1EW03 - Enabling Works Central

AWHd - Interim Report for Trial Trenching Phase 3 at Dews Farm, Harvil Road, Hillingdon, C10019

Site Code: 1C18CVDTT

Document no.: 1EW03-FUS_MHI-EV-REP-CS01_CL02-000015

Revision	Author	Checked by	Approved by	Date approved	Reason for revision
C01.	Mike Curnow	Andy Daykin	Eleri Newman	14.01.2021	For acceptance

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1 Executive Summary

1.1.1 Archaeological trial trench investigation was undertaken in three areas: the Hillingdon Outdoor Activity Centre (HOAC), including the walled garden to its east, Dews Farmhouse and land immediately west of Harvil Road known as Hillingdon Field. The three areas all form part of the land parcel C10019, Dews Farm (the Site). The Site was 1km south of the village of South Harefield, London Borough of Hillingdon. The Hillingdon Outdoor Activity Centre is located on the west side of the site bordering the Colne Valley Lakes. Dews Farmhouse is located on the western side of the site adjacent to the south and eastern extent of the HOAC. The trenches in Hillingdon field were located at the south-eastern end of the site to the south of the Newyears Green Bourne Watercourse.

1.1.2 The works comprised 21 trenches, of which 12 were within Hillingdon Field.

1.1.3 The works were undertaken as part of the enabling works for High Speed Two Phase One. The trial trenching took place between July and August 2020. All works were carried out under the Site Code 1C18CVDTT.

1.1.4 Trial trenching was undertaken in advance of works related to the construction of piers associated with the Colne Valley Viaduct and construction of the Ickenham Auto Track Feeder Station (ATFS) and associated new buried electricity cable forming part of the power supply to the Colne Valley Viaduct (Document no. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS01-CL01-012121).

1.1.5 The archaeological fieldwork formed part of a third phase of trial trenching. The first phase of work in 2018 recorded evidence for Mesolithic–early Neolithic features (Document no. 1EW02-CSJV-EV-REP-S002-000019). The second phase of trenching focused on the north of the land-parcel and showed further signs of prehistoric activity and an Iron Age/Romano British enclosure (Document no. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS01_CL01-012108). Recent Archaeological Recording in the centre of the Dews Farm site (area C10047) has exposed remains of a middle-late Iron Age ring gully and associated features as well as a single Roman pit (Document no 1EW08-FUS_MHI-EV-REP-CS01-CL02-000010)

1.1.6 Further archaeological recording immediately north of the Newyears Green Bourne (area C10046) in early 2020 identified further evidence for prehistoric, Romano British and medieval activity including remains of two burnt mounds of possible Bronze Age date that may be of national significance (Document No 1EW03-FUS_MHI-EV-REP-CS01_CL02-000011).

1.1.7 The trial trenching and specialist analysis of the work reported in this document has identified a sequence of deposits of possible late Mesolithic to early Neolithic date within the HOAC; and a possible Romano British/Roman ditch and undated features including a timber structure, within Hillingdon Field. Completion of

ongoing specialist analysis should further refine the dating sequence for these features.

2 Site Location

Archaeological trial trench investigation on the Site was undertaken in three areas: the Hillingdon Outdoor Activity Centre (HOAC), including the walled garden to its east, Dews Farmhouse and land immediately west of Harvil Road known as Hillingdon Field. The Site was located at NGR 505794 187796, 1km south of the village of South Harefield, in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The Hillingdon Outdoor Activity Centre lay to the west side of the site, bordering the Colne Valley Lakes. The trenches in Hillingdon field were located at the south-eastern end of the site to the south of the Newyears Green Bourne Watercourse (see

2.1.1 Figure 1).

2.1.2 The works were carried out under the Site Code 1C18CVDTT and in line with the specification as set out in the Project Plan (PP) (Document no. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS01_CL01-012002).

3 Methodology

3.1.1 The works were undertaken in accordance with a Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LSWSI) (Document no. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS01_CL01-0001866) which set out the full aims and objectives for the works as well as the required methodology.

3.1.2 The trial trenching comprised 6 Trial trenches in the Hillingdon Outdoor activity centre and adjacent walled garden: TR99, TR100, TR101 (augered), Tr103, Tr104 and TR116/117. A further 12 trenches, TR78, TR79, TR80, TR89, TR90, TR91, TR92, TR93, TR94, TR95, TR96 and TR97 were excavated in the Hillingdon Field area, and three trenches, TR102, TR113 and TR114, at Dews Farmhouse (Figure 2).Prior to trench excavations, exploratory test pits were machine excavated at each end of and in the centre of each trench location (see section 4.2).

