LAND SOUTH OF CHESTNUT AVENUE, STONEHAM LANE, EASTLEIGH, HAMPSHIRE. AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY:
HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBERS:
O/15/76023

PCA REPORT NO: R13534

SITE CODE: CASH17
JANUARY 2019

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land south of Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham Lane, Eastleigh, Hampshire.

Archaeological Assessment report

Local Planning Authority:	**Eastleigh Borough Council**
Planning Reference:	**O/15/76023**
Site Location:	**Land south of Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham Lane, Eastleigh, Hampshire**
National Grid Reference:	**Phase 1 SU 44391 17725 (centred)**
	Phase 2 SU 43487 18283 (centred)
Commissioning Client:	**The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP)**
Activity:	**Archaeological Evaluations, Strip, Map & Sample & Watching Briefs**
Duration:	**15 March 2018 – 12 July 2018**
Site Code:	**CASH17**
Accession Number:	**TBC**
Archive Deposition:	**Hampshire Cultural Trust**
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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) (the Client) to undertake archaeological investigations as a requirement of outline planning consent on land south of Chestnut Avenue north Stoneham Park, Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham Lane, Eastleigh, Hampshire.

The investigations on land at Chestnut Avenue/Stoneham Lane have revealed evidence of transitional Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity located, predominantly, on a north-south aligned strip of land underlain by gravel, sand, silt and clay Head deposits. The identifiable activity comprised several clusters of discrete features possibly representing the post foundations for buildings. Numerous loomweights were recovered from the features in one building suggesting textile weaving. Lesser quantities of similar finds from the other 'buildings' indicates that they may also have housed craft activity.

There was some slight evidence of Romano-British and medieval activity occurring on the vicinity of the site albeit in low quantities of abraded Roman and medieval finds intrusive and residual in features.

The planting pits for a north-south aligned linear avenue of trees, possibly Sweet Chestnuts - and from which the name of the road bounding the north of the site may be derived - was identified, representing the formal layout of the pre-Capability Brown re-landscaping of the site dating possibly the to 1680's. Evidence of Brown's 1775 landscaping of the site was also evident in the form of tree-planting pits for tree clusters at the northern end of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) (the Client) to undertake archaeological investigations as a requirement of outline planning consent on land south of Chestnut Avenue north Stoneham Park, Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham Lane, Eastleigh, Hampshire, hereafter, 'the site' (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 The site is subject to a development comprising the demolition of existing buildings and the construction of - on land south of Chestnut Avenue (North Stoneham Park) - 1100 dwellings; a residential care home; creation of a new local centre - including a new primary school; children's pre-school nursery, community building, retail, office and other buildings and car parking; public open space, children's play equipment, associated hard and soft landscaping and service works; extension to Lakeside Country Park on land east of Stoneham Lane, including new pedestrian links, landscaping and associated works; construction of a new cycleway/footway along Stoneham Lane; use of land south of Junction 5 of the M27 motorway for playing pitches and construction of associated facilities; with new accesses onto Stoneham Lane; parking; new footway/cycleway; landscaping and associated works.

1.1.3 Outline planning permission for the development was granted by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Eastleigh Borough Council (Planning Ref: **O/15/76023**), subject to condition 18. This condition states:

18) Before development of each phase commences a preliminary archaeological survey to establish the location, extent and nature of archaeological sites within the site to be developed shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scope of further survey and mitigation arising shall be set out in a written scheme of investigation which shall secure an appropriate level of mitigation and recording and publication of results. The development must not be carried out otherwise than in accordance with the approved schemes.

Reason: To protect archaeology.

1.1.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by EDP (EDP 2017) in consultation with David Hopkins (County Archaeologist, Hampshire County Council) archaeological advisor for the LPA, which set out an intended programme of archaeological works. A pre-application geophysical survey of the site was commissioned by EDP and undertaken by GSB Prospection Ltd to assess the potential for archaeology surviving below ground across the site. The results of the survey are summarised as follows:

'No anomalies of archaeological interest were detected. A number of uncertain trends of unlikely archaeological origin were noted. Plough marks can be seen in Field 2. Several pipes were identified across the survey area, including a large gas pipe.'

1.1.5 The WSI proposed mechanical excavation of 80 Nos. 50m x 1.8m trenches (**Figure 2**) to be excavated in two phases; Phase 1 comprising 62 trenches and Phase 2 comprising 18 trenches (in actuality the trenches were excavated all as one phase). The trenches were located randomly as the geophysical survey returned no clear targets. The WSI was approved by the LPA in response to which PCA submitted a Method Statement (PCA 2017), providing the LPA and the Client with a statement of the intended work commissioned.

1.1.6 Trial trenching commenced on 26 June 2017 and progressed on a continuous basis until a cessation prior to completion on 24 July 2017 due to a shift in the focus of the archaeological works. The developer intended to insert an access haul road into the site from Stoneham Lane. The proposed location of the haul road coincided with the location of potentially archaeologically significant features identified within Trench 32 of the ongoing evaluation. PCA notified the Client and the LPA of the developers intentions to which the LPA requested that a Strip, Map and Sample be undertaken by way of mitigation of the potential destruction of any archaeological remains. PCA issued a further Method Statement to the relevant parties in advance of the work (PCA 2017b).

1.1.7 The Strip, Map and Sample comprised the excavation of the area of the proposed access road in its entirety and was undertaken on 9th – 14th August 2017 (**Figure 2**).

1.1.8 On completion of the Strip, Map and Sample, five trenches unexcavated from the Phase 1 trial trenching (Trenches 48 – 52 in Field 1) were completed in a single day on 22nd August 2017.

1.1.9 A second phase of trench evaluation was commissioned for a field to the west of Phase 1 (**Figure 2**). This comprised the excavation of 30 Nos. 30m x 1.8m trenches. PCA issued a Method Statement in advance of the work (PCA 2017c). Phase 2 was undertaken on 20th – 27th November 2017.

1.1.10 As part of the development two water management features (swales) were to be excavated within the central area of phase 1 (**Figure 2**). As these features threatened to damage archaeologically significant prehistoric features identified from the evaluation trenches within those areas, the LPA requested that archaeological watching briefs be undertaken during their excavation. A Method Statement covering both watching briefs was issued by PCA in advance of the work (PCA 2017d). The watching brief on Swale 1 was undertaken on 8th – 17th January 2018. The watching brief on Swale 2 was undertaken on 16th May – 4th June and 11th -12th July 2018.

1.1.11 This report presents the results from the two previously unreported watching briefs on the swales. It also presents and discusses the phased evidence from all the phases of the investigations on the site in order to provide an assessment of the archaeological resource and its potential for further specialist analysis in the context of local and regional research frameworks and in order to address Condition 18 of planning permission.

1.1.12 This document has been prepared in accordance with the approved Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2018), *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (CIfA 2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015).

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The site comprises two distinct areas of investigations situated approximately 2.5km to the south of Eastleigh and falls within the district of Eastleigh Borough Council and within the parish of North Stoneham. The City of Southampton is located approximately 6km to the south of the site (**Figure 1**).

Phase 1

1.2.2 Phase 1 comprised a group of eight fields forming an irregular area of 60 hectares (NGR SU 44391 17725; centred) bound to the west by playing fields, to the north by Chestnut Avenue, to the east by Stoneham Lane and to the south by ponds. The fields were predominantly farmland used for grazing livestock.

1.2.3 The site forms a relatively low-lying area of land, falling from approximately 26m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) along the western boundary to approximately 10m along the eastern boundary with Stoneham Lane.

1.2.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as the London Formation – Clay Silt and Sand. Two superficial geological deposits are also mapped within the site; River Terrace Deposits – Sand and Gravel - are located along the western (River Terrace Deposit No.3) and eastern (River Terrace Deposit No.1) edges of the site, and Head Deposits – Gravel, Sand, Silt and Clay are located centrally within the site (BGS 2017). A thin strip of the site bounded by the Head Deposits to the west and River Terrace Deposit No.1 along the eastern boundary was not overlain by superficial geology.

1.2.5 According to the BGS Viewer the area of the site occupied by the strip, map and sample is located entirely above superficial Head Deposits comprising gravel, sand, silt and clay, overlying the bedrock London Clay formation.

1.2.6 Similarly, the areas encompassing the swales investigations mostly lie in areas geologically composed of Head Deposits overlying London Clay – swale 1, entirely so-, whilst the northern and eastern extremities areas of phase 2 of the swales overlie an area composed of solely bedrock London Clay.

Phase 2

1.2.7 Phase 2 comprised a single field to the west of Phase 1 at NGR SU 43487 18283 (centred) approximately 6.1 hectares in area. It is bordered to the north by Chestnut Avenue and to the south and west by woodland and to the east by wood-pasture.

1.2.8 The site is relatively low-lying, falling from approximately 35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) along the western boundary to approximately 25m along the eastern boundary.

1.2.9 The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as the Wittering Formation – Sand Silt and Clay, in the northern half of the site and London Clay Formation – Clay, Silt and Sand in the Southern part of the site. Two superficial geological deposits are also mapped within the site; River Terrace Deposit No.3 – Sand and Gravel, located across the middle of the site, and Alluvium - Silt, located along the Southern boundary of the site (BGS 2017).

2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following is a summary of the historical and archaeological background to the site and its environs. An exhaustive background can be found in *North Stoneham Park: its Origin and Development* (Currie, 1992) and an *Archaeology and Heritage Assessment* (EDP, 2014) from which this summary, and HER record, is paraphrased. HER records are highlighted in the text in **bold**.

2.2.1 Prehistoric (500,000BC – AD43)

2.2.1.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity within the site and its environs is not well attested in the archaeological record. A possible upper Palaeolithic flint flake is recorded from Stoneham Golf Course to the west and south-west of the site in 1981 (**HER 25860**) and a Neolithic polished stone axe, of uncertain location, *c*.0.5Km to the south of the site (**HER 38997**). Two Bronze Age flints of uncertain location are recorded near the site (HER 25843) and an Iron Age ditch was located during excavation at a site *c*.0.9km to the north-east of the site (**HER 64535**).

2.3 Romano-British (AD43-410)

2.3.1 A Roman road connecting Winchester to Bitterne (Margary 42b) is projected to course through the site although there is some confusion as to the exact location of the road. As yet no evidence of the road has been identified either to the north or south of the site during investigations prior to residential development. Records of Romano-British activity are recorded during fieldwalking undertaken in 1972 to the south and west of North Stoneham church (**HER 25851**), and a pit containing Roman pottery is recorded at the Wellington Sports ground during a trial excavation undertaken by Southampton University (**HER 25895**). A small amount of residual Roman material was found during extensions to St. Nicholas' church (**HER 63990**) and a Roman coin *c*.0.2km to the southeast of the site (**HER 39017**).

2.4 Anglo-Saxon (AD410-1066)

2.4.1 The place-name in Old English is stanham 'stone estate' 932 (C13 / C14) (æt) stanham (North); 1086 Stoneham (North). Both North and South Stoneham have the same origin. They were distinguished in medieval times as Abbot's and Bishop's Stoneham, being held by Hyde Abbey and the see of Winchester respectively. Coates suggests that the origin is derived from buildings or the character of the land (Coates, 1989: 157). However, it is also possible that the two estates were once a single unit and that the place-name is derived from a Roman road that ran from Clausentum (Bitterne), north to Winchester.

2.4.2 An Anglo-Saxon charter relates that *King Athelstan, in the year 932, at the Witenagemot at Amesbury, granted certain land in NORTH STONEHAM to the thegn Alfred, who in 941 gave*

the same land to the abbey of Hyde, Winchester. North Stoneham is mentioned in Domesday Book as being part of the lands of St Peter's in Winchester: before 1066 and now it answered for 8 hides. Land for 11 ploughs. In lordship 2 ploughs; 28 villagers and 7 smallholders with 9 ploughs. A church; 13 slaves; 2 mills at 30s; meadow, 224 acres; woodland at 20 pigs; from pasture 2s. Value before 1066 £12; later and now £10. A 10th century chapel is purported to have existed in the location of the extant medieval church of St. Nicholas (**HER 25869**).

2.4.3 Early tenth century charters suggest that North Stoneham Common had already been set apart from the surrounding land, and that access was controlled by gates (Currie, 1992, pp6). The road that bounds Trojans Sports Club, to the south of the site, may be of Anglo-Saxon origin, previously forming a holloway that extended eastwards, joining up with another holloway, the extant Doncaster Drove, which crosses a ford at Monk's Brook to Wide Lane and then (as depicted on the OS 1810 Map) extended across what is now Southampton Airport to North Stoneham and Chickenhall Farms, on the edge of Itchen watermeadows. The suggestion is that the route was used to bring livestock from winter pasture on the common across to the meadows for their spring feed and down river to provision the major mid-Saxon town of Hamwic (*ibid*.).

2.4.4 There are no recorded entries of Anglo-Saxon finds or archaeological features within, or within the environs of the site.

2.5 Medieval (AD1066 – 1500)

2.5.1 The site is located within North Stoneham Park, which is first recorded in 1329 (**HER 25875**) when the Abbot of Hyde was granted free warren in his manor of North Stoneham, and the first mention of a deer park occurs in the Patent Rolls 1334. The area of the park is calculated at about 77 acres (31.16 ha.), and was located to the south of Shrubbery and Park Ponds, bounded by pre-existing landscape features such as valley sides, streams and old man-made trackways (Currie 1992, 8-12).

2.5.2 The potential location of a deserted medieval village at North Stoneham is recorded by Hampshire County Council as an 'Area of Archaeological Potential' in the south-eastern area of the Phase 1 area of the site (**HER 25881**) although this appears to be predicated on the isolated St. Nicholas Church. Studies by Currie in the 1990s of the settlement in the area suggest there is no evidence that it ever was a nucleated site and it is more likely that settlement was spread throughout the parish in small hamlets and farms (Currie 1992, 7). The medieval manor house at North Stoneham is presumed to have lain close to the northwest of the church (**HER 25880/32481**). This was demolished in 1818 and replaced by a new mansion 400m further west and outside the site.

2.5.3 After the dissolution of the monasteries in 1545 the manor was acquired by the Wriothesley family who were largely absentee landlords, letting the estate to tenants. When the estate was acquired by the Fleming family *c*.1599 documentation relating to the estate refers to

'arable land, pasture and wood-ground' which suggests the park ceased to be used exclusively as a deer park (Currie 1992, 11).

2.5.4 In 2000 an archaeological evaluation undertaken within the park located the course of a gravel construction carriage drive associated with the pre-existing Winchester Lodge (**HER 42770**). A watching brief undertaken in St Nicholas' churchyard in 2007 recovered a small amount of residual medieval and Roman building material, along with more numerous post-medieval finds (**HER 63990**). A watching brief undertaken at Eastleigh Football Club 200m to the south-east of the site recovered late medieval pottery and an undated pit (**HER 56107**). Medieval pottery and late medieval tile were found during fieldwalking within the south-eastern area of the site (**HER 25853, 25854, 25855**).

2.5.5 Aerial photography reveals a number of cropmarks within the site which may represent medieval field systems or features relating to the medieval park (**HER 58318**). Other possible medieval boundary features have been identified including in the area around the church (**HER 25894**), and an area 0.5km to the south of the site (**HER 58325**).

2.6 Post-medieval (AD1500- 1800)

2.6.1 By 1638 the Flemings had erected a large mansion on the site and further work on the gardens is recorded between 1680 and 1683 including a number of ponds. The 1736 Enclosure Map for part of North Stoneham Common shows that the deer park had been expanded from the 80 acres of the mid-16th century to at least 300 acres by this date and it maybe that the area known as the 'Avenue' depicted on Whitcher's survey of 1818 broadly sixty acres to the north of the mansion, was also incorporated within the 'park' by this time. Some surveys are careful to distinguish between the area known as 'The Park' (which includes the Avenue) and the 'deer park' (which does not include the Avenue; Currie 1992, 11).

2.6.2 In 1775, Lancelot 'Capability' Brown was engaged by John Fleming, the then landowner, to survey the 400 acres of the estate and prepare a general scheme of alteration. Evidence of these alterations may survive as features within the site. Other features relating to the garden and grounds of the house are located in a broad area to the south of the site. These include the surviving Grade II listed walled garden (**HER 32468**), the remains of an ice house (**HER 26552**), two lakes (**HER 32470, 32480**), water management sluices (**HER 32483, 32484**) and a ring of trees (**HER 58316**).

2.7 Modern (AD1800- present)

2.7.1 In 1813 John Barton Willis Fleming succeeded to the estate and in 1818 had the 17th century mansion demolished to be replaced by a new mansion *c*.400m on a more elevated site to the west overlooking Shrubbery and Park ponds, to the south of the site. At the end of the century financial difficulties forced the Flemings to abandon the mansion and they moved to nearby Chilworth Manor. By 1939 the mansion had fallen into disrepair and was demolished.

2.7.2 The below ground remains of the 17th century mansion (**HER 25880/32481**) may possibly be sited at the southern end of the site, north-west of St. Nicholas' Church; it is uncertain as to the exact location of the house as no above ground remains of the original mansion survive.

2.7.3 The North Stoneham Estate was auctioned in 1953 and split into numerous smaller parcels of land. In 1991, Hampshire County Council formally recognised that North Stoneham Park should be afforded greater merit as part of Hampshire's heritage and that efforts be made to conserve, restore, and enhance the parkland as a viable historic and natural landscape, and as a part of the Strategic Gap separating Southampton and Eastleigh. In 1996 HCC acquired the southern part (61 acres – 24.7 ha.) of Avenue Park for its protection and preservation (NSP) and in 1999 when it was decided to restore the landscape which included the movement of thirty lime trees in Avenue Park to a new location and realigned with the remains of a lime avenue believed to fit in with Capability Brown's original design (Research.hgt.org.uk, 2018).

2.7.4 Listed buildings of the Old Rectory and an entrance gateway built c.1800 are located adjacent to the south-eastern boundary of the site; a watching brief in this area revealed evidence for the former stables (**HER 37068**). Other features related to the former Rectory include the remains of a garden identified from aerial photographs (**HER 58322**).

2.7.5 There are a number of features within the site and the surrounding area which relate to World War Two activity forming part of defence of Southampton and Eastleigh aerodrome. A First World War memorial is located in the northern part of the site (**HER 32485**) and within the south-eastern part of the site, a barrage balloon tether base (**HER 58319**), military foxholes (**HER 58320**) and three possible military buildings (**HER 58321**). Outlying the site similar Word War Two features are recorded including military buildings, gun emplacements, barrage balloons and pill boxes.

2.7.6 An evaluation undertaken between 2006 and 2008 *c*.0.4km to the east of the site, north of Lakeside Park, revealed probable modern ditches and a small amount of abraded pottery (**HER 59599**).

3. AIMS & OBJECTIVES

3.1 Archaeological Evaluation

3.1.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluations was to determine, broadly, the character, extent, date, condition and significance of archaeological remains that may survive within the site, taking account of their potential to contain biological and palaeo-environmental remains.

3.1.2 The results of the evaluations aimed to provide sufficient information so that the future treatment of any archaeological remains within the site, in respect of the proposed development, may be determined.

3.2 Strip, Map & Sample

3.2.1 The aim of the strip, map and sample was to mitigate the disturbance to potentially significant archaeological remains identified from the phase 1 evaluation trenches in an area of the site intended as a haul road into the site.

3.3 Watching Brief

3.3.1 The aim of the two watching briefs was to monitor the excavation of two swales located centrally within the site for the presence of further archaeological resources and, where present, investigate and preserve by record the resources, determining, where possible, their character, including their extent, date, condition and significance.

3.4 Reporting

3.4.1 This report encapsulates the results from all phases of archaeological investigation on the site and provides an assessment of the results of the investigation and recommendations, as appropriate, for further analysis and publication, in keeping with the methods, archiving and reporting requirements set out in the WSI and in order to fulfil Condition 18 of planning permission.

3.5 Archiving

3.5.1 The archive will be lodged with the Hampshire Cultural Trust within one year of completion of fieldwork, following microfiching to provide a security copy. The site archive will be prepared for long term storage in accordance with the Museums and Galleries Commission (1992), Walker (1990) and WMS's current *Archive Preparation Standards*. The project archive will be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust under Accession number (TBA) for long term conservation.

3.6 Publication

3.6.1 If the results of the investigation are deemed to be of sufficient interest they will be submitted for inclusion in an appropriate journal for publication. In this case the Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation Methodology

4.1.1 The swales were excavated in two phases. Swale 1 was located at the southern end of the Phase I area comprising a single contiguous area measuring approximately 3041sq m in area. Swale 2 comprised the excavation of one large area (*c*.3366sq m) and three smaller outlying areas to the north-west of it measuring c.166sq m, 223sq m and 963sq m in area (**Figure 2**).

4.1.2 Topsoil and subsoil were excavated by a mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision. Features identified within the base of the trenches were sampled by hand excavation generally to 50%, occasionally 100% where large inclusions or finds prevented a clean 50% sample.

4.1.3 Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets, with OD heights and trench locations recorded using a S-Viva Smart Rover Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS). A full photographic record working was maintained throughout the course of the archaeological work including general views of the site, and individually sampled features.

4.1.4 Archaeological recording was undertaken in accordance with the Museum of London site Manual (MoL 1995) and Pre-Construct Archaeology's Operation Manual I (Taylor and Brown 2009).

4.2 Environmental Sampling Methodology

4.2.1 A total of six bulk environmental samples were taken from all the site investigations. The six samples were taken from six individual contexts deemed to contain material of micro- and macro-botanical interest (i.e. charcoal, slag and burnt flint) and all were derived from contexts excavated in the final phase (Swales 2) of the investigations.

4.3 Post-Excavation Methodology

4.3.1 The primary phase of post-excavation analysis included a check of the site archive, with the compilation of a digital context Index and a digital finds inventory. The artefacts collected from the site were washed and marked and along with the environmental samples, sent to the relevant specialists for assessment to inform and, if necessary, refine the site phasing in preparation of this post-excavation report.

4.3.2 The completed archive will be deposited with The Hampshire Cultural Trust under the site code of CASH17 and accession number (TBA). The deposited archive will comprise artefactual material and written, drawn and photographic records.

5. THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

5.1 General

5.1.1 A total of 122 features and three layers were recorded during two investigations on the construction of the swales. They are presented in table form in the Appendix (**Appendix 1**). The features are loosely sub-divided into ten feature groups. Some of the feature groups appear to form associated and contemporaneous activity, whilst others represent mixed-phase activity grouped together by proximity, for illustrative purposes.

5.1.2 Geological and archaeological periods encountered during the swales investigations are represented in Table 1 below. The distribution of features by fieldwork and cultural phases from all phases of investigations on the site are represented in Tables 2 & 3 below:

Phase	Period		Date
6	Modern		1800 - present
5	Undated (Post-medieval)		(1500 – 1800)
4	Post-medieval		1500 - 1800
3	Undated (LBA/EIA)		(1100 – 400BC)
2	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age		1100 – 400BC
1.2	Superficial	Head - Gravel, sand, silt and clay	2.588mya
1.1	Bedrock	London Clay Formation - Clay, silt and sand	56 – 47.8mya
1	Natural		

Table 1. Geological Periods and Cultural Phases

5.2 Phase 1: Natural Deposits

5.2.1 The natural geology recorded in the two areas of the swale investigations comprised a loose greyish brown gravel up to 0.5m thick in the area of swale 1 (context [200]) and in the area of swale 2 (context [326]) a yellowish brown clayey silt and gravel up to 0.6m thick. Both these deposits represent superficial Head deposits formed of gravel, sand, silt and clay.

5.3 Phase 2: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1100 – 400BC)

5.3.1 SWALE 1

5.3.1.1 Nineteen LBA/EIA features - dateable from artefactual evidence and stratigraphical relationships with artefactually dated features - were recorded during the swale 1 phase of excavation: discrete features [203], [205], [207], [208], [214], [219], [223], [226], [238], [242], [248], [250], [256], [278], [282], [286], [320], [322] and linear ditch [260].

5.3.2 Feature Group 1

5.3.2.1 Features [203], [205], [207], [208], [238], [242], [248], [250] and [256] formed part of a closely-grouped cluster of features located towards the south-east area of swale 1 (**Figure 3**). Features [203], [205], [207] and [208] were relatively large sub-circular and oblong-shaped features, measuring up to 1m in diameter and up to 0.8m in depth with steep to near-vertical concave sides and concave to flat bases and probably represent pitting activity. Other, smaller, dated features amongst this cluster ([238], [242], [248], [250] and [256]) measuring broadly up to 0.5m in diameter and up to 0.42m in depth with variously steep to near-vertical sloping sides, and concave to flat bases appeared to represent postholes for a building or structure. Among these features were other, morphologically and compositionally, similar features from which no dating evidence was recovered ([212], [244], and [265]) so are attributed to an undated phase although they almost certainly represent contemporaneous and associated LBA/EIA activity.

