

## **1EW03 - Enabling Works Central**

# **AWHh (C2b) - Fieldwork Report for Trial Trench Evaluation at Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (AC250/28)**

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# 1 Executive Summary

- 1.1.1 This document details the results of an archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (hereafter referred to as 'the Site'; Figure 1). The Trial Trench Evaluation encompassed two parcels of land: C25077 and C25082 of which 5.36ha in total were evaluated. These land parcels are centred on NGR 467013, 226479 and lie within the Calvert, Steeple Clayton, Twyford and Chetwode Community Forum Area (CFA 13). The work comprised the Trial Trench Evaluation of 29 trenches with three soil sieved test pits at each trench location; the majority of the trenches were targeted on specific features of possible archaeological potential recorded during earlier non-intrusive Heritage Surveys.
- 1.1.2 A total of 24 of the 29 trial trenches contained 132 features of archaeological potential. Of these 44 were within land parcel C25077 and 88 in land parcel C25082. Within land parcel C25077 features were broadly focused north /south in the eastern half of the parcel, with a dense grouping in Trench 9. Features in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 reflected activity associated with a likely trackway and enclosure arrangement, with Trench 7 probably reflecting elements of this too. The features of archaeological potential in land parcel C25077 comprised ditches (38), furrows (3), pits (4) and a gully (1). Within land parcel C25082 features were widely distributed throughout, with little evidence of particular foci of activity. A small cluster of features could be seen in Trenches 23 and 24, where the results of the geophysical survey are unclear, but elsewhere features reflected the widely distributed evidence of pits and ditches indicated in the survey results. The features of archaeological potential in land parcel C25082 comprised ditches (39), furrows (37), pits (2), a post-hole (1) and gullies (7) and two areas of bioturbation (2).
- 1.1.3 The results of the Trial Trench Evaluation identified three main phases of activity, dating to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period, the Mid – Late Roman period and agricultural activity dating to the wider medieval / post-medieval periods. There was sufficient diagnostic material within the finds assemblage from which to form a basic Site phasing, though it was less possible to identify phase-specific foci of activity within the Site due there being several examples of later Roman pottery within fills in which Late Iron Age / Early Roman material was also present. The results also demonstrated that activity within the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period was extensive across the Site and that the earliest evidence of activity across the Site dates from this transitional period. Finds of this transitional period were recorded widely in features; mainly ditches, but also gullies and pits. Finds of purely Roman origin, from the Early Roman period through to the Late Roman period were recovered from all trenches in land parcel 25077, bar Trenches 1 and 10. Finds of these dates were recovered from only eight trenches in land parcel 25082; Trenches 13, 16, 18, 22 – 24, 26 and 28.
- 1.1.4 Based on the results of both the geophysical survey and this Trial Trench Evaluation it was evident that many finds were recovered in contexts of discard, away from their original point of use. These were likely to have been dumped as rubbish along with other domestic debris, some of which was identified within environmental samples, such as domestic hearth

material, in peripheral enclosure / boundary ditches. There were no firmly identified remains of domestic settlement such as evidence of round-houses or storage facilities, which one may have expected given the quite substantial quantity and type of finds recovered. However, such features may have been lost to truncation as the finds suggest domestic occupation in the very near vicinity of some of the trenches.

- 1.1.5 One can clearly see from the Trial Trench Evaluation results that the morphology of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey across both areas of the Site, bears out the interpretation that this was a focus, albeit quite dispersed across the local landscape, of Late Prehistoric into Roman period agricultural / rural settlement.

## 2 Project Background and Scheme Design

- 2.1.1 During the main phase of works the Site will be used by the HS2 rail alignment formation and associated earthworks. In addition, the western parcel of the Site C25077 will be used for an ecological mitigation pond and part of the eastern area of the Site will be used as a stockpile area and for several access roads. The location for the evaluation was selected to address construction programme risk to land required for the proposed development. The fieldwork was undertaken between 21st January 2020 and 28th February 2020.
- 2.1.2 The Project Plan 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 (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CL09-007794 Revision C02).

## 3 Description of the Site Location

- 3.1.1 COPA was commissioned by Fusion to undertake an archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation south of Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (hereafter referred to as the 'Site'; Figure 1). The Trial Trench Evaluation encompassed two parcels of land: C25077 (2.38ha) and C25082 (5.36ha), which in total comprised an area of 7.74ha. These land parcels are centred on NGR 467013, 226479 and lie within the Calvert, Steeple Clayton, Twyford and Chetwode Community Forum Area (CFA 13). Only 5.36ha of the Site could be evaluated due to several constraints including the presence of an otter holt, services and a watercourse.
- 3.1.2 The western land parcel (C25077) is located within Archaeological Sub-Zone (ASZ): ASZ 13 - 14, which is an area of fields north of Portway Road located on a slight south-facing slope. This area has a regular pattern of field boundaries indicative of a planned programme of enclosure. This part of the Site is close to the medieval village of Twyford and there is the potential for the presence of agricultural evidence dating from this period. There are also medieval earthworks in this zone (CAL044, CAL050), which suggest that Twyford is a shrunken medieval village. The eastern land parcel (C25082) is located within ASZ 13 – 17, which is in an area that contains Padbury Brook to the north of Twyford. This area has small regular fields

indicative of planned enclosure. This ASZ also includes the site of a medieval mill, and there is the potential for both redeposited Palaeolithic remains in the gravels and palaeoenvironmental remains to be 'sealed in' by alluvium.

## 4 Geology and Topography

### 4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) records the underlying geology as Peterborough Member (mudstone) formed 164 to 166 million years ago (mya) in the Jurassic Period. The majority of the Site is located on a plateau of River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel) formed up to three mya in the Quaternary Period. The western part of land parcel C25077 may be located on Quaternary alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel associated with the tributary of the Padbury Brook (Figure 3) (BGS 2019). The local soil type of the site is slowly permeable seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Cranfield Online 2019).

### 4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The Site is located on part of a slightly raised plateau at 86m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) located east of a tributary flowing into the Padbury Brook to the north. Land parcel C22077 is located adjacent to this stream and slopes down westwards towards it (to around 84m aOD). Land parcel C25082 is located on the eastern part of the slightly raised plateau.

### 4.3 Previous Disturbance

4.3.1 The Site appears to have remained in agricultural use during the post-medieval period and this may have continued from a medieval agricultural use of the area. The LiDAR survey (ES.3.4.5.13.7) indicated the presence of a ridge and furrow features orientated north-south within the eastern part of land parcel C25077. These may have continued from earlier medieval agricultural use of the Site, but the surviving earthworks indicate limited modern impacts.

4.3.2 Aerial photography indicates that the eastern parcel of the site (C25082) appears to have been largely occupied by north/south aligned ridge and furrow earthworks, though these can only be faintly seen in this area, probably having been extensively levelled by ploughing activity (ES 3.5.2.13.7). This suggests that modern ploughing may have truncated the ridge and furrow in this area and in addition it may have damaged upper horizons of other buried archaeological features.

4.3.3 The construction of the Great Central Railway in 1899 may have caused some disturbance of earlier features. For example, the landscaping for the road bridges may have required the excavation and removal of soil and other areas may have been landscaped.

4.3.4 Building of the late 20th-century sewage works to the west of land parcel C25082 required the construction of an access road through this part of the site, which may have disturbed archaeological features (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CL09-007794).

- 4.3.5 The HS2 aerial photograph of the site (ES 3.5.2.13.7), captured in 2012-2014 indicates that the western part of land parcel C25077 may have been used for stockpiling or dumping waste material. This area of land measured 40m x 30m. This may explain why the geophysical survey of this area of land parcel C25077 was not particularly effective, as the results may have been obscured by waste material. This area, west of land parcel C25077 is also situated on alluvium and so this area is unlikely to have been used for arable farming.
- 4.3.6 The 2019 aerial photography (Google) shows a linear section of disturbed ground (aligned NE-SW) extant on the eastern parcel of the site (C25082). The purpose of this is unclear, but it may have been created as part of the service realignment works prior to the main HS2 works. These works may have disturbed or damaged archaeological features or finds. This linear scheme may be part of a gas pipeline realignment and therefore it has been added as a constraint to the scheme design.

## 5 Previous Works

- 5.1.1 A Project Plan was prepared for the works; AWHf Project Plan for a Trial Trench Evaluation at Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire AC250 (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CL09-007794 Revision C02). This summarised the results of previous surveys of the Site including LiDAR, hyperspectral imagery, aerial photographic analysis and geophysical surveys. The Project Plan also discussed information that had already been prepared for the Cultural Heritage Baseline Report for CFA 13.

### 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 for the 2013 Environmental statement (ES 3.5.2.13.7). The results showed that extant ridge and furrow was present within several fields on the Site, predominantly aligned north/south.
- 5.2.2 A geophysical survey was undertaken across the Site in 2018 by Connect (Survey Report Doc. No.: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CL09-007287). Across land parcel C25082, a probable linear settlement was identified, with trackways, rectilinear enclosures, smaller enclosure and pit-like anomalies. These were located on an elevated position on the river terrace gravels. In land parcel C25077, possible remains, which could relate to a former smithy or medieval water mill were identified, alongside remains which could potentially relate to the medieval village of Twyford, including the possible remains of a trackway and enclosures.

### 5.3 Archaeological Baseline

- 5.3.1 The information presented below has been derived from the Environmental Statement (ES), prepared in 2013 (Doc. Refs: CH-001-012, ES 3.5.2.12.4 - 12.7; SES and AP2 ES 3.2.1.12; SES3 and AP4 ES 3.2.1.12) and the results of the surveys undertaken within the Site and its environs (LiDAR, hyperspectral imagery and aerial photographic analysis).

## Prehistoric (500,000 BC - AD 43)

- 5.3.2 The Site is located on alluvial and gravel terrace deposits associated with a tributary of the Padbury Brook. The terrace gravels associated with the Brook may preserve Pleistocene and Palaeolithic artefacts, as faunal remains of this date have been recorded within gravels near the Padbury Brook, at Steeple Claydon and Twyford. The remains of at least three rhinoceros, a mammoth and a species of elephant were recorded from a gravel pit near Three Bridge Mill (CALo48) located 500m north-east of land parcel C25082. It has been suggested that these artefacts were located in an area of probable gravel extraction as defined by several ponds on 1950s Ordnance Survey (OS) maps (Farley 2014, 11). Another gravel pit (CALo41) thought to have been to the north of Lake Farm, which is located 600m east of land parcel C25082, recorded mammoth bones and teeth. The terrace gravels of the Padbury Brook may also provide evidence of Palaeolithic artefacts, but the heavy clay of the wider area does not produce significant quantities of raw material for early tool production. On this basis the potential for the presence of remains of Lower or Middle Palaeolithic date is considered to be focussed on the areas of superficial geology adjacent to the Padbury Brook.
- 5.3.3 The heavy clay landscape of the study area is not thought to have high potential for the presence of remains associated with the Mesolithic period. However, those parts of the wider study area where superficial geological deposits are present, associated with watercourses such as the Padbury Brook and its tributaries for example, are considered to have some limited potential for the presence of Mesolithic remains. This is also the case for the presence of remains of Neolithic origin; evidence elsewhere in Buckinghamshire suggesting that settlement and associated activity continued to be situated adjacent to watercourses, with evidence frequently concealed beneath colluvial deposits.
- 5.3.4 The Site may have been part of an area that would have been suitable for later prehistoric settlement and a possible later prehistoric enclosure (CALo75) has been suggested from cropmarks east of Godington (2.4km north-west of the site) and adjacent to the Padbury Brook.
- 5.3.5 A number of the anomalies identified across both areas of the Site in the geophysical survey report could also prove to be of prehistoric origin (1 EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CLog-007287). Within land parcel C25082 these include north / south and east / west linear anomalies, indicative of enclosures or field systems, as well as further weaker responses, which could include rectilinear or curvilinear enclosures, and two potential linear trackways, which continue into the fields to the east and west (Doc. No.1 EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CLog-00728). In C25077, positive linear trends were identified, which could be possible archaeological features, such as former structures or enclosures. As these features cannot easily be seen on the LiDAR it is likely that they pre-date the ridge and furrow. It is possible that whilst these anomalies appear to pre-date the extant evidence of ridge and furrow, some if not all surviving remains could prove to date from the Saxon, medieval or more recent periods.

## Romano-British (AD 43–410)

- 5.3.6 The Site lies c.5.5km east of the Roman road from Alchester (Bicester) to Towcester (Margary route 160a), which follows the line of the present A4421 for part of its route (CAL116). No Roman period remains have been found within the Site although a Late Iron Age to Roman settlement was found during HS2 works at Calvert, located 1.5km to the south-east (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CLog-007787). The evidence for this settlement included a trackway, enclosure ditches and field systems and appears to indicate settlement activity from the Late Iron Age to the mid-4th century AD. This previously unknown Roman site indicates that there may be additional later prehistoric/Roman settlements in the area and also that some of the anomalies revealed in the geophysical survey could represent the presence of remains dating to the Roman period.

## Early Medieval (AD 410–1066) and Medieval (AD 1066–1540)

- 5.3.7 A number of medieval villages in the wider area are likely to have been founded as Saxon settlements. These includes the settlements of Twyford, Steeple Claydon, Preston Bissett, Godington, Chetwode and Barton Hartshorn which are all recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. This area is likely to have been partly wooded during the Saxon period as part of the Forest of Bernwood. This woodland was designated as a royal forest following the Norman Conquest and after the 12th century the size of the forest contracted. The area of woodland around Chetwode was largely deforested by the end of the early medieval period. The southern part of Community Forum Area (CFA 13) remained part of the Royal Forest of Bernwood throughout much of the medieval period although this does not mean the whole area was covered in trees.
- 5.3.8 The Domesday Book records Twyford as having had 34 households and 18 ploughlands, 3 ploughs of meadow and woodland with 100 pigs. The mention of woodland suggests that part of the parish was wooded in the late 11th century (Palmer 2019). The name Twyford means 'two fords', likely referring to the crossing points over both the Padbury Brook and Mill Stream to the north-west of the village. The medieval settlement of Twyford (CAL059), located 100m west of land parcel C25077, lay on the western gravel terrace above the floodplain of the Padbury Brook and associated tributaries. A large number of earthworks (CAL051, CAL052) have been identified directly north and east of the 12th century Church of St Mary (List Entry 1215009) including a possible building, house platforms, holloways and fishponds. The nearest group of earthworks to the Site (CAL051) are located 60m west of land parcel C25077. An evaluation east of the churchyard and 130m west of land parcel C25077 confirmed the presence of ditches, forming an enclosure around a raised platform. Pottery from the evaluation dated the abandonment of this enclosure to the 11th-13th centuries, possibly representing the Late Saxon settlement or manorial complex (John Moore Heritage Services 2013). Further earthworks (CAL050) including house platforms, a holloway and enclosures have also been recorded 130m south-west of the Site (land parcel C25077), and also to the west of Twyford (CAL054). A moated site (CAL044) was identified at Allen's Ground located 400m south of the Site (land parcel C25082), though this may since have been destroyed.

- 5.3.9 The geophysical survey undertaken across the Site in 2018 identified archaeological remains that could be Saxon or medieval in date (Doc. No. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CLog-007287). In the western land parcel (C25077), the geophysical survey identified a possible enclosure or series of ditches located directly east of the tributary. As these features cannot easily be seen on the LiDAR data it is likely that they pre-date the ridge and furrow and could perhaps be Late Saxon or medieval in date as they are located only 120m east of the late Saxon/medieval manorial complex of Twyford. Anomalies recorded across C25082 could potentially represent part of a co-axial field system of later prehistoric, Roman or Saxon in date.
- 5.3.10 A number of areas of extant ridge and furrow landforms have been identified around the village of Twyford from the remote sensing survey and analysis of LiDAR indicates that the majority of fields in the parish of Twyford have extant or levelled ridge and furrow features. This suggests that much of the area is likely to have been deforested during the medieval period. As the ridge and furrow appears to overlie the enclosure anomalies identified in the geophysical survey, it appears that land use within the Site changed in the medieval period to agriculture. There is no ridge and furrow recorded to the west of land parcel C25077 and this is perhaps because this is an area of alluvium and would have been more likely used as meadows. Within land parcel C25082 the ridge and furrow appears to have been partly levelled through ploughing although faint traces can be seen in a north / south alignment.
- 5.3.11 The geophysical survey and LiDAR also identified remains of ridge and furrow to the east of parcel C25077, aligned north / south and earthworks were also encountered during the Site visit. The areas of the best surviving ridge and furrow around Twyford have been designated as Archaeological Notification Areas (ANA) by Buckinghamshire HER.
- 5.3.12 The 19th century Grade II listed Twyford Mill is located 1.2km north-west of the Site (List Entry 1215012) and may have been the site of a preceding medieval mill. A second medieval mill was likely to have been located at Three Bridge Mill (CAL047), located 130m north of land parcel C25082.

### **Post-medieval and modern (1540 – present)**

- 5.3.13 During the post-medieval period it is very likely the Site was used for agricultural purposes associated with the nearby settlement of Twyford. The settlements of Twyford and Charndon were enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1774. The medieval open fields were divided into smaller, more regular fields including the fields within the southern part of land parcel C25082. These are very likely to post-date enclosure. The geophysical survey report (Doc. No.1 EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CLog-007287) suggested that across land parcel C25077, positive magnetic trends could be associated with a former smithy depicted on late 19th century maps.
- 5.3.14 The greatest change to the character of the area around Twyford was the construction of the Great Central Railway in 1899. Land parcels C25077 and C25082 are located either side of this former railway and two railway overbridges associated with the Great Central Railway are located adjacent to both land parcels. One bridge, likely a footbridge (CAL046) is located

100m east of land parcel C25077 and the other bridge (CAL045) is located directly east of land parcel C25082. This railway line ceased to operate in the 1960s and was subsequently dismantled. After the Great Central Railway line had been dismantled a sewage works was constructed west of land parcel C25082. An access road to the sewage works was created through land parcel C25082.

## 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 (Figure 1) 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 6.1.3 below

6.1.3 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 for the Mesolithic, Neolithic and early Bronze Age;
- **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;
- **KC31:** Identify the location of Middle to Late Saxon settlement, explore processes of settlement nucleation and understand the development of associated field types and agricultural regimes;
- **KC35:** Investigate the impacts on rural communities of social and economic shocks in the mid-14th century and thereafter and their contribution to settlement desertion;

- **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

7.1.1 The fieldwork was undertaken between 21st January 2020 and 28th February 2020 and comprised the Trial Trench Evaluation of 29 machine-excavated trenches with three soil sieved test pits at each trench location. In land parcel C25077 the trenches comprised: five at 50m in length by 2m in width, four at 30m in length by 2m in width, and one at 40m in length by 2m in width. In land parcel C25082 the trenches comprised: nine at 50m in length by 2m in width, seven at 30m in length by 2m in width, and three at 40m in length by 2m in width. Land parcel C25077 is located in the west of the Site and land parcel C25082 in the east.

7.1.2 The Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LSWSI) for the trial trench evaluation (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CLog-007819 Revision C01) was prepared in accordance with the standards and guidance provided by the GWSI: HERDS (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), the Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015).

### 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.: EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CLog-007794).

#### *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 each trench location. 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. Any finds recovered by this process are reported in section 8 and Appendix 4.

### *Setting Out*

- 7.2.4 All spatial setting out and recording was undertaken in accordance with the Ordnance Survey national Grid and Ordnance Newlyn Datum (ODN) as defined by the OS Active Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) network and use of a Virtual reference system.
- 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 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.
- 7.2.8 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.
- 7.2.9 Where present in the western part of the Site (land parcel C25077), 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.
- 7.2.10 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 (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035). The sample strategy was guided by the ClfA Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation (2014) and other relevant guidance documents, as detailed in the LS-WSI.

### *Fieldwork Recording*

- 7.2.11 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 should be used only if appropriate;
- Photographs and other appropriate drawn and written records; and
- Other sections, including the half-sections of individual layers or features shall be drawn as appropriate to 1:10 or 1:20.

### *Environmental Sampling*

7.2.12 In line with the Employer's Technical Standard Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (HS2-HS2-EVoSTD-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 postholes); 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).

7.2.13 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 (HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035).

### *Backfilling*

7.2.14 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*

7.2.15 The majority of trenches in land parcels C25077 and C27082 were excavated in the pre-determined positions identified in the Project Plan (Document No.: EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CLog-007794). However, in land parcel C25077 the location of Trench 8 was altered to relocate it 10m away from a pond, in line with the ecology brief and also to avoid a drain leading into the same pond. The location of Trench 9 was also slightly altered to account for the relocation of Trench 8. In land parcel C25082 the location of Trench 11 was altered to avoid a concreted-in borehole cover at the eastern end of its original position. The trench was moved 8m along its original alignment. Changes to the location of Trench 19 were made on

two occasions (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CLog-007827). Initially its location was altered to avoid an anomaly identified by ground penetrating radar (GPR), which was treated as a service with a 1m buffer zone. This required a slight realignment from north-south to north-north-west/south-south-east. Subsequently, a buried water pipe was identified during machining, which previously had not been identified by the service searches, GPR or cable avoidance tool (CAT) scanning. A 4m buffer was then set for this water pipe. The remainder of the trench at the southern end was excavated on a different alignment (east-north-east/west-south-west). Finally, Trench 24 was slightly realigned to account for the prevailing poor ground conditions at the compound location (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CLog-007828). All changes were made following completion of a Fieldwork Change Control Form (FCCF).

7.2.16 Each of the 29 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.

## 8 Results of Trial Trench Evaluation / Archaeological Recording

### 8.1 Stratigraphic sequence

8.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence across the wider Site (land parcels C25077 and C25082) was straightforward, with few significant variations in thickness. Topsoil deposits measured between 0.15m – 0.5m in thickness, with the majority measuring between 0.25m – 0.35m in thickness. A subsoil deposit was recorded in all trenches and measured between 0.04m – 0.5m in thickness, with the majority measuring between 0.1m – 0.2m in thickness (Table 1).

8.1.2 The natural geology lay beneath the subsoil in all trenches, with the exception of Trench 19, where a colluvial deposit lay between the two. This comprised a 0.15m thick deposit of mid grey brown, sandy clay with infrequent stone inclusions (1908).

8.1.3 The subsoil deposit was characterised by a quite mixed deposit of mid to dark greyish-brown silty clay typically with few stone inclusions. A few subsoil deposits were also noted that were of orangey brown silty clay, occasionally of sandy clay.

8.1.4 The topsoil deposit was typically characterised across the wider Site as mid brown to mid greyish-brown / brownish-grey clayey silt / silty clay, with occasional sandy silt deposits too; predominantly with a few stone inclusions.

8.1.5 Although three test pits were excavated in each trench (four in Trench 9) 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)	Colluvium depth (m)	Total depth (m)
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Trench	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Colluvium depth (m)	Total depth (m)
TR0001	0.15	0.05	-	0.30
TR0002	0.27	0.27	-	0.54
TR0003	0.28	0.43	-	0.71
TR0004	0.30	0.50	-	0.80
TR0005	0.30	0.20	-	0.50
TR0006	0.16	0.15	-	0.31
TR0007	0.50	0.10	-	0.60
TR0008	0.11	0.19	-	0.30
TR0009	0.31	0.11	-	0.42
TR0010	0.20	0.10	-	0.30
TR0011	0.16	0.07	-	0.23
TR0012	0.35	0.07	-	0.42
TR0013	0.30	0.10	-	0.40
TR0014	0.32	0.06	-	0.38
TR0015	0.26	0.06	-	0.32
TR0016	0.30	0.10	-	0.40
TR0017	0.32	0.10	-	0.42
TR0018	0.30	0.06	-	0.36
TR0019	0.35	0.05	0.15	0.55
TR0020	0.20	0.20	-	0.40
TR0021	0.30	0.10	-	0.40
TR0022	0.20	0.10	-	0.30
TR0023	0.35	0.15	-	0.50
TR0024	0.40	0.10	-	0.50
TR0025	0.25	0.15	-	0.40
TR0026	0.25	0.10	-	0.35
TR0027	0.30	0.04	-	0.34
TR0028	0.25	0.10	-	0.35
TR0029	0.30	0.12	-	0.42

## 8.2 Archaeology

8.2.1 The results are presented below by land parcel; C25077 in the west and C25082 in the east of the Site respectively, and in Trench order (Figures 3a – 3i). Finds analysis and quantification, along with Tables 2 and 3 is set out in Appendix 4. By far the greatest quantity of finds from the evaluation comprised material of Late Iron Age / Early Roman transitional date, with some earlier material dating wholly within the Late Iron Age and much of the remainder of Middle to Late Roman date (Table 2). This predominantly comprised pottery, including four sherds of mortaria, and ceramic building material (CBM), as well as a few pieces of animal bone. There was also one glass bead and one iron hobnail.

8.2.2 The results of the biological assessment are presented in Appendix 5 and Table 5 and those of the palaeoenvironmental assessment are presented in Appendix 6, along with Table 6.

- 8.2.3 A total of 24 of the 29 trial trenches contained 132 features of archaeological potential. Of these 44 were within land parcel C25077 and 88 in land parcel C25082. Within land parcel C25077 features were broadly focused north /south in the eastern half of the parcel, with a dense grouping in Trench 9. Features in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 reflected activity associated with a likely trackway and enclosure arrangement, with Trench 7 probably reflecting elements of this too. The features of archaeological potential in land parcel C25077 comprised ditches (38), furrows (3), pits (4) and a gully (1). Within land parcel C25082 features were widely distributed throughout, with little evidence of particular foci of activity. A small cluster of features could be seen in Trenches 23 and 24, where the results of the geophysical survey are unclear, but elsewhere features reflected the widely distributed evidence of pits and ditches indicated in the survey results. The features of archaeological potential in land parcel C25082 comprised ditches (40), furrows (36), pits (2), a post-hole (1) and gullies (7) and two areas of bioturbation.

### Land Parcel C25077 (Figures 3a – 3d)

- 8.2.4 Land parcel C25077 comprised Trenches 1-10. The topsoil in this land parcel ranged between 0.15m at its thinnest, in Trench 1, to 0.50m thick in Trench 7. The subsoil deposit, present in all but Trenches 8 and 9, ranged from 0.05m at its thinnest, in Trench 1, to 0.50m thick in Trench 4. Only Trench 1 did not contain any archaeological features and on that basis is not discussed further. All cut features were sealed by subsoil, with the exception of furrows where there appeared to have been subsoil formation within the fills.

### Trench 2

- 8.2.5 Trench 2 contained three ditches 209, 211 and 214 (Figure 4a), each of which was hand-excavated. Ditch 209 was broadly north-east / south-west aligned, measured 0.8m wide by 0.38m deep and had steeply sloping sides with a broadly flat base. Its single fill (210) was of dark brownish-grey clayey sand with frequent small stones and contained three sherds of Roman pottery, dating of which, could not be further refined. Ditch 209 cut ditch 211, a larger, broadly east / west aligned ditch (Figure 4b; Sections AA and BB). This ditch measured 1.86m wide by 0.96m deep and had steeply sloped sides and a broadly flat / concave base. Its basal fill (213), of coarse mid brownish-yellow gravelly sand, was sterile, whilst its upper fill (212), of mid / dark greyish-brown clayey sand with frequent small stones, contained 15 sherds of pottery. Nine of these were of Late Iron Age / Early Roman date, one large sherd was of 3rd to 4th-century date, whilst the dating of the remainder could not be further refined within the Roman period. The third ditch in this trench (214) was east / west aligned, measured 2.31m wide by 0.51m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a concave / broadly flat base. Its single fill (215) of mid brown-grey sand silt, with frequent small stones, contained two sherds of Roman pottery, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period, and two pieces of animal bone (Figure 4b; Section CC). Both environmental samples 26 (fill 212) and 28 (fill 215) yielded remains which are likely to be representative of dispersed/wind-blown settlement waste material. The results accord well with those of the geophysical survey

and represent the likely remains of ditches associated with a probable trackway and enclosures offset against it.

### *Trench 3*

- 8.2.6 Trench 3 contained two ditches 311 and 313 (Figure 4a), each of which was hand-excavated. Ditch 311 was broadly north-east / south-west aligned, measured 0.95m wide by 0.55m deep and had steeply sloping sides with a slightly concave base. Its single fill (312) was of dark brown silty sand with a moderate quantity of quartzite and flint pebbles, and whilst no finds were recovered, it was a southern continuation of ditch 209 exposed in Trench 2, from which Roman pottery was recovered. Ditch 313 was broadly north/ south aligned, measured 1.7m wide by 0.38m deep and had gently sloping sides with a concave base. Its single fill (314) was undated. The relationship of ditch 311 with ditch 209 and the morphology of both ditches in this trench suggests they are likely to have represented the remains of elements of the probable trackway and enclosures identified in Trench 2. Ditch 313 is likely to have represented an element of the easternmost trackway ditch, though was undated. A single, notably large, 2nd to 4th-century Roman sherd (982g) was recovered from subsoil deposit 308. Both environmental samples 27 (fill 314) and 29 (fill 312) yielded remains which are likely to be representative of dispersed/wind-blown material.

### *Trench 4*

- 8.2.7 Trench 4 contained four ditches (Figure 5a) and seven furrows; each of the ditches was hand-excavated. Ditches 414 and 416 were broadly north-west / south-east aligned. The former, which measured 0.47m wide by only 0.15m deep had moderately sloping sides, with a concave base. Its single dark grey-black sandy clay fill (415) contained two sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery, one sherd of mid 1st to 2nd-century pottery, two sherds of 2nd to 4th-century pottery and three sherds of Roman pottery, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period. Environmental sample 32 also contained remains which may be representative of a dump of domestic hearth material. This ditch may have been a recut of earlier ditch 416, though was slightly mis-aligned and very shallow for that to be strongly likely. Ditch 416 measured c.1.38m wide by c.0.62m deep, had steeply sloping sides and, where fully exposed, a concave base (Figure 5b; Section DD). Of its three fills, the primary fill (419) a mid orangey-brown sandy clay was undated. Its secondary fill (418) of coarse brownish-grey sandy gravel contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age / Early Roman date and its final fill (417), of similar material to 419, contained two sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman date, two sherds dating to the 2nd to 3rd century and seven sherds of Roman pottery, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period. It is likely that ditches 414 and 416 represented the remains of a large boundary / enclosure ditch, aligned on the western side of the trackway. Ditch 412 represented further evidence of this broadly north-east / south-west aligned trackway (Figure 5b; Section EE). It measured 1.35m wide by 0.46m deep, had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill (413) comprised dark brown-grey clayey sand with some gravel and contained 25 sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery along with seven pieces of animal bone. Environmental sample 30 also

contained remains that may be indicative of crop processing activity taking place in its vicinity. Ditch 410 lay c.8m to the west of trackway ditch 412 (Figure 5b; Section FF). It measured 0.76m wide by 0.22m deep, had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its single fill (411) comprised of mid brown-grey sandy silt with some gravel contained one sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup>-century Roman pottery. Environmental sample 31 taken from this fill yielded no remains. It is likely, based on its alignment and morphology, that this ditch represented a continuation of similar elements identified in Trenches 2 and 3. This ditch is likely to have represented the remains of elements of the probable trackway and its associated enclosure boundaries.

### *Trench 5*

8.2.8 Trench 5 contained two ditches (509 and 511), both of which were hand-excavated (Figure 6). The northernmost of these, ditch 509, was aligned broadly east / west, measured 1.5m wide by 0.4m deep, had moderately sloping sides and a flat base (Figure 6; Section GG). Its single fill (510) comprised mid brown-grey mottled silty sand, which contained one sherd of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery and two more sherds of Roman pottery, the date of which, could not be more fully refined within the Roman period. No charred remains were recovered from environmental sample 33, taken from this fill. It is likely that this ditch represented part of an enclosure boundary, which returned to the north towards Trenches 2 - 4, where it is likely to have continued as ditches 410 / 311 / 209. To the south, ditch or possible gully 511, was aligned south-west / north-east. It measured 0.8m wide by 0.25m deep, had moderately sloped sides forming a 'V'-shaped base (Figure 6; Section HH). Its fill (512) comprised grey silty sand with a marked quantity of gravel and other stones within it; one Late Iron Age / Early Roman sherd and one Roman sherd, the date of which could not be more fully refined, were recovered along with a small quantity of undated fired clay. The environmental sample (34) yielded remains which may be representative of a dump of domestic hearth material. This small ditch or gully probably represented the remains of a drainage channel, which may have been associated with the enclosure system, though its alignment does not appear to associate it with other features in the vicinity.

### *Trench 6*

8.2.9 Trench 6 contained five ditches, each of which was hand-excavated (Figure 7a), a furrow (616) and a possible terminus (622), both of which were partially excavated. The largest two features, ditch 611 and furrow 616 were more substantial than ditches 609, 614, 618 and 620 and terminus 622, the latter only being visible in section. Its form in plan having been lost to truncation. Ditch 611 toward the southern end of the trench was identified in the geophysical survey results and measured at least 3.3m wide by 0.28m deep (Figure 7b; Section II). It was aligned north-west / south-east and appeared unrelated and incongruous to other of the larger enclosure / trackway features close by. Its single mid blueish-grey silty sand fill (612) contained four sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery, two sherds of mid to late 2<sup>nd</sup>-century pottery, 41 sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup>-century pottery, five sherds of 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup>-century pottery, four sherds that could only be assigned a late Roman date, 43 Roman sherds, the

date of which could not be further refined within the Roman period, and two pieces of Roman tile. Environmental sample 43 yielded an assemblage containing only a few fragments of charcoal. In the south of the trench, ditch 609, aligned broadly north / south, measured 0.78m wide by 0.25m deep, and had steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Figure 7b; Section JJ). Its single fill (610) comprised light brownish-grey clay silt from which a single Late Iron Age / Early Roman sherd was recovered, along with a single Roman sherd, the date of which could not be further refined within the Roman period (Figure 8). An environmental sample (39) contained only a few charcoal fragments. Moving north-east, shallow ditch or gully 614 was aligned broadly east / west. It measured 0.5m wide and was only 0.09m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded, slightly concave base. Its single fill (615) comprised mid brownish-grey clay sand and contained no finds, whilst an environmental sample (42) contained only a few charred plant remains which were representative of dispersed/wind-blown material.

- 8.2.10 In the north-eastern end of the trench, ditches 618 and 620 lay less than 4m apart, albeit on differing alignments. These ditches were broadly similar in width, between 0.76m and 0.86m respectively, but differed in their depths, ditch 618 measuring 0.29m deep and ditch 620 measuring 0.07m only. Ditch 618 had steeply sloping sides and a concave base, where this was exposed (Figure 7b; Section KK). Ditch 620 had gently sloping sides and a flattish / concave base. Their respective fills were also markedly different; that of ditch 618 dark brownish-grey sandy clay (619) with small stones / gravel throughout, which contained 21 sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery, 46 sherds of pottery, the dating of which could not be more fully refined beyond 'early Roman' (including a near-complete jar), three sherds, the dating of which, could not be refined beyond 'middle Roman', 15 sherds of 3rd to 4th-century Roman pottery and 35 sherds of Roman pottery, the date of which could not be further refined within the Roman period. A quantity of burnt stones, possibly pot boilers, was also recovered. An environmental sample (41) recovered from this fill yielded no additional evidence of charred remains. The fill of ditch 620 comprised mid blue-grey silt sand (621) with frequent small stones but no finds. Environmental sample 40 yielded only evidence of probable windblown vegetative material. Ditch 618 was evident on the geophysical survey and probably represents part of a ditch system associated with an enclosure joining the eastern side of the principal north / south trackway. Ditch 620 was not defined in the geophysical survey and, whilst undated cannot confidently be associated with the prevailing enclosure system.
- 8.2.11 Finally, furrow 616 was partially excavated. This north-west / south-east aligned feature measured 3.28m wide and 0.27m deep. Its fill (617) comprised mid brown-grey clay sand, from which no finds were recovered. The fact this furrow was only partially excavated left an underlying feature, possible ditch terminus 622, ill-defined. This possible terminus was also filled with dark brownish-grey clay silt (623), from which one sherd of Late Iron Age / early Roman pottery, ten sherds of mid to late 1<sup>st</sup>-century pottery and one sherd that could not be refined beyond an early to middle Roman date, and were recovered. A small quantity of charred remains, providing evidence of probable windblown vegetative material, was also recovered (sample 45). Although these two features were only partially excavated, the

evidence of the geophysical survey, along with the Roman remains identified in possible ditch terminus 622, could suggest the presence of a ditch (and associated terminus) beneath the more recent furrow. This putative ditch could equate with an enclosure, with its northerly arm identified as ditch 618, and appended to the eastern side of the trackway, identified in ditch 412 and elsewhere.

### *Trench 7*

- 8.2.12 Trench 7 contained four ditches and one pit, each of which were hand-excavated (Figure 8a). Pit 711 lay at the eastern end of the trench and measured at least 0.85m in diameter by 0.5m deep and was likely to be sub-circular, though was incompletely exposed against the trench edge (Figure 8b: Section LL). It had steeply sloping sides with a flat bottom and a single fill (712), which comprised light grey sandy silt with a small quantity of gravel, frequently occurring charcoal, 39 sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery and two of mid to late 1st-century pottery. No charred remains were recovered from environmental sample 38, despite the noted quantities of charcoal in the fill. Pit 711 was cut by ditch 713, aligned broadly north / south and which measured 1.3m wide by 0.28m deep (Figure 8b: Section LL). This ditch had moderately sloping sides with a concave base and was filled with dark brownish-grey sandy gravel (714), from which a single Late Iron Age / Early Roman sherd was recovered. No charred remains were recovered from environmental sample 35. Lying approximately 5.5m west of pit 711 was north/south aligned ditch 709, which upon excavation was found to be a modern feature.
- 8.2.13 Toward the centre of the trench lay ditches 715 and 717, both aligned north / south, with the former cut by the latter (Figure 8b: section MM). Ditch 715 measured c.1.64m wide by c.0.69m deep, with steeply sloping, though slightly irregular sides, and a base that wasn't fully clear because of the very wet conditions in which the feature was excavated. Its single mid blueish-grey silty sand fill (716) contained three sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman date and ten of mid to late 1st-century date. The small charred assemblage recovered from environmental sample 36 may be reflective of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste. Ditch 717, which cut ditch 715 on the latter's western side, measured c.2.0m wide by c.0.55m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and an irregular, slightly concave base, and was filled with mid brownish-grey silty sand (718) from which a single sherd of 2nd to 3rd-century pottery was recovered, along with another Roman sherd, the dating of which could not be further refined within the Roman period. Again, the charred assemblage recovered from environmental sample 37 could be reflective of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste. These two ditches demonstrated a morphology, suggesting they may have represented the remains of an enclosure boundary. Beyond that, given there is no evident spatial relationship with others in the vicinity, nothing can be added.

### *Trench 8*

- 8.2.14 Trench 8 contained five ditches, three of which were hand-excavated and two, which remained unexcavated because of time constraints, along with a furrow (Figure 9). Ditch

814/816, was aligned north-west / south-east with steeply sloping sides and an unresolved base, and measured 1.71m wide by 0.28m deep. The single fill (815/817) of dark brownish-grey silty clay yielded no finds. The small charred assemblage recovered from environmental sample 55 may again be reflective of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste. The most northerly feature, furrow 812, which partly truncated ditch 814/816 was north-west / south-east aligned and measured 1.6m wide by 0.33m deep, with a steeply sloping side at its north-eastern edge (Figure 9; Section NN) and a far shallower sloped south-western edge and flattish, slightly concave base. Its single fill (813) comprised mid brownish-grey silty clay, from which five sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery and six sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, one of the latter being of 3rd to 4th-century date, whilst the dating of the remainder could not be further refined within the Roman period. The small charred assemblage recovered from environmental sample 54 may be reflective of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste.

- 8.2.15 Two more undated ditches, one on a north-west / south-east alignment (809) and the other, toward the southern end of the trench, aligned north-east / south-west (818) were broadly of similar size and morphology and ranged in width between 1.15m - 1.49m and in depth between 0.31m - 0.22m. Ditch 809 contained two fills; the primary fill (810) of mid brownish-grey silty clay and the final fill (811) of mid bluish-grey silty clay. Ditch 818 contained a single fill (819) of mixed mid yellowish-brown and mid brownish-grey silty clay. Environmental samples from both the primary fill of ditch 809 (sample 53) and the fill of 818 (sample 61), yielded similar assemblages of material to those already noted above.

### *Trench 9*

- 8.2.16 Trench 9 contained nine ditches, three probable clay extraction pits and four furrows, two of which were hand-excavated along with each of the ditches and the extraction pits (Figure 10a). Extraction pits 919 and 925 were located in the northern end of the trench and measured c.4.3m wide by 0.33m deep and 1.13m wide by 0.3m deep respectively (Figure 10b; Section OO). Pit 919, with irregularly sloping sides and a flattish base, had four fills; the earliest comprised a disturbed natural deposit of yellowish-brown and grey clay (927) over which lay a more certain primary fill (921) comprising greyish-brown / yellowish-brown mixed clay silt / silt clay from which 23 sherds of mid 1st to 2nd-century pottery were recovered, along with another Roman sherd, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period. The third fill (922), of greyish-brown clay silt with frequent flint and quartzite pebbles, contained no finds, whilst the final fill (920), of dark brown clay silt, contained one sherd of Roman pottery, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period. Pit 925, slightly to the north-east of pit 919, was only partially exposed, extending into the north, east and west baulks of the trench. The feature appeared physically unrelated to pit 919 though is likely to have been broadly contemporary. Its single fill (926), of dark brown clay silt, was however devoid of finds with which to date it. In addition to the evidence of these two pits, the remains of a ditch (923) were identified cutting the lower fills and base of pit 919, indicating that it had been excavated whilst pit 919 had only been partially backfilled. This

north-west / south-east aligned ditch measured 0.81m wide by 0.37m deep, with very steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (924), a mix of yellow-brown and grey clay with brown clay silt, contained no finds and was sealed by pit fill 920.

- 8.2.17 A group of three ditches (930, 932 and 936) and a possible large pit (934), were identified in the eastern extension of Trench 9 (Figure 10b; Section PP). Ditches 930 and 932 measured 2.6m wide by 0.4m deep and 1.3m wide by 0.32m deep respectively, whilst ditch 936, surviving to c.1.0m wide by c.0.25m deep, was heavily truncated by both ditches 930 and 932 and barely visible in plan. Ditches 930 and 936 were north / south aligned and ditch 932 broadly north-west / south-east aligned. Stratigraphically, the earliest of these ditches was 936, which was only visible in section, having been severely truncated and not detected in plan. It had irregularly sloped sides and a flattish base (where it survived) and contained a single fill (937) of mid brown silty clay from which 47 sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery were recovered; it was cut by both ditches 930 and 932. From a stratigraphic standpoint, ditch 932 was the earlier of these two. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave, almost U-shaped base, and contained a single fill (933) of mid brownish-grey clay silt with some evidence of charcoal from which nine sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery, five sherds of 2nd-century pottery, ten sherds of 2nd to 4th-century pottery and eight sherds of Roman pottery, the dating of which could not be further refined the Roman period, were recovered. An environmental sample (47) taken from this fill yielded an assemblage which may be representative of a dump of domestic hearth waste material. Ditch 930, which cut ditch 932, had moderately sloping sides and a concave, almost flat base. Its single fill (931) comprised dark greyish-brown clay silt with some yellow / orange mottling from which no finds were recovered. Environmental sample 46 yielded a small assemblage, which may be reflective of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material.
- 8.2.18 A possible ditch, or on the basis of the geophysical survey results, more likely part of a large pit (934), was partially exposed at the eastern end of the trench extension. It was cut by ditch 932 but otherwise physically unrelated to other ditches in this part of the trench. Its exposed elements measured c.2.15m wide by 0.25m deep, with gently to moderately sloping sides and a flattish / concave base. Its single fill (935), of dark brownish-grey clay silt with some orange mottling, a few small rounded stones and frequent charcoal inclusions yielded one sherd of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery, one sherd of 2nd to 4th-century pottery, a 4th-century mortaria sherd and a sherd, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period. An environmental sample (48) yielded material reflective of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material.
- 8.2.19 Two ditches (928, 938) were located at the junction of the trench extension and just to its south. At its terminus east / west aligned ditch 928 measured 0.67m wide by 0.21m deep (Figure 10b; Section QQ). Its fill (929) comprised mid brownish-grey clay sand, from which a single Roman mortaria sherd was recovered; it was not possible to further refine the dating of the sherd within the Roman period. Ditch 938 measured 0.98m wide by 0.2m deep and had moderately sloping sides with a flattish / concave base. Its single fill (939) comprised mid

bluish-grey silt sand, from which no finds were recovered. Environmental samples (52 and 49 respectively) each yielded small assemblages which may be reflective of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material.

