

1EW03 – Enabling Works Central

AWH Fieldwork Report for Trial Trench Evaluation at Piper's Wood Cottage, Little Missenden Vent Shaft and ATS, Buckinghamshire (AC100/11)

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1 Executive Summary

- 1.1.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on land designated as Piper's Wood Cottages, Little Missenden Vent Shaft and ATS, Buckinghamshire (henceforth the Site). The site code allocated for this work was 1C18PIPTT. The evaluation was carried out during March 2020.
- 1.1.2 The Site is located c.500m east of Little Missenden, and is bounded to the south-west by the A413, to the north-west by Keeper's Lane and to the east by a road leading to Weedon Hill. It is within the parish of Little Missenden and is located 910m east of the historic core of Little Missenden (NGR SU 93397 98940; Figure 1). The Site comprised parts of two fields, predominantly pastoral, encompassing approximately 5.24 ha (Site GIS ID No: C10024).
- 1.1.3 The evaluation was targeted on the land parcel required for the rail alignment, a ventilation shaft and auto-transformer station (ATS) and associated works as outlined in the Project Plan (Document Ref: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS02_CLo4-002514) and followed the methodology laid out in the Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Document Ref: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-C001-002520).
- 1.1.4 The area in the vicinity of Site has produced little evidence for occupation prior to the medieval period from when the Site is thought to have been in agricultural use. Geophysical investigation of the Site, LiDAR, multispectral imagery and aerial photography in conjunction with historical mapping have indicated a few anomalies which have low archaeological potential.
- 1.1.5 A trial trench evaluation comprising 22 trenches across the Site targeted on geophysical, cropmark and LiDAR imagery and blank areas, was designed to investigate areas of Construction impact. The evaluation was carried out during March 2020. Of the 22 trenches excavated, none revealed archaeological features, and two revealed natural features: a tree throw and a tree root bole.
- 1.1.6 The Site does not show evidence of anthropogenic activity prior to the agricultural exploitation of the Site, which could date from the medieval period onwards. The two natural features might represent the remnants of a wider expanse of ancient woodland within the surrounding landscape of which Keeper's Wood to the northeast of Site is also likely to be a remnant.

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 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 construction of the rail alignment, a ventilation shaft and auto-transformer station (ATS) and scrub/woodland planting, a construction compound, temporary earthworks, stockpile storage, embankment construction and an access road. The location of the intrusive works has been selected to address construction programme risk to the land required for this work.

3 Site Location

- 3.1.1 The Site lies within Buckinghamshire in the parish of Little Missenden on a south facing slope overlooking the River Misbourne, c.500m east of Little Missenden (NGR SU 93397 98940; Figure 1). The Site is bounded to the south-west by the A413, to the north-west by Keeper's Lane and to the east by a road leading to Weedon Hill.
- 3.1.2 The Site comprised the part of two fields, predominantly pastoral, encompassing approximately 5.24 ha (Site GIS ID No: C10024).
- 3.1.3 The Site lies within Community Forum Area CFS09, Central Chilterns and within Archaeological Character Area 2 which is the 'Land around Lime Farm and Kennel Farm and passing between Keeper's Wood and Bray's Wood'. The Site is in the hinterland of Little Missenden and near to the earthwork remains of the medieval settlement of Bray Green which both lie in woodland to the north of Site.

4 Site Geology and Topography

Geology

- 4.1.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) indicates that the bedrock comprises Pit Chalk Formation, with no superficial deposits recorded¹, however colluvium may be present on the lower valley slopes. The soils are classified as calcareous silty soils belonging to the Coombe 1 (511f) association².

Topography

- 4.1.2 The Site lies on the dip-slope of the Chilterns flanking the valley of the River Misbourne which drains eastward to the River Colne and then to the River Thames. The Site is situated on the south-west facing slope of the valley of the River Misbourne. The Site slopes from north to south with levels of c.138m aOD in the north of the Site and c.166m aOD in the south.

¹ British Geological Survey, 2020 Geology of Britain viewer, <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

² Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute 2020 Soilscales, <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales>

Previous Disturbance

- 4.1.3 The Site may have had some disturbance to potential archaeology including:
- The LiDAR survey indicated that modern ploughing had taken place on the Site. Deep ploughing may have had an impact on upper horizons of any underlying archaeology;
 - The construction of the A413, along the southwestern side of the Site may have disturbed any potential archaeology along the edge of the Site.
- 4.1.4 The results of the geophysical survey indicate, however, a level of survival of archaeological remains across the Site.

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 Piper's Wood Cottages, Little Missenden Vent Shaft and ATS, Buckinghamshire (AC100/11)* (Document no: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS02_CL04-002514).
- 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 Trial Trench Evaluation at Piper's Wood Cottages, Little Missenden Vent Shaft and ATS, Buckinghamshire (AC100/11)* (Document no: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-C001-002520).
- 5.1.3 An Environmental Statement (ES 3.5.2.8.7) was prepared in 2013, part of which was to provide an evidence base against which assets that may be affected by the construction of the Proposed Scheme may be assessed. 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.
- 5.1.4 The results of the ES show there are no recorded sites or findspots located within the Site boundary and only a small number of heritage assets within the immediate vicinity of the Site. There have been no investigations or HER events within the Site or in its immediate vicinity apart from the geophysical survey conducted in 2016. A group of farm buildings at Kennel Farm, 116m south of Site are mainly 18th century in date but contain elements of medieval stonework (CC033) possibly from Missenden Abbey (c.4.2km northwest of Site). The site of a former watermill lies c.300m west of Site which originated in the 14th century. Kennel Farm, 70m south of Site is 16th to 19th century in date, and a turnpike road (CC008) passed through the southwest side of Site for a short distance and retains milestones (CC004). Other post-medieval farm buildings and cottages are in the wider area, and the Aylesbury to Chorleywood Railway (CC005) was constructed northeast of the Site in the 1880s.

- 5.1.5 The Environmental Statement (ES) includes the results of a remote sensing survey of the Site and its environs. The remote sensing survey provides an interpretation of aerial photographs and LiDAR imagery. The LiDAR imagery depicts what appears to be a wide northeast-southwest aligned ditch with a bank on the north-western side within the woods, which extended to a less prominent degree to the southeast part of Site. This is interpreted as representing a possible medieval field boundary that was later re-used as a track. The LiDAR survey also shows a possible enclosure located c.80m to the north of Site. This feature was bisected by railway CCo05 so it is likely to be earlier in date than mid-19th century.
- 5.1.6 Geophysical survey was carried out on the Site in 2016 (Document ref: C252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000221_P02; Figure 2). A possible northeast-southwest aligned ditch was identified crossing the central part of Site along with probable ridge and furrow on the same alignment to the west of Site, suggesting the ditch could represent a field boundary.
- 5.1.7 The Site lies within Community Forum Area CFA09, Central Chilterns, and within Archaeological Character Area 2 which is the 'Land around Lime Farm and Kennel Farm and passing between Keeper's Wood and Bray's Wood'. This character area is on a valley shoulder, slightly undulating and sloping gently down to the valley floor and the River Misbourne. The land is mainly used for arable agriculture, with some pasture and grazing. The settlement character is predominantly one of dispersed settlement comprising farmsteads and small hamlets adjacent to the principal valleys set within a heavily wooded landscape. Much of the woodland is ancient beechwood.

