

BFPQ12



# LAND AT BIRCHALL FARM, WELWYN GARDEN CITY, HERTFORDSHIRE

*Archaeological Evaluation*

*for Lafarge Aggregates Ltd*

*November 2012*



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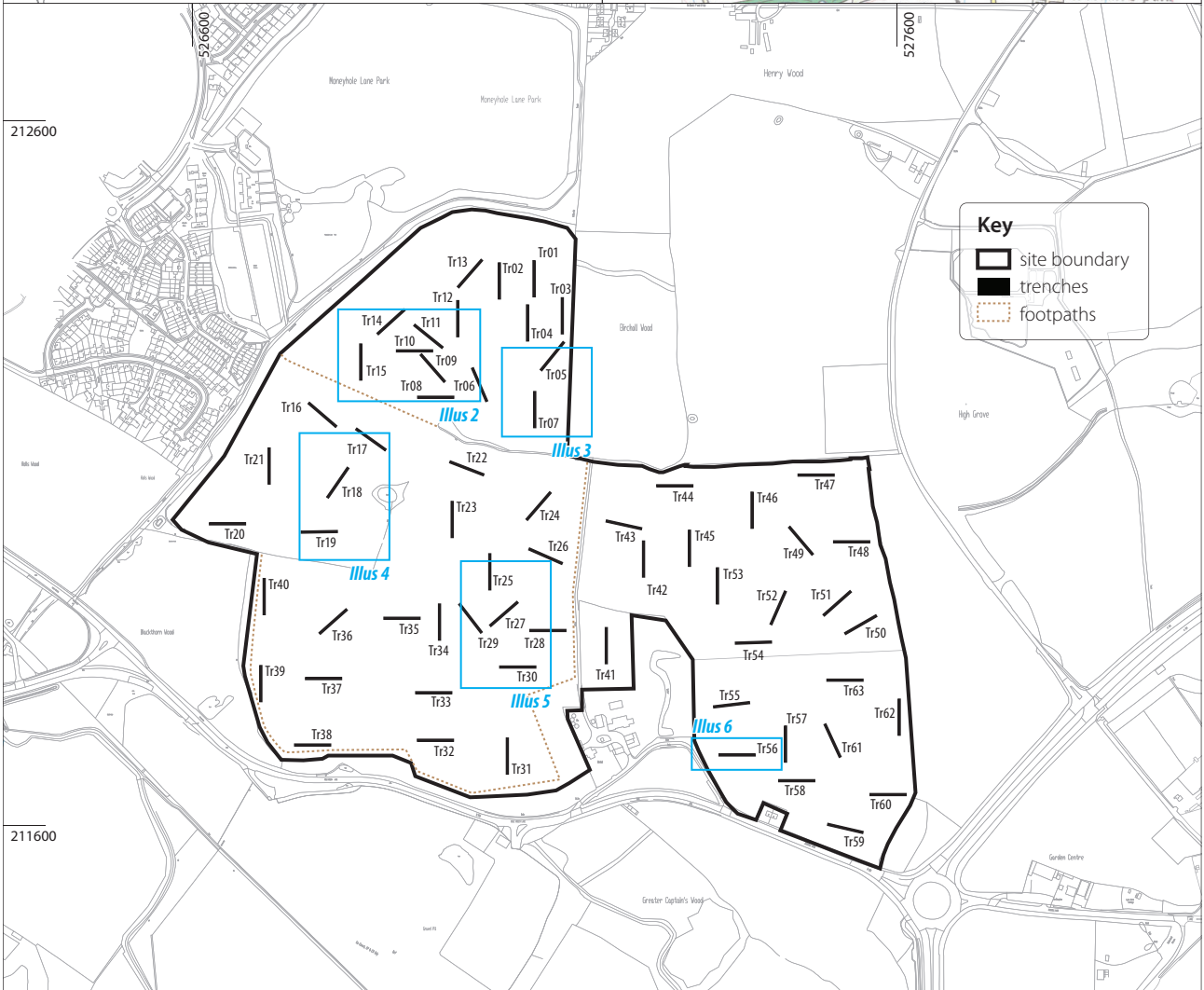
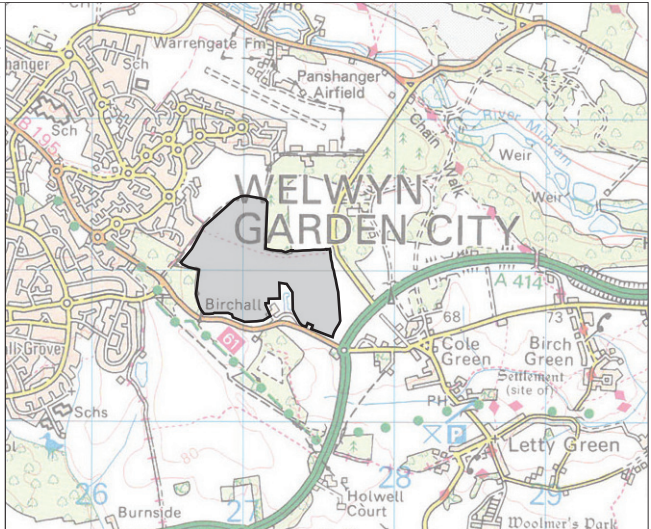
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Scale 1:10,000 @ A4



### Illus 1

Site location

# LAND AT BIRCHALL FARM, WELWYN GARDEN CITY, HERTFORDSHIRE

## Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology Ltd conducted an evaluation at a proposed mineral extraction area on land at Birchall Farm, located between Panshanger Quarry to the east and Welwyn Garden City to the west. The evaluation was undertaken in order to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the Development Area. The work was commissioned by Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd, on behalf of Lafarge Aggregates Ltd. A total of 62 trenches were excavated within the DA. This resulted in the uncovering of late Bronze Age to the early Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Planning background

Lafarge Aggregates Ltd (the company) is submitting a planning application for an extension to their existing workings at Panshanger Quarry, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire; henceforth referred to as the Development Area (DA). As part of the application process, the company have undertaken non-intrusive archaeological evaluation of the DA comprising a desk-based assessment (Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd 2011) and an archaeo-geophysical survey (Bartlett-Clark 2012). The evaluation was carried out to assess the extent, nature and survival of archaeological features within those parts of the site where mineral extraction may take place.

The Mineral Planning Authority (MPA) is advised on archaeological matters by the Hertfordshire County Council Archaeological Officer (AO). The AO advised that an intrusive archaeological trial trench evaluation would be required in advance of any development in order to obtain further information on the sub-surface archaeological potential. These works were requested in accordance with government guidance as set out in National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (2012).

A written scheme of investigation for the evaluation was prepared by Headland Archaeology Ltd (2011) on behalf of Phoenix Consulting Ltd (the consultant) and the company. Prior to which Phoenix Consulting Archaeology undertook consultation with the Hertfordshire County Council's Historic Environment Unit (HCC HEU) on behalf of the company regarding the requirements for the trial trench evaluation. Headland Archaeology was commissioned to prepare a method statement for the evaluation, undertake the site works and produce a report (this document) on the results. The combined results of the non-

intrusive and intrusive evaluations will allow the AO to make their recommendation on the planning application.

### 1.2 Site location and geology

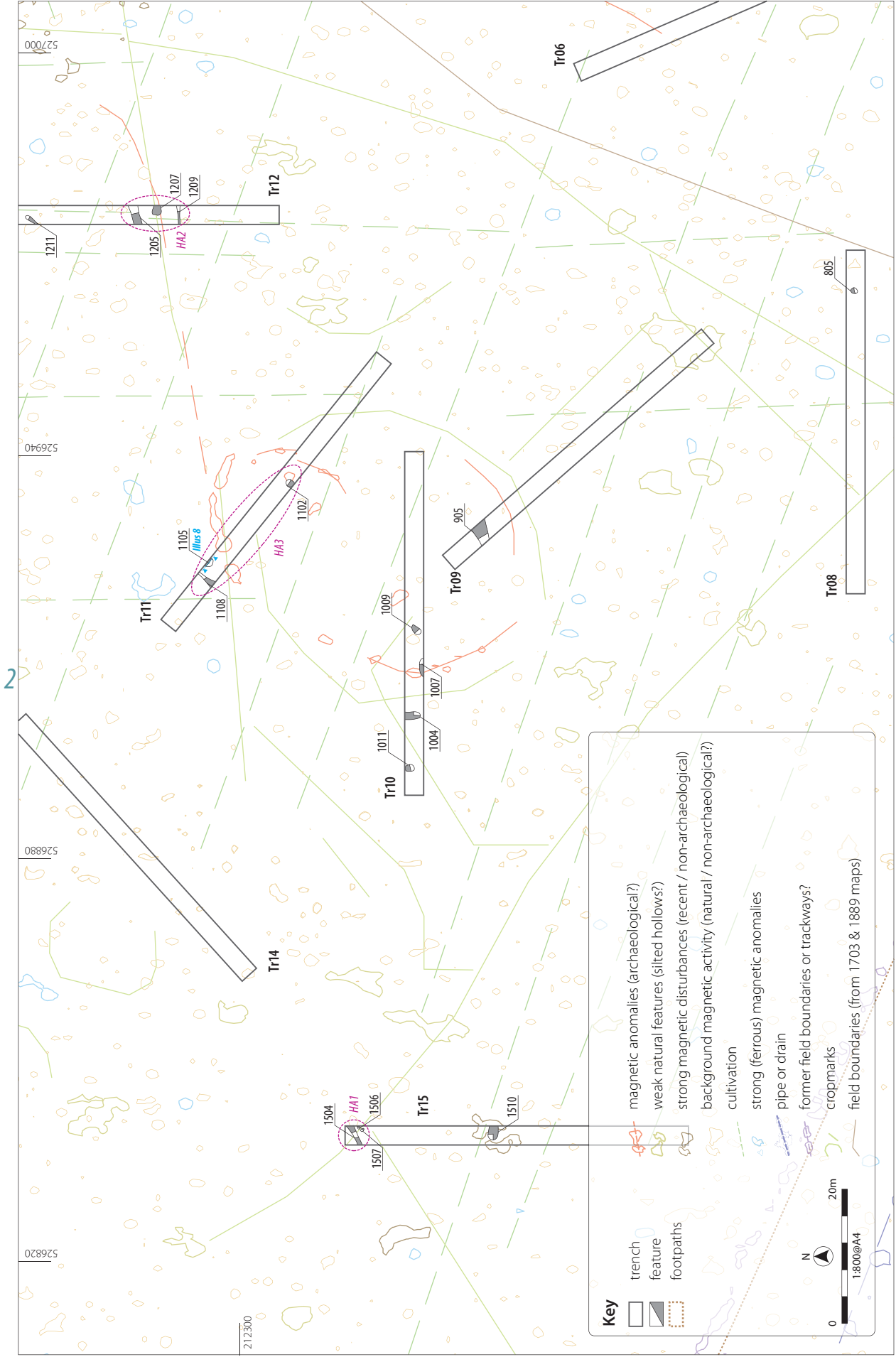
The DA is located to the immediate east of Welwyn Garden City and is centred at TL 27153 11918. It is bounded by Green Lane, Blackthorn Wood and a modern residential estate to the west and Henry Wood and Birchall Wood to the north. It lies to the north of Birchall Lane, the north-west of the A414 and the west of Panshanger Lane (which links the A414 with the B1000 to the north). The DA comprises open arable land which is sub-divided by an east-west aligned public footpath and a north-south aligned track way connecting Birchall Wood and Birchall Farm. A tree-filled pond lies within the south-western field.

The DA occupies relatively flat large arable fields at around 75m AOD, situated on a ridge between the Mimram and Lea river valleys to the north and south respectively. The underlying geology consist of Lewes Nodular and Seaford Chalk Formations overlain by soils of the Lowestoft Formation at the southwest of the site and Kesgrave Sand and Gravel elsewhere on the site. These deposits have been overlain by soils of the Ludford Association (571x) comprising loam and sandy soils over glacio-fluvial drift ([www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)).

