

1EW03 - Enabling Works Central

AWHi – Interim Report for Archaeological Recording at Doddershall DMV

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1 Executive Summary

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 COPA was commissioned by Fusion (the Contractor) to undertake a programme of archaeological recording at Doddershall Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) – site code 1C19DDHAR (hereafter referred to as ‘the Site’; Fig. 1). The archaeological recording comprised the investigation of one land parcel, comprising two areas (C25089) measuring c.2.21ha in total. It was preceded by a geophysical survey and LiDAR survey (Document No. P1C2-ETM-EV-REP-000-000008_P01) and a Test Pit Evaluation undertaken on Site in 2017-18 (Document No. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS04_CL20-007852).
- 1.1.2 A Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation (LSWSI; Document No. 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-REP-CS05-000001) for the archaeological recording was prepared in accordance with the *GWSI: HERDS*, the *Technical Standard: Specification for Project Plans and Location Specific Written Schemes of Investigation* (Document No. HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000036), the *Technical Standard: Specification for Historic Environment Investigations* (Document No. HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035) and relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) standards (CIfA 2014a; CIfA 2014b; both the latter updated in 2020). The LSWSI detailed the scope and the methodology for the archaeological works. The LSWSI was also informed by the preceding Project Plan (PP; Document No. 1EW03-FUS-EV-PLN-CS04_CL20-000007).
- 1.1.3 The archaeological recording works targeted the remains of the DMV and any potential evidence of preceding early medieval, as well as post-abandonment remains. The presence of these remains had been demonstrated by preceding desk-based investigations, the geophysical (Fig. 2) and LiDAR surveys and Test Pit Evaluation on the Site. The archaeological recording works were required to further identify the location, extent, survival and significance of any such remains. Excavation also sought to clarify details of settlement layout, phasing and zoning of activities, industrial, craft and economic activities, as well as how the Site relates to the wider early medieval and medieval period landscape. The locations of the areas were selected to mitigate construction impacts arising as part of the HS2 Phase 1 Central Scheme of Works. The programme of archaeological recording was undertaken from 26/05/2020 to 09/07/2021.
- 1.1.4 The Site lies within Community Forum Area CFA12 (Waddesdon and Quainton) and most of DMV South is located within Archaeological Character Sub Zone (ACSZ) 9, which is the site of the deserted medieval village of Doddershall. DMV North is located within Archaeological Character Sub Zone 10 and the south-eastern part is located within Archaeological Character Sub Zone 7. Both Archaeological Character Sub Zones 7 and 10 are associated with the outer estate of the medieval village and the 16th century estate of Doddershall House.

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- 1.1.5 This Interim Report provides an overview of the project background and fieldwork methodology and summarises the interim results of the archaeological recording, together with an initial tabulated summary of the artefactual and environmental evidence. It also presents a provisional interpretation of the fieldwork results and their archaeological significance and potential to contribute to *GWSI: HERDS* specific objectives.

2 Site Background

2.1 Site Location

- 2.1.1 The Site comprises a parcel of land (C25089) divided into two areas, DMV South and DMV North, which comprise a total of 2.21ha combined and lie to either side of an extant (live) freight railway line and associated embankment (Fig. 1). It is located to the north-east of the Grade II* Listed Doddershall House and its associated parkland, and 1.6km west of Quainton village, in Buckinghamshire (NGR472280, 220440).
- 2.1.2 The Site lies within Community Forum Area CFA12 (Waddesdon and Quainton) and most of DMV South is located within Archaeological Character Sub Zone (ACSZ) 9, which is the site of the deserted medieval village of Doddershall. DMV North is located within Archaeological Character Sub Zone 10 and the south-eastern part is located within Archaeological Character Sub Zone 7. Both Archaeological Character Sub Zones 7 and 10 are associated with the outer estate of the medieval village and the 16th century estate of Doddershall House.
- 2.1.3 Preceding investigations, comprising geophysical and LiDAR surveys (Document No. P1C2-ETM-EV-REP-000-000008_P01) and a Test Pit Evaluation undertaken in 2017-18 (Document No. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS04_CL20-007852), confirmed a high density of archaeological remains concentrated in the centre of the Site. The majority of remains, which comprised possible ditches, pits and occupation or destruction deposits/surfaces, appeared likely to date to the 13th century and were thought likely to represent remains associated with deserted medieval village (DMV) of Doddershall.
- 2.1.4 The two areas that comprised the Site (C25089) are as follows:
- DMV South measuring c. 1.64ha; and
 - DMV North measuring c. 0.57ha.
- 2.1.5 The Site was under managed grass pasture at the time of the fieldwork.
- ### 2.2 Main Construction Asset Requirements
- 2.2.1 During the main phase of works, the Site will be required for the construction of the Doddershall Embankment, to the north-east of Doddershall House on the west side of the HS2 route, two attenuation ponds and an ecological mitigation pond.

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2.3 Geology and Topography

- 2.3.1 The British Geological Survey (BGS) records the underlying bedrock geology as Weymouth Member (mudstone), which is sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 157 to 164 million years ago in the Jurassic Period (BGS 2020). There are superficial deposits of alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel) formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in an environment dominated by rivers, overlain by slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly acid but base-rich loamy and clayey soils (Cranfield Online 2018).

2.4 Previous Archaeological Works

Geophysical and LiDAR Surveys

- 2.4.1 Earthwork remains of the village were identified in the results of the geophysical and LiDAR surveys (Document No. P1C2-ETM-EV-REP-000-000008_P01). The results indicated a high density of archaeological remains within the centre of the Site, including banks and ditches that almost certainly represent the remains of the DMV. These earthworks exhibit some regularity and are likely to represent house platforms, toft and croft boundaries and tracks. The remains of the settlement extend 250m east and at least 250m south-west of the Site. The geophysical data suggested that the central area of the medieval village was dominated by a substantial 'high street'. The LiDAR survey indicated evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation on the southern part of the Site, which extends to the south and south-east.

Test Pit Evaluation

- 2.4.2 A Test Pit Evaluation was carried out between December 2018 and January 2019 on Site (Document No. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS04_CL20-007852). The works were undertaken to assess the potential for the presence and significance of below ground archaeological remains within the Site. The test pit methodology was required rather than more typical evaluation trenches or larger area evaluation because it was necessary to keep impacts on the grassland to a minimum. The evaluation covering an area of approximately 11.4ha and consisted of 102, 1.0m x 1.0m hand dug test pits. The test pits confirmed a greyish yellow natural clay, which on average was sealed beneath a thin sterile, clayey subsoil typically 0.10 – 0.20m thick, which in turn lay below 0.10m – 0.20m topsoil.
- 2.4.3 The evaluation revealed archaeological remains including possible ditches, pits, road/floor surfaces, preserved timbers, and occupation and/or destruction deposits. The majority of these remains were concentrated in the centre of the site, in the vicinity of what may have been the old 'high street'. The majority of the pottery recovered dated to the 13th century, although there was also material of 15th, 16th and 17th century origin, indicating that there was some degree of continuity in land use activity, if not of the village itself. A single small sherd of pottery dating to the 11th century may be suggestive of earlier activity, though little can be inferred from such limited remains. The material was largely domestic in nature.

- 2.4.4 The western and eastern edges of the evaluation proved to be largely sterile, but for some outliers. Features encountered in these areas consisted of a possible bank, a burnt clay deposit, a deposit containing a concentration of finds and a pit or ditch. Again, these features could be provisionally dated to the medieval period on the basis of associated finds.

2.5 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 2.5.1 The information presented below has been derived from the Environmental Statement (ES), prepared in 2013 (ES Volume 5, CH001-012, ES 3.5.12.2.4 to 3.5.12.2.7), which included the results of a remote sensing survey (interpretation of aerial photographs, hyperspectral imagery and LiDAR imagery) of the Site and its environs, as well as historic environment data from Buckinghamshire HER. The Site has also been the subject to geophysical survey (Document No. P1C2-ETM-EV-REP-000-000008_P01) and a detailed desk-based assessment (Document No. 1D037-EDP-EV-REP-040-000036). The fields immediately south-east were subject to trial trench evaluation by COPA (Document no. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS05-007783). A specialist report was also prepared by Dr. Paul Stamper in September 2018 (Document 1EW03-FUS-EVREP-CS04_CL20-007840) which presents the current level of information available for the medieval village. Information from the report is reproduced below.
- 2.5.2 In fields c. 500m to the south-east of the Doddershall DMV site, a geophysical survey and trial trenching evaluation have revealed a Roman period farmstead (Document No. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS05-007783). At that site (Doddershall Railway Cottages; Fig. 1, Land Parcel C25087) very limited evidence of prehistoric activity was recovered, suggesting that the site witnessed only a transitory presence prior to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period. The prehistoric material was all residual in later features and the exact nature of prehistoric activity has not yet been fully characterised.
- 2.5.3 The first significant activity at the Doddershall Railway Cottages site, comprised a Late Iron Age/early Roman period farmstead that was laid out around a rectilinear enclosure system on a NNE-SSW/WNW-ESE alignment. It was probably established in the later 1st century AD, as no certain Late Iron Age material culture was discovered. However, some of the pottery that could not be phased with certainty has date ranges that also include the Late Iron Age.
- 2.5.4 At the Railway Cottages sites, three boundaries of an early Roman settlement were identified. These boundaries defined an area of settlement c.120m north/south, and approximately 140m east/west. Within the main enclosed area, anticipated early Roman period features, such as pits and hollows, were discovered as well as further ditches that subdivided the area. Occupation continued until the very end of the Roman period. The original western and southern boundaries were redefined, and mid-late Roman period activity did not extend beyond these in either direction. However, settlement expanded to the north-east during this time.
- 2.5.5 A larger proportion of the material culture from Doddershall Railway Cottages can be dated to the mid-late Roman period, and the greater number of features belong to this period.

Evidence for iron smelting was also recovered from the site in the form of slags deriving from non-tapping or minimally tapping furnaces. Non-tapping iron smelting was widely used in England during the Iron Age, and the introduction of the tap furnace is considered to have arrived with the Roman conquest, although the transition between these two industrial processes is poorly understood.

- 2.5.6 The discovery of a single sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery during the preceding fieldwalking survey of the Railway Cottages site, was not enough to suggest that the settlement continued in use into the 5th century. A coin dating to the very end of the Roman period was also discovered as well as a worked bone pin beater of a type that is typically Anglo-Saxon was found.
- 2.5.7 Doddershall may have been present as a settlement by the late 11th century, appearing as 'Sortelai', that is Shortley, in the Domesday Book (1086), when it may have had a population of around 60. Later documents indicate a typical, and apparently thriving, medieval village with its own open fields, woods and meadows, and by 1225 - early for England - a windmill. It is currently unknown if the village shrank, as many did, in the 14th century, but there were probably at least 35 houses here in the later 15th century. Then, in the 1490s, the Pigott family, the lords of the manor, evicted at least 24 families in order to concentrate on profitable sheep farming. Even so, some families remained at Doddershall, and the village was depicted on a hand-drawn map of the area drawn in 1587, associated with a land dispute (Fig. 3).
- 2.5.8 The key element depicted on this map seems to be a row of five houses, each in its own plot. These plots known as crofts, appear to be very regular, suggesting that we have a settlement that was, at least in part, laid out as a planned development, something seen in many villages between the 11th and 13th centuries. The houses apparently stand alongside a street, with their crofts out to a long rectangular space, perhaps a village green – again, perhaps indicative of a planned layout. Three other houses lie to the north-west, on roads looping west towards Doddershall Hall and its deer park.
- 2.5.9 Earthwork remains of the village were identified in the results of the geophysical and LiDAR surveys (Fig. 2). These demonstrated a potential for a high density of archaeological remains within the centre of the Site, including the remains of banks and ditches, which almost certainly represent the remains of the medieval village. These earthworks exhibited some regularity and represent the remains of house platforms, toft and croft boundaries and tracks. The remains of the settlement extend 250m east and at least 250m south-west of the Site. The ES noted that as well as the extant remains, the location of the Site - an area subject to periodic, localised, low level flooding - suggests potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits. The LiDAR survey indicated evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation in the southern part of the Site, which extends to the south and south-east. The ridge and furrow to the south of the Site is orientated east/west, whereas the adjacent field to the south-east had ridge and furrow orientated north-west/south-east.

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- 2.5.10 What can be seen on the 1587 hand-drawn map and from the earthworks on Site, is the village in much shrunken form with just eight or so houses remaining from the 35 or more it had had in the later medieval period (Fig. 3). Where those lost houses lay, and whether the earlier village extended under the railway line is unknown. What is also unknown is at what point the village developed or was laid out; it could have been at any date between the 9th and early 11th century. In addition, also, where this first village stood in relation to that mapped some 600 years later, and indeed if there was some form of Saxon hamlet here before the village.
- 2.5.11 The results of the geophysical survey were reviewed and although a number of potential archaeological features were identified across the Site, the results contributed little of significant additional information on the form of the medieval village. Some high ferrous readings, one north and one south of the railway may have indicated evidence of the remains of industrial activity.
- 2.5.12 The clearest depiction of the surface remains at Doddershall is on a 1976 air photo taken for British Gas. This shows a clear planned unit defined most evidently by a common front boundary, and to a lesser extent by a shared rear boundary, running north-east from west of Doddershall House almost up to the line of the railway. This includes the general location of the five house-plots seen on the late 16th century map. As noted, it is unclear if any house plots extended under the railway, although the line of the front boundary seems to. This row fronts to the east onto what appears to be a linear, village green-like compartment, which broadens slightly towards Doddershall House. East of the putative green, ditches define squarish plots, which may or may not be tofts. North of the railway the earthworks are far less distinct, bar a group of mounds of indeterminate purpose. Although the LiDAR survey has identified a wide range of banks and ditches across the Site, in this instance LiDAR results were less clear than the 1976 aerial photograph. The LiDAR data does show the irregular ditches in the north more clearly. These have every appearance of being informal drainage ditches (the area is lower lying, and damp) rather than being related to settlement.
- 2.5.13 After the abandonment of the village the area was part of an estate centred on Doddershall House, which is located 330m south-west of the Site. The Grade II* Listed manor house has associated parkland to the south-west. The existing landscape probably derives from enclosure of the Site and the surrounding area from the 16th century onwards.
- 2.5.14 The landscape of the eastern part of the Doddershall estate was subject to alteration during the 19th century, due to the construction of two railway lines. Firstly, the Aylesbury and Buckingham Railway, which was built in 1868 and curved northwards to the west of Quainton. This is now disused and the remains lie to the south and east of the Site. Then, in 1898, the Great Central London Extension was built. This bisects the Site and is still in use.

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3 Methodology

3.1 Aims and Objectives

- 3.1.1 The archaeological recording was required to mitigate the impact of construction on the archaeological remains within the Site. The general aim of the archaeological recording was to locate, identify, characterise, date and record the nature of the archaeological resource of the Site ahead of the construction of HS2 Phase 1 Central.
- 3.1.2 The archaeological remains are likely to date from the medieval period and be associated with the occupation and subsequent disuse/abandonment of the DMV and agricultural use in its hinterland.
- 3.1.3 The aims of the fieldwork, as stated in the LSWSI (Document No. 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-REP-CS05-000001), were to:
- Confirm the presence/absence, extent and depth of any surviving archaeological remains within the Site;
 - Record any archaeological remains that may be present;
 - Determine the level of truncation from ploughing;
 - Determine the nature, date, condition, state of preservation, complexity and significance of any archaeological remains present, in particular those associated with the DMV as identified in the Test Pit Evaluation;
 - Determine and understand the range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present; and
 - Contribute to the delivery of *GWSI: HERDS* specific objectives as specified in Section 3.1.4.
- 3.1.4 The archaeological recording sought to contribute to the following *GWSI: HERDS* site-specific objectives:
- **KC30:** Identify the location and form of early and middle Saxon settlement and investigate evidence for land use in the period;
 - **KC31:** Identify the location of middle to late Saxon settlement, explore processes of settlement nucleation and understand the development of associated field types and agricultural regimes;
 - **KC34:** Undertake research and investigation into medieval manorial complexes. What was their origin, development and impact on the landscape?
 - **KC35:** Investigate the impacts on rural communities of social and economic shocks in

the mid-14th century and thereafter in their contribution to the settlement's desertion;

- **KC40:** Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th to mid 14th century; and,
- **Kc47:** Test and develop geophysical survey methods.

