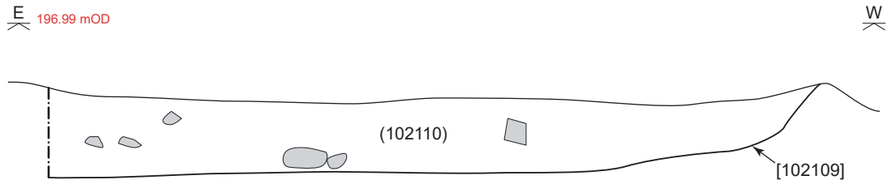
Tr.1021: West-facing section through pit [102102]



Tr.1021: Northeast-facing section through ditch [102106]



Tr.1021: West-facing section through field drain [102104]



Tr.1021: North-facing section through linear [102109]

Legend

- Charcoal
- Roots
- Stone
- Flint (natural)
- Chalk
- Pottery
- Slag
- Manganese

High Speed Two
Hunts Green
Figure x - Feature sections, Trenches 1020, 1021

Published

HS2

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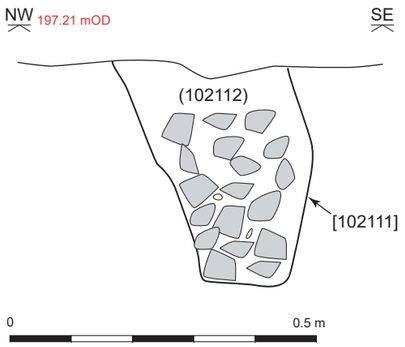
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5
(meters)

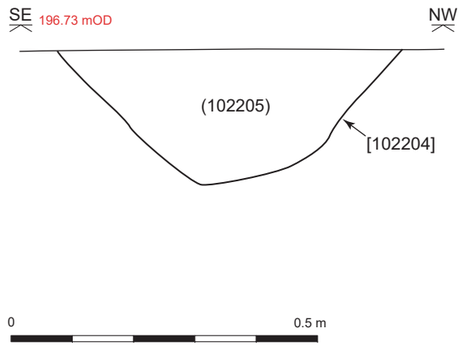
Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000029 **Date:** 29/06/21

Trench 1021 (cont'd)

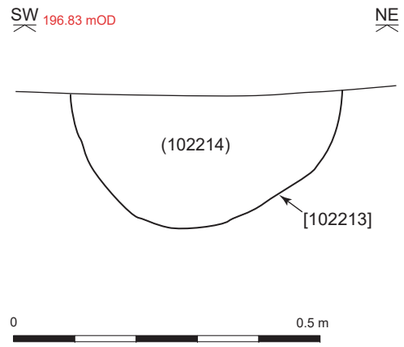


Tr.1021: Southwest-facing section through posthole [102111]

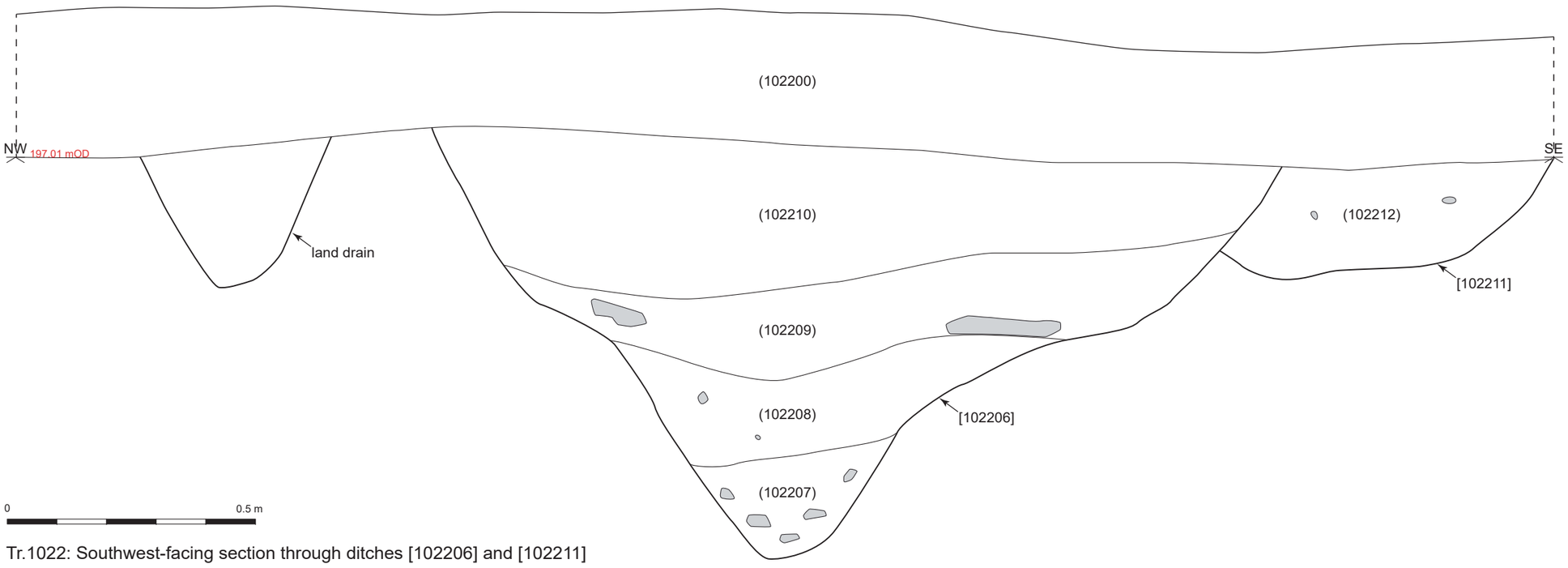
Trench 1022



Tr.1022: Northeast-facing section through linear [102204]



Tr.1022: Southeast-facing section through gully [102213]



Tr.1022: Southwest-facing section through ditches [102206] and [102211]

Legend

- Charcoal
- Roots
- Stone
- Flint (natural)
- Chalk
- Pottery
- Slag
- Manganese

High Speed Two
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Figure x - Feature sections,
Trenches 1021, 1022

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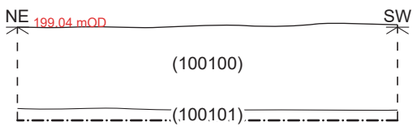
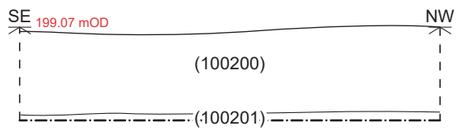
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5
(meters)

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL05-000029 **Date:** 29/06/21

