

**AN ASSESSMENT OF  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
INVESTIGATIONS ON  
LAND AT 70 STATION  
ROAD, WEST DRAYTON,  
LONDON BOROUGH OF  
HILLINGDON**

**SNR13**

**PCA REPORT NO: R11630**

**JUNE 2014**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

## DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

Site Name: An assessment of Archaeological Investigations on land at 70 Station Road,  
West Drayton, London Borough of Hillingdon

Type of project: Strip map and sample (Excavation)

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**AN ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON LAND  
AT 70 STATION ROAD, WEST DRAYTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF  
HILLINGDON**

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**Local Planning Authority: Hillingdon Borough Council**

**Planning Ref: 2954/APP/2011/2723**

**Site Code: SNR13**

**Central National Grid Reference: TQ 06146 79797**

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## 1 Abstract

- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. carried out an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation at 70 Station Road, West Drayton, London Borough of Hillingdon between the 5<sup>th</sup> of April and 31<sup>st</sup> May 2013. This followed a watching brief and evaluation, the latter of which had indicated that archaeological remains of early medieval to post-medieval date survived on the site. The work was carried out prior to redevelopment of the site for residential purposes.
- 1.2 Stripping of the eastern side of the site revealed a greater concentration of features than had been suggested by the evaluation. A significant prehistoric element of occupation was also detected, which had not been apparent during the earlier phase of work. Consequently, the remaining western part of the site was also subject to archaeological investigations.
- 1.3 Although there was probably a human presence on the site as early as the Mesolithic, the earliest definable activity appears to have dated to the later Neolithic period and was characterised by two parallel, linear ditches that ran on an approximate ENE – WSW alignment across the western part of the site. This was followed, probably in the Middle Bronze Age, by the construction of a sub-circular, segmented enclosure, with a number of contemporary features also being present. A subsequent phase of activity, probably during the early part of the Late Bronze Age, saw the creation of a large, rectangular double-ditched enclosure, with a number of associated features suggesting possible occupation. Later prehistoric activity, most likely dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age, was also detected.
- 1.4 Although residual Roman finds were recovered there was no significant further activity on the site until the early medieval period. It appears that the site was re-occupied at about the time of the Norman Conquest, when ditches were excavated and a number of timber structures, possibly domestic dwellings, were built. In about the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century the emphasis of activity on site appears to have shifted from domestic to agricultural and it is possible that a farm was established here at this time.
- 1.5 Occupation of the site continued into the post-medieval period, with the archaeological evidence suggesting a number of phases of activity up until the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Historic maps from this period onwards show that the site was occupied by a farmyard and buildings, the predecessors of which may have originated in the medieval period. The archaeological investigations recorded structural remains from the later phases of farm occupation up to demolition of the farm and its replacement with a garage complex in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 2 Introduction

- 2.1 In advance of re-development at 70 Station Road, West Drayton, London Borough of Hillingdon (Figures 1 & 2), and as a condition of planning permission being granted (Planning Reference 2954/APP/2011/2723), a series of archaeological investigations were undertaken.
- 2.2 An archaeological strip, map and sample exercise was carried out on the site between the 5<sup>th</sup> of April and 31<sup>st</sup> of May 2013. The work followed on from an archaeological watching brief carried out during slab and foundation removal in January 2013 and an archaeological evaluation carried out through January and February 2013 (Boyer 2013).
- 2.3 The watching brief showed that the foundations of previous buildings had locally truncated earlier deposits, whilst excavations for underground fuel tanks had resulted in deep and extensive truncation along the northern edge of the site. However, the evaluation by trial trenching demonstrated that archaeological remains, mostly of early medieval to post-medieval date, survived in some areas, particularly towards the south-east corner of the site and in central locations.
- 2.4 As a result of the findings of the evaluation it was agreed that the site would be divided into two parts and subjected to further investigation using a staged strip, map and sample (SMS) methodology. Initially an area covering the eastern c. 60% of the site was investigated (this being termed the Phase 1 Area). Because this quickly demonstrated that archaeological features continued beyond the western edge of this area, the remaining, western, part of the site (Phase 2) was also then excavated using the same SMS methodology.
- 2.5 The work was commissioned by Ramboll UK Ltd. on behalf of PWIN Developments Ltd.
- 2.6 The site is located at National Grid Reference (NGR) TQ 06146 79797 and was allocated the site code **SNR13**.





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19/02/13 MR

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4



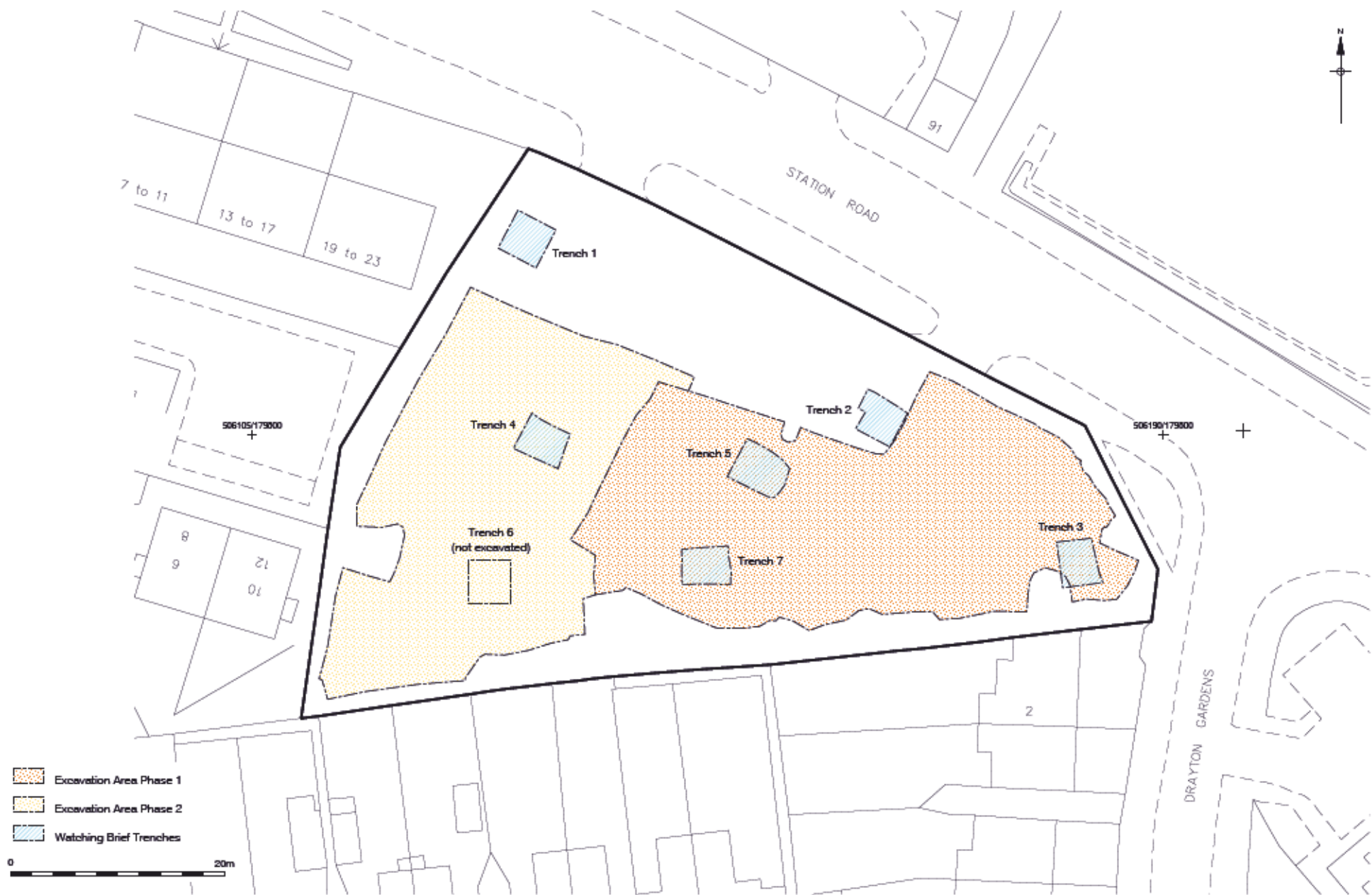


Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:500 at A4

### 3 Planning Background

- 3.1 The development of the site was subject to planning guidance and policies contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), The London Plan and policies of The London Borough of Hillingdon, which fully recognises the importance of the buried heritage for which it is the custodian.
- 3.2 In March 2012, the government published the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), which replaced existing national policy relating to heritage and archaeology (Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment). In summary, current national policy provides a framework which protects nationally important designated Heritage Assets and their settings, in appropriate circumstances seeks adequate information (from desk based assessment and field evaluation where necessary) to enable informed decisions regarding the historic environment and provides for the investigation by intrusive or non-intrusive means of sites not significant enough to merit *in-situ* preservation.
- 3.3 It is Government policy to phase out current regional planning policies and replace these with the NPPF and revised local planning strategies. However, until the revised planning system is fully implemented, many policies contained within the regional plans are still relevant. The London Plan, published in July 2011, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment within the London Boroughs:

#### **POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY**

##### **Strategic**

- A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.
- B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.

##### **Planning decisions**

- C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.
- D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.
- E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.

##### **LDF preparation**

- F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.

- 3.4 The local planning authority responsible for the study site is the London Borough of Hillingdon whose Unitary Development Plan (UDP), adopted in 1998 with policies saved in September 2007, is currently being redrawn in preparation of the new Local Development Framework (LDF). Saved policies include those relating to the historic environment and the most pertinent to the current project are as follows:

5.4 The archaeological heritage of the Borough has been incorporated in a Sites and Monuments Record, and summarised on an Archaeological Constraints Map prepared by the Museum of London and maintained by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission. In addition to scheduled Ancient Monuments, the Constraints Map identifies a number of 'Archaeological Priority Areas', which are shown on Fig. 4 and also the Proposals Map. These are areas in which protection of the archaeological resource will be regarded by the Local Planning Authority as a primary consideration in determining planning applications, and applicants will be required to submit a preliminary archaeological site evaluation before proposals are considered.

**BE1 ONLY IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES WILL THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY ALLOW DEVELOPMENT TO TAKE PLACE IF IT WOULD DISTURB REMAINS OF IMPORTANCE WITHIN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRIORITY AREAS.**

**BE2 SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND THEIR SETTING WILL BE PRESERVED.**

5.5 The Constraints Map identifies further archaeological sites and findspots, and areas of geology and topography especially attractive for early settlement. These include areas of unexcavated gravels, policies for which are set out in Chapter 13. Where development may affect areas of archaeological significance or potential, both within Archaeological Priority Areas and elsewhere, the Local Planning Authority will expect applicants to have properly assessed and planned for the archaeological implications of their proposals. If the buried heritage does not require permanent preservation and is likely to be damaged or destroyed by proposed development the Local Planning Authority will seek to ensure that sites are properly investigated by a recognised archaeological organisation before development takes place.

**BE3 THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY WILL ENSURE WHENEVER PRACTICABLE THAT SITES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST ARE INVESTIGATED AND RECORDED EITHER BEFORE ANY NEW BUILDINGS, REDEVELOPMENT, SITE WORKS, GOLF COURSE OR GRAVEL EXTRACTION ARE STARTED, OR DURING EXCAVATION AND CONSTRUCTION. DEVELOPMENT WHICH WOULD DESTROY IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED.**

5.6 The Local Planning Authority consults the Museum of London and the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission on proposals affecting other sites of archaeological interest, and in appropriate cases will attach conditions to planning permissions or seek to enter into legal agreements to ensure proper investigation of sites. It will promote co-operation between landowners, developers and archaeological organisations in accordance with PPG15, PPG16 and RPG3 (1996).

- 3.5 Policy BE2 has now been replaced with policy HE1 of the new Hillingdon Local Plan: Part 1 – Strategic Policies (adopted as part of the development of the LDF on 8<sup>th</sup> November 2012) but policies BE1 and BE3 relating specifically to the archaeological resource are still retained.
- 3.6 There are no Scheduled Monuments within the development site, though the site lies within the vicinity of an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Hillingdon; APA7 – West Drayton, which has been highlighted for its potential for Saxon and medieval remains.
- 3.7 Condition 17 of the London Borough of Hillingdon's planning permission 2954/APP/2011/2723 read 'No development shall take place until the applicant has



secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.' The reason given for placing this condition on the permission was 2954/APP/2011/2723 "To ensure that the proposed development does not disturb archaeological remains of importance in accordance with policy BE1 of the Hillingdon Unitary Development Plan Saved Policies.

3.8 An initial Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for works on the site outlined a number of objectives of the archaeological evaluation investigations (Bradley 2013a):

- To determine the natural topography of the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, whether indicated by settled occupation or artefact scatters.
- To establish the presence or absence of Roman activity on the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of medieval activity on the site.
- To establish the presence or absence of Post-medieval activity on the site.
- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.
- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

3.9 Following an archaeological watching brief and evaluation further objectives were defined within a WSI for a strip, map and sample excavation exercise (Bradley 2013b):

- Establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed following the stripping of the site.
- Provide a refined chronology of the archaeological phasing.
- Investigate the function of structural remains and the activities taking place within and close to the site.

3.10 Within the above parameters, the WSI stated that the strip, map and sample excavation would seek to address the following objectives:

- Is there any further evidence for prehistoric activity on, or in the vicinity of, the site?
- Is there any further evidence for Saxon activity at the site?
- Is there any evidence to further elucidate the nature of the medieval activity previously recorded on the site?



- What is the nature of the post-medieval development at the site?
- What impact upon the site has resulted from modern development?

## **4 Geology and Topography**

- 4.1 West Drayton lies to the west of central London within the London Borough of Hillingdon, and historically within the county of Middlesex. It is located north of the M4 motorway immediately south of the settlement at Yiewsley, with the village of Harmondsworth some distance to the south (Figure 1). The Station Road site lies north of the centre of West Drayton and close to Yiewsley High Street (Figure 2).
- 4.2 According to the British Geological Survey (Sheet 256; North London) the underlying geology of the site comprises sand, silt and clay of the Palaeogene London Clay formation, deposited between c. 34 and 55 million years ago. This is overlain by Pleistocene Lynch Hill Terrace gravels, which are capped by clay and silt brickearth of the Langley Silt Member.
- 4.3 The property lies to the south of Station Road and is accessed from the north directly from Station Road. It is located on generally flat ground, though may have been artificially levelled in the past.
- 4.4 The site is bounded to the west by Classon Close, to the north by Station Road, to the east by Drayton Gardens and to the south by residential properties fronting onto Drayton Gardens. It is located some 300m south of the Grand Union Canal and approximately 800m east of the south-flowing River Colne.

## **5 Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 5.1 Before discussing the archaeological findings, it is important to consider the site within its wider archaeological and historical context. There is a moderate amount of information available concerning the archaeology and history of the West Drayton and Yiewsley areas, with the earlier prehistoric and medieval periods being particularly important. The archaeological and historical background summarised here focuses on an area within a 500m radius of the site, though important findings from more distant locations are also discussed.

### **5.2 PREHISTORIC**

- 5.2.1 The West London/Middlesex Terrace gravels have been an important source for Palaeolithic artefacts in the past, with many sites being identified in the course of gravel extraction during the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The Lynch Hill and later Taplow Terrace Gravels of the Yiewsley and West Drayton area have been a particularly rich source for implements of the Middle Palaeolithic Levalloisian flint industry (Wymer 1968, 255-9). Boyer's Pit, Clayton's Little Wonder Pit and Eastwood's Pit at Yiewsley for example, some distance north-east of the study site have all produced important assemblages, the latter site alone yielding in excess of 4000 artefacts, half of them handaxes (Hopkins 2009, 4). The Greater London Historic Environment Record (GLHER) also lists a find of seven Lower Palaeolithic handaxes at another site in Yiewsley, possibly within 500m of the study site (GLHER ref: 050130/00/00).
- 5.2.2 Evidence of Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity is largely absent in the vicinity of the study site but nationally important occupation sites of these periods have been recorded at Three Ways Wharf, Uxbridge, little more than 5km to the north-west (Lewis 1991; 2011). The Neolithic period is a little better represented in the vicinity of the study site. A Neolithic pit including worked flint and pottery sherds was found during excavations at the former Gatehouse Nurseries site at Beaudesert Mews to the south (Cotton 1981), a flint scraper and polished axe were found in a garden at 57 Money Lane, to the south-west (GLHER ref: 050184/00/00) and another small polished axe was recovered in the Yiewsley area, to the north-east (GLHER ref: 050468/00/00).
- 5.2.3 Evidence of activity during the Bronze Age is also recorded from a small number of locations within the vicinity. An Early Bronze Age flanged axe was found at Warwick Road, north of the site (GLHER ref: 050196) and an archaeological evaluation at Colham Mill Road to the north-west exposed part of a trackway or hurdle of possible Bronze Age date (Knight 1996a). In addition to the Neolithic and Bronze Age sites and finds, more generally dated prehistoric artefacts have been recovered from a number of sites, including a quantity of struck and burnt flint from investigations at St

Martin's Hall, Kingston Lane (Bennell 1995; Masefield 1996) and a single struck flint recovered during work at Warwick Road/Furzenham Road (GLHER ref: MLO62820).

### **5.3 ROMAN**

- 5.3.1 Evidence for activity in the Roman period is somewhat restricted in the environs of the site and is mostly limited to residual finds recovered from later contexts during archaeological investigations. A watching brief at St Martin's Vicarage, 191 Station Road, to the south-east recovered a small assemblage of Roman pottery sherds, though no features of any date were recorded (Hunn 2001), and the investigations at Beaudesert Mews also identified residual Roman pottery sherds (Cotton 1981), as did those at St Martin's Hall (Bennell 1995; Masefield 1996).

### **5.4 EARLY MEDIEVAL**

- 5.4.1 A settlement was probably established in the West Drayton area during the Middle to Late Saxon period, the name 'Drayton' being interpreted as meaning variably 'a farmstead at or near a portage' or 'farmstead where drays or sledges are used' (Mills 1998). By AD 1000 West Drayton was in the possession of St Pauls, Westminster (Hopkins 2009, 6). There is little evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity in the area of the study site though residual sherds of vegetable-tempered Saxon pottery are reported from investigations in the neighbourhood of Beaudesert Mews and further investigations at Colham Mill Road revealed features below peat including wattle-lined pits and a possible fenceline. Radiocarbon dating gave a broad age range of AD 680-970 to AD 880-1160 (Knight 1996b) and pottery of 10<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup>-century date was recovered from the peat.

### **5.5 MEDIEVAL**

- 5.5.1 The manor of West Drayton is recorded in Domesday Book, where it is assessed at 10 hides with enough arable land for 6 ploughs. The population numbered just 17 taxpayers, there was a mill, a small amount of meadow, a fish weir and overall it was valued at six pounds. The original village of West Drayton was probably focussed on the Church Road area to the south of the study site (GLHER ref: 052960/00/00) and although the earliest documentary evidence of settlement dates to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, enclosures are known from the 13<sup>th</sup> century, when the layout of the settlement was probably established. To the north of the site the settlement of Colham, in the area of the current Yiewsley High Street, was in existence by AD 1086 and is recorded as a village in a document dated to AD 1316, though was in decline by the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century as the community at Uxbridge prospered to the north (GLHER ref: 052940/00/00). Another small hamlet at West Drayton Green, to the west of the study site, also had medieval origins and developed into the post-medieval period (GLHER ref: 052961/00/00).

- 5.5.2 A manor house was present by AD 1245 in the Swan Road area a short distance to the west of the site. It was rebuilt in 1521 and known as 'The Burroughs' though it was subsequently renamed Drayton House (GLHER ref: 050712/00/00). It is likely that the study site lay within lands controlled from this manor house. First recorded in AD 1461, Drayton Manor was owned by the crown and extended across parts of Hillingdon and West Drayton parishes, whereas West Drayton Manor, contained entirely within West Drayton parish, was owned by the Church until the Dissolution (Hopkins 2009, 7).
- 5.5.3 Activity during the medieval period within the vicinity of the site has been evidenced from a number of formal archaeological investigations, supplemented by a handful of chance finds. Probably the most extensive excavations in the area were those at Beaudesert Mews during 1979 and 1980, where a range of features suggested that this site was located within a medieval manorial complex (Cotton 1981). Medieval material was also recovered during the investigations at St Martin's Hall (Bennell 1995; Masefield 1996), whilst medieval pottery was found during investigations at Warwick Road/Furzenham Road and a lead steelyard of medieval date was found in an area of West Drayton to the south of the study site (GLHER ref: 050839/00/00).

## **5.6 POST-MEDIEVAL**

- 5.6.1 Following the Dissolution Henry VIII granted the manor of West Drayton to William Paget in 1546. A new manor house was built with stables, a dovecote and outbuildings between the church and the village, which was completed by 1549 and a new graveyard was provided in the grounds of Drayton Manor house in 1550. The population of West Drayton, which had been recorded as totalling 130 in 1547 increased during the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries and 64 households were recorded in the village by 1664 (Hopkins 2009, 7).
- 5.6.2 Evidence of early post-medieval development in the area has been recorded from a small number of archaeological investigations. The excavations at Beaudesert Mews identified elements of a Tudor manor house (Cotton 1981) and the brick foundations of a Tudor building were also exposed at 28 Church Road (Richardson 1982, 164), whilst elements of a 15<sup>th</sup>- to 16<sup>th</sup>-century stable block having been recorded in the rear garden of 30 Church Road (Richardson 1985, 52). The wall of a Post-medieval brew yard dating to approximately 1550 was also recorded during a watching brief at St Martin's Church (Partridge 1996).
- 5.6.3 A number of early maps include the area of the study site, though these are generally not in sufficient detail to determine the actual site layout. Christopher Saxton's Map of Middlesex dated to 1575 shows 'W. Draton' but gives no layout detail and John Speed's map of Middlesex of 1610 is no more informative. Joan Blaeu's "Middle-Sexia" of 1662 shows 'Draton', 'Colham' and 'Wewrjley', all marked by churches west of the River Colne but no roads are shown in the local area. Ogilby's map of



Middlesex of 1672 provides some more particulars and a church is shown west of a road junction with the name Drayton to the east, though it is difficult to equate this with the current road layout. Yiewsley is shown to the north as Wewesley. John Seller's 1701 map of Middlesex shows Drayton located at the northern edge of an area of woodland but the only roads depicted are east-west routes, some distance to the north and south. Further detail is provided in Warburton's map of Middlesex of 1749 though again it is difficult to compare the road network with that of today. Wewesley has also become Weavesley on this map.

- 5.6.4 A better understanding of the layout of the area in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century can be gleaned from 'A Map of the County of Middlesex' produced by John Rocque in 1754. This shows a number of roads laid out at 'Weft Drayton', with buildings apparently on either side of what would become Station Road, though the small scale of the image prevents further detailed study.
- 5.6.5 Drayton House was demolished by 1774 and in 1798 the Grand Junction Canal was constructed, which led to increased traffic and trade through the parish. The canal is shown on George Cole and John Roper's 1807 map of Middlesex, as are a number of roads in the area of 'W. Drayton', including one following the line of the current Station Road. The increase in population that followed the construction of the canal is reflected in the first census in 1801, which lists 98 occupied houses and 515 residents in the parish (Hopkins 2009, 7). A wharf had been established on the south bank of the Drayton stretch of the canal by 1824 and brick-making soon became established as an important local industry, exploiting the extensive deposits of brickearth in the area. The parish rates of 1846 give the first indication of the importance of the industry. The commencement of the brickearth industry marked an important change in the West Drayton area from an agricultural landscape to one being swallowed up by industrial and residential development: "As late as 1826 West Drayton was still a lightly populated agricultural parish with its village grouped compactly round the Green, and with only isolated farm houses and residences elsewhere" (Reynolds 1962, 189).
- 5.6.6 The Great Western Railway main line from London to Bristol was established in the 1830s and passes a short distance north of the site, the original West Drayton Station having opened in 1838 and later being moved to its present site (*ibid.*). One of the earliest images to depict the railway is James Pigot's map of Middlesex dated c. 1835.
- 5.6.7 In 1872 Samuel Pocock extended a branch of the Grand Junction Canal to serve the brickfields and undertook to expand the industry. The population continued to rise and the number of households doubled between 1801 and 1881. Four years later it was calculated that 10% of the local population worked in the brick fields (*ibid.*).

- 5.6.8 Archaeological investigations in the area have also exposed evidence of activity relating to more recent periods. A watching brief at 42 Church Road revealed an 18<sup>th</sup>-century wall along with a number of post-medieval layers (Knight 2002), an evaluation at Porters Way to the east of the study site revealed a number of Post-medieval and undated features (Hoad 1993), whilst 19<sup>th</sup>- and 20<sup>th</sup>-century features were recorded at 54-60 Money Lane to the west (GLHER ref: MLO59548).
- 5.6.9 The earlier editions of the Ordnance Survey Map of the later 19<sup>th</sup> century show the general road layout of the area including the current Station Road. The study site is clearly shown as occupied by the buildings of Rooks Farm, whilst Swaines Farm lies a short distance to the west. The area to the south appears to be extensively covered by orchards, whilst there are further orchards and open land to the north. Early 20<sup>th</sup>-century Ordnance Survey editions up to the inter-war period still show the site in relatively open land though with urban encroachment a little further afield, indicative of the population increase in the region at this time. The local authority began constructing public housing by 1923. West Drayton had formed part of the Uxbridge rural district of Middlesex from 1894 but by 1929 it became part of Yiewsley and West Drayton urban district (Reynolds 1962, 187).
- 5.6.10 By the mid 1930s there was extensive slum clearance in the area and intensive redevelopment, the last brick field closing down in 1935. The Ordnance Survey Maps at this time show that much of the land around the site had been swallowed up by urban development while Swaines Farm had become a large open development called Swains, whilst Rooks Farm appears to have remained intact, though clearly there was no longer any nearby farmland to exploit.
- 5.6.11 In 1949 West Drayton was absorbed into Yiewsley and West Drayton civil parish and it ceased to exist as an independent settlement (*ibid.*). In 1965 the District became part of Greater London within the Borough of Hillingdon. Post-war maps of the locale still show Swains and the study site as relatively open but a single large building now occupies the centre of the property. It is believed that this building was an early post-war fuel filling station. Maps from the late 1960s onwards show further developments on the site, probably associated with the change from filling station to car showroom, with structures occupying almost half of the site area, though the space covered by buildings had declined by the time the showroom closed.

## **6 Archaeological Methodology**

- 6.1 The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Bradley 2013b), and all aspects of the work followed national (IFA 2008) and local (GLAAS 2009) guidelines, and complied with PCA's own fieldwork manual (Taylor and Brown 2009).
- 6.2 Following on from the findings of the evaluation it was decided that a large part of the site should be investigated using a strip, map and sample (SMS) methodology. Initially an area covering the eastern c. 60% of the site, south of the deep truncation was stripped by machine to the top of identifiable archaeological deposits under constant archaeological supervision (Phase 1). All archaeological features and areas of modern disturbance were then mapped using GPS survey equipment. This was followed by the targeted, sample excavation by hand of identified features (Plate 1), though it soon became apparent after some weathering of exposed surfaces, that a far greater concentration of archaeological deposits was present than had been suggested by both the evaluation and machine stripping of the SMS phase (Plates 2 & 3).
- 6.3 As it was clear that the concentration of archaeological features continued beyond the western edge of the stripped area, following completion of the work in this zone, the remaining western part of the site was also subjected to SMS methodology (Phase 2). All overburden in this space was again machine-stripped to the surface of archaeological deposits and the excavated material deposited on the completed Phase 1 area. Archaeological features and areas of modern disturbance were again surveyed in and targeted sample excavation of archaeological deposits carried out, though in some areas excavation was restricted by the presence of hydrocarbon contamination, but features were nevertheless recorded (Plate 4).
- 6.4 All machining was undertaken by a 360° tracked excavator using a toothless bucket, under archaeological supervision. Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated and exposed were entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All plans and sections of archaeological deposits were documented on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at 1:10. A colour and monochrome film and colour digital photographic record was made of the investigations as they progressed. Levels were calculated from temporary benchmarks (TBM) established on the site using the GPS (values of 29.66m AOD for Phase 1 and 29.43m AOD for Phase 2).



## **7 The Archaeological Sequence**

### **7.1 PHASE 1: NATURAL DEPOSITS**

- 7.1.1 Natural brickearth was recorded across all areas of the site during the two SMS phases and in all evaluation trenches except Trench 1 at the north-west corner of the site, which did not penetrate modern deposits and was abandoned for health and safety reasons. The maximum surface elevation of the brickearth ranged from 28.87m AOD at the eastern edge of the site and 28.20m AOD towards the west and although there may have been a slight natural slope in the top of the deposit, the differential elevations recorded during the course of the investigations are just as likely to have been a result of variable levels of horizontal truncation across the area. The brickearth was not fully penetrated by any of the features excavated during the evaluation or SMS phases though observation during the removal of the fuel tanks during the watching brief revealed that towards the northern edge of the site it was at least 1.8m thick. There was no reason to believe that it was any less extensive elsewhere.

### **7.2 PHASE 2: PREHISTORIC 1 (LATE NEOLITHIC/EARLY BRONZE AGE)**

- 7.2.1 Lithic material dating to the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic periods was recovered residually from a number of later features across the site (see Appendix 3) and probably represented a human presence in the area at this time. However, the earliest definable activity on the site was the excavation of two approximately parallel ditches on a c. ENE – WSW alignment, recorded in the western part of the site and probably originally extending beyond the western limit of excavation (Figure 3). A surviving segment of ditch [696] was almost 12m in length, butt ending to the east as [179] (Plate 5). Ditch [696] had steep sides and a flat base, was up to 1.8m wide and 0.7m deep. The fill [697] was a firm, greenish grey clayey silt with some orange mottling though it produced no finds. Fill [178] at the eastern terminus produced quantities of struck and burnt flint as well as fragments of burnt daub/clay. Although no clearly dateable finds were present (the struck flint did not exhibit any typological characteristics), the feature was assigned an early date because of its stratigraphic relationship with a later feature. It was originally thought that the ditch continued to the west as [746] but this was found to contain a small quantity of much later pottery (see below), though this ditch could have followed the alignment of an earlier feature.
- 7.2.2 Approximately 3m to the north was a broadly parallel feature [734], a c. 11m section of which was present within the site, having been truncated to the east and west by later features. This was a little more than 1m wide but in contrast to the ditch to the south was very shallow, being little more than 100mm deep (Figure 7.1). Its fill [733] was similar to that of the feature to the south and a single fragment of burnt flint was recovered though no worked artefacts were present.

- 7.2.3 No further contemporary features of prehistoric activity were identified and it is difficult to interpret these two cuts. It is possible that the southernmost ditch may have been a boundary feature whilst that to the north may have marked the edge of a track or other feature that ran parallel to it. Although the finds assemblage is of limited value as a dating tool, these ditches are stratigraphically the earliest on the site and have been tentatively dated to the later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

### **7.3 PHASE 3: PREHISTORIC 2 (MIDDLE BRONZE AGE)**

- 7.3.1 The second phase of prehistoric activity was dominated by a segmented ditch that enclosed an approximately sub-circular area of up to 18m in diameter (Enclosure 1), though much of the feature had been lost to recent truncation to the north-west (Figure 4). Two moderately extensive, curvilinear ditch segments survived within the site, the southernmost of which [672] truncated earlier ditch [696]. The segment was up to 10m in length and 1.4m wide, though only 0.3m deep at the north-western terminal. The profile was broadly U-shaped and the single backfill [673] was similar to that in the earlier features and producing no dateable finds.
- 7.3.2 The second segment to the north-east was truncated by a later prehistoric feature. The more extensive part of this section [85] was present south of the truncation and it was sampled at the southern terminus (Plate 6). This excavation revealed a 1.06m wide feature that was 0.75m deep with an asymmetric profile; very steeply sloping to the west but more gently to the east (Figure 7.2). The section revealed three backfilling deposits, the primary fill [99] comprising a firm, mid greyish brown silt that contained burnt flint and a number of struck flint artefacts. These included a transverse arrowhead, typologically of Late Neolithic date, though the overall assemblage included some later material. The secondary fill [84] was a slightly friable, mid greenish brown silt that also contained burnt and struck flint, the latter comprising material of Middle Bronze Age and possibly later date. The latest fills of the feature, [98] and [100] comprised a firm, mid greyish brown silt that included struck and burnt flint along with fragments of later prehistoric pottery, indicating the feature was finally backfilled some time after it had been in use.
- 7.3.3 To the north of the truncation the feature was recorded as cut [867], fill [866], though this produced a small quantity of later pottery, whereas a cut immediately to the east (see below) produced a small quantity of Deverel-Rimbury (Middle Bronze Age) pottery. Given the extent of disturbance in this area it is possible that there was some level of cross contamination between features with the small area exposed not permitting full assessment of inter-relationships here.
- 7.3.4 In addition to the segmented ditch, two further nearby features may also have dated to this phase. A short distance south of the southern terminus of the north-eastern ditch segment was pit [360], which although truncated to the west by a later prehistoric ditch appeared to be sub-rectangular in shape with gently sloping sides

and a flat base. It measured up to 1.2m across and was 0.2m deep, having been filled with a single deposit [361] comprising a very firm, light greenish grey clayey silt. Unfortunately this produced no dateable finds. A short distance to the south was pit [378], which had also been truncated to the west by a later prehistoric ditch. This pit also appeared to be sub-rectangular, measuring 1.85m north to south by at least 0.9m east to west. It was 0.36m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill [379] was a firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with orange mottling and contained a small quantity of struck and burnt flint, the former including material typologically of Mesolithic to Neolithic and later prehistoric date.

7.3.5 Close to the southern edge of the site a narrow gully [101] extended for more than 25m on an approximate east to west alignment. This was up to 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base (Figures 7.3 & 7.4; Plate 7). The single fill, recorded as both [102] and [103] was a firm, mid reddish/greyish brown clayey silt, which produced small quantities of mixed-date struck and burnt flint as well as sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery. The gully appeared to peter out to the west but may have been cut by a later ditch. Another gully [470] recorded towards the south-west corner of the site may have been a continuation of the same cut (Figure 7.5). Burnt and struck flint were also recovered from fill [471] of gully [470]. If this was originally a continuous feature it may have demarcated an early field or property boundary.

7.3.6 Although few features were identified from this phase it appears that there may have been some significant activity on the site, the segmented ditch possibly having performed a ritual function. Although worked flint from a number of features has provided a broad later prehistoric date, Deverel-Rimbury pottery from the north edge of the site and the gully to the south has indicated that this phase should be dated to the Middle Bronze Age.

#### **7.4 PHASE 4: PREHISTORIC 3 (EARLY LATE BRONZE AGE)**

7.4.1 The third phase of prehistoric activity on the site was the most extensive and was dominated by a large, double-ditched rectangular enclosure (Enclosure 2). The outer ditch measured at least 28m east to west by 22m north to south (Figure 5), whilst the inner ditch, located between 3m and 4m from the outer feature on broadly parallel alignments, measured at least 26m east to west by 16m north to south. Both extended beyond the western and southern limits of excavation, with a probable area in excess of 1100m<sup>2</sup> being enclosed.

7.4.2 The outer ditch was recorded at the western edge of the site as [888] but had been heavily truncated both by later archaeological features and modern disturbance, though a small assemblage of burnt flint was recovered from the silty clay fill [887]. There was heavy truncation to the east but after a break of c. 5m the ditch continued eastwards as [856] (Figure 7.6) and then after further truncation as [59], before turning to the south. This surviving east to west section of the ditch measured almost



20m in length, was up to 1.06m wide and 0.5m deep, exhibiting a profile with steep sides and a flat base. The fill [857] was similar to that of other prehistoric features and produced a later prehistoric flint core along with a small quantity of burnt flint.

- 7.4.3 After it turned south, ditch [59] continued for a further 5m before being heavily truncated by later pits. Beyond the truncation it continued to the southern edge of excavation as [223] and extended beyond the southern edge of the site. A slot across the north to south aligned part of ditch [59] revealed a feature that was up to 1.28m wide and 0.56m deep, with a steep-sided, though slightly asymmetrical profile (Figure 7.7; Plate 8). The single fill [58] was a firm, slightly yellowish, greyish brown silt that produced a quantity of struck and burnt flint along with a small amount of Post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery, dateable to the early part of the Late Bronze Age. Further to the south a slot across ditch [223] revealed a more symmetrical profile (Figure 7.8). The feature was also almost 2m wide in places and up to 1.35m deep, suggesting there had been less horizontal truncation in this area. Further burnt and struck flint of mixed date was recovered from the fill [224] though no pottery was present in this part of the feature.
- 7.4.4 A short distance to the west of where ditch [59] turned to the south a further feature [663] was recorded in the small space between the northern edge of the ditch and the northern limit of excavation. This had truncated the earlier curvilinear ditch segment in this area and appeared to have been itself cut by ditch [59], though it could have been a northern return of this feature. Pit or ditch [663] was up to 1.82m wide and 0.32m deep, its firm, light greyish brown silt fill [662] producing a small quantity of struck and burnt flint along with sherds of PDR and Deverel-Rimbury pottery, though the latter may have derived from the earlier curvilinear ditch immediately to the west.
- 7.4.5 At the western edge of the site the inner enclosure ditch extended eastwards as [841] approximately 4m south of the outer section. Although again heavily truncated by numerous cuts, the ditch, which was recorded as [855] further east, could be traced for approximately 22m before being lost to significant recent truncation. Towards the west, ditch [841] was up to 1.5m wide but severe horizontal truncation meant that it was only 0.13m deep (Figure 7.9). However, a small quantity of struck and burnt flint was recovered from the soft, mid greyish brown, silty clay fill [840]. The horizontal truncation was not quite so severe further east and a slot though [855] revealed a feature that was 1.9m wide and 0.33m deep, with a broadly concave profile (Figure 7.10; Plate 9). A small quantity of PDR pot, struck and burnt flint and daub was recovered from the fill [854] here, though ceramic building material (CBM) also found was clearly intrusive from one of a number of later cuts that truncated the ditch in this area.
- 7.4.6 East of the major recent truncation the ditch continued eastwards as [322] before turning to the south. It continued in this orientation as [119] to the edge of excavation

and clearly extended south of the site. A slot through [322] a short distance west of the return to the south revealed a feature that was up to 1.45m wide and 0.47m deep with a somewhat asymmetric profile (Figure 7.11). The fill here [323] was a firm, mid greenish grey clayey silt with orange mottling and produced some struck and burnt flint, the former exhibiting predominantly later prehistoric technological traits. A slot across [119] further south exposed a 1.3m wide, 0.3m deep feature with a rather more irregular profile (Figure 7.12). The fill here [118] produced further struck and burnt flint, the former again being mostly later prehistoric, though two cores of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date were also present.

7.4.7 In addition to the enclosure ditches, a number of other features appeared to be contemporary with this phase of activity. A short distance east of the north-east corner of the outer ditch, was a parallel north-to south aligned linear feature [228], which terminated a little more than 2m south of the northern edge of the site. It was 0.64m wide and 0.35m deep with a steep, 'V-shaped' profile (Figure 7.13; Plate 10) and its friable, light yellowish grey, clayey silt fill [227] produced a small quantity of struck and burnt flint. Given the small amount of the feature exposed within the site it is difficult to interpret its function, though its alignment does suggest a possible association with the enclosure ditches.

