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DENHAM PARK FARM, DENHAM, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

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NGR: TQ 02150 90210	Report No: 5382
District: South Bucks	Site Code: AS 1009
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 2372
Signed:	Date: 31 May 2017

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Project dates (fieldwork)	*2012 - 2016*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*Y*		
P. number	*2372*		
Type of project	*Archaeological Excavation*		
Site status	*-*		
Current land use	*Agricultural land*		
Planned development	*Gravel extraction and landfill*		
Main features (+dates)	*Potential structure and boundary ditches (late Bronze Age), boundary ditches and iron working activity (Romano-British)*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Late Bronze Age and Roman pottery. Potentially Romano-British iron smelting slag*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Bucks*	*South Bucks*	*Denham*
HER/ SMR for area	*Buckinghamshire HER*		
Post code (if known)	*-*		
Area of site			
NGR	*TQ 02150 90210*		
Height AOD (max/ min)	*64-85m*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*BCC*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Julie Walker, Vinny Monahan*		
Funded by	*RJD Ltd*		
Project creators			
Full title	*Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire. Archaeological Assessment and Updated Project Design*		
Authors	*Julie Walker, Vinny Monahan, Andrew A. S. Newton*		
Report no.	*-*		
Date of report	*May 2017*		

DENHAM PARK FARM, DENHAM, BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION INTERIM REPORT/ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

SUMMARY

From 2012 to 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation ('strip, map and sample investigation') at Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (TQ 02150 90210). The excavation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission requiring a programme of archaeological work (South Buckinghamshire District Council Planning Ref. 11/01260/CM). The site is located on land at Denham Park Farm, which lies c. 800m to the south-east. The site is situated immediately to the east of the north to south aligned M25 motorway between junctions 16 and 17.

No Bronze Age activity has previously been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site and, similarly, very little material associated with human activity during the Roman period has been recorded locally, despite the purported route of a Roman road running nearby. It was, however, to these periods that the majority of the archaeology recorded during the various phases of excavation dated.

One hundred and six features can be attributed to the late Bronze Age; all of these features were concentrated on a small area in the western part of the site. They consisted of two ditches, representing boundaries or enclosures and a large number of pits and postholes, including at least one concentration which may represent a structure. The Roman archaeology consisted of a set of boundary ditches representing a field system or set of enclosures and associated pits located in the western part of the site. Further Roman features were sparsely distributed across the eastern part of the site. To the north of the Roman enclosures was a focus of industrial activity associated with iron smelting. This has been tentatively dated as Roman due to its proximity to the concentration Roman activity; dateable ceramic evidence from these features, however, is of late Bronze Age date which clearly must be residual.

Worked flint considered to be of early Neolithic date has been identified as potentially residual material. However, the lack of any further evidence of this date suggests that this material may be later in date and contemporary with the more well-represented activity recorded at the site. A single feature of late Neolithic date has been recorded along with the Bronze Age activity, both of which may be a more likely source for the worked flint.

Post-Roman archaeology consisted of a single medieval layer and post-medieval and modern boundaries.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 From 2012 to 2016 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation ('strip, map and sample investigation') at Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (TQ 02150 90210; Figs. 1 and 2). The excavation was commissioned by RJD Ltd in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission requiring a programme of archaeological work (South Buckinghamshire District Council Planning Ref. 11/01260/CM).

1.2 The excavation was undertaken in accordance to a generic brief prepared by Buckinghamshire County Council (BCAS), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 12th September 2012), and approved by BCAS. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014).

1.3 This document comprises two parts. Part I presents the initial results of the archaeological investigations and contains detailed descriptions of the recorded archaeological features and deposits. Specialist artefact and environmental analyses are presented in Section 11. Part II comprises the updated project design which sets out the framework for the post-excavation analysis of the results of the project fieldwork.

2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

2.1 The primary objective was to aim to record the location, extent, date and character of any surviving archaeological remains within the quarry, and to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site

Planning policy context

2.2 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

2.3 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

3 THE SITE

3.1 The site is located on land at Denham Park Farm, which lies *c.* 800m to the south-east. The site is situated immediately to the east of the north to south aligned M25 motorway between junctions 16 and 17, just to the north of Old Rectory Lane, which is the south-east to north-west orientated the Denham to Chalfont St Peter road. The small settlement of Denham Green lies 2km to the south-east, Denham is 3.50km to the south, Chalfont St Peter lies 2km to the north-west and Gerrards Cross 2.50km to the south-west (Fig. 1).

3.2 The site is bordered to the immediate west by the M25 motorway, and to the south by large coverts Nockhill Wood and Juniper Wood. The Old Shire Lane (Path), which forms part of the Old Shire Lane Circular Walk, forms the eastern boundary, and is also the administrative boundary with Hertfordshire (Fig. 1). There is no clear boundary to the north of the site, although the north-western extent is demarcated by an existing field boundary, which lies on a north-east to south-west alignment. An adjoining field boundary, located on a north to south alignment, continues into the northern section of the site, with a small covert on its western side at its southernmost extent (Fig. 2).

3.3 Prior to the onset of archaeological investigation, the site was under arable cultivation. It lies on the western side of the Colne valley, which has been subject to extensive mineral extraction in the past, resulting in a landscape of large lakes. The smaller valley of the Misbourne lies some distance to the west and south.

4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

4.1 The site lies on the western side of the Colne Valley, with land sloping relatively steeply down to the north-east towards the valley and the river Colne, which lies some 1.70km to the north-east (Fig. 1). The smaller valley of the river Misbourne, however, lies some 1.50km to the west-south-west and 2km to the south of the site. The relief of the site itself varies significantly from the higher west to the east, which is closer to the Colne Valley and its associated gravel pits. The site lies at a height of *c.* 86m AOD at its eastern extent and slopes downwards westwards to *c.* 70m AOD.

4.2 A desk-based assessment and geoarchaeological investigation undertaken at Denham Garden Village (Gill and Bates 2002), *c.* 2km south-east of the site discussed the presence of the Pleistocene deposit 'Winter Hill Member', recorded around Denham Aerodrome. The distribution of this deposit, which comprises Glacial Sand and Gravel, is not well understood and is thought to occur at a height of *c.* 70m AOD. The report also highlighted the occurrence of solution features in the area that led to the mixing of Pleistocene sediments and the creation of deep sumps that may contain important sequences indicative of palaeoenvironmental and human activity (*ibid*).

4.3 A geological assessment with bore-hole data undertaken at the Denham Park Farm site (Greenham Construction Materials 1998), however, determined that the site consisted of glacial sand and gravel which occasionally is very clayey (hoggin), which exists in greater depths towards the eastern part of the site. The gravel and glacial sand overlaid Reading Beds, subdivided into upper Reading Beds and lower Reading Beds. The latter were only recorded in the eastern part of the site, whilst the Reading Beds in turn overlie the chalk. Overall, the deposits on the eastern side of the site are much more variable, both laterally and vertically, in comparison to the western side (*ibid*).

4.4 The site, and the surrounding area from Chenies in the north to Denham in the south, is situated on soils of the Marlow association (SSEW 1983). Marlow association soils are described as well drained fine loamy over clayey and clayey soils located upon plateau and river terrace drift. Soils of the Marlow association also comprise some coarse and fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Marlow association soils are commonly used in agriculture for cereals and short term grassland, as well as coniferous woodland on the slopes, although the site itself is currently in arable use.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Palaeolithic period (to 12, 000 BC)

5.1.1 The site is known to lie in an area with potential for Palaeolithic remains from the lower gravel deposits. Palaeolithic material has been recorded around Chalfont St. Peter, Burnham and Iver (Reed 1979) and there is a potential for finds of similar date from the lower deposits of gravel on the site. There is a presence of Black Park Gravel in the area, a deposit which has proved to be rich in Palaeolithic sites.

5.1.2 Palaeolithic flint implements have been found widely in the Colne and Chess valleys of Hertfordshire, suggesting occupation of the area during this period. Significant excavations at Uxbridge have revealed a sequence of hunter-gatherer butchery sites on gravel islands in the floor of the Colne Valley (Lewis 1991, 2000; Lewis *et al* 1992; Murray 1997), left by groups of nomadic human hunters (Rackham and Sidell 2000). Much of the potential archaeology of this period lies below deep alluvium along the former river floodplains (Bates and Barham 1995), and such areas of high potential are highlighted in local research agendas (Rackham and Sidell 2000). Numerous stray finds of struck flint have been made in the Colne valley to the south-west (Lacaille 1961). However, little evidence for Palaeolithic activity has been recorded in the vicinity of the site, in the relatively upland area of wooded, heavy clays and gravels which may have been less attractive than the flint-rich and well-drained gravelly valleys.

5.1.3 Important Palaeolithic scatters of *in situ* lithic and faunal material were excavated at the nationally important 'kill site' at Three Ways Wharf, Oxford Road, Uxbridge, *c.*7.50km south-east of the current site in the late 1980s (Lewis *et al* 1992, HER 51023 & 51101). Excavations revealed a sequence of hunter-gatherer butchery sites on gravel islands in the floor of the Colne Valley (Lewis 2000). Scatters of struck flints were found in association with animal bone, including reindeer and horse that was carbon dated to *c*. 10,000 BP. Other flint scatters were of early Mesolithic date, *c*. 8000 BP, and were associated with red deer, beaver and swan remains.

5.2 Mesolithic period (12, 000 to 4, 300 BC)

5.2.1 That part of the Colne valley to the north-west of the current site has yielded evidence for human activity dating to the earliest prehistoric periods (Munby 1977). In particular, the river terrace gravels appear to have attracted prehistoric activity and Mesolithic and Neolithic struck and burnt flint have been recovered from many sites in this area.

5.2.2 A number of worked flints dating from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age have been recovered in the vicinity of Denham Park Farm. The majority of these were recovered during the construction of the M25 immediately to the west of the site and include part of a tranchet axe, a hammerstone and a blade (HER 5085, 5322, 5324, 5325 and 5483).

Mesolithic and early Neolithic flints were recovered from a layer of material overlying a gravel layer during an evaluation at the former Sanderson site, Oxford Road, Denham (Howell & Corcoran 2002).

5.2.3 Concentrations of struck flint have been collected over the years, either from gravel pits or in the course of dredging and deep ploughing. Such finds have been recovered from West Hyde, *c*. 1.5km to the north-east of the site on the western bank of the river Colne (Lacaille 1961). Further finds were recorded at the occupation site of Dewes Farm and the flint-working site of Dewes Pit and south Harefield (Lacaille 1961). Stray finds of Mesolithic struck flint are recorded from Colney Farm (HER 50134), Cooks Wood (HER 50423) and St Mary's Church, Harefield (HER 50150). Other sites are clustered further to the south, along the Colne Valley at Uxbridge (HER 51023, 50044).

5.3 Neolithic period (4, 300 to 2, 100 BC)

5.3.1 Neolithic flint artefacts have been found at Colney Farm (HER 50134) and South Harefield, *c*. 3km east-south-east of the Denham Park Farm site (HER 50388). Flint artefacts have also been recovered to the south-east, at Ruislip and Ickenham (HER 50172, 50444, 50974). There are Neolithic sites to the south-east of the site in the Colne Valley at Uxbridge, including a pit recorded during excavation (HER 51019), a flint artefact (HER 50163) and an earthwork (HER 50376).

5.3.2 Worked flints dating from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age were recorded during the construction of the M25. Flint flakes probably dating to the late Neolithic/Bronze Age were found during fieldwalking to the north-west of the current site (HER 4198) and flint from a similar date was found to the south (HER 5814). Mesolithic and early Neolithic flints were recovered from a layer of material overlying a gravel layer during an evaluation at the former Sanderson site, Oxford Road, Denham (Howell & Corcoran 2002). Four areas of Neolithic flint scatters were recorded during previous archaeological monitoring at the Batchworth Golf Course, although no associated features were identified (McDonald 1995). A Neolithic assemblage of flint implements and flakes has been recorded at a location 1km to the east-north-east of the site (HER 870).

5.4 Bronze Age (2, 100 to 750 BC)

5.4.1 There is no Bronze Age activity recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site, but to the north-east of the site, at Dawes Farm Road, a ring ditch was recorded (HER 50800). Two Bronze Age pots were recovered from Dawes Pit (HER 50233). To the south-east, at Uxbridge, ditches and an occupation site have been recorded (HER 52349-50, 56024301, 50243). A number of worked flints dating from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age have been recovered during the construction of the M25. A number of flint flakes probably dating to the late Neolithic/Bronze Age were found during

fieldwalking *c.*1km to the north-west (HER 4198) and flint from a similar date was found *c.* 800m to the south (HER 5814).

5.5 Iron Age (750 BC to AD 43)

5.5.1 No sites dating to this period have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of Denham Park Farm, but an Iron Age occupation site was recorded during excavations at Uxbridge (HER 50243).

5.6 Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)

5.6.1 Very little material associated with human activity during the Roman period has been recorded in the vicinity of the site. The Viatores assert that a Roman road (Road 163b) existed on the line of Shire Lane, which forms the eastern boundary of the site, but there is no corroborative evidence to suggest that it is Roman (HER 4179, see HER 4341 below).

5.6.2 Another reputed Roman road that links Chorleywood to Langley Park passes near the site (HER 4362 – following Old Shire Lane, and noted in the Viatores) and the remains of a Roman pottery kiln was investigated during the construction of the M25 nearby. A Roman burial in a 'tomb' was found at Breakspear Avenue, Harefield only 3km east of the current site (HER 50450). The remains of Roman buildings have been noted at Uxbridge (HER 50246) and Ruislip (HER 50281, 50282, 50306).

5.6.3 Pieces of Roman tegula and one mortaria sherd (HER 50258) were found during field walking close to the Yeading Brook, *c*. 3km north-east of the site. The presence of tegula suggests Roman roofed buildings in the vicinity, but may have been deposited during the manuring of fields and the source building may lie some distance away. Sparse, abraded re-deposited mid to late Roman pottery and Samian ware was also found during excavations at Downs Barn (HER 50257 & 50863).

5.6.4 The Colne valley ands its tributary streams are, however, known to have been densely settled in the Romano-British period, with extensive evidence from Hertfordshire and Buckinghamshire. Such remains include villa estates, rural farmsteads and industrial activity. A Roman villa, for example, was discovered in 1834 at Latimer Bottom on the edge of the Chilterns, *c*. 9km north-west of the assessment site (HER 400).

5.6.5 The Colne Valley continued to be intensively occupied throughout the Iron Age and into the Romano-British period, with a number of villa estates, industrial sites and other settlements scattered throughout the countryside. A Roman building was excavated in the 1960s at Sandy Lodge Golf Course and a number of stray finds of coins, pottery and building

material have been recovered, many recovered from the Sandy Lodge area to the north-west. The Colne and Chess valleys were seemingly relatively well populated in the Romano-British periods, with a number of villa estates, industrial sites and other settlements. However, only sparse Roman remains are recorded close to the assessment site.

5.7 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 to 1150)

5.7.1 A number of villages in the area have place names indicating Anglo-Saxon origins, and were probably founded in the middle or later Anglo-Saxon period (Doyle & Grassam 2005). The name of Uxbridge (Wxebruge) is understood to derive from a Saxon tribe called the Wixan who built a bridge across the Colne. Other Saxon place-names include Hillingdon ('the hill people of Hilda), Yeading (Geddi's settlement) and Yiewsley (Wives-leg; 'wife's clearing'). However, very little physical evidence has been found in the area surrounding the site to suggest Saxon occupation. A Saxon spearhead was found at Dewes Farm to the south-east of the assessment site (HER 50340).

5.7.2 Shire Lane constitutes the boundary between Buckinghamshire and Hertfordshire (HER 4341). A hedge on the Buckinghamshire side is said to be ancient, although the M25 has now cut through this lane 1.30km north of the site. Shire Lane runs for a total of 7km, from Chorleywood Station to West Hyde. It is presumably of late Saxon or slightly later date and it is not certain where the boundary between the two shires was fixed at this time.

5.8 Medieval (AD 1150 to 1500)

5.8.1 The parish of Denham is documented in the Domesday Survey, indicating the existence of settlement activity in the area from the later Saxon period. Little earlier Saxon occupation is known from this part of the Colne valley. The survey notes that the manor of Denham was held by the Abbot of St Peter's of Westminster and the manor of Chalfont belonged to Bishop Odo (Morris 1978). Although only one manor is referred to in the survey, it is thought that over time three manors were established in the parish and one of these, the manor of Brudenells or Bulstrode, lies *c.*1.2km to the west of the assessment area on the site of the modern Chalfont Park (HER 0851). The remains of a small moat are situated *c.* 800m to the west, and is probably associated with one of the manors. The purpose of this moat is unclear, however it may have been the location of a domestic or religious building or used for horticulture (Scheduled Monument no. 27153).

5.8.2 The Domesday survey also highlights the presence of woodland in the area, and it is possible that some of the woodland surrounding the assessment area can be dated back to the medieval period. Although Denham is a village, it once had burgage tenure indicative of a sizeable settlement; it appears, however, to have lacked long-term economic potential as it has remained a small settlement (Reed 1993). There may

also be evidence of medieval activity. The site appears to have lain in the rural agricultural hinterland of the main medieval settlements.

5.8.3 The Domesday survey (1086) records Prichemareworde (Rickmansworth), *c.* 5km north, as being held by the Abbot, to which it answers for 15 hides. One mill, a meadow, pasture and a woodland large enough for 1200 pigs existed here. The settlement had a total value of £20 10s, and was held in lordship by St Albans (Morris 1976). Offa is said to have granted the Abbey of St Albans the manor of Rickmansworth, King John having it confirmed to the abbey and convent (Page 1908). The men of the town, like many other tenants of St Albans Abbey, extorted a charter, from the abbot, of liberties at around the time of Wat Tyler's Rebellion.

5.8.4 Records suggest that during the medieval period, much of the parish of Harefield, *c*. 3km east, was uncultivated scrub and woodland (Pugh 1962). The Domesday Book recorded two water mills and four fishponds in the manor in 1086. Commons and moors played an important part in the life of the parish from early times. The moors surrounding Harefield extended south to Moorhall, which belonged to the Knights of St John of Jerusalem from 1180 (HER 50501); there was a Templar cell at Moorhall by 1333 (Pugh 1962). Many lands in the parish were granted to these Hospitallers from the 12th century onwards (Pugh 1962).

5.8.5 Records note that a medieval hamlet was located at Gulch Well or Springfield, 3.50km north-east of the assessment site (HER 52945). A water mill belonging to Gapes Tenement was included in the rental of Harefield manor in 1536. Gapes Mill was described as a fulling mill in 1545, but was either disused or demolished by 1560. Fulling became a locally important industry. There was another fulling mill to the south of the former at Ravnyng Mill (HER 52928). This mill was granted to the Swanlands, lords of Harefield manor, by the Ravening family in 1370. It was rebuilt *c*. 1438; the contract specified that the old mill was to be underpinned and its old timbers removed and new floodgates and other necessary equipment were to be made.

5.8.6 Another important local industry was mineral extraction, in particular chalk and lime digging. A marl pit (yielding limy clay used as fertiliser) was conveyed by the lord of Harefield manor in 1318, and another in 1545. By 1636, customary tenants of the manor were allowed to sell chalk, lime and sand from their lands.

5.9 Post Medieval (AD 1500 to the present-day)

5.9.1 During the post-medieval period the land has continued to be used primarily for agriculture. Approximately 1km east of the assessment site, a conduit, which was constructed in 1912, is thought to have existed, but by the 1994 survey it could not be located (HER 5948). The house *c.* 3km north at Mopes Farm appears to date to the 16th, while two of the barns date to the 18th century (HER 12513). The VCH reveals that in 1510 Mopes

Farm was held by the Baldwin family, whose name occurs in connection with Chalfont (Page 1969).

5.9.2 Further evidence for activity in the vicinity is represented by the remains of a charcoal burner's site, *c.* 800m to the south-west (HER 5321) and the first edition Ordnance Survey map depicts a gravel pit located to the immediately to the north of the site (HER 8119). A Tile House is labelled on Jeffery's 1770 county map to the east of the site possibly indicative of activity associated with the development of a local industry of this type. There may also be evidence of activity associated with the local agricultural industry.

5.9.3 The transport network proved to be the key to growth in the area. Located on the route of two 18th century turnpike roads (Hatfield to Reading Trust and Pinner Trust), Rickmansworth and Harefield contained a number of coaching inns. During the 18th century there were great improvements in the transport routes in the area. The Turnpike Trust maintained the main roads, charging tolls to use the roads. The Bath Road, Uxbridge Road, and Pinner Road were all Turnpike Roads. Uxbridge was located on the main London to Oxford carriage route, which declined after the opening of the Great Western Railway in 1838.

5.9.4 In the 18th century the rural environment surrounding the site began to change. Land was enclosed and the Grand Union Canal was built alongside the river Colne in Hertfordshire and Middlesex. Opened in 1814, the canal linked the Grand Junction and Leicestershire and Northamptonshire canals, but its narrow locks at Foxton and Watford prevented its use by wide boats. It was purchased in 1894 by the Grand Junction Canal Company, which in 1929 joined the Regent's Canal in London to the Warwick and Birmingham canals to form the new Grand Union Canal linking London to Birmingham (Weinreb and Hibbert 1983, 321). The Grand Junction Canal was used for gravel removal from the large pits (now lakes) nearby and also served the Rickmansworth Gas Company and breweries to the north in the 19th century. The first railway arrived in 1862, linking Watford Junction and Church Street.

6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AT DENHAM PARK FARM

6.1 During August and early September 2006, Archaeological Solutions Ltd conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation of land at Denham Park Farm (Doyle & Hallybone 2006). One hundred and seventy-two trial trenches were excavated across the site, 33 trenches contained features and 139 revealed no archaeological features or finds. The majority of features consisted of linears which were probably associated with old field systems. Finds recovered from such features include late Iron Age, Roman, late medieval and modern pottery, along with metal objects, plastic and glass. Trench 110 contained the remains of old farm buildings most likely dating to the post-medieval/early modern period. An alignment of postholes

and postholes pits considered to be of Iron Age date was identified in Trench 69 and was probably also an agricultural structure. The evaluation did not detect any clear evidence of settlement and the relatively small finds assemblage from the site indicates that the area has been used for agricultural purposes for a long time. Struck flint was recovered (largely from the topsoil). The identified archaeology was considered to be of late Iron Age and Roman date. No other period was represented until the late medieval period.

6.2 Following the trial trench evaluation (Doyle & Hallybone 2006), and as a result of its findings, the site was subject to a phased programme of archaeological excavation (Fig. 3) designed to complement the timetable of gravel extraction planned for the site. Excavation comprised the monitoring, under archaeological supervision, of the stripping of the overburden within each phase area back to the natural substrate and the appropriate archaeological investigation and recording of any archaeological features or deposits revealed during this process. The first phase of excavation was conducted in September and October 2012 (Pozorski 2012), thereafter further phases of excavation were carried out in May to August 2014, July 2015, October 2015, and June 2016. The findings of each of these phases of excavation are described below.

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 The areas of proposed extraction were subject to stripping under archaeological supervision followed by the mapping and archaeological excavation of all revealed archaeological features prior to extraction commencing.

7.2 Machine stripping was undertaken to an agreed standard, using a toothless ditching bucket, and under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. Thereafter all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary.

7.3 All stages of the excavation were carried out in accordance with the procedures and guidance contained within *Management of Archaeological Projects 2,* English Heritage 1991 and MoRPHE (2006).

8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Six areas have been subject to archaeological excavation since 2012 (Fig. 3). The chronological order in which these areas were excavated

does not follow a neat east to west or north to south pattern or any variation thereof (indeed, the areas excavated in 2012 and 2014 are sandwiched between areas excavated in 2015), therefore the locations of individual archaeological features are identified by grid location rather than with reference to the area of excavation in which they were identified.

8.1.2 Six phases of archaeological activity have been identified, based on artefact typologies and stratigraphic and spatial relationships (Table 1). The earliest identifiable activity can be dated to the late Neolithic. This is followed by late Bronze Age activity. There is no clear evidence for occupation or activity during the Iron Age and the next identifiable phase of human activity consists of an early Romano-British enclosure system with related industrial activity. Subsequently, evidence becomes more sporadic with occasional features of medieval, post-medieval, and early modern date recorded across the site.

Phase	Period	Date
1	Late Neolithic	c.*3000/2900-2100/2000 BC*
2	Late Bronze Age	*1300-750 BC*
3	Early Romano-British	*Mid 1st to 2nd century AD*
4	Medieval	*12th to 14th century AD*
5	Post-medieval	*AD 1500 to AD 1750*
6	Modern	*Post AD 1750*

Table 1: *The phases of activity represented at the Denham Park Farm site*

8.13 Archaeological features were recorded in all of the excavated areas but were very sparse in the areas excavated in 2012 and 2014. That archaeological features were recorded in the area excavated in 2015 but did not continue in to the immediately adjacent area excavated the previous year suggests that this middle part of the site may have previously been subject to extensive disturbance.

8.2 Phase 1: Late Neolithic

8.2.1 A single feature was recorded which can be securely dated to the Neolithic period. Pit F6449 was located on the eastern side of Phase 6 (GS D8; Figs. 5, 5e & 7; Table 2) contained eight sherds of a Durrington Walls sub-style of late Neolithic Grooved ware with a vertical cordon. F6449 cut F6447, which has been classified as a posthole, indicating that this smaller feature must be of late Neolithic date or earlier.

Feature	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Grid Location	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F6449	L6451	Sub-circular. Steep to moderate sides, concave base (0.73 x 0.69 x 0.27m)	Dark yellow brown friable silty sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit	Pottery (8/22g)
	L6450		Mid red brown firm silty clay and sand with occasional small sub-angular flint			-
F6447	L6448	Sub-circular. steep sides, flat base (0.38 x 0.20 x 0.22m)	Mid yellow brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel	D8	Posthole. Cut by F6449	-

Table 2: Late Neolithic Features.

8.3 Phase 2: Late Bronze Age

Introduction

8.3.1 One hundred and six features can be attributed to the Late Bronze Age; 65 by pottery in their respective fills and 41 by association due to their presence in Structure 6306. All of these features were concentrated on a small area in the western part of the site (GS B7-C10; Figs. 5 and 5a-j).

Dispersed Features

8.3.2 Two ditches were assigned a late Bronze Age date (Table 3). These were F6154, which ran on a north-west to south-east alignment from Grid Square B9 to D7, and F6603, which initially entered the excavated area on a south-west to north-east alignment but turned through approximately 120° and extended beyond the limit of excavation again in this direction (GS C5-D5; Figs. 5, 5a-j, 7, 8). F6154 was cut along most of its length by a Roman ditch and the south-west to north-east aligned portion of F6603 ran parallel to a Roman ditch. This may suggest either that the layout of the Roman site was influenced by the layout of earlier enclosures, by the same (possibly topographical) factors that influenced the layout of the late Bronze Age site, or that the pottery that dates F6154 and F6603 to the late Bronze Age was residual.

8.3.3 Thirty-six dispersed features are attributable to this phase (Table 4), most of which were discreet pits. They were distributed throughout Grid Squares B7-C10 (Figs. 5, 5a-g, 7 & 8), forming part of the concentration of late Bronze Age activity in this area. Some occurred as part of loose groups also containing undated features, potentially comprising groups of contemporary and functionally related pits. These groups, however, displayed no clear functional configuration or relationships.

Feature	Seg	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Grid Location	Comments/ Relationships	Finds
F6154	A	L61 55A	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (100.00+ x 0.30 x 0.23m)	Mid yellow brown coarse gravel and sand.	B9 - D7	Ditch Cut by F6274; Abuts F6676	Pottery (3/10g)
	B	L61 55B	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (100.00+ x 1.90 x 0.52m)	Mid yellow brown, friable sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.			-
	C	L61 55C	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (100.00+ x 1.04 x 0.15m)	Mid yellow brown, friable sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.			-
	D	L61 55D	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (100.00+ x 1.11 x 0.13m)	Mid yellow brown, friable sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.			-
	E	L61 55E	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (100.00+ x 0.70 x 0.24m)	Mid yellow brown, friable sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.			-
	F	L61 55F	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (100.00+ x 0.800 x 0.38m)	Mid yellow brown, friable sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions.			Pottery (1/2g)
F6603	A	L66 04A	Curvilinear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (20.00+ x 1.33 x 0.54m)	Mid brown grey, friable silt sand and gravel	C5 - D5	Ditch NE/SW Cut by F6605	Pottery (23/131g)
	B	L66 04B	Curvilinear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (20.00+ x 2.30 x 0.68m)	Mid brown grey, friable silt sand and gravel			-
	C	L66 04C	Curvilinear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (20.00+ x 2.11 x 0.60m)	Mid brown grey, friable silt sand and gravel			-

Table 3: Late Bronze Age Ditches.

Feature	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Grid Location	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F6005	L6006	Sub-oval. moderate sides, flat base (0.53+ x 0.35 x 0.13m)	black friable silt gravel	C10	Pit	Pottery (8/22g)
F6009	L6012	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.58 x 0.50 x 0.29m)	Dark grey brown friable sand silt with occasional charcoal and small sub-rounded flint	C10	Pit	Loomweight Frags (561g); SF2 Loomweight (3265g)
	L6011		Dark grey brown friable sand silt with moderate charcoal			Pottery (16/81g) SF3 Pottery (81g)
	L6010		Light grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-rounded flint			-
F6071	L6072	Sub-circular. vertical sides, flat base (0.60 x 0.46 x 0.35m)	Dark brown friable sand silt with moderate flint	C10	Pit	Pottery (23/93g)
F6079	L6090	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.58 x 0.50 x 0.23m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal	C9	Pit	Pottery (4/106g)
	L6081		Light grey yellow firm clay			Pottery (5/8g); Str. Flint (1/2g)
	L6080		Dark grey brown friable sand silt with occasional charcoal			-
F6091	L6092	Sub-circular. vertical sides, flat base (0.55 x 0.20 x 0.22m)	Dark brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular flint	B9	Posthole Cut by F6093	-
F6093	L6094	Sub-oval. gentle sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.33 x 0.10m)	Dark brown friable silt sand	B9	Posthole Cuts F6091	Pottery (3/15g)
F6102	L6103	Sub-circular. vertical sides, concave base (0.46 x 0.20 x 0.20m)	Dark red brown firm silt clay with occasional charcoal	C9	Posthole Cut by the same plough scar as F6100	Pottery (6/43g)
F6106	L6107	Circular. steep sides, flat base (0.51 x 0.51 x 0.22m)	Dark brown friable silt sand with occasional small stones	C9	Pit	Pottery (9/673g)
F6119	L6120	Oval. Moderately steep sides, concave base (0.80 x 0.60 x 0.26m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal and flint gravel	C10	Pit	Pottery (4/10g)
F6133	L6134	Sub-circular. vertical sides, concave base (0.45 x 0.43 x 0.37m)	Dark grey brown friable sand silt with occasional charcoal and stone	C9	Pit	Pottery (13/78g)
F6150	L6151	Sub-circular. Near vertical sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.33 x 0.21m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand	C9	Pit	Pottery (35/209g); Str. Flint (1/4g)
F6190	L6191	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.35 x 0.31 x 0.21m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal and flint gravel	C10	Pit	Pottery (3/19g)
F6196	L6197	Sub-oval. steep sides, irregular base (1.11 x 0.82 x 0.36m)	Grey friable sand	C9	Pit	Pottery (1/1g)

F6204	L6205	Sub-circular. Moderately steep sides, concave base (0.45 x 0.43 x 0.37m)	Grey friable sand	C8	Pit	Pottery (11/54g)
F6220	L6221	Irregular. irregular sides, irregular base (c. 1.95 x 1.16 x 0.29m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt with occasional charcoal	B9	Treebole Cut by F6218	Pottery (2/5g)
F6225	L6228	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.86 x 0.72 x 0.35m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt with occasional small and medium, rounded and angular stone	C9	Pit	Pottery (49/466g); Worked Stone (4/11475g); Str. Flint (1/3g); B. Daub (82g); Daub (1057g)
	L6227		Dark grey black loose sand silt with occasional small angular stone and frequent charcoal			Pottery (1/4g); Daub (518g)
	L6226		Mid black grey friable sand silt with occasional charcoal and small angular stone			Daub (2023g)
F6234	L6235	Sub-circular. Moderately steep sides, concave base (0.38 x 0.34 x 0.14m)	Grey friable sand	C8	Pit	Pottery (2/21g)
F6236	L6237	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.76 x 0.55 x 0.15m)	Dark orange brown friable sand silt	C8	Pit Cut by F6249	Pottery (61/181g)
F6240	L6241	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.38 x 0.27 x 0.23m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt with occasional charcoal	C8	Posthole	Pottery (1/6g)
F6242	L6243	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.25 x 0.25 x 0.18m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt	C8	Posthole	Pottery (1/13g)
F6251	L6252	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.45 x 0.22m)	Dark grey friable sand	D8	Pit	Pottery (210/1355g)
F6279	L6280	Sub-oval. steep sides, flat base (0.60+ x 0.80+ x 0.22+m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt with occasional gravel	D9	Pit Cuts F6277; Cut by F6281	Pottery (1/17g); Str. Flint (1/5g)
F6458	L6460	Oval. Gently sloped sides, concave base (1.10 x 0.80 x 0.15m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel and charcoal	C8	Pit	Pottery (11/64g)
	L6459		Mid grey brown friable sand silt with occasional gravel with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded stone			-
F6461	L6462	Sub-circular. Moderately steep sides, concave base (0.68 x 0.45 x 0.18m)	Dark yellow brown friable silt sand with occasional flint and frequent stones	C8	Pit	Pottery (141/694g); Str flint (4/11g); Burnt Clay (28/410g); Daub (69g)
F6468	L6469	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.62 x 0.62 x 0.23m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt with occasional gravel	D8	Pit	Pottery (2/11g)

F6474	L6475	Sub-oval. Moderately sloping sides, flat base (0.86 x 0.54 x 0.27m)	Grey friable sand	C8	Pit	Pottery (2/12g)
	L6477		Yellow friable gravel sand			-
	L6489		Yellow friable gravel sand			-
F6478	L6479	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.47 x 0.35 x 0.17m)	Grey brown friable sand silt with occasional gravel	C8	Pit Cut by F6466	Pottery (9/14g)
F6481	L6482	Circular. Moderately steep sides, concave base (0.37 x 0.30 x 0.15m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt with occasional small stone and charcoal	D8	Pit	Pottery (7/18g)
F6490	L6491	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.24 x 0.22 x 0.17m).	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal and small stones	D8	Pit	Pottery (2/9g)
F6495	L6497	Sub-oval. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (2.00+ x 1.02 x 0.23m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal and small sub-angular and sub-rounded stone	D8	Pit Cut by F6498	Pottery (1/41g)
	L6496		Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stone			-
F6500	L6501	Sub-oval. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.86 x 0.54 x 0.41m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal and small sub-angular and sub-rounded stone	D8	Pit Cuts F6498	Pottery (51/276g)
F6506	L6508	Sub-circular. steep sides, flat base (0.34 x 0.30 x 0.15m)	Mid orange brown compact clay	C8	Pit	Pottery (28/281g); Str. Flint (1/5g)
	L6507		Mid orange brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stone			-
F6513	L6514	Sub-circular. Near vertical sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.36 x 0.13m).	Dark red brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel	C8	Posthole	Pottery (2/7g)
F6515	L6516	Sub-circular. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (1.03 x 0.88 x 0.26m).	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal and moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stone	D8	Pit	Pottery (2/9g)
F6523	L6524	Sub-circular. steep sides, flat base (0.35 x 0.31 x 0.12m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded stone	C8	Pit	Pottery (5/13g)
F6649	L6650	Irregular. Moderately sloped sides, flat base (1.02 x 0.89 x 0.20m)	Dark grey friable silt sand	D8	Pit Cuts F6647	Pottery (16/59g)
F6659	L6660	Sub-circular. Near vertical sides, concave base (0.35 x 0.31 x 0.12m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal	D8	Pit	Pottery (3/51g)
	L6661		Dark red brown firm			-

			clay			
	L6662		Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate charcoal			-
F6669	L6670	Sub-oval. steep sides, flat base (1.92 x 0.92 x 0.33m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stone	D8	Pit	Pottery (1/2g)
F6684	L6685	Sub-circular. Near vertical sides, flat base (0.51 x 0.32 x 0.28m).	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stone	D7	Posthole	Pottery (4/24g)
F6686	L6687	Sub-circular. Near vertical sides, flat base (0.55 x 0.53 x 0.55m).	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stone	D7	Posthole	Pottery (11/24g)

Table 4: Late Bronze Age Pits/Postholes

Structure 6306

8.3.4 A fairly dense cluster of 68 pits and postholes, several of which were truncated or sealed by later activity, were identified during excavation as a potential structure (St6306; Grid Square D8; Table 5; Figs 5, 5c, 7 & 8). Finds were recovered from 23 of the features within this group. Pottery comprised a range of form and fabric types consistent with late Bronze Age post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery in the Thames Valley (151/716g), two pieces of fired clay (F6327 and F6403), and two flint flakes (F6323 and F6421) were also present in the assemblage. The clustering of the features was considered sufficient evidence to suggest that those which were undated were contemporary with the dateable features.

