

## **1EW03 – Enabling Works Central**

# **AWHh - Interim report for Trial Trench Evaluation at Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (AC250/28) 1C19THBTT**

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# Contents

## Table of Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>3</b>
	1.1 Introduction	3
<b>2</b>	<b>Site Background</b>	<b>4</b>
	2.1 Main Construction asset Requirements	4
	2.2 Geology and Topography	4
	2.3 Previous Archaeological Works	4
	2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background	5
<b>3</b>	<b>Health, Safety and Access</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Aims and Objectives</b>	<b>7</b>
	4.1 General Aims	7
	4.2 HERDS Objectives	8
<b>5</b>	<b>Scope and Methodology</b>	<b>8</b>
	5.1 Scope	8
	5.2 Trial Trenching Methodology	9
<b>6</b>	<b>Results and Observations</b>	<b>12</b>
	6.1 Stratigraphic sequence	12
	6.2 Archaeology	13
<b>7</b>	<b>Conclusions and Recommendations</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>41</b>
	8.1 Glossary of terms	41
	8.2 References	42
	8.3 List of acronyms	43
<b>9</b>	<b>Appendices</b>	<b>44</b>
	9.1 Appendix 1 – Figures	44

### List of figures

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Engineering Design Plan

Fig. 3a: Trial Trench Locations and Results, Overall plan

Fig. 3b: Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25077

Fig. 3c: Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25077 (north)

Fig. 3d: Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25077 (south)

Fig. 3e: Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25082

Fig. 3f: Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25082 (north-west)

Fig. 3g: Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25082 (south-west)

Fig. 3h: Trial trench Locations and Results, Site C25082 (north-east)

Fig. 3i: Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25082 (south-east)

Fig. 4: Trial Trench Locations and results, Site C25077 (south) detail

### **List of tables**

Table 1: Trench summary table

Table 2: Finds quantification

Table 3: Broad date ranges of pottery within trenches

Table 4: Summary table of samples with palaeoenvironmental remains

Table 5: Extent of objectives addressed

# 1 Executive Summary

## 1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 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. 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\_CLog-007794). 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. 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 Evaluation (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CLog-007794).
- 1.1.2 A Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LSWSI) for the Trial Trench Evaluation (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CLog-007819 ) was prepared in accordance with the standards and guidance provided by the GWSI: HERDS, the Technical Standards for Specification for historic environment project plans and location specific written schemes of investigation (Document No. HS2-HS2-EVSTD-000-000036) and Specification for Historic Environment Investigations (Document No. HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035) and relevant ClfA Standards.
- 1.1.3 The Trial Trench Evaluation comprised 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. The Site will be used in the main phase of works by the HS2 rail alignment formation and associated earthworks. In addition, land parcel C25077 will be used for an ecological mitigation pond and part of the eastern area of the site (C25082) will be used as a stockpile area and for several access roads. The fieldwork was undertaken between 21st January 2020 and 9th March 2020.
- 1.1.4 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.

## 2 Site Background

### 2.1 Main Construction asset Requirements

- 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 Trial Trench Evaluation was selected to address construction programme risk to land required for the proposed development.

### 2.2 Geology and Topography

- 2.2.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) records the underlying geology as Peterborough Member (mudstone) formed 164 to 166 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. The majority of the site is located on a plateau of River Terrace Deposits (sand and gravel) formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. The western land parcel (C25077) may be located on Quaternary alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel associated with the tributary of the Padbury Brook (BGS 2019). The local soil type within the site is slowly permeable seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Cranfield Online 2019).
- 2.2.2 The Site is situated 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, sloping down and westwards towards it (to c.84m aOD). Land parcel C25082 is located on the eastern part of the slightly raised plateau.

### 2.3 Previous Archaeological Works

- 2.3.1 A remote sensing survey incorporating light detection and ranging (LiDAR), hyperspectral imagery and aerial photographic analysis of the site was conducted as part of the 2013 Environmental statement (ES 3.5.2.13.7). The results showed that extant ridge and furrow was present within several fields on the Site, predominantly aligned north/south.
- 2.3.2 A geophysical survey was undertaken across the Site in 2018 (Survey Report Doc. No.: 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CLog-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.

## 2.4 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.4.1 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 type 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 remains were located in an area of probable gravel extraction as defined by several ponds on 1950s OS maps (Farley 2014, 11). Another gravel pit (CALo41) 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.
- 2.4.2 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.
- 2.4.3 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\_CL09-007287), though it is also possible that whilst these anomalies appear to pre-date the extant evidence of ridge and furrow, any surviving remains may prove to date from the Saxon or medieval period.
- 2.4.4 The Site lies c.5.5km east of the Roman road from Alcester (Bicester) to Towcester, which follows the line of the present A4421 for part of its route. 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\_CL09-007787). 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.
- 2.4.5 The settlements of Twyford, Steeple Claydon, Preston Bissett, Godington, Chetwode and Barton Hartshorn, which are all recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086, are likely to have been founded during the Saxon period. This area is likely to have been partly wooded at this

time as part of the Forest of Bernwood. This woodland was designated as a royal forest following the Norman Conquest and after the 12th century contracted in size, with the area of woodland around Chetwode largely deforested by the end of the early medieval period.

- 2.4.6 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. A Trial Trench Evaluation east of the churchyard and 130m west of land parcel C25077 of the site confirmed the presence of ditches, forming an enclosure around a raised platform. Pottery from the Trial Trench 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.
- 2.4.7 The geophysical survey undertaken across the Site in 2018 identified anomalies which could represent archaeological remains of Saxon or medieval origin (Doc. No. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CL09-007287). In land parcel (C25077) these features could pre-date the extant ridge and furrow and could perhaps be Late Saxon or medieval in date. Anomalies recorded across land parcel C25082 could potentially represent part of a co-axial field system of later prehistoric, Roman or Saxon origin.
- 2.4.8 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 are still evident.

- 2.4.9 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 (CALo47), located 130m north of land parcel C25082.
- 2.4.10 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.
- 2.4.11 The greatest change to the character of the area around Twyford was the construction of the Great Central Railway in 1899. Both 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 (CALo46) is located 100m east of land parcel C25077 and the other bridge (CALo45) 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.

## 3 Health, Safety and Access

- 3.1.1 No health and safety issues were encountered during the course of the Trial Trench Evaluation. All areas of proposed works could be accessed by staff and machinery. However, it was necessary to amend the layouts of a small number of trenches because of individual location issues; these are detailed below (Section 5.2.15).

## 4 Aims and Objectives

### 4.1 General Aims

- 4.1.1 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.
- 4.1.2 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 4.2

## 4.2 HERDS Objectives

4.2.1 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, and 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.
- KC49: Ground truth and develop multispectral and LiDAR prospection techniques.

# 5 Scope and Methodology

## 5.1 Scope

5.1.1 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.

- 5.1.2 The Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LSWSI) for the Trial Trench Evaluation (1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CL09-007819) 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).
- 5.1.3 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).

## 5.2 Trial Trenching Methodology

- 5.2.1 This section briefly summarises the methodology utilised during the Trial Trench Evaluation. A more detailed description can be found in the Project Plan (Document No.: EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06\_CL09-007794).

### *Artefact Collection / Recovery*

- 5.2.2 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.
- 5.2.3 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*

- 5.2.4 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.

5.2.5 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*

5.2.6 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.

5.2.7 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.

5.2.8 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.

5.2.9 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.

5.2.10 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*

5.2.11 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*

5.2.12 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).

5.2.13 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*

5.2.14 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*

5.2.15 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\_CL09-007794). 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\_CL09-007827). 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).

- 5.2.16 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. All fieldwork was monitored by Fusion.

## 6 Results and Observations

### 6.1 Stratigraphic sequence

- 6.1.1 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).
- 6.1.2 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).
- 6.1.3 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.
- 6.1.4 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.
- 6.1.5 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)
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

Code 1 - Accepted

Trench	Topsoil depth (m)	Subsoil depth (m)	Colluvium depth (m)	Total depth (m)
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

## 6.2 Archaeology

6.2.1 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 Trial Trench Evaluation comprised material of Late Iron Age / Early Roman date, with some preceding Late Iron Age material 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.

6.2.2 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 (40), furrows (36), pits (2), a post-hole (1) and gullies (7) and two areas of bioturbation.

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

- 6.2.3 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*

- 6.2.4 Trench 2 contained three ditches [209], [211] and [214] (Figure 3c), 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. Ditch [209] cut ditch [211], a larger, broadly east / west aligned ditch. 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 and the remainder of Roman date. 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 and two pieces of animal bone. 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*

- 6.2.5 Trench 3 contained two ditches [311] and [313] (Figure 3c), 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, Roman sherd (g82g) 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*

- 6.2.6 Trench 4 contained four ditches (Figure 3c) 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 and six sherds of Roman pottery of mid-1st to 4th-century date. 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. 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 and a small quantity of Roman period sherds. 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. 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 19 sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery along with seven pieces of animal bone. An 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]. 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 mid / late 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*

- 6.2.7 Trench 5 contained two ditches, [509] and [511], both of which were hand-excavated (Figure 3d). 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. 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. 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. 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 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*

- 6.2.8 Trench 6 contained five ditches, each of which was hand-excavated (Figure 3d), 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]. 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. 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, 83 sherds of Roman pottery 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. Its single fill (610) comprised light brownish-grey clay silt from which a single Late Iron Age / Early Roman sherd and a late Roman sherd were recovered. 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.
- 6.2.9 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. 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 25 sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery, 96 sherds of Roman pottery (half of which was of Early Roman origin), and a quantity of burnt stones (possible pot boilers?). 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.

- 6.2.10 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 11 sherds of Roman pottery were recovered along with a small quantity of charred remains, providing evidence of probable windblown vegetative material (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*

- 6.2.11 Trench 7 contained four ditches and one pit each of which were hand-excavated (Figure 3d). 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. 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 Roman 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. 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.
- 6.2.12 Toward the centre of the trench lay ditches [715] and [717], both aligned north / south, with the former cut by the latter. Ditch [715] measured c.1.64m wide by c.0.69m deep, with steeply sloping, though slightly irregular sides, and an unresolved base. Its single mid blueish-grey silty sand fill (716) contained three sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman date and ten of Early Roman pottery. 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 Roman pottery was recovered. 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, small finds and environmental assemblage suggesting they 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*

- 6.2.13 Trench 8 contained five ditches, three of which were hand-excavated and two, which remained unexcavated, along with a furrow (Figure 4). 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 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. The small charred assemblage recovered from environmental sample 54 may be reflective of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste.
- 6.2.14 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*

- 6.2.15 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 4). 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 24 sherds of Early Roman pottery were recovered. 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. 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).