3.1.3 All trenches were excavated using a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision, in accordance with the LSWSI (Document no. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS01-0001866). Once archaeological remains were identified, they were investigated by hand and, where appropriate, either fully or partially hand-excavated and recorded, by a team of between 2 and 3 archaeologists.

3.1.4 Archaeological features were planned, using a differential GPS. A small number of sections were hand-drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10.

3.1.5 The trenches were recorded on a series of pro forma trench sheets with the most interesting features and layers recorded additionally on context sheets. A total of 60 context numbers were allocated. The significant features planned and excavated during the trial trenching works are shown on Figure 3 (HOAC) and Figure 4 (Hillingdon Field).

3.1.6 Environmental samples were taken from a small number of contexts from TR99 and TR100 in the HOAC area including five C14 samples from peat deposits. Deposits from two post holes in TR91 and a fill deposit of the ditch in TR78 were also sampled.

3.1.7 Where appropriate some of the trenches were extended in order to further explore features notably in TR91, where extension of the trench exposed further remains of a timber structure . Greater depth was sometimes achieved by stepping the trenches.

3.1.8 Two trenches, TR100 and 101, could not be safely excavated to natural strata. To explore the full stratigraphic sequence in these trenches, three auger holes, AH1, AH2 (in TR100) and AH3 (in TR101) were excavated. Environmental samples <74> and <75> were obtained from AH1 and AH2, respectively.

3.1.9 TR99 was not fully excavated, as asbestos was encountered in made ground deposits, leaving some of the trench unable to be excavated to the full depth.

4 Results

4.1 Geology and Topography

4.1.1 The overall topography of the site comprises a relatively gentle slope down into the floor of the Colne Valley to the south and west, although the southern part of the site is bisected on an approximate east to west axis by the shallow valley of the Newyears Green Bourne, a tributary stream to the Colne. The highest part of the site is at c 50m AOD on the valley sides overlooking the Newyears Green Bourne, while the lowest point is c 40m AOD within the floor of the tributary valley. C10019 locations in this report comprise three areas, HOAC to the west of the site including the adjacent walled garden, the adjacent Dews Farmhouse and Hillingdon Field at the south eastern extent of the site. Trenches in the HOAC area of the site were excavated from a ground level of c 37m AOD, whereas trenches in the Hillingdon Field area were excavated from a ground level of c 40-50m AOD. Natural gravels were located at 34.68 m AOD in TR100 and 34.79m AOD in TR99, whilst in TR78 they were located at 39.72m AOD and 47.40m AOD in TR94.

4.1.2 The bedrock geology of the site is made up of chalk underlying silts and clays belonging to the Reading formation, of the Lambeth group along with sands forming the Upnor formation of the Lambeth group. There is a natural chalk outcropping within the area of the HOAC car park TR103 and the adjacent former dairy buildings TR113 and TR117.

4.1.3 The trial trenching works at Dews Farm have helped to define the boundary between the different geological compositions that comprise the Lambeth Group in this region.

4.1.4 The material overlying the Lambeth group varies considerably over the investigation area. In the HOAC area a sterile clay overburden was overlain by pale brown sandy silt subsoil. In the Hillingdon Field area subsoil where it survived comprised a thin layer of orange brown silty clay.

4.2 Artefact Collection

4.2.1 Prior to trench excavations, exploratory test pits were machine excavated at each end and in the centre of each trench location to recover artefacts from the topsoil and upper subsoil horizons. The volume sieved for each test pit corresponded to

the pro-rata volume of a 0.50m square test pit, with the depth determined by the ploughsoil/topsoil depth at each location. This process was intended to recover artefacts of all dates, but particularly evidence for Mesolithic and Early Neolithic activity. Each location was screened and checked for finds using dry-sieving through a 6mm wire-mesh or where this was not possible due to soil conditions by inspection using hand tools. The use of a 6mm mesh sieve was intended to provide a balance between artefact recovery and efficiency of sieving.