- 8.2.20 A large ditch (940) was aligned north-west / south-east through the middle of Trench 9 and was also evident in Trench 8. This substantial feature measured 3.32m wide by 0.77m deep and had moderately sloped sides with a concave base (Figure 10b; Section RR). Its primary fill (941) comprised mixed mid grey and dark greyish-brown silty clay from which three sherds of 2nd to 4th-century date were recovered, including one of mortaria. An environmental sample (50) contained a small assemblage of charred material, likely to be representative of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material. Its final fill (942) of dark brownish-grey clay sand also yielded one sherd of 2nd to 4th-century pottery, along with eight sherds, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period. A small environmental assemblage (sample 51), probably reflective of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material, was also recovered. It is likely this ditch comprised part of a settlement / enclosure boundary system, much else of which has not been identified. North / south aligned ditches 930, 932 and 936 could have been elements of the same system though had no physical association.
- 8.2.21 The remaining features in Trench 9 comprised four furrows, two of which (911 and 913) were excavated. Each of the four furrows was broadly aligned east / west. Furrows 911 and 913 measured 3.99m and 4.98m wide respectively, and were 0.2m deep, each with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. Fill 914 of furrow 913 comprised mid reddish-brown clay sand and contained eight sherds of Roman pottery, although this is likely to have been residual. This furrow overlay / cut ditch 940. Fill 912 of furrow 911 comprised mid brownish-grey sandy silt, which produced no artefactual material. This furrow overlay / cut ditch 938.

### *Trench 10*

- 8.2.22 Trench 10 contained a single north-east / south-west aligned potential gully (1009) (Figure 11). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base and measured 0.43m wide by 0.14m deep, with a fill (1010) of light greyish-blue sandy clay with some coarse gravel (Figure 11; Section SS). No finds were recovered. This potential gully had no evident relationship with any surrounding archaeological remains or association with the geophysical survey results, on which basis it could possibly be of natural origin.

### **Land Parcel C25082 (Figure 3a, 3e – 3i)**

- 8.2.23 Land parcel C25082 comprised Trenches 11-29. The topsoil in this land parcel ranged between 0.16m at its thinnest, in Trench 11, to 0.35m thick in Trenches 12, 19 and 23. The subsoil deposit, present in all trenches, ranged from 0.04m at its thinnest, in Trench 27, to 0.25m thick in Trenches 25 and 26. All cut features were sealed by subsoil, with the exception of furrows where there appeared to have been subsoil formation within the fills. Trenches 17, 19, 25 and 29 did not contain any archaeological features, and these are not discussed further.

### *Trench 11*

- 8.2.24 Trench 11 contained one ditch and three furrows; the former and two of the latter, hand-excavated (Figure 12). The single north / south aligned ditch (1109) in this trench accorded well with the results of the geophysical survey although to its west the survey identified an anomaly, which was not evident within the trench. This ditch measured 1.06m wide by 0.43m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a concave / rounded base (Figure 11; Section TT), with three fills. The primary fill (1110) comprised mid greyish-brown silty clay, the secondary fill (1111), mid brownish-grey sandy silt, from which a single sherd of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery was recovered, and the final fill (1112), dark greyish-yellow silty clay. Whilst ditch 1109 appeared isolated in its immediate surroundings, it could potentially have aligned with ditch 2621 to the south.
- 8.2.25 The three furrows in Trench 11 (1113, 1115 and 1117) were each aligned broadly north / south and measured between 0.7m – 1.32m wide and 0.22m – 0.27m deep. Two (1113 and 1115) were hand-excavated, each filled with a blueish-grey coarse sandy clay with red mottling (1114 and 1116). No finds were recovered from either.

### *Trench 12*

- 8.2.26 Trench 12 contained five furrows, two of which (1209 and 1211) were hand-excavated. Each of these furrows was broadly aligned north / south, tending slightly toward north-west / south-east. Furrow 1209 measured 2.24m wide by 0.2m deep with shallow sloping sides and a slightly concave / flat base. Furrow 1211 had similar dimensions, and both were filled (1210 and 1212 respectively), with light brownish-grey silty sand with red mottling from which no finds were recovered.

### *Trench 13*

- 8.2.27 Trench 13 contained five ditches including one probable re-cut, one gully and two furrows (Figure 13). Of these, four of the ditches, the gully and one furrow were hand-excavated. Two ditches and a gully in the south of the trench were stratigraphically associated. The earliest of these, ditch 1309 was aligned east / west and, having been truncated on both its north and south sides, could not be measured accurately surviving to 0.58m wide and 0.31m deep. Where surviving it had a steeply sloping north side toward a concave / flat base and was filled by mid brownish-grey sandy silt (1310) from which no finds were recovered (Figure 13; Section UU). Ditch 1309 was cut on its southern side by ditch 1313, a possible re-cut also aligned east / west. This measured 0.75m wide by 0.41m deep, had steeply sloping sides and a broadly flat base, with a single fill (1314) of light brownish-grey sandy silt, from which four sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery were recovered. An environmental sample (9) yielded only a small quantity of charcoal pieces and no charred plant remains. On its northern side, ditch 1309 was cut by gully 1311, also an east / west aligned feature. It measured 0.33m wide by 0.22m deep, had steeply sloping, almost vertical sides and a broadly flat base, with a single fill (1312) of mid brownish-grey sandy silt from which no finds were recovered. Ditch 1309 provided the earliest evidence in this trench of activity associated with probable enclosure /

settlement activity dating at least to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period as ditch re-cut 1313 cut it and was more firmly ascribed to that period. These features accorded well with the results of the geophysical survey.

- 8.2.28 Further to the north lay ditches 1315 and 1317, aligned east /west, broadly parallel and quite similar morphologically. These measured 1.09m and 0.62m wide by 0.37m and 0.17m deep respectively. Both exhibited moderately sloping sides with concave to flat bases and contained single fills (Figure 13; Section VV). The fill of ditch 1315 was of mid blue-grey sand silt (1316) from which two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, one of these a jar of 2nd to 4th-century date, the other also a jar, the dating of which, could not be refined beyond 'early Roman'. That of ditch 1317 was of mid brownish-grey clay sand from which 20 sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery were recovered. Environmental sample 10 taken from ditch fill 1316 yielded a small assemblage that may be representative of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material. These parallel ditches were evident in the geophysical survey results and could represent elements of parts of two trackways. Ditch 1315 could represent the northern element of one trackway ditch and 1317 the southern element, and perhaps of earlier origin, of another.
- 8.2.29 Two broadly north-west / south-east aligned furrows were recorded, one of which (1319) was hand-excavated. This measured 1.07m wide by 0.1m deep with gently sloped sides and a flattish base. No finds were recovered from its mid brownish-grey clay sand fill (1320).

#### *Trench 14*

- 8.2.30 This trench contained only two ditches, both of which were hand-excavated (Figure 14a). Ditch 1409 was aligned east / west, measured 1.28m wide by 0.5m deep and had a steeply sloped 'V'-shaped profile (Figure 14a; Section WW). No finds were recovered from its single fill (1410) of light brownish-grey silty sand. This ditch aligned well with ditch 1315 to the west although was preserved with a somewhat different profile and is likely part of the same possible trackway ditch. Ditch 1411 appeared to be aligned north-east / south-west, which aligned quite well with anomalies identified in the geophysical survey, where there appears to have been a possible north / south aligned feature. This ditch measured 2.0m wide by 0.37m deep and had moderately sloping sides, the south-east of which appeared stepped, and a flat base (Figure 14b; Section XX). No finds were recovered from its mid blueish-grey sandy silt fill (1412).

#### *Trench 15*

- 8.2.31 This trench contained one ditch and two furrows, one of each, hand-excavated (Figure 15). Ditch 1509 was aligned east / west, measured 0.55m wide by only 0.1m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base (Figure 15; Section YY). It was filled with mid brownish-grey clay sand (1510), from which a single sherd of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery was recovered. This feature did not appear related to anomalies identified in the geophysical survey. Two broadly north / south aligned furrows were recorded, one of which (1511) was hand-excavated. This measured 2.08m wide by only 0.09m deep and had shallow

sloping sides with a broadly flat base. No finds were recovered from its mid grey-brown clay silt fill (1512).

### *Trench 16*

- 8.2.32 Trench 16 contained four ditches, two gullies, two furrows and an ill-defined spread of material (Figure 16a). Each of the four ditches was hand-excavated, along with the two gullies and one furrow. Ditch 1622, which lay at the eastern end of the trench, was aligned broadly north-east / south-west, measured 1.96m wide by 0.55m deep and had moderately sloping sides with a concave base (Figure 16b; Section ZZ). Its primary fill (1623), from which no finds were recovered, appeared to be a naturally infilled / slumped deposit of mid brown-grey clay sand with some charcoal flecking. The final, much more substantial, fill (1624) of mid brown-grey sandy silt, contained seven sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery and 17 more, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period. Ditch 1622 cut, and substantially truncated, possible gully 1620. This earlier gully was also aligned broadly north / south and where preserved measured c.0.3m wide by 0.23m deep, though only perhaps half its profile, on the western side, survived. No finds were recovered from its fill, which comprised mid brown-grey clay sand. These features were quite well represented in the geophysical survey and are likely to have represented two phases of boundary demarcation, perhaps as parts of an enclosure. On the basis of the geophysical survey results, ditch 1609 to the west of gully 1620 / ditch 1622, may have been a related part of the boundary arrangement, though remains undated. It was also broadly aligned north-east / south-west, measured 0.94m wide by 0.31m deep, with moderately sloped sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its mid grey-blue silt sand fill (1610).
- 8.2.33 Ditch 1611 lay on a similar north-east / south-west alignment to both ditches 1609 and 1622 and gully 1620. It measured 1.24m wide by 0.37m deep and had moderately sloping sides with a concave / 'U'-shaped base (Figure 16b; Section aa), and a fill (1612) of mid brownish-grey sandy silt from which six sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period. Ditch 1611 was cut on its western side by gully 1613, which measured 0.62m wide by only 0.09m deep and was also aligned broadly north-east / south-west. No finds were recovered from its fill (1614) of light brownish-grey sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks. This feature most likely represented part of an enclosure boundary system and was probably associated with ditch / gully arrangement 1622 / 1620.
- 8.2.34 A moderately sized ditch (1615) lay at the eastern end of the trench. It was aligned broadly north-west / south-east and measured 1.59m wide by 0.59m deep, with quite steeply sloped sides and an almost 'V'-shaped / concave base (Figure 16b; Section bb). No finds were recovered from either of three fills; a primary fill 1616 of mid blueish-grey organic clay silt, a secondary fill of mid brownish-grey silty clay, and its final fill of mid blueish-grey silty sand. Whilst there was no evidence in the geophysical survey results, suggesting this was part of a more extensive system of ditches, its morphology and size suggest it may have represented the remains of an enclosure boundary. This ditch also cut a 0.24m thick, mid brown silty sand

spread (1619), that overlay natural deposits in the western 2.1m of the trench but produced no artefactual material.

- 8.2.35 Two furrows (1625 and 1627) were recorded within the trench, both of which were aligned broadly north / south. Furrow 1625 measured 2.39m wide by 0.12m deep, with slightly concave sides and a wide, flat base. No finds were recovered from its grey-red mottled silty sand fill (1626).

### *Trench 18*

- 8.2.36 Trench 18 contained three ditches, one of which was probably a re-cut and three furrows (Figure 17a). Each of the ditches was hand-excavated, along with one of the furrows. Ditch 1814, aligned north / south, was located toward the eastern end of the trench. It had been markedly truncated on its western side by ditch re-cut 1816, so could only be measured at c.1.2m wide by 0.64m deep (Figure 17b; Section cc). Ditch 1814 was steeply sloped on its eastern side with a slightly concave / 'V'-shaped base. Its dark brownish-grey sandy silt fill (1815) contained a significant quantity of charcoal, evident predominantly in lenses, and from which 38 sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery were recovered along with five sherds of late 1st-century pottery, six sherds dated as 'early Roman' and 12 sherds dated as 'middle Roman'. Environmental sample 3 contained a small assemblage of charred material, likely to be reflective of dispersed/wind-blown material and 13 pieces of burnt bone. Ditch re-cut 1816, also aligned north / south, measured 1.64m wide by 0.6m deep with steeply sloped sides and slight concave / 'V'-shaped base. Its fill (1817) of light brownish-grey sandy silt along with some charcoal contained 29 sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery, two sherds dated as 'early Roman', four sherds dated as 'early-middle Roman, two sherds of 2nd to 4th-century date and one, likely intrusive, post-medieval piece of tile. A piece of burnt bone was recovered from environmental sample 4 along with a small assemblage of charred material, which may be representative of a dump of hearth waste material. Both ditch 1814 and re-cut 1816 were evident in the geophysical survey as part of a north / south length of enclosure boundary ditch, the fills of both representative of material including hearth debris, refuse and pottery likely to have come from domestic settlement close by.
- 8.2.37 Ditch 1811 lay toward the middle of the trench and was aligned north / south, closely with an anomaly identified in the geophysical survey. It measured 0.88m wide by 0.37m deep, had moderately sloping sides with a concave base and two fills (Figure 17b; Section dd). Primary fill 1812 comprised light brown-grey sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks, from which four sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery were recovered. Final fill 1813 comprised dark brown-grey sandy clay with a moderate quantity of charcoal flecks, from which six sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery were recovered. The alignment of this ditch accorded with that of ditches 1814 / 1816 to the east and probably represented an element of an associated enclosure. The content of the fills and moderate quantities of finds also suggested a focus of settlement close by.

- 8.2.38 Furrow 1809 lay toward the west end of the trench and was aligned north / south, as was unexcavated furrow 1820. Unexcavated furrow 1818, however, was aligned north-west / south-east. It measured 1.22m wide by 0.22m deep, with gently sloped sides and a flat base; its fill comprising light brown-grey sandy clay from which no finds were recovered.

### *Trench 20*

- 8.2.39 This trench contained two ditches and two furrows; both of the former were hand-excavated, and one of the latter (Figure 18a). Ditch 2009 lay at the south-western end of the trench and was aligned east / west. It measured 0.78m wide by 0.26m deep, with steeply sloped sides and a flat base and contained a single fill (2010) of mid blueish-grey silty clay from which no finds were recovered (Figure 18a; Section ee). At its eastern end the ditch was cut slightly by a modern pipe trench. Ditch 2015, of broadly similar morphology width and depth, also on an east / west alignment, lay at the north-eastern end of the trench (Figure 18b; Section ff). Similarly, no finds were recovered from its fill (2016) of mid brownish-grey silty clay. Whilst ditch 2009 in the south-west aligned well with a large and reasonably extensive geophysical survey anomaly, ditch 2015 lay in a more geophysical ill-defined area; that along with the lack of dating evidence means further interpretation is not possible.
- 8.2.40 Two furrows, both east / west aligned were recorded in this trench. One of these, furrow 2011 measured 2.23m wide by 0.19m deep, had gently sloped, though somewhat irregular sides, and a flat base, with a fill (2012) of mid brownish-grey silty clay with some yellow mottling.

### *Trench 21*

- 8.2.41 This trench contained two ditches, which were hand-excavated and one furrow, which was not (Figure 19a). Ditch 2109 toward the north-west end of the trench was aligned north / south, measured 0.83m wide by 0.4m deep, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and concave base (Figure 19a; Section gg). No finds were recovered from its light grey, red mottled sandy clay fill (2110). This ditch did not align with anomalies on the geophysical survey or other features nearby. Slightly further to the south-east lay north-east / south-west aligned ditch 2111. Its terminus was exposed just within the trench and measured 1.33m wide by 0.28m deep, with fairly steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Figure 19b; Section hh). No finds were recovered from its fill (2112), which comprised light brownish-grey silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal. Furrow 2113, which was not excavated was very similarly aligned with ditch / terminus 2111.

### *Trench 22*

- 8.2.42 Trench 22 contained four ditches, one gully / ditch terminus, two areas of bioturbation and five furrows (Figure 20a). Each of the four ditches and the terminus were hand-excavated along with both areas of bioturbation and two of the furrows. Two ditches (2216 and 2218) were located at the eastern end of the trench. The earlier of the two, 2216 was cut, and substantially truncated by, ditch 2218 (Figure 20b; Section ii). The former was aligned broadly north / south and where it survived, measured 1.3m wide by 0.3m deep. Its preserved western

edge was moderately sloped and its base concave; its fill (2217) of mid grey-brownish silty clay, from which no finds were recovered. Environmental sample 58 contained a small charred assemblage, which may be reflective of dumped settlement waste material. Ditch 2218, on the same north / south alignment, measured 2.37m wide by 0.53m deep and had moderately to steeply sloping sides with a concave base. Its primary fill (2219) comprised mid grey-brownish silty clay, from which four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, three of these dating to the 2nd to 4th century and the fourth dated as 'early Roman'. Overlying this, final fill 2220 comprised dark grey, very organic silty sand, from which nine sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, comprising three of 2nd to 4th-century date, five dated as 'early Roman' and one, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period. A single piece of undated tile was also recovered. A small charred assemblage indicative of dumped settlement waste material was also identified in each of these fills within environmental samples 59 and 60. These two ditches were evident in the geophysical survey, comprising part of a quite substantial north / south feature, which is likely to have represented part of the wider enclosure / boundary system.

- 8.2.43 Ditch 2213 lay toward the south-western end of the trench. It was broadly aligned north / south similarly to ditches 2216 and 2218. It measured 2.2m wide by 0.30m deep with a moderately sloped eastern side and steeply sloping western side, which appeared to level out before sloping to a concave base (Figure 20b; Section kk). Its primary fill (2214) of dark brownish-grey clay silt, with some flecks of charcoal, contained a single sherd of pottery dated as 'middle Roman', whilst environmental sample 56 yielded a charred plant assemblage probably reflective of dumped settlement waste material. No finds were recovered from its final fill (2215) of light brownish-grey clay silt. The alignment and morphology of ditch 2213 suggested an element of a wider enclosure system, of which 2216 and 2218 were a part.
- 8.2.44 Ditch 2211, aligned broadly east / west, lay just to the west of ditch 2213 and may have been associated with it as part of the same wider enclosure system. It measured 0.77m wide by 0.29m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave, rounded base (Figure 20b; Section jj). One sherd of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery and 20 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from its mid brown-grey silt clay fill (2212). Nineteen of the sherds were dated as 'early Roman', whilst the dating of the other could not be further refined within the Roman period. Environmental sample 57 reflected similar remains to others from this trench; likely reflective of dumped settlement waste material. In addition, a small ditch terminus (2223) measuring c.0.2m by only 0.07m deep and aligned broadly east / west, may also have been associated with this ditch system, though no finds were recovered from its mid grey brown sandy silt fill (2224) and its function is unclear.
- 8.2.45 Two instances of bioturbation (2225 and 2227), which appeared to represent the remains of two infilled channels or perhaps hedgerow gullies, lay just east of ditch 2213 and were aligned north-east / south-west. Both were of similar morphology, measuring 0.45m and 0.37m wide respectively by 0.26m and 0.25m deep were each filled with mid grey-brown clay sand with rooting throughout. Fill 2226 of feature 2225 contained one sherd of abraded Late Iron Age /

Early Roman pottery, which could well have been residual. No finds were recovered from fill 2228 of feature 2227.

- 8.2.46 Finally, two of five recorded furrows, all aligned broadly north / south, were hand-excavated. Furrow 2221, measuring c.4.4m wide by 0.32m deep, cut the two fills of earlier ditch 2218. It had shallow sloping sides and an irregular, broadly flat base with a fill (2222) of mid brown silty sand from which no finds were recovered. To its west lay furrow 2209 measuring 1.88m wide by 0.24m deep; narrower than furrow 2221, but similar in width to the three others (2229, 2231 and 2233) to its west along the trench.

### *Trench 23*

- 8.2.47 Trench 23 contained two ditches, one gully, two pits and a large post-hole; each of which was hand-excavated (Figure 21a). The ditch (2320) and gully 2316 lay broadly adjacent through the middle of the trench, and both aligned broadly east / west. Ditch 2320 was a large feature and measured 2.7m wide by 1.07m deep, with steeply sloping, stepped sides and a concave flattish base (Figure 21b; Section ll). No finds were recovered from its primary fill (2322), which comprised mid brownish-grey clay silt; however, seven sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, four sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery, 11 sherds of late 1st-century pottery, one sherd dated as 'middle-late Roman', five 2nd to 4th-century sherds and nine sherds, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period, were recovered from its final fill (2321), which comprised mid brownish-grey sandy silt. An environmental sample was recovered from each of primary fill 2322 (sample 15) and final fill 2321 (sample 14). These both yielded material likely to be representative of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material.
- 8.2.48 Gully 2316 was partially excavated, measured 0.4m wide by 0.24m deep and was steeply sloped on its northern side with a flat base (Figure 21b; Section mm). One sherd of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery was recovered from its mid greyish-brown silty clay fill (2317). This gully cut shallow pit 2318 on its southern side. Pit 2318 measured 0.55m in diameter by only 0.08m deep and had gentle sloping sides with a concave, flattish base. It was filled with light grey silty sand with red mottling (2319) from which three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. One beaker fragment was dated as 'late Roman', whilst the dating of the other two sherds could not be further refined within the Roman period.
- 8.2.49 Just to the north of these three features lay another pit (2314) and a large post-hole (2311). Pit 2314 measured 1.15m in diameter by 0.1m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. One sherd of Late Iron Age / Early Roman period pottery was recovered from its light grey-brown silt clay fill (2315). The large post-hole (2311) measured 0.85m in diameter by 0.32m deep, was almost vertical on its northern side but more moderately sloping on its southern side (Figure 21b; Section nn). It was filled with a light grey-brown primary fill (2312) from which three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, one of 2nd to 3rd-century date and one dated as 'late Roman', whilst the dating of the third could not be further refined within the Roman period. A secondary post-packing fill (2313) was recorded on its northern

side. An environmental sample (11) was taken from fill 2312, the remains from which were likely to be representative of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material. Although there were few direct relationships between this group of five features in the northern half of the trench, it is likely they were associated with localised settlement activity in the Late Iron Age onwards into the Roman period.

- 8.2.50 Ditch 2309, toward the south of the trench was aligned north-west / south-east and measured 0.78m wide by 0.1m deep. This shallow feature had moderately sloping sides and a flat bottom with a single fill of light grey silty clay (2310) with red mottling, from which a sherd of 2nd to 4th-century mortaria was recovered, along with a second sherd of Roman pottery, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period.

#### *Trench 24*

- 8.2.51 Trench 24 contained three ditches, two gullies and four furrows. Of these, the ditches, one gully and one furrow were hand-excavated (Figure 22). A large ditch feature toward the south-western end of the trench was aligned broadly north / south to north-east / south-west. It comprised a series of three ditches the earliest of which (2409) was substantially truncated by ditch 2413, with the fill of that ditch in turn cut by a later, small ditch (2415) (Figure 24; Section 00). Where ditch 2409 survived it measured c.1.70m wide by 0.65m deep. Its preserved south-western edge was quite gently sloping, down to a concave to flattish base. Its primary fill (2410) comprised a dark brownish-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecking, from which no finds were recovered. Its secondary fill (2411) comprised principally, mid brownish- yellow clay, which may have been dumped, rather than deposited through a natural process. Five sherds of Late Iron Age / Roman pottery were recovered from this fill. Final fill 2412 comprised a more typical naturally infilled mid brownish-grey silty clay, with occasional flecks of charcoal, from which a Roman hobnail was recovered. Environmental samples were recovered from each of the three fills. These samples (20 – 22) comprised remains which may be representative of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material.
- 8.2.52 Ditch 2409 was substantially truncated by a large ditch (2413), which measured 2.95m wide by 0.8m deep. It was slightly misaligned to the preceding example and is not thought to have represented a re-cut. It had moderately sloping sides with a concave base and was filled with a substantial single fill (2414) of dark brownish-grey silt with some charcoal flecking, from which one sherd of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery and one sherd dated as 'middle Roman' were recovered, along with a further five sherds, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period. Finally, a smaller possible ditch (2415), or potential pit, cut the fill of ditch 2413. It was recorded in the excavated section of ditch 2413 but not evident in plan within the trench. It appeared bowl-shaped in profile, with a fill (2416) of mid brownish-grey clay silt with some red mottling. Its fill was very similar to that of many of the more recent furrows. Although the results of the geophysical survey were quite obscured in this trench it is likely that these features, as well as the gullies recorded below comprised elements of a wider enclosure system.

8.2.53 Two gullies were recorded in the trench. One of these (2425), was aligned north-west / south-east and had moderately sloping sides with a concave base. It was filled with mid brownish-grey silty clay with sandy orange mottling (2426), from which no finds were recovered. Environmental sample 26 contained a small charred assemblage, indicative of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material. The second gully (2421), at the south-western end of the trench, remained unexcavated. It was aligned broadly east / west and very likely equated with gully 2316, excavated in Trench 23 and was probably of similar date.

8.2.54 Of four furrows within this trench, three were aligned broadly north / south and one north-west / south-east. The latter, furrow 2427, was excavated. It measured 2.6m wide by 0.25m deep and had a flattish base. No finds were recovered from its fill (2428) of light brownish-grey clay silt with red mottling.

### *Trench 26*

8.2.55 Trench 26 contained two ditches, two gullies and two furrows, each of which was hand-excavated (Figure 23a). Ditch 2613 and gully 2609 toward the north-western end of the trench, whilst not physically related could well have comprised two lengths of an enclosure ditch system where the return lay outside, to the east, of the trench. Ditch 2613 was aligned north-west / south-east, measured 0.71m wide by 0.15m deep, had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from its fill (2614) of mid brown-grey clay sand. Gully 2609 was aligned broadly east / west, measured 0.28m wide by 0.1m deep, had a steeply sloping south side and more gently sloping north side, with a concave base. No finds were recovered from its fill (2610) of mid grey silty clay with red mottling.

8.2.56 Further to the south-east lay a second gully (2619) aligned north-east / south-west, measuring 0.3m wide by 0.1m deep, with a steeply sloping south-east side and more gently sloping north-west side and concave base (Figure 23b; Section pp). It was filled with dark grey silty clay (2620) from which three sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery were recovered, along with a further three Roman sherds, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period. This feature was similar in morphology and fill to gully 2609 and may also have been associated with the same enclosure system. The geophysical survey identified an anomaly which probably represented part of the extent of gully 2619. No such evidence was clear in those results for gully 2609 and ditch 2613.

8.2.57 Just to the south-east of ditch 2613 lay ditch 2611, a broadly east / west aligned feature with moderately sloping, concave sides and a flat to slightly concave base. It measured at least 1.39m wide and was 0.63m deep, having been infilled with three deposits (Figure 23b; Section qq). The basal fill (2617) was up to 0.12m thick and comprised a compact, light yellow grey silty clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. It yielded 49 sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery and was overlain by up to 0.37m of moderately compacted, dark brown grey clay silt (2618), which contained frequent charcoal inclusions and yielded 61 sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery, along with a small assemblage of animal bone. Environmental

samples (16 and 17) taken from the deposit yielded moderate amounts of carbonised plant remains, including seeds of wild species and grains of spelt wheat and barley. The upper surviving fill of the ditch (2612) comprised a compact, light yellow grey silty clay that was up to 0.13m thick and contained occasional charcoal inclusions. Significantly this fill contained a near-complete ceramic jar (RA1) of Late Iron Age / Early Roman (1st century AD) date. Environmental sample 18 taken from the deposit yielded a small assemblage of charcoal and indeterminate carbonised cereal grains, along with a small, very fragmentary assemblage of burnt bone. The bone appeared to be animal rather than human but the very poor condition meant that identification could not be certain. As above, the geophysical survey identified an anomaly which again probably represented part of the extent of this ditch, possibly, in this example part of a boundary ditch in proximity to domestic settlement.

8.2.58 Ditch 2611 was truncated to the east by a more recent furrow (2615), which was 2.4m wide and 0.27m deep. It had gently sloping sides breaking to a concave / flattish base and contained a single fill (2616) of mid brown-grey sandy silt that yielded no finds.

8.2.59 A further, parallel furrow (2621) was recorded to the south-east. This demonstrated a similar morphology and dimensions to furrow 2615 and again yielded to artefactual evidence.

### *Trench 27*

8.2.60 This trench contained four furrows, two of which were hand-excavated. These latter (2709 and 2711) measured 1.01m and 1.21m wide by 0.13m and 0.16m deep respectively, with gently sloping sides and flat bases. The single fill of each (2710 and 2712) was light brownish-grey clay silt with red mottling from which no finds were recovered.

### *Trench 28*

8.2.61 Trench 28 contained six ditches and four furrows. Each of the six ditches and one of the furrows (2829) were hand-excavated (Figure 24a). Two features at the western end of the trench comprised broadly east / west aligned ditch 2811 (also recorded as 2825 in another slot along its length) and north / south aligned ditch 2809. Two sections of the former were excavated (Figure 24b; Sections rr and ss). A broadly east / west aligned section (2811) measured c.1.2m wide by 0.29m deep, had moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its primary fill 2812 comprised a very organic looking mid blueish-grey clay, from which nine sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery were recovered, along with seven sherds, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period. Environmental sample 12 yielded a small charred plant assemblage, possibly representative of dumped domestic settlement waste material. Its final fill (2813) comprised mid brownish-grey silty sand from which no finds were recovered. The excavated north / south slot (2825) measured c.1.17m wide by 0.36m deep, had moderately sloped sides and a concave base. Both its primary (2826) and final fills (2827) equated in composition with those recorded in slot 2811. Nine sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery were recovered from primary fill 2826 along with a piece of possible iron-working waste. Environmental sample 13, taken from this fill, yielded a small assemblage of material, possibly representative of dumped domestic

settlement waste material. This ditch cut what appeared to be an earlier ditch 2809, which was aligned north / south and survived to a width of 0.91m by 0.16m deep. No finds were recovered from its fill of mid brown-grey silty sand.

- 8.2.62 Ditch 2834 lay c.2m east of ditch 2811 / 2825 and was aligned north / south. It had an almost vertical eastern side and moderately sloping western side with an almost flat base and measured c.1.65m wide by 0.47m deep. It contained two fills, the primary fill (2833), from which one sherd dated as 'early Roman' and another only dated as Roman were recovered, and the upper fill (2835), from which eleven sherds Roman pottery were recovered, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period. Environmental sample 7 also yielded a small charred plant assemblage, which may be representative of dumped domestic settlement waste material. Ditch 2834 was cut at its upper level by north / south furrow 2829, which measured c.4.5m wide by between c.0.16m and 0.5m deep (Figure 24b; Section tt). Its fill (2830) contained five sherds of 2nd to 4th-century pottery.
- 8.2.63 Three other ditches were each aligned broadly north-west / south-east to north / south. The largest of these (2815) measured 2.97m wide by 0.67m deep, had moderately sloping sides with a flattish base and two fills. Primary fill 2832 comprised mid blueish-grey clay silt and final fill 2816 comprised mid greyish-brown clay sand. No finds were recovered from either and environmental sample 8 yielded a few indeterminate charred plant remains. Ditches 2819 and 2823 were of similar morphology, measuring 0.72m and 0.53m wide by 0.38m and 0.34m deep respectively. Both had steeply sloping sides, ditch 2819 had a flat base whilst ditch 2823 had a more 'V'-shaped base. Their single fills (2820 and 2824) comprised mid grey-brown sandy silt and mid grey-brown sandy silt respectively. Only fill 2820 of ditch 2819 yielded any finds; it contained a single Late Iron Age / Early Roman sherd and two Roman sherds, the dating of which, could not be further refined within the Roman period. Environmental sample 6, from fill 2820, contained only a few indeterminate charred seed remains. The alignment and morphology of these two ditches could suggest a direct relationship within the wider enclosure / settlement system, and perhaps an association with the more substantial ditches to the west (2815 and 2834); however, without the ability to date these other ditches or to tie them into the geophysical survey results little more can be suggested as to their association or role.

## 8.3 The Finds

### Introduction

- 8.3.1 The artefactual material is recorded from 74 deposits; the fills of ditches, pits, postholes and furrows (Appendix 4; Table 3). The material was recovered by hand and from bulk samples.

### Pottery

- 8.3.2 The pottery recovered from the evaluation is recorded in Table 3 (Appendix 4) and discussed below. Recording of the finds assemblage was direct to an Excel spreadsheet; this now forms the basis of Table 3. The pottery was examined by context, using a x10 binocular microscope

and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in Appendix 4; Table 4 in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and, where appropriate, the National Roman Fabrics Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1996).

### *Late Iron Age/Roman*

- 8.3.3 The assemblage comprises 978 sherds weighting 21,628g. The majority is in a moderately good condition, with most surfaces and fractures only exhibiting signs of minor abrasion. The mean sherd weight is high for a Late Iron Age and Roman assemblage at 22.8g. This may at least in part be attributable to the recovery of several complete or near complete vessels from the site. These vessels were recovered from ditch 618 in Trench 6, ditch 715 in Trench 7, ditch 936 in Trench 9 and ditch 2611 in Trench 26
- 8.3.4 'Belgic' style grog-tempered fabrics (UNS GR), some with quartz (UNS QGR), calcareous (UNS GRC) or shelly inclusions (UNS SHGR), are the most frequently occurring fabrics. Together they account for over half the assemblage by both count and weight (550 sherds, 12,767g). The use of grog-tempered fabrics was common during the Late Iron Age and Roman period. The early sandy fabric UNS Q (25 sherds, 312g) is most likely contemporary with the grog-tempered material. The largest individual fabric group are the grog-tempered wares (UNS GR), with a total of 416 sherds (9148g). Large storage jars, necked jars with everted or out-curved, and round jars with beaded rims are all recorded in this fabric. Round jars with beaded rims equivalent to Thompson's C1-2 form (1982, 217) are likely to date to the mid-late 1st century AD. Ditch fill 2618 produced a beaded rim jar with incised diagonal linear decoration between two cordons (UNS GR). Thompson dates this form to between the late 1st century BC and the 1st century AD (1982, 198, D5-3).
- 8.3.5 RA1 is a near complete narrow necked jar with an everted rim (UNS GR), recorded from ditch fill 2612. The vessel was recovered intact, save for its base which is missing; a small quantity of unidentified burnt bone (likely animal rather than human) and charcoal is recorded from inside the vessel. A second near complete vessel, a large jar with an out-curved rim (UNS QGR) is recorded from ditch fill 619. A narrow-necked jar with an out-curved rim and neck cordon and a necked jar with a girth groove (UNS QGR) are recorded from pit fill 712. Based on similar examples recorded in the South East, both forms are likely to date to the mid-late 1st century AD (*ibid.* 171, B3-8 and 109, B1-5). Shelly grog-tempered forms (UNS SHGR) include a lid seated jar with slashed rim decoration, recovered from fill 937 of ditch 936, and a wide mouth bowl, from ditch fill 2321. Thompson dates both forms to the early or mid-1st century AD (*ibid.* 249, C5-2 and 311 D1-4). The lower half of a grog tempered vessel (UNS GR) is recorded from ditch fill 937. Several holes have been drilled into the base of the vessel and it may have been used as a strainer or roasting vessel. Decorated sherds are uncommon in the 'Belgic' style wares, but where they do occur, they are restricted to incised horizontal, vertical or diagonal linear designs.

- 8.3.6 The Roman assemblage is dominated by sandy grey wares (UNS GW). A total of 114 sherds (2264g) of sandy grey wares are recorded. Forms comprise mainly jars and bowls. Necked jars with out-curved rims are the most common grey ware form. Given the conservative nature of grey ware production during the Roman period these vessels can only be given a broadly Roman date. Closely dateable vessels tend to be Early or Middle Roman forms. A near complete jar with an everted rim and girth groove (UNS GW) is recorded from ditch fill 716. The vessel is an early form and likely to date to the mid-late 1st century AD (Thompson 1982, 109, B1-5). Ditch fill 1316 produced a round jar with a beaded rim (UNS GW) which is likely to be of a similar date. Bowl/dishes are recorded in fewer numbers and are mainly vessels with flattened or moulded rims (Ditch fills 612, 619, 1815 and 2214). These vessels are slightly later forms and in the style of vessels in Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware dating from the 2nd to 3rd centuries (cf. Seager Smith 1993, 232, fig.123, nos. Type 22-23). Sandy oxidised wares (UNS OX), sandy buff wares (UNS BUF), sandy black wares (UNS BW) and sandy white wares are recorded in small quantities. Forms in these other sandy fabrics are rare with only a few examples of vessels, most likely jars, with out curved rims in sandy oxidised fabrics. Bowls/dishes with moulded rims are recorded in white and oxidised ware.
- 8.3.7 A total of 46 sherds (321g) of Roman shell-tempered pottery (UNS SH) is recorded. This material may be derived from the kilns at Harrold in Bedfordshire, however it is not possible to say for certain due to the poor condition of most sherds. Two jars with out-curved rims and a lid seated jar are the only diagnostic shell-tempered sherds. The latter form most likely dating to the mid-1st or 2nd century AD. Grog-tempered grey wares (UNS GTG) are also present in small quantities (19 sherds, 619g). Rims include an out-curved rim, a plain rim and a narrow-necked vessel (UNS GTG). A plain rim dish made in a poorly made black burnished ware fabric (IMT BB) is recorded from fill 612 of ditch 611. These vessels were common from the later 2nd century onwards, but mostly date to the 3rd or 4th centuries AD. A single sherd of white slipped ware (UNS WS) and mica-dusted ware (UNS MD) are also recorded. The mica-dusted sherd dates to between the late 1st and mid-2nd centuries AD.
- 8.3.8 Of the regionally produced wares pink grog wares (**PNK GT**) are most common (76 sherds, 2891g). This material is known to have been produced between the 2nd and 4th centuries AD. Jars or bowls with hooked and out-curved rims are recorded in this fabric. A vessel, probably a large storage jar, with a particularly large base (**PNK GT**) is recorded from subsoil 308. A total of 28 sherds (661g) of Oxfordshire red slipped ware (**OXF RS**), an industry known to have been in production during the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, are recorded. Diagnostic forms included a C51 hemispherical flanged bowl, from ditch fill 212, which can be dated to the mid-3rd to 4th century AD (Young 2000, 161, fig.59, C51). A base sherd produced from ditch fill 813 is stamped with the illiterate 'makers' mark '...ΔΔΔΔΔ...'. This is similar to a number of marks recorded by Young (2000, 180, fig.69, nos.50 and 55), their use usually dated to the late 3rd century AD. Oxfordshire white wares (**OXF WH**) occur in small quantities (5 sherds 166g). A straight sided bowl with a flattened rim (OXF WH) dating to the 2nd century AD is recorded from ditch fill 619 (*ibid.* 104, fig.32, no.W46). Two sherds of Oxfordshire oxidised wares (OXF OX) are also recorded but can only be assigned a broadly Roman date.

- 8.3.9 Fill 921 of pit 919 produced a ring-necked flagon (**VER WH**) dating to the mid-1st to early 2nd centuries AD (Davies *et.al.* 1994, 43, fig.34, no.148-9). A rim from a probable funnel necked beaker and a rounded bowl with a flange rim, most likely an imitation of the samian Form 36, are recorded in Lower Nene Valley colour coated fabrics (**LNV CC**). Funnel necked beakers are a late colour coated form dating to the late 3rd or 4th centuries AD (Perrin 1999, 95, fig.61, nos.172-3) and similar examples of the rounded bowl recovered from Chesterton are also dated to the late 3rd or 4th centuries AD (*ibid.* 103, fig.63, nos.243-4). Five sherds (105g) of pale-bodied grey ware are possibly products of the Lower Nene Valley industry (LNV GW). A straight side bowl with a moulded rim is recorded from ditch fill 718. Based on similar vessel also recovered from Chesterton it most likely dates to the 2nd or 3rd centuries AD (*ibid.* 85, fig.58, nos.76-9). Two undiagnostic body sherds (36g) of Dorset Black Burnished ware (**DOR BB1**) are also recorded. The exportation of this material from Dorset across most of Britain started sometime after the beginning of the 2nd century AD and continued throughout the Roman period.
- 8.3.10 Imported wares are rare, represented by just seven sherds (107g) of Central Gaulish samian (**LEZ SA2**). Ditch fill 612 produced the only form that can be identified with any certainty; a Form 31 plain bowl (two sherds) dating to the mid-late 2nd century AD (Webster 1996, 34, fig.22). The other samian sherds were all recovered from fill 933 of ditch 932, which also contained later Roman pottery.

### Summary

- 8.3.11 The pottery assemblage provides strong evidence for Late Iron Age and Roman activity in the vicinity of the site. With 'Belgic' style grog-tempered wares and early Roman coarse wares making up the majority of the assemblage the densest period of activity appears to have taken place during the Late Iron Age to early Roman period (c. 1st- early/mid 2nd centuries AD). The scarcity of Central Gaulish samian may suggest a hiatus in activity during the 2nd century AD. That said the presence of middle and late Roman coarse and fine wares in reasonable numbers suggests that occupation/use of the site continued into the 3rd and 4th centuries. Indeed the presence of fineware types from British suppliers including Oxfordshire and the Lower Nene valley, and the abundance of coarsewares such as pink grog-tempered ware (PNK GT) may suggest an increase in activity in the 3rd and 4th centuries. The fine wares do not appear in large enough quantities to suggest activity of particularly high status. The dominance of jar forms during the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods gives way to a wider spectrum of vessel usage with the use of bowls and dishes becoming more popular from the 2nd century onwards. This pattern of activity is common on most sites during the Roman period.

### Ceramic Building Material

- 8.3.12 Five fragments (221g) of ceramic building material made in grog tempered fabrics (gr) or coarse sandy fabrics (cs), some with calcareous inclusions (c), are recorded. A fragment of grog-tempered box flue tile, recorded from ditch fill 2220, the fabric is similar to a pink grog-

tempered fabric and may be a product of the same industry suggesting a late Roman date (c. 3rd or 4th centuries AD). Two fragments of tile (25mm thick), recorded from ditch fill 612, are likely, based on their form, thickness and fabric, to date to the Roman period. A fragment of curved roof tile or pipe from ditch fill 1817, based on its form, thickness and fabric, probably dates to the post-medieval or modern period. The remainder of the material is undiagnostic.

### Fired Clay

- 8.3.13 A total of 15 fragments (52g) of fired clay made in coarse (cs) and medium (ms) sandy fabrics are recorded. The fired clay assemblage does not exhibit any diagnostic features.

### Industrial Waste

- 8.3.14 Five fragments (39g) of industrial waste are recorded from ditch fill 2826 and sample 23, taken from deposit 2414. The fragments are not diagnostic of process but are most likely products of iron working. It is not possible to make any further meaningful commentary of this material.

### Glass

- 8.3.15 An undecorated globular bead (1g) made in an opaque turquoise-coloured glass is recorded as unstratified. The bead is similar to those used for personal adornment during the Iron Age and Roman periods. It is most closely associated with subgroup 7iv identified by Guido; medium and small globular beads made in translucent or opaque glass (1978, 104, PLATE II, no.12).

### Flint

- 8.3.16 Seven flint chips (1g) are recorded from sample 39, taken from deposit 610. The chips may be the product of flint knapping but due to their small size and lack of diagnostic features they cannot be closely dated.

### Stone

- 8.3.17 One fragment (400g) of burnt possible sandstone is recorded from ditch fill 613. It is not possible to make any further meaningful commentary regarding this material.

