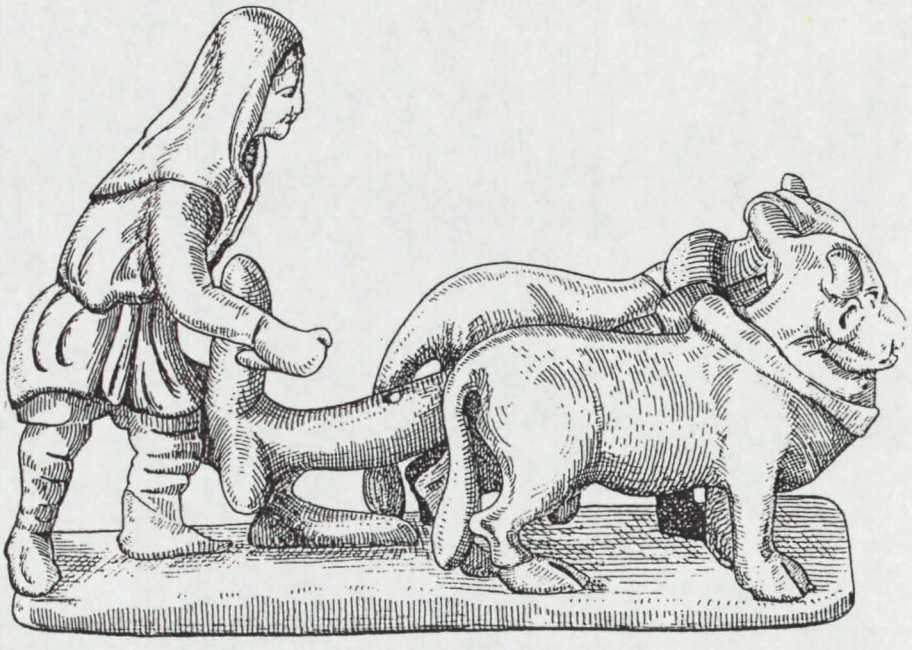
LONG LANE PLAYING FIELDS,
Ickenham
London Borough of Hillingdon

A Post-Excavation Assessment



Museum of London Archaeology Service
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Ickenham
London Borough of Hillingdon

A Post-Excavation Assessment

SITE CODE : LLP 94
TQ : 0780 8523

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ABSTRACT

Following field evaluation an excavation was undertaken on the proposed site of a housing development at Long Lane Playing Fields, Ickenham (TQ 0780 8523) between late October and mid-December 1994.

The remains of an extensive rectilinear Roman field system, dating to the late 1st century, were uncovered. However no evidence came to light of any associated buildings, albeit that the quantity of finds and the arrangement of the fields suggested that a farm or small settlement lay nearby.

A number of features were observed to pre-date the establishment of the field system and may be indicative of activity on the site in the late pre-Roman Iron Age as suggested by the quantity of "transitional" pottery from the site.

A number of features post-dating the rectilinear field system indicate a substantial re-organisation of the site in the mid- to late 2nd century.

Despite the presumed proximity of the site to the mediaeval village of Ickenham no features or finds of mediaeval date were recovered from the site perhaps indicating the use of the site for pasturage.

Fig.1 Location of Site with inset showing Greater London

INTRODUCTION

Scope of the project

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at Long Lane Playing Fields, Ickenham (see Fig.1) in September 1994 which has been reported on elsewhere[1]. As a result of the archaeological potential identified during that evaluation it was decided, on the advice of English Heritage and in consultation with the London Borough of Hillingdon, to undertake a rescue excavation on the site in advance of construction.

The developers of the site, Acton Housing Association, commissioned the Museum of London Archaeology Service to undertake the excavation of the site. Work commenced on site on 31st October 1994 and finished on 16th December 1994.

The shallow nature of many of the archaeological features identified in the evaluation indicated that the likely impact of the proposed development was not solely restricted to the area of building and service footprints. Consequently it was decided to strip as wide an area as possible, defined on its southern and western sides by the limits of the site and on its northern and eastern sides by the approximate limits of the evaluation trenches in which no archaeological material was observed (see Fig.2).

This resulted in the clearance of an inverted T-shape with a maximum width of 45m and length of 80m totalling 2650m^2 equivalent to approximately 75% of the surface area of the site. All linear features were defined and sampled, as defined in the method statement prepared by MoLAS prior to undertaking the excavation of the site. All other cut features were half-sectioned or fully excavated as appropriate.

Archaeological features were present in all parts of the stripped area with a concentration in the central part of the site - where the most productive evaluation trench had been located.

The site code LLP94 was retained from the evaluation for use in the excavation. The approximate centre of the site lies at Ordnance Survey grid coordinate TQ 0780 8523.

Following completion of the excavation phase further fieldwork on the site was not required.

Conditions of excavation

Initial clearance of the excavated area was undertaken using a 360^o tracked excavator using a , toothless, ditching bucket. Once the horizon had been encountered at which archaeological features were present all further cleaning and excavation was carried out with handtools. Recording of archaeological material followed the techniques detailed in the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual[2].

The difficulty in identifying archaeological features noted in the evaluation was repeated in the excavation phase albeit it was not owing to the extreme dryness of the site. It was found that the site had a high watertable and the subsoil was quickly

1 MoLAS, *Long Lane Playing Fields - An Archaeological Evaluation,* 1994
2 Museum of London, 1990

saturated by even moderate amounts of rain. The work of cleaning and excavation was substantially affected by the amount of rainfall during the course of the excavation - on one occassion 2/3rds of the site was inundated to a depth of 6-8" following just one night's rain. Moderately deep features filled with ground water almost as soon as excavated and even where features did not reach the watertable rainfall would fill them and not disperse.

Following hand cleaning of most of the site it was possible to identify two areas - one in the north and one in the south of the site - where archaeological remains might still be obscured by remnants of a deposit of reworked subsoil. A tracked excavator was brought back to the site and further clearance took place exposing a number of further features which were defined and excavated by hand.

A site grid linked to the OS grid was established by the MoLAS surveyor allowing a comparison to be made with the observations made in the evaluation.

A context sequence commencing at [2050] was utilised in order to avoid confusion with the sequence adopted for the evaluation phase. In one case it was possible to identify in the excavation phase a feature part excavated in the evaluation phase sufficiently clearly to allow the same context numbers to serve for both evaluation and excavation phases.

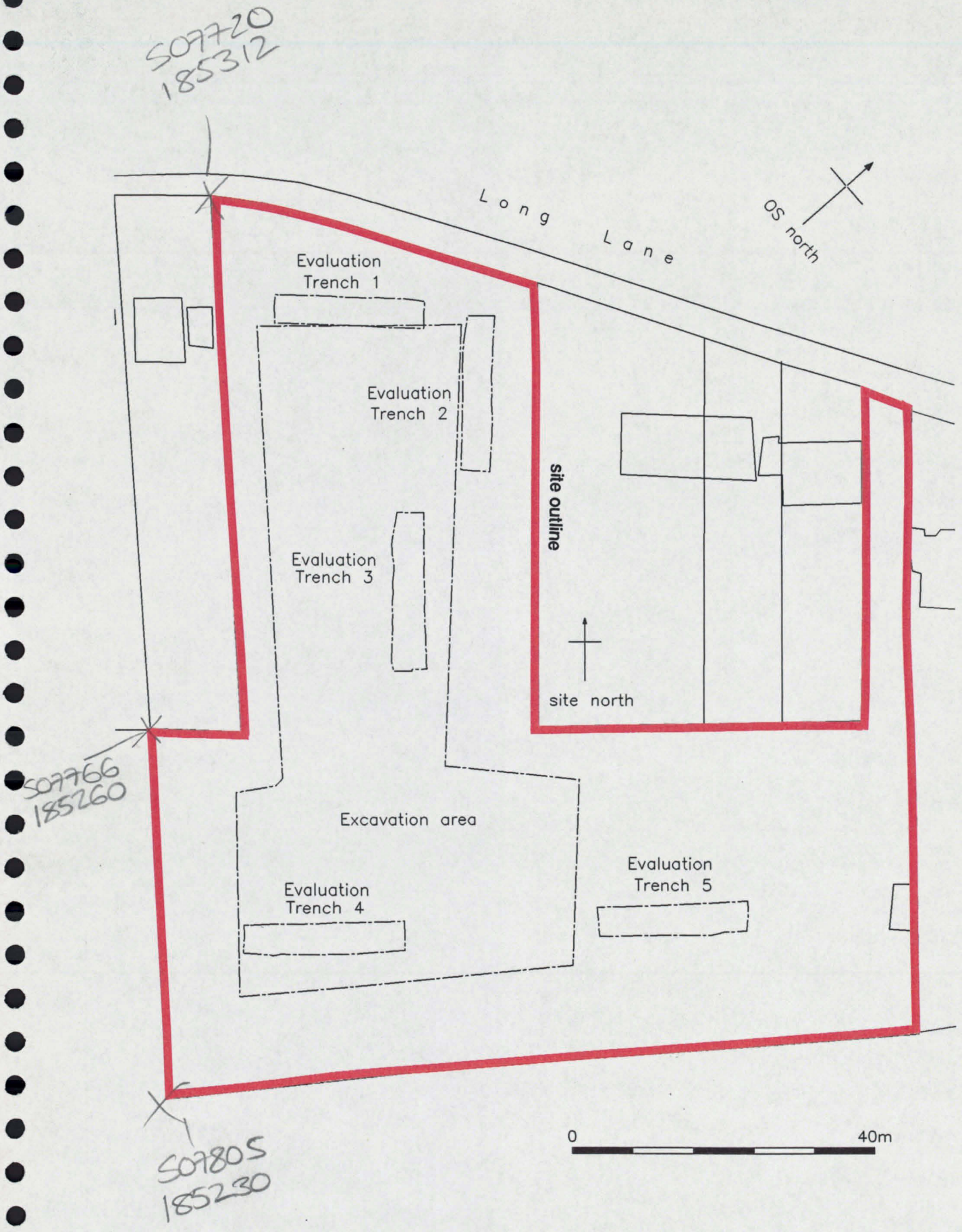

Fig.2 Location of excavated area with evaluation trenches shown

ORIGINAL RESEARCH DESIGN

The original aims of the excavation, informed and directed by the results of the evaluation, were to define the area where archaeological remains were present; to identify different zones of land use; to determine the type of any buildings present; to date the development and decline of the site; to compare the material with groups from similar West London sites; to allow comparison with other sites in the Thames Valley region; and to determine the local economy from environmental analysis of flora and fauna.

As will be noted from the brief description of results given below these research aims were capable of various degrees of fulfilment. Generally however it could be maintained that excavation of the site produced results which were in line with the potential revealed by the evaluation.

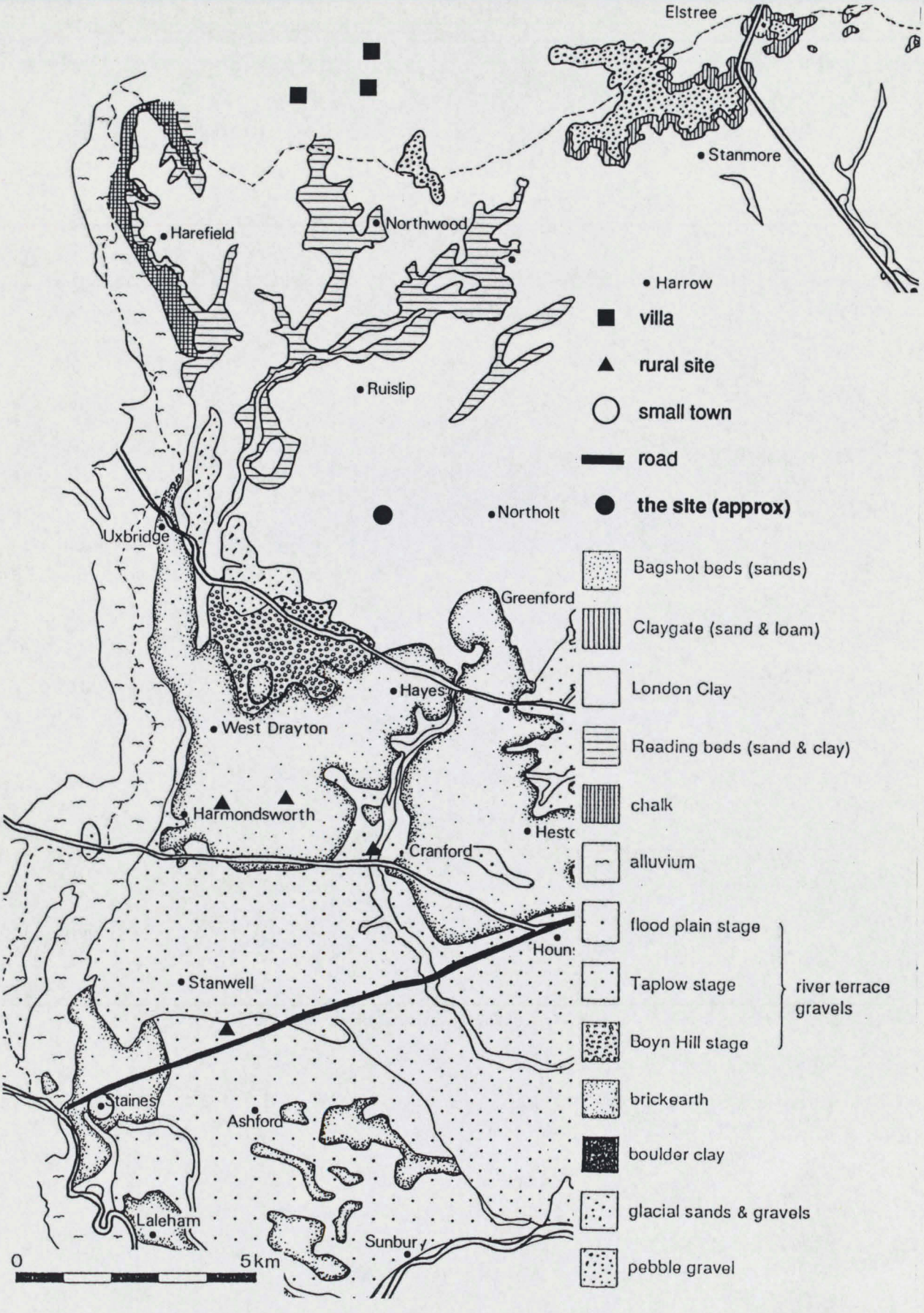

Fig.3 Nearby Roman sites

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A general introduction to the archaeology of Hillingdon was given in the evaluation report[3] and it is not intended to repeat that here. Given the closer definition of the archaeological sequence on the site possible following full-scale excavation it may be more useful at this stage to explore in greater detail the potential parallels with other Romano-British rural sites both in West London and elsewhere.

Although Romano-British sites are rarely encountered in the central part of the borough of Hillingdon in recent years a number of excavations in the southern part of the borough (and adjacent parts of Hounslow and Hertfordshire) have recovered evidence of Romano-British rural settlements.

Evidence of field systems of Roman date was recovered at Cranford Lane, Harlington (CLH 89-90 and CFL 93); Wall Garden Farm, Sipson (WGF 79-84); Holloway Lane, Harmondsworth (HL 80-87); Mayfield Farm, East Bedfont (MFEB 87-88)(LB Hounslow).

The evidence from these sites suggests "the presence of an organised and structured landscape" in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD as demonstrated by extensive enclosures and field systems. In some cases there was good evidence of continuity of settlement between the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods[4]. A significant re-ordering of the landscape seems to have occured in the mid-4th century with the possibility of a degree of abandonment in the 3rd century.

Although agricultural structures in the form of wells and corn driers were seen on these sites the total lack of excavated buildings makes it difficult, in the absence of large scale area survey, to pinpoint the location of the farmsteads, villages or other settlements which must have been associated with these field systems.

A number of sites immediately to the north of the borough at Moor Park, Rickmansworth; Sandy Lodge, Northwood and Hampermill, Watford have provided examples of substantial masonry "villa" buildings. Similar villas are posited at Harmondsworth and Ruislip on the basis of stray finds of tiles and tesserae, but this theory should be viewed with a degree of caution.

The apparent dichotomy in the evidence of Roman settlement type between "villas" on the hillier claylands to the north and extensive field systems with as yet no identified settlements on the brickearth covered terraces to the south may reflect genuine differences in the settlement pattern or merely the random nature of survival and recovery.

Work in Essex, Fenland and Cumbria over the last two decades has shown that Romano-British rural settlement is much more widespread than previously thought and not confined to the apparently more easily worked and attractive soils. In any analysis of patterning in rural settlement there should be a lively awareness of the bias in data collection especially in areas where fieldwork has been random and sporadic or when reliance has to be placed on information gained from studies made some time ago when

3 MoLAS, *Long Lane Playing Fields - An Archaeological Evaluation,* 1994
4 At Holloway Lane and at a site excavated by R.Canham at Heathrow Airport in 1969.

fieldwork interests and priorities where rather different.

Certainly when studying settlement patterns in relation to drift geology the possibility of localised variations should considered. Long Lane Playing Fields provides a good example of this since excavation showed the site to be located on brickearth in an area where the subsoil, as indicated on the Geological Survey, should have been London Clay.

Environmental sampling can allow study of rural settlement economies. This is of course greatly dependant on the survival of palaeoenvironmental material and biases may occur which reflect differential survival rather than genuine economic divergence. Certainly recent work has shown that the rural economy in the Roman period is likely to have been more diverse than previously thought and with a less marked arable/pastoral divide. Samples recovered from the sites at Harmondsworth, Harlington etc. have provided sufficient data to allow study of the economy of the Romano-British rural settlements in the southern part of Hillingdon and to allow comparison with sites elsewhere in the borough and adjacent areas.