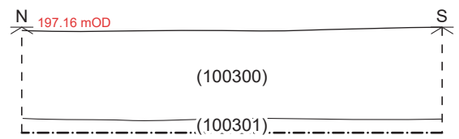
Trench 1001



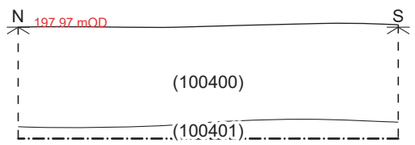
Trench 1002



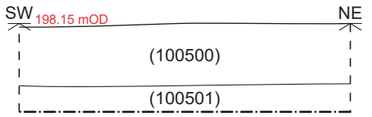
Trench 1003



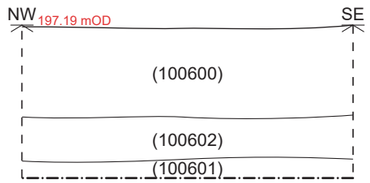
Trench 1004



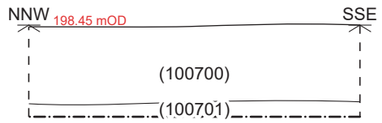
Trench 1005



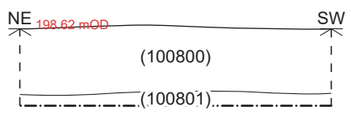
Trench 1006



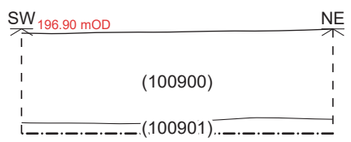
Trench 1007



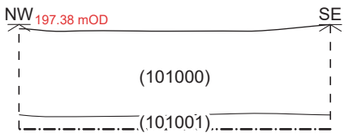
Trench 1008



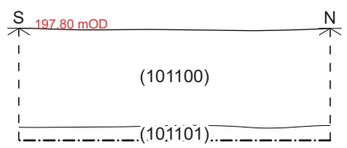
Trench 1009



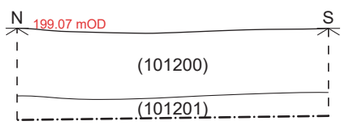
Trench 1010



Trench 1011



Trench 1012



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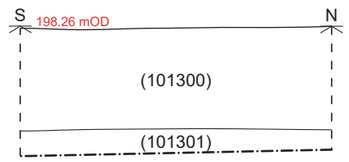

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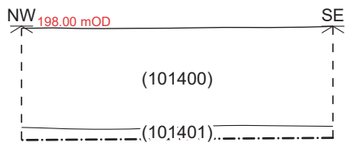

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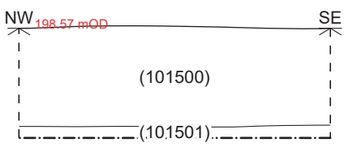

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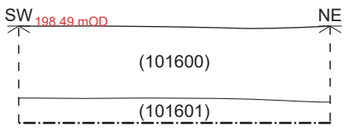

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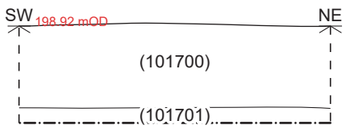
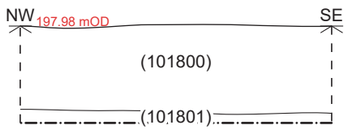


Trench 1018



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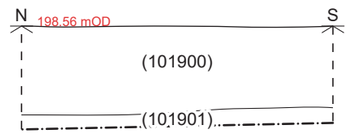
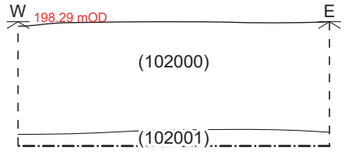
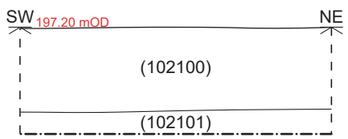


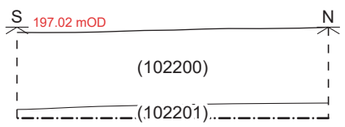
Trench 1020



Trench 1021



Trench 1022



Legend

High Speed Two
Hunts Green, Field H
Figure x - Representative sections, Trenches 1001-1022

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0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1
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Appendix 2 – Plates

Plate 1 - Trench 1010 pre-excavation

Plate 2 - Trench 1020 pre-excavation

Plate 3 - East-facing section of ditch [100305]

Plate 4 - East-facing section of gully [100402]

Plate 5 - North-facing section of pit [101002]

Plate 6 - Southeast-facing section of ditch [101102]

Plate 7 - North-east facing section of ditch [101106]

Plate 8 - East-facing section of linear feature [101109] and pit [101111]

Plate 9 - Southeast-facing section of ditch [101206]

Plate 10 - North-facing section of pit [101114]

