1EW03 – Enabling Works Central

AWHi PXA Report for Archaeological Recording at Rocky Lane and Grove Farm, Small Dean Embankment, Buckinghamshire (AC210)

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1 Executive Summary

1.1.1 Archaeological Rcording was undertaken in two locations; on land at Rocky Lane (centred on NGR: 487645 206113) and Grove Farm near Wendover, Buckinghamshire (centred on both NGR: 486981 207076 and 486981 207076), referred collectively as the 'Site' (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The land at both locations was targeted to enable the construction of the rail alignment formation associated with Small Dean North Embankment and the Wendover Green Tunnel, Small Dean South Embankments and Rocky Lane Cutting (Project Plan EW03-FUS-EV-PLN-CS03_CL06-009940).

1.1.3 The investigation at Rocky Lane (Land Parcel C21032) encompassed an Archaeological Recording area measuring 0.12ha, and five evaluation trenches (Figure 3). At Grove Farm, two Archaeological Recording areas were investigated: Grove Farm North (Land Parcel C21033, Figure 4) and Grove Farm West (Land Parcel C21034, Figure 13). An additional site at Grove Farm East (Land Parcel C21035), originally planned for Archaeological Monitoring, was not undertaken during this Archaeological Recording Programme, and will be conducted later. The site code for these works was 1C20GRVAR and was conducted from August to September 2020. The areas of Archaeological Recording will be referred with their relevant shapefile number throughout this document.

1.1.4 No archaeological remains were uncovered at Rocky Lane, only varying geology was recorded.

1.1.5 Archaeological features were uncovered at the Grove Farm North (C21033), these included Neolithic pits and disarticulated human remains, the date of which is uncertain and C14 dating would be required to ascertain a time frame. Additionally, Iron Age bell-shaped storage pits were recorded with cremations dating to the Roman period. Several undated features were also recorded that comprised pits and ditches.

1.1.6 The Grove Farm West (C21034) area revealed a low density of features, which included an undated cremation, undated small discrete pits and post-medieval agricultural remains in the form furrows and a large pit.

2 Introduction

2.1.1 The archaeological investigations at Rocky Lane consisted of an Archaeological Recording area measuring 0.12ha (Land Parcel C21032), together with five adjacent trial trenches, 30m long and c. 1.8m wide (in total 270m^2).

2.1.2 At Grove Farm, two Archaeological Recording areas were investigated: Grove Farm North (Land Parcel C21033) measuring 0.13ha and Grove Farm West (Land Parcel C21034), measuring 0.89ha. At the Grove Farm Site, further mitigation located to the east of C21034 in the form of Archaeological Monitoring of a 4.14ha area (Grove Farm East; Land Parcel C21035) has not yet been undertaken and does not form part of this report.

2.1.3 The mitigation was undertaken in accordance with HS2 Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations (Technical Standard Specification HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035) and GWSI: HERDS (HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015), and with the Project Plan for Archaeological Recording at Rocky Lane and Grove Farm Small Dean Embankment (Project Plan 1EW03-FUS-EV- REP-CS03_CL06-009440).

2.1.4 The fieldwork also followed the Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation (CIfA 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).

2.2 Project Background and Scheme Design

2.2.1 The Site is required to enable the construction of the rail alignment formation associated with Small Dean North Embankment and the Wendover Green Tunnel, Small Dean South Embankments and Rocky Lane Cutting including tunnel entrance construction, main and satellite construction compounds, temporary stockpile areas, haul road and realignment of existing services, and subsequent landscape mitigation planting. The location for the Archaeological Recording was selected to address construction programme risk to land required for the proposed development.

3 Site Location

3.1.1 The Site is located within CFA10 Dunsmore, Wendover and Halton, in the county of Buckinghamshire in the historic parish of Wendover. It lies along the A413 London Road/Nash lee Road on the southern outskirts of Wendover. The Site forms part of several arable and pastoral fields located either side of the A413 and encompassed the following areas:

Rocky Lane

- Land Parcel C21032 (NGR centre 487645 206113) north of Rocky Lane, comprised a main Archaeological Recording (AR) area (Area 1) measuring 0.12ha;
- 5 no. 30m x 1.8m evaluation trial trenches (Trenches 1-5), measuring an additional 270m2 area. The trenches were excavated to define the extent of archaeological activity and whether any features extended beyond the Archaeological Recording area.

Grove Farm

- Land Parcel C21033 (NGR centre 486981 207076) north-east of Grove Farm comprised a single Archaeological Recording area (Area 2), measuring 0.13ha.
- Land Parcel C21034 (NGR centre 487089 206633) to the south of Grove Farm comprised a single Archaeological Recording area measuring 0.89ha.
- C21035 (Grove Farm East; NGR centre 487215 206619) Archaeological Monitoring zone: this area for Archaeological Monitoring during overburden strip, measuring 4.14ha, focuses on an area of works associated with the

construction of a haul road, a new high-voltage electricity pylon and associated works to the east of C21034.

Previous Works

3.1.2 The Site was included in a remote sensing survey (interpretation of aerial photographs, hyperspectral imagery and LiDAR imagery) as part of the ES. The survey uncovered an area of extant ridge and furrow within the southern part of the Site alongside linear former boundaries predating OS maps and an oblong mound of unknown function, although potentially associated with the 18th century railway cutting to the west.

Land Parcel C21032 and associated trenches (Rocky Lane)

3.1.3 A geophysical survey (Geophysical Survey C252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000263) undertaken in 2016 south of Road Barn Farm confirmed within and in the vicinity of C21032 the presence of ridge and furrow remains, several linear anomalies of unknown origin but otherwise little evidence for remains that could be identified as being of archaeological origin.

3.1.4 The survey was followed in 2019 by a Trial Trench Evaluation (Trial Trench Evaluation 1EW03-FUS-EV-REPCS03_CL05-009415) comprising 57 trenches, targeted on geophysical anomalies, LiDAR imagery and apparently blank areas, which was designed to archaeologically investigate the Site. The only recorded archaeological remains were a small pit and a possible dew pond. The fully excavated pit, recorded in Trench 19, produced 41 fragments of pottery dating from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, all from a single vessel. The pit, interpreted as a rubbish pit, may be indicative of settlement-related activity taking place within the vicinity in that period.

Land Parcels C21033 and C21034 (Grove Farm)

3.1.5 The area around the Grove Farm site was subject to a geophysical survey (Geophysical Survey C252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000221) undertaken in 2019, identified only several linear anomalies, which were interpreted as either natural in origin or representative of old field boundaries.

3.1.6 This survey was followed by a Trial Trench Evaluation in 2019 (Trial Trench Evaluation 1EW03-FUS-EV-REPCS03_CL06-009420). The evaluation comprised 69 trenches targeted on geophysical anomalies, LiDAR imagery and seemingly blank areas. Of the 55 trenches excavated, 18 revealed features, including several pits, ditches and postholes, and a possible palisade. The concentration of activity in the western part of the evaluated area was predominantly undated. Nevertheless, the concentration of postholes in Trenches 42 and 43 indicated the presence of structures within the area, however there was no clear pattern to the post holes as recorded. Nearby to the east, Trenches 44 and 47 produced several mostly undated ditches and pits, except for a single shallow ditch which produced two fragments of Iron Age pottery.

3.1.7 Trench 21 located in the northern part of the evaluated area produced a large but shallow oval pit dated by two prehistoric pottery fragments to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. It also produced a small assemblage of animal bone including a red deer antler tine with possible cut marks, implying some potential for nearby settlement-related activity.

4 Original Research aims

4.1.1 The aims for each of the three areas as defined in the Project Plan (Project Plan 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-009440) are provided below in table 1

4.2 General Aims

Table 1: Areas of archaeological Recording

Land Parcel	Description	Activity from previous works	Objectives
C21032	Rocky Lane AR and Trenches 1-5	The evaluation trenching identified a small pit in Trench 19 which contained 41 pottery sherds from a single vessel although an environmental sample provided indeterminate results. The pit has been interpreted as a rubbish pit indicative of a settlement-related activity taking place taking place in the vicinity of the trench. The aim was to characterise the nature of this activity and establish any relationship it might have with the other areas of the possible late Bronze Age / Iron Age settlement identified within the Site.	This area of Archaeological Recording contributes to Specific Objectives KC10, KC15, KC16 and KC18
C21033	Grove Farm North	The evaluation Trench 21 identified a large shallow pit that extended east beyond the Limit of Excavation and produced two sherds of prehistoric pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and a small assemblage of animal bone including a red deer antler tine with possible cut marks. As above, the pit may be indicative of a nearby settlement-related activity. The aim was to characterise the nature of this activity and establish any relationship it might have with the other areas of the possible late Bronze Age / Iron Age settlement identified within the Site.	This area of Archaeological Recording contributes to Specific Objectives KC10, KC15, KC16 and KC18
C21034	Grove Farm West	The area was focused on Trenches 42, 43 and 45 and produced several undated features including pits, postholes and ditches. The concentrations of postholes within Trenches 42 and 43 demonstrated the likely presence of structures however they did not neatly articulate and were not definable in the evaluation trenches, as recorded. Although none of the features were dated, the finding of Iron Age pottery in Trench 47 nearby may suggest a prehistoric date for the activity, including for the structures The aim was to characterise the nature of this concentration of archaeological features, confirm the presence of a prehistoric settlement in this area and establish any relationship it might have with the other areas of the possible	This area of Archaeological Recording contributes to al Specific HERDS Objectives.

Land Parcel	Description	Activity from previous works	Objectives
		late Bronze Age / Iron Age settlement identified within the Site.	

4.3 Specific HERDS Objectives

4.3.1 The contribution to specific HERDS objectives is provided below in table 2

Table 2 Contribution to specific HERDS objectives

Specific Objective	Proposed Contribution
KC10 Provide further understanding of the transition between a mobile pattern of settlement in the Early Bronze Age to the development of fixed settlement and enclosure, in the Middle and Late Bronze Age	The Archaeological Recording and Monitoring works will provide more detailed information on the date and nature of the identified late Bronze Age settlement and contribute to our understanding of its development over time. It may be possible to identify any earlier, more temporary, predecessor/s of this settlement as well as identify any changes or developments the settlement underwent during its use in the late Bronze Age
KC15 (KEY OBJECTIVE) Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?	Trial trenching identified three areas of possible settlement/settlement fringe within the Site with dating evidence ranging from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age. Archaeological Recording and Monitoring works will provide a clearer understanding of how this settlement(s) developed over time
KC16 Investigate the degree of continuity that existed between Late Bronze Age and Iron Age communities in terms of population, mobility and subsistence strategies	As above, Archaeological Recording and Monitoring works will provide more detailed understanding of the development of the Bronze Age / Iron Age settlement identified by the trial trenching. Environmental samples may be particularly important when contributing to this objective. The specific sampling strategy set out by a relevant specialist in the LSWSI will account for this
KC18 Explore the evidence for increasing social complexity in the archaeological record in the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, and to identify patterns of intra-regional and regional variation	Further understanding of the nature and development of the Bronze Age/ Iron Age settlement/s identified within the Site, along with the analysis of any human remains recovered through the Archaeological Recording and Monitoring will contribute to our understanding of this objective
KC40 Identify patterns of change within Medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century.	Archaeological Recording and Monitoring will seek to identify the character and extent of the medieval settlement activity identified by evaluation trenching. It will contribute to the wider understanding of the changing use of this landscape over time, from prehistory, through to the medieval period

4.4 Methodology

4.4.1 The Archaeological Recording and trial trench Evaluation was undertaken in accordance with Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations (Technical Standard Specification HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035) and the GWSI: HERDS (HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015), and the Project Plan for

Archaeological Recording at Rocky Lane and Grove Farm Small Dean Embankment, Buckinghamshire (AC210) (Project Plan 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP- CS03_CL06-009440).

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

Setting-out

4.4.3 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.

Machine Excavation

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

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

4.4.6 A CAT scanner was used to ensure no unidentified buried services were present.

Fieldwork Recording

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

4.4.8 Archaeological Recording comprised:

- at least one representative section at 1:20 scale of each evaluation trench, from ground level to the base of the excavation
- the written record of individual context descriptions on appropriate pro-forma
- photographs with details recorded in a photo-register
- linear features identified within the trenches and areas were 50% or 20% excavated, discrete features 50% excavated
- section drawings of features were made at 1:20 and 1:10 as appropriate

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

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

Environmental Sampling

4.4.10 In line with Technical Standard Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (Technical Standard Specification HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035) the following sampling strategy was implemented and taken, as appropriate from the following:

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

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

Backfilling

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

5 Documented History of Site

5.1 Site Geology and Topography

Geology

5.1.1 The underlying solid geology within the Site is chalk, although comprised of several different rock formations. Land Parcel C21032 and most of C21034 lie within an area of Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit chalk formation. Land Parcel C21034 is bissected by a narrow band of chalk deposits of the Melbourn Rock Member. This formation gives way in the northernmost part of C321034 and C21033 to West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation and Zig-Zag Chalk Formation (Geology of Britain viewer – accessed 01/10/20).

5.1.2 Superficial geology is present only in the southern part of the investigation area, within C21032 at Rocky Lane, Grove Farm Archaeological Recording zone and south-eastern part of C21034. It comprises clay, silt and gravel of Head deposits laid in the Quaternary period through accumulation of unsorted mud sediment with sand and gravel clasts because of down-slope solifluction, soil creep and hill wash.

5.1.3 The parent material gives rise to free-draining shallow lime-rich soils over chalk or limestone in the northern part of the Site (C21033), and freely draining slightly acid but base-rich soils in the southern part (C21032, C21033-34; Soilscapes 2019).

Topography

5.1.4 The Site lies on both sides of a dry valley through the Chilterns, which further south becomes the valley of the River Misbourne, the river rising at Great Missenden, a little more than 3km down the valley from the Site. The topography of the Archaeological

Recording sites is undulating, varying from c. 141maODat C21033, rising to c. 149m aOD at C21034 and c. 156m aOD at the highest point of C21034, near its south-eastern boundary. From the southern edge of C21034 the land falls gently to c. 148m aOD. At Rocky Lane, the Site (C21032) is relatively flat at c. 153m aOD.

Previous Disturbance

5.1.5 There is little indication that the Site has been subjected to any significant disturbance prior to the Archaeological Recording being conducted. However, quarry pits previously identified within Trenches 41 and 42 at Grove Farm imply localised moderately deep (c. 0.5m-1.1m) impacts, and some impact from agricultural ploughing should also be expected. There will have been localised impacts such as from the erection of pylons that carry high voltage electricity cables although none are located within the AR areas of the Site.

6 Archaeological Background

6.1.1 The Site lies within the Archaeological Character Sub-Zones ASZ 10-15 and 10-16. Land Parcel C21032, Rocky Lane, lies within ASZ 10-15 Land around Road Barn Farm, within which find spots predominate, including: Pleistocene mammal remains in the former gravel pit now in use as a rifle range; two Bronze Age palstaves found, probably displaced, in a gravel quarry; and early medieval to post-medieval metalwork recovered during metal detecting surveys.

6.1.2 Land Parcel C21033-34, Grove Farm lies within ASZ 10-16 Land associated with Small Dean Farm which has been determined as having little archaeological potential other than possible late medieval/post-medieval features, although Iron Age metalwork has been noted to have originated in the area.

6.1.3 There is little early prehistoric activity in the vicinity aside from findspots of individual items usually in the form of scatters of flint tools and debris, and rarer metal items, recovered from the surface of ploughed fields. Only one such find, a Neolithic flint flake has been recorded in the vicinity of the Site, within the Archaeological Recording zone at Grove Farm (C21035).

6.1.4 The small number of features and finds assemblages of Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery and the possible structural remains attest to domestic habitation in these periods within Site and/or in its close environs. However, due to the low volume of domestic debris, any form of extensive habitation may not be within the immediate environs of the recorded features. The subsequent 2019 Rocky Lane Trial Trench Evaluation (Trial Trench Evaluation 1EW03-FUS-EV-REPCS03_CL05-009415) only recorded a single small Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit.

6.1.5 The Grove Farm 2019 Trial Trench Evaluation (Trial Trench Evaluation 1EW03-FUS-EV-REPCS03_CL06-009420) revealed features, including several pits, ditches and postholes. The concentration of activity in the western part of the evaluated area was predominantly undated, although one feature was dated by pottery to the Iron Age. In the northern part of the evaluated area was a large but shallow oval pit, dated by two prehistoric pottery fragments to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. It also produced a

small assemblage of animal bone including a red deer antler tine with possible cut marks, implying some potential for a nearby settlement-related activity.

6.1.6 A Trial Trench Evaluation and subsequent Archaeological Recording at the nearby site at Wellwick Farm included a large Iron Age enclosure, with Late Bronze Age and Roman activity (Trial Trench Evaluation 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06009416) and Late Bronze Age to Iron Age occupation with Medieval ditches at Bacombe Lane to the north.

6.1.7 The only evidence of Roman activity in the immediate vicinity of the Site is a Romano-British key found with a metal detector at the putative site of the former Birche's Peece brick makers (DWH076). Late Roman to Saxon inhumations were uncovered at Bacombe Lane to the north (Taylor, 2014) and Roman settlement and funerary activity were identified at Wellwick Farm to the north.

6.1.8 Evidence for the post-Roman transition period in Buckinghamshire is extremely rare and poorly understood and there are no early medieval settlement sites known in the vicinity of the Site. The present-day settlement pattern which is focussed on Wendover was probably established by the Norman Conquest. Within the Site itself, remote sensing and geophysical surveys have recorded the scattered presence of former ploughed-out field boundaries of open fields, with ridge and furrow strips divided by headlands. This may indicate that the Site and its environs were part of the agricultural, and most likely also woodland, hinterland of Wendover in that period.

6.1.9 Remote sensing surveys including interpretation of aerial photographs, hyperspectral imagery and LiDAR imagery uncovered an area of extant ridge and furrow within the southern part of the Site, alongside linear former boundaries predating OS maps and an oblong mound of unknown function, although potentially associated with the 18th century railway cutting to the west.

6.1.10 At Rocky Lane C21032 geophysical survey (Geophysical SurveyC252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000263, Figures 4-5) undertaken in 2016 confirmed the presence of ridge and furrow remains and several linear anomalies of unknown origin. The Grove Farm C21033-34 geophysical survey (Geophysical SurveyC252-ETM-EV-REP-020000221, Figures 4 and 6-7) identified several linear anomalies, which were interpreted as either natural in origin or representative of old field boundaries.

6.1.11 In the post-medieval period, there was a shift from medieval agricultural organisation to enclosed fields, both for arable production and pasture, visible as more rectilinear fields, set amongst earlier less-regularly laid out pre 18th century fields.

6.1.12 A former brickwork, recorded in the 17th century as Birche's Peece Brickworks and thought to have been located close to Grove Farm, may be an explanation for the potential extraction / quarry pits seen in the 2019 evaluation, and others likely to be in the vicinity. The other possibility is the acquisition of materials for the Great Central Railways constructions which took place in the 1880s.

6.1.13 The most recent activity has been small-scale expansion of residential and commercial development around Wendover and the installation of National Grid pylons as part of the electricity supply network.

7 Results

7.1 Archaeological Recording Results

7.1.1 The Archaeological Recording was spread over three distinct land parcels (c21032, C21033 and c21034). A summary of the findings from Land Parcels C21033 and C21034 can be seen in table 3, below. There were no archaeological features in Land Parcel C21032.

Table 3: Summary of feature types by area

Site/Area	Feature Type	No.	Date
C21033	cremations	4	Roman
		3	Iron Age/Roman
		1	Early Bronze Age
	bell-shaped pits	8	Iron Age
		2	undated
		1	with residual prehistoric pot
	linear features	1	prehistoric
		3	undated
	pits	15	undated
		10	prehistoric
	postholes	4	undated
	tree boles	3	undated
C21034	cremations	1	undated
	Furrows	2	Post Medieval
	pits	4	undated
	pit	1	Post Medieval
	postholes	1	undated

7.2 Archaeological Results Land Parcel c21032

7.2.1 The five trenches and an Archaeological Recording area produced no features of archaeological origin (see Table 4 below). Several potential features were investigated but these proved to be variations in the geological substrate (Figures 1 and 3). Representative section of three trenches (101, 102 and 103 can be seen in Figure 14.

7.2.2 The Archaeological Recording area (Trench 110) was positioned to investigate a possible cremation urn recording in the previous Trial Trench Evaluation (Doc Ref: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-009420). There was no evidence of this or any other similar feature.

Table 4: Summary of Trenches from Land Parcel C21032

Trench No.	Orientation	Dimensions (m)	Depth/Thickness (m)			Archaeology?	Finds?
			Overall	Topsoil	Subsoil		
001	N-S	1.80 x 30	0.35	0.17	0.18	None	None
002	N-S	1.80 x 30	0.30	0.20	0.10	None	None
003	N-S	1.80 x 30	0.44	0.16	0.28	None	None
004	E-W	1.80 x 30	0.50	0.20	0.30	None	None
005	E-W	1.80 x 30	0.45	0.20	0.25	None	None
110	n/a	50 x 25	0.48	0.20	0.28	None	None

7.3 Archaeological Results Land Parcel c21033

7.3.1 A layer of colluvium was present and covered approximately two thirds of the Recording Area. The colluvium deposit comprised mid brown silty sand (507526), with frequent chalk inclusions and was between 0.40m and 0.60m and 38m wide (Figures 4 – 12). The colluvium, possibly in-filling a dry valley feature, was potentially the result of a change in the landscape such as areas of deforestation producing greater soil erosion, or a lowering of the water table. Several features, including some datable to the Neolithic period, were present below the colluvium deposit, and the deposit was also cut into by several later features, some datable to the Iron Age and Roman periods.

Neolithic

7.3.2 Eight pits can be dated to the Neolithic period (Figure 5). These were clustered in the central and northeastern part of the Recording area and sealed below colluvium (507526), and comprised; pits ([507586], [507602], [507620], [507622], [507624] (Figure 14), [507626] (Plate 37, Figure 14), [507628] and [507642]). Three of the pits were intercutting ([507620], [507622] and [507624] (Figure 14) with the same fill (silty clay with flecks of charcoal) and no stratigraphic sequence could be ascertained. The bases of these features were uneven as was pit [50761] (Figure 14) which was the largest pit feature that contained Neolithic pottery (1.90m wide and 0.18m deep).

7.3.3 Decorated Peterborough Ware, dated to the Early to Middle Neolithic was recovered from six of the pits, with undecorated pottery of the same date in the remaining two. The large number of Peterborough Ware sherds (28, weighing 119g) recovered from pit [507620] (Plate 35, Figure 14) are possibly from one vessel, and the pit also produced a flint flake and fragments of hazelnut shell. Hazelnut shell was also recovered from pit [507622] (Plate 36, Figure 14) (1.18m wide x 0.30m deep). A decorated rim of Peterborough Ware from pit [507628] (Plate 38, Figure 14) comprised whipped cord 'maggots' on the internal and external surfaces and on the rim top. Contemporary Early to Middle Neolithic pottery was recovered from pit [507602] (Figure 17), this also produced a flint blade.

Bronze Age

7.3.4 Cremation pit [507566] (Figure 16), produced a fragment of Early Bronze Age pot. This cremation was heavily truncated, and it is possible that the sherd could be residual and was located close to pit cremation [507530]. However, its fill (507567) was different in composition to the other cremations recorded within this land parcel as it contained chalk inclusions and this could support the current interpretation of this feature as belonging to the Bronze Age and not directly associated with the later i.e., Iron Age or Roman, cremations.

Iron Age

7.3.5 A cluster of eight un-lined bell-shaped storage pits ([507538], [507540] (Plate 18 Figure 14), [507553], [507556], [507564] (Plate 22, Figure 15), [507572], [507576], [507580] (Plate 26)) were located at the northwest corner of the Recording Area, these were cut through colluvial layer (507526) (Figure 6). There was no evidence that any of these features were lined in any way.

7.3.6 The pits showed limited variation in form and dimension; all were between 0.8 – 1.78 m in diameter and between 0.7 m and over 1.4 m deep. Their profiles were all concave to convex, with steep sides with flat bases, consistent with 'bell-shaped' pits.

7.3.7 The fill sequences varied however, with between one and three fills identified in each feature. These fills included what appeared to be deliberate backfilling events, and the finds recovered are consistent with low-level discarded domestic waste. The original function of the pits was probably for underground storage or larder use as wheat grain was recovered from pit [507572].

7.3.8 Pit [507538] (Figure 15) contained a sherd of decorated pot attributed to the Middle Iron Age and animal bone that had evidence of cut marks and rodent gnawing. Pit [507556] contained three silty fills and contained Middle Iron Age pottery. Pit [507572] additionally contained Middle Iron Age pottery as well as a fragment of residual Neolithic pot. No finds were attributed to pit [507564] however its similar bell-shaped form means it can be attributed to the same feature group.

7.3.9 Pit [507553], which was slightly shallower that the other pits (1.12m wide x 0.43), also contained Middle Iron Age pottery and a fragment of undiagnostic copper alloy sheet. The largest bell-shaped pit [507576] was 1.78m wide and at least 1.40m deep; the base of the storage pit could not be reached due to safety standards. From the basal fill (507577) a flint flake was recovered as well as a possible iron tool. Potentially dated to the Iron Age (see Tables 7 and 17). The recovered environmental evidence was poor and mainly comprised of roots and molluscs (see Appendix 6)

7.3.10 Pit [507580] (1.33m wide x 1.15m deep) did not contain any diagnostic finds, however it was truncated by pit [507540] which contained Middle Iron Age pottery. The composition of its fills suggests they were formed by episodes of backfilling; and perhaps partly disturbed from the original digging of pit [507540]. A triangular clay loom weight RF<3> was recovered from the upper fill (507542) of pit [507540] that suggest an Iron Age/Early Roman date (see Section 8.11.9).

Iron Age/Roman Cremations

7.3.11 Dispersed across the central and eastern part of the Recording Area were eight small pits that contained burnt material, consisting of charcoal and human bone fragments ([507524] Plate 13, Figure 16), [507527], [507530] (Plate 14, Figure 16), [507532] (Plate 15, Figure 16), [507534] (Plate 16, Figure 16), [507543], [507562] (Figure 16) and [507566] (Figure 16). Two of the cremations also contained animal bone comprising pig and sheep/goat mixed in with the human bone. These features truncated colluvium (507526), see Figure 7. It appeared that the cremation material comprising bone and charcoal were deposited into the pits loosely; there appears to be no concentration of bone in one area, this might suggest they were deposited in an organic container. However, there was one cremated deposit that had been interred into an urn, this was within pit [507543].

7.3.12 Four of the cremation pits contained evidence of grave goods dated to the 1st century AD. They measured between 0.30m and 0.58m wide and between 0.13m and 0.50m deep. Cremation [507532] was located to the east of the centre (Figure 9) of the area and contained fragments of a copper alloy Roman hinged bracelet, part of a copper alloy

tubular hollow bracelet and fragments of animal bone identified as pig. The fill (507533) comprised silty sand with frequent charcoal and burnt bone. Similarly, cremation [507534] to the northeast of the area (Figure 9) contained the fragmented and burnt bones of a young sheep/goat as well as melted pieces of a brooch of the Hod Hill type. Cremation [505524] contained a coin that was heated affected by the pyre during the cremation process (Figure 10).

7.3.13 Cremation [507527] (Figure 16) in the southern part of the site also contained the remains of a young sheep/goat however there was no evidence of any other finds. The cremation pit comprised two fills and combined it contained 1267.98g of burnt remains. Most of the cremated bone was recovered from the upper fill (507529). It is uncertain currently whether the remains represent more than one individual. The upper fill of the pit with the main deposit of cremated remains is probably the primary deposition with bone and charcoal dispersed through the lower fill by bioturbation.

7.3.14 Cremation pit [507543] (Figure 16) was in the central portion of the Recording Area and slightly truncated Neolithic pit [507642] (Plate 43). It contained a near complete but fragmented pedestal jar/urn and can be dated to the 1st century AD. The cremation pit also contained a complete Late Iron Age/Early Roman iron joiner's dog (Plate 6).

7.3.15 The remaining three cremation pits ([507524], [507530] and [507562]) did not produce any datable finds (Figure 10). The cremations pits ranged between 0.30 to 0.52m wide and between 0.28m wide and 0.20m deep and had similar profiles that were circular in plan with concave sides and bases. Their fills were also similar, and these comprised silty clay with charcoal and bone inclusions.

Undated Features

7.3.16 In total, there were 25 features that contained no diagnostic finds; 16 pits, four postholes, three tree boles, and two linear ditches (Figure 8). Although undated some of these features were sealed below colluvium (507526) and some were above the colluvium. This indicates that some belong to the earlier (Middle/ Late Neolithic) activity and some to the later (Iron Age and Roman) activity.

Undated features below Colluvial Layer 507526

7.3.17 In addition to the eight pits that were datable to the Neolithic, there were 19 further features, all undated, that were also sealed below the colluvium and these comprised; fifteen pits ([507584], [507592], [507596/507636], [507598], [507616] (Plate 33, Figure 17), [507610], [507614], [507618] (Plate 34, Figure 17), [507630] (Plate 39), Figure 17, [507632] (Plate 40), [507634] (Plate 41, Figure 17), [507638], [507644], and [507646] (Plate 44), and three postholes ([507588] (Plate 27, Figure 17), [507594] and [507600]). A curvilinear feature, possible gully or elongated pit [507607] truncated pit [507610], but the other features were not intercutting. Most of the features were clustered in the central part of the Recording Area but they were interspersed alongside datable features (Figure 5).