7.4.8 A further ditch [746] within the inner enclosed area extended for 7.7m from the western edge of site before being truncated by later elements and although on a slightly different alignment it appears to have been contemporary with the enclosure ditches. It was up to 1.8m wide and more than 1m deep, exhibiting a broad, 'V-shaped' profile (Figure 7.14). Its single fill [714] was a hard, mid yellowish/reddish brown silty clay with some greenish blue mottling and contained a quantity of burnt and struck flint. A small amount of PDR pottery was also recovered.

7.4.9 Further to the east and immediately adjacent to earlier curvilinear ditch [672] was sub-circular pit [739], which measured up to 1.4m across and was 0.2m deep (Plate 11). The single fill [740] was a friable, very dark grey silty clay that contained abundant burnt material including fragments of bone and may have been a disturbed cremation burial. Consequently the fill was excavated in 20mm spits and fully sampled. Struck flint, daub fragments and prehistoric pottery were also recovered, the latter being a moderate assemblage of PDR material dateable to the early Late Bronze Age, though including one unique sherd (see Appendix 4). Further bone fragments and charcoal pieces up to 4mm in diameter were recovered during processing of the spit samples. Unfortunately none of the fragments retained enough diagnostic features for the purpose of identification (pers. comm.. James Langthorne 2014).

7.4.10 Between the north-east corners of both enclosure ditches, a single posthole [50] may have been part of contemporary structure, though no dating evidence was recovered

and no obviously associated features were detected. However, a number of further postholes within the inner enclosure may have been contemporary:

- 7.4.11 Pit [469] at the south-west corner of the site possibly dated to this phase though contained no dateable finds. It appeared to be rectangular in shape, though extended beyond the south and west site edges. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base, measured at least 0.76m east to west by 0.66m north to south and was 0.12m deep. The fill [462] comprised a firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks. Approximately 4m to the north was small pit or posthole [476], 0.52m in diameter and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The firm, light greyish brown clayey silt fill [477] contained frequent charcoal flecks and a small quantity of burnt flint. It is possible that this feature may have been part of a timber structure that extended beyond the western limit of excavation.
- 7.4.12 Less than 10m east of feature [476], three postholes [500], [502] and [504] may have been elements of a small structure that extended beyond the southern edge of excavation. Posthole [504] produced a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery, whilst a further posthole [515] to the north may also have been contemporary, though produced no dateable finds. To the east of this was pit [537], a sub-circular feature measuring up to 1.38m in diameter and 0.43m deep. It had moderately sloping sides that became steeper with depth and a slightly concave base. The variably compacted, mid reddish brown, silty clay fill [536] contained occasional daub fragments and a small quantity of burnt flint was recovered. The function of the pit was unclear and it was not obviously associated with any nearby features. Approximately 7m to the north-west were two further pits or large postholes. The southernmost of these features [661] measured up to 0.72m in diameter and was 0.34m deep with near vertical sides and a flattish base. The firm, mid reddish brown silty sand fill [660] contained frequent charcoal flecks and a small quantity of burnt flint. The northernmost feature [555] measured up to 0.70m in diameter and was 0.26m deep, again with near vertical sides but an uneven base. The firm, light greyish brown, clayey silt fill [556] contained struck and burnt flint, an assemblage of PDR pottery and a small quantity of daub. It is possible that these two features were part of a timber structure that extended beyond the western edge of excavation.
- 7.4.13 Approximately 7m to the north were two further possible postholes. The southernmost feature [774] was 0.5m in diameter and just 0.1m deep with a slightly concave base. Its soft, mid greyish brown, silty clay fill [773] produced a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery. Feature [815] some 3m to the north measured up to 0.63m in diameter and was at least 0.19m deep, though could not be fully excavated due to the discovery of hydrocarbon contamination. Again, both features may have been elements of a structure that extended beyond the western edge of excavation.



7.4.14 A group of features located some 5m to the east could have been elements associated with a structure within the enclosure. Postholes [559], [565], [623] and [684] may have marked the ring of a circular structure approximately 6.5m in diameter. They measured between 0.40m and 0.45m in diameter and were between 0.10m and 0.12m deep. Dateable finds were few though burnt and struck flint were retrieved from [623]. Within the circular enclosed area was a larger, sub-rectangular posthole [656] measuring 0.80m by 0.45m but just 0.11m deep. This too produced a small quantity of burnt flint and immediately to the south was another small posthole [654], though this produced no dateable artefacts. South of the apparent ring of postholes was another such feature [629] 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m deep. This too produced no dateable artefacts.

7.4.15 This phase represented the most extensive prehistoric exploitation of the site with possible settlement within the enclosure and agricultural fields beyond. The limited artefactual evidence has not permitted detailed dating of all of the features but pottery from a number of deposits supported by lithic evidence, indicates a date of occupation during the early part of the Late Bronze Age.

## **7.5 PHASE 5: PREHISTORIC 4 (LATE BRONZE AGE – EARLY IRON AGE)**

7.5.1 This phase represented the latest prehistoric activity on the site with a number of features clearly cutting the backfilled enclosure ditches (Figure 6). With one exception the elements cutting into backfilled Phase 4 features were located on a broad north to south alignment in the vicinity of the eastern edge of the earlier enclosure. The one exception was posthole [472], which cut backfilled gully [470] near the south-west corner of the site. This was 0.26m in diameter and just 60mm deep, producing no dateable finds. It may have been associated with a structure that extended west of the excavation area. At the northern edge of the site, the outer enclosure ditch was cut by a small posthole [659], which measured up to 0.33m in diameter and was 0.13m deep. The only artefactual evidence was a single, undated flint flake and the feature may have been an element of a timber structure that extended north of the site. A short distance to the south, the southern edge of the outer enclosure ditch was cut by a large, sub-rectangular pit [93]. This measured 3.60m by 1.63m and was 0.35m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flattish base. The basal fill of the pit [145] was a firm, mid yellowish brown, clayey silt up to 0.33m thick but contained no finds. This was overlain by a firm, mid greyish brown, secondary silt fill [92], up to 0.35m thick, which contained a small quantity of PDR pot along with struck and burnt flint. The function of the pit was unclear but it was the largest non-linear, prehistoric feature recorded on the site. Immediately to the west was a single isolated posthole [40], within which, a postpipe was visible (Plate 12), which may have been an associated feature, though no dateable artefactual material was recovered.

- 7.5.2 Some 7.5m to the south was a smaller pit [155] that cut the eastern edge of the inner enclosure ditch. This oval feature measured 1.70m east to west by approximately 1m north to south and was 0.48m deep. It had steep, almost vertical sides and a slightly convex base. The fill of the pit [156] was a firm, light to mid greyish brown silty clay that produced a small quantity of struck and burnt flint, though the function of the feature was again unclear. To the east the outer enclosure ditch was cut by small pit or posthole [191] that was oval in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Figure 7.15). It measured 0.92m by 0.80m and was 0.24m deep, the single fill [192] comprising a firm, mid reddish brown sandy silt that contained a small quantity of struck flint. The function of the feature was unclear and if a posthole, no further associated features were identified.
- 7.5.3 Further to the south a closely grouped series of features may have been associated with one another. Pit [170] cut the eastern edge of the inner enclosure ditch. It measured up to 1.18m across and was 0.23m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The firm, mid greyish brown, silty clay fill [171] appeared to comprise a great deal of redeposited natural brickearth. A short distance to the south, pit [185] also cut the eastern edge of the inner enclosure ditch. This feature measured up to 1m across and was 0.15m deep, again with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It had a similar fill [186] to [171]. Immediately to the north-east was pit [199], a slightly 'teardrop-shaped' feature that measured 1.12m north to south by 1m east to west and was 0.23m deep. It had steeply sloping sides with a flat base and was filled with a firm, mid reddish brown silty clay [200]. This yielded a single fragment of burnt flint. Immediately to the south was small pit or posthole [225], which measured up to 0.62m in diameter and was 0.17m deep. This had gently sloping sides and a concave base and was filled with similar material [226] to [200], though no artefacts were recovered. The function of this group of features is unclear, though as two of them truncated the backfilled enclosure ditch, they have been assigned to this latest prehistoric phase.
- 7.5.4 Although the majority of prehistoric features were located across the western half of the site, a small number, which have been dated to this latest phase, were located much further to the east. Pit [446] was a slightly irregular feature measuring 1.55m by 1.30m but just 0.1m deep. Its firm, mid greyish brown fill [447] contained no finds so the dating is only tentative. Some distance further east was another pit [408], which was oval in shape with variably sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 1.6m by 1m and was 0.38m deep. It contained a firm, light to mid greyish brown clayey silt fill [409] that produced a small quantity of struck and burnt flint. Immediately to the south-west was an apparent posthole [380], which measured up to 0.5m across but was just 0.1m deep. This had a similar fill [381] to that of the adjacent pit and also produced a single struck flint. However, no further elements of a possible structure



were apparent in the vicinity, though given the extent of horizontal truncation here, such features may have been lost.

- 7.5.5 Overall it is difficult to characterise this phase and the features may not all have been contemporary. Consequently it is difficult to accurately date this phase though a broad Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date is suggested, however some features may possibly be of a later Iron Age date.

## **7.6 PHASE 6: EARLIER MEDIEVAL**

- 7.6.1 Activity on the site appears to have ceased some time during the Iron Age and although a small number of residual Roman pottery sherds and a fragment of glass were recovered, there does not appear to have been significant exploitation again until the Late Saxon or early post-Norman Conquest era. The period approximately between AD 1000 and AD 1240/50 appears to have witnessed one of the most significant phases of development of the site (Figure 8).
- 7.6.2 There appear to have been a number of timber structures built at this time, possibly the most extensive of these being located in a north central part of the site and extending beyond the northern edge of excavation (Structure 1). A number of postholes in this area apparently represented the southern end of a NNE to SSW aligned structure. Three postholes [61], [87] and [181] marked the southern edge of the structure, whilst a single posthole [183] lay on the east side and two postholes lay on the west side. The southernmost of these was posthole [57] whilst the northern feature exhibited an original cut [79] and two re-cuts [69] and [67] indicating replacement of posts. The features represented a structure measuring in excess of 5m NNE to SSW and at least 4.5m WNW to ESE. Postholes [61], [67], [69], [79] and [87] all produced small assemblages of pottery broadly dating to the period AD 1050 to 1150/1200. Posthole [95] may have represented part of an internal structure, whilst postholes [196], [166] and [168] to the south and east may also have been associated features; the latter producing similarly dated pottery to the main structure features. A group of postholes [91], [158], [54], [291], [43], [45], [48], [52] and [97] to the west, along with pit [151] may have been elements of a second building or even represented the western extension of the original structure. Postholes [91], [43], [45] and [52], along with pit [151] again produced pottery assemblages dated AD 1050 to 1150/1200, though posthole [97] produced an assemblage of tile of possibly slightly later date.
- 7.6.3 A short distance to the south of the structure(s) was a large, sub-rectangular pit [211], measuring 2.75m east to west by 1.7m north to south and up to 0.78m deep. It had steeply sloping, slightly concave sides, breaking to a slightly concave base and contained three backfilling deposits (Figure 15.1; Plate 13). The primary fill [232] was a firm, dark greyish brown silt that contained a small pottery assemblage broadly dated AD 1050 to 1200. The secondary fill [231] was a firm, mid yellowish brown

clayey silt but contained no finds, whilst the uppermost fill [210] was a firm, mid greyish brown silt that contained a moderate assemblage of pottery, also dated AD 1050 to 1200. Posthole [209] immediately west of the pit may have been an associated feature, though the function of both pit and posthole was unclear.

- 7.6.4 Approximately 5m to the south of the structure(s) a further row of postholes [213], [215], [202] and [205] on a parallel alignment to the southern edge of the building, may have represented another structure, or given the lack of further features, possibly an associated fenceline. Posthole [205] again produced a broadly contemporary pottery assemblage to other features in the area. A further small posthole [218] to the south-east may also have been contemporary though produced no dateable finds
- 7.6.5 Extending eastwards from the structure and following a similar alignment was ditch [147]/[431]/[207]/[325] (Figures 14.2 & 14.3), which continued beyond the eastern edge of excavation. This may have been contemporary with the structure, though partly cut through outlying postholes [166] and [168]. The ditch had been heavily disturbed by recent activity in the vicinity of the structure and residual prehistoric pottery was recovered from its backfilling deposits, though pottery dated AD 1150 to 1250 was recovered from fill [146] of slot [147].
- 7.6.6 To the south of the ditch, close to its western terminus were a number of fragmentary features [109], [117] (Figure 15.2), [383], [385], [439], [365] and [330], some of which again produced pottery assemblages broadly dated AD 1050 to 1200, though such was the extent of disturbance in this area that it was difficult to determine whether the features were ditch or pit fragments. Further to the east, a number of apparently contemporary features were located north and south of the ditch. On the north side, pit [429] was a large oval feature, measuring 3m east to west by 1.65m north to south and up to 0.5m deep. It had near vertical sides and a concave base, though the only finds from its fill [428] other than tiny fragments of ceramic building material were residual prehistoric flints and Late Bronze Age pottery. It was slightly truncated to the east by smaller pit/posthole [457], which contained no dateable finds. To the south of the ditch was a broadly parallel, segmented gully, recorded as [444] to the west and [387] to the east, though again no dateable finds were recovered. Lying between the two gully segments were three small pits [422], [420] and [418]. These also did not produce dateable finds.
- 7.6.7 Two further large, sub-rectangular pits [37] and [80]/[82] lay at the southern edge of the site and extended beyond the southern limit of excavation. Both pits exhibited a very similar size and morphology though [80]/[82] had been extensively truncated by a modern drain run (Figure 15.4). Pit [37] measured at least 1.8m north to south by 1.7m east to west and was up to 0.93m deep, with near vertical sides and a flattish base (Figure 15.5; Plate 14). The primary fill [55] was a firm, dark greyish/reddish brown silty clay up to 0.6m thick and contained an assemblage of late 12<sup>th</sup>-century

pottery. The upper fill [38] was a firm, mid reddish brown clayey silt that produced one of the largest single assemblages of pottery of any date from the entire site (Plate 15). The assemblage included many large, conjoining sherds, probably representing a number of complete vessels. Although the two pits exhibited many similarities and were probably associated, with pit [37] also producing a well-dateable finds assemblage, other than being used for rubbish disposal, their original intended use is unclear.

- 7.6.8 Lying approximately 11m WNW of pit [37] and a similar distance SSW of pit [211] was a smaller, sub-circular feature [193], measuring a little more than 1m in diameter and up to 0.3m deep. The primary fill [212] comprised a great deal of redeposited natural brickearth but also included a single sherd of pottery dated AD 1000 to 1200. The upper fill [194] was a firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with orange mottling. This contained a single sherd of pottery dated AD 1050 to 1200. Again the primary purpose of the feature was unclear.
- 7.6.9 A short distance to the west of pit [193] was the eastern terminus [233] of a ditch that extended westwards on a parallel, though more southerly alignment to the medieval ditch recorded further to the north-east. The ditch was heavily truncated immediately west of the eastern terminus but continued to the west as [229], then [628] and [554] (Figures 14.6, 14.7 & 14.8; Plates 16 & 17), becoming more than 2m wide and almost 1m deep at the western edge of site and extending beyond the limit of excavation. Two sherds of pottery dated AD 1050 to 1200 were recovered from the single fill [627] of slot [628], but at the western edge of site, four backfilling deposits were observed in section, though none produced any pottery. Tertiary fill [553] here did, however, produce a small assemblage of tile, broadly dated AD 1180 to 1600.
- 7.6.10 Towards the south-west corner of the site and apparently extending beyond the southern and western limits of excavation, a group of features appear to have represented further activity during this phase. Postholes [496], [494], [478], [480] and [498] may have been elements of a small structure, though dating evidence was lacking. In the south-west corner of the site and extending beyond the edge of excavation was pit [468], a shallow, oval feature backfilled with redeposited brickearth [467], which produced a single sherd of Roman pottery, though this is believed to be residual. Cut into the backfilled feature were a small pit [464] and a posthole [466], the former producing a scrap of poorly dateable post-Roman pottery but the latter producing pottery dated AD 1000 to 1200. Pits [491] and [483] a short distance to the east and south of the possible structure also produced pottery assemblages dated AD 1050 to 1150. North-west of the possible structure, two further pits [474] and [492] appeared to be contemporary structures, the former producing a single sherd of pottery broadly dated AD 1000 to 1200.



- 7.6.11 A short distance to the north of the western medieval ditch was pit [707], an oval feature measuring 1.78m north to south by 1.2m east to west and just 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base (Plate 18). Crucially the basal deposit [708] exhibited intense *in situ* burning to the extent that it had become partially vitrified, indicating that the feature had been used as a hearth or possibly even a small kiln. The burnt deposit produced a single sherd of pottery dated AD 1050 to 1200. Unfortunately the burnt material was partly contaminated by recent hydrocarbon seepage so any further radiometric dating was not possible. The feature was backfilled with a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay [709], which produced a further two sherds of pottery also dated AD 1050 to 1200.
- 7.6.12 To the east of the hearth/kiln a small group of features in an area heavily truncated by more recent building may have been remnants of a further timber structure. Postholes [652], [645], [647], [650] and [677] produced few finds though a single sherd from the latter has been dated AD 1050 to 1200 whilst tile from here and brick from [647] have been broadly dated AD 1180 to 1500. To the north-east of the possible structure and west of the more extensive central structure was pit [766], a squarish feature measuring up to 1.42m across though heavily truncated to the south-west by a later pit (Plate 19). It had steeply sloping, slightly concave sides with a flattish base and was up to 0.57m deep (Figure 15.9). Four backfilling deposits were identified, the primary fill [797] producing a few scraps of pottery dated AD 1050 to 1150 whilst a larger assemblage from secondary fill [796] gave a date range of AD 1050 to 1200. Interestingly, the feature also produced a significant quantity of burnt flint, derived from three of the four fills (see Appendix 3). A final feature possibly dating to this phase was pit [886] at the western edge of the site, though it extended beyond the edge of excavation and was truncated to the north by a later feature. There may have been further earlier medieval features in this area of the site but extensive recent truncation and contamination prevented their identification and excavation.

## **7.7 PHASE 7: LATER MEDIEVAL**

- 7.7.1 Although there was an apparent continuity of activity on the site into the later medieval period (post c. AD 1250), this was less clearly defined than for the earlier phase (Figure 9). In the truncated and contaminated area at the western edge of the site, a group of features may have been remnants of a structure that extended beyond the western edge of excavation (Structure 2). Possible postholes [863], [865], [871], [880] and [882] formed what may have been the eastern end of a timber building at least 5m wide and aligned parallel with the site's northern edge. Features [863] and [862] produced tile dated AD 1180 to 1500, whilst material from [865] was more broadly dated between AD 1180 and 1800.
- 7.7.2 To the south, a number of features had been cut into the western medieval ditch. Postholes [669], [485], [487], [489], [642] and [562] may have been part of a

rectangular timber structure though only [485] contained any dateable finds; a single sherd of pottery dated AD 1050 to 1150. Two pits [552] and [508] (Figure 15.10; Plate 20) adjacent to the postholes may have been contemporary features but neither produced any dateable finds. Further to the east the ditch appeared to have been partly recut as [626] (Figure 15.7; Plate 16), though the extent of this was masked by a large, more recent feature and no finds were recovered from the fill of the recut. Further to the east, three more postholes [547], [558] and [235] may have been elements of further structures though only [547] produced any dateable artefacts; two tile fragments broadly dated as post-1480. Isolated posthole [648] to the north may also have been contemporary though this too produced a single brick fragmented broadly dated to the period post-1450.

- 7.7.3 Close to the southern edge of the site and east of the western medieval ditch was large pit [123], a sub-circular feature measuring up to 2.1m across and 0.55m deep, with steep concave sides and a flattish base (Figure 15.11; Plate 21). In addition to burnt and struck flint, finds from the single fill [123] included a small 15<sup>th</sup>-century pottery assemblage and a quantity of tile of the same date. Other than rubbish deposition the function of the pit was unclear and no apparent contemporary features were identified in the near vicinity.
- 7.7.4 Some distance to the north and partly truncating earlier medieval feature [211] was another large pit [162], it was oval measuring 2.9m east to west by 2.2m north to south and 0.77m deep. It had steeply sloping but irregular sides along with an uneven base and contained five different backfilling deposits (Figure 15.12; Plate 22). A thin, clayey silt basal deposit [184] probably represented natural silting but contained burnt flint and a small pottery assemblage giving a *terminus post quem* of AD 1250 to 1350. Secondary fill [169] was a more extensive deposit that produced a small assemblage of earlier pottery, whilst above this, fill [161] was even more extensive and contained a high proportion of burnt material. This also produced a small assemblage of earlier pottery, including a single Early Saxon sherd, and was overlain by fill [160], which produced no pottery though a small quantity of metal-working slag was recovered. The uppermost fill [159] was another heavily burnt deposit, very similar to [161] and contained a moderate finds assemblage including struck and burnt flint, daub, iron scraps and pottery sherds from two vessels suggesting a date of AD 1050 to 1200, though these may have been derived from earlier pit [211]. The function of the pit was unclear but may have been associated with some type of industrial process being carried out nearby. It was not obviously associated with or located within a building though an isolated posthole [197] (Figure 15.13) to the south may have been contemporary. This produced a residual sherd of Roman pottery along with a large brick fragment broadly dated AD 1450 to 1600.

- 7.7.5 To the north-west of the large pit, two further features may also have been contemporary. Small pit [71] (Plate 23), which cut a later prehistoric feature contained residual Late Bronze Age pottery along with two sherds broadly dated to AD 1250 to 1625. Pit [748] at the northern edge of the site and extending beyond the edge of excavation contained tile fragments broadly dated as post-1480, though it was also heavily truncated by post-medieval features.
- 7.7.6 To the east of large pit [162] was pit [8]/[190], which was originally identified during the evaluation when it produced a small quantity of pottery dated AD 1270 to 1350 and tile dating 1400 to 1700. It was interpreted as a quarry pit during the evaluation though it is not certain if this was its original function. A short distance to the east, more recent features had significantly impacted earlier medieval ditch [147] and a number of contemporary features (see above) but there also appear to have been a number of later medieval features here. The southern edge of ditch [147] was slightly cut by pit [115] (Figure 15.2), whilst pit [327] to the north was a more substantial feature containing three backfilling deposits. The primary fill [357] contained tile fragments broadly dated 1480 to 1800, whilst the secondary fill [354] contained a pottery assemblage dated 1240 to 1350. The upper fill [326] contained an assemblage of late 12<sup>th</sup>-century pottery and a tile fragment broadly dated 1180 to 1500. This feature was truncated by pit [121], which also extensively truncated ditch [147]. The fill [120] of the pit produced a small assemblage of pottery dated 1050 to 1200. Posthole [437] to the south-east may have been another contemporary feature but produced no dateable finds.
- 7.7.7 Further to the east a small group of features south of the ditch also appeared to be of later medieval date, two of them truncating the parallel gully. It was unclear what function pits [448], [450], [452] and [407] performed though the latter produced late 15<sup>th</sup>-century pottery and tile dated 1400 to 1600. Another pit or posthole [461] north of the ditch also produced later medieval pottery and tile, whilst postholes [63], [65] and [393] may have been contemporary, the latter producing a further fragment of late medieval tile.
- 7.7.8 At the southern edge of the site and extending beyond the limit of excavation was pit [425], a sub-circular feature measuring up to 1.82m across and 0.38m deep. The primary fill [427] produced no dateable finds but the secondary fill [426] contained two sherds of pottery dated 1340 to 1500 and brick and tile dated 1480 to 1700. Two final features of late medieval date were located in the south-east corner of the site. Pit [289], which partly cut the southern edge of ditch [325] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base (Figure 15.14). It was up to 1.32m across, though extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation, and was 0.39m deep. Its single backfilling deposit [288] produced a small quantity of pottery dateable between 1270 and 1500 and tile fragments dated 1180 to 1500. Pit [373] to the south-west,



which was extensively truncated by a later feature (Figure 15.15), also produced late medieval pottery and post-1480 brick and tile, though some of the latter may have been post-1680.

## **7.8 PHASE 8: POST-MEDIEVAL 1**

- 7.8.1 As there was continuity of activity on site from the earlier to later medieval periods, so there was further continuity into the earlier post-medieval period. This phase, which covers the 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> centuries, was evidenced by concentrations of larger features at the eastern and western ends of the site, with fewer, smaller features, mostly postholes towards the centre (Figure 10). There were also areas to the north-west and just east of the centre of the site where no features of this date were recorded at all, though this is most likely due to recent truncation rather than a real lack of activity, as features from the following phase were also absent from these areas.
- 7.8.2 Towards the south-east corner of the site, later medieval pit [373] was extensively truncated by later feature [375], a sub-circular pit with steeply sloping sides and a flattish base that extended beyond the southern limit of excavation (Figure 15.15). The pit measured up to 2m in diameter but was only 0.2m deep and produced no dateable finds. A little more than 7m to the north was a group of three, apparently associated pits [399], [397] and [395], all of which were slightly irregular and elongated along east to west axes. Pits [399] and [397] produced pottery assemblages dated 1480 to 1500 and 1400 to 1550 respectively, whilst associated tile assemblages were dated 1400 to 1700 and 1480 to 1900 respectively. Pit [395] only contained tile dated 1180 to 1500. The finds suggested the pits were backfilled during the late medieval/early post-medieval transitional period and they may have been some type of horticultural features. A further pit [391] immediately to the north-west may also have been an associated feature. This was sub-circular in plan, measuring up to 1.7m in diameter but just 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. An assemblage of pottery from the fill [390] has been dated to the period 1480 to 1550, whilst tile from the same context was broadly contemporary. Shallow features [389], [433] and [441] further to the north-west may also have been contemporary, if not directly associated; posthole [389] produced a single large sherd of pottery dated 1270 to 1500 and pit/posthole [433] produced a single sherd of 15<sup>th</sup>- to 16<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. No finds were recovered from depression [441].
- 7.8.3 A further large feature in the eastern part of the site was sub-rectangular pit [356], which measured 3.51m east to west by 2.62m north to south and was at least 0.43m deep. It was heavily truncated to the west by later features but the single fill [355] yielded a small pottery assemblage dated 1480 to 1600 and brick and tile dated 1450 to 1700, though the function of the feature was unclear. A single, isolated posthole

[220], some distance to the west was possibly contemporary though contained no dateable finds.

- 7.8.4 A further two, apparently contemporary, isolated postholes were located at the northern edge of the site. Posthole [105] was up to 0.5m deep, extended beyond the northern edge of the site and contained few finds apart from undateable daub and iron fragments. Posthole [724] to the west also extended beyond the northern edge of excavation but was quite shallow, having been horizontally truncated by later activity. It contained struck flint, possibly used in post-medieval construction, and a small quantity of brick and tile, broadly dated as post-medieval. Both of these features were probably associated with structures located north of the site and it is difficult to make any further interpretations.
- 7.8.5 A number of postholes to the south in a more central location may have been associated with further structures here, though no clear spatial patterns were evident to indicate the size or form of any such structures. Postholes [107], [124], [126] and [132] formed a small group of features cut into backfilled prehistoric ditch [119]. Whilst [124] and [132] produced no dateable finds, [126] produced a single sherd of pottery likely to date to the 15<sup>th</sup> century and [107] produced two brick fragments broadly dateable to 1450 to 1700. To the south-west were postholes [241] and [285], the former containing a single tile fragment broadly dated 1480 to 1800, whilst the latter also produced a single fragment of tile, only dated 1180 to 1600. Further south were postholes [255] and [187], both also cut into the backfilled prehistoric ditch, though neither of these produced dateable finds.
- 7.8.6 To the north-west was a further small group of contemporary features. Pit [678] lay at the south-west of the group with posthole [680] nearby, whilst to the north were closely-grouped postholes and stakeholes [749], [751], [753], [755], [757] and [759]. Together, these features may have formed some type of ephemeral feature though it is difficult to determine what. Furthermore, only posthole [753] produced any dateable finds; a single tile fragment broadly dated 1400 to 1700. Some distance north of the group was a single isolated posthole or small pit [890], a sub-circular feature up to 0.5m across and 0.26m deep, with vertical sides and a concave base. This may have been part of another structure but no further contemporary features were evident in the area.
- 7.8.7 Towards the north-west corner of the site was a small, somewhat irregular group of features comprising small pits [875], [878], [873] and [884]. These had been truncated by recent activity and lay in an area that was contaminated resulting in limited excavation. However, [878] and [873] both produced brick fragments broadly dated 1450 to 1700. It is possible that these features were associated with a structure that lay west of the site.



- 7.8.8 Further to the south, another group of features at the edge of the site may also have been associated with a structure that extended west of the excavation area. Large postholes [711], [799] and [743] may have marked the eastern end of this structure, whilst smaller postholes [718] and [667] may have been associated features. None of these produced dating evidence, though a pit [671] to the south, interpreted as a possible tree bole, appeared to be contemporary and contained a brick fragment broadly dated 1450 to 1700. Further features [768] and [770] to the east and north-east may also have been contemporary but produced no dateable finds. Hydrocarbon contamination in this area meant excavation of features was limited, which resulted in the poor finds retrieval. Ditch [716] and posthole [712] to the east had also experienced some contamination and produced no dateable finds.
- 7.8.9 To the south of these features was large pit [533], which had partly truncated prehistoric ditches [554] and [626]. Interpreted as a possible quarry the feature was a little irregular in shape and more than 5m wide in places. It produced tile broadly dated as post-medieval. To the west of the possible quarry, stakeholes [521] and [523] may have been associated with an ephemeral structure that extended west of the site, whilst posthole [525] and pit [527] appeared to be contemporary features. Posthole [632] and stakehole [634] close to the southern edge of the site may have been associated with another possible structure.
- 7.8.10 There were further features to the south-east of quarry pit [533]. Gullies [531] and [510] appeared to follow parallel NNE-SSW alignments, some 4m apart and extending beyond the southern edge of excavation. Both had been heavily horizontally truncated and their function was difficult to interpret, though pottery from the former has been dated to the late 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century. Features [538], [540] and [542] to the west appear to have been associated with tree root disturbance, whilst isolated posthole [535] to the north could not be associated with any apparent contemporary features, though produced a brick fragment broadly dated 1180 to 1600.
- 7.8.11 Although a number of features were identified from this phase, it was difficult to identify any clear spatial patterns or any concentrations of clearly dateable material. Consequently interpretation of activity during this period is difficult. It is possible that the activity was ephemeral to a farmyard that lay in the very near vicinity, though given the extent of later truncation, many more features from this phase may have been lost and the area may actually have been within a farmyard.

## **7.9 PHASE 9: POST-MEDIEVAL 2**

- 7.9.1 This phase represents activity during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries and in common with the previous phase, features could be broadly grouped into two concentrations to the east and west, though the western group were generally further to the east in a more central location than the Phase 8 western features (Figure 11). In the south-east

corner of the site, Phase 8 pit [375] was partly truncated by pit [410], a sub-circular feature up to 2.2m across and 0.8m deep. It contained a quantity of brick and tile dateable to the period 1664 to 1725, though the original function of the feature was difficult to interpret.

- 7.9.2 To the north, a group of squarish and rounded features appeared to have been postholes and stakeholes associated with a structure that extended beyond the eastern edge of the site (Structure 3). Postholes [349], [341], [339] and [311] appeared to form the north-west corner of a possible rectangular structure aligned parallel with Station Road. Two further, smaller postholes [344] and [342] may also have been associated with the structure, as may a pair of stakeholes; [319] & [321]. A number of the features contained dateable pottery, brick and tile, which together suggested a broad 17<sup>th</sup>-century date of deposition, probably not much later than the group of Phase 8 features immediately to the west. Posthole [311] and the two stakeholes were truncated by a sub-rectangular pit [309] that contained pottery, brick and tile, quite closely dateable to the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Some distance to the north-west was a gully [435], aligned perpendicular to Station Road and the possible rectangular structure, suggesting some possible association and containing broadly dated post-medieval tile.
- 7.9.3 Only one further feature of this phase was recorded within 20m to the west, indicating the likely mass truncation of archaeology of this date in the centre of the site: Pit [329] was somewhat irregular in shape, measuring 1.9m east to west by 0.71m north to south and just 0.17m deep, though had probably been quite extensively horizontally truncated. It cut into the backfill [355] of earlier pit [356] and contained pottery broadly dated 1600 to 1800 and brick and tile broadly dated 1480 to 1700, though it is not clear what its original function had been.
- 7.9.4 Approximately 15m to the west was sub-circular pit [148] (also recorded as [17] during the evaluation). It measured up to 1.46m in diameter but was very shallow, having been heavily horizontally truncated. A single small sherd of pottery broadly dated 1550 to 1800 was recovered from the feature and a larger assemblage of brick and tile suggested a similar, though slightly earlier date range. Again it was difficult to interpret the original function of the feature because of the extent of truncation. A short distance to the west was a single posthole [163], which contained a fragment of post-1666 brick, though no apparently associated features were identified, possibly because of the extent of truncation.
- 7.9.5 A group of features a little more than 5m to the west may have been associated with one or more structures. Postholes/pits [690], [372], [368], [271], [239], [359], [243] and [245] may have represented the south-west corner of a substantial timber structure measuring at least 6m east to west by 3m north to south (Structure 4), whilst [688], [686], [281], [283], [273], [287], [285], [363] and [249] may have been elements

associated with this or another structure. A number of the features contained pottery, brick and tile, which generally suggested deposition in the 17<sup>th</sup> or maybe early 18<sup>th</sup> century, though a brick fragment from posthole [243] may have been slightly later, whilst a tile fragment from posthole [285] was an earlier residual artefact.

- 7.9.6 Another timber structure to the north was represented by a group of squarish postholes [292], [294], [296], [298], [302] and [128], whilst postholes [75] and [77] to the east were almost certainly related (Structure 5). Clearly the structure extended beyond the area of the surviving elements, other features having been lost to truncation, indeed it may have been as large as the structure to the south. All of the squarish postholes contained dateable finds, which suggested a similar, though probably slightly later date than the structure to the south. Circular posthole [77] also contained brick and tile broadly dateable to the period 1450 to 1700.
- 7.9.7 A little further to the north the remains of a north to south aligned brick element [664], suggested another structure had been located here and extended beyond the northern limit of excavation. This was in excess of 3.46m long and up to 0.97m wide. It was constructed from mostly unfrogged red bricks, bonded with dark reddish brown, soft sandy clay (Plate 24). It sloped downwards from north to south and appeared to be some type of gully feature to channel water away from a building. A brick sample taken from the feature provided a date of 1664 to 1725. The building with which the gully was associated was probably demolished in the 18<sup>th</sup> century as the section at the northern edge of excavation revealed a series of dumped deposits of 18<sup>th</sup>-century ([813], [812] and [811]) and later date ([810], [809], [808] and [807]) overlying the gully, which in the section also included a large, worked stone fragment, suggesting it may have been tied into a structure here (Figure 15.16).
- 7.9.8 Further structures may have been located to the west though far fewer features of this phase were identified, possibly because of truncation. Postholes [701], [703] and [705] followed a similar alignment to those along the southern edge of Structure 4 and may have represented another timber building, whilst isolated features [847] and [729] to the north and [563] and [772] to the south and west respectively, are difficult to interpret.
- 7.9.9 A final group of features dating to this phase was located towards the southern edge of the site. Postholes [529], [518], [514] and [512] may have been associated with a timber structure that extended beyond the southern boundary of the excavation area. Dateable finds from the features were limited, though a brick fragment from posthole [512] appears to have been manufactured after 1664.
- 7.9.10 Although the number of surviving features dating to this phase was restricted by the extent of truncation across large parts of the site, a clearer pattern of activity appears to have emerged compared with the previous phase. The majority of features appear to be associated with a number of predominantly timber structures, though the brick



drain to the north suggests there may also have been masonry buildings present, and it seems likely that by this time the site was occupied by a farmyard, probably associated with Rooks Farm, which is shown on early maps of the area. Given the spread of features it seems likely that the entire area of excavation was occupied by the farmyard by this time.

## **7.10 PHASE 10: POST-MEDIEVAL 3**

- 7.10.1 This Phase represented activity during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Figure 12), though little surviving evidence came from the eastern half of the site. On the south-east corner of the excavation area pit [423] was located in the same area as earlier features [375] and [410]. It was sub-rectangular to irregular in form, with gently sloping concave sides and a flattish base. It measured at least 1.5m across but was truncated by a modern soakaway to the west and extended beyond the southern limit of excavation. Brick fragments recovered from the fill [424] suggested a broad date range of 1480 to 1900 and it was unclear what function the feature performed. To the west, backfilled earlier pit [356] was cut by sub-rectangular feature [317], the function of which was unclear but had possibly originally housed a type of structural foundation. It was backfilled with a friable, mid to dark greyish brown silt [316] which contained a moderate finds assemblage including pottery and glass dateable to the earlier part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. No further features dateable to this phase were identified within an area 20m to the west of this, giving an indication of either the extent of horizontal truncation in this area or simply a lack of features.
- 7.10.2 Some distance to the west and immediately south of Phase 9 Structure 4, a series of postholes [277], [279], [261], [263], [251], [259], [257], [253] and possibly [247], may have indicated a possible replacement of this building (Structure 6). The features were poorly dateable however with only [259] producing broadly dated post-medieval tile and [257] containing post-medieval glass. Further postholes [130], [692], [300], [73] and [722] to the north may also have represented elements of contemporary structures though no clearly associated features were apparent. Similarly features [640], [683] and [636] towards the south-west corner of the site and posthole [821] at the western edge could not be positively associated with distinct structures.
- 7.10.3 In the north-west quarter of the site were two large circular features [762] and [775], the latter appearing to partly truncate the eastern side of a slightly earlier north to south aligned ditch [802]. Both features are believed to have been either wells or soakaways though any internal structures were lost when they were backfilled at a later date (see below). South-west of feature [762] was a gully [825], which performed no obvious function, though may have been for drainage, whilst to the west were three further features [674], [849] and [869], which may have been associated with another structure.



- 7.10.4 Overall the evidence for activity for this phase was a little restricted in comparison with the previous phase and may only have represented a brief period of occupation. The phase that followed, however, left a great deal more evidence for exploitation of the site.