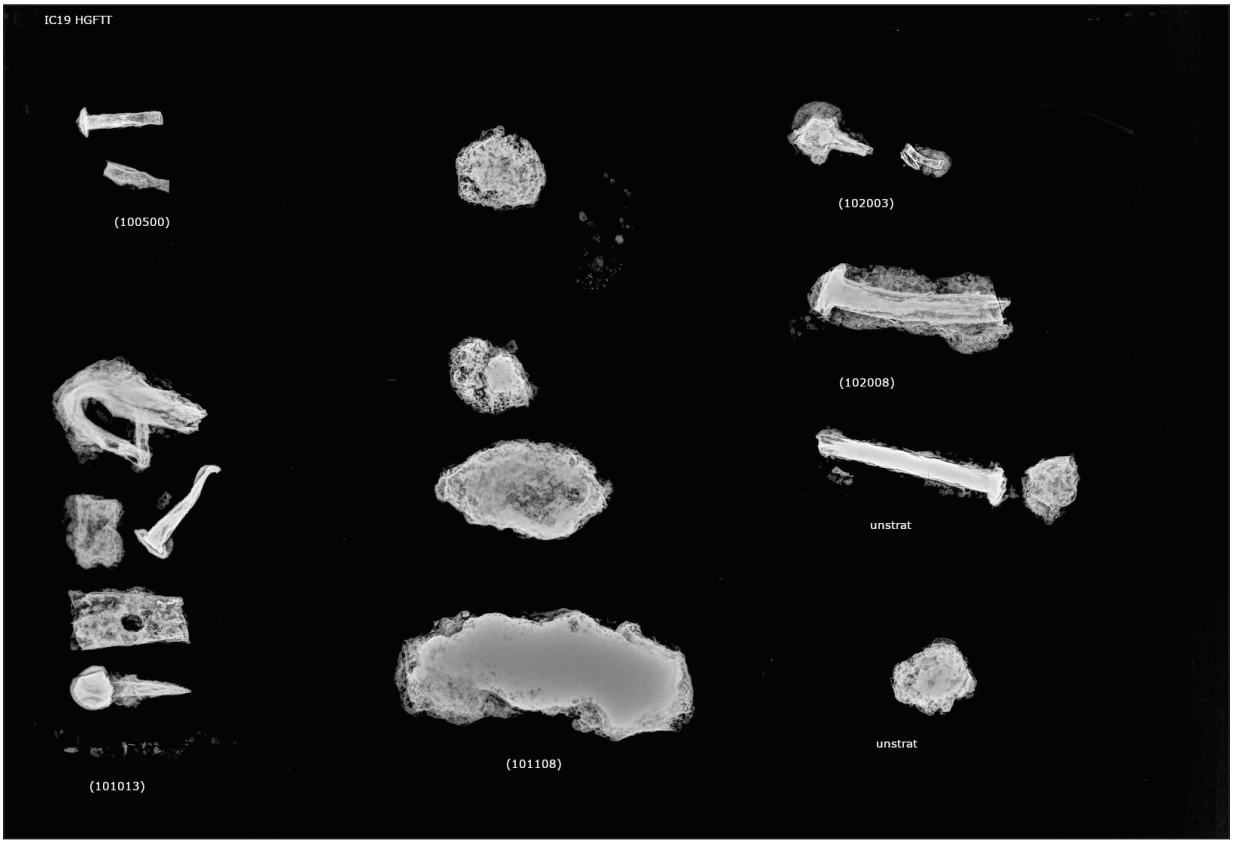


Plate 11 - X-ray of metal objects by context

Appendix 3 - Context Register

Table 4. Summary of contexts by Trench

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
1	900100	Layer			-	-	0.26	Dark grey brown friable clayey silt.	TOPSOIL
1	900101	Layer			-	-	_	Mid orange brown compact clay.	NATURAL
2	900200	Layer			-	-	0.27	Dark grey brown friable clayey silt.	TOPSOIL
2	900201	Layer			-	-	_	Mid orange brown compact clay.	NATURAL
2	900202	Deposit						Area of bioturbation. No sheet.	ROOTING
2	900203	Cut		900204	0.5	0.46	0.14	Oval. Concave, steep sides	NATURAL FEATURE
2	900204	Fill	900203		0.5	0.46	0.14	Dark brown grey friable silty clay, 25% charcoal, 5% stone	Fill of POSTHOLE
2	900205	Cut		900206	0.46+	0.85	0.36	Circular. Steep sides, concave base	PIT
2	900206	Fill	900205		0.46+	0.85	0.36	Mid brown slightly red friable to loose silty clay.Flint.	Fill of PIT
2	900207	Cut		900208	1+	0.57	0.39	Suboval. NW-SE. Steep uneven sides, undulating base.	DITCH
2	900208	Fill	900207		1+	0.57	0.39	Mid grey brown silty clay, mottled with light grey. Flint charcoal.	Fill of DITCH
2	900209	Fill	900210			0.38	0.19	Dark grey brown plastic silty clay, flint.	Fill of DITCH
2	900210	Cut		900209		0.38	0.19	Linear. NE-SW. Moderate sides, rounded base.	DITCH RECUT
3	900300	Layer					0.27	Dark grey silty clay, tacku	TOPSOIL
3	900301	Layer			-	-	_	Mid brown orange firm clay.flint.	NATURAL
4	900400	Layer					0.34	Dark grey brown friable clayey silt.	TOPSOIL
4	900401	Layer			-	-	_	Mid orange brown compact clay.	NATURAL
4	900402	Layer					0.16	Mid orange brown friable clayey silt.	SUBSOIL
4	900403	Deposit					0.07	Light brown grey clayey silt, friable. Stones.	ROOTING

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of	Filled by	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
1001	100100	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1001	100101	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1002	100200	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1002	100201	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1003	100300	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1003	100301	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1003	100302	cut		100303, 100304	>2	1.42	0.45	Linear E-W, moderately steep sides concave base	DITCH
1003	100303	fill	100302			0.64	0.17	mid orange grey plastic clay, occasional flint nodules, base fill	Fill of DITCH
1003	100304	fill	100302			1.42	0.28	mid grey brown, friable, silty clay, occ flint, top fill	Fill of DITCH
1003	100305	cut		100306	>2	1.5	0.3	Linear E-W, moderately steep sides, convex on S, concave on N, concave base, wide V-shape	DITCH
1003	100306	fill	100305		>2	1.5	0.3	Mid grey brown, friable, silty clay. Occ flint	Fill of DITCH
1003	100307	cut		100308	>2	1	0.4	Linear E-W, gradual concave sides and base	HEDGELINE
1003	100308	fill	100307		>2	1	0.4	mid grey brown, friable, silty clay, occ flint,	fill of HEDGELINE

1003	100309	cut		100310, 100311		0.65	0.45	Linear ENE-WSW, steep sides, stepped at top, narrow flat base	DITCH / DRAIN
1003	100310	fill	100309			0.6	0.4	mid grey brown, friable clayey silt mixed in orange clay, occ flint	fill of DITCH / DRAIN
1003	100311	fill	100309			0.65	0.16	mid grey brown, friable silty clay	fill of DITCH / DRAIN
1004	100400	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1004	100401	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1004	100402	cut		100403	>2	0.45	0.18	Linear E-W, moderately steep sides concave base	DITCH
1004	100403	fill	100402		>2	0.45	0.18	mid grey brown, friable, silty clay, occ flint	Fill of DITCH
1004	100404	cut		100405	>2	0.8	0.2	Linear E-W, gradual concave sides and base	DITCH
1004	100405	fill	100404		>2	0.8	0.2	mid grey brown, friable, silty clay, occ flint	Fill of DITCH
1005	100500	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1005	100501	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1005	100502	cut		100503	>2	0.14	0.12	Linear E-W, steep sides and flat base	probable LAND DRAIN
1005	100503	fill	100502		>2	0.14	0.12	mid grey friable clayey silt, occ flint	fill of LAND DRAIN
1005	100504	cut		100505	>1	0.52	0.24	Linear N-S, concave sides and base	NATURAL FEATURE
1005	100505	fill	100504		>1	0.52	0.24	light grey friable clayey silt	fill of NATURAL FEATURE

1006	100600	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1006	100601	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1006	100602	Layer			>10	>2	0.29	mid brown friable clayey silt, thickens to SE	SUBSOIL
1006	100603	fill	100604		>2	0.7	0.33	mid brown grey clayey silt, flints 5%	Fill of DITCH
1006	100604	cut		100603	>2	0.7	0.33	Linear ENE-WSW, concave side and base	DITCH
1006	100605	fill	100606		>2	0.78	0.17	Mid grey friable clayey silt, occ flint	Fill of DITCH
1006	100606	cut		100605	>2	0.78	0.17	Linear N-S, concave sides and base	DITCH
1007	100700	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1007	100701	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1008	100800	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1008	100801	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1009	100900	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1009	100901	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1009	100902	cut		100903, 100904	>2	0.7		Linear NW-SE, moderately steep concave sides and base	DITCH
1009	100903	fill	100902		>2	0.7		mid grey clayey silt, charcoal moderately frequent, base fill	Fill of DITCH

1009	100904	fill	100902		>2	0.51		Light orange brown silty clay, occ flint, top fill	Fill of DITCH
1010	101000	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1010	101001	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1010	101002	cut		101003	0.88	0.56	0.21	Black to dark brown silty cly, slag flint and charcoal. Burnt material.	PIT
1010	101003	fill	101002		0.88	0.56	0.21	Black (burnt) to dark brown silty clay. Slag, flint, charcoal.	fill of PIT
1010	101004	cut		101005	>4	0.84	0.3	Linear. E-W. Steep sides, flat base	DITCH
1010	101005	fill	101004		>4	0.84	0.3	Light to mid brown silty loam. Small stones, flint.	Fill of DITCH
1010	101006	cut		101007, 101008	1.32	0.92	0.12	Light to mid brown silty loam, stones and flint.	HEARTH
1010	101007	fill	101006		1.32	0.92	0.12	Subcircular. V gradual sides and base. Interface rather than negative cut	HEAT affected NATURAL
1010	101008	fill	101006					Mid orange brown compact clay.	HEAT affected NATURAL
1010	101009	cut		101010	>4	>0.45	0.38	Linear. E-W. Steep sides, concave base. Truncated by stone filled land drain	DITCH
1010	101010	fill	101009		>4	>0.45	0.38	Mid brown friable clayey silt,occ flint	Fill of DITCH
1010	101011	Layer			1.2	0.85	0.22	Sondage excavated to exmine possible heat affected natural. Not heat affected.	NATURAL FEATURE
1010	101012	cut		101013, 101024	>4	2.8	0.55	Linear NW-SE, moderately steep concave sides and base. Same as 101022	DITCH
1010	101013	fill	101012		>4	2.8	0.55	Mid brown grey silty clay, friable. Charcoal, stone/flint.	Fill of DITCH