7.3.18 There were three large oval shaped, pits; [507596/507636], [507630] and [507638], these measured up to a maximum of approximately 4.00m x 2.70m and 0.38m deep and each contained a single fill suggesting that they were silted up naturally with poor environmental remains (see Appendix 6). Pit [507596/507636] (Figure 17) contained

animal bone that comprised bovine and sheep/goat. These pits were sealed by colluvium (507526) and could therefore be contemporary with the pits contained Middle Neolithic pottery.

7.3.19 The remaining pits were smaller, with maximum dimensions being less than 0.65m wide and up to 0.38m deep. Four of these, pits ([507547], [507584], [507592] and [507646]) contained a high density of charcoal and fragments of animal bone including burnt animal bone and this could represent the remains of dumped hearth material. These features were in the northern part of the central area; pit [507547] was 0.51m x 0.38m wide and 0.09m deep, pit [50758]4 was 0.62m wide by 0.08m deep, pit [507592] (Figure 16) was 0.46m wide x 0.13m deep, and pit [507546] was 0.65m wide and 0.10m deep. Two pits ([507598] and [507614]) both contained a single fill that suggested gradual silting; pit [507598] (Plate 28, Figure 17) was 0.45m wide and 0.24m deep, pit [507614] (Plate 32) was 0.60m wide x 0.22m deep. Pit [507610] was 0.70m wide and 0.54m deep and contained a single fill with animal bone, comprising bovine and sheep/goat.

7.3.20 The content of pit [507644] is notable as this contained disarticulated human bone belonging to a young middle adult with an age estimate of 30-34 years (Figure 9). It was not possible to identify the gender of the remains and these were dispersed within the feature and did not appear to form a neat, discrete interment, although the placement of the bone may well have been deliberate.

7.3.21 The curvilinear feature, possible gully or pit [507607] (Plate 30) was approximately 1.59m in length, 0.72m wide and 0.53m deep and curved from the north-northwest to the south-southeast and cut into the edge of undated pit [507610] (Figure 9). A terminal was at the southern end, but the western end was not convincingly definable as a terminus and the extent of the feature may have originally continued further. It comprised two fills; lower fill (507608) and upper fill (507629) which contained frequent charcoal inclusions. It is likely that this feature represents either part of a gully or an elongated pit due to its profile and depth, moderately steep concave sides and shallow concave base.

7.3.22 There were four postholes recorded: [507545] (Plate 19), [507588], [507594] and [507600]. They were dispersed across the site; [507545] and [507600] were to the north of the area (Figure 9), and [507588] and [507594] lay to the southwest of the ditch [507568] (Plate 2, Figure 10 and 16). Their dimensions ranged between 0.19m to 0.33m wide and 0.18m to 0.29m deep with all moderately steep concave sides. They all comprise a single fill with no datable artefacts.

Undated Features above Colluvial Layer 507526

7.3.23 There were three features which were biological in origin and were the remains of root boles of shrubs and trees ([507549], [507560] and [507570]). These disturbed the terminal of linear ditch [507551/507568] (Figure 10).

7.3.24 This linear feature was on a north-west/south-east alignment. Its variable preservation suggests that it has suffered truncation from past agricultural activity, and it ranged between 0.4m to 1.00m wide with a maximum depth of 0.28m. Animal bone was recovered from its single fill with no other diagnostic finds recovered. It is probably the

continuation of ditch [507605/507612] (Plate 29 and 31, Figure 16) with the blank area in between possibly resulting from truncation by the 2019 evaluation trenches (18 and 21). Those trenches did not contain any evidence for a ditch in them however and it could be that the ditch did not survive earlier truncation from past activity (Fieldwork Report 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-009420). A fragment of Neolithic pottery was recovered from [507605] which is deemed to be residual as this feature cuts the colluvial.

7.3.25 Posthole [507545] was 0.9m wide and 0.21m deep and was located in the northern part of the area contained a single fill with evidence of a postpipe cut through colluvium (507526) and into the natural chalk (Figure 9).

7.4 Archaeological Results Land Parcel c21034

Post-medieval

7.4.1 Agricultural use of the land, visible as two north-east / south-west-aligned linear features, probable furrows ([507502] (Plate 45, Figure 18) and [507522] (Plate 51) were recorded (Figure 11). These results compliment the LiDAR findings. Artefacts recovered included ceramic tiles, slag, pottery and a fragment of copper alloy were recovered from the furrows and the post feature discussed below.

7.4.2 A single circular large pit feature [507516] (Plate 52), was 8.6 m in diameter which was machined further to try and define its true edges, which resulted in a much smaller feature when surveyed (Figure 11 and 13). It was excavated to a depth of 1.9 m; this has provisionally been interpreted as a possible extraction feature for resources removal and / or water hollow. It contained two fills; [507517] was the upper primary fill that comprised backfilled material that contained mixed deposits with fragments of glass bottles, pottery, ceramic tiles, and iron. The lowest fill recorded was clay deposit (507520) this may be a form of an eroded clay lining, no in situ lining was identified however and the base of the feature was not reached due to site safety reasons.

Undated

7.4.3 A total of five small discrete features were identified across the area; four pits ([507504], [507508] (Plate 48), [507510], [507512] (Plate 50, Figure 18) and one posthole [507518] (Figure 12). All had been truncated by modern ploughing and were shallow, with charcoal inclusions and contained no diagnostic artefacts. Two of the pits ([507504] (Plate 46, Figure 18) and [507510] (Plate 49, Figure 18) contained abundant charcoal, fruit/nut fragments from the soil samples. There was evidence of burning at their interface with the natural which suggest that these features could represent fire pits. The dimensions of the pits were similar, averaging 0.33 x 0.50m diameter and 0.07-0.22m deep.

7.4.4 Posthole [507518] (Figure 18) was 0.14m wide and 0.08m deep with a single fill and appeared to be isolated.

7.4.5 An undated isolated cremation pit [507506] (Plate 47, Figure 18) was recorded in the south-east corner of the area. It was 0.48m wide and 0.18m deep and contained a single fill (507507) that contained charcoal and burnt human bone. The bone weighed

272.92g and comprise reasonably sized diagnostic fragments that hold good potential for further analysis.

Natural features

7.4.6 The geology varied across the site, with chalk bedrock exposed at the base of the slope to the north-west and clay and flint drift geology overlying most of the area upslope. At the interface of these two areas there were numerous circular and oval patches of clay infilling dissolved holes in the chalk, which in some locations took on the appearance of postholes. Investigation of several of these confirmed their sterile geological nature and not recorded with the exemption of one [507516] which was originally interpreted as a posthole.

7.5 Discussion

7.5.1 No archaeological remains were uncovered at Land Parcel C21032, only varying geology was recorded. Archaeological features were uncovered at Land Parcel C21033 including pits that contained Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware pottery that was sealed by a layer of colluvium. There were also several undated pits that were also recorded at this stratigraphic level that could possibly be assigned the same date.

7.5.2 Later occupation comprising cremations, pits, linears and tree boles were cut into the colluvium; the earliest being a cremation assigned to the Bronze Age. Bell shaped pits dating to the Iron Age were recorded that contained evidence of grains suggesting that their primary use was that of storage. Cremations dated to the Early Roman period were also recorded that contained personal artefacts that were likely placed with the body prior to cremating.

7.5.3 Land Parcel C21034 revealed a low density of features, which included an undated cremation, undated small discrete pits and post-medieval agricultural remains in the form furrows and a large pit.

Neolithic

7.5.4 Evidence for activity during the Neolithic period was significant but moderate in extent with the greatest concentration at C21033 seen as a scatter of pits, although no clearly discernible associated settlement was apparent. These features provide convincing evidence for activity of Middle Neolithic date to have occurred on site, and the undated features sealed below the colluvium deposit may also represent activity of this period.

7.5.5 Neolithic populations are thought to have continued mobility, occupying sites seasonally with artefact scatters comprising flint and pottery. The presence of flint and Peterborough Ware suggests occupation was occurring during this period at this location. However, the nature of the occupation cannot be determined at this time whether the evidence relates to a single use occupation or whether the site was returned to several times.

Bronze Age

7.5.6 Possible activity during the Bronze Age comprised a single cremation that contain human and animal bone contained a single sherd of diagnostic pottery. This suggests that activity in these environs continued over a long period of time.

7.5.7 There was no evidence of structures or additional features dating to the Bronze Age in this phase of work.

Iron Age

7.5.8 Features pertaining to the Iron Age were in the form of storage pits, of a distinctive 'bell-shaped' variety and these suggest the presence of nearby settlement. A range of domestic functions for these features is possible, but their use for storage such as for larder use seems likely. The presence of wheat grains from the environmental samples in addition to evidence butchery as evidence by the cut marks on the animal bone remains and the pottery assemblage suggests that the evidence relates to domestic activity during the Iron Age in this vicinity.

7.5.9 The landscape appears to have changed from a possible Bronze Age funerary landscape into a more domestic one, although there was no evidence of structures either in this phase of work or in the previous trial trenching excavation. It once again became a more funerary landscape with the presence of Late Iron Age/ Roman cremation burials.

Late Iron Age/Roman

7.5.10 The only confirmed Roman features were the cremations at C21033 and suggest that there was a change in landscape use to a funerary character. The finding of Later Iron Age cremations alongside those that appear to be dated more specifically to the early Roman period is consistent with the known settlement pattern of this period. Most of the cremations do not appear to have been interred into vessels apart from cremation 507543 that was placed in a pedestal urn and had an accessory jar/beaker of the same fabric type and are dated to the 1st century AD.

Post-medieval

7.5.11 Post-medieval activity was almost exclusively confined to C21034 and seen as agricultural land use, reflected by field systems and a large pit feature that contained material that could have accumulated during the time when the feature was open.

Undated

7.5.12 Several features including the cremation in Land Parcel C21034, remain undated because they lacked artefactual material. There is potential for dating the cremation through scientific means, however.

8 Finds Assessment

8.1 Animal Bone

8.1.1 A total of 199 countable bone and teeth fragments were recovered from 48 contexts Land Parcels: C21033 and C21034.

8.1.2 Due to the small size of the assemblage bones from samples were also added to this assessment. Samples were floated and passed through 2mm and 300micron sieves, and dry sieved through 2mm and 4mm sieves. Each context was assessed separately and added to a maintable as seen in the Appendix 6. Countable, measurable and ageable bones were recorded following the Historic England guidelines of best

practices (2019). Bones were counted if more than 50% of a zone survived, adapted from Serjeanston (1996). Bones that could not be identified to species but presented more than 50% of a zone were separated into size categories: Unidentified Large Mammal (ULM), Unidentified Medium Mammal (UMM), Unidentified Small Mammal (USM). For ageing: fusion and mandibular tooth wear were recorded separately. A basic NISP (Number of Identified Specimens) was calculated. This relates to the overall count whereby, for example, one sheep/goat bone or tooth represents one sheep/goat. Lyman's weathering table (1994: 355) was used for taphonomy. Butchery, pathology, gnawing and general comments were also noted. No distinction between sheep and goat was attempted. Preservation ranged from Good (G), Medium (M) to Poor (P).

8.1.3 Countable bones from nine species were recovered from pits, storage pits and mixed animal and human cremations (Table 4), of which 68% of the NISP came from samples. Sheep/goat was the most abundant species (46%). Rodent is represented in elevated numbers due to the inclusion of sampled material. It also reflects the high level of preservation on this site. Nearly half of the NISP count came from cremations and possible cremations, including 49% of the overall sheep/goat count.

Table 5: Overall NISP including ageable and measurable material

Species	NISP	%	From crems	%	Ageable bone	Ageable teeth	Measure
Cattle	13	7	2	1	2	0	1
Sheep/ goat	91	46	51	25	43	0	7
Pig	5	3	4	2	0	1	0
Horse	1	<1	0	0	0	0	1
Dog/fox	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0
Red Deer	1	<1	0	0	0	0	1
Mole	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0
Frog	9	5	1	<1	0	0	0
Rodent	56	28	23	11	0	0	0
ULM	9	5	1	<1	0	0	0
UMM	8	4	3	2	0	0	0
USM	4	2	2	1	0	0	0
Total	**195**	**100**	**83**	**42**	**45**	**1**	**10**

8.1.4 Due to the small size of the assemblage, only vague trends can be observed. The domesticates were present from the Neolithic to the Post Medieval period. For both the cremation and non-cremation assemblages, the Iron Age presented the most abundant NISP. There were slightly more cattle than sheep/goat in the Neolithic, while sheep/goat dominated the Iron Age, which is typical for these periods. The majority of sheep/goat from the cremations were from juveniles.

8.1.5 Wild species were represented in small numbers. A near complete horse tibia was recovered from a gully dated as Neolithic. Fragmented red deer antler <NF4> and red deer metatarsal were found in a Neolithic pit fill (507641) (C21033) and 12 unburnt red deer antler fragments were found within the fill of cremation [507644] (C21033).

8.1.6 The largest assemblage of bone was recovered from the upper fill of a middle Iron Age storage pit, [507555] (C21033). This comprised mostly burnt material, including 30% of the overall non-cremated sheep/goat count.

8.1.7 Rodent gnawing was visible in one context, (507539) (C21033), and cut marks seen in storage pit fill (507539) and pit fill/possible cremation [507555] (C21033). Though in very small quantities, the presence of butchered and gnawed sheep/goat bone waste, deposited within the Iron Age storage pits [507538] and [507540], strongly suggests animals were being exploited as a food source and dumped rather than specially placed. The presence of domestic waste would also suggest a settlement in the surrounding area. In contrast, the occurrence of sheep/goat and pig within cremations as pyre goods evokes a deeper relationship beyond food.

Potential and Recommendations

8.1.8 A full analysis of the faunal remains from the cremations to determine the minimum number of individuals (MNI) is advised. Due to the fragmentary condition and small size of individual specimens within the faunal assemblage, specialist analysis will need to attempt to fully sort the animal bone from the human bone. A further study into the ideologies and significance of mixed animal and human cremations, with particular emphasis on species representation and age at death (most appear young in this instance) including a comprehensive study of comparative sites and assemblages, such as St Albans (Niblett 1999) and Westhampnett (Fitzpatrick 1997) should also be attempted. Though the assemblage excluding the cremations is small, detailed analysis to determine the MNI and age at death may be of some comparative use when analysing the assemblage from the cremations. This should also include a comparative analysis of surrounding sites and assemblages.

8.2 Ceramic Building Material

Introduction

8.2.1 A moderate assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) comprising 88 fragments weighing 1646g was hand collected from four contexts in Land Parcel C21034. No CBM was recovered from Land Parcel C21032 or C21033. Except for five fragments of brick, all the CBM comprised flat roof tile. The assemblage is most likely of post-medieval date, however, due to its fragmented condition, there are few diagnostic features present to confirm the date range.

Results

8.2.2 There were five roof tile fabrics identified, although fabrics T1, T1A and T1B, were similar enough to warrant being grouped together. The T1 group was primarily distinguished by the greyish white opaque quartz, which was present in varied quantities in these fabrics, and composed all the mould sand present. Collectively, the T1 group comprised over 75% of the assemblage. Due to the fragmented state of the assemblage, the only technical measurement possible was thickness. Fragments in fabrics T1 and T1A were consistently between 12mm and 14mm, although one unusually thick fragment (17mm) was also present. Few fragments in these fabrics had any reduction present, most were lightly abraded although some very fine striations or strike lines were present on some. From what could be seen, the fragments tended to

be reasonably neat and regular in form, and one piece had a section of round peg hole present. The roof tile pieces in the T1B fabric were slightly thicker, generally between 14mm and 16mm thick, and almost all had thick grey core reduction present.

Table 6: Description of the fabric types

Fabric	Description
T1	Finer quartz and oxidised material.
T1A	Orange fabric with moderate to common medium to coarse quartz (often greyish white opaque and rounded), lightly micaceous, sparse to moderate fine to medium black oxidised material.
T1B	Abundant fine to medium quartz.
T2	Fine orange fabric with paler silty streaks, areas of moderate to common medium quartz (rose quartz and some greyish white opaque quartz), sparse to moderate medium and coarse red oxidised material, occasional very coarse rounded flint (7mm) and light mica.
T3	Orange with silty cream streaking, micaceous, abundant very fine quartz, sparse fine to medium quartz, mica, sparse to moderate medium to coarse red oxidised material
B1	Orange powdery fabric with common coarse dark red to black oxidised material, moderate to common medium to coarse cream pellets.
B1A	Includes sparse to moderate medium quartz.

8.2.3 There were five pieces of roof tile with the T2 fabric. These were between 13mm and 15mm thick, had some fine strike lines or striations present, one had part of a round peg hole present, no reduction was seen, and all had mould sand that included rose quartz. The fragments were regular in form, one had a notably pitted base. Only three pieces of roof tile with the T3 fabric were recovered; these were between 15mm and 16mm thick, none were reduced, they were all consistent regarding form. Two of the T3 fragments had grass marks on their bases.

8.2.4 Because flat roof tile remained largely consistent in form from the late medieval and through the post-medieval period, it can be difficult to date. There are no features that indicate a medieval date range, and the well fired quality and general regularity of form may suggest a post-medieval date for the flat roof tile - although these form characteristics are not solely restricted to the post-medieval period. The association with clay pipe stems (dated from 1660 to 1710) recovered from the large pit or pit - context [507516], would further support a post-medieval date for the tile. This context produced the largest quantity of roof tile, 32 fragments, with all the fabric types represented. The remaining contexts that produced roof tile were furrows [507502] and [507522], and topsoil (507501).

8.2.5 There were five small fragments of brick consisting of two similar quite soft red fabrics, the only difference between them was the inclusion of quartz in the B1A fabric. The soft matrix of the fabric left all the fragments abraded, and only one surface was present on each fragment, hence no technical measurements were possible. Two of the fragments had mould sand with coarse and very coarse flint in it. Although no dateable features were present, their association with the roof tile, and the infrequent use of brick in the medieval period, suggest that these are more likely to be post-medieval in date. Four fragments of brick were recovered from the large pit [507516], and one in the topsoil (507501).

Potential and Recommendations

8.2.6 Due to the fragmented state of the CBM, the assemblage has little archaeological significance beyond indicating they derive from a post-medieval structure that was probably located in the vicinity but may occur on site as manuring waste. There is no

potential for further work, however, form and fabric samples should be retained for the archive.

8.3 Clay Pipe

Results

8.3.1 A small assemblage of clay pipe was hand collected comprising just two abraded stem fragments with a combined weight of 11g was recovered from two contexts, topsoil (507501) and pit fill (507517) from Land Parcel C21034. Both pieces date between c 1660 and 1710.

Potential and Recommendations

8.3.2 The assemblage is small, including one unstratified fragment. The stratified piece is abraded suggesting reworking and abrasion by past soil cultivation. In addition, neither contain maker's marks or decoration. They are therefore not of inherent interest, and their contribution to the dating evidence is limited. They are not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

8.4 Flint

Introduction

8.4.1 A total of 32 pieces of worked flint weighing 174g were recovered from Land Parcels C21033 and C21034 together with a very small quantity of unworked burnt flint (15g). The flint was recovered through hand-collection and from processing environmental samples. The assemblage comprises only debitage (from flint flakes, blades, cores etc.), and no chronologically diagnostic pieces were present. Such an assemblage is difficult to date closely; however, based on morphological and technological grounds a broad date can be identified, in this case an early prehistoric date (Mesolithic to Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age) seems most likely. The bulk of the flint could therefore be contemporary with the Middle Neolithic occupation of the site supported by the presence of Peterborough ware. A small earlier and later component may also be present within the assemblage.

Results

8.4.2 The following results combine the data from both Land Parcels; C21033 and C21034. Except for a fragmented un-corticated flint flake from pit [507640] (Plate 42), fill (507641), (C21033) the flints were entirely re-corticated light blue, pale grey or white. Recent breaks on a few re-corticated pieces and the fragmented flake from pit 507640 (C21033) indicate that a light to mid grey flint was selected for knapping. The condition of the flint appears relatively flawless. Where present, the stained cortex measures between 1mm and 4mm.

Table 7: The flint assemblage

Shapefile	Context	Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Core face/edge rejuvenation blade	Grand total (no)
C21034	507503	1	0	0	0	0	1
C21033	507539	2	1	0	0	0	3
	507542	5	0	0	0	0	5
	507548	1	0	0	0	0	1
	507563	1	0	0	1	0	2
	507577	1	0	0	0	0	1
	507604	1	0	0	0	0	1
	507619	3	1	0	0	0	4
	507621	0	0	0	1	0	1
	507633	1	0	0	0	0	1
	507635	2	1	1	2	0	6
	507639	1	1	0	0	0	2
	507641	3	0	0	0	1	4
	Total	**22**	**4**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**32**

8.4.3 The condition of the flint was variable. However, a large quantity of pieces displays only slight to moderate edge damage. This suggests that the pieces have undergone negligible post-depositional disturbance, or that they have not been exposed for a long period prior burial.

8.4.4 The worked flint derived from 13 features comprising 12 pits and a furrow. The pieces were thinly distributed with no individual contexts producing more than six pieces. A blade-like flake was recovered from pit [507620] (C21033), that produced Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware and five flakes and a core face/edge rejuvenation blade were recovered from three pits ([507604], [507633] and [507641]) (C21033) that produced possible Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware. Whilst these pieces could be contemporary with the pits, most of the remaining flint is likely to represent residual material caught up into the fills of cut features.

8.4.5 The rest of the assemblage consists entirely of debitage products. Flakes are the main removal types, with only four blades, a bladelet and a blade-like flake recorded. A mixed hammer mode was noted. Whilst some pieces display plain butt with no preparation of the edge platform, others are more carefully worked displaying limited platform preparation, linear butt and thin removal scars on the dorsal surface. Although no cores were present, the core face/edge rejuvenation blade from pit [507640], fill (507641) (C21033) confirms the use of a careful reduction strategy.

8.4.6 A very small quantity of burnt unworked flint fragments (15g) was recovered from pits [507640] and [507646] (C21033). No burnt flints were recovered from the cremations. Pit [507640] (C21033) contains a fragment that was only slightly burnt. Pit [507646] (C21033) contained c 98 tiny fragments measuring only up to 15mm. They were heavily

calcined to a light grey colour. Pit [507646] (C21033) also produced some charcoal, and it is possible that the feature is broadly contemporary with the activity represented by the burnt flint fragments and the charcoal; however, as the assemblage is so small, they may be unrelated.

Potential and Recommendations

8.4.7 The assemblage provides limited evidence for prehistoric activity. Due the absence of chronologically diagnostic tools and the absence of large groups of worked pieces, it is difficult to provide a precise date for it, however. But based on technological and morphological grounds a broad Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date can be attributed to the flint, and the bulk of assemblage could be contemporary with the Middle Neolithic pottery recovered from the site.

8.4.8 No tools were present in the assemblage. Blades can be used to manufacture tools if they are retouched. However, if they are unmodified, blades are pieces of debitage. And whilst no cores were recovered, a core face / edge rejuvenation blade provides only limited evidence for flint knapping. The assemblage is small (32 pieces). It represents a background scatter that suggests only low-key flint related activities.

8.5 Geological Material

Introduction

8.5.1 Three pieces of stone were recovered from Land Parcels C21033 and C21034, all deriving from environmental residues. Context (507559) (C21033), the upper fill from Iron Age bell-shaped pit [507556] produced a 35g irregular piece of medium-grained quartzose sandstone with slight signs of burning and a 9g scrap of quartzite. Context (507525) (C21033) from Roman cremation pit [507524] produced an irregular 31g piece of light grey quartzose sandstone that has a single flat and polished face suggesting the stone to have been utilised for grinding, sharpening or polishing; however, too little is left to discern which. The stone is likely to be of Tertiary date and is like some of the less well cemented Sarsens of the Brighton area. It is almost certainly of local origin.

Potential and Recommendations

8.5.2 The stone assemblage is small, lacking in diagnostic worked pieces and appears to be of types that could naturally occur in the general area. The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

8.6 Human Osteology

Introduction

8.6.1 A total of nine cremations, one possible cremation and one possible disturbed inhumation were recovered from Land Parcels C21033 and C21034. The bone preservation was mostly good with large diagnostic fragments.

8.6.2 At this stage, the main purpose of a report is to assess the potential of the assemblage and to advise on any further study. For this assessment, the age or sex was not determined as this will be undertaken during the analysis stage. For this, the Historic England human osteology guidelines were used as the main reference (Mays et al 2018). The assemblage at Grove Farm (C21033) consisted of nine cremations and one

inhumation. The bone from each cremation was weighed (g). A range from smallest to largest fragment size was noted in mm. Some of the cremations also contained animal bone, in these cases, the diagnostic animal bone fragments were weighed and bagged separately, and their weight was noted alongside the overall weight of each cremation. The animal bone will be addressed in the faunal bone assessment. For the inhumation, a preliminary age estimation was noted. Age at death was assessed using morphological changes in the pelvis (Lovejoy et al 1985). Preservation ranged from Good (G), Medium (M) to Poor (P).

Cremations

Table 8: Summary of cremations

Shapefile	Type	Pres.	Fill	Cut	Weight (g)	Sample	Frag (mm)
C21034	human	M	507507	507506	272.92	302	52 - < 5
C10233	human	G	507533	507523	163.96	309	44 - <10
	human	M	507525	507524	307.56	306	40 - <5
	human	M	507529	507527	93.23	308	55 - 5
	human	G	507528	507527	1174.75	307	86 - <10
	human	M	507531	507530	587.67	318	40 - <5
	human	G	507535	507534	1175.78	310	66-5
	human	M	507544	507543	467	314	40 - 5
	human	M	507563	507562	95.36	320	33 - <5
	Animal + poss hum.	M	507567	507566	54.33	321	44 - <5

Key: Good (G), Medium (M) to Poor (P)

8.6.3 Most cremations are dated from the late Iron Age to the early Roman period (Table 8). Cremations deposits (507529) and (507528) both from pit [507527] (C21033) combine to make the largest cremation at 1267.98g. Three cremations contained diagnostic cremated animal bone (Table 2). The animal bone mainly represented young sheep/goat. Roman brooches were found in cremation fills (507535) (second largest), (507533) and (507525) (C21033).

8.6.4 A fragment from an unknown copper object was recovered from 507531. Cremation deposit (507507) in C21034, was truncated by probably plough damage. Both are undated but have reasonably sized diagnostic human bone fragments.

8.6.5 Two copper objects and early bronze age pottery was recovered from cremation 507567 (C21033). This cremation was heavily truncated by plough damage and looked to consist largely of cremated animal bone. Due to the fragmentary condition and small size of the burnt bone, it is currently not possible to ascertain whether all or some can be identified definitively as human bone remains, or if some of the bone is animal. Further analysis will confirm this.

8.6.6 Urn fragments were recovered from six cremations and possible urn fragments from cremation deposit (507555) (C21033).

Table 9: Summary of cremation goods.

Shapefile	Phase	Fill	Pyre goods	Animal	Animal (g)	Comments
C21034	Und.	507507	n/a	n/a	n/a	none
C21033	LIA/ER	507533	1 brooch, pot	pig	2.75	none
	Rom.	507525	3 brooches, 1 coin	n/a	n/a	copper staining
	LIA/ER	507529	Cu obj	usm rib	0.11	none
	LIA/ER	507528	pot	sg + pig	14.47	young sheep/goat
	Und.	507531	Cu obj	n/a	n/a	none
	Rom.	507535	4 brooches, pot	sg	3	ear bones - malleus
	LIA/R	507544	fe joiner's dog, pot	n/a	n/a	none
	IA?	507563	cu + fe obj, pot	n/a	n/a	none
	EBA	507567	2 cu obj, pot	ulm	n/a	none

Sheep/goat (sg), unidentified small mammal (usm), unidentified medium mammal (umm)

Inhumation

Table 10: Summary of inhumation

Shapefile	Skeleton	Pres	%	Age	Category	Sex	sample	weight (g)	Comments
C21034	507645	Good	<10	Adult	YMA	Unknown	350	92.01	30-34 (R auric. Frag)

8.6.7 What looks to be a partial adult inhumation was recovered from the sole fill (507645) of pit [507644] (Table 10) (C21033). The pit was truncated by machinery. The bone was in good condition, though <10% complete. Age at death was estimated from the right auricular surface of the ilium. Age was estimated at between 30-34 years, within the young middle adult category (YMA). Sex estimation could not be determined. There were no apparent pathologies. The remains were not identified as human during excavation and labelled as 'disarticulated human bone' during post-excavation processing. As a result, it is impossible to know whether the individual was purposefully buried within the pit that was later disturbed by activity such as ploughing or whether this was secondary deposition from an unknown location or burial site. No other finds were found within the pit, which would suggest the features purpose was to contain the inhumation. Considering this uncertainty, C14 dating is advised.

Potential and Recommendations

8.6.8 Cremations are a prominent form of burial practice during the Bronze Age but are replaced by a preference towards inhumations during the Early and Middle Iron Age. Cremations are reintroduced in south-east England during the Late Iron Age, known as the Aylsford-Swarling culture, and appear accompanied by pyre goods, such as clothing, ceramics, and animals (O'Brian 2015). There is a wealth of comparative sites from this area that should be considered for future research, including St Albans in Hertfordshire (Niblett 1999), Welwyn (Smith 1912) and the cemeteries at Aylsford (Evans 1980) and Swarling in Buckinghamshire (Bushe-Fox 1925).

8.6.9 Analysis of the cremations have the potential to contribute to ongoing research into the understanding BA and EIA/ER burial rites and practices both within the surrounding

landscape and further afield. With specific interest in the possible relation to the neighbouring Iron Age occupation and Bronze Age monument at Wellwick Farm (Fieldwork Report No. 1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-000017). Therefore, full analysis to determine MNI (minimum number of individuals) and where possible age, sex, and pathologies is advised, this has not been able to be done at this assessment stage due to the fragmented condition of the remains. As well as aspects of pyre technology and the location within the wider geographic context. A further study alongside zooarchaeological analysis into the ideologies and significance of mixed animal and human and other pyre goods including a comprehensive study of comparative sites should also be attempted.