4.3 Archaeological Summary

4.3.1 Only six of the trenches contained significant archaeological features. These were; TR78, TR91 and TR93 in Hillingdon Field, TR103 in the HOAC area, and TR113 and TR114 in the Dews Farmhouse area. The other 14 excavated trenches were archaeologically negative; TR79, TR80, TR89, TR90, TR91, TR92, TR93, TR94, TR95, TR96, TR97, TR102, TR104 and TR116-117..

4.3.2 Principal archaeological features found during this phase of works included ten post holes in two east–west aligned rows and two north–south aligned associated linear features, identified in Tr91. In addition, remains of an east–west aligned ditch were recoded inTR93 and a small pit located in TR78, all within Hillingdon Field. A feature interpreted as a flint cobble surface was found in TR103 in the HOAC.

4.3.3 In general dating evidence for the archaeological features was scarce. Only four of the contexts contained any artefactual material (mostly residual flint and some metal objects) with just one context (the fill of a ditch in TR93) containing pottery.

4.3.4 The stratigraphic sequence in TR99 was recorded in section. Orange clayey gravel and alluvium were overlain by dark heavily weathered peat. In TR100 a sequence including peat deposits was recorded, whilst peat deposits were also recorded in TR101.

Paleoenvironmental deposits

4.3.5 In TR99 natural gravel (19) was overlain by 0.5m depth of pale blue grey alluvial clay (14) and a similar depth of creamy yellow mixed alluvial clay and gravel deposits (15), which appeared to be within a possible channel. The upper horizon of (15) was recorded at 35.47m AOD. Contexts (14) and (15) were sealed by a black peaty organic silt layer (13) to a depth of 0.37m. An environmental sample <73> was taken from this layer which has been interpreted as heavily weathered peat. The upper horizon of this layer was recorded at 35.84m AOD.

4.3.6 In TR100 a sequence of deposits was observed overlying natural sand and gravel (9) and (18). Context (9) was overlain by 0.3-0.4m depth of dark blue grey alluvial clay (8) containing organic remains. The upper horizon of this layer was observed at 34.68m AOD. At the south end of the trench within auger hole AH2 (18) was

overlain by thick silty clay (17). The remains of a thin peat horizon (16) was identified overlying (17).

4.3.7 In the upper part of the stratigraphy alluvial clay (8) was overlain by 0.35m depth of dark grey brown peaty deposits (7), which were in turn overlain by a 0.42m deep layer of darker peat deposits (6). The top of this peat horizon was observed at 35.45m AOD. These peat horizons were extensively sampled both for bulk and c14, samples <58>, <59>, <61>, <62>, <64> and <66-72>.

4.3.8 The peat deposits were sealed by 0.44m depth of sterile clay (5). The upper horizon of this clay was recorded at 35.89m AOD.

4.3.9 In TR101 a 4m x 2m segment was excavated at the south end of the trench location and an auger hole (AH3) was excavated in the base of this part of the trench. Natural gravel (26) was overlain by dark brown peat deposits (25) to a depth of 0.8m. The top of this peat horizon was recorded at 34.97m AOD.

4.3.10 The peat deposits were sealed by a 0.28m thick layer of coarse gravel (24) with an upper horizon at 35.25m AOD. These deposits were sealed by modern made ground layer (23).

Medieval Features

4.3.11 Part of an east–west aligned ditch [58] was excavated within TR93. This ditch was 0.6m wide and filled with pale grey brown silty clay *(57)* to a depth of 0.25m. The base of the ditch was relatively flat with shallow gently sloping sides. A small amount of medieval pottery *(12 sherds)*, dated to between 1170 and 1220 was retrieved from near to the top of the ditch, as well as a *nail from a* medieval horseshoe. *A* residual Mesolithic flint blade was also retrieved. The top of the ditch was observed at 42.259m AOD.

Post-medieval

4.3.12 Part of a cobbled surface [29] was observed in TR103. This surface was laid directly onto the natural chalk. The surface survived towards the western end of the trench but was truncated by a modern cut feature. The surface clearly extended beyond the trench limits. The top of the surface was observed at 36.60m AOD. This feature may be a post-medieval yard surface, related to the original Dews Farm buildings.

Undated Features

4.3.13 Evidence for a timber structure was recorded in Trench 91. This took the form of two east-west aligned rows of post holes: five in each. Post holes [34], [36], [38], [40] and [56] composed the northern alignment, while post holes [42], [44], [46], [48] and [54] formed a parallel alignment to the south. To the west of these post holes, remains were found of two parallel north–south aligned linear features [50] and [52]: These features were hypothesised as possible beam slots.