1010	101014	VOID							VOID
1010	101015	cut		101016, 101017	>1.2	1.8	0.24	Rounded, gently concave sides and base. Extends beyond L.O.E..	PIT / HEARTH
1010	101016	fill	101015		>1.2	1.8	0.03	Dark black grey, firm silt, frequent charcoal	fill of PIT / HEARTH
1010	101017	fill	101015		>1.2	1.8	0.21	Mid brown loose silty clay	fill of PIT / HEARTH
1010	101018	cut		101019	0.67	0.4	0.4	Oval. Moderately steep concaves sides and undulating base. Truncated by field drain	PIT
1010	101019	fill	101018		0.67	0.4	0.4	Dark black brown, friable clayey silt, occ flint nodule	fill of Pit
1010	101020	cut		101021	>0.6	0.25	0.15	Linear. E-W. Steep sides, concave base.	UNCERTAIN LINEAR FEATURE
1010	101021	fill	101020		>0.6	0.25	0.15	Mid grey brown, firm, silty clay, occ flint nodules	fill of UNCERTAIN LINEAR FEATURE
1010	101022	cut		101023	>2	>1	0.18	Linear NW-SE, moderately steep concave sides and base. Same as 101012	DITCH
1010	101023	fill	101022		>2	>1	0.18	Dark grey brown, friable, silty clay, 30% flint nodules	Fill of DITCH
1010	101024	fill	101012		>2	1.3	0.19	Mid grey brown, firm, silty clay, occ flint nodules	Fill of DITCH
1011	101100	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1011	101101	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1011	101102	cut		101103	>2	1.1	0.4	Linear E-W, moderately steep concave sides and base.	DITCH
1011	101103	fill	101102		>2	1.1	0.4	Mid grey brown friable silty sand.	Fill of DITCH

1011	101104	cut		101105		0.2	0.06	circular, gently concave sides and base	POSSIBLE POSTHOLE
1011	101105	fill	101104			0.2	0.06	Mid grey firlm clayey silt, occ flint nodules	fill of POSSIBLE POSTHOLE
1011	101106	cut		101107, 101108	>2	1.43	0.49	Linear. NES-W. Irregular, uneven moderately steep concave sides and base due to bioturbation.	DITCH
1011	101107	fill	101106			0.46	0.22	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt, occ flint nodules. Base fill	Fill of DITCH
1011	101108	fill	101106			1.43	0.37	Dark black grey friable clayey silt, charcoal. Top fill	Fill of DITCH
1011	101109	cut		101110		1.43	0.37	Linear E-W, gently concave sides and flat base. Truncated by field drain and 101111.	DITCH
1011	101110	fill	101109		>2	2.55	0.22	Dark brown grey friable silty clay,	Fill of DITCH
1011	101111	cut		101112, 101113		0.54	0.35	Circular, steep sides, gently concave base. Truncates 101109	PIT
1011	101112	fill	101111			0.5	0.13	light grey sandy silt, occ flint. Base fill	Fill of PIT
1011	101113	fill	101111			0.54	0.22	Dark brown grey friable silty clay,	Fill of PIT
1011	101114	cut		101115		0.38	0.16	Rounded, continues beyond LOE. Moderately concave slides and flat base	PIT
1011	101115	fill	101114			0.38	0.16	Dark grey friable silty clay,	Fill of PIT
1012	101200	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1012	101201	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1012	101202	cut		101203	>2	0.9	0.27	Linear, NW-SE, moderately concave sides and base	DITCH

1012	101203	fill	101202		>2	0.9	0.27	Mid brown grey loose silty sand, occ flint nodules	Fill of DITCH
1012	101204	cut		101205	1.55	1.25	0.34	Oval, moderately concave sides and uneven base	ROOT HOLLOW
1012	101205	fill	101204		1.55	1.25	0.34	Mottled mid grey brown friable silty clay, occ flint	fill of ROOT HOLLOW
1012	101206	cut		101207	>2	0.55	0.26	Linear, NW-SE, moderately concave sides and base	DITCH
1012	101207	fill	101206		>2	0.55	0.26	mid grey brown loose silty sand, occ flint	Fill of DITCH
1013	101300	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1013	101301	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1014	101400	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1014	101401	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1015	101500	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1015	101501	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1016	101600	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1016	101601	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1016	101602	cut		101603	>2	0.38-1	0.26	Linear, NW-SE, asymmetrical steep sides and flat base	FIELD DRAIN
1016	101603	fill	101602		>2	0.38-1	0.26	Mid brown grey firm silty clay	fill of FIELD DRAIN

1016	101604	cut		101505	2	0.53	0.23	Rounded, continues beyond LOE. Moderately concave slides and flat base	UNCERTAIN DISCRETE FEATURE
1016	101605	fill	101604		2	0.53	0.23	Mid brown grey firm silty clay	fill of UNCERTAIN DISCRETE FEATURE
1017	101700	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1017	101701	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1018	101800	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1018	101801	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1018	101802	cut		101803	>2	1	0.3	Linear, N-S gently concave sides and base	DITCH
1018	101803	fill	101802		>2	1	0.3	mid grey brown loose silty sand, occ flint	Fill of DITCH
1019	101900	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1019	101901	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1020	102000	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1020	102001	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1020	102002	cut		102003	>2	1.8	0.32	Linear, NW-SE, uneven irregular sides and base	POSSIBLE DITCH
1020	102003	fill	102002		>2	1.8	0.32	Dark brown grey friable silty clay,	fill of POSSIBLE DITCH
1020	102004	cut		102005	>2	3.2	0.18	Linear, NW-SE, shallow irregular sides and flat base	HEDGELINE

1020	102005	fill	102004		>2	3.2	0.18	Mid brown grey firm clayey silt, occ flint nodules	fill of HEDGELINE
1020	102006	cut		102007, 102008	>2	1.8	0.93	Linear, NW-SE, moderately steep concave sides and base	DITCH
1020	102007	fill	102006			0.45	0.34	mid brown yellow firm silty sand, occ flint. Base fill.	Fill of DITCH
1020	102008	fill	102006			1.8	0.64	Light yellow grey, friable sandy clay, occ flint nodules. Top fill	Fill of DITCH
1021	102100	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1021	102101	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1021	102102	cut		102103	1	1	0.23	Oval, N-S, concave sides and base	PIT
1021	102103	fill	102102		1	1	0.23	Dark grey firm clayey silt, frquqnet charcoal, occ flint nodules	fill of PIT
1021	102104	cut		102105, 102106	>2	0.22	0.23	Linear, E-W, straight sides and flat base	FIELD DRAIN
1021	102105	fill	102104			0.22	0.2	Mid black brown friable sandy silt, frequent flint nodiles	fill of FIELD DRAIN
1021	102106	fill	102104			0.22	0.03	Mid yellow brown firm clayey silt	fill of FIELD DRAIN
1021	102107	cut		102108	>2	1.8	0.53	Mid grey brown friable clayey silt, occ flint nodules. Base fill	Fill of DITCH
1021	102108	fill	102107		>2	1.8	0.53	Linear, E-W, moderately steep concave sides and base	DITCH
1021	102109	cut		102,110	>2	1.3	0.14	Linear, NW-SE, gently concave sides and uneven flat base	UNCERTAIN LINEAR FEATURE
1021	102110	fill	102109		>2	1.3	0.14	Mid brown grey firm clayey silt, occ flint nodules	FILL OF UNCERTAIN LINEAR FEATURE