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 (Document no: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS02_CL04-002514). 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:
- Confirm the presence/absence, extent and depth of any surviving archaeological remains within the Site;
 - Determine the nature, date, condition, state of preservation, complexity and significance of any archaeological remains;
 - Determine the nature of the geophysical anomalies identified on the Site and, where archaeological, determine whether they are prehistoric, Roman or medieval in date;
 - 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.

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:

- KC36: How were medieval and later woodlands managed and exploited and what evidence do they preserve for earlier land use?
- KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century
- KC49: Ground truth and develop multispectral and LiDAR prospection techniques

7 Scope and Methodology

7.1 Scope

7.1.1 The trial trench evaluation of the Site was undertaken during March 2020. Twenty-two trial trenches were excavated as per the Project Plan. These trenches measured 30m (L) x c.2.0m (W). This included; 8 trenches targeting geophysical anomalies which were identified as being of probable geological origin but which have the potential to be archaeology (Trenches 4, 5, 6, 8, 13, 17, 18 and 21); 2 trenches targeting areas of ridge and furrow/ploughing (Trenches 2 and 9); 2 trenches to investigate a probable field boundary which pre-dates 1878 (Trenches 7 and 12). The remaining 10 trenches were placed in apparent blank areas of the geophysical survey. This trenching represented a 2.5% sample of the site.

7.1.2 A contingency trenching of up to a 1% sample (equivalent of 9 No. 30m x c.2.0m trenches) 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.

7.2 Methodology

7.2.1 The trial trench evaluation was undertaken in accordance with specific guidance produced by the Employer, namely the Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035), the GWSI: HERDS (HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015), and the Project Plan for Trial Trench Evaluation Investigation at Piper's Wood Cottages, Buckinghamshire (AC100/11) (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS02_CL04-002514).

7.2.2 The fieldwork followed the Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Evaluation (ClfA 2014), 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

- 7.2.3 During the trenching process, approximately 0.5m³ of topsoil samples were sieved from test pits at either end of the trench and centrally for the recovery of finds. A total of 66 test pits were sampled across the site the results of which are fully reported in 8.3.1.

Setting-out

- 7.2.4 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.
- 7.2.5 Trenches were located to a horizontal accuracy of +/-500mm with surface levels recorded to an accuracy of 10mm. Where 'k' was the total distance levelled in kilometres.

Machine Excavation

- 7.2.6 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.
- 7.2.7 Each machine was under the constant supervision of a suitably trained, competent and experienced archaeologist.
- 7.2.8 A CAT scanner was used at each 300mm excavated spit to ensure no unidentified buried services were present.
- 7.2.9 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

- 7.2.10 A sufficient sample of each feature was excavated to meet the requirements of the GWSI: HERDS.
- 7.2.11 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

- 7.2.12 A 'Site location plan', indicating Site north was prepared at 1:5000:
- individual 'trench plans' were prepared at 1:100
 - the location of site plans was identified using OSGB coordinates

Environmental Sampling

- 7.2.13 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 (e.g. 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 in order to provide dating, palaeo-environmental and site formation information
- 7.2.14 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

- 7.2.15 Once recording was completed the trench was backfilled in reverse order (subsoil first then topsoil) and the ground made good.

7.3 Change Control

- 7.3.1 The movement of trenches from their original locations, descoping or amendment to methodology was implemented through change control (Figure 2). These were limited to the shortest distance to clear constraints and maintain orientation where possible.
- 7.3.2 The movement of 10 of the 22 trenches from their original locations was implemented through change control.
- Trench 01 was moved c.2m east to avoid the exclusion zone of an underground LV cable (Change Control Doc No. FCCF110 1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-FRM-CS02_CL04-000003)
 - Trench 05 was moved c.7m south to give clearance to the ancient woodland (Change Control Doc. No. FCCF101 1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-FRM-CS02_CL04-000002)
 - Trench 06 was moved c.8m south to give clearance to the ancient woodland (Change Control Doc. No. FCCF101 1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-FRM-CS02_CL04-000002)
 - The eastern edge of Trench 09 was rotated north c.3m to avoid a hedgerow (Change Control Doc No. FCCF110 1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-FRM-CS02_CL04-000003)

- The eastern edge of Trench 11 was rotated south c.3m to avoid an active water monitoring borehole (Change Control Doc No. FCCF110 1EW03_FUS_IFA-EV-FRM-CS02_CL04-000003)
- The western edge of Trench 12 was rotated south c.4m to avoid an active water monitoring borehole (Change Control Doc No. FCCF110 1EW03_FUS_IFA-EV-FRM-CS02_CL04-000003)
- Trench 15 was moved c.3m south and c.6m west to avoid the PROW (Change Control Doc No. FCCF110 1EW03_FUS_IFA-EV-FRM-CS02_CL04-000003)
- Trench 18 was moved c.2m east to avoid the Site compound. (Change Control Doc No. FCCF110 1EW03_FUS_IFA-EV-FRM-CS02_CL04-000003)
- Trench 21 was moved c.8m northwest to give clearance to the ancient woodland (Change Control Doc. No. FCCF100 1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-FRM-CS02_CL04-000001)
- The southern end of Trench 22 was moved c.11m west to give clearance to the ancient woodland. (Change Control Doc. No. FCCF100 1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-FRM-CS02_CL04-000001)
- Trial pits for artefact collection from the topsoil were undertaken in adjusted Trenches 9, 11, 12, 15 and 18 (Change Control Doc. No. FCCF89 1EW03-FUS-EV-FRM-CS02_CL04-000003).

8 Results of Trial Trench Evaluation

8.1 Geological Sequence

- 8.1.1 The natural substrate or archaeological horizon comprised chalks, flint-with-clay and sands.
- 8.1.2 Within most trenches the natural substrate or archaeological horizon was sealed by topsoil and subsoil. Isolated colluvial deposits up to 1.0m thick were recorded in Trenches 09, 10, 11, 16, 17 and 18 in the south of Site.

8.2 Archaeological Results

- 8.2.1 No archaeological features were uncovered during the trial trench evaluation at Piper's Wood. Two natural features, a tree-throw and a tree root bole were identified in Trenches 14 and 16 to the east of the centre of Site, neither of which contained artefactual material or palaeoenvironmental material suitable for sampling (Figure 3).
- 8.2.2 The following section contains a description of the features and deposits excavated during the evaluation. It should be used in conjunction with Appendix 3, which provides detailed descriptions and stratigraphic information for each deposit and cut feature.

8.2.3 The results of the positive trenches are discussed below, in numerical order. For the purposes of this report, the conclusion will discuss the results thematically and chronologically.

8.2.4 A summary of the findings is in table 1, below.

Table 1 – Summary table of findings

Trench Number	Features	Provisional Date
001	Blank	
002	Blank	
003	Blank	
004	Blank	
005	Blank	
006	Blank	
007	Blank	
008	Blank	
009	Blank	
010	Blank	
011	Blank	
012	Blank	
013	Blank	
014	Tree-throw	Undated
015	Blank	
016	Tree-throw	Undated
017	Blank	
018	Blank	
019	Blank	
020	Blank	
021	Blank	
022	Blank	

Trench 014 (figures 2, 4 and 5; plate 1)

8.2.5 A circular root bole [701403], with concave sides to an irregular base, which measured 0.3m diameter and 0.09m deep was located at the south end of the trench. The fill was a firm brown silt-clay (701404) with rare small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint inclusions, and very rare charcoal flecks. The fill was heavily bioturbated and no finds were recovered.

