

1EW03 – Enabling Works Central

AWHh - Fieldwork Report for Trial Trench Evaluation at Barton Hartshorn, Oxfordshire AC250, Site Code: 1C20BTHTT

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1 Executive Summary

- 1.1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Barton Hartshorn, Oxfordshire (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'; Figure 1 – 2). The Trial Trench Evaluation encompassed two parcels of land over several fields comprising land package C25091 (centred on NGR 462916, 231057), the total area of which is 3.25ha. The site code for the evaluation is 1C20BTHTT. The Site is located within the parish of Newton Purcell, the southern boundary abutting the county boundary with Buckinghamshire. It lies within Community Forum Area (CFA) 14 Newton Purcell to Brackley, with CFA 13 Calvert, Steeple Claydon, Twyford and Chetwode located immediately to the south-east.
- 1.1.2 The Trial Trench Evaluation comprised 21 trenches. Of these, 19 measured 30m in length by 2m wide, one measured 30m in length by 2m wide, with an additional two 7m by 3m wide extensions to the eastern and western sides of the trench, one measured 20m in length by 2m wide and one measured 10m in length by 2m wide. The last joined the southern end of Trench 20. Three soil sieved test pits were also excavated at each trench location, at both ends and the centre of each trench. The majority of the trenches were targeted on specific features of possible archaeological potential recorded during earlier non-intrusive surveys.
- 1.1.3 The location for the Trial Trench Evaluation was selected to address construction programme risk to land required for the construction works associated with the Chetwode Cutting, engineering earthworks, associated access and drainage (Figures 1 – 3a). The fieldwork was initially undertaken between 27th July 2020 and 21st August 2020 and then on two subsequent deployments between 28th September 2020 and 2nd November 2020.
- 1.1.4 The geophysical survey identified the presence of seven of the 17 features excavated, comprising three ditches, a limestone outcrop, in which two quarry pits were recorded and two furrows. The Trial Trench Evaluation also uncovered features, comprising the former Roman road, two pits, a large posthole, one ditch, one gully, three more furrows and a tree throw, which were not evident on the geophysical survey.
- 1.1.5 The results of the Trial Trench Evaluation identified three main phases of activity. The basal remains of a former Roman road were identified in Trench 3 and may possibly represent part of Margary Route 160a, that linked Alchester and Towcester (*Via Glareata*). A ditch in the same trench may represent an associated roadside drainage ditch and another, possible agricultural boundary ditch in Trench 2, which may have respected the alignment of the road and been of contemporary date. A medieval to post-medieval furrow in Trench 7 yielded a single sherd of Roman pottery. This may have derived from an underlying pit, which was cut by the furrow, and very tentatively may also be ascribed a Roman period origin. In addition, also tentatively, a V-shaped ditch at the southern end of Trench 7, aligned broadly east / west, could also be of Roman origin; however, a piece of modern bottle glass was recovered from it which could either date it to the modern period, or could be intrusive.

- 1.1.6 Elsewhere agricultural activity, comprising five undated broadly north-east/south-west aligned furrows were recorded in Trenches 6, 7, 12 and 15. These are likely to date to the wider medieval to post-medieval periods. A possible agricultural boundary ditch was identified in Trench 17, on an east / west alignment, which may represent the remains of an agricultural boundary ditch. This may also date to the medieval or post-medieval period, though this interpretation remains tentative since no dating evidence was recovered. These agricultural features are likely to be associated with agricultural practices in medieval and post-medieval Newton Purcell, or possibly the medieval moated manor located c. 400m to the south-west of the Site.
- 1.1.7 A posthole of probable modern origin, its wooden post *in situ* and broadly intact, and two probably modern quarry pits, were recorded in Trench 2. These may well be associated with the development of the Great Central Railway. Finally, there are the remains of a gully in Trench 19 and an elongated pit in Trench 5, which are difficult to ascribe by morphology or location to any specific period, and so remain undated.
- 1.1.8 With the exception of the single redeposited Roman period sherd from the furrow in Trench 7, the *in situ* post and piece of bottle glass, no dating evidence was recovered from any of the features excavated during the Trial Trenching Evaluation, on this basis firm dating of the majority of features is unconfirmed and the above phases have been defined on morphological grounds and the preceding evidence of non-intrusive investigations and desk-based assessment.
- 1.1.9 The overall paucity of archaeological evidence within the Site suggests there is limited merit in further investigation. A decision for any further work will be made by the Contractor in consultation with HS2 and stakeholders and will be recorded in the Decision Record Notice for the Site.

2 Project Background and Scheme Design

- 2.1.1 During the main phase of works the Site is required to enable the construction works associated with the Chetwode Cutting, engineering earthworks, associated access and drainage (Figures 1 and 2). The location for the Trial Trench Evaluation has been selected to address construction programme risk to land required for the proposed development. Fieldwork was undertaken in two discrete deployments between 28th September 2020 and 2nd November 2020.
- 2.1.2 The Project Plan (Document no. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06_CL21-007818) established the scope, aims, and contribution to the Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS), the objectives, techniques, deliverables and reporting mechanism for the trial trench investigation (Document no. HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015). The Project Plan also informed the scope, aims, objectives and methodology of the Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LSWSI) for the trial trench evaluation (Document no. 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-REP-CS06_CL21-000001).

3 Description of Site Location

- 3.1.1 COPA was commissioned by Fusion to undertake an archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Barton Hartshorn, Oxfordshire (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'; Figure 1 – 2). The Site is located 850m west of the centre of Barton Hartshorn and 360m east from the centre of Newton Purcell, and is situated within the parish of Newton Purcell, Oxfordshire, close to its border with Buckinghamshire, immediately to the south. The survey area comprised two parcels of land, situated over parts of several fields and encompassing a total of 3.25ha. It is bounded to the north by the A4421 and in all other directions by agricultural fields (Figure 1), with internal boundaries marked by mature hedgerows and small watercourses. The two parcels are divided by the Brackley to Quainton Road section of the Great Central Railway.
- 3.1.2 Located within CFA 14 Newton Purcell to Brackley, each parcel of the Site lies within a different Archaeological Sub-Zone (ASZ). The smaller eastern parcel is located in ASZ 14-03 Tail of dip slope (Boundary Farm), characterised by relatively early land enclosure within an undulating landscape on a southerly-sloping trend. The archaeological background of ASZ 14-03 comprises the crossing of the presumed line of the Roman road between Towcester and Alcester, cropmarks of scattered enclosures, Roman activity at Finmere Quarry and putative ring-ditch cropmarks at Finmere airfield.
- 3.1.3 The larger, western parcel of the Site is situated within ASZ 14-04 Tail of dip slope (Newton Purcell and Barleyfields Farm), situated on a low ridge and possessing similar archaeological background character to the neighbouring ASZ 14-03. Furthermore, ASZ 14-04 is additionally characterised by the medieval moated site at Newton Purcell and ridge and furrow earthworks located between the manor site and Barleyfields Farm.

4 Geology and Topography

4.1 Geology

- 4.1.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2020) records the underlying bedrock geology as limestone of the Cornbrash Formation, having formed approximately 164 to 168 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. The Site lies close to the interface between the Cornbrash and sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Kellaways Formation, to the immediate east.
- 4.1.2 Superficial geological deposits, principally comprising Diamicton till with a lesser component of glaciofluvial sands and gravels, are mapped overlying the solid bedrock geology across the Site and throughout the wider landscape. A band of alluvial clays, silts, sands and gravels is mapped along the length of a small watercourse crossing the Site (BGS 2020).
- 4.1.3 A route-wide Geoarchaeological Desk Based Assessment (Document no. 1D037-EDP-EV-REP-000-000031) places the Site within Geological Character Zone (GCZ) 17 Chetwode to Mixbury. This GCZ is principally characterised by significant spreads of Mid-Pleistocene glaciofluvial deposits and glacial till associated within the Anglian Glaciation (Marine Isotope Stage – MIS –

12, c. 425,000-480,000 years Before Present - BP). Although these deposits hold no direct archaeological potential, they may seal organic deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest. Furthermore, thin bands of fine-grained alluvium, associated with a tributary of Padbury Brook, may contain waterlogged organic deposits of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental interest.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The Site is situated on slightly undulating terrain, varying between c. 105m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 108m aOD with a general south/south-east slope trend.

4.3 Previous Disturbance

4.3.1 The Site appears to have remained in agricultural use from the medieval period onwards; indeed, any indication of potential earlier activity also suggests this use. Accordingly, related activities, such as ploughing and harrowing, have likely had a cumulative, widespread, below ground impact, although much of this is considered to have been contained within the topsoil and uppermost levels of any subsoil.

4.3.2 The construction of the Great Central Railway across the centre of the Site may have caused below-ground impacts through cutting of the embankment and adjacent works. Any such impacts are considered to be localised to the boundaries formed by the extant railway.

5 Previous Works

5.1.1 A Project Plan was prepared for the works: AWHf Project Plan for a Trial Trench Evaluation at Barton Hartshorn, Oxfordshire AC250 (Document no. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06_CL21-007818). This summarised the results of previous surveys of the Site and its environs, comprising hyperspectral imagery, aerial photographic analysis, geophysical and LiDAR surveys (Document no. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06_CL21-000001, ES 3.5.2.14.7). The Project Plan also discussed information that had already been prepared for the Cultural Heritage Baseline Report for CFA14 (HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement-ES).

5.2 Geophysical Survey and other Non-Intrusive Surveys

5.2.1 A remote sensing survey incorporating light detection and ranging (LiDAR), hyperspectral imagery and aerial photographic analysis of the Site was conducted as part of the 2013 Environmental Statement (ES 3.5.2.14.7). The results illustrate extant medieval or post-medieval ridge and furrow earthworks, on a north-east/south-west alignment, present on the Site within the eastern parcel and the southern part of the western parcel. In addition, sections of extant linear features, interpreted as part of the former Roman road and part of a post-medieval bank or boundary were identified to the immediate west of the Site. Although these features were not evident, by remote sensing methods, continuing into the Site, their

alignment suggested a potential for this to be so. Evidence for the former Roman road within the Site was identified during the Trial Trench Evaluation in Trench 3.

- 5.2.2 As part of the Hs2 Central scheme works, geophysical survey was undertaken across the western parcel of the Site and beyond the Site to the immediate east (Document no. 1EW03-FUSEV- REP-CS06_CL21-000001). The smaller, eastern parcel was not included.
- 5.2.3 Although no definitive archaeological features were identified at this stage, several of potential interest were highlighted. These include the possible forms of enclosures or field systems alongside the route of the Roman road within the northern part of the western parcel and linear forms, and smaller, curvilinear forms, within the southern part.
- 5.2.4 Further anomalies of potential archaeological interest were identified to the immediate east, beyond the Site boundaries, possibly indicative of further agricultural activity and small-scale enclosure. Several possible discrete features were also identified, scattered throughout this area.

5.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric period (500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 5.3.1 The known Palaeolithic (c. 950,000-12,000 BC) resource of south Oxfordshire and north Buckinghamshire is closely related to the superficial drift geology and its formation processes. Glaciation of the Site and its environs during the Anglian Glaciation and glacial stages of the Wolstonian/Saalian Complex (MIS 10 – c. 340,000-380,000 BP, MIS 8 – c. 240,000-300,000 BP, MIS 6 – 125,000-190,000 BP) suggest dispersed, sporadic hominid occupation of this landscape throughout the Lower and Middle Palaeolithic, correlating with periods of warmer climatic conditions (interstadials). Deterioration and retreat of the glaciers during interstadials created rivers, which in turn formed the sand and gravel terraces holding much of the discovered archaeological evidence of Palaeolithic faunal and hominid activity. Although no relevant findspots have been recorded within the environs of the Site, a slight potential exists for organic deposits to have become sealed beneath glacial deposits, or as lenses and layers within alluvial deposits, which may contain palaeoenvironmental evidence.
- 5.3.2 Human activity throughout prehistory is often encountered in association with natural watercourses, which would have provided access to fresh water, resources and game. As such, watercourse environs, particularly with overlooking slopes, have been identified as typical sites for Mesolithic (c. 12,000-4,000 BC) and Neolithic (c. 4,000-2,500 BC) activity. No such findspots of archaeological remains suggest a presence within the environs of the Site, however, this may be attributed in part to a lack of previous investigation.
- 5.3.3 Bronze Age (c. 2,500-800 BC) activity becomes more visible in the archaeological record of south Oxfordshire and north Buckinghamshire with an increase in settlement size and frequency as compared to the preceding Neolithic, associated with better land management and agricultural regimes. Most evident in the landscape are round barrow burial mounds,

typical of the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age and often encountered sited on prominent positions in the landscape. Where the raised mound of such monuments has been reduced through later activity, such as ploughing and levelling, its outer ditch can often be identified as a cropmark. One such cropmark, possibly indicating a barrow or roundhouse ring-ditch/gully has been identified at Barleyfields, c. 350m to the north-east of the Site. Another similar cropmark has been identified slightly further east, c. 560m north-east from the Site. This location represents a typical site for Bronze Age funerary monuments; on a ridge or upper slope overlooking a watercourse. Although no evidence for Bronze Age activity has been recorded closer to the Site, a potential exists for residual artefactual evidence to be encountered.

- 5.3.4 The Iron Age (c. 800 BC-AD 43) is largely characterised in Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire by societal nucleation, manifested in the archaeological record by larger settlements and more extensive land division and management, with a higher frequency of small farmsteads. Evidence for Middle to Late Iron Age agricultural settlement was found during Trial Trenching at land parcel C25073, 1.5km south-east of the Site (Document no. 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-REP-CS06_CL09-000008). Such settlements have also been identified within CFA 14, including at Finmere Quarry, c. 1.3km north from the Site and possible farmsteads represented by isolated enclosures along the dipslope between Newton Purcell and the River Great Ouse Valley, between c. 2km and 3km north-west from the Site. The cropmark c. 350m north-east from the Site may also represent a small Iron Age farmstead or enclosure. As demonstrated by the Bronze Age evidence, Iron Age activity within the landscape appears to have taken place on the higher slopes above the watercourse. Accordingly, with the Site situated in the valley, no settlement evidence is likely to be encountered, however, evidence of field systems and residual artefactual remains may feasibly be encountered.

Roman period (AD 43 – 410)

- 5.3.5 The Roman period (AD 43-410) witnessed widespread re-organisation of the countryside during the 1st-2nd centuries BC, including the establishment of a road network, an increase in population and settlement density, and evidence of a more extensive, higher quality material culture. Evidence for Early to Late Roman activity was found during Trial Trenching at land parcel C25073, 1.5km south-east of the Site (Document no. 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-REP-CS06_CL09-000008). Roman activity within the Site is characterised by the probable line of a Roman Road between Alchester and Towcester, the *Via Glareata* (Margary Route 160a - Margary 1973). The road is thought to generally follow the course of the modern A4421, along the northern boundary of the Site. The Trial Trenching exercise confirmed the presence of the former Roman Road within the Site, in Trench 3. Typical rural Roman roadside activity comprises enclosures, field systems and quarrying, which had been suggested within the Site through the results of the geophysical survey (Document no. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06_CL21-000001).

Early Medieval and Medieval Periods (AD 410 - 1540)

- 5.3.6 Evidence of the post-Roman transition period in Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire and throughout much of Britain, is extremely rare and poorly understood. A general trend of depopulation of urban centres and establishment of new rural settlement forms the current school of thought. Many extant English villages are believed to have originated in the Late Saxon period, appearing in the 1086 Domesday Survey and establishing the historic landscape pattern. Such settlements near to the Site include *Bertone* (Barton Hartshorn), *Tedinwiche* (Tingewick), *Finemere* (Finmere) and *Cetbode* (Chetwode). *Bertone*, recorded in the Domesday Survey as a small settlement comprising seven households, lay c. 970m east from the Site under the lordship of Bishop Odo of Bayeux (Palmer 2020).
- 5.3.7 Earthworks to the west of Barton Hartshorn, c. 650m east from the Site, including several house platforms, indicate the former extent of the shrunken medieval settlement. Newton Purcell, c. 400m west from the Site, was founded later in the medieval period, named after the Purcell family who held this property in the 12th century (Lobel 1959). The site of a possible moated medieval manor has been identified to the south of Newton Purcell, c. 400m south-west from the Site. The parish churches at each settlement date to the medieval period, retaining elements of medieval architectural fabric.
- 5.3.8 Much of the surrounding landscape was likely in agricultural use throughout the medieval period, attributed to one of the local settlements and parent manor. Numerous tracts of extant ridge and furrow earthworks, indicative of medieval or post-medieval cultivation, have been identified to the north-west, south and west of the Site, as identified in the Environmental Statement and HER (ES 3.5.2.14.5) and within the Site by the remote sensing survey (ES 3.5.2.14.7). Further evidence of medieval division and management of the landscape may exist in the hedgerows forming the county boundary between Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire, which has reputedly been in place since at least the end of the 12th century (Lobel 1959). Part of this feature forms the southern boundary of the western parcel of the Site. No archaeological remains were found that could potentially have been associated with it. Furthermore, this hedgerow meets the criteria for hedgerows of archaeological and historical importance laid out by the Hedgerows Regulations Act (1997). Accordingly, remains of medieval ridge and furrow earthworks may be encountered at the Site, with the potential to contain fragmentary artefactual evidence.
- 5.3.9 In consideration of the Site's proximity to two small settlements, one potentially a manorial seat, and adjacent to the above-mentioned ancient county boundary, further medieval features may feasibly be associated with these.

Post-Medieval and Modern periods (1540 – present)

- 5.3.10 The area around the Newton Purcell was enclosed soon after 1679 and is of interest due to this relatively early date of landscape alteration. The continued agricultural character of the Site and surrounding landscape is indicated by the presence of several farmsteads including Barley

Fields farmhouse, c. 120m north from the Site and Barleyfields Barn Farm, c. 400m to the north-west.

- 5.3.11 The most significant impact to the Site and its environs since the 17th century land enclosure was the construction of the Great Central Railway in the mid-late 19th century, dividing the Site into two parcels. A station was established in 1899 c. 50m north from the Site, named Finmere for Buckingham Station, opening up new markets in London and the Midlands for local produce, although this was short-lived, closing in 1964.
- 5.3.12 Both nearby farms and the Great Central Railway are illustrated by the 1881 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. Also illustrated is a possible pond, situated near the western boundary of the western parcel of the Site.
- 5.3.13 RAF Finmere was established in 1941, its south-western extent laying c. 300m east from the Site, comprising three concrete runways to supplement the capability of the nearby soft-surface RAF Bicester. Initially operating as a heavy bomber base and training facility, RAF Finmere became a key light/fighter-bomber training facility in the later war years. The base was closed in 1956 and has since largely reverted back to grassland. The Site has remained in agricultural use throughout its documented post-medieval and modern history and no evidence exists to suggest that military features or impacts extended closer to the Site.
- 5.3.14 The Site appears to have remained in agricultural use from the medieval period onwards; indeed, any indication of potential earlier activity also suggests this use. Accordingly, related activities, such as ploughing and harrowing, have likely had a cumulative, widespread, belowground impact, although much of this is considered to have been contained within the topsoil and uppermost levels of any subsoil. The construction of the Great Central Railway across the centre of the Site may have caused below-ground impacts through cutting of the embankment and adjacent works. Any such impacts are considered to be localised to the boundaries formed by the extant railway.

