

WP029(D) Historic Environment Works – Hurst DMV – Enabling Works North Contract

Report: Archaeological Monitoring

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1 Summary

1.1.1 This report details the results of 'Archaeological Monitoring' works carried out by Connect Archaeology between 11th November 2019 and 8th July 2020 at Hurst Deserted Medieval Village (DMV). The archaeological monitoring area is located between HS2 chainage markers 142470 and 146010 and encompasses a stretch of land 3.4k long between the A429 Kenilworth Road and Cromwell Lane (Burton Green).

1.1.2 The need for archaeological monitoring of the construction of the haul road and the associated works compound was determined on the basis that there was potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods, as identified through previous investigations outlined in the Project Plan. The south and centre of the haul road crosses fields where a number of lithic assemblages of Mesolithic, potential Neolithic and Bronze Age date have been recovered through fieldwalking. EWC North trenching previously identified dispersed ditches of potential Romano-British date, one containing cremated human bone, in close proximity to the southern part of the haul road (*Evaluation Report for Trial Trenching at WP 29(B) Birches Wood Farm and Milburn Grange (Kenilworth to Balsall Common)* (Doc. No. 1EW04-LMJ_WEX-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029004)). The centre and north of the haul road traverse an area situated in close proximity to Hurst deserted medieval village (DMV) (STN062) and Bockendon Grange medieval moated site (STN067).

1.1.3 In advance of the proposed archaeological monitoring at the archaeological monitoring area, a detailed Project Plan was prepared: *WP 029 (D) Historic Environment Works – Hurst DMV – Project Plan for Archaeological Monitoring – Enabling Works North* (Document Number: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS01_NL04-029005). The following GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives for Knowledge Creation (KC) were identified as particular focusses of the monitoring works:

- KC5: Identifying settlement location and developing models for settlement patterns for the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age?
- KC9: Does a lack of visibility of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments reflect genuine area distinctiveness, or is this due to variation in geology or investigative techniques?
- KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?
- KC16: Investigate the degree of continuity that existed between Late Bronze Age and Iron Age communities in terms of population, mobility and subsistence strategies.
- 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 the new rites or changes in existing practices are the result of the movement of people, contact with

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new ideas, or even new religions?

- KC21: 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.
- KC23: Identify evidence for late Roman occupation and attempt to identify any continuity in settlement patterns between the end of the Romano-British period and the early medieval period.
- KC31: Identify the location of Middle to Late Saxon settlement, explore processes of settlement nucleation and understand the development of associated field types and agricultural regimes.
- KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century.

1.1.4 The archaeological monitoring recorded two pits of likely late post-medieval or modern date during the haul road construction works, both of which were located within Area 1 in the southern part of the archaeological monitoring area which was stripped to the natural geology under archaeological supervision. As there was no evidence for archaeological remains pre-dating the post-medieval period, the archaeological monitoring has shown the area has little potential to further contribute to the GWSI HERDS Specific Objectives KC5, KC9, KC15, KC16, KC20, KC21, KC23, KC31 and KC40.

2 Purpose

2.1.1 The purpose of this document is to report on the results of archaeological monitoring carried out by Connect Archaeology from 11th November 2019 to 8th July 2020 at WP29 (D) Hurst DMV. The project was carried out in line with the methodology set out in the *WP 029 (D) Historic Environment Works – Hurst DMV – Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring – Enabling Works North* (Doc No.: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-MST-NS01_NL04-029002) and undertaken to meet the aims and specific objectives set out in the associated *WP 029 (D) Historic Environment Works – Hurst DMV – Project Plan for Archaeological Monitoring – Enabling Works North* (Doc No.: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS01_NL04-029005).

3 Scope

3.1.1 This document is applicable to the HS2 *WP 029 (D) Historic Environment Works – Hurst DMV – Project Plan for Archaeological Monitoring – Enabling Works North* (Doc No.: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS01_NL04-029005) for the delivery of the archaeological monitoring.

- 3.1.2 The archaeological monitoring took place on the topsoil stripping phase of the construction of the haul road and the associated works compound.

4 Definitions and Abbreviations

- 4.1.1 The abbreviations, descriptions and project terminology used within HS2 are documented in the *HS2 Project Dictionary* (Doc No.: HS2-HS2-PM-GDE-000-000002):

- **Archaeological Contractor** – the organisation undertaking the monitoring on behalf of the Contractor.
- **Contractor** – LM JV: the body responsible for the terms and conditions, policies, procedures and payments.
- **DJV** – the body responsible to the Contractor for assurance of historic environment work and all communication with the Employer and other stakeholders regarding the archaeological strategy, scope and method of work.
- **Employer** – HS2 Ltd.
- **Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS, Doc. No.: HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015)** – the framework for delivering all historic environment investigations undertaken as part of the HS2 Phase 1 programme.
- **Location** – a specific HS2 worksite or group of worksites that are being addressed as a combined historic environment investigation programme of assessment, evaluation and investigation.
- **Project Plans** – specification document for each specific package of activity (e.g. a survey, desk-based assessment, excavation, recording project). The plans would respond to the Specific Objectives set out in the GWSI: HERDS and be delivered within an agreed budget.
- **Works** – the specific historic environment assessment, evaluation or investigation works at each location.

5 Summary of Project Background

5.1 General

- 5.1.1 The archaeological monitoring area is located across a series of agricultural fields situated between the A429 Kenilworth Road and Cromwell Lane (Burton Green). The archaeological monitoring area is c. 3.4km long, running between HS2 chainage markers 142470 and 146010,

National Grid Reference (NGR) 430121 273931 to 427082 275718 (**Figure 1**). The monitored areas were between 7m and 16m in width. The average width of the monitored area was 9.5m. In several places the haul road passed through areas of woodland. These sections were not monitored as the woodland had not been cleared at the time of the archaeological monitoring reported here. The unmonitored areas are shown on **Figure 2**. The associated works compound was located to the south of the haul road, at the east end of the route. It measured c. 150m by 150m.

- 5.1.2 The archaeological monitoring area includes Construction Land Requirement (CLR) parcels CR02025, CR02028, CR02029, CR02030, CR02214, CR02503, CR02574, CR02691, CR02720, CR02745, CR02746, CR02761, CR02842, CR02881, CR02882, CR02991, CR06003 and CR06011.
- 5.1.3 The archaeological monitoring area lies within the Arden Archaeological Character Area (ACA4). The ACAs were split further within the ES for a more in-depth understanding of the archaeological potential, and the archaeological monitoring area crosses the following Archaeological Character Sub-Zones:
- ASZ18-10 North west Avon slopes: Will be of some archaeological potential due its proximity to the water, although the topography will have probably deterred settlement in the premedieval periods.
 - ASZ18-13 Finham Brook floodplain: The alluvium deposits have been deposited over many episodes of localised flooding and may seal archaeological features and deposits which predate these episodes.
 - ASZ18-15 Finham Brook (west): Light well-drained soils which have good archaeological potential for premedieval settlement.
 - ASZ18-18 West of Finham Brook Valley: Medieval grange site has been recorded at Bockendon Farm (STNo67), while medieval and then post-medieval shrunken settlements exist at South Hurst Farm (STNo62). A number of surviving medieval ridge and furrow systems of earthworks have also been recorded across the sub-zone.
- 5.1.4 The archaeological monitoring area passes through an agricultural landscape subdivided by hedgerows and occasional woodland. It has an undulating elevation between c.65.0 m and c. 115.0m above Ordnance Datum (aOD).
- 5.1.5 The British Geological Survey (BGS) online mapping data shows the underlying bedrock geology as a mixture of Kenilworth Sandstone Formation, Tile Hill Mudstone and Marl and Mercia Mudstone. Superficial geological deposits are not recorded within the archaeological monitoring area.

5.2 Archaeological Baseline

Early Prehistoric

- 5.2.1 There is potential for artefactual evidence and possibly structural evidence related to early prehistoric activity within the archaeological monitoring area. If present, these remains are likely to comprise findspots of worked flints or more substantial lithic scatters and possible postholes or pits based on current evidence.
- 5.2.2 Three worked flints, thought to date to the Late Upper Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic (HER ref. MWA8359), were recovered to the south-east of Roughknowles Wood, close to the Canley Brook and c. 500m north of the archaeological monitoring area. In addition, fieldwalking has also identified 19 Mesolithic flints (HER ref. MWA8354) close to the Canley Brook, and three other Mesolithic flints (HER ref. MWA8358) are recorded c.150m north near Roughknowles Wood. These remains are indicative of Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity within the area and could represent occupation nearby.
- 5.2.3 There is further evidence for Mesolithic occupation to the south of Cryfield House (STNo61), c.500m north of the archaeological monitoring area. Worked flints and possible undated postholes were recorded during an archaeological evaluation and were interpreted as the remains of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic settlement activity (HER ref. MWA8208). Subsequently, fieldwalking in the area resulted in the recovery of over 54 worked flints dated to the Mesolithic and Neolithic/early Bronze Age periods (HER ref. MWA8346). Flints of late Neolithic/Bronze Age date were also collected near Canley Brook (HER ref. MWA8353).
- 5.2.4 A perforated stone disc of possible Mesolithic, Neolithic or Bronze Age date (HER ref. MWA2881) is recorded east of Crackley Wood, c.300m to the south of the archaeological monitoring area.

Late Prehistoric

- 5.2.5 There is potential to encounter the remains of Bronze Age and/or Iron Age settlement and land use remains. Evidence of this activity would be anticipated to constitute ditches, gullies, pits and postholes possibly containing artefactual evidence such as pottery or metal objects.
- 5.2.6 EWC North trial trenching undertaken to the south-east of the archaeological monitoring area, Area 2 (**Figure 1**), has identified potential for later prehistoric settlement in its vicinity (Evaluation Report for Trial Trenching at WP 29(B) Birches Wood Farm and Milburn Grange (Kenilworth to Balsall Common) Doc. No. 1EW04-LMJ_WEX-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029004). Several ditches and pits containing worked flint and Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age pottery were encountered during the evaluation. A program of archaeological recording was recently completed in Area 2 and remains comprising a Mesolithic flint scatter, a small number of prehistoric pits, limited residual artefactual evidence for Romano-British activity and post medieval field boundary ditches (report pending). Recently completed further investigation may result in the discovery of similar remains. Iron Age findspots have also been recorded close to the archaeological

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monitoring area including coins known as staters (HER ref. MWA9599) identified c.400m to the south and a single Iron Age gold coin (HER ref. MWA6922) retrieved c.400m north of the central part of the archaeological monitoring area, slightly to the south-east of South Hurst Farm.