4.3.14 Feature [50] was at least 2.6m long and 0.14m wide surviving to a shallow depth of 0.08m. The feature was filled with firm orange grey silty clay (49). The top of the feature was located at 41.38m AOD. Feature [52] was located to the east of [50] and was over 1.1m long by 0.14m wide and survived to a depth of 0.07m. The fill (51) of the feature was of similar composition to (49). The top of the feature was truncated at 41.34m AOD.

4.3.15 Post holes [34], [36], [38], [40] and [56] were filled with deposits of dark grey silty clay (33), (35), (37), (39) and (55), most of which contained charcoal. These post holes survived to a depth of between 0.07 and 0.18m with upper levels varying between 41.12 and 41.27m AOD. Flint debitage was retrieved from (35) and (37) but this has been interpreted as residual, in light of the presence of five iron nail fragments from fill (35). These nail fragments could only be broadly dated to between the Roman and post-medieval periods.

4.3.16 Post holes [42], [44], [46], [48] and [54] were filled with deposits (41), (43), (45), (47) and (53) which were similar in composition to those within the post holes to the north also containing charcoal inclusions. A small amount of burnt clay and slag was recorded in fill (43), as well as two iron nail fragments. One of these was from a Roman hobnail, however the other can only be broadly dated from the Roman to the post-medieval period. The depth of these fills varied between 0.10 and 0.15m deep with upper levels recorded at between 41.48 and 41.53m AOD.

4.3.17 Samples <77> and <78> of charcoal fills were taken from post hole fills (37) and (43) respectively.

4.3.18 Part of a feature [60] interpreted as a small pit was located on the northern edge of TR78. The top of this feature was located at 39.72m OD. This pit was filled with orange grey sandy clay (59) with some charcoal content. The pit was 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides and a concave profile at the base. A bulk sample <79> was taken from (59).

4.3.19 A shallow NE-SW oriented ditch, [69], was recorded in TR114 at 38.67m OD. This ditch truncated the natural chalky gravel and was situated to the east of an extant flint retaining wall. The shape, location and dimensions of this ditch suggest it may be a drainage ditch. No finds were recovered from the ditch. The NE-SW alignment of the ditch indicated that it was not related to the N-S flint wall. The date of this ditch remains unknown.

5 Interim artefactual summary

5.1.1 Finds from the site are currently undergoing assessment. Table 1, below, summarises the retrieved material. No material was recovered from the artefact collection samples, excavated in advance of the trial trenches.

Table 1: Summary table of artefacts

Artefact Type	Trench	Context	Interpretation	Quantity	Date
Nail, Iron	TR91	(35)	Posthole fill	5 frags.	Roman- post-medieval
Secondary debitage, flint	TR91	(35)	Posthole fill	1	Mesolithic (residual)
Secondary debitage, flint	TR91	(37)	Posthole fill	1	Mesolithic (residual?)
Slag	TR91	(43)	Posthole fill	2 frags.	Roman- post-medieval
Hobnail, Iron	TR91	(43)	Posthole fill	1 Frag.	Roman
Nail, Iron	TR91	(43)	Posthole fill	1 frag.	Roman- post-medieval
Pottery	TR93	(57)	Ditch fill	12 sherds	Medieval (1170- 1220)
Horseshoe nail, Iron	TR93	(57)	Ditch fill	1 frag.	Medieval
Blade, flint	TR93	(57)	Ditch fill	1	Mesolithic (residual)

6 Interim palaeo-environmental summary

Table 2: Summary of environmental samples taken during trial trenching

Sample Number	Context number	Trench Number	Volume (Litres)	Type of feature
58	006	100	30	Peat layer
59	007	100	30	Peat layer
60	008	100	30	Alluvial clay
61	007	100	c. 1 (c14)	Top of peat C14
62	007	100	c. 1 (c14)	Bottom of peat
63	006	100	c. 1 (c14)	Top of black peat
64	007	100	c. 1 (c14)	Bottom of black peat
65	008	100	c. 1 (c14)	Top of alluvium
66	006	100	c. 1	Black peat 0-0.1m
67	006	100	c. 1	Black peat 0.1-0.2m
68	006	100	c. 1	Black peat 0.2-0.3m
69	006	100	c. 1	Black peat 0.3-0.4m

70	007	100	c.1	Brown peat 0-0.1m
71	007	100	c. 1	Brown peat 0.1-0.2m
72	007	100	c. 1	Brown peat 0.2-0.3m
73	013	99	1 monolith tin	Black organic silt
74	016-017	99	c. 1	Within AH2
75	006-008	100	c. 1	Within AH1
76	025	101	c. 1	Within AH3
77	037	91	c. 1	Posthole fill
78	043	91	c. 1	Posthole fill
79	059	78	c. 1	Ditch fill

6.1.1 Environmental samples are currently undergoing processing and are awaiting assessment. C14 dating if required will be carried out prior to final reporting.

