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**LAND AT PYNESFIELD, MAPLE CROSS,
RICKMANSWORTH, HERTFORDSHIRE**

RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

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NGR: TQ 0330 9040	Report No: 6019
District: Three Rivers District	Site Code: AS1877
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P7050
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Project details			
Project name	<i>land at Pynesfield, Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire</i>		
<p><i>Between April 2017 and July 2018, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation on land at Pynesfield, Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire (NGR TQ 0330 9040; Figs. 1 - 2). The excavations were carried out according to the requirements of advice received from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA), which were required to comply with a planning condition on approval for extraction (Planning Ref. APP/M1900/W/16/3153814).</i></p> <p><i>The site is located within the Colne Valley, in an area that is considered to be archaeologically prolific for many periods. To the west of the site, excavation at Denham Park Farm recorded prehistoric struck flints and Iron Age and Romano-British features. The Pynesfield and Denham Park Farm sites represent two separate windows on to prehistoric and Romano-British activity on flanks of the valley of the river Colne. Activity at Pynesfield appears to be peripheral to the main focus of settlement particularly in the late Bronze/early Iron Age and the Romano-British periods. The activity at Denham was also considered peripheral, although perhaps less so than the current site, and it may be suggested that the main focus of occupation in these periods was located somewhere between the two sites. Activity preceding the late Bronze Age was limited to a small number of pits, perhaps representing episodic occupation of the area.</i></p> <p><i>Following Roman occupation, there is no evidence of activity until the medieval period. This consisted of a series of ditches distributed across the site. Within the southern part of the site, a greater concentration of ditches can be seen to form an enclosure, possibly for the containment of animals. Post-medieval archaeology can be seen represent continued use and adaptation of this enclosure, the addition of new enclosures and the first evidence for gravel or chalk extraction.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>April 2017 – July 2018</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	<i>Future work</i>	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>7050</i>	<i>Site code</i>	<i>AS1877</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological excavation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>-</i>		
Planned development	<i>Quarrying</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<p><i>Prehistoric</i> – pits, ditches and a post-built structure <i>Roman</i> – ditches and a large pit <i>Medieval</i> – pits and enclosure ditches. <i>Post-medieval</i> – pits, enclosure ditches, a quarry pit and a tree plantation</p>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Pottery (prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval), CBM (post-medieval) and fired clay.</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Hertfordshire</i>	<i>Three Rivers</i>	<i>Rickmansworth</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Hertfordshire Historic Environment Record (HHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.13.79ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>TQ 0330 9040</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 40m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Harleyford Valley Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land at Pynesfield, Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire: Research Archive Report</i>		
Authors	<i>Newton A. A. S and Podbury L</i>		
Report no.	<i>6019</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>April 2020</i>		

LAND AT PYNESFIELD, MAPLE CROSS, RICKMANSWORTH, HERTFORDSHIRE

RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

SUMMARY

Between April 2017 and July 2018, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation on land at Pynesfield, Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire (NGR TQ 0330 9040; Figs. 1 - 2). The excavations were carried out according to the requirements of advice received from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA), which were required to comply with a planning condition on approval for extraction (Planning Ref. APP/M1900/W/16/3153814).

The site is located within the Colne Valley, in an area that is considered to be archaeologically prolific for many periods. To the west of the site, excavation at Denham Park Farm recorded prehistoric struck flints and Iron Age and Romano-British features. The Pynesfield and Denham Park Farm sites represent two separate windows on to prehistoric and Romano-British activity on flanks of the valley of the river Colne. Activity at Pynesfield appears to be peripheral to the main focus of settlement particularly in the late Bronze/early Iron Age and the Romano-British periods. The activity at Denham was also considered peripheral, although perhaps less so than the current site, and it may be suggested that the main focus of occupation in these periods was located somewhere between the two sites. Activity preceding the late Bronze Age was limited to a small number of pits, perhaps representing episodic occupation of the area.

Following Roman occupation, there is no evidence of activity until the medieval period. This consisted of a series of ditches distributed across the site. Within the southern part of the site, a greater concentration of ditches can be seen to form an enclosure, possibly for the containment of animals. Post-medieval archaeology can be seen represent continued use and adaptation of this enclosure, the addition of new enclosures and the first evidence for gravel or chalk extraction.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between April 2017 and July 2018, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation on land at Pynesfield, Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire (NGR TQ 0330 9040; Figs. 1-2). The excavation was carried out according to the requirements of advice received from Alison Tinniswood, Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA), which were required to comply with a planning condition on approval for extraction (Planning Ref. APP/M1900/W/16/3153814). The excavation was preceded by a desk based assessment (Dawson 2011),

geophysical survey (Smalley 2012) and a trial trench evaluation (Platt and Pine 2012).

1.2 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a specification compiled by AS (dated 28/02/2017), and approved by HCC HEA and the LPA. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2014) and adhered to relevant sections of Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

2 SITE NARRATIVE

2.1 Overview

The requirements of the project were:

- Archaeological investigation by a programme of 'strip, map and record' of the area of the site, with the investigation and recording of any archaeology thereby revealed;
- The analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site in appropriate conditions;
- The provision of an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the monitoring and recording of the development programme in their local and regional context, having made reference to the relevant regional research agendas and through cartographic, documentary and other research; and
- The full analysis and interpretation of the site archive in order to promote local and regional research, and the appropriate dissemination and publication of the project results.

The principal research aims of the project were to identify any evidence of the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity in the area.

Planning policy context

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) 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.

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.

2.2 Description of the site

At the time of excavation, the site consisted of a c.9ha of land within a field bordered to the east by the A412 North Orbital Road and to the north and west by Tilehouse Lane, centred on NGR TQ 0330 9040. The site lies on the western side of the Colne valley and so, to the east of the site, flows the river Colne and lie the various lakes which now occupy much of the valley. With the exception of these lakes, which are used for a variety of purposes, and the quarry at Denham Park Farm to the west, the immediately surrounding area is overwhelmingly agricultural in character.

2.3 Background

2.3.1 Topography, geology and soils

The site lies at c.42m AOD and slopes gently upwards from south to north with the land beyond the western boundary rising up dramatically to the west. Land to the east drops towards the Colne valley before climbing fairly steeply on the opposite side of the valley. A few hollows in the hillside above the site are likely to be disused chalk pits as many of these are shown in the area on the historic maps. The site is at a slightly lower elevation than the North Orbital Road that runs along its eastern border, presumably as a result of the construction of the road.

The majority of the site is located on Shepperton Gravel with Seaford and Newhaven chalk formations underlying its western edge (BGS 2005). The Shepperton gravel is the latest gravel formation in the complex sequence of terrace formation in the Middle Thames Valley and its tributaries (Wymer 1999).

A series of 15 geotechnical boreholes were sunk across the site to determine the geological makeup of the area (Dawson 2011). The boreholes revealed a consistent depth of topsoil on top of a layer of overburden that varied

dramatically in thickness from 3.3m along the western edge of the site at the foot of the hill to 0.2m at the eastern edge. In most cases the overburden covered 2.6 – 7.7m of sand and gravel which, in turn, overlay the chalk geology. Two of the easternmost boreholes revealed no overburden at all and in some places there was no underlying gravel present. Borehole 7 stands out as different from the other samples due to the presence of 1.3m of mixed rubble and soil beneath the layer of topsoil. The borehole is in line with the path of the canal which crossed the site until the 1960s, when it was filled in, and most likely reflects this event.

2.3.2 Archaeological and historical background

General background

The lower Colne Valley has a varied archaeological background with the earliest human presence dating to the Palaeolithic period. Geologically, the river and gravel on the valley floor are a relatively modern event with reworking of the earlier gravel terrace deposits through which the river has cut but with older terrace and glacial outwash deposits present on the valley sides. Inspections of Rickmansworth gravel pits in the early 20th century revealed hundreds of Palaeolithic flint hand-axes, flakes and cores (Wymer 1968; Wymer 1999) and nearer to the excavation area, the construction of the A421 in 1928 required the digging of a cutting through Normer Hill between West Hyde and Denham. These works exposed a mix of clay and gravel which yielded a collection of almost 100 Palaeolithic tools, and the site has been subsequently identified by English Heritage-sponsored English Rivers Project as being of ‘outstanding importance’ (WA 1996).

Other excavations in the lower Colne Valley have found Upper Palaeolithic and Mesolithic tools and hunting evidence, both *in situ* and as unstratified finds (Holgate 1995; Jenkins 2005; Lacaille 1963; Lewis *et al* 1992; Silva and Farr 2010; Wymer 1968). Subsequent periods are also well represented in the valley, especially where mineral extraction has been subject to archaeological monitoring (Coleman *et al.* 2004; Ford and Pine 2003; Ford 2006; Wessex Archaeology 2006).

Immediately to the west of the excavation area an archaeological evaluation carried out in 2006 recovered 120 struck flints in addition to a series of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman features, possibly representing agricultural settlements (Doyle and Hallybone 2006). Medieval settlement and industrial sites have been identified further to the west in Chalfont St Peter (Pine 2000) and upstream towards Rickmansworth (MoLAS 2000). Several manorial estates in the West Hyde area had their origins in the late Saxon and medieval periods although there has been very little archaeological investigation of these sites.

Post-medieval development is widespread in the lower Colne Valley with the growth of industry, particularly milling, along the banks of the Colne. These sites include the Grade II listed Harefield Copper Mill and Harefield Rubber

Company buildings on the east side of the valley in Greater London (Greater London HER). Other sites have been noted away from the river. The 2006 evaluation conducted to the east of the current site recorded the possible remains of post-medieval farm buildings (Doyle and Hallybone 2006).

In 2017, adjacent to the northern limit of the current excavation site and extending towards the area in which the 2006 evaluation (Doyle and Hallybone 2006) was conducted, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of a temporary haul road (Smith 2017). The evaluation revealed no archaeological finds or features, with the exception of a modern drain.

Sites recorded on the Historic Environment Record

HER entries exist within 1km of the site that date to the prehistoric period (HER 870, 9666 and 9967). The first of these is a findspot of flint implements and flakes. The exact context of the finds is not known but it is thought that they were recovered from a post-medieval chalk pit (HER 17655), located in the hillside less than 50m west of the site area. The second set of prehistoric remains (HER 9966 and 9967) was recorded during the archaeological evaluation conducted in 2006 (Doyle and Hallybone 2006). The finds consisted of 120 struck flints and 8 fragments of burnt flint found scattered across the site. The evaluation also revealed ditches, pits and postholes containing Iron Age pottery in addition to features containing sherds of Roman pottery (HER 9968).

The HER records the late Saxon/early medieval estate and manorial site of Pynesfield (HER 832). This was granted to the abbey of St Albans in AD 769 when it was referred to as Pinnelesfeld.

Manorial sites make up two of the three HER entries that relate to the medieval period. The first of these is the Grade II listed Pynesfield Manor (also called Pinesfield of Pynchfield) (HER 1752), a timber-framed late medieval manor house which has been extensively altered and further developed between the 17th and 20th centuries. The original house is likely to have succeeded earlier buildings as the manorial estate has Saxon origins. Pynesfield Manor is located c.500m north of the proposal site. The second medieval manorial site is La Troy (HER 838), which lies immediately to the east of the excavated site. The estate was granted to St Albans abbey in 1314 as Le Troye but by 1718 it was known only as Troy Farm. The exact location of the centre of the medieval estate is unknown although it may have stood on the site where Troy Mill (see below) was later built. The third medieval HER entry is for Shire Lane (HER 4179), now Old Shire Lane. Once thought to have been the supposed line of a Roman road, it is now known that this is part of the medieval lane marking the county boundary. Now a footpath, Old Shire Lane runs along the southern boundary of the proposal site before curving off to the north, still following the present-day county boundary.

The earliest of the post-medieval entries on the HER is the 16th century Grade II listed Corner Hall (HER 17650); the house still stands c.100m north-east of the excavation site's northern-most limit. The site where a 19th century iron road bridge once crossed the Grand Union Canal is recorded almost 1km north-east of the site area (HER 5265). Late 19th century watercress beds, which still appear on the 1974 Ordnance Survey map, are recorded c.250m north-east of the site (HER 17653). The HER details the 19th century addition to the Pynesfield estate of Pinesfield Farm. This was built as a planned model farm by the Thellusson estate. The original buildings still stand some 600m north of the proposal area, though the land around the farm has been since quarried and now consists of two lakes.

South of the project area, in Northmoor Wood, there is a 19th century quarry site which has been identified using Ordnance Survey maps (HER 8952). Approximately 200m south of the site, on the opposite side of the county border lies Durdent Court. This was built on the site of Tile House, which first appears labelled on the 1883 First Edition Ordnance Survey but may be depicted on earlier maps, the remaining gardens of which are recorded in the HER (HER 6540).

The two post-medieval HER entries which are closest to the excavation site are Troy Mill (HER 17654) and an old chalk pit. (HER 17655). Troy Mill was a flour mill located on the River Colne which consisted of the mill itself and several outbuildings, a farmyard and some small cottages and orchards. The mill and outbuildings were removed in the course of gravel quarrying and the area was renamed Troy Wharf. The mill site lay c.50m east of the excavation area. It is of unknown date and was linked by a canal running some 250m to the west, under the road, and across the excavation site to a chalk pit (HER 17655) c. 50m to the west. The chalk pit, labelled 'Old Chalk Pit' on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map, is of unknown date and there are no physical remains of it or the canal branch visible today. It is thought that the prehistoric finds mentioned above were discovered in this chalk pit.

Cropmarks of a series of pits and possible enclosures (HER 17319) have been identified on aerial photographs in the area of the chalk pit. While worked flints have been found in this area, it is likely that the cropmarks are related at least in part to the post-medieval chalk pit.

2.3.3 Previous Archaeological work

In 2011 an archaeological desk-based assessment (Dawson 2011) was compiled to assess the potential of the Pynesfield site to contain archaeological features and/or deposits. This concluded that:

In considering the archaeological potential of the study area, various factors must be taken in to account, including previously recorded archaeological sites, previous land-use and disturbance and future land-use including proposed development. The site itself contains no previously recorded heritage or environmental assets. It may however have the potential to

contain unrecorded assets. The proposed development occupies a sizeable area of land and this alone serves to increase the probability of some remains of some period being present, purely as a random sample of an archaeologically rich landscape.

A narrow range of sites and finds have been recorded for the study area in the Historic Environment Record although several of these are in the vicinity of the site. The post-medieval canal and chalk pit comprise the only HER records for the site itself but other near-by entries include two Saxon or medieval manorial sites a post-medieval mill and an Iron Age Roman occupation site.

From consideration of the geological sequence it is not considered that the site has potential for in situ lower or middle Palaeolithic material. The terrace deposit which forms the site geology is the latest in the stratigraphic sequence in the formation of the Middle Thames Valley and its tributaries and reflects a period of downcutting (and thus erosion of all previous gravel deposits, including and Palaeolithic occupation sites) followed by deposition of reworked gravel (Wymer 1999, fig 10;6). It is though likely that the gravel mass will contain some lower and/or middle Palaeolithic flintwork.

For later periods, the site can be considered to have moderate potential and it is possible that archaeological deposits of almost any period can be expected.

The desk-based assessment was followed in 2012 by a detailed magnetic survey (gradiometry) of the site (Smalley 2012). In summary:

The detailed magnetic gradiometer survey has not identified any anomalies that can be confidently attributed as being of an archaeological origin. Five discrete positive area anomalies of a possible archaeological origin have been noted within the data set; however, these features may equally be related to changes in geology or pedology. A large linear area of magnetic disturbance dissects the data set in the central region of the survey area. This anomaly is of an uncertain origin, but may be related to a former road or track.

In April 2012 the site was subject to an archaeological trial trench evaluation (Platt and Pine 2012). The evaluation comprised 81 trial trenches and encountered limited archaeological evidence relative to the size of the assessment area (Table 1). In summary:

The evaluation has identified a small number of archaeological deposits of likely [sic] medieval date, along with a low density of prehistoric activity. None of the dating, however, is secure, being based on tiny amounts of pottery. Possible late Bronze Age features comprised a ditch (1) in Trench 12 in the north of the site which contained a single sherd of possible late Bronze Age pottery and a gully (15) in Trench 62 at the south of the site which also contained a sherd of pottery of late Bronze Age date. Three struck flints were also recovered, one from gully 13 in the same trench (62) as gully 15. There are a small number of undated features which might also be of prehistoric

date such as ditches/gullies in trenches 3, 21, 25, 50, 57, 58 and 81 but there is no evidence to suggest they are not later.

Medieval activity was represented by substantial lengths of ditch. In trenches 14, 17 and 18 an east-west ditch was recorded likely [sic] representing a single ditch that was over 125m in length. It was dated by the fact it cut a spread in Trench 14 which contained a sherd of early medieval pottery (12th – 14th century), it can thus be this date or later.

Another stretch of medieval ditch was recorded in the south-eastern part of the site on a north-south axis. A linear was seen in trenches 60, 61, 69 and is likely the same feature making the ditch at least 150m long. It was dated by three sherds of medieval pottery and also contained two horse shoes.

Trench	Context	Type	Spot Date	Dating Evidence
3	[4]	Ditch	-	-
	[5]	Gully	-	-
12	[1]	Ditch	Late Bronze Age or Later	Pottery
14	(66)	Spread	Medieval	Pottery
	(67)	Spread	Medieval	Pottery
	[6]	Ditch	Medieval or Later	Stratigraphy
17	[3]	Ditch	-	-
18	[2]	Ditch	-	-
21	[7]	Ditch	-	-
25	[8]	Ditch	-	-
	[9]	Ditch Terminal	-	-
27	[16]	Ditch	Modern	?
	[17]	Ditch	Modern	Plastic
	[18]	Ditch	Modern	Plastic
46	[19]	Pit	-	-
50	[10]	Ditch	-	-
57	[12]	Ditch	-	-
58	[25]	Ditch	-	-
60	[22]	Ditch Terminal	-	-
61	[24]	Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
62	[13]	Gully	-	-
	[14]	Ditch	-	-
	[15]	Gully	Late Bronze Age or Later	Pottery
69	[23]	Ditch	-	-
78	[20]	Ditch Terminal	-	-
	[21]	Ditch	-	-
81	[11]	Gully	-	-

Table 1: Summary of features recorded during the 2012 trial trench evaluation.

2.4 Excavation Methodology and Deposit Model

2.4.1 Excavation Methodology

Based on the results of the archaeological evaluation (Platt and Pine 2012) HCC HEA required a programme of open-area excavation to further investigate the archaeological features within the site. This was conducted in accordance with a brief issued HCC HEA and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 28/02/2017).

An area of excavation was identified and it was proposed to complete the works in several phases. Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the excavation area was scanned by metal detector.

2.4.2 Deposit Model

The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil (L1000=L2000=L3000), a friable dark to mid grey brown silt with occasional to moderate, small and large, sub angular/sub-rounded flint (c.0.35m thick). Topsoil (L1000=L2000=L3000) overlay Subsoil (L1001=L2001=L3001), a deposit which varied in composition across the site (c.0.10m thick). During Excavation Phase 4 it was described as a firm, brown orange clayey silt with occasional chalk. In Excavation Phase 5, it was recorded as a mid brown clayey silt. During Excavation Phase 6, it was described as a firm, dark red brown sandy silt with occasional flint.

Within the western part of the site Subsoil (L1001=L2001=L3001) overlay colluvial deposits (L1100, L1408, L1409, L2002 and L3213).

Stratigraphically sealed at the base of the sequence were natural deposits L1002=L2003=L3002, which varied across the site. During Excavation Phase 4, the deposit was identified as a firm, brown orange sandy clay and blue grey sand, with frequent gravel and small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint. During Excavation Phase 5, it was described as a mid brown sandy clay and very light brown silty clay with occasional flint. Work during Excavation Phase 6 recorded a firm, mid yellow brown sandy gravel with frequent flint.

2.5 Phasing

On the basis of arefactual evidence and stratigraphic and spatial relationships, seven distinct phases of archaeological activity have been identified (Table 2 and Figs. 4-9). However, all prehistoric activity recorded during the excavation has been assigned to a single, overarching, phase (Phase 1) due to the highly fragmented nature of much of the flint-tempered pottery, and the lack of

diagnostic sherds within that assemblage. Relatively few vessel types have been defined. On this basis, a significant proportion of prehistoric features have not been closely dated and have been assigned a generic prehistoric date spanning the Neolithic to early Iron Age. Where more closely dateable evidence is present, these features have been assigned to sub-phases representing the early Neolithic (Phase 1.1), the early Bronze Age (Phase 1.2), the middle Bronze Age (Phase 1.3) and the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Phase 1.4). This is to some extent misleading as these sub-phases do not necessarily represent coherent development and continuation from one another. They are presented in this way as an expedient to understanding the potential relationships between features assigned to these sub-phases and the features which can only be assigned to the overarching 'prehistoric' phase of activity.

In addition, Romano-British (Phase 2), Saxo-Norman/medieval (Phase 3), and post-medieval (Phase 4) activity was recorded. The most significant phases were those assigned to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Phase 1.4), the Saxo-Norman to medieval (Phase 3), and the post-medieval (Phase 4) periods.

Numerous undated features were also encountered. It was possible to assign some features that did not yield diagnostic artefactual material to particularly phases of activity based on their stratigraphic or spatial relationships with dated features.

Phase	Period	Sub-Phase	Sub-Period	Date
1	Prehistory	1.1	Early Neolithic	4300BC – 3300BC
		1.2	Early Bronze Age	2100BC – 1700BC
		1.3	Middle Bronze Age	1700BC – 1300BC
		1.4	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	1300BC – 400BC
		Undated	Neolithic - Early Iron Age	4300BC – 400BC
2	Romano-British	-	-	43AD – 410AD
3	Medieval	-	-	11 th C – 15 th C
4	Post-medieval	-	-	15 th C – 19 th C

Table 2: The phases of activity represented at Pynesfield, Maple Cross, Rickmansworth

2.6 Phase 1.1 Early Neolithic

Diagnostic early Neolithic pottery was recovered from several features, and collectively accounts for 23.7% of the prehistoric pottery by sherd count. A pit (F2146) and the anthropogenic fill of a natural depression (L1445) features have been assigned to Phase 1.1 on the basis of this evidence. In addition to pottery, the features also contained struck flint, with a notable group contained within early L1445. Further assemblages of struck flint, with technological traits consistent with early Neolithic origins were contained in Phase 1 Pit F1173 and probable post-medieval Ditch F1180. Six other groups of over 10 pieces of struck flint were present as residual material in late prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman features. The presence and quantity of early Neolithic pottery and struck flint within features of later phases of activity demonstrates the level of truncation that has occurred across the site.

The bulk of the early Neolithic pottery assemblage was recovered from L1445 (Table 3; Figs. 5 & 10; DP 24), which contained sherds from at least four Plain Bowls of the Grimston tradition (31; 243g). In addition, this deposit contained abraded sherds which could only be assigned a general early Neolithic to early Iron Age date (66; 364g). The deposit filled a natural depression and covered an area measuring 12.00m x 9.00m. It was excavated using a grid system of 1m² test pits. The test pits were excavated in spits in order to assess artefact density and distribution. The deposit resembled the mottled, dark grey brown silty fill of a natural geomorphological depression. The struck flint group from L1445 and the associated pottery assemblage appears to represent homogenous activity and has not been scattered far from its primary foci, probable representing peripheral or episodic (nomadic or seasonal) activity. The uppermost deposit within the depression, L1452, contained late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery (14; 116g) alongside struck flint (11; 338g).

The basal fill of Pit F2146 (L2148) (Table 3; Figs. 5, 10 & 14), a feature located c.230m north-north-west of L1445, also contained sherds of an early Neolithic Plain Bowl ware (7; 37g). The upper fill of this feature (L2147) contained pottery dateable no more closely than early Neolithic to early Iron Age (8; 25g). Numerous features surrounding Pit F2146 also contained early Neolithic to early Iron Age pottery and may be contemporary with the pit. However, due to the lack of precisely dateable finds or clear stratigraphic relationships this is conjectural, especially when considering the presence of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Phase 1.4) features in close proximity. Pit F2146 was cut by Phase 1 Ditch F2076.

Feature	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/relationships	Finds	Grid ref.
-	L1445	Sub-oval in plan, with gradually sloping sides and a irregular base (12.00m x 9.00m x ?)	Mottled, dark grey brown silt with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flint.	Layer within natural depression.	Early Neolithic and Neolithic-Late Iron Age Pottery (97; 607g) and Struck Flint (16; 178g)	E20, E21, F20 and F21
F2146	L2147	Irregular in plan, with shallow sloping sides and an irregular base (2.16m x 3.70m x 0.31m)	Upper: Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with small to medium sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal	Cut of pit. Cut by F2076.	Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (8; 25g)	B12
	L2148		Basal: Firm, dark brown grey clayey silt with frequent small to medium sub-rounded/sub-angular flint and charcoal		Early Neolithic Pottery (7; 37g)	

Table 3: Early Neolithic features and contexts

2.7 Phase 1.2 Early Bronze Age

Pit F1129 (Table 4; Figs. 4, 10 & 14) represented the only feature revealed during the excavation that can be securely dated to the early Bronze Age. The relatively small pit contained the partial remains of an early Bronze Age Collared Urn, a pottery type that was generally associated with cremations at the Imperial College Sports Ground, Harlington excavation (Leivers 2015). Numerous undated pits and postholes are located in close proximity to Pit F1129, of those features only Posthole F1116 had a similar fill; it is possible that the feature was also of early Bronze Age date, but without dated finds or stratigraphic relationships this cannot be established.

An unstratified plano-convex knife was also recovered during the excavation. Plano-convex knives, often with bi-facial, invasive flaking, are typically recorded in assemblages with early Bronze Age cultural associations. Nevertheless, a small number have been identified in the enclosure ditches of the causewayed enclosure at Staines (Robertson-Mackay, 1987), suggesting that similar types may have been utilised in the early Neolithic.

Feature	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/relationships	Finds	Grid ref.
F1129	L1130	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.52m x 0.25m x 0.30m)	Firm, very light red brown sandy clay with flecks of black.	Cut of pit – recorded as a natural feature on site.	Early Bronze Age Pottery (52; 322g)	A8

Table 4: Early Bronze Age feature

2.8 Phase 1.3 Middle Bronze Age

A layer of colluvium (L1408) (Table 5) was present in the south-western section of the site, it contained a relatively large quantity of middle Bronze Age pottery (229; 702g) and struck flint (39; 140g). The pottery from the layer was exceptionally highly fragmented and friable, as to be expected within a colluvial deposit, and formed part of a single bucket urn. The evidence suggests that further Bronze Age activity lies to the west of the site, some of which was displaced by colluvial movement.

Feature	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/relationships	Finds	Grid ref.
-	L1408	?100m x 100m+. Depth variable	Friable, dark red brown sandy gravel with frequent angular flint and occasional charcoal	Layer of colluvium. Overlying L1409.	Middle Bronze Age Pottery (229; 702g) and Struck Flint (39; 40g)	E22, E23, F22 and F23.

Table 5: Phase 1.3 context

2.9 Phase 1.4 Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

Introduction

The preceding trial trench evaluation identified two linear features (Table 1) that each contained a sherd of late Bronze Age pottery. Due to the limited quantity of material, the features were tentatively assigned to this period (Platt and Pine 2012). More substantial evidence of late Bronze Age activity was recorded at Denham Park Farm to the west of the site. This 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 (Newton *et al* 2018).

The excavations at the current site revealed six deposits that contained modest concentrations of pottery, some of which were residual, dating to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, with low quantities in other features. Despite their relatively poor preservation, the assemblage is likely to represent occupation activity on the western side of the valley floor or lower slope of the river Colne. This assemblage is of similar composition to that previously recorded at Denham Park Farm, where the slightly larger assemblage appears to favour a date in the late Bronze Age, potentially within a period spanning the 9th to 6th centuries BC based on radiocarbon dates from major diagnostic groups in the Thames Valley (Peachey 2018). Nonetheless, based on the limited diagnostic evidence a more precise chronology (and comparisons) cannot be applied and a chronology extending into the early Iron Age cannot be discounted.

Possible Post-Built Structure

Noteworthy amongst the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age features is a group of 16 postholes and stakeholes (F1335, F1337, F1339, F1342, F1345, F1347, F1349, F1351, F1357, F1360, F1364, F1370, F1372, F1386, F1388 and F1390) in a sub-oval arrangement (Grid Squares E22 & E23; Table 6; Figs. 7, 9a, 10, 14-16; DP 22). The regularity and similarity of the outer 11 postholes suggest that they formed a sub-oval structure with external dimensions of 6.90m (north to south) by 5.00m (east to west). Four stakeholes (F1345, F1386, F1388 and F1390) were recorded within the centre of the structure. Although this possible structure lies in close proximity to curvilinear Ditch F1315, it does not appear to have been enclosed in any way.

Material evidence recovered from the features was relatively limited. The exception to this was Posthole F1339, which contained body sherds of a fine late Bronze Age to early Iron Age polished vessel (19; 56g) in addition to fired clay (10; 61g). As the fired clay did not preserve any surfaces, dimensions, or edges it is not possible to positively determine its form or function. However, its structural context suggests that the material may represent daub. A possible late Bronze Age structure (S6306), was also identified during the excavation to the west of the site (Newton *et al* 2018); the associated

assemblage also comprised pieces of fired clay and pottery, though the structure was considerably larger in comparison.

Four undated features were located in close proximity to the structure which may be dated to the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (F1315, F1366, F1376 and F1406). However, without any stratigraphic relationships, material evidence or similarities in form this cannot be positively established.

Feature	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/relationships	Findings	Grid ref.
F1335	L1336	Oval in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.20m x 0.30m x ?)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Cut of posthole.	Struck Flint (1; 6g)	E23
F1337	L1338	Oval in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (0.42m x 0.34m x 0.13m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional angular flint	Cut of posthole.	-	E23
F1339	L1340	Oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.20m x 0.21m x 0.10m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Cut of posthole. L1341 poss represents a post pipe.	-	E23
	L1341		Dark grey brown black silty clay		-	
F1342	L1343	Oval in plan, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (0.36m x 0.32m x 0.11m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional angular flint	Cut of posthole. L1344 poss represents a post pipe.	Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age Pottery (19; 56g) and Fired Clay (10; 61g)	E22
	L1344		Firm, very light grey brown silty sand with occasional angular flint		-	
F1345	L1346	Circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.31m x 0.20m x 0.06m)	Friable, mid grey brown/black silty clay	Cut of stakehole.	Struck Flint (1; 5g)	E22
F1347	L1348	Circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.18m x 1.10m x 0.30m)	Friable, very light brown sandy silt	Cut of pit.	Struck Flint (11; 48g) and Burnt Flint (2; 37g)	E23
F1349	L1350	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.30m x 0.28m x 0.26m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate angular flint	Cut of posthole.	-	E22
F1351	L1352	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.25m x 0.16m x 0.09m)	Firm, dark grey brown black silty clay with moderate angular flint	Cut of posthole.	-	E22
F1357	L1358	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base	Firm, dark grey brown black silty sand with small angular flint	Cut of posthole.	-	E22

		(0.32m x 0.18m x 0.10m)				
F1364	L1365	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (? x 0.40m x 0.37m)	Friable, yellow brown sandy silt	Cut of posthole. Cut by F1347.	-	E23
F1368	L1369	Oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.26m x 0.25m x 0.30m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate angular flint	Cut of posthole. Cut F1374.	-	E22
F1370	L1371	Oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.32m x 0.22m x 0.16m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional angular flint	Cut of posthole.	-	E22
F1372	L1373	Oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.90m x 0.40m x 0.20m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular flint	Cut of posthole.	-	E23
F1386	L1387	Oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.09m x 0.09m x 0.08m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional angular flint	Cut of stakehole.	-	E22
F1388	L1389	Oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.08m x 0.07m x 0.02m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with small sub-angular flint	Cut of stakehole.	-	E22
F1390	L1391	Oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.08 x 0.07 x 0.07)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with small sub-angular flint	Cut of stakehole.	-	E22
F1404	L1407	Oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.74m x 0.60m x 0.19m)	Firm, mid red brown silty clay	Cut of pit.	-	E22

Table 6: Phase 1.4 Post-built structure

Ditches

Within the northern part of the site, a set of interrupted linear ditches (F1013 (Grid Squares C3-C4), F1051 (Grid Squares C6-C7), F1064 (Grid Squares B8-B10) and F2042 (B11-B13)) assigned to Phase 1.4 was present (Table 7; Figs. 4-5, 10, 14-16; DPs 7, 8, 26, 27 and 28). The ditches, which range between c.40 and c.60m in length, were interrupted by wide regular causeways, ranging in size from c.14 to c.33m. No traces of associated banks were present, so there is no way of knowing whether the causeways were left open or whether they were ever blocked. The ditches probably represent a field boundary that may have extended further to the north, beyond Ditch F1013, which extended beyond the limit of excavation. Ditches F1064 and F1013 were phased based on their functional and spatial relationships with Ditches F2042 and F1051, which both contained late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery.

Ditch F2042 was substantially deeper than the other ditches and was partially truncated by Phase 3 Ditch F2037. Ditch F2037 also contained a relatively large assemblage of residual early Neolithic and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery (151; 371g).

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/relationships	Findings	Grid ref.
F1013	A	L1014	Linear in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 1.40m x 0.35m)	Friable, very light yellow grey silty sand with occasional small flint and gravel	Cut of ditch. Cut F1015. Cut by F1017.	-	C3
	B	L1014	Linear in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 1.38m x 0.36m)	Friable, very light yellow grey silty sand with occasional small flint and gravel		-	C3
	C	L1014	Linear in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.79m x 0.28m)	Friable, very light brown grey silty sand with occasional flint		-	C3
	D	L1014	Linear in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.84m x 0.47m)	Friable, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional flint and gravel		-	C4
	E	L1014	Linear in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.16m)	Friable, very light yellow grey silty sand with occasional flint and gravel		-	C4
F1051	A	L1052	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 1.20m x 0.26m)	Friable, very light yellow grey clayey sand with occasional gravel	Cut of ditch.	-	C6
	B	L1052	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 1.90m x 0.57m)	Friable, very light yellow grey clayey sand with occasional gravel		Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Pottery (11; 30g) and Struck Flint (1; 3g)	C6
	C	L1052	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (50.00m x 1.40m x 0.60m)	Friable, very light yellow grey clayey sand with occasional gravel		-	C6
	D	L1052	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping	Friable, very light yellow grey clayey sand with occasional		-	C7

			sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 1.70m x 0.62m)	gravel			
	E	L1052	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 1.00m x 0.28m)	Friable, very light yellow grey clayey sand with occasional gravel		-	C7
F1064	A	L1066	Linear in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (7.00m+ x 0.63m x 0.10m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional flint	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1067.	-	B8
	B	L1066	Linear in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (7.00m+ x 0.60m x 0.11m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional flint		-	B8
	C	L1066	Linear in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (7.00m+ x 1.90m x 0.71m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional flint		-	B8
	D	L1066	Linear in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (7.00m+ x 1.90m x 0.71m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional flint		Struck Flint (2; 15g)	B8
	E	L1066	Linear in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (7.00m+ x 0.55m x 0.05m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional flint		Struck Flint (6; 43g)	B9
	F	L1065 L1066	Linear in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (7.00m+ x 1.23m x 0.34m)	Basal: Compact, very light grey blue silty clay		-	B9
				Uppermost: Firm, mid brown grey silty sand		-	
	G	L1065 L1066	Linear in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (7.00m+ x 1.90m x 0.71m)	Basal: Compact, very light grey blue silty clay		-	B10
Uppermost: Firm, mid brown grey silty sand				-			
F2042	A	L2043	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with near vertical sides and a flat base (12.00m+ x 0.93m x 0.61m)	Friable, very light blue brown grey clayey silt with frequent flint and gravel	Cut of ditch. Cut by F2037. Segment E L2093 labelled as L2095 on site.	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age Pottery (21; 166g)	B13
	B	L2043	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with	Friable, very light blue grey sandy silt		Neolithic-Early Iron	B12

		near vertical sides and a flat base (12.00m+ x 0.32m+ x 0.35m+)	with occasional flint		Age Pottery (1; 6g)	
C	L2043	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with near vertical sides and a flat base (12.00m+ x 1.59m+ x 10.60m)	Basal: Friable, very light blue grey sandy silt with frequent organic material		Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age Pottery (25; 1060g and Burnt Flint (17g)	B12
	L2093					
D	L2043	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with near vertical sides and a flat base (12.00m+ x 1.40m+ x 0.39m+)	Firm, very light blue grey silty clay with moderate organic inclusions		Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age Pottery (412; 1757g)	B12
E	L2043	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (12.00m+ x 2.00m x 0.37m)	Basal: Firm, very light blue grey silty clay with moderate organic inclusions		-	B11
	L2093					
F	L2043	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with near vertical sides and a flat base (12.00m+ x 1.11m x 0.80m)	Basal: Friable, very light blue grey sandy clay		-	B11
	L2093					

Table 7: Phase 1.4 ditches

Dispersed Features

Located west of Ditch F2042, amongst a cluster of Neolithic to early Iron Age features, were two pits (F2029 and F2118; Grid Square B13) assigned a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date (Table 8; Figs. 5, 10, 14-16; DP 31). The fill of Pit F2029 (L2030), a relatively large feature, comprised burnt material in addition to a modest assemblage of pottery (6; 49g) and struck flint (3; 20g). The feature exhibited no signs of *in situ* burning, and the deposit is likely to have represented waste material. Pit F2029 was cut by undated Pit F2031.

Approximately 10.00m north-west of Pit F2029 was the large and irregular Pit F2118 (2.85m x 2.50m). The basal fill of the pit was similar to that of Pit F2029, with substantial quantities of burnt material and no evidence of *in situ* burning. Its uppermost fill contained a small quantity of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery (12; 63g) in addition to struck and burnt flint. Pit F2029 was located in area with a concentration of archaeological features (F2121, F2123, F2125, F2153) and it is possible that some of these features are contemporary with the pit.

To the north-west of the Phase 1.4 burnt pits, were three further (undated) pits containing burnt material (F2138, F2143 and F2149; Grid Square A12). Fill

L2140 (tertiary fill of F2138) was similar to the burnt fills of F2029 and F2121 and may also be of the same phase of activity. However, no finds were present. Significantly Pit F2143 clearly exhibited evidence of *in situ* burning in the form of reddening of the natural geology. The pit may represent a small charcoal clamp or may be related to food preparation (Newton 2013). Further to the north two further undated pits also contained significant quantities of burnt material (F1096 and F1098).

Located close to the southern limit of excavation, in an area relatively devoid of other prehistoric features, were three intercutting pits assigned to a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date (F3134, F3136 and F3140; Grid Square K31) (Table 8; Figs. 9, 10, 14-16; DP 39). The pits all contained large quantities of coarse flint-tempered ware, and Pit F3134 contained a fragment of bowl decorated with a single row of finger-tip impressions. It is possible that the features may have been utilised for refuse disposal away from a nearby domestic site.

Overlying early Neolithic deposit L1445, recorded within the natural depression in Grid Squares E20, E21, F20 and F21, was a blue grey silty clay deposit. This contained an assemblage of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/relationships	Findings	Grid ref.
L1452	-	L1452	Sub-oval in plan, with gradually sloping sides and a irregular base (12.00m x 9.00m x ?)	Friable, blue grey silty clay with occasional angular chalk, small stones and root disturbance	Deposit within natural depression.	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Pottery (14; 116g) and Struck Flint (11; 338g)	E19, E20, F19 and F20
F2029	-	L2030	Sub-oval (kidney-shaped) in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.42m x 0.78m x 0.22m)	Friable, dark grey black sandy silt with frequent burnt flint and charcoal	Cut of pit. Cut F2031.	Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age Pottery (6; 49g) and Struck Flint (3; 20g)	B13
F2118	-	L2119	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an uneven base (2.85m x 2.50m x 0.39m)	Basal: Friable, dark brown grey clayey silt with frequent charcoal, burnt flint, burnt sandstone, moderate gravel and flint	Cut of pit. Cut F2121 and F2125	-	B13
		L2120		Uppermost: Friable, mid brown grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal, moderate burnt flint, sandstone, frequent gravel and flint		Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Pottery (12; 63g), Struck Flint (2; 43g) and Burnt Flint (6g)	
F3134	-	L3135	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (2.50m x 2.50m+ x 0.54m)	Firm, mid blue grey (with orange mottling) sandy clay, with occasional medium to large sub-angular flint	Cut of pit. Cut by F3136 and F3140.	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Pottery (167; 1098g) and Struck Flint (1; 3g)	K31
F3136	-	L3137	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.84m+ x 0.70m x 0.64m)	Basal: Firm, mid blue grey sandy clay with frequent small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	Cut of pit. Cut by F3140 and F3108. Cut F3136.	-	K31
		L3138		Secondary: Firm, mid grey orange clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint		-	
		L3139		Uppermost: Firm, mid brown grey sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flint		Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Pottery (189; 1424g) and Struck Flint (2; 45g)	
F3140	A	L3141	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (2.60m x 2.80m x 0.41m)	Firm, very light orange grey clayey silt with medium to large sub-angular flint	Cut of pit. Cut F3134 and F3136. Cut by F3108. Records incomplete.	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Pottery (583; 2757g) and Struck Flint (11; 51g)	K31
	B	L3141	-	-		-	

Table 8: Phase 1.4 Dispersed Features

2.10 Phase 1 Neolithic to Early Iron Age (Undated)

The highly fragmented nature of much of the flint-tempered pottery sherds and the paucity of diagnostic sherds dictates that relatively few vessel types have been defined, with some body sherds only assigned a generic prehistoric date. The features containing these sherds are dispersed across the entire of the site with a particular concentration amongst Phase 1.4 features (F2042, F2029 and F2118) and an early Neolithic feature (F2146) in the north-western section of the site (Figs. 10 & 16-17). Neolithic to early Iron Age pottery was also present within features across the site as residual material, often associated with small quantities of struck flint. Due to the concentration of early Neolithic and late Bronze Age to early Iron Age activity across the site it is feasible that the features with a generic prehistoric date originate from these periods of activity.

Elongated Pit F1173 contained struck flint with technological traits consistent with early Neolithic origins, in addition to pottery evidence. It is highly likely that the feature is of early Neolithic date. However this is not definite, considering the number of features with over ten pieces of struck flint contained as residual material in late prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman features.

It is also possible that many of the features to the west of Phase 1.4 Ditch F2042 are late Bronze Age to early Iron Age in origin, however, without stratigraphic relationships and sufficient artefactual evidence, it is not possible to confidently assign a Phase 1.4 date. Equally, it is possible that the features were related to the nearby Phase 1.1 Pit F2146. Of particular note is Pit F2044 which contained deposits of burnt material, and may be related to the Phase 1.4 burnt pits (F2118 and F2029). Within the southern section of the site, four features assigned a generic prehistoric date are present; there is a paucity of prehistoric evidence in this area outside the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Phase 1.4), so it is reasonable to tentatively conclude that it is probable that the features originate from this period.

Significantly, a curvilinear ditch which may represent a gully associated with the Phase 1.4 post-built structure contained a substantial quantity of struck flint (49; 281g). The assemblage consisted of debitage flakes, predominantly blade-like or the product of platform trimming, and may represent the accumulation of debris.