3.1.5 In addition to the above HERDS objectives there are a number of detailed site-specific objectives which the work aimed to address. These are:

1. Gaining an understanding of the origin of the settlement including potential Prehistoric, Roman and Early Medieval precursors to the settlement and land use of the Areas during these periods;
2. Gaining and understanding of the early form of the settlement and any evidence for formal planning in the origins/growth of the village or determining if growth was more organic;
3. Gaining an understanding of the chronology of the settlement during its life leading to a comprehensive phasing plan for the development, decline and eventual abandonment of the settlement and ancillary land;
4. Gaining an understanding of the later use of the abandoned settlement and inclusion into post-medieval rural landscape;
5. Gaining an understanding of the routeways into and around the settlement, represented by tracks and paths;
6. Gaining an understanding of structural buildings techniques;
7. Defining economic activity, agricultural regimes and local production on site;
8. Understanding the degree of regionally / nationally imported material (both produce and craft items) versus locally produced material;
9. Defining lifestyle parameters, diet and quality of life; and,
10. Gaining an understanding of population density and change through time.

3.2 Scope

3.2.1 The archaeological recording was undertaken from 26/05/2020 to 09/07/2021 and comprised the investigation of two areas (DMV South and DMV North), within land parcel C25089, measuring c.2.21ha in total (Figs 1, 2 and 3):

- DMV South measured c.1.64ha; and
- DMV North measured c.0.57ha.

- 3.2.2 The fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the PP (Document No. 1EW03-FUS-EV-PLN-CS04_CL20-000007) and LSWSI (Document No. 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-REP-CS05-000001) and adhered to the *Cifa Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (Cifa 2014b) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 3.2.3 The areas of archaeological recording were positioned in accordance with the PP and LSWSI. No health and safety issues were encountered during the course of the archaeological recording.

3.3 Archaeological Recording Methodology

- 3.3.1 This section briefly summarises the methodology utilised during the works. A more detailed description can be found in the LSWSI.

Setting Out

- 3.3.2 All spatial setting out and recording was undertaken in accordance with the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum Newlyn (ODN) as defined by the OS Active Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) network and use of a virtual reference system.
- 3.3.3 All interventions were located to a horizontal accuracy of +/-500mm, with surface heights recorded using Real Time Kinematic (RTK) GNSS and related to PGMs. Levelling accuracy was recorded to within 10 mmOK: where 'k' is the total distance levelled in kilometres.

Machine / Hand Excavation

- 3.3.4 All archaeological recording areas were mechanically excavated. The removal of overburden was undertaken using excavators fitted with toothless ditching buckets under constant supervision of a suitably trained, competent and experienced archaeologist, until the first archaeologically significant horizon was reached, or when the absence of any such horizon was adequately demonstrated. Further use of mechanical excavation was only undertaken with the specific permission of the Contractor. All fieldwork was monitored by Fusion.
- 3.3.5 Excavated soil was deposited adjacent to the Archaeological Recording areas as set out in the Soil Resource Plan (Document No. 1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-PLN-CS05-000001) using mechanical excavators and dumpers. Topsoil and subsoil/overburden were stripped and stored separately.
- 3.3.6 Two stages of metal detecting were used by experienced staff to scan for metal finds, first following the mechanical stripping of the Site areas and then also during the hand excavation of key archaeological features and deposits. In addition, the exposed archaeological surfaces were also subject to a number of analytical survey techniques including geophysical survey, multi spectral analysis aerial survey and photogrammetry. The methodology as defined in the PP also evolved following intervention strategy discussions with the Contractor and following

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a review of multi-spectral data (for example, adopting the targeted test pitting of exposed occupation deposits).

3.3.7 In accordance with the PP (Table 3) and the LSWSI, a sufficient number and proportion of features were hand excavated to meet the aims of the programme of archaeological recording. Linear features were sample excavated to a minimum of 10% of their entirety, with elements of these 100% sampled. Discrete features such as pits and postholes were sampled to a minimum of 50%, structural surfaces to a minimum of 25% and other structural components to a minimum of 50%. Other features and deposits of notable significance were 100% sampled.

3.3.8 Archaeological hand excavation and recording was undertaken to the general requirements as described in the *GWSI: HERDS* and the *Technical Standard: Specification for Historic Environment Investigations* (Document No. HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035). The sampling strategy was guided by the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2014b) and other relevant guidance documents, as detailed in the LSWSI.

Fieldwork Recording

3.3.9 A sufficient sample of each feature was excavated to meet the requirements of the *GWSI: HERDS*. To support the requirements of the *GWSI: HERDS*, a precise, bespoke excavation strategy employed on site was agreed in a strategy document agreed by all stakeholders (Document No. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS05-007832). Archaeological recording included, as a minimum:

- A record of the full extent in plan of all revealed archaeological features and deposits based on digital survey data, supplemented where appropriate by hand drawn records on polyester-based drawing film (at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 unless otherwise agreed).
- The written record of individual context descriptions on appropriate pro-forma recording sheets;
- Single context planning used only if appropriate;
- Digital photographs and other appropriate drawn and written records; and
- Sections, including the half-sections of individual layers or features drawn as appropriate to 1:10 or 1:20.

3.3.10 A 'site location plan' indicating site north and individual 'area plans' were prepared, showing the location of archaeological remains excavated in relation to the investigation area (Figs 5a – 6e).

Environmental Sampling

3.3.11 In line with the Employer's *Technical Standard: Specification for Historic Environment Investigations*, the following bulk soil sampling strategy was implemented. This strategy was

based on the existing information about the Site, gathered from non-intrusive surveys and the *GWSI: HERDS* objectives outlined above.

3.3.12 The purpose of sampling was to identify the range of environmental material present on the Site, their preservation, significance and distribution.

3.3.13 The area is known to contain evidence from the medieval period (11th century onwards) through the post-medieval period and into the modern period. Geophysical survey indicated the presence of the Doddershall DMV within the centre of the larger Doddershall Site. The Test Pit Evaluation appears to confirm this presence and location. Sampling will therefore target the following, where present, as a minimum:

- Archaeological features (pits, gullies, postholes, boundary ditches) associated with areas of settlement;
- Floors and other occupation / use surfaces where they survive and have not been truncated;
- Deposits representing the main phases of activity on site (to assess whether there are changes in rates of deposition, or material survival over time);
- Deposits representing industrial activity on site - potentially identified via metal detection survey pre-hand excavation and as ongoing metal detection of deposits during the work;
- Deposits and features associated with the disuse and abandonment of the site; and,
- Where deposits are investigated, and found to be undated, and where these have the potential to be of archaeological significance (e.g. potentially of earlier prehistoric or early medieval date, directly associated with the occupation/abandonment of the DMV or any other deposit types notable for artefactual scarcity) appropriate samples should be taken for artefact recovery.

3.3.14 Samples were collected using 10 litre plastic buckets (with lids and handles), for the recovery of bulk 'disturbed' environmental samples (Tab.2). Labelling followed guidance set out in the *Technical Standard: Specification for Historic Environment Investigations* (Document No. HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000035).

Backfilling

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

4 Factual Summary of Key Archaeological Findings

4.1 Stratigraphic Sequence

- 4.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence across the Site comprised topsoil and an alluvial subsoil overlying the natural deposits.
- 4.1.2 The topsoil was typically characterised across the Site as a dark brown loam and measured on average 0.1m thick. This was absent from several locations within the Site, as it had already been removed as part of ecological soils translocation works prior to the implementation of the archaeological programme. The alluvial subsoil deposit was recorded as a mid grey-brown silty clay averaging a depth of 0.2m.
- 4.1.3 The underlying natural deposits included Quaternary alluvial sediments of silty clay measuring on average 0.25m thick; these sealed a gley-mottled, light orange-brown clay with rare, small gravel, which was observed in several sondages across the Site.
- 4.1.4 No evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation was identified within the Site as the area was probably only subject to shallow ploughing and was mainly used for grazing after the abandonment of the village. Most of the earthworks and features were fairly well preserved. One of the rubble surfaces recorded in DMV North showed signs of late medieval or early post-medieval truncation, which possibly occurred before the complete desertion of the area.

4.2 Interim Archaeological Results

- 4.2.1 The summary interim results for the programme of archaeological recording are discussed below. These are set out as follows: DMV South Priority Area 1 (PA1); DMV South Priority Area 2 (PA2); and, DMV North Priority Area 3 (PA3). The priority areas were initially defined in order to manage construction programme priorities. They also serve as useful, if arbitrary spatial divisions with which to discuss the results of the programme of archaeological recording. The interim results are depicted on Figures 3; 5a – 6d. The remains of the former medieval village were identified across each of the excavation areas, with most of the features and deposits concentrated in the central and northern parts of PA1. The remains of the village predominately comprised toft and croft partitions defined by ditches and gullies, with most of the features contained within the toft and croft layout. In DMV South, two house platforms (tofts) were fully excavated, HP6 and HP7. In DMV North, investigation of HP2, 3, and 4 identified yards associated with these houses. Features originally labelled as HP1 and HP8 did not correspond with house platforms upon investigation (Figs 5a-e). Occupation and disuse deposits, ponds, metalised surfaces, and small-scale industrial features comprising shallow and irregular fire pits, identified in PA1 and PA2, were also recorded.

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- 4.2.2 A quantification of the finds and animal bone assemblage is set out in Table 1. The finds primarily comprised pottery and a small assemblage of animal bone, with ceramic building material (CBM), occasional metalwork, rarely evident slag and other industrial waste. Initial assessment of the environmental bulk soil samples collected from the Site is summarised in Table 2.

DMV South (PA1) (Figs 4; 5a – 5e)

- 4.2.3 Non-intrusive surveys including geophysical and LiDAR survey identified a high density of features concentrated across PA1, which were very likely to represent the remains of the village (ES 3.5.12.2.4 to 3.5.12.2.7, and P1C2-ETM-EV-REP-000-000008_P01). These included building platforms, property boundaries and later drainage ditches. The archaeological test pit evaluation of the Site had previously confirmed the presence and location of remains of the village (Document No. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS04_CL20-007852). Archaeological recording in PA1 revealed the presence of at least two north-west/south-east orientated toft and croft strips, in which the remains of two houses were identified. These were aligned similarly to examples on the hand-drawn map of 1587, which shows a similar arrangement of toft and croft strips (Fig. 3). One of these included House Platform 7 (HP7), which was fully excavated along with associated ancillary features. The other, comprised the partial remains of a stone-founded building, at the north-western edge of excavation. This was not ascribed an HP reference number. The remains of a positive (earthwork) feature originally recorded as House Platform 8 (HP8), on the north-eastern edge of PA1, proved not to be a house platform at all, but corresponded with a large dump deposit (20516, 20215, 20600, 20517, 20548), comprising possible industrial waste.
- 4.2.4 The earliest features, of 12th – 13th century origin, were identified in the central-southern part of DMV South, 50m north-west of an extant 19th – 20th century barn, since removed (Figs 5c – 5d). These comprised two small, adjacent enclosures defined by narrow gullies (20336, 20182 and 20321) measuring between 0.3m and 1.0m wide and up to 0.3m deep. A possible trident-shaped industrial feature (20154, 20175 and 20210), which contained abundant charcoal and some slag was also recorded, along with two shallow pits (20382 and 20441), which were probably associated with it. An undated cremation burial (20278) was recorded in the area, 20m north-west of the barn.
- 4.2.5 These early features were mostly orientated north-east/south-west and were truncated by a north-west/south-east aligned toft boundary (20157, 20159) belonging to the 13th – 15th century phase of the village. At least two 140m long croft and toft strips were almost entirely exposed in PA1, with a third croft partially revealed in the central-southern part of the Site.
- 4.2.6 The south-eastern and the north-western boundaries of the village were also recorded (Figs 5b, 5d-5e), the latter, possibly evident on the hand-drawn map of 1587 (Fig. 3). The south-eastern boundary comprised a north-east/south-west aligned double ditch (20117, 20120), which was c.80m long and no deeper than 0.4m. The outer ditch was re-worked and re-used in the post-medieval period, becoming an element of the post-medieval/modern agricultural

landscape, in association with a pond of post-medieval origin (20643) and the nearby barn. The north-western village boundary consisted of a 0.8m deep and 4.0m wide ditch, which had at least three distinct phases (20254, 20256 and 20259). A bank was created with the construction of the latest ditch (20259), which contained 14th – 16th century pottery.

- 4.2.7 Two tofts, mentioned above in 4.2.3, occupied the north-western part of PA1 (Fig. 5b). The westernmost toft included the partially exposed remains of a stone-founded building (20233), of which only the south-eastern corner was exposed. Most of the building extended towards the west, beyond the limit of the excavation. The building was flanked on its eastern side by a metalled pathway (20689).
- 4.2.8 The remains of HP7, which was fully exposed and investigated, lay in the north-east of PA1. The house was built in the northern half of the toft, 10m from the northern-western village boundary (20254, 20256 and 20259) and perfectly parallel to it. It was orientated north-east/south-west and sat on slightly raised ground, at the top of the natural clay formation. The area of the footprint of the building, and the drip gully which surrounded it, was preserved for a length of 16m and measured up to 6.0m wide. The extant ditch, which separates PA1 and PA2, truncated the house at its north-eastern end. The top of the natural clay formation was probably stripped of its former shallow overlying deposit and then artificially levelled. Two rubble foundation walls (20589, 20765, 20760 and 20762, 20675, 20754) and an internal rammed earth surface (20737/20758) were recorded lying directly over the natural substrate. The walls were built along a north-east/south-west axis and had an internal span of 4.5m. Only the lowest course of the walls was identified. This mostly comprised medium to large stones of limestone rubble. Turf and mud were probably used as a binding/mortaring material. The south-eastern, and discontinuous, wall (20589, 20765, 20760) was preserved for a length of c.9.0m. The north-western, and discontinuous, wall (20762, 20675, 20754) was very poorly preserved with only a few rough stones evident. A total of six, possibly roughly hewn, stones which may be pads for a cruck frame, or possibly for a box frame, were recorded (20677, 20591, 20732, 20731, 20770, 20544), one at either end, and one in the middle, of each wall. The internal surface comprised a single light greyish-brown silty clay deposit (20737/20758). A central hearth (20694) was cut into the internal surface, and the surface adjacent to the hearth was heat affected. The edge of the hearth was partially defined by a line of small stones, which indicated the level of the original beaten surface. An almost complete medieval/late medieval pot was recovered during the excavation of the hearth. An additional, off-centred hearth (20738) was recorded in the south-western half of the building. There was no evidence to indicate the former presence of any associated wooden floor. A very shallow possible beam slot (20568), or cob wall footprint was recorded across the south-western half of the house. Investigation of this feature revealed the presence of a central *in situ* square-cut timber post (20570).
- 4.2.9 An off-centre double posthole (20766, 20768) was recorded at the far south-western end of the house. An additional, possible posthole (or truncated beam slot) was recorded in its north-eastern half (20690). This latter was very shallow, and possibly represented a minor internal

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partition. An internal drainage gully, originally thought to be a possible beam slot, partitioned the house into at least two principal internal areas (20593, 20752, 20747, 20750). The south-western area probably as living space, as suggested by the presence of the hearths, and the north-eastern area, perhaps set aside for the animals. Phosphate analysis may possibly clarify this and could be undertaken following the completion of the post excavation assessment, should it be agreed by the Contractor.