Trench 016 (figures 2, 4 and 5; plate 2)

8.2.6 A sub-circular tree-throw [701603], which measured over 1m long by over 0.8m wide to the limit of excavation, and 0.44m deep, was located at the north-east end of the trench. It had steep concave sides to an irregular base with a tap-root hole present and was undercut to the east and north. The fill was a firm dark grey-brown silt-clay with rare clay patches, and contained small to medium sub-rounded, sub-angular and angular flints in patches. No finds were recovered.

8.3 Artefact Recovery

8.3.1 No artefacts were recovered from the tree throws found within Trenches 14 and 16.

8.3.2 A small assemblage of ceramic material was recovered from the topsoil test pits of 16 of the trenches consisting of 204 pieces weighing 6220g. The assemblage comprised ceramic building material; tile and brick fragments (>99%) and a single piece of pottery (>1%) all of which is very fragmented and abraded.

9 Finds Assessment

9.1 Ceramic Building Material

Jacqui Hutton

9.1.1 An assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) and one sherd of pottery was recovered from a series of test pits during an evaluation at Piper's Wood Cottage. This comprised brick and tile from the Roman, late medieval and early post-medieval periods. The assemblage was scanned by eye and any discernible features such as thickness and profile were measured and recorded. No microscopic analysis was undertaken in this assessment.

9.1.2 In total, 130 fragments of CBM weighing 6232g were recovered (Appendix 6). All tiles and bricks were handmade and very abraded, especially the Roman material, suggesting exposure to ploughing. Tile comprised the largest part of the assemblage (73%) (table 2) of which 40% can be attributed to the medieval to post-medieval periods (tables 3 and 4). The style of tiles that were dated to this period remained unchanged and with no clear diagnostic features, a more accurate date could not be ascertained.

Table 2: Percentage of CBM material type

Brick	20%
Tile	73%
Unknown	5%

Table 3: Percentage of CBM material date

Roman	32%
Med	23%
Med-Post Med	40%
Post Med	5%

Bricks

9.1.3 The brick fragments were primarily Roman in date with some exceptions: the Doulton brick which can be dated to early 19th century and was manufactured in London; and 4% of fragments can be assigned to the medieval to post-medieval period (table 3).

9.1.4 The Roman bricks were classified as *opus spicatum* which are small bricks laid down in a herringbone pattern in walls or pavements and can be dated to the 1st to 4th century AD. The bricks were highly fragmented and abraded except for the partial brick recovered from Trench 3, Test Pit 17 which had evidence of 2 surfaces providing a measurement for its thickness.

Tiles

9.1.5 A large portion of the tiles were attributed to the medieval to post-medieval period, followed by Roman tiles, and no post-medieval or modern tiles at all (table 4). The

Roman tiles were highly fragmented and abraded and only small pieces remained. There was no evidence of diagnostic features to suggested whether they derived from flue tiles or tegular. In contrast, the later material was not as abraded, and the fragments were larger in addition to being a slightly different fabric. A fragment of Roman tile recovered from Trench 12 Test Pit 34 had evidence of an indentation that could have been formed by a thumb print. The other side of the tile had a raised surface in the same position suggested the tile could have been lifted during the manufacturing process prior to the tile being fired.

- 9.1.6 The largest part of the assemblage comprised tiles from the medieval to early medieval period (table 4). It was impossible to provide a more accurate date as the same type of tile and fabric use was used throughout both periods. However, due to the nature of the fabric and how they were handmade, they probably dated to the 15th to 18th century.

Table 4: Percentage of material type and date

Roman bricks	13%
Roman tiles	20%
Med Bricks	3%
Med tiles	18%
Med-Post Med bricks	4%
Med-Post Med tiles	36%
Post Med Tiles	3%
Unknown	3%

Pottery

- 9.1.7 A single sherd of pottery was recovered from Trench 15, Test Pit 42 and is dated to the medieval period. It is a body sherd of Gritty Ware and had no diagnostic features.

Conclusions

- 9.1.8 There appears to be an even distribution of material recovered throughout the evaluation in addition to a combination of material from different periods. There was no concentration of finds in any one area with finds evenly distributed throughout the field, except for trenches 20, 21 and 22 where no artefacts were recovered. Trenches 2, 7, 11, 14, 16 and 17 had CBM from all periods.
- 9.1.9 The presence of such a high number of Roman building material fragments suggests that a building of some sort within the environs of the field. With no evidence of features, it can be suggested that the finds were a result of secondary deposition, either by dumping or distributed throughout the field by ploughing. Additionally, Roman material could have been re-used in later buildings, which would suggest why it was located with Medieval CBM. There was no evidence of flue tile fragments or imbrex (curved roof tiles) although the tiles could be fragments of tegular without the 'lip'.

9.1.10 The later material could be the remains of buildings that had been demolished and the remains dumped.

9.1.11 The medieval or later material was hard to distinguish from the Roman material on fabric grounds alone; form and condition played a large part in the identifying process. The assemblage should be retained for the possibility of any further work within this landscape.

9.2 Palaeoenvironmental

9.2.1 No deposits suitable for palaeoenvironmental sampling were encountered during the trial trench evaluation.

10 Assessment and Interpretation of Results

10.1.1 No archaeological remains were revealed during the trial trench evaluation, with only two undated tree-throws revealed to the east of the centre of Site. Previously available data suggested the Site had been in agricultural use since at least the medieval period with no evidence to suggest any earlier features within the Site boundary. The results of the trial trench evaluation did not uncover evidence of agricultural use, nor evidence of occupation or exploitation of the Site from any period, although the recovery of Roman and Medieval to Post-Medieval CBM from across the field suggests buildings from these dates within the vicinity, but this is uncertain due to the finds being disassociated from their original contexts.

10.1.2 The tree-throws appeared isolated and there were no further features such as hedgerows or other boundaries identified in the Trial Trench Evaluation with which they might be associated. As such it is possible their presence could be associated with the wider expanse of ancient woodland within the surrounding landscape of which Keeper's Wood to the northeast of Site is also likely a remnant.

10.1.3 The specific HERDS objectives for the Site are addressed below. The fieldwork did not produce enough evidence to fulfil these objectives or the route wide HERDS objectives. Due to the lack of finds and the dearth of the archaeological features, further work on the Site is unlikely to elucidate further on our understanding.

KC36: How were medieval and later woodlands managed and exploited and what evidence do they preserve for earlier land use?

10.1.4 The tree-throws could provide limited evidence of the former extent of the woodland, and therefore the amount by which the extent of the woodlands was reduced over time and by what means that reduction took place. However, the lack of dating evidence from the tree-throws and the lack of material suitable for paleo-environmental sampling along with the relatively small sample size of the tree-throws themselves would not make any conclusion statistically significant.

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

- 10.1.5 The Site is in an area which has been purported to have been exploited for agriculture since at least the medieval period. The sparse evidence of medieval activity in the form of stray finds from sampling of ploughsoils could suggest the Site was part of an agricultural hinterland at that time.

KC49: Ground truth and develop multispectral and LiDAR prospection techniques

- 10.1.6 The lack of evidence for anomalies identified during the geophysical survey during excavation suggests refinements of prospecting techniques is required.