A growing body of excavated and survey evidence from across the country has demonstrated patterns of continuity and change from the late pre-Roman Iron Age and through the Roman period. In some places change was slow and in others it was faster; in some places settlements declined in the 2nd or 3rd centuries and in others they did not, some even seem to have originated in the 4th century. The growth and decline of settlements, the degree of their romanisation and and the linkage, if any between the two, can now be the source of some fruitful study.

Given that the potential for the study of a particular site is clearly limited by the degree to which evidence survives it is worth noting that the West London sites are not alone if providing little direct evidence for settlement. A Romano-British site at Brockworth, Glos., on excavation revealed an extensive field system but relatively little evidence of buildings. Of particular note were the high watertable and the shallow subsoil and consequent vertical truncation of the deposits by later ploughing. The high watertable meant that pits could not be used for storage or rubbish disposal and the plough truncation meant that contemporary surfaces such as hearths and metalling did not survive. Since the buildings on the site seem to have been surface laid, i.e. did not use earthfast posts, the only evidence for buildings on the site came in the form of two shallow circular eaves-drip gulleys and quantities of tile, nails and burnt daub. The absence of conventional signs of occupation - pits and postholes - suggests that had the buildings on the site been constructed without eaves-drip gulleys and using roof tiles and iron nails and had the daub used in their construction not been fired (all of which are quite possible) then it would have been very difficult to point to the presence of buildings on the site. The evidence from Long Lane Playing Fields should perhaps be viewed with this possibility in mind.

Greater emphasis has been placed in recent years on the study of the wider functioning of rural settlements and in particular their environment and economy as evidenced by the flora and fauna recovered during excavation. Studies of the Romano-British settlements on the Thames terrace gravels in Oxfordshire has shown that the apparently marginally Romanised farmsteads of that area were practising a mixed agriculture of cattle raising and wheat growing. The floodplain of the river seems to have been used for grazing and haymeadows (and possibly also for growing flax). Stock was penned in the small paddocks immediately surrounding the settlements and an absence of more widespread field systems between settlements has been taken to indicate that the intervening land was used for growing cereals such as spelt wheat. Similar patterns

have been discerned on Oxfordshire sites away from the gravel terrace and an economy based on mixed agriculture which exploited all available soil types is most probably to be found on the majority of Romano-British rural sites. At Long Lane Playing Fields the presence of a hitherto unexpected brickearth subsoil has shown the potential for localised variations in geology with consequent variations in the exploitable environment. The proximity of the River Pinn and the presumably moderately wooded London Clay soils would have, with the lighter brickearth soil in the vicinity of the site, would have provided a range of exploitable environments.

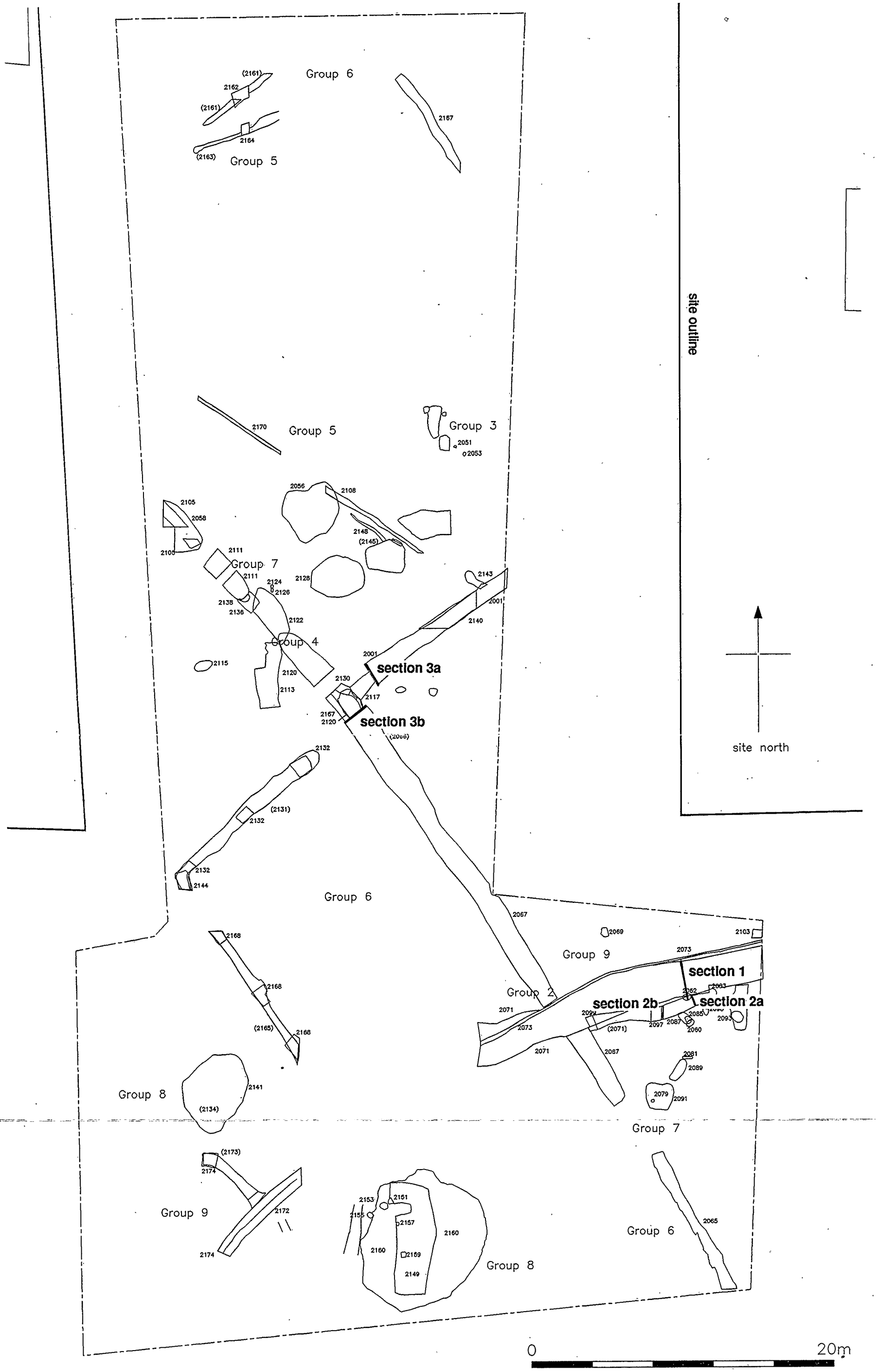

Fig.4 Composite plan showing all cut features Unnumbered features were revealed during the evaluation phase.

INTERIM STATEMENT OF EXCAVATION RESULTS

This section will consist of a brief resume and discussion of the results of the excavation phase at the Long Lane Playing Fields site. For the purposes of discussion the material from the site has been divided into ten groups - each group consists of apparently related features or deposits which need not however be contemporary with each other. The groups are further subdivided into sub-groups - units which permit the discussion of individual features. Because of the shallow stratigraphy of the site and and its wide extent the groups do not necessarily have stratigraphic or even phsical relationships to one another, as a consequence the chronological arrangement of the groups should be seen as tentative.

Dating and environmental material will be discussed at appropriate junctures in the text, for full details of pottery spot dates and the contents of samples see Appendices 3 and 4. Of particular note with regard to the dating of features is the small quantity of datable material and its relatively narrow chronological range. This makes the pottery of relatively little use in determining the phasing of the site since the potential skewing by residual or intrusive material is proportionally higher than normal.

It should be noted, when considering the material culture and economy of the site that despite relatively extensive metal-detecting only two metal objects - both coins - were recovered from the site. In addition the moderately well aerated nature of the subsoil, despite the high watertable, meant that in common with many other brickearth sites there was poor bone preservation - in fact no bone was recovered from the site by hand or from the bulk soil samples.

Two points particular to the site seem to have had an effect on the nature and survival of archaeological features. First of all the high watertable seems to have discouraged deep excavation of features - pits are for example virtually absent from the site, thus making it difficult to pinpoint potential areas of domestic occupation. It may also have led to a preference for surface laid structures over post founded structures with correspondingly more exiguous remains. Also, the shallow depth of topsoil observed on the site, in the region of 200mm, coupled with the shallow depth of most features would seem to indicate that an uncertain degree of truncation, presumably by ploughing, has taken place making it doubly unlikely that ephemeral structures would survive in the archaeological record.

Where compass points are refered to in the text below these relate to the site grid where north notionally lay in the direction of Long Lane (see Fig.2), true north lay approximately at 45^{0} degrees to the grid.

Group 1 - Natural Deposits

Sub-group 1.1 (2109)

A subsoil of stiff mottled clayey tan brickearth was observed across the entire area of the site at a height of 35.85m AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) in the north and 35.88m AOD in the south (i.e essentially flat. The full depth of this deposit was not observed and must therefore be in excess of 0.80m (the depth of the deepest intrusion into it)[5].

5 Boreholes completed as part of an engineering survey of the site - Eastern Soil Search, Soil Investigation Report, re Long Lane Hillingdon - suggest that the deposit was c. 1.00m thick.

Since the site was located in an area where the subsoil is generally London Clay this deposit seems to indicate a local variation - an island of brickearth. Although it has not been possible to determine the extent of this "island" during the course of the excavations the potentially more attractive environment offered by brickearth subsoil may have important implications for the potential presence of archaeological sites in the vicinity[6].

Group 2 - Possible pre-Roman Features

This group consists of a number of postholes, ditches and gulleys located in the southeastern part of the site. Some of the features clearly underlay and therefore predate the ditch sequences of Groups 6 and 9. The other features in the group need not predate the ditches and might be variously contemporary with other features on the site. However these features have been grouped together on the basis that they are distinctly different in form and layout to the other features on the site - in fact they provide the only distinct structural features on the site. Although not definitive there is a distinct early bias in the pottery recovered from the features in this group (six of the eight sub-groups which yielded datable finds were dated to before AD50). The features in this group could not be strictly contemporary since some are stratigraphically earlier than others. They do however seem to represent a distinct phase of activity which is probably the earliest on the site.

See Fig. 5 for details of this Group.

Sub-group 2.1 (2086, 2087); no date - oval posthole 1.00m x 0.55m, 0.45m deep with flat base. Cut to north by gulley {2.11}.

Sub-group 2.2 (2100, 2101); date 0-50 - linear ditch/gulley, 1.00m wide, 0.80m deep, 3.00m long, truncated to north by ditch {9.1}, v-shaped in profile, terminates in blunt-ended terminal at south end. Possibly same features as {2.3} to north.

Sub-group 2.3 (2102, 2103); date Prehistoric - straight sided, possibly linear cut, seen in small area at edge of site, profile shows double break of slope. Thought to be northward continuation of {2.2} despite dissimilarity of profile on basis of similarity of fills.

Sub-group 2.4 (2084, 2085) date 70-160 - oval posthole 0.60m x 0.45m, 0.17m deep with rounded base. Appears to supersede posthole {2.1}.

Sub-group 2.5 (2059, 2060) date 0-50 - oval posthole 0.55m x 0.34m, 0.20m deep, base slopes regularly to SE. Second recut of posthole {2.1}.

Sub-group 2.6 (2068, 2069) no date - sub-rectangular posthole 0.58m x 0.45m, 0.08m deep, flat base.

Sub-group 2.7 (2094, 2095) no date - oval posthole 0.62m x 0.39m, 0.20m deep, base flat.

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6 Rightly or not it has been suggested that little settlement on the London Clay predates the mediaeval period, early settlers apparently favouring more easily worked soils.

Sub-group 2.8 (2092, 2093) date 70-160 - circular posthole 0.72m in diameter, 0.34m deep with flat base.

Sub-group 2.9 (2080, 2081) no date - rectangular slot/gulley, 0.64m long, 0.16m wide, 0.13m deep very steep sides and flat base. Rounded ends to E and W.

Sub-group 2.10 (2088, 2089) date 0-50 - sub-rectangular shallow scoop or ?pit, 1.60m x 0.60m, 0.10m deep with flat base.

Sub-group 2.11 (2082, 2083, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099) date Prehistoric - sinuous ditch/gulley terminating in rounded butt end at E, truncated by ditch {6.6} to W. varies in width between 0.77m and 0.55m and in depth between 0.35m and 0.17m, tapering and becoming shallower towards butt end. Approximately 8.50m long (not identified west of later ditch {6.6} - truncated or terminated ?) , with a u-shaped profile, base appears to be level.

Sub-group 2.12 (2061, 2062) date Prehistoric - oval posthole 0.60m x 0.38m, 0.10m deep, flat base, frequent charcoal flecks in fill. Cuts fill of ditch/gulley {2.11}, in turn truncated by ditch {9.1}.

Discussion

It is not immediately clear what the features in this group represent. It can be seen however that period of activity is implied. The earliest feature seems to be the N/S running ditch composed of sub-groups {2.2} and {2.3}. Postholes {2.1}{2.4}{2.5}{2.7} and {2.8} may represent a structure postdating the infill of the ditch ({2.4} and {2.5} appear to be recuts of {2.1} - presumably the post in question required replacement during the life of the structure. Seems to have been at least 4.00m from east to west and constructed of substantial earth fast posts. Unfortunately none of the other postholes and slots ({2.6}{2.9}) form an obviously complementary part of this structure and one ({2.12}) clearly postdates it. Given the substantial, albeit shallowly founded, nature of the posts evidently used in the construction of this structure it seems unlikely that it represents simply a line of fence posts. The most probable altenative is that it represents the wall of a rectilinear building the other three sides of which have not survived - this might occur if the other sides lay to the north in the area truncated by ditch {9.1} (a building potentially therefore 4m x 3m in size) or if the other sides were founded on surface laid plates of which little or no sign would remain given the truncation on the site. One of the few possible pits from the site {2.10} - thought to be so on the basis of its smaller and more regular appearance when contrasted with the probable tree throw holes in Group 7 - forms part of this group and may be a rubbish pit associated with the post built building. It is possible that the post built structure was superseded by ditch/gulley {2.11} which cuts {2.1}, although since {2.1} had been replaced on two occassions the ditch and the structure could be contemporary. The ditch was too substantial to be an eaves drip gulley and should probably be seen as a drainage ditch or field boundary.

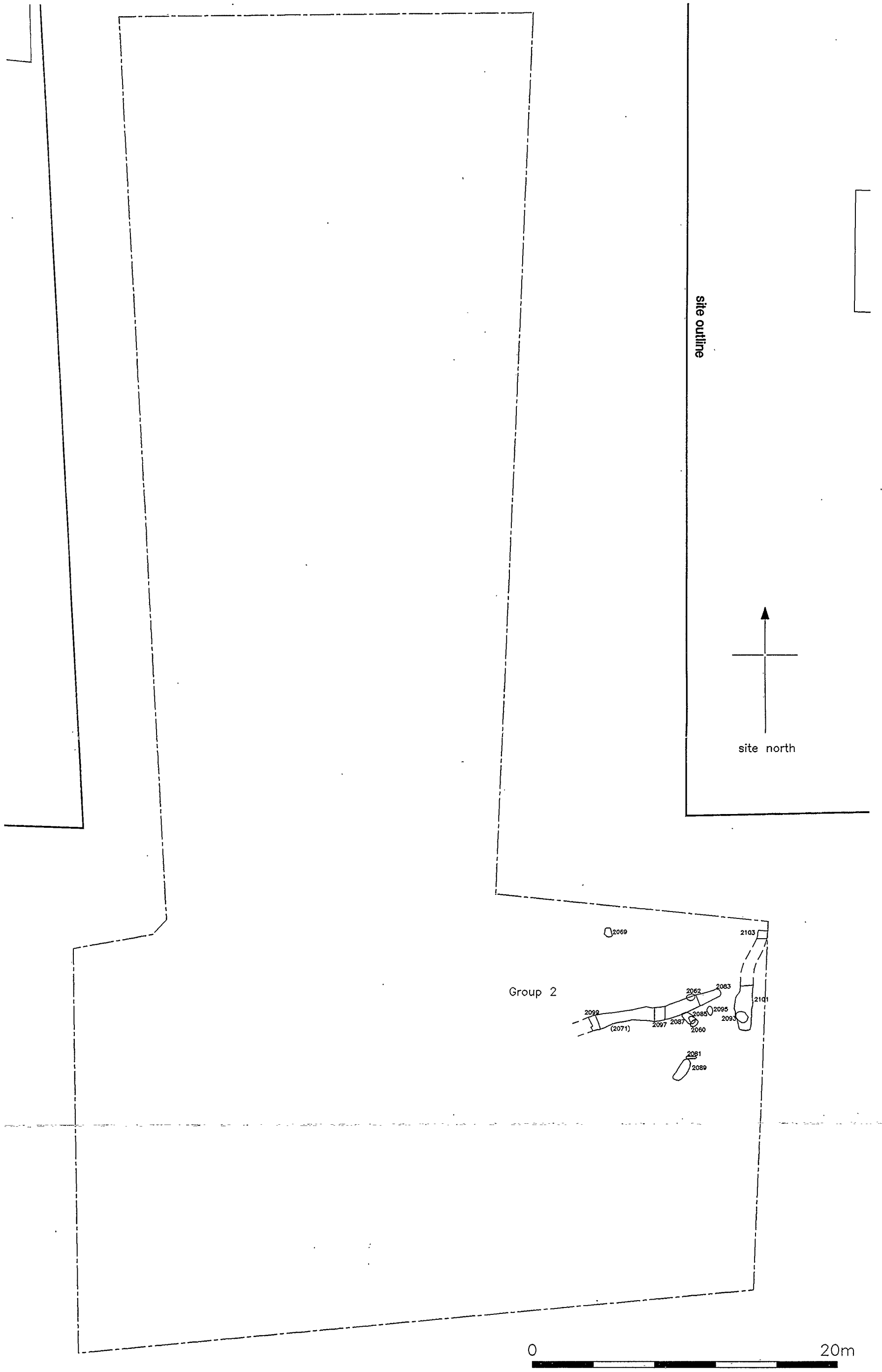

Fig.5 Plan of possible prehistoric features (Group 2)