8.3.5 There was limited structural configuration to this group of features, despite its designation on site as a structure. It is notable that its north-western and south-eastern extents were marked by intercutting groups of pits with smaller postholes occurring in the intervening area. Within the layout of these postholes it may be possible to discern lines or pairs of features but nothing that can be clearly seen to represent a recognisable structure.

Feature	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Grid Location	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F6254	L6255	Oval. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.45 x 0.22m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit	-
F6256	L6257	Circular. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.16m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6258	L6259	Sub-circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.70 x 0.62 x 0.24m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit	Pottery (4/7g)
F6260	L6261	Sub-circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.38 x 0.30 x 0.16m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	Pottery (2/1g)
F6262	L6263	Circular. steep sides, flat base (0.62 x 0.58 x 0.26m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit	Pottery (8/10g)
F6264	L6265	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, concave base (0.44 x 0.38 x 0.33m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
	L6266		Mid orange brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
F6267	L6268	Sub-circular. steep sides, flat base (0.76 x 0.70 x 0.28m)	Mid red brown firm silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit	Pottery (65/26g)
	L6463		Mid grey yellow firm clay			-
F6285	L6286	Sub-circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.46 x 0.40 x 0.27m)	Mid grey friable gravel	D8	Posthole	Pottery (3/20g)
F6287	L6288	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, concave base (0.29 x 0.23 x 0.19m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal	D8	Posthole	-
F6289	L6290	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, concave base (0.26 x 0.20 x 0.19m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand	D8	Posthole	Pottery (17/263g)
F6315	L6316	Irregular. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.62 x 0.50 x 0.22m)	Dark grey friable sand and gravel	D8	Pit Cut by F6317	Str. Flint (1/8g)
F6317	L6318	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.60 x 0.42 x 0.25m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand	D8	Pit Cuts F6315 and F6319	-
F6319	L6320	Irregular. steep sides, flat base (0.80 x 0.20 x 0.23m)	Dark grey friable sand and gravel	D8	Pit Cuts F6321; Cut by F6317	-
F6321	L6322	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.80 x 0.70 x 0.24m)	Dark grey brown friable sand gravel	D8	Pit Cuts F6323; Cut by F6319	-
F6323	L6324	Sub-oval. steep sides,	Dark brown friable sand	D8	Pit	Pottery

		concave base (0.80 x 0.64 x 0.20m)	gravel		Cut by F6321	(1/11g); Str. Flint (1/3g)
F6327	L6328	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, concave base (0.34 x 0.25 x 0.20m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal and small stones	D8	Posthole	Pottery (3/17g); B. Clay (3/178g)
F6329	L6330	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, concave base (0.22 x 0.21 x 0.19m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal and small stones	D8	Posthole	-
F6331	L6332	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, concave base (0.26 x 0.29 x 0.19m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal and small stones	D8	Posthole	-
F6333	L6334	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, concave base (0.22 x 0.18 x 0.11m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate charcoal and small stones	D8	Posthole	-
F6335	L6336	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, concave base (0.24 x 0.23 x 0.19m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	Pottery (3/16g)
F6337	L6338	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.18 x 0.20m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	Pottery (3/23g)
F6339	L6340	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.42 x 0.34 x 0.23m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal	D8	Posthole Cuts F6341	-
F6341	L6342	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.26 x 0.15 x 0.20m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub- rounded flint and occasional charcoal	D8	Posthole Cut by F6339	-
F6343	L6344	Sub-circular. near vertical, flat base (0.40 x 0.32 x 0.14m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal	D8	Posthole	Pottery (8/33g)
F6345	L6346	Sub-circular. near vertical, concave base (0.21 x 0.20 x 0.24m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal	D8	Posthole	-
F6347	L6348	Irregular. steep sides, flat base (0.24 x 0.12 x 0.23m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6349	L6350	Sub-circular. near vertical, concave base (0.26 x 0.24 x 0.19m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	Pottery (1/16g)
F6351	L6352	Sub-circular. near vertical, flat base (0.32 x 0.20 x 0.12m)	Grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	Pottery (1/6g)
F6353	L6354	Circular. vertical, concave base (0.20 x 0.18 x 0.12m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6355	L6356	Sub-circular. vertical sides,	Grey brown friable silt	D8	Posthole	-

		concave base (0.28 x 0.18 x 0.20m)	sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			
F6357	L6358	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.33 x 0.25 x 0.10m)	Light grey brown friable silt sand	D8	Posthole	-
F6359	L6360	Sub-circular. gently sloped sides, concave base (0.17+ x 0.22 x 0.08m)	Light grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole Cut by F6361	-
F6361	L6362	Sub-circular. vertical sides, concave base (0.35 x 0.27 x 0.28m)	Grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole Cuts F6359	Pottery (1/66g)
F6363	L6364	Sub-circular. gently sloped sides, concave base (0.45 x 0.39 x 0.09m)	Light grey brown friable silt sand	D8	Pit	-
F6365	L6366	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.28 x 0.27 x 0.20m)	Mid red brown friable silt sand	D8	Posthole	Pottery (1/25g)
F6367	L6368	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.15 x 0.15 x 0.08m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Stakehole	-
F6369	L6370	Sub-oval. near vertical sides, concave base (0.25 x 0.18 x 0.23m)	Mid red brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6371	L6373	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.33 x 0.25	Brown friable silt sand.	D8	Posthole	Pottery (2/1g)
	L6372	x 0.20m)	Packing Stones			-
F6374	L6375	Sub-circular. gently sloped sides, flat base (0.17 x 0.17 x 0.13m)	Brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6376	L6377	Sub-oval. steep sides, flat base (0.18 x 0.17 x 0.13m)	Brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6378	L6379	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.24 x 0.20 x 0.13m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand	D8	Posthole	-
F6380	L6381	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.25 x 0.24 x 0.10m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand	D8	Posthole	-
F6382	L6383	Sub-oval. steep sides, flat base (0.38 x 0.36 x 0.08m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand	D8	Pit	-
F6384	L6385	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.40 x 0.15m)	Brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	Pottery (4/29g)
F6386	L6387	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.30 x 0.26 x 0.16m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6388	L6389	Sub-circular. near vertical, flat base (0.25 x 0.24 x 0.16m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-

F6390	L6391	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.16 x 0.15 x 0.07m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Stakehole	-
F6392	L6393	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.28 x 0.12m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6394	L6395	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.26 x 0.26 x 0.14m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6396	L6397	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.28 x 0.23 x 0.13m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6398	L6399	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.48 x 0.45 x 0.22m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit	-
F6401	L6402	Sub-circular. vertical sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.45 x 0.22m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand	D8	Posthole Cuts F6400	Pottery (14/97g)
F6403	L6404	Circular. vertical sides, concave base (0.34 x 0.32 x 0.15m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	Pottery (1/14g); B. Clay (1/8g)
F6405	L6406	Circular. vertical sides, concave base (0.32 x 0.28 x 0.24m)	Light grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6407	L6408	Sub-circular. vertical sides, concave base (0.22 x 0.17 x 0.13m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand	D8	Posthole	Pottery (4/22g)
F6409	L6410	Circular. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.15m)	Light grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6411	L6412	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.24 x 0.15m)	Light grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6413	L6414	Sub-circular. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.70+ x 0.65 x 0.22m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole Cut by F6415	Pottery (1/1g)
F6415	L6416	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.54 x 0.26+ x 0.18m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole Cuts F6413; Cut by F6417	-
F6417	L6418	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.84 x 0.32+ x 0.27m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit Cuts F6415; Cut by F6419 and F6384	-
F6419	L6420	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.82 x 0.54+ x 0.36m)	Mid yellow brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit Cuts F6417 and F6421; Cut by F6484	-
F6421	L6422	Sub-circular. Moderately	Mid grey brown friable	D8	Pit	Pottery

		sloped sides, concave base (0.98 x 0.41+ x 0.28m)	silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint		Cut by F6419 and F6423	(4/12g); Str. Flint (1/8g)
F6423	L6424	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.57 x 0.49+ x 0.22m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole Cuts F6421	-
F6430	L6431	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.55 x 0.51 x 0.19m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6432	L6433	Circular. moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.54 x 0.39+ x 0.23m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6434	L6435	Circular. moderately sloping sides, flat base (0.66 x 0.39+ x 0.14m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6472	L6473	Sub-circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.35 x 0.30 x 0.13m)	Mid yellow brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6487	L6488	Circular. moderately sloping sides, flat base (0.36 x 0.35 x 0.17m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-

Table 5: Structure 6306.

8.4 Phase 3: Early Romano-British

Introduction

8.4.1 Features of this date were present towards the eastern extent of the site but they were sporadically distributed and formed no clear structures or systems of land division. The main concentration of activity occurred towards the western extent of the site.

8.4.2 The features recorded within the western part of the site consisted of enclosure ditches, a sub-circular or penannular ditch, and a kiln structure, in addition to several discreet pits.

Discreet Features

8.4.3 A single feature containing Romano-British pottery was recorded in the north-eastern part of the site (GS K15). This feature, F7012 (Table 6; Figs. 6, 9), appeared to cut the north-eastern end of a short undated gully.

8.4.4 In the excavation area to the south-east of this (Grid Squares I9-K14), six discreet pits/postholes (F5002, F5008, F5010, F5012, F5028 and F5032; Table 6; Figs. 4 & 9) and a single layer or deposit (L5026; Table 6; Fig. 4) containing Romano-British artefactual material were sparsely distributed. Several broadly similar but undated features were also recorded in this area; no structural configuration or obvious functional relationships were observed between these features. Two linear features, F5004 and F5018, displaying no clear function but containing Romano-British finds, were also recorded within this part of the site (Table 7).

8.4.5 Towards the western extent of the site, 12 pits/postholes occurring in small intercutting groups or as discreet features, lying in relative isolation, were recorded (Table 6). The majority of these were located in Grid Squares D7 or E7 (Figs 5e and 5g), in close proximity to the area upon which the Romano-British enclosure ditches appeared to converge. Most of these features were dated by the pottery present within their fills. However, F6040, F6088 and F6470 have been tentatively dated as Roman due to the presence of iron slag in their fills which contradicts the date suggested by the late Bronze Age pottery that was also recovered from them. Pits F6758, F6760 and F6762 formed a small group of intercutting features with the undated but stratigraphically later F6764. Pits F6736, F6740 and F6007 were located in area to the immediate east of ditch F6611, to

the south of south-eastern terminus of ditch/gully F6728s, and amongst a group of undated features of similar size and form. F6770 was a fairly large feature located towards the eastern side of this area of excavation. F6680 was similar in size and located approximately 40m north of F6770. Pit F6627 was a slightly amorphous feature located towards the southern edge of the excavated area in Grid Square D5.

8.4.6 Two discrete gullies, F6728 (GS D7) and F6464 (GS C8), were also located in this area (Table 7; Figs 5, 5e & 5g). They were dateable to the Romano-British period and it seems likely that they functioned in conjunction with the Romano-British enclosure ditches that were also recorded within this part of the site.

Feature	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Grid Location	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F5002	L5003	Sub-oval. moderately sloped sides, concave base (1.20 x 0.95 x 0.20m)	Mid grey brown friable silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	J9	Pit	Pottery (3/15g); CBM (41g)
F5008	L5009	Sub-oval. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.54 x 0.52 x 0.12m)	Mid grey brown friable silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	K10	Pit	Pottery (4/28g)
F5010	L5011	Sub-oval. moderately sloped sides, concave base (2.10 x 1.10 x 0.21m)	Mid grey brown firm silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	J9	Pit	Pottery (2/45g); Str. Flint (1/6g)
F5012	L5013	Sub-oval. vertical sides, flat base (0.38 x 0.25 x 0.22m)	Mid grey brown firm silt clay with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	K10	Posthole	Pottery (6/31g); Daub (56g)
-	L5026	Irregular. irregular sides, irregular base (1.70 x 0.70 x 0.23m)	Dark grey brown firm silt clay with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and frequent charcoal	J10	Treebole	Pottery (48/353g); Slag (2/4g); B. Clay (9g)
F5028	L5029	Sub-oval. moderately sloped sides, concave base (2.00 x 1.50 x 0.27m)	Dark grey brown firm silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and moderate charcoal	I9	Pit	Pottery (30/182g); CBM (6g); Slag (1/88g); Sandstone (3/2057g)
F5032	L5033	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.84 x 0.68 x 0.19m)	Dark grey brown firm silt clay with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and frequent charcoal	J10	Pit	Pottery (38/239g)
F6007	L6008	Sub-circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.70 x 0.75 x 0.28m)	Mid red brown friable sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	D7	Pit	Pottery (1/33g); CBM (70g); Str. Flint (1/13g); B. Clay (9/59g); **SF1** Quern (1/5104g) + Pottery (31/456g)
F6040	L6041	Sub-circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.75 x 0.62 x 0.24m)	Mid grey black friable sand silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	C10	Pit Cuts F6036	Slag (534g)
F6088	L6089	Sub-oval. steep sides, flat base (2.16 x 1.50 x 0.98m)	Dark grey friable sand silt with occasional; charcoal	C9	Pit	BA Pottery (235/1432g); Str. Flint (25/316g); Slag (49g)
	L6121		Yellow brown friable			-

			sand gravel			
	L6122		Dark grey friable sand			BA Pottery (12/127g)
	L6137		Yellow friable sand gravel			-
	L6139		Grey friable sand			-
F6470	L6471	Sub-oval. sloped sides, concave base (0.80 x 0.68 x 0.28m)	Dark grey brown friable silt clay with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	C8	Pit	
F6627	L6628	Sub-oval. sloped sides, concave base (1.38 x 0.86 x 0.38m)	Brown friable sand silt gravel	D5	Pit Cuts F6625	Pottery (1/6g); B. Flint (70g)
	L6637		Black friable sand charcoal			-
	L6638		Brown black friable sand gravel			-
F6680	L6681	Sub-oval. sloped sides, concave base (1.60 x 1.20 x 0.25m)	Brown friable sand silt	E7	Pit	Pottery (19/116g); Fe Frag (22g)
F6736	L6737	Sub-oval. sloped sides, concave base (0.58 x 0.44 x 0.15m)	Grey brown friable sand silt gravel	D7	Pit	Pottery (1/14g)
F6740	L6741	Sub-oval. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.97 x 0.70 x 0.27m)	Grey brown friable sand gravel	D7	Pit	Pottery (12/159g)
F6758	L6759	Sub-oval. shallow sides, concave base (0.65 x 0.49 x 0.33m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Pit Cut by F6760	Pottery (2/27g)
F6760	L6761	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.91 x 0.87 x 0.38m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Pit Cuts F6758; Cut by F6762	Pottery (3/11g)
F6762	L6763	Sub-oval. shallow sides, flat base (0.80 x 0.38+ x 0.26m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Pit Cut by F6758 and F6764	Pottery (1/5g)
F6770	L6771	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (2.00 x 0.90 x 0.38m)	Mid red brown friable sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	E6/7	Pit	Pottery (1/4g)
F7012	L7013	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (1.00 x 0.65 x 0.28m)	Mid grey brown friable silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	K15	Pit Cuts F1010	Pottery (4/99g)

Table 6: Early Romano-British Discreet Pit/postholes.

Feature	Seg	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Grid Location	Comments/ Relationships	Finds
F5004	A	L5005A	Linear. Moderately steep sides,	Mid grey brown friable silt clay with moderate small	K9	Ditch E / W.	Pottery (9/56g); B. Flint (1/7g)

			concave base (c. 4.00 x 0.70 x 0.18m)	sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal			
	B	L5005B	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (c. 4.00 x 0.65 x 0.10m)	Dark grey brown friable silt clay with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal			Pottery (11/62g) ; F. Clay (155g); Str. Flint (1/27g) ;B. Flint (1/121g)
F5018	A	L5019A	Curvilinear. steep sides, flat base (c. 23.00 x 0.90 x 0.20m)	Mid grey brown firm clay sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal	J9	Ditch E / SW	Pottery (9/114g)
	B	L5019B	Curvilinear. steep sides, flat base (c. 23.00 x 0.84 x 0.27m)	Mid grey brown firm clay sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-
	C	L5019C	Curvilinear. steep sides, flat base (c. 23.00 x 0.79 x 0.23m)	Mid grey brown firm clay sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-
F6464	A	6465A	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (c. 13.00 x 1.04 x 0.16m)	Mid grey brown firm clay sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal	C8	Ditch E / W	B. Clay (1/6g)
	B	6465B	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (c. 13.00 x 1.14 x 0.37m)	Mid grey brown firm clay sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			Pottery (1/26g)
		6480B		Mid grey firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-
	C	6465C	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (c. 13.00 x 0.97 x 0.23m)	Mid grey brown firm clay sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional			-

				charcoal			
		6480C		Mid grey firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-
F6728	A	L6729A	Curvilinear. moderately sloped sides, flat base (c.20.00 x 1.12 x 0.28m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt and gravel with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal	D7	Ditch NW / S	Pottery (31/214g); B. Flint (1/5g); Str. Flint (2/46g)
	B	L6729B	Curvilinear. moderately sloped sides, flat base (c.20.00 x 1.00 x 0.24m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt and gravel with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			Str. Flint (1/91g)
	C	L6729C	Curvilinear. steep sides, concave base (c.20.00 x 0.60 x 0.38m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt and gravel with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-

Table 7: Early Romano-British Discreet Linears

Structure 6019 and Oval Enclosure F6036

8.4.7 Structure F6019 (Table 8; GS C10; Figs. 5, 5a & 11) was identified during excavation as a furnace or oven. It was initially considered that the structure took a figure-of-eight form with the eastern end, F6028, forming the furnace chamber and the western end, F6022, forming the stokehole, with the slight depression between them, F6026, representing some kind of flue. Further examination suggests that this is not the case. The presence of a slightly more than 15kg of iron slag suggests that it is likely that this feature represents an iron smelting furnace which would not have taken the form inherent to the original on-site interpretation. Instead, it would appear that the figure-of-eight form taken by clay lining L6023 and L6029 represent the bases of two shaft furnaces positioned at the edges of a deliberately cut depression (F6020), designed for ease of access and to facilitate tapping of the slag within the base of the depression. It appears likely that the air inlets to these furnaces would have been on the outer edges of F6020 and the slag outlets facing each other. Following demolition of the furnaces, two further pits, F6032 and F6034, appear to have been dug in to their backfill.

8.4.8 Pottery recovered from the features forming St6019 has been identified as being of late Bronze Age date. In light of the presence of iron-working slag this material must be considered to be residual, possibly having been incorporated into material used to backfill the furnace structures after they were no longer in use. Due to the presence of Romano-British activity in the vicinity it is tentatively suggested that these smelting furnaces were of Roman date; this would be in keeping with the smelting technology that is represented by these features.

8.4.9 Similarly, penannular gully F6036, which was located slightly to the south-west of St6019 (GS B10-C10; Figs. 5, 5a & 11), contained pottery of late Bronze Age date, in addition to a significant quantity of iron slag (Table 9). This indicates that the feature cannot be of later Bronze Age date as suggested by the pottery. The quantity of slag present here suggests some kind of relationship with St6019, although it is possible that this relationship is nothing more than the use of material dug from the backfilled furnace, possibly during the excavation of pits F6032 or F6034, to backfill the gully.

Feature	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Grid Location	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F6020	L6021	Irregular. steep sides, flat base (2.82 x 2.54 x 0.56m)	Light grey / yellow orange friable silt sand with frequent coarse gravel	C10	Cut by F6032 and F6034	-
F6022	L6025	Sub-oval. steep sides, flat base (1.15 x 1.28 x 0.56m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Cut by F6034	BA Pottery (2/12g); Slag (2933g)
	L6024		Mid grey black silt sand with frequent charcoal			BA Pottery (2/5g); Str. Flint (72g); Slag (5693g); B. Flint (2/3g)
	L6023		Mid brown red stained with charcoal firm silt clay			-
F6026	L6027	Sub-rectangular. steep sides, flat base (1.10 x 0.62 x 0.21+m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Cut by F6034	BA Pottery (63/270g); Slag (173g); Str. Fint (1/1g); B. Flint (17g)
F6028	L6031	Sub-oval. steep sides, flat base (0.86+ x 1.68 x 0.43m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Cut by F6032 and F6034	BA Pottery (1/10g); Slag (342g); B. Stone (1/128g)
	L6030		Dark grey black silt sand with moderate charcoal			BA Pottery (1/13g)
	L6029		Mid brown red stained with charcoal firm silt clay			-
F6032	L6033	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.85 x 0.83 x 0.36m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Cuts F6020 and F6028	BA Pottery (3/50g); Slag (41g); Str. Flint (1/2g)
F6034	L6035	Oval. Moderately steep sides, concave base (2.12 x 1.22 x 0.42m)	Mid grey brown compact silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and moderate burnt flint	C10	Cuts F6020, F6022 and F6028	BA Pottery (15/198g); Slag (6290g); B. Stone (1/25g); B. Flint (1/25g)

Table 8: Early Romano-British Kiln Structure 6019

Feature	Seg	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Grid Location	Comments/ Relationships	Finds
F6036	A	L6037 A	Curvilinear. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (c. 12.00 x 0.90 x 0.28m)	Light grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B10-C10	Ditch Cut by F6040	BA Pottery (21/325g) ; Slag (7096g)
	B	L6037 B	Curvilinear. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (c. 12.00 x 0.65 x 0.25m)	Light grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			Slag (92g)
	C	L6037 C	Curvilinear. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (c. 12.00 x 0.75 x 0.17m)	Light grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			BA Pottery (9/10g)
	D	L6037 D	Curvilinear. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (c. 12.00 x 0.85 x 0.36m)	Light grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			BA Pottery (6/153g); Slag (1563g); Str. Flint (1/1g)

Table 9: Early Romano-British Oval Enclosure.

Enclosure Ditches

8.4.10 Several Romano-British ditches appeared to form part of a field system (Table 10). Ditch F6274 ran on a north-west to south-east alignment from beyond the limit of excavation in Grid Square B9 to Grid Square D7 (Figs. 5, 5b, 5d, 5e & 9) where it turned to the south and was recorded as the *c*. 10m long F6676.

8.4.11 Slightly to the south of the southern terminus of F6676 was the apex of Ditch F6573. This feature extended from beyond the southern limit of excavation in Grid Square D6, running due north for *c*. 50m before turning through 120°and running on a north-east to south-west alignment. On this alignment it re-cut an earlier ditch, F6611, which ran on the same orientation and then continued beyond the southern limit of excavation in Grid Square C5 (Figs. 5, 5g-j & 10). Cut by F6573 at the point at which it turned was the west-north-west to east-south-east aligned ditch/gully F6653.

8.4.12 Running on a north to south alignment, within Grid Square D7, approximately 10m to the east of F6676, was Ditch F6700 (Figs. 5, 5g & 10).

8.4.13 These features combined to form what appear to be the corner of a large field or enclosure, the interior of which appears to have been to the west. Within this area, the discreet Roman linears F6728 and F6464 and undated linear F6509 (GS C7-C8; Figs. 5, 5g & 10) may have formed a double-ditched boundary or similar arrangement, which appeared in fragmentary form. To the east of this apparent enclosure, the undated ditches F6704, F6716 and F6718 appear to form the north-eastern corner of a possibly related enclosure.

Feature	Seg	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Grid Location	Comments/ Relationships	Finds
F6274	A	L6269A			B12 – G9	Ditch NW / SE Cuts F6154	-
	B	L6269B	Linear. steep sides, concave base (100.00+ x 1.42 x 0.45m)	Dark red brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			BA Pottery (4/14g); Slag (114g)
	C	L6269C	Linear. steep sides, concave base (100.00+ x 0.65 x 0.15m)	Dark red brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
	D	L6269D	Linear. steep sides, concave base (100.00+ x 1.06 x 0.19m)	Dark red brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
	E	L6269E	Linear. steep sides, concave base (100.00+ x 0.42+ x 0.17m)	Dark red brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			BA Pottery (5/23g)
	F	L6269F	Linear. steep sides, concave base (100.00+ x 0.82 x 0.22m)	Dark red brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
F6573	A	L6574A	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 1.26 x 0.36m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal	D2 – G5	Ditch NE / SW Cuts F6611, F6615 and F6655; Cut by F6698	-
	B	L6574B	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 1.20+ x 0.35m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-
	C	L6574C	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and			-

		1.14 x 0.35m)	sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			
D	L65 74D	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 1.58 x 0.48m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			Str. Flint (1/5g)
E	L65 74E	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 1.01 x 0.47m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-
F	L65 74F	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 1.17 x 0.40m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-
G	L65 74 G	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 0.71 x 0.37m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-
H	L65 74H	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 0.91 x 0.11m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-
I	L65 74I	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 1.16 x 0.26m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-
J	L65 74J	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 1.16 x 0.26m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional			-

				charcoal			
	K	L65 74K	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 1.16 x 0.26m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-
	L	L65 74L	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 1.16 x 0.26m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-
	M	L65 74 M	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 0.70 x 0.22m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			Pottery (9/36g)
	N	L65 74N	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 0.45+ x 0.26m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			Pottery (4/44g)
	O	L65 74 O	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 0.93 x 0.16m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-
	P	L65 74P	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 1.00 x 0.20m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-
	Q	L65 74 Q	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.*177.00 x 1.16 x 0.37m)	Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal			-
F6655	A	L66 56A	Linear. steep sides, concave	Grey brown friable sand silt	F8-G8	Ditch NE / SW	Pottery (9/41g);

			base (*c.* 17.00 x 1.15 x 0.20m)	with occasional pebbles		Cuts F6706 Cut by F6573 and F6611	Str. Flint (3/21g)
	B	L6656B	Linear. steep sides, concave base (*c.* 17.00 x 0.53 x 0.14m)	Grey brown friable sand silt with occasional pebbles			-
	C	L6656C	Linear. steep sides, concave base (*c.* 17.00 x 0.72 x 0.30m)	Grey brown friable sand silt with occasional pebbles			Pottery (1/15g)
	D	L6656D	Linear. steep sides, concave base (*c.* 17.00 x 0.72 x 0.30m)	Grey brown friable sand silt with occasional pebbles			-
	E	L6656E	Linear. steep sides, concave base (*c.* 17.00 x 0.72 x 0.30m)	Grey brown friable sand silt with occasional pebbles			-
	F	L6656F	Linear. steep sides, concave base (*c.* 17.00 x 0.72 x 0.30m)	Grey brown friable sand silt with occasional pebbles			-
	G	L6672	Linear. steep sides, concave base (*c.* 17.00 x 0.50 x 0.19m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
F6700	A	L6701A	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (c.14.00 x 1.57 x 0.44m)	Dark grey friable silt sand	G9-G8	Ditch NE / SW	Pottery (102/556g)
	B	L6701B	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (c.14.00 x 0.95 x 0.20m)	Brown friable silt sand			Pottery (3/11g)
F6611	C	L6612C	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (100.00+ x 1.13 x 0.52m)	Mid brown grey, firm, sandy silty gravel	E4-G8	Ditch NE / SW Cuts F6613, F6615, F6655 + F6692 Cut by F6573	-
	D	L6612D	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.* 50.00 x 2.10 x 0.57m)	Mid brown grey, firm, sandy silty gravel			-
	E	L6612E	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.* 50.00 x 1.72 x 0.59m)	Mid brown grey, firm, sandy silty gravel			-
	F	L6612F	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.* 50.00 x	Mid brown grey, firm, sandy silty gravel			-

			1.80 x 0.53m)				
	G	L66 12 G	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.* 50.00 x 1.45 x 0.39m)	Mid brown grey, firm, sandy silty gravel			-
	H	L66 12H	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.* 50.00 x 0.91 x 0.20m)	Mid brown grey, firm, sandy silty gravel			-
	I	L66 12I	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.* 50.00	Mid brown grey, firm, sandy silty gravel			-
	J	L66 12J	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.* 50.00	Mid brown grey, firm, sandy silty gravel			Pottery (1/5g)
	K	L66 12K	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.* 50.00	Mid brown grey, firm, sandy silty gravel			-
	L	L66 12L	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.* 50.00	Mid brown grey, firm, sandy silty gravel			-
	M	L66 12 M	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.* 50.00 x 0.08+ x 0.07+m)	Mid brown grey, firm, sandy silty gravel			-
	O	L66 12 O	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.* 50.00 x 0.50+ x 0.11+m)	Mid brown grey, firm, sandy silty gravel			-
	P	L66 12P	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (*c.* 50.00 x 0.10+ x 0.07+m)	Mid brown grey, firm, sandy silty gravel			-
F6676	A	L66 77	Linear. moderately steep sides, concave base (10.00 x 0.50 x 0.36m)	Dark black brown friable sand gravel with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal	G9-G8	Ditch N / S Cuts F6154. Continuation of Ditch F6274	Pottery (16/34g)

Table 10: Early Romano-British Enclosure Ditches.

8.5 Phase 4. Medieval

8.5.1 Only one medieval feature, Occupation Layer L6400 (GS D8; Table 11; Fig. 5, 5c, 11) was recorded during excavation. This was located within the area of late Bronze Age Structure St6306 and sealed features F6401 and F6403. Pottery recovered from this layer consisted of locally-produced glazed ware and un-glazed coarseware (24/97g). This isolated activity indicates that, while domestic habitation appears not to have occurred in the area, there was some limited activity of this date.

Feature	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Grid Location	Comments/ relationships	Finds
-	L6400	Amorphous in plan. Not observed in section (3.00 x 2.00 x ??)	Mid red brown friable silt sand with very occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and moderate charcoal	D8	Occupation Layer seals Str 6306	Pottery (24/97g)

Table 11: Medieval Features

8.6 Phase 5. Post-medieval

8.6.1 Two ditches (Table 12) were identified as being of post-medieval date. These were located some distance apart and do not appear to have been directly related, although conceivably form part of the same system of land division or related activity. F5030 (GS I9; Figs. 4 & 11) was aligned north-east to south-west while F7006 (GS K16-L13; Figs. 6 & 11), which was located more than 250m to the north-east, was aligned north to south. Both features were dated by the presence of post-medieval peg tile in their respective fills.

Feature	Seg	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Grid Location	Comments/ Relationships	Finds
F5030	A	L5031	Linear. Moderately steep sides, flat base (c. 12.00 x 0.90 x 0.21m)	Mid grey brown firm silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	I9	Ditch NE / SW	CBM (54g)
F7006	A	L7007A	Linear. Gently sloped sides, concave base (c. 110.00 x 0.46 x 0.09m)	Light brown grey friable silt sand and gravel	K16 - L13	Ditch NNW / SSE Cuts F7004	CBM (133g)
	B	L7007B	Linear. Gently sloped sides, concave base (c. 110.00 x 0.76 x 0.25m)	Light brown grey friable silt sand and gravel			CBM (30g)
	C	L7007C	Linear. Gently sloped sides, concave base (c. 110.00 x 0.28 x 0.12m)	Light brown grey friable silt sand and gravel			Fe Frag (5/30g)

Table 12: Post-medieval Features

8.7 Phase 6 Modern features

8.7.1 Two modern ditches (Table 13) were recorded during excavation. F5036 ran on a west-south-west to east-north-east alignment from Grid Square I11 to K12 (Figs. 4 &12); F6152 ran on a north-west to south-east alignment from Grid Square B9 to E6 and extended beyond the limit of excavation in both directions (Figs. 5, 5b, 5d, 5e, 5g & 12). Both ditches relate to more recent agricultural activity. F5036 was dated by the presence of modern pottery and metal alloys in its fill, L5037.

Feature	Seg	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Grid Location	Comments/ Relationships	Finds
F5036	A	L5037	Linear. steep sides, concave base (c. 120.00 x 0.91 x 0.35m)	Dark grey brown firm sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	I11-K12	Ditch N / S	Pottery (4/109g); Fe object (1/3749 G); Cu object (1/5g)
F6152	A	L6153A	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (181.00 x 0.95 x 0.35m)	Dark black brown friable organic soil with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B9 – E6	Ditch NW / SE	-
	B	L6153B	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (181.00 x 1.45 x 0.33m)	Dark black brown friable organic soil with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-

Table 13: Modern Features

8.8 Undated features

Introduction

8.8.1 The majority of features on site contained no dating evidence. Some undated features have been assigned to particular phases of activity on the basis of the stratigraphic or spatial relationships which they share with features containing secure artefactual dating evidence. Many of the features within the western part of the site were potentially contemporary with the late Bronze Age and early Romano-British features but displayed insufficiently clear spatial relationships with dated features for them to be identifiable to a particular phase of activity.

Undated Linears

8.8.2 Twenty-six undated linear features (Table 14; Figs. 4, 5, 6 & 12-13) were identified across the site. Several short linears, such as F5016, F5042 and F5046 (Fig. 4) have no stratigraphic relationship, but were located in proximity to Romano-British features, perhaps suggesting some kind of inter-relationship or contemporaneity.

Undated Pits

8.8.3 Two hundred and 16 further undated features or layers were also recorded. Most of these consisted of pits or postholes (Table 15 Figs. 4, 5, 6 & 12-13), many as dispersed features, but some arranged into loose clusters or groups.

8.8.4 A group of 18 pits/postholes were located at the west of the site (GS C8-C9), only seven features (F6196, F6204, F6225, F6234, F6236, F6240 and F6242) could be dated (Late Bronze Age). The remainder, F6198, F6202, F6210, F6212, F6214, F6216, F6238, F6244, F6270 and F6274 (Figs. 5 & 5a-j) are undated.

8.8.5 To the north of these a group of 13 pits/postholes were located (GS C10), only F6009 and F6190 could be dated (late Bronze Age; see above). The remainder, F6056, F6058, F6060, F6062, F6064, F6066, F6068, F6184, F6186, F6188 and F6192 are undated.

8.8.6 Directly south of the previous group a further 17 pits/postholes were observed (GS C10). Only F6020, F6022, F6028 and F6032 could be dated (Early Romano-British).