6 Aims and Specific Objectives

6.1 General Aims

- 6.1.1 The Trial Trench Evaluation was required to identify the location, extent, survival and significance of any heritage assets of archaeological interest within the Site (Figures 1 – 3a-d) in order to determine further appropriate investigation/mitigation measures.
- 6.1.2 The aims of the Trial Trench Evaluation were:
- to confirm the presence/absence, extent and depth of any surviving archaeological remains within the Site;
 - to determine the nature, date, condition, state of preservation, complexity and significance of any archaeological remains;

- to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
- suggest measures, if appropriate and feasible, for further archaeological investigation to mitigate identified significant impacts; and,
- contribute to the delivery of GWSI: HERDS Specific Objectives as specified in Section 6.2.1 below.

6.2 Specific Objectives

6.2.1 The results of the evaluation are also to contribute to the following specific GWSI: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (HERDS) objectives:

- **KC5:** Identifying settlement location and developing models for settlement patterns from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age;
- **KC9:** Does the 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?
- **KC19:** The Roman period saw the beginning of a more established infrastructure network. Can we investigate the development of these routes, trackways and roads and the influence they had on landscape change?
- **KC21:** Assess the evidence for regional and cultural distinctiveness along the length of the route in the Roman period, with particular regard to the different settlement types encountered along the route;
- **KC23:** Identify evidence for late Roman occupation and attempt to identify any continuity in settlement patterns between the end of the Roman period and the Early Medieval period;
- **KC40:** Identify patterns of change within Medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century;
- **KC47:** Test and develop geophysical survey methodologies; and,
- **KC49:** Ground truth and develop multispectral and LiDAR prospection techniques.

7 Scope and Methodology

7.1 Scope

- 7.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken between 27th July 2020 and 21st August 2020 and then in two subsequent deployments between 28th September 2020 and 2nd November 2020. It comprised the Trial Trench Evaluation of 21 machine-excavated trenches within land parcel C25091, with three soil-sieved test pits at both ends and at the centre of each trench. The trenches comprised: 19 at 30m in length by 2m wide, one at 30m in length by 2m wide, with an additional two 7m by 3m wide extensions to the eastern and western sides of the trench, one at 20m in length by 2m wide and one at 10m in length by 2m wide. The last joined the southern end of Trench 20.
- 7.1.2 The Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LSWSI) for the trial trench evaluation (Document no. 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-REP-CS06_CL21-000001) was prepared in accordance with the standards and guidance provided by the GWSI: HERDS (Document no. HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015), the Technical Standards Specification for historic environment project plans and location specific written schemes of investigation (Document no. HS2-HS2-EVSTD-000-000036) and The Technical Standard Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (Document no. HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035).
- 7.1.3 The Trial Trench Evaluation also adhered to the Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation (ClfA 2014, updated 2020), and the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015).

7.2 Methodology

- 7.2.1 This section briefly summarises the methodology utilised during the evaluation. A more detailed description can be found in the Project Plan (Document no. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06_CL21-007818).

Artefact Collection / Recovery

- 7.2.2 Prior to the excavation of each trial trench the topsoil / ploughsoil was sampled for the recovery of artefacts. This was undertaken in three sample test pit locations, at both ends and at the centre of each trench. The sediment from each test pit, equivalent in volume to a 0.25m by 0.25m sample, was recovered using a shovel or mechanical excavator and placed on an adjacent board or tarpaulin/ geotextile. Soil samples were sieved or screened through ¼" or 6mm wire mesh on site to recover artefacts.
- 7.2.3 Where undated deposits have the potential to be of archaeological significance (e.g. of earlier prehistoric or early medieval date), the soil was hand-excavated and then sieved or screened through ¼" or 6mm wire mesh to recover artefacts.

Setting Out

- 7.2.4 All spatial setting out and recording was undertaken in accordance with the Ordnance Survey national Grid and Ordnance Datum Newlyn (ODN) as defined by the OS Active Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) network and use of a Virtual reference system. It is also further detailed in the Survey report (Document no. 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-REP-CS06_CL21-000003).
- 7.2.5 Trial trenches were located to a horizontal accuracy of +/-500mm with surface heights recorded using RTK GNSS and related to PGMs. Levelling accuracy was recorded to within 10 mmÖk: where 'k' is the total distance levelled in kilometres.

Machine / Hand Excavation

- 7.2.6 Trenches were excavated to either the first archaeological horizon or the natural geology, whichever was reached first, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Each machine was under the constant supervision of a suitably trained, competent, and experienced archaeologist.
- 7.2.7 Each of the 21 trenches was excavated using a fourteen-tonne tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under archaeological supervision. This equipment was deemed to be the most appropriate given the weather and ground conditions. All fieldwork was monitored by Fusion.
- 7.2.8 Each trench was excavated in spits with the supervising archaeologist using their professional judgement to determine the appropriate depth of each spit. Topsoil and subsoil were stripped and stored separately adjacent on either side of each trench.
- 7.2.9 Metal detectors were used by experienced staff to scan for metallic finds during the hand-excavation of key archaeological features or deposits. The spoil from each trench was also subject to a metal detector survey; any finds recorded on the relevant trench record sheet.
- 7.2.10 Where present, alluvial layers were assessed on site by a suitably trained geoarchaeologist and investigated for the presence of artefacts and palaeoenvironmental potential, and any such excavated sediments were sampled and interpreted.
- 7.2.11 Archaeological hand excavation and recording was undertaken to the general requirements as described in the GWSI: HERDS and the Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations (Document no. HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035). The sample strategy was guided by the ClfA Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014, Updated 2020) and other relevant guidance documents, as detailed in the LS-WSI.

Fieldwork Recording

- 7.2.12 A sufficient sample of each feature was excavated to meet the requirements of the GWSI: HERDS. Archaeological recording included as a minimum:
- At least one representative section at (1:10 or 1:20 scale) of each evaluation trench,

from ground level to the base of the excavation;

- The written record of individual context descriptions on appropriate pro-forma;
- Plans at appropriate scales (1:10, 1:20 or 1:50);
- Single context planning used only if appropriate;
- Photographs and other appropriate drawn and written records; and
- Other sections, including the half-sections of individual layers or features drawn as appropriate to 1:10 or 1:20.

Environmental Sampling

7.2.13 In line with the Employer's Technical Standard Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (Document no. HS2-HS2-EV0STD-000-000035) the following sampling strategy was implemented. This strategy was based on the existing information about the Site, gathered from non-intrusive surveys and the HERDS objectives outlined above in section 6. Sampling targeted the following, where present, as a minimum:

- Archaeological features identified as cropmarks or geophysical anomalies, which are likely associated with potentially prehistoric or medieval activity, including settlement and/or agricultural remains (i.e. ditches, banks, gullies, earthworks) as well as other relevant remains (i.e. pits or post-holes); and
- Deposits representing the main phases of activity on site (to assess whether there are changes in rates of deposition or material survival over time).

7.2.14 Samples were taken using ten litre plastic buckets (with lids and handles), or strong polythene bags (double bagged) secured at the neck, for the recovery of bulk 'disturbed' environmental samples. Labelling followed guidance set out in the Technical Standard Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (Document no. HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035).

Backfilling

7.2.15 Backfilling was undertaken in layers of 250mm, whilst being adequately compacted. Trenches were reinstated with arisings, comprising subsoil first then topsoil (i.e. reverse order of excavation) and the ground made good.

Change Control

7.2.16 Most trenches in land parcel C25091 were excavated in the pre-determined positions identified in the Project Plan (Document no. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06_CL21-007818). However, Trench 1 was moved 10m south, as multiple underground cables/services were detected in the northern part of the trench, underneath the original location of a static caravan (Document no. 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-FRM-CS06_CL21-000004). The width of Trench 2 was altered in order to investigate a possible stone structure (eventually interpreted as a

natural limestone outcrop) (Document no. 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-FRM-CS06_CL21-00001). Two 7m x 3m extensions were excavated on the eastern and western edges of the trench alongside the possible stone structure. The location of Trench 4 was altered following the revised compound location; and was also shortened by 10m due to spatial constraints (Document no. 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-FRM-CS06_CL21-000002). Trench 17 was extended to the south by 10m to attempt to identify the location of the Roman road (Document no. 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-FRM-CS06_CL21-000003). Trench 18 was relocated 2m to the north-east to avoid a tree root protection zone and bat protection area (Document no. 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-FRM-CS06_CL21-00003). Trench 21 was an addition to the original scope defined in the LSWSI for the Trial Trench Evaluation (Document no. 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-FRM-CS06_CL21-000001), and measured 10m long by 2m wide. This was opened immediately adjoining the southern end of Trench 20 to assess further the potential presence of the Roman road (Figure 3a).

8 Results of Trial Trench Evaluation

8.1 Stratigraphic Sequence

- 8.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence across land parcel C25091 was straightforward, with few variations in thickness. Topsoil deposits measured between 0.10m – 0.30m in thickness, with the majority of these deposits measuring between 0.20m – 0.25m in thickness. A subsoil deposit was recorded in 20 of the 21 trenches and measured between 0.10m – 0.45m in thickness, with the majority measuring between 0.10m – 0.2m in thickness (Table 1). Natural yellow/orange-brown silt/clay sand lay at the base of each sequence in most of the trenches. Yellow/grey-brown sand/silt clay was recorded in Trenches 1 – 3.
- 8.1.2 The subsoil deposit was characterised by mid to light brown or yellow-brown clay silt or silt clay with occasional, small stone inclusions in Trenches 1 – 4, 6 – 11, 19 and 20. Subsoil was recorded as mid yellow/orange-brown silt clay in Trenches 12 – 14, 16 – 18 and 21.
- 8.1.3 The topsoil deposit was typically characterised across the wider Site as mid brown silt sand predominantly with few small stone inclusions.
- 8.1.4 Although three test pits were excavated in each trench through topsoil and subsoil deposits, these failed to locate any features and no finds were recovered from any of the test pits.

Table 1 – Trench summary table

Trench	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)
TR1	0.3	0.16
TR2	0.3	0.18
TR3	0.25	0.2
TR4	0.1	0.45
TR5	0.3	0.1
TR6	0.2	0.1
TR7	0.15	0.15
TR8	0.25	0.1

Trench	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)
TR9	0.3	0.15
TR10	0.25	0.1
TR11	0.2	0.1
TR12	0.2	0.1
TR13	0.25	0.2
TR14	0.2	0.12
TR15	0.26	-
TR16	0.17	0.14
TR17	0.20	0.17
TR18	0.25	0.35
TR19	0.2	0.22
TR20	0.22	0.26
TR21	0.3	0.25

8.2 Archaeology: Land Parcel C25091

- 8.2.1 The Trial Trench Evaluation results are presented below in Trench order (Figures 3a-d). Features within trenches are described in order, from north to south and west to east. Context numbers reflect the trench numbers, e.g., ditch 205 is a feature within Trench 2, while ditch 1703 is a feature within Trench 17.
- 8.2.2 Finds analysis and quantification are discussed in Section 8.3 and in Appendix 4, Tables 3 – 4. The results of the biological assessment are presented in Section 8.4 and detailed in Appendix 5, Table 5, whilst those of the palaeoenvironmental assessment are presented in Section 8.5 below and detailed in Appendix 6, Table 6.
- 8.2.3 The artefact collection provided entirely negative results. These test pits are not discussed further.
- 8.2.4 No archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 1, 4, 8, 9 – 11, 13 – 14, 16, 18 and 20 – 21. A ditch, a posthole and two quarry pits were recorded in Trench 2. A gravel road foundation base / ditch (most likely the remains of the Alchester to Towcester (*Via Glareata*) Roman road) and a possible roadside ditch were identified in Trench 3. An elongated pit was identified in Trench 5 and another pit in Trench 7. The latter was cut by a furrow. Trench 6 contained two furrows, whilst Trenches 7, 12 and 15 contained one furrow each. One ditch was identified in Trench 7, and a single undated ditch and gully were identified in each of Trenches 17 and 19 respectively.
- 8.2.5 No dating evidence was recovered, with the exception of a single Roman sherd of pottery from the fill of furrow 705 in Trench 7, modern material comprising a wooden post from posthole 213 in Trench 2 and a piece of modern glass from the fill of ditch 703 in Trench 7, and brick fragments from the topsoil of Trench 1. The majority of these were probably associated with the construction of the Great Central Railway or the Finmere for Buckingham Station located 50m north of the Site.

8.2.6 The highest concentrations of features were in the northern part of the Site (Trenches 2 and 3), possibly associated with the alignment of the Roman road and due to the proximity of the Great Central Railway. Sparse evidence of archaeological remains was also recorded in the west / central part of the Site and in the south, in Trenches 5, 7, 12, 15 and 17 respectively and in Trench 19 in the eastern part of the Site.

Trench 2 (Figures 3b, 4a and 4b)

- 8.2.7 One ditch (205) was identified at the centre of the trench. Two quarry pits and a modern posthole (210, 216, and 213 respectively) were cut into a natural limestone outcrop (209) recorded in the northern half of Trench 2. The limestone outcrop was overlain by a modern disuse layer (208), that broadly corresponded with a large and irregular geophysical anomaly (Figures 3b, 4a). A tree throw (203) was also partially exposed in the northern half of the trench.
- 8.2.8 Ditch 205 was aligned north-east/south-west and corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly. It measured 0.58m deep and 1m wide with steep sides and a rounded base, forming an irregular V-shaped profile (Figure 4a). Basal fill (206) was a mid bluish-grey silt clay with occasional, small sub-angular stones and no finds. This was overlain by a mid greyish-brown silt clay with occasional, small to medium sub-angular stones (207), from which no finds were recovered. Ditch 205 also lay c.30m to the north, and parallel, to possible evidence for the Roman road in Trench 3. The probable line of the Roman Alchester and Towcester road (*Via Glareata*) is thought, however, to generally follow the course of the modern A4421, along the northern boundary of the Site. This is c.100m north of the location of ditch 205, though also on a north-east/south-west alignment.
- 8.2.9 Quarry pit 210 extended along the northern edge of the limestone outcrop. It was 0.28m deep, 0.76m wide, and 4m long. It had moderately steep sides and flat base (Figure 4a). The single fill (211) comprised mid orange-brown clayey silt with frequent, small to medium limestone fragments, gravel, and no finds.
- 8.2.10 Quarry pit 216 was excavated along the southern edge of the limestone outcrop (Figure 4a). It measured 0.09m deep, 0.5m wide, and 1.5m long. It had moderately steep sides and flat base. It contained a mid orange-brown clayey silt fill (217) with occasional medium limestone fragments and no finds.
- 8.2.11 Posthole 213 was adjacent to the southern edge of the limestone outcrop. It was circular in plan. It measured 0.25m in depth and 0.73m in diameter. It had steep sides and a flat base (Figure 4b). Its basal fill (214) was a light yellowish-grey clayey silt with no finds. This was overlain by a mixed fill (215) comprising greyish-brown silty clay and mortar, within which the original modern wooden post was preserved.
- 8.2.12 Tree throw 203 was broadly oval in plan and partially exposed at the eastern edge of the trench. It measured at least 1.3m long by at least 0.45m wide and was 0.13m deep, with a

single fill of greyish-brown silt clay (204). No finds were recovered, with the exception of a single charred and badly abraded indeterminate cereal grain, from environmental sample 1.

Trench 3 (Figures 3b and 5)

- 8.2.13 A probable construction cut for the former Roman road (303) - likely to represent an element of the Alchester to Towcester Roman road (*Via Glareata*) - and a possible associated roadside ditch (305), extended north-east/south-west through the centre of Trench 3. The possible roadside ditch corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly (Figure 3b). The remains of the road itself did not correspond with any anomaly but its western and eastern continuations were identified by LiDAR prospections (ES 3.5.2.14.7). Trench 21 was excavated in the east of the Site to test whether or not further remains of the Roman road or associated features were present; none were.
- 8.2.14 Road construction cut 303 was 0.14m deep and 6m wide. It had gently sloping sides and uneven to sub-flat base (Figure 5, section AA). The road base deposit filled the construction cut and comprised compact, mid brownish-grey silt sand (304) with very abundant gravel ranging in size between 0.05m to 0.10m. No finds were recovered.
- 8.2.15 Possible roadside ditch 305 ran parallel to the northern edge of road construction cut 303, the putative remains of the former Roman road. However, the shape in plan and characteristics of this feature remain uncertain as most of the feature extended beyond the trench boundary. The possible ditch measured 0.14m deep and 1.07m wide. It had moderately steep sides and sub-flat base. It contained a compact, mid yellow-grey clay fill (306) with very frequent gravel ranging in size between 0.03m to 0.1m. No finds were recovered.
- 8.2.16 As noted above the probable line of the Roman Alchester and Towcester road (*Via Glareata*) is thought to generally follow the course of the modern A4421. This is c.130m north of the location of road construction cut 303 and associated ditch 305 and lies on a more pronounced north-east/south-west alignment than these remains.

Trench 5 (Figures 3c and 6)

- 8.2.17 A single elongated pit (503), aligned north-east/south-east, was identified at the south-west end of the trench. It did not correspond with any evident geophysical anomaly. This pit measured 1.6m long and 0.6m wide. It was 0.35m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base and contained two fills (Figure 6, section BB). Primary fill 504 comprised light yellowish-brown firm silt clay, from which no finds were recovered. This was overlain by fill 505, a loose mid-brown silt sand, also with no finds. This pit was cut by a modern field drain.

Trench 6 (Figures 3c and 7)

- 8.2.18 Five undated probable agricultural furrows, all broadly aligned north-east/south-west, were identified along the length of the trench. These did not correspond with any evident geophysical anomalies. Four were spaced approximately 7m – 9m apart and two, furrows 603 and 605, were excavated. These measured 1.52m and 1.65m wide respectively and were very

shallow, only 0.08m and 0.18m deep respectively. Each contained a single mid to dark brown silt clay fill (604, 606), from which no finds were recovered. Furrow 603 was cut by a modern field drain.