- 4.2.10 The uneven terrain outside the footprint of the building had been artificially levelled with the introduction of a 0.20m thick deposit, recorded to its north-west and south-east (20252 and 20765). The building was enclosed on its south-western, south-eastern, and north-western sides by a discontinuous drip gully (20580, 20575, 20589, 29760, 20765, 20754, 20762, 20675, 20754), which was cut into the levelling deposit. The north-eastern gully and the north-eastern back wall of the building were truncated by the extant ditch or an earlier predecessor of it (20775, 20776, 20777, 20778). Based on its location and orientation, the extant ditch roughly corresponds with the location of the earlier toft/croft boundary between HP7 and HP6. The south-eastern and north-western gullies lay adjacent and parallel to the walls; the gully at the south-western end of the house curved and gives the house a vaguely apsidal shape in plan. Breaks in the drainage gully probably corresponded with entranceways.
- 4.2.11 Two external rubble surfaces were recorded on the north-western and south-eastern sides of the southern end of the building, which corresponded to gaps in the drainage/drip gully (20668, 20592). The north-western surface extended towards the village's northern boundary ditch (20582, 20498, 20259, 20652). We can also hypothesise about the presence of a ditch crossing in this area. The surface on the north-western side could have been a short trackway, giving access to HP7 from the north-east/south-west aligned street located to the immediate north-west of the village's boundary. This was identified by aerial photographs and geophysical and LIDAR survey. A posthole was cut into the north-western rubble surface (20695). The south-eastern rubble surface extended 5.0m further towards the south-east. The two surfaces and the gaps in the drainage gully probably formed a north-west/south-east aligned passageway through the south-western half of the house plot.
- 4.2.12 A small assemblage of late medieval/early post-medieval pottery was recovered from the interior rammed earth surface (20737/20758) of HP7. A small quantity of pottery, broadly dated to the medieval/late medieval period as well as little animal bone was also found in the possible drip gully ditch (20580) at the south-western end of the building. A fragmented pot was also recovered from the fill of the hearth, as noted above. A possible whetstone fragment and abraded fired clay were found in one of the two north-easternmost beam slots (20593) and numerous metal finds were recovered from the house and its surroundings, which included a horse bit and several nails.
- 4.2.13 Very extensive deposits (20276 and 20604) comprising organic material, occasional bone, and abundant pottery were identified within the tofts and in the croft area adjacent to the tofts.

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(Fig. 5b). These use/disuse deposits are best interpreted as diffuse middens, in association with the houses identified within the tofts.

- 4.2.14 A quite regular grid arrangement of dividing ditches (20403, 20716, 20384 and 20334) characterised the village layout in PA1. The depths of the principal dividing ditches typically measured between 0.5m and 0.9m and they were between 0.8m and 4.0m wide. Finds recovered from most of the fills included a large assemblage of 13th – 15th century pottery, with occasional 16th century sherds from various location in PA1.
- 4.2.15 The excavations revealed that the north-west/south-east extant ditch separating PA1 and PA2 had a medieval predecessor (20142, 20102). This was located in eastern corner of PA1 and measured 0.4m deep by up to 2.8m wide ditch. This ditch was orientated north-west/south-east, perfectly aligned with the live ditch (Fig. 5d) and appears originally to have formed a croft boundary.
- 4.2.16 Evidence for industrial activities (probably smithing) in the form of irregular pits was identified in the central north area of PA1, in an area previously thought to represent a possible house platform (formerly HP8), adjacent to the live ditch (Fig. 5c). These comprised three shallow pits (20517; 20548; 20600) measuring between 1.0m and 1.4m long and c.0.2m deep. Each had a broadly flat base and moderately steep sides, which were heat-affected and contained charcoal-rich fills and some copper alloy scraps. The three pits were located within a large, artificial depression, which was irregular in plan and measured 10m long by c.0.3m deep (20215, 20216). These industrial features were sealed by a dark-grey/black charcoal-rich deposit (20507), probably consisting of industrial off-cast. Two additional small, irregular pits (20531, 20533) were recorded 10m to the south-west; neither showed evidence of associated burning activities.
- 4.2.17 A shallow pond (20632) (possibly a managed waterhole) was recorded 15m south-west of the industrial features mentioned above (Fig. 5c). The pond/waterhole was recorded as a shallow and wide feature, with a diameter of at least 10m; its raised edges were defined and partially enclosed by a 0.4m high, horseshoe-shaped bank (20217, 20598), which had a gap on its south-western side, possibly to facilitate animal access to the water.
- 4.2.18 Post-medieval and modern features were recorded in the south-eastern part of PA1. These included a 6.0m long, shallow pit (20021), a pond (20643) measuring 1.9m deep and 10m wide, and the extant barn along with the foundations of an earlier post-medieval building (Figs 5d – 5e).

DMV South (PA2) (Figs 4; 5a – 5c)

- 4.2.19 Possible house platforms, banks and a pond had been identified by geophysical and LiDAR surveys (ES 3.5.12.2.4 to 3.5.12.2.7, and P1C2-ETM-EV-REP-000-000008_P01). The presence of pottery-rich occupation deposits, linear features, and a rubble surface was revealed with the 2018 test pit evaluation of the site (Document No. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS04_CL20-007852). The present programme of archaeological recording identified two toft and croft

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strips. These included one house platform (HP6), rubble surfaces, two middens, a pond, and other ancillary features, all set within a regular pattern of ditches and gullies that defined the croft and toft layout. No building remains were clearly identified on the platform originally identified as house platform 5 (HP5).

- 4.2.20 HP6 was located in the north-western corner of Priority Area 2 (PA2). It was bounded to the south-west by the course of the extant ditch, to the north and east by the area formerly interpreted as HP5 (Fig. 5a). Within the context of the 13th to 15th century settlement, HP6 appears to have been located on the edge of habitable land. The croft ground immediately to the south-east slopes away, and becomes more waterlogged, justifying the presence of water management features such as drainage ditches and ponds. As with HP7, HP6 was orientated north-east/south-west, with the two houses sharing similar structural characteristics. HP6 was a c.14m long by 4.0m wide and may also be of cruck-frame or box frame structure, with the cruck blades or box frame timbers landing on stone pads (grouped as structure 25075 and 25183; Fig. 5a). The remains of rubble walls/foundations were also identified (25270, 25276, 25253), along with evidence for internal space divisions, which may originally have consisted of stacked turves, cob or wattle and daub screens, indicating that HP6 was partitioned at least into two internal spaces. A packed earth floor was identified within the house (25076). This contained a sherd of abraded medieval/late medieval pottery and fragments animal bone. However, it may be that the western interior of the house may, at some point, have had a wooden floor, as hinted at by the presence of 18 postholes cut into the rammed earth surface and arranged in two broadly regular rows (examples include 25236, 25234, 25247, 25209, 25249, 25251, 25262, 25206, 25214 and 25203). It may be that the original posts had served to support cross-beams or joists. A central hearth (25169) was also identified, and a copper alloy bowl was recovered from a small pit adjacent to the hearth. Contemporary external rubble surfaces (25017, 20067) were also recorded lying adjacent to the house.
- 4.2.21 The area formerly occupied by HP6 was re-used for small scale industrial activities, as testified by the presence of probable industrial features, including small to medium pits containing burnt clay and charcoal. A black deposit comprising possible industrial waste sealed these pits and most of HP6. Lead and copper alloy scraps were recovered from the general area of HP6 along with other metal objects and late medieval pottery. Pit 25061, measuring 1.5m long and 0.9m wide, was cut to a depth of 0.8m through the north-western drip gully of the HP6 (25199), which suggests it may post-date the occupation of the building, belonging instead to an episode where the house-platform was re-used for industrial activities. Pit 25052, located 2.0m north of the building, was cut through levelling material (25050) and contained small amounts of burnt clay (25049). This was sealed by a series of dark deposits (25046, 25047 and 25049), which contained small assemblages of medieval/late medieval and late medieval/early post-medieval pottery and animal bone, suggestive of midden material or possible industrial waste. A spread of iron nails was recovered from this area, probably indicating the presence of a structure nearby, potentially the collapsed roof of the former house. Additional metal finds from HP6 comprised a 14th – 15th century lead *ampulla*, an iron key, and numerous medieval coins.

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- 4.2.22 Another rubble surface (25243), possibly representing a yard/work area, perhaps functioning as a threshing floor, was identified c.15m north-east of HP6, in the area previously interpreted as HP5 (Fig. 5a). The yard/work area measured c.50m² where exposed. It principally consisted of medium and large angular and sub-rounded stones, with two concentrations of lime or mortar at its western end. It was delimited by a curb (25244) and a bank to the south-eastern and the north-eastern sides respectively. The yard/work area petered out towards the south-west, and it extended north, beyond the limit of the excavation. A 0.8m wide gully (25084), which contained 16th century pottery was cut through the surface.
- 4.2.23 A possible formal delineation of space is evident with HP6 and the possible yard/work area. This is principally defined by ditches 25178, 25069 and 25180, which appear to work together to separate the domestic focus (HP6) and a quite substantial work area to its north-east. These may prove to be contemporary. Four pits and a posthole (25260, 25156, 25271, 25267 and 25197), which are located within this possible yard or work area may be broadly contemporary, but with the exception of a single sherd of possible late medieval pottery, recovered from pit 25271, no dating evidence was recovered so further speculation is not possible at present.
- 4.2.24 In the northern corner of PA2, a 2.0m wide ditch (25121, re-cut 25123/25303) was identified, which also extended north-east, into DMV North (PA3). This ditch may also represent a continuation of the former managed water course (10112) that is evident in DMV North (PA3). In this part of PA2, the ditch veers 90 degrees south-east, forming a north-west/south-east aligned croft boundary (Fig. 5a). This feature was 2.5m wide, was cut into natural substrate to a depth of 0.8m and had a broadly flat base with moderately sloped sides. The north-west/south-east axis of the ditch might originally also have functioned as a drove-way, which, as the village was progressively abandoned, was re-cut as a drainage feature. The basal fill contained an assemblage of 13th – 15th century pottery, most of which was small and abraded.
- 4.2.25 The regular layout of the croft strip was defined by a series of ditches of various width and depth (Figs 5a – 5c). Three south-west/north-east orientated ditches (25180, 20475, and 25160) also extended into DMV North (PA3) where they were recorded as ditches (10235, 10215 and 10226). A sizable north-west/south-east ditch (20251, 20405 and 25143), interpreted as a toft boundary, was identified in the southern half of PA2. It measured 2.5m wide and 0.9m deep and contained 13th-15th century pottery.
- 4.2.26 Additional features in the PA2 crofts included a 0.8m deep pond (25109) with 12th – 14th century pottery, a shallow and irregular pit (25044), and midden deposits (25001; 20068; and 25029) containing abundant medieval/late medieval pottery (Figs 5a – 5b).

DMV North (PA3) (Figs 4; 6a – 6e)

- 4.2.27 Earthworks remains in the form of possible house platforms and ditch banks in PA3 were initially identified in the results of the geophysical and LiDAR surveys (ES 3.5.12.2.4 to 3.5.12.2.7; P1C2-ETM-EV-REP-000-000008_P01).

- 4.2.28 The archaeological test pit evaluation, which preceded the present programme of archaeological recording (Document No. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REPCS04_CL20-007852) also identified occupation deposits, possible demolition layers, and two putative wooden beams in the northern half of PA₃, south-east of the north-east/south-west village ditch. Despite these results, no definitive house footprint was clearly identified during the archaeological recording, although evidence for house backyards and yard surfaces/trackways was recorded. The remains of associated houses were probably located beyond the limits of the excavation, in the adjacent field to the east. Preserved tree roots of uncertain date were recorded in the area of house platform 2 (HP₂); no structural timber was identified anywhere in PA₃. No building remains were identified in association with house platforms 1, 2, 3 or 4 (HP₁, HP₂, HP₃, HP₄). HP₁, at the southern end of PA₃ proved to represent the remains of a midden. The remains of HP₂, HP₃, and HP₄ corresponded with the backyards of houses.
- 4.2.29 Three south-west/north-east orientated ditches (10235, 10215, and 10226) continued from PA₂ into the southern half of PA₃ (Figs 5b-d and 6d). Two of them extended beneath the centre and the northern end of a discontinuous, north-west/south-east aligned metalled surface/trackway (10045, 10237). The surface/trackway was approximately 50m long and 5.0m wide. It principally comprised medium and large limestone rubble and appeared to have been carefully constructed. It was laid onto a slightly cambered artificial silty clay deposit, which would have facilitated drainage. Pottery of 14th – 16th century was recovered from it. The third ditch was recorded to the south of the surface/trackway and was flanked by a gravelled walkway (10016), possibly forming the village's southern boundary in this part of the DMV.
- 4.2.30 A south-west/north-east aligned spur (10013) of the surface/trackway was also identified (Fig. 6d). This spur consisted of a small and medium-sized gravel deposit and appears to have preceded the construction of the north-west/south-east surface/trackway. It was exposed for a length of 2.0m only, and extended north-east into the adjacent field, beyond the limits of excavation.
- 4.2.31 An isolated fire pit (10207) containing abundant burnt clay and at least three complete but broken pots of 13th – 14th century, was recorded 5.0m south of the north-west/south-east trackway (Fig. 6d). The pit measured 1.5m long and 0.25m deep; no evidence for the remains of a building were identified in its general area.
- 4.2.32 A midden (10190) was identified at the southern end of PA₃, which was recorded as a 0.3m thick positive (earthwork) feature (Fig. 6e). A very small assemblage of late medieval pottery (possibly 14th – 15th century) and a few fragments of animal bone were recovered this deposit.
- 4.2.33 Archaeological remains in DMV North were mostly concentrated along the south-eastern side of north-east/south-west aligned ditch (10112), which bisected the northern half of PA₃ and formed the north-west village boundary in this part of the DMV (Figs 6a -6c). The ditch was c.110m long; it measured 0.8m deep and 2.0m wide, with moderately steep sides and a rounded base. It is likely this feature represents the remains of a former minor, now relict,

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watercourse, which would have served drainage as well as boundary functions within this part of the settlement. Whilst quite a substantial, and possibly long-lived feature within the settlement, there is no evidence of it on the hand-drawn map of 1587 (Fig. 3). This could suggest that the feature had fallen out of use some time prior to the drafting of this map. This ditch yielded late medieval pottery and truncated an earlier predecessor (10304, 10139, 10152 and 10229), which was also roughly orientated north-east/south-west and was probably among the earliest features in PA₃ (Fig. 6b). The earlier ditch was identified in the central eastern part of PA₃. It was 15m long and measured 0.4m deep by c.1.0m wide. Pottery of 14th – 15th century origin was recovered from this feature. Probably worth mentioning that this ditch was likely an old, now relict, watercourse

- 4.2.34 After the earlier ditch went out of use and silted up, it was covered by rubble surface 10253 interpreted as part of a trackway or the remains of backyards (Figs 6b – 5c). The main north-east/south-west village boundary was then constructed or reworked, and the resulting spoil used for the construction of a bank on the south-eastern side of the ditch, which covered the discontinuous remains of the rubble surface in this part of PA₃.
- 4.2.35 Two rubble surfaces (10089 and 10253) were identified on the south-eastern side of the village ditch, in the central eastern part of PA₃ (Figs 6b – 5c). The surfaces were morphologically similar to the north-west/south-east trackway recorded in the southern half of PA₃. They measured between 20m² and 55m² and comprised a medium to large limestone rubble deposit; they were delimited on the south-eastern side by a curb/formal edge, which consisted of larger limestone fragments. As with the rubble surfaces recorded in HP6 and HP7, the surfaces in PA₃ should be interpreted as metalled yards, or possibly even threshing floors, though the latter supposition is quite speculative. Use/disuse deposits containing a small assemblage of 16th century pottery and miscellaneous metal finds covered the surfaces.
- 4.2.36 The rubble surfaces appear to have been associated with a series of north-west/south-east aligned toft enclosures, which extended south-east into the adjacent field beyond the limits of the excavation. These tofts yielded a high concentration of miscellaneous metal finds, including copper alloy brooches, coins, and numerous iron nails.
- 4.2.37 A rubble dwarf wall (10192), possibly part of a property boundary, was recorded 7.0m north-east of HP3 (Figs 6b – 5c). The wall measured 5.0m long and 0.4m wide as preserved and was morphologically similar to others identified in HP6 and HP7. A series of interventions at this location did not reveal any features or structural elements that were comparable to those recorded in HP7 (PA1) and HP6 (PA2). Pottery of 14th – 16th century origin was recovered from interventions through the surfaces and the use/disuse deposits in this area.
- 4.2.38 The largest probable toft enclosure was identified at the north-eastern end of PA₃, separated from the tofts to the south-west by a c.13m long gravelled walkway (Figs 6a – 5b). The enclosure comprised ditches (10222, 10276) measuring between 0.5m-0.8m deep and 1.5m – 2.0m wide. The enclosure was sub-divided by an additional north-east/south-west aligned

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ditch (10288, re-cut 10293) and truncated by the construction of a late post-medieval/modern pond (10231), which contained abundant construction debris (Fig. 6a).