- 6.2.16 A group of three ditches, [930], [932] and [936] and a possible large pit [934], were identified in the eastern extension of Trench 9. 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 [936], with irregularly sloped sides and a flattish base (where it survived), 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 and 23 sherds of Roman pottery 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.
- 6.2.17 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 and three of Roman date, including one of 4th-century AD mortaria. An environmental sample (48) yielded material reflective of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material.
- 6.2.18 Two ditches, [928] and [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. Its fill (929) comprised mid brownish-grey clay sand, from which one sherd of mortaria was recovered. 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.
- 6.2.19 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. Its primary fill (941) comprised mixed mid grey and dark greyish-brown silty clay from which three sherds of mid Roman pottery 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 nine sherds of Roman pottery and a small environmental assemblage (sample 51) probably reflective of dispersed/wind-blown domestic settlement waste material. 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.

- 6.2.20 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. This furrow overlay / cut ditch [938].

### *Trench 10*

- 6.2.21 Trench 10 contained a single north-east / south-west aligned potential gully [1009] (Figure 3c). 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. 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)**

- 6.2.22 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*

- 6.2.23 Trench 11 contained one ditch and three furrows; the former and two of the latter, hand-excavated (Figure 3f). 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, 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.

- 6.2.24 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. Furrows [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*

- 6.2.25 Trench 12 contained five furrows, two of which, [1209] and [1211], were hand-excavated (Figure 3f). 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*

- 6.2.26 Trench 13 contained five ditches including one probable re-cut, one gully and two furrows (Figure 3f). 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. 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.
- 6.2.27 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. The fill of ditch [1315] was of mid blue-grey sand silt (1316) from which two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. 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.

- 6.2.28 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*

- 6.2.29 This trench contained only two ditches, both of which were hand-excavated (Figure 3f). Ditch [1409] was aligned east / west, measured 1.28m wide by 0.5m deep and had a steeply sloped 'V'-shaped profile. 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. No finds were recovered from its mid blueish-grey sandy silt fill (1412).

#### *Trench 15*

- 6.2.30 This trench contained one ditch and two furrows, one of each, hand-excavated (Figure 3g). Ditch [1509] was aligned east / west, measured 0.55m wide by only 0.1m deep and had moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. 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*

- 6.2.31 Trench 16 contained four ditches, two gullies, two furrows and an ill-defined spread of material (Figure 3g). Of these each of the 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. 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 of Roman date. 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).

- 6.2.32 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, and a fill (1612) of mid brownish-grey sandy silt from which six sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. 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].
- 6.2.33 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. 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 an undated mid brown silty sand spread (1619).
- 6.2.34 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*

- 6.2.35 Trench 18 contained three ditches, one of which was probably a re-cut and three furrows (Figure 3g). 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. 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 23 sherds of Early – Mid Roman pottery. 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, eight sherds of Roman pottery 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.

- 6.2.36 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. 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.
- 6.2.37 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*

- 6.2.38 This trench contained two ditches and two furrows; both of the former were hand-excavated, and one of the latter (Figure 3i). 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. 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. 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.
- 6.2.39 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*

- 6.2.40 This trench contained two ditches, which were hand-excavated and one furrow, which was not (Figure 3i). 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. 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. 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*

- 6.2.41 Trench 22 contained four ditches, one gully / ditch terminus, two areas of bioturbation and five furrows (Figure 3h). 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]. 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. Overlying this, final fill (2220) comprised dark grey, very organic silty sand, from which nine sherds of Roman pottery and one piece of tile were 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.
- 6.2.42 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 15b; Section bb). Its primary fill (2214) of dark brownish-grey clay silt, with some flecks of charcoal, contained a single sherd of Roman pottery and 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.

- 6.2.43 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. One sherd of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery and 20 sherds of Roman pottery, 19 of which were Early Roman, were recovered from its mid brown-grey silt clay fill (2212). 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.
- 6.2.44 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].
- 6.2.45 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*

- 6.2.46 Trench 23 contained two ditches, one gully, two pits and a large post-hole; each of which was hand-excavated (Figure 3i). 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. No finds were recovered from its primary fill (2322), which comprised mid brownish-grey clay silt; however, seven sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, three sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery and 21 sherds of Roman pottery dating from the 1st – 4th centuries AD, 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.
- 6.2.47 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. 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.

- 6.2.48 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. It was filled with a light grey-brown primary fill (2312) from which three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. 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.
- 6.2.49 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 two sherds of Roman pottery (one of mortaria) were recovered.

### *Trench 24*

- 6.2.50 Trench 24 contained three ditches, two gullies and four furrows. Of these, the ditches, one gully and one furrow were hand-excavated (Figure 3i). A large ditch feature toward the south-western end of the trench which 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]. 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.
- 6.2.51 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 five sherds of Roman pottery were

recovered. 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.

- 6.2.52 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.
- 6.2.53 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*

- 6.2.54 Trench 26 contained two ditches, two gullies and two furrows, each of which was hand-excavated (Figure 3f). 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.
- 6.2.55 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. It was filled with dark grey silty clay (2620) from which three sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery and three of Roman origin were recovered. 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].
- 6.2.56 Just to the south-east of ditch [2613] lay ditch [2611]. This was aligned broadly east / west and measured at least 1.39m wide, where preserved. It was significantly truncated by a more recent furrow [2615], which was 0.63m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave / flattish base, with four fills. The earliest of these (2617) comprised light yellow-grey silty clay and contained

49 sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery. Overlying this, fill (2623), from which no finds were recovered, appeared to comprise a slump of naturally derived material of mid brown-grey silty sand. Fill (2618) overlay this and comprised dark brown-grey clay silt with frequent instances of charcoal, from which 55 sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery and nine pieces of animal bone were recovered. Environmental samples 16 and 17, also recovered from fill (2618), yielded a moderate amount of charred remains, representing dumped domestic settlement waste material. The final fill (2612), comprising light yellow-grey silty clay, with occasional instances of charcoal, yielded 32 sherds of Late Iron Age / Early Roman pottery from one almost complete *in situ* jar. This jar represented the remains of a cremation urn from which a small quantity of burnt bone was also recovered. Environmental sample 18, from the same fill, contained only a few indeterminate grain fragments and charcoal pieces. 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.

- 6.2.57 Finally, two furrows, [2615] and [2621], were recorded in the trench. Furrow [2615] measured 2.4m wide by 0.38m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flattish base, which cut ditch [2611]. Its fill comprised mid brown-grey sandy silt from which no finds were recovered. Furrow [2621] demonstrated a similar morphology and dimensions.

### Trench 27

- 6.2.58 This trench contained four furrows, two of which were hand-excavated (Figure 3f). 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

- 6.2.59 Trench 28 contained six ditches and four furrows. Each of the six ditches and one of the furrows [2829] were hand-excavated (Figure 3g). Two features at the western end of the trench comprised broadly east / west aligned ditch [2811]/[2825] and north / south aligned ditch [2809]. Two sections of ditch [2811]/[2825] were excavated. 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 and seven of Roman pottery, were recovered. 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.

6.2.60 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 two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered and the upper fill (2835), from which eleven sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. 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. Its fill (2830) contained five sherds of Roman pottery.

6.2.61 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. 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.

## Summary

6.2.62 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. 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.

- 6.2.63 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.
- 6.2.64 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 C25077 only Trenches 1, 3 and 10 failed to yield any such remains, whilst in land parcel C25082 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 C25077, bar Trenches 1 and 10. Finds of these dates were recovered from only eight trenches in land parcel C25082; Trenches 13, 16, 18, 22 – 24, 26 and 28.
- 6.2.65 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.
- 6.2.66 One can clearly see from the Trial Trench 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 C25077 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.
- 6.2.67 In land parcel C25082 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.

## Finds quantification

6.2.68 The Trial Trench Evaluation recovered a large assemblage of finds of Iron Age and Roman date, including pottery, glass, stone, ceramic building material (CBM) and industrial waste. Animal bone and burnt bone was also recovered and further processing of environmental samples may reveal further finds. The finds have been quantified (Table 2) and are part way through being dated and analysed by specialists. The detailed results of this analysis will be discussed in the Fieldwork Report (forthcoming).

**Table 2 – Quantification of Finds**

Material Type	No of Contexts	Count	Weight (g)
Animal Bone	3	18	48
Burnt Bone	2	16	4
CBM	4	5	221
Fired Clay	3	15	52
Glass	1	1	1
Industrial Waste	1	1	19
Pottery	182	954	21506
Stone	1	1	400
Grand Total	197	1011	22251

Initial results from pottery spot dates from the site have revealed the following preliminary findings (Table 3). These are the initial results of the spot dates so far this will be analysed in more detail for the full report.

**Table 3 – Broad date ranges of pottery within trenches (interim results)**

Trench No	Context No	Spot date	Sub phase	No. sherds	Weight (g)
TR0002	210	ROMAN		3	15
TR0002	212	ROMAN	Late C3-C4	1	60
TR0002	212	ROMAN	Middle	4	45
TR0002	212	ROMAN		1	23
TR0002	212	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	9	460

TR0002	212	ROMAN		2	4
TR0002	212	ROMAN		1	4
TR0002	215	ROMAN		1	17
TR0002	215	ROMAN		1	25
TR0003	308	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	1	982
TR0004	411	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	1	19
TR0004	413	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	19	208
TR0004	413	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	6	30
TR0004	415	ROMAN		3	33
TR0004	415	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	2	60
TR0004	415	ROMAN	Early MC1-C2	1	9
TR0004	415	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	2	22
TR0004	417	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	2	41
TR0004	417	ROMAN		7	45
TR0004	417	ROMAN	Middle C2-C3	2	12
TR0004	417	Unknown		1	9
TR0004	418	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	21
TR0005	510	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	19
TR0005	510	ROMAN		1	15
TR0005	510	ROMAN		1	3
TR0005	512	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	21
TR0005	512	ROMAN		1	1
TR0006	610	ROMAN		1	21
TR0006	610	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	2
TR0006	612	ROMAN	Late	2	112
TR0006	612	ROMAN		3	7
TR0006	612	ROMAN		1	19
TR0006	612	ROMAN		20	189
TR0006	612	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	28	581
TR0006	612	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	12	333
TR0006	612	ROMAN		5	48
TR0006	612	ROMAN	Late C3-C4	5	20
TR0006	612	ROMAN		9	295
TR0006	612	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	4	109
TR0006	612	ROMAN		1	53
TR0006	612	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	1	15
TR0006	612	ROMAN		1	37
TR0006	612	ROMAN	Early-Middle MLC2	2	62
TR0006	612	ROMAN	Late	2	174
TR0006	612	ROMAN		1	7
TR0006	612	ROMAN		1	2
TR0006	612	ROMAN		1	6