### 1.3 Archaeological background

The archaeological and historical background of the DA has been detailed in the desk-based assessment (Phoenix Consulting Archaeology 2009) and is summarised here with all due acknowledgement.

The site contains a number of cropmark groups which have been



**Illus 2**  
Trenches in NW field

interpreted by the Historic Environment Record (HER) as possible archaeological remains of Prehistoric date. The cropmarks are concentrated to the west of Birchall Wood and to the west of the track leading south to Birchall Farm. However, many of the linear cropmarks recorded in the HER correspond to the post-medieval field system as shown on an estate map of 1703–4 (*Illus 7*). Nevertheless, the entire proposed development area has been designated as an Area of Archaeological Significance by East Hertfordshire District Council.

Apart from the cropmark evidence there are no archaeological sites or finds recorded within the proposed DA. Although Bronze Age features are recorded bordering Green Lane and Panshanger Lane which could possibly extend into the site. A medieval moated site lies beyond the southern site boundary, at Birchall Farm.

Subsequent evaluation in the form of a geophysical survey (Bartlett-Clark 2011) carried out on the western half of the DA tested the survival of the cropmarks recorded in the HER. The number of possible archaeological features corresponding to cropmarks was significantly less than the total number of cropmarks. This indicated the possibility that modern ploughing may have truncated some features recorded as cropmarks or that geophysical survey had not identified all potential remains.

Archaeological evidence from the site and the surrounding area suggests that the DA has the potential to contain archaeological deposits from the Prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods. The above findings were noted prior to trial trenching being undertaken and have been considered in the production of this report.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Objectives

The objectives of the evaluation were:

- to identify and assess the particular significance of any element of the historic environment that may be affected the relevant proposal,
- to determine and understand the nature, function and character of any remains on the site, in their cultural and environmental setting,
- to analyse any evidence retrieved in light of objectives contained within the frameworks of local and regional research. In this case they are provided by Medlycott (2011), Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000).

In addition to these general aims, it was hoped the results of the evaluation would provide an opportunity to address the following specific research objectives:

- trenches targeting geophysical anomalies will be used to assess the effectiveness of geophysical survey for identifying different types of features,

- to establishing the depth and character of archaeologically 'sterile' overburden,
- identifying, characterising and dating any potential archaeological remains within the site, and
- defining any constraints (*e.g.* areas of disturbance, service locations, *etc.*) and any potential constraints for further archaeological fieldwork if required.

### 2.2 Methodology

The fieldwork took place between 17th September and 9th October 2012. A total of 62 trenches were excavated amounting to 3100 linear meters at 2m wide. The trenches were laid out in order to test geophysical survey anomalies and blank areas within the DA. Trench 41 (*Illus 1*) was not excavated as it was located within a horse enclosure and Trench 55 was shortened to 30m to avoid an underground cable.

A 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a flat-bladed bucket was used to remove topsoil under direct archaeological control. Excavation continued until clean geological sediments or significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

Further excavation required to satisfy the objectives of the evaluation was continued by hand. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified features was investigated by hand and all features were recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

### 2.3 Recording

All recording was in accordance with the code of practice of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). All trenches and contexts were given unique numbers. All recording was undertaken on *pro forma* record cards that conform to accepted archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

An overall site plan at an appropriate scale and relative to the National Grid was recorded by digital survey using a differential GPS.

A full photographic record comprising colour slide and black and white print photographs was taken, supplemented with digital photography. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

## 3. RESULTS

### 3.1 Introduction

Full trench descriptions, including orientation, length and depth are presented in Appendix 1.1. Technical details of individual contexts are presented in Appendix 1.2. Contexts are numbered by trench number: *i.e.* Trench 01 [101], Trench 02 [201]. Cut features are shown as [101] whilst their fills are expressed as (102) for example. The results are described in chronological order.



Overburden generally comprised topsoil to a depth of 0.30m below ground level (bgl). Subsoil was only identified in a small number of trenches and where recorded was generally 0.10m to 0.20m thick. The underlying natural geology comprised sand and gravels with lenses of clay.

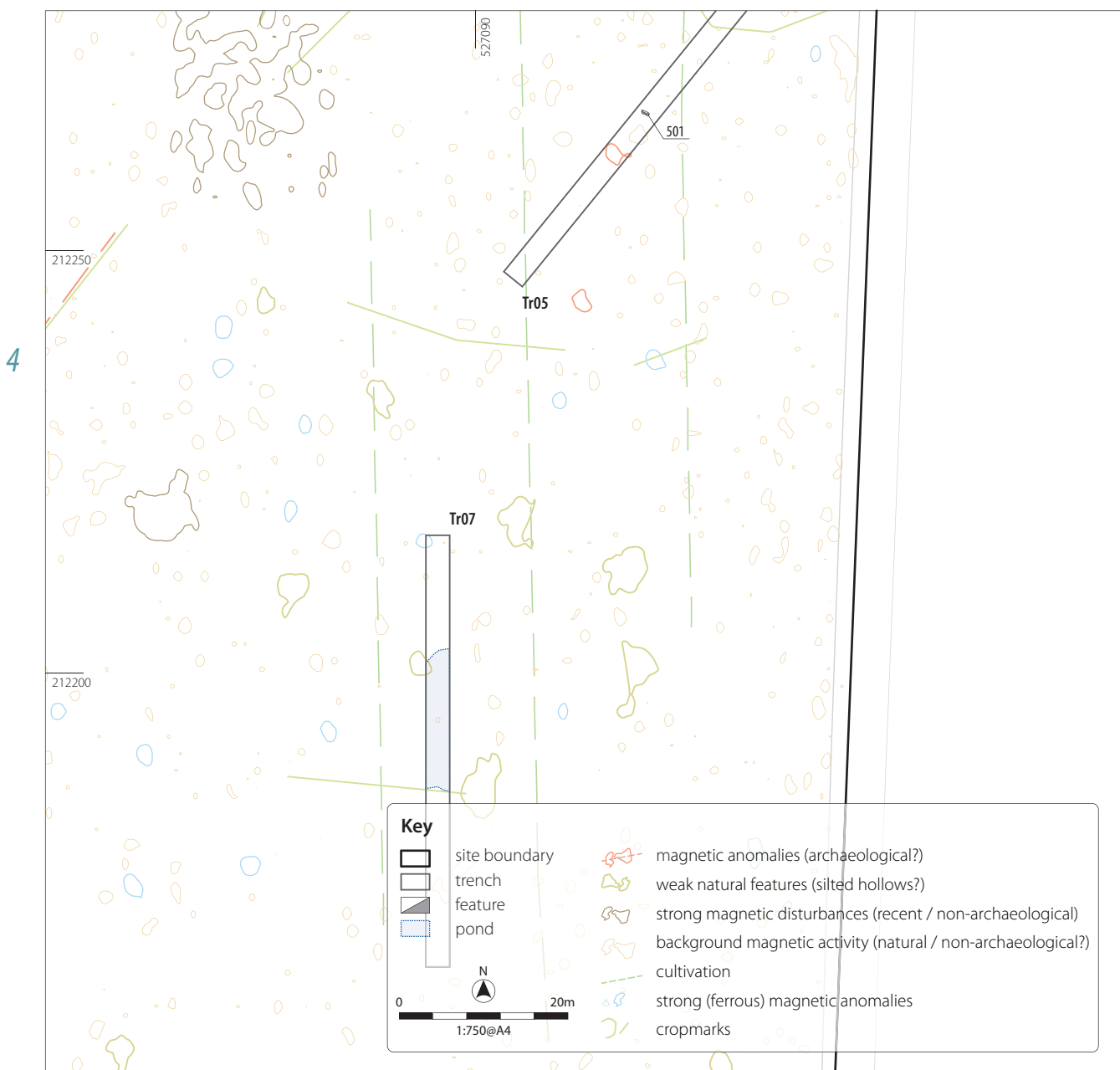
Whilst over half the trenches were archaeologically sterile the evaluation revealed varying evidence for Prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity. There was notable evidence for modern truncation resulting from the agricultural land use indicated by ploughmarks and land drains.

### 3.2 Prehistoric

Evidence for prehistoric activity was fairly widely dispersed

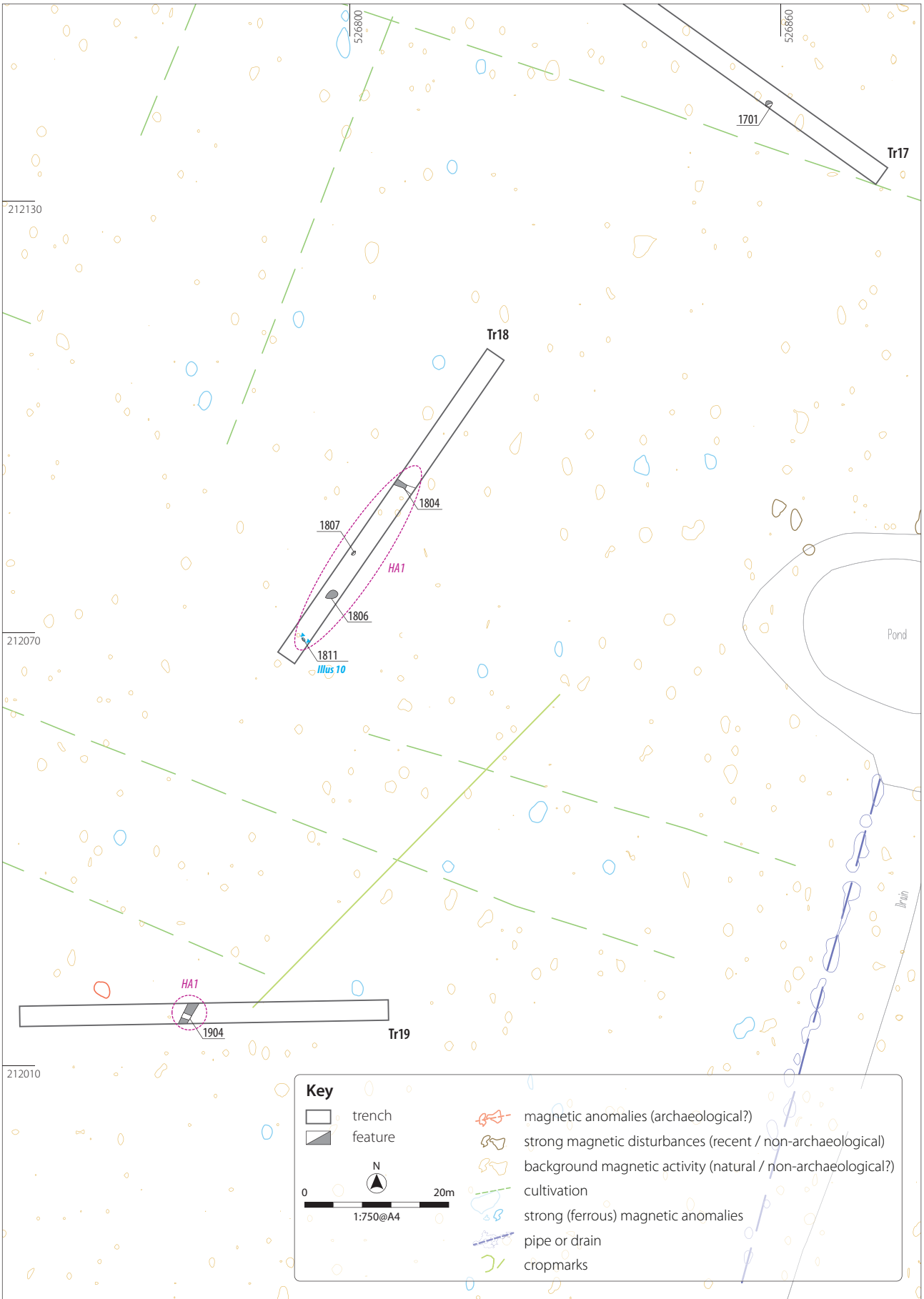
across the west (trenches 17, 18, 19, 28 and 29), north (trenches 8, 10, 11 and 15) and southeast (trenches 56 and 60) of the site (*Illus 2, 4-6*)