## **7.11 PHASE 11: RECENT**

- 7.11.1 This phase represented activity from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century to the demolition of the farm and the erecting of the garage in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century (Figure 13). At the eastern edge of the site a small group of features; postholes [337] and [335], and stakeholes [351] and [353] may have represented elements of a structure that extended to the north and east, though the extent of the building was difficult to gauge without extending the site area. Pottery recovered from posthole [337] was of mid to late 19<sup>th</sup>-century date. Sub-rectangular features [414] and [416] may also have been associated with some type of structure. A moderate finds assemblage from [414] included pottery dated 1820 to 1900 and late 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century glass.
- 7.11.2 In the centre of the eastern part of the site was a complex of quite extensive features, which had significantly truncated earlier archaeological deposits. Angular, elongated pit [403] appears to originally have been a construction trench for a substantial NNE-SSW aligned structure, though any foundations appeared to have been removed and the feature backfilled with mixed deposits, which included finds such as pottery, brick, tile and glass, all dated to the later 19<sup>th</sup> century. A pit [401] apparently cut into the southern end of the feature however, contained a finds assemblage of a slightly earlier date. Rectangular pits [405] to the north-east and [313] & [315] also appeared to have originally been associated with construction, possibly of the same building. These had also been backfilled with material of 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century date.
- 7.11.3 Lying directly east of trench [403] was a curious square feature with a linear western appendage [370]. The main body of the feature had straight vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 1.27m across and 0.30m deep. The appendage was 0.55m long and sloped down into the pit. The feature had clearly performed a specific function, possibly within the structure, but it was not apparent what this might have been. It was backfilled with a firm, dark greyish brown silt [369], which gave no indication of usage but contained a finds assemblage dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Some distance to the south-west another large, elongated rectangular pit [153] appears to have been a further construction-related feature. Tile in the backfill [154] could only be broadly dated between 1480 and 1900 but the feature appears to have been filled at about the same time as those to the north-east.
- 7.11.4 The features in the eastern half of the site appear to have represented a distinct phase of site development that probably involved the abandonment of at least one building, probably in the early part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, though it is not clear whether

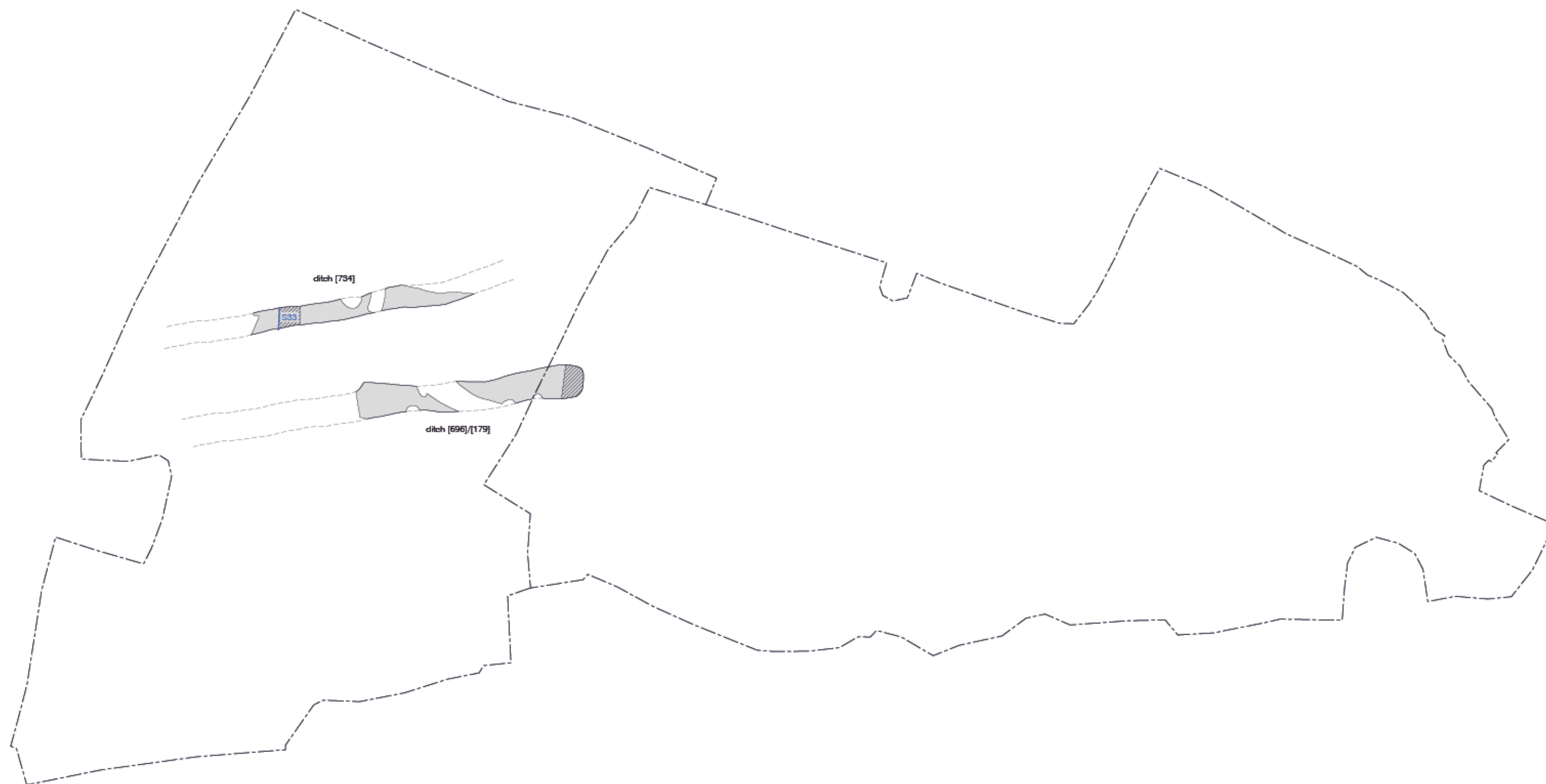
this was replaced because of the extensive truncation by the foundations of the later garage buildings.



- 7.11.5 To the north-west of pit [153] was an isolated square posthole [176], also backfilled at a similar time, whilst west of this a group of five postholes [134], [136], [138], [140] and [142] appeared to represent a small timber structure. It is unclear what this may have been, though limited finds assemblages again suggest a late 19<sup>th</sup>-century date.
- 7.11.6 East of this small structure was the most extensive and obvious structure of this phase on the site, which comprised at least 28, mostly regularly spaced, north to south and east to west aligned square brick pier bases (Structure 7). A structure measuring at least 7m north to south and 4.5m east to west was represented, with possibly associated features [682], [823], [835] and [837] suggesting it may have been much larger. It seems likely that the features represented the foundations of a granary raised up on brick piers within the farmyard of Rooks Farm. It is possible that this replaced the earlier timber structures located immediately to the east. Brick samples taken from three of the pier bases all suggested dates between 1750 and 1900.
- 7.11.7 There appear to have been further structures located to the north-west and north. Postholes [842], [736], [838], [832], [744], [853], [851] and [845] possibly represented a rectangular, timber structure on a similar alignment to the granary (Structure 8). Within the area enclosed by the postholes and therefore apparently within the structure was a sub rectangular pit [738] measuring 1.8m north to south by 0.76m east to west and just 0.21m deep, though it had probably been significantly horizontally truncated. The pit contained the articulated bones from the forelimbs of a horse (Plate 25 and see Appendix 10), though no other parts of the animal appeared to be present. Further postholes [830], [828] and [826], cut into gully [818] may have been part of the same structure or a smaller feature represented by postholes [787], [785], [789], [791] and [793] to the north (Structure 9). Possible postholes [777] and [779] may also have been elements associated with this latter structure. Further postholes [861], [859], [732] and [817] to the west may have been elements of more, though poorly-defined timber structures, whilst south of these, remnants of a brick wall foundation [548] suggest there may have been a further masonry building, which probably extended beyond the western limit of the excavation area. A further brick pier [694], built from bricks manufactured after 1770, was located close to the northern edge of excavation suggesting another possible building in the area, though how this would have been located is unclear given the apparent build up of dumped deposits to the north from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Other contemporary features at the north of the site included pit [728] and posthole [764].
- 7.11.8 As outlined above, this phase represented the final activity on the farm prior to its demolition and replacement with the garage complex. One of the last actions to take

place as part of this process was probably the backfilling of earlier wells/soakaways [762] and [775]. Finds assemblages from these features include pottery, brick, tile and glass of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to 20<sup>th</sup>-century date.

## **7.12 PHASE 12: MODERN**

7.12.1 This phase represented activity on the site following the demolition of the farm and building of the garage complex (Figure 14). The garage buildings were mostly demolished prior to the commencement of the archaeological work but removal of their foundations was recorded during the initial watching brief. This phase of work also recorded other features such as fuel tank storage pits to the north of the site and the plans produced at this time provide the most comprehensive record of the extent of the final stage features on the site (Boyer 2013). The only modern features still extant on the site at the time of subsequent archaeological work, apart from occasional concrete footings missed by the demolition workers, were a number of soakaways, which remained covered and were not recorded archaeologically. One such brick-built feature [806] was located within the western excavation area and recorded. The only other modern features that survived and were recorded archaeologically were the concrete-encased service run [89] within cut [88], which truncated medieval pit [80]/[82] (Figure 15.4), along with pit [172] and posthole [174] at the south of the site, and pit [332], further to the east.



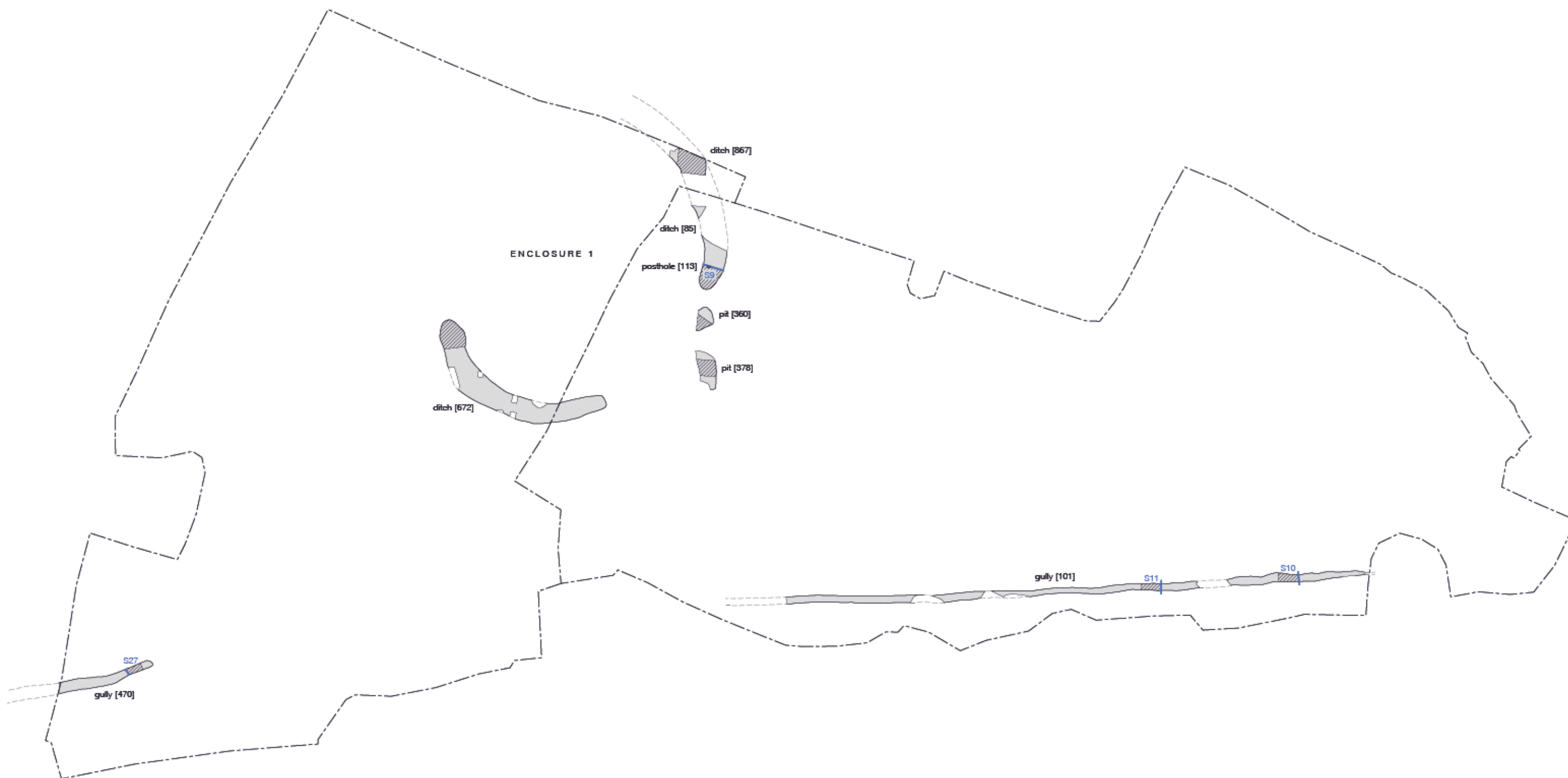
 Excavated slot  
 Phase 2 features

0 10m

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Figure 3  
Phase 2  
Prehistoric 1 (Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age)  
1:200 at A3





- Excavated slot
- Phase 3 features

0 10m

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Figure 4  
Phase 3  
Prehistoric 2 (Middle Bronze Age)  
1:200 at A3

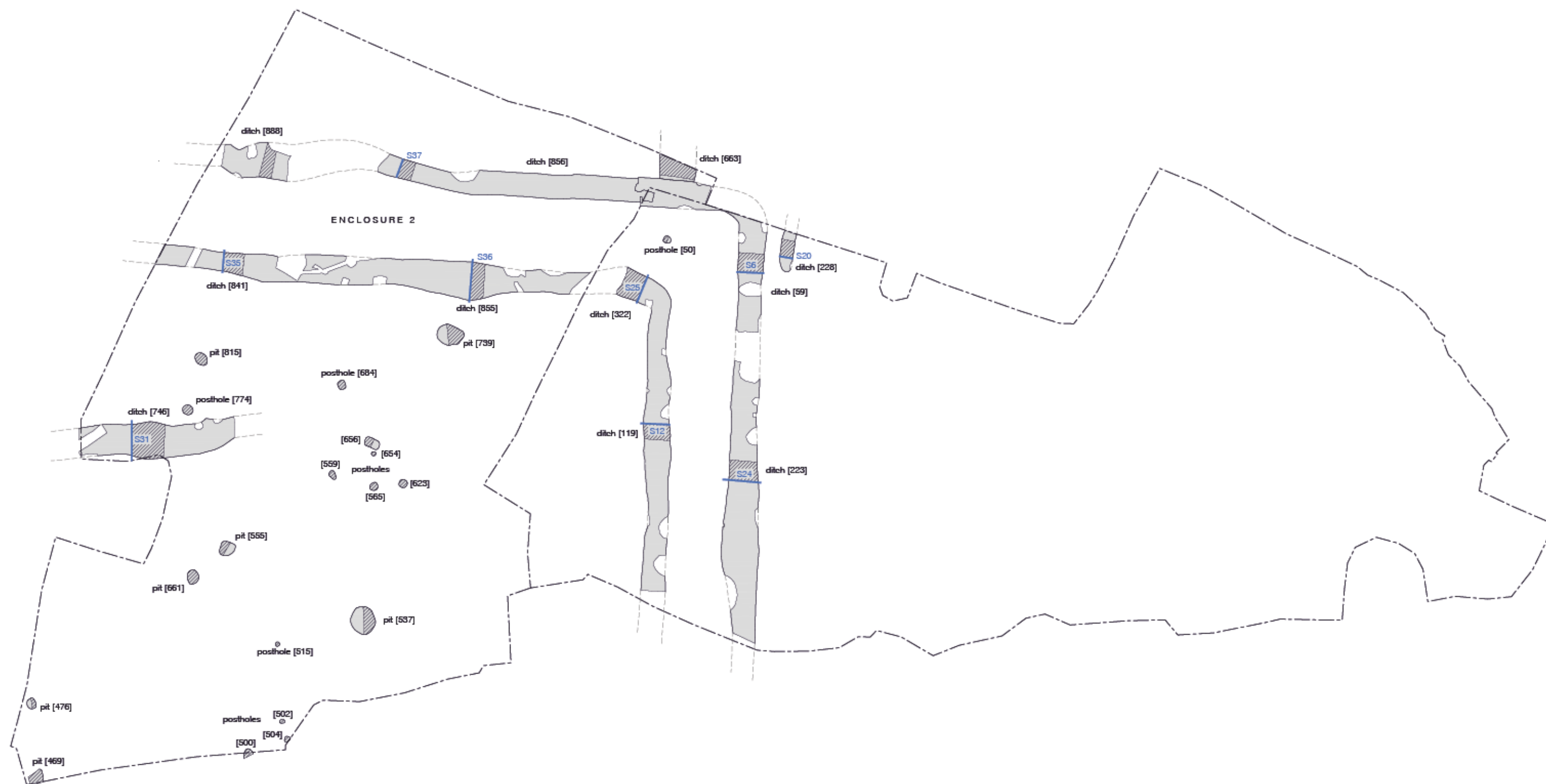
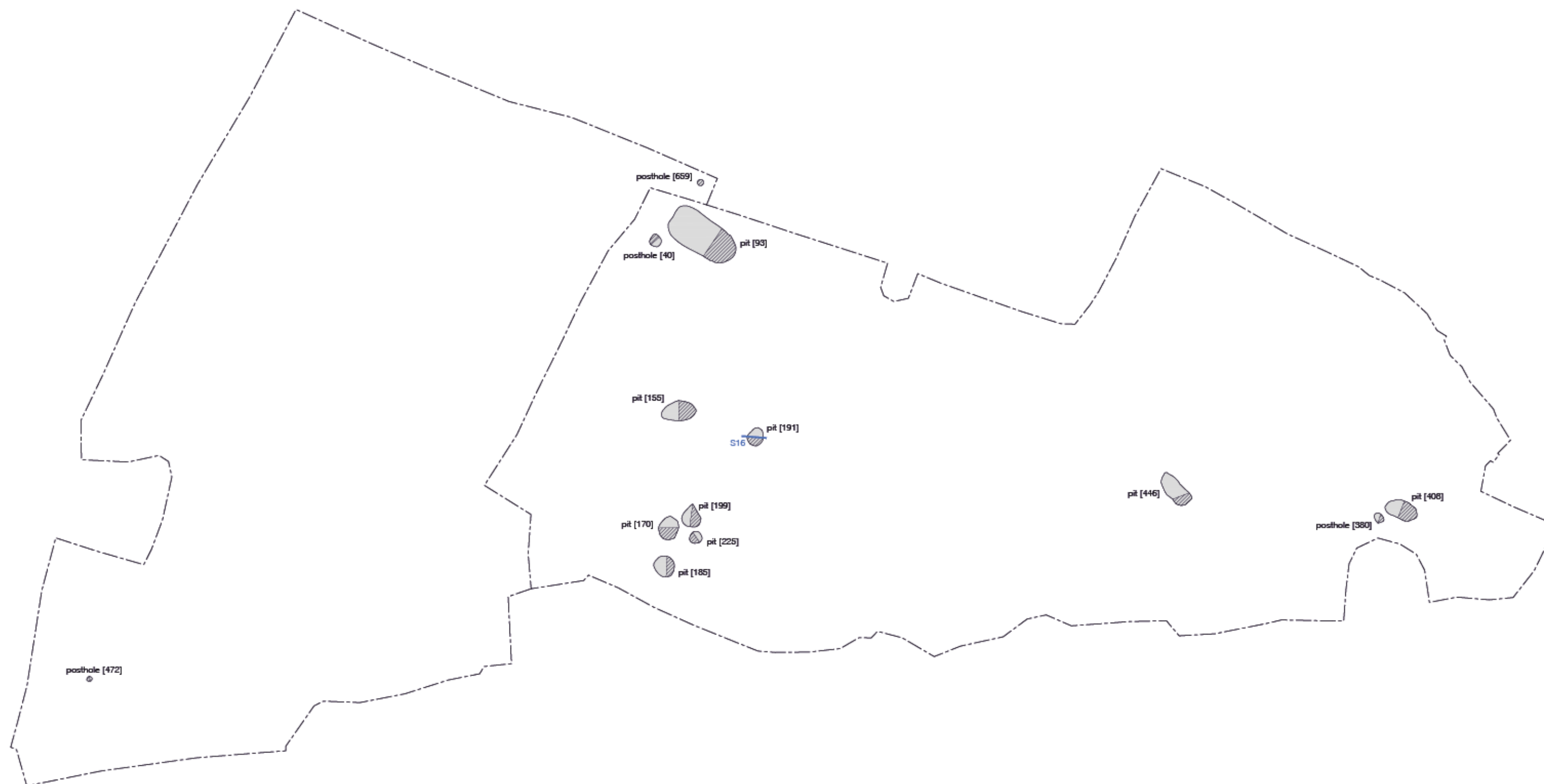


Figure 5  
Phase 4  
Prehistoric 3 (Early Late Bronze Age)  
1:200 at A3

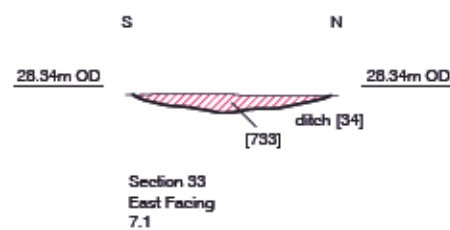


Excavated slot  
Phase 5 features

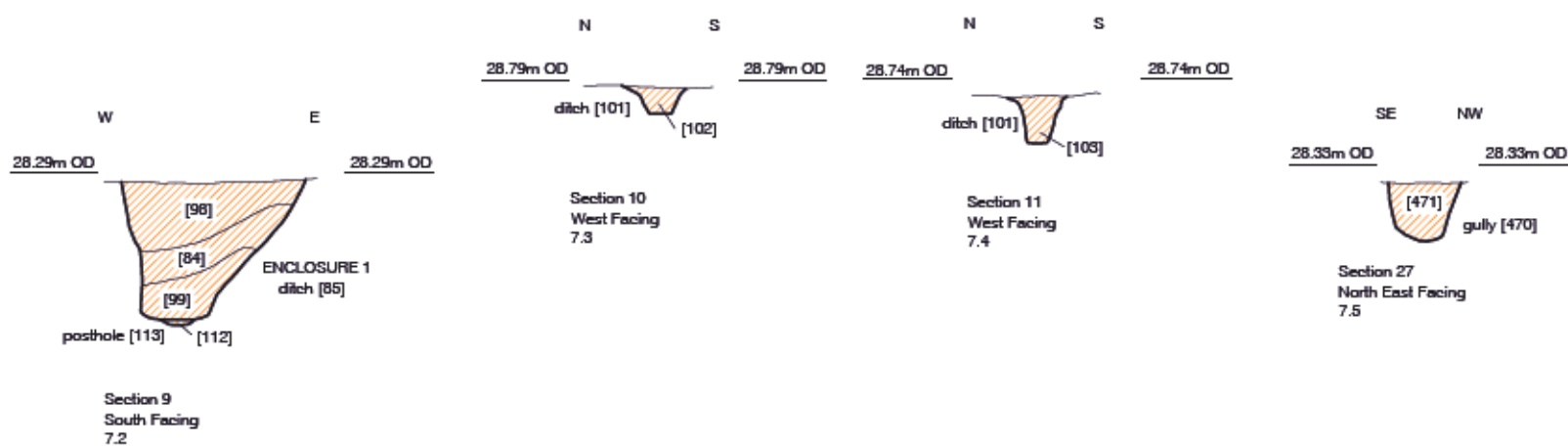
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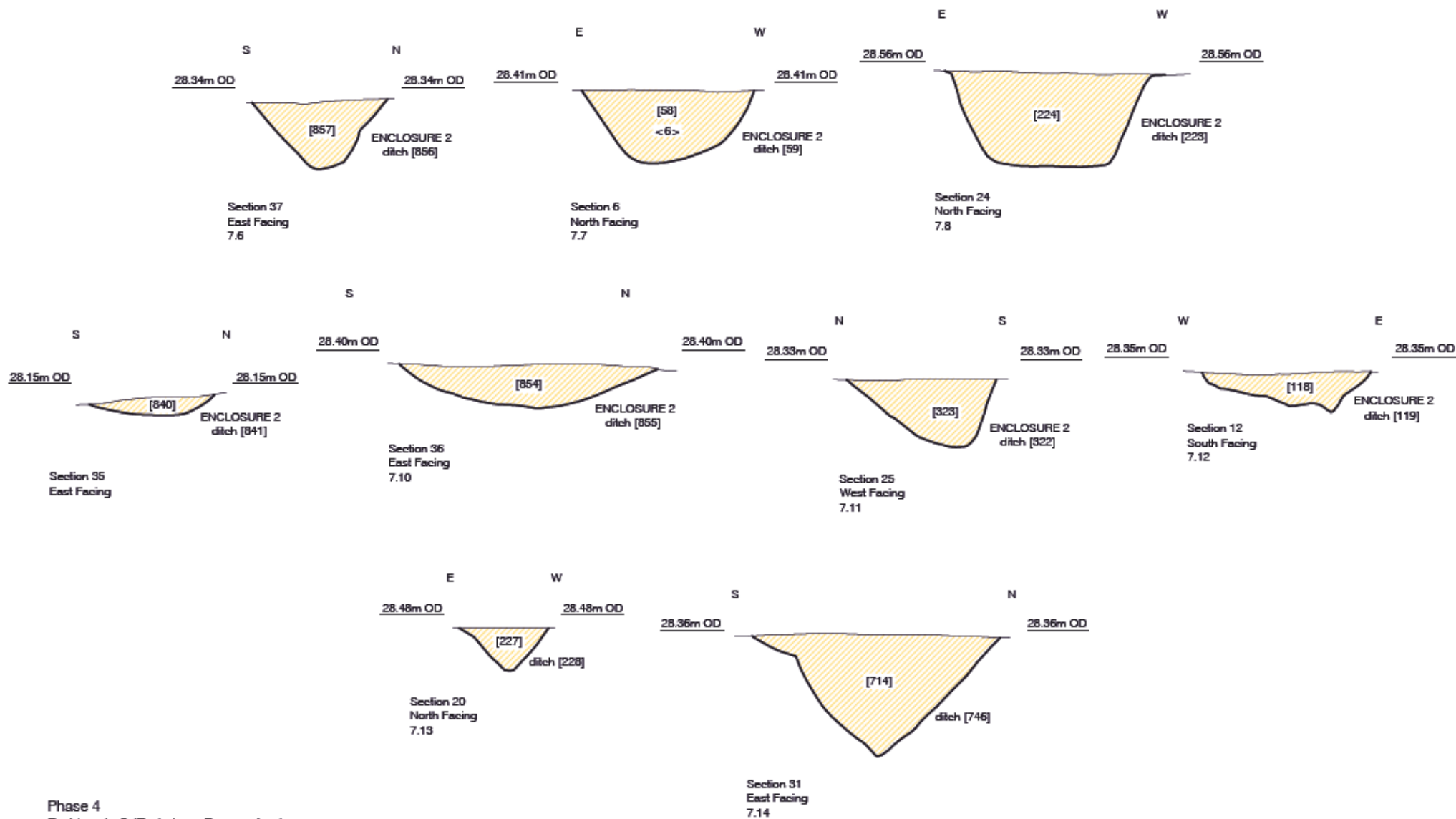
Figure 6  
Phase 5  
Prehistoric 4 (Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age))  
1:200 at A3



Phase 2  
Prehistoric 1 (Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age)



Phase 3  
Prehistoric 2 (Middle Bronze Age)



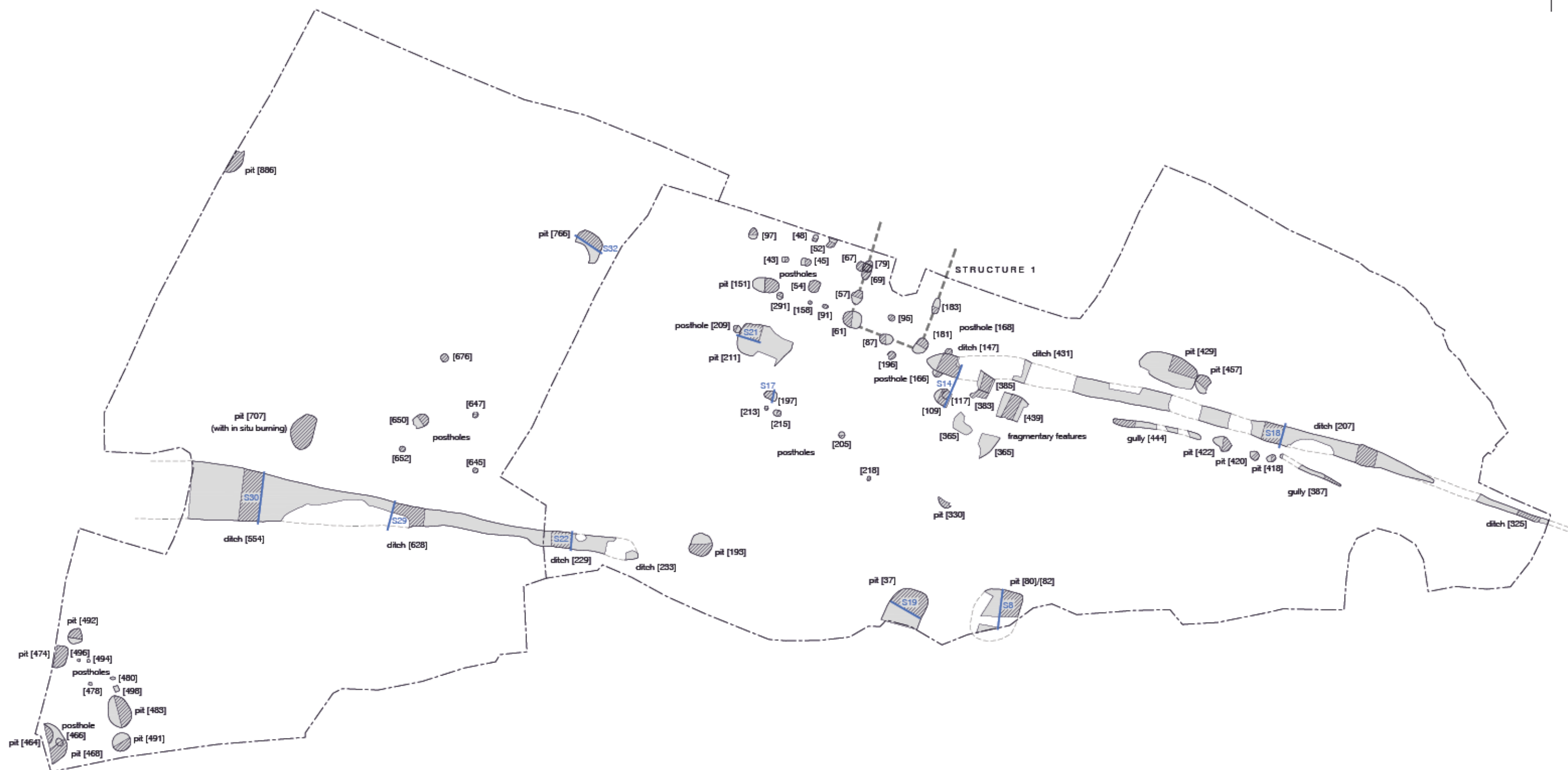
Phase 4  
Prehistoric 3 (Early Late Bronze Age)

Phase 5  
Prehistoric 4 (Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age)

- Phase 2 feature
- Phase 3 feature
- Phase 4 feature
- Phase 5 feature

0 2m



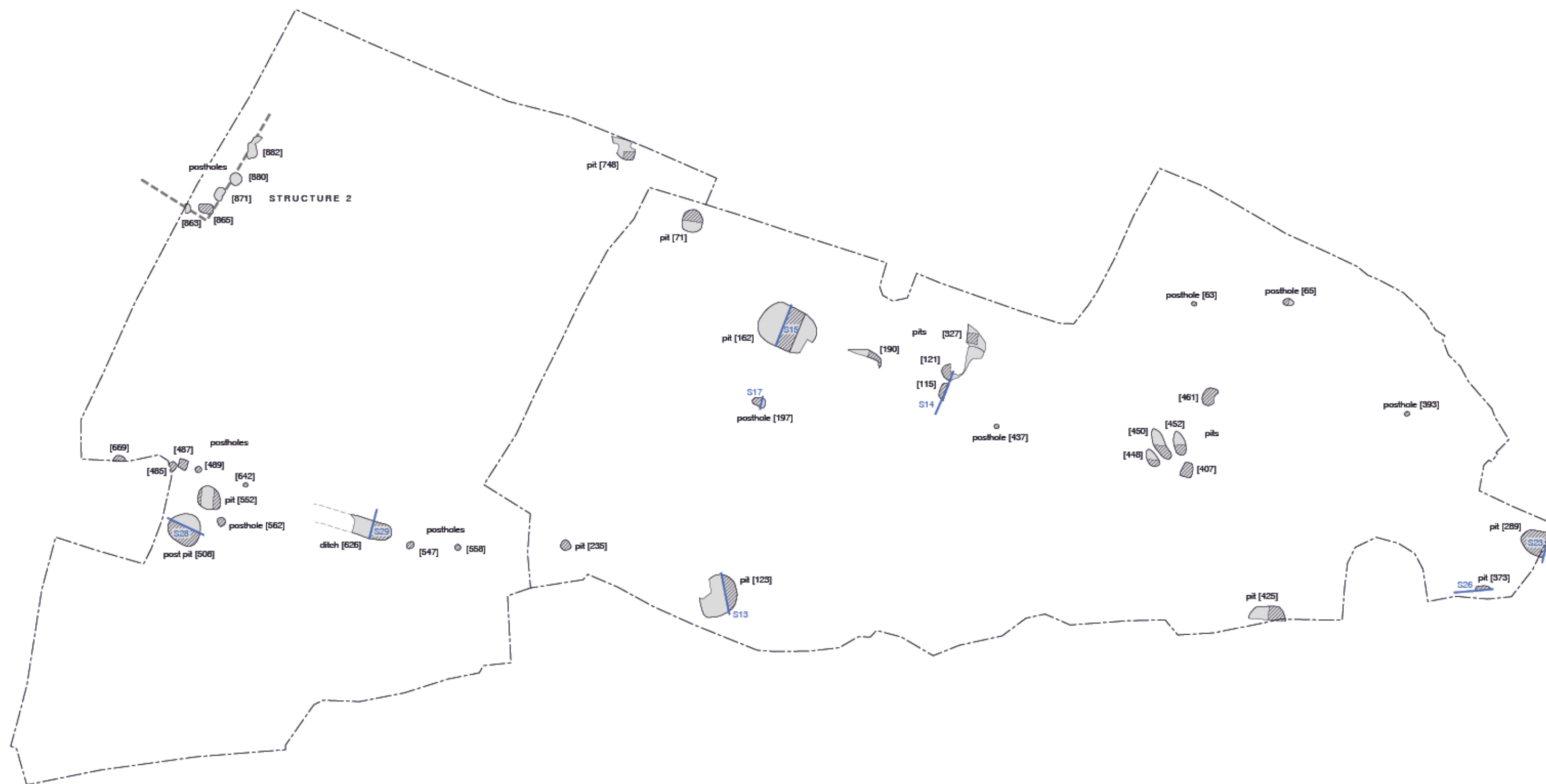


- Excavated slot
- Phase 6 features

0 10m

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Figure 8  
Phase 6  
Earlier Medieval  
1:200 at A3

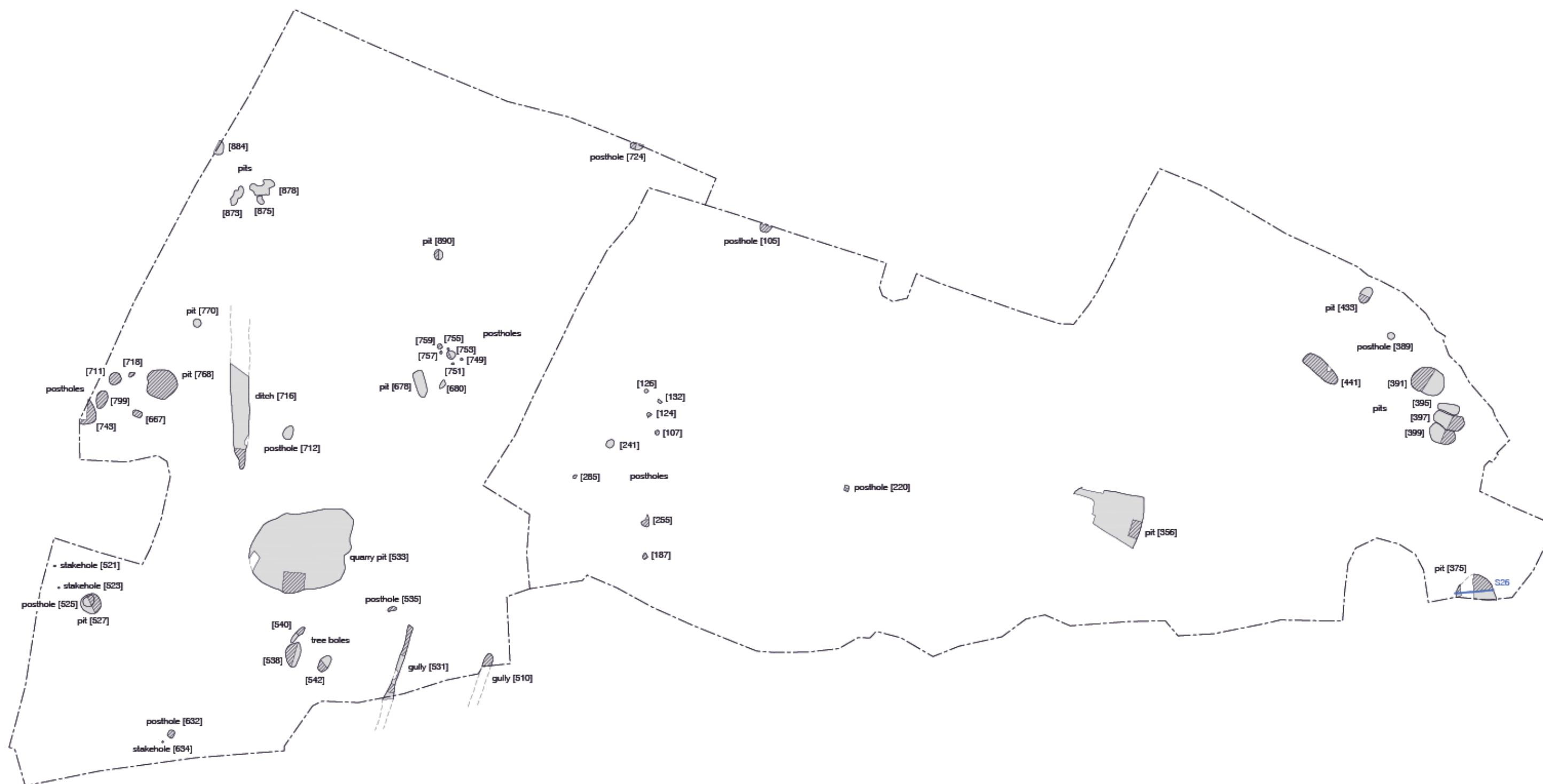




Excavated slot  
Phase 7 features

0 10m

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Figure 9  
Phase 7  
Later Medieval  
1:200 at A3



 Excavated slot  
 Phase 8 features

0 10m

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Figure 10  
 Phase 8  
 Post-Medieval (16th - Early 17th Century)  
 1:200 at A3