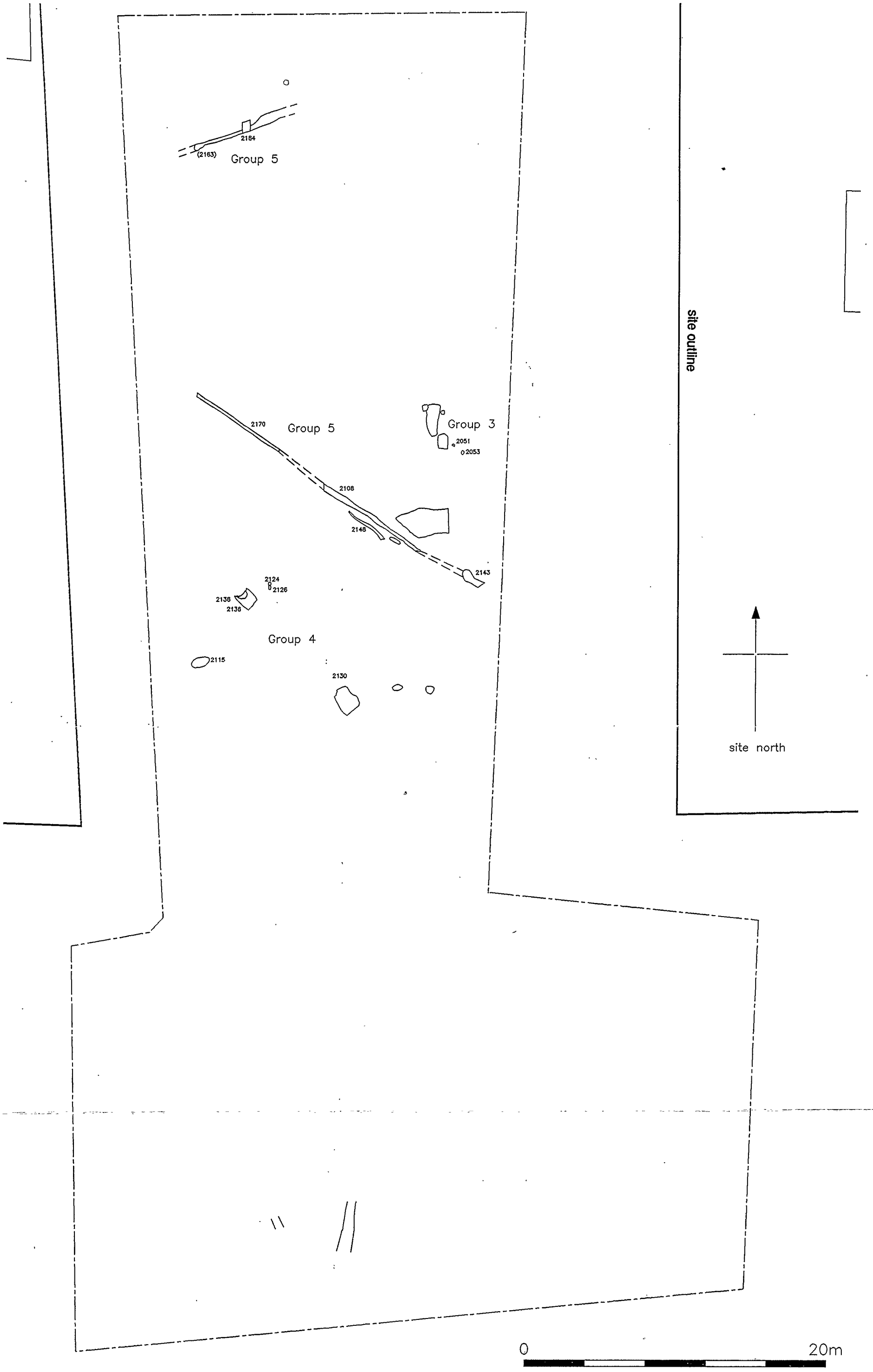

Fig.6 Plan of Phase 1 Roman features (Groups 3,4,5) Unnumbered features were revealed during the evaluation phase.

Group 3 - "Floating" Stakeholes

This group consists of two stakeholes in the northern part of the site spacially and stratigraphically unrelated to any other features on the site. They are possibly of modern date - although the presence of a small quantity of post-mediaeval pot in one feature is by no means conclusive. The group was numbered before spot dates were available and consequently was thought to be potentially contemporary with any of the other features on the site.

Sub-group 3.1 (2050, 2051) date 1800-1900 - 150mm diameter stakehole, 70mm deep set vertically with rounded base.

Sub-group 3.2 (2052, 2053) no date - oval stakehole 230mm x 160mm, 70mm deep, set vertically with rounded base.

Discussion

The features in this group are not really interpretable to any great degree. They could be of any date up to modern; they have no obvious association with any other features on the site and have no obvious function themselves. They are too insubstantial to form part of any structure much larger than a fence and they do not form an extensive enough pattern to be convincing as a fence.

Group 4 - Features Predating the Establishment of Rectilinear Field System

This group consists of a series of six pits, postholes and a possible remnant agricultural soil which seem to predate the establishment of the rectilinear field system represented by Group 6. This group is potentially contemporary with the pits and gulleys of Group 2 or the gulleys of Group 5. The dating evidence from this group is equivocal, four of the features produced pottery - one dated to before 50, two to the period 50/70-160 and one to the period 200-400. The bias of the pottery is sufficiently within the Roman period to suggest that this group is not contemporary with the apparently pre-Roman features in Group 2.

Sub-group 4.1 (2137, 2138) date 0-50 - rounded posthole c.0.60m in diameter, 200mm deep, set vertically with a concave base.

Sub-group 4.2 (2135, 2136) date 70-160 - sub-rectangular pit, ends truncated by later features, 1.00m long 0.80m wide, 200mm deep, shallowly sloping sides with flat base.

Sub-group 4.3 (2123, 2124), no date - circular stakehole 150mm in diameter, 200mm deep, concave base.

Sub-group 4.4 (2125, 2126) no date - oval/subrectangular stakehole, 300mm x 150mm, 200mm deep with concave rounded base.

Sub-group 4.5 (2114, 2115) no date - oval pit 1.15m x 0.60m, 160-200mm deep, gradually sloping sides with rounded base.

Sub-group 4.6 (2129, 2130) date 50-160 - oval pit, 1.70m x 1.30m, surviving depth 0.50m, vertically truncated by later ditch {6.4}, so

original depth probably somewhat greater. Steeply sloping sides with flattish base.

Sub-group 4.7 (2118) date 200-400 - 100mm thick layer of mottled sandy/silt/clay with charcoal and CBM[7] fragments. Cut by an therefore predating ditch {6.10}. Northward extent not defined but minimum extent 8.00m N/S and 10.00m E/W.

Discussion

The features in this group appear to relate to a phase of activity predating the establishment of the principal rectilinear ditch system represented by Group 6. Sub-groups {4.1}, {4.2}, {4.6}, and {4.7} are clearly stratigraphically earlier than the ditches, sub-groups {4.3} to {4.5} have been included because of their proximity although they need not be strictly contemporary.

Three of the features in this group are postholes or stakeholes ({4.1}{4.3}{4.4}), these unfortunately do not form a coherent pattern and cannot therefore reasonably be interpreted as a structure of any kind. In the absence of evidence for further posts or stakes it is unlikely that they form part of a fence, possibly they represent tethering posts or similar.

The "tethering post" seems to have been succeded by a shallow pit ({4.2}), one of three in this group - the others are {4.5} and {4.6}. These features are generally reminiscent in form of rubbish pits although their fills were by no means indicative of this function. They are also rather shallow, even allowing for truncation, presumably a result of the high watertable - although pit {4.6} was dug below the level of the modern watertable, perhaps indicating an historically lower watertable?

Deposit {4.7} was similar in composition and consistency to the subsoil/topsoil interface observed over much of the area of the evaluation trenches (and noted in machine clearance during the excavation phase). This deposit was cut by the ditches of Group 6 and might perhaps be interpreted as the remnant of an agricultural soil predating the establishment of the ditch system. Later truncation had removed any stratigraphic relationship with the other features in the group, so it is not possible to determine whether it also predates the insertion of the other features. The pottery date of 200-400 should be discounted as the result of intrusive material carried down by ploughing or other disturbance.

Group 5 - Gulleys predating establishment of rectilinear field system

This group consists of sections of three gulleys apparently predating the establishment of the principal rectilinear field system represented by Group 6. Three of the features in the group produced datable material, the range of dates lay between prehistoric and AD400! All of the features are located in the northern part of the site (see Fig.6).

Sub-group 5.1 (2142, 2143) date 200-400 - short length (1.60m) of linear gulley, up to 700mm wide and 70mm deep with u-shaped profile. Apparently terminates to north end but circumstances of excavation make this less than certain and similarity of alignment suggests that it may be a continuation of gulley {5.3}. Truncated to south by ditch

7 Ceramic Building Material

{6.9}.

Sub-group 5.2 (2147, 2148) date 50-160 - sinuous gulley 3.00m long, 0.38m wide 110mm deep, steeply sloping sides, u-shaped in profile. truncated to south by tree throw {7.5}.

Sub-group 5.3 (2107, 2108 2169, 2170) date 0-50 - linear gulley 18.40m long, 160-220mm wide, up to 200mm deep - no appreciable drop in the level of the base along entire length. Seen in two sections - northern most observed after additional machine clearance. {5.1} is possibly a southern continuation of this feature.

Sub-group 5.4 (2163, 2164) no date - short stretch of linear gulley identified after additional machining.6.05m long, up to 0.70m wide, 0.30m deep, steeply sloping sides and u-shaped in profile.

Discussion

This group consists of three gulleys, one of which stratigraphically predates the establishment of the rectilinear field system represented by Group 6. It is probable that {5.1} and {5.3} represent the same feature. The gulleys are similar in size and form to each other and are oriented on significantly different alignements to all other ditch systems observed on the site - although {5.4} is not aligned at right angles to the remaining features, {5.1}-{5.3}, either.

The gulleys seem to be boundary markers and drainage features (albeit that the largest feature - {5.1} etc. - does not have an obvious direction of flow). They almost certainly represent the first phase of land division on the site. They need not however be strictly contemporary in date. The absence of stratigraphic relationships makes it difficult to establish their relative chronology - the pottery dates are too diffuse to be of assistance and in the case of {5.1} seems to have a misleading Late Roman date presumably the result of intrusive material carried down by plough or animal action.

In general terms the material seems more likely to be broadly contemporary with Group 4 than with the pre-Roman features in Group 2.

Group 6 - Principal rectilinear field system

This group consists of eight stretches of ditch forming a rectilinear field system covering the entire site. At least five fields are represented. Several of the ditch sections show signs of having been recut at least once indicating a moderately lengthy period of use. Nine of the ten sub-groups produced datable material, five of these were dated to within the range 50-200.

Sub-group 6.1 (2063, 2064, 2065, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077) date 70-160 - linear ditch 10.00m long, 0.95-1.00m wide, 0.30-0.35m deep, oriented NW/SE, steeply sloping sides with rounded base. Rounded terminal end at north, extends beyond edge of excavation to south. Two stakeholes cut into its base (and sealed by its fill) in the southernmost excavated portion. Stakes set approximately centrally within the axis of the ditch - one is set vertically, one angled to the west.

Sub-group 6.2 (2119, 2120) date 70-100 - linear ditch, at least 7.50m

long, 1.60m wide, 0.35m - 0.58m deep. Oriented NW/SE. Steeply sloping sides with rounded base, bulges slightly as junction with {6.3}. Rounded and shallower terminus at north. Not seen to south of junction with {6.3}. Apparently primary cut of ditch recut as {6.6}.

Sub-group 6.3 (2116, 2117, 2139, 2140) date 0-50 - linear ditch at least 12.50m long, 0.85m - 1.05m wide, c.0.35m deep. Oriented NE/SW. Steeply sloping sides with slightly rounded base. Forms a junction with {6.2} to south and enters edge of excavation to north. Apparently primary cut of ditch recut as {6.9}.

Sub-group 6.4 (2104, 2105, 2110, 2111) date 50-160 - linear ditch at least 8.00m long, up to 1.45m wide and 0.70m deep. Oriented NW/SE. Probably forms a northward continuation of {6.2}. Rounded terminus at south, enters edge of excavation to north. Steeply sloping sides with flattish base.

Sub-group 6.5 (2133, 2144, 2165, 2168) no date - linear ditch, at least 15.00m long, 0.75m wide and 0.35m deep (but southern portion only identified after additional machining). Oriented NW/SE Roughly squared terminus at north v. close to edge of excavation, southern limit not seen. Aligned roughly parallel to {6.6}. Steeply sloping sides with flattish base.

Sub-group 6.6 (2066, 2067) date 70-200 - linear ditch at least 33.00m long, c. 0.60m wide and c.0.68m deep. Oriented NW/SE. Appears to form a recut of ditch {6.2}, not seen beyond junction with {6.9} - possibly owing to slightly deeper initial machining. Squared end at south. Steeply sloping sides with flattish base.

Sub-group 6.7 (2161, 2162) date 0-50 - linear ditch located in the northern part of the site after additional machining. At least 5.00m long, up to 0.95m wide and 0.65m deep. Oriented NE/SW - roughly parallel to {6.3} and {6.9}. Steeply sloping sides with flattish base. Entered edge of excavation to north and south.

Sub-group 6.8 (2166, 2167) date 0-50 - linear ditch located in northern part of the site after additional machining. At least 8.00m long, 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep. Oriented NW/SE, roughly perpendicular to {6.7}. Steeply sloping sides with shallow u-shaped base. Entered limit of excavation to north and south.

Sub-group 6.9 (2001, 2003) 100-120/40 - linear ditch at least 12.00m long, 0.90m wide and c.0.20m deep. Oriented NE/SW, forms a junction at south with {6.6} and enters edge of excavation to north. Apparently forms recut of ditch {6.3}. Moderately sloping sides with u-shaped profile.

Sub-group 6.10 (2131, 2132) date 0-50 - linear ditch 12.00m long, maximum width 1.15m, depth c.0.30m. Oriented NE/SW, aligned perpendicularly to {6.5} and {6.6}. Appears to postdate the former. Rounded terminus at north and possibly squared terminus at south - difficult to tell owing to proximity of limit of excavation. Gradually sloping sides with rounded base.

Discussion

The features in this group represent the establishment of an extensive rectilinear field system, the system is oriented NW/SE in relation to the site grid. The main axis is provided by {6.1}, {6.2}/{6.6} and {6.4}, and this stretches 64m from the southern to western limits of the site. {6.5} and {6.8} lay parallel to the main axis {6.3}/{6.9}, {6.7} and {6.10} lay perpendicular to it.

The ditches forming this system have slightly differing widths and profiles. Some differences in depth are to be accounted for by the necessity of additional machining. Except in so far as the ditches forming the main axis are slightly more substantial there is little apparent significance in the morphological differences observed.

At least three fields are defined by the ditches in this Group (see Fig.7). The northernmost field is defined by {6.2}, {6.4}, {6.7} and {6.8}. It is almost square, being 35m N/S by 30m E/W, and had an entrance at its SW corner where the gap between {6.2} and {6.4} was approximately 3m. Immediately to the south lay another field formed by {6.1}, {6.2}/{6.6} and {6.3}/{6.9}. This field was at least 46m long and 14m wide extending beyond the limits of excavation to east and south. This field had an entrance on its western side where {6.1} and {6.6} were separated by a gap of nearly 4m. A third field lay to the west of the main axis and was formed by {6.1}, {6.2}/{6.6}, {6.5} and {6.10}. This field was at least 28m long[8] and c.15m wide and had an entrance on its northern side where the gap between {6.2}/{6.6} and {6.10} was approximately 2.5m.

The pottery recovered from these ditches dates to the late 1st or early 2nd century. Evidence for recutting of the main axis, particularly at its junction with {6.3}/{6.9}, suggests a reasonable longevity of use. Equally it is possible that {6.10} represents an insertion intended to create a smaller enclosure since it appears to postdate the cutting of the N/S ditch {6.5}. This again suggests an extended period of use.

The ditches in this group superseded the gulleys in Group 5 and represent a much more extensive attempt at landscape management. The broad similarity of dates between the two groups makes it difficult to judge how long the initial arrangement lasted or the date at which it was swept away. Both of these field systems, and a third one represented by Group 9, seem to have gone out of use by c.AD160. Given the apparent longevity of the Group 6 ditches then the most satisfactory supposition may be that the first phase was quite short-lived and that the major rectilinear system was in place before AD100. As well as clearly representing a intensification of the exploitation of the site the marked change in orientation noticeable between the first and second phases would suggest a complete reorganisation and survey of the area - perhaps the imposition of centuriation on a hitherto unorganised landscape.