10.2 Recommendations

- 10.2.1 Due to the scarcity of archaeological features across Site and the paucity of artefactual remains, the Site has no potential to contribute to the research objectives set out in the GWSI HERDS and no further work is recommended.

11 Consideration of Results in their Wider Context

- 11.1.1 The natural features have very little information to offer other than potential contextual information of the former extent of the ancient beech woodland. The Site appears to have been relatively unchanged since its use for agriculture with no evidence either of prior occupation or the date from which it was first put to agricultural use. The lack of evidence for previous occupation suggests the Site was wooded up until the point it was converted to agriculture.

12 Statement of Archaeological Potential

- 12.1.1 The dearth of archaeological features could support the previous evidence which suggests the Site had been in agricultural use since the medieval period, and before that could have been part of the ancient beech woodland to the north.
- 12.1.2 The Site therefore has a low potential for archaeological features relating to medieval rural settlement and woodland management.
- 12.1.3 The remains are of low potential being of negligible significance and offer almost no contribution to the knowledge creation objectives identified for this site. Nor do they contribute to any other knowledge creation objectives detailed in the GWSI HERDS.

13 Evaluation of Methodology Used

13.1 Summary

- 13.1.1 The trial trench evaluation has demonstrated no areas of archaeological activity were present within the Site and this information can be used in order to inform an appropriate mitigation strategy.

13.2 Strategy Appraisal

- 13.2.1 The trial trench evaluation comprised 22 trenches across the Site. Each measuring 30m (L) x c.2.0m (W).
- 13.2.2 Trial trench evaluation was the most suitable investigation methodology in that it was possible to excavate all the trenches, and within the trenches it was possible to investigate all the exposed features. A sample of each feature was excavated as per the specifications of the Project Plan.
- 13.2.3 The soil horizons throughout the stratigraphic sequence were variable but 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. The trenching methodology is therefore judged to be a suitable method of evaluation in this landscape. Potential features identified by the remote sensing surveys were successfully tested and the results of this investigation has confirmed them to be largely natural features.

14 Publication and Dissemination Proposals

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

15 Archive Deposition

- 15.1.1 Should no further fieldwork 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). A summary of information from the project has been entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

16 Acknowledgements

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

17 Bibliography

Title	Reference
AAF 2007. Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation	Archaeological Archives Forum guidance
ADS 2015. Guidelines for Depositors	Archaeological Data Service guidance
British Geological Survey. (Natural Environment Research Council) Commissioned Report CR/03/77N	Geology
ClfA 2014 Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidance
ClfA, 2014. Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidance
English Heritage, 2014. Animal Bones and Archaeology. Guidelines for Best Practice.	Historic England guidance
English Heritage 1991. The Management of Archaeological Projects 2.	Historic England guidance
English Heritage 1995. A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.	Historic England guidance
Historic England, 2015. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Managers Guide	Historic England guidance
HS2. Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy	HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015
HS2 Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trench Evaluation at Piper's Wood Cottages, Little Missenden Vent Shaft and ATS, Buckinghamshire (AC100/11)	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-C001-002520
HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement, Supplementary Environmental Statements and Geophysical Survey Reports	ES 3.2.1.10 ES 3.5.2.10.4 ES 3.5.2.10.5 ES 3.5.2.10.6 ES 3.5.2.10.7 C252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000221_P02

HS2. Project Plan for Trial Trench Evaluation at Piper's Wood Cottages, Little Missenden Vent Shaft and ATS, Buckinghamshire (AC100/11)	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS02_CL04-002514
HS2, Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations.	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035
UKIC 1990. Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage	United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidance

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

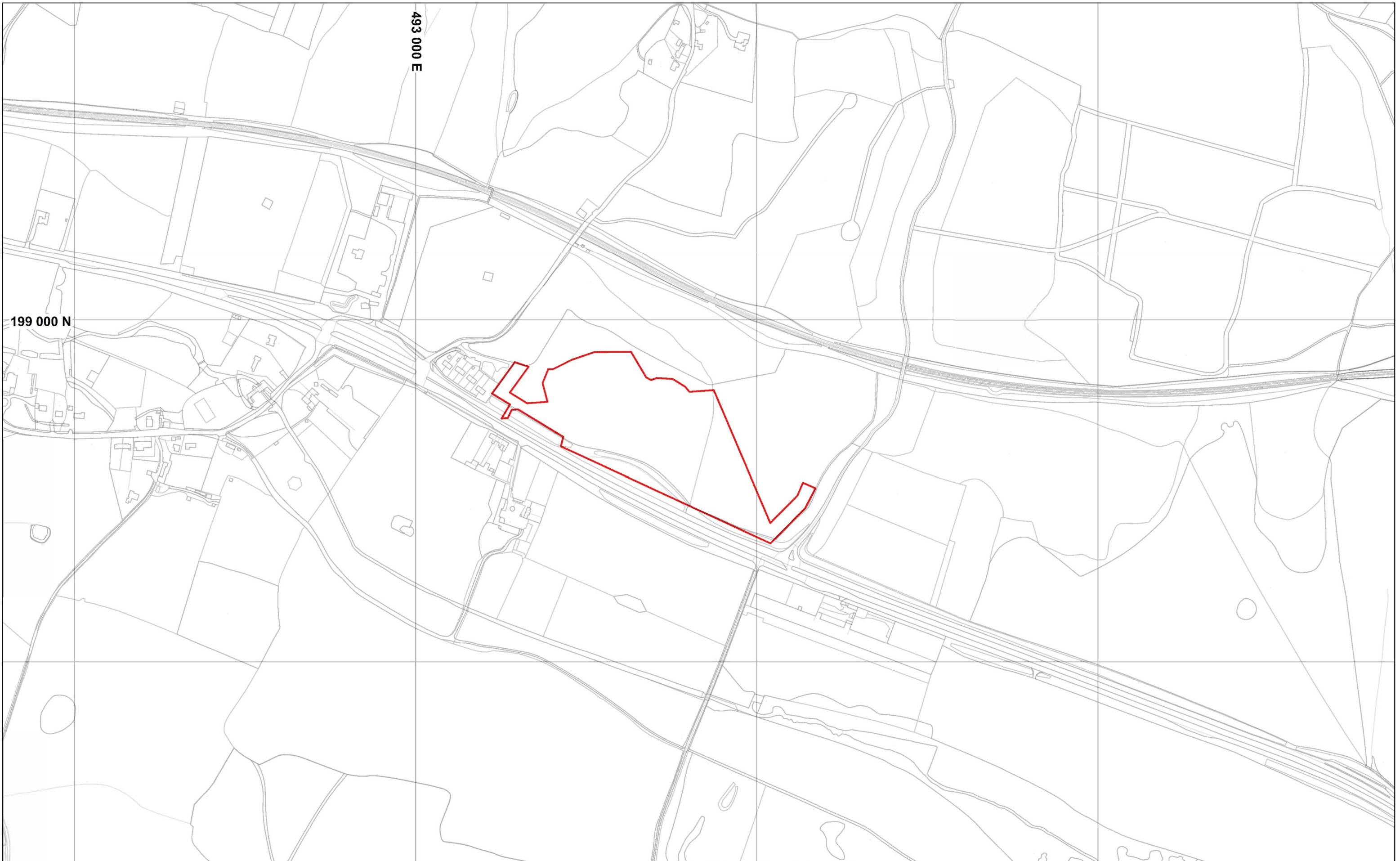
Acronyms

AAF	Archaeological Archives Forum
aOD	above Ordnance Datum
CAT	Cable Avoidance Tool

