

1EW03 – Enabling Works Central

AWHe Fieldwork Report for Trial Trenching Evaluation at C21013 Wellwick Farm – Wendover Green Tunnel – Wendover – Buckinghamshire AC210/8

Site Code: 1C18WWFTT

Document no.: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-009416

MDF ref:

Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Approved by	Revision Details:
Co1	24/06/2019	L.Stafford	S.Roper	D. Bonner	For acceptance

Contents

1	Executive Summary	6
2	Introduction	7
3	Project Background	7
4	Site Location	8
5	Site Geology and Topography	8
6	Specific Objectives and Aims	9
6.2	General Aims	9
6.3	Specific HERDS Objectives	9
7	Archaeological Background	10
8	Scope and Methodology	13
8.1	Scope	13
8.2	Methodology	13
9	Results	15
9.1	Geological Sequence	15
9.2	Archaeological Results	16
10	Finds Assessment	43
10.1	Pottery Assessment	43
10.2	Prehistoric Ceramic Objects	48
10.3	Ceramic Building Material	49
10.4	Lithics Assessment	50
10.5	Metal Finds	52
10.6	Metallurgical Assessment	53
10.7	Faunal Remains Assessment	55
10.8	Micro-fauna	60
10.9	Macrobotanical Assessment	63
11	Assessment and Interpretation of Results	66
12	Statement of potential of Archaeology	68
13	Conclusion and Recommendations for Further Investigation	69
13.1	Conclusion	69
13.2	Recommendations	70
13.3	Consideration of Results and Conclusions Within Their Wider Context	71

14	Evaluation of Methodology	71
14.1	Summary	71
14.2	Strategy Appraisal	71
15	Publication	72
15.2	Archive Deposition	72
16	Acknowledgements	72
17	References	73
18	Terms and Acronyms	76
	Acronyms	76
	Appendix 1 - Figures	78
	Appendix 2 - Plates	79
	Appendix 3 - Table: Summary of context dating based on pottery	146
	Appendix 4 - Table: CBM catalogue	148
	Appendix 5 - Table: Species identified by context	151
	Appendix 6 - Table: Taphonomy and ageing data by context	153
	Appendix 7 - Table: Butchery marks by species	155
	Appendix 8 - Context Registers	156
	Appendix 9 - OASIS Form	186

List of Figures

Figure 1	Site location
Figure 2	Overview of excavated evaluation trenches
Figure 3	Overview of evaluation trenches and geophysics
Figure 4	Overview of evaluation trenches and geophysics (1 of 4)
Figure 5	Overview of evaluation trenches and geophysics (2 of 4)
Figure 6	Overview of evaluation trenches and geophysics (3 of 4)
Figure 7	Overview of evaluation trenches and geophysics (4 of 4)
Figure 8	Detail of trenches 2, 4 and 5
Figure 9	Detail of trenches 12, 13 and 19
Figure 10	Detail of trenches 23, 26 and 28
Figure 11	Detail of trenches 29, 34 and 37
Figure 12	Detail of trenches 38, 40 and 41
Figure 13	Detail of trenches 43, 45 and 46
Figure 14	Detail of trenches 47, 48 and 50
Figure 15	Detail of trenches 52, 54 and 55
Figure 16	Detail of trenches 56, 62 and 64
Figure 17	Detail of trenches 65, 66 and 67

Figure 18	Detail of trenches 68, 69 and 70
Figure 19	Detail of trenches 71, 72 and 73
Figure 20	Detail of trenches 74, 76 and 77
Figure 21	Detail of trenches 78, 80 and 81
Figure 22	Detail of trenches 82, 85 and 86
Figure 23	Detail of trenches 87, 90 and 91
Figure 24	Detail of trenches 95, 96 and 97
Figure 25	Detail of trenches 98, 99 and 100
Figure 26	Detail of trenches 101, 102 and 103
Figure 27	Detail of trenches 105, 106 and 111
Figure 28	Detail of trenches 112, 115 and 117
Figure 29	Detail of trenches 118, 120 and 123
Figure 30	Detail of trenches 124, 125 and 127
Figure 31	Detail of trenches 128, 129 and 131
Figure 32	Detail of trenches 133, 134 and 135
Figure 33	Detail of trenches 139, 142 and 143
Figure 34	Detail of trenches 144, 145 and 146
Figure 35	Detail of trenches 147 and 148
Figure 36	Features sections Trenches 2, 4, 5, 12
Figure 37	Features sections Trenches 13, 19, 23, 26, 28, 29, 34, 37, 38, 40, 41
Figure 38	Features sections Trenches 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56
Figure 39	Features sections Trenches 56, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68
Figure 40	Features sections Trenches 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81
Figure 41	Features sections Trenches 81, 82, 85, 86, 87, 90, 91, 95, 96, 97
Figure 42	Features sections Trenches 97, 98, 99, 100, 101
Figure 43	Features sections Trenches 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 111, 112, 115, 118, 120
Figure 44	Features sections Trenches 120, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 129, 133
Figure 45	Features sections Trenches 133, 134, 135, 139, 142, 143, 144, 145
Figure 46	Features sections Trenches 146, 147, 148
Figure 47	Overview of archaeological features by phase
Figure 48	Late Bronze Age - Iron Age phase plan
Figure 49	Iron Age phase plan
Figure 50	Roman phase plan
Figure 51	Medieval phase plan
Figure 52	Post-medieval phase plan
Figure 53	Undated features

List of Plates

Plate 1	Trench 77, view north-east
Plate 2	Ditch [114604], north facing section
Plate 3	Ditch [100404], north facing section
Plate 4	Ditch [109708], north-east facing section
Plate 5	Ditch [109804], south-east facing section
Plate 6	Ditch [110006], east facing section
Plate 7	Pit [110505], north-west facing section
Plate 8	Ditch [113904], north-east facing section
Plate 9	Pits [108116] and [108118] view south-west
Plate 10	Ditch [114507], east facing section
Plate 11	Medieval Knife Blade (SF2) recovered from pit [104504]
Plate 12	Prehistoric Loom Weight (SF3) recovered from pit [106608]
Plate 13	Iron Age Brooch (SF4) recovered from the topsoil of Trench 37

List of Tables

Table 1	Summary of evaluation results
Table 2	Four broad fabric groups
Table 3	Concordance of ceramic phases
Table 4	Flint catalogue
Table 5	Burnt flint catalogue
Table 6	Metal finds catalogue
Table 7	Slag finds catalogue
Table 8	Total NISP
Table 9	Abundance of species identified
Table 10	Abundance of taphonomy
Table 11	Juveniles noted by unfused epiphyses
Table 12	Juveniles noted by unfused epiphyses catalogue

1 Executive Summary

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land designated as C21013 Wellwick Farm, near Wendover, Buckinghamshire by INFRA for Fusion-JV on behalf of High Speed Two Limited (hereafter HS2 Ltd). This forms part of the enabling works for the HS2 Ltd rail link Phase One. The evaluation took place between November 2018 and January 2019.
- 1.1.2 The trial trench evaluation was undertaken on land located to the south-west of the town of Wendover, Buckinghamshire, immediately south-west of the A413 trunk road. The site comprises a single land parcel, which extends along a linear distance of c. 1.85km from south-east to north-west, incorporating parts of four large arable fields, and covering a total area of 42.34 ha.
- 1.1.3 The land is required to enable the construction of the Wendover Green Tunnel and the Wendover North Cutting, including tunnel entrance construction, cutting excavation, public right of way (PROW) diversion and construction, tree planting and landscaping. The aims of the evaluation were to determine the archaeological significance of the Site and assess the potential to contain artefacts, deposits and archaeological features
- 1.1.4 Geophysical survey had identified anomalies which were thought to represent late prehistoric or Romano-British settlement features, including enclosures and a droveway in the north-east of Site. The evaluation was undertaken to investigate these anomalies and to sample those areas deemed blank by the geophysics survey.
- 1.1.5 A total of 148 trenches were excavated producing substantial ditches, large pits, postholes and a buried prehistoric soil horizon. Prehistoric occupation was attested by Late Bronze Age pits, large Iron Age ditches, clay lined storage pits, pits and postholes. A few ditches and pits also produced Roman wares, showing a later if not continued occupation of the site. Ditches and pits of Medieval date were also present but on a lesser scale. Post-medieval cut features were largely absent; however, a large quantity of Post-medieval ceramics was recovered from the overburden across site, which strongly suggests that the fields remained open with a similar layout to the present.
- 1.1.6 The site appears to have a domestic function within the prehistoric period, with daub, loom weights and a substantial assemblage of pottery and animal bone present from the Bronze Age through to the Iron Age. Postholes were infrequent and did not definitively show a structure, however these were apparent alongside concentrations of Iron Age pits toward the central southern side of site. The medieval finds are similarly domestic in nature, recovered from regular ditches forming possible rectangular parcels in the south-east of Site.
- 1.1.7 The concentration of features was predominantly toward the central portion of the site, with the frequency and size of the features present diminishing toward the east, and to a lesser extent toward the west.
- 1.1.8 The site code allocated by Fusion-JV for this phase of work was 1C18WWFTT.

2 Introduction

- 2.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land designated as C21013, Wellwick Farm, near Wendover, Buckinghamshire by INFRA for Fusion-JV on behalf of HS2 Ltd, conducted from November 2018 to January 2019.
- 2.1.2 The Site was located to the south-west of the town of Wendover, immediately south-west of the A413 trunk road. It is located north and east of Wellwick Farm and is centred on NGR 485810 208100 (hereafter Site) (Figure 1 and 2). The Site comprises a single land parcel, Fusion-JV designation C21013, which extends along a linear distance of c. 1.85km from south-east to north-west, incorporating parts of four large arable fields, and covering a total area of 42.34 ha.
- 2.1.3 The land is required to enable the construction of the Wendover Green Tunnel C2a and the Wendover North Cutting, including tunnel entrance construction, cutting excavation, public right of way (PROW) diversion and construction, tree planting and landscaping.
- 2.1.4 The Site code allocated by Fusion-JV for this phase of work was 1C18WWFTT.
- 2.1.5 This report details the results of the archaeological evaluation carried out in accordance with the Project Plan for Trial Trenching Evaluation at Wellwick Farm (Doc Ref: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CLo6-002526) and Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS) objectives, techniques, deliverable and reporting mechanism for the investigation (HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015) and the Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LS-WSI) for Archaeological Evaluation (Doc Ref 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03-002529).
- 2.1.6 A total of 148 trial trenches were excavated measuring 30m (L) x c. 2.0m (W).

3 Project Background

- 3.1.1 High Speed Two 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.
- 3.1.2 The overall framework within which archaeological work will be undertaken is set out in the Environmental Minimum Requirements (EMR), in particular 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 (in this case INFRA-JV) is 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.

4 Site Location

- 4.1.1 The Site consists of a single land parcel, C21013, which extends along a linear distance of c. 1.85km from south-east to north-west, incorporating parts of four large arable fields, and covering a total area of 42.34 ha.
- 4.1.2 The site lies on gently sloping land, located to the south-west of the town of Wendover, immediately south-west of the A413 trunk road. It is located north and east of Wellwick Farm and is centred on NGR 485810 208100 (Figure 1).

5 Site Geology and Topography

Geology

- 5.1.1 The British Geological Survey maps the underlying geology of the Site as predominantly sedimentary chalk deposits of the West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation and Zig Zag Chalk Formation (undifferentiated), formed approximately 101 to 94 million years ago (mya) in the Cretaceous Period, though a small area at the north is underlain by Gault Formation and Upper greensand Formation (undifferentiated) mudstone, siltstone and sandstone also formed in the Cretaceous Period approximately 113 to 94 mya¹. No overlying superficial deposits are recorded within the Site.
- 5.1.2 The parent geology gives rise to shallow, lime-rich soils over the chalk in the southern half of the Site, with an area of freely draining, lime-rich loamy soils north of this and slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage at the north-west of the Site². No intrusive geological surveys have been carried out to further inform the stratigraphic sequence within the Site.

Topography

- 5.1.3 The site lies between the Chiltern escarpment to the south and the Vale of Aylesbury to the north. The land parcel exhibits a gently undulating surface topography that shows a broad drop in elevation from c. 155m aOD in the south-east to c. 115m aOD in the north-west. The land drops slightly between the northern and southern fields in the centre of Site leaving a perceptible ridge in the landscape.

¹ British Geological Survey, 2017 Geology of Britain viewer [online] accessed 01 December 2017 from <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

² Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute 2017 *Soilscapes* [online] accessed 01 December 2017 from <http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>

Previous Disturbance

- 5.1.4 There is little indication that the Site has undergone significant disturbance; for example, there is no sign of quarrying within the evaluation area. However, a footbridge across the A413 trunk road is partly located within the Site as is a bomb impact location, recorded c. 30m north-west outside of the Site boundary. Given the rural location of the site, damage from agricultural ploughing is very likely to have occurred.

6 Specific Objectives and Aims

- 6.1.1 The full aims and objectives for the archaeological trial trenching can be found in Section 4 of the Project Plan (Doc Ref; 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CLo6-002526). Trial trench investigation provides the most suitable method for the recovered of archaeological evidence to inform the research objectives. Section 5 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 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 Wellwick Farm Site (Figure 2) and will contribute to the following specific HERDS objectives:
- KC9: Does a lack of visibility of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments reflect genuine area distinctiveness, or is this due to variation in geology or investigative techniques?
 - KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the 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?
 - KC19: The Romano-British period saw the beginning of a more established

infrastructure network. Can we investigate the development of these routes, trackways and roads and the influence they had on landscape change?

- KC20: Investigate the changing nature of funerary rites in the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. What evidence is there that the adoption of new rites or changes in existing practices are the result of the movement of people, contact with new ideas, or even new religions?
- KC21: Assess the evidence for regional and cultural distinctiveness along the length of the route in the Roman period, with particular regard to the different settlement types encountered along the route;
- KC23: Identify evidence for late Roman occupation and attempt to identify any continuity in settlement patterns between the end of the Romano-British period and the Early Medieval period;
- KC31: Identify the location of Middle to Late Saxon settlement, explore processes of settlement nucleation and understand the development of associated field types and agricultural regimes; and
- KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century

7 Archaeological Background

- 7.1.1 The site lies within the Dunsmore, Wendover and Halton Community Forum Area (CFA10), and within Archaeological Character Area (ACA) 10-3, Icknield/Greensand Belt. It occupies two Archaeological Character Sub-Zones (ASZs): the vast majority of the Site lies within ASZ 10-21, Land around Wellwick Farm and Coneycroft Farm, which has potential for Roman remains, while a small area at the north-west corner of the Site lies just within ASZ 10-25, Land on the south side of B4009 Nash Lee Road, which has potential for late prehistoric and Roman remains.
- 7.1.2 The information presented below has been derived from the project plan, Environmental Statement (ES, see references section), prepared in 2013, results of the surveys undertaken within the Site and in its environs (i.e. remote sensing, geophysical and fieldwalking surveys) and up-to-date Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (BHER) data. These sources have identified a considerable number of heritage assets within the locality of the Site, but only those of direct relevance to its historical development and archaeological potential are discussed within the text below.
- 7.1.3 No designated heritage assets are recorded within the evaluation area. Those within closest proximity to the Site comprising Grade II Listed Buildings in the Wendover Conservation Area, east of the Site and beyond the main railway line and A413 trunk road, and further Listed Buildings at Wellwick Farm, c. 300m to the south-west of the Site. An area immediately to the west and extending partially into the Site lies within the Wellwick Farm Archaeological Notification Area (ANA), as defined by

Buckinghamshire County Council on the basis of a possible Roman villa complex being located here.

- 7.1.4 Remote sensing survey of the Site, entailing a review of aerial photographic and LiDAR data, was undertaken as part of the 2013 ES: extensive areas of extant and levelled ridge and furrow were identified across a large part of the Site and a distinct bank was observed within the site, close to the northern boundary.
- 7.1.5 Geophysical survey was carried out across the north of the Site as part of the 2013 ES (CH-004-10), which revealed a small number of probable and possible linear features and some possible discrete features, which may be areas of pitting. Geophysical survey in 2016 of the remainder of the Site (C252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000263_Po2) revealed further linear and pit-like anomalies.
- 7.1.6 An extensive fieldwalking survey was undertaken at Wellwick Farm as part of the 2013 ES (CH-004-10), which included the north-western c. 40% of the Site. This recovered scattered prehistoric finds, concentrations of Roman finds north-east of Wellwick Farm, immediately west of the Site, and occasional medieval pottery and abundant post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM). Metal detecting rallies have also been held in the area, including around Wellwick Farm (DWH111) and extending partly onto the Site (finds discussed below 3.2.10).

Prehistoric

- 7.1.7 No archaeological evidence for Palaeolithic activity has been found in the vicinity of the Site but Mesolithic and possibly Neolithic material has been recovered from fieldwalking to the east of Chalkshire Farm (DWH114), and near Nashlee Farm (DWH130), c. 300m and 500m west of the Site respectively. A Neolithic or possibly Early Bronze Age flint assemblage was also found in a garden in Wendover (DWH120), c. 400m east of the Site. Three Early Bronze Age barrows are recorded on Bacombe Hill, a high point located c. 300m south-west of the Site. These scheduled monuments comprise a bell barrow, a pond barrow and a bowl barrow (DWH100) and represent the only examples of their type in the wider area.
- 7.1.8 Within the area around the Site evidence of activity in the later Bronze Age and Iron Age has been identified by the recovery of surface finds during several fieldwalking surveys and metal detector rallies. The fieldwalking in the vicinity of Wellwick Farm, at the west of the Site, (DWH111) recovered scattered late prehistoric finds, and metal detecting at the foot of Bacombe Hill, to the south-west of the Site, recovered a coin and a tanged chisel (DWH100). Iron Age material is also recorded to the east of Chalkshire Farm (DWH114), c. 300m west of the Site, to north of Wendover (DWH124), c. 160m north-east of the Site, and to the south-east of Nashlee Farm and at the Chiltern Brewery at Nash Lee (DWH130, DWH132), c. 500m west of the Site.
- 7.1.9 The 2016 geophysical survey (C252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000263_Po2) identified an area of enclosures and a drove way related to an Iron Age or Roman settlement within the north-east of the Site. At least four enclosures were detected, as well as pit features. Further linear anomalies may be an extension of the settlement, though could be natural features.

Roman

- 7.1.10 Metal detector rallies and fieldwalking undertaken for the 2013 ES (CH-004-10) have yielded numerous Roman period artefacts comprising a few coins and a significant assemblage of pottery, tile and some slag from fields around Wellwick Farm (DWH111) at the west of the Site. There is a high possibility that these finds indicate the location of a high-status Roman building, possibly a villa. A Roman cremation was also discovered during metal detecting north-east of Wellwick Farm in 2000. The cremated ashes had been placed in a flagon, which was accompanied by a range of grave goods, and the whole assemblage had been placed within a wooden box or casket (Zeepvat 2003). The burial, dated to the second half of the 2nd century, is of a rare type and may indicate a high-status site. Consequently, this area, including part of the Site, has been designated as an Archaeological Notification Area (ANA), as defined by Buckinghamshire County Council. The complex of enclosures identified during geophysical survey on the Site lies less than 60m from the ANA and may also be associated with the Roman site at Wellwick Farm.
- 7.1.11 The Icknield Way was an important late prehistoric to medieval routeway between Wessex and East Anglia, with a band of tracks following the Chiltern Scarp just above the spring line and marked today reasonably closely by the bridleways and paths of the Upper Icknield Way. An element of this routeway passes immediately south of the Site (DWH119). The Lower Icknield Way, a former Roman road, ran on an approximate north-east/south-west alignment within 100m north of the Site (DWH129). Both routes may have been associated with activity on the site.

Early Medieval and Medieval

- 7.1.12 There is very little evidence for activity within area during the Early medieval period, which is generally poorly understood and barely visible in the archaeological record. However, a possible cobbled floor, a few sherds of pottery and fragmentary human skeletal remains possibly dating to this period are recorded in Wendover (DWH120), c. 400m east of the Site, and metal detecting c. 480m south-west of the Site in the 1990s recovered a single metal fragment of likely Early medieval date (DWH113).
- 7.1.13 The remote sensing survey undertaken for the 2013 ES identified extensive areas of extant and levelled ridge and furrow features across a large part of the Site (DWH125) and beyond (DWH153), indicating much of it was under cultivation in the medieval or post-medieval period. A significant, slightly curvilinear bank on an approximate north-east/south-west orientation was also observed towards the north of the Site and has been interpreted as a former field boundary, though is not visible on historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping. The remote sensing survey also identified possible water meadows (DWH154) north-east of the Site.
- 7.1.14 The Buckinghamshire Historic Environment Record (BHER) records a complex of linear and rectilinear cropmarks within a field less than 100m south of the Site (DWH116). These cropmarks probably represent the remains of medieval to post-medieval field boundaries or agricultural enclosures and were also observed during the remote sensing survey for the 2013 ES (Figures 3 to 7).

Post-medieval

- 7.1.15 A number of field boundaries within and adjacent to the Site are depicted on the Wendover Enclosure Map of 1796 and are defined by historically important hedgerows. DWH112 and DWH115 run across the Site, DWH103 forms part of the western boundary of the Site, DWH128 lies at the north of the Site and DWH106 and DWH107 extend south-westwards from the Site. Further boundaries beyond the Site to the south-west include DWH099, DWH101 and DWH102. A number of farmsteads within the vicinity of the Site were constructed between the 17th and 19th centuries, including the Grade II and Grade II* Listed Buildings at Wellwick Farm (DWH109), which date to the 17th and 18th centuries.

Potential

- 7.1.16 Overall the Site has a low to moderate potential for prehistoric remains, a high potential for remains of Roman date, a low potential for Early medieval remains and a moderate to high potential for remains of medieval and later date.

8 Scope and Methodology

8.1 Scope

- 8.1.1 The archaeological evaluation of Wellwick Farm was undertaken between November 2018 and January 2019 and was 148 trenches. These trenches measured 30m (L) x c. 2.0m (W). This included 41 targeted trenches over anomalies revealed by the remote sensing and geophysical surveys in addition to 107 trenches in 'blank areas', giving a total sample of the Site by area of approximately 2%.
- 8.1.2 The trial trench evaluation was undertaken in accordance with specific guidance produced by HS2 Ltd, namely 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 Investigation at Wellwick Farm, Wendover Green Tunnel C2a, Wendover, Buckinghamshire (AC210/8) (Doc Ref: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_002529).
- 8.1.3 The field work 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).

8.2 Methodology

- 8.2.1 This section briefly summarises the methodology utilised during the evaluation. A more detailed description can be found in the project plan.

Artefact Recovery

- 8.2.2 During the trenching process, approximately 0.5m³ of overburden was sieved at either end of the trench and centrally for the recovery of finds. The finds of which are briefly outlined in 13.1.9.

Setting-out

- 8.2.3 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.
- 8.2.4 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

- 8.2.5 Trenches were excavated to either the first archaeological horizon or the natural geology, whichever was reached first, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket.
- 8.2.6 Each machine was under the constant supervision of a suitably trained, competent and experienced archaeologist.
- 8.2.7 Each trench was excavated in 300mm spits, with a CAT scanner to ensure no unidentified services were present
- 8.2.8 Topsoil and subsoil were stripped and stored separately on either side of the trench.

Fieldwork Recording

- 8.2.9 A sufficient sample of each feature was excavated to meet the requirements of the GWSI: HERDS.
- 8.2.10 Archaeological recording included as a minimum:
- At least one representative section at (1:10 or 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;
 - plans prepared at appropriate scales (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50);
 - photographs and other appropriate drawn and written records; and
 - other sections, including the half-sections of individual layers or features drawn as appropriate to 1:10 or 1:20.
- 8.2.11 A 'site location plan', indicating site north was prepared at 1:1250.
- 8.2.12 Individual 'trench plans' were prepared at 1:200 (or 1:100).
- 8.2.13 The location of site plans was identified using OSGB coordinates

Environmental Sampling

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

- Archaeological features (pits, gullies, boundary ditches and postholes);
- Deposits representing the main phases of activity on site (to assess whether there were changes in rates of deposition, or material survival over time).

8.2.15 Samples were taken using ten litre plastic buckets (with lids and handles), or strong polythene bags (double bagged) secured at the neck, 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

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

Change Control

8.2.17 Trenches 46, 97, 98, 100, 105, 112 and 133, were expanded to allow full sections of the archaeology encountered in trench.

8.2.18 Trenches 57, 68, 70 and 89, were moved the minimum possible to clear the National Grid overhead exclusion zones.

8.2.19 Trench 67 was targeting a geophysical anomaly that was already targeted by two trenches, so the HERDS Manager requested this trench be moved 15m north to target a separate rectangular anomaly that had not been previously targeted.

8.2.20 Trench 77 had a change of methodology implemented. A buried soil horizon found at the north end of the trench was mechanically excavated to reveal the sealed archaeology below.

8.2.21 Trench 147 was not a targeted trench and was moved northward to clear the compound.

9 Results

9.1 Geological Sequence

9.1.1 The natural geology or archaeological horizon comprised chalk with bands of flinty orange clay.

9.1.2 All archaeological features were sealed by topsoil. In isolated areas subsoil sealed the archaeological features and in the rare case of Tr77 the topsoil and subsoil, capped a

buried topsoil and subsoil which sealed the archaeological features. Colluvium was only visible in the far eastern trenches which lay on the lee of a slope.

9.2 Archaeological Results

9.2.1 67 trenches of the 148 contained archaeological features.

9.2.2 The following section contains a description of the features and deposits excavated during the project. It should be used in conjunction with Appendix 8, which provides detailed descriptions and stratigraphic information for each deposit and cut feature.

9.2.3 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. Phase plans showing the distribution of features by periods are figures 47-53.

9.2.4 A summary of the findings is in table 1, below:

Table 1: Summary of evaluation results

Trench Number	Features	Spot Date
1	Blank	
2	4 x postholes, 2 x pits, 2 x ditches	Undated
3	Blank	
4	1 x recut ditch	LBA-MIA
5	3 x pits, 1 possible natural hollow/palaeochannel	LBA-IA
6-11	Blank	
12	1 x ditch	Undated
13	1 x large pit	Medieval
14-18	Blank	
19	1 x gully terminus	Undated
20-22	Blank	
23	1 x pit, 1 x gully terminus	Undated
24-25	Blank	
26	1 x posthole, 2 x pits	Undated
27	Blank	
28	1 x posthole, 1 x ditch	Med/Post-Med
29	1 x large pit	Roman
30-33	Blank	
34	1 x ditch	Medieval
35-36	Blank	
37	1 x ditch	Undated
38	1 x ditch terminus	Undated
39	Blank	
40	1 x pit, 1 x gully, 1 x ditch	Undated
41	1 x pit, 1 x ditch	Undated
42	Blank	
43	1 x possible compacted surface, 1 x ditch	Undated
44	Blank	
45	2x pit, 2 x ditches	Medieval
46	1 x pit, 1x gully terminus, 2 x ditches	Medieval
47	1 x ditch terminus	Medieval
48	1 x ditch	Undated
49	Blank	
50	1 x pit	Undated
51	Blank	
52	1 x ditch	Undated
53	Blank	

Trench Number	Features	Spot Date
54	1 x ditch	Undated
55	1 x plough scar	
56	3 x ditches, 1 x ditch terminus	Undated
57-61	Blank	
62	1 x posthole	Undated
63	Blank	
64	3 x ditches	Undated
65	2 x ditches, 1 x ditch terminus	Roman/Medieval
66	1 x posthole, 2 x pits, 2 x ditches	LBA-EIA and Medieval
67	1 x posthole, 3 x ditches, 2 x ditch terminus, 1 x stakehole	Early Roman and Roman
68	5 x ditches	Roman and Post Med
69	2 x ditches	Roman
70	2 x ditches	Roman
71	1 x ditch, 1 x ditch terminus	Roman
72	1 x ditch	Undated
73	1 x posthole	Undated
74	1 x ditch	Undated
75	Blank	
76	1 x pit, 2 x ditches, 1 x ditch terminus	LBA-EIA and Medieval
77	1 x gully, 8 x pits, 1 x soil horizon	LBA-EIA and EIA
78	1 x pit	Undated
79	Blank	
80	1 x ditch	Undated
81	4 x postholes, 4 x pits, 1 x treebole	LBA-EIA/LBA-MIA
82	1 x large pit	LBA-MIA and LBA-IA
83	Blank	
84	Blank	
85	4 x postholes, 2 x ditches, 1 x gully terminus	LBA-EIA, EIA-MIA and Roman
86	2 x ditches	Undated
87	1 x ditch	Undated
88	Blank	
89	Blank	
90	1 x posthole, 1 x pit, 1 x ditch terminus	Undated
91	1 x gully, 1 x gully terminus, 1 x ditch, 1 x tree bole	LIA
92-94	Blank	
95	1 x pit, 1 x ditch	Undated
96	1 x posthole, 4 x pits, 1 geological feature	LIA, LIA-ERB and Roman
97	2 x opposing gully terminus, 1 x large ditch	MIA-LIA
98	1 x large ditch terminus, 1 x gully	LBA-MIA and MIA-LIA
99	2 x pits, 1 x ditch	LBA-EIA
100	1 x large ditch, 1 x small parallel ditch	MIA-LIA
101	1 x postholes, 7 x pits, 2 x ditches	LBA-MIA, LBA-IA, EIA-MIA, EIA and LIA
102	1 x gully	Undated
103	1 x ditch	MIA-LIA
104	Blank	
105	1 x posthole, 1 x ditch, 1 x natural depression	IA
106	1 x posthole, 1 x ditch	Undated
107	Blank	
108	Blank	
109	Blank	
110	Blank	
111	1 x pit	LBA-IA
112	3 x ditches	Roman
113	Blank	
114	Blank	

Trench Number	Features	Spot Date
115	1 x possible pit	Undated
116	Blank	
117	1 x linear feature	Undated
118	2 x ditches	Undated
119	Blank	
120	1 x ditch terminus, 2 x ditch	Late Roman
121	Blank	
122	Blank	
123	1 x large ditch terminus, 1 x pit	Undated
124	4 x ditches	Undated
125	1 x ditch	Undated
126	Blank	
127	1 x ditch	Undated
128	2 x ditches	Undated
129	1 x posthole, 1 x pit, 1 x ditch	Undated
130	Blank	
131	1 x possible pit	Undated
132	Blank	
133	1x recut ditch, 1 x ditch terminus, 1 x pit, 4 x plough scars	Undated
134	1 x ditch	Undated
135	1 x posthole	Undated
136	Blank	
137	Blank	
138	Blank	
139	1 x ditch	LBA-LIA
140	Blank	
141	Blank	
142	1 x ditch	Undated
143	2 x ditch	Undated
144	1 x pit	Undated
145	3 x pits, 2 x ditches	Undated
146	1 x ditch	Undated
147	1 x pit, 1 x tree bole, 1 x modern drain	Undated
148	1 x ditch terminus, 1 x ditch, 3 x geological deposits	Undated

Trench 2 (figures 8 and 36)

- 9.2.5 A north-west to south-east, line of three postholes [100214], [100206] and [100208] were located against the northern length of the trench. A fourth posthole [100204] was located perpendicular to the eastern end of the line along the southern edge of the trench, along the same alignment as the postholes was a small pit [100210]. A larger pit [100218] was located at the northern end of the trench. At either end of the trench shallow ditches [100212] and [100216].
- 9.2.6 The postholes were circular, 0.23m to 0.44m in diameter, with depths around 0.5m, with straight vertical sides and concave bases. The fills were consistently grey brown sandy clay with frequent small stone inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.7 The southern ditch [100212] had a wide shallow profile, with steep sides and an undulating base, 2.24m wide and 0.54m deep, oriented north-east to south-west. The

fill was grey brown sandy clay (100213) with frequent small stone inclusions and chalk. No finds were recovered.

- 9.2.8 The northern ditch [100216] had a shallow u-shaped profile, 1.15m wide and 0.36m deep, oriented east to west. The fill was compact brown silty clay (100217) with frequent flint inclusions and chalk flecking. Burnt flint fragments were recovered.
- 9.2.9 The pit [100218] was sub circular in plan with irregular sides and base, 0.87m wide and 0.36m deep. The fill was compact brown silt (100219) with flint and chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.10 Pit [100210] was ovoid in plan, very shallow and non-descript, 0.88m long and 0.14m deep. The fill was grey brown sandy clay (100211), with frequent chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 4 (figure 8, 36; Plate 3)

- 9.2.11 A single straight v-shaped ditch [100404], 1.68m wide and 0.7m deep, was located in the eastern end of the trench, oriented north-east to south-west. A series of four fills were present. The lower two fills (100407) and (100406) are notably tipping in from the southern side and consist of compact grey brown silty clays with frequent stone inclusions. A possible collapse was present along the northern side consisting of a grey brown silty clay (100408) with rare inclusions. The upper final fill (100405) was of a similar consistency. This ditch appears to have been a recut of an earlier ditch [100409], 0.57m wide and 0.35m deep, which was apparent in section along the eastern side, forming a shallow flat shelf. Pottery sherds dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age were recovered from the upper fill (100405) of the later ditch and animal bone fragments.

Trench 5 (figures 8 and 36)

- 9.2.12 Three small ovoid pits [100505], [100507] and [100512] were located centrally within the trench. Located east of the three pits was a straight shallow ditch [100509] oriented north-east to south-west, located at the south-east end of the trench.
- 9.2.13 Pit [100505] was circular in plan, with vertical sides and an undulating base, 0.84m in diameter and 0.63m deep. The lower fill was brown black clayey silt (100513) with rare flint inclusions. Overlying this fill was grey brown silty clay (100514) with rare chalk and flint inclusions, several lenses of chalk slumping into the pit were noted throughout this context. A single non-corticated flint flake was recovered from the lower fill.
- 9.2.14 Pit [100512] was ovoid in plan, with vertical sides and a concave base, 0.93m long, in excess of 0.75m wide and 0.56m deep. The lower fill was loose brown silty sand (100511). Overlying this fill was grey brown silty clay (100510) with rare flint inclusions. Pottery sherds, animal bones and secondary flint flakes along with burnt flint fragments were recovered from the lower fill (100511) and pottery sherds from (100510). The pottery sherds all dated from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age.
- 9.2.15 Pit [100507] was irregular in shape, shallow, with steep sides and a flat base, 1.3m long, 0.7m wide and 0.13m deep. A single compact well-sorted grey brown silty clay (100506), representing a prolonged natural infill. No finds were recovered.

- 9.2.16 Ditch [100509] was very wide and shallow, 4.9m wide (recorded in trench) and 0.25m deep. It had a single fill consisting of compact dark brown silty sand (100508) with no inclusions. No finds were recovered. This feature was sterile and is probably a natural, non-anthropogenic hollow or palaeochannel.

Trench 12 (figures 9 and 36)

- 9.2.17 A single straight shallow ditch [101204], 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep, oriented north-east to south-west, was located in the southern end of trench. The fill was brown silty clay (101205). No finds were recovered.

Trench 13 (figures 9 and 37)

- 9.2.18 A single large pit [101303] c2.5m in diameter and 1.15m deep, with steep sides and undulating base, was located in the southern end of the trench. The fill was pale grey brown silty clay (101304) with rare chalk inclusions. Medieval roof tile, Late Medieval pottery and animal bone, as well as an iron nail and a non-corticated flint flake and burnt flint fragments were also recovered from the pit, these being residual in nature.

Trench 19 (figures 9 and 37)

- 9.2.19 A shallow irregular shaped gully terminus [101904], 0.5m wide and 0.19m deep, oriented east to west, was located in the north end of the trench against the eastern edge, protruding into the trench 0.7m. The fill was pale brown sandy clay (101905) with mottling of chalk fragments. No finds were recovered.

Trench 23 (figures 10 and 37)

- 9.2.20 A single straight shallow v-shaped gully terminus [102304], 0.54m wide and 0.15m deep, oriented north-east to south-west, was located centrally in the trench. A grey brown sandy clay (102305) with no inclusions was present. No finds recovered.
- 9.2.21 South-east of the gully was a shallow circular pit [102306], 1.0m in diameter and 0.25m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. The fill was grey brown sand clay (102307). No finds were recovered.

Trench 26 (figures 10 and 37)

- 9.2.22 A single posthole [102606] was located in the south-western half of trench. Further toward the south-west end and against the northern edge of trench are two pits [102604] and [102608].
- 9.2.23 Pit [102604] was ovoid in plan, shallow, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, 0.57m long, 0.32m wide and 0.13m deep. The fill was orange-brown firm silty clay (102605). No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.24 Posthole [102606] was circular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base. The fill consisted of dark grey brown clayey silt (102607) with detritus chalk fragments. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.25 Pit [102608] was circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The lower fill was dark brown silty clay (102611) with occasional chalk fragments. Overlying

this was brown silty clay (102609) with chalk fragment concentrations. Burnt flint fragments were recovered.

Trench 28 (figures 10 and 37)

- 9.2.26 A straight steep sided v-shaped ditch [102803], 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep, oriented north-east to south-west, was located at the north-west end of the trench. The fill was light grey brown silty clay (102804), two fragments of roof tile were recovered from the fill of Medieval/Post Medieval date.
- 9.2.27 Located south of the ditch was a circular posthole [102805], with near vertical sides and a flat base, 0.24m in diameter and 0.14m deep. The fill consisted of friable grey brown silty clay (102806). Burnt flint fragments were recovered.

Trench 29 (figures 11 and 37)

- 9.2.28 A large circular pit [102904], with steep sides and a flat base, 1.96m diameter and 0.35m deep, was located in the south-west end of the trench against the northern edge. The fill was grey brown sandy clay (102905). An undiagnostic ceramic sherd, animal bone and Roman *tegulae* was recovered from the fill.

Trench 34 (figures 11 and 37)

- 9.2.29 A shallow u-shaped ditch [103404], 0.84m wide and 0.28m deep, oriented north-east to south-west, was located in the south-east end of the trench. The fill was friable grey brown clayey silt (103405). Off-white plaster with green matt paint and daub were recovered, along with a single sherd of Medieval pottery retrieved from the sample.

Trench 37 (figures 11 and 37; Plate 13)

- 9.2.30 A small find of a Roman brooch fragment was recovered from the topsoil of this trench.
- 9.2.31 A very wide shallow flat based ditch [103704], 1.46m wide and 0.30m deep, oriented approximately east to west, was located in the southern end of the trench. The fill was pale grey brown silty clay (103705). No finds were recovered.

Trench 38 (figures 12 and 37)

- 9.2.32 A thin, steep sided, shallow ditch terminus [103804], 1.0m long and 0.85m wide and 0.2m deep, oriented north-east to south-west. The ditch terminus was located centrally within the trench projecting south-westward from the north-east side of trench. The fill was firm brown grey clay silt (103805). No finds were recovered.

Trench 40 (figures 12 and 37)

- 9.2.33 A wide shallow ditch [104004], 1.15m wide and 0.34m deep, oriented north-east to south-west, was located centrally within the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (104005). Animal bone was recovered.
- 9.2.34 To the north of and cut by ditch [104004], is a parallel shallow u-shaped gully [104006], 0.25m wide and 0.18m deep. The fill was pale grey brown silty clay (104007). No finds recovered.

- 9.2.35 Pit [104008] was irregular shaped in plan, with steep concave sides and undulating base, 0.96m wide and 0.43m deep. The fill was grey brown silty clay (104009). No finds were recovered.

Trench 41 (figures 12 and 37)

- 9.2.36 A moderate sized, straight u-shaped ditch [104104], 1.3m wide and 0.44m deep, oriented north-east to south-west, was located centrally within the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (104105). No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.37 Pit [104106] was irregular shaped in plan, with steep stepped sides and flat base, 1.2m long by 1.03m wide and 0.41m deep. The lower fill was friable dark brown silty clay (104108). Overlying this was pale brown sandy silt (104107). No finds were recovered.

Trench 43 (figures 13 and 38)

- 9.2.38 A moderate sized, straight u-shaped ditch [104305], 1.0m wide and 0.8m deep, oriented north-east to south-west, was located in the south-eastern end of the trench. The lower fill was grey brown silty clay (104306) with frequent flint inclusions. Overlying this was red brown silty clay (104307) with rare flint inclusions. This ditch was overlain by a similarly aligned amorphous compacted linear surface (104304), 2.75m wide, with a maximum depth of 0.1m, consisting of chalk and gravel in a clay matrix. This was imperceptible in section. No finds were recovered.

Trench 45 (figures 13 and 38; Plate 11)

- 9.2.39 A moderate sized, slightly curving steep sided and flat based ditch [104506], 1.6m wide and 0.65m deep, oriented north to south, was located in the north-west end of the trench. This ditch possibly returns at the southern end of the trench, with an east to west oriented ditch [104512], 0.85m wide and 0.55m in depth, with steep to vertical sides and a flat base. The lower fill of both ditches was firm grey brown silty clay - (104508) and (104513) - with frequent chalk inclusions. The upper fills were a grey brown silty clay - (104507) and (104514) - with fewer chalk and flint inclusions. Ditches [104506] and [104512] produced a small combined assemblage (4 sherds) of Medieval pottery and animal bone from the lower and upper fills.
- 9.2.40 Pit [104504] was located between two ditches [104506] and [104512], centrally within the trench. This pit [104504] was circular with steep sides and a flat base, 1.0m in diameter and 0.83m deep. The fill was grey brown silty clay (104505) with frequent flint inclusions. Pit [104504] produced an assemblage of Medieval pottery sherds including jug bases and roof tile, animal bone and an iron knife.

An ovoid pit [104510], with concave steep sides and a flat base, 0.38m long and 0.27m deep, was located along the western edge of ditch [104506] and is cut by it. The fill was dark grey brown silty clay (104511) with frequent charcoal flecking. A single flint chip was recovered from the pit.

Trench 46 (figures 13 and 38)

- 9.2.41 Two straight ditches [104606] and [104608] were located at either end of the trench, similarly oriented north-west to south-east. The north-eastern ditch [104606] had a u-shaped profile, 0.89m wide and 0.46 deep. The fill was dark grey brown silty clay

(104607) with frequent flint inclusions and some charcoal flecking. The south-western ditch [104608] had a u-shaped profile, 2.83m wide and 0.67m deep. The lower fill was grey brown silty clay (104609) with some charcoal flecking; the upper fill was unsorted grey brown silty clay (104610) with charcoal flecking, indicative of deliberate backfill. This ditch was cut along its southern side by a smaller u-shaped gully terminus [104612] along the same orientation, 0.6m long, 0.64m wide and 0.3m in depth. The fill was a grey silty clay (104613) with frequent charcoal and flint inclusions, no finds were recovered. Medieval pottery sherds and animal bone was recovered from the lower fill of ditch [104606] with probable residual flint working in the form of spall present. A small assemblage of Medieval pottery sherds (57 sherds – including cooking pots and jugs), animal bone and slag recovered from the upper fill of ditch [104608].

- 9.2.42 A circular pit [104604], with very steep sides and a concave base, 1.1m long, 0.87m wide and 0.55m deep, was located toward the centre of the trench, south of ditch [104606]. The fill was brown silty clay (104605) with frequent flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 47 (figures 14 and 38)

- 9.2.43 A steep sided, flat based ditch terminus [104704] was located toward the south-east end of the trench, against the northern edge. The ditch was oriented north-east to south-west and terminated 1.2m into the trench and was 1.0m wide and 0.45m deep. The lower fill was soft pale grey brown silty clay (104706) with frequent flint inclusions; the upper fill was a grey silty clay (104705) with rare flint inclusions. A sherd of Medieval pottery was recovered from the upper fill.

Trench 48 (figures 14 and 38)

- 9.2.44 A straight steep sided flat based ditch [104804], 1.04m wide and 0.48m deep, oriented north to south, was located centrally within the trench. The fill was firm dark grey silty clay (104805) with frequent angular flint inclusions, poorly sorted high energy infill, with no indicated clast orientation suggests deliberate backfill. No finds were recovered.

Trench 50 (figures 14 and 38)

- 9.2.45 A sub-circular pit [105004], with steep, near vertical sides and a concave base, was located centrally within the trench, against the southern edge. The fill was grey brown silty clay (105005). Animal bone and a non-corticated flint flake were recovered.

Trench 52 (figures 15 and 38)

- 9.2.46 A straight shallow flat based ditch [105204], 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep, oriented approximately north-west to south-east, was located in the north-east end of the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (105205) with rare flint inclusions. A flint blade missing the proximal end and signs of flint working with a spall noted are of Early Neolithic type and likely residual.

Trench 54 (figure 15 and 38)

- 9.2.47 A straight shallow flat based ditch [105404], oriented approximately north-east to south-west was located in the western end of the trench. The fill was pale grey brown silty clay (105405) with rare flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 55 (figure 15 and 38)

- 9.2.48 A narrow linear [105504] oriented north to south, was recorded within this trench, this was a plough scar filled with subsoil and flint inclusions and is most probably a modern feature, however no dating was recovered and will remain as undated.

Trench 56 (figures 16, 38 and 39)

- 9.2.49 A series of three ditches [105604], [105606] and [105608] were located within close proximity of each other at the eastern end of the trench. These ditches were all straight, shallow and parallel, oriented north to south.
- 9.2.50 Ditch [105604] was a u-shaped profile, 0.67m wide and 0.17m deep. The fill was friable grey brown sandy silt (105605) from which fragments of animal bone were recovered.
- 9.2.51 Ditch [105606] was steep sided with a flat base, 0.85m wide and 0.19m deep. The fill was friable dark grey brown silty clay (105607) with rare chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.52 Ditch [105608] was shallow with a flat base, 0.5m wide and 0.11m deep. The fill was friable pale grey silty clay (105609) with frequent chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.53 Located to the west slightly of the series of ditches was a moderately sized ditch terminus [105610]. The ditch terminus was v-shaped in profile, 1.6m wide and 0.66m deep oriented north to south and protruding out from the northern edge of trench. The ditch terminus had a series of three fills; the lower fill was pale grey sandy clay (105613) with frequent chalk nodules; the middle was dark grey clayey silt (105612) with frequent flint and chalk inclusions; the upper fill was friable grey brown sandy clay (105611) with frequent chalk nodules. Small mammal bones were recovered.

Trench 62 (figures 16 and 39)

- 9.2.54 A single circular possible posthole [106204] was located at the south-east end of the trench, with a u-shaped profile, 0.3m in diameter and 0.25m deep. The lower fill was red brown sandy clay (106206), the upper fill was a friable black clayey silt (106205). The excavator noted a few small charcoal fragments from the upper fill. The form and contrast between the lower and upper fill suggest this may be the remnants of a charred post, only the outer layer of which would be burned resulting in a small amount of charcoal. Undiagnostic ceramic sherds were recovered. The sample did not have anything noteworthy within the environmental assessment.

Trench 64 (figures 16 and 39)

- 9.2.55 A straight v-shaped ditch [106404], 0.54m wide and 0.42m deep, oriented north to south, was located at the eastern end of the trench. The fill was firm grey brown silty clay (106405) with rare flint and chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered.

9.2.56 A second very straight regular shallow v-shaped profile ditch [106406], 0.3m wide and 0.25m deep, oriented north to south, was located toward the western end of the trench. The profile would match a modern subsoiler, however no dating was recovered so it will remain undated. Animal bone was recovered.

9.2.57 Ditch [106408] was a straight shallow concave-based ditch, 1.0m wide and 0.3m deep, oriented north-west to south-east, located at the western end of the trench. The fill was pale grey brown silty clay (106409). A flint chip along with burnt flint fragments was recovered.

Trench 65 (figures 17 and 39)

9.2.58 A straight, near vertical sided and flat based ditch [106503], 0.68m wide and 0.38m deep, oriented approximately north to south, was located at the eastern end of the trench. The fill was compact grey brown silty clay (106504) with frequent flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

9.2.59 A ditch terminus [106505] had near vertical sides and a flat base, oriented south to north, terminating 0.5m into trench from the northern edge, 0.87m wide and 0.15m deep. This was located just to the west of ditch [106503]. The fill was yellow-brown silty clay (106506) with frequent flint nodules. Pottery sherds of possible Roman to Medieval date were recovered, the specialist gave a date range of 50-1400 AD. For the purposes of the graphic plans, the later date of Medieval was used as the orientation was matching a similar feature [106604] in trench 66 which was dated Medieval and does not appear to parallel any Roman features in this area.

9.2.60 A straight very wide shallow ditch [106507], 2.0m wide and 0.21m deep, oriented north-west to south-east, located centrally within trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (106508). No finds were recovered.

Trench 66 (figures 17 and 39; Plate 12)

9.2.61 A straight shallow u-shaped ditch [106604], 0.56m wide and 0.28m deep, oriented approximately north-east to south-west, was located toward the western end of the trench. The fill was compact grey brown silty clay (106605). A single fragment of Medieval pottery was recovered from the fill.

9.2.62 Pit [106608] was ovoid, with near vertical sides and a flat base, 0.75m long and 0.6m wide and 0.37m deep located in the north-western end of trench. The fill was friable dark grey brown silty clay (106609). Pit [106608] appeared to cut an earlier pit [106606] which was very ephemeral, 0.6m long, 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep. The fill was red black silty clay (106607). Pit [106608] produced a small assemblage of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery sherds as well as a fired loom weight. Daub was also recovered which had suggestions of being burnt.

9.2.63 A very ephemeral ovoid possible posthole [106610], 0.44m long, 0.25m wide and 0.06m deep, was located centrally in the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (106611) with rare chalk and flint inclusions and burnt flint fragments.

9.2.64 A straight v-shaped ditch [106612], 1.2m wide and 0.46m deep, oriented approximately north to south, located at the southern end of the trench. The lower fill was pale grey

brown silty clay (106614) with rare chalk flecks. The upper fill was compact grey brown silty clay (106613) with abundant flint inclusions. Animal bone was recovered from the upper fill.

Trench 67 (figures 17 and 39)

- 9.2.65 This trench contained a total of 7 features consisting of 3 ditches, 2 termini, 1 posthole and 1 stakehole.
- 9.2.66 A straight ditch [106707] with near vertical sides and a flat base, 0.9m wide and 0.6m deep, oriented approximately north to south was located at the eastern end of the trench. The lower fill was friable, pale yellow grey silt (106706). Overlying this was compact brown silt (106705) with rare flint inclusions. The upper fill was dark brown clayey silt (106704) with frequent flint inclusions. A Roman bowl base was recovered from the fill (106705).
- 9.2.67 A straight v-shaped ditch [106709], 0.74m wide and 0.5m deep, oriented approximately north to south, was located toward the western end of trench. The fill was compact grey brown silty clay (106708). Undiagnostic ceramic sherds were recovered.
- 9.2.68 A north-east to south-west oriented, wide shallow ditch [106715], 2.8m wide and 0.16m deep, with a slight curve eastward at the southern end, was located at the western end of the trench. The fill was dark grey brown silty clay (106714). Oyster shell, animal bone and pottery sherds dated to the Early Roman period were recovered from the ditch.
- 9.2.69 A v-shaped ditch terminus [106713] with an opposing ditch terminus [106719], 0.58m wide and 0.32m deep, oriented north to south was located against the southern edge of the trench, west of ditch [106709]. The lower fill was pale brown silt (106712) with rare flint inclusions and producing two fragments of undated pottery. The upper fill was dark brown silty clay (106711) with frequent flint inclusions. Undiagnostic ceramic sherds were recovered.
- 9.2.70 A second near vertical sided and flat based ditch terminus [106719], 0.73m wide and 0.35m deep, was located along the same alignment, entering from the opposite edge of the trench to ditch terminus [106713]. The fill was loose grey brown silty clay (106718). This featured a square post socket [106717], with vertical sides and a flat base, 0.2m wide and 0.3m deep suggesting a palisaded ditch. The fill was dark brown silty sand (106716) with very rare flint inclusions that produced no finds.
- 9.2.71 A sub circular shallow posthole [106721], with a v-shaped profile, 0.35m in diameter and 0.24m deep, was located at the far western end of the trench. The fill was compact brown silt (106720) with frequent flint inclusions which produced only burnt flint fragments.

Trench 68 (figures 18, 39 and 40)

- 9.2.72 A straight shallow u-shaped ditch [106807], 0.85m wide and 0.26m deep, oriented east to west, was located at the northern end of the trench. The lower fill was black charcoal rich silty clay (106808). The upper fill was grey brown silty clay (106806), no finds were recovered. This ditch was cut by larger ditch [106805], 1.3m wide and 0.36m deep, along its southern side, which was oriented approximately north-east to south-west.

The fill was dark grey brown silty clay (106804) with rare flint and charcoal inclusions. Roman pottery sherds were recovered from ditch [106805] along with burnt flint fragments.

9.2.73 A straight shallow ditch [106810], 1.17m wide and 0.25m deep, which was similarly oriented to [106807] was located at the northern end of the trench. The fill was dark grey brown silty clay (106809). No finds were recovered.

9.2.74 Two ditches were apparent at the southern end of the trench. A moderate sized straight ditch [106814], in excess of 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep, oriented east to west. The fill was dark grey brown silty clay (106813). This feature extended beyond the trench edge into an overhead exclusion zone, so a full profile was not possible. This feature was cut along its north side by ditch [106812], 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep, which was oriented more northwardly. The fill was brown grey silty clay (106811) with clay tobacco pipe noted in the fill of the ditch by the excavator but this was not recovered, indicating a probable Post-Medieval date. A tertiary flint flake was recovered from ditch [106814] and an undated pottery sherd.

Trench 69 (figures 18 and 40)

9.2.75 A near vertical sided flat based ditch [106905], 0.4m wide and 0.48m deep, oriented approximately east to west was located at the south east end of the trench. The fill was loose dark brown silty sand (106904) rare flint inclusions. Roman grey ware pottery was recovered from ditch.

9.2.76 A shallow ditch [106907], 0.5m wide and 0.11m deep, oriented north to south, was located centrally within the trench. The fill was compact yellow brown clayey silt (106906) with rare flint inclusions. Undated ceramic sherds were recovered from the sample.

Trench 70 (figures 18 and 40)

9.2.77 A shallow concave-based ditch [107003], 0.45m wide and 0.2m deep and oriented east to west, was located centrally in the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (107004). No finds were recovered.

9.2.78 A shallow steep sided, flat based ditch [107005], 0.58m wide and 0.18m deep, oriented north to south, was located at the northern end of the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (107006). Abraded pottery sherds dating to the Roman period were recovered.

Trench 71 (figures 19 and 40)

9.2.79 A v-shaped ditch [107104], 1.33m wide and 0.45m deep, oriented north-west to south-east, was located at the north-east end of the trench. The lower fill was firm dark brown clayey silt (107105) with frequent flint inclusions. The upper fill was compact grey brown silty clay (107106) with frequent flint inclusions. Undated ceramic sherds were recovered from the sample of (107105).

9.2.80 A shallow u-shaped ditch terminus [107107], 0.42m wide and 0.1m deep, oriented north-east to south-west, was located at the south-west end of the trench. The fill was

firm brown clayey silt (107108) with frequent stone inclusions. Roman white ware pottery was recovered.

Trench 72 (figures 19 and 40)

- 9.2.81 A shallow u-shaped ditch [107204], 0.6m wide and 0.12m deep, oriented east to west, was located centrally in the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (107205). No finds were recovered.

Trench 73 (figures 19 and 40)

- 9.2.82 A circular posthole with near vertical sides and a concave base [107304], 0.13m in diameter and 0.18m deep, was located centrally within the trench. The fill was a firm grey brown silty clay (107305) with chalk fragments. No finds were recovered.