- 4.2.39 A further post-medieval/modern feature was identified 10m north-west of the pond. This comprised a rubble concentration (10203), which probably resulted from a modern attempt to clear the area of then extant village remains (Fig. 6a).

5 Interim Artefactual Summary

- 5.1.1 The archaeological recording recovered a moderate assemblage of finds, predominantly of medieval, post-medieval and modern date. The bulk of the artefactual assemblage comprises pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone, although quantities of clay tobacco pipe, copper alloy, fired clay, human bone, flint, glass, industrial waste, iron, lead alloy, mortar, plaster, silver, shell, worked and burnt stone and worked bone were recovered in smaller quantities. A summary of the finds is provided below in Table 1. Detailed specialist assessment of the finds will be set out in the Post-Excavation Assessment to follow.

Table 1 – Quantification of finds

Material	No. of Contexts	Count	Weight (g)
Animal Bone	528	5998	53997
Burnt Stone	8	26	1724
CBM	177	1238	66671
Clay Tobacco Pipe	5	9	19
Copper Alloy	80	142	911
Human Bone	1	42	52
Fired Clay	64	323	2065
Flint	8	46	584
Glass	17	69	938
Industrial Waste	28	186	1202
Iron	399	744	23473
Lead Alloy	21	22	1240
Metalwork	19	27	261
Mortar	5	6	67
Plaster	1	1	5
Pottery	518	6396	71731
Shell	66	425	1740
Silver	16	17	21
Stone	22	31	10659
Worked Stone	3	5	2376

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Worked Bone	5	11	105
Grand Total	1991	15764	239841

Summary of pottery spot dates

(by Pete Banks)

- 5.1.2 Only a small quantity of the total pottery recovered from site has at present been scanned for spot dates (see Appendix 2). The material has been spot dated by an external medieval specialist and has not yet been viewed by the author. This synopsis has therefore been produced on the basis of limited information provided from spot dating.
- 5.1.3 DMV North, which included house platforms 1-4, has provided a small proportion of the spot dated material to date. The majority of the material produced in this area is medieval and within the 12th to 15th centuries range. A small assemblage of late medieval/post-medieval and modern pottery was also recorded from the area. The bulk of the spot dated material has been recovered from DMV South, an area which included the remaining house platforms 6 and 7. The assemblage profile from DMV South is similar to DMV North, with the majority again in the 12th to 15th century range. A small group of slightly earlier material, of Late Saxon or early medieval date, and a small assemblage of late medieval/post-medieval date and a modern group are also recorded from DMV South.

6 Interim Environmental Summary

Palaeoenvironmental Remains

- 6.1.1 A total of 190 bulk samples and ten monolith samples were recovered from all types of negative (cut and filled) and positive (earthwork) features identified within the Site.
- 6.1.2 A preliminary assessment of the samples recovered from HP6 identified large quantities of charcoal in the deposits that sealed the building debris, corroborating the hypothesis that some form of industrial activity was carried out there after the abandonment of the house.
- 6.1.3 Environmental samples from HP7 indicated limited potential for domestic activity. However, it is reasonable to hypothesise that the detailed assessment of soil samples recovered from the midden deposits in the general vicinity of HP6 and HP7 will provide better, more nuanced evidence of domestic activities and dietary habits. This will be assessed in detail as part of the Post-Excavation Assessment to follow.
- 6.1.4 A summary of the environmental samples is provided below in Table 2.

Table 2 – Environmental Summary

House Platform 6

Sample Type	Feature Type	Number of Features Sampled	Number of Deposits Sampled	Total Number of Samples	Number of Samples processed
Bulk	House Platform	4	4	4	4
Bulk	Deposit/Layer	8	8	8	8
Bulk	Pit	6	7	7	7
Bulk	Posthole	18	18	18	18
Bulk	Ditch	3	3	3	3
Bulk	Gully	1	1	1	1

House Platform 7

Sample Type	Feature Type	Number of Features Sampled	Number of Deposits Sampled	Total Number of Samples	Number of Samples processed
Bulk	House Platform	1	1	1	1
Bulk	Gully	1	1	1	1
Bulk	Construction Cut/Gully	1	1	1	1
Bulk	Construction Cut	2	2	2	2
Bulk	Beamslot	1	1	1	1
Bulk	Layer	3	3	3	3
Bulk	Hearth/Building Platform	1	1	1	1
Bulk	Hearth	8	9	9	9

Remaining Samples

Sample Type	Feature Type	Number of Features Sampled	Number of Deposits Sampled	Total Number of Samples	Number of Samples processed
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Bulk	Ditch	48	48	48	48
Bulk	Walkway	1	1	1	1
Bulk	Deposit/Layer	32	32	32	32
Bulk	Beamslot	1	1	1	1
Bulk	Hearth/Kiln	8	8	8	8
Bulk	Pit	15	15	15	15
Bulk	Possible Cremation	2	2	2	2
Bulk	Posthole	5	5	5	5
Bulk	Tree Throw	1	1	1	1
Bulk	Trackway	1	1	1	1
Bulk	Surface of Wall	1	1	1	1
Bulk	Pond (incl. Layers)	9	9	9	9
	Monolith	N/A	19	10	N/A
Bulk	RA2681	1	2	2	2
Bulk	House Platform (unknown)	4	4	4	4

7 Provisional Interpretation and Discussion

7.1.1 The programme of archaeological recording revealed extensive remains associated with the deserted medieval village at Doddershall, which appears to have been occupied principally from the 13th – 15th century. The documentary evidence we have for the settlement indicates that Doddershall may have been present as a settlement by the late 11th century, appearing as 'Sortelai' (Shortley), in the Domesday Book (1086). This remains speculative, however, since the archaeological evidence recovered has not yet definitively demonstrated an 11th century element or associated finds. Later documents suggest a village with its own open fields, woods and meadows, and by 1225 its own windmill. In the 1490s, the Pigott family, the lords of the manor, evicted 24 families in order to clear the land for sheep farming. Some families remained and the village is later depicted on a hand-drawn map of the area drawn in 1587 (Fig. 3). It was ultimately forcibly abandoned in the 16th century, when Thomas Piggott bought the estate, subjected it to enclosure and evicted the remaining villagers.

7.1.2 The remains of the village in DMV South were characterised by four north-west/south-east toft and croft strips, which were up to 150m long and were delineated by a system of ditches and gullies. Two house platforms, HP7 and HP6, were fully excavated in PA1 and PA2 respectively. Features identified in the crofts mostly comprised ponds, middens, and possible industrial features. The latter were defined as irregular pits and gullies containing burnt material, metal scraps and slag. The earliest features were identified in the central-southern

part of DMV South. These yielded 12th – 13th century pottery and included the remains of two small enclosures, probably associated with an industrial feature. An isolated and undated cremation burial was recorded c.6.0m south of the industrial feature.

- 7.1.3 In the southern half of DMV North, the remains of the village included a 50m long north-west/south-east aligned rubble trackway, which obliterated two earlier ditches. A further north-east/south-west ditch associated with a metalled trackway was also recorded and is thought to represent the village's south-eastern boundary in this part of the DMV. A hearth containing broken but complete jugs and a midden was also recorded in this area.
- 7.1.4 The northern half of DMV North was bisected by a north-east/south-west aligned ditch, which defined the village's north-western boundary and may have replaced an earlier stream. A few scatters of possible midden material and isolated debris were recorded on the north-west side of the village's ditch. On the south-eastern side of the ditch, three rubble surfaces were recorded, which were probably associated with backyards within the tofts. At least three tofts were recorded in this area, each with no obvious associated structural remains, except for one rubble wall, which could represent a former property boundary. Buried occupation soils were also concentrated in the tofts.
- 7.1.5 A more notably high density of archaeological remains was recorded in the central and north-western parts of the DMV South. The remains of the village remains in DMV North were mostly concentrated in the tofts to the south-east of the village ditch. Interestingly, preceding geophysical and LiDAR survey results indicated that remains of the village probably extended c.250m east and at least 250m south-west of the Site.
- 7.1.6 An initial review of finds recovered during the excavation largely supports the interpretations of the preceding test pit evaluation (Document No. 1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS04_CL20-007852). This broadly confirms our understanding that the village was likely to have been established in the 12th century. It may have had a late early medieval antecedent, but only a negligible amount of 11th century pottery has been identified to date so this cannot yet be confirmed or refuted.
- 7.1.7 The excavation brought to light the remains of a regularly laid out 13th – 15th century village. This can be best observed in DMV South, where four morphologically similar toft and croft strips were recorded. The enclosed strips and all the elements within were arranged on a similar north-west/south-east alignment. The dimensions and characteristics of toft/croft partitions and houses were also similar across the strips. Three south-west/north-east aligned ditches crossed PA1, PA2 and PA3 where they initially kept their primary function before being covered by a later rubble trackway.
- 7.1.8 As noted, the earliest features on Site were identified in the central southern half of PA1, corroborating the hypothesis that the original nucleus of the village was probably somewhere close to the current location of Doddershall House (Document No. 1D037-EDP-EV-REP-070000036). The small enclosures and possible industrial feature of 12th – 13th century origin had

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the same alignment as the later 13th – 15th century village. The isolated and undated cremation burial recorded to the south of the possible industrial feature might potentially pre-date the establishment of the medieval village.

- 7.1.9 As observed, most of the features were of 13th – 15th century, corresponding with the main occupation phase of the village. The broad dating of the pottery assemblage from key contexts does not allow, as yet, for clearly identified trends of contraction or expansion during and after the 14th century social and economic shocks. However, the stratigraphic excavation identified evidence of abandonment, disuse, and expansion within the 13th – 15th century period in PA2 and PA3.
- 7.1.10 HP6 and the rubble surface in HP5 (Fig. 5a) were built outside the village's northern boundary. When the village expanded north-east into PA2, the dwellings were built (or re-built) immediately to the north of the village boundary, probably to avoid the low-lying ground to the south-east, which was regularly flooded.
- 7.1.11 HP6 was not entirely abandoned after the demolition of the building itself. Small scale industrial activities took place in the area of the former building in the 15th century, and the debris of the industrial process was discarded onto the existing demolition rubble. Similarly, when the rubble surface in HP5 lost its primary function, the area was not abandoned, and a gully was cut through its surface in the 16th century.
- 7.1.12 The 13th – 15th century village extended into PA3. In the southern part of the area, two ditches, which were originally part of the croft enclosure system in DMV North silted up and went out of use, probably in the 14th century. When the village expanded in this area, a c.50m long rubble trackway was built, probably to provide access to houses whose remains were much later removed by the construction of the railway embankment in 1898.
- 7.1.13 Evidence of abandonment and expansion was also probably evident in the northern half of PA3. In this area the original north-western village boundary was covered by a series of rubble surfaces laid out in the north-western edge of building's yards. The rubble surfaces were subsequently covered by a bank resulting from the re-working of the north-western village boundary, possibly shortly before the enforced abandonment of the village in the 16th century.
- 7.1.14 In summary, the evidence of excavation suggests that the village was probably established in the 12th century. The early settlement focus probably lay in the area of the current Doddershall House. The village expanded and became more complex between the 13th and 15th centuries, with episodes of abandonment, change of function and expansion, until its enforced abandonment in the 16th century. Villagers' activities revolved around farming and pastoral agriculture, with low level craft/industrial activity acting in support of this economy.
- 7.1.15 The evidence of the archaeological recording appears to accord quite well in terms of the alignment of tofts on site with the layout of northern part of the village as depicted on the hand-drawn map of 1587. In the south-western half of this map, the north-west/south-east

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toft alignments appear to be bounded at their north-western edge by a north-east/south-west boundary ditch. This appears to be reflected in the north-western part of DMV South (PA1 and PA2) but extends into DMV North too (PA3). The meandering minor watercourse exposed in DMV North and probably in DMV South (PA2) as well, is not evident in this map evidence and may well have gone out of use some time earlier in the history of the village.

8 Potential Contribution to Specific Objectives

8.1.1 The archaeological recording set out to address a number of specific objectives defined in the *GWSI: HERDS* in order to understand the broader context and significance of the Site and to mitigate construction impacts. The specific objectives were partially achieved by the archaeological recording; the individual objectives and the extent to which each was addressed are summarised in Table 3.

Table 3 – Contribution to GWSI: HERDS Objectives

Specific Objective	Contribution
KC30: Identify the location and form of early and middle Saxon settlement and investigate evidence for land use in the period.	No evidence for early and middle Saxon settlement has been identified within the Site at the interim stage of post excavation process, though initial spot dating of the pottery assemblage. Should a larger and/or more informative assemblage be confirmed through the post-excavation assessment process, then there may be a greater opportunity to identify the possible location and form of early and middle Saxon settlement and investigate evidence for land use in the period.
KC31: Identify the location of middle to late Saxon settlement, explore processes of settlement nucleation and understand the development of associated field types and agricultural regimes.	At this stage only a negligible amount of possible late Saxon pottery has been identified in PA1. This assemblage has very low potential to provide data, which may inform or improve our understanding of Saxon settlement and agricultural regimes. Should a larger and/or more informative assemblage be confirmed through the post-excavation assessment process, then there may be a greater opportunity to explore evidence of a middle to late Saxon settlement phase and its associated agricultural regimes.

<p>KC34: Undertake research and investigation into medieval manorial complexes. What was their origin, development and impact on the landscape?</p>	<p>The archaeological works recorded extensive evidence of the remains of the deserted medieval village at Doddershall. Preliminary research into the surrounding landscape has suggested that the settlement at Quainton would also have been substantial during the medieval period. Additionally, there is evidence of at least three further deserted medieval villages within a c.3km radius. The results of the excavations at Doddershall will contribute toward a greater understanding of the development of medieval manors and their impact on the landscape.</p>
<p>KC35: Investigate the impacts on rural communities of social and economic shocks in the mid-14th century and thereafter in their contribution to the settlement desertion.</p>	<p>Evidence suggests that the village was certainly occupied from at least the 13th – 15th centuries, prior to the enforced 16th century abandonment. Post-excavation analysis will shed further light on any evidence of impacts on the settlement in the 14th century. The village ditch in DMV North was certainly re-worked in the later phase of occupation and an artificial bank was built above pre-existing rubble surfaces.</p>
<p>KC40: Identify patterns of change within medieval rural settlement from the 11th – mid 14th century.</p>	<p>The archaeological works provided evidence of change through time in relation to the prevailing village layout, its growth, eventual decline and abandonment.</p>
<p>KC47: Test and develop geophysical survey methods.</p>	<p>A variety of survey methods were used on the site comprising geophysical survey, aerial photographic assessment and multi spectral analysis. There was good corroboration between the geophysical survey and the features identified during the excavation. Multi-spectral analysis was less effective in the identification of possible archaeological features.</p>

- 8.1.2 The full analysis of the medieval pottery assemblage and the contextualisation of early medieval (late Saxon) pottery will shed light on the question of whether or not there is evidence of early medieval occupation at Doddershall. Spot dates returned so far are not sufficient to confirm the contributions to KC30 and KC31.
- 8.1.3 The archaeological works recorded a regular toft and croft layout to the medieval village in its 13th – 15th century occupation phase. The evidence indicates that the houses were located on the edge of habitable land, with the crofts extending into marginal areas, often subject to flooding. The post-excavation assessment will report on the extent to which the results of the archaeological recording contribute to GWSI: HERDS objective KC34.
- 8.1.4 A preliminary contextualisation of the, so far, broadly-dated pottery assemblage of 13th – 15th century origin does not yet allow a fuller understanding of the mid-14th century impact of the Black Death at Doddershall. Some of the houses, such as HP6, were abandoned and

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demolished in DMV South; however, the area continued to be occupied for small-scale industrial activities. A new north-west/south-east aligned trackway was constructed in DMV North, and the village ditch was still in use until the later phase of occupation. The post-excavation assessment will report on the extent to which the results of the archaeological recording contribute to GWSI: HERDS objectives KC35 and KC40.

8.1.5 GWSI: HERDS objective KC47 was fully addressed. LIDAR and geophysical prospections proved to be very effective in the identification of positive and negative features respectively. Aerial photographs and multispectral imagery were less useful for landscape and Site feature identification, but contributed reasonably, alongside the suite of other intrusive and non-intrusive techniques to the overall interpretation of the village's extent and layout.

