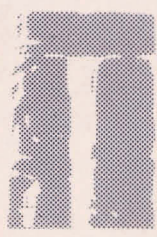


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**British Airways PLC Combined Business Centre  
Prospect Park, Harmondsworth  
West London**

**Interim summary report and proposals for analysis**

**Reference 36665b  
May 1996**

**Prepared on behalf of:**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>SUMMARY</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1.INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 Project Introduction	6
1.2 Geographical Background	6
1.3 Archaeological Background	6
1.4 Method Statement	7
<b>2.RESULTS</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 List and summary of principal features	
<b>3.THE FINDS</b>	<b>12</b>
3.1 Introduction	12
3.2 Methodology	13
3.3 Metalwork	13
3.4 Pottery	13
3.5 Ceramic Building material	15
3.6 Fired Clay	15
3.7 Glass	16
3.8 Stone	16
3.9 Flint	16
<b>4.ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE</b>	<b>18</b>
4.1.Human Bone	18
4.2.Animal Bone	18
4.3.Plant macrofossils and charcoal	19
<b>5.CONCLUSION</b>	<b>19</b>
5.1.Mesolithic	19
5.2.Late Neolithic	
5.3.Later Prehistoric	20
5.4.Roman	20
5.5.Saxon	20
<b>6.STORAGE AND CURATION</b>	<b>20</b>
6.1.Museum	20
6.2.Conservation	21
6.3.Storage	21
6.4.Discard Policy	21
<b>7.STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL</b>	<b>21</b>
7.1.Structural and Stratigraphic Results	21
7.2.Finds	22
7.3.Environmental	24
<b>8.ANALYSIS AND REPORTING PROPOSALS</b>	<b>24</b>
8.1.Introduction	24
8.2.The Watching Brief Results	25
8.3.Finds	25
8.4.Environmental	27
8.5.Synthesis	27
8.6.Publication Illustrations	27
8.7.Archive deposition	28
<b>9.RESOURCE AND PROGRAMMING</b>	<b>29</b>
9.1.Named Project Team	29
9.2.Management Structure and Quality Assurance	29
9.3.Time Allocations	30
9.4.List of Tasks	31

10.REFERENCES

33

TABLES

34

**ILLUSTRATION.**

Figure 1: Location of excavation area and features

## SUMMARY

This report presents the results of the excavation work undertaken in 1995 in fields to the north of Harmondsworth in the London Borough of Hillingdon. The excavations of 1995 completed the survey of an area evaluated in 1993 and partially excavated in 1994 (Wessex Archaeology 1995).

Field ditches of Bronze Age date, with an associated four-post structure, were found to extend across the eastern two-thirds of the subject area. Traces of a small Romano-British cremation cemetery were found against the southern edge of the field. Two inhumations were also recovered from nearby. Seven sunken-featured-buildings of Saxon date were uncovered and fully excavated.

Sections 1 to 5 of this report present the background, results and preliminary conclusions. The conclusions are based on an assessment of the data rather than full analysis; this report should, therefore, be taken as an interim statement to be superseded by the eventual full publication. Sections 6 to 9 present the potential of the data retrieved for further analysis, coupled with suggestions for presentation and eventual final publication.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The project was financed by British Airways and monitored by Mr R Whytehead, Assistant Archaeological Officer, London Region, English Heritage. We are grateful for the co-operation and assistance of Mr P Chadwick of Lawson Price and Mr C Bain of MACE consulting engineers for British Airways. The machining and site equipment was organised through Nuttalls, whose sub-contractors, Buckingham's, supplied a driver who did an excellent job. We are grateful for the co-operation and forbearance of all concerned.

The project was managed by Dave Farwell, supervised in the field by Rod Brook and Chris Ellis and undertaken by Lee Willment, Martin Gillard, Jane Liddle and John Hart. This report was compiled by Dave Farwell and Rod Brook. Comments on the finds are by Moira Laidlaw, Phil Harding and Lorraine Mepham. Environmental processing was done by Lee Willment. The environmental assessment is by Sarah Wyles and Michael Allen. The illustration is by Erica Hemming.

The site archive and the artefactual material are currently stored at the offices of Wessex Archaeology (Site Code PPK 93) in Salisbury.

**British Airways PLC Combined Business Centre  
Prospect Park, Harmondsworth  
West London**

**1. INTRODUCTION**

**1.1. Project Introduction**

1.1.1. Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Paul Chadwick of Lawson Price Environmental Ltd, in his letter of 11th July (Ref: PRC/JC/2266), to undertake an archaeological monitoring operation on land known as Prospect Park fields 13, centred on Ordnance Survey Grid reference TQ 0573 7815) on behalf of their client British Airways. The fieldwork was carried out in accordance with the project design prepared by Lawson Price (Chadwick 1995). The fieldwork was undertaken between 17th July and 17th November 1995.

**1.2. Geographical Background**

1.2.1. The investigation area (Figure 1) in part occupies the flood-plain of the River Colne with its associated watercourses (Colne Brook, Wraysbury River and Duke of Northumberland's River). The flood plain is at c. 23m OD with the land rising to a terrace at c. 29m to the east. The site is underlain by sands and gravels which are covered by varying depths of Brickearth.

**1.3. Archaeological Background**

1.3.1. The archaeological potential of the area is thoroughly outlined in Chadwick 1993. The high potential of the area and the multi-period nature of the possible archaeological resource are described in detail and summarised (Chadwick 1993, Table 1, page 14). The area was evaluated on the ground by Wessex Archaeology between 16th August and 6th October 1993 (Wessex Archaeology 1993), and partially excavated between 14th March and 13th May 1994 (Wessex Archaeology 1994).

1.3.2. The bulk of the archaeological evidence from the previous excavation comprised material of Late Bronze Age and Saxon date. It was anticipated,

therefore, that this stage of works would reveal limited traces of activity of similar date.

#### 1.4. Method Statement

##### 1.4.1. Introduction

The extent of the fieldwork was outlined in the document *Project Design In Support of Mitigation Measures, British Airways Combined Business Centre, Prospect Park, Harmondsworth, West London* (Chadwick 1994). In that document the topsoil stripping method statement stipulated the use of a backacter with a toothless bucket. This condition was adhered to throughout the programme and field 13 was, in effect, stripped to a high archaeological standard commensurate with the preliminary operations for a standard archaeological excavation.

##### 1.4.2. Excavation method

The area was stripped from east to west. Grids set at 20m intervals were placed across the field as stripping continued; and preliminary plans made at 1:50 scale. Excavation of features then proceeded after a period of weathering across the surface of the exposed brickearth.

##### 1.4.3. General method statement

Unless otherwise stated all archaeological deposits have been recorded using Wessex Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

An appropriate sampling strategy for economic, environmental and artefactual information had been devised by Wessex Archaeology's Environmental and Finds Managers. High priority was given to the sampling of a selection of well-dated features and features thought to be of early date.

All artefacts have been retained from excavated contexts unless they were undoubtedly of modern or recent origin. In these circumstances sufficient material only was retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature. All artefactual material has been recorded by context.

Most discrete features were half or quarter sectioned, their sections recorded then completely excavated. Where features appeared to be very shallow and amorphous only limited work was undertaken. The work on site was concentrated on those features thought likely to produce diagnostic finds. Linear features were sectioned at intervals, and some were further excavated to maximise the retrieval of artefacts. Some small features thought likely to be cremation-related were 100% sampled for the same reason and to gain environmental data.



All finds were washed and processed in the appropriate manner and stored temporarily at Wessex Archaeology's offices in Salisbury. Finds work was monitored by Wessex Archaeology's Finds Manager.

#### 1.4.5 Assessment Method

On completion of the fieldwork, the site records were checked and cross-referenced. A list of all features was compiled and correlated with finds context records. Where possible, structure codes were allocated to groups of related features, eg posthole groups, ditch segments etc.

The pottery was scanned and spot-dates by context were produced. Related groups of contexts were then re-assessed for additional information and checking of dates.

Statements of date, eg Saxon post hole etc., are based on direct evidence in most cases. Some features have been dated by association with nearby better-dated features. However, some of the interpretation relies on small numbers of badly preserved pottery sherds; and even where features contained reasonable numbers of sherds of pottery, their dates were often mixed. The fine soil on the site and the continuing agricultural action has contributed to the displacement of finds from their original deposition areas. Some pottery will, therefore, be earlier than the date of the creation of the feature which contained it, being residual or redeposited, while other sherds will be later, being intrusive or introduced. In many of these cases dates are assigned in accordance with the best-preserved and/or highest proportion of pottery forms rather than to the latest occurring. Dates assigned in this text should, therefore, be considered as provisional.