Trench 74 (figures 20 and 40)

- 9.2.83 A shallow u-shaped ditch [107404], 0.64m wide and 0.22m deep, oriented east to west, was located at the northern end of the trench. The fill was brown grey silty clay (107405) with frequent flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 76 (figures 20 and 40)

- 9.2.84 A straight very shallow flat based ditch terminus [107608], 0.64m wide and 0.14m deep, oriented approximately east to west, was located in the south-east end of the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (107609) with abundant chalk nodule inclusions. Ditch terminus [107608] was cut along its northern side by a ditch [107604]. Pottery sherds of possible prehistoric/Medieval date were recovered from terminus [107608], as this is cut by a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age feature, the former date given for the pottery is the correct one.
- 9.2.85 Ditch [107604] was shallow with a flat base, in excess of 0.44m wide and 0.25m deep, oriented approximately east to west. The fill was dark brown silty clay (107605) with rare flint inclusions. A small assemblage of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery sherds, animal bone and daub were recovered along with a further undated ceramic sherd.
- 9.2.86 A circular shallow pit [107606], 0.99m in diameter and 0.14m deep, located south of ditch [107608]. The fill was dark grey brown silty clay (107607) with rare chalk nodule inclusions. A tertiary flint flake was recovered and undated undiagnostic ceramic sherds from the sample.
- 9.2.87 A straight very shallow flat based ditch [107610], 0.7m wide and 0.06m deep, parallel to ditch [107608], was located in the south-east end of the trench. The fill was dark brown silty clay (107611). No finds were recovered

Trench 77 (figures 20 and 40; Plate 1)

- 9.2.88 At the north-east end of the trench was a buried soil horizon formed where the topography dropped away to the north. The modern topsoil (107701), 0.23m deep, was overlying a subsoil (107702), 0.25m deep, which was 6.15m in length and 1.8m wide (within the trench) and was capping a dark grey clayey silt, buried topsoil (107703), 0.28m deep, and a grey silty clay subsoil (107704) 0.3m deep, which had Late Bronze

Age to Early Iron Age pottery and animal bone recovered from it. Underlying the buried subsoil was a series of eight intercutting pits. These pits were shallow and varying in size up to 2m in diameter. A shallow gully [107714] was also present, located at the northern end of the trench. The fills were similar in some cases and may suggest contemporary expansion of pits rather than intercutting. The fills were natural infilling rather than deliberate backfill, however deliberate dumps of domestic waste were present in most pits and some charcoal. Pottery and animal bone were notable out of this assemblage from pits [107707], [107708] and [107710].

- 9.2.89 Pit [107708] was circular in plan with shallow irregular sides and flat base, exceeds 1.54m in diameter and 0.28m in depth, entering the trench along the western edge. The lower fill was grey silty clay (107729) with occasional stone inclusions. Overlying this was grey silt (107721) with a detritus chalk matrix. The upper fill was dark grey black silty clay (107730) with a concentration of charcoal and appears to be a deliberate backfill of pyrotechnical waste. Chinnor-Wandlebury fine bowl fragments were recovered from fill (107721) dating to the Early Iron Age. This pit was cut by pit [107707] along its eastern side.
- 9.2.90 Pit [107707] was ovoid in plan with gradual sloping uneven sides and irregular base, 1.5m wide and 0.4m in depth, entering the trench along the eastern edge. The lower fill was redeposited light yellow silty clay (107725). Overlying this was yellowy grey silty clay (107724) with rare stone inclusions. The upper fill was grey silty clay (107722) with a detritus chalk matrix. No finds were recovered. This pit was cut by pit [107706] along its southern side.
- 9.2.91 Pit [107706] was circular in plan with uneven sides and an irregular base, 0.72m wide and 0.31m deep, entering the trench along the eastern edge. The fill was a mottled unsorted grey silty clay (107723) with abundant detritus chalk and indicative of deliberate backfill. Undated undiagnostic ceramic sherds were recovered.
- 9.2.92 Pit [107710] was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, 0.4m wide and 0.32m deep, entering the trench along the eastern edge. The fill was grey yellow brown silty clay (107719) very mixed and poorly sorted indicative of deliberate backfill. Pottery sherds of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age recovered. This pit was cut by pit [107709] along its western side.
- 9.2.93 Pit [107709] was circular in plan gradual sloping sides and a flat base, 1.34m wide and 0.38m deep, entering the trench along the western edge. The lower fill was yellow grey silty clay (1107727). Overlying this was grey silty clay (107728) with rare stone inclusions. The upper fill was grey silty clay (107720) with abundant detritus chalk inclusions. Undated undiagnostic ceramic sherds were recovered from (107720).
- 9.2.94 Feature [107714] was a straight shallow gully, 0.25m wide and 0.12m deep, oriented north to south, located at the northern end of the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (107718). No finds were recovered. This gully was cut by pit [107713]
- 9.2.95 Pit [107713] was sub circular in plan with steep sides and undulating base, 1.55m in diameter and 0.34m deep. Located at the north end of the trench. The lower fill was compact light brown grey silty clay (107733) with rare chalk inclusions. The upper fill

was grey brown silty clay (107717) with rare chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit was cut by pit [107712] along its southern side.

9.2.96 Pit [107712] was circular in plan with gently sloping sides and flat base, in excess of 0.67m diameter and 0.45m deep, entering the trench along the western edge. The lower fill was dark grey brown silty clay (107731) with rare charcoal and chalk inclusions. Overlying this was light grey brown silty clay (107732) with occasional chalk flecking. The upper fill was grey brown silty clay (107716) with rare charcoal and chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered. This pit was cut by pit [107711] along its eastern edge.

9.2.97 Pit [107711] was circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base, 0.86m in diameter and 0.2m in depth, located in the north end centrally within trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (107715) with charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 78 (figures 21 and 40)

9.2.98 A shallow small pit [107804], 0.48m wide and 0.28m deep, was located at the north-eastern end of the trench, against the south-eastern edge. The fill was dark grey silty clay (107805) with frequent flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 80 (figures 21 and 40)

9.2.99 A straight very shallow ditch [108004], 0.55m wide and 0.06m deep, oriented north-east to south-west, was located at the north-western end of the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (108004). No finds were recovered.

Trench 81 (figures 21, 40 and 41; Plate 9)

9.2.100 Possible shallow circular posthole [108104], was located at the north-west end of the trench. A series of three circular postholes [108106], [108108] and [108110] were also located centrally within the trench but did not form any discernible pattern. Centrally within the trench there was an ovoid tree-bole [108112], which produced an undiagnostic fragment of ceramic. Two bell pits [108116] and [108118] were present in the north-west end of the trench. A small pit [108120] was located near to the bell pits, as was a large circular pit [108114].

9.2.101 The postholes [108104], [108106], [108108] and [108110] ranged from 0.2 – 0.3m in diameter and did not exceed 0.2m deep. The fills (108105), (108107), (108109), and (108111) ranged from light grey brown to brown grey silty clays. An undated and undiagnostic fragment of ceramic was recovered from the sample of posthole [108110] and burnt flint fragments from [108104].

9.2.102 Tree-bole [108112] was an irregular ovoid in plan, with shallow sides and concave base, 1.4m long, 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep. The fill was brown silty clay (108113) with rare charcoal flecks, which produced an undiagnostic fragment of ceramic.

9.2.103 Pit [108114] was circular in plan, vertical sides and a flat base, approximately 2m in diameter and 0.77m deep. Located against the southern edge of the trench. The lower fill was grey clay silt (108122) with frequent chalk inclusions. Overlying this was grey brown clay silt (108123) with frequent chalk inclusions and charcoal flecking. Overlying this was brown grey clay silt (108124) with chalk and stone inclusions. Overlying this

was brown grey clay silt (108125) with rare charcoal flecking. Overlying this was compact brown grey clay silt (108126) with frequent chalk inclusions and rare stone inclusions and charcoal flecking. Overlying this was compact grey brown clay silt (108127) with rare chalk and charcoal inclusions. Overlying this was compact brown grey clay silt (108128) with frequent chalk inclusions. The upper fill was compact brown clay silt (108115) with rare chalk and stone inclusions. Pottery sherds of Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age were recovered from fill (108123) with undated and undiagnostic ceramic recovered from (108126).

9.2.104 Pit [108116] was circular in plan, with a bell-shaped profile and a flat base, 1.26m in diameter and 1.03m deep, located against the northern edge of trench. The pit was lined with a compact yellow grey clay (108135). The lower fill was grey brown silty clay (108134) with frequent chalk and charcoal inclusions. Overlying this was friable dark grey sandy clay (108133) with frequent charcoal flecking. Overlying this was compact light grey chalky clay (108132) some charcoal and chalk flecking. Overlying this was friable dark grey sandy clay (108131) with frequent charcoal inclusions. Overlying this was light grey chalky clay (108130) with frequent chalk inclusions and rare charcoal flecking. Overlying this was dark grey brown silty clay (108129) with rare chalk inclusions. The upper fill was grey brown silty clay (108117) with rare chalk and charcoal flecking. Pottery sherds of Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age were recovered from the lower fill (108134) and Early Iron Age pottery sherds recovered from the upper fill (108117).

9.2.105 Pit [108118] was circular in plan, with belled out sides and a flat base, approximately 1.2m in diameter and 1.12m deep, located against the northern edge of the trench. The pit was lined with a very compact green brown clay (108119). The lower fill was compact green brown clay silt (108136) with frequent chalk and flint inclusions, with charcoal flecking. Overlying this was compact brown grey clay silt (108137) with frequent chalk inclusions. The upper fill was compact brown grey clay silt (108138). Pottery sherds dating between the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age were recovered from the basal fill (108136) along with a tertiary flint flake and a broken flint blade.

9.2.106 Pit [108120] is circular in plan, 0.53m in diameter and 0.3m in depth, located at the western end of the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (108121) with rare flint inclusions. Pottery sherds of Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age recovered from the sample.

Trench 82 (figures 22 and 41)

9.2.107 A large pit [108203], 2.13m in diameter and 0.57m deep, was located centrally within the trench, with a series of three fills. The lower fill was grey brown silty clay (108206) with lenses of silty clay with abundant chalk nodules. Overlying this was dark grey brown silty clay (108205) with frequent chalk nodule inclusions. The upper fill was dark grey brown silty clay (108204) with rare flint inclusions. Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered along with burnt flint fragments from fill (108205).

Trench 85 (figures 22 and 41)

- 9.2.108 Two ditches were present in the north-west end of the trench, with approximately the same orientation. A series of four postholes [108505], [108508], [108510] and [108512], with a fifth gully like terminal feature [108514] were clustered toward the southern end of the trench. It was not possible to discern any structure. Pottery sherds were recovered from posthole [108505] dating between the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age, with undateable fragments of ceramics sherds recovered from the samples of the remaining postholes.
- 9.2.109 A straight shallow u-shaped ditch [108503], 0.57m wide and 0.2m deep, oriented north-east to south-west was located in the north-west end of trench. The fill was compact grey brown silty clay (108504) with rare stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.110 A straight v-shaped ditch [108516], 1.4m wide and 0.49m deep, oriented north-east to south-west, located south of and parallel to ditch [108503]. The fill was grey brown silty clay (108517) with rare chalk and charcoal flecking. Roman grey ware pottery was recovered.

Trench 86 (figure 22 and 41)

- 9.2.111 A straight steep sided flat based ditch [108604], with a slight step along the western edge, 1.1m wide and 0.43m deep, orientated north-east to south-west, was located centrally in the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (108605) with frequent chalk nodule inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.112 A straight shallow steep sided flat based ditch [108606], 0.57m wide and 0.17m deep, orientated north-east to south-west, south of and parallel to [108604]. The fill was dark grey silty clay (108607) with abundant flint and chalk inclusions. A single flint chip was recovered.

Trench 87 (figures 23 and 41)

- 9.2.113 A wide shallow ditch [108704], 0.74m and 0.25m deep, oriented north-east to south-west, was located in the north eastern end of the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (108705) with rare stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 90 (figures 23 and 41)

- 9.2.114 A shallow u-shaped profile, circular posthole [109003], 0.27m in diameter and 0.15m deep, was located in the western end of the trench. The fill was dark grey brown silty clay (109004). No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.115 A wide, circular pit [109005], with gently sloping sides and a concave base, 1.3m wide and 0.35m deep, was located to the east of posthole [109003]. The fill was grey brown silty clay (109006) with rare flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.116 A very steep sided flat based ditch terminus [109007], 0.45m wide and 0.45m deep, oriented south-west to north-east. Located centrally entering the trench from the northern edge and terminating after 2.1m. The fill was dark grey brown silty clay (109008). No finds were recovered.

Trench 91 (figures 23 and 41)

- 9.2.117 A gully [109106], gully terminus [109108] and ditch [109104], oriented north-east to south-west were recorded in the western end of this trench. These features were intercutting and may represent a field boundary being extended and maintained over a period of time.
- 9.2.118 The shallow gently sloping gully terminus [109108] was 0.3m wide and 0.18m deep. The fill was pale brown grey silty sand (109109) with frequent chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered. This was cut along its eastern side by gully [109106].
- 9.2.119 A shallow concave-based gully [109106] was 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. The fill was friable mottled grey silty clay (109107) with frequent chalk nodule inclusions. No finds were recovered. This was cut by ditch [109104].
- 9.2.120 A near vertical sided u-shaped profile ditch [109104] was 0.55m wide and 0.3m deep. The fill was grey brown silty clay (109105) with frequent chalk inclusions. Pottery sherds of Late Iron Age date were recovered from ditch [109104].
- 9.2.121 A tree bole located at the eastern end of the trench against the southern edge was investigated but not recorded.

Trench 95 (figures 24 and 41)

- 9.2.122 A very shallow ovoid pit [109506], 1.5m long, 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep, was located centrally within the trench. The fill was firm green brown clayey silt (109507) with chalk nodule inclusions. Animal bone was recovered from pit. The pit was cut by ditch [109504] along its eastern side.
- 9.2.123 A u-shaped shallow ditch [109504], 0.6m wide and 0.25m deep, oriented approximately north-west to south-east, cut the east side of pit [109506]. The fill was grey brown silty clay (109505) rare stone inclusions. No finds were recovered therefore undated. The linear was deemed modern because it was visible in section cutting down from the topsoil.

Trench 96 (figures 24 and 41)

- 9.2.124 A circular shallow posthole [109604], 0.3m in diameter and 0.12m deep, was located centrally. The fill was firm grey brown silty clay (109605) with rare stone inclusions and produced no finds.
- 9.2.125 A circular pit [109607] with steep stepped sides, 1.15m in diameter and 0.3m deep, was located in the eastern end of, and along the southern edge of the trench. The lower fill was soft grey silty clay (109608) with abundant chalk nodule inclusions. The upper fill was soft dark grey black silty clay (109609) with frequent angular stone inclusions. This was cut along its southern side by pit [109610]. No finds were recovered from either fill.
- 9.2.126 A steep, irregular sided circular pit [109610], 0.55m in diameter and 0.3m deep, was located south of pit [109607]. The pit had a series of three fills. The lower fill was grey black silty clay (109611) with frequent flint inclusions. Overlying this was silty clay (109612) with abundant chalk nodule inclusions. The upper fill was soft dark grey black silty clay (109613) with frequent flint inclusions. Pottery sherds dating from the Late

Iron Age/Early Romano British to Roman period and animal bone were recovered from pit [109610].

- 9.2.127 A truncated shallow pit [109614], 0.62m wide and 0.08m deep, was located in the southern end of the trench. The fill was soft grey silty clay (109615) with abundant chalk nodule inclusions but produced no finds. This pit was cut along its north side by pit [109616]. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.128 Pit [109616] had gradually sloping edges and a concave base (1.2m in diameter and 0.09m deep). This pit was located north of and truncating pit [109614]. The sole fill was soft dark grey brown silty clay (109617) with frequent flint inclusions from which a Roman sherd of grey ware and animal bone were recovered.
- 9.2.129 A circular feature (109606) was investigated and located centrally in trench and found to be geological.

Trench 97 (figures 24, 41 and 42; Plate 4)

- 9.2.130 Two gully termini [109704] and [109706] were located centrally in the trench, oriented approximately east to west along the same axis, with opposing terminals. Gully terminus [109704] had a shallow u-shaped profile, 0.35m wide and 0.06m deep. The fill was grey brown silty clay (109705) with abundant flint inclusions and chalk flecking. Gully terminus [109706] had a shallow u-shaped profile, 0.35m wide and 0.07m deep. The fill (109707) was the same as the above. The shallow nature of this feature and the similarity suggests it was a single shallow gully rather than two termini and the base is undulating slightly and truncated by ploughing. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.131 A large steep sided flat based ditch [109708], 3.32m wide and 1.2m deep, oriented approximately north to south, was located at the south-east end of the trench. The ditch had a series of seven fills. The lower fill was a small slump deposit along the western edge, dark brown clay (109709) with charcoal flecking. Overlying this was very compact grey silty clay (109710) with frequent large chalk nodule inclusions. Overlying this, in sequence, were grey silty clay (109711) with frequent large flint inclusions, loose pale brown clay silt (109712) with abundant flint inclusions, charcoal flecking and mollusc shells; loose pale grey clay silt (109715) with frequent chalk nodule inclusions and charcoal flecking; grey clayey silt (109714) with frequent chalk nodules and charcoal flecking and loose dark grey black clayey silt (109713). A single pottery sherd of Mid to Late Iron Age scored ware from (109711) and fragments of animal bone recovered throughout the fills of the ditch [109708].

Trench 98 (figures 25 and 42; Plate 5)

- 9.2.132 A large ditch terminus [109807] – same as [109804], 2.8m wide and 1.0m deep, oriented north-west to south-east, was located centrally in the trench. The lower fill was firm dark grey brown silty clay (109805), same as (109811), with abundant chalk nodule inclusions. The upper fill was dark grey brown silty clay (109806), same as (109808), with rare chalk flecking. Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery sherds, Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age pottery sherds and animal bone were recovered from ditch terminus [109804].

- 9.2.133 A small gully [109809], 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep, was cut into the ditch terminus [109804] and proceeds south-east, no relationship could be determined given the ephemeral nature, but possibly draining into the larger ditch as no continuation of the gully was noted along the projected route. The fill was firm dark grey brown silty clay (109810) with rare chalk flecking, no discernible difference to the upper fill of ditch [109804] and therefore probably contemporary. Animal bone was recovered from gully [109809].

Trench 99 (figures 25 and 42)

- 9.2.134 A shallow steep sided flat based sub circular pit [109904], 1.22m long, 0.49m wide and 0.15m deep, was located centrally in the trench, against the southern edge. The lower fill was firm dark grey brown silty clay (109906) with frequent stone inclusions. The upper fill was loose dark brown silty clay (109605) with rare stone inclusions. Animal bone and pottery sherds dating from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age were recovered from pit [109904] and a flint blade.
- 9.2.135 A shallow flat based circular pit [109907], 0.56m in diameter and 0.13m deep, was located to the north of pit [109904]. The fill was loose brown clayey silt (109908) with frequent stone inclusions. Undated ceramic fragments along with burnt flint fragments were recovered from the sample.
- 9.2.136 A straight u-shaped ditch [109909], 0.78m wide and 0.6m deep, oriented approximately north-west to south-east, was located west of the pits and in the western end of trench. The fill was firm grey brown clayey silt (109910). No finds were recovered.

Trench 100 (figure 25 and 42; Plate 6)

- 9.2.137 A straight large v-shaped ditch [110006], 2.75m wide and 1.07m deep, oriented north-east to south-west, was located in the eastern end of the trench. The ditch had a series of three fills. The lower fill was brown grey clayey silt (110009) with frequent chalk nodule inclusions. Overlying this was firm dark grey brown clayey silt (110008) with rare flint and chalk inclusions. The upper fill was loose dark grey brown clayey silt (110007) with rare chalk flecking. Pottery sherds dating from the Middle to Late Iron Age were recovered from the secondary and upper fills whilst animal bone was recovered from the primary and secondary fills.
- 9.2.138 A straight u-shaped shallow and parallel ditch [110004], 0.8m wide and 0.36m deep was adjacent along the northern side of ditch [110006]. The fill was pale brown grey silty clay (110005) with rare chalk flecking. No finds were recovered.

Trench 101 (figures 26, 42 and 43)

- 9.2.139 A circular pit [110103] was located centrally in the trench, against the southern edge. A straight u-shaped ditch [110105] was located to the east of the pit, oriented approximately north to south. This was cut by a later ditch [110108] which entered the eastern end of the trench and then curved northward, where a relationship was present the ditch cut those features and was stratigraphically the later feature. A large ovoid pit [110112] was located to the north of ditch [110108]. East of this was a circular posthole

- [11014]. Three further circular pits were located east of this [110116], [110121] and [110123]. In the eastern end of the trench were two shallow circular pits [110127] and [110129].
- 9.2.140 Pit [110103] was circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base, 1.33m in diameter and 0.19m deep, located against the eastern edge of trench. The fill was light grey brown silty clay (110104) with rare stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.141 Ditch [110105] was a straight, u-shaped profile, 1.0m wide and 0.55m deep, east to west oriented ditch. The lower fill was light brown grey silty clay (110107) with rare chalk inclusions. The upper fill was dark brown clay silt (110106). Early Iron Age pottery sherds and animal bone was recovered from the lower fill (110107). This ditch was cut along its eastern side by ditch [110108].
- 9.2.142 Ditch [110108] – same as [110110], [110118] and [110125] – had gradual sloping sides and an undulating base, which entered the eastern end of the trench and proceeded on a north-west to south-east orientation. The fill was friable grey clay silt (110109) – same as (110111), (110119) and (110126) – with rare chalk inclusions. A friable dark grey brown silt (110120) upper fill was noted in slot [110118]. Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age pottery sherds, including Belgic wares and animal bone recovered. This ditch was the latest feature when there was an apparent relationship, cutting features [110105], [110121], [110123], [110127] and [110129].
- 9.2.143 Pit [110112] was an ovoid in plan, shallow with gradual sides and a concave base, 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep, located in the eastern end of the trench north of ditch [110108]. The fill was light brown grey silt (110113). No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.144 A circular posthole [110114] was located east of pit [110112], 0.4m in diameter and 0.11m deep, with a friable grey brown silt (110115). No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.145 Pit [110116] was a shallow circular pit with gradual sides and a flat base, 1.0m diameter and 0.16m deep. The fill was friable grey brown silty clay (110117). Two undated fragments of pottery were recovered from the sample.
- 9.2.146 Pit [110121] was circular in plan with near vertical sides and a concave base, 1.4m in diameter and 0.5m deep. Located at the eastern end of trench. The fill was friable grey brown clay silt (110122) with frequent chalk and flint inclusions. This pit was cut by ditch [110108] along its southern side. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.147 Pit [110123] was a sub circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, 0.51m wide and 0.4m deep. The fill was light grey silt (110124) with chalk inclusions. Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered. This pit was cut along its southern side by ditch [110108].
- 9.2.148 Pit [110127] was circular in plan, with a shallow concave base, 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m deep. Located centrally within the trench at the south-eastern end. The fill was firm grey brown silt (110128) with rare chalk inclusions. The pit was cut along its southern side by ditch [110108]. No finds were recovered.

- 9.2.149 Pit [110129] was circular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a concave base, 0.4m in diameter and 0.2m deep. Located centrally within the trench at the south-eastern end. The fill was firm grey brown silt (110130). The pit was cut along its southern side by ditch [110108]. Undated ceramic sherds were recovered.

Trench 102 (figures 26 and 43)

- 9.2.150 A straight shallow u-shaped gully [110203], 0.35m wide and 0.05m deep, oriented approximately west to east, was located centrally toward the south-west end of the trench. The fill was brown silty clay (110204) with frequent flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 103 (figures 26 and 43)

- 9.2.151 A straight, steep sided, with a concave base ditch [110304], 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep, oriented north-east to south-west, was located in the south-east end of the trench. The fill was dark brown silty clay (110305) with frequent stone inclusions. Pottery sherds dating to the Mid to Late Iron Age and animal bone were recovered along with a non-corticated flint flake.

Trench 105 (figures 27 and 43; Plate 7)

- 9.2.152 A shallow u-shaped ditch [110504], 0.76m wide and 0.21m deep, oriented north-west to south-east, was located centrally in the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (110505) with rare chalk flecking. A single fragment of Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch [110504].
- 9.2.153 A circular vertical sided posthole [110507], with a concave base, 0.18m in diameter and 0.43m deep, was located adjacent to ditch [110504]. The fill was dark grey brown silty clay (110508) with rare chalk flecking. Located against the bulk, this is recorded as cutting through the subsoil and may be a more recent feature. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.154 A shallow depression (110506) at the southern end was recorded. This exceeded 7.6m in width and a maximum depth of 1.0m, the fill of this feature was subsoil and not a separate context and is a natural hollow in the landscape.

Trench 106 (figures 27 and 43)

- 9.2.155 A straight wide shallow u-shaped ditch [110604], 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep, oriented approximately east to west, was located at the south-west end of the trench. The fill was dark grey brown (110605) with rare flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.156 A shallow circular posthole [110606], 0.2m in diameter and 0.16m deep, was located in the north-east end of the trench. The fill was dark grey brown (110607) with flecks of charcoal present. No finds were recovered.

Trench 111 (figures 27 and 43)

- 9.2.157 A shallow gradually sloping sided circular pit [111103], 0.6m diameter and 0.1m deep, was located in the northern end of the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (111104). Late Bronze Age to Iron Age pottery sherds recovered.

Trench 112 (figures 28 and 43)

- 9.2.158 A straight shallow wide ditch [111203], 1.5m wide and 0.11m deep, oriented approximately north-east to south-west, was located at the western end of the trench. The fill was pale brown silty clay (111204). No finds were recovered. A wide v-shaped ditch [111205], 3.3m wide and 0.59m deep, oriented approximately north-east to south-west, located at the eastern end of the trench. The lower fill was pale grey brown silty clay (111207) with rare stone inclusions and charcoal flecking. The upper fill was grey brown silty clay (111206) with rare chalk nodules, stone and charcoal inclusions. Roman and undateable pottery sherds, an iron object and animal bone were recovered from ditch [111205].

Trench 115 (figures 28 and 43)

- 9.2.159 A possible pit [111503] was recorded in the northwest end of the trench. This pit was irregular in plan with steep, irregular edges and a concave base, 1.5m long in excess of 0.9m wide and 0.32m deep, extending outside of the western edge of the trench. The fill was pale grey brown silty clay (111504) with rare stone and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 117 (figure 28)

- 9.2.160 A linear or ditch-like feature [111704] extended along the NW half the trench, with only the southern side of the feature visible in the trench, this feature is presumed to be the continuation of linear features recorded in trenches 120 and 124, and previously recorded on the geophysics. A sample of the ditch for finds retrieval was excavated but not recorded, the fill was a continuation of the subsoil as noted in the two full profiles which had previously been recorded. The same feature appears on the geophysics and in trench 120 and 124. This was either a low point in the undulating natural geology or possibly even a holloway like feature which in trench 120 and 124 had cut features at its base. No finds were recovered.

Trench 118 (figures 29 and 43)

- 9.2.161 A straight wide shallow undulating base ditch [111804] was a very wide shallow ditch, 2.84m wide and 0.25m deep, oriented approximately north-east to south-west, was located at the eastern end of the trench. The fill was soft grey silty clay (111805) with chalk flecking. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.162 A straight small shallow u-shaped ditch [111806], 0.71m wide and 0.16m deep, parallel to ditch [111804] at west of it. The fill was grey silty clay (111807) with chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 120 (figures 29, 43 and 44)

- 9.2.163 Two parallel ditches and a ditch terminus were located in the north-east end of the trench, oriented north-west to south-east. These features were in a much larger depression in the land, it may be a natural low point or holloway like feature, the subsoil continued into this low point and overlay the cut features. The same feature appears on the geophysics and in trench 117 and 124.

- 9.2.164 A straight deep v-shaped profile ditch terminus [112004], 1.5m wide and 0.65m deep, entered the trench from the north-west and terminated after 1.8m. The fill was pale grey brown clayey silt (112005) with rare flint inclusions. Three fragments of Late Roman pottery were recovered from ditch terminus [112004] as well as a broken flint blade and chip. The ditch terminus was parallel to and cutting ditch [112006] along its western side.
- 9.2.165 Ditch [112006] was a wide u-shaped profile ditch, 3.0m wide and 0.5m deep. The lower fill was brown grey silty clay (112007) with frequent flint inclusions. The upper fill was pale grey brown clayey silt (112008) with rare flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.166 A straight shallow wide u-shaped ditch [112009], 1.5m wide and 0.2m deep, was located at the far north-east end of the trench. The fill was grey brown clayey silt (112010) with rare flint inclusions. Burnt flint fragments were recovered.

Trench 123 (figures 29 and 44)

- 9.2.167 A circular shallow pit [112304], 0.68m in diameter and 0.1m deep, was located in the south-eastern end of the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (112305) with rare stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.168 A large ditch terminus [112306], 1.6m wide and 0.63m deep, oriented north-east to south-west, with a series of four fills. The lower fill was grey silty clay (112307) with rare stone inclusions. Overlying this was grey clay (112308 – same as 112311) with lenses of silt and rare stone inclusions. Overlying this was friable silt (112309) charcoal rich with rare stone inclusions. The upper fill was grey clay (112310 – same as 112312) with lenses of silt and occasional charcoal and stone inclusions. Burnt flint fragments were noted in the basal fill.

Trench 124 (figures 30 and 44)

- 9.2.169 Four straight parallel ditches located centrally in the trench, oriented north-west to south-east.
- 9.2.170 Ditch [112404] was located the furthest north, with vertical sides and a shallow u-shaped profile, 1.0m wide and 0.75m wide. The fill was pale brown sandy clay (112405). No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.171 Ditches [112406] and [112408] were cut by a v-shaped ditch [112410]. It is possible that the previous two ditches which are visible either side of [112410] are the same feature. This would make a wide shallow ditch [112406/112408] 2.2m wide and 0.25m deep. The fill was grey brown silty clay (112407/112409) with rare flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.172 Ditch [112410] was v-shaped, 1.6m wide and 0.4m deep. The fill was dark grey brown silty clay (112411). No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.173 These features sat within a slight depression in the natural geology, this could be a natural low point, undulation in the landscape or a holloway-like feature which became filled with subsoil sealing the cut features at its base. A similar sequence was recorded in trenches 117 and 120.

Trench 125 (figure 30 and 44)

- 9.2.174 A near vertical sided flat based ditch [112504], 1.01 wide and 0.7m deep, oriented approximately north-east to south-west, was located in the north-west end of the trench. The lower fill was dark grey brown clay (112505). The upper fill was grey brown silty clay (112506) rare stone inclusions and mollusc shells apparent. No finds were recovered.

Trench 127 (figures 30 and 44)

- 9.2.175 A straight steep sided flat based wide ditch [112704], 3.04m wide and 0.96m deep, oriented approximately north to south, was located centrally in the trench. The lower fill was grey brown clay (112705) with rare flint inclusions. The upper fill was grey brown silty clay (112706). No finds were recovered.

Trench 128 (figures 31 and 44)

- 9.2.176 A straight ditch [112804], 0.46m wide and 0.22m deep, oriented north-east to south-west located centrally in the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (112805) with rare flint inclusions and chalk flecking. No finds were recovered. This ditch cut an earlier ditch [112806]. The profile and clean-cut nature of the features suggests they could be recent with a possible mechanical excavator using a V-ditching bucket, without any finds however this is not a certainty and remains undated.
- 9.2.177 A straight u-shaped profile ditch [112806], 0.92m wide and 0.43m deep, oriented approximately north to south, was located centrally in the trench. The fill was dark grey brown silty clay (112807). No finds were recovered.

Trench 129 (figures 31 and 44)

- 9.2.178 A circular shallow posthole [112904], 0.27m in diameter and 0.07m deep, was located in the north-eastern end of the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (112905). Burnt flint fragments were recovered.
- 9.2.179 A circular pit [112906], with irregular steep-sides and a concave base, 0.55m wide and 0.19m deep, was located at the north-eastern end of the trench. The fill was brown silty clay (112907) with rare flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.180 A steep sided flat based ditch [112908], 0.55m wide and 0.22m deep, oriented north-west to south-east, was located centrally in the trench. The fill was pale grey brown silty clay (112909). No finds were recovered.

Trench 131 (figures 31 and 44)

- 9.2.181 A curving u-shaped profile possible pit [113104] – same as [113106] - , 4.6m long, 1.6m wide and 0.45m deep, was located at the eastern end of trench. The fill was dark grey brown silty clay (113105) with frequent stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 133 (figures 32, 44 and 45)

- 9.2.182 A shallow gently sloping sided ditch [113316], 0.65m wide and 0.2m deep, oriented north-east to south west, was located along the western edge of trench. This turned and continued westward at the north end of the trench. The fill was grey brown silty

clay (113317) with rare chalk inclusions. No finds were recovered. This ditch is re-cut along its southern side by ditch [113304].

- 9.2.183 A gently sloping sided flat based ditch [113304] – same as [113310] and [113312] – 0.82m wide and 0.28m deep, re-cuts ditch [113316] along its southern side. The fill was dark grey brown silty clay (113305) – same as (113311) and (113313) –. No finds were recovered. This ditch is cut by pit [113314] and ditch terminus [113308].
- 9.2.184 A straight u-shaped ditch terminus [113308], 1.4m wide and 0.55m deep, oriented approximately north to south, located centrally in the trench entering from the eastern edge. The fill was red brown clayey silt (113309) with rare flint inclusions but no finds. This cuts the ditch [113304] on its southern side but terminates shortly afterwards. This is also cut by pit [113314].
- 9.2.185 Pit [113314] is circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base, 0.85m in diameter and 0.55m deep, located west of and cutting ditch terminus [113308] and ditch [113304]. The fill was dark grey brown silty clay (113315) with rare chalk and flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.186 A series of four parallel plough scars spread over a 1.95m wide area, not exceeding 0.25m in depth, with thin steep v-shaped and u-shaped profiles – amalgamated under context [113306] – were present at the southern end of the trench, oriented north-west to south-east.

Trench 134 (figures 32 and 45)

- 9.2.187 A straight shallow undulating base ditch [113404], 1.07m wide and 0.12m deep, oriented north to south, located centrally within the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (113405). No finds were recovered.

Trench 135 (figures 32 and 45)

- 9.2.188 A circular posthole with near vertical, irregular sides and a concave base [113503], 0.28m in diameter and 0.27m deep was located in the south-east end of the trench. The fill was dark black brown clayey silt (113504) with frequent stone, flint, chalk and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 139 (figures 33 and 45; Plate 8)

- 9.2.189 A moderately sized steep irregular sides and flat based ditch [113904], 2.1m wide and 0.75m deep, oriented approximately north-east to south-west was located centrally within the trench. A series of five fills were present. The lower fill was pale grey clayey silt (113907). Overlying this was firm brown clayey silt (113909) with frequent chalk nodules and rare flint inclusions, some burnt flint fragments were recovered. Overlying this was dark grey clayey silt (113908) with rare flint inclusions. Overlying this was firm pale grey clayey silt (113906) from which three sherds of Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age pottery were recovered along with animal bone. The upper fill was firm grey clayey silt (113905) with rare flint inclusions.

Trench 142 (figures 33 and 45)

- 9.2.190 A wide shallow ditch [114203], 1.16m wide and 0.13m deep, oriented approximately north-west to south-east was located in the south-west end of the trench. The lower fill was pale yellow grey silty sand (114204) with rare stone inclusions. The upper fill was orange brown silty clay (114205) with rare stone inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 143 (figures 33 and 45)

- 9.2.191 Two ditches perpendicular (forming a T) to each other were present at the north-west end of the trench. Ditch [114304] was a shallow wide, steep sided flat based ditch, 1.06m wide and 0.21m deep, oriented north-east to south-west. The fill was grey brown silty clay (114305) with frequent stone inclusions. Ditch [114304] cut smaller shallower ditch [114306], 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep, oriented north-west to south east. The fill was grey silty clay (114307) with rare stone inclusions. These appear to be an intersection of field boundaries. The perpendicular alignment suggests they may be broadly contemporary, although ditch [114306] was cut first, and the fills differ slightly but this may be due to one ditch being maintained or cleaned at a later date than the other. No finds were recovered.

Trench 144 (figures 34 and 45)

- 9.2.192 A shallow irregular sided pit [114404], in excess of 0.8m long, 0.7m wide and 0.24m deep, was located centrally in the trench against the south-west edge. The fill was dark grey brown silty clay (114405). A flint chip, non-corticated flake and tertiary flint flake were recovered. The presence of flint is indicative of prehistoric date, however the flint assemblage for the Site is largely residual, therefore this does not necessarily date the feature.

Trench 145 (figures 34 and 45; Plate 10 and 11)

- 9.2.193 A straight, steep sided almost v-shaped ditch [114503], 1.35m wide and 0.65m deep, oriented approximately north-east to south-west was located in the north west end of trench. The fill was orange brown firm silty clay (114504) with frequent flint inclusions. No finds recovered.
- 9.2.194 A large straight v-shaped ditch [114507], 2.3m wide and 1.07m deep, oriented approximately north-east to south-west, was located centrally within the trench. The lower fill was pale grey brown silty clay (114508) with abundant chalk nodule inclusions. The upper fill was grey brown silty clay (114513) with frequent flint inclusions. Animal bone was recovered from ditch [114507]. The geophysics interpretation shows the ditch proceeding eastward and returning north and is likely the same ditch featured in trench 146.
- 9.2.195 An ovoid pit [114505] with gently sloping sides, 2m long, 0.8m wide and 0.25m deep, was located at the southern end of the trench. The fill was pale grey brown silty clay (114506) with frequent flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.196 A steep sided and flat based ovoid pit [114509], 0.7m long, 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep, was located at the southern end of the trench. The fill was dark brown grey silty clay (114510) with charcoal flecking present. No finds were recovered.

- 9.2.197 An irregular shaped pit [114511], 1.29m long, 1.0m wide and 0.46m deep, was located against the southern corner of the trench. The fill was orange brown compact silty clay (114512) with rare flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.

Trench 146 (figure 34 and 46; Plate 2)

- 9.2.198 A straight v-shaped ditch [114604], 2.6m wide and 1.0m deep, oriented north to south was located centrally within the trench. The lower fill was grey brown silty clay (114605) with abundant flint inclusions. The upper fill was grey brown silty clay (114606) with rare flint inclusions. No finds were recovered. The geophysics interpretation shows the ditch proceeding southward and returning west and is likely the same ditch featured in trench 145.

Trench 147 (figures 35 and 46)

- 9.2.199 A circular shallow pit [114704], 0.47m wide and 0.06m deep, was located in the north-east end of the trench. The fill was grey brown silty clay (114705) with rare flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.200 A modern ceramic field drain, located centrally and oriented north-west to south-east, and a tree-bole [114706], at the north-east end of the trench, were both investigated within trench.

Trench 148 (figures 35 and 46)

- 9.2.201 A steep sided flat based ditch terminus [114804], 1.60m wide and 0.60m deep, oriented approximately north-east to south-west, was located centrally in the trench, entering from the north-east side and terminating after 1.8m. A series of three fills was present. The lower fill was grey silty clay (114805). Overlying this was pale brown silty clay (114806) with mottling of grey yellow clay with chalk inclusions. The upper fill was pale brown clay (114807) with flint inclusions. No finds were recovered.
- 9.2.202 A straight shallow, gently sloping sided concave-based ditch [114808], 0.52m wide and 0.25m deep, oriented north-east to south-west, was located at the western end of trench. The fill was dark grey clay (114809). No finds were recovered. This feature cut three natural clayey deposits (114810), (114811) and (114812), which were investigated and found to be geological.

10 Finds Assessment

10.1 Pottery Assessment

Summary

- 10.1.1 A total of 539 pottery sherds were recovered. The majority of the assemblage comprised prehistoric pottery of Later Bronze Age and Iron Age date. The quantity and character of the pottery suggest domestic occupation on the site. The presence of some key diagnostic forms indicates activity in the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, and a later phase of occupation in the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods. Middle Iron Age activity is suspected but is hard to demonstrate on the present evidence.

10.1.2 A small quantity of Later Roman and Medieval pottery indicated later phases of occupation. Post-Medieval pottery was also present but mostly heavily abraded and confined to topsoil deposits, indicating its having been incorporated through agricultural activity.

10.1.3 The work reported has been done in accordance with the following guidance as appropriate: for finds work by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) (2014), for pottery analysis by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group/Study Group for Roman Pottery/Medieval Pottery Research Group (PCRG/SGRP/MPRG) (2016), for archive creation by the Archaeological Archives Forum (AAF) (2011), and for museum deposition by the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA) (1993).

Aims and Methods

10.1.4 The aims of the assessment were to:

- To identify, sort, spot date, and quantify the pottery;
- To describe its range;
- To preliminarily assess its significance.

10.1.5 All hand-retrieved finds were examined. They were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* (tpq) date range was produced for each stratified context. The date was used for determining the broad date of phases defined for the site. All information was recorded on a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

10.1.6 Artefacts from environmental samples were examined and included in the quantification. Diagnostic sherds were analysed and included in Appendix 3, but the majority of the pieces from samples were too small to enable accurate spot-dating.

10.1.7 The following analysis should be read as an overview and assessment of the assemblage, highlighting key areas and groups, intended to inform further work. Time and resource constraints precluded in-depth characterisation of the fabrics. Further refinement of dating will be possible in later stages should the site go to mitigation.

10.1.8 Where reference is made to prehistoric pottery fabrics, these follow a broad grouping of the fabrics from the Vicarage site at Bierton (c. 6 miles to the north of Wendover) by Allen (1986), as summarised below:

Table 2: Four broad fabric groups - following conventions used by Allen (1986)

Fabric	Count	Group 1: handmade	Group 2: wheel-made
Grog-tempered	1	No	Yes
Sandy	2	Yes	Yes
Shelly	3	Yes	Yes
Flint-gritted	4	Yes	No

Archaeological background

10.1.9 Analysis of later prehistoric pottery from the Chilterns has its challenges. Outline resource assessment for the region by Kidd (undated) notes that 'at present it would be unwise to rely solely on ceramic dating where other methods can be applied.' Broad

trends, as outlined by Saunders (1971) can be drawn, but it is increasingly clear that some of the handmade pottery traditions are very long-lasting.

- 10.1.10 The Chilterns fall within a number of spheres of influence in later prehistory. This assessment, therefore, draws on a variety of key sources. For ease of reference, and because period boundaries vary between sources and areas, a concordance table is included (Table 3, below). Reference to phases in the text below follows the sequence provided by Knight (2002), as typically used for North Bucks but still broadly relevant for the area under consideration here. Concordance with the Saunders (1971) pre-Belgic sequence for the Chilterns is not perfect, but is included below for ease of reference, as are the phases used by Edwards (2010) for analysis of the later Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery from Wittenham. It is important to note that the ceramic phases do not correlate absolutely with the period date spans: for instance, pottery of 'Middle Iron Age' style (phase 4) continues throughout the Late Iron Age alongside Belgic styles of phase 5. The introduction of certain 'Middle Iron Age' styles may also be earlier than has been hitherto realised.
- 10.1.11 The presence (or absence) of activity of Middle Iron Age date is notoriously hard to determine, given the paucity of Buckinghamshire forms unique to this phase, as noted by Knight (1994) at Bancroft. The dating of scored wares is a key factor; although traditionally thought to be common from the 3rd century BC through to the 1st century AD (Elsdon 1992), an increasing body of evidence (e.g. Griffin 2014) suggests that early examples may be several centuries earlier. It is, therefore, recorded as 'Middle to Late Iron Age' below, although some dating now suggests that it could stretch back to the later part of the Early Iron Age.

Table 3: Concordance of ceramic phases, dates and archaeological periods

Period	Ceramic Phase (after Knight 2002)	Phase name	Ceramic phase date range	Saunders (1971) Chilterns Phase	Edwards (2010) Oxfordshire phase
Middle Bronze Age	1	Deverel-Rimbury	1600–1000 BC		
Late Bronze Age	2	Post Deverel-Rimbury plainwares	1000–800 BC	1	LBA
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	3	LBA/EIA styles	800–500 BC	1	EIA1
			500–300 BC	2	EIA2
Middle Iron Age	4	Earlier La Tene styles	500/300 BC– AD 50	3	MIA
Late Iron Age	5	Late La Tene (Belgic)	50 BC– AD 50		

- 10.1.12 Flint-tempered pottery (fabric 4), once thought to be indicative of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, has now been shown to occur in small quantities on sites otherwise entirely dominated by Late Iron Age Belgic Wares (e.g. at Berton; Allen 1986). Shell-tempered wares (fabric 3) are perhaps a more reliable indicator of a Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date, but this cannot currently be conclusively demonstrated. Sandy

wares (fabric 2) are present in all later prehistoric periods. Grog-tempered pottery (fabric 1), in contrast, does seem to be largely confined to Belgic wares.

Artefactual analysis

- 10.1.13 The pottery assemblage included 539 artefacts, weighing 6.896kg, the largest component of this spanned the Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age. A small quantity of Roman (41 sherds, weighing 759g), medieval, and post-medieval pottery was also present. A total of 449 sherds (83% of total assemblage) (6.540kg) were selected for assessment (from 83 contexts within 45 trenches); undiagnostic smaller fragments from environmental samples which were too small to reliably spot-date were excluded.
- 10.1.14 The discussion below is a summary of the finds and of their associated location or contexts by period. Where possible, dates have been allocated and the importance of individual finds commented upon as necessary. The dates represent a *terminus post quem* date range for the contexts based on the finds.
- 10.1.15 Sherd condition was variable. The mean sherd weight, at 12.8g, was slightly above average given the friable and poorly-fired nature of prehistoric ceramics. However, this was somewhat distorted by the presence of a few very large sherds, such as those within pit fill (106609). Later Iron Age material in primary contexts tended to be in good condition, but some earlier pottery was fairly fragmentary, possibly reflecting a degree of residuality. Carbonised residues were observed on the surfaces of some vessels (this would be important for any future radiocarbon dating strategy).

Synthesis

- 10.1.16 Appendix 3 outlines the spot dates for each dated context. The following section highlights key parts of the assemblage by period, and by trench.

Prehistoric

Trenches 4, 5, and 8

- 10.1.17 The majority of the material recovered from contexts within these trenches was flint-tempered (fabric 4), with just a few sandy sherds present. All were very fragmentary. No diagnostic form sherds were present, so any date from the Late Bronze Age through to the Iron Age is possible. However, the proportion of flint-tempered wares would tend to suggest that these features fall within the earlier part of this range.

Trench 66

- 10.1.18 Fill (106609) of pit [106608] produced a large quantity of sandy and flint-tempered pottery. Forms included slack-shouldered jars and a barrel-jar. An Early Iron Age date cannot be ruled out, but it seems more likely that this pit may represent a Late Bronze Age phase.

Trenches 76 to 85

- 10.1.19 Activity in this area seems predominantly Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.
- 10.1.20 Sherds from a distinctive Chinnor-Wandlebury style bowl of the c 8th–6th century BC indicate that (107721) is of latest Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date. Nearby, deposit

(108136) yielded a small thumbled rim, also indicative of the later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The presence of a T-shaped rim sherd, and another sherd with fingertip impression on the shoulder (probably from the same vessel), provided a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age *tpq* date for (108506).

Trenches 97 to 101

- 10.1.21 A substantial range of diagnostic forms was recovered from these trenches, indicating activity spanning the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, through to the Late Iron Age. Much of the earlier material is probably residual, although the condition, in some instances, is still good.
- 10.1.22 It is in this area that the bulk of the Late Iron Age 'Belgic'-style grog-tempered wheel-thrown pottery was recovered, including elaborately rilled jars corresponding closely to forms recorded by Waugh et al (1974) extending north from the northern edge of the Chilterns into the Ouzel and Ouse valleys. The presence of these vessels indicates substantial activity in this part of the site in the later 1st century BC to Early 1st century AD.

Roman

Trench 67 to 71

- 10.1.23 A small sherd from a poppy-head beaker and a variety of greywares suggest a 1st/2nd century AD date for (106714). The base of an unusually fine whiteware bowl with a pinkish core from (106705) bears some resemblance to Oxfordshire products, though an origin in the Verulamium industries of the 1st/2nd century is more likely. Other long-lived regional greywares and abraded whitewares were also present.

Trench 96

- 10.1.24 Features in trench 96 yielded Roman pottery, alongside Iron Age material (including some Belgic ware sherds), the latter probably all residual. An unusual globular jar with rouletted decoration from (109613) was similar in style to Highgate Wood 'C' vessels of the very Early 2nd century AD.

Medieval

Trenches 45 to 47

- 10.1.25 This area contained a variety of medieval pottery in unabraded condition. The majority comprised local sandy unglazed earthenwares of 12th to mid-14th century date. Also present was the base of an unusually small glazed jug of 13th/14th century date.

Post-medieval and modern

- 10.1.26 This material was recovered almost exclusively from topsoil across the site totalling 6 sherds of pottery, weighing 54.5g, and probably introduced by agricultural activity associated in and around Wellwick Farm.

Significance

- 10.1.27 The following extracts from the Historic Environment Resource Assessment (Kidd undated) are specifically relevant to excavated pottery in this area:

1: Chronology: Unsupported artefactual dating should not be relied upon – scientific dating should be *de rigueur* where appropriate material exists.

4: Settlement: Later Bronze Age/earliest Iron Age settlement sites are still fairly rare and are a priority for investigation. For all periods, settlements in the Chilterns and north-west Buckinghamshire are under-represented compared to other parts of the county.

10.1.28 Noting the above, well-dated ceramic assemblages of later prehistoric date from multi-phase sites are apparently extremely rare in the Chilterns, and this site, therefore, seems to present a valuable opportunity to investigate pottery production and use in the first-millennium BC.

Recommendations

Further analysis and reporting

10.1.29 The following recommendations are made for consideration when designing any further archaeological work for this site:

- Given the problems of dating assemblages of this period (see above), scientific dates from a range of secure contexts containing diagnostic sherds would be extremely useful for the study of prehistoric pottery in the region.
- Full analysis should be undertaken of the assemblage under assessment here alongside finds from the mitigation stage.

Discard and retention

10.1.30 The assemblage is uncommon and has the potential to significantly add to our understanding of later prehistoric ceramics in the Chilterns. It should be retained and its curation arranged with an appropriate museum.

10.2 Prehistoric Ceramic Objects

10.2.1 Two substantial, refitting, fragments of a single large loom weight (Plate 12), weighing a total of 13.24g were recovered from fill (106609) of pit [106608]. The pit also contained ceramics from the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (See section 4.3.18 above).

10.2.2 The loom weight is an atypical cylindrical form, tapering moderately towards the top. The perforation is rounded, ovoid and located centrally at 90 degrees to the long axis of the cylinder. Two surfaces of the long axis of the cylinder, comprising approximately one quarter of the loom weights total mass, are absent.

10.2.3 The loom weight has a soft, fine, sandy fabric, with a reduced core and a largely buff exterior. The fabric contains sparse quartz inclusions up to c. 0.5mm and fired clay pellets 0.5 to 0.8 mm. Other inclusions include small quantities of flint c. 2mm and in one instance shell c.2mm. The surface of the loom weight bears plant impressions most notably grasses on the underside.

- 10.2.4 Height: 134mm, Width (max extant at base): 93mm, Width (max extant at top): 84mm
- 10.2.5 Perforation: width: 1.65mm, height: 20.6mm.
- 10.2.6 There is no indication of wear or suspension around the central perforation or on the surviving surfaces of the loom weight. The damage may represent deliberate braking of the object, prior to deposition.
- 10.2.7 Cylindrical loom weights of this size are likely to be of Middle to Late Bronze Age date.

10.3 Ceramic Building Material

Summary

- 10.3.1 An assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from the evaluation consisted of 128 pieces weighing 9809.50kg. The assemblage consisted primarily tile with a small amount of brick, daub, plaster and burnt clay; all of which were very abraded.

Methods

- 10.3.2 All the material was recorded by context, with weights and numbers in Appendix 4, notes were made about the presence of mortar, sooting, evidence of reuse and any markings.

Results

- 10.3.3 In total, 96% of the assemblage was categorised as tile. Daub totalled 0.05% of the assemblage, with plaster and burnt clay making up the rest of the total (4 fragments of pottery were incorrectly recorded as CBM and form part of this total). Of the whole assemblage 45% was from the topsoil and subsoil, and 40% and 20% from the pits and ditches respectively.

Dating

- 10.3.4 There were several different forms of fabric throughout the assemblage, and they were all manufactured by hand. Several pieces of roof tile with peg holes are consistent with tile from the 14th to 16th century (or later). Among the assemblage there is also possible fragments of Roman tile and *tegulae* see Appendix 4.
- 10.3.5 The daub assemblage, although difficult to date, is possibly pre-Roman, potentially Bronze Age or Iron Age as attested by the colour of the daub and the organic and flint inclusions. Evidence of burning suggests exposure to a hearth rather than material used in wattle and daub constructions.

Discussion

- 10.3.6 The majority of the roof tiles were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil, dating to the medieval/post medieval periods, with probable residual finds in ditch contexts 102804 and 109105. The presence of daub, particularly in contexts from pits and ditches, suggest the presence of structural features.

- 10.3.7 The Roman tile that was recovered tentatively suggest the presence of a Roman building within the environs of the site as attested by the *tegulae* (roof tile) recovered from the topsoil and pit (102905)

Recommendations

- 10.3.8 The assemblage should be retained and amalgamated into any future works or research plans

10.4 Lithics Assessment

Summary

- 10.4.1 The assemblage consisted of 22 struck pieces of flint from 15 contexts, including material recovered from soil samples after processing. These were recorded using the classifications of Andrefsky (1998).

Table 4: Flint catalogue

Context	Artefact	L (mm)	W (mm)	B (mm)	Notes
100511	Secondary Flake	45	32	11	
100511	Secondary Flake	50	44	11	
100513	Uncorticated Flake	23	12	4	
101304	Uncorticated Flake	21	20	4	Broken, proximal end missing
104511	Chip	6	4	1	
104607	Spall	8	4	1	
105005	Uncorticated Flake	40	33	6	
105205	Spall	7	3	1	
105205	Blade	12	6	2	Proximal end missing
106409	Chip	6	5	1	
106813	Tertiary Flake	26	19	7	
107607	Tertiary Flake	33	53	10	
108136	Tertiary Flake	37	25	10	
108136	Blade	11	7	2	Broken, distal end missing
108607	Chip	10	10	2	
109906	Blade	15	6	2	
110304	Uncorticated Flake	32	24	6	Damaged
112005	Chip	11	8	1	
112005	Blade segment	12	10	2	Broken Microlith?
114405	Chip	12	7	3	
114405	Uncorticated Flake	8	12	3	
114405	Tertiary Flake	15	12	3	

- 10.4.2 Most of the raw material is unpatinated pale honey brown flint, with a single pale grey chert and four are a patinated mottled white-grey flint. There are a few signs of post-depositional damage within the assemblage and it is therefore likely that a high percentage of this material is not from a primary context.

- 10.4.3 The blades from contexts (105205), (108136), (109906), (112005) are soft hammer struck and represent an early component to the assemblage, dating to either the later Mesolithic or Early Neolithic. The possible broken microlith from context (112005) is also of Mesolithic date.

Dating

- 10.4.4 Many of the flakes are hard hammer struck and likely to be Late Neolithic or Bronze Age in date, while the two secondary flakes from context (100511) display characteristics of Late Bronze Age to Iron Age flintwork (Humphrey 2004).
- 10.4.5 Apart from the presence of chips and spalls there is little to indicate the presence of knapping taking place on the site. The lack of primary flakes would indicate that basic core preparation had taken place elsewhere, while the secondary flakes and chips could originate from testing of flint nodules collected from the surface.
- 10.4.6 Burnt flint was recovered from processed soil samples. Given that no large fragments of burnt flint were present, and the material recovered was very fine it is possibly indicative of material thermally prepared and ground for use as temper in pottery production. Burnt flint was present in the following contexts:

Table 5: Burnt flint catalogue

Context	Sample	No.	Weight (g)
106611	46	4	0.26
106804	53	1	3.21
106409	60	2	1.09
112905	88	9	1.75
106720	110	2	0.2
108105	134	12	1.68
101304	208	22	3.83
102609	217	21	1.66
102806	219	1	0.77
100217	223	32	3.78
100510	225	19	1.13
108204	228	4	2.05
112010	239	4	1.33
112307	241	57	10.3
109908	244	10	2.52
113909	246	5	0.8

Discussion and Recommendations

- 10.4.7 The assemblage is small and appears to cover a broad range of periods, with several artefacts apparently residual. While indicative of low-level prehistoric activity, the assemblage provides little contextual information and no further analysis is recommended.