### Metalwork

- 8.3.18 One iron hobnail (1g) of the type associated with forms of Roman footwear, is recorded from deposit 2412. A fragment of an iron nail (5g) is recorded from sample 28, taken from ditch fill 212. The nail is heavily encrusted and corroded and cannot be closely dated.

## 8.4 Biological Remains

### Animal Bone

- 8.4.1 A total of 25 fragments of animal bone (48g) were recovered via hand excavation and the processing of bulk soil samples from the fills of ditches 214, 412, 618 and 1814 (Appendix 5; Table 5). Artefacts from the Roman-British period were also recovered from these features. The material was fragmented but moderately well preserved, making possible the

identification of cattle (*Bos taurus*) and sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), respectively from a fragmented molar and two partial radius shafts. No cut and/or chop marks to suggest an origin in butchery waste were observed. The low recovery prevents any interpretation beyond species identification however, as each were commonly exploited domestic animals in the Roman period, their inclusion in an assemblage of this date is to be expected.

- 8.4.2 A further 25 fragments of burnt bone weighing 5g was recovered during micro-excavation of the near-complete urn from ditch fill 2612 (RA1; sample 18). The bone was very fragmentary, but appeared to be animal rather than human, though not identifiable to genus/species. The very poor condition of the material meant that this identification as non-human could not be 100% certain.

## 8.5 Palaeoenvironmental Remains

### Introduction

- 8.5.1 A series of 57 environmental samples (881.5 litres of soil) were processed from a range of features (mainly ditches) within 15 trenches. These were Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 18, 22, 23, 24, 26 and 28 and the sampled deposits were of Late Iron Age-Early Roman, Mid Roman, Mid-Late Roman or Roman date, or were undated at this stage. The environmental samples were taken to evaluate the preservation and range of palaeoenvironmental remains across the area and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. These samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).
- 8.5.2 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in Appendix 6; Table 5, following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al.* (2012) for cereals.
- 8.5.3 The flots varied in size with low (c.10%) to very high (c.98%) quantities of rooty material and modern seeds. The charred material comprised varying levels of preservation. A high proportion of the charcoal fragments were iron coated and silt impregnated, which makes species identification difficult.

### Results

#### Trench 2

- 8.5.4 A small quantity of charred material, including seeds of docks (*Rumex* sp.) and ryegrass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), and charcoal fragments, was recovered from Late Iron Age-Early Roman ditch fill 212 (sample 28).
- 8.5.5 Sample 26 from Roman ditch fill 215 contained sparse amounts of charred material, including a grain of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and charcoal fragments.
- 8.5.6 These assemblages are likely to be representative of dispersed/wind-blown settlement waste material.

### Trench 3

- 8.5.7 No charred remains were recovered from undated ditch fill 312 (sample 29) and only a sparse amount from undated ditch fill 314 (sample 27). These remains included a seed of docks and small charcoal pieces. These assemblages are likely to be reflective of dispersed/wind-blown material.

### Trench 4

- 8.5.8 A moderately low quantity of hulled wheat (emmer or spelt wheat (*Triticum dicocum/spelta*)) glume base fragments were recorded in the assemblage from Late Iron Age-Early Roman ditch fill 413 (sample 30). A number of these fragments were identifiable as being those of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicocum*). This assemblage may be indicative of crop processing activity taking place in the vicinity.
- 8.5.9 No charred remains were recovered from Mid-Late Roman ditch deposit 411 (sample 31).
- 8.5.10 Sample 32 from Roman ditch fill 415 contained a moderate quantity of charcoal fragments, including roundwood pieces, and a few cereal remains including a germinated hulled wheat grain. This assemblage may be representative of a dump of domestic hearth material.

### Trench 5

- 8.5.11 No charred remains were recovered from Late Iron Age / Early Roman ditch deposit 510 (sample 33).
- 8.5.12 A moderately low number of charred remains were recorded from Late Iron Age / Early Roman ditch fill 512 (sample 34). These included barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), hulled wheat and possible free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) grain fragments, and charcoal fragments. This assemblage may be representative of a dump of domestic hearth material.

### Trench 6

- 8.5.13 A few charcoal fragments but no charred plant remains were recovered from Mid-Late Roman ditch fill 612 (sample 43) and Roman ditch fill 610 (sample 39). No charred remains were recorded in sample 41 from Roman ditch fill 619 and sample 42 from undated ditch fill 615. The small amounts of charred material noted in samples 40 and 45 from undated ditch deposits 621 and 623 respectively, included wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain fragments, seeds of oats (*Avena* sp.), oats/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), blinks (*Montia fontana* ssp. *Chondrosperma*) and vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), and charcoal fragments. All these assemblages are likely to be reflective of dispersed/wind-blown material.

### Trench 7

- 8.5.14 No charred remains were recovered from Late Iron Age-Early Roman pit fill 712 (sample 38) and ditch fill 714 (sample 35). The small charred assemblage recorded from Late Iron Age-Early Roman ditch fill 716 (sample 36) included barley grain fragments, seeds of oats and celtic

bean (*Vicia faba*), and charcoal fragments. Sample 37 from Mid Roman ditch fill 718 contained a few indeterminate grain fragments, hulled wheat glume base fragments and charcoal pieces. The assemblages recovered from ditch fills 716 and 718 may be reflective of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste.

### Trench 8

- 8.5.15 A moderately small number of indeterminate grain fragments and charcoal pieces were recorded from Roman ditch fill 813 (sample 54). Low levels of charred material were noted in samples 53, 55 and 61 from undated ditch fills 810, 817 and 819 respectively. These remains included indeterminate grain fragments, an indeterminate seed and charcoal pieces. These assemblages may be representative of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material.

### Trench 9

- 8.5.16 A moderately small quantity of charcoal pieces and a few indeterminate grain fragments were recovered from undated ditch fill 931 (sample 46). Sample 50 from Mid-Late Roman ditch fill 941 contained low levels of charred material, including indeterminate grain fragments and charcoal pieces.
- 8.5.17 Sample 47 from Roman ditch fill 933 contained a moderate quantity of charred remains, including indeterminate grain fragments, an indeterminate seed and charcoal pieces. Whilst the small assemblage noted from Roman ditch fill 935 (sample 48) included a hulled wheat glume base fragment, a seed of persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.), and charcoal fragments. Small numbers of charcoal fragments and no charred plant remains were recorded in sample 51 from Mid-Late Roman ditch fill 942, sample 52 from Roman ditch fill 929 and sample 49 from undated ditch fill 939.
- 8.5.18 These assemblages may be reflective of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material, apart from the assemblage from sample 47, which may be representative of a dump of domestic hearth waste material.

### Trench 13

- 8.5.19 A small quantity of charcoal pieces but no charred plant remains were recovered from Late Iron Age-Early Roman ditch fill 1314 (sample 9), whilst the small assemblage recorded from Roman ditch fill 1316 (sample 10) included indeterminate grain fragments, seeds of meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.), and charcoal pieces. These assemblages may be representative of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material.

### Trench 18

- 8.5.20 Sample 3 from Roman ditch fill 1815 contained a moderate quantity of charcoal pieces and a few charred plant remains, including a wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) capsule and a possible vetch/wild pea seed. The small number of charred remains recovered from Roman ditch fill 1817 (sample 4) included indeterminate grain and seed fragments, and charcoal

pieces. The assemblage from ditch fill 1817 may be representative of a dump of hearth waste material, whilst that from ditch fill 1815 is likely to be reflective of dispersed/wind-blown material.

### *Trench 22*

- 8.5.21 A large quantity of charred material was recovered from Roman ditch fill 2220 (sample 60), moderate amounts from Roman ditch fill 2219 (sample 59), Roman ditch fill 2214 (sample 56) and undated ditch fill 2217 (sample 58), and a small number from Roman ditch fill 2212 (sample 57). These charred remains include hulled wheat and barley grain fragments, hulled wheat glume base fragments, seeds of rye-grass/fescue and charcoal pieces. These assemblages, apart from that from ditch fill 2212, may be reflective of dumped settlement waste material.

### *Trench 23*

- 8.5.22 Moderately low quantities of charcoal fragments were recovered from Roman ditch fill 2321 (sample 14), Roman posthole fill 2312 (sample 11) and undated ditch fill 2322 (sample 15). A few seeds of brassica (*Brassica* sp.) and meadow grass/cat's-tails were noted in sample 14 and a few indeterminate grain fragments in sample 11. These assemblages may be representative of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material.

### *Trench 24*

- 8.5.23 A small quantity of charred remains, including a spelt wheat glume base and charcoal fragments, was recovered from Late Iron Age-Early Roman ditch fill 2414 (sample 23). Samples 20, 22, 24 and 25 from undated ditch fills 2410, 2412, 2416 and 2426 respectively contained low numbers of charcoal fragments, with an indeterminate grain fragments also present in the assemblage from sample 22. No charred remains were recorded from Late Iron Age / Early Roman ditch fill 2411 (sample 21). These assemblages may be representative of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material.

### *Trench 26*

- 8.5.24 A moderate amount of charred remains was recovered from Late Iron Age-Early Roman ditch fill 2618 (samples 16 and 17). The cereal remains included barley, spelt wheat and possible free-threshing wheat grain fragments. The weed seeds included those of bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), mallow (*Malva* sp.), oats, brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), vetch/wild pea, docks, persicaria, blinks, goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and rye-grass/fescue. Other remains include monocot stem fragments and false oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* var. *bulbosum*) tubers. This assemblage may be representative of dumped domestic settlement waste material.
- 8.5.25 Sample 18 from Late Iron Age-Early Roman pot fill 2612 contained a few indeterminate grain fragments and charcoal pieces.

### *Trench 28*

- 8.5.26 Small or moderately low quantities of charcoal fragments were recovered from Late Iron Age-Early Roman ditch fills 2812 (sample 12), 2820 (sample 5) and 2826 (sample 13), Roman ditch fill 2835 (sample 7) and undated ditch fills 2824 (sample 6) and 2832 (sample 8). The few charred plant remains in these assemblages include indeterminate grain fragments, seeds of vetch/wild pea and oat/brome grass, and an indeterminate nut/fruit stone fragment. These assemblages may be representative of dumped domestic settlement waste material.

### **Summary**

- 8.5.27 The charred plant remains provide an indication of settlement activities taking place on some parts of the site during Late Iron Age and Roman periods, in particular in the vicinity of Trenches 4, 22 and 26 and to a lesser extent around Trenches 5, 9 and 18. The range of cereals is generally compatible with a Late Iron Age and Roman date. Free-threshing wheat became the predominant wheat species in the post-Roman period in this area of Southern Britain (Greig 1991) and the few possible free-threshing wheat grains in these samples maybe intrusive. There is an indication of some crop processing taking place in the wider area of the site. The weed seeds recorded are generally those of species typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments.
- 8.5.28 There is no indication from the environmental remains of any waterlogged deposits on the site.

## **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 partial success in meeting these objectives. This information is summarised in Table 2.
- 9.1.2 The Trial Trench Evaluation identified no archaeological evidence on the Site that preceded the late prehistoric period, hence specific HERDS objective KC5 may only be considered further in terms of negative evidence for Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity.
- 9.1.3 The Trial Trench Evaluation recorded a significant number of features that represented evidence of Late Iron Age and Roman agricultural enclosures, associated trackways and peripheral activity. These are likely to have represented the remains of an extended farmstead or small group of associated farmsteads. There is reasonable evidence for the presence of domestic settlement remains. These predominantly comprised the remains of pottery, recovered from both land parcels, along with the evidence of relatively sparse environmental

remains, which are indicative of dispersed / wind-blown domestic settlement waste material and in four examples, of dumped domestic hearth material (Trenches 4, 5, 9 and 18). In addition, the discovery of a single, possible cremation urn in Trench 26, is strong evidence of likely domestic settlement in the near vicinity. Domestic settlement is likely to be closely associated with the loose arrangement of trackways and agricultural enclosures.

- 9.1.4 The results indicate a likely continuity of activity within the Site that was probably established in the Late Iron Age, with occupation throughout the Roman period. Evidence of Late Iron Age / Roman period activity is distributed widely across the two land parcels and bears out the results of the geophysical survey quite accurately. In part these results will contribute to specific HERDS objective KC15, in relation particularly to Iron Age settlements across the route and also to objectives KC47 and KC49, which relate to non-intrusive survey methodologies and techniques.
- 9.1.5 The Trial Trench Evaluation found no evidence for continuity of activity beyond the late Roman period, and specifically in relation to evidence for Saxon period activity (objective KC31), another of the specific objectives of the evaluation. Similarly, whilst evidence of agricultural activity in the medieval period, represented by the extant remains of ridge and furrow features, was investigated in both land parcels, the results are likely to contribute to only a limited degree to HERDS objectives KC35 and KC40.
- 9.1.6 As noted the geophysical survey quite accurately identified the presence of the larger and more robust features such as ditches associated with likely trackways and enclosure systems (farmsteads / farmstead groups), as one would expect of the methodology. However, the evaluation also uncovered ditches, gullies and pits, which were not evident on the survey, such as those in Trenches 7, 8, 22, 23 and 24, whereas potential archaeological remains identified in the survey in the locations of Trenches 1 and 17, proved not to be evident.
- 9.1.7 It is very likely that further archaeological features of the Late Iron Age / Roman period, and particularly, more evidence of the remains of agricultural enclosures and associated rural settlement activity will be present over much of the Site, in both land parcels. The single find of a possible cremation urn in ditch 2611 could also suggest that the remains of a cemetery and possible associated domestic settlement and that potentially, further evidence of burial practices, might be present.
- 9.1.8 There will also be more extensive evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural practices, exhibited by the remains of ridge (earthworks) and (infilled) furrow features. These remains will be present in both land parcels, though predominantly in land parcel C25077 and are likely to be associated with the agricultural hinterland of Twyford and other surrounding contemporary settlements.

Table 2: Addressing of HERDS objectives

HERDS Objective	Extent to which Objective Addressed
KC5: Identifying settlement location and developing	No archaeological evidence preceding the late

models for settlement patterns for the Mesolithic, Neolithic and early Bronze Age	prehistoric period; objective not addressed
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	Extensive evidence of Late Iron Age activity extending into the Roman period identified. Evidence suggests land division, trackways, nearby domestic occupation and possible funerary features; objective partly addressed
KC31: Identify the location of Middle to Late Saxon settlement, explore processes of settlement nucleation and understand the development of associated field types and agricultural regimes	No Saxon remains identified; objective not addressed
KC35: Investigate the impacts on rural communities of social and economic shocks in the mid-14th century and thereafter and their contribution to settlement desertion	Minimal evidence for medieval activity other than furrows; objective not addressed
KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid-14th century	Minimal evidence for medieval activity other than furrows; objective not addressed
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 prospecting techniques	Variable correlation between results of prospecting techniques and archaeological intervention; objective partly addressed

## 10 Consideration of Results in their Wider Context

- 10.1.1 The results of the Trial Trench Evaluation identified three main phases of activity; agricultural exploitation and probable nearby domestic settlement dating to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period, the Mid – Late Roman period and agricultural activity dating to the wider medieval / post-medieval periods. There was sufficient diagnostic material within the finds assemblage from which to form a basic Site phasing, though it was less possible to identify phase-specific foci of activity within the Site due to there being several examples of later Roman pottery within fills in which Late Iron Age / Early Roman material was also present.
- 10.1.2 The results of the Trial Trench Evaluation demonstrate that activity within the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period was extensive across the Site and that the earliest evidence of activity across the Site dated to this transitional period. Finds of this transitional period were recorded widely in features; mainly ditches, but also gullies and pits. In land parcel 25077 only Trenches 1, 3 and 10 failed to yield any such remains, whilst in land parcel 25082 there were, on balance, a few more from which no finds of this period were recovered; Trenches 12, 14, 17, 19 – 21, 25 and 29. Finds of purely Roman origin, from the Early Roman period through to the Late Roman period were recovered from all trenches in land parcel 25077, bar Trenches 1 and 10. Finds of these dates were recovered from only eight trenches in land parcel 25082; Trenches 13, 16, 18, 22 – 24, 26 and 28. The evidence suggests that much of the site was exploited for agricultural purposes during these periods, with areas of finds concentrations pointing to

probable zones of nearby domestic occupation, particularly in the vicinity of Trenches 8 and 9, Trenches 16, 18 and 28 and Trenches 21 – 24.

- 10.1.3 Based on the results of both the geophysical survey and this Trial Trench Evaluation it was evident that the great majority of finds were recovered in contexts of discard, away from their original point of use. These were likely to have been dumped as rubbish along with other domestic debris, some of which was identified within environmental samples, such as domestic hearth material, in peripheral enclosure / boundary ditches. There were no firmly identified remains of domestic settlement such as evidence of round-houses or storage facilities, which one may have expected given the quite substantial quantity and type of finds recovered. For example, the Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery assemblage comprised almost 1,000 sherds weighting over 21kg in total. Much of this, predominantly comprising 'Belgic' style grog-tempered wares and early Roman coarse wares, survived in moderately good condition with many larger sherds and several complete or near complete vessels.
- 10.1.4 One can clearly see from the evaluation results that the morphology of the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey results, across both areas of the Site, bears out the interpretation that this is a focus, albeit quite dispersed across the local landscape, of Late Prehistoric into Roman period agricultural / rural settlement. In land parcel 25077 the evidence suggests the remains of broadly rectilinear enclosures aligned to either side (east and west) of the broadly north / south trackway. This is better preserved in the north-eastern quarter of the land parcel, with a focus in the south-eastern quarter too.
- 10.1.5 In land parcel 25082 the evidence of the geophysical survey and the results of the Trial Trench Evaluation do not really resolve themselves into easily identifiable patterns or foci of activity over time. In the northern part of this land parcel there are a number of parallel east / west anomalies, which can be associated with anomalies aligned north / south; representing possible boundaries delineating agricultural enclosures. Weaker responses within the geophysical survey results can also probably be associated with broadly rectilinear enclosures. It is not possible to define more clearly discrete enclosure systems or specific foci of settlement activity. There also appears to be quite a mix of Late Iron Age / Early Roman evidence, which is mixed with later, Roman material. It may be that there was no marked hiatus of activity between the Late Iron Age / Early Roman transition and the Roman period proper, although it is suggested that the scarcity of Central Gaulish samian may indicate such a hiatus during the 2nd century AD.
- 10.1.6 As noted above the Site is located on a plateau of River Terrace deposits and in parts may be located on Quaternary alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel associated with the tributary of the Padbury Brook to the west. The Site lies c.450m to the south of Padbury Brook, with the principal trackway running through land parcel 25077 appearing to be oriented toward it. In addition, the east / west aligned enclosure boundary ditches / trackways in the northern half of land parcel 25082 were located on the northern-facing slope as land falls toward the Padbury Brook. The siting of these agricultural enclosures here may have been

attractive for agricultural settlers in the period. Woodland clearances are likely to have been taking place in the preceding Bronze Age in the wider area, which, it is evident, culminated in the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period with the establishment of small farmsteads aligned on, or linked by, trackways / droveways and close to the local exploitable watercourses. Whilst evidence in the wider study area for exploitation of the landscape, and associated settlement is sparse for the Iron Age, only a single putative enclosure complex is evident as cropmarks at Godington (CAL075) for example, the evidence of this Trial Trench Evaluation demonstrates such settlement is not likely to be unusual.

- 10.1.7 In the succeeding Roman period, the pottery evidence includes forms that are closely dateable to the Early or Middle Roman period. However, the assemblage is dominated by sandy grey wares comprising mainly jars and bowls, which can only be given a broadly Roman date. There is also a suggestion that due to the scarcity of Central Gaulish samian there may have been a hiatus in activity during part of the 2nd century AD, after which the evidence indicates that settlement activity resumed, perhaps from the latter part of the 2nd century through the 3rd and 4th centuries. The use of bowls and dishes becoming more popular, reflecting a pattern of activity that was common on most sites during the Roman period.
- 10.1.8 In addition to the pottery evidence the few pieces of ceramic building material, a fragment of grog-tempered box flue tile and two fragments of tile hint at more substantial Roman period domestic structure in the wider area. The proximity of the Site to the south of the putative line of a Roman road (Margary route 160a), which linked presumably to the wider Roman road network and the contemporary settlements at Fleet Marston and Towcester (CAL116), may explain the source of the few fragments of CBM. These may have migrated into the agricultural hinterland of more substantial settlement through the manuring process. The more utilitarian wares, however, are less likely to have migrated far and could well be the result of localised discard practices, associated with the rural agricultural settlement of the farmers tending and settled in the landscape in which the Site lies.
- 10.1.9 Evidence in the wider area to date, for a continuity of occupation of Late Iron Age sites into the Roman period is sparse and has been described as 'subtle rather than dramatic' (Kidd 2010). This can be said to be true of the Site. There is certainly evidence of continuity of occupation, perhaps with a possible short hiatus in part of the 2nd century AD but change in land-use and in the morphology of the enclosure complex is difficult to detect through any means other than the ceramic tradition.

## 11 Scheme Impacts

- 11.1.1 The Site will be used for the main phase of works by the HS2 rail alignment formation and associated earthworks, which will completely remove or significantly truncate known and anticipated archaeological remains within its footprint (Figure 2). A detailed plan for mitigation of the impact of the scheme on archaeological remains will be drawn up in

discussion with the County Archaeological Advisor for Buckinghamshire. See recommendations below

## 12 Statement of Archaeological Potential

12.1.1 It is clear from the results of the Trial Trench Evaluation that archaeological remains are present across the wider site and that these remains predominantly represent evidence of settlement and agricultural activity dating to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period, to the Roman period and of agricultural practices dating to the medieval / post-medieval and modern periods. In land parcel 25077 the eastern half of the Site comprises an area of remains which reflect the remains of a broadly north / south trackway and associated settlement / agricultural enclosures. In land parcel 25082 remains are distributed widely around the Site with little strong indication of particular foci. An alignment of possible east / west trackway ditches and associated north / south enclosure ditches may represent a loose focus of activity in the north of the Site and a small cluster of features between Trench 16 and Trench 18 is likely to represent the remains of a small enclosure, along with evidence in the east of the Site around Trenches 23 and 24.

12.1.2 The strong archaeological evidence for predominantly agricultural and domestic activities during these periods warrants further investigation, focussed on the areas of greatest archaeological and artefactual concentration. The Project Plan set out the HERDS objectives that may be addressed by the Trial Trench Evaluation (above) and the fieldwork has addressed these to varying extents. Further archaeological mitigation may permit additional addressing of some of these objectives, including KC15, KC35 and KC40. Additional work may also permit further HERDS objectives to be addressed, including the following:

- KC17: What evidence is there for regionality in the mortuary rites of the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age, and how does that alter over time?
- KC19: The Romano-British period saw the beginning of a more established infrastructure network. Can we investigate the development of these routes, trackways and roads and the influence they had on landscape change?
- KC20: Investigate the changing nature of funerary rites in the Late Iron Age and Romano-British periods. What evidence is there that the adoption of new rites or changes in existing practices are the result of the movement of people, contact with new ideas, or even new religions?
- KC21: Assess the evidence for regional and cultural distinctiveness along the length of the route in the Romano-British period, with particular regard to the different settlement types encountered along the route.

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

12.1.3 Unfortunately there are no further specific HERDS objectives relating to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman transitional period, which was strongly represented on the Site. Despite the lack of a specific objective, further work at this Site would be an opportunity to investigate this transitional period in detail and this should be born in mind if further work is undertaken at this Site.

## 13 Evaluation of Methodology Used

13.1.1 The Trial Trench Evaluation comprised 29 trenches across two land parcels (25077 and 25082), with dimensions as set out in section 1.1.2. It was possible to excavate all of the trenches and within the trenches it was possible to investigate all exposed features. In line with the methodology a sample of features within each trench were identified for excavation and dating evidence retrieved where this was present. The soil horizons throughout the stratigraphic sequence were reasonably discernible 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 failed to identify any features or recover any artefactual material. Whilst giving an indication of the depths of overlying deposits prior to excavation, this methodology was not useful in terms of finds recovery, it is notable that small pits were specified for these works (0.25m x 0.25m) rather than the more frequently used methodology of 0.5m x 0.5m.

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 26 of the 29 trenches (89.7%) were targeted on geophysical anomalies (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CLog-007794 Revision Co2, Table 2). The remainder were targeted on potential archaeological remains identified by either aerial photography or historical records reviewed as part of the desk-based assessment process.

13.1.4 Geophysical anomalies in land parcel 25077 were targeted in eight of the ten trenches and identified in six of these; anomalies in land parcel 25082 were targeted in 17 of the 19 trenches and were identified in ten. These predominantly comprised large and moderate linear ditches associated with likely trackways and enclosure boundaries.

13.1.5 In addition to those archaeological features that corresponded well with the results of the geophysical survey, some trenches exposed a number of features that were not detected by the survey. For example, six gullies, three pits and a large post-hole were not evident, or at least resolvable, in the survey results. Given the broadly uniform nature of the underlying

geology across the site, it is unlikely that these discrepancies were caused by geological factors. However, a large area of possible surface waste disturbance or localised subsurface conditions in the west of land parcel 25077 and the east of land parcel 25082 proved, in the case of the latter specifically, to have masked evidence of buried archaeological remains. 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, these were relatively shallow in nature and their mostly single fills derived from erosion and displacement of the prevailing natural geology deposits into the features during their use. The natural geological origin of these predominantly single fill 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 an informative and quite substantial assemblage of stratified and residual Late Iron Age / Early Roman period and Roman period pottery, with very few other find types comprising a possible cremation, animal bone, CBM, a glass bead and iron hobnail. Excavated remains comprise evidence of Late Iron Age / Early Roman period and Roman period rural settlement and agricultural enclosures, overlain by later medieval and post-medieval agricultural remains. It is anticipated, however, that further dissemination of the results of the Trial Trench Evaluation will not be required; the results will in any case be publicly available via the Buckinghamshire County HER. However, further archaeological mitigation will be required and the results of that mitigation are likely to comprise the principal source of publication and dissemination of the results of this fieldwork. A summary report will also be produced for inclusion in the *Records of Buckinghamshire* as a means of further dissemination of the results of the archaeological investigations. 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 archaeo-environmental samples will be treated and conserved in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document, A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds (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 their 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 Mark Brett, assisted by Daniele Pirisino along with Callum Ruse, Matt Ferron, Suzy Ferron, Rob Falvey, Tommaso Rossi, Eduardo Cabrera, Luke Bateson and John Hardisty. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Peter Banks and Andy Clarke respectively and the palaeoenvironmental report was written by Sarah F. Wyles and Emma Aitken. The illustrations were prepared by Marta Perlinska and Krissy Moore. The report was written by Dr Mark Hewson and reviewed by Dr Peter Boyer. The archive has been compiled by Emma Aitkin and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Joyce.

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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.
- **Detailed Desk Based Assessment (DDBA)** – analytical document that builds on the information gathered previously in the Environmental Statement to address particular issues, questions or uncertainties within a given area. It may be developed to provide a more detailed understanding of the resource in an area to inform design development or construction programming.
- **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

ANA	Archaeological Notification Area
AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
ASZ	Archaeological Sub Zone
BGS	British Geological Society
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CFA	Community Forum Area
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CoCP	Code of Construction Practice
DDBA	Detailed Desk Based Assessment
ES	Environment Statement
FCCF	Fieldwork Change Control Form
GNSS	Global navigation Satellite System
GWSI: HERDS	Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
HER	Historic Environment Record
MORPHE	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment
MYA	Million Years Ago
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging

LSWSI	Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation
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, Overall plan

Figure 3b – Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25077

Figure 3c – Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25077 (north)

Figure 3d – Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25077 (south)

Figure 3e – Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25082

Figure 3f – Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25082 (north-west)

Figure 3g – Trial Trench locations and Results, Site C25082 (south-west)

Figure 3h – Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25082 (north-east)

Figure 3i – Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25082 (south-east)

Figure 4a - Trench 2 and 3: plan

Figure 4b – Trench 2: photographs and sections

Figure 5a - Trench 4: plan

Figure 5b – Trench 4: photographs and sections

Figure 6 - Trench 5: plan, photographs and sections

Figure 7a - Trench 6: plan

Figure 7b – Trench 6: photographs and sections

Figure 8a - Trench 7: plan

Figure 8b – Trench 7: photographs and sections

Figure 9 - Trench 8: plan, photograph and section

Figure 10a - Trench 9: plan

Figure 10b – Trench 9: photographs and sections

Figure 11 – Trench 10: plan, photograph and section

Figure 12 - Trench 11: plan, photograph and section

Figure 13 - Trench 13: plan, photographs and sections

Figure 14a – Trench 14: plan, photograph and section

Figure 14b – Trench 14: photograph and section

Figure 15 – Trench 15: plan, photograph and section

Figure 16a - Trench 16: plan

Figure 16b – Trench 16: photographs and sections

Figure 17a - Trench 18: plan

Figure 17b - Trench 18: photographs and sections

Figure 18a – Trench 20: plan, photograph and section

Figure 18b – Trench 20: photograph and section

Figure 19a – Trench 21: plan, photograph and section

Figure 19b – Trench 21: photograph and section

Figure 20a - Trench 22: plan

Figure 20b – Trench 22: photographs and sections

Figure 21a - Trench 23: plan

Figure 21b – Trench 23: photographs and sections

Figure 22 - Trench 24: plan, photograph and section

Figure 23a - Trench 26: plan

Figure 23b – Trench 26: photographs and sections

Figure 24a - Trench 28: plan

Figure 24b – Trench 28: photographs and sections

## Appendix 2 – Context List

Site Code	Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
1C19THBTT	1	106	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown-grey silt clay, moderate compaction, few small stones	30	1.8	0.15
1C19THBTT	1	107	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown silt clay, moderate compaction, some small stones	30	1.8	0.2
1C19THBTT	1	108	Layer		Natural geology	Mid orange-brown silt clay compact	30	1.8	>0.3
1C19THBTT	2	206	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown friable sandy silt	30	1.8	0.27
1C19THBTT	2	207	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt, frequent stones	30	1.8	0.27
1C19THBTT	2	208	Layer		Natural geology	-	30	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	2	209	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N/S, steeply sloped sides, flat / concave base	1.67	0.8	0.38
1C19THBTT	2	210	Fill	209	Fill of ditch	Dark greyish-brown clay sand, relatively firm, frequent small stones	1.67	0.8	0.38
1C19THBTT	2	211	Cut		Ditch	Linear, very steep sides, shallower at the top, concave base, broadly N/S	0.9	1.86	0.96
1C19THBTT	2	212	Fill	211	Fill of ditch	Mid/dark greyish-brown clay sand, relatively firm with frequent small stones and gravel	0.9	1.86	0.56
1C19THBTT	2	213	Fill	211	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-yellow coarse gravelly sand, relatively compact	0.9	1.86	0.4
1C19THBTT	2	214	Cut		Ditch	Linear, moderately sloped sides, concave base	>1	2.31	0.51
1C19THBTT	2	215	Fill	214	Fill of ditch	Mid brown-grey sand silt, friable with frequent small – medium stones	>1	2.31	0.51
1C19THBTT	3	307	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt, ploughsoil	50	1.95	0.28
1C19THBTT	3	308	Layer		Subsoil	Dark brown very silty sand with frequent quartzite and flint	50	1.95	0.43
1C19THBTT	3	309	Layer		Ridge & Furrow / subsoil	As 308	-	-	0.43
1C19THBTT	3	310	Layer		Natural geology	Gravel with clay lenses	50	1.95	-
1C19THBTT	3	311	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NNE / SSW, steep sides and slightly concave base	2.2	0.95	0.54
1C19THBTT	3	312	Fill	311	Fill of ditch	Dark brown silty sand, friable, with few rare flint and quartzite pebbles.	2.2	0.95	0.54
1C19THBTT	4	406	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown clay sand with few stones	50	1.8	0.3
1C19THBTT	4	407	Layer		Subsoil	Dark brownish-grey clay sand with occasional stone inclusions / infill of furrows	50	1.8	0.3

1C19THBTT	4	408	Layer		Ridge & Furrow / subsoil	Mid orangey-brown clay sand with frequent gravel	-	-	0.5
1C19THBTT	4	409	Layer		Natural geology	Light orangey-brown gravelly sand	50	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	4	410	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE / SW, moderately sloped sides and a flat base	1.0	0.76	0.22
1C19THBTT	4	411	Fill	410	Fill of ditch	Mid brown-grey gravelly sand silt, moderately compact, frequent gravel / stones	1.0	0.76	0.22
1C19THBTT	4	412	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE / SW, moderately sloped sides, slightly concave base	>1.0	1.35	0.46
1C19THBTT	4	413	Fill	412	Fill of ditch	Dark brown-grey clay sand with gravel, friable, occasional charcoal flecks	>1.0	1.35	0.46
1C19THBTT	4	414	Cut		Ditch	Linear approx.. E / W, moderately sloped sides and concave base	1.0	0.47	0.15
1C19THBTT	4	415	Fill	414	Fill of ditch	Dark greyish-black sandy clay, soft, some small stones	1.0	0.47	0.15
1C19THBTT	4	416	Cut		Ditch	Linear, approx.. E / W, steep sided, with concave base	1.0	1.38	0.62
1C19THBTT	4	417	Fill	416	Fill of ditch	Mixed mid orangey-brown and mid brown-grey sandy clay, relatively firm, some small stones	1.0	1.38	0.22
1C19THBTT	4	418	Fill	416	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey coarse sandy gravel, very compact	1.0	1.24	0.35
1C19THBTT	4	419	Fill	416	Fill of ditch	Mid orangey-brown sandy clay, relatively firm some small stones	1.0	0.96	0.1
1C19THBTT	4	420	Cut		Furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	5	506	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand few small / medium stones	40	1.8	0.3
1C19THBTT	5	507	Layer		Subsoil	Light brown silty clay, firm with some gravel	40	1.8	0.2
1C19THBTT	5	508	Layer		Natural gravel	Compact yellowish-grey / mottled dark orangey-brown	40	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	5	509	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE / SW, gradual sloped sides irregular / flat base	1.1	1.5	0.4
1C19THBTT	5	510	Fill	509	Fill of ditch	Mid brown-grey silty sand mottled with reddish brown	1.1	1.5	0.4
1C19THBTT	5	511	Cut		Gully	Linear, NE / SW, moderately sloped sides and V-shaped / concave base.	1.0	0.8	0.25
1C19THBTT	5	512	Fill	511	Fill of gully	Grey silty sand, concreted with some gravels and stones	>1.0	0.8	0.25
1C19THBTT	6	606	Layer		Topsoil	-	50	1.8	0.16
1C19THBTT	6	607	Layer		Subsoil	-	50	1.8	0.15
1C19THBTT	6	608	Layer		Natural geology	-	50	1.8	-

1C19THBTT	6	609	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N / S, sharp almost straight sides, with moderate sloping, well-rounded base	1.0	0.78	0.25
1C19THBTT	6	610	Fill	609	Fill of ditch	Light brownish-grey with several dark orange mottles, moderately compact	1.0	0.78	0.25
1C19THBTT	6	611	Cut		Trackway ditch	Linear, NW / SE, gentle concave sloped sides, flat base	1.0	4.0	0.28
1C19THBTT	6	612	Fill	611	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey silty sand, compact, frequent stones	1.0	4.0	0.28
1C19THBTT	6	613	-	-	-	<b>Void</b>	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	6	614	Cut		Gully / shallow ditch	Linear, E / W, moderately sloped sides, slightly concave base	>1.0	0.5	0.09
1C19THBTT	6	615	Fill	614	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey clay sand, moderately compact, some gravel and flint with charcoal flecks	>1.0	0.5	0.09
1C19THBTT	6	616	Cut		Furrow	Linear, NW / SE, gentle sloped sides, flat base	>1.0	3.28	0.27
1C19THBTT	6	617	Fill	616	Fill of furrow	Mid brown-grey clay sand, friable	>1.0	3.28	0.27
1C19THBTT	6	618	Cut		Ditch	Linear, approx. E / W, steeply sloped sides and concave base	1.0	0.76	0.29
1C19THBTT	6	619	Fill	618	Fill of ditch	Dark brownish-grey sandy clay, relatively firm, moderate small stones	1.0	0.76	0.29
1C19THBTT	6	620	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N / S, gently sloped / concave sides, concave – flat base	1.0	0.86	0.07
1C19THBTT	6	621	Fill	620	Fill of ditch	Mid blue-grey silt sand, friable with frequent small stones	1.0	0.86	0.07
1C19THBTT	6	622	Cut		Ditch terminus	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	6	623	Fill	622	Fill of ditch	Dark brownish-grey clay silt, friable	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	7	706	Layer		Topsoil	-	50	1.8	0.5
1C19THBTT	7	707	Layer		Subsoil	-	50	1.8	0.1
1C19THBTT	7	708	Layer		Natural geology	-	50	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	7	709	Cut		Drain	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	7	710	Fill	709	Fill of drain	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	7	711	Cut		Pit	Subcircular, sharp, slightly concave with steeply sloped sides, concave base	0.85	0.85	0.5
1C19THBTT	7	712	Fill	711	Fill of pit	Light grey sandy silt, friable, occasional gravel and frequent flecks of charcoal	0.85	0.85	0.5
1C19THBTT	7	713	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N / S, steep slightly concave sides with concave base	1.0	1.3	0.28

1C19THBTT	7	714	Fill	713	Fill of ditch	Dark brownish-grey sandy gravel, compact a lot of gravelly stones	1.0	1.3	0.28
1C19THBTT	7	715	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N/S, slightly steep sloped sides, not bottomed	c.2.0	1.64	0.69
1C19THBTT	7	716	Fill	715	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey mottled silty sand, friable, frequent stones	c.2.0	1.64	0.69
1C19THBTT	7	717	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N/S, slight sloped sides, concave base	1.0	2.0	0.65
1C19THBTT	7	718	Fill	717	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey silty sand, friable, frequent stones	1.0	2.0	0.65
1C19THBTT	8	806	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown, friable	30	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	8	807	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish-brown	30	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	8	808	Layer		Natural geology	Yellow clay, denser orange clay patches	30	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	8	809	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE, rounded, concave moderately sloped sides, almost V-shaped base	1.0	1.15	0.34
1C19THBTT	8	810	Fill	809	Fill of ditch	Mid brown-grey silty clay, friable, few pebbles	1.0	0.94	0.16
1C19THBTT	8	811	Fill	809	Fill of ditch	Mid bluish-grey silty clay, friable, occasional small pebbles	1.0	0.68	0.15
1C19THBTT	8	812	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE, rounded, moderately sloped sides, rounded, concave base.	1.0	1.6	0.33
1C19THBTT	8	813	Fill	812	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey silty clay, firm, occasional stones	1.0	1.6	0.33
1C19THBTT	8	814	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE, concave, moderately sloped sides, concave base	1.0	1.71	0.28
1C19THBTT	8	815	Fill	814	Fill of ditch	Dark brownish-grey friable silty clay, occasional stones	1.0	1.71	0.28
1C19THBTT	8	816	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N/S, concave, moderately sloped sides, concave base	1.0	0.55	0.21
1C19THBTT	8	817	Fill	816	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey silty clay, friable	1.0	0.55	0.21
1C19THBTT	8	818	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE, concave, moderately sloped sides, concave base	1.0	1.49	0.22
1C19THBTT	8	819	Fill	818	Fill of ditch	Mid yellowish-brown and mid brownish-grey mixed silty clay, firm, few stone	1.0	1.49	0.22
1C19THBTT	9	908	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silt clay, compact, few small stone	40	1.8	0.25
1C19THBTT	9	909	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	9	910	Layer		Natural geology	Light brown-yellow silt clay, compact	40	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	9	911	Cut		Furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	9	912	Fill	911	Fill of furrow	-	-	-	-