In particular, the majority of evidence for prehistoric activity was concentrated at the west and north of the DA. A possible prehistoric occupation spread (1806) was identified in Trench 18 at the west of the site (*Illus 4*). It contained fragments of charcoal and produced seven sherds of late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pottery. Pit [1816] also recorded in Trench 18 contained 9 pieces of late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pottery. In addition, posthole [1811] (*Illus 10*) located at the SWW of the trench was lined with a dark grey black sandy clay (1812) interpreted as packing material deliberately deposited to support the post. Although undated posthole [1811] was



**Illus 3**

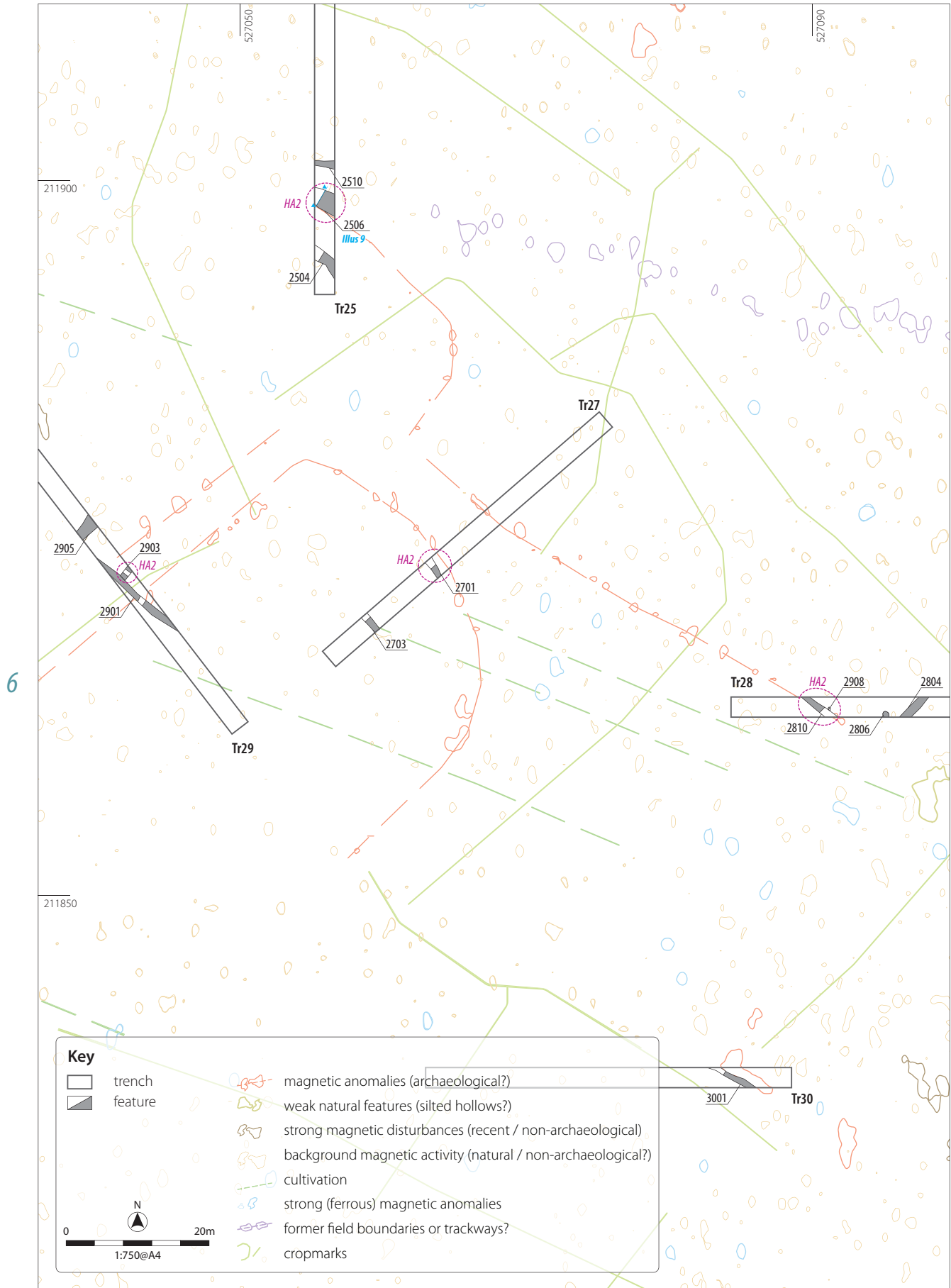
*Detail of Trench 05 and 07*



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Illus 4

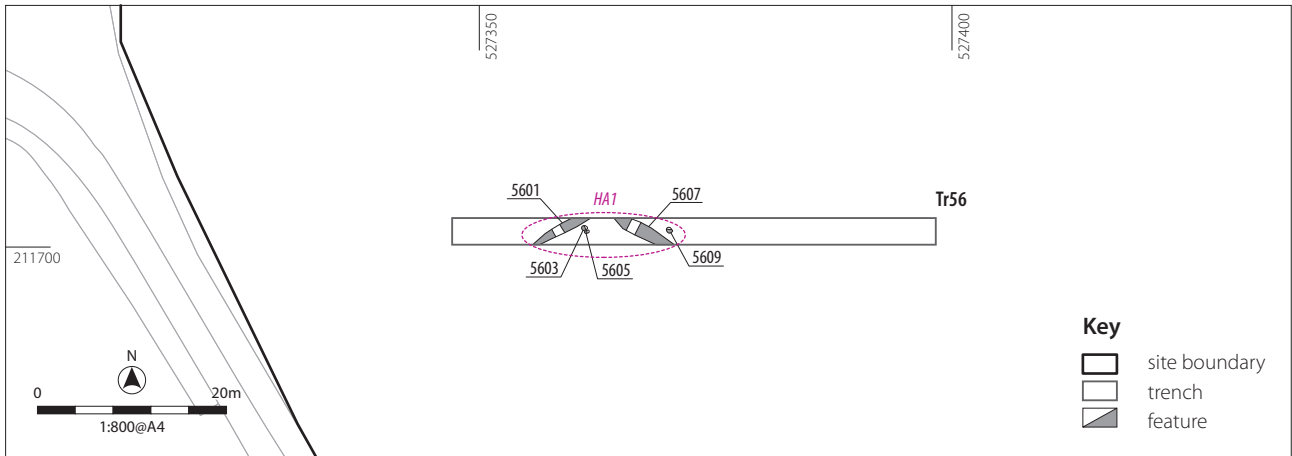
Detail of Trench 17, 18 and 19



**Illus 5**

*Remains recorded in S field*





**Illus 6**

*Detail of Trench 56*

thought likely to be of similar prehistoric date, as was pit [1701] recorded in Trench 17 to the immediate north (*Illus 4*). Pit [1701] contained the base of a pot. This was similar in fabric to that recovered from Trench 18.

A NE–SW aligned linear feature [1904] recorded in Trench 19 (*Illus 4*); it contained a single fill producing two sherds of early Iron Age pottery. It is likely that the features recorded in trenches 17, 18 and 19 were broadly contemporary given the similarity of the fills, their proximity and similar date ranges of the pottery collected.

A number of pits / postholes were recorded in the central trenches (trenches 8–12 and 15) in the northwest field (*Illus 2*). Whilst all of the features ([805], [1007], [1102], [1105], [1506] and [1507]) remained undated it is considered that they could relate to the prehistoric remains recorded in trenches 17–19 given the similar morphology. The remains in trenches 8–12 were truncated by modern ploughing.

Evidence for later prehistoric activity was recorded in neighboring trenches (trenches 28 and 29) at the west of the DA (*Illus 5*). Ditch [2804] contained a single fill producing nine sherds of late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pottery and ditch [2903] contained two sherds of late Iron Age pottery.

Further possible evidence for late prehistoric activity was recorded in the SE part of the site in Trench 56 (*Illus 6*), comprising a NE–SW linear [5601], a NW–SE linear [5607], two small pits [5603] and [5605] and a posthole [5609]. Posthole [5609] contained four sherds of late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pottery. Apart from which the features recorded in Trench 56 remained undated, however they were considered likely to be broadly contemporary given their proximity and the similar nature of the fills.

A shallow linear and pit were recorded to the east of Trench 56 in Trench 60. However, these were very shallow measuring 0.10m deep and were thought likely to be the result of recent agricultural activity rather than related to the remains recorded in Trench 56.

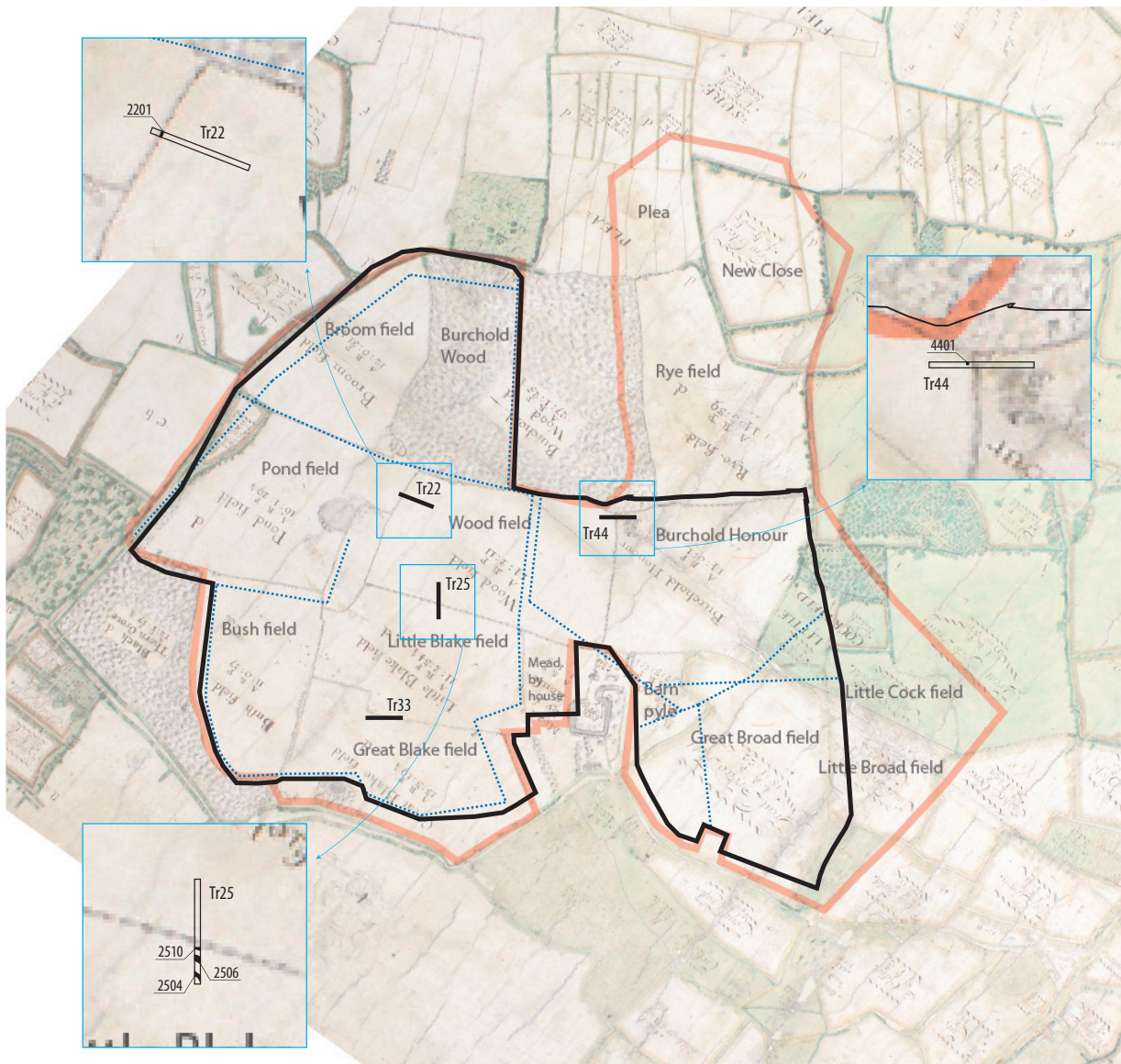
### 3.3 Roman

Trenching at the west of the site revealed evidence for Roman activity. Ten linear features were observed in trenches 25, 27, 28 and 29, some of which corresponded with cropmarks and geophysical survey results (*Illus 5*). The most substantial linear was ditch [2506] (*Illus 9*) which measured 2.40m wide by 0.46m deep and contained 23 sherds of early Roman pottery. NW–SE ditch [2701] revealed in Trench 27 produced 6 sherds of early Roman pottery and NW–SE ditch [2810] recorded in Trench 28 contained 11 sherds of early Roman pottery. The geophysical survey results indicate that ditch [2810] probably continues to the NW running parallel to ditch [2701] recorded in Trench 27 (*Illus 5*). It is likely that these features represent the remains of an early Roman field system indicative of agricultural land use.