8.6.10 As mentioned, C14 dating is advised for the possible inhumation. Once dated the prospects for further work can be reassessed.

8.7 Metallurgical material

Results

8.7.1 The single undiagnostic iron slag fragment that formed the assemblage was hand collected from a presumably post medieval agricultural furrow [507502] in Land Parcel C21034. This strongly suggests that it arrived on site through processes such as manuring, whereby settlement waste is deposited on surrounding fields. As such there is no reason to believe that any metalworking activity took place within the confines of the excavated area.

Potential and Recommendations

8.7.2 It is recommended that no further analyses be undertaken on the slag assemblage from Grove Farm as the assemblage is too small and clearly residual in nature.

8.8 Plant Remains

Introduction

8.8.1 The results from this assessment are recorded in Tables 11, 12, 13 and 14 below. The samples recommended for full plant macrofossil analysis, excluding charcoal, are recorded in Table 2, Appendix 6 and includes samples containing plant remains with potential for radiocarbon dating, (including charcoal) and plant remains that might be identified using SEM. The following results combine the data from both Land Parcels; C21033 and C21034.

8.8.2 The samples were process by manual water flotation/washover, with the flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16. Due to the abraded nature of the material, it was not possible to identify whether the charcoal represents roundwood, heartwood twig or root. Where identification of other plant macrofossils has taken place, the nomenclature for cereals follows Zohary et al. 2012 and other plants Stace 2010. The term "seed" may include achene, fruit, nutlet etc.

Table 11: Summary of results from the cremations

Shapefile	Sample No.	Feature No.	Results
C21033	307	507527	As well as abundant charcoal fragments there were false oat grass (Arrhenatherum elatis var. bulbosum) culm fragments and possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. Corydalis solida) tuber fragments
	309	507532	This sample contained abundant charcoal fragments.
	310	507534	With Roman brooch. This sample contained false oat grass culm fragments and possible bird-in-a-bush tuber fragments with rare charcoal fragments.
	321	507566	The fill of a truncated cremation contained occasional charcoal fragments
	308	507527	As well as abundant charcoal fragments, there were false oat grass culm fragments and possible bird-in-a-bush tuber fragments
	314	507534	Contained occasional charcoal fragments
	318	507530	This sample contained a single possible barley grain (cf. Hordeum sp.) With frequent charcoal fragments
	350	507644	A pit fill with human bone contained a few charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm in all dimensions and amorphous charred fragments.

Table 12: Summary of results from linear features

Shapefile	Sample No.	Feature No.	Results
C21033	331	507592	Contained occasional charcoal fragments
C21033	334	507605	contained rare charcoal fragments
	335	507607	contained a single possible barley grain and a fragment of possible hazelnut shell along with occasional charcoal fragments

Table 13: Summary of results from pits

Shapefile	Sample No.	Feature No.	Results
C21034	300	507504	A possible fire waste pit which contained abundant charcoal fragments with a few possible rhizome/tuber fragments.
	301	507510	A fire pit containing frequent charcoal fragments with a few unidentified fruit/nut kernel fragments.
	303	507512	A small pit containing frequent charcoal fragments
	304	507512	A truncated pit containing abundant charcoal fragments and several sloe stone fragments (Prunus Spinosa)
C21033	312	507538	Storage pit with relatively few charcoal fragments and poorly preserved cereal grain fragments including a possible wheat. It also contained a single nutlet of cleavers.
	316	507553	Upper fill of pit with abundant charcoal. This deposit is grain rich with possible emmer wheat grains (Triticum cf. dicoccum)
	323	507574	Upper fill of pit with abundant charcoal. This deposit is grain rich with possible emmer wheat grains (Triticum cf. dicoccum)
	324	507573	This lower fill also contained occasional charcoal fragments with a single wheat grain (Triticum sp.)
	328	507584	The fill of possible pit with frequent charcoal fragments and a few barley grains.
	329	507586	Pit with a decorated pot this sample contained rare charcoal fragments
	339	507620	Pit fill containing rare charcoal fragments over 2 mm in all dimensions with hazelnut shell and a possible wheat grain

Shapefile	Sample No.	Feature No.	Results
	340	507622	Pit with occasional charcoal fragments over 2 mm in all dimension's hazelnut shell fragments and a possible wheat grain
	343	507628	Pit rare charcoal fragments over 2 mm in all dimensions and occasional amorphous charred fragments.
	344	507630	Fill of a large oval pit sealed by alluvium contained rare charcoal fragments over 2 mm in all dimensions as well as possible iron slag ironstone/pan fragments.
	345	507632	Fill of a small pit sealed by alluvium contained occasional charcoal fragments with hazelnut shell and amorphous charred fragments
	346	507634	A pit fill with occasional charcoal and hazelnut shell fragments
	347	507638	The fill of a pit with rare charcoal and hazelnut shell fragments
	348	507640	Pit fill containing antler. This sample contained rare charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm in all dimensions and hazelnut shell fragments.

Table 14: Summary of results from postholes

Shapefile	Sample No.	Feature No.	Results
C21034	305	507518	Contained abundant charcoal fragments
C21033	330	507588	Containing occasional charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm in all dimensions and amorphous charred fragments.

Results

8.8.3 Whilst all the samples contained some charred plant remains the majority of this was charcoal. It is recommended that this is subject to further assessment by a relevant specialist, to ascertain if any material is suitable for full analysis and/or radiocarbon dating.

8.8.4 The fill of pit [507553] (C21033) was the only one rich in charred cereal grains. Most of the identifiable grains were of a wheat type. Some of the grains were relatively long and narrow with a distinct humped profile suggesting that they might be emmer (Triticum cf. dicoccum). However, this identification remains tentative as no cereal chaff was identified in any sample, which might have helped identify the cereals conclusively to species. This lack of any cereal chaff in the samples suggests that the cereal grains had been fully processed prior to charring. This is a common characteristic in early prehistoric assemblages from Britain, where cereal chaff does not seem to be used as fuel to the same extent as it is in the Late Iron Age and Romano British periods. The cereal grains from the remaining samples are present in relatively small numbers, suggesting that they were redeposited after charring. They may represent cereal grains accidentally mixed with other plant remains, then used as fuel. There is no evidence of sprouting of the grains or any visible insect damage. Though the characteristic fragmentation of grain infested with grain pests would be difficult to distinguish from grains damaged post charring (Pers comm David Smith).

8.8.5 Samples 307, 308 and 310 from cremations [507527] and [507534] contained rounded tuber fragments which have tentatively been identified as 'bird in a bush', a plant currently considered to have been introduced to Britain from mainland Europe (Stace 2010). It has been identified in Iron Age cremation deposits from the Netherlands (Pers comm Wouter van der Meer). The tubers have a high starch content and are toxic. So were unlikely to be a food resource. However, there is some suggestion that they have medicinal properties including used for pain relief. If the identification can be confirmed it may suggest the use of an imported plant remain deliberately incorporated into the cremation pyres. Though, its presence may also suggest it was growing on the shallow free draining soils close to the site and was in turf cut to be used on the cremation pyre. Its association in these samples with false oat grass culm nodes may confirm this. False oat grass is found in cremation assemblages from the Bronze Age into the Roman period across Northern Europe. It was first recorded in British assemblages in 1947 (Alison Goodwin 1949) and since then has been identified from several sites in Britain and Northern Europe (Jones 1978, Robinson 1988, Rohrs et al 2012). More recently its presence in some cremations from the Roman period has been recorded at several sites across the region (Hunter Dowse 2020, Challoner 2010, Cooremans 2008, Kreuz 2000, Ines Lopez Doriga Pers comm, Rachel Fosberry. Pers comm) This may suggest the continued selection of turfs containing these plants for some cremations. Whilst the starch rich culm nodes could have been used as a food resource, Mears and Hillman's (2007) experimental work suggest that they would have been unpalatable.

8.8.6 Hazelnut shell fragments, such as those recovered from samples 339, 340, 345, 346, 347 and 348, are relatively common in prehistoric plant assemblages. The nuts could be gathered from the wild growing in wood margins and hedgerows as a food resource and the robust shells disposed of in fires.

8.8.7 There are very few weed seeds from the site with cleavers being the most common. This is a scrambling plant that growsamongst standing cereal crops, at wood margins or in hedgerows and would have been gathered with wood for fuel. It could also have grown amongst stacks of wood stored for fuel. The relatively low number of identifiable plant remains is a common feature of Early and Middle Prehistoric assemblages in Britain.

8.8.8 The amorphous charred fragments present in many of the features appears to be organic. Some of it may represent charred plant remain or food residues. But in the case of the cremation deposits, it could also be a Joiner's dog, which is a tool used to hold two pieces of wood together. (Pers comm. Laura Hamlet)

Potential and Recommendations

8.8.9 It is recommended that: the charcoal is assessed by the relevant specialist; full analysis is carried out on the 11 samples identified in Appendix 6. This would establish suitable material for further analysis and testing e.g., Carbon 14 dating. In addition, a scanning electron microscope analysis is carried out on some of the possible bird in a bush tuber and potential food residue fragments to confirm identification.

8.9 Neolithic to Early Roman Pottery

Introduction

8.9.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of Neolithic to early Roman pottery was hand collected during the Archaeological Recording in Land Parcel C21033, totalling 429 sherds, weighing 3.20kg. Three major periods/traditions appear to be represented. Diagnostic Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware was recovered probably in situ in several pits while a larger group of undiagnostic bodysherds are possibly from this period. Middle Iron Age pottery –including some elements of Saucepan style decoration – was also largely recorded in pits, including some classic Iron Age bell-shaped examples. Finally, Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery is largely represented by sherds of two vessels accompanying an Aylesford-Swarling style cremation burial.

Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware 3000–2500 BCE

8.9.2 Diagnostic sherds of Peterborough Ware were recorded in pits [507586], [507620], [507622], [507626], [507628] and [507642] (C21033). Of these only [507620] contained a moderate-sized assemblage (28 sherds, weighing 119g); however, most of the sherds from this feature appeared to come from a single vessel, fragments of which are also represented in pits [507586], [507622] and [507628]. A larger group of features contained small undiagnostic bodysherds in fabrics possibly of Early or Middle Neolithic date, including [507540], [507602],]507605], [507624], [507632] and [507640] (C21033). Some or all of which may be contemporary with the more diagnostic Peterborough Ware groups. Several other features contained similar fabrics which are considered very likely to be residual based on associated finds or feature type, including [507532], [507534], [507562] and [507572] (Plate 24), (C21033).

8.9.3 As shown in Table 15, all the diagnostic and possible sherds of Middle Neolithic pottery are associated with three flint-tempered fabrics (FLIN2, FLIN3 and FLIN4). These are characterised by ill-sorted flint inclusions of moderately coarse to coarse size and sparse to moderate frequency, in dense background matrices which, in contrast to the Middle Iron Age fabrics outlined above, tend to contain very little visible quartz sand at x 20 magnification. Only about 70% of the sherds quantified as probable Middle Neolithic wares in Table 15 came from contexts containing diagnostic Peterborough Ware. Many of the remaining sherds were found as single isolated fragments, often recovered from the residues of environmental samples in abraded and fragmentary condition. It is therefore certainly possible that some of this material belongs to other periods where relatively ill-sorted flint-tempered fabrics may be encountered, particularly the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period. Material of this date was identified in the evaluation phase (Fieldwork Report: 1EWO-FUS_IFA-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-000019 Revision: C01); however, no diagnostic pottery of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date was identified in the current phase of work.

Table 15: Summary of the pottery

Probable period	Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
Middle Neolithic	FLIN2	18	31	14
	FLIN3	11	36	7
	FLIN4	33	193	8

Probable period	Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
?Beaker	FLQU1	1	4	1
Middle Iron Age	FLIN1	11	29	9
	FLQU1	9	33	6
	QUAR1	21	105	11
	QUAR2	27	309	12
	QUGL1	48	178	8
	QUSH1	13	37	3
	SHEL1	5	36	2
Late Iron Age/early Roman	GRFL1	1	2	1
	GROG1	231	2211	6
	Total	**429**	**3204**	**88**

8.9.4 Just one diagnostic Peterborough Ware rim was noted in the assemblage, from fill (507629) of pit [507628] (C21033). This has the typical heavy triangular rim and hollow neck associated with the Mortlake substyle of Peterborough Ware, part of a later-emerging phase of Peterborough Ware, developing from the earlier Ebbsfleet substyle around 3300 cal BC (Barclay 2008). The rimsherd is decorated with whipped cord "maggots" on both the internal and external surfaces and on the rim top. The remaining diagnostic Peterborough ware sherds were identified based on similar whipped cord or twisted cord decoration in association with flint-tempered fabrics. Interestingly, as noted above, many of the sherds from different features had very similar wall thicknesses, firing and decoration suggesting that they may originate from the same one or two vessels. In total a maximum of 23 estimated vessels were noted in diagnostic Middle Neolithic pit groups.

8.9.5 Cremation pit [507566] (C21033) contained a single sherd of possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker, a tradition dating to c. 2475-1810 cal BC (Parker-Pearson et al 2016). Its sandy, flint-tempered fabric, FLQU1, is not dissimilar to wares noted in the Middle Iron Age phase; however, it is relatively low fired, slightly oxidised and features impressed decoration (of uncertain type due to the heavily abraded surfaces): all attributes often associated with Beaker. Given its context, in a probably Late Iron Age/early Roman cremation burial, it is likely that the sherd is residual. Beaker is generally known for being associated with inhumation burial rites. Although there is a transition from inhumation to cremation during the Early Bronze Age, cremations are generally associated with the later Collared Urn tradition (Appleby 2013).

Middle Iron Age

8.9.6 Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered in pits [507572], [507576] (Plate 25, Figure 15), [507538], [507540] and [507553] (C21033). Of these only [507538] and [507552] contained moderate sized assemblages of around 30 sherds each, the latter containing a large unabraded rim fragment, which stands out in a generally fragmentary assemblage. Probably residual Middle Iron Age sherds were found with later material in pits [507524] and [507527] (C21033), while less certainly identified fragments, in fabrics

probably consistent with Middle Iron Age dating were noted in pits [507556] (Plate 20, Figure 15), [507562] (Plate 21) and [507572] (C21033).

8.9.7 As shown in Table 15 a range of different fabric types are represented in the Middle Iron Age assemblage which, unlike those encountered in other periods, generally contain common quartz sand. Just over a third of the sherds are associated with a fine sandy, micaceous glauconitic ware (QUGL1) likely made from clay/tempering resources on Greensand/Gault geology located just to the north-west of the site. Another 16% of sherds are made up by a very similar non-glauconitic micaceous sandy ware (QUAR1), while 20% of sherds are associated with a coarser sandy ware (QUAR2). In other less-common fabrics, coarse quartz sand was combined with added inclusions like shell (QUSH1) and flint (FLQU1). In addition, a small number of shelly and flint-tempered wares (SHEL1, FLIN1) contained little or no coarse quartz.

8.9.8 Just three rimsherds were noted in the Middle Iron Age assemblage. The most complete of these, from fill (507555) of pit [507553] (C21033), is a sinuous necked jar with a poorly defined shoulder and simple short upright neck. A similar form was recorded in colluvium (507526), while the third, a plain neckless jar of slightly ovoid profile, was present in fill (507539) of pit [507538] (C21033). Fill (507539) also produced two example burnished/tooled line decoration in the Saucepan tradition including a curvilinear swag formed by parallel lines infilled with short dashes. A similar straight horizontal motif was also recorded on a separate neck sherd. Smoothed or burnished surface treatments are a relatively common element of the Middle Iron age assemblage, recorded on 46% of sherds (although just 18% of estimated vessels). The most substantial rimsherd from context (507555) (C21033) has a burnished finish but also features some light vertical combing on the shoulder.

Late Iron Age/early Roman

8.9.9 A fragmented but near complete pedestal jar of Thompson's (1982) type A1, in grog-tempered fabric GROG1, was excavated as a cremation urn <RF1> in fill (507544) of burial cut [507543] (C21033). This vessel had collapsed with cremation material spilling out. Pedestal urns are very typical element of the Aylesford-Swarling[1] burial tradition and are generally thought to pre-date the Roman Conquest, although the latest examples may have been deposited just after AD43 Thompson 1982). Overall, the burial can be dated to around the mid-1st century BC to mid-1st century AD based on the pottery vessel. Sherds of a second vessel, a small jar/beaker, with a cordoned necked profile, like Thompson type B1 were also recorded, possibly representing an accessory vessel that was placed next to the urn. The second vessel is of almost identical fabric and finish to the larger pedestal urn, making bodysherds of the two vessels difficult to differentiate; however, the smaller vessel appears to be in a much more fragmentary state; no base sherds were recorded, for example.

8.9.10 Aside from the burial vessels the Late Iron Age/early Roman assemblage comprises just five sherds found in topsoil (507501), pits [507524], [507527] and tree bole [507549] (C21033). Pit [507527] contained a small rimsherd from a cordoned necked jar

[1] Late La Tène regional culture in southeastern England, named after two cemeteries in Kent, and conventionally associated with immigrants of the 1st century.

(Thompson B1) and the remainder are undiagnostic bodysherds in grog-tempered fabric GROG1, with one example in a variant containing rare flint (GRFL1); all are probably broadly contemporary with the cremation.

Potential and Recommendations

8.9.11 The Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware assemblage is relatively small and represents very few estimated vessels. It is of interest that sherds, potentially of one vessel, are represented in different pits. In eastern England it has been noted that the deposition of associated discrete assemblages across several different pits within a cluster is a common feature of Early and Middle Neolithic depositional practice and may represent purposeful structured deposition, within a temporal sequence (Garrow 2005; 2007). It is therefore worth highlighting a potentially similar pattern on a Buckinghamshire site. Overall, this assemblage is of local significance and worthy of brief publication. There is limited scope for further analysis but some further research by the specialist as part of the analysis will be undertaken on relevant local assemblages to set the pottery in context.

8.9.12 Similarly, the Middle Iron Age assemblage is of relatively modest size with no large, sealed groups and few diagnostic feature sherds. Nevertheless, it has been noted that the Iron Age pottery sequence in the Chilterns area is particularly poorly understood (Kidd 2014, 2). This assemblage therefore has some local significance and it recommended that it should be published. Again, there is little potential for further analysis beyond some brief comparative further reading.

8.9.13 The Late Iron Age/early Roman cremation vessels should be published as part of a burial catalogue but there is limited scope for further research on these vessels.

8.10 Post-Roman Pottery

Introduction

8.10.1 The Archaeological Recording recovered seven sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing 32g, these were hand collected from four individually numbered contexts in Land Parcel C21034. The material has been fully listed in Table 16 as part of the visible archive. Overall, the pottery consists of small-sized sherds with moderate to heavy signs of abrasion. As such the material appears to have been subjected to significant reworking.

Table 16: Summary of Post-Roman pottery

Shapefile	Context	Fabric	Period	No	Wgt (g)	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented by type. ? = undiagnostic of form)
C21034	507501	Glazed red earthenware (early)	C16th-17th	1	5	?x1 (green glaze internally)
	507501	Glazed red earthenware (late)	C18th-mid 19th	1	6	?x1 (clear glaze internally)

Shapefile	Context	Fabric	Period	No	Wgt (g)	Comments (including estimated number of different vessels represented by type. ? = undiagnostic of form)
	507503	Glazed red earthenware (early)	C16th-17th	1	1	?x1 (green glaze externally)
	507517	Reduced medium sandy ware	C13th-14th	1	2	?x1 (reduced)
	507517	Fine/medium buff sandy ware	C13th-14th	1	5	Jug x1 (oxidised, green glazed patches externally)
	507517	Glazed red earthenware (late)	C18th-19th	1	6	?x1 (clear glaze internally)
	507523	Glazed red earthenware (late)	C18th-mid 19th	1	7	?x1 (green glaze internally)

Results

8.10.2 The earliest sherds dating to the 13th to 14th centuries consist of the two small residual pieces from context (507517). There are a further two sherds from local earthenware vessels of the 16th to 17th centuries and three later local earthenware sherds of the 18th to 19th centuries. The assemblage is too small to draw firm conclusions on, however, it probably represents sporadic periods of manuring the land with domestic waste during periods of cultivation.

Potential and Recommendations

8.10.3 The post-Roman pottery assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

8.11 Registered Finds

Introduction

8.11.1 A total of 34 objects were hand collected during the Archaeological Recording and assigned registered finds numbers unique to the site (RF <1>-<34>; Table 17, Plate 1). The following results combine the data from both Land Parcels; C21033 and C21034. Finds are mostly of Late Iron Age and Roman date, although a small quantity of post-medieval finds was also recovered, the latter mostly from the topsoil (507501). At least 13 of the Late Iron Age/Roman finds were recovered from seven of the eight cremations. A coin (RF <5>), and two fragments of bracelets (<RF13 and RF15> was recovered from cremation pit [507524] (C21033). Brooch <RF10> was recovered from cremation pit [507534] (C21033) and a joiner's dog <RF 29> (Plate 6) was recovered from pit cremation [507543] (C21033). Copper alloys spheres <RF17 and RF20> were

recovered from cremation pits [507530] and [507566] respectively (C21033). The metalwork from the cremations was nearly all burnt, causing some objects to be deformed and others to have been melted. The remainder of the assemblage is in fair condition. Where appropriate, metalwork was x-rayed by Alastair Threlfall.

8.11.2 Metalwork comprises copper-alloy and ironwork. Other materials include fired clay (RF <3>, Plate 3). Pottery (RF <1>) and unworked antler (RF<4>, Plate 4) have been discussed elsewhere, within their respective specialist sections.

Table 17: Summary of registered finds

Shape file	Context No	RF No	Sample	Object	Material	Wt (g)	Period	Comments
C21033	507549	1	n/a	VESS	CERA	2123	LIA/ER	
	507554	2	n/a	UNK	IRON	119		Curving strip
	507542	3	n/a	LOOM	CERA	396	LIA-ER	Triangular; one surviving perforation
	507641	4	n/a	UNK	BONE	322	PREH	Unworked antler
	507525	5	n/a	COIN	COPP	1.71	LIA/ROM	
	507533	6	309	BROO	COPP	0.31	ROM	Axis bar from hinged brooch
	507535	7	310	BROO	COPP	3	ROM	Hod Hill type; incomplete
	507535	8	310	BROO	COPP	3	ROM	Hod Hill type; near complete
	507535	9	310	BROO	COPP	4	ROM	?Hod Hill type; 6 fragments representing minimum one brooch. Severely damaged/melted
	507535	10	310	BROO	COPP	0.13	ROM	x3 fragments incl. one brooch pin and two melted pieces
	507525	13	306	BRAC	COPP	1	ROM	conjoins RF <14>, RF <15>; tubular hollow bracelet fragment
	507525	14	306	BRAC	COPP	2	ROM	Conjoins RF <13> and <15>, rivet holes possibly part of closure; also x2 sheet frags
	507525	15	306	BRAC	COPP	2	ROM	Conjoins RF <13> and <14>
	507555	16	316	UNK	COPP	0.08	?IA	very small sheet fragment, undiagnostic

Shape file	Context No	RF No	Sample	Object	Material	Wt (g)	Period	Comments
	507531	17	318	UNK	COPP	0.11	UNK	Sphere (melted, 'spitting' from cu al in high temperature); x2 v small undiagnostic frags
	507563	18	320	UNK	COPP	0.13	?IA	very small sheet frags
	507567	20	321	UNK	COPP	0.03	UNK	sphere formed by 'spitting' of cu al at very high temp
	507593	23	n/a	NAIL	IRON	3	UNK	General purpose nail fragment (Manning 1b); rectangular head 9.1x.15mm)
	507544	29	n/a	JOINER'S DOG	IRON	48	LIA/ER	Complete
	507526	30	n/a	?HAND	IRON	5	UNK	Possible tang/handle fragment with looped terminal
	507555	31	316	NAIL	IRON	1	?IA	General purpose nail (Manning 1b); L25mm, head diam 8.1mm
	507563	32	320	UNK	IRON	2	?IA	?nail shank fragment with two adhering small sheet fragments, ?box lining
	507579	33	325	NAIL	IRON	0.19	?ROM	shank fragment, ?hobnail
	507577	34	326	?TOOL	IRON	4	?IA	Circular-sectioned rod fragment with flattened end
C21034	507517	11	n/a	SPOO	COPP	6	PMED	Small spoon bowl, moulded decoration
	507523	12	n/a	UNK	COPP	1	?PMED	Undiagnostic small sheet fragment, 0.95mm thick
	507517	21	n/a	NAIL	IRON	3	PMED	General purpose nail fragment
	507517	22	n/a	NAIL	IRON	11	PMED	General purpose nail fragment; rectangular head (10x8.3mm)
	507503	24	n/a	TOOL	IRON	26	PMED	Socketed ?tool fragment

Shape file	Context No	RF No	Sample	Object	Material	Wt (g)	Period	Comments
	507501	25	n/a	HOSH	IRON	175	LMED/PMED	Branch from horseshoe; worn toe, no calkin
	507501	26	n/a	HOSH	IRON	63	PMED	Branch from purpose made horseshoe; very small and unusually thick calkin
	507501	27	n/a	NAIL	IRON	14	PMED	Headless nail (8.45x7.1mm); incomplete
	507523	28	n/a	NAIL	IRON	4	PMED	General purpose nail; incomplete

Results

Cremations

8.11.3 A total of 13 finds were recovered from six different cremations ([507524], [507530], [507532], [507534], [507543] and [507566]) (C21033). The majority comprises dress accessories, although a coin was also found, as well as a possible joiner's dog (RF <29]) and undiagnostic, melted fragments.

Dress Accessories

8.11.4 Cremation fills (507533) and (507535) (C21033) contained a total of four different brooches. The copper-alloy spindle (RF <6>) from an early hinged brooch was found in cremation [507532] (fill 507533). The other three brooches, all of which are Hod Hill types, are from [507534] (fill 507535) (C21033). The most complete example, with wings and moulded ribs just below the head, is RF <8> (Plate 5). The second Hod Hill type brooch (RF <7>) is fragmentary and like Hull type 61 (Bayley and Butcher 2004, fig 116, 152). A third early hinged brooch, also probably a Hod Hill type, is represented by several distorted brooch fragments (RF <9>). Most Hod Hill brooches date between c. AD42 and 70, although there are a few later varieties (Mackreth 2011, 145). A loose brooch pin (RF <10>) may have formed part of RF <8>, which misses its pin.

8.11.5 Three conjoining copper-alloy tubular sheet fragments (RF <13>, <14> and <15>), all recovered from [507524] (fill 507525) (C21033), form part of a bracelet. RF <14> shows a small rivet hole as well as a slight narrowing and would have been part of the closure. This type of bracelet occurs both in Britain and on the Continent and is usually found in graves. British examples were mainly recovered from Late Iron Age to Early Roman contexts (for example Raemen 2016, 59 fig 11.4, 62).

Coins

8.11.6 A single copper alloy probable coin (<RF5> was recovered from cremation fill (507525) (C21033), RF<5>, weighing 1.71g and measuring 15.1mm in diameter. It appears to have been subject to heating and was therefore included in the pyre rather than being

put into the cremation urn subsequently. The object is completely obscured with corrosion product and the x ray is undiagnostic, however if it is indeed a coin the flan diameter would be consistent with either a late Iron Age bronze unit, or a late third or fourth century AD issue, that is a radiate, barbarous radiate or nummus.

Miscellaneous

8.11.7 Of note is an iron joiner's dog (RF <29>) which is used to hold two pieces of wood together and seems an unusual object to find in a cremation [507543] (fill 507544) (C21033). It does not show any obvious signs of having been burnt.

8.11.8 The remainder of finds from the cremations comprises small, undiagnostic copper-alloy fragments, most of which were melted, and including two spheres (RF <17> and <20>) which were formed by copper-alloy objects 'spitting' in very high temperatures.

Other Finds

Late Iron Age to Roman

8.11.9 Evidence for textile manufacturing on or near the site was recovered in the form of a triangular loom weight (RF <3>), found in pit [507540] (fill 507542) (C21033). The weight is fragmented and very abraded, suggesting it has been extensively reworked. It is in an orange fabric with common fine quartz and moderate medium to coarse chalk. Although all three corners are present, just one is sufficiently complete to retain a partial perforation (diam. 12mm). Surviving fragments range in width between 61 and 80mm, and the weight overall appears to have been crude. Weights of this type are ubiquitous finds on Late Iron Age to Early Roman sites. Although their interpretation has been disputed (Poole 1995), the consensus is that they were used as loom weights.

8.11.10 An iron rod fragment with looped terminal (RF <30>) recovered from the colluvium (507526) (C21033), may represent the tang of a handle for a tool or knife. A possible second tool fragment comprises a circular-sectioned rod (RF <34>) with flattened end was recovered from bell-shaped pit [507576] (C21033). Undiagnostic copper-alloy sheet fragments (RF <16> and <18>) were recovered from pit fill (507555) and (507563) respectively (C21033).

8.11.11 Just one complete nail of late Iron Age/Roman date was recovered, comprising a small, iron general purpose nail (Manning 1b) with a circular head (RF <31>). A small shank fragment (RF <33>) from bell pit [507576] (fill 507579) (C21033) may be from a hobnail.

Post-Medieval

8.11.12 A copper alloy spoon bowl (RF <11>) was recovered from large pit [507516] (fill 507517) (C21033). The fragment, with simple decoration to its back, is smaller than a teaspoon and would have had a specialist function (for example mustard, sugar). It probably dates to the 18th century, although a 19th-century date cannot be excluded.

8.11.13 Furrow [507502] (fill 507503) (C21033) contained an iron socketed fragment (RF <24>) from a small tool. Two horseshoe branches were recovered from the topsoil (RF <25> and <26>), including a very small example which appears to be purpose made, with unusually thick calkin.