1C19THBTT	9	913	Cut		Furrow	Linear, E / W, shallow sloped sides, flat base	>1.0	1.56	0.2
1C19THBTT	9	914	Fill	913	Fill of furrow	Mid reddish-brown clay sand with gravels, moderately compact	>1.0	1.56	0.2
1C19THBTT	9	915	Cut		Furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	9	916	Fill	915	Fill of furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	9	917	Cut		furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	9	918	Fill	917	Fill of furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	9	919	Cut		Extraction pit	Amorphous, asymmetrical shape, gently sloped and in parts steeply sloped, sides, undulated base	4.33	4.3	0.53
1C19THBTT	9	920	Fill	919	Fill of pit	Dark brown clay silt, friable, moderate amount of rounded flint and quartzite pebbles	3.43	3.43	0.38
1C19THBTT	9	921	Fill	919	Fill of pit	Mottled, patches and lenses of greyish-brown and yellowish-brown clay silt, friable with a few flints and quartzite pebbles	3.58	2.32	0.24
1C19THBTT	9	922	Fill	919	Fill of pit	Greyish-brown clay silt, friable, frequent flint and quartzite pebbles	>1.45	0.87	0.21
1C19THBTT	9	923	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW / SE, very steep sides and slightly concave base	1.2	0.81	0.37
1C19THBTT	9	924	Fill	923	Fill of ditch	Irregular patches of yellowish-brown and grey clay with brown clay silt	1.2	0.81	0.37
1C19THBTT	9	925	Cut		Extraction pit	Partially exposed irregular shaped, broadly N / E, gently sloped sides undulated base	1.15	1.13	0.3
1C19THBTT	9	926	Fill	925	Fill of pit	Dark brown clay silt with occasional flint and quartzite pebbles	1.15	1.13	0.3
1C19THBTT	9	927	Fill	919	Fill of pit	Light yellowish-brown and grey clay, firm	>0.33	0.87	0.2
1C19THBTT	9	928	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E / W, rounded, moderately sloped sides, concave / V-shaped base	>1.0	0.67	0.21
1C19THBTT	9	929	Fill	928	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey clay sand with gravel, moderately compact	>1.0	0.67	0.21
1C19THBTT	9	930	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N / S, slightly concave, moderately sloped sides, flattish base	1.0	2.6	0.4
1C19THBTT	9	931	Fill	930	Fill of ditch	Dark greyish-brown clay silt with some yellow and orange mottles, friable some charcoal flecks and a few stones	1.0	2.6	0.4
1C19THBTT	9	932	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE / SW, gently sloped sides and concave base	1.0	1.3	0.32
1C19THBTT	9	933	Fill	932	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey clay silt, compact, few rounded	1.0	1.3	0.32

						stones			
1C19THBTT	9	934	Cut		Pit	Linear / irregular, concave, moderate sloped sides and in places irregularly sloped sides, concave base	>1.0	2.15	0.25
1C19THBTT	9	935	Fill	934	Fill of pit	Dark brownish-grey clay silt with some orange mottling, friable, occasional small stones, frequent flecks of charcoal	>1.0	2.15	0.25
1C19THBTT	9	936	Cut		Ditch	Irregular, N / S, very truncated. No evidence of sides, concave base	>1.0	>1.0	>0.25
1C19THBTT	9	937	Fill	936	Fill of ditch	Mid brown silty clay, compact, few stones	>1.0	?1.0	>0.25
1C19THBTT	9	938	Cut		Ditch	-	1.75	0.98	0.2
1C19THBTT	9	939	Fill	938	Fill of ditch	-	1.75	0.98	0.2
1C19THBTT	9	940	Cut		Ditch	Linear, deep, convex, moderately sloped sides, concave, rounded base	>1.0	3.32	0.77
1C19THBTT	9	941	Fill	940	Fill of ditch	Mixed mid grey and dark greyish-brown silty clay, some flint pebbles	>1.0	1.36	0.38
1C19THBTT	9	942	Fill	940	Fill of ditch	Dark brownish-grey clay silt with gravels, some flint	>1.0	3.32	0.41
1C19THBTT	10	1006	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silty sand with few stones	29.5	1.8	0.2
1C19THBTT	10	1007	Layer		Subsoil / Ridge material	Mid greyish-brown clay sand with occasional stones	29.5	1.8	0.1
1C19THBTT	10	1008	Layer		Natural geology	Mid orangey-brown clay with gravel patches	29.5	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	10	1009	Cut		Gully	Linear, NE / SW, concave sides, rounded base	>1.0	0.43	0.14
1C19THBTT	10	1010	Fill	1009	Fill of gully	Light greyish-blue sandy clay, friable some gravel	>1.0	0.43	0.14
1C19THBTT	11	1106	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown sandy silt	50	1.8	0.16
1C19THBTT	11	1107	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish-brown sandy silt, friable with some stones	50	1.8	0.07
1C19THBTT	11	1108	Layer		Natural geology	Mid greyish-yellow silty clay with orange and grey sandy patches	50	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	11	1109	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N / S, rounded, slightly convex, steeply sloped sides, concave base	1.0	1.06	0.43
1C19THBTT	11	1110	Fill	1109	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish-brown silty clay with some yellow and orange patches	1.0	0.8	0.19
1C19THBTT	11	1111	Fill	1109	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey sandy silt, friable, a few stones	1.0	1.05	0.2
1C19THBTT	11	1112	Fill	1109	Fill of ditch	Dark greyish-yellow silty clay, compact, a few small stones	1.0	0.92	0.12
1C19THBTT	11	1113	Cut		Furrow	Linear, N / S, irregular	>1.0	1.32	0.22

						concave sides, flat base			
1C19THBTT	11	1114	Fill	1113	Fill of furrow	Light grey-blue coarse sandy clay, with orange-red mottling, friable moderate quantity of stones	>1.0	1.32	0.21
1C19THBTT	11	1115	Cut		Furrow	Linear, N / S, concave sides and a rounded base	>1.0	0.71	0.27
1C19THBTT	11	1116	Fill	1115	Fill of furrow	Light blue-grey coarse sandy clay with red mottling, friable, some stones	>1.0	0.71	0.27
1C19THBTT	12	1206	Layer		Topsoil	-	40	1.8	0.32
1C19THBTT	12	1207	Layer		Subsoil	-	40	1.8	0.07
1C19THBTT	12	1208	Layer		Natural geology	-	40	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	12	1209	Cut		Furrow	Linear, N / S, gently sloped sides, shallow, concave base	>1.0	2.24	0.2
1C19THBTT	12	1210	Fill	1209	Fill of furrow	Light brownish-grey silty sand with red mottling, friable, frequent gravel and sand	>1.0	2.24	0.2
1C19THBTT	12	1211	Cut		Furrow	Linear, N / S, gently sloped sides, very shallow to flat base	>1.0	2.08	0.2
1C19THBTT	12	1212	Fill	1211	Fill of furrow	Light brownish-grey silty sand with red mottling, friable, frequent sand and gravel	>1.0	2.08	0.2
1C19THBTT	13	1306	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey clay silt, a few stones	50	1.8	0.3
1C19THBTT	13	1307	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay sand, a few stones	50	1.8	0.1
1C19THBTT	13	1308	Layer		Natural geology	Light yellowish-brown clay, occasional stones	50	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	13	1309	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E / W, moderately sloped sides, truncated indistinguishable base	?0.6	?0.5	0.3
1C19THBTT	13	1310	Fill	1309	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey sandy silt with some red mottles, friable, few small stones	>1.0	0.58	0.3
1C19THBTT	13	1311	Cut		Gully	Linear, narrow, E / W, the northern side almost vertical, the southern more sloping, with a concave base	>0.6	0.33	0.22
1C19THBTT	13	1312	Fill	1311	Fill of gully	Mid brownish-grey sandy silt with red and orange mottling, friable with a few small stones	>0.6	0.33	0.22
1C19THBTT	13	1313	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E / W, the northern side steeply sloped, the southern stepped and more moderately sloped, concave to flat base	>0.6	0.75	0.41
1C19THBTT	13	1314	Fill	1313	Fill of ditch	Light brownish-grey sandy silt with red mottling, friable with a few small stones	>0.6	0.75	0.41
1C19THBTT	13	1315	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E / W, steep, concave sides and concave, rounded	>1.0	1.09	0.37

						base			
1C19THBTT	13	1316	Fill	1315	Fill of ditch	Mid blue-grey sandy silt, friable with a moderate quantity of small stones	>1.0	1.09	0.37
1C19THBTT	13	1317	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N/S, moderately sloped sides, concave, rounded base	>1.0	0.62	0.13
1C19THBTT	13	1318	Fill	1317	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey clay sand with stones and some iron panning	>1.0	0.62	0.13
1C19THBTT	13	1319	Cut		Furrow	Linear, wide, gently sloped sides, flat base	>10.0	1.07	0.1
1C19THBTT	13	1320	Fill	1319	Fill of furrow	Mid brownish-grey clay sand with red mottling, friable with a few small stones	>10.0	1.07	0.1
1C19THBTT	14	1406	Layer		Topsoil	-	30	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	14	1407	Layer		Subsoil	-	30	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	14	1408	Layer		Natural geology	Mid orangish-brown sandy clay	30	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	14	1409	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E/W, moderately steep sides, V-shaped base	>1.0	1.28	0.5
1C19THBTT	14	1410	Fill	1409	Fill of ditch	Light brownish-grey silty sand, friable with some gravel and occasional stones	>1.0	1.28	0.5
1C19THBTT	14	1411	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE/SW, in part stepped and in part moderately sloped sides, flat base	>2.0	2.0	0.37
1C19THBTT	14	1412	Fill	1411	Fill of ditch	Mid blueish-grey sandy silt with brown mottling, friable, frequent small stones	2.0	2.0	0.37
1C19THBTT	15	1506	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey clay silt with a few stones	30	1.8	0.26
1C19THBTT	15	1507	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt with a few stone inclusions	30	1.8	0.06
1C19THBTT	15	1508	Layer		Natural geology	Light yellowish-brown clay with occasional gravel patches	30	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	15	1509	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E/W, moderately sloped sides, roundish, flat base	>1.0	0.55	0.1
1C19THBTT	15	1510	Fill	1509	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey clay sand, moderately compact, some stone inclusions and iron panning	>1.0	0.55	0.1
1C19THBTT	15	1511	Cut		Furrow	Linear, N/S, concave, gently sloped sides, flat base	>1.0	2.08	0.09
1C19THBTT	15	1512	Fill	1511	Fill of furrow	Mid grey-brown clay sand, moderately compact, cut by land drain	>1.0	2.08	0.09
1C19THBTT	16	1607	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey silty clay with occasional stones	50	1.8	0.25
1C19THBTT	16	1608	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish-brown sandy clay with occasional stones	50	1.8	0.1
1C19THBTT	16	1602	Layer		Natural geology	Mid yellowish-orange sandy clay with frequent stones	50	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	16	1609	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N/S, concave moderately sloped sides, flat	>1.0	0.94	0.32

						base			
1C19THBTT	16	1610	Fill	1609	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-blue silt sand, moderately compact, few small stones	>1.0	0.94	0.32
1C19THBTT	16	1611	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N / S, part steeply sloped and part moderately sloped sides, concave base	>1.0	1.24	0.37
1C19THBTT	16	1612	Fill	1611	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey sandy silt, with red mottling, friable, few small stones	>1.0	1.24	0.37
1C19THBTT	16	1613	Cut		Gully	Linear, N / S, concave, gently sloped sides, concave base	>1.0	0.62	0.09
1C19THBTT	16	1614	Fill	1613	Fill of gully	Light brownish-grey sandy silt with some red mottling, friable, few small stones	>1.0	0.62	0.09
1C19THBTT	16	1615	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW / SE, slightly concave, steeply sloped sides, concave base	>1.0	1.59	0.59
1C19THBTT	16	1616	Fill	1615	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey clay silt, friable, some small stones	>1.0	1.59	0.59
1C19THBTT	16	1617	Fill	1615	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey silty sand, friable, occasional small stones	>1.0	0.85	0.27
1C19THBTT	16	1618	fill	1615	Fill of ditch	Mid blueish-grey silty sand, friable, occasional stones	>1.0	0.99	0.23
1C19THBTT	16	1619	Layer		Spread deposit	Mid brown silty sand, friable	2.1	0.33	0.24
1C19THBTT	16	1620	Cut		Gully	Linear, N / S, moderately sloped sides and concave base	>1.0	0.3	0.23
1C19THBTT	16	1621	Fill	1620	Fill of gully	Mid brown-grey clay sand, moderately compact	>1.0	0.3	0.23
1C19THBTT	16	1622	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N / S, moderately sloped sides, convex side on east and concave on west, concave base	>1.0	1.96	0.55
1C19THBTT	16	1623	Fill	1622	Fill of ditch	Mid brown-grey clay sand, moderately compact, occasional charcoal flecks	>1.0	1.96	0.16
1C19THBTT	16	1624	Fill	1622	Fill of ditch	Mid brown-grey sandy silt, moderately compact, occasional charcoal flex	>1.0	0.5	0.44
1C19THBTT	16	1625	Cut		Furrow	Linear, NW / SE, concave gently sloped sides, flat base	>1.0	2.39	0.12
1C19THBTT	16	1626	Fill	1625	Fill of furrow	Grey silty sand with red mottles, moderately compact, frequent stones	>1.0	2.39	0.12
1C19THBTT	17	1706	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey clay silt with a few stones	28	1.8	0.32
1C19THBTT	17	1707	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt with a few stones	28	1.8	0.1
1C19THBTT	17	1708	Layer		Natural geology	Mid orangey-brown / blueish-grey silty clay with gravel patches	28	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	18	1806	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown clay silt	30	1.8	0.3

1C19THBTT	18	1807	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey clay silt	30	1.8	0.06
1C19THBTT	18	1808	Layer		Natural geology	Light grey-orange silty clay	30	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	18	1809	Cut		Furrow	Linear, N/S, concave, gently sloped sides, flat base	>1.0	1.22	0.22
1C19THBTT	18	1810	Fill	1809	Fill of furrow	Light brown-grey sandy clay, friable with a few stones	>1.0	1.22	0.22
1C19THBTT	18	1811	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N/S, moderately sloped sides concave on west side, convex towards base, concave base	>1.0	0.88	0.37
1C19THBTT	18	1812	Fill	1811	Fill of ditch	Light brown-grey sandy clay, moderately compact, occasional charcoal flex	>1.0	0.87	0.20
1C19THBTT	18	1813	Fill	1811	Fill of ditch	Dark brown-grey sandy clay, moderately compact, moderate charcoal flecks	>1.0	0.88	0.17
1C19THBTT	18	1814	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N/S, slightly concave, steeply sloped sides, concave base	>1.0	>1.2	0.64
1C19THBTT	18	1815	Fill	1814	Fill of ditch	Dark brownish-grey sandy silt with some black charcoal lenses, friable, occasional stones	>1.0	>1.2	0.64
1C19THBTT	18	1816	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N/S, steeply sloping slightly convex sides, concave base	>1.0	1.64	0.58
1C19THBTT	18	1817	Fill	1816	Fill of ditch	Light brownish-grey sandy silt, occasional stones, some charcoal flex, friable	>1.0	1.65	0.6
1C19THBTT	19	1906	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey clay silt with a few stones	30.5	1.8	0.35
1C19THBTT	19	1907	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey-brown clay sand with iron panning with rare stones	30.5	1.8	0.05
1C19THBTT	19	1908	Layer		Colluvium	Mid greyish-brown sandy clay with a few stone inclusions	30.5	1.8	0.15
1C19THBTT	19	1909	Layer		Natural geology	Light yellowish-brown clay with occasional stone inclusions	30.5	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	19	1916	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brownish-grey clay silt with a few stones	20	1.8	0.32
1C19THBTT	19	1917	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey-brown clay sand with iron panning with rare stones	20	1.8	0.08
1C19THBTT	19	1918	Layer		Colluvium	Mid greyish-brown sandy clay with a few stone inclusions	20	1.8	0.15
1C19THBTT	19	1919	Layer		Natural geology	Light yellowish-brown clay with occasional stone inclusions	20	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	20	2006	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay, loose, occasional stones	50	1.8	0.2
1C19THBTT	20	2007	Layer		Subsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay with red mottles, compact, some stones	50	1.8	0.2
1C19THBTT	20	2008	Layer		Natural	Light yellowish-orange silty	50	1.8	-

					geology				
1C19THBTT	20	2009	Cut		Ditch	clay compact, occasional stones Linear, E / W, rounded to straight, steeply sloped sides, flat base	1.0	0.78	0.26
1C19THBTT	20	2010	Fill	2009	Fill of ditch	Mid blueish-grey silt clay with yellowish-orange re-deposited natural material, compact, some stones	1.0	0.78	0.26
1C19THBTT	20	2011	Cut		Furrow	Linear, E / W, gradually sloped sides, uneven base	1.0	2.23	0.19
1C19THBTT	20	2012	Fill	2011	Fill of furrow	Mid brownish-grey silty clay with yellow mottling, loose, occasional stones	1.0	2.23	0.19
1C19THBTT	20	2013	Cut		Furrow	Linear, E / W, gradually sloped sides, uneven base	3.1	1.9	-
1C19THBTT	20	2014	Fill	2013	Fill of furrow	Mid brownish-grey silty clay with yellow mottling, loose, occasional stones	3.1	1.9	-
1C19THBTT	20	2015	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E / W, steeply sloped on south side, gentle slope on north side, concave base	>1.0	0.8	0.24
1C19THBTT	20	2016	Fill	2015	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey silty clay, friable, few stones	>1.0	0.8	0.24
1C19THBTT	21	2106	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown clay silt with red mottling, friable	50	1.8	0.3
1C19THBTT	21	2107	Layer		Subsoil	Light grey-brown silty clay, friable, sand inclusions	50	1.8	0.4
1C19THBTT	21	2108	Layer		Natural geology	Light yellowish-orange sandy clay, grey mottles, firm	50	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	21	2109	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE / SW, steeply sloped sides, concave base	3.5	0.83	0.4
1C19THBTT	21	2110	Fill	2109	Fill of ditch	Light grey sandy clay with red mottling, firm	3.5	0.83	0.4
1C19THBTT	21	2111	Cut		Ditch / terminus	Linear, E / W, moderately sloped sides, concave bases	>1.0	1.33	0.28
1C19THBTT	21	2112	Fill	2111	Fill of ditch	Light brownish-grey silty sand with red mottling, friable a few stones, charcoal flecking	>1.0	1.33	0.28
1C19THBTT	22	2206	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey-brown silt clay	50	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	22	2207	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown-grey silt clay	50	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	22	2208	Layer		Natural geology	Mid brown-yellow clay	50	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	22	2209	Cut		Furrow	Linear, N / S, gently sloping sides, slightly concave base	>1.0	1.88	0.24
1C19THBTT	22	2210	Fill	2209	Fill of furrow	Mid brownish-grey clay sand, moderately compact some flint and pebbles	>1.0	1.88	0.24
1C19THBTT	22	2211	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E / W, concave sides with moderate slope, concave, rounded base	>1.0	0.77	0.29
1C19THBTT	22	2212	Fill	2211	Fill of ditch	Mid brown-grey silty clay, compact, few small stones	>1.0	0.77	0.29
1C19THBTT	22	2213	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N / S, concave, gently sloped sides, concave base	>1.0	2.2	0.3
1C19THBTT	22	2214	Fill	2213	Fill of ditch	Dark brownish-grey clay silt with some brown patches,	>1.0	0.9	0.12

						friable, few small stones and bits of charcoal			
1C19THBTT	22	2215	Fill	2213	Fill of ditch	Light brownish-grey clay silt with orange mottles, friable	>1.0	2.2	0.18
1C19THBTT	22	2216	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N / S, steeply sloped sides, flat base	1.0	1.3	0.3
1C19THBTT	22	2217	Fill	2216	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brownish silty clay, friable, occasional stones	>1.0	1.3	0.3
1C19THBTT	22	2218	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW / SE, steeply sloped sides, concave base	>1.0	2.38	0.56
1C19THBTT	22	2219	Fill	2218	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brownish mottled silty clay, friable with occasional stones	>1.0	2.38	0.2
1C19THBTT	22	2220	Fill	2218	Fill of ditch	Dark grey silty sand, friable occasional stones	>1.0	1.65	0.36
1C19THBTT	22	2221	Cut		Furrow	Linear, NW / SE, gently sloped sides, concave base	>1.0	4.4	0.32
1C19THBTT	22	2222	Fill	2221	Fill of furrow	Mid brown silty sand, friable, frequent stones	>1.0	4.4	0.32
1C19THBTT	22	2223	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E / W, concave sides with gentle slope, concave rounded base	>1.0	0.21	0.07
1C19THBTT	22	2224	Fill	2223	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown sand silt, friable, some small stones	>1.0	0.21	0.07
1C19THBTT	22	2225	Cut		Bioturbation / gully	Linear / irregular, roughly NE / SW	>1.0	0.45	0.26
1C19THBTT	22	2226	Fill	2225	Fill of bioturbation / gully	Mid grey-brown clay sand, moderately compact	>1.0	0.45	0.26
1C19THBTT	22	2227	Cut		Bioturbation / gully	Linear / irregular, roughly NE / SW	>1.0	0.37	0.25
1C19THBTT	22	2228	Fill	2227	Fill of bioturbation / gully	Mid grey-brown clay sand, moderately compact	>1.0	0.37	0.25
1C19THBTT	22	2229	Cut		Furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	22	2230	Fill	2229	Fill of furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	22	2231	Cut		Furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	22	2232	Fill	2231	Fill of furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	22	2233	Cut		Furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	22	2234	Fill	2233	Fill of furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	23	2306	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay, occasional small stones	50	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	23	2307	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangish-brown silty clay with mottling	50	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	23	2308	Layer		Natural geology	Light orangish-yellow silty clay with grey mottling, occasional stones	50	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	23	2309	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW / SE, very shallow sloped sides, shallow concave base	>1.0	0.78	0.1
1C19THBTT	23	2310	Fill	2309	Fill of ditch	Light grey silty clay with red mottling, firm	>1.0	0.78	0.1

1C19THBTT	23	2311	Cut		Post-hole	Broadly circular, almost vertical sides, flat base	0.8	0.85	0.32
1C19THBTT	23	2312	Fill	2311	Fill of post-hole	Light grey-brown silty clay, compact, frequent gravel / pea grit	0.8	0.85	0.32
1C19THBTT	23	2313	Fill	2311	Fill of post-hole	Yellowish-grey silty clay, firm, small stones	0.8	0.1	0.22
1C19THBTT	23	2314	Cut		Pit	Circular, concave with moderate sloped sides, flat base	0.6	0.6	0.1
1C19THBTT	23	2315	Fill	2314	Fill of pit	Light grey-brown silt clay, moderate firmness, few small stones	0.6	0.6	0.1
1C19THBTT	23	2316	Cut		Gully	Steep sided especially on north side, flat base	>1.0	>0.4	0.24
1C19THBTT	23	2317	Fill	2316	Fill of gully	Mid greyish-brown silty clay, firm, small stones	>1.0	>0.4	0.24
1C19THBTT	23	2318	Cut		Pit	Broadly circular, very shallow sloped sides, concave, flat base	>0.55	>0.55	0.08
1C19THBTT	23	2319	Fill	2318	Fill of pit	Light grey silty clay with red mottling, firm, a lot of coarse sand and gravels	>0.55	>0.55	0.06
1C19THBTT	23	2320	Cut		ditch	Linear, E / W, stepped and sloped sides, concave base	>1.0	2.7	1.07
1C19THBTT	23	2321	Fill	2320	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey sandy silt, friable, occasional stones and charcoal flecks	>1.0	2.7	0.64
1C19THBTT	23	2322	Fill	2320	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey clay silt with yellow and orange patches, few small stones	>1.0	1.0	0.44
1C19THBTT	24	2406	Layer		Topsoil	-	50	2.0	0.4
1C19THBTT	24	2407	Layer		Subsoil	-	50	2.0	0.1
1C19THBTT	24	2408	Layer		Natural geology	-	50	2.0	-
1C19THBTT	24	2409	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N / S, stepped with steeply sloped sides rounded to flat base	>1.0	2.45	0.65
1C19THBTT	24	2410	Fill	2409	Fill of ditch	Dark brownish-grey silty clay, compact, with some charcoal flecks	>1.0	1.8	0.65
1C19THBTT	24	2411	Fill	2409	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-yellow clay with some grey patches, compact, few flecks of charcoal	>1.0	2.15	0.65
1C19THBTT	24	2412	Fill	2409	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey silty clay, compact, very few flecks of charcoal	>1.0	1.5	0.65
1C19THBTT	24	2413	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE / SW, regular, moderately sloped sides, deeply concave base	>1.0	2.95	0.8
1C19THBTT	24	2414	Fill	2413	Fill of ditch	Dark brownish-grey silt, friable, several charcoal flecks	>1.0	2.95	0.8
1C19THBTT	24	2415	Cut		Ditch / pit?	Not evident in plan - steeply sloped sides, concave base	>1.0	0.82	0.3
1C19THBTT	24	2416	Fill	2415	Fill of ditch / pit?	Mid brownish-grey clay silt with red mottles, friable	>1.0	0.82	0.3

1C19THBTT	24	2417	Cut		Furrow	Unexc	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	24	2418	Fill	2417	Fill of furrow	Unexc	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	24	2419	Cut		Modern disturbance	Unexc	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	24	2420	fill	2419	Fill of modern disturbance	Unexc	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	24	2421	Cut		Ditch	Unexc	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	24	2422	Fill	2421	Fill of ditch	Unexc	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	24	2423	Cut		Furrow	Unexc	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	24	2424	Fill	2423	Fill of furrow	Unexc	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	24	2425	Cut		Gully	Linear, NW / SE, slight concave, moderately sloped sides, concave base	>1.0	0.55	0.18
1C19THBTT	24	2426	Fill	2425	Fill of gully	Mid brownish-grey silt clay with orange mottles, compact with a few charcoal fleck	>1.0	0.55	0.18
1C19THBTT	24	2427	Cut		Furrow	Linear, NW / SE, concave with moderately sloped sides, almost flat base	>1.0	2.6	0.25
1C19THBTT	24	2428	Fill	2427	Fill of furrow	Light brownish-grey clay silt with red mottles, friable, few small stones	>1.0	2.6	0.25
1C19THBTT	25	2506	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay, friable, a few stones	30	1.8	0.25
1C19THBTT	25	2507	Layer		Subsoil	Medium orangey-brown sandy clay	30	1.8	0.15
1C19THBTT	25	2508	Layer		Natural geology	Orange-brown clay sand, few stones	30	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	26	2606	Layer		Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown silty clay, friable	49	1.8	0.25
1C19THBTT	26	2607	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orangey-brown silty clay, friable, few stones	49	1.8	0.1
1C19THBTT	26	2608	Layer		Natural geology	Light yellow and grey silty clay, some gravel lenses	49	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	26	2609	Cut		Gully	Linear, NE / SW, vertical on south-east side, shallow slope on north-west side, concave, flat base	>1.0	0.28	0.1
1C19THBTT	26	2610	Fill	2609	Fill of gully	Mid grey silt clay with red mottling, firm, frequent gravels	>1.0	0.28	0.1
1C19THBTT	26	2611	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE / SW, moderately sloped sides, concave base	>1.0	1.39	0.63
1C19THBTT	26	2612	Fill	2611	Fill of ditch	Light yellow-grey silty clay, compact occasional charcoal flecks	>1.0	0.89	0.13
1C19THBTT	26	2613	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N / S, moderately sloping straight sides, concave base	>1.0	0.71	0.15
1C19THBTT	26	2614	Fill	2613	Fill of ditch	Mid brown-grey clay sand, moderately compact, occasional stones	>1.0	0.71	0.15

1C19THBTT	26	2615	Cut		Furrow	Linear, N / S, gently sloped sides, flat base	>1.0	2.4	0.38
1C19THBTT	26	2616	Fill	2615	Fill of furrow	Mid brown-grey sandy silt, friable, occasional stones	>1.0	2.4	0.38
1C19THBTT	26	2617	Fill	2611	Fill of ditch	Light yellow-grey silty clay, compact, occasional charcoal flecks	>1.0	0.95	0.12
1C19THBTT	26	2618	Fill	2611	Fill of ditch	Dark brown-grey clay silt, moderately compact, frequent charcoal	>1.0	1.36	0.37
1C19THBTT	26	2619	Cut		Gully	Linear, NW / SE, south-east edge vertical, north-west edge shallow sloped, concave base	>1.0	0.3	0.1
1C19THBTT	26	2620	Fill	2619	Fill of gully	Dark grey silty clay, fir, frequent occurrence of coarse sand and gravel	>1.0	0.3	0.1
1C19THBTT	26	2621	Cut		Furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	26	2622	fill	2621	Fill of furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	26	2623	Fill	2611	Fill of ditch	Mid brown-grey silty sand, friable, occasional charcoal	>1.0	1.22	0.2
1C19THBTT	27	2706	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown sandy silt, friable	21	1.8	0.3
1C19THBTT	27	2707	Layer		Subsoil	-	21	1.8	0.04
1C19THBTT	27	2708	Layer		Natural geology	Light yellow-orange silty clay with grey clay intermixed, compact, a few stones	21	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	27	2709	Cut		Furrow	Linear, NW / SE, concave sloped sides, very shallow, almost flat base	>1.0	1.01	0.13
1C19THBTT	27	2710	Fill	2709	Fill of furrow	Light brownish-grey clay silt with red mottles, friable, a few small stones	>1.0	1.01	0.13
1C19THBTT	27	2711	Cut		Furrow	Linear, NW / SE, slightly concave, gently sloped sides, very shallow, flat base	>1.0	1.21	0.16
1C19THBTT	27	2712	Fill	2711	Fill of furrow	Light brownish-grey clay silt with red mottles, friable, a few small stones	>1.0	1.21	0.16
1C19THBTT	28	2806	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty clay, friable	40	1.8	0.35
1C19THBTT	28	2807	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown silty clay, friable	40	1.8	0.1
1C19THBTT	28	2808	Layer		Natural geology	Light yellow clay with blue grey patches, compact	40	1.8	-
1C19THBTT	28	2809	Cut		Furrow	Linear, N / S, concave with gentle sloped sides, base truncated	0.57	0.91	0.16
1C19THBTT	28	2810	Fill	2809	Fill of furrow	Mid brownish-grey silty sand, friable	0.57	0.91	0.16
1C19THBTT	28	2811	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW / SE, gently concave sloped sides, slightly concave base	1.86	0.45	0.29
1C19THBTT	28	2812	Fill	2811	Fill of ditch	Mid blueish-grey clay, firm, occasional stones	1.85	0.46	0.09

1C19THBTT	28	2813	Fill	2811	Fill of ditch	Mid brownish-grey silty sand, friable, occasional stones	1.85	0.46	0.19
1C19THBTT	28	2814	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	28	2815	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N/S, slightly concave on west side, slightly convex on east side, gently sloped sides, not bottomed	>1.0	2.97	0.67
1C19THBTT	28	2816	Fill	2815	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish-brown clay sand, friable, occasional stones	>1.0	2.95	0.46
1C19THBTT	28	2817	Cut		Furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	28	2818	Fill	2817	Fill of furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	28	2819	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N/S, steep eloped sides, flat base	>1.0	0.72	0.38
1C19THBTT	28	2820	Fill	2819	Fill of ditch	Mid grey-brown sandy silt, friable, frequent small gravel and coarse sand	>1.0	0.72	0.38
1C19THBTT	28	2821	Cut		Furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	28	2822	Fill	2821	Fill of furrow	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	28	2823	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE, steep, straight sides, V-shaped base	>1.0	0.53	0.34
1C19THBTT	28	2824	Fill	2823	Fill of ditch	Mid brown-grey clay silt, moderately compact	>1.0	0.53	0.34
1C19THBTT	28	2825	Cut		Ditch	= to 2811 - Linear, NW/SE, gently concave sloped sides, slightly concave base	>1.0	1.17	0.36
1C19THBTT	28	2826	Fill	2825	Fill of ditch	= to 2812 - Mid blueish-grey clay, firm, occasional stones	>1.0	0.6	0.22
1C19THBTT	28	2827	Fill	2825	Fill of ditch	= to 2813 - Mid brownish-grey silty sand, friable, occasional stones	>1.0	1.13	0.16
1C19THBTT	28	2828	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	28	2829	Cut		Furrow	Linear, N/S (unexc)	1.8	1.0	-
1C19THBTT	28	2830	Fill	2829	Fill of furrow	Mid brown-grey clay silt	1.8	1.0	-
1C19THBTT	28	2831	Fill	2815	Fill of ditch	-	-	-	-
1C19THBTT	28	2832	Fill	2815	Fill of ditch	Mid blueish-grey clay silt, friable, occasional stones	>1.0	2.09	0.27
1C19THBTT	29	2906	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey silty clay, occasional stones	28.1	2.0	0.3
1C19THBTT	29	2907	Layer		Subsoil	Mid greyish-brown silty clay, occasional stones	28.1	2.0	0.12
1C19THBTT	29	2908	Layer		Natural geology	Yellowish-brown silty clay with grey mottling, compact, occasional stones	28.1	2.0	-

## Appendix 3- OASIS Form

OASIS ID: **hs2copa1-390589**

### Project details

Project name	HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (AC250/28)
Short description of the project	A total of 24 of the 29 trial trenches contained 132 features of archaeological potential. Of these 44 were within land parcel C25077 and 88 in land parcel C25082. Within land parcel C25077 features were broadly focused north /south in the eastern half of the parcel, with a dense grouping in Trench 9. Features in Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 reflected activity associated with a likely trackway and enclosure arrangement, with Trench 7 probably reflecting elements of this too. The features of archaeological potential in land parcel C25077 comprised ditches (38), furrows (3), pits (4) and a gully (1). Within land parcel C25082 features were widely distributed throughout, with little evidence of particular foci of activity. A small cluster of features could be seen in Trenches 23 and 24, where the results of the geophysical survey are unclear, but elsewhere features reflected the widely distributed evidence of pits and ditches indicated in the survey results. The features of archaeological potential in land parcel C25082 comprised ditches (39), furrows (37), pits (2), a post-hole (1) and gullies (7) and two areas of bioturbation (2). The results of the evaluation identified three main phases of activity, dating to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period, the Mid - Late Roman period and agricultural activity dating to the wider medieval / post-medieval periods. There was sufficient diagnostic material within the finds assemblage from which to form a basic Site phasing, though it was less possible to identify phase-specific foci of activity within the Site due to finds residuality. The results also demonstrate that activity within the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period was extensive across the Site and that the earliest evidence of activity across the Site dates from this transitional period.
Project dates	Start: 21-01-2020 End: 28-02-2020
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	1C19THBTT - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	FURROW Medieval
Monument type	FURROW Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman

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
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AYLESBURY VALE TWYFORD HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (AC250/28)
Study area	7.74 Hectares
Site coordinates	SP 670 264 51.931640095261 -1.025421387729 51 55 53 N 001 01 31 W Point
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	COPA
Project brief originator	HS2 Ltd
Project design originator	COPA
Project director/manager	Stuart Joyce
Project supervisor	Mark Brett
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Report","Section"
<b>Project bibliography 1</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	1EW03 Enabling Works Central: Fieldwork report for Trial Trenching at Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (AC250/28)
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hewson, M.

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyer, P.
Other bibliographic details	1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-REP-CS06_CLog-000004
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	COPA
Place of issue or publication	COPA
Entered by	Hazel O'Neill ( [REDACTED] )
Entered on	31 March 2020

## Appendix 4 – Finds Tables

Table 3: Finds concordance

Trench No	Context No	Spot date	Sub phase	Object material	Object type	Building material	Number of items	Weight of items
TR0002	210	ROMAN		POTTERY	JAR		3	15
TR0002	212	ROMAN	Late C3-C4	POTTERY			1	60
TR0002	212	ROMAN	Middle	POTTERY	BOWL		4	45
TR0002	212	ROMAN		POTTERY	JAR		1	23
TR0002	212	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			9	460
TR0002	212	UNKNOWN		IRON	NAIL		1	5
TR0002	212	ROMAN		POTTERY			2	4
TR0002	212	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	4
TR0002	215	ROMAN		POTTERY	JAR		1	17
TR0002	215	ROMAN		POTTERY	JAR		1	25
TR0003	308	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY			1	982
TR0004	411	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY			1	19
TR0004	413	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			19	208
TR0004	413	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			6	30
TR0004	415	ROMAN		POTTERY			3	33
TR0004	415	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY			2	60
TR0004	415	ROMAN	Early MC1-C2	POTTERY			1	9
TR0004	415	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY	JAR		2	22
TR0004	417	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			2	41
TR0004	417	ROMAN		POTTERY			7	45
TR0004	417	ROMAN	Middle C2-C3	POTTERY			2	12

Trench No	Context No	Spot date	Sub phase	Object material	Object type	Building material	Number of items	Weight of items
TR0004	417	Unknown		CERAMIC			1	9
TR0004	418	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	21
TR0005	510	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	19
TR0005	510	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	15
TR0005	510	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	3
TR0005	512	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	21
TR0005	512	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	1
TR0005	512	UNKNOWN		CERAMIC			13	31
TR0006	610	ROMAN		POTTERY	JAR		1	21
TR0006	610	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	2
TR0006	610	UNKNOWN		FLINT	CHIPS		7	1
TR0006	612	ROMAN	Late	POTTERY			2	112
TR0006	612	ROMAN		POTTERY			3	7
TR0006	612	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	19
TR0006	612	ROMAN		POTTERY			20	189
TR0006	612	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY	JAR		28	581
TR0006	612	ROMAN		CERAMIC		TILE x 1	2	92
TR0006	612	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY	JAR		12	333
TR0006	612	ROMAN		POTTERY			5	48
TR0006	612	ROMAN	Late C3-C4	POTTERY			5	20
TR0006	612	ROMAN		POTTERY	BOWL		9	295
TR0006	612	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			4	109
TR0006	612	ROMAN		POTTERY	BOWL		1	53
TR0006	612	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY			1	15

Trench No	Context No	Spot date	Sub phase	Object material	Object type	Building material	Number of items	Weight of items
TR0006	612	ROMAN		POTTERY	JAR		1	37
TR0006	612	ROMAN	Early-Middle MLC2	POTTERY	PLATTER		2	62
TR0006	612	ROMAN	Late	POTTERY	BOWL		2	174
TR0006	612	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	7
TR0006	612	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	2
TR0006	612	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	6
TR0006	613	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	24
TR0006	613	ROMAN	Late	POTTERY	BOWL		1	11
TR0006	613	UNKNOWN		STONE			1	400
TR0006	619	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	7
TR0006	619	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	34
TR0006	619	ROMAN		POTTERY	BOWL		11	315
TR0006	619	ROMAN		POTTERY	BEAKER		15	90
TR0006	619	ROMAN		POTTERY	JAR		5	298
TR0006	619	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			5	81
TR0006	619	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early EMC1	POTTERY	JAR		4	127
TR0006	619	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY	JAR		8	851
TR0006	619	ROMAN	Middle	POTTERY	BOWL		3	59
TR0006	619	ROMAN		POTTERY	JAR x 1/BOWL x 1		14	289
TR0006	619	ROMAN	Early	POTTERY	JAR		42	1416
TR0006	619	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY	JAR		4	193
TR0006	619	ROMAN		POTTERY			2	6
TR0006	619	ROMAN	Early	POTTERY			2	22
TR0006	619	ROMAN		POTTERY	JAR		1	6

Trench No	Context No	Spot date	Sub phase	Object material	Object type	Building material	Number of items	Weight of items
TR0006	623	ROMAN	Early MLC1	POTTERY	JAR		1	3
TR0006	623	ROMAN	Early-Middle	POTTERY			1	28
TR0006	623	ROMAN	Early MLC1	POTTERY			9	278
TR0006	623	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	3
TR0006	639	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	15
TR0007	712	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early C1	POTTERY	JAR x 2		39	1473
TR0007	712	ROMAN	Early MLC1	POTTERY	JAR		2	120
TR0007	714	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	12
TR0007	716	ROMAN	Early MLC1	POTTERY	JAR		10	399
TR0007	716	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY	JAR		3	46
TR0007	718	ROMAN	Middle C2-C3	POTTERY	BOWL		1	30
TR0007	718	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	5
TR0008	813	ROMAN	Late C3-C4	POTTERY			1	147
TR0008	813	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			5	86
TR0008	813	ROMAN		POTTERY			2	23
TR0008	813	ROMAN		POTTERY	BOWL		1	24
TR0008	813	ROMAN		POTTERY			2	35
TR0009	914	ROMAN		POTTERY			7	30
TR0009	914	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	1
TR0009	920	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	20
TR0009	921	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	1
TR0009	921	ROMAN	Early MC1-C2	POTTERY	FLAGON		23	366
TR0009	929	ROMAN		POTTERY	MORTARIA		1	4
TR0009	933	ROMAN	Middle C2	POTTERY			3	37

Trench No	Context No	Spot date	Sub phase	Object material	Object type	Building material	Number of items	Weight of items
TR0009	933	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	24
TR0009	933	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	11
TR0009	933	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY			1	6
TR0009	933	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY	BOWL		9	316
TR0009	933	ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY	JAR		9	193
TR0009	933	ROMAN		POTTERY	JAR		3	10
TR0009	933	ROMAN		POTTERY	JAR		3	33
TR0009	933	ROMAN	Middle C2	POTTERY			2	8
TR0009	935	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	62
TR0009	935	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	19
TR0009	935	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY			1	17
TR0009	935	ROMAN	Late C4	POTTERY	MORTARIA		1	7
TR0009	937	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			15	267
TR0009	937	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early MC1	POTTERY	JAR		32	49
TR0009	941	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY	MORTARIA		1	32
TR0009	941	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY			1	21
TR0009	941	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY			1	21
TR0009	942	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	5
TR0009	942	ROMAN		POTTERY			7	26
TR0009	942	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY			1	1
TR0009	942	UNKNOWN		CERAMIC			1	6
TR0011	1111	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	15
TR0013	1314	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY	JAR x 1		4	183
TR0013	1316	ROMAN	Early	POTTERY	ROUND JAR x 1		1	12

Trench No	Context No	Spot date	Sub phase	Object material	Object type	Building material	Number of items	Weight of items
TR0013	1316	ROMAN	Middle-late C2-C4	POTTERY	JAR x 1		1	13
TR0013	1318	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			19	176
TR0013	1318	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	3
TR0015	1510	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY	JAR x 1		1	12
TR0016	1612	ROMAN		POTTERY			6	171
TR0016	1624	ROMAN		POTTERY			10	55
TR0016	1624	ROMAN		POTTERY			2	13
TR0016	1624	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			6	148
TR0016	1624	ROMAN		POTTERY			5	19
TR0016	1624	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	13
TR0018	1812	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			4	39
TR0018	1813	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			6	33
TR0018	1815	ROMAN	Early LC1	POTTERY	BOWL		5	95
TR0018	1815	ROMAN	Middle	POTTERY	BOWL x 1/JAR x 1		12	108
TR0018	1815	ROMAN	Early	POTTERY	JAR x 1		6	282
TR0018	1815	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY	JAR x 3		37	1356
TR0018	1815	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	7
TR0018	1815			POTTERY			3	27
TR0018	1817	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY	JAR x 3		27	547
TR0018	1817	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			2	8
TR0018	1817	ROMAN	Early	POTTERY			2	5
TR0018	1817	ROMAN	Middle-late C2-C4	POTTERY	ROUNDED BOWL x 1		2	14
TR0018	1817	ROMAN	Early-Middle	POTTERY	JAR x 1/CARINATED BOWL x 1		4	86

Trench No	Context No	Spot date	Sub phase	Object material	Object type	Building material	Number of items	Weight of items
TR0018	1817	POST MEDIEVAL		CERAMIC		TILE x 1	1	27
TR0022	2212	ROMAN	Early	POTTERY	JAR		19	160
TR0022	2212	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	1
TR0022	2212	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	5
TR0022	2214	ROMAN	Middle	POTTERY	BOWL		1	3
TR0022	2219	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY			3	147
TR0022	2219	ROMAN	Early	POTTERY			1	42
TR0022	2220	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY			3	22
TR0022	2220	ROMAN	Early	POTTERY			5	50
TR0022	2220	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	35
TR0022	2220	ROMAN		CERAMIC		TILE x 1	1	96
TR0022	2226	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	4
TR0023	2310	ROMAN	NULL	POTTERY			1	14
TR0023	2310	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY	MORTARIA		1	75
TR0023	2312	ROMAN	Middle C2-C3	POTTERY			1	62
TR0023	2312	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	7
TR0023	2312	ROMAN	Late	POTTERY			1	106
TR0023	2315	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	4
TR0023	2317	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	33
TR0023	2318	ROMAN		POTTERY	JAR x 1		2	41
TR0023	2318	ROMAN	Late	POTTERY	BEAKER x 1		1	9
TR0023	2321	ROMAN	Middle-late C2-C4	POTTERY			4	244
TR0023	2321	ROMAN	Middle-late	POTTERY	JAR/BOWL		1	116
TR0023	2321	ROMAN		POTTERY	JAR		3	32

Trench No	Context No	Spot date	Sub phase	Object material	Object type	Building material	Number of items	Weight of items
TR0023	2321	ROMAN		POTTERY			2	17
TR0023	2321	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early EC1-MC1	POTTERY	BOWL		3	21
TR0023	2321	IRON AGE	Late	POTTERY			7	431
TR0023	2321	ROMAN	Early LC1	POTTERY	JAR x 2/ ROUND JAR x 1		11	361
TR0023	2321	ROMAN		POTTERY			3	10
TR0023	2321	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	12
TR0023	2321	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	13
TR0023	2321	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY			1	3
TR0024	2411	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			5	67
TR0024	2412	ROMAN		IRON	HOBNAIL		1	1
TR0024	2414	ROMAN		POTTERY			5	14
TR0024	2414	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	2
TR0024	2414	UNKNOWN		INDUSTRIAL WASTE			4	44
TR0024	2414	ROMAN	Middle	POTTERY	BOWL		1	5
TR0026	2612	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early (C1)	POTTERY	JAR		32	934
TR0026	2617	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY	JAR		49	304
TR0026	2618	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late (C1 BC) -Early (C1)	POTTERY	JAR x 2/BOWL x 1		55	1448
TR0026	2618	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			5	43
TR0026	2618	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	3
TR0026	2619	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			3	31
TR0026	2619	ROMAN		POTTERY			2	11
TR0026	2619	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	16
TR0026	2619	UNKNOWN		CERAMIC			1	12

Trench No	Context No	Spot date	Sub phase	Object material	Object type	Building material	Number of items	Weight of items
TR0028	2812	ROMAN		POTTERY			7	28
TR0028	2812	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY	JAR x2		9	155
TR0028	2820	ROMAN		POTTERY			2	7
TR0028	2820	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	12
TR0028	2826	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			9	80
TR0028	2826	UNKNOWN		INDUSTRIAL WASTE			1	19
TR0028	2830	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY			4	50
TR0028	2830	ROMAN	Middle C2-C3	POTTERY			1	1
TR0028	2833	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	6
TR0028	2833	ROMAN	Early	POTTERY			1	1
TR0028	2835	ROMAN		POTTERY	JAR		3	13
TR0028	2835	ROMAN		POTTERY			6	40
TR0028	2835	ROMAN		POTTERY			2	13
TR0004	u/s	ROMAN	Late C3-C4	POTTERY			1	108
TR0006	u/s	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY	JAR		3	27
TR0006	u/s	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	40
TR0006	u/s	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY			1	36
TR0009	u/s	ROMAN		POTTERY			2	6
TR0009	u/s	ROMAN	Late-Early	POTTERY			1	7
	u/s	ROMAN	Early LC1	POTTERY	JAR		5	36
	u/s	ROMAN		POTTERY			1	49
	u/s	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	POTTERY			1	36
	u/s	ROMAN		POTTERY	BOWL		1	77
	u/s	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	GLASS	BEAD		1	1