Evidence for Roman activity was recorded at the north of the site in trenches 9, 11, 12 and 15 comprising six linear features ([905], [1004], [1011], [1205], [1211] and [1510]). Broadly E–W aligned ditch [1205] contained thirty-two sherds of early Roman pottery. Whilst the remaining linear features were undated and the full extent of four linear features ([1004], [1011], [1211] and [1510]) interpreted as ditch terminals were unclear they were of similar morphology and stratigraphy, containing a similar orange brown silt sand fill. Accordingly, they are considered likely to be broadly contemporary. Ditch [1510] contained one sherd of late Bronze Age / early Iron Age pottery; this was probably residual and is not indicative of an earlier date. As with other archaeological remains on the site there was evidence of modern plough truncation.

### 3.4 Medieval

Evidence for medieval activity was only recorded in one trench at the north of the DA. Trench 11 contained a NW–SE linear feature [1108] and two pits [1102] and [1105] (*Illus 2*) which produced a quantity of early to high medieval pottery (c 12th to 14th century date). Ditch [1108] measured 0.44m in width by 0.24m deep and contained a single fill producing 2 sherds of early to high medieval pottery. Pit [1105] (*Illus 8*) lay to the

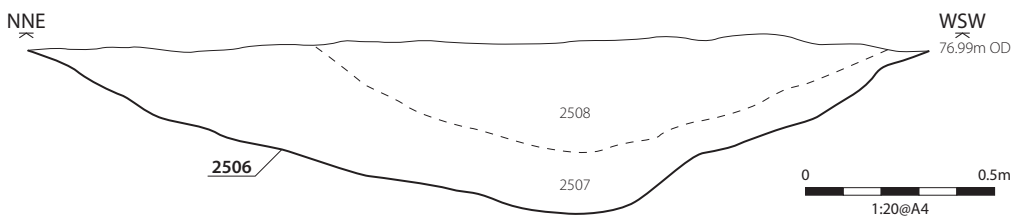
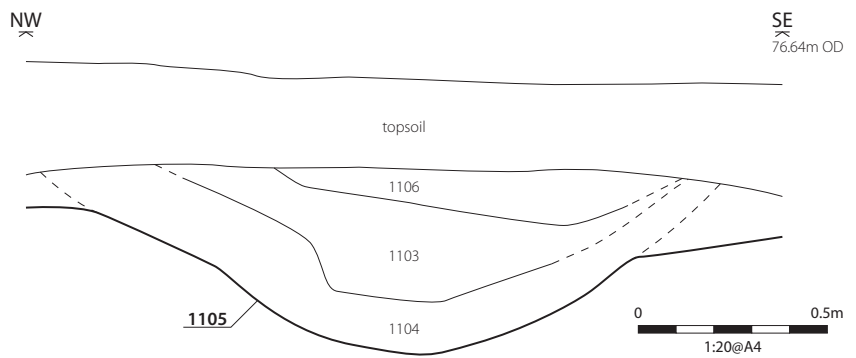


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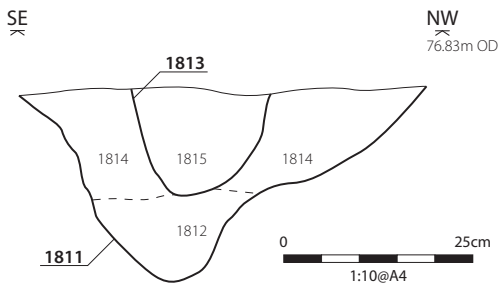
**Illus 7**

*Estate Map of 1703-4 showing boundaries*

**Illus 8** ▶  
*W-facing section of pit [1105]*



◀ **Illus 9**  
*WNW-facing section through ditch [2506] [1105]*



**Illus 10**

*NE-facing section of posthole [1811]*

immediate southeast of ditch [1108] and contained 37 sherds of early to high medieval pottery. Pit [1102] only measured 90mm deep but was filled by a dark black brown charcoal rich silt sand (1101) containing 70 sherds of early to high medieval pottery. The full extent of the features recorded in Trench 11 was unclear and the cropmark evidence and geophysical survey does not correspond with the excavated remains (*Illus 2*). It is possible that agricultural land use has partially truncated the features observed in Trench 11, in particular shallow pit [1102] which produced the greatest quantity of pottery. In addition a small amount of industrial waste (slag and magnetic residue) was recovered indicating the possibility of ironworking in the surrounding area.

### 3.5 Post-medieval

Evidence for post-medieval activity comprising field boundaries was recorded in three trenches at the west of the DA (trenches 18, 22 and 25) and in one trench at the east of the DA (Trench 44). The alignment of three ditches [2201], [2510] and [4401] recorded in trenches 22, 25 and 44 respectively corresponds with former field boundaries identified on the Estate Map of 1703–1704 (*Illus 7*). In addition NW–SE ditch [1804] (*Illus 4*) was clearly identified as post-medieval drainage ditch containing a ceramic pipe.

Further evidence for post-medieval activity was identified in Trench 07 at the north of the DA (*Illus 3*). A large undated feature measuring 16m wide from north to south by 1.50m deep was investigated. It contained a homogenous fill and did not produce any dating evidence but was interpreted as the probable remains of a sand extraction pit or pond of post-medieval date. Its southern edge corresponded with the cropmark of a linear feature. However, no such linear feature was identified during the geophysical survey or the trial trench evaluation.

### 3.6 Undated

A small undated pit [501] was recorded in Trench 05 at the north of the site. It contained a brown black sandy clay with lenses of heat affected orange clay, producing a small quantity of magnetic residue. No diagnostic material was recovered accordingly the date and purpose of the feature was not ascertained.

Three irregular undated features ([907], [1009] and [1207]) were recorded at the north of the site. They varied in dimension but all three had irregular profiles and were interpreted as tree throws,

possibly representing the remains of post-medieval hedgerow boundaries.

## 3.7 Description of the significance of the Heritage Assets

The local and regional research contexts are provided by Glazebrook (1997), Brown & Glazebrook (2000), and Medlycott (2011) the aims of which are to survey and evaluate our current understanding of the region's historic environment. Late Bronze Age and early Iron Age remains within the DA do not contribute specifically to the research aims outlined in these documents. However, they have the potential to contribute to our general understanding of the period in the region. Medlycott (2011) highlights the need for further research on multi-period cropmark sites, in particular examining the development of enclosed settlements and fields throughout the Bronze Age to the Roman period. Remains identified by trial trenching have the potential to contribute to this aim.

During the medieval period the region had a largely dispersed settlement pattern. Accordingly the medieval remains within the DA will aid our general understanding of development at this time in the region.

Although the trial trenching only revealed moderate archaeological evidence for past activity of any date the results contribute to our general understanding of Prehistoric, early Roman and medieval activity in the region.

A summary of the significant Heritage Assets identified by the trial trenching is set out in Table 1 below.

**Table 1**

*Significant Heritage Assets identified by the trial trenching*

Description of Heritage Asset	Trench	Feature	Significance of heritage asset (Low, Medium, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest
HA1 – LBA / IA activity	15, 18, 19, 28, 29, 56	[1510], (1806), [1811], [1816], [1904], [2804], [2903], [5609]	Medium significance of local interest
HA2 – early Roman activity	12, 25, 27, 28, 29	[1205], [2506], [2701], [2810], [2903]	Medium significance of local interest
HA3 – medieval activity	11	[1102], [1105], [1108]	Medium significance of local interest

## 4. FINDS ASSESSMENT

*by Julie Lochrie & Jackie Wells*

### 4.1 Introduction

The finds assemblage numbered 192 sherds of pottery, 216



lithic finds and a small collection of ceramic building material (CBM) and industrial waste. The finds are quantified by trench in Table 2.

**Table 2**

*Finds quantified by trench*

Trench	Pottery (sherds)	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Lithics	Industrial waste (g)	Dating
5	–	–	–	13	2	–
9	–	–	–	1	–	Prehistoric
10	–	–	–	6	–	Prehistoric
11	90	789	287	29	36	Early-high medieval
12	32	244	–	13	–	Early Roman
15	2	32	–	3	–	Late Bronze Age / early Iron Age to Early Roman
18	16	58	–	123	2	Late Bronze Age / early Iron Age
19	2	21g	–	2	–	Early Iron Age
25	20	113	106	17	–	Early Roman
27	9	147	–	–	–	Early Roman
28	12	54	–	9	–	Late Bronze Age / early Iron Age- Early Roman
29	2	11	72	–	–	Late Iron Age / early Roman
30	3	40	–	–	–	Late Iron Age / early Roman
56	4	96	24	–	–	Late Bronze age / early Iron Age
Total	192	1605	489	216	44	–

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## 4.2 Pottery

The assemblage comprises 192 sherds weighing 1.6kg. The largest quantities (789g) derived from medieval features in Trench 11. Pottery was examined by context, quantified using minimum sherd count and weight, and recorded in an Access database. The pottery is fragmented, with an average sherd weight of 8g, and is generally abraded.

### 4.2.1 Type series

Eighteen fabric types were identified, based on surface appearance and major inclusion types; they are summarised in Table 3 by chronological period.

**Table 3**

*Pottery type series*

Fabric name	Sherd	Weight (g)
<b>Late Bronze Age / early Iron Age</b>		
Coarse flint	3	89
Fine flint	1	7
Flint and quartz	21	103
Grog and flint	1	3
Coarse sand	1	2
<b>Late Iron Age</b>		
Fine grog	3	40
Medium grog	3	13
Coarse grog	2	26
Shell and grog	5	14
Grog and mica	3	93
<b>Early Roman</b>		
Orange sandy micaceous	1	29
Fine grey ware	17	108
Micaceous grey ware	9	45
Sandy black ware	32	244
<b>Early-high medieval</b>		
Hertfordshire-type grey ware	74	560
Coarse sand	7	108
Sand	1	4
Hedingham ware	8	117

### 4.2.2 Late Bronze Age / early Iron Age

Twenty-seven predominantly flint-tempered sherds (204g) characteristic of the late Bronze Age / early Iron Age represent the earliest pottery. All sherds are highly abraded and undiagnostic of form; they were recovered from features in trenches 18, 19, 25, 28 and 56.

### 4.2.3 Late Iron Age

Grog-tempered late Iron Age pottery in the 'Belgic' tradition (c 50BC – AD100) totals 16 sherds (186g). Three ditches in trenches 25, 27 and 29 yielded pottery of this date, and three unstratified sherds were collected from Trench 30. No diagnostic forms occur; five sherds have linear combed decoration, and several have sooted interior and exterior surfaces, indicating their use as cooking vessels.