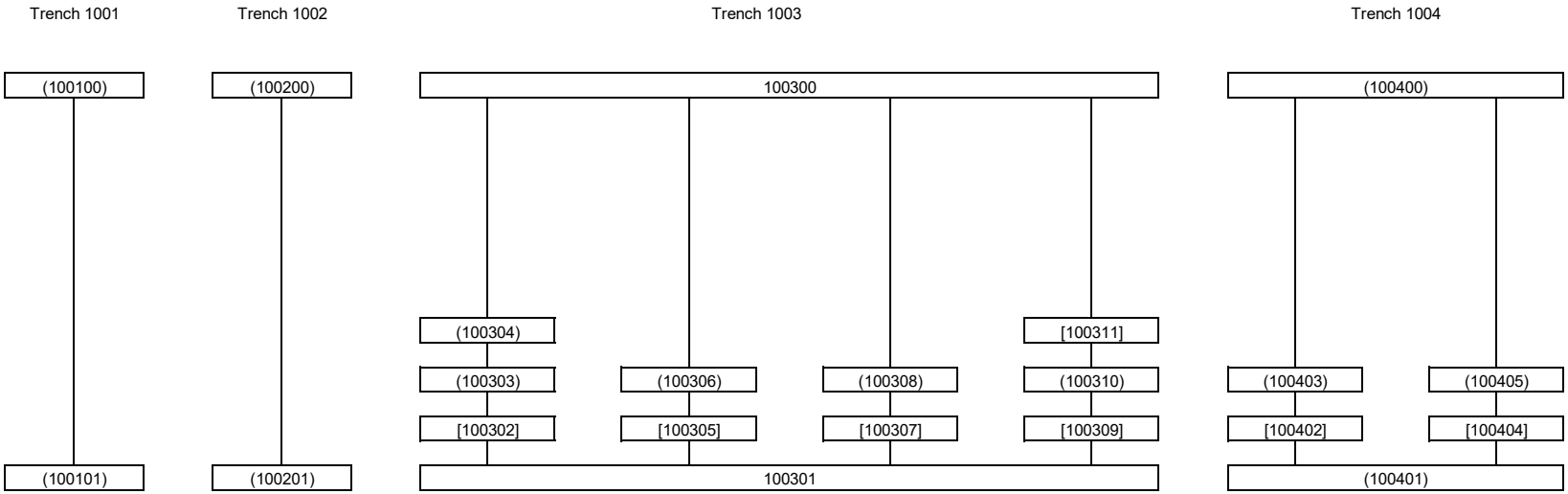
1021	102111	cut		102112	0.4	0.35	0.4	Rounded-circular, asymmetrical concave sides and flat base	POSSIBLE POSTHOLE
1021	102112	fill	102111		0.4	0.35	0.4	Mid black brown friable sandy silt, frequent flint nodules	fill of POSSIBLE POSTHOLE
1022	102200	Layer						Mid grey brown friable clayey silt	TOPSOIL
1022	102201	Layer						Mid orange brown firm silty clay	NATURAL
1022	102202	void							void
1022	102203	void							void
1022	102204	cut		102205	>2	0.55	0.23	Linear, NW-SE, moderate concave sides and base, truncated by field drain	POSSIBLE DITCH
1022	102205	fill	102204		>2	0.55	0.23	Mid grey brown friable silty clay, occ flint nodules	fill of POSSIBLE DITCH
1022	102206	cut		102207, 102208, 102209, 102210	>2	1.8	0.88	Linear, ENE-WSW, Moderately steep concave sides and base. Truncates 102211.	DITCH
1022	102207	fill	102206			0.35	0.21	Mottled mid grey brown firm silty clay, occ flint. Base fill.	Fill of DITCH
1022	102208	fill	102206			0.8	0.35	Light brown firlm silty clay, occ flint nodules	Fill of DITCH
1022	102209	fill	102206			1.32	0.2	Dark grey friable silty clay, occ flint nodules	Fill of DITCH
1022	102210	fill	102206			1.8	0.32	Mid grey loose clayey silt, occ flint nodules	Fill of DITCH
1022	102211	cut		102212	>2	0.6	0.21	Linear, ENE-WSW, concave sides and base. Truncated by 102206.	DITCH
1022	102212	fill	102211		>2	0.6	0.21	Dark grey clay, firm. Occ flint nodules	Fill of DITCH

1022	102213	cut		102214	>2	0.45	0.15	Linear, ENE-WSW, concave sides and base.	DITCH
1022	102214	fill	102213		>2	0.45	0.15	Mid grey brown friable silty clay, occ flint nodules	Fill of DITCH

Appendix 4 – Oasis Form

Currently unavailable due to OASIS technical issues.

Appendix 5 – Harris Matrix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(100306)
(100308)
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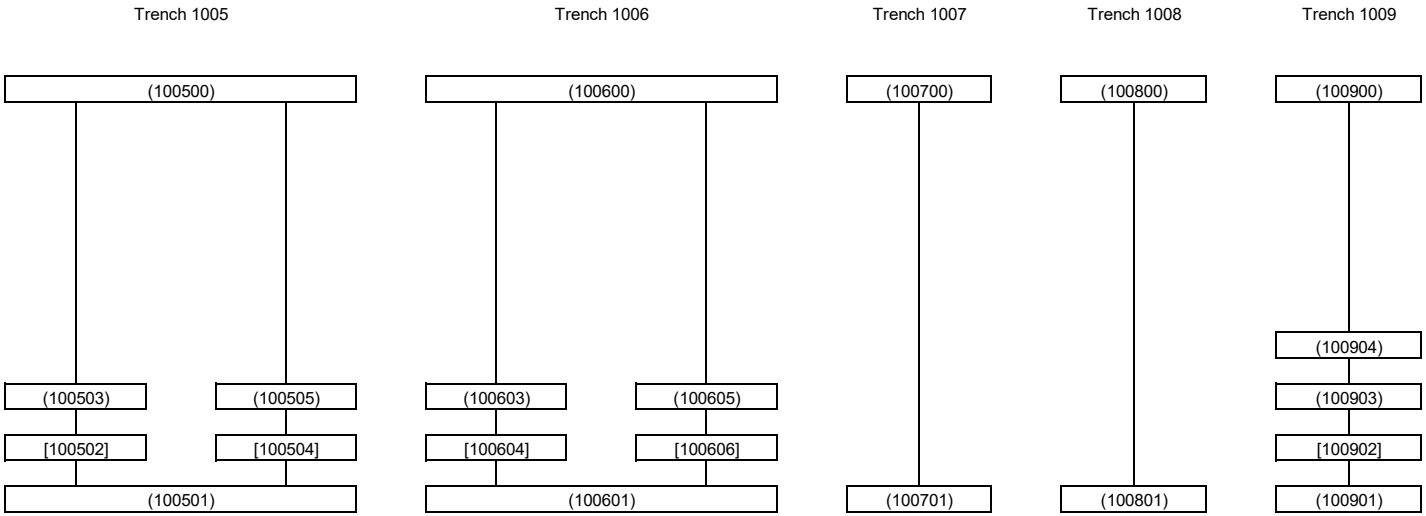
100301
(100401)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Trench 1007
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(100701)
Trench 1008
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(100801)
Trench 1009
(100900)
(100904)
(100903)
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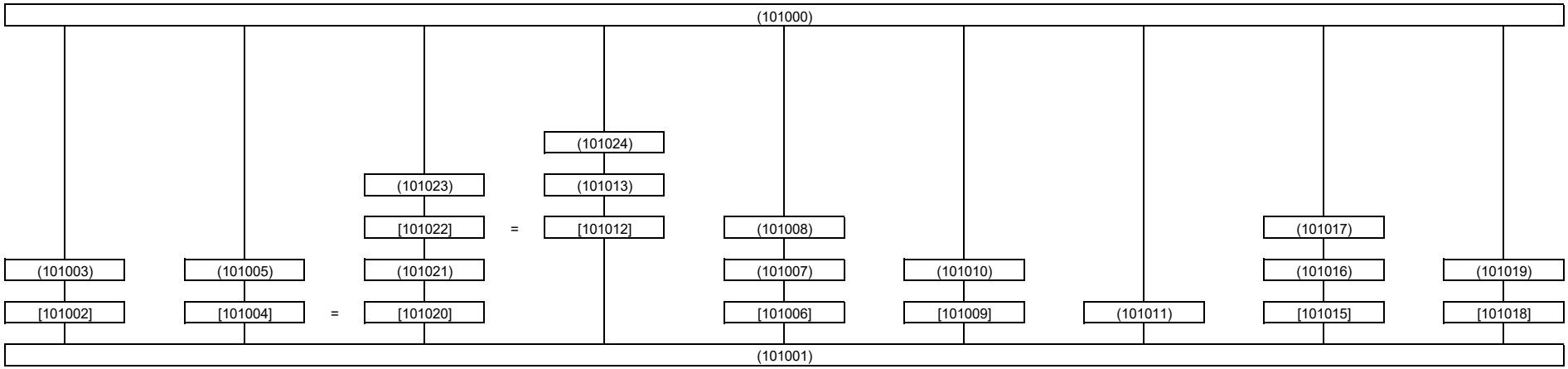
(100901)