The use to which this newly organised landscape was put is difficult to determine. Palaeolenvironmental evidence from the site was limited (see Appendix 4), soil conditions were not conducive to the survival of bone and the samples taken produced little botanical information. The evidence that was recovered suggested that cereal grains were being grown nearby.

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8 {6.5} was seen but not recorded (!) south of the 230 northing of the site grid.

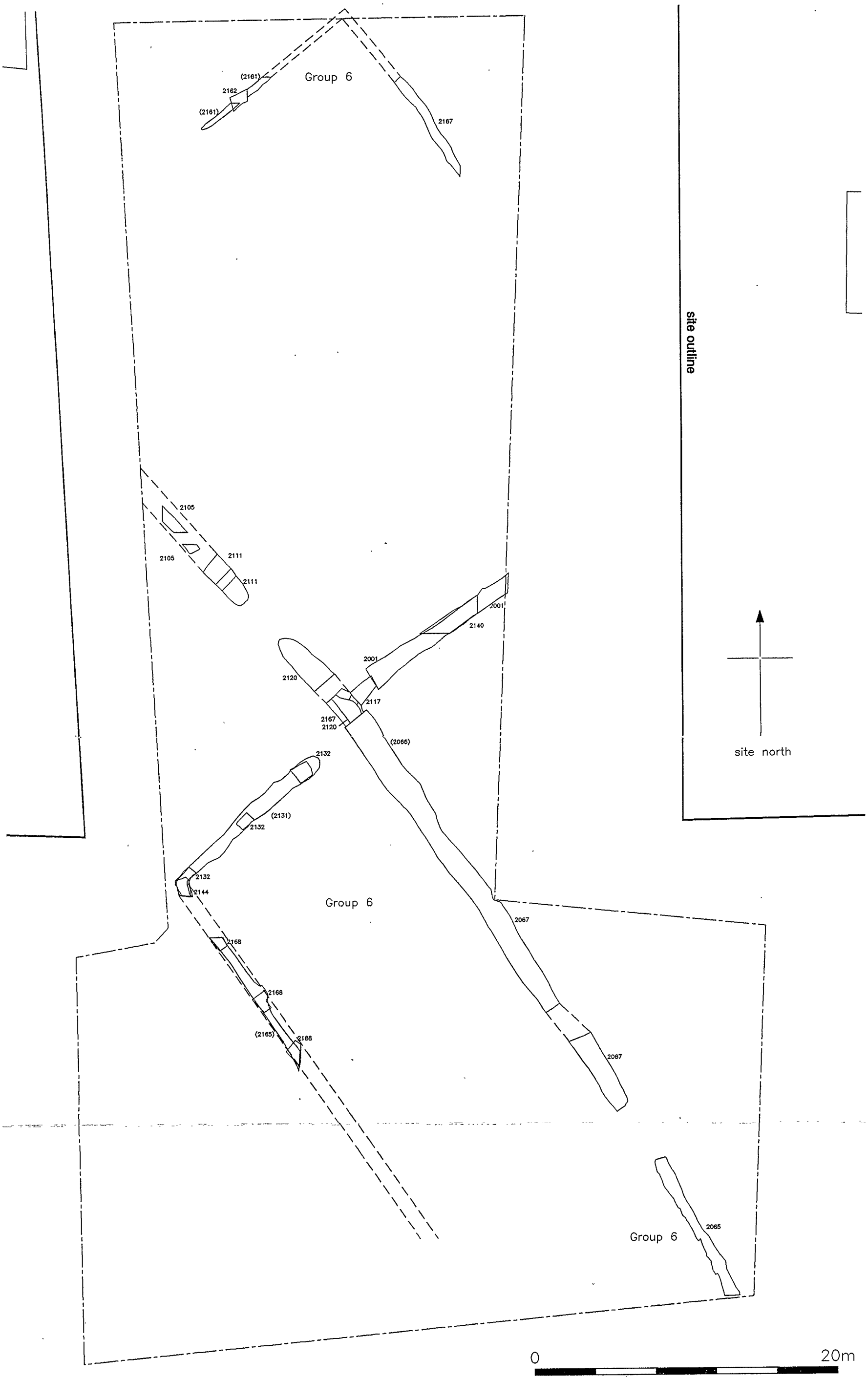

Fig.7 Plan of Phase 2 Roman features (Group 6)

Indirect evidence also comes from the discovery of cheese press and quernstone fragments. The apparent vertical truncation of the site precluded the survival of any plough marks or other evidence for arable practice. The generally small size of the fields might indicate their use as stock enclosures - it might also indicate proximity to a settlement, since Romano-British fields generally tend to decrease in size the nearer they are to a settlement.

Group 7 - Features postdating the disuse of the rectilinear field system

This group consists of a number of features, and one possible plough soil deposit, which appear to postdate the rectilinear field system represented by Group 6. Six of the nine features produced datable material in the range 0-400. Four of the features could be interpreted as tree-throw holes.

Sub-group 7.1 (2121, 2122) date 70-160 - an irregularly shaped shallow pit 2.00m x 4.00m , 150mm deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Largely fills entrance to northernmost of the Group 6 fields.

Sub-group 7.2 (2106) no date - deposit of mottled reworked brickearth c.100mm thick sealing ditch {6.4} and cut by tree-throw {7.4}. Horizontal extent not seen.

Sub-group 7.3 (2112, 2113) date 50-400 - irregular and ill-defined cut into remnant plough soil {4.7}. Appeared to be c.3.80m x 1.30m and 200mm deep. Moderately sloping sides and flat base, but may in fact represent the interface between variously mottled components of {4.7}.

Sub-group 7.4 (2057, 2058) date 240-400 - irregular ovoid tree-throw hole, 2.60m x 3.40m, 150mm deep, moderately sloping sides and flat base.

Sub-group 7.5 (2145, 2146) date 70-160 - irregular rounded tree-throw hole, 2.10m x 2.70m, 80mm deep, steeply sloping sides with flat base.

Sub-group 7.6 (2127, 2128) no date - irregular ovoid tree-throw hole 2.90m x 3.60m, 120mm deep, steeply sloping sides with flat base.

Sub-group 7.7 (2055, 2056) date 50-100 - irregular sub-rectangular tree-throw hole 3.42m x 3.72m, 160mm deep, steeply sloping sides with flat base.

Sub-group 7.8 (2090, 2091) date 0-50 - irregular squarish tree-throw hole 1.70m x 1.84m, 210mm deep, moderate to steeply sloping sides with flat base.

Sub-group 7.9 (2078, 2079) no date - oval stakehole 210mm x 170mm, 100mm deep, vertically set with rounded base, cut into fill of tree- throw {7.8}.

Discussion

This group consists of a series of features which postdate the disuse of the rectilinear field system represented by Group 6 or which appear to be similar in form to such

features. With the exceptions of {7.8} and {7.9} these features are located in the northern and central part of the site. The remainder are to be found in the SE part of the site adjacent to the features composing Group 2. Many of the features in this group seem to be tree-throw holes perhaps indicating a clearance episode.

Deposit {7.2} seals ditch {6.4} and pit {7.1} blocks the entrance to the northernmost of the fields defined by the Group 6 ditches. Both of these clearly indicate that the field system was disused by the time that the Group 7 features were created. {7.2} is additionally cut by tree-throw {7.4} indicating that all of the features in this group may not necessarily be contemporary.

The datable material from this group covered such a range that it is not possible to be specific about that date of the activity represented by this Group. It is also not clear whether this group was contemporary with the later field system represented by Group 9 - it is in fact possible that it post-dates it.

Group 8 - Burnt deposits and associated features

This group consists of two burnt deposits and five stakeholes and postholes associated with one of the deposits. Datable pottery was only recovered from the burnt deposits.

> Sub-group 8.1 (2149, 2160) date 0-50 - roughly circular deposit of mottled silty clay with heavy charcoal flecking, charcoal decreases with depth, possible working of burnt material into natural.
>
> Sub-group 8.2 (2150, 2151) no date - irregular sub-rectangular stakehole 0.50m x 0.40m, 200mm deep, set vertically with irregular base.
>
> Sub-group 8.3 (2156, 2157) no date - circular stakehole 150mm in diameter, 90mm deep, set vertically with shallow concave base.
>
> Sub-group 8.4 (2158, 2159) no date - square posthole 0.35m across, 150mm deep, set vertically with vertical sides and flat base.
>
> Sub-group 8.5 (2152, 2153) no date - circular posthole 0.40m in diameter, 200mm deep, set vertically with shallow concave base.
>
> Sub-group 8.6 (2154, 2155) no date - sub-rectangular posthole 0.40m x 0.25m, 100mm deep, set vertically with a flat base.
>
> Sub-group 8.7 (2134, 2141) date 0-50 - mottled sandy sit clay deposit with frequent large charcoal fragments (up to 60mm). Appears to be set in an irregular ovoid cut 5.25m x 4.40m c.200mm deep. This cut might in fact merely represent the interface between natural and a deposit of reworked natural and burnt material.

Discussion

This Group consists of two burnt deposits ({8.1} and {8.7}) and associated post and stakeholes ({8.2} -{8.6}). These are located in the SW part of the site. The burnt deposits in this group consisted of charcoal mixed with reworked natural and showed no signs of in situ scorching. The deposits seem therefore to represent dumps of material rather than hearths, kilns or bonfires.

The stake and postholes are all associated with deposit {8.1). It is possible that they represent the remains of a structure but their present pattern does not immediately suggest the form of such a structure.

Little datable material was recovered from this group so the reliability of the date of 0-50 for the burnt deposits is open to question. This group could be contemporary with any other features on the site and indeed in the absence of any stratigraphic relationships there is no guarantee that the two burnt deposits are even contemporary with each other.

However the environmental samples taken from this Group and in particular those from the southern burnt deposit and its associated features were relatively productive of burnt cereal grains (see Appendix 4). These grains were probably the product of a late stage in processing being free of husks and not contaminated by weeds. The carbonisation of the grains is presumed to be accidental since bread wheat does not require parching as part of its processing. In the absence of clearly defined structures or in situ scorching the most plausible conclusion is that the remains identified represent a dump of material from a nearby processing area.

Group 9 - Field system post-dating principal rectilinear system

This group consists of two curvilinear ditches marking a fundamental re-organisation of the field system represented by Group 6. Three of the four sub-groups produced datable material in the range 50-160.

Sub-group 9.1 (2070, 2071) date 70-160 - curvilinear ditch up to 2.30m wide (upper part of cut is very shallow with a distinct break of slope giving width of principal part of ditch equal to 1.10m), 1.00m deep, observed as far as 130 easting giving a minimum length of 20m , located in SE part of site. Steeply sloping sides with rounded base. Oriented roughly NE/SW entering edge of excavation to E.

Sub-group 9.2 (2171, 2172) date 50-160 - curvilinear ditch observed in SW part of site, after additional machining, running NE/SW between 118 easting and 218 northing, i.e. a length of c.7.00m, 1.00m wide and c.0.70m deep, steeply sloping sides with flattish base.

Sub-group 9.3 (2173, 2174) date 70-160 - curvilinear ditch running roughly NW/SE forming a t-junction with {9.2} - heading W when last seen. Observed after additional machining. Minimum length 5.00m, width 1.00m depth c.0.32m. Steeply sloping sides with flattish base.

Sub-group 9.4 (2072, 2073) no date - curvilinear gulley seen in SE part of site partly cut into upper fills of {9.1}. 20m long, 140-300mm wide, up to 160mm deep. Oriented roughly NE/SW, enters edge of excavation to E.

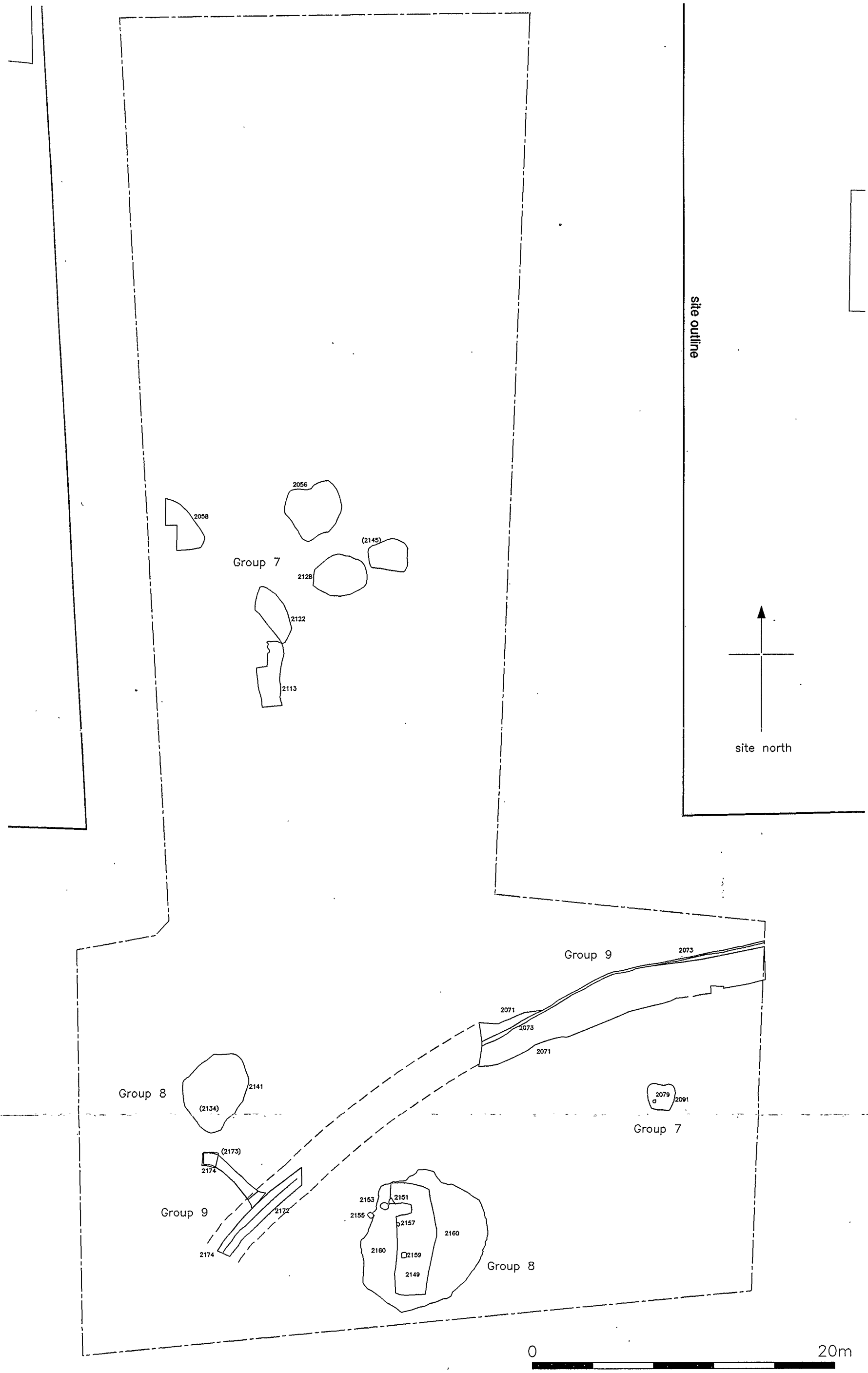

Fig.8 Plan of Phase 3 Roman features (Group 9)

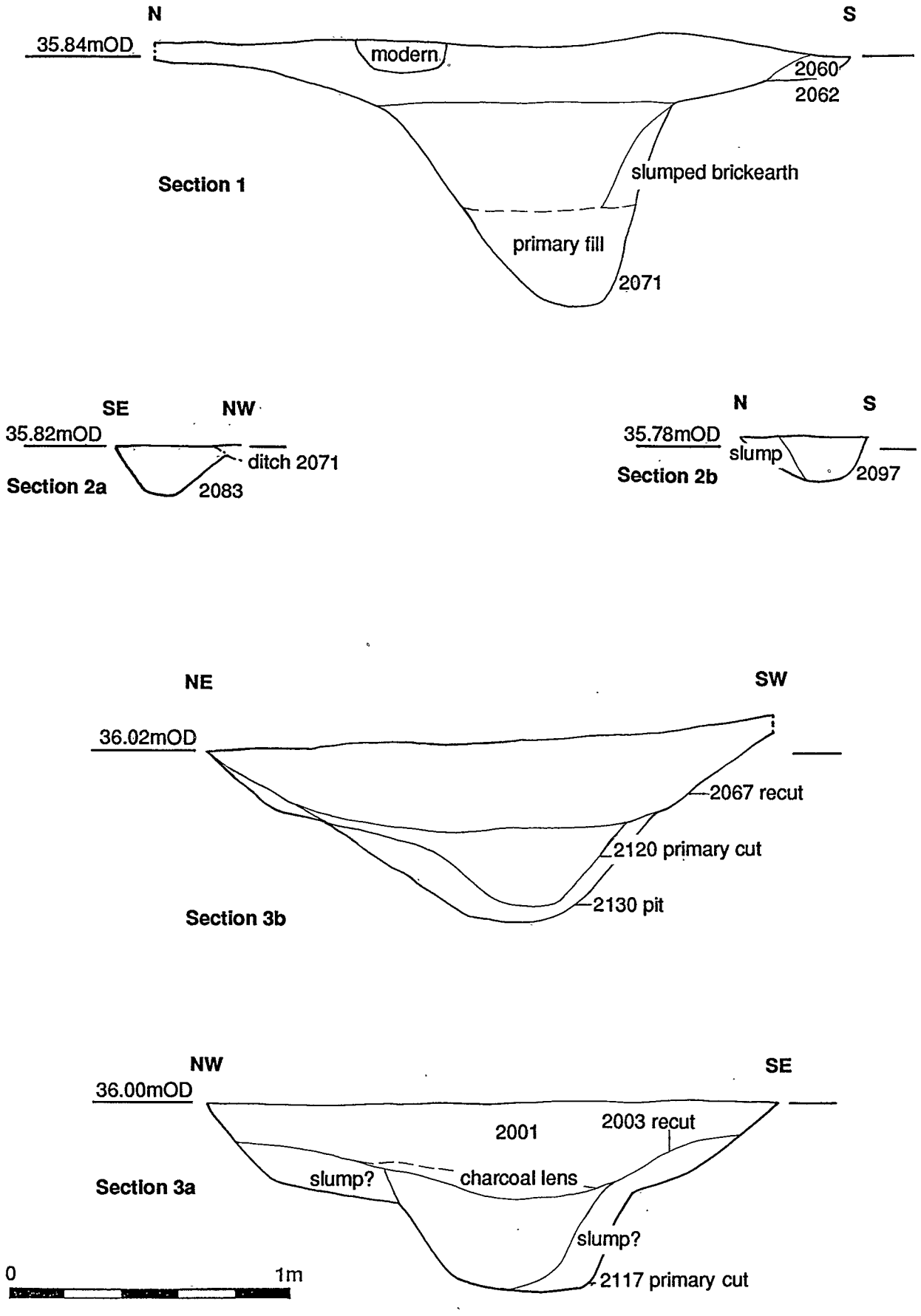

Fig.9 Selected Sections through Phase 2 and 3 Ditches

Discussion

The ditches in this Group ({9.1}-{9.3)) form a curvilinear system of boundaries defining at least three fields. The principal axis of this system appears to sweep from NE to SW across the southern part of the site. At the SW corner of the site a subsidiary ditch, running roughly NW/SE, makes a T-junction with the main axis forming two fields to the north of the main axis and one to the south. There are no apparent entrances in the excavated area.