6.1.2 A preliminary scan of the sample residues indicates that six of the samples listed in Table 2 contained environmental remains; samples <58>, <59>, <60>, <77>, <78>, and <79>, including charred and waterlogged wood, plant seeds and nut shells.

6.1.3 Only one sample contained artefactual material: a residual Mesolithic flint flake from sample <77> from post hole fill (37). This was part of the broadly historical timber structure in TR91.

6.1.4 The northern (HAOC) area's dominant feature was a paleochannel, seen in TR99 and TR100. The peat layer in TR101, to the south of the paleochannel, suggest that this part of the site was occupied by marshland. The paleochannel probably moved west over time, leaving the area dryer but still marshy, explaining why the fluvial clays in TR99 and TR101 are sealed by layers of peat. This is illustrated by samples <58>, <59> and <60> discussed see Section 6.

6.1.5 The ground remained marshland until waste material from the nearby aggregate quarries was used to raise the ground in the area, making it suitable for sustained agriculture. The paleochannel and marsh recorded in Phase 3 remain undated, pending assessment of C14 samples.

6.1.6 An exception to the marshy character of the area was recorded in TR103. This was situated to investigate the area around the oldest building in Dews Farm. Here, a cobble surface had been laid directly over an outcrop of natural chalk. This might go some way to explain the location of the original Dews Farm buildings.

6.1.7 The southern (Hillingdon Field) and eastern (Dews Farmhouse) areas, located on higher ground, contained four anthropogenic features: a timber construction, composed of 10 posts and two possible beam slots, in TR91; a ditch in TR93; a pit in TR78; and a ditch in TR114.

6.1.8 Only one of these has been dated with any certainty: the ditch containing medieval pottery in TR93. The timber feature in TR91 and pit in TR78 can only be loosely dated to the Roman period, or later. One feature, the ditch in TR114, remains undated.

6.1.9 Flint objects were also recovered from the southern (Hillingdon Field) area. While these were all residual, they potentially indicate some degree of activity by humans during the prehistoric period. Assessment of these flints is needed to identify what types of flint objects these are, as well as which period they belong to.

7 Potential Contributions to Specific Objectives

7.1.1 The extent to which this phase of trial trench investigation can answer the HERDS objectives, as set out in the project plan, is addressed below.

Table 3: Summary of HERDS Objectives

Specific Objective	Contribution
KC5: Identifying settlement location and developing models for settlement patterns for the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age	Evidence from the HOAC part of the site comprises mainly deposits but will be able to address environmental conditions and residual evidence of occupation.
Kc6: Understanding the evidence for change in the environment and management of the landscape for the Mesolithic and early Neolithic periods	The information gathered from this phase of work on the site has some limited potential through further assessment of the results to address this objective. Refined dating of some of the earlier deposits may provide environmental evidence for the period and add further landscape context to Mesolithic and Neolithic remains in earlier phases of trial trenching at Dews Farm.
KC7: Exploring the degree of continuity that existed between Late Mesolithic and Early Neolithic communities in terms of population, mobility and subsistence strategies.	Lack of in situ remains in this phase of trial trench investigation, from these periods, limits its potential contribution to this objective. However, consideration in relation to the results of other sites may provide some further information.
KC11: Does the high density of prehistoric evidence in the Colne Valley reflect a genuine focus of activity or does it reflect a bias in the archaeological record	While evidence for multi-phased prehistoric settlement was identified in other phases of trial trench investigation at Dews Farm, a lack of in situ remains from this phase of trial trench investigation, from these periods, limits its potential contribution to this objective. Isolated finds of residual Mesolithic flint suggest that there was some activity from this period nearby, perhaps related to the structures seen in Phase 1. Further analysis would be required to confirm this.
KC15: Can we Identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route and are there associated	No features of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date were identified in this phase of Trial Trench Investigation. Based on the results from Phase 1, it seems likely that the main focus of settlement in these periods was under the