10.5 Metal Finds

- 10.5.1 A small assemblage of 8 metal artefacts weighing 102g, including: a copper alloy brooch, two iron nails, an iron knife blade, an additional fragment of a second possible knife blade and three iron hobnails. The iron work was examined by eye and has a considerable build-up of corrosion.

Iron

- 10.5.2 The body of a single nail of probable Medieval date was recovered from fill (101304) of pit [101303]. The nail is rectangular in section and consists of the body only with no part of the head remaining (length: 59mm, width: 15mm, thickness: 10mm, weight: 16g). Medieval pottery was also collected from this feature.
- 10.5.3 A knife blade (Plate 11), small fragment of an additional knife blade and body of a nail were all recovered from fill (104505) of pit [104504], Medieval pottery were also recovered from this context.
- 10.5.4 The iron Knife blade appears to be a medieval whittle tang knife. The blade has a V-shaped section. The tip of the blade curves up to the back and the tang projects from the back of the blade (blade length: 133mm, tang length: 50mm, width: 32mm, thickness: 5mm).
- 10.5.5 The tip of a possible second blade fragment was also recovered from fill (104505) of pit [104504]. The fragment is covered in a considerable layer of corrosion product, and is otherwise unidentifiable (blade length: 48mm, width: 25mm, thickness: 5mm).
- 10.5.6 The body of a small iron nail, of probable Medieval date was also recovered from fill (104505) of pit [104504]. The nail is rectangular in section and consists of the body only with no part of the head remaining (length: 38mm, width: 8mm, thickness: 6mm, weight: 3g). Medieval pottery was also collected from this feature.
- 10.5.7 Three hobnails, of probable Roman date and an additional small fragment of unidentifiable iron were recovered from sample <53> fill (106804) of ditch [106805]. The heads are broadly hemispherical (Diameter: 9mm, depth: 4.5mm). The shank is retained on two of the three hobnails, they are rectangular in section and taper to a point (shank diameter: 3mm, shank length: 14mm, total weight: 3.75g).
- 10.5.8 Iron work has been dry brushed and stored in an appropriate micro-environment, awaiting X-ray and inclusion in any further assessment as part of future mitigation works.

Copper Alloy

- 10.5.9 A single copper alloy artefact was recovered, the copper alloy was examined by eye and appears to be stable and in fair condition (Plate 13).
- 10.5.10 Part of a copper alloy brooch of La Tène II/III Type (Cunliffe: 1968, Crummy: 1983), dating to the 2nd to 1st century (Hattatt: 1989), was recovered from the topsoil of trench 37 (103701) and is not associated with any features. No other finds were recovered from this trench.

- 10.5.11 The brooch is formed by a single piece of copper alloy, consisting of 3 coils of the head, bow and part of the catch plate. Part of the spring, the pin and part of the catch plate are missing (length: 41.5mm, width (at spring): 11.9mm, diameter (of bow): 3.8mm, weight: 4g).
- 10.5.12 The brooch has been palely cleaned and stored in an appropriate micro-environment, awaiting further analysis by an appropriate specialist.

Table 6: Metal finds catalogue

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Context Description	Weight (g)
13	101304	Small iron nail, with rectangular shaft and no extant head. Possible Medieval date.	Pit	16
37	103701	Brooch fragment (part of the spring, bow and part of the catch plate). Probable Late Iron Age or Early Roman date.	Topsoil	4
45	104505	Small iron nail, with rectangular shaft and no extant head. Possible Medieval date.	Pit	3
45	104505	Small fragment of point of iron knife blade. Possible Medieval date.	Pit	12
45	104505	Wrought iron whittle tanged knife blade. Blade length: 133mm, tang length: 50mm, width: 32mm, thickness: 5mm. Possible Medieval date.	Pit	64
68	106804	Three hobnails Probable Roman date	Ditch	3

Discussion and Recommendations

- 10.5.13 This assemblage should be considered as part of the wider assemblage produced by any future mitigation works and included in any further assessment. As part of this works iron finds should be x-rayed, to allow for possible refinement of identifications and evaluated by a qualified conservator who will determine what further cleaning and conservation is required.

10.6 Metallurgical Assessment

- 10.6.1 During the course of the excavation 688g of possible metallurgical material or 'slag' was recovered. The aim of this section is to determine the nature and quantity of these residues and recommend what, if any, further analyses should be undertaken.

Methods

- 10.6.2 The macroscopic assemblage; comprising material from two contexts, was washed by hand as necessary and allowed to air dry. A visual examination of the assemblage was undertaken, utilising stereo zoom pale microscopy when required. The remains were quantified, and a detailed description compiled. This allowed categorisation and identification with reference to Bachmann (1982) and Bayley et al. (2001) to be completed. Further material was recovered from soil samples, this was separated into magnetic and non-magnetic groups. The results, discussion and conclusion of the assessment along with recommendations for further work are presented below.

Results

- 10.6.3 The examined slag assemblage comprised three fragments with a total weight of 572 grams. The assemblage was largely comprised iron smithing slag (two fragments, 426g) and had a smaller proportion of undiagnostic slag (one fragment, 146g).

Table 7 Slag finds catalogue

Trench No.	Context No.	Description	Context Description	Weight (g)
4 ⁶	104610	smithing slag – 2 fragments	DITCH	426
93	109301	undiagnostic slag – 1 fragment	TOPSOIL	146

Discussion

Smithing

- 10.6.4 As noted above the majority of the slag assemblage from Wellwick Farm was the result of iron smithing (blacksmithing) which is the hot working of iron. There are broadly speaking two types of smithing; primary and secondary. Primary smithing occurs immediately after the smelting process and turns the raw iron bloom into a useable billet of iron. Secondary smithing is the actual manufacture, repair or re-cycling of iron objects. Both of these smithing processes produce very similar slag assemblages, both processes can produce smithing hearth bases (SHBs) which form as a result of reactions between the fuel, hearth wall, and oxidised iron (Crew, 1996). Smithing hearth bases form when slag accumulates in the base of the hearth near the blowing hole eventually forming a large spongy lump which has to be discarded if the hearth is to remain functional (Henderson, 2000). Generally smaller smithing hearth bases can be attributed to secondary smithing while larger ones are attributed to primary bloom smithing (Crew, 1996).
- 10.6.5 No complete SHBs were recovered from Wellwick Farm only small fragments, this hinders categorising firmly whether primary or secondary smithing was the principle activity on site.
- 10.6.6 The environmental samples contained small quantities of material, some magnetic and some non-magnetic in 141 of the 173 samples, totalling 116g, these groupings are discussed further below.

Magnetic material

- 10.6.7 This group comprised a wide range of different material. As on most sites there were a fairly high proportion of small stones/grains which often result from human activity (burning) generally, although they can be of natural origin depending on the local geology. There were some micro slags present, mainly undiagnostic fragments although there were a tiny quantity of flake hammerscale indicating smithing activity.

Non-magnetic material

- 10.6.8 This group comprised a wide range of different material. As on most sites there were a fairly high proportion of small stones/grains which often result from human activity (burning) generally, although they can be of natural origin depending on the local

geology. There were some micro slags present, mainly undiagnostic fragments although there were a tiny quantity of flake hammerscale indicating smithing activity.

10.6.9 This group also comprised a diverse range of material. Some burnt clay/earth fragments were present again indicative of human activity. Some geological material, including one iron pyrite, was present. Most interestingly, slag spheres were present in fairly high quantities. This may indicate iron smithing as described above but could also be the result of iron smelting, although this is much less likely.

10.6.10 Both of the main types of 'hammerscale' were present (flake and spheroidal) indicating iron smithing activity, interestingly the proportion is skewed towards spheroidal which tends to indicate more forge welding activity, i.e. the joining of two or more pieces of iron together.

Conclusion

10.6.11 The main metallurgical activity represented by the recovered assemblage was iron smithing, which correlates with the provision interpretation of the excavation data. There is the possibility that a small amount of iron smelting activity also took place although this is currently uncertain. This activity could date to any period post Bronze Age and would be congruent with almost any settlement activity.

Recommendations

10.6.12 It is recommended that no further analyses be undertaken on the slag assemblage from Wellwick Farm as the process that formed the bulk of the assemblage was predominantly iron smithing.

10.6.13 It is recommended that a deeper assessment of the material recovered from any future excavation is undertaken, primarily to cross reference the data in this report with the contextual data which will allow a clear picture of where specific activities were taking place and may also clarify which activities were present.

10.7 Faunal Remains Assessment

Methodology

10.7.1 This assessment report highlights overall trends and patterns that can be evaluated in more detail if a full report is required.

10.7.2 Species and element identification were carried out with reference to Schmid (1972), Hillson (1992) and France (2009), together with a physical reference collection present at Cardiff University. Each element was identified to species. Where this was not possible, elements were split into size categories; Unidentified Large Mammal (ULM) (cattle, horse and red deer size), Unidentified Medium Mammal (UMM) (sheep, goat, pig and dog size) and Unidentified Small Mammal (USM) (mustelid size). Where bones were too fragmented to identify, they were labelled as Unidentified. Every bone that could be assigned to species was quantified. Although not a full analysis, the zone system described by Serjeanston (1996) was applied when quantifying elements not assigned to species. This system divides elements into zones, where 50% of the zone has to be present to deem the bone quantifiable. This allows for ULM, UMM and USM

bones with known elements to be quantified. Unidentified bones are never quantified as part of the zoning analysis and total 152 fragments of the assemblage (Table 8).

- 10.7.3 The Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) was calculated for each species (Table 8). This method of quantification involves totalling the number of quantifiable bones attributed to each taxon.
- 10.7.4 Indications of taphonomy were recorded for all bones (Appendix 6). These principally included gnawing (rodent and canid), butchery and burning. Other surface processes such as root etching, polishing, erosion and porosity were noted. Weathering was recorded using Lyman's table (1994, p.355), which consists a scale of 0-5, where 5 is the most extreme. The condition of 1-5 was recorded for each bone, where 1 shows the least amount of weathering and 5 the most. The condition of a bone affects its preservation and other taphonomic processes, in particular butchery and gnawing. Any visual pathologies were also noted (Appendix 7).
- 10.7.5 Bones that could be measured and aged were noted. Grant's mandibular tooth wear analysis (1982) was used for complete mandibles, loose 3rd molars and loose deciduous 4th premolars. The Von den Driesch (1976) standards were used when taking measurements, using electronic digital callipers to the nearest millimetre. These results will be addressed in more detail during full analysis. Epiphyseal fusion was recorded on all long bones, axial, pelvises and foot bones as fused, not fused, juvenile and neonatal. Fusion combined with tooth wear analysis is used to determine age at death and thus indicates husbandry practices. This, again, could be looked at in more detail during full analysis (see Future Analysis).
- 10.7.6 Where possible, morphological features such as horncore, antler and horse and pig canines were used for sexing. Bones that appeared to be associated, from the same individual, were noted as an Associated Bone Group (ABG).

Results

- 10.7.7 A total of 353 animal and bird bones were analysed from 48 contexts retrieved from the evaluation excavations at Wellwick Farm, Buckinghamshire as part of the HS2 Ltd programme. Just over half of this number (57%) were quantifiable (201 bones; Table 8). The condition of the bone was fairly good (Graph 1). None of the bones scored above 3 on the scale. This can be attributed to the natural chalk geology.

Graph 1: Showing the condition of the quantified and non-quantified bone.

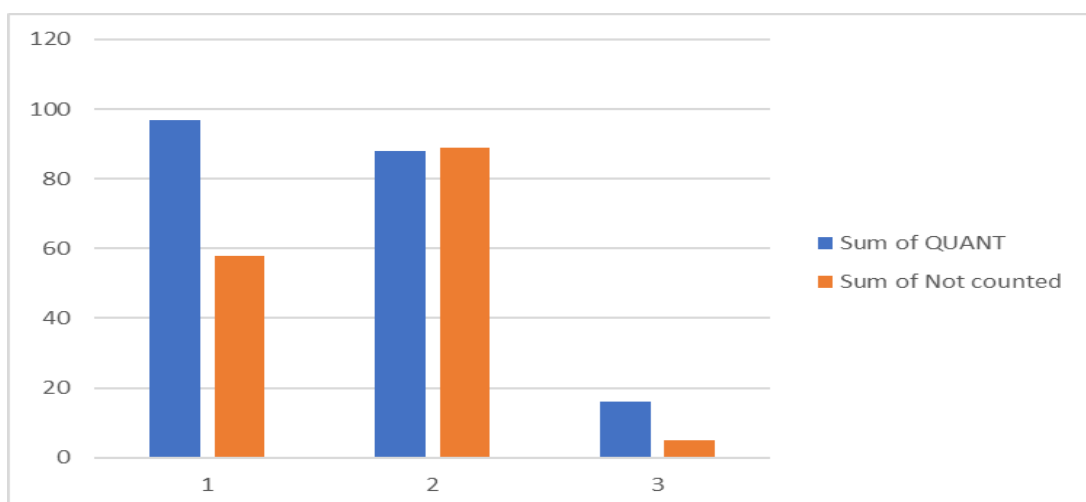


Table 8: Total NISP

Species	NISP	Not Quantified
Cattle	77	
Sheep/goat	47	
Pig	9	
Horse	8	
Canid	47	
Red Deer	4	
Bird	1	
Unidentified large mammal	7	81
Unidentified medium mammal		40
Unidentified small mammal	1	3
Unidentified		28
Grand Total	201	152

- 10.7.8 Domesticates (cattle, sheep/goat and pig) had a total NISP of 132 (Table 8). These usually dominate assemblages. Minor domesticates (horse and canid) had a NISP of 55. Red deer was the only wild species present and there was one unfused possible chicken femur. The USM was rabbit sized. Cattle dominated, representing 38% of the quantified material, 22% of the assemblage as a whole and 58% of the domesticates.
- 10.7.9 No distinction was made between sheep and goat. These were the second most occurring domesticate. Pig were relatively underrepresented, totalling 9 bones, most of which comprised mandible or loose teeth. The NISP for canids in contrast is fairly high, 47, which can be credited to the probable ABG. If the associated bone group is taken into consideration, the NISP for canid would be 1.
- 10.7.10 Only two species could be sexed using morphological features. One fragment antler is from a male red deer and a single pig lower canine comes from a female.
- 10.7.11 There was very little pathology recorded. Possible resorption or periodontal disease was seen on one cattle mandible, from Context (106613).

- 10.7.12 Six mandibles, including loose teeth from cattle, sheep/goat and pig had the potential for ageing using tooth wear analysis (Grant 1982, Payne 1973). A much higher proportion of epiphyseal fusion was present due to the high level of preservation and completeness of the bones. The majority of measurable bones came from the canid ABG from Context (101304). The complete tibia and metapodials from the canid can help infer stature and breed estimation. Similarly, greatest length measurements from cattle and horse limb bones can be used to estimate withers heights.
- 10.7.13 Gnawing was recorded on 21 bones from the assemblage (6%). Both canid (10 bones) and rodent (11 bones) was present. Chop and knife marks were seen on 18 bones (5%) which included meat bearing long bones and vertebrae. A variety of butchery techniques were present on one antler beam fragment from Context (108134). These looked to be a result of antler-working debris, rather than finished products (such as tools and ornaments). Both ends of the beam fragment had been sawn, with one sawn end having been cut longitudinally with some precision. This had been attempted on the other end, but not as neatly. There were also an additional seven uneven chop marks across the beam, which could represent practice butchery techniques.
- 10.7.14 Weathering was seen on 208 bones over the whole assemblage. A third of the bones (33%) showed the lowest level of damage (1 on the scale). Only six bones, from quantified material were recorded as having a coarsely fibrous and rough surface; indicative of weathering stage 4.³
- 10.7.15 The canid ABG from Context 101304 represents only one individual. This is more likely to be disposal of the individual and not a representation of the sites, if it is disregarded, Context (108134) has the most quantifiable bones (18), and the highest number of cattle bones (15).

Body part analysis for domesticates

- 10.7.16 All major parts of the cattle were recorded, from the head to the hoof, with mandible being the most abundant element. Butchery was recorded on 10 of the bones, which included both chop and knife marks. One scapula from Context (110119) had a hole in the body. This is typical of meat being hung after butchery. This information is indicative of butchery and food disposal occurring on site.
- 10.7.17 As with cattle, sheep/goat present a range of elements, signifying on-site husbandry practices. Butchery was seen on 5 bones, which included both chop and knife marks. Both canid and rodent gnawing was seen on a total of 9 bones. There were too few pig bones to attempt body part analysis.

³<https://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology/boneview/Interactive%20Components/Bone%20Modification/Weathering.html>

Conclusion

- 10.7.18 All three main domesticates are present within this assemblage, with cattle being the most abundant. This could signify the animal was being brought to the site on the hoof. Equally, the presence of meat bearing joints could suggest specific cuts of meat being brought to the site, perhaps inferring a mixed economy. A larger assemblage would provide more clarity on this. A neonatal radius from Context (108134) and two neonatal metatarsals from Context (108117) indicates some calving was taking place in or close to the site. Minor domesticates include both horse and canid. The canid ABG was likely deposited whole but was not found articulated suggesting some disturbance post-mortem or burial. Red deer was represented by antler working debris and post-cranial bones which implies the animal was being exploited for consumption and secondary purposes. One probable chicken bone was also identified.
- 10.7.19 It is difficult to determine husbandry practices from small assemblages. Butchery marks were visible on cattle, sheep/goat, horse and red deer, in the form of chop, knife and sawn marks. The condition of the bone was relatively good on the chalk geology. As a result, the number of measurable bones was quite high. Withers heights can be estimated on cattle, horse and canid bones if required during full analysis. Weathering results imply a near immediate deposition of most bones. However, the presence of more extreme weathering suggests some bones were not buried straight away and were exposed to the elements for a prolonged amount of time. Root etching was seen on several bones which occurs when bone has been buried for a long time

Recommendations

- 10.7.20 Future analysis will help affirm more steadfast conclusions surrounding the exploitation of animals and birds from this site. Combining the results from the full excavation and conducting a full analysis would certainly facilitate this. Areas for full analysis have been addressed throughout the report and are seen in Appendix 5-7.
- 10.7.21 Possible options for future analysis include:
- Using the metrical to estimate withers heights of species to determine breeds and sex.
 - Estimating age at death using epiphyseal fusion and tooth wear analysis. This can indicate animal husbandry techniques, which in turn will help understanding of the function and population of a site.
 - Using the zoning methodology outlined by Serjeanston (1996), minimum number of individuals (MNI) can be assessed as a more accurate assumption of quantification. At the same time, the minimum number of elements (MNE) can be assessed to determine spatial trends and body part analysis, which will help determine the function of the site.
 - Long bone fracture patterns could be analysed to determine bone marrow extraction in accordance to Outram's methodology (2002).
 - A more in-depth contextual and spatial analysis; this could help determine the purpose of the possible canid burial.

- To compare with surrounding contemporary sites
- A more in-depth analysis including zoning, siding and metrics is available if needed for future analysis. A larger assemblage is required for more conclusive results, which could be possible if a full excavation is conducted.

10.8 Micro-fauna

Aims and Methodology

- 10.8.1 The assemblage was counted and weighed per context, before ascertaining, where possible, the element and species. Where this was not possible an attempt was made to assign taxonomic class. To aid this identification literature-based reference material was used, comprising Schmidt (1972), Cohen and Serjeantson (1996), France (2009) and Beisaw (2013). Due to the nature of micro-fauna, many fragments were considered 'Unidentified' as they were too small or broken to be identified with certainty. The label 'Small Mammal' refers to mammals of a similar size to rodents.
- 10.8.2 Sexual dimorphism and pathology were unperceivable. Juveniles were noted due to lack of epiphysis fusion, while more precise age was only estimated where whole teeth were present. Taphonomy, such as burning and weathering, was noted where present.

Results

- 10.8.3 A total of 5120 fragments (TNF) of micro-faunal remains were recovered from the site at Wellwick Farm, across 155 contexts. Species by context can be found in the following tables.

Table 9: Abundance of species identified

Species	Fragment Count	No. of Contexts present	% of total microfauna
Bird	116	21	2.27
Cow	3	3	0.06
Egg shell	2	1	0.04
Fish	46	7	0.9
Mammal	1000	73	19.53
Pig	3	3	0.06
Possible Frog	22	6	0.43
Rodent	180	41	3.52
Sheep/Goat	19	13	0.37
Shell	24	12	0.47
Small Mammal	171	46	3.34
Unidentified	3534	136	69.02

Table 10: Abundance of Taphonomy

Taphonomy	No. of contexts present	Species
Burning	107	Mammal, Small mammal, Rodent, Unidentified and 1 case of Bird
Weathering	63	Mammal, Small mammal, Rodent, Sheep/Goat, Unidentified and 1 case of Bird
Other (rooting & Discoloration)	6	Mammal, Small mammal, Rodent, Unidentified

Table 11: Juveniles noted by unfused epiphyses

Context no.	Species
104610	Bird
104607	Mammal
105611	Small Mammal
106609	Small Mammal
107105	Small Mammal
107607	Small Mammal
107719	Mammal
108517	Rodent
109707	Mammal
109808	Mammal
109906	Small Mammal

Discussion

- 10.8.4 The assemblage of micro-fauna collected from the excavations at Wellwick Farm in Wendover contained remains from mammals, small mammals, rodents, birds, fish and possibly frogs. Of the bones examined, many showed evidence of burning, weathering, discolouration and rooting, with a few examples of juveniles' present.
- 10.8.5 The assemblage of micro-fauna from Wellwick Farm consisted primarily of fragments of larger bones that were unidentifiable. However, the specimens that could be identified consisted predominantly of mammals, which corresponds with the majority of the macro-fauna that was identified. The detection of smaller mammals, rodents and birds is to be expected within the micro-fauna collection. Small mammal and rodent bones are commonly found in owl pellets so the evidence for these are likely to be, at least in part, due to predatory action.
- 10.8.6 Of the taphonomy observed on the micro-fauna burning was the most prevalent (Table 10). This ranged from charred to calcified bone fragments. Calcination (identified by a colour change to white) requires exposure to a heat of approx. 700°C for an extended period of time. Calcinated bone is often associated with waste disposal while charred

bone is usually related to cooking practices. Charred bone at a low heat causes a colour change to pale brown at around 200°C, a change to bluish grey requires a heat of approx. 420°C (Beisaw, 2013). The colouring of the micro-fauna from this site indicates that they were exposed to a range of these temperatures. Suggesting that it is highly likely that both these activities; cooking and waste disposal, were occurring during the inhabitancy of this site. Weathering on bones that have been underground for a long time is quite common and thus is not unexpected.

- 10.8.7 Some aging evidence was noted. Aging of individual teeth in the assemblage was based on the wear of the tooth where available. Most of these were established as adult specimens. Unfused epiphyses were noted in 12 contexts on 12 examples (Table 12). Most of these belong to small mammals, mammals and rodents. These animals would likely be a common prey, whether it be for humans, other mammals or birds of prey.

Table 12: Juveniles noted by unfused epiphyses catalogue

Species	Fragment Count
Bird	116
Cow	3
Egg shell	2
Fish	46
Mammal	1000
Pig	3
Possible Frog	22
Rodent	180
Sheep/Goat	19
Shell	24
Small Mammal	171
Unidentified	3534
Total Fragment Count (TFC)	5120

Recommendations

- 10.8.8 Future analysis will help affirm more steadfast conclusions surrounding the exploitation of animals and birds from this site. Combining the results from the full excavation and conducting a full analysis would certainly facilitate this.
- 10.8.9 Possible options for future analysis include:
- Further analysis of the species from the site could be used to infer further aspects of the local faunal population.
 - Estimating age at death using epiphyseal fusion and tooth wear analysis. This can indicate possible dietary functions these small animals may have had, which in turn will help understanding of the function and population of a site.
 - Using the zoning methodology outlined by Serjeanston (1996), minimum number of individuals (MNI) can be assessed as a more accurate assumption of quantification. At the same time, the minimum number of elements (MNE) can

be assessed to determine spatial trends and body part analysis, which could help determine the ecological status of the Site as well as its function within.

- To compare with surrounding contemporary sites.
- A more in-depth analysis including zoning, siding and metrics is available if needed for future analysis. A larger assemblage would benefit the research to extract more conclusive results, which could be possible if a full excavation is conducted.

10.9 Macrobotanical Assessment

10.9.1 A total of one hundred and seventy-three assemblages were submitted from samples taken during excavation. The samples were bulk floated (using standard techniques) 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 were identified by comparison with modern reference specimens. Nomenclature used in the text follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and chaff elements were also abundant in most instances.

Results

10.9.2 Cereals/chaff, seeds and nutshell fragments were present within eighty-two (47%) of the assemblages, often as single specimens. Preservation was exceedingly poor, with the cereals in particular being severely puffed and distorted, almost certainly as a result of exposure to high temperatures during combustion. In addition, much of the material (including the charcoal/charred wood fragments) was highly fragmented and abraded. The reason for the latter is currently unclear, but such poor preservation frequently occurs when the remains were exposed to the elements prior to deposition, or where post-depositional disturbance of the features has occurred.

10.9.3 Cereals are recorded within seventy-one (41%) of the assemblages studied, often as single grains or grain fragments. Of the cereals, wheat (*Triticum* sp.) is predominant, being recorded within a total of twenty-two (12%) assemblages. Most grains appear to be of an elongated 'drop' form typical of spelt (*T. spelta*), and spelt glume bases are also noted. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) is present within nine (5%) samples, oats (*Avena* sp.) in five (3%) and possible sharply keeled rye (*Secale cereale*) grains in two (1%). Chaff elements are relatively scarce (in only fourteen (8%) samples) but do include spelt glume bases (see above), wheat spikelet bases and rachis internodes, indeterminate detached cereal sprouts and a single fragment of oat awn. A cotyledon of an indeterminate large legume (*Fabaceae*) of possible pea/bean type is also recorded.

10.9.4 Individual seeds of common segetal weeds and wetland plants are noted within twenty (11%) assemblages. The following taxa are noted:

- Stinking mayweed *Anthemis cotula* L.
- Parsley piert *Aphanes arvensis* L.
- Onion couch type *Arrhenatherum* sp. (tubers)

- Brome Bromus sp.
- Sedge Carex sp.
- Spike rush Eleocharis sp.
- Small legumes Small Fabaceae indet.
- Black bindweed Fallopia convolvulus (L.) A.Love
- Goosegrass Galium aparine L.
- Medick/clover/trefoil Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.
- Grasses Poaceae indet.
- Sheep's sorrel Rumex acetosella L.
- Scentless mayweed Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Schultz-Bip

- 10.9.5 Fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell are present within nineteen (10%) assemblages. Unlike the cereals, much of this material is relatively robust and moderately well preserved, although many fragments do shows signs of minimal abrasion.
- 10.9.6 Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present at varying densities within all one hundred and seventy-three samples. Many pieces are highly comminuted, but occasional larger fragments >10mm in size are also recorded. Other plant remains are scarce but do include occasional pieces of charred root or stem, fragments of minerally preserved wood (within sample 47 from context 106605) and an indeterminate thorn (sample 229 from context 108205).
- 10.9.7 Spherules of iron pan are common within most of the assemblages studied, but it is currently unclear whether these are part of the local geology or whether they were being exploited as low-grade iron ore. Occasional pieces of what appears to be thick ferrous hammer scale are also noted. Black porous and tarry residues are abundant throughout. Whilst some may be derived from the very high temperature combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains), others are distinctly hard and brittle and may possibly be bi-products of industrial activity, including the use of coal (small pieces of which are also recorded). Whilst such material may be contemporary with the features from which the samples were taken, it should be noted that similar residues are frequently recorded where night soil and other detritus from urban centres was spread on the land during the later medieval and post-medieval periods. Other remains occur less frequently but do include pieces of bone (many of which appear to have very heavy iron staining), burnt or fired clay, small fragments of very coarse, gritted pottery, splinters of burnt stone, indeterminate vitreous concretions and small pieces of marine mollusc shell. Shells of terrestrial and marsh/freshwater slum molluscs are also recorded, but as many appear reasonably well preserved, it is currently unclear whether they are contemporary, or later contaminants.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- 10.9.8 In summary, the assemblages are all very small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and most are extremely limited in composition. However, the following points may be of interest.
- 10.9.9 The nature of the assemblages almost certainly suggests that much of the recorded material is derived from midden waste or scattered refuse. Primary deposition does not appear to be indicated.
- 10.9.10 The condition of much of the material appears to suggest that activities involving very high temperature combustion were occurring somewhere within the immediate vicinity. These may have included the working of low-grade iron ore, although this is speculative.
- 10.9.11 Typical domestic assemblages are all but absent, possibly suggesting that any areas of habitation were peripheral to the excavated features. Cereals, chaff and nutshell fragments are recorded, but it is thought that these, along with small quantities of dried herbage, are most likely to be derived from tinder/kindling/fuel rather than dietary refuse. Cereal processing waste was commonly used for such purposes from the later prehistoric period onwards, and in this instance, as glumed wheat chaff is present, an Iron Age or Roman date for the material is, perhaps, most likely.
- 10.9.12 Bell pit [108116] sample 131 and 139 contained 1 indeterminate cereal grain and a low density of comminuted charcoal. Bell pit [108118] sample 132 and 140 contained 1 cereal grain, a single wheat (*Triticum* sp.) spikelet base and spelt (*T. spelta*) glume base, a small fragment of hazel nutshell and a moderate density of comminuted charcoal. This density of material almost certainly blew into the pits and has nothing whatsoever to do with their day to day function.
- 10.9.13 The following assemblages contain a higher density of material than most others studied:
- Sample 41 Context 104610
 - Sample 43 Context 107105
 - Sample 49 Context 106609
 - Sample 52 Context 106808
 - Sample 53 Context 106804
 - Sample 56 Context 106809
 - Sample 81 Context 110117
 - Sample 82 Context 110120
 - Sample 98 Context 106904
 - Sample 109 Context 106712
 - Sample 221 Context 100513

- 10.9.14 It is not known whether there is any spatial or taphonomic significance to this group of samples, but within a corpus of material where plant macrofossils are so scarce, their composition is potentially noteworthy. However, it may simply be that the sampled features were so positioned that they naturally collected higher densities of scattered or wind-dispersed detritus.
- 10.9.15 Although the above assemblages are potentially significant, none contain a sufficient density of material (i.e. 100+ specimens) for further analysis. However, it is suggested that these eleven assemblages are incorporated into the assessment of the environmental material from any further work undertaken at Wellwick Farm.

11 Assessment and Interpretation of Results

- 11.1.1 The results of the evaluation identified archaeology in 67 trenches out of the 148. As shown by the phase plans (Figs 48-50) in the prehistoric to Roman periods activity was located in the centre of the site, while in the Medieval period (Fig 51) the focus appears to move to the south-east. While undated features (Fig 53) are spread across the site there is a concentration of them around the centre.
- 11.1.2 The findings broadly correlate with the results of the geophysical survey. A rectangular enclosure with origins in the Late Bronze to Early Iron Age is present in the centre of the site towards the northern edge. This appears to have been extended or utilised in the eastern half during the Roman period. Pits and smaller ditches dating from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age are present within and externally of the enclosure, extending southward. Roman and Medieval ditches are sporadically apparent across the central portion of Site, of which some may form droveways.
- 11.1.3 The occupation activity appears to diminish towards the east of the enclosure and towards the west becomes sparser with ditches being the predominant feature. Within trenches 145 and 146 was another potential rectangular enclosure ditch and in trench 133 there was a ditch which had a return. The dating was less conclusive toward the west which hinders any further interpretation at this stage.
- 11.1.4 The specific objectives below are in part fulfilled by the fieldwork and subsequent reporting. The fieldwork has identified areas which with further work could fulfil the objectives more completely. The objectives are repeated below along with reasons for the partial success in meeting these objectives:
- KC9: Does a lack of visibility of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments reflect genuine area distinctiveness, or is this due to variation in geology or investigative techniques?*
- 11.1.5 Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments were not visible during the evaluation.

KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the 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?

- 11.1.6 The enclosure settlement has origins in the Late Bronze Age with dating spanning to the Late Iron Age and this is particularly present in the smaller rectangle of the main enclosure. Further east, through the enclosure, Roman finds become more prevalent possibly suggesting the add-ons to the enclosure were in extant during the Late Iron Age and possibly utilised or correlate with later Roman occupation of the site.
- 11.1.7 Occupation evidence internally was predominantly in the form of pits, with a lack of any definitive post-built structures; although postholes were present both internally and externally of the enclosure, these did not readily offer an interpretation. The occupation during the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age appears to expand slightly southward with further pits, postholes and ditches present along the northern edge of the southern fields adjacent to the main enclosure. In the case of trench 77, an intact buried soil horizon capping multiple intercutting pits was of note. In trench 81, Iron Age bell-shaped pits with clay lining indicative of grain and sileage storing were present.

KC19: The Romano-British period saw the beginning of a more established infrastructure network. Can we investigate the development of these routes, trackways and roads and the influence they had on landscape change?

- 11.1.8 The enclosure located in the centre of Site becomes reoccupied in the eastern half during the Roman period. The geophysical survey shows a small rectangular enclosure in this area which has parallel lines sweeping along the eastern side toward the south-east, and along the southern side toward the south west. These may form droveways. The dating in the northern ditch is Medieval and does possibly suggest a long-standing roadway which may be respecting the Roman occupation here. Further parallel lines toward the south-west of the enclosure in trenches 85, 86 and 87, of which one ditch was dated Roman and the other undated, are also possible tracks/droveways.
- 11.1.9 A possible holloway-like feature, oriented approximately north-west to south-east, was present in trenches 117, 120 and 124. This may be a natural depression in the landscape as the fill was subsoil, however cut features were present in the base of the feature of which Roman dating was produced from one ditch terminus. The development of holloways into more established trackways and roads would have a direct impact on this HERDS objective, however further evidence is needed.

KC20: Investigate the changing nature of funerary rites in the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. What evidence is there that the adoption of new rites or changes in existing practices are the result of the movement of people, contact with new ideas, or even new religions?

- 11.1.10 No evidence of funerary archaeology was present during the evaluation.

KC21: Assess the evidence for regional and cultural distinctiveness along the length of the route in the Roman period, with particular regard to the different settlement types encountered along the route;

- 11.1.11 The Site has the potential to have continuity from the Iron Age into the Roman or be a re-occupied site during the Roman Period. This has direct implication in either case on the settlement type. It should be noted that the material culture for the Roman period is the less extensive assemblage for this site.

KC23: Identify evidence for Late Roman occupation and attempt to identify any continuity in settlement patterns between the end of the Romano-British period and the Early Medieval period;

- 11.1.12 The identification of Late Roman dated features on site in part answers KC23, however with the absence of Early Medieval occupation, continuity between the two periods could not be identified.

KC31: Identify the location of Middle to Late Saxon settlement, explore processes of settlement nucleation and understand the development of associated field types and agricultural regimes;

- 11.1.13 The Site did not produce Saxon material and so this objective remains unmet.

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

- 11.1.14 The site has potential to identify patterns of change in the Medieval period 11th-14th (HERDS objective KC40) with some pits and ditches dating to this period. The evaluation, however, was relatively sparse for this period and mostly confined to probable field boundaries and agricultural practices.

12 Statement of potential of Archaeology

- 12.1.1 Isolated and undated features across site and the few discrepancies between the geophysical survey and the results hinder firm characterisation of the Site as a whole.
- 12.1.2 The depth of archaeology and the clear horizons were very good and the preservation of material culture within.
- 12.1.3 The buried soil horizon present in trench 77, which is assumed to run at least some of the length of the southern fields northern edge, would have very little truncation and preservation of the underlying features would be very good.
- 12.1.4 The dating of the enclosure and the amount of material culture from the Late Bronze to the Iron Age is a fairly rare occurrence in the Chilterns. The Historic Environment Resource Assessment (Kidd undated) states the under-representation of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age sites in the Chilterns, with this site bringing more emphasis back to the Prehistoric period. This site has the potential to allow ceramic typologies of local

wares from this period to be constructed which will help further our understanding and date future sites in this region.

- 12.1.5 The site has high potential for further prehistoric occupation dating from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age focused on the enclosures in the centre of Site. The potential for Roman and later Medieval is less apparent and mainly confined to ditches and pits toward the east. Sporadic occupation is attested in the eastern and western ends of Site but the potential of these features is low, as material culture was lacking with the majority of features largely undated.

13 Conclusion and Recommendations for Further Investigation

13.1 Conclusion

- 13.1.1 The trenched evaluation findings broadly correlate with the results of the geophysical survey. A rectangular enclosure is present in the centre of the site towards the northern edge, with an attached larger rectangular enclosure extending south and east. A third possible enclosure ditch was apparent slightly further south and east again with a terminus present along the south side. Toward the east of the main enclosure is a small less extensive square enclosure. Located along the eastern side of the enclosures and turning westward appears to be two ditches which are parallel that may form the sides of a road.
- 13.1.2 The occupation activity appears to diminish toward the east of the enclosure and toward the west becomes sparser with ditches being the predominant feature. Trenches 145 and 146 caught another potential rectangular enclosure ditch and in trench 133 there was a ditch which had a return. The dating was less conclusive toward the west which hinders any further interpretation.
- 13.1.3 The site drops sharply from the southern fields to the northern fields along the central portion of site. The underlying geology mirrors this with a shallower drop. The current steep drop has been emphasised by plough headlands in later periods. This process has led to a prehistoric buried soil horizon approximately 10-15m wide, underlying which were numerous intercutting pits of prehistoric date.
- 13.1.4 The results of the archaeological evaluation on land at Wellwick Farm, Wendover have identified the remains of a settlement, spanning from the Late Bronze Age to the Late Iron Age. The settlement is domestic in nature within the prehistoric period, with daub, loom weights and a fair assemblage of ceramics and animal bone present spanning the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age. This activity is centred on, in and around the enclosures in the central northern portion of site. The environmental assessment noted cereals utilised in the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age but also glumed wheat chaff which is more indicative of Late Iron Age to Roman farming.
- 13.1.5 Roman occupation is also present to a lesser extent but may form an expansion of the Iron Age enclosure eastward, or re-occupation of the site.

- 13.1.6 Later Medieval finds were sporadic with a small concentration present to the east of site (Fig 51) in the form of ditches and pits, these were not readily interpreted but the pottery was certainly in good condition and suggests deliberate deposition. Similar domestic wares, dated around the 12-14th century, were recovered from one of two parallel ditches which possibly formed a road which swept westward along the southern edge of the enclosure, these parallel ditches possibly continued across site to the south west in which Roman dating was found, suggesting either a Medieval road, or more likely given the road respects the enclosure, a long-maintained route. Further work is needed.
- 13.1.7 The animal bone and the environmental data indicate a domestic settlement, however the large proportion of the samples showed that weathering was present, with the charred remains being secondary depositions and more likely to be surface scattering, similarly the bone showed signs of weathering rather than dumping of domestic refuse. These are both indicative results of middens being utilised for domestic waste rather than refuse pits.
- 13.1.8 Post Medieval dated features were not present suggesting the field system now in place has changed very little apart from drainage associated with agricultural practices.
- 13.1.9 The recovery of finds from the overburden across Site were mostly Medieval/Post Medieval CBM totalling 93 fragments, confined mostly to tile, of which only four fragments could be identified as Roman. The recovery of CBM was spatially biased toward the centre and eastern end of site (Trenches 5, 25, 26, 82, 93, 101, 102 and 110). Twenty-three fragments of pottery were recovered, six fragments of which fall into the Medieval/Post-Medieval date range with one fragments of pottery dated Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and 16 fragments dated to the Iron Age. The Late Bronze Age fragment is some distance from the concentration of features which are dated to that period but was recovered from a trench which has two pits and a posthole which are undated and a single fragment of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from trench 124 which had a series of undated ditches. Trench 75 had six fragments of Early Iron Age to Mid Iron Age recovered from which no recorded features were noted, the remaining nine fragments of Late Iron Age pottery were located above concentrations of features similarly dated in trench 101. A copper alloy brooch of La Tène II/III Type dating to the 2nd to 1st century was recovered from the topsoil of trench 37, which is far from the Roman concentrations on site and above an undated ditch feature. A single fragment of undiagnostic slag was recovered from the overburden of trench 93. Post Medieval detritus such as tile was commonly manured into arable fields however the concentration toward the centre and eastern end of site, suggests a demolished building rather than manuring. The prehistoric pottery recovered from the overburden was in smaller quantities than expected given the concentration of archaeology and is suggestive that plough horizon rarely impacted on the archaeology across Site.

13.2 Recommendations

- 13.2.1 Open-area excavation around the central portion of site, encompassing the enclosures and extending southward beyond the buried soil horizon in trench 77 would allow a complete picture of the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age occupation on site. This would

allow us to expand our understanding both on the layout and form the occupation took and answer questions surrounding the Roman and Medieval occupation which is present in this area. This has the potential to answer many of the HERDS objectives outlined above.

- 13.2.2 The possible enclosures in the western end of Site did not produce any dating and it may be advisable for small areas to be opened up within these and extending over the ditches to validate or confirm the presence of other enclosures in the area.

13.3 Consideration of Results and Conclusions Within Their Wider Context

- 13.3.1 The assemblage of pottery dating from the Late Bronze to the Late Iron Age period is not numerous in the Chilterns. This site has the potential to increase our understanding of and begin to synthesise regional ceramic typologies which will benefit the sequencing of other sites.

- 13.3.2 A similar dated site, with slightly earlier origins in the Late Neolithic, 900m south at Ellesborough Road Hospital which was evaluated this year by INFRA-JV for Fusion-JV found domestic occupation including a roundhouse. Inhumations of possible Iron Age date were also present. A funerary aspect has not been noted at Wellwick Farm although there is still the potential it is present on site. Further investigation of these sites which have the strong possibility to be contemporary would influence the interpretation of both as more understanding becomes apparent and will allow a better understanding of prehistoric occupation along the route of HS2.

The Site sits close by to a potential Roman villa structure highlighted in the Archaeological Notification Area of Wellwick Farm to the west, suggests a possible continued presence between the Iron Age and Roman period and may have some bearing on the siting of a potential high status Roman building which has also produced a rare Roman casket burial (Zeepvat 2003).

14 Evaluation of Methodology

14.1 Summary

- 14.1.1 The trial trench evaluation has demonstrated areas of archaeological activity across the site and this information can be used in order to inform an appropriate mitigation strategy.

14.2 Strategy Appraisal

- 14.2.1 The trial trench evaluation comprised 148 trenches across the site. Each measuring c.30m x c. 2m. The width was dictated by the size of the bucket (1.8m) on the excavator, with repeated entry into the trench resulting in a trench width of c.2m.
- 14.2.2 It was possible to excavate all of the trenches, and within the trenches it was possible to investigate all of the exposed features. A sample of each feature was initially excavated, and if this did not provide any dating evidence then the feature would then

be more fully excavated. Often fully excavating features did not provide any dating evidence.

14.2.3 The soil horizons throughout the stratigraphic sequence were clear and well-defined. It is very unlikely that features were not identified. The trenching methodology is judged to be a suitable method of evaluation in this landscape.

14.2.4 Features identified by the geophysics, multispectral analysis, LiDAR and aerial photography were mostly present and recorded in trenches with some slight variations to alignment and location. Additionally, in a large portion of trenches where archaeological features were recorded no anomalies had been detected.

15 Publication

15.1.1 A copy of the report will be provided to Fusion-JV in the first instance and then to HS2 Ltd for approval. Publication of the results will be undertaken in a method and at an appropriate time as determined by HS2 Ltd. Copyright of the report will remain with INFRA-JV, but will be licenced for use by the client, and the local Historic Environment Team for planning purposes and *bona fide* research purposes.

15.2 Archive Deposition

15.2.1 All retained finds and archaeo-environmental samples 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 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). A summary of information from the project has been entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

15.2.2 Final deposition of the archive will be determined by HS2 Ltd.

16 Acknowledgements

16.1.1 INFRA acknowledges the contributions made by all its staff and finds specialists, the help and advice provided by Fusion-JV and HS2 Ltd for commissioning the project.

17 References

AAF 2011 Archaeological archives: a guide to the best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation. Available at <http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/>

Andrefsky, W. 1998 Lithics: Macroscopic approaches to analysis. Cambridge University Press.

Allen, D. 1986 Excavations in Bierton, 1979, Records of Bucks 28, 1–120

Bachmann, H.-G. (1982). The Identification of Slags From Archaeological Sites. London: Institute of Archaeology Occasional Publication No. 6. University of London.

Bailon, S. (1999) Différenciation ostéologique des Anoures (Amphibia, Anura) de France. APDCA, Antibes

Bayley, J. Dungworth, D. & Paynter, S. (2001). Archaeometallurgy. London: English Heritage Guidelines 2001/01.

Beisaw, A. (2013) Identifying and Interpreting Animal Bones, Texas A&M University Press, Texas

CIfA 2014 Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CIfA 2014 Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials. Available at <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

Cohen, A. and Serjeantson, D. (1996) A manual for identification: Bird Bones from Archaeological Sites. Archetype Publications, London

Crew, P. (1996). Bloom Refining and Smithing Slags and Other Residues. Archaeological Data Sheet No. 6. Historical Metallurgy Society.

Crummy, N. 1983 Colchester Archaeological Report 2: Roman Small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9. Colchester Archaeological Trust.

Cunliffe, B. 1968 Fifth Report on the Excavation of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent. Oxford University Press.

Dungworth, D. & Wilkes, R. (2009). Understanding hammerscale: the use of high-speed film and electron microscopy. Historical Metallurgy 43(1), 33-46.

Edwards, E. 2010 Prehistoric Pottery, in T Allen, K Cramp, H Lamdin-Whymark, and L Webley (eds), Castle Hill and its Landscape; archaeological investigations at the Wittenhams, Oxfordshire. Oxford Archaeology Monograph 9, 47–56; 153–63. Available at: <https://library.thehumanjourney.net/553/>

Eldson, S. 1992 East Midlands Scored Ware, Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological and Historical Society 66, 83–91

English Heritage (2014) Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for best practice. English Heritage

- France, D. (2008) Human and Nonhuman Bone Identification: A Color Atlas, CRC Press, New York
- Fusion 2019. Project Plan for Trial Trench Evaluation at Wellwick Farm, Wendover Green Tunnel, Wendover, Buckinghamshire (AC210/8) Document no.: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-002526
- Grant, A. (1982) The use of toothwear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates, in Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites (eds B Wilson, C Grigson and S Payne), BAR Brit. Ser. 109, 91-108, Oxford
- Griffin, L. 2014 Pottery, in J Webster and R Jackson, Excavation of a Middle Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Romano-British settlement at Rugby Gateway, Rugby, Warwickshire. Worcestershire County Council Report 2064
- Halstead, P. (1985) A Study of Mandibular Teeth from Romano-British Contexts at Maxey, in Pryor 1985, 219-224
- Hattat, R. 1989 Ancient Brooches and Other Artefacts. Oxford Oxbow Books
- Henderson, J. (2000). The Science and Archaeology of Materials - An Investigation of Inorganic Materials. London: Routledge.
- Hillson, S. (2009) Mammal Bones and Teeth: An Introductory Guide to Methods of Identification, UCL Institute of Archaeology Publications (LPC)
- Historic England, 2015. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Managers Guide
- HS2, Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035)
- HS2. Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy Document no.: HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015
- Humphrey, J. 2004 Iron Age Flint Utilisation in Central and Southern Britain: The Last Stone Age? Unpublished PhD Thesis: Leicester University
- Infra 2018. Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trench Evaluation at Rocky Lane, Upper Wendover Dean Farm, Grove Farm, Wellwick Farm and Ellesborough Road Hospital, Wendover, Buckinghamshire (AC210/W3) Document no.: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03-002529
- Kidd, S, undated Buckinghamshire Later Bronze Age and Iron Age Historic Environment Resource Assessment. Buckinghamshire County Council
- Knight, D, 1994 Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery, in R J Williams and R J Zeepvat Bancroft: a Late Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement, Roman villa and temple-Mausoleum. Buckinghamshire Archaeology Society Monogr 7
- Knight, D, 2002 A regional ceramic sequence: pottery of the first millennium BC between the Humber and the Nene, in A Woodward and J D Hill (eds), Prehistoric Britain: the ceramic basis, 119-42. Oxford: Oxbow Books
- Lyman, R.L (1994) Vertebrate Taphonomy, Cambridge University Press, p.355, table 9.1

McDonnell, J. G. (2001). Pyrotechnology. In D. R. Brothwell, & A. M. Pollard, Handbook of Archaeological Sciences (pp. 493-505). Chichester: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.

Outram, A. (2002) Bone fracture and within-bone nutrients: an experimentally based method for investigating levels of marrow extraction. In, Miracle, P and Milner, N (2002). Consuming Passions and Patterns of Consumption. Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, 51-63

Payne, S, (1973) Kill-off patterns in sheep and goats: the mandibles from Aúwan Kale, Anatolian studies 23, 281-303

PCRG/SGRP/MPRG, 2016 A standard for pottery studies in archaeology

Rondelez, P. (04-06-2011). 13th Century Cistercian metalworking at Aghmanister, Co. Cork. Paper given at Historical Metallurgy Society Conference Royalty, Religion and Rust.

Saunders, C 1971 The pre-Belgic Iron Age in the Central and Western Chilterns, Archaeological Journal, 128:1, 1-30. Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00665983.1971.11077477>

Schmid, E. (1972) Atlas of Animal Bones for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists, Elsevier, London

Serjeantson, D, (1996) The animal bones, in Needham and Spence 1996, A. (eds) Refuse and Disposal of Area 16 East Runnymede. London: British Museum Press (Runnymede Bridge Excavations 2) 194-222

SMA 1993 Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections. Available at <http://www.swfed.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/selectionretentiondispersalofcollections1-SMA.pdf>

Stace, C., 2010 New Flora of the British Isles. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press

Tylecote, R. F. (2001). A History of Metallurgy. London: The Institute of Metals.

Von den Driesch, A (1976) A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites. Harvard: Peabody Museum Bulletin 1

Waugh, H, Mynard, D C, and Cain, R, 1974 Some Iron Age pottery from mid and north Bucks with a gazetteer of associated sites and finds, Records of Bucks 19(4), 373-421

18 Terms and Acronyms

The following terms have been used in this report:

INFRA-JV – the organisation undertaking the archaeological works for Fusion.

Evaluation – A form of archaeological investigation involving the excavation of trenches to help determine the character and date of any discovered archaeology

Fusion-JV – the organisation undertaking the Enabling Works for Area Central on behalf of HS2 Ltd.

HS2 – HS2 Ltd, the organisation responsible for delivery of HS2 Phase One Scheme and all terms and conditions, policies, procedures, and payments

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.

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 Plans – 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.

Residual – an artefact found in a layer that was created later than the time when the artefact was made, used and deposited.

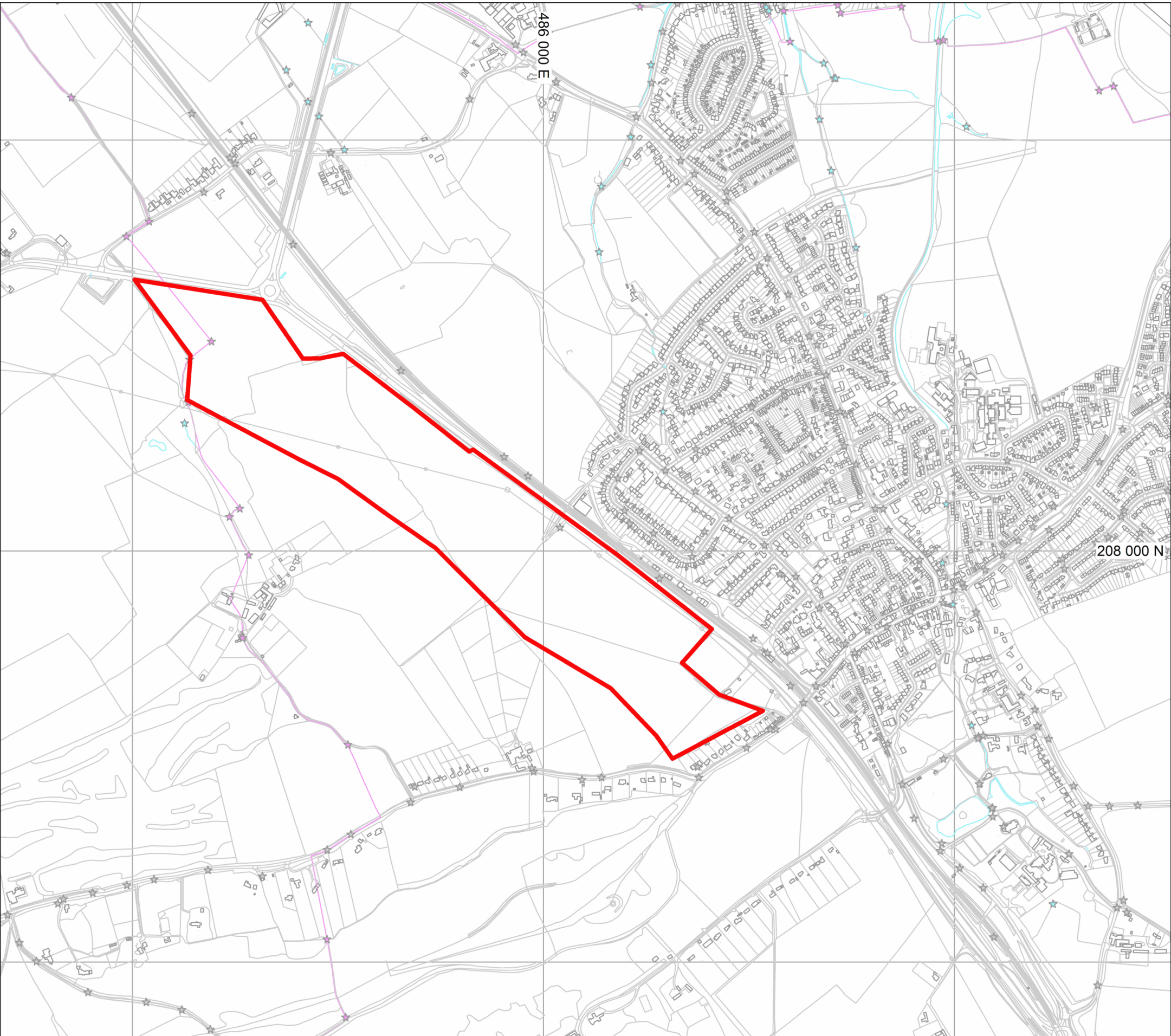
Works – the specific historic environment assessment, evaluation or investigation works at each location.