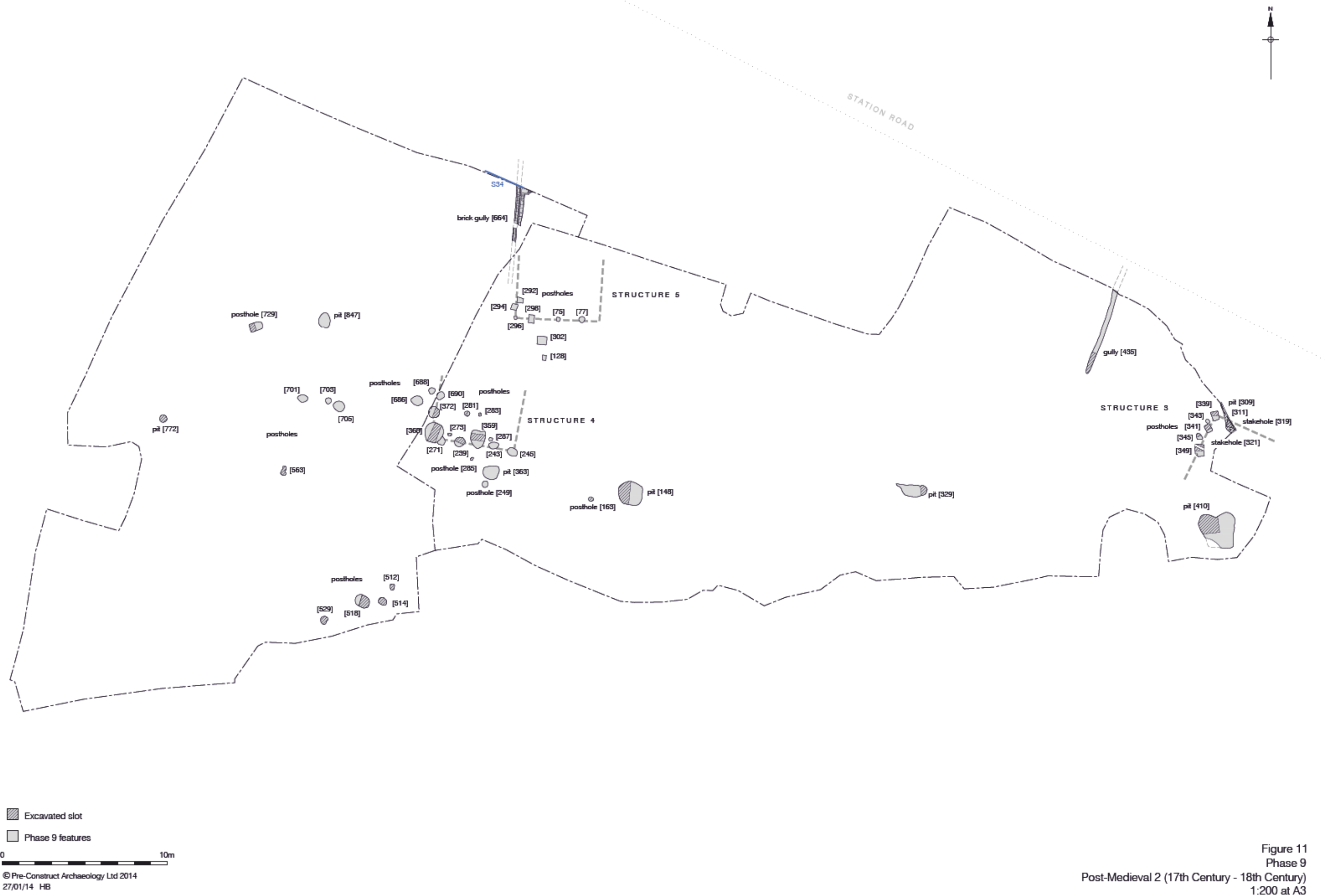




Figure 11  
Phase 9  
Post-Medieval 2 (17th Century - 18th Century)  
1:200 at A3



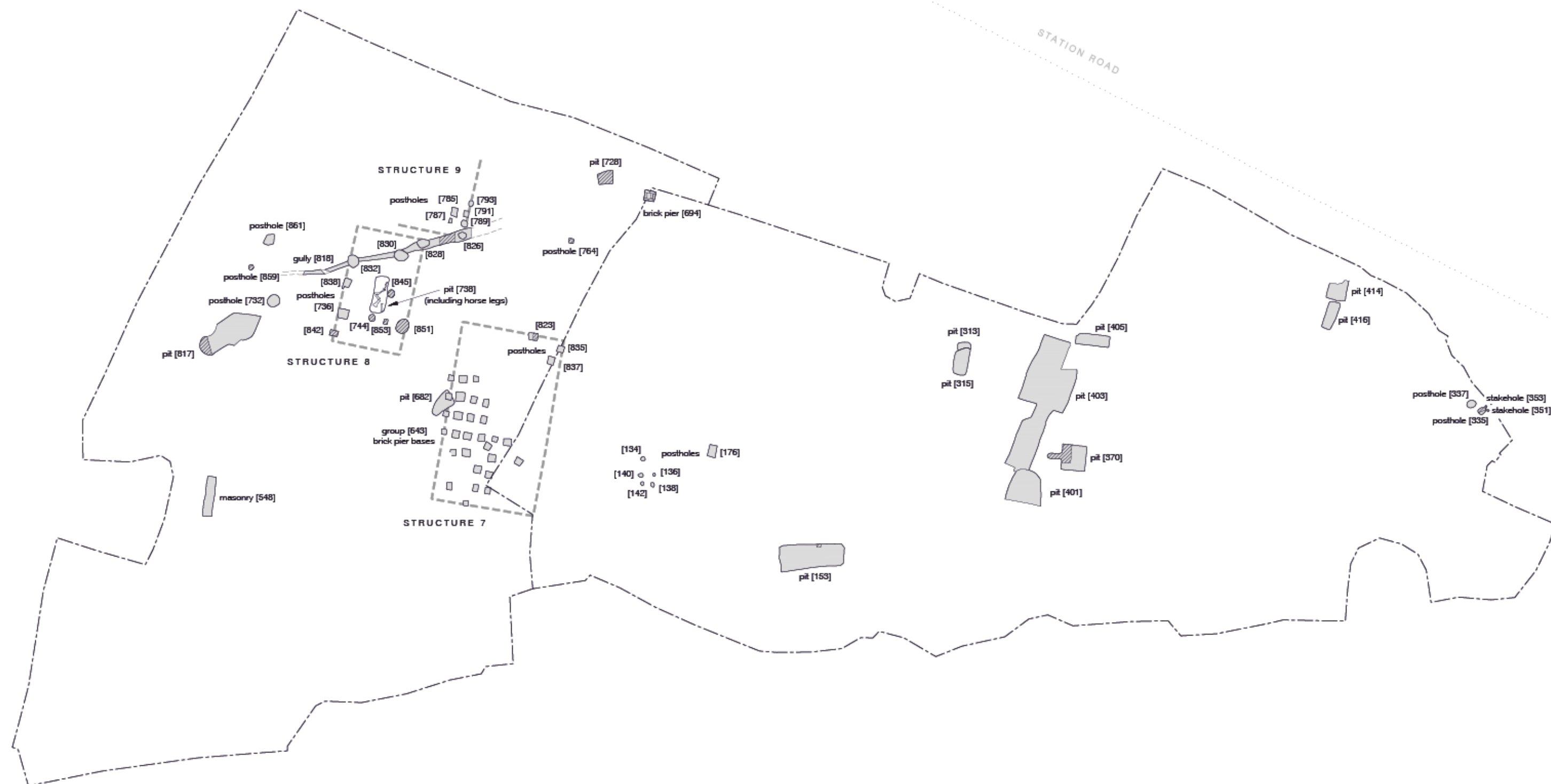


 Excavated slot  
 Phase 10 features

0 10m

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Figure 12  
 Phase 10  
 Post-Medieval 3 (18th Century - 19th Century)  
 1:200 at A3



Excavated slot

Phase 11 features

0 10m

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Figure 13  
Phase 11  
Late 19th Century - Mid 20th Century  
1:200 at A3



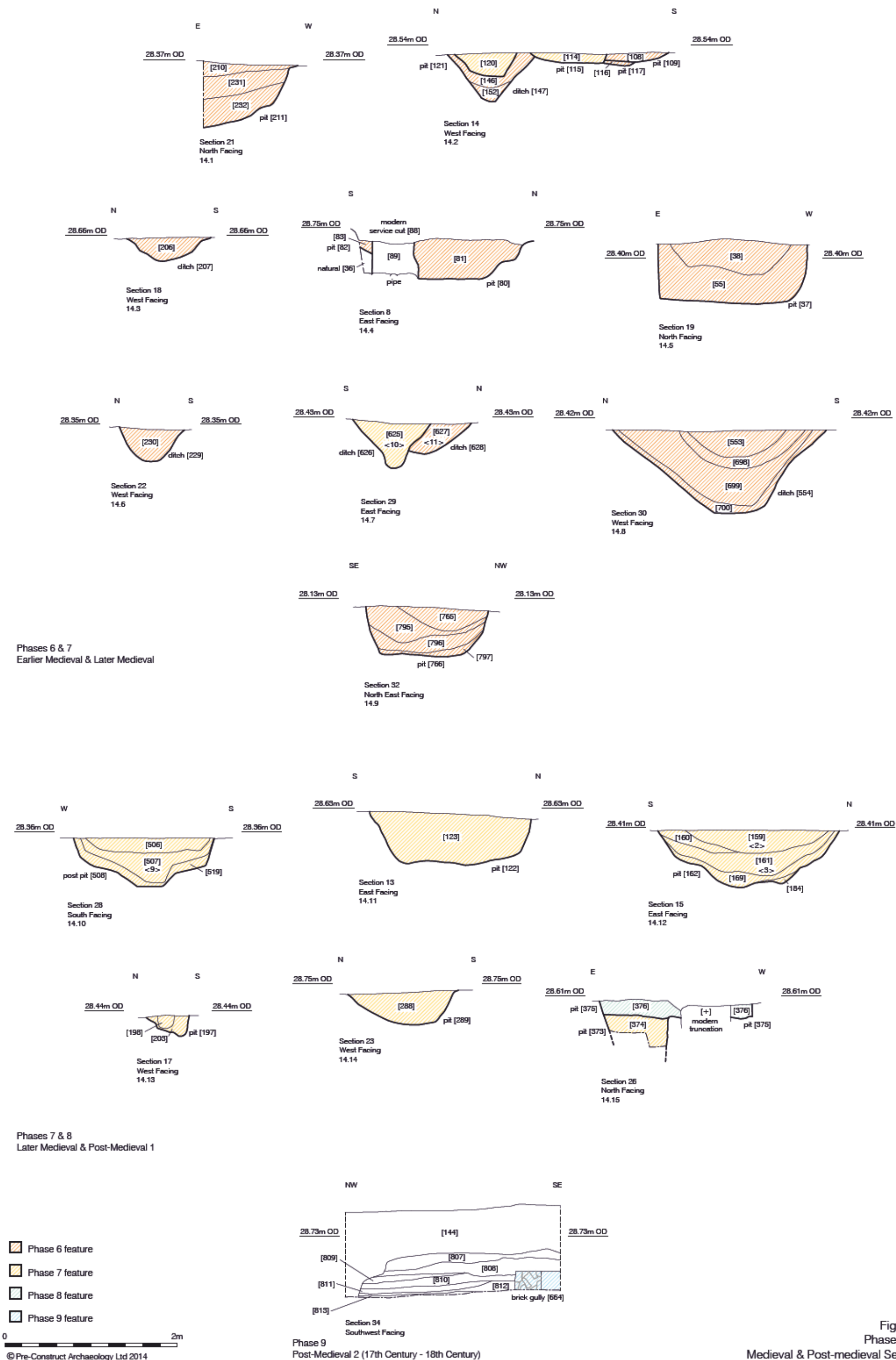


Figure 15  
 Phases 6 - 9  
 Medieval & Post-medieval Sections  
 1:40 at A3



## **8 Original and Additional Research Objectives**

### **8.1 ORIGINAL RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

- 8.1.1 A written scheme of investigation prepared before the commencement of the archaeological evaluation outlined a number of initial objectives of the archaeological investigations that might be addressed by the project (Bradley 2013a). These were mostly addressed and outlined in a report on the watching brief and evaluation phases of work (Boyer 2013). The written scheme of investigation drawn up prior to the strip, map and sample phase, defined a number of further research objectives in light of the findings of the evaluation (Bradley 2013b). These further objectives are considered here, before additional questions raised by the main phase of fieldwork are discussed:
- 8.1.2 Establish a broad phased plan of the archaeology revealed following the stripping of the site
- 8.1.3 Stripping of the site in two phases of work revealed a complex, multiple phase chronology extending from the Late Neolithic up to the modern period. Although affected by recent truncation, plans of the site have shown development across the whole area of development, with many discrete features but also some stratigraphic sequences. It has therefore been possible to build up a phased sequence of plans covering eleven broad archaeological periods of occupation (Figures 3-6 & 8-14).
- 8.1.4 Provide a refined chronology of the archaeological phasing
- 8.1.5 The earliest phase of activity saw parallel ditches excavated across the site, presumably as part of a more extensive monument, whilst a sub-circular enclosure was established in a second, Middle Bronze Age, prehistoric phase. The main period of prehistoric activity was in the early part of the Late Bronze Age, when a large, double-ditched enclosure was established, this apparently going out of use in later prehistory, when there was still some ephemeral site activity. There was not then a significant presence on the site until the medieval period with occupation recommencing around the time of the Norman Conquest. There was significant activity up until the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, though this had declined a little in the later medieval period. There was a continuity of site occupation into the early post-medieval period with a number of phases of activity being identified over the following centuries, some more significant than others. At some point a farm had been established on the site, possibly as early as the later medieval period, though the evidence for this became more apparent in more recent phases. The farm buildings remained extant until they were demolished to make way for the garage complex in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

- 8.1.6 Investigate the function of structural remains and the activities taking place within and close to the site
- 8.1.7 When this objective was first stated prior to the strip, map and sample phase and based on the findings of the evaluation it referred to fragmentary remains of post-medieval buildings on the site. However, the main phase of work revealed the potential for structural remains from a number of earlier phases, whilst survival of post-medieval masonry had been restricted by truncation associated with construction and development of the garage complex. The investigations also revealed evidence for a number of activities over many phases and rather than try and address all of these under a single umbrella, they are dealt with more specifically within the further research section (below).
- 8.1.8 Is there any further evidence for prehistoric activity on, or in the vicinity of, the site?
- 8.1.9 The evidence for prehistoric activity on the site found during the evaluation was somewhat restricted but the main phase of work revealed extensive activity during a number of prehistoric phases, which clearly extended well beyond the physical boundaries of the areas investigated. Artefactual evidence suggests a presence in the area as early as the Mesolithic, whilst there was possibly some type of land division by the Late Neolithic. A small, sub-circular enclosure was established in the Middle Bronze Age but by the early part of the Late Bronze Age a major, double-ditched, rectangular enclosure (a variant of the type B Springfield type enclosure?) had been established, which extended well beyond the southern and western boundaries of the site. This was probably abandoned during later prehistory but there still appears to have been a presence on the site. Again, specific aspects of prehistoric activity are probably better dealt with by additional research questions (below).
- 8.1.10 Is there any further evidence for Saxon activity at the site?
- 8.1.11 The evaluation revealed evidence for activity on the site as early as the 11<sup>th</sup> century and possibly pre-dating the Norman Conquest, therefore suggesting Late Saxon occupation. The main phase of work also found some evidence of early activity and although there may have been limited pre-Conquest occupation, it is likely that significant activity did not take place on the site until the later 11<sup>th</sup> century (see below). A single, residual sherd of earlier Saxon pottery was recovered during the main phase of investigations, but this has provided little evidence of earlier activity on the site.
- 8.1.12 Is there any evidence to further elucidate the nature of the medieval activity previously recorded on the site?
- 8.1.13 The strip, map and sample excavation phase revealed extensive evidence of medieval activity across the site, which could be divided into two broad phases of

occupation, though there was probably a continuity of some activities. The first and more significant medieval phase of medieval activity extended approximately from the late-11<sup>th</sup> to mid-13<sup>th</sup> centuries and may have witnessed some settlement of the site along with a number of associated activities, possibly even those of a light industrial nature. There was also some evidence of land division in the eastern half of the site at this time, suggesting that it may have lain at the boundary of a small settlement and agricultural land beyond. During the later medieval period, activity on the site appears to have shifted away from that associated with settlement occupation and towards that associated with agriculture. It may have been as early as this period that a farm was established on the site though the evidence is far from clear.

8.1.14 What is the nature of the post-medieval development at the site?

8.1.15 The archaeological evidence indicates that there was a continuity of occupation of the site from the late medieval into the early post-medieval period and that this activity was focussed on a farmyard area and/or adjacent agricultural land. The earliest post-medieval evidence is a little difficult to quantify but during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries the site was occupied by a number of timber structures, and possibly masonry examples, probably in the farmyard of what was certainly known later as Rooks Farm. Further developments within the farmyard, including the construction of more masonry buildings, continued into the 19<sup>th</sup> century and although the farm ceased to operate as such after the surrounding farmland was swallowed up by urban development in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the buildings remained extant until they were demolished in the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century to make way for the garage complex.

8.1.16 What impact upon the site has resulted from modern development?

8.1.17 The archaeological monitoring of the removal of below-ground modern features revealed that locally there had been extensive impacts on underlying deposits from 20<sup>th</sup>-century developments, particularly at the north of the site where excavation of pits for underground fuel tanks had cut deeply into natural deposits. There were also significant impacts towards the north-west of the site and in central areas where deep footings for the garage had truncated earlier deposits. The evaluation however, revealed that earlier archaeological deposits survived in areas not directly impacted upon by recent excavation. Stripping of the site for the two SMS phases of work revealed the full extent of modern impacts and confirmed the findings of the evaluation; that there was significant survival of earlier remains outside the areas of building foundations, though there had clearly been some level of horizontal truncation across the site. Furthermore it also showed that not all deep truncation of apparently recent origin was associated with development of the garage; there was clearly evidence of later phases of farmyard development as well. The level of impact across the site was certainly much less than had been expected following the watching brief and deeper-cut earlier features in particular, were well-represented.



## **8.2 ADDITIONAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS**

- 8.2.1 In the light of the findings from the three phases of investigations it is clear that the archaeological evidence has fulfilled some of the original objectives whilst others have been found to be of lesser importance than originally suggested. However, the latter phases of investigations revealed a far greater survival of archaeological deposits than had been suggested by the watching brief and evaluation and consequently produced additional information concerning multiple phases of site development. It has thus been necessary to formulate a set of Revised Research Objectives in light of the information retrieved.
- 8.2.2 When was the site first occupied and what was the nature of early development?
- 8.2.3 Lithic artefacts have suggested an initial human presence in the area as early as the Mesolithic, though clearly-defined archaeological features did not appear until the Late Neolithic. The evidence for the first phase was somewhat limited but there appear to have been further developments into the Early and subsequently Middle Bronze Age resulting in the establishment of a small, sub-circular enclosure on the site and probably other features in the near vicinity. The site lies within a landscape that is relatively rich in remains of later prehistoric date and it is reference to these other sites that may further an understanding of the initial and subsequent developments specific to the site.
- 8.2.4 Is it possible to ascertain the nature, extent and function of the Late Bronze Age enclosure?
- 8.2.5 The latter phases of archaeological investigation revealed an extensive, rectangular enclosure bounded by double ditches in the western half of the site and clearly extending beyond the site's western and southern boundaries. The north-west corner of the enclosure was confined just within the area of excavation, giving an indication of the apparent regular form of the ditch layout, but as the ditches extended beyond the southern and western limits of excavation it was not possible to extrapolate the full extent of the monument. An indication of the likely extent may be gleaned from an understanding of the local topography and reference to contemporary features in the region. As yet, the nature of activity carried out within the enclosure has not really been defined, and again, reference to other sites may give an indication of the likely function of the enclosure and activities carried out therein. The remains will be compared with those of potentially analogous type B Springfield type enclosures (Adkins & Needham 1985; Bond 1988; Buckley & Hedges 1987; Priddy & Buckley 1987).
- 8.2.6 When did prehistoric activity on the site cease and for what reasons?
- 8.2.7 The main phase of prehistoric activity on the site was clearly during the Late Bronze Age, possibly continuing as late as the Early Iron Age. The major activity appears to



have concentrated in and around the large enclosure but a number of features cutting into the backfilled enclosure ditches suggest there was some continuity of prehistoric activity in the area following abandonment of the enclosure. It is important to understand the nature as well as the spatial and temporal extent of the later activity, which may be possible through studying the site records in finer detail and/or reference to relevant contemporary material.

- 8.2.8 When was the site re-occupied in the historic era and what was the nature of activity at this time?
- 8.2.9 There was negligible evidence for a presence on the site in the Late Iron Age and Roman occupation was represented by a very small number of residual artefacts recovered from later deposits. The evidence for Early and Middle Saxon activity was also negligible but there is an indication that there may have been some utilization of the site towards the end of the Anglo-Saxon period, which then continued into the post-Conquest period. It is important to try and establish just when the re-occupation commenced and what the nature of the earlier and apparently more significant phase of medieval activity entailed. The above phase discussion has already partly addressed this objective but it needs to be studied in finer detail in order to gain a greater understanding of the overall site chronology and provide a basis for the changes in nature of occupation between earlier and later medieval periods:
- 8.2.10 Why were there apparently significant changes in the nature of site activity around the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century?
- 8.2.11 The archaeological evidence has indicated that there was a major phase of medieval activity extending from either side of the Conquest up until about the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century. A broad description of this has already been given, the suggestion being that there was probably part of a small settlement on the site, with activities of a domestic or possibly also, of a light industrial nature being carried out. However, there was then apparently quite a significant shift to activities of a predominantly more agricultural nature taking place. It is necessary, by further examination of site data along with that from other sites further afield and possibly even documentary evidence, to try and explain the nature and likely reasons for this change. Was it simply a shift in site-specific dynamics or were there wider-reaching social and/or economic factors involved?
- 8.2.12 Are there really different phases of post-medieval development or is there a broad continuum of activity extending from the late medieval period to the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
- 8.2.13 The archaeological sequence has been defined through the establishment of a number of phases of activity but in reality these are really just a synthetic way of dividing up groups of deposits into manageable chronological blocks. In reality, site development was probably more of a linear continuum; it is unlikely there was a

distinct shift from medieval to post-medieval and in later centuries development was probably more organic, rather than taking place in a series of jumps. A further objective should therefore be to consider the later development of the site as more of a smooth progression, rather than it being compartmentalised into a series of artificial steps.

- 8.2.14 The analysis and publication work may contribute to a better understanding of the ceramic sequence as noted under P4 as a research priority in: 'A research framework for London archaeology 2002' (2002, 23). Specifically by its relevance to demonstrating continuities between the Deverel-Rimbury and post Deverel-Rimbury traditions.
- 8.2.15 For the evidence relating to the Middle and later Bronze Age the excavation archive could contribute to a better understanding of the P5 research priorities including being a factor in a better understanding of settlement plans and the lithics sequence as referenced in: 'A research framework for London archaeology 2002' (2002, 25).

## **9 Importance of the Results, Proposals for Further Work and Publication Outline**

### **9.1 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS**

- 9.1.1 The findings from the archaeological investigations at Station Road are important at the local and probably the regional level. Whilst some of the historical development of West Drayton is reasonably well understood, other periods, particularly prehistory, are poorly represented in the archaeological record and so the site has greatly enhanced the knowledge of development at certain times. In the wider region there is a body of information concerning exploitation of lands on the West London/Middlesex Gravel Terraces from early prehistory up to the present day and the evidence from Station Road has significantly added to this dataset, again particularly in terms of the prehistoric resource.
- 9.1.2 The early occupation of the site in the Late Neolithic and subsequent developments culminating in the establishment of a small, sub-circular enclosure, probably within a much more widely exploited landscape, by the Middle Bronze Age, has few parallels in the near vicinity. This evidence is therefore an important addition to the body of information concerning the development of the West Drayton area in the early part of the 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC. It is also an important addition to the knowledge concerning the exploitation of the wider, Middle and Lower Thames Valley at this time, where there is possibly currently a bias in the archaeological record towards funerary rather than settlement and landscape evidence.
- 9.1.3 The establishment of a large, double-ditched rectangular enclosure in the early part of the Late Bronze Age is unparalleled in the West Drayton area. There have been a number of other finds of this date in the area but nothing on the scale of this monument, which therefore adds significantly to the body of information concerning activity in the local area in the late 2<sup>nd</sup> and early 1<sup>st</sup> millennia BC. Such an enclosure, although not unique, and possibly comparable to the relatively rare Springfield type enclosure, with a distribution across eastern England, is important within the wider region and may add significantly to the understanding of the exploitation and control of the landscape during the Late Bronze Age.
- 9.1.4 The nature of later prehistoric activity on the site is rather less clear, as is the point at which the site was finally abandoned, though these are still important elements in the site's overall chronology, particularly at the local level.
- 9.1.5 There is little evidence for occupation in the West Drayton area during the Roman period and this was reflected in the investigations at Station Road where very few Roman remains were recovered and all of these residually from later deposits. The evidence for Early and Middle Saxon activity was also negligible but there is a possibility that the site was re-occupied in the years preceding the Norman Conquest,

which is an important factor when considering the early medieval development of West Drayton. The medieval history of West Drayton is a little better understood than earlier periods but the site adds further important information to the current dataset, particularly if an early, hitherto unknown small settlement has been revealed. The later medieval chronology of the site is also important within the context of wider developments in the area, when the archaeological evidence starts to become supplemented by documentary sources. The site also has the potential to add another piece to the jigsaw of regional medieval development.

- 9.1.6 The archaeological evidence appears to indicate that there has been more or less continued occupation of the site from the late medieval period up to the present day, farmyard activities dominating for the vast majority of this time. This is important in not only adding to the known body of data for various post-medieval periods within the near vicinity, but also permitting a study of continual development over an extended period of time, which is not possible on the majority of archaeological sites where only specific periods are represented, or there are breaks in the chronology.

## **9.2 FURTHER WORK**

- 9.2.1 The findings from the site have produced evidence of a number of phases of human activity, various aspects of which require further research. The evidence for earlier prehistoric periods (Mesolithic to Early Neolithic) occurred residually, though the residual material indicated a definite presence on at least one occasion and probably provided a prelude to more permanent occupation of the landscape later in the Neolithic. A discussion of this early period should therefore be included in any publication report.
- 9.2.2 The earliest dateable features were the two, apparently parallel, Late Neolithic ditches identified in the western half of the site. These were probably part of a far more extensive landscape exploited at this time for agricultural and possibly ritual purposes and discussion of this phase should be included in any publication as a prelude to later, more intensive site occupation. The publication should also include some discussion of the apparent Middle Bronze Age enclosure, with reference to contemporary remains in the wider area.
- 9.2.3 The most significant phase of prehistoric activity on the site was associated with the large rectangular enclosure, which dated to the early part of the Late Bronze Age. This was a unique structure in the West Drayton area and important in the wider region and the publication report should include a discussion of its likely extent, location and function, along with a consideration of comparable, contemporary features within the wider landscape. The publication report should also consider the likely extent of the period of use of the monument, its abandonment and the nature of later prehistoric activity on the site.



- 9.2.4 After the later prehistoric period there was not significant re-occupation of the site until the 11<sup>th</sup> century AD, when a small settlement became established, which appeared to have been occupied up until the middle of the 13<sup>th</sup> century when there was a shift to a greater emphasis on agricultural activity. The publication report should include a discussion of the founding of the medieval settlement and its subsequent development, along with the changes in the mid 13<sup>th</sup> century. This discussion should reference contemporary archaeological evidence in the area and if possible, any relevant documentary evidence, as a way of tying this into the known broader chronology of medieval West Drayton. There was probably continued exploitation of the site for predominantly agricultural purposes from the later medieval period up until the 20<sup>th</sup> century. This should also be discussed in the publication report, with an emphasis on the continuity, the decline of the agricultural function with the increase in urbanisation the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and with reference to the wider development of the West Drayton area.
- 9.2.5 The lithic assemblage from the site is quite small and includes residual material characteristic of Mesolithic/Neolithic industries along with material of a later date, some of it contemporary with features from which it was recovered but with many groups being of mixed date. The material does contribute to the body of evidence for prehistoric activity in the area and a description of the assemblage should be included in any published account of the fieldwork. The publication report should concentrate on describing the material from the various periods represented and, where possible, with full consideration to context, both within individual features and spatially across the site. The publication should also include some consideration of local geology, raw material sources and previous finds and research in the local area.
- 9.2.6 The prehistoric pottery from the site forms a small assemblage from an extensive spatial range of features, with a moderate proportion of features producing dateable ceramic evidence. The assemblage is of some importance to the interpretation of the site in terms of the Middle (Deverel-Rimbury) to Late (post-Deverel-Rimbury) Bronze Age. No further work is required on the material but discussion of the assemblage should be included in the publication report.
- 9.2.7 The post-Roman pottery has potential at a local level. The early medieval assemblage may be of some use in refining the ceramic profile of the site and the local area, whilst the late medieval assemblage may also be important for defining what pottery types were being marketed to this area. The occurrence of local post-medieval slipwares on the site is also of interest for demonstrating the presence of a nearby industry, its origins and affinities. The pottery has the potential to date the deposits from which it was recovered and provide a sequence for the fabric types, which may help to refine the local ceramic profile and dating of forms. The post-medieval slipware vessels also add to the knowledge, or lack of it, of this industry. A

report on the pottery should be included in the publication, with a concentration upon the early medieval, late medieval/early post-medieval transitional periods and the local post-medieval slipwares, along with a number of illustrations of material.

- 9.2.8 The small metal and small finds assemblage is of some importance and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. Relevant finds include early modern iron objects, an 18<sup>th</sup>-century coat button and a number of household objects, along with the possible iron tool or knife from Phase 10. Some objects require x-raying for publication and archiving purposes, though following publication and x-raying, nails and indeterminate iron fragments may be discarded.
- 9.2.9 The small medieval and post-medieval animal bone assemblage recovered from the site is of some interest, reflecting species abundance patterns seen at various contemporary sites elsewhere in Greater London, including changes in relative abundance of species over time and improvement of breeds in later phases. Only limited further work on the assemblage is required, which should include a brief comparison with contemporary collections in the area and take into account species abundance and any information which can be gleaned from the age and size data, principally related to the domestic species. The publication report should also include faunal material recovered during processing of environmental samples and not described in the current assessment.
- 9.2.10 Processing of environmental samples yielded limited organic remains but animal bones recovered should be included in a faunal remains publication report as outlined above. Additionally the bone fragments recovered from the disturbed cremation burial should be quantified and assessed for potential identification including the likelihood of human remains being present. Three environmental samples yielded abundant charred seed remains, which should be further analysed in order to determine the potential function of the medieval and post-medieval features from where they were recovered.
- 9.2.11 The building materials, glass and clay tobacco pipe assemblages from the site are of limited interest and no further work is necessary on any of these materials. However, reference should be made in the publication report where relevant, to findings recorded in this assessment, in terms of the nature of materials recovered and the potential dating evidence they provide.
- 9.2.12 The effectiveness of C14 dating is considered to be limited. There are fragments of burnt bone and charcoal from the early Late Bronze Age cremation. C14 dating this is unlikely to provide greater precision than the dating evidence provided by the associated pottery. However some of the >4mm size charcoal fragments, depending on species id may be suitable for dating here.

The other prehistoric contexts from which we have either charcoal or charred seeds which might lend themselves to C14 dating all have a degree of contamination e.g. fill [58] early LBA is associated with earlier Mesolithic material, fill [323] LBA has residual Mesolithic / Neolithic material, context [840] LBA has intrusive later material, fill [98] MBA is associated with earlier Neolithic material. On these grounds these contexts are considered unsuitable for C14 dating.

All the bone found at the site derives from early medieval contexts or later, so none of this would unfortunately be of any use for dating of the prehistoric contexts.

### **9.3 PUBLICATION OUTLINE**

9.3.1 Because of the significance of the findings from the site it is important that the results are disseminated to a wider public audience through formal publication. Given the location of the site and the nature of the evidence, the most suitable outlet would be an article in Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society. The article will include extensive reference to the exposed archaeological resource along with reference to comparable data from other sites in the region for all phases. The publication report will consider surviving historical cartographic and documentary resources when discussing the later development of the site. The paper will comprise a fully integrated and illustrated text with all specialist results incorporated within. Detailed data catalogues, analytical data sets and tables will be deposited with the metadata, digital, paper, finds and environmental archive with LAARC. The publication will be structured approximately as follows:

#### **9.3.2 Introduction**

- Archaeological and Historical Background
- The Site in Prehistory
- Medieval Occupation of the Site
- Later Site Development
- Discussion and Conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography

## 10 Contents of the Archive

THE WRITTEN RECORD	
MATERIAL	QUANTITY
Context Sheets	876
Environmental Sheets	22
Plans	343 sheets
Sections	40 sheets
Photographs	28 x 35mm monochrome film, 28 x 35mm colour slide 246 x digital images
THE ARTEFACTS	
MATERIAL	QUANTITY
Evaluation Finds (bone, lithics, pot)	1 box
Struck Flint	4 boxes
Burnt Flint	4 boxes
Pottery	8 boxes
Building materials	130 Bags
Clay Tobacco Pipe	1 box
Small Finds	16
Glass	1 box
Daub	1 box
Animal Bone	5 boxes



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## APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: SMS Phase 1 During Excavation, Looking North-East



Plate 2: SMS Phase 1 Complete, Looking West



Plate 3: SMS Phase 1 West End, Looking South





Plate 4: SMS Phase 2 Complete, Looking South-West



Plate 5: Ditch [179] East Terminus, Looking West



Plate 6: Ditch [85] South Terminus, Looking North



Plate 7: Ditch [101], Looking East



Plate 8: Ditch [59], Looking South



Plate 9: Ditch [855], Looking West



Plate 10: Ditch [228], Looking North



Plate 11: Pit [739], Looking East



Plate 12: Posthole [40], Looking East



Plate 13: Pit [211], Looking South





Plate 14: Pit [37], Looking South



Plate 15: Medieval Pottery Deposit in Pit [37]



Plate 16: Ditches [626] (left) and [628] (right), Looking West





Plate 17: Ditch [554], looking East



Plate 18: Pit [707], Looking North



Plate 19: Pit [766], Looking South-West



Plate 20: Pit [508], Looking North



Plate 21: Pit [122], Looking West



Plate 22: Slot Through Pit [162], Looking West



Plate 23: Pit [71], Looking South





Plate 24: Brick Gully [664], Looking South



Plate 25: Articulated Horse Limb Bones in Pit [738], Looking West



## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	1	Layer	WB	*	*	*	Made ground	Modern	12
SNR13	2	Layer	WB	*	*	*	Natural brickearth	Natural	1
SNR13	3	Layer	Tr 2	Tr 2	1	*	Made ground	Modern	12
SNR13	4	Layer	Tr 2	Tr 2	1	*	Natural brickearth	Natural	1
SNR13	5	Layer	Tr 5	Tr 5	3	*	Made ground	Modern	12
SNR13	6	Masonry	Tr 5	6	3	*	Brick structure	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	7	Cut	Tr 5	Tr 5	3	*	Construction cut for (6)	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	8	Cut	Tr 5	8	*	*	Quarry pit, possibly = [190]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	9	Fill	Tr 5	10	3	*	Fill of pit [10]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	10	Cut	Tr 5	10	3	*	Small pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	11	Fill	Tr 5	*	3	*	Fill of gully [12]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	12	Cut	Tr 5	12	3	*	Shallow gully	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	13	Fill	Tr 5	8	*	*	Fill of quarry pit [8]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	14	Layer	Tr 7	Tr 7	*	*	Natural brickearth	Natural	1
SNR13	15	Layer	Tr 7	*	2	*	Made ground	Modern	12
SNR13	16	Fill	Tr 7	Tr 7	*	*	Fill of pit [17]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	17	Cut	Tr 7	Tr 7	*	*	Shallow pit, same as [148]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	18	Fill	Tr 7	*	2	*	Fill of pit [19]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	19	Cut	Tr 7	19	2	*	Small pit	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	20	Layer	Tr 7	Tr 7	2	*	Natural brickearth	Natural	1
SNR13	21	Fill	Tr 5	*	3	*	Fill of cut [7]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	22	Layer	Tr 3	*	4	*	Made ground	Modern	12
SNR13	23	Fill	Tr 3	*	4	*	Fill of pit [24]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	24	Cut	Tr 3	Tr 3	4	*	Small pit, same as [410]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	25	Fill	Tr 3	*	4	*	Fill of pit [26]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	26	Cut	Tr 3	*	4	*	Small pit? Possibly = ditch [325]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	27	Layer	Tr 3	Tr 3	4	*	Natural brickearth	Natural	1

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	28	Layer	Tr 4	*	5	*	Made ground	Modern	12
SNR13	29	Masonry	Tr 4	*	5	*	Brick floor fragment	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	30	Masonry	Tr 4	*	5	*	Brick floor fragment	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	31	Masonry	Tr 4	Tr 4	5	*	Possible 'cobbled' surface	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	32	Masonry	Tr 4	Tr 4	5	*	Possible 'cobbled' surface	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	33	Layer	Tr 4	Tr 4	5	*	Natural brickearth	Natural	1
SNR13	34	Fill	Tr 5	*	5	*	Fill of trench [35]	Modern	12
SNR13	35	Cut	Tr 5	*	5	*	Drainage trench	Modern	12
SNR13	36	Layer	All Site	*	*	*	Natural brickearth	Natural	1
SNR13	37	Cut	145/205	37	7, 19	*	Large pit	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	38	Fill	145/205	37	7, 19	*	Secondary fill of pit [37]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	39	Fill	130/220, 130/225	40	*	*	Fill of posthole [40]	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	40	Cut	130/220, 130/225	40	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	41	Fill	130/220, 130/225	40	*	*	Postpipe within posthole [40]	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	42	Fill	140/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [43]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	43	Cut	140/220	43	*	*	Sub-rectangular posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	44	Fill	140/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [45]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	45	Cut	140/220	43	*	*	Sub-rectangular posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	46	Fill	140/225	48	*	*	Fill of [48]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	47	Fill	140/225	48	*	*	Possible postpipe within [48]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	48	Cut	140/225	48	*	*	Sub-rectangular posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	49	Fill	130/220, 130/225	40	*	*	Fill of posthole [50]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	50	Cut	130/220, 130/225	40	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	51	Fill	140/225	48	*	*	Fill of posthole [52]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	52	Cut	140/225	48	*	*	Irregular posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	53	Fill	140/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [54]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	54	Cut	140/220	43	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	55	Fill	145/205	*	7	1	Primary fill of pit [37]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	56	Fill	140/220	43	*	*	Fill of posthole [57]	Earlier medieval	6

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	57	Cut	140/220	43	*	*	Irregular posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	58	Fill	130/225 – 135/220	59	6	6	Fill of Ditch [59]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	59	Cut	130/225 – 135/220	59	6	*	Ditch, same as [223], [856], [888]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	60	Fill	140/220	43	*	*	Fill of posthole [61]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	61	Cut	140/220	43	*	*	Oval posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	62	Fill	160/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [63]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	63	Cut	160/220	63	*	*	Oval posthole	Later medieval	7
SNR13	64	Fill	165/220	65	*	*	Fill of posthole [65]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	65	Cut	165/220	65	*	*	Oval posthole	Later medieval	7
SNR13	66	Fill	140/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [67]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	67	Cut	140/220	67	*	*	Sub-oval posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	68	Fill	140/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [69]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	69	Cut	140/220	69	*	*	Sub-oval posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	70	Fill	135/225	71	*	*	Fill of pit [71]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	71	Cut	135/225	71	*	*	Sub-oval pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	72	Fill	135/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [73]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	73	Cut	135/220	73	*	*	Small posthole	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	74	Fill	135/220	73	*	*	Fill of posthole [75]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	75	Cut	135/220	73	*	*	Small posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	76	Fill	135/220	73	*	*	Fill of posthole [77]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	77	Cut	135/220	73	*	*	Small posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	78	Fill	140/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [79]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	79	Cut	140/220	79	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	80	Cut	150/205	80	8	*	Pit, same as [82]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	81	Fill	150/205	80	8	*	Fill of pit [80]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	82	Cut	150/205	80	8	*	Pit, same as [80]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	83	Fill	150/205	80	8	*	Fill of pit [82]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	84	Fill	135/220	*	9	*	Secondary fill of ditch [85]	Prehistoric 2	3