Romano-British

- 5.2.7 There is potential for the remains of Romano-British occupation and funerary rites to be encountered during the archaeological monitoring. Remains of field systems and settlement as well as cremation burials have been recorded during archaeological investigations nearby and associated remains could be identified.
- 5.2.8 To the south-east of the archaeological monitoring area, in Area 2 (**Figure 1**), in addition to evidence for Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement, two sherds of early Romano-British pottery were recovered from a gully indicating continuity of use of the field system or settlement area.
- 5.2.9 EWC North trial trenching in close proximity to the southern section of the archaeological monitoring area, near Area 1 (**Figure 1**), has also identified evidence for Romano-British funerary practices with the identification of cremated human bone and ten sherds of early Romano-British pottery recovered from intercutting features within Area 1 (**Figures 1 and 2**) which appear to have been part of a wider landscape of activity (*WP 029(B) - Birches Wood Farm and Milburn Grange (Kenilworth to Balsall Common) - Evaluation Report for Trial Trenching (Trenches 264, 265, 315-441, 459, 460, 463, 468, 470-472, 475-481)* (Doc. No. 1EWo4-LMJ_WEXEV-REP-NSo1_NLo3-029004) and *WP 029(B) - Historic Environment Works - Kenilworth to Balsall Common - Evaluation Report for Trial Trenching* (Doc No.: 1EWo4-LMJ-WEX-EV-REP-NSo1_NLo3-029008)). Gullies, ditches, and pits, several of which contained Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, were recorded in the surrounding area, having been identified in other trenches during the archaeological evaluation, particularly in Area 2 (**Figure 1**). A possible occupation deposit with possible Romano-British ceramic building material (CBM) was also recorded during the archaeological evaluation. This was located to the c 50m to the north of the line of the haul road within Area 1.
- 5.2.10 The wider landscape also contains the traces of a settlement near Crewe Farm (ES ref. STNo31) c.1.9km south-east, and a probable villa estate at Glasshouse Wood c.2km south-southeast. Further Romano-British finds are also recorded near Cryfield House and South Hurst Farm.

Medieval

- 5.2.11 There is limited archaeological evidence for early medieval activity within the proximity of the archaeological monitoring area and evidence for settlement is restricted to place-name and documentary evidence. It appears that the area was largely agricultural and woodland during this period (as detailed in sections 2.2.14-2.2.15 of the Project Plan for Archaeological Monitoring at Hurst DMV (Doc No.: 1EWo4-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NSo1_NLo4-029005).

- 5.2.12 Two possible deserted medieval settlements (DMV; ES ref. STNo47, ES ref. STNo62) are located in the vicinity of the archaeological monitoring area and ridge and furrow remains, as identified as earthworks and cropmarks, are known in the surrounding area. Remains of medieval settlement and agricultural practices could be encountered during archaeological monitoring.

6 Health and Safety / Access

- 6.1.1 The haul road construction contractor was responsible for overall Health and Safety, access and logistics during the archaeological monitoring. The Archaeological Contractor adhered to the health and safety rules required by the haul road construction contractor.

7 Aims and Objectives

- 7.1.1 The aim of the archaeological monitoring was to identify, examine and record any archaeological remains revealed by the works to ascertain their contribution to HERDS Objectives (as far as is reasonably practicable). The majority of soil stripping was monitored to construction level, however soil stripping at Area 1 (**Figure 1**) was completed under archaeological control (and exceeded proposed construction level where necessary) to determine the presence or absence of archaeological remains to the first archaeological horizon or superficial geology (dependant on which is encountered first). This was due to potential for presence of Romano-British funerary activity associated with a feature containing cremated human bone which was identified at WP29B Trench 362, c. 20m north of Area 1 within the archaeological monitoring area.
- 7.1.2 The specific aims of the excavation, as outlined in Table 2 of the Project Plan, were:
- To identify *in situ* remains or deposits associated with Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods.
 - To identify evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments which may allow for a comparison to be made with known monument further south within the Avon valley.
 - To identify any evidence which could further the understanding of the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlement, how the landscape was organised and population, mobility and subsistence strategies.
 - Identify, excavate and record any other funerary evidence and this may contribute to the understanding of Romano-British funerary practices within the surrounding area.
 - Identify any evidence which would further the understanding of the development and organisation of RB settlement and agriculture, as well as the possibility of continuity of settlement or transition into the early medieval period.
 - Identify medieval agricultural and small-scale industrial features. Dating evidence from

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such features could aid understanding of the development of field types and how land use and farming practices were affected by settlement change.

7.1.3 The archaeological monitoring aimed to meet the following GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives (Doc No: HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015), as specified in the *WP 029 (D) Historic Environment Works – Hurst DMV – Project Plan for Archaeological Monitoring – Enabling Works North* (Document Number: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS01_NL04-029005):

- KC5: Identifying settlement location and developing models for settlement patterns for the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age?
- KC9: Does a lack of visibility of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments reflect genuine area distinctiveness, or is this due to variation in geology or investigative techniques?
- KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?
- KC16: Investigate the degree of continuity that existed between Late Bronze Age and Iron Age communities in terms of population, mobility and subsistence strategies.
- 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 the new rites or changes in existing practices are the result of the movement of people, contact with new ideas, or even new religions?
- KC21: Assess the evidence for regional and cultural distinctiveness along the length of the route in the Romano-British period, with particular regard to the different settlement types encountered along the route.
- KC23: Identify evidence for late Roman occupation and attempt to identify any continuity in settlement patterns between the end of the Romano-British period and the early medieval period.
- KC31: Identify the location of Middle to Late Saxon settlement, explore processes of settlement nucleation and understand the development of associated field types and agricultural regimes.
- KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century.

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8 Method

8.1 Archaeological Monitoring

- 8.1.1 A 200m long section (NGR 429836 274093 to 429649 274193; Area 1; **Figure 1**) of the archaeological monitoring area was fully stripped to the first significant archaeological horizon or to the underlying drift geology using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under archaeological control where it ran adjacent to intercutting archaeological features containing cremated human remains of probable Romano-British date (EWC North trench 362: Project Plan, Appendix 15.1, Figure 6).
- 8.1.2 All soil stripping at other sections of the archaeological monitoring area, including Area 2, were monitored until the first archaeological horizon, the surface of superficial geology or the required construction depth was reached.
- 8.1.3 The surface of areas of interest was machined to a suitably 'clean' state in order to identify, define and investigate any potentially exposed archaeological remains. If the surface was not sufficiently clean, hand cleaning of the surface was undertaken.
- 8.1.4 The Site Code for the project was 1N20HURAM.
- 8.1.5 Daily records were completed which included as a minimum:
- The site/trench codes as defined in the HS2 AIMS
 - The chainage/location of the area observed
 - The date(s) of the observation
 - Personnel employed on the site
 - A description of the construction works observed
 - Depths and extents of excavation works observed
 - Measure of confidence that any archaeological remains would have been observed and reasons
 - The areas and horizons containing archaeological remains that have been observed
 - The reasons why any particular area of the works was not observed, and noting those areas not subject to disturbance from construction
 - Location and description of any archaeological remains
 - Location and description of any modern remains

- 8.1.6 All spatial setting out, specifically of Area 1, and archaeological surveying was carried out using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) Global Navigation Satellite System located to a horizontal accuracy of +/- 0.02m and vertical accuracy of +/- 0.02m.
- 8.1.7 Spoil heaps were surface inspected for artefacts and metal detected.
- 8.1.8 Two possible archaeological features were identified during the archaeological monitoring. Investigation of these two possible features comprised the removal of 50% (min) of archaeological sediment.
- 8.1.9 Archaeological recording included drawn sections of cut features (1:10 or 1:20 scale), survey of features using GPS and supplemented with hand-drawn plans at appropriate scales (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50), written records of individual context descriptions on appropriate pro-forma sheets, and a digital photographic record resulting in high resolution (uncompressed) TIFF images.
- 8.1.10 In total, two bulk environmental samples were taken from the possible features. The results from these samples are discussed in Appendix H.

9 Results

9.1 General

- 9.1.1 The archaeological monitoring area was a linear stretch of land measured 3.6km between the A429 Kenilworth Road and Cromwell Lane (Burton Green). The works included soil stripping for the haul road construction and associated services and landscaping (Plates 1-2).



Plate 1: Post-excitation shot of haul road



Plate 2: Post-excavation shot of drainage ditch

- 9.1.2 Where encountered, the natural geology comprised firm to stiff mid reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional mudstone inclusions, and was exposed between 0.67m and 1.40m bgl at between c.68.5m and 96.27m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). This was overlain by a 0.20-0.40m thick layer of subsoil comprising firm mid to dark yellowish brown grey silty clay sand. The area was generally sealed by 0.30m-1.05m of topsoil comprising loose dark greyish brown silty sand (Plate 3). Modern made ground deposits were also noted in various areas within the archaeological monitoring area.



Plate 3: Representative section of haul road excavation

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- 9.1.3 Excavations typically involved the removal of topsoil and subsoil to a depth of 0.25m to 1.50m bgl. The 200m long section of the archaeological monitoring area within Area 1 was fully stripped to the natural geology, exposed at a depth between 77.16m and 77.77m aOD.

9.2 Archaeological Features

- 9.2.1 Only two possible archaeological features were recorded within the archaeological monitoring area throughout the works. These were both located within Area 1 which was stripped to the natural geology under archaeological supervision.
- 9.2.2 A possible pit was recorded towards the south-eastern end of the haul road. The pit [108] was circular with sharp steep sides and a concave base (Plate 4). It measured 0.40m long, 0.36m wide and 0.25m deep and was cut between a height of 78.53m and 78.54m aOD. It was filled with loose to firm mid to dark yellowish-brown clay sand with compacted lenses of heat affected clay sand and occasional charcoal flecks (107). A likely medieval loom weight was identified within the fill; the loom weight was in poor condition and in many small fragments, although the shape could be deduced from five larger fragments. This find may be indicative of some medieval domestic activity in the locality. In addition, a single sherd of Staffordshire-type black-glazed ware (STBL, 1740-1780) and late post-medieval glass fragments (not retained) were recovered from the feature and four lithics were also recovered from the bulk environmental sample: two fragments of likely burnt unidentified stone (possibly mudstone/siltstone), and two pieces comprising tiny fragments of unworked flint.