Acronyms

AAF	Archaeological Archives Forum
ABG	Associated Bone Group
ACA	Archaeological Character Area
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
ES	Environmental Statement
g	Grammes
HE	Historic Environment
HER	Historic Environment Record
HERDS	Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
kg	Kilogramme
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
mm	Millimetre
MORPHE	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment
MPRG	Medieval Pottery Research Group
mya	Million Years Ago
NGR	National Grid Reference
NISP	Number of Identified Specimens
OD	Ordnance Datum
PCRG	Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group
PROW	Public Right of Way
SGRP	Study Group for Roman Pottery
SHB	Smithing Hearth Base
SMA	Society for Museum Archaeology
UID	Unique Identifier
ULM	Unidentified Large Mammal
UMM	Unidentified Medium Mammal
USM	Unidentified Small Mammal

Appendix 1 - Figures



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

Legend

 Site location

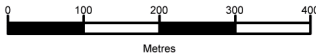
 Site extent

High Speed Two
Figure 1. Site location

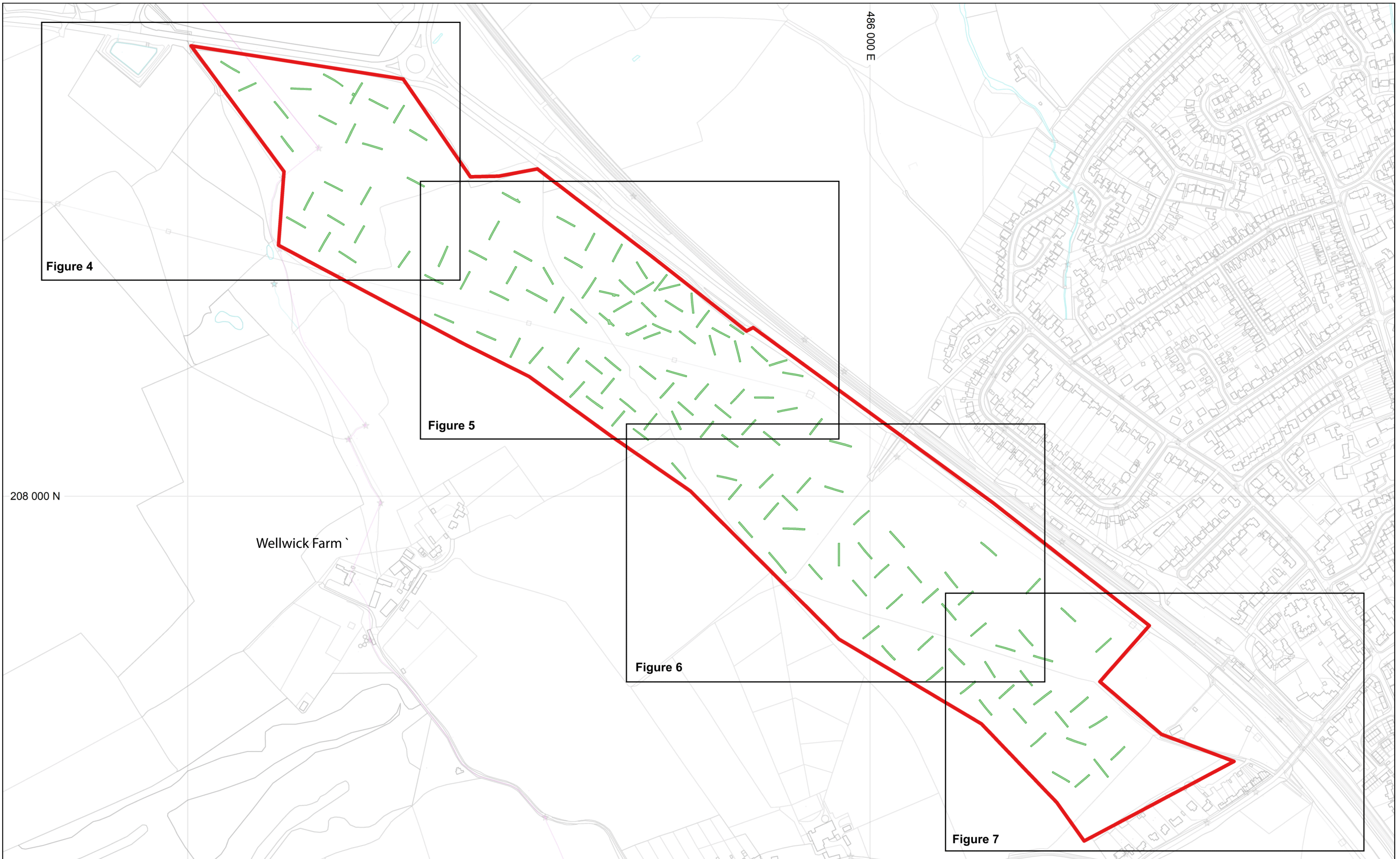
Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:10,000





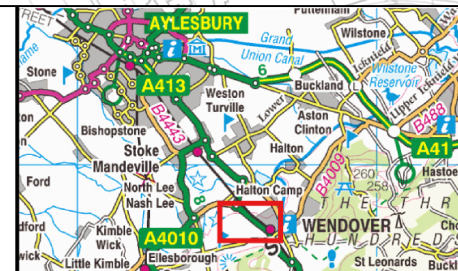
Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03 **CL06-000007** **Date:** 06/03/19



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

Legend

-  Excavated evaluation trench
-  Site extent

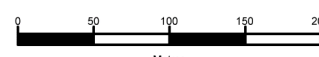
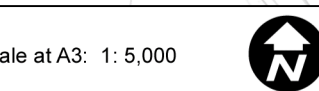


High Speed Two
Figure 2. Overview of excavated evaluation trenches

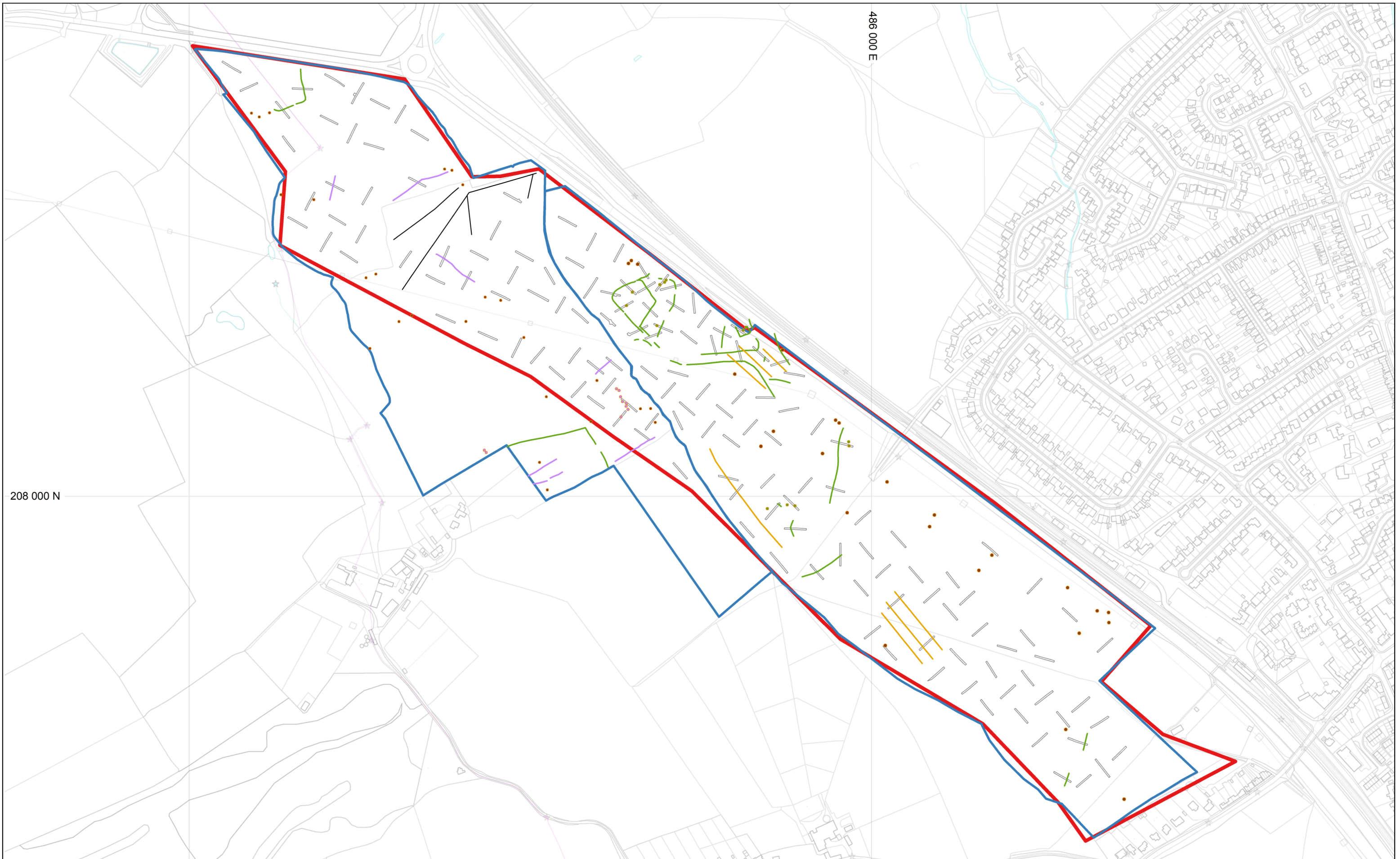
Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 5,000



Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 **Date:** 06/03/19



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018
OS 100049190

Derived from (...) cite the scale of the BGS data used (...) scale BGS Digital Data under licence 2011/111 BP British Geological Survey. © NERC.

Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database right.

© Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of Land Registry under delegated authority from the Controller of HMSO.

This material was last updated on [date] and may not be copied, distributed, sold or published without the formal permission of Land Registry and Ordnance Survey. Only an official copy of a title plan or register obtained from the Land Registry may be used for legal or other official purposes. © Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey.

Site extent

Excavated evaluation trench

Geophysical survey area

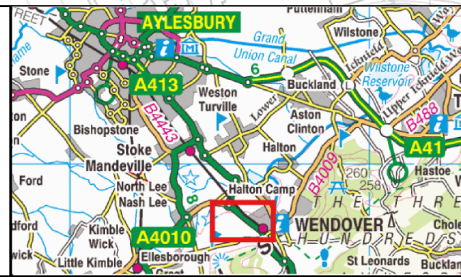
Drain

Possible archaeology

Archaeology

Plough

Ferrous



High Speed Two

Figure 3. Overview of evaluation trenches and geophysics

Published

HS2

Registered in England. Registration number 05791686.
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6QA.

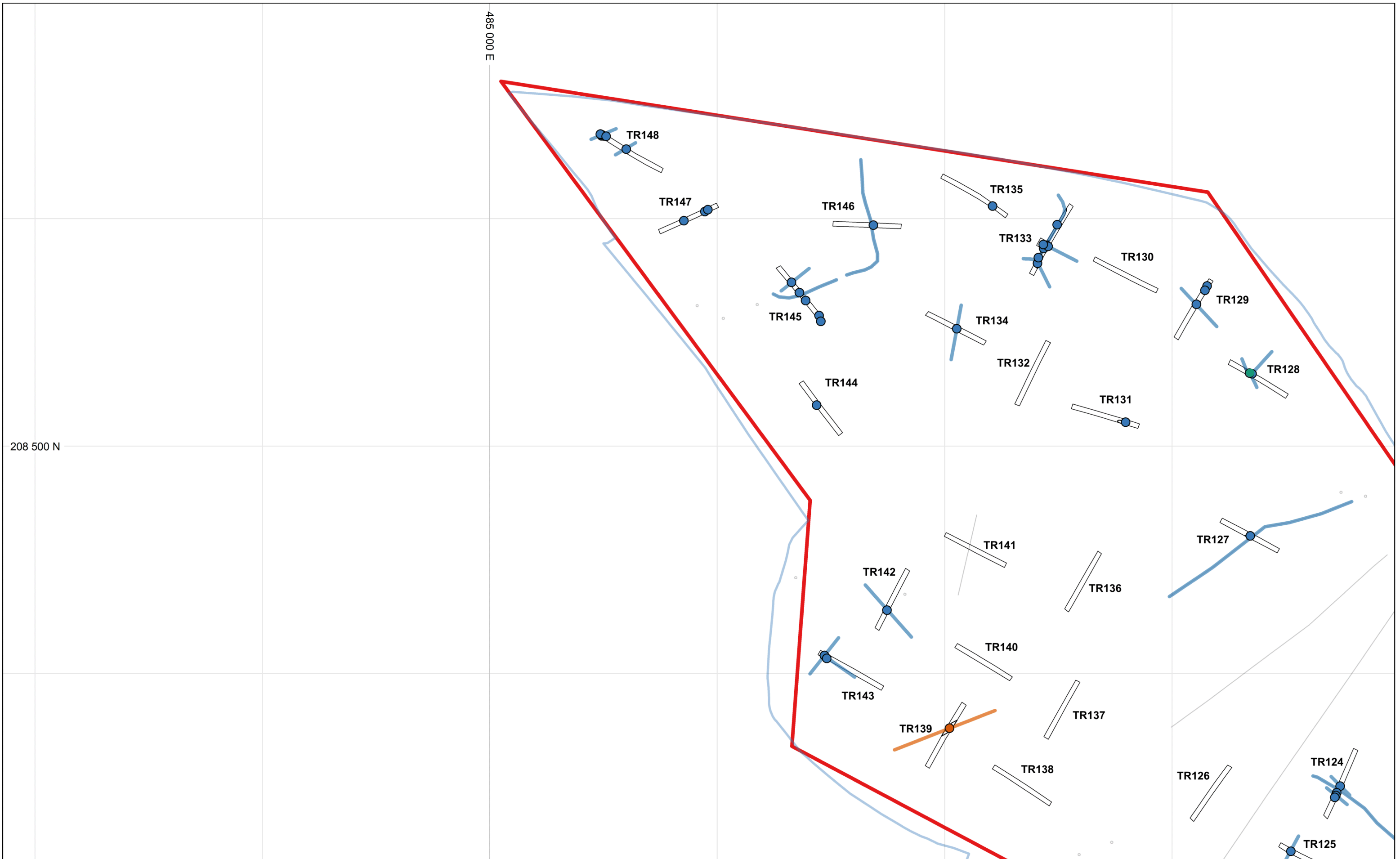
Scale at A3: 1:5,000

050100150200

Metres

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007

Date: 06/03/19

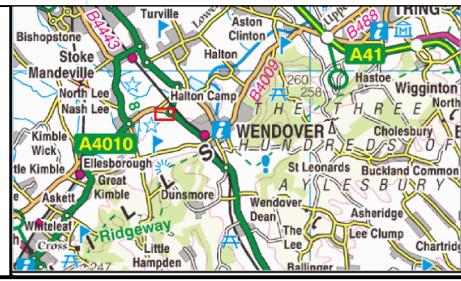


HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Geophysical anomaly
- Geophysical survey area

- Location of Late Bronze Age - Iron Age feature
- Location of undated archaeological feature
- Extrapolated archaeological feature - Late Bronze Age/ Iron Age
- Extrapolated archaeological feature - undated



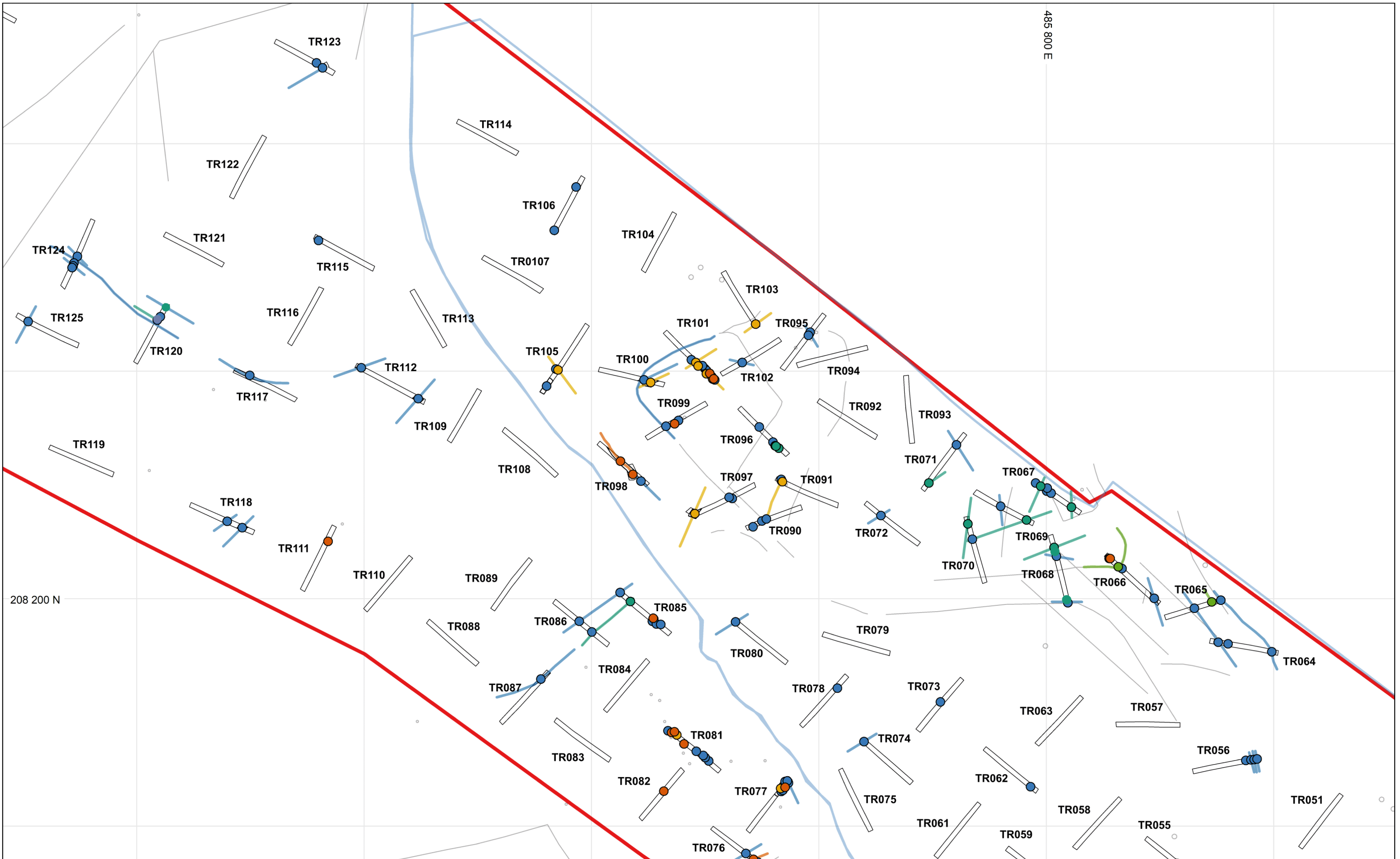
High Speed Two
Figure 4. Overview of evaluation trenches and geophysics, 1 of 4

Published

Registered in England. Registration number 06791686.
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6GA.

Scale at A3: 1:1,500

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19



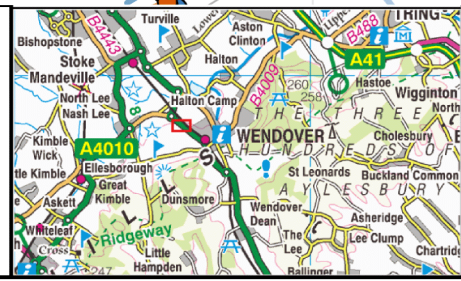
HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Geophysical anomaly
- Geophysical survey area

- Location of Medieval feature
- Location of Roman feature
- Location of Iron Age feature
- Location of Late Bronze Age - Iron Age feature
- Location of undated archaeological feature

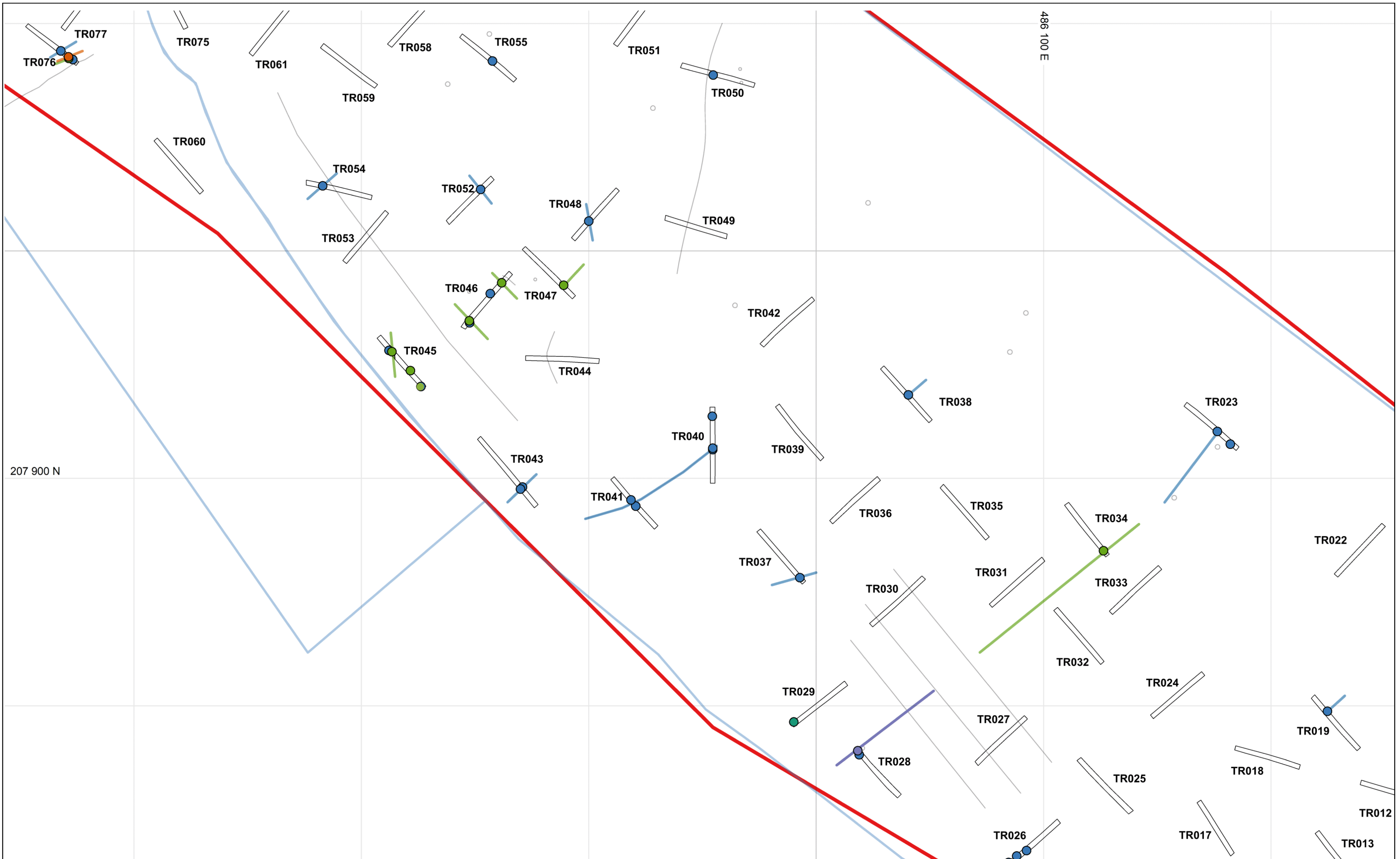
- Extrapolated archaeological feature - Medieval
- Extrapolated archaeological feature - Roman
- Extrapolated archaeological feature - Iron Age
- Extrapolated archaeological feature - Late Bronze Age / Iron Age
- Extrapolated archaeological feature - undated



High Speed Two
Figure 5. Overview of evaluation trenches and geophysics, 2 of 4
Published

Scale at A3: 1:1,500

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19



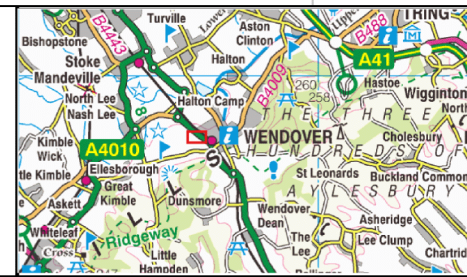
HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Geophysical anomaly
- Geophysics survey area

- Location of Post-medieval feature
- Location of Medieval feature
- Roman feature
- Location of Late Bronze Age - Iron Age feature
- Location of undated archaeological feature

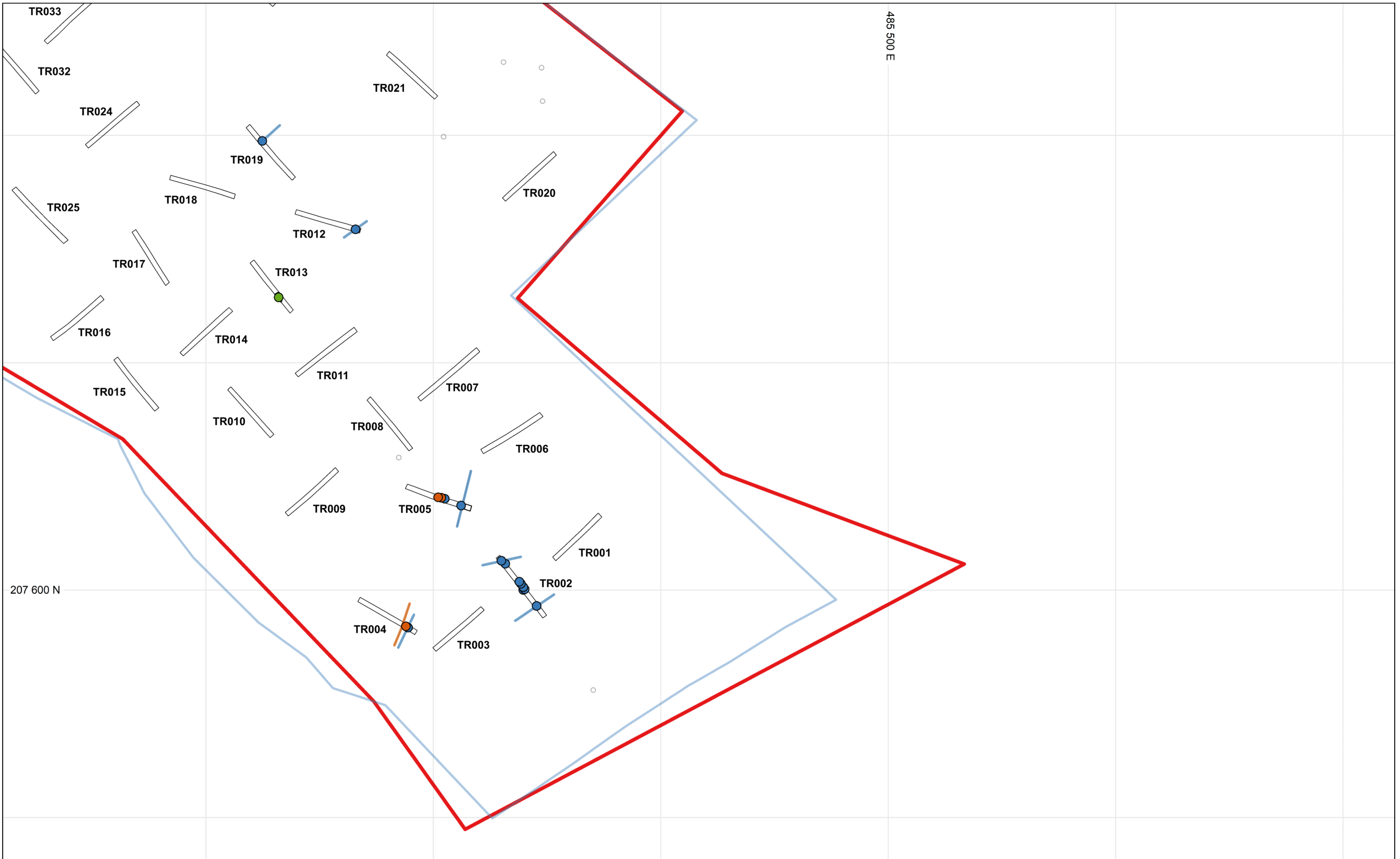
- Extrapolated archaeological feature - Post-medieval
- Extrapolated archaeological feature - Medieval
- Extrapolated archaeological feature - Late Bronze Age/ Iron Age
- Extrapolated archaeological feature - undated



High Speed Two
Figure 6. Overview of evaluation trenches and geophysics, 3 of 4
Published

Scale at A3: 1:1,500

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19



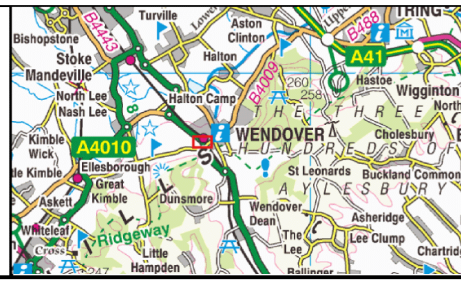
HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Geophysics anomaly
- Geophysical survey area

- Location of Medieval feature
- Location of Late Bronze Age - Iron Age feature
- Location of undated archaeological feature

- Extrapolated archaeological feature - Late Bronze Age / Iron Age
- Extrapolated archaeological feature - undated



High Speed Two
Figure 7. Overview of evaluation trenches and geophysics, 4 of 4

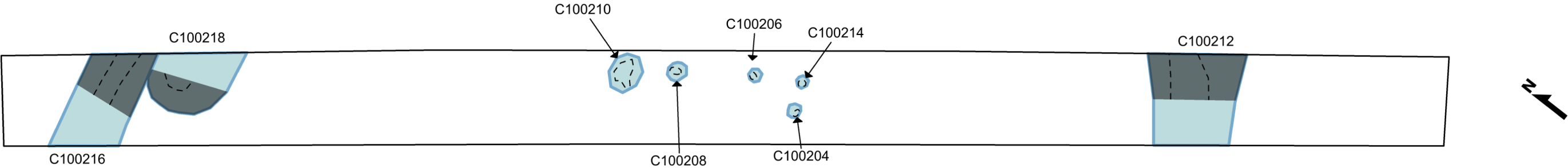
Published

Scale at A3: 1:1,500

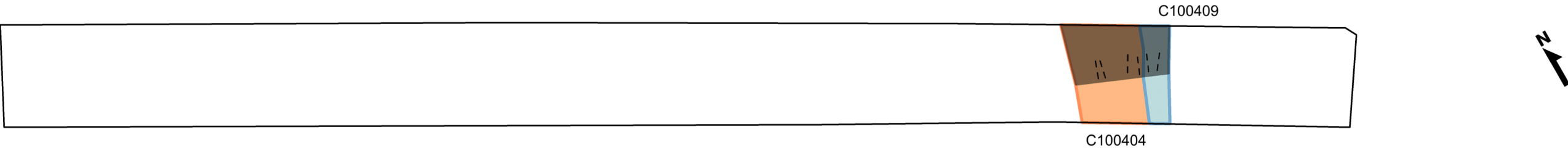
Registered in England. Registration number 06791686.
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6GA.

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19

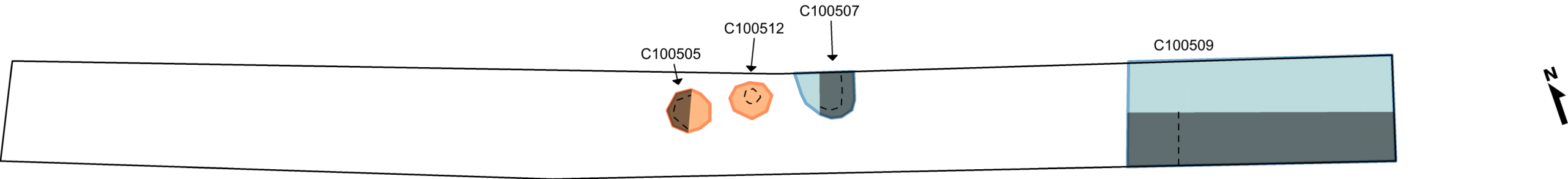
Trench 2



Trench 4



Trench 5



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

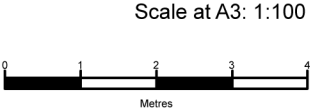
Legend

- Late Bronze Age - Iron Age feature
- Undated archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope

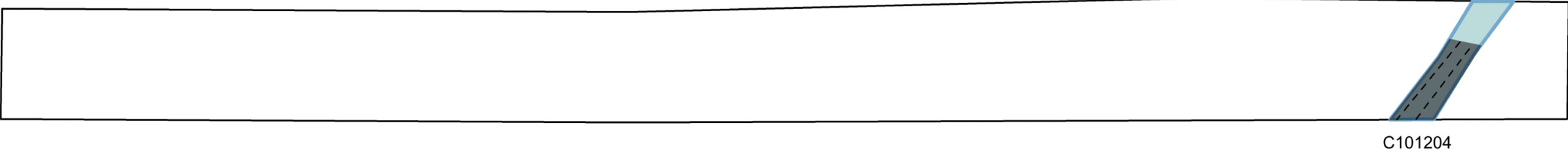
High Speed Two
Figure 8. Detail of trenches 2, 4
and 5

Published

HS2



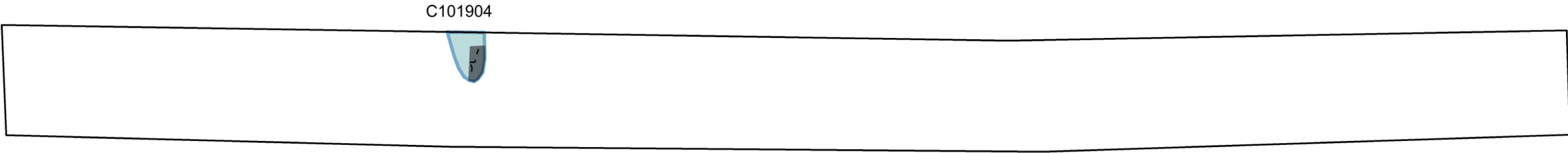
Trench 12



Trench 13



Trench 19



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

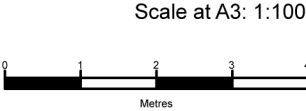
Legend

- Medieval feature
- Undated archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope

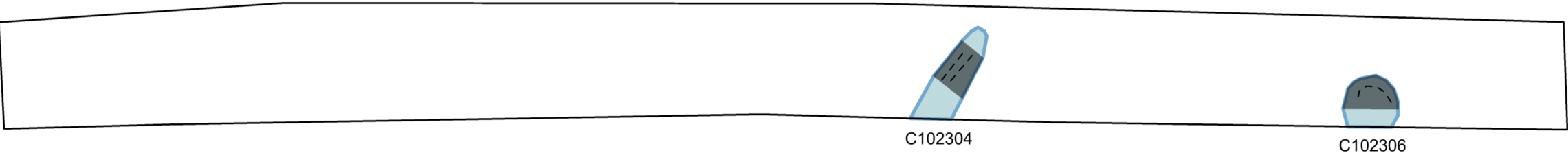
High Speed Two
Figure 9. Detail of trenches 12, 13
and 19

Published

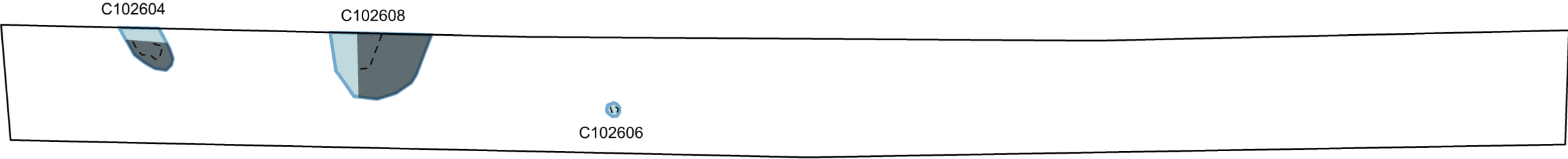
HS2



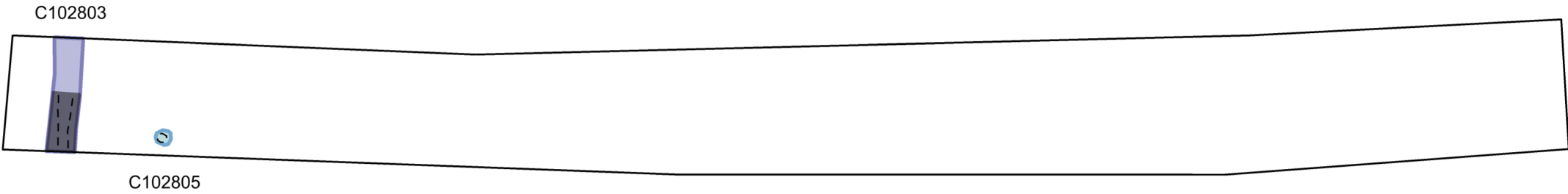
Trench 23



Trench 26



Trench 28



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

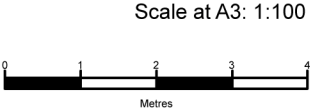
Legend

- Post-medieval feature
- Undated archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope

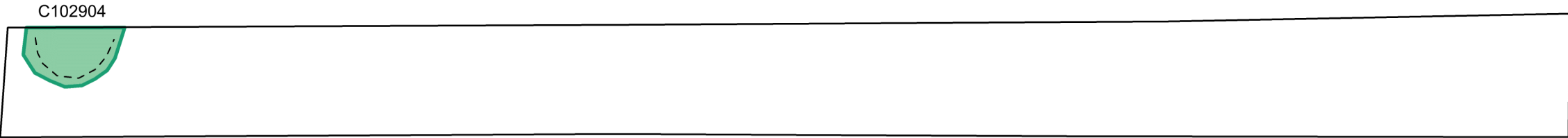
High Speed Two
Figure 10. Detail of trenches 23, 26
and 28

Published

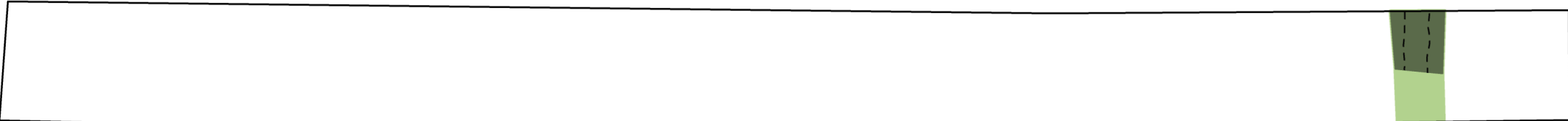
HS2



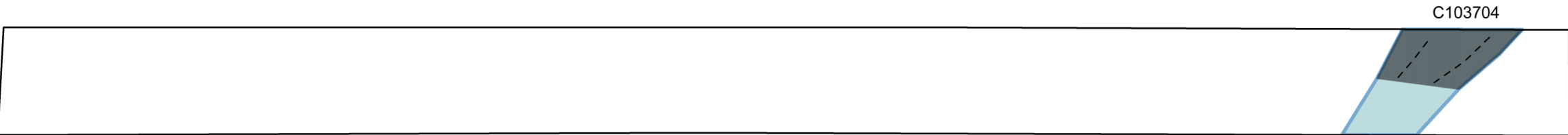
Trench 29



Trench 34









Trench 37



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

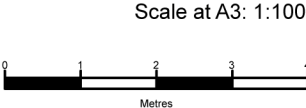
Legend

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Medieval feature |  Excavated area |
|  Roman feature |  Break of slope |
|  Undated archaeological feature | |
|  Evaluation trench | |

High Speed Two
Figure 11. Detail of trenches 29, 34
and 37

Published

HS2



Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19

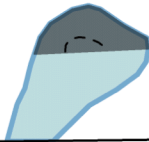
Trench 38

C103804



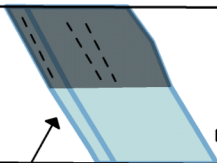
Trench 40

C104008



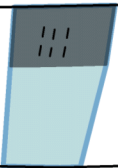
C104006

C104004



Trench 41

C104104



C104106



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

Legend

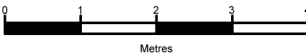
- Undated archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope

High Speed Two
Figure 12. Detail of trenches 38, 40
and 41

Published

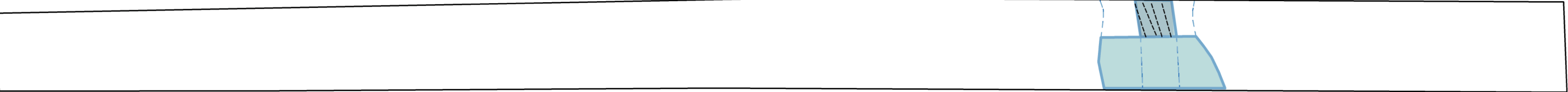
HS2

Scale at A3: 1:100

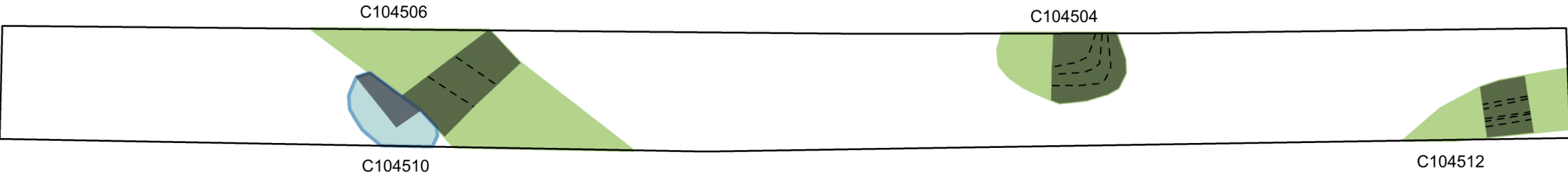


Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19

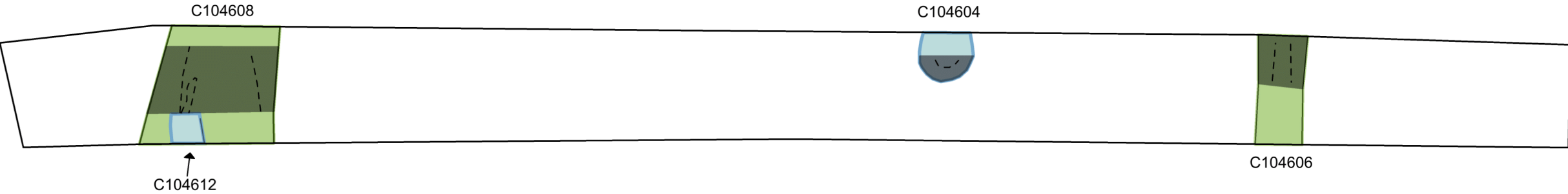
Trench 43



Trench 45



Trench 46



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

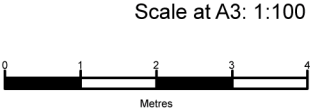
Legend

- Medieval feature
- Undated archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated feature
- Break of slope

High Speed Two
Figure 13. Detail of trenches 43, 45
and 46

Published

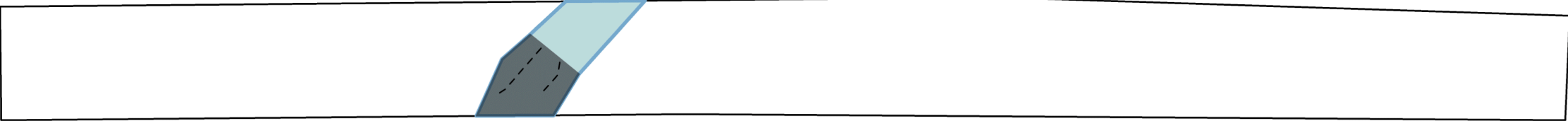
HS2



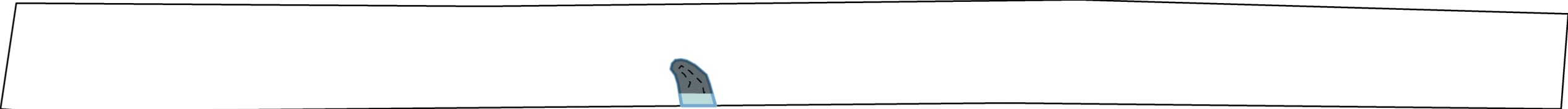
Trench 47



Trench 48



Trench 50



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

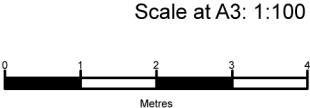
Legend

- Medieval feature
- Undated archaeological feature
- Excavated area
- Evaluation trench
- Break of slope

High Speed Two
Figure 14. Detail of trenches 47, 48
and 50

Published

HS2

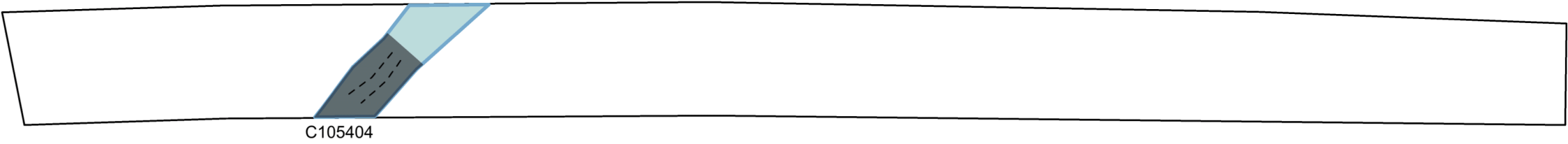


Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19

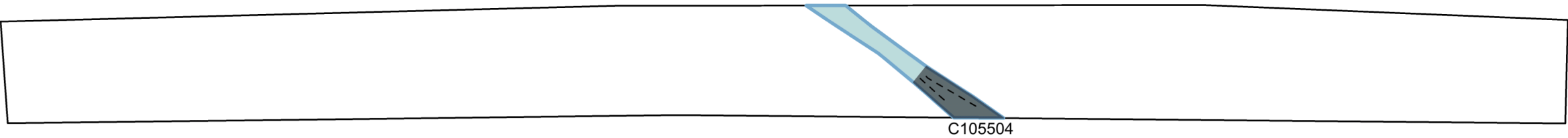
Trench 52







Trench 54



Trench 55



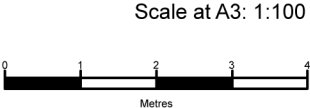
HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

- Legend**
-  Undated archaeological feature
 -  Evaluation trench
 -  Excavated area
 -  Break of slope

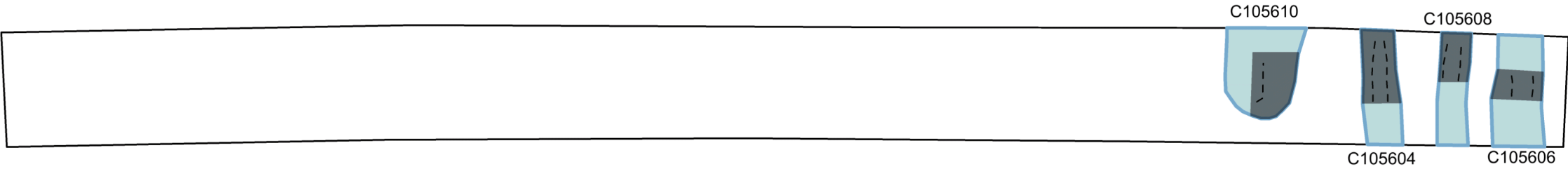
High Speed Two
Figure 15. Detail of trenches 52, 54
and 55

Published

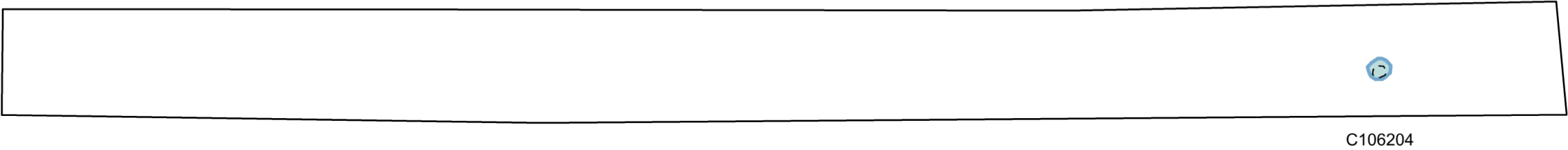
HS2



Trench 56



Trench 62



Trench 64



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

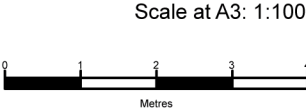
Legend

- Undated archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope

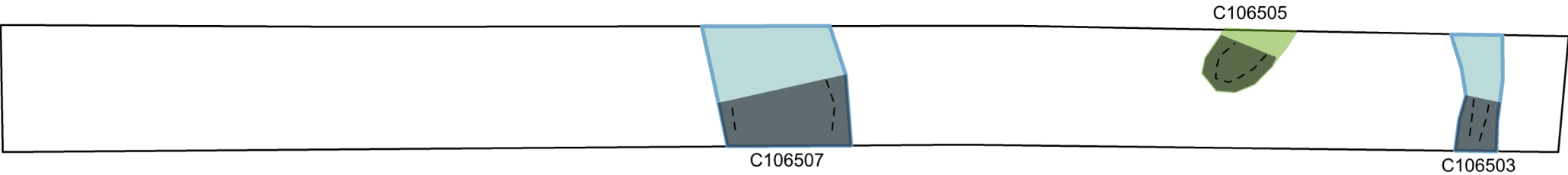
High Speed Two
Figure 16. Detail of trenches 56, 62
and 64

Published

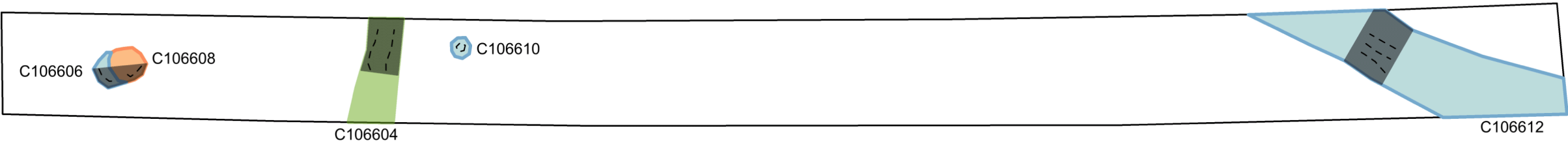
HS2



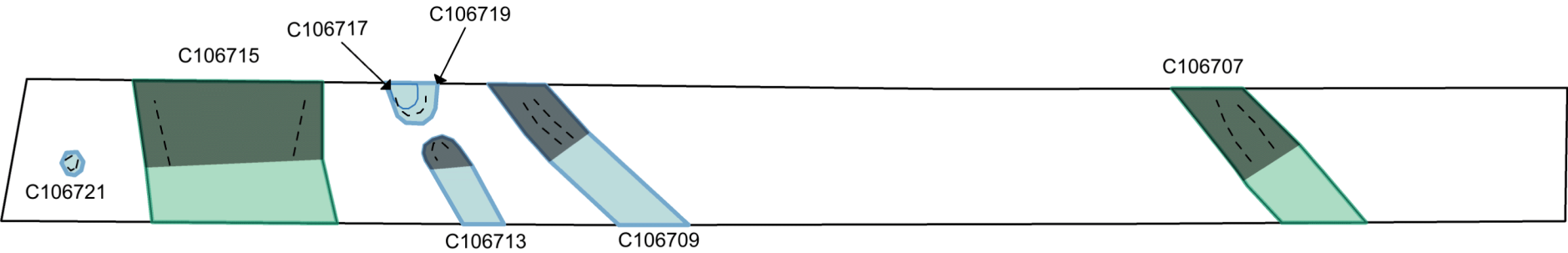
Trench 65



Trench 66



Trench 67



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

Legend

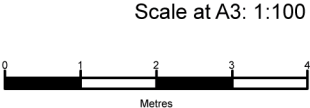
- Medieval feature
- Roman feature
- Late Bronze Age - Iron Age feature
- Undated archaeological feature

- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope

High Speed Two
Figure 17. Detail of trenches 65, 66
and 67

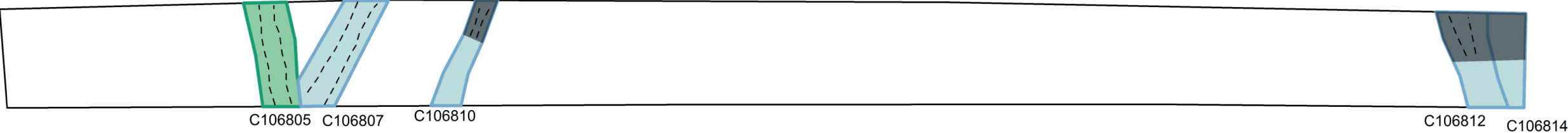
Published

HS2

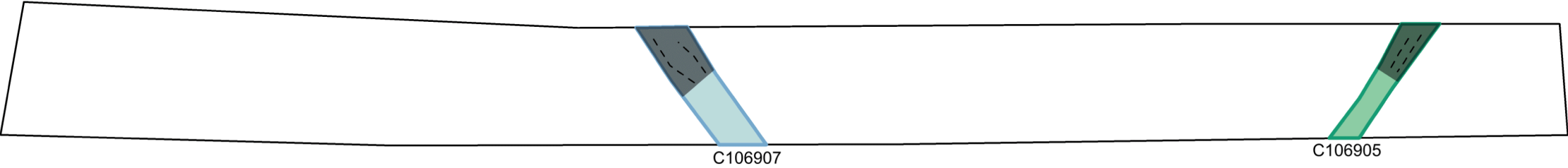


Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19

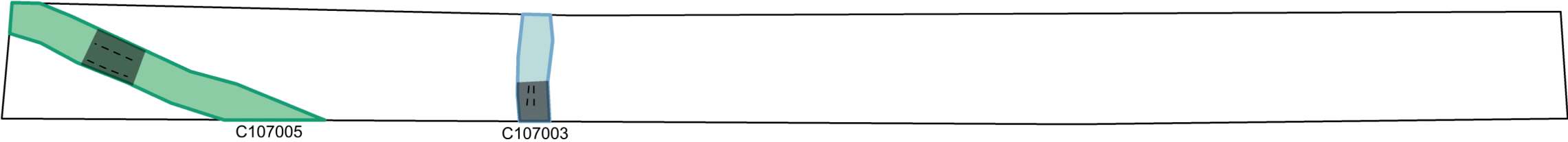
Trench 68



Trench 69



Trench 70



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

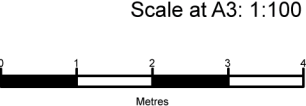
Legend

- Roman feature
- Undated archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope

High Speed Two
Figure 18. Detail of trenches 68, 69
and 70

Published

HS2

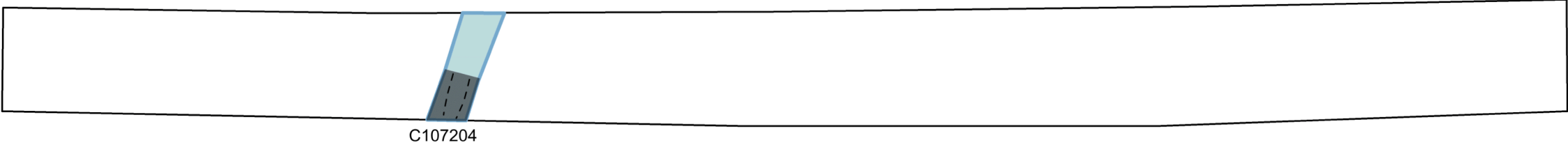


Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19

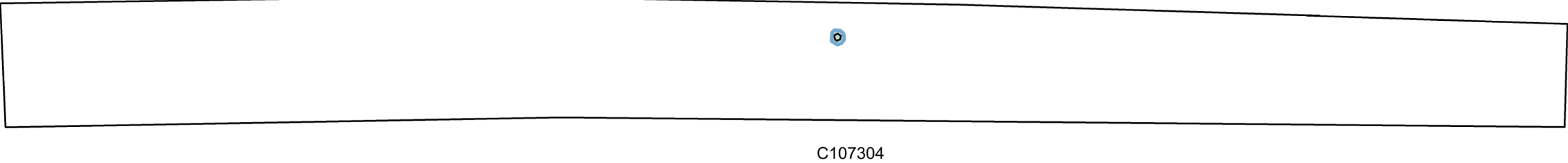
Trench 71



Trench 72



Trench 73



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

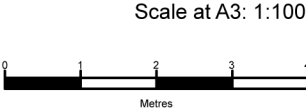
Legend

-  Roman feature
-  Undated archaeological feature
-  Evaluation trench
-  Excavated area
-  Break of slope

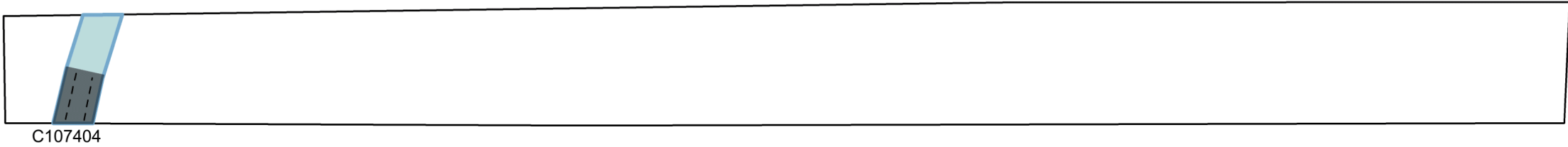
High Speed Two
Figure 19. Detail of trenches 71, 72
and 73