The remainder, F6013, F6015, F6042, F6044, F6046, F6084, F6086, F6104, F6108, F6110, F6131, F6146 and F6148 were undated

Feature	Seg	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Grid Location	Comments/ Relationships	Finds
F4005	A	L4006A	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (50.00+ x 0.50 x 0.25m)	Mid brown grey firm silt sand	E11 - E12	Ditch NW / SE	-
	B	L4006B	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (50.00+ x 0.90 x 0.25m)	Mid brown grey firm silt sand			-
F5014	A	L5015A	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (15.00+ x 1.00 x 0.29m)	Mid grey brown firm silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	J9	Ditch E / W	Str. Flint (1/12g)
	B	L5015B	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (15.00+ x 0.75 x 0.18m)	Mid grey brown firm silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal			-
F5016	A	L5017A	Linear. steep sides, concave base (50.00+ x 0.61 x 0.18m)	Mid grey brown firm sand silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	J10-K9	Ditch NW / SE	-
	B	L5017B	Linear. steep sides, concave base (50.00+ x 0.39 x 0.14m)	Mid grey brown firm sand silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
	C	L5017C	Linear. steep sides, concave base (50.00+ x 0.65 x 0.21m)	Mid grey brown firm sand silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
F5042	A	L5043A	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (c.62.00 x 0.70 x 0.30m)	Mid grey brown firm silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	K11-K12	Ditch NW / SE	-
	B	L5043B	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (c.62.00 x 0.65 x 0.25m)	Mid grey brown firm silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
F5046	A	L5047	Linear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (c.20.00 x 0.50 x 0.13m)	Light yellow brown firm silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	J11	Ditch N / S	-
F6003	A	L6004	Curvilinear. Moderately steep sides, concave base (3.00+ x 0.90 x 0.37m)	Dark red brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Ditch NW / SE	-
F6038	A	L6039A	Linear. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (7.00+ x 0.48 x 0.20m)	Mid grey brown firm silt clay with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B10 - C10	Ditch WNW / ESE	

	B	L6039B	Linear. moderately sloped sides, concave base (7.00+ x 0.70 x 0.21m)	Mid grey brown firm silt clay with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			
F6082	A	L6083	Linear. steep sides, concave base (44.00+ x 0.50 x 0.20m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B10 - C10	Field Drain WNW / ESE	-
F6223	A	L6224	Linear. steep sides, flat base (1.00+ x 0.56 x 0.34m)	Mid yellow brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C9	Ditch NW / SE	CBM (91g); Fe frags (2/284g)
F6425	A	L6426	Linear. moderately sloped sides, concave base (1.80+ x 0.29+ x 0.23m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B8	Ditch NE / SW Cut by F6427	-
F6427	A	L6428A	Curvilinear. moderately sloped sides, concave base (3.00+ x 0.60 x 0.24m)	Mid orange brown friable sand silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B8	Ditch NE / SW Cuts F6425	-
	B	L6429	Curvilinear. moderately sloped sides, concave base (3.00+ x 0.71 x 0.28m)	Dark orange brown friable sand silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and moderate charcoal			B. flint (3/26g)
		L6428B		Mid orange brown friable sand silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
F6444	A	L6445A	Linear. moderately sloped sides, concave base (47.00+ x 1.20 x 0.23m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular flint and gravel	B7 - C8	Ditch NE / SW	-
	B	L6445B	Linear. gently sloped sides, concave base (47.00+ x 0.50 x 0.13m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular flint and grave/			-
F6509	A	L6510A	Linear. gently sloped sides, concave base (c. 8.00 x 0.55 x 0.20m)	Grey brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel	C7 - C8	Ditch NW / SE	Fired Clay (97g)
	B	L6510B	Linear. gently sloped sides, concave base (c. 8.00 x 0.55 x 0.20m)	Grey brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel			-
	C	L6510C	Linear. gently sloped sides, concave base (c. 8.00 x 0.55 x 0.20m)	Grey brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel			-
F6557	A	L6558A	Linear. moderately sloped sides, concave base (30.00+ x 1.00 x	Mid grey brown friable sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C5 - D6	Ditch NE / SW	-

			0.35m)				
	B	L6558B	Linear. moderately sloped sides, concave base (30.00+ x 1.15 x 0.37m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
	C	L6558C	Linear. moderately sloped sides, concave base (30.00+ x 0.73 x 0.24m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
F6585	A	L6586	Linear. moderately sloped sides, concave base (2.90+ x 1.17 x 0.37m)	Grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B5	Ditch NW / SE Cut by F6587	-
F6629	A	L6631	Linear. steep sides, flat base (15.00+ x 1.53 x 0.59m)	Mid grey brown compact silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B4	Ditch NW / SE	-
		L6630		Mid grey brown compact silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
F6702	A	L6703A	Linear. steep sides, concave base (8.00+ x 1.59 x 0.45m)	Dark grey brown friable sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel	D7 - E7	Ditch E / W Cuts F6715; Cut by F6716	-
	B	L6703B	Linear. steep sides, concave base (8.00+ x 1.59 x 0.31m)	Dark grey brown friable sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint gravel			-
F6704	A	L6705A	Linear. steep sides, concave base (8.00+ x 1.10 x 0.32m)	Mid red brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7 - E7	Ditch E / W Cuts F6702 and F6716	-
	B	L6705B	Linear. steep sides, concave base (8.00+ x 1.10 x 0.22m)	Mid red brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
F6710	A	L6711	Linear. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.90 x 1.35 x 0.47m)	Grey compact gravel sand	D7	Ditch NE / SW	-
F6716	A	L6717A	Linear. steep sides, concave base (15.00+ x 0.70 x 0.40m)	Light red brown friable sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D6 - D7	Ditch NE / SW Cuts F6702 and F6714; Cut by F6704 and F6734	-
	B	L6717B	Linear. steep sides, concave base (15.00+ x 1.10 x 0.61m)	Light red brown friable sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
	C	L6717C	Linear. steep sides, concave base (15.00+ x 1.65 x 0.57m)	Light red brown friable sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
F6718	A	L6719A	Linear. steep sides,	Mid grey brown friable	D6 - D7	Ditch	-

			concave base (15.00+ x 0.39 x 0.31m)	silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint		NE / SW Cuts F6716; Cut by F6704 and F6734	
	B	L6719B	Linear. steep sides, concave base (15.00+ x 1.12 x 0.49m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
	C	L6719C	Linear. steep sides, concave base (15.00+ x 0.71 x 0.48m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
F6722	A	L6723A	Linear. steep sides, concave base (3.30 x 0.90m)	Mid yellow brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel	D7	Gully NE / SW Cut by F6152	-
	B	L6723B	Linear. steep sides, concave base (3.30 x 0.90 x 0.27m)	Mid yellow brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel			-
F7004	A	L7005A	Linear. gentle sides, concave base (57.00 x 0.46 x 0.07m)	Light brown grey friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	K15 - L14	Ditch NW / SE Cut by F7006	-
	B	L7005B	Linear. moderate sides, concave base (57.00 x 0.76 x 0.25m)	Light brown grey friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
	C	L7005C	Linear. moderate sides, concave base (57.00 x 0.28 x 0.12m)	Light brown grey friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
F7008	A	L7009A	Linear. gentle sides, concave base (36.00 x 0.24 x 0.06m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with gravel	K15 - L14	Ditch NW / SE	-
	B	L7009B	Linear. gentle sides, concave base (36.00 x 0.48 x 0.12m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with gravel			-
F7010	A	L7011A	Linear. moderate sides, concave base (c. 10.00 x 0.34 x 0.11m)	Mid grey brown firm silt sand gravel with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	K14-15	Ditch NE / SW Cut by F7012	-
	B	L7011B	Linear. moderate sides, concave base (c. 10.00 x 0.33 x 0.13m)	Mid grey brown firm silt sand gravel with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			A. Bone (38g)
	C	L7011C	Linear. moderate sides, concave base (c. 10.00 x 0.11m)	Mid grey brown firm silt sand gravel with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-

Table 14: Undated Linears

Feature	Fill	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Grid Location	Comments/ relationships	Finds
F4 003	L4004	Sub-oval. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.95 x 0.16 x 0.08m)	Dark blue brown firm sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	G9	?Pit	-
F5006	L5007	Sub-circular. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.62 x 0.60 x 0.17m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	J10	Posthole Cut by F6415	-
F5020	L5021	Sub-oval. Near vertical sides, concave base (0.30 x 0.21 x 0.16m)	Dark grey brown and black firm silt and charcoal with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	J12	Pit	-
F5022	L5023	Sub-oval. Near vertical sides, flat base (0.40 x 0.22 x 0.07m)	Dark grey brown firm sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	J11	Pit	-
F5024	L5025	Sub-oval. vertical sides, irregular base (0.38 x 0.22 x 0.08m)	Dark grey brown and black firm silt and charcoal with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	K11	Pit	-
-	L5027	Irregular. irregular sides, irregular base (2.12 x 1.10 x 0.37m)	Light grey brown firm silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	J10	Treebole	-
F5034	L5035	Sub-circular. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.28 x 0.25 x 0.17m)	Mid grey brown firm silt clay with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	J10	Pit	Slag (4/9g)
F5038	L5039	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.22 x 0.18 x 0.14m)	Mid grey brown firm silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	I9	Posthole	-
F5040	L5041	Sub-oval. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (2.90 x 0.90 x 0.42m)	Mid grey brown firm silt clay with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	I10	Pit	-
F5044	L5045	Sub-oval. steep sides, flat base (0.33 x 0.16 x 0.06m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-	K10	Pit	-

			rounded flint and occasional charcoal			
-	L5048	Irregular. irregular sides, irregular base (1.30 x 0.75 x 0.10m)	Light grey brown firm silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	J11	Treebole	-
F5049	L5050	Sub-circular. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.62 x 0.60 x 0.21m)	Mid grey brown firm silt clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	J10	Pit	-
F6013	L6014	Sub-rectangular. steep sides, flat base (1.90+ x 1.05 x 0.37m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B10	Pit Cuts F6015	Str. Flint (1/2g); B. Nutshell (1g)
F6015	L6016	Sub-oval. Moderately sloped sides, flat base (2.15 x 1.10 x 0.30m)	Mid red brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B10	Pit Cut by F6013	-
F6017	L6018	Circular. near vertical sides, concave base (0.30 x 0.25 x 0.20m)	Dark red brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Posthole	Slag (36g); Str. Flint (1/3g); B. Clay (2g)
F6042	L6043	Sub-circular. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.70 x 0.65 x 0.16m)	Dark brown grey firm silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Posthole	-
F6044	L6045	Circular. Moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.50 x 0.21m)	Dark red brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B10/C10	Pit	-
F6046	L6047	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (1.25 x 1.18 x 0.32m)	Dark grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B10	Pit	-
-	L6048	-	Pale white grey friable silt		Layer	-
F6049	L6050	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.41 x 0.40 x 0.15m)	Dark grey brown friable sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Posthole	-
F6051	L6052	Oval. Moderately steep sides, concave base (1.05 x 0.80 x 0.25m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Posthole	-
F6054	L6055	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.29 x 0.24 x 0.12m)	Mid red brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Stakehole	-

F6056	L6057	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (1.82 x 1.41 x 1.36m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Pit	-
F6058	L6059	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.77 x 0.75 x 0.34m)	Dark grey brown firm sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Pit	-
F6060	L6061	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.59 x 0.56 x 0.28m)	Mid grey brown firm sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Pit	-
F6062	L6063	Sub-circular. gently sloped sides, concave base (0.54 x 0.57+ x 0.18m)	Pale grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Pit Cut by F6064	-
F6064	L6065	Sub-circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.98 x 0.76 x 0.25m)	Pale grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Pit Cuts F6062	-
F6066	L6067	Sub-oval. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.70 x 0.66 x 0.18m)	Dark grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Pit	-
F6068	L6069	Sub-circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.59 x 0.58 x 0.20m)	Dark grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Pit	-
F6070	L6053	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.30 x 0.30 x 0.22m)	Dark grey brown friable sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Posthole	-
F6073	L6074	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.67 x 0.49 x 0.27m)	Dark grey brown firm sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	C10	Pit	-
F6075	L6076	Oval. moderately sloped sides, flat base (1.10 x 0.75 x 0.24m)	Dark brown firm sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Pit	-
F6077	L6078	Sub-oval. steep sides, flat base (1.10 x 0.51 x 0.28m)	Dark grey friable sand and gravel	C10	Pit	-
F6084	L6085	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.35 x 0.30 x 0.23m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Posthole	-
F6086	L6087	Circular. steep sides,	Mid grey brown	C10	Posthole	-

		concave base (0.36 x 0.26 x 0.23m)	friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			
F6095	L6096	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.35 x 0.19m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and frequent charcoal	C9	Posthole	-
	L6097		Mid grey brown friable silt sand			-
F6098	L6099	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.30 x 0.30 x 0.15m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C9	Posthole	-
F6100	L6101	Sub-oval. vertical sides, flat base (0.46 x 0.27 x 0.20m)	Mid red brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal and CBM	C9	Posthole Cut by the same plough scar as F6102	-
F6104	L6105	Sub-oval. Moderately steep sides, concave base (1.70 x 1.05 x 0.20m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Pit	-
F6108	L6109	Circular. steep sides, flat base (0.58 x 0.40+ x 0.26m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand	C10	Posthole Cut by F6110	-
F6110	L6111	Sub-circular. steep sides, flat base (0.90 x 0.77 x 0.28m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Pit Cuts F6108	-
F6112	L6113	Circular. vertical sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.36+ x 0.20m)	Brown friable sand silt	B9	Posthole	-
F6114	L6115	Sub-circular. vertical sides, uneven base (0.40 x 0.24 x 0.05m)	Mid brown grey friable silt sand	C9	Pit	-
F6116	L6117	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.75 x 0.65 x 0.30m)	Mid brown grey friable silt sand with occasional charcoal	C9	Posthole	-
	L6118		Mid brown grey friable silt sand			-
F6123	L6124	Sub-oval. vertical sides, concave base (0.59 x 0.38 x 0.35m)	Brown friable sand silt	C9	Posthole	-
F6125	L6126	Sub-circular. steep sides, uneven base (0.74 x 0.59 x 0.13m)	Dark brown grey friable silt sand with occasional charcoal	C9	Pit	-
F6127	L6128	Sub-oval. vertical sides, flat base (1.40 x 0.70 x 0.18m)	Brown friable sand silt with occasional charcoal	C9	Pit	-
F6129	L6130	Circular. steep sides, flat base (0.44 x 0.44 x 0.09m)	Dark brown black friable organic soil	C9	Pit	-
F6131	L6132	Sub-oval. gently sloped sides, concave base (1.16 x 0.96 x 0.26m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand	C10	Pit	-

F6135	L6136	Sub-circular. vertical sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.38 x 0.32m)	Dark brown friable sand silt	C9	Posthole	-
F6140	L6141	Sub-oval. vertical sides, concave base (0.88 x 0.27 x 0.20m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C9	Pit	-
F6142	L6143	Sub-circular. vertical sides, flat base (0.30 x 0.23 x 0.25m)	Brown friable sand silt with moderate charcoal	C9	Posthole	-
F6144	L6145	Circular. vertical sides, flat base (0.30 x 0.30 x 0.18m)	Brown friable sand silt	C9	Posthole	-
F6146	L6147	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.18 x 0.17 x 0.13m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Stakehole	-
F6148	L6149	Sub-circular. vertical sides, concave base (0.30 x 0.25 x 0.31m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Stakehole	-
F6156	L6157	Sub-oval. vertical sides, concave base (0.44 x 0.38 x 0.22m)	Dark brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint		Pit	-
F6158	L6159	Sub-circular. gently sloped sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.34 x 0.13m)	Dark brown friable sand silt		Pit	-
F6170	L6171	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.29 x 0.29 x 0.20m)	Dark brown black friable organic soil with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Posthole	-
F6172	L6173	Sub-circular. gently sloped sides, uneven base (0.86 x 0.60+ x 0.25m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand	C9	Pit Cuts F6174	-
F6174	L6175	Sub-oval. sloped sides, uneven base (0.84 x 0.45+ x 0.13m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand	C9	Pit Cut by F6172 and F6176	-
F6176	L6177	Sub-circular. steep sides, uneven base (0.40 x 0.38 x 0.32m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand	C9	Pit Cuts F6174 and F6178	-
F6178	L6179	Sub-circular. steep sides, uneven base (0.90 x 0.95+ x 0.18m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand	C9	Pit Cut by F6176 and F6180	-
F6180	L6181	Sub-circular. steep sides, uneven base (1.29 x 0.94 x 0.25m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand	C9	Pit Cuts F6178	-
F6184	L6185	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.38 x 0.36 x 0.17m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	C10	Pit	-
F6186	L6187	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.36 x 0.34	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with	C10	Pit	-

		x 0.18m)	occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal			
F6188	L6189	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.24 x 0.22 x 0.19m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C10	Pit	-
F6192	L6193	Sub-oval. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.98 x 0.65 x 0.25m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	C10	Pit	-
F6194	L6195	Sub-circular. vertical sides, uneven base (0.50 x 0.47 x 0.17m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B8	Pit	-
F6198	L6199	Sub-circular. sloped sides, concave base (0.87 x 0.74 x 0.28m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal	C9	Pit	-
F6200	L6201	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, concave base (0.55 x 0.50 x 0.27m)	Grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C9	Pit	-
F6202	L6203	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.39 x 0.16m)	Mid yellow brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	C8	Posthole	-
F6206	L6207	Sub-circular. concave sides, flat base (0.17 x 0.16 x 0.07m)	Brown friable sand silt with occasional gravel	B8	Posthole	-
F6208	L6209	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, concave base (0.66 x 0.60 x 0.18m)	Grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C8	Pit	-
F6210	L6211	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.33 x 0.28 x 0.20m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal	C8	Posthole	-
F6212	L6213	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.60 x 0.59 x 0.27m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal	C8	Pit	-
F6214	L6215	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.35 x 0.21 x 0.23m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal	C8	Posthole	-
F6216	L6217	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.60 x 0.49 x 0.16m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand	C8	Pit	-
F6218	L6219	Circular. steep sides, irregular base (0.45 x 0.45 x 0.23m)	Dark grey friable silt sand with occasional charcoal	C8	Pit	-
F6229	L6230	Sub-oval. Near vertical sides, uneven base (1.20 x	Black brown friable silt sand with	C8	Pit	-

		1.00 x 0.31m)	moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal			
	L6231		Grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
F6232	L6233	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, flat base (0.60 x 0.56 x 0.23m)	Brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B8	Posthole	-
F6238	L6239	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.25 x 0.20 x 0.15m)	Dark brown friable sand gravel	C8	Posthole	-
F6240	L6241	Sub-circular. concave sides, steep base (0.38 x 0.27 x 0.23m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal	C8	Posthole	-
F6244	L6245	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.35 x 0.14m)	Dark grey black friable sand silt with moderate small and medium stones	C8	Posthole	-
F6246	L6247	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.80 x 0.70 x 0.20m)	Black friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal		Posthole	-
	L6248		Red brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel			-
F6249	L6250	Sub-circular. sloping sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.30 x 0.10m)	Dark orange brown friable sand silt with occasional charcoal	C8	Posthole	-
F6270	L6271	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.31 x 0.30 x 0.15m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand	C8	Posthole	-
F6272	L6273	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, sloped base (0.24 x 0.21 x 0.24m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand	C8	Posthole	-
F6275	L6276	Sub-oval. vertical sides, uneven base (0.45 x 0.300 x 0.22m)	Dark brown grey friable sand silt	D8	Pit	-
F6277	L6278	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.60+ x 0.62 x 0.22+m)	Brown friable silt sand with occasional gravel	D9	Pit Cut by F6279	-
F6281	L6282	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.60+ x 0.70+ x 0.22+m)	Brown friable silt sand	D9	Pit Cuts F6279	-
F6283	L6284	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.30+ x 0.17+ x 0.13+m)	Mid brown yellow friable coarse gravel and sand	D8	Pit Cut by F6154	-
F6291	L6292	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.44 x 0.26m)	Dark brown friable sand silt with moderate charcoal and occasional gravel	D9	Posthole	-
F6293	L6294	Sub-circular. gentle sides, concave base (0.26 x	Mid yellow brown friable silt sand with	D8	Posthole Cut by F6295	-

		0.26+ x 0.08m)	occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			
F6295	L6296	Sub-circular. moderate sides, concave base (0.29 x 0.26 x 0.11m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole Cuts F6293	-
F6297	L6298	Circular. moderate sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.13 x 0.11m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6299	L6300	Sub-circular. moderate sides, concave base (0.27 x 0.23 x 0.13m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
	L6301		Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
F6302	L6303	Sub-circular. moderate sides, concave base (0.28 x 0.22+ x 0.17m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional flint gravel	D8	Posthole Cut by ploughscar	-
F6304	L6305	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.58 x 0.40 x 0.16m)	Mid orange brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B8	Pit	-
F6307	L6308	Sub-circular. moderate sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.30 x 0.15m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	-
F6309	L6310	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.35 x 0.27 x 0.27m)	Dark blue grey friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel	D8	Posthole	-
F6311	L6312	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.29 x 0.27 x 0.23m)	Mid black grey friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel	D8	Posthole	-
F6313	L6314	Sub-rectangular. moderate sides, concave base (1.93 x 1.18 x 0.27m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B8	Pit	-
F6325	L6326	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.37 x 0.25 x 0.12m)	Grey friable sand		Posthole	-
F6436	L6437	Sub-rectangular. moderate sides, concave base (0.34	Dark grey friable silt sand with moderate	B7	Posthole	-

		x 0.32 x 0.09m)	charcoal			
F6438	L6439	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.62 x 0.62 x 0.30m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B7	Pit	-
F6440	L6441	Oval. gently sloped sides, concave base (1.02 x 0.88 x 0.22m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel	B7	Pit	-
F6442	L6443	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.63 x 0.60 x 0.34m)	Mid grey black friable silt sand with moderate charcoal	C8	Posthole	-
	L6446		Mid red brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			-
F6466	L6467	Sub-oval. steep sides, flat base (0.85 x 0.65 x 0.18m)	Grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C8	Pit	-
F6483	L6484	Sub-oval. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.90 x 0.70 x 0.12m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit	-
F6485	L6486	Sub-circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.54 x 0.44 x 0.17m)	Dark brown grey friable silt sand with occasional charcoal and small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit	-
F6498	L6499	Sub-oval. moderately sloped sides, concave base (1.00+ x 0.52+ x 0.29+m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional charcoal and small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit Cuts F6495 Cut by F6500	-
F6502	L6503	Sub-circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.77 x 0.60 x 0.21m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit	-
F6504	L6505	Sub-circular. steep sides, flat base (0.90 x 0.74 x 0.22m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C8	Pit	-
F6511	L6512	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (1.43 x 0.58 x 0.28m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C8	Pit	-
F6517	L6518	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.44 x 0.34	Mid red brown friable silt sand with	D8	Pit Cut by F6521	-

		x 0.36m)	occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			
F6519	L6520	Sub-circular. Moderately steep sides, concave base (0.28+ x 0.23+ x 0.27m)	Mid red brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit Cut by F6521	-
F6521	L6522	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.63 x 0.38 x 0.25m)	Mid black brown friable sand silt	D8	Pit Cuts F6517 + F6519	-
F6525	L6526	Sub-circular. moderately steep sides, concave base (1.05 x 0.71 x 0.14m)	Black grey friable silt sand with frequent charcoal and stones	C7	Pit	-
F6527	L6528	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.29 x 0.22 x 0.21m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Stakehole	-
F6529	L6530	Sub-oval. irregular sides, concave base (0.44 x 0.28 x 0.18m)	Dark grey brown friable sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C7	Pit	-
F6531	L6532	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.45 x 0.40 x 0.18m)	Dark grey brown friable sand silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C3	Posthole	-
F6533	L6534	Sub-circular. vertical sides, concave base (0.45 x 0.40 x 0.40m)	Dark grey brown friable sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D6	Posthole	-
F6535	L6536	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.30 x 0.27 x 0.18m)	Dark grey brown friable sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D6	Posthole	-
F6537	L6538	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.25 x 0.22 x 0.21m)	Dark grey brown friable sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D6	Posthole	-
F6539	L6540	Oval. moderately steep sides, concave base (0.90 x 0.76 x 0.28m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C6	Pit	-
F6541	L6542	Circular. steep sides, flat base (0.70 x 0.70 x 0.38m)	Dark grey brown friable sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C6	Pit	-
F6543	L6544	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.66 x 0.59 x 0.14m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B7	Posthole Cuts F6545	-

F6545	L6546	Sub-rectangular. sloped sides, concave base (2.04 x 1.29 x 0.31m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B7	Pit Cut by F6543	-
F6547	L6548	Sub-circular. moderately steep sides, concave base (1.20 x 0.70 x 0.25m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B6	Pit	-
F6549	L6550	Sub-circular. sloped sides, concave base (0.68 x 0.61 x 0.19m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B6	Pit	-
F6551	L6552	Sub-oval. sloped sides, flat base (1.00+ x 0.76 x 0.10m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C6	Pit Cuts F6553	-
F6553	L6554	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (1.04 x 0.64+ x 0.20m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C6	Pit Cut by F6551	-
F6555	L6556	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.80 x 0.50+ x 0.16m)	Grey sand gravel	B6	Pit	-
F6559	L6560	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.53 x 0.50 x 0.16m)	Grey brown friable sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C3	Posthole	-
F6561	L6562	Sub-circular. steep sides, flat base (0.64 x 0.53 x 0.18m)	Dark grey brown firm clay sand	B7	Pit	-
F6563	L6564	Sub-circular. sloped sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.45 x 0.12m)	Dark grey brown friable sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C5	Posthole	-
F6565	L6566	Circular. sloped sides, concave base (0.39 x 0.38 x 0.18m)	Dark grey brown friable sand gravel	C6	Pit	-
F6567	L6568	Circular. moderately steep sides, concave base (0.30 x 0.30 x 0.12m)	Dark grey brown friable sand gravel with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C6	Pit	-
F6569	L6570	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (1.10 x 0.70 x 0.55m)	Grey brown friable sand silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B5	Pit	-
F6571	L6572	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.26 x 0.24 x 0.19m)	Dark grey brown friable sand clay silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D5	Posthole	-
F6575	L6576	Sub-oval. gently sloped	Grey friable sand	B6	Pit	-

		sides, concave base (1.70 x 1.12 x 0.35m)	gravel			
F6577	L6578	Sub-circular. gently sloped sides, concave base (0.85 x 0.65 x 0.35m)	Dark grey friable sand silt gravel	B6	Posthole	-
F6579	L6580	Sub-oval. gently sloped sides, concave base (0.92 x 0.90 x 0.22m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C6	Pit	-
F6581	L6582	Sub-circular. steep sides, irregular base (0.26 x 0.15 x 0.10m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C6	Posthole	-
F6583	L6584	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.34 x 0.27 x 0.22m)	Mid grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C6	Posthole	-
F6587	L6588	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, concave base (0.26 x 0.23 x 0.29m)	Dark brown black friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B5	Posthole Cuts F6585	-
F6589	L6590	Circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.61 x 0.58 x 0.20m)	Dark brown black coarse sand gravel with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C7	Pit	-
F6591	L6592	Circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.61 x 0.58 x 0.0 m)	Dark brown black coarse sand gravel with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C7	Pit	-
F6593	L6594	Circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.63 x 0.64 x 0.17m)	Dark brown black coarse sand gravel with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C7	Pit	-
F6595	L6596	Irregular. shallow sloped sides, concave base (1.90+ x 0.77 x 0.33m)	Mid grey brown firm gravel silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C5	Treethrow	-
F6597	L6598	Sub-circular. steep sides, flat base (0.52 x 0.44 x 0.31m)	Dark grey brown firm stone sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C5	Pit	-
F6599	L6600	Sub-oval. shallow sloped sides, concave base (1.71 x 1.25 x 0.35m)	Mid grey brown firm gravel silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C6	Pit	-
F6601	L6602	Sub-circular. moderately steep sides, concave base (1.21 x 1.16 x 0.22m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-	C7	Pit	-

			rounded flint			
F6605	L6606	Sub-circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.51 x 0.48 x 0.19m)	Dark grey black loose silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and frequent charcoal	C5	Posthole Cuts F6603	-
F6607	L6608	Sub-circular. moderately steep sides, concave base (0.46 x 0.35 x 0.18m)	Orange grey brown friable sand silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded rocks and charcoal	B4	Posthole	-
F6609	L6610	Oval. gently sloped sides, concave base (0.60 x 0.38 x 0.10m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C6	Pit	-
F6613	L6614	Oval. moderate sides, concave base (0.76 x 0.57+ x 0.38m)	Mid brown red compact silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C5	Pit Cut by F6615	-
F6615	L6616	Sub-circular. moderate sides, concave base (0.90 x 0.90+ x 0.44m)	Light red brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C5	Pit Cuts F6611 and F6613	
F6617	L6618	Oval. steep sides, concave base (0.64 x 0.34 x 0.30m)	Dark grey brown firm gravel silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C5	Pit	-
F6619	L6620	Sub-oval. gently sloped sides, uneven base (1.24 x 2.30 x 0.30m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C5	Pit Cut by F6635	-
F6621	L6622	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.41 x 0.31 x 0.22m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B4	Posthole	-
F6623	L6624	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.76 x 0.50 x 0.30m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C6	Posthole	-
F6625	L6626	Irregular. gently sloped sides, concave base (1.60 x 1.20 x 0.30m)	Grey friable sand and gravel	D5	Pit. Cut by F6627	-
F6632	L6634	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (1.05 x 1.00 x 0.55m)	Dark brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B5	Pit	-
	L6633		Grey brown firm sand silt with moderate small sub-			-

			angular and sub-rounded flint			
F6635	L6636	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (1.54 x 0.96 x 0.45m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	C5	Posthole. Cut F6619	-
F6639	L6640	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.34 x 0.20m)	Dark brown grey friable silt sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	B5	Posthole	-
F6641	L6642	Sub-oval. sloped sides, concave base (1.00 x 0.66 x 0.32m)	Grey brown friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D6	Pit	-
F6643	L6644	Irregular. shallow sides, flat base (1.10 x 1.05 x 0.21m)	Mid grey brown firm gravel silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	C5	Pit	-
F6645	L6646	Circular. gently sloped sides, concave base (0.45 x 0.40 x 0.11m)	Dark brown black friable sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Pit	-
F6647	L6648	Irregular. gently sloped sides, flat base (0.94 x 0.67 x 0.17m)	Brown friable sand gravel	D8	Pit Cut by F6649	-
F6651	L6652	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, concave base (0.69 x 0.62 x 0.30m)	Dark red brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Pit	-
F6653	L6654	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.94 x 0.30 x 0.24m)	Dark orange brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and charcoal	D7	Pit	CBM (71g)
F6657	L6658	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (0.14 x 0.12 x 0.13m)	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Stakehole	-
F6663	L6664	Sub-circular. near vertical sides, concave base (0.48 x 0.40 x 0.32m)	Dark red brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Posthole	B. Clay (195g)
F6665	L6666	Sub-oval. sloped sides, concave base (0.41 x 0.36 x 0.12m)	Mid brown red friable silt sand	D8	Pit	-
F6667	L6668	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.45 x 0.30 x 0.22m)	Black grey friable silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Posthole	-

F6678	L6679	Circular. gentle sides, concave base (0.38 x 0.38 x 0.10m)	Grey brown loose silt sand with moderate small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Posthole	-
F6682	L6683	Sub-circular. shallow sides, concave base (0.92 x 0.80 x 0.15m)	Purple red friable sand clay with frequent stones	D7	Pit	CBM (42g)
F6688	L6689	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.44 x 0.43 x 0.13m)	Black grey friable silt sand with frequent charcoal and stones	D7	Posthole	-
F6690	L6691	Sub-oval. sloped sides, concave base (0.25 x 0.19 x 0.07m)	Dark black brown friable sand silt with frequent charcoal	D7	Burnt Layer	-
F6692	L6693	Sub-circular. moderate sides, concave base (0.69 x 0.68 x 0.23m)	Light red yellow brown friable sand silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Pit Cuts F6611	-
F6694	L6695	Circular. moderate sloped sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.11m)	Dark brown black organic sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	E7	Pit	-
F6696	L6697	Circular. steep sides, concave base (1.04 x 1.02 x 0.30m)	Dark brown black friable organic soil with occasional small stones	E6	Pit	-
F6698	L6699	Circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.48 x 0.23m)	Dark grey brown friable silt sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Pit Cuts F6573	-
F6706	L6707	Sub-circular. moderately sides, concave base (0.60 x 0.56 x 0.25m)	Mid grey brown loose silt sand with occasional charcoal	D7	Posthole Cut by F6655	-
F6708	L6709	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (2.06 x 0.74 x 0.27m)	Mid grey brown friable sand silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	E6	Pit NE / SW	-
F6712	L6713	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.52x 0.50 x 0.24m)	Black grey friable sand silt with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Pit	CBM (18g)
F6714	L6715	Sub-oval. steep sides, flat base (2.40 x 1.45 x 0.56+m)	Light brown grey friable sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Pit	-
F6720	L6721	Sub-circular. moderate sides, concave base (0.41 x 0.40 x 0.23m)	Black brown friable sand silt with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Posthole	-
F6724	L6725	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.79+ x 0.74 x 0.26m)	Mid brown grey friable silty sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-	D7	Pit Cut by F6738	-

			rounded flint			
F6726	L6727	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.44 x 0.30 x 0.14m)	Light brown grey friable sand silt	D7	Posthole Cuts F6738	-
F6730	L6731	Sub-oval. sloped sides, concave base (1.18 x 0.85 x 0.25m)	Brown grey friable sand silt	D7	Pit	F. Clay (2/2g)
F6732	L6733	Sub-circular. moderate sides, concave base (0.75 x 0.44 x 0.20m)	Black grey friable silty sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and moderate charcoal	D7	Pit	-
F6734	L6735	Sub-oval. moderately sloped sides, flat base (0.50 x 0.38 x 0.20m)	Grey brown friable silt sand gravel	D7	Pit	-
F6738	L6739	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.94 x 0.88 x 0.25m)	Mid brown grey friable silty sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Pit Cuts F6724; Cut by F6726	-
F6742	L6743	Sub-circular. moderate sides, concave base (0.70 x 0.60 x 0.38m)	Black brown friable silty sand with frequent small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal	D7	Pit	-
F6744	L6745	Sub-circular. steep sides, flat base (0.28+ x 0.31 x 0.19m)	Dark grey brown friable silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Pit	-
F6746	L6747	Sub-circular. moderately sloped sides, concave base (0.36 x 0.30 x 0.13m)	Dark grey friable sand gravel	D8	Pit	-
F6748	L6749	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.52 x 0.40 x 0.27m)	Mid grey brown friable silty sand	D7	Pit	-
F6750	L6751	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.34 x 0.13m)	Dark brown soft silty sand with rare small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit	-
F6752	L6753	Sub-oval. gently sloped sides, flat base (1.16 x 0.72 x 0.16m)	Dark brown soft silty sand with rare small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit Cuts F6754	-
F6754	L6755	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.18 x 0.14 x 0.10m)	Dark brown soft silty sand with rare small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Stakehole	-
F6756	L6757	Sub-circular. sloped sides, concave base (0.41 x 0.50 x 0.13m)	Dark brown soft silty sand with rare small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D8	Pit	-
F6764	L6765	Sub-circular. steep sides, concave base (0.59 x 0.55 x 0.17m)	Mid grey brown friable silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D7	Pit Cuts F6762	-

F6766	L6767	Sub-oval. steep sides, concave base (1.46 x 1.10 x 0.18m)	Black grey friable silty sand with frequent rocks and charcoal	D7	Pit	-
F6768	L6769	Sub-oval. shallow sides, flat base (1.56 x 1.37 x 0.28m)	Mid grey brown friable silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	D6	Pit Cuts F6716 and F6718	-
F6772	L6773	Sub-oval. moderate sides, concave base (0.73 x 0.50 x 0.15m)	Brown friable silt sand gravel	E6	Pit	-
F6774	L6775	Sub-oval. moderate sides, concave base (0.95 x 0.86 x 0.23m)	Dark grey friable sand silt gravel	E6	Pit	-
F7014	L7015	Circular. steep sides, concave base (0.29 x 0.27 x 0.28m)	Dark brown grey compact sandy gravel with occasional gravel	L14	Posthole	-
F7016	L7017	Circular. moderately steep sides, concave base (0.65 x 0.65 x 0.15m)	Dark brown grey friable sandy silt	M15	Pit	-
F7018	L7019	Sub-oval. moderate sides, concave base (0.77 x 0.66 x 0.23m)	Dark brown grey compact sandy silt with occasional gravel	M15	Pit	-
F7020	L7021	Sub-circular. moderate sides, concave base (0.58 x 0.56 x 0.25m)	Dark brown grey friable sandy silt with occasional gravel	M15	Pit	-
F7022	L7023	Sub-circular. moderate sides, concave base (0.82 x 0.77 x 0.30m)	Dark brown grey friable sandy silt with occasional gravel	M16	Pit	-
F7024	L7025	Sub-oval. moderate sides, concave base (1.00 x 0.34 x 0.18m)	Mid brown grey friable sandy silt with occasional gravel	M16	Pit	-
F7026	L7027	Sub-circular. gentle sides, concave base (0.88 x 0.56 x 0.22m)	Mid brown grey friable sandy silt with moderate gravel	M16	Pit	-
F7028	L7029	Sub-oval. gentle sides, concave base (1.20 x 0.82 x 0.27m)	Mid brown grey friable sandy silt with occasional gravel	N16	Pit	-

Table 15: Undated Pits/Postholes.