Most of the features were small and badly eroded. In many case it is difficult to interpret their original function, eg whether some represent the bases of small pits or substantial postholes. Structural associations or finds recovery has allowed some features to be interpreted with a degree of confidence. For the rest the interpretation relies on a crude index of size and shape, ie features greater than 0.50m in diameter have been interpreted as pits.

## 2. RESULTS (FIG. 1, TABLE 1)

### 2.1 List and summary description of principal features:

#### 2.1.1 Sunken Featured Buildings (SFBs)

##### SFB 3030

This lay 52m south of SFB 3178. The structure was a rectangle with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was 3.0m x 4.0m in plan and survived to a maximum depth of 0.30m. A post hole was located centrally along each of

its western and eastern sides, 3208 and 3210 respectively. Post hole 3210 was 0.25m in diameter and 3208 was 0.35m in diameter; both were 0.40m deep. The fill in the southern half produced approximately 25 clay loomweights, many of which were complete. The fill also produced 82 sherds of Saxon pottery and several sherds of residual prehistoric and Roman material.

#### SFB 3063

This structure lay two metres to the north of SFB 3178. It measured 3m x 3m and had a depth of 0.15m. It was roughly square but with irregular moderately sloping edges. Two post holes were centrally aligned on its east west axis. Post hole 3183 was internal to the main cut and 3180 lay just outside, both had diameters and depths of 0.40m. Three less substantial features were situated around the inside of the northern edge, 3185, 3188 and 3190. All were less than 0.20m in diameter and only 0.20m deep. No variation between the fills of these internal features and the building could be recognised. The main fill produced 282 sherds of Saxon pottery and a small quantity of Middle Bronze Age pottery.

#### SFB 3166

This roughly square structure measured 2.6m x 3.0m and was 0.18 at its deepest point. The edges were gently sloping with an irregular bulge outwards on its southern edge. Three post holes were spaced evenly along its western edge. In the north and south corners post holes 3195 and 3198 cut into the inner edge to a depth of 0.10m with diameters of less than 0.20m. Post hole 3196 was oval in plan and occupied a central position. Its maximum depth was 0.35m, and in plan it tapered from a maximum of 0.50m by 0.40m to 0.20m wide. Centrally located on the eastern edge was a similarly proportioned post hole, 3200, which was oval in plan with an eccentric 0.20m diameter shaft to the north. SFB 3166 was 20m to the east of SFB 3063. The fill produced 147 sherds of Saxon pottery and several shreds of residual prehistoric and Roman material.

#### SFB 3178

This was the largest example measuring 3m x 3.9m, with a maximum depth of 0.60m. It was sub-rectangular in plan with irregular edges gently sloping in to a vertical cut on the two shortest sides, whilst the longest sides were vertical and the base was flat. Post holes 3405 and 3400 were dug midway along its east and west edges, both had diameters of almost 0.40m but 3405 was much shallower with a depth of 0.10m. Another post hole, 3407, in the northern half, lay to the east of 3405 and was 0.20m in diameter with a depth of 0.30m. Also in the north against the inner edge was a narrow slot cut into the base. None of the fills of these internal features could be distinguished from the two fills of this building. The upper and lower fills produced 123 and 387 sherds of Saxon pottery respectively, along with several residual sherds of prehistoric pottery.

#### SFB 3337

This structure lay 23m south of SFB 3351. The cut was wedge-shaped in plan, with its longest side to the south and tapering to the north. It was 3.2m x 3.0m and survived to a depth of 0.15m. Two post holes 3372 and 3373 were centrally placed along east and west edges with diameters of 0.40m and 0.15m respectively. Both post holes were 0.20m deep. Three internal features located in the western half of the pit included two post holes, 3374 and 3376, both approximately 0.30m in diameter and depth. In the north west corner a sizeable feature, 3377, was cut into the inner edge. It was sub-rectangular with vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.70m x 0.50m and had a maximum depth of 0.25m. The fill contained a total of 53 sherds of Saxon pottery and a small quantity of residual prehistoric and Roman material.

#### SFB 3351

This was the smallest and least well defined of the structures. It was 2.8m x 2.0m in plan with a depth of only 0.12m. The edges were gently sloping in to a fairly flat base. Post holes lay midway along each of its two shortest sides. To the east post hole 3361 was 0.20m in diameter and 0.20m deep, post hole 3363 opposite had a diameter of 0.15m and was 0.15m deep. The fill produced two sherds of Saxon, and a single piece of Bronze Age pottery.

#### SFB 3370

This structure was rectangular and measured 3m x 2m and survived to a depth of 0.15m. It had oval post holes midway along its east and west sides, 3369 and 3365 respectively. Both had dimensions of 0.45m x 0.30m x 0.45m deep and contained single fills. The main fill produced 46 sherds of Saxon pottery.

### 2.1.2 Pit and Post hole Groups

#### Group 3115

This structure comprised four post holes 3108, 3226, 3227 and 3228 arranged in a square with approximately 2m long sides. All four were of similar size and were oval in plan, up to 0.40m-0.50m wide and 0.25m deep. A total of six sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the fills.

#### Group 3050

This group was located in the north of the site and covered an area of 30 square metres. It included post holes 3152, 3153, 3154, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3160 and 3161; all were shallow cuts less than 0.45m across. Three larger features, 3151, 3158 and 3162, were all over 0.55m wide. None of the features in this group survived to a depth of more than 0.15m. No obvious

alignments could be discerned to suggest a structural interpretation. The fills produced 37 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery.

#### Group 3088

This comprised a cluster of two pits, 3222 and 3223, and two post holes, 3224 and 3225; which occurred adjacent to and either side of ditch 3076. Pit 3222 produced two sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery.

#### Group 3089

This comprised a number of small truncated pit bases, including 3217, 3218, 3219, 3220, 3330, 3331, 3332, 3334 and 3335. Some of the pits formed smaller intercutting groups. All but 3217 lay to the east of ditch 3076, and the entire group lay about 25m to the south of group 3088. The fills from this group produced six sherds of Early Bronze and three sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery along with a residual piece of Saxon pottery.

### 2.1.3 Ditches

#### Ditch Group 3414

This linear feature was aligned east-west and located in the north of the site. It measured 60m long and had an average width of 1.5m. Two sections were cut across it, numbered 3156 and 3214. Both were 0.70m deep and had V-shaped profiles, with section 3156 being shallower and wider. This group produced a total of 52 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery.

The line of ditch group 3414 was continued to the west by irregular ditch 3069, the fill of which produced a single sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery. Short sections of poorly-defined gullies, 3402 and 3403, lay to the south of ditch 3069. They ran generally north-south and may represent the junction between east-west ditch group 3414 and north-south ditch group 3116. The fill of 3403 (3216) contained 13 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery.

#### Ditch Group 3116

This was a linear feature 32m long and 1m wide which lay in the northern part of the site. It was oriented north-east to south-west. It ran straight before turning west for about a metre before terminating. Sections 3170 and 3173 were cut through it; both had V-shaped profiles with depths less than 0.40m. Both sections contained two fills, the upper fill containing nine of the 15 sherds recovered in total.

The line of ditch group 3116 was continued to the south by ditch 3076, which became progressively shallower and less well-defined in the southern half of the site. 'L'-shaped ditch 3397 contained three sherds of Late Iron Age and two sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery. However, ditch 3397 might, alternatively, be related to soil spread 3048 and cremation group 3417 which are probably of Romano-British date.

#### Ditch 3381

This ran roughly east-west within the southern half of the site. It was on a similar alignment to ditch group 3414 which was 150m to the north. They may represent field divisions. The section across it produced 39 sherds of Late Bronze Age .

#### 2.1.4 Burials

Cremation related features 3047, 3353, 3352, 3354 and 3387 formed a small group (3417) against the southern edge of the site. Of these, 3353 might represent pyre debris rather than a cremation burial as such. They were associated with the general soil deposit 3048/3342. These cremations, and the inhumations mentioned below, are likely to be of Romano-British date.

Inhumation burials 3383 and 3388 were both aligned north-south. Skeleton 3382, in grave 3383, had its head to the south, while 3385, in grave 3388, had its head to the north. Both inhumations were adjacent to cremation group 3417, and were possibly associated with two gullies, 3392 and 3394.

Two additional features 3390 and 3343 may have been cremation-related in origin. Both occurred towards the south and west of the site and may be of prehistoric date.

#### 2.1.5 Isolated features

Pit 3002 was found in the north-east part of the site. It contained a pottery vessel but no cremation evidence. Pit 3192 was also found in the north-east part of the site.