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	85	Cut	135/220	85	9	*	Curvilinear ditch, same as [867]	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	86	Fill	145/220	87	*	*	Fill of Posthole [87]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	87	Cut	145/220	87	*	*	Sub-oval posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	88	Cut	150/205	80	8	*	Modern service cut	Modern	12
SNR13	89	Fill	150/205	80	8	*	Fill of service cut [88]	Modern	12
SNR13	90	Fill	140/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [91]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	91	Cut	140/220	43	*	*	Oval posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	92	Fill	130/225 – 135/220	93	*	*	Secondary fill of pit [93]	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	93	Cut	130/225 – 135/220	93	*	*	Large pit	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	94	Fill	145/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [95]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	95	Cut	145/220	87	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	96	Fill	135/225	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [97]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	97	Cut	135/225	105	*	*	Sub-oval posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	98	Fill	135/220	85	9	*	Tertiary fill of ditch [85]	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	99	Fill	135/220	*	9	5	Primary fill of ditch [85]	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	100	Fill	130/225, 135/225	85	*	*	Fill of ditch [85]	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	101	Cut	140/205 – 165/210	101	10, 11	*	E – W ditch, same as [470]?	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	102	Fill	165/210	101	10	*	Fill of ditch [101]	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	103	Fill	140/205 – 155/205	101	11	*	Fill of ditch [101]	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	104	Fill	135/225	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [105]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	105	Cut	135/225	105	*	*	Sub-rectangular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	106	Fill	135/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [107]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	107	Cut	135/215	107	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	108	Fill	145/215	109	14	*	Fill of pit [109]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	109	Cut	145/215	109	14	*	Truncated pit	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	110	Fill	135/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [111]	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	111	Cut	135/220	85	*	*	Possible posthole in [85]	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	112	Fill	135/220	*	*	*	Fill of post scar [113]	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	113	Cut	135/220	85	*	*	Possible post scar in [85]	Prehistoric 2	3



Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	114	Fill	145/215	115	14	*	Fill of pit [115]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	115	Cut	145/215	115	14	*	Truncated pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	116	Fill	145/215	*	14	*	Fill of pit [117]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	117	Cut	145/215	117	14	*	Small pit	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	118	Fill	130/210 – 135/215	119	12	*	Fill of ditch [119]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	119	Cut	130/210 – 135/215	119	12	*	N – S ditch, same as [322], [841], [855]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	120	Fill	145/215	121	14	*	Fill of pit [121]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	121	Cut	145/215	121	14	*	Truncated pit or ditch terminus	Later medieval	7
SNR13	122	Cut	135/205	122	13	*	Sub-circular pit	Later Medieval	7
SNR13	123	Fill	135/205	122	13	*	Fill of pit [122]	Later Medieval	7
SNR13	124	Cut	130/215	124	*	*	Triangular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	125	Fill	130/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [124]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	126	Cut	130/215	124	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	127	Fill	130/215	124	*	*	Fill of posthole [126]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	128	Cut	135/215	128	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	129	Fill	135/215	128	*	*	Fill of posthole [128]	Recent	11
SNR13	130	Cut	135/215	128	*	*	Circular pit	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	131	Fill	135/215	128	*	*	Fill of pit [130]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	132	Cut	135/215	128	*	*	Sub-rectangular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	133	Fill	135/215	128	*	*	Fill of posthole [132]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	134	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	135	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [134]	Recent	11
SNR13	136	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Circular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	137	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [136]	Recent	11
SNR13	138	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Oval posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	139	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [138]	Recent	11
SNR13	140	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Cub-circular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	141	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [140]	Recent	11

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	142	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Circular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	143	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [142]	Recent	11
SNR13	144	Layer	All Site	*	34	*	Modern overburden	Modern	12
SNR13	145	Fill	135/220, 135/225	93	*	*	Primary fill of pit [93]	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	146	Fill	145/215, 145/220	147	14	*	Secondary fill of ditch [147]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	147	Cut	145/215, 145/220	147	14	*	Ditch terminus, = [207]? [325]? [431]?	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	148	Cut	140/210	148	*	*	Sub-circular pit, same as [17]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	149	Fill	140/210	148	*	*	Fill of pit [148], same as [16]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	150	Fill	135/220	151	*	*	Fill of pit [151]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	151	Cut	135/220	151	*	*	Small, elliptical pit	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	152	Fill	145/215, 145/220	*	14	*	Primary fill of ditch [147]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	153	Cut	140/205, 140/210	153	*	*	Rectangular pit	Recent	11
SNR13	154	Fill	140/205, 140/210	153	*	*	Fill of pit [153]	Recent	11
SNR13	155	Cut	135/215	155	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	156	Fill	135/215	155	*	*	Fill of pit [155]	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	157	Fill	140/220	*	*	*	Fill of stakehole [158]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	158	Cut	140/220	158	*	*	Small, sub-circular stakehole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	159	Fill	140/220	162	15	2	Upper fill of pit [162]	Later Medieval	7
SNR13	160	Fill	140/220	162	15	*	Fill of pit [162]	Later Medieval	7
SNR13	161	Fill	140/220	162	15	3	Fill of pit [162]	Later Medieval	7
SNR13	162	Cut	140/220	162	15	*	Large, sub-oval pit	Later Medieval	7
SNR13	163	Cut	135/210	163	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	164	Fill	135/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [163]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	165	Fill	145/215	166	*	*	Fill of posthole [166]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	166	Cut	145/215	166	*	*	Truncated posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	167	Fill	145/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [168]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	168	Cut	145/220	168	*	*	Semi-circular posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	169	Fill	140/220	162	15	*	Secondary fill of pit [162]	Later Medieval	7

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	170	Cut	135/210	170	*	*	Circular pit	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	171	Fill	135/210	170	*	*	Fill of pit [170]	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	172	Cut	135/205	172	*	*	Modern intrusion	Modern	12
SNR13	173	Fill	135/205	172	*	*	Fill of [172]	Modern	12
SNR13	174	Cut	135/205, 135/210	172	*	*	Modern feature	Modern	12
SNR13	175	Fill	135/205, 135/210	172	*	*	Fill of [174]	Modern	12
SNR13	176	Cut	135/210	172	*	*	Modern feature	Recent	11
SNR13	177	Fill	135/210	172	*	*	Fill of [176]	Recent	11
SNR13	178	Fill	125/215, 130/215	179	*	*	Fill of ditch [179]	Prehistoric 1	2
SNR13	179	Cut	125/215	179	*	*	Ditch terminus, same as [696]	Prehistoric 1	2
SNR13	180	Fill	145/220	87	*	*	Fill of posthole [181]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	181	Cut	145/220	87	*	*	Sub-oval posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	182	Fill	145/220	87	*	*	Fill of posthole [183]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	183	Cut	145/220	87	*	*	Oval posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	184	Fill	140/220	*	15	*	Primary fill of pit [162]	Later Medieval	7
SNR13	185	Cut	135/205	185	*	*	Circular pit	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	186	Fill	135/205	185	*	*	Fill of pit [185]	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	187	Cut	135/205	187	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	188	Fill	135/205	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [187]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	189	Fill	140/220 – 145/215	190	*	*	Fill of pit [190]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	190	Cut	140/220 – 145/215	190	*	*	Truncated, semi-circular pit, possibly = [8]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	191	Cut	135/215, 140/215	191	16	*	Sub-circular pit	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	192	Fill	135/215, 140/215	191	16	*	Fill of pit [191]	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	193	Cut	135/205, 135/210	193	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	194	Fill	135/205, 135/210	193	*	*	Secondary fill of pit [193]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	195	Fill	145/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [196]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	196	Cut	145/215	196	*	*	Circular posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	197	Cut	135/215, 140/215	197	17	*	Sub-circular posthole	Later Medieval	7

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	198	Fill	135/215, 140/215	197	17	*	Fill of posthole [197] (Rom pot)	Later Medieval	7
SNR13	199	Cut	135/210	199	*	*	Teardrop-shaped pit	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	200	Fill	135/210	199	*	*	Fill of pit [199]	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	201	Fill	140/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [202]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	202	Cut	140/215	202	*	*	Circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	203	Fill	135/215, 140/215	197	17	*	Fill of posthole [197]	Later Medieval	7
SNR13	204	Fill	140/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [205]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	205	Cut	140/215	205	*	*	Circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	206	Fill	155/215 – 170/215	207	18	*	Fill of ditch [207]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	207	Cut	155/215 – 170/215	207	18	*	E-W ditch = [147]? [325], [431]?	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	208	Fill	135/220	209	*	*	Fill of posthole [209]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	209	Cut	135/220	209	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	210	Fill	135/215 – 140/220	211	21	*	Tertiary fill of pit [211]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	211	Cut	135/215 – 140/220	211	21	*	Large, oval pit	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	212	Fill	135/205, 135/210	*	*	*	Primary fill of pit [193]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	213	Cut	135/215	213	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	214	Fill	135/215	213	*	*	Fill of posthole [213]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	215	Cut	140/215	215	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	216	Fill	140/215	215	*	*	Fill of posthole [215]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	217	Fill	145/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [218]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	218	Cut	145/210	218	*	*	Shallow, oval posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	219	Fill	140/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [220]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	220	Cut	140/210	220	*	*	Sub-rectangular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	221	Fill	165/215	222	*	*	Fill of pit [222]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	222	Cut	165/215	222	*	*	Sub-oval pit	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	223	Cut	135/205 – 140/215	223	24	*	N-S ditch, same as [59], [856], [888]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	224	Fill	135/205 – 140/215	223	24	*	Fill of ditch [223]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	225	Cut	135/210	225	*	*	Small, circular pit	Prehistoric 4	5



Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	226	Fill	135/210	225	*	*	Fill of pit [225]	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	227	Fill	140/220, 140/225	228	20	*	Fill of ditch [228]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	228	Cut	140/220, 140/225	228	20	*	Terminus of N-S aligned ditch	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	229	Cut	125/205, 130/205	229	22	*	E-W ditch, same as [233], [554], [628]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	230	Fill	125/205, 130/205	229	22	*	Fill of ditch [229]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	231	Fill	135/220	*	21	*	Secondary fill of pit [211]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	232	Fill	135/220	*	21	*	Primary fill of pit [211]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	233	Cut	130/205	229	*	*	Possible terminus of [229]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	234	Fill	130/205	229	*	*	Fill of ditch [233]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	235	Cut	130/205	235	*	*	Small, circular pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	236	Fill	130/205	*	*	*	Fill of pit [235]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	237	Fill	135/205	119	8	*	Fill of ditch [119]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	238	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [239]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	239	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	240	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [241]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	241	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	242	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [243]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	243	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Oval posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	244	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [245]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	245	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Oval posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	246	Fill	130/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [247]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	247	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	248	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [249]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	249	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Oval posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	250	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [251]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	251	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	252	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [253]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	253	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Irregular posthole	Post-medieval 3	10

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	254	Fill	130/210	255	*	*	Fill of posthole [255]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	255	Cut	130/210	255	*	*	Oval posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	256	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [257]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	257	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Oval posthole	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	258	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [259]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	259	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Oval posthole	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	260	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [261]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	261	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Oval posthole	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	262	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of posthole [263]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	263	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	264	Fill	125/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [265]	Recent	11
SNR13	265	Cut	125/210	265	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	266	Fill	125/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [267]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	267	Cut	125/210	265	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	268	Fill	130/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [269]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	269	Cut	130/215	134	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	270	Fill	125/210	265	*	*	Fill of posthole [271]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	271	Cut	125/210	265	*	*	Oval posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	272	Fill	125/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [273]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	273	Cut	125/210	265	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	274	Fill	125/210	265	*	*	Fill of posthole [275]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	275	Cut	125/210	265	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	276	Fill	125/210	265	*	*	Fill of posthole [277]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	277	Cut	125/210	265	*	*	Oval posthole	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	278	Fill	125/210	265	*	*	Fill of posthole [279]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	279	Cut	125/210	265	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	280	Fill	130/215	281	*	*	Fill of posthole [281]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	281	Cut	130/215	281	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	282	Fill	130/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [283]	Post-medieval 2	9

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	283	Cut	130/215	281	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	284	Fill	130/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [285]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	285	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	286	Fill	130/210	134	*	*	Fill of stakehole [287]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	287	Cut	130/210	134	*	*	Oval stakehole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	288	Fill	175/210	*	23	*	Fill of ditch [289]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	289	Cut	175/210	289	23	*	Ditch terminus or pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	290	Fill	140/220	291	*	*	Fill of posthole [291]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	291	Cut	140/220	291	*	*	Circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	292	Cut	130/220	292	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	293	Fill	130/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [292]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	294	Cut	130/220	292	*	*	Square posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	295	Fill	130/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [294]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	296	Cut	130/220	292	*	*	Square posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	297	Fill	130/220	292	*	*	Fill of posthole [296]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	298	Cut	130/220	292	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	299	Fill	130/220	292	*	*	Fill of posthole [298]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	300	Cut	130/220	292	*	*	Oval posthole	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	301	Fill	130/200	292	*	*	Fill of posthole [300]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	302	Cut	130/220, 135/220	292	*	*	Square posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	303	Fill	130/220, 135/220	292	*	*	Fill of posthole [302]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	304	Fill	155/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [305]	Recent	11
SNR13	305	Cut	155/210	305	*	*	Sub-rectangular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	306	Fill	155/210	305	*	*	Fill of pit [307]	Recent	11
SNR13	307	Cut	155/210	305	*	*	Small, sub-rectangular pit	Recent	11
SNR13	308	Fill	175/215	*	*	*	Fill of pit [309]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	309	Cut	175/215	309	*	*	Rectangular pit	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	310	Fill	175/215	*	*	*	Fill of pit [311]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	311	Cut	175/215	311	*	*	Rectangular pit	Post-medieval 2	9

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	312	Fill	145/220	313	*	*	Fill of pit [313]	Recent	11
SNR13	313	Cut	145/220	313	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Recent	11
SNR13	314	Fill	145/215, 145/220	315	*	*	Fill of pit [315]	Recent	11
SNR13	315	Cut	145/215, 145/220	315	*	*	Sub-oval pit	Recent	11
SNR13	316	Fill	155/210	317	*	*	Fill of pit [317]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	317	Cut	155/210	317	*	*	Sub-rectangular pit	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	318	Fill	175/215	*	*	*	Fill of stakehole [319]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	319	Cut	175/215	319	*	*	Circular stakehole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	320	Fill	175/215	*	*	*	Fill of stakehole [321]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	321	Cut	175/215	319	*	*	Circular stakehole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	322	Cut	130/220, 135/220	322	25	*	Enclosure ditch, same as [119], [841], [855]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	323	Fill	130/220, 135/220	322	25	7	Fill of ditch [322]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	324	Fill	175/210	325	*	*	Fill of ditch [325]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	325	Cut	175/210	325	*	*	E-W ditch, same as [147]? [207]? [431]? Possibly = [26]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	326	Fill	150/220	327	*	*	Fill of pit [327]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	327	Cut	150/220	327	*	*	Heavily truncated pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	328	Fill	155/210	305	*	*	Fill of pit [329]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	329	Cut	155/210	305	*	*	Shallow, elongated pit	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	330	Cut	145/210	330	*	*	Small, sub-circular pit	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	331	Fill	145/210	331	*	*	Fill of pit [330]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	332	Cut	145/210	332	*	*	Modern pit	Modern	12
SNR13	333	Fill	145/210	332	*	*	Fill of pit [332]	Modern	12
SNR13	334	Fill	175/215	335	*	*	Fill of posthole [335]	Recent	11
SNR13	335	Cut	175/215	335	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	336	Fill	170/220	337	*	*	Fill of posthole [337]	Recent	11
SNR13	337	Cut	170/220	337	*	*	Circular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	338	Fill	175/215	335	*	*	Fill of pit [339]	Post-medieval 2	9



Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	339	Cut	175/215	335	*	*	Small, square pit	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	340	Fill	175/215	335	*	*	Fill of pit [341]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	341	Cut	175/215	335	*	*	Small, square pit	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	342	Fill	175/215	335	*	*	Fill of posthole [343]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	343	Cut	175/215	335	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	344	Fill	175/215	335	*	*	Fill of posthole [345]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	345	Cut	175/215	335	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	346	Void							
SNR13	347	Void							
SNR13	348	Fill	175/215	335	*	*	Fill of pit [349]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	349	Cut	175/215	335	*	*	Small, square pit	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	350	Fill	175/215	*	*	*	Fill of stakehole [351]	Recent	11
SNR13	351	Cut	175/215	335	*	*	Wedge-shaped stakehole	Recent	11
SNR13	352	Fill	175/215	*	*	*	Fill of stakehole [353]	Recent	11
SNR13	353	Cut	175/215	335	*	*	Square stakehole	Recent	11
SNR13	354	Fill	150/220	*	*	*	Lower fill of pit [327]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	355	Fill	155/210	356	*	*	Fill of pit [356]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	356	Cut	155/210	356	*	*	Sub-rectangular quarry pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	357	Fill	150/220	327	*	*	Primary? Fill of pit [327]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	358	Fill	130/210	359	*	*	Fill of pit [359]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	359	Cut	130/210	359	*	*	Irregular pit	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	360	Cut	135/220	360	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	361	Fill	135/220	360	*	*	Fill of pit [360]	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	362	Fill	130/210	363	*	*	Fill of pit [363]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	363	Fill	130/210	363	*	*	Irregular pit	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	364	Fill	145/215, 150/215	365	*	*	Fill of pit [365]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	365	Cut	145/215, 150/215	365	*	*	Truncated pit	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	366	Fill	125/210	*	*	*	Upper fill of pit [368]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	367	Fill	125/210	*	*	*	Primary fill of pit [368]	Post-medieval 2	9

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	368	Cut	125/210	368	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	369	Fill	150/215, 155/215	370	*	*	Fill of pit [370]	Recent	11
SNR13	370	Cut	150/215, 155/215	370	*	*	Square pit with appendage	Recent	11
SNR13	371	Fill	125/215	372	*	*	Fill of pit [372]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	372	Cut	125/215	372	*	*	Circular pit	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	373	Cut	175/210	373	26	*	Sub-rectangular pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	374	Fill	175/210	373	26	*	Fill of pit [373]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	375	Cut	175/210	375	26	*	Sub-circular pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	376	Fill	175/210	375	26	*	Fill of pit [375]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	377	Void							
SNR13	378	Cut	135/215	378	*	*	Oval pit	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	379	Fill	135/215	378	*	*	Fill of pit [378]	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	380	Cut	170/210	380	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	381	Fill	170/210	380	*	*	Fill of pit [380]	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	382	Fill	150/215	383	*	*	Fill of pit [383]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	383	Cut	150/215	383	*	*	Heavily truncated pit	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	384	Fill	150/215	385	*	*	Fill of ditch [385]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	385	Cut	150/215	385	*	*	Heavily truncated ditch	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	386	Fill	165/215	387	*	*	Fill of ditch [387]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	387	Cut	165/215	387	*	*	NW-SE aligned ditch	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	388	Fill	170/220	389	*	*	Fill of posthole [389]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	389	Cut	170/220	389	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	390	Fill	170/220	389	*	*	Fill of pit [391]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	391	Cut	170/220	389	*	*	Circular pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	392	Fill	170/215	393	*	*	Fill of posthole [393]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	393	Cut	170/215	393	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Later medieval	7
SNR13	394	Fill	170/215	395	*	*	Fill of pit [395]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	395	Cut	170/215	395	*	*	Sub-rectangular pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	396	Fill	170/215	395	*	*	Fill of pit [397]	Post-medieval 1	8

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	397	Cut	170/215	395	*	*	Sub-rectangular pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	398	Fill	170/215	399	*	*	Fill of pit [399]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	399	Cut	170/215	399	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	400	Fill	150/210	401	*	*	Fill of pit [401]	Recent	11
SNR13	401	Cut	150/210	401	*	*	Large, sub-circular pit	Recent	11
SNR13	402	Fill	150/215 – 155/220	403	*	*	Fill of pit [403]	Recent	11
SNR13	403	Cut	150/215 – 155/220	403	*	*	Large, 'keyhole-shaped' pit	Recent	11
SNR13	404	Fill	155/220	405	*	*	Fill of pit [405]	Recent	11
SNR13	405	Cut	155/220	405	*	*	Sub-rectangular pit	Recent	11
SNR13	406	Fill	160/215	*	*	*	Fill of pit/posthole [407]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	407	Cut	160/215	407	*	*	Sub-rectangular pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	408	Cut	170/210	408	*	*	Sub-oval pit	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	409	Fill	170/210	408	*	*	Fill of pit [408]	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	410	Cut	175/210	410	*	*	Sub-circular pit, same as [24]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	411	Fill	175/210	410	*	*	Fill of pit [410]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	412	Fill	150/215	385	*	*	Lower fill of ditch [385]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	413	Fill	165/220, 165/225	414	*	*	Fill of pit [414]	Recent	11
SNR13	414	Cut	165/220, 165/225	414	*	*	Sub-rectangular pit	Recent	11
SNR13	415	Fill	165/220	414	*	*	Fill of pit [416]	Recent	11
SNR13	416	Cut	165/220	414	*	*	Sub-rectangular pit	Recent	11
SNR13	417	Fill	165/215	387	*	*	Fill of pit [418]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	418	Cut	165/215	387	*	*	Small, sub-circular pit	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	419	Fill	160/215	420	*	*	Fill of pit [420]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	420	Cut	160/215	420	*	*	Small, sub-circular pit	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	421	Fill	160/215	420	*	*	Fill of pit [422]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	422	Cut	160/215	420	*	*	Small, sub-circular pit	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	423	Cut	170/210	423	*	*	Sub-rectangular pit	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	424	Fill	170/210	423	*	*	Fill of pit [423]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	425	Cut	165/205	425	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Later medieval	7

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	426	Fill	165/205	425	*	*	Fill of pit [425]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	427	Fill	165/205	425	*	*	Primary fill of pit [425]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	428	Fill	155/215 – 160/220	429	*	*	Fill of pit [429]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	429	Cut	155/215 – 160/220	429	*	*	Oval pit	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	430	Fill	150/215, 150/220	431	*	*	Fill of ditch [431]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	431	Cut	150/215, 150/220	431	*	*	E-W ditch, same as [147]? [207]? [325]?	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	432	Fill	165/220, 165/225	433	*	*	Fill of pit/posthole [433]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	433	Cut	165/220, 165/225	433	*	*	Oval pit/posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	434	Fill	165/220, 165/225	435	*	*	Fill of gully [435]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	435	Cut	165/220, 165/225	435	*	*	NNE-SSW aligned gully	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	436	Fill	150/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [437]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	437	Cut	150/215	437	*	*	Circular posthole	Later medieval	7
SNR13	438	Fill	150/215	439	*	*	Fill of ditch [439]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	439	Cut	150/215	439	*	*	E – W ditch	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	440	Fill	165/220	*	*	*	Fill of depression [441]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	441	Cut	165/220	441	*	*	Elongated depression	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	442	Fill	150/215	443	*	4	Fill of ditch [443]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	443	Cut	150/215	443	*	*	Curvilinear ditch	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	444	Cut	155/215, 160/215	444	*	*	E – W aligned gully	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	445	Fill	155/215, 160/215	444	*	*	Fill of gully [444]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	446	Cut	160/210, 160/215	446	*	*	Oval pit	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	447	Fill	160/210, 160/215	446	*	*	Fill of pit [446]	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	448	Cut	155/215, 160/215	446	*	*	Oval pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	449	Fill	155/215, 160/215	446	*	*	Fill of pit [448]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	450	Cut	155/215, 160/215	446	*	*	Oval pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	451	Fill	155/215, 160/215	446	*	*	Fill of pit [450]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	452	Cut	160/215	446	*	*	Oval pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	453	Fill	160/215	446	*	*	Fill of pit [452]	Later medieval	7



Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	454	Fill	160/215	455	*	*	Fill of pit [455]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	455	Cut	160/215	455	*	*	Circular pit	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	456	Fill	160/215	457	*	*	Fill of posthole [457]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	457	Cut	160/215	457	*	*	Circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	458	Fill	160/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [459]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	459	Cut	160/215	459	*	*	Circular posthole	Later medieval	7
SNR13	460	Fill	160/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [461]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	461	Cut	160/215	461	*	*	Circular posthole	Later medieval	7
SNR13	462	Fill	105/195	*	*	*	Fill of pit [469]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	463	Fill	100/195, 105/195	*	*	*	Fill of pit [464]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	464	Cut	100/195, 105/195	464	*	*	Possible quarry pit	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	465	Fill	105/195	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [466]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	466	Cut	105/195	466	*	*	Circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	467	Fill	100/195, 105/195	*	*	*	Fill of pit [468]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	468	Cut	100/195, 105/195	468	*	*	Shallow pit	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	469	Cut	105/195	469	*	*	Small pit	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	470	Cut	105/200	470	27	*	E – W gully, same as [101]?	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	471	Fill	105/200	470	27	*	Fill of gully [470]	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	472	Cut	105/200	472	*	*	Circular posthole	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	473	Fill	105/200	472	*	*	Fill of posthole [472]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	474	Cut	105/200	472	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	475	Fill	105/200	*	*	8	Fill of pit [474]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	476	Cut	105/195	476	*	*	Small circular pit	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	477	Fill	105/195	476	*	*	Fill of pit [476]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	478	Cut	105/200	472	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	479	Fill	105/200	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [478]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	480	Cut	105/200	472	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	481	Fill	105/200	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [480]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	482	Fill	105/195	476	*	*	Fill of pit [483]	Earlier Medieval	6

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	483	Cut	105/195	476	*	*	Large, oval pit	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	484	Fill	110/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [485]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	485	Cut	110/210	485	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Later medieval	7
SNR13	486	Fill	110/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [487]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	487	Cut	110/210	487	*	*	Square posthole	Later medieval	7
SNR13	488	Fill	110/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [489]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	489	Cut	110/210	489	*	*	Circular posthole	Later medieval	7
SNR13	490	Fill	105/195	476	*	*	Fill of posthole [491]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	491	Cut	105/195	476	*	*	Circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	492	Cut	105/200	472	*	*	Small, circular pit	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	493	Fill	105/200	472	*	*	Fill of pit [492]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	494	Cut	105/200	472	*	*	Circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	495	Fill	105/200	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [494]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	496	Cut	105/200	472	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	497	Fill	105/200	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [496]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	498	Cut	105/200	472	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	499	Fill	105/200	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [498]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	500	Cut	115/195	500	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	501	Fill	115/195	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [500]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	502	Cut	115/195	500	*	*	Circular posthole	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	503	Fill	115/195	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [502]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	504	Cut	115/195	500	*	*	Circular posthole	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	505	Fill	115/195	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [504]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	506	Fill	110/205	*	28	*	Upper fill of pit [508]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	507	Fill	110/205	*	28	9	Fill of pit [508]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	508	Cut	110/205	508	28	*	Sub-circular pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	509	Fill	125/200	*	*	*	Fill of ditch [510]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	510	Cut	125/200	518	*	*	N – S aligned ditch	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	511	Fill	125/200	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [512]	Post-medieval 2	9

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	512	Cut	125/200	518	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	513	Fill	125/200	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [514]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	514	Cut	125/200	518	*	*	Oval posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	515	Cut	115/200	515	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	516	Fill	115/200	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [515]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	517	Fill	120/200, 125/200	518	*	*	Fill of pit [518]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	518	Cut	120/200, 125/200	518	*	*	Circular pit	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	519	Fill	110/205	*	*	*	Lower fill of pit [508]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	520	Fill	105/205	*	*	*	Fill of stakehole [521]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	521	Cut	105/205	521	*	*	Oval stakehole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	522	Fill	105/205	*	*	*	Fill of stakehole [523]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	523	Cut	105/205	521	*	*	Circular stakehole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	524	Fill	105/200, 105/205	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [525]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	525	Cut	105/200, 105/205	525	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	526	Fill	105/200, 105/205	*	*	*	Fill of pit [527]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	527	Cut	105/200, 105/205	527	*	*	Shallow pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	528	Fill	120/200	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [529]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	529	Cut	120/200	529	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	530	Fill	120/200	531	*	*	Fill of gully [531]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	531	Cut	120/200	531	*	*	NNE – SSW aligned gully	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	532	Fill	115/205 – 120/210	533	*	*	Fill of pit [533]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	533	Cut	115/205 – 120/210	533	*	*	Large pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	534	Fill	120/205	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [535]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	535	Cut	120/205	537	*	*	Irregular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	536	Fill	120/200, 120/205	537	*	*	Fill of pit [537]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	537	Cut	120/200, 120/205	537	*	*	Large pit	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	538	Cut	115/200	515	*	*	Possible tree throw	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	539	Fill	115/200	515	*	*	Fill of tree throw [538]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	540	Cut	115/200	515	*	*	Tree rooting	Post-medieval 1	8

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	541	Fill	115/200	515	*	*	Fill of rooting [540]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	542	Cut	115/200	515	*	*	Tree throw	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	543	Fill	115/200	515	*	*	Fill of three throw [542]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	544	Fill	120/205	547	*	*	Fill of pit [545]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	545	Cut	120/205	547	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	546	Fill	120/205	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [547]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	547	Cut	120/205	547	*	*	Circular posthole	Later medieval	7
SNR13	548	Masonry	110/205, 110/210	548	*	*	Brick foundation	Recent	11
SNR13	549	Fill	110/205, 110/210	*	*	*	Backfill of const. Cut [550]	Recent	11
SNR13	550	Cut	110/205, 110/210	550	*	*	Construction cut for wall [548]	Recent	11
SNR13	551	Fill	110/205, 110/210	*	*	*	Fill of pit [552]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	552	Cut	110/205, 110/210	552	*	*	Circular pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	553	Fill	110/205, 110/210	554	30	*	Upper fill of ditch [554]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	554	Cut	110/205, 110/210	554	30	*	E – W ditch, same as [229], [233], [628]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	555	Cut	110/205	555	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	556	Fill	110/205	555	*	*	Fill of pit [555]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	557	Fill	125/205	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [558]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	558	Cut	125/205	558	*	*	Circular posthole	Later medieval	7
SNR13	559	Cut	115/210	559	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	560	Fill	115/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [559]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	561	Fill	110/205	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [562]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	562	Cut	110/205	562	*	*	Circular posthole	Later medieval	7
SNR13	563	Cut	115/210, 120/210	559	*	*	Irregular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	564	Fill	115/210, 120/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [563]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	565	Cut	120/210	559	*	*	Circular posthole	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	566	Fill	120/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [565]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	567	Fill	120/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [568]	Recent	11
SNR13	568	Cut	120/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11



Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	569	Fill	120/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [570]	Recent	11
SNR13	570	Cut	120/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	571	Fill	120/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [572]	Recent	11
SNR13	572	Cut	120/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	573	Fill	120/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [574]	Recent	11
SNR13	574	Cut	120/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	575	Fill	120/215	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [576]	Recent	11
SNR13	576	Cut	120/215	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	577	Fill	120/215	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [578]	Recent	11
SNR13	578	Cut	120/215	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	579	Fill	120/215	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [580]	Recent	11
SNR13	580	Cut	120/215	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	581	Fill	120/215, 125/215	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [582]	Recent	11
SNR13	582	Cut	120/215, 125/215	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	583	Fill	120/215, 125/215	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [584]	Recent	11
SNR13	584	Cut	120/215, 125/215	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	585	Fill	125/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [586]	Recent	11
SNR13	586	Cut	125/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	587	Fill	125/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [588]	Recent	11
SNR13	588	Cut	125/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	589	Fill	125/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [590]	Recent	11
SNR13	590	Cut	125/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	591	Fill	125/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [592]	Recent	11
SNR13	592	Cut	125/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	593	Fill	125/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [594]	Recent	11
SNR13	594	Cut	125/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	595	Fill	125/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [596]	Recent	11
SNR13	596	Cut	125/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	597	Fill	125/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [598]	Recent	11

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	598	Cut	125/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	599	Fill	125/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [600]	Recent	11
SNR13	600	Cut	125/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	601	Fill	125/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [602]	Recent	11
SNR13	602	Cut	125/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	603	Fill	125/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [604]	Recent	11
SNR13	604	Cut	125/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	605	Fill	125/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [606]	Recent	11
SNR13	606	Cut	125/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	607	Fill	125/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [608]	Recent	11
SNR13	608	Cut	125/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	609	Fill	125/210	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [610]	Recent	11
SNR13	610	Cut	125/210	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	611	Fill	125/215	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [612]	Recent	11
SNR13	612	Cut	125/215	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	613	Fill	125/215	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [614]	Recent	11
SNR13	614	Cut	125/215	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	615	Fill	125/215	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [616]	Recent	11
SNR13	616	Cut	125/215	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	617	Fill	125/215	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [618]	Recent	11
SNR13	618	Cut	125/215	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	619	Fill	125/215	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [620]	Recent	11
SNR13	620	Cut	125/215	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	621	Fill	125/215	568	*	*	Fill of post pad [622]	Recent	11
SNR13	622	Cut	125/215	568	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	623	Cut	120/210	559	*	*	Circular posthole	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	624	Fill	120/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [623]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	625	Fill	120/205, 120/210	626	29	10	Fill of ditch [626]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	626	Cut	120/205, 120/210	626	29	*	E – W aligned ditch	Later medieval	7

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	627	Fill	120/205, 120/210	229	29	11	Fill of ditch [628]	Medieval	6
SNR13	628	Cut	120/205, 120/210	229	29	*	E – W ditch, same as [229], [233], [554]	Medieval	6
SNR13	629	Cut	120/210	559	*	*	Circular posthole	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	630	Fill	120/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [629]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	631	Fill	110/195	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [632]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	632	Cut	110/195	632	*	*	Squarish posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	633	Fill	110/195	*	*	*	Fill of stakehole [634]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	634	Cut	110/195	632	*	*	Square stakehole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	635	Fill	110/200	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [636]	Recent	11
SNR13	636	Cut	110/200	636	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	637	Fill	110/200	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [638]	Recent	11
SNR13	638	Cut	110/200	636	*	*	Irregular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	639	Fill	110/200	*	*	*	Fill of gully [640]	Recent	11
SNR13	640	Cut	110/200	636	*	*	NE – SW gully	Recent	11
SNR13	641	Fill	110/210, 115/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [642]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	642	Cut	110/210, 115/210	642	*	*	Circular posthole	Later medieval	7
SNR13	643	Group	120/210 – 125/215	568	*	*	Group of post-med postholes	Recent	11
SNR13	644	Fill	125/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [645]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	645	Cut	125/210	645	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	646	Fill	125/215	647	*	*	Fill of posthole [647]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	647	Cut	125/215	647	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	648	Cut	120/210, 120/215	559	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Later medieval	7
SNR13	649	Fill	120/210, 120/215	559	*	*	Fill of posthole [648]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	650	Cut	120/210	559	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	651	Fill	120/210	559	*	*	Fill of posthole [650]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	652	Cut	120/210	559	*	*	Circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	653	Fill	120/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [652]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	654	Cut	120/210	559	*	*	Circular posthole	Prehistoric 3	4

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	655	Fill	120/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [654]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	656	Cut	120/210	559	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	657	Fill	120/210	559	*	*	Fill of pit [656]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	658	Fill	135/225	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [659]	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	659	Cut	135/225	659	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Prehistoric 4	5
SNR13	660	Fill	110/205	*	*	*	Fill of pit [661]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	661	Cut	110/205	661	*	*	Oval pit	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	662	Fill	130/225, 135/225	663	*	*	Fill of pit [663]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	663	Cut	130/225, 135/225	663	*	*	Sub-rectangular pit	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	664	Masonry	130/225	664	*	*	N – S brick gully	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	665	Cut	130/225	*	*	*	Const. cut for masonry [664]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	666	Fill	105/210	*	*	12	Fill of pit [667]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	667	Cut	105/210	671	*	*	Oval pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	668	Fill	105/210	*	*	*	Fill of pit [669]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	669	Cut	105/210	671	*	*	Circular pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	670	Fill	105/210	*	*	*	Fill of three throw [671]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	671	Cut	105/210	671	*	*	Three throw	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	672	Cut	120/215 – 130/215	672	*	*	Curvilinear ditch	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	673	Fill	120/215 – 130/215	672	*	*	Fill of ditch [672]	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	674	Cut	120/215	674	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	675	Fill	120/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [674]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	676	Cut	120/215	674	*	*	Circular posthole	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	677	Fill	120/215	674	*	*	Fill of posthole [676]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	678	Cut	120/215	674	*	*	Oval pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	679	Fill	120/215	674	*	*	Fill of pit [678]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	680	Cut	120/215	672	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	681	Fill	120/215	672	*	*	Fill of posthole [680]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	682	Cut	120/215	674	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Recent	11
SNR13	683	Fill	120/215	674	*	*	Fill of pit [682]	Recent	11



Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	684	Cut	115/215	684	*	*	Sub-rectangular posthole	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	685	Fill	115/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [684]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	686	Cut	125/215	686	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	687	Fill	125/215	686	*	*	Fill of pit [686]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	688	Cut	125/215	686	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	689	Fill	125/215	686	*	*	Fill of posthole [688]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	690	Cut	125/215	686	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	691	Fill	125/215	686	*	*	Fill of posthole [690]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	692	Cut	125/215	686	*	*	Elongated posthole	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	693	Fill	125/215	686	*	*	Fill of posthole	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	694	Masonry	130/225	694	*	*	Brick column base	Recent	11
SNR13	695	Cut	130/225	694	*	*	Const. cut for [694]	Recent	11
SNR13	696	Cut	120/215, 125/215	179	*	*	E – W ditch, same as [179]	Prehistoric 1	2
SNR13	697	Fill	120/215, 125/215	179	*	*	Fill of ditch [696]	Prehistoric 1	2
SNR13	698	Fill	110/205, 110/210	*	30	*	Fill of ditch [554]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	699	Fill	110/205, 110/210	*	30	*	Fill of ditch [554]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	700	Fill	110/205, 110/210	*	30	*	Primary fill of ditch [554]	Earlier Medieval	6
SNR13	701	Cut	120/215	701	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	702	Fill	120/215	701	*	*	Fill of posthole [701]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	703	Cut	120/215	701	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	704	Fill	120/215	701	*	*	Fill of posthole [703]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	705	Cut	120/215	701	*	*	Circular pit	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	706	Fill	120/215	701	*	*	Fill of pit [705]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	707	Cut	115/210	707	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Medieval	6
SNR13	708	Fill	115/210	708	*	14, 21	Burnt basal deposit in [707]	Medieval	6
SNR13	709	Fill	115/210	708	*	*	Fill of [707]	Medieval	6
SNR13	710	Fill	105/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [711]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	711	Cut	105/215	711	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	712	Cut	115/210	712	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	713	Fill	115/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [712]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	714	Fill	105/210, 110/210	746	31	13	Fill of ditch [746]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	715	Fill	110/210, 110/215	*	*	*	Fill of gully [716]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	716	Cut	110/210, 110/215	716	*	*	N – S gully	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	717	Fill	105/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [718]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	718	Cut	105/215	718	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	719	Cut	115/210	719	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	720	Fill	115/210	719	*	*	Fill of posthole [719]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	721	Fill	130/225	694	*	*	Fill of posthole [722]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	722	Cut	130/225	694	*	*	Sub-square posthole	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	723	Fill	130/225	694	*	*	Fill of pit [724]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	724	Cut	130/225	694	*	*	Small, oval pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	725	Fill	130/225	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [726]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	726	Cut	130/225	694	*	*	Sub-square posthole	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	727	Fill	130/225	*	*	*	Fill of posthole/post pad [728]	Recent	11
SNR13	728	Cut	130/225	694	*	*	Sub-rectangular posthole/pad	Recent	11
SNR13	729	Cut	115/215, 115/220	729	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	730	Fill	115/215, 115/220	729	*	*	Fill of posthole [729]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	731	Fill	115/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [732]	Recent	11
SNR13	732	Cut	115/220	732	*	*	Circular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	733	Fill	110/215 – 120/220	734	33	*	Fill of ditch [734]	Prehistoric 1	2
SNR13	734	Cut	110/215 – 120/220	734	33	*	E – W shallow ditch	Prehistoric 1	2
SNR13	735	Fill	115/220	838	*	*	Fill of pit [736]	Recent	11
SNR13	736	Cut	115/220	838	*	*	Rectangular pit	Recent	11
SNR13	737	Fill	120/220	*	*	*	Fill of pit [738]	Recent	11
SNR13	738	Cut	120/220	738	*	*	Rectangular pit	Recent	11
SNR13	739	Cut	120/215, 125/215	739	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	740	Fill	120/215, 125/215	739	*	15, 16, 17, 18,	Fill of pit [739], sampled in spits as thought to possibly be	Prehistoric 3	4