### 4.2.4 Roman

Fifty-nine sherds (426g) datable to the early Roman period were collected from four features in trenches 12, 25, 27 and 28,

and from topsoil in trenches 15 and 27. With the exception of an unstratified, abraded oxidised sand-tempered footing, the assemblage comprises coarse ware vessels in a range of fine and micaceous reduced sand-tempered fabrics, likely to be of local manufacture. Diagnostic forms are a narrow-necked jar (diameter 160mm), a cordoned jar or beaker, a burnished jar (diameter 240mm) and 32 sherds (244g) from an abraded triangular rim bowl (diameter 180mm) with burnished acute lattice decoration, the latter recovered from ditch [1205].

#### 4.2.5 Medieval

Early to high medieval pottery (c 12th–14th centuries) derives entirely from features revealed in Trench 11, and comprises 90 sherds, weighing 789g. The majority of the assemblage comprises well-fired coarse and fine reduced sherds in the Hertfordshire grey ware tradition, likely to have been locally produced. These include 68 sherds (539g) from a square rim jar (diameter 260mm) with a thumbled vertical applied strip and externally sooted surfaces (pit [1102]). Fine wares are represented by eight partially glazed oxidised jug sherds (117g), likely to be Heddingham ware, a regional import from Essex.

#### 4.2.6 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Twenty-four fired clay fragments (390g) in a friable oxidised sand-tempered fabric were recovered from four features (trenches 11, 25, 29 and 56), the majority (287g) deriving from medieval pit [1105]. Most are amorphous, although a number have finger-smoothed surfaces. The fill of ditch [2506] yielded two abraded Roman brick or roof tile (tegula) fragments (99g) however as neither retains their full thickness, they cannot be further classified.

### 4.3 Lithics

A total of 216 flint finds were recovered from eight trenches (trenches 5, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19, 25 and 28) at the west of the site. The flint collected from trenches 5, 11 and 28 shows no immediately recognisable sign of reduction and in most cases includes only burnt fragments, possibly relating to in situ burning.

The remaining 51 pieces of flint collected from trenches 12, 15, 19, 25 and 28, form a small prehistoric chipped stone assemblage that is characterised by a high proportion of tools, 29 in total. Some debitage and two cores indicate hard hammer platform reduction, but the relatively low levels suggest that the material was not regularly worked in the vicinity. The flint is all mid to dark brownish-grey with very little abrasion and almost no patination indicating minimal disturbance since deposition.

The worked flint largely dates to the middle Neolithic to early Bronze Age and similar wear, reduction techniques and retouching suggests that the whole assemblage is of similar date. Most of these pieces were residual recovered from features dated by pottery to the late Bronze Age or later. Only post-hole / pit [2808] is potentially of earlier prehistoric date containing a single flint flake. However, it's proximity to later features indicates the likelihood that it also derives from later activity.

#### 4.3.1 Other finds

The other finds include a small amount of industrial waste; 34g of slag from Trench 11. A further 10g of magnetic residue scattered through features in trenches 5, 11 and 18 may relate to industrial activity, though appears to be magnetised natural. The slag takes the form of small, heavy, vitrified, vesicular lumps and is likely to relate to ironworking. It can be dated by associated pottery to the 12th to 14th centuries.

## 5. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

by Scott Timpany

### 5.1 Introduction

A total of 5 bulk samples were taken during investigations of which all were processed for assessment. The aims of the assessment were to:

- assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any palaeoenvironmental materials within the samples,
- assess the potential of the material for any indications of the use of these features,
- assess whether a proxy-date for these features can be provided based on any palaeoenvironmental materials present.

### 5.2 Method

Samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard floatation method (*cf.* Kenward *et al* 1980). All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereo-microscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers *et al* (2006).

### 5.3 Results

The results of the sample processing are provided in Tables 4 (Retent finds) and 5 (Floatation finds). Suitable material for AMS dating is also identified within each table. All plant remains were preserved through charring.

#### 5.3.1 Charred Plant Remains (CPR)

Only one sample (01) contained charred cereal grains (Tables 4 and 5). The charred grain was found to have poor to moderate preservation, with grain being able to be identified to species or at least family level. A small number of grains were too poorly preserved to be able to identify to these levels and have been recorded as indeterminate cereal (*Cerealia* indet.). Poor preservation of these grains has been largely attributed to having undergone multiple or prolonged heating resulting in grains being misshapen and others reduced to almost cinder.

A significant quantity of grain was recovered from the fill (1103) of pit [1105] (Tables 4 and 5), which together with the



**Table 4**  
*Retent sample results*

Context	Sample	Sample Feature	Sample vol (l)	Ceramic		Stone	Metal	Industrial waste	Burnt bone	Unburnt bone	Charred cereal grain	Charcoal	Material available for AMS Dating	Comments
				Pottery	CBM									
				Medieval	Daub	Lithics	Fe object	Mag res	Mammal	Mammal		Qty	Max size (cm)	
<b>Trench 5</b>														
502	2	Fill of pit [501]	10	-	-	+++	-	++	-	-	-	++	Charcoal ++	Charcoal is oak.
<b>Trench 11</b>														
1103	1	Fill of pit [1105]	5	+	+++	++	-	++	+	+	+	+++	Charcoal +, Burnt Bone +	Charred cereal grain is <i>Triticum aestivum-compactum</i> . Charcoal is oak and non-oak.
<b>Trench 18</b>														
1808	3	Fill of pit [1807]	10	-	-	++++	-	+	-	-	-	++	Charcoal ++	Charcoal is oak and non-oak.
1814	4	Upper post packing of posthole [1811]	10	-	-	++	+	++	-	-	-	++++	Charcoal +++	Charcoal is oak.
1806+1816	5	Occupational debris	10	-	-	++	-	++	-	-	-	+++	Charcoal ++	Charcoal is oak.

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)  
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

preservation suggests it has been deliberately discarded into the pit. Club / bread wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*) was the most abundant cereal recovered in the pit assemblage, with an occasional abundance of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) present. A small number of oat grains were also recovered from the pit fill. The presence of probable field pea (*cf. Psium sativum*) indicates legumes were also being cultivated

Together with the charred cereal grain a small quantity of wild taxa were also recovered from the pit [1105] assemblage (Table 5). Possible evidence for an arboreal taxon was present with the recording of probable hornbeam (*cf. Carpinus betula*) seeds within the assemblage. The other recorded taxa are likely to represent arable weeds with sorrels (*Rumex* sp.), probable vetches (*cf. Vicia* sp.) and probable grass sp. (*Poaceae* sp.) present.

Charcoal fragments were present in all of the samples processed, with abundances varying between occasional to abundant across the samples (Tables 4 and 5). Maximum charcoal sizes were recorded as ranging between 0.3–3cm; the majority of the larger-sized fragments being present in the retent part of the samples. Observation of the fragments by eye revealed the presence of both oak and non-oak taxa present in the charcoal assemblage, with oak taxa the most common in the samples.

## 5.4 Other finds

The processing of the bulk samples returned a number of other finds together with the environmental material (Table 5); an overview of these materials is provided here. Medieval pottery sherds were recovered from Sample 01, with fired clay fragments (potential daub) also recovered from the same sample. Lithics were retrieved from all samples in occasional to common abundances. There is some potential evidence for industrial activity with the finding of magnetic residue (Mag res) in all samples and the presence of an iron (Fe) object in one sample (04). Burnt and unburnt mammal bone was recovered from one sample (01). The fragments of bone (burnt and unburnt) are largely unidentifiable, one fragment of burnt bone, however, is likely to represent a medium-sized mammal (*e.g.* sheep, goat).

## 5.5 Discussion

The CPR assemblage is discussed in relation to the trenches the samples were taken from.

### 5.5.1 Trench 05 – possible Iron Age

The only palaeoenvironmental material recovered from Trench 05 was an abundant quantity of charcoal fragments from the fill (502) of pit [501]. The charcoal was observed to be mainly oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal; however, on its own this provides little information on the nature and date of the activities, which took place. The recovery of iron slag from the pit (see Wells and Lochrie, this report) suggests that the feature is of at least Iron Age in date. An oak dominated charcoal assemblage from

within the pit may be linked to such industrial activity, with oak often used in such processes due to its propensity to be able to burn at high temperatures for prolonged periods (Stuijts 2005, O'Donnell 2009).

### 5.5.2 Trench 11 – Medieval

Palaeoenvironmental material from this trench comes from the fill [1103] of pit [1105]. This feature contained an assemblage with significant grain that was characterised by a dominance of wheats, in particular club / bread wheat and spelt wheat, together with a small number of oat grains (Tables 4 and 5). This assemblage with the presence of spelt wheat and oat in particular is indicative of a medieval date. The presence of probable field pea in the assemblage would also indicate a high medieval date for the assemblage, which is ties in well with the 12th to 14th century date for the pottery recovered from this feature (Wells and Lochrie, this report). The charred plant remains indicate a mixed economy with wheats the main cereals being grown together with the cultivation of legumes. However, the limited nature of the assemblage (from only one sample) suggests this can only be inferred rather than known. The mixed nature of the pit fill, containing burnt and unburnt mammal bone together with pottery sherds, fired clay fragments and magnetic residue, suggests it represents the deliberate discard of domestic waste.

The charcoal fragments from this pit assemblage are observed to be a mixed assemblage of oak and non-oak taxa, thought to represent domestic fuels. The finding of probable hornbeam seeds within the assemblage is unusual and may reflect the use of this taxon as fuel wood. Further identification of charcoal fragments, however, is needed in order to test this hypothesis.

### 5.5.3 Trench 18 – late Bronze Age / early Iron Age

As with the sample taken from Trench 05, charcoal fragments were the only palaeoenvironmental material recovered from the three samples taken from Trench 18 (Tables 4 and 5). Samples were taken from the fill (1808) of pit [1807], upper post packing [1814] and from a layer of occupational debris [1808]. Charcoal fragments were present mainly as small-sized fragments in samples 03 and 05 (Tables 4 and 5), where they were mainly small flecks in the flot samples and up to 1.2cm in the retents. Therefore they may represent a mixture of deliberately discarded and windblown material. However, Sample 04 from a fill (1814) of posthole [1811] contained abundant oak charcoal fragments with a maximum size of 2.2cm, suggesting it is representative of in-situ burning (*e.g.* from burning the base of an oak post) or a deliberately dumped deposit (*e.g.* supporting material for the post).

## 5.6 Conclusion

Charred cereal grain was only recovered from one sample, relating to medieval activity of the site and contained an assemblage dominated by wheats of club / bread wheat and spelt wheat. The presence of probable field pea in this sample indicates a possible mixed farming economy.



**Table 5**  
Flotation sample results

Context	Sample	Feature	Total flot vol (ml)	Cereal grain			Other plant remains		Charcoal qty	Charcoal max size (cm)	Material available for AMS	Comments
				<i>Avena</i> sp.	<i>Triticum</i> aestivo- compactum	<i>Triticum</i> spelta	<i>Cerealia</i> indet.					
<b>Trench 5</b>												
502	2	Fill of pit [501]	20	-	-	-	-	-	++++	1.5	Charcoal ++	Charcoal is oak.
<b>Trench 11</b>												
1103	1	Fill of pit [1105]	15	+	+++	++	++		++++	1.2	Charcoal + Charred grain +++	Charcoal is oak and non-oak. Mollusca x 1 sp.
<b>Trench 18</b>												
1808	3	Fill of pit [1807]	5	-	-	-	-	-	+++	0.3	-	Charcoal is flecks.
1814	4	Upper post packing of posthole [1811]	200	-	-	-	-	-	++++	2.0	Charcoal ++++	Charcoal is oak.
1806 +1816	5	Occupational debris	25	-	-	-	-	-	++++	0.6	-	Charcoal non-oak, mainly flecks.