Table 4: Fabric descriptions

Period	Fabric Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight
LIA/Roman Pottery	Unsourced grog-tempered ware	UNS GR	416	9148
	Unsourced grog-tempered ware with calcareous inclusions	UNS GRC	7	431
	Unsourced early sandy ware	UNS Q	25	312
	Unsourced sandy grog-tempered ware	UNS QGR	90	3112
	Unsourced shelly grog-tempered ware	UNS SHGR	37	76
	Imitation Black Burnished ware	IMT BB	1	53
	Unsourced grog-tempered grey ware	UNS GTG	19	619
	Unsourced sandy buff ware	UNS BUF	5	36
	Unsourced sandy black ware	UNS BW	6	102
	Unsourced sandy grey ware	UNS GW	114	2264
	Unsourced mica-dusted ware	UNS MD	1	28
	Unsourced sandy oxidised ware	UNS OX	48	617
	Unsourced shell-tempered ware	UNS SH	46	321
	Unsourced white slipped ware	UNS WS	1	34
	Unsourced sandy white ware	UNS WW	7	49
	(South East) Dorset Black Burnished ware	<b>DOR BB1</b>	2	36
	Lower Nene Valley colour coated ware	<b>LNV CC</b>	3	23
	Lower Nene Valley grey ware	LNV GW	5	105
	Oxfordshire sandy oxidised ware	OXF OX	2	56
	Oxfordshire red/brown slipped ware	<b>OXF RS</b>	28	661
	Oxfordshire white ware	<b>OXF WH</b>	5	166
	Pink grog ware	<b>PNK GT</b>	76	2891
	Verulamium white ware	<b>VER WH</b>	26	380
	Lezoux Central Gaulish samian	<b>LEZ SA2</b>	7	107
	Unidentified samian	UN SAM	1	1
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>978</b>	<b>21628</b>

\* National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes in bold

## Appendix 5 – Biological Evidence Table

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

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	LM	Ind	BB SS	Total	Weight (g)
214	215		1	1			2	22
412	413		1		5		6	7
618	619	1					1	17
1814	1815					16	16	2
Total			1	2	1	5	16	25
Weight			17	8	19	2		48

Bos = cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; LM = cattle size fragments; Ind – indeterminate; BB SS = burnt and unidentifiable fragments from bulk soil samples

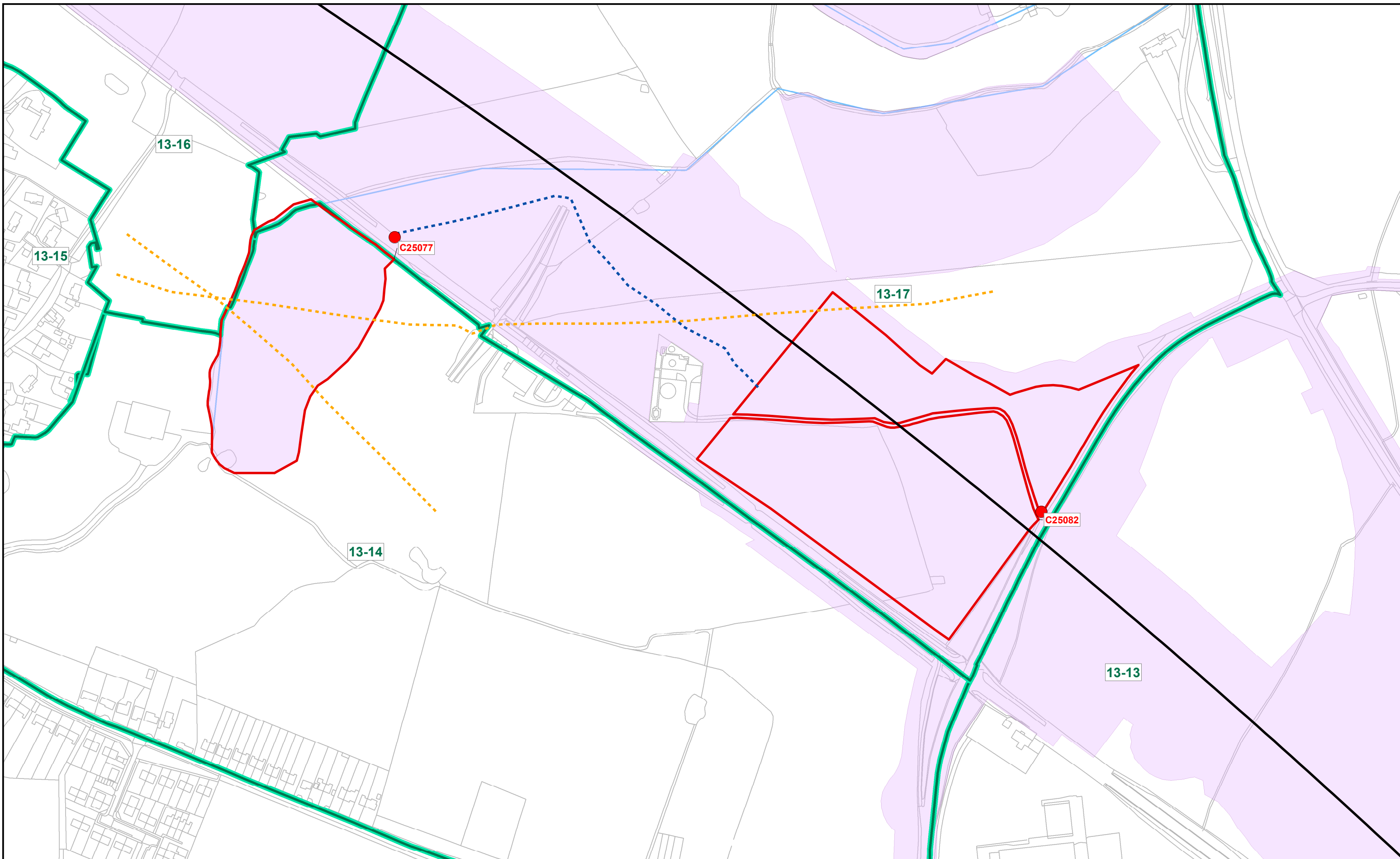
## Appendix 6 – Palaeoenvironmental Evidence

Table 6: Assessment table of the palaeoenvironmental remains

Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 2 - Late Iron Age-Early Roman Ditch											
212	28	11	20	70	-	-	-	*	<i>Rumex, Lolium/Festuca</i>	*/*	-
Trench 2 - Roman Ditch											
215	26	14	5	70	*	-	spelt grain	-	-	*/*	-
Trench 3 - Undated Ditches											
312	29	16	15	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
314	27	15	10	60	-	-	-	*	<i>Rumex</i>	-/*	-
Trench 4 - Late Iron Age-Early Roman Ditch											
413	30	12	50	10	-	**	glume base frags inc. emmer	-	-	*/**	-
Trench 4 - Roman Ditches											
411	31	10	15	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
415	32	12	35	10	*	-	germinated hulled wheat grain	-	-	***/**	-
Trench 5 - Late Iron Age-Early Roman Ditches											
510	33	18	30	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
512	34	16	30	50	**	-	barley, hulled wheat, ?f-t wheat + indet. grain frags	-	-	**/**	-
Trench 6 - Roman Ditches											
612	43	17	15	35	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
610	39	13	40	10	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
619	41	16	5	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trench 6 - Undated Ditches											
615	42	16	5	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
621	40	15	25	60	-	-	-	*	<i>Avena, Montia</i>	*/*	-
623	45	18	10	25	*	-	wheat grain frags	*	<i>Avena/Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	**/**	brnt bn (*)
Trench 7 - Late Iron Age-Early Roman Ditches											
712	38	12	30	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
714	35	15	10	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
716	36	16	35	75	*	-	barley + indet. grain frags	*	<i>Avena, Vicia faba</i>	*/*	-
Trench 7 - Roman Ditch											
718	37	14	50	10	*	*	indet. grain frag, glume base frags	-	-	-/*	-
Trench 8 - Roman Ditch											
813	54	17	50	95	**	-	indet. grain	-	-	**/**	brnt bn (*)
Trench 8 - Undated Ditches											
810	53	15	20	95	-	-	-	*	indet seed	**/**	-
817	55	16	40	95	*	-	indet. grain	-	-	*/**	-
819	61	17	45	98	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
Trench 9 - Undated Ditches											
931	46	17	45	90	*	-	indet. grain	-	-	**/**	bn (*)
939	49	16	150	98	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-
Trench 9 - Roman Ditches											
933	47	18	40	90	**	-	indet. grain	*	indet seed	***/**	brnt bn*
935	48	17	75	95	-	*	glume base frag	*	<i>Persicaria</i>	**/**	-
941	50	14	20	80	*	-	indet. grain	-	-	**/**	-
942	51	11	10	95	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
929	52	12	100	95	-	-	-	-	-	*/**	-

Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 13 - Late Iron Age-Early Roman Ditch											
1314	9	18	40	95	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
Trench 13 - Roman Ditch											
1316	10	18	40	95	*	-	indet grain	*	<i>Poa/Phleum</i>	*/**	-
Trench 18 – Roman Ditches											
1815	3	19	25	80	-	-	-	*	<i>Raphanus capsule, cf. Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	***/**	-
1817	4	18	100	90	*	-	indet grain	*	indet. seed	**/**	-
Trench 22 - Roman Ditches											
2212	57	17	30	95	-	-	-	*	<i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , indet. seed	**/**	-
2214	56	16	45	95	***	*	indet. + barley grain frags, glume base frags	*	<i>Lolium/Festuca</i>	*/**	-
2219	59	14	20	90	*	-	hulled wheat grain frags	-	-	****/****	-
2220	60	14	30	95	*	-	indet. grain	-	-	*****/****	-
Trench 22 - Undated Ditch											
2217	58	13	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	***/**	-
Trench 23 - Roman Ditch											
2321	14	18	30	20	-	-	-	*	<i>Brassica, Poa/Phleum</i>	**/**	-
Trench 23 - Roman Posthole											
2312	11	16	20	90	*	-	indet. grain	-	-	**/**	-
Trench 23 - Undated Ditch											
2322	15	13	10	90	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
Trench 24 - Late Iron Age-Early Roman Ditches											
2411	21	16	25	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2414	23	13	15	50	-	*	spelt glume base	-	-	**/**	-
Trench 24 - Roman Ditch/Gully											
2412	22	18	40	95	*	-	indet. grain	-	-	*/*	-
2426	25	16	15	80	-	-	-	-	-	*/*	-
Trench 24 - Undated Ditches											
2410	20	15	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-/*	-
2416	24	15	25	75	-	-	-	-	-	**/**	-
Trench 26 - Late Iron Age-Early Roman Ditch											
2618	16	15	25	70	**	-	barley, spelt, ?f-t wheat + indet. grain frags	*	<i>Galium, Malva</i> , stem frag	*/**	-
2618	17	20	70	50	***	-	hulled wheat (inc. spelt), barley + indet. grain frags	***	<i>Avena, Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Rumex, Persicaria, Galium, Montia, Chenopodium, Lolium/Festuca, Arrhenatherum tuber</i>	**/**	-
Trench 26 - Late Iron Age-Early Roman Pot Fill											
2612	18	12.5	15	85	*	-	indet. grain	-	-	*/**	-
Trench 28 - Late Iron Age-Early Roman Ditches											
2812	12	17	100	95	-	-	-	*	indet. nut/stone frag	**/**	-
2820	5	17	95	95	*	-	indet. grain	-	-	**/**	-
2826	13	18	100	95	*	-	indet. grain	-	-	**/**	-
Trench 28 - Undated Ditches											
2824	6	16	100	95	-	-	-	*	indet. Seed, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i>	**/**	-
2832	8	16	30	95	-	-	-	*	indet. seed (cf. <i>Avena/Bromus</i> )	*/**	-
Trench 28 - Roman Ditch											
2835	7	17	45	95	*	-	indet. grain	-	-	**/**	-

Key: \* = 1–4 items; \*\* = 5–19 items; \*\*\* = 20–49 items; \*\*\*\* = 50–99 items; \*\*\*\*\* = >100 items, bn = bone, brnt bn = burnt bone



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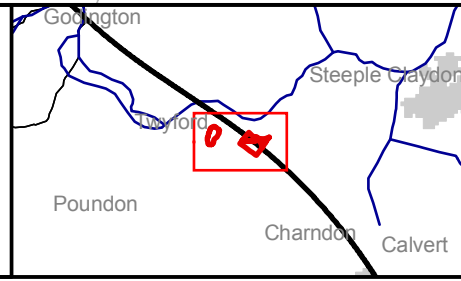
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**Legend**

- Route
- Site
- Access Point
- Fusion Site GIS ID No.
- Consolidated Construction Boundary
- Local Authority Boundary
- Archaeological Character Sub Zones
- Watercourse
- Waterbody
- Public Right of Way
- Tracking route for 360 excavator



High Speed Two

FIG. 1  
Twyford Three Bridge Mill:  
Site location

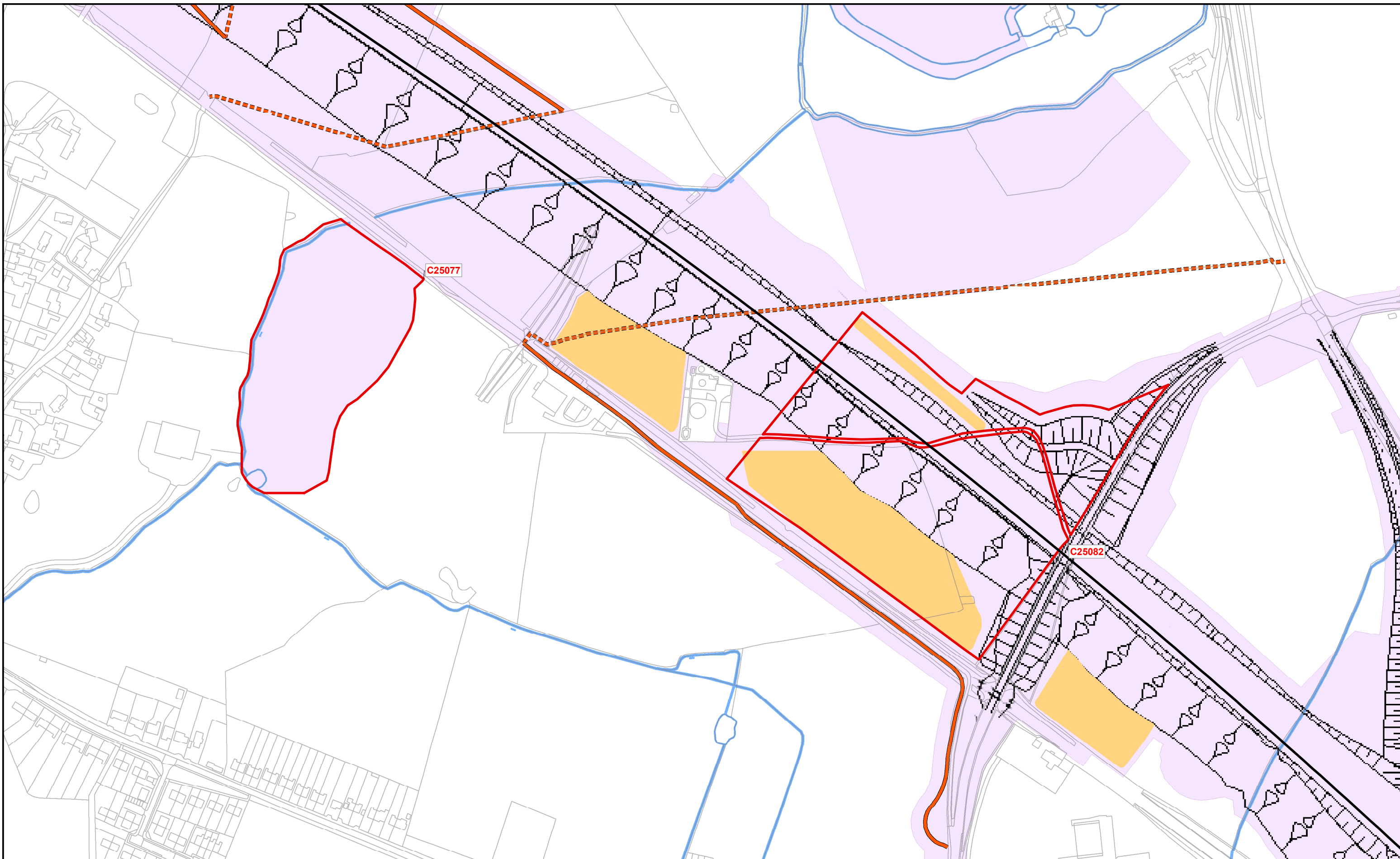
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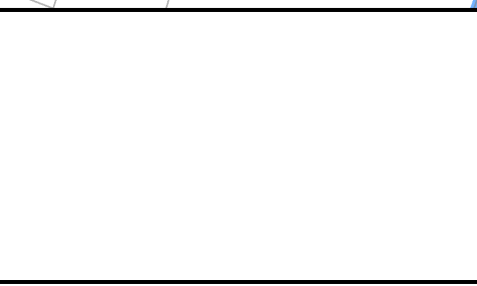
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**Legend**

- Site
- Consolidated Construction Boundary
- PRoW (stopped-up) permanent
- PRoW (new)
- Stockpile
- Existing watercourse (Phase 1 CT-05 maps)



High Speed Two

FIG. 2  
Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire (AC250/28):  
Engineering Design Plan

Community Forum Area (CFA13)  
Calvert, Steeple Claydon,  
Twyford & Chetwode  
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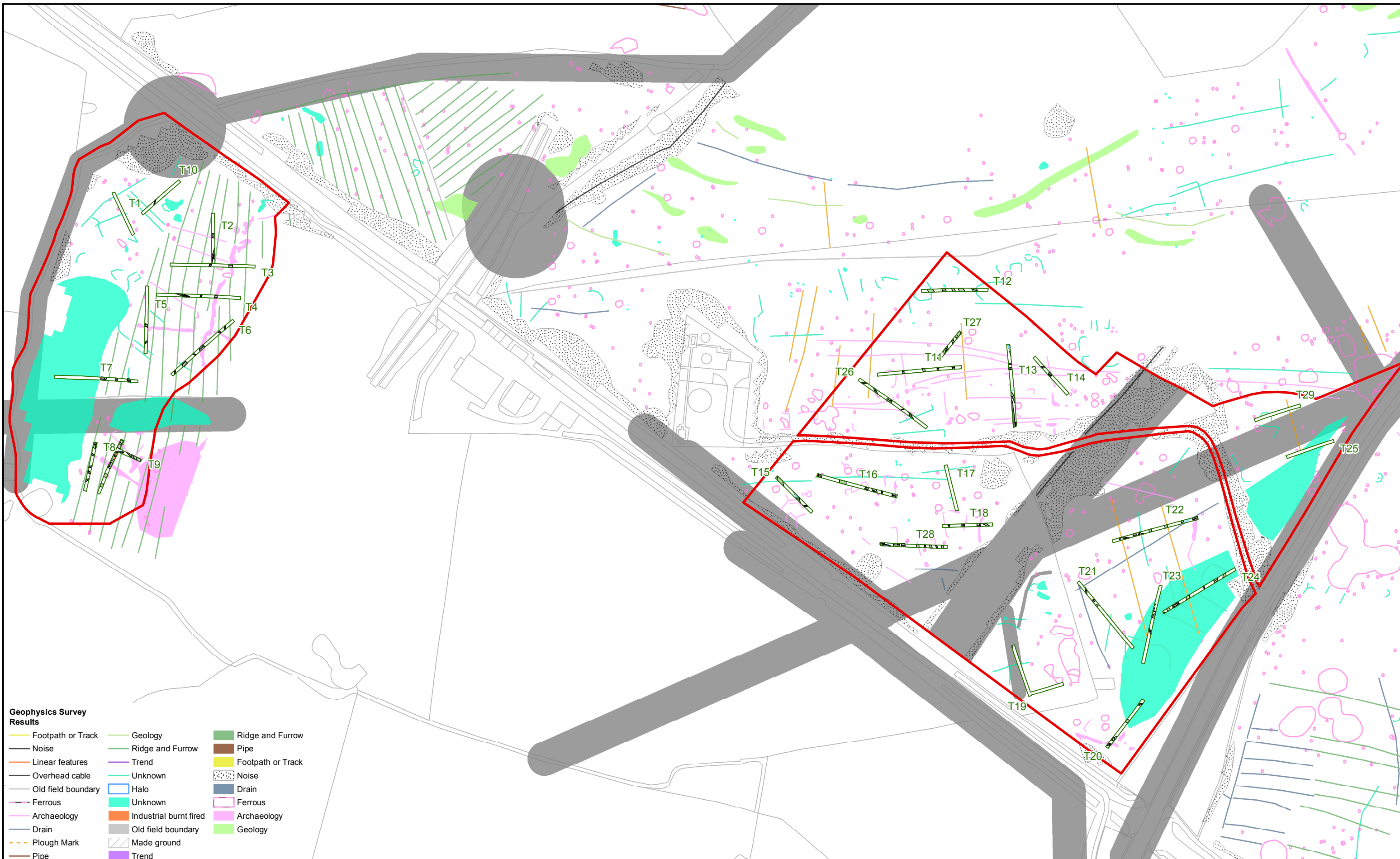
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0 27.5 55 82.5 110  
Metres

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0 27.5 55 82.5 110  
Metres

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**Geophysics Survey Results**

Footpath or Track	Geology	Ridge and Furrow
Noise	Ridge and Furrow	Pipe
Linear features	Trend	Footpath or Track
Overhead cable	Unknown	Noise
Old field boundary	Halo	Drain
Ferrous	Unknown	Ferrous
Archaeology	Industrial burnt fired	Archaeology
Drain	Old field boundary	Geology
Plough Mark	Made ground	
Pipe	Trend	

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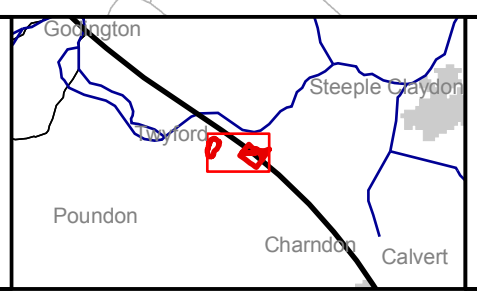
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**Legend**

Site	Treethrow
Trial trench location	Furrow
Archaeological feature	Constraint
Deposit/fill	
Field drain	
Modern feature	
Natural	



High Speed Two

**FIG. 3a**  
Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire (AC250/28):  
Trial Trench Locations and Results  
Overall plan

Community Forum Area (CFA13)  
Calvert, Steeple Claydon,  
Twyford & Chetwode *Internal*

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**Geophysics Survey Results**

Footpath or Track	Geology	Ridge and Furrow
Noise	Ridge and Furrow	Pipe
Linear features	Trend	Footpath or Track
Overhead cable	Unknown	Noise
Old field boundary	Halo	Drain
Ferrous	Unknown	Ferrous
Archaeology	Industrial burnt fired	Archaeology
Drain	Old field boundary	Geology
Plough Mark	Made ground	
Pipe	Trend	

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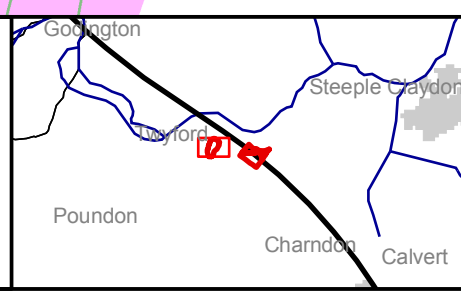
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**Legend**

Site
Trial trench location
Archaeological feature
Treethrow
Furrow
Constraint



High Speed Two

**FIG. 3b**  
Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (AC250/28):  
Trial Trench Locations and Results  
Site C25077

Community Forum Area (CFA13)  
Calvert, Steeple Claydon,  
Twyford & Chetwode *Internal*

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- Geophysics Survey Results**
- Footpath or Track
  - Noise
  - Linear features
  - Overhead cable
  - Old field boundary
  - Ferrous
  - Archaeology
  - Drain
  - Plough Mark
  - Pipe
  - Geology
  - Ridge and Furrow
  - Trend
  - Unknown
  - Halo
  - Industrial burnt fired
  - Old field boundary
  - Made ground
  - Trend
  - Ridge and Furrow
  - Pipe
  - Footpath or Track
  - Noise
  - Drain
  - Ferrous
  - Archaeology
  - Geology

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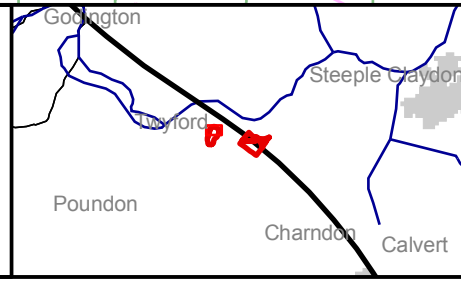
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**Legend**

- Site
- Trial trench location
- Archaeological feature



High Speed Two

**FIG. 3c**  
Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire (AC250/28):  
Trial Trench Locations and Results  
Site C25077 (north)

Community Forum Area (CFA13)  
Calvert, Steeple Claydon,  
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**Geophysics Survey Results**

Footpath or Track	Geology	Ridge and Furrow
Noise	Ridge and Furrow	Pipe
Linear features	Trend	Footpath or Track
Overhead cable	Unknown	Noise
Old field boundary	Halo	Drain
Ferrous	Unknown	Ferrous
Archaeology	Industrial burnt fired	Archaeology
Drain	Old field boundary	Geology
Plough Mark	Made ground	
Pipe	Trend	

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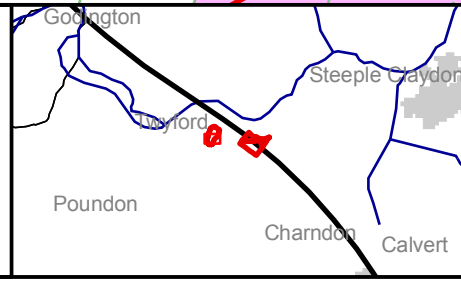
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**Legend**

Site
Trial trench location
Archaeological feature
Treethrow
Furrow
Constraint



High Speed Two

FIG. 3d  
Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (AC250/28):  
Trial Trench Locations and Results  
Site C25077 (south)

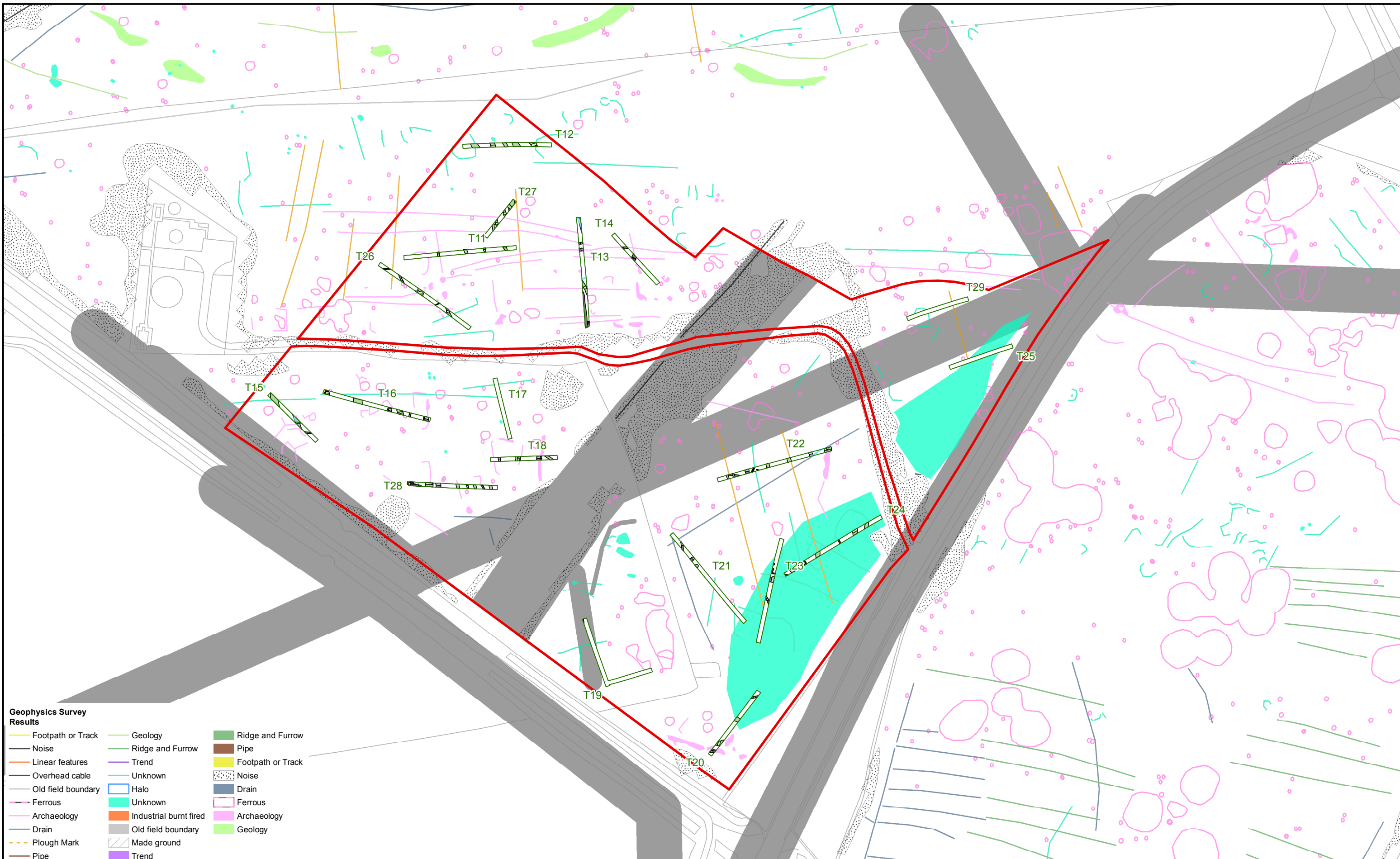
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**Geophysics Survey Results**

Footpath or Track	Geology	Ridge and Furrow
Noise	Ridge and Furrow	Pipe
Linear features	Trend	Footpath or Track
Overhead cable	Unknown	Noise
Old field boundary	Halo	Drain
Ferrous	Unknown	Ferrous
Archaeology	Industrial burnt fired	Archaeology
Drain	Old field boundary	Geology
Plough Mark	Made ground	
Pipe	Trend	

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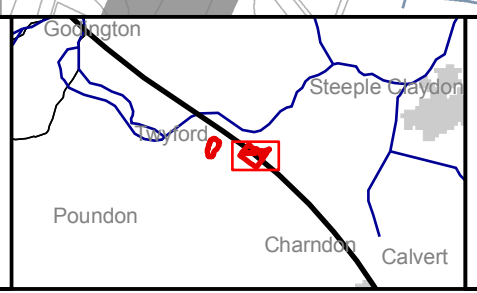
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**Legend**

Site	Furrow
Trial trench location	Constraint
Archaeological feature	
Deposit/fill	
Field drain	
Modern feature	
Natural	



High Speed Two

FIG. 3e  
Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (AC250/28):  
Trial Trench Locations and Results  
Site C25082

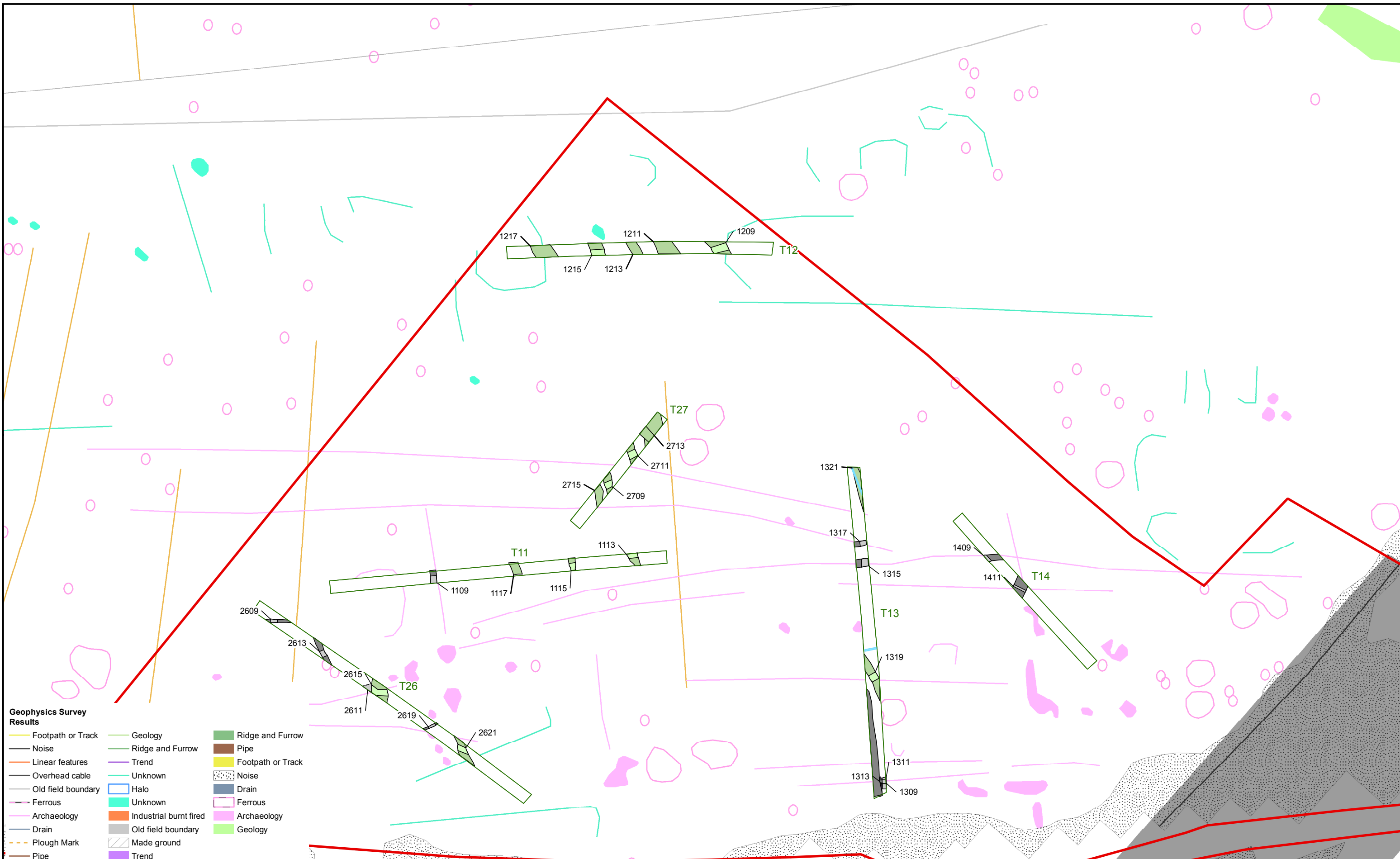
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Calvert, Steeple Claydon,  
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- Geophysics Survey Results**
- |                    |                        |                   |
|--------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Footpath or Track  | Geology                | Ridge and Furrow  |
| Noise              | Ridge and Furrow       | Pipe              |
| Linear features    | Trend                  | Footpath or Track |
| Overhead cable     | Unknown                | Noise             |
| Old field boundary | Halo                   | Drain             |
| Ferrous            | Unknown                | Ferrous           |
| Archaeology        | Industrial burnt fired | Archaeology       |
| Drain              | Old field boundary     | Geology           |
| Plough Mark        | Made ground            |                   |
| Pipe               | Trend                  |                   |

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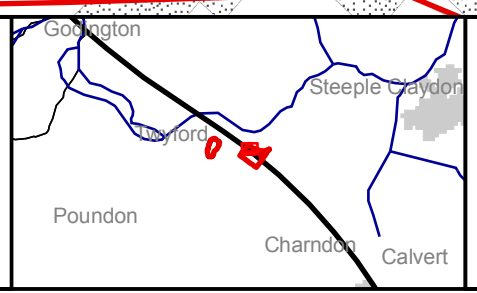
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- Legend**
- Site
  - Trial trench location
  - Archaeological feature
  - Field drain
  - Modern feature
  - Furrow
  - Constraint



High Speed Two

FIG. 3f  
Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (AC250/28):  
Trial Trench Locations and Results  
Site C25082 (north-west)

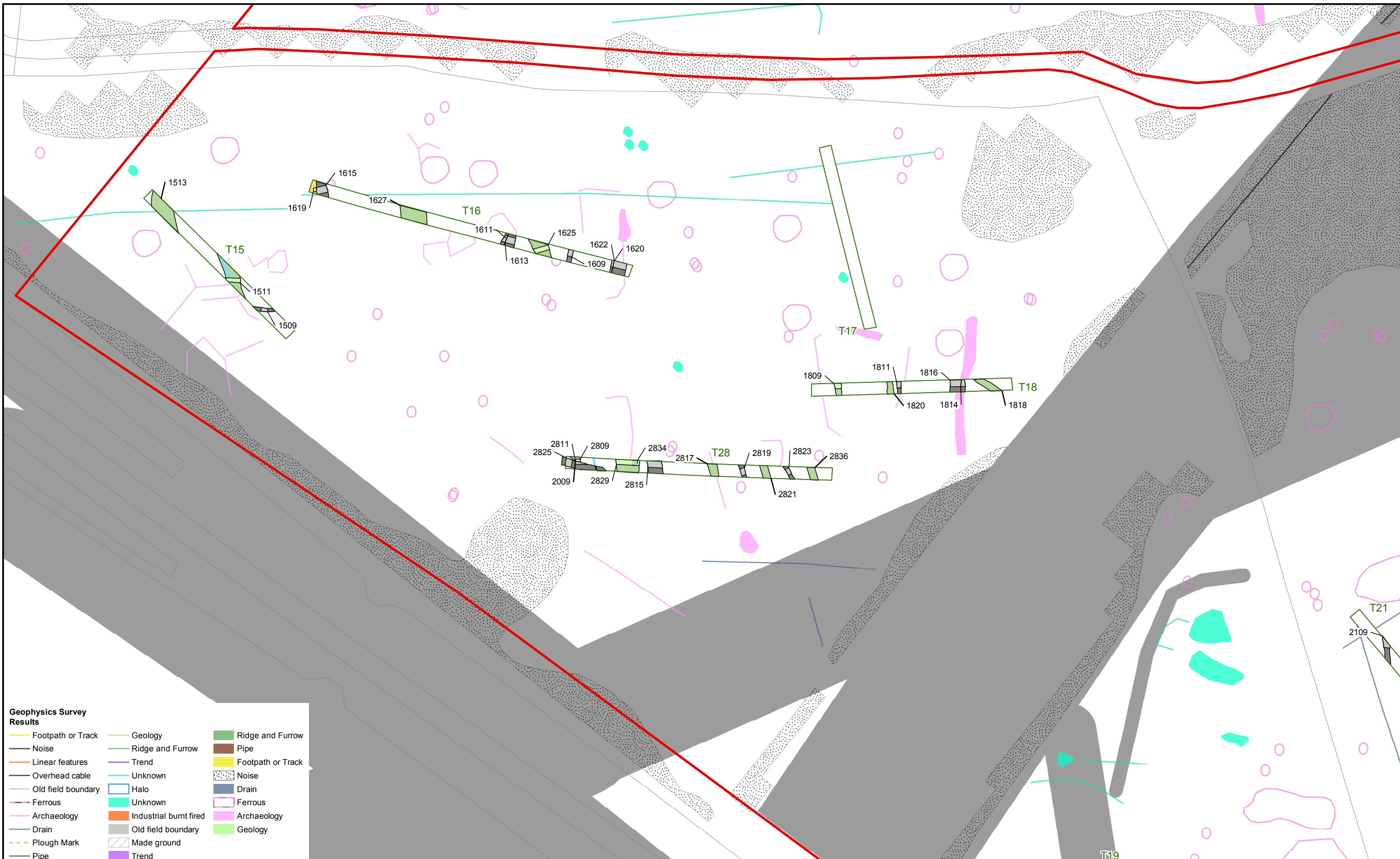
Community Forum Area (CFA13)  
Calvert, Steeple Claydon,  
Twyford & Chetwode *Internal*

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Doc Number: 1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004 Date: 03/04/2020



**Geophysics Survey Results**

Footpath or Track	Geology	Ridge and Furrow
Noise	Ridge and Furrow	Pipe
Linear features	Trend	Footpath or Track
Overhead cable	Unknown	Noise
Old field boundary	Halo	Drain
Ferrous	Unknown	Ferrous
Archaeology	Industrial burnt fired	Archaeology
Drain	Old field boundary	Geology
Plough Mark	Made ground	
Pipe	Trend	

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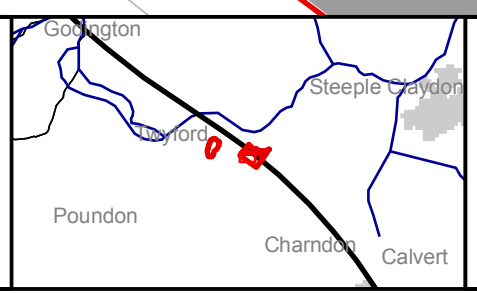
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**Legend**

Site
Trial trench location
Archaeological feature
Deposit/fill
Field drain
Furrow
Constraint



High Speed Two

**FIG. 3g**  
Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (AC250/28):  
Trial Trench Locations and Results  
Site C25082 (south-west)

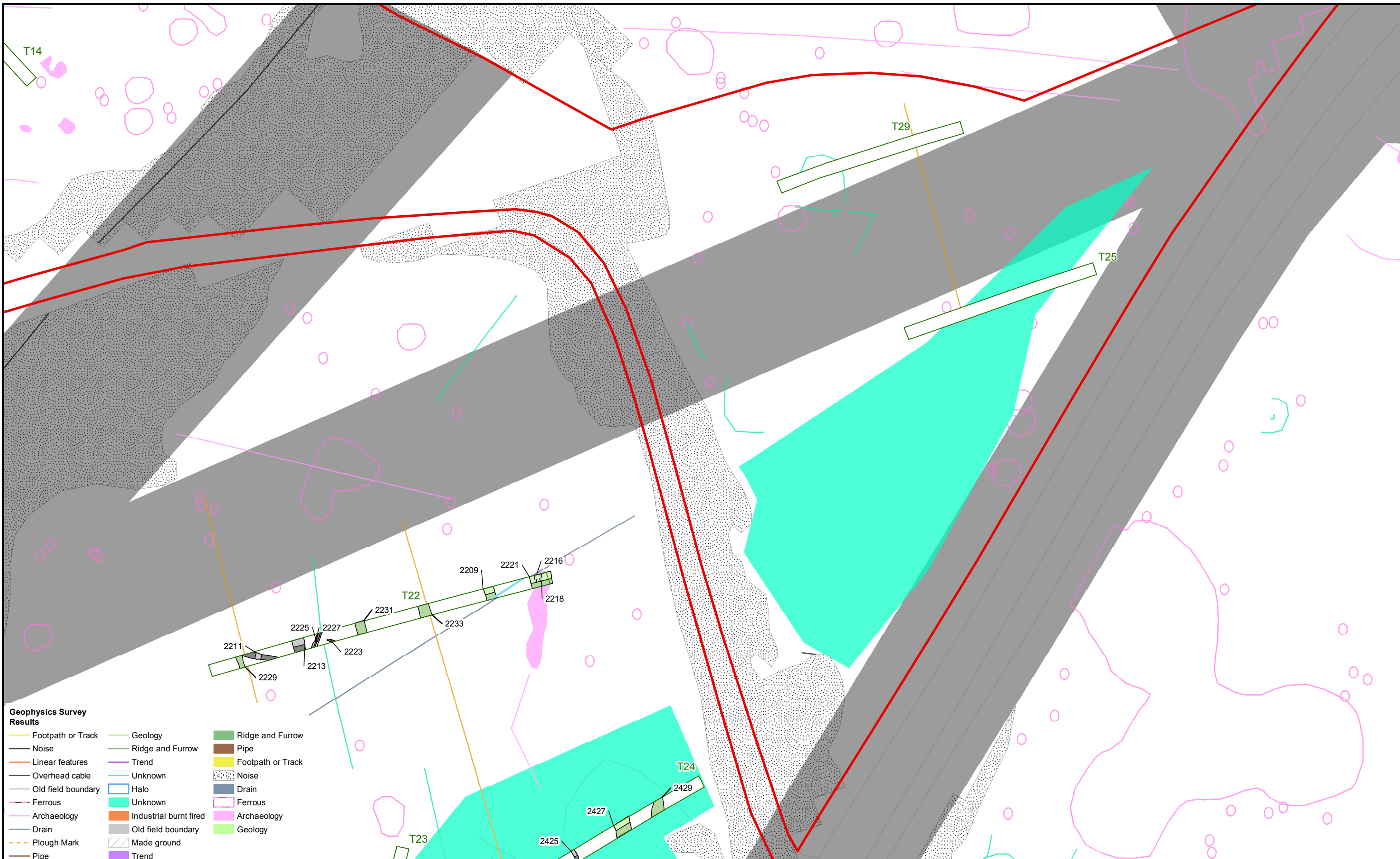
Community Forum Area (CFA13)  
Calvert, Steeple Claydon,  
Twyford & Chetwode *Internal*