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/relationships	Finds	Grid ref.
F1173	-	L1174	Sub-rectangular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.90m x 0.42m x 0.32m)	Basal: Firm, grey brown silty clay	Cut of pit.	Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (2; 4g) and Struck Flint (32; 110g)	A11
		L1175		Uppermost: Firm, yellow brown sandy clay		-	
F1315	-	L1316	Curvilinear in plan, orientated E/W, with	Firm, mid grey yellow brown silty	Cut of ditch.	Struck Flint (49; 281g)	E22

			moderately sloping sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 0.83m x 0.22m)	clay with moderate sub-angular flint			
F2004	-	L2005	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.30m x 1.15m x 0.29m)	Firm, very light yellow brown sandy silt with occasional flint	Cut of pit.	Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (5; 31g) and Struck Flint (2; 34g)	B14
F2033	-	L2034	Sub-oval in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.34m x 0.23m x 0.25m)	Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent flint	Cut of post hole.	Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (1; 6g)	B13
F2044	-	L2045	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.80m x 0.81m x 0.46m)	Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with frequent flint and charcoal	Cut of pit. Cut F2046.	Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (8; 20g)	B13
F2046	-	L2047	Elongated in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.50m x 2.00m x 0.14m)	Firm, very light brown grey silty clay with occasional flint	Cut of elongated pit – described as linear ?holloway on site. Cut by F2044, F2048 and F2052.	Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (5; 11g) and Burnt Flint (89g)	B13
F2081	-	L2082	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (9.00m x 5.70m x 0.16m)	Friable, mid brown grey clayey silt with moderate flint, gravel, burnt flint	Natural depression. Cut by F2076 and F2166 and F2079.	Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (5; 28g), Struck Flint (2; 6g) and Burnt Flint (92g)	A12 and B12
F2076	A	L2077	Curvilinear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (10.00m+ x 0.58m x 0.12m)	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay	Cut of ditch. Cut F2081, F2166 and F2146. Cut by F2155.	-	B11
	B	L2077	Curvilinear in plan, orientated N/S with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.73m x 0.24m)	Uppermost: Friable, mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent gravel, flint, burnt flint		-	B12
		L2078		Basal: Friable, dark grey brown clayey silt with frequent gravel, flint and burnt flint		-	
	C	L2077	Curvilinear in plan, orientated N/S with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.89m x 0.26m)	Friable, mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent flint and gravel		-	B12
	D	L2078	Curvilinear in plan, orientated N/S with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.33m x 0.21m+)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent flint		-	B12
E	L2078	Curvilinear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.19m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent flint	Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (1; 5g)	A12		

F2121	-	L2122	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00m+ x 0.55m x 0.27m)	Friable, mid brown grey silt with occasional sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and gravel	Cut of pit. Cut by F2118 and F2125.	Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (1; 8g) and Struck Flint (1; 1g)	B13
F2155	-	L2156	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately to steep sides and an irregular base (2.46m x 1.78m x 0.60m)	Uppermost: Friable, mid brown grey clayey silt with moderate sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	Cut of pit. Cut F2076 and F2156.	-	A12
		L2157		Basal: Friable, light grey brown clayey silt with moderate sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (5; 48g) and Struck Flint (1; 5g)	
F2166	-	L2167	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (2.15m x 1.40m x 0.30m)	Firm, dark brown grey clayey silt with frequent burnt flint	Cut of pit. Cut by F2076. Cut F2081.	-	B12
F3108	A	L3109	Curvilinear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and an uneven base (50.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.05m)	Firm, very light grey yellow sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles	Cut of ditch. Cut F3140. Cut by F3072.	-	M30
	B	L3109	Curvilinear in plan, orientated E/W with gently sloping sides and an uneven base (50.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.07m)	Loose very light yellow grey sandy silt with frequent small to large sub-rounded pebbles and flint		-	L31
	C	L3109	Curvilinear in plan, orientated E/W with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (50.00m + x 0.60m x 0.12m)	Firm, very light yellow grey sandy silt		Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (5; 10g) and Struck Flint (1; 1g)	K31
	D	L3109	Curvilinear in plan, orientated E/W with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 0.65m x 0.18m)	Firm, very light yellow grey sandy clay		-	L31
	E	L3109	Curvilinear in plan, orientated E/W with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 0.70m x 0.26m)	Firm, very light yellow grey sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular flint		-	K31
F3148	-	L3149	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (0.65m x 0.62m x 0.12m)	Friable, dark grey brown clayey silt	Cut of pit.	Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (1; 3g)	K30
F3170	-	L3171	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.60m x 0.85m x 0.52m)	Friable, mid yellow grey sandy silt	Cut of pit. Cut by F3172.	Struck Flint (2; 26g)	I28
F3172	-	L3173	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.25m x 0.23m x 0.22m)	Friable, mid yellow grey sandy silt	Cut of pit. Cut F3170.	Pottery (2; 10g) and Struck Flint (2; 5g)	I28

Table 9: Phase 1 Neolithic to early Iron Age (undated) features

2.11 Phase 2 Romano-British

A relatively small number of features identified during the excavation have been assigned to Phase 2 (Table 10; Figs. 3-9, 11 & 17-18; DP 18, 19 and 25). The preceding trial trench evaluation did not recover any evidence of Romano-British activity. As such the paucity of material evidence is unsurprising. Romano-British activity was, however, reported during the Denham Park Farm excavation (Newton *et al* 2018). The Roman activity recorded to the west appears to have been part of a fairly low-status agricultural settlement, though the activity may be a small part of a larger estate. This potential presence of a nearby agricultural settlement is broadly in concurrence with the activity identified during the Pynesfield excavation.

Five ditches on a broadly similar west-south-west to east-north-east alignment (F1071, F1231, F1235, F1313 and F2019=F2021), in addition to a large pit (F1321) containing a relatively large pottery assemblage (100; 131g), were present across the site. The Romano-British pottery assemblage is consistent with low status domestic activity in the region of the type which is frequently associated with small farmsteads or agricultural settlements in the Colne Valley. The Phase 2 pottery collectively supports a date of deposition in the mid 1st to early 2nd centuries AD.

Within the northern part of the site, two relatively short ditches on the same alignment, and of comparable size and profile, were present (F1071 and F2019 (=F2021)). The only diagnostic sherd of Phase 2 pottery came from Ditch F2021 (=F2019), it was likely produced in the mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD with sherds from a globular body likely derived from a flagon in Ditch F1071.

Numerous undated ditches across the site followed the same broad west-south-west to east-north-east alignment (F1176, F1263, F1265, F1279, F1303, F1305 and F3005). Without material evidence or stratigraphic relationships, it is not possible to assign these features to Phase 2, as many Phase 3 features are of a similar orientation. Of particular note are F1303 and F1305, both of which ran parallel to F1313 approximately 12.50m to the south. It is possible that these features are of Phase 2 date, but with two further ditches on the same alignment cutting the Phase 4 curvilinear Ditch (F1299) this cannot be conclusively established.

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/relationships	Finds	Grid ref.
F1071	A	L1072	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a flat base (7.00m x 0.81m x 0.29m)	Uppermost: Friable, very light brown grey clayey silt with occasional pebbles and manganese	Cut of ditch. Records for Seg.E missing.	Mid 1 st -Early 2 nd C AD Pottery (16; 240g)	C10
		Basal: Firm, very light brown grey and red mottled silty clay with occasional pebbles and flint		Burnt Flint (1; 19g)			
	B	L1072	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a flat base (7.00m x 0.80m)	Uppermost: Friable, very light brown grey clayey silt with occasional pebbles and manganese		Roman Pottery (1; 6g)	

		L1073	x 0.25m)	Basal: Firm, very light brown grey and red mottled silty clay with occasional pebbles and flint		-	
	C	L1072	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a flat base (7.00m x 0.88m	Uppermost: Friable, very light brown grey clayey silt with occasional pebbles and manganese		-	B10
		L1073	x 0.27m)	Basal: Firm, very light brown grey and red mottled silty clay with occasional pebbles and flint		Struck Flint (1; 2g)	
	D	L1072	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a flat base (7.00m x 0.79m	Uppermost: Friable, very light brown grey clayey silt with occasional pebbles and manganese		-	B10
		L1073	x 0.30m)	Basal: Firm, very light brown grey and red mottled silty clay with occasional pebbles and flint		Struck Flint (2; 24g) and Burnt Flint (1; 5g)	
F1231	A	L1232	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m x 0.95m x 0.12m)	Firm, mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1233 and F1259.	CBM (3g) and Struck Flint (1;3g)	M25
	B	L1232	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m x 0.27m x 0.22m)	Firm, mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint		Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (1; 2g) and Burnt Flint (2; 3g)	M25
	C	L1232	Linear in plan, orientated WSW/ENE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m x 0.85m x 0.46m)	Firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional small-medium sub-angular flint		Burnt Flint (1; 129g)	M25
	D	L1232	Linear in plan, orientated WSW/ENE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m x 0.44m x 0.40m)	Firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional small-medium sub-angular flint		-	L25
	E	L1232	Linear in plan, orientated WSW/ENE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m x 0.78m x 0.25m)	Firm, mid brown red clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint		1 st C AD Pottery (9; 35g)	K25
F1235	A	L1236	Linear in plan, orientated WSW/ENE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 1.40m x 0.50m)	Basal: Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent medium sub-angular flint	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1238.	1 st C AD Pottery (1; 50g)	M25
		L1237		Uppermost: Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent flint		-	
	B	L1236	Linear in plan, orientated WSW/ENE, with steep sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 1.10m x	Basal: Firm, very light yellow brown silty clay with moderate small pebbles		-	M25
		L1237		Uppermost: Compact, very light yellow brown gravelly clay with frequent flint		-	

			0.40m)				
F1238	A	L1239	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a concave base (20.00m+ x 0.25m x 0.20m)	Firm, very light grey brown sandy clay with moderate flint	Cut of gully. Cut F1235.	-	N25
	B	L1239	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (20.00m+ x 0.30m x 0.11m)	Firm, very light grey brown sandy clay with moderate flint		-	M25
	C	L1239	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a flat base (20.00m+ x 0.48m x 0.14m)	Firm, very light grey brown sandy clay with moderate flint		-	M25
F1313	B	L1314	Linear in plan, orientated WSW/ENE, with steep sides and a flat base (30.00m x 0.50m x 0.19m)	Friable very light brown yellow sandy silt	Cut of ditch. Cut F1321. Segment A not used on site,	-	I18
	C	L1314	Linear in plan, orientated WSW/ENE, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base (30.00m x 0.56m x 0.16m)	Friable, very light brown yellow sandy silt		-	I18
	D	L1314	Linear in plan, orientated WSW/ENE, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base (30.00m x 0.65m x 0.23m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt		1 st C AD Pottery (26; 43g), Struck Flint (4; 15g), Burnt Flint (1; 1g)	H19
	E	L1314	Linear in plan, orientated WSW/ENE, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base (30.00m x 0.50m x 0.20m)	Friable, very light brown yellow sandy silt		Struck Flint (2; 7g)	H19
F1321	-	L1450	Sub-oval in plan, with irregular sloping sides and an irregular flat base (8.07m x 4.06m x 0.13m)	Friable, light-mid brown grey silty clay with occasional gravel	Cut of pit. Cut by F1299 and F1313.	Roman Pottery (100; 131g) and Struck Flint (31; 232g)	I18
		L1451		Friable, light grey brown clayey silt		Roman Pottery (33; 97g) and Struck Flint (41; 431g)	J18
F2019 (=F2021)	-	L2020	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.40m x 0.60m x 0.16m)	Firm, mid brown grey clayey silt with moderate flint	Cut of ditch. Feature is the same as F2021.	-	B12
F2021 (=F2019)	A	L2022		Firm, mid grey clayey silt with flint	Cut of ditch. Feature is the same as F2019. Cut by F2037 –	Mid 1 st -2 nd C AD Pottery (9; 34g), Animal Bone (56g) and	B12

Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (15.00m+ x

			0.60m+ x 0.24m)		relationship reinterpreted in post-excavation.	Struck Flint (1; 3g) Burnt Flint (27g)	
B	L2022	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a flat base (15.00m+ x 0.90m x 0.30m)	Firm, very light blue grey silty clay			-	B12

Table 10: Phase 2 Romano-British features

2.12 Phase 3 Medieval

Medieval features were identified across the site with a particular concentration in the south. Ditches were the most common feature of this period (Table 11; Figs. 3-9, 12 & 18-20; DP 13, 16, 27-28 and 34-38). The concentration of ditches in the southern section of the site appear to exhibit evidence of reorganisation and continuation of use into the post-medieval period, containing relatively substantial quantities of medieval pottery in addition to fragments of post-medieval CBM and pottery.

The overall evidence from the medieval pottery assemblage, although sparse, suggests a period of occupation spanning the medieval period from the 11th/12th centuries through to the 15th/16th centuries. Pit F2109 was the only feature to contain pottery of Anglo-Saxon origin, containing three sherds of residual mid 5th to 9th century sand tempered ware. The majority of the pottery consists of unsourced local coarsewares which are relatively common in the area and date mainly to the later 12th and 13th centuries. The commonest medieval fabric was South Hertfordshire-type Flint Tempered ware. This material included a short flat topped everted jar rim from Ditch F1219 and a residual sherd of upright beaded jar rim from Ditch F1299. The preceding trial trench evaluation similarly recovered six sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery, but only identified a single ditch and a spread dating from this period (Platt and Pine 2012). Similarly, to the west, at Denham Park Farm, only one medieval feature was present and this too contained 12th to 14th century pottery (Newton *et al* 2018).

The southern ditches appeared to form rectilinear enclosure ditches which have been reconfigured during the medieval period and continued to be used into the post-medieval period. Of particular note are Ditches F3124, F3072, F3126, F1265 and F1267 which appeared to form a large enclosure and parallel Ditches F1289 and F1281 which have a clear functional relationship. The arrangement of the Phase 3 features suggests that the enclosure is a small part of a wider system of enclosures arranged on a similar axis, possibly appended to other grid systems to beyond the limits of excavation. Although there are clearly some internal features, mostly including undated pits and postholes, there is nothing to clearly indicate domestic, storage or industrial structures in this area.

A second enclosure is present in the area, extending beyond the eastern limit of excavation; the ditches (F3052 and F3042) also appeared to function in the

post-medieval period and enclose an area which contains Phase 4 Quarry Pit F3166.

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Findings	Grid ref.
F1033	A	L1034	Linear in plan, orientated W/E, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (46.00m+ x 1.00m x 0.29m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent flint and gravel	Cut of ditch.	-	H15
	B	L1034	Linear in plan, orientated W/E, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (46.00m+ x 1.00m x 0.38m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate flint and gravel		-	H15
	C	L1034	Linear in plan, orientated W/E, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (46.00m+ x 1.00m x 0.25m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional flint		-	G15
	D	L1034	Linear in plan, orientated W/E, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (46.00m+ x 0.84m x 0.07m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay with frequent gravel		-	F15
F1039	A	L1040	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (30.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.25m)	Friable, very light yellow grey silty sand with occasional gravel	Cut of ditch.	Late 13 th -15 th C Pottery (7; 83g)	H15
	B	L1040	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (30.00m+ x 0.14m x 0.10m)	Friable, very light yellow grey silty sand with occasional gravel		-	H15
	C	L1040	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (30.00m+ x 0.20m x 0.13m)	Friable, very light yellow grey silty sand with occasional gravel		-	F15
	D	L1040	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (30.00 x 0.30 x 0.15)	Friable, very light yellow grey silty sand with occasional gravel		-	G15
F1219	A	L1220	Linear in plan, orientated ENE/WSW, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.42m x 0.06m)	Loose, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional gravel	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1225 and F1229	Late 12 th -14 th C Pottery (2; 12g)	M26
	B	L1220	Linear in plan, orientated ENE/WSW, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.70m x 0.08m)	Loose, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional gravel		-	M26
	C	L1220	Linear in plan, orientated ENE/WSW, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.69m x 0.12m)	Loose, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional gravel		-	L26
	D	L1220	Linear in plan, orientated ENE/WSW, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.70m x 0.17m)	Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint and chalk		CBM (19g)	L26
F1223	-	L1224	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.90m x 0.62m x 0.20m)	Firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional medium sub-angular flint	Cut of pit.	12 th -14 th C Pottery (1; 5g)	L23
F1225	A	L1226	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with steep sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.36m x 0.06m)	Friable, mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	Cut of ditch. Cut F1229 and F1219.	Late 12 th -14 th C Pottery (4; 13g)	M26
	B	L1226	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.49m x 0.12m)	Friable, mid yellow grey silty clay with frequent small-medium sub-angular, sub-rounded flint		-	M26
	C	L1226	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with steep sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.23m x 0.06m)	Friable, mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint		-	L26
	D	L1226	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with steep sides and a flat	Friable, mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint		-	M26

					small-medium sub-angular flint									
D	L1282	base (10.00m+ x 0.89m x 0.19m)	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately to steep sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.49m x 0.14m)	Firm, yellow brown silty clay with occasional small-medium sub-angular flint										H25
E	L1282	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a flat/concave base (20.00m+ x 0.62m x 0.22m)	Firm, light red grey silty clay											J25
F1285	-	L1286	Oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.18m x 0.77m x 0.12m)	Friable, yellow brown silty clay with, chalk and small sub-angular/sub-rounded stones	Cut of pit.									K24
F1289	A	L1290	Linear in plan, orientated SE/NW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.85m+ x 0.80m x 0.35m)	Firm, yellow brown silty clay	Cut of ditch. Cut F1256 and F1267.									H26
	B	L1290	Linear in plan, orientated SE/NW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.70m x 0.33m)	Firm, yellow brown silty clay										H25
	C	L1290	Linear in plan, orientated SE/NW, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.34m x 0.19m+)	Firm, yellow brown silty clay										H25
F1441	A	L1442	Linear in plan, orientated SSE/NNW, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.85m x 0.24m)	Friable, yellow silty sand	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1410									F20
	B	L1442	Linear in plan, orientated SSE/NNW, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (10.00m+ x 0.24m x 0.23m)	Firm, yellow grey silty clay with occasional gravel										F20
	C	L1442	Linear in plan, orientated SSE/NNW, with gently sloping sides and a rounded base (10.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.15m)	Firm, yellow brown silty clay with occasional gravel										F20
	D	L1442	Linear in plan, orientated SSE/NNW, with steep sides and a flat base (10.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.29m)	Firm, yellow grey silty clay with occasional stones										F19
F2037	A	L2038	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (12.00m+ x 2.00m x 0.30m)	Basal: Friable, very light blue grey clayey silt with frequent flint and gravel	Cut of ditch. Cut by F2019=F2021 and F2066=F2074. Cut F2042.									B13
		L2039		Friable, mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent gravel and flint	Records incomplete.									
		L2040		Friable, dark blue grey silt with frequent flint and gravel										

	L2041			Uppermost: Friable, mid brown grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal, moderate flint and gravel	-	
B	L2038	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (12.00m+ x 0.70m+ x 0.68m)		Basal: Friable, very light blue grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and flint	-	B12
	L2039			Firm, very light blue grey silty clay	-	
	L2040			Friable, mid blue grey clayey silt with occasional burnt flint	-	
	L2041			Uppermost: Firm, mid blue grey clayey silt with moderate burnt flint	Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (6; 120g) and Struck Flint (1; 8g)	
				Basal: Friable, very light brown grey silty sand	Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (75; 51g), Animal Bone (9g), Struck Flint (2; 29g)	
C	L2038	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping to near vertical sides and a concave base (12.00m+ x 3.30m x 0.90m)		Friable, dark blue grey clayey silt with moderate burnt flint	-	B12
	L2040			Uppermost: Firm, mid blue grey clayey silt with frequent burnt flint	Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (90; 375g) and Burnt Flint (65g)	
	L2041			Firm, very light blue grey silty clay	-	
	L2094			Friable, dark brown black organic silt	Animal Bone (58g)	
	L2095			Friable, mid yellow orange sandy silt	-	
	L2096			Firm, mid blue grey clayey silt with moderate burnt flint	-	
	L2097			Firm, mid grey blue silty clay with occasional flint	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age Pottery (151; 371g), Animal Bone (75g) and Struck Flint (1; 18g)	
D	L2040	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with steep sides and a concave base (1.60m x 3.00m x 0.88m)				

L	L3074	Curvilinear in plan, orientated ENE/WSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (+50.00 x 0.49 x 0.18)	Firm, orange grey clayey silt	-	K31
F3078	A	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.45m+ x 0.43m x 0.07m)	Firm, very light brown yellow silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-rounded flint	-	L27
	B	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.45m x 0.88m x 0.21m)	Firm, very light brown yellow sandy clay with frequent small to large sub-rounded flint	Neolithic-Early Iron Age? Pottery (1; 8g)	
F3122	A	Linear in plan, orientated ENE/WSW, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 0.52m x 0.25m)	Firm, very light yellow brown clayey silt	-	K31
	B	Linear in plan, orientated ENE/WSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 0.75m x 0.25m)	Compact very light orange brown silty clay	-	K31
	C	Linear in plan, orientated ENE/WSW, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 0.90m x 0.25m)	Firm, very light red brown silty clay	Roman Pottery (1; 30g)	J31
	D	Linear in plan, orientated ENE/WSW, moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 0.87m x 0.21m)	Firm, very light orange grey sandy clay	-	J31
F3124	A	Linear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (4.00m+ x 0.61m x 0.14m)	Firm, very light grey yellow sandy clay	-	J31
	B	Linear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (4.00m+ x 0.60m x 0.12m)	Firm, very light grey yellow sandy clay	-	J31
F3126	A	Linear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 0.51m x 0.20m)	Friable, very light yellow grey sandy silty with occasional small sub-angular flint	-	I31
	B	Linear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 0.30m x 0.07m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay	-	I31
	C	Linear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with steep sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 0.60m x 0.24m)	Friable, dark orange brown silty clay	-	I29
	D	Linear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with steep sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 0.25m x 0.15m)	Friable, very light orange brown silty clay	-	H29
	E	Linear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 0.90m x 0.15m)	Firm, very light orange brown sandy silt	-	I30

Table 11: Phase 3 medieval features

2.13 Phase 4 Post-Medieval

Post-medieval features, like those of Phase 3 were identified across the site, with particular concentrations within the southern section of the site and the area occupied by a post-medieval tree plantation (Tables 12-13; Figs. 3-9, 13 & 20-23; DP 32, 33 and 40-42). A small number of dispersed and isolated Phase 4 features were also present. Excavations recovered a total of 119 fragments (4589g) of post-medieval CBM. The post-medieval CBM includes peg tile and pantile of 18th-19th century date; these fragments are not associated with any structure and were likely re-deposited in field boundaries through agricultural processes. Relative to the quantity of medieval pottery recovered during the excavation (154; 1.377kg), only eighteen post-medieval to early modern sherds were present.

As mentioned previously, the enclosure or field boundary ditches in the southern section of the site appear to have been in use from the medieval period through to the post-medieval period; containing quantities of Phase 3 pottery in addition to fragments of post-medieval CBM and pottery. Of particular interest are Ditches F3051 and F3042 which appear to enclose intercutting Quarry Pit F3166 and Pits F3164 and F3202. Ditches F3040, F3038 and F3080 have been tentatively assigned to Phase 4, these ditches clearly have a functional relationship with the enclosure. The stratigraphically earliest feature within the pit cluster, F3164, a shallow pit that extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation, contained no datable archaeological material. Pit F3164 was cut by Quarry Pit F3166; the feature was comparatively deep (0.87m+) and contained a relatively substantial quantity of 18th to 19th century peg tile (431g) in addition to residual 15th to 16th century pottery (51g). The quarry pit contained three deposits and a preserved timber within its waterlogged basal fill, which also yielded the majority of the features' datable evidence. Fragments of wood were present throughout the basal fill but the timber appears to be an isolated piece of non-structural timber. Quarry Pit F3166 was in turn cut by Pit F3202 which contained a small quantity of 19th to 20th century pottery (35g) and 18th to 19th century CBM (98g). The presence of post-medieval quarrying activity on the site is perhaps unsurprising when considering that three quarry pits are shown to be in use in proximity to the site on the 1839 tithe map and the 1914 Ordnance Survey Map.

Spanning approximately 100m east to west across the site, south-west of F1299, was a regular arrangement of tree hollows (Table 14; Fig.7; DP 20). Twelve of the 300+ tree hollows were excavated; the features were relatively devoid of material evidence, however, Tree Hollow F1402 contained a sherd of residual prehistoric pottery and a collection of 18th to 19th century post-medieval CBM (49g). The earliest detailed cartographic evidence, the 1839 tithe map, does not show the tree plantation. This suggests an 18th century or early 19th century date for the plantation. Suggesting a function for the plantation is purely conjectural; however, it is possible that the area functioned as an orchard. It is highly unlikely that the tree hollows, due to their size and depth, are related to the watercress beds shown on the post-medieval cartographic evidence.

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Findings	Grid ref.
F1210	A	L1211	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with steep sides and a concave base (1.90m+ x 0.85m x 0.20m)	Firm, very light yellow brown silty clay with moderate medium sub-angular flint	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1212.	-	J20
	B	L1211	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with steep sides and a concave base (1.90m+ x 1.40m x 0.19m)	Firm, mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and occasional chalk		Struck Flint (1; 13g)	K19
F1227 = F1301	-	L1228	Linear in plan, orientated ENE/WNW, with steep sides and an unknown base (not excavated) (1.00m+ x ? x 0.33m+)	Friable, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small-medium sub-angular flint and chalk	Cut of ditch. Same as F1301.	CBM (5; 5g)	J19
F1256A = F3051	A	L1257A = I3052	Linear in plan, orientated ESE/WNW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 2.47m x 0.55m)	Basal: Firm, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional pebbles	Cut of ditch.	Animal Bone (24g) and Struck Flint (1; 19g)	M27
		L1258A = L3077		Uppermost: Firm, mid grey brown silty clay		Animal Bone (13g)	
F1259	A	L1260	Linear in plan, orientated EW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 1.89m x 0.47m)	Firm, mid brown grey sandy clay with frequent small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel	Cut of ditch. Cut F1231.	CBM (1g) and Burnt Flint (1; 34g)	N25
	B	L1260	Linear in plan, orientated EW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.88m x 0.43m)	Firm, mid brown grey sandy clay with frequent small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel		-	-
F1291	A	L1292	Linear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with gently sloping to steep sides and a flat base (1.00m+ x 3.20m x 0.95m)	Firm, light blue grey silty clay with moderate medium angular flint and occasional large rounded flint	Cut of ditch. Cut F1297.	-	G26
		L1293		Firm, dark red brown silty clay with frequent plant material and occasional rounded flint		Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (4; 7g)	
	L1294		Firm, blue grey silty clay with occasional broken/angular flint and small rounded flint	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age Pottery Handle SF2 (1; 22g)	-		
	L1295		Firm, blue grey mottled with red brown silty clay	-	-		
	L1296		Firm, red brown silty clay with occasional rounded flint and weathered chalk	CBM (40g) and Animal Bone (84g)	-		
B	L1292	Linear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with irregular	Firm, light blue grey silty clay with moderate	Struck Flint (2; 84g)	G25		

F1299	C		gently sloping to steep sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 4.10m x 1.11m)	medium angular flint and occasional large rounded flint	29g)		G26	
		L1293				Firm, dark red brown silty clay with frequent plant material and occasional rounded flint		-
		L1294				Firm, blue grey silty clay with occasional broken/angular flint and small rounded flint		-
		L1295				Firm, blue grey mottled with red brown silty clay		-
		L1296				Firm, red brown silty clay with occasional rounded flint and weathered chalk		Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (1; 11g)
F1299	A	L1296	Linear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with stepped sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 5.00m x 0.14m+)	Firm, red brown silty clay		G20		
		L1300	Curvilinear in plan, orientated WSW/ESE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.35m x 0.24m)	Firm, mid brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular flint	Cut of possible enclosure ditch. Cut F1305 and F1303. Cut by F1321, F1307 and F1180.	G20		
		L1300	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steep sloping sides and a flat base (40.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.62m)	Friable, mid to very light grey brown sandy silt with small sub-angular flint		G20		
		L1300	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.90m x 0.21m)	Firm, very light brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint		G19		
		L1300	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with steep sides and a flat base (20.00m+ x 1.10m x 0.18m)	Friable, mid to very light grey brown sandy silt with small sub-angular flint		G19		
		L1300	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with steep sides and a flat base (40.00m+ x 1.10m x 0.27m)	Friable, mid to very light yellow grey silty clay with small sub-angular flint		G19		
		L1300	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with steep and an uneven base (2.74m x ? x 0.20m)	Friable, very light brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint		G19		
		L1300	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with steep sides and an uneven base (0.80m x 0.40m x 0.26m)	Firm, mid brown silty clay with moderate angular and sub-angular flint		G19		
		L1300	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (50.00m+ x 0.40m x	Firm, mid grey yellow brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint		G18		

F1410	A	L1411	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (80.00m+ x 0.38m x 0.13m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flint	Cut of ditch. Cut F1441. Cut by F1430 and F1443.	Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (1; 2g), CBM (99g) and Struck Flint (1; 3g)	F16	
	B	L1411	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (80.00m+ x 0.36m x 0.13m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flint			F18	
	C	L1411	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (80.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.15m)	Friable, mid brown grey silty sand			F18	
	D	L1411	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (80.00m x 0.20m x 0.15m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flint			F20	
	E	L1411	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (80.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.13m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flint			G19	
	F	L1411	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with gently sloping to steep sides and a flat base (80.00m+ x 0.92m x 0.08m)	Firm, dark orange brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint			F19	
	G	L1411	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (80.00m+ x 0.56m x 0.11m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flint			F20	
	H	L1411	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (10.00m+ x 0.34m x 0.23m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flint			F20	
	I	L1411	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (10.00m+ x 0.22m x 0.15m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional sub-rounded gravel			F20	
	A	L2067	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with gently to steep sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.70m x 0.45m)	Firm, dark brown grey silt with frequent flint and moderate chalk			Cut of ditch. Cut F2037, F2068, F2070 and F2109. Cut by F2098 and F2104.	A11
	B	L2067	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.00m+ x 0.70m x 0.24m)	Firm, very light orange brown silty clay with occasional flint			Records incomplete.	A11
F2066					11 th -12 th C Pottery (1; 5g), CBM (97g), Burnt Flint (14g) and Struck Flint (2; 4g)			

C	L2067	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.66m x 0.26m x 0.12m)	Firm, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional flint	-	B11
D	L2067	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.00m+ x 0.64m x 0.30m)	Firm, very light orange brown silty clay with frequent flint	Neolithic-Early Iron Age Pottery (1; 11g) and Struck Flint (3; 11g)	B11
E	L2067	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.00m+ x 1.05m x 0.40m)	Firm, dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional flint	Struck Flint (1; 10g), Burnt Flint (422g) and Fired Clay (25; 53g)	B11
F	L2067	-	-	-	B11
G	L2067	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a pointed base (1.00m+ x 0.30m x 0.48m)	Firm, mid blue grey clayey silt with occasional pebbles and flint	11 th -13 th C Pottery (2; 11g)	B11
	L2103		Firm, very light blue grey silty clay	Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Pottery (280; 960g), Animal Bone (42g) and Burnt Flint (161g)	B11
F3038	L3039	Linear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (3.00m+ x 0.41m x 0.06m)	Friable, very light brown grey silty sand with frequent gravel	Cut of ditch.	N28
F3040	L3041	Linear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (14.00m x 0.33m x 0.05m)	Friable, very light brown yellow silty sand with frequent gravel and small to medium sub-rounded flint	Cut of ditch. Cut F3042.	N28
	L3041	Linear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (14.00m+ x 0.65m x 0.19m)	Friable, very light yellow grey silty sand with frequent gravel and small to medium sub-rounded flint	-	N28
F3042	L3043	Curvilinear in plan, orientated WSW/ENE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (35.00m+ x 1.42m x 0.33m)	Firm, dark blue grey clayey sand with frequent small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	Cut of ditch. Cut F3053. Cut by F3040.	N28
	L3044		Firm, orange grey clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	-	
B	L3043	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (35.00m x 0.65m x 0.50m)	Firm, dark blue grey clayey sand with frequent small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	-	M28
	L3044		Firm, grey brown clayey silt with frequent small to	Late 13 th -14 th C	

F3051 = F1256A	-	L3043	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (35.00m+ x 2.00m x 0.25m)	large sub-rounded/sub-angular flint	Pottery (7; 81g)	M27	
		L3044		Firm, dark blue grey clayey sand with frequent small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	11 th -12 th C Pottery (3; 4g), CBM (1403g) and Worked Stone (1; 629g)		
		L3052	Linear in plan, orientated W/E, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 1.40m x 0.35m)	Firm, grey brown clayey silt with frequent small to large sub-rounded/sub-angular flint	Cut of ditch. Relationship with F3042 unclear.	15 th -16 th C Pottery (6; 22g) and CBM (108g)	M27
		L3055		Basal: Friable, dark grey brown clayey sand with frequent small to large sub-rounded flint			
F3066	-	L3077		Timber: Preserved timber, orientated N/S, horizontal in its original setting and broken at the ends in antiquity with little decay (0.55m x 0.10m x 0.14m)			
		L3067	Linear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with steep sides and a concave base (5.00m+ x 0.65m x 0.31m)	Uppermost: Compact, very light orange brown sandy silt with occasional large sub-rounded flint			
		L3081	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m x 0.34m x 0.10m)	Firm, blue grey sandy clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Cut of ditch. Cut F3060.	11 th -12 th C Pottery (2; 92g)	M27
F3080	A	L3081	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m x 0.51m x 0.38m)	Firm, very light grey brown clayey sand with frequent medium to large sub-angular flint	Cut of ditch. Cut F3072.	M28	
		L3081	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a concave base (10.00m x 0.51m x 0.38m)	Firm, dark orange brown clayey sand with occasional medium sub-angular pebbles and flint		M28	
		L3081	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m x 0.40m x 0.12m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles		M28	
F3082	A	F3083	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (20.00m+ x 1.02m x 0.17m)	Firm, grey yellow clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint	Cut of ditch.	M29	
		F3083	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (20.00m+ x 0.65m x 0.19m)	Firm, very light red yellow silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-rounded flint		M29	

Table 12: Phase 4 Ditches

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Findings	Grid ref.
F1077	-	L1078	Circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.30m x 1.70m x 0.21m)	Firm, orange brown silty clay	Cut of pit.	-	E15
		L1079					
F1080	-	L1081	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.50m x 0.77m x 0.20m)	Firm, orange brown sandy clay with occasional flint Friable, yellow brown silty sand	Cut of pit.	-	E16
		L1082					
F1083	-	L1084	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (0.91m x 0.83m x 0.21m)	Firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional manganese and flint	Cut of pit.	-	F15
		L1085					
F1142	-	L1143	Sub-circular in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base (1.10m x 1.20m x 0.87m)	Firm, dark yellow brown silty clay with moderate flint	Cut of post hole.	CBM (36g) and Struck Flint (4; 5g)	B10
F1244	-	L1245	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.10m x 1.07m x 0.24m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay	Cut of pit. Cut F-1246	CBM (80g)	L25
F2106	-	L2107	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.64 x 1.60 x 0.30)	Firm, very light blue grey clayey silt with frequent flint Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with moderate flint	Cut of pit. Cut F2109.	-	B11
		L2108					
F2109	-	L2110	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately to steep sides and a concave base (2.50m x 1.18m+ x 0.70m)	Firm, very light blue grey silty clay with frequent flint Firm, very light orange grey clayey sandy silt with occasional flint	Cut of pit. Cut by F2066 and F2106.	-	B11
		L2111					
		L2112					
F3019	-	L2113	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (2.58m x 1.64m x 0.30m)	Firm, mid blue grey clayey silt with moderate flint Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate flint	Cut of pit.	-	M29
		L3020					
				Firm, yellow brown clayey silt with very occasional chalk and occasional small to medium sub-angular flint		11 th -13 th C Pottery (4; 14g), CBM (56g) and Struck Flint	

F3025	-	L3026 L3027	1.85m x 0.22m) Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.90m x 0.94m x 0.25m)	Firm, grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint Firm, orange brown clayey silt	Cut of post hole.	(1; 2g) CBM (2g)	M29
F3075	-		Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.98m x 0.79m x 0.16m)	Firm, very light brown grey silty clay with frequent small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint, occasional large sandstones	Cut of pit.	18 th -19 th C Pottery (5; 12g) and CBM (6g)	L27
F3118	-	L3119	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.80m x 0.50m x 0.23m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small fired clay	Cut of pit.	-	K31
F3142	-	L3143	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.02m x 0.35m x 0.15m)	Loose, dark grey brown clayey silt	Cut of pit.	19 th -20 th C Pottery (1; 1g), CBM (37g), Animal Bone (729g) and Fe Fragment (2; 3g)	K30
F3164	-	L3165	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (10.00m+ x 5.00m x 0.18m)	Firm, very light grey orange clayey silt	Cut of pit. Cut by F3166.	-	M27
F3166	-	L3167 L3168 L3169 T3205 L3206 L3203 L3204	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.09m x 5.60m x 0.87m+)	Friable, dark blue grey sandy silt with frequent pieces of wood and occasional small sub-angular flint Firm, mid blue grey clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular flint Firm, very light grey yellow chalk rubble Preserved timber, complete in a waterlogged deposit of quarry pit (0.72m x 0.18m x 0.18m) Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt	Cut of quarry pit. Cut F3209 and F3164. Cut by F3202.	15 th -mid 16 th C Pottery (2; 42g), CBM (371g) and Animal Bone (170g) 15 th -16 th C Pottery (1; 9g), CBM (98g) and Animal Bone (3g) - -	M27
F3202	-		Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (8.70m x 4.60m x 0.32m)	Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional chalk and moderate small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint Firm, dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional chalk	Cut of pit. Cut F3166.	19 th -20 th C Pottery (5; 34g), CBM (98g) and Glass (2; 10g) -	M27

Table 13: Phase 4 Pits and Postholes

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Findings	Grid ref.
F1329	-	L1330	Irregular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (0.60m x 0.45m x 0.20m)	Friable, very light brown sandy silt	Cut of tree hollow.	-	F21
F1331	-	L1332	Irregular in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base (0.65m x 0.35m x 0.30m)	Friable, dark brown clay silt	Cut of tree hollow.	CBM (13g) and Struck Flint (1; 9g)	F21
F1333	-	L1334	Sub-circular in plan, with vertical sides, base unseen (0.60m x 0.55m x 0.16m+)	Friable, dark brown clayey silt	Cut of tree hollow.	-	F21
F1353	-	L1354	Circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.62 m x 0.40m x 0.10m)	Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt	Cut of tree hollow.	-	G20
F1355	-	L1356	Circular in plan, with moderately steep sides and a concave base (0.60m x 0.60m x 0.25m)	Friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate angular flint	Cut of tree hollow.	-	H20
F1382	-	L1383	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (0.68m x 0.60m x 0.09m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk	Cut of tree hollow.	-	I20
F1384	-	L1385	Circular in plan, with irregular sloping sides and an irregular base (0.63m x 0.60m x 0.28m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt	Cut of tree hollow.	-	I20
F1392	-	L1393	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (0.62m x 0.60m x 0.25m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt	Cut of tree hollow.	Animal Bone (71g) and Struck Flint (3; 5g)	H20
F1394	-	L1395	Circular in plan, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base (0.28m x 0.25m x 0.07m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk	Cut of tree hollow.	-	F20
F1396	-	L1397	Circular in plan, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base (0.40m x 0.45m x 0.07m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt	Cut of tree hollow.	-	I20
F1400	-	L1401	Circular in plan, with near vertical sides and an irregular base (0.56m x 0.45m x 0.18m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt	Cut of tree hollow.	CBM (36g)	G21
F1402	-	L1403	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (0.61m x 0.54m x 0.28m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate chalk	Cut of tree hollow.	Neolithic-Early Bronze Age Pottery (1; 6g), CBM (49g) and Struck Flint (1; 4g)	F21

Table 14: Phase 4 Tree Plantation

2.14 Undated features

Two-hundred-eleven features recorded during the excavation contained insufficient finds from which a date could be determined for them. However, 34 of these features displayed sufficient stratigraphic relationships for a *terminus post* or *ante quem* to be determined. The features have been tabulated with reference to their *terminus post* or *ante quem* (Figs. 3-9 & 24-28; Tables 15 – 22).

To the west of Phase 1.4 Ditch F2042, numerous features containing prehistoric finds were present, some of which had stratigraphic relationships with features devoid of finds. Due to the concentration of prehistoric features in the area it is likely that the Phase 1.4 date or later features F2048, F2052 and F2079 date to this period; however, without artefactual evidence this is not certain. The functions of these features are not clear, and they do not appear to be functionally related to other nearby prehistoric features. Pit F2158, a Phase 1.4 or earlier feature, may be of Phase 1.4 due to the concentration of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age finds in the area. Nevertheless, early Neolithic Pit F2146 is also located nearby and the feature could be of this date.

Numerous undated ditches within the southern section of the site, such as F1287, F1279, F1271, F1265, F1248, F1250 and F3207 are likely to date from the medieval or post-medieval period due to the similar orientations and possible functional relationships to one another. Indeed, Ditches F1265, F1248, F1250 are of Phase 3 date or earlier while Ditch F3207 is of Phase 3 or later. Nevertheless, three similarly aligned Roman ditches (F1231, F1235 and F1238) are located in close proximity to ditches with no stratigraphic relationship (e.g. F1271, F1263, F1279 and F1286), so their likely date is unclear.

The central section of the site, north of the post-medieval tree plantation, represents a more fragmentary and challenging area to understand. The area is occupied by a series of intercutting ditches which do not appear to adhere to a phased pattern of alignment. Ditches F1301, F1305, F1303 and F1307 are all of similar form and appear to be spatially related, nevertheless, none of the features contained any datable material evidence and have differing stratigraphic relationships with Phase 4 Ditch F1299; parallel Ditches F1305 and F1303 were cut by F1299, while Ditches F1301 and F1307 cut F1299. A possible right-angled enclosure ditch also cuts the Phase 4 Ditch F1299 and extends beyond the eastern limit of the excavation area.

North-west of Ditch F1299 a further group of possibly functionally related ditches was present (F1144, F1215, F1171, F1192 and F1176). The ditches do not appear to be related to any other ditches in the vicinity, but may be related to small cluster of post holes between F1215 and F1192 that may form a small structure (F1157, F1159, F1161, F1163 and F1165). The post holes were devoid of any finds or stratigraphic relationships and would have formed a small structure covering an area of c.4m². Any interpretation of possible date or function would be conjectural.

A cluster of stake holes, which possibly represents a small temporary structure, is located to the west of Phase 3 Ditch. The stake holes are fairly homogenous and cover an approximate area of 6.25m². The features do not exhibit a clear formal arrangement and none of the features yielded any datable material evidence. Due to its location amongst a concentration of medieval and post-medieval features it is possible that the structure originated from this period; however, this tentative conclusion remains conjectural.

Ditch F1265, which was of Phase 3 date or earlier and located south of Phase 3 Ditch F1275, contained canine remains. The small size of the dog bone from Ditch Fill L1266B indicates a post-Roman date. The ditch possibly represents part of the Phase 3 ditch system; however a possible Saxon date cannot be discounted.