Pits and hollows 3358, 3371, 3379 and 3391 were found in the central region of the site as was short gully 3042. They were not obviously associated with any other features, but fell generally within the area occupied by SFBs 3030, 3337, 3351 and 3370.

Linear 3096 was located close to the junction of ditches 3381 and 3076. It was short and ill-defined and may be of modern agricultural origin.

Hollow 3399 was located in the north-western part of the site and had no associations with other features.

### 3. THE FINDS (TABLE 2, APPENDIX 1)

#### 3.1. Introduction

This section will consider the material evidence recovered from the site during the excavation, and will assess the nature, date range and condition

of the artefacts present. Artefacts were recovered from a range of hand-excavated features. No complex stratigraphy was encountered, and there are no deeply stratified sequences of artefacts.

### 3.2. Methodology

All finds collected on site have been washed, marked where appropriate, and quantified both by number and by weight by material type within each context. Pottery and flint have been briefly scanned in order to provide spot-dating for contexts, and to give broad details of the range and condition of material present. Both quantification and scanning data have been entered on to a database (dBase IV), and all data are held on disc as a supplement to the full paper record.

### 3.3 Metalwork

Two objects of note were recovered from SFB 3178. One was a small lead spearhead; the other a Roman copper alloy coin with two suspension holes. In addition to these, some 91 fragments of corroded iron and/or iron slag were recovered. The majority of these fragments (85) came from two features, inhumation 3388 and cremation related feature 3387. The fragments will be X-rayed to confirm their form, but most seem to be fragments of coffin and hob nails.

### 3.4 Pottery (Table 2)

The ceramic assemblage recovered from the watching brief at Prospect Park consists of 1878 sherds (21749g) and ranges in date from Early Bronze Age to Saxon. Almost three quarters of the assemblage, by weight, was attributed to the early Saxon period, a moderate proportion to the Late Bronze Age and small quantities to the Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age and Romano-British periods.

#### 3.4.1 Early Bronze Age

A total of seven sherds was attributed to the Early Bronze Age period on the basis of fabric type. All the sherds are plain. Six of the sherds from pit 3335 are derived from a flat based vessel and one small flat-topped rim sherd was found, probably redeposited, in the ditch section 3173.

#### 3.4.2 Middle Bronze Age

A small quantity of sherds (51) was assigned to the four fabric types attributed to the Middle Bronze Age period. These Middle Bronze Age sherds were found dispersed in four features across the site: gully 3042, pyre dump 3343, pit 3162, posthole 3226 and ditch sections 3156 and 3170.

#### 3.4.3 Late Bronze Age

Twenty percent of the ceramic assemblage was assigned to the Late Bronze Age period. The Late Bronze Age assemblages from the watching brief and the excavation at Prospect Park are very similar, although a much smaller proportion of the overall pottery assemblage was attributed to the Late Bronze Age for the watching brief, 20% as opposed to 45% for the excavation. The Late Bronze pottery was recovered dispersed in a number of isolated features across the site with a slight emphasis within and around the ditches that were identified running along the north and west edges of the excavated area. The largest concentration of Late Bronze Age sherds (160), derived from a minimum of eight vessels, was recovered from the isolated pyre dump 3343, situated towards the south west of the site. Just north of this dump a moderately large amount of sherds (39) were recovered from the roughly aligned east-west gully 3381. Another moderate quantity of sherds (55) was found within the isolated hollow 3399 on the extreme western edge of the site. Other concentrations were found within the ditch 3414 and the group 3050 consisting of post-holes and pits situated just north of the west terminal of this ditch (37 and 41 sherds respectively).

#### 3.4.4 Late Iron Age

Only three small body sherds were attributed to the Late Iron Age on the basis of fabric type.

#### 3.4.5 Romano-British

A small percentage of the ceramic assemblage (4%) was attributed to the Romano-British period, the majority of which was derived from three cremation urns. Jars were recovered from small cremation pits 3352 and 3354 in the south-west corner of the site. Also within this area from another cremation pit? 3047, 45 body sherds in a coarse grey fabric were found and are likely to represent another cremation urn. The remaining sandy sherds (23) were dispersed in very small quantities within a number of later Saxon features. This may suggest that the sherds are residual, however distinguishing between the similar unoxidised Romano-British and Saxon sandy fabrics was not always clear-cut, particularly as the majority of these sherds are small, abraded body sherds.

#### 3.4.6 Saxon

The Saxon pottery from the watching brief comprises 72% of the total pottery assemblage and as with the assemblage from the excavation is generally in a good condition, including large unabraded sherds. A large number of rim sherds was recovered from the Saxon assemblage consisting of 46 sherds which were attributed to particular vessel forms plus 21 non-diagnostic sherds which were too small to assign to any form. The vessel forms identified were not always clear-cut, distinguishing between jar and bowl forms was rather arbitrary as there was often a wide range in variation between types. The Saxon pottery is almost exclusively derived from the

sunken featured buildings, and accounts for 92% of the total Saxon assemblage. The largest quantities were recovered from SFB 3178 (508 sherds) and SFB 3063 (262 sherds) situated towards the north of the site just south of ditch 3414. Further substantial groups were recovered from SFBs 3166, 3030, 3337, and 3370 (147, 82, 53, and 38 sherds respectively).

### 3.5 Ceramic Building Material

Twenty pieces of ceramic building material were recovered all of which appear to be Romano-British in date. From the assemblage there are several diagnostic pieces including an imbrex fragment from sunken feature building 3370 and three tegula fragments, two from sunken-feature building 3178 and one from a cremation related context (3135). In addition to these there are some tile fragments and approximately eight fragments that are too small to identify. The CBM is in general coarse and poorly wedged with a few inclusions of sand, grog and iron compounds. All the pieces of ceramic building material other than the imbrex fragment all come from Sunken feature-buildings 3337, 3063, 3166, 3178 or 3370 and are found in association with Saxon pottery. This suggests that the building material is either residual or was purposefully collected.

### 3.6 Fired Clay

The fired clay recovered from across the site falls in to four main categories; featureless fragments, structural/object fragments, spindle whorls and loomweights.

Around 650 fragments of the fired clay are featureless and non-diagnostic. There are however approximately 35 fragments which have a visible surface suggesting they were structural, possibly originating from wattle and daub structures or hearth or oven linings. In addition to these there was one fragment of a perforated clay "tablet" found in association with some late bronze age pottery in an isolated feature (3410).

Two complete spindle whorls (6083 and 6092) and one spindle whorl fragment were recovered from the site. All the spindle whorls were found in sunken-feature buildings in association with Saxon pottery.

A large proportion of the fired clay objects are loomweights. A total of 16 complete loomweights, 41 fragments which form a further seven complete loomweights, one near complete loomweight and 11 loomweight fragments were recovered from the site. All the loomweights, other than four small fragments, were found in the southern half of sunken-feature building 3030. The weights from SFB 3030 appeared to be largely *in situ* with some forming a line suggesting that an upright or warp weighted loom may have



been in use in this area. All the loomweights appear to be quite crudely made and have a coarse sandy fabric. The loomweights are all annular in form with a central perforation.

### 3.7 Glass

One monochrome glass bead (context 3182) of annular form and opaque yellow in colour was recovered from sunken-feature building 3178 in association with Saxon pottery. It is 8 mm in diameter and has a central perforation.

### 3.8 Stone

In total 16 fragments of stone were recovered from the site comprising three whetstone fragments and thirteen miscellaneous pieces.

The whetstone fragments, which represent the remains of three different whetstones (3167, 3204, 3357), were all recovered from sunken-feature buildings in association with Saxon pottery. The rest of the stone is unworked and intrinsically undatable. However, other than one piece, a burnt pebble (context 3212) found in a linear feature, the rest of the stone was recovered from sunken-feature buildings in association with Saxon pottery. One piece was a small miscellaneous fragment of limestone from SFB 3178 (context 3203). The remaining five pieces are burnt and comprise three pieces of quartzite and two of limestone.

### 3.9 Flint

#### 3.9.1 Introduction

A total of 319 pieces of worked flint was recovered from 57 contexts during the excavation. An additional 532 pieces were collected from 38 excavated contexts and 5 unstratified surface contexts during the watching brief. Most of the material is derived, being associated with later prehistoric, Romano-British or Saxon pottery.

#### 3.9.2 Raw material and condition:

Flint is readily available in the local gravels and the condition of the surviving cortex suggests that this source was exploited. The flint is of good quality although nodules are not large. Most of the material is in mint condition although a few pieces show signs of heavy edge damage which is likely to be the result of agriculture. The flint is unpatinated but some pieces are lightly stained.