Trench 7 (Figures 3c, 8a and 8b)

- 8.2.19 Three features were identified in Trench 7. These comprised ditch 703, pit 707 and furrow 705. Two of these (703 and 705) appear to correspond, albeit loosely, with north-east/south-west aligned geophysical anomalies, though in plan do not appear to be related. Ditch 703, aligned broadly east/west at the southern end of the trench, measured 0.7m wide and 0.4m deep. It had steep sides, with a V-shaped profile and a concave base and was filled with a dark greyish-brown silt sand (704) from which a single fragment of modern bottle glass was recovered (Figure 8a, section CC).
- 8.2.20 Pit 707 was identified toward the centre of the trench. It measured 0.59m in diameter and was 0.19m deep, although it had been truncated by a later furrow (705). The pit had moderately steep sides and rounded base and was filled with a mid-brownish-grey silt clay (708) with a few gravel inclusions, from which no finds were recovered (Figure 8b, section DD). Furrow 705, which cut earlier pit 707, was aligned broadly north-east/south-west, measured 2.1m wide and was 0.08m deep. It had moderately sloped sides and a flat base, which contained a single greyish-brown silt clay fill (706), from which a single sherd of 2nd – 4th-century pink grog-tempered Roman pottery was recovered (Figure 8b, section DD).

Trench 12 (Figures 3d and 9)

- 8.2.21 Four furrows, three of which corresponded with north-east/south-west aligned agricultural anomalies identified by the geophysical survey, were evident in the trench. A single north-west/south-east aligned furrow (1203) was located broadly at the centre of the trench. This did not correspond with any specific geophysical anomaly, although did align broadly with other north-west/south-east aligned anomalies. Furrow 1203 was 0.08m deep and 1.4m wide. It had gently sloping sides and slightly concave base (Figure 9). It contained a light yellowish-brown sand silt fill (1204) with rare, small stones and no finds. The remaining three north-east/south-west aligned agricultural furrows were not excavated.

Trench 15 (Figures 3d and 10)

- 8.2.22 A single furrow (1502) was recorded in the southern half of the trench. It was aligned north-east/south-west and it corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly. Furrow 1502 measured 0.05m deep and 0.58m wide. It had gently sloping sides and slightly concave base (Figure 10). The single light yellowish-grey sand silt fill (1503) contained rare, small sub-angular stones and no finds.

Trench 17 (Figures 3d and 11)

- 8.2.23 Ditch 1703 ran east/west through the southern half of Trench 17. It did not correspond with any geophysical anomaly. The ditch was 0.29m deep and 0.87m wide with moderately steep

sides and sub-flat/irregular base (Figure 11). Its fill (1704) comprised mid bluish-grey clay silt with rare, small sub-angular stones. No finds were recovered.

Trench 19 (Figures 3b and 12)

- 8.2.24 A single north-west/south-east aligned gully (1904) was identified at the northern end of the trench and did not correspond with any geophysical anomalies. It measured between 0.28m and 0.59m wide and was 0.4m deep. It had slightly concave, moderately sloped sides with a rounded base, and was filled with a mid brown silt clay deposit (1905), from which no finds were recovered (Figure 12, section EE).

8.3 The Finds

Introduction

- 8.3.1 The artefactual material is recorded from one deposit (Appendix 4, Tables 3 – 4). The material was recovered by hand.

Pottery (by Peter Banks)

- 8.3.2 The pottery has been recorded direct to an Excel spreadsheet from which Appendix 4, Table 3 (Finds Concordance) is derived and which forms part of the project archive. The pottery was examined by context, using a x10 binocular microscope and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabric is described in Appendix 4, Table 4 (Fabric Description) in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and, where appropriate, the National Roman Fabrics Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1996).
- 8.3.3 One unfeathered bodysherd (48g) of pink grog-tempered ware (PNK GT) was recorded from deposit 706, the fill of furrow 705. The fabric, which is a common coarseware type known from the area, is dateable to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. It is not possible to draw any meaningful conclusions from this single sherd.

8.4 Biological Remains (by Andy Clarke)

Animal Bone

- 8.4.1 A single fragment of animal bone (16g) was recovered via the processing of bulk soil sample 8 from deposit 215, the secondary fill of posthole 213 (Appendix 5, Table 5). The bone showed only moderate preservation, but it was possible to identify it as an isolated cattle molar (*Bos taurus*). The low recovery severely limits what can be said in terms of site economy and animal husbandry. However, cattle have been exploited as domestic animals since the Neolithic period, so their recovery is to be expected.

8.5 Palaeoenvironmental Remains (by Emma Aitkin)

Introduction

- 8.5.1 Five environmental samples (82 litres of soil) were processed; one each respectively from a tree throw (203), a ditch (205), a quarry pit (211), and a posthole (210) in Trench 2, and a ditch (1703) in Trench 17 (Appendix 6, Table 6). These were processed to evaluate the preservation of palaeoenvironmental remains on the Site and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity, as well as possibly giving an indication of the local environment. It was also hoped that the samples might also assist with the dating of these features. The samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 8.5.2 In addition to the above bulk soil samples, a piece of worked wood (212, sample 7) was recovered from posthole 213 in Trench 2.
- 8.5.3 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils for the charred remains are noted in Appendix 6, Table 6 following nomenclature of Stace (1997).
- 8.5.4 The flots varied in size from small to large with high numbers of rooty material and uncharred seeds. The charred material is poorly preserved. Due to the poor preservation levels, identification of the charred material to species is difficult.

Results

Trench 2

- 8.5.5 Sample 1 from tree throw 203 (fill 204) contained a single charred indeterminate cereal grain that was badly abraded. No other charred plant remains, or charcoal fragments were recovered.
- 8.5.6 Ditch 205 (fill 206, sample 2) contained no charred plant remains and only a small amount of charcoal that showed signs of iron impregnation.
- 8.5.7 No charred plant remains and only a very small quantity of charcoal fragments were recorded in sample 5 from quarry pit 210 (fill 211).
- 8.5.8 No charred plant remains were recovered from post-hole 213 (fill 215, sample 8) but a small quantity of charcoal was noted alongside a moderate quantity of uncharred wood fragments. These are likely to be residual wood fragments from the wooden post (212) that was recovered from the posthole. The wooden post (sample 7) is a large fragment, measuring 0.28m long by 0.15m wide at the base, and 0.98m wide at the top. It consisted of a halved fragment, 0.082m thick, of Pine (*pinus*) roundwood, likely a large branch, with a flat base, degraded at the top. The timber exhibits decay around its circumference, which prevented any further identification of cut marks, though the internal part of the timber is very well preserved.

Trench 17

- 8.5.9 Ditch 1703 (fill 1705, sample 3) contained no charred plant remains and only a small quantity of charcoal fragments, which showed signs of iron impregnation. There was also evidence of slight vitrification/mineralisation.

Summary

- 8.5.10 The bulk sample assemblages are likely to be indicative of wind-blown/dispersed material and do not provide any insight into the possible use or function of the features. They provide no evidence for any settlement activity within the immediate vicinity of these remains nor do they provide any indication of the likely date of these features.

9 Assessment and Interpretation of Results

- 9.1.1 The Trial Trench Evaluation was required to identify the location, extent, survival and significance of any potential heritage assets of archaeological interest within the Site. The specific HERDS objectives are set out below as required along with reasons for the lack of success or, where evident, partial success in meeting these objectives. This information is summarised in Table 2.
- 9.1.2 The majority of HERDS objectives defined in the Project Plan related to periods that were absent or poorly represented within the archaeological record.
- 9.1.3 The Trial Trench Evaluation identified no prehistoric or late prehistoric archaeological evidence on the Site, hence specific HERDS objectives KC5 and KC9, and KC15 may only be considered further in terms of negative evidence for Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, and Iron Age activity and settlement patterns.
- 9.1.4 The Trial Trench Evaluation recorded two ditches and the possible construction / basal gravel remains of the *Via Glareata* Roman road, which may represent evidence of Roman activity within the Site. These remains broadly align north-east/south-west, as does evidence further to the west, of a possible earth bank identified during the preceding LiDAR survey (ES 3.5.2.14.7; figure CH-004-14.01, No1). The remains recorded on Site could well represent an eastern extension of the evidence recorded during the LiDAR survey. Interestingly, no evidence of similar remains was identified in the east of the Site, east of the former Great Central Railway. This could in part be the result of more recent agricultural activity in this area of the Site, although evidence of extant ridge and furrow was recorded in the remote survey, which may indicate a limited potential for deep truncation of earlier remains. Either another, unidentified event, may be responsible for the removal of remains in this part of the Site, or remains had not been present in the locations investigated during the evaluation. In part, these results will contribute to the specific HERDS objective KC19 but do not contribute towards HERDS objectives KC21 and KC23.

- 9.1.5 The Trial Trench Evaluation found evidence for possible medieval period activity in Trenches 6, 7, 12 and 15. The furrows investigated in the west and south of the Site are likely to be associated with open field agricultural practices surrounding the medieval village of Newton Purcell. This evidence corresponds well with LiDAR and geophysical survey evidence for both north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east aligned ridge and furrow remains. This evidence does not, however, measurably contribute towards the HERDS objective KC40.
- 9.1.6 The general paucity of archaeological remains, and also the lack of unstratified artefactual remains from the topsoil, indicate that despite the proximity of the Site to the former Roman road, it was in all likelihood not the focus of, or located close to, the focus of past settlement activity.
- 9.1.7 Evidence was found for modern quarrying activities in Trench 2. However, whilst no direct link could be established between the development of the railways and changes in the historic landscape, it is possible that this evidence does derive from railway construction or maintenance-related activities.
- 9.1.8 The geophysical survey identified the presence of seven of the 17 features excavated. The evaluation also uncovered features in Trenches 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 12, 17 and 19 comprising the basal remains of the Roman road, several furrows, a gully, two pits, a posthole and a tree throw, which were not evident on the survey. There was a variable correlation, on this evidence, between the results of prospecting techniques and of archaeological intervention; for example, whilst not evident in the results of the geophysical survey, the route of the Roman road was identified through LiDAR prospections in the fields to the west and the east of land parcel C25091. On the basis of these results HERDS objectives KC47 and KC49 were only partly addressed.
- 9.1.9 The location for the Trial Trench Evaluation was selected to address construction programme risk to land required for the construction works associated with engineering earthworks, associated access and drainage (Figures 1 – 2). The main phase of works will completely remove or significantly truncate the archaeological remains within its footprint. A decision for any further work on Site will be made by the Contractor in consultation with the Client and stakeholders and will be recorded in a Decision Record Notice.
- 9.1.10 Given the overall absence of dating evidence only a few of the HERDS objectives could be addressed, as identified in the Project Plan. It may not be necessary to formulate a revised set of objectives for any possible further mitigation. However, the HERDS specific objective that could be addressed through further mitigation may include the following:
- KC19: The Roman period saw the beginning of a more established infrastructure network. Can we investigate the development of these routes, trackways and roads and the influence they had on landscape change?

Table 2 – Addressing of HERDS objectives

KC5	Identifying settlement location and developing models for settlement patterns from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.	The evaluation revealed no evidence of finds or features dating to the Mesolithic, Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, therefore there can be no contribution to this HERDS objective.
KC9:	Does the lack of visibility of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments reflect genuine area distinctiveness, or is this due to variation in geology or investigative techniques?	The evaluation revealed no evidence of finds or features dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age, therefore there can be no contribution to this HERDS objective.
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?	The evaluation revealed no evidence of finds or features dating to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age, therefore there can be no contribution to this HERDS objective.
KC19:	The Roman period saw the beginning of a more established infrastructure network. Can we investigate the development of these routes, trackways and roads and the influence they had on landscape change?	The evaluation made a modest contribution to this HERDS objective by recording evidence for the probable construction cut and possible elements of an associated gravel layer, which could be associated with the projected line of the former <i>Via Glareata</i> - Alchester to Towcester Roman Road. The gravel layer could represent the remains of a former road surface or an element of the foundation or sub-base structure for the road.
KC21:	Assess the evidence for regional and cultural distinctiveness along the length of the route in the Roman period, with particular regard to the different settlement types encountered along the route.	The evaluation revealed no evidence for regional and cultural distinctiveness along the length of the route in the Roman period, therefore there can be no contribution to this HERDS objective.
KC23:	Identify evidence for late Roman occupation and attempt to identify any continuity in settlement patterns between the end of the Roman period and the Early Medieval period.	The evaluation revealed no evidence for late Roman occupation or early medieval settlement and therefore there can be no contribution to this HERDS objective.
KC40:	Identify patterns of change within Medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century.	With the exception of possible evidence of former ridge and furrow agriculture, the evaluation revealed no evidence for patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century and therefore there can be no contribution to this HERDS objective.
KC47:	Test and develop geophysical survey methodologies.	Some but not all geophysical anomalies identified by excavation. Features identified by excavation not

		evident in geophysical survey; objective partly addressed.
KC49:	Ground truth and develop multispectral and LiDAR prospection techniques.	Variable correlation between results of prospecting techniques and archaeological intervention. The remains of the Roman road were identified through LiDAR. Objective partly addressed.

10 Consideration of Results in their Wider Context

- 10.1.1 In summary, the Trial Trench Evaluation has demonstrated a sparse distribution and low density of recorded archaeological remains across the Site. This in turn suggests there is a very limited potential for the presence of remains elsewhere within the Site of measurable density or significance. Of the trenches that contained archaeological remains only Trenches 2 and 3 could be considered to contained remains of substance. In the remaining seven trenches where remains were recorded, predominantly of furrows, these remained undated. Only a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered, and this was residual in a furrow fill.
- 10.1.2 Despite the paucity of the results, the Trial Trench Evaluation identified three main phases of activity. Roman period activity is represented by the basal remains of a former Roman road in Trench 3, which may possibly represent part of the former Margary Route 160a, a possible roadside drainage ditch in the same trench and another, possible agricultural ditch, in Trench 2, which may have respected the alignment of the road. Interestingly too, a medieval to post-medieval furrow in Trench 7 yielded a single sherd of Roman pottery. This may have derived from an underlying pit, which was cut by the furrow, and so, very tentatively, may also be ascribed a Roman period origin. In addition, also tentatively, a V-shaped ditch at the southern end of Trench 7, aligned broadly east/west could, based on morphological evidence, also be of Roman origin; however, a piece of modern bottle glass was recovered from it, which could either date it to the modern period, or could be intrusive. Agricultural activity, comprising five furrows, dates to the wider medieval/post-medieval periods in Trenches 6, 7, 12 and 15, and finally, an undated agricultural ditch in Trench 17. Activity during the modern period is represented by the remains of two quarry pits and a posthole in Trench 2, which are most likely representative of opportunistic digging for building stone, rather than being associated with the development of the Great Central Railway. Finally, there are the remains of a gully in Trench 19 and an elongated pit in Trench 5, which are difficult to ascribe by morphology or location to any specific period, and so remain undated.
- 10.1.3 The majority of archaeological remains were concentrated in the northern part of the Site within Trenches 2 and 3, possibly associated with the alignment of the Roman road or due to the proximity of the Great Central Railway (Figures 3b and 4a – 5). Elsewhere sparse evidence of remains was also recorded in the west / central part of the Site; in the south, in Trenches 5, 7, 12, 15 and 17 respectively and in Trench 19 in the eastern part of the Site.

- 10.1.4 Evidence for Early to Late Roman activity was found during Trial Trenching at land parcel C25073, 1.5km south-east of the Site (1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-REP-CS06_CL09-000008). Roman activity within the Site is characterised by the probable line of a Roman Road (*Via Glareata*) between Alchester and Towcester (Margary Route 160a - Margary 1973). The road is thought to generally follow the course of the modern A4421, along the northern boundary of the Site. The Trial Trenching Evaluation confirmed the presence of the Roman Road within the Site, in Trench 3, along with elements of a possible roadside ditch in the same trench and a probable agricultural ditch on a similar alignment in Trench 2. The V-shaped ditch in Trench 7 could, again very tentatively, also date to the Roman period. This is purely considered from the morphological standpoint and the only datable remains, a fragment of modern bottle glass, from the ditch in Trench 7, were of modern origin. These are conceivably part of a field system developed in proximity to the road. The truncated remains of a small pit, also in Trench 7, whilst undated, was cut by a more recent furrow, from which a single sherd of 2nd – 4th century Roman pottery was recovered. Typical rural Roman roadside activity comprises enclosures, field systems and quarrying, which had been suggested within the Site through the results of the geophysical survey (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06_CL21-000001), though were not entirely evident in the results of the evaluation.
- 10.1.5 Extant ridge and furrow earthworks, indicative of medieval or post-medieval cultivation, has been identified to the north-west, south and west of the Site, both in the Environmental Statement and HER (NPB092-3, MBC34262-3, ES 3.5.2.14.5), and by the remote sensing survey within the Site (ES 3.5.2.14.7). Within the Site, agricultural activity, comprising five broadly north-east / south-west aligned furrows was recorded in Trenches 6, 7, 12 and 15. A possible agricultural boundary ditch was identified in Trench 17, on an east / west alignment, which may represent the remains of an agricultural boundary ditch. This may also date to the medieval or post-medieval period, though this interpretation remains tentative since no dating evidence was recovered.
- 10.1.6 These furrows, a small part of the surviving remains in the wider area, are likely to be associated with agricultural activity in the environs of Newton Purcell, c.400m west of the Site and the site of a possible moated medieval manor, identified to the south of Newton Purcell, c. 400m south-west from the Site. Much of the surrounding landscape, including the Site, was likely to have remained in agricultural use throughout the medieval period, attributed to one of the local settlements and parent manor.
- 10.1.7 Agricultural activity within the Site is likely to have continued through the post-medieval period into the modern period, until the construction of the Great Central Railway in the mid-late 19th century; the most significant impact on the Site and its environs since land enclosure in the 17th century. The two quarry pits, cut into a natural limestone outcrop along with a large posthole, although undated, could represent limited evidence of activities associated with its construction or maintenance, but are more likely representative of opportunistic digging for building stone.

11 Scheme Impacts

- 11.1.1 The Site will be used for construction works associated with the Chetwode Cutting including engineering earthworks, associated access and drainage, which will completely remove or significantly truncate known and anticipated archaeological remains within its footprint (Figure 2).

12 Statement of Archaeological Potential

- 12.1.1 It is clear from the results of the Trial Trench Evaluation that a small quantity of buried archaeological remains are present within the Site. These remains are substantially undated, with the exception of a single Roman sherd and modern evidence but are likely to represent evidence associated with former communications infrastructure, comprising the remains of a former Roman road and perhaps limited contemporary agricultural activity in Trenches 2, 3 and possibly 7. More recent activity is represented by the remains of two quarry pits and a posthole in Trench 2, the pits most likely representative of opportunistic digging for building stone, rather than being associated with the development of the Great Central Railway. Elsewhere, in Trenches 6, 7, 12 and 15 remains represent evidence of agricultural activity dating to the medieval to post-medieval period. The ditch in Trench 17 is also likely to be of agricultural origin and possibly the undated pit in Trench 5 and gully in Trench 19.
- 12.1.2 As noted earlier, the general paucity of archaeological remains, and also the lack of unstratified artefactual remains recovered from the topsoil, indicate that despite the proximity of the Site to the former the *Via Glareata* Roman road, it was in all likelihood not the focus of, or located close to, the focus of past settlement activity. This paucity of evidence within the Site suggests there is limited merit in further investigation and a low potential for the recovery of significant archaeological remains. Where any such remains are present these may be represented by further remains of the *former* Roman road, and these would represent the principal focus of any further works. Such works would provide an opportunity to more securely date these and any associated remains that may be present within the Site. The Project Plan set out the HERDS objectives that may be addressed by the Trial Trench Evaluation (above) and the fieldwork has only succeeded in addressing any of these to a very limited extent.
- 12.1.3 In summary, further, limited, archaeological recording may yield results which contribute to HERDS objective KC19, these could comprise more secure dating and further evidence for the methods of Roman road construction.
- KC19: The Roman period saw the beginning of a more established infrastructure network. Can we investigate the development of these routes, trackways and roads and the influence they had on landscape change?