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds	Grid ref.
F1015	A	L1016	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (20.00m+ x 1.10m x 0.43m)	Friable, mottled very light yellow grey sandy silt with frequent flint	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1013.	Struck Flint (1; 5g)	C3
	B	L1016	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (20.00m+ x 0.90m x 0.26m)				
F1017	A	L1018	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.76m x 1.30m x 0.26m)	Friable, very light blue grey silty sand with occasional flint and gravel	Cut of pit – described as a linear on site. Cut by F1013.	Struck Flint (1; 4g)	C4
	B	L1018	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.76m x 0.40m x 0.19m)				
F2158	-	L2159	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.11m x 1.20m x 0.22m)	Friable, dark brown grey clayey silt with moderate sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and burnt flint	Cut of pit. Cut by F2155.	-	A12
		L2160					

Table 15: Features of Phase 1.4 date or earlier

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds	Grid ref.
F1067	-	L1068	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.42m x 1.28m x 0.36m)	Firm, mid brown yellow silty sand	Cut of pit. Cut F1064.	-	B9
F2048	-	L2049	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.19m x 0.16m x 0.20m)	Friable, very light grey brown silt with frequent flint	Cut of post hole. Cut F2052	-	B13
F2052	-	L2053	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an uneven base (1.18m x 0.78m x 0.31m)	Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent flint	Cut of pit. Cut F2046.	-	B13
F2079	-	L2080	Irregular in plan, with steep sides and an uneven base (1.50m+ x 0.53m+ x 0.07m)	Friable, dark brown grey clayey silt with frequent burnt flint, occasional flint and gravel	Cut of pit. Cut F2081 – relationship re-evaluated in post-excavation.	-	B12

Table 16: Features of Phase 1.4 date or later

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds	Grid ref.
F1233	A	L1234	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.57m x 0.17m)	Firm, mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	Cut of ditch. Cut F1231.	Struck Flint (4; 9g)	M25
	B	L1234	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.39m+ x 0.21m+)				
	C	L1234	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.42m x 0.16m)	Firm, mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint			L25

Table 17: Features of Phase 2 date or later

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Findings	Grid ref.
F1248	A	L1249	Linear in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (20.00m+ x 0.59m x 0.26m)	Firm, very light red grey silty clay	Cut of ditch. Cut By F1256 and F1250. Cut F1265.	-	J27
	B	L1249	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (20.00m+ x 0.46m x 0.16m)	Firm, very light orange brown silty clay		-	J27
	C	L1249	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (20.00m+ x 0.70m x 0.15m)	Firm, very light orange brown silty clay		-	J27
	D	L1249	Linear in plan, orientated SSW/NNE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (20.00m+ x 0.24m+ x 0.14m+)	Firm, very light yellow brown silty clay with occasional chalk		-	J26
	E	L1249	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (20.00m+ x 0.15m+ x 0.20m+)	Firm, very light yellow brown silty clay		-	J26
F1250	A	L1251	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.73m x 0.20m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional large sub-rounded pebbles	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1256. Cut F1261 and F1248.	Animal Bone (379g)	K26
	B	L1251	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.75m x 0.25m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles		-	H26
	C	L1251	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00+ x 0.60 x 0.24)	Firm, very light brown grey silty sand		Struck Flint (1; 11g)	I27
	D	L1251	Linear in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (10.00+ x 0.14+ x 0.14)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small chalk		-	I27
	E	L1251	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (10.00+ x 0.12+ x 0.05+)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay		-	K26
F1261	A	L1262	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (10.00m+ x 0.41m x 0.03m)	Firm, yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1250.	-	J27
	B	L1262	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (10.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.07m)	Firm, yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint		-	J27
	C	L1262	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.68m x 0.14m)	Firm, yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint		-	J26
F1265	A	L1266	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (20.00m+ x 0.26m x 0.10m)	Firm, light grey brown silty clay	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1248.	Burnt Flint (1; 12g)	J26
	B	L1266	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.16m)	Firm, grey brown silty clay with moderate shells		Animal Bone (19), Fired Clay (8; 35g) and Shell (12g)	I26
	C	L1266	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.12m+ x 0.12m+)	Firm, light grey brown silty clay with moderate chalk		-	J26

Table 18: Features of Phase 3 date or earlier

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Findings	Grid ref.
F3053	-	L3054	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.76m x 0.17m)	Firm, dark brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint	Cut of ditch. Cut F3042.	-	M27
F3110	-	L3111	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (3.20m+ x 2.70m+ x 0.31m)	Firm, very light brown grey clayey silt with frequent small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	Cut of pit. Cut F3072 and F3112.	-	M30
F3112	-	L3113	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (3.00m+ x 1.65m+ x 0.25m)	Firm, very light blue grey sandy clay with moderate medium to large sub-angular flint	Cut of pit. Cut F3072. Cut by F3110.	-	M30
F3120	-	L3121	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.20m x 0.19m x 0.06m)	Friable, dark brown grey clayey silt with moderate small fired clay	Cut of pit. Cut F3072.	Struck Flint (1; 20g)	K31
F3207	A	L3208	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (25.00m+ x 0.53m x 0.15m)	Firm, mid orange brown sandy silt	Cut of ditch. Cut F3126. Cut by F3211.	-	J30
	B	L3208	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (25.00m+ x 0.73m x 0.17m)	Firm, mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint		-	I30
	C	L3208	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (25.00m+ x 1.00m x 0.33m)	Firm, mid orange brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-rounded flint		-	I30

Table 19: Features of Phase 3 date or later

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Findings	Grid ref.
F1246	-	L1247	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (0.44m x 0.42m x 0.03m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay	Cut of pit – described as post hole on site. Cut by F1244.	-	L25
F1303	A	L1304	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (20.00m+ x 0.34m x 0.05m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1299.	-	J19
	B	L1304	Linear in plan, orientated W/E, with vertical sides and an uneven base (0.20m x ? x 0.15m)	Friable, mid grey silty clay		-	J19
	C	L1304	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m x 0.22m x 0.10m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt		-	I19
F1305	A	L1306	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.32m x 0.11m)	Firm, mid green grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1299.	-	J19
	B	L1306	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and an uneven base (20.00m+ x 0.95m x 0.29m)	Firm, mid to very light brown silty clay		-	J19
	C	L1306	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.21m x 0.04m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt		-	I19
F2068	-	L2069	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.80m x 13.00m x 0.10m)	Firm, dark brown grey silt with occasional flint	Cut of pit. Cut by F2066 = F2074	-	A11
F2070	-	L2071	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.70 x 0.60 x 0.27)	Firm, dark brown grey silty with moderate flint	Cut of pit. Cut by F2066 = F2074	-	A11
F3060	-	L3061	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.50m+ x ? x 0.30m)	Firm, very light orange grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint	Cut of pit. Cut by F3062 and F3068.	Animal Bone (27g)	N27
F3062	-	L3063	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.77m+ x ? x 0.35m)	Firm, orange grey clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Cut of pit. Cut by F3066 and F3064. Cut F3060.	-	N27
F3209	-	L3210	Linear E/W in plan with steep sides and sloping base (1.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.35m+)	Firm, very light orange brown sandy clay	Cut of ditch. Cut by F3166. Photographs show that the feature was not excavated to the depth of natural geology.	-	M27

Table 20: Features of Phase 4 date or earlier

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Findings	Grid ref.
F1180	A	L1181	Curvilinear in plan, orientated WNW/ESE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (25.00m+ x 0.59m x 0.21m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1307 and F1208. Cut F1299.	-	K20
	B	L1181	Curvilinear in plan, orientated WNW/ESE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (25.00m+ x 0.33m x 0.27m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay		-	J20
	C	L1181	Curvilinear in plan, orientated WNW/ESE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (25.00m+ x 0.58m x 0.32m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent pebbles		Struck Flint (2; 5g)	J20
	D	L1181	Curvilinear in plan, orientated WNW/ESE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (25.00m+ x 0.56m x 0.27m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent flint and pebbles		-	J20
	E	L1181	Curvilinear in plan, orientated WNW/ESE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (25.00m+ x 0.85m x 0.23m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate flint		-	J20
	F	L1181	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (25.00m+ x 1.60m x 0.25m)	Firm, mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional chalk and moderate flint		Struck Flint (2; 8g)	J20
	G	L1181	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (25.00m+ x 1.72m x 0.40m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional flint		Neolithic-Early Bronze Age Pottery (2; 2g) and Struck Flint (6; 7g)	J19
F1208	H	L1181	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with steep sides and a concave base (25.00m+ x 1.32m x 0.20m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay	Animal Bone (417g) and Struck Flint (6; 58g)	J19	
	I	L1181	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (25.00m+ x 0.76m x 1.10m)	Friable mid red brown sandy silt	-	J19	
	J	L1181	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with moderately sloping sides and an unknown base (not fully excavated) (25.00m+ x ? x 0.24m+)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate chalk and flint	-	J19	
	A	L1209	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (30.00m+ x 1.40m x 0.28m)	Friable, mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	Cut of ditch. Cut F1180.	K20	
	B	L1209	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (30.00m+ x 0.70m x 0.28m)	Friable, mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent small-medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	-	J20	
	C	L1209	Linear in plan, orientated NE-SW, with moderately sloping	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay with	-	J20	

					occasional chalk and frequent flint			
D	L1209	sides and a concave base (30.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.42m)	Linear in plan, orientated NE-SW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (30.00m+ x 1.10m x 0.26m)	Friable, mid brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular flint				I20
F1212	-		Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.35m x 0.28m x 0.21m)	Firm, mid red brown clayey silt	Cut of pit. Cut F1210			K19
F1430	-		L1431 Elongated sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (4.00m x 0.32m x 0.13m)	Compact, dark brown grey sandy clay with frequent flint, occasional chalk	Cut of elongated pit – described as linear on site.			F19
F1443	-		L1444 Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.00m x 0.32m x 0.11m)	Firm, light brown grey silty clay	Cut of pit. Cut F1410 and F1441.			F20
F2072	A		L2073 Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.00+ x 0.35 x 0.06)	Firm, dark orange brown silty clay with frequent flint	Cut of ditch. Cut F2066 = F2074			B11
	B		L2073 Linear in plan, orientated N/S with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.00+ x 0.35+ x 0.11)	Firm, dark orange brown silty clay with occasional flint				B11
F2098	-		L2099 Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.80m x 0.80m x 0.32m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with moderate pebbles and flint	Cut of pit. Cut F2066 = F2074			B11
F2104	-		L2105 Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.50m+ x 1.10m x 0.32m)	Firm, mid brown grey clayey silt with moderate pebbles and flint	Cut of pit. Cut F2066 = F2074			B11
F3211	-		L3212 Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.40m x 0.40m x 0.10m)	Friable, dark brown grey sandy silt	Cut of pit. Cut F3207			I30

Table 21: Features of Phase 4 date or earlier

Feature	Seg.	Context	Plan/profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Findings	Grid ref.
F1003	-	L1004	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.77m x 0.96m x 0.20m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay with frequent flint	Cut of pit.	-	D5
F1005	-	L1006	Circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.08m x 0.89m x 0.19m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay with moderate gravel and flint	Cut of pit.	-	D5
F1007	-	L1008	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.95m x 1.40m x 0.23m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel and flint	Cut of pit.	-	D5
F1009	-	L1010	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.14m x 1.33m x 0.37m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel and flint	Cut of pit.	-	D5
F1011	-	L1012	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.21m x 1.60m x 0.33m)	Friable, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent gravel and flint	Cut of pit.	-	E5
F1019	A	L1020	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.64m x 0.21m)	Firm, very light blue yellow silty clay with occasional flint	Cut of ditch	-	F9
	B	L1020	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.58m x 0.19m)	Firm, very light blue yellow silty clay with occasional flint		-	F9
F1022	C	L1020	Curvilinear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m x 0.96m x 0.49m)	Firm, very light blue yellow silty clay with occasional flint	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1026.	-	E8
		L1021		Firm, very light grey brown silty clay with occasional flint		-	
F1024	D	L1020	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.64m x 0.27m)	Firm, very light blue yellow silty clay with occasional flint	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1026.	-	E9
	E	L1020	Curvilinear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.65m x 0.21m)	Firm, very light blue yellow silty clay with occasional flint		-	E9
F1026	A	L1023	Linear in plan, orientated SW/NE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (17.50m+ x 1.04m x 0.22m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate flint	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1026.	-	E6
	B	L1023	Linear in plan, orientated SW/NE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (17.50m+ x 0.95m x 0.17m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate flint		-	E6
	C	L1023	Linear in plan, orientated SW/NE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (17.50m+ x 1.26m x 0.24m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate flint		-	E6
F1029	D	L1023	Linear in plan, orientated SW/NE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (17.50m+ x 0.50m+ x 0.41m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate flint	Cut of pit.	-	E6
	-	L1025	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.70m x 0.75m x 0.20m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate flint		-	E6
F1026	-	L1027	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (1.90 x 1.65 x 0.30)	Firm, mid grey brown silty sand	Cut of pit. Cut F-1022.	-	E6
		L1028		Firm, very light grey brown silty sand		-	
F1029	A	L1030	Linear in plan, orientated WSW/ENE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.17m)	Firm, very light orange grey sandy silt with occasional flint	Cut of gully.	-	F10

	B	L1030	Linear in plan, orientated WSW/ENE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.45m x 0.13m)	Firm, very light orange grey sandy silt with occasional flint	-	F10
	C	L1030	Linear in plan, orientated WSW/ENE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.32m x 0.13m)	Firm, very light orange grey sandy silt with occasional flint	-	E10
F1031	A	L1032	Linear in plan, orientated ENE/WSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (5.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.10m)	Firm, very light orange grey sandy silt with occasional flint and gravel	-	F10
	B	L1032	Linear in plan, orientated ENE/WSW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (5.00m+ x 0.43m x 0.17m)	Firm, very light orange grey sandy silt with occasional flint and gravel	-	F10
F1035	A	L1036	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (11.50m+ x 0.44m x 0.10m)	Friable, very light brown grey silty clay	-	C8
	B	L1036	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (11.50m+ x 0.35m x 0.06m)	Friable, very light brown grey silty clay	-	C8
	C	L1036	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (11.50m+ x 0.22m x 0.03m)	Friable, very light brown grey silty clay	-	C8
F1037	A	L1038	Curvilinear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (22.30m x 0.61m x 0.09m)	Firm, mid yellow grey sandy clay	-	F14
	B	L1038	Curvilinear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (22.30m x 0.64m x 0.18m)	Firm, mid yellow grey sandy clay	-	F14
	C	L1038	Curvilinear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (22.30m x 0.34m x 0.08m)	Firm, mid yellow grey sandy clay	-	E14
F1041	-	L1042	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (2.24m x 1.10m x 0.38m)	Firm, orange brown silty sand with frequent manganese and occasional flint	-	E7
F1043	-	L1044	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.70m x 0.90m x 0.34m)	Firm, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional flint	-	E6
F1045	-	L1046	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.40m x 0.34m x 0.20m)	Firm, dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional gravel	-	B13
F1047	-	L1048	Sub-circular in plan, with vertical sides and a concave base (0.31m x 0.30m x 0.28m)	Firm, dark brown grey clay with occasional gravel	-	B13
F1049	-	L1050	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.43m x 0.34m x 0.06m)	Firm, dark brown grey clay with occasional gravel	-	B14
F1053	-	L1054	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.60m x 0.80m x 0.19m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional flint	-	B14
F1055 (=F2010)	A	L1056	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steep sides and a flat base (20.00m+ x 0.43m x 0.31m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay with moderate flint	-	C14
	B	L1056	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steep sides and a flat base (20.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.26m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay with moderate flint	-	B14
	C	L1056	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steep sides and a flat base (20.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.24m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay with moderate flint	-	B14
F1057	-	L1058	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	-	B14

F1059	-	L1060	(0.49m x 0.21m x 0.26m) Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.54m x 1.25m x 0.38m)	Firm, very light brown grey sandy clay with frequent gravel	Cut by F1055 Cut of pit.	Struck Flint (3; 9g) and Burnt Flint (2; 11g)	C10
F1062	-	L1061		Firm, very light grey sandy clay with frequent gravel		-	
F1069	-	L1063	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.14m x 1.14m x 0.30m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional gravel	Cut of pit.	-	C11
F1075	-	L1070	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.56m x 0.54m x 0.21m)	Firm, very light brown grey clayey sand	Cut of pit.	-	?
	A	L1076	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a concave base (22.00m x 0.64m x 0.20m)	Firm, very light brown green sandy clay with occasional gravel	Cut of ditch.	-	D5
	B	L1076	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a concave base (22.00m x 0.64m x 0.27m)	Firm, very light brown green sandy clay with occasional gravel		-	C5
	C	L1076	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a concave base (22.00m x 0.50m x 0.20m)	Firm, very light brown green sandy clay with occasional gravel		-	C5
	D	L1076	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a concave base (22.00m x 0.70m x 0.14m)	Firm, very light brown green sandy clay with occasional gravel		-	C5
F1086	-	L1087	Circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.62m x 0.60m x 0.07m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Cut of pit.	Struck Flint (2; 11g)	B8
F1088	A	L1089	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (10.00m+ x 0.77m x 0.27m)	Firm, very light brown grey silty clay	Cut of ditch. May be a continuation of F1035.	-	A7
	B	L1089	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (10.00m+ x 0.90m x 0.20m)	Firm, very light brown grey silty clay		-	B7
	C	L1089	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with steep sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.36m)	Compact, mid brown grey sandy clay with occasional chalk and frequent flint		-	B7
F1090	-	L1091	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.80m x 0.80m x 0.24m)	Firm, very light brown grey silty sand with occasional chalk	Cut of pit.	-	B8
F1092	-	L1093	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.50m x 0.40m x 0.16m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty sand	Cut of post hole.	-	B8
F1094	-	L1095	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.18m x 0.20m x 0.09m)	Firm, orange brown silty clay	Cut of post hole.	-	B8
F1096	-	L1097	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.16m x 1.10m x 0.42m)	Friable, dark grey clayey sand with occasional charcoal and gravel	Cut of pit.	-	B8
F1098	-	L1099	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.28m x 1.16m x 0.32m)	Friable, dark grey clayey sand with occasional gravel	Cut of pit.	-	B8
L1100	-	L1100	-	Firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent flint	Colluvium Layer.	-	A8 and

F1101	-	L1102	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.20m x 0.20m x 0.15m)	Compact, dark black brown sandy clay with occasional flint	Cut of post hole.	-	B8
F1103	-	L1104	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.20m x 0.20m x 0.20m)	Compact, dark black brown sandy clay	Cut of post hole.	-	B8
		L1111		Compact, dark black brown sandy clay			
		L1112		Compact, white grey sandy clay			
F1105	-	L1106	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and an uneven base (0.60m x 1.16m x 0.60m)	Compact, very light blue grey clay	Cut of pit. Cut by F1108.	-	B7
		L1107		Compact, very light grey sandy clay with moderate flint			
F1108	-	L1109	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a pointed base (0.60m x 0.55m x 0.33m)	Compact, mid grey brown sandy clay with occasional flint	Cut of post hole. Cut F1105.	-	B7
		L1110		Compact, very light brown grey sandy clay			
F1113	-	L1114	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.00m x 1.10m x 0.36m)	Friable, dark grey clayey sand with occasional gravel	Cut of post hole.	-	B8
		L1115		Firm, brown grey clayey sand with occasional gravel and flint			
				Compact, dark black brown sandy clay			
F1116	-	L1117	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.50m x 0.50m x 0.35m)	Compact, very light red brown sandy clay	Cut of post hole.	-	A8
		L1118		Compact, very light grey brown sandy clay			
		L1119		Compact, very light grey brown sandy clay			
F1120	-	L1121	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.72m x 1.60m x 0.33m)	Firm, brown grey silty clay with	Cut of pit.	Struck Flint (1; 1g)	?
F1122	-	L1123	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.44m x 0.56m x 0.32m)	Firm, brown yellow clay with frequent gravel	Cut of post hole.	-	A8
		L1125		Firm, brown yellow clay with frequent gravel			
F1124	-	L1126	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.57 x 0.72 x 0.45)	Firm, very light brown grey clay with frequent gravel	Cut of pit – described as post hole on site.	-	A9
		L1128		Firm, very light brown grey clay			
F1127	-	L1128	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.47m x 0.43m x 0.16m)	Firm, grey brown silty clay	Cut of post hole.		B10
F1131	-	L1132	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (0.82m x 0.75m x 0.16m)	Firm, grey brown silty clay	Cut of pit.	Struck Flint (1; 2g)	B9
		L1134		Firm, black grey silty clay with frequent pebbles and moderate flint			
F1133	-	L1135	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an uneven base (2.54m x 1.87m x 0.28m)	Firm, brown grey silty clay with occasional pebbles and flint	Cut of pit.	-	B11
		L1137		Firm, yellow brown silty clay with occasional flint			
F1136	-	L1137	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.60m x 0.70m x 0.48m)	Firm, yellow brown silty clay with occasional flint	Cut of post hole.	-	A10

F1138	-	L1139	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (INCOMPLETE RECORDS)	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.36m x 0.44m x 0.04m)	Compact, very light brown grey sandy clay with moderate flint and occasional chalk	Cut of post hole.	-	B10
F1140	-	L1141	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.36m x 0.44m x 0.04m)	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.36m x 0.44m x 0.04m)	Firm, brown grey silty sand	Cut of post hole.	-	B10
F1144	A	L1145	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a flat base (7.50m x 0.42m x 0.19m)	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and a flat base (7.50m x 0.42m x 0.19m)	Firm, mid yellow brown sandy clay with frequent gravel	Cut of ditch.	-	G15
	B	L1145	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (7.50m x 0.48m x 0.26m)	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (7.50m x 0.48m x 0.26m)	Firm, mid red brown silty clay with occasional gravel		-	H15
F1146	-	L1147	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.60m x 0.39m x 0.11m)	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.60m x 0.39m x 0.11m)	Firm, very light brown grey clayey silt with occasional flint	Cut of pit.	-	F16
F1148	-	L1149	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.35m x 0.30m x 0.12m)	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.35m x 0.30m x 0.12m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint	Cut of post hole	-	F16
F1150	-	L1151	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.47m x 0.29m x 0.07m)	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.47m x 0.29m x 0.07m)	Firm, very light orange brown silty clay	Cut of pit.	-	G15
		L1152	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.30m x 0.70m x 0.34m)	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.30m x 0.70m x 0.34m)	Firm, dark brown black clayey silt		-	
F1153	-	L1154	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.30m x 0.70m x 0.34m)	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.30m x 0.70m x 0.34m)	Compact, brown grey sandy clay with occasional chalk and moderate flint	Cut of pit – described as natural feature on site. Cut by F1176. Cut F1155.	Struck Flint (5; 17g)	F16
F1155	-	L1156	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.20m x 0.13m x 0.15m)	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.20m x 0.13m x 0.15m)	Compact, very light brown grey sandy clay	Cut of post hole. Cut by F1153	-	F16
F1157	-	L1158	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.25m x 0.20m x 0.22m)	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.25m x 0.20m x 0.22m)	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	Cut of post hole.	-	F16
F1159	-	L1160	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.45m x 0.36m x 0.50m)	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.45m x 0.36m x 0.50m)	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	Cut of post hole.	-	F16
F1161	-	L1162	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.12m x 0.15m x 0.17m)	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.12m x 0.15m x 0.17m)	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	Cut of post hole	-	F16
F1163	-	L1164	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and flat to concave base (0.21m x 0.19m x 0.33m)	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and flat to concave base (0.21m x 0.19m x 0.33m)	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	Cut of post hole	-	F16
F1165	-	L1166	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.18m x 0.20m x 0.26m)	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.18m x 0.20m x 0.26m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay	Cut of post hole	-	F16
F1167	-	L1168	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.09m x 0.11m x 0.12m)	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.09m x 0.11m x 0.12m)	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	Cut of post hole	-	F16
F1169	-	L1170	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.20m x 1.20m x 0.43m)	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.20m x 1.20m x 0.43m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay	Cut of pit. Cut by F1178.	-	G16
F1171	A	L1172	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.60m x 0.25m)	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.60m x 0.25m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay	Cut of ditch. Cut F1176. Records incomplete.	-	G16
	B	L1172	-	-	-	-	-	G16

	C	L1172	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (10.00m+ x 0.51m x 0.11m)	Friable, grey brown sandy silt		-	G16	
F1176	A	L1177	Linear in plan, orientated SW/NE, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.13m)	Loose, dark yellow brown sandy clay with frequent flint	Cut of ditch. Cut by F1171. Cut F1215.	Struck Flint (1; 3g)	H16	
	B	L1177	Linear in plan, orientated SW/NE, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.00m+ x 0.47m x 0.07m)	Firm, dark yellow brown sandy clay		-	-	G16
	C	L1177	Linear in plan, orientated SW/NE, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.38m x 0.05m)	Firm, dark yellow brown sandy clay with occasional flint		-	-	G16
	D	L1177	Linear in plan, orientated SW/NE, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.69m x 0.20m)	Firm, dark yellow brown sandy clay with occasional flint		Struck Flint (2; 6g)	-	F16
	E	L1177	Linear in plan, orientated SW/NE, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.71m x 0.17m)	Firm, dark yellow brown sandy clay with occasional flint		-	-	F16
	F	L1177	Linear in plan, orientated SW/NE, with steep sides and a Gconcave base (1.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.15m)	Firm, dark yellow brown sandy clay with occasional flint		-	-	F16
	G	L1177	Linear in plan, orientated SW/NE, with steep sides and a flat base (1.00m+ x 0.44m x 0.14m)	Firm, yellow brown silty clay		-	-	F16
	H	L1177	Linear in plan, orientated SW/NE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.07m)	Firm, yellow brown silty clay		-	-	E16
F1178	-	L1179	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.60m x 1.20m x 0.32m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay with moderate organic material		Cut of tree hollow. Cut by F1169.	-	G16
F1182	A	L1183	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an uneven base (2.72m x 1.20m x 0.18m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate flint		Natural feature. Cut by F1180.	-	K20
	B	L1183	Sub-oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (2.72m x 1.00m x 0.14m)	Firm, very light yellow brown silty clay		-	-	K20
F1184	-	L1185	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.47m x 0.46m x 0.13m)	Loose, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional gravel		Cut of pit – described as post hole on site.	-	J20
F1186	-	L1187	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.48m x 0.42m x 0.14m)	Firm, mid yellow brown clay		Cut of pit.	-	K20
F1188	-	L1189	Irregular in plan, with moderately to steep sides and a flat base (1.06m x 0.93m x 0.17m)	Firm, dark yellow brown silty clay		Cut of pit.	-	J20
F1190	-	L1191	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.93m x 0.82m x 0.19m)	Firm, very light red brown silty clay		Cut of pit.	-	?
F1192	A	L1193	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.90m x 0.20m)	Firm, very light red brown silty clay with occasional organic material		Cut of ditch.	-	G16
	B	L1193	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.90m x 0.20m)	Firm, very light red brown silty clay with occasional organic material	-	-	G16	

F1194	-	L1195	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.52m x 0.54m x 0.23m)	Firm, mid yellow brown silty clay	Cut of pit.	Struck Flint (6; 58g)	K20	
F1196	-	L1197	Sub-oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.95m x 0.43m x 0.11m)	Firm, mid red brown silty clay	Cut of pit.	-	K20	
F1198	-	L1199	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.80m x 0.46m x 0.20m)	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with moderate flint	Cut of pit.	Struck Flint (1; 17g)	K20	
F1200	-	L1201	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an uneven base (1.90m x 0.94m x 0.25m)	Friable, mid red brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint	Natural feature.	Struck Flint (2; 5g)	K20	
F1202	-	L1203	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (0.56m x 0.53m x 0.10m)	Firm, mid red brown silty clay with moderate chalk	Cut of pit.	Animal Bone (6g) and Struck Flint (3; 4g)	J19	
F1204	-	L1205	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.40m x 1.05m x 0.30m)	Compact, mid brown grey sandy clay with frequent flint	Cut of pit.	Struck Flint (11; 54g)	J19	
F1215	A	L1216	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steep sides and a flat base (1.00m+ x 0.55m x 0.12m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay	Cut of ditch, Cut by F1176.	-	E6	
	B	L1216	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steep sides and a flat base (1.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.11m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay		-	-	E6
	C	L1216	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steep sides and a flat base (1.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.10m)	Firm, mid grey brown sandy clay		-	-	F6
F1217	A	L1218	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.74m x 0.09m)	Firm, mid red brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint and chalk	Cut of ditch.	-	M25	
	B	L1218	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.60m x 0.09m)	Firm, very light red brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint and chalk		-	-	
F1240	-	L1241	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.70m x 0.70m x 0.08m)	Friable, very light black grey silty sand	Cut of pit.	-	L27	
F1252	-	L1253	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.55m x 0.45m x 0.25m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Cut of pit. Cut F1269. Cut by F1254.	-	L27	
F1254	-	L1255	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.80m x 0.48m x 0.19m)	Firm, dark red grey silty clay with occasional large flint	Cut of pit. Cut F1252.	-	L27	
F1263	A	L1264	Linear in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.87m x 0.27m)	Firm, grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint	Cut of ditch.	Animal Bone (2g)	K27	

	B	L1288	Linear in plan, orientated EW, with steep sides and a concave base (0.80m x 0.29m x 0.12m)	Firm, brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint	-	G25
	C	L1288	Linear in plan, orientated EW, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.45m x 0.10m)	Firm, brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint	-	G25
F1297	A	L1298	Sub-oval in plan, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 10.00m x 0.33m)	Firm, brown grey silty clay with frequent large sub-angular flint	Natural feature. Cut by F1291.	G25
	B	L1298	Sub-oval in plan, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 10.00m x 0.13m)	Friable, red brown silty clay with frequent medium-large sub-angular flint	-	G25
F1317	-	L1318	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and an irregular shaped base (1.80m x 2.20m x 0.24m)	Friable, very light brown sandy silt	Cut of tree hollow.	J21
F1319	-	L1320	Circular in plan, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base (0.70m x 0.68m x 0.14m)	Friable, mid grey brown clay silt	Cut of pit.	K21
F1325	-	L1326	Circular in plan, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base (0.70m x 0.55m x 0.14m)	Friable, very light brown yellow sandy silt	Cut of pit.	K21
F1327	-	L1328	Sub-oval in plan, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base (1.30m x 0.80m x 0.12m)	Friable, very light brown yellow sandy silt	Cut of pit.	K22
F1360	-	L1361	Irregular in plan, with irregular sloping sides and an irregular base (0.90m x 0.15m x 0.05m)	Friable/firm mid grey brown clayey silt	Natural feature.	E23
F1366	-	L1367	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (0.28m x 0.26m x 0.12m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt	Cut of post hole.	F23
F1376	-	L1378	Circular in plan, with moderate sloping sides and a flat base (0.35m x 0.34m x 0.14m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt	Cut of post hole.	E23
F1398	-	L1399	Circular in plan, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base (0.60m x 0.48m x 0.13m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt	Cut of pit.	H21
F1404	-	L1405	Circular in plan, with shallow sloping sides and a flat base (0.41m x 0.45m x 0.08m)	Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional chalk	Cut of pit.	H21
L1409	-	L1409	-	Friable, mid red brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-rounded flint	Layer of colluvium.	E22, E23, F22 and F23
F1412	-	L1413	Sub-circular in plan, with moderate to steep sides and a flat base (0.44m x 0.46m x 0.15m)	Friable, mid brown grey sandy silt	Cut of post hole.	F19
F1414	-	L1415	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.80m x 0.16m x 0.14m)	Friable, mid brown grey sandy silt	Cut of post hole.	F19
F1416	-	L1417	Sub-circular in plan, with gently to steep sides and a flat base (1.64m x 1.72m x 0.40m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay with very occasional sub-angular flint	Cut of pit.	G16
F1418	A	L1419	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (15.00m+ x 1.30m x 0.34m)	Firm, brown grey sandy clay	Cut of ditch.	Burnt Flint (4; 12g)
	B	L1419	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay	-	E20

C	L1419	sloped base (10.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.20m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint			Struck Flint (2; 18g)	E20
D	L1419	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with steep sides and a flat base (10.00m+ x 1.11m x 0.17m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint			-	E19
E	L1419	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with steep sides and a concave/pointed base (10.00m+ x 0.91m x 0.44m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint			-	E19
F	L1419	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with steep sides and a concave/pointed base (10.00m+ x 0.82m x 0.37m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint			-	E19
F1420	L1421	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (10.00m+ x 1.03m x 0.26m)	Friable, brown grey clayey silt	Cut of probably modern pit.		-	?
F1422	L1423	Circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.42m x 0.40m x 0.16m)	Firm, beige white clayey chalk	Cut of post hole.		-	G18
F1424	L1425	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base (0.44m x 0.50m x 0.11m)	Firm, beige white clayey chalk	Cut of post hole.		-	G18
F1426	L1427	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.24m x 0.26m x 0.07m)	Firm, beige white clayey chalk	Cut of post hole.		-	F18
F1428	L1429	Irregular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.30m x 0.71m x 0.12m)	Friable, light-mid yellow cream sandy clayey silt	Cut of tree hollow.		-	F18
F1434	L1435	Sub-circular in plan, with gently to steep sides and a rounded base (0.40m x 0.36m x 0.16m)	Firm, beige white clayey chalk	Cut of post hole.		-	F18
F1434	L1436	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (1.28m x 1.36m x 0.46m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand	Cut of burnt pit.		-	F20
F1434	F1437		Friable, black grey silty sand	Cut by F1438.		-	
F1438	F1440		Firm, brown grey silty clay			-	
F1438	L1439	Circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.40m x 0.51m x 0.15m)	Firm, grey clay	Cut of pit. Cut F1434.		-	F20
F1446	L1447	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.40m x 0.51m x 0.15m)	Firm, brown grey silty clay	Cut of tree hollow.		-	F18
F1448	L1449	Sub-oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and an irregular base (1.00m x 2.40m x 0.12m)	Firm, beige white chalky clay	Cut of tree hollow.		-	F18
F2006	L2007	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (0.44m x 0.69m x 0.12m)	Firm, beige white chalky clay with root disturbance	Cut of post hole.		-	F18
F2008	L2009	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.00m x 0.67m x 0.18m)	Firm, very light brown grey sandy clay with frequent flint	Cut of pit		-	B15
F2010 (=F1055)	L2011	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (0.80m x 1.30m x 0.10m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with occasional pebbles	Cut of pit		-	B14
F2010 (=F1055)	L2011	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (4.00m+ x 0.21m x 0.14m)	Friable, mid red brown clayey silt with moderate gravel and flint	Cut of ditch.		-	B14
F2010 (=F1055)	L2011	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (4.00m+ x 0.30m x 0.11m)	Firm, very light brown grey silty clay with moderate pebbles			-	B14
F	L2011	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (4.00m+ x 0.30m x 0.11m)	Firm, very light brown grey silty clay with moderate pebbles			-	B14

			sides and a concave base (4.00m+ x 0.50m x 0.26m)	occasional pebbles and flint			
G	L2011		Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (4.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.46m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with moderate pebbles and flint		-	B14
F2012	-	L2013	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.80m x 0.20m x 0.15m)	Friable, dark brown grey clayey silt with occasional gravel and flint	Cut of pit.	-	B14
F2014	-	L2015	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.84m x 0.38m x 0.33m)	Friable, mid red grey clayey silt with occasional gravel and flint	Cut of pit.	-	B14
F2017	-	L2016		Friable, very light brown grey silt		-	
F2017	-	L2018	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.60m x 1.20m x 0.30m)	Firm, very light brown grey sandy clay with occasional flint	Cut of pit.	-	B13
F2023	-	L2024	Sub-oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.30m x 0.61m x 0.22m)	Firm, very light blue grey silty clay with moderate pebbles	Cut of pit.	-	B12
F2025	A	L2026	Elongated sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.32m x 0.47m x 0.18m)	Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular flint	Cut of pit.	-	B13
F2025	B	L2026	Elongated sub-oval in plan, orientated NE/SW, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.32m x 0.47m x 0.18m)	Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular flint		Struck Flint (1; 4g)	B13
F2027	-	L2028	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.50m+ x 0.80m x 0.11m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay	Cut of pit.	-	B13
F2035	-	L2036	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.30m+ x 0.30m x 0.14m)	Firm, mid dark grey sandy silt	Cut of pit.	-	B12
F2050	-	L2051	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (0.45m x 0.45m x 0.13m)	Firm, very light blue grey clayey silt	Cut of pit.	-	B12
F2054	A	L2055	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (2.00m+ x 0.66m x 0.19m)	Firm, very light orange brown silty clay with occasional flint and pebbles	Cut of ditch.	-	A12
F2054	B	L2055	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (2.00m+ x 0.38m x 0.11m)	Firm, very light orange brown silty clay with occasional flint		-	A11
F2056	-	L2057	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.44 x 0.44 x 0.15)	Friable, mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate flint and gravel	Cut of pit.	-	B12
F2058	-	L2059	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.53m x 0.42m x 0.06m)	Friable, mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate flint and gravel	Cut of pit.	-	B12
F2060	-	L2061	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.58m x 0.30m x 0.05m)	Friable, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional flint and gravel	Cut of pit.	-	B12
F2062	-	L2063	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.50m x 0.33m x 0.07m)	Friable, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional flint and gravel	Cut of pit.	-	B12
F2083	-	L2084	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.35m x 0.35m x 0.11m)	Firm, very light blue grey clayey silt with occasional flint	Cut of pit.	-	B11
F2085	-	L2086	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.45m x 0.45m x 0.11m)	Firm, very light blue grey silty clay with occasional small flint	Cut of pit.	-	B11

F2087	-	L2088	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.70m x 0.70m x 0.05m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with moderate flint	Cut of pit.	Struck Flint (2; 6g)	B11
F2089	-	L2090	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.50m x 0.50m x 0.05m)	Firm, dark brown grey silty clay with moderate flint	Cut of pit.	-	B11
F2091	-	L2092	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.00m x 0.40m x 0.20m)	Firm, mid brown yellow silty clay	Cut of pit.	-	B11
F2114	-	L2115	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.20m+ x 0.43m x 0.20m)	Friable, mid blue brown silty clay	Cut of pit.	-	B11
F2116	-	L2117	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (1.16m x 0.80m x 0.30m)	Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional flint	Cut of pit.	-	A12
F2123	-	L2124	Circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a flat base (0.30m x 0.30m x 0.20m)	Friable, light brown grey clayey silt with occasional sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and gravel	Cut of post hole, Cut F2125.	-	B12
F2125	-	L2126	Sub-oval in plan, with irregular sloping sides and an unknown base (6.00m+ x 4.00m+ x 0.36m)	Friable, light brown grey clayey silt with occasional sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and gravel	Siltspread. Cut by F2118, F2121 and F2123.	Struck Flint (8; 39g)	B12
F2134	A	L2135	Curvilinear in plan, orientated W/E, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.60m x 0.26m)	Firm, light blue grey silty clay	Cut of ditch.	-	B10
	B	L2135	Curvilinear in plan, orientated N/S, with steep sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.20m x 0.10m)	Firm, light blue grey silty clay		-	B10
F2136	A	L2137	Sub-oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (0.60m x 1.40m x 0.10m)	Firm, light blue grey silty clay	Cut of pit.	-	B10
	B	L2137	Sub-oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (0.70m x 1.70m x 0.10m)	Firm, light blue grey silty clay		-	B10
F2138	-	L2139	Sub-circular in plan, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base (2.50 x 1.08 x 0.56)	Firm, dark brown silt with moderate burnt flint	Cut of pit. Cut by F2143	-	A12
		L2140		Firm, dark brown silt with frequent burnt flint		-	
		L2141		Firm, dark brown silt		-	
		L2142		Firm, dark brown silt		-	
F2143	-	L2168	Sub-circular in plan, with shallow sloping sides and a concave base (1.94m x 0.76m x 0.21m)	Firm, mid yellow brown to dark orange brown silt with moderate sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	Cut of pit. Cut F2138.	-	A12
		L2169		Firm, mid yellow brown to dark orange brown silt with moderate sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		-	
F2149	-	L2150	Sub-circular in plan, with steep to vertical sides and a concave base (0.48m x 0.74m x 0.47m)	Firm, dark brown grey clayey silt with frequent small angular burnt flint	Cut of burnt pit.	-	A12
F2151	-	L2152	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (0.70m x 1.00m x 0.30m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small flint	Cut of pit.	-	A12
F2153	-	L2154	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat to concave base (0.90m x 1.18m x 0.18m)	Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint and burnt flint	Cut of pit.	-	B12
F3003	-	L3004	Sub-circular plan, with steep sides and a flat base (0.48m x	Firm/friable, dark brown black silty clay with	Cut of pit.	-	M31

F3005	A	L3006	0.40m x 0.06m)	Linear in plan, orientated SW/NE, with moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base (7.00m+ x 0.62m x 0.26m)	moderate small sub-angular flint	Cut of ditch.	-	N31
	B	L3006		Linear in plan, orientated SW/NE, with moderately to steep sloping sides and a concave base (7.00m+ x 0.62m x 0.26m)	Firm, orange grey clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint		-	N31
F3007	-	L3008		Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.98m x 0.53m x 0.21m)	Firm, dark brown grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint	Cut of pit.	-	N30
F3009	-	L3010		Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.50m x 0.33m x 0.13m)	Firm, very light red yellow silty clay with moderate small sub-rounded flint	Cut of pit.	-	M30
F3011	-	L3012		Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.75m x 0.80m x 0.22m)	Firm, orange grey clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Cut of pit.	-	N29
F3013	-	L3014		Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.48m x 0.55m x 0.12m)	Firm, very light blue grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint	Cut of pit	-	M30
F3015	-	L3016		Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.34m x 0.22m x 0.11m)	Firm, very light yellow grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint	Cut of post hole.	-	M30
F3017	-	L3018		Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.14m x 0.20m x 0.07m)	Firm, very light grey yellow silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint	Cut of post hole.	-	M30
F3021	-	L3022		Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a convex base (0.50m x 1.00m x 0.60m)	Firm, very light grey yellow silty clay with occasional small flint	Cut of pit.	-	N29
F3023	-	L3024		Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.25m x 0.25m x 0.13m)	Firm, dark brown grey clayey silt with very occasional small sub-rounded flint	Cut of post hole.	-	M29
F3028	-	L3029		Sub-oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.16m x 1.13m x 0.11m)	Firm, very light yellow grey silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded flint	Cut of pit.	-	M29
F3030	A	L3031		Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with sloping sides and a concave base (4.00m+ x 0.70m x 0.20m)	Firm, orange grey silty clay with occasional small flint	Cut of ditch.	-	N29
	B	L3031		Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (4.00m+ x 0.70m x 0.20m)	Firm, orange grey silty clay with occasional small flint		-	N29
F3032	-	L3033		Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.30m x 0.32m x 0.07m)	Firm, very light grey yellow clayey silt	Cut of post hole.	-	N29
F3034	-	L3035		Sub-oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.28m x 0.22m x 0.05m)	Firm, mid yellow brown clayey silt	Cut of post hole.	-	N29
F3036	-	L3037		Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.22m x 0.20m x 0.03m)	Firm, brown grey clayey silt	Cut of post hole.	-	N29
F3045	-	L3046		Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.52m x 0.50m x 0.21m)	Firm, very light yellow grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint	Cut of post hole.	-	N27
F3047	-	L3048		Linear in plan, orientated W/E, with steep sides and a sloping base (0.90m+ x 0.70m x 0.28m)	Firm, dark brown grey clayey sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint	Cut of ditch.	-	N27
F3049	-	L3050		Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.80m x 0.70m x 0.10m)	Firm, very light brown grey clayey silt	Cut of pit.	-	N27

F3056	-	L3057	Linear in plan, orientated SW/NE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (4.00m+ x 0.80m x 0.20m)	Firm, grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint	Cut of pit.	Animal Bone (27g)	N27
F3058	-	L3059	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.70m x ? x 0.14m)	Firm, very light orange grey clayey silt	Cut of pit.	-	M27
F3064	-	L3065	Circular in plan, with gently then steep sloping sides and a concave base (0.70m+ x ? x 0.35m)	Friable, grey brown silty gravel with frequent small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	Cut of pit. Cut F3062.	-	N27
F3068	-	L3069	Circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.90m x ? x 0.15m)	Firm, very light orange grey clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint	Cut of pit. Cut F3060.	-	N27
F3070	-	L3071	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.50m x ? x 0.17m)	Firm, very light orange grey clayey silt with occasional sub-angular flint	Cut of pit.	-	N27
F3084	-	L3085	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.42m x 0.26m x 0.12m)	Firm, yellow grey clayey silt with occasional chalk	Cut of pit.	-	M29
F3086	-	L3087	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a v-shaped base (0.40m x 0.15m x 0.13m)	Firm, dark brown grey clayey silt	Cut of pit.	-	M29
F3088	-	L3089	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.55m x 0.55m x 0.10m)	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay	Cut of pit.	-	M30
F3090	-	L3091	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (2.20m x 1.80m x 0.10m)	Firm, very light brown grey silty clay with occasional small pebbles and sub-angular flint	Cut of pit. Cut by F3092	-	M29
F3092	-	L3093	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (0.80m x 0.85m x 0.26m)	Firm, brown grey silty clay with occasional small sub-angular pebbles and flint	Cut of pit. Cut F3090.	-	M29
F3094	A	L3095	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.40m x 0.12m)	Compact, yellow grey silty clay with moderate small sub-angular pebbles and flint	Cut of ditch.	-	M29
	B	3095	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.70m x 0.15m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-rounded pebbles and sub-angular flint		-	M30
	C	3095	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (10.00m+ x 0.65m x 0.10m)	Firm, very light grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles		-	M30
F3096	A	L3097	Linear in plan, orientated W/E, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 0.30m x 0.12m)	Compact, very light yellow brown silty clay with occasional small pebbles	Cut of ditch.	-	M29
	B	L3097	Linear in plan, orientated W/E, with steep sides and a concave base (1.10m+ x 0.60m x 0.33m)	Firm, grey brown silty sand		-	M29
F3098	-	L3099	Elongated sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.00m+ x 1.00m x 0.15m)	Firm, mid yellow grey clayey sand with occasional large sub-angular flint	Cut of ditch	-	M30
F3100	-	L3101	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.60m x 0.75m x 0.10m)	Firm, very light yellow grey silty clay	Cut of pit.	-	M30
F3102	-	L3103	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.70m x 1.40m x 0.10m+)	Firm, mid grey yellow clayey silt with frequent small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	Cut of pit.	Struck Flint (1; 20g)	M31

F3104	-	L3105	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (INCOMPLETE RECORDS)	Firm, very light yellow grey silty clay	Cut of pit.	-	M30
F3106	-	L3107	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (INCOMPLETE RECORDS)	Friable, mid yellow grey silty sand	Cut of pit.	-	L31
F3114	-	L3115	Sub-oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.60m x 0.40m x 0.10m)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay	Cut of pit.	-	K31
F3116	-	L3117	Sub-oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.50 x 0.40 x 0.20)	Firm, very light grey brown silty clay	Cut of pit.	-	K31
F3128	-	L3129	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.45m x 0.20m x 0.10m)	Firm, very light yellow grey silty clay	Cut of pit.	-	K31
F3130	-	L3131	Irregular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base (0.35m x 0.37m x 0.06m)	Firm, very light yellow grey silty clay	Cut of pit.	-	K31
F3132	-	L3133	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.50 x 0.50 x 0.13)	INCOMPLETE RECORD	Cut of pit.	-	K30
F3144	-	L3145	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.20m x 0.18m x 0.03m)	Firm, very light yellow grey clayey silt	Cut of pit.	Struck Flint (1; 5g)	K30
F3146	-	L3147	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.25m x 0.08m x 0.07m)	Firm, mid blue grey clayey silt	Cut of pit.	-	K30
F3150	-	L3151	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.80m+ x 0.50m+ x 0.20m)	Firm, very light yellow grey clayey silt	Cut of pit. Cut by F3152.	-	M30
F3152	-	L3153	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.00m+ x 0.80m+ x 0.28m)	Firm, very light brown grey clayey silt	Cut of pit. Cut F3150	-	M30
F3154	-	L3155	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.28m x 0.21m x 0.05m)	Firm, very light white grey clayey silt	Cut of pit	Struck Flint (1; 19g)	K29
F3158	-	L3159	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.30 x 1.20 x 0.25)	Friable, very light yellow grey silty sand	Cut of pit	-	K31
F3160	-	L3161	Irregular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.34m x 0.32m x 0.09m)	Friable, very light yellow brown silty	Cut of pit	-	J30
F3162	-	L3163	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and an uneven base (0.40m x 0.37m x 0.26m)	Friable, dark orange brown clayey silt	Cut of pit.	-	L29
F3174	-	L3175	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.34m x 0.30m x 0.07m)	Firm, dark brown black clayey silt	Cut of pit.	-	J27
F3176	-	L3177	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.20m x 0.17m x 0.05m)	Firm, very light grey brown sandy silt	Cut of pit.	-	K28
F3178	-	L3179	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.11m x 0.06m x 0.03m)	Friable, very light brown grey silty sand I	Cut of stake hole.	-	L31
F3180	-	L3181	Sub-circular in plan, with vertical sides and a concave base	Friable, very light brown grey silty sand	Cut of stake hole.	-	L31

F3182	-	L3183	(0.14m x 0.11m x 0.05m) Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.07m x 0.06m x 0.04m)	Friable, very light brown grey silty sand	Cut of stake hole.	-	L31
F3184	-	L3185	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a sloping base (0.15m x 0.09m x 0.06m)	Friable, very light brown grey silty sand	Cut of stake hole.	-	L31
F3186	-	L3187	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.80m x 0.70m x 0.60m)	Friable, very light brown grey silty sand	Cut of stake hole.	-	L31
F3188	-	L3189	Sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.90m x 0.70m x 0.60m)	Friable, very light brown grey silty sand	Cut of stake hole.	-	L31
F3190	-	L3191	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.60m x 0.60m x 0.50m)	Friable, very light brown grey silty sand	Cut of stake hole.	-	L31
F3192	-	L3193	Sub-oval in plan, with steep sides and a concave base (0.10m x 0.60m x 0.30m)	Friable, very light brown grey silty sand	Cut of stake hole.	-	L31
F3194	-	L3195	Sub-circular in plan, with near vertical sides and a concave base (0.90m x 0.80m x 0.80m)	Friable, very light brown grey silty sand	Cut of stake hole.	-	L31
F3196	-	L3197	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.40m x 0.80m x 0.30m)	Friable, mid yellow grey clayey silt	Cut of pit.	-	J29
F3198	-	L3199	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.19m x 0.16m x 0.70m)	Firm, mid white grey clayey silt	Cut of pit.	-	K30
F3200	-	L3201	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.45m x 0.43m x 0.90m)	Firm, very light grey brown sandy silt	Cut of pit.	Struck Flint (1; 35g)	L30
L3213	-	L3213	-	Friable, mid yellow orange sandy silt with occasional small to large sub-angular flint and frequent manganese	Colluvial layer.	-	?