TR0006	613	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	24
TR0006	613	ROMAN	Late	1	11
TR0006	619	ROMAN		1	7
TR0006	619	ROMAN		1	34
TR0006	619	ROMAN		11	315
TR0006	619	ROMAN		15	90
TR0006	619	ROMAN		5	298
TR0006	619	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	5	81
TR0006	619	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early EMC1	4	127
TR0006	619	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	8	851
TR0006	619	ROMAN	Middle	3	59
TR0006	619	ROMAN		14	289
TR0006	619	ROMAN	Early	42	1416
TR0006	619	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	4	193
TR0006	619	ROMAN		2	6
TR0006	619	ROMAN	Early	2	22
TR0006	619	ROMAN		1	6
TR0006	623	ROMAN	Early MLC1	1	3
TR0006	623	ROMAN	Early-Middle	1	28
TR0006	623	ROMAN	Early MLC1	9	278
TR0006	623	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	3
TR0006	639	ROMAN		1	15
TR0007	712	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early C1	39	1473
TR0007	712	ROMAN	Early MLC1	2	120
TR0007	714	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	12
TR0007	716	ROMAN	Early MLC1	10	399
TR0007	716	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	3	46
TR0007	718	ROMAN	Middle C2-C3	1	30
TR0007	718	ROMAN		1	5
TR0008	813	ROMAN	Late C3-C4	1	147
TR0008	813	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	5	86
TR0008	813	ROMAN		2	23
TR0008	813	ROMAN		1	24
TR0008	813	ROMAN		2	35
TR0009	914	ROMAN		7	30
TR0009	914	ROMAN		1	1
TR0009	920	ROMAN		1	20
TR0009	921	ROMAN		1	1
TR0009	921	ROMAN	Early MC1-C2	23	366
TR0009	929	ROMAN		1	4
TR0009	933	ROMAN	Middle C2	3	37
TR0009	933	ROMAN		1	24

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TR0009	933	ROMAN		1	11
TR0009	933	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	1	6
TR0009	933	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	9	316
TR0009	933	ROMAN	Late-Early	9	193
TR0009	933	ROMAN		3	10
TR0009	933	ROMAN		3	33
TR0009	933	ROMAN	Middle C2	2	8
TR0009	935	ROMAN		1	62
TR0009	935	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	19
TR0009	935	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	1	17
TR0009	935	ROMAN	Late C4	1	7
TR0009	937	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	15	267
TR0009	937	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early MC1	32	49
TR0009	941	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	1	32
TR0009	941	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	1	21
TR0009	941	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	1	21
TR0009	942	ROMAN		1	5
TR0009	942	ROMAN		7	26
TR0009	942	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	1	1
TR0011	1111	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	15
TR0013	1314	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	4	183
TR0013	1316	ROMAN	Early	1	12
TR0013	1316	ROMAN	Middle-late C2-C4	1	13
TR0013	1318	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	19	176
TR0013	1318	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	3
TR0015	1510	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	12
TR0016	1612	ROMAN		6	171
TR0016	1624	ROMAN		10	55
TR0016	1624	ROMAN		2	13
TR0016	1624	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	6	148
TR0016	1624	ROMAN		5	19
TR0016	1624	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	13
TR0018	1812	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	4	39
TR0018	1813	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	6	33
TR0018	1815	ROMAN	Early LC1	5	95
TR0018	1815	ROMAN	Middle	12	108
TR0018	1815	ROMAN	Early	6	282
TR0018	1815	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	37	1356
TR0018	1815	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	7
TR0018	1815			3	27
TR0018	1817	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	27	547
TR0018	1817	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	2	8

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TR0018	1817	ROMAN	Early	2	5
TR0018	1817	ROMAN	Middle-late C2-C4	2	14
TR0018	1817	ROMAN	Early-Middle	4	86
TR0022	2212	ROMAN	Early	19	160
TR0022	2212	ROMAN		1	1
TR0022	2212	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	5
TR0022	2214	ROMAN	Middle	1	3
TR0022	2219	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	3	147
TR0022	2219	ROMAN	Early	1	42
TR0022	2220	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	3	22
TR0022	2220	ROMAN	Early	5	50
TR0022	2220	ROMAN		1	35
TR0022	2226	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	4
TR0023	2310	ROMAN	NULL	1	14
TR0023	2310	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	1	75
TR0023	2312	ROMAN	Middle C2-C3	1	62
TR0023	2312	ROMAN		1	7
TR0023	2312	ROMAN	Late	1	106
TR0023	2315	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	4
TR0023	2317	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	33
TR0023	2318	ROMAN		2	41
TR0023	2318	ROMAN	Late	1	9
TR0023	2321	ROMAN	Middle-late C2-C4	4	244
TR0023	2321	ROMAN	Middle-late	1	116
TR0023	2321	ROMAN		3	32
TR0023	2321	ROMAN		2	17
TR0023	2321	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early EC1-MC1	3	21
TR0023	2321	IRON AGE	Late	7	431
TR0023	2321	ROMAN	Early LC1	11	361
TR0023	2321	ROMAN		3	10
TR0023	2321	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	12
TR0023	2321	ROMAN		1	13
TR0023	2321	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	1	3
TR0024	2411	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	5	67
TR0024	2414	ROMAN		5	14
TR0024	2414	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	2
TR0024	2414	ROMAN	Middle	1	5
TR0026	2612	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early (C1)	32	934
TR0026	2617	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	49	304
TR0026	2618	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late (C1 BC) -Early (C1)	55	1448
TR0026	2618	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	5	43
TR0026	2618	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	3

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TR0026	2619	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	3	31
TR0026	2619	ROMAN		2	11
TR0026	2619	ROMAN		1	16
TR0026	2619	UNKNOWN		1	12
TR0028	2812	ROMAN		7	28
TR0028	2812	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	9	155
TR0028	2820	ROMAN		2	7
TR0028	2820	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	1	12
TR0028	2826	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	9	80
TR0028	2830	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	4	50
TR0028	2830	ROMAN	Middle C2-C3	1	1
TR0028	2833	ROMAN		1	6
TR0028	2833	ROMAN	Early	1	1
TR0028	2835	ROMAN		3	13
TR0028	2835	ROMAN		6	40
TR0028	2835	ROMAN		2	13
TR0004	u/s	ROMAN	Late C3-C4	1	108
TR0006	u/s	IRON AGE-ROMAN	Late-Early	3	27
TR0006	u/s	ROMAN		1	40
TR0006	u/s	ROMAN	Middle-Late C2-C4	1	36
TR0009	u/s	ROMAN		2	6
TR0009	u/s	ROMAN	Late-Early	1	7

## Environmental Summary

- 6.2.69 A series of 57 environmental samples (881.5 litres of soil) were processed from a range of features (mainly ditches) within 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. Twenty-nine of the samples contained carbonised plant remains (Table 4).
- 6.2.70 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.
- 6.2.71 There is no indication from the environmental remains of any waterlogged deposits on the site.

**Table 4 – Summary table of samples with palaeoenvironmental remains**

Context	Cut	Sample	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
212	211	28	-	-	*	*/*	-
215	214	26	*	-	-	*/*	-
314	313	27	-	-	*	-/*	-
413	412	30	-	**	-	*/**	-
415	414	32	*	-	-	***/**	-
512	511	34	**	-	-	**/**	-
610	609	39	-	-	-	-/*	-
612	611	43	-	-	-	*/**	-
621	620	40	-	-	*	*/*	-
623	622	45	*	-	*	**/**	bb
716	715	36	*	-	*	*/*	-
718	717	37	*	*	-	-/*	-
810	809	53	-	-	*	**/*	-
813	812	54	**	-	-	**/**	bb
817	816	55	*	-	-	*/**	-
819	818	61	-	-	-	*/*	-
929	928	52	-	-	-	*/**	-
931	930	46	*	-	-	**/**	b
933	932	47	**	-	*	***/**	bb
935	934	48	-	*	*	**/**	-
939	938	49	-	-	-	*/**	-
941	940	50	*	-	-	**/**	-
942	940	51	-	-	-	**/*	-
1314	1313	9	-	-	-	**/**	-
1316	1315	10	*	-	*	*/**	-
1815	1814	3	-	-	*	***/**	-
1817	1816	4	*	-	*	**/**	-
2212	2211	57	-	-	*	**/**	-
2214	2213	56	***	*	*	*/**	-
2217	2216	58	-	-	-	***/**	-
2219	2218	59	*	-	-	***/**	-
2220	2218	60	*	-	-	***/**	-
2312	2311	11	*	-	-	**/**	-
2321	2320	14	-	-	*	**/**	-
2322	2320	15	-	-	-	**/**	-
2410	2409	20	-	-	-	-/*	-
2412	2409	22	*	-	-	*/*	-
2414	2413	23	-	*	-	**/**	-
2416	2415	24	-	-	-	*/**	-
2426	2425	25	-	-	-	*/*	-
2612	2611	18	*	-	-	*/**	-
2812	2611	12	-	-	*	**/**	-
2618	2611	16	**	-	*	*/**	-
2618	2611	17	***	-	***	**/**	-
2820	2819	5	*	-	-	**/**	-
2824	2823	6	-	-	*	**/**	-
2826	2825	13	*	-	-	**/**	-
2832	2825	8	-	-	*	*/**	-
2835	2834	7	*	-	-	**/**	-

b = bone, bb = burnt bone

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## 7 Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1.1 The Trial Trench Evaluation set out to address a number of specific objectives defined in the GWSI: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (HERDS), in order to determine further appropriate investigation/mitigation measures. The objectives were addressed with varying levels of success; the individual objectives and the extent to which each was addressed are summarised in Table 5.

**Table 5 – Extent of objectives addressed**

HERDS Objective	Extent to which Objective Addressed
KC5: Identifying settlement location and developing models for settlement patterns for the Mesolithic, Neolithic and early Bronze Age	No archaeological evidence preceding the late 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 prospection techniques	Variable correlation between results of prospecting techniques and archaeological intervention; objective partly addressed

7.1.2 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 Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity.

7.1.3 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 represent the remains of an extended farmstead or small group of associated farmsteads. There is no firm evidence at present of domestic settlement remains, though further information may be forthcoming once the assessment of environmental remains and finds is completed. The quantity of pottery recovered from both land parcels across the Site, and the discovery of a single possible cremation urn in Trench 26, could, however, suggest that domestic settlement, perhaps closely associated with these

agricultural enclosures, lay in the locality. Further, detailed assessment of the pottery assemblage, for the full report, along with the results of the environmental assessment, will elucidate.

- 7.1.4 The results indicate a likely continuity of activity for a site that was probably established in the Late Iron Age, and then occupied throughout the Roman period. Evidence of Late Iron Age / Roman period activity is distributed widely across the two land parcels and appears to bear 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.
- 7.1.5 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 Trial Trench 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.
- 7.1.6 As noted the geophysical survey quite accurately identified the presence of the trackway and enclosure system (farmstead / farmstead group), certainly where it was targeted on the more substantial ditches and pits. However, the Trial Trench Evaluation also uncovered ditches, and pits which were not evident on the survey, such as those in Trenches 7, 8, 22, 23 and 24, whereas postulated archaeological remains in Trench 17 proved not to be evident.
- 7.1.7 It appears likely that further archaeological features of 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] may have implications for further works. Given that burial practices of this period can be variable, it is possible that this burial occurred in isolation. However, the nature of the Trial Trench Evaluation and the spacing of trenches raises the possibility that further interments may survive in excavated areas and could suggest that the remains of a cemetery and possible associated domestic settlement.
- 7.1.8 Samples of burnt bone from the cremation burial may be suitable for radiocarbon dating, as may cereal grains and charcoal recovered from a small number of environmental samples taken from sealed contexts. 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.
- 7.1.9 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 C25077 and are likely to

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be associated with the agricultural hinterland of Twyford and other surrounding contemporary settlements.