5.3.2.2 The fills from these features comprised a friable greyish brown clayey silt and gravel with some of the features containing occasional charcoal and burnt clay inclusions but most were generally devoid of inclusions. A significant quantity of LBA/EIA pottery of varying distribution was recovered from features [203], [205], [207], [208], [238], [242], [248], [250] and [256]. Also present within these features was a significant quantity of loomweight fragments from features [203], [205], [207], [208] and [256]. Ceramic building material including daub was collected from features [207], [208] and [250]. A single fragment of worked flint was recovered from pit [203] and substantial quantities of burnt flint, with the highest frequency in feature [205], (103 fragments) but also present in lesser quantities in features [207], [208], [238], [248], [250] and [256]. A single large fragment of a rubstone was recovered from feature [205] and from [214] a lavastone quern fragment. Fragments of iron objects were recovered in low quantities from features [203] and [256] and slag residue from features [205] and [250]. A single fragment of animal bone was retrieved from each of features [205] and [207].

5.3.2.3 Environmental samples collected from the fills ([206], [210] and [265]) of features [205], [208] and [265] respectively) contained abundant charcoal fragments, bone and burnt bone fragments, struck and burnt flint fragments, LBA/EIA pottery, daub, coal and slag residues, burnt weed and plant seeds, emmer/spelt wheat and barley seeds.

5.3.2.4 Evidence of LBA/EIA activity was recorded in a large sub-circular feature, [261], approximately 20m to the south-west of Pit Group 1 (**Figure 6**). The feature was identified as a tree planting pit excavated in the late post-medieval period forming an avenue of similarly planted trees on a broadly north to south alignment in the swale 1 phase. Pit [261] contained a significant assemblage of LBA/EIA finds including 21 worked flint fragments - the only feature from six features excavated from either of the swale phases to contain worked flint and to produce a quantity greater than two fragments -, 51 burnt flint fragments, 16 pottery sherds, five burnt clay fragments, one iron object, ten slag residues –the highest quantity of

slag recorded from features from either of the swale phases-, and a solitary animal bone fragment. The comparatively large assemblage of finds recovered from pit [261] and the absence of Iron Age artefacts contained within the subsoil suggests that the tree planting pit cut through a pre-existing Iron Age feature.

5.4 Feature Group 2

5.4.1 Features [214], [219], [223], [226], [278] and [282] formed part of a closely-grouped cluster of features located approximately 6m to the north of Pit Group 1 (**Figure 4**). Features [214] and [219] were relatively large oval and sub-circular features, measuring 0.73m x 0.6m x 0.26m and 0.9m x 0.49 x 0.3m respectively with steep sloping concave sides and flat bases and may represent pits or large postholes. Four further dateable smaller sub-circular features were recorded amongst this group ([223], [226], [278] and [282]) which may have served as postholes.

5.4.2 The fills from these features consisted of a greyish brown silty clay and gravel, similar to the fills recorded in Pit Group 1, but with no discernible inclusions. LBA/EIA pottery was recovered from features [214], [226], [278], [282] and [286] and loomweight fragments from feature [219]. Twenty-one fragments of German lava quern stone were recovered from pit [223] and burnt clay fragments in low quantities from feature [226]. These five dateable features were located amongst a group containing twelve other features loosely forming a 'Y' shape. These features, whilst undated, almost certainly represent contemporaneous and associated LBA/EIA activity and, in plan, appear to suggest a planned distribution.

5.4.3 An environmental sample collected from the fill, [287], of feature [286] contained common charcoal fragments, burnt flint fragments, LBA/EIA pottery and was devoid of plant and weeds seeds with the exception of Fat-hen.

5.5 Feature Group 3

5.5.1 A third cluster of closely-grouped features was located *c*.5m to the north of Pit Group 2 ([280], [290], [294], [296], [300], [302], [306], [308], [310], [312], [318], [320], [322] and [324] (**Figure 5**). Of these, two features ([320] and [322]) contained dateable LBA/EIA evidence. Feature [320] measured approximately 1m in diameter and 0.21m in depth with near-vertical sloping sides and a flat base. Feature [322], which was located slightly to the east of the other thirteen features within this group, measured 0.42m x 0.4m x 0.23m with steep sloping concave sides and a concave base. Both features contained a single fill comprising a greyish brown clayey silt and gravel. The fill, [321], of feature [320] contained a few charcoal inclusions and finds including a single worked flint, 56 burnt flint fragments, 292 LBA/EIA pottery sherds (the largest single assemblage recovered from the swale excavations) and a single animal bone fragment.

5.5.2 Environmental samples collected from the fills, [291] and [321], of features [290] and [320] contained abundant charcoal fragments, struck and burnt flint fragments, LBA/EIA pottery and fat-hen seeds.

5.5.3 The other thirteen features within this group, whilst undated, were evidently associated and contemporary with features [320] and [322] based on their close spatial distribution and the similarity of their fills.

5.6 Linear Features

5.6.1 A single linear feature (group number [260]; sondage numbers [228], [236], [240], [246], [252], [254] and [258]) was located at the southern end of the phase 1 swale excavation (**Figure 3**). It was visible for 38m on an east-west alignment within the excavated area, was up to 1.37m wide and up to 0.38m deep with gently sloping concave sides and a variously shallow concave to flat base. A single greyish brown clayey silt and gravel fill devoid of inclusions was recorded within all the sondages excavated along the trench. A single LBA/EIA pottery sherd was recovered from the sondages.

5.7 SWALE 2

5.7.1 A total of nineteen LBA/EIA features - dateable from artefactual evidence and stratigraphical relationships with artefactually dated features - were recorded during the swale 2 phase of excavation: discrete features [337], [340], [345], [349], [351], [355], [370], [376], [392], [421], [425], [432], [434], [436], [439], [449], [451], [455] and linear feature [333]/[445]/[457].

5.8 Feature Group 5

5.8.1 Located centrally within the northern end of Swales 2 was a group of features comprising eleven discrete LBA/EIA features, a single undated discrete (LBA/EIA) feature, an undated (LBA/EIA) linear feature and four post-medieval discrete features (**Figure 7**).

5.8.2 Of the ten LBA/EIA features was a cluster of five intercutting pits: [337], [340], [345], [351]/[391] and [392].

5.8.3 The earliest pit in this group, [392], had a sub-circular eastern edge with a steep sloping concave side. The remainder of the feature was cut by a later feature so its full extent and depth was not established. Pit [392] was filled by a greyish brown clayey silt and gravel, [454], from which no finds were recovered.

5.8.4 Pit [392] was stratigraphically cut by a large sub-circular pit, [337], which, in turn, was cut at both its western and eastern edges by further pits. Pit [337] measured up to 1.36m in length and 0.74m in width with steep uneven sides which sloped down to a flat base to a depth of 0.46m. The pit contained two fills: the primary fill, [339], was a thin (0.05m thick) dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel from which a single sherd of LBA/EIA pot was recovered and a single cbm fragment. The secondary fill was a 0.41m thick dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel, [338], which produced nine fragments of burnt flint, five sherds of LBA/EIA pottery and four fragments of cbm.

5.8.5 The north-west edge of pit [337] was cut by sub-circular pit [351]/[391] which measured up to1.33m in length, was up to 0.7m wide and its flat edges sloped steeply down to a shallow concave base to a depth of 0.71m. Three fills were recorded in pit [351]/[391]. The primary

and secondary fills [354] and [353] comprised of greyish brown clayey silt and gravel, were up to 0.08m and 0.18m thick, respectively. Neither fill contained finds. A similar, thicker (up to 0.45m) greyish brown clayey silt and gravel, [352], was recorded as the upper fill of the pit from which three burnt flint fragments, six LBA/EIA pottery sherds and seven cbm fragments were recovered.

5.8.6 The south-east edge of edge of pit [337] was cut by sub-circular pit [340] which was 1.07m long and 0.74m wide with steep, flat sides that sloped down to a flat base at a depth of 0.56m. Two fills were recorded within the pit ([341] and [342]), both comprising greyish brown clayey silt and gravel deposits. The thicker (up to 0.36m) primary fill of the two fills produced nine burnt flint fragments, five LBA/EIA pottery sherds, two fragments of daub and a single intrusive Roman brick fragment. The secondary, 0.16m thick, fill produced no finds.

5.8.7 The westernmost pit within this pit group was [345], which was the largest of the features, measuring up to 1.46m in length and 1.35m in width, was sub-circular in plan with concave sides which sloped gently down to a shallow concave base at a depth of 0.44m. It contained a single greyish brown clayey silt and gravel, [346], from which two burnt flint fragments and four LBA/EIA pottery sherds were recovered.

5.8.8 To the immediate south-west and south-east of the pit cluster two further, lesser, feature clusters were recorded ([432], [434] and [436]) and ([425], [428] and [430]) respectively. Feature [432] was sub-circular in plan, measuring up to 1.1m in length and 0.98m in width, with steep concave sides that sloped down to a concave base to a depth of 0.4m. It was filled by a dark brownish grey clayey silt and gravel containing occasional charcoal inclusions, [433], from which finds of burnt flint, pottery and burnt clay were retrieved. [432] was cut at its eastern edge by feature [436] which was sub-elliptical in plan, measuring up to 1.1m in length and 0.98m wide with steep sloping concave sides down to a flat base to a depth of 0.4m. Two fills ([437] and [438]) were recorded in feature [436]. The lower fill, [437], contained five burnt flint fragments, one worked flint fragment and four LBA/EIA pottery sherds. The upper fill, [438], contained two burnt flint fragments and two daub fragments. Feature [436] appeared to cut an earlier, narrower sub-circular feature, [434], which measured 0.86m x 0.38m and up to 0.23m deep from which nine LBA/EIA pottery sherds were recovered.

5.8.9 To the east of pit cluster [432], [434] and [436] and south-east of pit cluster [337], [340], [345], [351]/[391] and [392] was a further group of features, [425], [428] and [430], elongated on a north-east to south-west alignment. Feature [425], was sub-oval in plan with steep sloping concave sides and base measuring 1.46m x 0.96m x 0.37m. To the immediate east of [425], but with no apparent cutting relationship with it, was feature [430], measuring 0.67m x up to 0.23m x up to 0.28m which was sub-circular with steep sloping flat sides but was not bottomed. Both [425] and [430] were cut by sub-circular feature [428] which was 1.63m long, 1.6m wide and 0.21m deep with steep sloping concave sides and base. Finds, including seven LBA/EIA pot sherds, 40 daub fragments, some with wattle impressions, two worked

flint fragments and a burnt flint fragment were recovered from the fill, [426], of feature [425]. No finds were recovered from the fills of either feature [428] or [430] and feature [428] cut feature [425], so post-dates it, however, the similarity of the shape and fills of the features suggests they were broadly contemporary.

5.9.10 Approximately 8m to the east of pit cluster [425], [428] and [430] was a single isolated discrete feature, [439], which was sub-circular in plan with steep concave sides that sloped down to a flat base at a depth of 0.16m. The fill of the feature, [439], contained three fragments of daub which is associated with LBA/EIA features on this site.

5.9.11 Two further LBA/EIA features were recorded a short distance (*c*.8m) to the east of feature cluster [425], [428] and [430] comprising two adjacent sub-circular features ([449] and [451]). The two features were of similar size, [449] measuring 0.53m in diameter and [451] 0.6m x 0.5m in plan. Both features had near-vertical sides which sloped down to concave bases; [449] to a depth of 0.41m and [451] to a depth of 0.36m and similar single fills comprising a friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel. Two LBA/EIA pot sherds were recovered from the fill, [450], of feature [449] and, from [452], the fill of [451], two LBA/EIA pot sherds and a single burnt flint fragment.

5.10 Feature Group 6

5.10.1 A single, isolated LBA/EIA feature was recorded to the east of feature group 6, [455] (**Figure 7**). It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.63m in diameter with concave sides that sloped gently down to a concave base to a depth of 0.21m. Its mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel fill, [456], contained a single worked flint fragment and four LBA/EIA pottery sherds.

5.11 Feature Group 7

5.11.1 A loosely proximal group of four features was recorded in the north-west corner of the main area of the swale 2 excavation (**Figure 7**). Of this group, one feature, [349], which was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.38m x 0.34m and 0.15m deep, with steep sloping concave sides and base contained a single sherd of LBA/EIA pottery and burnt flint fragments.

5.12 Feature Group 9

5.12.1 Three smaller areas were excavated to the north-west of the main area of the swale 2 excavations (**Figure 9**). An area comprising 168 sq. m contained feature group 9 comprising 12 features. Eleven of the features were closely clustered and of similar shape and size (sub-circular and broadly between 0.4m – 0.7m in diameter) suggestive of large postholes or small pits. Three of the features, [370], [376] and [421], contained various quantities of LBA/EIA pottery sherds, fragments of daub and, from feature [370], loomweight fragments.

5.13 Phase 3: Undated (LBA/EIA) (1100 – 400BC)

5.13.1 SWALE 1

5.13.1.1 Twenty four undated features were recorded during the phase 1 swale excavations and, as previously mentioned, based on their spatial distribution, morphology and the similarity of their fills to the dateable LBA/EIA features, are almost certainly contemporaneous and associated with the LBA/EIA features.

5.14.2 SWALE 2

5.14.2.1 A further 21 features assigned to a probable LBA/EIA phase of activity, but from which no dating evidence was recovered, were recorded during the phase 2 swale excavations.

5.15 Phase 4: Post-medieval (1500-1800)

5.15.1 SWALE 1

5.15.2 Feature Group 4

5.15.2.1 Two linear columns of large, broadly evenly-spaced, sub-circular and sub-oval features were exposed on a broadly north-south alignment flanking the western edge of the area of the phase 1 swale excavations (**Figure 6**). The centre of features were spaced approximately 7.5m apart in both their east-west and north-south alignments. Sixteen features were exposed in total. Nine of the features were sample excavated before it was established beyond any reasonable doubt that the features represented the post-medieval planting pits of a pre-existing avenue of trees, the potential presence of which is attested to by the documented previous use of the site.

5.15.2.2 Of those excavated, pit [261], located at the south-west corner of the avenue, measured approximately 1.7m in diameter and was bottomed at a depth of 0.2m. Its homogenous brownish grey clayey silt and gravel fill, [262], contained a significant and varied assemblage of finds including 51 burnt flints, 21 worked flints, 16 LBA/EIA pottery sherds, five daub and post-medieval peg tile fragments, an unidentified metal object, ten slag residues and a single animal bone fragment. The presence of this LBA/EIA dating evidence in an, evidently, post-medieval tree planting pit must represent the truncation and incorporation of a LBA/EIA pit by a, and within the, post-medieval pit.

5.15.2.3 Low quantities of finds were recovered from seven of the other eight excavated tree-planting pits consisting of, from pit [263], daub and late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile and an iron strap hinge; from pit [268], an iron nail; from pit [270], late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile; from pit [274], late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile; from pit [276], late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile and a fragment of an unidentified iron object and, from pit [288], burnt flint, a fragment of residual LBA/EIA or Romano-British German lavastone quern and late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile.

5.16 SWALE 2

5.16.1 Feature Group 5

5.16.1.1 Four post-medieval features were identified at the northern end of the phase 2 swale excavations within Feature Group 5 ([327], [343], [441] and [443]; (**Figure 7**). All four features were large (*c*.2m in diameter) and sub-circular in plan and were broadly equidistantly spaced (*c*.7m apart – a similar spacing to the tree-planting pits recorded in the phase 1 swales excavation -), forming the corners of a square. The features had steep sloping concave sides and bases and the deepest feature, [443], was 0.4m deep.

5.16.1.2 Low quantities of finds were recovered from all of the features comprising, from pit [327], one burnt flint fragment, two sherds of medieval pottery, a Roman brick fragment and an iron rowel spur; from pit [343], an iron rowel spur and corroded sheet metal; from pit [441], late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile and, from pit [443], late medieval to early post-medieval peg tile and a heel iron.

5.17.1 Feature Group 6

5.17.1.1 A cluster of large sub-circular features was recorded to the east of ditch [333] (**Figure 7**). The features ranged in diameter from 1m -1.5m and, in profile, were generally steep sided with concave sides and base. One of the features, [409], yielded finds of daub and an iron nail.

5.17.1 Feature Group 8

5.17.1.1 Further dispersed large sub-circular features were recorded in the north-east tip of the main area of the phase 2 swale excavations (Feature Group 8; **Figure 8**). Two of these features, [393] and [395], contained post-medieval finds. The two features were of similar size (broadly 1.8m and 1.5m in diameter in plan, respectively) with steep sloping concave sides and flat bases, up to 0.4m deep. A heel iron was recovered from the fill of pit [393] and, from the fill of pit [395], a post-medieval brick fragment.

5.17.1 Feature Group 10

5.17.1.1 Feature group 10 comprised five features recorded in two distinct feature groups in the two northernmost areas of the phase 2 swale excavations (**Figure 10**). Features [366] and [368] formed one group and were of similar shape and size, both sub-circular in plan and, in profile, both with near-vertical flat sides and a flat base. Feature [366] measured 1.7m in diameter and attained a depth of 0.35m. Feature [368] was not fully exposed but was similar in plan and profile to feature [366]. A sherd of *c*.1550–1900 post-medieval redware was recovered from the fill of feature [366].

5.18 Phase 5: Undated (Post-medieval 1500-1800)

5.18.1 SWALE 2

5.18.1.1 Ten undated features ([368], [387], [389], [397], [399], [401], [403], [405], [407], [411]) recorded during the phase 2 swale investigation are assigned to an undated (post-medieval) phase based on their spatial distribution, morphology and the similarity of their fills to the dateable post-medieval features (**Figures 7**, **8** & **10**).

5.19 Phase 6: Modern (1800 - present)

5.19.1 Modern deposits were represented by topsoil and subsoil numbered [230] and [231] respectively during the phase 1 swale excavation and [459] and [460] during the phase 2 swale excavation.

6. DISCUSSION

6.1 General

6.1.1 The five phases of investigations at Chestnut Avenue recorded a total of 182 excavated features. The distribution of features by fieldwork phase and their assigned cultural phase are presented in tables 2 and 3 below:

Fieldwork Phase	Site Area	Features
1	Trench Evaluation Phase 1	40
2	Strip, Map & Sample	29
3	Trench Evaluation Phase 2	3
4	Watching brief (Swales 1)	52
5	Watching brief (Swales 2)	58
Total		**182**

Table 2. Distribution of features by fieldwork phase.

Fieldwork Phase	Site Area	Features							Totals
		LBA / EIA	Undated (LBA/EIA)	Medieval	Post-Med	Undated (Post-med)	Modern	Undated	
1	Trench Evaluation Phase 1	7	5	1	9	-	-	18	**40**
2	Strip, Map & Sample	7	21	-	1	-	-	-	**29**
3	Trench Evaluation Phase 2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	**3**
4	Watching brief (Swales 1)	19	24	-	9	-	-	-	**52**
5	Watching brief (Swales 2)	19	21	-	5	13	-	-	**58**
Totals		**51**	**71**	**1**	**24**	**13**	**1**	**19**	

Table 3. Distribution of features by cultural phase from all fieldwork phases of investigations.

6.2 Natural Deposits

6.2.1 The natural deposits distributed across the site appear to correlate broadly with the BGS specification of the site with sand and gravel predominantly covering the western area of the site (incorporating Field 2 and the western and central areas of Field 5). The central area of

the site (the western end of Field 3 and the eastern end of Field 5) where, with the exception of one feature from the phase 2 evaluation, the LBA/EIA activity was located, would suggest that the clayey and silty superficial Head deposits and the clayey bedrock geology (along the eastern edge of the fields) within that part of the site were favoured over the sandy gravel deposits to the west. The eastern area of the site (Fields 1, 4, 7 and 8) had been lowered appreciably to accommodate playing fields thereby removing any potential archaeology and the possibility to compare any preference for activity based on the underlying geology. The western ends of these fields was underlain by London Clay as opposed to the sand and gravel of the River Terrace Deposits underlying the eastern ends of the fields, and may have provided a useful indicator as to any such preferences.

6.3 Phase 2 & 3: LBA/EIA & Undated LBA/EIA

6.3.1 Significant evidence of transitional Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity was recorded over the site; particularly within a central area extending broadly 350m on a north-south alignment from a pit in Trench 80 marking its southern extent and a group of undated (but probable LBA/EIA features; [360], [362] and [364]) recorded in the northernmost area of the Swales 2 investigations marking its northern extent. The western extent of LBA/EIA activity in the phase 1 area of the evaluation was located at the north-western end of Trench 35, and the easternmost extent by a group of stakeholes recorded in the Strip, Map and Sample phase area of the investigations, spanning a distance of broadly 35m east-west. The easternmost trenches recorded during the investigations (Fields 1, 4, 7 and 8) were excavated through ground significantly lower than the ground to the west so any archaeological remains in those fields was likely to have been removed.

6.3.2 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity was not evenly spread over this wide area, rather present in clusters of features representative of specific activity or in loosely associated, less interpretive groups. Feature group 1 consisted of post-hole sized features and small pit-sized features which may represent partly the foundations for a small building or structure and pits associated with activity contained within the structure. It is suggested that openings or porches can be interpreted from four feature groups comprising opposing pairs of postholes located at the south-east and southern edges of the feature clusters. In feature groups 1, 3, 9 and a cluster of postholes recorded in the Strip, Map and Sample area of investigation, these are represented by postholes [212], [244], [250] and [265]; [280], [294], [296] and [300]; [372], [374], [419] and [421] and [8114], [8125], [8127] and [8129] respectively. A possible further construction feature might be suggested by the presence of substantially larger features representing substantial postholes at the eastern and western ends of feature groups 1 and 3 represented by features [207] and [256] and features [290] and [320] respectively. No such large potential postholes were recorded in feature group 9 and the cluster within the Strip, Map and Sample area where the postholes were all of similar lesser size in plan and the difference in size of the postholes may represent a different function for the buildings.

6.3.3 The finds from feature group 1, whilst providing a clear date for the activity, comprised possible diagnostic evidence for activity associated with the structure in the form of a significant assemblage of ceramic loomweight fragments from several of the features. Other artefacts recovered from the features included burnt flint fragments which suggest that the building was heated and that cooking may have taken place, although there was little direct evidence of this. Low quantities of fragments of iron objects and slag were present in some of the features, which may suggest other craft activities taking place within or within the vicinity of feature group 1. The absence of hammer scale from an environmental sample taken from one of the features suggests that iron working was not taking place on site, although in the absence of any surviving floor levels associated with the feature group – where such evidence was more likely to proliferate - this evidence is inconclusive. Similarly, the daub recovered from the feature group may be indicative of a pre-existing wattle and daub superstructure of the building with the low quantity present indicative of the low degree to which above ground evidence survived on the site.

6.3.4 A single triangular fired clay object, possibly a loomweight, was recovered from one posthole in feature group 9 which may suggest further evidence of textile craft activity associated with the posthole structures in addition to finds of pottery and fragments of daub. One feature from the closely grouped features possibly forming a building from feature group 3 contained finds, albeit a significant assemblage of pottery and burnt flint fragments along with low quantities of worked flint and charcoal. There was no artefactual evidence from the feature group to suggest a possible function. No finds other than pottery sherds were recovered from the Strip, Map and Sample posthole cluster.

6.3.5 Feature group 2 which consisted of linear arrangements of posthole-sized features had the appearance of a fence-line forming a thoroughfare between it and feature group 3. Loomweight fragments were recovered from one of the postholes which likely represents stray material from the nearby posthole buildings, together with low quantities of pottery and daub fragments.

6.3.6 The LBA/EIA features recorded in feature group 5 constituted the most complex archaeological features recorded on site, comprising large intercutting features which are interpreted as pits, which were adjacent to pairs of features which may have been postholes and stakeholes, hinting at some degree of organised layout. Burnt flint fragments were common to all the intercutting pits, which may suggest they were for heating of for cooking, as were pottery sherds and burnt/fired clay fragments. A fragment of daub recovered from feature [425] amongst this feature group contained a wattle impression although there was no suggestion that the daub was directly associated with the feature.

6.3.7 Two rows of small postholes/located at the southern end of the strip, map and sample trench ([8155], [8157], [8159], [8161], [8163], [8165], [8167], [8169] and [8171]) appeared to form a fence/fence lines which may have formed a southern boundary to the activity within that area. The postholes were at right-angles to two parallel ditches, also of possible LBA/EIA

date, however the stripped area did not extend far enough to the west to record whether the postholes continued to the west of the ditches, had a cutting relationship with the ditches, or respected their alignment.