Table 22: Features with no terminus post or ante quem

3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

3.1 The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 580 pieces (4049g) of struck flint and 11 fragments (65g) of burnt flint. The flint was generally in a well-preserved, un-patinated and sharp condition. The assemblage includes a limited group from an *in situ* early Neolithic layer or deposit, L1445, which also contained contemporary pottery. Small groups were also potentially accumulated in further prehistoric ditches and layers. However, the bulk of the assemblage was contained in Roman and post-Roman field boundaries/ditches, pits, and as un-stratified material. Core, implement and debitage types (Table 23) appear primarily consistent with flint-working in the early Neolithic period, predominantly comprising the production, use, and modification of blades. More complex and chronologically diverse re-touched implements, including a tranchet adze, awl/drill, and probable small knife were limited to material from un-stratified contexts.

Struck Flint Type	Top-soil/Sub-soil		Discrete Features		<i>Total</i>	
	F	W	F	W	F	W
Core	0	0	4	512	4	512
Core Fragment	1	75	2	106	3	181
Tranchet Adze	1	192	0	0	1	192
End Scraper	0	0	5	90	5	90
Double End Scraper	1	45	0	0	1	45
Side Scraper	0	0	6	98	6	98
Double Side Scraper	1	10	0	0	1	10
Awl/Drill	1	31	0	0	1	31
Knife	1	14	0	0	1	14
Blade	3	34	15	135	18	169
Serrated Blade	0	0	2	10	2	10
Debitage (broad-squat)	5	102	19	337	24	439
Debitage (slightly irregular to sub-rectangular)	10	81	114	719	124	800
Debitage (blade-like flake)	47	231	257	1165	304	1396
Chips (<15mm)	1	1	84	61	85	62
Burnt Flint	0	0	11	65	11	65
<i>Total</i>	72	816	519	3298	591	4114

Table 23: Quantification of Flint by Type (F: frequency, W: weight in grams)

Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments. Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-49). The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face,

'secondary flake' with 50-99%, 'tertiary' with 1-49%, and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex.

Raw Material

The struck flint was manufactured using raw flint that varies considerably, often with a mottled or banded appearance. Approximately half of the assemblage is dark grey-brown in colour with approximately a quarter either mid orange-brown or mid to dark grey and rare fragments of very dark grey (near black) material. Cortex, where extant, is uniformly thin, white to off-white, varying between a nearly smooth to slightly powdery finish. These characteristics suggest that the bulk of raw flint was sourced from local sand and gravel deposits (probably the Shepperton Gravel Member) that were available as sedimentary deposits in the Colne Valley, comparable to the exploitation of gravels at Harlington (Bradley 2015, 181). The rare, higher quality, near black, and possibly dark grey, flint may suggest some material was sourced from exposures of primary chalk deposits, but there is no evidence in this assemblage to support the import of Bullhead flint. There does not appear to be any bias in the type/colour of flint selected for use as any particular type of core or implement, suggesting that the local landscape provided a sufficient quantity and quality of material for systematic blade production, related implements, and activity.

Reduction strategies and lithic technology

Cores

The core technology in the assemblage is almost entirely based on the production of blades. The assemblage includes two single-platform cores (type A2), a bi-polar core (type B1), and three core fragments. The single platform cores have abraded platforms and removal part way around a striking platform, with the example in Ditch F1301 (Seg.F) (Fig. 29.1) reduced to exhaustion (24g). The example in Layer L1452 (Fig. 29.2) has a corticated hollow behind the face that blades were removed from, thus a larger size (300g) was maintained as blades were removed from a single face until the hollow rendered the core unviable. The core fragments in Ditch F1307 (Seg.D), Layer 1445 and un-stratified appear to have been similar single platform cores with abraded platforms that had shattered around either voids or fossils that could not be seen or anticipated in the raw material. The careful maintenance and abrasion of striking platforms is characteristic of Mesolithic flint work, but continues into the early Neolithic. It is, therefore, slightly contrary that the bi-polar core (Type B1) in Pit F1194 (Fig. 29.3), potentially that most consistent with Mesolithic systematic reduction, is the only core not to exhibit platform abrasion. Similar to the large single platform core, blades were removed from opposing faces using opposing platforms rather than around each respective platform, potentially suggesting that this is also an early Neolithic core. Although extensive smaller debitage flakes were present, both sub-rectangular and blade-like, this debitage probably results from

platform trimming and preparation as the cores appear focussed on the production of blades 40-55mm long, consistent with the bulk of those recorded in the assemblage.

The only exception to this pattern of blade cores is a single discoidal core (Type E) in Roman Pit F1321 (L1451) (Fig. 29.4). This was utilised to produce small flakes from around one face, with the opposing face left corticated. This is a system of reduction most common in late Neolithic to early Bronze Age assemblages, although small flakes may have been utilised to a lesser degree in the early Neolithic. This is reflected in the assemblage from the early Neolithic causewayed enclosure at Staines. Type A2 single platform blade cores were the overwhelmingly dominant type at this site but Type B1 and, notably, sparse Type E discoidal cores were also present but platform abrasion/trimming was observed to be rare on less than 15% of cores (Healey & Robertson-Mackay 1987, 97).

Debitage

Debitage flakes, which are the by-product of core reduction as waste from the trimming and preparation of cores, or as flakes not selected for further use or retouch, account for a total of 537 pieces, or 91% of the assemblage (Table 23). There is a striking absence of primary/secondary flakes (only two were recorded) and no flakes with dimensions exceeding 55mm, suggesting that prepared cores may have been brought in from elsewhere, requiring only a limited amount of platform preparation and trimming. Alternatively, this could indicate that the size of cores and flakes was constrained by the limitations of the raw material. Within thedebitage, 56.6% exhibited a blade-like profile and 22.7% a slightly irregular to sub-rectangular profile, with an overwhelming proportion (over 85%) of both in the small size range of 15-30mm (Table 24). Where the butt and bulb of percussion were sufficiently diagnostic, these flakes appear to be the product of soft-hammer percussion. A common trait of the slightly irregular to sub-rectangular profile flakes is uni-directional or blade like scars, suggesting that they represent the trimming of single platform or blade cores, such as those common in this assemblage. A high proportion of the blade-likedebitage flakes, especially the un-corticated flakes (and also the 'chips'), are very close to being classified as true blades or bladelets, and are likely to represent platform preparation through the removal of small overhangs or creation of ridges on the platform by gentle percussion or abrasion.

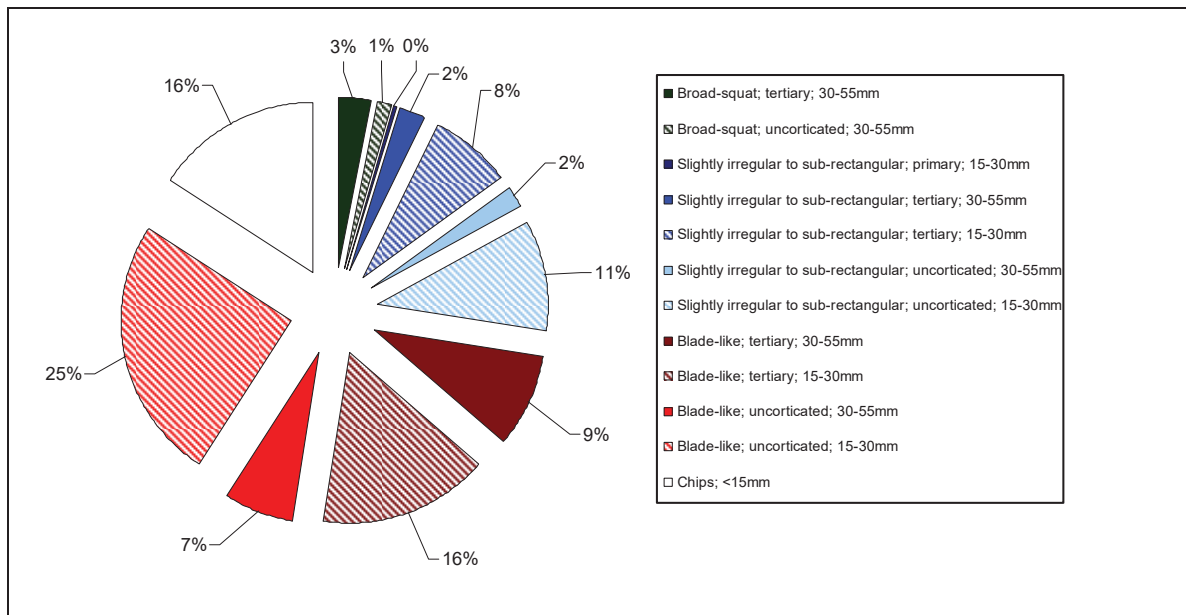


Table 24: Proportions of debitage by flake type, profile and size

Notable evidence for the process of blade production includes tertiary flakes in Ditch F1299 (L1300 Seg.E), one of which is a possible platform creation/rejuvenation flake with cortex around three quarters of its circumference. Relatively large blade-like flakes suggest initial removals from a blade-producing core, indicating that this deposit may constitute limited *in situ* evidence of knapping on the site. Pit F1194 also contained small uncorticated blade-like flakes that were almost certainly detached from the bipolar core in the same context, but no re-fitting flakes could be identified. As mentioned above, blade-like debitage is commonplace in the assemblage, providing a background against which occasional flakes from alternative methods of reduction contrast. These include uncorticated flakes in Ditch F1315, from a multi-directional core, possibly unsystematic or discoidal, and in Pit F1321 from a discoidal core, but these remain very rare.

Blades and related implements

Throughout the early Neolithic, the production of blades was the core component of lithic technology, reflected by the incidence of blades and implements manufactured on blades in this assemblage. The assemblage includes 14 blades, two serrates (blades), eight scrapers (on blades), including snapped examples. A plano-convex knife was also manufactured on a blade. These blades (Table 25) occur in lengths of 30-60mm, consistent with the blade cores in the assemblage. This does not diverge far from the classic length/width ratio of 2:1, with only particularly elongate blades found in Ditch F1291 (Fig. 29.5) and Pit F3154. The blades appear consistent with the cores and debitage in that they generally exhibit abraded platforms and appear to be the product of soft hammer percussion, albeit with more regular parallel dorsal scars. A single blade in Feature F1173 (Fig. 29.6) has a deliberately truncated bulb of percussion. Traces of wear on lateral edges are common on both edges of blades in Feature F1173 and Pit F1345 and on single edges of blades in Ditches F1263 (x2), F1291, Pits F1345, F3102 and

as un-stratified material (Area A; x2). One of the serrates, from Pit F1331 (Fig. 29.7), conforms to the normal size range and technology of the blades, with the application of limited re-touch enhancing the cutting capability of one edge. The second serrate, from Ditch F1299 (Fig. 29.8), presents a slight anomaly because it is the smallest of the blade-based implements (Table 25), with fine retouch applied to the length of both lateral edges, creating a serrate that is approaching rod-like microliths of Mesolithic date, but potentially representing a specific Neolithic tool requirement in the form of a bladelet, similar to examples at Staines (Healey & Robertson-Mackay 1987, 114: F220-6).

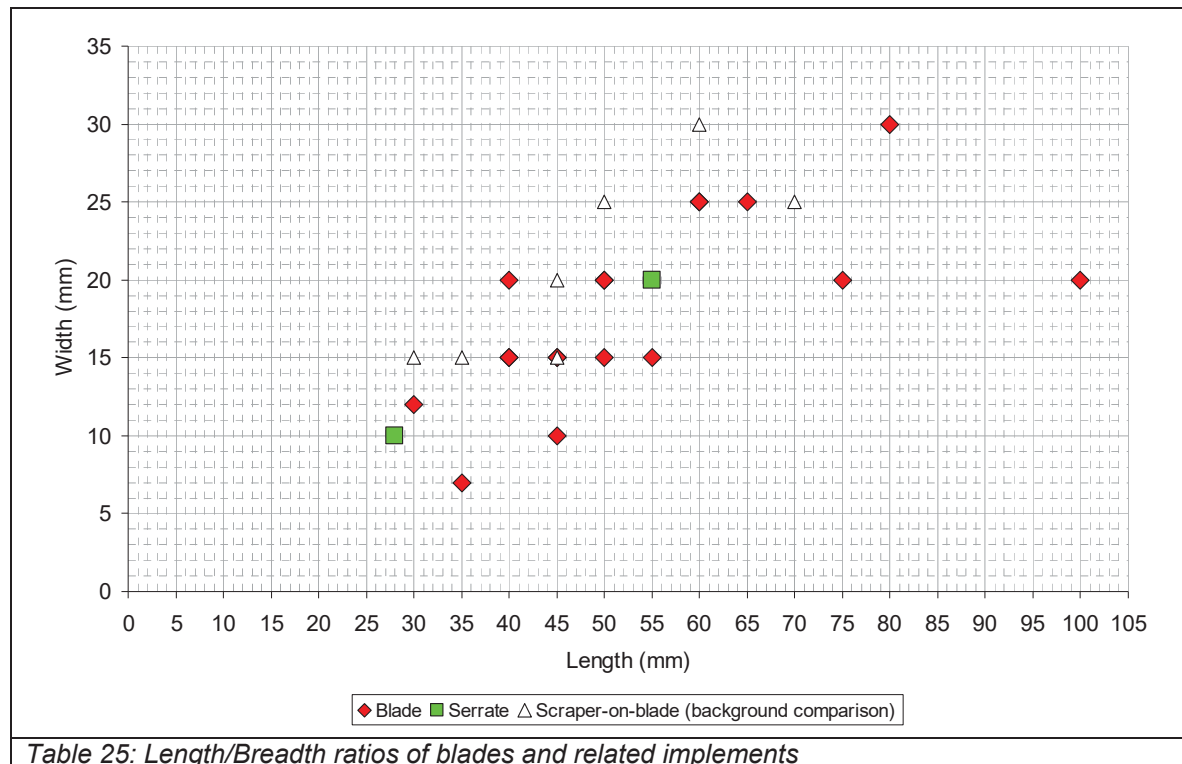
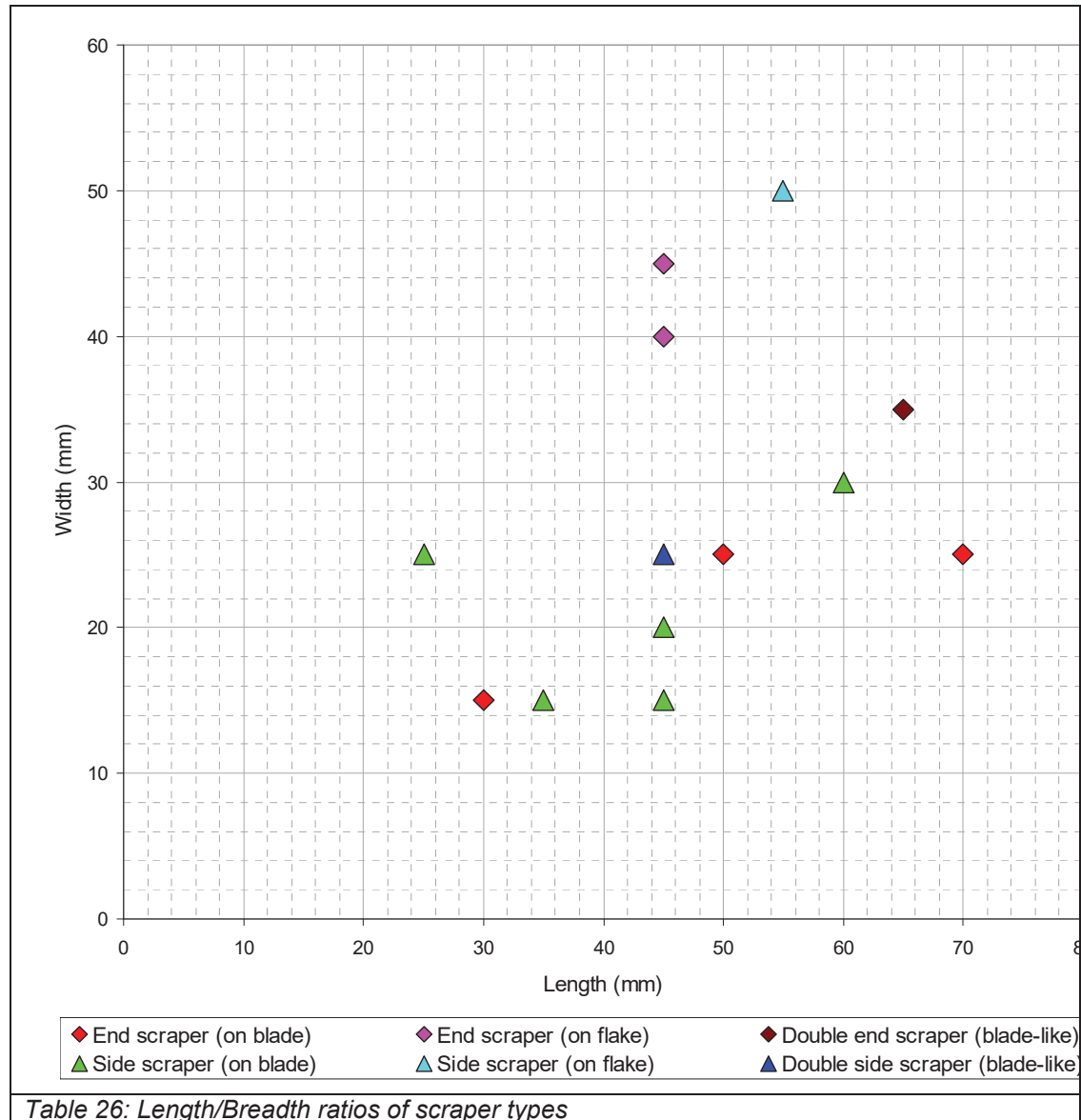


Table 25: Length/Breadth ratios of blades and related implements

Scrapers

The most common implement type in the assemblage is the scraper (Table 23), accounting for a total of 13 implements, or 2.2% of the total assemblage. The bulk of the scrapers were manufactured on blades (Table 26) within the size range of the un-modified blades, with only three manufactured on flakes with sub-circular profiles. However, both types occur in association with a group of seven scrapers contained in Pit F1321 (L1322 & L1451), suggesting a significant bias within the sample. The Pit F1321 group includes an end scraper (Fig. 29.9) and side scrapers (Fig. 29.10-29.13) on blades, associated with the only examples of an end scraper (Fig. 29.14) and side scraper (Fig. 29.15) on a flake. The extent and nature of semi-abrupt retouch within this group of scrapers exhibits moderate variation, from fine to medium coarseness, typically into the dorsal face but also sometimes (instead) into the ventral face, and extending to semi-invasive retouch only on the end scraper manufactured on a flake. In contrast, an end scraper on a blade in Ditch

F1229 (Fig. 29.16) has abrupt vertical retouch across a squared working edge, possibly intended for a graver-like function comparable to a graver recorded at Staines (Healey & Robertson-Mackay 1987, 114: F227). A side scraper on a blade in Ditch F1441 appears to have snapped during use, hence appears to have an equal length/width when dimensions are plotted (Table 26).



Other Implement Types

In contrast to the bulk of the assemblage, one un-stratified implement is a characteristic Mesolithic type. It is a complete tranchet adze with minor wear to the leading edge and no obvious indication that it was re-sharpened prior to being discarded or lost. The adze was formed from a nodule trimmed by the removal of fairly broad small flakes, with the non-leading edges blunted. With a length of 145mm, this tranchet adze is of a medium size, and in East Anglia this type of tool maintained a currency throughout the early and late Mesolithic

periods, potentially spanning c.10,000-5400BC. However, the tranchet adze is very well-preserved, lightly used, and from an un-stratified context. Therefore it may represent an unfortunate loss rather than a tool potentially curated into the early Neolithic.

Other implement types are limited to single examples, such as an awl or drill (Fig. 29.17) and a plano-convex knife (Fig. 29.18), both recovered as un-stratified material. The awl or drill appears to exploit the fortuitous fracture of the bulbar end of a blade-like flake, which has created a twisted profile well-suited to a boring motion. This point has been further narrowed and tapered by abrupt retouch to the distal half of both lateral edges, while the back end and butt of the flake remain corticated; ideal for the grip of a small hand tool. The plano-convex knife is not a classic example of its type, with the ovoid profile created by uni-facial, semi-invasive retouch around the edges of a blade that retains cortex along its spine (dorsal face). Plano-convex knives, often with bi-facial, invasive flaking, are typically recorded in assemblages with early Bronze Age cultural associations (i.e. Beaker pottery) but the presence of low numbers in the enclosure ditches of the causewayed enclosure at Staines suggests that similar types may have been utilised in the early Neolithic. These were perhaps more akin to simple variants of the more distinctive laurel leaf arrowheads and knives.

Distribution of struck flint

The assemblage did not contain any high concentration of struck flint but a notable group was contained in early Neolithic Layer L1445 in association with contemporary Plain Bowl pottery. The largest group including scrapers, a core and debitage was contained in securely-dated Roman Pit F1321 (Table 27). Small further prehistoric groups, with technological traits consistent with early Neolithic origins, were contained in Feature F1173 and Ditch F1180. Six other groups of over 10 pieces of struck flint were contained as residual material in late prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman features.

Feature Group	Date	Core		Implement/ Blade		Debitage		Total	
		F	W	F	W	F	W	F	W
Layer L1445	Early Neolithic	1	55	1	10	14	113	16	178
Feature F1173	Neolithic-EIA			1	17	31	93	32	110
Ditch F1180						18	62	18	62
Layer L1408	Middle Bronze Age					39	140	39	140
Layer L1452	LBA/EIA	1	300			10	38	11	338
Pit F1204	-					11	54	11	54
Ditch F1315						49	281	49	281
Pit F1347						11	48	11	48
Pit F1321	Roman	1	137	8	143	63	383	72	663
Ditch F1299	Medieval			3	8	17	79	20	87
Ditch 1442		1	55	1	1	12	73	14	129
Other Ditches	(25 features)	2	75	7	66	92	353	101	494
Other Pits	(18 features)	1	51	6	59	88	461	95	571
Natural/Tree Boles	(4 features)					10	27	10	27
Un-stratified	-	1	75	8	326	83	515	92	916
Total		8	748	35	630	548	2720	591	4098

Table 27: Quantification of Struck Flint by Feature Group (F: frequency, W: weight in grams)

The early Neolithic group contained in Layer L1445 includes a fragment of a single platform blade core associated with a mixture (size and flake type) of blade-like debitage flakes entirely in closely comparable mid orange-brown flint. This may be the result of an episode of knapping although no re-fits could be identified. A comparable group, including a single platform (Type A2) blade core and debitage, was contained in Layer L1452. This had comparable implications but was associated with later prehistoric pottery. Potentially early Neolithic Feature F1173, Ditch F1180, and undated Ditch F1315 contained small groups of debitage flakes, predominantly blade-like or the product of platform trimming, but are less homogenous in terms of raw material suggesting that they may represent the accumulation of debris. The most anomalous concentration of struck flint was contained in Pit F1321. This was associated with the principal concentration of Roman pottery sherds from the site but based on the flint alone, could be representative of a cohesive episode of early Neolithic activity. The group includes a discoidal core, seven scrapers, a blade, and generally small debitage flakes. This would be consistent with a short duration of activity (possibly seasonal) that may have involved the processing of plant material or animal skin included the generation and maintenance of relevant flint tools. However, given the seeming residual context of the flint, this conclusions remains conjecture.

Technological comparisons and conclusions

The composition and technological traits of the struck flint assemblage, notably the balance of blade-producing cores supplemented by occasional discoidal cores, with a predominance of end and side scrapers, and possible examples of a graver and plano-convex knife, are a close reflection of the character of the significantly larger early Neolithic group from the causewayed enclosure at Staines, c.19km to the south (Healey and Robertson-Mackay 1987). The assemblage is also consistent with the small group of struck flint, including a blade-producing core, blade, and related debitage, recovered from Denham Park Farm (Peachey 2017), close to the south and also of probable early Neolithic date. Sparse tree-throws and natural hollows at the Imperial College Sports Ground, Harlington contained scrapers, blades and flakes of similar composition, supporting an early Neolithic date (Bradley 2015, 184). A scatter of similar blade-based flint technology was recorded as residual material at Harefield Road, Uxbridge and attributed to the Mesolithic-Neolithic (Bradley 1995, 14-17). The group from Layer L1445 and the associated assemblage, be it *in situ* or residual, appears to represent homogenous activity and has not been scattered far from its primary foci, probably representing peripheral or episodic (nomadic or seasonal) activity. The more extensive compositional and inter-site analysis that could be applied to the large assemblage from Staines concluded that assemblages with low proportions of tools, such as this assemblage, were more likely associated industrial or core preparation sites (Healey & Robertson-Mackay 1983, 21), which to a degree would fit with this assemblage, albeit with prepared cores imported to serve an industrial function with supplementary blades/implements produced as required. The limited quantity and context of

this assemblage may restrict the development of a functional interpretation, but the lithic technology strongly supports the presence of early Neolithic activity.

3.2 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 2711 sherds (13516g) of prehistoric pottery and 205 sherds (724g) of Roman pottery. The prehistoric pottery includes a notable component of early to middle Neolithic date (Table 28), principally Plain Bowls but also including a Peterborough Impressed Ware vessel and early Bronze Age and middle Bronze Age urns. The bulk of the prehistoric assemblage appears to be of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date, however, the highly fragmented nature of the flint-tempered sherds and paucity of diagnostic sherds means that few vessel types can be defined, with some body sherds only assigned a generic prehistoric date.

The Roman pottery is limited to locally-produced coarse wares, notably a group in Pit F1321 that includes a (non-diagnostic) flagon. Sparsely distributed sherds in ditches and gullies exhibit fabrics characteristic of an early Roman date.

The overriding characteristic of the assemblage, as a whole, is a high degree of fragmentation, small sherd size, and a low presence of diagnostic sherds. The prehistoric pottery has a mean sherd weight of 4.99g and the Roman pottery a mean sherd weight of 3.5g.

Feature Group	Date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE	
Prehistoric					
Layer L1445	Early Neolithic	97	607	0.45	
Other ditch/pit	Early Neolithic? (residual?)	25	161	0.05	
Ditch F1299	Middle Neolithic	21	134	0.03	
Pit F1129	Early Bronze Age	52	322	0.03	
Colluvial Layer L1408	Middle Bronze Age	229	702	0.06	
Layer L1452	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age	14	116	0.02	
Pit F1337		19	56	-	
Ditch F1051		11	30	0.03	
Ditch F1291		6	40	-	
Ditch F2037		452	1512	-	
Ditch F2042		459	2989	-	
Ditch F2102		280	960	-	
Pit F3134		167	1098	0.05	
Pit F3136		189	1424	-	
Pit F3140		583	2757	-	
Other ditch/pit		18	112	0.05	
Other ditch/gully		Neolithic-Early Iron Age (non-diagnostic)	57	236	-
Residual			3	6	-
Un-stratified			29	254	0.05
<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>2711</i>	<i>13516</i>	<i>0.82</i>	
Roman					

Pit F1321	Mid 1 st -early 2 nd century AD	133	228	-
Other ditches/gullies (nine features)		72	496	0.15
<i>Sub-total</i>		205	724	0.15
Total		2916	14240	0.97

Table 28: Quantification of pottery by feature group and period

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g), and R.EVE with fabrics examined at x20 magnification in accordance with 'A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (Barclay *et al* 2016), developed from the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995) and Study Group for Roman Pottery (i.e Darling 2004; Willis 2004). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

The Prehistoric Pottery

Analysis of the prehistoric pottery identified five fabrics, described and quantified below. Only one of these fabrics, the grog tempered G1, could be conclusively identified with a single period, in this instance the early Bronze Age. The remaining four fabrics (F1, F2, F3 & FC1) represent the varied use of calcined flint temper and include diagnostic sherds ranging from early Neolithic to early Iron Age that frequently could not be distinguished on the basis of fabric alone when only small and abraded sherds were present. Nonetheless, fabrics with calcined flint temper account for 98.1% of the prehistoric pottery by sherd count (97.6% by weight). The presence of the coarse fabric F3 is overstated statistically by a group of sherds from a single large middle Bronze Age urn and concentrated late bronze Age/early Iron Age groups in Pits F3134, F3136 and F3140. The prehistoric fabrics, quantified in Table 29, are hand-made, bonfire-fired and can be described thus:

- F1 Fine flint-tempered ware. Black external surfaces over a dark red-brown body. Inclusions comprise abundant crushed, calcined flint (0.25-1mm, occasionally to 2.5mm). Surfaces are smooth where polished/burnished but otherwise abrasive.
- F2 Medium flint-tempered ware. Orange to dark brown-grey surfaces over a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise moderately-sorted common calcined flint (1-3mm). An abrasive hackly fabric.
- F3 Coarse flint-tempered ware. Orange to brown-grey surfaces over a mid to dark grey core. Inclusions comprise ill- to moderately-sorted common calcined flint (1-5mm). An abrasive hackly fabric.
- FC1 Flint & chalk-tempered ware. Dark brown-orange surfaces over a very dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common calcined flint (0.5-2mm) and sparse sub-rounded chalk (0.5-4mm). A lumpy to slightly hackly fabric.
- G1 Grog-tempered ware. Orange exterior surfaces fading to dark grey interior surfaces. Inclusions comprise common very fine silty quartz (<0.1mm) and common angular grog (0.5-4mm). A soft fabric with a powdery finish.

Fabric	Summary description	Sherd Count	%	Weight (g)	%	R.EVE
F1	Fine flint-tempered ware	156	5.7	1089	8.0	0.08
F2	Medium flint-tempered ware	891	33.0	3303	24.3	0.37

F3	Coarse flint-tempered ware	1321	48.9	7817	57.6	0.34
FC1	Flint & chalk-tempered ware	284	10.5	1037	7.7	0
G1	Grog-tempered ware	52	1.9	322	2.4	0.03
<i>Total</i>		<i>2704</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>13568</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>0.82</i>

Table 29: Quantification of prehistoric fabric groups

The blurred distinction between fabrics of different prehistoric date containing calcined flint temper is highlighted by the descriptions of fabric variants in the early Neolithic assemblage from Staines, in particular fabrics D, E and F (Robertson-Mackay 1987, 67) that represent the varying degrees of coarseness in fabrics F1, F2 and F3 in this assemblage. However, a virtually identical range of coarseness was observed in the flint temper within the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age assemblage from Petters Sports Field, Egham (O'Connell 1986, 62). A comparable range of flint-temper was also recorded in the late Bronze Age assemblages from Reading Business Park (Morris 2004, 62) and Denham Park Farm (Peachey 2017, 77), where the use of similar grog-temper was also recorded in both late Neolithic and late Bronze Age vessels.

Early to Middle Neolithic Pottery

Diagnostic early to middle Neolithic pottery is limited to two contrasting groups, which collectively account for 23.7% of the prehistoric pottery by sherd count (32.1% by weight). The larger group was recovered from Layer L1445 (Table 28) and consisted of a (early Neolithic) group derived from at least four Plain Bowls (Grimston tradition), predominantly in fabrics F2 and F3 but with sparse F1 also present. A small (middle Neolithic) group of fabric F3 sherds contained in Ditch F1299 appears to be derived from a Peterborough Impressed ware bowl (Ebbsfleet/Mortlake style).

Although very fragmentary, the Plain Bowls in Layer L1445 compare closely to those in the assemblage from the causewayed enclosure at Staines (Robertson-Mackay 1987, 74) and the Imperial College Sports Ground, Harlington (Leivers 2015, 155: fig.6.1). The Plain bowls include examples in fabric F2 with rolled over rims (Figs. 30.1-30.2), in fabric F1 with a plain everted rim (Fig. 30.3), and in Fabric F3 with a slightly out-turned plain rim (Fig. 30.4). In addition, a small fragment of a fabric F2 rolled rim (not illustrated) was contained in Pit F2146. A fragment of fabric f1 rounded base was found in Ditch F2037 (L2095 Seg.D) and an externally-thickened rim in fabric F3 (not illustrated) was recovered as un-stratified material (Area A). Each of these is likely to be from a contemporary early Neolithic Plain Bowl. There is no evidence for any decoration or surface treatment on these bowls, nor any evidence for wear or burning. No basal fragments were identified but, assuming that these vessels had rounded bases, small sherds of consistent thickness may have belonged to the body or base. Based on the limited diagnostic sherds these bowls appear to have been open vessels, probably with baggy s-profiles. However, the thinner-walled bowl in the finer fabric F1 may have a poorly-defined groove at the base of the neck, suggesting that it could feasibly be a necked, carinated bowl, but this is far from conclusive.

In contrast, the Peterborough Impressed ware bowl (Fig. 30.5) contained in Ditch F1299 (L1300 Seg.A) has a thickened rim with an internal bevel resulting in a slightly cupped rim on a short concave neck. It has decoration comprising a chevron pattern of twisted-cord impressions on the exterior of the rim and neck. Associated but non-cross-joining sherds suggest that the bowl had a rounded, but possibly near conical base. The limited extent and fragmentation of this bowl hinders assigning it to a style within the Peterborough Impressed ware ceramic tradition, with similar bowls at Staines and the RMC Land, Harlington, assigned to the Ebbsfleet/Mortlake Style (Robertson-Mackay 1987, 89: fig.52 – P175 & P176; Leivers 2015, 156: fig.6.2.17 & 20). The bowl is also closely comparable to Mortlake Style bowls at the West Kennet Long Barrow (Piggott 1962, 37: P10).

The two apparent groups of early to middle Neolithic pottery need not be contemporary. The synthesis and accumulation of radiocarbon dated samples from southern Britain demonstrates that the Plain Bowls (Grimston tradition) potentially emerge in the early 4th millennium BC and that Peterborough Impressed ware becomes fully-developed by c.3000BC, but possibly emerging c.3300BC (i.e. Evans & Hodder 2006, 329; Pryor 1998, 352). However, both styles of early to middle Neolithic pottery present in this assemblage have a long and uncertain currency. The occurrence of both types in the ditches of the causewayed enclosure at Staines demonstrate that they may be contemporary in the latter centuries of the 4th millennium BC, and possibly into the 3rd millennium BC.

Early Bronze Age Pottery

Pit F1129 contained a total of 52 sherds (322g) of prehistoric pottery representing the highly fragmentary and partial remains of a single early Bronze Age Collared Urn in fabric G1. This accounts for the entirety of pottery of this date and fabric in the assemblage (Table 28). The Collared Urn appears to have been relatively small, with a rim diameter of approximately 14cm. However, the only diagnostic sherds comprise the plain tapering tip of the rim and the basal lip of the collar (not cross-joining). This suggests that the urn was plain but the evidence is insufficient to be certain or to allow further stylistic comparison. Collared urns were present at the Imperial College Sports Ground, Harlington, where the sparse examples were decorated and generally associated with cremations (Leivers 2015, 151).

Middle Bronze Age Pottery

Hill Wash Layer L1408 contained a total of 229 sherds (702g) of fabric F3 in an exceptionally highly fragmented and friable condition (mean sherd weight 3.1g). As far as could be assessed, this formed part of a single middle Bronze Age bucket urn, the only vessel attributed to this prehistoric period in the assemblage (Table 28). The urn appears to have had upright walls, a t-shaped rim, and a (probably) plain cordon on the upper body, identifying the vessel as within either of the middle Bronze Age ceramic traditions of Deverel-

Rimbury urns, or the associated plain Cordoned Urns. The evidence is insufficient to allow any further comparisons of form or decoration that would allow further classification or dating. Similar middle Bronze urns with a bucket-shape were recorded at the Imperial College Sports Ground, Harlington, but were never a common component within the wider prehistoric assemblage (Leivers 2015, 151).

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age Pottery

The site included six deposits that contained modest concentrations of pottery dating to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age, with low quantities in other features (Table 28). A low mean sherd weight (5.0g) and the very scarce presence of diagnostic sherds means that the diagnostic value of these groups remains very limited. This group of pottery was principally composed of similar proportions of flint-tempered fabrics F2 and F3, with less F1, which all occur in association with one another in Pit F1337, Ditches F2037 and F2042. Isolated sherds of flint-and-chalk-tempered fabric FC1 are associated with fabric F2 in Layer L1452.

Very small fragments of rim in Ditch F1051 and Layer L1452 in fabrics F3 and F2 respectively appear derived from barrel jars with plain, slightly in-turned rims, although similar bi-conical vessels remain a feasible alternative. Pit F3134 contained a small rim fragment from a fabric F3 bowl with an upright neck and rim, above a weak shoulder decorated with a single row of finger-tip impressions. Further body sherds in F2 and F3 in Ditches F2037 and F2042 were similarly decorated. Within the spectrum of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (post-Deverel-Rimbury) form types these types of vessel can be classified as a coarse jar or bowl (Barrett 1980: classes I & 3). They are extensively paralleled in the significant late Bronze Age assemblage from Runnymede Bridge (Longley 1991, 162: type 5) but are less common in the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age groups from Petters Sports Field, Egham (i.e. O'Connell 1986, 71: fig.56.263) and Denham Park Farm (Peachey 2017, 79). Further coarse vessels are represented by sections of loop handle in fabric F2, contained in Ditches F1291, F2037, F2042, F2102, and as un-stratified material (Area B) (Fig. 30.6). The handles appear to have had elliptical to D-shape sections and been smoothed onto the rounded body of vessels whose precise profile remains uncertain. Similar handles were recorded at Petters Sports Field, Egham (i.e. O'Connell 1986, 69: fig.53.195), Runnymede Bridge (Longley 1991, 184: fig.81 – P68) and the Imperial College Sports Ground, Harlington (Leivers 2015, 161: fig. 6.8.45), where they also could not be assigned to a vessel type. Body sherds of fabric F1 in Posthole F1337 represent the only late Bronze Age/early Iron Age fine vessel, probably a bowl (Barrett 1980: class IV). The body sherds are derived from a single thin-walled (c.5mm) vessel whose strongly rounded shoulder/girth has a polished exterior. The only late Bronze Age to early Iron Age vessel to exhibit any evidence of wear or burning are fabric F3 body sherds from a large vessel in Ditch F2042 (L2043 Seg.D) with traces of soot on their exterior surface. Despite the relatively poor preservation, this assemblage is likely to represent occupation activity on the western side of the valley floor or lower slope of the River

Colne. This assemblage is of similar composition, including barrel-jars, to that previously recorded at Denham Park Farm c.2km to the south, where the slightly larger assemblage appears to favour a date in the late Bronze Age, potentially within a period spanning the 9th to 6th centuries BC based on radiocarbon dates from major diagnostic groups in the Thames Valley (Peachey 2017, 81). However, based on the limited diagnostic evidence, a more precise chronology (and comparisons) such as those applicable to the assemblage from the Imperial College Sports Ground, Harlington, cannot be applied to this assemblage and a chronology extending into the early Iron Age cannot be discounted.

The Roman Pottery

A small concentration of highly-fragmented Roman pottery was contained in Pit F1321, with a very sparse distribution of comparable coarse wares in nine further ditches (Table 28). The assemblage collectively supports a date of deposition in the mid 1st to early 2nd centuries AD. Three coarse ware fabrics were identified, described below and quantified in Table 30.