- 7.1.10 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 transitional period and throughout much of the Roman period, and of agricultural practices dating to the medieval / post-medieval and modern periods. In land parcel C25077 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, particularly in the area of Trenches 8 and 9. In land parcel C25082 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. Additionally there is the potential for further funerary activity in the vicinity of Trench 26, towards the north-west of the area. Further archaeological mitigation by way of more extensive excavation should be carried out in all of these areas and their surroundings in order to maximise the identification of threatened archaeological assets.
- 7.1.11 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 the archaeological remains within its footprint. A detailed plan for mitigation of the impact of the scheme on archaeological remain should be drawn up in discussion between the County Archaeological Advisor for Buckinghamshire, the Contractor and the Client.

## 8 References

### 8.1 Glossary of terms

8.1.1 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.

## 8.2 References

Title	Reference
HS2 Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy (GWSI:HERDS)	HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015
Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations	HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015 S
HS2 Technical Standard Specification for historic environment investigations	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035
HS2 Technical Standard: Specification for Project Plans and Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigations	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000036
Phase One Environmental Statement; and	CH-001-012, ES 3.5.2.12.4 CH-001-012, ES 3.5.2.12.5 CH-001-012, ES 3.5.2.12.6 CH-001-012, ES 3.5.2.12.7
Supplementary Environmental Statements	SES and AP2 ES 3.2.1.12 SES3 and AP4 ES 3.2.1.12
Geophysical Survey 2018	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06_CLog-007287
AWHd – Interim Report for Archaeological Recording at Calvert Cutting, Buckinghamshire, 1C18IMDAR	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06_CLog-007787
Project Plan: AWHf Project Plan for a Trial Trench Evaluation at Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (AC250)	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06_CLog-007794

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LWSI: AWHf Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trench Evaluation at Three Bridge Mill (AC250/28)	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06_CLog-007819
AWHh Historic Environment Fieldwork Change Control Acceptance Sheet for Trial Trench Evaluation at Three Bride Mill, Twyford, AC250 FCCF79	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06_CLog-007827
AWHh Historic Environment Fieldwork Change Control Acceptance Sheet for Trial Trench Evaluation at Three Bride Mill, Twyford, AC250 FCCF80	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS06_CLog-007828
<b>Title</b>	<b>Reference</b>
British Geological Survey Online 2019	<a href="http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringgeology/geologyofbritain/viewer.html?src=topNav">http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringgeology/geologyofbritain/viewer.html?src=topNav</a>
Cranfield Online 2019	<a href="http://www.landis.org.uk/data/series.cfm">http://www.landis.org.uk/data/series.cfm</a>
Farley, M, Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Buckinghamshire 38,000 – 4,000 BC	Farley 2014
Greig, J. 1991 'The British Isles' in van Zeist, W., Wasylkova, K. and Behre, K-E. (eds.) 1991, 229-334	Greig 1991
John Moore Heritage Services, 2013 Archaeological Evaluation Report on land to the northeast of the present burial ground of the Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Twyford, Buckinghamshire, TYBG13, unpublished client report	John Moore Heritage Services 2013
Palmer, J N, 2019 Open Domesday <a href="https://opendomesday.org">https://opendomesday.org</a>	Palmer 2019
Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)	CIfA 2014a

### 8.3 List of acronyms

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
ASZ	Archaeological Sub-zone
BGS	British Geological Society
CAT	Cable Avoidance Tool
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CFA	Community Forum Area
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
COPA	Cotswold Oxford Pre-Construct Archaeology

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DDBA	Detailed Desk Based Assessment
ES	Environment Statement
FCCF	Fieldwork Change Control Form
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
GWSI: HERDS	Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
HER	Historic Environment Record
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LSWSI	Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey

## 9 Appendices

### 9.1 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

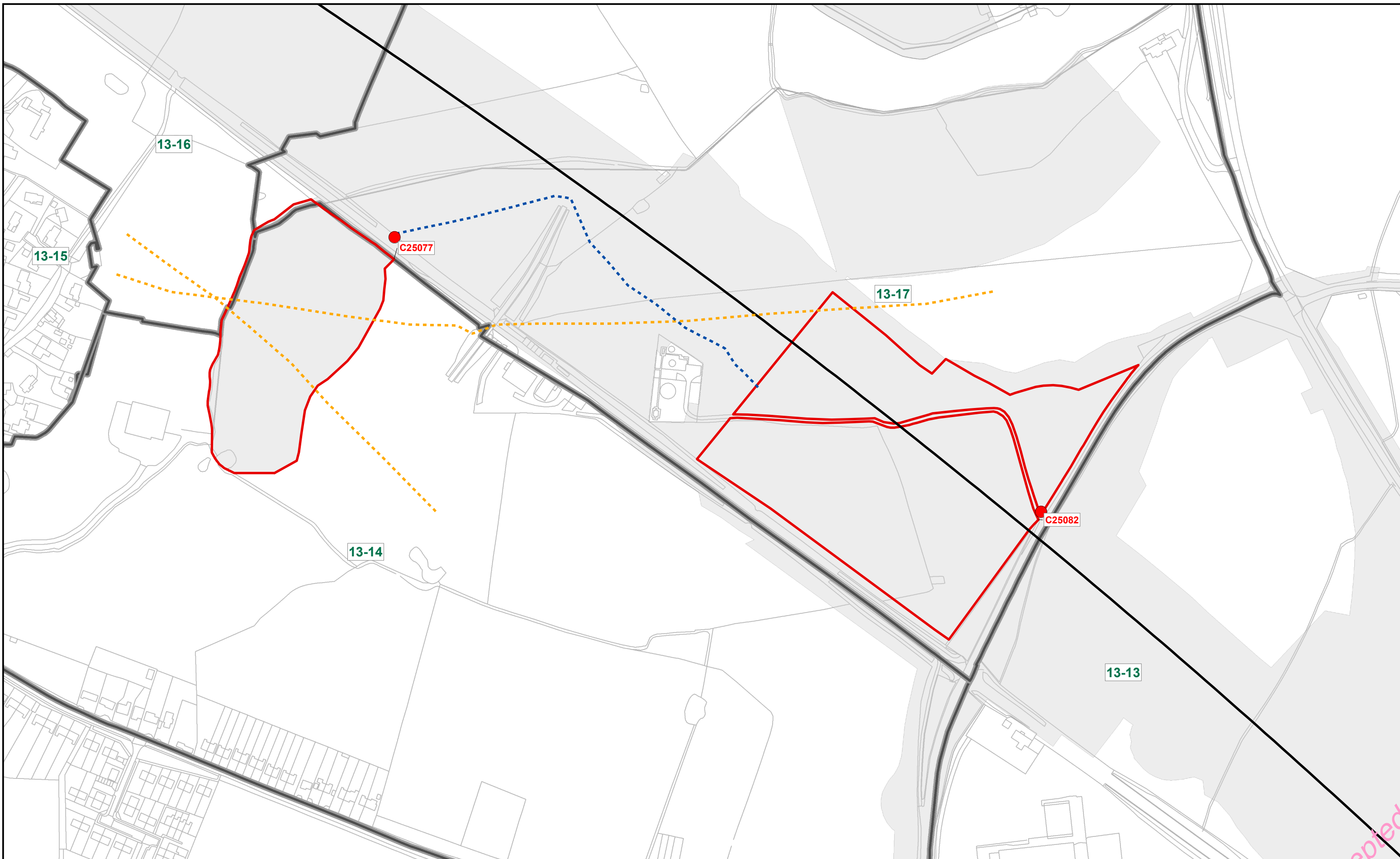
Figure 3f – Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25082 (north-west)

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 4 - Trial Trench Locations and Results, Site C25077 (south) detail



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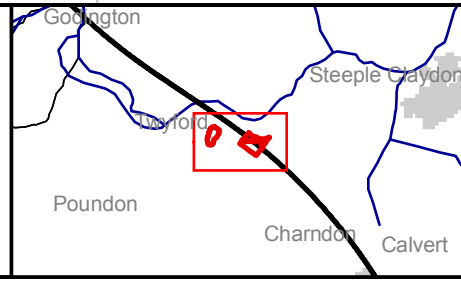
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**Legend**

- 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**  
Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (AC250/28): Site location

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

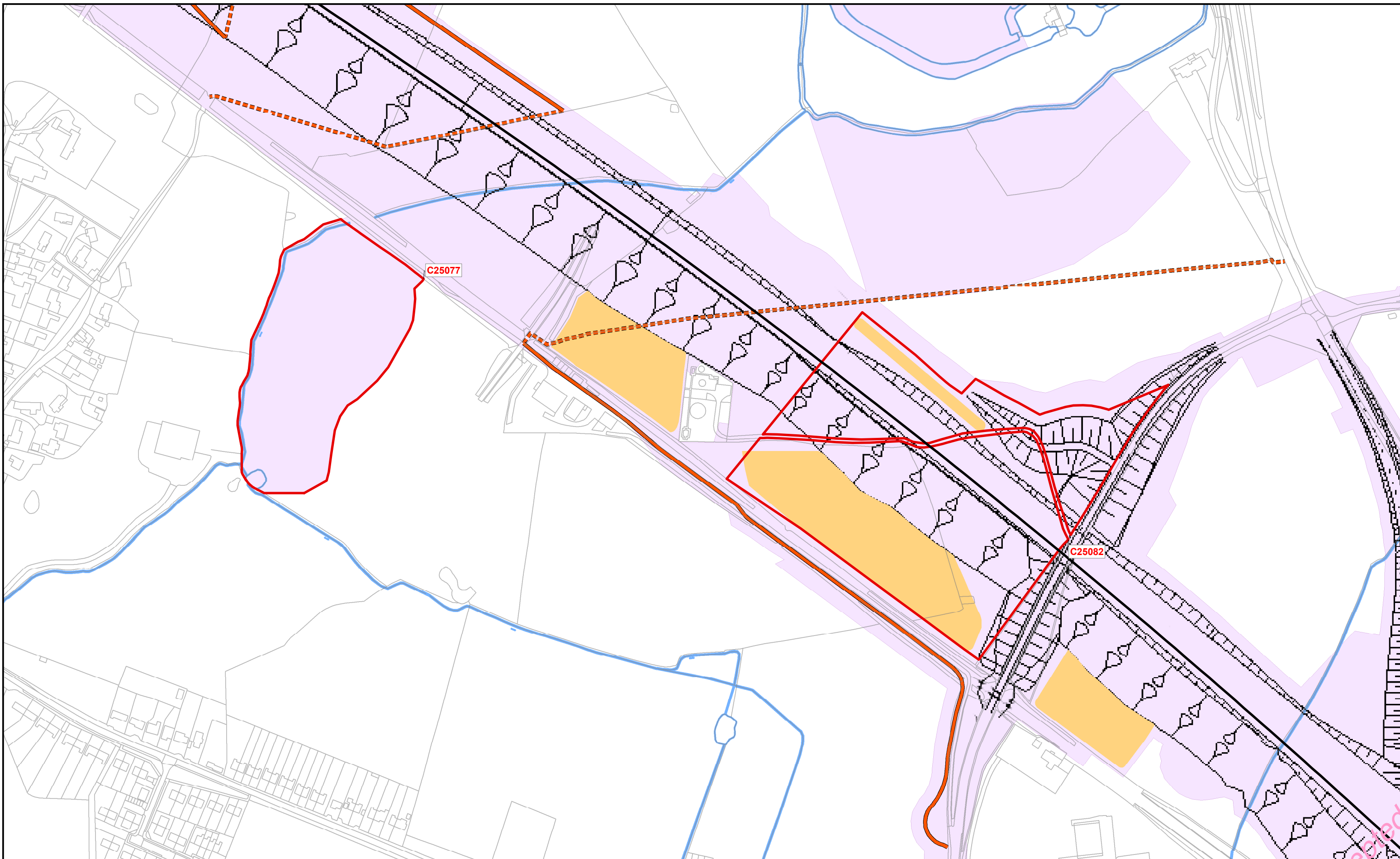
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**Legend**