CFA	Community Forum Area
CIa	Chartered Institute of Archaeologists
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
EMR	Environmental Minimum Requirements
ES	Environmental Statement
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
ha	Hectare
HE	Historic Environment
HER	Historic Environment Record
HERDS	Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
ID	Identification
km	Kilometre
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
m	Metre
mm	Millimetre
MORPHE	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment
NGR	National Grid Reference
No.	Number
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations
OD	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



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Legend
 Site extent



High Speed Two,
Piper's Wood Cottages
Figure 1. Site location

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:5000



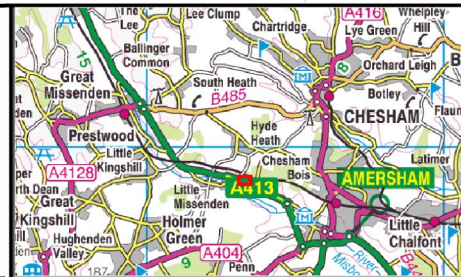
Revision Number: C01

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS02_CL04-000002 Date: 05/05/20



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- Legend**
- Site extent
 - Excavated evaluation trench
 - Location of natural feature



High Speed Two,
Piper's Wood Cottages
Figure 2. Location of natural features

Published

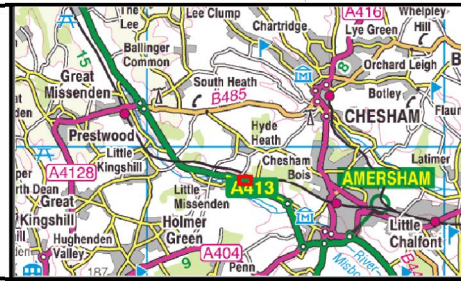
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- Legend**
- Site extent
 - Excavated evaluation trench
 - Test pit



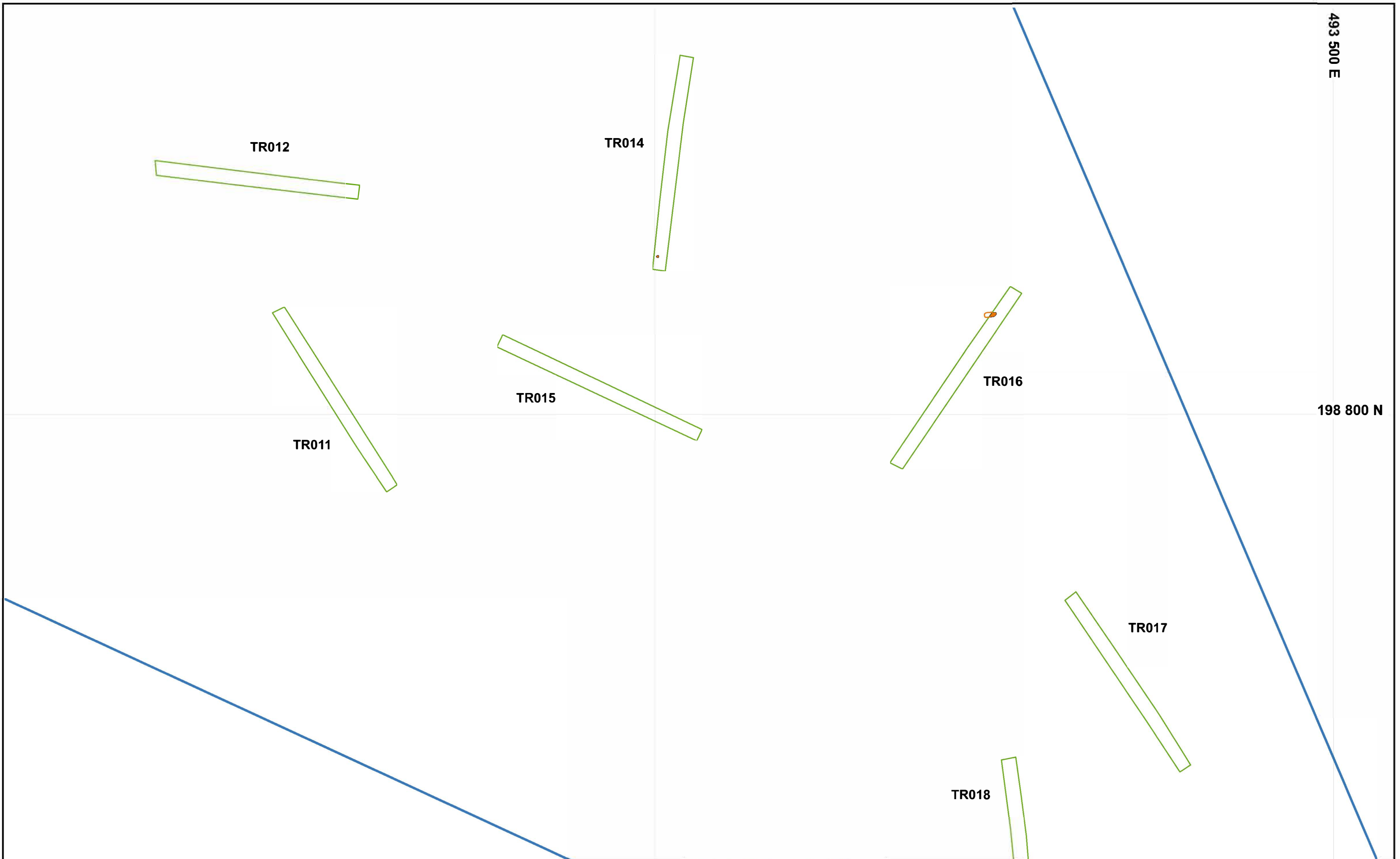
High Speed Two,
Piper's Wood Cottages
Figure 3. Overview of test pits

Published

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Revision Number: C01

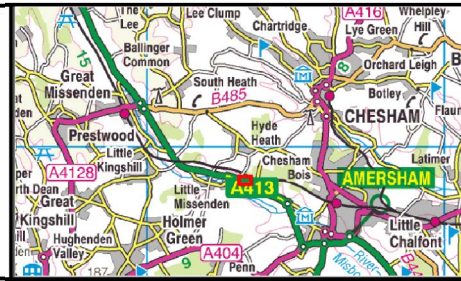
Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS02_CL04-000002 Date: 05/05/20



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Legend

-  Site extent
-  Excavated evaluation trench
-  Natural feature
-  Extrapolated natural feature

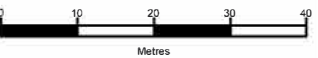


High Speed Two,
Piper's Wood Cottages
Figure 4. Projected natural features

Published



Scale at A3: 1:1,000



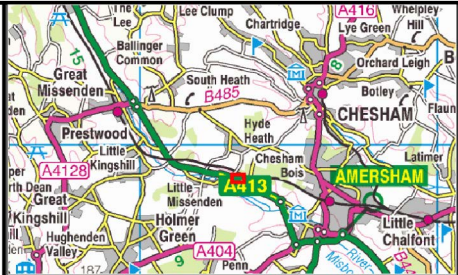
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Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS02_CL04-000002 Date: 05/05/20



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- Legend**
-  Excavated evaluation trench
 -  Natural feature