9 CONFIDENCE RATING

9.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or the recovery of finds during the excavation.

10 DEPOSIT MODEL

10.1 The site was commonly overlain by a dark to mid greyish brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional stone (0.30 – 0.50m thick), becoming sandier towards the west and recorded variously as L2000, L4000, L5000, L6000 and L7000. Locally it overlay Subsoil L2001/L4001/L6001/L7001, a mid orange or reddish brown (L7001 was mid grey brown), compact, sandy clay that became increasingly silty and lighter towards the west and east (0.01 – 0.35m thick).

6.2 The natural geology, L2002=L4002, was present at 0.30 – 0.55m below existing ground level and comprised a yellow/brown grey silty gravel with frequent sub-angular flints. In the western and eastern parts of the site, the natural was recorded as L6002 and L7002 and described as a mid brownish red or orange mixed sand and gravel; it was described similarly in the southern central part of the site where it was recorded as L5001.

11 SPECIALISTS FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

11.1 The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 39 pieces (344g) of struck flint. The assemblage is predominantly comprised of blade-like debitage flakes, with single examples of a blade core and blade present (Table 16), suggesting a date of origin in the Neolithic period, probably in the early Neolithic but the evidence is far from conclusive. The struck flint was manufactured using pale to dark grey mottled flint of moderate quantity that, despite some weathering, preserves, where extant, a chalky white cortex indicating that it was sourced from local primary Upper Chalk deposits or derived marls in the Chiltern and Thames Valley region.

Flint type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Core	1	91
Blade	1	4
Debitage (core trimming flake?)	1	27
Debitage (blade-like)	33	170
Debitage (irregular flake)	3	52
Total	*39*	*344*

Table 16: Quantification of struck flint

Curvilinear feature F6728 contained both the only core and non-blade-like flakes in the assemblage. The core was used to produce blades and has two platforms, one at an oblique angle. The shape of the core and the extensive

stepped termination scars on one face suggest it has become unviable, if not exhausted, before it was discarded. Ditch F5004 (Seg.B) contained a possible core trimming (secondary) flake with facetted edges resulting from adjacent removals. The presence of very limited evidence for core preparation and blade production may tentatively support an earlier Neolithic date but equally, based on such low quantities, it cannot be discounted that these flakes were produced by similar processes in the later Neolithic or after.

The irregular debitage flakes are slightly larger than the blade-like types that dominate the assemblage, and exhibit slight abrasion around their butt ends, potentially indicating the careful preparation of a striking platform during the cortex trimming and preparation of a core. The single blade was contained in Pit F6094, and had a length of 45mm, consistent with the size of blade produced during the latter stages of the recorded core's exploitation, and with the bulk of the blade-like debitage. The blade-like un-corticated and tertiary flakes were generally recorded as isolated flakes, except for in Pit F6088, where a total of 19 flakes (99g) were present, potentially indicative of *in situ* knapping in the immediate vicinity and possibly derived from a single core. The flake technology evident in this assemblage was most prevalent in the early Neolithic period, but although it declined, continued to form an important component of the flint toolkit throughout the late Neolithic.

11.2 The Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 1891 sherds (12251g) of pottery, predominantly comprised of late Bronze Age vessels (Table 17) contained in pit and posthole groups, with sparse early Roman (mid-late 1st century AD) coarse wares also contained in ditches and pits and occasional earlier prehistoric and medieval sherds also present. The Late Bronze Age pottery is consistent with the post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) style in the Thames Valley region, notably the highly significant assemblage from Runnymede Bridge, a short distance to the south, which was broadly dated to the early first millennium BC. The limited diagnostic component of the PDR vessels in this assemblage is primarily composed of plain coarse ware jars, occasionally with limited finger-nail impressed decoration, with a low number of fine ware bowls also present. Evidence for other forms of surface treatment or use wear (i.e. soot/residue) appears virtually absent, possibly due to adverse soil conditions. A total of nine pits contain moderate concentrations of late Bronze Age pottery, situated broadly between two possible roundhouses located *c*.100m apart, however there appears to be little favourable bias in the fragmentation of pottery in these deposits in comparison to pits and postholes containing low quantities of sherds elsewhere on the site.

Pottery Date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
Late Neolithic	8	22	-
Late Bronze Age	1548	9503	1.20
Early Roman	324	2705	0.37
Medieval	11	21	-
Total	*1891*	*12251*	*1.57*

Table 17: Quantification of pottery by period

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE with fabrics examined at x20 magnification in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995) and Study Group for Roman Pottery (Webster 1976; Darling 2004; Willis 2004). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

The late Bronze Age vessels were broadly classified using the scheme developed by Barrett (1980) that differentiates fine and coarse ware jars, bowls and cups, and using the vessel classification defined at Runnymede Bridge, which takes into account variations in profile (Longley 1991, 162). To avoid repetition, references to form types recorded at the type site of Runnymede Bridge (Longley 1991, Needham 1996) are abbreviated to *RB*X, and specific vessels to *RB* PXXX.

Late Neolithic Pottery

The eight sherds (22g) of late Neolithic pottery contained in Pit F6449 (L6451) comprised cross joining sherds from a single vessel, manufactured in a soft powdery fabric with orange external surfaces that fade to dark grey interior surfaces. The fabric is tempered with common angular grog (0.5-2mm) set in a very fine silty matrix. The sherds form part of the wall of a near straight-sided urn, decorated with a narrow vertical cordon, either side of which are zones filled with opposed oblique lines. This type of decoration is characteristic of the Durrington Walls sub-style of late Neolithic Grooved ware, which has a currency of *c*.3000/2900-2100/2000BC and has been recorded on sites in the Thames Valley, including at the Eton Dorney Rowing Lake *c*.14km to the south-west (Longworth & Cleal 1999, 179; Barclay 2013, 395).

The Late Bronze Age Pottery

The 1548 sherds (9503g) of Bronze Age pottery in the assemblage comprise a range of form and fabric types consistent with late Bronze Age post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) pottery in the Thames Valley, and include moderate quantities of diagnostic cross-joining sherds in a moderately fragmented and abraded condition. The assemblage contains a limited range of coarse jar and bowl types, supplemented with occasional fine bowls. Notable components of this repertoire include jars and bowls with angled shoulders and varying finger-tip impressed decoration, a near complete plain fine ware bowl and the

fragmentary remnants of a fine bowl with incised and stamped decoration. The distribution of these vessels is primarily in dispersed single pits, although these features appear to be distributed in an area situated between two roundhouses, with sparse sherds also contained in a probable oven. The character of the fabric and form types appear to suggest deliberate primary refuse deposits resulting from domestic activity in the immediate vicinity.

Fabric Types

Six fabric types were identified within the late Bronze Age pottery, all hand-made and bonfire-fired; they are described below. Calcined flint remains the dominant inclusion, principally in coarse fabric FQ1, and to a lesser degree in the other coarse fabric QF1, which collectively account for *c*.85% of the assemblage by sherd count and weight (Table 18). Nonetheless, the absence of large flint grits (<5mm), and to a degree medium flint grits (2-4mm), is striking with the general sandiness of the fabrics broadly comparable to those identified (but not the proportions) in the late Bronze Age pottery at Petters Sports Field, Egham (O'Connell 1986, 61-2) *c*.16km to the south, but with less fine to 'gritless' or grog-tempered fabrics, thus retaining a degree of comparability with the medium (<2.5mm) flint-gritted fabrics recorded at Runnymede Bridge (Longley 1991, 163-4) *c*.14km to the south. A slight degree of variability was observed in the frequency, sorting and coarseness of the calcined flint temper within cross-joining sherds and large profiles of single vessels, reflecting the hand-made character of the vessels, but generally the temper remains consistent while the colour and surface finish may vary considerably around a single vessel, probably reflecting preservation conditions and post-depositional processes rather than manufacture. The fine fabrics, defined as those with burnished or smooth, even surfaces, collectively account for *c*.15% of the assemblage by sherd count and weight (Table 18), with sand the primary selected filler (Q1, QF2 & Q2) and grog also present (G1), though the latter is over represented in raw quantification due to the presence of a single near complete bowl. These proportions of fabric type correlate closely with those at Runnymede Bridge (Longley 1991, 165), while grog is far more common at Petters Sports Field (O'Connell 1986, 62). The relative absence of coarse flint temper, a prevalence of flint temper (the bulk <3mm), supplemented with sparse sand- and grog-tempered fabrics is also paralleled in the late Bronze Age pottery from Reading Business Park (Morris 2004, 62) *c*.35km to the west. Conversely, at Aldermarston Wharf and Knights Farm, slightly further to the west, there is a higher proportion of coarse flint temper (Bradley 1980, 232 & 266).

FQ1 Flint-and-sand temper. A dark grey core, over which the surfaces may range from mid orange, brown to very dark grey (all on one vessel). Inclusions comprise common calcined flint (generally 0.25-2mm, occasionally to 3.5mm) and common sub-rounded quartz (0.2-0.5mm).

QF1 Sand-and-flint temper. Orange-red throughout. Inclusions comprise common quartz sand (0.1-0.25mm) and sparse-occasional calcined flint (0.5-2.5mm), and occasional iron-rich pellets (<3mm).

Q1 Sand temper. Dark grey, typically with orange-red exterior surfaces. Inclusions comprise common-abundant quartz (0.1-0.5mm), with occasional flint and iron-rich grains (<1.5mm).

G1 Grog-temper. Generally dark grey, sometimes with orange-brown surfaces. Inclusions comprise common angular grog, typically pale grey to dark grey-brown (<1.5mm), with occasional flint <5mm)

QF2 Fine sand-and-flint temper. Black surfaces over a dark red-brown core. Inclusions comprise common fine quartz (<0.2mm), sparse calcined flint and red grog (both <1mm).

Q2 Fine sand temper. Black surfaces, thin dark red margins over a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common-abundant well-sorted quartz (0.1-0.25mm), with sparse red iron rich grains (<0.25mm).

Fabric	Summary description	Sherd Count	%	Weight (g)	%	R.EVE
FQ1	Flint-and-sand tempered	1141	73.72	6614	69.60	0.95
QF1	Sand-and-flint tempered	181	11.69	1447	15.23	0.05
Q1	Sand tempered	72	4.65	543	5.71	-
G1	Grog tempered	98	6.33	549	5.78	0.10
QF2	Fine sand-and-flint tempered	40	2.58	249	2.62	0.05
Q2	Fine sand tempered	16	1.03	101	1.06	0.05
Total		*1548*	*100*	*9503*	*100*	*1.2*

Table 18: Quantification of late Bronze Age fabric groups

Form Types

In total, 16 individual vessels could be identified by diagnostic rim and decorated sherds; basal sherds were rare and were associated with previously identified vessels. The vessels were all clearly hand-made, with the coarse vessels typically exhibiting a wall thickness of 8-10mm , and the fine bowls a thin wall of 3-5mm; however, while numerous cross-joining fragments were identified, further analysis of construction methods (i.e. coils) was obscured by fragmentation and abrasion.

The limited sample size of diagnostic form types dictates the suite of vessels may not be representative of a pattern of consumption. Nonetheless, there does appear to be a clear bias in form types present. The 12 coarse vessels include a single barrel-shape/ovoid jar but the majority are comprised of jars with angular shoulders, possibly including shallower variants that may be bowls (Table 19). The fine bowls also appear to have a similar shouldered profile, although in contrast the rims appear to exceed the diameter of the shoulders. Thus, based on Barrett's (1980) scheme of classification, Class I coarse jars (and possibly bowls) are three times as common as Class IV fine bowls, with fine jars and cups entirely absent. This is a typical pattern, albeit exaggerated by limited sample size for PDR assemblages in the Thames Valley and southern England (Barrett, 1980, 302). Complementing this classification, the more nuanced classification of profile types defined at Runnymede Bridge produces a similarly skewed trend in this assemblage. Longley (1991, 162) rationalised nine vessel types (not consecutively numbered due to earlier sub-types), of which type *RB12* jars are dominant in this assemblage, with the related *RB9* bowls also relatively common (Table 19). This pattern, including the lesser presence of an *RB5* barrel-shape/ovoid

jar, mirrors the general pattern at Runnymede Bridge (Longley 1991, 163), although the absence here of biconical and bipartite bowls is conspicuous, while other forms including cups are always very scarce. *RB12* jars are equally common at Petters Sports Field where the range of form types is also narrower than at Runnymede Bridge. The Runnymede Bridge Assemblage, however, has a preponderance of biconical bowls (O'Connell 1986, 63) that may reflect a slightly later chronology extending into the transition with the early Iron Age. A similar range of coarse shouldered jars/bowls and fine decorated/burnished bowls is also common at Aldermarston Wharf and Knights Farm (Bradley 1980) but in those assemblages barrel-shape/ovoid jars are the dominant type while at Reading Business Park barrel-shape/ovoid jars are abundant almost to the exclusion of other types (Morris 2004), but it remains unclear if this reflects the evolution of manufacture (chronology) or local/regional preference (cultural choice).

Vessel	Barrett Class	*RB* type	*Description*	*Minimum No. vessels*	*R.EVE*
Coarse Jar	I	5	Barrel-shape/ovoid body with plain rim (V10)	1	0.10
Coarse Jar	I	12	Upright/everted rim; angular shoulder; plain or with finger-tip impressions on rim or shoulder (V2, 3, 5, & 7)	4	0.40
Coarse Jar/Bowl	I/III	9/12?	Angular shouldered vessels, indistinct if jar or bowl; plain or with finger-tip impressions on rim or shoulder (V1, 4 & 9)	7	0.50
Fine Bowl	IV	9	Everted/flaring rim (slightly exceeding shoulder); carinated shoulder; plain/burnished exterior (V6 & V8)	3	0.20
Fine Bowl	IV	?	Cordoned, with inscribed line and stamped dot decoration (body sherds only)	1	-
Total				*16*	*1.20*

Table 19: Late Bronze Age PDR vessel types by class (after Barrett 1980) and Runnymede Bridge (RB) type (after Longley 1991)

The single *RB5* barrel-shape/ovoid jar was contained in Ditch F6603 (V10) and is comparable to common examples at Reading Business Park (i.e. Morris 2004, 84-7: vessels 16 & 60) and Aldermarston Wharf (Bradley 1980, 236-7: vessels 23 & 40), as well as scarce examples at Runnymede Bridge (*RB* P650, P680 & P766), although the latter examples may have functioned as globular bowls rather than jars. The blurred distinction between PDR plainware jars and bowls is highlighted by the rim diameter of this vessel (22cm), which is in the same size range as the confirmed jars in the assemblage.

The common *RB12* angular shouldered jars (including those of uncertain *RB9/12* bowl or jar definition) exhibit minor variations, with the bulk exhibiting some form of limited finger-tip impressed decoration. Four examples have finger-tip cabled rims, four have a band of finger-tip impressions on the shoulder, a single example has finger-tip impressions on the rim and shoulder, and only two examples are plain. The most complete profiles belong to a jar with both decorated rim and shoulder in Pit F6150 (V9), and with a

decorated shoulder in Pit F6106 (V2), both paralleled at Runnymede Bridge (*RB* P771 & *RB* P141). The profile of these two jars is closely comparable to the plain examples in Pit F6251 (V1) and Pit F6088 (V4), which are extensively paralleled at Runnymede Bridge (i.e. *RB* P369/P431/P563/P657) and Petters Sports Field (O'Connell 1986, 63-65: vessels 23-30). Similar examples were also recorded at Aldermarston Wharf (Bradley 1980, 238-40: vessels 63 & 117). The vessels with finger-tip cabled rims tend to have more pronounced, everted rims, including examples in Pits F6034 (V5) and F6267 (V3). This may represent a false distinction as the shoulders of these jars were not recorded but they appear consistent with rims at Runnymede Bridge (*RB* P7/13/P304) although a single example in Pit F6225 (V7) is more robust with thicker walls and an upright rim, comparable to an example from Knight's Farm (Bradley 1980, 272: vessel 20). These coarse jars have a mean rim diameter of 21cm but range between 14 and 30cm, and unfortunately do not preserve any evidence for use wear (residue, soot, burning) that may indicate their function.

With the exception of a single fine bowl in fabric G1 in Pit F6461, which was deposited near- or wholly-complete, the evidence for the fine bowls is highly fragmentary. This is potentially a reflection of their thin-walled construction as their fabric is less friable than that of the coarse jars. The bowl in Pit F6461 (V6) had an everted tapering rim with a diameter slightly greater than the angled/carinated shoulder, below which the body curves to the extent it is poorly-defined from the base. Comparable bowls have been recorded at Runnymede Bridge (*RB* P1/P416/P690) and Reading Business Park (Morris 2004, 90: vessel 78), and very small rim sherds from fabric QF2 (V8) and Q2 fine bowls with burnished exteriors, both in Pit F6225, are likely to come from the same type of bowl. The more complex decoration of fine bowls is represented by small body sherds of a QF2 vessel of uncertain profile in Pit F6500 which has a girth or cordon decorated with a row of stamped circular dots (4mm wide) below an incised zig-zag of parallel lines. A single bowl at Runnymede Bridge (RB P104) has a similar decorative scheme but this form of decoration is a significant component of the late Bronze Age fine ware from Knight's Farm (Bradley 1980, 269 & 273: vessels 24, 36-40 & 43-8).

Distribution and Discussion

The distribution of the late Bronze Age (PDR) does not comprise a single concentration or cluster but extends across a zone spanning a length of *c*.100m, broadly between two clusters of features. Within this area, nine pits contain *c*.58% of the late Bronze Age pottery by sherd count (*c*.60% by weight), with a mean sherd weight of 6.3g, only fractionally above that for the whole assemblage (Table 20). Nonetheless, these nine pits do contain *c*.83% of the diagnostic rim sherds and the concentrations of sherds, particularly in Pits F6088 and P6251 probably represent the deliberate deposition of discarded and broken domestic detritus, possibly as part of middening as the limited proportions of vessels present suggest the remainder may have formed part of above ground deposits. The highest concentrations occur in Pits F6088 and F6251 but contain diagnostic sherds from just one coarse jar

in each instance (V4 & V1 respectively), with the sherds in Pit F6251 (L6252) most likely to come entirely from a single vessel. With the exception of Pit F6225, each of the concentrations of pottery includes diagnostic rim sherds from only a single jar or bowl, although body sherds clearly represent a minimum of two or three vessels. Pit F6225, situated *c*.20m from any other concentration, contained a coarse FQ1 jar (V7), and small fragments of two fine bowls with burnished surfaces in fabrics QF2 (V8) and Q2.

Feature	No. of Features	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE	Mean Sherd Weight (g)
Pit F6088	1	226	1402	0.05	6.20
Pit F6251	1	210	1355	0.30	6.45
Pit F6461	1	140	700	0.10	5.00
Pit F6106	1	90	673	0.05	7.48
Pit F6267	1	65	279	0.10	4.29
Pit F6500	1	51	271	-	5.31
Pit F6225	1	50	483	0.30	9.66
Pit F6506	1	28	281	-	10.04
Pit F6150	1	35	209	0.10	5.97
Posthole F6289	1	17	263	-	15.47
Furnaces St6019	5	38	316	-	8.32
Other Pits	39	311	1629	0.05	5.24
Other Postholes	19	70	449	0.05	6.41
Ditches	4	89	653	0.10	7.34
Residual	4	112	520	-	4.64
Un-stratified	1	16	20	-	1.25
Total	*82*	*1548*	*9503*	*1.20*	*6.14*

Table 20: Distribution of late Bronze Age pottery

The PDR pottery in this assemblage is comparable to the style defined at the major late Bronze Age Thames-side settlement at Runnymede Bridge, notably through the predominance of angular shouldered jars (or bowls), although the more limited suite of vessel types is perhaps more consistent with the smaller scale settlement identified at Petters Sports Field, Egham. Variations in this assemblage, in comparison to these and other sites in the Thames Valley, principally the utilisation of sandier fabrics, the scarcity of barrel-shaped/ovoid jars, and the complete absence of bipartite or biconical vessels are probably indicative of local selection relative to function, individual potters and economy rather than the evolution of a ceramic style relative to chronology. However, the limited diagnostic sherds associated with domestic rubbish deposition in this assemblage strongly support a late Bronze Age date but not extending into the transitional period with the early Iron Age. A program of radiocarbon dates derived from animal bone from late Bronze Age occupation deposits, primary dumps, and dark earth deposits at Runnymede Bridge returned a range of dates spanning *c*.895-760BC with some samples having alternate dates within *c*.685-550BC due to the nature of the dating curve (Ambers and Leese 1996, 80). A more limited program of radiocarbon dates at Petters Sports Field, suggested that the earlier phase of occupation in the late Bronze Age occurred within *c*.1093-788BC (O'Connell 1986, 75). The fabric and form types in this assemblage have a high degree of consistency with these post-Deverel-Rimbury 'plain ware' assemblages, confirming domestic consumption

and rubbish deposition into pits (or middens) of pottery at a further late Bronze Age settlement in the Thames Valley.

The Roman Pottery

A sparse distribution of Roman pottery sherds was recovered from a ditch system and associated features, possibly including ditches in the eastern part of the site. Small groups of *c.*20-40 sherds were contained in Ditches F6700 F6728, Pits F5028, F5032 and Tree Bole fill L5026. Low quantities were present in related ditches F6464, F6573, F6611, F6655, F6676 and associated Pits F6680, F6627, F6736, F6740, F6758, F6762, F6770 and F7012. An outlier to this distribution is a single small group of 32 sherds (489g) contained in Pit F6007 *c.*120m to the north of the ditch system. The Roman pottery is comprised of six fabrics (Table 21), probably locally-produced that suggest a date in the mid to late 1st century AD. The Roman sherds are in a moderately abraded condition, and diagnostic sherds are limited to rare, small rim sherds. The six fabrics comprise:

SOB GT	Southern British ('Belgic') grog-tempered ware, wheel-made (Tomber & Dore 1998, 214)
BSW	Black-surfaced/Romanising grey ware. Black surfaces, thin red margins and a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (<0.25mm), sparse fine mica and sparse grog (0.5-1.5mm).
EGRS	Early sandy grey ware. This is dark grey to black, with inclusions of common, poorly-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse flint (1-3mm) and occasional iron rich grains and grog (<3mm). This is a hard gritty fabric, comparable to Milton Keynes Fabric 47j (Marney 1989, 194)
GRS	Sandy grey ware. Mid grey surfaces fading to a slightly paler or orange-red core. Inclusions comprise common moderately-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse fine mica and black/red iron-rich grains (<0.2mm)
GRF	Fine grey ware. A reduced fabric with slightly paler surfaces than the core. Inclusions of well-sorted, common quartz (<0.1mm), sparse matrix coloured clay pellets (<0.5mm) and sparse fine silver mica. A powdery surface. Possibly produced locally or could be a product of the Hadham kilns, Hertfordshire.
ROB SH	Roman (wheel-made) shell-tempered ware (Marney 1989, 174: fabric 1a)

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
SOB GT	145	1509	0.15
BSW	27	184	-
EGRS	95	573	0.12
GRS	37	232	-
GRF	9	114	-
ROB SH	11	93	0.10
Total	*324*	*2705*	*0.37*

Table 21: Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric

The Roman pottery is dominated by early sandy grey ware (EGRS) and southern British grog-tempered ware (SOB GT) (Table 21). In Buckinghamshire and the Thames Valley area of the site, SOB GT emerges by the beginning of the 1st century AD, but its prevalence in an assemblage, supplemented by BSW, EGRS and GRS, which would eventually supersede it, as well as wheel-made ROB SH, is consistent with a chronology in the

decades following the Roman Conquest. The SOB GT includes a fragment of a large everted bead rim, probably from a storage jar in Pit F6740 while the groups in Pits F6007 and F7012 are entirely comprised of SOB GT body sherds from closed vessels, probably jars or necked bowls.

The only diagnostic vessel type present in EGRS is an ovoid jar with a simple small bead rim contained in Pit F5032 (L5033) which is comparable to mid 1st century AD examples at Milton Keynes (Marney 1989, 8: fig.5.1). However, Ditch F5004 (L5005) contained very small fragments of an EGRS everted bead rim from an unidentifiable jar or bowl, with the base of a further EGRS jar contained in Tree Bole F5026. The ROB SH includes an ovoid jar with a simple bead rim in Ditch F6655 (Seg.A), and Ditch F6700 contained a GRS body sherd that formed part of a rounded cordon decorated with burnished lattice, probably part of an early Roman necked bowl, which support the chronology indicated by the proportions of fabrics. The only fine ware in the assemblage comprises a small group of nine sherds (114g) of GRF contained in Ditch F5018 (L5019 Seg.A), representing the cross-joining remnants of the base of a small jar or large beaker. It is not possible to more accurately date this GRF vessel beyond the broad Roman period but it could feasibly represent a fully Romanised vessel contemporary with the rest of the mid to late 1st century AD pottery. The limited distribution, quantity and diagnostic components in this assemblage restrict the conclusions that can be drawn but these fabric and form types appear consistent with low status domestic activity in the region, frequently associated with small farmsteads or agricultural settlements in the Colne Valley and Buckinghamshire region.

The Medieval Pottery

A total of 11 sherds (21g) of medieval pottery were recovered from Occupation Layer L6400. The sherds comprised a mix of locally-produced glazed and un-glazed courseware, both with fabrics that contained common fine quartz (<0.1mm) with sparse polycrystalline grains (<1mm), and sparse rounded calcitic grains (<1mm). The six sherds (12g) of glazed ware exhibit a splashed green lead glaze, while both fabrics are limited to small non-diagnostic body sherds, probably derived from jars or cooking pots produced in the late 12th to 14th centuries.

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11.3 The Loom Weights

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 40 fragments (4066g) of fired clay derived from triangular loom weights, including three complete or near-complete examples contained in Pit F6009.

The loom weights were manufactured in a fine silty fabric with sparse inclusions of charred organics or voids and burnt flint (both 1.5-5mm), which is relatively friable in nature. The weights had been baked or fired at a low temperature in a clamp kiln, and are generally pale to mid orange in colour with sparse black mottling resulting from the firing.

The three loomweights (SF2) in Pit F6009 (L6012) are characterised in Table 22, with a further corner of a triangular loom weight (SF6) contained in Pit F6461, broken along the natural stress point of a perforation through one corner. Small non-diagnostic fragments in the same fabric contained in Pits F6007, F6682 and F6712 are also likely to be derived from comparable weights.

Loomweight	Condition	Weight	Side Length	Thickness	Corners
1	Complete (whole)	1598g	140mm	60mm	Rounded with single circular perforations (10-15mm) through each corner
2	Complete (fragmentary)	1616g	140mm	60mm	
3	Broken (two corners missing)	612g	140mm	45mm	

Table 22: Characteristics of triangular loom weights in Pit F6009

Triangular loom weights emerge in the mid/late Iron Age and continue to be utilised throughout the Roman period, consistent with the mid to late 1st century AD pottery recorded in the assemblage, and suggestive of low to moderate status domestic industry. The perforations through the weights allowed groups of warp threads to be suspended under tension from the upper beam of a warp-weighted loom, allowing the smooth operation of a leash rod (heddle) that separated alternate threads so a shuttle attached to the weft thread could be woven through. Where loom weights are recovered in association with one another, it is generally indicative of weaving in the immediate vicinity, and the broken example need not have been rendered non-functional; indeed, the two broken corners appear to have been smoothed, though this is also close to the natural fracture line along the perforations, thus the lighter pentagonal weight could have continued to function with a single perforation. Comparable triangular loom weights have been recorded in association with late Iron Age to early Roman activity, spanning the decades before and after the 1st century AD throughout Buckinghamshire. Notable examples are from the settlements and farmsteads recorded in the Milton Keynes area, including Wavendon Gate (Hylton & Williams 1996, 140), Pennyland (Williams 1993, 121) and Caldecotte (Zeepvat *et al* 1994, 127), with the size of the examples in this assemblage indicating they are relatively small, in the lower quartile of the range of triangular weights from the region.

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11.4 The Daub

Andrew Peachey

A total of six fragments (47g) of friable daub were contained in Pits F5002 and F5028. The pale orange daub was manufactured from silty clay with occasional inclusions of chalk or flint, and is consistent with materials that may have been employed in construction in the Roman period, supporting the early Roman date of the features as indicated by associated pottery.

11.5 The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of three fragments (133g) of Roman tile and four fragments (246g) of post-medieval roof tile.

Ditch F7006 (L7007 Seg.A) contained three fragments (133g) of Roman tile in an orange fabric with inclusions of common quartz (<0.25mm) and sparse red iron rich grains (0.1-0.5mm, occasionally to 2mm). The tile is 16mm thick and although no diagnostic traits remain extant, is most likely to be tegulae roof tile.

The post-medieval roof tile is entirely composed of 12mm thick peg tile, manufactured in a red-orange, medium sandy fabric. The fragments contained in Ditches F6223 and F7006 (Seg.B) have a sanded base and slightly irregular edges that suggest that they may be Tudor to early post-medieval in date, while the fragments contained in Pit F6653 and Ditch Terminus F5030 have a smooth base and sharp regular edges suggesting an 18th century to Victorian date, although all were probably re-deposited via agricultural processes.

11.6 The Slag

Andrew A. S. Newton

Introduction

One hundred and thirty-two pieces (19258g) of slag, originating from 12 contexts, were recovered during archaeological work at Denham Park Farm, Buckinghamshire. The slag was identified on morphological grounds by visual examination.

Visual examination of metalworking residues allows them to be categorised according to morphology, colour, density, and vesicularity. It should be noted, however, that not all slags are diagnostic of a particular metalworking process or part of that process. Slags are also particularly susceptible to morphological and composition alteration by secondary corrosion products.

Reference was made to the National Slag Reference Collection (Dungworth *et al* 2009) where appropriate and to the relevant subject-specific (Bayley *et al* 2008) and regional (Hey and Hind (eds.) 2014) research frameworks.

Results

F6022, L6024 *2 fragments, 4358g*. The slag from this context comprises two large pieces of amorphous material displaying the rippling/mammilation associated with tap slag but also displaying a somewhat contorted shape. A number of impressions of charcoal are evident and small quantities of charcoal can be observed embedded into the material. A number of stones are also embedded in the material. The overall impression is that this is slag that has not flowed very far from the furnace and may have remained within it when as it cooled. It is possible that the contorted shape may to some extent derive from the material having been raked, or manipulated in some other way, when still plastic. The material itself is dense with broken surfaces revealing significant internal porosity. In colour, it is dark grey to black with extensive orange brown staining. Some slight possible vitrification is evident on some surfaces. It gives little response to the magnet.

F6022D, L6024D *15 fragments, 1333g*.
13 fragments comprise mid to dark grey material with some dark orange staining and occasional vitrification. Material is dense with only occasional internal air pockets. All fragments comprise runs or prills of tap slag clearly broken from a larger accumulation in antiquity.
1 fragment- dark grey to mid brown in colour. Material is dense but porous with rough, dull surfaces. However, the material appears to incorporate frequent glittery crystal structures. Very faint response to magnet. Undiagnostic slag.
1 fragment- light grey to dark orange brown in colour and measuring approx 140mm x80mm x 40mm. This is ceramic material with slag incorporated on what must be considered to be the inner surface; this surface also displays occasional vitrified patches. What appears to be occasional burnt flint is embedded in the material. This is furnace lining material and the grey colour suggests a reducing atmosphere in the furnace.

F6022, L6025 *5 fragments, 2647g*. Black to dark brown in colour. Very dense material with very occasional small air pockets. Variable response to magnet, but indicates that this is likely to derive from iron smelting. These fragments have the rippled/mammilated morphology associated with tap slag. Several surfaces have clear impressions of what would appear to be charcoal. In other cases, charcoal can be seen embedded into the surface of the material.

F6022D, L6025D *3 fragments, 286g*.
Two fragments are a dark grey brown with extensive orange-brown staining. Material is dense but has frequent moderate to large internal air pockets. Some possible fuel impressions on lower surfaces but upper surfaces have rippled/mammilated appearance suggestive of tap slag.
One fragment is light grey in colour with dark liver-red patches. This is not slag but could be naturally occurring ironstone and is potentially an example of the raw material from which the slag derives.

F6026, L6027 *4 fragments, 173g*. Morphologically, all of these fragments may be classified as tap slag. Three pieces are dark grey in colour and comprise dense material with little or no internal porosity. Two of these display smooth but dull surfaces, the third has rougher surfaces and displays fragments of white mineral embedded into it. The fourth fragment is dark orange brown in colour with rough granular/powdery surfaces and is strongly magnetic.

F6028B, L6031B *1 fragment, 342g*. Black to light purple grey in colour. The black surface is vitrified and glossy and the other portions are rough and dull and incorporate numerous small stones. This is ceramic material and represents furnace lining. There is some indication of two layers of vitrified material and this is suggestive of furnace repair (Crew 1995; Dungworth *et al* 2012).

F6034, L6035 *6 fragments, 785g*.
Four fragments black to red brown in colour. Dense material with little indication of internal air pockets. Little response to magnet. Tap slag.
Two fragments light grey to dark red brown in colour. Some black vitrified surfaces. High ceramic content indicates that these are pieces of vitrified furnace lining incorporating slag.

F6036A, L6037A *36 fragments, 7096g*. Very dark grey to mid grey brown in colour. Occasional orange brown staining. Very dense material with occasional indications of internal air pockets. No response to magnet. Some pieces display a morphology which is indicative of tap slag with numerous charcoal impressions. However, the incorporation of flints and other stones and portions of furnace lining, in addition to the large size and density of the material, suggest that this is material that has been largely allowed to cool *in situ* within a furnace/kiln.

F6036B, L6037B *3 fragments, 92g*.
2 fragments are dark grey in colour, dense material, with no air pockets. One gives strong response to the magnet. Although both pieces are small, their morphology suggests that they may be broken from a larger piece of tap slag.
The third fragment is a light grey colour. It is a hard, pumice-like material with numerous air pockets. It gives no response to the magnet. The upper surface is partially rippled/mammilated, similar to tap slag, but the lower surface would appear to consist of ceramic material, suggesting that this is slag that has become fused to the furnace lining in a reducing atmosphere.

F6036D, L6037D *22 fragments*, *1563g***.**
2 fragments comprising clay furnace lining; one is dark grey fading to light purple grey. The has a black glossy vitrified upper surface with the lower surface fading from dark grey to light purple grey.
2 small fragments comprise rough, amorphous material of dark grey colour with bright orange patches. They are strongly magnetic. Undiagnostic slag.
7 fragments of mid to dark grey, with some light vitrification and bright orange corrosion/oxidisation products, dense material with few internal air pockets. Little response to the magnet. These are all fragments of tap slag broken in antiquity from a larger accumulation of such material.
11 fragments dark grey to black material. Very dense material with few visible internal air pockets. Variable weak response to the magnet. Morphology indicates that this is tap slag. Some fragments have charcoal impressions while others appear to indicate vertical flow. This

tap slag is distinguished from the other 7 fragments of tap slag from this context by colour; this suggests that tap slag from two different smelts was deposited into this context.

F6040, L6041 *34 fragments, 534g.* This material ranges in colour from mid grey to black. It is all dense material with limited internal airpockets. Response to the magnet varies from piece to piece. Some pieces show glossy or vitrified surfaces. Occasional pieces display charcoal impressions. The morphology of all of this material indicates that it comprises small fragments broken from a larger accumulation of tap slag. It is not possible to determine if this all derived from a single smelt to due to slight variations in colour and the lack of clearly conjoining fragments.