Plate 4: NW facing section of pit [108], looking SE

- 9.2.3 A second possible pit was recorded within Area 1, c.12m to the south-east of pit [108]. Pit [1010] was ovular, aligned NE-SW with sharp, steep irregular sides and a concave base (Plate 5). It measured 0.55m long, 0.37m wide and 0.20m deep and was cut into the subsoil between a height of 77.86m and 77.89m aOD. It was filled with soft mid reddish-brown clay sand with very frequent charcoal pieces (1009).



Plate 5: NE facing section of pit [1010], looking SW

- 9.2.4 A summary of context information is provided in Appendix A Table 1.

9.3 Unstratified Artefactual Remains

- 9.3.1 A variety of artefacts were collected during the archaeological monitoring from the surface of the topsoil, subsoil and natural geology. These finds were not associated with archaeological features or deposits and were recorded as unstratified finds.
- 9.3.2 A selection of CBM was collected from various areas across the archaeological monitoring area (see Appendix B for detailed specialist report). The material mainly comprised plain tile fragments of c 13 – 17mm thick, along with a number of unidentifiable fragments.
- 9.3.3 Eight fragments of post-medieval pottery were collected from unstratified contexts and so are of little archaeological value (see Appendix C for detailed specialist report). The assemblage comprised three fragments of Staffordshire-type black-glazed ware (STBL, 1740-1780) and five sherds of late 18th/early 19th century industrial wares. The latter included refined red earthenware (REFR, 1740-1800), creamware (CREA, 1740-1830) and pearlware with transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR, 1770-1840).
- 9.3.4 One fragment of unstratified glass was recovered (see Appendix D for detailed specialist report). The fragment is the base of a cylindrical beer/wine bottle of late post-medieval date.

- 9.3.5 Three clay pipe tobacco stems were recovered from unstratified contexts during the monitoring works (see Appendix E for detailed specialist report). Pipe stems alone cannot be reliably dated other than a general post-medieval attribution.
- 9.3.6 Five pieces of unstratified struck flint were recovered during the works from unstratified contexts (see Appendix F for detailed specialist report). Three pieces, a narrow flake/bladelet, snapped narrow bladelet and one small tertiary flake, were recovered from the south-easternmost part of the site. Two others were recovered further north: a twisted, plunging blade and a small squat tertiary flake. None are closely datable, although a Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date has been suggested; the heavy re-cortication of the snapped narrow bladelet, in particular, could suggest a greater age.
- 9.3.7 Two fragments of animal bone were collected from the subsoil (see Appendix G for detailed specialist report). Both fragments were heavily weathered indicating there was post-depositional disturbance.

10 Assessment and Interpretation of Results

- 10.1.1 Two archaeological features were recorded during the archaeological monitoring works. These were both small, seemingly isolated pits.
- 10.1.2 The function of pit [108] is unknown. Although it contains fragmented artefacts suggesting a late 18th Century date, it seems too small to be a formal post-medieval refuse pit. The potential medieval loom weight could indicate an earlier phase of activity in the area; however, it was in very poor condition and was interpreted as residual material based on the presence of late post-medieval glass and the sherd of Staffordshire-type black-glazed ware.
- 10.1.3 Pit [1010] was interpreted as modern or post-medieval as it was cut into the subsoil indicating a relatively recent date; however, no datable evidence was recovered from the feature.
- 10.1.4 The surface finds indicate transitory use of the general area in the prehistoric period as well as rural agricultural and possible domestic use from as early as the medieval period through to the post-medieval and modern periods. It is likely that the proximity of the River Avon, together with the Finham Brook and its tributaries, exerted an influence on the human inhabitation of the area in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods based on the various lithics found. The CBM could be 13th century or later in date, and the quality of the fabric suggests a post-medieval or later date; it is consistent with rural scatter of the post-medieval period.

11 Conclusion and Recommendations

- 11.1.1 The archaeological monitoring undertaken as part of the haul road construction successfully resulted in the exposure, excavation and recording of two post-medieval or modern pits within

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Area 1. Plough scarring across the area also indicates agricultural use of the land throughout this period; however, the features offer limited further knowledge about post-medieval and modern activity in the area.

- 11.1.2 No in situ archaeological remains were identified which relate to the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Romano-British, or medieval periods. This means the works are limited in contributing to the GWSI: HERDS identified for the archaeological monitoring.
- 11.1.3 Unstratified finds, however, do indicate some activity within the wider area dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods. The small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval artefacts indicates agricultural activity dating to this period within the monitored area, though these, and the earlier prehistoric, finds do not offer a meaningful contribution to the wider historical context of the area.
- 11.1.4 The archaeological monitoring has contributed to the GWSI: HERDs research objectives as follows:

Table 1: Contribution to GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives for Knowledge Creation

Specific Objective	Contribution
KC5: Identifying settlement location and developing models for settlement patterns for the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age	No evidence for Mesolithic, Neolithic or Early Bronze Age settlement was encountered. The limited number of unstratified lithics dating to these periods indicates some activity but does not contribute to identifying settlement location or patterns.
KC9: Does a lack of visibility of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments reflect genuine area distinctiveness, or is this due to variation in geology or investigative techniques?	No evidence for Neolithic or Bronze Age monuments was encountered within the archaeological monitoring area.
KC15: Can we identify regional patterns in the form and location of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age settlements across the route, and are there associated differences in landscape organisation and enclosure?	No evidence for Late Bronze Age or Iron Age settlement was encountered within the archaeological monitoring area.
KC16: Investigate the degree of continuity that existed between Late Bronze Age and Iron Age communities in terms of population, mobility and subsistence strategies.	No evidence for Late Bronze Age or Iron Age activity was encountered within the archaeological monitoring area.
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 the new rites or changes in existing practices are the result of the movement of people, contact with new ideas, or even new religions?	No evidence for Late Iron Age or Romano-British activity was encountered within the archaeological monitoring area.

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<p>KC21: Assess the evidence for regional and cultural distinctiveness along the length of the route in the Romano-British period, with particular regard to the difference settlement types encountered along the route.</p>	<p>No evidence for Romano-British activity was encountered within the archaeological monitoring area.</p>
<p>KC23: Identify evidence for late Roman occupation and attempt to identify any continuity in settlement patterns between the end of the Romano-British period and the early medieval period.</p>	<p>No evidence for Romano-British or early medieval activity was encountered within the archaeological monitoring area.</p>
<p>KC31: Identify the location of Middle to Late Saxon settlement, explore processes of settlement nucleation and understand the development of associated field types and agricultural regimes.</p>	<p>No evidence for Saxon settlement was encountered within the archaeological monitoring area</p>
<p>KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century.</p>	<p>No medieval archaeological remains were encountered within the archaeological monitoring area</p>

- 11.1.5 The requirements for any additional phases of archaeological work will be agreed in consultation with stakeholders and HS2 after review of results presented in this report

12 Evaluation of Methodology

- 12.1.1 The archaeological recording successfully established that archaeological features survived within the limits of the archaeological monitoring, despite the evidence of modern cultivation. However, much of the area was not stripped fully to the natural geology as shallow construction depths were often all that was required; thus, there may be further features which survive beneath the subsoil that have been preserved *in situ*.
- 12.1.2 Whilst no significant archaeological remains were recorded within the archaeological monitoring area, where excavations continued to the natural geology (i.e. Area 1) archaeological remains were clearly visible. It is therefore considered that further remains would have been easily identified if they had been present.

13 Dissemination

- 13.1.1 In accordance with the *WP 029 (D) Historic Environment Works – Hurst DMV – Project Plan for Archaeological Monitoring – Enabling Works North* (Doc No.: 1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS01_NL04-029005) and professional standard practice, an 'Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations' ('OASIS') record will be completed (Appendix I) with the OASIS ID: hs2conne2-405977.

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- 13.1.2 Digital and hard copies of reports will be submitted to the relevant Historic Environment Record (HER) and the National Record for the Historic Environment (NRHE) in accordance with their requirements.

14 Archive Deposition

- 14.1.1 The archive, consisting of a digital and physical archive of records, drawing and photographs, will be collated in line with the Standards for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives and HS2 Technical Standards: Historic Environment Physical Archive Procedure (Doc No.: HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000039) and Historic Environment Digital Data Management and Archiving Procedure (Doc No.: HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000040) as listed in the reference section of this report. HS2 Ltd will assure the delivery of the archive.
- 14.1.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with UKIC guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage and the Archaeological Archives Forum.