8.11.14 Nails were recovered in large pit fill (507517), in furrow fill (507523) and recovered from across the general topsoil horizon (507501) during machining. They were all general purpose and hand wrought. Surviving heads are mostly rectangular, although a headless example (RF <27>) was recovered from the topsoil.

8.11.15 Undiagnostic material includes a copper alloy sheet fragment (RF <12>).

Undated

8.11.16 Material that is not intrinsically dateable and that does not derive from dated contexts includes a general-purpose iron nail (RF <23>) with rectangular head. RF <32> consists of an iron possible nail shank fragment with two adhering small sheet fragments. A curved strip (RF <2>, Plate 2) with rounded ends, both of which show possible nail holes, was found in pit fill (507554) (C21033). To date, no parallels have been found, but it may represent e.g., a strengthening strip.

Potential and Recommendations

8.11.17 The assemblage overall is relatively small. Finds from the cremations however are, despite their condition, of significance, both on a local level and inherently as objects. The brooches are part of the extensive Hod Hill group and particularly RF <8> contributes to the growing corpus of Hod Hill brooches which are distinguished from other types based on the bow profile and encompass a wide variety within that parameter, especially in Britain. To date, no parallel has been found for RF <8> and given the diversity of form within the Hod Hill group, it is possible that none will be found. It may however be possible to refine dating based on individual features of RF <8>. The bracelet too is of intrinsic interest, given the relative scarcity of this type.

8.11.18 It is notable that no nails or other possible bier remains were recovered from the cremations. The joiner's dog (RF <29>) does not show evidence of having been burnt, suggesting it was not part of the pyre. No parallel has been found, but further work may establish whether this type of object has occurred in cremation deposits elsewhere. This may help to identify its original function, perhaps as part of furniture, funerary or otherwise, or a structural fitting which may be an accidental inclusion.

8.11.19 The remainder of the Late Iron Age to Roman assemblage is very small but does include a few objects which shed light on activities that took place on or near the site, notable the tool fragments and the loom weight. The post-medieval assemblage on the other hand is too small, contributing nothing to our understanding of the site and lacking inherently important pieces. Most objects are not intrinsically dateable, and when they are (that is the spoon), their range is too broad to be of interest. The post-medieval assemblage is therefore not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

9 Assessment and Interpretation of Results

9.1.1 The results of the Archaeological Recording identified archaeology in land parcels C21033 and C21034 with no archaeological activity recorded in land parcel C21032. This discussion has been informed by the archaeological background provided in the Project

Plan (Doc Ref: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-009440) and the Environmental Statement (HS2-HS2-GI-STD-000-000022).

9.1.2 The Archaeological Recording uncovered a multi-phased site comprising domestic and funerary activity. The earliest occupation being the Middle Neolithic period in the form of pits which were subsequently covered by a layer of colluvium prior to the Bronze Age period. The site lies on sloped ground so this layer could have been formed by soil creep.

9.1.3 Evidence of activity during the Bronze Age comprised a single cremation with no evidence of further similar features or domestic activity. This feature was cut into the colluvium which separates it from the Neolithic activity but there is a possibility that the dating evidence it contained is residual and it could prove to be of Iron Age or Roman date.

9.1.4 Subsequently the land used change again, forming part of a domestic landscape in the form of storage pits but it is unsure at this time whether these are isolated features of if they form part of a wider domestic Iron Age landscape. The land use changes again and becomes a location where Early Roman funerary deposits are placed. Again, it is unknown currently whether these are from isolated activity or form part of a larger cremation cemetery.

9.1.5 The change of land use over multiple periods is an interesting one, suggesting that the location of the site was significant in the past.

C21032 Rocky Lane

9.1.6 Despite the potential for archaeology to be present, there were no archaeological features identified in the Recording Area or in the five evaluation trenches. The negative result would suggest that the focus for prehistoric activity was elsewhere.

C21033 Grove Farm

Mesolithic

9.1.7 The earliest activity was indicated by flints which include some belonging to the Mesolithic period. Whilst Mesolithic sites in the wider region are generally located on rising ground overlooking river valleys and watercourses, and frequently found on sandy geology, it is thought that Hunter-gatherer groups in the later Mesolithic increasingly began to exploit a wider range of landscapes and localities, potentially including the chalk slopes of the Misbourne Valley and plateau landscape, and the finding of Mesolithic flints at the Grove Farm site would be consistent with this assertion.

Middle Neolithic

9.1.8 Whilst some of the flint artefacts appear to derive from Mesolithic activity, the finding of much of the flint alongside Middle Neolithic pottery within cut features does however indicate that much of the flint assemblage collected is of later date. These features, comprising a series of pits provides convincing evidence for activity of Middle Neolithic date to have occurred on site. The undated features sealed below the colluvium deposit, could probably also represent activity of this period, given the apparent distinction in the finds evidence and these comprised further dispersed pits,

post holes and part of a small gully. The evidence for Neolithic settlement activity is typically restricted to artefactual evidence and limited features, overwhelmingly cut pits, so the evidence at Grove Farm is consistent with the general evidence associated with settlement for this period and is like the sort of evidence found elsewhere, for example at Chesham c.10km to the south-east of the site, which recorded pitting in association with flint and pottery scatters. Evidence for this period suggests that much settlement continued to be situated adjacent to watercourses and the proximity of these findings to the river Bulborne could be of note.

9.1.9 Whilst the finds generally point to the Middle Neolithic, it should also be noted that some of the undiagnostic pottery sherds could potentially be from the earlier part of the Neolithic but these may feature as a residual component to the assemblage, however the form and condition of the pieces in question means this cannot be entirely for certain. Likewise, the possible later component, potentially of Early Bronze Age date cannot be securely associated with this activity and appears in features that cut though the colluvium, this further disassociates the Bronze Age activity from the Neolithic. Finds of Middle and Later Neolithic pottery are rare in the Chilterns so their presence at the Grove Farm site is of importance.

9.1.10 The undated features which are probably also of Neolithic date included three post holes and a small gully. The gully was poorly preserved, and its fragmentary nature means it is hard to interpret. Whilst there is no obvious explanation for its function it is unlikely to be a boundary feature; settlement enclosures begin to be built in the landscape in the later Neolithic and are scarce. It seems likely that during the Neolithic there was a continuing strong focus on small mobile groups ranging across the landscape (in similar tradition to the Mesolithic). Evidence for settlement near to the Site is not known, however the recent finding of a possible Neolithic circular wooden monument at Wellwick Farm c.2.5 km to the northeast is worth noting in this respect (Fieldwork Report Document No: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-000017).

9.1.11 Whilst some of the undated features recorded outside the area of colluvium could also be dated to the Neolithic, the complete absence of datable later material (i.e., of Early Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date) recovered from the features below the colluvium appears to suggest a chronological separation of this later activity from the Neolithic activity, during which time saw the formation of the colluvium. The formation of this colluvium deposit could be associated with natural environmental conditions which caused this hiatus.

Bronze Age

9.1.12 A single cremation, [507566], has been provisionally dated to the Bronze Age. The dating is based on a single sherd of pottery but there was an observable difference in the character of the cremation fill when compared to the fills of the later (Iron Age and Roman), cremations which supports the interpretation that this feature is unrelated to the other cremations. The dating for this feature needs to be confirmed through scientific dating, and if the cremation can be proven to be Bronze Age in date this is significant as it means the Site has been a focus for funerary activity for a considerable time and there may have been something special about this location.

Middle to Later Iron Age

9.1.13 The Iron Age saw activity represented by several pits, of a distinctive 'bell-shaped' variety and these suggest the presence of nearby settlement within or close to the Site. A range of functions for the pits is possible, but their use for storage such as for larder use seems likely and this is possibly supported by the remains of cereal grains recovered from the environmental samples. The focus for Iron Age settlement during the Middle to Later Iron Age is not immediately obvious but again, the Wellwick site (Fieldwork Report Document No: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-000017) is worth noting considering the substantial evidence for Iron Age settlement identified there, and it seems that the Grove site would likely have been within the hinterland of this wider settlement activity, although a direct association with the Wellwick site cannot be presumed, although possible.

Late Iron Age/Early Roman

9.1.14 The presence of the cremations implies a change in landscape from settlement use to a funerary character, since these features appear to be more specifically of later Iron Age and Roman date and this supports the change of land use from the Iron Age activity. The background evidence points to continuity of settlement from the Late Iron Age through the Roman period so the finding of Later Iron Age cremations alongside those that appear to be dated more specifically to the early Roman period is consistent with the known settlement pattern of this period.

9.1.15 The cremations at Grove farm had no evidence of being interred into vessels apart from cremation 507543 that was placed in a pedestal urn and had an accessory jar/beaker of the same fabric type and are dated to the 1st century AD. Similar types of urned cremations were inserted into pits during the late 1st-century within an Iron Age penannular enclosure located on the Chiltern scarp at Wards Coombe, Ivinghoe (Dunnett 1971, 145).

9.1.16 The remaining cremations at Grove farm had no evidence of interment vessels although they did have grave goods which suggest a similar date of 1st century AD. During a metal-detecting rally, at Wellwick Farm in 2008, a Romano-British cremation of a similar date was uncovered with a flagon inside a wooden box, glass and ceramic vessels, a lead lamp and the head of an adze hammer (Kidd 2014).

9.1.17 Other examples of cremations in the wider area include those found at Wavendon Gate, which was a more dispersed cemetery containing twelve cremations and was dated to the late 1st and 2nd centuries (Williams et al 1996, 42-49). A small 1st to 2nd-century cremation cemetery was found at Bourton Grounds, (Johnson 1975, 3-56) and two cremations at Great Brickhill and three at Billings Field, Aylesbury, may have been part of larger cemeteries (Allen 1979; Cox 1997).

9.1.18 The remaining features include two shallow ditches (507551/507568 and 507605/507612). These follow the same orientation and probably represent the continuation of the same boundary feature. It is possible the gap in-between them is due to truncation associated with the 2019 evaluation, however the location of the two pits (507588 and 507594) could suggest some form of controlled entrance.

C21034 Grove Farm

Post Medieval

9.1.19 There were three features dated to the Post Medieval period comprising two furrows, one posthole and a large pit feature that contained material that could have accumulated during the time when the feature was open. When the feature was first uncovered it measured 6.8m in diameter and was further machined to define and clarify its character. These features can be associated with the agricultural landscape characteristic of the area during the post-medieval period.

Undated

9.1.20 The single cremation that was uncovered in this area contained no diagnostic finds to suggest that it could be related to the cremations uncovered in C21033. Although undated, its presence is interesting to note considering the cremations recorded in Area C21033 to the south. But whilst its date is uncertain, isolated cremations do occur within many periods, including within the late Iron Age and Roman periods so the finding of this feature does not necessarily imply a presence of more such features nearby, nor does it imply that further cremations could exist in locations between the Recording Areas, however this does remain a possibility.

9.2 HERDS Objectives

KC10 Provide further understanding of the transition between a mobile pattern of settlement in the Early Bronze Age to the development of fixed settlement and enclosure, in the Middle and Late Bronze Age.

9.2.1 There was no clear evidence of settlement features identified as Bronze Age during the Archaeological Recording. Bronze Age pottery was recovered from one feature in C21033, but it is uncertain whether the sherd of recovered from cremation [507566] is residual. Overall, the limited finds evidence for the Bronze Age does not suggest much potential for this objective to be achieved although if the cremation can be securely dated to the Bronze Age using radiocarbon dating then it would significantly contribute to informing this objective.

KC15 (KEY OBJECTIVE) Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?

9.2.2 Features dating to the Iron Age included bell-shaped pits that were perhaps used for storage, however the environmental samples produced little evidence for this function, except for one wheat grain found in [507538]. The pits, pottery and loom weight recovered from the storage pits do suggest that a focus of domestic activity dated to the Middle Iron Age could be within the immediate environs of the Archaeological Recordings and this evidence contributes to this objective. Further mitigation (as recommended in section 9.4.3) could enhance the contribution of the Archaeological Recording to meet this objective.

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

9.2.3 There was no evidence of this during the Archaeological Recording. The Late Bronze Age evidence appears to be residual and does not provide the basis for any meaningful comparison to the Iron Age evidence recorded.

KC18 Explore the evidence for increasing social complexity in the archaeological record in the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, and to identify patterns of intra-regional and regional variation.

9.2.4 The residual and limited nature of the Late Bronze Age evidence means this objective cannot be addressed with the results of the Archaeological Recording.

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

9.2.5 This objective cannot be addressed by the Archaeological Recording because there was no clear evidence of features identified as Medieval in the Recording Area.

9.3 Additional HERDS Objectives

9.3.1 The results of the Archaeological Recording have the potential to answer additional objectives than previously expected. These are listed below with explanations for their ability to contribute to those objectives.

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

9.3.2 Evidence for settlements or areas of habitation are relatively rare during the prehistoric period and most settlement sites are identified by scatters of struck flint that are sometimes accompanied by pit clusters.

9.3.3 The presence of stuck flint and Neolithic pottery recovered from the pits from C21033 suggest that occupation dated to these periods took place at this location and can further our knowledge of prehistoric habitation in this region.

KC7: Exploring the degree of continuity that existed between Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic communities in terms of population, mobility and subsistence strategies.

9.3.4 During the Mesolithic period, people lived a transient hunter-gatherer lifestyle and may have temporary settled locales where resources were abundant, and the evidence for such activity is generally attested by flint scatters, debitage such as oyster shells and hearths. It was during the Neolithic period where locations are occupied for longer periods and more substantial evidence is found in the form of cut features and pottery.

9.3.5 The pit cluster in C21033 contained flint and Peterborough Ware; the presence of Peterborough Ware does suggest some form of activity within the site during the Neolithic as does the environmental evidence, which included evidence of subsistence strategies (hazel nut shells and wheat grains from pit [507622]). The Mesolithic flints also tell us that people were active in the vicinity of the site during this time also. But when considering the issue of continuity (from the Mesolithic into the Neolithic), one

needs to consider how 'continuity' should be defined. For example, should the evidence be thought of as representing multiple frequencies of activity throughout both periods, for example by descendants of the same community revisiting the same location, or as separate, unrelated, communities revisiting the site (but even if unrelated, the underlying reasons could be similar). Whilst the evidence if taken in isolation cannot provide conclusive answers to the issue of continuity, the evidence does contribute to broader study of these periods in which the question of continuity can be addressed and even if the activity can be proven to imply discontinuity, this is broadly relevant to the objective.

KC20: Investigate the changing nature of funerary rites in the Late Iron Age and Romano-British 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?

9.3.6 The cremations recovered at C21033 were diverse in their content and deposition. Only one of them had evidence where the remains were just placed into an urn. Dress accessories in the form of brooches and a bracelet together with a coin all had evidence of burning and were likely placed onto the body when it was on the pyre.

9.3.7 In addition, two of the cremations also contained fragments of animal bone but no other grave goods. Further study of the remains could provide evidence that the differences in these cremations could be gender, status or age related. In addition, C14 sampling could clarify their contemporality.

9.4 Proposals for Future Work

9.4.1 Most of the proposals for future work comprises analysis of the archaeological finds and data collected during the Archaeological Recordings and are discussed below. Proposals for further fieldwork are also considered below.

Animal Bone

- A full analysis of the faunal remains from the cremations to determine the minimum number of individuals (MNI). A further study into the ideologies and significance of mixed animal and human cremations, with particular emphasis on species representation and age at death
- Though the assemblage excluding the cremations is small, detailed analysis to determine the MNI and age at death may be of some comparative use when analysing the assemblage from the cremations. This should also include a comparative analysis of surrounding sites and assemblages.

Human Remains

- A full analysis to determine MNI (minimum number of individuals) and where possible age, sex, and pathologies, the highly fragmented condition of the remains means further detailed analysis is needed to properly ascertain these details.
- Examination of aspects of pyre technology and the location of the site within the wider geographic context.

- A further study alongside zooarchaeological analysis into the ideologies and significance of mixed animal and human and other pyre goods including a comprehensive study of comparative sites should also be attempted.
- C14 dating is advised for the possible inhumation. Once dated the prospects for further work can be reassessed.

Plant Remains

- The charcoal will be assessed by the relevant specialist; full analysis is carried out on the 11 samples identified.
- Scanning electron microscope analysis will be carried out on some of the possible bird in a bush tuber and potential food residue fragments to confirm identification.

Pottery

- The deposition of associated discrete assemblages across several different pits within a cluster is a common feature of Early and Middle Neolithic depositional practice and may represent purposeful structured deposition, within a temporal sequence (Garrow 2005; 2007). It is therefore worth highlighting a potentially similar pattern on a Buckinghamshire site. Overall, this assemblage is of local significance and worthy of brief publication.
- The Late Iron Age/early Roman cremation vessels should be published as part of a burial catalogue but there is limited scope for further research on these vessels.

Registered Finds

- No parallel has been found for brooch RF <8> and given the diversity of form within the Hod Hill group, it is possible that none will be found. It may however be possible to refine dating based on individual features of RF <8>. The bracelet <13>, <14> and <15> too is of intrinsic interest, given the relative scarcity of this type.
- The joiner's dog (RF <29>) is unusual to be found in a burial context and further work is suggested to identify comparisons.

Fieldwork

C21032

9.4.2 The results of the investigation at Rocky Lane (C21032) were negative and there would seem to be very low potential for further activity to be in the vicinity of that part of the Site, so no additional fieldwork is recommended.

C21033

9.4.3 The multi-phase activity identified confirmed the potential for this part of the Site. The features revealed in the Archaeological Recording, although relatively limited, have increased significance due to the multi-phase nature of the evidence as well as the presence of human cremation burials. The results suggest a possibility that further evidence of significance could be present within the Site and additional fieldwork

should be considered. However, there is a level of uncertainty surrounding the nature of any further evidence, should it be present i.e. do the features relate to a settlement locale within the site or outside of the Site, is the focus small scale or could the evidence be on the fringe of a larger settlement and likewise, how much funerary evidence could exist and would any further funerary evidence be contained within the Site or is the focus outside of the Site? The Archaeological Recording has provided additional evidence to our understanding of archaeological activity within this landscape.

C21034

9.4.4 The activity recorded at Grove Farm South (C21034) was more limited. The expectation for prehistoric structures (based on the Trial Trenching) was not realised but the Archaeological Recording did identify a cremation burial. There is already an interest in the surrounding features known from the Trial Trenching and will be facilitated by an agreed Archaeological Monitoring (C21035). Cremation burials can occur in groups or can occur as isolated features and it would be impossible to predict if further features of this type are present in the vicinity. But any further potential for funerary evidence can be mitigated by the already agreed Archaeological Monitoring (C21035).

General

9.4.5 It is recommended that further analysis of the artefacts, combined with a detailed analysis of the spatial and stratigraphic data, will provide a greater understanding of the primary nature of the features, and how they were re-used or replaced over time.

9.4.6 Comparison studies of the site with other local sites will be undertaken to find correlations between the discoveries at Grove Farm and its environs, and to place the site within a wider regional context.

9.4.7 It is recommended to engage in a programme of post-excavation, archiving, synthesis and study, leading to publication and dissemination of results.

9.4.8 All the analysis tasks are designed to develop these generic objectives, and illustration of selected finds including pottery and metalwork would be undertaken for presentation in any subsequent publication. This work can lead to community engagement in line with proposals outlined in section 11 of the Project Plan.

10 Evaluation of Methodology Used

10.1 Summary

10.1.1 The Evaluation Trial Trenching undertaken in 2019 informed a strategy of Archaeological Recording to mitigate against the impact of the rail alignment formation and associated works. The aims of the mitigation were described in section 4.1 of the Project Plan and the strategy comprised targeted Archaeological Recording in three land parcels within the Site (C21032, C21033 and C21034) and Archaeological Monitoring in one land parcel (C21035). The Archaeological Monitoring has not been undertaken and this strategy cannot yet be evaluated.

10.2 Strategy Appraisal

10.2.1 All features were sampled according to the GWSI and LWSI. The Archaeological Recording included excavation of several small pits or post holes. Definable structures were not identified, but many of these features were 100 percent excavated for dating evidence. Often fully excavating features did not provide any further dating evidence, however. The cremations were all 100 percent excavated in line with the sample methodology.

10.2.2 The soil horizons throughout the Recoding Areas and the stratigraphic sequence were clear and well-defined, including the colluvium deposits. Hand cleaning of certain areas was also undertaken, so it is very unlikely that further features were not identified.

10.2.3 The strategy for Archaeological Recording was to target areas of activity identified by previous Trial Trenching and was determined to be the most suitable investigation methodology. Archaeological Recording enabled a controlled targeting of areas of the Site with most potential and provided a bigger window sample of the Site to be excavated and this has enabled a better understanding of the activity identified in the Trial Trenching.

10.2.4 But the findings of the Archaeological Recording do serve as a reminder that whilst Trial Trenching is a key predictive element for assessing archaeological potential, mitigation does not always return significant findings, as was seen at C21032. However negative findings can also be useful in providing an understanding of a site. At Grove Farm South (C21034) the Trial Trenching led to a high expectation for prehistoric structures. But although no definable structures were identified, the Archaeological Recording has enabled an understanding of the putative structures can now be understood as naturally formed features, with tree rooting being the cause for these features.

10.2.5 The results of the Archaeological Recording have informed the general aims set out in the Project Plan, notably in terms of confirming the presence or absence of features within the targeted areas of the Site. The limited results from C21032 means it is only the Archaeological Recording undertaken in C21033 and C21034 that significantly contributes to the objectives specific objectives of the Project Plan, however.

10.2.6 The Archaeological Recording has also identified further potential in the form of Archaeological Monitoring for Grove Farm North (C21033).

11 Acknowledgements

11.1.1 The following table lists the specialist who have worked on the finds produced from Archaeological Recording at C21033 and C21034.

Table 18: List of specialists used

In house Specialists	
Specialism	**Name**
Human Bone	Rose Calis
Animal Bone	Rose Calis
Slag	Barry Cosham
Archaeology Southeast Specialists	

Specialism	**Name**
Flint	Karine Le Hégarat
Prehistoric and Roman Pottery	Anna Doherty
Post-Roman Pottery	Luke Barber
Ceramic Building Material	Rae Regensberg
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen
Geological Material	Luke Barber
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen
Coin	Trista Clifford
Independent Specialists	
Specialism	**Name**
Environmental	Kath Hunter Dowse

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AWH C2a Interim Fieldwork Report for Trial Trenching Evaluation at C21011 Upper Wendover Dean Farm - Wendover - Buckinghamshire AC210/6	1EW03-FUS-RV-REP-CS03_CL06-009411
AWH Fieldwork Report for Trial Trenching at C21010 Rocky Lane - Wendover - Buckinghamshire	1EW03-FUS-RV-REP-CS03_CL05-009415
AWHe Fieldwork Report for Trial Trenching at C21009 Grove Farm – Small Dean North Embankment - Wendover - Buckinghamshire (AC210/7)	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-009420
AWHi interim report for archaeological recording at Rocky Lane and Grove Farm Small Dean Embankment, Buckinghamshire AC210	1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-000019
AWHi Fieldwork Report for Archaeological Recording at Wellwick Farm, Wendover Green Tunnel, Wendover, Buckinghamshire	1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-000017
AWHf - Project Plan for Archaeological Recording at Rocky Lane and Grove Farm Small Dean Embankment, Buckinghamshire	1EW03-FUS-EV-PLN-CS03_CL06-009440
AWHi - Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Recording at Rocky Lane and Grove Farm Small Dean Embankment, Buckinghamshire	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-000001
AWHi - Fieldwork Change Control Form for C213033 Excavation Extension at Grove Farm, Buckinghamshire	TBC
HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement, Supplementary Environmental Statements and Geophysical Survey Reports	ES 3.5.2.10.4
	ES 3.5.2.10.5
	C252-ETM-EV-REP-020-000263
Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035
GWSI: HERDS	HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015
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13 Glossary of Terms

13.1.1 The following terms have been used in this report:

- **Archaeological Monitoring:** A form of archaeological investigation involving the monitoring by an archaeologist of excavations or other works by construction contractors to record, determine the character of and date of any discovered archaeology.
- **Archaeological recording:** A form of archaeological investigation involving the excavation of an identified area to determine the character and date of any discovered archaeology.
- **Contractor** – Fusion; the organisation undertaking the Enabling Works for Area Central on behalf of the Employer.
- **Employer** – 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

- **Project Plan** – specification document for each specific package of activity (e.g. a survey, desk-based assessment, excavation, recoding project). The plans would respond to the Specific Objectives set out in the GWSI: HERDS and be delivered within an agreed budget.

- **Trial Trench Evaluation:** A form of archaeological investigation involving the excavation of trenches to help determine the character and date of any discovered archaeology

Acronyms/abbreviations

AIMS	Asset Information Management System
AD	Anno Domini
ASZ	Archaeological Character Sub-Zone
ave.	Average
BGS	British Geological Survey
CCB	Consolidated Construction Boundary
CFA	Community Forum Area
CIfA	Chartered Institute of Archaeologists
DDBA	Detailed Desk Based Assessment
ES	Environmental Statement
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GWSI	HERDS Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
ha	Hectare
HER	Historic Environment Record
HERDS	Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
km	Kilometre
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LSWSI	LSWSI Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation
m	Metre
NGR	National Grid Reference
No.	Number
OD	Ordnance Datum
PDF	Portable Document Format
QA	Quality Assurance

14 Quantification of site archive

14.1.1 The Archaeological Recording produced the following document archive.

Table 19: Summary of archive

Archive component	Count
Trench sheets	5
Sample indices	2
Context indices	5
Context records	151
Drawing indices	2
Permatrace sheets	11
Photographic indices	6

Appendix 1: Figures

488 000 E

207 000 N

C21033

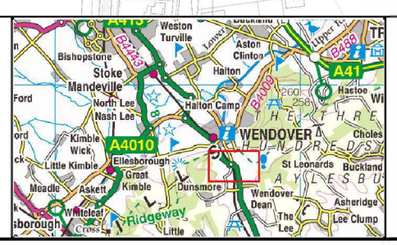
C21034

C21035

C21032

Legend

Site extent



High Speed Two
Grove Farm and Rocky Lane
Figure 1. Site Location and Overview of Land Parcels

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 5000

0 100 200 300 400 Metres

Revision no. C02

Doc Number: HEW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016 **Date:** 11/01/21

488 000 E

207 000 N

C21033

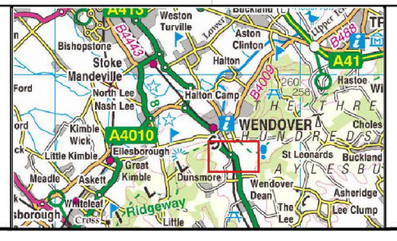
C21034

C21035

C21032

Legend

- Site extent
- Archaeological monitoring area
- Site extent excavated
- Excavated trench



High Speed Two
Grove Farm and Rocky Lane
Figure 2. Overview of Archaeological Monitoring Areas

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 5000

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Metres

Revision no: C02

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016 **Date:** 11/01/21

487 600 E

TR5102

TR5105

TR5104

TR5101

TR5103

206 100 N

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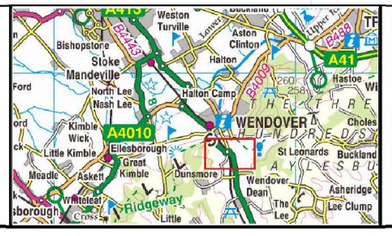
Legend

Site extent excavated

Excavated trench



High Speed Two
Rocky Lane
Figure 3. Archaeological Results, Overview of Land Parcel C21032

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 400

0 4 8 12 16
Metres

Revision no. C02
Doc Number: HEW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016 **Date:** 11/01/21