F6088, L6089 *1 fragment, 49g*. Mid orange brown in colour. Rough dull surfaces. Dense, heavy material. Strong response to magnet. Undiagnostic Fe slag.

Discussion

All of the slag in this assemblage appears to derive from iron working. The quantity of tap slag that is present indicates that it derives from the smelting process. No indication of smithing activity, which is perhaps best represented by plano-convex smithing hearth bottoms (Crew 1996), was present within this assemblage. The material was consistently recovered from contexts which have been dated as Bronze Age on the basis of pottery evidence. There is, therefore, a clear discrepancy here. It is not possible that this material represents copper smelting (as would be consistent with the pottery dates); this is indicated by the notable Fe content of the slag and the fact that there is little or no archaeological evidence for copper smelting in the British Isles before the 18th century (Dungworth 2012).

The slag itself appeared almost consistently to be a very dense material with little internal porosity. A general low response to the magnet across the assemblage suggests a quite efficient smelting process that removed most of the iron from the ore.

The slag assemblage was recovered from one small part of the excavation area, being focussed on features in Grid Squares B10 and C10. A large proportion of the assemblage came from features forming Structure St6019, which has been interpreted as an oven or furnace, with over 8kg of slag coming from F6022, which has been interpreted as a stokehole. In reality, this is unlikely to have been a stokehole as, if this is indeed a smelting furnace, the type of furnace it is likely to represent would have been stoked from the top. The clay-lined bowls that F6022 and F6028 appeared to form are, however, characteristic of the lower portions of shaft furnaces (Crew 1995). The thickness of the clay lining of these bowls is usually a good indicator of the width of the furnace walls (Crew 1995) which were usually over 0.2m thick in order to reduce heat loss (Dungworth *et al* 2012). L6023=6029, the clay and gravel lining of the base of the furnace, was recorded as being between 0.02m and 0.1m thick, suggesting that this furnace may have had unusually thin walls, although it is possible that this lining has suffered degradation or damage during the clearing out of the furnace. The overall evidence suggests that St6019 represents an iron smelting furnace.

The form of the furnace may be slightly unusual. The clay lined basal bowl appears to have been well in excess of 2m in length and approximately 0.6m in width. Shaft furnaces were usually approximately 0.3m in (internal) diameter, although larger examples are known (Dungworth *et al* 2012). This suggests that the furnace may have been of unusual form and structure. Plates 1 and 2, however, suggest that St6019 may actually have comprised two shaft furnaces, each cut into a slight bank and perhaps positioned with the slag outlets facing each other. In this arrangement it appears that the tapped slag would have accumulated in the area between the two furnaces which would have been at the same height or slightly lower than the interior of the furnaces.

The slag appears not to be *in situ* as the material from F6022, for example, comprises tap slag and furnace lining suggesting that the pit that was left after deconstruction of the furnace was backfilled with waste material from the operation and destruction of the furnace, rather than simply being left to fall into repair and subsequent disintegration. A large quantity of slag and furnace lining was also deposited into penannular gully F6036. It is possible that this was used as a regular dump for the deposition of slag over a prolonged period of use for the furnace but alternatively could derive from a single event such as the demolition of the furnace.

The date of the furnace structure is not known; the Bronze Age pottery recovered from the various fills of the various features associated with St6019 must be considered to be residual. The furnace may therefore be contemporary with the early Romano-British phase of activity that has been recorded during other phases of archaeological work at Denham Park Farm. Crew (1995) notes that the amount of slag which can be expected at a primary iron production site varies considerably by period; at prehistoric sites even a few tens of kilograms is significant, whereas Roman and Medieval sites can produce quantities varying from approximately one tonne to hundreds of tonnes. This may indicate that St6019 represents small scale Roman smelting activity.

Plate 1. St6019 view east, showing furnace bases at either end of the structure.

Plate 2. St6019 view south, showing furnace bases at either end of the structure.

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11.7 The Environmental Samples

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Introduction

During multiple phases of excavation at Denham Park Farm, Buckinghamshire, 120 bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological analysis were taken and processed. Sampling was directed towards features attributable to the two main periods of activity at the site: the late Bronze Age (Phase 2) and early Romano-British (Phase 3).

The investigation of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal from these deposits was intended to examine the plant based economy of the site during its main periods of occupation. In addition, charcoal, which generally represents fuel debris, was used to examine the selection of fuel resources for the smelting of iron in the double furnace identified from Phase 3.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were sorted under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds, and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 23.

<u>Phase 1 - Late Neolithic</u>

A single sample was present from late Neolithic pit fill L6451 (F6449) but no carbonised plant macrofossils were present. A small concentration of oak charcoal (*Quercus* sp.) represented the only environmental archaeological material in this sample.

Phase 2 - Late Bronze Age

Late Bronze Age deposits were targeted with 30 samples. Ubiquity calculations show that cereal remains were present in 43.33% of samples, demonstrating that they were in relatively common usage across the site during the late Bronze Age. The most ubiquitous cereal was barley (*Hordeum* sp.) in 30% of samples, followed by wheat (*Triticum* sp.) in 20%. Where identifiable, the barley grains were hulled and included asymmetric grains indicative of hulled six row barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*). Wheat remains were dominated by glume wheat grains (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*). Chaff remains were rare and the only identifiable glume base in the Phase 2 deposits was spelt (*T. spelta*) from pit fill L6462 (F6461). In addition were two free-threshing type wheat grains (*T. aestivum/ turgidum* type) in L6237. Free-threshing type wheat is known at other sites from this period (Campbell and Straker 2003, 23) but may not have been a crop in its own right during the Bronze Age.

Densities of carbonised remains were low, with the highest concentration of remains being 1.65 items per litre in pit fill L6462 (F6461). This suggests that the material was present as dispersed carbonised debris rather than discrete deposits resulting from intensive nearby crop processing activities. The limited quantities of chaff are likely to be a reflection of this, since they are more fragile and vulnerable to mechanical damage if the material spent much time on surrounding surfaces prior to deposition.

Non-cereal taxa were recovered which are likely to have originated as arable weeds. These included goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*), vetch/ wild pea (*Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp.), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), chess (*Bromus secalinus* type), and other wild grasses (Poaceae). The presence of cleavers, which is more common in autumn-sown cereals, may suggest that the spelt wheat was grown as a winter crop.

In the richest sample (Sample 6.667 of L6462) cereals were dominated by wheat remains over barley but no other sample was rich enough to make a more detailed comparison of the numeric dominance of either crop. The non-cereal remains in L6462 were dominated by large seeded grasses, including chess-type (*Bromus secalinus* type). These may have represented tolerated weeds within the crop, potentially acting as a buffer against crop failure (e.g. Campbell 2000, 48-50).

Phase 3 - Early Romano-British

A total of 37 bulk samples were taken from early Romano-British deposits, including numerous samples associated with furnace F6022/F6028. Ubiquity calculations showed a lower percentage presence of cereals in samples from the early Romano-British period, with cereal remains recorded in 18.92% of samples. Barley was again most ubiquitous (8.11%), followed by wheat (5.41%) and oat (*Avena* sp.; 2.7%). To a degree, the lower ubiquity of cereals

may have been affected by the nine samples associated with the furnace deposits, which had little association with the use and processing of cereals.

The fills of pit F6088 were rich in carbonised remains, in particular seeds of non-cereal taxa. Cereal remains from L6089 and L6122 included hulled barley, wheat and oat, although in rather low concentrations. Non-cereal remains were richest in L6089 and were dominated by goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). Goosefoot species tend to have a preference for fertile soils, as do knotgrass (*Persicaria* sp.) and knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*), which may reflect the cultivation of good soils and some degree of improvement through manuring. A single sloe stone (*Prunus spinosa*) was also recovered, which may represent gathered fruits, or perhaps an accidental addition to the hearth with gathered firewood.

Charcoal from deposits L6024D, L6025D and L6030B, associated with the furnaces excavated on the site, was also identified (Table 24). The bulk of the material was composed of oak (*Quercus* sp.), which included fragments with tyloses in the vessels indicative of heartwood. Also present were a small number of fragments of beech (*Fagus* sp.) and cherry (*Prunus* sp.). This indicates that the primary fuel employed was oak, which is dense and slow-burning, making it ideal for industrial purposes. It is likely that it was burned as charcoal.

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Volume (litres)	Phase	Fraction	Fagus		Quercus		Prunus		Diffuse		Indet./unidentified	Total weight (g)
								COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	COUNT	WEIGHT (g)	WEIGHT (g)	
AS1009	6	6024D	6022	Furnace	20	3	>5mm	-	-	74	5.087	-	-	-	-	0.955	**6.042**
							2-5mm	-	-	100	2.093	-	-	-	-	15.175	**17.268**
							Tot	-	-	174	7.18	-	-	-	-	16.13	**23.31**
AS1009	9	6025D	6022	Furnace	10	3	>5mm	-	-	74	6.182	1	0.038	-	-	0.292	**6.512**
							2-5mm	-	-	100	1.831	-	-	-	-	5.638	**7.469**
							Tot	-	-	174	8.013	1	0.038	-	-	5.93	**13.981**
AS1009	10	6030B	6028	Furnace	20	3	>5mm	1	0.039	30	3.021	-	-	-	-	0.655	**3.715**
							2-5mm	-	-	59	1.256	-	-	1	0.024	4.744	**6.024**
							Tot	1	0.039	89	4.277	-	-	1	0.024	5.399	**9.739**

Table 24. Charcoal quantification from furnace deposits

Phases 4 and 5 - Medieval and Post-Medieval

A single Phase 4 deposit was sampled (occupation layer L6400) and two post-medieval deposits were investigated (ditch fills L5031 and L7007A). None of these contained carbonised macrofossils and only a small concentration of indeterminate charcoal fragments were present in L5031.

Undated

Some 49 samples were taken from undated deposits, largely representing the fills of discrete pits and postholes. Carbonised remains were generally sparse, much like the pattern seen in Phases 2 and 3.

Discussion and conclusions

The carbonised plant remains from late Bronze Age Phase 2 are quite typical of the period. The scattered, low-level occurrence of cereal remains reflects the widespread use and processing of cereals. This was most likely carried out in a piecemeal fashion as semi-processed spikelets were removed from storage for day-to-day processing (e.g. Stevens 2003, 71-73). Evidence suggests that both hulled barley and glume wheat were significant in the economy, although insufficient evidence exists to determine the relative importance of each. Whether spelt wheat was accompanied by emmer wheat is unclear, as is the status of free-threshing type wheat. At other late Bronze Age sites, both glume wheat types have been recorded and free-threshing type wheat has also been found to make a contribution (e.g. Straker 2000; Campbell 2004; Greig 1991). Hulled barley was also predominant at this time (*ibid.*). Evidence that was absent from Denham Park Farm, which has been recognised elsewhere, were other potential crop plants and contaminants. These include oat (*Avena* sp.), identified at Potterne for example (Straker 2000), rye (*Secale cereale*), identified in waterlogged and charred assemblages from Runnymede Bridge (Greig 1991), and flax (*Linum usitatissimum*), identified in mineralised deposits at Potterne (Carruthers 2000) and waterlogged deposits at Runnymede Bridge (Greig 1991) and Reading Business Park (Campbell 1992), among others. It is likely that pulses also made a contribution to the late Bronze Age diet (Campbell and Straker 2003) but are not regularly preserved in significant concentrations. It is likely that the late Bronze Age diet and economy at Denham Park Farm was considerably more diverse than the available evidence from carbonised remains suggests.

During the early Romano-British period, there was little evidence for any kind of agricultural intensification focussed on the present site. Cereal remains were generally scattered and present in low densities, with no evidence of bulk processing activities for large scale storage or export. The deposit from L6089, which was rich in seeds of non-cereal taxa, may represent a deposit of crop processing by-products, in which chaff elements have failed to survive. Alternatively, these plant remains could have originated as plants from waste ground that was cleared and burned during activity on the site. The low representation of carbonised remains may indicate that the excavated features were peripheral to the main focus of Roman domestic settlement and agricultural processing activities.

The analysis of charcoal remains from the furnace deposits has shown that oak was the primary fuel. It is likely that this was burnt as charcoal and may have come from nearby managed woodland.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Phase	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
Phase 1 - Late Neolithic																								
AS1009	6.66	6451	6449	Fill of Pit	1	40	40	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
Phase 2 - Late Bronze Age																								
AS1009	6.3	6006	6005	Fill of Pit	2	10	10	100%	X	-	HB (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.4	6012	6009	Fill of Pit	2	30	30	100%	X	-	NFI (1)	X	*Polygonum aviculare* (1), Medium Fabaceae (1), *Galium aparine* (1), *Galium* sp. (1)	-	XXX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.20	6072	6071	Fill of Pit	2	20	20	100%	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.22	6080	6079	Fill of Pit	2	10	10	100%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	X	-
AS1009	6.23	6090	6079	Fill of Pit	2	10	10	100%	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	X	-
AS1009	6.26	6092/ 6094	6091/ 6093	Fill of Postholes	2	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-

AS1009	6.27	6101/ 6103	6100/ 6102	Fill of Postholes	2	20	10	50%	-	-	-	X	*Chenopodium* sp. (1)	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.35	6134	6133	Fill of Pit	2	20	10	50%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.41	6205	6204	Fill of Pit	2	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.45	6226	6225	Fill of Pit	2	20	10	50%	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	1	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.46	6227	6225	Fill of Pit	2	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp., Ring porous	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.47	6228	6225	Fill of Pit	2	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.48	6237	6236	Fill of Pit	2	20	20	100%	XX	-	HB (3), Hord (1), FTW (2), Trit (2), NFI (4)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1), Large Poaceae (1)	-	X	-	X	*Oxychilus* sp.	XX	-	XX	-	-	-
AS1009	6.49	6241	6240	Fill of Posthole	2	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	cf. *Corylus* sp. RW, Ring porous, Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.50	6252	6251	Fill of Pit	2	30	30	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.51	6263	6262	Fill of Pit	2	20	20	100%	-	-	-	X	*Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp. (1)	-	XX	*Quercus* sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.52	6268	6267	Fill of Pit	2	30	30	100%	-	X	E/S GB (1)	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.55	6286	6285	Fill of Posthole	2	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

AS1009	6.56	6288/ 6290	6287/ 6289	Fill of Postholes	2	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.64	6324	6323	Fill of Pit	2	30	30	100%	X	-	Hord (1), Trit (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.67	6462	6461	Fill of Pit	2	40	40	100%	XX	X	HB (1), HB tail (1), Hord (4), E/S (9), Trit (6), NFI (18), Spelt GB (1)	XX	Chenopodiaceae (1), *Bromus secalinus* (12), *Bromus* sp. (4), Large Poaceae (9)	-	XX	*Quercus* sp., Ring porous	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	X	Root/ tuber (2)
AS1009	6.68	6460	6458	Fill of Pit	2	40	20	50%	X	-	HTB (2), Hord (3), Trit (1), NFI (3)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.72	6469	6468	Fill of Pit	2	20	20	100%	X	-	HB (1), Hord (1), Trit (1), NFI (1)	X	Caryophyllaceae (1)	5 (0.056g)	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.73	6491	6490	Fill of Pit	2	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.74	6507/ 6508	6506	Fill of Pit	2	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.75	6501	6500	Fill of Pit	2	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.76	6524	6523	Fill of Pit	2	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.87	6604C	6603	Fill of Ditch	2	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.93	6650	6649	Fill of Pit	2	20	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.94	6660	6659	Fill of Posthole	2	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-

Phase 3 - Early Romano-British																								
AS1009	5.2	5005B	5004	Fill of Ditch	3	40	40	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	5.3	5011	5010	Fill of Pit	3	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	5.5	5019B	5018	Fill of Ditch	3	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	5.7	5029	5028	Fill of Pit	3	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	5.9	5033	5032	Fill of Pit	3	10	10	100%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.1	6008	6007	Fill of Pit	3	40	40	100%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.5	6024A	6022	Furnace	3	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.6	6024D	6022	Furnace	3	20	20	100%	-	-	-	X	*Chenopodium* sp. (1)	-	XXX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.7	6025A	6022	Furnace	3	20	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.8	6025D	6022	Furnace	3	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.9	6025D	6022	Furnace	3	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.10	6030B	6028	Furnace	3	20	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.11	6030C	6028	Furnace	3	20	10	50%	-	-	-	X	*Ranunculus* sp. (1)	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.12	6031B	6028	Furnace	3	20	20	100%	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.13	6031C	6028	Furnace	3	20	20	100%	X	-	NFI (2)	-	-	-	X	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.14	6033B	6032	Fill of Pit	3	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-

AS1009	6.15	6037D	6036	Fill of Ditch	3	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-
AS1009	6.16	6035A	6034	Fill of Pit	3	20	10	50%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	-	-
AS1009	6.17a	6037B	6036	Fill of Ditch	3	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.18	6041	6040	Fill of Pit	3	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	-	-	-
AS1009	6.25	6089	6088	Fill of Pit	3	40	40	100%	XX	-	HB (2), Hord (2), E/S (1), Oat (1), NFI (5)	XXX	*Ranunculus acris/ bulbosus* (1), *Ranunculus* sp. (1), *Chenopodium* sp. (89), Chenopodiaceae (8), *Persicaria* sp. (1), *Polygonum aviculare* (1), *Fallopia convolvulus* (31), Polygonaceae (6), *Prunus spinosa* (1), *Galium* sp. (1), Asteraceae (1), Large Poaceae (2)	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-

AS1009	6.32	6122	6088	Fill of Pit	3	30	30	100%	XX	-	HTB (1), HB (23), Hord (38), Hord germ (1), Trit (4), NFI (50)	X	Chenopodiaceae (2), *Fallopia convolvulus* (1), *Galium* sp. (1), *Bromus* sp. (1), Large Poaceae (1)	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	X	*Pupilla muscorum*	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.39	6029	6026	Fill of Pit	3	30	30	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.53	6269D	6274	Fill of Ditch	3	40	40	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.69	6471	6470	Fill of Pit	3	30	30	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.70	6465A	6464	Fill of Linear	3	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.89	6628	6627	Fill of Pit	3	40	40	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Root wood?	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.90	6637	6627	Fill of Pit	3	20	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	1	XX	Diffuse porous, Root wood?	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.95	6661	6659	Fill of Pit	3	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.96	6662	6659	Fill of Pit	3	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.97a	6638	6627	Fill of Pit	3	5	5	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.97b	6681	6680	Fill of Pit	3	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.99	6701	6700	Fill of Ditch	3	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.101	6729A	6728	Fill of Curvilinear Feature	3	30	20	67%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	X	-

AS1009	6.102	6737	6736	Fill of Pit	3	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.103	6741	6740	Fill of Pit	3	40	40	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	7.2	7013	7012	Fill of Pit	3	20	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
Phase 4 - Medieval																								
AS1009	6.77	6400	-	Occupation layer	4	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
Phase 5 - Post-medieval																								
AS1009	5.8	5031	5030	Dfill of Ditch Terminus	5	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	7.3	7007A	7006	Fill of Ditch	5	20	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	X	-	-	-
Undated																								
AS1009	5.1	5003	5002	Fill of Pit	-	20	20	100%	-	-	-	X	*Brassica/ Sinapis* sp. (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	5.4	5017B	5016	Fill of Ditch	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	5.6	5015A	5014	Fill of Ditch	-	10	10	100%	X	-	NFI (1)	X	*Trifolium* sp. Fruit (1)	-	XX	*Quercus* sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	5.10	5035	5034	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	5.11	5041	5040	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.2	6014	6013	Fill of Pit	-	20	20	100%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.17b	6047	6046	Fill of Pit	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.19	6050	6049	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.21	6074	6073	Fill of Pit	-	20	10	50%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.24	6078	6077	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	X	*Chenopodium* sp. (1)	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-

AS1009	6.28	6105	6104	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	X	X	Hord (1), NFI (3), Spelt GB (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.29	6097	6095	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.30	6115	6114	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.31	6117	6116	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.33	6124	6123	Fill of Pit	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.34	6126	6125	Fill of Pit	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	X	*Carychium* sp.	XX	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.36	6136	6135	Fill of Pit	-	20	20	100%	-	-	-	X	*Chenopodium* sp. (1)	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.37	6141	6140	Fill of Pit	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.38	6023	6020	Fill of Pit	-	30	30	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.40	6199	6198	Fill of Pit	-	30	30	100%	XX	-	HB(1), Hord (4), Trit (2), NFI (6)	X	*Galium* sp. (1)	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.42	6211	6210	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	XX	-	HB (2), Hord (11), E/S (7), Trit (20), Trit germ (1), NFI (37)	X	*Silene* sp. (1)	-	XX	*Quercus* sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.43	6215	6214	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

AS1009	6.44	6230	6229	Fill of Pit	-	20	20	100%	-	-	-	X	*Bromus* sp. (1)	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	Monocot culm base (1), Small mammal faeces (7)
AS1009	6.54	6276	6275	Fill of Pit	-	20	20	100%	-	-	-	X	*Chenopodium* sp. (1)	-	XXX	Ring porous	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-
AS1009	6.57	6305	6304	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.58	6312	6311	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.59	6429	6427	Fill of Ditch	-	40	40	100%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	XXX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.60	6316	6315	Fill of Pit	-	20	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.61	6318	6317	Fill of Pit	-	20	20	100%	X	-	Trit (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.62	6320	6319	Fill of Pit	-	20	20	100%	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.63	6322	6321	Fill of Pit	-	25	25	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	X	-
AS1009	6.65	6443	6442	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.71	6416	6415	Fill of Pit	-	20	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	XX	-	-	-
AS1009	6.79	6530	6529	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.80	6544	6543	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.81	6562	6561	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.82	6576	6575	Fill of Pit	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.83	6578	6577	Fill of Pit	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-

AS1009	6.84	6598	6597	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.85	6606	6605	Fill of Pit	-	5	5	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.86	6572	6571	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.88	6620	6619	Fill of Pit	-	20	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
AS1009	6.92	6648	6647	Fill of Pit	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.98	6683	6682	Fill of Pit	-	30	30	100%	-	-	-	X	Small Poaceae (1)	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.100	6703A	6702	Fill of Ditch	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.104	6747	6746	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.105	6749	6748	Fill of Pit	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
AS1009	6.106	6767	6766	Fill of Pit	-	20	20	100%	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	X	-
AS1009	7.1	7005	7004	Fill of Ditch	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-

Table 23: Results from the bulk sample light fractions from Denham Park Farm. Abbreviations: HTB = hulled, twisted barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*); HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*); Spelt (*Triticum spelta*); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain); GB = glume base.

12 DISCUSSION

12.1 The excavation revealed a multi-period archaeological landscape with the most extensive activity dating to the late Bronze Age and Romano-British periods. Further, but quite limited, evidence of Neolithic, medieval, post-medieval and modern activity was recorded.

12.2 The Neolithic period is represented by Pit F6449. This contained 8 sherds of pottery bearing decoration characteristic of the Durrington Walls sub-style of late Neolithic Grooved ware, which can be dated to the period *c*.3000/2900-2100/2000BC.

12.3 The late Bronze Age activity consisted of potential boundary ditches and a variety of pits and postholes, most of which were widely spaced but some of which were organised in to loose clusters, at least one of which is potentially representative of a structure (St6306). The late Bronze Age pottery assemblage is comparable to that from the major late Bronze Age Thames-side settlement at Runnymede Bridge (Needham 1991). The post-Deverel-Rimbury 'plain ware' assemblage present at this is suggestive of domestic consumption and rubbish deposition into pits (or middens) as has been recorded at several other late Bronze Age settlement in the Thames Valley. Environmental sampling has revealed a pattern of carbonised plant remains from this phase that are quite typical of the period. Their scattered and low-level occurrence reflects the widespread use of cereals. Processing of these cereals was most likely carried out in a piecemeal, day-to-day basis, as and when needed.

12.4 Lambrick (2014, 150) identifies landscapes and land-use as an important area of archaeological research for the Solent-Thames region. These issues will form an important part of post-excavation research; the character of the land-use demonstrated here, its position within the landscape, and how this compares to contemporary sites within the region has the potential to contribute to the wider understanding of how land was utilised during the later Bronze Age and the way in which this may have varied according to variations in the character and conditions of the landscape. Similarly, settlement is identified as an important research subject for this period in the Solent-Thames region (Lambrick 2014, 150). Comparison with contemporary local sites will help to confirm the character of the settlement activity here. This may then be used as a model to determine whether or not this represents seasonal occupation (Lambrick 2014, 150) and other aspects of settlement organisation.

12.5 The Romano-British archaeology consisted of several linear features representing enclosures of field systems which extended beyond the areas of the site which were subject to excavation. In addition to this were several discreet pits, distributed mainly in close proximity to the boundary ditches. The low representation of carbonised plant remains in Roman contexts that the site was located in a peripheral position in relation to the main focus of Roman domestic settlement and agricultural processing activities. However, the character of the pottery from this phases appears consistent with low status domestic activity in the region, frequently associated with small farmsteads or agricultural settlements in the Colne Valley and Buckinghamshire region. Pottery from Roman features consists of probably locally-produced fabrics that suggest a date in the mid to late 1st century AD. Landscape and land-use, social organisation, and settlement characterisation, are identified as important research subjects for the Romano-British period (Fulford 2014, 179-182). Further analysis of this site has the potential to provide information relating to all of these subjects through comparison with contemporary sites.

12.6 Also most likely to be representative of Romano-British activity were Furnace F6019 and the penannular ditch F6036, both of which, despite containing late Bronze Age pottery, also contained iron smelting slag and are therefore associated with industrial practices which are clearly not of Bronze Age date. Analysis of environmental samples from the furnace indicates that oak was the primary fuel. It is likely that this was burnt as charcoal and may have come from nearby managed woodland. The presence of this organic material means that radiocarbon dating may be used in order to establish the true date of this industrial activity. The Solent-Thames region lies between the major centres of Roman iron production in the Forest of Dean, the Weald and Northamptonshire. Sites across the Solent-Thames region attest small-scale ironmaking, including the continuation of prehistoric traditions alongside shaft furnaces (Fulford 2014, 183). Dating of the contexts associated with iron working will therefore be an important research goal of post-excavation research. Due to the importance of iron working in the Solent-Thames region (Fulford 2014, 183), comparison with other iron working sites in terms of kiln-type, fuels used, and potential output will form an important part of post-excavation research.

12.7 The medieval period was represented by Layer L6400. This contained 11 sherds of pottery from jars or

cooking pots that appear to have been produced in the late 12th to 14th centuries.

PART II. UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

13 UPDATE OF AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.

13.1 The original academic aims and objectives of the project are presented in Section 2 of this report (above).

13.2 Following the completion of fieldwork, these aims remain valid. The original aims and objectives are incorporated into, and expanded upon, by the Updated Aims and Objectives set out in Section 14, below. These are derived from the assessments of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence from the site, presented in Part I of this document. They have been developed with the updated regional research framework for Buckinghamshire as presented in the archaeological research agenda for the Solent-Thames region (Hill and Hey 2014). The suggested bibliography, comprising material for comparison and reference, is presented in Section 15.

14 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.

14.1 The Neolithic

Excavation at Denham Quarry recorded a single feature of Neolithic date. The ceramic material has the potential to contribute to artefact studies. The identification of archaeology of this date adds to the corpus of information regarding this period in this part of Buckinghamshire. The limited nature of the Neolithic archaeology here indicates that its research potential mostly relates to understanding patterns of utilisation of the landscape through an examination of how the evidence here fits into the wider pattern of Neolithic activity (Bradley 2014a, 111).

Research aims

<u>The Neolithic activity of the surrounding area</u>

- To set the Neolithic activity recorded at the current site within the context of the known Neolithic archaeology within the surrounding area.

- An examination of the distribution of Neolithic activity in the surrounding and an assessment of how the Neolithic activity at the current site fits in to that pattern.
- Comparison of the character of Neolithic Pit F6449 with features at notable sites in the surrounding area such as the former Sanderson site, Oxford Road, Denham (Howell & Corcoran 2002), and Neolithic sites known to the south-east of the site in the Colne Valley at Uxbridge, including a pit recorded during excavation (HER 51019), a flint artefact (HER 50163) and an earthwork (HER 50376).

<u>The character of the Neolithic activity in comparison to known activity in the wider Solent-Thames region</u>

- To compare the Neolithic archaeology at the current site with other sites in the wider Solent-Thames region. Such sites include the Eton Dorney Rowing Lake *c.*14km to the south-west (Allen *et al* 2013, 395).
    - The character of the Solent-Thames region in the Neolithic period is described by Head (1955, republished 2014) and by Bradley (2014b).

14.2 The late Bronze Age

Lambrick (2014, 150) identifies the landscape and land use and settlement activity as important areas of research for the later Bronze Age in the Solent-Thames region. As this site contains possible structures, fairly extensive pitting reminiscent of other settlement sites of this date, and potential enclosures, it appears that further examination of the recorded evidence may provide information to contribute to these areas of research.

Research aims

<u>The overall character of the late Bronze Age activity</u>

- To identify the overall character of the late Bronze Age activity and to set it in the context of known contemporary activity in the surrounding area
    - Analysis of the finds assemblages and the

processes behind their deposition will help to indicate the nature of occupation at the site.
    - Environmental evidence will provide information regarding agricultural and economic activity as well as possibly providing information regarding climatic conditions; human responses to this might then be identifiable from other evidence.
    - An examination of the local landscape at this time (e.g. described by Parker *et al* 2008, Brück 2000) may assist in setting the Bronze Age activity in local context.
    - The later Bronze Age in general is discussed and described by Champion (1999) and Brück (2007). Bronze Age settlements in general are discussed and described by Brück and Fokkens (2013).

<u>The function and character of Structure 6306</u>

- To establish the function and character of St6306
    - To compare the plan of St6306 with other known structures of late Bronze Age date, both at sites in the local vicinity, such as Runnymede Bridge (Needham 1991), Reading Business Park (Brossler *et al* 2004), Aldermarston Wharf and Knight's Farm (Bradley *et al* 1980), and elsewhere, such as Mucking (Clark 1993), Mill House Farm, Chadwell St Mary (Newton 2017), Thorny Down (Ellison 1987), South Hornchurch (Guttmann & Last 2000), Wallingford, Oxfordshire (Thomas *et al* 1986).

<u>The function of the late Bronze Age enclosure ditches</u>

- To confirm the date of the late Bronze Age ditches. These ditches are located in close proximity to the Roman ditches and in some cases appear to have a spatial relationship with them.
    - Further examination of their date is required through artefactual analysis and possibly through scientific dating methods.

- Comparison of the form in plan and section and the layout of these ditches in comparison to enclosure systems at contemporary sites. E.g. Runnymede Bridge (Needham 1991), Reading Business Park

(Brossler *et al* 2004), Aldermarston Wharf and Knight's Farm (Bradley *et al* 1980), Mucking (Clark 1993), Mill House Farm, Chadwell St Mary (Newton 2017), Thorny Down (Ellison 1987), South Hornchurch (Guttmann & Last 2000), Gibson (2004), Newton and Mustchin (2012 & 2015). Synthetic works on Bronze Age field systems will also be consulted to establish how these features might have functioned (e.g. Yates 2007a; Pryor 1998).

- The most compelling, and seemingly obvious, explanation for the presence of enclosures relates to farming. There it is essential to examine the evidence for agricultural activity at the site and in association with these enclosures.
    - To assess the results of the environmental analysis (Summers, this report)
    - To identify if the enclosures recorded at the site are representative of agricultural activity through comparison with contemporary local sites (Runnymede Bridge (Needham 1991), Aldermarston Wharf and Knight's Farm (Bradley *et al* 1980)) and examination of synthetic works on the subject e.g. Yates (2007).
    - To identify whether the site conforms to known patterns and characteristics of agricultural sites of this date (e.g. Greis 2002; Stephens and Fuller 2012; Bishop 2002; Lavender 2004).
    - Compare possible economic practices with those identified at other late Bronze Age sites (food and food procurement is discussed by Parker Pearson (2003), Fowler (1983) discusses farming in Bronze Age Britain, Greis (2002) examines farming in prehistoric southern Britain).
    - Agricultural intensification in the late Bronze Age Thames Valley is discussed by Yates (2007b); comparison of the findings presented in this synthetic work with the evidence from the current site may provide information regarding the way in which agricultural activity occurred at this location

- Enclosures may relate to control of the land, social division, and control of the movement of people. The possibility that the ditches represented here relate to this type of activity must be examined.
    - The significance of boundaries and their

relationship to issues of tenure and territoriality are discussed by Fleming (1998) and Kitchen (2001).

The other late Bronze Age features

- To identify the function of the other late Bronze Age features.
    - This may be achieved through an examination of the artefactual assemblages recovered from them and the pattern of backfill represented (c.f. Garrow 2006).
    - Comparison with contemporary sites within close proximity (e.g. Runnymede Bridge (Needham 1991), Aldermarston Wharf and Knight's Farm (Bradley *et al* 1980)) and with other sites at which similar distributions of such features exist (e.g. Mucking (Clark 1993), Mill House Farm, Chadwell St Mary (Newton 2017)).
    - Bronze Age pit groups or clusters, and Bronze Age settlement in general, on sandy geology are discussed by Newton (2013), Martin (1993), Gibson (2004).

14.3 The Romano-British period

Research Aims

The overall character of the Roman activity

The Roman archaeology consists of boundary ditches representing potential enclosures of field systems, some associated pits and postholes and an area, tentatively dated to the Romano-British period, of industrial activity.

- To identify the overall character of the Romano-British activity and to set it in the context of known contemporary activity in the surrounding area
    - Analysis of the finds assemblages and the processes behind their deposition will help to indicate the nature of occupation at the site.
    - Do the recorded features indicate that occupation must have been present, or was this simply an agricultural and industrial location?

- Examination of HER records and relevant grey literature for the immediately surrounding area will provide context and background for activity of this date.
- The Romano-British landscape of the south Buckinghamshire area is described by Parker *et al* (2008).

The field system

Detailed examination of fields and the ways in which the distinctive and varying landscapes of the Solent-Thames region were utilised are identified as important research subjects for the region (Fulford 2014, 179). The characteristics of the field systems and the agricultural regimes for which they were used will be examined in light of the topographical and geological/soil conditions present at the site.

- To compare the Romano-British field system recorded at this site with other field systems in the surrounding area.
  - Comparable sites include Aston Clinton (Masefield 2008), Pitstone (Wainwright *et al* 2010), Broughton, Milton Keynes (Petchey 1978), Berryfield, Aylesbury (Dodds 2002), Renny Lodge (Budd and Crockett 2009).
  - Synthetic studies of Roman field systems have been carried out by Rippon *et al* (2015), Baker and Butlin (1973), Fowler (2002), Bird (2016), Chadwick (2013).

- To examine the function of the field system/enclosures.
  - Comparison of form with the local sites listed above and with similar enclosures recorded elsewhere.
  - Examination of the archaeobotanical evidence will provide information regarding the agricultural economy and whether or not these enclosures could be utilised for the agricultural activities indicated. Fulford (2014, 179) notes the importance of environmental analysis in the understanding of field systems and land use.
  - Conclusions regarding the agricultural regime and land use will be examined against the topographical and geological conditions and compared to known distributions of similar

agricultural regimes.

The possible furnace

Romano-British iron working is identified as an important research subject for the Solent-Thames region due, at least in part, to its position between the major centres of Roman iron production in the Forest of Dean, the Weald and Northamptonshire (Fulford 2014, 183). The presence of a possible iron smelting furnace indicates that the site has the potential to provide information to contribute to the achievement of research goals associated with this subject.

- To test the accuracy of the initial identification of St6019 as an iron smelting furnace and to offer alternative interpretations if this is not the case.
    - The interpretation of the feature as an iron smelting furnace will be tested against known examples of such features and by looking at its suitability for the smelting process by examining how the smelting process works (Crew 1995).
    - Early smelting furnaces are classified by Cleere (1972), and how they operate is also described by the same author (1971, 1976). Further work on this subject has been carried out by Paynter (2007a). Contemporary or near contemporary smelting furnaces are described by e.g. Dungworth and Mepham (2012) and Pine (2013).
    - The Romano-British iron industry in general is discussed by Sim (2011).