Published

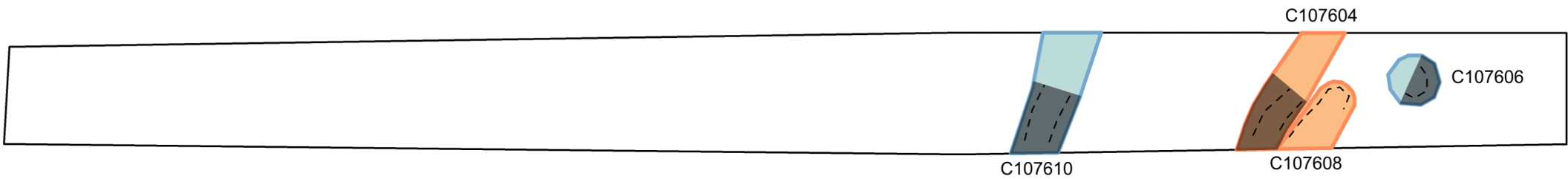
HS2



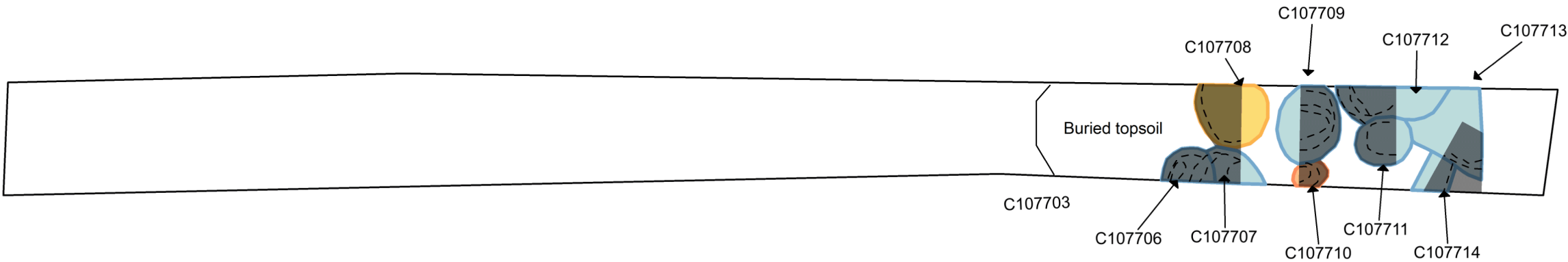
Trench 74



Trench 76










Trench 77



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

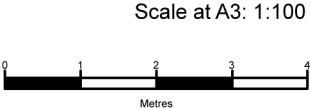
Legend

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|----------------|
|  | Medieval feature |  | Excavated area |
|  | Iron Age feature |  | Break of slope |
|  | Late Bronze Age - Iron Age feature | | |
|  | Undated archaeological feature | | |
|  | Evaluation trench | | |

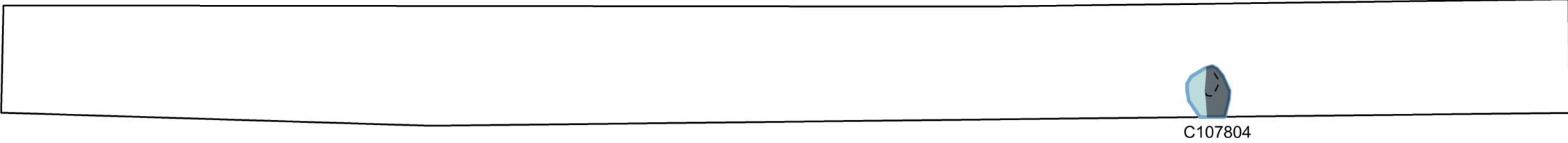
High Speed Two
Figure 20. Detail of trenches 74, 76
and 77

Published

HS2



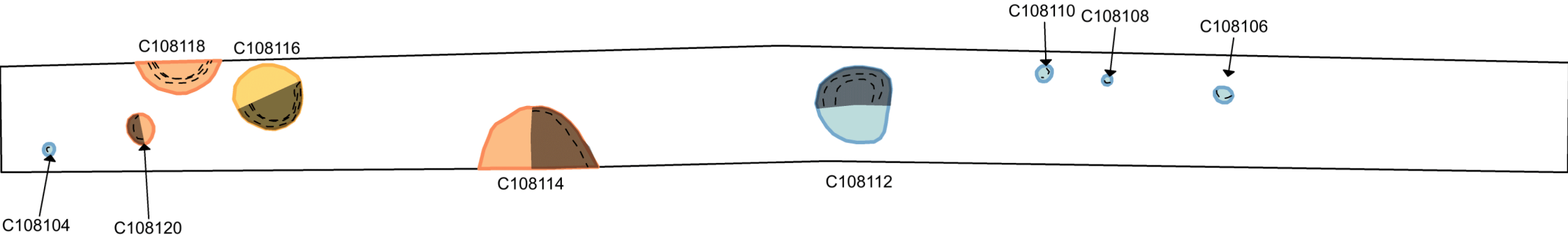
Trench 78



Trench 80



Trench 81



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

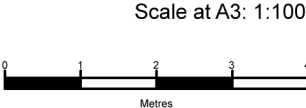
Legend

- Iron Age feature
- Late Bronze Age - Iron Age feature
- Undated archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope

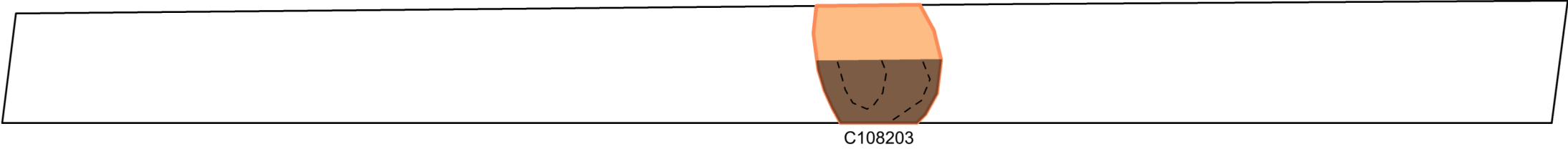
High Speed Two
Figure 21. Detail of trenches 78, 80
and 81

Published

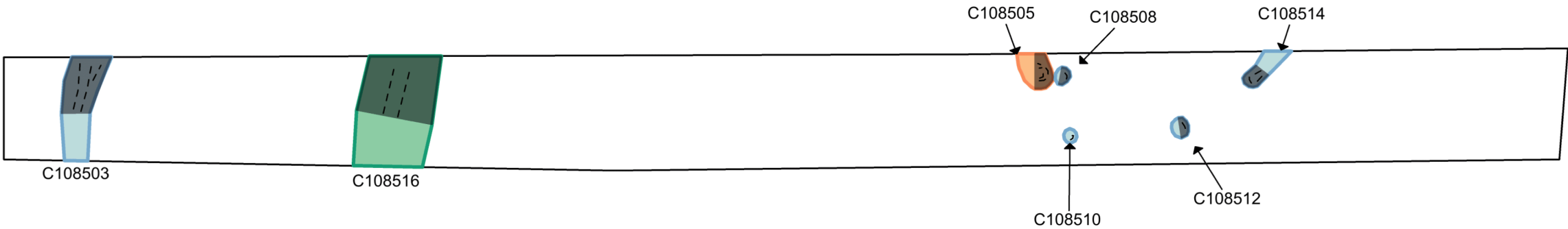
HS2



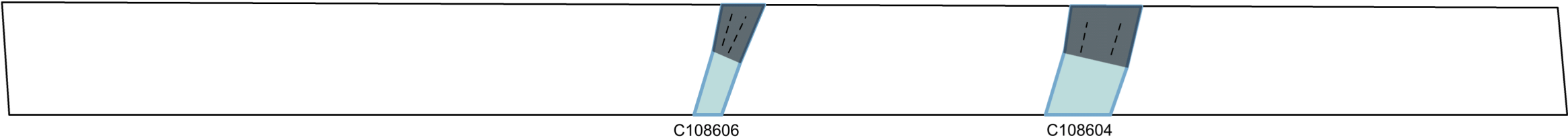
Trench 82



Trench 85



Trench 86



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

Legend



Roman feature



Late Bronze Age - Iron Age feature



Undated archaeological feature



Evaluation trench



Excavated area

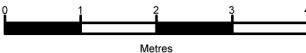
----- Break of slope

High Speed Two
Figure 22. Detail of trenches 82, 85
and 86

Published

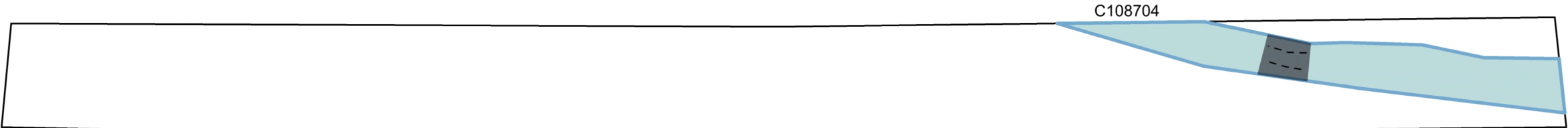
HS2

Scale at A3: 1:100

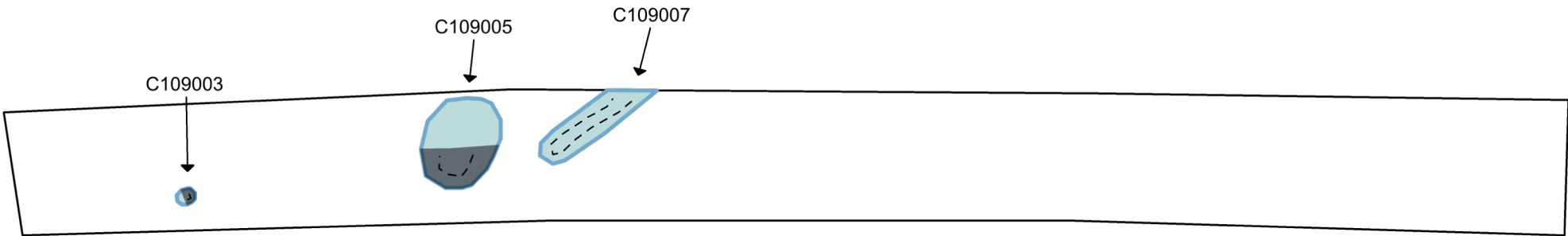


Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19

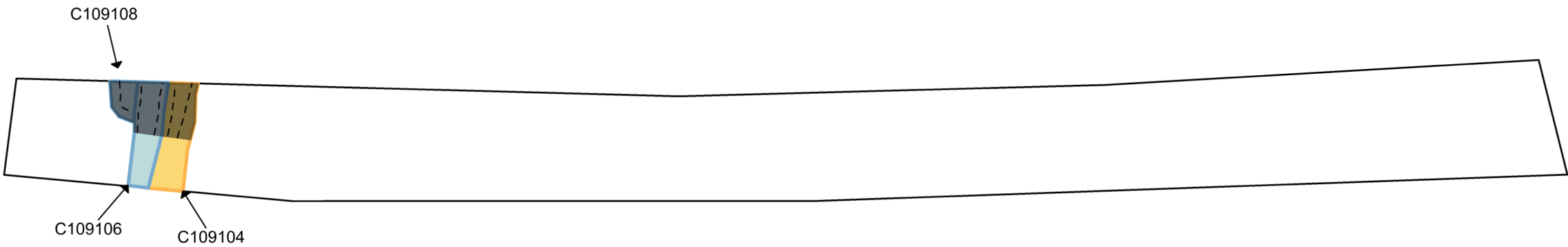
Trench 87



Trench 90



Trench 91



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

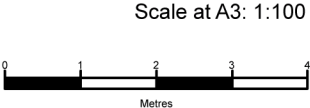
Legend

- Iron Age feature
- Undated archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope

High Speed Two
Figure 23. Detail of trenches 87, 90
and 91

Published

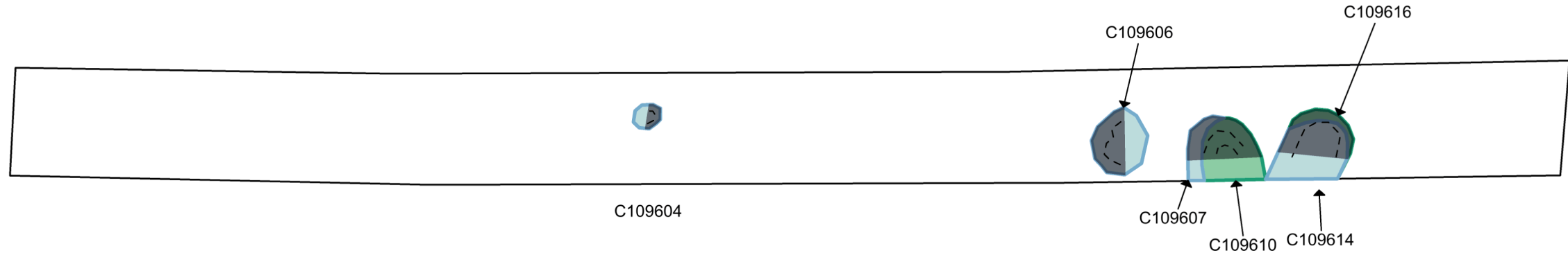
HS2



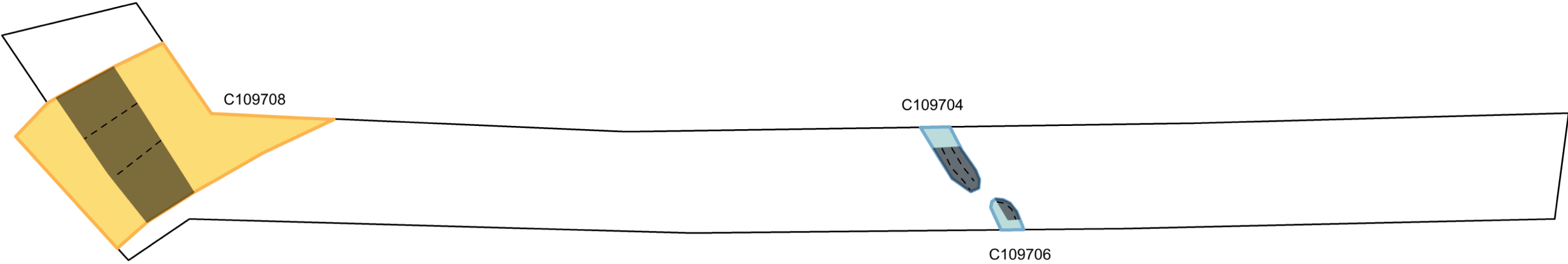
Trench 95



Trench 96



Trench 97



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

Legend

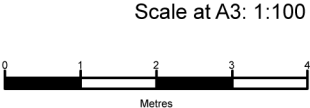
- Roman feature
- Iron Age feature
- Undated archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench

- Excavated area
- Break of slope

High Speed Two
Figure 24. Detail of trenches 95, 96
and 97

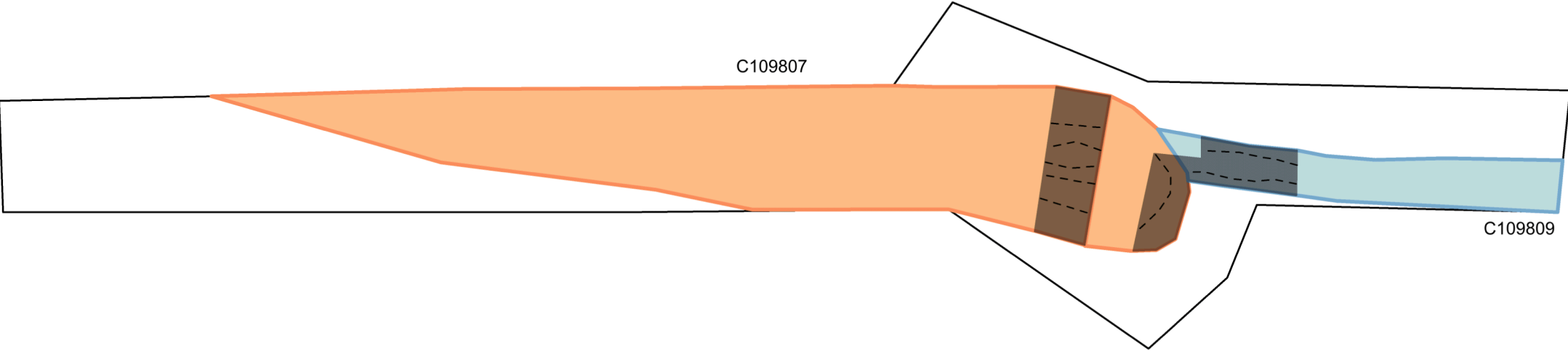
Published

HS2

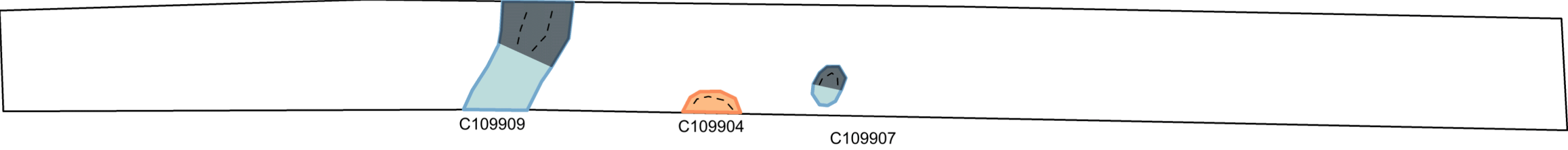


Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19

Trench 98



Trench 99



Trench 100



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

Legend

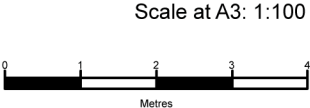
- Iron Age feature
- Late Bronze Age - Iron Age feature
- Undated archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench

- Excavated area
- Break of slope

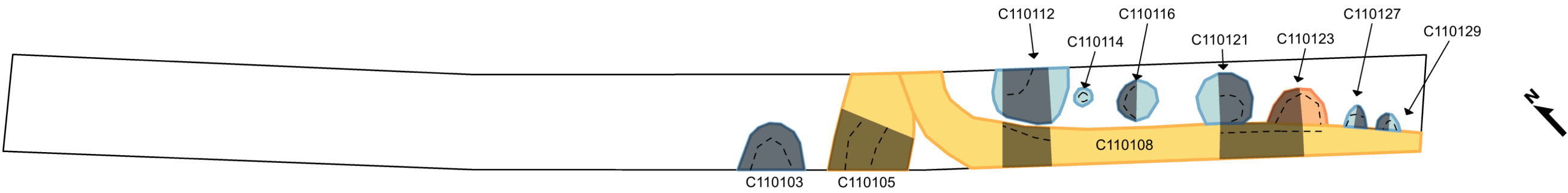
High Speed Two
Figure 25. Detail of trenches 98, 99
and 100

Published

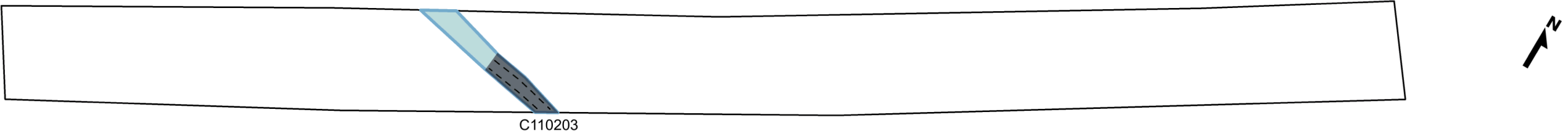
HS2



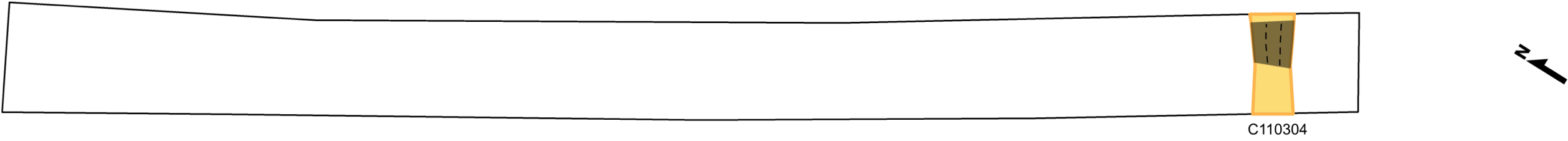
Trench 101



Trench 102



Trench 103



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

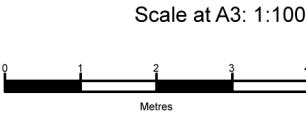
Legend

- Iron Age feature
- Late Bronze Age - Iron Age feature
- Undated archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope

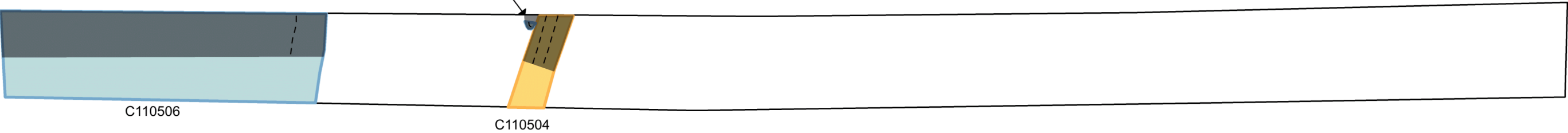
High Speed Two
Figure 26. Detail of trenches 101, 102 and 103

Published

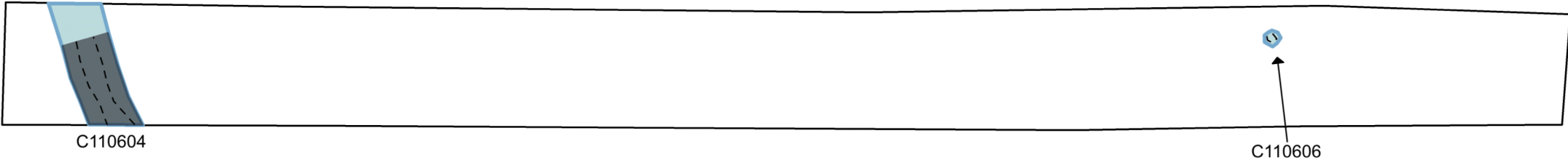
HS2



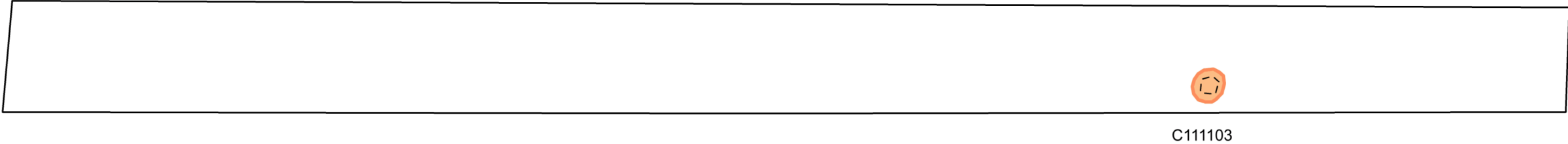
Trench 105



Trench 106



Trench 111



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

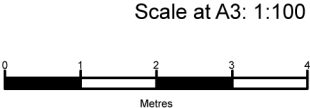
Legend

- Iron Age feature
- Late Bronze Age - Iron Age feature
- Undated archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope

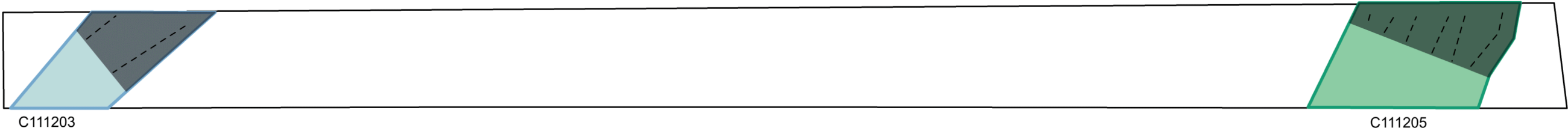
High Speed Two
Figure 27. Detail of trenches 105, 106
and 111

Published

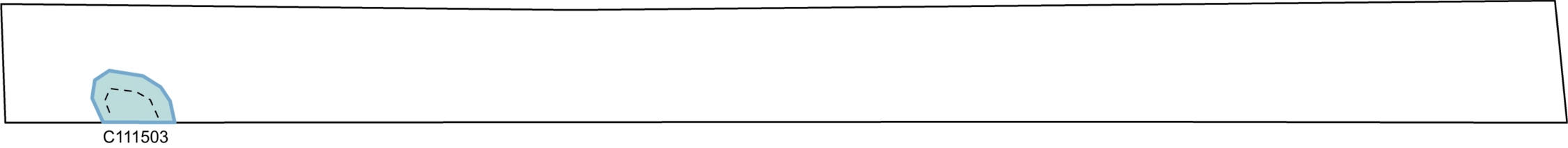
HS2



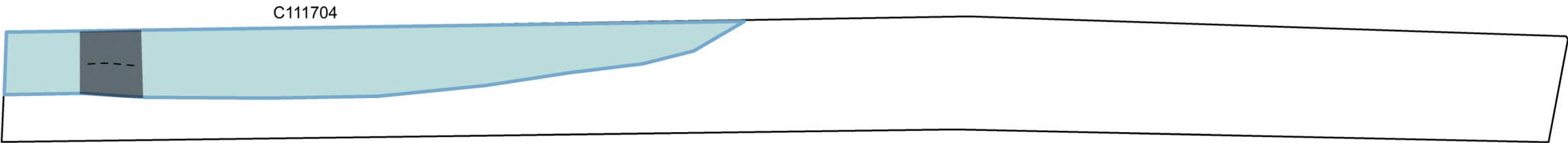
Trench 112



Trench 115







Trench 117



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

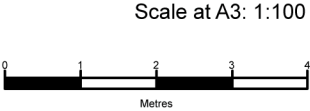
Legend

-  Roman feature
-  Undated archaeological feature
-  Evaluation trench
-  Excavated feature
-  Break of slope

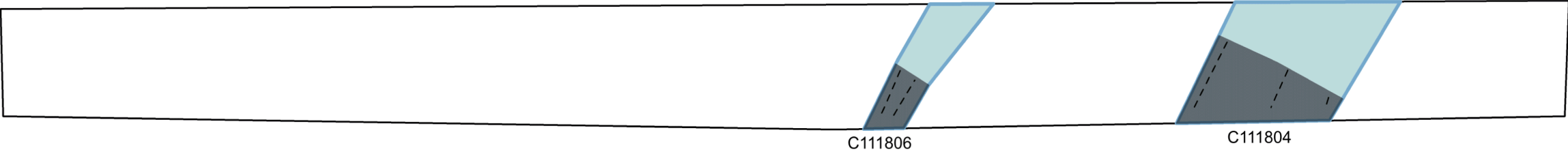
High Speed Two
Figure 28. Detail of trenches 112, 115
and 117

Published

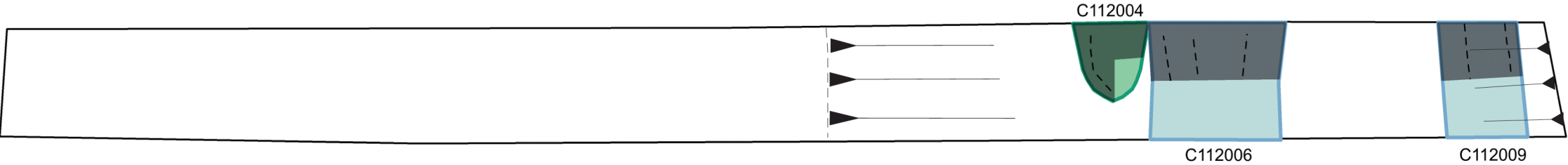
HS2



Trench 118








Trench 120



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

Legend

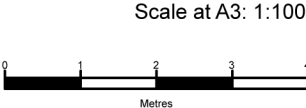
-  Roman feature
-  Undated archaeological feature
-  Evaluation trench
-  Excavated area
-  Break of slope

 Natural depression

High Speed Two
Figure 29. Detail of trenches 118, 120
and 123

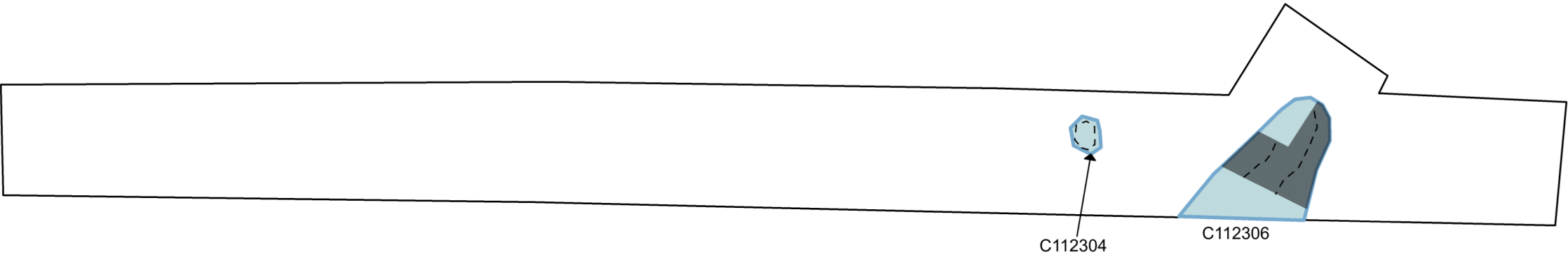
Published

HS2

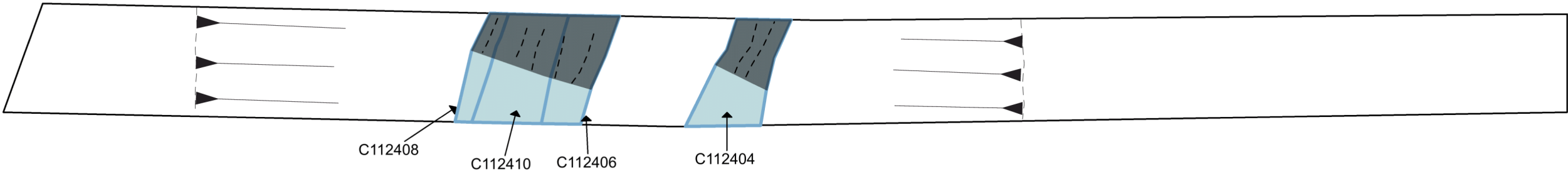


Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19

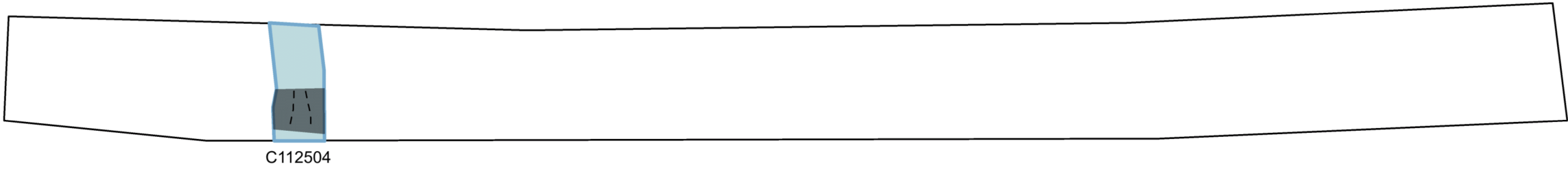
Trench 123



Trench 124








Trench 125



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

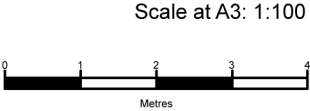
Legend

-  Undated archaeological feature
-  Evaluation trench
-  Excavated area
-  Break of slope
-  Natural depression

High Speed Two
Figure 30. Detail of trenches 124, 125
and 127

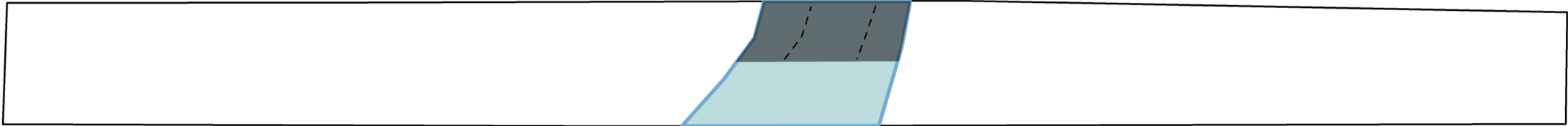
Published

HS2

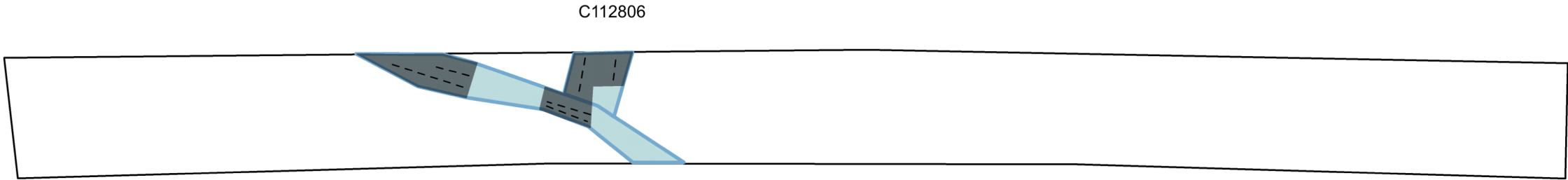


Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19

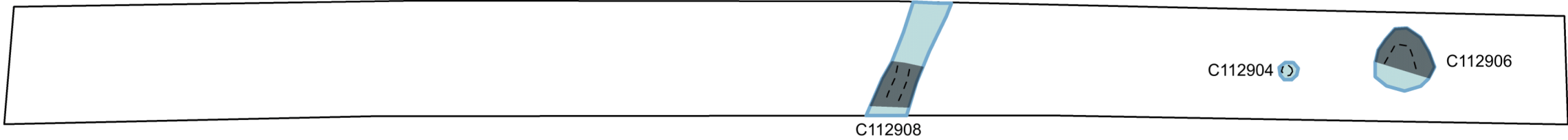
Trench 127



Trench 128







Trench 129



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

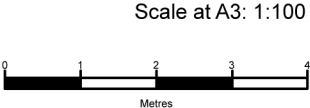
Legend

-  Undated archaeological feature
-  Evaluation trench
-  Excavated area
-  Break of slope

High Speed Two
Figure 31. Detail of trenches 128, 129
and 131

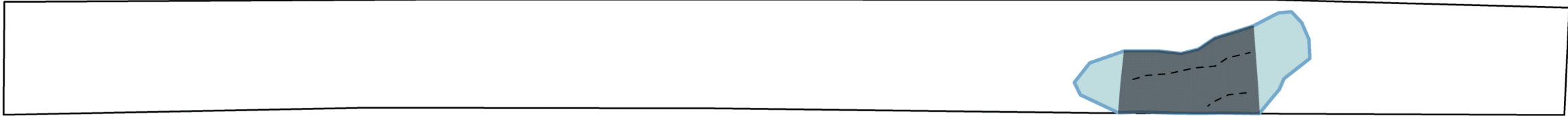
Published

HS2



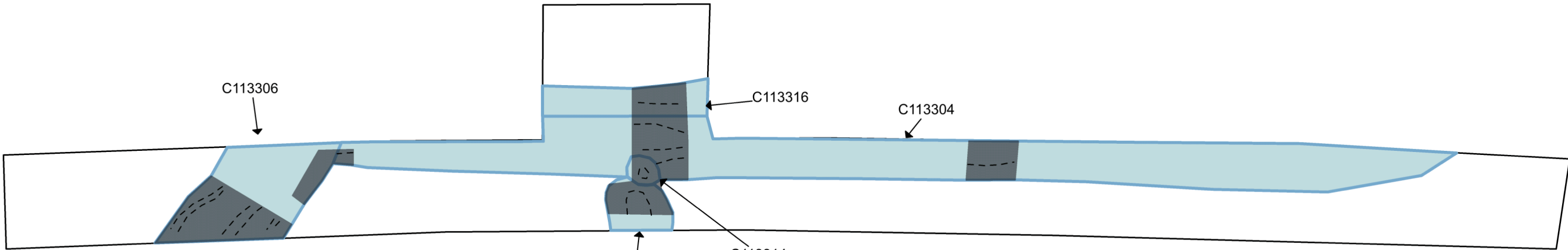
Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19

Trench 131



C113104

Trench 133



C113308

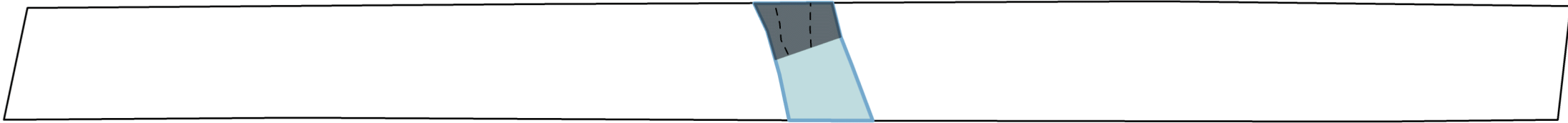
C113314

C113316

C113304

C113306

Trench 134



C113404

HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued incomplete in any way.

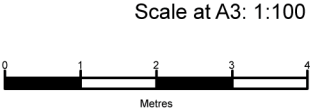
Legend

- Undated archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope

High Speed Two
Figure 32. Detail of trenches 133, 134
and 135

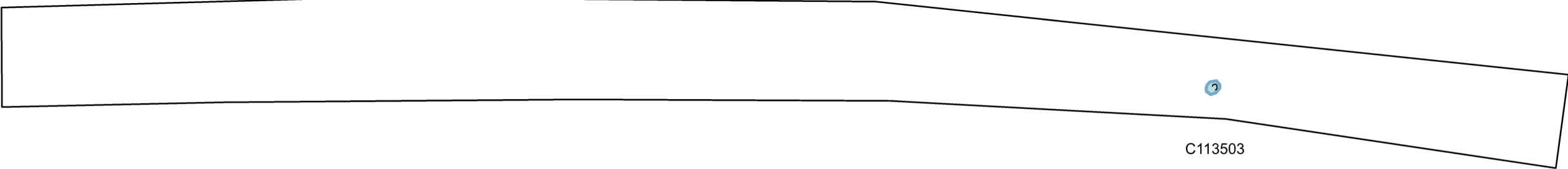
Published

HS2

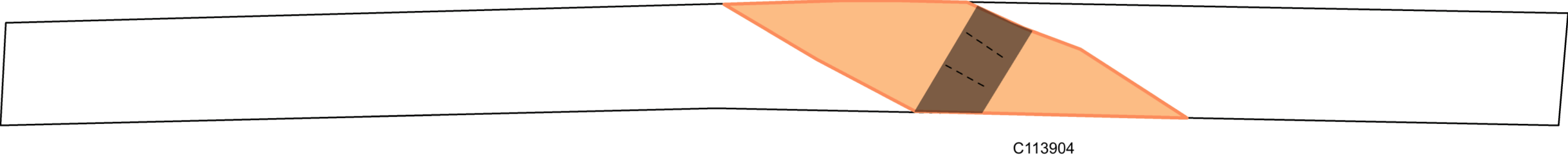


Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19

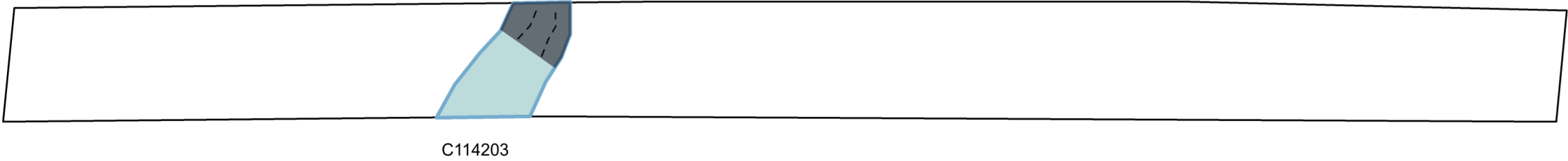
Trench 135



Trench 139








Trench 142



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

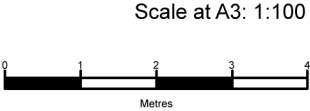
Legend

-  Late Bronze Age - Iron Age feature
-  Undated archaeological feature
-  Evaluation trench
-  Excavated area
-  Break of slope

High Speed Two
Figure 33. Detail of trenches 135, 139
and 142

Published

HS2

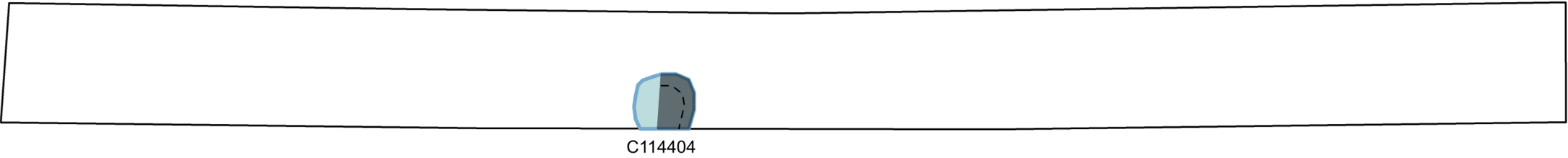


Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19

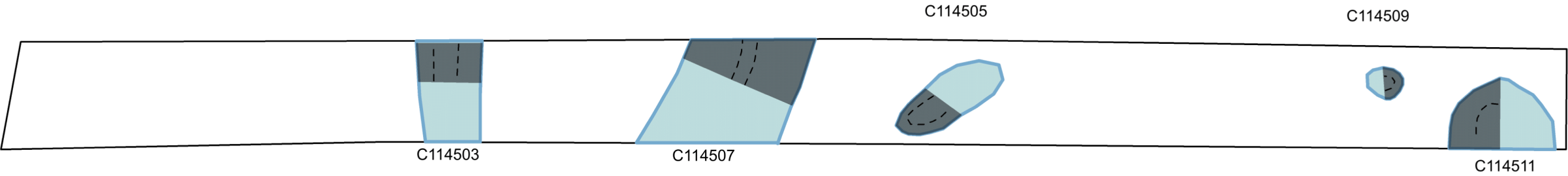
Trench 143



Trench 144



Trench 145



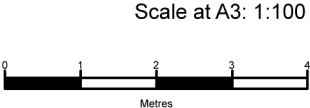
HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

- Legend**
- Undated archaeological feature
 - Evaluation trench
 - Excavated area
 - Break of slope

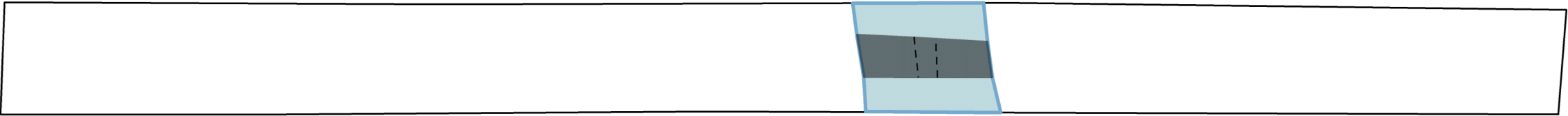
High Speed Two
Figure 34. Detail of trenches 144, 145
and 146

Published

HS2



Trench 146



C114604



Trench 147

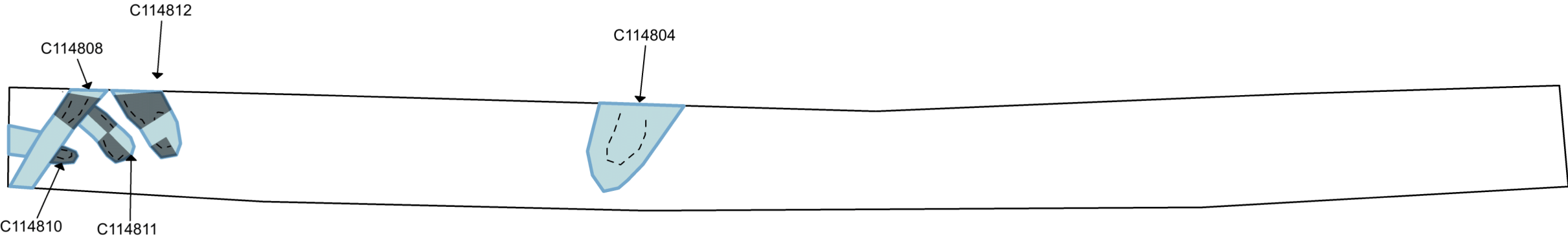


C114704

C114706



Trench 148



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

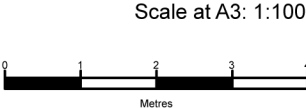
Legend

- Undated archaeological feature
- Evaluation trench
- Excavated area
- Break of slope
- Field drain

High Speed Two
Figure 35. Detail of trenches 147, 148

Published

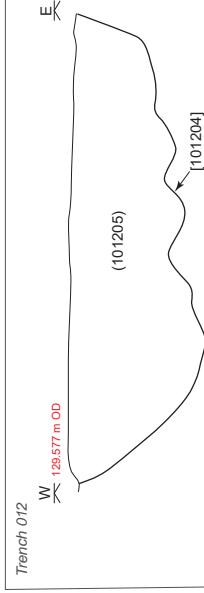
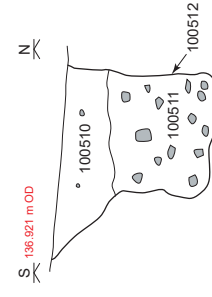
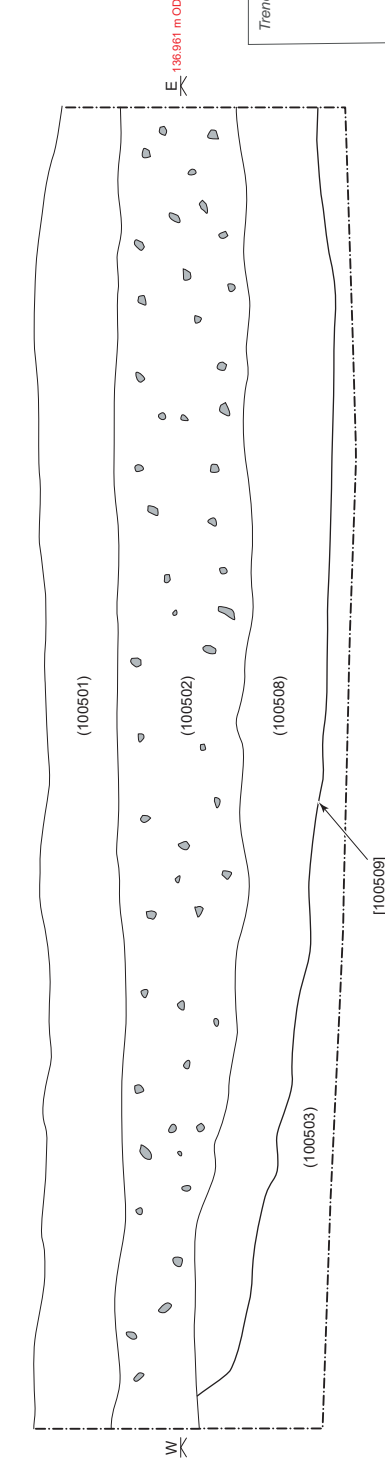
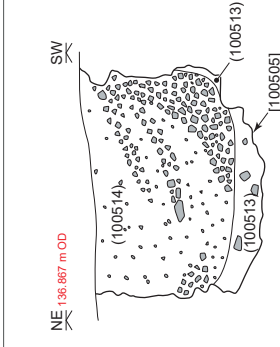
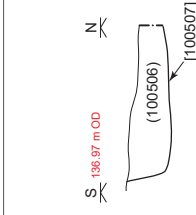
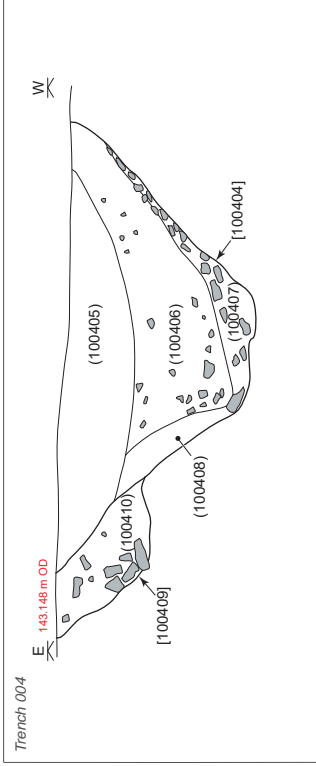
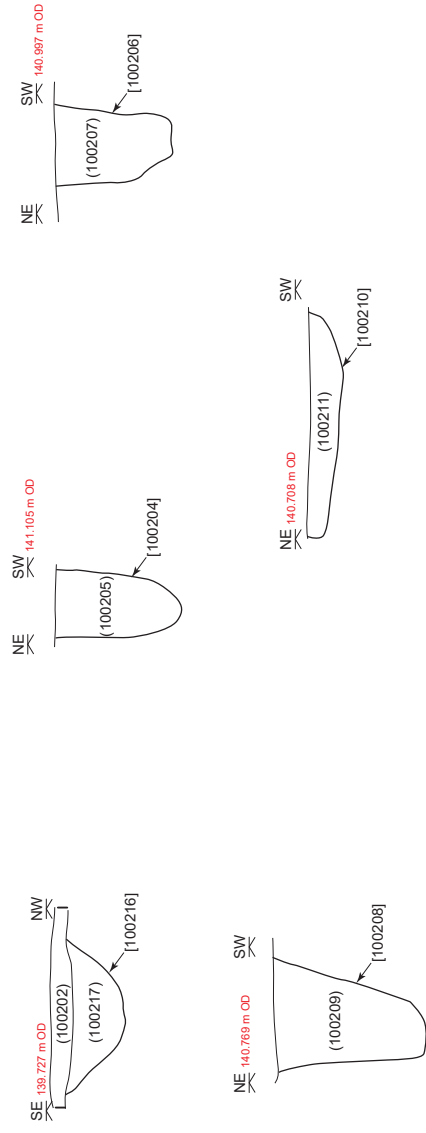
HS2



Scale at A3: 1:100

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 06/03/19

Trench 002



Legend

Charcoal # #

Stone

HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018

OS 100049190

Derived from (...cite the source of the BGS data used...), scale BGS Digital Data under licence 2011/111 BP British Geological Survey. © NERC.

Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database

© Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of Land Registry

under delegated authority from the Controller of HMSO.

This material was last updated on [date] and may not be copied, distributed, or

Only an official copy of a title plan or register obtained from the Land Registry may be published without the formal permission of Land Registry and Ordnance Survey.

be used for legal or other official purposes. © Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey

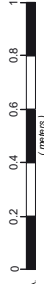
High Speed Two
Figure 36 - Sections,
Trenches 002, 004, 005, 012

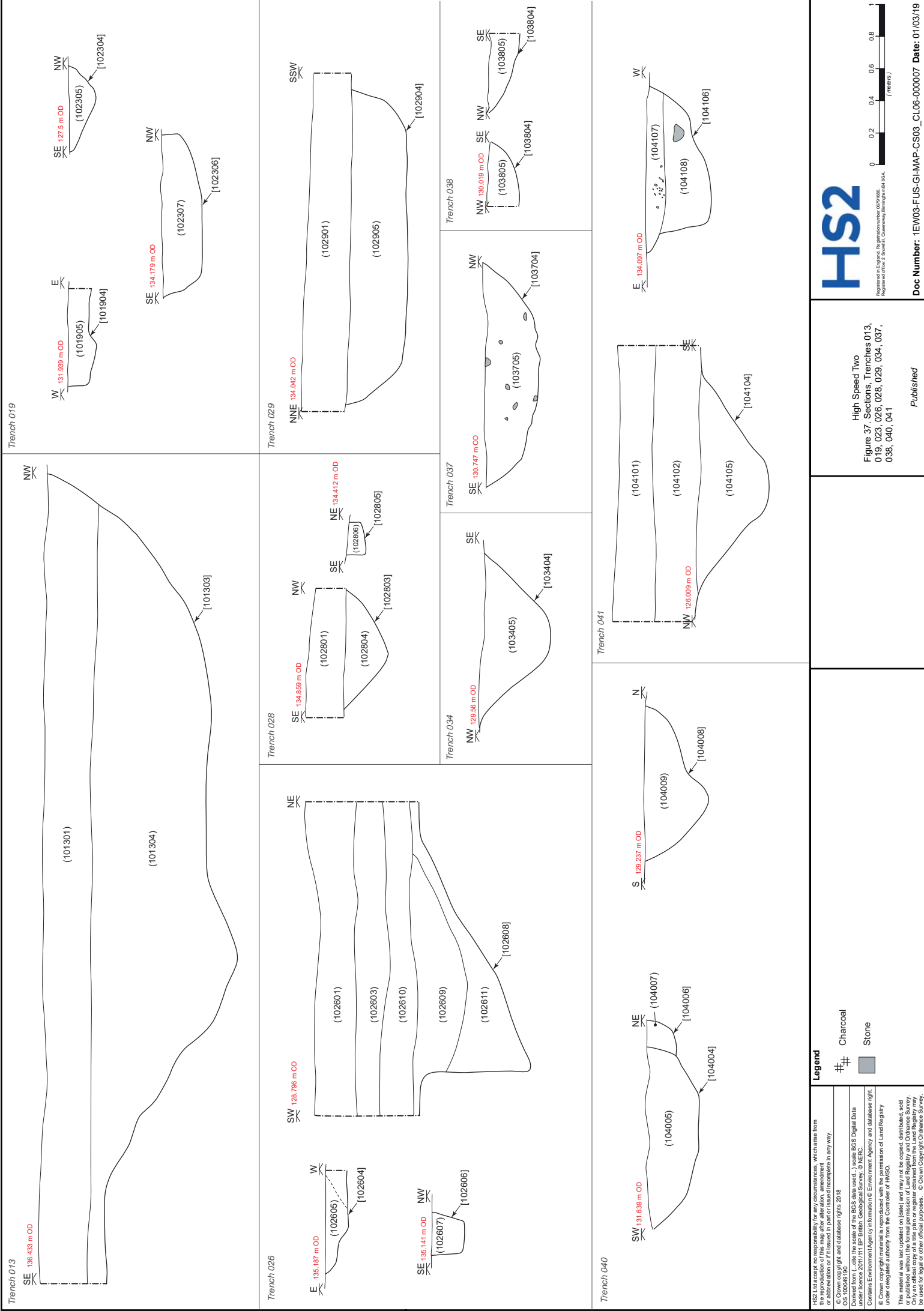
Published

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03 CL06-000007 Date: 01/03/19

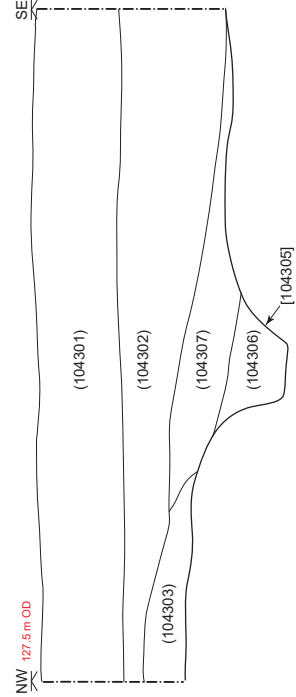
SH

Registered in England. Registration number 06791636.