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**Geophysics Survey Results**

Footpath or Track	Geology	Ridge and Furrow
Noise	Ridge and Furrow	Pipe
Linear features	Trend	Footpath or Track
Overhead cable	Unknown	Noise
Old field boundary	Halo	Drain
Ferrous	Unknown	Ferrous
Archaeology	Industrial burnt fired	Archaeology
Drain	Old field boundary	Geology
Plough Mark	Made ground	
Pipe	Trend	

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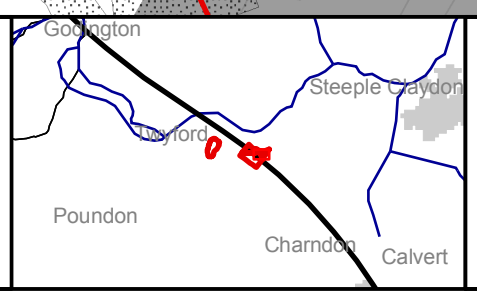
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**Legend**

Site
Trial trench location
Archaeological feature
Field drain
Natural
Furrow
Constraint



High Speed Two

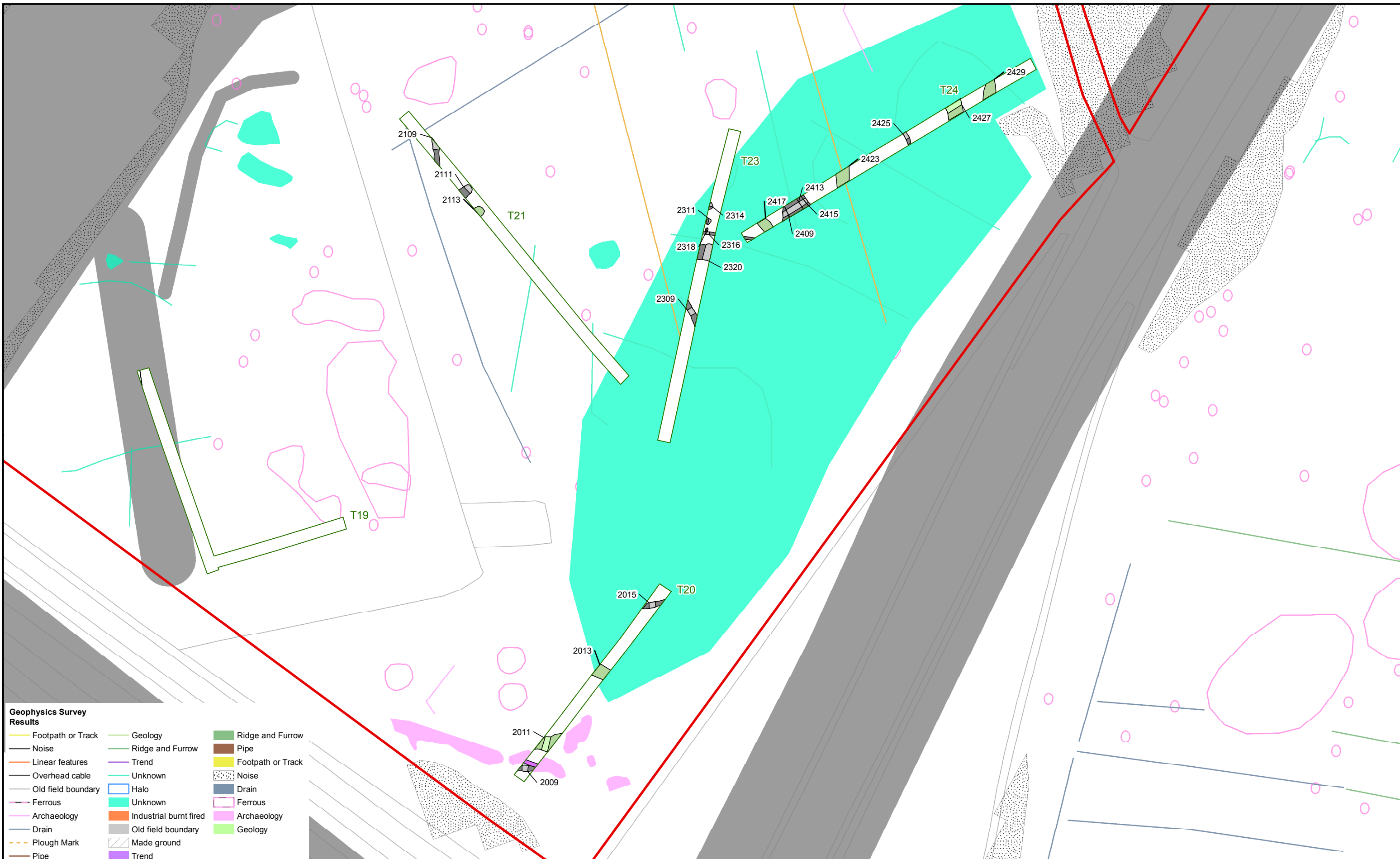
**FIG. 3h**  
Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire (AC250/28):  
Trial Trench Locations and Results  
Site C25082 (north-east)

Community Forum Area (CFA13)  
Calvert, Steeple Claydon,  
Twyford & Chetwode *Internal*

Scale at A3: 1:500

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**Doc Number:** 1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004 **Date:** 03/04/2020



**Geophysics Survey Results**

Footpath or Track	Geology	Ridge and Furrow
Noise	Ridge and Furrow	Pipe
Linear features	Trend	Footpath or Track
Overhead cable	Unknown	Noise
Old field boundary	Halo	Drain
Ferrous	Unknown	Ferrous
Archaeology	Industrial burnt fired	Archaeology
Drain	Old field boundary	Geology
Plough Mark	Made ground	
Pipe	Trend	

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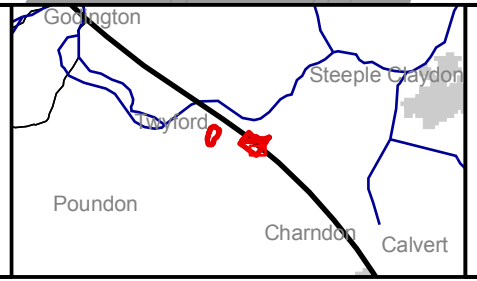
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**Legend**

Site
Trial trench location
Archaeological feature
Modern feature
Furrow
Constraint



High Speed Two

**FIG. 3i**  
Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (AC250/28):  
Trial Trench Locations and Results  
Site C25082 (south-east)

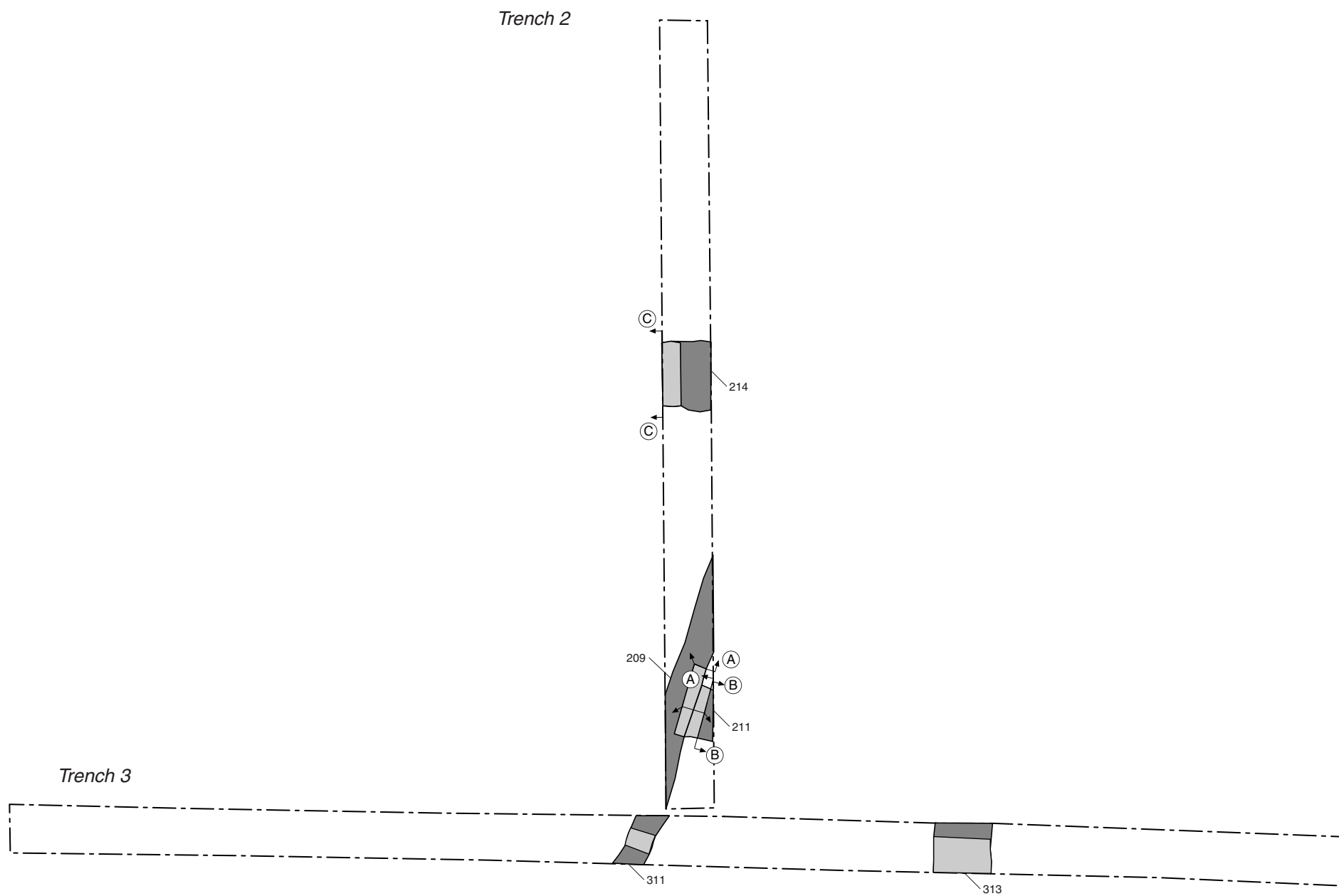
Community Forum Area (CFA13)  
Calvert, Steeple Claydon,  
Twyford & Chetwode *Internal*

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**Legend**  
 [Dashed line] Excavated trench  
 [Shaded area] Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)  
 [Circle with letter] Section location

High Speed Two  
 FIG.4a  
 HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
 Buckinghamshire AC250  
 Trench 2 and 3: plan  
 Internal

**HS2** Scale at A3: 1:200

Registered in England. Registration number 06791686.  
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0 2 4 6 8  
 Metres

**Doc Number:**  
 1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20

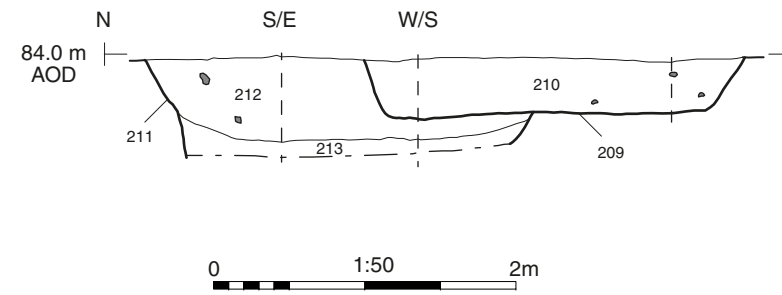


Ditches 209 and 211, looking west (1m scale)

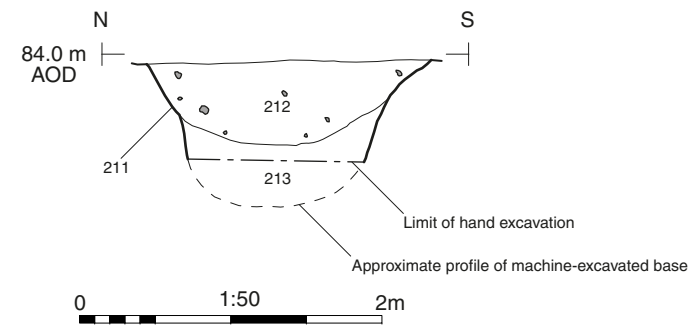


Ditch 211, looking east (0.5m scale)

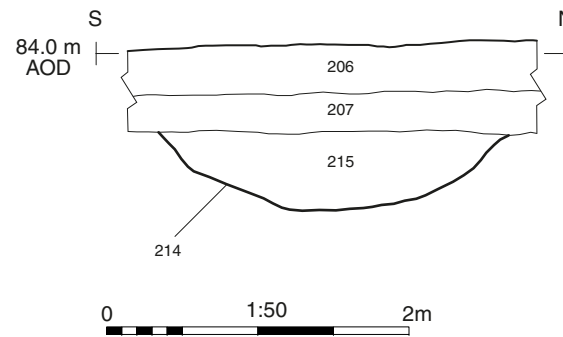
Section AA



Section BB



Section CC



Ditches 209 and 211, looking south (1m scale)



Ditch 214, looking west (1m scale)

High Speed Two  
FIG. 4b

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 2: photographs and sections  
*Internal*

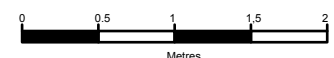
**HS2**

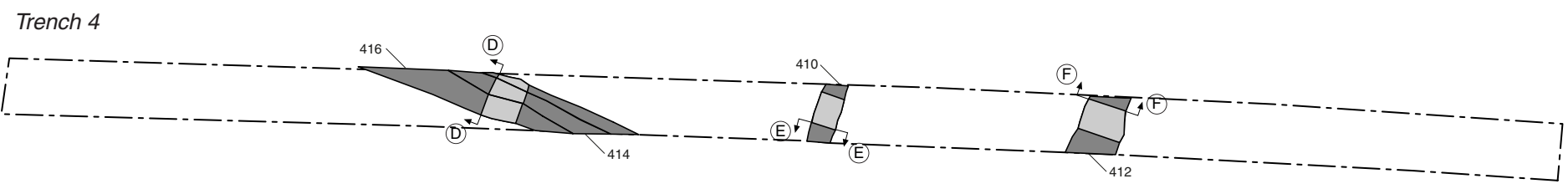
Registered in England. Registration number 06791686.  
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6QA.




**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20

Scale at A3: 1:50





- Legend**
-  Excavated trench
  -  Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
  -  Section location

High Speed Two  
FIG.5a

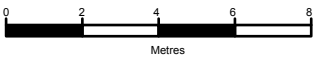
HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 4: plan  
*Internal*


**HS2**

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

Scale at A3: 1:200



Metres



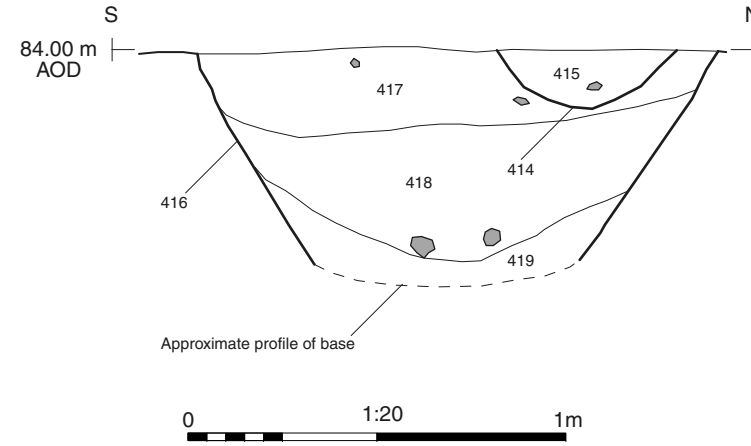
**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20



Ditches 414 and 416, looking north-west (1m scale)

Section DD

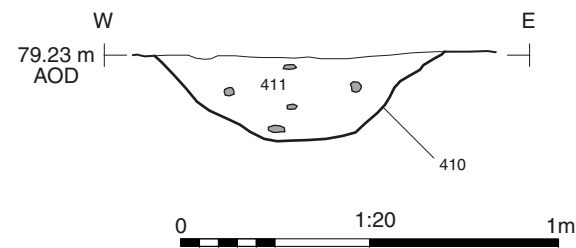


Ditch 412, looking south (1m scale)

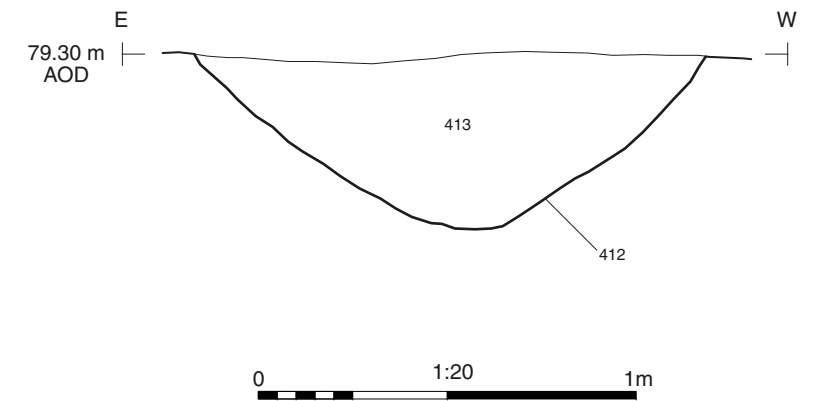


Ditch 410, looking south-west (1m scale)

Section FF



Section EE



High Speed Two  
FIG 5b

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 4: photographs and sections  
*Internal*

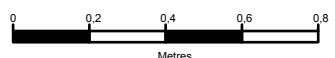
**HS2**

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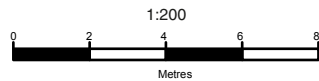
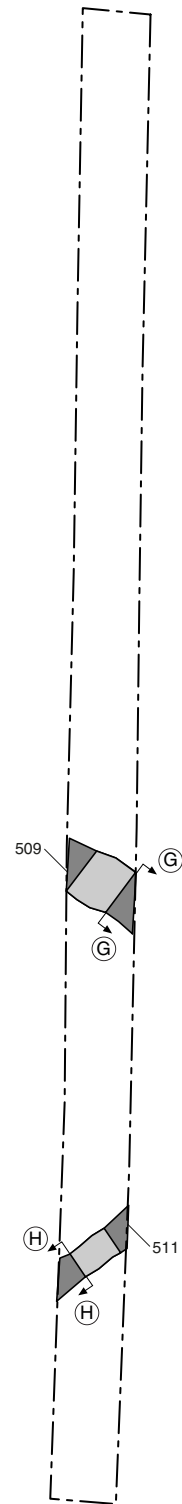
**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20

Scale at A3: 1:20



Trench 5

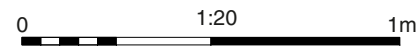
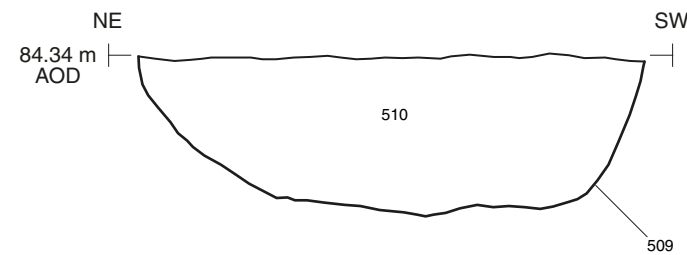


Ditch 509, looking south-east (1m scale)

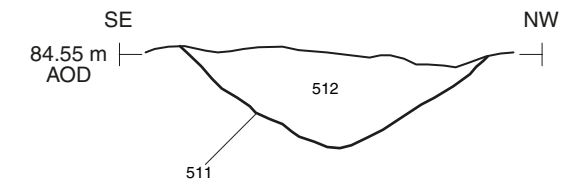


Ditch / Gully 511, looking south-west (1m scale)

Section GG



Section HH



- Legend**
- Excavated trench
  - Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Section location

High Speed Two  
FIG 6

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 5: plan, photographs and  
sections  
*Internal*

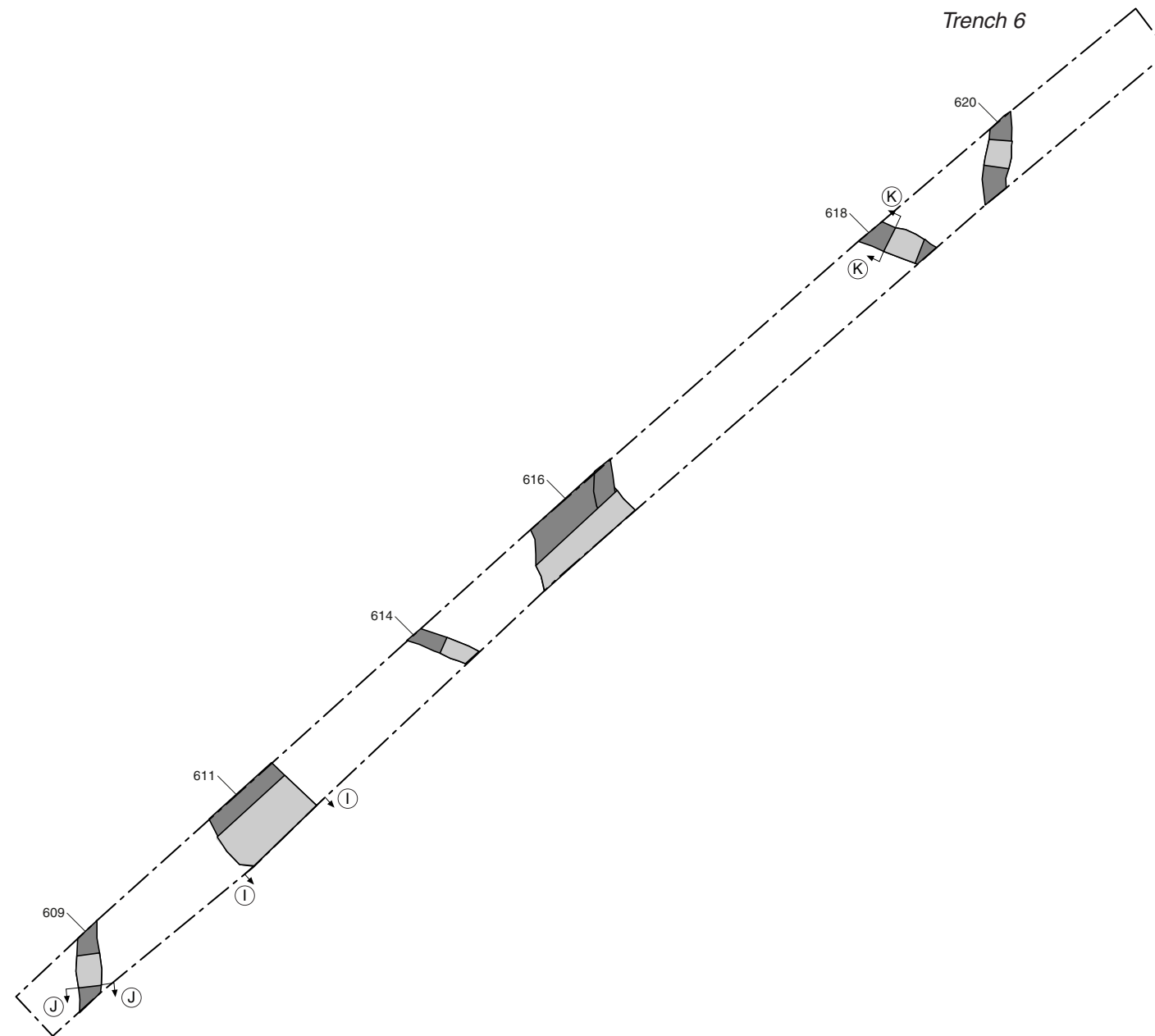
**HS2**

Scale at A3: 1:20, 1:200

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**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20



**Legend**  
 [Dashed line] Excavated trench  
 [Shaded area] Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)  
 [Circle with letter] Section location

High Speed Two  
 FIG.7a  
 HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
 Buckinghamshire AC250  
 Trench 6: plan  
 Internal

**HS2** Scale at A3: 1:200

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

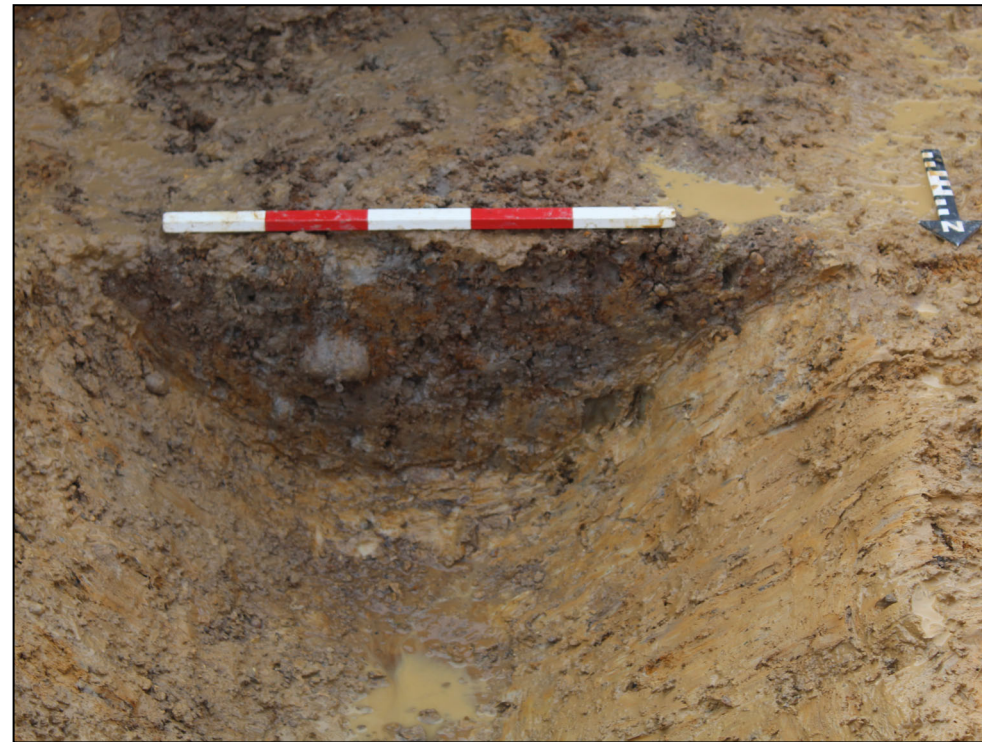
0 2 4 6 8  
 Metres

**Doc Number:**  
 1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20

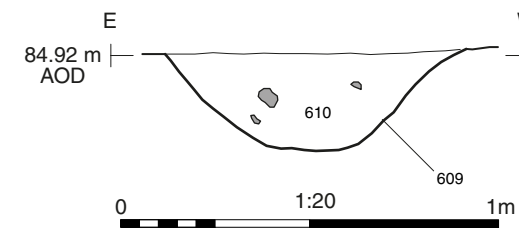


Trackway 611, looking south-east (1m scales)

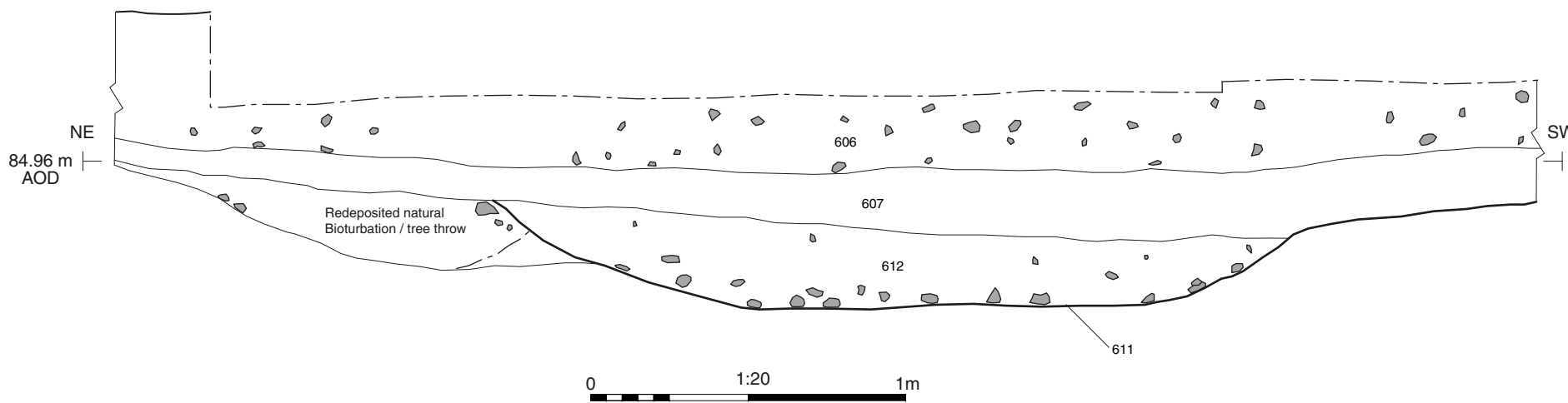


Ditch 609, looking south (0.5m scale)

Section JJ



Section II



Section KK



High Speed Two  
FIG 7b

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 6: photographs and sections  
*Internal*

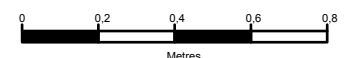
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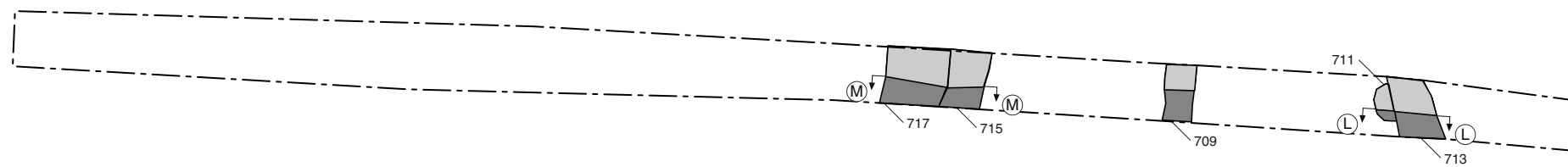
**Doc Number:**  
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Scale at A3: 1:20



Trench 7



- Legend**
- Excavated trench
  - Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Section location

High Speed Two  
FIG.8a

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 7: plan  
*Internal*

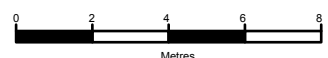
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Scale at A3: 1:200



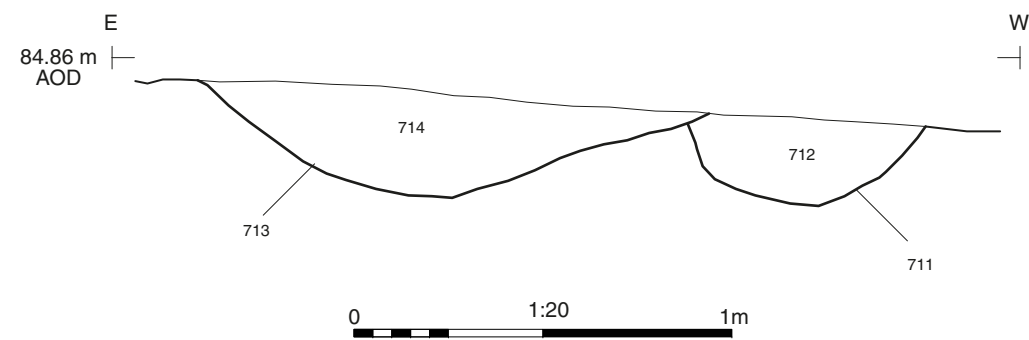


Ditch 713 and Pit 711, looking south (1m scale)

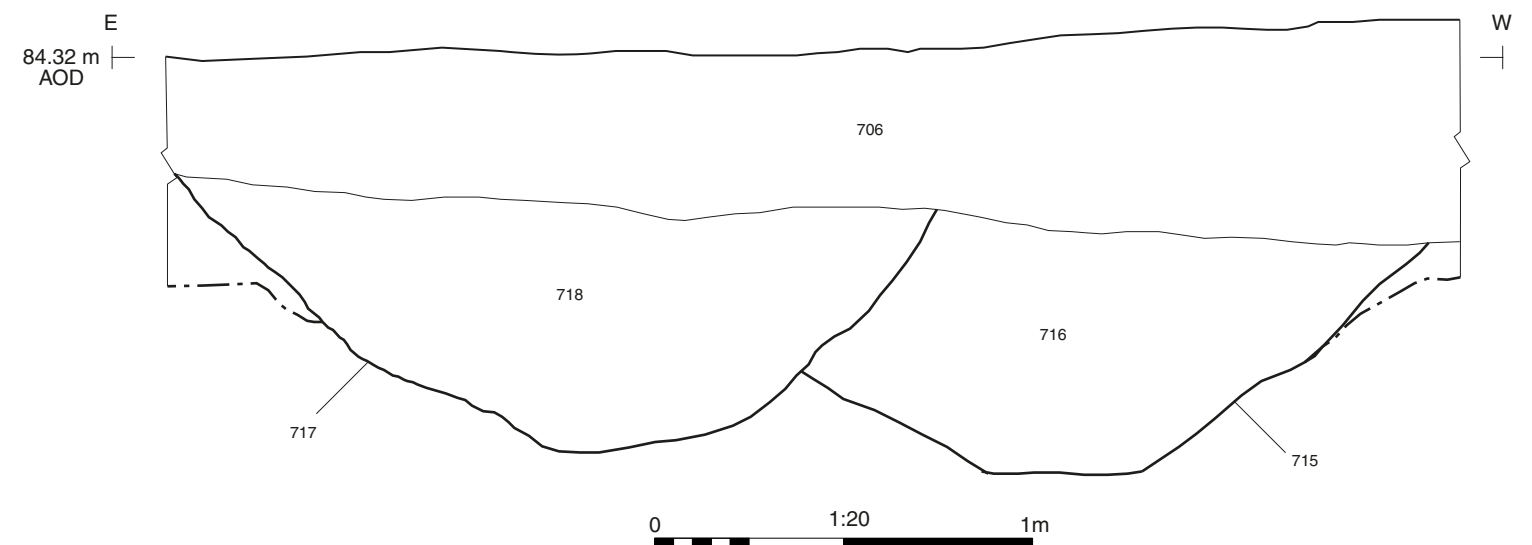


Ditches 715 and 717, looking north (1m scales)

Section LL



Section MM



High Speed Two  
FIG 8b

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 7: photographs and sections  
*Internal*

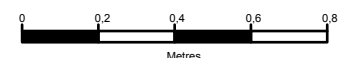
**HS2**

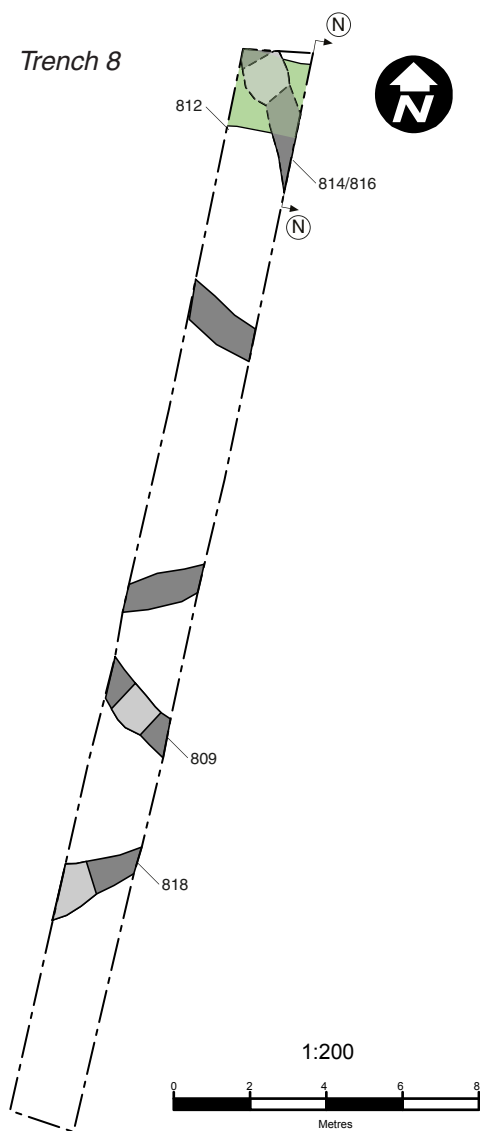
Registered in England. Registration number 06791686.  
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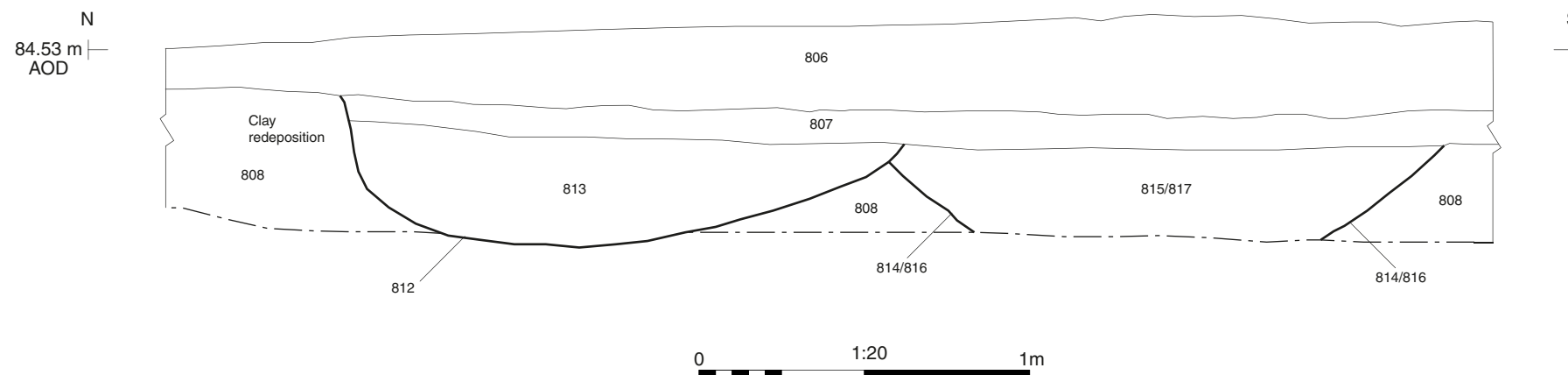
Scale at A3: 1:20





Ditch 812 and furrow 816, looking south (1m scales)

**Section NN**



- Legend**
- Excavated trench
  - Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Furrow (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Section location

High Speed Two  
FIG 9

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 8: plan, photograph and section

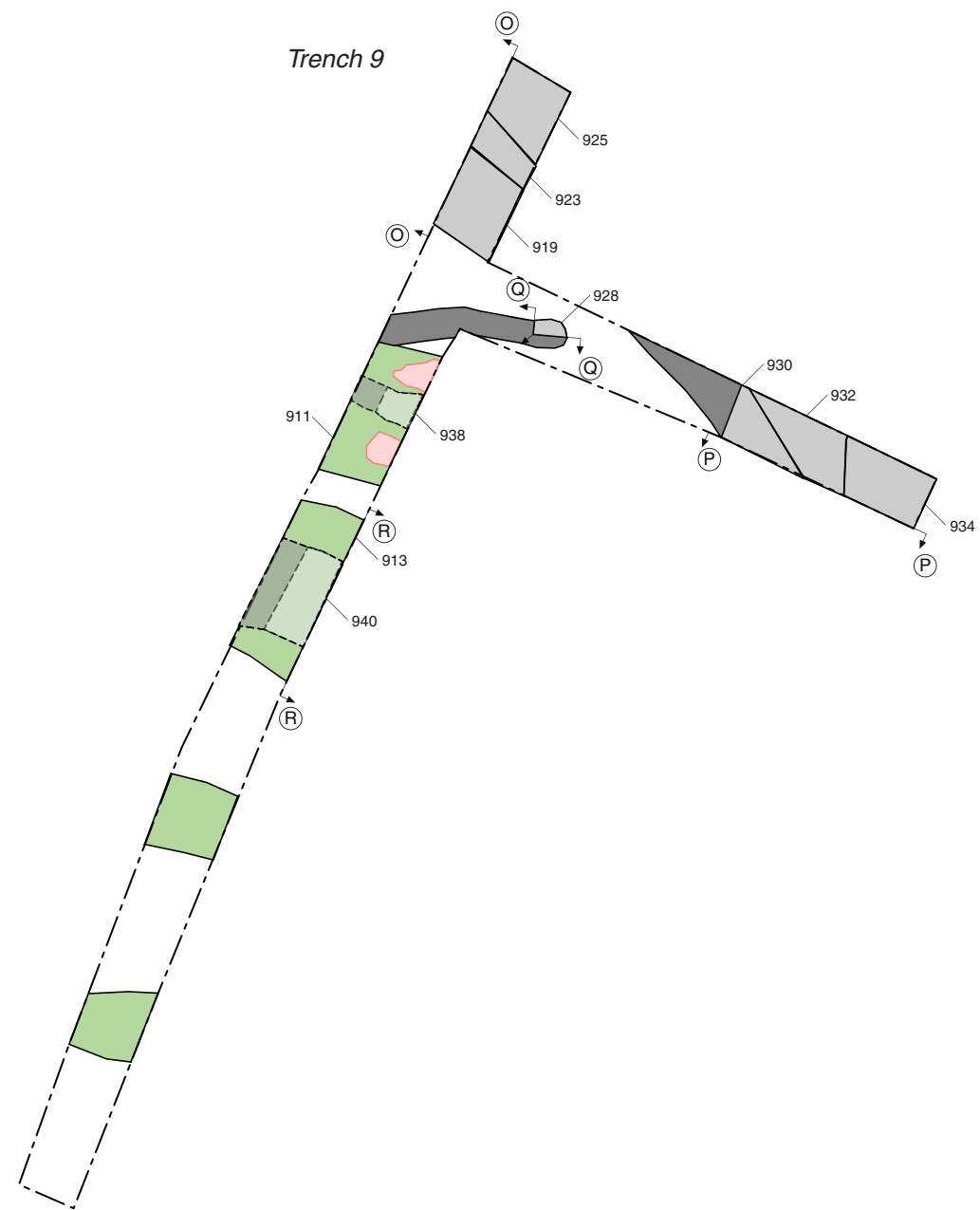
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




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

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**Date:** 02/04/20

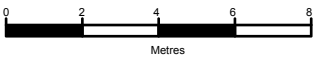


- Legend**
-  Excavated trench
  -  Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
  -  Furrow (excavated/unexcavated)
  -  Treethrow (excavated/unexcavated)
  -  Section location

High Speed Two  
 FIG.10a  
 HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
 Buckinghamshire AC250  
 Trench 9: plan  
 Internal


**HS2** Scale at A3: 1:200

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 1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

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Pits 919 and 925, looking north-west (1m scale)