Trench 1010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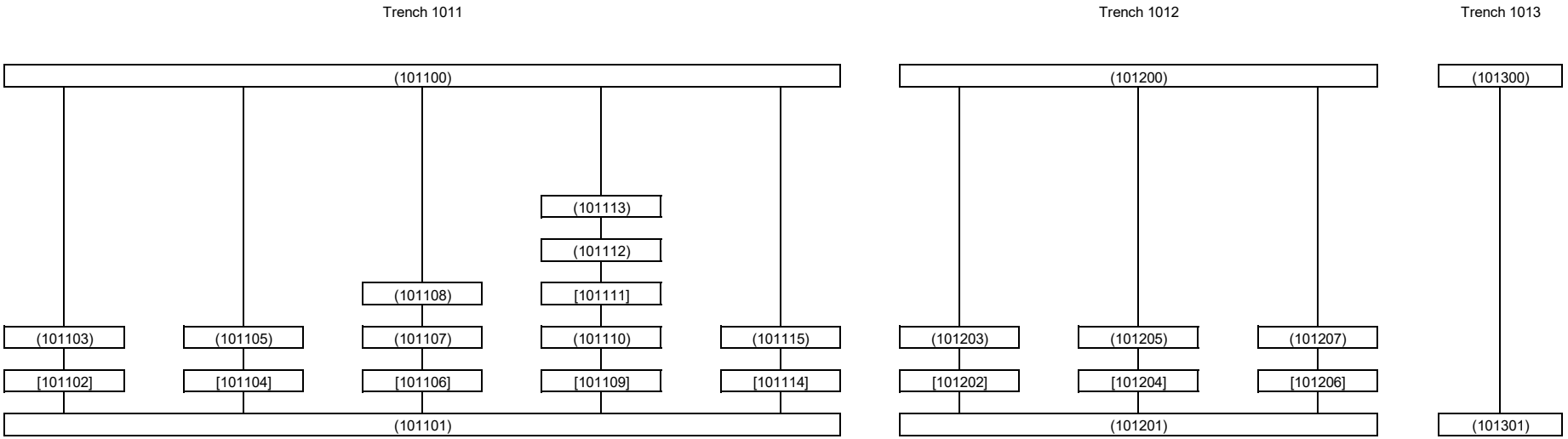
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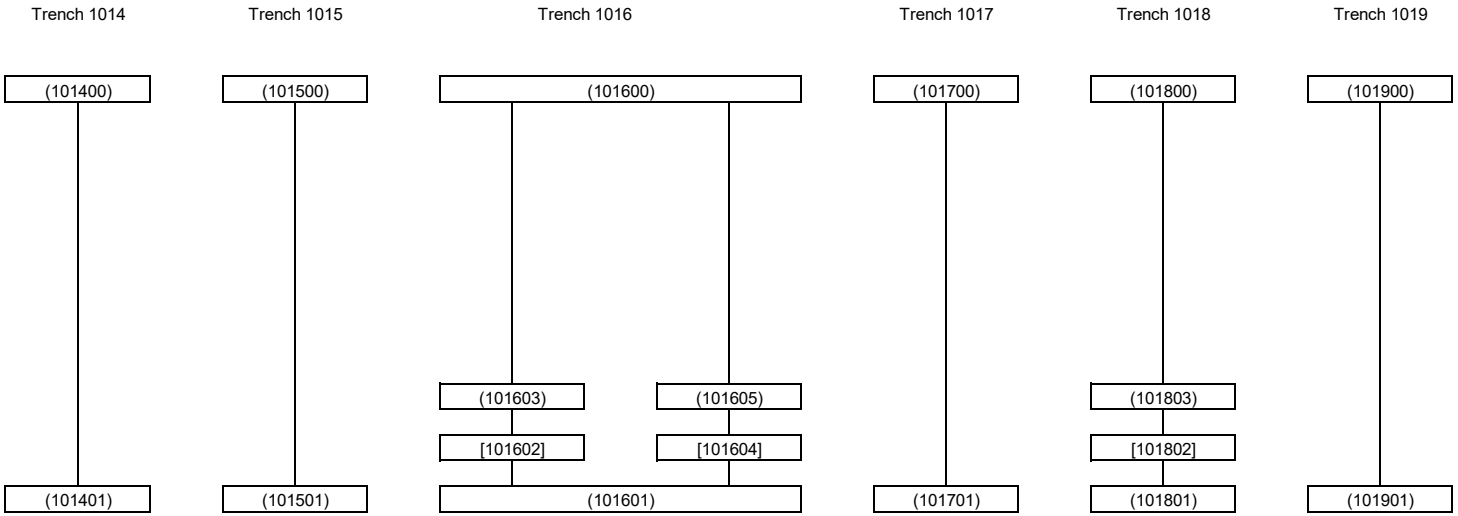
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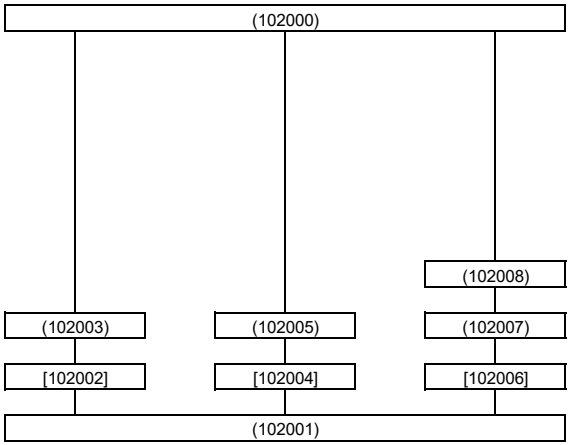
Trench 1019
(101900)
(101901)