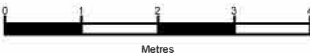


High Speed Two,
Piper's Wood Cottages
Figure 5. Details of trenches 14 and 16

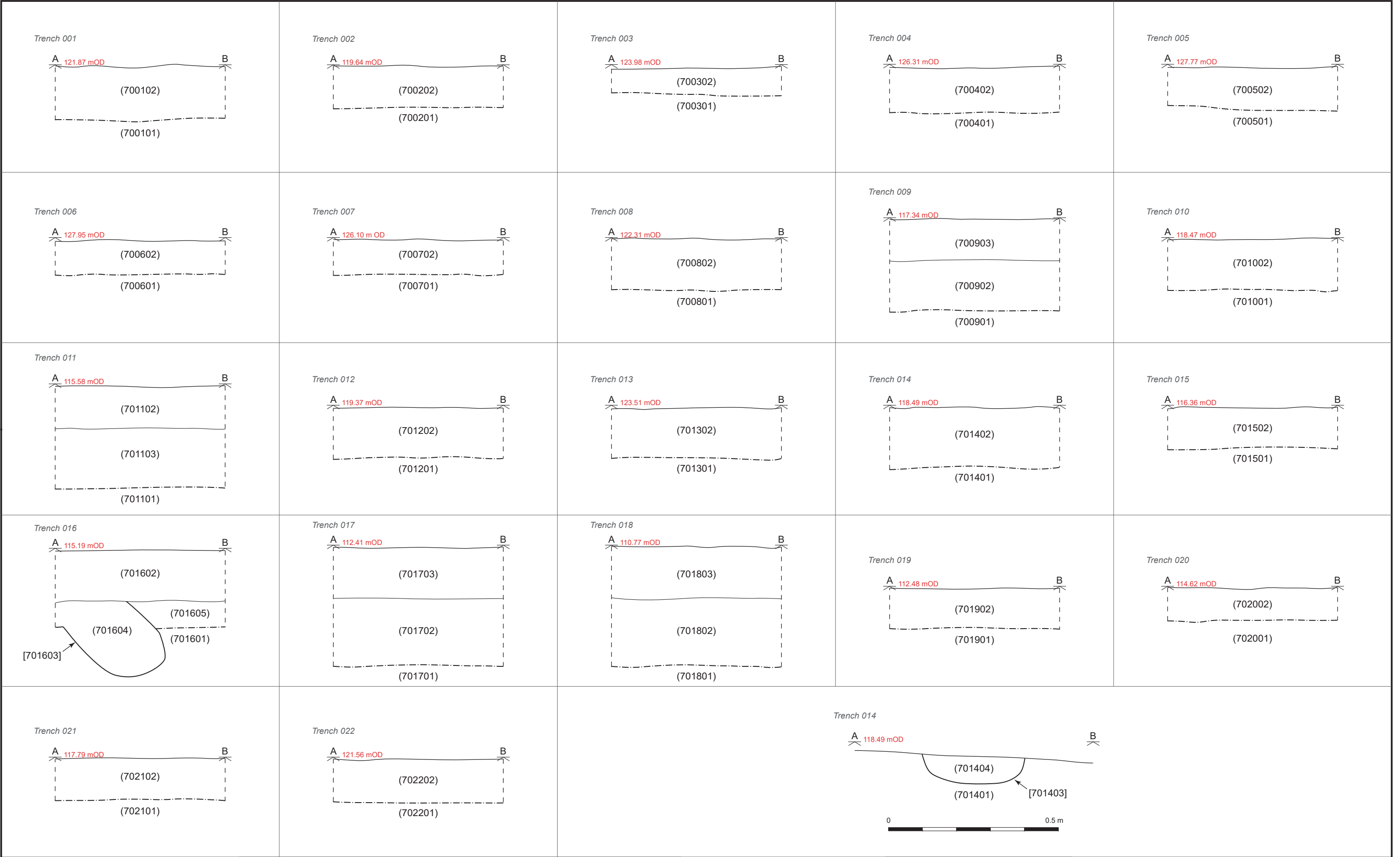
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HS2

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Revision Number: C01
Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS02_CL04-000002 Date: 05/05/20



Appendix 2 – Plates



Plate 1 - Root bole [701403], facing north



Plate 2 - Tree-throw [701603], facing west

Appendix 3 - Context Register

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
1	101	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Light brown-orange silty clay	Natural
	102	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.3	Dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
2	201	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Light orange-brown silty clay, rich in flint	Natural
	202	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.25	Dark brown silty clay some flint	Ploughsoil
3	301	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Light orange brown silty clay, rich in flint	Natural
	302	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.15	Dark brown silty clay, with some flint	Ploughsoil
4	401	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Light brown-orange silty clay, rich in flint	Natural
	402	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.25	Dark brown silty clay with some flint	Ploughsoil
5	501	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Light brown-orange silty clay, rich in flint	Natural
	502	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.25	Dark brown silty clay, with some flint	Ploughsoil
6	601	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Light brown-orange silty clay, rich in flint	Natural
	602	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.25	Dark brown silty clay, with some flint	Ploughsoil

7	701	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Light brown-orange silty clay, rich in flint	Natural
	702	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.2	Dark brown silty clay, with some flint	Ploughsoil
8	801	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Light brown-orange silty clay, rich in flint	Natural
	802	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.3	Dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
9	901	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Dark orange brown silty clay	Natural
	902	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.3	Dark brown silty clay	Colluvium
	903	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.25	Dark orange brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
10	1001	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Orange brown clay, common flint	Natural
	1002	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.3	Black brown friable clay silt with frequent flint	Ploughsoil
	1003	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.2	Grey-brown friable silt	Colluvium
11	1101	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Light orange brown clay with frequent flint	Natural
	1102	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.25	Dark brown silty clay with frequent flint	Ploughsoil
	1103	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.35	Mid brown very silty	Colluvium
12	1201	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Orange brown silty clay, common flint	Natural
	1202	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.3	Dark brown silty clay some flint	Ploughsoil
13	1301	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Light orange brown silty clay with frequent flint	Natural

	1302	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.3	Dark brown silty clay with some flint	Ploughsoil
14	1401	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Orange brown clay, common flint	Natural
	1402	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.31	Dark brown silty clay, with some flint	Ploughsoil
	1403	Cut	-	1404	-	0.3	0.09	Rooting: Circular feature with concave sides and an irregular base	Natural Feature
	1404	Fill	1403	-	-	0.3	0.09	Brown firm silty clay with rare small to medium flint inclusions	Fill of natural feature
15	1501	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Light orange brown clay, frequent flint	Natural
	1502	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.25	Dark brown silty clay with some flint	Ploughsoil
16	1601	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Light brown clay with some flint	Natural
	1602	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.25	Dark brown silty clay, with some flint	Ploughsoil
	1603	Cut	-	-	1	0.8	0.44	Tree throw: Sub circular feature with steep concave sides and an irregular base	Natural Feature
	1604	Fill	-	-	1	0.8	0.44	Grey-brown firm silty clay with rare small to medium flint inclusions	Fill of natural feature
	1605	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.2	Light brown-pink silty clay with some flint	Colluvium
17	1701	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Light yellow clay with flint	Natural