- SOB GT Southern British ('Belgic') grog-tempered ware, wheel-made (Tomber & Dore 1998, 214)
- VER WH Verulamium region white ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 154-5; Seeley and Drummond-Murray 2005, 84; Davies et al 1994, 41)
- 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)

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
SOB GT	42	188	-
VER WH	26	306	0.05
GRS	137	257	0.10
<i>Total</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>0.15</i>

Table 30: Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric

The vessels appear to be utilitarian (and not mortaria). The only provenanced fabric comprises VER WH, produced in kilns at Brockley Hill, Radlett and Verulamium (St.Albans) c.16km to the north-east. The only diagnostic sherd is a very small fragment of a cupped, ring-necked flagon in Ditch F2021. It is likely that this was produced in the mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD with sherds from a globular body probably derived from a further flagon in Ditch F1071. The SOB GT, probably produced locally, is also limited to body sherds of varying thickness, typically with surfaces adversely affected by soil conditions. Based on the body sherds, vessels included necked bowls and jars/cooking pots, although no burnished surfaces, decorative components or evidence of wear was recorded, potentially due to poor preservation. The locally-produced sandy grey wares (GRS) presented a fairly homogenous group, derived from utilitarian vessels with relatively thin walls and surfaces that tend towards powdery due to soil conditions. Ditch F1275 (Seg.B) contained the everted bead rim of a fairly generic Roman short-necked jar, while Pit F1321 contained the neck and handle stump of a flagon, but with the rim absent. The limited distribution, quantity, and diagnostic components of the Roman pottery

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. Contemporary ditch groups at the Imperial College Sports Ground, Harlington contained low quantities of coarse wares of similar composition, including the association of Verulamium white ware with local grog- and sand-tempered wares (Seager Smith 2015, 164-5).

3.3 The Post-Roman Pottery

Peter Thompson

Introduction

The archaeological evaluation and excavation recovered a total of 176 sherds weighing 1.495kg from 34 contexts and including 30 unstratified sherds (weighing 331g). The majority of sherds are medieval (154/1.377kg) but sherds from the Roman (1), Anglo-Saxon (3) and post-medieval to modern periods (18), are also present.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski *et al* 2001; Tables 31 & 32). Fabric codes are those appropriate for the Hertfordshire County Council pottery type series.

Fabric Code	Description	Date range	Sherd number	Fabric weight
RGS	Roman Sandy Grey ware	Roman	1	30
SANM	Saxon Sand and Mica	mid 5 th -mid 9 th	3	10
EMS	Early Medieval Sandy ware	11 th -12 th	6	39
EMSC	Early Medieval Sand and Calcareous ware	11 th -12 th	5	30
MCW1	Medieval coarse ware 1: Abundant medium sub-rounded mainly grey and also clear and white quartz. Sparse to moderate small burnt organics and may have rare red iron ore. Surfaces grey with pale grey core	11 th – 14 th	10	46
MCW2	Medieval coarse ware 2: Medium and coarse sub-rounded to rounded quartz. Grey, clear, white and pink grains, sometimes sparse to moderate fine burnt organics. Sparse to common very coarse flint. Mainly mid to light grey surfaces, cores usually grey, can be reddish	12 th -14 th	8	68
MCW 2a	Medieval coarse ware 2a: as for MCW2 but sparse fine flint only, mid grey throughout	12 th -14 th	3	12
MCW3	Medieval coarse ware 3: common medium sub-rounded to rounded mainly pink quartz and moderate fine burnt organics. Dark grey/black surfaces and red brown core	12 th -14 th	3	10
MCW4	Medieval coarse ware 4: medium and occasionally coarse rounded white and grey quartz. Occasional other inclusions such as iron ore. Rough red-brown surfaces and grey core	12 th -14 th	1	2
MCW5	Medieval coarse ware 5: fine sandy fabric with occasional medium quartz inclusions, may have	12 th -15 th	10	9

	occasional red iron ore, orange throughout			
MCW6	Medieval coarse ware 6: abundant fine to medium sub-rounded quartz may have occasional other inclusions such as fine burnt organics. Pale orange/buff surfaces with similar or mid grey surfaces	12 th -14 th	2	11
MCW7	Medieval coarse ware 7: moderate to common medium sub-rounded quartz including red grains, and occasional coarse rounded quartz. Black core, orange surfaces	11 th -13 th	1	4
MCW8	Medieval coarse ware 8: abundant fine to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz, rare very coarse quartz or flint, rare to sparse coarse dark red/brown grog or iron inclusions pale grey core and inner. Possibly a fabric related to OXY Oxfordshire ware surfaces, orange outer surface	12 th -14 th	2	6
MCW9	Medieval coarse ware 9: common sub-rounded to rounded medium quartz, rare coarse flint and moderate black grog. Gritty surfaces mid grey throughout	11 th -13 th	6	16
SHC	Shelly Coarseware	11 th -14 th	1	4
HGW	Hertfordshire Grey Ware	late 12 th -14 th	1	25
SHER FL	South Hertfordshire-type Flint Tempered Grey Ware	late 12 th - mid 14 th	27	285
BB	Brill ware (Mellor 1994)	Late 12 th -14 th	4	27
CBW	Coarse Border ware(Pearce & Vince 1988)	Late 13 th -15 th	14	165
SWWK	Kingston-type Surrey white ware (Pearce & Vince 1988)	13 th – 14 th	42	410
LMT	Late Medieval and Transitional	late 14 th - 16 th	8	64
PMR	Post-medieval red earthenware	16 th +	11	154
GRE	Glazed post-medieval red earthenware	17 th -19 th	1	44
ENGS	English stoneware	18 th -19 th	2	22
ENPO	English porcelain	Mid 18 th +	1	1
RWE	Factory made refined white earthenware	Late 18 th +	3	11
			177	1498

Table 31: Quantification of sherds by fabric

The Pottery

The earliest sherd was a Roman sandy greyware of a base with cheesewire marks which came from Ditch F3122. Three residual Saxon sand tempered sherds came from Pit F2109. The commonest medieval fabric present was South Hertfordshire-type Flint Tempered ware with 27 sherds. These included a short flat topped everted jar rim from Ditch F1219, an upright beaded jar rim from Ditch F1299 C, and an unstratified highly decorated jug strap handle and jug neck with incised wavy line decoration. There was a single unstratified Hertfordshire Greyware hammerhead bowl rim.

Quartz sand and flint tempered Fabric MCW2 (11 sherds) are relatively common in this area and probably date mainly to the later 12th and 13th centuries, as evidenced by production sites such as Denham in South Buckinghamshire which produced pottery classed as early South Hertfordshire-type coarse ware (Blackmore and Pearce 2010, 88-91). Another 47 sherds were coarsewares, mostly sand tempered, with the latter not conforming to typical Hertfordshire Grey Ware.

Ditch F1039 (L1040 A) contained 7 sherds (85g) from a dark green glazed Coarse Border Ware jug with a 3.8cm wide strap handle. Ditch F3042 contained a similar number of fragments of a Border Ware bowl with a flanged or hammerhead type rim. Ditch F1256 contained 42 pale green glazed sherds (410g) from a Kingston-type Surrey ware rounded jug. Both these white ware fabrics were manufactured on the Surrey-Hampshire border and dominated pottery assemblages at Trig Lane, in the City of London in the mid 14th century (Vince 1985, 57). There were also four sherds of Buckinghamshire Brill/Boarstall Ware including a yellow glazed jug rim from Ditch F1256.

The overall evidence from the medieval pottery assemblage, although sparse, suggests a range spanning the medieval period from the 11th/12th centuries through to the 15th/16th centuries.

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Ditch 1039	1040 A	7x85g CBW	Late 13 th -15 th	CBW: all from one green glazed jug with strap handle 3.8cm wide
Pit 1077	1079	1x4g MCW7	11 th -13 th	Heavily abraded
Pit 1080	1082	1x1g RWE	19 th -20 th	
Pit 1083	1084	1x1g ENPO	19 th -20 th	
Ditch 1219	1220 A	2x12g SHER FL	late 12 th -14 th	SHER FL: F2 jar rim, short everted rim with flat top
Ditch 1225	1226 A	4x13g SHER FL (a)	late 12 th -14 th	
	1226 C	2x24g MCW2	12 th -14 th	
?	1224	1x5g MCW1	12 th -14 th	
Ditch 1229	1230 A	1x3g BB	13 th -15 th	BRILL: random small elliptical stab marks to body. Vestiges of clear and brown glaze
	1230 C	1x2g MCW4 8x8g MCW5	13 th -15 th	All highly abraded
	1230 F	1x2g SHER FL 2x1g MCW5	late 12 th -14 th	Highly abraded
Ditch 1256	1257 G	42x410g SWWK	13 th -14 th	SWWK: all one green glazed jug, 'corrugated' baluster type neck with A5 slightly thickened upright rim, rounded base to more globular body = rounded jug
	1258	1x21g BB 2x3g MCW1	13 th -15 th	BB: simple upright jug rim with yellow glaze
	1258 C	1x6g MCW6	12 th -14 th	
Linear 1275	1276 C	7x38g MCW1	11 th -14 th	MCW1: flat but uneven base to small jug or jar
Ditch 1281	1282 E	1x5g MCW6	12 th -14 th /15 th	
Pit 1285	1286	1x36 SHER FL 1x1g MCW3 1x1g BB	Late 13 th -14 th	SHER FL: rounded base/body sherd with irregular finger nail decoration on the angle BB: splash of clear/yellow

				glaze
Ditch 1299 C	1300 F	1x6g SHER FL	late 12 th -14 th	SHER FL: B4 small upright beaded jar rim
Ditch 1441	1442 A	3x31g SHER FL	late 12 th -14 th	SHER FL: x1 with perforated hole 1.5cm wide, possibly for suspension
?	1471	2x6g MCW8	12 th -14 th	
Unstrat		2x9g MCW3	12 th -14 th	MCW3: single thumb impression possibly to a base/body angle
		1x33g PMRE 1x44g GRE	Mid 18 th -19 th	
	Site A burnt mound	2x3g MCW9	11 th -13 th	
	Area B	2x4g SHER FL	late 12 th -14 th	
Ditch 2037	2038 A	1x3g EMS 1x6g MCW2	12 th -13 th	
Ditch 2066	2067 B	1x5g EMS	11 th -12 th	
	2067 G	2x10g EMSC	11 th -13 th	
Pit 2106	2108	2x19g MCW2 3x12g MCW2a 1x15g EMSC 3x30g EMS 1x4g SHC	11 th 12 th	EMSCW: body/base sherd EMS: flared beaded/hammerhead jar rim approx 22cm diam (0.05 reve) SHC: hooked simple jar rim
Pit 2109	2112	1x4g SANM 1x4g MCW2 1x2g EMSC	12 th -13 th	
Pit 2109	2113	2x6g SANM	mid 5 th -mid 9 th	
Pit 3019	3020	4x13g MCW 9	11 th -13 th	MCW9: all from same vessel
Ditch 3042	3043 C	1x1g EMS	11 th -12 th	2x2g daub
Ditch 3042	3044 B	7x80g CBW	late 13 th -15 th	CBW: all one flanged/hammerhead bowl rim and body sherds with thin lines of green glaze below rim. Rim (32cm diam 0.06 REVE)
Ditch 3051	3052	1x7g SHER FL 5x13g LMT	15 th -16 th	
Ditch 3066	3067	2x90g PMRE	16 th -18 th	
Ditch 3072	3073 E	1x3g EMSC	11 th -12 th	EMSCW: rare calcareous voids only
Pit 3075	3076	5x11g PMR	18 th -19 th	
Ditch 3122	3123	1x30g GRS	Roman	GRS: slight pedestal base with cheese wire marks
Pit 3142	3143	1x1g RWE	19 th – 20 th	
Pit 3166	3167	2x42g LMT	15 th -mid 16 th	LMT: conjoining body sherds
Pit 3166	3168	1x9g LMT	15 th -16 th	LMT: patchy thin clear glaze
Pit 3202	3203	1x2g BB 1x12g ENGS	19 th -20 th	

		2x12g PMR 1x9g RWE		
	U/S	2x15g MCW2	12 th -13 th	MCW2: profuse medium to coarse rounded quartz and some flint, occasional calcareous and burnt organics
	U/S	1x25g HGW	late 12 th -14 th	HGW: gritty, beaded, almost hammerhead rim to bowl approx. 32cm diam rim, 0.05 reve
	U/S	12x174g SHER FL	13 th -late 14 th	SHER FL: – x1 highly decorated strap handle with stab deco 3.8cm width, x1 strap with large central groove, x1 jug/shoulder angle with cordon and incised wavy line deco
	U/S	1x8g PMR 1x10g ENGS	19 th -20 th	

Table 32: Quantification of pottery by context

3.4 The Ceramic Building Materials & Fired Clay

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 119 fragments (4589g) of post-medieval CBM, and 43 fragments (149g) of fired clay. The entire assemblage was in a very highly fragmented and abraded condition. The post-medieval CBM includes peg tile and pantile (Table 33) of 18th-18th century date. These fragments are not associated with any structure but are likely to have been re-deposited in field boundaries through agricultural processes. The fired clay could potentially be of prehistoric or Roman origin but cannot be identified with any form or function.

CBM type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Peg tile	77	3786
Pantile	1	572
Misc. rubble	41	231
Fired Clay	43	149
<i>Total</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>4738</i>

Table 33: Quantification of CBM & fired clay

The post-medieval roof tile is entirely manufactured in a red-orange, medium sandy fabric that is of likely local origin. The bulk of the tile consists of small fragments of 12mm thick flat tile derived from peg tile with a finely sanded base. The largest fragments are limited to two small groups (1-1.5kg in total) in Ditches F3042 and F3051, with small pieces of 40-80g contained in Ditches F1229, F1291, F1410, Pit F1244 and Tree Pit F1402. A single fragment of pantile, with a shallow s-profile but otherwise comparable fabric and manufacture, was contained in Ditch F1256. These roofing tiles are consistent with those employed in the 18th to 19th centuries; however, the very high level of fragmentation and sparse distribution suggests that this CBM was either deliberately added to soil via manuring or used in field boundaries to improve drainage.

Small rounded fragments of fired clay were recovered from Ditches F1265, F2066 and Posthole F1337. They occurred as multiple fragments suggesting that each deposit was derived from a single object or structural component. The fired clay was pale orange and manufactured in a very fine, silty fabric with sparse red ferrous inclusions or clay pellets. The fired clay did not preserve any surfaces, dimensions, or edges that may provide an indication of form or function. Therefore, it is tempting to suggest that it was daub or hearth lining. However, it remains possible that it could have been part of prehistoric or Roman loom weights or similar objects but without further evidence this is a speculative conclusion.

3.5 The Animal Bone

Julie Curl

Methodology

The analysis of the faunal remains was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992) and Baker and Worley 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. Where possible, ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were taken where appropriate following Von Den Driesch (1976) and a tooth record considered following Hillson (1996). Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, it was classified as e.g. 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts.

The results were input into an Excel database for quantification and analysis. A summary catalogue, a table of measurements, and appendix of tooth wear is included with this report and a full catalogue (with additional counts) of the faunal remains is available in the digital archive.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 2496g of bone, consisting of 650 elements, was recovered from this site, with the assemblage quantified by feature type, weight and count in Table 34. Just over 56% of the bone was recovered from ditch fills, while almost 44% came from pit deposits. Less than 1% was recovered from unstratified and natural soils. Ceramics from a wide range of dates were recovered with bone, ranging from Neolithic and Iron Age in date through to post-medieval and modern.

Most of the bone in this assemblage was recovered using hand-collection methods. Eleven samples were taken for sieving. These produced 79g of the overall total, which amounted to 3% of the assemblage by weight. Most of the sample material consisted of heavily fragmented remains, with few identifiable remains. Two fills, Pit fill 1097 (Sample 6) and Ditch fill 2038 (sample 2.26), produced fragments of bone that had been burnt to a grey to white colour. Both of these burnt samples were identified as mammal, but could not be identified to species.

Period	Feature Type, Weight and Count				Totals
	Ditch	Natural	Pit	U/S Area A	
LBA/EIA	43g/5				43g/5
Medieval	2g/2		1g/2		3g/4
Modern			756g/203		756g/203
Neo-EIA	764g/291				764g/291
Post-Med	17g/2		180g/8		197g/10
Roman	59g/37		15g/18		74g/155
Saxon			24g/1		24g/1
Undated	523g/69	1g/1	105g/10	6g/1	635g/81
Totals	1408g/406	1g/1	1081g/242	6g/1	2496g/650

Table 34: Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, period, weights and counts

The assemblage is in good condition, although many of the deposits produced remains that have been fragmented from butchering. Some erosion and cracking of surfaces was seen in some early pit and ditch fill remains, suggesting that they were probably exposed for a time before complete burial. Some invertebrate damage from insects, snails, slugs and isopods (woodlice/millipedes) was seen, further suggesting that waste was left uncovered, or lightly covered, for a while before being buried. One skeleton was recovered in very good condition with numerous small elements recovered through hand-collection methods and showing good bone surfaces and lack of butchering, indicating a rapid burial to avoid scavengers.

Species range and modifications and other observations

At least seven species were identified in the assemblage, along with two fragments of possible neonatal human bone (found with animal bone) from a ceramic vessel. The assemblage is quantified in Table 35.

Species	Feature Type and NISP				Total
	Ditch	Natural	Pit	U/S Area A	
Cattle	13		5		18
Deer - Red	3				3
Dog	1		202		203
Equid	2				2
Mammal	352	1	27	1	381

Pig/boar	3		2		5
Sheep/goat	32		6		38
Grand Total	406	1	242	1	650

Table 35: Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, species and NISP.

Cattle were found in eight contexts covering a wide date range from Neolithic/Early Iron Age to post-medieval. The Neolithic/Early Iron Age cattle bone consisted of primary waste (lower leg and foot bones) and vertebrae and ribs, perhaps suggesting that the main cattle bones were processed elsewhere at this time, while undated and post-medieval contexts produced good quality meat-bearing bones. All remains were from adult animals with a large and robust animal (bull?) from the Neolithic/early Iron Age ditch fill 1296, which is sufficiently large enough to possibly be an Aurochs.

Sheep/goat were found in thirteen contexts. Most of the remains were from adults, with one juvenile femur in a modern Pit fill 1082 and a juvenile metatarsal from the Post-medieval Pit fill 3167. Bones were generally small and light in build, which would suggest the small ancient breeds of sheep similar to the Soay. Most of the bones from the ovicaprids were mandibles, isolated teeth and lower legs, with occasional upper limb elements. Butchering was only seen on the undated and modern sheep/goat remains, with earlier finds showing greater wear and probable loss of butchering evidence on these smaller bones.

Pig/boar remains were recovered from four contexts. Post-medieval contexts produced an adult scapula and isolated tooth from Pit fills 3168 (Sample 3.25) and 3167, both from Pit 3166. Earlier porcine bone consisted of a chopped tibia from the Neolithic/Early Iron Age Ditch fill 2038 and tooth fragments from the Ditch fill 2043 (Sample 2.38). None of the porcine remains were sufficiently complete to determine if they were from pig or wild boar.

Equid were found in two deposits. A proximal phalange was found in the Neolithic/Early Iron Age ditch fill 1296A, which is pony-sized and showing some arthritic changes. A well worn upper molar was produced from the late Bronze Age/early Iron Age Ditch fill 2102, again, from a pony sized animal.

Dog was identified from two deposits. A single metapodial from a small to medium sized dog was seen from the Ditch fill 1266B. A largely complete dog skeleton was recovered from Pit F3142



Plate 1. A range of bones from the dog skeleton from Pit fill 3142. Showing the short face, longer lower jaw and sloping nasal area.

A dog skeleton from Pit 3142, fill 3143

A largely complete skeleton from a medium sized dog was recovered from the Pit fill 3143, which also produced 19th to 20th century pottery. The remains include the skull fragments and upper jaws and both mandibles of a short-faced dog (Plate 1), the nasal area is very flat and the opening faces upwards, with all of these features suggesting a Boxer or small Bullmastiff type.

There are a range of leg bones, foot bones (including some distal phalanges for the claws), vertebrae, sacrum, ribs, scapula fragments and pelvic bones. Measurements of complete limb bones following Von Den Driesch (1976) indicate a dog with a mean height of 19.02 inches or 475.5mm.

The sacrum and a lower lumbar vertebrae (Plate 2) showed degenerative wear on the articular surfaces and two other vertebrae showed wear, lipping and exostoses. Some metapodials showed some abnormal growth and arthritic changes and slight arthritic changes were observed on ends of the humeri, ulna and femurs. The teeth were generally in good condition, with no losses or infections evident. Some chipping of the teeth had occurred and wear to occlusal surfaces, but teeth were clean and free of dental calculus.



Plate 2. The sacrum and some of the vertebrae from the dog skeleton from Pit fill 3142 showing degenerative wear, lipping and exostoses.

Deer were seen from one fill. Isolated lower molars 1, 2 and 3 were found in the Ditch fill 1257. The remains of the deer teeth were dark stained, suggesting that they had been in organic and wet deposits for a time.

Discussion and conclusions

Much of this assemblage was found in small quantities that represent processing and meat waste from the main meat mammals of cattle, sheep/goat and pig/boar, with a dominance of sheep. The Neolithic/early Iron Age cattle bone consisted of primary waste (lower leg and foot bones) and vertebrae and ribs, perhaps suggesting that the main cattle bones were processed elsewhere at this time. Most of the ovicaprid remains were from adults, with one juvenile femur in a modern Pit fill 1082 and a juvenile metatarsal from the post-medieval Pit fill 3167, which might suggest that this was a time when it was possible to spare the juveniles for food at this site. The pig/boar appear to have contributed less to the diet.

Equid remains may be from working or food animals or perhaps wild equids in the Neolithic to Early Iron Age ditch fill. The deer remains suggest some hunting, but with such a small amount and no butchering evidence, then a natural death is possible.

The dog remains are from animals of a more recent date. The small size of the dog bone from Ditch fill 1266B indicates a Post-Roman animal as small breeds are not known from Britain until the Roman period. The dog skeleton from Pit fill 3142 shows a breed of a much later date, although Mastiffs were known in this country from the Roman period, the dog skull and the height of the dog more closely resembles the modern Boxer dog and this skeleton is most likely to be the remains of a relatively modern domestic pet or guard dog. The dog appears to have had a healthy diet that has not created calculus or infections in the teeth, but the teeth are chipped at the points suggesting the occasional bone to gnaw on. The dog appears to have lived to a

reasonable age as there are some arthritic issues over much of the skeleton, particularly in the spine.

Samples for sieving normally provide small bird, fish and rodent bones that can provide dietary and environmental evidence. However, the samples from this site have provided only small quantities of sheep and pig/boar, mostly with tooth fragments, with the bulk of the sample bone was small fragments of mammal bone that could not be identified to species.

This is a small assemblage and the remains from this site are what would be expected for the date ranges. The early (?Neolithic) cattle suggests possible aurochs or a descendant of this early bovid and the sheep in the size range for the primitive breeds. The lack of bird or small mammal from earlier periods is likely to be due to poorer preservation in the early remains rather than a recovery bias.

3.6 The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During excavations at Pynesfield, 107 bulk sediment samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. The samples were taken for the recovery of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. In addition, some macrofossil remains preserved by anaerobic waterlogged conditions were also identified.

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). In addition, some samples with obvious potential for waterlogged plant remains had their light fractions stored in water.

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

Samples were present from all major phases, although Phase 1 deposits dominated the assemblage (Table 36). It is apparent from this that the

majority of the samples were recovered from prehistoric deposits, particularly those attributable to Phase 1.4 (LBA-EIA).

Phase	Subphase	No. samples
1	Undefined	5
	1.1	14
	1.2	0
	1.3	0
	1.4	42
2	-	2
3	-	2
4	-	8
Undated	-	35

Table 36: Distribution of samples by Phase

The data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 37. Overall, carbonised remains were sparse. Carbonised macrofossils were recorded in only 11 samples (10%), largely in the form of small numbers of carbonised cereal grains. Breaking this down by phase, 4.92% of Phase 1 samples contained carbonised macrofossils, followed by 0% of Phase 2 and 3, and 25% of Phase 4. 14.29% of undated samples contained carbonised plant macrofossils.

Free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* type) was recorded in post-medieval ditch fill L3043 (F3042) but the other macrofossil remains were from deposits without spot dates. Other cereals recovered were hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.). Likewise, aside from a single medium Fabaceae seed (vetch/ tare type) in Phase 1.4 posthole fill L1340 (F1339), the remaining identifiable non-cereal taxa were also from undated contexts.

The richest deposit was from undated pit fill L3022 (F3021). This contained grains of free-threshing type wheat, as well as rachis from bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) and indeterminate free-threshing type wheat. The proportion of wheat grains to rachis nodes (1.625:1) indicates that crop processing residue is present. However, the density of remains is low (1.55 items per litre) and this does not represent a large-scale dump of crop processing by-products. It was accompanied by abundant charcoal, most likely representing fuel residue, and it is possible that cereal chaff also formed part of the fuel resource or kindling. It is likely that this deposit dates to the medieval period or later, although it is impossible to be more specific.

Charcoal was occasionally common to abundant. Much of the charcoal was oak (*Quercus* sp.) but an assessment of ring patterns showed some variety, with the presence of non-oak ring-porous and diffuse-porous types. Gorse (cf. *Ulex* sp.) was present in L3022, which could also have been used as kindling, or part of the general fuel resource.

Waterlogged plant remains were recorded as indeterminate vegetative material (i.e. small stems and roots) and a small range of identifiable seeds in 15 samples. The identifiable seeds were mostly larger robust types produced

in abundance (*Rubus* sp. and *Solanum nigrum*). These plants, together with nettle (*Urtica dioica*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.), indicate waste ground and scrub habitats. Together with plants of wooded/shaded habitats, such as bugle (*Ajuga reptans*) and black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), it is also possible to suggest the seeds originated from hedgerow type habitats along boundary ditches. *Rubus*-type thorns and indeterminate leaf buds were also occasional finds. A number of acorns were present in ditch fill L2095E (F2037), which may indicate oak within a contemporary hedgerow. Wet conditions are shown by crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*) and sedge (*Carex* sp.). Overall, the range of waterlogged seeds was small and further, more specific insights into contemporary vegetation conditions are unlikely to be of value.

Mollusc shells were present in only very small concentrations. As such, they have little or no use for palaeoenvironmental reconstruction.

Conclusions

Despite widespread bulk sample collection, the assemblage from Pynesfield was very limited. This indicates that carbonised debris from domestic or arable processing activities were not routinely being deposited during any period. The implication of this is that the excavated features were located away from core areas of settlement and activity.

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Phase	Volume taken (litres)	Cereals		Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants		Indet.	
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal >2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs		Modern seeds
AS1877	5	1452CB		Fill of layer	1.1	20													
AS1877	39	2147	2146	Pit	1.1	20						X			X				
AS1877	2.40	2148	2146	Fill of Pit	1.1	20						X			X				
AS1877	1.5	1066F	1064	Fill of Ditch	1.4	20						X			X				
AS1877	1.61	1342	1342	Posthole	1.4	4	X	NFI (1)				XX							
AS1877	2.9	2077B	2076	Fill of Posthole	1	10						X			X				
AS1877	1.17	1350	1349	Fill of Pit	1.4	3						X			X				
AS1877	2.19	2122	2121	Fill of Posthole	1	10						X			X				
AS1877	1.18	1346	1345	Fill of Ditch	1.4	20						XX							
AS1877	2.43	2078E	2076	Fill of Posthole	1	20						XX							
AS1877	1.19	1336	1335	Fill of Posthole	1.4	20	X	NFI (2)				XX			X				
AS1877	2.47	2156	2155	Fill of Posthole	1	20						XX							
AS1877	2.40	2352	2355	Pit	1.4	20						XX			X				
AS1877	504	1445AW		Fill of layer	1.1	10						X			X				
AS1877	505	1445AX	1337	Posthole layer	1.1	10						XX			X				
AS1877	506	1445AO		Fill of layer	1.1	10						XX			X				
AS1877	502	1445AG	1357	Posthole layer	1.4	20						XX			X				
AS1877	508	1445AM		Fill of Posthole	1.1	10			Medium Fabacea			X			X				
AS1877	509	1445AQ	1339	Layer	1.4	40			X			XX			X				
AS1877	510	1445AS	1321	Fill of layer	1.4	40						XX			X				
AS1877	511	1445		Fill of layer	1.1	10						X			X				
AS1877	512	2029CH	2029	Layer	1.4	40						XX			X				
AS1877	513	1452CE		Fill of layer	1.1	10						X			X				
AS1877	514	2045BU	2042	Ditch	1.4	40						XX			X				
AS1877	2.6	2041B	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	10									X				

AS1877	2.8	2038A	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Waterlogged: <i>Rubus</i> sp. (XX), <i>Atriplex</i> sp. (X), <i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.11	2096	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	10	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Rubus</i> sp. (XX), <i>Atriplex</i> sp. (X), <i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.12	2095C	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	40	-	-	1	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Atriplex</i> sp. (X), <i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.28	2043G	2042	Fill of Ditch	1.4	20	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.13	2038C	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	20	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.29	2132G	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	20	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.33	2041D	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	remains (XXX), <i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.34	2049D	2042	Fill of Ditch	1.4	20	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.35	2095D	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.17	2119	2118	Fill of Ditch	1.4	40	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.36	2094D	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	10	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.18	2120	2118	Pit	1.4	10	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.20	2097	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	10	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.21	2093D	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	10	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.22	2038F	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	20	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.23	2043F	2042	Fill of Ditch	1.4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.24	2097G	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	10	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.38	2043D	2042	Fill of Ditch	1.4	30	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.25	2040G	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.26	2038G	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)
AS1877	2.27	2129	2037	Fill of Ditch	1.4	40	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Carex</i> sp. (X)

AS1877	3.18	3123C	3122	Fill of Ditch	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Waterlogged: Vegetation: Marechal (XX), Fenestrasa exposed Marn Cyprianus (X), - Ranunc (XX) sp. Xtica Ulca Alca Rupus Rupus, Spartan, Ranunc (XX), Solanum nigrum	
AS1877	2.44	2095E	3122	Fill of Ditch	1.4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AS1877	2.45	2164E	3122	Fill of Ditch	1.4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AS1877	2.46	2040E	3122	Fill of Ditch	1.4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AS1877	3.25	3163	3164	Fill of Pit	3.4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phase 4 - Post-medieval	3.20	3139	3136	Fill of Pit	1.4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AS1877	3.21	3141	3140	Fill of Pit	1.4	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phase 2 - Roman	1.10	1293A	1291	Fill of Pit	4	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AS1877	2.3	2020B	2019	Ditch	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AS1877	2.4	2022A	2021	Fill of Ditch	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phase 3 - Medieval																								

AS1877	1.2	1048	1047	Fill of Posthole	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	Waterlogged: Vegetative
AS1877	1.3	1076A	1075	Fill of Ditch	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	Vegetative remains (XXX), Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (XX), Ajuga reptans
AS1877	1.6	1097	1096	Fill of Pit	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	Ring porous, Diffuse porous	X	X	-	Waterlogged: Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (XX), Ajuga reptans
AS1877	1.7	1099	1098	Fill of Pit	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Ring porous, Diffuse porous	X	-	-	Waterlogged: Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (XX), Ajuga reptans
AS1877	1.11	1293B	1291	Fill of Ditch	4	40	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	-	-	Waterlogged: Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (XX), Ajuga reptans
AS1877	1.12	1310B	1309	Fill of Ditch	4	40	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	X	-	Waterlogged: Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (XX), Ajuga reptans
AS1877	1.15	1356	1355	Fill of Tree Hollow	4		-	-	-	-	-	XX	Quercus sp.	X	-	-	Waterlogged: Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (X)
AS1877	2.85	2065E	2066	Fill of Ditch	4	20	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	XXX	Diffuse porous	XX	X	-	Waterlogged: Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (X)
AS1877	2.16	2188	2186	Fill of Pit	4	20	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	X	-	Waterlogged: Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (X)
AS1877	1.13	1312	1311	Fill of Pit	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	Waterlogged: Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (X)
AS1877	3.9	3044	3042	Fill of Ditch	4	40	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Quercus sp., Diffuse porous	X	X	-	Waterlogged: Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (X)
AS1877	500	1427	1426	Fill of Tree Hollow	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Quercus sp., Diffuse porous	X	X	-	Waterlogged: Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (X)
AS1877	5010	3035	3034	Fill of Burial Pit	4	20	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	X	-	Waterlogged: Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (X)
Undated				Fill of Pit	-		-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	Waterlogged: Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (X)
AS1877	502	1417	1416	Fill of Pit	-	20	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	X	-	Waterlogged: Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (X)
AS1877	2.2	2026	2025	Fill of Posthole	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	-	Waterlogged: Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (X)
AS1877	1.1	1048	1045	Fill of Posthole	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	X	X	-	Waterlogged: Ranunculus subg. Batrachium (X), Rubus sp. (X)

AS1877	2.7	2036	2035	Ditch Fill of Pit	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	X	Vallonia sp.	X	X	-	-	-	-	
AS1877	2.10	2080	2079	Fill of Pit	-	20	-	-	-	X	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	
AS1877	2.30	2128	2127	Fill of Pit	-	20	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
AS1877	2.41	2150	2149	Fill of Pit	-	20	-	-	-	XX	Quercus sp., Ulex sp., Diffuse porous	X	Vitrea sp.	X	X	-	-	-	-	
AS1877	2.42	2141	2143	Fill of Pit	-	20	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	X	-	-	-	-	
AS1877	3.1	3006	3005	Fill of Ditch	-	10	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	
AS1877	3.2	3008	3007	Fill of Pit	-	10	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	
AS1877	3.3	3004	3003	Fill of Pit	-	20	-	-	-	XX	Quercus sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	
AS1877	3.4	3024	3023	Fill of Posthole	-	10	-	-	-	XXX	Quercus sp.	X	Vallonia sp.	X	X	-	-	-	-	
AS1877	3.5	3026	3025	Fill of Pit	-	40	-	-	-	XXX	Quercus sp.	X	Vallonia sp.	X	X	-	-	-	-	
AS1877	3.6	3022	3021	Fill of Pit	-	20	X	X	X	XXX	Ring porous, Diffuse porous incl. RW	X	Vallonia sp.	X	X	X	-	-	-	Bud (2)
AS1877	3.11	3052	3051	Fill of Ditch	-	20	-	-	-	X	-	X	Vallonia sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-	
AS1877	3.12	3073	3072	Fill of Ditch	-	20	-	-	X	X	-	X	Bathyompha lus contortus	X	X	-	-	-	-	
AS1877	3.13	3074	3072	Fill of	-	20	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	

AS1877	3.14	3087	3086	Ditch	-	10	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	-	XX	Quercus sp.	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
AS1877	3.15	3089	3088	Fill of Pit	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
AS1877	3.16	3095B	3094	Fill of Ditch	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
AS1877	3.17	3119	3118	Fill of Pit	-	10	X	-	Trit (1), Oat (1)	X	Rumex sp. (1)	-	XXX	Diffuse porous	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
AS1877	3.22	3163	3162	Fill of Pit	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Quercus sp.	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
AS1877	3.23	3175	3174	Fill of Pit	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	-	-	-
AS1877	3.24	3133	3132	Fill of Pit	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	Vallonia sp.	X	X	X	-	-

Table 37: Results from the bulk sample light fractions from Pynesfield. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ speita*); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Phase 1.1 Early Neolithic

On the basis of ceramic evidence a single pit (F2146) and the anthropogenic fill of a natural depression (L1445) have been assigned an early Neolithic date. The pottery from L1445 constituted a significant group of at least four Plain Bowls of the Grimston tradition. In contrast, F2146 contained only a small quantity of early Neolithic pottery in addition to less closely dateable prehistoric sherds. Ditch F1299, however, contained a significant assemblage of early Neolithic pottery, including a Peterborough Impressed ware bowl, but this appears to have been residual and the ditch assigned a post-medieval date.

In addition to pottery, L1445 contained a notable group of struck flint (see Peachey Ch. 3.1). Further assemblages of struck flint, with technological traits consistent with early Neolithic origins were contained in Phase 1 Pit F1173 and probable post-medieval Ditch F1180. Six other groups of over 10 pieces of struck flint were present as residual material in late prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman features. The presence and quantity of early Neolithic pottery and struck flint within features of later phases of activity might indicate the level of truncation that has occurred across the site. However, some consideration has to be given to the possibility that this apparently residual material, particularly that from later prehistoric features, is in fact contemporary with the other dateable evidence found within the contexts from which it was recovered. At the nearby Denham Park Farm site (Newton *et al* 2018), twelve pieces (49g) of the total 41 fragments (360g) of flint were recovered from features which were dated as late Bronze Age. While it is feasible that this material was residual, it was considered equally possible that at least some of the assemblage represented late Bronze Age flintworking, perhaps to some extent mimicking, either by accident or design, earlier lithic technologies.

During the middle and later Bronze Age, flintworking tends to be casual and opportunistic, and flint was generally only knapped when needed, used for the specific purpose in mind, and readily discarded (Young and Humphrey 1999). Worked flint of these periods tends, therefore, to be recovered only in small quantities and scattered around settlements and field-systems (Bishop 2007, 15). A large proportion of the struck flint assemblage (304 fragments, 1396g) has been identified as blade-like debitage and as there is evidence for substantially more occupation of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date than of Neolithic date, it is possible that at least some of the lithic assemblage is of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age origin, as is considered to be the case at the nearby Denham Park Farm.

Pit F2146 was located at some distance (c.230m) from L1445 and was, therefore, isolated from the only other context assigned a contemporary date. While its basal fill contained sherds of an early Neolithic Plain Bowl, the upper fill (L2147) contained pottery dateable no more closely than early Neolithic to early Iron Age. A number of features in the immediately surrounding area also contained pottery that could only be assigned this general prehistoric date and it

is quite possible that they were contemporary with this pit, forming a group at this location.

Pits form the majority of the evidence for Neolithic settlement sites in both the neighbouring Solent-Thames region (Bradley 2014, 92,101), within which the Denham Park Farm site falls, and in the East Anglian region, which includes Hertfordshire (Medlycott and Brown 2008, 16) and therefore the current site. Such pits can be found in isolation or as clearly-defined clusters. They may also be scattered over an extensive area of land (Bradley 2014, 92). Such patterns of pits constitute the most frequent evidence of settlement in Neolithic south-eastern England as a whole and often these pits have no coherent plan (Smith 1974, 105). Although it is hard to interpret the different patterns and plans in which these pits occur they presumably reflect differences in the duration and intensity of occupation (Bradley 2014, 92). A single pit would appear, therefore, to represent only very brief occupation of this area but the possibility that the presence of the other pits, which are only possibly of this date, might indicate more prolonged occupation. With similar activity recorded to the west at Denham Park Farm, these different locations of pit digging activity could represent episodic utilisation of the same approximate area by the same group, the same group moving only short distances within this area, or separate and distinct single episodes of occupation carried out by different groups.

The content of these pits is often interpreted as material that was deposited in to them when a living site was abandoned (Bradley 2014, 92). Garrow (2006, 59) indicates that the process of depositing this apparent refuse material into the pits may have had some kind of significance to the people that were carrying out this act. It is possible that there is structure to the way in which this material was deposited and it is even possible that midden material or refuse was deliberately curated for use in acts of structured deposition (Garrow 2006). Garrow (2007, 12) has noted the characteristics of pit fills and the artefacts located therein from Neolithic sites in East Anglia. His study showed that whole pots, without exception, were not present, flint assemblages were comprised primarily of working waste, very few bones of any kind were present (although this may be explained by the acidic soils of the sites included in the study), and often the artefacts had been deposited within a soil matrix containing charcoal-rich material, including charred hazelnut shells and seeds. Just as was the case with the early Neolithic pits at the adjacent Denham Park Farm (Newton *et al* 2018), the fills of Pit F2146 appeared not to closely conform to the pattern observed by Garrow (2007). Only pottery was recovered from these fills, with no bone or other material. Charcoal was only present in small quantities and no hazelnut shell or seeds were present. It is possible that this represents regional variation, an area of the study of Neolithic pits which has only really started to emerge with the realisation that such features appear not to be limited only to certain regions of the British Isles (Garrow 2011, 219-222). However, it is possible that preservation conditions have obscured further evidence that might make it possible to identify the fills of Pit F2146 as this kind of material. The presence of an anthropogenic layer, L1445, of early Neolithic date might be considered to be representative of the remains of a midden or similar surface accumulation of occupation refuse material, gathered together, and perhaps intended for structured or symbolic deposition into pits.

With the exception of a pair of intercutting pits at Denham Park Farm (Newton *et al* 2018), the majority of the evidence for Neolithic occupation within an approximate 5km radius of the Pynesfield site takes the form of spot finds and surface scatters of lithic artefacts or such artefacts present as residual material in later features. There are occasional instances of finds of pottery as spot finds (e.g. Hertfordshire HER 31233) but these, along with cut features are much rarer. It is of note, therefore, that cut features have been recorded at Mopes Farm, which lies to the west-north-west. These include pits of Neolithic to Bronze Age date (Buckinghamshire HER 0532300000, 0532302000) and a possible former ground surface of this date (Buckinghamshire HER 0532301000). While the dating of these features and contexts is far from conclusive, it is possible that they are broadly contemporary with the pits at Denham Park Farm and Pit F2146 and layer L1445 at the current site. This could potentially represent a slight concentration of Neolithic activity or repeated reuse of this general area.

The presence of a possible round barrow at Savay Farm (Buckinghamshire HER 0015000000), to the south-east, and a possible long barrow at Bulstrode Camp (Buckinghamshire HER 0805600000; Gover 2003), to the south-west demonstrate that there was a, presumably mobile or semi-mobile, community regularly using this area who wished to create a fixed communal focal point in the landscape (c.f.Cooney 1997). This landscape is unlikely to have been as heavily forested as it is generally considered to have been during the preceding Mesolithic (Field 2004, 155). The general trend seen in pollen and molluscan evidence suggest gradually increasing forest clearance but with notable regional variation and evidence for phases of regeneration in some areas (Whittle 1999, 60). As the Neolithic progressed, woodland management practices such as coppicing and pollarding would have had an impact on the presence and extent of woodland (Bradley 2014, 87). In light of evidence recovered from Denham Park Farm, it was suggested that the groups occupying this slightly more elevated landscape, with less concentrated and dense settlement evidence, may have had a more mobile lifestyle, potentially associated with a form of transhumant agriculture, in comparison to those occupying the the riverine sites of the nearby Thames valley, such as the Eton Dorney Rowing Lake (Longworth and Cleal 1999, 179; Allen *et al* 2004; Barclay 2013, 395),

4.2 Phase 1.2 Early Bronze Age

A single feature, Pit F1129, was assigned an early Bronze Age date. Dating evidence consisted of the partial remains of an early Bronze Age Collared Urn. In the immediate vicinity, contemporary archaeology is not evident. Certainly no early Bronze Age remains were recorded at Denham Park Farm (Newton *et al* 2018). However, further afield, the period is fairly well-represented. Early Bronze Age archaeology was recorded during archaeological work associated with the Eton College Rowing Course Project and the Maidenhead, Windsor and Eton Flood Alleviation Scheme (Allen *et al* 2013) and the Imperial College Sports Ground at Harlington was observed to contain a number of cremations associated with pottery of the type present in

Pit F1129 (Leivers 2015). Despite the association between cremations and this type of pottery at Harlington (and at numerous other sites) there was no indication of a cremation within Pit F1129. This is not necessarily unusual despite common links between collared urns and cremation burials. Longworth (1984, 47) notes that there are sufficient examples of Collared Urns being demonstrably buried without any association with cremated material that they are not solely connected to funerary practices.

As is the case with the early Neolithic features it appears possible that Pit F1129 may represent short-term occupation of the site. A similar incident of a single early Bronze Age was considered to represent short-term, small-scale occupation at Mill House Farm, Chadwell St Mary, Essex, which is principally known for the late Bronze Age activity recorded there (Newton *forthcoming*). This form of temporary occupation might be considered to be in keeping with statements made by Ashwin (1998, 27) and Kitchen (2001, 110) that Bronze Age society was, to varying degrees, migratory and comprised group mobility and fluidity of landuse. It has been suggested that the groups who spread Beaker pottery through Europe and introduced it to Britain comprised small, mobile, armed groups of merchants travelling around the continent trading metals and precious materials (*c.f.* Briard 1979, 18). Although Briard's (1979) work is now somewhat outdated and has been subject to some scrutiny, this view is still supported to some extent. Fitzpatrick (2015, 41) indicates that the currently recorded distribution of Bell Beaker finds across Europe is extensive but discontinuous. This is considered (*ibid.*) to suggest that travel and migration played important roles in construction and maintenance of the Bell Beaker set. However, ideas about this are now changing and it is believed that, although there may have been a small amount of long distance migration, cultural transmission or the emulation of what may have seemed a more preferable way of life, played a significant role in the spread of Beaker cultural practices, however a high, sustained degree of multi-directional mobility within the British Isles is still understood to have occurred, much of it linked to mobile subsistence practices (Parker Pearson *et al* 2016, 633-634).