15 References

Reference	HS2 document reference no.
Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS)	HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015
HS2 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Phase One Environmental Statement (ES): CFA18 Stoneleigh, Kenilworth and Burton Green	Volume 5 Technical Appendices: CH-001-018 CH-002-018 CH-003-018CH-004-018
HS2 WP 029(B) - Birches Wood Farm and Milburn Grange (Kenilworth to Balsall Common) - Evaluation Report for Trial Trenching	1EW04-LMJ_WEXEV-REP-NS01_NL03-029004
HS2 WP 029(B) - Historic Environment Works - Kenilworth to Balsall Common - Evaluation Report for Trial Trenching	1EW04-LMJ-WEX-EV-REP-NS01_NL03-029008
HS2 WP 029 D Historic Environment Works – Hurst DMV – Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Monitoring – Enabling Works North	1EW04-LMJ-EV-MST-NS01_NL04-029002
HS2 WP 029 D Historic Environment Works – Hurst DMV – Project Plan for Archaeological Monitoring – Enabling Works North	1EW04-LMJ_DJV-EV-PLN-NS01_NL04-029005
HS2 Project Dictionary	HS2-HS2-PM-GDE-000-000002
HS2 Technical Standard: Historic Environment Physical Archive Procedure	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000039

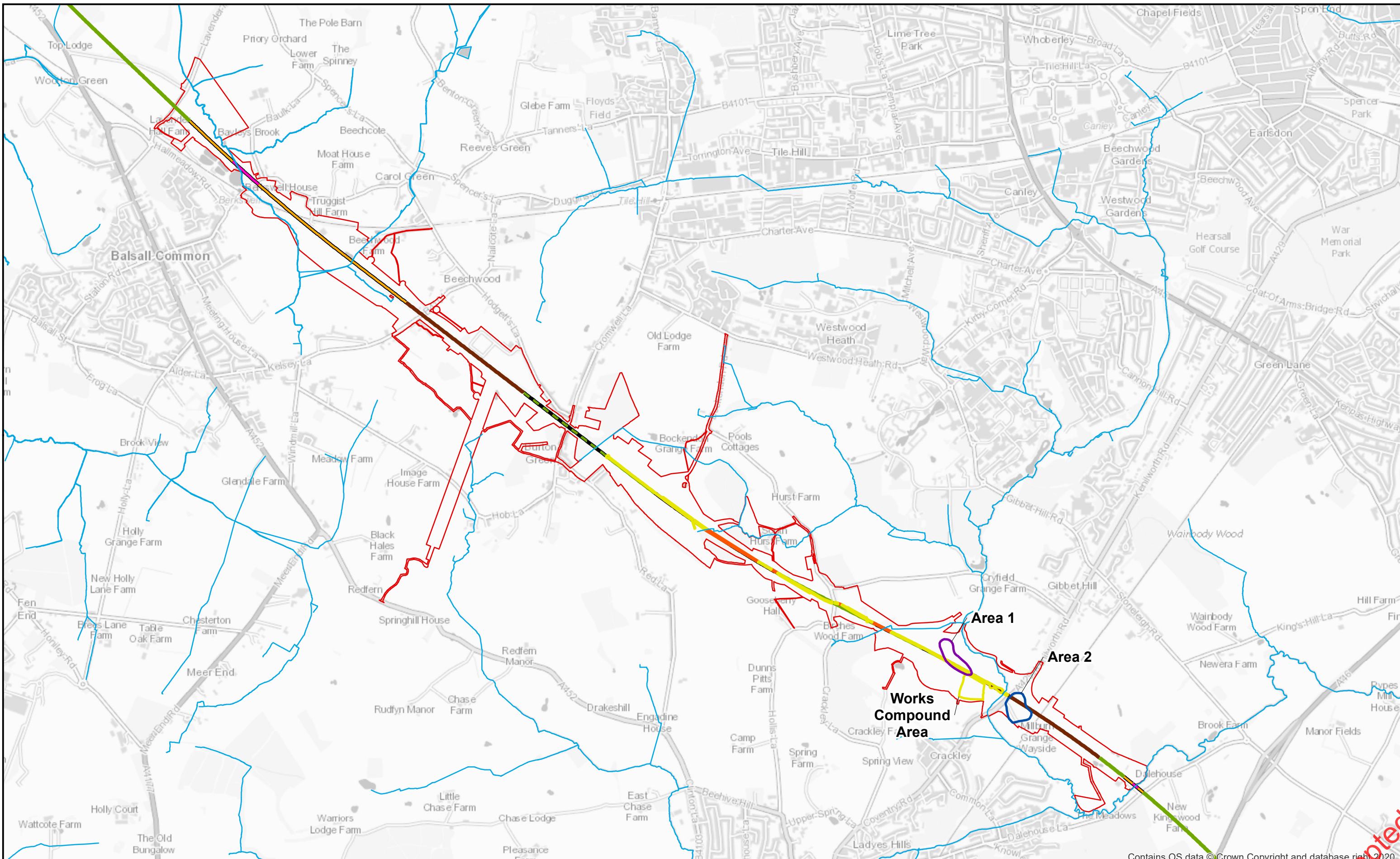
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Document no.: 1EWo4-LMJ-EV-REP-NSo1_NLo4-029003

Revision: Co1

HS2 Technical Standard: Historic Environment Digital Data Management and Archiving Procedure	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000040
British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain viewer, http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html	
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Code of Conduct, 2019. https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/Code%20of%20conduct%20revOct2019.pdf	
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation, 2014. https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CfAS&GFieldevaluation_1.pdf	
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials, 2014. https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CfAS&GFinds_1.pdf	
Historic England, 2008. MoRPHE Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavations. London: English Heritage.	
United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990, Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice.	

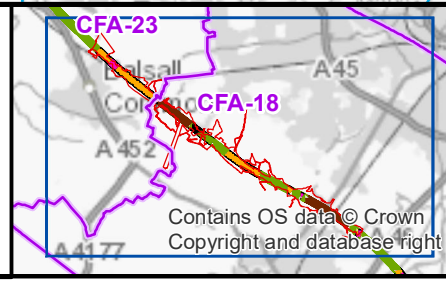
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- Legend**
- Cutting
 - Embankment
 - Green Tunnel
 - Retaining Wall
 - Viaduct
 - Site Boundary
 - Area 1
 - Area 2
 - Monitored
 - Unmonitored



High Speed Two
 Figure 1
 Hurst Monitoring Area: Location Plan
 Community Forum Area CFA-18
 Stoneleigh, Kenilworth & Burton Green
 Published

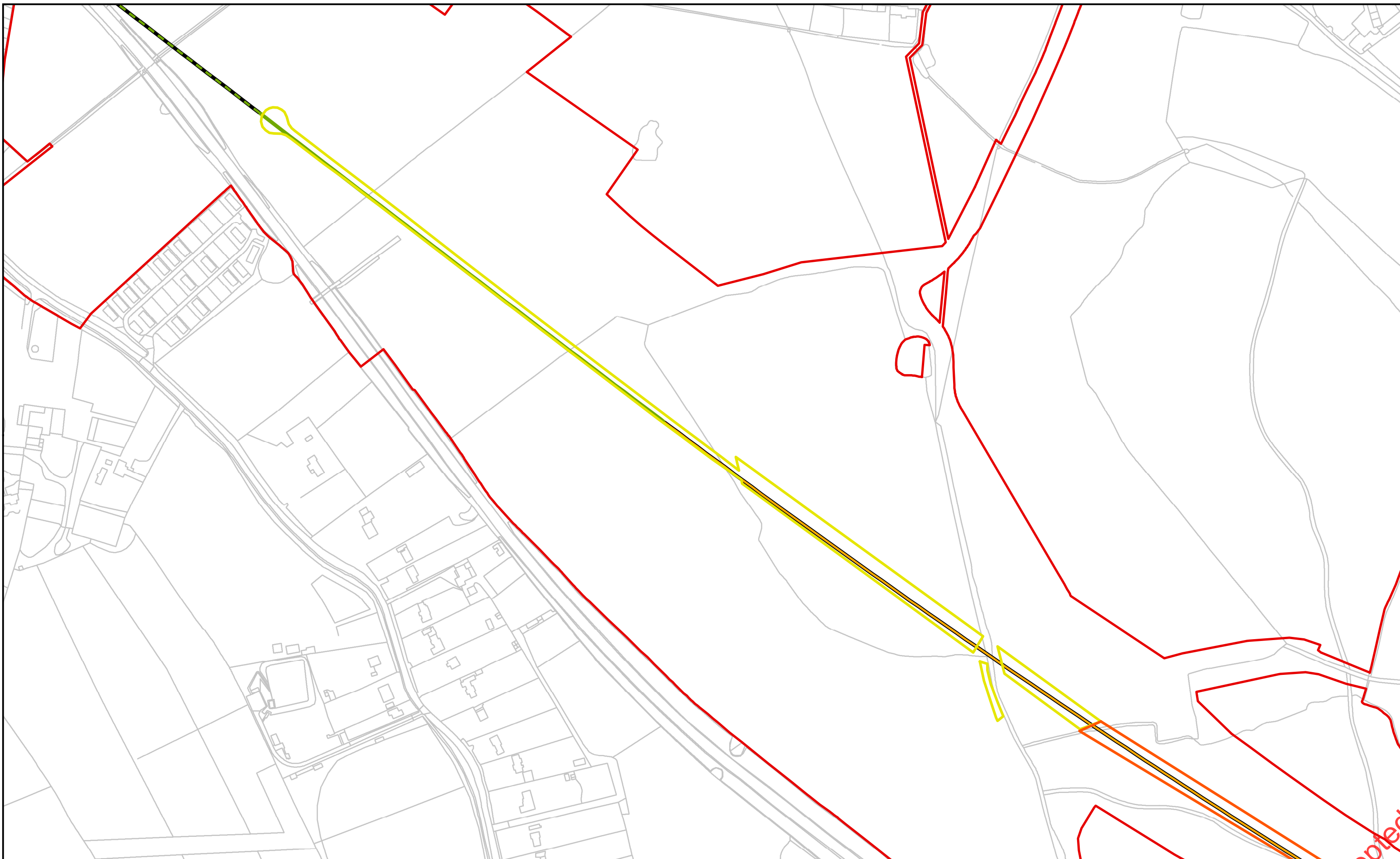
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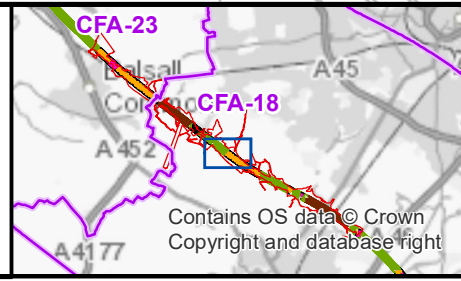
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- Legend**
- Cutting
 - Embankment
 - Green Tunnel
 - Site Boundary
 - Monitored
 - Unmonitored



High Speed Two

Figure 2.1
Hurst Monitoring Area:
Detailed Plan of Monitored
and Unmonitored Areas