- 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  
*Internal*

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0 27.5 55 82.5 110  
Metres

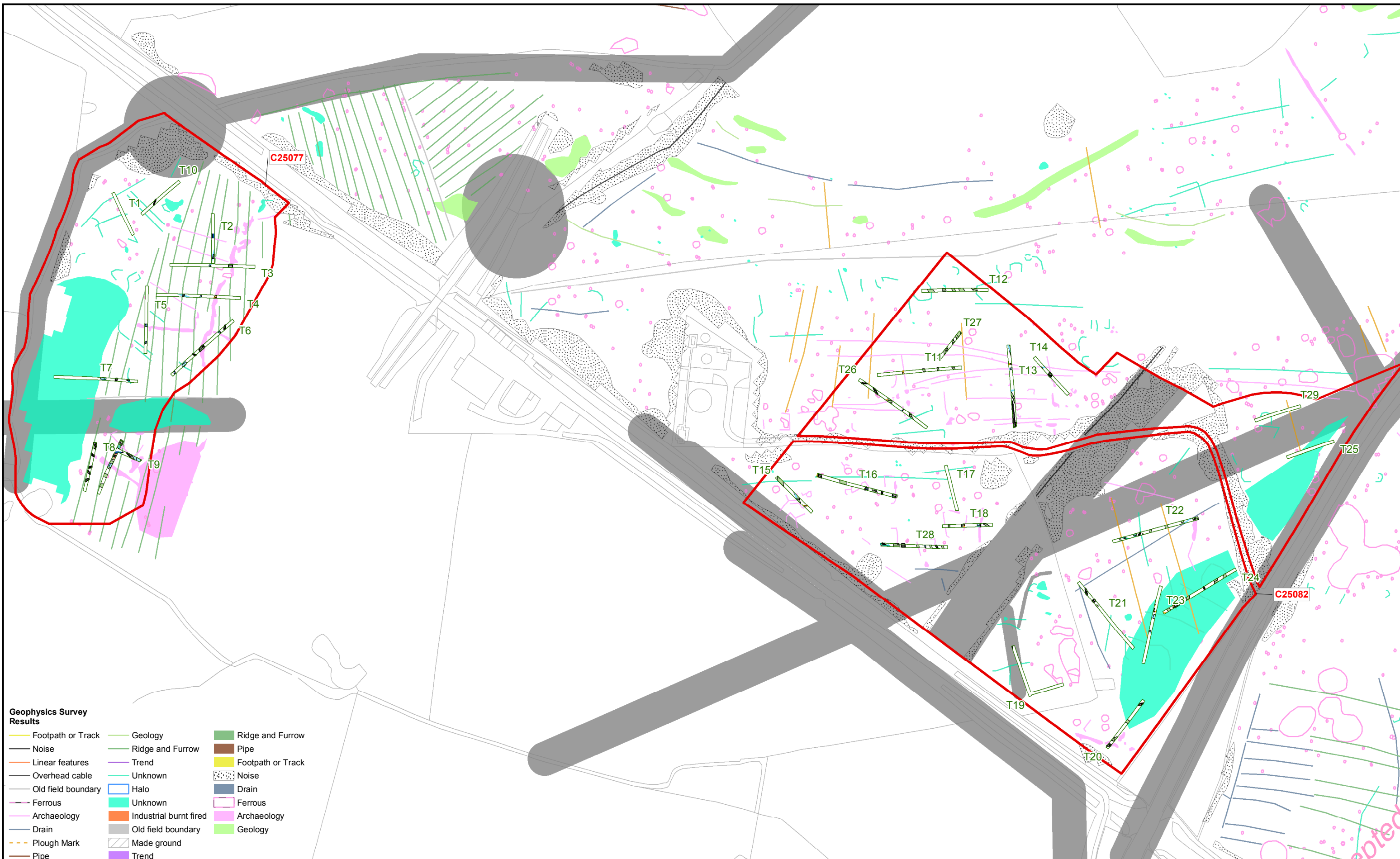
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Metres

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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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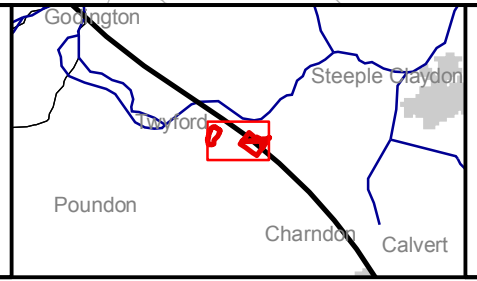
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**Legend**

Site	Deposit/fill
Trial trench location	Field drain
Unphased feature	Modern feature
Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Natural
Early Roman	Treethrow
Late Roman	Furrow
Roman	Constraint



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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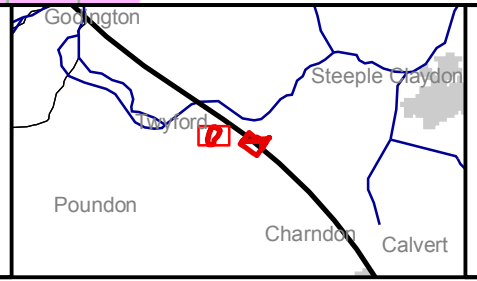
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**Legend**

Site	Treethrow
Trial trench location	Furrow
Unphased feature	Constraint
Late Iron Age - Early Roman	
Early Roman	
Late Roman	
Roman	



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*

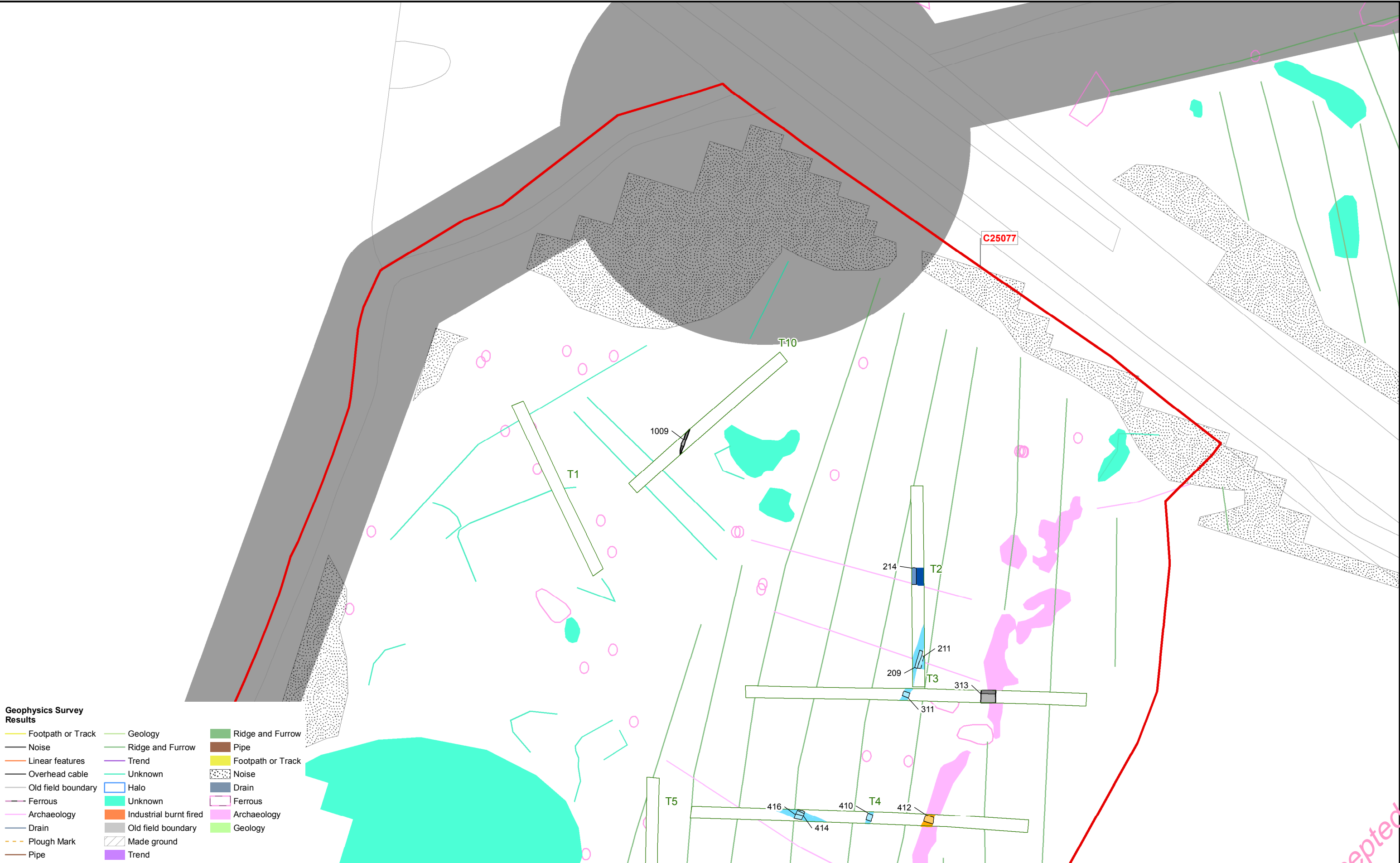
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**Geophysics Survey Results**