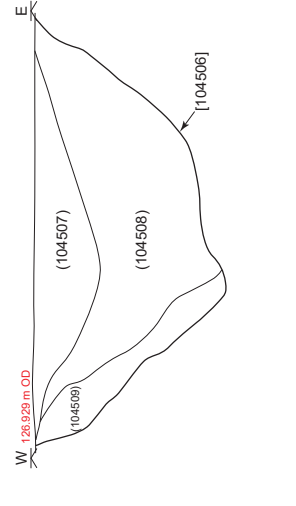
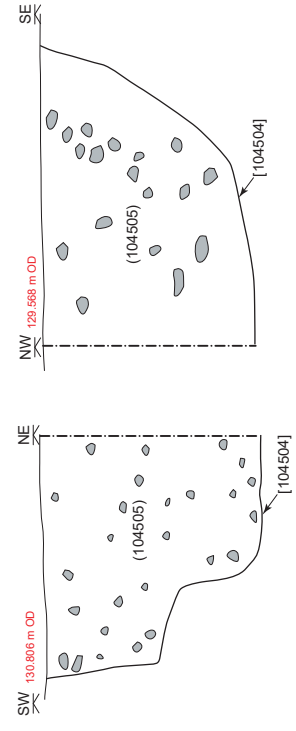




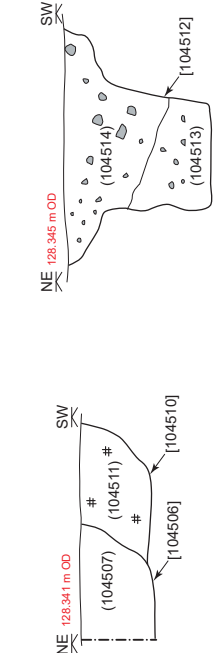
Trench 043



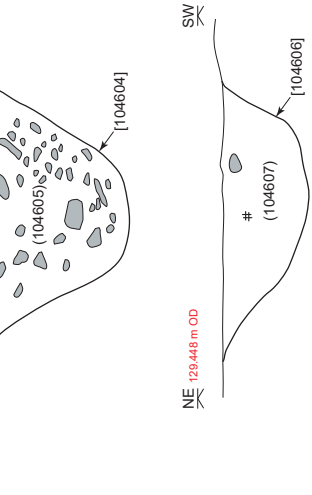
Trench 045



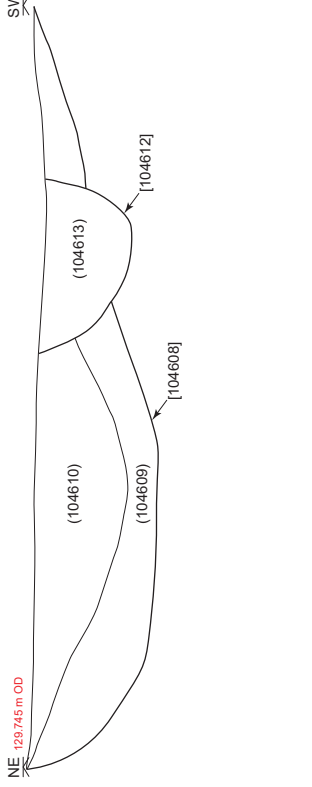
Trench 045



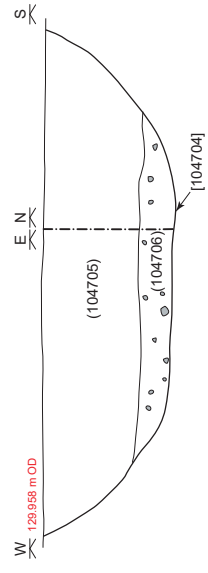
Trench 046



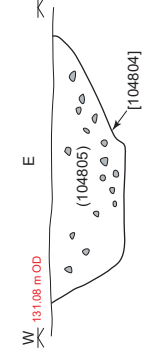
Trench 046



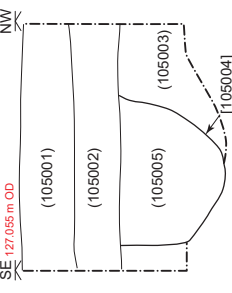
Trench 047



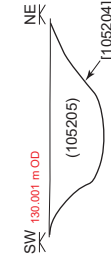
Trench 048



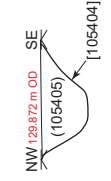
Trench 050



Trench 052



Trench 054



Trench 055



Trench 056



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation of it if issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

© Crown Copyright and database rights 2018
Derived from (..., data the scale of the BGS data used, ...) scale BGS Digital Data
Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database right
under licence 2011/11 Bp British Geological Survey, © NERC
© Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of Land Registry
under delegated authority from the Controller of HMSO.
This material was last updated on (date) and may not be copied, distributed, sold or published without the formal permission of Land Registry and Ordnance Survey.
This material is provided for information only and should not be used for legal or other purposes. © Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey.

Legend

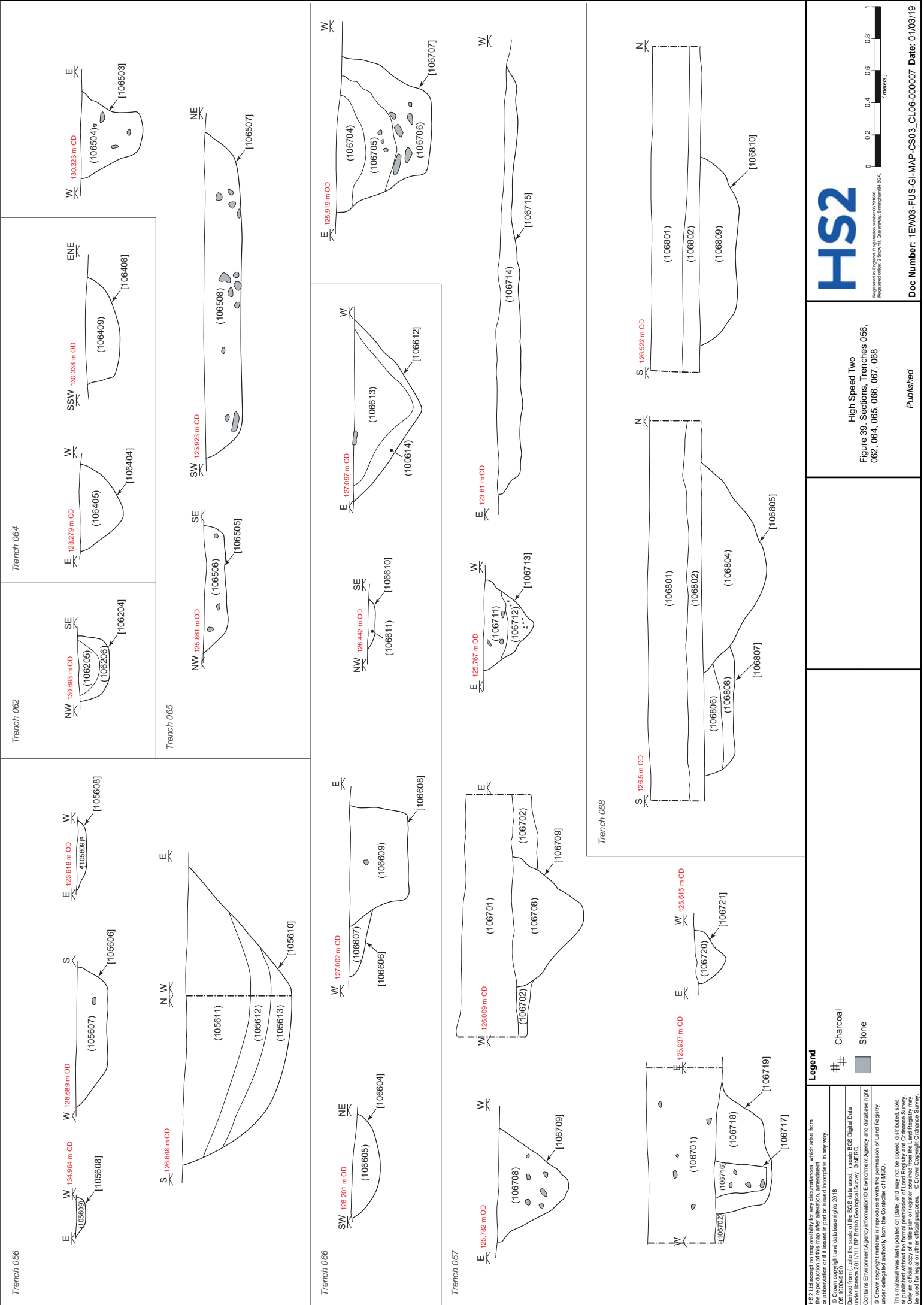
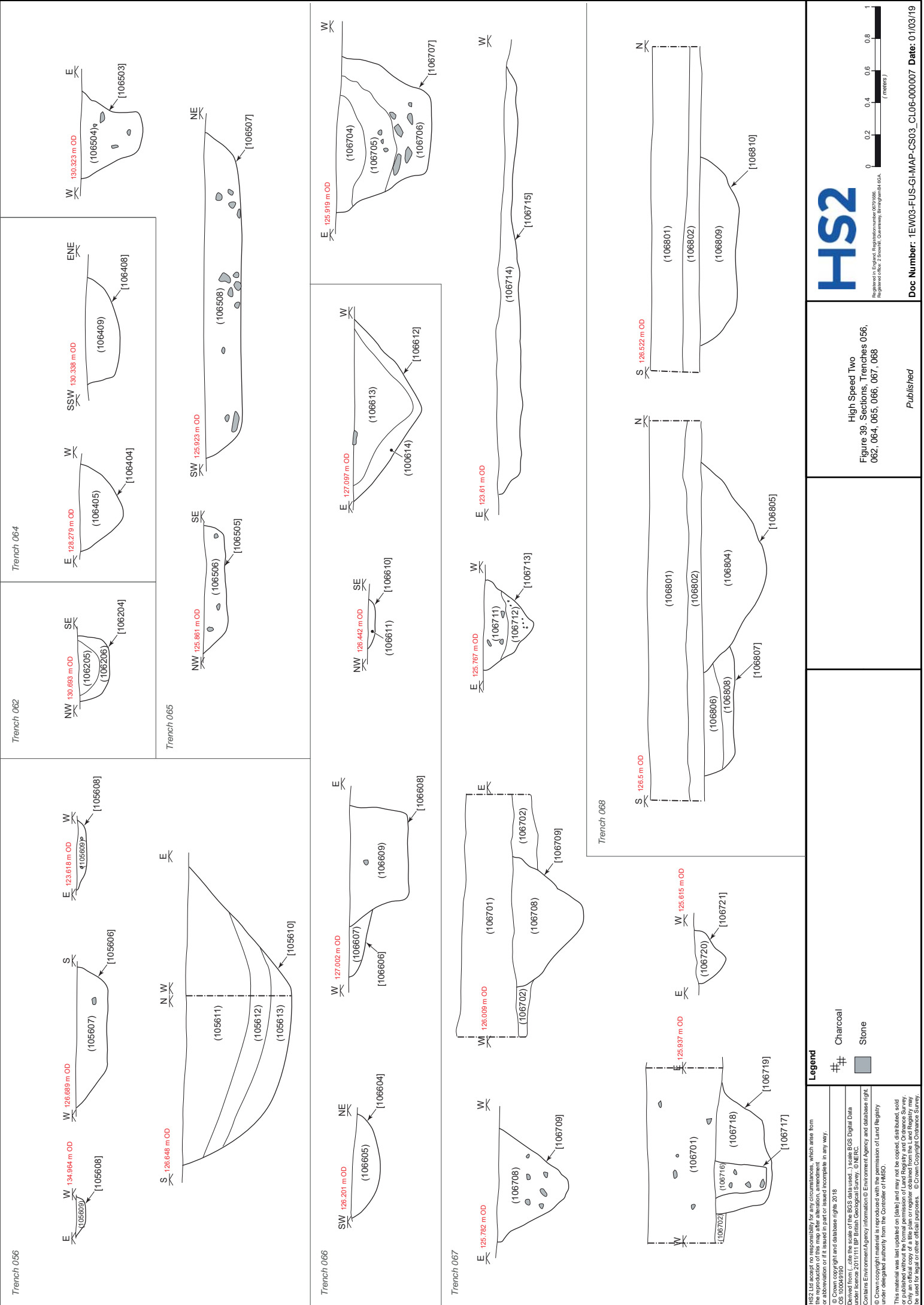
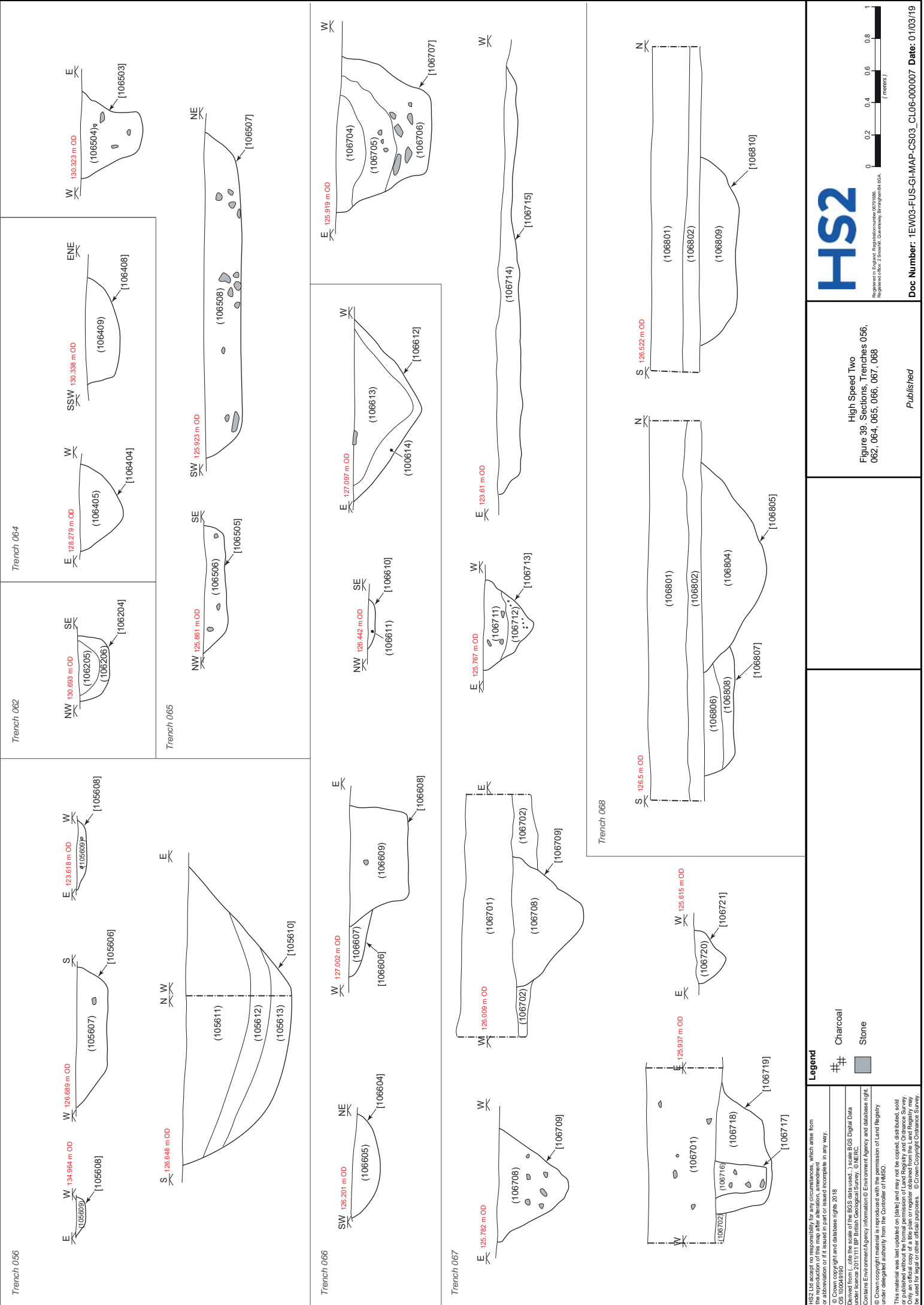
Charcoal

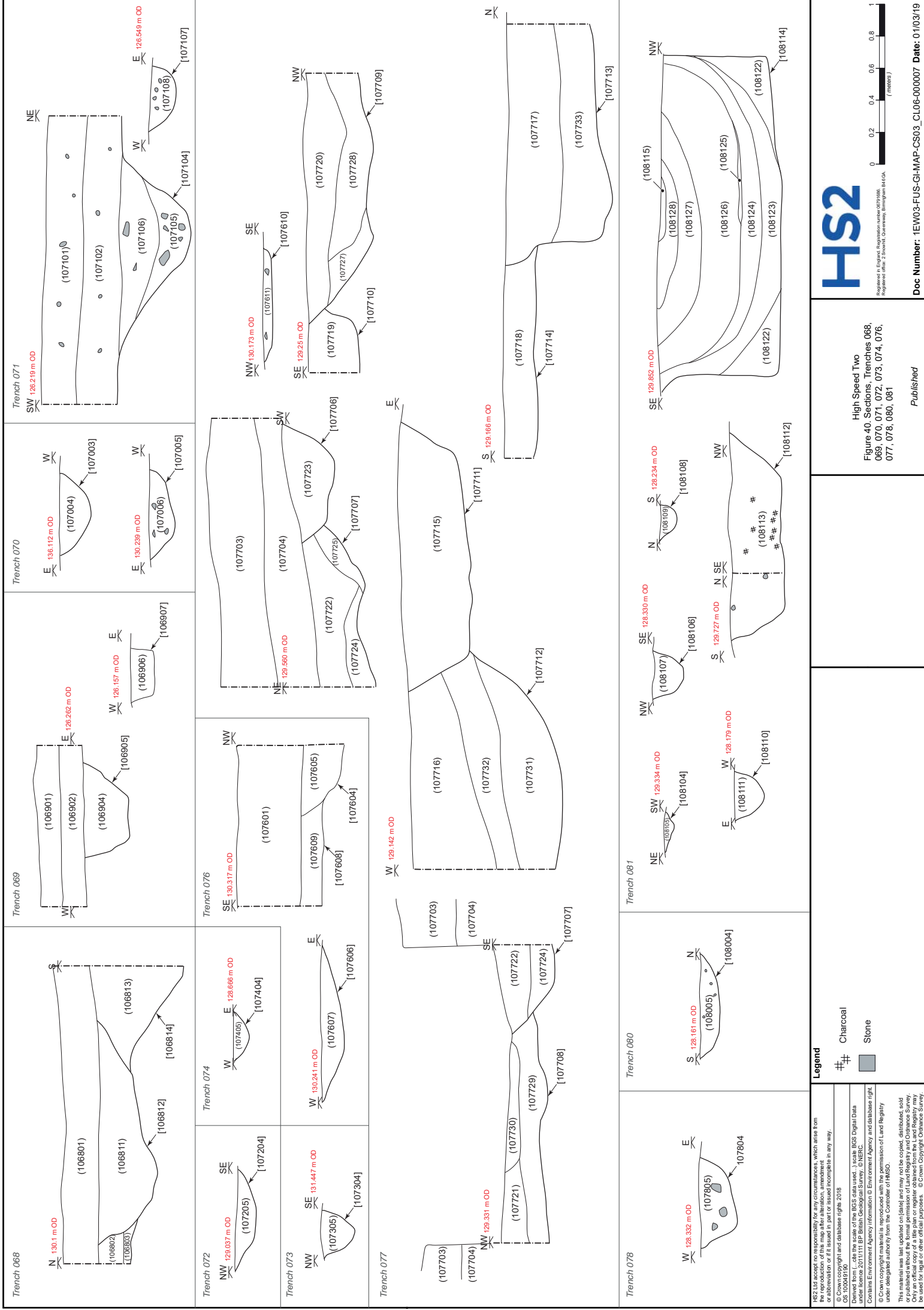
Stone

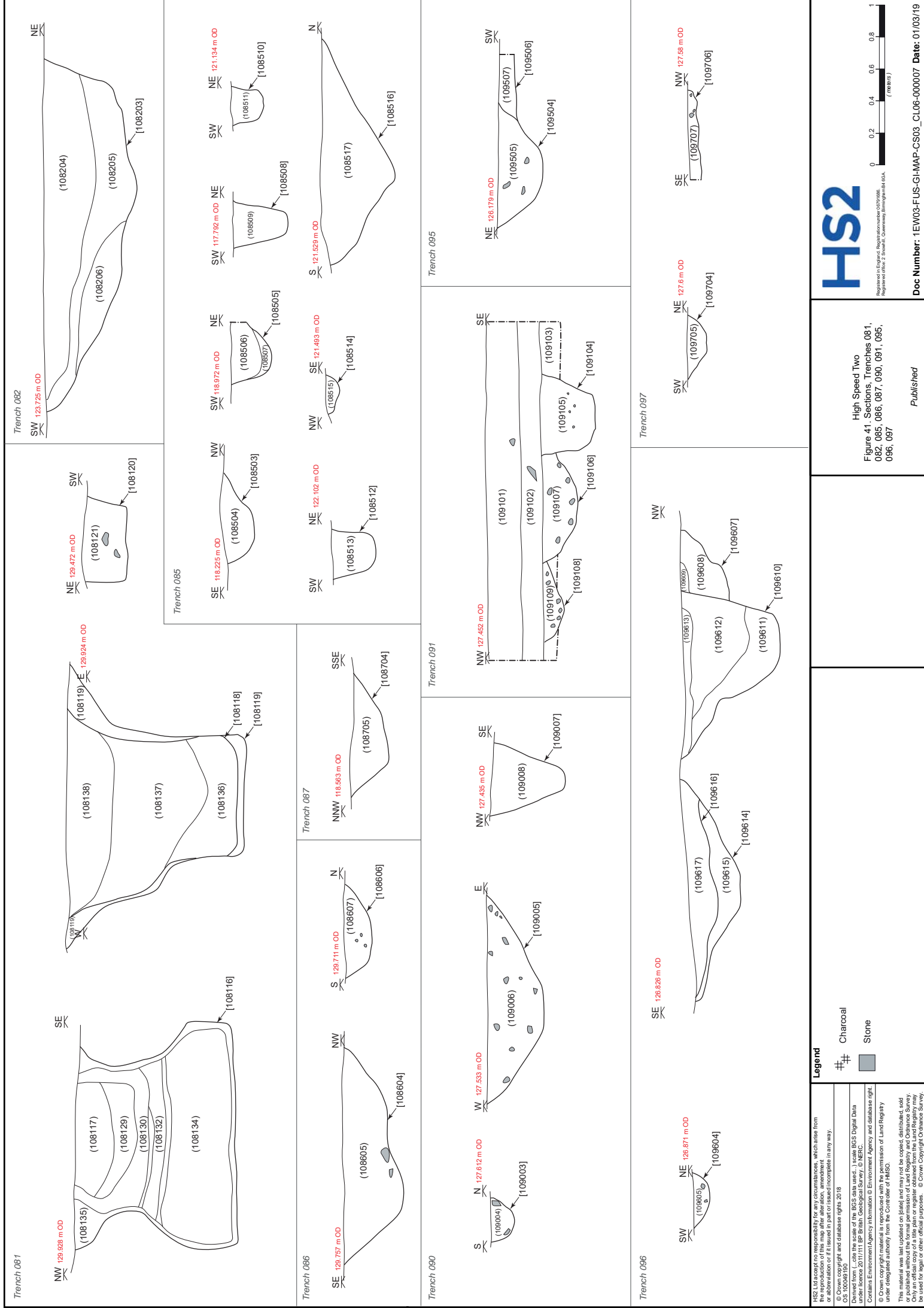
High Speed Two

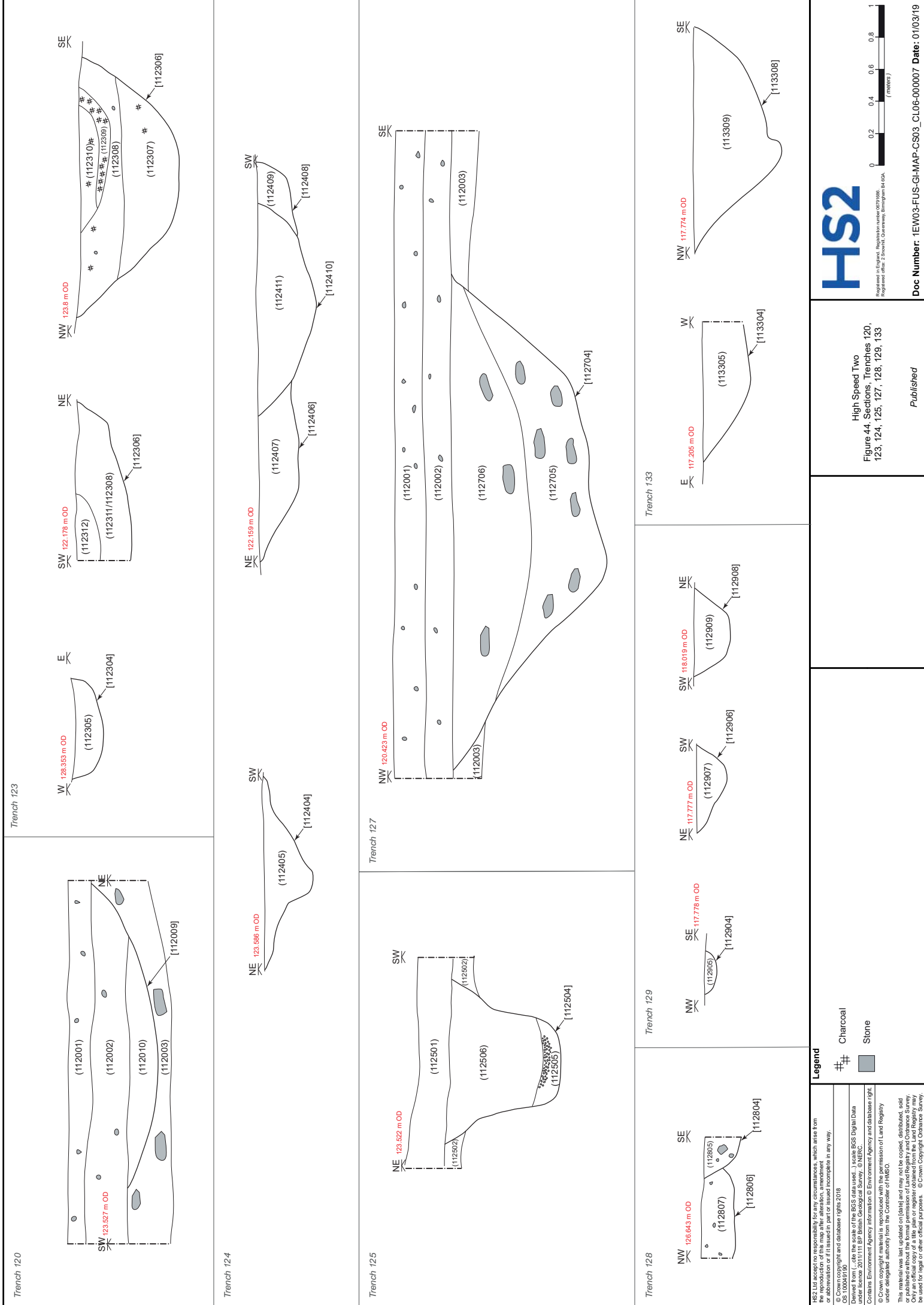
Figure 38: Sections, Trenches 043, 045, 046, 047, 048, 050, 052, 054, 055, 056

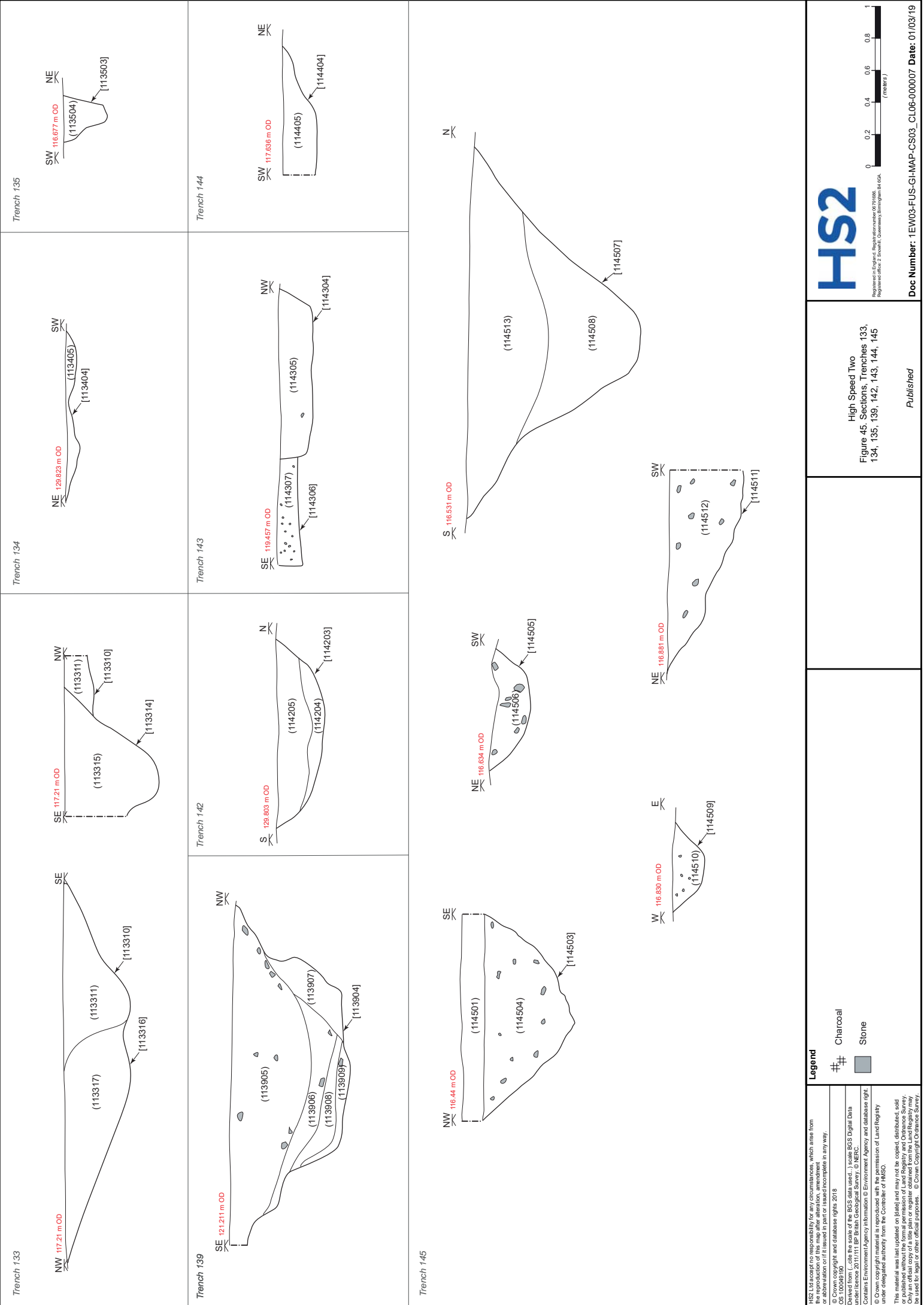
Published

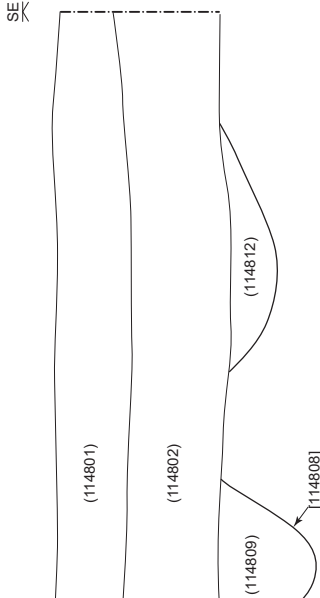
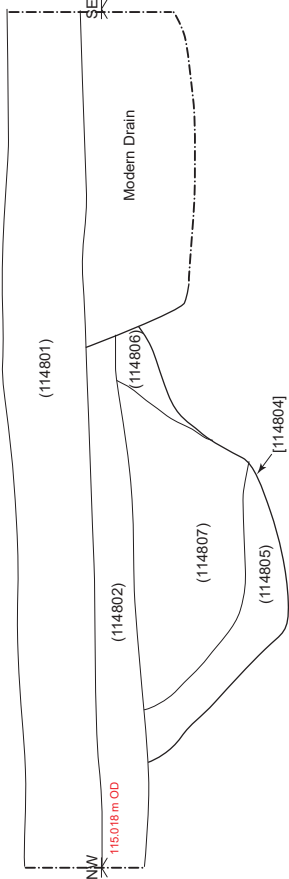
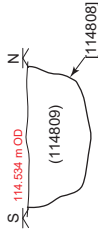
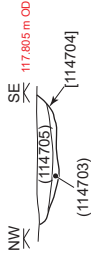
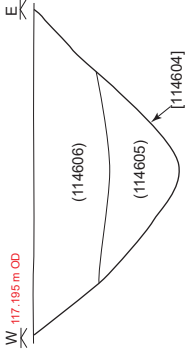












HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

© Crown copyright and database rights 2018
OS 100049390
Derived from (scale the scale of the BGS data used.) scale BGS Digital Data
Contains Environment Agency information © Environment Agency and database right.
© Crown copyright material is reproduced with the permission of Land Registry
under delegated authority from the Controller of HMSO.

This material was last updated on [date] and may not be copied, distributed, sold or published without the formal permission of Land Registry and Ordnance Survey.
This material is not to be used for any other purpose. It is not to be used for legal or other official purposes. © Crown Copyright Ordnance Survey.

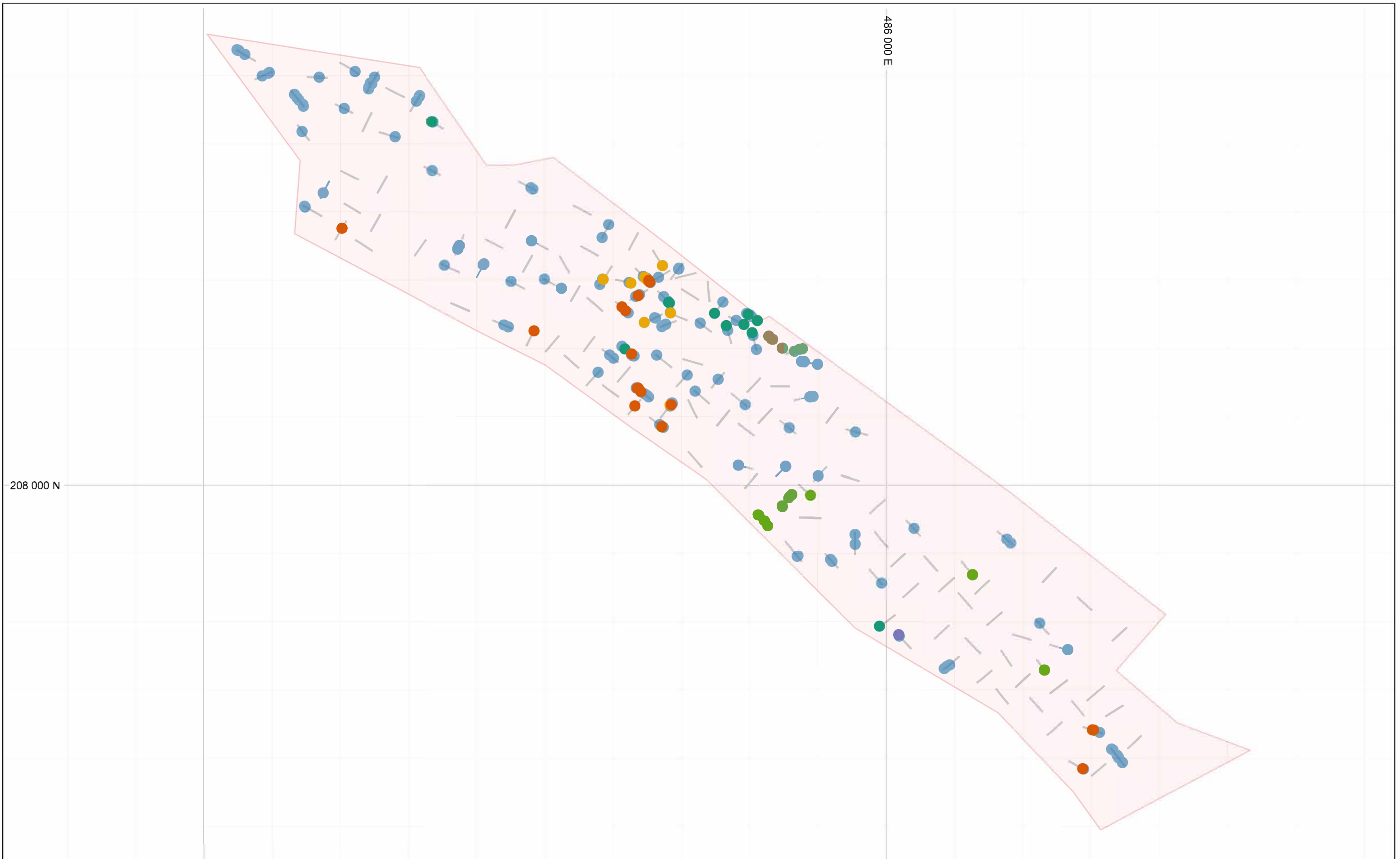
Legend

- # Charcoal
- Stone




Registered in England. Registration number 20771066.
Registered office: 1, Southwark, London, SE1 1AF, UK.







HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

Legend

 Site extent


 Excavated evaluation trench

 Undated archaeological feature

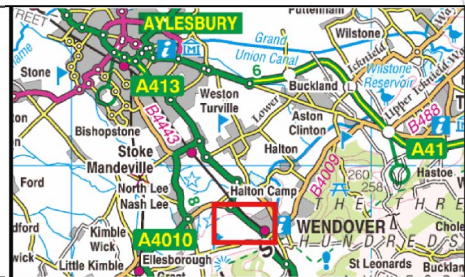
 Late Bronze Age - Iron Age feature

 Iron Age feature

 Roman feature

 Medieval feature


 Post-medieval feature




High Speed Two

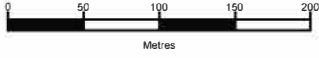
Figure 47. Overview of archaeological features by phase

Published

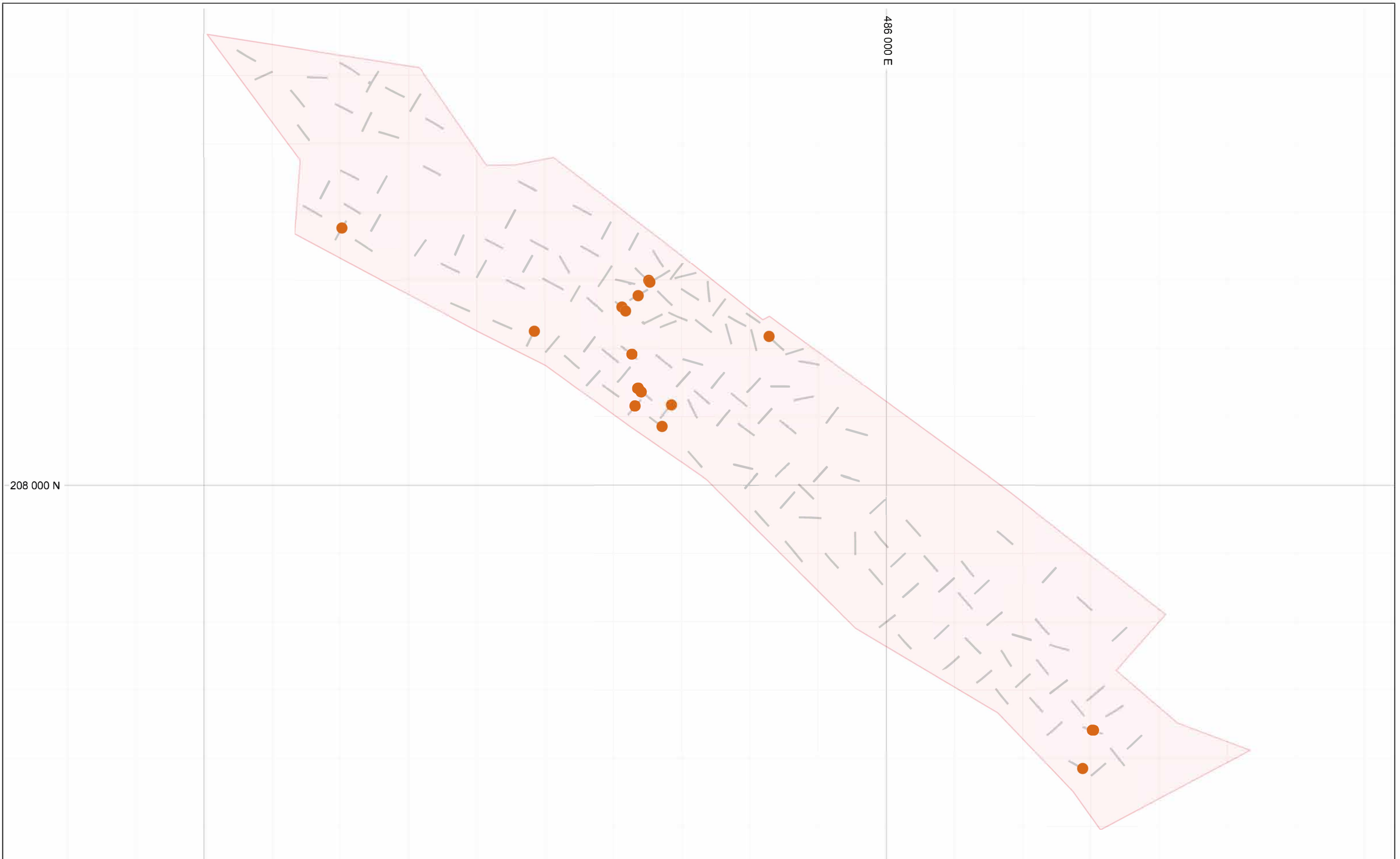


Scale at A3: 1: 5,000





Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 21/06/19



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

Legend

- Site extent
- Excavated evaluation trench
- Location of Late Bronze Age - Iron Age feature

The inset map shows the regional context, including Aylesbury, Wendover, and surrounding roads like A413, A41, and A4010. A red rectangle highlights the specific area shown in the main map.

High Speed Two

Figure 48. Late Bronze Age - Iron Age phase




Published

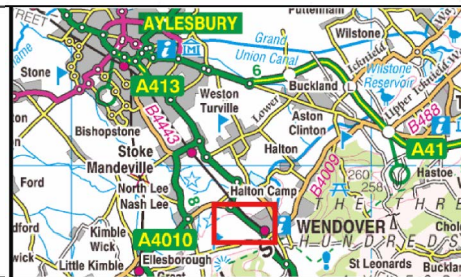
Scale at A3: 1: 5,000

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 21/06/19



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

- Legend**
-  Site extent
 -  Excavated evaluation trench
 -  Location of Iron Age feature

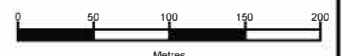


High Speed Two
Figure 49. Iron Age phase

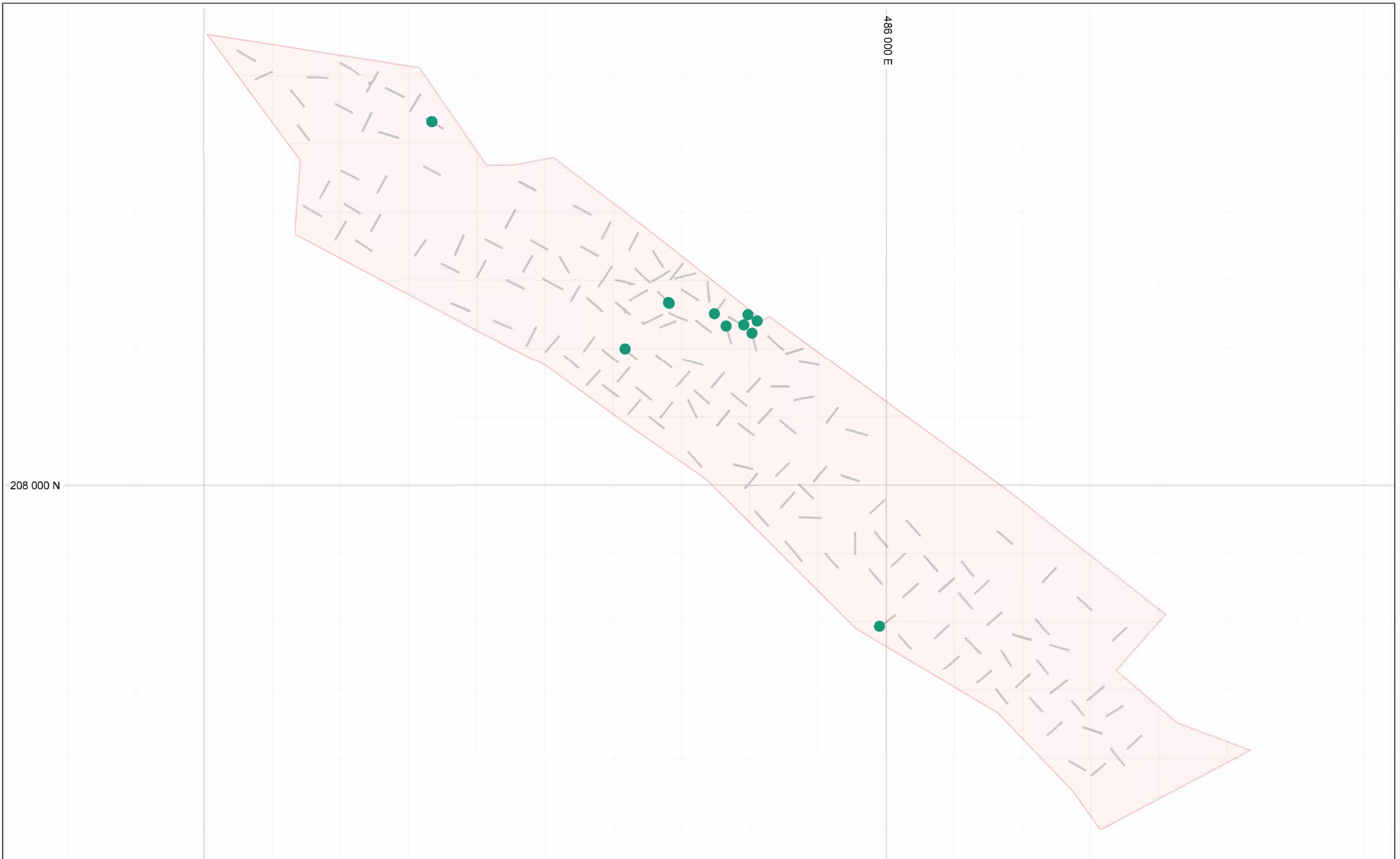
Published

HS2




Scale at A3: 1: 5,000

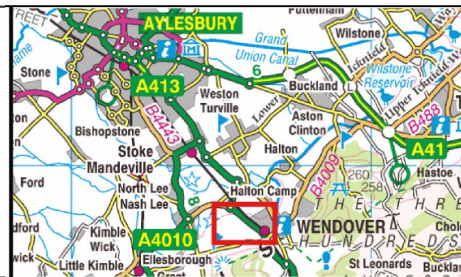


Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 21/06/19




HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

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

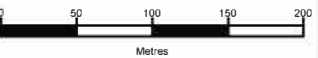



High Speed Two
Figure 50. Roman phase

Published



Scale at A3: 1: 5,000

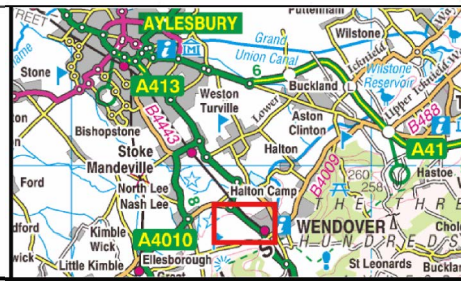


Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 **Date:** 21/06/19



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

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



High Speed Two
Figure 51. Medieval phase




Published

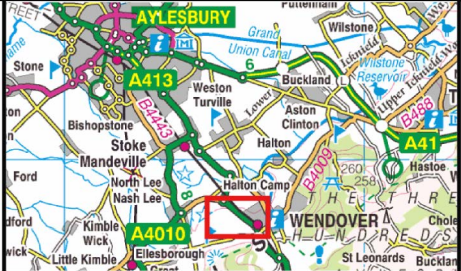
Scale at A3: 1: 5,000

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 21/06/19




HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

- Legend**
-  Site extent
 -  Excavated evaluation trench
 -  Location of Post-medieval feature

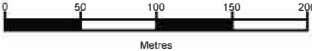



High Speed Two
Figure 52. Post-medieval phase

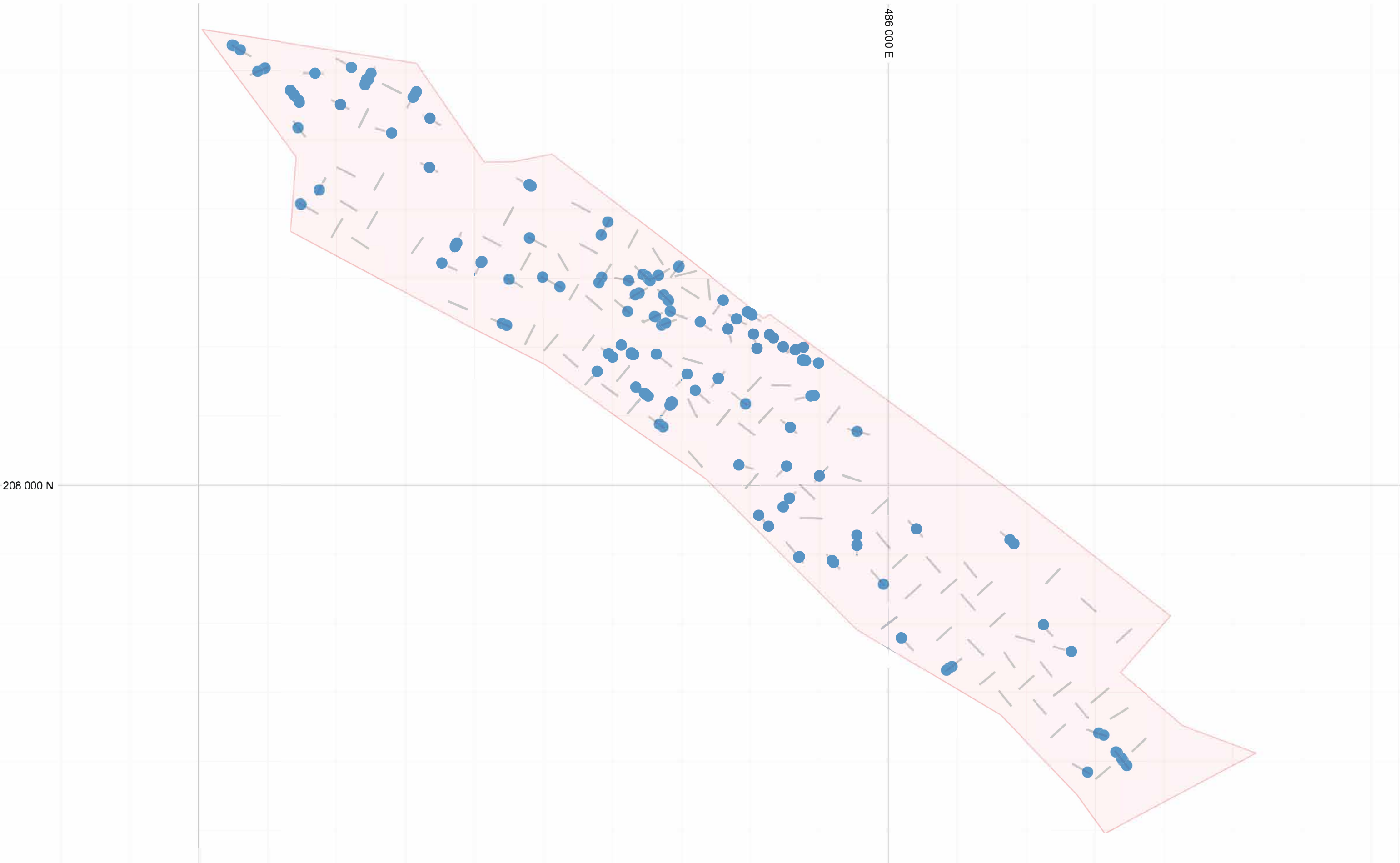
Published



Scale at A3: 1: 5,000

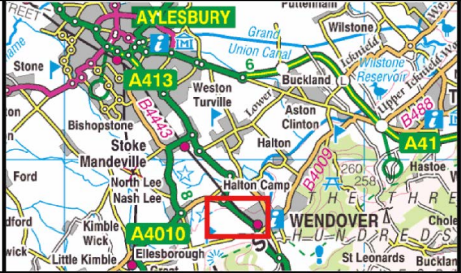


Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000007 Date: 21/06/19



HS2 Ltd accept no responsibility for any circumstances, which arise from the reproduction of this map after alteration, amendment or abbreviation or if it issued in part or issued incomplete in any way.