Community Forum Area CFA-18
Stoneleigh, Kenilworth & Burton Green

Published

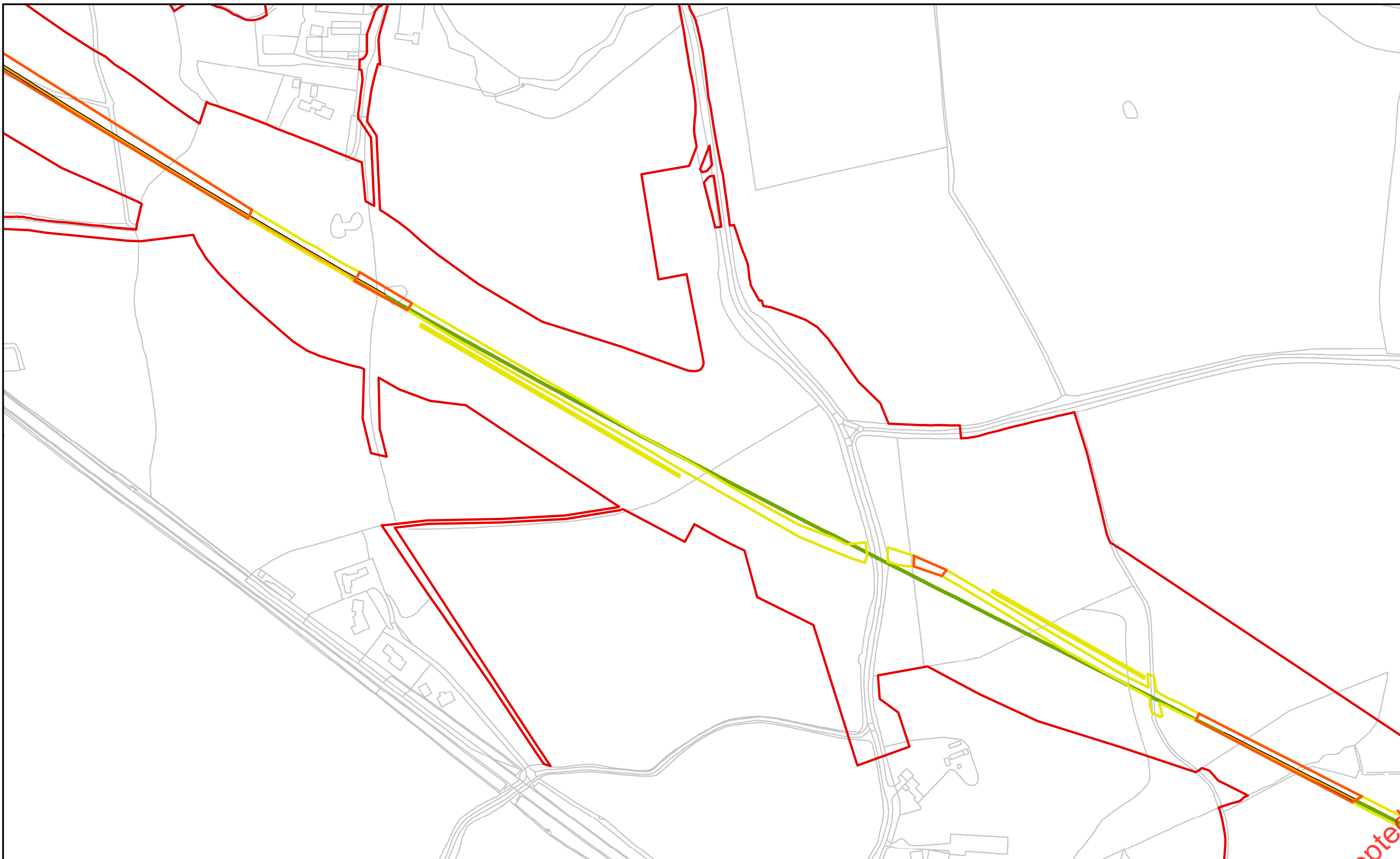
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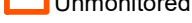
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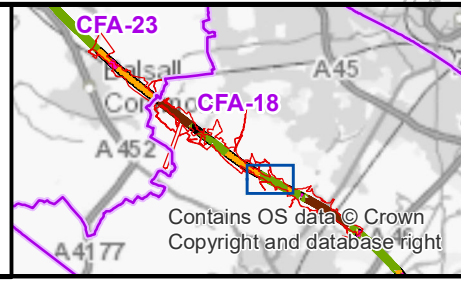
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- Legend**
-  Cutting
 -  Embankment
 -  Site Boundary
 -  Monitored
 -  Unmonitored



High Speed Two

Figure 2.2
Hurst Monitoring Area:
Detailed Plan of Monitored
and Unmonitored Areas

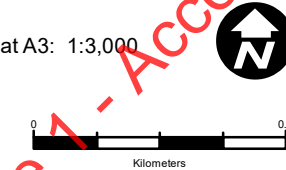
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Stoneleigh, Kenilworth & Burton Green

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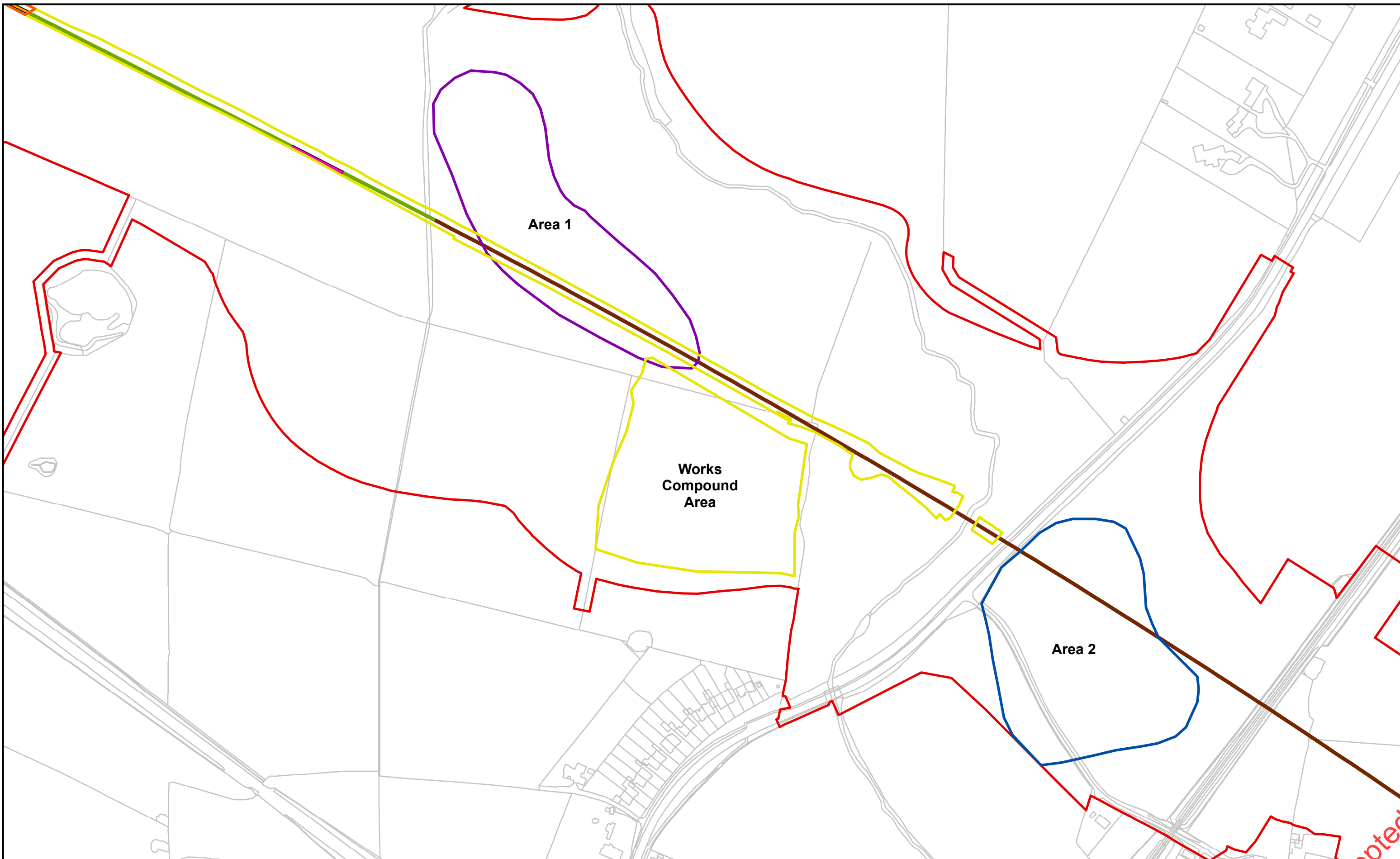
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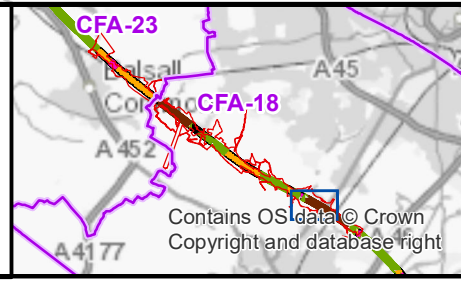
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- Legend**
- Cutting
 - Embankment
 - Retaining Wall
 - Viaduct
 - Site Boundary
 - Area 1
 - Area 2
 - Monitored
 - Unmonitored



High Speed Two

Figure 2.3
Hurst Monitoring Area:
Detailed Plan of Monitored
and Unmonitored Areas