- 12.1.4 A decision to undertake any further archaeological work to confirm and expand on the results of the Trial Trench Evaluation will be made by the Contractor in consultation with the Employer and stakeholders.

13 Evaluation of Methodology Used

- 13.1.1 The Trial Trench Evaluation encompassed two parcels of land over several fields comprising land package C25091 (centred on NGR 462916, 231057), the total area of which is 3.25ha. The Trial Trenching comprised the excavation of 21 trenches (1 – 21; (Figure 3). It was possible to investigate all exposed features in these trenches. In line with the methodology a sample of features within each trench were identified for excavation; very little dating evidence was present in the excavated features, as detailed above. The soil horizons throughout the stratigraphic sequence were evident and reasonably well defined and it is unlikely that archaeological features remained unidentified within the trenches.
- 13.1.2 Test pitting carried out in each trench prior to machine excavation penetrated topsoil and subsoil features but did not identify any features or recover any artefactual material. This methodology served well to indicate the depths of overlying deposits within the trenches prior to excavation. The lack of archaeological remains recorded within the test pits was also reflected in the overburden of each trench, which also yielded no artefacts during machine excavation. It is unlikely that the dimensions of the test pits specified for these works (0.25m x 0.25m) negatively affected the potential for the recovery of archaeological remains.
- 13.1.3 The evaluation strategy followed the standard iterative approach employed in British archaeology, using initially historical records and non-intrusive surveys such as LiDAR, aerial photographic evidence and geophysical survey results, to enable the targeting of specific features or areas of the Site with possible archaeologically significant potential. In total 11 of the initial 20 trenches (55%) defined in the LSWSI were targeted on geophysical anomalies (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06_CL21-007818 Revision C01, Table 2); that equates with 52% of the 21 trenches, which were excavated following the appropriate change control procedure. The remainder were targeted on potential blank areas of the Site, potential archaeological remains identified by either aerial photography or historical records reviewed as part of the desk-based assessment process.
- 13.1.4 Targeted geophysical anomalies were identified in Trench 2 (ditch 205; and a limestone outcrop, in which two quarry pits (210, 216 were recorded), Trench 3 (ditch 305), Trench 7 (ditch 703 and furrow 705) and Trench 15 (furrow 15). These comprised moderate linear features likely, predominantly, to be associated with agricultural activity, or in the example in Trench 3, perhaps roadside drainage.
- 13.1.5 In addition to those archaeological features that corresponded reasonably well with the results of the geophysical survey, several features were exposed which were not detected by the survey. These comprised a large posthole (213) in Trench 2, the remains of the former Roman road (303) in Trench 3, a pit (503) in Trench 5, furrows in Trench 6 (603, 605) and in

Trench 12 (1203), a ditch (1703) in Trench 17 and a gully (1904) in Trench 19. Given the broadly uniform nature of the underlying geology across the Site, it is unlikely that these discrepancies were caused by geological factors. In areas where the trial trenching failed to detect features shown as linear geophysical anomalies it is suggested that the anomalies represented 'ploughsoil archaeology' and did not represent sub-surface, cut features preserved in the landscape. In areas where archaeological features not shown by the geophysical survey were exposed, their fills derived from erosion and displacement of the prevailing natural geology deposits into the features during their use. The natural, geological origin, of these fills events is likely to have resulted in these features being very difficult or impossible to discern through geophysical techniques. A further factor that may have led to some features becoming geophysically 'invisible' is ploughsoil treatment such as manuring practices that may have impacted on the effectiveness of the survey equipment.

14 Publication and Dissemination Proposals

- 14.1.1 The archaeological evidence from the Trial Trench Evaluation comprises a paucity of archaeological remains and associated artefacts. Excavated remains comprise evidence of Roman period communications infrastructure and possible associated agricultural ditches, agricultural evidence of medieval to post-medieval origin and possible evidence of modern activity associated with the Great Central Railway. It is anticipated, however, that further dissemination of the results of the Trial Trenching will not be required; the results will also be publicly available via the Oxfordshire County HER and the report will be deposited online in the OASIS report archive. Although unlikely, further archaeological mitigation may be required, and the results of any such mitigation are likely to comprise the principal source of publication and dissemination of the results of this fieldwork. Mitigation will be undertaken in a method and at an appropriate time as determined by HS2 Ltd.

15 Archive Deposition

- 15.1.1 All retained finds and palaeoenvironmental samples will be treated and conserved in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document, A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds (1995) and the UKIC's document, Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long term Storage (1990). Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed and internally consistent Site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with Archaeological Archives: A Guide to best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007). A summary of information from the project has been entered onto the OASIS database of archaeological projects in Britain.
- 15.1.2 All archive materials are currently held by Cotswold Archaeology at its offices in Milton Keynes and Kemble, Cirencester. Final deposition of the archive will be determined by HS2 Ltd.

16 Acknowledgements

- 16.1.1 Fieldwork was led by Daniele Pirisino, assisted by Dan Firth along with Adrian Arenas, Eduardo Cabrera, Mark Davies, Fanny Dubuc, John Hardisty, Tommaso Rossi and Callum Ruse. The finds report was written Peter Banks. The paleoenvironmental report was written by Emma Aitken and Sarah F. Wyles. The biological evidence report was written by Andrew Clarke. The illustrations were prepared by Aleksandra Osinska and Marta Perlinska. The report was written by Dr Daniele Pirisino and Dr Mark Hewson and reviewed by Stuart Joyce. The archive has been compiled by Emma Aitken and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Joyce and Oliver Good.

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Fieldwork Change Control Form (FCCF180): Trench 4	1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-FRM-CS06_CL21-000002
Fieldwork Change Control Form (FCCF276): Trench 17 and 18	1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-FRM-CS06_CL21-000003
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18 Glossary of Terms

18.1.1 The following terms have been used in this report:

- **Archaeological Contractor** - the organisation undertaking the specific historic environment works for the Contractor.
- **Contractor** – Fusion; the organisation undertaking the Enabling Works for Area Central on behalf of the Employer.
- **Employer** – HS2 Ltd, the organisation responsible for delivery of HS2 Phase One Scheme and all terms and conditions, policies, procedures, and payments.
- **Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI: HERDS)** – the framework for delivering all historic environment investigations undertaken as part of the HS2 Phase 1 programme.
- **Location** – a specific HS2 worksite or group of worksites that are being addressed as a combine historic environment investigation programme of assessment, evaluation and investigation.
- **Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LSWSI)** - specification document assembling one or more Project Plans within an area of land defined primarily for construction programme purposes. The LS-WSIs will be agreed with the Project Manager and would provide a costed and programmed approach to delivering outcomes.
- **Project Plans** – specification document for each specific package of activity (e.g. a survey, desk-based assessment, excavation, recoding project). The plans would respond to the Specific Objectives set out in the GWSI: HERDS and be delivered within an agreed budget.
- **Works** – the specific historic environment assessment, evaluation or investigation works at each location.

List of acronyms

aOD	above Ordnance Datum
ASZ	Archaeological Sub Zone
CFA	Community Forum Area
CifA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
COPA	Cotswold Oxford Pre-Construct Archaeology

ES	Environment Statement
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
GWSI: HERDS	Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
HER	Historic Environment Record
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LSWSI	Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation
MORPHE	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment
NGR	National Grid Reference
ODN	Ordnance Datum Newlyn
OS	Ordnance Survey
PGM	Permanent Ground Marker
RTK	Real Time Kinematic

Appendix 1 – Figures

Figure 1 - Site location

Figure 2 - Engineering Design Plan

Figure 3a - Trial trench locations and results

Figure 3b - Trial trench locations and results

Figure 3c - Trial trench locations and results

Figure 3d - Trial trench locations and results

Figure 4a - Trench 2 plan and photographs

Figure 4b - Trench 2 photograph

Figure 5 - Trench 3 plan, section and photograph

Figure 6 - Trench 5 plan, section and photograph

Figure 7 - Trench 6 plan and photographs

Figure 8a - Trench 7 plan, section and photograph

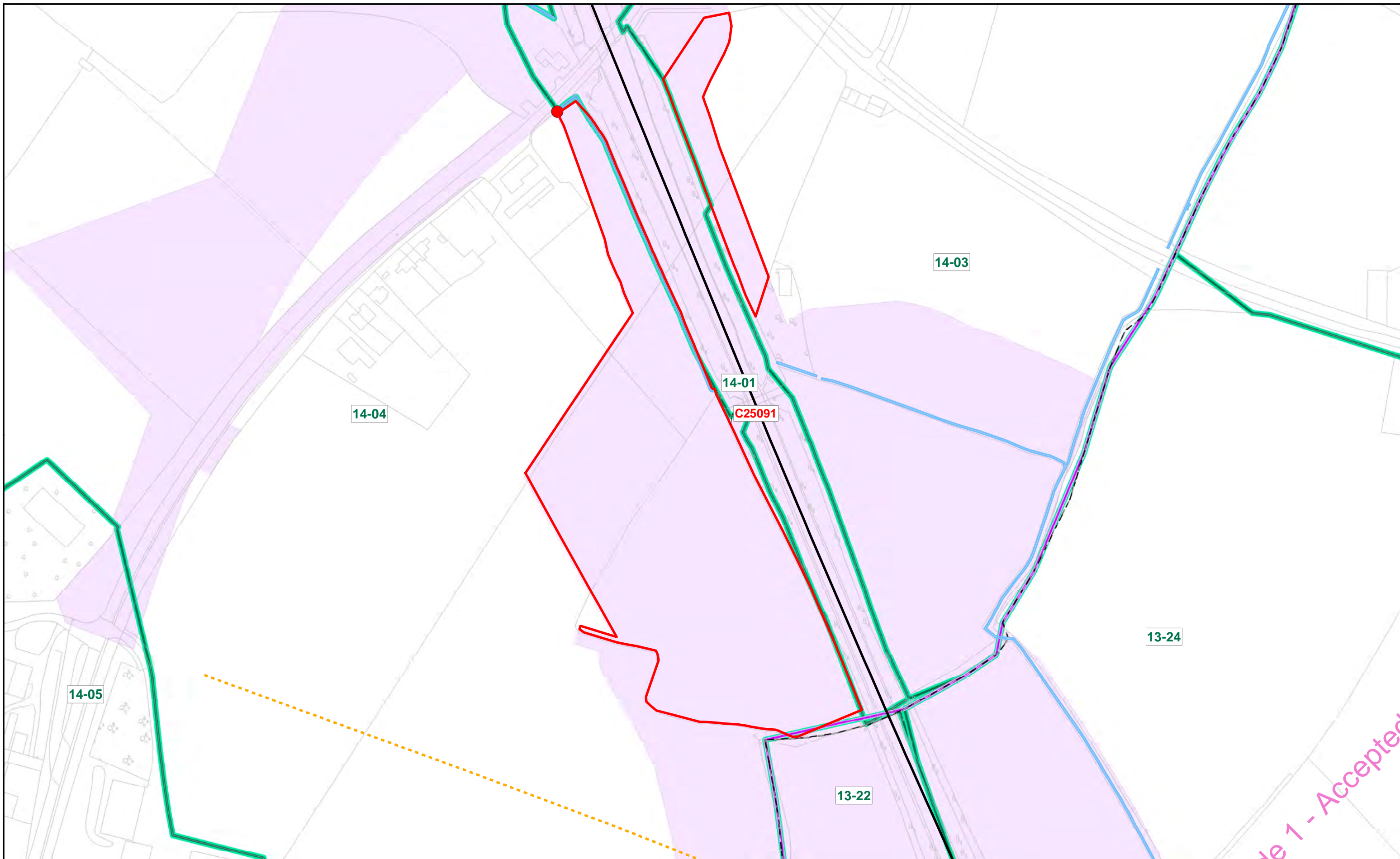
Figure 8b - Trench 7 section and photograph

Figure 9 - Trench 12 plan and photograph

Figure 10 - Trench 15 plan and photograph

Figure 11 - Trench 17 plan and photograph

Figure 12 - Trench 19 plan, section and photograph



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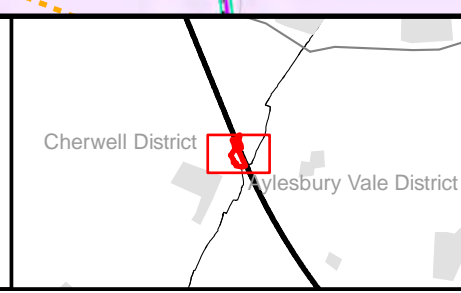
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Legend

- Route
- Site
- Fusion Site GIS ID No.
- Public Right of Way
- Local Authority Boundary
- Community Forum boundaries
- Archaeological Character Sub Zones
- Consolidated Construction Boundary
- Watercourse



High Speed Two

FIG. 1
Barton Hartshorn:
Site location

Community Forum Area (CFA14):
Newton Purcell to Brackley

Internal

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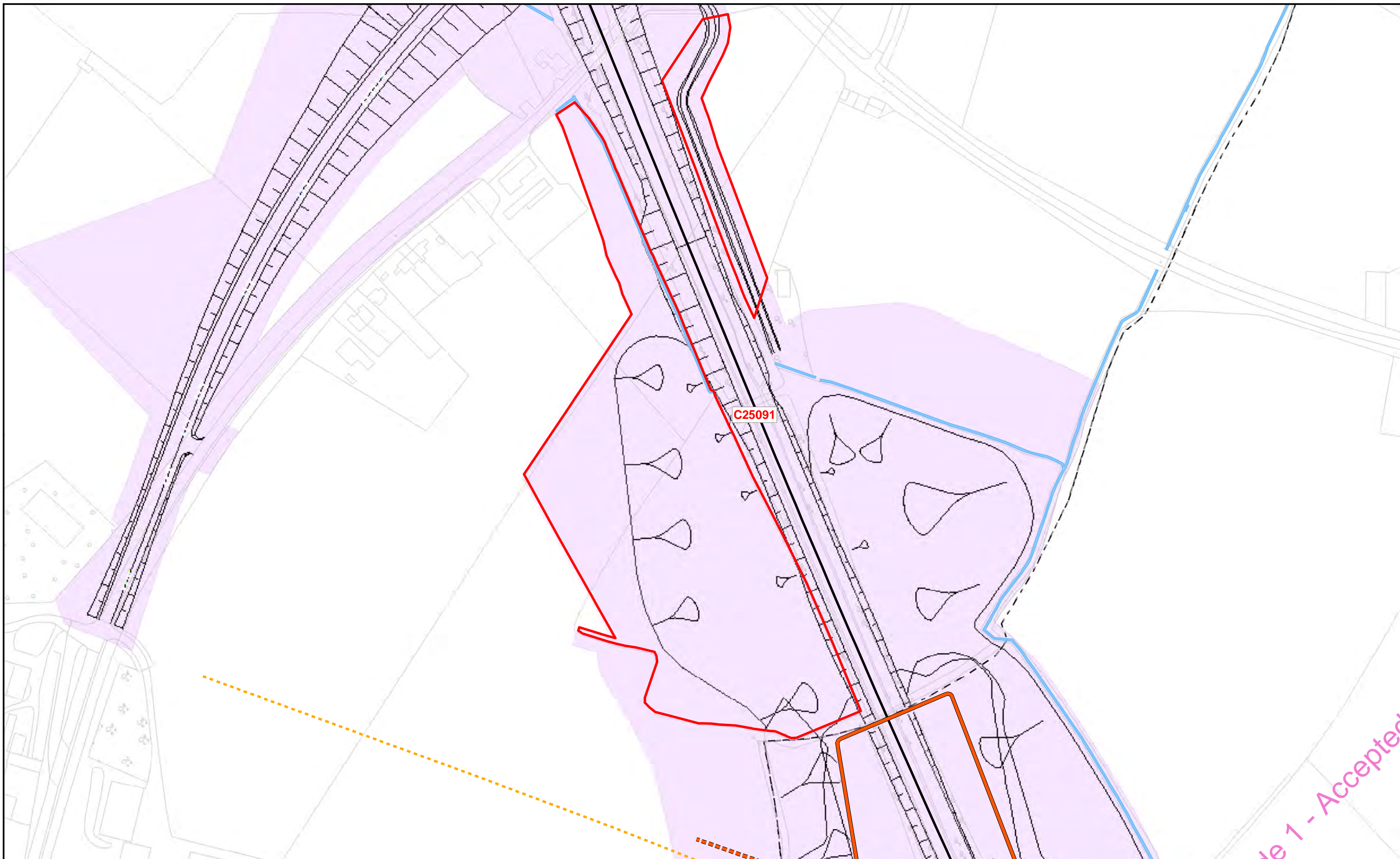
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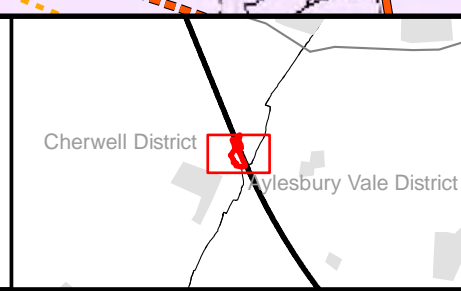
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Legend

- Route
- Site
- Fusion Site GIS ID No.
- Public Right of Way
- Local Authority Boundary
- Consolidated Construction Boundary
- Watercourse