Further possible evidence of early Bronze Age activity was identified in the form of an unstratified plano-convex flint knife. Such objects are usually recorded in assemblages with early Bronze Age cultural associations. It is possible, therefore, that this object was lost or discarded by the same individuals that created Pit F1129. Plano-convex knives have been recovered from the early Neolithic causewayed enclosure at Staines (Robertson-Mackay 1987), so some possibility remains that this object may have been contemporary with the Phase 1.1 archaeology.

4.3 Phase 1.3 Middle Bronze Age

L1408 was a colluvial deposit extending from beyond the western limit of excavation and covering an area of more than 100m in width within Grid Squares E22, E23, F22 and F23. It contained pottery of middle Bronze Age date which appears to be solely derived from single bucket urn identifiable as a

Deverel-Rimbury or a Plain Cordoned Urn. A small quantity of struck flint was also recovered from this deposit.

Although the term colluvium is generally described as relating to material transported by gravity (Whitten and Brooks 1975, 95) and is generally differentiated from alluvial sediment transported in well-defined channels, this distinction is difficult to make in practice, so colluvium is often identified on the basis of its geomorphological position and sedimentary characteristics rather than its origin. Indeed, in low energy environments, colluvial layers at the edges of a floodplain are most commonly deposited by overland flow (Brown 1992, 77). The sandy, gravelly characteristics of L1408 might suggest that it derives from weathering or erosion, further up the slope to the west, of the natural substrate (which is variously recorded as a firm, brown orange sandy clay and blue grey sand, with frequent gravel and small to large sub-angular/sub-rounded flint, a mid brown sandy clay and very light brown silty clay with occasional flint, and a firm, mid yellow brown sandy gravel with frequent flint) and was deposited at this location through gravitational action or overland flow. However, the presence of cultural material in this deposit suggests that it was not just the natural substrate that that was disturbed and redeposited. It appears likely that L1408 was at least partly composed of a surface deposit, perhaps a midden, containing middle Bronze Age material originating in the area to the west of the excavated area.

While the artefactual evidence present in Layer L1408 places it in the middle Bronze Age following chronologically on from the early Neolithic (Phase 1.1) and early Bronze Age (Phase 1.2) activity and preceding the late Bronze Age (Phase 1.4) activity, the stratigraphic evidence suggests that this deposit was laid down during the late Bronze Age. L1408 overlay postholes, containing cultural material of late Bronze Age date, which formed a possible post-built structure. The processes which led to the deposition of L1408 therefore must have taken place following the abandonment/dismantling of the Phase 1.4 post-built structure.

4.4 Phase 1.4 Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age

The Character of the Phase 1.4 archaeology

In comparison to the preceding phases of prehistoric activity, the archaeology assigned a late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date was more extensive. It consisted of a possible structure, represented group of 16 postholes and stakeholes (F1335, F1337, F1339, F1342, F1345, F1347, F1349, F1351, F1357, F1360, F1364, F1370, F1372, F1386, F1388 and F1390) in a sub-oval arrangement, a composite boundary formed of several lengths of ditch (F1013, F1051, F1064, and F2042), and several other features dispersed across the excavated area (L1452, F2029, F2118, F3134, F3136, and F3140). A similar array of features was recorded to the west at the Denham Park Farm site where two ditches, representing boundaries or enclosures, a concentration of posthole, possibly representing a post-built structure, and numerous dispersed pits and postholes were identified (Newton *et al* 2018). At the neighbouring site,

it was possible to assign a more specific date of late Bronze Age to the archaeology. At the current site the diagnostic ceramic evidence is much more limited and so a more precise date cannot be assigned to this phase of activity and a chronology extending into the early Iron Age cannot be discounted.

The Post-Built Structure

Located in Grid Squares E22 and E23, the remains of this structure were overlain by the colluvial deposit L1408 which contained pottery of middle Bronze Age date, clearly moved by natural processes following the dismantling of this structure.

The arrangement of the constituent features suggest that the outer postholes formed a sub-oval structure with external dimensions of 6.90m (north to south) by 5.00m (east to west). The internal stakeholes may have represented internal structural elements or some kind of interior division or spacing.

The roundhouse was the standardised form of domestic structure which predominated throughout the later Bronze Age and Iron Age (Brück 2000, 287). In this part of the country, simple post-built roundhouses, sometimes with porch-like structures marking their entrances, become apparent from the middle Bronze Age onwards and post-built roundhouses become much more common in the later Bronze Age (Lambrick 2014, 135). The structure would appear to conform to these patterns and can be considered to represent a possible roundhouse. The sub-oval form of the structure does not detract from such an interpretation as oval-shaped buildings are not uncommon in the Bronze Age (c.f. Drury 1977, 23; Bradley 1970, 322-323; Newton forthcoming, 125; Newton 2017).

Artefactual evidence was limited from these features. The same was observed with regard to a structure, initially considered to be a roundhouse, at the adjacent Denham Park Farm site (Newton *et al* 2018). However, scarcity of occupation debris is not necessarily inconsistent with settlement having occurred. At Lynton Way, Sawston and on the Fordham by-pass, both in Cambridgeshire, late Bronze Age roundhouses, otherwise devoid of finds, have been identified as domestic structures on the basis of associated evidence (Weston *et al* 2007, 16; Mortimer 2005). It is notable, however, that there was limited evidence for cereal processing, not just in association with this structure, but across the Pynesfield site as a whole. This has led to the suggestion that all of the activity represented here lay at some distance from areas of domestic occupation (Summers, Ch. 3.6). It is possible, therefore, that this apparent roundhouse was not used for domestic occupation. As Brück (2019, 125) notes, the term 'house' must be used advisedly as the social values or relationships given material form in these structures cannot be assumed to be similar to our own experience of 'houses'. With this statement Brück (2019, 125) is referring to the way in which late Bronze Age roundhouses were organised internally and to the activities which occurred within them. Equally, however, the same may be applied to the overall function of the buildings. It is conceivable that domestic-style buildings may have been

used for non-domestic functions. A small circular structure adjacent to the middle Iron Age roundhouse at Blackhorse Farm, Sawtry, in Cambridgeshire, was interpreted as an ancillary structure despite its form in plan being similar to other roundhouses present at the same site (Newton 2018a, 18-19).

Late Bronze Age to early Iron Age ditches

Ditches F1013 (Grid Squares C3-C4), F1051 (GS C6-C7), F1064 (GS B8-B10) and F2042 (GS B11-B13) formed what appeared to be a single, but interrupted, line running north-north-east to south-south-west across the northern part of the site. Ditch F2042, the most southerly of these features, was notably deeper than the others and was truncated by Phase 3 Ditch F2037.

These ditches cannot be seen to form part of an enclosure or field system, although it is possible that they functioned in conjunction with features present beyond the limits of excavation. The frequent gaps between the various lengths of ditch might be considered to suggest that this composite boundary was not associated with pastoral agriculture, although it is possible that they are the result of plough truncation. It is possible that these features were not intended to form part of an enclosure and had an alternative function. Boundaries simply used to denote differences in the use of space are noted in the Iron Age; examples include the functionally illogical pit alignments that have been recorded at, for example, St Ives (Pollard 1996), Kilvington, Notts and Gardom's Edge, Derbyshire (Rylatt and Bevan 2007) which would not have served as an effective barrier are considered to represent a form of symbolic boundary definition (Pollard 1996, 110). Hingley (1990, 100) draws attention to the ritual and symbolic importance placed on boundaries of all kinds to Iron Age societies in northern Europe and so it is conceivable that similar importance was placed upon boundaries in the late Bronze Age. Brück (2019, 161) notes that the creation of boundaries and the definition of particular conceptual categories [of land] became an increasing concern over the course of the Bronze Age period.

Late Bronze Age enclosures were recorded at Denham Park Farm to the west (Newton *et al* 2018). It is possible that the Phase 1.4 ditches at the current site form part of the same system of enclosure. Bronze Age rectilinear field systems are considered to take one of two possible forms; either coaxial or aggregate (Yates 2007, 15). A coaxial field system is orientated on one dominant alignment with boundaries either following or running at right-angles to this. The coaxial field-systems of this period appear to have been laid out in a systematic manner (Brück 2019, 188). English (2013, 141) suggests that the construction of ditched boundaries as a symbol of property in the landscape may be the reason behind the construction of large rectilinear field systems. The Enclosures recorded within the Denham Park Farm site were not considered to conform to this pattern of coaxial, rectilinear fields. Instead they were considered to be similar to the more organic, undulating form of the enclosures recorded at sites such as Stratford Close, Aston Clinton, Bucks (Stansbie 2016, fig. 3), Mill House Farm, Chadwell St Mary, Essex (Newton

forthcoming), and Game Farm, Brandon, Suffolk (Gibson 2004, fig. 10), which appear to have been directly associated with domestic activity and house structures. It is not possible to directly relate these enclosures to the west to the late Bronze Age ditches recorded at the current site (Fig. 31) but it appears possible that there is a distinct difference in the character of the enclosures formed by the late prehistoric ditches at the two sites. The linear character of the boundary represented at the current site could indicate that it was part of a rectilinear field system and therefore associated with agricultural activity. This would conform with the paucity of artefactual evidence and the suggestion given by the environmental sampling that domestic activity did not occur in the vicinity of these features.

The other late Bronze Age to early Iron Age features

Other features assigned to this phase of activity were dispersed fairly widely across the excavated area. The majority of these were pits containing finds assemblages that suggested that they were backfilled with refuse material. The deposition of refuse may not, however, have been their primary function. At the Reading Business Park site, Brossler *et al* (2004, 126) identified four different types of late Bronze Age pit, mainly on the basis of their shape in profile. They considered that the pits with a rectangular profile (steep sides and flat base) were potentially storage pits (*ibid.*). The only features to conform to this profile were the intercutting Pits F3134, F3136 and F3140, located in Grid Square K31. Their fills were considered to be suggestive of refuse material but it is possible that this was material deposited into them when their function as storage pits ceased. It may be that, as with the Neolithic features, this is material that was deposited into them when the site was abandoned (Bradley 2014, 92); however, the more permanent nature of late Bronze Age settlement might suggest that this was not required. It is possible that this refuse material had been deliberately curated for use in acts of structured deposition (Garrow 2006) and was, perhaps, deposited as some kind of propitiatory offering to thank the earth for storing the original contents, in the same way that particular objects are considered to have been placed in Iron Age subterranean granaries (Cunliffe 2005). It may seem slightly unusual that storage pits would be located in area that appears not to be associated with domestic activity.

Pits F2029 and F2118, which were located amongst a cluster of features which could not be assigned a date closer than Neolithic to early Iron Age, did not conform to the pattern identified by Brossler *et al* (2004, 126). These features were irregular in profile with shallow sides and undulating bases. Both contained burnt material, alongside small quantities of pottery and struck flint, but displayed no evidence of *in situ* burning. These fills may well represent refuse deposits and, as the profiles of the features were not suggestive of any other function, it is possible that refuse deposition was the primary function of F2029 and F2118.

It is possible that the source of the burnt material in Pits F2029 and F2118 was undated Pit F2143. This was located to the north-west of these features close

to two other undated features, F2138 and F2149, which also contained burnt material. Pit F2143 displayed evidence for *in situ* burning in the form of reddening of the underlying natural geology.

Experiments carried out by Canti and Linford (2000) indicate that simple fires built on a normal humic topsoil surface rarely heat the underlying soil enough to cause significant reddening. However, they achieved results that showed that a significant degree of reddening occurred on soils with almost no organic matter content (Canti and Linford 2000, 392). The results of Canti and Linford's (2000) experiments showed a band of reddened soil 2-3cm deep beneath fires that heated the underlying soil to temperatures of 433-436° C at a depth of 1cm below the surface and 276-289° C at 4cm below the surface. They conclude by stating that reddening of soils by fires may be related to the chemical composition and possibly the organic content of those soils but state that if it is solely due to high temperatures then it is unlikely to be due to ordinary surface fires and may indicate special circumstances such as burnt tree-stumps, hearths or industrial processes (Canti and Linford 2000, 393). During excavation, it was suggested that Pit F2143 could have represented the remnant of a simple charcoal burner or the remains of pottery clamp. Experimental work on closed pottery firing devices of Neolithic to Iron Age date recorded maximum temperatures within pottery clamps of between 632° C and 787° C (Thér 2004, 67, table 3). Based on the work of Canti and Linford (2000), a device of this type would have been sufficient to cause the reddening of the underlying substrate observed in relation to F2143, particularly given the sandy character of the natural deposits. Other devices associated with other activities, such as fire pits or pit ovens, could, potentially, have caused such reddening should they have achieved sufficient temperatures.

The late Bronze Age to early Iron Age activity and the surrounding area

The late Bronze Age archaeology recorded at the adjacent Denham Park Farm site was considered to represent activity adjacent to, or on the periphery of, a settlement. Based on the positioning and distribution of the late Bronze Age features, it was considered most likely that any such settlement would have been located to the south or east of the area in which this activity was concentrated. Despite not being more closely dateable, it is unlikely that the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age activity at the current site was not, in some way, related to the late Bronze Age activity at Denham Park Farm. In light of the similarly peripheral nature of the archaeology recorded at Pynesfield, it would appear that the focus of settlement of this date may have been located somewhere between the two excavated areas.

As is noted in regard to the Denham Park Farm site (Newton *et al* 2018), the topographical position of the site, and in particular the area in which settlement may have been focussed, may have afforded commanding views of the surrounding landscape and particularly the valley of the river Colne. This potentially provided benefits in terms of defence, communication, control of the landscape, grazing strategies, and food procurement/hunting strategies. Limited

contemporary settlement evidence is known in the surrounding area but the Colne Valley may have been an important communication link between this site and the settlement activity recorded in the Uxbridge area (Bucks HER 52349-50, 56024301, 50243). The various flint scatters that have been recorded in the surrounding area suggest greater utilisation of the landscape than is indicated by the number of known sites bearing evidence for cut features and finds of other types, including pottery (Bucks HER 50233) and a bronze palstave found in Rickmansworth (Rawlins 1976), are suggestive of notable levels of activity in these areas.

4.5 Other Prehistoric features

Fifteen features recorded during the excavation could not be assigned a date any closer than Neolithic to early Iron Age (Phase 1). They contained flint-tempered pottery, a fabric type consistent with dates spanning this period but diagnostic sherds, more closely indicative of date, were not present.

As the most intensive period of prehistoric occupation appears to have been the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age (Phase 1.4), the balance of probability suggests that the majority of the Phase 1 features, that are not closely dateable, are most likely to be contemporary with the Phase 1.4 activity. This may be particularly true of the Phase 1 features in the vicinity of Ditch F2042, an area that contained a fairly dense concentration of prehistoric features (Grid Squares A11-B13). Of particular note is Pit F2044 which contained deposits of burnt material, and may be related to the Phase 1.4 burnt pits (F2118 and F2029). Similarly, it may be quite likely that Ditch F1315, which was located close by to the north-east of the Phase 1.4 post-built structure, was contemporary with, and even functioned alongside, this possible building. Ditch F1315 contained a substantial quantity of struck flint (49; 281g) and while the majority of the lithic material from the site is considered to represent flint-working traditions of the early Neolithic period, this does not necessarily detract from the interpretation of this feature as being potentially of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. The flint recovered from it could be residual; as Peachey (Ch. 3.1) notes, despite the date assigned to the lithic material, the bulk of the assemblage was contained in Roman and post-Roman field boundaries/ditches, pits, and as un-stratified material. Alternatively, this material may represent late Bronze Age flintworking which, because of the casual and opportunistic character of flintworking at this time, knapped only when needed and readily discarded (Young and Humphrey 1999) appears, at least superficially, more like a technology of earlier periods.

It cannot be stated with any certainty that all of the features assigned a Phase 1 date (rather than a more specific date) belong to Phase 1.4 and it remains possible that some of these features represent further activity of early Neolithic (Phase 1.1), early Bronze Age (Phase 1.2), or middle Bronze Age (Phase 1.3) date. The wide distribution of the struck flint assemblage, the characteristics of which are considered to be primarily consistent with early Neolithic flint-working, might indicate that early Neolithic activity was more widespread and is perhaps under-represented in terms of the number of cut features assigned to this date. However, while there is some possibility that some of the Phase 1 features are

contemporary with the Phase 1.1 activity, consideration has to be given to the high degree of residuality of the struck flint assemblage and the possibility that this material, despite appearances, may have been generated in later phases.

4.6 Roman boundaries

Seven individual features were assigned a Roman date. The majority of these were ditches, all running on vaguely west-south-west to east-north-east alignments, broadly perpendicular to the slope of the valley side. Their appearance and distribution is suggestive of field boundaries, although in each case, only a fairly short length of ditch was recorded, insufficient to trace the full extent of any field or enclosure that they might represent and no corresponding boundaries on the opposite alignment were present. It is possible that the fragmentary appearance of this putative boundary system is the result of plough truncation, a factor which is considered to have rendered large parts of the Denham Park Farm devoid of recognisable archaeological features (Newton *et al.* 2018). Despite the fragmentary nature of the evidence, it appears that the Roman features may not all have formed part of the same enclosure system but rather two separate ones. This is suggested by the very slight difference in alignment of the two most northerly ditches, F1071 and F2019=2021, in comparison to those further to the south (Fig. 11).

The arrangement of Ditches F1231, F1238 and F1235, in close proximity to one another and defining a corridor of land approximately 8m in width, might be considered to represent some kind of delineated trackway (Fig. 11). Depending on the arrangement of the features beyond the limit of excavation, it is possible that they represent some kind of stock management system similar to that identified by Pryor (2001, 417-418) at Storey's Bar Road in the Fengate area of Peterborough, although of later date. However, the very narrow width of F1238, even when augmented with a bank created from the upcast excavated from it, is unlikely to have been sufficient to prevent the passage of animals across it. A similar, but more effective, stock management system could have been created using a fenceline or wattle hurdles with a much lower investment of labour. Therefore, the suggestion that both this arrangement of features and that at Fengate functioned in this way should be questioned. Narrow corridors of land, like this example, delineated by paired ditches are often identified as 'droveways' when recorded on archaeological sites, the assumption being that the restriction of lateral movement created by the boundaries on either side will prevent the animals deviating from the desired route. Little consideration appears to be given to the arrangement of the features in relation to other features, their suitability for functioning in the way in which the term implies, or the stock-management techniques that may have been prevalent at the time. Humans have been capable of moving herd animals on foot, over long distances, without resorting to forcing them down artificially bounded and restricted routes since the beginning of pastoral agriculture (Newton *forthcoming*). Nonetheless, 'trackways' between and linking fields were suggested at Denham Park Farm to the west (Newton *et al.* 2018). These were considered to have some similarities to examples recorded at sites such as Armthorpe, South Yorkshire (Chadwick 2013, fig. 3 after Hughes 2006 and

Roberts 2008) and Dernford Farm, Sawston, Cambridgeshire (Newton 2018b) and, particularly, at Whitelands Farm, Bicester, Oxfordshire (Martin 2011).

Pit F1321 is notable amongst the Roman features for the size of its finds assemblage, consisting of 133 sherds (228g) of pottery as well as presumably residual struck flint, in comparison to other features of this date. This was a large feature, measuring 8.07m in length, 4.06m in width, and 0.13m in depth. The artefactual assemblage recovered from it is large in comparison to the other features present at the site but not particularly large for a feature of this size. It is possible that this suggests that it was used for the deposition of refuse at some point later in its lifespan but, as the site appears to have lain at some distance from contemporary settlement activity, that this refuse contained little waste from domestic occupation with the pottery representing perhaps just material broken during use by individuals working in the fields that these features are considered to represent. This may explain why vessels associated with the production of food, such as *mortaria*, as opposed to those associated with the consumption or storage of food, are not present in the assemblage.

Little indication is given by the archaeobotanical evidence or faunal remains of the kinds of agricultural practices may have been carried out in the fields represented by these features. At the neighbouring Denham Park Farm (Newton *et al.* 2018), the combination of trackways and junctions between enclosures that could potentially have facilitated the movement animals, was considered to indicate that the enclosures were associated with pastoral agriculture. This was considered to be supported by supported by the limited artefactual (and specifically pottery) evidence from the enclosure ditches, which might be seen to indicate that the use of midden material for manuring purposes was not carried out (c.f. Gaffney and Tingle 1989, 224-225; Dark 2017, 21). The similarly limited artefactual assemblage at Pynesfield and the proximity of the Denham Park Farm site, suggests that the agricultural regime prevalent at the current site is likely to be largely the same as the adjacent site.

Pollen evidence from Dorney, approximately 13km to the south-west, indicates that during the late Iron Age and early Roman period, the landscape was predominantly open, with extensive meadowland and localised arable cultivation, but over the course of the Romano-British period levels of grass, herb, and cereal pollen increased dramatically (Parker *et al* 2008; Ripon *et al* 2015, 135-136). It is reasonable to suggest that a similar range of agricultural practices would have prevailed in the area surrounding the current site. Wachter (1978, 111) suggests that bounded enclosures may have been used in a type of crop-rotation system during which livestock was allowed in the fallow fields to feed off the stubble and weed growth, while at the same time manuring the soil.

The Colne and Chess valleys were seemingly relatively well-populated in the Romano-British period, with a number of villa estates, industrial sites and other settlements. The Romano-British activity at Denham Park Farm site, which consisted of agricultural enclosures and evidence for the industrial production of iron, was considered to be associated with one of these villa estates. As is the case with the adjacent site to the west position of the site, above the Colne valley, and seemingly consisting of agricultural enclosures with a small amount

of industrial activity might indicate that this is an outlying part of one of the villa estates known from the valley of the Colne. The Romano-British activity at Denham Park Farm site was dated to the mid to late 1st century AD while evidence from the current site has been dated to the mid 1st to early 2nd centuries AD. This broad correlation in dating evidence suggests that the fields/enclosures represented at the Pynesfield site may well form part of a wider site in conjunction with the agricultural and industrial site at Denham Park Farm.

4.7 Medieval activity

Although it was fairly sparsely distributed, the character of the medieval pottery assemblage suggests a range spanning the medieval period from the 11th/12th centuries through to the 15th/16th centuries. Medieval archaeology was limited to a single feature at the adjacent Denham Park Farm site but the 12th to 14th century date assigned to this suggests that it was broadly contemporary with the activity recorded at the current site (Newton *et al.* 2018).

Medieval activity was concentrated towards the southern extent of the excavated area. In this part of the site Ditches F1281, F1275, F1267, F1289, F1219, F1229, F1225, F1242=3078, F3072, F3122, F3124, and F3126 formed an enclosure measuring slightly more than 100m in width and just under 140m in length. In the north-western corner of this enclosure, Ditches F1267 and F1281, in conjunction with the later F1289, formed a funnel-like arrangement. It is possible that this could have been associated with controlling the movement of animals into and out of this enclosure. However, any such interpretation, like that associated with Pryor's (2001, 417-418) prehistoric stock-handling system at Storey's Bar Road, must be treated with a good deal of caution and relies heavily upon the size and form of the banks and hedges/fences that would have been associated with these ditches. Notably, the closely spaced Roman (Phase 2) Ditches F1231, F1238 and F1235 could conceivably have formed a similar corresponding arrangement in the north-eastern corner of the enclosure (Figs. 8 & 12). This might suggest that the dating of these is inaccurate, despite the artefactual assemblage that they contained. However, it remains possible that these Roman ditches were deliberately incorporated into this enclosure. The re-use of Romano-British ditches has been observed within the medieval settlement at Wharram Percy, Yorkshire (Beresford and Hurst 1979, 79; Oosthuizen 2003, 42) and in Cambridgeshire's Bourn Valley the fragmentary remains of prehistoric, perhaps late Iron Age, linear land-divisions appear to have been re-used in the some of the boundaries of common fields (Oosthuizen 2003, 59). This phenomenon has also been noted at sites in closer proximity to Pynesfield, such as Chadwell Road, Norton Green, Stevenage (Newton 2018c). Karro *et al.* (2014, 5) suggest that the adaptation of pre-existing landforms into the organisation of the medieval site can be considered to be a normal response to the presence of such features and part of the biography of the landscape.

A further possible example of the re-use of an earlier feature at Pynesfield is the complete re-cutting of Phase 1.4 Ditch F2042 by medieval Ditch F2037. F2037 appeared to be isolated from contemporary features, with the nearest being F1033 and F1039 around 120m to the south-east, although it is possible that corresponding features were present in closer proximity, beyond the limits of the excavated area. To the south-east of this, the paired ditches F1033 and F1039 would appear to have functioned in conjunction with one another. F1033 was devoid of finds and was dated on the basis of its relationship with F1039. What this shared function was is not immediately clear, it is possible that they mark the position of fence or hedgelines that formed part of some kind of system for the sorting of animals, similar to Pryor's (2001, 417-418) example at Storey's Bar Road, Peterborough or to the arrangement in the north-western corner of the southern enclosure. However, as these features appear to be isolated in the landscape, at a distance from other features, and therefore enclosures, of medieval date, it appears unlikely that this arrangement could have functioned in this way.

Similarly, Ditch F1441 was also isolated from contemporary features, making its function unclear. It is possible that much of the site was subject to some degree of plough truncation, as was observed at Denham Park Farm to the west (Newton *et al.* 2018), leaving only fragmentary evidence of enclosure ditches. The clear presence of the enclosure at the southern end of the excavated area, however, suggests that any such plough truncation did not extend across the whole of the site.

The seat of the medieval manor of Pynesfield is located c.500m north of the excavated site (HER 1752). This consists of a late medieval manor house which was extensively altered between the 17th and 20th centuries. The medieval manorial site of La Troy (HER 838) is understood to line nearby to the east of the excavated site. The estate was granted to St Albans abbey in 1314 as Le Troye but by 1718 it was known only as Troy Farm. It appears likely that the enclosure represented within the excavated site could have formed an element of this manorial farm. The most likely function for this enclosure is as a field or paddock for the containment of animals. There is little evidence for the kind of animals that would have been kept in this enclosure as only 8 fragments, weighing 6g, of animal bone was recovered from medieval contexts. Similarly, there was little evidence for the processing of arable products. This, however, is likely to be because the medieval archaeology present here was located at some remove from locations in which domestic occupation occurred, which is where such waste would have been generated.

4.8 Post-medieval archaeology

The post-medieval archaeology recorded at the current site can be clearly seen to represent direct continuity from the preceding medieval period. This is demonstrable through the relationship between Ditches F3040, F3038 and F3080, which have been tentatively assigned to Phase 4, and the Phase 3 enclosure. These ditches appear to form a second enclosure appended to the

east of the medieval enclosure while Ditch F1256 may represent adaptation of the northern edge of this enclosure.

Just as the post-medieval activity can be seen to represent continuity from the preceding medieval period, elements of the archaeology can be seen to be similar to more recent activity known in the vicinity. The new enclosure formed by Ditches F3040, F3038 and F3080 to the east of the medieval enclosure contained Pit F3166, which has been interpreted as a quarry pit, presumably intended to access the locally occurring sands and gravels. The presence of later quarrying activity is depicted on 1839 tithe map and the 1914 Ordnance Survey Map (not reproduced here) and it is understood that the remains of Troy Mill (HER 17654), which was located on the River Colne, were removed during gravel quarrying and that the area was renamed Troy Wharf.

Further to the north, Ditches F1309, F1299 and F1210 formed what appeared to be a playing-card shaped enclosure extending beyond the eastern limit of excavation. To the west, Ditches F1148 and F1410 may represent the remnant of a similar enclosure. Finds assemblages from post-medieval features are limited, consisting of 119 fragments of post-medieval CBM and eighteen post-medieval to early modern sherds of pottery, which suggests that the enclosures were utilised for agricultural purposes (the distribution of the CBM assemblage was considered to be suggestive of processes such as manuring) or, as was the case with the enclosure containing Pit F3166, industrial purposes. The burial of a Boxer or small Bullmastiff-type dog in Pit F3142 appears most likely to represent the burial of a pet in the very late post-medieval/modern period.

Across the approximate centre of the site, excavation revealed a series of 300+ tree hollows. Dating evidence was limited to 49g of 18th to 19th century CBM, as well as a sherd of residual prehistoric pottery, from F1402. This, combined with cartographic evidence, suggests an 18th century or early 19th century date for the plantation.

CONCLUSIONS

The Pynesfield site lies in close proximity to Denham Park Farm (Newton *et al* 2018) and displays a similar range of prehistoric and Romano-British archaeology. It appears likely that these two sites represent two separate windows on to prehistoric and Romano-British activity on flanks of the valley of the river Colne. Activity at Pynesfield appears to be peripheral to the main focus of settlement particularly in the late Bronze/early Iron Age and the Romano-British periods. The activity at Denham was also considered peripheral, although perhaps less so than the current site, and it may be suggested that the main focus of occupation in these periods was located somewhere between the two sites.

Later activity, which was largely absent at the Denham Park Farm site, is dated to medieval and post-medieval periods. The medieval archaeology would appear to represent at least one, and possibly more, enclosures. The most obvious function for these would be the containment of livestock. It appears

likely that this activity was directly associated with one of the local manorial estates, most probably the manor of La Troy, which was located in close proximity. The post-medieval archaeology could also be associated with such estates. While it can clearly be seen to represent development from the medieval organisation and division of the landscape, the post-medieval evidence demonstrates some divergence from the agricultural practices that appear to have occurred in the preceding period with the establishment of some kind of plantation, the precise function of which remains uncertain, and early attempts to access and utilise the underlying sands and gravels, in the form of at least one possible quarry pit.

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HER SUMMARY SHEET

Site name and address:	Land at Pynesfield, Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire
County: Herts	District: Three Rivers
Village/Town:	Parish: Rickmansworth
Planning application reference:	APP/M1900/W/16/3153814
Client name/address/tel:	Ingrebourne Valley
Nature of application:	Mineral extraction
Present land use:	Pasture
Size of application area: c.500m ²	Size of area investigated c.13.79ha.
NGR (8 figures):	TQ 0330 9040
Site Code:	AS1877
Site director/Organization:	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of work:	Archaeological excavation
Date of work:	April 2017-July 2018
Location of finds/Curating museum:	Hertford
Related HER Nos:	Periods represented: Early Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Middle Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, Romano-British, Medieval, Post-medieval
Relevant previous summaries/reports: -	-
Summary of fieldwork results:	<p><i>Between April 2017 and July 2018, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation on land at Pynesfield, Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire (NGR TQ 0330 9040; Figs. 1 - 2). The excavations were carried out according to the requirements of advice received from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA), which were required to comply with a planning condition on approval for extraction (Planning Ref. APP/M1900/W/16/3153814).</i></p> <p><i>The site is located within the Colne Valley, in an area that is considered to be archaeologically prolific for many periods. To the west of the site, excavation at Denham Park Farm recorded prehistoric struck flints and Iron Age and Romano-British features. The Pynesfield and Denham Park Farm sites represent two separate windows on to prehistoric and Romano-British activity on flanks of the valley of the river Colne. Activity at Pynesfield appears to be peripheral to the main focus of settlement particularly in the late Bronze/early Iron Age and the Romano-British periods. The activity at Denham was also considered peripheral, although perhaps less so than the current site, and it may be suggested that the main focus of occupation in these periods was located somewhere between the two sites. Activity preceding the late Bronze Age was limited to a small number of pits, perhaps representing episodic occupation of the area.</i></p> <p><i>Following Roman occupation, there is no evidence of activity until the medieval period. This consisted of a series of ditches distributed across the site. Within the southern part of the site, a greater concentration of ditches can be seen to form an enclosure, possibly for the containment of animals. Post-medieval archaeology can be seen represent continued use and adaptation of this enclosure, the addition of new enclosures and the first evidence for gravel or chalk extraction.</i></p>
Author of summary: Newton, A.A.S,	Date of Summary: 02 April 2020

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-391038

Project details

Project name	LAND AT PYNESFIELD, MAPLE CROSS, RICKMANSWORTH, HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Short description of the project	Between April 2017 and July 2018, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation on land at Pynesfield, Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire (NGR TQ 0330 9040; Figs. 1 - 2). The excavations were carried out according to the requirements of advice received from Hertfordshire County Council Historic Environment Advisor (HCC HEA), which were required to comply with a planning condition on approval for extraction (Planning Ref. APP/M1900/W/16/3153814). The site is located within the Colne Valley, in an area that is considered to be archaeologically prolific for many periods. To the west of the site, excavation at Denham Park Farm recorded prehistoric struck flints and Iron Age and Romano-British features. The Pynesfield and Denham Park Farm sites represent two separate windows on to prehistoric and Romano-British activity on flanks of the valley of the river Colne. Activity at Pynesfield appears to be peripheral to the main focus of settlement particularly in the late Bronze/early Iron Age and the Romano-British periods. The activity at Denham was also considered peripheral, although perhaps less so than the current site, and it may be suggested that the main focus of occupation in these periods was located somewhere between the two sites. Activity preceding the late Bronze Age was limited to a small number of pits, perhaps representing episodic occupation of the area. Following Roman occupation, there is no evidence of activity until the medieval period. This consisted of a series of ditches distributed across the site. Within the southern part of the site, a greater concentration of ditches can be seen to form an enclosure, possibly for the containment of animals. Post-medieval archaeology can be seen represent continued use and adaptation of this enclosure, the addition of new enclosures and the first evidence for gravel or chalk extraction.
Project dates	Start: 01-04-2017 End: 31-07-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	P7050 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	AS1877 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	MULTIPLE DITCH SYSTEM Medieval

Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	MULTIPLE DITCH SYSTEM Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Neolithic
Monument type	DITCH Neolithic
Monument type	POST BUILT STRUCTURE Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	HERTFORDSHIRE THREE RIVERS RICKMANSWORTH land at Pynesfield, Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire
Study area	13.79 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 0330 9040 51.602476145615 -0.50827112296 51 36 08 N 000 30 29 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 40m Max: 40m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Surveys Ltd
Project brief originator	Hertfordshire Historic Environment Advisor
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Name of sponsor/funding body	Harleyford Valley Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Hertford Museum
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics","Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Hertford Museum
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Hertford Museum
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type A forthcoming report

Title Land at Pynesfield, Maple Cross, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire: Research Archive Report

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Author(s)/Editor(s) Podbury, L.
Author(s)/Editor(s) Hall, D.

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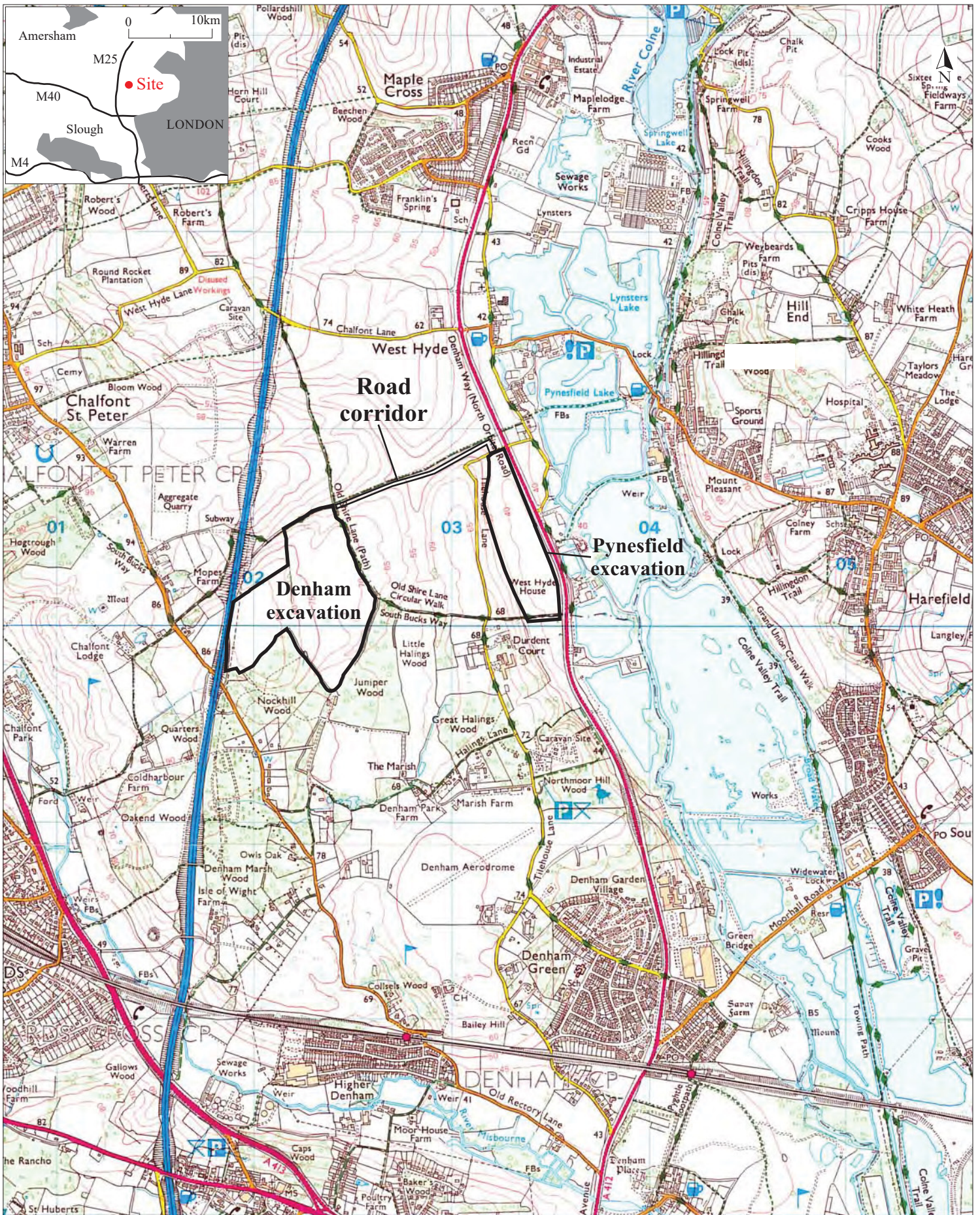
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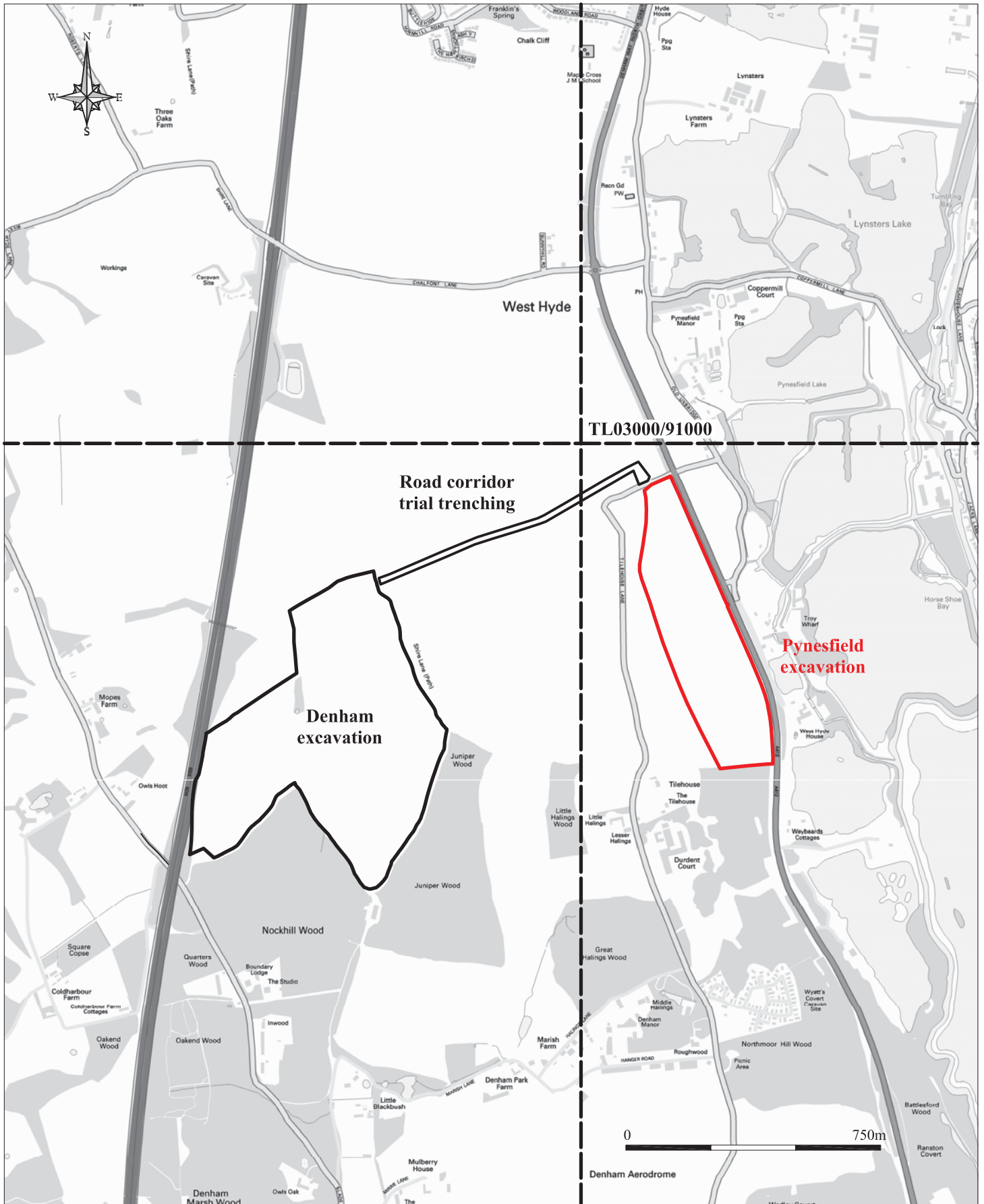
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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Pynesfield, Denham, Hertfordshire (P7050)



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<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:15,000 at A4
Pynesfield, Denham, Hertfordshire (P7050)