Community Forum Area CFA-18
Stoneleigh, Kenilworth & Burton Green

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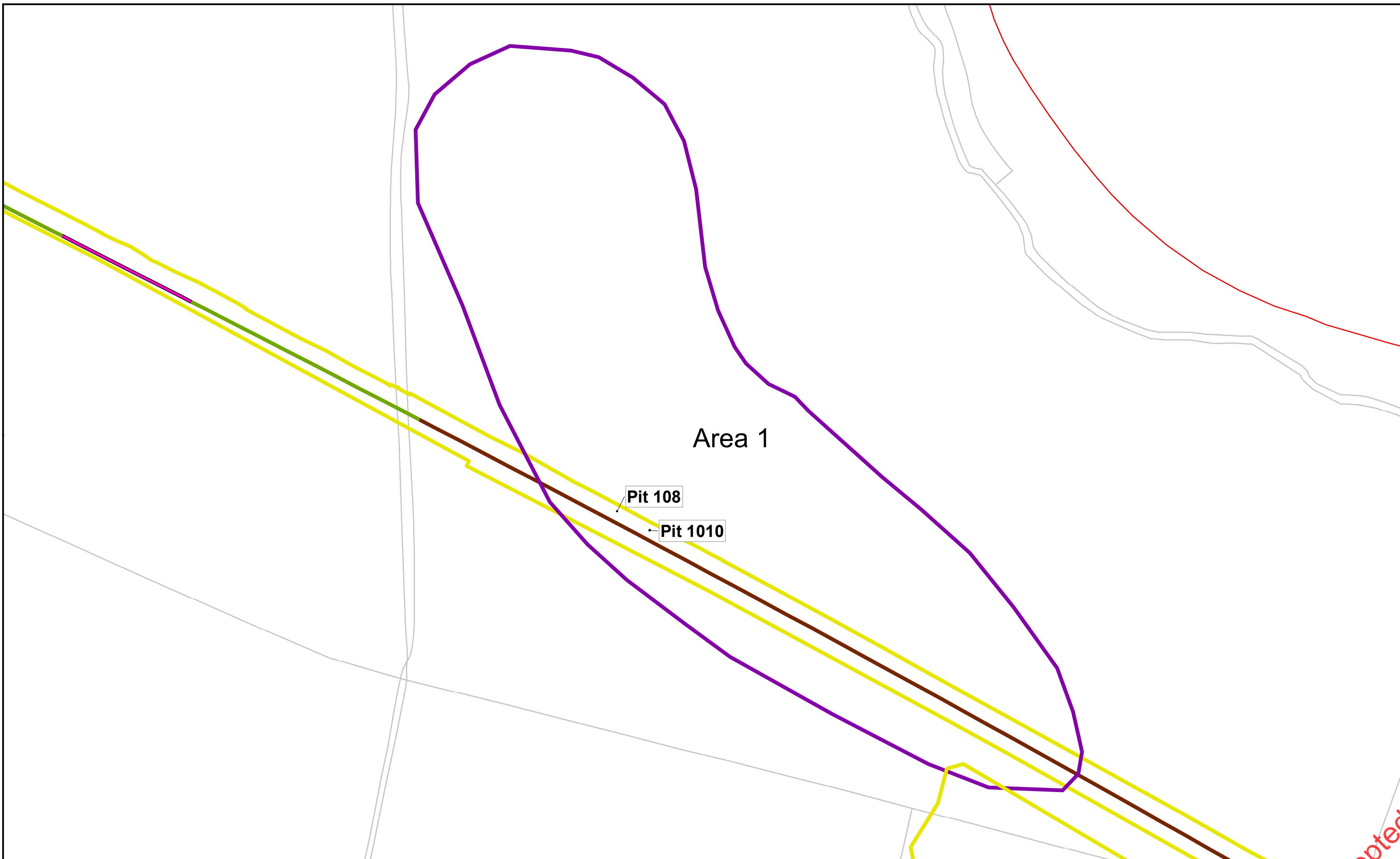
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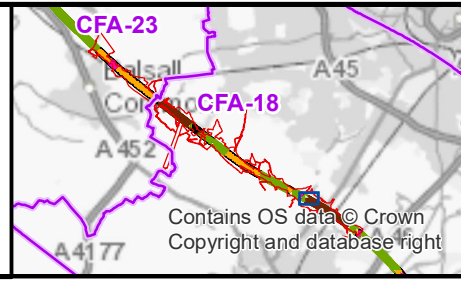
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Legend	
	Cutting
	Retaining Wall
	Viaduct
	Site Boundary
	Area 1
	Monitored
	Feature



High Speed Two

Figure 3
Hurst Monitoring Area:
Area 1 Detailed Location Plan

Community Forum Area CFA-18
Stoneleigh, Kenilworth & Burton Green

Published

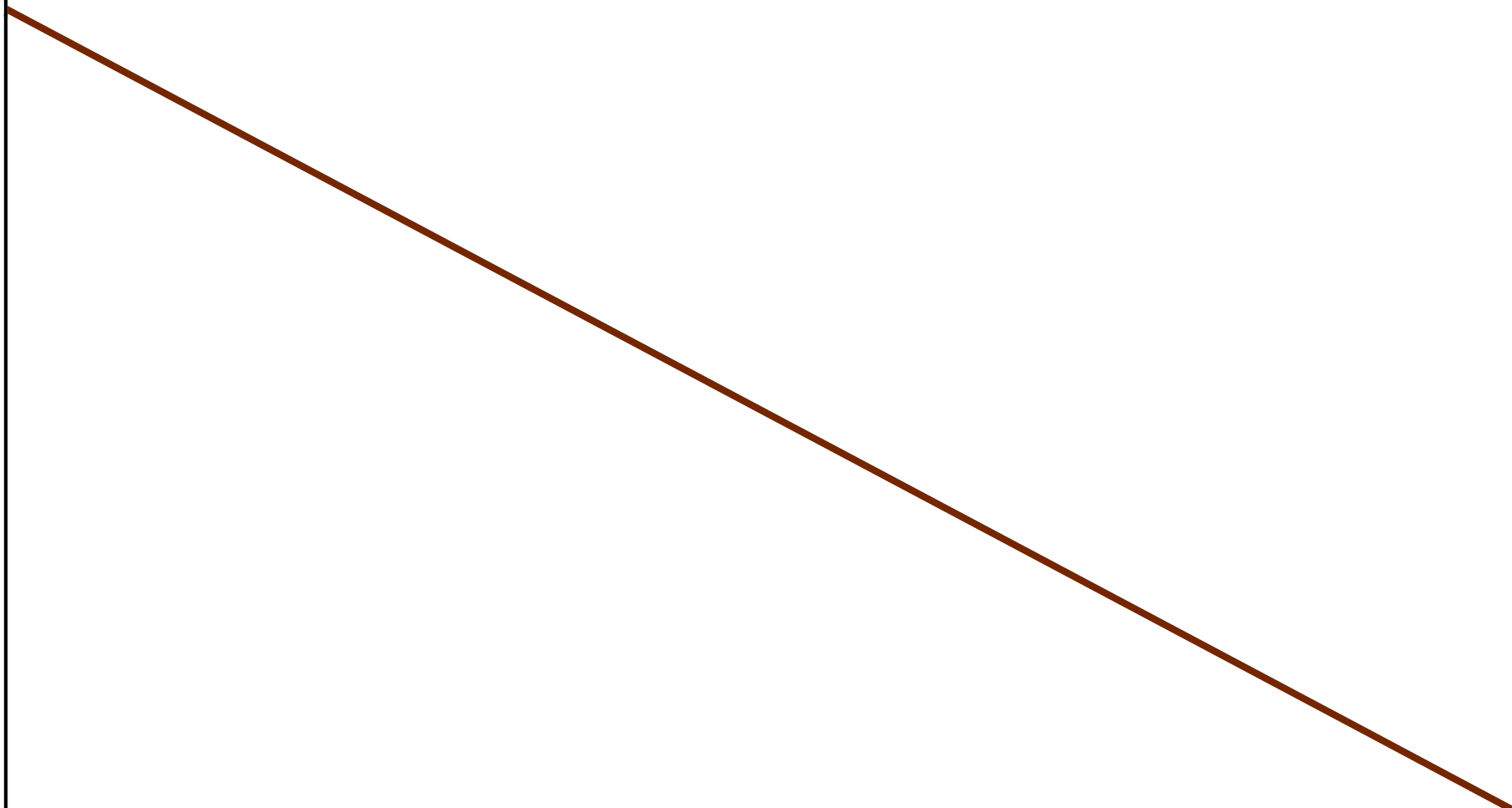
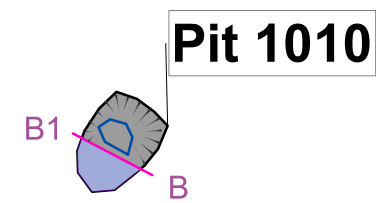
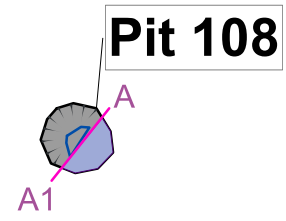
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Meters

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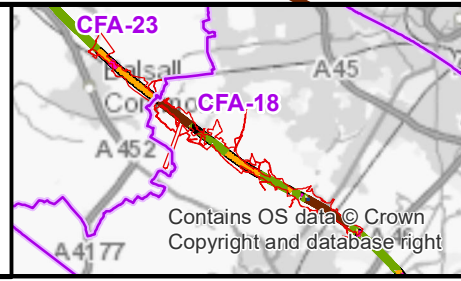
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Legend

- Retaining Wall
- Site Boundary
- Area 1
- Pre Ex
- Feature
- Base of Feature
- Section Line



High Speed Two

Figure 4
Hurst Monitoring Area:
Plan of Archaeological Features

Community Forum Area CFA-18
Stoneleigh, Kenilworth & Burton Green

Published

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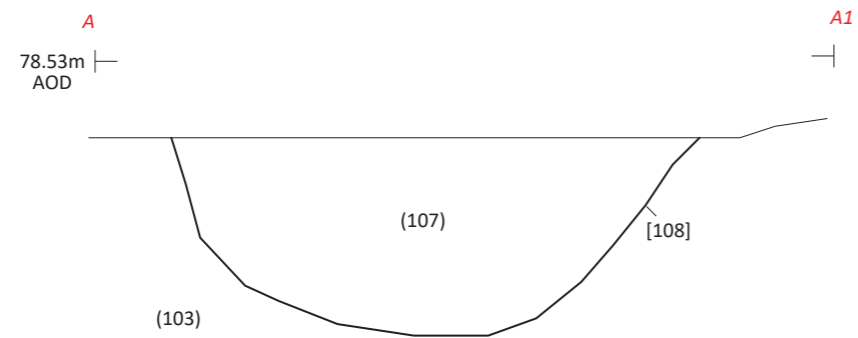
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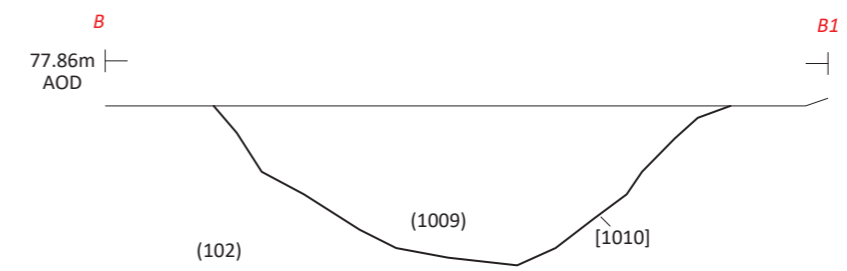
Doc Number: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REF-NS01_NL04-029003 **Date:** 19/11/20