#### 3.9.3 Technology:

Only four of the 32 cores from the site were found during the excavation. Ten of those from the watching brief were prepared for the production of bladelets and occurred in the NE corner of the site. These pieces, accompanied by bladelets and other diagnostic waste, suggest that the Bronze Age and later features in this area were cut through a flint concentration of Mesolithic date.

The remaining cores are undiagnostic flake cores and probably relate to the Late Neolithic and Bronze Age activity on the site.

The non core material from the site comprises bladelets and flakes. The former include pieces with narrow, abraded butts, crested bladelets, pieces with faceted butts and rejuvenation tablets, which are probably contemporary.

Most of the remainder are undiagnostic flakes, some of which have well prepared butts. Hard hammer percussion predominates across the site although some pieces, particularly the bladelets, show evidence of soft hammer percussion.

#### 3.9.4 Tools

Four microliths, comprising two rods, an obliquely blunted point and a backed bladelet were found during the excavation with an additional backed bladelet from the watching brief. Additional diagnostic indicators of Mesolithic date comprise a tranchet axe sharpening flake from feature 3030.

The most common tool type is the scraper of which 26 were found in the two phases of work. This group are mainly end scrapers made on non cortical, hard hammer struck flakes which were retouched into well made implements. Retouch is direct, continuous, semi-abrupt and regular / irregular which often extends around to one or both edges.

Most of the remaining scrapers are undiagnostic.

Additional pieces include three fabricators, from subsoil context 267, sunken floored building 3178 and an unstratified surface find, a leaf shaped arrowhead from area D and a triangular arrowhead from area A, both of which are unstratified.

#### 3.9.5 Discussion

Most of the flintwork cannot be dated precisely, it occurs with later pottery and is residual. The earliest activity at the site is dated by the flint work to Mesolithic hunter communities, producing bladelets, microliths and tranchet axes. The results of the watching brief suggest that this activity was concentrated in the North East part of the site and was disturbed by Late

Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon settlement. It is unclear whether additional material was contained within the machined topsoil or within the upper part of the brickearth. This small collection of material constitutes the largest Mesolithic assemblage from the Colne valley. The collection includes only limited datable material but the presence of rods suggests a Late Mesolithic date.

Most of the remaining flintwork is difficult to assign chronologically. The presence of a single leaf arrowhead is insufficient to argue for extensive Early Neolithic occupation and is better seen as a casual loss.

The principal activity for which evidence is available coincides with the late Neolithic features and concentration of Grooved Ware pottery towards the southern end of the site. These quantities of flintwork are low but tools are proportionally well represented. Such occurrences are likely to denote domestic activity where tools were used and abandoned in rubbish pits. It is possible that the original tool manufacture took place where the gravels were more readily exposed.

Despite the presence of Late Bronze Age pottery there is an apparent lack of flintwork which can be assigned to this period.

#### **4. ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

##### **4.1. Human Bone (Table 3)**

All possible cremation-related features identified in excavation were subject to whole-earth recovery. As a result, relatively large quantities of cremated bone from six contexts (one Prehistoric, five Romano-British) were received for examination and a few fragments were recovered from three other contexts (one Bronze Age, one Romano-British, one Anglo-Saxon) during scanning of the 1mm and 2mm sieve residues. Unburnt human bone from two Romano-British inhumation burials was also examined.

A minimum of six individuals was identified, two from the inhumation burials (RB) and four from the cremation burials (RB). Two other individuals may be represented should the features with fills 3135 (RB) and 3389 (Prehistoric) prove to represent cremation burials, but their interpretation is open to question. The bone from fill 3135 would not be incompatible with that from 3046 or 3136 should the fill represent a dump of pyre debris. The small size of the group precludes further demographic comment.

##### **4.1. Animal Bone**

Animal bone was recovered from 38 contexts in an area adjacent to the previous site. The fragments totalled 136 bones of which 76 (56%) could be identified to species. The condition of the bone is similar to that from the previous excavation; the preservation is fair with surviving bones having clear surface details, unfortunately the bones are fragile, many were broken on retrieval and all handling results in further fragmentation. There is a noticeable paucity of smaller species and young animals, it is therefore highly likely that this assemblage does not accurately reflect the composition of the original deposits. In addition to the above material there are 53 bones of a partial dog skeleton, feature 3015. A summary of the species distribution excluding this burial is given in table 4.

#### 4.2. Plant macrofossils and charcoal

A total of 10 bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods and all flots retained on a 0.5 mm mesh and the residues retained on a 1 mm mesh, washed and fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions. The coarse fraction (>5.6 mm) was sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a stereo-binocular microscope and quantified.

##### 4.2.1. Charred plant remains

The range of sampled contexts include Bronze Age to Saxon and charred plant remains were present with some flots being above average size (ie >60 ml). Of importance however, is the presence of unburnt, possibly modern/recent weed seeds in many samples which indicate the potential contamination of the smaller matter as a result of biotic (earthworm and roots etc) activity. Charred grain, chaff and weed seeds were present in most phases.

##### 4.2.2. Charcoal

Charcoal was recorded in the larger residue fraction and in relatively high numbers in the coarser flots from the selected samples. Charcoal was commonly well represented and relatively well preserved, but fragmented, in all phases and from all context types. Sufficient has been recovered from six samples to allow further analysis.

## 5. CONCLUSION

### 5.1. Mesolithic

From the flint recovered during the excavation and watching brief it is suggested that there is some level of activity, possibly dated to the Late Mesolithic, spread across the eastern half of the site. However no features were identified and therefore no *in situ* material was available for study.

## **5.2. Late Neolithic**

- 5.2.1. No further sherds of Neolithic pottery were recovered during the watching brief.
- 5.2.2. The worked flint recovered during the watching brief again contains some material assignable to the Neolithic period.

## **5.3. Later Prehistoric**

Late Bronze Age features occur over all of the site. Apparent remains of boundary ditches, both perpendicular and parallel to the slope, suggest field divisions but a four post structure, a cremation-related feature and a limited number of small pits and postholes can also be assigned to this period. This accords with the density of observed Late Bronze Age activity recovered from the excavation exercise. It may also suggest that some settlement evidence lay within the subject area, although the original hypothesis of a settlement to the west still seems most likely.

## **5.4. Roman**

Evidence for a small cremation cemetery has been recovered from the southern edge of the site. Romano-British pottery was recovered in reasonable quantities from three of five cremation related features. Two inhumations were uncovered in the same area, and are likely to be of the same date.

## **5.5. Saxon**

- 5.5.1 Settlement activity on site has already been attested by the results of the excavation. The watching brief has succeeded in recovering evidence for a further seven Sunken Feature Buildings. Evidence of industrial and agricultural activity are both present.
- 5.5.2 The occupation is dispersed. By amalgamating the results of the excavation and watching brief it may be possible to subdivide the area of settlement into separate activity areas by reference to the variations in quantity and quality of finds recovered.

## **6. STORAGE AND CURATION**

### **6.1 Museum**

The recipient museum will be

Museum of London  
London Wall  
LONDON EC2Y 5HN

Arrangements were made with the Museum before the commencement of the evaluation stage of fieldwork for the acceptance of the complete site archive. A site code has been allocated by the Museum (PPK 93).

## **6.2 Conservation**

There were no immediate conservation requirements in the field. One coin of Roman date was recovered and requires stabilisation. No other future conservation work is envisaged. No other unstable material was recovered during course of the project.

## **6.3 Storage**

The artefacts and ecofacts from both stages of fieldwork (evaluation and excavation) are currently stored in 20 boxes by material type, and are held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology. All material has been packaged according to the recipient Museum's  *Finds Procedures Manual*  and  *Guidelines for the Preparation of Archaeological Archives* . The complete site archive, which will include paper records, plans, photographs, artefacts, ecofacts and sieved residues, will likewise be prepared to comply with the Museum's specifications. The archive will be accompanied by a storage grant.

## **6.4 Discard Policy**

Artefacts which were demonstrably of modern date (19th/20th century) were not collected on site. All artefacts collected have been retained, with the exception of burnt flint and stone, which were discarded following quantification. No other material type will be discarded except with the specific advice of the recipient Museum.

## **7 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL**

### **7.1. Structural and Stratigraphic Results**

The excavation and watching brief revealed evidence of activity, perhaps related to settlement, in the eastern half of the site during the Later Neolithic, Late Bronze Age and the early-middle Saxon period. During the Roman period some funerary activity occurred on the southern edge of the surveyed area. The episodic sequence probably reflects the continuing agricultural value of the edge of the brickearth deposits. The presence of well-drained, light soil has encouraged intensive farming which both supports

local settlement foci and helps to destroy the evidence for them during later periods of activity. The excavations have not provided any well-preserved stratigraphic sequences, with structural evidence limited to the eroded bases of features. Nevertheless, the excavations represent a significant increase in the available information on settlement patterns in the local area in a number of periods.