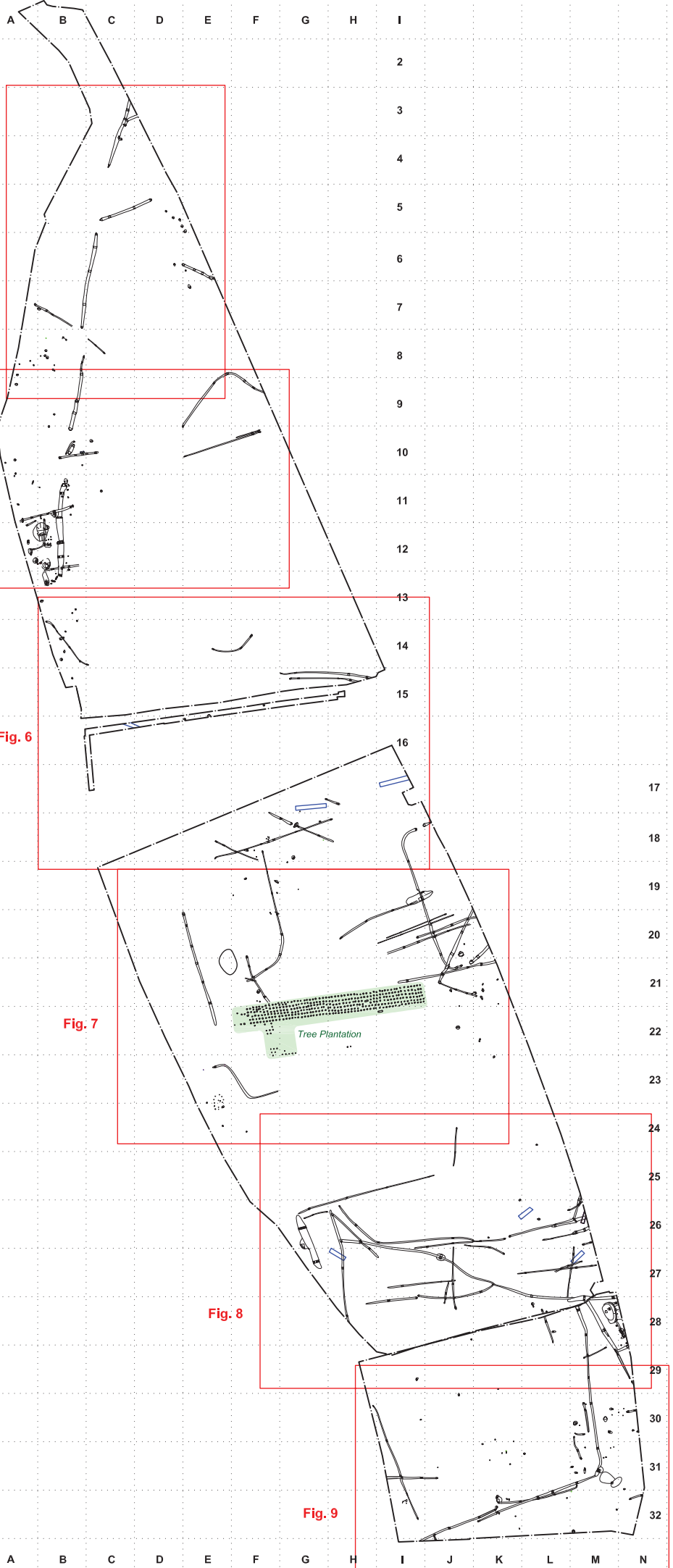


Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6

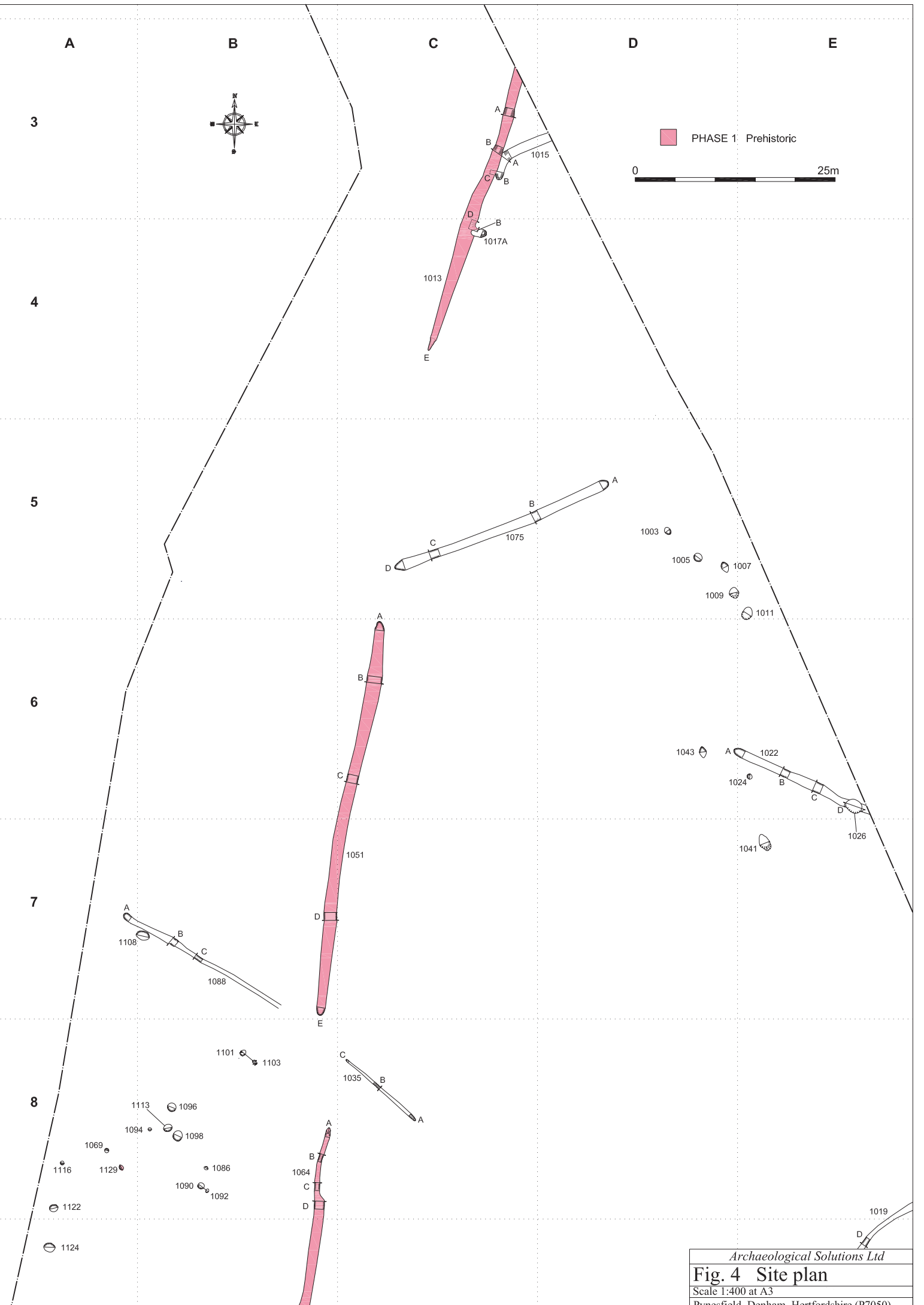
Fig. 7

Fig. 8

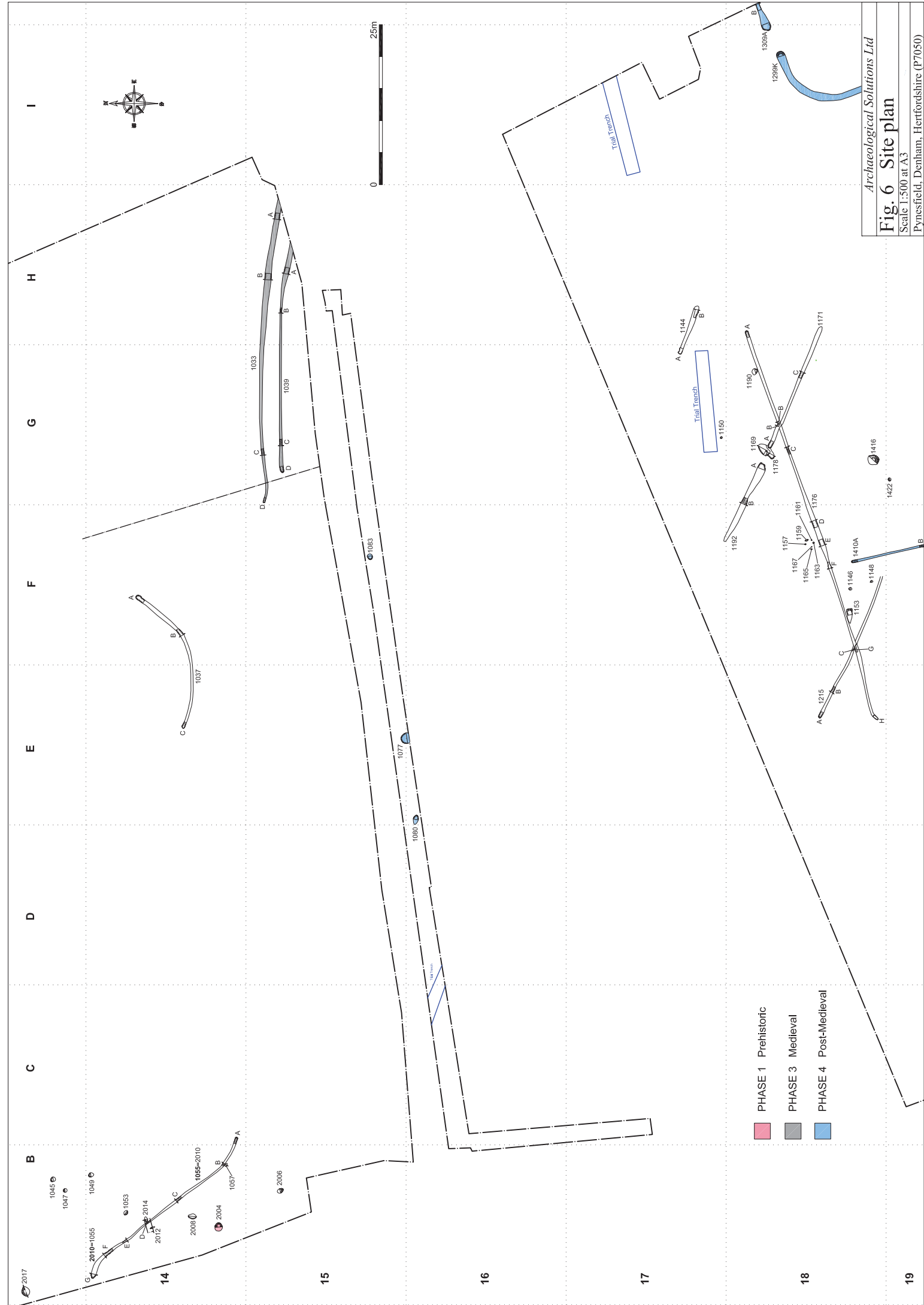
Fig. 9

0 150m

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N

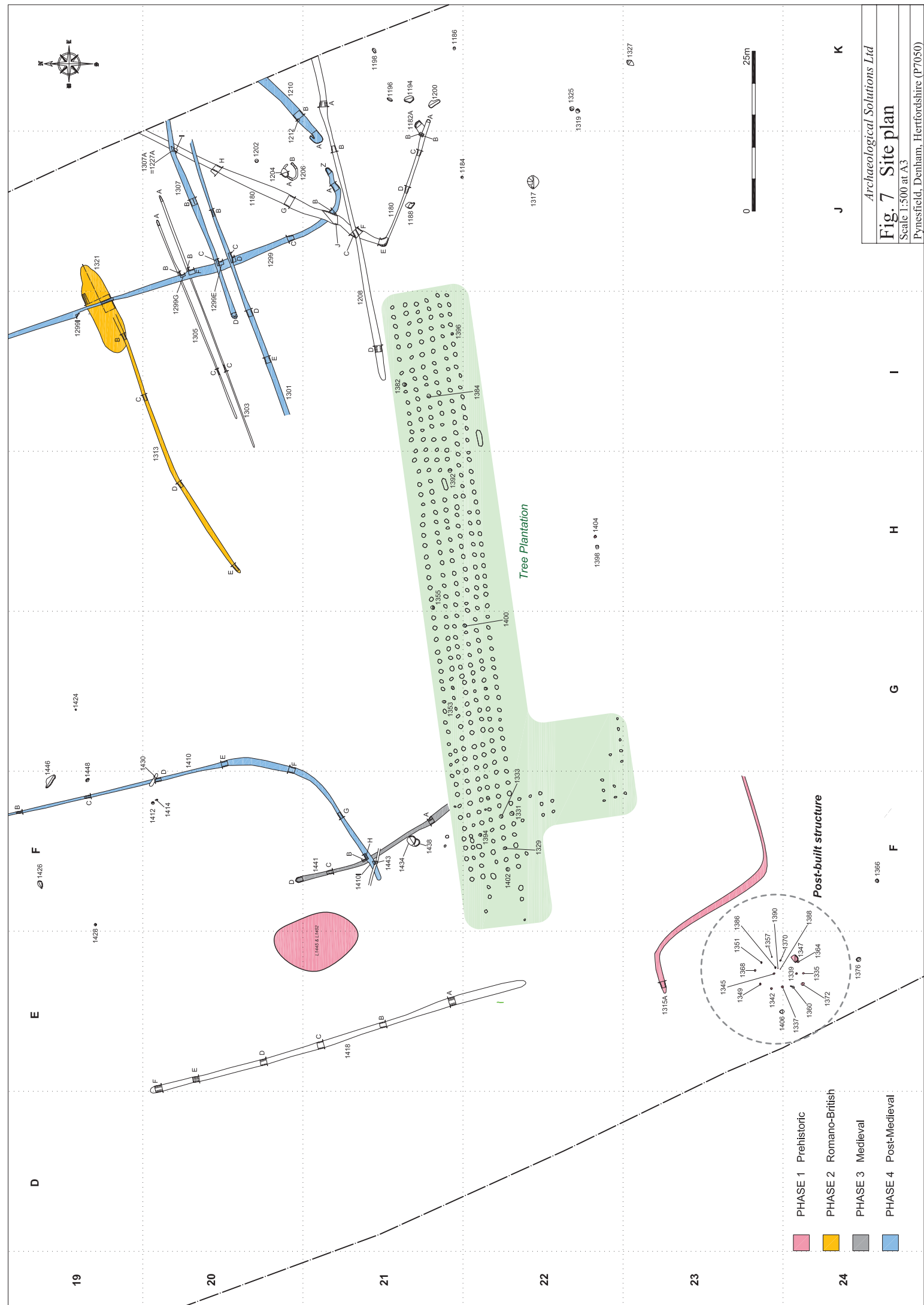


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Fig. 4 Site plan
 Scale 1:400 at A3
 Pynesfield, Denham, Hertfordshire (P7050)



- PHASE 1 Prehistoric
- PHASE 3 Medieval
- PHASE 4 Post-Medieval

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Site plan
 Scale 1:500 at A3
 Pynesfield, Denham, Hertfordshire (P7050)



- PHASE 1 Prehistoric
- PHASE 2 Romano-British
- PHASE 3 Medieval
- PHASE 4 Post-Medieval

Post-built structure

Tree Plantation

Fig. 7 Site plan
 Scale 1:500 at A3
 Pynesfield, Denham, Hertfordshire (P7050)

J K

I

H

G

F

E

D

C

B

A

19

20

21

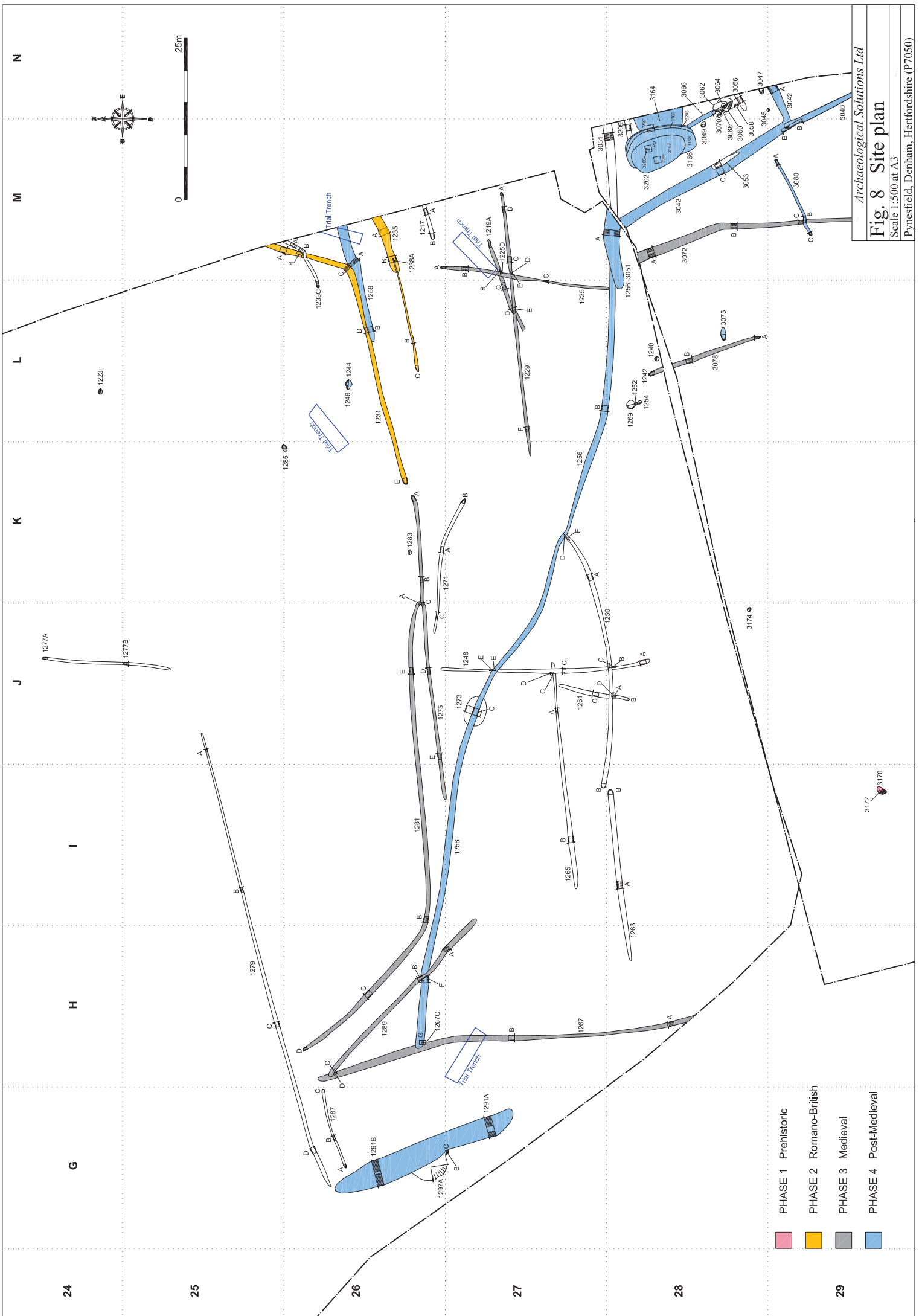
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23

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0 25m



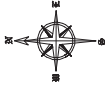


- PHASE 1 Prehistoric
- PHASE 2 Romano-British
- PHASE 3 Medieval
- PHASE 4 Post-Medieval

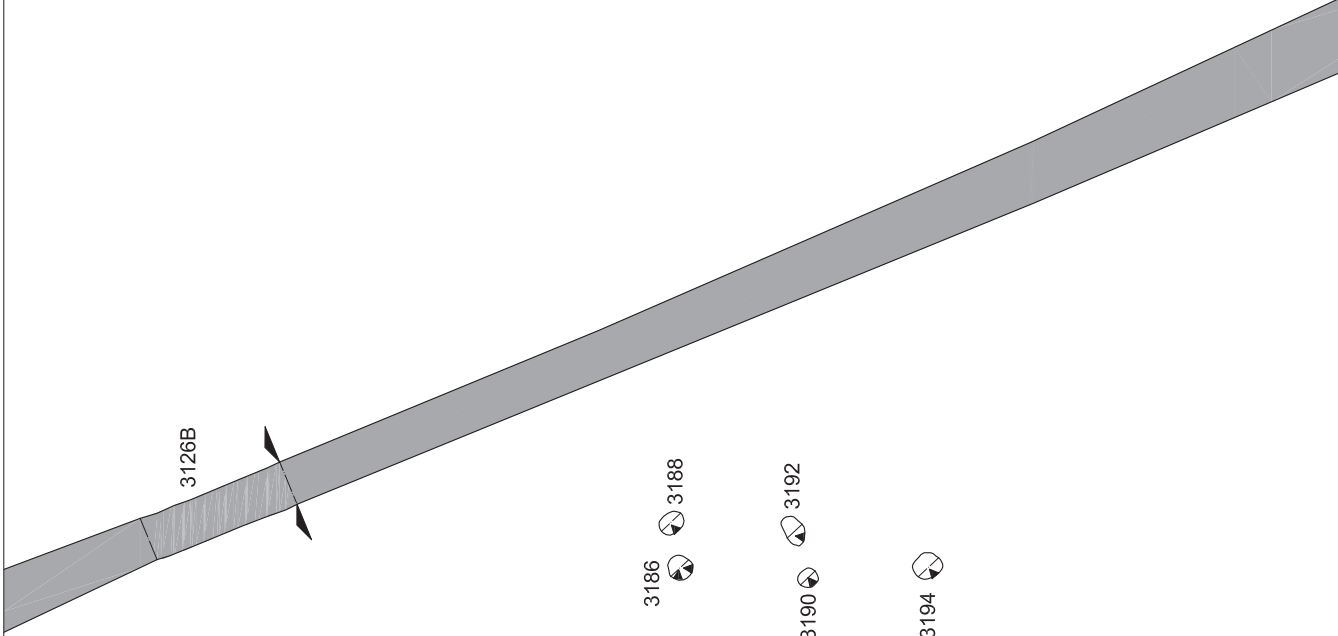
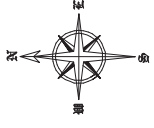


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 9 Site plan
 Scale 1:400 at A3
 Pynesfield, Denham, Hertfordshire (P7050)

- PHASE 1 Prehistoric
- PHASE 3 Medieval
- PHASE 4 Post-Medieval



See Fig. 9a



PHASE 3 Medieval

3126B

3186

3188

3184

3182

3180

3190

3192

3178

3194



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Fig. 9a Site plan (insert)

Scale 1:50 at A4

Pynesfield, Denham, Hertfordshire (P7050)



- PHASE 1.1 Early Neolithic
- PHASE 1.2 Early Bronze Age
- PHASE 1.3 Middle Bronze Age
- PHASE 1.4 Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age
- PHASE 1 Neolithic - Early Iron Age Undated



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Fig. 10 Prehistoric phases

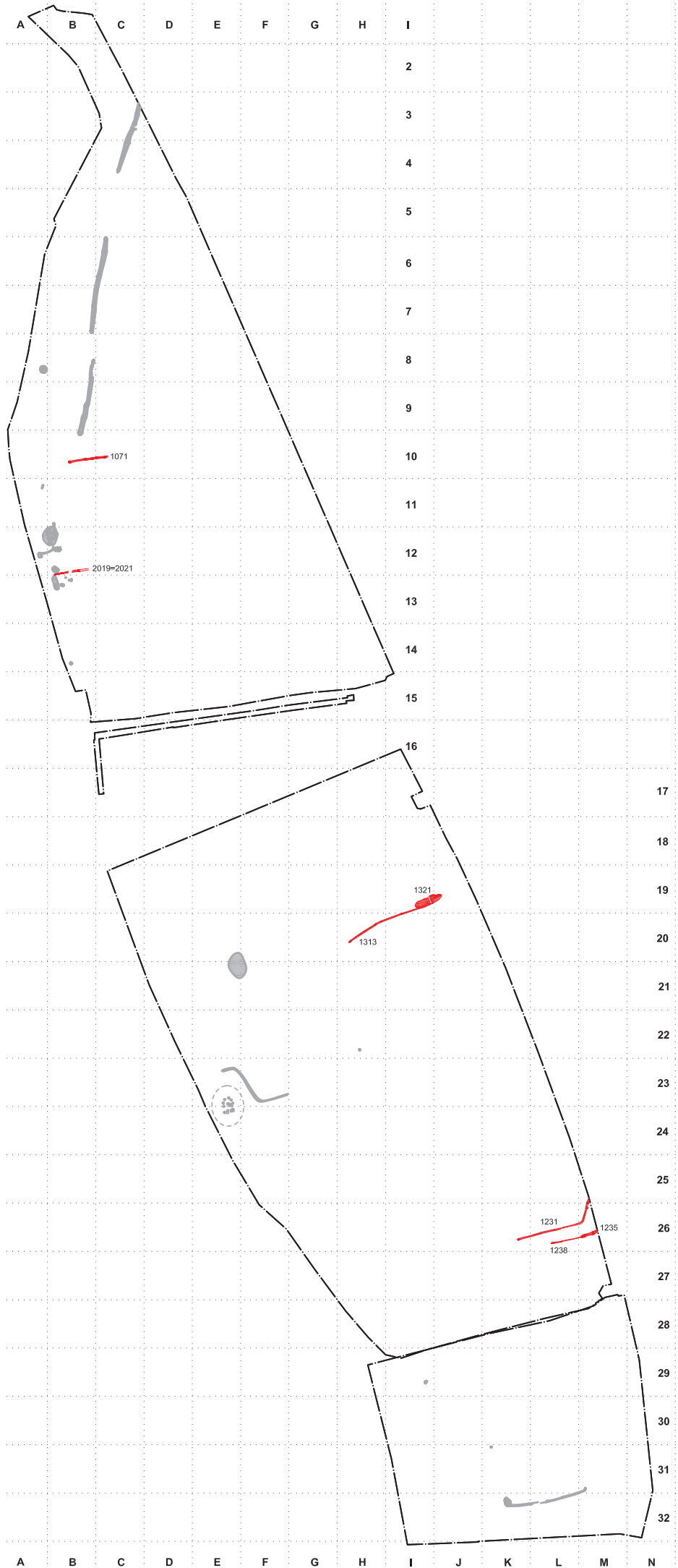
Scale 1:2000 at A3

Pynesfield, Denham, Hertfordshire (P7050)



■ PHASE 2 Romano-British

0 150m

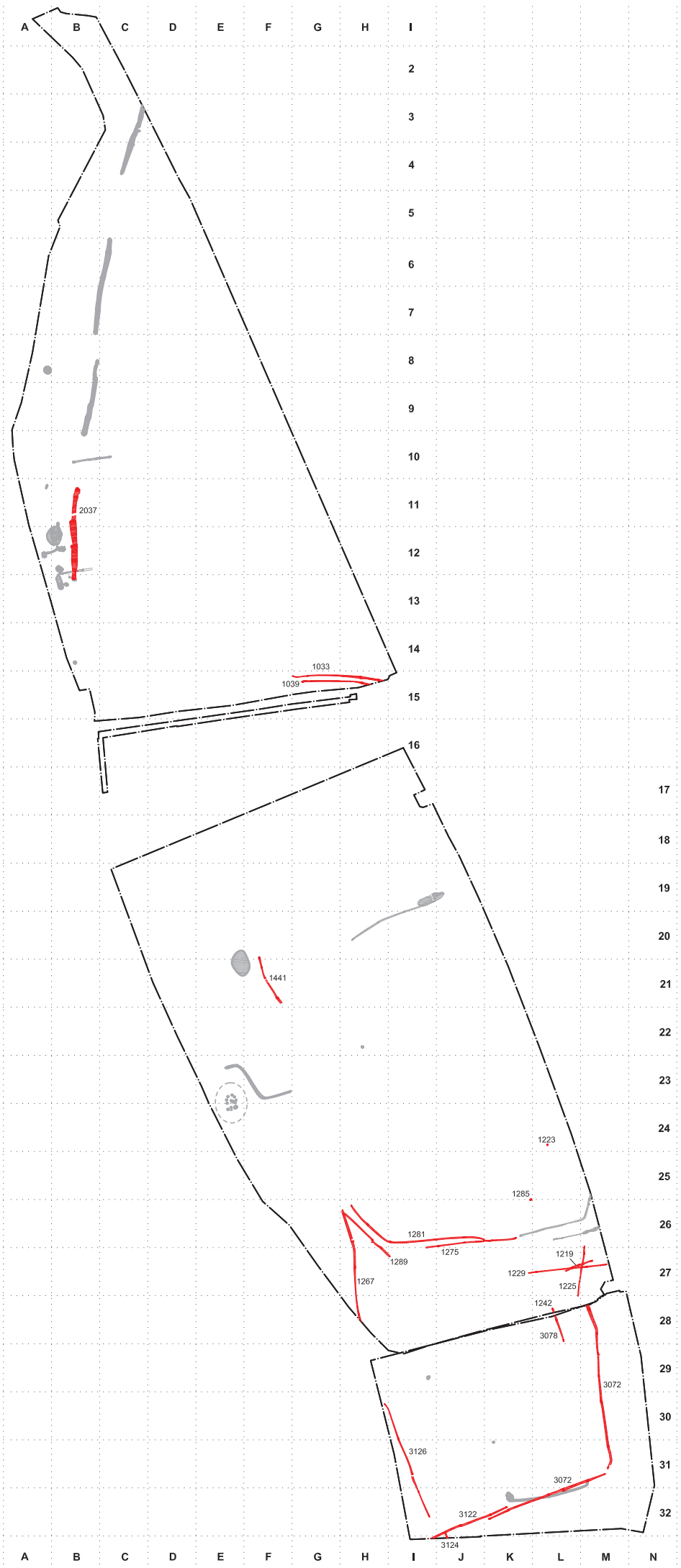


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Fig. 11 Phase 2 Romano-British
Scale 1:2000 at A3
Pynesfield, Denham, Hertfordshire (P7050)



PHASE 3 Medieval

0 150m



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 12 Phase 3 Medieval
Scale 1:2000 at A3
Pynesfield, Denham, Hertfordshire (P7050)



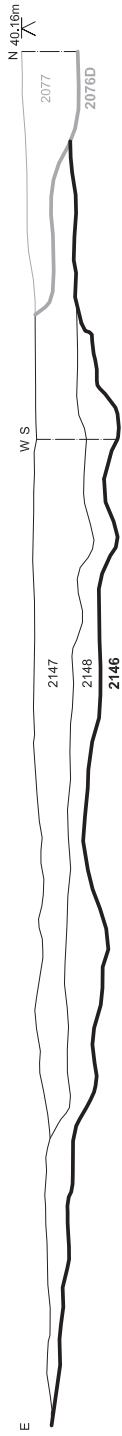
■ PHASE 4 Post-medieval

0 150m

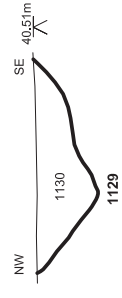


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 13 Post-medieval
Scale 1:2000 at A3
Pynesfield, Denham, Hertfordshire (P7050)

PHASE 1.1 Early Neolithic

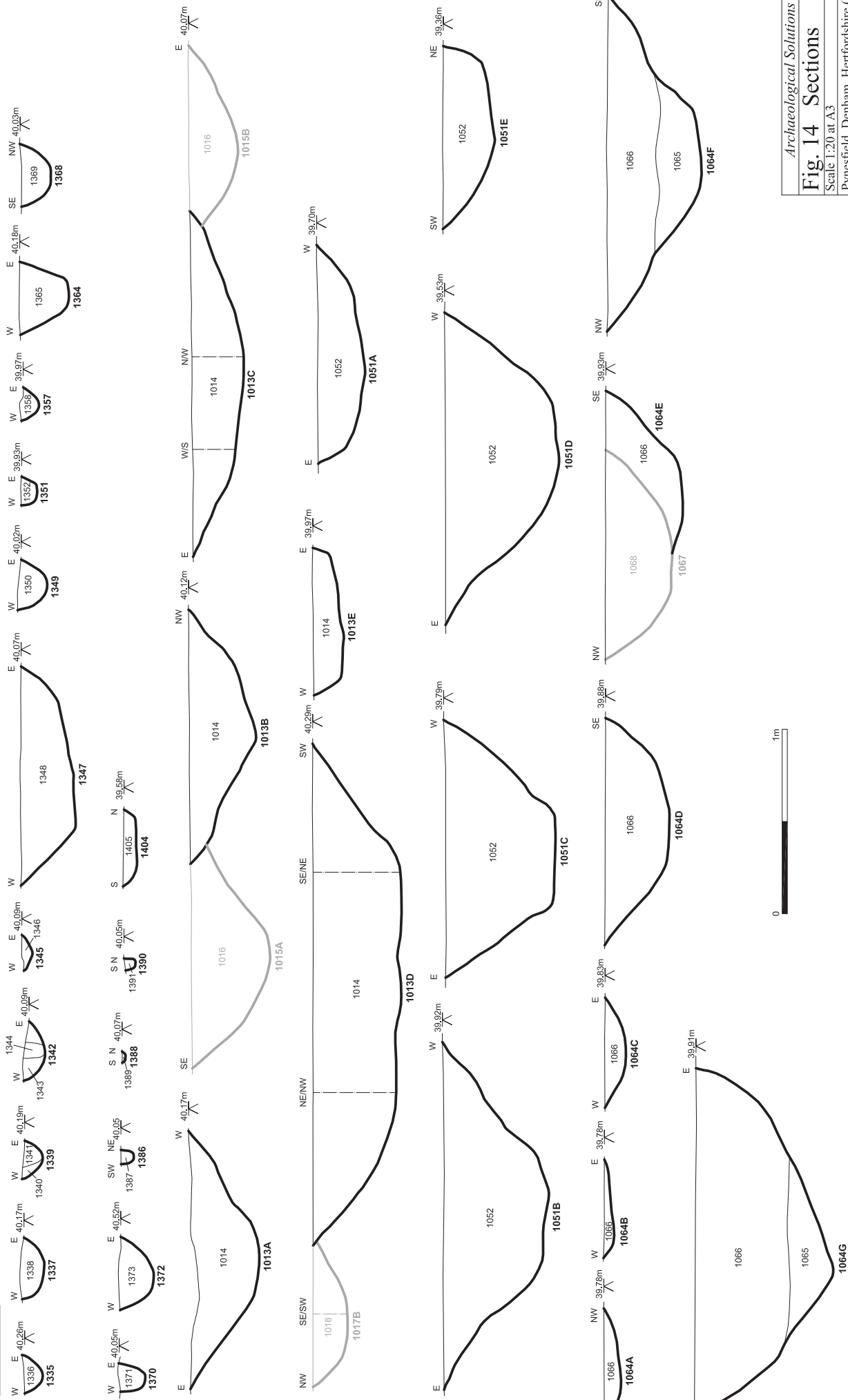


PHASE 1.2 Early Bronze Age



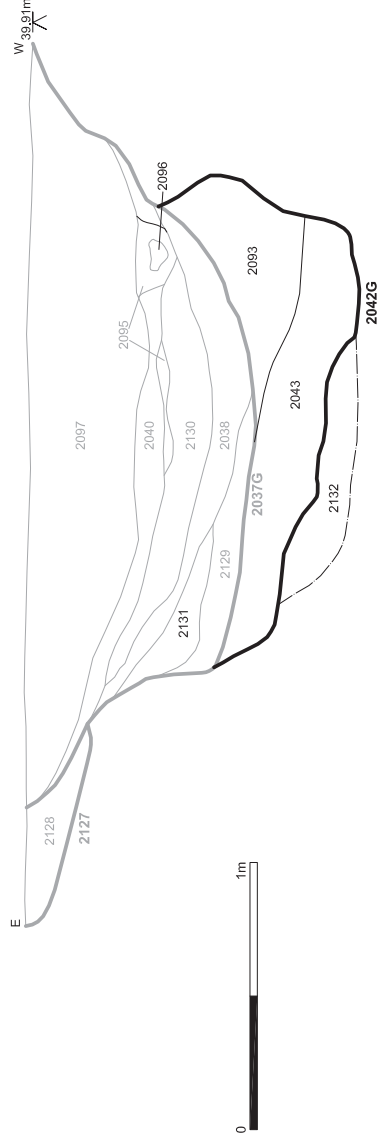
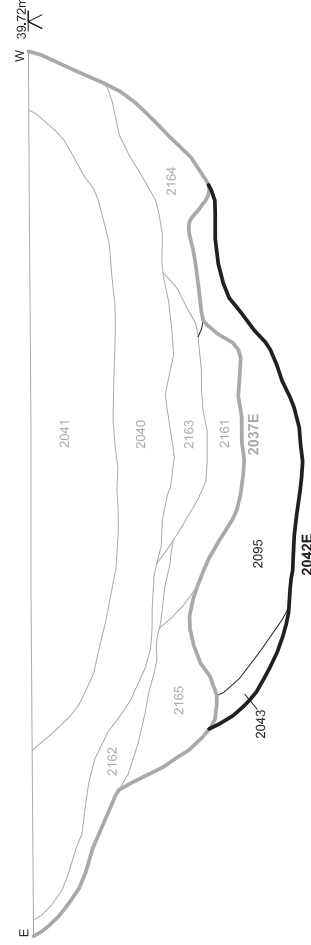
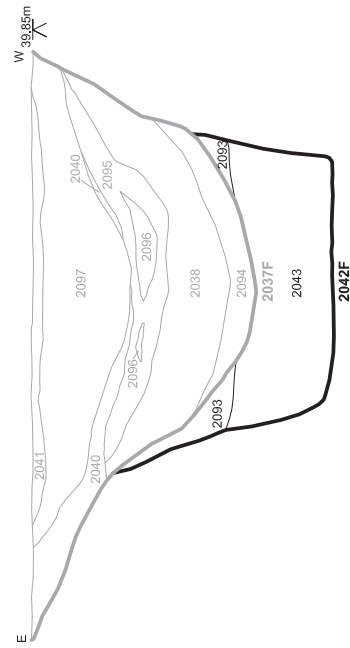
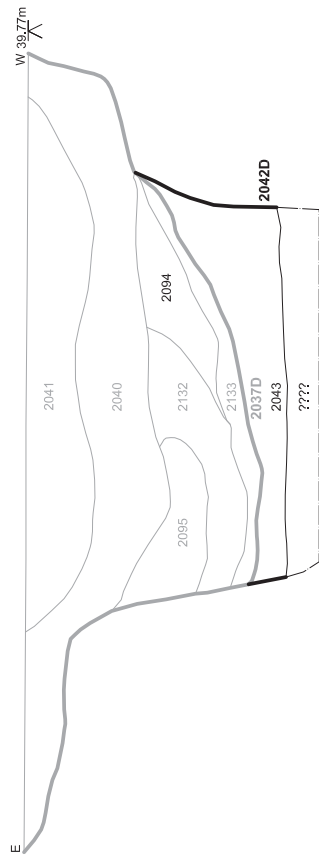
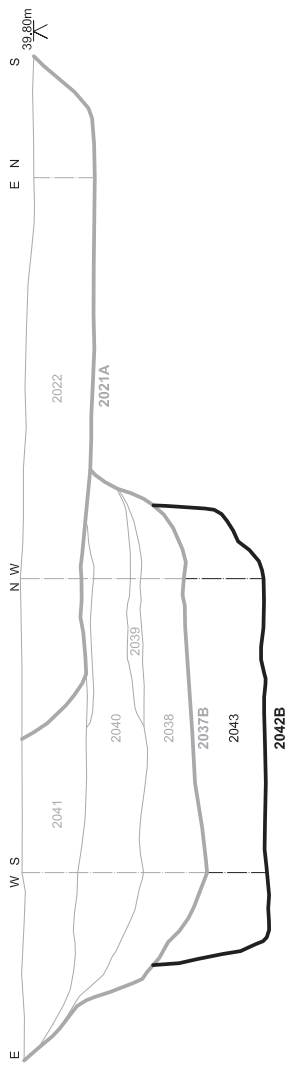
PHASE 1.4 Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

Post-built structure



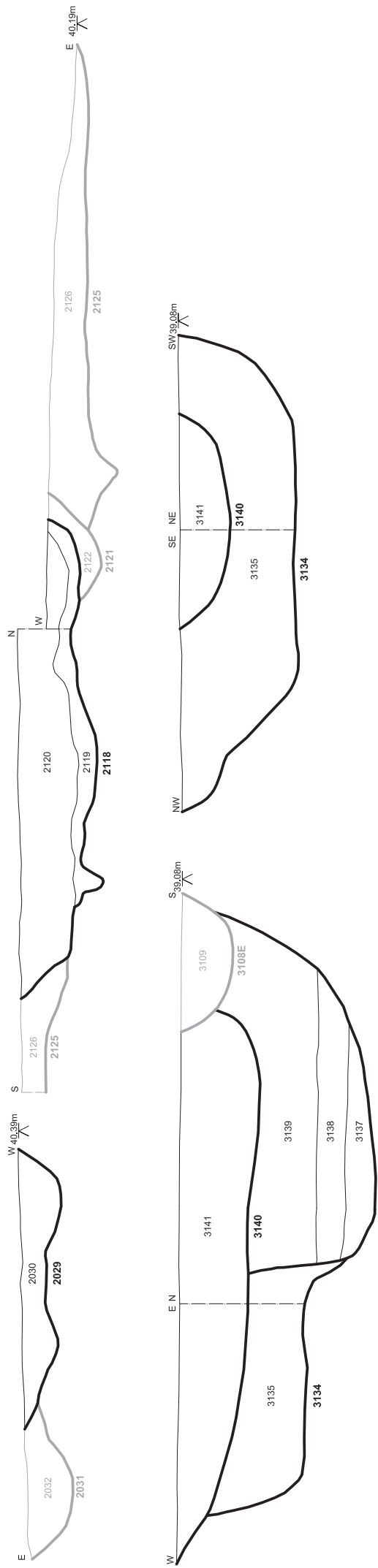
PHASE 1.4 Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (continued)

Ditches

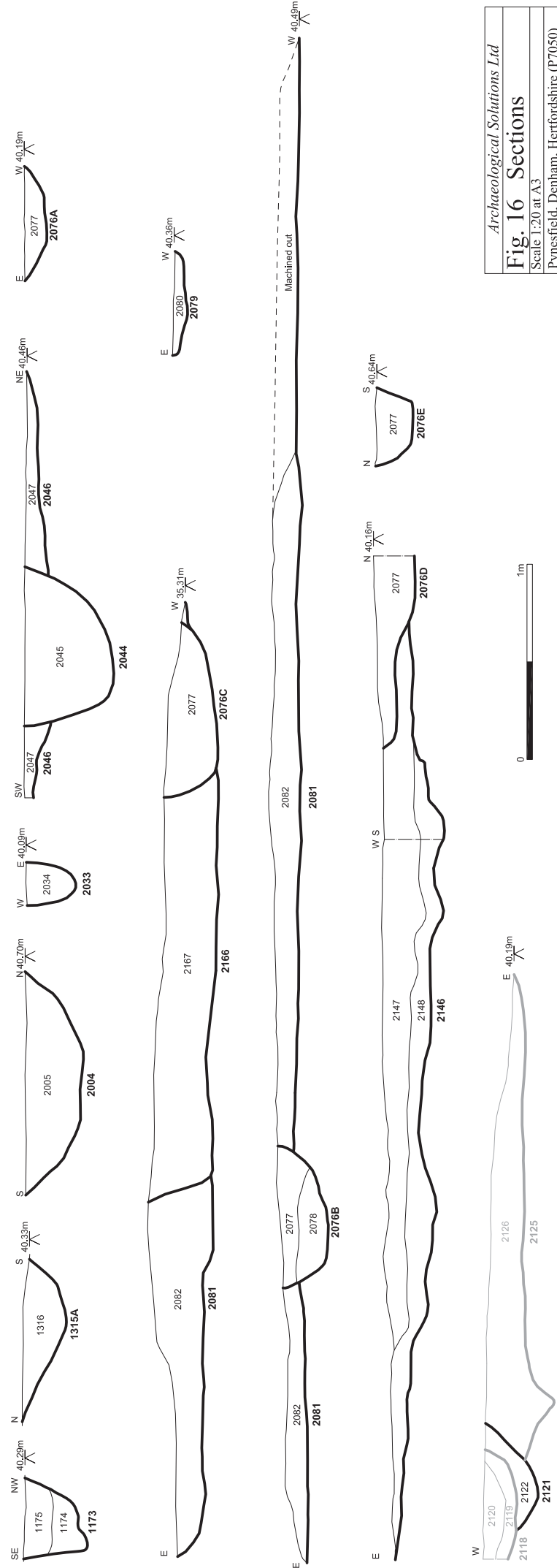


PHASE 1.4 Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (continued)

Dispersed features



PHASE 1 Neolithic to Early Iron Age (Undated features)

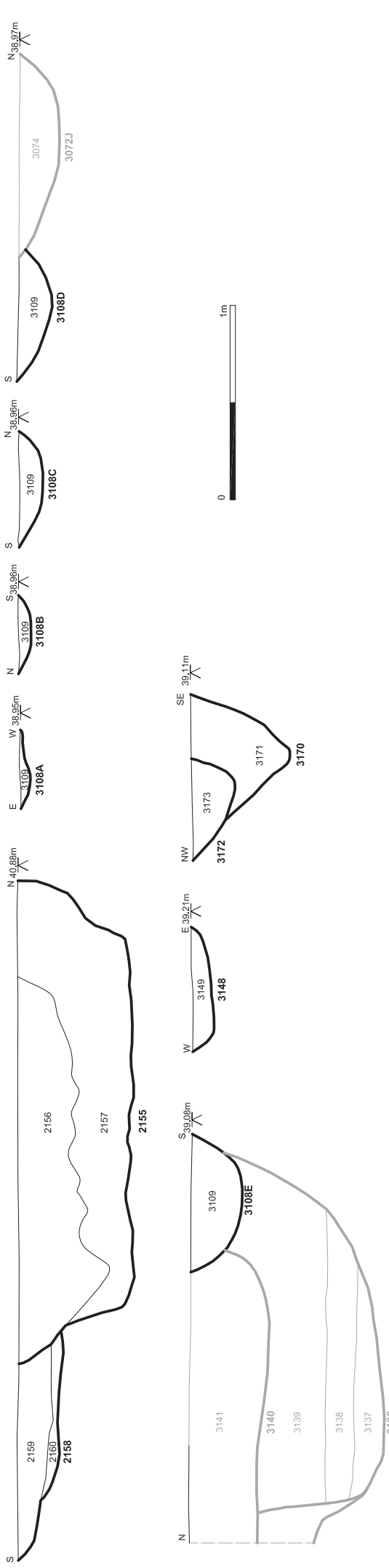


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Fig. 16 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Pynesfield, Denham, Hertfordshire (P7050)