	1702	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.75	Light brown silty clay with some flint	Colluvium
	1703	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.25	Dark brown silty clay with some flint	Ploughsoil
18	1801	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Greyish brown clay, rich with flint	Natural
	1802	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.45	Light brown silty clay some flint	Colluvium
	1803	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.25	Dark brown silty clay with some flint	Ploughsoil
19	1901	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Light orange brown, rich with flint	Natural
	1902	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.25	Dark brown silty clay with some flint	Ploughsoil
20	2001	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Orange brown clay with flint	Natural
	2002	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.2	Dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
21	2101	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Orange brown clay with flint	Natural
	2102	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.25	Dark brown silty clay with flint	Ploughsoil
22	2201	Layer	-	-	-	-	-	Dark brown silty clay with flint	Natural
	2202	Layer	-	-	-	-	0.25	Light orange brown, rich with flint	Ploughsoil

Appendix 4 – Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: hs2infra1-393350

Project details

Project name	Piper's Wood Cottages
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken at Piper's Wood Cottages, Little Missenden Vent Shaft and ATS, Buckinghamshire in March 2020. The Site comprised the southwestern part of two fields, predominantly pastoral, encompassing approximately 5.24 ha. Twenty-two trenches across the Site targeted geophysical, cropmark and LiDAR imagery and blank areas, investigated areas of construction impact. Of the 22 trenches excavated, none revealed archaeological features and two revealed undated tree throws which could represent the remnants of a wider expanse of the ancient woodland within the surrounding landscape.
Project dates	Start: 13-03-2020 End: 18-03-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	1C18PIPTT - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE CHILTERN LITTLE MISSENDEN Piper's Wood Cottages
Study area	5.24 Hectares
Site coordinates	SU 93397 98940 51.680980711778 -0.648952784822 51 40 51 N 000 38 56 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	INFRA
Project brief originator	Fusion
Project design originator	INFRA

Project director/manager David Bonner

Project supervisor Louis Stafford

Entered by Rachel Morgan (rachel.morgan@rubiconheritage.com)

Entered on 4 May 2020

OASIS:

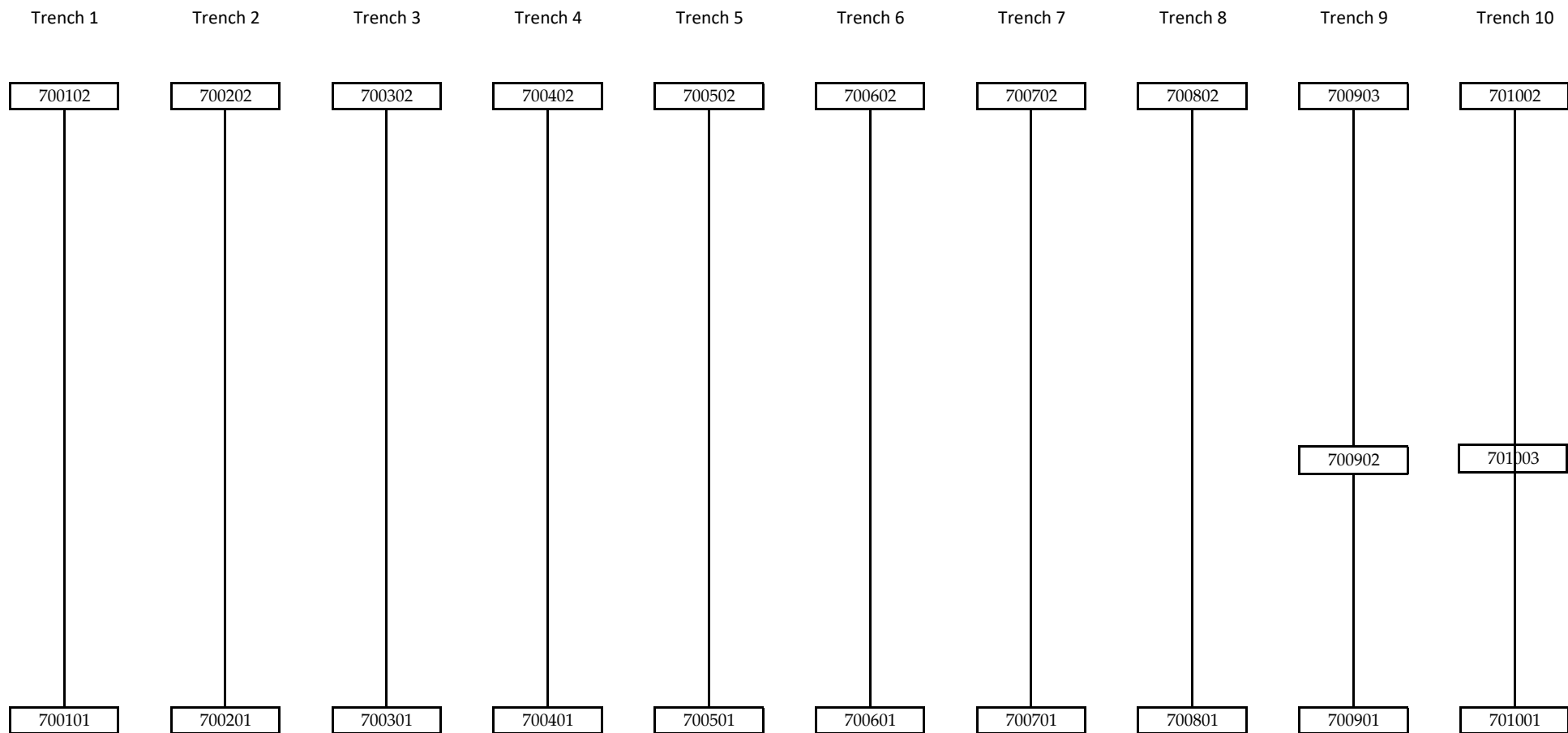
Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