The Later Neolithic component has been badly affected by erosion. The results of the watching brief have not increased the information gained from the excavation.

Traces of Middle Bronze Age activity are attested to by the presence of pottery as largely residual material in later features.

The distribution of Late Bronze Age material is suggestive of debris and dispersed out-lying structures within the boundaries of fields associated with a settlement whose focus lies to the east of the site. The amount and quality of pottery recovered, both from features and within the subsoil, suggests that the settlement was substantial. The evidence from the site can be integrated with previously recorded information from the local area, both for substantial field boundaries in Hillingdon (Merriman 1990, 29), a ditched enclosure at Mayfield Farm (Cotton 1991, 153), and general settlement activity from Heathrow (Grimes and Close-Brooks 1993, 330-331).

The Roman period is represented by funerary-related features and quantities of residual material in features of the Saxon period. The quantity and quality of material can be assessed to suggest more about the period and nature of nearby Roman settlements.

During the Saxon period a dispersed settlement complete with sunken-floored-buildings covered much of the site. The boundaries of this settlement to the north, east and south are not known, and it is entirely possible that the evidence from Prospect Park forms part of a larger settlement pattern suggested by the results of previous work in the immediate area. However, the area covered by settlement evidence is large enough to suggest internal activity-related divisions. Sunken-floored-buildings, ditches and pits have been recorded from a number of small sites in and around the villages of Harmondsworth and Sipson (Mills 1991, 173). Structural and artefactual comparison are, therefore, available for the immediate area, and a more detailed general interpretation of the early-middle Saxon period should be constructable.

## 7.2 Finds

The artefactual evidence from the site is restricted in range, and the most significant element is the ceramic assemblage. The main contribution which

the pottery can make to an understanding of the site is chronological, but certain parts of the assemblage have a potentially greater significance.

The collection of earlier prehistoric pottery has not been greatly advanced by the results of the watching brief. However, small quantities of Early and Middle Bronze Age have been recovered and will help to support the general hypothesis that this area continued to be valued as agricultural land even when not used as a settlement base.

The later prehistoric assemblage is now more substantial; and the distribution of the material can be used to suggest the likely quality of a nearby Late Bronze Age settlement. There are other, larger assemblages known from the area, e.g. Farnham, Runnymede Bridge (Elsdon 1982; Needham 1985 and 1992, and the ceramic sequence within which these assemblages can be placed has been well discussed (Barrett 1980)

Only a small percentage of the ceramic assemblage could be attributed to the Romano-British period. The majority of this material derives from cremation urns. The limited range of feature provenance will, therefore, circumscribe discussion of this material.

Of particular interest is the Saxon assemblage. The range of fabric types is by no means typical of known early Saxon ceramics in southern England, and the presence of imported wares on the site is under investigation by means of petrology analysis. Other Saxon ceramics have been found in the near vicinity, and this collection should surely be seen as complementary to, and an enhancement of, a larger assemblage covering quite a wide area around the site. While the ceramics from Prospect Park alone merit full publication, their relation to the larger assemblage should not be ignored, and should form the basis of a future overview of Saxon ceramics in the area. Fabric types from neighbouring sites have proved similarly unusual and without parallel amongst the type-series established for Saxon pottery from London (L. Blackmore pers. com.).

The relative absence of other artefacts within the Saxon material assemblage is regrettable, since these could have provided useful information on intra-site activities. The presence of slag in a few Saxon features is interesting, but such small quantities are insufficient as an indication of metalworking, or any other industrial process, on site. The two metal objects may prove indicative of knowledge of a nearby Roman site utilised for its raw materials. The recovery of a significant quantity of loomweights from one building; coupled with the presence of spindle whorls and whetstones will help define the picture of on-site activities. The single glass bead can provide limited information regarding the production and distribution of such items.



### **7.3 Environmental**

#### **7.3.1 Human Bone**

A short report outlining the basic demographic balance and health indicators of the group should be prepared. The size of the sample is too small for further demographic or population study. The techniques used and significance of the cremation-related features and their contents can be commented on more fully.

#### **7.3.2 Animal Bone**

The potential of this small assemblage is limited, but the basic identifications and very short report should be produced. The data cannot however, evaluate change in animal husbandry or stock practices but will add a little to our knowledge of animal farming to complement the arable cultivation evidence (see below).

#### **7.3.3 Plant macrofossils and Charcoal**

The range of charred plant remains will enable some analysis and interpretation of the arable economy to take place. Samples taken during the watching brief were selective and in particular targeted on the features of Saxon date.

The charcoal will allow some indication of the structural use of wood (postholes/beamslots) but more significantly will help in determining the nature of the local available woodland and its utilisation during periods of funerary activity.

## **8. ANALYSIS AND REPORTING PROPOSALS**

It is proposed that the results of the watching brief will be fully integrated with the results of the excavation to produce an expanded report which covers all periods and features encountered within the site area. The results of the evaluation will be included in summary where necessary; especially with reference to questions of methodology. The report would take the form of a monograph in Wessex Archaeology's ongoing series. Given below is an outline of the structure of headings, and expansion of the sub-sections will be considered as necessary to include a suitable depth of description and synthesis. The following outline estimates number of words for each section/sub-section, together with illustrations.

### **8.1 Introduction**

This will expand the archaeological background to include specific site references, with increased comparative detail of the process of the excavation and watching brief. The results and expectations raised by the evaluation will be presented as summary information. A short review of the

validity of interpretations offered during the course of the programme in the light of subsequent results will be offered.

Estimated length: 2500 words

## **8.2 The Results of the Watching brief and Excavation**

### **8.2.1 Local Topography**

There will be a specific description of the geological sequence related to specific heights and the profile of the brickearth and subsoil. This section will describe and discuss the later erosive processes, providing a background to landscape and land-use within which to set the archaeology structured below.

Estimated length: 1050 words

### **8.2.2 Later Neolithic Features**

There will be a descriptive text of the pits and postholes, and discussion of the limited extent of the final distribution.

Estimated length: 1500 words

### **8.2.3 Bronze Age Features**

The text will describe the spread of Early Bronze Age material, and, in more detail, the distribution of Middle Bronze Age features. Special attention will be given to the cremation related features. It will integrate the finds and environmental evidence.

Estimated length: 1500 words

### **8.2.4 Late Bronze Age Features**

The text will describe the features and their infill. There will be integration of the finds and environmental evidence, as well as a consideration of the structural evidence and its distribution. This will be set within the proposed extent of the field system.

Estimated length: 1500 words

### **8.2.5 Roman Features**

The funerary related features will be fully described with an integrated consideration of their contents. The significance of their distribution as evidence for a larger area of settlement and associated burial grounds will be considered.

Estimated length: 1000 words

### **8.2.6 Saxon Features**

This section will describe the structures and associated features. There will be a basic description of the associated finds and deposits, with an interpretation, linking them to the palaeo-environmental data. Features from both stages of work will be included in this section.

Estimated length: 3000 words

### 8.3 Finds

#### 8.3.1 Introduction

Most analysis will be undertaken in-house by Wessex Archaeology, with external specialists being engaged where expertise is not available. Throughout the following section, reference is made to the guidelines for the processing and analysis of finds set out in *Data Levels Guidelines* (Wessex Archaeology Guideline 2, 1992), and it is understood that full use will be made of all Wessex Archaeology guidelines for the analysis of various artefact categories.

#### 8.3.2 Metalwork

The coin and lead object will both be described, fully analysed and parallels sought. The general ironwork will be X-rayed and described. The slags will be submitted to a specialist for identification of the manufacturing processes involved.

Estimated length: 1500 words

#### 8.3.3 Pottery

The pottery will be analysed to Data Level 4, which will consist of full fabric and form analysis, together with the recording of details of manufacture, surface treatment, decoration and usewear. Although the whole assemblage will be analysed together, and following the same methods as set out in *The Analysis of Pottery* (Wessex Archaeology Guideline No. 4, 1992), the various chronological groups will merit slightly different approaches.

For material of Bronze Age or Romano-British date emphasis will be placed on those sherds from uncontaminated context, i.e. where material is considered to be *in situ*, with less attention being directed to material from mixed contexts. The discussion will place this assemblage in its regional context in terms of ceramic affinities and chronology.