487 000 E

206 700 N

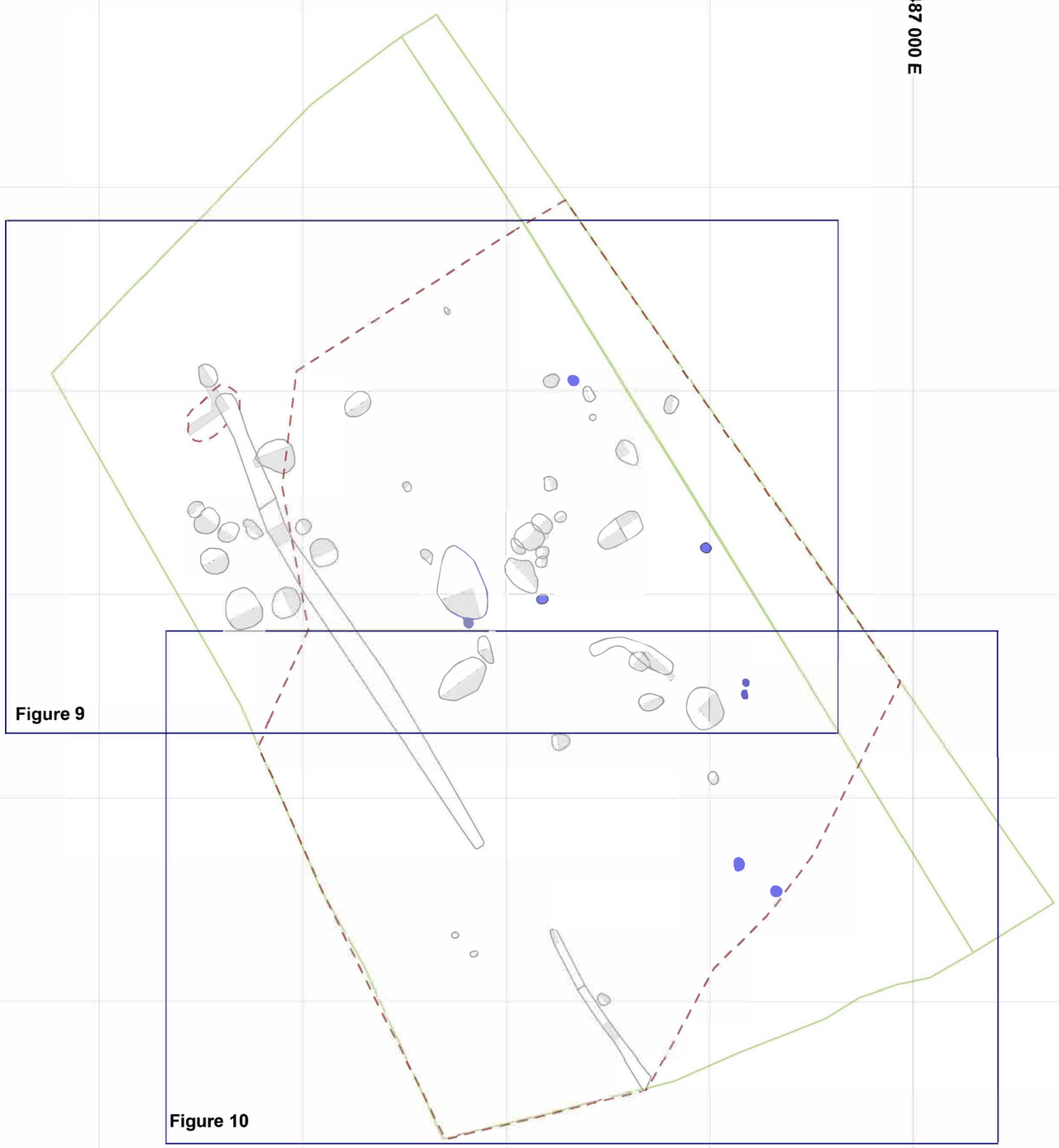


Figure 9

Figure 10

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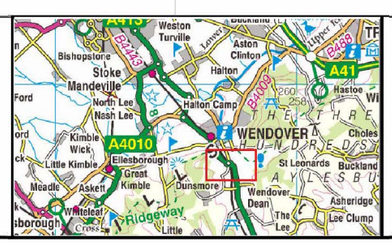
Legend

- Site extent excavated
- Archaeological feature
- Location of cremation
- Excavated area
- Location of Colluvium



High Speed Two
Grove Farm
Figure 4. Archaeological Results, Overview of Land Parcel C21033

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 250

0 2.5 5 7.5 10
Metres

Revision no. C02

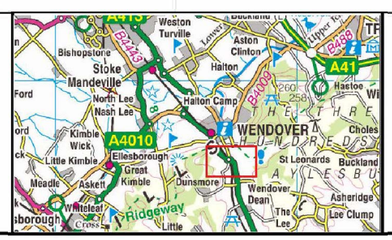
Doc Number: HEW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016 **Date:** 11/01/21

487 000 E

206 700 N

Legend

- Site extent excavated
- Archaeological feature
- Location of cremation
- Middle Neolithic feature
- Location of Calluvium



High Speed Two
Grove Farm
Figure 5. MIddle Neolithic Phase Plan, C21033

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 250

0 2.5 5 7.5 10
Metres

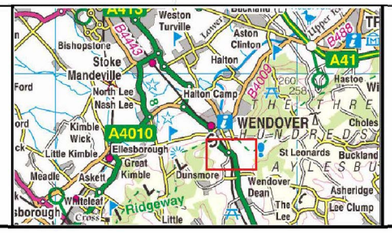
Revision no. C02
Doc Number: HEW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016 **Date:** 11/01/21

487 000 E

206 700 N

Legend

- Site extent excavated
- Archaeological feature
- Location of cremation
- Middle to Late Iron Age features
- Location of Calluvium



High Speed Two
Grove Farm
Figure 6. Middle to Late Iron Age Phase Plan,
C21033

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 250

0 2.5 5 7.5 10
Metres

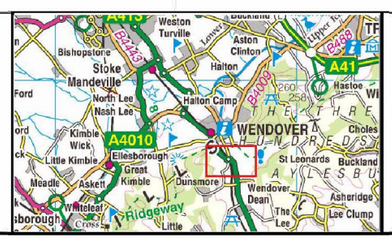
Revision no. C02
Doc Number: HEW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016 **Date:** 11/01/21

487 000 E

206 700 N

Legend

- Site extent excavated
- Archaeological feature
- Late Iron Age/Early Roman feature
- Location of Calluvium



High Speed Two
Grove Farm
Figure 7. Late Iron Age/EarlyRoman Phase Plan,
C21033

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 250

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Metres

Revision no. C02
Doc Number: HEW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016 **Date:** 11/01/21

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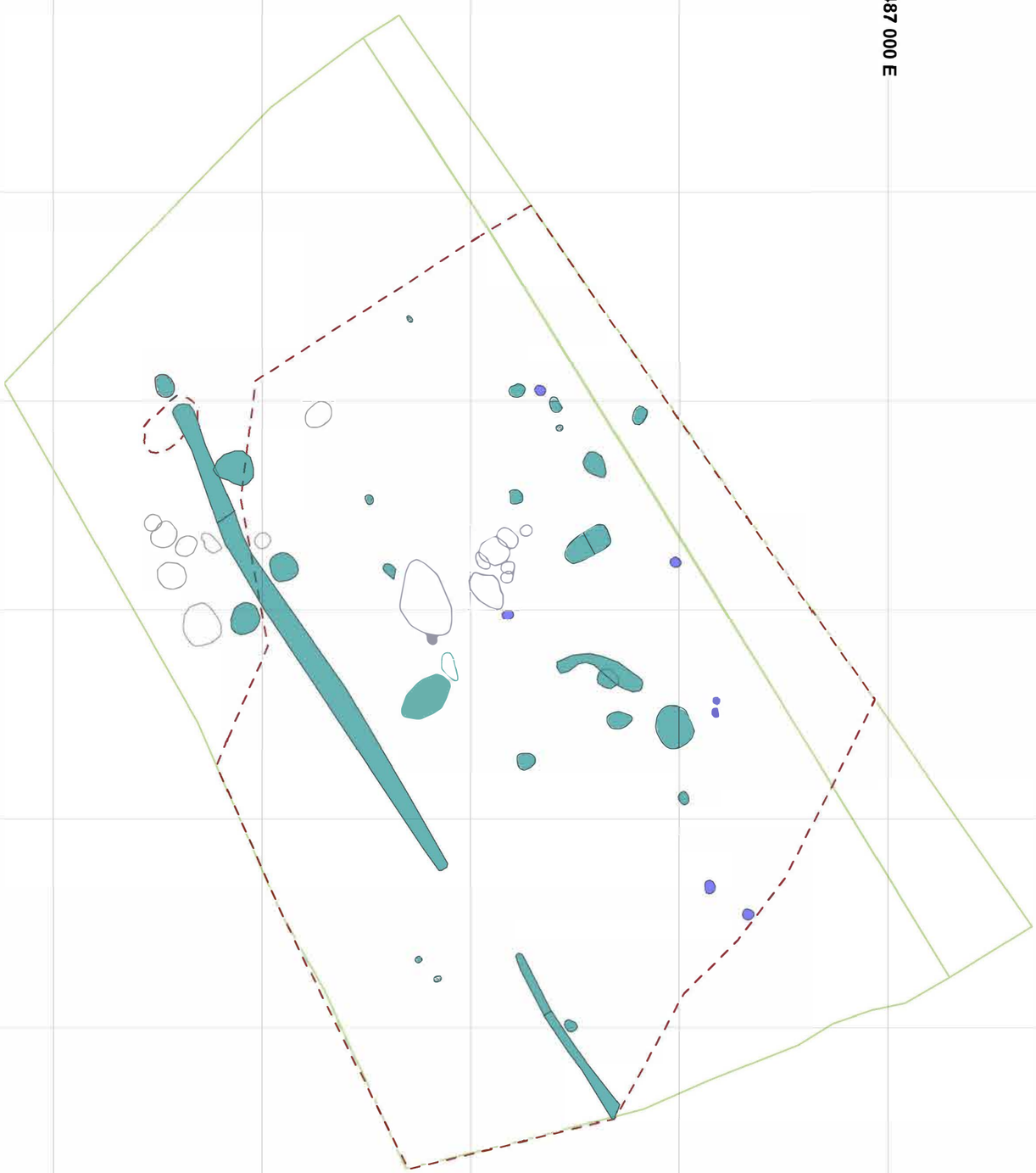

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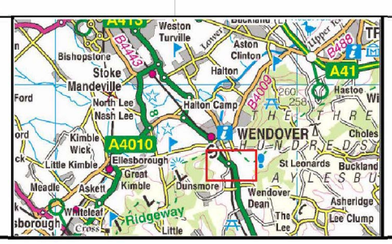
Legend

- Site extent excavated
- Archaeological feature
- Location of cremation
- Undated feature
- Location of Calluvium



High Speed Two
Grove Farm
Figure 8. Undated Phase Plan, C21033

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 250

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Metres

Revision no. C02

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016 **Date:** 11/01/21

C507545

C507549

C507644

C507534
cremation

C507538

C507646

Root bowls

C507598

C507600

C507560

C507551

C507614

C507547

C507584

C507540

C507620

C507596

C507622

C507586

C507536

C507580

C507624

C507532
cremation

C507564

C507572

C507553

C507592

C507626

C507636

C507628

C507556

C507640

C507642

C507562
cremation

C507576

C507570

C507543
cremation

C507632

C507607

C507630

C507610

C507530
cremation

C507638

C507568

C507634

C507566
cremation

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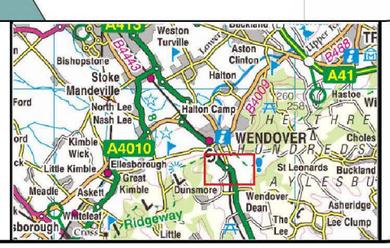
Legend

- Site extent excavated
- Archaeological feature
- Middle Neolithic feature
- Middle to Late Iron Age feature
- Late Iron Age/Early Roman feature
- Undated feature
- Excavated area
- Location of Calluvium



High Speed Two
Grove Farm
Figure 9. Detailed Overview of C21033, 1 of 2

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 100

Metres

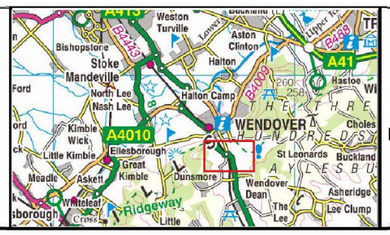
Revision no. C02

Doc Number: TEW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016 **Date:** 11/01/21

C507568
C507630
C507632
C507607
C507610
C507530
cremation
C507638
C507566
cremation
C507634
C507618
C507616
C507524
cremation
C507527
cremation
C507588
C507594
C507612
C507602
C507605

Legend

- Site extent excavated
- Archaeological feature
- Middle Neolithic feature
- Late Iron Age/Early Roman feature
- Undated feature
- Excavated area
- Location of Calluvium



High Speed Two
Grove Farm
Figure 10. Detailed Overview of C21033, 2 of 2

Published

HS2

Scale at A3: 1: 100

Metres

Revision no. C02
Doc Number: HEW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016 **Date:** 11/01/21

487 000 E

206 600 N

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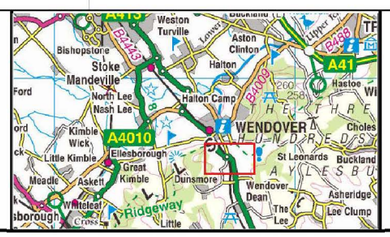
Legend

- Site extent excavated
- Archaeological feature
- Location of cremation
- Post-Medieval feature



High Speed Two
Grove Farm
Figure 11.Post-Medieval Phase Plan, C21034

Published

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Scale at A3: 1: 300

0 3 6 9 12
Metres

Revision no. C02

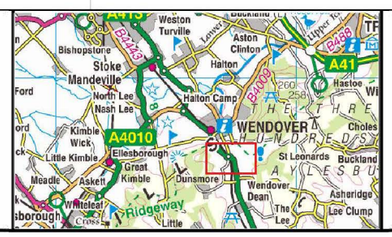
Doc Number: HEW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016 **Date:** 11/01/21

487 000 E

206 600 N

Legend

- Site extent excavated
- Archaeological feature
- Undated feature



High Speed Two
Grove Farm
Figure 12.Undatedl Phase Plan, C21034

Published

Scale at A3: 1: 300

Metres

Revision no. C02

Doc Number: HEW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016 **Date:** 11/01/21

487 000 E

C507512

C507516

C507508

C507518

C507502

C507504

C507510

C507522

C507506
cremation

206 600 N

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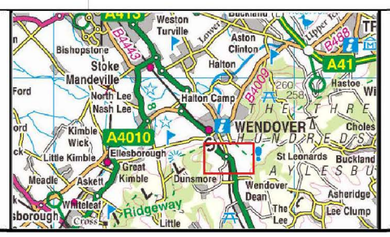
Legend

- Site extent excavated
- Archaeological feature
- Post-Medieval feature
- Undated feature
- Excavated area



High Speed Two
Grove Farm
Figure 13.Detailed Overview of C21034

Published

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Scale at A3: 1: 300

0 3 6 9 12
Metres

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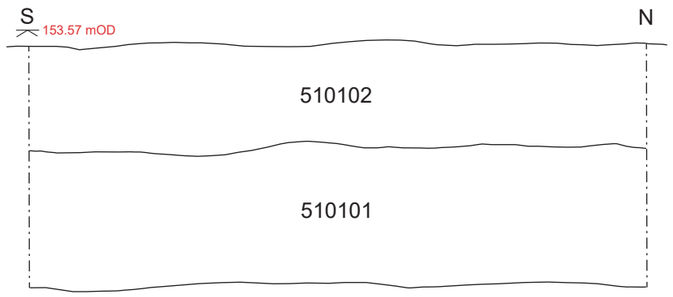
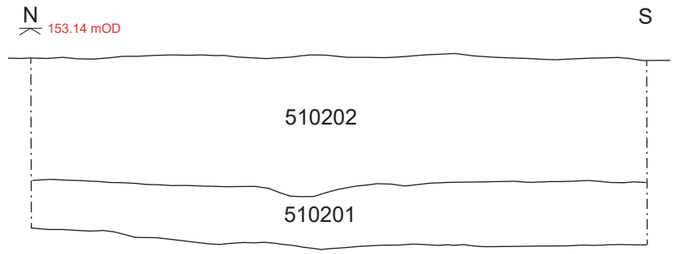
Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016 **Date:** 11/01/21

Representative sections of trenches in Land Parcel C12032

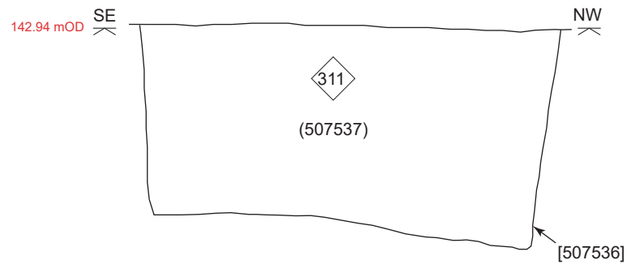


East facing section of Trench 101



West facing section of Trench 102

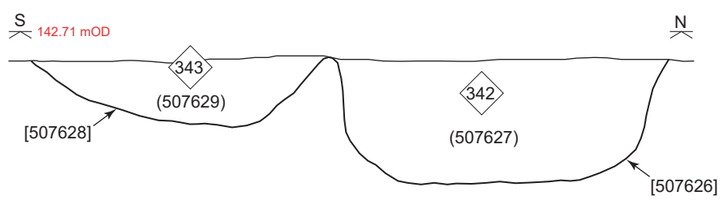
West facing section of Trench 103



Northeast facing section of pit 507536

Northeast facing section of shallow pit 507640

Southeast facing section through pits 507620, 507622 and 507624



East facing section of pits 507626 and 507628

Legend

- Chalk
- Pottery
- Stone
- Bone
- Charcoal

High Speed Two
Grove-Rocky
Figure 14 - Feature Sections from Land Parcel C12032 and Neolithic pits from Land Parcel C12033

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0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5
(meters)

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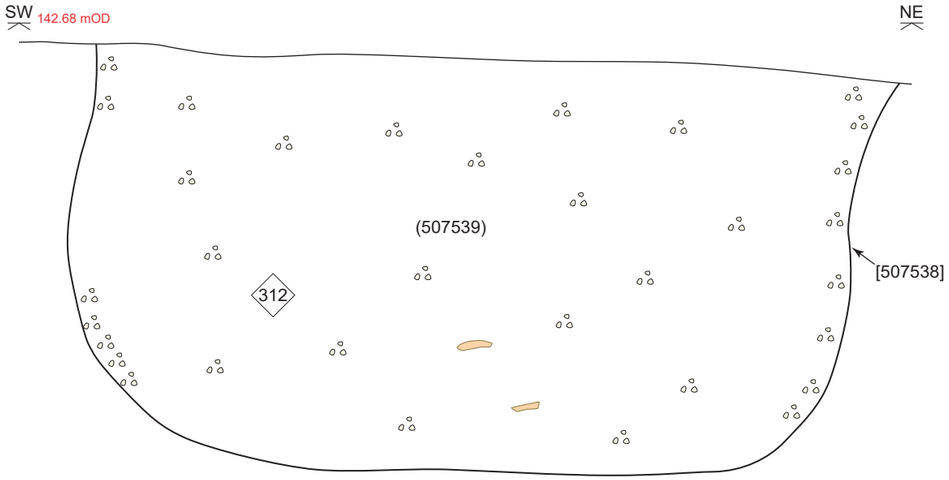
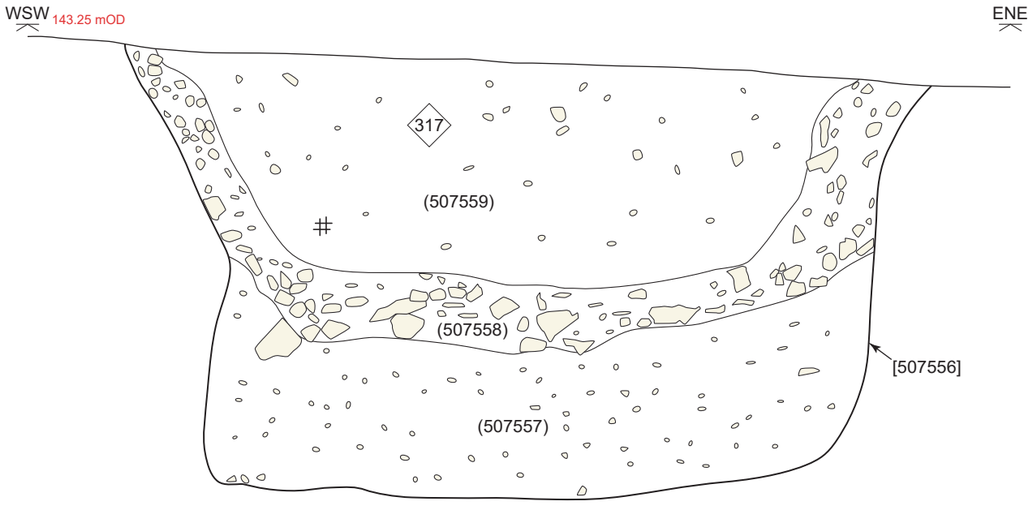
Date: 05/02/21

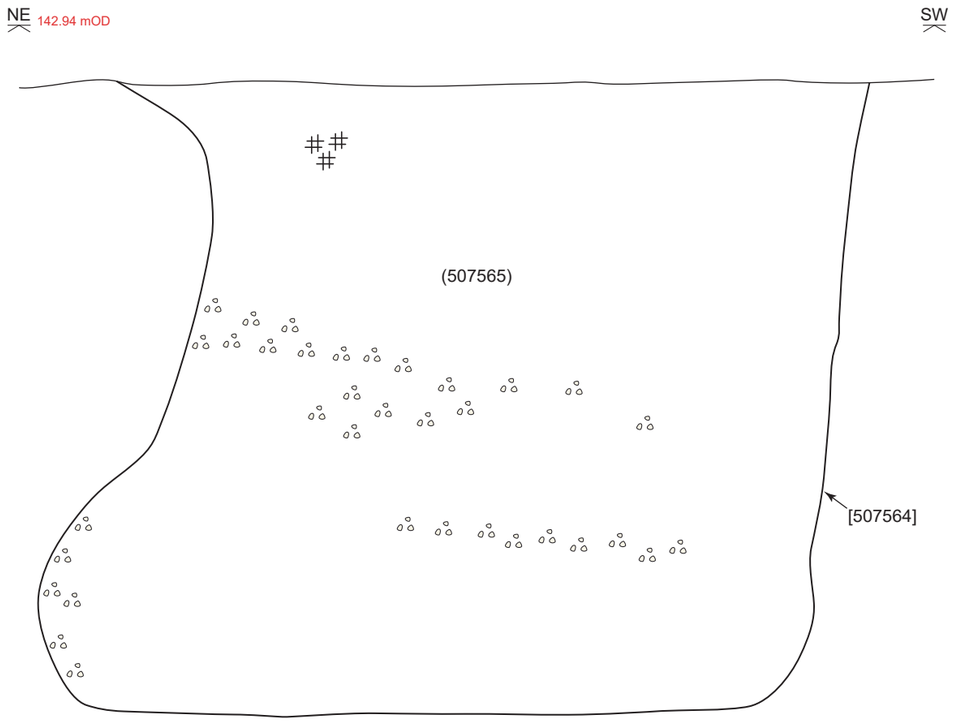
Storage Pits



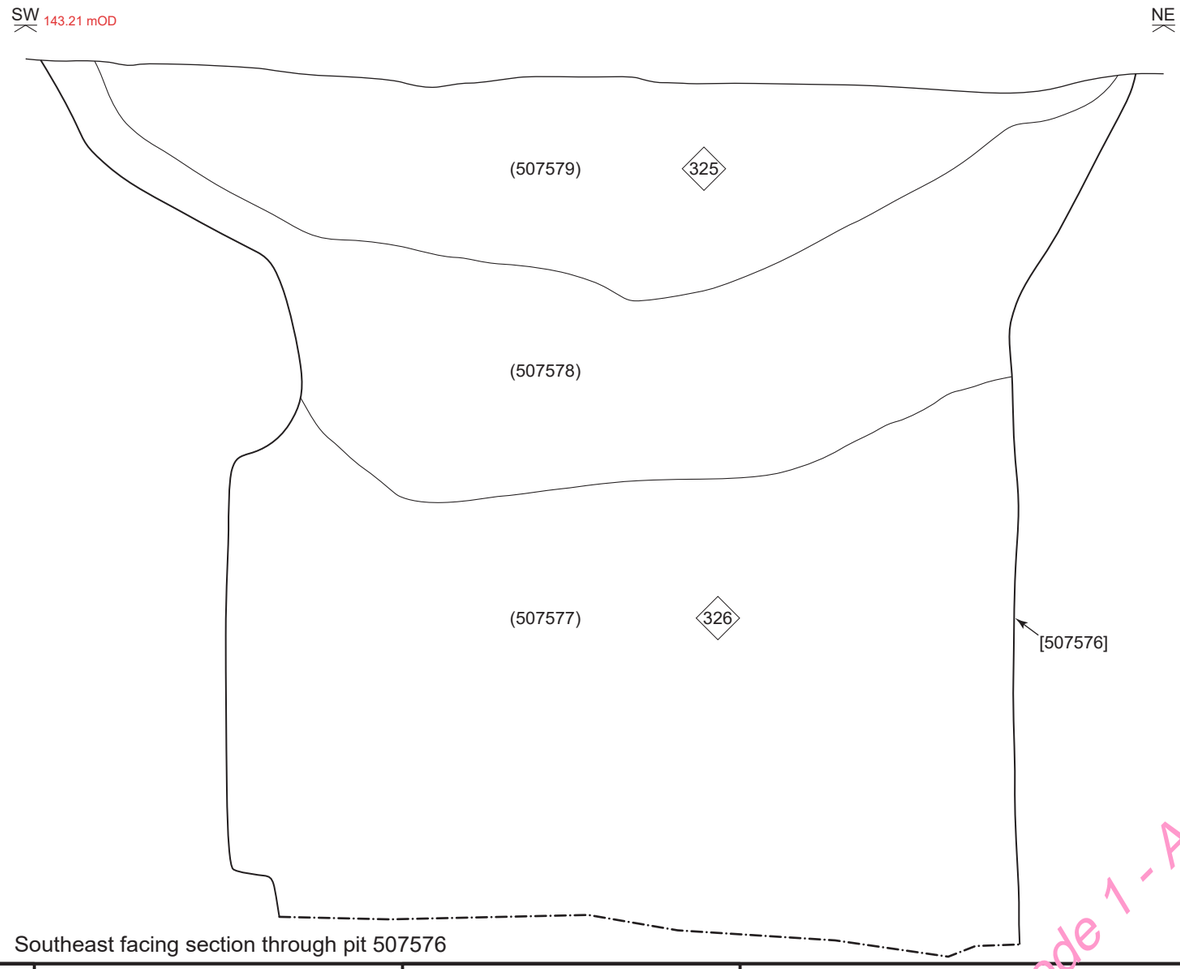
Southeast facing section through pit 507538



South-southeast facing section through pit 507556



Northwest facing section through pit 507564



Southeast facing section through pit 507576

Legend

- Chalk
- Pottery
- Stone
- Bone
- Charcoal

High Speed Two
Grove-Rocky
Figure 15 - Feature
Sections of Bell-shaped pits
from Land Parcel C12033

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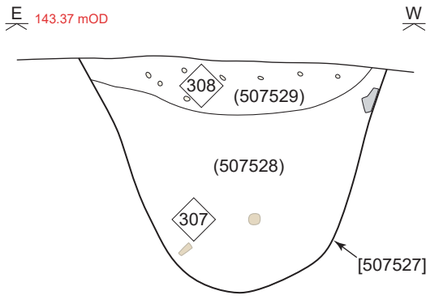
0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5
(meters)

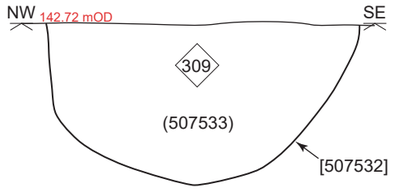
Doc Number: 1EW-03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016

Date: 05/02/21

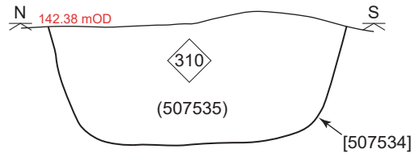
Cremations from Land Parcel C12033



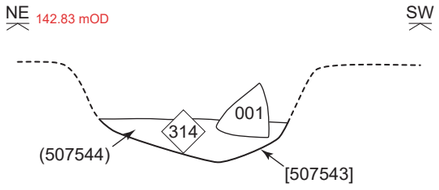
North facing section through cremation pit 507527



Southwest facing section through cremation pit 507532

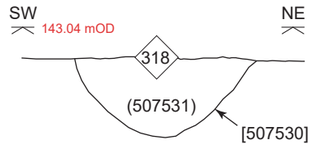


West facing section through cremation pit 507534



Northwest facing section through cremation pit 507543

Northeast facing section through cremation pit 507524

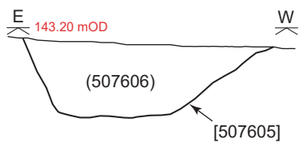


Southeast facing section of cremation pit 507530

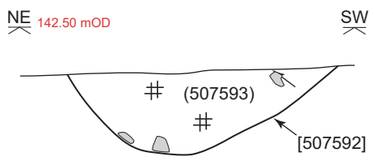
South facing section through cremtation pit 507562

East facing section of cremation pit 507566

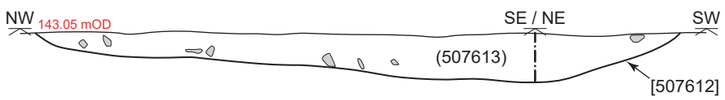
Linears from Land Parcel C12033



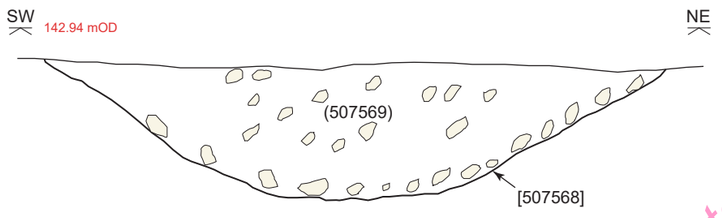
North facing section through linear 507605



Northwest facing section through ditch terminus 507592



Southwest & northwest facing section through ditch terminus 507612



Southeast facing section of linear 507568

Legend

Chalk
Pottery
Stone
Bone
Charcoal

High Speed Two
Grove-Rocky
Figure 16 - Feature Sections of cremations and linear features from Land Parcel C12033

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0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5
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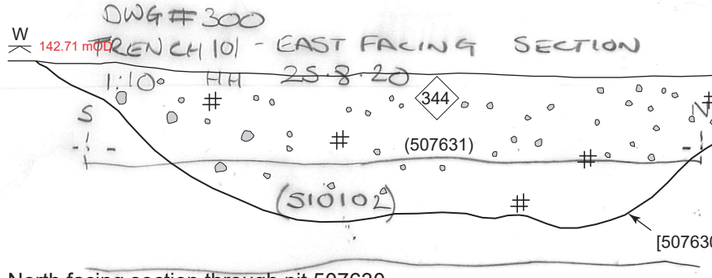
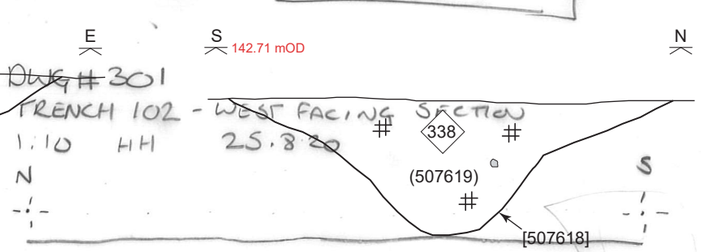
Doc Number: 1EV03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016