6.3.8 Low quantities of LBA/EIA pottery were recovered from features within trenches 33 and 35 of the phase 1 trench evaluation to the north of the Strip, Map and Sample area numerous disparate LBA/EIA and undated LBA/EIA features were recorded in the two phases of the swales investigations and the Strip, Map and Sample investigation but cannot be characterised beyond providing further probable evidence of LBA/EIA pitting and posthole activity on the site.

6.3.9 Numerous linear features were recorded during the investigations, most of which were undated or assigned a post-medieval date from ceramic building material contained within their fills. Finds retrieval from the all the ditches was generally meagre and dating, therefore, somewhat tentative. None of the ditches recorded appeared to be clearly associated with the LBA/EIA discrete activity, though east-west aligned ditch, [260], recorded during the phase 1 swales investigations contained a single sherd of LBA/EIA pottery. Ditch [260] was located to the immediate south of feature group 1 and, due to the scarcity of LBA/EIA activity to immediate south of the ditch, it may have represented a physical boundary for the activity to the north of it. The immediate area to the south of ditch [260] was not entirely devoid of LBA/EIA activity; a post medieval tree planting pit contained a significant assemblage of LBA/EIA artefacts suggesting the pit had disturbed a LBA/EIA feature, however a broad correlation between the two types of activity may be relevant.

6.3.10 A north-south aligned ditch exposed in the Strip, Map and Sample excavation, [8146], and by association, parallel ditch, [8138], were dated to the LBA/EIA by a crumb of pottery from the fill of ditch [8146] and, more convincingly, by an assemblage of 24 sherds from a large vessel from a small pit, [8153], that cut the eastern edge of ditch [8146]. The parallel ditches were 4.8m apart and aligned north-south. Ditch [8183] was further exposed in Trench 71 recorded in the phase 1 evaluation to the south of the strip, map and sample area, where it changed direction at 90˚ to an east-west alignment. The parallel ditches may have formed a road or droveway which, in conjunction with other unexposed ditches on the site, may have formed co-axial field systems related to the activity recorded on the site, although not enough ditches were exposed to test this theory. A ditch recorded during the phase 2 swales area, [333], on a similar north-south alignment and of similar width to the ditches mentioned above, bounding LBA/EIA features to the east in feature group 5 may also have represented LBA/EIA activity, although no dating evidence was recovered from the feature.

6.3.11 None of the potential LBA/EIA linear features were very substantive in width which suggests they would not have formed a great physical barrier and perhaps may have served as the foundations for hedges as land sub-divisions.

6.3.12 The presence of a single feature dated by pottery to the LBA/EIA period in the phase 2 evaluation attests to activity in excess of half a kilometre to the north-west of the phase 1

evaluation activity. A further undated posthole from a trench in the northern end of the phase 2 evaluations and a north-south aligned linear feature encountered within two trenches may suggest further activity. The meagre LBA/EIA evidence recorded from this area may represent isolated activity outlying the more intense activity to the south-east or, that the feature represents the northern extent of unexposed activity to the south of the phase 2 area.

6.3.13 Environmental remains from the LBA/EIA features included barley and spelt/emmer wheat may have been cultivated or consumed during this period although the absence of chaff suggests that processing of the cereals did not occur on site. The seed assemblages from the samples were too limited to extrapolate any specific associated activities other than to suggest the potential for crop growing and processing.

6.4 Phases 4 & 5: Post-Medieval & Undated (Post-medieval)

6.4.1 The post-medieval activity on the site is represented, predominantly, by avenues of tree-planting pits exposed in the Swale investigations. Sixteen pits were recorded in the Swale 1 area of investigation area and four further equally-spaced tree-planting pits recorded in the Swale 2 investigation area. These pits appear to represent the planting pits for the avenue of trees depicted on Isaac Taylor's 1759 Map of Hampshire (**Figure 12**) although the number and extent of the pits identified during the investigations indicates that Taylor's map, as previously identified by Currie (1992, 11), is a pictorial representation and not an accurate plan. Not only does Taylor's map show what appears to be a wooden fence, or pale, circuiting the entire park rather, including the Avenue which, Currie suggests (*ibid*.), was never enclosed in a pale, it also shows the north-south aligned avenue consisting of 16, possibly 17, trees which is very close (16) to the number of tree pits recorded in the Swale 1 investigation alone. The Stoneham Farm depicted at the northern end of the north-south aligned avenue on the northern side of what, presumably, represents present day Chestnut Avenue is in the region of 500m to the north of the avenue of 16 trees identified in the Swale 1 investigation.

6.4.2 Not only does the scale of Taylor's map appear to be drastically foreshortened, the area depicted on the map appears to show broadly the area of the deer park as depicted on the 1818 survey but erroneously places the mansion and St. Nicholas's Church in the south-east corner when the buildings actually occupy the north east corner of the deer park and the avenue of trees, therefore, ensued in the parcel of land to the north of the paled area. This further suggests that the park had been extended to include the land parcels to the north of the deer park extending up to Chestnut Avenue by this time and that Taylor may have misplaced and merged the larger park into the deer park. Milne's map of 1791 appears to accurately show the extent of the deer park, the location of the St. Nicholas's Church, the mansion and the parcels of land appropriating Avenue Park and to the west, Summergate Wood, Wood Field and High Port Meadow. The avenue of trees in Avenue Park are not shown and, presumably, reflect Capability Brown's reorganisation of the park by then.

6.4.3 Capability Brown's landscaping of the estate in 1775 is believed to have included the disruption of the, then existing, avenue of trees extending north and west from the original manor house so the 16 pits identified in feature group 4, the four pits exposed in feature group 5 and the two pits in feature group 10 from both swales phases of investigations appear to represent the planting pits for some of the north - south avenue. An article written in Gardener's Magazine in 1835 appraising the estate refers to: 'the fine avenue of sweet chestnuts which led to the old house still remains, but the house is removed' (Currie, 1991). If accurate, this might account for the road name Chestnut Avenue.

6.4.4 The road name is not a longstanding one and first appears on the 1951 OS map; previously it was known as Stoneham Avenue and, prior to the 1933 OS map, Stoneham Lane. A line of Sweet Chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) trees flanks the northern side of the present road bounding the playing fields of Barton Peveril Sixth Form College at the eastern end of the road, but they appear to match the extent of the college boundary so exactly to suggest that they may be associated with the development of a school on the site in 1957. Furthermore, they don't form an avenue. A few Horse Chestnut (*Aesculus*) trees are located in the road near to the entrance to the site but, otherwise the western end of the road is devoid of Chestnut Trees. More likely, then, that the road name acknowledges the history of Avenue Park when it was more prominent in the landscape than its surroundings.

6.4.5 Whilst pre-dating the activities of Capability Brown on the site, the precise date of the pits is uncertain but would seem likely to be associated with the construction of Fleming's mansion on the site in 1638 at the earliest or perhaps, represents the 'further work on the gardens' recorded between 1680 and 1683. Dating evidence from the pits was meagre and provided by a low quantity of brick and tile from some of the pits. The spot dating of the building material suggests a wide date range from 1300 – 1700 so is not particularly insightful in this instance.

6.4.6 The extant path to the left of the swales areas of investigations is believed to represent an element of Brown's redesign on the site, creating a more sinuous route to and from the mansion. Other designs attributed to Brown are the planting of small clusters of trees, understood to be Limes (*Tilia*), some of which may have been exposed as clusters of undated features (feature groups 6 and 8) and an area of unexcavated large features to the south-west of feature group 6.

6.4.7 Other post-medieval activity on the site was limited to ceramic building material recovered from ditch sections recorded in in the evaluation trenches in Field 2 at the north-west corner of the site. There appeared to be at least one east-west aligned narrow ditch and possibly another a short distance to the south of it that may represent land drainage facilitation.

6.5 Phase 6: Modern

6.5.1 Modern activity on the site was largely absent; the site has been in disuse since the 1950s and only relatively recent restoration programmes in the 90's and 00's may have superficially

altered the landscape. A tree re-planting scheme was undertaken in Avenue Park in 2002 which relocated 30 lime trees to realign with the remains of a lime avenue believed to fit in with Brown's original design (http://research.hgt.org.uk) although it is uncertain as to the exact location of these trees and whether they were included within the areas of the archaeological investigations.

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 The investigations on land at Chestnut Avenue/Stoneham Lane revealed evidence of transitional Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity located, predominantly, on a north-south aligned strip of land underlain by gravel, sand, silt and clay Head deposits. The wider areas investigated during the excavation of the swales shows the north-south strip of land to be a more mixed natural geology, rather than a largely gravel based geology as was observed in the previous evaluations. The eastern area of the site, which was also underlain by sand and gravel soils, was devoid of archaeological activity although this was probably due to the severe truncation of this area of the site during the construction of playing fields rather than evidence of avoidance of the less fertile soils for occupation.

7.2 Extrapolating on the theory that prehistoric occupation on and in the vicinity of the site may have been predicated by the relative richness of the underlying soil, activity may have extended on a vertical strip to the north and south of the site or, perhaps to the west of the site in the area of Stoneham Golf Course.

7.3 The identifiable activity comprised several clusters of discrete features possibly representing the post foundations for buildings all measuring broadly 8m in diameter with potential entrances located to the south-east, although no clear building shapes were discernible. Significant quantities of loomweight fragments from the features from one of the 'buildings' suggests it had housed a loom. Loomweights were also recovered in lesser quantities from another of the feature groups which, based on their similar size, it might be inferred that they were all housed craft activities. Other than the loomweights there was little diagnostic artefactual evidence to suggest any other specific activity. Low quantities of metalworking slag were present in some of the features but no evidence of hammerscale was recorded in the environmental samples which suggests that smithing was not taking place on site. Characterisation of the 'buildings' from the finds is tempered by the absence of floor levels and superstructures which may have provided more compelling evidence. Fragments of daub from a number of the features and daub containing wattle impressions from one feature hints at timber-lined wattle and daub construction for the 'buildings'.

7.4 Other discrete features were suggestive of linear fence lines between the buildings and, possibly, pertaining to linear double ditches that have formed a trackway. A few narrow linear ditches were recorded amongst the activity which may have formed field boundaries and, or, trackways, though not enough of them were exposed to characterise further.

7.5 There was some slight evidence of Romano-British activity on the site albeit in low quantities of abraded Roman brick intrusive in LBA/EIA feature [340] and residual in post-medieval tree planting pits [288] and [327]. Hayward, this report (**APPENDIX 4**) suggests that the presence of German lavastone quern fragments from LBA/EIA pits [214] and [223] indicates Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon activity as they are typically associated with these cultural periods. The Bitterne to Winchester Roman road (Margary 42b) is projected to run through

the site and low-level activity is recorded in the vicinity so there is a possibility of nearby Romano-British activity to the site. The absence of any clearly identifiable Romano-British features from the investigations would suggest that the querns represent, either, an intrusive presence from Romano-British activity peripheral to the site or are contemporary (which appears more likely) with the LBA/EIA activity and the attribution of such material exclusively to Romano-British/Anglo-Saxon activity be reassessed.

7.6 Similarly slight evidence of medieval activity peripheral to the site was represented by roof peg tile from a few features.

7.7 The planting pits for a north-south aligned linear avenue of trees, possibly Sweet Chestnuts - and from which the name of the road bounding the north of the site may be derived - was identified, representing the formal layout of the pre-Capability Brown re-landscaping of the site dating to broadly the 1680's. Evidence of Brown's 1775 landscaping of the site was also evident in the form of tree-planting pits for tree clusters at the northern end of the site.

7.8 Currie, (1992, 4) proposed that there was evidence to suggest the landscape at North Stoneham represented one of the few remaining undisturbed manor estates in England with continuous history stretching back 2000 years to its Anglo-Saxon origins but also with traces of activity from the Romano-British period. The evidence from Chestnut Avenue extends the earliest known human activity at North Stoneham back a further 1000 years.

8. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

8.1 Original Aims

8.1.1 The aims of the two phases of archaeological evaluations, as set out in the overarching Written Scheme of Investigations (EDP 2017 & PCA 2017), were to:

- Determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits beyond reasonable doubt
- Identify their location, nature, date and preservation
- Assess their significance
- Assess the likely impact of the proposed development

8.1.2 The aims of the Strip, Map and Sample and the two phases of watching brief investigations on the areas of the swales, as set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (PCA 2017) were as follows:

8.1.3 (1) investigate and record any archaeological features that that are observed during the course of the watching brief, taking account of the date, nature, extent, bio-archaeological and palaeo-environmental potential of the features and any other features that are revealed;

8.1.4 (2) to prepare an archive of the results of the work leading to the preparation of post-excavation assessment report and, as necessary, a further programme of analysis and appropriate dissemination.

8.1.5 A report on the results of the investigation will aim to provide an assessment of the results and recommendations, as appropriate, for further analysis and publication, in keeping with the methods, archiving and reporting requirements set out in this document and the requirements of planning permission for the proposed development.

8.2 Achieved Aims

8.2.1 The archaeological investigations on land at Chestnut Avenue satisfactorily fulfilled the primary aims of the WSI's in exposing, sample excavating, recording and surveying both archaeological features and deposits and geological deposits on the site in mitigation of the proposed development destroying potentially significant archaeological remains.

8.2.2 The investigations identified, predominantly, transitional LBA/EIA activity in the form, potentially, of four small buildings comprised of postholes and pits; the finds from which suggest craft activity including textile weaving. Much of the activity consisted of linear and discreet clusters of postholes of varying sizes which were difficult to characterise, but some may represent fence lines to the buildings.

8.2.3 No stratified Romano-British deposits were encountered during the investigations although the presence of low quantities of Roman brick fragments found residually within some of the LBA/EIA features may suggest small-scale activity nearby.

8.2.4 Despite the known Anglo-Saxon origins of the site, no activity or artefacts dating directly to the period were encountered on the site.

8.2.5 Evidence for medieval activity on the site was slight, comprising low quantities of roof tile residual and intrusive within features, but not in-situ within features.

8.2.6 Post-medieval activity on the site was represented, predominantly, by the planting pits for trees associated with both the 17th century occupation and the late 18th century re-landscaping of the site.

8.3 New Research Aims

8.3.1 The Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment Resource Assessments and Research Agendas, Oxford Wessex Monograph No.6, (eds) Gill Hey and Jill Hind (2014) was consulted to identify research priorities for the region.

8.3.2 The following areas of research were identified from the research framework:

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

- How does the activity at Chestnut Avenue compare to other LBA/EIA sites occupying the gravels of the Solent and Thames Valley areas. Does the occupation on this soil type predicate the type of activities engaged in, e.g. does the fertility and natural drainage of the site favour a more pastoral existence as opposed to crop production.
- Do the clusters of discrete features recorded on the site, identified as possible buildings housing craft activities, compare to feature groups at other, similar dated sites and can any correlations be made from these comparisons.
- Does the presence of German lavastone quern fragments within LBA/EIA features indicate an intrusive presence from nearby Romano-British activity, as suggested by Hayward in his report, or does its presence represent contemporary LBA/EIA usage.

8.4 Specialist Recommendations

8.4.1 The post-excavation assessment of artefacts and ecofacts has led to the following recommendations for further study and publication. These recommendations will be considered in any future study:

Specialist Material	Recommendations
Worked Flint	The assemblage by itself is too small to warrant further technological, functional or metrical analyses and no further analytical work is recommended. However, its potential to illuminate Iron Age flint working practices, even if only in a small way, warrants a description of the material being included in any published accounts of the investigations.
LBA/EIA Pottery	Insofar as the Chestnut Avenue/ Stoneham Lane pottery assemblage allows us to draw inferences about pottery procurement strategies in Hampshire and about the county's relationships to the wider post Deverel-Rimbury area (what they have in common and how they differ), the present assemblage is a useful one, but beyond this its interpretative potential is limited by uncertainties surrounding the exact dating of context assemblages comprising it. With the study of more Hampshire assemblages of its date, however, it might be possible to resolve these later and realize the assemblage's full interpretative potential.

Post-Roman Pottery	The pottery is of no significance as it occurs in a small, abraded quantity and with little meaning. The only potential of the pottery is to indicate a deposition date for the context it occurred in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.
Ceramic Building Material	At the publication stage mention should be made of the Roman cbm and German lavastone quern and consultation of the grey literature should also be made to see if there is any Roman activity in the area.
Fired Clay	Although small, the assemblage is in good condition and a short publication report should be produced accompanied by 3 illustrations. A closer look at distribution and any associated finds assemblages could reveal more about the possible function of these objects on the current site.
Metalwork	It is recommended that any iron objects recovered from securely dated LBA/EIA contexts are x-rayed, both to enable full identification and for archival purposes. Following x-ray, nails and undiagnostic finds may be discarded. Significant finds should be included in any further publication of the site.
Floral Remains	Wood Charcoal Sizeable pieces of wood charcoal were common throughout the sample set, recovered in abundance from all of the Iron Age contexts. Samples <200>, <201>, <203>, <204> and <205> all contained a large enough concentration of identifiable fragments to warrant additional specialist analysis, prior to publication. Analysis of the material present in these deposits may shed light on the types of wood that were being selected for use as fuel during this period and may also give an idea of the methods of combustion being undertaken (in terms of duration, temperature and other variables). This may also help to provide a partial reconstruction of the local woodland and give an idea of the landscape of the area. Radiocarbon dating could additionally be carried on selected species, in order to im-prove the chronology of features where cultural artefacts are scarce. Plant Macrofossils Due to the limited nature of the seed and cereal assemblage, no additional work is recommended on this material.
Faunal Remains	No further work is recommended due to the small size and poor preservation of the assemblage.

Table 2. Specialist Recommendations

8.5 Task List, Resources and Programme

8.5.1 Designated Project Team - It is currently proposed that the specialists involved in the programme of post-excavation analysis tasks for publication will be selected from following PCA core staff and independent specialists. PCA reserves the right to replace any member of the named team at its discretion.

Role	Name
Specialists	
Stone:	
Lithics	Barry Bishop (PCA)
Architectural Stone Work	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
Aggregates:	
Plaster, Mortar etc.	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
Ceramics:	

Post-Roman Pottery	Paul Blinkhorn
Ceramic Building Material	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
Clay Pipe	Chris Jarrett (PCA)
Glass	Chris Jarrett (PCA)
Metalwork & Coins	Marit Gaimster (PCA)
Slag	Malcolm Lyne
Floral Remains:	
Timber	Graham Morgan; Maisie Taylor
Faunal Remains:	
Human Bone	James Langthorne (PCA)
Cremated Bone	Jacqui McKinley (Wessex)
Animal Bone	Kevin Reilly (PCA)
Leather	Kevin Trott
Shell	Kate Turner (PCA)
Environmental Analysis	Kate Turner (PCA)
Small Finds	
Petrology	Kevin Hayward (PCA)
Conservation	

Table 3. Designated Project Team

8.6 Publication Synopsis

8.6.1 The results from the site will be submitted as a short note in a local journal in a format requested by the publisher. A publication text will be produced including the phased results from the investigations and a discussion of the results including any relevant results from comparable sites. This will include reviewing published reports, available 'grey literature' and online sources. The text will be accompanied by illustrations including phased site plans and the contributions of finds specialists.

9. ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

9.1 The Site Archive

9.1.1 The site archive, to include all project records and cultural material produced by the project, will be prepared in accordance with 'Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage' (UKIC 1990) and the Institute for Archaeologists 'Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives' (CIfA 2015). On completion of the project PCA will arrange for the archive to be deposited with the Hampshire Cultural Trust.

9.2 Copyright

9.2.1 The full copyright of the written/illustrative archive relating to the site will be retained by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved. Hampshire County Council, however, will be granted an exclusive licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, providing that such use shall be non-profitmaking, and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulations 2003. Further distribution and uses of the report either in its entirety or part thereof in paper or electronic form is prohibited without the prior consent of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd.

9.2.2 The licence extends to the use of all documents arising from this project in all matters relating directly to the project, as well as for bona fide research purposes (which includes the Hampshire County Council Historic Environment Record).

9.2.3 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the content of this report. However, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd cannot accept any liability in respect of, or resulting from, errors, inaccuracies or omissions this report contains.

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12. PLATES

Plate 1. Swale 1; Feature Group 1 looking north; scale 1 x 2m.

Plate 2. Swale 1; Ditch [260] at the southern boundary of Feature Group 1 looking east; scale 1 x 1m.

Plate 3. Swale 2; LBA/EIA features in Feature Group 5 looking north-east; scale 1 x 1m.

Plate 4. Swale 2; LBA/EIA pits in Feature Group 9 looking north; scale 1 x 1m.

APPENDIX 1. CONTEXT INDEX

'Context' is a term used to denote a recognisable unit of deposition. Each context is assigned a unique number. Table X lists all the contexts by number; the fieldwork phase in which they recorded; context category (Cuts are bracketed; fills in parenthesis and layers unbounded); key description; interpretation; dimensions (in metres): Length/Width/Ht/Depth/Thk or Diameter/Depth. 'Above' and 'Below' refer to the critical relationships to other contexts. '>' means greater than. '<' means less than. 'UE' means Unexcavated. The finds that were recovered from a context, the environmental samples that were taken and the cultural phase number and associated cultural phase are also provided.