8.1.6 In addition to the above overarching HERDS objectives site-specific objectives may be identified during the post-excavation process. Any such objectives will be identified at the post excavation assessment stage and taken forward into the final analysis stage. It is suggested that these site-specific objectives be submitted to the Client (HS2) and added as new Knowledge Creation objectives (KC objectives). One such site-specific objective has so far been confirmed:

1. **Specific Objective KC110 Understanding the origins and development of Doddershall deserted medieval village, Buckinghamshire.**

9 References

9.1 Glossary of terms

9.1.1 The following terms have been used in this report:

- **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.
- **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 combined 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 LSWSIs will be agreed with the Project Manager and would provide a costed and programmed approach to delivering outcomes.

- **Project Plan** – 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.

9.2 References

Title	Reference
Site-specific documents	
AWHi Doddershall Deserted Medieval Village and Railway Cottage Soil Resource Plan	1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-PLN-CS05-000001
Construction Logistics Plan for Doddershall Deserted Medieval Village and Railway Cottages, Buckinghamshire	1EW03-FUS_COP-CL-PLN-CS05-000001
1EW03 – Enabling Works Contract. AWHe - Project Plan for Archaeological Recording at Doddershall Deserted Medieval Village, Doddershall Embankment, Buckinghamshire	1EW03-FUS-EV-PLN-CS04_CL20-000007
AWHi Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Recording at Deserted Medieval Village, Doddershall Embankment, Buckinghamshire AC250/24 (Site Code: 1C19DDHAR)	1EW03-FUS_COP-EV-REP-CS05-000001
Test Pit Evaluation at Doddershall Deserted Medieval Village, Doddershall Embankment, Buckinghamshire Interim Report	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS04_CL20-007851
Test Pit Evaluation at Doddershall Deserted Medieval Village, Doddershall Embankment, Buckinghamshire Post Excavation Assessment Report	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS04_CL20-007852
HS2 Detailed Desk-Based Assessment of Doddershall, Quainton	1D037-EDP-EV-REP-040-000036
HS2, 2017 Geophysical and Fieldwalking Survey Report - Rural South – Buckinghamshire - 2017	P1C2-ETM-EV-REP-000-000008_P01
HS2, 2018 Phase 1 Central Section, Archaeological Works, Railway Cottages, Doddershall Embankment, Buckinghamshire Site Code 1C17RWCTT Trial Trench Report	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS05-007783
Other references	
British Geological Survey, 2020 Geology of Britain Viewer, http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (last accessed June 2018)	BGS 2018
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014a Code of Conduct, revised 2019	CIfA 2014a

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), 2014b Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation, updated 2020	CIfA 2014b
Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute, 2020 Soilscales, http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/ (last accessed 02 June 2018)	Cranfield Online 2018
Historic England, 2015 Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment	Historic England 2015
HS2 Phase One Environmental Statement and Supplementary Environmental Statements	ES 3.5.2.12.4 ES 3.5.2.12.5 ES 3.5.2.12.6 CH-002-012 – ES 3.5.2.12.4
HS2 Technical Standard: Generic Written Scheme of Investigations: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy	HS2-HS2-EV-STR-000-000015
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 Schemes of Investigation	HS2-HS2-EV-STD-000-000036
Stamper, P. 2018. Doddershall: An overview of the deserted medieval village	1EW03-FUS-EV-REP-CS04_CL20- 007840

9.3 List of acronyms

aOD	Above Ordnance Datum
ASZ	Archaeological Sub-zone
CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CFA	Community Forum Area
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
COPA	Cotswold Oxford Pre-Construct Archaeology
DDBA	Detailed Desk-Based Assessment
ES	Environment Statement
E/MIA	Early/middle Iron Age
FCCF	Fieldwork Change Control Form
GCR	Great Central Railway
GDBA	Geoarchaeological Desk-Based Assessment
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System

GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
GWSI: HERDS	Generic Written Scheme of Investigation: Historic Environment Research and Delivery Strategy
HER	Historic Environment Record
LIA	Late Iron Age
LiDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LSWSI	Location Specific Written Scheme of Investigation
MIA	Middle Iron Age
NGR	National Grid Reference
ODN	Ordnance Datum Newlyn
PGM	Permanent Ground Marker
RTK	Real Time Kinematic

Appendix 1: Figures and Plates

Fig. 1: Site location

Fig. 2: Excavation area location with previous geophysical survey results

Fig. 3: DMV North and South with LiDAR Interpretation and 1587 map of Doddershall

Fig. 4: Priority Areas and House Platforms Location before excavation

Figs 5a – 4e: DMV South, excavation plan, all features

Figs 6a – 5e: DMV North, excavation plan, all features



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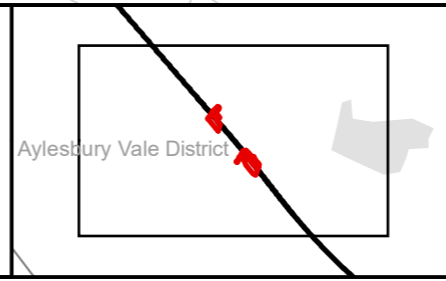
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Legend

— Route

□ Site



High Speed Two
FIG. 1

Railway Cottages North and South
(C25087) and DMV North and South
(C25089), Site location

Internal

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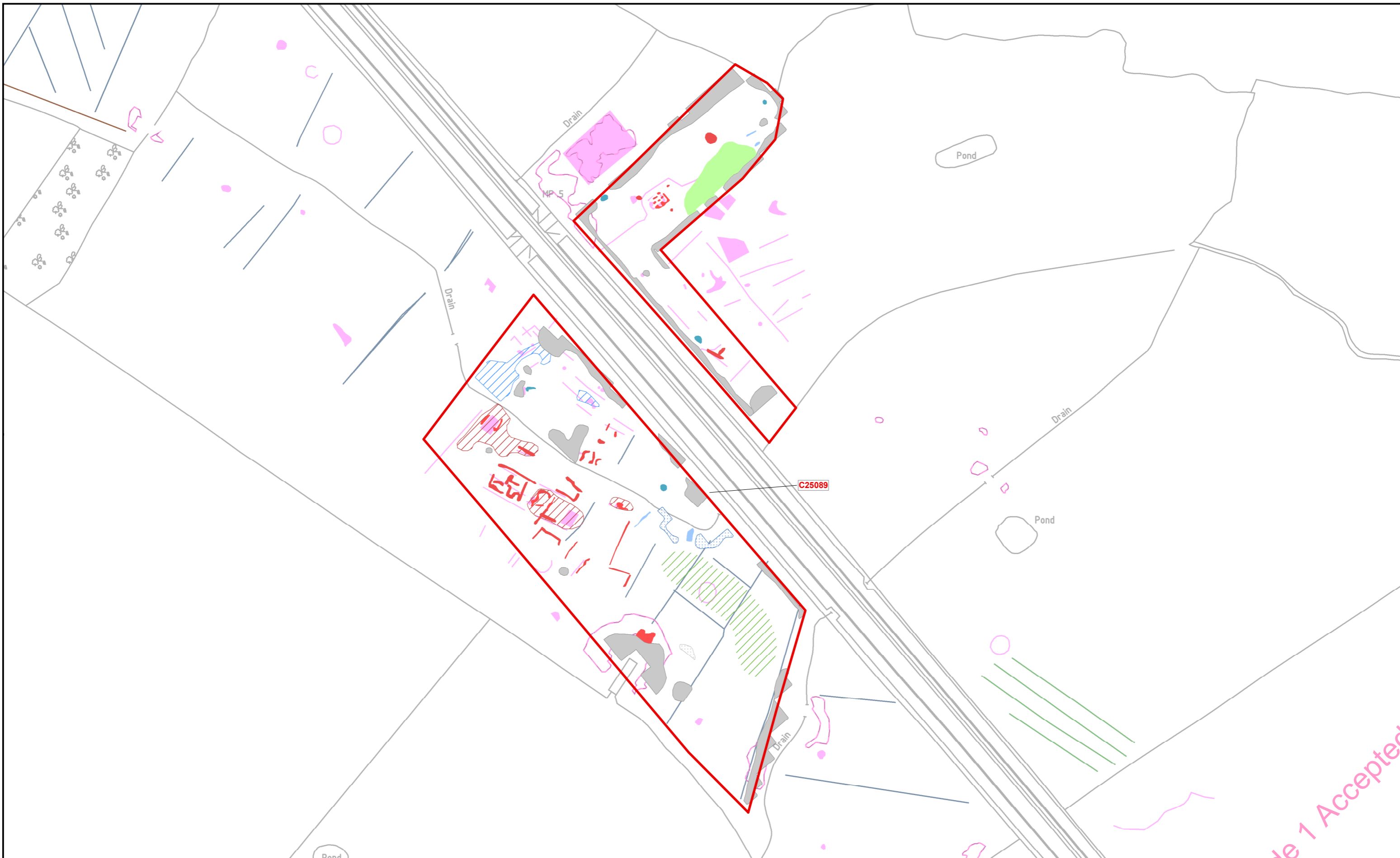
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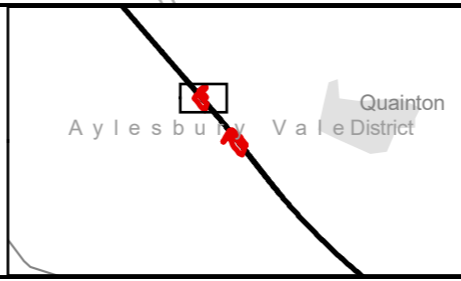
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Legend					
	Site Boundary		Magnetic Disturbance		Archaeology
	Archaeology Possible (Spread)		Natural (Spread)		Drain
	Archaeology Possible (Strong)		Natural (Weak)		Pipe
	Archaeology Possible (Weak)		Undetermined (Spread)		Ridge and Furrow
	Archaeology Probable (Spread)		Undetermined (Strong)		Ferrous
	Archaeology Probable (Strong)		Undetermined (Weak)		Archaeology
	Archaeology Probable (Weak)	Geophysics Survey Results			Archaeology
	Ferrous/Debris (Spread)		Archaeology		



High Speed Two,
FIG. 2
DMV North and South,
(C25089), Geophysical Survey Results
Doddershall Embankment,
Buckinghamshire

Internal

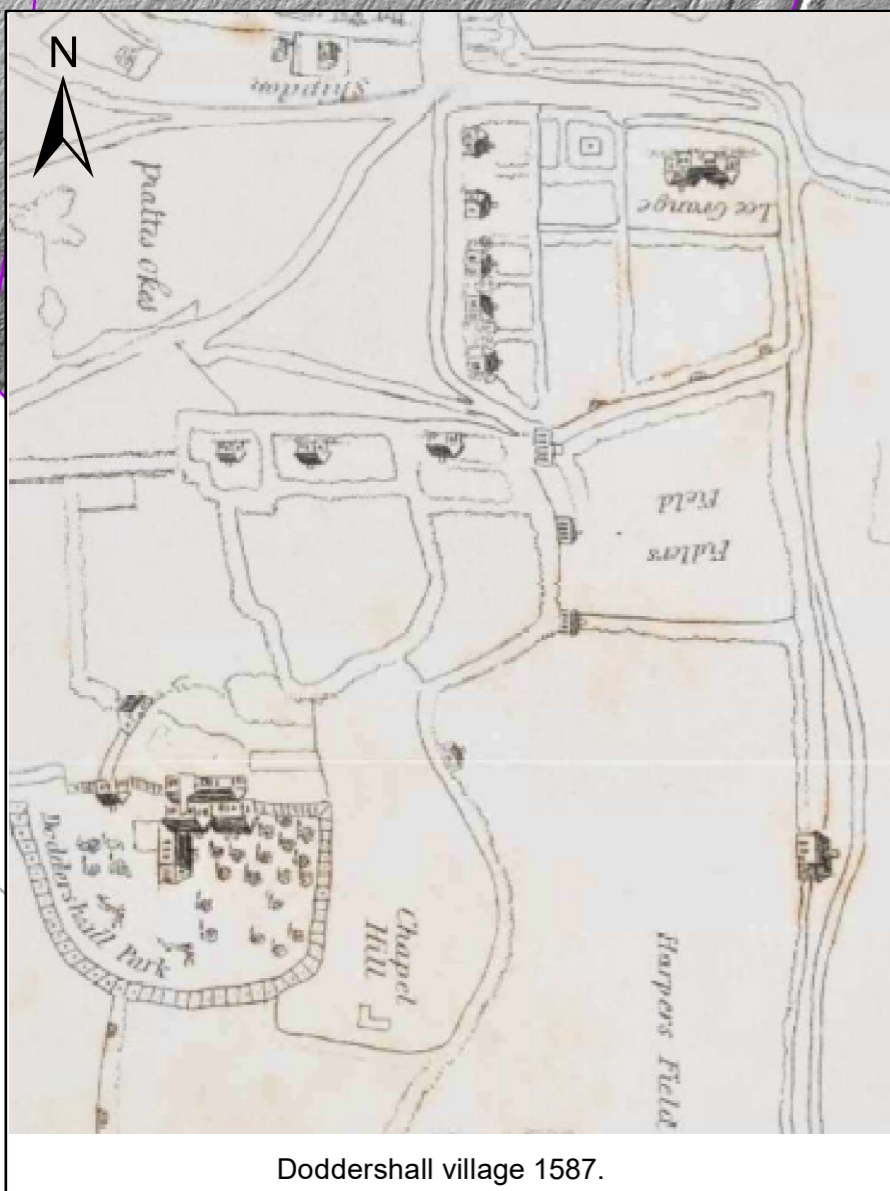
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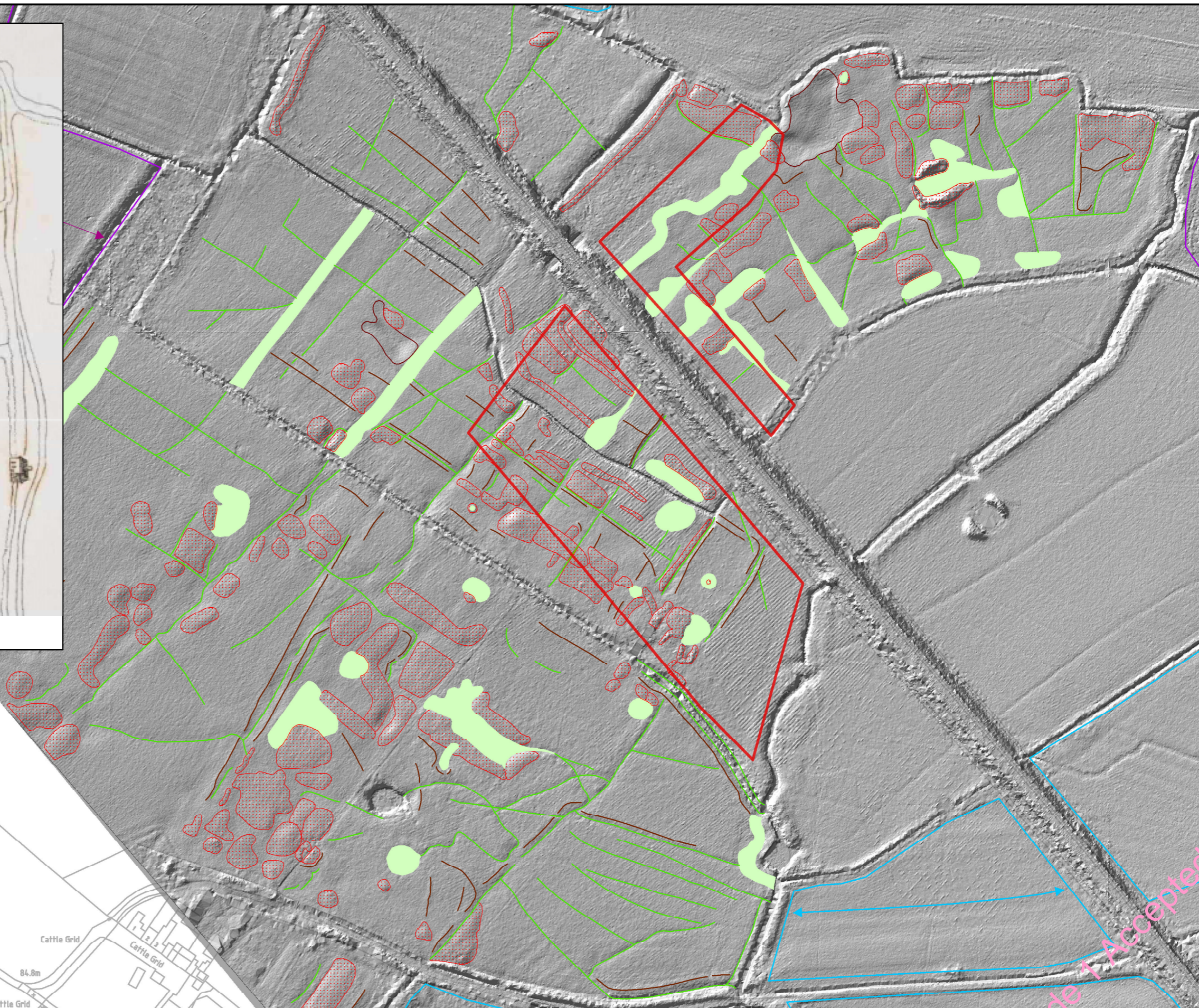
0 12.5 25 37.5 50
Metres

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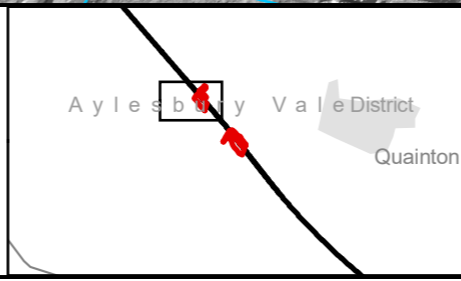


Doddershall village 1587.