The system defined by these ditches appears to reflect a landscape organisation completely different from that represented by the main rectilinear field system (Group 6). The ditches are curving instead of straight; the trend of their alignments is skewed to that of the rectilinear system; the system appears to be less extensive - being only seen in the southern part of the site; the size of the fields seems to be larger - this may in part explain the former phenomenon, they were too large for many to fall in the area of excavation.

The difference between this organisation and that represented by Group 6 is significantly greater than the difference between Group 5 and Group 6, yet the pottery dates for all three field systems falls within the range 70-160. This seems to suggest rapid and frequent landscape reorganisations within a relatively short time span. The reasons for this are by no means apparent especially given that the establishment of this sytem was followed by apparent abandonment.

The only feature to postdate the ditches was gulley {9.4}. This feature seems to be a drainage feature and has been included in this group because its alignment reflects that of ditch {9.1} sufficiently closely to suggest an awareness of the defunct arrangment and possibly that the gulley was in some way intended as a replacement for the ditch.

Group 10 - Clearance

This group was created to account for the material recovered during the hand clearance of the site. The material was recovered from a mixed deposit blanketing the latest features and natural. Finds were separated by 5m grid squares in an attempt to define concentrations of activity.

> Sub-group 10.1 (2054) dates vary across site between 0-50 and 270-400 - mottled brickearth and topsoil mixture present over entire site to a variable depth up to 100mm.

Discussion

This deposit probably represents a mixed interface between the topsoil and subsoil reworked by ploughing or similar action. The finds are therefore probably not in situ but redeposited. Nonetheless their distribution may be expected to reflect to some degree the settlement pattern on the site. Interestingly the finds from the clearance appear to be slightly later than the adjacent features (a possible result of the later upper fills of features being ploughed out?).
Of particular note is the presence of pottery postdating AD200. Only three features on the site produced later Roman pottery and in two cases this was almost certainly intrusive. The evidence from the features suggests that the site was abandoned by the late 2nd century yet the later material from the clearance is present in sufficient

quantity to suggest that activity continued into the 4th century, it is noticable also that most of the ceramic building material was recovered from this horizon. The later material seems concentrated in the central part of the site and may only indicate selective use of part of the site, for example manuring a small area for arable. Certainly there was no evidence that large scale landscape maintainance was undertaken even if the land itself remained in use.

Features Identified in the Evaluation Phase

Archaeological features were observed in two of the evaluation trenches - Trench 3 and Trench 4 (see Evaluation Report). Twelve features in total were recorded, nine in the northern trench (Trench 3) and three in the southern (Trench 4).

Of the features in the northern trench only ditch [2001]/[2003] was identified in the excavation phase as extending beyond the limits of the evaluation trench and was recorded elsewhere on the site and was phased as {6.9}. The remainder of the features were not re-excavated during the excavation phase. With the exception of feature [2002]/[2004] the remaining features in the northern evaluation trench seemed to be shallow structural features. Consequently they should perhaps best be considered along with the nearest adjacent structural features, those in Group 3.

Of the features in the southern trench [2020]/[2021] was recorded as [2149]/[2160]{8.1} in the excavation phase. The remaining features both appeared to be ditches. Since their alignments are incompatible with both the curvilinear (Group 9) and rectilinear (Group 6) ditch systems they should perhaps be considered along with the earliest Roman phase of ditches (Group 5).

General Discussion

The foregoing group discussions have given a broad indication of the archaeological sequence encountered on the site. The evidence from the site suggests activity on the site commencing, potentially, in the late pre-Roman Iron Age and continuing into the 4th century.

The occupation on the site seems to start in the first half of the 1st century with the establishment of what might possibly be a building and associated slots, pits and ditches (Group 2). The structural evidence is neither extensive nor conclusive but activity in this period may explain the relatively large quantity of pre-/early Roman grog-tempered pottery recovered from the site.

Pottery dates suggest that the burnt deposits and associated structures in the SW part of the site (Group 8 and evaluation contexts [2020]/[2021]) could be contemporary with the structures and ditches of Group 2. The evidence for cereal processing recovered from these deposits would certainly not be out of place in a late Iron Age rural settlement.

Although the stratigraphic evidence for pre-Roman activity is confined to the southern part of the site early pottery was recovered from most parts of the site perhaps suggesting more widespread use of the surrounding area.
Activity in the Roman period can be divided into three phases defined by three successive field systems and associated features. The earliest phase of activity is represented by the gulleys of Group 5 (and perhaps two of the features from evaluation

Trench 4) showing a partial and random attempt to organise the site. This phase is characterised by narrow linear gulleys defining what appear to be irregularly shaped fields. The pits and postholes of Group 4 may well be contemporary with this first field system (certainly they predate the second one). The same may be the case with the features in Group 3 and the bulk of the features from evaluation Trench 3.

The second phase of landscape organisation is represented by the rectilinear system of field ditches (Group 6) which extend over the entire site and seem to indicate a much more intensive and widespread attempt to exploit the site. This phase is characterised by relatively wide and deep ditches arranged on a regular grid pattern with well defined field entrances.

The third, and final, phase is represented by the curvilinear ditch system (Group 9) which in the southern part of the site cuts across the second phase rectilinear system. This final phase seems to mark a return to less intensive exploitation of the site and is characterised by relatively substantial ditches defining an irregular field pattern.

The dating evidence provided by the pottery recovered from the three phases of ditches indicates that all three occured within a relatively short timespan, 70-160. It is all the more unusual then that each field system is markedly different to the others. Each system is laid out on a substantially different alignment to its predecessor and defines a different pattern of fields. The smaller, more regular, fields of the second phase may indicate more intensive use or different use. For example, small paddocks may be required for stock rearing but larger fields for cereal growing. Unfortunately the environmental evidence from the site is unable to suggest much about the nature of the economy practiced on the site. Bone did not survive at all and few cereal grains were recovered. Taken together with the discovery of quernstone fragments from the site the small number of grains do indicate a degree of arable agriculture but the absence of bone need not rule out a mixed economy.

The nature of the settlement which must have been associated with the field systems found on the site is as difficult to define as the economy practiced. With the possible exception of the structural features forming part of the pre-Roman phase (Group 2) there is no structural evidence for buildings on the site. The quantity of pottery recovered from the site might be taken as indicative of the proximity of a settlement. Equally the burnt deposits in the SW part of the (Group 8) might indicate that agricultural processing took place nearby and hence the presence of a settlement.

Even if the settlement cannot be defined or located the finds assemblage from the site may provide clues to its material culture. Most striking is the almost total absence of building materials from the excavated features; brick, tile and nails were entirely lacking and only a small quantity of daub was recovered. Only from the topsoil interface was any quantity of ceramic building material recovered. The range of other finds was also quite restricted; metallic finds were limited to two coins, bone and horn did not survive, several fragments of lava quernstone were found, otherwise, with the exception of a small number of residual worked flints, the only finds from the site were pot sherds. Alongside the usual range of coarseware bowls and jars this assemblage did include some fineware - samian.

The range of finds from the site would appear to have been derived from a marginally romanised settlement. The absence of ceramic building material and nails would seem to indicate the continuation of a native building tradition in timber and thatch - albeit that this seems not necessarily to have been the case with regard to the latest activity represented on the site. The presence of coins indicates participation in a monetary

economy but the complete absence of other metal objects suggests a subsistence level regime where metallic items were at a premium. On the other hand the pottery assemblage indicates the ability or willingness to purchase at least a small quantity of finewares. The quernstones too must have been imported exotic items.

The range and nature of the finds do not appear to vary throughout the three identified phases of landscape organisation. It is not therefore possible to link more extensive and orderly exploitation of the site with the adoption of a more markedly Romanised culture as has been suggested for other rural sites around the country.

The apparent absence of features post-dating the 2nd century is a common feature of Romano-British rural sites in west London. There is little evidence for later Roman activity in the area and where it exists it seems to reflect new settlement in the 4th century on hitherto unoccupied sites. At Long Lane there is an indication that activity continued into the 3rd and 4th centuries albeit that the evidence only comes in the form of a scatter of later pottery unassociated for the most part with identifiable features. This really only indicates that settlement continued in some form throughout the Roman period although its nature and extent is impossible to define.

SUMMARY OF THE SITE ARCHIVE AND WORK CARRIED OUT FOR THE ASSESSMENT

Contents of the Stratigraphic Archive [9]

7 Site Context Index Sheets
5 Trench Description Sheets
159 Context Sheets
3 A4 Plan Sheets with additional machined areas at 1:100
21 A4 Trench Plans at 1:20
3 A4 Sheets with sections at 1:20
143 A4 Plan Sheets with plans at 1:20
1 Site Location Plan (Autocad)
1 Trench Location Plan (Autocad)
1 Composite Plan showing all features on Autocad
4 Phase Plans (Autocad)
1 A1 Permatrace Sheet with annotated site matrix
3 Photographic Record Sheets
75 B&W and Transparency Images
1 Evaluation Report

Work carried out on the Stratigraphic Archive

All site records have been checked and a computerised index compiled. An annotated matrix has been compiled from the results of the excavation phase. All of the records have been grouped and phased according to the guidelines given in MAP2[10] as interpreted by the MoLAS MAP2 Working Party Report. A computerised Index of Archaeological Sequence has been compiled from the grouped records. Phase drawings, illustrating the Interim Statement of results, have been prepared from the digitised composite plan.

Contents of the Finds Archive

22 Accessioned Finds (see Appendix 5)
6 Boxes of Pottery (all RPOT)
1 Box Building Material
22 Accession Cards

Work Carried out on the Finds Archive

All finds from the site were processed according to the guidelines contained in MoLAS, *Finds Procedures Manual*, 1994, with appropriate records made. Assessments were undertaken of all categories of accessioned finds, building material, struck flints and pottery.

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9 For the purposes of this listing the site archive is considered to be derived from both evaluation and excavation phases.
10 English Heritage, *Management of Archaeological Projects (2nd ed)*, 1991

Contents of the Environmental Archive

1. Paper Record (stored at No 1, London Wall)

-26 completed sample sheets
-26 completed identification sheets (botanical remains)

-Sample Evaluation (1 page)
-Report on the plant remains (3 pages)

2. Physical Record (stored at No 1, London wall; ?to be transfered to Lever Street)

-charred plant remains in ten glass tubes
-charcoal from residues in c. 10 plastic bags

Work carried out on the Environmental Archive

A total of 26 samples were collected. The size of individual samples was ten litres although an additional ten litres was taken from three contexts, 2055, 2063 and 2134. All the samples were processed on a Siraf flotation tank using mesh sizes of 0.25mm and 1mm for the recovery of the flot and residue respectively. The dried residues were sorted by eye and the flots examined using a binocular microscope.

POTENTIAL OF THE SITE ARCHIVE FOR FURTHER ANALYSIS AND PUBLICATION

Significance of the Data

The data recovered from this site shows, as demonstrated in the General Discussion given above, that in the first two centuries AD that the site formed part of an organised agricultural landscape. The existence of a site of this date in an area of generally heavy soils believed to have been colonised for the most part at a much later date is an indication of the importance of localised geological variations. The site was located on an apparent "island" of brickearth over London Clay, similarly attractive localised environments could potentially exist throughout NW London with consequent potential for revision of the current view of pre-mediaeval settlement in the area.

In common with many recently excavated Romano-British sites the evidence from Long Lane seems to indicate a degree of continuity between the Late Iron Age and the Roman period. Equally on a local scale the pattern of expansion in the 1st and 2nd centuries followed by apparent stagnation in the latter part of the Roman period is familiar from other sites in London's hinterland. The evidence from this site is slightly at variance with that from other west London sites in that there is some slight evidence for continued activity in the 3rd and 4th centuries.

Interestingly there is no evidence for any activity on the site between the Roman period and the 19th century. The proximity of the mediaeval village of Ickenham might have suggested that some post-Roman activity would have been encountered on the site. That it was not raises potential questions about the extent and actual location of the village

Comparison with the Original Research Aims

As will have been noted from the description of results given elsewhere in this report the original research aims were fulfilled to variable degrees. It was possible to define the extent of occupation on the site and to establish that buildings were probably not present on the site (although probably to be found nearby). The finds and environmental data were sparse, largely as a result of the nature of the site, and as such not particularly useful in attempting to build up a picture of the site or in allowing comparison with other sites.

Potential for Further Analysis

The stratigraphic data is not capable of sustaining much, if any, further analysis. The generally shallow stratification of the site does not really allow any greater precision in phasing. (insert finds potential here)(see Appendices 5 and 6). The small amount of environmental material from the excavation seriously restricts the potential for further analysis in this area (see Appendix 4).

Potential for Publication

The data recovered from the site forms a distinct and comprehensible picture of the use of the site which has correspondences both locally and nationally and as such merits publication at a certain level. The stratigraphy of the site is quite simple and is supported by quite a small amount of finds and environmental data. Although essentially a one period site the material is not really substantial enough to warrant publication in a period journal. The most appropriate forum for publication may be

TransLAMAS[11] combining the possibility detailed comparison with local parallels with dissemination of information on a national level.

11 Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.