The importance of the Saxon assemblage lies in the range of fabric types, and the possible presence of an imported sherd. An additional selection of sherds will be made for petrological analysis, in an attempt to clarify the potential sources of some of these fabrics (Data level 6). The assemblage will be compared with other assemblages from nearby sites, and the time allocation will allow for liaison with Museum of London ceramic specialists, although a full consideration of the local Saxon ceramic sequence is beyond the scope of this analysis.

Estimated length: 3000 words

#### 8.3.4 Ceramic Building Material

A brief statement summarising the quantities, contextual information, and probable chronology of the Romano-British fragments will be prepared. Further detailed analysis is not deemed appropriate.

Estimated length: 250 words

#### 8.3.5 Fired Clay

Much of this material type consists of featureless fragments, of which no further detailed analysis is warranted. A brief text statement will summarise quantities, contextual information, possible derivations, and any discernible intra-site patterning. However, within this material type are included a number of spindle whorls and loomweights which will be described, measured and analysed.

Estimated length: 500 words

#### 8.3.6 Glass Bead

The bead will be described briefly, with any relevant parallels. Specialist comment will be sought as to the chemical composition.

Estimated length: 500 words

#### 8.3.7 Worked and Burnt Flint

The general distribution of the flint and, where possible, its datable components will be described. The nature of the assemblages will be assessed, and the associations of in situ groups with other categories of finds fully considered.

Estimated length: 1000 words

### 8.4 Environmental

#### 8.4.1 Farming Environment and Economy

The plant macrofossil, charcoal and animal bone reports, which will be contained in detail within the respective period sections above, will provide the basis for summary section on the farming economy and food production. This commentary will allow an integrated summary of the evidence, examining evidence for changes in farming practices through time.

Estimated length: 750 words

### 8.5 Synthesis

The site will be considered chronologically against the background of the known development of the prehistoric landscape. The settlement evidence of both prehistoric and Saxon periods will be summarised, and contemporary local and, if necessary, regional parallels cited and discussed. This will centre mainly on a consideration of the structural evidence. This will be followed by an overview of the environmental evidence.

Estimated length: 3000 words

## 8.6 Publication Illustrations and Figures

The following list describes the provisional illustrations for the publication report:

### 8.6.1 Illustrations

1. Site location in the Colne valley; showing relevant archaeological sites and modern landscape
2. Profile of the east side of the Colne valley; showing the site in relation to the ridge and the river. ½ page
3. Location of evaluation and excavation areas in relation to overall feature distribution. 1 or 2 pages.
4. The earlier prehistoric features. Overall site plan showing Neolithic and Bronze Age features against the background of the contour survey.
5. Detailed plans of Bronze Age features. ½ page.
6. Sections of the Bronze Age features. ¼ page, column width
7. The Late Bronze Age features; all features shown against the background of the contour survey.
8. Detailed plans of LBA features.
9. Sections of LBA features. ¼ page, column width
10. The Romano-British features. ½ page.
11. Detailed plans of inhumations and cremations.
12. The Saxon features; all features shown against the background of the contour survey.
13. Detailed plans of Saxon features with profiles.
14. Selected sections of Saxon features. ½ page.
15. Metalwork. ½ page.
16. Selected loomweights/spindle whorls. ½ page.
17. Beads. ¼ page, column width
18. Pottery. 2-3+ pages
19. Plan of major features in the area and their topographical background

### 8.7 Archive deposition

On the completion of the project, the complete archive will be ordered and fully indexed, and a microfilm copy prepared of the paper records. The archive will then be deposited at the Museum of London, as discussed in Section 6.1.

## 9 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

### 9.1 Named Project Team

Name	Project Role	Organisation
MJ Allen	Environmental Manager	Wessex Archaeology
P Andrews	Project Officer	Wessex Archaeology
L Blackmore	Specialist	Museum of London
R Brook	Supervisor	Wessex Archaeology
SM Davies	Deputy Director	Wessex Archaeology
D Farwell	Project Manager	Wessex Archaeology
JP Gardiner	Reports Manager	Wessex Archaeology
PA Harding	Specialist	Wessex Archaeology
M Laidlaw	Finds Supervisor	Wessex Archaeology
N Meader	Assistant	Wessex Archaeology
LN Mephram	Finds Manager	Wessex Archaeology
Penton Micrographics	Specialist	
D Williams	Specialist	Southampton University
SF Wyles	Environmental Technician	Wessex Archaeology

### 9.2 Management Structure and Quality Assurance

Wessex Archaeology operates a project management system. The Deputy Director has internal control of the system, and will monitor the efficiency of the project and the overall academic content of the report. The Project Manager functions as the project team leader and takes ultimate responsibility for the project meeting its performance targets, whether these are budgetary, academic or timetabled. The Project Manager in part achieves these targets by delegating responsibility for aspects of the project to key staff who both manage others and have direct input into the compilation of the report. The key staff are the Project Officer, who ensures that the work meets the overall objectives, the Finds Manager who has particular responsibility for co-ordinating the artefact recording and ensuring these specific objectives are met and the Environmental Manager who has particular responsibility for the palaeoenvironmental aspects of the project.

Communication between all team members will be facilitated by team meetings at key points during the project. The Project Manager will decide which team members should attend team meetings, as not all team members will be relevant to all meetings. Representatives of the client, the client's agent, the consultant and English Heritage will be invited to attend at specific critical points during the programme.

### 9.3 Time Allocations

Name	Project Days	Task Numbers
MJ Allen	1	3.2, 5.4
AML	FP	4.4.1, 4.5
P Andrews	9	4.5, 4.7, 6.1, 6.7, 8.1, 8.3, 9.2
L Blackmore	FP	4.2.3
R Brook	15	6.2-5
SM Davies	2	1, 9.1
DE Farwell	7	2, 6.1, 6.6, 8.2
Drawing office	14	7.1-2
R Gale	FP	5.2.3
S Hamilton-Dyer	FP	5.3
PA Harding	2	4.1
P Hinton	FP	5.2.2
M Laidlaw	10	3.1, 4.2,
J McKinley	5	5.1
LN Mephram	3.5	3.1, 4.2, 4.6, 11.2
N Meader	5	4.3, 4.4
Penton Micrographics	15	11.3
D Williams	FP	4.2.1
SF Wyles	5	5.2.1
Project Supervisor	2	11.1, 11.4

#### 9.4 List of tasks

Task No	Task Name	Staff Name	Staff Grade	Days
1	Ongoing monitoring	SM Davies	DD	1
2	Ongoing management	DE Farwell	PM	3
3	Prepare Briefs/management			
3.1	Prepare briefs for finds reports	LN Mepham	FM	0.5
3.2	Prepare briefs for environ reports	MJ Allen	EM	0.5
4	Finds Reports			
4.1	Worked/Burnt flint	PA Harding	PO	2
4.2	Pottery	LN Mepham M Laidlaw	FM PS	1 10
4.2.1	petrology	D Williams	ES	
4.2.3	consultation	L Blackmore	ES	
4.3	CBM/Fired Clay	N Meader	PA	2.5
4.4	Bead	N Meader	PA	0.5
4.4.1	Chemical analysis of glass bead	AML	ES	
4.5	Metalwork and Slag	P Andrews AML	PO ES	1
4.6	Edit finds reports	LN Mepham	FM	1
4.7	Revisions	P Andrews	PO	0.5
5	Environmental Reports			
5.1	Human Bone	J McKinley	PO	5
5.2	Plant Remains and Charcoal			
5.2.1	Extraction	SF Wyles	ET	5
5.2.2	Plant macrofossils report	P Hinton	ES	
5.2.3	Charcoal report	R Gale	ES	
5.3	Animal bone	S Hamilton-Dyer	ES	
5.4	Edit environmental reports	MJ Allen	EM	1.5
6	Structural Report			
6.1	Introduction/ Summary of evaluation/excavation	DE Farwell P Andrews	PM PO	3 2
6.2	Early/Middle Bronze Age	R Brook	PS	2
6.3	Late Bronze Age	R Brook	PS	4
6.4	Roman-British	R Brook	PS	3
6.5	Saxon	R Brook	PS	6
6.6	Edit structural report	DE Farwell	PM	0.5
6.7	Revisions	P Andrews	PO	0.5
7	Illustrations			
7.1	Structural illustrations	To be allocated	DO	9
7.2	Finds illustrations	To be allocated	DO	5
8	Discussion			
8.1	Prepare text	P Andrews	PO	3
8.2	Editing	D Farwell	PM	0.5
8.3	Revisions	P Andrews	PO	1
9	Editing			
9.1	Academic editing	SM Davies	AD	1
9.2	Final revisions	P Andrews	PO	1
10	Report Submission			