A means natural deposit 200 is cut by features [201], [203], [205], [208], [212], [214], [217], [219], [221], [223], [226], [228], [232], [233], [236], [238], [240], [242], [246], [248], [250], [252], [254], [256], [258], [260], [261], [263], [265], [268], [270], [272], [274], [276], [278], [280], [282], [284], [286], [288], [290], [292], [294], [296], [298], [300], [304], [306], [308], [310], [312], [314], [316], [318], [320], [322], [324]

B means subsoil 231 is overlies feature fills (202), (204), (206), (209), (213), (215), (218), (220), (222), (225), (227), (234), (235), (237), (239), (241), (243), (245), (247), (249), (251), (253), (255), (257), (259), (262), (264), (266), (269), (271), (273), (275), (277), (279), (281), (283), (285), (287), (289), (291), (293), (295), (297), (299), (301), (303), (305), (307), (309), (311), (313), (315), (317), (319), (321), (323), (325)

C means ditch [260] is filled by (229), (237), (241), (247), (253), (255), (259)

D means natural deposit 326 is cut by features [327], [329], [331], [333], [343], [345], [347], [349], [358], [360], [362], [364], [366], [368], [370], [372], [374], [376], [379], [381], [383], [385], [387], [389], [392], [393], [395], [397], [399], [401], [403], [405], [407], [409], [411], [413], [415], [417], [419], [421], [423], [425], [430], [432], [434], [439], [441], [443], [445], [447], [449], [451], [455], [457]

E means subsoil 459 overlies feature fills (328), (330), (332), (334), (336), (341), (344), (348), (350), (352), (357), (361), (363), (365), (367), (371), (373), (375), (377), (380), (382), (384), (386), (386), (388), (390), (394), (396), (398), (400), (402), (404), (406), (408), (410), (412), (414), (416), (420), (422), (424), (429), (438), (440), (442), (444), (446), (448), (450), (452), (453), (456), (458)

Table 4. Context Index

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
200	Swale 1	layer	Loose mid greyish brown gravel	Natural geology	Site	Site	Site	-	UE	A	-	-	1	Natural
[201]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	3	>1.65	0.4	-	200	(202)	-	-	4	Post-medi-eval
(202)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel with CBM inclusions	Fill of pit [201]	3	>1.65	0.4	-	[201]	231	-	-	4	Post-medi-eval
[203]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Pit	-	-	0.36	0.8	200	(204)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(204)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [203]	-	-	0.36	0.8	[203]	231	Struck flint, Pot, Loom-weights	-	2	LBA/EIA
[205]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular pit with steep slop-ing concave sides and flat base	Pit	1	1	0.45	-	200	(206)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(206)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [205]	1	1	0.45	-	[205]	231	Rubstone Pot, Loom-weights	200	2	LBA/EIA
[207]	Swale 1	Cut	Oblong shaped cut with vertical sides and flat base	Pit	0.88	0.82	0.47	-	(211)	(210)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[208]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular pit with near-verti-cal sides and concave base	Pit	0.7	0.86	0.66	-	200	(211)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(209)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Upper fill of pit [208]	1.49	0.83	0.25	-	(210)	231	Burnt flint, Pot,	-	2	LBA/EIA

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
											Loom-weights, Daub			
(210)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Primary fill of pit [208]	1.4	0.8	0.22	-	[207]	(209)	Burnt flint, Pot, Loom-weights	201	2	LBA/EIA
(211)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [208]	0.86	0.38	0.12	-	[208]	[207]	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[212]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Possible posthole	0.4	0..2	0.15	-	200	(213)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(213)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of possible posthole [212]	0.4	0.2	0.15	-	[212]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[214]	Swale 1	Cut	Oval-shaped pit with steep sloping flat sides and flat base	Pit	0.73	0.6	0.26	-	200	(215)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(215)	Swale 1	fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Upper fill of pit [214]	0.73	0.6	0.12	-	(216)	231	Pot, Lava stone Quern	-	2	LBA/EIA
(216)	Swale 1	Fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Primary fill of pit [214]	0.73	0.6	0.13	-	[214]	(215)	Pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[217]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with gradual sloping concave sides and base	Pit	0.6	0.4	0.15	-	200	(218)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(218)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [217]	0.6	0.4	0.15	-	[217]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
[219]	Swale 1	Cut	Amorphous-shaped cut with gradual sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	0.9	0.49	0.3	-	200	(220)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(220)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [219]	0.9	0.49	0.3	-	[219]	231	Loom-weights	-	2	LBA/EIA
[221]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Possible posthole	0.38	0.3	0.1	-	200	(222)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(222)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of posthole [221]	0.38	0.3	0.1	-	[221]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[223]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	1.06	0.64	0.27	-	200	(224)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(224)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [223]	1.06	0.64	0.27	-	[223]	(225)	Lava Mill-stone	-	2	LBA/EIA
(225)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Secondary fill of pit [223]	>0.65	>0.55	0.2	-	(224)	231	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[226]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with gradual sloping concave sides and flat base	Small pit or posthole	0.46	0.44	0.17	-	200	(227)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(227)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit/posthole [226]	0.46	0.44	0.17	-	[226]	231	Pottery, Cbm	-	2	LBA/EIA
[228]	Swale 1	Cut	Sondage through ditch [260]	Possible field boundary ditch – same as [236],	>1	0.94	0.38	-	200	(229)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(229)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of ditch [228]	>1	0.94	0.38	-	[228]	228	-	-	2	LBA/EIA

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
230	Swale 1	Layer	Dark mid greyish brown clayey silt	Topsoil	Site	Site	<0.31	-	231	Air	-	-	6	Modern
231	Swale 1	Layer	Yellowish brown clayey silt and gravel	Subsoil	Site	Site	<0.42	-	B	230	-	-	6	Modern
[232]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Pit	0.84	0.72	0.32	-	200	(234)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[233]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Pit	0.45	0.42	0.14	-	200	(235)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(234)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [232]	0.84	0.72	0.32	-	[232]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(235)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [233]	0.45	0.42	0.14	-	[233]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[236]	Swale 1	Cut	Sondage through ditch [260]	Possible field boundary ditch – same as [240], [246], [252], [254] & [258]	1.37	>1	0.29	-	200	(237)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(237)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of ditch [236]	1.37	>1	0.29	-	[236]	231	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[238]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	0.58	0.42	0.2	-	200	[238]	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(239)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [238]	0.58	0.42	0.2	-	[238]	231	Burnt flint, Pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[240]	Swale 1	Cut	E-W aligned linear feature with gently sloping concave sides and base	Possible field boundary ditch – same as [228], [236], [246],	1.13	>1	0.19	-	200	(241)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
				[252], [254] & [258]										
(241)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of ditch [240]	1.13	>1	0.19	-	[240]	231	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[242]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with moder-ately sloping concave sides and flat base	Posthole	0.52	0.37	0.27	-	200	(243)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(243)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of posthole [242]	0.52	0.37	0.27	-	[242]	231	Pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[244]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping sides and base	Possible posthole	-	-	0.2	0.37	200	(245)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(245)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of posthole [244]	-	-	0.2	0.37	[244]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[246]	Swale 1	Cut	E-W aligned linear feature with gently sloping concave sides and base	Possible field boundary ditch – same as [228], [240], [252], [254] & [258]	1.1	>1	0.2	-	200	(247)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(247)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of ditch [246]	1.1	>1	0.2	-	[246]	231	Pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[248]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	0.66	0.62	0.27	-	200	(249)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(249)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [248]	0.66	0.62	0.27	-	[248]	231	Pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[250]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with near-verti-cal sloping flat sides and flat base	Possible posthole	-	-	0.27	0.28	200	(2521)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
(251)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel with abundant charcoal and burnt flint inclusions	Fill of posthole [250]	-	-	0..27	0.28	[250]	231	Burnt flint, Pot, Peg tile, Slag	-	2	LBA/EIA
[252]	Swale 1	Cut	E-W aligned linear feature with gently sloping concave sides and base	Possible field boundary ditch – same as [228], [236], [240], [246], [254] & [258]	1.3	>1	0.27	-	200	(253)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(253)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of ditch - same as [229], [237], [241], [247]	1.3	>1	0.27	-	[252]	231	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[254]	Swale 1	Cut	E-W aligned linear feature with gently sloping concave sides and base	Possible field boundary ditch – same as [228], [236], [240], [246], & [258]	>1	0.71	0.14	-	200	(255)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(255)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of ditch [254]	>1	0.71	0.14	-	[254]	231	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[256]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-oval cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	0.66	0.46	0.25	-	200	(257)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(257)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [256]	0.66	0.46	0.25	-	[256]	231	Pot, Loom-weights	-	2	LBA/EIA
[258]	Swale 1	Cut	E-W aligned linear feature with gently sloping concave sides and base	Possible field boundary ditch – same as [228], [236], [240],	>1	0.71	0.15	-	200	(259)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
				[246], [252], [254]										
(259)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt and gravel	Fill of ditch [258]	>1	0.71	0.15	-	[258]	231	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[260]	Swale 1	Cut	Group number assigned to E-W aligned linear feature with gently sloping concave sides and base	Possible Iron Age field boundary ditch	38	<1.37	<0.38	-	200	C	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[261]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Tree planting pit	-	-	0.2	1.7	200	(262)	-	-	4	Post-medieval
(262)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [261]	-	-	0.2	1.7	[261]	231	Burnt flint, Worked flint, Pottery, Daub, Peg tile, Fe object, Slag, An. bone	-	4	Post-medieval
[263]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with moderately sloping concave sides and flat base	Tree planting pit	2.47	2.25	0.25	-	200	(264)	-	-	4	Post-medieval
(264)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt and gravel containing cbm inclusions	Fill of pit [264]	2.47	2.25	0.25	-	[263]	231	Daub, Peg tile, Fe object	-	4	Post-medieval
[265]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping flat sides and flat base	Pit	-	-	0.54	0.9	200	(266)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
(266)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clayey silt and gravel containing abundant charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of pit [265]	-	-	0.43	0.9	(267)	231	Burnt flint, Pot, Fe object	202	2	LBA/EIA
(267)	Swale 1	Fill	Loose mid orange brown clayey silt and gravel	Primary fill of pit [265]	-	-	0.13	0.9	[265]	(266)	-	-	4	Post-medieval
[268]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular pit with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Tree planting pit	-	-	0.15	1.68	200	(269)	-	-	4	Post-medieval
(269)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [268]	-	-	0.15	1.68	[268]	231	Metal object	-	4	Post-medieval
[270]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular pit with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Tree planting pit	1.76	1.66	0.14	-	200	(271)	-	-	4	Post-medieval
(271)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [270]	1.76	1.66	0.14	-	[270]	231	Cbm, Peg tile, Metal,	-	4	Post-medieval
[272]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Tree planting pit	-	-	0.21	2.36	200	(273)	-	-	4	Post-medieval
(273)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [272]	-	-	0.21	2.36	[272]	231	Stone	-	4	Post-medieval
[274]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Tree planting pit	-	-	0.17	1.66	200	(275)	-	-	4	Post-medieval
(275)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [274]	-	-	0.17	1.66	[274]	231	Peg tile	-	4	Post-medieval

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
[276]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Tree planting pit	1.7	1.6	0.25	200	(277)	200	-	-	4	Post-medi-eval
(277)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [276]	1.7	1.6	0.25	[276]	[276]	231	Peg tile, Fe object	-	4	Post-medi-eval
[278]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular pit with near-verti-cal sloping flat sides and flat base	Pit	0.52	0.42	0.35	-	200	(279)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(279)	Swale 1	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [278]	0.52	0.42	0.35	-	[278]	231	Pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[280]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular pit with near-verti-cal sloping straight sides and flat base	Pit	0.42	0.4	0.24	-	200	(281)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(281)	Swale 1	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [280]	0.42	0.4	0.24	-	[280]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[282]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with gentle sloping concave sides and base	Pit	-	-	0.08	0.25	200	(283)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(283)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel containing abundant charcoal inclusions	Fill of pit [282]	-	-	0..08	0.25	[282]	231	Pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[284]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	-	-	0.15	0.36	200	(285)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(285)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable very dark brown clayey silt and gravel containing abun-dant charcoal inclusions	Fill of pit [284]	-	-	0.15	0.36	[284]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[286]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with gradual sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	0.9	0.75	0.2	-	200	(287)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
(287)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [286]	0.9	0.75	0.2	-	[286]	231	Pot	203	2	LBA/EIA
[288]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Tree planting pit	2	1.82	0.26	-	200	(289)	-	-	4	Post-medi-eval
(289)	Swale 1	Fill	Loose light greyish brown clayey silt and gravel with cbm inclusions	Fill of pit [288]	2	1.82	0.26	-	[288]	231	Tile (Ro-man)	-	4	Post-medi-eval
[290]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-oval cut with gradual slop-ing concave sides and base	Pit	1.45	0.66	0.25	-	200	(291)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(291)	Swale 1	Fill	Firm dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel containing abun-dant charcoal inclusions	Fill of pit [290]	1.45	0.66	0.25	-	[290]	231	-	204	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[292]	Swale 1	cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Posthole	0.52	0.4	0.14	-	200	(293)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(293)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel contain-ing abundant charcoal inclu-sions	Fill of posthole [292]	0.52	0.4	0.14	-	[292]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[294]	Swale 1	Cut	Oval pit with steep sloping con-cave sides and base	Pit	0.54	0.39	0.19	-	200	(295)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(295)	Swale 1	Fill	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel containing occa-sional charcoal flecks	Fill of pit [294]	0.54	0.39	0.19	-	[294]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[296]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-oval pit with steep sloping concave sides and base	Pit	-	-	0.18	0.23	200	(297)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
(297)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clayey silt and gravel containing occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of pit [296]	-	-	0.18	0.23	[296]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[298]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular pit with steep sloping flat sides and base	Pit	0.55	0.54	0.23	-	200	(299)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(299)	Swale 1	Fill	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel containing occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of pit [298]	0.55	0.54	0.23	-	[298]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[300]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-oval cut with gentle sloping concave sides and base	Pit	-	-	0.17	0.47	200	(301)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(301)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable light greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [300]	-	-	0.17	0.47	[300]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[302]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	0.44	0.4	0.26	-	200	(303)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(303)	Swale 1	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [302]	0.44	0.4	0.26	-	[302]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[304]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Pit	0.59	0.54	0.22	-	200	(305)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(305)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [304]	0.59	0.54	0.22	-	[304]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[306]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Pit	0.36	0.34	0.15	-	200	(307)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
(307)	Swale 1	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [306]	0.36	0.34	0.15	-	[306]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[308]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Pit	0.36	0.3	0.25	-	200	(309)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(309)	Swale 1	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [308]	0.36	0.3	0.25	-	[308]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[310]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-oval cut with steep sloping concave sides and uneven base	Pit	0.44	0.38	0.14	-	200	(311)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(311)	Swale 1	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [310]	0.44	0.38	0.14	-	[310]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[312]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-oval cut with steep sloping concave sides and a flat base	Pit	0.42	0.33	0.18	-	200	(313)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(313)	Swale 1	Fill	Loose dark brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [312]	0.42	0.33	0.18	-	[312]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[314]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular pit with gentle sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	1.24	1.18	0.3	-	200	(315)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(315)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [314]	1.24	1.18	0.3	-	[314]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[316]	Swale 1	cut	Sub-circular cut with gently sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	0.46	0.36	0.13	-	200	(317)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(317)	Swale 1	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [316]	0.46	0.36	0.13	-	[316]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
[318]	Swale 1	Cut	Oval cut with gently sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	0.44	0.4	0.23	-	200	(319)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(319)	Swale 1	Fill	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [318]	0.44	0.4	0.23	-	[318]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[320]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular pit with near vertical sides and flat base	Pit	0.96	0.94	0.21	-	200	(321)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(321)	Swale 1	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [320]	0.96	0.94	0.21	-	[320]	231	Pot, burnt flint	205	2	LBA/EIA
[322]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-oval cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Pit	0.42	0.4	0.23	-	200	(323)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(323)	Swale 1	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown sandy clay	Fill of pit [322]	0.42	0.4	0.23	-	[322]	231	Pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[324]	Swale 1	Cut	Sub-circular cut with gently sloping sides and flat base	Pit	0.46	0.45	0.2	-	200	(325)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(325)	Swale 1	Fill	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [324]	0.46	0.45	0.2	-	[324]	231	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
326	Swale 2	Layer	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt and gravel	Natural – Head Deposits	Site	Site	<0.6	-	UE	D	-	-	1	Natural
[327]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular pit with steep sides and a concave base	Post medieval pit	2.18	1.96	0.29	-	326	(328)	-	-	4	Post-medieval
(328)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [327]	2.18	1.96	0.29	-	[327]	459	Burnt flint, Pot?, Brick (Roman), Fe object	-	4	Post-medieval

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
[329]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-oval cut with vertical sides and concave base	Posthole	0.32	0.14	0.2	-	326	(330)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(330)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of posthole [329]	0.32	0.14	0.2	-	[329]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[331]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-oval cut with near vertical sides and concave base	Posthole	0.44	0.28	0.11	-	326	(332)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(332)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of possible posthole [331]	0.44	0.28	0.11	-	[331]	459	Burnt flint	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[333]	Swale 2	Cut	Linear feature with gentle slop-ing concave sides stepped down to flat base	Ditch	>1	1	0.49	-	326	(334)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(334)	Swale 2	Fill	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel containing occasional charcoal inclusions	Primary fill of ditch [333]	>1	1	0.04	-	[333]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(335)	Swale 2	Fill	Loose mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Secondary fill of ditch [333]	>1	1	0.28	-	(334)	(336)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(336)	Swale 2	Fill	Loose light greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Upper fill of ditch [333]	>1	1	0.16	-	(335)	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[337]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping uneven sides and flat base	Pit	1.36	0.74	0.46	-	(454)	(339)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(338)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Upper fill of pit [337]	1.36	0.74	0.41	-	(339)	[340], [351]/ [391]	Burnt flint, Pot, Daub	-	2	LBA/EIA
(339)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Primary fill of pit [337]	1.36	0.74	0.05	-	[337]	(338)	Pot, Daub	-	2	LBA/EIA

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
[340]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular pit with steep sloping flat sides and flat base	Pit	1.07	0.74	0.56	-	(338)	(342)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(341)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Primary fill of pit [340]	1.07	0.74	0.36	-	[340]	459	Burnt flint, Pot Daub, Brick (Roman)	-	2	LBA/EIA
(342)	Swale 2	Fill	Top fill of pit soft dark yellowish brown clayey silt with gravel	Upper fill of pit [340]	0.94	0.57	0.16	-	[340]	(341)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[343]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and flat base	Pit	1.92	1.88	0.51	-	326	(344)	-	-	4	Post-medieval
(344)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [343]	1.92	1.88	0.51	-	[343]	459	Metal	-	4	Post-medieval
[345]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with gently sloping sides and concave base	Pit	1.44	1.35	0.44	-	326	(346)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(346)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [345] – same as (454)	1.44	1.35	0.44	-	[345]	[391]	Burnt flint, pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[347]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and concave base	Posthole	0.38	0.34	0.16	-	326	(348)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(348)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid orange brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of posthole [347]	0.38	0.34	0.16	-	[347]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[349]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Posthole	0.38	0.34	0.15	-	326	(350)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
(350)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable dark grey brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of posthole [349]	0.38	0.34	0.15	-	[349]	459	Burnt flint, pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[351]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping flat sides and concave base	Pit – same as [391]	1.33	0.7	0.71	-	(338)	(354)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(352)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Upper fill of pit [351]	1.33	0.7	0.45	-	(353)	459	Burnt flint, Pot, Daub	-	2	LBA/EIA
(353)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Secondary fill of pit [351]	0.65	0.55	0.18	-	(354)	(352)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(354)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Primary fill of pit [351]	0.85	0.68	0.08	-	[351]	(353)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[355]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and concave base	Pit	1.62	1.5	0.29	-	(359)	(356)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(356)	Swale 2	Fill	Loose light brown grey clayey silt and gravel containing occa-sional charcoal flecks	Primary fill of pit [355]	0.54	0.45	0.11	-	[355]	(357)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(357)	Swale 2	Fill	Firm dark blackish brown clayey silt and gravel	Secondary fill of pit [355]	1.62	1.5	0.24	-	(356)	459	Burnt flint, pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[358]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	0.82	0.66	0.25	-	326	(359)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(359)	Swale 2	Fill	Loose light yellow brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [358]	0.82	0.66	0.25	-	[358]	[355]	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[360]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular pit with shallow uneven sides and flat base	Pit	0.56	0.5	0.09	-	326	(361)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
(361)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [360]	0.56	0.5	0.09	-	[360]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[362]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Possible posthole	0.32	0.3	0.11	-	326	(363)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(363)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel with occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of [362]	0.32	0.3	0.11	-	[362]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[364]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Pit	0.38	0.36	0.15	-	326	(365)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(365)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel containing fre-quent charcoal inclusions	Fill of pit [364]	0.38	0.36	0.15	-	[364]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[366]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with near-verti-cal sides and flat base	Pit	1.72	1.7	0.35	-	326	(367)	-	-	4	Post-medi-eval
(367)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel containing cbm inclusions	Fill of pit [366]	1.72	1.7	0.35	-	[366]	459	Pottery	-	4	Post-medi-eval
[368]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with both steep sloping and vertical sides and flat base	Pit	>1.44	1.64	0.55	-	326	(369)	-	-	5	Undated (Post-med)
(369)	Swale 2	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [368]	>1.44	1.64	0.55	-	(368)	[368]	-	-	5	Undated (Post-med)
[370]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and a flat base	Possible posthole	0.44	0.36	0.21	-	326	(371)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
(371)	Swale 2	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel containing frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of [370]	0.44	0.36	0.21	-	[370]	459	Burnt flint, pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[372]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with vertical sides and flat base	Possible posthole	0.48	0.4	0.25	-	326	(373)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(373)	Swale 2	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel containing occasional charcoal fragments	Fill of [372]	0.48	0.4	0.23	-	[372]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[374]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-oval cut with steep sloping sides and a flat but slightly sloping to the west base, one fill 375	Pit	0.48	0.39	0.19	-	326	(375)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(375)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel containing charcoal inclusions	Fill of pit [374]	0.48	0.39	0.19	-	[374]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[376]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-oval cut with steep sloping flat sides and flat base	Pit	0.74	0.38	0.42	-	326	(377)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(377)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel containing occasional charcoal flecks	Upper fill of pit [376]	0.74	0.38	0.42	-	(378)	459	Pot, Daub	-	2	LBA/EIA
(378)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft light greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Primary fill of pit 376	0.74	0.38	0.42	-	[376]	(377)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[379]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with near-vertical sides and flat base	Posthole	0.19	0.14	0.18	-	326	(380)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(380)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid brownish grey with occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of posthole [379]	0.19	0.14	0.18	-	[379]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[381]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping flat sides and flat base	Posthole	0.18	0.17	0.1	-	326	(382)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
(382)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid brownish grey clayey silt and gravel with occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of posthole [381]	0.18	0.17	0.1	-	[381]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[383]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping flat sides and flat base	Posthole	-	-	0.07	0.31	326	(384)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(384)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft mid yellowish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of posthole [383]	-	-	0.07	0.31	[383]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[385]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Possible posthole	0.36	0.18	0.05	-	326	(386)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(386)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of [385]	0.36	0.18	0.05	-	[385]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[387]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with gradual sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	1.36	1.28	0.13	-	326	(388)	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
(388)	Swale 2	Fill	Loose mid brownish grey clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [387]	1.36	1.28	0.13	-	[387]	459	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
[389]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-oval cut with gradual sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	1.62	1.22	0.29	-	326	(390)	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
(390)	Swale 2	Fill	Loose dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel containing occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of pit [389]	1.62	1.22	0.29	-	[389]	459	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
[391]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides; not bottomed	Pit possibly same as pit [351]	-	-	0.12	0.58	(346)	(453)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[392]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides; not bottomed	Pit part of cluster [351], [337]	0.54	0.8	-	-	326	(454)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
[393]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Large pit	-	-	0.31	1.84	326	(394)	-	-	4	Post-medi-eval
(394)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of large pit [393]	-	-	0.31	1.84	[393]	459	Fe object	-	4	Post-medi-eval
[395]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Large pit	-	-	0.4	1.54	326	(396)	-	-	4	Post-medi-eval
(396)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [395]	-	-	0.4	1.54	[395]	459	Brick	-	4	Post-medi-eval
[397]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and con-cave base	Pit	0.9	0.82	0.2	-	326	(398)	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
(398)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [397]	0.9	0.82	0.2	-	[397]	459	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
[399]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping flat sides and flat base	Large pit	-	-	0.22	1.51	326	(400)	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
(400)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [399]	-	-	0.22	1.51	[399]	459	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
[401]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Pit or tree throw	1.16	1.02	0.19	-	326	(402)	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
(402)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit/tree throw [401]	1.16	1.02	0.19	-	[401]	459	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
[403]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular pit with steep sloping concave sides	Pit or tree throw	1.2	1.06	0.22	-	326	(404)	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
(404)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit/tree throw [403]	1.2	1.06	0.22	-	[403]	459	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
[405]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Pit or tree throw	1.28	1.16	0.15	-	326	(406)	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
(406)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit/tree throw [405]	1.28	1.16	0.15	-	[405]	459	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
[407]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Pit or tree throw	1.1	0.93	0.14	-	326	(408)	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
(408)	Swale 2	Fill	Fill of pit, friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and occasional gravel	Fill of pit/tree throw [407]	1.1	0.93	0.14	-	[407]	459	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
[409]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Pit or tree throw	1.26	0.99	0.17	-	326	(410)	-	-	4	Post-medieval
(410)	Swale 2	Fill	Fill of pit, friable mid greyish brown silty clay and occasional gravel	Fill of pit/tree throw [409]	1.26	0.99	0.17	-	[409]	459	Daub	-	4	Post-medieval
[411]	Swale 2	cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Pit or tree throw	0.93	0.92	0.14	-	326	(412)	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)
(412)	Swale 2	Fill	Fill of pit, friable mid greyish brown silty clay and occasional gravel	Fill of pit/tree throw [411]	0.93	0.92	0.14	-	[411]	459	-	-	5	Undated (post-med)

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
[413]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular pit with gradual sloping concave sides and flat base	Small pit	0.64	0.6	0.18	-	326	(414)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(414)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel with frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of pit [413]	0.64	0.6	0.18	-	[413]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[415]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping flat sides and flat base	Posthole	0.36	0.3	0.15	-	326	(416)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(416)	Swale 2	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel with occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of posthole [415]	0.36	0.3	0.15	-	[415]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[417]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub oval cut with near-vertical sides and flat base	Posthole	0.3	0.2	0.31	-	326	(418)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(418)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel with frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of posthole [417]	0.3	0.2	0.31	-	[417]	459	Pot?, cbm?	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[419]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-oval cut with steep sloping flat sides and flat base	Posthole	0.44	0.3	0.23	-	326	(420)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(420)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel with frequent charcoal inclusions	Fill of posthole [419]	0.44	0.3	0.23	-	[419]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[421]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with gradual sloping concave sides and flat base	Posthole	0.54	0.49	0.14	-	326	(422)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(422)	Swale 2	Fill	Loose mid brownish grey clayey silt and gravel with occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of posthole [421]	0.54	0.49	0.14	-	[421]	459	Pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[423]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-oval cut with gradual sloping concave sides and base	Posthole	0.48	0.26	0.12	-	326	(424)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
(424)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel with occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of posthole [423]	0.48	0.26	0.12	-	[423]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[425]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-oval cut with steep sloping concave sides and base	Pit	1.46	0.96	0.37	-	326	(426)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(426)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Upper fill of pit [425]	1.44	0.96	0.37	-	(427)	[428]	Burnt flint, worked flint, Pot, Daub w/ wattle Imp.	-	2	LBA/EIA
(427)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Primary fill of [425]	1.44	0.6	0.1	-	[425]	(428)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[428]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	1.63	1.6	0.21	-	(426), (431)	(429)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(429)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [428]	1.63	1.6	0.21	-	[428]	459	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[430]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping flat sides; not bottomed	Pit	0.67	>0.23	>0.28	-	326	(431)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(431)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel containing occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of pit [430]	0.67	>0.23	>0.28	-	[430]	[428]	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[432]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	>1.1	0.98	0.4	-	326	(433)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
(433)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt and gravel containing occasional charcoal inclusions	Fill of pit [432]	>1.1	0.98	0.4	-	[432]	[436]	Burnt flint, pot, burnt clay	-	2	LBA/EIA
[434]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with near-vertical sloping sides and flat base	Pit	0.86	>0.38	>0.23	-	326	(435)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(435)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable dark brownish grey clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [434]	0.86	>0.38	>0.23	-	[434]	[436]	Pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[436]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-oval cut with steep sloping	Pit	1.9	1.4	0.52	-	(433), (435)	(437)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(437)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay containing charcoal flecks	Lower fill of pit [436]	1.9	1.4	0.36	-	[436]	(438)	Burnt flint, Pot, Daub	-	2	LBA/EIA
(438)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown silty clay	Top fill of pit [436]	1.9	1.4	0.22	-	(437)	459	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[439]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit or tree throw	1.2	1.02	0.16	-	326	(440)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(440)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit/tree throw [439]	1.2	1.02	0.16	-	[439]	459	Daub	-	2	LBA/EIA
[441]	Swale 2	cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	-	-	0.3	1.95	326	(442)	-	-	4	Post-medieval
(442)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [441]	-	-	0.3	1.95	[441]	459	Peg tile	-	4	Post-medieval
[443]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with steep sloping concave sides and flat base	Pit	-	-	0.4	1.96	326	(444)	-	-	4	Post-medieval