Key: + = rare (1-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (16-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)  
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating



Charcoal was recovered from all samples, with oak and non-oak taxa present. The presence of oak charcoal within Trench 05 may be related to industrial activity.

Oak charcoal from posthole [1811] may relate to the burning of the base of an oak post to help keep it in place or as part of a mix of dumped materials to help support the post.

### 5.7 Statement of potential

The small assemblage of charred cereal grain and charcoal fragments recovered from the samples provides limited potential to provide any further information beyond the assessment report in terms of activities associated with these features or for their function.

## 6. DISCUSSION

### 6.1 Discussion

The trial trenching evaluation revealed archaeological remains representing field systems and associated activity from the late Bronze Age to the medieval period.

Trenching demonstrated the presence of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age activity (HA1). The majority was located in the western part of the DA (trenches 15, 18, 19, 28 and 29) and took the form of ditches, pits and postholes, albeit the concentration of features was relatively low, and the remains were visibly truncated by modern plough action. There was further limited evidence for LBA / IA activity recorded at the east of the DA (Trench 56). Overall, these remains hint at low-level LBA / IA activity within the DA, largely concentrated in the west.

Evidence for early Roman activity was also concentrated at the west of the DA (HA2). Five trenches (trenches 12, 25, 27, 28 and 29) revealed evidence for early Roman activity comprising ditches and associated pits. Although only a relatively small quantity of pottery was recovered from individual features comprising HA2 the geophysical survey results support the interpretation that features recorded in trenches 25 and 27–29 were related and of similar date (*Illus 5*).

Medieval activity was identified at the northwest of the site isolated within one trench (Trench 11). The medieval features were morphologically different to the earlier remains and were generally filled by darker charcoal rich deposits. The full extent of the medieval activity within the DA remains unclear at present. The geophysical survey results do allow for further comment as the anomalies detected do not correspond with the excavated features (*Illus 2*).

Post-medieval activity comprising field boundaries was identified dispersed across the central part of the site. In particular, three trenches (trenches 22, 25 and 44) revealed linear features which corresponded with field boundaries shown on the Estate Map of 1703–4 (*Illus 7*).

Overall there was a fairly limited correlation between previously identified cropmarks recorded on the HER and the remains

revealed during the evaluation. This could in part be the result of modern truncation, in particular resulting from long-term arable land use. The results have the potential to contribute to regional research on multi-period cropmark sites and any further work may allow for better consideration of the development of the landscape between the LBA and medieval period.

The findings of the evaluation in part confirm the results of the previous geophysical survey, particularly at the west of the DA (trenches 25–29). However, elsewhere excavated remains had not been picked up by previous geophysical survey. This indicates that geophysical survey was only partially successful at identifying archaeological remains within the DA; possibly as a result of differential response to variations in geology.

The totality of remains encountered indicates that land within the DA was used within the late Bronze Age / early Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval period. Overall the evaluation has been successful in characterising the archaeological potential of the DA and has increased our understanding of these periods on a local scale. The archaeological remains were largely present within the western part of the site and indicate several phases of activity largely relating to agricultural land use and associated activity.

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## 7.2 Online sources

Open Geoscience, British Geological Survey Website <[www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)> accessed 26.10.12.

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1 Site registers

#### Appendix 1.1 Trench register

Trench	Orientation	Description	Length (m)	Max depth (m)
1	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of mid brown sand (of variable depth – and not always present) overlying natural geology of orange gravel with clay sand subsoil depressions (mottled).	50	0.50
2	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of mid brown sand (of variable depth – and not always present) overlying natural geology of orange gravel with clay sand subsoil depressions (mottled).	50	0.55
3	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of mid brown sand (of variable depth – and not always present) overlying natural geology of orange gravel clay with clay sand subsoil depressions (mottled).	50	0.50
4	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of mid brown sand (of variable depth – and not always present) overlying natural geology of orange gravel clay with clay sand subsoil depressions which becomes more yellow clay toward the north.	50	0.50
5	NE-SW	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of orange brown sand gravel (very similar to natural geology) overlying geology of orange sand gravel with clay sand subsoil depressions (mottled).	50	0.55
6	NW-SE	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange sand gravel with clay sand subsoil depressions.	50	0.40
7	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of orange brown sand (of variable depth – and not always present) overlying natural geology of orange gravel clay with clay sand subsoil depressions.	50	0.80
8	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of orange brown sand (of variable depth – mostly seen at west end of trench) overlying natural geology of orange sand clay with gravel.	50	0.50
9	NW-SE	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange sand gravel with clay sand subsoil depressions.	50	0.50
10	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of dark orange sand gravel.	50	0.40
11	NW-SE	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of dark orange sand gravel with sand clay bands.	50	0.40
12	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of orange brown sand silt with gravel (of variable depth) overlying natural geology of orange sand clay with gravel.	50	0.50
13	NE-SW	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of dark orange sand clay with gravel.	50	0.40
14	NE-SW	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of orange brown sand silt with gravel (0.20m max) overlying natural geology of orange clay sand with gravel patches. Deeper subsoil is present at SW end of trench – could be channelling material (2.10m below topsoil)	50	0.45 (2.10)
15	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of pale yellow, orange sand gravel.	50	0.50
16	NE-SW	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange sand clay with gravel.	50	0.40
17	NW-SE	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of friable orange brown sand clay (only present in SE of trench) overlying natural geology of pink orange sand clay with gravel (more gravel inclusion towards NW).	50	0.55
18	NNE-SSW	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange yellow sand clay.	50	0.45



Trench	Orientation	Description	Length (m)	Max depth (m)
19	NW-SE	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange sand clay with gravel patches.	50	0.45
20	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange sand clay with gravel patches.	50	0.40
21	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of yellow orange sand clay.	50	0.40
22	WNW-ESE	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of orange brown sand clay (variable depth – not always present) overlying natural geology of orange gravel clay.	50	0.65
23	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange yellow gravel with sand clay lenses. Towards the S end, natural changed to orange pink sand clay.	50	0.40
24	NE-SW	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of pink orange sand clay.	50	0.65
25	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange sand clay.	50	0.40
26	NW-SE	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of pink orange sand clay (0.20m) overlying natural geology of pink orange clay.	50	0.60
27	NE-SW	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange brown sand gravel.	50	0.40
28	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange brown sand gravel.	50	0.45
29	NW-SE	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of brown sand gravel (0.20m) overlying natural geology of orange brown sand gravel.	50	0.50
30	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of dark brown sand gravel with bands of dark orange sand.	50	0.40
31	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of pink orange sand clay.	50	0.45
32	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange sand clay.	50	0.40
33	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of pink orange sand clay.	50	0.50
34	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange brown sand clay.	50	0.40
35	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange brown sand gravel with bands of sandy clay.	50	0.50
36	NE-SW	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of yellow orange sand clay with gravel patches (lots of plough marks).	50	0.40
37	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of yellow orange sand clay (more gravel inclusion to the west).	50	0.50
38	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of plastic pink orange clay. Becomes sandier clay towards east end.	50	0.40
39	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of pink orange clay with sand lenses. Plastic and feathers when stripping.	50	0.40
40	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of pink orange clay with rare flint stone inclusion. Plastic and feathers when stripping. Becomes sand clay with gravel towards south end.	50	0.40
41	-	Not excavated due to horse enclosure.	-	-
42	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of friable orange brown sand clay (only present towards north end, 0.05 – 0.10m) overlying natural geology of orange sand gravel.	50	0.40

Trench	Orientation	Description	Length (m)	Max depth (m)
43	ESE-WNW	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of mid orange brown sand gravel.	50	0.40
44	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of mid orange brown sand gravel (0.10m) overlying natural geology of orange gravel sand.	50	0.60
45	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of pink orange sand clay (0.10m) overlying natural geology of pink orange sand clay with rare gravel inclusion.	50	0.50
46	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of pink orange sand clay (0.20m) overlying natural geology of pink orange sand clay with rare gravel inclusion.	50	0.60
47	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of dark orange gravel sand.	50	0.60
48	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of dark orange sand clay with high inclusion of gravel stone.	50	0.50
49	NW-SE	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of dark orange sand clay with high inclusion of gravel stone.	50	0.55
50	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange yellow sand clay with inclusion of gravel stone. Becomes sandier clay towards east end of trench.	50	0.50
51	NE-SW	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange yellow sand clay with high inclusion of gravel stone.	50	0.50
52	NNE-SSW	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of mid brown orange sand clay (not uniform throughout) overlying natural geology of orange sand clay with high gravel inclusion.	50	0.55
53	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of mid brown orange sand clay (0.10m) overlying natural geology of orange sand clay with high gravel inclusion.	50	0.60
54	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange sand clay with high inclusion of gravel stone.	50	0.50
55	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of mid brown orange sand clay (0.10m) overlying natural geology of orange sand clay with gravel.	50	0.45
56	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of brown orange sand clay with sand clay depressions.	50	0.50
57	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of mid brown orange gravel (0.15m) overlying natural geology of orange gravel with clay lenses.	50	0.50
58	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange sand gravel.	50	0.55
59	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange yellow sand gravel.	50	0.50
60	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange yellow sand with gravel patches.	50	0.50
61	NNW-SSE	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is natural geology of orange brown sand gravel.	50	0.55
62	N-S	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of mid brown orange sand gravel (0.15m – not consistent throughout) overlying natural geology of orange gravel with sand clay lenses.	50	0.55
63	E-W	Topsoil of dark brown clay sand ploughsoil with crops growing within it. Underlying the topsoil is a subsoil of mid brown orange sand gravel (0.10m – not consistent throughout) overlying natural geology of orange sand gravel.	50	0.50



## Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Area	Description
101	T1	Cut (?) of irregular feature
102	T1	Fill of [101]
103	T1	Natural depression / tree throw
301	T3	Cut (?) of linear
302	T3	Fill of [301]
501	T5	Cut (?) of pit
502	T5	Fill of [501]
801	T8	Topsoil
802	T8	Subsoil
803	T8	Natural geology
804	T8	Fill of pit [805]
805	T8	Cut of pit
901	T9	Topsoil
902	T9	Subsoil
903	T9	Natural geology
904	T9	Fill of ditch [905]
905	T9	Cut of ditch
906	T9	Fill of tree throw [907]
907	T9	Cut of tree throw
1001	T10	Topsoil
1002	T10	Subsoil
1003	T10	Natural geology
1004	T10	Fill of possible linear feature [1005]
1005	T10	Cut of linear
1006	T10	Fill of possible feature
1007	T10	Cut of feature [1006]
1008	T10	Fill of tree throw
1009	T10	Cut of tree throw
1010	T10	Fill of possible pit [1011]
1011	T10	Cut of pit
1101	T11	Fill of pit [1102]
1102	T11	Cut of pit
1103	T11	Charcoal rich deposit in [1105]
1104	T11	Primary fill of [1105]
1105	T11	Cut of pit
1106	T11	Upper fill of [1105]
1107	T11	Fill of linear feature [1108]
1108	T11	Cut of linear feature
1201	T12	Topsoil

Context	Area	Description
1202	T12	Subsoil
1203	T12	Natural geology
1204	T12	Ditch fill
1205	T12	Ditch cut
1206	T12	Fill of tree throw
1207	T12	Cut of tree throw
1208	T12	Fill of ditch
1209	T12	Cut of ditch
1210	T12	Fill of tree throw
1211	T12	Cut of tree throw
1501	T15	Topsoil
1502	T15	Subsoil
1503	T15	Natural geology
1504	T15	Cut of ditch
1505	T15	Fill of ditch
1506	T15	Cut of small pit
1507	T15	Fill of small pit
1508	T15	Cut of small pit adjacent to [1506]
1509	T15	Fill of [1508]
1510	T15	Cut of butt-end of ditch
1511	T15	Upper fill of ditch [1510]
1512	T15	Lower fill of ditch [1510]
1701	T17	Cut of pit
1702	T17	Fill of pit [1702]
1801	T18	Topsoil
1802	T18	Subsoil
1803	T18	Natural geology
1804	T18	Cut of ditch / drainage channel
1805	T18	Fill of [1804]
1806	T18	Occupational spread / debris
1807	T18	Cut of shallow pit
1808	T18	Fill of [1807]
1809	T18	Cut of mole drain
1810	T18	Fill of [1809]
1811	T18	Cut of post hole
1812	T18	Lower post packing
1813	T18	Post-depositional event-post pipe
1814	T18	Upper post packing
1815	T18	Fill of [1813] – post pipe
1816	T18	Cut of small pit