Task No	Task Name	Staff Name	Staff Grade	Days
11	Archive			
11.1	Order archive	To be allocated	PS	1.5
11.2	Prepare archive for microfilming	LN Mepham	FM	1
11.3	Microfilm archive	Penton M'graphics	ES	15
11.4	Deposit archive	To be allocated	PS	0.5
12	End Project			

**Key to Staff Grades**

DD	Deputy Director	DO	Drawing Office
EM	Environmental Manager	ES	External Specialist
ET	Environmental Technician	FM	Finds Manager
PA	Project Assistant	PM	Project Manager
PO	Project Officer	PS	Project Supervisor

Table 1:

List of all excavated contexts from which finds were recovered

Context	Feature	Feature type	Comment
3001	3002	pit	isolated ne of site
3005	3192	oval pit	isolated ne of site
3013	3063	sfb	cleaning layer over quad 3163
3014	3063	sfb	cleaning layer over quad 3163
3020	3391	irregular hollow	isolated roughly middle of site
3022	3337	sfb	ne quad of sfb
3023	3337	sfb	sw quad of sfb
3024	3358	rectangular hollow	3m nw of sfb 3337
3033	3371	sub circular pit	isolated middle of site
3037	3379	sub rectangular pit	12m w of sfb 3337
3038	3351	sfb	nw quad of sfb
3041	3370	sfb	nw quad of sfb
3043	3042	linear gully	meandering , uncertain 5m long
3044	3166	sfb	sw quad of sfb
3045	3343	pyre dump	0.20m deep, isolated sw, prehist?
3046	3047	cremation	rounded hollow , RB
3048		layer above 3342	spread in sw of site, RB?
3051	3162	oval pit	component of group 3050
3053	3161	oval ph	component of group 3050
3054	3151	irregular pit	component of group 3050
3055	3152	oval ph	component of group 3050
3056	3153	oval ph	component of group 3050
3057	3159	oval ph	component of group 3050
3058	3160	oval ph	component of group 3050
3059	3158	irregular pit	component of group 3050
3061	3155	oval ph	component of group 3050
3062	3154	oval ph	component of group 3050
3068	3069	ditch	irregular, in nw of site this fill is in east end of linear
3073	3178	sfb	nw quad of upper fill of sfb
3074	3069	ditch	irregular, this fill is in west end of linear
3078	3336	ditch terminal	aligned n/s group no 3076
3082	3223	sub circular pit	component of group 3088
3083	3222	sub circular pit	component of group 3088
3085	3224	sub circular ph	component of group 3088
3086	3225	sub circular ph	component of group 3088
3090	3217	sub rectangular pit	component of 3089
3093	3218	circular pit	component of group 3089
3094	3219	circular pit	component of group 3089

3097	3220	circular pit	component of group 3089
3098	3331	irregular pit(s)	2x circles with a common fill, component of group 3089
3099	3330	circular pit	component of 3089
3101	3335	circular pit	component of group 3089
3104	3332	oval pit	component of group 3089
3109	3108	oval ph	component of group 3115
3110	3227	oval ph	component of group 3115
3112	3226	elliptical ph	component of group 3115
3114	3228	oval ph	component of group 3115
3124	3096	linear	aligned n/s shallow ,u- profile 0.25m wide
3135	3353	cremation	small pit, RB
3136	3352	cremation	small pit, RB
3137	3354	cremation	small pit, RB
3142	3397	linear	l- shaped ditch,aligned n-s and e-w
3150	3156	Ditch	section, component of group 3414
3163	3063	sfb	nw quad of sfb
3164	3063	sfb	se quad of sfb
3165	3063	sfb	sw quad of sfb
3167	3166	sfb	nw quad of sfb
3168	3166	sfb	ne quad of sfb
3169	3166	sfb	se quad of sfb
3171	3170	ditch	section through group 3116
3172	3170	ditch	section through group 3116
3174	3173	ditch	section through group 3116
3175	3173	ditch	section through group 3116
3176	3195	oval ph	component of sfb 3166
3177	3196	oval ph	component of sfb 3166
3179	3063	sfb	ne quad of sfb
3181	3180	oval ph	component of sfb 3063
3182	3178	sfb	nw quad of lower fill of sfb 3178
3184	3183	oval ph	component of sfb 3063
3187	3178	sfb	se quad of upper fill of sfb 3178
3193	3030	sfb	se quad of sfb 3030, contained loomweights
3194	3030	sfb	sw quad of sfb 3030, contained loomweights
3201	3178	sfb	ne quad of upper fill of sfb 3178
3202	3178	sfb	sw quad of upper fill of sfb 3178
3203	3178	sfb	ne quad of lower fill of sfb 3178
3204	3178	sfb	sw quad of lower fill of sfb 3178
3205	3030	sfb	ne quad of sfb 3030
3206	3030	sfb	nw quad of sfb 3030
3207	3178	sfb	se quad of lower fill of sfb 3178

3209	3208	circular ph	component of sfb 3030
3212	3214	ditch	section through group 3414
3213	3214	ditch	section through group 3414
3216	3403	gully	vertical sided , rounded ends within cluster of similar features in n of site
3333	3334	oval pit	component of group 3089
3338	3337	sfb	se quad of sfb 3337
3339	3337	sfb	nw quad of sfb 3337
3340	3372	oval ph	component of sfb 3337
3341	3373	oval ph	component of sfb 3337
3342		deposit	layer below 3048 gray spread in sw
3346	3370	sfb	ne quad of sfb 3370
3347	3370	sfb	se quad of sfb 3370
3348	3370	sfb	sw quad of sfb 3370
3349	3377	oval ph	component of sfb 3337
3350	3374	oval ph	component of sfb 3337
3355	3351	sfb	ne quad of sfb 3351
3356	3351	sfb	se quad of sfb 3351
3357	3351	sfb	sw quad of sfb 3351
3360	3361	oval ph	component of sfb 3351
3362	3363	oval ph	component of sfb 3351
3368	3369	oval ph	component of sfb 3370
3375	3376	oval ph	component of sfb 3337
3378	3383	grave	grave fill , skel 3382
3380	3381	gully	e-w sizeable
3384	3388	grave	grave fill skel 3385
3389	3390	small pit	cremation-related feature
3393	3392	gully	irregular, in sw adjacent to graves
3395	3394	gully	tapering, in sw adjacent to graves
3398	3399	hollow	amorphous and isolated
3404	3402	curvilinear	c- shaped, within cluster vin nw
3409		deposit	subsoil e side of site
3411	3412	oval ph	component of sfb 3178

**Table 2:**  
Pottery by period

Context	Feature	Feature Type	EBA	MBA	LBA		LIA & ERB	SAXON			
					Flint	Sandy		Quartz	Quartzite	Organic	Other
3001	3002	pit		24/657							
3013	3063	sfb						15/50			
3014	3063	sfb						2/34		4/26	
3020	3391	hollow			1/4				12/183		
3022	3337	sfb			1/3		1/7		9/148	3/12	
3023	3337	sfb		1/2				3/11	22/343	1/10	
3024	3358	hollow						1/24	3/8		
3037	3379	pit						1/1	5/18		
3038	3351	sfb								1/63	
3041	3370	sfb							6/235	1/39	
3042					2/2						
3043	3042	gully		1/6	2/12						
3044	3166	sfb						51/1225	41/1237		
3045	3343	pyre dump			168/22 75				10/47		
3046	3047	hollow					45/132				
3048		layer					1/37		1/15		
3051	3162	pit			18/210						
3054	3151	pit			5/76						
3056	3153	ph			2/7						
3057	3159	ph			2/8						
3058	3160	ph			1/16						
3059	3158	pit			13/188						
3061	3155	ph			3/35						
3062	3154	ph			4/9						
3063					1/2						

3068	3069	ditch			1/39						
3078	3336	ditch terminal				1/3					
3083	3222	pit			2/4						
3093	3218	pit			1/2	1/4					
3097	3220	pit									
3098	3331	pit(s)			1/1		1/2			1/3	
3101	3335	pit	6/46								
3109	3108	ph			1/3						
3112	3226	ph			4/19						
3114	3228	ph			1/2						
3124	3096	linear			1/16						
3135								3/4			
3136	3352	cremation						69/242			
3137	3354	cremation						13/240			
3142	3397	linear									
3150	3156	ditch		5/55	28/127	9/94					
3163	3063	sfb						2/31	49/486	5/76	
3164	3063	sfb						4/57	41/809	9/86	
3165	3063	sfb						19/66	45/591	5/28	
3167	3166	sfb			2/6				8/122	6/181	
3168	3166	sfb			2/7			3/12	13/176	3/9	
3169	3166	sfb			1/5			1/2	29/425	3/127	
3171	3170	ditch		4/36	5/35						
3172	3170	ditch			4/31						
3173									2/4		
3174	3173	ditch	1/3								
3175	3173	ditch			1/1						
3176	3195	ph			1/1				1/2		
3177	3196	ph							5/8		
3179	3063	sfb			3/12		1/3	2/62	41/740	14/170	
3181	3180	ph			1/2				2/32		