Trench 1020



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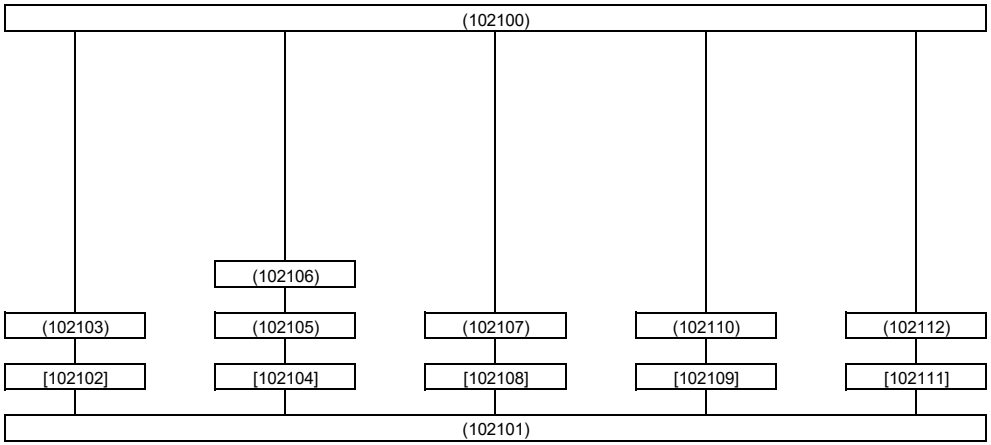

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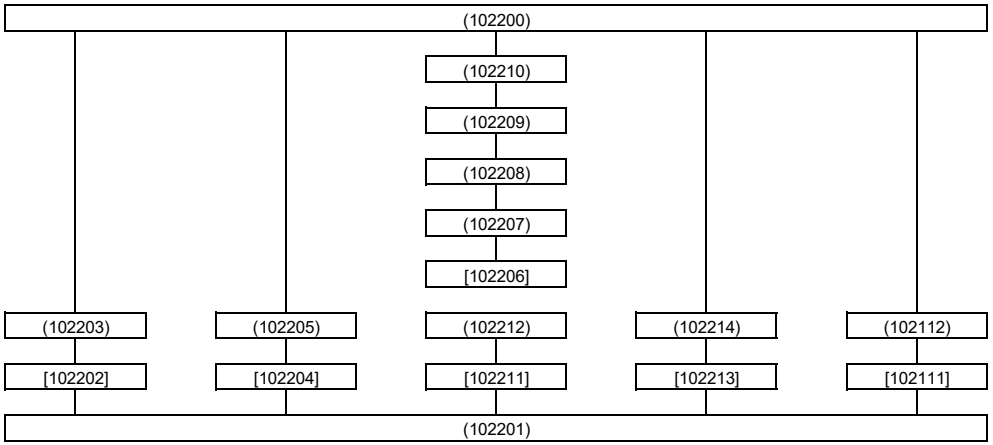
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(102201)

Appendix 6 – Pottery and Ceramic Building Material Data

Table 5. CBM occurrence by no and weight of fragments per context by object type

		Roof Tile		Floor Tile		Brick	
Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
1002	0	1	124				
1003	0			1	79		
1003	10	1	11				
1004	0	4	31				
1007	0	2	63				
1009	0	1	66				
1010	0	1	123				
1010	5	1	298				
1010	13	3	111				
1013	0	4	178				
1016	0	1	19				
1020	8	1	57				
1021	5	1	103				
1021	7					1	559
1022	10	1	73				
	Tile	22	1257	1	79	1	559

Table 6. Pottery occurrence by number and weight (in g) of sherds per context by fabric type.

		PHIST		RB		MS19		MSC1		MS3		OXY		M40		LCOAR		MS29		MS9		PM25		
Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
1003	0																	1	1			1	2	U/S
1003	4																	8	38					12thC
1003	6									1	1							1	2					12thC
1003	10											1	24					1	4					12thC*
1004	0																					1	8	U/S
1004	5			1	9																			RB
1006	2									1	3							1	15					12thC
1006	3															1	2	7	39					12thC
1006	5									1	3							6	35					12thC
1009	3							5	17									6	72					12thC
1010	0																	1	5					U/S
1010	5									4	57							3	18					12thC*
1010	11																	1	12					12thC
1010	13									20	263	5	40					66	543	2	23			13thC*
1010	16																	2	13					12thC
1010	21									1	4													M11thC
1010	23									5	31							2	16					12thC
1011	3																	14	168					12thC
1011	8							2	4	6	76	4	27					32	451					12thC
1011	10							5	46	1	9	4	57			3	19	74	728					12thC
1011	12							1	15							1	2	19	153					12thC
1011	13					2	12					2	17	1	16	2	29	18	214					12thC
1011	15																	7	96					12thC
1018	3																	3	28					12thC
1020	3									5	67	1	85			5	156	28	608					M12thC
1020	5							1	24	3	21							9	70					12thC
1020	7	1	5																					PHIST
1021	10															1	8							L11thC
1022	10																					1	2	MOD

		PHIST		RB		MS19		MSC1		MS3		OXY		M40		LCOAR		MS29		MS9		PM25		
Tr	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date
	Total	1	5	1	9	2	12	14	106	48	535	17	250	1	16	13	216	310	3329	2	23	3	12	

*also produced fragments of late medieval tile (see Table 1)

Appendix 7 – Metal finds data

Table 7. Catalogue of small finds by context.

Context	Feature number	Material	Object	L	W	T	Weight	Period
100500	00	Iron	Nail	50	4	4	3.6	Post-med/early modern?
101013	13	Iron	Nail?	40	16	6	7.6	Medieval?
101013	13	Iron	Nail	36	15	6	4.6	Medieval?
101013	13	Iron		116	27	21	53.30	Medieval?
101103	03	Copper alloy	Buckle	37	34	1	4.3	Medieval
101108	08	Iron	Unidentified	97	35	26	234	Medieval?
101108	08	Iron	Unidentified	32	28	23	22	Medieval?
101108	08	Iron	Unidentified	58	40	30	68	Medieval?
101108	08	Iron	Unidentified	33	18	25	17	Medieval?
102003	03	Iron	Nail	45	12	8	12	Med or post-med?
102008	08	Iron	Unidentified	67	22	18	44	Med or post-med?
Unstrat	N/A	Iron	Nail	85	12	8	28	Med to early modern
Unstrat	N/A	Iron	Unidentified	27	17	22	14	Med to early modern

Appendix 8 – Flint data

Table 8. Flint finds by context

TRENCH	CONTEXT	SF NO	FLINT CATEGORY	FLINT TYPE	TOTAL	BURNT	BROKEN	WEIGHT (g)	CORTEX	COMMENTS	SPOT DATE	CORTICATION
1009	100903	40	44	Barbed and tanged arrowhead	1		1	3		Broken barb, wide tang, damage to point, 31mm long	EBA	Uncorticated
1021	102106		1	Flake	1			1	Chalk	Cortical butt		Uncorticated
1011	101110		1	Flake	1		1	2		Proximal break, hinge termination		Uncorticated
1010	101013		81	Natural	1							