Date: 05/02/21

HS2C IC20GRVAR ROCKY LANE 21032 SHEET 300

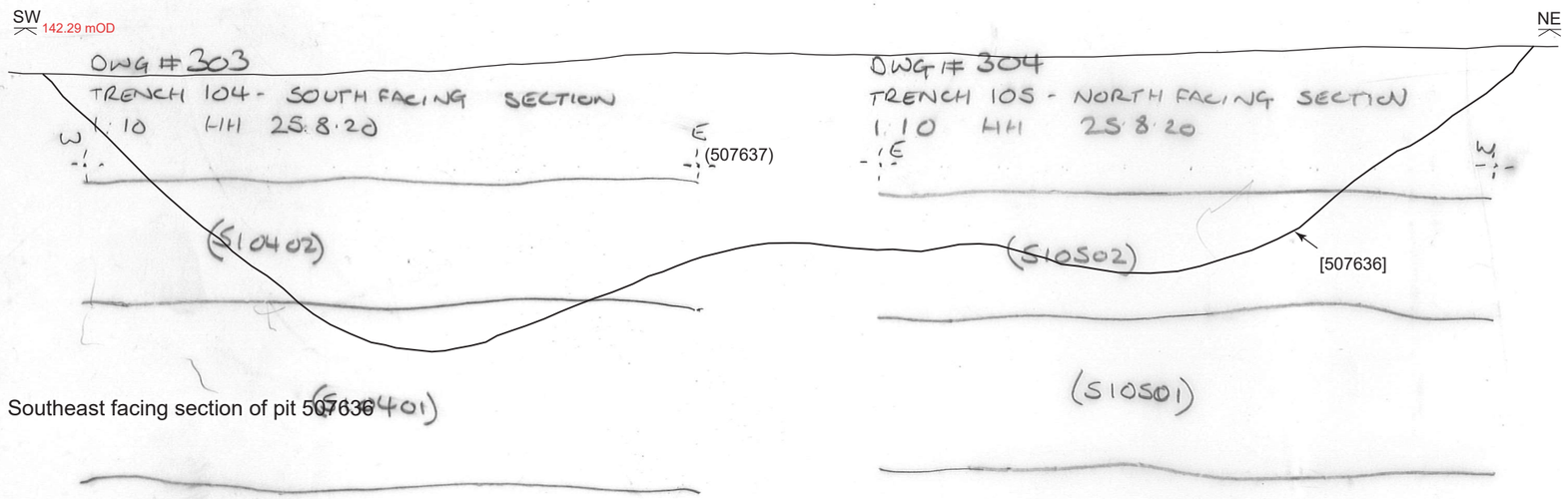


North facing section through pit 507630

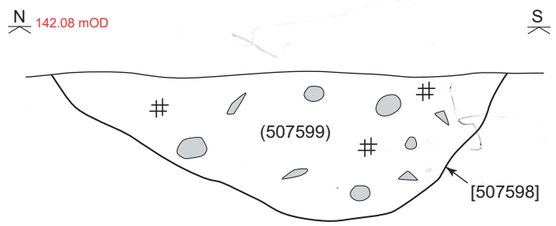


East facing section of pit 507618

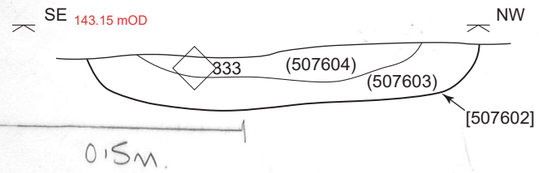
East-southeast facing section of pit 507634



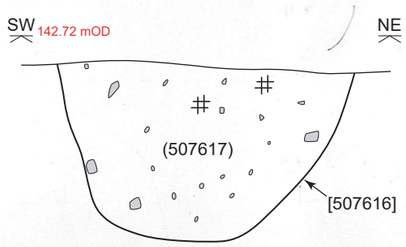
Southeast facing section of pit 507636



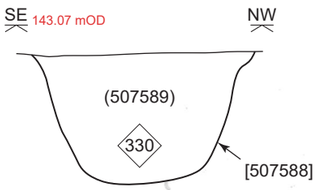
West facing section through pit 507598



Northeast facing section through pit 507602



Southeast facing section through pit 507616

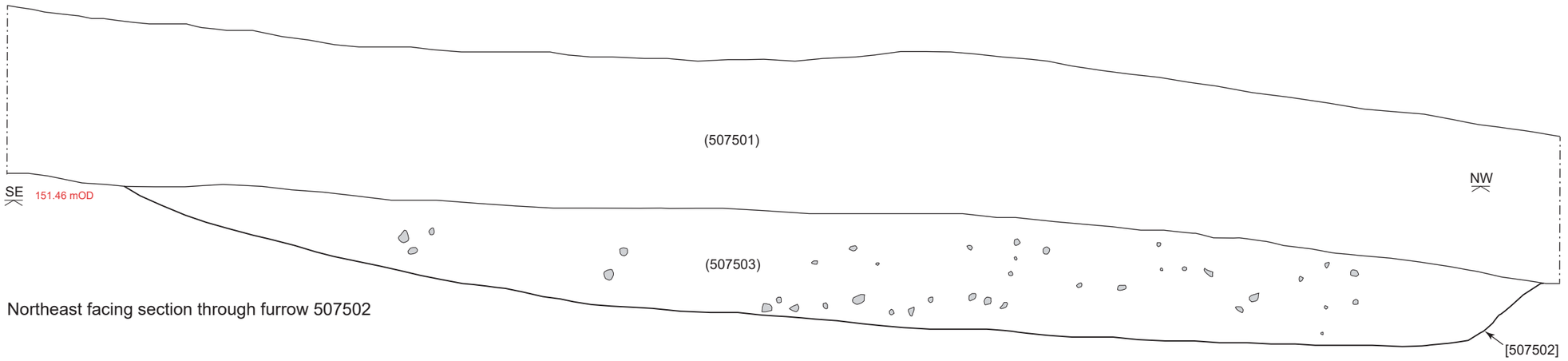


Northeast facing section through pit 507588

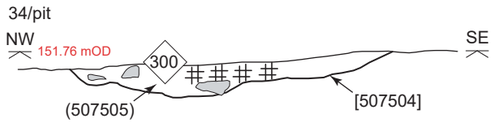
SHEET 300

DWG 300

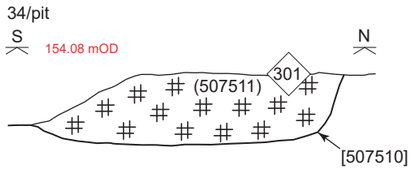
Figure 17 - Feature Sections of undated pits from Land Parcel C12033



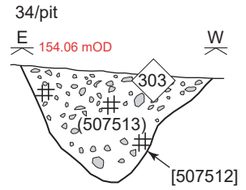
Northeast facing section through furrow 507502



Southwest facing section through pit 507504

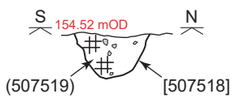


East facing section through pit 507510



North facing section through pit 507512

North facing section through pit 507514



East facing section through posthole 507518

Legend

- Chalk
- Pottery
- Stone
- Bone
- Charcoal

High Speed Two
Grove-Rocky
Figure18 - Feature Sections of features from Land Parcel C120343

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0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5
(meters)

Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS_IFA-GI-MAP-CS03_CL06-000016

Date: 05/02/21

Appendix 2: Plates

Appendix 2: Plates

Plate 1 – Cremation Pot <1> *in situ*

Plate 2 – Iron curved strip <2>

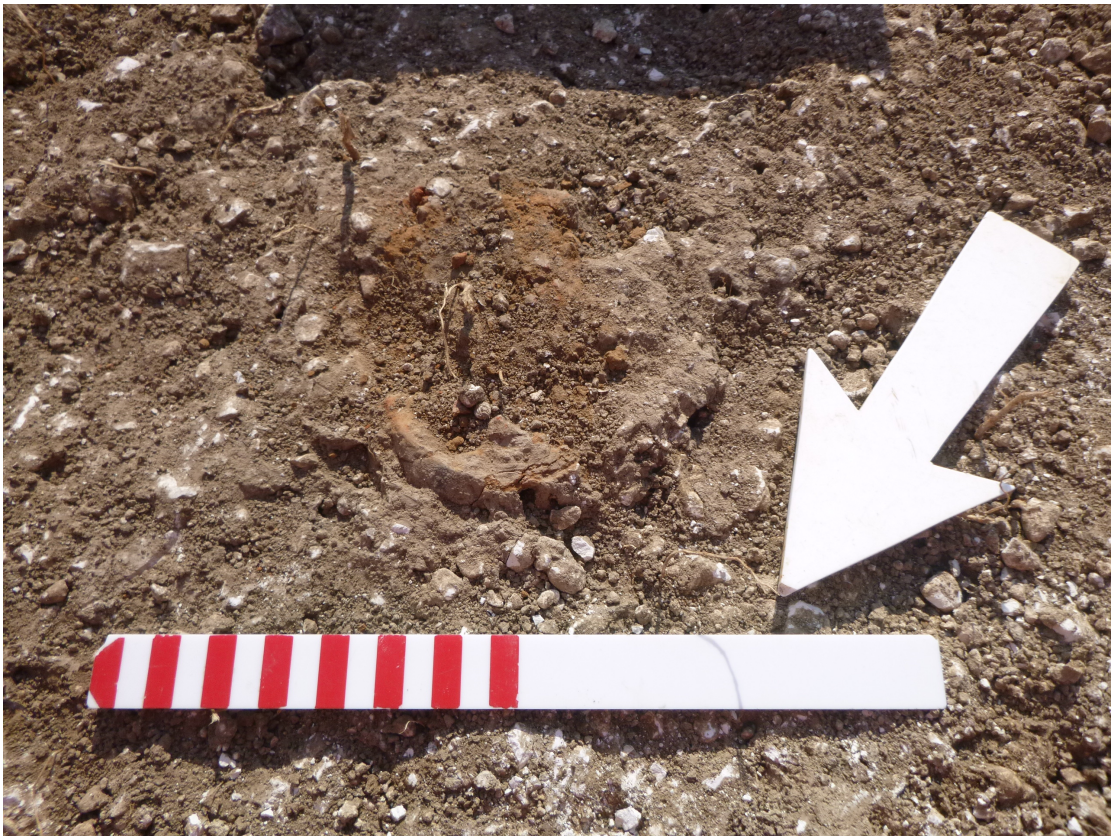

Plate 3 – Loomweight <3> *in situ*

Plate 4 – Antler <4> *in situ*

Plate 5 – Roman Hod Hill style Brooch <8>

Plate 6 - Iron Joiners Dog <29>

Plate 7 – Land Parcel C12032. Trench 101 facing north.

Plate 8 – Land Parcel C12032. Trench 102 facing north.

Plate 9 – Land Parcel C12032. Trench 103 facing north.

Plate 10 – Land Parcel C12032. Trench 104 facing west.

Plate 11 – Land Parcel C12032. Trench 105 facing east.

Plate 12 – Land Parcel C12032. Archaeological recording area facing northeast.

Plate 13 – Land Parcel C12033. Cremation pit **507524** facing southeast.

Plate 14 – Land Parcel C12033. Cremation pit **507530** facing southwest.

Plate 15 – Land Parcel C12033. Cremation pit **507532** facing northeast.

Plate 16 – Land Parcel C12033. Cremation pit **507534** facing northeast.

Plate 17 – Land Parcel C12033. Prehistoric pit **507536** facing southwest.

Plate 18 – Land Parcel C12033. Bell-shaped pit **507540** facing southeast.

Plate 19 – Land Parcel C12033. Undated posthole **507545** facing northwest.

Plate 20 – Land Parcel C12033. Bell-shaped pit **570556** facing northwest.

Plate 21 – Land Parcel C12033. Cremation pit **507562** facing north.

Plate 22 – Land Parcel C12033. Bell-shaped pit **507564** facing southeast.

Plate 23 – Land Parcel C12033. Undated linear **507568** facing northwest.

Plate 24 – Land Parcel C12033. Bell-shaped pit **507572** facing northeast.

Plate 25 – Land Parcel C12033. Bell-shaped pit **507576** facing northwest.

Plate 26 – Land Parcel C12033. Bell-shaped pit **507580** facing northeast.

Plate 27 – Land Parcel C12033. Undated posthole **507588** facing southwest.

Plate 28 – Land Parcel C12033. Undated pit **507598** facing northeast.

Plate 29 – Land Parcel C12033. Undated linear **507605** facing southeast.

Plate 30 – Land Parcel C12033. Undated linear **507607** facing northwest.

Plate 31 – Land Parcel C12033. Undated linear terminus **507612** facing northeast.

Plate 32 – Area C12033. Undated pit **507614** camera facing southeast.

Plate 33 – Land Parcel C12033. Undated pit **507616** facing northwest.

Plate 34 – Land Parcel C12033. Undated pit **507618** facing west.

Plate 35 – Land Parcel C12033. Prehistoric pit **507620** facing northwest.

Plate 36 – Land Parcel C12033. Prehistoric pit **507622** facing northwest.

Plate 37 – Land Parcel C12033. Prehistoric pit **507626** facing west.

Plate 38 – Land Parcel C12033. Prehistoric pit **507628** facing west.

Plate 39 – Land Parcel C12033. Undated pit **507630** facing northwest.

Plate 40 – Land Parcel C12033. Prehistoric pit **507632** facing northwest.

Plate 41 – Land Parcel C12033. Undated pit **507634** facing north.

Plate 42 – Land Parcel C12033. Prehistoric pit **507640** facing southeast.

Plate 43 – Land Parcel C12033. Prehistoric pit **507642** facing northwest.

Plate 44 – Land Parcel C12033. Undated pit **507646** facing east.

Plate 45 – Land Parcel C12034. Post-medieval furrow **507502** facing southwest.

Plate 46 – Land Parcel C12034. Undated charcoal rich pit **507504** facing north.

Plate 47 – Land Parcel C12034. Undated cremation **507506** facing north.

Plate 48 – Land Parcel C12034. Undated pit **507508** facing west.

Plate 49 – Land Parcel C12034. Undated heat-affected pit **507510** facing southwest.

Plate 50 – Land Parcel C12034. Undated pit **507512** facing southwest.

Plate 51 – Land Parcel C12034. Post-medieval furrow **507522** facing southwest.

Plate 52 – Land Parcel C12034. Post-medieval pond **507516** facing east.

Appendix 3: Context List

Shapefile	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Description	Dimension	Fill description	Finds	Feature Type	Date
C21032	101000	Deposit		Natural geology	n/a	Mixed light and dark yellow silty clay		Layer	
C21032	101001	Deposit		Subsoil	0.28m d	Light yellow brown silty clay	None	Layer	n/a
C21032	101002	Deposit		Topsoil	0.17m d	Grey brown silty clay with occasional stones	None	Layer	n/a
C21032	102000	Deposit		Natural geology	n/a	Mottled dark yellow and mid brown silty clay		Layer	
C21032	102001	Deposit		Subsoil	0.10m d	Light yellow red silty clay	None	Layer	n/a
C21032	102002	Deposit		Topsoil	0.20md	Mid brown silty clay with lots of rooting	None	Layer	n/a
C21032	103000	Deposit		Natural geology	n/a	Mottled red brown silty clay with stony patches		Layer	
C21032	103001	Deposit		Subsoil	0.28m d	Mid brown yellow silty clay	None	Layer	n/a
C21032	103002	Deposit		Topsoil	0.16m d	Mid red brown silty clay with occasional stone	None	Layer	n/a
C21032	104000	Deposit		Natural geology	n/a	Mottled red brown silty clay with stony patches		Layer	
C21032	104001	Deposit		Subsoil	0.30m d	Mid brown red silty clay	None	Layer	n/a
C21032	104002	Deposit		Topsoil	0.20m d	Mid red brown silty clay	None	Layer	n/a
C21032	105000	Deposit		Natural geology	n/a	Dark yellow brown silty clay with stony patches		Layer	
C21032	105001	Deposit		Subsoil	0.25m d	Mid brown silty clay	None	Layer	n/a
C21032	105002	Deposit		Topsoil	0.20m d	Mid red brown silty clay	None	Layer	n/a
C21032	110000	Deposit		Natural geology	n/a	Mixed orange brown silty clay with chalky brash on east side. Chalk with silty clay and stones on west side		Layer	
C21032	110001	Deposit		Subsoil	0.28m d	Light brown silty clay with occasional stones	None	Layer	n/a
C21032	110002	Deposit		Topsoil	0.20m d	Grey brown silt clay with red patches	None	Layer	n/a
C21034	507500	Deposit		Natural geology	n/a	Brown clay and flint		Layer	
C21034	507501	Deposit		Topsoil	0.20-0.34m d	Firm dark brown grey silty clay with occasional flint	CBM, iron,	Layer	n/a

Shapefile	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Description	Dimension	Fill description	Finds	Feature Type	Date
C21034	**507502**	Cut		Cut of furrow	3m w x 0.24m d			Furrow	P Med
C21034	507503	Fill	**507502**	Fill of furrow		Firm mid brown grey silty clay with occasional flint inclusions	CBM, iron, pottery, slag		
C21034	**507504**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.49m x 0.33m w x 0.07m d		charcoal rich, poss fire waste	Pit	
C21034	507505	Fill	**507504**	Fill of pit		Firm dark grey black clayey silt with moderate charcoal and flint inclusions			
C21034	**507506**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.58 x 0.48m w x 0.18m d		charcoal, burnt bone	cremation	undated
C21034	507507	Fill	**507506**	Fill of pit		Firm dark grey black clayey silt with moderate charcoal and flint inclusions			
C21034	**507508**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.50m x 0.47m w x 0.07m d			Pit	undated
C21034	507509	Fill	**507508**	Fill of pit		Firm dark grey black clayey silt with moderate charcoal and flint inclusions			
C21034	**507510**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.63 x 0.49m w x 0.11m		Fire pit with heat affected natural, charcoal	Pit	undated
C21034	507511	Fill	**507510**	Fill of pit		Firm dark grey black clayey silt with moderate charcoal and flint inclusions			
C21034	**507512**	Cut		Cut of small pit	0.38m x 0.33m w x 0.22m d			Pit	undated
C21034	507513	Fill	**507512**	Fill of small pit		Firm dark grey clay with frequent flint inclusions			
C21034	**507514**	Cut		Cut of truncated pit	0.17m x 0.16m w x 0.08m			Pit	undated
C21034	507515	Fill	**507514**	Fill of truncated pit		Firm dark grey black silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions			

Shapefile	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Description	Dimension	Fill description	Finds	Feature Type	Date
C21034	**507516**	Cut		Cut of pond/large pit	8.6m diameter x 1.5m d			Pond	P Med
C21034	507517	Fill	**507516**	Fill of pond/large pit		Firm mid brown clay	CBM, iron, pottery, clay pipe, spoon		
C21034	**507518**	Cut		Cut of posthole	0.14m w x 0.08m deep			posthole	undated
C21034	507519	Fill	**507518**	Fill of posthole		Firm dark grey black silty clay with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions			
C21034	507520	Fill	**507516**	Fill of pond/large pit		Firm mid brown red clay with occasional flint inclusions			
C21034	507521	Deposit		Natural geology		Solid white chalk			
C21034	**507522**	Cut		Cut of furrow	4.40m w x 0.16m deep			Furrow	P Med
C21034	507523	Fill	**507522**	Fill of furrow		Firm mid brown grey clay with occasional flint inclusions	CBM, iron, pottery, cu alloy		
C21033	**507524**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.52m w x 0.20m d			Cremation	Roman
C21033	507525	Fill	**507524**	Fill of pit with cremation		Loose dark grey brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and burnt bone			
C21033	507526	Layer		Colluvium	38m w x 0.40-0.60m d	Loose mid grey brown colluvial silty sand with frequent chalk and flint inclusions	Loom weight, pottery (1 vessel), Fe		
C21033	**507527**	Cut		Cut of pit/cremation	0.38m w x 0.50m d			Cremation	IA/R
C21033	507528	Fill	**507527**	Fill of pit/cremation		Loose dark grey silty sand with moderate charcoal inclusions			
C21033	507529	Fill	**507527**	Fill of pit/cremation		Loose light grey brown silty sand with chalk inclusions			
C21033	**507530**	Cut		Cut of cremation	0.30m x 0.28m w x 0.13m d			Cremation	IA/R

Shapefile	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Description	Dimension	Fill description	Finds	Feature Type	Date
C21033	507531	Fill	**507530**	Fill of cremation		Loose dark grey brown silt with frequent charcoal and burnt bone			
C21033	**507532**	Cut		Cut of cremation	0.48m w x 0.26m d			Cremation	Roman
C21033	507533	Fill	**507532**	Fill of cremation		Loose dark grey brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and burnt bone			
C21033	**507534**	Cut		Cut of cremation	0.47m w x 0.21m d		2 roman brooches	Cremation	Roman
C21033	507535	Fill	**507534**	Fill of cremation		Loose dark brown grey silty sand with frequent charcoal and burnt bone			
C21033	**507536**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.69m x 0.81m wide x 0.35m d			Pit	Prehistoric
C21033	507537	Fill	**507536**	Fill of pit		Firm mid grey brown silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk			
C21033	**507538**	Cut		Cut of pit	1.31m x 0.96m w x 0.68m deep			bell shaped pit	MIA
C21033	507539	Fill	**507538**	Fill of pit		Firm mid grey brown silty clay with occasional flecks of chalk	Pot, animal bone		
C21033	**507540**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.85m w x 0.90m d			bell shaped pit	IA/R
C21033	507541	Fill	**507540**	Lower fill of pit		Friable dark grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions			
C21033	507542	Fill	**507540**	Upper fill of pit		Friable dark orange to grey brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	worked flint, fired clay, pot, bone		

Shapefile	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Description	Dimension	Fill description	Finds	Feature Type	Date
C21033	**507543**	Cut		Cut of cremation	0.40m w x 0.16m d		vessel	Cremation	IA/R
C21033	507544	Fill	**507543**	Fill of cremation		Firm dark brown silty clay with frequent chalk and occasional flint inclusions	Pot, Fe, antler		
C21033	**507545**	Cut		Cut of posthole	0.19m w x 0.21m d			posthole	undated
C21033	507546	Fill	**507545**	Fill of posthole		Friable mid to dark brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions			
C21033	**507547**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.51m x 0.38m w x 0.09m d		charcoal	pit	undated
C21033	507548	Fill	**507547**	Fill of pit		Friable black silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions			
C21033	**507549**	Cut		Cut of tree bole				tree bole	undated
C21033	507550	Fill	**507549**	Fill of tree bole		Light grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk and stone inclusions	Pot		
C21033	**507551**	Cut		Cut of linear	0.80m w x 0.10m d			linear	undated
C21033	507552	Fill	**507551**	Fill of linear		Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions			
C21033	**507553**	Cut		Cut of pit	1.12m x 0.67m w x 0.43m d			bell shaped pit	MIA
C21033	507554	Fill	**507553**	Lower fill of pit		Friable dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional chalk inclusions	Fe collar, animal bone		
C21033	507555	Fill	**507553**	Upper fill of pit		Friable dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate chalk inclusions	Pot, bone		
C21033	**507556**	Cut		Cut of pit	1.31m w x 0.73m d			bell shaped pit	IA

Shapefile	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Description	Dimension	Fill description	Finds	Feature Type	Date
C21033	507557	Fill	**507556**	Lower fill of pit		Loose dark grey brown silty sand with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions	animal bone		
C21033	507558	Fill	**507556**	Middle fill of pit		Loose mid brown grey silty sand with frequent chalk inclusions			
C21033	507559	Fill	**507556**	Upper fill of pit		Loose light brown grey silty sand with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions	animal bone		
C21033	**507560**	Cut		Cut of tree bole				tree bole	undated
C21033	507561	Fill	**507560**	Fill of tree bole		Friable dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional chalk inclusions			
C21033	**507562**	Cut		Cut of small pit	0.56m x 0.45m w x 0.20m deep			cremation	IA
C21033	507563	Fill	**507562**	Fill of small pit		Friable light brown to mid grey silty clay with frequent charcoal and burnt bone			
C21033	**507564**	Cut		Cut of pit	1.50m x 1.26m w x 1.03m d			bell shaped pit	undated
C21033	507565	Fill	**507564**	Fill of pit		Firm mid grey brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	animal bone		
C21033	**507566**	Cut		Cut of cremation	0.48m w x 0.20m d			Cremation	EBA
C21033	507567	Fill	**507566**	Fill of truncated cremation		Light brown to mid grey with moderate chalk inclusions			
C21033	**507568**	Cut		Cut of linear - same as 507551	0.99m w x 0.28m d			linear	undated
C21033	507569	Fill	**507568**	Fill of linear		Friable mid grey brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions			
C21033	**507570**	Cut		Cut of tree bole	1.35m x 1.20m w x 0.26m d			tree bole	undated

Shapefile	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Description	Dimension	Fill description	Finds	Feature Type	Date
C21033	507571	Fill	**507570**	Fill of tree bole		Friable light grey brown clayey silt with occasional chalk and stone inclusions			
C21033	**507572**	Cut		Cut of bell pit	1.09m x 1.07m w x 1.07m d			bell shaped pit	prehistoric
C21033	507573	Fill	**507572**	Lower fill of bell pit		Firm to friable dark grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions			
C21033	507574	Fill	**507572**	Central fill of bell pit		Firm to friable mid grey brown silty clay with moderate chalk inclusions	animal bone		
C21033	507575	Fill	**507572**	Upper fill of bell pit		Firm mid grey brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions			
C21033	**507576**	Cut		Cut of bell pit	1.78m w x 1.40+m d			bell shaped pit	EBA-MIA
C21033	507577	Fill	**507576**	Lower fill of bell pit		Loose mid brown grey silty sand with moderate chalk, charcoal and flint inclusions			
C21033	507578	Fill	**507576**	Central fill of bell pit		Loose light brown grey silty sand with moderate chalk inclusions			
C21033	507579	Fill	**507576**	Upper fill of bell pit		Loose mid brown grey silty sand with frequent chalk and charcoal inclusions	Pot, animal bone		
C21033	**507580**	Cut		Cut of bell pit	1.33m x 1.05m w x 1.15m d			bell shaped pit	undated
C21033	507581	Fill	**507580**	Lower fill of bell pit		Light grey to white degraded chalk			
C21033	507582	Fill	**507580**	Central fill of bell pit		Firm mid to dark brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	flint, animal bone		

Shapefile	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Description	Dimension	Fill description	Finds	Feature Type	Date
C21033	507583	Fill	**507580**	Upper fill of bell pit		Firm mid grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions			
C21033	**507584**	Cut		Cut of possible pit	0.62m w x 0.08m d			pit	undated
C21033	507585	Fill	**507584**	Fill of possible pit		Friable black clayey silt with frequent charcoal inclusions			
C21033	**507586**	Cut		Cut of possible pit	0.49m x 0.49m w x 0.06m d			pit	Prehistoric
C21033	507587	Fill	**507586**	Fill of possible pit		Dark brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	decorated pot Neo		
C21033	**507588**	Cut		Cut of posthole	0.35m w x 0.24m d			posthole	undated
C21033	507589	Fill	**507588**	Fill of posthole		Loose mid grey brown silty sand with moderate chalk inclusions	animal tooth		
C21033	507590	Void							
C21033	507591	Void							
C21033	**507592**	Cut		Cut of linear	0.44m w x 0.13m d			pit	undated
C21033	507593	Fill	**507592**	Fill of linear		Friable dark red brown silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions			
C21033	**507594**	Cut		Cut of posthole	0.33m w x 0.18m d			posthole	undated
C21033	507595	Fill	**507594**	Fill of posthole		Loose mid grey brown silty sand with frequent chalk inclusions			
C21033	**507596**	Cut		Cut of pit	4.00m x 1.10m w x 0.38m d			pit	undated
C21033	507597	Fill	**507596**	Fill of pit		Firm dark brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions			
C21033	**507598**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.73m x 0.45m w x 0.24m d			pit	undated

Shapefile	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Description	Dimension	Fill description	Finds	Feature Type	Date
C21033	507599	Fill	**507598**	Fill of pit		Firm dark brown to black silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal			
C21033	**507600**	Cut		Cut of posthole	0.30m w x 0.20m d			posthole	undated
C21033	507601	Fill	**507600**	Fill of posthole		Firm yellow brown silty clay with moderate chalk inclusions			
C21033	**507602**	Cut		Cut of small pit	0.66m w x 0.08m d			pit	undated
C21033	507603	Fill	**507602**	Lower fill of small pit		Loose mid yellow brown silty sand with frequent chalk and gravel inclusions			
C21033	507604	Fill	**507602**	Upper fill of small pit		Loose mid grey brown silty sand with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions			
C21033	**507605**	Cut		Cut of linear	0.40m w x 0.14m d			linear	prehistoric
C21033	507606	Fill	**507605**	Fill of linear		Loose mid brown grey silty sand with chalk and charcoal inclusions	animal bone		
C21033	**507607**	Cut		Cut of linear	1.59m x 0.72m w x 0.53m d			linear	undated
C21033	507608	Fill	**507607**	Fill of linear		light to mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional chalk and stone inclusions			
C21033	507609	Fill	**507607**	Fill of linear		Friable dark grey brown clayey silt with frequent flecks of charcoal			
C21033	**507610**	Cut		Cut of pit				pit	undated
C21033	507611	Fill	**507610**	Fill of pit	0.70m w x 0.54m d	Friable light grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk and stone inclusions			