- PRoW (new)
- PRoW (stopped-up) temporary



High Speed Two

FIG. 2
Barton Hartshorn:
Engineering Design Plan

Community Forum Area (CFA14):
Newton Purcell to Brackley

Internal

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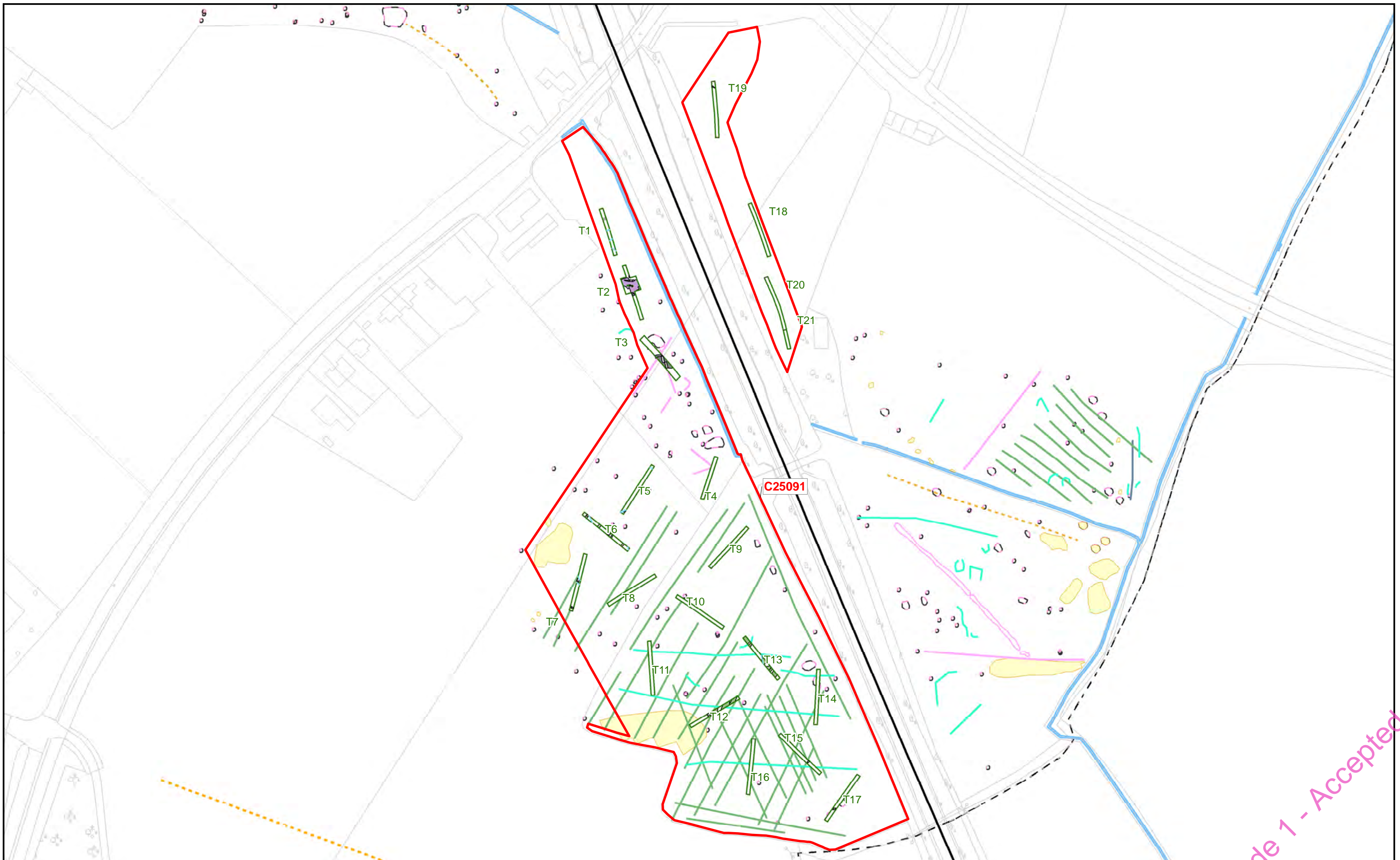
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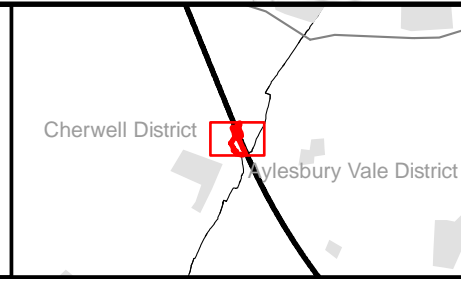
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Legend	
Route	Modern
Site	Treethrow
Fusion Site GIS ID No.	Furrow
Public Right of Way	Archaeological feature
Local Authority Boundary	Natural limestone outcrop
Watercourse	Geophysics results
Field drain	Archaeology
Limit of excavation bottom	Uncertain
	Ferrous
	Geophysics Survey Results
	Plough Mark
	Ridge and Furrow



High Speed Two

FIG. 3a
Barton Hartshorn:
Trial trench locations and results

Community Forum Area (CFA14):
Newton Purcell to Brackley

Internal

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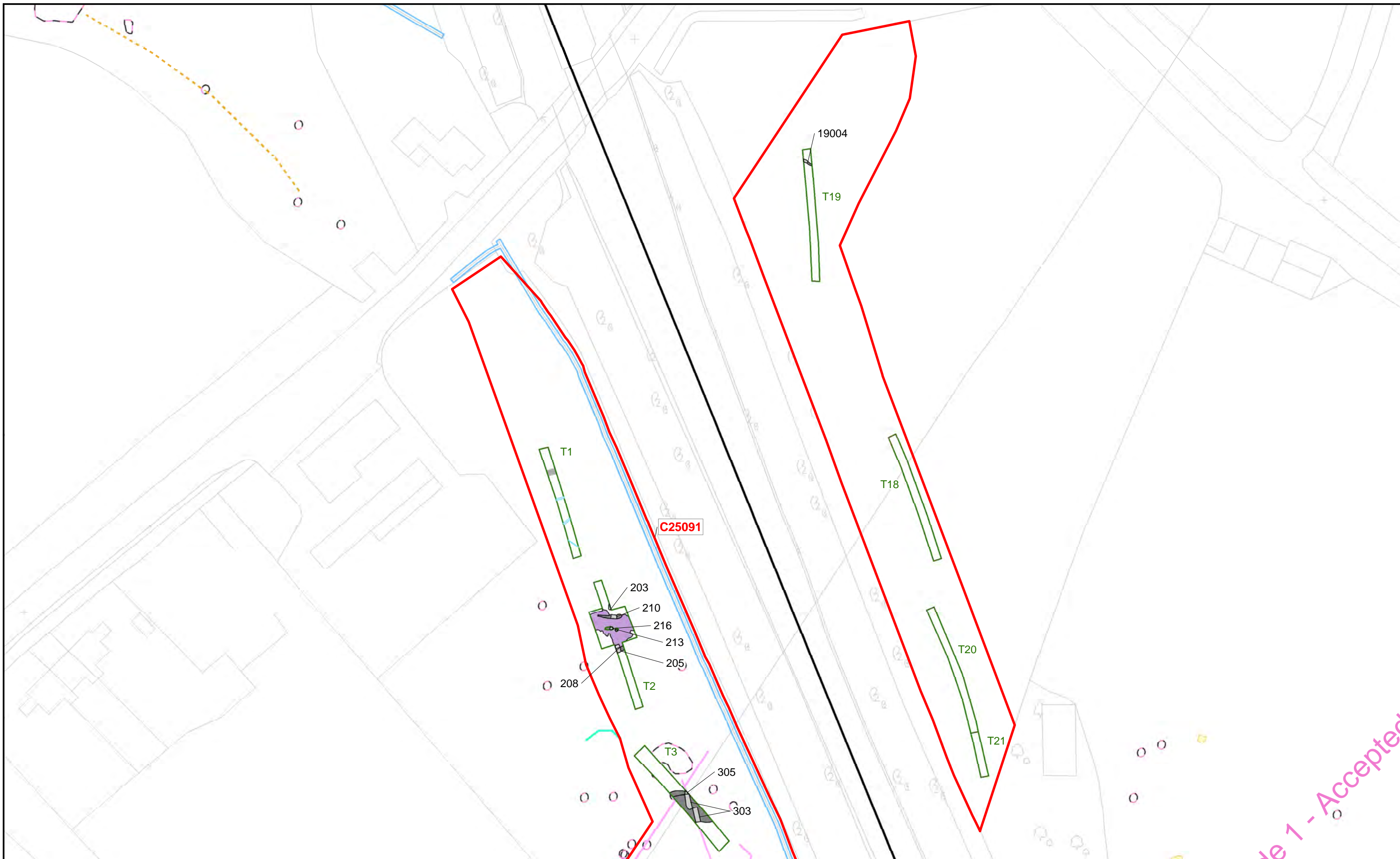
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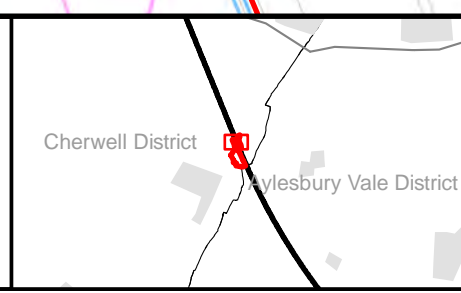
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Legend			
	Route		Geophysics Survey Results
	Site		Treethrow
	Fusion Site GIS ID No.		Archaeological feature
	Local Authority Boundary		Natural limestone outcrop
	Watercourse		Geophysics results
	Limit of excavation bottom		Archaeology
	Field drain		Plough Mark
	Modern		Uncertain
			Ferrous



High Speed Two

FIG. 3b
Barton Hartshorn:
Trial trench locations and results

Community Forum Area (CFA14):
Newton Purcell to Brackley

Internal

HS2 Scale at A3: 1:750

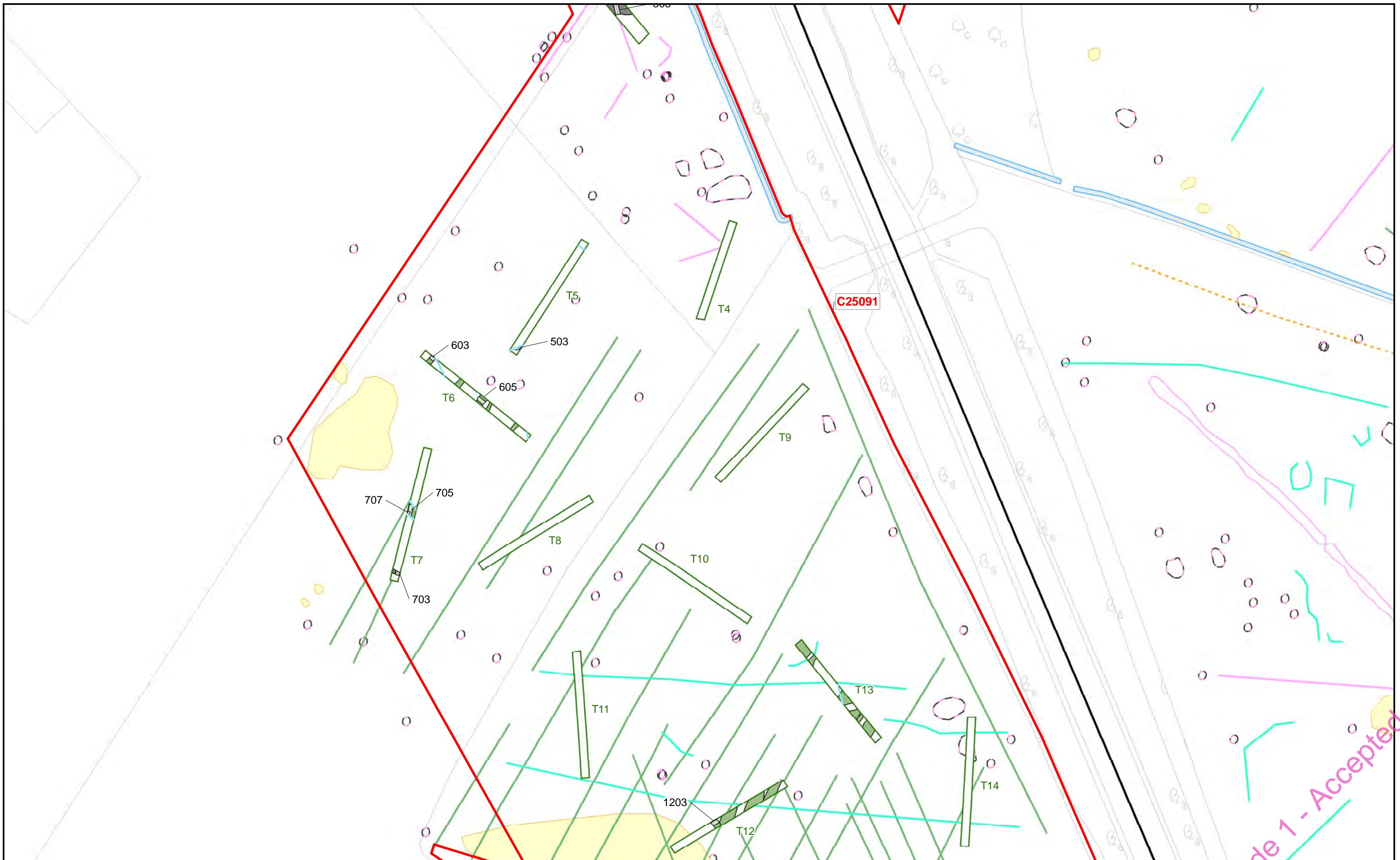
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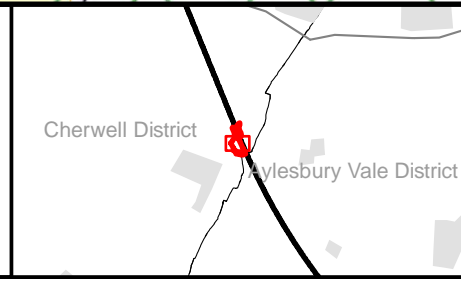
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Legend	
	Route
	Site
	Fusion Site GIS ID No.
	Local Authority Boundary
	Watercourse
	Limit of excavation bottom
	Field drain
	Furrow
	Archaeological feature
	Archaeology
	Plough Mark
	Ridge and Furrow
	Uncertain
	Archaeology
	Ferrous
	Geophysics Survey Results



High Speed Two

FIG. 3c
Barton Hartshorn:
Trial trench locations and results

Community Forum Area (CFA14):
Newton Purcell to Brackley

Internal

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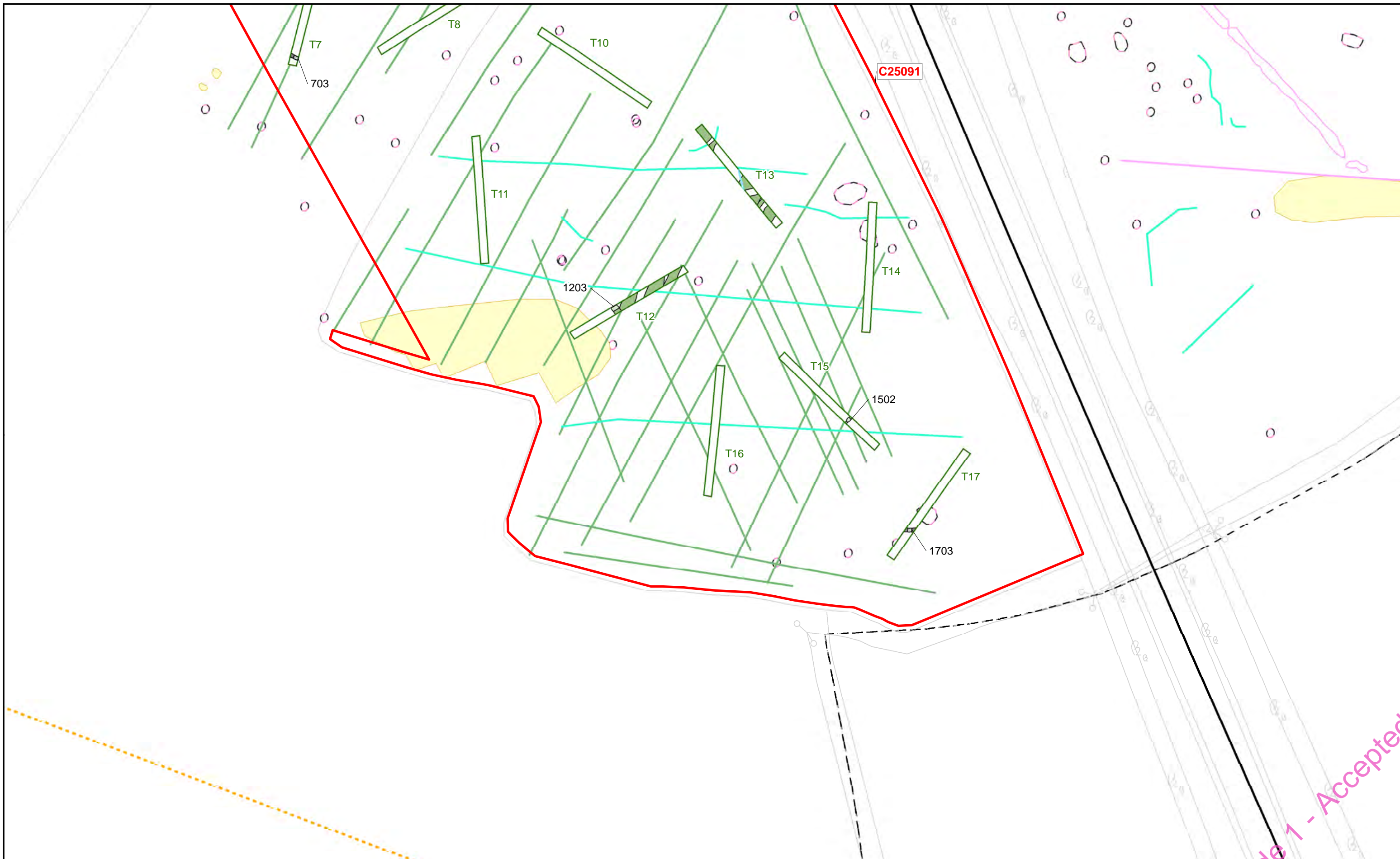
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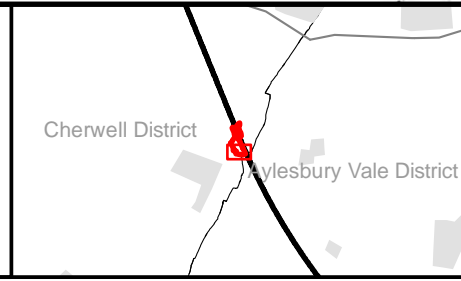
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- Legend**
- Route
 - Site
 - Fusion Site GIS ID No.
 - Public Right of Way
 - Local Authority Boundary
 - Limit of excavation bottom
 - Field drain
 - Furrow

- Geophysics results**
- Archaeology
 - Ridge and Furrow
 - Uncertain
 - Archaeology
 - Ferrous
 - Geophysics Survey Results

Archaeological feature



High Speed Two

FIG. 3d
Barton Hartshorn:
Trial trench locations and results

Community Forum Area (CFA14):
Newton Purcell to Brackley

Internal

HS2 Scale at A3: 1:750

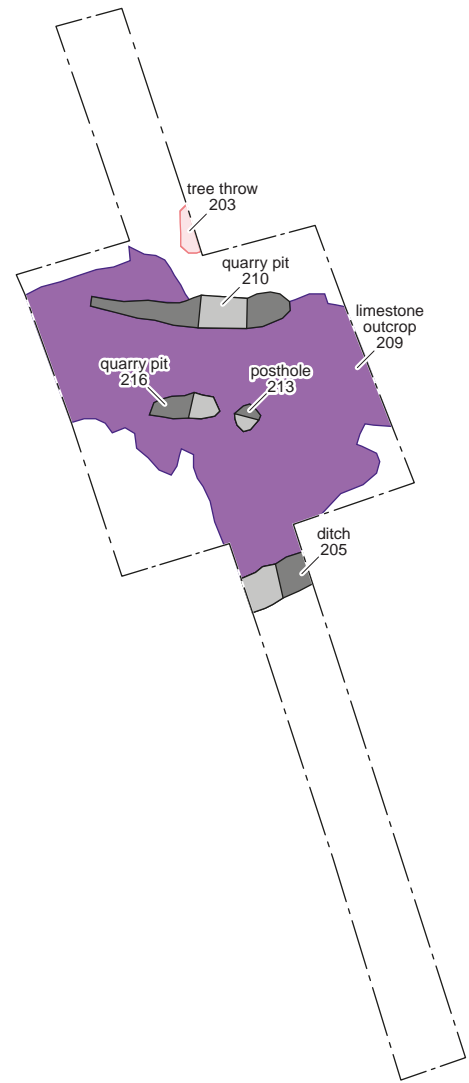
Registered in England. Registration number 00791686
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6GA.