Appendix 9 - Slag Data

Table 9. Slag quantification details

Tr.	cxt	sample	slag type	wt	len	br	dp	comment
1003	100304		undiagnostic	12				very weathered & abraded.
1003	100306		undiagnostic	20				
1003	100306		undiagnostic	643				x1. very weathered. Heavy
1003	100310		undiagnostic	200				very abraded
1006	100605		undiagnostic	15				
1009	100903	100901	undiagnostic	700				x3
1009	100903		undiagnostic	602				
1010	101003		undiagnostic	2423				
1010	101005	101001	heat-magnetised material	17				grit; some tiny broken iron flakes.
1010	101005		undiagnostic	622				
1010	101011		iron-rich undiagnostic	6				
1010	101013	101004	heat-magnetised material	24				grit; very occ broken flake hammescale; some tiny smithing spheres; iron flakes.
1010	101013	101004	iron-rich undiagnostic	38				
1010	101013	101004	undiagnostic	1528				
1010	101013		fuel ash slag	436				
1010	101013		furnace ceramic	94				
1010	101013		furnace slag	553				with tap slag
1010	101013		iron-rich undiagnostic	139				x1. incomplete
1010	101013		iron-rich undiagnostic	320				
1010	101013		slag runs	251				flattened tops on the runs
1010	101013		slag runs	774				
1010	101013		smithing hearth bottom	120	80	50+	40	incomplete
1010	101013		stone	115				x2
1010	101013		tap slag	8326				
1010	101013		undiagnostic	164				silica rich
1010	101013		undiagnostic	236	100	75	25	incomplete smithing hearth bottom?
1010	101013		undiagnostic	593	120	100	50	incomplete smithing hearth bottom?

1010	101013		undiagnostic	15305				
1010	101013		undiagnostic	19983				furnace slag?
1010	101013		vitrified hearth lining	232				
1010	101016	101005	heat-magnetised material	83				grit; some very tiny iron bits
1010	101016	101005	slag dribbles	10				
1010	101016	101005	slag runs	105				x1
1010	101016	101005	undiagnostic	1293				
1010	101019	101006	heat-magnetised material	7				1-2 broken flake hammerscale, 1 sphere; rest is grit
1010	101023		slag runs	141				like tap slag
1010	101023		undiagnostic	463				furnace slag?
1010	unstrat		undiagnostic	1216				
1011	101103	101101	heat-magnetised material	31				grit
1011	101103	101101	slag runs	11				
1011	101103	101101	undiagnostic	289				
1011	101103		furnace slag	3546				
1011	101103		undiagnostic	1049	145	110	50	x1.
1011	101108	101103	heat-magnetised material	15				grit; very occ hammescale spheres; a few broken iron flakes.
1011	101108	101103	run slag	33				x1
1011	101108	101103	undiagnostic	1056				
1011	101108		slag runs	400				
1011	101108		smithing hearth bottom	382	90	90	40	
1011	101108		undiagnostic	518	60+	65		frag. of smithing hearth bottom?
1011	101108		undiagnostic	704	130	110	50	frag. of smithing hearth bottom?
1011	101108		undiagnostic	5822				prob furnace slag
1011	101110	101104	heat-magnetised material	22				
1011	101110	101104	undiagnostic	190				silica rich
1011	101110	101104	undiagnostic	3422				
1011	101110		furnace slag	4876				
1011	101110		slag runs	13				silica-rich
1011	101110		slag runs	42				
1011	101110		tap slag	6000				x3. huge runs on surface
1011	101110		undiagnostic	80				blue-grey, glossy.

1011	101110		undiagnostic	5533				similar to dense or tap slag
1011	101112	101105	heat-magnetised material	5				
1011	101112		iron-rich undiagnostic	48				
1011	101112		undiagnostic	137				
1011	101113	101106	iron-rich undiagnostic	144				
1011	101113	101106	slag dribbles	73				
1011	101113	101106	undiagnostic	160				silica rich
1011	101113	101106	undiagnostic	1789				
1011	101113		undiagnostic	2614				one fragment is massive
1011	101115	101102	heat-magnetised material	5				grit
1011	unstrat		iron-rich undiagnostic	76				
1018	101803		undiagnostic	45				cindery
1020	102003		slag runs	502				x1. large voids
1020	102003		slag runs	3214				rather like tap slag
1020	102003		undiagnostic	431	130	85	50	smithing hearth bottom frag?
1020	102003		undiagnostic	7500				
1020	102005		undiagnostic	649				
1020	102007		undiagnostic	1044				rather weathered
1021	102103	102101	cinder	93				
1021	102103	102101	fired clay	32				
1021	102103	102101	heat-magnetised material	54				grit; some very broken flake hammerscale; a few spheres; broken iron flakes
1021	102103	102101	iron-rich undiagnostic	137				
1021	102103	102101	slag dribbles	11				
1021	102103	102101	undiagnostic	1517				
1021	102103		iron-rich undiagnostic	63				
1021	102103		undiagnostic	684				
1021	102105		undiagnostic	4				
1021	102107		run slag	343				x2; very weathered
1021	102107		undiagnostic	276				x1; very weathered
1021	102110		run slag	92				x1
1021	unstrat		undiagnostic	48				
1022	102209		iron-rich undiagnostic	1158				x1

1022	102209		undiagnostic	211				

Total wt = 115,002g

Table 10. Slag types in assemblage

Slag type	Wt. (g)	Process represented
furnace slag	8975	smelting
run slag	468	smelting
tap slag	14326	smelting
microspheres/hammerscale	3	smithing
smithing hearth bottom	502	smithing
iron-rich undiagnostic	2129	undiagnostic
slag dribbles	94	undiagnostic
slag runs	5453	undiagnostic
undiagnostic	81790	undiagnostic
fuel ash slag	436	non-diagnostic

Total weight = 114.2kg

Appendix 10 - Paleoenvironmental Data

Table 11. Environmental data by sample and context number

Sample No.	**100601**	**100602**	**100901**	**101001**	**101004**	**101005**	**101006**	**101101**	**101102**	**101103**	**101104**	**101105**	**101106**	**102101**
Context No.	**100603**	**100605**	**100903**	**101005**	**101013**	**101016**	**101019**	**101103**	**101115**	**101108**	**101110**	**101112**	**101113**	**102103**
Feature No.	**100604**	**100606**	**100902**	**101004**	**101012**	**101015**	**101018**	**101102**	**101114**	**101106**	**101109**	**101111**	**101115**	**102102**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**?Ditch**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Plant macrofossils														
Triticum sp. (grain)				x										
Cereal indet. (grains)	xfg	xcffg						xfg			xcffg		x	
Large Fabaceae indet.												xcffg		
Chenopodiaceae indet.					x									
Corylus avellana L.								x			xcf			
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	x	xxxx	x	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm		x	xxx	x	xxxx	xxx	x	xx	x	xxx	xxx	xx	x	xxx
Charcoal >10mm		x	x		xxxx	x		x		xx	xx	x	x	x
Charred root/stem					x	x		x				x		
Other remains														
Black porous material	xx	x	x		x		x		x	x				
Black tarry material					x						X	x	x	
Bone									xb	x				
Burnt/fired clay		x	x			x			xx	x	X			
Burnt organic concretion						x								
Burnt stone		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		X	x		
Ferrous globules				x	xx	x		x			X	x	x	x
Ferrous hammer scale		x	x		xx	x	x	x	x				x	
Red mineral concretion					xx	xx		x						

?Slag					x	x		xx		x	X		xx	xx
Small coal frags.	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	X	x	x	x
Vitreous material				x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		
Sample volume (litres)	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**20**	**40**	**10**	**40**	**40**	**20**	**10**	**30**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**<0.1**	**0.2**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.2**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**25%**	**50%**	**100%**	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**50%**

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens fg = fragment cf = compare b = burnt