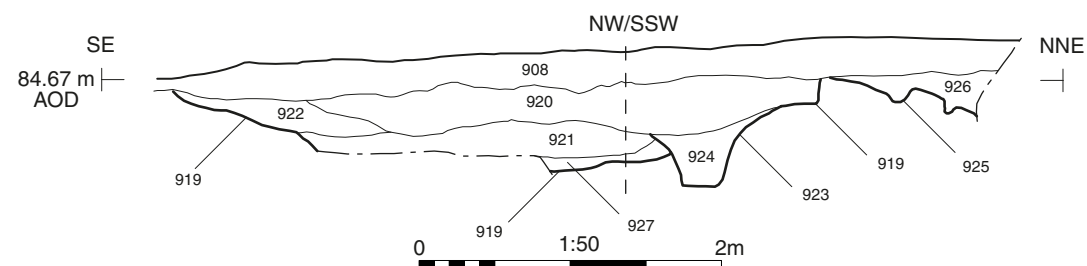


Ditches 930, 932, 934 and 936, looking north-west (1m scales)

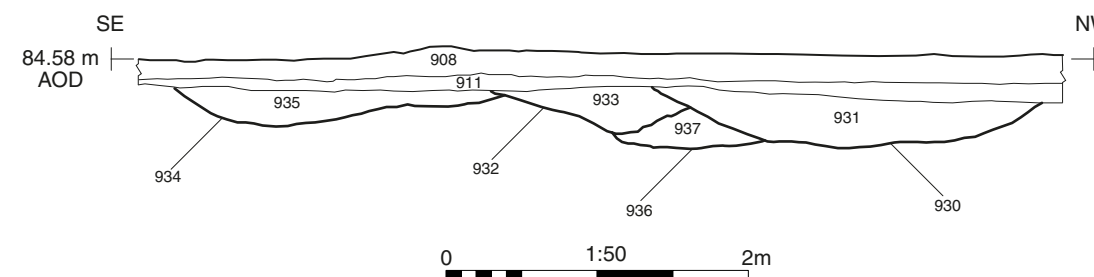


Ditch Terminus 928, looking south (0.5m scale)

Section OO



Section PP

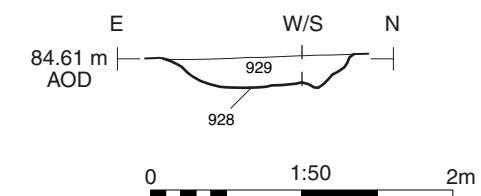


Ditch Terminus 928, looking north-west (0.3m scale)

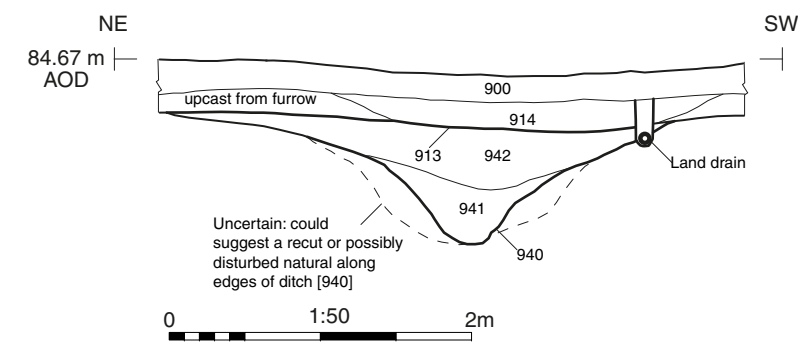


Ditch 940, looking south-east (1m scales)

Section QQ



Section RR



High Speed Two  
FIG 10b

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 9: photographs and sections  
*Internal*

**HS2**

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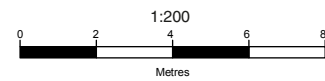
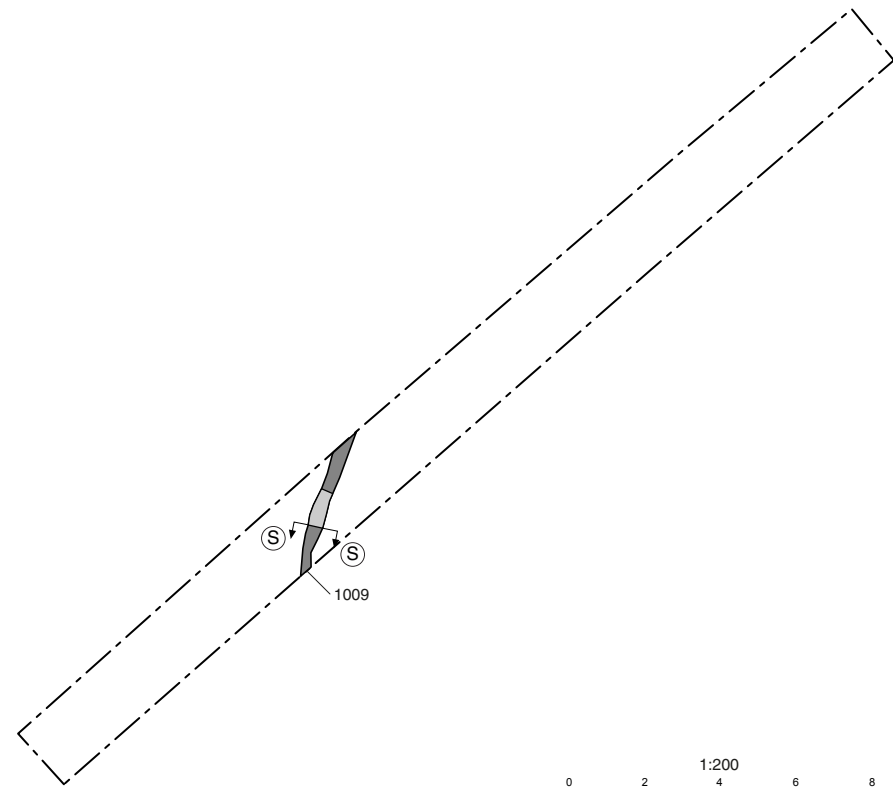
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**Date:** 02/04/20

Scale at A3: 1:50



Trench 10



Gully 1009, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

Section SS



**Legend**

- Excavated trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Section location

High Speed Two  
FIG.11

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 10: plan, photograph and section  
*Internal*

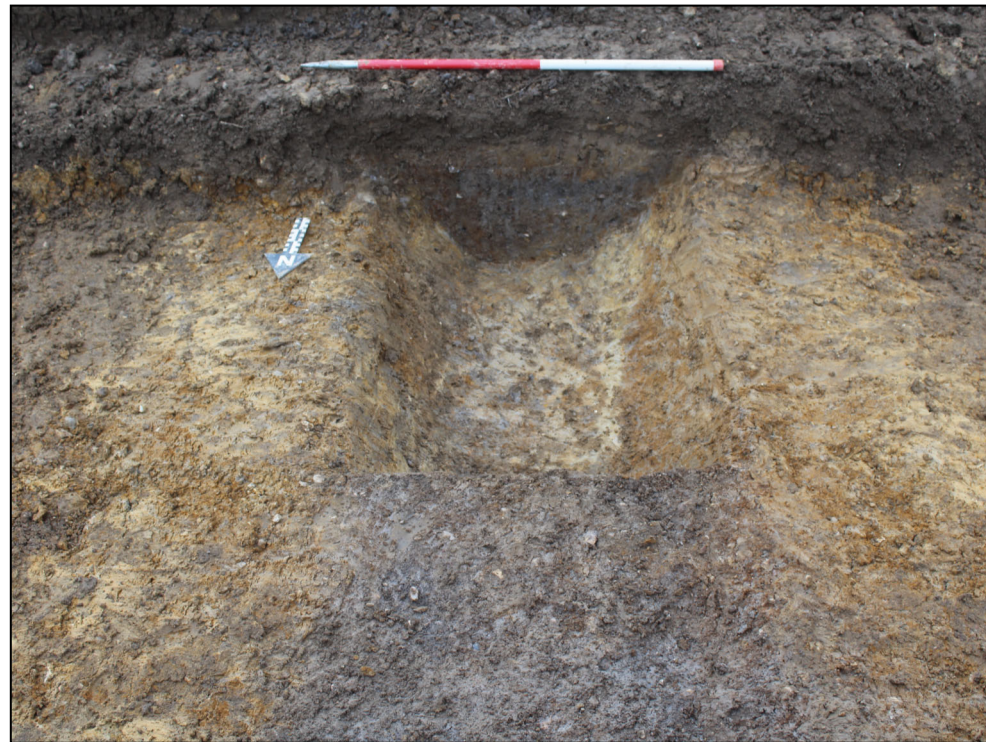
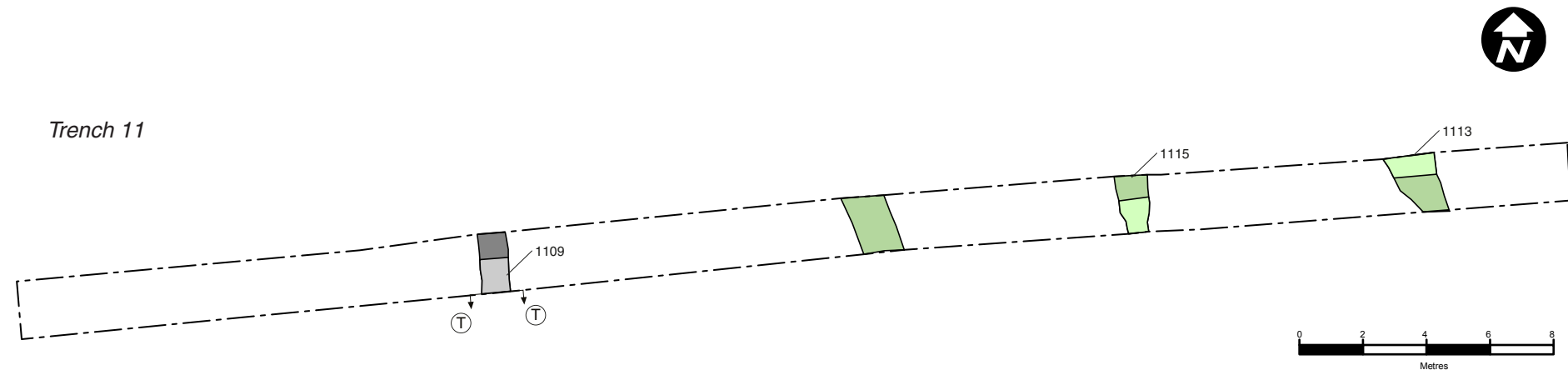
**HS2**

Scale at A3: 1:20, 1:200

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

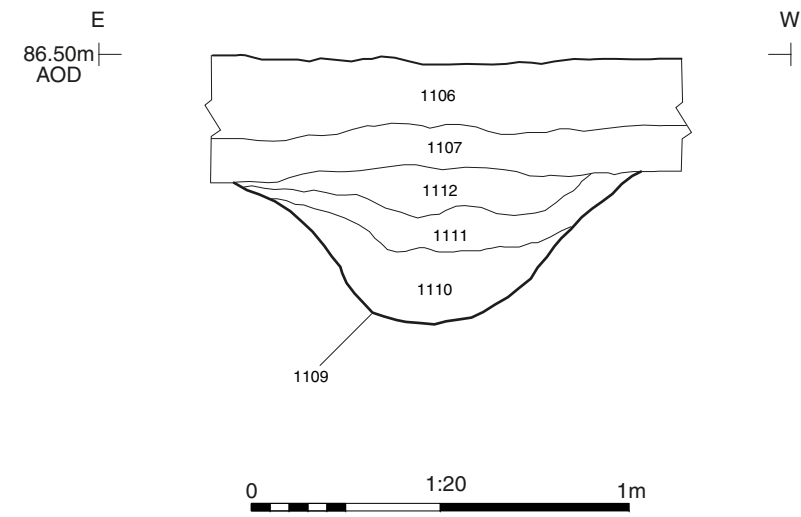
**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 04/05/20



Ditch 1109, looking south (1m scale)

Section TT



- Legend**
- Excavated trench
  - Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Furrow (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Section location

High Speed Two  
FIG 12

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 11: plan, photograph and section

*Internal*

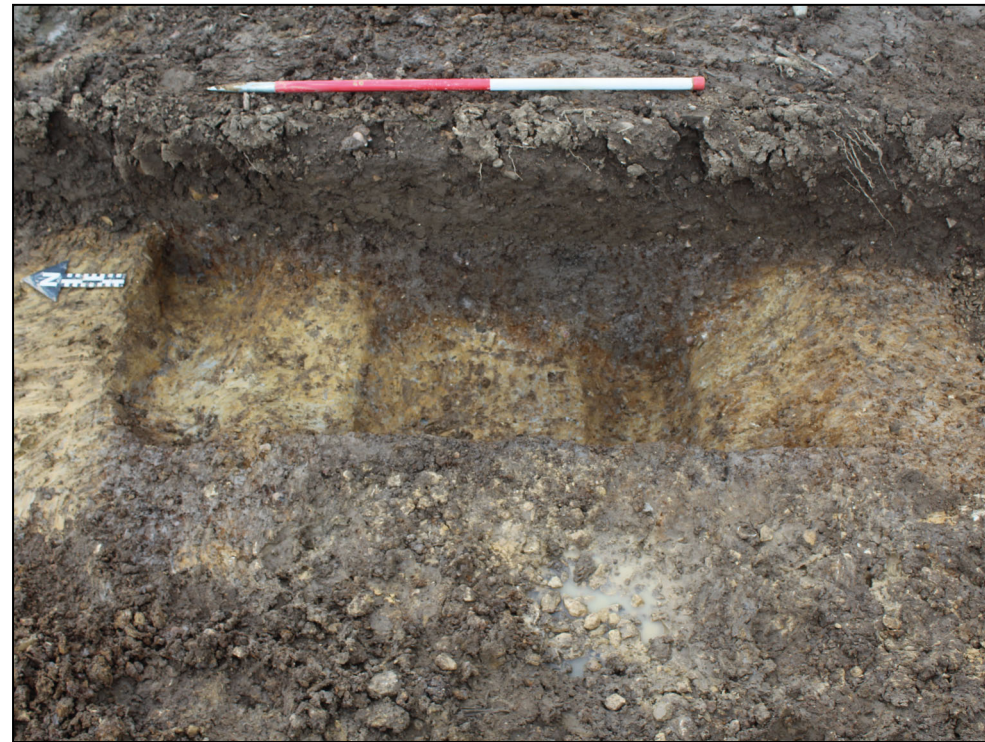
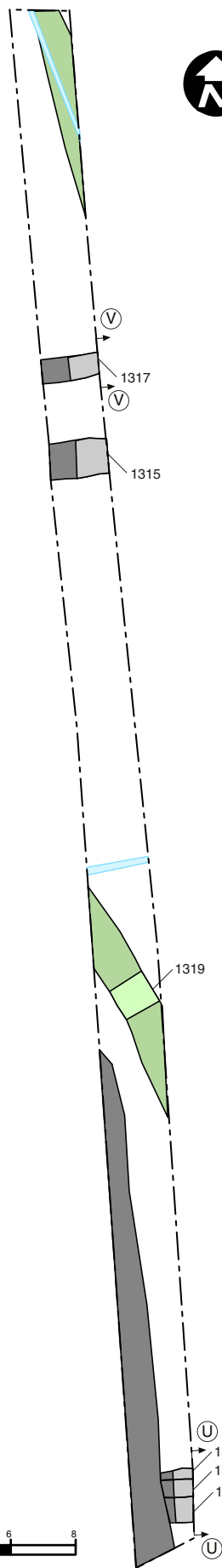
**HS2** Scale at A3: 1:20, 1:200

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

**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20

Trench 13

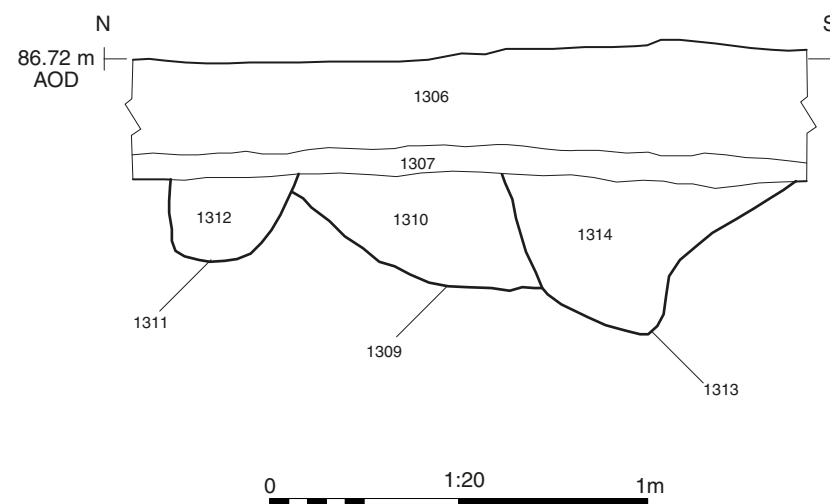


Ditch 1309, Gully 1311 and re-cut 1313, looking east (1m scale)

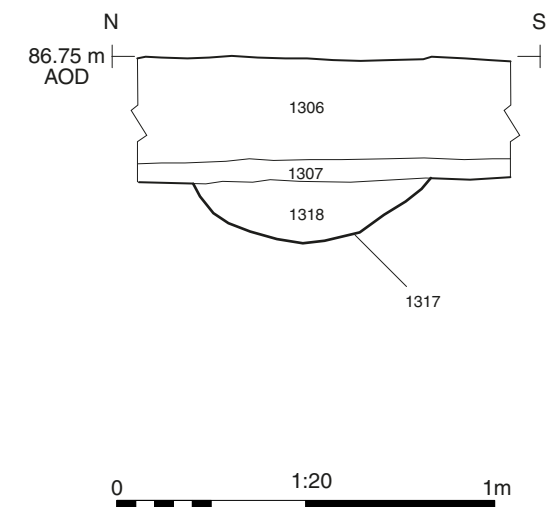


Ditch 1317, looking east (0.5m scale)

Section UU



Section VV



- Legend**
- Excavated trench
  - Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Furrow (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Field drain
  - Section location

High Speed Two  
FIG 13

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 13: plan, photographs and  
sections  
*Internal*

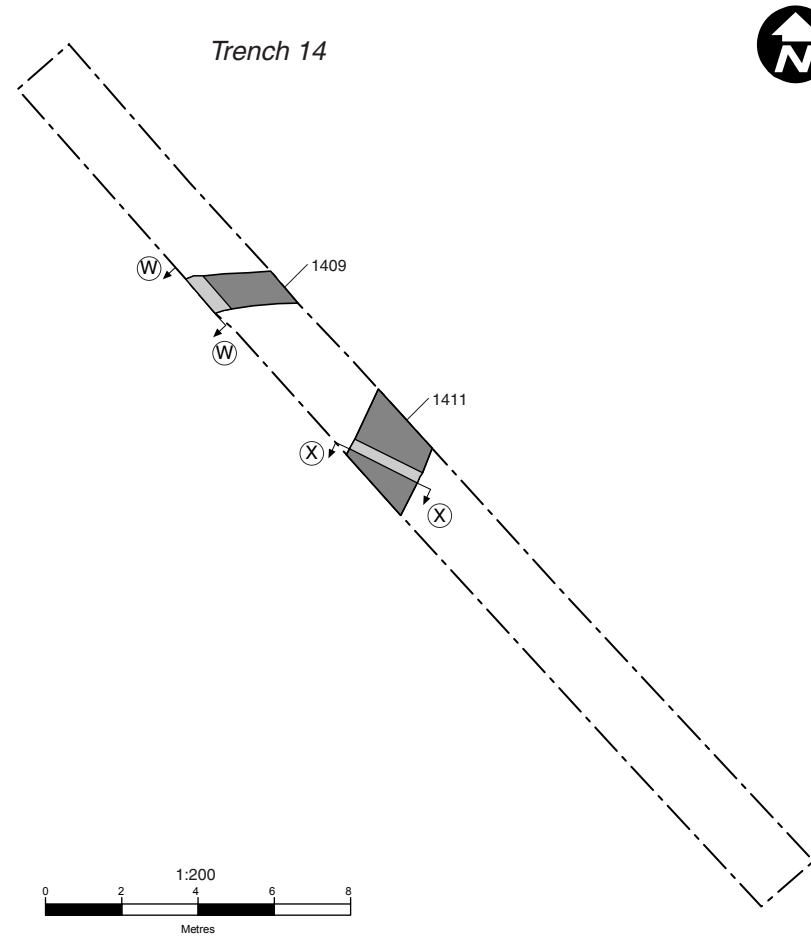
**HS2**

Scale at A3: 1:20, 1:200

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

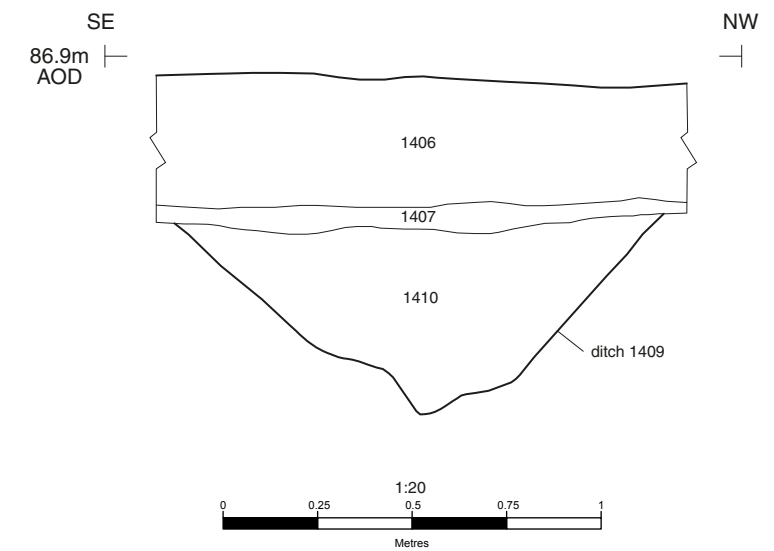
**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20



Ditch 1409, looking west (1m scale)

Section WW



- Legend**
- Excavated trench
  - Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Section location

High Speed Two  
FIG.14a

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 14: plan, photograph and section  
*Internal*

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

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

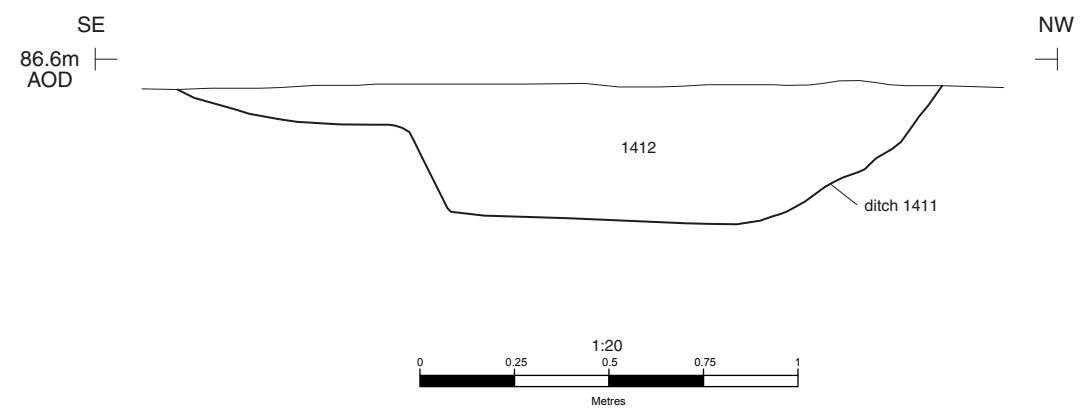
**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 04/05/20



Ditch 1411, looking south-west (1m scale)

Section XX



High Speed Two  
FIG.14b

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 14: photograph and section  
*Internal*

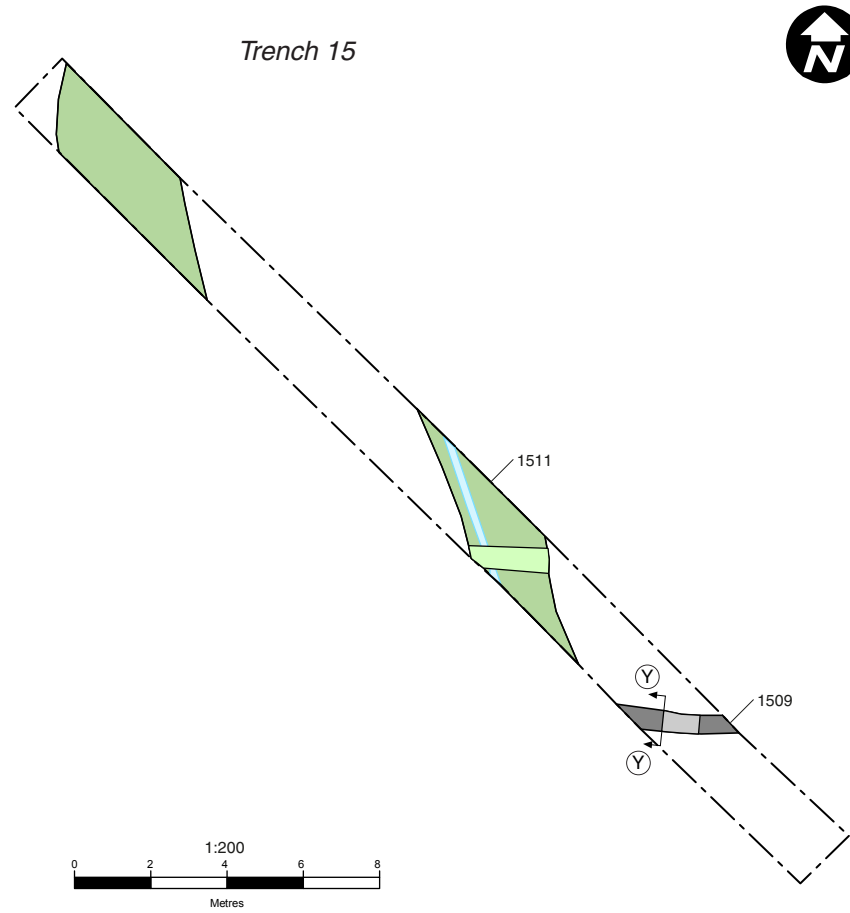
**HS2**

Scale at A3: 1:20

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

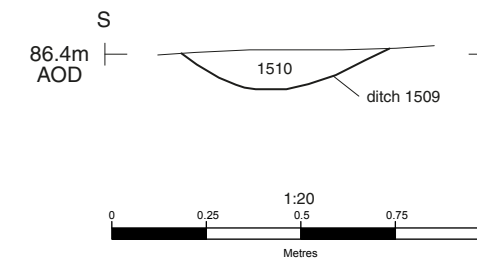
**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 04/05/20



Ditch 1509, looking west (0.5m scale)

Section YY



- Legend**
- Excavated trench
  - Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Furrow (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Field drain
  - Section location

High Speed Two  
FIG.15

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 15: plan, photograph and section  
*Internal*

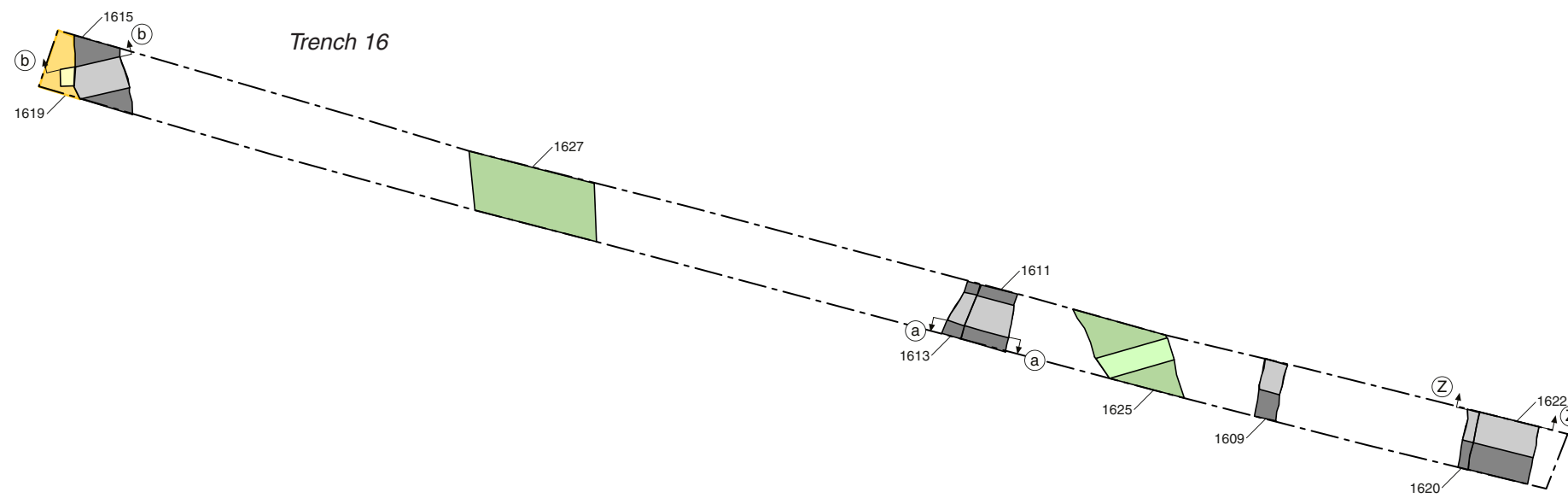
**HS2**

Scale at A3: 1:20, 1:200






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

**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 04/05/20



**Legend**

-  Excavated trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  Furrow (excavated/unexcavated)
-  Deposit (excavated/unexcavated)
-  Section location

High Speed Two  
FIG.16a

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 16: plan  
*Internal*

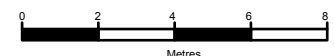
**HS2**

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

**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20

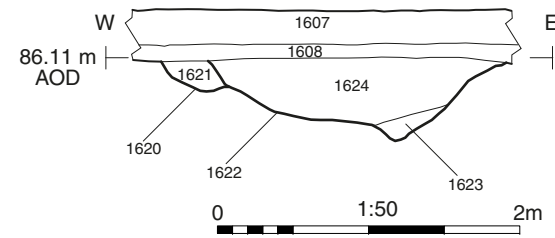
Scale at A3: 1:200





Ditch 1620 and Gully 1622, looking north-west (1m scale)

Section ZZ

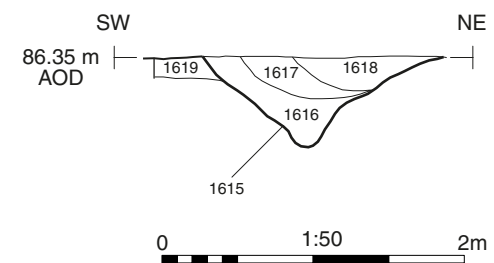


Ditch 1611 and Gully 1613, looking south-west (1m scale)

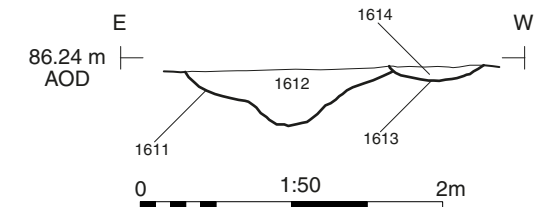


Ditch 1615, looking north-west (1m scale)

Section bb



Section aa



High Speed Two  
FIG 16b

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 16: photographs and sections  
*Internal*

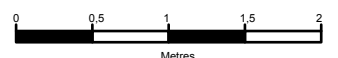
**HS2**

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

**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

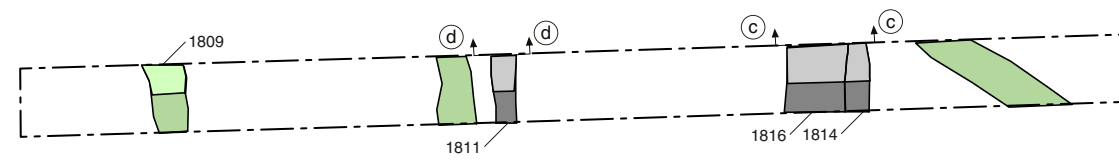


Scale at A3: 1:50







**Date:** 02/04/20

Trench 18



**Legend**

-  Excavated trench
-  Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
-  Furrow (excavated/unexcavated)
-  Section location

High Speed Two  
FIG.17a

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 18: plan  
*Internal*

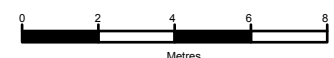
**HS2**

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

**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20

Scale at A3: 1:200



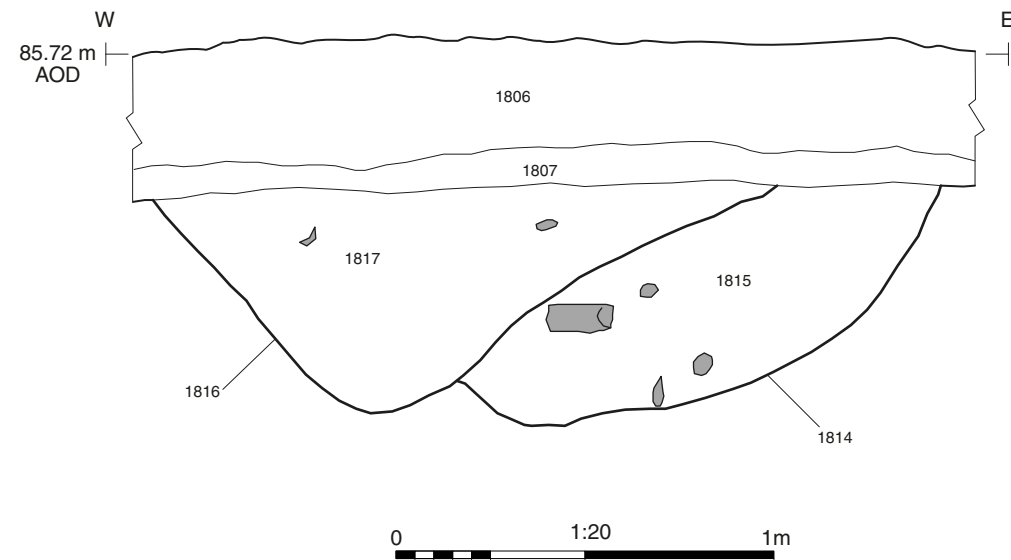


Ditch 1814 and re-cut 1816, looking north (2m scale)

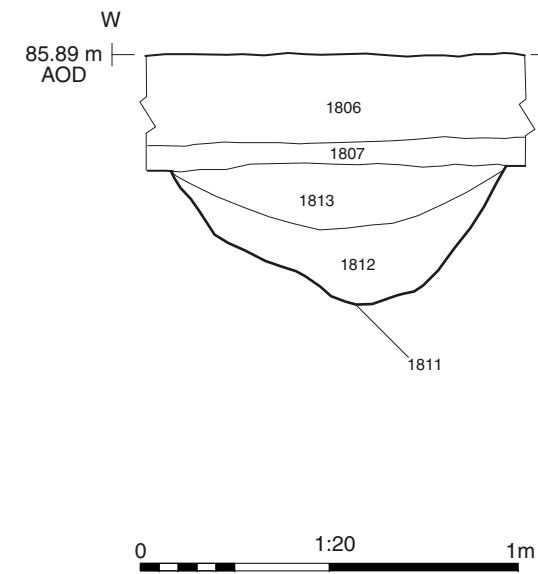


Ditch 1811, looking north (1m scale)

Section cc



Section dd



High Speed Two  
FIG 17b

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 18: photographs and sections  
*Internal*

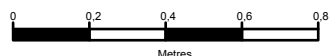
**HS2**

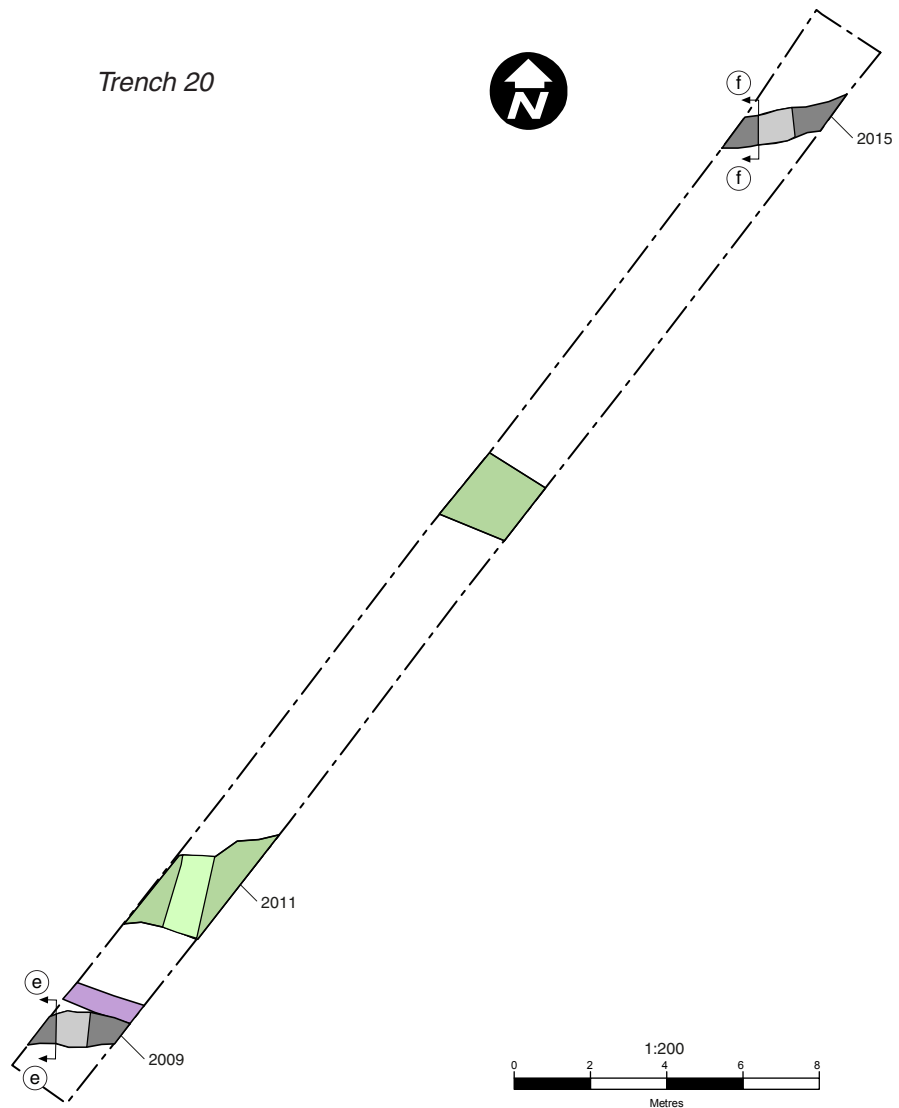
Registered in England. Registration number 06791686.  
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6QA.

**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20

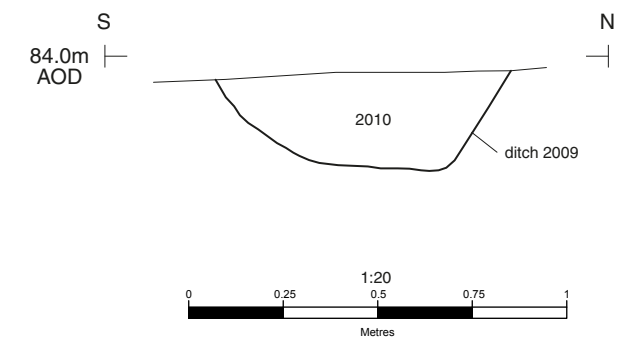
Scale at A3: 1:20





Ditch 2009, looking west (0.5m scale)

Section ee



- Legend**
- Excavated trench
  - Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Furrow (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Modern feature (unexcavated)
  - Section location

High Speed Two  
FIG.18a

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 20: plan, photograph and section  
*Internal*

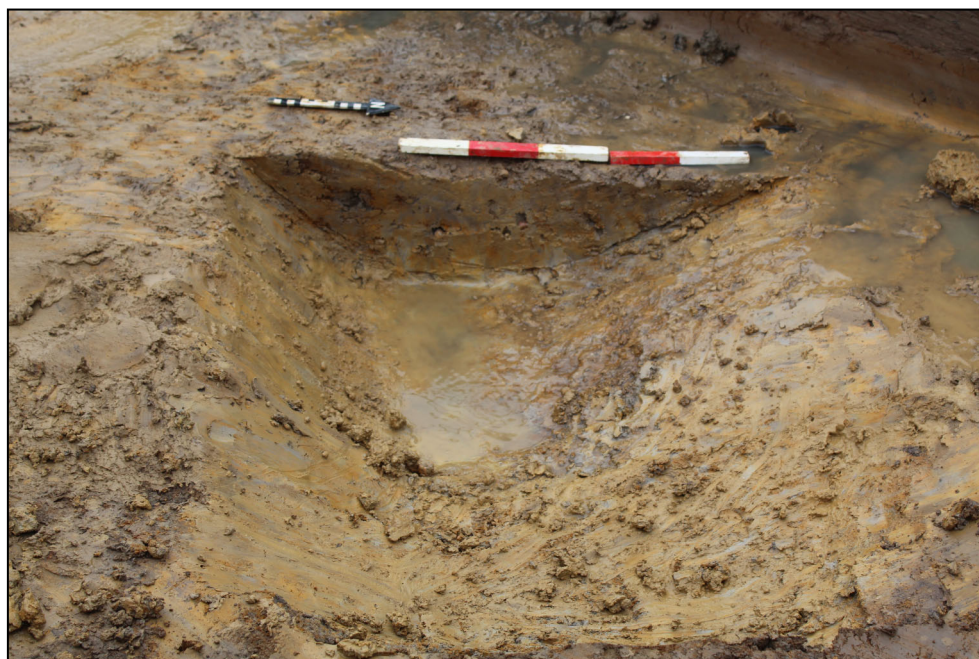
**HS2**

Scale at A3: 1:20, 1:200

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

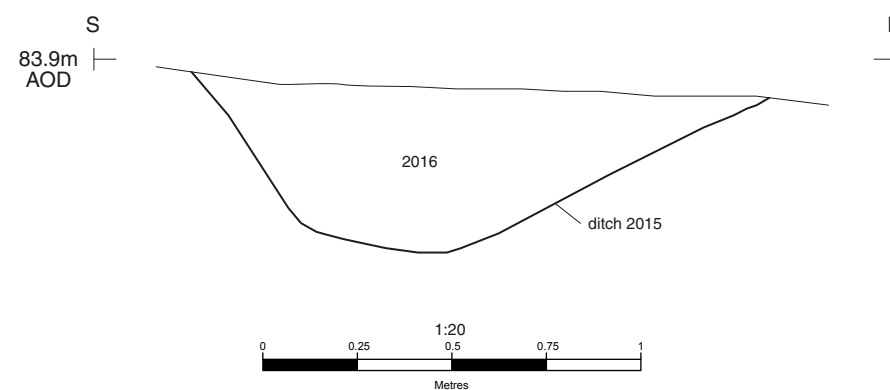
**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 04/05/20



Ditch 2015, looking west (0.5m scale)

Section ff



High Speed Two  
FIG.18b

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 20: photograph and section  
*Internal*

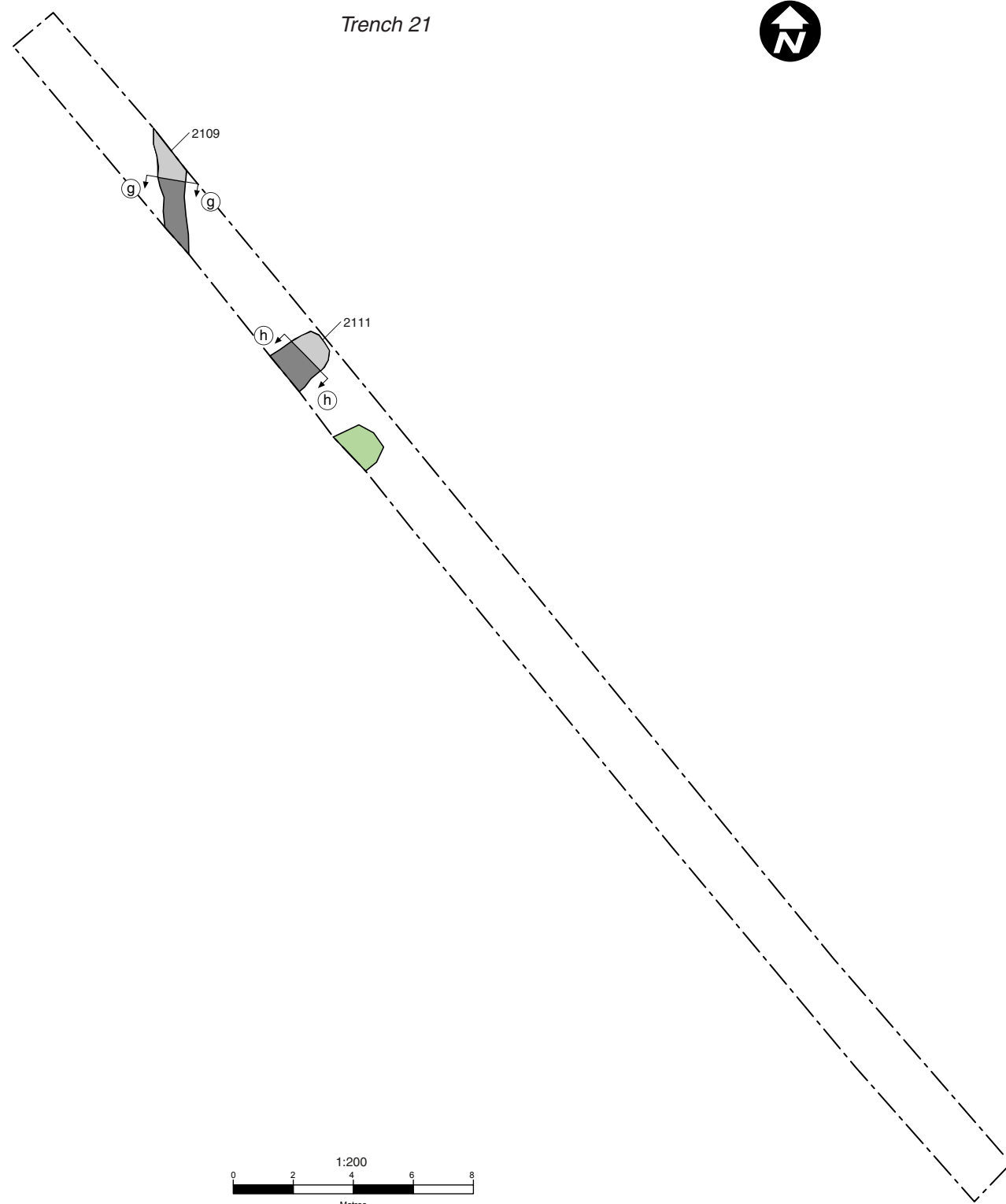
**HS2**

Scale at A3: 1:20

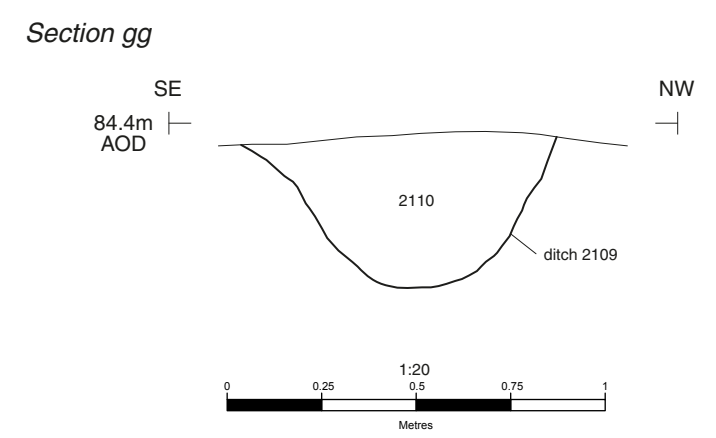
Registered in England. Registration number 06791686.  
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6QA.