Specific Objective	Contribution
differences in landscape organisation and enclosure	floodplain deposits in the Colne Valley. C14 dating of the samples from TR99 and T100 might be able to link the paleochannel identified in that area to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age: however, it should be noted that no signs of settlement were identified in these areas of investigation.
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 with KC15 the potential to address this question rests on further confirmation of dating.
KC17: What evidence is there for regionality in the mortuary rites of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, and how does that alter of time?	No cremation or burial remains were identified at the site.
KC18 Explore the evidence for increasing social complexity in the archaeological record in the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age and identify patterns of intra-regional and regional variation.	When the results of this phase of trial trench investigation are compared to those found elsewhere it might be possible, although refined dating is needed, to identify patterns of intra-regional and regional variation.
K21: Assess the evidence for regional and cultural distinctiveness along the length of the route in the Romano-British period, with particular regard to the different settlement types encountered along the route	No features could be positively identified as Romano-British, due to a lack of easily datable material. The timber feature found in TR91 may be Romano- British and, if so, could relate to the field system recorded in Phase 1, to the east- if not the focus of it.
KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century	The 12th– 13th century ditch seen in TR93 was the only medieval feature recorded in this phase of Trial Trench Investigation. This correlates with the Medieval ditches identified in the east of the Phase 1 Trial Trench investigation, close to Harvil Road. The ditches were probably the boundaries of agricultural fields, marking ownership, and could be assessed in relation to possible medieval settlement and activity at Dews Farm, Harefield Place, Harefield and the wider Colne valley area.

8 Provisional Conclusions

8.1.1 The archaeology uncovered during this phase of Trial Trench Investigation is of local significance and will provide further information in relation to other work on the Hs2 route. The features and deposits identified were in good condition, with little disturbance from modern intrusions and, as such, some may merit further work.

8.2 Recommended further work

8.2.1 Provisional results suggest that the HOAC and Hillingdon Field areas have the potential to contribute to specific objectives KC 6, 15, 16 21 and 40. Further work is necessary to confirm provisional findings within the final Fieldwork Report and the decision to undertake further work recorded in a Decision Record Notice prepared by the Contractor. The scope of any further work will be defined in a

forthcoming Project Plan or Change Control Form, following stakeholder consultation.

HOAC

8.2.2 The main area of significance in the HOAC area of the site is in the north, around TR99, TR100 and– to a slightly lesser extent– TR101. These trenches contained the remains of a paleochannel, the extent of which is currently poorly defined. Further investigation may help to establish the route of the channel, as well as how it changed over time.

8.2.3 Additionally, assessment of the samples, including those taken for C14 analysis, may help to establish the date of the channel, and how the environment in the vicinity changed as its course shifted. While the samples taken contained floral remains in good condition, the sample sizes were relatively small: therefore, further geoarchaeological sampling of this area, including the recording of a full transect of the paleochannel –if practicable– is recommended.

Hillingdon Field

8.2.4 The most significant feature in this area of the site is the timber structure recorded in TR91. On the evidence of a single hobnail, it is suspected that this feature may date to the Romano British period. Further investigation of this feature, to establish its full extent and confirm the date, is recommended.

8.2.5 The medieval ditch located in TR93 may be linked to other ditches of a similar date found in previous phases of Trial Trench Investigation. These ditches may relate to medieval property boundaries. Further investigation is recommended in order to firmly establish the extent of the ditches and the enclosed areas they mark out. This may also reveal any foci of activity in the area.

8.2.6 Some features located in this area are currently undated. Further investigation of the area in general may help in assigning such features to archaeological periods. The results of this and any future fieldwork will be included in a full fieldwork report, which will synthesise the results of the specialist reports to draw conclusions on the phasing of the site and the function of the features.

8.3 Recommended no further work

8.3.1 No further work is recommended for the Dews Farmhouse area of the site, and the north of the HOAC area. All of the features in this part of the site were either shown to be post-medieval or later or remain undated –such as the ditch in TR114. Therefore, these areas have limited potential to contribute to broader regional or national Specific Objectives and the remains do not indicate that a substantial contribution to the resource assessment could be made. The decision not to undertake further work will be recorded in a Decision Record Notice prepared by the Contractor.