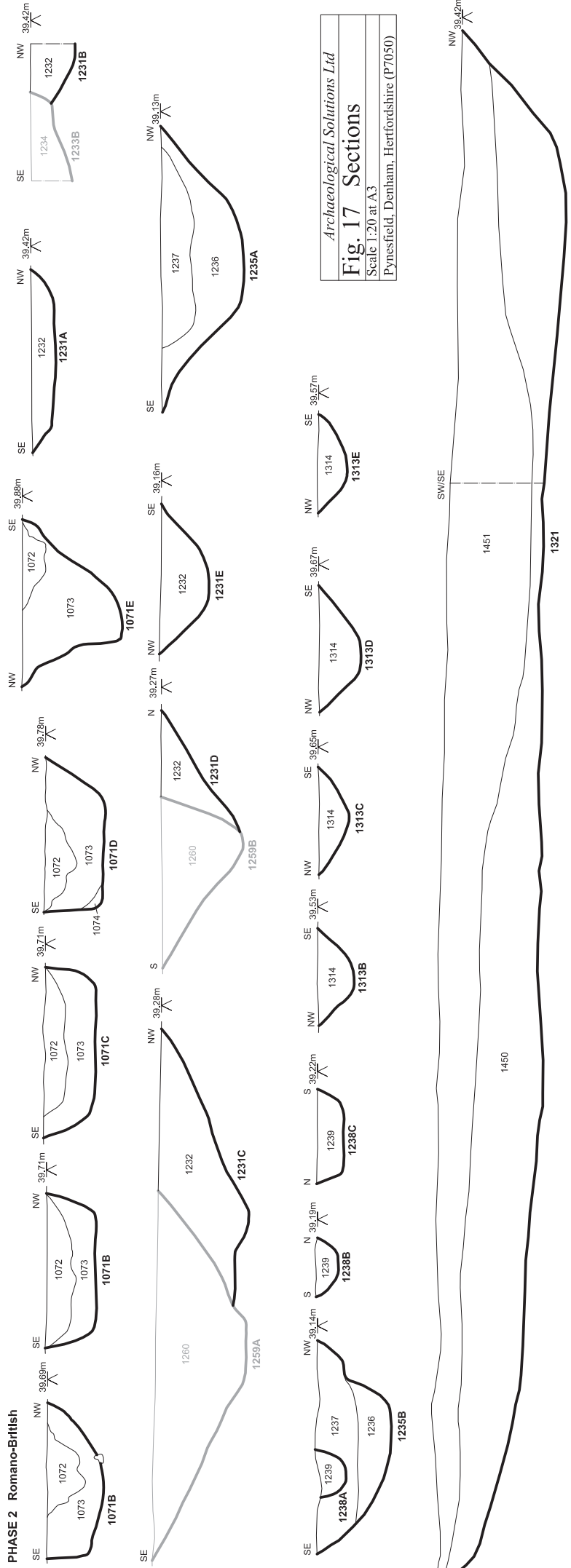


PHASE 1 Neolithic to Early Iron Age (Undated features)

Dispersed features

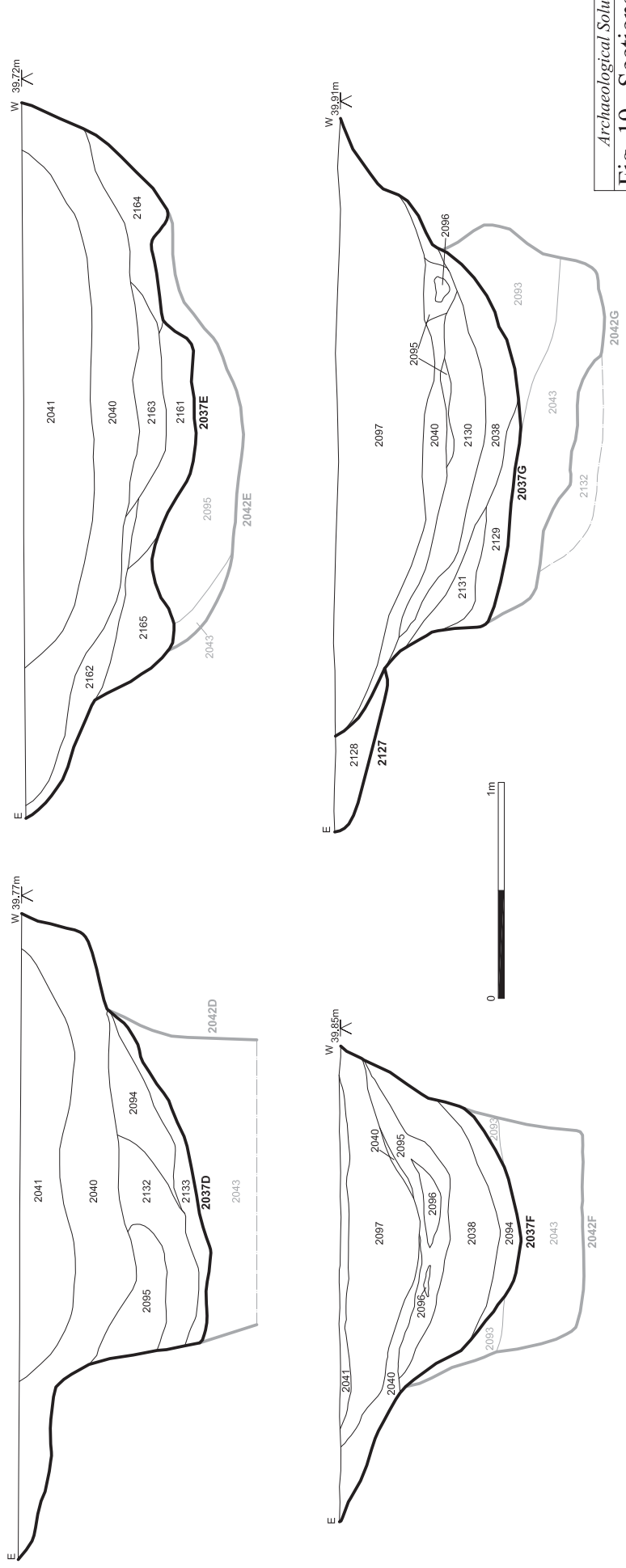
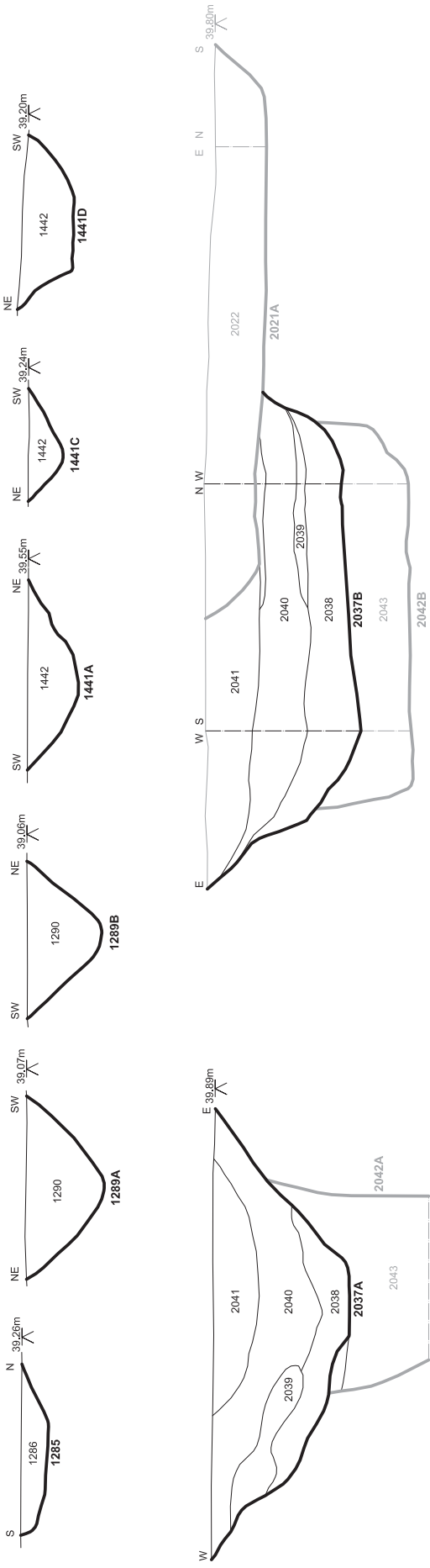


PHASE 2 Romano-British

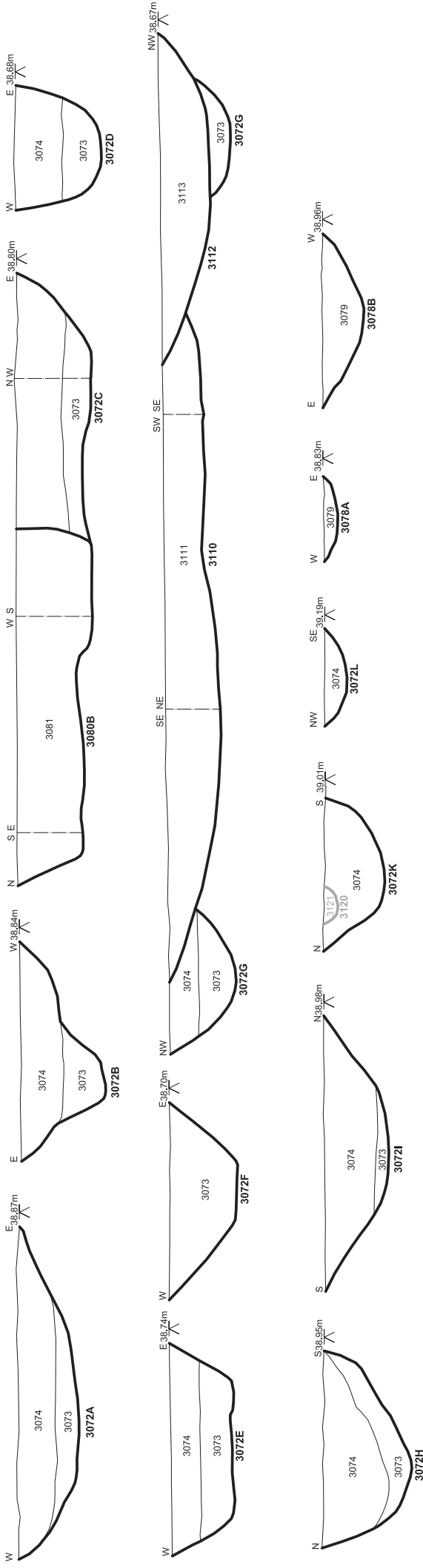


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 17 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Pynesfield, Denham, Hertfordshire (P7050)

PHASE 3 Medieval (continued)

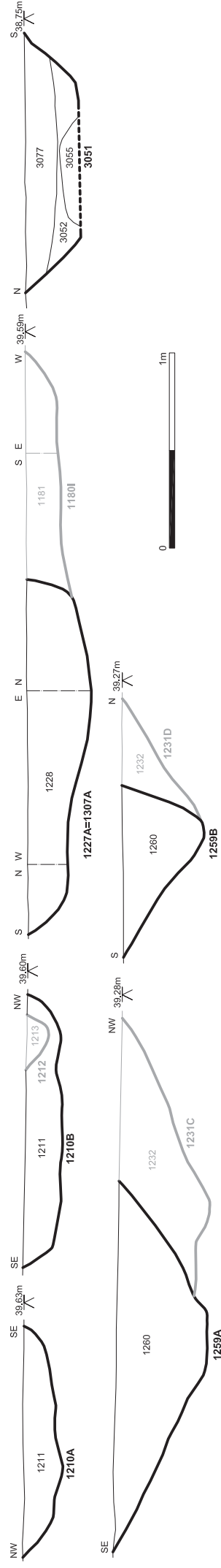


PHASE 3 Medieval (continued)

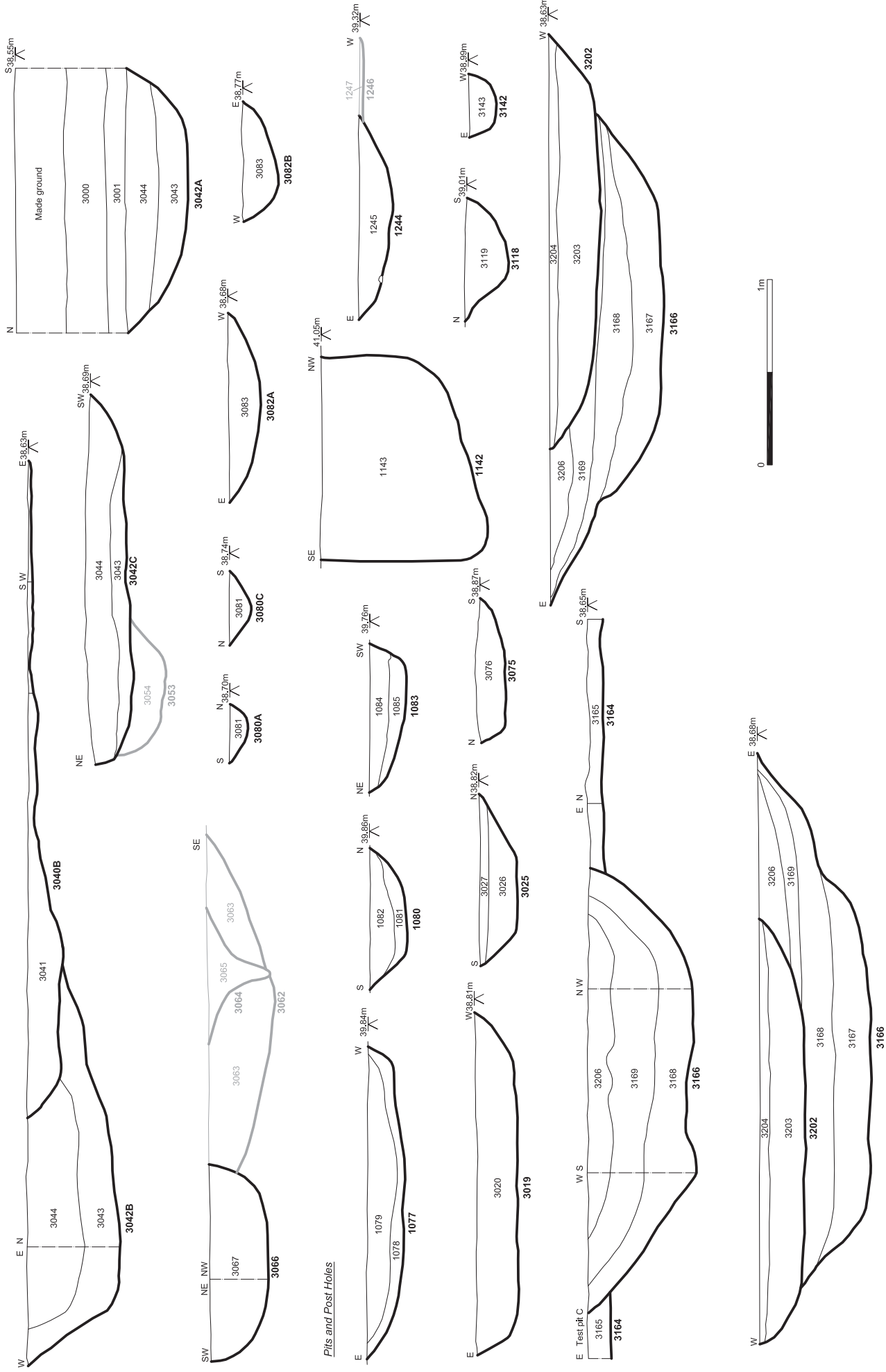


PHASE 4 Post-Medieval

Ditches

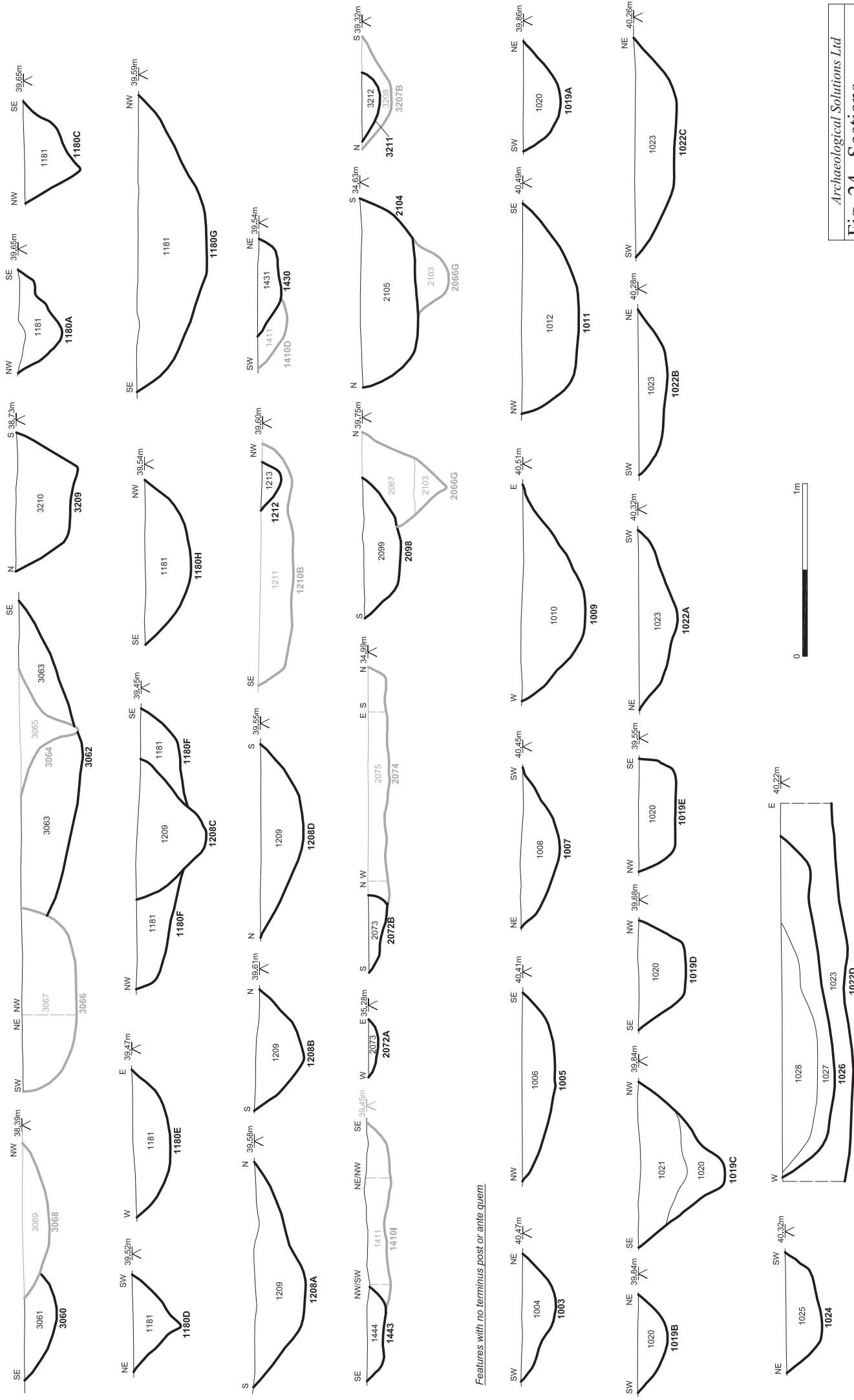


PHASE 4 Post-Medieval (continued)



UNDATED FEATURES (continued)

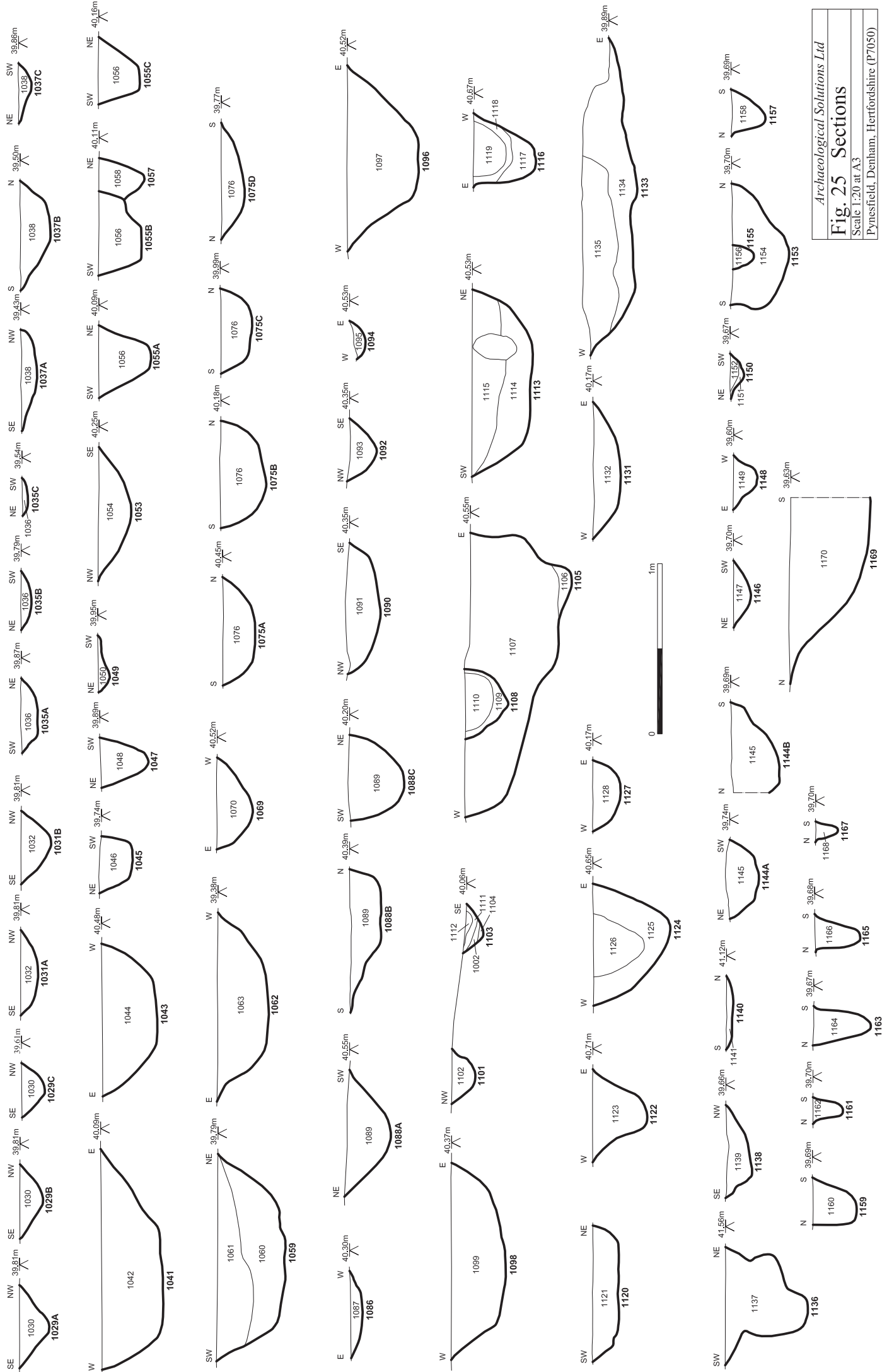
Features of Phase 4, date or earlier.



Features with no terminus post or ante quem.

UNDATED FEATURES (continued)

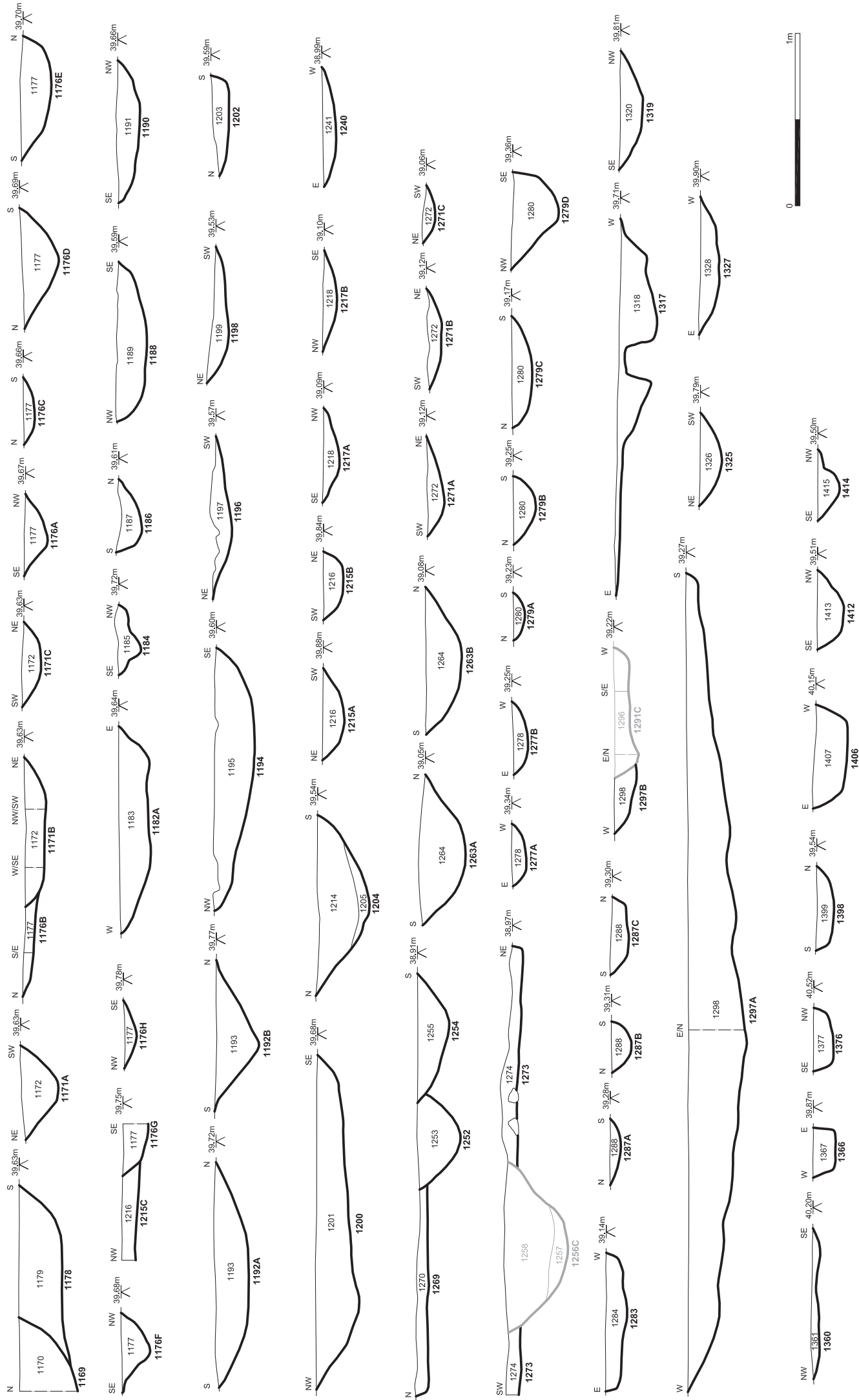
Features with no terminus post or ante quem



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 25 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Pynesfield, Denham, Hertfordshire (P7050)

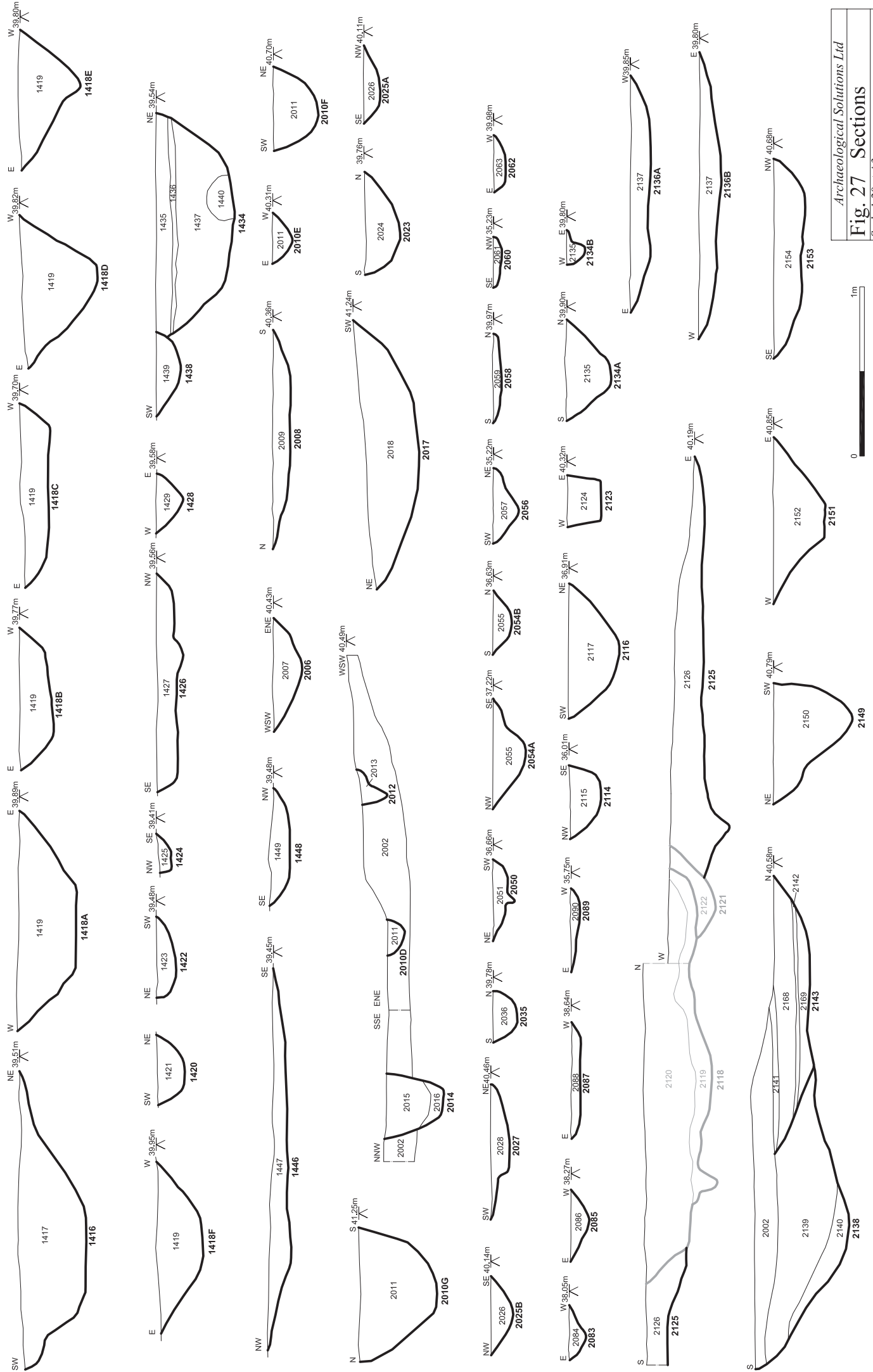
UNDATED FEATURES (continued)

Features with no terminus post or ante quem



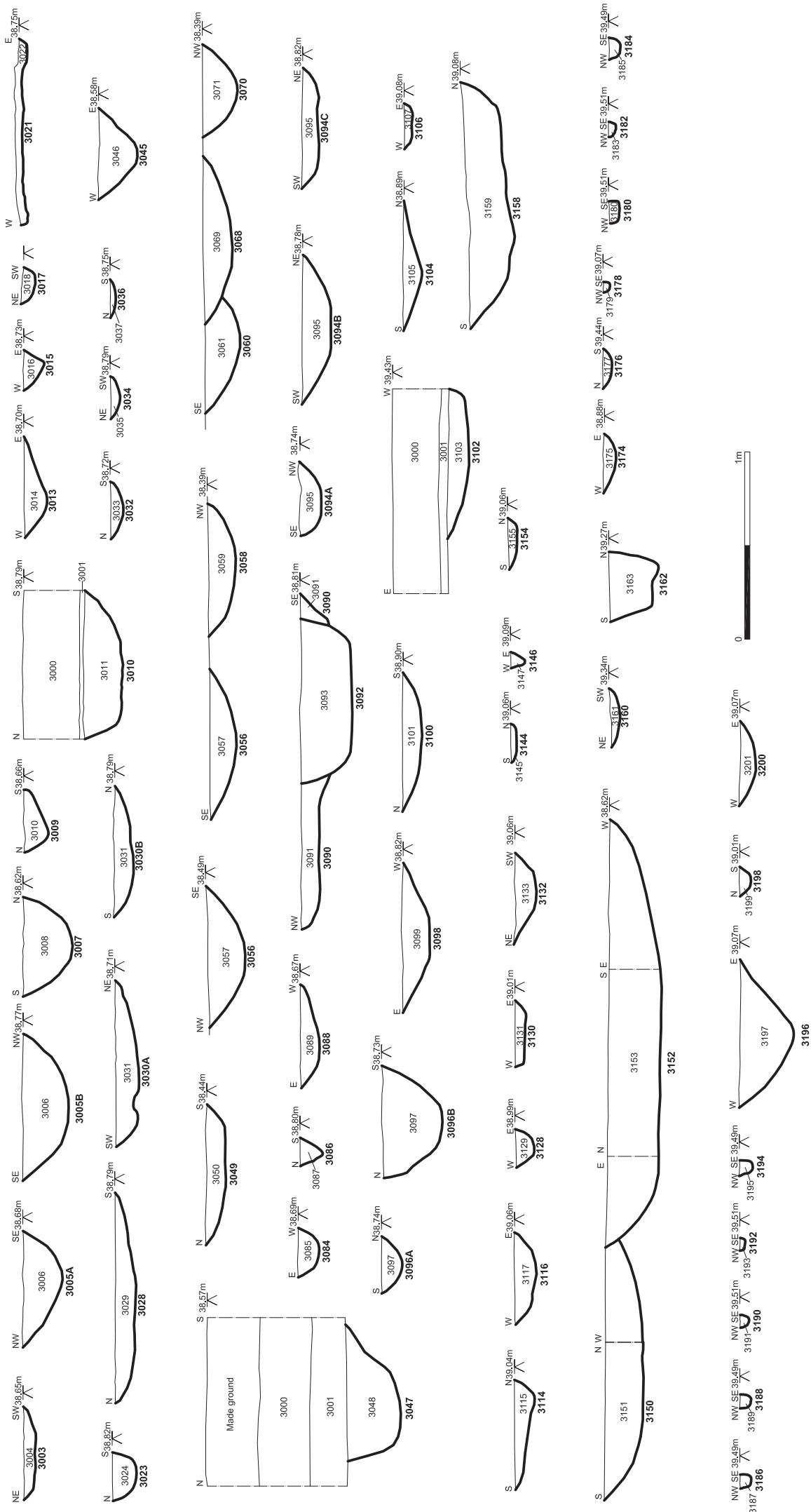
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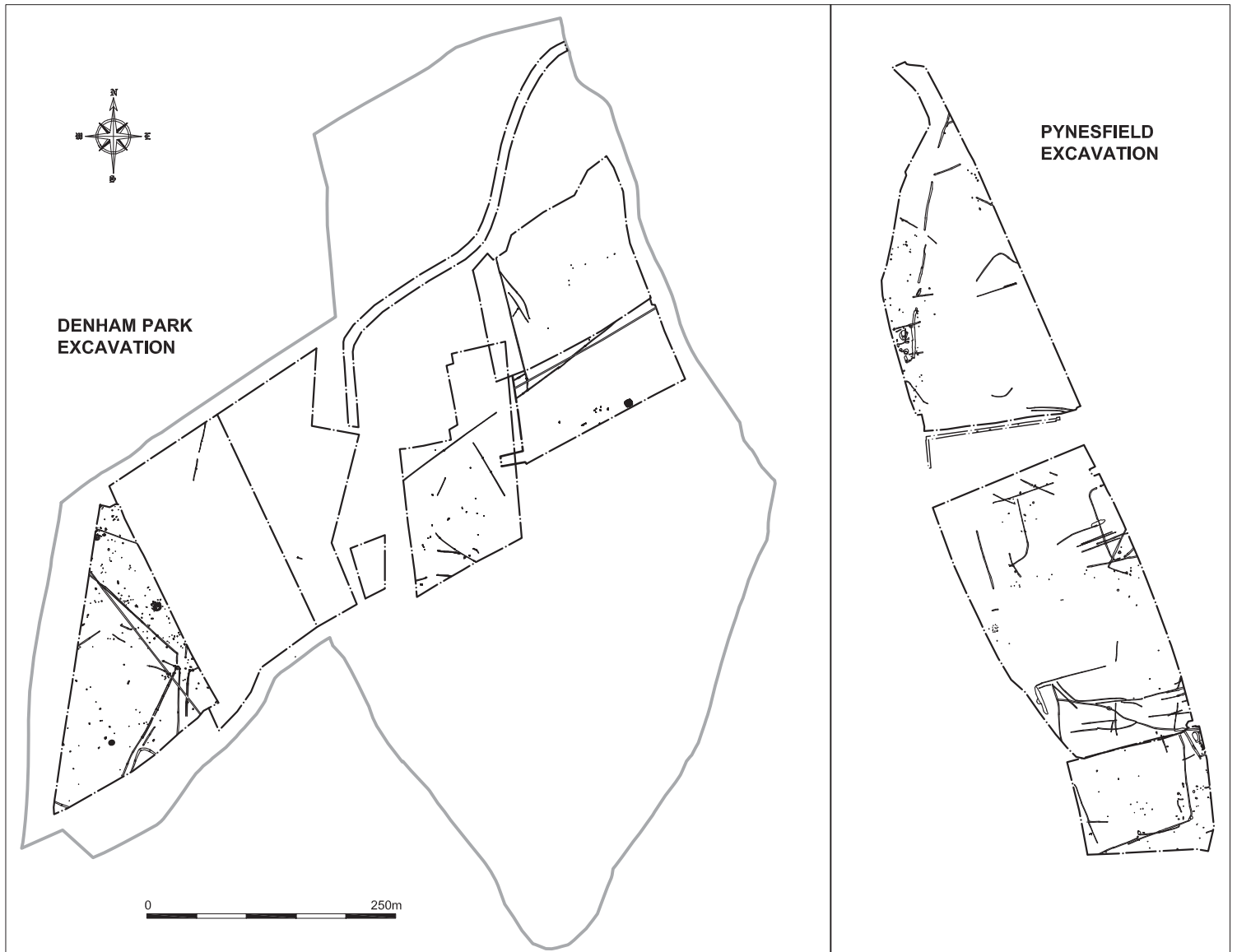
Features with no terminus post or ante quem



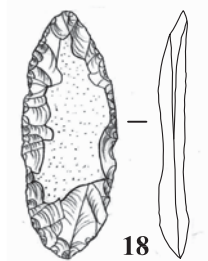
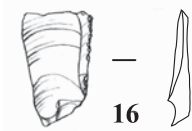
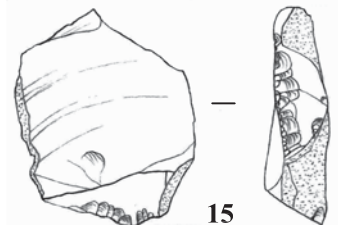
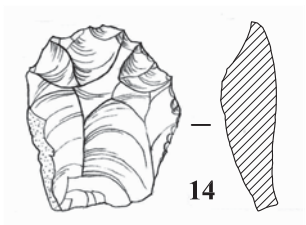
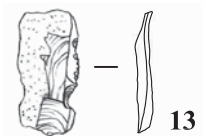
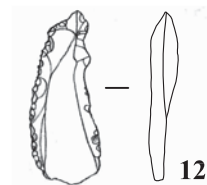
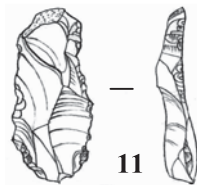
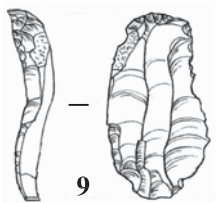
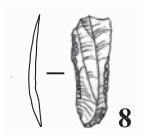
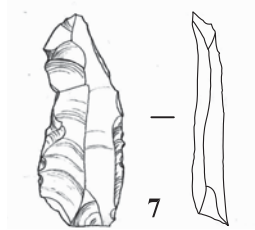
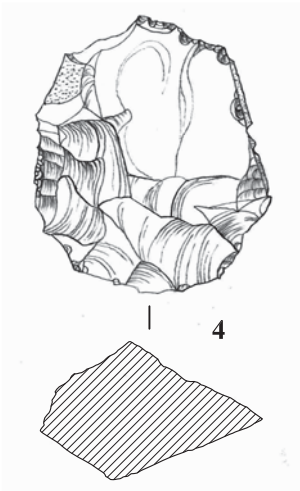
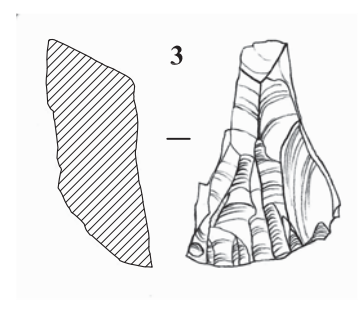
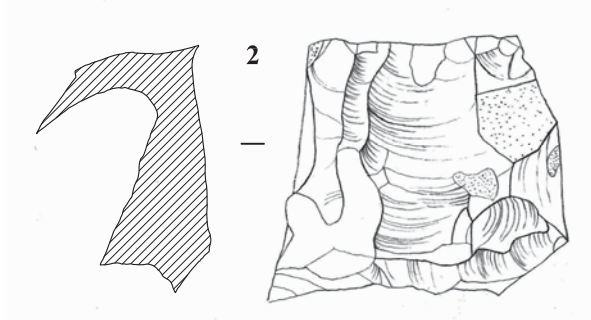
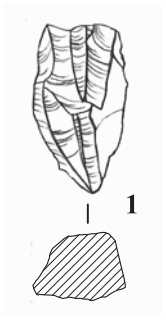
UNDATED FEATURES (continued)

Features with no terminus post or ante quem

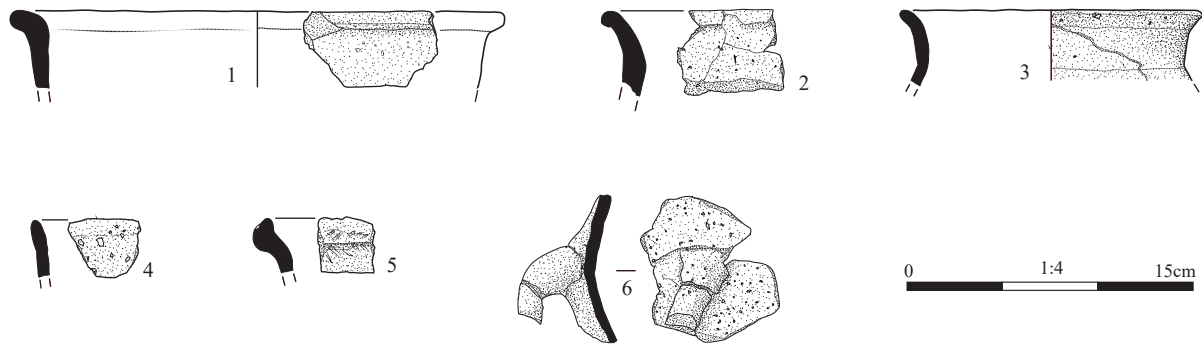




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Fig. 29 Comparison with Denham excavation
Scale 1:6000 at A4
Pynesfield, Denham, Hertfordshire (P7050)



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Fig. 30 Flint
Scale 1:1 at A4
Pynesfield (P7050)



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Fig. 31 Pottery illustrations
Scale 1:4 at A4
Pynesfield (P7050)