- To carry out further analysis on the possible furnace to establish more about its date and the technology that it represents.
    - Radiocarbon dating (see below) will be carried out on organic material recovered from environmental samples taken from the furnace. This will establish whether or not the furnace is indeed of Roman date; the contradictory ceramic evidence means that some consideration must be given to the possibility that the furnace was of Iron Age or post-Roman date.
    - Further consideration will be given to the charcoal recovered from the furnace in order to establish the source of this fuel and the way in

which fuel was managed and procured.

- To examine the penannular ditch F6036 and how it related to the furnace.
    - To identify possible comparable examples.
    - To look at processes and patterns of deposition. Can the way in which the slag was deposited in this feature reveal anything about the way in which it functioned when it was extant? Does the presence of slag indicate a function associated with iron working or was this simply a convenient location to dump slag?
    - How does this relate to known examples of iron working 'workshops' from this period? Paynter (2007b) describes two such 'workshops' which have been identified in Kent.

14.4 Undated features

Research Objectives

Many of the recorded features were devoid of dateable artefactual evidence and displayed insufficient spatial relationships from which a particular date for the creation/functioning could be extrapolated. Further consideration will be given to the date of such features and the way in which they may have functioned.

Undated feature groups

- To use comparative evidence from both this site and other appropriately located and dated sites to identify parallels in order to provide possible dates and interpretations for the various undated features.
    - In appropriate cases, scientific dating analysis may be used to establish the date of key undated features (see below).

14.5 Scientific Dating Analysis

Research objectives

Contexts associated with iron smelting

- Several contexts containing late Bronze Age pottery also contained iron slag, indicating a discrepancy in the dating evidence. This included the furnace F6019 and Oval Enclosure F6036 in addition to several other features. Dating of contexts such as these will confirm the date of the contexts associated with iron smelting and has the potential to offer some explanation as to the presence of apparently late Bronze Age pottery in these contexts.
    - L6024D, L6025D and L6030B, which comprise fills associated with Furnace F6019, and L6029, a clay lining associated with F6019, all contained charcoal which may be used for C14 dating.
    - Dateable organic material, in the form of charred cereals, has been recovered from fill L6122 of Pit F6088, a pit containing both iron smelting slag and Bronze Age pottery. Potentially dateable charcoal was recovered from fill L5035 of Pit F5034, which also contained iron smelting slag and Bronze Age pottery.

Undated features

- Several undated contexts have been identified from which dateable organic material has been recovered. Dating of these contexts has the potential to add detail to the chronology of the site. These contexts are:
    - Pit F6198, L6199
    - Pit F6210, L6211
    - Linear F5014, L5015
    - Linear F6427, L6429

- It should be noted, however, that while these contexts have yielded material suitable for radiocarbon dating, dating of them will simply provide the date of the individual features/contexts. These contexts display insufficient stratigraphic or spatial relationships for scientific dating of them to contribute to a greater understanding of the overall site chronology.

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16 PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

16.1 Summary

The location of the site and the extent and character of the archaeology indicate that publication with a local journal, in this case *Records of Buckinghamshire*, would be most appropriate.

The publication report will present the background of the project, contain a description and analysis of features and finds, and conclude with a synthetic discussion of the site's structure and development, with local and regional comparisons. Specialist reports will be integrated into the text and included in line with the requirements of publication, as set out by the agreed publishers.

16.2 Estimated breakdown of report

ABSTRACT
c 200 words

- Contents. Summary of phasing, features, finds and interpretation
- Tables. -
- Figures. -

- Plates . -

INTRODUCTION

c. 400 words

- Contents. Circumstances of the project and summary of background information. Description of the situation of the site and geological and topographical descriptions. Introduction to excavation strategies and phasing.
- Tables. Phasing and date ranges
- Figures. Site location and detailed site location plans. Excavation and overall phase plans
- Plates . -

PHASE 1

c. 150 words

- Contents: Synthetic description of the Neolithic pit and the ceramic artefacts recovered from it.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Plan and Section. Pottery illustrations.
- Plates: -

PHASE 2

c. 1500 words

- Contents: Description of the late Bronze Age features, their form and distribution. Relevant descriptions and discussion from specialists' reports. Introduction to Interpretations.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase 2 plan and selected sections. Artefact illustrations
- Plates : -

PHASE 3

c. 2500 words

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the Romano-British features and their distribution.

Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase 3 plan and selected sections. Artefact illustrations
- Plates : -

PHASE 4

c. 200 words

- Contents: Description of the medieval feature and its location. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase 4 plan and section. Artefact illustrations
- Plates: -

PHASE 5

c. 150 words

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the post-medival features and their distribution. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses
- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase 5 plan and selected sections.
- Plates: -

PHASE 6

c. 150 words

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the modern features and their distribution. Introduction to Interpretations.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase 6 plan.
- Plates: -

UNDATED FEATURES

c. 500 words

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the undated features and their distribution with focus

on the most important feature groups. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses.

- Tables: -
- Figures: Selected plan and sections.
- Plates: -

DISCUSSION

c. 3000 words

- Contents: Organised thematically, taking into account the research questions and subjects presented in Section 14 of this document. This section will form the bulk of the publication report and will contain relevant stratigraphic information, specialist's contributions, comparisons, and interpretations.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Interpretative plans and comparisons
- Plates: -
- Specialist: Specialist contributions will be introduced where they contribute to the discussion.

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Buckinghamshire County Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
2000?			Topsoil						Str. Flint	2	40
	5000		Topsoil						Fe. Frag	1	15
									Slag	1	27
									Str.Flint	1	2
5002	5003		Fill of Pit	1st C AD	3	15	41				
5004	5005	A B	Fill of Ditch	1st C AD 1st C AD	11 9	62 56			B.Flint F.Clay Str.Flint B.Flint	 1 1	7 155 27 121
5008	5009		Fill of Pit	Mid 1st-early 2nd C AD	4	28					
5010	5011		Fill of Pit	1st-Early 2nd C AD	2	45			Str.Flint	1	6
5012	5013		Fill of Post Hole	Mid 1st-early 2nd C AD	6	31			Daub		56
5014	5015	A	Fill of Ditch						Str.Flint	1	12
5018	5019	A	Fill of Ditch	Late 1st-4th C AD	9	114					
	5026		Fill of Tree Bowl	Mid-Late 1st C AD	48	353			Slag B.Clay	2	4 9
5028	5029		Fill of Pit	Mid 1st-early 2nd C AD	30	182	6		Sandstone Slag	3 1	2057 88
5030	5031		Fill of Ditch Terminus				54				
5032	5033		Fill of Pit	Mid 1st-early 2nd C AD	38	239					

5034	5035		Fill of Pit						Slag	4	9
5036	5037		Fill of Ditch	Modern	4	109			Fe.Object Cu.Object	1 1	3749 5
6005	6006		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	7	40					
6007	6008		Fill of Pit	Mid-Late 1st C AD	31 1	**SF1 456** 33	70		Str.Flint **SF1 Quernstone** B.Clay	1 1 9	13 **5104** 59
6009	6011		Middle Fill of Pit	Late Bronze Age	**16**	**SF3 81**					
	6012		Upper Fill of Pit						F.Clay (Loomweight frags) **SF2 Loomweights**		561 **3265**
6013	6014		Fill of pit						Str.Flint B.Nutshell	1	2 1
6017	6018		Fill of Post Hole						Slag Str.Flint B.Clay	 1 1	36 3 2
6022	6024	 D	Lower Fill of Stokehole	Bronze Age	2	5			Flint Slag Slag B.Flint	 2	72 4360 1333 9
	6025	 A D	Upper Fill of Stokehole	 Bronze Age Bronze Age	 1 1	 9 3			Slag Slag		2647 286
6026	6027		Fill of Flue	Late Bronze Age	63	270			Slag Str.Flint B.Flint	 1	173 1 17
6028	6030		Lower Fill of Furnace Chamber	Late Bronze Age	1	13					

6028	6031	B	Upper Fill of Furnace Chamber	Bronze Age	1	10			Slag B.Stone	 1	342 128
6032	6033	 B	Fill of Pit	Bronze Age Bronze Age	1 2	46 4			Slag Str.Flint	 1	41 2
6034	6035	 A	Fill of Pit	Late Bronze Age	15	198			Slag B.Stone B.Flint Slag	 1 1 	785 25 25 5505
6036	6037	A B C D		Late Bronze Age Bronze Age Bronze Age	21 9 6	325 10 153			Slag Slag Slag Str.Flint	 1	7096 92 1563 1
6040	6041		Fill of Pit						Slag		534
6071	6072		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	23	93					
6079	6081		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	5	8			Str.Flint	1	2
	6090		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	4	106					
6088	6089		Fill of Pit	Late Bronze Age	235	1432			Str.Flint Slag	25	316 49
	6122		Fill of Pit	Late Bronze Age	12	127					
6091/6093	6092 + 6094		Fill of Post Holes	Bronze Age	3	15					
6092	6193		Fill of Pit						Str.Flint	1	4
6102	6103		Fill of Post Holes	Bronze Age	6	43					
6106	6107		Fill of Pit	Late Bronze Age	90	673					
6119	6120		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	4	10					
6133	6134		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	13	78					
6150	6151		Fill of pit	Late Bronze Age	35	209			Str.Flint	1	4
6154	6155		Fill Ditch	Bronze Age	3	10					
		F		Bronze Age	1	2					

6190	6191		Fill of Post Hole	Bronze Age	3	19					
6196	6197		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	1	1					
6204	6205		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	11	54					
6220	6221		Fill of free throw	Bronze Age	2	5			Str.Flint	1	11
6223	6224		Fill of Ditch				91		Fe.Frags	2	284
6225	6226		Fill of Pit						Daub		2023
	6227		Fill of Pit	Late Bronze Age	1	4			Daub		518
	6228		Fill of Pit	Late Bronze Age	49	466			Worked Stone B.Daub S.Flint Daub	2 1 	11475 82 3 1057
6234	6235		Fill of Posthole	Late Bronze Age	2	21					
6236	6237		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	61	181					
6240	6241		Fill of Post Hole	Late Bronze Age	1	6					
6242	6243		Fill of Post Hole	Bronze Age	1	13					
6251	6252		Fill of Pit	Late Bronze Age	210	1355					
6258	6259		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	4	7					
6260	6261		Fill of Post Hole	Bronze Age	2	1					
6262	6263		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	8	10					
6267	6268		Fill of Pit	Late Bronze Age	65	26					
6274	6269		Fill of Ditch	Bronze Age	4	14			**SF 8 Slag**		**411**
		E		Bronze Age	5	23					
6279	6280		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	1	17			Str.Flint	1	5
6285	6286		Fill of Post Hole	Bronze Age	3	20					
6289	6290		Fill of Post Hole	Late Bronze Age	17	263					
6315	6316		Fill of Pit						S.Flint	1	8
6323	6324		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	1	11			S.Flint	1	3
6327	6328		Fill of Post Hole	Bronze Age	3	17			B.Clay	3	178
6335	6336		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	3	16					
6337	6338		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	3	23					
6343	6344		Fill of Pit	Late Bronze Age	8	33					

6349	6350		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	1	16					
6351	6352		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	1	6					
6361	6362		Fill of Pit	Late Bronze Age	1	66					
6365	6366		Fill of Post Hole	Bronze Age	1	25					
6371	6373		Fill of Post Hole	Bronze Age	2	1					
6384	6385		Fill of Post Hole	Late Bronze Age	4	29					
	6400		Occupational Layer	12-14th C	24	97					
6401	6402		Fill of Post Hole	Late Bronze Age	14	97					
6403	6404		Fill of Post Hole	Bronze Age	1	14			B.Clay	1	8
6407	6408		Fill of Post Hole	Bronze Age	4	22					
6413	6414		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	1	1					
6421	6422		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	4	12			S.Flint	1	8
6427	6429		Fill of Ditch						B.Flint	3	26
6449	6451		Upper Fill of Pit	Late Neolithic	8	22					
6458	6460		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	11	64					
6461	6462		Fill of Pit	Late Bronze Age	85	418			Worked Flint	4	11
				Late Bronze Age	2	**SF5 22**			B.Clay	28	410
				Late Bronze Age	54	**SF6 254**			**SF6 Daub**		69
6464	6465		Fill of Linear Feature						**SF7 - B.Clay**	**1**	**6**
	6465	B		Mid-Late 1st C AD	1	26					
6468	6469		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	2	11					
6470	6471		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	10	42		2	B.Clay Slag	3 1	32 3g
6474	6475		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	2	12					
6478	6479		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	9	14					
6481	6482		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	7	18					
6490	6491		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	2	9					
6495	6497		Fill of Pit	Late Bronze Age	1	41					
6498	6499		Fill of Pit						Worked Flint	1	4

6500	6501		Fill of Pit	Late Bronze Age	51	276					
6506	6508		Upper Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	28	281			S.Flint	1	5
6509	6510	A	Fill of Ditch						Fired Clay		97
6513	6514		Fill of Post Hole	Bronze Age	2	7					
6515	6516		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	2	9					
6523	6524		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	5	13					
6573	6574		Fill of Ditch						S.Flint	1	5
		M		Mid-Late 1st C AD	9	36					
		N		Mid-Late 1st C AD	4	44					
6603	6604		Fill of Ditch	Late Bronze Age	23	131					
6611	6612	J	Fill of Pit	Mid-Late 1st C AD	1	5					
6627	6628		Fill of Pit	Roman	1	6			B.Flint		70
6649	6650		Fill of Pit	Late Bronze Age	16	59					
6653	6654		Fill of Pit				71				
6655	6656	A	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 1st C AD	9	41			S.Flint	3	21
		C		Mid-Late 1st C AD	1	15					
6659	6660		Fill of Post Hole	Bronze Age	3	51					
6663	6664		Fill of Post Hole						B.Clay	5	195
6669	6670		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	1	2					
6676	6677		Fill of Ditch terminus	Mid-Late 1st C AD	16	34					
6680	6681		Fill of Pit	Mid 1st-2nd C AD	19	116			Fe.Frag	1	22
6682	6683		Fill of Pit				42				
6684	6685		Fill of Post Hole	Bronze Age	4	24					
6686	6687		Fill of Post Hole	Bronze Age	11	24					
6700	6701		Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	102	556					
		B		Mid-Late 1st C AD	3	11					
6712	6713		Fil of Pit				18				
6728	6729	A	Fill of Curvilinear Feature	Mid-Late 1st C AD	31	214			B.Flint S.Flint	1 2	5 46
		B							S.Flint	1	91

6730	6731		Fill of Pit						F.Clay	2	2
6736	6737		Fill of Pit	Mid-Late 1st C AD	1	14					
6740	6741		Fill of Pit	Mid-Late 1st C AD	12	159					
6758	6759		Fill of Pit	Early Roman	2	27					
6760	6761		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	3	11					
6762	6763		Fill of Pit	Mid-Late 1st C AD	1	5					
6766	6767		Fill of Pit	Bronze Age	29	94			F.Clay	6	65
6770	6771		Fill of Pit	Mid-Late 1st C AD	1	4					
	U/S			Bronze Age	14	15					
	U/S								Flint	1	88
7006	7007	A B C	Fill of Ditch				133 30		Fe.Frags	5	30g
7010	7011	B	Fill of Gully					38			
7012	7013		Fill of Pit	1st Century AD	4	99					
7024	7025		Fill of Pit								
7026	7027		Fill of Pit								

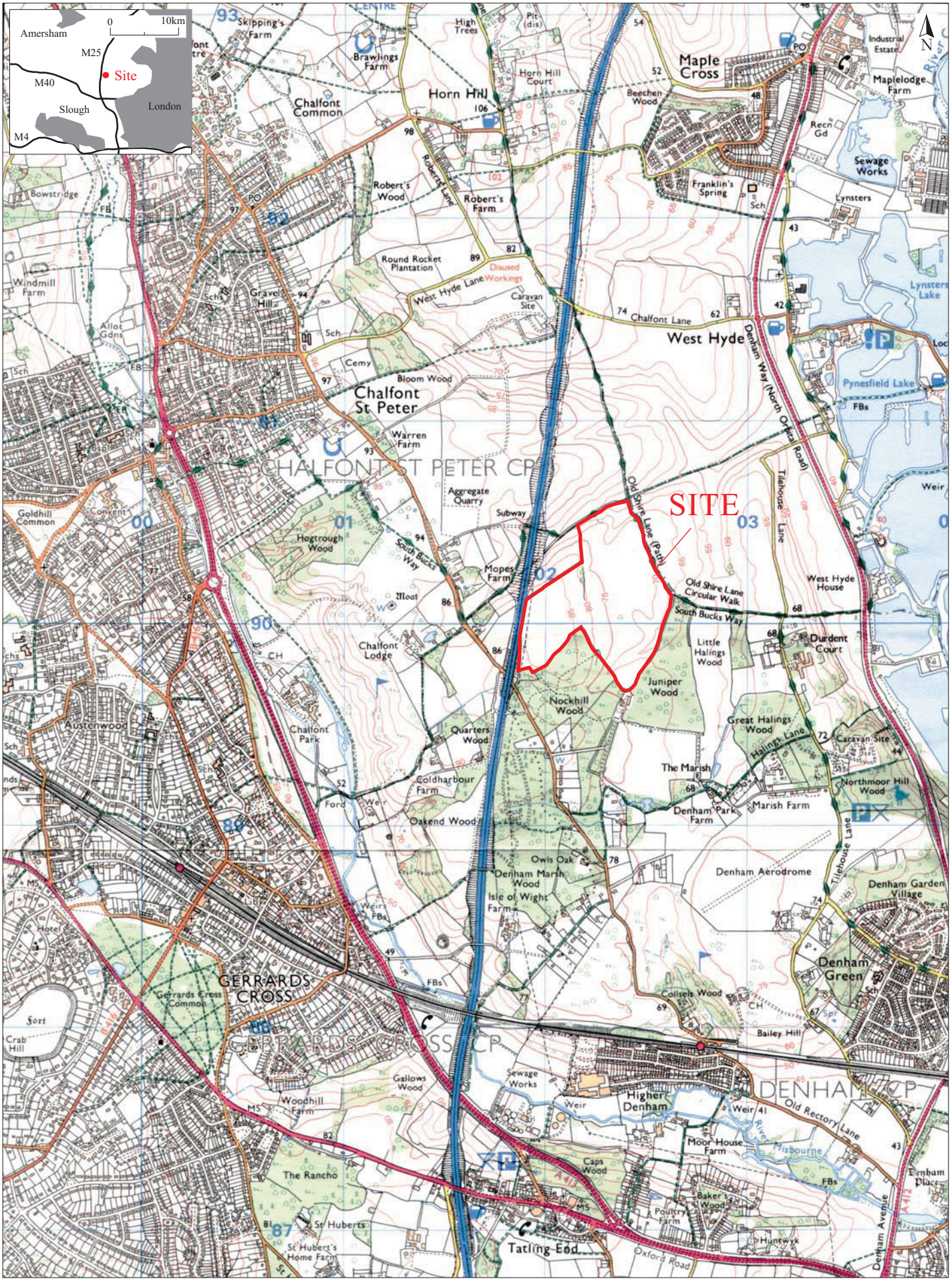

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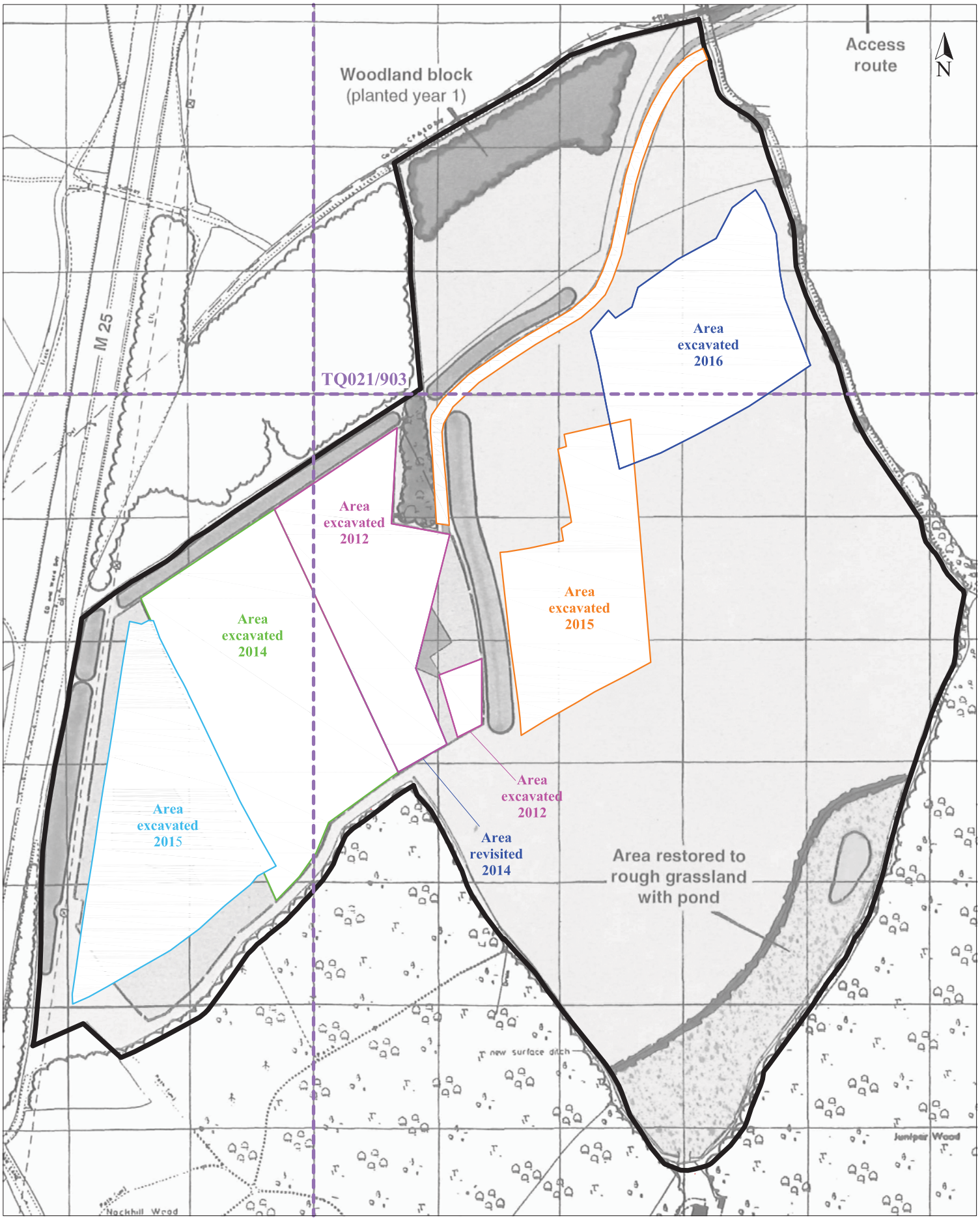
Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000

Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)



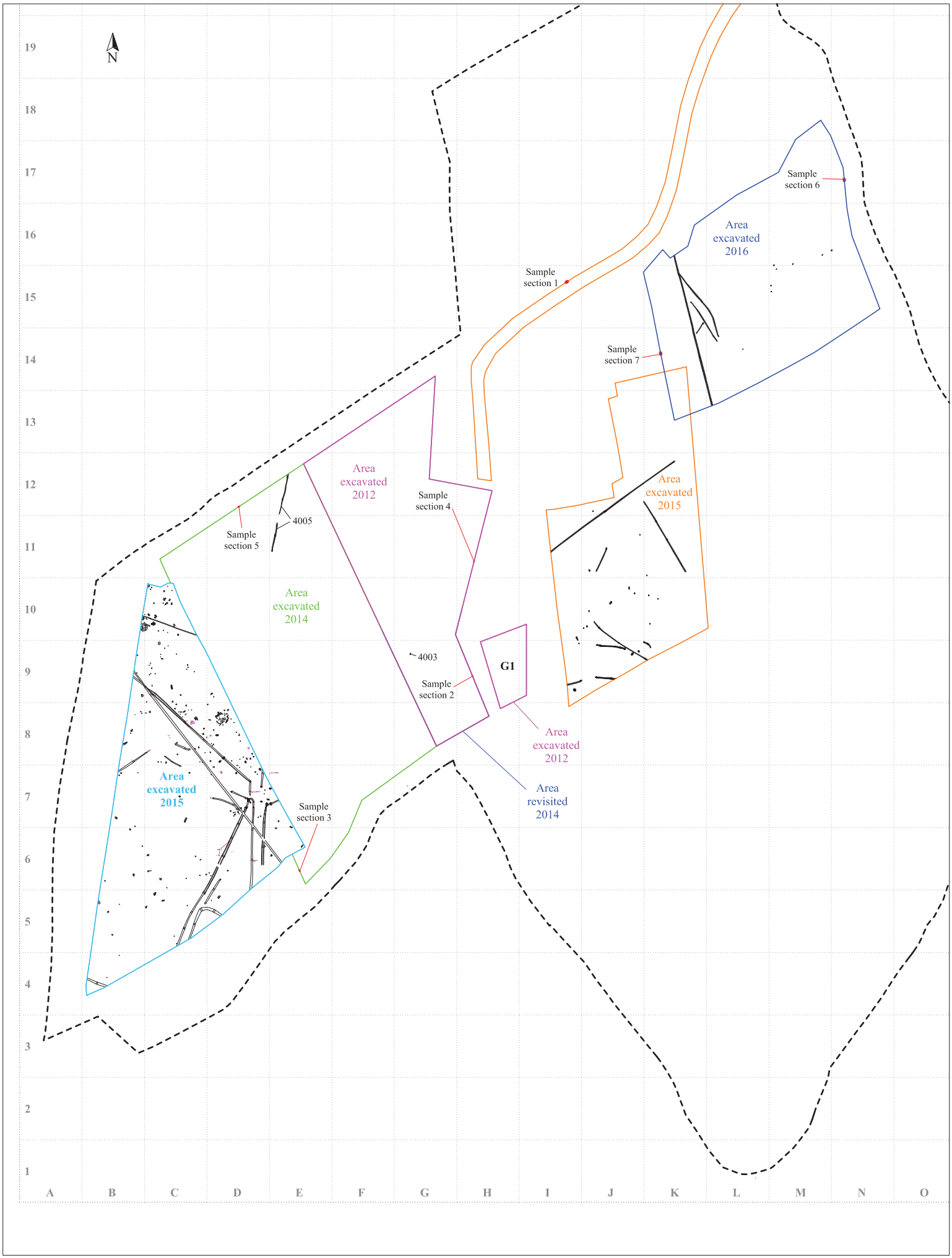
0 150m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:2500 at A4

Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)



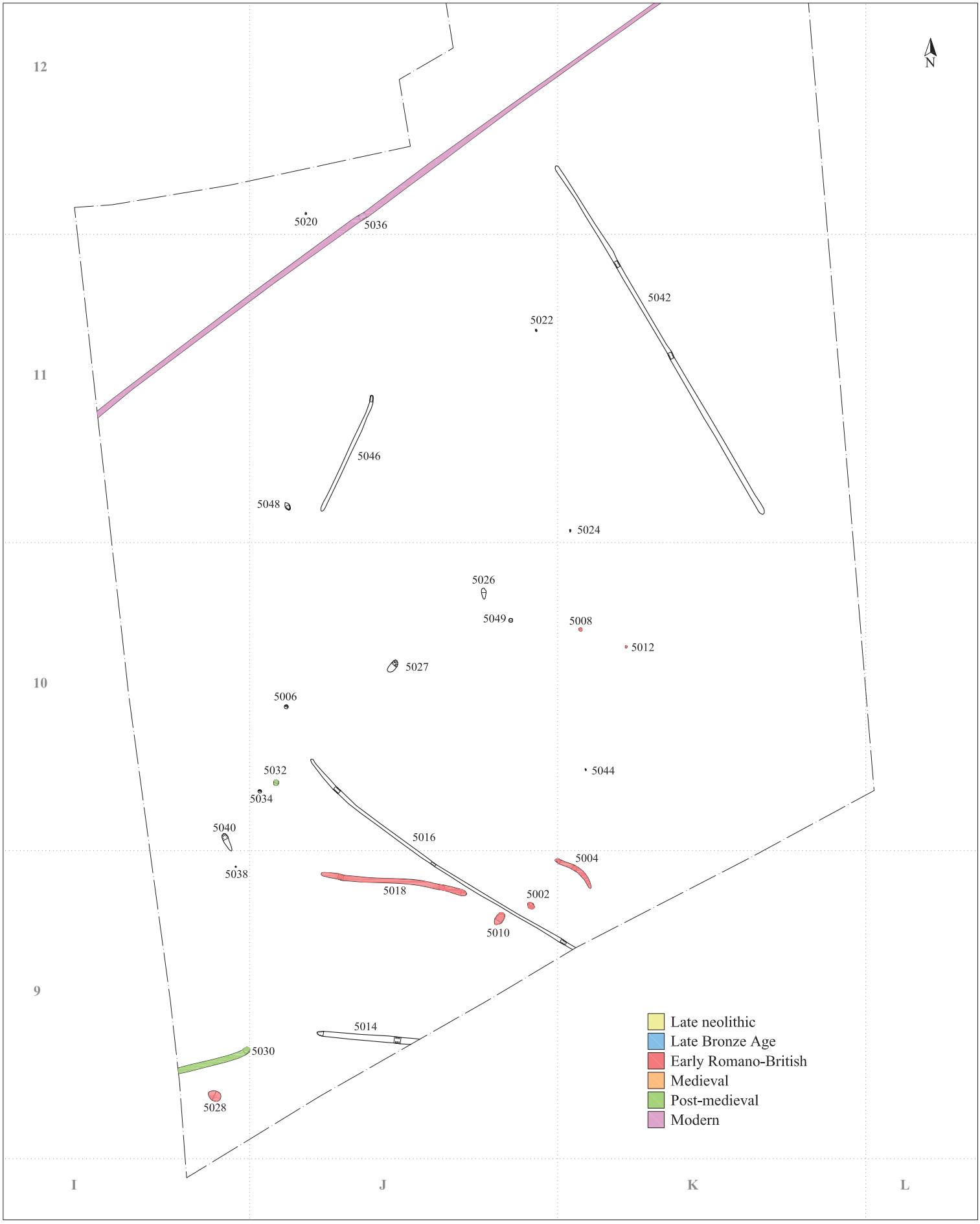
0 250m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 3 Site plan

Scale 1:2500 at A3

Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

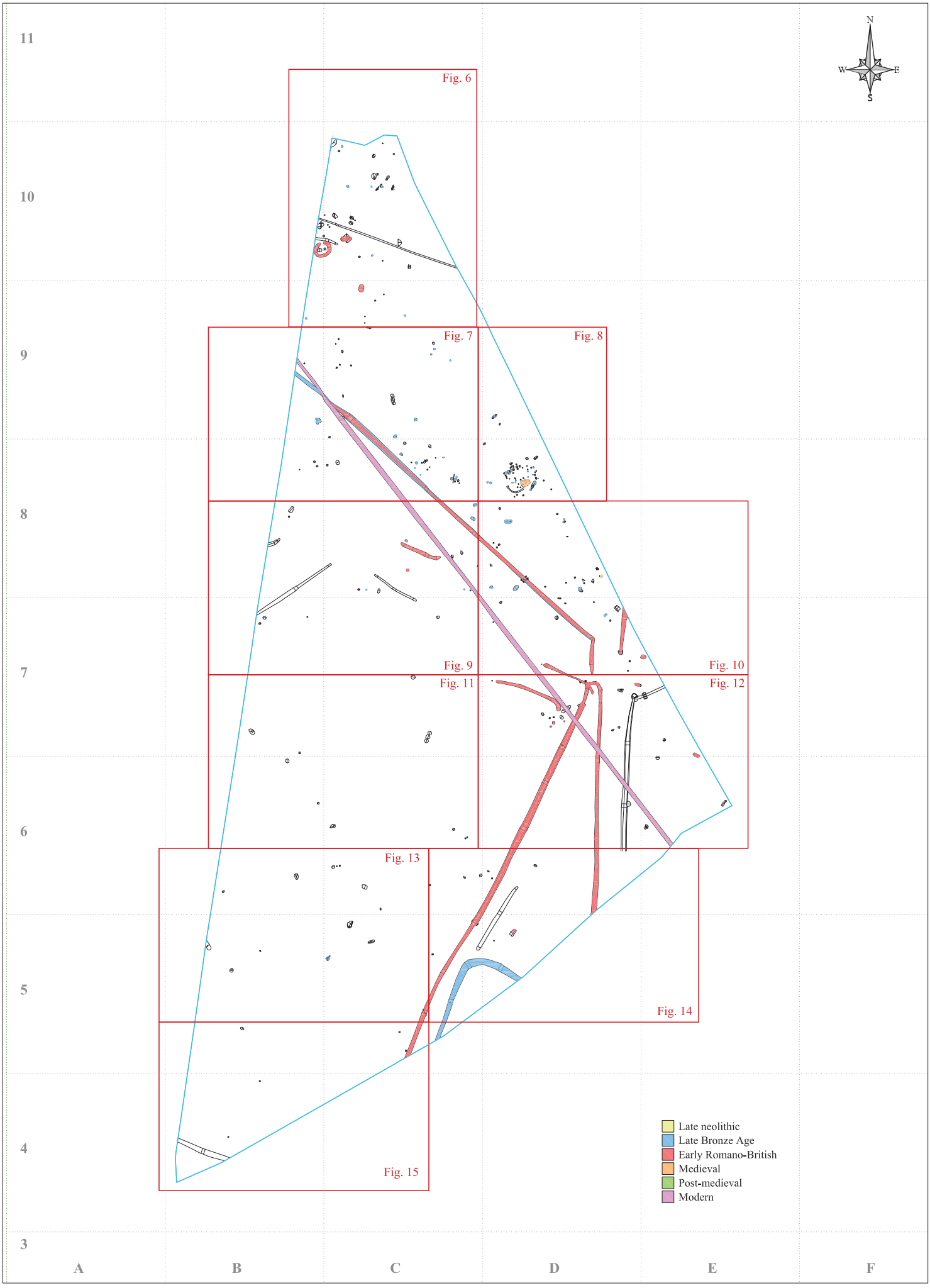


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 4 All features plan (eastern area excavated 2015)

Scale 1:750 at A4

Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)