Doc Number:
1EW03-FUS_COP-GI-MAP-CS06_CL21-000019

Date: 18/11/2020

0 6.25 12.5 18.75 25
Metres

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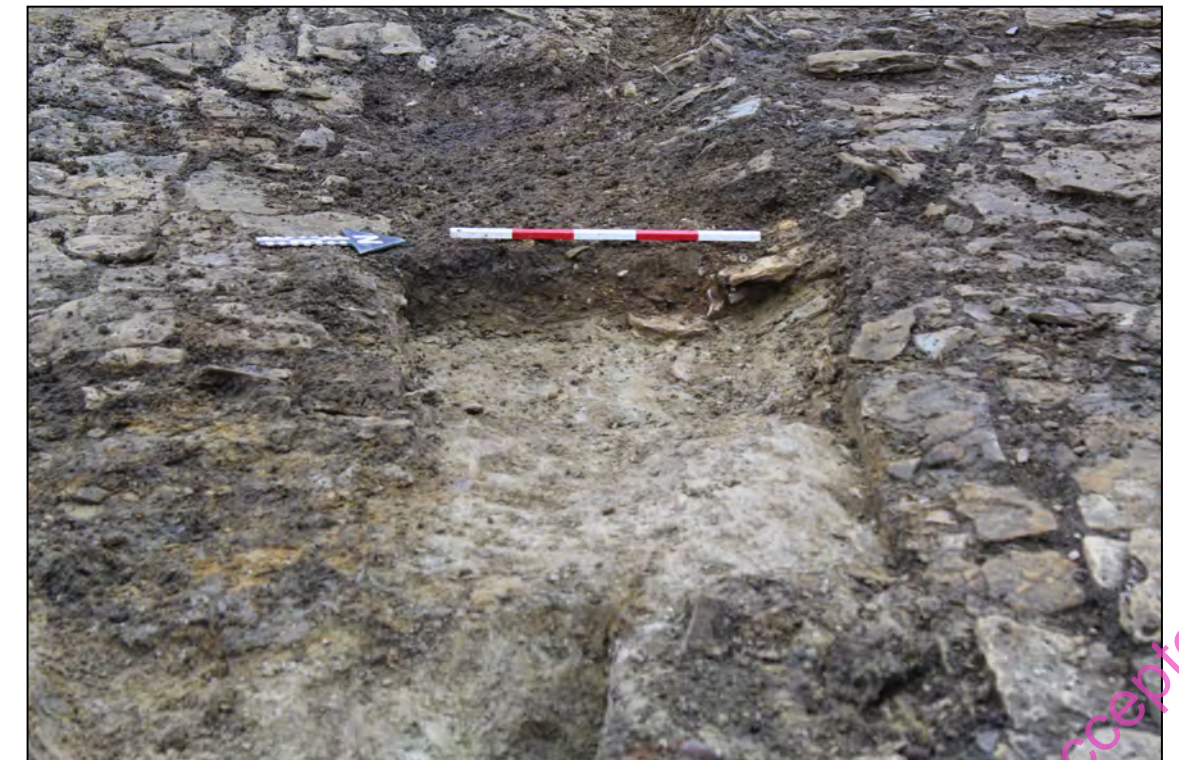
Ditch 205, looking south-west (1m scale)







Limestone outcrop 209, looking north-west (1m scales)



Quarry pit 210, looking south-west (1m scale)



Quarry pit 216, looking west (0.5m scale)

-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
-  Surface
-  Tree throw

High Speed Two
FIG 4a
Barton Hartshorn:
Trench 2 plan and photographs
Community Forum Area (CFA 14)
Newton Purcell to Brackley
Internal

HS2 Scale at A3: 1:200

Registered in England. Registration number 06701666.
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6QA.

1:200
0 2 4 6 8
Metres

Doc Number:
1EW03-FUS_COP-GI-MAP-CS06_CL21-000019

Date: 18/11/20

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Posthole 213, looking north-east (0.3m scale)

High Speed Two

FIG 4b
Barton Hartshorn:
Trench 2 photograph

Community Forum Area (CFA 14)
Newton Purcell to Brackley

Internal

HS2

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Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6QA.

Doc Number:
1EW03-FUS_COP-GI-MAP-CS06_CL21-000019

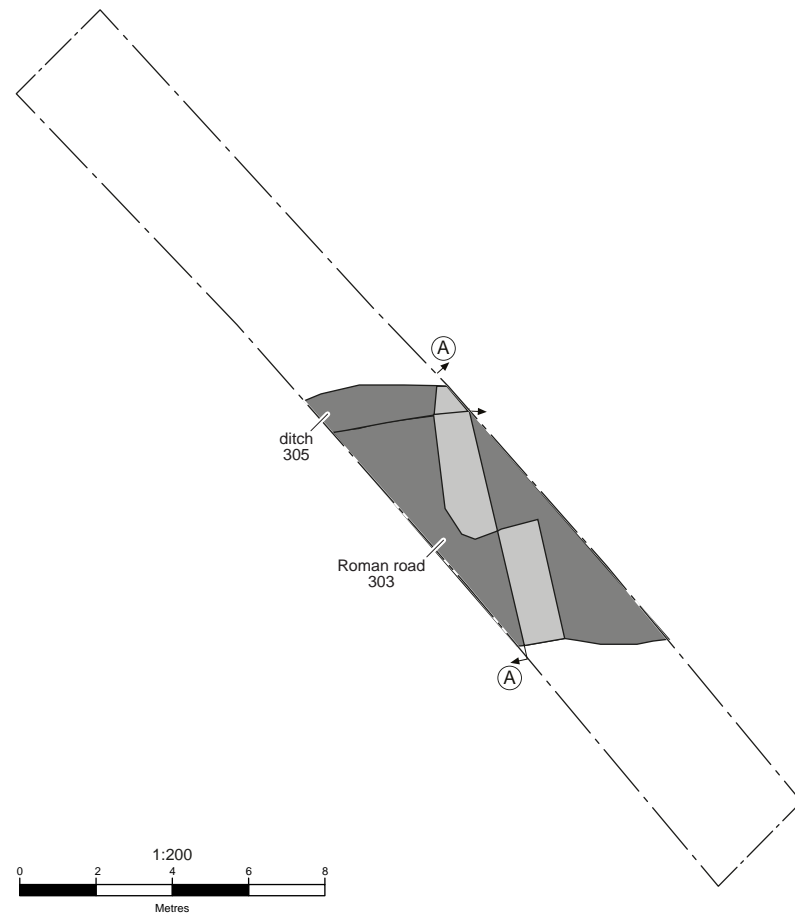
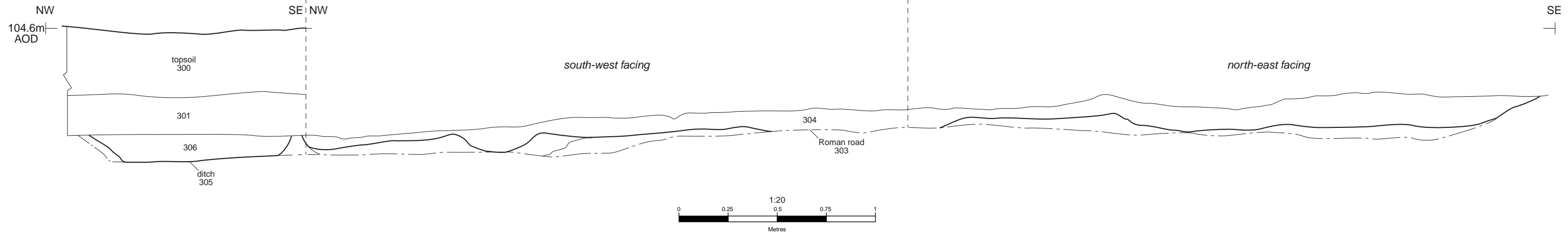
Date: 18/11/20






Scale at A3: NA

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Section AA



Roman road 303, looking east (1m scale)

-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
-  Section line

High Speed Two
 FIG 5
 Barton Hartshorn:
 Trench 3 plan, section and photograph
 Community Forum Area (CFA 14)
 Newton Purcell to Brackley
 Internal

HS2 Scale at A3: 1:200, 1:20 

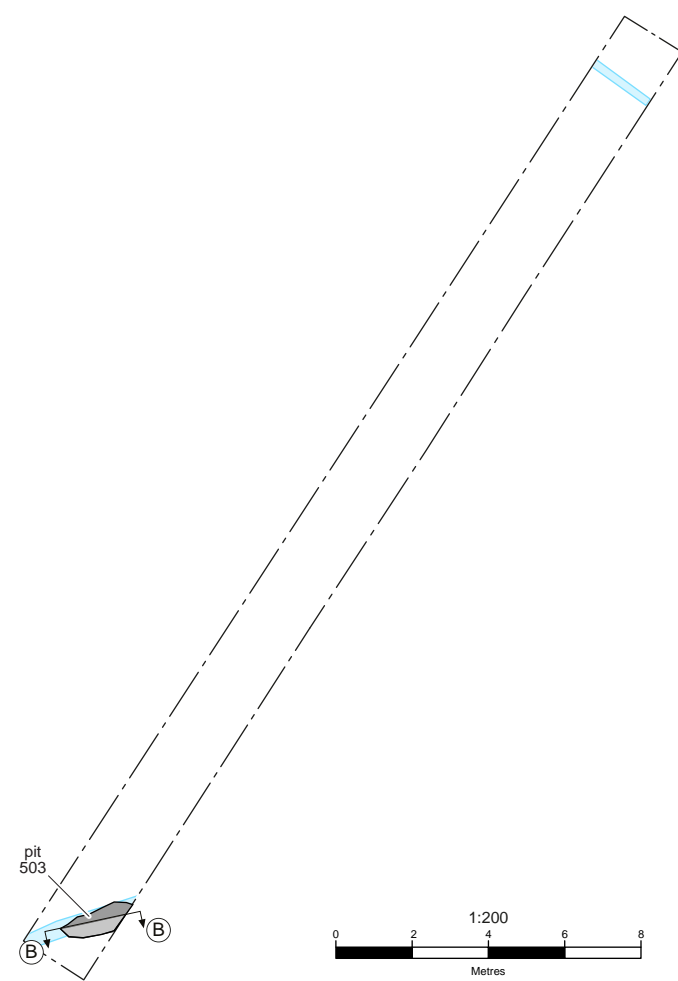
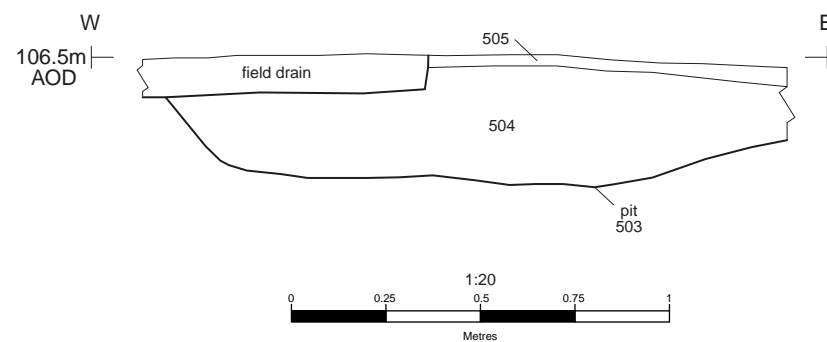
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Doc Number:
 1EW03-FUS_COP-GI-MAP-CS06_CL21-000019

Date: 18/11/20

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Section BB



Elongated pit 503, looking north (1m scale)

- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Field drain
- Section line

High Speed Two

FIG 6
Barton Hartshorn:
Trench 5: plan, section and photograph

Community Forum Area (CFA 14)
Newton Purcell to Brackley
Internal

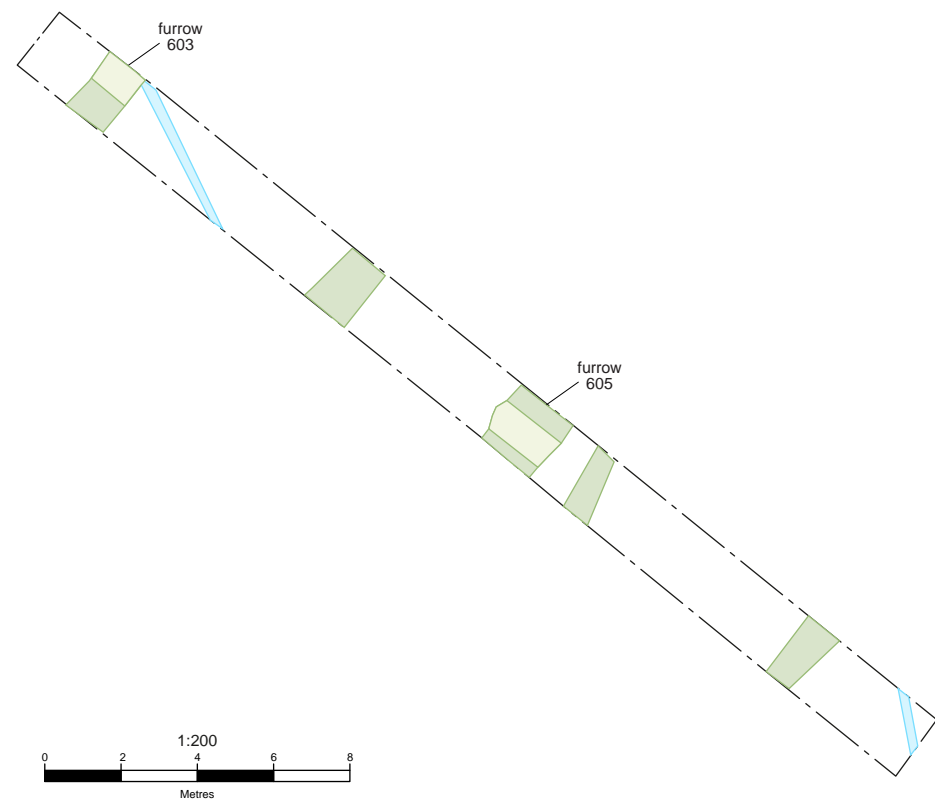
HS2 Scale at A3: 1:200, 1:20

Registered in England. Registration number 06701666.
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6QA.

Doc Number:
1EW03-FUS_COP-GI-MAP-CS06_CL21-000019

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Furrow 603, looking north-east (1m, 0.4m scales)



Furrow 605, looking south-west (1m scale)

- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Furrow (excavated / unexcavated)
- Field drain
- Section line

High Speed Two
 FIG 7
 Barton Hartshorn:
 Trench 6: plan and photographs
 Community Forum Area (CFA 14)
 Newton Purcell to Brackley
 Internal

HS2 Scale at A3: 1:200, 1:20

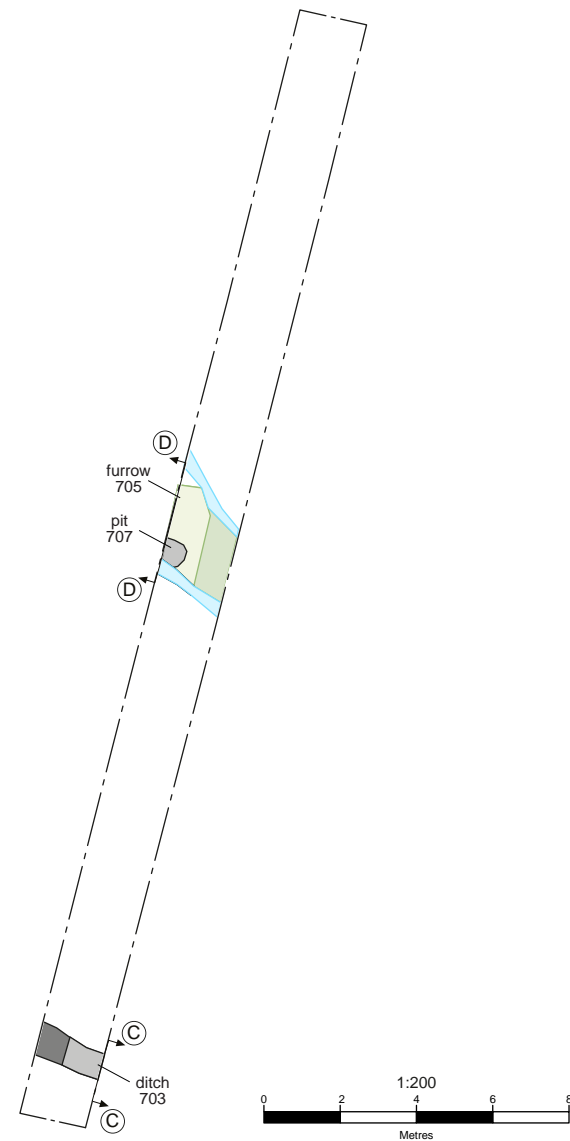
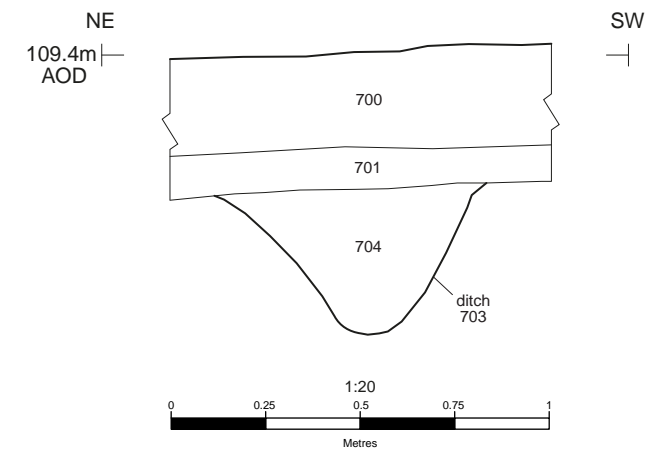
Registered in England. Registration number 06701686.
 Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6QA.