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
(444)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [443]	-	-	0.4	1.96	443	459	Peg tile, Fe object	-	4	Post-medi-eval
[445]	Swale 2	Cut	Sondage of ditch [333]	Possible field boundary ditch	>1	0.85	0.36	-	326	(446)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(446)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of ditch [445]	>1	0.83	0.36	-	[445]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[447]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-oval cut with near-vertical sides and concave base	Posthole possi-bly associated with [329]	0.4	0.26	0.31	-	326	(448)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(448)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of posthole [447]	0.4	0.26	0.31	-	[447]	459	Daub	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
[449]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with near-verti-cal sides and concave base	Posthole	-	-	0.41	0.53	326	(450)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(450)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of posthole [449]	-	-	0.41	0.53	[449]	459	Pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[451]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with near-verti-cal sides and concave base	Posthole	0.6	0.5	0.36	-	326	(452)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(452)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of posthole [451]	0.6	0.5	0.36	-	[451]	459	Pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
(453)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [391]; same as (352)	-	-	-	-	[391]	459	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
(454)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [392]	-	-	-	-	[392]	[337]	-	-	2	LBA/EIA
[455]	Swale 2	Cut	Sub-circular cut with gently sloping concave sides and base	Pit	-	-	0.21	0.63	326	(456)	-	-	2	LBA/EIA

Context	Fieldwork Phase	Category	Key Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Ht/Depth/Thk (m)	Diameter (m)	Above	Below	Finds	Env. Samples	Final Phase	Cultural Phase
(456)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of pit [455]	-	-	0.21	0.63	[455]	459	Worked flint, Pot	-	2	LBA/EIA
[457]	Swale 2	Cut	Sondage of ditch [333]	Possible field boundary ditch	1.32	>1	0.41	-	326	(458)	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
(458)	Swale 2	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Fill of ditch [457]	1.32	>1	0.41	-	[457]	459	-	-	3	Undated (LBA/EIA)
459	Swale 2	Layer	Yellowish brown silty clay	Subsoil	Site	Site			E	460	-	-	6	Modern
460	Swale 2	Layer	Dark greyish brown clayey silt and gravel	Topsoil	Site	Site			459	Air	-	-	6	Modern

Introduction

The archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of a small assemblage of both struck flint and unworked burnt stone. The material has been comprehensively catalogued and this provides further details of each piece, including context, raw material, condition and a suggested spot date (Table 5). This report summarises the information contained in the catalogue. It provides brief descriptions of the main characteristics of the assemblages, discusses their archaeological significance and 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 to achieve their full research potential. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology of Saville (1980).

Context	Feature	Ref	Feature date	Decortication flake	Decortication blade	Flake	Flake / blade fragment <1.5m	Flake / blade fragment >1.5m	Flake core	Retouched	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date	Comments
204	P203		EIA										N/A	N/A	N/A	Natural	Natural cherty flint fragment
262	P261	<202>	Pmed						1				Mottled translucent dark grey	Rough, weathered	Slightly chipped	BA-IA	A2 type core made on a nodular fragment with numerous broad flakes mostly removed from the front and side and with
262	P261	<202>	Pmed						1				Mottled translucent dark grey	Rough, weathered	Slightly chipped	BA-IA	A2 type core made on a nodular fragment with a few broad flakes removed from the
262	P261	<202>	Pmed	1									Translucent grey	Rough, weathered	Slightly chipped	Undated	Badly detached, almost primary flake
262	P261	<202>	Pmed		1								Mottled light brown	Recorticated thermal scar	Slightly chipped	Undated	Blade dimensions but thick
262	P261	<202>	Pmed				1						Mottled translucent dark grey	None	?burnt	Undated	Small splinter - possibly lightly burnt
262	P261	<202>	Pmed					1					Mottled translucent dark brown	Rough, weathered	Slightly chipped	Undated	Distal end
321	P320		EIA	1									Mottled translucent dark grey	Smooth rolled	Slightly chipped	Undated	Large, almost primary flake
426	P425		EIA										N/A	N/A	N/A	Natural	Natural cherty flint fragment
426	P425		EIA								1	6	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragment
427	P425		EIA							1			Opaque grey cherty flint	Smooth rolled	Good	BA-IA	Poorly struck flake with crudely executed, moderately shallow, coarse scalar retouch along straight left margin. Moderate wear.
456	P455		EIA			1							Opaque light brown	None	Slightly chipped	Neo-BA	Reasonably well struck

Table 5: Quantification of the lithic material from Chestnut Avenue

A total of nine struck flints and a small fragment of unworked burnt flint were recovered from five separate contexts, all consisting of pits provisionally dated to the Iron Age or Post-Medieval periods (Table 5).

Burnt stone

The unworked burnt stone consists of a small flint fragment that had been intensively heated, causing it to become fire crazed and grey-white in colour. It retains a remnant of thin and worn cortex typical of alluvial pebbles and comparable to the raw materials used for the struck assemblage (see below). The recovery of a single piece is most suggestive incidental burning from ground-set hearth use. Once removed from the soil matrix unworked burnt flint is intrinsically undateable but it is perhaps most commonly encountered on prehistoric sites.

Struck Flint

The struck flint assemblage was manufactured from fine grained but thermally (frost) flawed flint of a wide variety of colours, including translucent, mottled and opaque greys, blacks and browns. Where present, most pieces retained a smooth-rolled or rough but weathered cortex, indicating the raw materials were most probably obtained from the local gravel terrace or colluvial (Head) deposits.

The pieces are in a good or only slightly chipped condition; no evidence of *in-situ* flint working was identified but it likely that most had not moved far from where originally discarded.

No typologically diagnostic pieces are present but the technological attributes of the assemblage suggest that most, if not all, belong to the later prehistoric period, from the later second or first millennium BC. The largest assemblage was recovered from pit [261], dated to the Post-Medieval period. This assemblage comprises two cores, two decortication flakes and two flake fragments. The cores are both A2 types (Clark *et al.* 1960) with single main platforms that produced mainly quite broad flakes. One has been rather minimally worked whilst the other has produced numerous flakes, including a few from its striking platform, although these do not appear to be attempts at platform rejuvenation (i.e. core tablets). Both retain numerous incipient Hertzian cones from failed attempts at detaching further flakes. Neither shows any evidence for attempts at pre-shaping or maintaining their productive capacity. Both of the cores are typical of Bronze or Iron Age types although none of the other pieces from this pit are diagnostic.

Pit [425] produced a poorly detached flake from its secondary fill that has crudely executed, shallow retouch along one edge, suggesting that it was used as a cutting implement. Wear and crushing along this edge would suggest that it was used on relatively hard materials, such as wood or bone. It is not a 'formal' tool type as such and the ad hoc nature of its production would be compatible with later prehistoric industries. None of the pieces from the other features are easily dateable but all would comfortably fit within later prehistoric assemblages.

Significance

The assemblage is small and at least most pieces belong to the later prehistoric period. Whilst they are not closely dateable, it is entirely possible that they are at least broadly contemporary with the evidence for Iron Age occupation recorded at the site. No substantial quantities of struck flint were recovered from any Iron Age features, but during the latter prehistoric periods flint working is usually considered to have been opportunistically undertaken and flint was probably only knapped when needed, used for the specific purpose in mind and readily discarded (Edmonds 1995, 186). Most flintwork from this period is therefore likely to be present as small collections scattered throughout settlements and their associated agricultural systems. Although the reality of Iron Age flint working is now generally accepted, specific changes in the typological and technological characteristics of struck flint industries through the late second and the first millennia BC remain poorly understood and its further investigation is seen as a research priority (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001, 21; Humphrey 2003; 2007).

Recommendations

The assemblage by itself is too small to warrant further technological, functional or metrical analyses and no further analytical work is recommended. However, its potential to illuminate Iron Age flint working practices, even if only in a small way, warrants a description of the material being included in any published accounts of the investigations.

APPENDIX 2. PREHISTORIC POTTERY ASSESSMENT – MIKE SEAGER THOMAS

Summary

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from the swales excavations at Chestnut Avenue comprises 611 sherds (and a large number of undiagnostic crumbs) with a weight of approximately 4.5 kilograms (Table P1). Most of the sherds are in poor condition but unabraded, and many have been burnt post-breakage. A single pottery tradition is represented: post Deverel-Rimbury. Chronologically and functionally diagnostic features of the assemblage include 27 feature sherds, amongst which are several from typically late post Deverel-Rimbury fine wares (Table P2), and an associated fabric suite comprising sandy, sandy flint-tempered and shelly wares, that reoccurred across many contexts and several of the site's feature groups (1, 3 & 4), and indicate that these belonged to a single, fairly short period, dateable to Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age transition. A few contexts and feature groups, which lacked the complete suite, may—but need not be—of slightly earlier, i.e. Late Bronze Age, date (2, 7 & 9). Other points of interpretative note include the small number of decorated coarse wares present, a feature observable in other Hampshire assemblages belonging to this tradition; the presence of the shelly wares, which, though frequently associated with post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages from outside the county, do not usually occur in Hampshire till the later Iron Age, and perhaps indicate the opportunistic use of local clays by the potters who supplied the site; and the types of vessels present, the proportions of these, their condition and on-site relationships, which together show Chestnut Avenue/ Stoneham Lane to have been a conventional post Deverel-Rimbury domestic site.

Dating

Pottery typology

Most of the feature sherds are from thin bodied, round-shouldered coarse ware jars with upright or flared, often slightly concave necks, with simple squared or rounded rims (P2, P4, P5, P6, P10 etc.). One of these had an applied, fingertip-impressed cordon, probably on its upper shoulder (P10). A single sherd has an expanded "hammer head" rim, which has traces of possible fingertipping or cabling to the rear (P15), and two others, individual fingertip impressions, which most likely belonged to cordons, though we can no longer identify where these were located (P24 & P25). Some coarse wares were deliberately rusticated with roughly wiped and impressed (but not combed) lines (P1, P6, P11). These features are typically post Deverel-Rimbury, both locally and further afield. Bossed and closed-mouthed convex sided jars, associated with early post Deverel-Rimbury traditions, however, and shouldered jars with short convex necks and open mouthed convex or straight sided jars, associated with later Early Iron Age traditions are absent from the assemblage. Fine wares in the assemblage are more fragmented than the coarse wears and less amenable to reconstruction but there are sherds from one—or two—notched bowls (very similar sherds from two different features) (P3 & P9), the neck or shoulder of a furrowed bowl (P12), and the neck of a probable tripartite shouldered jar with a raised cordon at the base of the neck (P22)—all typical late post Deverel-Rimbury types.

Fabrics

The fabrics comprise mostly fine sandy (FQ), sandy (Q), fine sandy flint-tempered (FF, FMF, MF, MCF & CF) and shelly wares (S & CS). A few sherds additionally incorporate chaff, glauconite or grog. As noted, the shelly fabrics are not typical of Hampshire post Deverel-Rimbury pottery assemblages (cf. Danbury and Old Down Farm), though they are seen in transitional Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age assemblages from the Southampton area (e.g. Fawley). The post Deverel-Rimbury tradition generally was characterized at first by the use of flint-tempered fabrics, and later by fabrics with a wider range of inclusions—including, in particular, quartz sand. Whether this rule of thumb applies in the Southampton area is currently unknown. But in the present assemblage, there is a weak correlation between late forms, and shelly and predominantly sandy fabrics, which allows the possibility that contexts and feature groups, which lack these, but incorporate otherwise unambiguously post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, might belong to an earlier phase of the tradition. In the context of this argument, however, it should also be noted that most of the assemblage's flint-tempered fabrics are also sandy, and therefore possibly of late date. A single wholly grog-tempered sherd very likely belongs to a much later (Late Iron Age or Romano-British) pottery tradition.

Note: The shell in the shelly fabrics is now represented by platy voids. Most likely the shell was leached from them after burial, as soil on site is slightly acidic, and the surviving clay matrices too soft to have been fired at a temperature high enough to burn it out.

The importance of the assemblage

For the site

Of primary concern here are dating, site use, and pottery deposition. Dating has been dealt with above. The site was in use in the Late Bronze Age and or—more probably—the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age transition. In terms of the vessel forms and the proportions of fine to coarse wears present in it, the composition of the assemblage is what we would now expect of a conventional later post Deverel-Rimbury domestic assemblage (by contrast, for example, to a later post Deverel-Rimbury hillfort assemblage). Finally, the condition of the pottery on final deposition, the types of features from which it was recovered, and its relationships within these, which elsewhere have been interpreted as evidence for the primary deposition of rubbish in middens, are also conventional for the period.

For regional pottery studies

Insofar as the Chestnut Avenue/ Stoneham Lane pottery assemblage allows us to draw inferences about pottery procurement strategies in Hampshire and about the county's relationships to the wider post Deverel-Rimbury area (what they have in common and how they differ), the present assemblage is a useful one, but beyond this its interpretative potential is limited by uncertainties surrounding the exact dating of context assemblages comprising it. With the study of more Hampshire assemblages of its date, however, it might be possible to resolve these latter and realize the assemblage's full interpretative potential. This will of course be contingent upon whether or not the assemblage is retained for future study or fully and accessibly recorded.

Table 5: Chestnut Avenue/ Stoneham Lane. Prehistoric pottery quantification and dating. Contexts shaded dark pink contained pottery belonging to the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age transition; contexts shaded dark pink contained pottery *probably* belonging to the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age transition; unshaded contexts contained pottery belonging to the Late Bronze Age or the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age transition.

Feature group	Context	Fabric	Nos	Weight	Diag-nostics	Comments
none	US	Q	1	5	P20	
1	204	FF	9	45		coarse wear
1	206	FMF	26	195		>1 pot, including probable shouldered jar; burnt post breakage
1	206	CQ	37	310	P4	
1	206	S	1	5		
1	209	rare FMF	13	95	P21	2 pots, 1 burnished
1	209	FQ	1	10	P22	
1	210	rare FMF	11	100	P16, P17	
1	210	S	14	28	P15	
1	210	daub	1	7		
1	239	FF	1	4	P14	
1	239	rare FMF	2	18		
1	239	FMF	5	25		
1	239	S	1	20	P13	
1	243	FMF	1	1		
1	243	MF	1	25		
1	243	modern tile	0	0		
1	247	FMF	1	3		
1	249	FQ	8	45		
1	251	MF	4	25		
1	257	FMF	12	90		burnished
1	257	rare MFS	2	2	P18	
1	257	CF	1	22		
1	257	S	6	2		
2	215	FMF	3	10		
2	216	FMF	7	50		burnt post breakage
2	cut 226	FQC	13	59		
2	cut 226	FMF	1	8		
2	cut 226	rare FMF	10	25	P23	3 pots
2	cut 226	Q	1	2		
2	283	MF	1	3		
2	287	sparse FMF	9	40	P26	
2	287	FMF	5	5		
2	287	MCF	2	10		
2	287	FQ	2	25		
3	291<203>	FQ	4	15		
3	321	rare FF	1	3	P12	

Feature group	Context	Fabric	Nos	Weight	Diag-nostics	Comments
3	321	sparse MCF	17	155	P11	
3	321	CS	167	1314	P10	burnt post breakage
3	321<205>	rare FF	2	3	P12	
3	321<205>	MF	1	1	P19	
3	321<205>	MCF	2	5		
3	321<205>	CS	37	100		
3	323	sparse FMF	1	12		
3	323	MF	4	40	P24, P25	
3	323	CS	1	4		
4	262<202>	sparse MF	1	5		
4	262<202>	FQ	3	1		
4	262<202>	FQ	10	20	P9	
4	262<202>	G	2	3		
4	266	sparse FMF	12	180	P1, P2	at least 2 pots; 1 sherd burnt post breakage
4	266	MF	1	5		
4	266	FQ	4	15	P3	
4	266	FQC	10	105		
4	266	S	3	10		
4	275	S	1	5		
5	338	FMF	3	45		
5	338	FQ	1	5		
5	339	sparse FF	1	1		
5	341	FMF	4	30		
5	341	G	1	2		looks like ESW/ Belgic
5	346	FQ	1	2		
5	346	daub	3	4		
5	352	FMF	6	40		
5	426	FMF	7	60	P27	
5	435	FF	9	120	P6	
5	437	sparse FMF	1	5	P8	
5	437	FMF	13	85	P7	
5	437	common FMF	1	3		
5	437	MF	3	35		
5	450	FMF	2	25		wiped rustication
5	452	FMF	2	4		
6	456	FMF	4	2		
7	350	rare FF	1	2		
7	357	FMF	25	425	P5	burnt post breakage
7	357	MFS	6	45		
7	357	FQ	1	6		
7	357	QGL	1	4		
9	371	FMF	12	45		
9	371	FQ	3	15		burnished

Feature group	Context	Fabric	Nos	Weight	Diag-nostics	Comments
9	377	MF	1	4		
9	418	FMF	1	1		
9	418	sparse MFGL	1	10		
9	422	MF	4	15		

Key

Q=medium quartz sand inclusions; FF=fine flint inclusions; FMF=fine to medium flint inclusions; CQ=coarse quartz sand inclusions; S=decalcified shell voids; FQ=fine quartz sand inclusions; MF=medium flint inclusions; MFS=medium flint inclusions with decalcified shell voids; CF=coarse flint inclusions; FQC= fine quartz sand inclusions with chaff voids; CS=coarse decalcified shell voids; G=grog inclusions; QGL= medium quartz sand inclusions with glauconite sand; MFGL=medium flint inclusions with glauconite sand.

The fabrics distinguished here are a provisional assessment only and should not be considered the final word on the composition of the assemblage.

Table 6. Prehistoric pottery feature sherds.

Code	Description	Pottery date
P1	Body sherd rusticated with irregularly impressed lines	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P2	Rounded shoulder, out-turned neck and squared rim or shouldered jar	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P3	Sherd from shoulder notch of notched, bi-partite bowl. Possibly the same vessel as P9	LBA/EIA transition
P4	Rounded shoulder, out-turned neck and rounded rim of shouldered jar	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P5	Thin, weak shoulder, out-turned neck and rounded rim of shouldered jar	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P6	Round shoulder, very slightly out-turned neck and rounded rim of shouldered jar with striated body	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P7	Out-turned neck and rounded rim	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P8	Weak shoulder, upright neck and rounded rim of shouldered jar	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P9	Sherd from shoulder notch of notched, bi-partite bowl. Possibly the same vessel as P3	LBA/EIA transition
P10	Upper shoulder, out-turned neck, rounded rim and applied fingertip-impressed cordon of shouldered jar	LBA/EIA transition

P11	Base sherd rusticated around the edge with vertical impressed lines	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P12	Neck of thinly furrowed fine ware bowl	LBA/EIA transition
P13	Thin, flared neck of (possibly tri-partite) shouldered jar	LBA/EIA transition
P14	Squared rim of bowl	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P15	Internally flared "hammerhead" rim with possible fingertip impressions/ cabling on inner edge	LBA/EIA transition
P16	Round shoulder and concave, out-turned neck of shouldered jar	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P17	Thin, round shoulder and concave, out-turned neck of shouldered jar	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P18	Rounded rim of fine ware bowl	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P19	Squared rim	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P20	Rounded shoulder with two narrow raised or applied cordons	EIA
P21	Slightly concave neck of shouldered jar	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P22	Tall, slightly flared neck of Kimmeridge-Caburn type tri-partite jar with narrow raised or applied cordon at the base of the neck	LBA/EIA transition
P23	Neck of shouldered jar with rounded rim	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P24	Rounded, fingertip-impressed shoulder of probable shouldered jar (different vessel to P25)	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P25	Fingertip impressed body sherd (different vessel to P24)	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P26	Thin, upright neck of probable shouldered jar with squared rim	LBA or LBA/EIA transition
P27	Rounded shoulder and upright neck of shouldered jar with rounded, out-turned rim	LBA or LBA/EIA transition

APPENDIX 3. POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT BY CHRIS JARRETT

A total of three sherds (24g) of post-Roman pottery was recovered from the second phase of an archaeological evaluation on the study area, which was found in two contexts. The pottery is generally abraded or slightly worn and was collected by hand. The pottery types were recorded according to Brown (2002; 2011). Deposit [328] produced two fragments of pottery (11g) and the first fragment consists of an abraded very small sherd (1g) of a reduced very dark grey fine sandy ware, that cannot be identified to a type and may be of a Saxon, Roman or earlier date. The second fragment consists of an unglazed bowl with a rounded clubbed rim made in South Hampshire redware and dated to the 13th-14th century. A sherd of *c*.1550–1900 post-medieval redware with an internal clear glaze was recovered from the fill, [367], of pit [366].

The pottery is of no significance as it occurs in a small, abraded quantity and with little meaning. The only potential of the pottery is to indicate a deposition date for the context it occurred in. There are no recommendations for further work on the pottery.

APPENDIX 4. STONE AND CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL BY KEVIN HAYWARD

INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

One small box of ceramic building material, stone and fired clay was retained from the excavation of the swales areas.

This small sized assemblage (117 examples 3031g) was assessed to:

- Identify the form and fabric of ceramic building material to determine whether it was Roman, medieval or post-medieval in date
- Identify the fabric of the unworked and worked stone to determine what the material was made of and from where it was coming from
- Make comparison between the assemblage at Swales SMR with the earlier phase of excavation (Hayward 2017)
- Provide a list of spot dates
- Database buildingmatCASH17b.mdb accompanies this document
- Made recommendations for further study

METHODOLOGY

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

As there was no ceramic building material or stone fabric reference collection for this area housed at PCA the fabric was prefixed by *CASH* and a number thus *CASH1.*

Where the stone fabric matched with the Museum of London series, it was designated the appropriate MoL 4digit code.

DAUB *3102*

72 examples 600g

Fabric: local orange rim, brown core with occasional scattered burnt white flint up to 15mm across

Examples of highly fragmentary daub, some of it burnt are present from the fills of a number of Phase 2 Iron Age Pits [209], [338], [339], [352], [377] and [437] and post hole fill [422], but because of their small size are often widely dispersed throughout the site in later Phase 6 and 7 features [262], [264], [410] and [440]. The burnt daub (probably better classified as burnt clay) is rare and is only present in Iron Age posthole [422] as a condensed hummocky clay. Only the daub from the upper fill of a pit [426] has wattle impressions that would have clearly once formed part of a timber lined wattle and daub structure.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

22 examples 1311g

ROMAN

3 examples 200g

CASH 20: Orange-brown hard sandy fabric with large angular coarse sandy quartz fragments dispersed with occasional black iron oxide.

CASH 21: Orange finely laminated silty fabric with a reduced core, occasional black iron oxide.

Not present in the earlier phase of excavation (Hayward 2017) were small fragments of Roman brick (35mm thick) in two fabrics CASH 20 and CASH 21. They appear to be in a highly abraded state and are found in the fill, [341], of pit [340]. Also, fragments appear in the fill of two possible post medieval pits [288] and [328]. The presence of Roman ceramic building material would support a Roman date for some of the lavastone querns from [215] and [224].

MEDIEVAL

13 examples 431g

Roofing Tile

CASH 1: Sandy bits of fine sandy variously interspersed occasional silty white wisps and red iron oxide.

CASH 4: Light beige yellow grog inclusions orange and red iron oxide gritty sand busy fabric and red pink core.