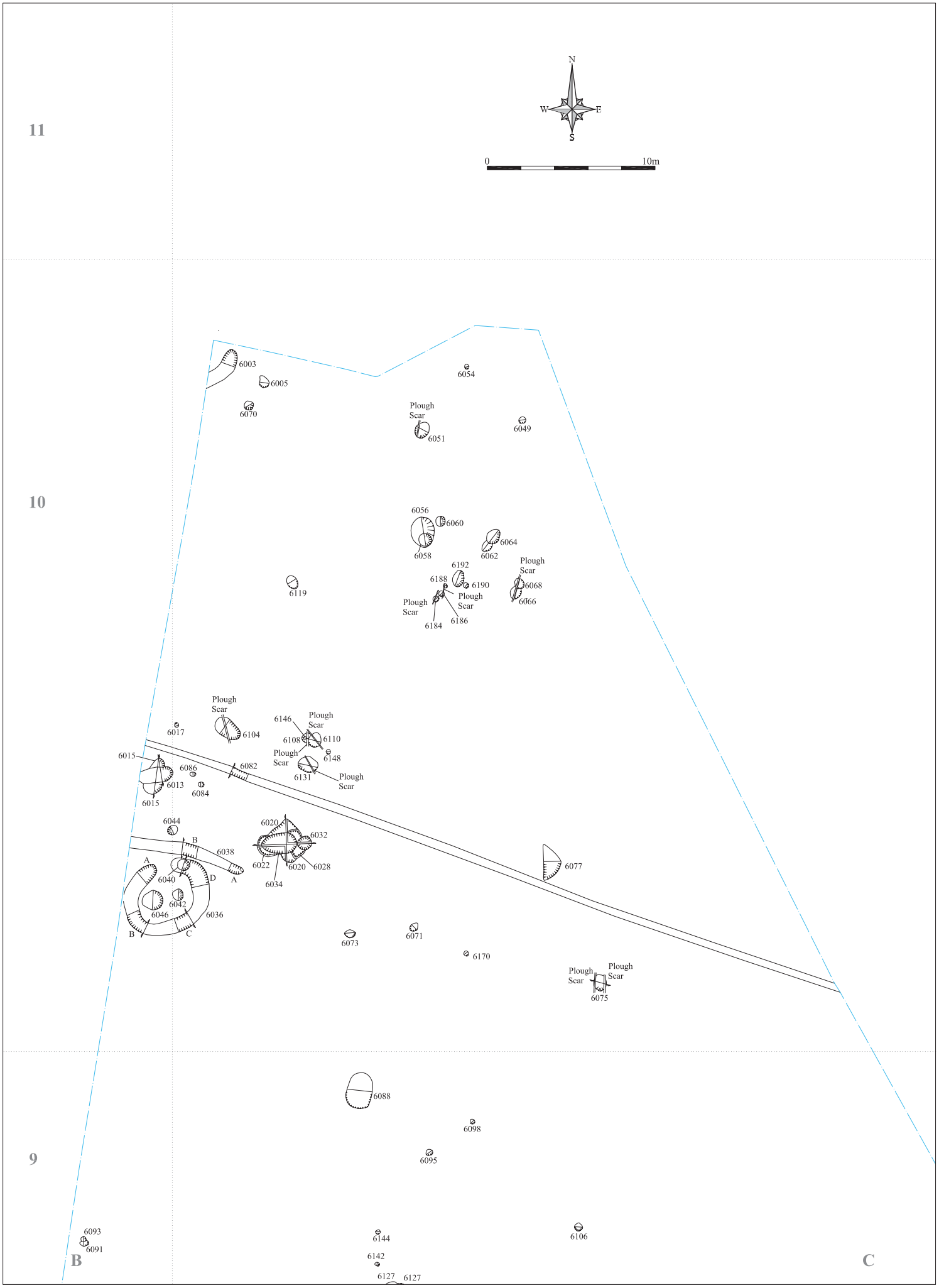
0 75m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 5 All features plan (western area excavated 2015)

Scale 1:1000 at A3

Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

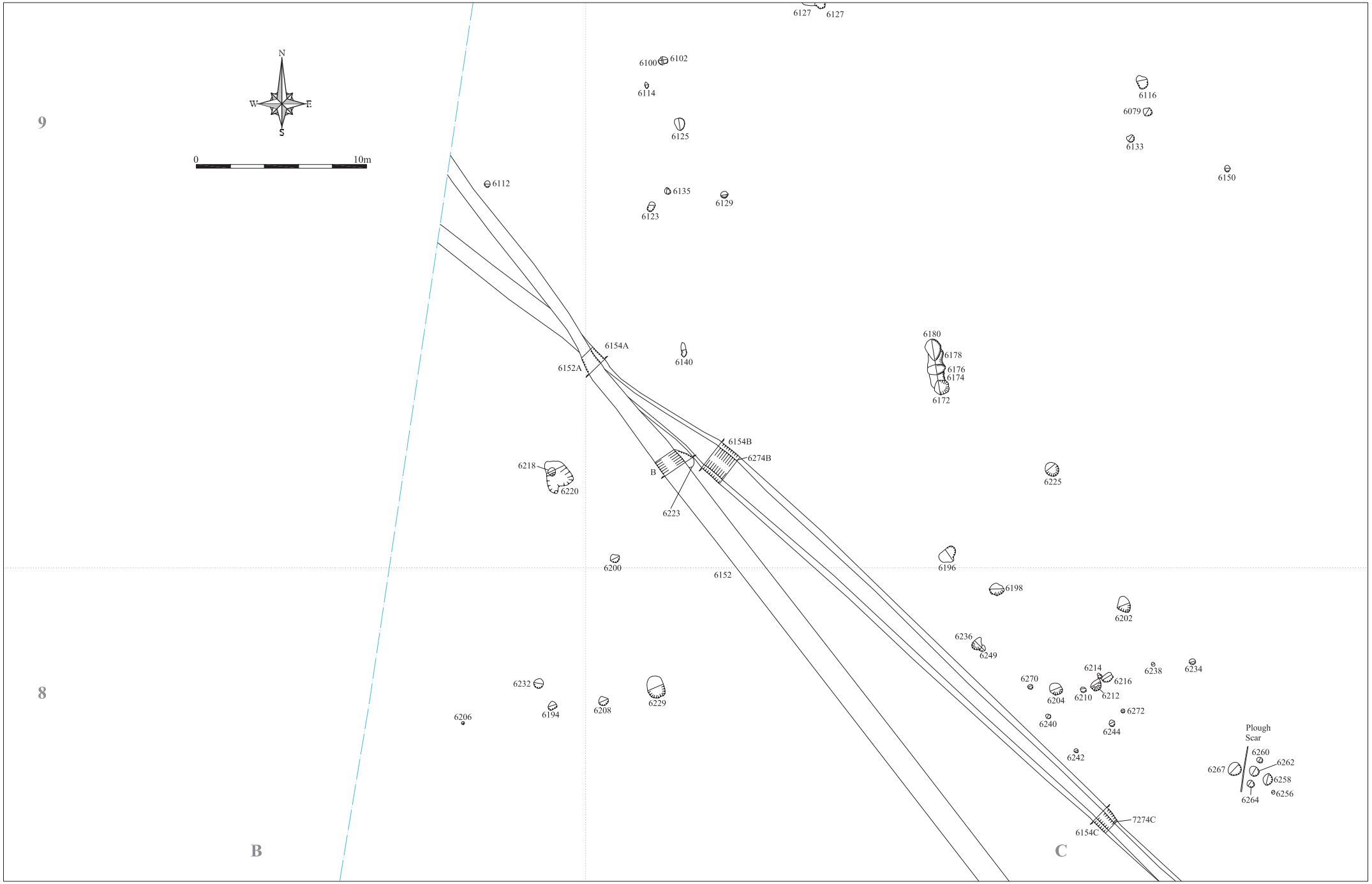


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 5a Close up plans (western area excavated 2015)

Scale 1:200 at A3

Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

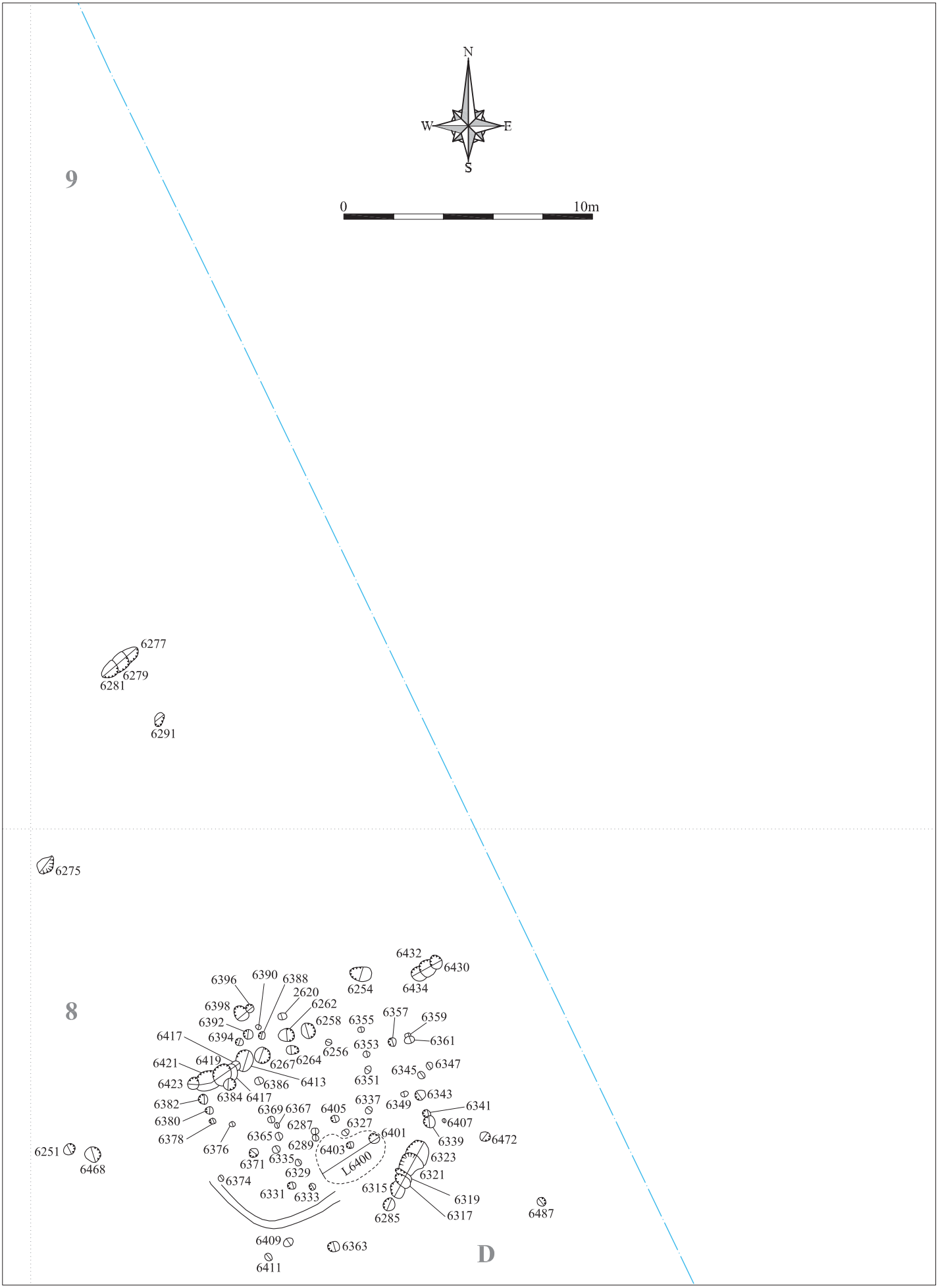


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 5b Close up plans (western area excavated 2015)

Scale 1:200 at A3

Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

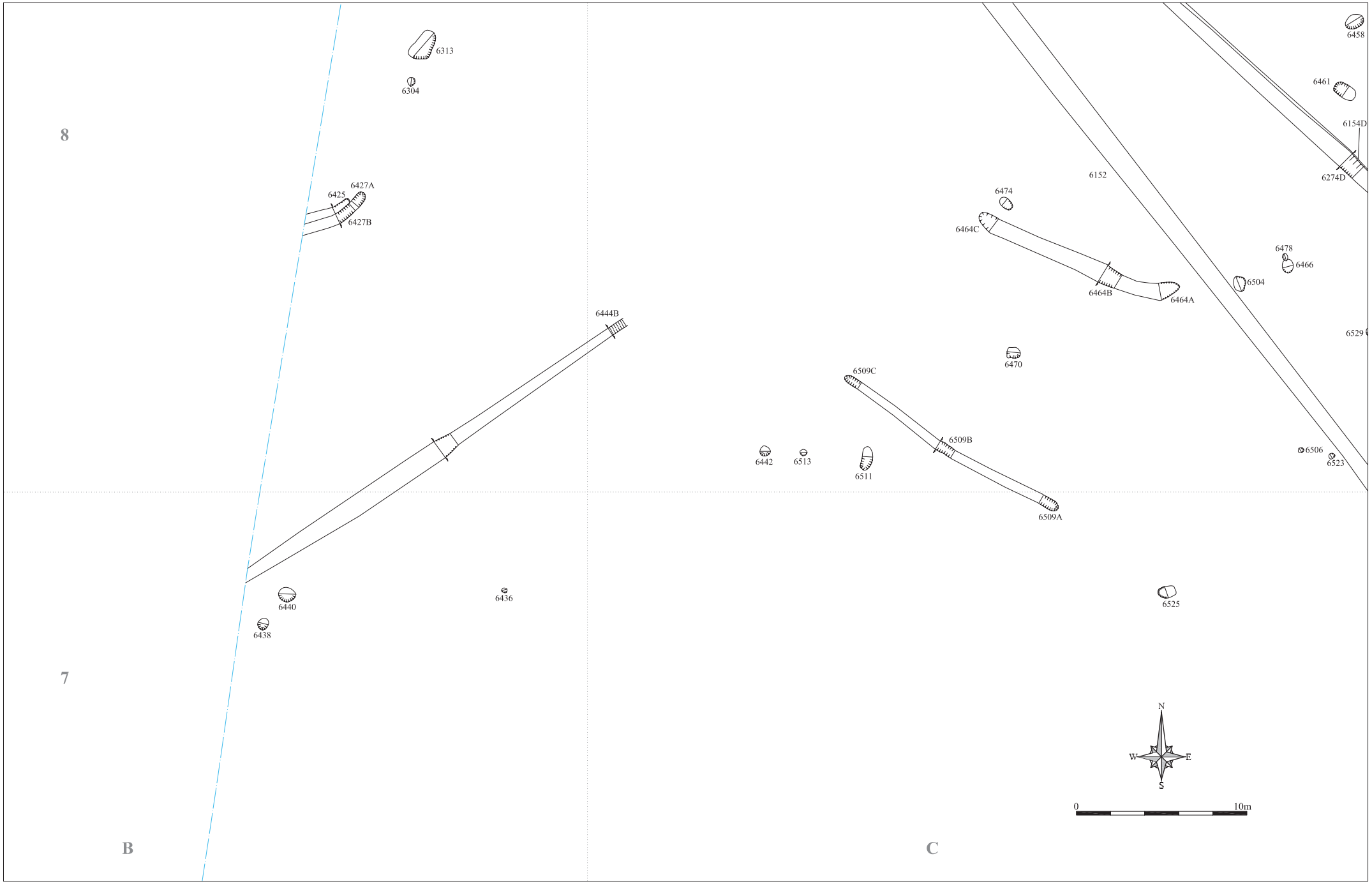


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

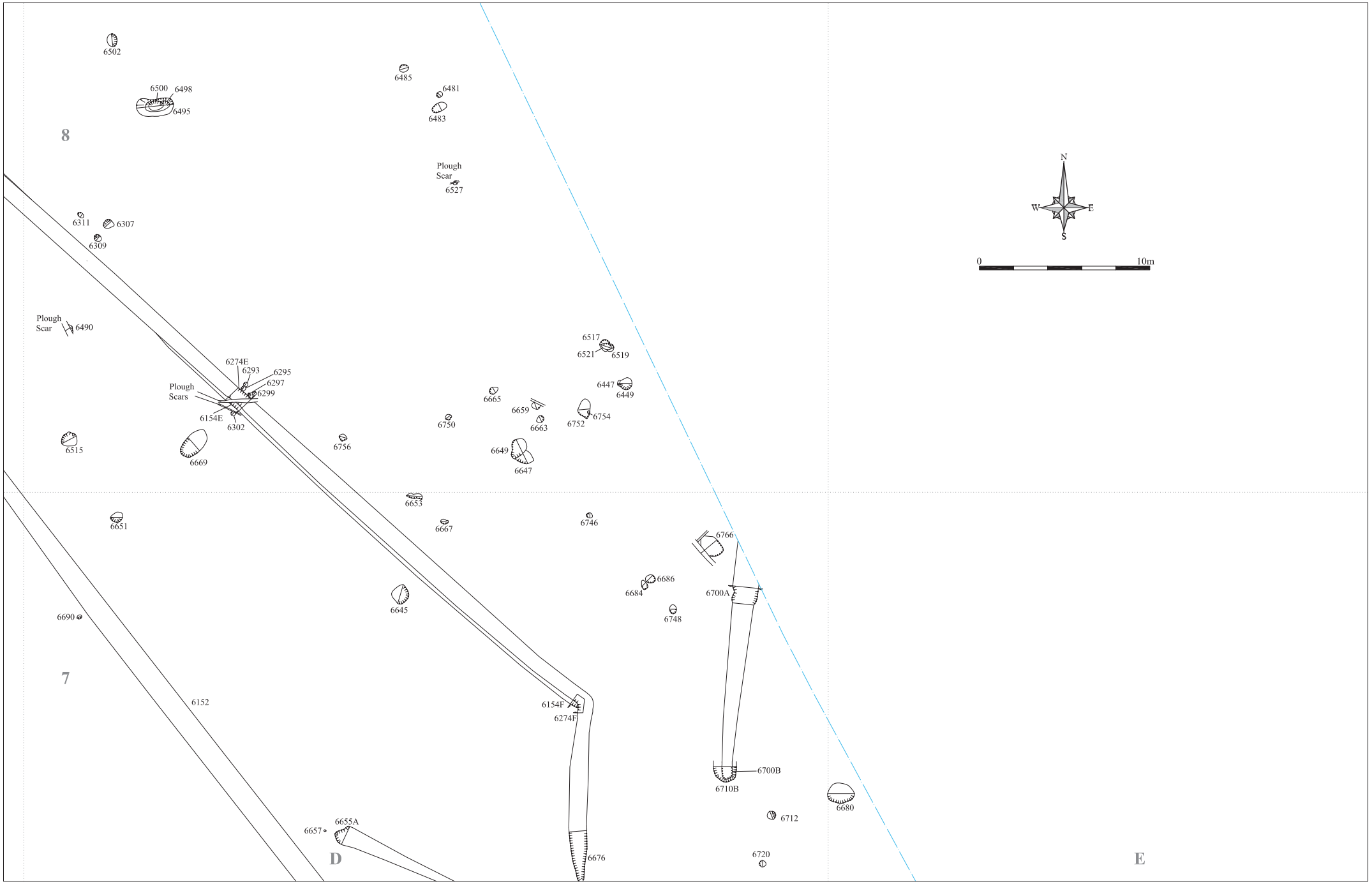
Fig. 5c Close up plans (western area excavated 2015)

Scale 1:200 at A4

Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd	
Fig. 5d Close up plans (western area excavated 2015)	
Scale 1:200 at A3	
Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)	

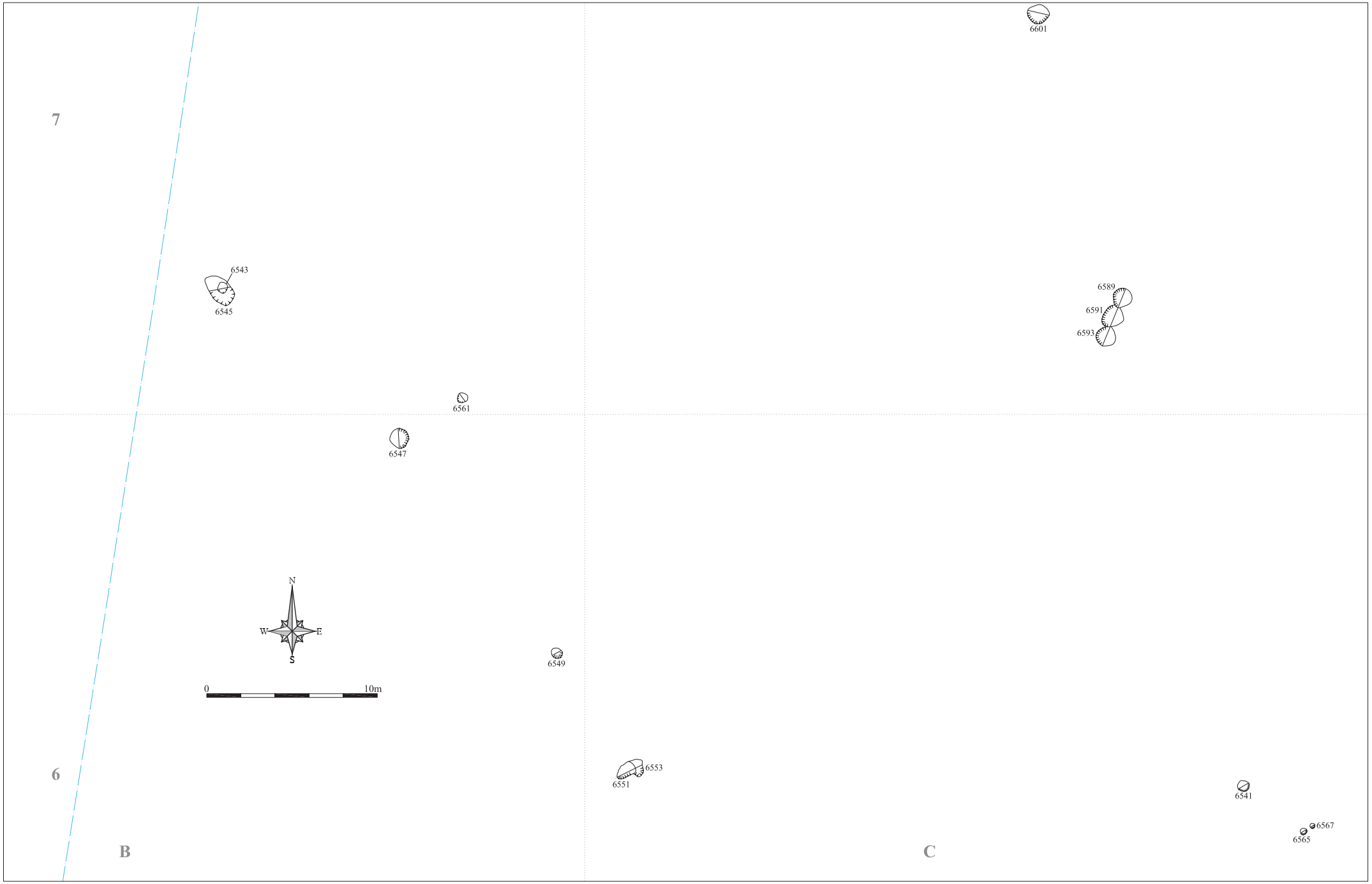


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

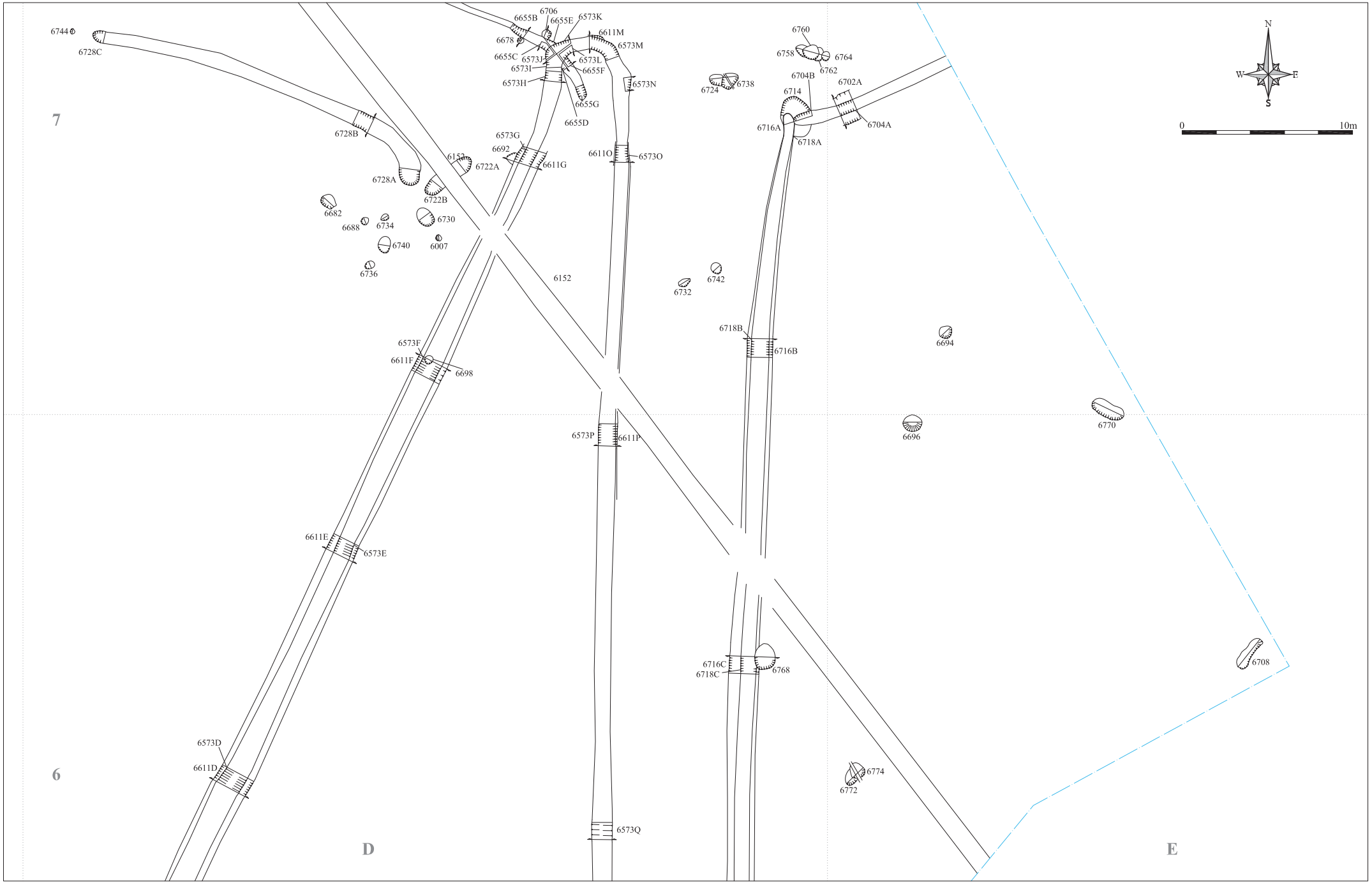
Fig. 5e Close up plans (western area excavated 2015)

Scale 1:200 at A3

Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5f Close up plans (western area excavated 2015)
Scale 1:200 at A3
Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

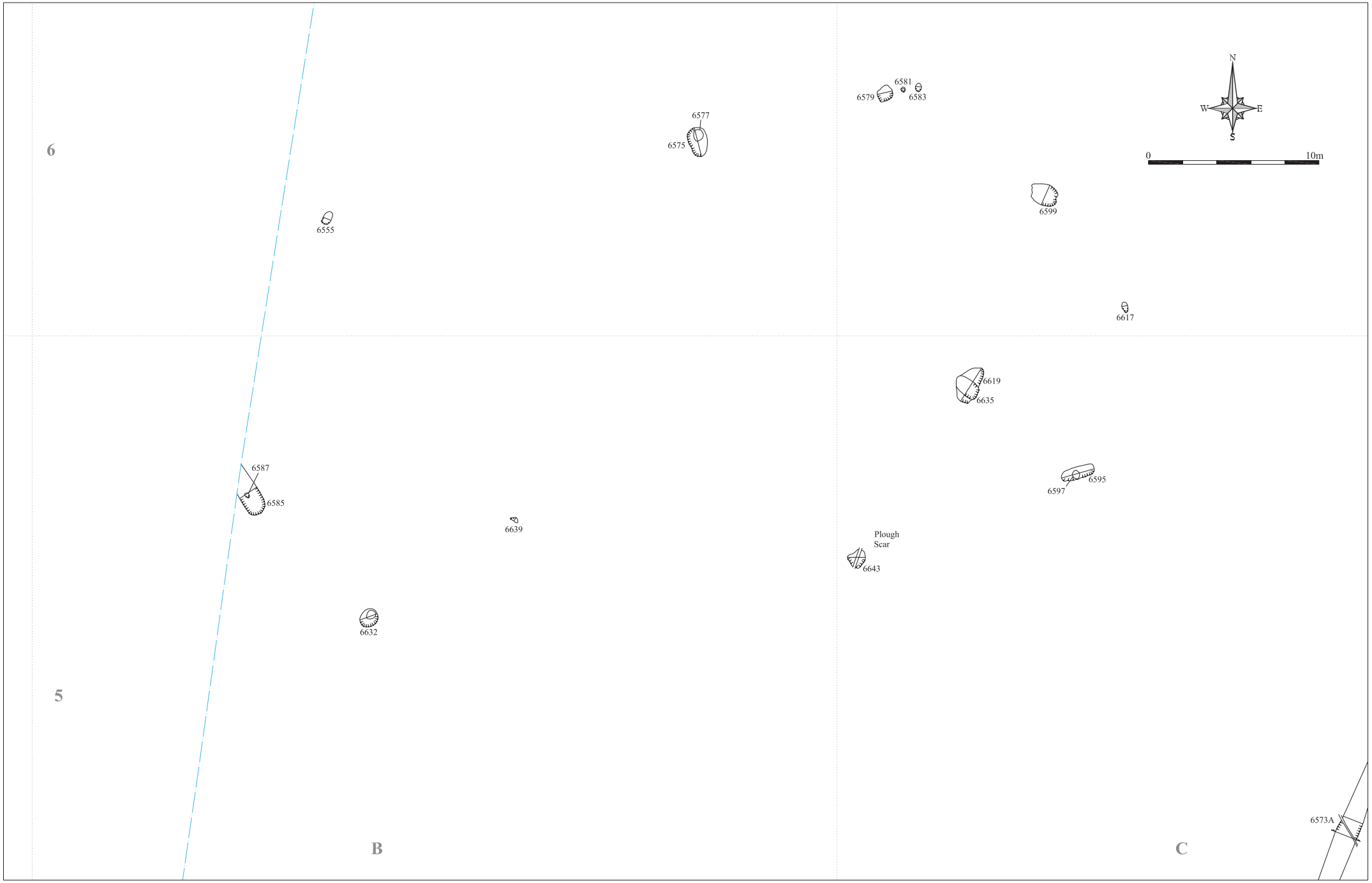


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

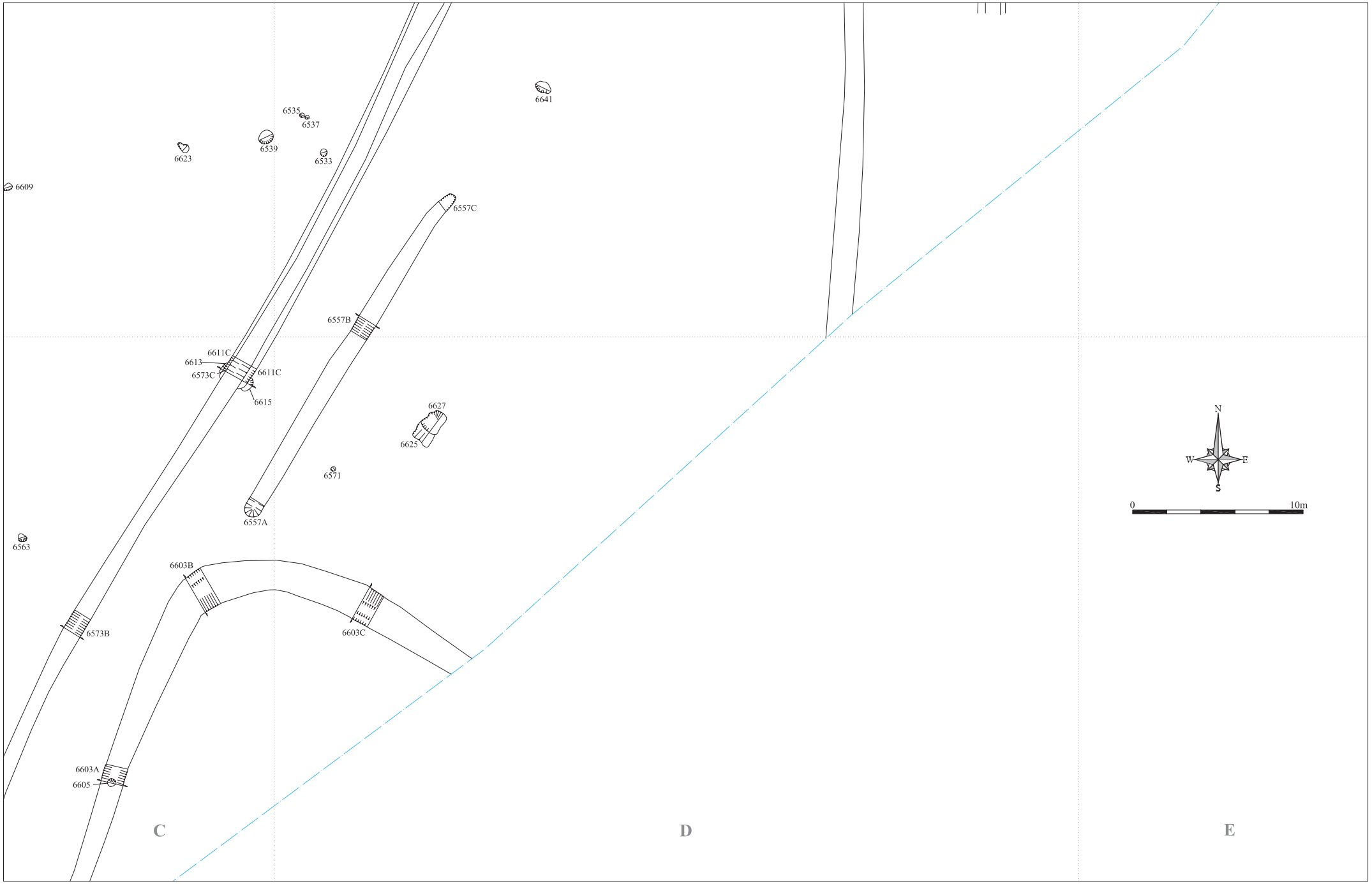
Fig. 5g Close up plans (western area excavated 2015)

Scale 1:200 at A3

Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5h Close up plans (western area excavated 2015)
Scale 1:200 at A3
Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

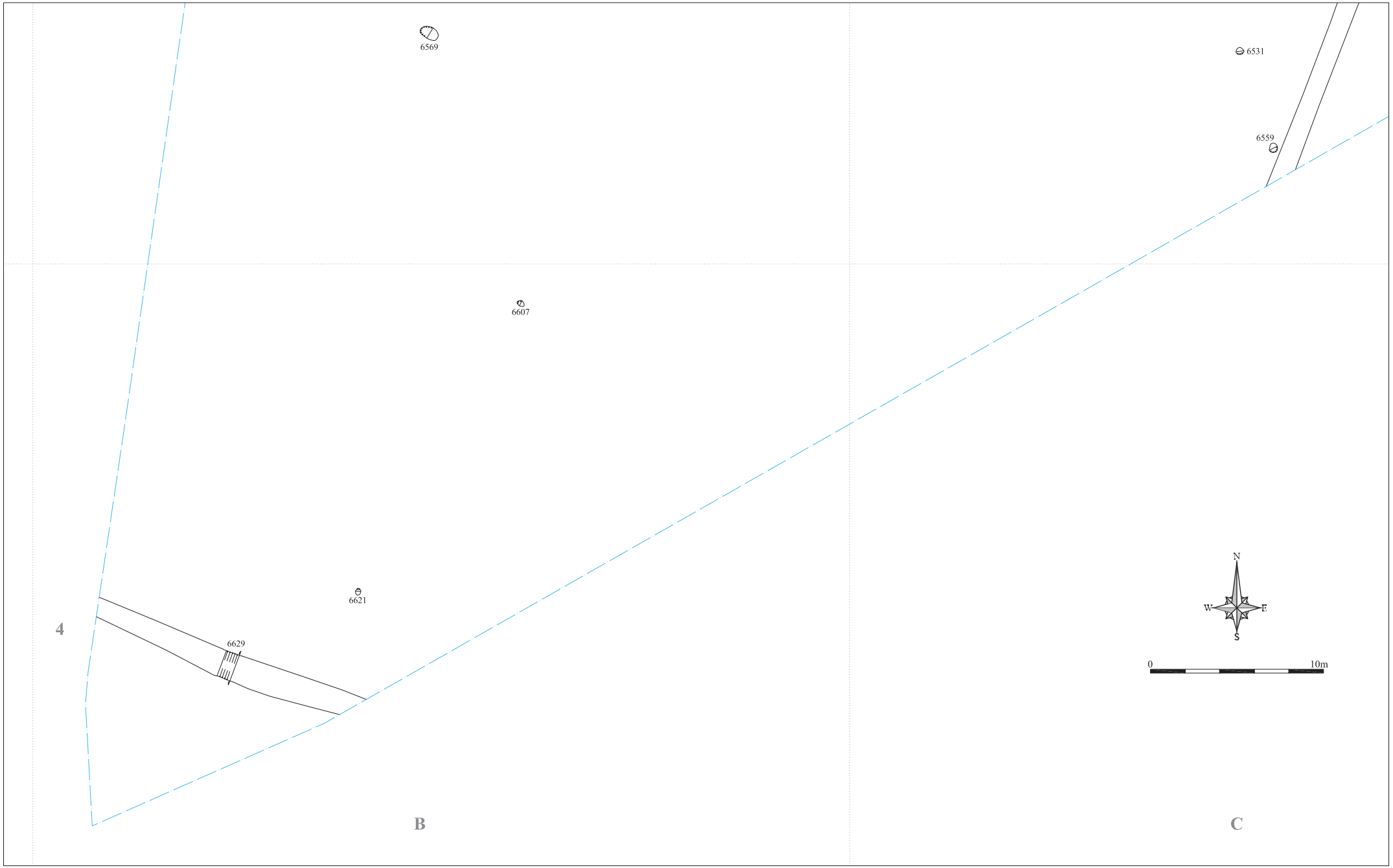


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 5i Close up plans (western area excavated 2015)