Code 7 - Accepted

N facing section of pit [108]



NE facing section of pit [1010]



Legend

High Speed Two
Figure 5
Hurst Monitoring Area:
Section Drawings
Community Forum Area CFA18
Stoneleigh, Kenilworth and Burton Green

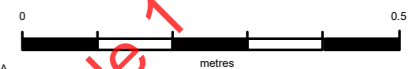
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Code 1 - Accepted

16 Appendix A

16.1 Context Summary

Table 1: Context Summary

Context	Fill of	Type	Dimensions	Description
001	-	Layer	0.30-0.52m (D)	Topsoil within WP4B haul road area. Soft to firm mid to dark greyish brown silt clay. Overlies subsoil (002)
002	-	Layer	0.05 - 0.25m (D)	Subsoil within WP4B haul road area. Soft to firm mid reddish brown sandy silty clay with patches of yellow clay and very occasional mudstone inclusions and charcoal flecks. Underlies topsoil (001). Overlies natural geology (003).
003	-	Layer	-	Natural geology within WP4B haul road area. Firm mid pinkish/reddish brown sandy clay with patches of yellow clay and very occasional mudstone inclusions.
004	005	Fill	1.70m x 0.60m x 0.20m+ (LxWxD)	Fill of NE aligned gravel field drain
005	-	Cut	1.70m x 0.60m x 0.20m+ (LxWxD)	Cut of NE aligned gravel field drain
006	-	Layer	0.75 – 1.00m (D)	Made ground visible in section within WP4B haul road area.
101	-	Layer	0.30m - 1.05m (D)	Topsoil. Loose dark greyish brown silty sand. Overlies subsoil (102).
102	-	Layer	0.20 – 0.40m (D)	Subsoil. Firm mid to dark yellowish brown grey silty clay sand. Underlies topsoil (101). Overlies natural geology (103).
103	-	Layer	-	Natural geology. Firm to stiff mid reddish-brown sandy clay with occasional mudstone inclusions
104	-	-	-	VOID
105	-	-	-	VOID
106	-	-	-	VOID
107	108	Fill	0.40m x 0.36m x 0.25m (LxWxD)	Fill of post-medieval or modern pit [108]. Firm mid to dark yellowish-brown clay sand with compacted lenses of heat affected clay sand and occasional charcoal flecks. Contained glass, post-medieval pottery, flint, and fired clay.
108	-	Cut	0.40m x 0.36m x 0.25m (LxWxD)	Cut of post-medieval or modern pit. Circular cut with sharp steep sides and a concave base. Filled by (107).

Code 1 - Accepted

Document no.: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL04-029003

Revision: Co1

1009	1010	Fill	0.55m x 0.37m x 0.20m (LxWxD)	Fill of post-medieval or modern pit [1010]. Soft mid reddish brown clay sand with very frequent charcoal pieces.
1010	-	Cut	0.55m x 0.37m x 0.20m (LxWxD)	Cut of post-medieval or modern pit. Ovular cut, aligned NE-SW, with sharp, steep irregular sides and a concave base. Filled by (1009).

Code 1 - Accepted

17 Appendix B

17.1 Burnt Clay and Ceramic Building Material (CBM) Assessment

Dr Phil Mills MCI(A)

Introduction

17.1.1 There were 130 fragments of material weighing 1353g presented for assessment. This comprised 103 fragments, 637g, of burnt clay recovered from a post medieval pit, one fragment, 66g, of ceramic building material (CBM) from subsoil and 26 fragments, 640g, of CBM which were unstratified surface finds.

Method

17.1.2 The material was recorded by context. Metrics recorded were number of fragments (No.), weight in grams, (Wt) and number of corners (Cnr). Dimensions were recorded in mm.

Quantification

17.1.3 Table 1 shows the quantified catalogue of the ceramic material.

Table 1: Catalogue of ceramic material

Context	SF No.	Sample No.	Fabric Code	Form	Confidence	No.Sh	Wt	Cnr	Thickness	Comments
002			TZ0 1	Tile	1	1	86		20	
107		1	D01	loom weigh t	0	103	627	0	42	Flattened spherical loom weight c 150 mm in diameter 42mm tall and 34mm thick
u/s			TZ0 1	B/T	0	14	80	0	0	
u/s			TZ0 1	B/T	0	1	5	0	0	slipped?
u/s			TZ0 1	Tile	0	2	114	0	14	
u/s			TZ0 1	Tile	0	2	75	0	13	

Code 1 - Accepted

u/s			TZ0 1	Tile	0	1	74	0	14
u/s			TZ0 1	Tile	0	1	19	0	15
u/s	1		TZ0 1	Tile	0	1	86	1	13
u/s	2		TZ0 1	Tile	0	1	72	0	15
u/s	3		TZ0 1	Tile	0	1	45	0	17
u/s	4		TZ0 1	Tile	0	1	41	0	15
u/s	5		TZ0 1	Tile	3	1	29	0	14

Codes used: Confidence: 0 = certain attribution 1 = probable fabric; 3 = probable form

Characterisation

17.1.4 Do1: This is a pale brown burnt clay with common fine sand inclusion and occasional black grits.



Plate 1: 6mm wide cross section of fresh break of Do1

17.1.5 TZ01: This is a red fabric with inclusions of moderate quartz at c, 0.3mm and occasional black ironstone.



Plate 2: 6mm wide cross section of fresh break on fabric TZ01

- 17.1.6 The loom weight was in poor condition with many small fragments and five large fragments from which the shape could be deduced. It was of flattened spherical form c. 43mm high with an external diameter of 150mm. There were traces of the internal surface suggesting a ring thickness of 34mm and suggesting an internal diameter of c. 110 mm. This is likely of medieval date.
- 17.1.7 The CBM is mainly noted as plain tile fragments of c 13 – 20 mm thick, along with a number of unidentifiable fragments (recorded as 'B/T' for Brick/Tile). Such material could be 13th century or later in date, although the quality of the fabric suggests a post-medieval or later date.

Discussion

- 17.1.8 This is a small group of medieval or later CBM, recovered from environmental sampling. No forms could be identified, and the material is consistent with rural scatter of the period.

Significance, Potential and Recommendations

- 17.1.9 The loom weight is in poor quality but would suggest some medieval domestic activity. The CBM was of post-medieval character and typical of rural scatters.
- 17.1.10 No further work needs be carried out. There is no need to retain the CBM but the loom weight should be retained.

18 Appendix C

18.1 Post-Roman Pottery Assessment

Kylie McDermott

Introduction and Methodology

- 18.1.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage, recovered during the archaeological monitoring, (IN20HURAM), has been examined for this report. The assemblage was recovered by hand on site.
- 18.1.2 The pottery has been quantified using sherd count (sc) and weight (g), whilst the fabric has been examined under x20 magnification, identified and spot dated with reference to the Museum of London Code Expansions (medieval and post medieval pottery codes) (Table 1). All data has been recorded on an excel spreadsheet, to be included with the site archive.
- 18.1.3 The pottery is entirely post-medieval in date and is primarily unstratified, with the exception of one sherd recovered from the fill (107) of a possible pit [108].

Table 1: The Post-Roman Pottery Assemblage by context, fabric, count, weight and date

Context	Reg finds number	Fabric	Expansion	Dec	Form	SC	Wt (g)	ENV	E-L DATES
002		CREA	Creamware		PLATE	1	5	1	1740-1830
107		STBL	Staffordshire-type black-glazed ware			1	22	1	1740-1780
U/S		STBL	Staffordshire-type black-glazed ware			2	14	2	1740-1780
U/S	7	STBL	Staffordshire-type black-glazed ware		PANCH?	1	39	1	1740-1780
U/S		REFR	Refined red earthenware			1	1	1	1740-1800
U/S		CREA	Creamware			3	10	2	1740-1830
U/S		PEAR TR	Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	TRB	PLATE	1	3	1	1770-1840

Discussion

Staffordshire-type black-glazed ware

- 18.1.4 The assemblage is dominated by Staffordshire-type black-glazed ware (STBL, 1740-1780) with a total of four (75g) sherds. One sherd (22g) was recovered from the fill (107) of a possible pit [108]. The rest were unstratified, including one rim sherd (39g), possibly from a pancheon (PANCH?).

Industrial wares

- 18.1.5 Late 18th/early 19th century industrial wares include one sherd (1g) of refined red earthenware (REFR, 1740-1800), three sherds (10g) of creamware (CREA, 1740-1830) and one sherd (3g) of pearlware with transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR, 1770-1840). All sherds in this category were unstratified, with the exception of the creamware plate sherd (5g) from subsoil (002).

Recommendations

- 18.1.6 As the post-medieval pottery assemblage is predominately unstratified it is of little archaeological value. Whilst the sherd from context (107) provides dating evidence for the pit [108], it offers no further research value. The unstratified pottery is recommended for discard.

References

MOLA, 2015. *Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes*, London: Museum of London Archaeology

19 Appendix D

19.1 Glass Assessment

Kylie McDermott

Introduction and Methodology

- 19.1.1 The glass assemblage, recovered during the archaeological monitoring (IN20HURAM), has been examined for this report. The assemblage was recovered by hand on site.
- 19.1.2 The glass has been quantified using fragment count, weight (g) and estimated number of vessels (ENV), whilst identification of colour and form conforms to the Museum of London Code Expansions for glass. The data has been recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, to be included with the final site archive.

Discussion

- 19.1.3 One fragment (57g) of unstratified glass was recovered. The fragment is the base of a cylindrical beer/wine bottle of late post-medieval date.

Recommendations

- 19.1.4 No further work is recommended. The glass assemblage is not recommended for archive retention.

References

MOLA, 2007. *Museum of London Code Expansions: Glass, London: Museum of London Archaeology*

20 Appendix E

20.1 Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment

Kylie McDermott

Introduction and Methodology

- 20.1.1 A small assemblage of clay tobacco pipe stems, recovered during the archaeological monitoring (IN20HURAM), has been examined for this report. The assemblage was recovered by hand on site.
- 20.1.2 The fragments have been quantified using type (i.e. bowl, stem), count and weight (g). All data has been recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, to be included in the site archive.