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- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Interpretation**
 - Bank
 - Ditch
 - Extant ridge and furrow direction
 - Levelled ridge and furrow direction
 - Bank
 - Ditch
 - Large cut feature
 - Extant ridge and furrow outline
 - Levelled ridge and furrow



High Speed Two,
 FIG. 3
 DMV North and South,
 (C25089), Doddershall village
 in 1587 with LiDAR interpretation,
 Doddershall Embankment,
 Buckinghamshire

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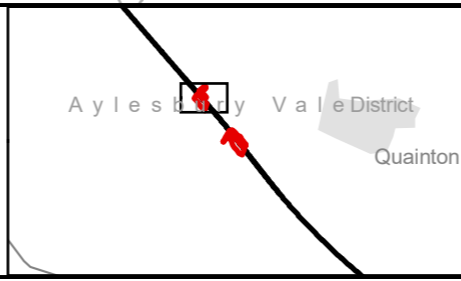
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Legend	
	Site Boundary
	PA 1
	PA 2
	PA 3
	House platform



High Speed Two,
FIG. 4
DMV North and South,
(C25089) , Priority areas and
house platforms
Doddershall Embankment,
Buckinghamshire

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0 12.5 25 37.5 50
Metres

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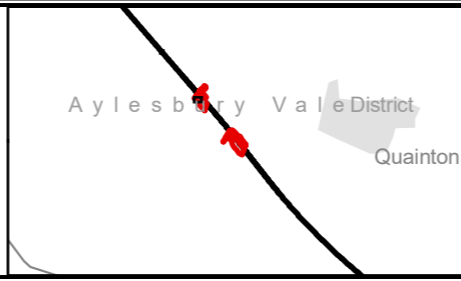
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Legend	
	Site Boundary
	Stripped area
	Truncated feature
	Excavated
	Truncated
	Archaeological feature
	Natural
	Surface
	Treethrow
	Furrow
	Field drain
	Layer
	Test pits through occupation layer



High Speed Two,
DMV South,
Doddershall (C25089) ,
Excavation plan, all features
Doddershall Embankment,
Buckinghamshire

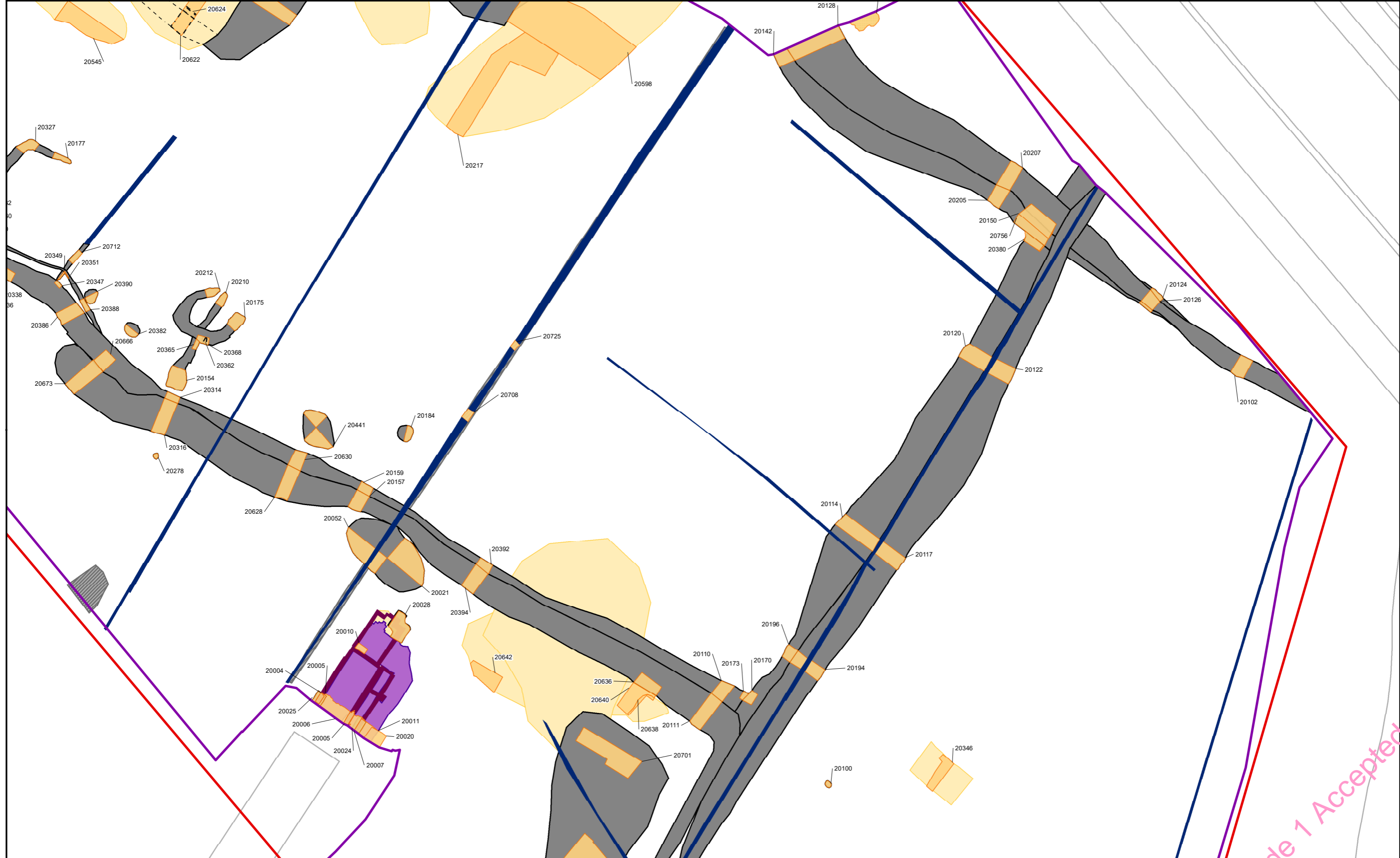
Fig. 5b
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0 2.5 5 7.5 10
Metres

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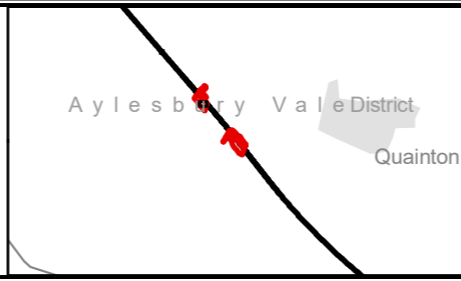
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Legend	
	Site Boundary
	Stripped area
	Truncated feature
	Excavated
	Truncated
	Archaeological feature
	Modern
	Natural
	Structure
	Surface
	Field drain
	Layer



High Speed Two,
DMV South,
Doddershall (C25089) ,
Excavation plan, all features
Doddershall Embankment,
Buckinghamshire

Fig. 5d
Internal

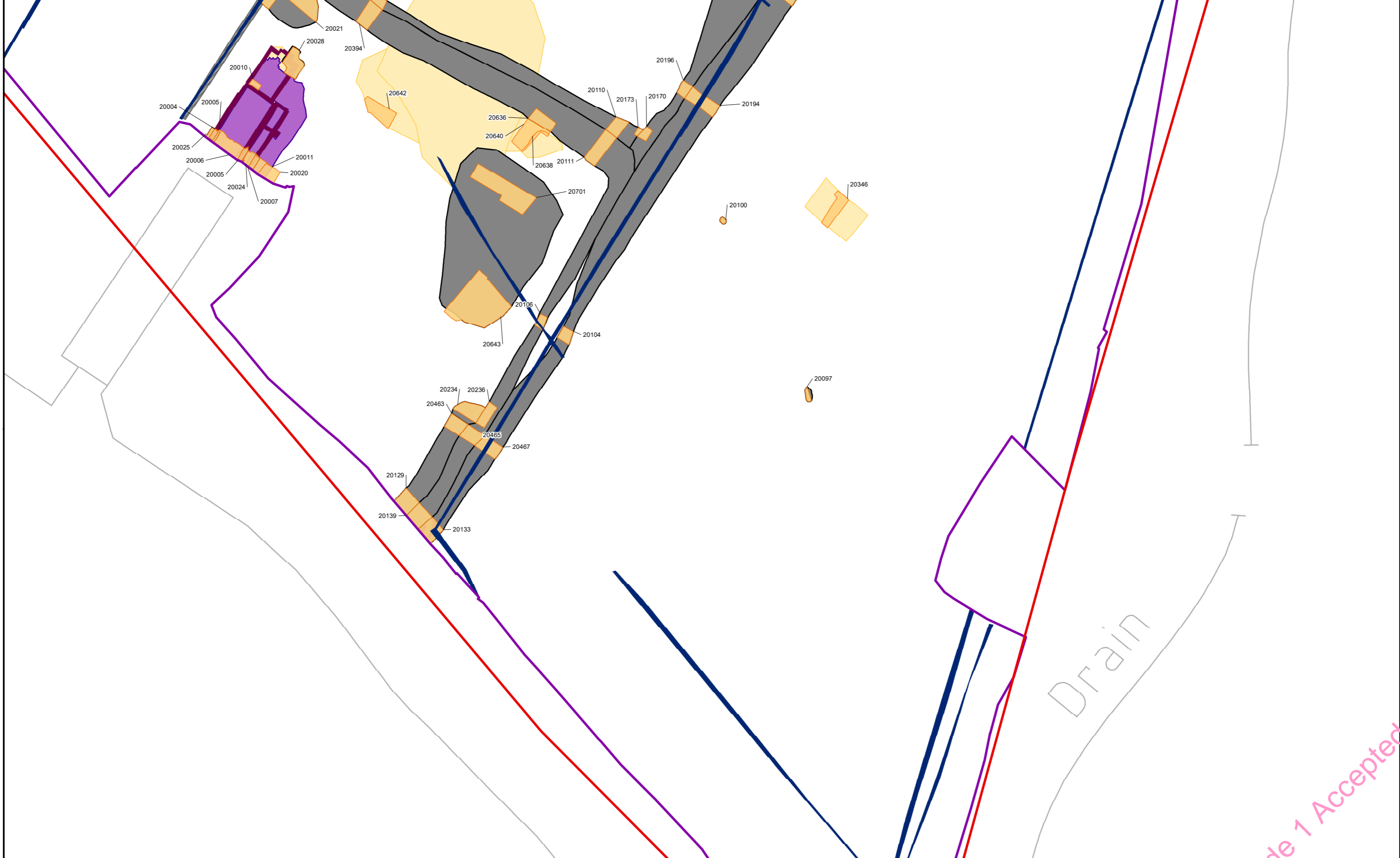
Registered in England. Registration number 0679163
Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B1 5UA.

Scale at A3: 1:250

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Metres

Doc Number: 1EW13-FUS_COP-GI-MAP-CS05-000010 Date: 29/03/22

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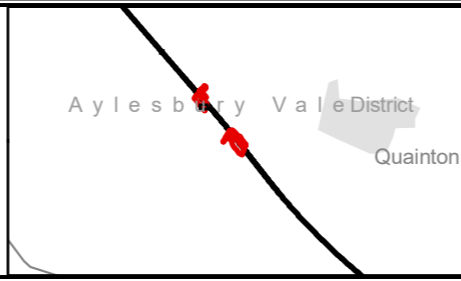
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Legend

- Site Boundary
- Stripped area
- Excavated
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Structure
- Surface
- Field drain
- Layer



High Speed Two,
DMV South,
Doddershall (C25089) ,
Excavation plan, all features
Doddershall Embankment,
Buckinghamshire

Fig. 5e
Internal

HS2

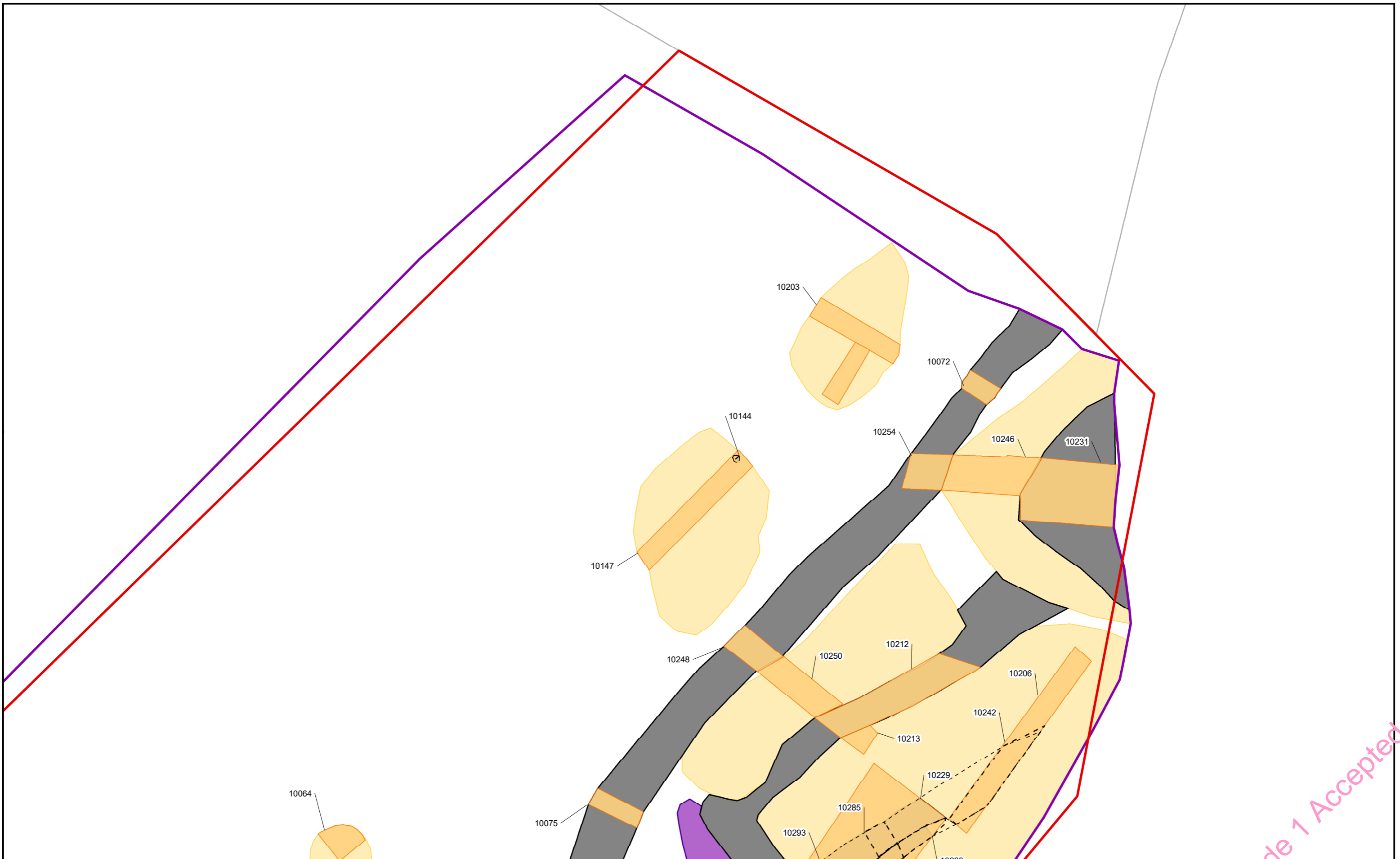
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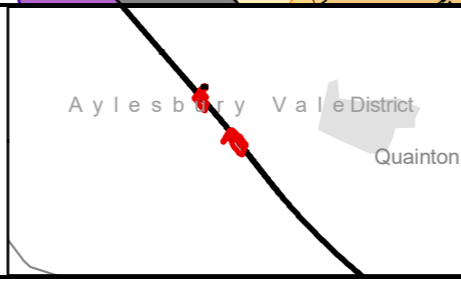
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- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Stripped area
 - Truncated feature
 - Excavated
 - Truncated
 - Archaeological feature
 - Surface