It is likely that some if not the entire poorly-made highly abraded roofing peg tile in silty and mottled clay fabrics CASH 1; CASH 4 are medieval in origin. Sometimes, as in the earlier assessment phase (Hayward 2017) they are found intermixed with post medieval peg tile or brick as in post medieval features [251], [276], [289] and [442]. In other instances, there is just late medieval peg tile in post medieval features [271], [275] and [444].

POST MEDIEVAL

6 examples 680g

Brick

1 example 396g

CASH 10 Deep red orange sandy fabric with burnt white flint 25mm across. Crinkly exterior.

A brick from the fill of a post medieval pit [396] this of a similar fabric to the examples from the earlier phase of excavation (Hayward 2017) suggesting a similar clay source but has sharper arises and is much thicker (68mmm) than the more poorly made 48-52mm bricks [crinkly) with sunken margins suggesting that this example is 1600 to 1900 rather than earlier post medieval.

Peg tile

5 examples 353g

CASH 2: Very fine sandy red tile fabric

CASH 3: Coarse sandy red tile fabric

The same post medieval peg tile fabrics as those from the earlier phase of excavation (Hayward 2017), turn up in post medieval features [251] [264] [277] [442]. They all have much finer moulding sand and can be generally dated to between 1600 and 1900.

STONE – Petrology

23 examples 1120g

Probably the most important building material and stone finds from the site are some utilitarian quern and rubstone objects identified in the fill some phase 2 and phase 3 (Iron Age?) pits [206], [215] and [224]. Of importance is the German lavastone fragments from [224] and a quernstone fragment from [215] which may, because of its thickness (68mm), be a millstone. The evidence for the use of these objects during the Iron Age is at best minimal and it may instead be more appropriate to place pit fills [215] and [224] into a Roman or even Saxon date. It was only during the Early Roman Period (mid-late first to second century) that supply networks of this stone had become established throughout southern and eastern England. A hand sized fragment of a laminated fine red-brown sandstone, almost certainly a fine variant of Agglestone Grit from the Tertiary of the Isle of Purbeck close to Wareham (Arkell 1947, 224-233) may be Iron Age or Roman. The use of this stone is widespread in LIA/ERB sites throughout Hampshire including whetstones and quernstones (e.g. Adanac Park (Leivers & Gibson 2011, 16)[1] Waterlooville (Wessex Archaeology 2008)[2].

Table 7. Character, source, quantity and probable function of the stone

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Use at CASH17
3120	Fine dark red brown laminated quartz sandstone	Agglestone Grit (Tertiary) Isle of Purbeck Dorset	Rubstone, Iron Age Pit Fill [206] 1 example 290g
3123	Very hard Light to dark grey vesicular basalt with black and white leucite crystals	German Lavastone or Andernach Lavastone Tertiary (Rhineland)	Fragmentary quern fragments from Iron Age pit fill [215] and part of a thick quern (probable millstone) up to 68mm thick [224] 23 examples 830g

[1] Stone identifications K. Hayward
[2] Stone identifications K. Hayward

Table 8. Stone and CBM by context

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
206	3120	Agglestone Grit Rubstone	1	500bc	400	500bc	400	500bc-400	No mortar
209	3102	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
215	3123	German lavastone quern fragments	21	50	1600	50	1600	50-400	No mortar
224	3123	German lavastone millstone fragment	1	50	1600	50	1600	50-400	No mortar
251	CASH2 CASH 4	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1450	1800	1450	1800	1600-1800	No mortar
262	3102 CASH 1	Daub and early post medieval peg tile	6	1500bc	1700	1300	1700	1300-1700	No mortar
264	3102 CASH 3	Daub, late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	3	1500bc	1800	1450	1800	1450-1800	No mortar
271	CASH 1	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1300	1700	1300	1700	1300-1700	No mortar
275	CASH 1	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1300	1700	1300	1700	1300-1700	No mortar
277	CASH1 CASH 3	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1300	1800	1450	1800	1450-1700	No mortar
289	CASH 20; CASH 4	Roman Tile and late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	50	1800	1450	1800	1450-1700	No mortar
328	CASH20	Roman brick fragment	1	50	400	50	400	50-400+	No mortar
338	3102	Daub	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
339	3102	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	160	1500bc-1600	No mortar
341	3102; CASH 21	Roman brick fragment and Daub	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400+	No mortar
352	3102	Daub	5	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
377	3102	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar

396	CASH10	Post medieval brick	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
410	3102	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
422	3102	Fired clay	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
426	3102	Daub large wattle impressions	40	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
437	3102	Daub	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
440	3102	Daub	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
442	CASH1; CASH 2; CASH 4	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	3	1300	1900	1600	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
444	CASH1	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1300	1700	1300	1700	1300-1700	No mortar
448	3102	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar

SUMMARY

A building material review of the second phase of excavation (Swales SMR) at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham, Eastleigh, Hampshire shows it to have many similarities with the earlier phase of excavation. First the dominance of daub, most of it in a highly fragmentary state probably attest to timber framed wattle and daub features in the vicinity. Furthermore, the same groups of medieval peg tile and post medieval peg tile and brick fabrics (often intermixed) are seen in both phases of excavation.

The major differences are evidence for Roman activity in this second phase of excavation, both by the presence of some abraded Roman bricks, including one in a supposed Iron Age pit fill [346] and some German lavastone quern and millstone fragments, in supposed Iron Age pit fills [215] and [224]. German lavastones are nearly always associated with Roman or Saxon occupation, but not Iron Age activity. It would therefore seem likely that the excavation was peripheral to a low status (Early Roman) farmstead using coarse quern and mlllstone to grind grain into coarse flour.

At the publication stage mention should be made of the Roman cbm and German lavastone quern and consultation of the grey literature should also be made to see if there is any Roman activity in the area.

APPENDIX 5. FIRED CLAY OBJECTS BY BERNI SUDDS

A total of 81 fragments of fired clay were recovered, deriving from a total of 19 separate objects, of which 12 could be identified as belonging to a group commonly referred to as triangular weights. All the objects were recovered from Phase 1 evaluation pit and post-hole features, with particular concentrations recovered from pit [205] and pit [208] (see Table 1 for a summary catalogue by context).

Fabric

The clay objects occurred in one of four broad fabric groups described below. All share the same silty micaceous matrix, indicating a shared clay source, but are differentiated by the type and quantity of inclusions. The variation in the sand content and iron-rich silt pellets probably result from a natural variation in the substrate, which in this case is likely to be the locally available clay deposits. The organic matter and coarse flint inclusions were likely to have been deliberately added, increasing the thermal resistance of the clay.

Fabric 1: Fine silty micaceous clay matrix with sparse to moderate organic temper, rare flint.

Fabric 2: Fine silty micaceous clay matrix with abundant fine quartz sand and sparse to moderate organic temper.

Fabric 3: Fine silty micaceous clay matrix with sparse to moderate organic temper, quartz sand and fine to coarse flint (up to 15mm).

Fabric 4: As Fabric 1 but with iron-rich silty pellets.

Form

The majority of the objects derive from triangular ‘weights’, falling into one of two shapes. Both are pyramidal and have four-sides, two broad and two narrow. The first group are relatively squat and taper on all four sides, whilst the second group are taller with two triangular vertical faces and two sloping rectangular faces. The three apexes, on both types, are perforated laterally through the sides. On the squatter examples these are located more centrally, with the holes occurring relatively close together towards the middle of the sides. On the taller ‘flat’ faced examples these occur more evenly spaced out along the sides, or closer to the apexes.

The purpose of the form has been the subject of discussion since they were first identified. Given their association with large numbers of weaving combs (Poole 1984, 406) and the presence of thread marks (Major 1982; Sudds 2006) it has been argued they were used in textile production to weight and space the warp threads or the beam of an upright loom. Other functions have also been suggested, including door or thatch weights and oven or clamp kiln furniture in the form of pedestals to support a raised floor (Swann 1984 53-4; Poole 1995, 285-6; 2010, 133; 2011a, 138-9; 2011b, 321-3). The evidence appears to suggest the form had more than one function, and even if made with a particular purpose in mind. The form is typically Iron Age in date (Greenwood 1997; Poole 1984), although remained in use into the early Roman period (Greenwood 1997; O’Connell & Bird 1994, 130; Poole 2011b, 321). Similar examples were recorded at nearby Chandlers Ford (Seager Smith 2003, 16).

The remaining objects are too fragmentary to classify to type, although some fragments recovered from fill [210] and [257]/[371] could be from rectangular blocks, so called 'Belgic bricks', a form interpreted as oven/ hearth or kiln furniture (Swan 1984, 61). Parallels for the latter within the region can be found at Little Somborne and Micheldever Wood (Harding 2010, 16; Fasham 1987).

Recommendations

Although small, the assemblage is in good condition and a short publication report should be produced accompanied by 3 illustrations. A closer look at distribution and any associated finds assemblages could reveal more about the possible function of these objects on the current site.

Table 9: Quantification of the fired clay from Chestnut Avenue

Cxt	Ph	Fabric	Form	No	Wg	H	W	Thk (min)	Thk (max)	Comment
204 Pit fill	2	1	Fired clay object	7	105	0	0	0	0	Possibly part of a clay object.
206 Pit fill	2	1	Triangular 'weight'	1	1047	107	110	25	90	Near complete triangular ' weight'. Top apex partially broken away (not full height). Wider at base than top. Four-sided tapering pyramid. Rounded arrises. Flat surfaces. Perforation to each apex, puncturing sides close together near centre.
206 Pit fill	2	1	Triangular 'weight'	8	786	148	115	45	55	Near complete (broken) triangular 'weight'. Flat type (parallel faces, not tapering). Lower apexes missing (not full width) and part of lower body wall. Perforation to each apex, puncturing side walls at even distance from each other and the apexes. Abraded. Three fragments reconstruct to form full height.
206 Pit fill	2	1	Triangular 'weight'	1	558	0	0	60	77	Semi-complete triangular ' weight'. Two apexes broken away. Wider at base than top. Four-sided tapering pyramid. Slightly rounded arrises. Flat surfaces. Perforation to each apex, puncturing sides close together near centre.
206 Pit fill	2	1	Triangular 'weight'	1	153	0	0	50	85	Side of a triangular 'weight'? Top missing but nor perforation. Possibly part of a smaller triangular weight/ pedestal?
206 Pit fill	2	1	Triangular 'weight'	4	138	0	0	0	0	Half of one apex with perforation. Hard.
206 Pit fill	2	3	Triangular 'weight'	4	511	0	0	0	0	Fragments of a triangular 'weight'. Apex with perforation (point missing). Only one face and part of two sides survive. Part of another apex and another perforation amongst smaller fragments. Uneven finish, slightly concave surfaces with coarse flint inclusions protruding.
206 Pit fill	2	1	Triangular 'weight'?	1	146	0	0	0	0	Curved arris. Triangular 'weight'/ clay object?
206 Pit fill	2	3	Fired clay object	4	29	0	0	0	0	Small fragments. X2 smoothed surfaces.
206 Pit fill	2	2	Triangular 'weight'	6	175	0	0	0	0	Fragments from a triangular weight? X1 apex with perforation.
209 Pit fill	2	3	Fired clay object	2	45	0	0	0	0	Small fragments. One surface and one possible perforation or withy impression.

210 Pit fill	2	3	Triangular 'weight'	12	671	150	0	45	0	Semi-complete triangular ' weight'. One apex missing and one surface (not full thickness). Not tapering. Flat, parallel sides. Rounded arrises. Perforations (x2 surviving) spaced out but slightly closer to apex. Small fragments possibly from a different object?
210 (Smp 201) Pit fill	2	1	Triangular 'weight'	9	806	0	50	60	50	Semi-complete (broken) triangular 'weight'. Rounded apexes and arrises. X1 surviving perforation. Groove or base of perforation to a further apex?
210 (Smp 201) Pit fill	2	2	Brick/ triangular 'weight'	2	360	0	0	0	0	Abraded corner/ apex of a triangular 'weight' or 'Belgic' brick/ block pedestal. Slightly less than a right angle so possibly a triangular form but no perforation which atypical of other examples recovered.
210 (Smp 201) Pit fill	2	3	Triangular 'weight'?	2	200	0	0	45	0	Apex of a triangular weight? 3nr1.
210 (Smp 201) Pit fill	2	1	Fired clay object	6	153	0	0	0	0	Some smoothed surfaces. Small non-diagnostic fragments of clay objects.
220 Pit fill	2	4	Fired clay object	3	108	0	0	0	0	Curved surfaces? Cylindrical or rounded object?
226 Pit fill	2	1	Fired clay object	2	36	0	0	0	0	Similar body and finish to squat tapering triangular 'weights'.
257 Pit fill	2	4	Fired clay object	3	180	0	0	0	0	Part of a clay object. Brick/ block or triangular 'weight'? Related to object in [371]?
371 Post-hole fill	2	4	Fired clay object	1	528	0	0	50	0	Part of a clay object. Brick/ block or triangular 'weight'? Oxidised groove to one side - perforation or groove?
438 Pit fill	2	1	Triangular 'weight'	2	180	0	0	0	0	Conjoining fragments from the face of a squat-tapering type triangular 'weight'.

Table 1: Summary catalogue of the fired clay objects. Cxt = context; No = number of fragments; Wg = weight in grams; H = height (in mm); W = width (in mm); Thk = thickness (in mm).

APPENDIX 6. METALWORK ASSESSMENT BY MÄRIT GAIMSTER

Thirteen metal objects were retrieved from the excavations; they are listed in the table below. The finds will be discussed by area below, with further reference to feature groups where relevant.

Swales 1

Seven finds came from pits located in the Swale 1 area. They include an incomplete and heavily corroded iron nail from Pit [203] in feature group 1. This is the only metal find from a context dated to Phase 2 (LBA/EIA). A further nail from feature group 1 appeared in the upper fill of pit [265]. It should be stressed that iron nails are very unusual before the Roman period. The Iron Age Hillfort at Danebury, Hampshire, only produced a small amount of iron nails and tacks, with the earliest dating from the 5th or 6th centuries BC but the majority from later contexts (Cunliffe 1984, 197, 370 and fig. 7.24). The remaining finds from Swale 1 were all associated with the avenue of parallel post-medieval pits in the SW part of the area, all dated to Period 6 (1500–1800). These finds comprised a further two incomplete nails and the fragment of a two iron objects in the form of a possible pinned iron hinge and a pipe or vessel. The only non-ferrous metal object from the site was retrieved from [261] and consisted of the cast fragment of a small hollow object, apparently of hexagonal shape. The material is unclear but may be leaded bronze or something similar. The object was associated with numerous residual Phase 2 material; however, the shape and appearance suggest it is unlikely to date from this early period.

Swales 2

Six metal objects were retrieved from this more northerly area of the excavations. All came from Period 4 (1500–1800) contexts almost exclusively in the central area of the site. Besides a nail, the heel fragments of two iron spurs were also recovered. One, from pit [327] has a short neck and the remains of its rowel box; it was associated with pottery dating from *c.* 1200–1500 (see Jarrett this report) so may be a medieval residual object. Rowel spurs appeared during the 13th century, broadly replacing the earlier prick spurs, with a fashion of very long necks developing during the 15th century (Ellis 1995, 127–29). However, post-medieval spurs again had shorter necks (CF. Ellis 1993, nos 1799–1804). The second spur came from pit [343] also has the remains of a neck long enough to suggest a rowel spur; however, it is too corroded do identify any details. A further heavily corroded iron object, narrowing to a curved loop, may be a spur fitting (cf. Ellis 1995, fig. 106). Besides these objects, the remains of two heel irons were also recovered, one incomplete example came from pit [443] while a complete heel iron one came from pit [393] in the very NE part of the Swales 2 area. Heel irons appear to have come into use with the fashion of heeled shoes in the early modern period and continues into recent times (cf. Mould 2006, 325 and fig. 11.11 FE 67).

Significance and recommendations for further work

Metal and small finds potentially provide key elements of domestic material culture and activities related to the investigated site. At Chestnut Avenue, only one object, an iron nail, came from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age features recorded on site; if this is correct, it is an unusual find as iron nails do not

become common until the later Iron Age and Roman periods and is, therefore, probably intrusive. Other identifiable objects include spurs and heel irons, both items that are easily lost by individuals working in or travelling through the area. It is recommended that any iron objects recovered from securely dated LBA/EIA contexts are x-rayed, both to enable full identification and for archival purposes. Following x-ray, nails and undiagnostic finds may be discarded. Significant finds should be included in any further publication of the site.

Table 10. Quantification of the Metal objects from Chestnut Avenue

Period	Area	Context	Description	Pot date	Recommendations
Iron Age	Swale 1	204	Iron nail; incomplete and highly corroded	n/a	x-ray
Pmed	Swale 1	262	Metal object; end fragment of non-ferrous ?hexagonal cast object or fitting; W 8mm; L 8mm+; from sample <202>	n/a	further identify
Pmed	Swale 1	264	Iron ?strap hinge; curved fragment of sturdy strap, possibly from pinned hinge; W 20mm	n/a	x-ray
Pmed	Swale 1	266	Iron nail; incomplete and highly corroded	n/a	x-ray
Pmed	Swale 1	269	Iron nail; incomplete and highly corroded	n/a	x-ray
Pmed	Swale 1	271	Iron nail; incomplete and highly corroded	n/a	x-ray
Pmed	Swale 1	277	Iron ?vessel/pipe; fragment only; diam c. 70mm; L 45mm+	n/a	x-ray
Pmed	Swale 2	328	Iron rowel spur; heavily corroded heel fragment only; short neck with part of rowel box remaining; neck L 20mm+; D-section sides; W 10mm	?1200-1500	x-ray
Pmed	Swale 2	344	Iron rowel spur; heavily corroded heel fragment only; neck L 20mm+; D-section sides; W 8mm	n/a	x-ray
Pmed	Swale 2	344	Iron ?object; corroded fragment of sheet/plate, tapering to narrow rolled end; W 20mm; L 35mm+	n/a	x-ray
?Pmed	Swale 2	394	Heel iron; near-complete but twisted out of shape; three in-situ nails; W 65mm; L 55mm; shank W 12mm	n/a	x-ray
Pmed	Swale 2	410	Iron nail; incomplete and highly corroded	n/a	x-ray
?Pmed	Swale 2	444	?Heel iron; one shank only; W 11mm	n/a	x-ray

APPENDIX 7. ANIMAL BONE BY KAREN DEIGHTON

Introduction

A small amount of animal was recovered by hand from the post Medieval fill of Pit [443] and the Iron age fill of pit [220]. Animal bone was also collected from three sample residues from the fills of pits [205], [208] and [261]. Sample residues had been washed though 2mm and 10mm mesh.

Method

Material was analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods (see references) and recorded onto an access database.

Preservation

Fragmentation was extremely high with all bone at the fragment stage. Surface condition was very poor on unburned bones. Material from samples was calcined. The poor preservation encountered severely affected identification.

Table 11. The Taxa Present

Context	Sample	Cut	Type	Date	Cattle sized	Sheep/goat size	Indet
206	200	205	pit	Iron age			2
210	201	208	pit	Iron age		1	
262	202	261	pit	Post-Med		1	
321	NA	320	pit	Iron age			2
444	NA	443	pit	Post Med	1		

Recommendations

No further work is recommended due to the small size and poor preservation of the assemblage.

APPENDIX 8. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT BY KATE TURNER

INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of the environmental remains in six bulk soil samples taken during the archaeological evaluation of land at Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham. Samples were collected from six pit features, the context information for which is given in table 1.

The aim of this assessment is to:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;
2. Determine the environmental potential of these samples;
3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

METHODOLOGY

Six environmental bulk samples, of between sixteen and thirty-six litres in volume, were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1 mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4 mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items). The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material.

Context No.	Feature No.	Enviro Sample No.	Category	Context type	Phase	Period	Interpretation
206	**205**	200	Fill	Pit	2	Iron Age	Fill of pit [205]
210	**208**	201	Fill	Pit	2	Iron Age	Primary fill of pit [208]
266	**265**	202	Fill	Pit	2	Iron Age	Upper fill of pit [265]
287	**286**	203	Fill	Pit	2	Iron Age	Fill of pit [286]
291	**290**	204	Fill	Pit	3	Undated (Iron Age)	Fill of pit [290]
321	**320**	205	Fill	Pit	2	Iron Age	Fill of pit [320]

Table 10**:** Context information for environmental samples.

RESULTS

For the purposes of this discussion samples will be discussed by phase, in order to assess environmental potential. Cultural material collected from the heavy residues has been catalogued and passed

to the relevant specialists for further assessment. A full account of the sample contents is given in appendix 1. Animal bone will be discussed elsewhere.

Phase 2 – Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age

Five samples were taken from pits dating to the Iron Age occupation of the site, features [205], [208], [265], [286] and [320].

Wood charcoal was well preserved throughout these deposits, with each yielding in excess of one-hundred fragments. All of the examined samples contained pieces of a size to be suitable for species identification (>4mm in length/width), with samples <200>, <201> and <205> containing substantial assemblages of viable material (>100 examples). Minimal numbers of carbonised cereals were present in two samples, <200> and <201>; specimens of emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), indeterminate wheats (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were recognised, as well as a small number of grains that were too heavily carbonised to be identified, likely as a result of the temperature at which they were burnt. Chaff was absent in these contexts. Samples <200> and <201> were also found to contain burnt weed seeds, though again in low concentrations. Sample <201> showed a greater species diversity than <200>, with species of brome (*Bromus* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.), pea (*Fabaceae* spp.), black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), knotweed (*Persicaria* sp.), grasses (*Poaceae* sp.) and knotgrasses (*Polygonum* sp.) all recorded. Sample <200> in contrast contained only a small amount of brome, goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) and black-bindweed, with less than ten seeds recovered in total. Sample <202>, taken from the fill of pit [265] contained a relatively limited environmental assemblage. Wood charcoal was abundant; however, fragmentation levels were high, and less than twenty sizable specimens were observed. A small number of burnt wheat grains, both of emmer/spelt and indeterminate wheats were recorded, though no chaff. Charred seeds of goosefoot and docks/sorrels (*Rumex* sp.) were also identified in this deposit, but overall the sample yielded less than ten specimens in total. Pottery, slag and flint were present in the heavy residue, along with some burnt bone. Evidence of disturbance, in the form of roots, modern insect remains/eggs and apparently modern seeds, was common.

In terms of cultural artefacts, burnt and struck flint, pottery, CBM and industrial waste, including coal and slag, were reported. Burnt bone and fragmented bone were also extracted from two samples. Rootlets and modern seeds/seeds cases were observed in all of the assessed flots, which may be an indication of bioturbation.

Phase 3 – Undated (LBA/EIA)

A single sample was collected from the fill of a pit provisionally, though not definitively, dated to the LBA/EIA, feature [290]. Wood charcoal was again abundant in this context, with over one-hundred sizable specimens recovered, along with a large number of smaller examples. Other archaeobotanical remains were absent, with the exception of a low frequency of probably modern seeds, all goosefoots, in the flot, and a moderate concentration of root material. Burnt flint was identified in the heavy residue.

DISCUSSION

A rapid assessment of the environmental remains in the Chestnut Avenue samples suggests that cereals, including barley and spelt/emmer wheat, may have been cultivated or consumed during the Iron Age use of the site. Chaff was absent in this sample set, which could be evidence that cereal processing was being undertaken elsewhere, with only clean grains being brought onto site. Grains that were too damaged to be identified to species comprised around 50% of the assemblage, with the level of surface degradation an indication that these were being burnt at high temperatures, or for a sustained period. These grains are likely to have been burnt accidentally during the cooking process or perhaps be spoiled grains that were deliberately disposed of. Whilst the carbonised seed assemblage is too limited to draw out any broad environmental trends, the majority of species identified are those often associated with agriculture and horticulture, so may have been collected with the crop during the harvesting process and become incorporated into the waste assemblage at the same time as the discarded cereals. The abundant collection of wood charcoal could well have been produced as a result of domestic and small-scale industrial combustion, with the sampled pits being utilised as refuse dumps for such waste.

Evidence of bioturbation, in the form of non-contemporary seeds, roots and insect remains, was recorded to some degree throughout the assemblage, which raises the possibility of post-depositional disturbance among smaller remains.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

Preservation of environmental remains in the Chestnut Avenue assemblage was mixed. The recommendations for additional work are outlined below. A summary of this assessment should be included in any future publications.

Wood Charcoal

Sizeable pieces of wood charcoal were common throughout the sample set, recovered in abundance from all of the Iron Age contexts. Samples <200>, <201>, <203>, <204> and <205> all contained a large enough concentration of identifiable fragments to warrant additional specialist analysis, prior to publication. Analysis of the material present in these deposits may shed light on the types of wood that were being selected for use as fuel during this period and may also give an idea of the methods of combustion being undertaken (in terms of duration, temperature and other variables). This may also help to provide a partial reconstruction of the local woodland and give an idea of the landscape of the area. Radiocarbon dating could additionally be carried on selected species, in order to improve the chronology of features where cultural artefacts are scarce.