Footpath or Track	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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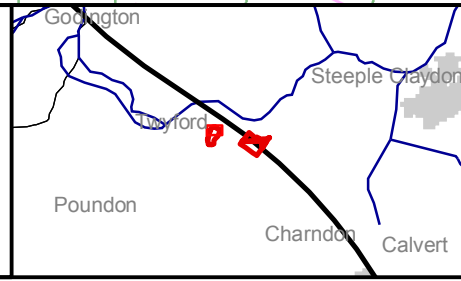
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**Legend**

Site
Trial trench location
Unphased feature
Late Iron Age - Early Roman
Late Roman
Roman



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,  
Twyford & Chetwode *Internal*

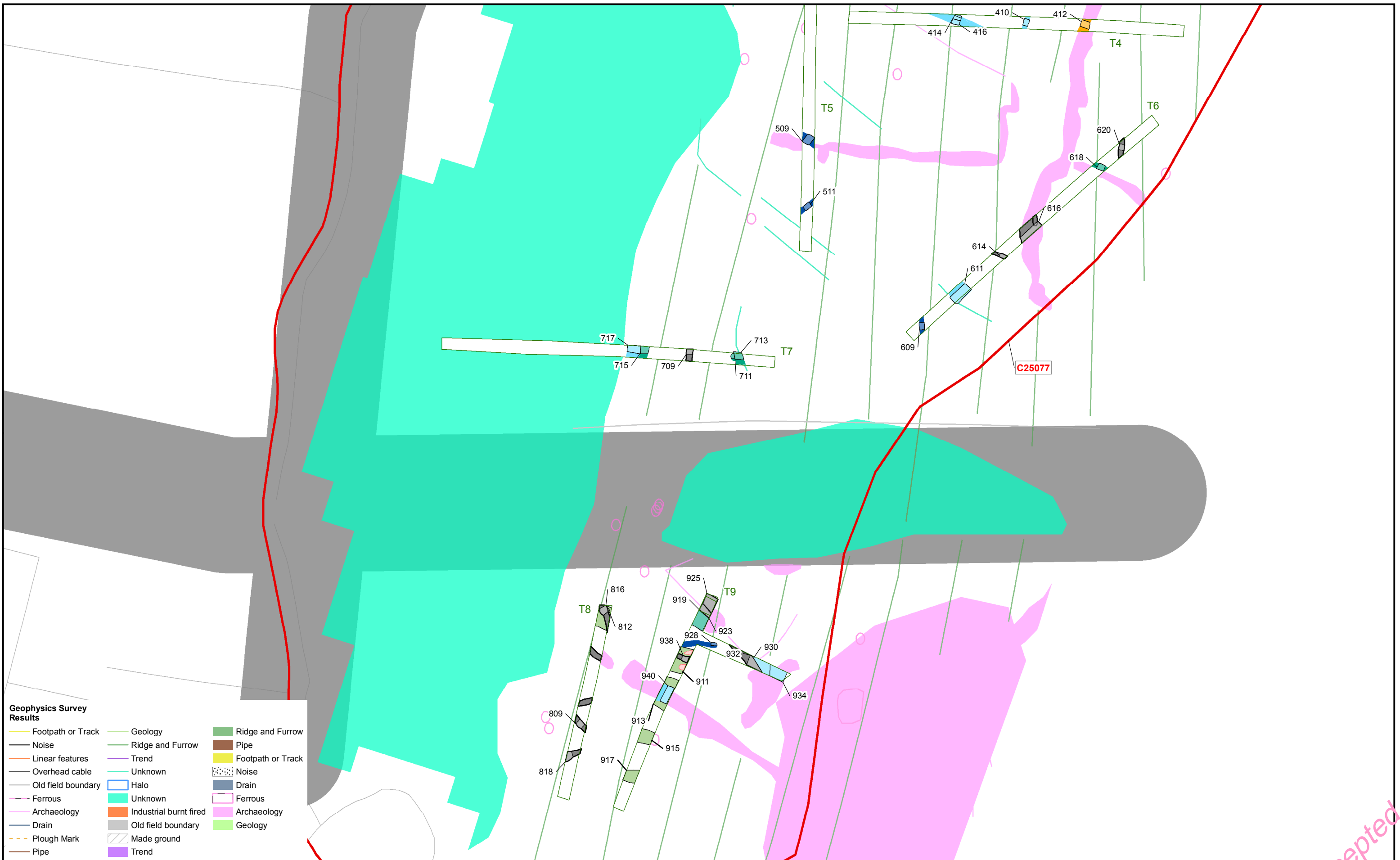
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**Geophysics Survey Results**

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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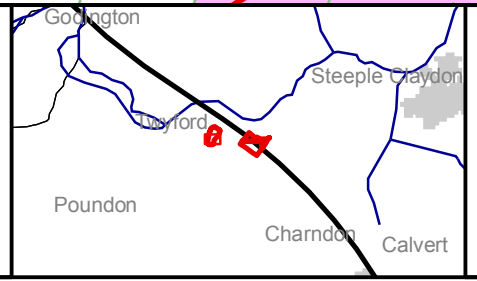
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**Legend**

Site	Treethrow
Trial trench location	Furrow
Unphased feature	Constraint
Late Iron Age - Early Roman	
Early Roman	
Late Roman	
Roman	



High Speed Two

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

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

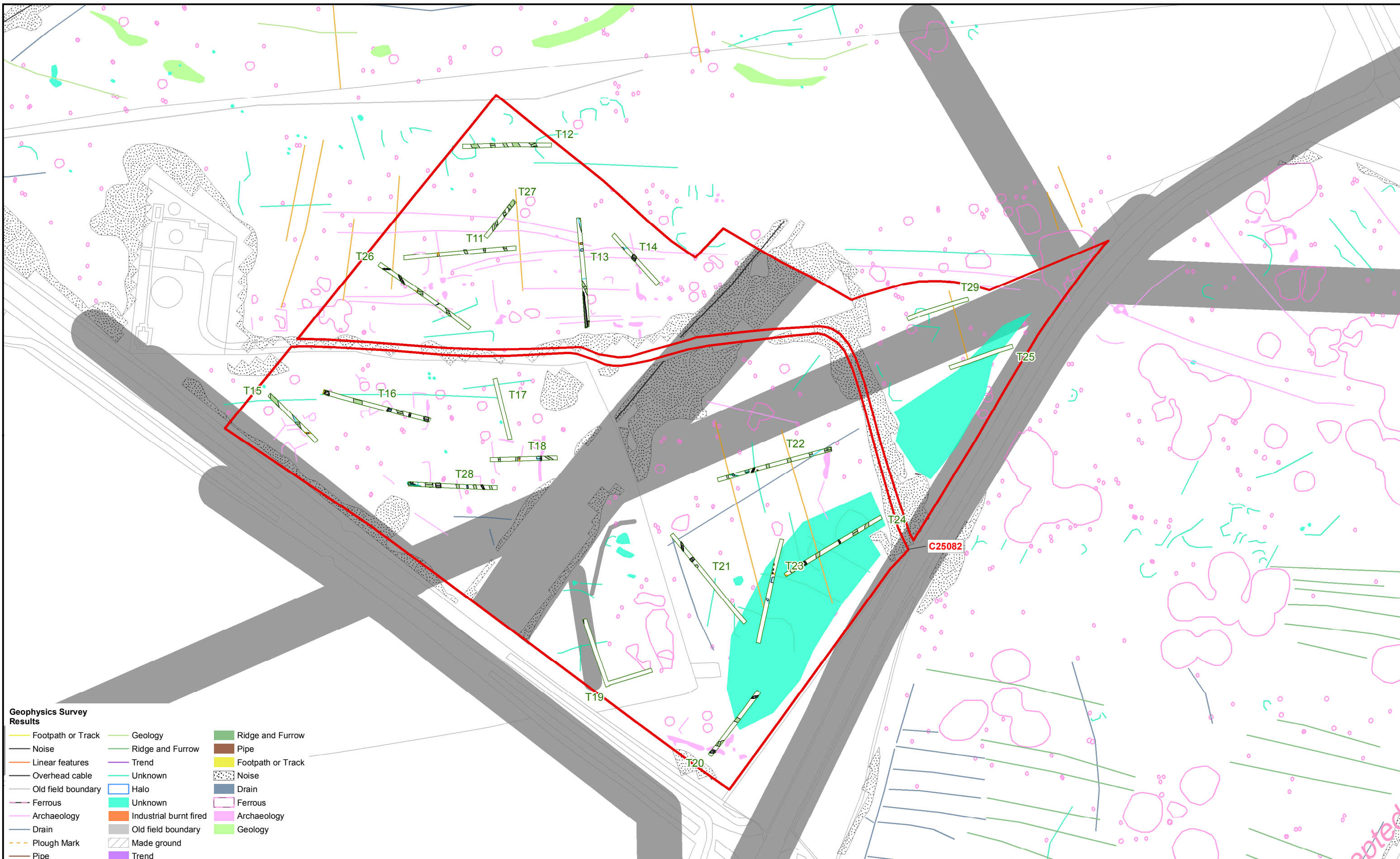
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**Geophysics Survey Results**

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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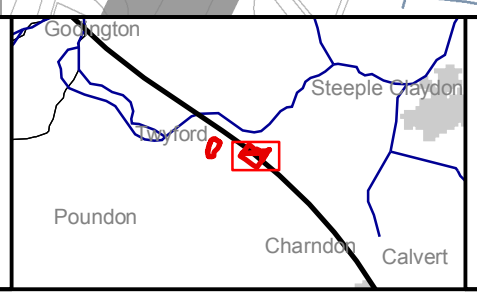
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**Legend**

Site	Deposit/fill
Trial trench location	Field drain
Unphased feature	Modern feature
Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Natural
Early Roman	Furrow
Late Roman	Constraint
Roman	