High Speed Two,
DMV North,
Doddershall (C25089) ,
Excavation plan, all features
Doddershall Embankment,
Buckinghamshire

Fig. 6a
Internal

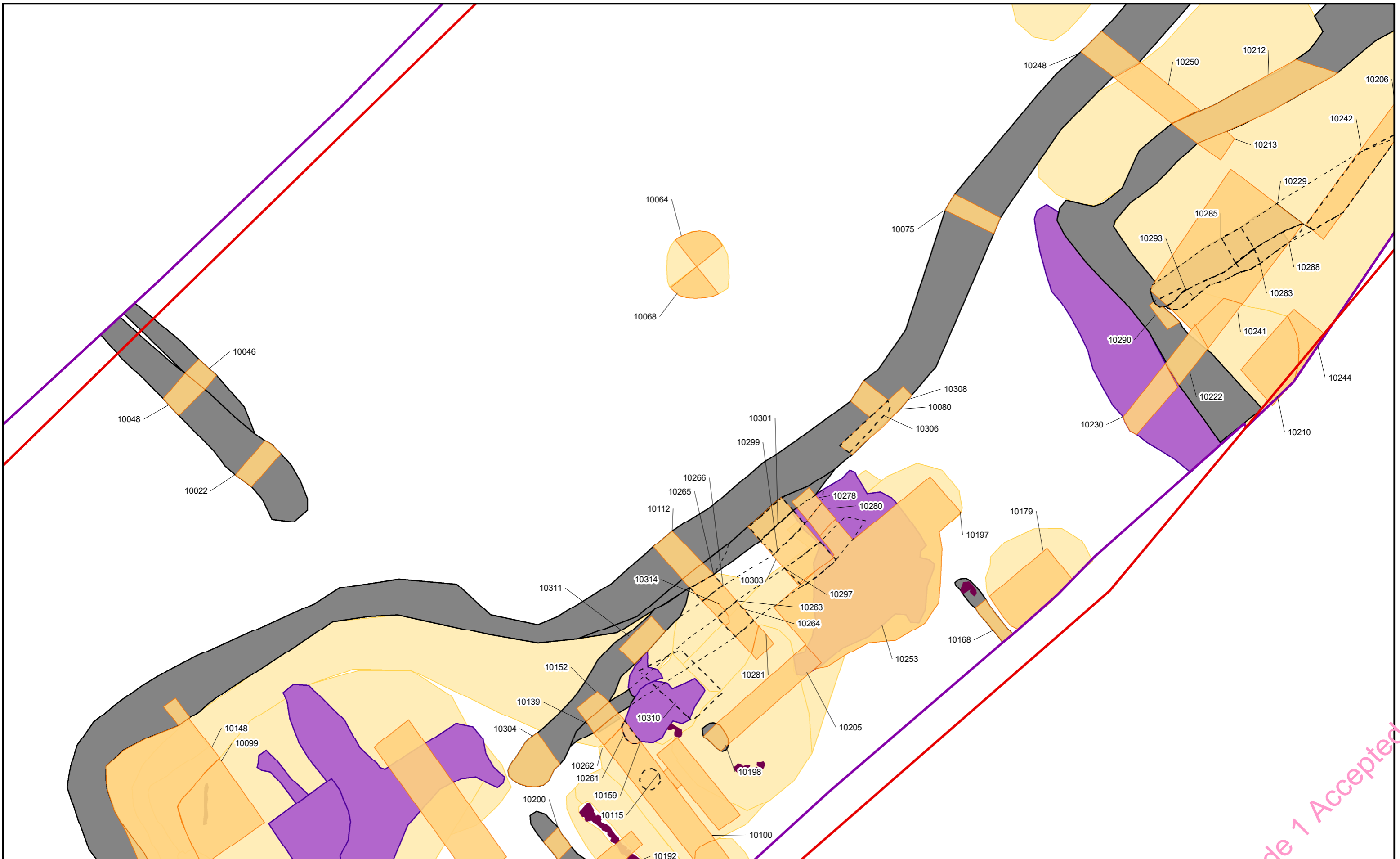
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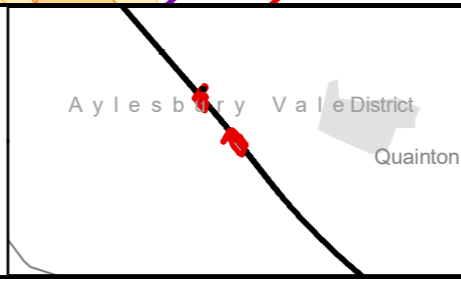
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Legend	
	Site Boundary
	Stripped area
	Truncated feature
	Excavated
	Truncated
	Archaeological feature
	Surface
	Timber



High Speed Two,
DMV North,
Doddershall (C25089) ,
Excavation plan, all features
Doddershall Embankment,
Buckinghamshire

Fig. 6b
Internal

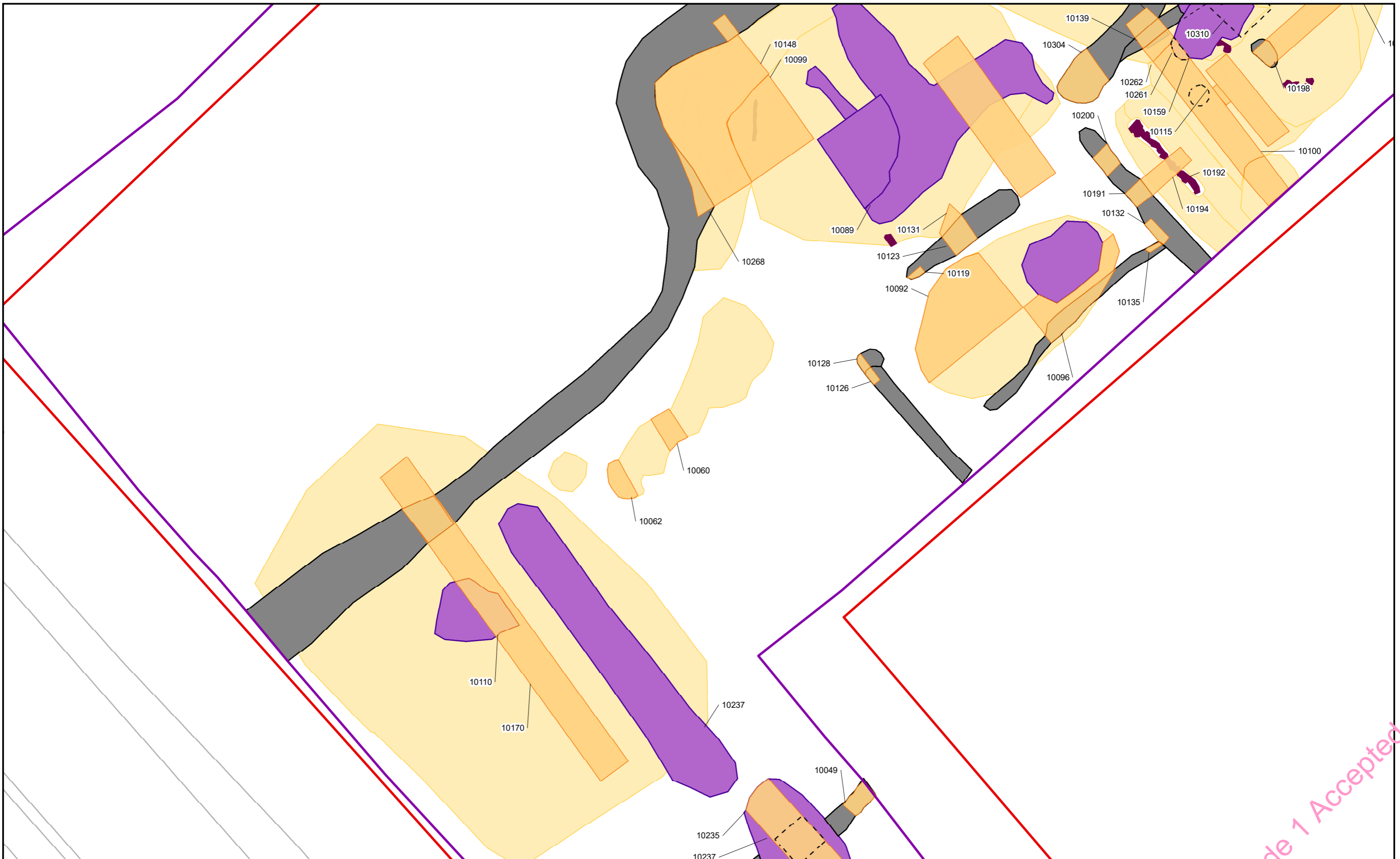
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Registered office: 2 Snowhill, Queensway, Birmingham B1 4UA.

Scale at A3: 1:150

0 1.5 3 4.5 6
Metres

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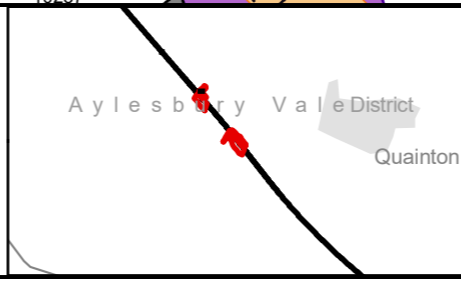
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- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Stripped area
 - Truncated feature
 - Excavated
 - Truncated
 - Archaeological feature
 - Surface
 - Timber



High Speed Two,
DMV North,
Doddershall (C25089) ,
Excavation plan, all features
Doddershall Embankment,
Buckinghamshire

Fig. 6c
Internal

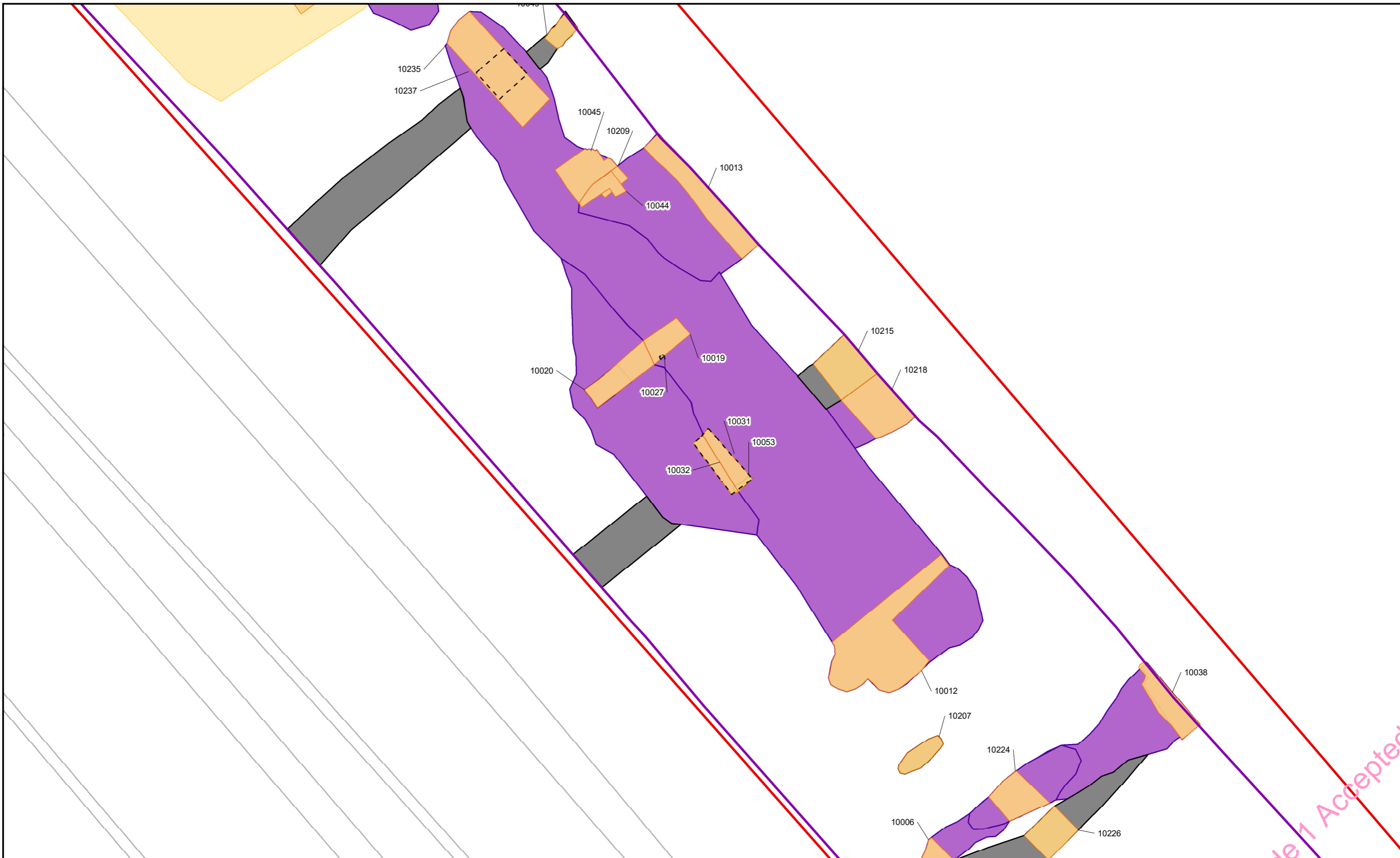
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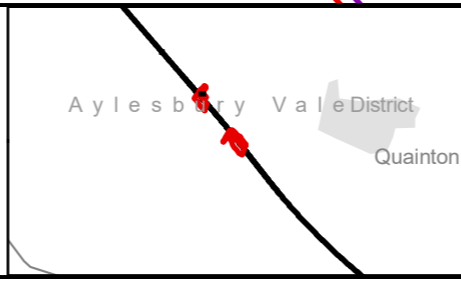
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Legend

	Site Boundary
	Stripped area
	Truncated feature
	Excavated
	Truncated
	Archaeological feature
	Surface



High Speed Two,
DMV North,
Doddershall (C25089) ,
Excavation plan, all features
Doddershall Embankment,
Buckinghamshire