3182	3178	sfb			4/31			12/76	67/584	30/663	
3184	3183	ph			3/3				3/4		
3187	3178	sfb			5/28			3/9	25/190	7/88	
3193	3030	sfb			5/12		1/3	10/93	51/545	14/56	
3194	3030	sfb					4/31		1/68		
3201	3178	sfb			3/19			1/28	41/319	28/335	
3202	3178	sfb			1/3			1/2	13/115	4/15	
3203	3178	sfb			3/12			10/142	97/1025	11/62	1/24
3204	3178	sfb			4/20			4/52	83/851	18/231	
3205	3030	sfb						1/9	2/23	2/8	
3206	3030	sfb							6/38	1/4	
3207	3178	sfb					1/29	1/2	44/570	9/136	
3209	3208	ph			1/4		1/3				
3212	3214	ditch			2/4						
3213	3214	ditch			8/33						
3216	3403	gully			13/61						
3338	3337	sfb							8/86	6/81	
3339	3337	sfb			2/5		1/53	2/11	2/22		
3340	3372	ph							1/2		
3341	3373	ph			3/3				1/1	1/1	
3346								2/86		8/79	
3347	3370	sfb						6/240	1/58	9/136	
3348	3370	sfb							1/12	12/104	
3349	3377	ph			3/8				6/18	1/30	
3350	3374	ph			1/1				2/14		
3356	3351	sfb							1/2		
3357	3351	sfb			1/1					1/50	
3362	3363	ph			1/3						
3368	3369	ph							2/5		
3375	3376	ph						1/9			
3378	3383	grave			1/4						
3380	3381	gully			39/244						

3384	3388	grave			2/2					
3386							7/10			
3393	3392	gully						1/10		
3395	3394	gully			3/4		1/1		1/2	
3398	3399	hollow			55/552					
3411	3412	ph			14/64					
u/s					4/66		1/36		7/116	



**Table 3:**  
Human Bone Summary Results.

context	type	phase	total wt. (crem)	% rec. & sk. el. (u/b)	no. ind.	age	sex	pathology	wt. charcoal
3045	?pd	Preh.	2.5g			?			12g
3046	c.b.	RB	440.7g		1	young/younger mature adult	?female		9g
3135	?c.b./?pd	RB	363.4g		?1	young adult	?female	m.v. - wormian	48g
3136	c.b.	RB	900.2g		1	young adult	??female	endocranial n.b. - vault; exo. - distal humerus shaft	23g
3137	c.b.	RB	462.7g		1	young subadult	?	p.n.b. - tibia & fibula	5g
3207	r.	AS	0.1g			?			
3382	i.b. + r.	RB	1g	c. 68% s.a.u.l.	1	older mature adult	male	p.d.; calculus; hypo.; hyper.; abscess; caries; sinusitis; o.a. - R.hip, 1R.rib; o.p. - atlas, R. auricular surface, 3R ribs, R. prox. ulna; exo. - 1R & 1L rib, L femur shaft; m.v. - vastus notch	
3385	i.b.	RB		c. 35% s.a.u.l.	1	older adult	female	o.a. - acetabulum, R patella; sacro-ilitis; exo. - iliac crest	
3386	prob. c.b.	RB	763.4g		1	young/mature adult	?female		37g
3389	?c-rel.	Preh.	427.3g		?1	mature/older adult	?		60g

KEY:

pd	pyre debris	Preh.	prehistoric	s.	skull
c.b.	cremation burial	RB	Romano-British	a.	axial skeleton
r.	redeposited cremated bone	AS	Anglo-Saxon	u.	upper limb
i.b.	inhumation burial	?	probable	l.	lower limb
c-rel.	cremation related context	??	possible		
m.v.	morphological variation	n.b.	new bone	R.	right
p.n.b.	periosteal new bone	p.d.	periodontal disease	L.	left
hypo.	hypoplasia	hyper.	hyperplasia		

o.a. osteoarthritis  
exo exostoses

o.p. osteophytes  
prox. proximal

AGE:

young subadult	13-15 yr.
young adult	18-25 yr.
younger mature adult	26-30 yr.
older mature adult	31-45 yr.
older adult	46 yr.+

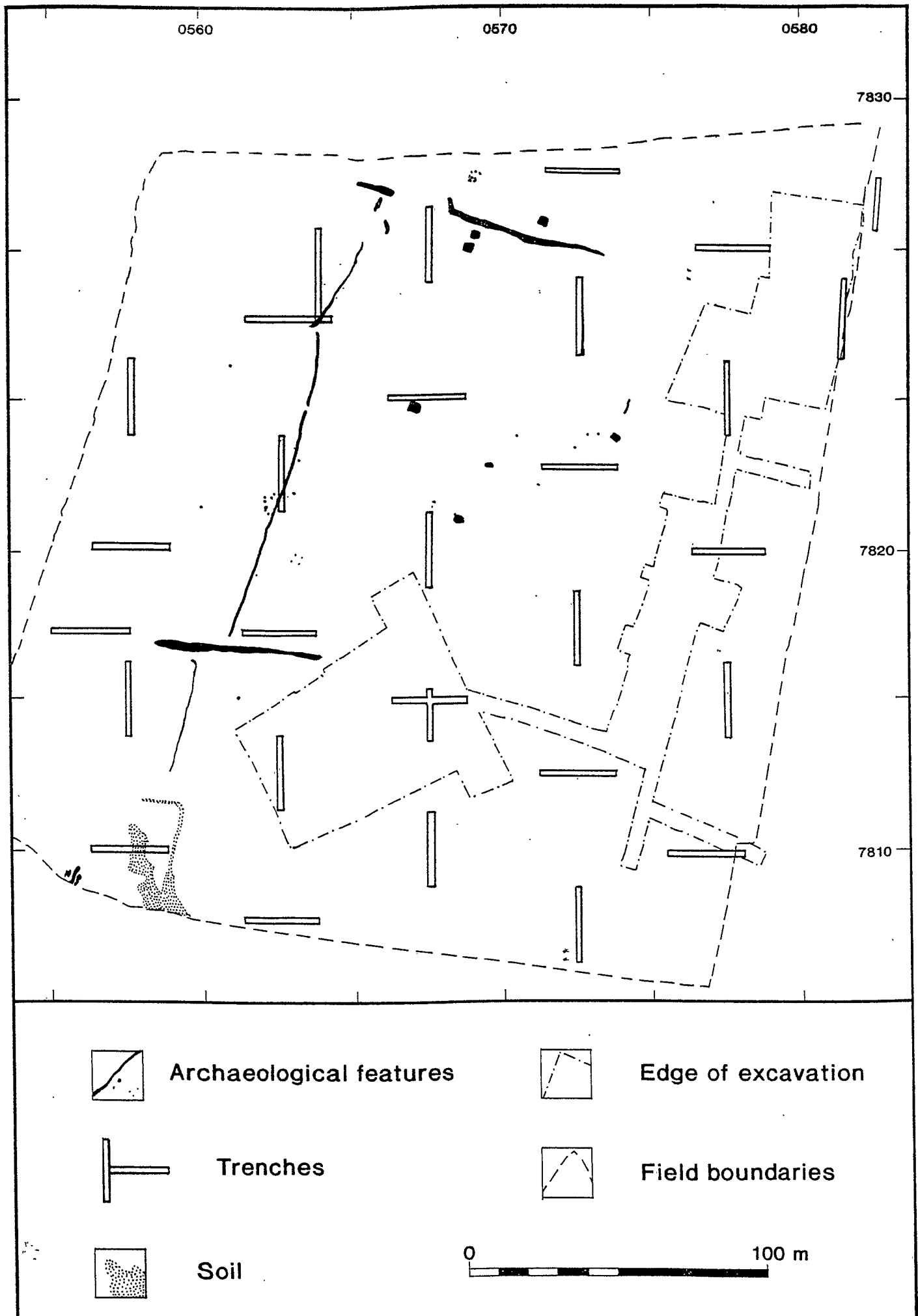


Figure 1.

Wessex  
Archæology

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