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
						19	cremation burial		
SNR13	741	Fill	105/210	*	*	20	Secondary fill of pit [743]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	742	Fill	105/210	*	*	*	Primary fill of pit [743]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	743	Cut	105/210	743	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	744	Cut	120/215, 120/220	744	*	*	Circular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	745	Fill	120/215, 120/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [744]	Recent	11
SNR13	746	Cut	105/210, 110/210	746	31	*	E – W ditch	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	747	Fill	130/225	748	*	*	Fill of pit [748]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	748	Cut	130/225	748	*	*	Sub-oval pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	749	Cut	120/215, 125/215	749	*	*	Circular stakehole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	750	Fill	120/215, 125/215	*	*	*	Fill of stakehole [749]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	751	Cut	120/215	749	*	*	Circular stakehole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	752	Fill	120/215	*	*	*	Fill of stakehole [751]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	753	Cut	120/215	749	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	754	Fill	120/215	749	*	*	Fill of stakehole [753]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	755	Cut	120/215	749	*	*	Circular stakehole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	756	Fill	120/215	*	*	*	Fill of stakehole [755]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	757	Cut	120/215	749	*	*	Circular stakehole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	758	Fill	120/215	*	*	*	Fill of stakehole [757]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	759	Cut	120/215	749	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	760	Fill	120/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [759]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	761	Fill	125/220	762	*	*	Backfill of well [762]	Recent	11
SNR13	762	Cut	125/220	762	*	*	Disused well	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	763	Fill	125/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [764]	Recent	11
SNR13	764	Cut	125/220	764	*	*	Sub-square posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	765	Fill	125/220, 130/220	766	32	*	Upper fill of pit [766]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	766	Cut	125/220, 130/220	766	32	*	Sub-square pit	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	767	Fill	105/215, 110/215	*	*	*	Fill of pit [768]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	768	Cut	105/215, 110/215	768	*	*	Circular pit	Post-medieval 1	8

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	769	Fill	110/215	770	*	*	Fill of pit [770]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	770	Cut	110/215	770	*	*	Small, sub-circular pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	771	Fill	110/210	*	*	*	Fill of pit [772]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	772	Cut	110/210	774	*	*	Circular pit	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	773	Fill	110/210	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [774]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	774	Cut	110/210	774	*	*	Circular posthole	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	775	Cut	120/225, 125/225	775	*	*	Circular well	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	776	Fill	120/225, 125/225	775	*	*	Fill of well [775]	Recent	11
SNR13	777	Cut	120/225	775	*	*	Rectangular post pad	Recent	11
SNR13	778	Fill	120/225	775	*	*	Fill of post pad [777]	Recent	11
SNR13	779	Cut	120/225	775	*	*	Rectangular pit	Recent	11
SNR13	780	Fill	120/225	775	*	*	Fill of pit [779]	Recent	11
SNR13	781	VOID							
SNR13	782	VOID							
SNR13	783	VOID							
SNR13	784	VOID							
SNR13	785	Cut	120/225	775	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	786	Fill	120/225	775	*	*	Fill of posthole [785]	Recent	11
SNR13	787	Cut	120/225	775	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	788	Fill	120/225	775	*	*	Fill of posthole [787]	Recent	11
SNR13	789	Cut	120/225	775	*	*	Circular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	790	Fill	120/225	775	*	*	Fill of posthole [789]	Recent	11
SNR13	791	Cut	120/225	775	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	792	Fill	120/225	775	*	*	Fill of posthole [791]	Recent	11
SNR13	793	Cut	120/225	775	*	*	Circular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	794	Fill	120/225	775	*	*	Fill of posthole [793]	Recent	11
SNR13	795	Fill	125/220, 130/220	766	32	*	Fill of pit [766]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	796	Fill	125/220, 130/220	*	32	*	Fill of pit [766]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	797	Fill	125/220, 130/220	*	32	*	Basal fill of pit [766]	Earlier medieval	6



Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	798	Fill	105/210, 105/215	*	*	*	Fill of pit [799]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	799	Cut	105/210, 105/215	799	*	*	Oval pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	800	Layer	105/210 – 110/220	801	*	*	Contaminated layer	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	801	Layer	105/210 – 110/220	801	*	*	Contaminated layer	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	802	Cut	120/220, 120/225	802	*	*	N – S aligned ditch	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	803	Fill	120/220, 120/225	802	*	*	Fill of ditch [802]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	804	Cut	115/220	804	*	*	Const. cut for soakaway [806]	Modern	12
SNR13	805	Fill	115/220	804	*	*	Fill of soakaway [806]	Modern	12
SNR13	806	Masonry	115/220	804	*	*	Brick soakaway	Modern	12
SNR13	807	Layer	130/225, 130/230	*	34	*	Dump layer	Recent	11
SNR13	808	Layer	130/225, 130/230	*	34	*	Dump layer	Recent	11
SNR13	809	Layer	130/230	*	34	*	Compacted chalk deposit	Recent	11
SNR13	810	Layer	130/225, 130/230	*	34	*	Rubble deposit	Recent	11
SNR13	811	Layer	130/230	*	34	*	Rubble deposit	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	812	Layer	130/225, 130/230	*	34	*	Rubble layer	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	813	Layer	130/230	*	34	*	Rubble layer	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	814	Fill	110/215	*	*	*	Fill of pit [815]	Recent	11
SNR13	815	Cut	110/215	817	*	*	Oval pit	Recent	11
SNR13	816	Fill	110/215	817	*	*	Fill of pit [817]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	817	Cut	110/215	817	*	*	Irregular pit	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	818	Cut	115/220, 120/220	818	*	*	E – W gully	Recent	11
SNR13	819	Fill	115/220, 120/220	818	*	*	Fill of gully [818]	Recent	11
SNR13	820	Fill	105/215	801	*	*	Fill of pit [821]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	821	Cut	105/215	801	*	*	Circular pit	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	822	Fill	125/215	823	*	*	Fill of posthole [823]	Recent	11
SNR13	823	Cut	125/215	823	*	*	Sub-rectangular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	824	Fill	125/215, 125/220	825	*	*	Fill of gully [825]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	825	Cut	125/215, 125/220	825	*	*	Sinuuous gully, possible rooting	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	826	Cut	120/220	826	*	*	Circular posthole	Recent	11

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	827	Fill	120/220	826	*	*	Fill of posthole [826]	Recent	11
SNR13	828	Cut	120/220	826	*	*	Circular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	829	Fill	120/220	826	*	*	Fill of posthole [828]	Recent	11
SNR13	830	Cut	120/220	826	*	*	Circular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	831	Fill	120/220	826	*	*	Fill of posthole [830]	Recent	11
SNR13	832	Cut	115/220	832	*	*	Circular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	833	Fill	115/220	832	*	*	Fill of posthole [832]	Recent	11
SNR13	834	Fill	125/215	823	*	*	Fill of posthole [835]	Recent	11
SNR13	835	Cut	125/215	823	*	*	Sub-square posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	836	Fill	125/215	823	*	*	Fill of posthole [837]	Recent	11
SNR13	837	Cut	125/215	823	*	*	Sub-rectangular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	838	Cut	115/220	838	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	839	Fill	115/220	838	*	*	Fill of posthole [838]	Recent	11
SNR13	840	Fill	105/220 – 120/220	841	35	22	Fill of ditch [841]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	841	Cut	105/220 – 120/220	841	35	*	E – W ditch, same as [119], [322], [855]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	842	Cut	115/215	842	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	843	Fill	115/215	842	*	*	Fill of posthole [842]	Recent	11
SNR13	844	Fill	120/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [845]	Recent	11
SNR13	845	Cut	120/220	845	*	*	Circular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	846	Fill	120/220	847	*	*	Fill of pit [847]	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	847	Cut	120/220	847	*	*	Oval pit	Post-medieval 2	9
SNR13	848	Fill	120/215, 120/220	849	*	*	Fill of pit [849]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	849	Cut	120/215, 120/220	849	*	*	Rectangular pit	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	850	Fill	120/215, 120/220	*	*	*	Fill of pit [851]	Recent	11
SNR13	851	Cut	120/215, 120/220	851	*	*	Oval pit	Recent	11
SNR13	852	Fill	120/215	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [853]	Recent	11
SNR13	853	Cut	120/215	853	*	*	Rectangular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	854	Fill	125/220, 130/220	855	36	*	Fill of ditch [855]	Prehistoric	4

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	855	Cut	125/220, 130/220	855	36	*	E – W ditch, same as [119], [322], [841]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	856	Cut	120/225 – 130/225	856	37	*	E – W ditch, same as [59], [223], [888]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	857	Fill	120/225 – 130/225	856	37	*	Fill of ditch [856]	Prehistoric	4
SNR13	858	Fill	110/220	*	*	*	Fill of posthole [859]	Recent	11
SNR13	859	Cut	110/220	865	*	*	Circular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	860	Fill	110/220	865	*	*	Fill of posthole [861]	Recent	11
SNR13	861	Cut	110/220	865	*	*	Sub-rectangular posthole	Recent	11
SNR13	862	Fill	110/220	865	*	*	Fill of posthole [863]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	863	Cut	110/220	865	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Later medieval	7
SNR13	864	Fill	110/220	*	*	*	Fill of pit [865]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	865	Cut	110/220	865	*	*	Sub-rectangular pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	866	Fill	130/225	867	*	*	Fill of ditch [867]	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	867	Cut	130/225	867	*	*	Curvilinear ditch, same as [85]	Prehistoric 2	3
SNR13	868	Fill	120/220	*	*	*	Fill of pit [869]	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	869	Cut	120/220	869	*	*	Irregular pit	Post-medieval 3	10
SNR13	870	Fill	110/225	888	*	*	Fill of pit [871]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	871	Cut	110/225	888	*	*	Sub-circular pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	872	Fill	110/225	888	*	*	Fill of pit [873]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	873	Cut	110/225	888	*	*	Irregular pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	874	Fill	110/225	888	*	*	Fill of posthole [875]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	875	Cut	110/225	888	*	*	Sub-circular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	876	Fill	110/225	888	*	*	Fill of pit [878]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	877	VOID							
SNR13	878	Cut	110/225	888	*	*	Irregular pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	879	Fill	110/225	888	*	*	Fill of pit [880]	Later medieval	7
SNR13	880	Cut	110/225	888	*	*	Circular pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	881	Fill	110/225	888	*	*	Fill of pit [882]	Later medieval	7

Site Code	Context	Type	Trench / Co-ords	Plan	Section	Sample	Description	Date	Prov. Phase
SNR13	882	Cut	110/225	888	*	*	Irregular pit	Later medieval	7
SNR13	883	Fill	110/225	888	*	*	Fill of pit [884]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	884	Cut	110/225	888	*	*	Circular pit	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	885	Fill	110/225	888	*	*	Fill of pit [886]	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	886	Cut	110/225	888	*	*	Cub-circular pit	Earlier medieval	6
SNR13	887	Fill	110/225	888	*	*	Fill of ditch [888]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	888	Cut	110/225	888	*	*	E – W ditch, same as [59], [223], [856]	Prehistoric 3	4
SNR13	889	Fill	120/220	890	*	*	Fill of posthole [890]	Post-medieval 1	8
SNR13	890	Cut	120/220	890	*	*	Circular posthole	Post-medieval 1	8



## APPENDIX 3: LITHIC ASSESSMENT

Barry Bishop

### INTRODUCTION

The archaeological investigations at the site resulted in the recovery of both struck flint and unworked burnt flint. The material has been catalogued and described in detail according to its specific context (see Lithic Catalogue, below). This report should be read in conjunction with the catalogue and provides a general summary of the material, including a brief description of the characteristics of each of the industries present and their contextual associations. It discusses the archaeological significance of the material, including its potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of the activities identified during the project, and recommends any further work required. The assemblage was recovered predominantly from cut features that range in date from the prehistoric period to the present; this report relies on the provisional phasing offered by the excavator but which may be subject to revision.

### QUANTIFICATION

Type	Decorative Flake	Core Rejuvenation Flake	Flake	Flake Fragment	Blade-like Flake	Prismatic Blade	Non-Prismatic Blade	Blade core	Flake Core	Conchoidal Chunk	Retouched	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
No.	36	3	162	61	16	12	18	6	20	34	29	435	7,763
% of struck	9.1	0.8	40.8	15.4	4.0	3.0	4.5	1.5	5.0	8.6	7.3		

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material from Station Road, West Drayton

The lithic assemblage from the site consists of 397 struck flints recovered from 69 separate features and 435 pieces of unworked burnt flint weighing 7,763g, recovered from 73 separate features.

### BURNT FLINT

Whilst many prehistoric features contained substantial quantities of unworked burnt flint, somewhat surprisingly over half of it (51.9%) came from Early Medieval Phase 6 deposits. Most notable is pit [766] which produced nearly 2.3kg and pit [37] which contained over 0.5kg, although several features of this date contained quantities in excess of what might expected to derive from residual background waste. The presence of substantial quantities of unworked burnt stone on archaeological sites is usually regarded as predominantly a prehistoric phenomenon, and a variety of reasons have been forwarded for its production. Most commonly it is associated with cooking (e.g. O'Kelly 1954; Hedges 1975; O'Drisceoil 1988) but many other explanations for its production have been forwarded, such as for brewing

(Quinn and Moore 2007; Pitts 2010), wool processing (Jeffery 1991), leather production (Bishop 2012), corn parching (Cunliffe 1974, 168; Smith 1977) and from a wide variety of other craft or industrial processes (e.g. Barfield and Hodder 1987, 371). Unfortunately, little research has been conducted on the possible uses of burnt flint in the historic period. It was used in glass and pottery making during the Post-Medieval period and during various metalworking processes from the prehistoric period onwards.

## **STRUCK FLINT**

### **Raw Materials**

The larger part of the struck assemblage was made from pebbles and small cobbles with a hard, smooth or battered (chatter-marked) cortex, or with a thicker but still heavily weathered chalky cortex. Both of these types were likely to have been obtained from Pleistocene Gravel Terrace deposits as are commonly present in the vicinity of the site. The small size of the raw materials used is reflected in the size of the resultant flakes and blades, which rarely exceed 50mm in any dimension. The colour and texture of the flint vary considerably, reflecting the mixed sources of the Terrace Gravel deposits. A small number of flakes derived from much larger nodules with a soft white cortex, which are likely to have been imported to the site from nearer the parent chalk (see Phase 6 – 11: Post-prehistoric, below).

### **Typology, technology and Dating**

Few truly diagnostic pieces are present but both the typological composition of the struck flint and its technological attributes indicate that it was manufactured over a long period. As most flakes can only be broadly characterized by their technological traits, it is difficult to present a precise quantification of chronological variability within the assemblage, although broad trends can be more confidently identified.

#### *Mesolithic / Early Neolithic*

The earliest flintwork, and which probably contributes a significant if not the larger part of the overall assemblage, is the product of a systematic blade-based reduction strategy that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. It includes a number of blades and blade-like flakes as well as pieces such as core tablets and other rejuvenation flakes. A high proportion of the retouched implements from the site probably also belong to these periods; these being dominated by a variety of edge-trimmed narrow or blade-like flakes and blades. Two possible micro-burins are present (contexts [58] and [409]) which if correctly identified would confirm Mesolithic activity, although no associated microliths are present. The blade cores are mostly small and extensively reduced with single or sometimes opposed striking platforms. Many are finely worked, often having produced microblades (blades less than 10mm in width), which are most typical of Mesolithic examples. Two of the cores (from contexts ([379] and [714]) are notable in that they consist of thick flakes with small blades removed from their bulbar ends. One of these (from context [379]) also has a serrated edge, although it is uncertain if this was done prior to or during it being used as a core.

### *Later Neolithic / Early Bronze Age*

Present within the assemblage are a number of competently produced thin flakes with narrow and carefully edge-trimmed or faceted striking platforms. They have been skilfully produced but are not the result of systematic reduction strategies. Although not easily defined or closely dateable, they are most characteristic of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flintworking techniques. The former period is certainly represented, as demonstrated by a finely made transverse arrowhead (context [99]) of Green's (1980) chisel type or Clark's (1935) type B / C2. Other retouched implements that may belong to these periods include an elaborately worked awl from context [451] and possibly one or two of the scrapers that have carefully formed symmetrical working edges, such as the example from context [714].

### *Middle Bronze Age – Iron Age*

A further significant part of the struck flint assemblage can be dated to the later prehistoric period, from the latter parts of the second or the first millennium BC (Herne 1991; Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003; McLaren 2009), and is probably broadly contemporary with the later prehistoric activity identified in the structural record. This later prehistoric collection is dominated by variable sized but mostly short and thick flakes with wide, unmodified and markedly obtuse striking platforms, comparable to Martingell's 'squat flakes' (Martingell 1990). This assemblage also includes a high proportion of cores and many of the conchoidally fractured chunks are also likely to represent later prehistoric cores that disintegrated during reduction. The complete cores are irregularly shaped and mostly cursorily worked, with flakes removed from numerous and seemingly random directions from any surface deemed appropriate, including cortical surfaces. Retouched pieces likely to belong to this period include a variety of non-formal implements with steeply worked notched, hollow or irregular edges that may have been used akin to scrapers, or with denticulated or shallowly retouched edges suitable for use as cutting tools.

### **Contextual Associations**

The bulk of the struck flint, 62.7%, was recovered from prehistoric features and the remainder from medieval or later features. The latter material can mostly be considered as residual, although 47 pieces from appear to represent debris from dressing flint masonry, and probably dates to the historic period (see below). Although most of the struck flint is from prehistoric features, it is clear that most of the individual assemblages are chronologically mixed and contain significant proportions of residually deposited pieces that pre-date the features. Five phases of prehistoric activity (including '*Natural Deposits*') have been provisionally identified by the excavator, and the flintwork from these is discussed below.

#### *Phase 1: Natural*

Natural brickearth in Trench 4 contained a small quantity of burnt flint whilst a similar deposit in Trench 7 produced a small curved flake. All of this material is presumably intrusive into the disturbed upper surface of the brickearth. The flake is not closely dateable but is perhaps most reminiscent of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flintwork.



### *Phase 2: Prehistoric 1*

Other than a small fragment of burnt flint from ditch [734], the only lithic material from Phase 2 features came from ditch [179] which produced a sizeable assemblage of 20 struck pieces along with 315g of unworked burnt flint. This is fairly technologically homogeneous and mostly in good condition. It has a high proportion of variably and rather randomly reduced cores, many made from poor quality raw materials. There are no retouched or other diagnostic pieces but overall there is little to distinguish this assemblage's technological characteristics from the later second or first millennium BC flintwork in the features assigned to Phases 3 - 5 (see below). A few wide but thin and competently struck flakes and a narrow flake core are perhaps more typical of Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age industries but, as with all the individual assemblages, any of these pieces could be residual and significantly pre-date the feature and should not be used as reliable dating evidence.

### *Phase 3: Prehistoric 2*

A total of 56 struck flints were recovered from four of the Phase 3 features, the largest quantity coming from the three fills of ditch [85] which contained 34 struck pieces and 231g of unworked burnt flint. A few pieces, particularly from the upper fills, are probably later prehistoric in date but the bulk of this material pre-dates the feature, including a chisel-type transverse arrowhead of Later Neolithic date and a characteristically Mesolithic micro-blade core. Overall this assemblage is fragmentary in a chipped condition and with many struck pieces being burnt. A similar picture is provided by the assemblages from pit [378] and ditch [867], which are in a comparable condition and, whilst including one or two broad flakes that could be of later prehistoric date, are dominated by pieces displaying traits of blade-based reduction strategies that significantly pre-date the phasing of the features.

### *Phase 4: Prehistoric 3*

Phase 4 features produced a total of 135 struck pieces from 13 separate features. Unlike the Phase 2 group, a much higher proportion of this material is characteristic of later prehistoric industries, although there are clearly many earlier pieces also present. The later prehistoric pieces include flakes and flake cores, some of which may have been used as tools in their own right, and retouched pieces suggestive of cutting, chopping or scraping uses.

The most notable assemblage, the largest from any feature recorded at the site, came from ditch [746] and comprises 49 struck pieces of flint along with a spall of quartzite with a battered facet, which may have been accidentally struck from a pounding tool. This ditch also produced 793g of unworked burnt flint, again the largest quantity from any prehistoric feature at the site. Relatively large assemblages, of ten or more struck pieces, were also recovered from the enclosure ditches (contexts [59], [119], [855]) and ditch [228], and features from this phase also produced substantial quantities of unworked burnt flint.

Although much of the material from this phase is characteristic of later prehistoric industries and probably broadly contemporary with the features it was recovered from, the range of raw materials present and varied condition of the pieces from individual contexts is not suggestive



of *in-situ* knapping, or even the dumping of debris from closely related knapping episodes. Instead it is more reminiscent of material that has accumulated or been 'kicking' around for some time prior to deposition. The apparent concentrations of both struck flint and unworked burnt flint might suggest the periodic cleaning of the site, or perhaps even the episodic disposal of accumulated middened material.

#### *Phase 5: Prehistoric 4*

This phase produced 37 struck flints from eight separate features. Most contained only single pieces, two produced five pieces each but the largest assemblage by far came from pit [93] which supplied 22 pieces. Burnt flint weighing just under 0.5kg was present in ten features. The assemblage from this phase is similar to that from Phase 3; it includes a few 'squat' flakes of later prehistoric type but the majority, including those from pit [93] are the product of blade-based reduction strategies that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, and evidently residually deposited.

#### *Phase 6 – 11: Post-prehistoric*

The remainder of the struck flint was recovered from features dateable to the historic period. They include pieces that range in date from the Mesolithic through to the later Bronze Age or Iron Age, and can be regarded as residually deposited from the various periods of prehistoric occupation at the site. A small collection, however, are notably different to the prehistoric material. These include the assemblage of 17 struck pieces from layer [5], 24 pieces from quarry [8], a single piece from pit [330] and five pieces from pit [724]. Most of these pieces are notably larger than those within the prehistoric assemblages and were made from large nodules of chalky flint that had been brought to the site from some distance, probably from the chalklands of Hertfordshire or the North Downs. The flaking is crude and is dominated by decortication flakes and shattered pieces that appear to derive from the dressing of nodules, probably for in wall construction or possibly as road metaling.

### **Significance**

Given the extent and nature of the archaeological investigations at the site the struck flint represents a relatively large and at least locally important assemblage. It demonstrates activity at the site over a long period, from the Mesolithic period through to later Bronze Age or Iron Age. A small quantity of worked flint is likely to date to the historic period and relate to construction activities.

The prehistoric flintwork can be favourably compared to assemblages recovered from numerous other sites located on this part of the West London Terraces, including those from sites such as Prospect Park (Andrews 1996), Heathrow (Framework Archaeology 2010), Imperial College Sports Ground (Crockett 2001; Powell *et al.* forthcoming) or Western International Market (PCA forthcoming). A large part of the assemblage can be dated to the Mesolithic and perhaps Early Neolithic periods and reflects persistent if transient occupation that included both the production and use of flint tools along the terraces of the Colne Valley.

Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint-using activity appears more restricted, or at least more difficult to detect, but does appear to include the use of a variety of different tool types.

A further significant portion of the assemblage can be dated to the later second or first millennium BC and it is likely that this can be broadly related to the structural evidence recorded at the site. During these periods, flintworking tends to be casual and opportunistic with discarded struck pieces being recovered in small quantities scattered around settlements and field-systems, although the relationship between the features and the use of flint is complicated with much of the flintwork from the features being residually deposited. Nevertheless, later prehistoric flintworking traditions remain poorly understood and the assemblages here are a welcome addition with the potential to help illuminate the nature of flint use at the site and its relationship to the structural features.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the evident chronological mixing of the material no further technological or metrical analyses would be productive and no further analytical work is proposed. The assemblages, however, do contribute to the body of evidence for prehistoric activity in the area and should be fully described for inclusion in any published account of the fieldwork. The publication report should concentrate on describing the material from the various periods represented and, where possible, with full consideration to context, both within individual features and spatially across the site. It should also include some consideration of local geology, raw material sources and previous finds and research in the local area.

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## LITHIC CATALOGUE

Context	Decorative Flake (DF)	Core rejuvenation flake (CRF)	Flake (F)	Flake Fragment (FF)	Blade-like Flake (BLF)	Prismatic Blade (PB)	Non-Prismatic Blade (NPB)	Blade core (BC)	Flake Core (FC)	Conchoidal Chunk (CC)	Retouched (Ret)	Burnt Stone (no.) (BS)	Burnt Stone (wt:g) (BS)	Date	Comments
Unstrat			1											LNeo/EBA	Facetted SP
14			1											LNeo/EBA	Thin, curved
212									1					LNeo/EBA	Extensively reduced producing large mainly narrow flakes weighing 334g
11	1		1	3								5	28	MBA-IA	Crude flakes, variably burnt flint
66											1	4	21	MBA-IA	Squat flake with inverse slightly concave steep scalar retouch along right lateral margin cf irregular scraper. BS variably burnt
84			5						1			4	29	MBA-IA	Two flakes possibly earlier, but 3 are of similar raw material and look MBA-IA. BS heavily burnt as is the CC, a probable core fragment
146	2		9	5	1				1	1	23	184		MBA-IA	Mostly later Prehistoric but some earlier pieces, mostly fragmentary. Ret is a FF with a very worn, almost rounded distal edge. BS variably but mostly heavily burnt
159											1	6	63	MBA-IA	Thick flake with irregular steep concave retouch on right margin. Notch/hollow scraper. BS heavily burnt
189	1		1	1								2	11	MBA-IA	BS both heavily burnt flint
194										3		1	7	MBA-IA	Shattered cores/pebbles. BS is lightly burnt
230									1			4	48	MBA-IA	Minimally worked sub-angular cobble with a short series of broad flakes removed from one end. BS all heavily burnt
237			1						1					MBA-IA	Randomly reduced rounded pebble removing small flakes. F is a trimming flake
293	1		1											MBA-IA	
355	1		3											MBA-IA	One flake possibly earlier
364	1		3									3	30	MBA-IA	BS all heavily burnt flint

382										1	2	12	MBA-IA	Irregular flake with fine steep straight scalar retouch truncating bulbar end - scraping type tool?	
482			1							1	3	41	MBA-IA	Ret is a fragment of a primary flake with fine scalar retouch along its right lateral margin	
714	5	1	21	4	1	1	4		3	6	3	65	793	MBA-IA	Some earlier pieces but the majority are typical later prehistoric flakes and cores. Raw materials and condition is very variable suggesting accumulated/middened waste dumped or eroded into the ditch. Ret comprise a DF with fine shallow retouch strengthening its right lateral margin for cutting and with cortical backing, a flake with fine bifacial retouch along its distal end that has possibly been formed by a large flake struck inversely across its distal and forming a chopping type tool, and the distal end of a convex end scraper with a fine arced working edge that is possibly of LNeo/EBA date. There is also a core tablet that may have been modified, probably as a cutting implement The BC is a single platform type made on the bulbar end of a large flake and weighs 34g. FCs comprise an irregularly and very roughly reduced cobble weighing 152g, a large elongated thermal spall with small flakes removed along both the longer sides, mostly on one face, resembling a rod and possibly a core tool, weighs 42g and a thermal spall or large flake with a number of small flakes removed from various points around its perimeter, weighing 46g. BS variably but mostly heavily burnt. Context also contains a 'flake' of quartzite with battering around one of ends, possibly a disintegrated pounder
740			1											MBA-IA	Squat flake
854	2		6				1			1		10	114	MBA-IA	One or two earlier pieces but mostly crude squat flakes of later prehistoric date. BS variably but mostly heavily burnt
857									1			7	95	MBA-IA	FC is a small thermally split pebble with a few small wide flakes removed from around perimeter, weighs 36g. BS heavily burnt
38						2						8	563	Meso/ENeo	Variably burnt from light to very heavy
58	2		5	2		1		1		2	1	16	91	Meso/ENeo	Predominantly blade-based but 4 flakes are more crudely produced and could be later prehistoric. Ret is the bulbar end of small blade broken along a notch, possibly an atypical micro-burin. Core is single platform A2 type made on a thermally split pebble and weighing 50g. BS is all heavily burnt as is the conchoidal chunk
83											1			Meso/ENeo	Edge trimmed blade with light steep retouch around parts of lateral margins and distal end. Probably a cutting tool
188								1						Meso/ENeo	Small heavily worked opposed platform worked all way round 15g
384			1	1							1	5	125	Meso/ENeo	Ret is the bulbar end of a probable blade with fine steep retouch along left margin. FF may also be a fragment from a blade. BS is variably

																burnt
428			2			1									Meso/ENeo	Large partly cortical blade >80mm X 28mm X 8mm with heavily battered edges some of which could be deliberate retouch including that which removed the bulbar end, but not at all clear. One of the Fs has possible inverse retouch on its right margin
449	1		1				1	1				1			Meso/ENeo	Ret is a large flake with fine retouch forming a spur at its distal end and showing traces of use-wear. The BC is a single platform front type made on half of a rounded pebble with a flaked striking platform. Has started to disintegrate, weighs 30g
624							1					1	4		Meso/ENeo	Heavily burnt flint
625				1											Meso/ENeo	Distal end of a possible blade. Break is possibly retouched but it could be post-depositional damage
78			1	1								1	2		Meso-EBA	Small broken flake with trimmed SP. BF is lightly burnt
102						2						2	18		Meso-EBA	
103				1	3		1					1	7		Meso-EBA	One F and the FF possibly retouched
123			2												Meso-EBA	One F is heavily burnt and probably early, the other is probably later prehistoric
152			2	2			1					2	73		Meso-EBA	F, B and FFs are small, one FF is burnt. Both BS heavily brunt
180			1									1	3		Meso-EBA	BS heavily burnt flint
206			1												Meso-EBA	
227			7	4			1			1		5	43		Meso-EBA	All small pieces. BS all heavily burnt flint
326			1	1											Meso-EBA	
451			1	1		1				1		2			Meso-EBA	Ret comprises a partly cortical flake with very fine retouch or edge damage along right margin, probably a cutting flake, and a narrow flake with steep scalar retouch along left lateral margin and similar but inverse retouch along right. Also some modification to distal end. It forms a sturdy but blunt point and may have been used as an awl. The FC is extensively reduced multiplatformed removing mostly small flakes, weighs 26g
553			2		1							3	152		Meso-EBA	
92			5	10	1	2				2	2	11	62		Mixed	A rather fragmented assemblage with a small number of probably late prehistoric pieces but the majority are from a blade based industry and of Meso/ENeo date. These include a broken flake with bifacial retouch along its left lateral margin and a blade with a short stretch of serrations along its left lateral edge. BS all heavily burnt as are 4 FFs

98			7	6	1	1	1				3	13	102	Mixed	Possibly one or two later prehistoric pieces but mostly a rather fragmented and burnt earlier pieces Ret is one blade-like flake with steep denticulated retouch around distal end, a burnt flake fragment with denticulated retouch on one of its margins and a small FF with a notch cut into its ventral side. The NPB has crushing along its left margin indicative of use. BS variably but mostly heavily burnt, as are 4 FFs, a CC and one of the denticulates
99	2		2			1		1	1	1	1	9	100	Mixed	Ret is a chisel type transverse arrowhead. The BC is a single platform A2 type worked on the front and sides of a pebble and with an extensively flaked striking platform, weighing 33g. The FC is multiplatformed and rather irregularly reduced probable large flake producing mostly short flakes BS all heavily burnt
118			1	1	1			1	1	3		6	78	Mixed	Mostly later prehistoric pieces but also 2 Meso/ENeo cores. BC is opposed platform worked nearly all of way round but with a slight 'keeled' 'handle' weighing 67g. The FC is extensively reduced single platform front type with shaped sides, probably also had produced blades earlier, weighs 17g. BS all heavily burnt
156			3						1		1	14	148	Mixed	Core is irregular multiplatform later prehistoric type. Ret is a prismatic blade with fine edge retouch and utilization traces along left lateral margin and steeper retouch blunting along part of right margin and transverse spall taken off of the distal end, forming a pointed knife. BS all heavily burnt
224	1		4					1	1		2	10	145	Mixed	Mostly later prehistoric but a few earlier pieces. Ret includes a narrow Meso-EBA flake with a small amount of inverse working around bulbar end, a small Meso/ENeo BLF with fine steep retouch along its right lateral margin. Some of the other flakes may have been utilized. BC is extensively worked with two platforms at right angles, weighing 24g. FC is crudely reduced removing broad flakes from a keeled SP, weighs 66g. BS if all heavily burnt.
323									1	2	1	3	152	Mixed	Ret is a thick irregular flake with fine convex denticulations cut into its right lateral margin, probably later prehistoric. FC is an extensively worked single platform A2 front type of Meso/ENeo date that may have produced blades earlier. Both CC look late and could be very crude implements. BS is mainly a single large burnt rounded cobble, heavily burnt



379	2	2	3	3	3						1	1	52	Mixed	One or two flakes might be later prehistoric including a small squat flake but majority are earlier and include pieces from blade-based reduction. These include a core tablet and a plunged core rejuvenation flake. The ret is a thick flake with fine serrations along its left lateral margin and with further flaking, including the removal of blades removing its bulbar end, of Meso-LNeo date. BS is heavily burnt, as is one of the flakes
409			1							2	2			Mixed	Ret include a small flake with possible slightly invasive inverse retouch which could be accidental, and a blade with an elliptical notch cut into its left margin. This is similar to those used to make micro-burins but the blade is intact. CC are disintegrated pebbles, possibly also accidental
662	1		4	3		2					1	10	92	Mixed	Some squat flakes of probable later prehistoric date but also others that are thin narrow and from blade-based reduction. Retouched include a PB with fine retouch of Meso/ENeo date and a flake with bifacial blunting along parts of both of its margins, of uncertain date. BS all heavily burnt
866			2		1		2			1	1	9	162	Mixed	Most if not all are Meso-EBA, the two NPBs and the BLF of very similar raw material. Ret is the distal end of a flake with convex denticulated retouch, could be early or later prehistoric. BS all heavily burnt
471			1									8	77	Neo/BA	BS all heavily burnt flint
649				1					1					Neo/BA	FC is extensively reduced multiplatformed producing small broad flakes, weighs 23g
723	1		2							2				Post-pre	Knapping waste of large chalky nodules
5	5		7	3			1			1				Post-Preh	Crudely produced waste from reduction of large thermally affected nodules with soft white cortex (Med???)
13	2		19				3							Post-Preh	Crudely produced waste from reduction of large thermally affected nodules with soft white cortex (Post-Med???)
331			1											Post-preh	Large cobble dressing flake
33												4	83	Undated	Variably burnt
9												2	11	Undated	Variably burnt
25												1	7	Undated	Moderately burnt
60												2	5	Undated	Both heavily burnt flint
70												9	151	Undated	mostly heavily burnt
77												2	36	Undated	Both heavily burnt flint
81												2	140	Undated	Both heavily burnt flint
120			1							3		4	28	Undated	BS is all heavily burnt flint, as are the three CCs

178	2		6	3	1				6	2		21	315	Undated	The assemblage is heterogeneous but mostly in good condition. It has a high proportion of cores that are varied in raw materials, many being poor quality, the extent of their reduction and are rather randomly reduced removing large flakes. BS is variably but mostly heavily burnt as is one of the FF
192			1											Undated	Possible light retouch / usewear along left lateral margin
195	1													Undated	Small
198				1										Undated	
204			1											Undated	
290			1											Undated	Small trimming flake
381	1													Undated	Quite squat - late?
421			1									1	5	Undated	BS heavily burnt flint
481			1											Undated	
556	1											6	77	Undated	BS variably burnt flint
658			1											Undated	
798							1					2	3	Undated	Thick and rough, missing striking platform. BS heavily burnt
108												3	27	Undated	variably burnt
42			1											Undated	Mis-hit flake
114				1								1	9	Undated	Medial fragment, possibly a blade. BS is heavily burnt
150												2	3	Undated	Both heavily burnt flint
167												2	8	Undated	Both heavily burnt flint
182												1	1	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
184												1	5	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
200												1	4	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
232												1	19	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
334												1	7	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
357												1	29	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
406												1	18	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
465												2	47	Undated	Both heavily burnt flint
475												2	15	Undated	Both heavily burnt flint
477												5	27	Undated	Variably burnt
490												3	19	Undated	All heavily burnt flint
493												2	36	Undated	All heavily burnt flint
507												4	43	Undated	All heavily burnt flint
536												6	65	Undated	Variably burnt

557											1	7	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
627											4	76	Undated	All heavily burnt flint
657											2	8	Undated	Both heavily burnt flint
660											2	20	Undated	Both heavily burnt flint
709											6	23	Undated	All heavily burnt flint
725											1	40	Undated	Heavily burnt complete rounded pebble
733											1	7	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
765											5	205	Undated	Variably burnt
795											14	1416	Undated	Variably but mostly moderately burnt
796											1	646	Undated	Single nearly complete water worn but nodular shaped cobble that has been moderately burnt
817											5	73	Undated	Variably burnt
820											1	15	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
840			4	2							15	222	Undated	All probably later prehistoric but condition and mixed of raw materials suggests not an in-situ knapping/dumping event. Both FFs and one F possibly lightly retouched but uncertain due to post-depositional damage. BS variably burnt and one F moderately burnt
887											4	35	Undated	All heavily burnt flint

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## APPENDIX 4: PREHISTORIC POTTERY

**Mike Seager Thomas**

### INTRODUCTION

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from Station Road, West Drayton, comprises 92 sherds with a weight of approximately 0.8 kilograms (Table 1). Some of the sherds are large, some join within feature groups and most are only lightly weathered, characteristics that tend to be associated with undisturbed assemblages. Sherds belonging to two sequential pottery traditions can be distinguished within it, Deverel-Rimbury (15 sherds), conventionally dated to the Middle Bronze Age, and early post Deverel-Rimbury (74–6 sherds), conventionally dated to the beginning of the Late Bronze Age.