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Appendix 5 – Harris Matrix



Trench 11

701102

701103

701101

Trench 12

701202

701201

Trench 13

701301

701301

Trench 14

701402

701404

701403

701401

Trench 15

701502

701501

Trench 16

701602

701604

701603

701605

701601

Trench 17

701703

701702

701701

Trench 18

701803

701802

701801

Trench 19

701902

701901

Trench 20

Trench 21

Trench 22

702002

702102

702202

702001

702101

702201

Appendix 6 – Ceramic Building Material Data

Trench	Test pit	No.	Wgt (g)	Type	Thickness	Date	Details
1	2	2	20	Tile	11mm	Med-Post Med	1 frag peg tile with circular hole, other abraded, orange
	3	1	198	Brick	n/a	Roman	Fragment, smooth surface on 1 side,
		1		Tile	9mm		Orange/buff, organic voids
2	5	2	120	Tile	12mm	Roman	Biff/pink with rare inclusions
		3		Tile	10mm	Med	Orange with occasional to moderate mica inclusions
		2		Tile	12mm	Med-Post Med	Orange, occasional voids from possible organic inclusions, moderate mica inclusions
	6	1	1094	Paving Brick	52mm	19th Century	Fragment of brick with 'OULTON' STAMP - relates to DOULTON from Springfield Brick & Tile Works in Stafford. Evidence of burning
		1		Tile	17-24mm	Med	Possible floor tile, orange/red, 2 edges with rounded corner, voids from possible organic inclusions, moderate mica and flint inclusions, uneven thickness
		2			13mm	Med-Post Med	Orange, occasional voids from possible organic inclusions, moderate mica inclusions, 1 possible slightly burnt
3	17	1	56	Tile	11mm	Roman	Orange/buff, possible organic inclusions
		1		Brick	25-30mm	Roman	Red/pink, voids for organic inclusions
4	21	1	108	Tile	13mm	Med-Post Med	Orange with occasional mica inclusions, smoother on 1 side
		2			12mm		Orange/red, 1 with edge, with moderate mica inclusions
5	22	1	40	Tile	10mm	Med	Orange with dark grey core, occasional to moderate mica inclusions
	24	1	40	Tile	10mm	Med-Post Med	Buff/orange tile, smooth on 1 side, occasional flint inclusions
		1			12mm	Post Med	Orange tile, smoother on 1 side, moderate to frequent mica inclusions
6	26	1	736	Brick	73mm	Med	Orange/red, voids from organic inclusions, moderate mica and flint inclusions
7	28	1	80	Brick	n/a	Med	Orange/red, voids from organic inclusions, occasional mica and flint inclusions
		1		Tile	15	Roman	Red and buff, Moderate flint inclusions
	30	1	121	Tile	11mm	Med-Post Med	Buff/orange, smooth on 1 side, occasional flint inclusions
		2			12mm		Red, smoother on 1 side, voids from organic inclusions, moderate flint and mica inclusions

Trench	Test pit	No.	Wgt (g)	Type	Thickness	Date	Details	
8	10	2	202	Brick	n/a	Roman	Red/pink 100mm wide, voids for organic inclusions	
		1		Tile	13mm	Roman	Orange/red, voids from organic material, occasional flint inclusions and moderate mica inclusions	
	12	1	112	Tile	16mm	Med-Post Med	Floor tile, orange/red with occasional mica inclusions, grey striations in profile	
		3			12mm	Roman	Biff/pink with rare inclusions	
9	7	2	692	Brick	n/a	Roman	Red/pink. 1 surface, voids from organic inclusions	
		1			30mm		Buff/orange, large brick, voids from organic inclusions, very slight evidence of burning	
		1		Tile	13mm	Roman?	Possible floor tile, orange/red, 1 rounded edge, substance on smooth surface, possible paint?	
		1			12mm		Biff/pink with rare inclusions	
		3		Tile	13mm	Post Med	Orange, smoother on 1 side, moderate to frequent mica inclusions	
	9.00	1	197	Tile	13mm	Med-Post Med	Orange, occasional voids from possible organic inclusions, moderate mica inclusions, 1 possible slightly burnt	
		1		Brick	n/a	Roman	Red/pink. 1 surface, voids from organic inclusions	
		2		Tile	13mm	Med-Post Med	Orange with occasional mica inclusions, smoother on 1 side	
		2		Tile	12mm	Roman	Biff/pink with rare inclusions	
		10		14	1	636	Brick	n/a
1	30mm		Buff/orange, organic inclusions					
1	32mm		Red/pink 100mm wide, voids for organic inclusions, evidence of it being burnt or exposed to high temperatures					
3	Tile		12mm		Med-Post Med		Red, smoother on 1 side with striations, voids from organic inclusions, occasional flint and moderate mica inclusions	
			12mm				Orange with occasional mica inclusions, smoother on 1 side	
15	1		183	Tile	13mm	Med-Post Med	Orange/red with mica inclusions, smooth on 1 side, uneven on other. Floor tile?	
	2			Unknown	n/a		Broken abraded pieces Orange/buff	
	2			Tile	12mm		Orange with voids and occasional flint and mica inclusions	
11	38		5	211	Tile	12mm	Med	Orange with dark grey core, occasional to moderate mica inclusions
			1		Tile	14mm	Med-Post Med	Orange with 2 edges, with mica inclusions

Trench	Test pit	No.	Wgt (g)	Type	Thickness	Date	Details
	39	2	161	Brick	n/a	Roman	Fragments, orange/red, with edge, very abraded
		1		Tile	11mm		Pink/buff
		1		Tile	9mm	Med-Post Med	Red with mica inclusions
12	34	1	94	Brick	n/a	Roman	Red/pink, voids for organic inclusions
		1		Tile	11mm	Roman	Orange with dark grey just underneath surface, possible evidence of thumb indentation, voids of organic inclusions, occasional flint and mica inclusions
		1			11mm	Roman	Orange, pink with organic voids and moderate mica inclusions
		1			11mm	Roman	Buff/orange with striations on one side and other has broken off, possible edge
13	32	3	58	Tile	11mm	Med-Post Med	Orange with voids and occasional flint and mica inclusions
14	43	2	112	Brick	n/a	Roman	Red/pink, voids for organic inclusions
		1		Tile	14mm	Med-Post Med	Peg tile with partial round hole, grey striations in profile
		5		Tile	14mm	Med-Post Med	Orange with mica inclusions, 3 with edges
	44	1	84	Tile	11mm	Med	Orange with dark grey core, occasional to moderate mica inclusions
		2			13mm	Med	Orange/pink, smooth on 1 side, occasional flint inclusions
		2			10mm	Roman	Orange/buff
		1			12mm	Roman	Orange/pink, smooth on 1 side, occasional flint inclusions, 1 edge
15	42	1	7	Pottery	7mm	Med	Body sherd, frequent mica inclusions, red exterior surface. Gritty ware
		1	93	Brick	n/a	Med	Handmade, surface on one side, buff/reg/grey with occasional voids (organic inclusions) and occasional flint
16	52	1	89	Brick	n/a	Roman	Buff/orange, organic inclusions
		1		Tile	8mm	Med	pink buff with flint inclusions
		2		Tile	12mm	Med	Orange/pink, smooth on 1 side, occasional flint inclusions
		1		Tile	13mm	Roman	Buff/orange, possible edge, occasional flint inclusions
	54	1	204	Brick	n/a	Roman	Red/pink, voids for organic inclusions
		1		Brick	n/a	Med	Handmade, surface on one side, buff/reg/grey with occasional voids (organic inclusions) and occasional flint
		1		Tile	12mm	Med-Post Med	Red tile with mica inclusions

Trench	Test pit	No.	Wgt (g)	Type	Thickness	Date	Details
17	47	5	100	Unknown	n/a	Med-Post Med	Broken abraded pieces Orange/buff
		1		Brick	n/a	Roman	No surfaces
		2		Tile	12mm		Buff/orange, possible edge, occasional flint inclusions
		1		Tile	11mm	Med	Orange with dark grey core, occasional to moderate mica inclusions
	48	1	147	Brick	n/a	Med-Post Med	Buff and red, organic inclusions, occasional flint inclusions
		3		Tile	13mm		Buff/orange in colour, occasional voids from organic inclusions, moderate mica and flint inclusions
18	50	7	81	Tile	13mm	Med-Post Med	Buff/orange in colour, occasional voids from organic inclusions, moderate mica and flint inclusions
		1		Tile	n/a	Med	orange/red with occasional mica inclusions, grey centre profile
	51	5	68	Tile	12mm	Med	orange/red with occasional mica inclusions, grey striations in profile
19	63	1	41	Tile	12mm	Post Med	Orange, 1 possible edge, occasional flint inclusions
	64	1	54	Brick	n/a	Roman	Red/pink. Voids from organic inclusions, moderate flint inclusions
		1		Tile	13mm	Med	Red, smoother on 1 side with striations, voids from organic inclusions, occasional flint and moderate mica inclusions