REVISED RESEARCH AIMS

The value to be had from further site-centred analysis of the data from Long Lane is likely to be small in view of the conclusions drawn above. The principal task to be undertaken is therefore the production of a definitive published report. The production of this report will require a small amount of more detailed examination of material from comparable west London sites in order for valid comparison and contrast to be made with Long Lane. In particular comparative work might usefully be undertaken on the finds assemblage.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1 - Index of Site Records

2001,FILL,2001,3,-,1 13 18,-
2002,FILL,-,-,-,2,-
2003,CUT,2003,3,-,-
2004,CUT,comptr3,-,-,-
2005,FILL,comptr3,-,-,3,-
2006,CUT,comptr3,-,-,-
2007,FILL,comptr3,-,-,-
2008,CUT,comptr3,-,-,-
2009,FILL,comptr3,-,-,5,-
2010,CUT,comptr3,-,-,-
2011,FILL,comptr3,-,-,-
2012,CUT,comptr3,-,-,-
2013,FILL,comptr3,-,-,-
2014,CUT,comptr3,-,-,-
2015,FILL,comptr3,-,-,-
2016,CUT,comptr3,-,-,-
2017,FILL,comptr3,-,-,-
2018,CUT,comptr3,-,-,-
2019,DEPO,comptr3,-,-,-
2020,CUT,comptr4,-,-,-
2021,FILL,comptr4,-,-,6,-
2022,CUT,comptr4,-,-,-
2023,FILL,comptr4,-,-,-
2024,FILL,comptr4,-,-,-
2025,CUT,comptr4,-,-,-
2026,DEPO,comptr4,-,-,-
2050,FILL,-,-,-,-
2051,CUT,2051,-,-,-
2052,FILL,-,-,-,-
2053,CUT,2051,-,-,-
2054,DEPO,-,-,-,-
2055,FILL,2056,-,-,7,-
2056,CUT,2056,-,-,-
2057,FILL,-,-,-,-
2058,CUT,2058,-,-,-
2059,FILL,-,-,-,8,-
2060,CUT,2060,-,-,-
2061,FILL,-,-,-,12,-
2062,CUT,2060,-,-,-
2063,FILL,2065,-,-,9,-
2064,FILL,2065,2064,-,10,-
2065,CUT,2065,2064,-,-
2066,FILL,2067,3,-,11 14,-
2067,CUT,2067,3,-,-
2068,FILL,-,-,-,-
2069,CUT,2069,-,-,-
2070,FILL,2071,1 2,-,-
2071,CUT,2071,1 2,-,-
2072,FILL,2073,-,-,-
2073,CUT,2073,-,-,-
2074,FILL,-,-,-,-
2075,CUT,2065,-,-,-
2076,FILL,-,-,-,-
2077,CUT,2065,-,-,-
2078,FILL,-,-,-,-
2079,CUT,2079,-,-,-
2080,FILL,2081,-,-,-
2081,CUT,2081,-,-,-
2082,FILL,-,2,-,-
2083,CUT,2083,2,-,-
2084,FILL,-,-,-,-
2085,CUT,2085,-,-,-
2086,FILL,-,-,-,-
2087,CUT,2087,-,-,-
2088,FILL,2089,-,-,-
2089,CUT,2089,-,-,-
2090,FILL,-,-,-,-
2091,CUT,2091,-,-,-
2092,FILL,-,-,-,-
2093,CUT,2093,-,-,-
2094,FILL,2095,-,-,-
2095,CUT,2095,-,-,-
2096,FILL,-,2,-,-
2097,CUT,2097,2,-,-
2098,FILL,2099,-,-,-
2099,CUT,2099,-,-,-
2100,FILL,-,-,-,-
2101,CUT,2101,-,-,-
2102,FILL,-,-,-,-
2103,CUT,2103,-,-,-
2104,FILL,2058,-,-,-
2105,CUT,2105,-,-,-
2106,DEPO,2106,-,-,-
2107,FILL,-,-,-,-
2108,CUT,2108,-,-,-
2109,DEPO,-,-,-,-
2110,FILL,-,-,-,-
2111,CUT,2111,-,-,-
2112,FILL,-,-,-,-
2113,CUT,2113,-,-,-
2114,FILL,-,-,-,-
2115,CUT,2115,-,-,-
2116,FILL,-,3,-,-
2117,CUT,2117,3,-,-
2118,DEPO,2118,-,-,-
2119,FILL,-,3,-,-
2120,CUT,2120,3,-,-
2121,FILL,-,-,-,-
2122,CUT,2122,-,-,-
2123,FILL,-,-,-,-
2124,CUT,2124,-,-,-
2125,FILL,-,-,-,15,-
2126,CUT,2126,-,-,-
2127,FILL,-,-,-,-
2128,CUT,2128,-,-,-
2129,FILL,-,-,-,16,-

2130,CUT,2130,3,-,-
2131,FILL,2131,-,-,-
2132,CUT,2132,-,-,-
2133,FILL,-,-,-,-
2134,DEPO,2134,-,-,17,-
2135,FILL,-,-,-,-
2136,CUT,2136,-,-,-
2137,FILL,-,-,-,-
2138,CUT,2138,-,-,-
2139,FILL,-,-,-,-
2140,CUT,2140,-,-,-
2141,CUT,2141,-,-,-
2142,FILL,-,-,-,-
2143,CUT,2143,-,-,-
2144,CUT,2144,-,-,-
2145,FILL,-,-,-,-
2146,CUT,2146,-,-,-
2147,FILL,-,-,-,-
2148,CUT,2148,-,-,-
2149,DEPO,2149,-,-,20,-
2150,FILL,-,-,-,21,-
2151,CUT,2151,-,-,-
2152,FILL,-,-,-,22,-
2153,CUT,2153,-,-,-
2154,FILL,-,-,-,23,-
2155,CUT,2155,-,-,-
2156,FILL,-,-,-,24,-
2157,CUT,2157,-,-,-
2158,FILL,-,-,-,25,-
2159,CUT,2159,-,-,-
2160,DEPO,2160,-,-,-
2161,FILL,-,-,-,-
2162,CUT,2162,-,-,-
2163,FILL,-,-,-,-
2164,CUT,2164,-,-,-
2165,FILL,2165,-,-,-
2166,FILL,2166,-,-,-
2167,CUT,2167,-,-,-
2168,CUT,2168,-,-,-
2169,FILL,-,-,-,26,-
2170,CUT,2170,-,-,-
2171,FILL,-,-,-,-
2172,CUT,2172,-,-,-
2173,FILL,-,-,-,-
2174,CUT,2174,-,-,-

Appendix 2 - Index of Archaeological Sequence

2050,3,1,S2051,cud,-,-,-,-
2051,3,1,S2051,cud,-,-,-,-
2052,3,2,S2053,d ,-,-,-,-
2053,3,2,S2053,cud,-,-,-,-
2054,10,1,ec ,cud,-,-,-,-
2055,7 ,7,S2056,d,-,-,-,-
2056,7 ,7,S2056,cud,-,-,-,-
2057,7 ,4,S2058,d,-,-,-,-
2058,7 ,4,S2058,cud,-,-,-,-
2059,2,5,S2060,d,-,-,-,-
2060,2,5,S2060,cud,-,-,-,-
2061,2,12,S2062,d,-,-,-,-
2062,2,12,S2062,cud,-,-,-,-
2063,6,1,D2065,ud,-,-,-,-
2064,6,1,D2065,ud,-,-,-,-
2065,6,1,D2065,cud,-,-,-,-
2066,6,6,D2067,d,-,-,-,-
2067,6,6,D2067,cud,-,-,-,-
2068,2,6,S2069,d,-,-,-,-
2069,2,6,S2069,cud,-,-,-,-
2070,9,1,D2071,ud,-,-,-,-
2071,9,1,D2071,cud,-,-,-,-
2072,9,4,D2073,d,-,-,-,-
2073,9,4,D2073,cud,-,-,-,-
2074,6,1,D2065,d,-,-,-,-
2075,6,1,Sn2075,cud,-,-,-,-
2076,6,1,Sn2077,d,-,-,-,-
2077,6,1,Sn2077,d,-,-,-,-
2078,7,9,S2079,d,-,-,-,-
2079,7,9,S2079,cud,-,-,-,-
2080,2,9,S2081,cud,-,-,-,-
2080,2,9,S2081,d,-,-,-,-
2081,2,9,S2081,cud,-,-,-,-
2082,2,11,D2083,d,-,-,-,-
2083,2,11,D2083,cud,-,-,-,-
2084,2,4,S2085,d,-,-,-,-
2085,2,4,S2085,cud,-,-,-,-
2086,2,1,S2087,d,-,-,-,-
2087,2,1,S2087,cud,-,-,-,-
2088,2,10,S2089,d,-,-,-,-
2089,2,10,S2089,cud,-,-,-,-
2090,7,8,ne,cud,-,-,-,-
2091,7,8,ne,cud,-,-,-,-
2092,2,8,S2093,d,-,-,-,-
2093,2,8,S2093,cud,-,-,-,-
2094,2,7,S2095,d,-,-,-,-
2095,2,7,S2095,cud,-,-,-,-
2096,2,11,D2097,d,-,-,-,-
2097,2,11,D2097,cud,-,-,-,-
2098,2,11,D2099,d,-,-,-,-
2099,2,11,D2099,cud,-,-,-,-
2100,2,2,D2101,ud,-,-,-,-
2101,2,2,D2101,cud,-,-,-,-
2102,2,3,D2103,ud,-,-,-,-
2103,2,3,D2103,cud,-,-,-,-
2104,6,4,D2105,ud,-,-,-,-
2105,6,4,D2105,cud,-,-,-,-
2106,7,2,ec,cud,-,-,-,-
2107,5,3,D2108,ud,-,-,-,-
2108,5,3,D2108,cud,-,-,-,-
2109,1,1,n,cud,-,-,-,-
2110,6,4,D2111,ud,-,-,-,-
2111,6,4,D2111,cud,-,-,-,-
2112,7,3,ne,ud,-,-,-,-
2113,7,3,ne,cud,-,-,-,-
2114,4,5,S2115,ud,-,-,-,-
2115,4,5,S2115,cud,-,-,-,-
2116,6,3,D2117,ud,-,-,-,-
2116,6,3,D2117,cud,-,-,-,-
2117,6,3,D2117,cud,-,-,-,-
2118,4,7,ec,cud,-,-,-,-
2119,6,2,D2120,ud,-,-,-,-
2120,6,2,D2120,cud,-,-,-,-
2121,7,1,ne,ud,-,-,-,-
2122,7,1,ne,cud,-,-,-,-
2123,4,3,S2124,d,-,-,-,-
2124,4,3,S2124,cud,-,-,-,-
2125,4,4,S2126,d,-,-,-,-
2126,4,4,S2126,cud,-,-,-,-
2127,7,6,ne,ud,-,-,-,-
2128,7,6,ne,cud,-,-,-,-
2129,4,6,P2130,ud,-,-,-,-
2130,4,6,P2130,cud,-,-,-,-
2131,6,10,D2132,ud,-,-,-,-
2132,6,10,D2132,cud,-,-,-,-
2133,6,5,D2144,ud,-,-,-,-
2134,8,7,ne,ud,-,-,-,-
2135,4,2,P2136,ud,-,-,-,-
2136,4,2,P2136,cud,-,-,-,-
2137,4,1,S2138,d,-,-,-,-
2138,4,1,S2138,cud,-,-,-,-
2139,6,3,D2140,ud,-,-,-,-
2140,6,3,D2140,cud,-,-,-,-
2131,8,7,ne,cud,-,-,-,-
2141,8,7,ne,cud,-,-,-,-
2142,5,1,D2143,ud,-,-,-,-
2143,5,1,D2143,cud,-,-,-,-
2144,6,5,D2144,cud,-,-,-,-
2145,7,5,ne,ud,-,-,-,-
2146,7,5,ne,ud,-,-,-,-
2146,7,5,ne,cud,-,-,-,-
2147,5,2,D2148,ud,-,-,-,-
2148,5,2,D2148,cud,-,-,-,-
2149,8,1,ed,cud,-,-,-,-
2150,8,2,S2151,d,-,-,-,-
2151,8,2,S2151,cud,-,-,-,-

2132,8,5,S2151,cud,-,-,-,-
2152,8,5,S2153,d,-,-,-,-
2153,8,5,S2153,cud,-,-,-,-
2154,8,6,S2155,cud,-,-,-,-
2154,8,6,S2155,d,-,-,-,-
2155,8,6,S2155,cud,-,-,-,-
2156,8,3,S2157,d,-,-,-,-
2157,8,3,S2157,cud,-,-,-,-
2158,8,4,S2159,d,-,-,-,-
2159,8,4,S2159,cud,-,-,-,-
2160,8,1,ed,cud,-,-,-,-
21616,7,1,ed,cud,-,-,-,-
2161,7,1,ed,cud,-,-,-,-
2161,6,7,D2162,ud,-,-,-,-
2162,6,7,D2162,cud,-,-,-,-
2163,5,4,D2164,ud,-,-,-,-
2164,5,4,D2164,cud,-,-,-,-
2165,6,5,D2168,ud,-,-,-,-
2166,6,8,D2167,ud,-,-,-,-
2167,6,8,D2167,cud,-,-,-,-
2168,6,5,D2168,cud,-,-,-,-
2169,5,3,D2170,ud,-,-,-,-
2170,5,3,D2170,cud,-,-,-,-
2171,9,2,D2172,ud,-,-,-,-
2172,9,2,D2172,cud,-,-,-,-
2173,9,3,D2174,ud,-,-,-,-
2174,9,3,D2174,cud,-,-,-,-

Appendix 3 - Pottery Spot Dates

Note: Refer to evaluation report for significance of entries 1-108.

1,RPOT,S,-,120,400,BB1 II VABR VSOOTED,-
2,RPOT,S,-,60,85,HWB/C,-
3,RPOT,S,-,50,400,SAND IVA? SHL=29,-
4,RPOT,S,-,0,100,GROG ?PREP,-
5,RPOT,S,-,50,400,SAND II,-
7,RPOT,S,-,50,160,VRW,-
8,RPOT,S,DATE=50-100?,50,100,COAR SJ,-
10,RPOT,S,DATE=50-100?,50,100,SAND,SAND IVK,-
12,RPOT,S,DATE=50-400?,50,400,SAND?,-
14,PREP,S,-,-
15,RPOT,S,-,50,400,RWS *DRAW ZOOMORPHIC PATERA HANDLE,-
16,RPOT,S,-,0,400,SAND UNDATEABLE,-
17,RPOT,S,-,0,400,SAND UNDATEABLE,-
18,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR NJ ?PREP,-
19,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
20,RPOT,S,-,50,400,SAND II,-
21,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
22,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR II ?PREP,-
23,RPOT,S,-,0,400,SAND CHEESE-PRESS/CHICKEN-FEEDER,-
24,RPOT,S,-,0,400,SAND II? BURNT ORANGE SURFS ?PREP,-
26,RPOT,S,-,50,100,SAND II,-
28,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
29,RPOT,S,-,50,400,SAND IVA? SHL=3,-
30,RPOT,S,-,50,160,VRW NJ VBURNT,-
31,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
32,RPOT,S,DATE=50-160?,50,160,VRW? NJ VBURNT,-
33,RPOT,S,-,70,160,HWC II,-
34,RPOT,S,-,0,400,SAND,-
36,RPOT,S,-,0,400,SAND,-
37,RPOT,S,-,50,400,SAND II,-
38,RPOT,S,-,50,400,SAND,-
39,RPOT,S,-,0,400,SAND?,-
40,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
42,RPOT,S,-,50,400,SAND II,-
43,RPOT,S,-,50,100,HOO?,-
44,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
45,RPOT,S,-,0,400,SAND II,-
46,RPOT,S,-,50,400,GROG,-
47,RPOT,S,-,50,400,SAND,-
48,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR,-
49,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
51,RPOT,S,-,120,160,HWC IIF,-
52,RPOT,S,-,40,400,SAND BURNT,-
53,RPOT,S,-,0,400,SAND,-
54,RPOT,S,-,0,400,GROG ?PREP,-
55,RPOT,S,-,50,120,AHSU IIA,-
59,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
60,RPOT,S,-,50,400,SAND BURNT,-

61,RPOT,S,-,70,160,HWC,-
62,RPOT,S,-,40,400,SAND,-
63,RPOT,S,-,0,400,GROG ?PREP,-
64,RPOT,S,-,0,400,GROG ?PREP,-
65,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
66,RPOT,S,-,50,400,FINE,-
67,RPOT,S,-,0,400,GROG ?PREP,-
68,RPOT,S,-,120,200,BBS IIF,-
70,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
71,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
73,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
74,RPOT,S,-,50,400,SAND,-
75,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
76,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
77,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
78,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
79,RPOT,S,-,50,400,SAND II,-
80,RPOT,S,-,50,400,SAND IV,-
82,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?LID ?PREP,-
83,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
84,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
85,PREP,S,-,-
87,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
90,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
91,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
94,RPOT,S,-,70,160,HWC,VRW,-
95,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
98,RPOT,S,-,70,160,HWC LID,-
101,RPOT,S,-,70,160,HWC,-
102,RPOT,S,-,70,160,HWC III,-
104,RPOT,S,-,50,100,GROG,-
105,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR II BURNT ?PREP,-
106,RPOT,S,-,50,400,GROG II,-
108,RPOT,S,-,0,400,COAR ?PREP,-
0000,RPOT,S,-,70,160,HWC II,HWC,VRW,-
0000,PREP,S,-,-
0000,PPOT,S,-,1800,1900,-
2001,RPOT,S,DATE= 100-120/140,100,140,FMIC CDR37 NCD ROD,GROG IIA,VRW BURNT,SAND II,SAND IV,COAR ?PREP,-
2002,RPOT,S,DATE=?50-?160,50,160,COAR ?PREP,SAND II/III ERSB?,SAND,-
2005,RPOT,S,-,70,160,HWC+ II,SAND,-
2007,RPOT,S,-,70,160,VRW BURNT,SAND IV,HWC ABR,AHSU? II,-
2011,RPOT,S,-,0,100,GROG II ABR,COAR ABR,-
2013,RPOT,S,-,0,100,GROG,-
2017,RPOT,S,-,70,120,ERSB ABR,GROG SJ,-
2021,MPOT,S,MPOT?,0,0,-
2026,RPOT,S,-,50,400,SAND ABR,-
2050,PPOT,S,-,1800,1900,MOCH,-
2054,RPOT,S,110/230; VABRADED,0,50,COAR NJ,COAR ?PREP,-
2054,RPOT,S,110/240; VABRADED,70,160,HWC,-
2054,RPOT,S,110/245; VABRADED,50,160,VRW,SAND IIA BURNT,SAND,GROG,-
2054,RPOT,S,110/250; VABRADED,50,160,SAND