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

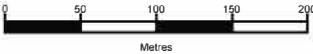


High Speed Two
Figure 53. Undated features

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 5,000



Appendix 2 - Plates



Plate 1 - Trench 77, view north-east



Plate 2 - Ditch [114604], north facing section



Plate 3 - Ditch [100404], north facing section



Plate 4 - Ditch [109708], north-east facing section



Plate 5 - Ditch [109804], south-east facing section



Plate 6 - Ditch [110006], east facing section



Plate 7 - Pit [10505], north-west facing section



Plate 8 - Ditch [113904], north-east facing section



Plate 9 - Pits [108116] and [108118] view west



Plate 10 - Ditch [14507], east facing section



0 Cms 10



Plate 11 - Medieval Knife Blade (SF2) recovered from pit [104504]



Plate 12 - Prehistoric Loom Weight (SF3) recovered from pit [106608]



Plate 13 - Iron Age Brooch (SF4) recovered from the topsoil of Trench 37

Appendix 3 – Table: Summary of context dating based on pottery

Trench	Context	Sample Number	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Knight (2002) phase	Allen (1986) fabric	Context TPO Start Date	Context TPO End Date
4	100405		5	37	LBA - MIA	2 to 4	2, 4	-1000	-50
5	100510		2	4	LBA - IA	2 to 5	4	-1000	50
	100510	225	3	16.89	LBA - IA	2 to 5	4	-1000	50
	100511		4	2	LBA - IA	2 to 5	4	-1000	50
	100511	226	7	25.73	LBA - IA	2 to 5	4	-1000	50
13	101304		2	6	Medieval			1200	1500
25	102501		3	34	Post-Med			1690	1800
26	102601		1	3	LBA/EIA	2 to 3	3	-1000	-300
28	102804	218	2	22.19	Medieval/Post-Med			1200	1800
29	102905		1	9	Possible Medieval			-300	1400
33	103301		1	11	Late Med/Early Post-Med			1500	1700
34	103405	39	1	7.76	Medieval			1200	1500
45	104505		8	275	Medieval			1200	1500
	104505		1	90	Medieval			1200	1400
	104507		2	11	Medieval			1150	1350
	104508		1	25	Medieval			1100	1400
	104513		1	7	Medieval			1100	1350
46	104607	32	2	7.7	Medieval			1100	1400
	104610		54	754	Medieval			1150	1350
47	104705	26	1	0.35	Medieval			1100	1500
50	105013		2	11	LBA - IA	2 to 4	4	-1000	-50
65	106505	69	4	6.32	Roman/Medieval			50	1400
66	106605		1	3	Medieval			1100	1400
	106609		14	888	LBA/EIA	2 to 3	2, 4	-1000	-300
	106609		60	543	LBA/EIA	2 to 3	2, 4	-1000	-300
67	106705		1	51	Roman			50	200
	106714		5	66	Roman			50	400
	106714		1	3	Early Roman			50	200
68	106804	53	4	16.5	Roman			50	400
	106804		3	20	Roman			50	400
69	106904		1	5	Roman			50	400
70	107006		3	23	Roman			50	400
71	107108	45	1	2.18	Roman			50	400
75	107502		6	61	EIA – MIA	3 to 4	3	-700	-50
76	107605	230	1	6.1		3 to 5		-800	50
	107605		3	52	LBA/EIA	3	3	-800	-300
	107609		3	13	Later prehistoric / Medieval			-1000	1400
77	107703		11	36	LBA/EIA	2 to 3	2, 3	-1000	-300
	107719		30	392	LBA/EIA	3	2	-800	-300
	107721		3	32	EIA2	3	2	-500	-300
81	108117		3	25	EIA	3	2	-700	-300
	108121	133	6	35.59	LBA - MIA	3 to 4	2, 3	-800	-50
	108123		5	24	LBA - MIA		2	-800	-50
	108134		3	62	LBA - MIA	3 to 4	4	-800	-50
	108136		26	309	LBA - EIA	3	2, 3	-800	-300

Trench	Context	Sample Number	Count	Weight (g)	Period	Knight (2002) phase	Allen (1986) fabric	Context TPQ Start Date	Context TPQ End Date
82	108204		1	18	LBA-IA			-1000	50
	108205		3	3	LBA - IA	2 to 5	3	-1000	50
	108205		4	78	LBA - MIA	3 to 4		-800	-50
	108205		3	1.24	LBA-IA			-1000	50
85	108506		5	52	LBA/EIA	3		-800	-300
	108506	118	6	18.31	EIA - MIA	3 to 4		-800	-50
	108517		4	20	Roman			50	400
91	109105	95	2	56.21	LIA	5	1	-50	50
	109105		1	5	LIA	5	1	-50	50
93	109301		1	9.5	Post-Med			1600	1800
96	109612		8	497	Roman			50	410
	109613		8	129	LIA	5	2, 4	-50	50
	109613		15	239	LIA/ERB	5	2	-50	200
	109617		2	31	Roman			50	200
97	109711		1	29	MIA - LIA	4 to 5		-500	50
98	109806		1	12	LBA - MIA		2	-800	-50
	109806		2	9	LBA - MIA		2, 4	-800	-50
	109808		2	30	MIA - LIA	4 to 5	2	-300	50
99	109905		15	185	LBA/EIA	3	2, 3	-800	-300
100	110007		3	117	MIA - LIA	4 to 5	2	-500	50
	110008		2	17	MIA - LIA	4 to 5	2	-500	50
101	110102		9	177	LIA	5	1, 2	-50	50
	110107		10	110		4	2, 3	-500	-100
	110107		1	56	EIA	3	2	-800	-300
	110111		8	155	EIA2 - MIA	3 to 4	2	-500	-100
	110119		10	164	LIA	5	1	-50	50
	110119		3	141	LIA	5	1	-50	50
	110124		1	13	LBA - MIA	3 to 4	2	-800	-50
	110126		1	4	LBA - IA	3 to 5	2	-800	50
103	110304		1	26	MIA - LIA	4 to 5		-500	50
105	110505		1	21	IA	3 to 5	2	-700	50
110	111001		1	34	Post-Med/Modern			1850	1950
111	111104	125	2	10.22	LBA - IA	2 to 5	4	-1000	50
112	111206		1	4	Unidentified			-700	1000
	111207		1	13	Roman			50	400
118	111805	138	1	0.36	Undated				
120	112005		3	5	Late Roman			240	400
124	112401		1	15	LIA	5	1	-50	50
139	113906		3	3	LBA - LIA	3 to 5	4	-800	50
Totals			453	6559					

Appendix 4 – Table: CBM catalogue

Trench No.	Context No.	Weight (g)	No.	Type	Date	Notes	Context type
5	100501	75	2	CBM	Medieval/Post Medieval	Tile, abraded, one possible floor tile	Topsoil
13	101304	1061	7	CBM	Medieval/Post Medieval	6 CBM, tile, 2 with peg holes - roof tiles, hand-made, 1 with evidence of mortar on 1 side, 2 different types; uneven and flat. 1 sherd prehistoric pottery	Pit
25	102501	62	2	CBM	Medieval/Post Medieval	Tile, abraded, orange buff	Topsoil
26	102601	307	10	CBM	Medieval/Post Medieval	Tile, 2 types; pink buff and 2 buff with edge, probably floor tile	Topsoil
26	102605	30.08g	Multiple	Burnt clay	n/a	Small rounded pieces of burnt clay from sample	Pit
28	102804	6	1	CBM	Medieval/Post Medieval	Tile, abraded	Ditch
29	102905	175	1	CBM	Roman	Fragment of Roman tegulae with evidence of mortar on the base and on the side.	Pit
34	103405	<1	1	Plaster	Unknown	Very small piece of off-white plaster with green matt paint	Ditch
34	103405	4.89	10	Daub	Pre-Roman	Very abraded, buff in colour, occasional flint and organic inclusions	Ditch
46	104610	9	1	Daub	Medieval	Small fragments, chalk inclusions, off white	Ditch
66	106609	6.5	2	Daub	Pre-Roman	Small fragments, 1 has large flint inclusion, other evidence of slight burning	Pit
76	107607	22	1	Daub	Pre-Roman	1 flat surface, uneven on other side off white, small stone inclusions	Pit
82	108201	285	9	CBM	Medieval & Roman	Tile, abraded, 2 types; flat and uneven, 1 red (Roman), others pink buff	Topsoil
91	109105	28	1	CBM	Medieval/Post Medieval	Tile, abraded, uneven	Ditch
93	109301	1.1	42	CBM	Medieval/Post Medieval & Roman	1 very small abraded brick fragment. 1 very small thin tile. 3 tiles, dark red brown (Roman), 2 with edges and 1 with peg hole. Rest pink buff, 4 with edges, 3 with peg holes.	Topsoil

Trench No.	Context No.	Weight (g)	No.	Type	Date	Notes	Context type
101	110102	139	2	CBM	Pre-Roman	Tile, buff on exterior facet, grey on interior, organic inclusions, hand-made and not smoothed, possible unused floor tile, no evidence of burning	Subsoil
101	110107	20	2	Daub	Pre-Roman	Exposed to heat on both outside facets = buff. Grey with organic inclusions (straw?)	Ditch
101	110119	20	4	Daub	Pre-Roman	Buff and dark grey daub, organic inclusions, hearth lining?	Pit
101	110120	68	Multiple	Daub	Unknown	Fragmented, slightly abraded, mixed grey and buff/orange with no inclusions. Unfired	Ditch
102	110201	405	14	CBM	Medieval/Post Medieval	Tile, abraded, pink buff, mainly roof tile, one has some green glaze - floor tile	Topsoil
110	111001	228	7	CBM	Medieval/Post Medieval	tile, abraded, 2 types; flat and uneven	Topsoil
110	111001	122	5	CBM	Medieval/Post Medieval	Tile, abraded, one with partial peg hole	Topsoil

Appendix 5 - Table: Species identified by context

Context	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Horse	Canid	Red Deer	Bird	ULM	USM	Total Quant	Not quantified
100405											2
100511	4					1		1		6	5
101304					47					47	14
102905	2	1								3	
104005											3
104505	3									3	1
104507	2		1							3	1
104514							1			1	
104607			1							1	
104610	1	8	1	1						11	8
105005								3		3	
105605											1
106407											1
106613	3	4	1							8	2
106714		3								3	1
107605		1								1	
107607	3	1								4	5
108113			2							2	5
108117	3	5								8	1
108123											4
108134	15	1		1		1				18	27
108136		1								1	1
108205	1	1								2	7

Context	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Horse	Canid	Red Deer	Bird	ULM	USM	Total Quant	Not quantified
108517	1									1	2
108705											1
109507	2	1								3	
109612	1									1	
109613	4	3		2						9	9
109617	6							1		7	
109710	1	3								4	
109712		1								1	
109806	2			3						5	2
109808	1	1	1							3	4
109810		1								1	
109905	1	3	1						1	6	1
110007	2		1							3	
110009	1	1								2	2
110107	6					2				8	6
110111	5	2						1		8	3
110119	1									1	
110124	2									2	
110126	1	1								2	
110304	1									1	
111206	1									1	1
111805	1									1	
112005								1		1	
113906											1
114508		4		1						5	3
Grand Total	77	47	9	8	47	4	1	7	1	201	124

Appendix 6 - Table: Taphonomy and ageing data by context

Context	Fusion	Mandible	Weathering	Metrics	Butchery	Surface	Sex	Gnawing
100405			1					
100511	yes		1,2,3	yes		root etching		
101304	yes		1,2,3	yes		root etching		
102905	yes		3,4			root etching		
104005			2					
104505								yes
104507	yes		1,2			root etching		yes
104514	yes		1					
104607		yes	3	yes				
104610	yes	yes	1,2	yes		porous		
105005			2					
105605			2					
106407			2					
106613	yes		1,2,3	yes	yes	root etching, erosion, porous		
106714	yes		1,2	yes		root etching, porous		yes
107605								
107607	yes		1,2			root etching, porous		
108113			1			root etching		
108117				yes	yes			yes
108123			3			root etching		
108134	yes		1,2	yes	yes	root etching, porous	male	yes
108136								
108205	yes							
108517	yes		1		yes	root etching		

Context	Fusion	Mandible	Weathering	Metrics	Butchery	Surface	Sex	Gnawing
108705			1					yes
109507			2			root etching		yes
109612	yes		2	yes		root etching		
109613	yes		1,2		yes	root etching		
109617	yes		2	yes				yes
109710	yes	yes		yes		root etching		yes
109712		yes	1					yes
109806	yes		1	yes		root etching		
109808	yes			yes		root etching		yes
109810			1	yes		root etching		yes
109905	yes		1,2,4		yes	porous	female	yes
110007	yes							
110009			1,2			Porous		
110107	yes			yes		root etching		
110111	yes	yes	1,2,3	yes	yes			yes
110119	yes		1	yes	yes	root etching		
110124			1	yes		root etching		
110126			1					yes
110304	yes		3	yes		root etching		yes
111206	yes		2			root etching		
111805			1,2			root etching		
112005			4					
113906			3					
114508			1	yes	yes	root etching		

Appendix 7 - Table: Butchery marks by species

Species	Count of Butchery
Cattle	10
1 large chop - thick blunt blade - 2 shallower parallel	1
1 thin knife mark	1
2 thin knife marks - could be canid scratches - on head	1
chop across distal end - anterior-posterior - removed distal half of condyle	1
hole in body for hanging meat - well preserved	1
possible butchery - not a clean-cut edge - maybe post-ex	1
possible chop on body	1
possible degraded chop horizontal across body	1
possible - chip missing - blunt blade	1
split proximal-distal as with tibia - could be post-ex	1
Horse	1
possible butch proximal head - blunt blade. 2 other	1
Red Deer	1
sawn both ends of beam-7 chops marks on beam, 6 in same place, like practice.	1
Sheep/goat	5
chop - could be post ex	1
chop mark proximal break - not all the way through	1
possible - very faint knife mark	1
possible small cut mark	1
small knife mark	1
Unidentified large mammal	3
4 cut marks -chop	1
chop along break	1
possible chop mark	1
Grand Total	20

Appendix 8 - Context Registers

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
1	101	Layer			-	-	0.31	Loose, grayish brown silty clay with common stones	Ploughsoil.
1	102	Layer			-	-	0.35	Firm, brown silty clay	Subsoil
1	103	Layer						Greyish yellow chalk	Natural
2	201	Layer			-	-	0.19	Loose, Dark brown silty clay.	Ploughsoil.
2	202	Layer			-	-	0.33	Greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil
2	203	Layer						Light grey chalky clay	Natural
2	204	Cut		205	-	0.27	0.58	Sharp/steep cut, rounded concave base. Likely dug by a machine (modern).	Cut of posthole.
2	205	Fill	204			0.27	0.58	Mid grayish brown, sandy silty clay. Frequent inclusions of small gravel.	Fill of posthole.
2	206	Cut		207		0.29	0.4	Sharp/steep cut, flattish base. Likely dug by a machine (modern).	Cut of posthole.
2	207	Fill	206			0.29	0.4	Mid grayish brown, sandy silty clay. Frequent inclusions of small gravel.	Fill of posthole.
2	208	Cut		209		0.44	0.56	Sharp/steep cut. Vertical sides, flattish (slightly concave) base. Likely dug by a machine (modern).	Cut of posthole.
2	209	Fill	208			0.44	0.56	Mid grayish brown, sandy silty clay. Frequent inclusions of small gravel.	Fill of posthole.
2	210	Cut		211		0.88	0.14	Ovoid in plan, very shallow and non-descript	Cut of Pit
2	211	Fill	210			0.88	0.14	Grey brown sandy clay with frequent	Fill of pit.
2	212	Cut		213		2.24	0.54	Steep sided and undulating base.	Cut of linear ditch
2	213	Fill	212			2.24	0.54	A single fill consisting of a grey brown	Fill of linear ditch
2	214	Cut		215		0.23	0.51	Sharp/steep cut. Vertical sides, flattish	Cut of posthole.
2	215	Fill	214			0.23	0.51	Mid grayish brown, sandy silty clay	Fill of posthole.
2	216	Cut		217		1.15	0.36	Shallow U shaped linear.	Cut of linear ditch
2	217	Fill	216			1.15	0.36	The fill consisted of a compact brown	Fill of linear ditch.
2	218	Cut		219		0.87	0.36	Sub circular in plan with irregular	Cut of pit
2	219	Fill	218			0.87	0.36	Compact brown silty clay with occasional	Fill of pit
3	301	Layer				-	0.29	Grey clay silt	Ploughsoil.
3	302	Layer			-	-	0.2	Light brown silty clay with flint gravel patches	Subsoil
3	303	Layer						Light white yellow chalk	Natural
4	401	Layer			-	-	0.30	Dark brown silty layer	Ploughsoil.
4	402	Layer			-	-	0.28	Light orangey brown silty clay	Subsoil.
4	403	Layer			-	-	0.12	Fragmented chalk, compact, whitish yellow.	Natural
4	404	Cut		405, 406, 407, 408	-	1.68	0.7	Circular cut of pit with steep sides and concave base of unknown use or age. Likely to be prehistoric	Pit (possibly prehistoric)
4	405	Fill	404		-	0.64	0.38	Top fill of ditch, mid greyish brown, silty clay.	Top Fill of feature
4	406	Fill	404			1.23	0.67	Mid grey brown, compact silty clay with common stone inclusions.	Secondary deposit of linear, likely tipped in from the southern side.
4	407	Fill	404			0.98	0.57	Mid to light greyish brown silty clay with common stone inclusions.	Base deposit in ditch, likely result of being tipped in from the southern side.
4	408	Fill	404			0.37	0.46	Mid grey brown, compact silty clay	Band of deposit on east side of linear. Likely a collapse of material from the sides due to natural weathering

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
4	409	Cut		410		0.55	0.35	Steep sided and concave base	Earlier ditch forming shallow shelf cut by later ditch [100404]
4	410	Fill	409			0.55	0.35	Mid grey brown, compact silty clay	Single fill of shallow feature on east side of linear [100404]
5	501	Layer			-	-	0.35	Grey silty sand	Ploughsoil.
5	502	Layer			-	-	0.31	Grey brown silty clay with flint gravel patches	Subsoil
5	503	Layer						White grey silty sand	Natural
5	505	Cut		513,514		0.84	0.63	Circular in plan, with vertical sides	Cut of pit
5	506	Fill	507			0.7	0.13	Grey brown silty clay hard compact	Primary silting of pit cut.
5	507	Cut		506		0.7	0.13	Irregular shaped pit cut with gradual	Triangular cut for a pit
5	508	Fill	509			4.9	0.25	Dark brown silty sand. Moderate	Primary silting of ditch
5	509	Cut		508		4.9	0.25	Gradual sides, flat base	Cut of ditch
5	510	Fill	512			0.75	0.2	Grey brown silty clay.	Upper fill of pit.
5	511	Fill	512			0.45	0.32	Brown silty sand loose compaction	Primary fill of pit.
5	512	Cut		510, 511		0.45	0.93	Sharp sided, irregular base	Pit cut
5	513	Fill	505			0.7	0.13	Brown black, clayish silt. Friable.	Natural silting.
5	514	Fill	505			0.75	0.56	Light grey brown silty clay with co	Primary fill of pit.
6	601	Layer			-	-	0.27	Loose, dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil.
6	602	Layer			-	-	0.45	Mid-brown silty clay	Subsoil
6	603							Light brown film clay	Natural
7	701	Layer			-	-	0.2	Loose, dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil.
7	702	Layer			-	-	1.06	Light brown silty clay with flint gravel patches	Subsoil
7	703	Layer						Light grey clayish chalk	Natural
8	801	Layer			-	-	0.24	Loose, dark brown silty clay with sparse stone.	Ploughsoil.
8	802	Layer			-	-	0.17	Light brown silty clay with gravel.	Subsoil
8	803	Layer			-		0.36	Light grey chalky clay	
9	901	Layer			-	-	0.18	Dark grey clayey silt with occasional flint gravel	Ploughsoil.
9	902	Layer			-	-	0.2	Mid to light greyish brown silty clay.	Subsoil
9	903	Layer						Silty clay with abundant chalk inclusions. Greyish white	Natural
10	1001	Layer			-	-	0.25	Loose, dark brown silty clay with sparse flint gravel.	Ploughsoil.
10	1002	Layer			-	-	0.15	Yellowish brown silty clay	Subsoil
10	1003	Layer						Whitish gray chalk	Natural
11	1101	Layer			-	-	0.25	Loose, dark brown silty clay with sparse flint gravel.	Ploughsoil.
11	1102	Layer			-	-	0.4	Mid brown silty clay.	Subsoil
11	1103	Layer						Light brown chalky silt	Natural
12	1201	Layer			-	-	0.25	Loose, dark brown silty clay with sparse flint gravel.	Ploughsoil.
12	1202	Layer			-	-	0.24	Brown silty clay	Subsoil
12	1203	Layer						Yellowish white clayish chalk	Natural
12	1204	Cut				1.8	0.5	NE-SW linear, U shaped cut	Cut of ditch
12	1205	Fill				1.8	0.5	Brown silty clay, compact. No finds.	Possible boundary ditch, left open and filled naturally.
13	1301	Layer			-	-	0.28	Loose, dark brown silty clay with sparse flint gravel.	Ploughsoil.
13	1302	Layer						Whitish gray chalk	Natural
13	1303	Cut				1+	1.15	Subcircular, very faint	Cut of large pit, good dating evidence (medieval roof tiles, late medieval pottery, animal bone and an iron nail).

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
13	1304	Fill				1+	1.15	Greyish light brown, chalk and stone inclusions	Intentional deposit, likely a dump of domestic debris
14	1401	Layer			-	-	0.18	Dark brown silty clay with	Ploughsoil.
14	1402	Layer			-	-	-	Chalk with some brown silty clay	Natural
15	1501	Layer			-	-	0.3	Loose, Grey silty clay with sparse flint gravel.	Ploughsoil.
15	1502	Layer			-	-	-	Chalky sandy silt	Natural
16	1601	Layer			-	-	0.3	Dark brown silty sand.	Ploughsoil.
16	1602	Layer			-	-	-	Chalky rubble	Natural
17	1701	Layer			-	-	0.16	Dark brown silty clay.	Ploughsoil.
17	1702	Layer			-	-	0.26	Mid brown loamy sand.	Subsoil
17	1703							Yellowish white clayish chalk	Natural
18	1801	Layer			-	-	0.2	Dark brown silty clay. Loose	Ploughsoil.
18	1802	Layer			-	-	0.15	Brown silty clay with sandy clay patches and flint gravel	Subsoil
18	1803	Layer					0.14	Light brown, inclusions of CBM and charcoal	Subsoil
18	1804	Layer					0.14	Chalky clay, yellowish white	Natural
19	1901	Layer			-	-	0.25	Blackish brown friable silty clay.	Ploughsoil
19	1902	Layer			-	-	0.15	Silty clay, mid greyish brown	Subsoil
19	1903	Layer						Natural clayish chalk	Natural
19	1904	Cut				0.5	0.19	Shallow cut, U shaped running E-W	Cut of linear
19	1905	Fill				0.5	0.19	Mid light brown, clayish chalk	Linear backfill
20	2001	Layer			-	-	0.25	Loose, Grey clay silt with sparse flint gravel.	Ploughsoil
20	2002	Layer			-	-	-	Brown sandy silt with flint gravel patches	Subsoil
20	2003	Layer						Yellowish white clayish chalk	Natural
21	2101	Layer			-	-	0.27	Loose, Grey clay silt with sparse flint gravel.	Ploughsoil
21	2102	Layer					0.15	Silty clay, mid greyish brown	Subsoil
21	2103	Layer			-	-	-	Yellowish white clayish chalk	Natural
22	2201	Layer			-	-	0.25	Loose, Grey clay silt with sparse flint gravel.	Ploughsoil
22	2202	Layer			-	-	0.10	Greyish brown silty clay, with common stone inclusions	Subsoil
22	2203	Layer			-	-	-	Yellowish white clayish chalk	Natural
23	2301	Layer			-	-	0.25	Dark brown silty clay, common stones.	Ploughsoil
23	2302	Layer			-	-	0.15	Mid brown sandy clay silt	Subsoil
23	2303	Layer						Light brown chalky clay.	Natural
23	2304	Cut		2305		0.34	0.15	Shallow V shaped profile running NE-SW.	Cut of gully
23	2305	Fill	2304			0.34	0.15	Greyish brown silty clay	Fill of gully, likely natural siltation
23	2306	Cut		2307		1	0.25	Cut of a pit, steep concave sides, flat base.	Cut of pit
23	2307	Fill	2306			1	0.25	Sandy clay, grey brown. No finds.	Fill of pit
24	2401	Layer			-	-	0.3	Loose, dark brown clay silt	Ploughsoil
24	2402	Layer					0.25	Brown friable silty clay	Subsoil
24	2402	Layer				-	-	Yellowish white clayish chalk	Natural
25	2501	Layer			-	-	0.33	Loose dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
25	2502	Layer			-	-	0.15	Light brown silty clay, chalk inclusions	Subsoil
25	2503	Layer						Yellowish white clayish chalk	Natural
26	2601	Layer			-	-	0.3	Dark brown silty clay loam	Ploughsoil
26	2602	Layer			-	-	0.21	Mid orangish brown silty clay with occasional flint	Subsoil
26	2603	Layer						Yellowish white clayish chalk	Natural
26	2604	Cut		2605		0.57	0.13	Subcircular, very faint in plan	Cut of a pit

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
26	2605	Fill	2604			0.57	0.13	Bright orange brown silty clay. Firm with black organic lenses.	Sole fill of pit.
26	2606	Cut		2607		0.26	0.25	V shaped, steep sided	Cut of posthole.
26	2607	Fill	2606			0.26	0.25	Dark grey silty clay, chalk inclusions	Fill of posthole.
26	2608	Cut		2609, 2610		0.71	0.36	Semi circular cut with gentle sloping sides and a concave base.	Cut of a large pit.
26	2609	Fill	2608			0.71	0.17	Light to midbrown silty clay, chalk inclusions	Upper fill of feature 102608
26	2610	Fill	2608			0.71	0.19	Mid to dark brown silty clay.	Base fill of feature 102608
27	2701	Layer			-	-	0.3	Firm mid-brown clay silt	Ploughsoil
27	2702	Layer			-	-	0.1	Mid brown silty chalky clay.	Subsoil
27	2703	Layer						Yellowish white clayish chalk	Natural
28	2801	Layer			-	-	0.23	Dark grey brown silty clay, flint inclusions	Ploughsoil
28	2802	Layer						Yellowish white clayish chalk	Natural
28	2803	Cut		2804		0.6	0.25	Straight, Steep sides, V shaped linear running NE-SW	Cut of ditch
28	2804	Fill	2803			0.6	0.25	Light greyish brown silty clay. Single piece of CBM found, undated.	Fill of ditch
28	2805	Cut		2806		0.24	0.14	Sharp, vertical sides and flat base	Cut of posthole.
28	2806	Fill	2805			0.24	0.14	Light grey brown silty clay.	Fill of posthole.
29	2901	Layer			-	-	0.2	Dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
29	2902	Layer			-	-	0.4	Mid brown silty clay, chalk inclusions	Subsoil
29	2903	Layer						Yellowish white clayish chalk	Natural
29	2904	Cut		2905		1.96	0.35	Large circular pit with steep sides and flat base	Cut of pit
29	2905	Fill	2904			1.96	0.35	Friable grey silty brown clay	Fill of pit
30	3001	Layer			-	-	0.30	Firm, mid-brown silty sand.	Ploughsoil
30	3003	Layer			-	-	-	Yellowish white clayish chalk	Natural
31	3101	Layer			-	-	0.2	Dark brown silty clay.	Ploughsoil
31	3102	Layer			-	-	0.15	Mid brown sandy clay silt	Subsoil
31	3103	Layer						Yellowish white clayish chalk	Natural
32	3201	Layer			-	-	0.30	Dark brown silty sand	Ploughsoil
32	3202	Layer			-	-	-	Light brown chalky silty sand	Natural
33	3301	Layer			-	-	0.2	Dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
33	3302	Layer			-	-	0.1	Mid brown chalky clay	Subsoil
33	3303	Layer						Light brown chalky silt	Natural
34	3401	Layer			-	-	0.2	Mid brown silty clay, chalk inclusions	Ploughsoil
34	3402	Layer			-	-	0.13	Light brown silty clay, chalk inclusions	Subsoil
34	3403	Layer						Yellowish white chalk, flint inclusions	Natural
34	3404	Cut		3405		0.84	0.28	Shallow U shaped linear. NE-SW orientation	Cut of linear
34	3405	Fill	3404			0.84	0.28	Mid brownish grey clayish silt. Off-white plaster with green matt paint and daub were recovered	Natural silting fill of linear.
35	3501	Layer			-	-	0.24	Dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
35	3502	Layer					0.16	Light greyish orange clay with occasional flint	Subsoil
35	3503	Layer						Yellowish white chalk, flint inclusions	Natural
36	3601	Layer			-	-	0.30	Dark brown silty clay, common stones.	Ploughsoil
36	3602	Layer			-	-	0.1	Light brown silty clay, chalk inclusions	Subsoil
36	3603	Layer						Yellowish white sandy silt	Natural

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
37	3701	Layer			-	-	0.2	Dark silty clay with flint inclusions	Ploughsoil
37	3702	Layer			-	-	0.09	Light brown silty clay	Subsoil
37	3703	Layer						White clay mixed with chalk	Natural
37	3704	Cut				1.46	0.3	Moderately steep sides, flat base. Linear running E-W	Cut of linear
37	3705	Fill				1.46	0.3	Light brownish grey silty clay, common snail shells.	Fill of linear.
38	3801	Layer			-	-	0.2	Mid grey brown, compact silty clay	Ploughsoil
38	3802	Layer			-	-	0.3	Brown silty clay with flint gravel patches	Subsoil
38	3803	Layer						Yellowish white, chalky clay.	Natural
38	3804	Cut		3805		0.85	0.2	Thin steep sided shallow linear, running NE-SW	Cut of linear
38	3805	Fill	3804			0.85	0.2	Mid brownish grey clayish silt	Fill of linear
39	3901	Layer			-	-	0.25	Loose, mid brown silty clay.	Ploughsoil
39	3902	Layer			-	-	0.22	Orangey brown silty clay	Subsoil
39	3903	Layer						Mid brown clay, common flint inclusions	
40	4001	Layer			-	-	0.26	Dark brown friable silty clay	Ploughsoil
40	4002	Layer			-	-	0.1	Brown silty clay with flint gravel patches	Subsoil
40	4003	Layer						Chalky silt, yellowish white	Natural
40	4004	Cut		4005		1.15	0.34	Wide shallow ditch, NE-SW oriented. Steep sided and U shaped	Cut of linear running centrally in TR 40, next to smaller gully 4007.
40	4005	Fill	4004			1.15	0.34	Grey brown silty clay. Animal bone present.	Fill of linear ditch.
40	4006	Cut		4007		0.25	0.18	Shallow U shaped gully	Cut of gully running next to 4004
40	4007	Fill	4006			0.25	0.18	Light grey brown silty clay.	Fill of gully 4006
40	4008	Cut		4009		0.96	0.43	Irregular in shape, steep sided with undulating base.	Cut of pit
40	4009	Fill	4008			0.96	0.43	Light grey brown silty clay	Fill of pit
41	4101	Layer			-	-	0.26	Dark brown silty clay with sparse stones.	Ploughsoil
41	4102	Layer			-	-	0.2	Brown silty clay	Subsoil
41	4103	Layer						Whitish gray chalk	Natural
41	4104	Cut		4105		1.3	0.44	Moderate sized U shaped ditch, NE-SW.	Cut of ditch
41	4105	Fill	4104			1.3	0.44	Mid brown silty clay, chalk inclusions	Fill of ditch, intentionally backfilled.
41	4106	Cut		4107, 4108		1.03	0.41	Irregularly shaped, steep sides and flat base.	Cut of pit
41	4107	Fill	4106			1.03	0.13	Bottom fill, Friable dark brown silty clay, chalk inclusions	Primary fill of pit, likely intentional dumping.
41	4108	Fill	4106			1.03	0.29	Top fill of pit, light brown sandy silt.	Top fill of pit
42	4201	Layer			-	-	0.25	Mid grey brown, loose silty clay	Ploughsoil
42	4202	Layer			-	-	0.11	Light greyish brown friable silty clay.	Subsoil
42	4203	Layer						Light brown, compact silty clay.	Natural
43	4301	Layer			-	-	0.35	Loose, dark brown silty clay with sparse flint gravel.	Ploughsoil
43	4302	Layer			-	-	0.10	Dark brown silty clay, common stones.	Subsoil
43	4303	Layer			-	-	-	Whitish gray chalk	Natural
43	4304	Fill	4305			2.75	0.1	Chalk and gravel in a clay matrix	Metalled surface overlaying linear
43	4305	Cut		4304, 4306, 4307		1	0.8	U shaped cut, oriented N-S	Cut of linear
43	4306	Fill	4305			0.54	0.24	Grey brown silty clay with flint inclusions	Primary fill of linear 4305

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
43	4307	Fill	4305			1	0.18	Reddish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions	Top fill of linear 4305
44	4401	Layer			-	-	0.3	Dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
44	4402	Layer			-	-	0.14	Mid brown silty clay with flint inclusions.	Subsoil
44	4403	Layer						Whitish gray chalk	Natural
45	4501	Layer			-	-	0.30	Loose, dark brown silty clay with sparse flint gravel.	Ploughsoil
45	4502	Layer			-	-	0.06	Greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil
45	4503	Layer						Yellowish white silty clay	Natural
45	4504	Cut		4505		1	0.83	Circular, steep sides and a flat base.	Cut of medieval domestic waste pit.
45	4505	Fill	4504			1	0.83	Greyish brown silty clay, common stones and natural flint inclusions	Fill of waste pit, likely dump of redeposited natural.
45	4506	Cut		4507, 4508, 4509		1.6	0.65	Steep sided and flat based linear, N-S oriented	Cut of linear
45	4507	Fill	4506			1.45	0.3	Medium greyish brown silty clay, friable.	Upper fill of linear, pot and animal bone found.
45	4508	Fill	4506			1.42	0.68	Light grey brown silty clay	Majority fill of linear (secondary).
45	4509	Fill	4506			0.63	0.77	Light grey brown silty clay, compact. Small inclusions of chalk.	Shallow band of primary silted clay, located on west edge of linear.
45	4510	Cut		4511		0.38	0.27	Concave sides, flat base ovoid pit.	Ovoid pit.
45	4511	Fill	4510			0.38	0.27	Firm dark grey brown silty clay	Patch of dumping later cut by ditch 4506.
45	4512	Cut		4513, 4514		0.85	0.55	Steep to vertical sides, flat base running E-W	Cut of ditch, possible return of 4506
45	4513	Fill	4512			0.4	0.29	Greyish brown firm silty clay, some charcoal flecking present.	Fill of ditch, some medieval bone present
45	4514	Fill	4512			0.35	0.4	Greyish brown very firm silty clay.	Tertiary fill of ditch, high energy backfill. Possible collapse.
46	4601	Layer			-	-	0.24	Dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
46	4602	Layer			-	-	0.1	Light dark brown silty clay, some flint inclusions	Subsoil
46	4603	Layer						Yellowish white chalk#	Natural
46	4604	Cut		4605		0.87	0.55	Steep sided and concave base	Cut of pit
46	4605	Fill	4604			0.87	0.55	Brown silty clay and common flint inclusions	Fill of pit
46	4606	Cut		4607		0.89	0.46	U shaped cut, gradual concave sides oriented NW-SE.	Cut of ditch, possible weathered boundary ditch.
46	4607	Fill	4606			0.89	0.46	Dark greyish brown silty clay, animal mandible included with charcoal flecks and common flint.	Fill of ditch, weathered so left open over a period of time.
46	4608	Cut		4609, 4610, 4611		2.83	0.67	U shaped linear oriented SW-NE.	Cut of a linear, itself cut by 4612
46	4609	Fill	4608			1.96	0.38	Greyish brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions.	Primary fill of linear, possible natural alluvian fill as linear was left open.
46	4610	Fill	4608			2.2	0.35	Greyish brown silty clay with charcoal inclusions, as well as pot, animal bone, natural flint and snail shells.	Secondary fill of linear, likely a deliberate dumping.
46	4611	Fill	4608			2.78	0.06	Whitish gray chalk, common charcoal and natural flint inclusions. Large numbers of medieval pottery sherds present, as well as slag.	Top fill of linear, narrow lense of redeposited chalk.

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
46	4612	Cut		4613		0.64	0.3	Small linear ditch, U shaped running NE-SW	Linear terminus cutting other linear 4608
46	4613	Fill	4612			0.64	0.3	Greyish brown silty clay, common inclusions of charcoal and natural flint.	Fill of Linear, likely deliberate dump.
47	4701	Layer			-	-	0.25	Dark brown clayish silt	Ploughsoil
47	4702	Layer			-	-	0.35	Mid green brown silty clay	Subsoil
47	4703	Layer						Light yellowish grey chalky clay	Natural
47	4704	Cut		4705, 4706		1.05	0.45	Steep sided flat based ditch terminus running NE-SW	Cut of ditch terminus, possible field boundary
47	4705	Fill	4704			1.05	0.35	Mid grey silty clay with rare natural flint inclusions	Upper fill of Linear, probably natural siltation
47	4706	Fill	4704			0.35	0.1	Light grey brown silty clay, no finds, common flint inclusions	Lower primary fill of ditch
48	4801	Layer			-	-	0.3	Loose, Dark brown clay silt with sparse flint gravel.	Ploughsoil
48	4802	Layer			-	-	0.1	Greyish brown silty clay, flint inclusions	Subsoil
48	4803	Layer						Light grey clayish chalk	Natural
48	4804	Cut		4805		1.04	0.48	Steep sided flattish uneven base linear, Running N-S.	Cut of linear
48	4805	Fill	4804			1.04	0.48	Dark grey silty clay, firm with common sub angular stones included.	Fill of linear, likely backfill. No finds or dating material.
49	4901	Layer			-	-	0.3	Dark greyish brown silty clay.	Ploughsoil
49	4902	Layer			-	-	0.1	Brown silty clay with flint gravel patches	Subsoil
49	4903	Layer						Yellowish white chalky clay.	
50	5001	Layer			-	-	0.2	Dark brown silty sand	Ploughsoil
50	5002	Layer			-	-	0.2	Brown silty clay	Subsoil
50	5003	Layer						Mid brown sand with chalk inclusions	Natural
50	5004	Cut		5005		0.5	0.39	Subcircular, steep near vertical sides and concave base	Cut of a pit
50	5005	Fill	5004			0.5	0.39	Greyish brown silty clay, no inclusions. Flint and animal bone present.	Fill of pit
51	5101	Layer			-	-	0.25	Firm, mid-brown clay silt	Ploughsoil
51	5102	Layer			-	-	0.11	Light brown speckled chalky layer	Subsoil
51	5103	Layer						Cream, light brown chalk.	Natural
52	5201	Layer			-	-	0.23	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
52	5202	Layer			-	-	0.6	Light brownish grey silty clay	Subsoil
52	5203	Layer						Light whitish grey silty clay	Natural
52	5204	Cut		5205		0.8	0.2	Straight shallow flat based ditch, NW-SE oriented	Cut of ditch
52	5205	Fill	5205			0.8	0.2	Greyish brown silty clay, rare flint inclusions	Fill of ditch
53	5301	Layer			-	-	0.22	Loose, Grey clay silt	Ploughsoil
53	5302	Layer			-	-	0.16	Light brown clayish silt	Subsoil
53	5303	Layer			-			Light brown clayish silt, common broken chalk inclusions. Very firm	Natural
54	5401	Layer			-	-	0.40	Dark greyish brown silty clay with flint rubble	Ploughsoil
54	5402	Layer			-	-	0.32	Sporadically present, thin lens of greenish brown chalky clay with rare flint rubble	Subsoil
54	5403	Layer						Dirty beige white chalky clay with flint.	Natural
54	5404	Cut		5405	-	0.8	0.25	Straight, shallow and flat based, NE-SW oriented	Cut of linear

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
54	5405	Fill	5404			0.8	0.25	Light grey silty clay, no inclusions or finds.	Fill of linear, very sterile likely a deliberate dump then immediately sealed.
55	5501	Layer			-	-	0.3	Dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
55	5502	Layer			-	-	0.2	Mid brown silty clay	Subsoil
55	5503	Layer						Yellowish white chalk	Natural
56	5601	Layer			-	-	0.2	Dark brown silty clay, sandy inclusions	Ploughsoil
56	5602	Layer			-	-	0.2	Greyish brown silty clay, sandy inclusions	Subsoil
56	5603	Layer						Brownish grey chalky silt, sandy inclusions	Natural
56	5604	Cut		5605		0.67	0.17	U-shaped profile, running N-S.	Cut of linear, possible field boundary
56	5605	Fill	5604			0.67	0.17	Loose grey sandy silt, animal bone fragment.	Fill of linear
56	5606	Cut		5607		0.85	0.19	Steep sided and flat based linear, N-S oriented. Regular and straight	Cut of linear, possible field boundary
56	5607	Fill	5606			0.85	0.19	Mid-dark grey silty clay, friable with very occasional chalk inclusions	Fill of linear
56	5608	Cut		5609		0.5	0.11	Narrow and irregular gully	Cut of likely a natural gully
56	5609	Fill	5608			0.5	0.11	Light grey friable silty clay with chalk inclusions	Fill of natural gully
56	5610	Cut		5611, 5612, 5613		1.6	0.66	V shaped, very straight and steep sides. Flattish base	Cut of ditch terminus.
56	5611	Fill	5610			1.6	0.4	Friable grey sandy clay, frequent chalk inclusions	Top fill of ditch
56	5612	Fill	5610			1.6	0.13	Dark grey clayish silt, frequent clay and chalk	Mid fill of ditch
56	5613	Fill	5610			1.6	0.15	Light grey sandy clay, frequent chalk	Base fill of ditch
57	5701	Layer			-	-	0.2	Loose, Grey clay silt with sparse flint gravel.	Ploughsoil
57	5702	Layer			-	-	-	Yellowish white chalk	Natural
57	5801	Layer			-	-	0.25	Dark brown silty clay, flint inclusions rare	Ploughsoil
58	5802	Layer			-	-	0.3	Mid green brown silty clay	Subsoil
58	5803	Layer						Light greyish yellow chalky clay	Natural
58	5901	Layer			-	-	0.25	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
59	5902	Layer			-	-	0.25	Firm chalky clay, mid brown	Subsoil
59	5903	Layer						Firm off-white chalky clay	Natural
60	6001	Layer			-	-	-	Loose, Grey clay silt with sparse flint gravel.	Ploughsoil
60	6002	Layer			-	-	-	Yellowish white chalk	Natural
61	6101	Layer			-	-	0.26	Loose, dark brown clay silt with sparse flint gravel.	Ploughsoil
61	6102	Layer			-	-	0.15	Light brown clayish silt	Subsoil
61	6103	Layer						Light greyish white clayish chalk	Natural
62	6201	Layer			-	-	0.27	Dark Brown silty layer with small flint inclusions	Ploughsoil
62	6202	Layer			-	-	0.20	Mid-brown silty clay with flint gravel patches	Subsoil
62	6203	Layer						Light beigeish white chalky clay	Natural
62	6204	Cut		6205, 6206		0.3	0.25	Circular U shaped posthole	Cut of posthole.
62	6205	Fill	6204			0.3	0.1	Black friable clayish silt	Upper fill of posthole
62	6206	Fill	6204			0.3	0.14	Red brown sandy silt, small pottery sherds present	Lower fill of posthole
63	6301	Layer			-	-	0.23	Grey clay silt with occasional flint gravel	Ploughsoil

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
63	6302	Layer			-	-	0.25	Light greyish brown chalky clay, some flint inclusions	Subsoil
63	6303	Layer			-	-	-	Light beigeish white chalky clay	Natural
64	6401	Layer					0.4	Dark orangey brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
64	6402	Layer					0.13	Light greyish silty clay, white flecks included	Subsoil
64	6403	Layer						Light greyish white clayish chalk	Natural
64	6404	Cut		6405	-	0.54	0.42	Straight V shaped NW-SE oriented	Cut of linear
64	6405	Fill	6404		-	0.54	0.42	Firm grey brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions	Fill of linear
64	6406	Cut		6407	-	0.3	0.25	Shallow V shaped ditch, NW-SE oriented	Cut of linear, likely modern subsoiler.
64	6407	Fill	6406		-	0.3	0.25	Brownish clay silt with frequent sharp stones included, animal bone inclusion	Fill of linear
64	6408	Cut		6409	-	1	0.3	Straight shallow concave based ditch, running NW-SE	Cut of linear
64	6409	Fill	6408			1	0.3	Light grey brown silty clay, no finds, common flint inclusions	Fill of linear
65	6501	Layer			-	-	0.3	Greyish brown clay silt with occasional flint gravel	Ploughsoil
65	6502	Layer			-	-	-	Clayish light grey chalk	Natural
65	6503	Cut		6504		0.68	0.38	Straight, near vertical sides and flat base. N-S oriented	Cut of linear
65	6504	Fill	6503			0.68	0.38	Compact grey-brown silty clay	Fill of linear
65	6505	Cut		6506		0.87	0.15	Vertical sides and flat base, N-S oriented	Linear terminus
65	6506	Fill	6505			0.87	0.15	Yellowish brown silty clay, no inclusions. Small pottery sherds present, date unclear.	Fill of linear
65	6507	Cut		6508		2	0.21	Straight very wide narrow ditch, N-S oriented	Cut of linear, possible field boundary
65	6508	Fill	6507			2	0.21	Grey brown silty clay, common stone inclusions	Fill of linear
66	6601	Layer			-	-	0.3	Dark brown sandy clayish silt with common small stones	Ploughsoil
66	6602	Layer			-	-	0.1	Sandy clay, grey brown	Subsoil
66	6603	Layer						Clayish light grey chalk	Natural
66	6604	Cut		6605		0.56	0.28	Straight, shallow and U shaped, NE-SW oriented.	Cut of ditch
66	6605	Fill	6604			0.56	0.28	Compact grey-brown silty clay, included small piece of possibly Roman pottery.	Fill of ditch, likely a backfill.
66	6606	Cut		6607		0.45	0.6	Very ephemeral, almost completely destroyed by being cut by 6608. Concave sides	Cut of pit
66	6607	Fill	6606			0.45	0.6	Silty clay, very slightly reddish black.	Fill of pit, likely a natural siltation of an open pit.
66	6608	Cut		6609		0.6	0.37	Ovoid pit, vertical sides and flat base	Cut of pit, cutting 6606
66	6609	Fill	6608			0.6	0.37	Friable dark grey brown silty clay. Included loom weight as well as large sherds of pottery, likely prehistoric (bronze age-iron age).	Fill of pit, some evidence of heating so possibly disposal of material from a fire.
66	6610	Cut		6611		0.25	0.06	Very ephemeral, bowlsh base	Cut of posthole.
66	6611	Fill	6610			0.25	0.06	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk and flint inclusions	Fill of posthole.
66	6612	Cut		6613, 6614		1.2	0.46	Straight V shaped ditch, N-S oriented	Cut of linear

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
66	6613	Fill	6612			0.97	0.37	Greyish brown silty clay, abundant broken flint present. Some animal bone also present.	Majority fill of linear (secondary).
66	6614	Fill	6612			1.13	0.42	Light greyish brown silty clay. Distinct as few inclusions.	Base fill of linear.
67	6701	Layer			-	-	0.26	Dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
67	6702	Layer			-	-	0.11	Greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil
67	6703	Layer						Greyish silty clayish chalk. Frequent natural flint.	Natural
67	6704	Fill	6707			0.6	0.13	Dark brown clayey silt, some flint inclusions	Upper fill of ditch (tertiary fill), similar in form to topsoil.
67	6705	Fill	6707			0.7	0.18	Mid brown compact silt, some flint inclusions. Sherd of pot present, including a roman bowl base.	Secondary fill of ditch
67	6706	Fill	6707			0.7	0.22	Light yellowish grey silt, friable.	Primary fill of ditch, likely redeposited natural. Possibly packing material.
67	6707	Cut		6704, 6705, 6706		0.9	0.53	Near vertical sides, flat base. Oriented N-S.	Cut of linear ditch, possible construction cut of palisade/fence line.
67	6708	Fill	6709			0.74	0.27	Grey brown silty clay, hard compaction with some flint inclusions and pottery sherds.	Base fill of linear, primary silting.
67	6709	Cut		6708, 6710		0.74	0.5	Straight V shaped ditch, N-S oriented	Cut of linear
67	6710	Fill	6709			0.74	0.23	Dark grey brown silty clay, flint inclusions	Secondary fill of linear
67	6711	Fill	6713			0.58	0.16	Dark brown silty clay, friable with common flint inclusions	Upper fill of ditch terminus
67	6712	Fill	6713			0.58	0.16	Light brownish flint, occasional flint inclusions	Primary fill of ditch terminus, formed from progressive weathering of walls cut.
67	6713	Cut		6711, 6712		0.58	0.32	V shaped ditch terminus, N-S oriented	Terminus of linear ditch, disturbed by rooting.
67	6714	Fill	6715			2.8	0.16	Dark grey brown silty clay, with oyster shell, ceramic sherds and animal bone included.	Fill of linear
67	6715	Cut		6714		2.8	0.16	A north to south oriented wide shallow ditch with a slight curve eastward at the southern end	Cut of linear
67	6716	Fill	6717			0.2	0.3	Dark brown silty sand, rare flint inclusions	Post pipe fill
67	6717	Cut		6716		0.2	0.3	Subcircular shallow possible postpipe with V shaped profile	Cut of postpipe within posthole 6719
67	6718	Fill	6719			0.73	0.36	Greyish brown silty sand, loosely compacted	Fill of posthole, likely backfill used as packing.
67	6719	Cut		6718		0.73	0.36	flat on top, sharp sides falling to a stepped uneven base.	Posthole cut for a possible palisade running N-S [6713]
67	6720	Fill	6721			0.35	0.24	Compact brown silt with frequent flint inclusions	Fill of posthole.
67	6721	Cut		6720		0.35	0.24	Sub circular in plan, shallow with V shaped profile	Cut of posthole.
68	6801	Layer			-	-	0.26	Mid brown clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions	Ploughsoil
68	6802	Layer			-	-	0.1	Mid brown chalky clay	Subsoil
68	6803	Layer						Light brown chalky clay with sandy inclusions	Natural

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
68	6804	Fill		6805		1.3	0.36	Dark grey brown silty clay, rare flint and charcoal inclusions. Some fragments of pottery present	Fill of ditch
68	6805	Cut	6804			1.3	0.36	Oriented E-W, cutting ditch 6807. Shallow concave base and steep sides.	Cut of ditch, likely post medieval as cuts through subsoil.
68	6806	Fill	6807			0.85	0.15	Greyish brown silty clay, rare flint inclusions	Upper fill of ditch
68	6807	Cut		6806, 6808		0.85	0.26	Straight shallow U shaped ditch, oriented NE-SW	Cut of ditch, itself cut by later ditch 6805
68	6808	Fill	6807			0.75	0.11	Black friable clayish silt, charcoal rich.	Lower primary fill of ditch
68	6809	Fill	6810			1.17	0.25	Dark grey brown silty clay	Fill of linear ditch
68	6810	Cut		6809		1.17	0.25	Straight shallow linear, E-W oriented	Cut of linear ditch
68	6811	Fill	6812			1.2	0.35	Brownish grey silty clay, post medieval clay tobacco pipe included	Fill of linear
68	6812	Cut		6811		1.2	0.35	N-S oriented linear, irregular sides and a concave base	Cut of linear, itself cutting 6814. Likely post-medieval due to find.
68	6813	Fill	6814			0.65	0.58	Dark brown grey silty clay, some flint inclusions. Some pottery sherds present.	Fill of linear
68	6814	Cut		6813		0.65	0.58	Straight linear running NE-SW, moderate-concave sides.	Cut of linear, cut by 6812
69	6901	Layer			-	-	0.3	Firm mid brown silt with frequent rounded pebbles and sub-angular gravel	Ploughsoil
69	6902	Layer			-	-	0.2	Browinish grey silty clay with flint inclusions	Subsoil
69	6903	Layer						Yellowish white chalky clay.	Natural
69	6904	Fill	6905			0.4	0.48	Loose dark brown silty sand with flint inclusions. Some possible roman pottery was included.	Fill of linear
69	6905	Cut		6904		0.4	0.48	Near vertical sides, flat base. Oriented E-W.	Cut of linear
69	6906	Fill	6907			0.58	0.18	Yellowish brown clayey silt with rare flint inclusions	Fill of linear
69	6907	Cut		6906		0.58	0.18	Shallow steep sided flat based ditch, oriented N-S	Cut of linear
70	7001	Layer			-	-	0.14	Grey brown clayish loam	Ploughsoil
70	7002	Layer			-	-	0.13	Greyish silty clay.	Subsoil
70	7003	Cut		7004		0.45	0.2	E-W oriented, shallow concave base and steep sides.	Cut of linear
70	7004	Fill	7003			0.45	0.2	Grey brown silty clay, no finds or inclusions	Fill of linear
70	7005	Cut		7006		0.58	0.18	Shallow steep sided flat based. N-S oriented.	Cut of linear
70	7006	Fill	7005			0.58	0.18	Grey brown silty clay with ceramic sherds included, possibly roman.	Fill of linear
71	7101	Layer			-	-	0.35	Firm mid brown clayey silt with frequent gravel	Ploughsoil
71	7102	Layer					0.2	Brown silty clay soil	Subsoil
71	7103	Layer			-	-	-	Yellowish white chalk	Natural
71	7104	Cut		7105, 7106		1.33	0.45	Linear oriented NE-SW, V shaped cut.	Cut of linear
71	7105	Fill	7104			1.33	0.25	Dark brown clayish silt, common flint and stone inclusions	Upper fill of linear, low energy silting
71	7106	Fill	7104			0.55	0.2	Compact greyish brown clayish silt, common stone inclusions	Lower fill of linear, likely collapse of sides.