Doc Number:
 1EW03-FUS_COP-GI-MAP-CS06_CL21-000019

Date: 18/11/20

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Section CC



Ditch 703 looking south-east (0.5m scale)

- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Furrow (excavated / unexcavated)
- Field drain
- Section line

High Speed Two

FIG 8a
Barton Hartshorn:
Trench 7: plan, section and photograph
Community Forum Area (CFA 14)
Newton Purcell to Brackley

Internal

HS2 Scale at A3: 1:200, 1:20

Registered in England. Registration number 06701666.
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6QA.

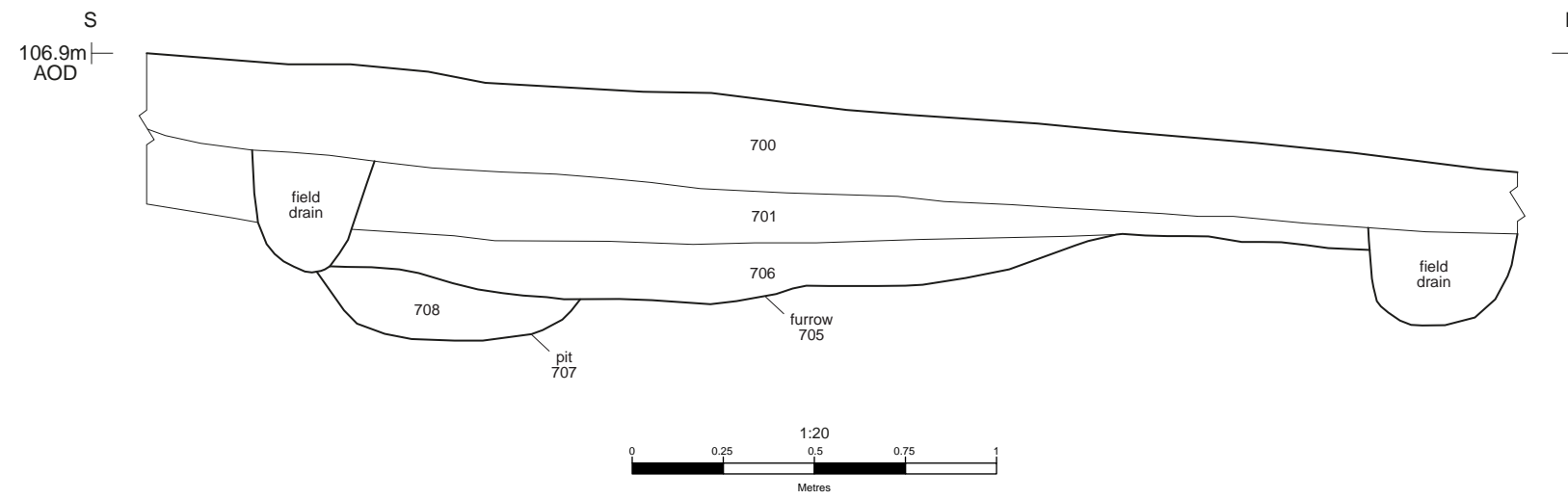
Doc Number:
1EW03-FUS_COP-GI-MAP-CS06_CL21-000019

Date: 18/11/20



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Section DD



Furrow 705 and pit 707 looking west (2m scale)

High Speed Two

FIG 8b
Barton Hartshorn:
Trench 7: section and photograph

Community Forum Area (CFA 14)
Newton Purcell to Brackley

Internal

HS2

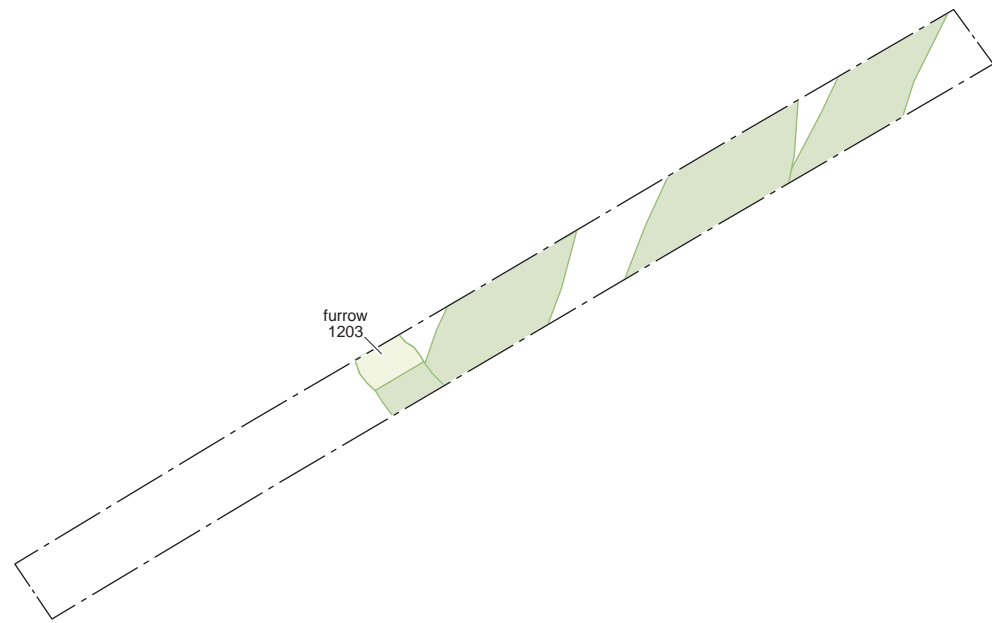
Scale at A3: NA

Registered in England. Registration number 06701686.
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6QA.



Doc Number:
1EW03-FUS_COP-GI-MAP-CS06_CL21-000019

Date: 18/11/20





Furrow 1203, looking south-east (1m scale)

-  Evaluation trench
-  Furrow (excavated / unexcavated)

High Speed Two

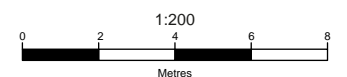
FIG 9
Barton Hartshorn:
Trench 12 plan and photograph

Community Forum Area (CFA 14)
Newton Purcell to Brackley

Internal

HS2
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Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6QA.

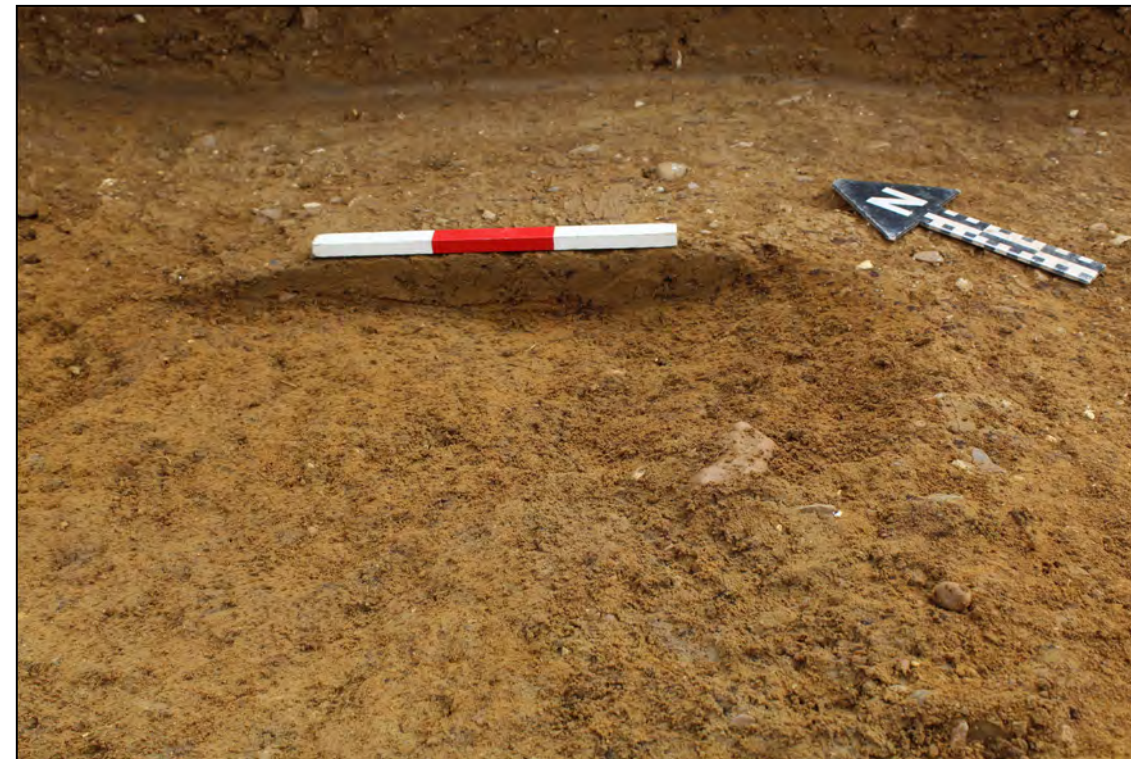
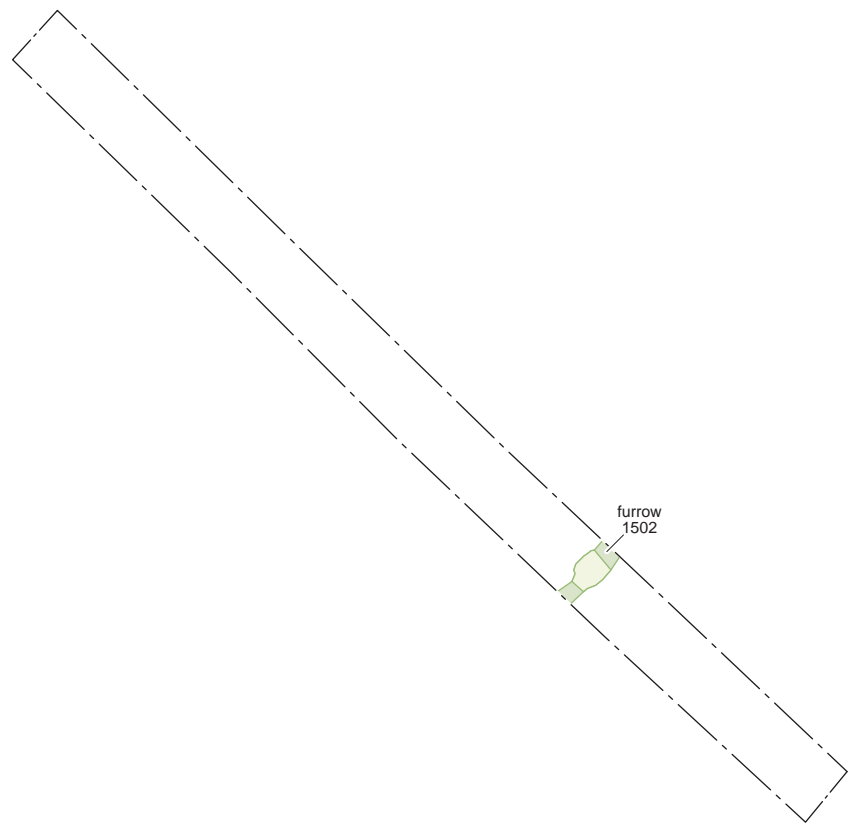
Scale at A3: 1:200





Doc Number:
1EW03-FUS_COP-GI-MAP-CS06_CL21-000019

Date: 18/11/20

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Furrow 1502, looking north-east (0.3m scale)

-  Evaluation trench
-  Furrow (excavated / unexcavated)

High Speed Two

FIG 10
Barton Hartshorn:
Trench 15 plan and photograph

Community Forum Area (CFA 14)
Newton Purcell to Brackley

Internal

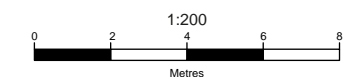
HS2

Registered in England. Registration number 06701666.
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6QA.

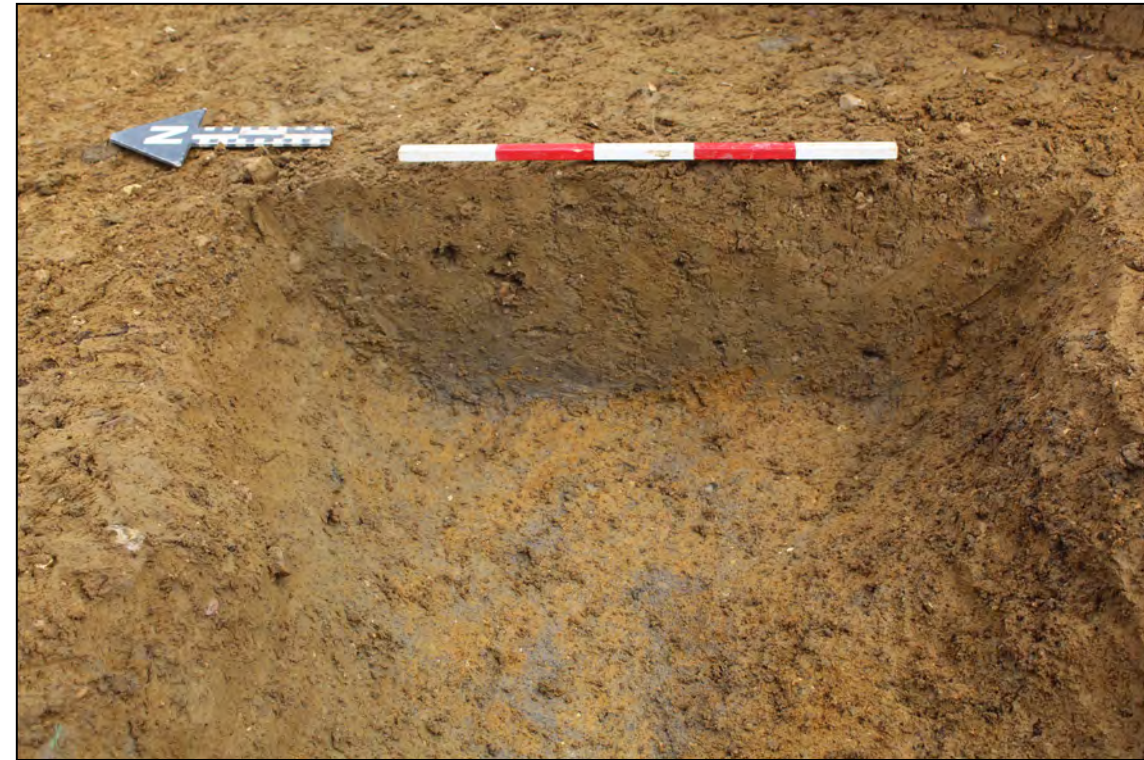
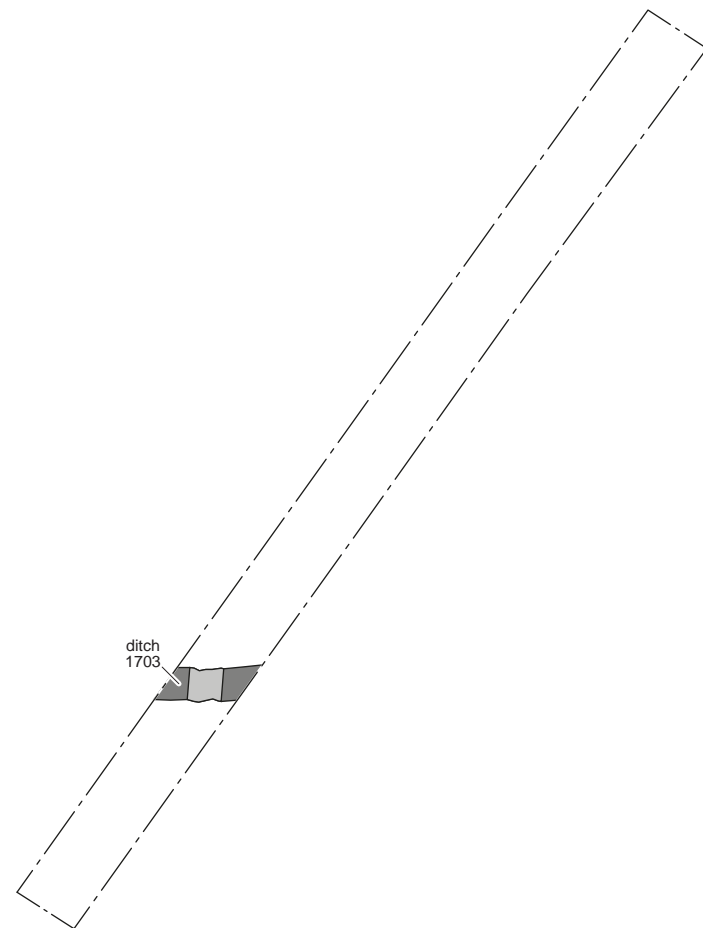
Doc Number:
1EW03-FUS_COP-GI-MAP-CS06_CL21-000019

Date: 18/11/20



Scale at A3: 1:200



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Ditch 1703, looking east (0.5m scale)

-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)

High Speed Two

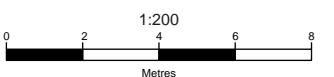
FIG 11
Barton Hartshorn:
Trench 17 plan and photograph

Community Forum Area (CFA 14)
Newton Purcell to Brackley

Internal

HS2
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Scale at A3: 1:200

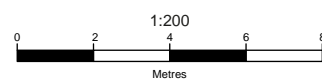
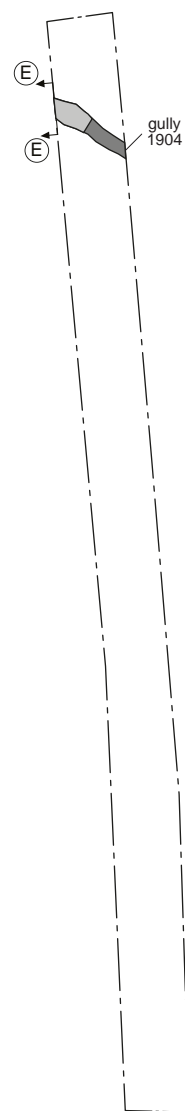
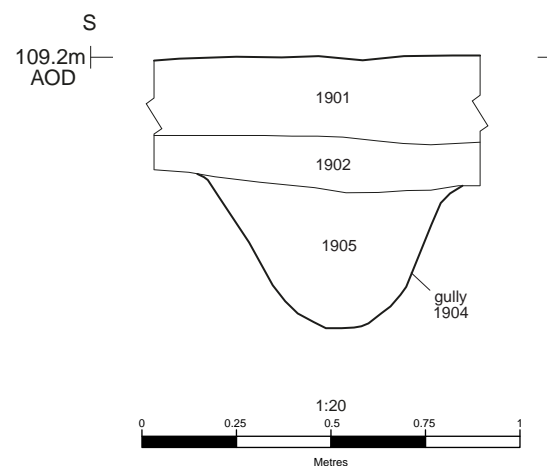