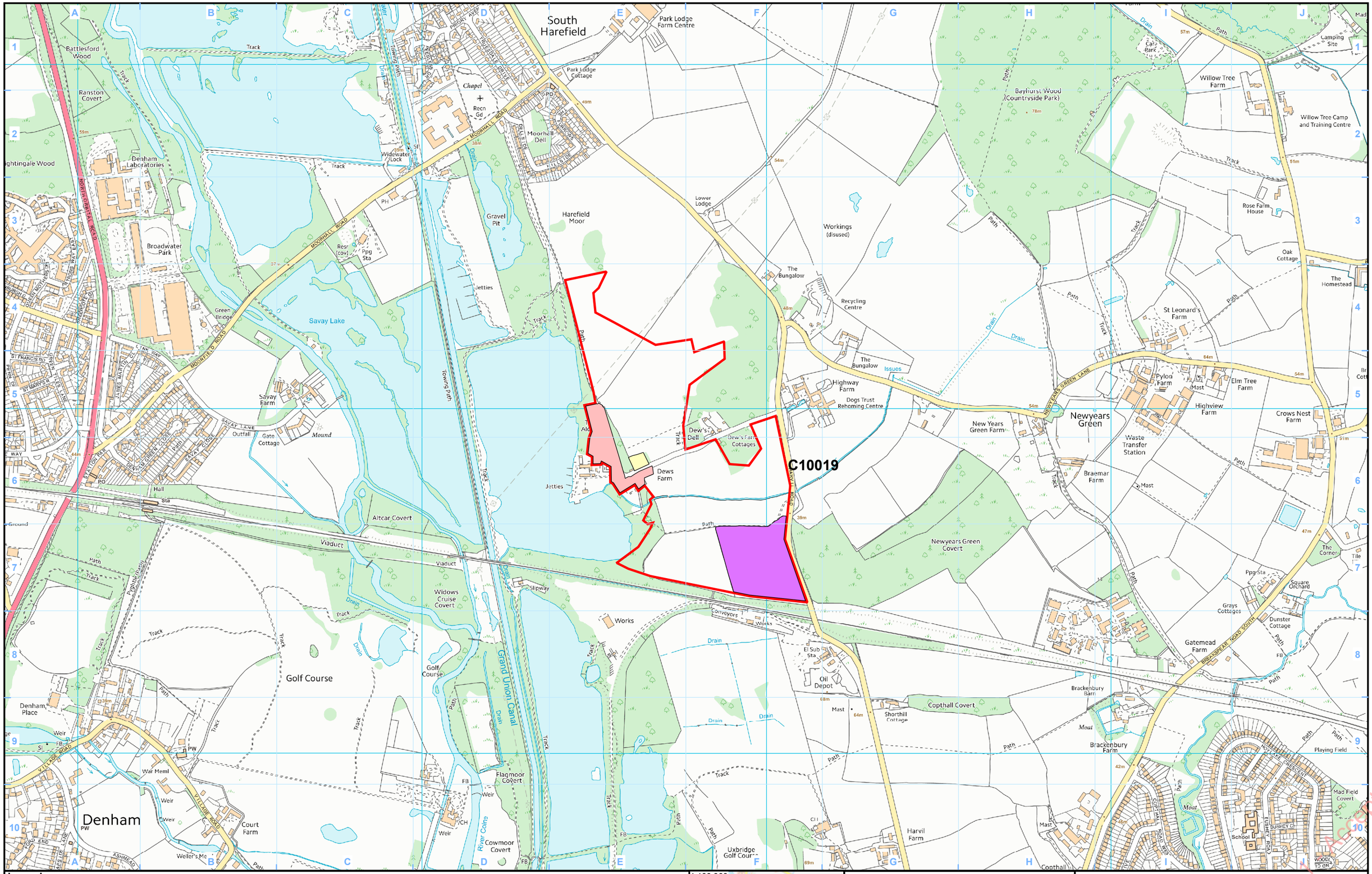
9 List of acronyms

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGS	British Geological Society
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
GPS	Global Positioning System
HERDS	Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
HS2	High Speed Two
LOE	Limit OF Excavation
LSWSI	Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation
PP	Project Plan
NGR	National Grid Reference