BURNT,VRW,MORT,AHSU?,OXID,-
2054,RPOT,S,110/255; VABRADED,0,0,SAND BURNT ?PREP,-
2054,RPOT,S,110/260; VABRADED,250,400,AHFA II,AHFA,OXRC
MORT,SAND,SAND BURNT,VRW,-
2054,PPOT,S,110/260; VABRADED,1600,1800,PMR,-
2054,RPOT,S,115/245; VABRADED; DATE?: IF OXRC = OXID THEN 70-
160,270,400,VRW,SAMLG?,VRW BURNT,OXRC? CDR38/FB,SAND
NJ,GROG,OXID,VCWS? II,SAND,HWC,GROG,-
2054,RPOT,S,115/250; VABRADED,200,400,NVCC III WPD
ROD,HWC,SAND,OXID,VRW?,SAND BURNT,-
2054,PPOT,S,115/250; VABRADED,1600,1800,PMR,-
2054,RPOT,S,155/255; VABRADED,50,160,VRW,AMPH RIM; BURNT,-
2054,RPOT,S,115/260; VABRADED,250,400,VRW,AHFA? ERJ,SAND,SAND
BURNT,BBS? II,HWC? LID,COAR ?PREP,-
2054,RPOT,M,115/265; VABRADED,270,400,OXRC DR38,OXRC
CDR38?/FB,AHFA SJ,VRW,SAND,AHFA? II,BBS FB,VRW II ?LID-
SEATED,HWC?,COAR II,BB2 IVJ,OXID,-
2054,PPOT,S,115/265; VABRADED,1600,1800,PMR,-
2054,RPOT,S,115/275,50,400,SAND,SAND III?,-
2054,PPOT,S,115/275; VABRADED,1600,1800,PMR,-
2054,RPOT,S,120/240; VABRADED; DATE?: PORD?; OTHERWISE 50-
160,350,400,VRW BURNT,PORD?,SAND,SAND II,-
2054,RPOT,S,120/250; VABRADED; DATE?: OXRC?; OTHERWISE 50-
400,240,400,OXRC?,OXID,SAND,GROG,-
2054,RPOT,S,120/255; VABRADED,50,160,VRW,OXID II,SAND II,OXID
NJ,SAND NJ,SAND II BURNT,GROG BURNT,-
2054,RPOT,M,120/260; VABRADED,200,400,BB2F IV,VRW
MORT,VRW,GROG ?PREP,GROG IIA ?PREP,GROG II,SAND BURNT,BBS
FB,SAND II,SAND NJ,SAND LID,GROG SJ,-
2054,RPOT,S,120/265; VABRADED,50,160,SAND CHEESE-PRESS;
BURNT,VRW,OXID NJ,HWC BURNT,AHSU? NJ BURNT,SAND III,SAND
ODD FORM ?IV OR I,GROG IIA,GROG,OXID II BURNT,-
2054,RPOT,S,125/245; VABRADED,0,0,GROG ?PREP,-
2054,RPOT,S,125/250; VABRADED,50,160,OXID,VRW,-
2054,RPOT,S,125/255; VABRADED,0,50,SAND,GROG,SAND II,-
2054,RPOT,S,125/260; VABRADED,50,160,VRW II,SAND II,OXID II
BURNT,GROG II,-
2054,RPOT,S,125/265; VABRADED,50,160,VRW,SAND,GROG IIA
?PREP,GROG ?PREP,VRW II? BURNT,-
2054,RPOT,S,125/270; VABRADED,50,100,GROG IIA ?PREP,AHSU
IIC,VRW,GROG IIA ?PREP; BURNT,GROG,HWB,SAND BURNT,OXID II?,-
2054,RPOT,S,125/275; VABRADED,50,100,OXID II BURNT,FMIC III,GROG
IIA,SAND,SAND IVF,SAND II,-
2054,RPOT,S,130/235; VABRADED; DATE = ?PREP,0,100,GROG IIA
?PREP,SAND,-
2054,RPOT,S,130/260; VABRADED,0,50,GROG IIA ?PREP,GROG ?PREP,-
2054,RPOT,S,130/270; VABRADED,50,160,GROG II ?PREP,GROG
?PREP,SAND,AHSU II,-
2054,RPOT,S,135/225; VABRADED; DATE = ?PREP,0,50,COAR II
?PREP,GROG IIA ?PREP,-
2054,RPOT,S,135/230; VABRADED,50,160,VRW,GROG IIA,GROG,-
2054,RPOT,S,135/235; VABRADED,50,100,FMIC II,GROG IIA
?PREP,SAND,GROG ?PREP,-
2054,RPOT,S,140/220; VABRADED,50,160,VRW BURNT,COAR

?PREP,SAND ?PREP,-
2054,RPOT,S,140/225; VABRADED,70,160,HWC,GROG ?PREP,SAND IVJ?
BURNT,SAND,GROG II,FMIC BURNT,-
2054,RPOT,S,145/230; VABRADED,70,160,VRW,HWC II,GROG,SAND,-
2054,RPOT,S,145/235; VABRADED,0,0,COAR PREP,-
2055,RPOT,S,VABRADED,50,100,VRW MORT?,SAND,VRW,HWB,SAMLG,-
2057,RPOT,S,VABRADED,250,400,VRW,BBS IVJ,AHFA
II,AHFA,NVCC,SAND LID?,SAND,OXID,-
2059,RPOT,S,VABRADED,DATE = ?PREP,0,50,COAR I? ?PREP,-
2061,PREP,S,VABRADED,-
2063,RPOT,S,VABRADED,70,160,GROG,VRW BURNT,SAND LID?,SAND,-
2064,PREP,S,?; VABRADED,-
2066,RPOT,S,VABRADED;DATE?: AHFA = ?INTRUSIVE; OTHERWISE 70-
200,250,400,VCWS IB2,FINE,AHFA II,VRW,GROG,GROG ?PREP,GROG
VA,AHSU,SAND,GROG IIA ?PREP,-
2070,RPOT,S,VABRADED,70,160,SAND NJ,GROG ?PREP,HWC,-
2082,PREP,S,VABRADED,-
2084,RPOT,S,VABRADED,70,160,HWC,-
2088,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE?: ?PREP,0,50,GROG ?PREP,-
2090,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE?: ?PREP,0,50,GROG IIA ?PREP,GROG II
?PREP,SAND,-
2092,RPOT,S,VABRADED,70,160,GROG,HWC III BURNT,VRW
BURNT,AHSU?,-
2098,PREP,S,VABRADED,-
2100,RPOT,S,VABRADED; ?PREP,0,50,GROG VA ?PREP TN,GROG,-
2102,PREP,S,VABRADED,-
2107,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE?: ?PREP,0,50,SAND,GROG ?PREP,-
2110,RPOT,S,VABRADED,50,160,SAMLG IV?,GROG II,AHSU II,-
2112,RPOT,S,VABRADED,50,400,SAND,-
2116,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE?,0,50,GROG,-
2118,RPOT,S,VABRADED,200,400,VRW,OXID,NVCC,AMPH,-
2119,RPOT,S,VABRADED,70,100,VRW IB2,VRW II,VRW,OXID,VRW
BURNT,GROG LID,SAND II,SAND,GROG II,COAR,HWC II,HWC,GROG
?PREP,-
2121,RPOT,S,VABRADED,70,160,SAND,GROG ?PREP,OXID,HWC,-
2129,RPOT,S,VABRADED,50,160,VRW?,GROG,-
2131,RPOT,S,VABRADED,0,50,SAND,GROG ?PREP,-
2134,RPOT,S,VABRADED,0,50,SAND,GROG ?PREP,-
2135,RPOT,S,VABRADED,70,160,HWC,SAND,-
2137,RPOT,S,VABRADED,0,50,GROG,-
2142,RPOT,S,VABRADED,200,400,NVCC III WPD ROD,GROG,SAND
III,SAND,-
2145,RPOT,S,VABRADED,70,160,HWC,-
2147,RPOT,S,VABRADED,50,160,VRW BURNT,SAND,GROG BURNT,-
2149,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE = ?PREP,0,50,SAND,COAR,SAND IIA,-
2161,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE = ?PREP,0,50,GROG BURNT ?PREP,-
2166,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE = ?PREP,0,50,COAR ?PREP,SAND
IIA,SAND,-
2171,RPOT,S,VABRADED,50,160,VRW,SAND IIA,SAND,-
2172,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE = ?PREP,0,0,SAND ?PREP,-
2173,RPOT,S,VABRADED,70,160,HWC,SAND NJ ?PREP,-

Appendix 4 - Environmental Assessment
The Plant Remains from Long Lane, Ickenham

Introduction

During the excavations at Long Lane, Ickenham, soil samples were collected for the potential recovery of carbonised plant remains. These may provide evidence on the range of crops grown, aspects of crop husbandry and processing, and the nature of the settlement itself.

Sampling, Retrieval and Identification Methods

A total of 26 samples were collected from the following feature types: ditch fills (nine samples); posthole fills (eight samples); other fills (five samples); pit fills (two samples); and layers (two samples). The dates of these features ranged from late Iron Age to Roman.

The size of individual samples was ten litres although an additional ten litres was taken from three contexts, 2055, 2063 and 2134. All the samples were processed on a Siraf flotation tank using mesh sizes of 0.25mm and 1mm for the recovery of the flot and residue respectively. The dried residues were sorted by eye and the flots examined using a binocular microscope.

Results

The results are summarised in Table 1, which shows that only 11 samples produced small quantities of plant remains, with a total of just 49 seeds consisting virtually entirely of carbonised grains. Variable quantities of charcoal were recovered from almost all the samples, mainly consisting of flecks and small fragments, although large fragments were recovered from context 2061.

Four samples contained ten seeds preserved by waterlogging, eight of which belonged to *Ranunculus* species. However, these seeds are probably intrusive given the soil conditions on site and may have been deposited as a result of root action and/or earthworm activity. Large amounts of stem/straw and root fragments in many of the samples are also indicative of intrusive activity.

The cereals

Bread/club wheat (*Triticum aestivum* type) was the only cereal that could be identified to species level, being the best represented cereal with twelve grains. Bread/club wheat is present on sites dating from the Neolithic period onwards although a recent review of archaeobotanical evidence suggests that during the Iron Age and Roman periods it is not as common in samples as spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) and barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), and appears as the most abundant grain at very few sites, for example, at the Roman site of Barton Court Farm, Abingdon (Greig 1991). On the west London gravels it was found in samples taken from a Roman corn drier at Wall Garden Farm, Sipson (Giorgi 1993). Bread wheat, as its name implies, has good bread making qualities.

This cereal is tolerant of frost conditions and its cultivation is often associated with damp, heavy soils including deep, clay loams in Britain (Jones 1982). It has a high yield potential and being a naked wheat it is easy to thresh although this makes it more vulnerable to attack from insects and fungi. It also requires a greater soil

fertility than the other wheats, being a poor competitor with weeds.

No definite identifications could be made of the other grains; occasional grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*) may be present while in one sample there was a tentative identification of oat (*Avena* sp.) which may however represent a weed. All these cereals have been found on other late Iron Age and Roman sites in Britain (Jones 1981). One charred seed of dock (*Rumex* sp.) may be from a weed of arable land or wasteland/disturbed ground.

Discussion

The small numbers of grains prevents detailed comparisons of the different assemblages either on a spatial or temporal level. The carbonised cereals are generally well distributed over the site although there tends to be a concentration in grid squares 120-125/215-25. This includes the largest assemblage, albeit only 16 grains, from layer 2149, together with smaller cereal assemblages from a series of post-hole fills (2150, 2152, 2158) close-by.

These small assemblages of grain, together with the charcoal are indicative of human activities, which includes the residues of crop-processing. It is impossible to establish whether the material accumulated in situ or was redeposited, either deliberately dumped or naturally settling in depressions through wind action.

Conclusions

The paucity of archaeobotanical material from this site has not allowed detailed questions to be asked of crop husbandry, processing or the nature of the settlement. However, it has suggested the presence of an (agricultural) human settlement close-by. Further excavation in the vicinity of the site may produce a greater quantity of material from which it would be possible to obtain further information on the agricultural economy of this settlement in west London during the Roman period.

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Table 1: The Plant Remains from Long Lane, Ickenham.

		feature type	FILL	LAYER	-POST-HOLE FILLS			LAYER	POST HOLE	--DITCH FILLS---			POST HOLE
		Habitat											
		context	2007	2134	2150	2152	2158	2149	2059	2066	2064	2001	2125
		sample no.	4	17	21	22	25	20	8	14	10	18	15
Carbonised remains													
Triticum aestivum type	bread/club wheat	FI			2	1		2					1
Triticum cf. aestivum type	bread/club wheat	FI			1		2	2			1		
Triticum/Secale sp	wheat/rye	FI						1					
Hordeum/Triticum sp	barley or wheat	FI						1					
Hordeum/Triticum sp	barley or wheat	FI										2	
cf. Avena sp	oat	AFI						1					
Cerealia	indet. cereal	FI			2	3		7	1			1	
Cerealia	cf. indet. cereal	FI								3			
Rumex sp	dock	ABCDEFG						1					
indeterminate	-	-						1		2			
Waterlogged remains													
Ranunculus sp	-	ABCDEG		1									
Ranunculus spp	-	ABCDEG	7										
Rubus fruticosus/idaeus	blackberry/raspberry	CFGH								1			
Taraxacum sp	dandelion	BCDEFGH			1								

Key: habitat and use codes

A, arable weeds
B, weeds of waste places and disturbed ground
C, plants of woods, scrub, hedgerows
D, open environment (fairly undisturbed)
E, plants of damp/wet environment
F, edible plants
G, medicinal and poisonous plants
H, commercial and industrial use
I, cultivated plants

Appendix 5 - Accessioned Finds Assessment

SUMMARY

The excavation at Long Lane, Ickenham produced a small number of registered finds. The nature of these items, and their poor state of preservation is probably a direct result of the soil conditions on the site.

METALWORK

There are 3 small fragments of iron from the excavation, all from Trench 3. The fragments are in poor condition and their original form or date cannot be determined.

<15> 2054. A fragment of lead, from grid square 110/230, appears to be a reinforcing piece with holes suggesting it was originally attached with square-sectioned nails. This is consistent with Roman technology and would correspond with the dating of much of the pottery from this context.

COINS

Two copper coins were recovered from the excavation.

<2> was found in Trench 3. It is in poor condition and cannot be positively identified as its x-ray is unclear, although its size would indicate that it is probably Claudian.

<1> 2015, is again in poor condition but it has been identified by Jenny Hall as a dupondius circa 146 - 217ad. The hairstyle of the portrait is reminiscent of Marcus Aurelius, Commodius, Septimius Severus, or Caracalla. Unfortunately, there is no pottery from this context.

STONE

<24> 2119. A small fragment of a hone/whetstone. The pottery from this context would suggest that it is of Roman date.

A number of fragments of quernstones were found from several contexts.
<13> 2001 and <14> <23> 2054, are pieces of small rotary querns made from volcanic lava imported from the Rhineland.

<3> 2057 and <11> 2070, are probably also pieces of small rotary querns. They are made from fine and medium grained sandstone from south-east England, probably Hassocks in West Sussex.

The Roman date indicated by these fragments corresponds with the pottery from these contexts which suggest dates of the 1-2nd century for 2070, the 2nd century for 2001, the 2-3rd century for 2054, and the 3-4th century for 2057.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

It is not recommended that any further work be carried out on this assemblage.

Appendix 6 - Pottery Assessment

Pottery from evaluation

CONTEXT DATES:

2001 100-120/140. The presence of (Roman) London ware indicates post-100 AD; the other pottery is not very helpful in providing a definite end-date, but there is nothing which is likely to be later than 160/200. There is residual prehistoric/early Roman pottery. All of the material is abraded; some is very abraded; some is also burnt.

2002 ?50-?160. A mixture of prehistoric/early Roman and Roman sherds, all very abraded and burnt; and therefore difficult to identify.

2005 70-120 or 120-160. Small abraded sherds of Highgate ware, type C+, or of early Roman sandy ware, type B.

2007 70-160. A few small sherds, all abraded; some burnt, including Verulamium Region ware, Highgate ware, type C, and ?Alice Holt, Surrey ware.

2011 Prehistoric - early Roman. Consists only of sherds of a coarse grog-tempered vessel plus some very coarse sherds, all abraded.

2013 Prehistoric/early Roman. One sherd of grog-tempered ware.

2017 70-120. One sherd of a large grog-tempered storage jar (late Iron-Age or early Roman) and one of early Roman sandy ware, type B, abraded.

2021 One sherd of ?medieval pottery.

2026 Two burnt, abraded sherds of sandy grey ware, not dateable.

CONCLUSIONS

The material shows evidence of prehistoric and early Roman activity, up to about 160 AD. It is not possible to be confident about the latest date of the Roman material, owing to the size and condition of the assemblage: it may not be as late as 160. There is also some possible medieval material, in context 2021.

Further examination of the accessioned material, nos. 1-109 (all Tr 3 except 108 & 109, which are Tr 4) revealed a remarkably uninformative assemblage, composed mainly of unidentifiable sherds of coarse grog- or sand-tempered pottery belonging to the late Iron Age or early Roman period. Only two sherds, nos 51 and 68, are clearly dated to the 2nd century; the other material which is probably Roman is probably all 1st century. One sherd is worthy of drawing, a patera handle with zoomorphic design. None of the accessioned material adds significantly to the information provided by the numbered contexts listed above.

POTTERY FROM EXCAVATION

A further four boxes of pottery, containing context nos. 2050-2173, were spot-dated. One context, 2054, fills two boxes, but is sub-divided into many small bags according to grid-square numbers, and these were all dated separately. All of the pottery in this latest batch of material was very badly abraded, which means that identifications are often relatively vague. Most of the sherds offer no information other than the fabric, and a really convincing identification of many fabrics can be difficult with no visible surface. (The most remarkable examples of this effect are the few sherds of South Gaulish samian ware: this is such a high-fired, well-made ware that it usually survives much better than other wares, and one can usually see at least whether one is dealing with mould-decorated or plain sherds. But in this site the sherds of samian look like well-chewed, soft, rather reddish lumps of an oxidised coarse ware). Such poor preservation obviously also limits the rigourness of the dating, since some of the more subtlely-defined coarse ware fabrics which usually help to refine pottery dating have undoubtedly been missed.