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


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Section EE



Gully 1904, looking west (0.5m scale)

-  Evaluation trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
-  Section line

High Speed Two

FIG 12
Barton Hartshorn:
Trench 19: plan, section and photograph

Community Forum Area (CFA 14)
Newton Purcell to Brackley
Internal

HS2

Scale at A3: 1:200, 1:20



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Date: 18/11/20

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Appendix 2 – Context List

Site Code	Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1C20BTHTT	1	100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand, few small stones	26	1.8	0.30
1C20BTHTT	1	101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt	26	1.8	0.16
1C20BTHTT	1	102	Layer		Natural geology	Yellow grey silty clay with stone inclusions	26	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	2	200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown clay silt, friable, occasional medium rounded, sub-rounded stones	30	1.8	0.30
1C20BTHTT	2	201	Layer		Subsoil	Light greyish-brown, clay silt, compact, occasional small – medium sub-angular stones	30	1.8	0.18
1C20BTHTT	2	202	Layer		Natural geology	Patchy, light yellowish-grey compact silty clay - light bluish-grey compact silty clay - mid greyish-brown compact silty clay – light yellowish-orange compact silty clay, sub-angular stones	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	2	203	Cut		Tree throw	Oval, gently sloped concave sides, flat base	1.3	0.45	0.13
1C20BTHTT	2	204	Fill	203	Fill of tree throw	Mid greyish-brown compact silty clay, occasional sub-rounded stones	1.3	0.45	0.13
1C20BTHTT	2	205	Cut		Ditch	NE / SW aligned linear ditch. Steeply sloped (V-shaped) sides, concave – rounded base	>1.8	1.0	0.58
1C20BTHTT	2	206	Fill	205	Fill of ditch	Mid bluish-grey friable silty clay, occasional small sub-angular stones and some charcoal	1.0	0.45	0.32
1C20BTHTT	2	207	Fill	205	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish-brown compact silty clay, moderate quantity of small – medium sub-rounded stones	1.0	1.0	0.35
1C20BTHTT	2	208	Deposit		Spread	Light greyish-brown hard silty clay with orange mottling, very frequent rounded, angular small – medium stones	5.4	>1.2	0.23
1C20BTHTT	2	209	Limestone Outcrop		Natural geology	Natural limestone outcropping – N.B. initially recorded as potential structure.	>2.0	1.9	0.32?
1C20BTHTT	2	210	Cut		Quarry pit	Linear, broadly aligned NW / SE. Straight sloped sides, slightly stepped at the top, flat – rounded base	>2.0	0.76	0.28
1C20BTHTT	2	211	Fill	210	Fill of quarry pit	Mid orangey-brown compact – firm silty clay	>2.0	0.76	0.28

						with frequent small – medium limestone slabs, moderate gravel inclusions and occasional sub-angular stones and pebbles			
1C20BTHTT	2	212	Post	213	Wooden Post	Wooden post, likely to be of modern origin – not rotted or burnt.	?	?	0.25
1C20BTHTT	2	213	Cut		Posthole	Circular, vertical - steeply sloped sides to a flat base	0.73	0.73	0.25
1C20BTHTT	2	214	Fill	213	Fill of posthole	Packing material - light yellowish-grey friable clay silt	-	-	0.08
1C20BTHTT	2	215	Fill	213	Fill of posthole	Packing material – mid greyish-brown friable silty clay, with patches of yellowish-grey silty clay. Occasional medium, sub-angular stones	-	-	0.16
1C20BTHTT	2	216	Cut		Quarry pit	Elongated oval in plan, aligned E / W, straight to moderately sloped sides and flat base	1.0	0.49	0.09
1C20BTHTT	2	217	Fill	216	Fill of quarry pit	Mid orangey-brown friable clay silt with moderate sub-angular stones	1.0	0.49	0.09
1C20BTHTT	3	300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty sand with occasional limestone pieces	30	4.0	0.25
1C20BTHTT	3	301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey-brown compact silty clay with pebbles	30	4.0	0.20
1C20BTHTT	3	302	Layer		Natural geology	Compact orangey-brown sandy clay with gravel inclusions	30	4.0	
1C20BTHTT	3	303	Cut		Roman road	Foundation cut for former Roman road (an element of Margary Route 160a – Towcester – Alchester). Linear feature aligned broadly E / W, very irregular sloped sides and irregular flattish base	>5.0	6.7	0.14
1C20BTHTT	3	304	Fill	303	Fill of road foundation cut	Mid brownish-grey compact silty sand / gravels and medium sized stones. Very frequent sub-angular stones	1.0	6.7	0.14
1C20BTHTT	3	305	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature aligned broadly E / W. Straight sloped - gently concave sides towards base (not bottomed)	1.0	1.07	0.14
1C20BTHTT	3	306	Fill	305	Fill of ditch	Mid yellowish-brown compact clay, very frequent stones	1.0	1.07	0.14
1C20BTHTT	4	400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey loose silty sand	20	2.0	0.10
1C20BTHTT	4	401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	20	2.0	0.45

1C20BTHTT	4	402	Layer		Natural geology	Light yellowish-brown clay silt	30	2.0	
1C20BTHTT	5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown friable sandy silt with a few stones	30	1.8	0.30
1C20BTHTT	5	501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown friable silt with a few stones	30	1.8	0.10
1C20BTHTT	5	502	Layer		Natural geology	Light greyish-brown compact clay silt with occasional stones and chalk crumbs	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	5	503	Cut		Elongated pit	Elongated oval in plan, long axis east / west. Concave, moderately sloped sides, slightly concave base	1.7	0.6	0.35
1C20BTHTT	5	504	Fill	503	Fill of pit	Light yellowish-brown firm silty clay. Occasional sub-rounded stones – merging with natural substrate	1.7	0.6	0.32
1C20BTHTT	5	505	Fill	503	Fill of pit	Mid brownish loose silty sand	0.96	0.16	0.05
1C20BTHTT	6	600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand, occasional pebbles and sub-angular stones	30	1.8	0.20
1C20BTHTT	6	601	Layer		Subsoil	Yellowish-brown silty clay occasional small sub-angular stones, some charcoal	30	1.8	0.10
1C20BTHTT	6	602	Layer		Natural geology	Yellowish-brown silty clay, sandy clay lenses, occasional pebbles and sand	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	6	603	Cut		Furrow	North-east / south-west aligned. Shallow, slightly concave, moderately sloped sides and even, flat base. Cut by modern land drain	1.82	1.52	0.08
1C20BTHTT	6	604	Fill	603	Fill of furrow	Dark brown moderately compact silty clay with some small stones / gravel and chalk flecks	1.82	1.52	0.08
1C20BTHTT	6	605	Cut		Furrow	North-east / south-west aligned. Slightly concave, moderately sloped sides, flat base.	>1.0	1.65	0.18
1C20BTHTT	6	606	Fill	605	Fill of furrow	Mid brownish-grey compact silty clay. A very few small stones and chalk crumbs	>1.0	1.65	0.18
1C20BTHTT	7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand, occasional small pebbles and sub-angular stones	30	1.8	0.15
1C20BTHTT	7	701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay, rare small stones	30	1.8	0.15
1C20BTHTT	7	702	Layer		Natural geology	Orange-brown sandy clay with moderately gravel inclusions	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	7	703	Cut		Ditch	east/west aligned modern ditch steeply sloped sides	>1.0	0.70	0.40

						and a concave narrow base			
1C20BTHTT	7	704	Fill	703	Fill of ditch	Dark greyish-brown friable silty sand, few small stones	>1.0	0.70	0.40
1C20BTHTT	7	705	Cut		Furrow	North-east / south-west aligned. Moderately sloped on north side, somewhat concave, shallow with uneven base	1.8	2.1	0.08
1C20BTHTT	7	706	Fill	705	Fill of furrow	Greyish-brown compact silty clay, with some few stones and chalk flecks	1.8	2.1	0.08
1C20BTHTT	7	707	Cut		Pit	Slightly irregular – circular in plan. Moderately sloped sides, rounded base	0.59	0.59	0.14
1C20BTHTT	7	708	Fill	707	Fill of pit	Mid brownish-grey compact silty clay with a few small stones / gravel	0.59	0.59	0.14
1C20BTHTT	8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones	30	1.8	0.25
1C20BTHTT	8	801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay	30	1.8	0.10
1C20BTHTT	8	802	Layer		Natural geology	Successive bands of yellow clay and orange-brown silty sand with frequent gravel	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	9	900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid yellowish-brown silty sand	30	2.0	0.30
1C20BTHTT	9	901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay	30	2.0	0.15
1C20BTHTT	9	902	Layer		Natural geology	Compact yellowish-brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular stones			
1C20BTHTT	10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand, few inclusions of small stones	30	1.8	0.25
1C20BTHTT	10	1001	Layer		Subsoil	Compact mid brown silty clay rare small stones	30	1.8	0.25
1C20BTHTT	10	1002	Layer		Natural geology	Compact orange-brown silty sand, gravels	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty sand, few inclusions, small stones / pebbles	30	1.8	0.20
1C20BTHTT	11	1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown compact silty clay, rare small stones	30	1.8	0.10
1C20BTHTT	11	1102	Layer		Natural geology	Compact orange-brown silty sand, inclusions, gravel and small stones	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	12	1200	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty sand occasional pebbles / stones	30	1.8	0.20
1C20BTHTT	12	1201	Layer		Subsoil	Compact silty sand, occasional stones and pebbles	30	1.8	0.10
1C20BTHTT	12	1202	Layer		Natural geology	Orange-brown silty sand, frequent stones / gravels	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	12	1203	Cut		Furrow	Linear feature aligned N / S sharp, straight gently	>1.8	1.4	0.08

						sloped sides, flat, slightly concave base			
1C20BTHTT	12	1204	Fill	1203	Fill of furrow	Light yellowish-brown moderately compact sandy silt, few small stones and chalk crumbs	>1.8	1.4	0.08
1C20BTHTT	13	1300	Layer		Topsoil	Light - medium brown silty sand, occasional small stones	30	1.8	0.25
1C20BTHTT	13	1301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey-brown compact clay sand, few inclusions	30	1.8	0.20
1C20BTHTT	13	1302	Layer		Natural geology	Compact orangey-yellow silty sand, frequent gravels	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable silty sand, occasional small stones	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	14	1401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown compact clay sand, occasional small stones	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	14	1402	Layer		Natural geology	Orange sand with bands of red silty sand containing gravel in the south of the trench for about 10m. Gives way to mottled blue / grey and brown clay with small stones for 2/3 at north	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	15	1500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown friable sandy silt, occasional small stones and medium sub-angular stones	30	2.0	0.26
1C20BTHTT	15	1501	Layer		Natural geology	Mid orangey-brown friable sandy silt with yellowish patches, frequent small and sub-angular stones	30	2.0	
1C20BTHTT	15	1502	Cut		Furrow	Linear feature, aligned NE / SW, gently sloped sides slightly concave base	>2.0	0.58	0.50
1C20BTHTT	15	1503	Fill	1502	Fill of furrow	Light yellowish-grey friable sandy silt, rare small and medium sub-angular stones	>2.0	0.58	0.05
1C20BTHTT	16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand, occasional small stones	30	1.8	0.17
1C20BTHTT	16	1601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown compact clay sand	30	1.8	0.14
1C20BTHTT	16	1602	Layer		Natural geology	Orange silty sand through entire length of trench. Frequent small stone and gravel inclusions, specks of manganese on interface of 1601 to 1602	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand, occasional small stones	30	1.8	0.20
1C20BTHTT	17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Orangey-brown sandy clay, no inclusions	30	1.8	0.37

1C20BTHTT	17	1702	Layer		Natural geology	Orange silty sand with gravel and small stone inclusions	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	17	1703	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature aligned E / W, steeply sloped concave sides, slightly irregular base	>2.0	0.87	0.29
1C20BTHTT	17	1704	Fill	1703	Fill of ditch	Mid blueish-grey slightly compact silty clay, rare small and occasional sub-angular stone	>2.0	0.30	0.05
1C20BTHTT	17	1705	Fill	1703	Fill of ditch	Mid yellowish-brown slightly compact clay silt, rare small and medium sub-angular stones	>2.0	0.87	0.26
1C20BTHTT	18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey friable silty clay	30	1.8	0.25
1C20BTHTT	18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish-brown compact silty clay	30	1.8	0.35
1C20BTHTT	18	1802	Layer		Natural geology	Mid orangish silty sand with some grey clay and gravel	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	19	1901	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay with some gravel	30	1.8	0.20
1C20BTHTT	19	1902	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown silty clay with some gravel and chalk, occasional flints	30	1.8	0.22
1C20BTHTT	19	1903	Layer		Natural geology	Mid greyish-brown clay with some gravel and angular stones	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	19	1904	Cut		Gully	Slightly concave, north-west / south-east aligned gully with moderately sloped sides with rounded base	2.08	0.28 – 0.59	0.40
1C20BTHTT	19	1905	Fill	1904	Fill of gully	Mid brown compact silty clay, some pebbles, gravel and flints	2.08	0.28 – 0.59	0.40
1C20BTHTT	20	2001	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown loose silty clay, some gravel and rooting	30	1.8	0.22
1C20BTHTT	20	2002	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown compact silty clay with occasional gravel	30	1.8	0.26
1C20BTHTT	20	2003	Layer		Natural geology	Light brown clay, with some gravels	30	1.8	
1C20BTHTT	21	2100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid to dark greyish-brown silty clay	10	1.8	0.30
1C20BTHTT	21	2101	Layer		Subsoil	Light yellow-brown compact silty clay	10	1.8	0.25
1C20BTHTT	21	2102	Layer		Natural geology	Light greyish-brown silty clay	10	1.8	

Appendix 3 – Oasis Form

OASIS ID: **hs2copa1-392845**

Project details

Project name	HS2 Trial Trench Evaluation at Barton Hartshorn, Oxfordshire AC250
Short description of the project	<p>The Trial Trench Evaluation encompassed two parcels of land over several fields comprising land package C25091 (centred on NGR 462916, 231057) comprising a total of 3.25ha. The evaluation comprised 21 trenches (1 – 21).</p> <p>The geophysical survey identified the presence of seven of the 17 features excavated, comprising three ditches, a limestone outcrop, in which two quarry pits were recorded and two furrows. It also uncovered features that were not evident in the results of the geophysical survey, comprising part of a former Roman road that linked Alchester and Towcester (Margary 160a, <i>Via Glareata</i>), two pits, a large posthole, one ditch, one gully, three more furrows and a tree throw.</p> <p>The results of the Trial Trench Evaluation identified three main phases of activity. The basal remains of the former Roman road were identified in Trench 3 and a ditch in the same trench may represent an associated roadside drainage ditch. Another, possible agricultural boundary ditch in Trench 2 may have respected the alignment of the road and been of contemporary date. A medieval to post-medieval furrow in Trench 7 yielded a single sherd of Roman pottery. This may have derived from an underlying pit, which was cut by the furrow, and very tentatively may also be ascribed a Roman period origin. In addition, also tentatively, a V-Shaped ditch at the southern end of Trench 7, aligned broadly east / west, could also be of Roman origin; however, a piece of modern bottle glass was recovered from it which could either date it to the modern period, or could be intrusive.</p> <p>Elsewhere agricultural activity, comprising five broadly north-east / south-west aligned furrows were recorded in Trenches 6, 7, 12 and 15. These are likely to date to the wider medieval to post-medieval periods. A possible agricultural boundary ditch was identified in Trench 17, on an east / west alignment, which may represent the remains of an agricultural boundary ditch. This may also date to the medieval or post-medieval period, though this interpretation remains tentative since no dating evidence was recovered. These agricultural features are likely to be associated with agricultural practices in medieval and post-medieval Newton Purcell, or possibly the medieval moated manor located c. 400m to the south-west of the Site.</p> <p>A posthole of probable modern origin, its wooden post in situ and broadly intact, and two probably modern quarry pits, were recorded in Trench 2. These may well be associated with the development of the Great Central Railway. Finally, there are the remains of a gully in Trench 19 and an elongated pit in Trench 5, which are difficult to ascribe by morphology or location to any specific period, and so remain undated.</p> <p>With the exception of the single redeposited Roman period sherd from the furrow in Trench 7, <i>in situ</i> post and piece of bottle glass, no dating evidence was recovered from any of the features excavated during the Trial Trenching Evaluation, on this basis firm dating of the majority of features is unconfirmed and the above phases have been defined on morphological grounds and the</p>

	preceding evidence of non-intrusive investigations and desk-based assessment.
Project dates	Start: 27-07-2020 End: 02-11-2020 (over the course of two discrete deployments)
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	1C20BTHTT – Site code
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH / ROAD Roman (Possible)
Monument type	DITCH Roman (Possible)
Monument type	PIT Roman (Possible)
Monument type	DITCH Medieval – Post-medieval (Possible)
Monument type	FURROW Medieval – Post-medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Modern
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Modern (Possible)
Significant Finds	NONE
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rail links/railway-related infrastructure (including Channel Tunnel)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	BARTON HARTSHORN, OXFORDSHIRE (AC250)
Study area	is 3.25 Hectares
Site coordinates	Centred on NGR 462916, 231057

Project creators

Name of Organisation	COPA
Project brief originator	HS2 Ltd
Project design originator	COPA

Project director/manager Stuart Joyce
Project supervisor Daniele Pirisino

Project archives

Physical Contents "Ceramic", "Environmental", "Animal Bone"
Digital Media available "Database", "GIS", "Images - raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title AWHf - Fieldwork Report for Trial Trench Evaluation at Barton Hartshorn, Oxfordshire AC250
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Entered by Mark Hewson (Mark.Hewson@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on 31 December 2020

Appendix 4 – Finds Tables

Table 3 – Finds concordance

Trench No	Context	Class	Description	Fabric Code*	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date
TR 7	706	Roman Pottery	Pink grog-tempered ware	PNK GT	1	48	C2-C4

* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

Table 4 – Fabric description

Period	Fabric Description	Fabric Code*	Count	Weight (g)
Roman Pottery	Pink grog-tempered ware	PNK GT	1	48
Grand Total			1	48

Appendix 5 – Biological Evidence Table

Table 5 – Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context

Cut	Fill	Bos	Total	Weight(g)
213	215	1	1	16
Total		1	1	-
Weight(g)		16	16	-

Bos = cattle

Appendix 6 – Palaeoenvironmental Remains Table

Table 6 – Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 2												
Tree throw 203	204	1	16	0	20	95	*	-	-	indet grain (v. abraded)-	-/-	-
Ditch 205	206	2	17	0	10	90	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
Quarry pit 210	211	5	20	20	75	98	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
Posthole 212	215	8	9	0	35	90	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
Trench 17												
Ditch 1703	1705	3	20	20	30	90	-	-	-	-	*/*	-

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 4–20 items; *** = 21–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items