Context	Area	Description
1817	T18	Fill of pit [1816]
1901	T19	Topsoil
1902	T19	Subsoil
1903	T19	Natural geology
1904	T19	Cut of ditch
1905	T19	Fill of ditch [1904]
2201	T22	Cut of ditch
2202	T22	Fill of ditch [2201]
2504	T25	Cut of ditch
2505	T25	Fill of ditch
2506	T25	Cut of ditch
2507	T25	Primary fill of ditch [2506]
2508	T25	Secondary fill of ditch [2506]
2509	T25	Fill of ditch [2506]
2510	T25	Field boundary ?
2701	T27	Cut of ditch
2702	T27	Fill of ditch [2701]
2703	T27	Cut of ditch
2704	T27	Fill of [2703]
2801	T28	Topsoil
2802	T28	Subsoil
2803	T28	Natural geology
2804	T28	Cut of ditch (unexcavated)
2805	T28	Fill of ditch [2804]
2806	T28	Cut of ditch (unexcavated)
2807	T28	Fill of ditch [2806]
2808	T28	Cut of pit / posthole
2809	T28	Fill of [2808]
2810	T28	Cut of ditch
2811	T28	Fill of ditch [2810]
2901	T29	Cut of linear
2902	T29	Fill of [2901]
2903	T29	Cut of linear
2904	T29	Fill of [2903]
2905	T29	Cut of ditch
2906	T29	Fill of [2905]
3001	T30	Cut of faint linear
3002	T30	Fill of [3001]
3003	T30	Cut (?) of hollow feature (natural?)
3004	T30	Fill of [3003]

Context	Area	Description
4401	T44	Cut of field boundary (?)
4402	T44	Fill of [4401]
5601	T56	Cut of linear
5602	T56	Fill of [5601]
5603	T56	Cut of shallow pit
5604	T56	Fill of [5603]
5605	T56	Cut of pit / posthole
5606	T56	Fill of [5605]
5607	T56	Cut of linear
5608	T56	Fill of [5607]
5609	T56	Cut of pit / posthole
5610	T56	Fill of [5609]

### Appendix 1.3 Sample register

Sample	Context	Description
001	1103	Charcoal rich fill in [1105] – pit
002	502	Charcoal deposit (fire pit?) [501]
003	1808	Charcoal, burnt flint, finds
004	1814	Charcoal, post hole packing
005	1816 / 1806	Spread and fill of pit – charcoal and finds

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### Appendix 1.4 Drawing register

Drawing	Scale	Plan/Section	Description
001	1:10	Section	West facing section [1105]
002	1:10	Section	WSW-facing section of ditch [905]
003	1:10	Section	NE-facing section of ditch [905] and baulk
004	1:10	Section	NFS of ditch end [1510]
005	1:10	Section	ENE-facing section of ditch [1205]
006	1:10	Section	W-facing section of ditch [1209]
007	1:10	Section	SE-facing section of pit [1807]
008	1:10	Section	N-facing section of post hole [1811]
009	1:10	Section	WNW-facing section of ditch [2506]



## Appendix 1.5 Photographic register

Photo	Direction	Description
001	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
002	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
003	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
004	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
005	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
006	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
007	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
008	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
009	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
010	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
011	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
012	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
013	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
014	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
015	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
016	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
017	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
018	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
019	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
020	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
021	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
022	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
023	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
024	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
025	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
026	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
027	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
028	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
029	–	General shots around Birchall Farm land
030	S	Post-ex Trench 02
031	S	Post-ex Trench 01
032	S	Post-ex Trench 03
033	S	Post-ex Trench 04
034	SW	Post-ex Trench 05
035	S	Post-ex Trench 07
036	SE	Post-ex Trench 06
037	NW	SE facing section of SW end of Trench 14 (Alluvium / Channel?)

Photo	Direction	Description
038	S	SE facing section of SW end of Trench 14 (before backfilled)
039	NW	SE facing section of SW end of Trench 14
040	N	SE facing section of SW end of Trench 14
041	E	Trench 10 – General shot
042	E	Trench 10 – General shot
043	SW	Trench 11 shot of (1101), pre-ex
044	SW	Trench 11 shot of (1101), pre-ex
045	SW	Trench 11 shot of (1101), pre-ex
046	SW	(1101) [1102] post-ex section
047	NE	Trench 11 pre-ex shot of (1103)
048	NE	Trench 11 pre-ex shot of (1103)
049	NE	Trench 11 pre-ex shot of (1103)
050	N	Trench 10 [1011] S-facing section of pit
051	N	Trench 10 [1011] S-facing section of pit
052	W	[1105] ditch terminus / pit?
053	W	[1105] ditch terminus / pit?
054	NW	[1005] Ditch terminus / pit?
055	S	[1007] possible feature?
056	S	[1007] possible feature?
057	S	[1007] possible feature?
058	–	void
059	W	[1007] possible feature?
060	W	[1007] possible feature?
061	NE	[1009] Tree throw
062	NE	[1009] Tree throw
063	NE	Post-ex shot half section through [1105]
064	NE	Post-ex shot half section through [1105]
065	NE	Post-ex shot half section through [1105]
066	S	Post-ex Trench 31
067	N	Post-ex Trench 31
068	W	Post-ex Trench 32
069	E	Post-ex Trench 32
070	W	Post-ex Trench 38 (Waterlogged)
071	E	Post-ex Trench 38 (Waterlogged)
072	S	Post-ex Trench 39 (Waterlogged)
073	N	Post-ex Trench 39 (Waterlogged)
074	E	Post-ex Trench 33
075	W	Post-ex Trench 33
076	E	Post-ex Trench 30



Photo	Direction	Description	Photo	Direction	Description
077	W	Post-ex Trench 30	116	SE	Post-ex of natural feature (103)
078	W	Pre-ex 'features' in Trench 30	117	S	NFS through poss. Pit [101]
079	-	-	118	SW	NFS through poss. Pit [101]
080	-	-	119	S	Slot through [301]
081	NW	Linear feature [3001]	120	W	EFS through [301]
082	SE	NWFS through [3001]	121	SW	NEFS through [501]
083	NW	SEFS through [3001]	122	SW	NEFS through [501]
084	W	Slot through [3003]	123	SW	Post-ex Trench 13
085	N	Slot through [3003]	124	NE	Post-ex Trench 13
086	SE	Trench 09 General trench shot	125	SW	Post-ex Trench 14
087	SE	Trench 09 General trench shot	126	NW	Post-ex Trench (Drain)
088	E	[1105] post-ex	127	NE	Post-ex Trench 14
089	E	[1105] post-ex	128	S	Post-ex Trench 15
090	E	Pre-ex of linear feature [1108]	129	N	Post-ex Trench 15
091	E	Pre-ex of linear feature [1108]	130	E	Post-ex Trench 56
092	N	SFS through tree throw Trench 07	131	W	Post-ex Trench 56
093	NW	SFS through tree throw Trench 07	132	S	Post-ex Trench 57
094	SW	Slot in channel / pond Trench 07	133	NE	Post-ex Trench 57 (drain)
095	N	Channel / pond Trench 07	134	N	Post-ex Trench 57
096	W	Channel / pond Trench 07	135	E	Post-ex Trench 58
097	SW	Channel / pond Trench 07	136	W	Post-ex Trench 58
098	N	SFS through tree throw Trench 07 (better light)	137	E	Post-ex Trench 59
099	NE	Overhead of tree throw	138	W	Post-ex Trench 59
100	SE	NWFS through [907] Trench 09	139	E	Post-ex Trench 60
101	SE	NWFS through [907] Trench 09	140	W	Post-ex Trench 60
102	SE	NWFS through [907] Trench 09	141	N	Post-ex Trench 62
103	SW	NE facing section of ditch [905] and baulk	142	S	Post-ex Trench 62
104	SW	NE facing section of ditch [905] and baulk	143	W	Post-ex Trench 63
105	ENE	WSW facing section of ditch [905]	144	E	Post-ex Trench 63
106	ENE	WSW facing section of ditch [905]	145	NW	Post-ex Trench 61
107	E	General post-ex shot of slot showing linear features [1108]	146	SE	Post-ex Trench 61
108	E	General post-ex shot of slot showing linear features [1108]	147	W	Post-ex Trench 55
109	W	Section of slot post-ex showing [1108]	148	E	Post-ex Trench 55
110	E	Section of slot post-ex showing [1108]	149	SE	NEFS of ditch / gully [1504]
111	E	General shot of Trench 08	150	SE	NWFS of pits [1505] and [1508]
112	E	General shot of Trench 08	151	NE	SW end of Trench 14
113	N	S facing section of shallow pit [805]	152	SW	NE end of Trench 14
114	N	More general shot of pit [805]	153	NE	Slot through [5601]
115	SE	Post-ex of natural feature (103)	154	NE	SWFS through ditch [5601]
			155	W	Sections through [5603] and [5605]



Photo	Direction	Description
156	W	Close-up [5605]
157	W	Close-up [5603]
158	SE	Slot through [5607]
159	SE	NWFS through [5607]
160	S	NFS through posthole [5609]
161	S	NFS through posthole [5609] close-up
162	E	Tree throw / depression in Trench 58
163	SE	NFS of ditch butt end [1510]
164	WSW	ENE facing section of ditch [1205]
165	WSW	ENE facing section of ditch [1205]
166	E	W facing section of ditch [1205]
167	N	I've never seen a rainbow so close!
168	W	Ditch [1209]
169	W	Ditch [1209]
170	E	W facing section of ditch [1209]
171	N	Tree throw [1207]
172	N	Tree throw [1207]
173	SW	Tree throw [1211]
174	SW	Tree throw [1211]
175	SW	Tree throw [1211]
176	E	Post-ex Trench 54
177	W	Post-ex Trench 54
178	NE	Post-ex Trench 50
179	SW	Post-ex Trench 50
180	SW	Post-ex Trench 51
181	NE	Post-ex Trench 51
182	S	NFS through [6001] (bad light)
183	S	NFS slot through [6003] (bad light)
184	SW	Post-ex Trench 52
185	NE	Post-ex Trench 52
186	SE	Post-ex Trench 49
187	NW	Post-ex Trench 49
188	W	Post-ex Trench 48
189	E	Post-ex Trench 48
190	W	Post-ex Trench 47
191	E	Post-ex Trench 47
192	S	Post-ex Trench 46
193	N	Post-ex Trench 46
194	N	Post-ex Trench 53
195	S	Post-ex Trench 53

Photo	Direction	Description
196	S	Post-ex Trench 45
197	N	Post-ex Trench 45
198	E	Post-ex Trench 43
199	W	Post-ex Trench 43
200	N	Post-ex Trench 42
201	S	Post-ex Trench 42
202	W	Post-ex Trench 44
203	E	Post-ex Trench 44
204	-	?
205	NW	Post-ex Trench 16
206	SE	Post-ex Trench 16
207	SSE	NNWFS of possible feature / irregular pit?
208	NW	SEFS of pit [1701]
209	NW	General shot of [1701]
210	N	Trench 12 general shot
211	ESE	Post-ex Trench 17
212	WNW	Post-ex Trench 17
213	SW	Post-ex Trench 18
214	NE	Post-ex Trench 18
215	W	Post-ex Trench 19
216	E	Post-ex Trench 19
217	W	Post-ex Trench 20
218	E	Post-ex Trench 20
219	N	Post-ex Trench 21
220	N	Post-ex Trench 21
221	S	Post-ex Trench 21 (drain)
222	N	Post-ex Trench 21
223	ESE	Post-ex Trench 22
224	WNW	Post-ex Trench 22
225	W	Post-ex Trench 22 (drain)
226	S	Post-ex Trench 23
227	N	Post-ex Trench 23
228	NE	Post-ex Trench 24
229	SW	Post-ex Trench 24
230	N	Post-ex Trench 25
231	S	Post-ex Trench 25
232	SE	Post-ex Trench 26
233	NW	Post-ex Trench 26
234	SW	Post-ex Trench 27
235	NE	Post-ex Trench 27