The major difference between this latest batch and the previous material is also a somewhat worrying development: whereas the first batches contained no pottery dated later than AD 160, in this batch there is both late Roman and post-medieval pottery. This means that the unidentifiable abraded sherds (usually recorded as SAND or OXID) may represent a much broader range of fabrics than would previously have been expected, including, for example, both late Roman and medieval wares. No medieval pottery was recorded, but since there is some post-medieval pottery, it is entirely possible that some unidentifiable sherds which have been classified as Roman are in fact medieval.

The following contexts contain late Roman pottery:

2054,RPOT,S,110/260; VABRADED,250,400,AHFA II,AHFA,OXRC MORT,SAND,SAND BURNT,VRW,-
2054,RPOT,S,115/245; VABRADED; DATE?: IF OXRC = OXID THEN 70-160,270,400,VRW,SAMLG?,VRW BURNT,OXRC? CDR38/FB,SAND NJ,GROG,OXID,VCWS? II,SAND,HWC,GROG,-
2054,RPOT,S,115/250; VABRADED,200,400,NVCC III WPD ROD,HWC,SAND,OXID,VRW?,SAND BURNT,-
2054,RPOT,S,115/260; VABRADED,250,400,VRW,AHFA? ERJ,SAND,SAND BURNT,BBS? II,HWC? LID,COAR ?PREP,-
2054,RPOT,M,115/265; VABRADED,270,400,OXRC DR38,OXRC CDR38?/FB,AHFA SJ,VRW,SAND,AHFA? II,BBS FB,VRW II ?LID-SEATED,HWC?,COAR II,BB2 IVJ,OXID,-
2054,RPOT,S,120/240; VABRADED; DATE?: PORD?; OTHERWISE 50-160,350,400,VRW BURNT,PORD?,SAND,SAND II,-
2054,RPOT,S,120/250; VABRADED; DATE?: OXRC?; OTHERWISE 50-400,240,400,OXRC?,OXID,SAND,GROG,-
2054,RPOT,M,120/260; VABRADED,200,400,BB2F IV,VRW MORT,VRW,GROG ?PREP,GROG IIA ?PREP,GROG II,SAND BURNT,BBS FB,SAND II,SAND NJ,SAND LID,GROG SJ,-
2057,RPOT,S,VABRADED,250,400,VRW,BBS IVJ,AHFA II,AHFA,NVCC,SAND LID?,SAND,OXID,-
2066,RPOT,S,VABRADED;DATE?: AHFA = ?INTRUSIVE; OTHERWISE 70-200,250,400,VCWS IB2,FINE,AHFA II,VRW,GROG,GROG ?PREP,GROG VA,AHSU,SAND,GROG IIA ?PREP,-
2118,RPOT,S,VABRADED,200,400,VRW,OXID,NVCC,AMPH,-

2142,RPOT,S,VABRADED,200,400,NVCC III WPD ROD,GROG,SAND III,SAND,-

And the following contexts contain post-Roman (in fact all post-medieval) pottery:

0000,PPOT,S,-,1800,1900,-
2050,PPOT,S,-,1800,1900,MOCH,-
2054,PPOT,S,110/260; VABRADED,1600,1800,PMR,-
2054,PPOT,S,115/250; VABRADED,1600,1800,PMR,-
2054,PPOT,S,115/265; VABRADED,1600,1800,PMR,-
2054,PPOT,S,115/275; VABRADED,1600,1800,PMR,-

There were no individual sherds in this latest batch of Roman material worthy of particular mention, insofar as the levels of abrasion would allow us to know.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

In spite of the above comments on abrasion, there is potentially useful material in LLP 94. In particular, several recent assessment reports similar to this one for sites in west (and south) London have noted the need to study in more detail the fabrics of coarse grog- and sand-tempered wares of the late Iron Age/early Roman period. While the vast majority of the sherds identified as GROG ?PREP and SAND ?PREP, etc. offer nothing other than the fabric to identify, the fabrics could be subjected to petrological analysis, and this might at least lead to some recognition of areas of distribution of particular sources (should the latter be susceptible to such analyses). No such sherds in this material exhibited any elements of decoration, but it has been possible to note the presence of the ubiquitous bead-rimmed jar, which occurs in various sizes.

In sum, there is some potential further work on this sort of material, but it could only be usefully undertaken as part of a study of a substantial numbers of other sites containing similar late Iron Age/early Roman pottery.

Addendum:

List of contexts (from the latest batch) containing ?PREP and no dateable Roman or later material:

2054,RPOT,S,110/230; VABRADED,0,50,COAR NJ,COAR ?PREP,-
2054,RPOT,S,110/255; VABRADED,0,0,SAND BURNT ?PREP,-
2054,RPOT,S,125/245; VABRADED,0,0,GROG ?PREP,-
2054,RPOT,S,125/255; VABRADED,0,50,SAND,GROG,SAND II,-
2054,RPOT,S,130/235; VABRADED; DATE = ?PREP,0,100,GROG IIA ?PREP,SAND,-
2054,RPOT,S,130/260; VABRADED,0,50,GROG IIA ?PREP,GROG ?PREP,-
2054,RPOT,S,135/225; VABRADED; DATE = ?PREP,0,50,COAR II ?PREP,GROG IIA ?PREP,-
2054,RPOT,S,145/235; VABRADED,0,0,COAR PREP,-
2059,RPOT,S,VABRADED,DATE = ?PREP,0,50,COAR I? ?PREP,-
2061,PREP,S,VABRADED,-
2064,PREP,S,?; VABRADED,-
2082,PREP,S,VABRADED,-
2088,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE?: ?PREP,0,50,GROG ?PREP,-
2090,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE?: ?PREP,0,50,GROG IIA ?PREP,GROG II

?PREP,SAND,-
2098,PREP,S,VABRADED,-
2100,RPOT,S,VABRADED; ?PREP,0,50,GROG VA ?PREP TN,GROG,-
2102,PREP,S,VABRADED,-
2107,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE?: ?PREP,0,50,SAND,GROG ?PREP,-
2112,RPOT,S,VABRADED,50,400,SAND,-
2116,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE?,0,50,GROG,-
2131,RPOT,S,VABRADED,0,50,SAND,GROG ?PREP,-
2134,RPOT,S,VABRADED,0,50,SAND,GROG ?PREP,-
2137,RPOT,S,VABRADED,0,50,GROG,-
2149,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE = ?PREP,0,50,SAND,COAR,SAND IIA,-
2161,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE = ?PREP,0,50,GROG BURNT ?PREP,-
2166,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE = ?PREP,0,50,COAR ?PREP,SAND
IIA,SAND,-
2172,RPOT,S,VABRADED; DATE = ?PREP,0,0,SAND ?PREP,-

Appendix 7 - Sub-group Dating Table

Sub-group	Type	Date
1.1	Natural	-
2.1	Posthole	-
2.2	Ditch	0-50
2.3	Ditch	0-50
2.4	Posthole	70-160
2.5	Posthole	0-50
2.6	Posthole	-
2.7	Posthole	-
2.8	Posthole	70-160
2.9	Slot	-
2.10	Pit	0-50
2.11	Ditch	0-50
2.12	Posthole	0-50
3.1	Posthole	1800-1900
3.2	Posthole	-
4.1	Posthole	0-50
4.2	Pit	70-160
4.3	Posthole	-
4.4	Posthole	-
4.5	Pit	-
4.6	Pit	50-160
4.7	Deposit	200-400
5.1	Gulley	200-400
5.2	Gulley	50-160

5.3	Gulley	0-50
5.4	Gulley	-
6.1	Ditch	70-160
6.2	Ditch	70-100
6.3	Ditch	0-50
6.4	Ditch	50-160
6.5	Ditch	-
6.6	Ditch	70-200
6.7	Ditch	0-50
6.8	Ditch	0-50
6.9	Ditch	100-120/40
6.10	Ditch	0-50
7.1	Pit	70-160
7.2	Deposit	-
7.3	Tree-throw	50-400
7.4	Tree-throw	240-400
7.5	Tree-throw	70-160
7.6	Tree-throw	-
7.7	Tree-throw	50-100
7.8	Tree-throw	0-50
7.9	Posthole	-
8.1	Burnt Deposit	0-50
8.2	Posthole	-
8.3	Posthole	-
8.4	Posthole	-
8.5	Posthole	-
8.6	Posthole	-

8.7	Burnt Deposit	0-50
9.1	Ditch	70-160
9.2	Ditch	50-160
9.3	Ditch	70-160
9.4	Gulley	-
10.1	Clearance	0-400

Appendix 8 - Struck Flint Assessment

TABLE 1 STRUCK AND BURNT FLINT FROM LLP94.

KEY.
CXT = context no.
FL = flakes (length / breadth ratio <2:1)).
BL = blades (length / breadth ratio >2:1)).
C1 = single platform core.
CM = multi- platform core.
MLTH= microlith.
BREAK= no. of pieces which are broken.
HARD= no. of pieces manufactured using hard hammer technique.
SOFT= no. of pieces manufactured using soft hammer technique.
BST= no. of struck pieces which have been burnt.
BSTW= weight of struck pieces which have been burnt.
BNO = no of pieces of unstruck burnt flint.
BNWT= total weight of unstruck burnt flint.
NOTES= notes on flintwork from context.

ACCNO	CXT	FL	BL	C1	CM	MLTH	BREAK	HARD	SOFT	BST	BSTWT	BNO	BNWT	NOTES
0	2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	
0	2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	28	
0	2054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	56	SQ 115/250.
0	2054	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	32	SQ 120/250.
0	2063	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	
0	2070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14	
0	2082	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	44	
0	2096	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	32	
0	2149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	59	
4	2090	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	SECONDARY FLAKE. 37 X 32 X 10 MM. SOME EDGE DAMAGE (NOT RETOUCH) ON RIGHT LATERAL EDGE. GRAVEL FLINT.
5	2054	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	OBLIQUELY BLUNTED POINT, WITH PROXIMAL TIP SNAPPED OFF. GRAVEL FLINT. 31 X 12 X 3 MM.

ACCNO	CXT	FL	BL	C1	CM	MLTH	BREAK	HARD	SOFT	BST	BSTWT	BNO	BNWT	NOTES
8	2096	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	SECONDARY FLAKE. 22 X 23 X 5 MM. PLAIN BUTT. GRAVEL FLINT.
9	2082	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	11	0	0	PROXIMAL END OF A LARGE BURNT FLAKE OR BLADE. PLAIN BUTT. SMALL FLAKE FROM A CHERTY NODULE.
10	2082	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	TERTIARY FLAKE. 23 X 19 X 4 MM. PLAIN BUTT, PLATFORM ABRASION. GRAVEL FLINT.
12	2063	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	TERTIARY FLAKE. BULBAR END DAMAGED.
16	2054	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	SECONDARY FLAKE. 39 X 38 X 10 MM. CORTICATED BUTT.
17	2054	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	SLIGHTLY PATINATED COMPLETE BLADE. 47 MM X 18 MM X 4 MM. PLAIN BUTT. RIGHT LATERAL MARGIN CORTICATED. SOME EDGE DAMAGE AT DISTAL END.
18	2054	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	BROKEN SECONDARY FLAKE. GRAVEL FLINT.
19	2054	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2 SECONDARY , 1 TERTIARY FLAKE. ALL BROKEN, AND MADE ON GRAVEL FLINT.LARGEST HAS PROXIMAL END MISSING, AND IS 46 MM LONG X 52 MM WIDE. ALL HAVE POST DEPOSITIONAL EDGE ABRASION TO VARYING DEGREES.
20	2054	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	10	0	0	THREE SECONDARY FLAKES, OF WHICH 1 IS BURNT. 1 SMALL GRAVEL PEBBLE UTILISED AS A SINGLE PLATFORM CORE. WT OF CORE 24 GRAMS. DIMENSIONS: 26 MMM X 43 MM X 22 MM.
21	2054	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24 MM X 28 MM X 20 MM. WEIGHT 19 GRAMS. VERY SMALL SINGLE PLATFORM BLADELETT CORE ON A GRAVEL PEBBLE.
22	2054	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	PATINATED PROXIMAL END OF A BLADE.
Totals:		14	2	2	0	1	11	1	6	3	21	16	275	

TABLE 2. FLINTWORK FROM LLP94 BY CONTEXT.

For key see Appendix 1.

CXT	FL	BL	C1	MLTH	BREAK	HARD	SOFT	BST	BSTWT	BNO	BNWT
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	28
2054	8	2	2	1	8	1	2	2	10	2	88
2063	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	8
2070	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	14
2082	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	11	5	44
2090	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2096	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	32
2149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	59
Totals:	14	2	2	1	11	1	6	3	21	16	275

Table 1 contains the quantification of flintwork by accession number, whilst Table 2 tabulates the total flintwork by context.

As can be seen from Table 2, the struck flint assemblage is very small, totalling only 19 pieces, of which 14 are flakes, 2 are blades, 2 are single platform cores and 1 microlith.

The raw material employed is almost exclusively locally derived river gravel flint. Many of the pieces have signs of post- depositional edge damage or abrasion, and a high number (11 out of the 19) are broken. This would be consistent with the flintwork being in secondary context. For example, the "clearance" context, 2054, contains most of the flint assemblage. similarly, the flintwork from late Iron Age and Roman features 2063, 2082 and 2096 can all be regarded as residual.

Technologically, soft hammer technique predominates over hard hammer technique. Typologically, the assemblage is dominated by flakes (14), with only two blades. Both the cores are very small single platform bladelett cores, utilising gravel pebbles. The very small size of these cores illustrates that the raw material was worked until it was no longer practicable to continue reducing the core.

The only retouched tool in the assemblage is an obliquely backed microlith, with the proximal tip snapped off.

Of the burnt flint assemblage, burnt unstruck flint outweighs burnt struck pieces by a factor of 13. This indicates a deliberate selection of gravel pebbles for burning, as opposed to the accidental incorporation of struck flint within a fire.
It is impossible given the small size of the assemblage to determine if the flintwork represents a single or many occupations. The microlith is of a type dating to the early Mesolithic, between c. 9,500 and 8,500 BP. The two small cores could be Mesolithic or Neolithic, between perhaps 8,500 and 4,000 BP.

In conclusion, the flint assemblage is probably representative of prehistoric occupation in the Mesolithic and/or Neolithic periods. However, activity in the later prehistoric and Roman periods has led to disturbance of this material, and a subsequent diminution of its archaeological potential.

Appendix 9 - Ceramic Building Material Assessment

The majority of ceramic building material is highly abraded. Much of this abraded material may be of Roman date, but this is my no means certain.

1) Roman ceramic tile
(contexts Tr.3, 2054 2055)

context 2054: definite Roman = 110/260, 115/260, 115/250.
possible Roman = 145/230, 115/255, 115/265,
120/260, 135/225, 120/250,
120/255, 115/265.

The only building material which seems to be of fairly certain Roman date came from Trench 3 and two contexts (2054, 2055). This comprises small fragments of tegula and brick what may be imbrex. There is also what looks like an abraded box flue-tile from post-Roman context 2054.

Most of the tiles are in fabric group 2815. Tiles in this fabric made north of London were mainly from kilns straggling Watling Street between London and St Albans. This may well be the source of the LLP94 material. Tiles in fabric group 2815 are dated 1st to mid 2nd century.

There is also a fragment of what may be abraded Roman brick in fabric type 3060 (context 2054 = 120/265). If it is Roman then it probable originates from the kiln site at Radlett in Hertfordshire. These Radlett tiles are dated AD 50/70 to AD 120/125.

2) Daub
(contexts 2001, 2021, 2054, 2066, 2149, 2150, 2172)

context 2054: definite daub = 125/255
probable daub = 120/265

Again only small fragments are present, two of which have circular wattle impressions from some sort of wattle and daub structure (contexts 2149, 2172). Certain daub is also partly burnt (contexts 2021, 2054, 2066).

This daub is probably Roman, although an earlier or later date cannot be discounted.

3) Daub?/Tile?
(contexts: 2011, 2026, 2057, 2063, 2064, 2082, 2107, 2118, 2119, 2127, 2129, 2133, 2134, 2156, 2165, 2171)

All this material is highly abraded and so it is not certain whether it is daub or fired ceramic tile. None of this material can be dated with any certainty.

4) Medieval or post-medieval ceramic tile
(context 2054 = 115/245, 115/255, 120/260, 115/250)

From context 2054 came a number of fragments of peg roofing tile. In central London such tile was introduced in the later 12th century and continued in use until at least the later 18th century. This is no indication as to the date of the peg tiles from LLP94.

The peg tiles are in three MOLAS fabric types, 2586, 2587 and 3094. All were probably made at tile kilns not too far from the Ickenham area.

STONE

All this stone is in the form of rubble fragments, none can be dated. The following stone types are present:

i) Kentish Rag
(context 2066)

A sandy limestone from the Maidstone area of Kent (Roman or later).

ii) Chalk
(context 2054 = 115/250)

iii) Fine, or medium grained sandstone
(context 2054, 2057)

context 2054 = 120/260, 120/255, 115/265

As with the ceramic tile, this shows considerable evidence of weathering.

iv) Quartzite
(context 2119)

A hard, medium grained, quartzitic sandstone.

Recommendations for Further Study

The building material record sheets from LLP94 will need to be computerised. This will allow comparison with all other sites in the MOLAS building material computer data base.

Time Required = **1 Day**

If the results from LLP94 are to be published the information contained in this assessment will need to be incorporated. However, it must be admitted that the building material can provide only relatively limited information due to the very abraded nature of the ceramic material present.

1 For the purposes of this listing the site archive is considered to be derived from both evaluation and excavation phases.