### THE ASSEMBLAGE

The assemblage comprises a suite of fine to coarse flint-tempered fabrics. Most sherds are thin or medium bodied (<9mm thick), many are deeply fingered, and there are a handful of feature sherds (rims, shoulders and bases). The dating of the assemblage is based on the associations of these within the assemblage and matches between these associations and radiocarbon dated assemblages from elsewhere within the region.

The fabrics of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition overlap with those of the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition and are distinguished here because of the form in which they occur — a raised shoulder carination (in context 622) and some very thick-bodied sherds (contexts 103 and 622) — and the friability of sherds belonging to the carinated vessel. While these characteristics are possible within a post Deverel-Rimbury assemblage, their concentration in just two contexts at Station Road, in which they were directly associated with a single definitely later sherd only, suggests that they form a discrete component within it. It should be emphasised, however, that they need not be much older than the rest of the assemblage, and may simply reflect continuity between the two traditions represented.

For the remainder of the assemblage, of chronologically diagnostic note are its mostly thin, heavily fingered vessel walls, a straight-sided (context 866) and a convex-sided jar (context 556) with simple rounded rims, a large shouldered jar with a simple everted rim (context 740), a heavily gritted base (context 854), the absence of tempers other than flint and the small range of fabric textures. Individually all of these are characteristic of post Deverel-Rimbury pottery traditions, and collectively, early post Deverel-Rimbury traditions. One sherd only stands out. It *appears* to belong to a closed-mouthed fine ware jar or bowl (context 740), a form not characteristic of the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition, but occasionally found in Deverel-Rimbury pottery (e.g. the Birchington bowl). Its fine flint-tempered fabric, its bevelled rim form, and its immediate associations on site, however, are post Deverel-Rimbury and we can assume that it is as well.



## DISCUSSION

Apart from demonstrating — once again — the ubiquity of post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, and by extension Late Bronze Age population and settlement, the principal interest of the present assemblage lies in the evidence it provides for continuity between the two traditions represented in it, Deverel-Rimbury and post Deverel-Rimbury. This is important, both for our understanding of Bronze Age pottery and the people who made it. Having said that, owing to its small size and the lack of large context groups within it, the assemblage as it stands offers little potential for further research.

Locus	Fabric(s)	Sherd qty	Approximate thickness/ other diagnostics	Sundry comments	Pottery date
33	FMF	1	Thin	Base sherd from large vessel	LBA
58	FMF	3	Thin		LBA
70	FMF	1	Medium		LBA
70	SMF	1	Thin. Deeply finger grooved		(?) LBA
92	FMF	1	Medium		LBA
92	MF	2	Medium		LBA
92	MCF	2	Medium		LBA
98	FMF	1	Thick	Burnt	LBA
100	MCF	1	Thick		LBA
103	CF*	7	Thick	Fragmented. Patchy fabric ranging from FF to CF	M/LBA
146	U	1	Thin		(?) LBA
146	FMF	1	Thin		LBA
146	MF	1	Unknown	Burnt	LBA
152	SMCF	1	Thin-medium		LBA
206	U	1	Thin	Burnt	ND
206	MCF	1	Thin		LBA
354	unknown	unknown	unknown	missing	ND
382	MF	1	Medium		LBA
382	MCF	1	Medium		LBA
428	FF	1	Thin		LBA
451	MF	1	Medium		LBA
505	SMF	1	Medium		LBA
556	FMF	1	Medium. Burnished	Cf. Sherd in ff from 556	LBA
556	MF	9	Thin. Rounded rim of convex-sided jar of PDR-type. Deeply fingered body sherds		LBA
556	MF	1	Medium		LBA
662	FMF	1	Thin		LBA
662	FMF	1	Thick	Burnt	MBA
662	MCF	6	Medium-thick. Angular, expanded shoulder of DR-type		M/LBA
714	MF	1	Thin		LBA
714	MCF	9	Medium-thick	Base. 1 burnt sherd	LBA
740	FF	1	Thin. Internally bevelled, slightly expanded rim of round shouldered closed-	DRAW?	LBA

			mouth jar		
740	SF MF	10	Medium. Shouldered jar with plain everted rim of PDR-type	DRAW?	LBA
740	SMF	3	Thin-medium. Round shoulder with (?) Interior bevel		LBA
773	MF	1	Thin		LBA
854	MCF	6	Medium-thick. Heavily-gritted base of PDR-type	Burnt	LBA
866	FF	4	Thin. Rounded rim of straight or convex-sided jar of DR or PDR-type. Deeply fingered body sherds		LBA
866	FF	6	Medium		LBA
866	MF	1	Medium. Plain, roughly squared rim		M/LBA

Table 1: Prehistoric pottery Station Road, West Drayton

Key: (S) = sparse; FF = fine flint; FMF = fine to medium flint; MF = medium flint; MCF = medium to coarse flint; CF = coarse flint; U = no visible inclusions. DR = post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition; DR = Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition. MBA = Middle Bronze Age; M/LBA = Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age (probably MBA); LBA = Late Bronze Age (here, earlier Late Bronze Age)

## APPENDIX 5: POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Chris Jarrett

### INTRODUCTION

A small-sized assemblage of pottery (nine boxes) was recovered from the site and dates from the Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. Very few sherds show evidence for abrasion and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The fragmentation of the pottery ranges from sherd material to vessels with complete profiles and one intact 19<sup>th</sup>-century item. The average sherd weight is 25.8g which indicates that the assemblage is moderately fragmented. Post-Roman pottery was recovered from 102 contexts and individual deposits produced mostly small (fewer than 30 sherds) groups of pottery, although there are two each of medium sized (31-100 sherds) and large sized groups (over 100 sherds)

All the pottery (953 sherds or 548 ENV, weighing 24.528kg, of which 47 sherds/50 ENV/966g is unstratified) was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered in to a database, by fabric, form, decoration, sherd count, estimated number of vessels (ENVs) and weight. The classification of the pottery types follows that established at the Museum of London Archaeology, however some of the pottery types fit better with the Hertfordshire coding system (Turner-Rugg 1995), while other pottery types do not fit either group and have been given additional codes and are suffixed with \*. The pottery is discussed by type and its distribution. The assemblage is notable for containing early medieval groups of pottery with vessels having complete profiles, besides examples of local post-medieval slipwares.

### THE POTTERY TYPES

The breakdown of the pottery by period is as follows:

Saxon: one sherd, 1 ENV, 4g

Medieval: 582 sherds, 290 ENV, 16.184kg

Post-medieval: 370 sherds, 257 ENV, 8.340kg

#### Early Saxon

Sand-tempered, abundant fine-medium quartz sand and sparse very fine flint (ESANA), AD 400-600, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4g, form: jar. The sherd was residual in context [161].

#### Medieval

##### *Early medieval*

Developed early Surrey ware (DESUR), 1150-1250, 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 53g, forms: jar.

Early medieval chalk-tempered ware (EMCH), 1050-1150 10 sherds, 10 ENV, 106g forms: jar.

Miscellaneous chalk and flint-tempered ware (EMCH/FL)\*, c. 1000-1200, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 23g forms: jar.

Early medieval grog-tempered ware (EMGR), 1050-1150, 4 sherds, 4 ENV, 68g forms: jar.

Early medieval Surrey iron-rich sandy ware (EMIS), 1050-1150, 3 sherds, 2 ENV, 9g form: unidentified.

Early medieval sandy ware (Hertfordshire) (EMS HERTS), 1000-1200, 28 sherds, 13 ENV, 458g forms: bowl; flared.

Early medieval calcareous wares (Hertfordshire) (EMC), 1000-1200, 4 sherds, 4 ENV, 23g forms: unidentified.

Early medieval sand- and flint-tempered ware (EMSF), 1000-1150, 4 sherds, 4 ENV, 34g forms: jar, jug.

Early medieval shell-tempered ware (EMSH), 1050-1150, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 9g forms: unidentified.

Early south Hertfordshire-type coarseware (ESHER), 1050-1200, 344 sherds, 120 ENV, 12.973kg forms: bowl; flared (deep), dish; flared, jar; rounded (medium and tall), jug; rounded.

Early Surrey ware (ESUR), 1050-1150, 54 sherds, 16 ENV, 984g forms: jar; rounded (medium).

Organic ware (with voids) (MORG,) 1000-1200, 14 sherds, 13 ENV, 99g forms: jar.

#### *London glazed ware*

London-type ware (LOND), 1080-1350, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4g, form: jug.

#### *Surrey whitewares*

Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware (CBW), 1270-1500, 25 sherds, 23 ENV, 320g, forms: bowl. Jar, jug; rounded.

Cheam whiteware (CHEA), 1350-1500, 4 sherds, 4 ENV, 122 g, forms:

Cheam whiteware cooking pot with flat-topped rim (CHEA FT), 1350-1440, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 14 g, forms: jug: small rounded.

Kingston-type ware (KING), 1240-1400, 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 19 g, forms: jug.

#### *Wheel-thrown coarse wares*

South Hertfordshire-type greyware (SHER), 1170-1350, 29 sherds, 23 ENV, 257g, forms: jar, jug.

#### *Other wheel-thrown, glazed red earthenwares*

Brill/Boarstall medieval ware (BRIM), 1175-1625, six sherds, 6 ENV, 79g, forms: jar, jug.

Late medieval/transitional sandy redware (LMSR), 1450/80-1600, 30 sherds, 27 ENV, 302g, forms: bowl or dish, jar, jug.

#### *Miscellaneous*

Miscellaneous east Midlands ware (EMID), 1270-1600, five sherds, 4 ENV, 115g, forms: jar; rounded (tall).

Miscellaneous unsourced medieval pottery (MISC), 900-1500, five sherds, 4 ENV, 13g, form: unidentified.

Miscellaneous medieval chalk-tempered ware (MISC CH), 900-1500, one sherd, 1 ENV, 8g, form: bowl; rounded (wheel-thrown).



Miscellaneous whitewares (MISC WW), 900-1500, one sherd, 1 ENV, 10g, form: jar.

### **Post-medieval**

#### *Surrey-Hampshire Border wares*

Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (EBORD) 1480-1550 8 sherds, 4 ENV, 63 g, forms: jug.

Surrey-Hampshire border redware (RBOR), 1550-1900 4 sherds, 3 ENV, 95 g, forms: bowl or dish.

Surrey-Hampshire border redware with green glaze (RBORG), 1580-1800 1 sherds, 1 ENV, 28 g, forms: unidentified

#### *London area coarse red earthenwares*

London-area post-medieval redware (PMR) 1580-1900 15 sherds, 7 ENV, 242 g, forms: bowl, bowl or dish, flower pot and jar.

London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze (PMSRG) 1480-1650 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5 g, forms: unidentified.

London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze (PMSRY) 1480-1650 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 83 g, forms: bowl or dish.

#### *Tin-glazed earthenware*

English tin-glazed ware (TGW), 1570-1846 11 sherds, 5 ENV, 259 g, forms: bowl; rounded (medium) and plate.

Tin-glazed ware with plain pale-blue glaze (TGW BLUE), 1630-1846 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4 g, forms: plate.

Tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze (Orton style C) (TGW C), 1630-1846 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 2 g, forms: unidentified.

Tin-glazed ware with pale blue glaze and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H) (TGW H), 1680-1800 30 sherds, 6 ENV, 192 g, forms: dish, jar, cylindrical, plate: simple/shape I (Britton 1987, 194).

#### *Fine red earthenwares (Essex and Hertfordshire/Middlesex made)*

Post-medieval black-glazed redware (PMBL) 1580-1700 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 13 g, form: drinking form.

Hertfordshire/Middlesex fine red earthenware (PMFR HERTS), c. 1550-1900, 69 sherds, 53 ENV, 2826 g, forms: bowl; flared (small), rounded (medium), bowl or dish, chamber pot, dish; deep, flared, rounded, flower pot, jar; rounded (medium and handled) and mug; rounded.

Hertfordshire/Middlesex slip decorated fine red earthenware (PMFR SL), c. 1550-1900, 16, sherds, 7 ENV, 1009 g, forms: bowl; rounded, bowl or dish, dish; concave and flared.

#### *Industrial finewares*

Bone china (BONE), 1794-1900 3, sherds, 3 ENV, 88g, forms: saucer and teapot.

Creamware with developed pale glaze (CREA DEV), 1760-1830 24, sherds, 19 ENV, 306 g, forms: bowl; rounded (small and medium), dish; flared, plate; dinner (sized) and saucer.

Early creamware (CREA EAR), 1750-1770 5 sherds, 2 ENV, 31 g, forms: bowl; rounded (small) and plate; dinner.

Creamware with tortoiseshell glaze (CREA TORT), 1740-1770 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 4 g, form: bowl.

Majolica (MAJO), 1850-1900 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4 g, form: unidentified.

Pearlware (PEAR), 1770-1840 5 sherds, 4 ENV, 76 g, forms: bowl; rounded (small and medium).

Pearlware with under-glaze blue painted decoration (PEAR BW), 1770-1820 14 sherds, 7 ENV, 166 g, forms: plate; dinner and saucer.

Pearlware with under-glaze polychrome painted decoration (earth colours) (PEAR EARTH), 1790-1820 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3 g, form: teacup; porringer.

Pearlware with under-glaze painted decoration (PEAR PNTD), 1770-1840 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 8 g, form: saucer.

Pearlware with industrial slip decoration (PEAR SLIP), 1775-1840 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 4 g, forms: mug: cylindrical.

Pearlware with sponged or spattered decoration (PEAR SPON), 1800-1840 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 8 g, forms: mug: cylindrical.

Pearlware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration (PEAR TR), 1770-1840 17 sherds, 15 ENV, 177 g, forms: coffee can, tea cup; Bute, coffee, mug: cylindrical, plate; dinner, saucer and tureen.

Pearlware with type 3 transfer-printed decoration (brown or black) (PEAR TR3), 1810-1840 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 5 g, form: unidentified.

Plain refined white earthenware (REFW), 1805-1900 14 sherds, 12 ENV, 402 g, forms: ointment pot (bear's grease type), bowl; rounded (medium), bowl dish, chamber pot, tea cup, jar; cylindrical, plate, saucer.

Refined white earthenware with under-glaze painted decoration (chrome colours) (REFW CHROM), 1830-1900 8 sherds, 6 ENV, 123 g, forms: bowl; carinated (medium), tea cup, dish and plate.

Refined whiteware with under-glaze painted decoration (REFW PNTD), 1805-1900 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 98 g, form: bowl; rounded (medium).

Refined white earthenware with industrial slip decoration (REFW SLIP), 1805-1900 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 11 g, form: bowl; rounded (medium).

Transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW,) 1780-1900 33 sherds, 18 ENV, 523 g, forms: dish; oval, rectangular, plate; dinner, soup and tea cup.

Transfer-printed refined whiteware (TPW LITH), 1850-1900, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 19 g, form: unidentified.

#### *Imported wares*

Chinese porcelain, Batavian ware (CHPO BATV), 1700-1750, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 16 g, forms: dish.

Chinese blue and white porcelain (CHPO BW), 1590-1900, 8 sherds, 8 ENV, 88 g, forms: bowl; rounded (medium), plate, saucer and tea bowl.

Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration (CHPO ROSE), 1720-1800, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6 g, form: bowl; rounded (medium).

Miscellaneous unsourced imported pottery (MISC IMP), 1480-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 27 g, forms: ginger jar.

Raeren stoneware (RAER), 1480-1610, 4 sherds, 4 ENV, 38 g, forms: drinking jug.

#### *Non-local wares*

Blackware (BLACK), 1600-1900, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 49 g, forms:

Brill/Boarstall ware (late medieval fabric: BRIM), 1400-1625, 5 sherds, 5 ENV, 73 g, form: jug.

Late medieval/transitional sandy redware (LMSR), 1480-1600, 8 sherds, 8 ENV, 32 g, form: jug.

Staffordshire-type black-glazed ware (STBL), 1740-1780, 1 sherd 1 ENV, 6 g, form: unidentified.

Combed slipware (STSL), 1660-1870, 3 sherds, 3 ENV, 31 g, form: dish.

Plain yellow ware (YELL), 1820-1900, 4 sherds, 4 ENV, 83 g, forms: bowl; rounded (medium), small.

Yellow ware with industrial slip decoration (YELL SLIP,) 1820-1900, 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 11 g, form: chamber pot.

#### *English porcelains*

English porcelain (ENPO), 1745-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 22 g, form: figurine.

English porcelain with under-glaze blue painted decoration (ENPO BW), 1745-1830, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 1 g, form: saucer.

English hard paste porcelain (ENPO HP), 1780-1900, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3 g, form: tea cup.

#### *English stonewares*

Black basalt stoneware (BBAS), 1770-1900 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 10 g, form: teapot.

Derbyshire stoneware (DERBS), 1700-1900 2 sherds, 2 ENV, 123 g, forms: colander and lid.

English stoneware (ENGs), 1700-1900 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 216 g, forms: bottle; cylindrical.

English stoneware with Bristol glaze (ENGs BRST), 1830-1900 4 sherds, 2 ENV, 282 g, forms: bottle; ginger beer and a bottle or jar.

London stoneware (LONS), 1670-1926 6 sherds, 6 ENV, 184 g, forms: bottle; blacking, cylindrical, jug; small rounded, tankard.

White salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG), 1720-1780 14 sherds, 11 ENV, 147 g, forms: bowl; rounded (medium), mug; cylindrical, plate and saucer.

White salt-glazed stoneware with scratch blue decoration (SWSG SCRB), 1740-1780 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 6 g, forms: tea bowl.

## **DISTRIBUTION**

The distribution of the pottery is shown in Table 1 and this flags up for each context the pottery recovered and the size of the group, the phase, the number of sherds, ENV, weight, the pottery types in the deposit and a spot date (context considered date) for the group. The pottery was recovered from Phases 6-11.

## **SUMMARY**

### **Early medieval**

The early medieval component of the assemblage is dominated by early South Hertfordshire greyware (ESHER), dated 1050-1150, with kilns producing this pottery type known at Denham and Uxbridge (Farley and Leach 1988; Knight and Jeffries 2004). A small number of deposits may predate those features containing ESHER, such as [78] (containing EMCH (FL) and MORG) and [482] (producing EMIS, EMS (HERTS) and ESUR) as they contained other pottery types and not ESHER. Other contexts such as [11], [60], [364] and [384] date to the late 11<sup>th</sup>-early 12<sup>th</sup> century as they produced ESHER and other pottery types dated 1050-1150.

Other deposits date to the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, such as context [38] which produced a notable quantity of wheel-finished ESHER rounded jars/cooking pots with combed and applied thumbled decoration, besides a flared dish. These vessels often had complete profiles and one or two items may be reconstructed as complete items. The jars and their decoration can be paralleled with wasters found at the Denham kiln (Farley and Leach 1988). Context [326] was dated to c.1170-1200 by the occurrence of similar proportions of ESHER and South Hertfordshire greyware.

Contexts containing mid 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century dated deposits are rare on the study area and include deposits [184], [354] and [458] and these were dated by the occasional sherd of Brill medieval ware (BRIM) or Kingston-type ware.

### **Late medieval**

A number of deposits were dated 1270-1500 or to the late medieval period by the occurrence of Surrey-Hampshire border coarse whiteware, or by the presence of Cheam ware, to 1350-1500 (see Table 1). Pottery dated to this period is often fragmentary. However, there is a total absence on the site of Late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware (LMHG), dated 1340-1450 and West Drayton would certainly have fallen within the marketing area of this pottery type. It is therefore probable that many of the deposits dated between 1270/1350-1500, and most likely to the late 15<sup>th</sup> century, perhaps indicating more intensive land use at the site from this time.

### **Early post-medieval**

Contexts dated to 1480-1550 are [390] and [396] as these deposits contained mostly late medieval/transitional sandy redware (LMSR) and smaller quantities of early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (EBORD). During the late 16<sup>th</sup> century local fine post-medieval redwares start to emerge and these are found occasionally with the latest Brill/Boarstall



medieval pottery types which continued in production until c. 1625. A small group of pottery containing these pottery types and spot dated c. 1550-1625 was noted in context [868]. The local fine red earthenwares are very similar in appearance to those made in Essex and a number of post-medieval potteries are documented in Hertfordshire (Turner-Rugg 1998–99, 75) while a redware pottery was operating in Brentford in the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Kelly 1855, 1142).

Pottery groups dated to the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries are meagre in number and largely consist of red earthenwares, such as context [308].

### **Later post-medieval**

The intensity of land use on the study area increased again at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century/start of the 19<sup>th</sup> century as indicated by the pottery recovered from contexts [316] and [306] and the large group of pottery found in deposit [304]. Pottery types in these deposits included Creamware and Pearlware, although 18<sup>th</sup>-century pottery types are noted, such as tin-glazed ware and white salt-glazed stonewares. Notable in these early 19<sup>th</sup>-century pottery groups are the local fine redware, particularly those with white slip decoration in the form of dishes and bowls. The majority of this slipware was recovered from context [304]. A large dish decorated with a white-slip diamond and oval cable border on the rim and a central tulip design has a pale olive green-glaze. In all aspects it resembles Metropolitan slipware made in Essex (Davey and Walker 2009), except that the decoration is much more limited and less cluttered than what is associated with the Essex version. A flared dish has a narrow hammerhead rim with internal decoration consisting of large white slip dots on the vessel wall and the base has concentric white slip circles or a spiral, the latter found on the base sherd of another bowl or dish. Found on the splayed base of another vessel was a central design of a St Andrews cross with white slip dots in each quarter. The wall of another vessel is decorated with a horizontal white slip line and a wavy one. The only other slipware vessel not to occur in context [304] was recovered from deposit [328] and consists of a dish with a concave profile of which the wall and base were covered in concentric white slip lines. These slipwares have been recovered from elsewhere in the region: at Stanwell (Leary 2004) and Uxbridge (Pearce 2000), where they date to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> and end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century respectively and were believed to have been products of the Donyatt industry, Somerset. With such a concentration of such slipwares in West London, it would now appear that these are a product of a local pot house in the region.

There are also a number of mid and late 19<sup>th</sup>-century dated pottery groups, recovered notably from contexts [304], [306], [361], [413] and [402] and these were dated by the presence of certain transfer printed whiteware designs, and vessel shapes and English Majolica. Context [776] was dated to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as it notably contained a lithographic transfer-printed whiteware vessel with a design commemorating the coronation of Edward VII (1901).

### **SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK**

The pottery has potential at a local level. The stratigraphic sequence of the early medieval pottery types may be significant for refining the ceramic profile of the site and the local area.

The late medieval pottery sequence is important for defining what pottery types were marketed to this area. The presence of local post-medieval slipwares on the site is also of interest for demonstrating the presence of this local pottery tradition and its origins and affinities. Other notable pottery assemblages have been recovered from Uxbridge (Pearce 2000; Knight and Jeffries 2004).

The pottery has the potential to date the deposits it was recovered from and provide a sequence for the fabric types, which may help to refine the local ceramic profile and dating of forms. The post-medieval slipware vessels also add to the knowledge, or lack of it, of this industry. A number of vessels merit illustration to add to the corpus of forms and decoration for certain pottery types.

It is recommended that a publication report on the pottery from the site is prepared focusing on the early medieval, late medieval/early post-medieval periods and the local post-medieval slipwares. Fourteen illustrations of the pottery are required to supplement the text.

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Cxt No.	Assemblage size	Phase	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Cxt ED	Cxt LD	Pottery types	Context consid. date
5	S	12	18	14	240	1550	1800	CBW, EMCH, EMSF, ESHER, ESUR, LMSR, PMFR HERTS, PMSRG, SHER	Late 16th-17th century
9	S	7	3	3	28	1050	1200	ESHER	1050-1200
11	M	6	50	11	1312	1050	1150	EMS (HERTS), ESHER, ESUR	1050-1150
13	S	7	3	3	56	1270	1350	CBW	1270-1350
16	S	9	1	1	3	1550	1800	BRIM	1550-1800
38	S	6	163	10	9543	1050	1200	EMSH, ESHER, ESUR	Late 12th century
42	S	6	4	3	34	1050	1150	EMGR, ESHER, EMSF	1050-1150
44	S	6	4	3	23	1050	1150	EMS HERTS, ESHER, MORG	1050-1150
51	S	6	2	2	7	1050	1200	ESHER	1050-1200
55	S	6	22	13	559	1050	1200	DESUR, EMSC (HERTS), ESHER, MORG	Late 12th century
60	S	6	4	4	15	1050	1150	ESHER, ESUR, MORG	1050-1150
66	S	6	1	1	6	1050	1200	ESHER	1050-1200
68	S	6	1	1	4	1050	1150	ESUR	1050-1150
70	S	7	2	2	9	1250	1625	BRIM, ESHER	1250-1625
72	S	10	6	3	322	1770	1840	PEAR BW, PEAR SLIP, PMFR (HERTS)	1780-1810
78	S	6	7	7	66	1050	1200	EMCH (FL), MORG	1050-1200
83	S	6	1	1	21	1170	1350	SHER	1170-1350
86	S	6	1	1	1	1050	1200	ESHER	1050-1200
90	S	6	1	1	10	1050	1200	ESHER	1050-1200
120	S	7	3	3	38	1050	1200	ESHER	1050-1200
123	S	7	8	8	75	1350	1500	BRIM, CBW, CHEA, EMGR, EMID/LMSR	15th century
126	S	8	1	1	13	1350	1500	EMGR	15th century
130	S	10	1	1	9	1760	1830	CREA DEV	1760-1830
131	S	10	2	2	20	1670	1926	LONS, STSL	19th century
136	S	11	1	1	8	1820	1900	YELL	1820-1900
138	S	11	1	1	2	1780	1900	TPW	Mid-late 19th century
146	S	6	1	1	17	1150	1250	DESUR	1150-1250

150	S	6	1	1	4	1050	1200	ESHER	1050-1200
159	S	7	13	2	47	1050	1200	ESHER, MORG	1050-1200
161	S	7	3	3	55	1050	1200	EMGR, ESANA, ESHER	1050-1150
165	S	6	2	2	5	1050	1200	ESHER, MISC	900-1500
167	S	6	1	1	5	1050	1150	EMCH	1050-1150
169	S	7	3	3	39	1050	1150	EMCH, EMS(HERTS), MORG	1050-1150
184	S	7	4	4	71	1250	1500	BRIM, EMCH, ESHER, SHER	1250-1350
194	S	6	1	1	8	1050	1200	ESHER	1050-1200
204	S	6	1	1	5	1000	1200	EMSC (HERTS)	1000-1200
210	s	6	27	17	658	1050	1200	ESUR, EMCH, ESHER, MISC	Late 12th-early 13th century
212	s	6	1	1	13	1000	1200	EMS (HERTS)	1000-1200
221	s	6	22	6	137	1080	1200	EMS (HERTS), ESHER, ESUR, LOND, MORG	Late 12th-13th century
232	S	6	5	5	79	1050	1200	ESHER	Late 12th-13th century
264	S	11	2	2	5	1805	1900	PMR, REFW	Late 19th century
288	S	7	5	4	41	1270	1500	CBW, EMID/LMSR, ESHER	1270-1500
293	S	9	1	1	11	1660	1670	STSL	1660-1870
297	S	9	1	1	25	1600	1800	PMFR (HERTS)	1600-1800
303	S	9	1	1	18	1580	1900	PMR	17th century
304	L	11	103	60	2681	1810	1900	CHEA FT, CHPO BATV, CHPO BW, CREA DEV, CREA TORT, EMS (HERTS), ENPO, LONS, PEAR TR, PEAR TR3, PMFR (HERTS), PMFRSL (HERTS), STBL, SWSG, SWSG SCRB, TGW, TGW BLUE, TGW H	Early 19th century
306	M	11	32	21	669	1805	1900	CREA DEV, LONS, PEAR, PEAR BW, PEAR TR, PMFR (HERTS), REFW, REFW PNTD,	Mid 19th century



								SWSG,TGW	
308	S	9	16	7	501	1600	1800	PMFR (HERTS), PMR, PMSRY, RAER, RBOR	Mid-late 17th century
310	S	9	2	2	9	1050	1200	ESHER	1050- 1200
312	S	11	4	3	39	1830	1900	REFW CHROM, TPW	1830- 1900
314	S	11	1	1	11	1805	1900	REFW	1805- 1900
316	S	10	22	15	286	1770	1820	CHPO ROSE, CREA DEV, PEAR, PEAR BW, PEAR PNTD, PEAR TR, RBOR, RBORG	1800- 1840
326	S	7	21	13	287	1170	1350	ESHER, MISC, MISC WW, SHER	1170- 1200
328	S	9	7	3	224	1600	1800	BRIM, ESHER, PMFRSL (HERTS)	1600- 1800
336	S	11	1	1	1	1780	1900	TPW	Mid-late 19th century
338	S	9	2	2	5	1600	1800	LMSR	17th century
342	S	9	2	2	9	1550	1800	PMFR (HERTS)	1550- 1800
348	S	9	6	6	31	1480	1600	ESHER, LMSR, SHER	1480- 1600
354	S	7	13	13	65	1240	1400	CBW, ESHER, KING, SHER	1240- 1350
355	S	8	4	4	48	1480	1600	ESHER, LMSR	1480- 1600
358	S	9	2	2	6	1550	1800	PMFR (HERTS)	1550- 1800
364	S	6	8	8	39	1050	1200	EMCH, EMS (HERTS), ESHER, ESUR	1050- 1150
366	S	9	3	3	36	1580	1700	PMR	1580- 1700
369	S	11	16	15	139	1820	1900	CBW, CREA DEV, CREA EAR, DERBS, ENPO BW, LONS, MISC, PEAR BW, PEAR SPON, RBOR, SWSG, TGW C	1820- 1900
374	S	7	10	10	123	1350	1500	CBW, CHEA, EMS (HERTS), EMSC (HERTS), ESHER, MISC (chalk-tempered)	1350- 1500
382	S	6	2	2	35	1150	1250	DESUR, EMS (HERTS)	1150- 1200
384	S	6	5	5	21	1050	1150	EMCH, EMSF, ESHER, ESUR	1050- 1150
388	S	8	1	1	91	1270	1500	CBW	1270- 1500
390	S	8	25	18	253	1480	1550	BRIM, CBW, EBORD, LMSR	1480- 1550
396	S	8	21	21	134	1480	1550	CBW, EBORD, ESHER, LMSR, SHER	1480- 1550
398	S	8	2	2	16	1480	1600	CBW, LMSR	1480-

									1500
400	S	11	8	8	70	1780	1830	CREA DEV, ESHER, PMFR (HERTS), SWSG, TGW	1760- 1780
402	S	11	24	22	690	1850	1900	BONE, DERBS, MAJO, MISC IMP, PEAR, PMBL, REFW, REFW CHROM, REFW SLIP, TPW, YELL, YELL SLIP	1850- 1900
404	S	11	9	5	258	1850	1900	ENGs, REFW CHROM, TPW	1850- 1900
413	S	11	15	12	753	1820	1900	BONE, CREA DEV, LONS, PEAR, PEAR ERTH, PEAR TR, PMFR (HERTS), YELL, YELL SLIP	1820- 1900
415		11	1	1	5	1570	1846	TGW	Late 18th century
426		7	2	1	21	1270	1500	CBW	1340- 1500
432	S	8	1	1	58	1270	1600	EMID/LMSR	15th- 16th century
454	S	6	1	1	4	1050	1200	ESHER	1050- 1200
458	S	7	1	1	2	1240	1400	KING	1240- 1400
460	S	7	5	4	127	1350	1500	CBW, CHEA, EMCH, ESHER	1350- 1500
463	S	6	1	1	2	900	1900	MISC	900- 1900
475	S	6	1	1	27	1000	1200	EMS (HERTS)	1000- 1200
482	S	6	26	6	318	1050	1150	EMIS, EMS (HERTS), ESUR	1050- 1150
484	S	7	1	1	15	1050	1150	ESUR	1050- 1150
490	S	6	2	2	36	1050	1150	EMCH	1050- 1150
530	S	8	3	3	106	1450	1600	LMSR, LMFE (L), SHER	Late 15th- 16th
564	S	9	1	1	3	1550	1800	PMFR (HERTS)	1550- 1800
627	S	6	2	2	24	1050	1200	EMS (HERTS), ESHER	1050- 1200
677	S	6	1	1	1	1050	1200	EMSF	1050- 1200
708	S	6	1	1	19	1050	1200	ESHER	1050- 1200
709	S	6	2	2	42	1050	1200	ESHER	1050- 1200
725	S	6	1	1	10	1050	1200	ESHER	1050- 1200
730	S	9	1	1	8	1550	1800	BRIM	1550- 1800
735	S	11	1	1	3	1805	1900	REFW	Mid-late 19th century
737	S	11	5	4	156	1780	1900	BRIM, CREA DEV, PMR, TPW	Late 19th-

									e20th century
745	S	11	1	1	3	1780	1900	ENPO HP	19th century
761	S	11	2	1	32	1780	1900	TPW	Mid-late 19th century
776	S	11	18	7	341	1780	1900	BLACK, ENGS BRST, REFW, TPW, TPW LITH	Early 20th century
796	S	6	24	12	925	1050	1200	ESHER	1050-1200
797	S	6	3	1	10	1050	1150	ESUR	1050-1150
868	S	10	4	4	68	1550	1800	BRIM, PMFR (HERTS)	1550-1625

Table 1. SNR13: Distribution of pottery types showing individual contexts containing pottery, the assemblage size, its phase, the number of sherds (SC), ENV and weight (g), the date range of the earliest and latest pottery type (Context ED/LS), the fabrics present and a suggested deposition date. SC: sherd count, ENV: estimated number of vessels.

## APPENDIX 6: BUILDING MATERIALS

### Berni Sudds

The ceramic building material for each context was briefly scanned. A date range for the material is given below in Table 1 along with a considered date for the group based primarily on fabric and form, but also taking into account condition and evidence of re-use.

Context	Quantity			Date range of the material	Latest dated material	Context considered date
	Type	No	Wg			
5	Brick Tile	1 9	1826 1173	1180 – 1900	1680 – 1900	1680 – 1900 Including thin drain/ floor brick (worn).
13	Tile	7	713	1180 – 1800	1400 – 1700	1400 – 1600/1700
16	Tile Brick	9 1	393 108	1180 – 1700	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700
23	Tile Brick	9 4	1062 341	1180 – 1725	1666 – 1725	1666 – 1725
72	Brick	15	1678	1450 – 1900	1680 – 1900	1680 – 1900 Including thin drain/ floor brick (very worn).
76	Brick Tile	5 1	249 58	1400 – 1700	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700
96	Tile	25	1977	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500
106	Brick	2	40	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700+
123	Tile	30	2180	1180 – 1800	1400 – 1600	1400 – 1600
128	Brick	1	<1	1450 – 1900	1450 – 1900	1450 – 1900?
130	Brick Tile	8 4	904 133	1400 – 1900	1680 – 1900	1680 – 1900
149	Tile	7	407	1180 – 1800	1480 – 1800	1480 – 1800
154	Tile	14	613	1180 – 1900	1480 – 1900	1480 – 1900
164	Brick	1	10	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900
194	Brick	1	3	1180 – 1800	1180 – 1600	1180 – 1600?
203	Brick	1	1342	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1600
238				1400 – 1700	1400 – 1700	1400 – 1700
240	Tile	1	47	1180 – 1800	1480 – 1800	1480 – 1800
242	Brick	1	503	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1750 – 1900
244	Brick	1	370	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900
248	Brick	1	666	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700
258	Tile	3	91	1180 – 1800	1480 – 1800	1480 – 1800
264	Brick Tile	1 1	91 52	1400 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900
270	Brick	1	219	1450 – 1900	1450 – 1900	1450 – 1900
272	Brick	1	160	1450 – 1900	1450 – 1900	1700 – 1900
284	Tile	1	36	1180 – 1600	1180 – 1600	1180 – 1600
288	Tile	2	80	1180 – 1800	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500
293	Drainpipe Brick Tile	1 2 1	90 72 83	1400 – 1900	1800 – 1900	1800 – 1900
295	Brick Tile	13 1	668 54	1180 – 1725	1664 – 1725	1664 – 1725
297	Tile	1	63	1180 – 1800	1400 – 1700	1400 – 1700
299	Brick	2	20	1180 – 1800	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700+
301	Brick Tile	7 1	1195 54	1450 – 1900	1480 – 1900	1700 – 1900?
303	Tile	1	62	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500
304	Brick Tile	9 6	6221 746	1180 – 1900	1750 – 1900	1750 – 1900 Including thin drain/ floor brick (worn).
306	Brick Tile	5 2	2011 96	1400 – 1900	1750 – 1900	1750 – 1900



308	Brick Tile	8 3	2184 197	1180 – 1800	1680 – 1900	1680 – 1700+ Including thin drain/ floor brick (worn).
316	Tile Brick	2 2	50 95	1180 – 1900	1480 – 1900	1480 – 1900
326	Tile	1	80	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500
328	Brick Tile	2 3	48 232	1180 – 1800	1480 – 1700+	1480 – 1700+
336	Tile	1	87	1180 – 1800	1180 – 1600	1180 – 1600
338	Tile	4	66	1400 – 1700	1400 – 1700	1400 – 1700
340	Tile	1	7	1180 – 1800	1400 – 1700	1400 – 1700
342	Brick	1	20	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700+	1450 – 1700+
344	Tile	1	16	1180 – 1600	1180 – 1600	1180 – 1600
348	Tile	2	80	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500
355	Brick Tile	1 13	18 657	1180 – 1700	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700
357	Tile	6	938	1180 – 1800	1480 – 1800	1480 – 1800
358	Brick Tile	4 2	646 29	1180 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1850
366	Brick	4	223	1450 – 1725	1664 – 1725	1664 – 1725?
369	Brick Tile	2 11	127 380	1180 - 1725	1664 - 1725	1664 – 1725
374	Brick Tile	3 6	254 507	1180 – 1800	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700+ (possibly c.1680). post
390	Tile	7	310	1180 – 1800	1400 – 1700	1400 – 1700
392	Tile	1	35	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500
394	Tile	2	182	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500
396	Tile	18	924	1180 – 1900	1480 – 1900	1480 – 1900
398	Tile	9	301	1180 – 1800	1400 – 1700	1400 – 1700
400	Tile Brick	4 1	479 56	1180 – 1900	1800 – 1900+	1800 – 1900+
402	Brick Tile	2 3	377 350	1400 – present	1880 – present	1880 – present
404	Tile	2	415	1400 – 1900	1480 – 1900	1480 – 1800
406	Tile	5	436	1180 – 1600	1400 – 1600	1400 – 1600
411	Tile Brick	10 8	1158 1652	1180 - 1725	1664 – 1725	1664 – 1725
413	Brick Tile	1 1	162 60	1180 – 1800	1450 – 1800	1450 – 1800
424	Tile	8	262	1180 – 1900	1480 – 1900	1480 – 1900
426	Brick Tile	3 9	346 596	1180 - 1900	1480 – 1900	1480 – 1700
434	Tile	3	198	1180 – 1900	1480 – 1900	1480 – 1900
460	Tile	1	71	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500
511	Brick	1	6	1450 – 1900	1450 – 1900	Post 1664?
532	Tile	1	259	1400 – 1900	1400 – 1900	1400 - 1900
534	Brick	1	15	1180 – 1600	1180 – 1600	1180 – 1600
546	Tile	2	2	1180 – 1800	1180 – 1800	1480 – 1800?
548	Brick	2	3137	1780 – 1900	1780 – 1900	1780 – 1900
553	Tile	9	718	1180 – 1600	1180 – 1600	1180 – 1600
564	Brick Tile	4 2	102 131	1450 – 1900	1630 – 1850	1630 – 1850
567	Brick	2	786	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1750 – 1900
569	Brick	2	2250	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1750 – 1900
583	Brick	1	1044	1666 – 1900	1750 – 1900	1750 – 1900
646	Brick	1	7	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500
649	Brick	1	32	1450 – 1900	1450 – 1900	1450 – 1900
664	Brick	2	3425	1450 – 1725	1664 – 1725	1664 – 1725
675	Brick	2	723	1450 – 1900	1750 – 1900	1750 – 1900
677	Tile	2	32	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500
683	Brick Tile	2 1	824 44	1400 – present	1880 – present	1880 – present
687	Brick	3	96	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900
691	Brick	8	154	1450 – 1800	1480 – 1800	1480 – 1700

	Tile	1	92			
670	Brick	1	139	1450 – 1700+	1450 – 1700+	1450 – 1700+
693	Brick	4	38	1450 – 1900	1450 – 1900	1700 – 1900?
694	Brick	2	2562	1770 – 1940	1770 – 1940	1770 – 1940
702	Brick	3	73	1450 – 1900	1450 – 1900	1664 – 1900?
720	Brick	1	17	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1700 – 1900
721	Brick	1	484	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1750 – 1900
723	Tile	5	476	1180 – 1900	1480 – 1900	1480 – 1900
	Brick	2	520			
730	Tile	4	207	1180 – 1900	1630 – 1850	1630 – 1850
735	Tile	1	8	1480 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900
	Brick	1	87			
745	Brick	2	116	1450 – 1900	1450 – 1900	1450 – 1900
747	Tile	4	87	1480 – 1900	1480 – 1900	1480 – 1900
754	Tile	1	22	1180 – 1800	1180 – 1800	1400 – 1700?
761	Brick	2	1895	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1750 – 1900
763	Brick	8	276	1450 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1700 – 1900
771	Brick	7	71	1450 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900
820	Brick	2	231	1450 – 1900	1750 – 1900	1750 – 1900?
834	Brick	2	541	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1700 – 1900
836	Tile	1	96	1180 – 1800	1180 – 1800	1400 – 1700
846	Brick	4	937	1450 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1750 – 1900
848	Brick	4	1209	1450 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1666 – 1900
850	Brick	4	3585	1480 – 1900	1750/80 – 1900	1750/80 – 1900
	Tile	1	55			
854	Brick	1	38	1180 – 1900	1666 – 1900	1700 – 1900?
	Tile	2	64			
860	Brick	1	319	1450 – 1900	1450 – 1900	1700 – 1900?
862	Tile	1	38	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500	1180 – 1500
864	Tile	2	30	1180 – 1800	1180 – 1800	1180 – 1800
868	Brick	3	782	1450 – 1900	1450 – 1900	1750 – 1900
	Tile	1	21			
872	Brick	1	406	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700
876	Brick	1	567	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700	1450 – 1700
881	Tile	1	54	1180 – 1800	1180 – 1800	1180 – 1800

Table 1: Ceramic Building Material Spot Dates

The building material recovered comprises almost entirely medieval and post-medieval peg tile and post-medieval and modern brick. The types identified can all be well-paralleled in the greater London area including fine and sandy peg tiles (fabrics 2586; 2271; 2276) and pre and post-Great Fire bricks (3033, 3046; 3032; 3034). The production and use of red brick appears to have continued into the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century in the locality, as generally observed c. 15 miles out of central London. A number of thin red bricks with sharp arrises were recovered (fabric 3047) that represent specialised drain or floor bricks dating from the late 17<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century. Most demonstrate heavy wear, having evidently been used in a floor surface. Modern machine made Fletton-type bricks were also identified.