Quantification and Discussion

- 20.1.3 A total of three (6g) clay tobacco pipe stems were recovered- all are unstratified. Pipe stems alone cannot be reliably dated other than a general post-medieval attribution.

Recommendations

- 20.1.4 As the clay tobacco pipe assemblage is unstratified and the stems in themselves are of little archaeological value, it is recommended that pipe stems are discarded.

21 Appendix F

21.1 Worked Stone Assessment

Jon Cotton

Introduction

- 21.1.1 A small group of struck and burnt lithic material recovered during the archaeological monitoring (IN20HURAM), has been examined for this report. The assemblage was recovered by hand on site.
- 21.1.2 The material comprised five pieces of unstratified struck flint, and four pieces of unworked lithic material from context [107] (fill of possible pit [108], sample <1>), the latter comprising two tiny pieces of flint and two fragments of unidentified stone both of which appear to have been burnt

The Struck Flint

- 21.1.3 The five pieces of unstratified struck flint appear to have come from two separate locations within the evaluation and comprise:
- Flint 1: A narrow flake/bladelet (L 30 mm, W 15 mm) detached from an opposed platform bladelet core of pale grey-brown flint. The piece has a cortical striking platform and traces of milky-blue surface re-cortication. BT Trench u/s.
 - Flint 2: The proximal end of a snapped narrow bladelet with traces of marginal retouch/use wear (L 21 mm, W 11 mm). The piece has a punctiform striking platform and white re-corticated surfaces except at the break where the flint appears to be of a light grey-brown colour. BT Trench u/s.
 - Flint 3: Small tertiary flake (L 27 mm, W 19 mm) of opaque, dense off-white cherty flint with a faceted linear striking platform. BT Trench u/s.
 - Flint 4: Twisted, plunging blade (L 48 mm, W 17 mm) of semi-translucent pale grey-brown flint with paler cherty inclusions. The piece has a faceted striking platform and one surface at its distal tip bears traces of milky-blue surface re-cortication. u/s <6>.
 - Flint 5: Small squat tertiary flake (L 17 mm, W 26 mm) of semi-translucent banded grey-brown flint. The piece has a plain linear striking platform and shallow invasive scraper-like retouch along one margin. u/s <6>.
- 21.1.4 None are closely datable, although the blade-like nature of three of the pieces suggests Mesolithic or Early Neolithic work. While surface re-cortication is not usually a reliable indicator of relative date, the heavy re-cortication of Flint 2 is noteworthy and could suggest greater age.

Lithic Material from Pit [108]

- 21.1.5 The small group of four lithics from the fill of 'possible pit [108]' were recovered from environmental sample <1> and include two fragments of unidentified stone which appear to have been burnt. The largest of these (a fragment of mudstone/siltstone?) has a pinkish tinge and weighs 9 g; the other weighs less than 1 g. The other two pieces comprise tiny fragments of unworked flint.
- 21.1.6 Possible pit [108] also contained fragments of glass, fired clay and pottery, the latter spot dated to the post-medieval period.

Significance

- 21.1.7 At present the unstratified struck flint has limited potential to contribute to Specific Objective KC5 ('Identifying settlement location and developing models for settlement patterns for the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age). It is unclear whether the low number recovered reflects 'genuine distinctiveness ... variation in geology or investigative techniques', as outlined in Specific Objective KC9 (HS2 Document no.: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-PLA-NS01_NL03-029004, page 5), for example.
- 21.1.8 The county HER includes several references to Mesolithic flints (MWA8354) close to the Canley and Finham Brooks, along with others (MWA8358) between Crackley Wood and Roughknowles Wood. Further pieces have come to light south east of Roughknowles Wood (MWA8359) and to the south of Cryfield House (MWA8208). In addition, 'Neolithic to Bronze Age lithics' have been recovered from several locations near Cryfield Grange (MWA8353) and Burton Green (MWA3250).
- 21.1.9 It is likely that the proximity of the River Avon, together with the Finham Brook and its tributaries, exerted an influence on the human inhabitation of the area in the periods to which the various lithics can be attributed.

22 Appendix G

22.1 Animal Bone Assessment

Kylie McDermott and Jon Whitmore

Introduction and Methodology

- 22.1.1 A small assemblage of animal bone, recovered during the archaeological monitoring (IN20HURAM), has been examined for this report. The assemblage was recovered by hand on site.
- 22.1.2 The assemblage was recovered by hand on site.
- 22.1.3 The fragments have been quantified using number of fragments and weight (g). The fragments have been identified using Getty (1975). Data has been recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, to be included with the final site archive.

Discussion

- 22.1.4 One fragment (11g) of animal bone was recovered from subsoil (002). The fragment is badly weathered with no diagnostic zones for identification, though it is possibly a fragment of long bone from a larger mammal e.g. cattle or horse.
- 22.1.5 One fragment (43) of unstratified bone is equally weathered. The rib bone is from a large mammal e.g. cattle or horse. The ventral end may have signs of sawing leading to a break in the bone. The dorsal end appears to have a post depositional break.

Conclusion

- 22.1.6 The animal bone assemblage provides no further research value. Currently no further work is recommended on this assemblage and it is not recommended for archive retention.

References

Getty, R. 1975. *Sisson and Grossman's The Anatomy of the Domestic Animals*, 5th ed., Vol. 1. Philadelphia & London.

23 Appendix H

23.1 Environmental Assessment

Diane Alldritt

Introduction

- 23.1.1 Two environmental sample flots taken during the archaeological monitoring (IN20HURAM) were assessed for carbonised plant remains and charcoal. Material sorted from both of the sample retents was also analysed for identifiable remains.
- 23.1.2 Both samples were taken from possible pit features, pit [108] contained post-medieval pottery whilst pit [1010] may also be a recent feature.

Methodology

- 23.1.3 The bulk environmental samples were processed using a Siraf style water flotation system (French 1971). The samples were 20litres and 5litres in volume. The flots were dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.
- 23.1.4 Wood charcoal was examined using a high-powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

Results

- 23.1.5 The environmental samples both contained small concentrations of charcoal, with 50ml recovered from [108] (107) and 15ml from [1010] (1009), consisting of 0.5cm to 1.5cm fragments in amongst crushed charred detritus. Modern remains were recorded in amounts 40ml and 10ml mostly root detritus, with scarce modern seeds suggesting potential for a low degree of bioturbation to be occurring through the deposits.
- 23.1.6 Results are given in Table 1 and discussed below.

Table 1: Environmental Sample Results

Context	Sample	Feature	Sample Volume (litres)	Total Carbonised Volume	Modern	Charcoal (<i>Quercus</i> , oak)	Modern seeds
107	1	Possible pit [108]	20	50ml	40ml	20 (2.52g)	1

Code 1 - Accepted

1009	2	Possible modern pit [1010]	5	15ml	10ml	10 (0.68g)	3
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Discussion

Sample 1 (107)

- 23.1.7 Possible pit feature [108] (107) produced a concentrated deposit of *Quercus* (oak) charcoal 0.5cm to 1.5cm in size and was possibly a fire pit or remains of a charcoaling area. The pit contained post-medieval pot (recovered during hand excavation) suggesting it could be a fairly recent feature, with the burnt waste perhaps originating from woodland clearance or other work, or the pottery could be intrusive from more recent disturbance.

Sample 2 (1009)

- 23.1.8 Possible modern pit [1010] (1009) contained a slightly smaller deposit of oak charcoal than (107) and in more fragmentary condition, with 0.5cm to 1.0cm oak slivers and lots of crushed charred material, possibly re-deposited or disturbed material.

Conclusion

- 23.1.9 The environmental samples produced two discrete concentrations of oak charcoal from possible pits [108] and [1010] suggesting isolated burning activity of probable Post Medieval / modern origin, perhaps relating to woodland clearance work or remnants of charcoal production for industrial use.

References

- French, D. H. 1971. *An Experiment in Water Sieving*. Anatolian Studies 21 59-64.
- Schweingruber, F. H. 1990. *Anatomy of European Woods*. Paul Haupt Publishers Berne and Stuttgart.
- Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd Edition Cambridge University Press.
- Zohary, D. and Hopf, M. 2000. *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*. 3rd Edition Oxford

24 Appendix I

24.1 OASIS Entry

OASIS ID: hs2conne2-405977

Project details

Project name Hurst DMV - Archaeological Monitoring

Short description of the project 'Archaeological Monitoring' works were carried out by Connect Archaeology between 11th November 2019 and 8th July 2020 at Hurst Deserted Medieval Village (DMV). The need for archaeological monitoring of the construction of the haul road was determined on the basis that there was potential for archaeological remains dating to the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods, as identified through previous investigations outlined in the Project Plan. The archaeological monitoring recorded two pits of likely late post-medieval or modern date during the haul road construction works.

Project dates Start: 11-11-2019 End: 08-07-2020

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Type of project Recording project

Monument type PIT Modern

Monument type PIT Post Medieval

Significant Finds NONE None

Document no.: 1EWo4-LMJ-EV-REP-NSo1_NLo4-029003

Revision: Co1

Investigation type "Watching Brief"

Prompt N/A

Project location

Country England

Site location WARWICKSHIRE WARWICK KENILWORTH HS2 Hurst DMV - Archaeological Monitoring

Postcode CV8 1PG

Study area 3.4 Kilometres

Site coordinates SP 30121 73931 52.362222733734 -1.557618910466 52 21 44 N 001 33 27 W
Line

Site coordinates SP 27082 75718 52.378448227163 -1.602106516983 52 22 42 N 001 36 07 W
Line

Project creators

Name of Organisation Connect Archaeology

Project brief originator DJV

Code 1 - Accepted

Document no.: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL04-029003

Revision: Co1

Project design originator Connect Archaeology / LM-JV

Project director/manager Melissa Melikian

Project supervisor Josh Bower

Type of sponsor/funding body HS2

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Warwickshire Museum Service (TBC)

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient Warwickshire Museum Service (TBC)

Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Code 1 - Accepted

Document no.: 1EW04-LMJ-EV-REP-NS01_NL04-029003

Revision: Co1

Paper Archive recipient Warwickshire Museum Service (TBC)

Paper Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Entered by Yvonne Robertson (yvonne.robertson@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 19 October 2020

Code 1 - Accepted