**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 04/05/20



Ditch 2109, looking south (0.5m scale)



- Legend**
- Excavated trench
  - Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Furrow (unexcavated)
  - Section location

High Speed Two  
 FIG.19a  
 HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
 Buckinghamshire AC250  
 Trench 21: plan, photograph and section  
*Internal*

**HS2**  
 Registered in England. Registration number 06791686.  
 Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6QA.

Scale at A3: 1:20, 1:200

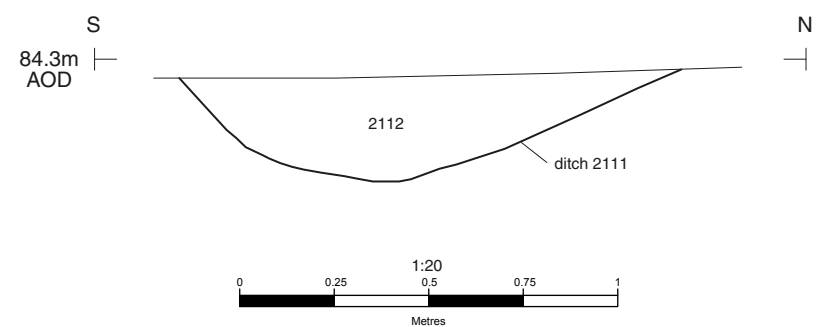
**Doc Number:**  
 1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 04/05/20



Ditch 2111, looking south-west (1m scale)

Section hh



High Speed Two  
FIG.19b

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 21: photograph and section  
*Internal*

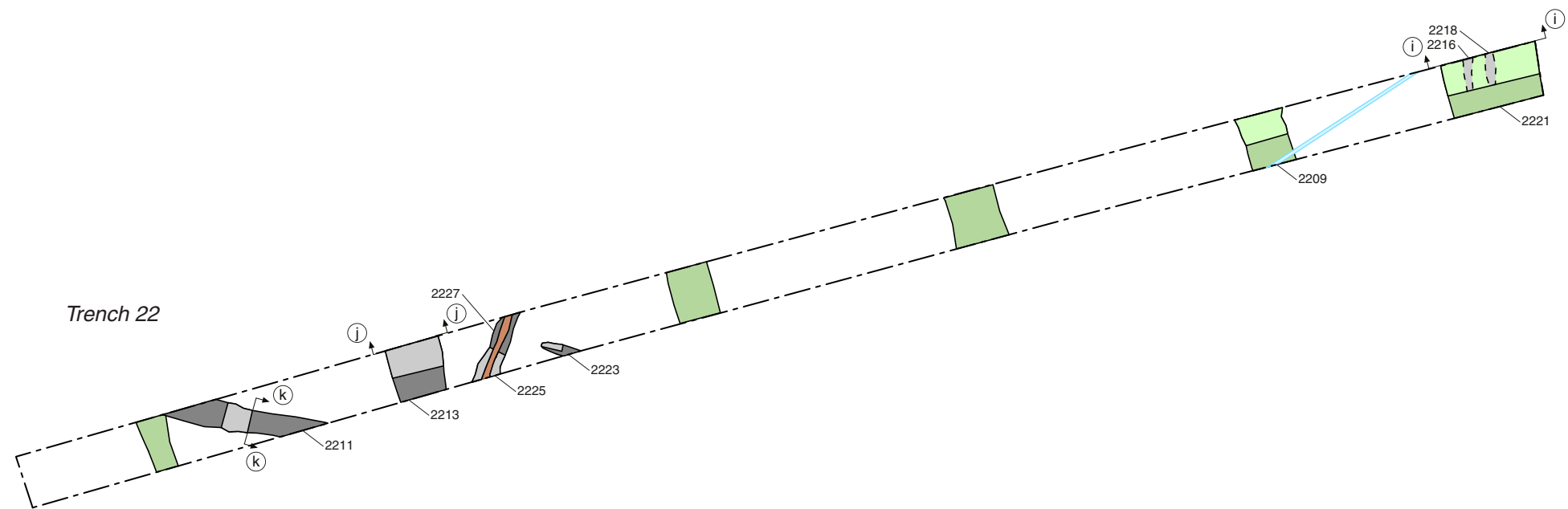
**HS2**

Scale at A3: 1:20

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

**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 04/05/20



Trench 22

- Legend**
- Excavated trench
  - Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Furrow (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Field drain
  - Natural feature
  - Section location

High Speed Two  
 FIG.20a  
 HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
 Buckinghamshire AC250  
 Trench 22: plan  
*Internal*

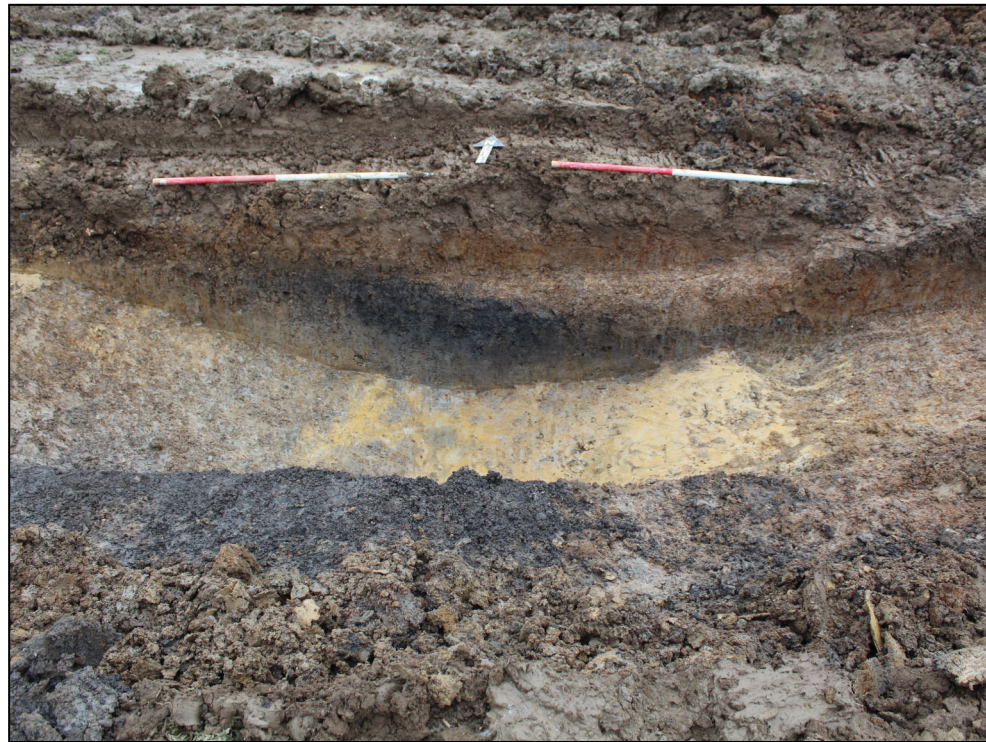
**HS2**

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

Scale at A3: 1:200

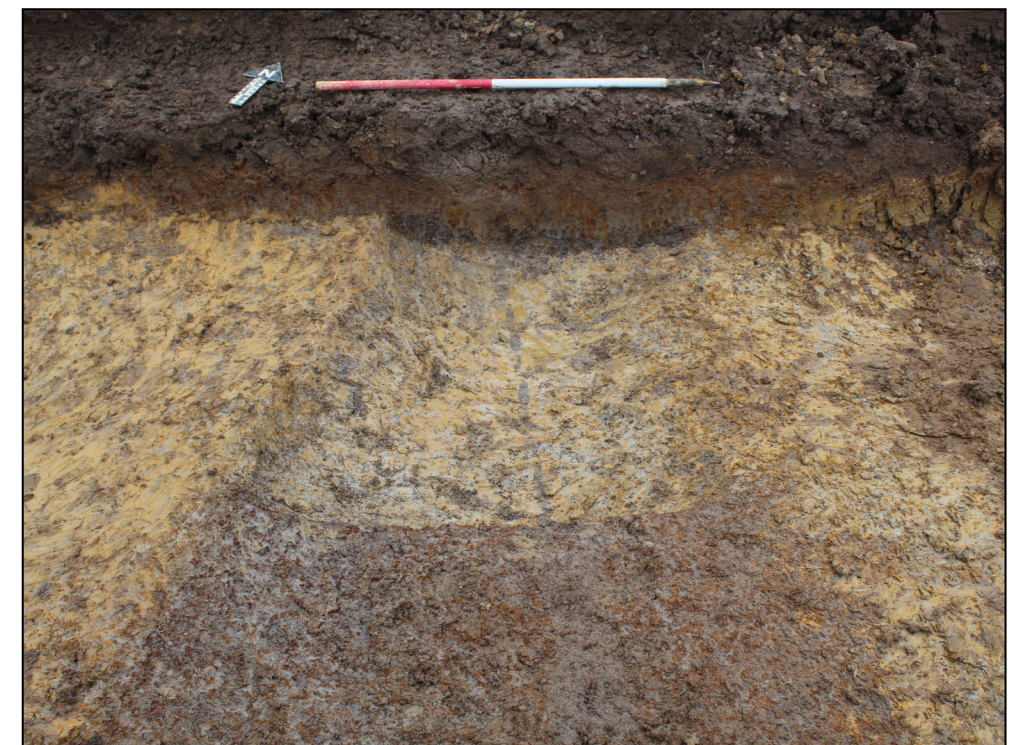
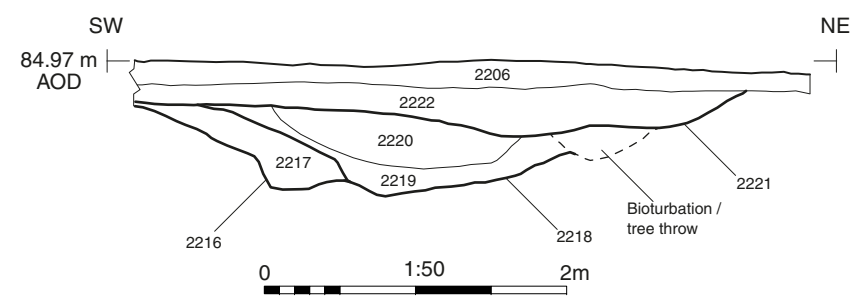
**Doc Number:**  
 1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20



Ditches 2216, 2218 and Furrow 2221, looking north-west (1m scales)

Section ii

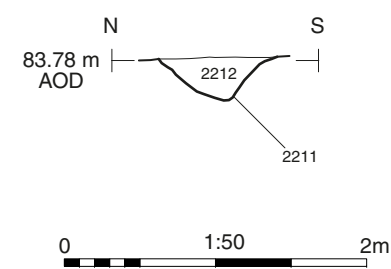


Ditch 2213, looking north-west (1m scale)

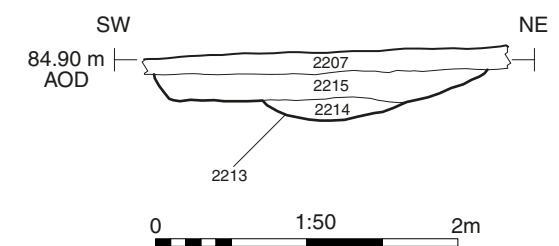


Ditch 2211, looking east (0.5m scale)

Section jj



Section kk



High Speed Two  
FIG 20b

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 22: photographs and sections  
*Internal*

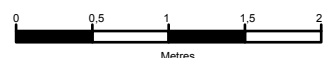
**HS2**

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

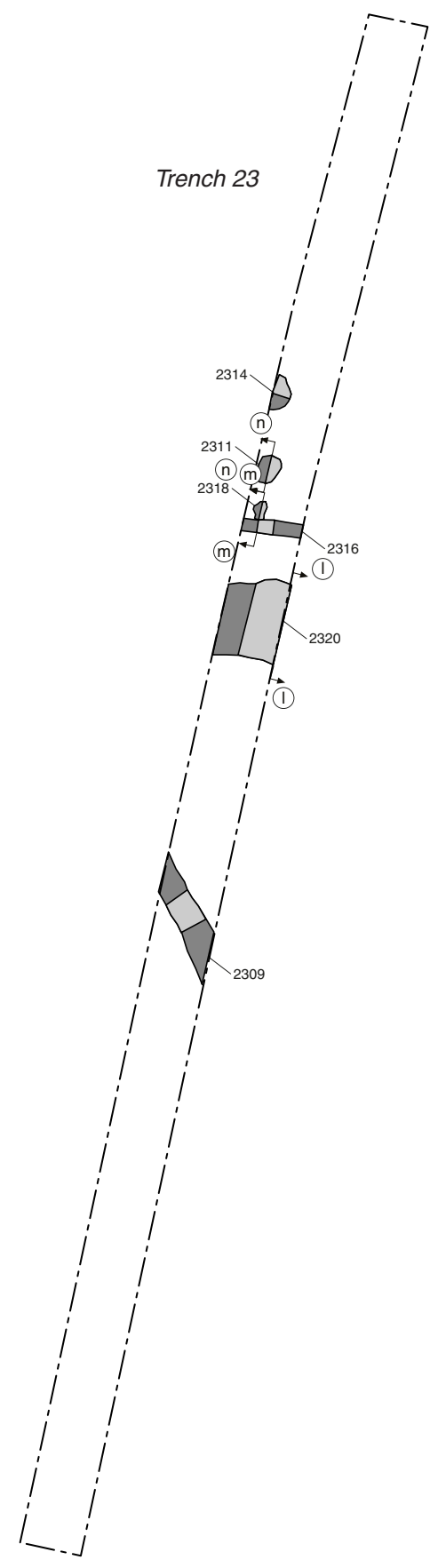
**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20

Scale at A3: 1:50



Trench 23



**Legend**

- Excavated trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Section location

High Speed Two  
 FIG.21a  
 HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
 Buckinghamshire AC250  
 Trench 23: plan  
 Internal

**HS2** Scale at A3: 1:200

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

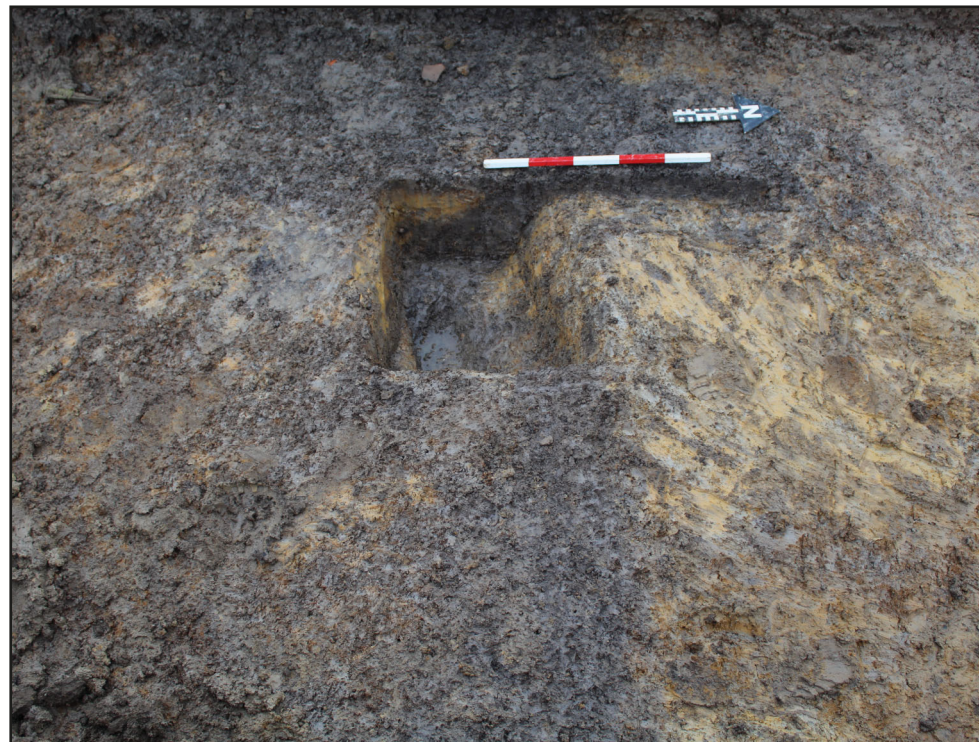
**Doc Number:**  
 1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20

The block contains a north arrow pointing upwards and a scale bar marked from 0 to 8 metres.

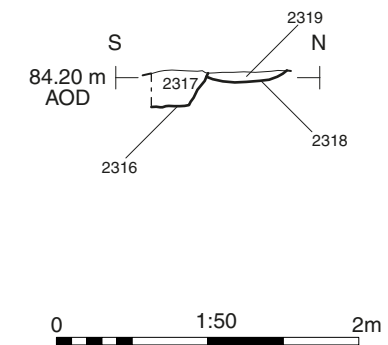


Ditch 2320, looking east (2m scale)

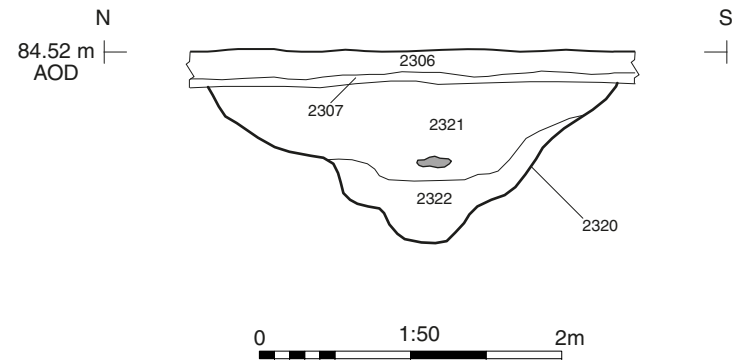


Gully 2316 and Pit 2318, looking west (0.5m scale)

Section mm

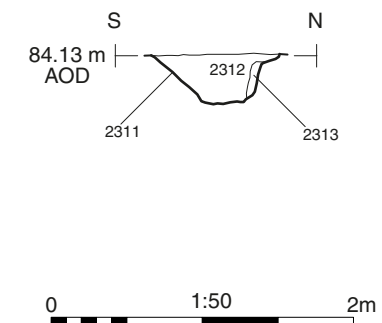


Section ll



Post-hole 2311, looking west (0.5m scale)

Section nn



High Speed Two  
FIG 21b

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 23: photographs and sections  
*Internal*

**HS2**

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

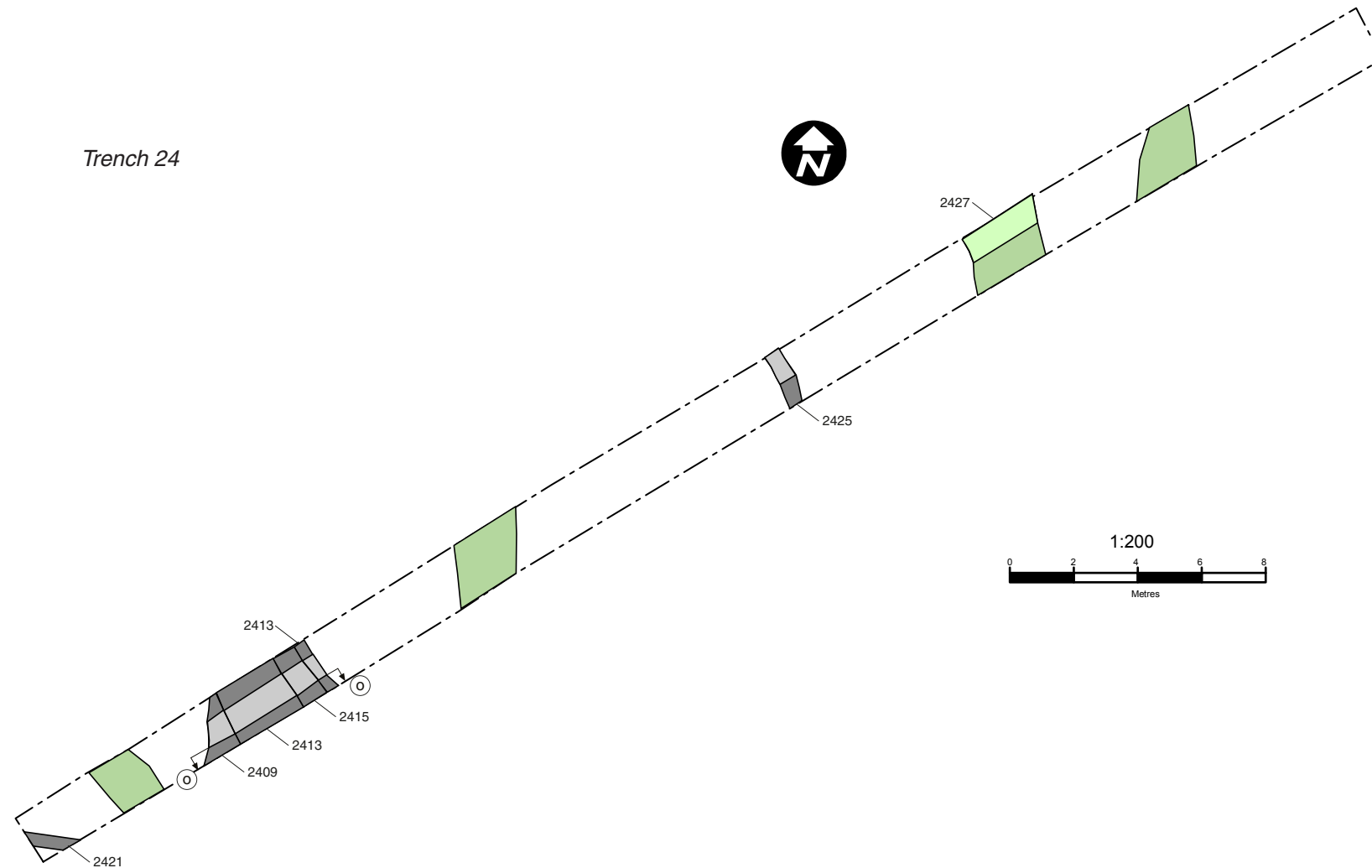
**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20

Scale at A3: 1:50

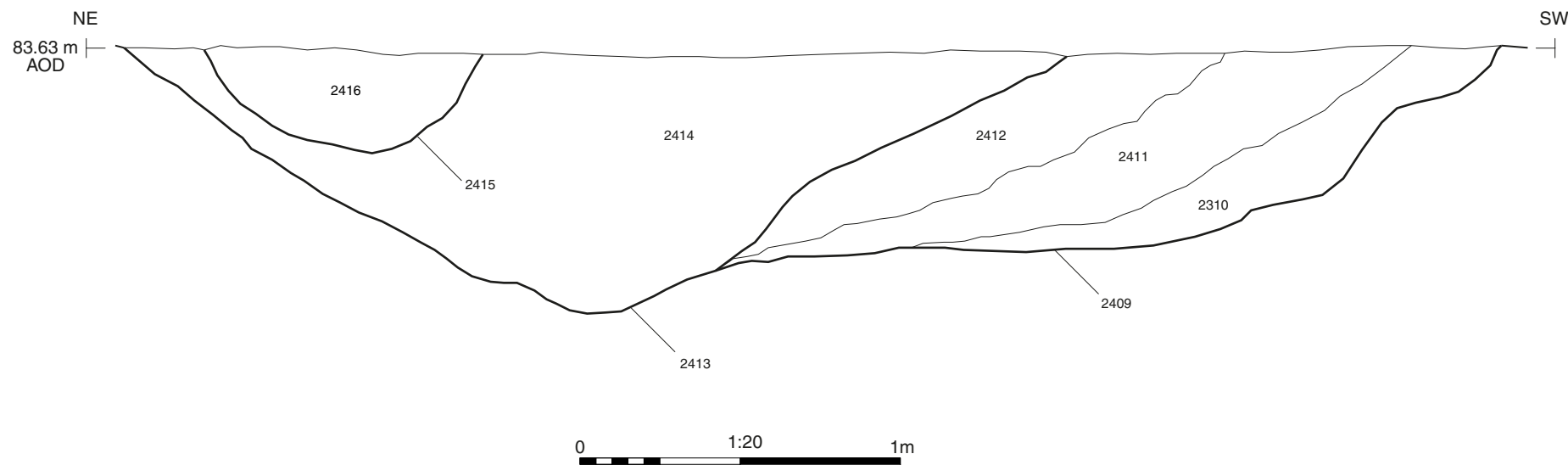


Trench 24



Ditches 2409, 2413 and 2415, looking east (1m scales)

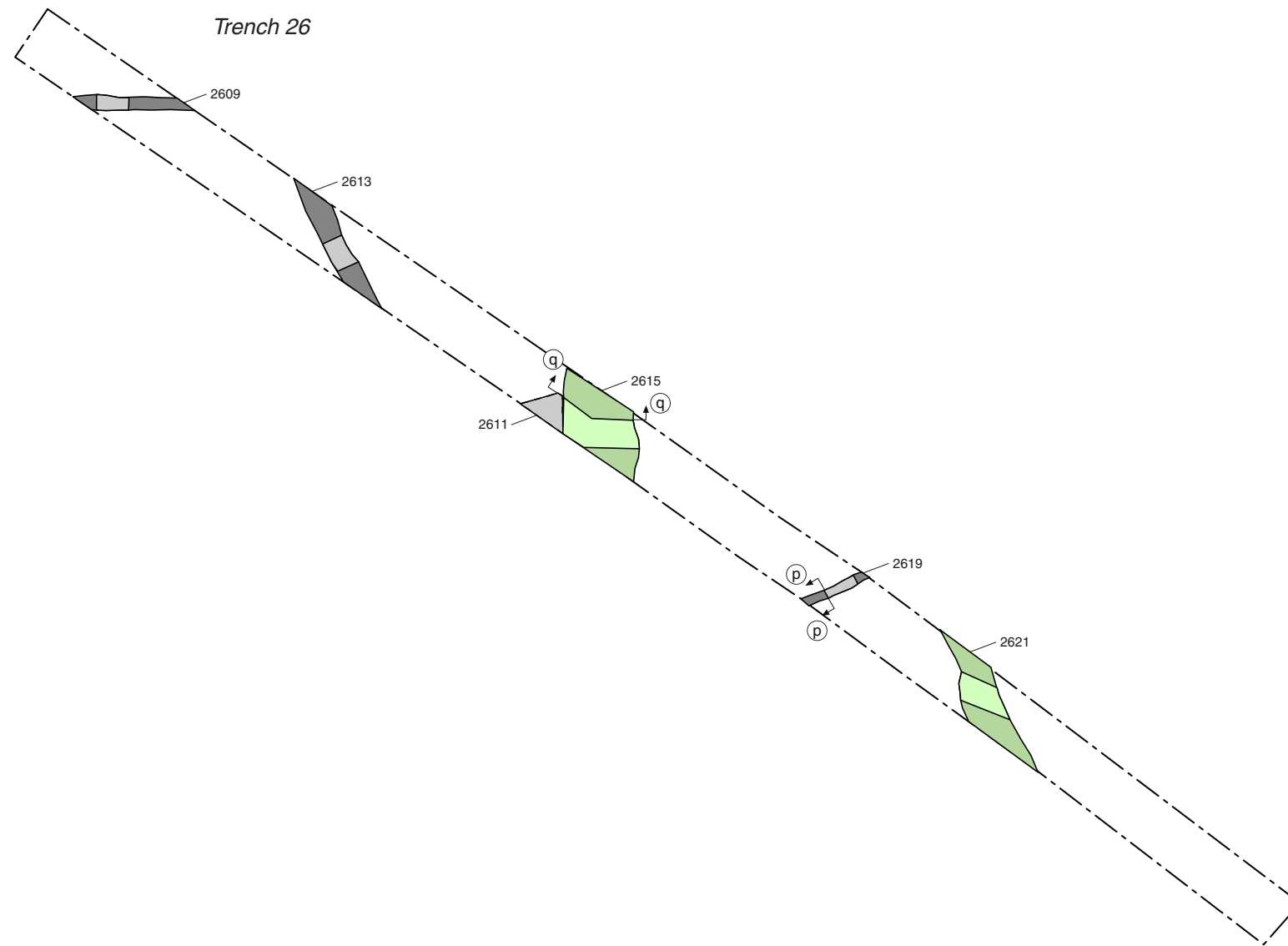
Section oo







- Legend**
- Excavated trench
  - Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Furrow (excavated/unexcavated)
  - Section location

High Speed Two  
FIG 22  
HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250  
Trench 24: plan, photograph and section  
*Internal*

**HS2** Scale at A3: 1:20, 1:200  
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**Doc Number:**  
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**Date:** 02/04/20



- Legend**
-  Excavated trench
  -  Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
  -  Furrow (excavated/unexcavated)
  -  Section location

High Speed Two  
 FIG.23a

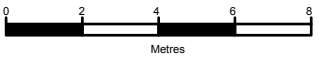
HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
 Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 26: plan  
*Internal*


**HS2**

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

Scale at A3: 1:200

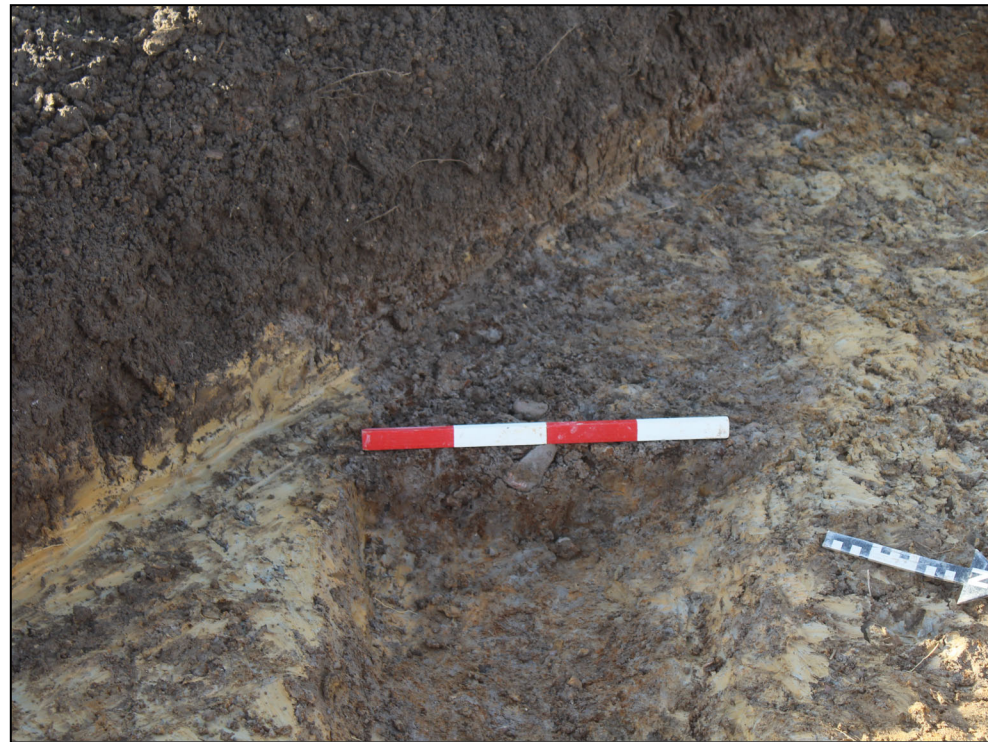


Metres



**Doc Number:**  
 1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20

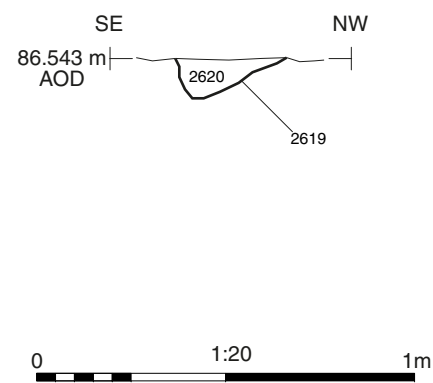


Gully 2609, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

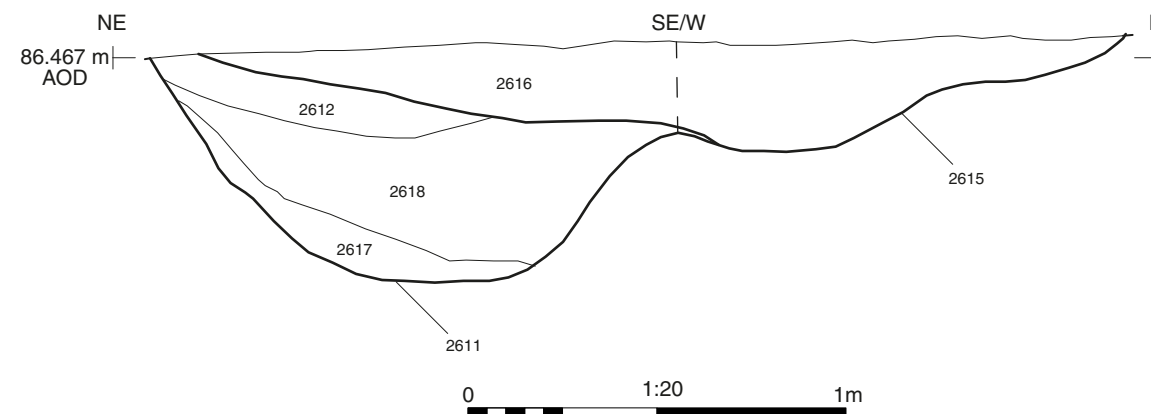


Ditch 2611 and Furrow 2615, looking north (1m scales)

Section pp



Section qq



High Speed Two  
FIG 23b

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 26: photographs and sections  
*Internal*

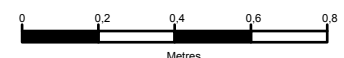
**HS2**

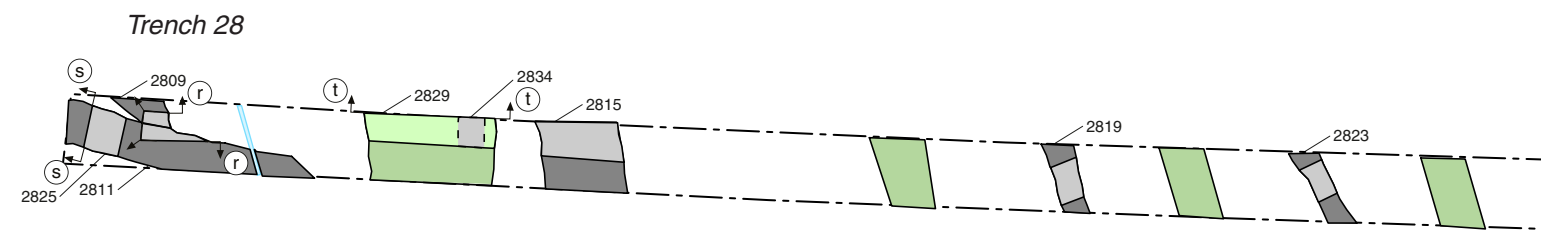
Registered in England. Registration number 06791686.  
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6QA.






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1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

**Date:** 02/04/20

Scale at A3: 1:20






- Legend**
-  Excavated trench
  -  Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
  -  Furrow (excavated/unexcavated)
  -  Field drain
  -  Section location

High Speed Two  
FIG.24a

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

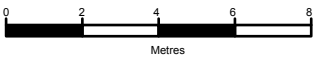
Trench 28: plan  
*Internal*




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

**Doc Number:**  
1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004

Scale at A3: 1:200



Metres



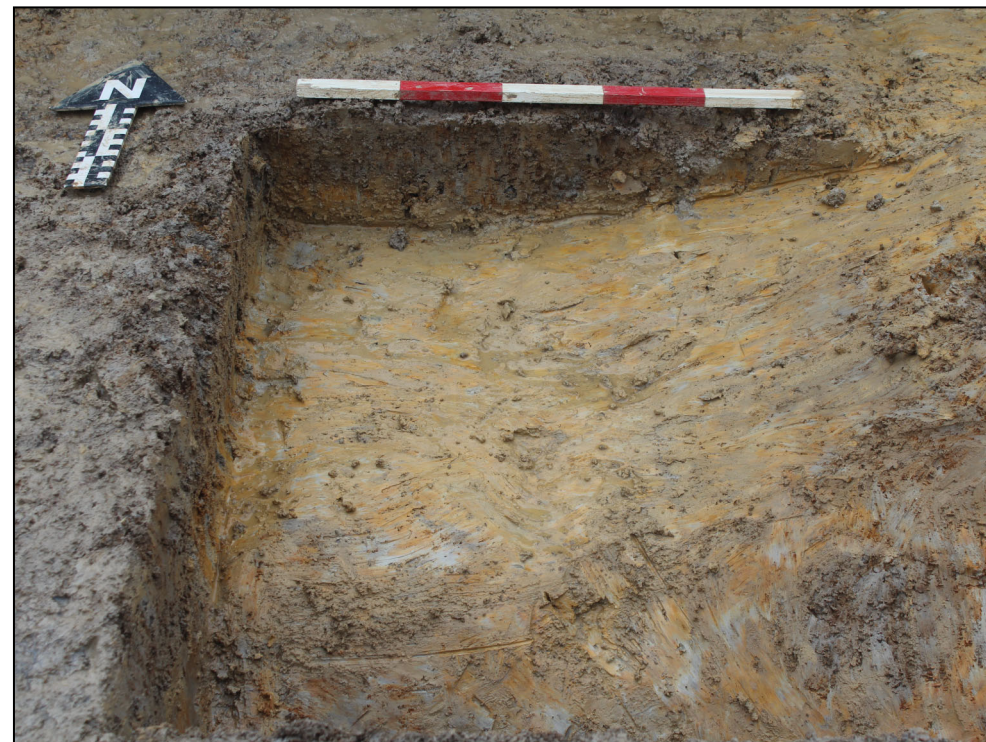
**Date:** 02/04/20



Ditches 2809 and 2811, looking south (1m scale)

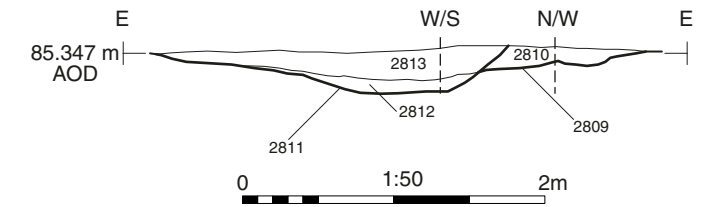


Ditches 2809 and 2811, looking west (0.5m scale)

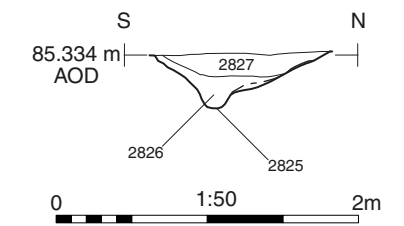


Ditches 2809 and 2811, looking north (0.5m scale)

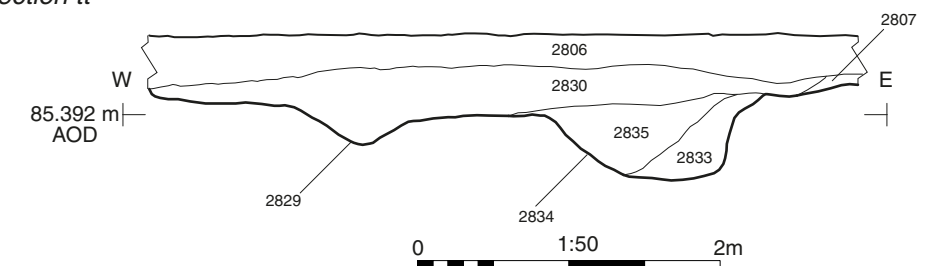
Section rr



Section ss



Section tt



High Speed Two  
FIG 24b

HS2 Three Bridge Mill, Twyford,  
Buckinghamshire AC250

Trench 28: photographs and sections

Internal

**HS2**

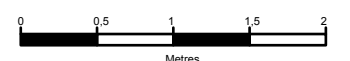
Registered in England. Registration number 06791686.  
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B4 6GA.

**Doc Number:**

1EW03-FUS\_COP-GI-MAP-CS06\_CL09-000004



Scale at A3: 1:50



Date: 02/04/20