The ceramic building material is of little intrinsic interest, being typical of the greater London area in both form and fabric. The material is also fairly fragmented and dispersed with no significant dumps recovered and as such provides little more than background information on the built heritage in the vicinity.

## **APPENDIX 7: GLASS ASSESSMENT**

**Chris Jarrett**

### **INTRODUCTION**

A small-sized assemblage of glass (one box) was recovered from the site and dates to the post-medieval period, although a small fragment of possible Roman glass is also present. None of the material shows evidence of abrasion and it was probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage or discard. Weathering was noted upon a small number of vessels. The state of fragmentation for the assemblage ranges from single fragments to one vessel with a complete profile, although the majority of the assemblage could be assigned to a basic vessel shape. The glass was quantified by the number of fragments. The assemblage was recovered from sixteen contexts as small (fewer than 30 fragments) groups.

All of the glass (96 fragments, of which eight fragments are unstratified) was entered in to a database by type, colour, form and manufacturing technique. The assemblage is discussed by vessel shape.

### **Roman**

A small fragment of opaque blue soda or natron vessel glass with slight weathering was recovered from context [848] and is provisionally dated to the Roman period.

### **THE FORMS**

The composition of the post-medieval glass assemblage forms is as follows:

#### **Bottles**

Cylindrical: four fragments

Cylindrical, Codd type: three fragments

Cylindrical, soda water type: ten fragments

Flat octagonal cross-section, squat: one fragment

Oval cross-section: seven fragments

Square section (sauce): one fragment

Bottle or phial: two fragments

English wine bottle: 22 fragments

English wine bottle, early cylindrical type: two fragments

Total number of bottles: 52 fragments

Optical lens or disc: two fragments

Vessel glass: three fragments

Window pane: 38 fragments

#### **Bottles**

### *Cylindrical*

Fragments of mould made cylindrical bottles were noted in two contexts. The moulded flat base of a bottle made in clear, good quality soda glass occurred in context [306], while a thin walled fragment was made in high lead low low-alkali (HLLH) glass and this was recovered from context [402]. Both vessels are dated to the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### *Cylindrical, Codd type*

Two fragmentary Codd bottles were recognised by their characteristic moulded necks to hold a marble. The first is unstratified and made in HLLH glass with a pale green tint and it was complete from the neck down. It has embossed vertically on the front side 'AW.RAY/HARRINGTON' and in an arc on the back of the bottle 'A. ALEXANDER & CO.' above 'LEEDS & LONDON', which is horizontal, while the convex base is embossed '6'. The second vessel was recovered from context [402] and it was made in aquamarine coloured HLLH glass and survives only as neck and shoulder fragments. Both vessels date from c.1870.

### *Cylindrical, soda water type bottles*

These bottles were all in a fragmentary state and were recovered from two contexts. A thick walled example recovered from context [402] was made in aquamarine coloured HLLH glass and one of the three fragments of this vessel has embossed in a circle '...& Cos' /...TON' around the surviving letters 'TERS', which is linear. Two soda bottles were recovered from context [761] and both were made in soda glass. The first is in pale aquamarine coloured glass and has on one fragment embossed '.../LTD', while another fragment has in relief a shield containing concentric circles around a probable setting sun motif. On the lower right side exterior of the shield the word '[T]RADE' survives. The second vessel from context [761] is made in emerald green coloured glass and survives as a neck and shoulder fragment embossed 'R. W. & W...W/ .../R...', while a base sherd has an embossed elongated letter 'E' surviving and the underside of the base is embossed '.../WH...'. This bottle was made for the soft-drinks manufacturer R. White and a similar unstratified bottle also made in emerald green coloured glass has a collared rim with an internal screw fitting and a base sherd has '[W]HITE' embossed vertically on the wall, while the underside of the base has 'WHITE' embossed twice in a cross formation. Both vessels are dated from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century, except that the example with the internal screw fitting dates to after 1890.

### *Flat octagonal cross-section bottle*

The complete profile of a squat bottle of this type in pale green aquamarine HLLH glass was recovered from context [316]. The vessel has a short, rounded applied rim, a short neck, rounded shoulder and embossed on the flat panels is 'TRUE/DAFFY'S/ELIXIR'. The base is convex with a diagonal mould seam and the centre has a deep cylindrical pontil scar. Daffy's elixir dates from the 1670s and was a laxative made using alcohol. The bottle dates to between c. 1820-40.

### *Oval cross-section bottle*



A moulded bottle of this type is made in clear soda glass and it was recovered from context [304] and survives in a fragmentary state from the shoulder to the base. It has embossed decoration consisting of a diamond lattice pattern on the shoulder transforming into vertical flutes on the body, which continue on the underside of the concave base. The vessel is mould made and probably dates to the late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century

#### *Square-section (sauce) bottle*

This moulded form dates from c. 1830 onwards and survives as a base fragment made in aquamarine HLLH glass. The two opposed walls of the bottle are panelled and one has embossed vertically '... SAUCE'. The base has a circular convex depression. The vessel was unstratified.

#### *Bottles or phials*

There are two vessels that could be either bottles or phials and both were manufactured in HLLH glass using the free-blown technique and are broadly dated to the post-medieval period. From context [304] was recovered the neck and shoulder of a vessel of this type in glass with a pale green tint. The second vessel was found in context [316] and survives as an applied, slightly everted, asymmetrical, preparation type rim above a comparatively deep neck for this type of vessel and it was made in aquamarine coloured glass.

#### *English wine bottles*

This form was largely in a fragmentary state and could not be assigned to a specific shape and could only be given a general post-medieval date. Examples made in natural glass with colours ranging between pale and dark olive green, usually with some degree of weathering, were recovered from contexts [72], [238], [256], [304], [306] and [316]. A rim type dated c.1750-70, with an applied, rounded finish rolled on to a rounded cordon (Dumbrell 1983, 38), was unstratified. Wine bottles made in soda glass with a pale olive green tint and probably dating to the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries were noted as four sherds in context [306] and single sherds were found in contexts [637] and [693].

#### *English cylindrical wine bottle*

The base of an early wine bottle of this type was recovered from context [304] and has a splayed base and rounded concave underside. The vessel is free-blown, made in pale olive green natural glass and dates to the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century to early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **Optical lens/glass disc**

Two fragments of a flat disc of glass made in clear soda glass, with a diameter of 26mm and a thickness of 1mm was recovered from context [369]. The function of this glass disc is unknown, although it is possible that it was part of a microscope or some such apparatus. The item is likely to date to the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century.

#### **Vessel glass**

Two fragments of clear soda glass, probably dating to the 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century were each recovered from contexts [316] and [400]. A rim and carinated sherd in semi-opaque white

soda glass may possibly from a mid19th-20<sup>th</sup> century dated lampshade and it was recovered from context [402].

### Window glass

Fragments of HLLH window glass varying in colour from clear to pale green and pale olive tints were recovered from contexts [256], [304] and [306] and are cylinder made and are broadly dated to the post-medieval period. Large fragments of a single window pane were noted in context [304]. Clear soda glass window fragments, machine manufactured were found in contexts [316], [40] and [413] and date from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

### DISTRIBUTION

The glass was recovered from Phases 9, 10 and 11. Its distribution is shown in Table 1.

Context	Phase	Size	No of frags	Forms (number of fragments)	Considered deposition date
72	10	S	3	x3 English wine bottle	Post-medieval
238	9	S	1	x1 English wine bottle	Post-medieval
256	10	S	2	x1 English wine bottle, window pane	Post-medieval
304	11	M	36	X7 bottle: oval cross-section, x1 bottle or phial, x 3 English wine bottle, x2 English wine bottle: early cylindrical, x 23 window pane	Mid 19th century onwards
306	11	S	10	x3 bottle: cylindrical, x6 English wine bottle, x1 window pane	19th-20th century
316	10	S	6	x1 bottle; flat octagonal cross-section, x1 bottle or phial, x2 English wine bottle, x1 vessel glass, x1 window pane	Early 19th century
369	11	S	2	x2 lens or disc	19th-20th century
400	11	S	1	x1 vessel glass	Early 19th century
402	11	S	7	x1 bottle: cylindrical, x1 bottle: Codd-type, x1 bottle: cylindrical soda-type, x1 vessel	c. 1870 onwards
404	11	S	6	x6 window pane	Mid 19th-20th century
413	11	S	6	x6 window pane	Late 19th-20th century
637	11	S	1	x1 English wine bottle	19th-20th century
693	10	S	1	x1 English wine bottle	Post-medieval
761	11	S	5	x5 bottle: cylindrical soda-type,	Late 19th-20th century
848	10	S	1	x1 vessel glass	?Roman

Table 1. SNR13: Distribution of the glass showing which context the material occurred in, the Phase of the deposit, size and number of fragments, the forms present in each context, quantified by the number of fragments and a considered deposition date (spot date).

### SIGNIFICANCE, POTENTIAL AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The glass has little significance at a local level. The forms are fairly typical for the London area. The main potential of the glass is to date the deposits it was recovered from. There are no recommendations for further work and should a publication text be required on the glass assemblage then information should be taken from this assessment report.

### REFERENCE

Dumbrell, R. 1983. *Understanding Antique wine bottles* Suffolk: Antique Collectors Club

## **APPENDIX 8: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE**

**Chris Jarrett**

### **INTRODUCTION**

A small-sized assemblage of tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). Most fragments are in a good condition, indicating that they had been deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes were found in six contexts and all are in small (under 30 fragments) sized groups.

All the clay tobacco pipes (twelve fragments, of which none are unstratified) were entered in to a database and classified following Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) with 18<sup>th</sup>-century examples following Oswald's (1975) typology and prefixed OS. All decorated and maker marked pipes were given a unique registered find number. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The degree of milling on the 17<sup>th</sup>-century example has been noted and recorded in quarters, besides the quality of finish. The tobacco pipes are discussed by their types and distribution.

### **THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE TYPES**

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site consists of six bowls and six stems. The clay tobacco pipe bowls range in date between 1660 and 1780. All of the bowls show evidence for being smoked unless indicated.

#### **1660-1680**

A single bowl with its heel or spur missing was recovered from context [415] and has a quarter poor milling of the rim and a fair finish. The bowl is most likely to be of the spurred AO15 type.

#### **1730-1780**

OS12: four heeled bowls with rounded fronts and thin stems and all were recovered from context [304]. One of the bowls is fragmentary with the front of the bowl and the heel missing while three of the bowls are maker marked:

WH: one bowl (SF 9) and probably made by William Heath, Brentford, c. 1738-63 (Laws and Oswald 1981, 15-19).

W P: two bowls (SF7 and SF 8) and probably made in different moulds. These bowls were most likely to have been made by William Pearce, c.1740-60, Brentford (Laws and Oswald 1981, 35).

#### **Unidentified bowl type**

A fragment of a bowl type was recovered from context [306] and can only be broadly dated to the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **DISTRIBUTION**

The clay tobacco pipes are found in Phases 10 and 11; their distribution is shown in Table 1.

Context	Phase	No. of fragments	Assemblage size	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl type (makes initials), part	Context considered date
304	11	6	S	1730	1780	x4 OS12 (X1 WH; SF9, x2 WP: SF7 And SF8)	1730-1780
306	11	1	S	1580	1910	Bowl fragment	18th-19th c
369	11	1	S	1580	1910	Stem	1580-1910
415	11	2	S	1660	1680	X1 ?AO15, x1 stem	1660-1680
737	11	1	S	1580	1910	Stem, thin with a fine bore	1730-1910
848	10	1	S	1580	1910	Stem, thin with a fine bore	1730-1910

Table 1. SNR13. Distribution of the tobacco pipes showing the phase, number of fragments and size of the group, the dates of the latest clay tobacco pipe bowl present (Context ED and LD), the bowl types or part and a considered deposition spot date for each context.

### SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION

The clay tobacco pipes are of little significance at a local level and it is assumed that the assemblage derives mostly from sources in the vicinity of the site. The bowl types present fit within the typology for London and it is presumed that local clay tobacco pipe makers are represented in the assemblage, such as the 18<sup>th</sup>-century master pipe makers William Heath and William Pearce. They were working in Brentford, one of the closest pipe making centres, approximately 10 miles to the east of the site.

### POTENTIAL OF THE COLLECTION

The main potential for the tobacco pipes is as an aide to dating the contexts in which they were found and to provide a sequence for them. None of the pipe bowls merit illustration.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

No further work is recommended on the clay tobacco pipes from the site and if further publication work on this material is required then the information should be taken from this report.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Atkinson D. and Oswald. A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.
- Oswald, A. 1975, *Clay pipes for the Archaeologist*, British Archaeological Reports, British series, No.14.
- Laws, A. and Oswald, A. 1981 'The kiln of William Heath, Eighteenth-century Brentford pipemaker', in P. Davey, *The archaeology of the clay tobacco pipe VI. Pipes and kilns in the London region*, British Archaeological Reports, British series, No.97, 15-65.



## **APPENDIX 9: METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT &&&**

**Märit Gaimster**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In total, around 45 individual metal and small finds were recovered from the investigations; they are listed in the table below. The finds were exclusively from medieval and post-medieval contexts. While dominated by iron nails, or possible such (29 in all), identifiable objects also include at least one iron buckle and a handful of household objects, fittings and possible tools.

### **FINDS BY PHASE**

#### **Phase 6: earlier medieval**

Only three finds came from this phase; at least two are iron nails

#### **Phase 7: later medieval**

Two finds were retrieved from Phase 7, including a near-complete iron nail with circular head and two conjoining fragments of cattle long bone exhibiting traces of wear and handling (sf 13), possibly part of a tool of unknown function.

#### **Phase 8: post-medieval 1**

Twelve finds came from Phase 8 contexts. Besides iron nails, they included at least one complete iron buckle (sf 10) and a possible second one (sf 11). There is also the finial of an iron strap fitting (sf 12).

#### **Phase 9: post-medieval 2 (17th and 18th centuries)**

Six finds were retrieved from Phase 9 contexts; with the exception of an incomplete stone hone (sf 16), for sharpening knives and tools, all consisted of nails or fragments of iron straps or binding. However, an unstratified copper-alloy button can also be dated to this phase (sf 5). This is a disc button, possibly made of tombac, a popular alloy of zinc and copper widely used during the 18th century. Also characteristic for this period is the raised soldered cone for the fixing loop at the back (Bailey 2004, 40; cf. Noël Hume 1969, fig. 23 Type 8).

#### **Phase 10: post-medieval 3 (18th and 19th centuries)**

Phase 10 yielded twelve finds, again with numerous nails, iron straps and binding. The finds however also include some household objects in the form of an ivory cutlery handle with pistol-shaped grip (sf 2), an incomplete copper-alloy teaspoon (sf 3) and the possible fragment of an iron trivet (sf 15). There is also an iron knife or tool with a blade set at an angle to the wooden handle (sf 14).

#### **Phase 11: recent (later 19th- to mid-20th centuries)**

Around nine objects came from this more recent phase; along with iron nails and slag was a length of copper-alloy mount or binding for a curved object (sf 4)

## RECOMMENDATIONS

The metal and small finds form an integral component of the finds and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. Relevant finds include the early modern iron objects from Phase 8 (sf 10–12), the 18th-century coat button (sf 5) and the household objects (sf 2–3 and 15), along with the possible iron tool or knife (sf 14) from Phase 10. For the purpose of publication, a number of objects require x-raying to aid full identification; some objects also require x-raying for archiving purposes. These finds are all marked in the table below. Following publication and x-raying, nails and indeterminate iron fragments may be discarded.

## REFERENCES

- Bailey, G. 2004. *Buttons & Fasteners 500BC-AD1840*, Greenlight Publishing.
- Noël Hume, I. 1969. *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.

## FINDS CATALOGUE

PHASE 6: EARLIER MEDIEVAL				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
44		iron nails; two incomplete	1050-1150	x-ray
221		iron nail; stem only	late 12th to 13th centuries	x-ray

PHASE 7: LATER MEDIEVAL				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
159		iron nail; circular head; L 50mm+	1050-1200	x-ray
406	13	bone ?tool; fragment of cattle long bone; abraded edge and surfaces polished from handling	n/a	

PHASE 8: POST-MEDIEVAL 1				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
104		iron nails; two incomplete	n/a	
355		iron ?nail; stem only; L 55mm	1480-1600	x-ray
390	10	iron buckle; ?buckle pin extant; W 40mm; L 35mm	1480-1550	x-ray
	11	iron ?buckle; incomplete with oval-section body; W c.55mm	1480-1550	x-ray
	12	iron fitting; oval finial with broken-off strap at 45 degrees angle; diam. c. 35mm; strap W 15mm		x-ray
		iron nails; four incomplete	1480-1550	x-ray
396		iron nail; flat irregular head; L 65mm	1480-1550	x-ray
398		iron nail; flat irregular head; L 45mm+	1480-1550	x-ray

PHASE 9: POST-MEDIEVAL 2 (17th and 18th centuries)				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
0	5	tinned copper-alloy/tombac coat button; beaded and swirled border at front; raised cone for fixing loop at back; diam. 24mm; 18th century	n/a	
238		iron strap/binding; curved piece; W 15mm; L 90mm	n/a	x-ray
286		iron ?strap; three pieces; W 15mm	n/a	x-ray
308	16	stone hone of millstone grit; incomplete; rectangular 20 x 25mm section; L 45mm+	mid- to late 17th century	
		iron nails; one with circular head, L 55mm; one	mid- to late	x-ray

		with small oval domed head, L 100mm	17th century	
366		iron ?nail; stem only; L 40mm	1580-1700	x-ray
371		iron ?nail; incomplete	n/a	x-ray

PHASE 10: POST-MEDIEVAL 3 (18th and 19th centuries)				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
72		iron ?nails; two heavily corroded pieces	1780-1810	x-ray
304	2	?ivory cutlery handle; pistol-shaped scales fixed with three iron rivets; L 85mm; corroded iron lump at working end	early 19th c	x-ray
	3	copper-alloy teaspoon; slender bowl only; W 22mm; L 40mm	early 19th c	x-ray
		iron strap/binding; two pieces; W 25mm	early 19th c	x-ray
		iron nails; L 40 and 150mm	early 19th c	discard
306	14	iron tang-hafted ?knife/tool with fragments of straight wooden handle; blade at 45 degrees angle to handle; incomplete; handle L 90mm; blade W 25mm	mid-19th c	x-ray and further ident
	15	iron ?trivet; flat curved strap; part of ?leg extant; strap W 35mm	mid-19th c	x-ray
		iron nail; L 65mm	mid-19th c	discard
316		iron ring/binding; W 15mm; diam. 65mm	1800-1840	x-ray
637		iron ?nail; incomplete	n/a	x-ray

PHASE 11: RECENT				
context	sf	description	pot date	recommendation
264		iron nail; incomplete with small oval domed head	late 19th c	discard
369	4	copper-alloy mount or binding; straight with curved profile; W 15mm; L 75mm	1820-1900	x-ray
		iron nails; five incomplete	1820-1900	discard
		slag; three small pieces	1820-1900	further ident
737		iron ?object; two heavily corroded pieces	late 19th to early 20th c	x-ray

## **APPENDIX 10: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT**

**Kevin Rielly**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The animal bone described in this report include those recovered by hand from each of the three archaeological interventions and were entirely derived from the medieval and post-medieval levels. Several samples were taken from this site, especially from the earlier horizons. The processing of these samples, at time of writing, is incomplete. However, it is hoped that these will add to the hand collected assemblages in terms of the smaller species as fish, as well as hopefully, provide some additional indication of animal usage from the prehistoric occupation levels.

### **METHODOLOGY**

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

### **DESCRIPTION OF FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE BY PHASE**

The site provided a total quantity of 172 hand collected bone fragments (see table 1), taken from medieval through to relatively recent. Most of these deposits were well dated to within 150 to 200 years, as follows:- Phase 6 – 11<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> centuries; Phase 7 – 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup>; Phase 8 – 16<sup>th</sup> to early 17<sup>th</sup>; Phase 9 – 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup>; Phase 10 – 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century and Phase 10 – late 19<sup>th</sup> to mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. There were a relatively high proportion of abraded fragments in the medieval and post-medieval 2 collections, amounting to 6, 3 and 4 fragments out of phase totals of 33, 9 and 14 bones. There was a moderately high level of fragmentation, with most of the context assemblages principally composed of bones which are less than 25% complete, again with some notable exceptions, in particular the equid articulation (see below) from one of the Phase 11 deposits.

#### **Phase 6 (Early medieval)**

The 33 bones in this small assemblage were recovered from 12 deposits and 11 features, mainly pits but also including three ditches and a gully. Each of these deposits provided less than 5 fragments, mostly equal or less than 3, with the exception of [553] the upper fill of ditch [554] with 11 bones. This provided four out of the five equid bones from this phase, these undoubtedly representing four teeth from the same adult individual. Cattle is clearly the best represented species within this collection followed by equid, sheep/goat and pig. However, equid, according to the evidence given above, is probably overrepresented. The single pig



bone sis a tooth, the sheep bones are various limb bones, while the cattle bones feature most parts of the skeleton.

Period	EM	LM	PM1	PM2	PM3	Recent
Phase	6	7	8	9	10	11
Species						
Cattle	16	4	7	6		6
Equid	5					37
Cattle-size	6	4	16	5	1	3
Sheep/Goat	4	1	17	4		4
Pig	1		3	1		2
Sheep-size	1		10	4		
Rabbit			1			
Chicken						1
Chicken-size				1		
Goose						1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>54</b>

Table 1: Counts of hand collected animal bone in each occupation phase, where EM is early medieval, LM is later medieval and PM is post-medieval

#### Phase 7 (Later medieval)

This minor collection was derived from 3 pits, a posthole and a ditch, each providing three or less bone fragments. The assemblage generally follows the previous phase with a predominance of cattle (here including cattle-size), this species represented by a mix of parts. The single sheep bone is a tibia.

#### Phase 8 (Post-medieval 1)

This larger assemblage was taken from 7 pits, a stakehole and a tree throw, with most of the bones derived from 3 of the pits i.e. [375], [391] and [397] with 12, 8 and 12 fragments respectively. The species representation has now changed to an approximately similar proportion of cattle and sheep/goat if cattle-size and sheep-size fragments are included. Each of the three domesticates (including pig) include a wide range of skeletal parts. This is perhaps to be expected in an agricultural setting assuming the cull and usage of animals belonging to and perhaps reared by the farm holder. The notable wealth of older cattle and sheep would intimate that meat use followed some secondary production. Of interest was the presence of a polled (hornless) sheep skull, perhaps indicative of a hornless type. Such 'types' have been found at other sites dating to this period and are generally considered to represent those which occasionally or even generally exhibit hornless ewes or an actual hornless 'type' with both sexes naturally polled (Armitage and Goodall 1977, 84). There is no clear evidence to suggest which of these suppositions is most accurate, with true hornless varieties not appearing in the historical record before the 18<sup>th</sup> century (Ryder 1964, 67). This collection also contained a single rabbit bone, no doubt the remains of an animal hunted or trapped locally.

#### Phase 9 (Post-medieval 2)

Bones were recovered from seven pits and a gully, each providing very small collections. There is a continuation of the cattle and sheep/goat abundance pattern described in the last phase, plus the first instance of chicken. In addition there is the usual mixture of skeletal parts.

### **Phase 10 (Post-medieval 3)**

The quantity of animal bone collected from deposits in this phase was limited to a single cattle-sized fragment from fill [820] of pit [821].

### **Phase 11 (Recent)**

Minor quantities were recovered from three pits and a posthole (a total of 5 bones), with the remainder being derived from a rectangular pit [738] and posthole [305]. The relatively large collection from the former is entirely composed of equid remains, these representing a partial articulated skeleton from a large adult individual. The recovered parts include almost all the bones from the forelimbs, any absences, the proximal part of the right ulna and radius and several sesamoids, no doubt related to fragmentation (maybe recovery damage) and retrieval constraints respectively. Most of the bones show a measure of abrasion but they're essentially well preserved. This feature is clearly complete and it can therefore be conjectured that these equid limbs represent the partial remains of a disarticulated carcass. The probable series of events to explain this particular 'burial' could include the dumping of the carcass in an open area, the subsequent dismemberment, possibly by scavengers (no butchery marks were observed), and then burial of the various parts within convenient open or perhaps excavated pits. It should be noted that the state of articulation suggests burial took place prior to the full rotting down of these parts of the carcass. The fusion of the bones, giving an age of at least 3.5 years, as well as the signs of 'wear and tear' – the extra bone laid down adjacent to the articular ends, strongly suggest this was a heavily exploited elderly animal. It stood about 1630mm at the shoulder (after von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974) and was clearly rather sturdy as shown by a slenderness index (taken from the metacarpus) of 15.9. This could easily represent a shire horse, possibly a mare rather than a stallion, a recognisable breed dating back to the later 18<sup>th</sup> century (Ward 1998, 11-13).

The material from posthole [305] provided a fragment of skull from a very young calf, this representing the earliest example at this site of likely local breeding. Both cattle and sheep/goat are again the best represented, with minimal quantities of pig and chicken. Notably one of the pig bones, a mandible and most of the cattle bones, including three complete metapodials (2 metacarpals and a metatarsus) are from rather large animals. The metapodials, though taken from the same deposit (within [305]) clearly represent a minimum of two adult individuals, one of the metacarpals and the metatarsus providing shoulder heights (after von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974) of 1340.7mm, and the other metacarpus a height of 1305.6mm. These sizes are clearly comparable to those recovered from a variety of sites in Britain dating from at least the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century (after Davis 1987, 178),

signifying the introduction and use of improved stock, partly based in the case of the pigs on south-east Asian imports (see Rixson 2000, 215 and 220).

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The medieval and post-medieval bone collections are small, although well dated and generally well preserved. There is a rather sparse scatter of bones amongst most of the deposits which perhaps suggests a measure of redeposition or maybe reflects the minor usage of material within a rather small community. It is interesting, regardless of size, that the assemblages reflect the species abundance patterns seen at various contemporary London sites, where cattle dominance gives way to a greater usage of sheep by the 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> centuries (see for example Rielly in prep). In addition, there is very good evidence in the latest levels for the improved breeds dating from at least the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Any further work on these collections should be limited to a brief comparison of contemporary bone collections in this general part of West London. This will take into account species abundance and any information which can be gleaned from the age and size data, principally related to the domestic species. A notable collection was retrieved from the High Street, Uxbridge (Liddle 2004).

It was stated at the outset that the sieved collections are yet to be processed/analysed. These will hopefully provide additional data to the medieval and post-medieval assemblages. However, their principal importance will relate to the prehistoric occupation of this site and in particular, perhaps, any faunal evidence associated with the possible Bronze Age cremation.

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## **APPENDIX 11: ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RAPID ASSESSMENT**

**D. S. Young**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This report summarises the findings arising out of the environmental archaeological rapid assessment.

### **METHODS**

#### **Rapid Assessment**

A total of 17 samples were processed by flotation using 1mm and 300-micron mesh sizes, producing a flot and residue from each sample. These were rapidly assessed for macrofossil remains using a low power zoom-stereo microscope at x7-45 magnification, and the quantities and preservation of each class of macrofossil in each sample recorded (Table 1). Preliminary identifications of the waterlogged seeds have been made using modern comparative material and reference atlases (e.g. Cappers *et al.* 2006). The nomenclature used follows Stace (2005).

### **RESULTS OF THE RAPID ASSESSMENT**

#### **Prehistoric**

Of the samples assessed, a total of nine samples were provisionally dated to the prehistoric period, incorporating Middle Bronze Age sample <5> (99), the primary fill of ditch [85]; samples <15> to <19>, a series of samples taken through context (740), a possible disturbed Bronze Age cremation; and ditch fill samples <6> (58), <7> (323) and <22> (840), all provisionally recorded as Late Bronze Age. Of these samples, low quantities of fragments of bone were recorded in sample <15> (740), whilst low quantities of charred seeds were recorded in samples <6> (98), <16>, <17> and <19> (740) (including *Hordeum/Triticum* type (e.g. barley/wheat)). Low to moderate quantities of charcoal were recorded in all samples with the exception of <7> (323), in which charcoal was absent. In samples <15> to <19> (740) and <22> (840) the charcoal was up to 4mm in diameter. C14 dating the latter is not recommended considering the mixed / disturbed nature of the material.

#### **Medieval**

A total of six samples were provisionally dated to the Medieval period, including pit fill samples <1> (55), <2> (159), <8> (475), <9> (507) ; ditch fill sample <10> (625) and possible kiln floor surface sample <14> (708). Of these samples, a low quantity of pottery was recorded in sample <2> (159), whilst low quantities of waterlogged seeds were recorded in sample <14> (708). Charred seeds were recorded in low quantities in samples <8> (475), <10> (625) and <14> (708), whilst high or very high quantities were recorded in samples <1> (55) and <9> (507) (dominated by barley/wheat). Low quantities of charcoal up to 4mm in



diameter were recorded in samples <1> (55), <9> (507) and <10> (625), whilst high quantities were recorded in sample <2> (159).

### **Post-Medieval**

Two of the samples assessed were provisionally dated to the Post-Medieval period; pit fill samples <12> (666) and <20> (741). A low quantity of waterlogged seeds and waterlogged wood was recorded in sample <12> (666). Sample <20> (741) contained high quantities of charred seeds (including barley/wheat) and charcoal up to 2mm in diameter, with low to moderate quantities of charcoal up to 4mm in diameter. A low quantity of charcoal greater than 4mm was also recorded.

### **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Low to moderate quantities of identifiable charcoal were recorded in the majority of samples assessed from the Prehistoric, Medieval and Post-Medieval phases, with high quantities recorded in sample <2> (159). Where identifiable charcoal was present, it may provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating, subject to species identification.

Where waterlogged seeds were present the assemblages were too small to provide a full interpretation of the local environment. However, charred seeds were recorded in high quantities in three samples, <1> (55), <9> (507) and <20> (741). Where high quantities of charcoal or charred seeds are recorded, these samples may yield further information on the diet, economy and woodland exploitation practices for any contexts deemed of archaeological interest.

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Sample number	Context number	Context description	Size of context sampled (%)	Total volume processed (l)	Flot weight (g)	Fraction (e.g. flot, residue, >300µm)	Charred					Uncharred		Bone			Insects	Pottery	CBM	Daub	Artefacts	Industrial waste
							Charcoal (>4mm)	Charcoal (2-4mm)	Charcoal (<2mm)	Seeds	Chaff	Wood	Seeds	Large	Small	Fragments						
1	55	Primary fill of [37] (Earlier Medieval)	<5	30	3.6	Flot	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					N/A	Residue	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	159	Fill of pit [162] (Later Medieval)	<5	30	N/A	Residue	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5	99	Primary fill of ditch [85] (Middle Bronze Age)	5-15	30	<1.0	Flot	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					N/A	Residue	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	58	Ditch fill (Late Bronze Age)	<5	30	2.0	Flot	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					N/A	Residue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	323	Enclosure ditch fill (Late Bronze Age)	<5	30	1.5	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					N/A	Residue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	475	Fill of [474] (Earlier Medieval)	5-15	30	1.2	Flot	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					N/A	Residue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	507	Possible pit fill	5-15	20	55.0	Flot	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample number	Context number	Context description	Size of context sampled (%)	Total volume processed (l)	Flot weight (g)	Fraction (e.g. flot, residue, >300µm)	Charred					Uncharred		Bone			Insects	Pottery	CBM	Daub	Artefacts	Industrial waste
							Charcoal (>4mm)	Charcoal (2-4mm)	Charcoal (<2mm)	Seeds	Chaff	Wood	Seeds	Large	Small	Fragments						
		(Later Medieval)			N/A	Residue	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	625	Fill of ditch [626] (Later Medieval)	<5	30	1.0	Flot	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					N/A	Residue	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	666	Fill of pit [667] (Post-Medieval)	15-25	20	11.1	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					N/A	Residue	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	708	Possible kiln floor surface (Earlier Medieval)	55-75	50	8.0	Flot	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					N/A	Residue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	740	Fill (Bronze Age)	50	10	3.6	Flot	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					N/A	Residue	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	740	Fill of possible disturbed cremation (Bronze Age)	50	20	N/A	Residue	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	740	Fill of possible disturbed cremation (Bronze Age)	50	30	11.0	Flot	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					N/A	Residue	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample number	Context number	Context description	Size of context sampled (%)	Total volume processed (l)	Flot weight (g)	Fraction (e.g. flot, residue, >300µm)	Charred					Uncharred		Bone			Insects	Pottery	CBM	Daub	Artefacts	Industrial waste
							Charcoal (>4mm)	Charcoal (2-4mm)	Charcoal (<2mm)	Seeds	Chaff	Wood	Seeds	Large	Small	Fragments						
18	740	Fill of possible disturbed cremation (Bronze Age)	50	30	N/A	Residue	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	740	Fill of possible disturbed cremation (Bronze Age)	50	40	1.6	Flot	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	741	Fill of pit [743] (Post-Medieval)	15-25	30	61	Flot	1	2	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					N/A	Residue	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	840	Fill of ditch [841] (Late Bronze Age)	<5	30	3	Flot	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: 0 = Estimated Minimum Number of Specimens (MNS) = 0; 1 = 1 to 25; 2 = 26 to 50; 3 = 51 to 75; 4 = 76 to 100; 5 = 101+

Table 1: Results of the rapid assessment of samples from Station Road, West Drayton (site code: SNR13)



## APPENDIX 12: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-163161

### Project details

Project name 70 Station Road, West Drayton

### Short description of the project

Although there was a presence on the site as early as the Mesolithic, the earliest definable activity dated to the later Neolithic period and was characterised by two parallel, linear ditches that ran on an approximate ENE - WSW alignment. This was followed in the Middle Bronze Age by the construction of a sub-circular, segmented enclosure, with a number of contemporary features also being present. A subsequent phase of activity during the early part of the Late Bronze Age saw the creation of a large, rectangular double-ditched enclosure, with a number of associated features suggesting possible occupation. Later prehistoric activity was also detected. Although residual Roman finds were recovered there was not significant further activity on the site until it was re-occupied at about the time of the Norman Conquest. Ditches were excavated and a number of timber structures, possibly domestic dwellings, were built. In the mid 13th century the emphasis of activity on site appears to have shifted from domestic to agricultural and it is possible that a farm was created here at this time. Occupation of the site continued into the post-medieval period, with the archaeological evidence suggesting a number of phases of activity up until the 19th century. Historic maps from this period onwards show the site occupied by a farmyard and buildings, which may have originated in the medieval period. The archaeological investigations recorded structural remains from the later phases of farm occupation up to demolition of the farm and its replacement with a garage complex in the mid 20th century.

Project dates Start: 05-04-2013 End: 31-05-2013

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes SNR13 - Sitecode

Any associated project reference codes preconst1-144204 - OASIS form ID

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Other 13 - Waste ground

Monument type DITCH Late Neolithic

Monument type DITCH Middle Bronze Age

Monument type DITCH Late Bronze Age

Monument type PIT Late Bronze Age

Monument type POST HOLE Late Bronze Age

Monument type DITCH Medieval

Monument type PIT Medieval

Monument type POST HOLE Medieval

Monument type PIT Post Medieval

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Monument type	POST HOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC Late Mesolithic
Significant Finds	LITHIC Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Bronze Age
Significant Finds	BRICK Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON HILLINGDON YIEWSLEY AND WEST DRAYTON 70 Station Road, West Drayton
Study area	0.26 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 06146 79797 51 0 51 30 23 N 000 28 13 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 28.20m Max: 28.87m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Project brief originator	GLAAS
Project design originator	Andy Shelley

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Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Peter Boyer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Winston Group
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Contents	"Environmental", "Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Drawing", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Section"
Project bibliography	1
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	AN ASSESSMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ON LAND AT 70 STATION ROAD, WEST DRAYTON, LONDON BOROUGH OF HILLINGDON
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boyer, P.
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	London
Description	MAP2/MoRPHE Report
Entered by	Peter Boyer (pboyer@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	9 January 2014

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