10 References

Title	Reference
1EW02-Enabling Works – Area South. Report on the results of archaeological trial trenching for 18-inch Fulmer to Haste Hill 450NB Pipeline Diversion	1EW02-CSJV-EV-REP-S002-000019
1EW03 - Enabling Works Central, AWHd – Fieldwork Report for Test Pit and Trial Trench Evaluation (Phase 1) at Dews Farm, Colne Valley, South Embankment (AC100/3), Site Code 1C18CVDTT	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS01_CL01-012108
1EW03 - Enabling Works Central-AWHd - Fieldwork Report for Archaeological Recording at Dews Farm site C10047 Site Code: 1C19CVDAR	1EW08-FUS_MHI-EV-REP-CS01-CL02-000010
1EW03 - Enabling Works Central, AWHd- Interim Report for Archaeological Recording at Dews Farm site C10046, Site Code: 1C19CVDAR	1EW03-FUS_MHI-EV-REP-CS01_CL02-000011
Project plan for Trial Trench Investigations for Dews Farm Colne Valley South Embankment (AC100/3)	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS01_CL01-012002
Location specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trench Investigations for Dews Farm AC100-W2	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS01-CL01-0001866

Appendix 1: Figures



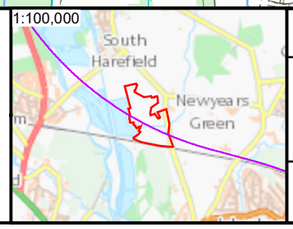
Legend

- Project Plan Area

Investigation areas

- Dews Farmhouse
- HOAC
- Hillingdon Field

1:100,000



Map Number
1EW03-FUS_MHI-GI-MAP-CS01_CL02-000012

Map Name
Figure 1 Site Location

Community Forum Area 07:
Colne Valley

HS2

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

Scale at A3: 1:10,000

0 100 200 300 400 Metres

Doc Number: Figure 1

This figure forms part of report 1EW03-FUS_MHI-EV-REP-CS01_CL02-000015

Date: 11/11/20

HOAC
TR099
TR099
TR100
TR101
Dews
Farmhouse
TR102
TR113
TR114
TR104
TR116_117
TR103
C10019
TR080
TR078
TR079
TR091
TR093
TR092
TR089
TR094
TR096
TR090
TR095
TR097
Hillingdon
Fields

Legend

- Project Plan Area
- Dews Farmhouse
- HOAC
- Hillingdon Field

Map Number
1EW03-FUS_MHI-GI-MAP-CS01_CL02-000012

Map Name
Figure 2 Trenches as dug

Community Forum Area 07:
Colne Valley

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

Scale at A3: 1:2,500

0 25 50 75 100
Metres

Doc Number: Figure 2

This figure forms part of report 1EW03-FUS_MHI-EV-REP-CS01_CL02-000015

Date: 11/11/20

TR099

AH1
TR100

AH2

HOAC

AH3
TR101

C10019

Dews
Farmhouse

TR102

TR114

TR113

[69]

TR104

TR116_117

TR103

[29]

Legend

- Project Plan Area
- trenches as dug
- archaeological context
- augerholes

Map Number
1EW03-FUS_MHI-GI-MAP-CS01_CL02-000012

Map Name
Figure 3 Post excavation plan of HOAC and Dews Farmhouse trenches

Community Forum Area 07:
Colne Valley

HS2

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

Scale at A3: 1:1,000

0 10 20 30 40
Metres

Doc Number: Figure 3

This figure forms part of report 1EW03-FUS_MHI-EV-REP-CS01_CL02-000015

Date: 11/11/20

TR078
[60]
TR079
080
TR091
[34]
[56]
[40]
[38]
[36]
[52]
[54]
[50]
[46]
[44]
[42]
[48]
Hillingdon
Fields
[58]
C10019
TR093
TR092
TR089
TR094

Legend

- Project Plan Area
- trenches as dug
- archaeological context

Map Number
1EW03-FUS_MHI-GI-MAP-CS01_CL02-000012

Map Name
Figure 4 Post excavation plan of Hillingdon Fields trenches

Community Forum Area 07:
Colne Valley

HS2

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

Scale at A3: 1:400

0 4 8 12 16
Metres

Doc Number: Figure 4

This figure forms part of report 1EW03-FUS_MHI-EV-REP-CS01_CL02-000015

Date: 11/11/20

Appendix 2: Plates

Plate 1: TR100 showing peat deposits

Plate 2 Posthole [40] showing charcoal in fill (39)

Plate 3 : Linear feature [50], looking north

Plate 4: Ditch [58], looking southwest