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
71	7107	Cut		7108		0.42	0.1	Shallow U shaped ditch, oriented N-S	Cut of ditch.
71	7108	Fill	7107			0.42	0.1	Firm grey brown clayish silt, common stone and flint inclusions. Possible roman pottery present.	Fill of ditch
72	7201	Layer			-	-	0.3	Dark brown sandy silt	Ploughsoil
72	7202	Layer			-	-	0.2	Mid brown sandy clay silt	Subsoil
72	7203	Layer						Light brown chalky sandy silt	Natural
72	7204	Cut		7205		0.6	0.12	Shallow U shaped ditch oriented E-W.	Cut of ditch
72	7205	Fill	7204			0.6	0.12	Firm grey brown silty clay.	Fill of ditch
73	7301	Layer			-	-	0.26	Grey clayey silt with occasional flint and gravel	Ploughsoil
73	7302	Layer			-	-	0.08	Light brown sandy clay	Subsoil
73	7303	Layer						Light grey chalky clay	Natural
73	7304	Cut		7305		0.13	0.18	Circular near vertical sided posthole.	Cut of posthole.
73	7305	Fill	7304			0.13	0.18	Firm grey brown silty clay	Fill of posthole
74	7401	Layer			-	-	0.3	Mid brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
74	7402	Layer			-	-	0.19	Light grey brown sandy clay	Subsoil
74	7403	Layer						Light grey chalky clay	Natural
74	7404	Cut		7405		0.64	0.22	Shallow U shaped linear oriented N-S.	Cut of linear
74	7405	Fill	7404			0.64	0.22	Brown grey silty clay with common flint inclusions	Fill of linear
75	7501	Layer			-	-	0.4	Greyish brown clayey silt	Ploughsoil
75	7502	Layer					0.2	Brown clayish silt	Subsoil
75	7503	Layer						Greyish white chalky clay	Natural
76	7601	Layer					0.26	Greyish brown clayey silt	Ploughsoil
76	7602	Layer					0.14	Mid brown silty clay with flint inclusions.	Subsoil
76	7603	Layer						Greyish white chalky clay	Natural
76	7604	Cut		7605		0.44	0.25	E-W oriented, shallow and flat based.	Cut of linear terminus.
76	7605	Fill	7604			0.44	0.25	Dark brown silty clay with common flint inclusions. Ceramic sherds and animal bone was included.	Fill of linear
76	7606	Cut		7607		0.99	0.14	Circular shallow pit with concave base	Cut of pit
76	7607	Fill	7606			0.99	0.14	Dark grey brown silty clay with rare chalky inclusions	Fill of pit
76	7608	Cut		7609		0.64	0.14	Straight very shallow flat based linear, oriented E-W.	Cut of linear, itself cut by linear terminus 7604
76	7609	Fill	7608			0.64	0.14	Grey brown silty clay with abundant chalk inclusions. Daub, flint, animal bone and ceramic sherds included.	Fill of linear
76	7610	Cut		7611		0.7	0.06	Straight very shallow flat based ditch	Cut of linear
76	7611	Fill	7610			0.7	0.06	Dark brownish silty clay. No inclusions.	Fill of linear
77	7701	Layer			-	-	0.23	Greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions	Ploughsoil
77	7702	Layer			-	-	0.25	Mid grey silty clay with flint and gravel inclusions	Subsoil
77	7703	Layer				1.8	0.28	Dark grey/black organic material mixed with clayey silt. Frequent charcoal inclusions	Occupation layer, overlaying another occupation layer 7704
77	7704	Layer				1.8	0.3	Mid grey silty clay with frequent chalk and charcoal inclusions	Occupation layer.
77	7705								

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
77	7706	Cut		7723		0.72	0.31	Circular, uneven sides. Slightly concave base	Cut of pit, part of a series of intercutting pits forming possible domestic waste pits in Trench 77
77	7707	Cut		7722, 7724, 7725		1.5	0.4	Irregular base, gradual uneven sides.	Cut of pit, part of a series of intercutting pits forming possible domestic waste pits in Trench 77
77	7708	Cut		7721, 7729, 7730			0.28	Pit almost entirely decimated by other pits, shallow and irregular sides.	Cut of pit, part of a series of intercutting pits forming possible domestic waste pits in Trench 77
77	7709	Cut		7727, 7728, 7720		1.34	0.38	Irregular, likely oval/circular. Flattish base and very gradual sloping sides	Cut of pit, part of a series of intercutting pits forming possible domestic waste pits in Trench 77
77	7710	Cut		7719		0.4	0.32	Irregular, flat base and steep sides.	Cut of pit, part of a series of intercutting pits forming possible domestic waste pits in Trench 77
77	7711	Cut		7715		0.86	0.2	Straight sides, sharp break of slope. Flat base	Cut of pit, part of a series of intercutting pits forming possible domestic waste pits in Trench 77
77	7712	Cut		7716, 7731, 7732		0.67	0.45	Very gradual sides, flattish base	Cut of pit, part of a series of intercutting pits forming possible domestic waste pits in Trench 77
77	7713	Cut		7733, 7717		1.33	0.34	Steep sides, uneven base	Cut of pit, part of a series of intercutting pits forming possible domestic waste pits in Trench 77. Cutting linear 7714
77	7714	Cut		7718		0.25	0.12	Very gradual sides, concave base. Oriented N-S	Cut of shallow narrow linear, cut by pit 7713.
77	7715	Fill	7711			0.86	0.2	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Moderate charcoal inclusions	Fill of pit
77	7716	Fill	7712			0.6	0.26	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions.	Fill of pit
77	7717	Fill	7713			1.33	0.18	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Medium compaction, occasional charcoal	Fill of pit
77	7718	Fill	7714			0.25	0.12	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of pit
77	7719	Fill	7710			0.4	0.32	Grey/yellowish brown silty clay, mixed. Pot sherds present	Fill of pit, likely deliberate deposition
77	7720	Fill	7709			1.54	0.2	creamy grey silty clay, possibly same fill of 7721	Top fill of pit
77	7721	Fill	7708			0.5	0.12	creamy grey silty clay, possibly same fill of 7720. Pottery also present, likely prehistoric.	Fill of pit
77	7722	Fill	7707			0.94	0.32	Creamy grey silty clay, evidence of bioturbation. Pottery also present.	Top Fill of pit
77	7723	Fill	7706			0.72	0.31	Mottled mixed fill, silty clay with common chalk inclusions	Fill of pit

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
77	7724	Fill	7707			0.62	0.16	Yellowish grey silty clay, very occasional small stones included. Pottery and animal bone present	Mid, secondary fill of pit
77	7725	Fill	7707			0.4	0.16	Redeposited natural, light yellowish grey silty clay.	Bottom fill of pit
77	7726							VOID	
77	7727	Fill	7709			0.58	0.2	Yellowish grey silty clay	Bottom fill of pit
77	7728	Fill	7709			1.14	0.2	Grey silty clay, very occasional small pebble inclusions	Mid fill of pit
77	7729	Fill	7708			1.44	0.16	Same as 7728, grey silty clay with occasional pebble inclusions	Mid fill of pit
77	7730	Fill	7708			0.8	0.08	Dark grey/black silty clay. Charcoal rich.	Top fill of pit
77	7731	Fill	7712			0.67	0.19	Dark greyish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal and chalk inclusions	Fill of pit
77	7732	Fill	7712			0.67	0.13	Light whitish grey silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions	Bottom fill of pit
77	7733	Fill	7713			0.68	0.16	Light brownish grey compact silty clay with chalk inclusions	Primary fill of pit
78	7801	Layer			-	-	0.36	Greyish brown clayey silt with moderate rounded stones	Ploughsoil
78	7802	Layer			-	-	0.09	Light brown clayish silt	Subsoil
78	7803	Layer						Light grey clayish chalk	Natural
78	7804	Cut				0.48	0.28	Small shallow pit, amorphous sides and concave base	Cut of pit
78	7805	Fill				0.48	0.28	Dark grey silty clay, large and small inclusions of stone	Fill of pit
79	7901	Layer			-	-	0.21	Dark brown clayey silt with occasional rounded flint and gravel	Ploughsoil
79	7902	Layer			-	-	0.15	Brown clayey silt with lens of flint gravel	Subsoil
79	7903	Layer						Yellowish grey chalky clay.	Natural
80	8001	Layer			-	-	0.28	Greyish brown clayey silt with moderate rounded stones	Ploughsoil
80	8002	Layer			-	-	0.1	Brown clayey silt with moderate rounded stones	Subsoil
80	8003	Layer						Whitish grey chalk	Natural
80	8004	Cut		8005		0.55	0.06	Straight, shallow ditch with a flat base. Oriented SW-NE.	Cut of ditch
80	8005	Fill	8004			0.55	0.06	Greyish brown silty clay. No inclusions	Fill of ditch
81	8101	Layer			-	-	0.22	Dark brown clayish silt, occasional stone inclusions	Ploughsoil
81	8102	Layer			-	-	0.11	Brown clayey silt with occasional flint inclusions	Subsoil
81	8103	Layer						Yellowish white chalky clay.	Natural
81	8104	Cut		8105		0.25	0.07	Shallow circular posthole, gradual sides and concave base	Cut of posthole, heavily truncated
81	8105	Fill	8104			0.25	0.07	Light greyish brown silty clay	Fill of posthole
81	8106	Cut		8107		0.3	0.2	Steep sides, concave base. Circular.	Cut of posthole
81	8107	Fill	8106			0.3	0.2	Mid brownish silty clay	Fill of posthole
81	8108	Cut		8109		0.2	0.1	Gradual, turning to steep sides. Concave base.	Cut of posthole
81	8109	Fill	8108			0.2	0.1	Mid brownish silty clay	Fill of posthole
81	8110	Cut		8111		0.3	0.2	Steep sided, concave base	Cut of posthole.
81	8111	Fill	8110			0.3	0.2	Mid brownish grey silty clay.	Fill of posthole
81	8112	Cut		8113		1.4	0.5	Irregular, ovalish pit with gradual sides and concave base	Cut of pit

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
81	8113	Fill	8112			1.4	0.5	Mid brownish silty clay, occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of pit
81	8114	Cut		8115, 8122-8128		2	0.77	Circular, vertical sides with flat base	Cut of pit
81	8115	Fill	8114			2	0.35	Mid brown compact clayish silt, occasional sub angular stone	Top fill of pit, truncated by modern ploughing
81	8116	Cut		8135, 8134, 8133, 8132, 8131, 8130, 8129, 8117		1.26	1.03	Subcircular, steepish sides with flat base	Cut of Bell pit, likely used as storage/disposal pit.
81	8117	Fill				0.7	0.25	Mid greyish brown silty clay, chalk inclusions. Some pottery sherds, undiagnostic.	Natural infilling on top of Bell pit
81	8118	Cut		8119, 8136, 8137, 8138.		1.2	1.12	Circular, steep going to vertical sides, flat based.	Cut of pit, clay lined storage pit subsequently used as rubbish disposal.
81	8119	Fill	8118			0.24	0.09-0.12 lining pit 8118	Greenish brown clay, sterile and very compact	Clay lining of storage pit 8118
81	8120	Cut		8121		0.53	0.3	Circular cut, vertical sides with flat base	Cut of pit, sole fill
81	8121	Fill	8120			0.53	0.3	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of pit, naturally formed.
81	8122	Fill	8114			0.5-0.7	0.31-0.45	Grey clayish silt, very common inclusions of blocky chalk	Primary fill of pit, representing initial collapse of sides due to weathering. Covered by subsequent backfilling.
81	8123	Fill	8114			1.96	0.14	Greyish brown clayish silt, common blocky chalk and charcoal fleck inclusions	Secondary fill of pit, likely a deliberate backfill after a short period of inactivity
81	8124	Fill	8114			1.9	0.14	Brownish grey clayish silt, blocking chalk and stone inclusions	Fill of pit, likely a deliberate backfill.
81	8125	Fill	8114			0.49	0.02	Lenses of mid brown silt, moderate charcoal throughout.	Fill of pit, indicating a hiatus in backfilling/bioturbation
81	8126	Fill	8114			1.92	0.26	Brownish grey compact clayish silt, common chalk, flint and occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of pit, immediately beneath 8127. Likely deliberate backfill, lenses of mid brown silt indicate bioturbation on one edge.
81	8127	Fill	8114			1.44	0.16	Greenish brown compact clayish silt, occasional chalk and small stone. Rare charcoal flecks.	Fill of pit, immediately beneath 8128. Likely deliberate backfill
81	8128	Fill	8114			0.92	0.13	Brownish grey compact clayish silt, common blocky chalk inclusions	Deliberate backfill of pit, truncated by ploughing. Immediately below top fill 8115
81	8129	Fill	8116			0.72	0.16	Dark greyish brown silty clay, occasional chalk inclusions	Natural infilling of bell pit 8116 (Top fill)
81	8130	Fill	8116			0.85	0.44	Light greyish white chalky clay, charcoal and chalk inclusions common	Deliberate infilling of bell pit
81	8131	Fill	8116			0.63	0.03	Dark greyish black friable silty clay, frequent charcoal inclusions	Degraded plant matter, similar to 8133.
81	8132	Fill	8116			1	0.13	Light greyish white chalky clay, charcoal and chalk inclusions common	Deliberate infilling of bell pit

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
81	8133	Fill	8116			1.04	0.04	Dark greyish black friable silty clay, frequent charcoal inclusions	Degraded plant matter, similar to 8131
81	8134	Fill	8116			1.35	0.45	Mid greyish brown silty clay, frequent chalk and charcoal inclusions	Deliberate infilling of bell pit
81	8135	Fill	8116			1.04	0.3-0.02 lining pit 8116	Mid yellowish grey compact clay	Clay lining of bell pit 8116
81	8136	Fill	8118			0.74	0.2	Greenish brown compact clayish silt, common stones and blocks of chalk included	Deliberate infilling of bell pit
81	8137	Fill	8118			0.73	0.6	Brownish grey compact clayish silt, moderate blocky chalk inclusions	Fill of pit, likely a deliberate backfill. Evidence of bioturbation
81	8138	Fill	8118			1.26	0.28	Brownish grey compact clayish silt.	Top fill of pit, probable natural silting. Truncated by modern ploughing.
82	8201	Layer			-	-	0.23	Greyish brown clayey silt with flint gravel	Ploughsoil
82	8202	Layer			-	-	-	Brown clayey silt with occasional flint	Subsoil
82	8203	Cut		8204, 8205, 8206		2.18	0.57	Large pit, rounded sides moderately steep and flat based	Large pit
82	8204	Fill	8203			2.13	0.33	Dark brownish grey silty clay, firm	Upper fill of pit, affected by weathering
82	8205	Fill	8203			2.1	0.56	Dark grey brown silty clay	Secondary lower fill of pit, naturally accumulated deposit
82	8206	Fill	8203			0.96	0.31	Mid greyish brown poorly sorted with light grey white lenses. Silty clay and chalk mix.	Base deposit of pit, potential early weathering period.
83	8301	Layer			-	-	0.24	Greyish brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
83	8302	Layer			-	-	0.14	Light yellowish grey chalky clay	Subsoil
83	8303	Layer						Light greyish brown silty clay	Natural
84	8401	Layer			-	-	0.24	Greyish brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
84	8402	Layer			-	-	0.1	Light yellowish grey chalky clay	Natural
85	8501	Layer			-	-	0.22	Greyish brown clayey silt	Ploughsoil
85	8502	Layer			-	-	0.12	Light yellowish grey chalky clay	Natural
85	8503	Cut		8504		0.57	0.2	NE-SW oriented. Moderate sides, concave base. Very diffuse.	Cut of gully, obscured by silt deposits throughout trench 85
85	8504	Fill	8503			0.57	0.2	Mid greyish brown silty clay, moderate compaction. Occasional sub angular stones.	Natural silting fill of linear.
85	8505	Cut		8506, 8507		0.38	0.25	Vertical sides and concave base. Subcircular cut.	Cut of posthole, possibly part of wider structure with other postholes 8508, 8510, 8512.
85	8506	Fill	8505			0.38	0.2	Mid greyish brown silty clay, compact with occasional charcoal and chalk inclusions. Pottery sherds also present.	Natural infilling of posthole, top fill.
85	8507	Fill	8505			0.27	0.05	Mid yellowish green. No inclusions	Bottom fill of posthole, likely degraded packing material for a postpipe.
85	8508	Cut		8509		0.29	0.34	Sub circular in plan, sharp sides and flat base	Cut of posthole, possibly part of wider structure with other postholes 8505, 8510, 8512.

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
85	8509	Fill	8508			0.29	0.34	Mid greyish brown silty clay, compact with occasional charcoal flecks.	Only fill of posthole, natural siltation over time.
85	8510	Cut		8511		0.24	0.2	Sub circular in plan, sharp sides and flat base	Cut of posthole, possibly part of wider structure with other posthole 8505, 8508, 8512
85	8511	Fill	8510			0.24	0.2	Mid greyish brown silty clay, occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions.	Natural infilling of posthole.
85	8512	Cut		8513		0.3	0.28	Sub circular in plan, sharp sides and flat base	Cut of posthole, possibly part of wider structure with other postholes 8505, 8508, 8510
85	8513	Fill	8512			0.3	0.28	Mid greyish brown silty clay, moderate compaction.	Natural infilling of posthole.
85	8514	Cut		8515		0.5	0.24	Moderate sides, concave base linear running NE-SW	Terminus of small linear gully
85	8515	Fill	8514			0.5	0.24	Mid greyish brown silty clay, compact with occasional stone inclusions	Only fill of small linear, likely natural infill.
85	8516	Cut		8517		1.4	0.49	E-W oriented, moderate to steep sides, V shaped base.	Cut of ditch, possibly roman due to pottery finds
85	8517	Fill	8516			1.4	0.49	Mid greyish brown silty clay, compact with charcoal and chalk inclusions.	Naturally infilling of ditch.
86	8601	Layer			-	-	0.25	Greyish brown clayey silt with flint gravel	Ploughsoil
86	8602	Layer			-	-	-	Brown clayey silt with flint	Subsoil
86	8603	Layer						Light yellowish white chalky clay	Natural
86	8604	Cut		8605		1.1	0.43	E-W oriented straight steep sided flat based linear	Cut of linear
86	8605	Fill	8604			1.1	0.43	Greyish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	Fill of linear
86	8606	Cut		8607		0.57	0.17	E-W oriented straight shallow flat based ditch running parallel to 8604	Cut of linear
86	8607	Fill	8606			0.57	0.17	Dark grey silty clay with common flint and chalk inclusions	Fill of linear
87	8701	Layer			-	-	0.3	Grey clayey silt with occasional rounded flint gravel	Ploughsoil
87	8702	Layer			-	-	0.09	Brown clayey silt with occasional gravel	Subsoil
87	8703	Layer						Light grey beige clayish silt with chalk inclusion	Natural
87	8704	Cut		8705		0.74	0.25	Wide shallow linear E-W oriented	Cut of linear
87	8705	Fill	8704			0.74	0.25	Grey brown silty clay with rare stone inclusions	Fill of linear
88	8801	Layer			-	-	0.4	Greyish brown clayey silt with rounded stones and flints	Ploughsoil
88	8802	Layer			-	-	-	Light brown beige chalk and clayish silt	Natural
89	8901	Layer			-	-	0.28	Greyish brown clayey silt with occasional round stones	Ploughsoil
89	8902	Layer			-	-	-	Light yellowish grey chalky clay	Natural
90	9001	Layer			-	-	0.42	Greyish brown clayey silt with occasional rounded stones	Ploughsoil
90	9002	Layer			-	-	-	Light yellowish grey chalky clay	Natural

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
90	9003	Cut		9004		0.27	0.15	Shallow U shaped circular posthole	Cut of posthole
90	9004	Fill	9003			0.27	0.15	Dark grey brown silty clay	Fill of posthole
90	9005	Cut		9006		1.3	0.35	Wide gently sloping concave based circular pit	Cut of pit
90	9006	Fill	9005			1.3	0.35	Greyish brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions	Fill of pit
90	9007	Cut		9008		0.45	0.45	Steep sided flat based ditch terminus, N-S oriented	Cut of ditch terminus
90	9008	Fill	9007			0.45	0.45	Dark grey brown silty clay	Fill of ditch terminus
91	9101	Layer			-	-	0.34	Greyish brown clayey silt with occasional rounded stones	Ploughsoil
91	9102	Layer			-	-	0.11	Compact grey brown silty clay	Subsoil
91	9103	Layer						Yellowish brown clayish chalk	Natural
91	9104	Cut		9105		0.55	0.33	Near vertical sided U shaped linear	Cut of linear
91	9105	Fill	9104			0.55	0.33	Grey brown silty clay with chalk inclusions. Ceramic sherds also present.	Fill of linear
91	9106	Cut		9107		0.6	0.2	Shallow concave based gully	Cut of linear gully
91	9107	Fill	9106			0.6	0.2	Friable mottled mid brown silty sand with common chalk inclusions	Fill of linear gully
91	9108	Cut		9109		0.3	0.18	Shallow gently sloping gully terminus	Cut of gully terminus. Cut by linear 9104
91	9109	Fill	9108			0.3	0.18	Light brown grey silty sand	Fill of gully terminus
92	9201	Layer			-	-	0.29	Brown sandy clay	Ploughsoil
92	9202	Layer			-	-	0.05	Compact grey brown silty clay	Subsoil
92	9203	Layer			-	-		Clayish chalk, light grey	Natural
93	9301	Layer			-	-	0.27	Greyish brown clayey silt with rounded stones and flint	Ploughsoil
93	9302	Layer			-	-	-	Clayish chalk, grey-brown.	Natural
94	9401	Layer			-	-	0.24	Grey clayey silt with occasional flint gravel	Ploughsoil
94	9402	Layer			-	-	-	Reddish brown clayey silt with occasional flint	Natural
95	9501	Layer			-	-	0.3	Firm mid brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
95	9502	Layer			-	-	0.32	Brown silty clay	Subsoil
95	9503	Layer						Pale whitish grey chalky clay	Natural
95	9504	Cut		9505		0.6	0.25	N-S U shaped shallow ditch	Cut of linear. Likely modern as it cuts topsoil
95	9505	Fill	9504			0.6	0.25	Grey brown silty clay with common stone inclusions	Fill of linear
95	9506	Cut		9507		0.6	0.1	Very shallow ovoid pit	Cut of pit, cut by linear 9504
95	9507	Fill	9506			0.6	0.1	Firm green/brown clayish silt, common chalk inclusions and animal bone present	Fill of pit
96	9601	Layer			-	-	0.2	Grey clayey silt with occasional gravel	Ploughsoil
96	9602	Layer			-	-	0.16	Brown clayey silt with occasional flint gravel	Subsoil
96	9603							Greyish cream chalky silt	Natural
96	9604	Cut		9605		0.3	0.12	Circular shallow posthole, central in TR 96	Cut of posthole, single fill
96	9605	Fill	9604			0.3	0.12	Firm grey brown silty clay with common chalk inclusions	Fill of posthole
96	9606	Layer				1		Irregular in shape, non archaeological	Non archaeological, geological feature.
96	9607	Cut		9608, 9609		1.15	0.3	Circular shaped with steep stepped sides	Cut of pit, itself cut by pit 9610
96	9608	Fill	9607			0.21	0.15	Light grey silty clay with abundant chalk inclusions	Bottom fill of pit

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
96	9609	Fill	9607			0.08	0.03	Soft dark grey silty clay with common angular stone inclusions	Top fill of pit
96	9610	Cut		9611, 9612, 9613		0.55	0.3	Steep, irregular sided circular pit with three fills	Cut of pit, cutting pit 9607
96	9611	Fill	9610			0.46	0.28	Grey black silty clay with frequent flint inclusions	Bottom fill of pit
96	9612	Fill	9610			0.4	0.2	Mid brown silty clay with abundant chalk inclusions. Ceramic shards and animal bones also present.	Middle fill of pit
96	9613	Fill	9610			0.47	0.03	Soft grey black silty clay with common flint inclusions	Top fill of pit
96	9614	Cut		9615		0.62	0.08	Truncated shallow pit	Cut of pit, itself cut by pit 9616
96	9615	Fill	9614			0.62	0.08	Soft grey silty clay with common chalk inclusions	Fill of pit
96	9616	Cut		9617		1.2	0.09	Gradually sloping concave based pit.	Cut of pit, cutting 9614
96	9617	Fill	9616			1.2	0.09	Soft grey brown silty clay with common flint inclusions. Ceramic sherds and animal bone also present.	Fill of pit
97	9701	Layer			-	-	0.28	Dark grey clayey silt with occasional flint gravel	Ploughsoil
97	9702	Layer			-	-	0.12	Compact grey brown silty clay	Subsoil
97	9703	Layer						Clayish chalk	Natural
97	9704	Cut		9705		0.35	0.06	Ditch terminus with shallow U shaped profile. E-W oriented.	Cut of ditch terminus, same orientation as 9706 with opposing terminals. Likely the same feature as 9706
97	9705	Fill	9704			0.35	0.06	Grey brown silty clay with abundant chalk and flint inclusions	Fill of ditch terminus.
97	9706	Cut		9707		0.35	0.07	Ditch terminus with shallow U shaped profile. E-W oriented.	Cut of ditch terminus, same orientation as 9704 with opposing terminals. Likely the same feature as 9704.
97	9707	Fill	9706			0.35	0.07	Grey brown silty clay with abundant chalk and flint inclusions	Fill of ditch terminus.
97	9708	Cut		9709, 9710, 9711, 9712, 9713, 9714, 9715		3.32	1.2	Large steep sided flat based ditch with 7 fills.	Cut of large ditch. Ceramic shards and animal bone found throughout fills.
97	9709	Fill	9708			0.32	0.14	Slump of dark brown clay with charcoal flecking.	Bottom fill of ditch, likely a slump of natural.
97	9710	Fill	9708			1.3	0.24	Very compact grey silty clay with large chalk inclusions	Secondary fill of linear, overlaying 9709
97	9711	Fill	9708			2.7	0.53	Grey silty clay with large flint inclusions.	Third fill of linear, overlaying 9710
97	9712	Fill	9708			3.32	0.34	Loose light brown clayish silt, common flint	Fourth fill of linear, overlaying 9711
97	9713	Fill	9708			1.16	0.08	Loose dark grey black clayish silt. No inclusions	Top fill of linear
97	9714	Fill	9708			1.9	0.2	Grey clayish silt, frequent chalk and flint inclusions.	6th fill of linear, overlaying 9715

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
97	9715	Fill	9708			1.04	0.16	Loose light grey clayish silt, common chalk and flint inclusions	5th fill of linear, overlaying 9712.
98	9801	Layer			-	-	0.4	Greyish brown clayey silt loam	Ploughsoil
98	9802	Layer			-	-	0.2	Dark brown silty clay	Subsoil
98	9803	Layer						Yellowish white chalky clay.	Natural
98	9804	Cut		9805, 9806		2.68	0.98	NW-SE oriented ditch terminus, Steep sided and flat based.	Cut of ditch terminus
98	9805	Fill	9804			1.95	0.85	Firm dark grey brown silty clay with abundant chalk inclusions. Ceramics and animal bones also present	Bottom fill of ditch terminus
98	9806	Fill	9804			2	0.38	Dark grey brown silty clay with rare chalk flecks	Top fill of ditch terminus
98	9807	Cut		9808, 9811		1.81	0.7	Semi-circular ditch terminus, steep sided with irregular base	Ditch terminus disappearing into balk.
98	9808	Fill	9807			1.81	0.26	Dark greyish brown silty clay, firm with occasional chalk inclusions	Top fill of ditch terminus
98	9809	Cut		9810		0.6	0.2	Small gully extending from the terminus, no relationships due to the extreme ephemeral nature of the gully.	Cut of gully, possibly draining into the larger ditch terminus
98	9810	Fill	9809			0.6	0.2	Firm dark grey brown silty clay with abundant chalk inclusions. Animal bones also present	Fill of gully.
98	9811	Fill	9807			1.81	0.4	Dark greyish brown silty clay, very common chalk and stone inclusions	Bottom fill of ditch terminus.
99	9901	Layer			-	-	0.22	Loose dark brown silty clay with common stone inclusions	Ploughsoil
99	9902	Layer			-	-	0.15	Grey brown silty clay with common flint inclusions	Subsoil
99	9903	Layer						Grey white chalky stone	Natural
99	9904	Cut		9905, 9906		0.49	0.65	Shallow steep sided flat based sub-circular pit.	Cut of pit
99	9905	Fill	9904			0.49	0.15	Loose dark brown silty clay, common stone inclusions	Top fill of pit
99	9906	Fill	9904			0.49	0.5	Dark grey brown silty clay, rare stone, animal and ceramics present.	Bottom fill of pit
99	9907	Cut		9908		0.56	0.13	Shallow flat based circular pit	Cut of pit
99	9908	Fill	9907			0.56	0.13	Loose brown clayish silt with common stone inclusions	Fill of pit
99	9909	Cut		9910		0.78	0.6	N-S oriented straight U shaped ditch	Cut of ditch linear
99	9910	Fill	9909			0.78	0.6	Firm grey brown clayish silt	Fill of ditch linear
100	10001	Layer			-	-	0.25	Grey clayey silt with occasional flint gravel	Ploughsoil
100	10002	Layer			-	-	0.04	Greyish brown compact silty clay, only present intermittently	Subsoil
100	10003							Clayish chalk, yellowish white	Natural
100	10004	Cut		10005		0.8	0.36	Straight U shaped ditch	Cut of ditch running adjacent and parallel to ditch 10006
100	10005	Fill	10004			0.8	0.36	Light brown silty clay with chalk inclusions	Fill of ditch
100	10006	Cut		10007, 10008, 10009		2.75	1.07	Straight large V shaped ditch, running NE-SW.	Cut of ditch. Ceramic sherds and animal bone found throughout
100	10007	Fill	10006			2.75	0.31	Loose dark grey brown clayish silt	Upper fill of ditch
100	10008	Fill	10006			2.75	0.32	Firm dark grey brown clayish silt	Mid fill of ditch

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
100	10009	Fill	10006			0.68	0.36	Brown grey clayish silt	Bottom fill of ditch
101	10101	Layer			-	-	0.28	Grey brown silt with frequent flint gravel	Ploughsoil
101	10102	Layer			-	-	-	Whitish grey chalk	Natural
101	10103	Cut		10104		1.33	0.19	Moderate sides, bowlsh base	Cut of small pit
101	10104	Fill	10103			1.33	0.19	Light greyish brown silty clay, rare stone inclusions	Single fill of pit, natural silting
101	10105	Cut		10106, 10107		1	0.55	E-W oriented, gradual turning to steep sides, concave base.	Large U shaped linear, possibly boundary pit. Cut by linear 10108
101	10106	Fill	10105			1	0.25	Light brownish grey, occasional small chalk inclusions	Primary fill of linear, poor clarity so possible mixing with upper fill.
101	10107	Fill	10105			1	0.3	Dark brown clayish silt, containing large amounts of pottery and animal bones.	Upper fill of large linear.
101	10108	Cut		10109		1.1	0.56	Curvilinear, heading generally N-S. Gradual sides and unclear, inconsistent base	Large linear extending throughout the trench, same as 10110, 10118, 10125
101	10109	Fill	10108			1.1	0.1	Mid grey friable clayish silt, occasional chalk inclusions	Fill of 10108 linear
101	10110	Cut		10111		1.1	0.4	Cirvilinear, generally N-S. Moderate to gentle sided, flat based	Large linear extending throughout the trench, same as 10108, 10118, 10125
101	10111	Fill	10110			1.1	0.4	Mid grey friable clayish silt, occasional chalk inclusions. Mixed finds of animal bone and pot.	Fill of linear.
101	10112	Cut		10113		0.7	0.4	Ovular cut, gradual sides and concave base, cut by linear 10110	Cut of pit, heavily truncated by linear 10110
101	10113	Fill	10112			0.7	0.4	Light brownish grey, silt.	Fill of pit.
101	10114	Cut		10115		0.4	0.11	Circular, heavily truncated. Very shallow, slight bowl base	Possible posthole, heavily disturbed
101	10115	Fill	10114			0.4	0.11	Friable grey brown silt	Single fill of posthole.
101	10116	Cut		10117		1	0.12	Circular cut with gradual sides and a concave base	Cut of pit, very shallow. Possibly overmachined
101	10117	Fill	10116			1	0.12	Mid grey friable silt, one large piece of pottery found	Single fill of pit, natural silting
101	10118	Cut		10119, 10120		0.5	0.34	S-N oriented, curvilinear sharp to gradual sides with a flattish base.	Large linear extending throughout the trench, same as 10108, 10110, 10125
101	10119	Fill	10118			0.5	0.15	greyish brown friable clayish silt. Occasional chalk inclusions	Primary fill of linear, likely natural silting
101	10120	Fill	10118			0.5	0.19	Dark greyish brown friable silt, inclusions of angular stones and flint. Some pot sherds and animal bone included.	Top fill of linear,
101	10121	Cut		10122		1.4	0.5	Circular, sharp sided with concave base	Cut of a large pit, particularly deep compared with others in Tr 101.
101	10122	Fill	10121			1.4	0.5	Mid grey friable but firm clayish silt. Small stones and flint common inclusions	Natural silting fill of pit, similar to others in area.
101	10123	Cut		10124		0.51	0.4	Subcircular with steep sides and slight bowl base	Cut of a pit itself cut by linear 10118.
101	10124	Fill	10123			0.51	0.4	Light grey silt, mixed by bioturbation. Relatively firm with natural chalk inclusions. Animal bone and pottery also present.	Fill of pit, likely domestic waste so a possible deliberate dump

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
101	10125	Cut		10126		0.6	0.45	SE-NW running linear, steep sided with U shaped base. Difficult to see in plan.	Cut of a gully cutting 10127, 10129. Possible continuation of 10118, but unclear
101	10126	Fill	10125			0.6	0.45	Very dark brown, firm clayish silt. Common flint inclusions. Animal bone and pottery also present	Single fill of gully. Very unclear horizon
101	10127	Cut		10128		0.3	0.1	Circular, truncated. Very shallow, concave base	Cut of pit, likely heavily truncated by ploughing
101	10128	Fill	10127			0.3	0.1	Grey brown firm silt, occasional chalk inclusions	Fill of pit, low energy silting
101	10129	Cut		10130		0.4	0.2	Circular, gradual sides with concave base	Cut of pit truncated by 10125
101	10130	Fill	10129			0.4	0.2	Firm, grey brown silt.	Single fill of pit, low energy silting.
102	10201	Layer			-	-	0.27	Greyish brown silt with occasional stones	Ploughsoil
102	10202	Layer			-	-	0.19	Light grey clayish chalk	Natural
102	10203	Cut		10204	-	0.35	0.05	E-W straight shallow U shaped ditch.	Cut of ditch
102	10204	Fill	10203			0.35	0.05	Brown silty clay with frequent flint inclusions	Fill of ditch
103	10301	Layer			-	-	0.18	Grey brown silt with occasional stones	Ploughsoil
103	10302	Layer			-	-	0.08	Dark brown silty clay	Subsoil
103	10303	Layer			-	-	-	Pale greyish white chalk	Natural
103	10304	Cut		10305		0.7	0.5	NW-SE shallow U shaped ditch	Cut of ditch
103	10305	Fill	10304			0.7	0.5	Dark brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	Fill of ditch
104	10401	Layer			-	-	0.25	Dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
104	10402	Layer			-	-	0.15	Grey brown silty clay	Subsoil
104	10403	Layer			-	-		Yellowish white chalk	Natural
105	10501	Layer			-	-	0.23	Greyish brown silt with occasional stones	Ploughsoil
105	10502	Layer			-	-	0.1	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil
105	10503	Layer			-	-	-	Light grey chalky clay	Natural
105	10504	Cut		10505		0.76	0.21	NW-SE shallow U shaped ditch	Cut of ditch
105	10505	Fill	10504			0.76	0.21	Grey brown silty clay, ceramic sherds also present.	Fill of ditch
105	10506	Layer				7.6	0.75	Medium grey brown, chalk and flint inclusions	Natural deposit, wide shallow depression. Natural hollow in the landscape
105	10507	Cut		10508		0.18	0.43	Circular, vertical sided concave base.	Cut of posthole, adjacent to ditch 10504
105	10508	Fill	10507			0.18	0.43	Dark grey silty clay with rare chalk flecking.	Fill of posthole.
106	10601	Layer			-	-	0.24	Greyish brown clayey silt with occasional rounded stones and flint	Ploughsoil
106	10602	Layer			-	-	0.13	Greyish brown sandy clay	Subsoil
106	10603	Layer			-	-	-	Light grey chalky clay	Natural
106	10604	Cut		10605		0.8	0.2	Straight wide shallow U shaped ditch, running NW-SE.	Cut of linear ditch
106	10605	Fill	10604			0.8	0.2	Dark grey brown silty clay, rare flint inclusions	Fill of linear ditch
106	10606	Cut		10607		0.2	0.16	Shallow circular posthole, U shaped.	Cut of posthole.
106	10607	Fill	10606			0.2	0.16	Dark grey brown silty clay, rare charcoal inclusions	Fill of posthole.
107	10701	Layer			-	-	0.3	Greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small rounded stones and flint	Ploughsoil
107	10702	Layer			-	-	0.4	Greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
107	10703	Layer			-	-	-	Light grey chalky clay	Natural
108	10801	Layer			-	-	0.28	Dark grey brown friable silt	Ploughsoil
108	10802	Layer			-	-	0.39	Mid brown friable sit, pebble inclusions	Subsoil
108	10803	Layer			-	-	-	Slight beige to brown chalk mixed with green silty clay. Pebble inclusions	Natural
109	10901	Layer			-	-	0.3	Greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint	Ploughsoil
109	10902	Layer			-	-	0.19	Light yellowish grey clay	Subsoil
109	10903	Layer			-	-	-	Light greyish brown silty clay	Natural
110	11001	Layer			-	-	0.2	Dark grey friable silt	Ploughsoil
110	11002	Layer			-	-	0.15	Dark brown grey friable silt	Subsoil
110	11003	Layer			-	-	-	Light grey chalk with clayish silt	Natural
111	11101	Layer			-	-	0.24	Greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint	Ploughsoil
111	11102	Layer			-	-	0.1	Light yellowish grey chalky clay	Subsoil
111	11103	Cut				0.6	0.1	Shallow gradually sloping sided circular pit.	Cut of pit
111	11104	Fill				0.6	0.1	Greyish brown silty clay	Fill of pit
112	11201	Layer			-	-	0.27	Dark grey brown silt	Ploughsoil
112	11202	Layer			-	-	-	Light grey beige chalky clay	Natural
112	11203	Cut		11204		1.5	0.11	E-W straight shallow U shaped ditch.	Cut of ditch
112	11204	Fill	11203			1.5	0.11	Light brown silty clay	Fill of ditch
112	11205	Cut		11206, 11207		3.3	0.59	Wide V shaped ditch running parallel to 11203, E-W. Ceramic sherds, flint and an iron object found	Cut of ditch.
112	11206	Fill	11205			3.3	0.47	Grey brown silty clay, rare chalk, stones and charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of ditch
112	11207	Fill	11205			3.3	0.12	Light grey brown silty clay, some flint inclusions	Bottom fill of ditch
113	11301	Layer			-	-	0.31	Greyish brown clayey silt	Ploughsoil
113	11302	Layer			-	-	0.1	Light yellowish grey chalky clay	Natural
114	11401	Layer			-	-	0.29	Dark brown clayey silt	Ploughsoil
114	11402	Layer			-	-	-	Yellowish white chalky clay.	Natural
115	11501	Layer			-	-	0.24	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
115	11502	Layer			-	-	0.11	Light yellowish grey sandy clay	Natural
115	11503	Cut		11504		0.9	0.32	Irregular shaped, possible pit with concave base.	Cut of possible pit
115	11504	Fill	11503			0.9	0.32	Light grey brown silty clay, some stone and charcoal inclusions	Fill of pit
116	11601	Layer			-	-	0.25	Mid brown friable silty clay	Ploughsoil
116	11602	Layer			-	-	0.07	Mid brown grey friable silty clay	Subsoil
116	11603	Layer			-	-	-	Pale brown grey friable silty clay	Natural
117	11701	Layer			-	-	0.22	Dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
117	11702	Layer			-	-	0.13	Light brown silty clay	Subsoil
117	11703	Layer			-	-	0.28	White silty clay with common chalk inclusions	Natural
118	11801	Layer			-	-	0.3	Grey clayey silt with occasional flint	Ploughsoil
118	11802	Layer			-	-	-	Greyish brown clayey silt with moderate angular flint	Subsoil
118	11803	Layer			-	-	0.43	Yellowish brown chalky clay	Natural
118	11804	Cut		11805	-	2.83	0.25	E-W oriented linear, wide and shallow with gradual sloping sides and an irregular base.	Narrow linear running parallel to 11806, heavily truncated

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
118	11805	Fill	11804			2.83	0.25	Light grey silty clay, fragmented chalk inclusions	Fill of linear, deliberate backfill
118	11806	Cut		11807		0.71	0.16	E-W oriented linear, shallow and narrow with gradual sloping sides.	Narrow linear running parallel to 11804, possibly part of a bank and ditch boundary system.
118	11807	Fill	11806			0.71	0.16	grey silty clay, some chalk and pebble inclusions	Sterile fill of linear.
119	11901	Layer			-	-	0.26	Dark brown clayish silt	Ploughsoil
119	11903	Layer			-	-	-	Light yellowish grey silty clay, occasional chalky patches	Natural
120	12001	Layer			-	-	0.2	Dark friable silty sand	Ploughsoil
120	12002	Layer			-	-	0.1	Mid brown compact silty clay	Subsoil
120	12003	Layer						Light brown silty sand	Natural
120	12004	Cut		12005		1.5	0.65	SE-NW running linear, terminating after running 1.8m. Straight, deep and V shaped.	Cut of linear
120	12005	Fill	12004			1.5	0.65	Light grey brown clayish silt. Occasional flint inclusions	Fill of linear, very mixed.
120	12006	Cut		12007, 12008		3	0.5	Wide shallow linear, SE-NW oriented. Gradual sides and slightly concave base	Cut of linear truncated by 12004
120	12007	Fill	12006			3	0.16	Mid brownish grey firm silty clay	Primary fill of wide shallow linear, possible clay wash
120	12008	Fill	12006			3	0.34	Light greyish brown clayish silt	Top fill of shallow linear, similar to primary fill
120	12009	Cut		12010		1.5	0.2	Straight shallow U shaped ditch, oriented NE-SW	Cut of linear, very faint in plan
120	12010	Fill	12009			1.5	0.2	Mid greyish brown firm clayish silt. Occasional flint inclusions	Only fill of linear, probably silting naturally.
121	12101	Layer			-	-	0.21	Mid brown friable silty clay	Ploughsoil
121	12102	Layer			-	-	0.12	Mid brown grey friable silty clay	Subsoil
121	12103	Layer						Pale brown grey friable silty clay	Natural
122	12201	Layer			-	-	0.21	Dark brown friable silty clay	Ploughsoil
122	12202	Layer			-	-	0.09	Mid brown grey friable silty clay	Subsoil
122	12203	Layer			-	-	-	Pale brown grey friable silty clay	Natural
123	12301	Layer					0.2	Mid brown friable silty clay	Ploughsoil
123	12302	Layer					0.1	Orangey brown silty clay	Subsoil
123	12303	Layer						Yellowish white silty clay	Natural
123	12304	Cut		12305-12310		0.68	0.12	Circular shallow pit with concave base.	Cut of pit
123	12305	Fill	12306			0.68	0.12	Greyish brown clay, some pebbles and common charcoal inclusions	Fill of pit
123	12306	Cut	12306			1.6	0.63	NE-SW oriented linear with 4 fills. Steep sided with concave base.	Cut of linear.
123	12307	Fill	12306			1.26	0.36	Grey silty clay with common stone inclusions.	Primary fill of linear, likely natural silting
123	12308	Fill	12306			1.6	0.28	Grey clay with lenses of silt and rare stone inclusions	Secondary fill, likely the same as 12311. Possibly a deposition
123	12309	Fill	12306			0.1	0.23	Charcoal rich deposition, soft friable silty clay. Rare stone inclusions	Deliberate deposition in linear, same as 12312.

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
123	12310	Fill	12306			0.79	0.13	Grey clay with silty lenses. Occasional stone inclusions and very rare charcoal inclusions	Fill of linear
123	12311	Fill	12306			1	0.32	Grey clay with lenses of silt and rare stone inclusions	Secondary fill, likely the same as 12308. Possibly a deposition
123	12312	Fill	12306			0.41	0.15	Charcoal rich deposition, soft friable silty clay. Rare stone inclusions	Deliberate deposition in linear, same as 12309.
124	12401	Layer			-	-	0.23	Friable dark brown sandy silt	Ploughsoil
124	12402	Layer			-	-	0.07	Mid brown sandy silt	Subsoil
124	12403	Layer			-	-	-	Light brown chalky sandy silt	Natural
124	12404	Cut		12405		0.75	1	NW-SE oriented linear, Vertical sides and a shallow U shaped profile. Cutting into subsoil.	Cut of linear
124	12405	Fill	12404			0.75	1	Light brown sandy clay, common chalk inclusions	Only fill of linear, base lined with chalk rubble
124	12406	Cut		12411		0.4	1	N-S oriented linear, Concave base with gradual sides.	Cut of a gully cut by linear 12410, possibly the same feature as 12408.
124	12407	Fill						VOID	
124	12408	Cut		12411		0.2	0.25	N-S oriented linear, Concave base with gradual sides.	Cut of a gully cut by linear 12410, possibly the same feature as 12406.
124	12409							VOID	
124	12410	Cut		12411		1.6	0.4	Linear oriented N-S. Steep sided with concave base	Cut of a linear, cutting 12406 and 12408. The three gullies may make up a single, large but shallow linear.
124	12411	Fill	12406, 12408			Varies	Varies	Dark grey brown silty clay. No finds or inclusions	Fill of three gullies, which may make up a single larger feature.
125	12501	Layer			-	-	0.22	Dark brown	Ploughsoil
125	12502	Layer			-	-	0.3	Friable silty clay	Subsoil
125	12503	Layer			-	-	-	Chalk	Natural
125	12504	Cut				1.1	0.7	Near vertical sided flat based linear, NW-SE oriented.	Cut of linear, no known purpose
125	12505	Fill				0.4	0.1	Dark grey brown clay, no inclusions.	Primary fill of linear
125	12506	Fill				1.01	0.57	Mid grey brown silty clay, firm with mollusc shell inclusions	Secondary fill of linear, mollusc shells may indicate standing water
126	12601	Layer			-	-	0.2	Dark brown silty clay, some flint inclusions	Ploughsoil
126	12602	Layer			-	-	0.07	Mid brown friable silty clay	Subsoil
126	12603	Layer			-	-	-	Pale brown friable silty clay	Natural
127	12701	Layer			-	-	0.25	Dark brown clayish silt	Ploughsoil
127	12702	Layer			-	-	0.23	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Subsoil
127	12703	Layer			-	-	-	Grey lime chalk	Natural
127	12704	Cut		12705, 12706		3.04	0.96	SW-NE oriented linear, getting deeper NE edge. Steep sides with a flattish base.	Cut of linear, only 2 fills despite the size may indicate backfilling. Possible boundary ditch
127	12705	Fill	12704			2.52	0.48	Mid grey brown clay, firm with rare flint rubble inclusions	Primary fill of linear, likely deliberate dumping
127	12706	Fill	12704			3.04	0.48	Mid grey brown silty clay, common flint inclusions	Secondary fill of linear, homogenous and sterile.
128	12801	Layer			-	-	0.28	Dark brown clayish silt	Ploughsoil
128	12802	Layer			-	-	0.2	Mid brown clayish silt	Subsoil
128	12803	Layer			-	-	-	Greyish brown silty clay, chalk inclusions	Natural

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
128	12804	Cut		12805		0.46	0.22	NE-SW oriented, gradual sides and a concave base	Cut of linear, cutting another linear 12806. Nature of the cut suggests cut mechanically, likely a modern drainage ditch.
128	12805	Fill	12804			0.46	0.22	Grey brown silty clay with rare flint and chalk inclusions	Only fill of linear, no finds.
128	12806	Cut		12807		0.55	0.19	Straight U shaped ditch.	Cut of linear
128	12807	Fill	12806			0.55	0.19	Light brown silty clay, flint inclusions	Only fill of linear
128	12808							VOID	
128	12809							VOID	
128	12810							VOID	
128	12811							VOID	
128	12812							N-S oriented linear, diffuse edges V shaped ditch	Cut of linear
128	12813							Greyish brown silty clay, rare stone inclusions	Fill of linear
129	12901	Layer			-	-	0.12	Grey clayey silt with occasional flint gravel	Ploughsoil
129	12902	Layer			-	-	0.18	Greyish brown clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flint	Subsoil
129	12903	Layer			-	-	-	Yellowish white chalky clay.	Natural
129	12904	Cut		12905		0.27	0.07	Circular cut with concave base	Truncated posthole
129	12905	Fill	12904			0.27	0.07	Grey brown clayish silt	Fill of truncated posthole
129	12906	Cut		12907		0.55	0.19	Circular, irregularly steep sided wth concave base	Cut of pit
129	12907	Fill	12906			0.55	0.19	Brown silty clay	Fill of pit
129	12908	Cut		12909		0.55	0.27	Steep sided flat based ditch	Cut of ditch
129	12909	Fill	12908			0.55	0.27	Light grey brown silty clay	Fill of ditch
130	13001	Layer			-	-	0.29	Mid grey brown clay silt	Ploughsoil
130	13002	Layer			-	-	0.22	Greyish brown clayey silt with angular flint	Subsoil
130	13003	Layer	13007		-	-	-	Mid grey brown sandy clay	Natural
131	13101	Layer			-	-	0.12	Dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
131	13102	Layer			-	-	0.15	Light brown sandy clay	Subsoil
131	13103	Layer			-	-	-	Brownish light grey chalky clay	Natural
131	13104	Cut		13105		1.6	0.45	Curving U shaped ditch, N-S oriented	Cut of linear
131	13105	Fill	13104					Dark grey brown silty clay with frequent stone inclusions	Fill of linear
132	13201	Layer			-	-	0.12	Light brown grey silty clay	Ploughsoil
132	13202	Layer			-	-	0.2	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil
132	13203	Layer			-	-	-	Soft loose chalk	Natural
133	13301	Layer			-	-	-	Friable dark brown silt with occasional flint	Ploughsoil
133	13302	Layer			-	-	-	Friable light brown silty clay with moderate to frequent flint	Subsoil
133	13303	Layer			-	-	-	Loose fractured chalk with frequent flint	Natural
133	13304	Cut		13305	-	0.9	0.3	Gentle sloping flat based ditch, approximately running N-S	Cut of ditch, appears to be an amalgamation of four ditches, or at least recut up to four times as one section exposed four separate steep v-shaped ditches [113304], [113310] and [113312] which appear to form the north-east oriented section of the ditch.
133	13305	Fill	13304		-	0.9	0.3	Orangey brown to reddish brown firm silty clay.	Fill of ditch

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
133	13306	Cut		13307	-	1.95	0.25	Linear running N-S, steep sided with concave base	Cut of linear, possible field boundary. Intersects N-S linears 13304 etc
133	13307	Fill	13306			1.95	0.25	Mid orangey brown silty clay, rare stone inclusions	Single fill of linear, similar to 13313
133	13308	Cut		13309		1.4	0.55	N-S straight V shaped ditch.	Cut of a linear, cutting 13304 but terminates soon afterwards.
133	13309	Fill	13308			1.4	0.55	Red brown clayish silt, rare flint inclusions	Fill of linear
133	13310	Cut		13311		Unclear	Unclear	NE-SW running linear, steepish sides V shaped linear	Cut of linear
133	13311	Fill	13310			Unclear	Unclear	Mid reddish brown clayish silt, rare stone and flint inclusions	Fill of linear
133	13312	Cut		13313		Unclear	Unclear	Shallow gentle to moderate sided linear, NE-SW with concave base	Cut of linear, only a thin sliver is present so dimensions are unclear.
133	13313	Fill	13312			Unclear	Unclear	Mid orangey brown silty clay, rare stone inclusions	Fill of linear
134	13401	Layer			-	-	0.12	Mid brown clayey silt	Ploughsoil
134	13402	Layer			-	-	0.16	Brownish orange clayey silt with occasional flint	Subsoil
134	13403	Layer			-	-	0.15	Yellowish white chalky clay.	Natural
135	13501	Layer					0.18	Dark brown clayish silt	Ploughsoil
135	13502	Layer						Greyish brown clayish silt, common blocks of chalk and flint	Natural
135	13503	Cut				0.28	0.27	Circular near vertical sided with irregular base.	Cut of posthole
135	13504	Fill				0.28	0.27	Dark black brown clayish silt. Inclusions of chalk, flint stone and charcoal.	Fill of posthole
136	13601	Layer					0.25	Mid grey brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
136	13602	Layer					0.1	Light grey brown silty clay	Subsoil
136	13603	Layer						White chalky clay	Natural
137	13701	Layer					0.25	Mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk and flint inclusions	Ploughsoil
137	13702	Layer						Light yellowish grey compact silty clay	Natural
138	13801	Layer					0.2	Dark brown silty clay	Ploughsoil
138	13802	Layer					0.15	Light brown whitish clay	Subsoil
138	13803	Layer						White greyish chalk	Natural
139	13901	Layer					0.19	Dark grey clayish silt, frequent clay and chalk	Ploughsoil
139	13902	Layer					0.13	Grey brown clayish silt	Subsoil
139	13903	Layer						Grey chalky clay	Natural
139	13904	Cut		13905-13909		2.1	0.75	NE - SW linear, Steep irregular sides and flat base.	Cut of a linear with 5 fills.
139	13905	Fill	13904			2.1	0.48	Greyish clayey silt, rare flint inclusions	Top fill of linear, general silting phase.
139	13906	Fill	13904			1.4	0.1	Light grey clay silt	Secondary fill of linear, general silting.
139	13907	Fill	13904			0.24	0.52	Light grey clay silt, with grey lenses. Very firm.	Mixed deposit/tumble. Best indication that bank may have been on NW edge.
139	13908	Fill	13904			0.88	0.13	Dark grey clay silt, firm with rare flint inclusions, some sherds of prehistoric pottery present.	Likely organic originally, washed into ditch from SE edge.
139	13909	Fill	13904			0.75	0.04	Degraded chalk with lens of brown clay silt. Firm with common flint inclusions	Primary fill, trample from the original cut of the ditch.

Trench	Context No.	Type	Fill of:	Filled by:	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Interpretation
140	14001	Layer			-	-	0.27	Dark brown clayish silt, small stones and flint common	Ploughsoil
140	14002	Layer			-	-		Yellowish white silty clay	Natural
141	14101	Layer			-	-	0.14	Dark grey brown clay silt.	Ploughsoil
141	14102	Layer			-	-	0.15	Brown clay silt, occasional flint inclusions	Subsoil
141	14103	Layer			-	-		Light grey chalky clay, lens of brown clay silt	Natural
142	14201	Layer			-	-	0.26	Compact brown silty clay with occasional flint	Ploughsoil
142	14202	Layer			-	-	0.2	Whitish grey chalk	Natural
142	14203	Cut		14204, 14205	-	1.16	0.28	Wide shallow linear running W-E, flattish base	Cut of linear
142	14204	Fill	14203		-	1.16	0.13	Light yellowish grey silty sand, occasional small stones included.	Base fill of linear, collapse of bank material into cut
142	14205	Fill	14203			1.16	0.16	Orangey brown silty clay	Top fill of linear, natural silting.
143	14301	Layer			-	-	0.24	Dark grey clay silt, firm with rare flint inclusions	Ploughsoil
143	14302	Layer			-	-	0.08	Mid green grey silty clay	Subsoil
143	14303	Layer			-	-	-	Grey chalk with occasional flint	Natural
143	14304	Cut				1.06	0.21	Shallow, wide, steep sided flat based linear running NE-SW.	Cut of linear cutting linear 14306
143	14305	Fill				1.06	0.21	Silty grey clay, common stones and flint inclusions	Fill of linear
143	14306	Cut				0.6	0.3	N-S running linear, narrow with flattish base	Cut of linear, cut by 14306
143	14307	Fill				0.6	0.3	Greyish silty clay with very common stone inclusions	Fill of linear
144	14401	Layer			-	-	0.17	Dark brown silt with occasional flint	Ploughsoil
144	14402	Layer			-	-	0.1	Mid greyish silty clay, chalk inclusions	Subsoil
144	14403	Layer			-	-	-	Grey clay with very common chalk inclusions	Natural
144	14404	Cut			-	0.7	0.24	Shallow irregular sided circular pit with concave base	Cut of pit
144	14405	Fill				0.7	0.24	Dark grey brown silty clay	Fill of pit
145	14501	Layer			-	-	0.2	Dark brown silt occasional flint	Ploughsoil
145	14502	Layer			-	-		Light brown chalky clay	Natural
145	14503	Cut		14504	-	1.35	0.65	Straight steep sided almost V shaped linear. NE-SW oriented.	Cut of linear ditch
145	14504	Fill	14504			1.35	0.65	Orange brown firm silty clay with frequent flint inclusions	Fill of linear
145	14505	Cut		14506		0.8	0.25	Shallow gently sloping ovoid pit.	Cut of pit
145	14506	Fill				0.8	0.25	Light grey brown silty clay	Fill of pit
145	14507	Cut		14508, 14513		2.3	1.07	Large V shaped linear, running E-W.	Cut of linear, potential enclosure ditch.
145	14508	Fill	14507			2.3	0.57	Light grey brown silty clay with common chalky rubble.	Bottom Fill of linear, possible slump of weathered cut material
145	14509	Cut		14510		0.5	0.2	Oval cut of pit, gradual sides and uneven, generally concave base.	Cut of pit of unknown function, no finds present.
145	14510	Fill	14509			0.5	0.2	Dark brownish grey silty clay, charcoal inclusions	Fill of pit.
145	14511	Cut		14512		1	0.46	Irregular sides, irregular based pit. Vaguely circular	Cut of pit
145	14512	Fill	14511			1	0.46	Orange brown compact silty clay with rare flint inclusions	Fill of pit
145	14513	Fill	14507			2.3	0.5	Grey brown silty clay	Secondary, top fill of linear
146	14601	Layer			-	-	0.21	Dark brown silt occasional flint	Ploughsoil

[illegible]

Appendix 9 - 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: hs2infra1-345245

Project details

Project name	Trial Trench Evaluation at Wellwick Farm, Wendover Green Tunnel, Wendover, Buckinghamshire (AC210/8)
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land at Wellwick Farm C2a, near Wendover, Buckinghamshire by INFRA. A total of 148 trenches was excavated producing substantial ditches, large pits, postholes and a buried prehistoric soil horizon. Prehistoric occupation was attested by probable Bronze Age pits, large Iron Age ditches, clay-lined storage pits, refuse pits and postholes. A few ditches and pits also produced Roman wares, showing a continued occupation of the site. Regular rectangular enclosures of probable medieval date were also present. Post-medieval cut features were largely absent; however, a large quantity of post-medieval ceramics was recovered from the overburden across site, which strongly suggests that the fields remained open and of similar layout to the present. The site appears to have a domestic function within the prehistoric period, with daub, loom weights and a fair assemblage of ceramics and animal bone present from the Bronze Age through to the Iron Age. Postholes were fairly infrequent and did not definitively show a structure, however these were apparent alongside concentrations of Iron Age pits toward the central southern side of site. The medieval finds are similarly domestic in nature, recovered from large regular ditches forming rectangular parcels and possible droveways. The concentration of features was predominantly toward the central portion of site, with the frequency and size of the features present diminishing toward the east of site, and to a lesser extent toward the west. The topography of the site drops sharply from the southern fields to the northern fields along the central portion of site. The underlying geology mirrors this with a shallower drop. The current steep drop present had been augmented with plough headlands in later periods, this process had led to a prehistoric buried soil horizon approximately 10- 15m wide. Underlying which were numerous intercutting pits of prehistoric date.
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	AC210/8 C21013 WF - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	POSTHOLES Iron Age
Monument type	DITCHES Iron Age

Monument type	PITS Iron Age
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Monument type	METALLED SURFACE Uncertain
Monument type	TREE BOLE Uncertain
Monument type	PITS Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Significant Finds	DAUB Bronze Age
Significant Finds	LOMB WEIGHTS Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rail links/railway-related infrastructure (including Channel Tunnel)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AYLESBURY VALE WENDOVER Wellwick Farm, Wendover, Buckinghamshire
Postcode	HP22 6ER
Study area	42.34 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 48596 20783 51.883049020896 -1.293891358905 51 52 58 N 001 17 38 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	INFRA
Project brief originator	Fusion-JV
Project design originator	INFRA
Project director/manager	David Bonner
Project supervisor	Louis Stafford
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Fusion

Project archives

Physical Archive ID	AC210/8 C21013 WF
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"
Digital Archive ID	AC210/8 C21013 WF
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive ID	AC210/8 C21013 WF
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material", "Notebook - Excavation", " Research", " General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Survey ", "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Matrices"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Interim Summary of Trial Trench Evaluation at Wellwick Farm, Wendover Green Tunnel, Wendover, Buckinghamshire (AC210/8)
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Stafford, L
Other bibliographic details	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Infra
Place of issue or publication	BUCKINGHAM
Description	Digital copy only - PDF
URL	https://oasis.ac.uk
Entered by	Jacqui Hutton (jacquih@netarch.co.uk)
Entered on	8 March 2019

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
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?id=345252> for this page