Plant Macrofossils

Due to the limited nature of the seed and cereal assemblage, no additional work is recommended on this material.

Recommendations for future excavations

A rapid assessment has shown that carbonised material has the potential to be well preserved on this site. Should future interventions be undertaken this should be reflected in the environmental sampling strategy, and samples should, where possible, be collected from well-sealed deposits, with little evidence for post depositional disturbance.

Table 11: Assessment of environmental residues and flots,

Sample No.		**200**	**201**	**202**	**203**	**204**	**205**
Context No.		**206**	**210**	**266**	**287**	**291**	**321**
Feature No.		**205**	**208**	**265**	**286**	**290**	**320**
Volume of bulk (litres)		16	36	34	28	36	32
Volume of flot (millilitres)		28	80	45	13	180	40
Method of processing		F	F	F	F	F	F
Heavy Residue							
Charcoal							
Charcoal >4 mm		4	4	2	2	4	4
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		4	4		4	4	4
Charcoal <2 mm		4	4		4	4	4
Bone							
Bone Fragments		1					
Burnt bone			1	1			
Flint							
Burnt flint		4	2	4	3	4	4
Struck flint				1			1
Other artefacts							
CBM			2				
Pottery		1	1	1	1		1
Slag		1		1			
Flot Residue							
Charcoal							
Charcoal >4 mm		1	2	1		3	3
Charcoal 2 - 4 mm		3	4	3	1	4	3
Charcoal <2 mm		3	4	4	2	4	4
Frags. of ID size		<5	<10	<5	X	Y	Y
Seeds							
Chenopodium album	Fat-hen	2		1	1		1
Seed cases - indeterminate			1	1			1
Burnt seeds							
Bromus sp.	Bromes	1	1				
Carex sp.	Sedges		1				
Chenopodium album	Fat-hen					1	
Chenopodium spp.	Goosefoots	1		1			
Fabaceae sp. - indeterminate	Peas		1				
Fallopia convolvulus	Black-bindweed	1	1				
Persicaria spp.	Knotweeds		1				
Poaceae sp. (large) - indeterminate	Grasses		1				
Polygonum sp.	Knotgrasses		1				
Rumex sp.	Docks/sorrels			1			
Vicia/Lathyrus spp.	Vetches/peas		1				
Cereals							
Hordeum sp.	Barley		1				
Triticum dicoccum/spelta - grains	Emmer/spelt wheat		1	1			
Triticum sp. - grains	Indeterminate wheat	1	1	1			
Broken/distorted (No ID)		2	1	1			

Sample No.	**200**	**201**	**202**	**203**	**204**	**205**
Context No.	**206**	**210**	**266**	**287**	**291**	**321**
Feature No.	**205**	**208**	**265**	**286**	**290**	**320**
Volume of bulk (litres)	16	36	34	28	36	32
Volume of flot (millilitres)	28	80	45	13	180	40
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F
Other plant macrofossils						
Roots/tubers	3	2	3	1	3	2
Other remains						
Insect remains			1	2		
Insect eggs/worm cases		3	3			
Fuel ash slag	1	1				
Slag	1					
Coal dust	4			4	2	4
Vitreous material	2	2	2	2		
Coal			1			1

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

APPENDIX 9. OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-335704

Project details

Project name	Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham Lane, Eastleigh. Hants.
Short description of the project	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) was appointed by the Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) (the Client) to undertake archaeological investigations as a requirement of outline planning consent on land south of Chestnut Avenue north Stoneham Park, Chestnut Avenue, Stoneham Lane, Eastleigh, Hampshire. The investigations on land at Chestnut Avenue/Stoneham Lane have revealed evidence of transitional Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity located, predominantly, on a north-south aligned strip of land underlain by gravel, sand, silt and clay Head deposits. The identifiable activity comprised several clusters of discrete features possibly representing the post foundations for buildings. Numerous loomweights were recovered from the features in one building suggesting textile weaving. Lesser quantities of similar finds from the other 'buildings' indicates that they may also have housed craft activity. There was some slight evidence of Romano-British and medieval activity occurring on the vicinity of the site albeit in low quantities of abraded Roman and medieval finds intrusive and residual in fea-tures. The planting pits for a north-south aligned linear avenue of trees, possibly Sweet Chestnuts - and from which the name of the road bounding the north of the site may be derived - was identified, rep-resenting the formal layout of the pre-Capability Brown re-landscaping of the site dating to broadly the 1680's. Evidence of Brown's 1775 landscaping of the site was also evident in the form of tree-planting pits for tree clusters at the northern end of the site.
Project dates	Start: 26-06-2017 End: 12-07-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	CASH17 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	O/15/76023 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	BUILDINGS Late Bronze Age
Monument type	BUILDINGS Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age

Methods & techniques	"Environmental Sampling","Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HAMPSHIRE EASTLEIGH EASTLEIGH North Stoneham Park
Postcode	SO50 9HS
Study area	7759 Square metres
Site coordinates	SU 44399 17721 50.956666666667 -1.367777777778 50 57 24 N 001 22 04 W Point
Site coordinates	SU 43497 18270 50.961666666667 -1.380555555556 50 57 42 N 001 22 50 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10m Max: 26m

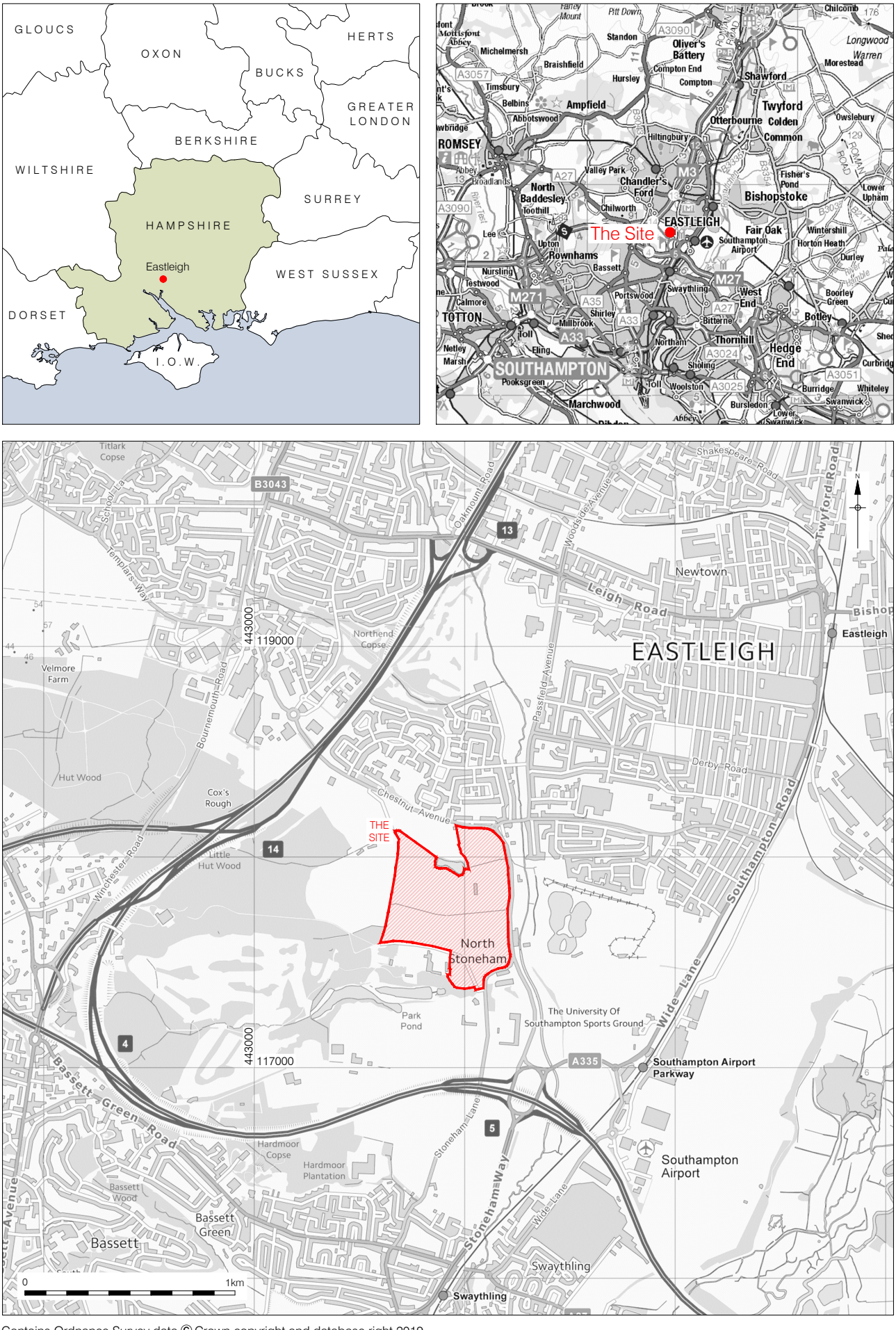
Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA Winchester
Project brief originator	PCA
Project design originator	PCA Winchester
Project director/manager	Thomas Hayes
Project supervisor	Gareth Hatt
Project supervisor	Katherine Marshall
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Environmental Design Partnership

Project archives

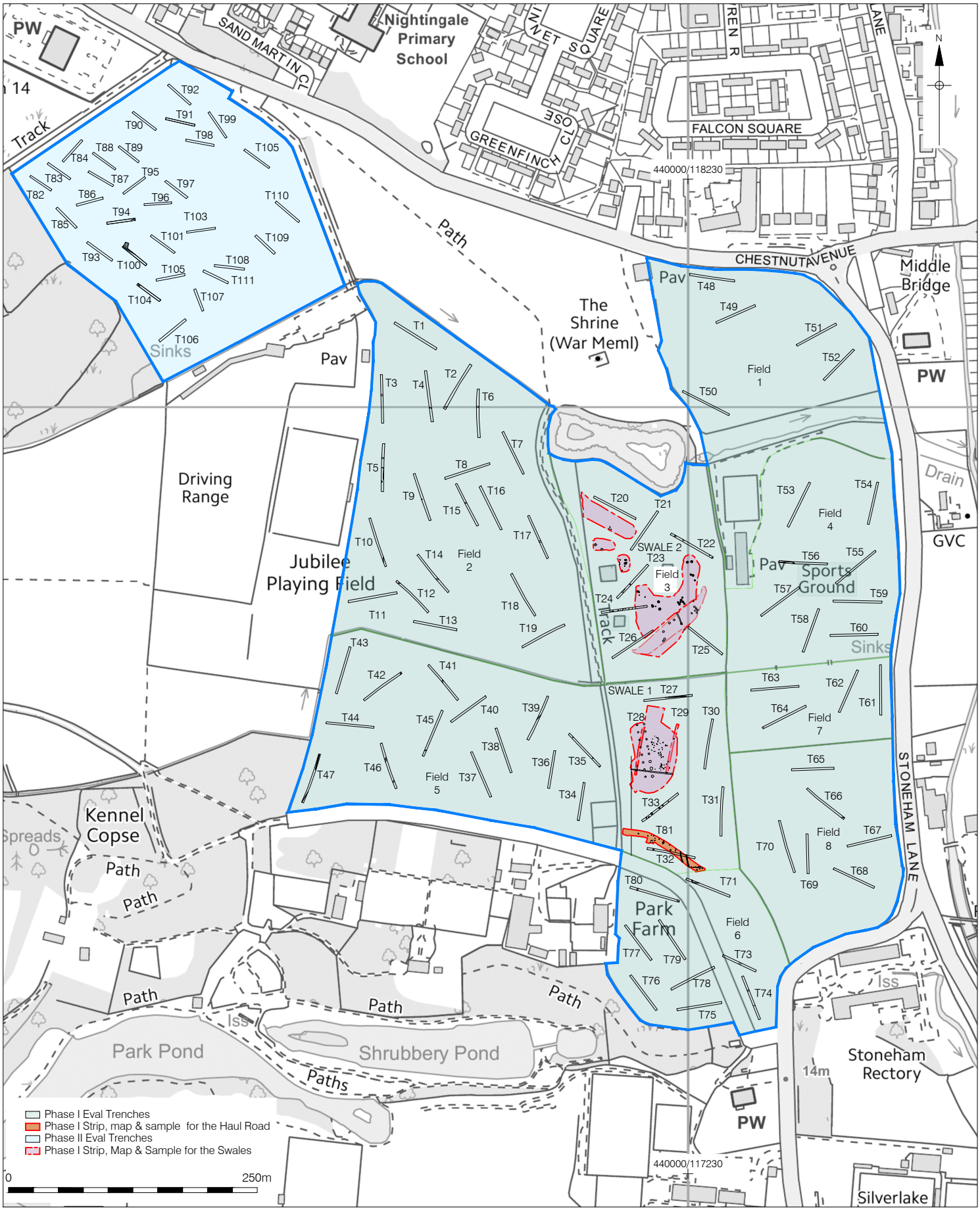
Physical Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust

Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Digital Media available	"GIS","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hampshire Cultural Trust
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Drawing","Matrices","Plan","Report"
Entered by	Tony Molloy (TMolloy@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	3 December 2018



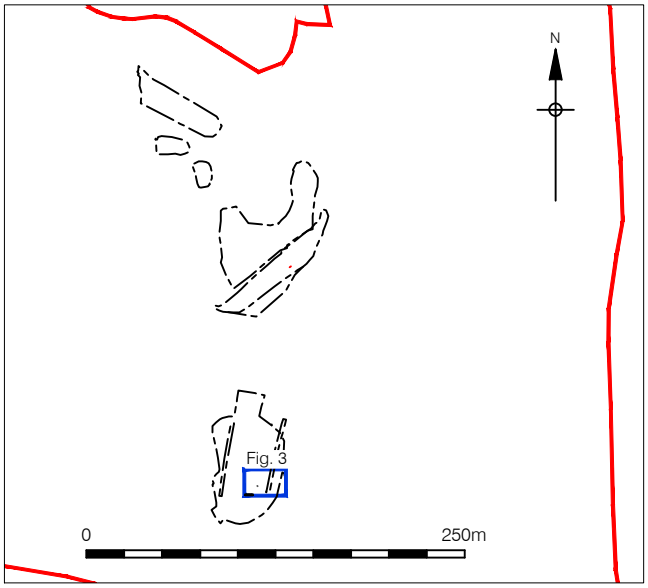
15/01/19 RM

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000 & 1:250,000 & 1:25,000 at A4



15/01/19 RM

Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:5,000 at A4



Feature Group 1

[203]
S200
[238]
[242]
[205]
S201A
S201C
[208]
[207]
[212]
[248]
[256]
S205G
[244]
[265]
[250]
[246]
[240]
[236]
[228]
S203A

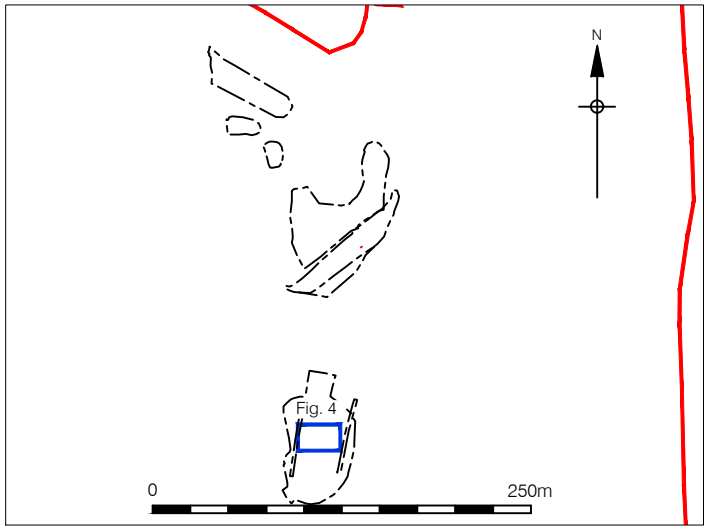
N

Late Bronze Age/Earrly Iron Age
Undated (LBA/EIA)
Excavated Slot

0
5m

15/01/19 RM

Figure 3
Plan of Feature Group 1
1:100 and Inset 1:5,000 at A4



Feature Group 2

[286]
[278]
[284]
[282]
[292]
[304]
[298]
[314]
[316]
[226]
[232]
[223]
[221]
[219]
S202E
[214]
[217]

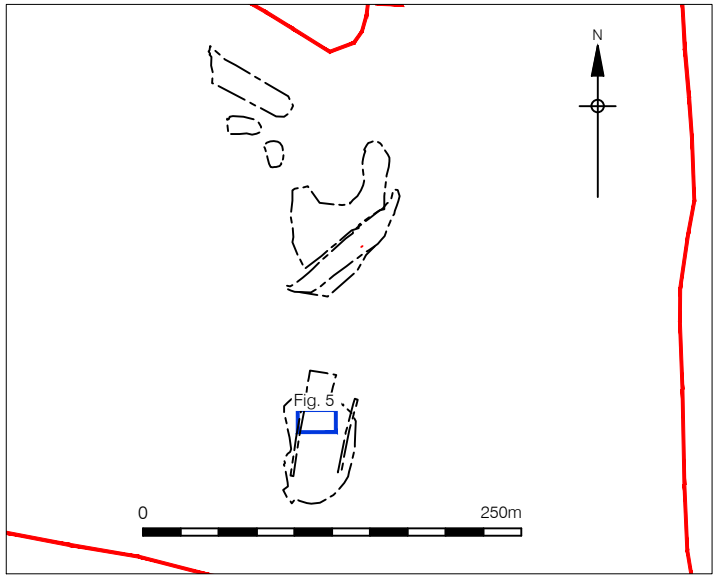
Late Bronze Age/Earrly Iron Age
Undated (LBA/EIA)
Excavated Slot

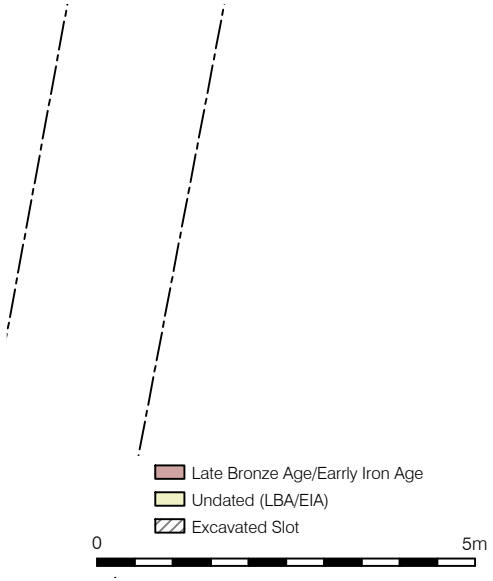
0
5m

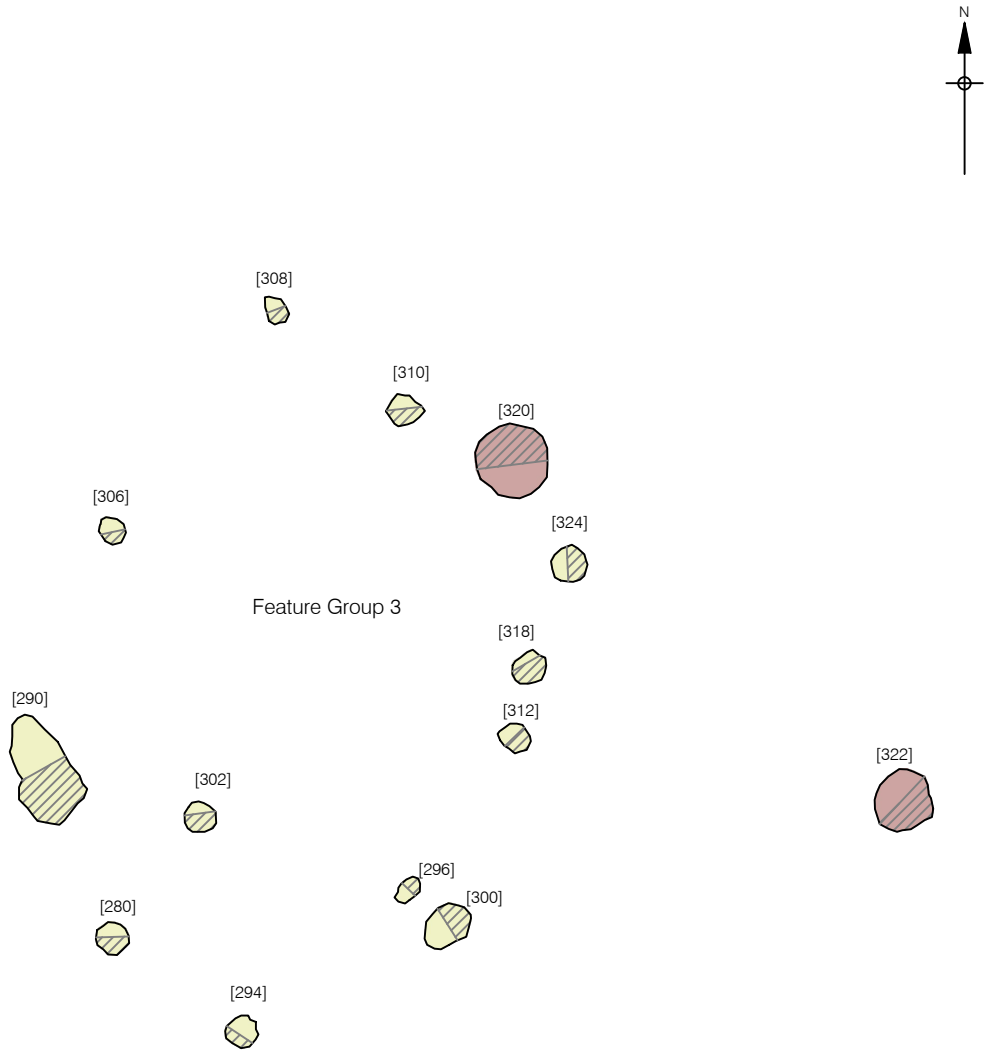
N

15/01/19 RM

Figure 4
Plan of Feature Group 2
1:100 and Inset 1:5,000 at A4

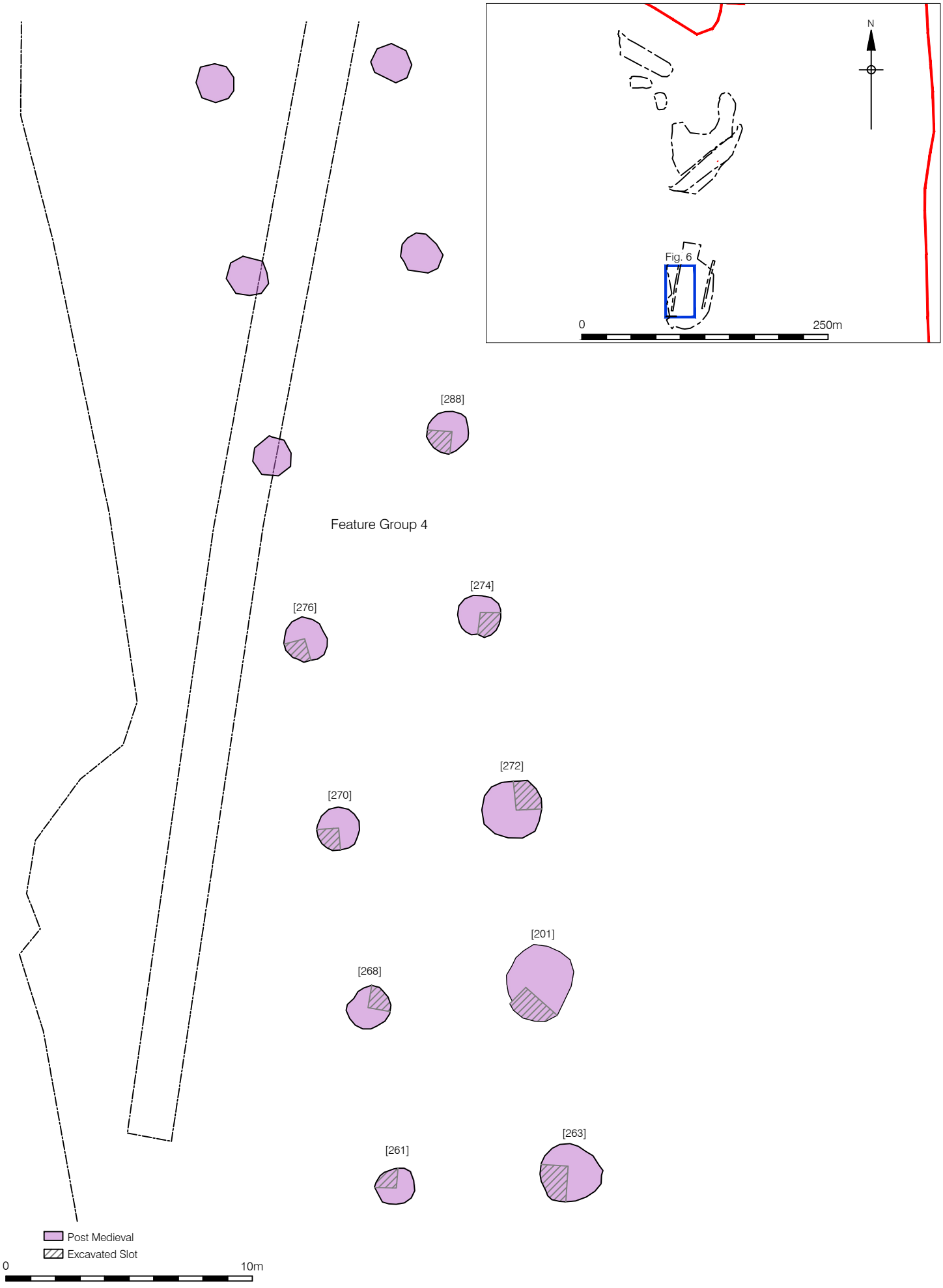






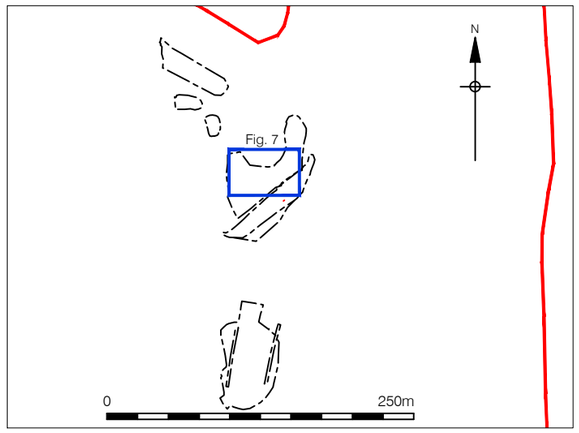
15/01/19 RM

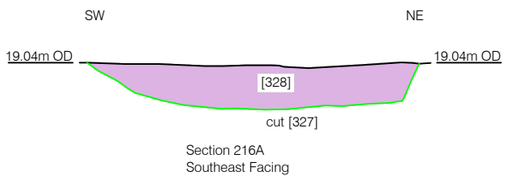
Figure 5
Plan of Feature Group 3
1:100 and Inset 1:5,000 at A4