High Speed Two

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

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

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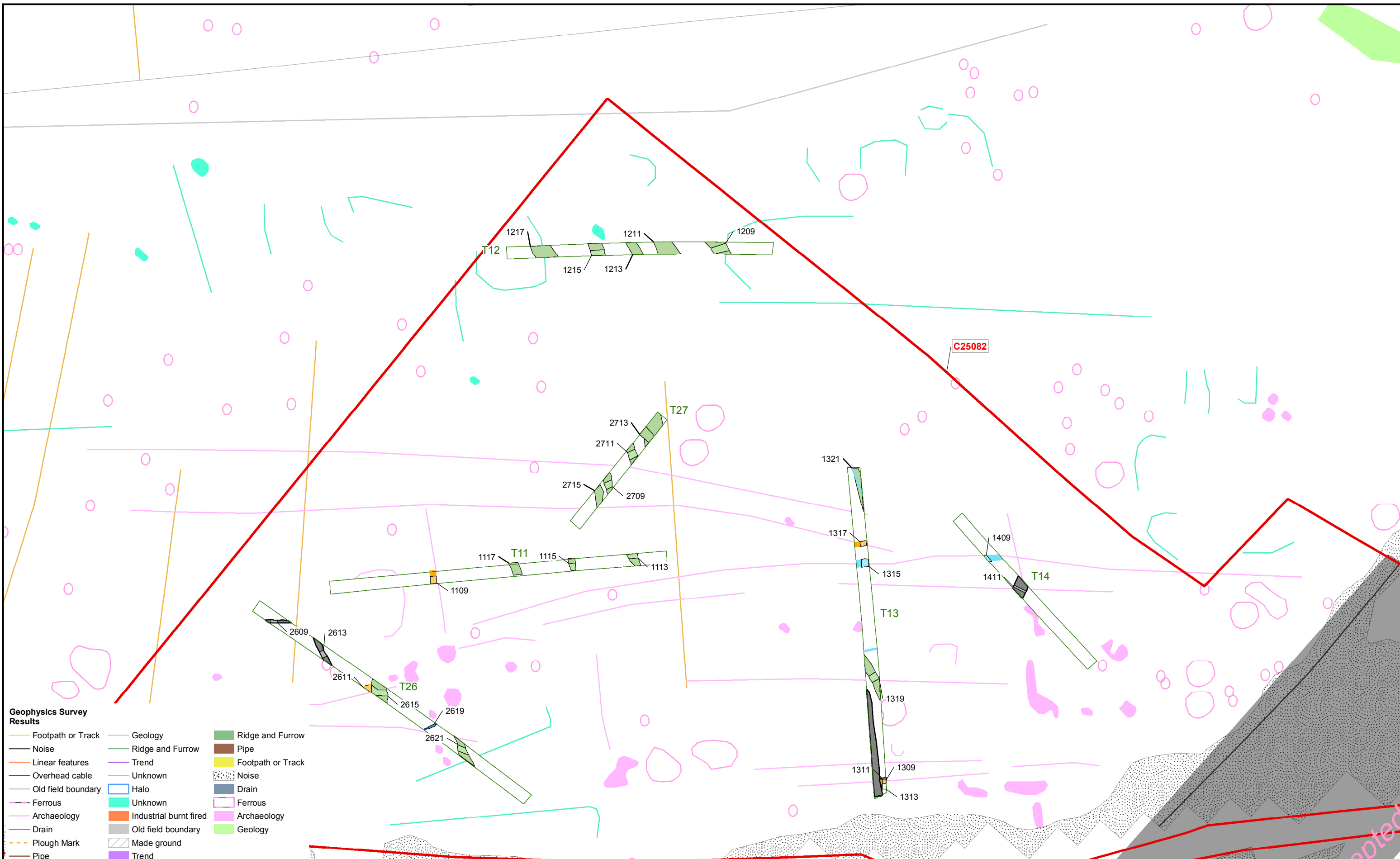
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Kilometres

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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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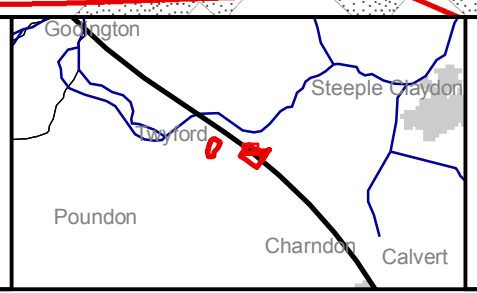
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**Legend**

Site	Modern feature
Trial trench location	Furrow
Unphased feature	Constraint
Late Iron Age - Early Roman	
Late Roman	
Roman	
Field drain	



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*

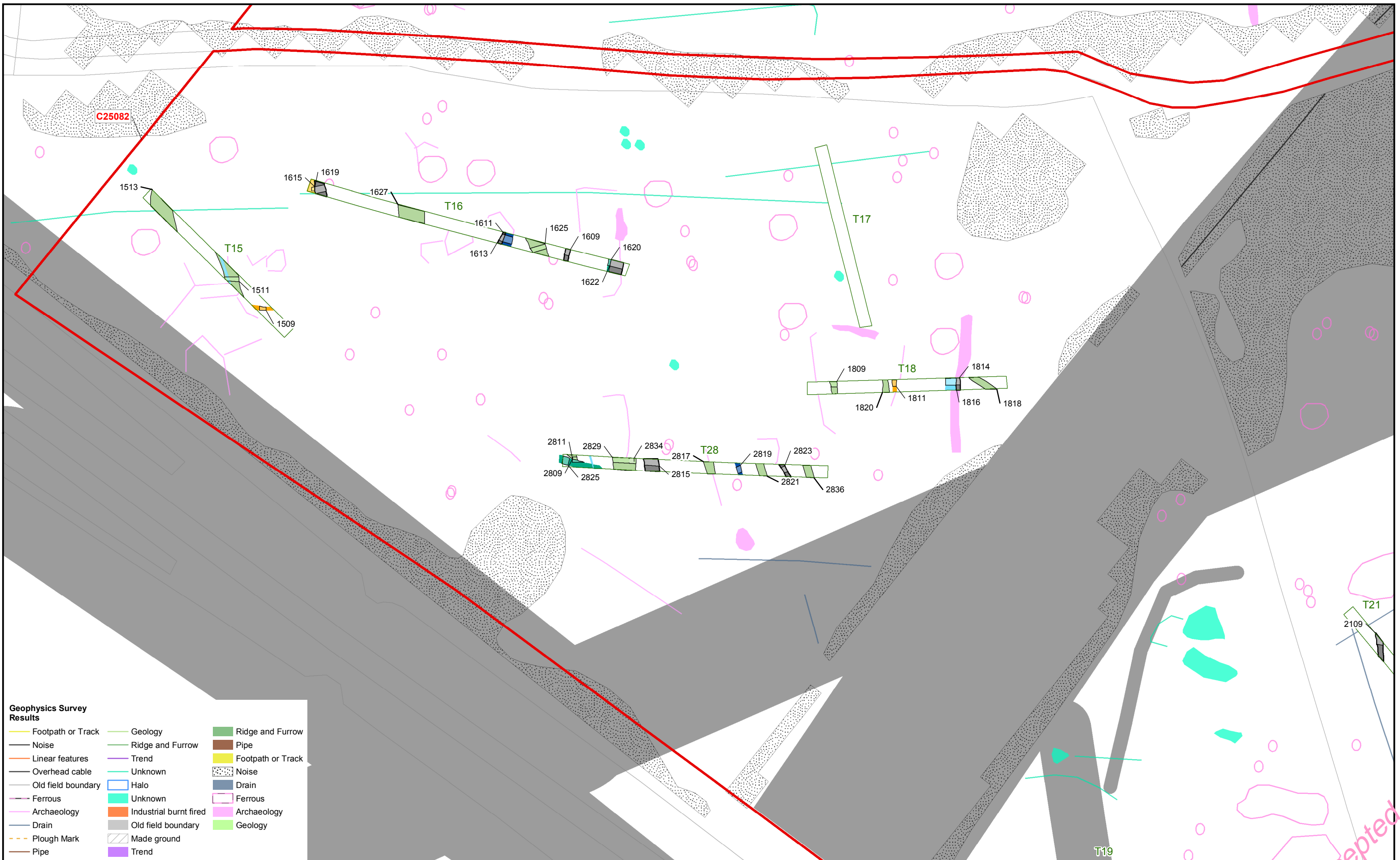
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**Geophysics Survey Results**

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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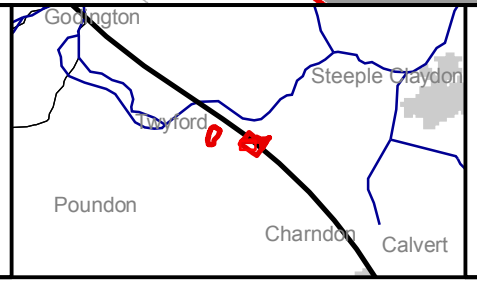
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**Legend**

Site	Deposit/fill
Trial trench location	Field drain
Unphased feature	Furrow
Late Iron Age - Early Roman	Constraint
Early Roman	
Late Roman	
Roman	



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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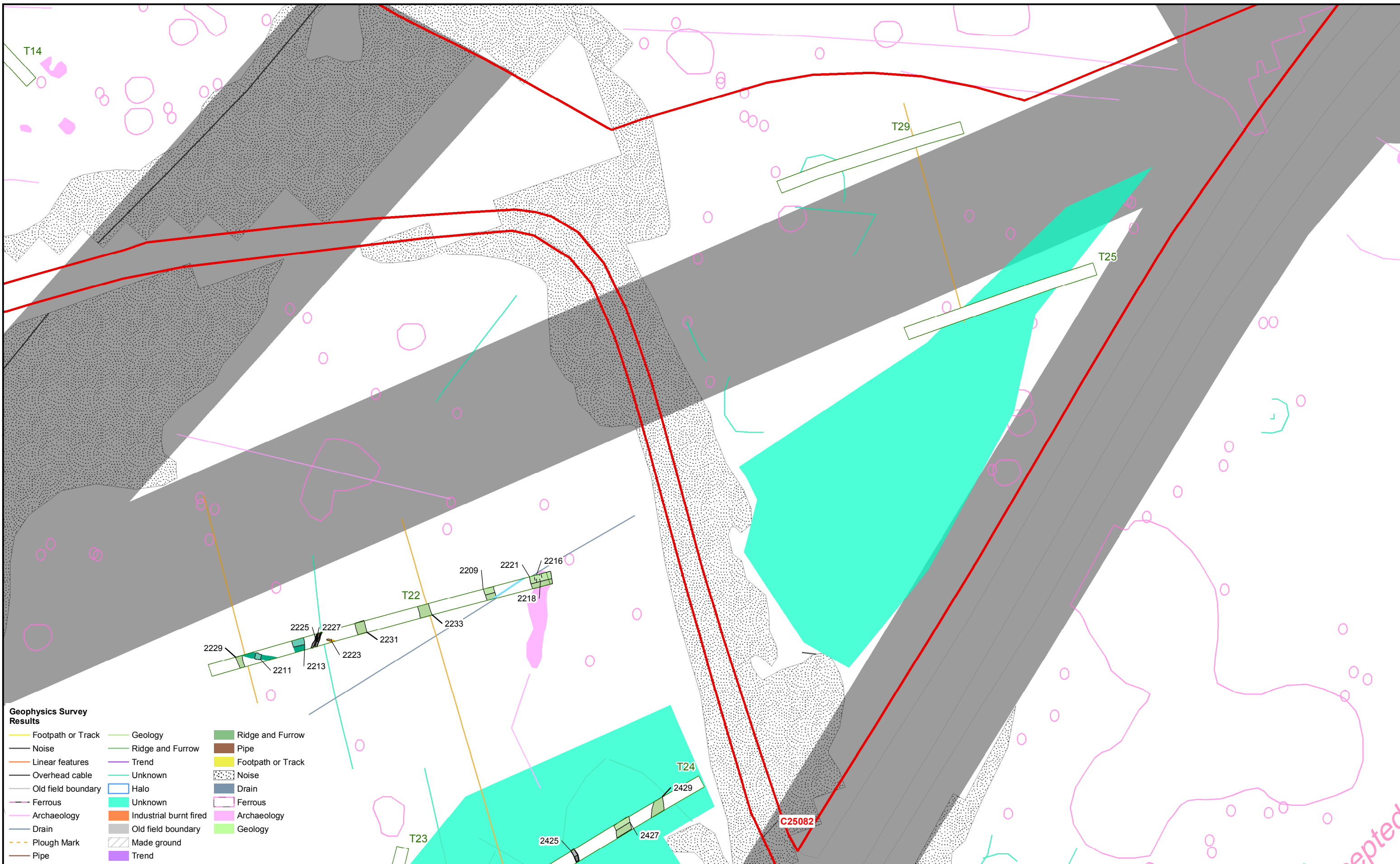
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**Geophysics Survey Results**