Photo	Direction	Description
236	E	Post-ex Trench 28
237	W	Post-ex Trench 28
238	NW	Post-ex Trench 29
239	SE	Post-ex Trench 29
240	S	Post-ex Trench 34
241	N	Post-ex Trench 34
242	W	Post-ex Trench 35
243	E	Post-ex Trench 35
244	SW	Post-ex Trench 36
245	NE	Post-ex Trench 36
246	E	Post-ex Trench 37
247	W	Post-ex Trench 37
248	N	Post-ex Trench 40
249	S	Post-ex Trench 40
250	WNW	Pre-ex of [1807]
251	WNW	Pre-ex of [1807]
252	WNW	Pre-ex of [1807] showing mole drain
253	WNW	Pre-ex of occupation deposit (1806)
254	WNW	Pre-ex of occupation deposit (1806)
255	WNW	Pre-ex of occupation deposit (1806)
256	SE	NWFS of ditch (1804)
257	NW	SE facing section of pit [1807]
258	NW	SE facing section of pit [1807]
259	-	Plan view of [1807]
260	SW	NEFS of posthole [1811]
261	SW	NEFS of posthole [1811]
262	SW	NEFS of posthole [1811]
263	WSW	ENE FS of ditch [1904]
264	WSW	ENE FS of ditch [1904]
265	S	N facing section of [1816]
266	S	N facing section of [1816]
267	WNW	ESE FS of ditch [2506]
268	WNW	ESE FS of ditch [2506]
269	W	Ditch [2504]
270	W	Ditch [2504]
271	SE	NW facing section of ditch [2504]
272	SE	NW facing section of ditch [2504]
273	ESE	WNW FS of ditch [2506]
274	ESE	WNW FS of ditch [2506]
275	W	EFS of pit [2808]

Photo	Direction	Description
276	W	EFS of pit [2808] and ditch [2810]
277	W	EFS of pit [2808] and ditch [2810]
278	W	EFS of pit [2808] and ditch [2810]
279	SW	Unexcavated linear feature [2804]
280	W	Unexcavated linear feature [2804]
281	S	Unexcavated sub-circular feature [2806]
282	S	Unexcavated sub-circular feature [2806]
283	E	Unexcavated sub-circular feature [2806]
284	NW	SEFS ditch [2810]
285	NW	SEFS ditch [2810] and pit [2808]
286	N	Section through [2701]
287	N	Section through [2701]
288	N	Section through [2703]
289	N	Section through [2703]
290	N	Slot through [2901]
291	N	Slot through [2901]
292	E	Slot through [2903]
293	E	Slot through [2903]
294	E	[2905] unexcavated
295	S	[2201] field boundary WFS



## Appendix 2 Catalogues

### Appendix 2.1 Pottery & CBM

Trench	Feature	Feature type	Context	Qty	Weight	Material	Fabric	Comments	Spot date	
11	1102	Pit	1101	1	23	Pottery	Coarse sand	–	E-H Med	
11	1102	Pit	1101	1	4	Pottery	Sand	–	E-H Med	
11	1102	Pit	1101	68	539	Pottery	Herts grey ware	coarse; 1 sq rim jar diam 260mm; thumbled vertical applied strip; ext soot	E-H Med	
11	1105	Pit	1103	19	170	Fired Clay	–	friable oxid sand; some surfaces	E-H Med	
11	1105	Pit	1103	0	117	Fired Clay	–	friable oxid sand; some surfaces; soil sample 1	E-H Med	
11	1105	Pit	1103	2	18	Pottery	Coarse sand	1 vess; base angle	E-H Med	
11	1105	Pit	1103	2	50	Pottery	Coarse sand	1 vess; ext soot	E-H Med	
11	1105	Pit	1103	1	11	Pottery	Coarse sand	ext soot	E-H Med	
11	1105	Pit	1103	4	9	Pottery	Herts grey ware	coarse; soil sample 1	E-H Med	
11	1105	Pit	1103	1	4	Pottery	Herts grey ware	fine	E-H Med	
11	1105	Pit	1104	8	117	Pottery	Hedingham ware	1 abr vess; part gl	E-H Med	
11	1108	Ditch	1107	1	6	Pottery	Coarse sand		E-H Med	
11	1108	Ditch	1107	1	8	Pottery	Herts grey ware	fine	E-H Med	
26	12	1205	Ditch	1204	32	244	Pottery	Sandy black ware	1 abr bwIT; diam 180mm; burnished acute lattice	Early Roman
15	1501	Topsoil	1501	1	29	Pottery	Orange sand mica	abr footring	Early Roman	
15	1510	Ditch	1511	1	3	Pottery	Grog & flint	v abr	LBA / EIA	
18	1806	Occupational spread / debris	1806	2	4	Pottery	Flint & quartz	1 abr vess	LBA / EIA	
18	1806	OC	1806	3	9	Pottery	Flint & quartz	1 abr vess; same as (1816)	LBA / EIA	
18	1806	OC	1806	2	11	Pottery	Flint & quartz	abr	LBA / EIA	
18	1816	Pit	1817	5	14	Pottery	Flint & quartz	1 v abr vess; same as (1806)	LBA / EIA	
18	1816	Pit	1817	4	20	Pottery	Flint & quartz	v abr	LBA / EIA	
19	1904	Ditch	1905	1	19	Pottery	Flint & quartz	v abr body sherd; ?pre-frg hole	EIA	
19	1904	Ditch	1905	1	2	Pottery	Coarse sand	v abr	EIA	
25	2506	Ditch	2508	2	99	CBM	SDY	abr brick or teg frags	Early Roman	
25	2506	Ditch	2508	1	7	Fired Clay		amorphous firable buff sand	Early Roman	
25	2506	Ditch	2508	3	17	Pottery	Flint & quartz	v abr; residual	Early Roman	
25	2506	Ditch	2508	1	2	Pottery	Grog	v abr	Early Roman	
25	2506	Ditch	2508	5	14	Pottery	Shell & grog	1 abr & leached vess	Early Roman	

Trench	Feature	Feature type	Context	Qty	Weight	Material	Fabric	Comments	Spot date
25	2506	Ditch	2508	1	8	Pottery	Fine grey ware	?bwl rim	Early Roman
25	2506	Ditch	2508	3	7	Pottery	Fine grey ware	1 abr vess	Early Roman
25	2506	Ditch	2508	5	31	Pottery	Fine grey ware	abr	Early Roman
25	2506	Ditch	2508	1	18	Pottery	Fine grey ware	Burnished jar rim; diam 240mm	Early Roman
25	2506	Ditch	2508	1	16	Pottery	Mica grey ware	abr	Early Roman
27	2700	Topsoil	2700	3	19	Pottery	Fine grey ware	1 vess; burnished ext	Early Roman
27	2701	Ditch	2702	2	26	Pottery	Grog	1 abr oxid vess	Early Roman
27	2701	Ditch	2702	2	77	Pottery	Grog & mica	1 abr vess; combed	Early Roman
27	2701	Ditch	2702	1	16	Pottery	Grog & mica	abr jar shoulder	Early Roman
27	2701	Ditch	2702	1	9	Pottery	Fine grey ware	abr jarN; diam 160mm	Early Roman
28	2804	Ditch	2805	1	9	Pottery	Flint & quartz	abr	LBA / EIA
28	2810	Ditch	2811	3	16	Pottery	Fine grey ware	1 abr jar	Early Roman
28	2810	Ditch	2811	8	29	Pottery	Mica grey ware	1 abr jar / bkr + cordon	Early Roman
29	2903	Ditch	2904	3	72	Fired Clay	-	hard fired part reduced buff sand + surface & edge	LIA
29	2903	Ditch	2904	2	11	Pottery	-	1 abr vess; int / ext soot	LIA
30	3000	Topsoil	3000	3	40	Pottery	Grog	1 abr vess; int / ext soot; hor comb	LIA
56	5609	Pit / post hole	5610	1	24	Fired Clay	-	Amorphous friable buff sand	LBA / EIA
56	5609	Pit / post hole	5610	3	89	Pottery	-	1 oxid vess T17mm	LBA / EIA
56	5609	Pit / post hole	5610	1	7	Pottery	Fine flint	-	LBA / EIA

### Appendix 2.2 Other finds

Trench	Feature	Feature type	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
5	501	Pit	502	2	2	2	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	-	IA or later
5	501	Pit	502	2	13	-	Lithics	Indeterminate	Flakes, chunks and chips, burnt and unburnt	-
9	905	Ditch	904	-	1	-	Lithics	Tool	Edge Retouched piece	PH
10	1001	Topsoil	1001	-	6	-	Lithics	Tool	Two probable scrapers (one denticulate), an edge retouched piece and two possible preforms with direct edge retouch and irregular acute inverse retouch	PH
11	1102	Pit	1101	-	2	-	Lithics	Indeterminate	Small flakes, one corticated	-



Trench	Feature	Feature type	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object	Description	Spot Date
11	1105	Pit	1103	-	5	-	Lithics	Indeterminate	Four burnt chunks and one primary flake	-
11	1105	Pit	1103	1	22	-	Lithics	Indeterminate	Chunks and chips, mostly burnt	-
11	1105	Pit	1103	1	-	2	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	-	IA or later
11	1105	Pit	1104	36	-	34	Industrial Waste	Slag	Small vitrified lumps	IA or later
12	1201	Topsoil	1201	-	3	-	Lithics	Tool	Three edge retouched pieces, all with alternating retouch	PH
12	1205	Ditch	1204	-	10	-	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	Three edge retouched pieces and seven flakes	PH
15	1504	Ditch	1505	-	3	-	Lithics	Tool	Two edge retouched pieces and a corticated chunk	PH
18	1806	Occup Spread	1806	5	10	-	Lithics	Indeterminate	Flakes, chunks and chips, some unburnt	-
18	1806	Occup Spread	1806	5	-	2	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	-	IA or later
18	1807	Pit	1808	3	95	-	Lithics	Indeterminate	Chunks and fragments, mostly burnt	-
18	1807	Pit	1808	-	3	-	Lithics	Indeterminate	Burnt fragments	-
18	1807	Pit	1808	3	-	2	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	-	IA or later
18	1811	Post-hole	1814	4	15	-	Lithics	Indeterminate	Flakes, chunks and chips, some unburnt	-
28	1811	Post-hole	1814	4	-	2	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	-	IA or later
19	1904	Ditch	1905	-	2	-	Lithics	Core and Tool	Multi-platform core and edge retouched piece	PH
25	2504	Ditch	2505	-	6	-	Lithics	Debitage, Core and Tool	Single-platform core, two flakes, a chunk and two retouched pieces	PH
25	2506	Ditch	2507	-	6	-	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	Scraper, two edge retouched pieces and three flakes	PH
25	2506	Ditch	2508	-	5	-	Lithics	Debitage, Core and Tool	Multi-platform core, two flakes, two notched pieces (one burnt)	PH
28	2804	Ditch	2805	-	3	-	Lithics	Tool	Three edge retouched pieces	PH
28	2808	Pit / Post-hole	2809	-	1	-	Lithics	Debitage	Flake, lightly patinated	PH
28	2810	Ditch	2811	-	5	-	Lithics	Debitage and Tool	Two sub circular scrapers, an edge retouched core trimming flakes and two flakes	PH





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