Shapefile	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Description	Dimension	Fill description	Finds	Feature Type	Date
C21033	**507612**	Cut		Cut of linear terminus	0.40m w x 0.08m d			linear	undated
C21033	507613	Fill	**507612**	Fill of linear terminus		Loose mid grey brown silty sand with moderate chalk and stone inclusions			
C21033	**507614**	Cut		Cut of pit	1.40m x 0.60m w x 0.22m d			pit	undated
C21033	507615	Fill	**507614**	Fill of pit		Friable dark brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal			
C21033	**507616**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.50m w x 0.29m d			pit	undated
C21033	507617	Fill	**507616**	Fill of pit		Friable dark brown silty clay with moderate chalk inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal			
C21033	**507618**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.80m+ x 0.71m w x 0.22m d			pit	undated
C21033	507619	Fill	**507618**	Fill of pit		Friable dark brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions	flint, bone		
C21033	**507620**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.55m w x 0.26m d			pit	prehistoric
C21033	507621	Fill	**507620**	Fill of pit		Dark brown to black silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	Pot Neo, flint		
C21033	**507622**	Cut		Cut of pit	1.18m w x 0.30m d		Pot neo, bone	pit	prehistoric
C21033	507623	Fill	**507622**	Fill of pit		Friable dark brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional flecks of charcoal			

Shapefile	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Description	Dimension	Fill description	Finds	Feature Type	Date
C21033	**507624**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.50m w x 0.16m d			pit	prehistoric
C21033	507625	Fill	**507624**	Fill of pit		Friable dark brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	bone		
C21033	**507626**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.53m x 0.55m w x 0.20m d			pit	prehistoric
C21033	507627	Fill	**507626**	Fill of pit		Friable dark brown to black silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	bone		
C21033	**507628**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.45m x 0.45m w x 0.11m d			pit	prehistoric
C21033	507629	Fill	**507628**	Fill of pit		Friable dark brown to black silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	decorated pot Neo		
C21033	**507630**	Cut		Cut of large pit	2.80m x 1.35m w x 0.49m d			pit	undated
C21033	507631	Fill	**507630**	Fill of large pit		Friable dark brown silty clay with moderate charcoal and flint inclusions	bone		
C21033	**507632**	Cut		Cut of small pit	0.64m w x 0.23m d			pit	prehistoric
C21033	507633	Fill	**507632**	Fill of small pit		Friable dark brown silty clay with moderate charcoal and flint inclusions			
C21033	**507634**	Cut		Cut of pit	1.05m x 0.77m w x 0.28m d			pit	undated
C21033	507635	Fill	**507634**	Fill of pit		Friable dark grey brown silty clay with frequent chalk and charcoal inclusions	flint		
C21033	**507636**	Cut		Cut of pit	1.31m x 1.06m w x 0.45m d			pit	undated

Shapefile	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Description	Dimension	Fill description	Finds	Feature Type	Date
C21033	507637	Fill	**507636**	Fill of pit		Friable dark brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions			
C21033	**507638**	Cut		Cut of pit	1.19m x 1.16m w x 0.47m d			pit	undated
C21033	507639	Fill	**507638**	Fill of pit		Friable dark grey brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions	Flint, animal bone		
C21033	**507640**	Cut		Cut of pit	1.92m w x 0.18m d			pit	prehistoric
C21033	507641	Fill	**507640**	Fill of pit		Dark brown to black silty clay with occasional gritty clay	pot, bone, antler		
C21033	**507642**	Cut		Cut of pit	1.70m x 1.70m w x 0.20m d			pit	prehistoric
C21033	507643	Fill	**507642**	Fill of pit		Loose mid grey brown silty sand with occasional chalk and flint inclusions	pot, bone		
C21033	**507644**	Cut		Cut of pit	0.85m x 0.55m w x 0.08m d			pit	undated
C21033	507645	Fill	**507644**	Fill of pit		Friable grey brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions	animal bone, human bone		
C21033	**507646**	Cut		Cut of shallow pit	0.95m x 0.6m x 0.10m d		charcoal	pit	undated
C21033	507647	Fill	**507646**	Fill of shallow pit		Friable brown to black silty clay with moderate flint and frequent charcoal inclusions			
C21033	507648	Deposit		Topsoil		Friable dark grey brown silty clay with chalk fragments	none		
C21033	507649	Deposit		Subsoil		Friable mid grey brown silty clay with chalk fragments	none		
C21033	507650	Deposit		Natural geology		Firm light grey to white chalk			
C21032	510100	Deposit		Natural geology		Mixed light and dark yellow silt clay			

Shapefile	Context No.	Context Type	Fill of	Description	Dimension	Fill description	Finds	Feature Type	Date
C21032	510101	Deposit		Subsoil	0.10-0.30m d	Friable mid grey brown silty clay with chalk fragments	none		
C21032	510102	Deposit		Topsoil	0.16-0.20m d	Friable dark grey brown silty clay with chalk fragments	none		

Appendix 4: OASIS Form

Appendix 4: Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: hs2infra1-412184

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Recording at Rocky Lane and Grove Farm Small Dean Embankment, Buckinghamshire
Short description of the project	Archaeological mitigation was undertaken in two locations; on land at Rocky Lane and Grove Farm near Wendover, Buckinghamshire. No archaeological remains were uncovered at Rocky Lane, only varying geology was recorded. Archaeological features were uncovered at the Grove Farm North included Neolithic pits, disarticulated human remains, Iron Age bell-shaped storage pits and cremations dating to the Roman period. A number of undated features were also recorded that comprised pits and ditches. The Grove Farm West area revealed a low density of features, which included an undated cremation, undated small discrete pits and post-medieval agricultural remains in the form furrows and a large pond.
Project dates	Start: 17-08-2020 End: 06-10-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	1C20GRVAR - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	PITS Neolithic
Monument type	PITS Iron Age
Monument type	CREMATIONS Roman
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	DISARTICULATED INHUMATION Uncertain
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	FURROWS Post Medieval
Monument type	POND Post Medieval
Monument type	CREMATION Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age

Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	BROOCHES Roman
Significant Finds	LOOM WEIGHT Iron Age
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ANTLER Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	CRAMP Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	HOBNAIL Roman
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AYLESBURY VALE WENDOVER Rocky Lane and Grove Farm Small Dean Embankment, Buckinghamshire
Postcode	HP22 6PQ
Study area	2.15 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 48770 20600 51.881388888889 -1.291388888889 51 52 53 N 001 17 29 W Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 140m Max: 156m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	INFRA
Project brief originator	Fusion
Project design originator	INFRA
Project director/manager	David Bonner
Project supervisor	Louis Stafford
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	HS2

Project archives

Physical Archive ID	1C20GRVAR
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive ID	1C20GRVAR
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Human Bones","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey"
Paper Archive ID	1C20GRVAR
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Matrices","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Recording at Rocky Lane and Grove Farm Small Dean Embankment, Buckinghamshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hutton, J
Other bibliographic details	1EW03-FUS_IFA-EV-REP-CS03_CL06-000021
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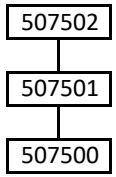
Entered by	Jacqui Hutton (jacquih@netarch.co.uk)
Entered on	11 January 2021

Appendix 5: Harris Matrix

Shapefile C21032



Post Medieval

Undated

Shapefile C21034

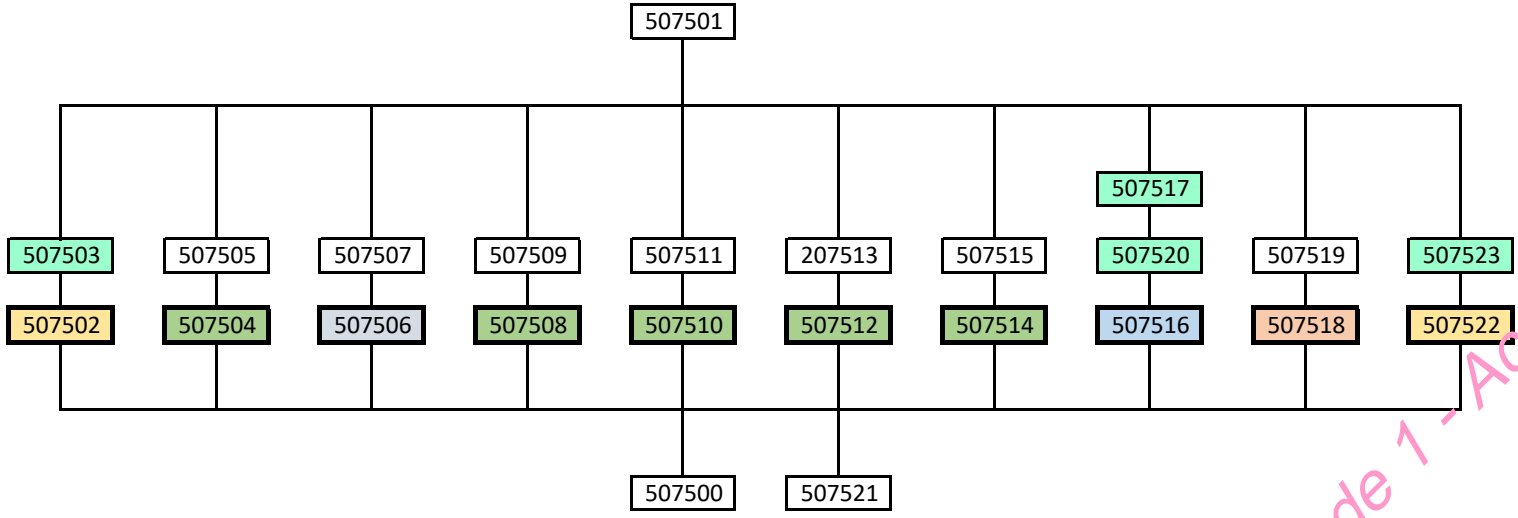
cremation

furrow

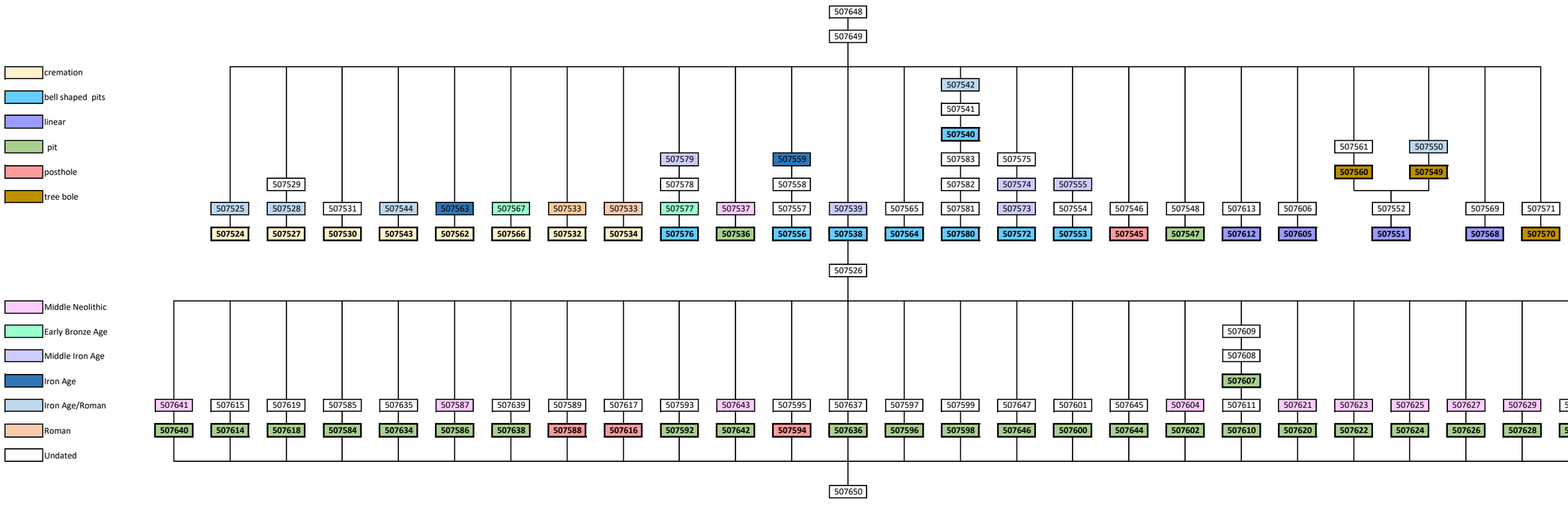
pit

pond

posthole



Shapefile C21033



Appendix 6: Plant Remains Data

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
							Grain	cereal NFI	chaff	legume	seed	fruit/nut	tuber/rhyzome	ACL	bread/fo[illegible]	Charcoal				
300	c21034	507505	507504	1/1	Charcoal rich, possible fire waste Pit fill	2							*	*		(****)***	modern roots, charcoal includes ring porous tuber/rhyzome type fragments	D	good	?
301	c21034	507511	507510	2/2	Fire pit with heat affected natural, charcoal	3										(***)	Pottery, modern roots, charcoal includes ring porous, modern seeds,	D	moderate	?
301	c21034	507511	507510	1/2	Fire pit with heat affected natural, charcoal	4					**	*		*		(****)***	Fruit/nut fragment, Pottery, abundant modern roots, charcoal includes ring porous and ring diffuse, indet seed, Dock (*Rumex*sp.), buttercup type (*Ranunculus* sp.)	D	good	?
302	c21034	507507	507506	1/2	Pos. Cremation	10							*	*		(**)	coal, bone, burnt bone, hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*), abundant modern roots and modern seeds, tuber/rhyzome type fragments, false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*), Charcoal inlcudes ring porous	C	fair	Yes

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
302	c21034	507507	507506	2/2	Pos. Cremation	10							*	*		(***)	Coal, burnt bone, false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*), abundant modern roots	C	moderate	Yes
303	c21034	507513	507512	2/2	small pit	5								*		(***)***	modern seeds, burnt flint, modern roots,	D	moderate	?
303	c21034	507513	507512	1/2	small pit	8										(****)****	Charcoal contains ring porous,modern roots,	D	good	?
304	c21034	507515	507514	1/1	truncated pit	1						**		**		(****)****	Sloe stone fragments (*Prunus spinosa*), indet nutshell fragments,	D	good	Yes
305	c21034	507519	507518	1/1	posthole	2										(****)****		D	good	?
306	c21033	507525	507524	2/5	Pos. Cremation in pit	10							*	*		(****)****	burnt bone, bone, molluscs, modern seeds, small mammal bone, false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*), tuber/rhyzome type fragment,	D	good	?

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
306	c12033	507525	507524	1/5	Pos. Cremation in pit	10						*	*	*		(****)***	abundant molluscs, burnt bone, Hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*), small mammal bone, tuber/rhyzome type fragment	D	good	?
306	c12033	507525	507524	3/5	Pos. Cremation in pit	10								*		(****)***	coal, burnt bone, false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*) , abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*) , modern roots and seeds.	D	good	?
306	c12033	507525	507524	5/5	Pos. Cremation in pit	10							*	**		(****)****	burnt bone, false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*) , abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).modern roots and seeds	D	good	?
306	c12033	507525	507524	4/5	Pos. Cremation in pit	10	*							*		(****)***	Wheat grain inc. possible glume wheat type (*Triticum* cf. *dicoccum/spelta*) burnt bone, charcoal includes diffuse porous, false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*)	D	good	Yes

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
307	c21033	507528	507527	1/4	Cremation	10				**	**		***			(****)***	possible legume/seed fragments indet seeds. possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. *Corydalis solida*) tuber, false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*),	A	good	Yes
307	c21033	507528	507527	2/4	Cremation	9							***	*		(****)***	false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*) , tuber fragments, burnt bone abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula)*.modern roots and seeds burnt bone	C	good	yes
307	c21033	507528	507527	3/4	Cremation	10						**	***			(****)***	indet seed possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. Corydalis solida) tuber, charcoal includes ring porous burnt bone, false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*), abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*)	A	good	Yes
307	c21033	507528	507527	4/4	Pos. Cremation	5					*		**			(****)***	tuber/rhyzome type fragments,burnt bone, false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*) indet seed	C	good	Yes

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
																	possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. *Corydalis solida*) tuber			
308	c21033	507529	507527	1/2	Pos. Cremation	10					*		***	**		(****)***	false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*), tuber fragments, indet possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. *Corydalis solida*) tuber burnt bone abundant molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).modern roots	A	good	Yes
308	c21033	507529	507527	2/2	Pos. Cremation	9					*		*	**		(****)***	burnt bone, indet seed possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. *Corydalis solida*) tuber false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*)	A	good	Yes
309	c21033	507533	507532	1/4	Cremation	9										****(****)	burnt bone, charcoal includes diffuse porous, burnt bone, molluscs, modern roots and plant fragments	D	good	?
309	c21033	507533	507532	2/4	Cremation	10										(****)***	charcoal includes diffuse porous, molluscs	D	good	?

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
309	c21033	507533	507532	3/4	Cremation	10							*		(****)*****		charcoal includes diffuse porous, molluscs, modern roots and seeds	D	good	?
309	c21033	507533	507532	4/4	Cremation	10							*		(****)*****		burnt bone,charcoal includes diffuse and semi ring porous.mollusblind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*)modern seeds and roots	D	good	?
310	c21033	507535	507534	3/5	Pos. Cremation with 2 Roman brooches	10						*			(*)*		abundant modern roots blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*) modern seeds false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*)	D	poor	?
310	c21033	507535	507534	2/5	Pos. Cremation with 2 Roman brooches	7						*			(*)*		abundant modern rootsmodern seeds modern insects	D	poor	?
310	c21033	507535	507534	4/5	Pos. Cremation with 2 Roman brooches	8							*		(*)*		abundant modern roots, seeds, molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*)	D	poor	?
310	c21033	507535	507534	1/5	Pos. Cremation with 2 Roman brooches	10						**	**		(*)*		false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*), possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. *Corydalis solida*) tuber, abundant	C	poor	yes

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
																	burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).modern roots, seeds and insects and seeds.			
310	c21033	507535	507534	5/5	Pos. Cremation with 2 Roman brooches	10							**	*		(**)**	false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*) abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula)*).modern roots and seeds, abundant modern rootsabundant modern roots	C	fair	yes
311	c21033	507537	507536	1/4	Storage pit	10								*		(*)**	coal, abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?
311	c21033	507537	507536	2/4	Storage pit	10								**		(*)**	acl with monocot stem/leaf impressions, abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?
311	c21033	507537	507536	3/4	Storage pit	10								**		(*)**	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
311	c21033	507537	507536	4/4	Storage pit	10								***		(*)*	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?
312	c21033	507539	507538	4/4	Storage pit	10								*		*	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds, ? Pottery with sand& grass temper.	D	poor	?
312	c21033	507539	507538	1/4	Storage pit	10	*	*						**		(**)**	wheat (*Triticum*sp.) rounded and narrow grain.cleavers nutlet (*Galium aperine*), burnt bone, ?pottery,	D	fair	?
312	c21033	507539	507538	3/4	Storage pit	10	*	**						*		(*)*	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds, possible wheat (cf.*Triticum* sp.) grain, indet cereal grain fragments. ?pottery	D	poor	?
312	c21033	507539	507538	2/4	Storage pit	10		*						**		*	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds, Cereal grain nfi.	D	poor	?
313	c21033	507541	507540	1/2	Storage pit lower fill	9		*						**		(*)**	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides*	D	poor	?

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
																	acicula). modern roots and seeds, Cereal grain nfi.			
313	c21033	507541	507540	2/2	Storage pit lower fill	7								*		*	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?
314	c21033	507544	507543	1/1	Pos. Cremation with vessel, antler	10										(**)*	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	fair	?
315	c21033	507548	507547	1/1	Pit charcoal	4								**		(***)**	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds, bone,	D	moderate	?
316	c21033	507555	507553	1/2	upper fill of pit	10	***	***								(****)***	pottery, coal, abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).modern roots, possible emmer wheat (*Triticum* cf. *dicoccum*),possible wheat (cf.*T* sp.) cereal nfi	A	good	Yes

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred									Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
316	c21033	507555	507553	2/2	upper fill of pit	10	****	****			*					Pottery, coal, bone,Wheat possibly glume type (*Triticum* cf.*dicoccum/spelta*), possible emmer (*Triticum* cf. *dicoccum*),barley (cf.*Hordeum* sp.) cereal nfi, possible brome (cf. *Bromus* sp.) charcoal includes ring porous, abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (Cecilioides acicula).modern roots and seeds	A	moderate	Yes
317	c21033	507559	507556	1/2	dumping upper fill of pit	10		*								(*)**	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds charcoal includesring porous	D	poor	Yes
317	c21033	507559	507556	2/2	dumping upper fill of pit	10		*			*					(*)**	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).modern roots and seeds. Charred cleavers galium aperine nutlet	D	poor	Yes

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
318	c21033	507531	507530	1/2	Pos. Cremation	8								*		(****)*****	burnt bone, pottery sherd with charred concretion on innner surface, molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), modern seeds,	D	good	?
318	c21033	507531	507530	2/2	Pos. Cremation	4	*									(***)***	burnt bone possible barley (cf.*Hordeum* sp.)	D	moderate	?
320	c21033	507563	507562	3/4	Fill of small pit	10										(***)**	burnt bone, molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).modern roots and seeds,charcoal includes diffuse porous.	D	moderate	?
320	c21033	507563	507562	1/4	Fill of small pit	10										(**)**	burnt bone, molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds,	D	moderate	?
320	c21033	507563	507562	2/4	Fill of small pit	10		*						*		(**)**	molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds,	D	fair	?
320	c21033	507563	507562	4/4	Fill of small pit	8										(**)**	burnt bonemolluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds.	D	fair	?
321	c21033	507567	507566	3/3	Fill of truncated cremation	6		*						*		(**)***	molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). Modern roots and seeds,burnt bone	D	fair	?

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
321	c21033	507567	507566	1/3	Fill of truncated cremation	6								*		*	burnt bone, molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). Modern roots and seeds,	D	poor	?
321	c21033	507567	507566	2/3	Fill of truncated cremation	7										(**)*** *	burnt bone,molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).Modern roots and seeds,	D	fair	?
322	c21033	507565	507564	1/2	Storage pit	10	*	*			*				*	(*)**	burnt bone, coal, possible charred food residue, wheat type (*Triticum*sp.) cereal nfi, cleavers (*Galium aperine*), molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds,	D	poor	?
322	c21033	507565	507564	2/2	Storage pit	10								**		(*)**	molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds,	D	poor	?
323	c21033	507574	507572	1/2	Central fill of Bell Pit	8		*						**		*	coal, abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?
323	c21033	507574	507572	2/2	Central fill of Bell Pit	8		*			*			**		(*)**	fuel ash slag. Cleavers (*Galium aperine*), grass type (Poaceae) abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail	D	poor	?

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
																	(*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds			
324	c21033	507573	507572	1/1	Lower fill of Bell pit	8								*		(**)**	small mammal bone, molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). abundant modern roots	D	fair	?
325	c21033	507579	507576	1/2	Upper fill ofBell pit	10		*						*		*	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?
325	c21033	507579/78	507576	2/2	Upper fill of Bell pit	10	*	*									possible barley (cf.*Hordeum* sp.), abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?
326	c21033	507577	507576	1/1	Upper fill of Bell pit	10										(*)*	charcoal includes roundwood, abundant roots with molluscs and modern insects.	D	poor	?
327	c21033	507582	507580	1/1	Central fill of Bell Pit	5		*	*						*	(*)**	Wheat (*Triticum* sp.), abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
328	c21033	507585	507584	1/1	Fill of possible pit	6	*	*						*		(***)***	charcoal includes diffuse porous, barley (*Hordeum* sp.), abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).modern roots and seeds, modern straw.	D	moderate	?
329	c21033	507587	507586	1/1	possible pit with decorated pot	9										(*)*	abundant molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?
330	c21033	507589	507588	1/1	posthole	10								**		(**)**	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	moderate	?
331	c21033	507593	507592	1/1	? Teminus of a linear feature	8								**		(**)***	frequent bone fragments, abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).modern roots and seeds	D	moderate	?
332	c21033	507597	507596	2/2	fill of oval pit sealed by alluvium	10								*		(*)*	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?
332	c21033	507597	507596	1/2	fill of oval pit sealed by alluvium	10								*		*	bone, abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
333	c12033	507604	507602	1/1	upper fill of small pit	10	*	*						*		(**)***	wheat (*Triticum* sp.), possible barley (cf.*Hordeum* sp.), cereal nfi fragments	D	fair	?
334	c21033	507606	507605	1/2	fill of linear	10								*		*	soily flot, abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?
334	c21033	507606	507605	2/2	fill of linear	9								*		(*)*	soily flot, abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?
335	c21033	507609	507607	1/2	fill of linear	9						*		*		(*)***	possible hazel nutshell fragment (cf. *Corylus avellana*), soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*),	D	poor	?
335	c21033	507609	507607	2/2	fill of linear	9	*							*		(**)***	possible barley (cf.*Hordeum* sp.), soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*),	D	fair	?
336	c21033	507619	507618	1/1	Oval pit	10										(*)***	soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), abundant roots,	D	poor	?

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
337	c21033	507617	507616	1/1	pit sealed by alluvium	10						*		*		(*)	Hazelnut shell fragment (*Corylus avellana*),soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), abundant roots,	C	poor	Yes
338	c21033	507619	507618	1/2	Oval pit	8						**		*		(*)**	Hazelnut shell fragment (*Corylus avellana*), soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), some modern roots,	C	poor	Yes
338	c21033	507619	507618	2/2	Oval pit	8						**		**		(*)**	Hazelnut shell fragment (*Corylus avellana*) soily flot with modern monocot stems, roots and seeds. Abundant molluscs with blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).	C	poor	Yes
339	c21033	507621	507620	1/4	Pit	7								**		(*)**	soily flot with molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), modern roots, and seeds	C	poor	?
339	c21033	507621	507620	2/4	Pit	8						*		**		(*)***	hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*), abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	C	poor	Yes

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred									Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
339	c21033	507621	507620	3/4	Pit	10	*	*				*		**		(*)****	possible wheat (cf.*Triticum* sp.), hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*), abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).modern roots and seeds	C	poor	Yes
339	c21033	507621	507620	4/4	Pit	7								**		(**)***	soily flot with molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), modern roots, and seeds	C	fair	?
340	c21033	507623	507622	1/3	Pit	8	*					*		*		(*)	possible wheat (cf.*Triticum* sp.), hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*), abundant molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).modern roots and seeds. Soily flot, pottery	C	poor	Yes
340	c21033	507623	507622	2/3	Pit	10						*		*		(*)	hazelnut fragment (Corylus avellana) soily flot with molluscs including blind awl snail (Cecilioides acicula), modern roots, and seeds pottery	C	poor	Yes
340	c21033	507623	507622	3/3	Pit	3										(**)*** *	soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (Cecilioides acicula),	C	fair	?

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
341	c21033	507625	507624	1/1	Pit	10						*		*		(*)****	hazelnut shell(*Corylus avellana*), pottery, burnt bone, soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), abundant roots,	D	poor	Yes
342	c21033	507627	507626	2/3	Pit	10								***		(**)***	soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), abundant roots, modern seeds	D	poor	?
342	c21033	507627	507626	1/3	Pit	10								**		(*)***	soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), abundant roots,	D	poor	?
342	c21033	507627	507626	3/3	Pit	4								***		**	coal, abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?
343	c21033	507629	507628	1/1	Pit	7								**		(*)***	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds, pottery	D	poor	?
344	c21033	507631	507630	1/2	Large oval pit sealed by alluvium	10								**		***(*)	Fe slag, iron stone/pan fragments. Coal,soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), abundant roots, charcoal includes roundwood	D	poor	?

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
344	c21033	507631	507630	2/2	Large oval pit sealed by alluvium	10								*		(*)***	soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), abundant roots,	D	poor	?
345	c21033	507633	507632	1/1	small pit sealed by alluvium	10						**		**		(**)***	hazelnut shell fragments (*Corylus avellana*), pottery,bone, soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), abundant roots,	C	fair	Yes
346	c21033	507635	507634	1/2	pit	8						*		*		(*)***	hazelnut shell fragments (*Corylus avellana*), soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), abundant roots,	D	poor	Yes
346	c21033	507635	507634	2/2	pit	7								*		(**)***	bone, soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), abundant roots,	D	fair	?
347	c21033	507639	507638	1/2	pit	8								*		**	coal, abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	poor	no
347	c21033	507639	507638	2/2	pit	8							*	*		(*)**	hazelnut fragments (*Corylus avellana*), soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*),	D	poor	yes
348	c21033	507641	507640	1/5	pit with antler	9								*		(*)*	soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl	D	poor	?