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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**Legend**

Site	Furrow
Trial trench location	Constraint
Unphased feature	
Late Iron Age - Early Roman	
Early Roman	
Field drain	
Natural	



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*

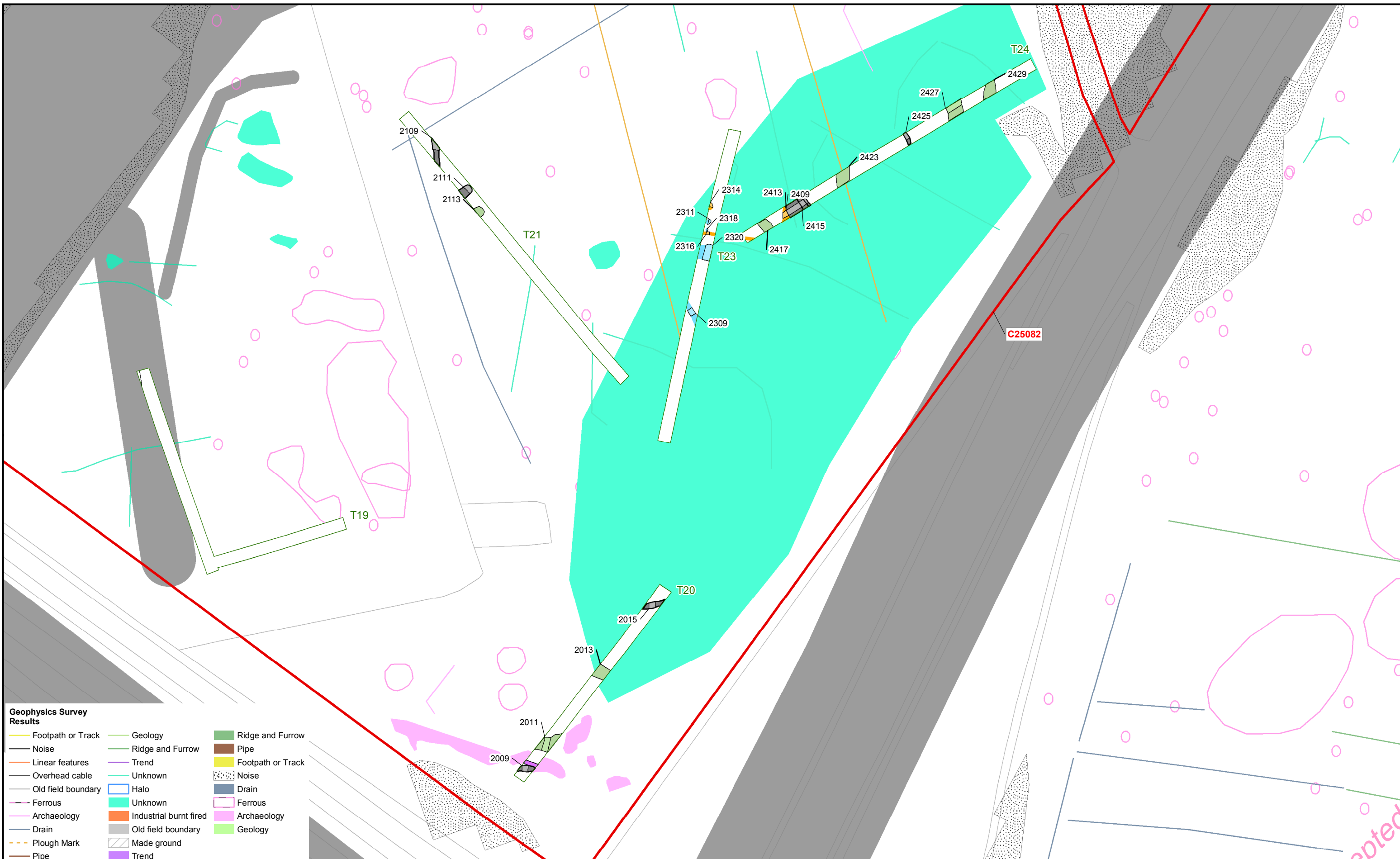
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**Geophysics Survey Results**

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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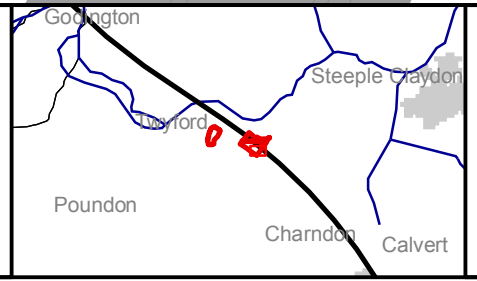
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**Legend**

Site	Constraint
Trial trench location	
Unphased feature	
Late Iron Age - Early Roman	
Late Roman	
Modern feature	
Furrow	



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*

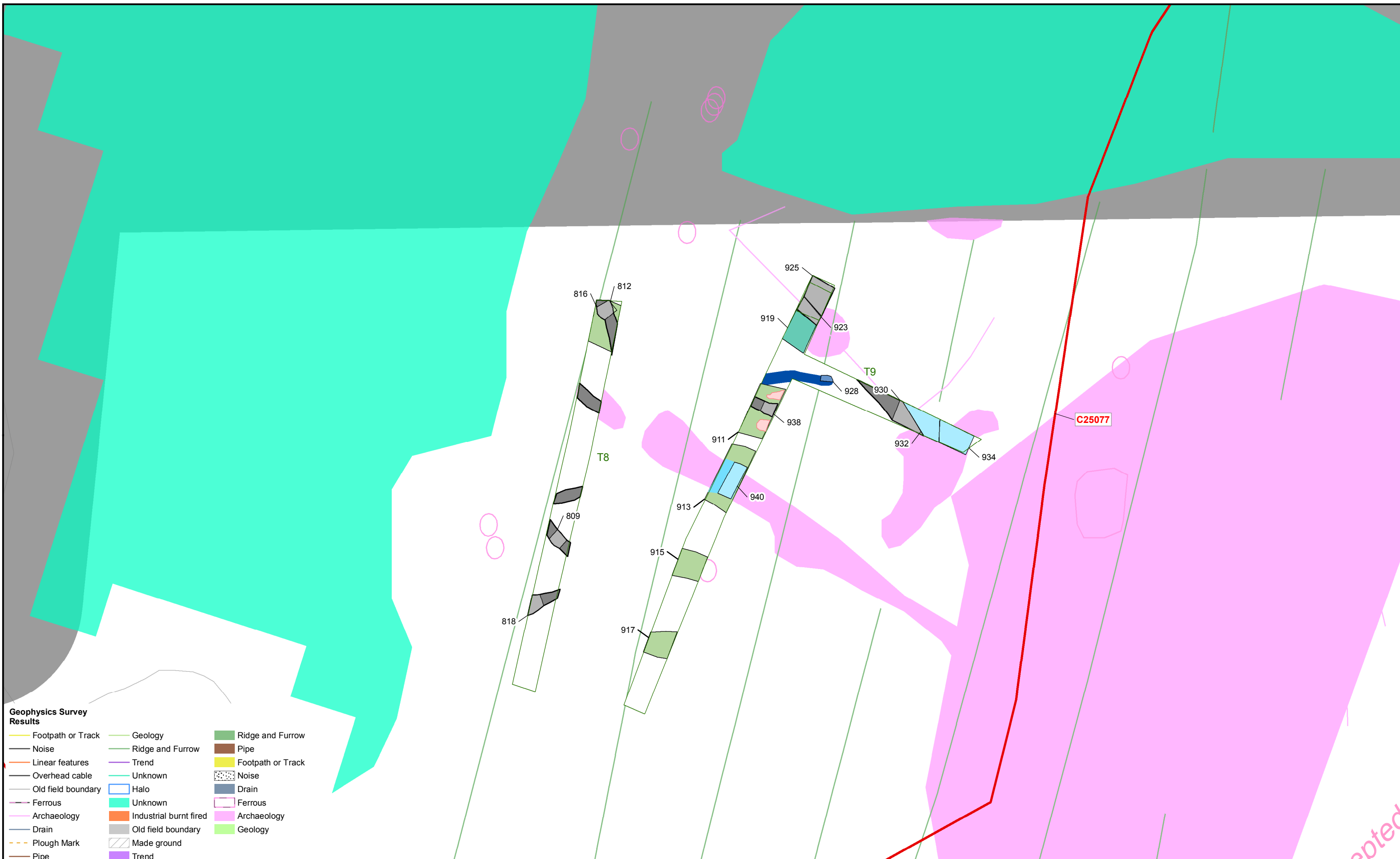
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- Geophysics Survey Results**
- Footpath or Track
  - Noise
  - Linear features
  - Overhead cable
  - Old field boundary
  - Ferrous
  - Archaeology
  - Drain
  - Plough Mark
  - Pipe
  - Geology
  - Ridge and Furrow
  - Trend
  - Unknown
  - Halo
  - 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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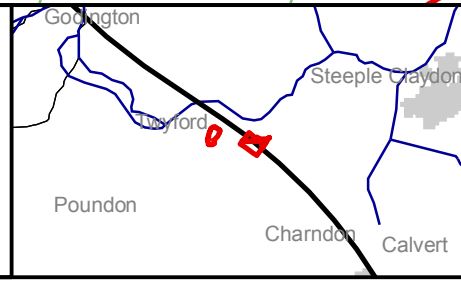
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- Legend**
- Site
  - Trial trench location
  - Unphased feature
  - Early Roman
  - Late Roman
  - Roman
  - Treethrow
  - Furrow
  - Constraint



High Speed Two

FIG. 4  
Three Bridge Mill, Twyford, Buckinghamshire (AC250/28):  
Trial Trench Locations and Results  
Site C25077 (south)

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

**HS2**

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