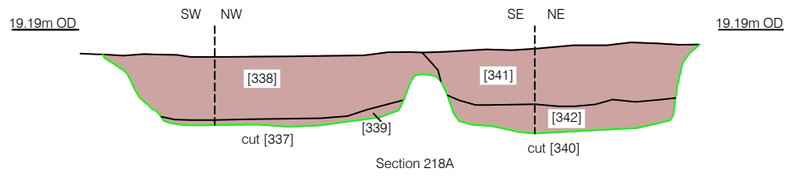


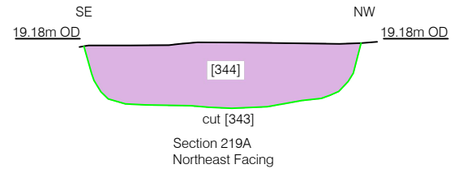
115/01/19 RM

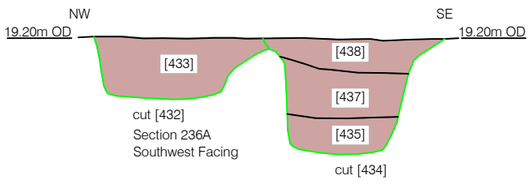
Figure 6
Plan of Feature Group 4
1:200 and Inset 1:5,000 at A4

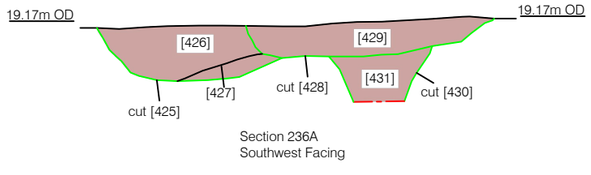


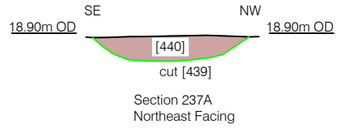


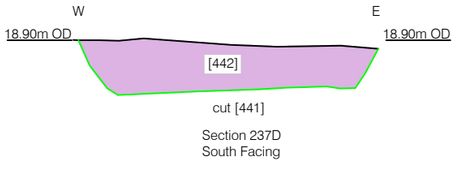


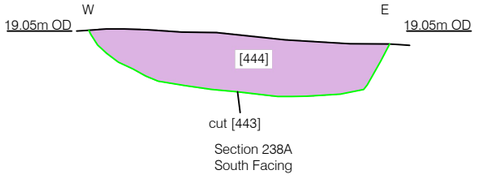


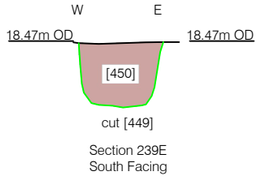












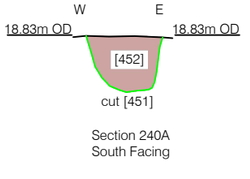
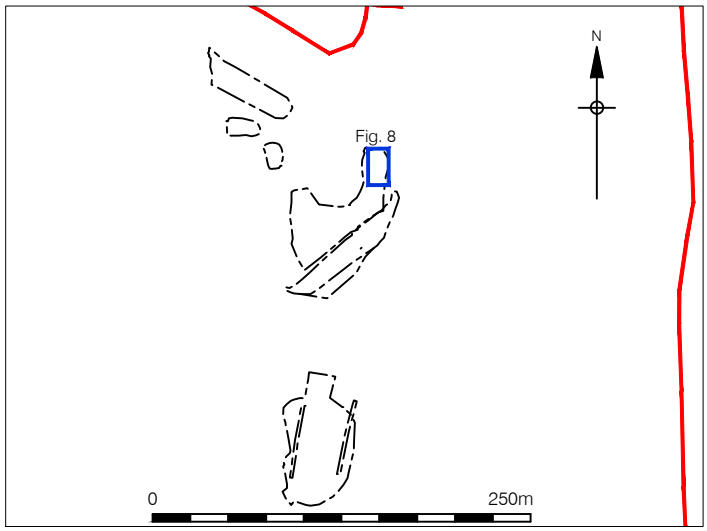
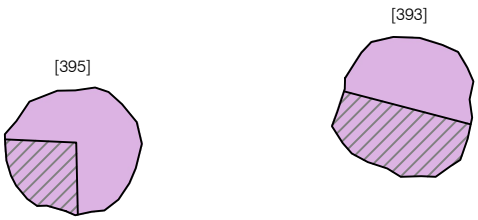


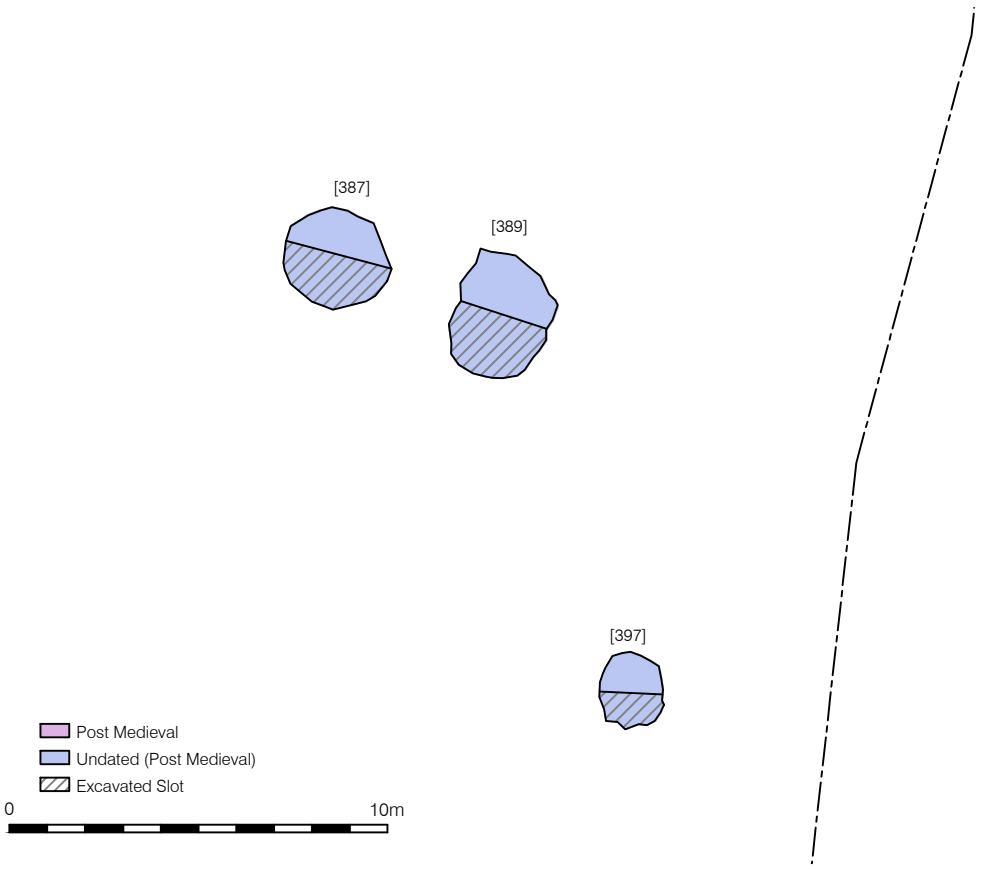
Figure 7
Plan and Sections of Feature Groups 5, 6 and 7
Plan 1:200, Sections 1:40, and Inset 1:5,000 at A4

15/01/19 RM



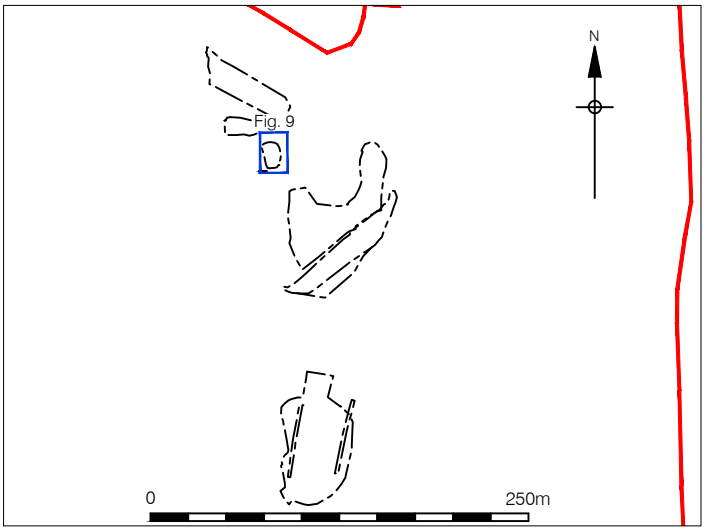


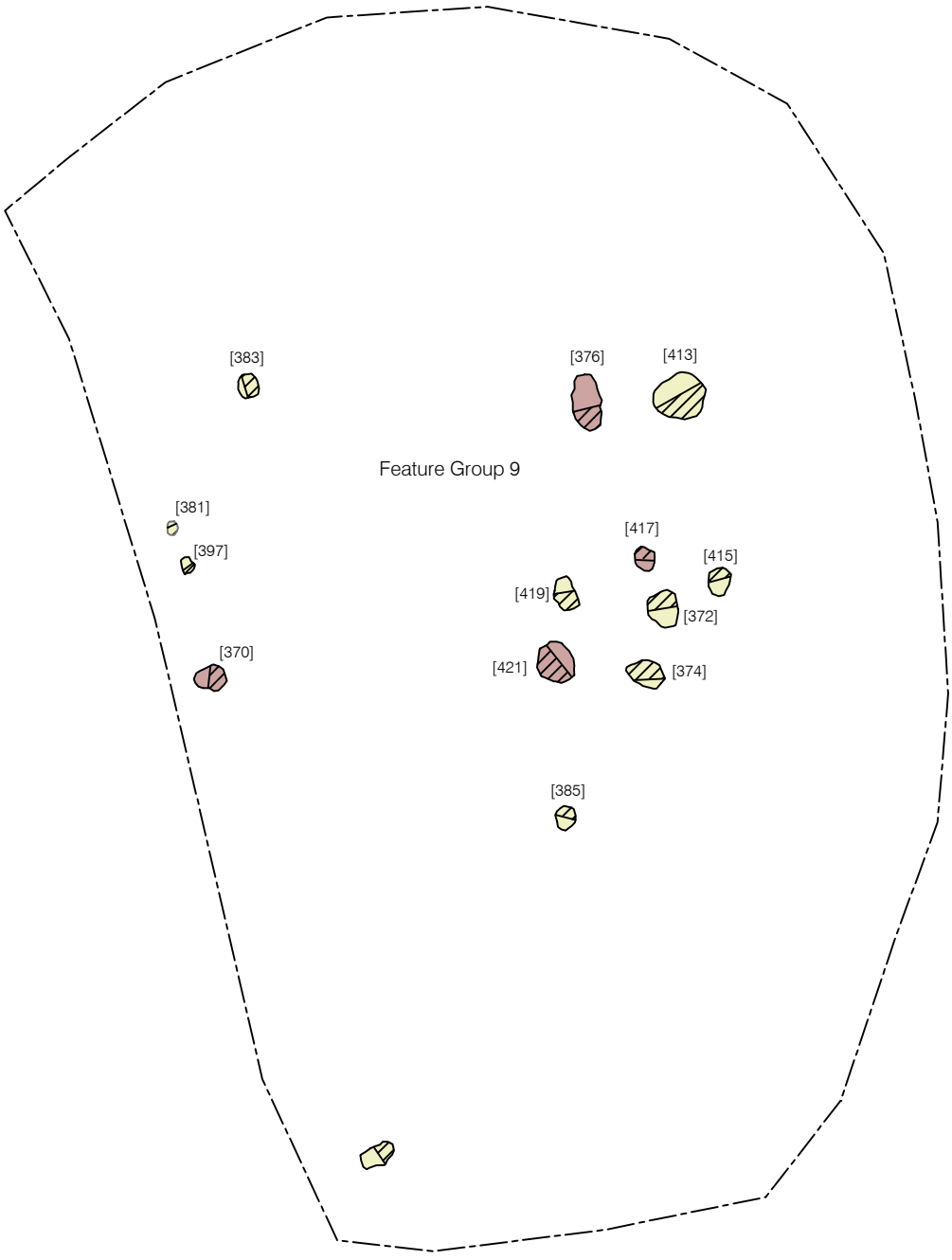
Feature Group 8



15/01/19 RM

Figure 8
Plan of Feature Group 8
1:100 and Inset 1:5,000 at A4



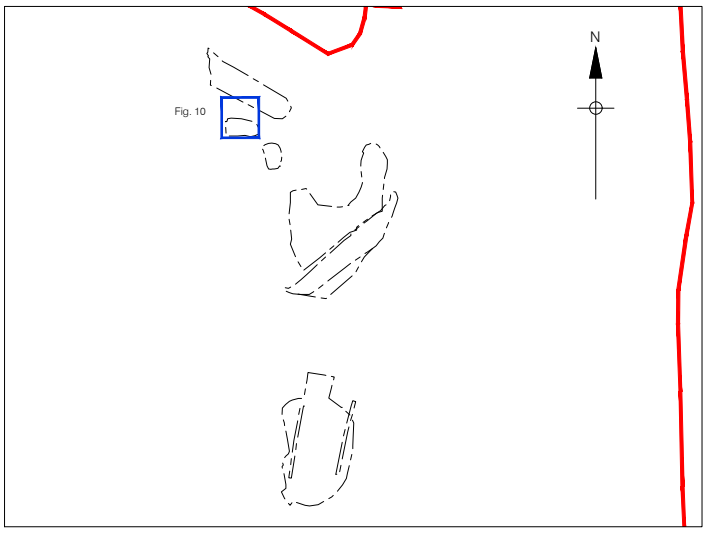


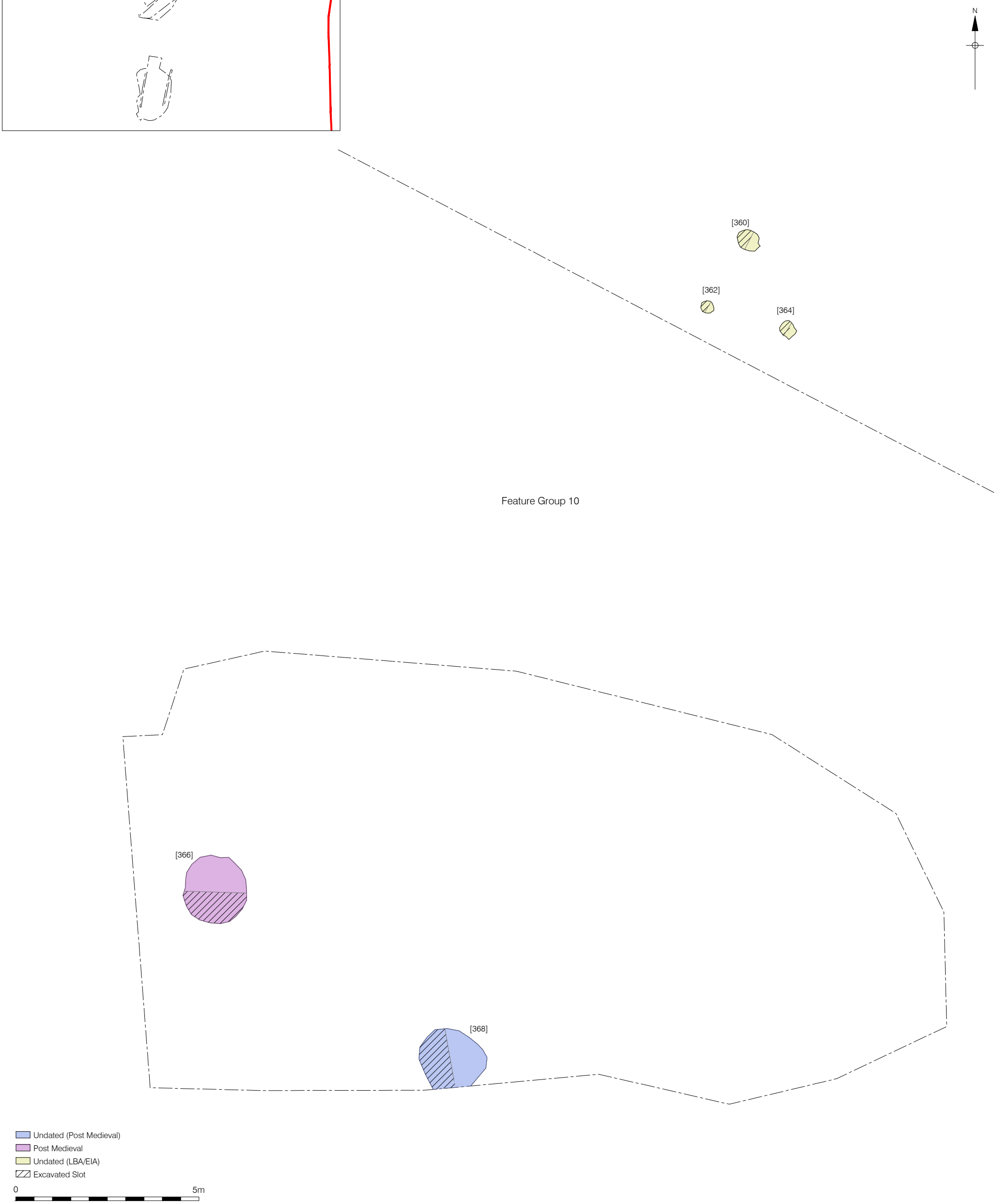
Late Bronze Age/Earrly Iron Age
Undated (LBA/EIA)
Excavated Slot

0 5m

15/01/19 RM

Figure 9
Plan of Feature Group 9
1:100 and Inset 1:5,000 at A4

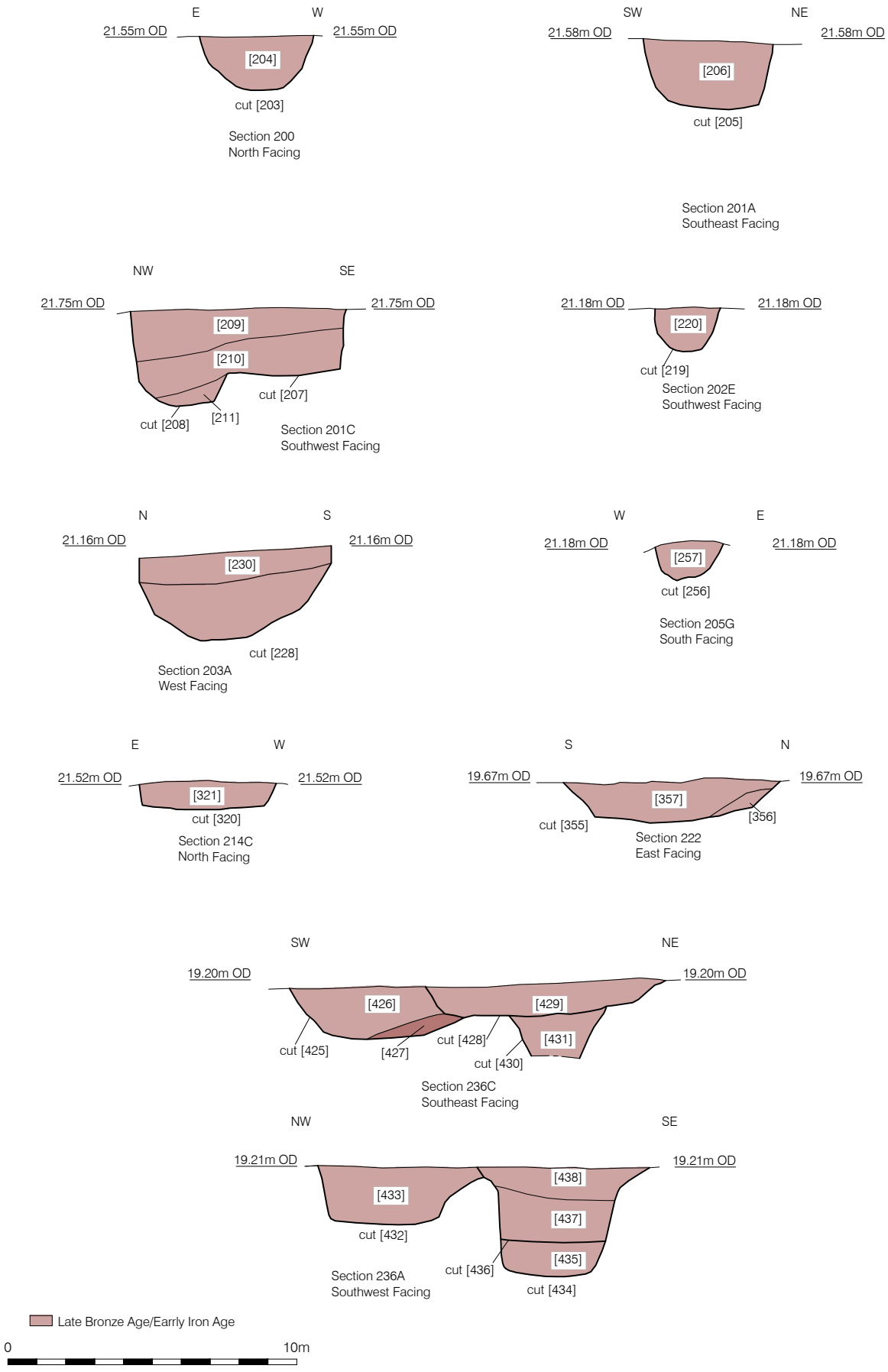




Feature Group 10

15/01/19 RM

Figure 10
Plan of Feature Group 10
Plan 1:100 and Inset 1:5,000 at A4



11/01/19 RM

Figure 11
Sections
1:40 at A4

15/01/19 RM

Figure 12
Taylors Map of 1759 showing Location of Feature Group 4
1:12,500 (Approx. scale) at A4

P C A

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PCA NEWARK
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WINKBURN, NEWARK
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE NG22 8PG
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PCA NORWICH
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HONINGHAM
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UNIT 9, THE MILL, MILL LANE
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REGISTERED ORGANISATION CIfA