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
																	snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), abundant roots,			
348	c21033	507641	507640	5/5	pit with antler	5								*		(*)***	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	D	poor	?
348	c21033	507641	507640	4/5	pit with antler	9								*		(*)***	abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots	D	poor	?
348	c21033	507641	507640	2/5	pit with antler	10						*		**		(*)***	hazelnut shell fragments, (*Corylus avellana*), possible nut shell, abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*).modern roots and seeds	D	poor	yes
348	c21033	507641	507640	3/5	pit with antler	10								*		**	soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), abundant roots,	D	poor	no
349	c21033	507643	507642	2/4	pit sealed by alluvium	10						**		**		(*)	hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*), soily flot, abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots and seeds	C	poor	Yes

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Bucket #	Feature Description	Sample Volume (L)	Charred										Comments	Potential	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
349	c21033	507643	507642	1/4	pit sealed by alluvium	10								**		(**)**	pottery, soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), abundant roots,	C	fair	?
349	c21033	507643	507642	3/4	pit sealed by alluvium	9								*		(**)**	soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), abundant roots,	C	fair	?
349	c21033	507643	507642	4/4	pit sealed by alluvium	8							*	*		(**)***	possible tuber/rhyzome fragment. soily flot, abundant molluscs inc blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*), abundant roots,	C	fair	?
350	c21033	507645	507644	1/1	pit with human bone	10								**		(**)**	abundant bone fragments, burnt bone, fe obj, modern rootsmolluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*). modern roots	D	fair	?
351	c21033	507647	507646	1/1	oval pit sealed by alluvium	7								**		(***)**	abundant modern roots,blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula*),	D	moderate	?

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Provisional date	Feature Description
302	C21034	507507	507506		Pos. Cremation
307	C21033	507528	507527		Cremation
308	C21033	507529	507527		Pos. Cremation
310	C21033	507535	507534		Pos. Cremation with 2 Roman brooches
316	C21033	507555	507553	Prehis.	upper fill of pit
337	C21033	507617	507616		pit sealed by alluvium
338	C21033	507619	507618		Oval pit
339	C21033	507621	507620	Neo, Prehis.	Pit
340	C21033	507623	507622	Neo	Pit
345	C21033	507633	507632		small pit sealed by alluvium
349	C21033	507643	507642		pit sealed by alluvium

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Feature Description	Comments	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
302	C21034	507507	507506	Pos. Cremation	hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*), tuber/rhyzome type fragments, false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*), Charcoal inlcudes ring porous	fair	Yes
304	C21033	507515	507514	truncated pit	Sloe stone fragments (Prunus spiNosa), indet nutshell fragments,	good	Yes
306	C21033	507525	507524	Pos. Cremation in pit	Wheat grain inc. possible glume wheat type (*Triticum* cf. *dicoccum/spelta*) burnt bone, charcoal includes diffuse porous, false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*)	good	Yes
307	C21033	507528	507527	Cremation	possible legume/seed fragments indet seeds. possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. *Corydalis solida*) tuber, false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*),	good	Yes
308	C21033	507529	507527	Pos. Cremation	indet seed possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. *Corydalis solida*) tuber false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*)	good	Yes
310	C21033	507535	507534	Pos. Cremation with 2 Roman brooches	false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatis* var. *bulbosum*) abundant burrowing molluscs including blind awl snail (*Cecilioides acicula).* modern roots and seeds, abundant modern rootsabundant modern roots	fair	Yes
316	C21033	507555	507553	upper fill of pit	Wheat possibly glume type (*Triticum* cf.*dicoccum/spelta*), possible emmer (*Triticum* cf. *dicoccum*),barley (cf.*Hordeum* sp.) cereal nfi, possible brome (cf. *Bromus* sp.) charcoal includes ring porous,	moderate	Yes
317	C21033	507559	507556	dumping upper fill of pit		poor	Yes
337	C21033	507617	507616	pit sealed by alluvium	Hazelnut shell fragment (*Corylus avellana*)	poor	Yes
338	C21033	507619	507618	Oval pit	Hazelnut shell fragment (*Corylus avellana*)	poor	Yes
339	C21033	507621	507620	Pit	hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*)	poor	Yes
340	C21033	507623	507622	Pit	possible wheat (cf.*Triticum* sp.), hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*)	poor	Yes
341	C21033	507625	507624	Pit	hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*)	poor	Yes
345	C21033	507633	507632	small pit sealed by alluvium	hazelnut shell fragments (*Corylus avellana*)	fair	Yes

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Feature Description	Comments	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
346	C21033	507635	507634	pit	hazelnut shell fragments (*Corylus avellana*)	poor	Yes
347	C21033	507639	507638	pit	hazelnut fragments (*Corylus avellana*)	poor	Yes
348	C21033	507641	507640	pit with antler	hazelnut shell fragments, (*Corylus avellana*), possible nutshell	poor	Yes
349	C21033	507643	507642	pit sealed by alluvium	hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*)	poor	Yes
300	C21033	507505	507504	Charcoal rich, possible fire wastePit fill	charcoal includes ring porous.tuber/rhyzome type fragments	good	?
301	C21033	507511	507510	Fire pit with heat affected natural, charcoal	charcoal includes ring porous,	moderate	?
303	C21033	507513	507512	small pit		moderate	?
305	C21033	507519	507518	posthole		good	?
309	C21033	507533	507532	Cremation	charcoal includes diffuse porous, burnt bone,	good	?
311	C21033	507537	507536	Storage pit		poor	?
312	C21033	507539	507538	Storage pit		poor	?
313	C21033	507541	507540	Storage pit lower fill		poor	?
314	C21033	507544	507543	Pos. Cremation with vessel, antler		fair	?
315	C21033	507548	507547	Pit charcoal		moderate	?
318	C21033	507531	507530	Pos. Cremation	possible barley (cf.*Hordeum* sp.)	moderate	?
320	C21033	507563	507562	Fill of small pit		fair	?
321	C21033	507567	507566	Fill of truncated cremation		fair	?
322	C21033	507565	507564	Storage pit		poor	?
323	C21033	507574	507572	Central fill of Bell Pit		poor	?
323	C21033	507574	507572	Central fill of Bell Pit		poor	?
324	C21033	507573	507572	Lower fill of Bell pit		fair	?
325	C21033	507579	507576	Upper fill ofBell pit		poor	?

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Feature Description	Comments	Charcoal Potential	C14 potential
325	C12033	507579/78	507576	Upper fill ofBell pit	possible barley (cf.*Hordeum* sp.),	poor	?
326	C12033	507577	507576	Upper fill ofBell pit	charcoal includes roundwood	poor	?
327	C12033	507582	507580	Central fill of Bell Pit	Wheat (*Triticum* sp.)	poor	?
328	C12033	507585	507584	Fill of possible pit	charcoal includes diffuse porous, barley (*Hordeum* sp.)	moderate	?
329	C12033	507587	507586	possible pit with decorated pot		poor	?
330	C12033	507589	507588	posthole		moderate	?
331	C12033	507593	507592	? Teminus of a linear feature		moderate	?
332	C12033	507597	507596	fill of oval pit sealed by alluvium		poor	?
333	C12033	507604	507602	upper fill of small pit	wheat (*Triticum* sp.), possible barley (cf.*Hordeum* sp.), cereal nfi fragments	fair	?
334	C12033	507606	507605	fill of linear		poor	?
335	C12033	507609	507607	fill of linear	possible hazel nutshell fragment (cf. *Corylus avellana*)	poor	?
336	C12033	507619	507618	Oval pit		poor	?
342	C12033	507627	507626	Pit		poor	?
343	C12033	507629	507628	Pit		poor	?
344	C12033	507631	507630	Large oval pit sealed by alluvium	charcoal includes roundwood,	poor	?
350	C12033	507645	507644	pit with human bone		fair	?
351	C12033	507647	507646	oval pit sealed by alluvium		moderate	?

Sample No.	Shapefile	Fill No.	Cut No.	Sample	Feature Description	Comments
307	C21033	507528	507527	1/4	Cremation	possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. *Corydalis solida*) tuber
307	C21033	507528	507527	3/4	Cremation	possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. *Corydalis solida*) tuber
307	C21033	507528	507527	4/4	Pos. Cremation	possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. *Corydalis solida*) tuber
308	C21033	507529	507527	1/2	Pos. Cremation	possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. *Corydalis solida*) tuber
308	C21033	507529	507527	2/2	Pos. Cremation	possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. *Corydalis solida*) tuber
310	C21033	507535	507534	1/5	Pos. Cremation with 2 Roman brooches	possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. *Corydalis solida*) tuber
310	C21033	507535	507534	5/5	Pos. Cremation with 2 Roman brooches	possible bird-in-a-bush (cf. *Corydalis solida*) tuber
311	C21033	507537	507536	2/4	Neolithic pit	acl with monocot stem/leaf impressions

Appendix 7: CBM Data

Context	Interpretation	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt (g)	L (mm)	Br (mm)	Th (mm)	Condition	Comments	Illustrate	Retain	Period
507503	Fill of furrow 507502	T1	Tile	11	111			12-15	Rd	two with grey core reduction, all a little abraded but upper surfaces smooth, fine strike lines on some, and regular form			
507503	Fill of furrow 507502	T1B	Tile	6	20			14		5 small spalled fragments, large fragment has a reddish brown film on most of upper surface - maybe abraded glaze or some kind of slip?			
507523	Fill of furrow 507522	T1A	Tile	2	68			15	Rd	grey core reduction, lightly abraded, regular form			
507523	Fill of furrow 507522	T2	Tile	1	12			13		part of round peg hole present, lightly abraded, one piece of thin spall			
507523	Fill of furrow 507522	T1B	Tile	6	89			13-15		smooth upper surfaces, one curved piece with black reduced outer surfaces			
507523	Fill of furrow 507522	T1B	Tile	4	115			10-13	Rd	one a bit warped, two with grey core reduction, greyish white opaque mould sand on 2			
507517	Fill of pond/large pit 507516 (had pipe stem 1660 - 1710)	T1	Tile	6	59			12-14		bit abraded so can't see strike lines, some mould sand present - same type as quartz temper			
507517	Fill of pond/large pit 507516 (had pipe stem 1660 - 1710)	B1	Brick	1	29					very abraded (soft fabric, not intentional abrasion), coarse flinty mould sand on only visible surface			?med to early post-med
507517	Fill of pond/large pit 507516 (had pipe stem 1660 - 1710)	T2	Tile	2	104			15		fine strike lines, neat form, very fine mould sand			
507517	Fill of pond/large pit 507516 (had pipe stem 1660 - 1710)	T1	Tile	9	128			12-14	Rd	one with grey core reduction, two with with greyish white mould sand, 6 are abraded spall			
507517	Fill of pond/large pit 507516 (had pipe stem 1660 - 1710)	T1	Tile	2	6					abraded spall			
507517	Fill of pond/large pit 507516 (had pipe stem 1660 - 1710)	T1A	Tile	1	29			17	Rd	thcik grey reduced core, lightly abraded			
507517	Fill of pond/large pit 507516 (had pipe stem 1660 - 1710)	T3	Tile	1	130			16		smooth upper surface, some greyish white quartz and rose quartz mould sand, possibly grass marks on base, neat regular form			
507517	Fill of pond/large pit 507516 (had pipe stem 1660 - 1710)	B1A	Brick	3	50					only one surface present, had very fine translucent mould sand, flat, some creasing			
507517	Fill of pond/large pit 507516 (had pipe stem 1660 - 1710)	T3	Tile	1	47			15		fine strike lines, neat form, very fine mould sand, grass marks on base			
507517	Fill of pond/large pit 507516 (had pipe stem 1660 - 1710)	T1B	Tile	10	114			14-16		all a bit abraded, form regular			
507501	Topsoil	B1	Brick	1	8					very abraded (soft fabric, not intentional abrasion), coarse flinty mould sand on only visible surface			
507501	Topsoil	T1	Tile	9	229			12-14	Rd	most a bit abraded, one with part of round peg hole present, one with thick black core reduction and neat form, mould sand when present same greyish white opaque type			
507501	Topsoil	T2	Tile	2	80			13-14		conjoined pieces, rose quartz mould sand, pitted base, looks like it might have been sanded on top as well			
507501	Topsoil	T1A	Tile	7	186			12-14	Rd	all a bit abraded, one with black core reduction, regular in form			
507501	Topsoil	T1B	Tile	2	20			14-15		neatish but small so not necessarily the case, same greyish white mould sand			
507501	Topsoil	T3	Tile	1	12			15		neat as far as I can see, very fine mould sand			

Appendix 8: Lithic data

Context	Parent	Parent Interpretation	Comment	Sample No	Plotted?	Category_ty	Total no	Weight (g)	Burnt no	Broken No	Recorticated	Rust mark	Table Flint.Comments	Illustration?	Utilised?	Post depositional damage	Date Range	Preferred date
507503	507502	Furrow	PM - CBM iron pot slag			Flake	1	7			1	1	recorticated white, slightlt damaged butt, no pp	N	N	Moderate post depositional edge damage	M>LBA/EIA	M>LBA/EIA
507539	507538	Pit	pot MIA (c.300-50BC) 33 sherds, Abone	<312>		Flake	2	9		2	2	1	recorticated white and light grey, 1 small frgt; 1x plain butt, no pp, rusty mark on butt, point of percussion, right side absent	N	N	Moderate post depositional edge damage	M>LBA/EIA	MN>LBA/EIA
507539	507538	Pit	pot MIA (c.300-50BC) 33 sherds, Abone	<312>		Blade	1	3		1	1		recorticated white, mesial part	N	N	Slight post depositional edge damage	M>EBA	M>EBA
507542	507540	Pit	upper fill; fired clay, pot MIA 2 sherds, bone			Flake	5	53		2	5		various degrees of recortication: milky blue to white; irregular flakes, plain butts, 2 pcs with min pp	N	N	Slight to moderate post depositional edge damage	M>LBA/EIA	M>LBA/EIA
507548	507547	Pit	charcoal	<315>		Flake	1	3			1		recorticated, no pp, narrow butt	N	N	Slight post depositional edge dmage	M>LBA/EIA	M>EBA
507563	507562	Pit		<320>		Flake	1	8		1	1		recorticated white; prox end and lateral edges absent; ds end with edge damage not retouched;	N	N	Slight post depositional edge damage	M>LBA/EIA	M>LBA/EIA
507563	507562	Pit		<320>		Blade-like flake	1	<1		1	1		recorticated white, mesial part, small fragment	N	N	Slight post depositional edge damage	M>EBA	M>N
507577	507576	Pit	bell pit	<326>		Flake	1	15		1			prox end absent, relatively thick flake	N	N	Moderate post depositional edge damage	M>LBA/EIA	M>LBA/EIA
507577	507576	Pit	bell pit	<326>			0	0					2 pieces not humanly struck					
507604	507602	Pit	upper fill	<333>		Flake	1	2					plain butt, unprep plat edge	N	N	Slight post despositional edge damage	M>LBA/EIA	M>EBA
507619	507618	Pit	oval pit, ABone			Flake	3	8			3		recorticated white, thin flakes with thin removal scars on dorsal surfaces; regular, 1x dihedral butt without prep, 1 thin plain butt, 1 slightly damaged but thin	N	N	Slight post depositional edge damage	M>EBA	M>N
507619	507618	Pit	oval pit, ABone			Blade	1	1		1	1		recorticated white, mesial part	N	N	Slight post depositional edge damage	M>EBA	M>N
507621	507620	Pit	pot Middle Neo (3500-2800BC)- 28 sherds			Blade-like flake	1	6			1		recorticated white, parallel removal scras on dorsal face, slight hinged termination, plus removal scars with hinged termination too, plain butt, min pp	N	N	Slight post depositional edge damage	M>EBA	M>N
507633	507632	Pit	pot Prehistoric (Possibly MN) 3 sherds	<345>		Flake	1	<1			1		recorticated white	N	N	Slight post depositional edge damage	M>EBA	M>EBA
507635	507634	Pit				Flake	2	8	1		2		recorticated white, 1x slightly burnt, min pp	N	N	Slight post depositional edge damage	M>LBA/EIA	M>EBA
507635	507634	Pit				Blade-like flake	2	17		2	2		recorticated white; 1x prx end absent, 1x ds end absent, 1x pp	N	N	Slight to moderate post depositional edge damage	M>EBA	M>N
507635	507634	Pit		<346>		Bladelet	1	<1		1	1		recorticated light grey, mesial part, more the prod of knapping accident rather than true bladelet	N	N	Slight post depositional edge damage	M>LBA/EIA	M>EBA
507635	507634	Pit		<346>		Blade	1	1		1	1		recorticated white	N	N	Slight post depositional edge damage	M>EBA	M>N
507639	507638	Pit	ABone			Flake	1	8		1	1		recorticated white, ds end absent, linear butt	N	N	Slight post depositional edge damage	M>LBA/EIA	M>EBA
507639	507638	Pit	ABone			Blade	1	9		1	1		recorticated white, distal tip broken, pp, parallel ridges on dorsal surface	N	N	Fresh	M>N	M>N
507641	507640	Pit	pot Prehistoric (Possibly Early/Middle Neo 3700-2800BC) 5 sherds, antler	<348>			0	0					1 FCF = 1g					
507641	507640	Pit	pot Prehistoric (Possibly Early/Middle Neo 3700-2800BC) 5 sherds, antler	<348>			0	0					2 pieces not humanly struck					
507641	507640	Pit	pot Prehistoric (Possibly Early/Middle Neo 3700-2800BC) 5 sherds, antler	<348>		Flake	2	8		2	2		recorticated white, 1 thick flake	N	N	Moderate and slight post depositional edge damage	M>LBA/EIA	M>LBA/EIA
507641	507640	Pit	pot Prehistoric (Possibly Early/Middle Neo 3700-2800BC) 5 sherds, antler	<348>		Core/face edge rejuvenation blade	1	5			1		recorticated white, narrow plain butt with pp	N	N	Slight post depositional edge damage	M>N	M>MN
507641	507640	Pit	pot Prehistoric (Possibly Early/Middle Neo 3700-2800BC) 5 sherds, antler		<004>	Flake	1	3		1			poor condition, prox end absent	N	N	Heavy post depositional edge damage	M>LBA/EIA	M>LBA/EIA

Appendix 9: Pottery Data

Context	Parent	Parent description	Spot-date	Probable sherd period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Surface treatment	Sh	Smp	ENV	State	I/R	Comments	Link	RimD (mm)	EVE	Wt (g)
507501	507501	Topsoil	1 x Pmed (date range TBC); 1 x Lmed-Epmed (date range TBC); 1 x LIA/early Roman (50BC-AD50)	LIA/erom	GROG1				1		1			Sandy with rare grog				6
507525	507524	Cut of pit	Latest LIA/early	LIA/erom	GRFL1				1	<306>	1							2
507525	507524	Cut of pit	Latest LIA/early	LIA/erom	GROG1				1	<306>	1							1
507525	507524	Cut of pit	Late LIA/early	MIA	QUSH1				1	<306>	1							1
507525	507524	Cut of pit	Latest LIA/early	MIA	FLIN1				1	<306>	1							6
507526	507526	Colluvium	MIA (400-50BC)	MIA	QUGL1	Jar: short, simple neck, poorly defined shoulder		S	30		1		I?			c.160		123
507526	507526	Colluvium	MIA (400-50BC)	MIA	FLQU1				7		4							17
507526	507526	Colluvium	MIA (400-50BC)	MIA	FLIN1				3		1							3
507526	507526	Colluvium	MIA (400-50BC)	MIA	QUGL1				1		1	A						1
507526	507526	Colluvium	MIA (400-50BC)	MIA	QUSH1				9		1							27
507528	507527	Cut of pit/crematio n	LIA/early Roman (50BC-	LIA/erom	GROG1	Jar (Thompson B1)			1	<307>	1					?	<0.05	6
507528	507527	Cut of pit/crematio n	LIA/early Roman (50BC-	MIA	FLIN1				1	<307>	1			Burnished				4
507533	507532	Cut of cremation	Prehistoric (Possibly Early/Middle	Mneo	FLIN2				1	<309>	1							1
507535	507534	Cut of cremation	Prehistoric (probably residual)	Mneo	FLIN2				2	<310>	2							4
507539	507538	Cut of pit	MIA (c.300-50BC)	MIA	QUAR1		BUD	B	1		1		I?	Curvilinear burnished/to oled curvilinear swag formed of parallel double line infilled with short dashes				10

Context	Parent	Parent description	Spot-date	Probable sherd period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Surface treatment	Sh	Smp	ENV	State	I/R	Comments	Link	RimD (mm)	EVE	Wt (g)
507539	507538	Cut of pit	MIA (c.300-50BC)	MIA	QUAR1		BUD	B	1		1			Horizontal parallel lines infilled with short dashes; juction of shoulder and rim				2
507539	507538	Cut of pit	MIA (c.300-50BC)	MIA	QUAR1			B	15		4							84
507539	507538	Cut of pit	MIA (c.300-	MIA	QUGL1				3		3							29
507539	507538	Cut of pit	MIA (c.300-	MIA	QUAR2				1		1		I?			130		6
507539	507538	Cut of pit	MIA (c.300-	MIA	QUAR2				1		1							3
507539	507538	Cut of pit	MIA (c.300-	MIA	QUSH1				3		1	S						9
507539	507538	Cut of pit	MIA (c.300-	MIA	QUAR2	Jar: plain			3	<312>	3							21
507539	507538	Cut of pit	MIA (c.300-	MIA	FLIN1				3	<312>	3							7
507539	507538	Cut of pit	MIA (c.300-	MIA	QUAR1				2	<312>	2							3
507541	507540	Cut of pit	Prehistoric	Mneo	FLIN3				1	<313>	1							2
507542	507540	Cut of pit	MIA (400-	MIA	QUGL1				2		2							8
507544	507543	Cut of	LIA/early	LIA/erom	GROG1	Jar: pedestal			216	RF1	1					160	0.45	2123
507544	507543	Cut of cremation	LIA/early Roman (50BC-AD50)	LIA/erom	GROG1	Jar/beaker (Thompson B1)			5		1			V. similar to the above may be difficult to distinguish bodysherds of the two vessels, although this one is a little thinner walled		90	0.33	50
507544	507543	Cut of cremation	LIA/early Roman (50BC-AD50)	LIA/erom	GROG1			B	6	<314>	0			Enviro sherds from the above vessels				13
507550	507549	Cut of tree bole	LIA/early Roman (50BC-AD50)	LIA/erom	GROG1		COMB		1		1							2
507555	507553	Cut of pit	MIA (400-50BC)	MIA	QUAR2	Jar: poorly defined shoulder, short, upright neck	Slight vertical COMB	B	3		1		I			180		199
507555	507553	Cut of pit	MIA (400-50BC)	MIA	QUAR2				14		1							71
507555	507553	Cut of pit	MIA (400-50BC)	MIA	SHEL1				3		1							31
507555	507553	Cut of pit	MIA (400-50BC)	MIA	QUAR1				1	<316>	2							4
507555	507553	Cut of pit	MIA (400-50BC)	MIA	SHEL1				2	<316>	1							5
507555	507553	Cut of pit	MIA (400-50BC)	MIA	QUAR2				4	<316>	4							7

Context	Parent	Parent description	Spot-date	Probable sherd period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Surface treatment	Sh	Smp	ENV	State	I/R	Comments	Link	RimD (mm)	EVE	Wt (g)
507555	507553	Cut of pit	MIA (400-50BC)	MIA	FLIN1				2	<316>	2							4
507559	507556	Cut of pit	IA?	MIA	QUAR2				1	<317>	1							2
507563	507562	Cut of small pit	IA?	MIA	FLQU1				1	<320>	1							14
507563	507562	Cut of small pit	IA?	MIA	FLIN1				1	<320>	1							5
507563	507562	Cut of small pit	IA?	Mneo	FLIN2				2	<320>	2	A						2
507567	507566	Cut of cremation	EBA? (2450-1800BC)	Beaker?	FLQU1		IMPD		1	<321>	1	A		Low fired; impressed dec of some kind; oxidised - may be Beaker?				4
507573	507572	Cut of bell pit	Prehistoric (probably either E/Mneo or M/LBA	Mneo	FLIN3				1	<324>	1							1
507574	507572	Cut of bell pit	Prehistoric	MIA	FLQU1				1	<323>	1	A						2
507577	507576	Cut of bell pit	MIA (400-50BC)	MIA	QUAR1				1	<326>	1	A						2
507579	507576	Cut of bell pit	MIA (400-50BC)	MIA	QUGL1			S	12		1							17
507587	507586	possible pit	(3500-	Mneo	FLIN4		TWCI		1		1				the same			8
507604	507602	Cut of small pit	Prehistoric	Mneo	FLIN2				2	<333>	1							3
507606	507605	Cut of linear	Prehistoric (possibly Early/Middle Neo 3700-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN4				1		1							3
507621	507620	Cut of pit	Middle Neo (3500-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN4		MAG?		1		1			v. poorly impressed	May all be the same vessel			35
507621	507620	Cut of pit	Middle Neo (3500-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN4		TWCI		1	<339>	0				May all be the same vessel			10
507621	507620	Cut of pit	Middle Neo (3500-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN4		TWCI		25		1		I?		May all be the same vessel			66
507621	507620	Cut of pit	Middle Neo (3500-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN3				1	<339>	1		0					10
507623	507622	Cut of pit	Middle Neo (3500-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN4		MAG		1		1		I?		May all be the same vessel; thick-walled rounded shoulder			50

Context	Parent	Parent description	Spot-date	Probable sherd period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Surface treatment	Sh	Smp	ENV	State	I/R	Comments	Link	RimD (mm)	EVE	Wt (g)
507625	507624	Cut of pit	Prehistoric (possibly Early/Middle Neo 3700-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN3			S	1		1							4
507627	507626	Cut of pit	Middle Neo (3500-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN3		MAG		1		1		I?		Shoulder			6
507629	507628	Cut of pit	Middle Neo (3300-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN4	Peterborough ware: mortlake sub-style	MAG		1		1		I?	Mag on int, ext and rim top	May all be the same vessel; thick-walled rounded shoulder	?>200		14
507633	507632	Cut of small pit	Prehistoric	Mneo	FLIN2				3	<345>	1							4
507641	507640	Cut of pit	Prehistoric (Possibly Early/Middle Neo 3700-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN2				2		2							6
507641	507640	Cut of pit	Prehistoric (Possibly Early/Middle Neo 3700-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN4				1		1							6
507641	507640	Cut of pit	Prehistoric (Possibly Early/Middle Neo 3700-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN2				2	<348>	2							4
507643	507642	Cut of pit	Middle Neo (3500-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN2		TWCI		1	<349>	1							2
507643	507642	Cut of pit	Middle Neo (3500-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN2				3	<349>	2							5
507643	507642	Cut of pit	Middle Neo (3500-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN4				1	<349>	1							3
507643	507642	Cut of pit	Middle Neo (3500-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN3				4		1							11
507643	507642	Cut of pit	Middle Neo (3500-2800BC)	Mneo	FLIN3				2		1							2

Appendix 10: Registered Finds Data

Context No	RF No	Sample	Object	Material	Wt (g)	Period	Comments
507549	1		VESS	CERA	2123	LIA/ER	
507554	2		UNK	IRON	119		Curving strip
507542	3		LOOM	CERA	396	LIA-ER	Triangular; one surviving perforation
507641	4		UNK	BONE	322	PREH	Unworked antler
507525	5		COIN	COPP	1.71	LIA/ROM	
507533	6	309	BROO	COPP	0.31	ROM	Axis bar from hinged brooch
507535	7	310	BROO	COPP	3	ROM	Hod Hill type; incomplete
507535	8	310	BROO	COPP	3	ROM	Hod Hill type; near complete
507535	9	310	BROO	COPP	4	ROM	?Hod Hill type; 6 fragments representing minimum one brooch. Severely damaged/melted
507535	10	310	BROO	COPP	0.13	ROM	x3 fragments incl. one brooch pin and two melted pieces
507517	11		SPOO	COPP	6	PMED	Small spoon bowl, moulded decoration
507523	12		UNK	COPP	1	?PMED	Undiagnostic small sheet fragment, 0.95mm thick
507525	13	306	BRAC	COPP	1	ROM	conjoins RF <14>, RF <15>; tubular hollow bracelet fragment
507525	14	306	BRAC	COPP	2	ROM	Conjoins RF <13> and <15>, rivet holes possibly part of closure; also x2 sheet frags
507525	15	306	BRAC	COPP	2	ROM	Conjoins RF <13> and <14>
507555	16	316	UNK	COPP	0.08	?IA	very small sheet fragment, undiagnostic
507531	17	318	UNK	COPP	0.11	UNK	Sphere (melted, 'spitting' from cu al in high temperature); x2 v small undiagnostic frags
507563	18	320	UNK	COPP	0.13	?IA	very small sheet frags
507567	20	321	UNK	COPP	0.03	UNK	sphere formed by 'spitting' of cu al at very high temp
507517	21		NAIL	IRON	3	PMED	General purpose nail fragment
507517	22		NAIL	IRON	11	PMED	General purpose nail fragment; rectangular head (10x8.3mm)
507593	23		NAIL	IRON	3	UNK	General purpose nail fragment (Manning 1b); rectangular head 9.1x.15mm)
507503	24		TOOL	IRON	26	PMED	Socketed ?tool fragment
507501	25		HOSH	IRON	175	LMED/PMED	Branch from horseshoe; w[illegible]oe, no calkin

Context No	RF No	Sample	Object	Material	Wt (g)	Period	Comments
507501	26		HOSH	IRON	63	PMED	Branch from purpose made horseshoe; very small and unusually thick calkin
507501	27		NAIL	IRON	14	PMED	Headless nail (8.45x7.1mm); incomplete
507523	28		NAIL	IRON	4	PMED	General purpose nail; incomplete
507544	29		CRAMP	IRON	48	LIA/ER	Complete
507526	30		?HAND	IRON	5	UNK	Possible tang/handle fragment with looped terminal
507555	31	316	NAIL	IRON	1	?IA	General purpose nail (Manning 1b); L25mm, head diam 8.1mm
507563	32	320	UNK	IRON	2	?IA	?nail shank fragment with two adhering small sheet fragments, ?box lining
507579	33	325	NAIL	IRON	0.19	?ROM	shank fragment, ?hobnail
507577	34	326	?TOOL	IRON	4	?IA	Circular-sectioned rod fragment with flattened end