Scale 1:200 at A3

Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

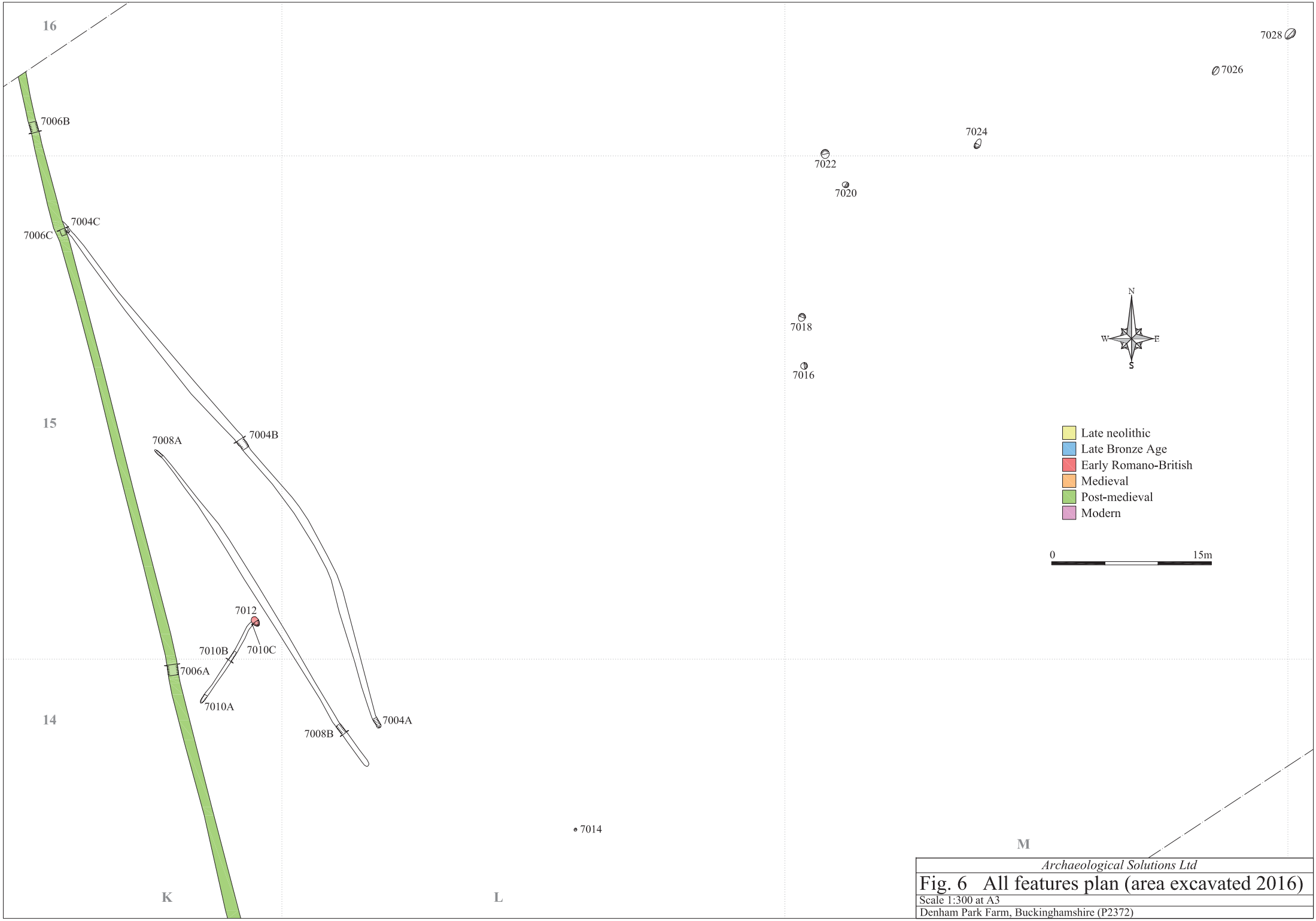


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 5j Close up plans (western area excavated 2015)

Scale 1:200 at A3

Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)



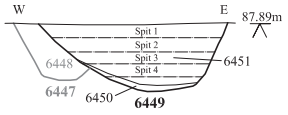
Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 6 All features plan (area excavated 2016)

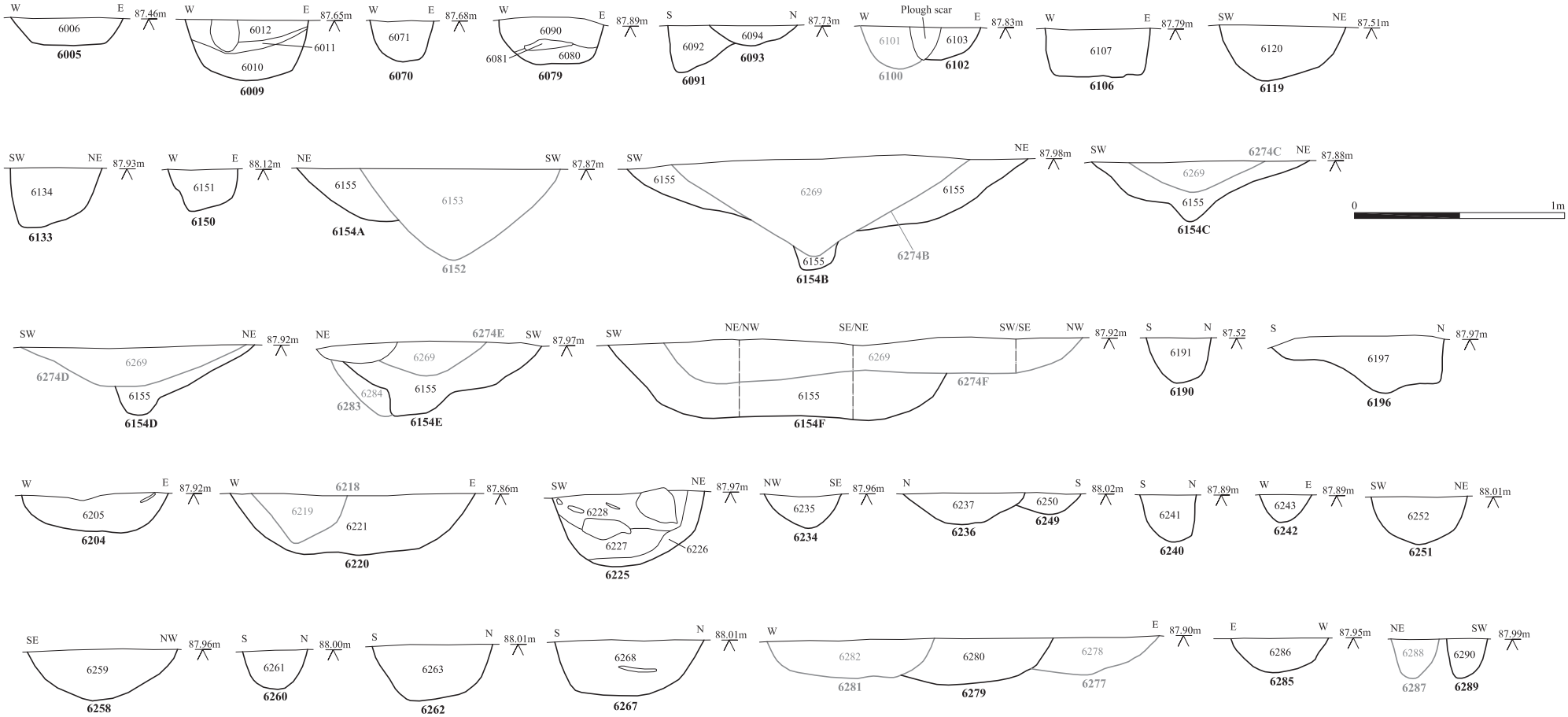
Scale 1:300 at A3

Denham Park Farm, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

Neolithic

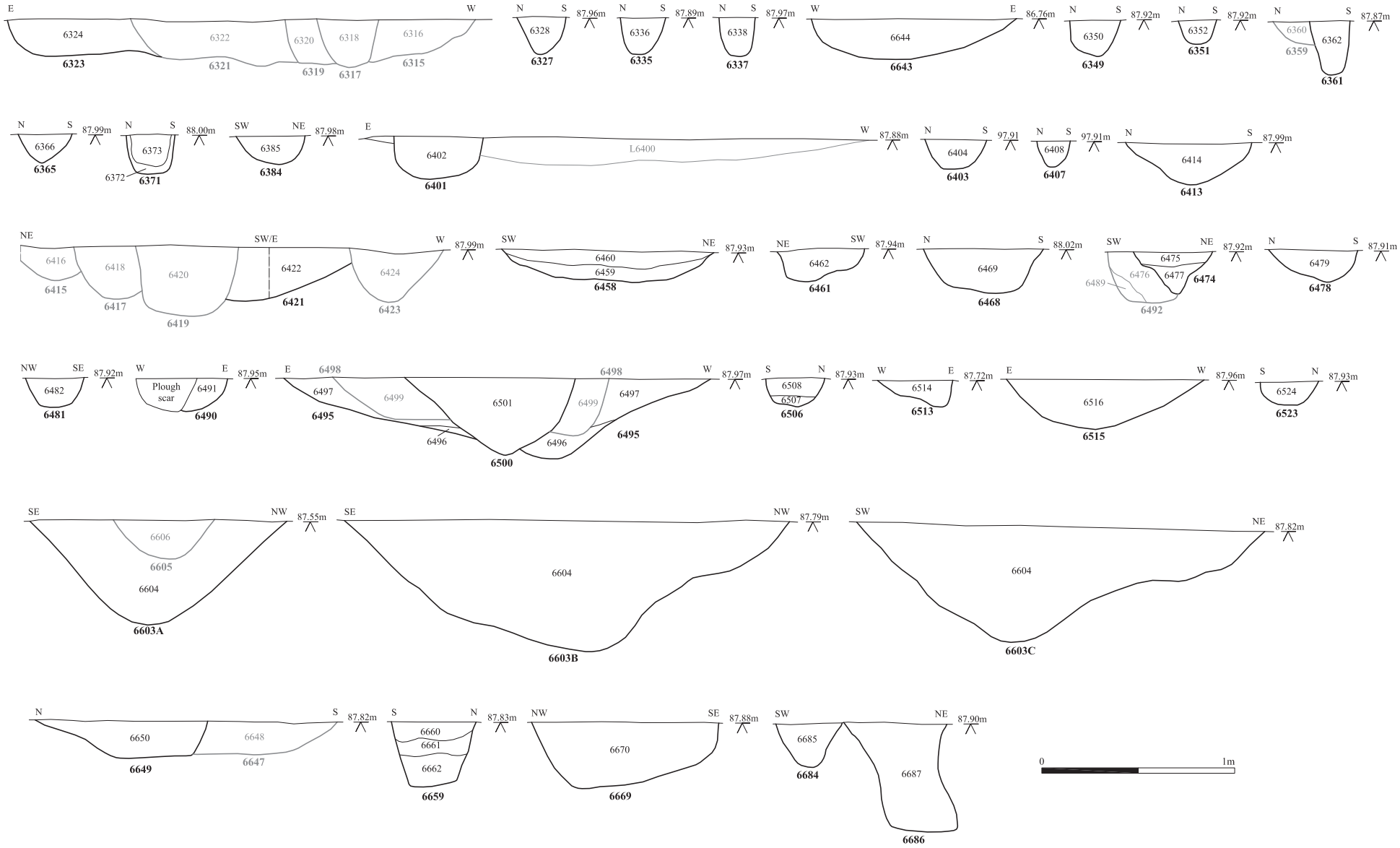


Late Bronze Age



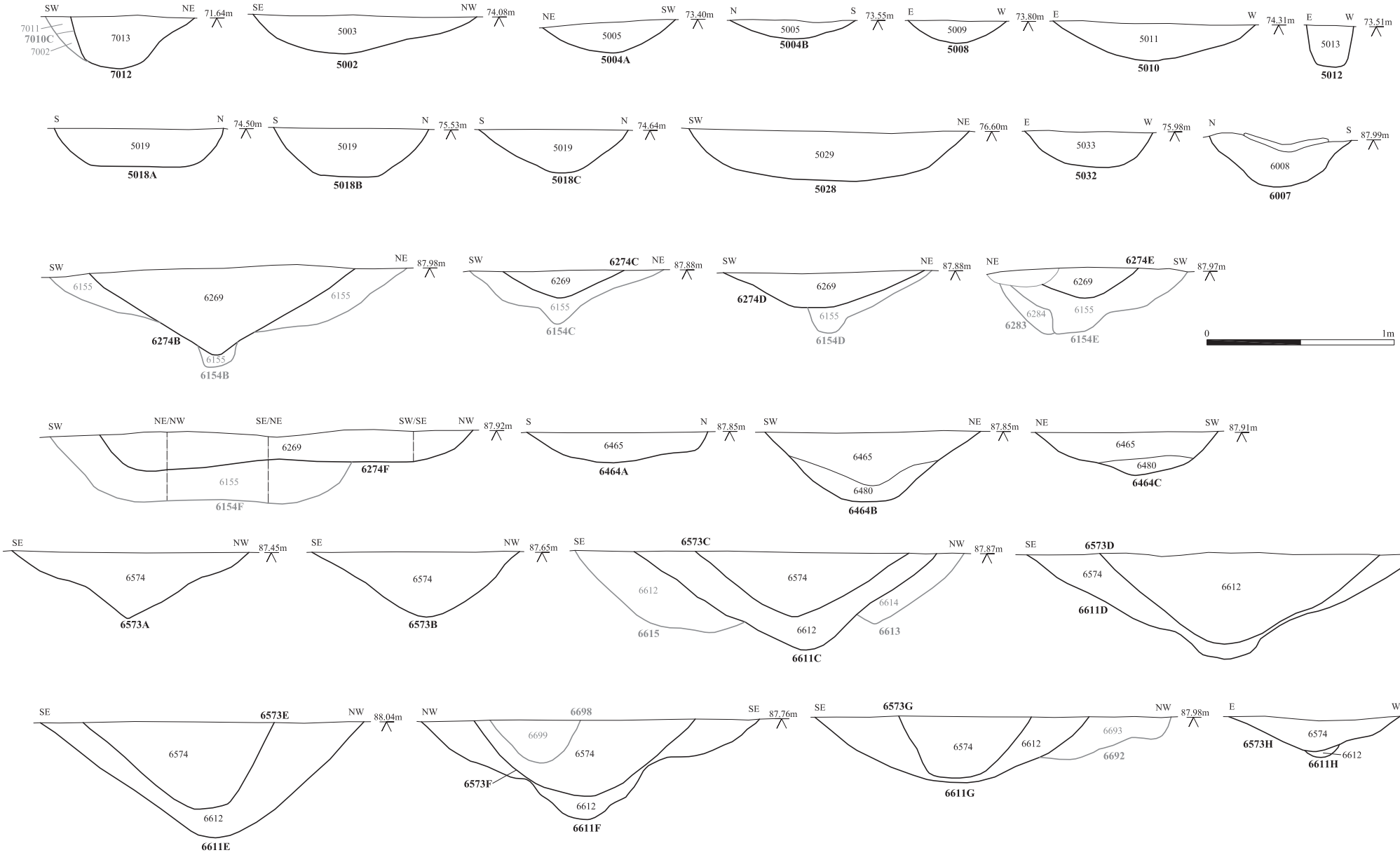
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 7 Neolithic and late Bronze Age sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

Late Bronze Age (continued)



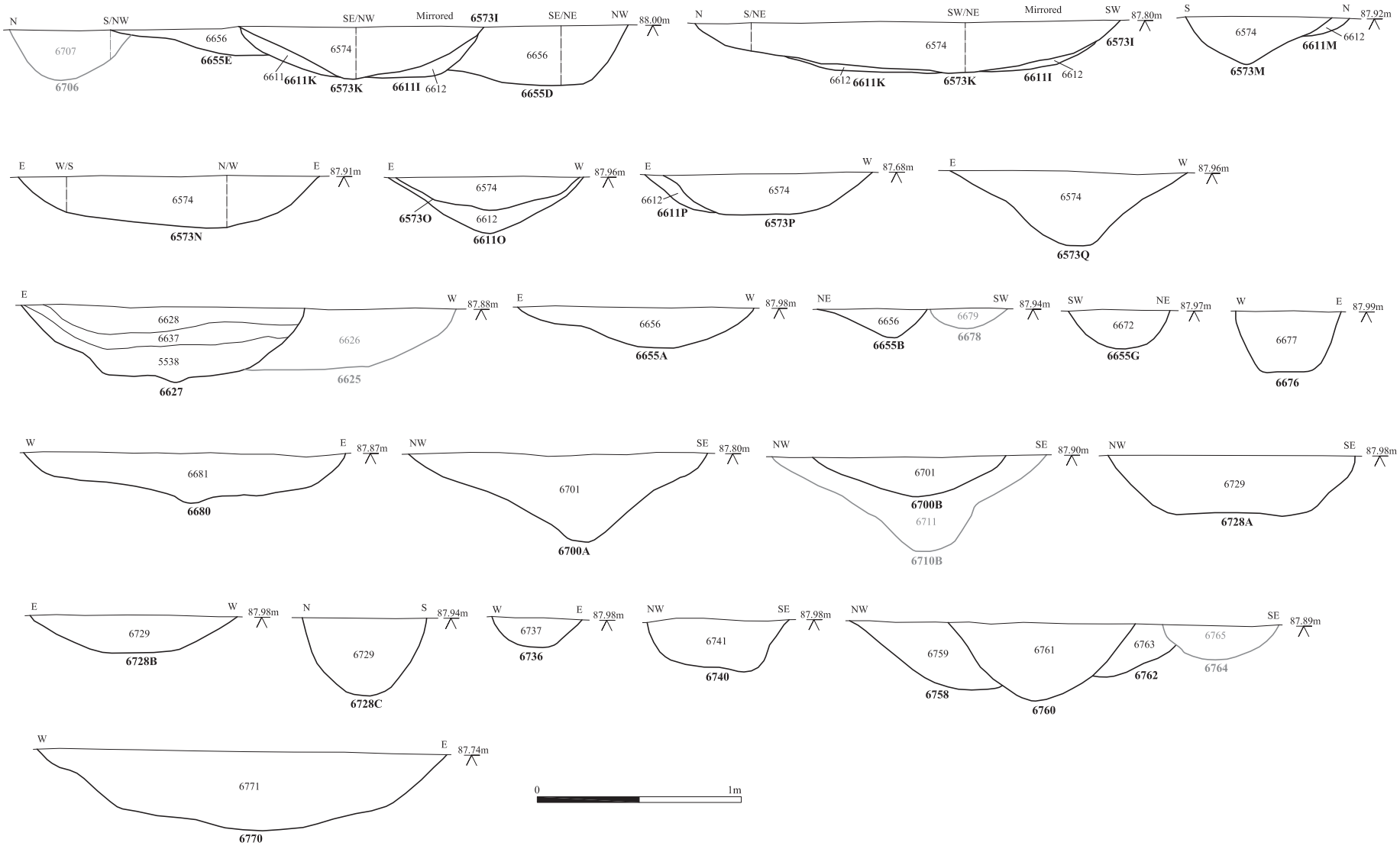
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 Late Bronze Age sections (continued)
Scale 1:20 at A3
Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

Early Romano-British



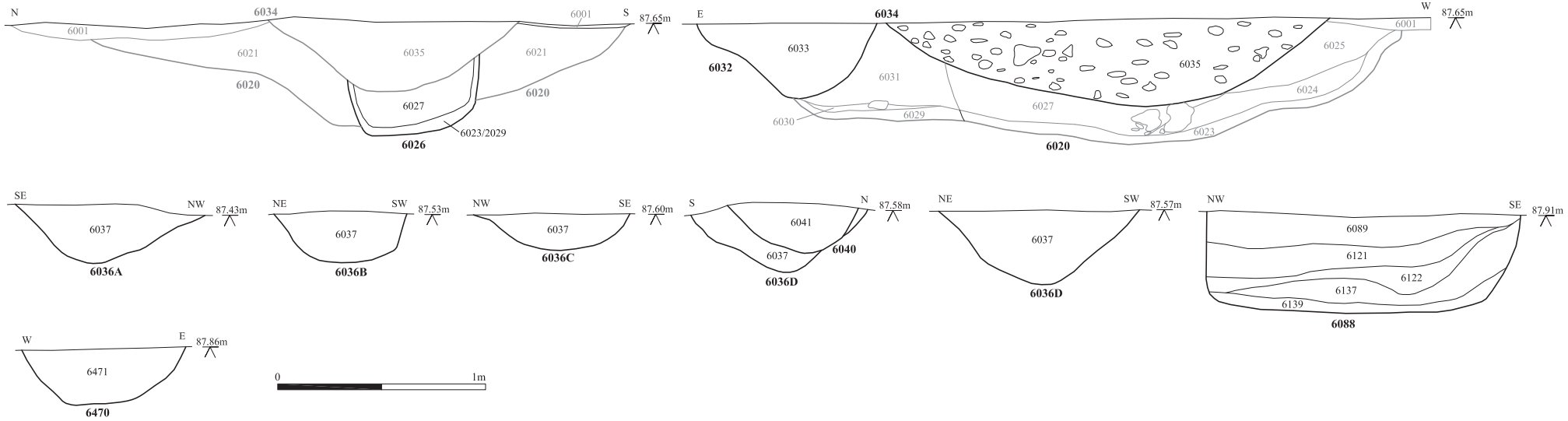
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 9 Romano-British sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

Early Romano-British (continued)

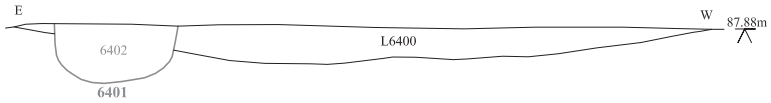


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 10 Romano-British sections (continued)
Scale 1:20 at A3
Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

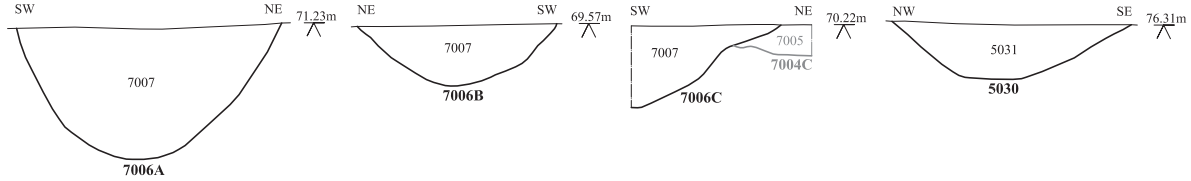
Possible Romano-British containing Bronze Age pottery and Fe slag



Medieval

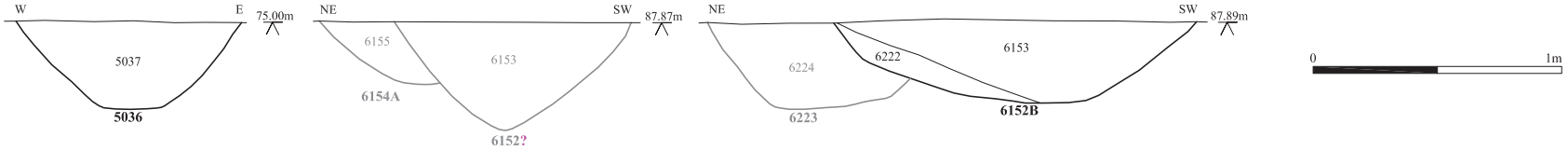


Post-medieval

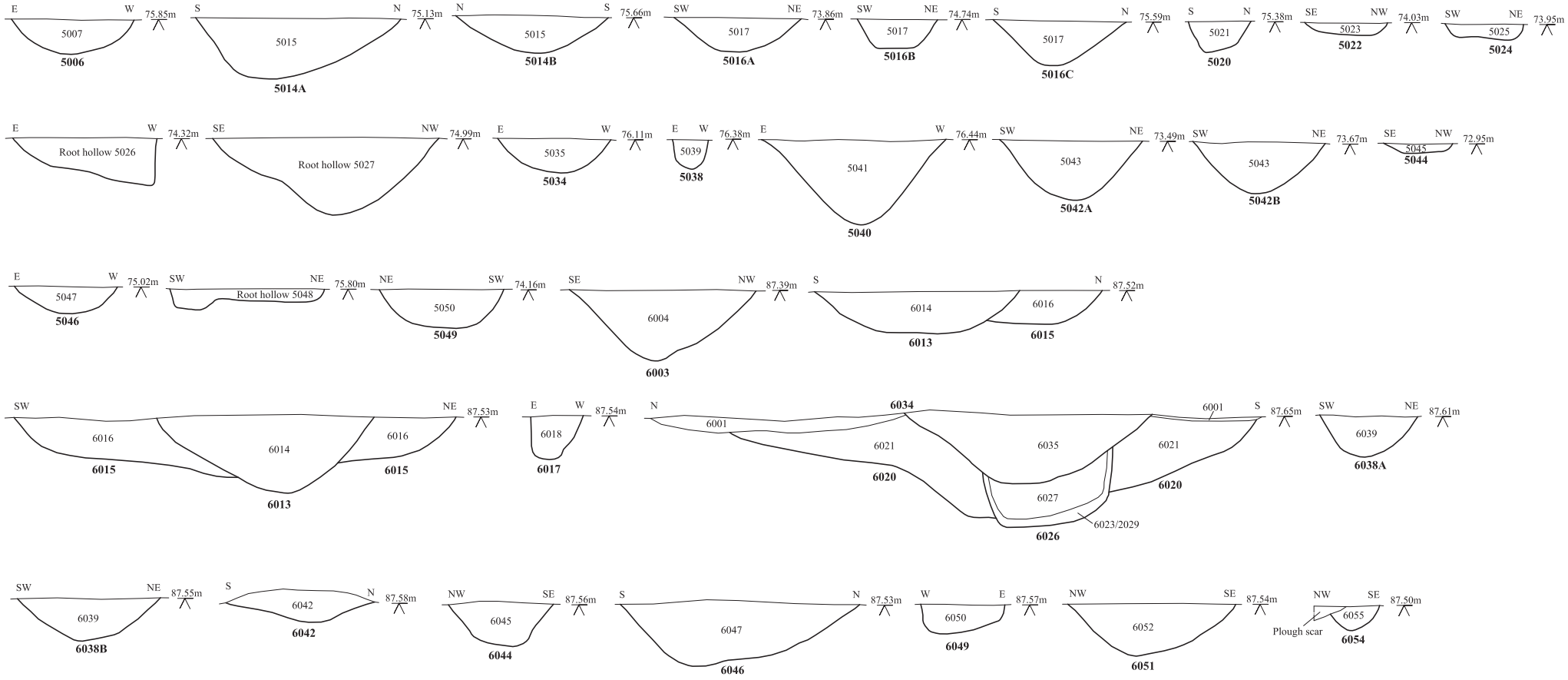


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 11 Possible Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

Modern



Undated

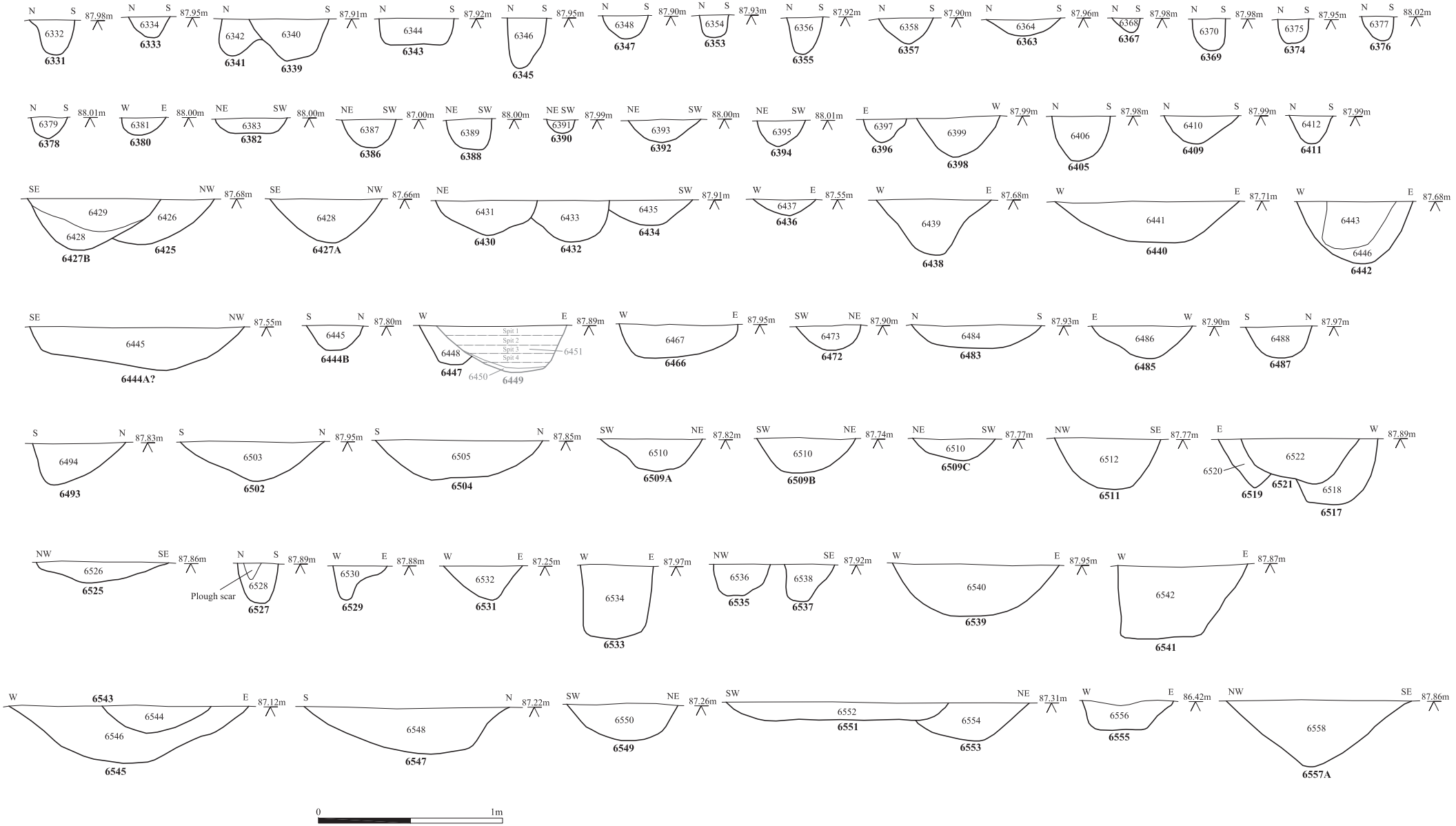


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 12 Modern and undated sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

Undated (continued)

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 13 Undated sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

Undated (continued)

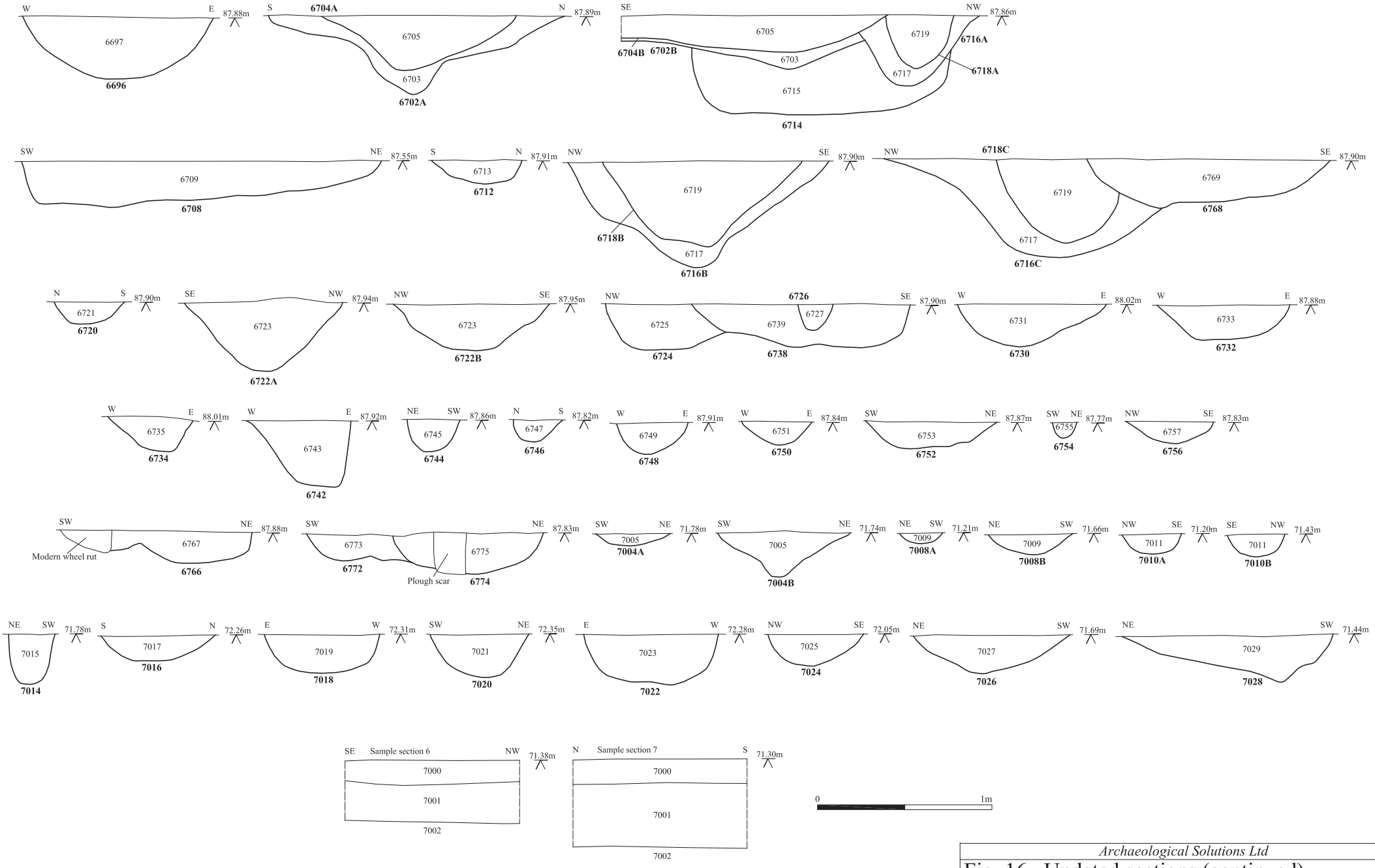


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 14 Undated sections (continued)
Scale 1:20 at A3
Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

Undated (continued)

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 15 Undated sections (continued)
Scale 1:20 at A3
Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)

Undated (continued)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 16 Undated sections (continued)
Scale 1:20 at A3
Denham Park Farm, Denham, Buckinghamshire (P2372)