Fig. 6d
Internal

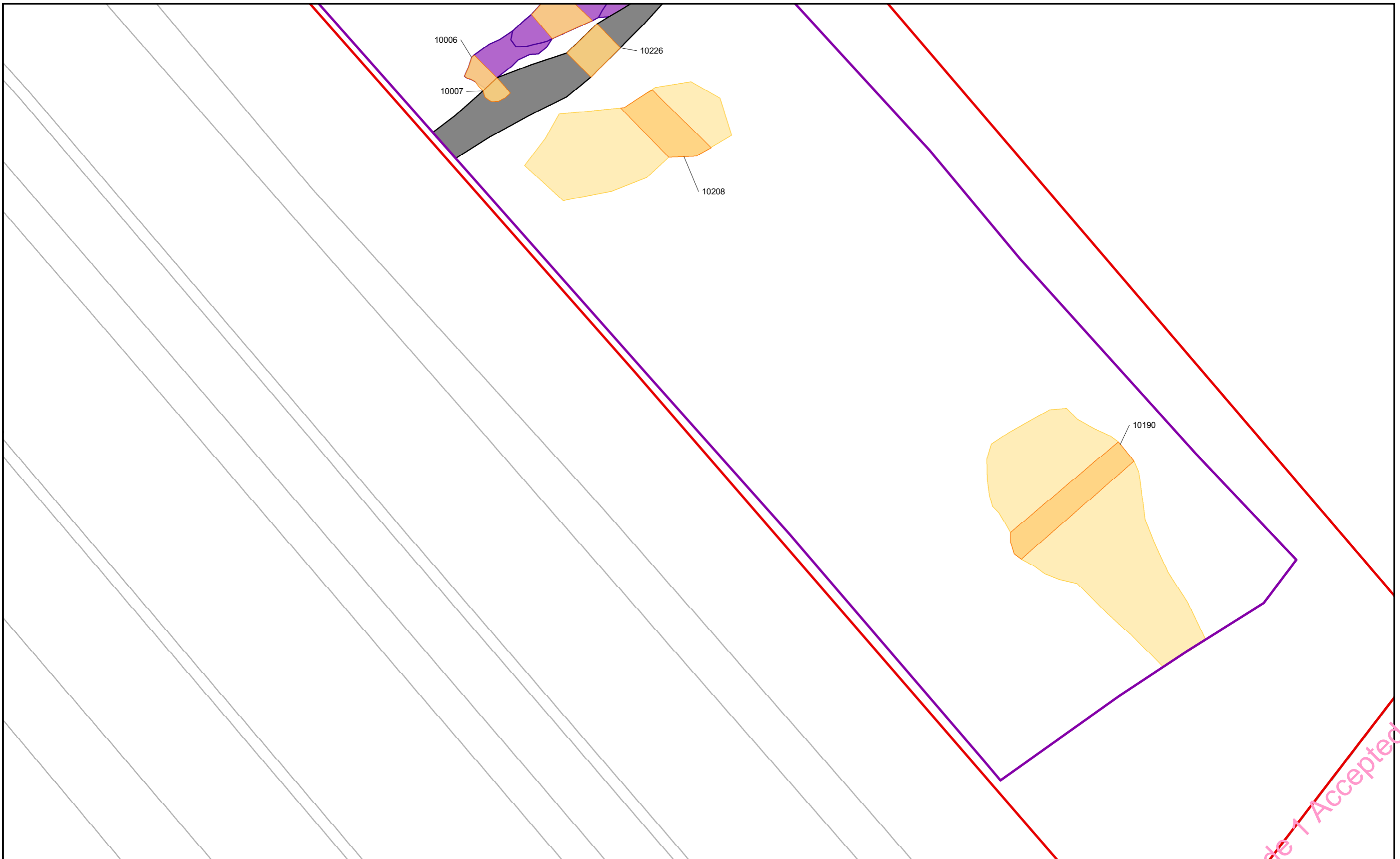
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- Legend**
- Site Boundary
 - Stripped area
 - Excavated
 - Archaeological feature
 - Surface



Aylesbury Vale District
Quanton

High Speed Two,
DMV North,
Doddershall (C25089) ,
Excavation plan, all features
Doddershall Embankment,
Buckinghamshire

Fig. 6e
Internal

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Scale at A3: 1:150

0 1.5 3 4.5 6
Metres

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Appendix 2: Pottery Spot dates by Context

Context	Count	Spot date	Context	Count	Spot date	Context	Count	Spot date
10001	29	Late Med/Early Post-Med	10099	18	Late Med	10203	4	Post-Med
10003	28	Medieval	10100	1	Medieval/Late Med	10205	12	Medieval/Late Med
10004	224	Medieval	10101	7	Medieval/Late Med	10206	79	Post-Med
10006	56	Late Med	10102	11	Medieval/Late Med	10213	4	Late Med
10008	12	Late Med	10105	6	Late Med	10214	3	Late Med/Early Post-Med
10013	3	Medieval/Late Med	10106	1	Medieval/Late Med	10222	7	Late Med
10016	54	Medieval/Late Med	10109	6	Medieval/Late Med	10227	2	Medieval/Late Med
10017	23	Medieval	10111	4	Medieval/Late Med	10230	2	Medieval/Late Med
10018	74	Medieval/Late Med	10117	4	Late Med	10234	10	Post-Med
10020	1	Medieval/Late Med	10122	14	Late Med	10241	2	Late Med
10023	1	Medieval/Late Med	10124	3	Medieval/Late Med	10243	32	Late Med/Early Post-Med
10039	4	Medieval/Late Med	10129	1	Medieval/Late Med	10252	3	Early Med/Medieval
10042	4	Medieval/Late Med	10137	9	Medieval/Late Med	10253	6	Late Med
10043	22	Late Med	10148	10	Medieval/Late Med	10259	21	Late Med/Early Post-Med
10047	3	Medieval/Late Med	10149	1	Medieval/Late Med	10261	9	Late Med/Early Post-Med

10054	2	Medieval/Late Med	10167	1	Medieval/Late Med	10262	1	Late Med
10060	2	Medieval	10177	1	Medieval/Late Med	10277	4	Medieval/Late Med
10062	2	Medieval/Late Med	10179	9	Post-Med	10291	4	Medieval
10073	3	Post-Med	10180	3	Late Med	10292	7	Late Med
10076	1	Medieval/Late Med	10184	4	Post-Med	10294	1	Medieval/Late Med
10077	1	Medieval/Late Med	10185	9	Post-Med	10298	2	Medieval/Late Med
10081	5	Medieval/Late Med	10188	76	Post-Med	10300	1	Medieval/Late Med
10087	49	Late Med	10189	48	Post-Med	10305	6	Late Med
10091	21	Late Med	10190	109	Medieval/Late Med	20000	1	Medieval/Late Med
10092	41	Late Med	10195	18	Late Med/Early Post-Med	20001	148	Late Med/Early Post-Med
10093	2	Late Med	10197	231	Late Med/Early Post-Med	20020	1	Medieval/Late Med
10097	3	Medieval/Late Med	10199	5	Medieval/Late Med	20026	2	Modern
10098	1	Medieval/Late Med	10201	1	Medieval/Late Med	20027	15	Modern

Context	Count	Spot date	Context	Count	Spot date	Context	Count	Spot date
20040	2	Medieval/Late Med	20148		Late Med	20246	8	Medieval/Late Med
20050	18	Medieval/Late Med	20153	3	Medieval/Late Med	20250	32	Late Med
20054	4	Modern	20156	7	Medieval	20252	27	Late Med/Early Post-Med
20059	10	Medieval/Late Med	20171	1	Medieval	20253	10	Post-Med
20066	2	Medieval/Late Med	20174	7	Medieval/Late Med	20257	2	Medieval/Late Med
20067	106	Late Med	20176	5	Medieval/Late Med	20261	2	Medieval/Late Med
20068	100	Late Med	20179	10	Medieval/Late Med	20266	35	Late Med
20069	1	Modern	20181	17	Medieval/Late Med	20267	14	Medieval/Late Med
20070	14	Medieval/Late Med	20183	6	Medieval	20268	5	Medieval/Late Med
20071	24	Medieval/Late Med	20185	1	Medieval	20270	44	Late Med
20072	12	Medieval/Late Med	20187	5	Medieval/Late Med	20271	45	Late Med
20073	13	Late Med	20191	3	Medieval/Late Med	20273	59	Medieval/Late Med
20074	4	Medieval/Late Med	20193	20	Late Med	20275	11	Medieval/Late Med
20075	31	Medieval/Late Med	20195	1	Post-Med	20275	9	Medieval/Late Med
20076	10	Medieval/Late Med	20211	8	Medieval	20276	17	Medieval/Late Med
20077	7	Medieval/Late Med	20213	16	Medieval/Late Med	20281	4	Medieval/Late Med

20078	3	Medieval/Late Med	20214	4	Late Med	20285	2	Medieval/Late Med
20081	2	Medieval/Late Med	20216	1	Medieval/Late Med	20287	2	Medieval/Late Med
20082	8	Medieval/Late Med	20218	22	Late Med	20288	7	Medieval/Late Med
20083	36	Medieval	20222	13	Post-Med	20289	6	Late Med
20088	1	Medieval/Late Med	20225	90	Medieval/Late Med	20291	5	Late Med
20105	3	Medieval/Late Med	20226	4	Medieval/Late Med	20296	1	Medieval/Late Med
20112	1	Medieval	20228	1	Medieval	20304	4	Medieval/Late Med
20115	1	Medieval/Late Med	20232	50	Late Med	20306	7	Late Med
20127	1	Post-Med	20235	1	Late Med	20308	1	Late Med/Early Post-Med
20131	2	Medieval	20237	1	Medieval/Late Med	20313	1	Medieval
20141		Late Med	20241	1	Medieval/Late Med	20317	2	Medieval/Late Med
20146	1	Medieval/Late Med	20245	10	Late Med	20318	7	Medieval/Late Med

Context	Count	Spot date	Context	Count	Spot date	Context	Count	Spot date
20323	4	Medieval	20440	1	Medieval/Late Med	20539	3	Medieval/Late Med
20329	207	Late Med	20442	3	Medieval/Late Med	20544	9	Late Med
20333	2	Medieval/Late Med	20444	1	Medieval/Late Med	20546	6	Medieval
20337	5	Medieval/Late Med	20448	17	Medieval/Late Med	20547	1	Medieval/Late Med
20342	1	Medieval	20450	3	Medieval	20551	3	Late Med
20344	6	Medieval/Late Med	20455	1	Medieval/Late Med	20553	4	Late Med
20350	5	Medieval	20458	1	Medieval/Late Med	20557	6	Medieval/Late Med
20356	1	Medieval/Late Med	20477	2	Medieval/Late Med	20558	28	Medieval/Late Med
20358	3	Medieval	20479	16	Medieval/Late Med	20559	7	Late Med
20367	4	Medieval/Late Med	20480	112	Late Med	20562	2	Medieval
20370	19	Medieval/Late Med	20482	21	Medieval/Late Med	20565	3	Late Med
20372	1	Medieval/Late Med	20484	3	Medieval/Late Med	20573	5	Medieval/Late Med
20374	1	Medieval/Late Med	20492	1	Medieval/Late Med	20576	4	Medieval/Late Med
20379	1	Medieval/Late Med	20500	6	Late Med/Early Post-Med	20577	6	Late Med/Early Post-Med
20383	2	Medieval	20502	2	Late Med/Early Post-Med	20579	64	Late Med
20385	4	Late Med	20506	4	Medieval/Late Med	20581	3	Medieval/Late Med

20387	1	Medieval	20507	8	Late Med	20583	4	Medieval/Late Med
20391	2	Medieval/Late Med	20510	1	Medieval/Late Med	20590	3	Medieval/Late Med
20397	2	Medieval/Late Med	20511	4	Medieval/Late Med	20592	3	Medieval/Late Med
20404	17	Late Med	20512	1	Medieval/Late Med	20594	1	Medieval/Late Med
20406	17	Medieval	20514	7	Medieval	20595	11	Medieval/Late Med
20408	1	Medieval/Late Med	20522	3	Medieval/Late Med	20599	1	Medieval/Late Med
20410	14	Late Med	20524	6	Late Med/Early Post-Med	20602	0	Medieval
20418	4	Medieval	20525	6	Medieval/Late Med	20605	10	Medieval/Late Med
20422	5	Medieval/Late Med	20527	9	Medieval/Late Med	20606	1	Late Med
20425	3	Medieval/Late Med	20528	12	Late Med	20609	1	Medieval/Late Med
20430	7	Medieval/Late Med	20535	38	Late Med	20610	8	Late Med
20434	1	Medieval/Late Med	20536	11	Medieval/Late Med	20613	2	Medieval/Late Med

Context	Count	Spot date	Context	Count	Spot date	Context	Count	Spot date
20618	4	Late Med	20765	3	Medieval/Late Med	25054	40	Late Med/Early Post-Med
20619	2	Medieval	20772	14	Late Med/Early Post-Med	25055	8	Medieval/Late Med
20629	8	Medieval	25001	26	Medieval/Late Med	25062	5	Late Med/Early Post-Med
20633	2	Medieval/Late Med	25003	41	Late Med	25064	3	Medieval/Late Med
20637	1	Medieval/Late Med	25004	36	Late Med	25065	5	Late Med/Early Post-Med
20639	3	Medieval/Late Med	25007	1	Medieval/Late Med	25067	7	Medieval/Late Med
20641	6	Medieval	25009	432	Late Med/Early Post-Med	25070	19	Late Med/Early Post-Med
20642	28	Medieval	25011	52	Late Med	25076	1	Medieval/Late Med
20645	5	Late Med	25012	44	Medieval/Late Med	25079	55	Late Med/Early Post-Med
20646	4	Modern	25016	2	Medieval/Late Med	25082	44	Late Med
20648	2	Medieval/Late Med	25017	3	Late Med	25084	3	Late Med/Early Post-Med
20649	5	Medieval/Late Med	25018	1	Medieval/Late Med	25088	12	Late Med/Early Post-Med
20651	2	Medieval/Late Med	25029	133	Late Med	25089	3	Early Med/Medieval
20653	1	Medieval/Late Med	25031	1	Medieval/Late Med	25095	3	Medieval/Late Med
20655	3	Medieval/Late Med	25032	2	Medieval/Late Med	25096	35	Medieval/Late Med
20662	1	Late Med	25034	2	Medieval/Late Med	25098	10	Post-Med

20668	9	Late Med/Early Post-Med	25037	206	Late Med/Early Post-Med	25110	4	Medieval
20676	9	Late Med	25039	5	Late Med/Early Post-Med	25111	1	Medieval
20680	1	Late Med	25040	10	Late Med	25114	1	Medieval/Late Med
20684	1	Medieval/Late Med	25041	1	Medieval/Late Med	25116	6	Medieval/Late Med
20685	1	Medieval/Late Med	25043	36	Medieval/Late Med	25117	4	Medieval/Late Med
20707	45	Medieval/Late Med	25045	6	Medieval/Late Med	25118	5	Medieval
20721	4	Post-Med	25046	15	Late Med/Early Post-Med	25122	36	Late Med
20724	2	Medieval/Late Med	25047	8	Medieval/Late Med	25124	3	Medieval
20737	3	Late Med/Early Post-Med	25048	39	Late Med	25126	2	Late Med
20744	16	Late Med	25049	7	Late Med/Early Post-Med	25128	24	Medieval/Late Med
20746	4	Medieval/Late Med	25050	198	Late Med/Early Post-Med	25130	5	Medieval/Late Med
20751	1	Medieval/Late Med	25053	16	Medieval/Late Med	25131	176	Late Med/Early Post-Med

Context	Count	Spot date	Context	Count	Spot date
25145	4	Late Med/Early Post-Med	25220	41	Late Med
25147	6	Medieval	25221	6	Late Med
25149	12	Medieval/Late Med	25225	103	Late Med
25157	1	Medieval/Late Med	25233	27	Medieval/Late Med
25159	3	Medieval/Late Med	25238	10	Medieval/Late Med
25167	1	Medieval/Late Med	25240	67	Late Med
25168	11	Late Med/Early Post-Med	25243	47	Late Med
25170	23	Late Med	25244	3	Medieval/Late Med
25174	5	Late Med	25246	16	Medieval/Late Med
25175	17	Late Med/Early Post-Med	25248	1	Medieval/Late Med
25177	3	Medieval/Late Med	25261	1	Medieval
25179	3	Medieval/Late Med	25272	1	Medieval/Late Med
25181	40	Post-Med	25275	17	Late Med/Early Post-Med
25182	4	Late Med	25277	4	Late Med
25184	3	Medieval/Late Med	25298	3	Medieval/Late Med
25185	18	Late Med	25300	2	Medieval/Late Med

25187	3	Medieval/Late Med	25302	5	Medieval
25188	24	Late Med/Early Post-Med	10249, 10252	7	Medieval/Late Med
25189	37	Post-Med	20685, 20707	3	Medieval/Late Med
25191	16	Late Med	25116 (surface)	6	Late Med
25192	0	Late Med			
25198	85	Medieval/Late Med			
25200	13	Late Med			
25201	2	Medieval/Late Med			
25202	76	Late Med/Early Post-Med			
25208	2	Late Med/Early Post-Med			
25210		Late Med			
25218	15	Medieval/Late Med			