Neolithic, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon remains on land off Hazelend Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire

Excavation Report

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Neolithic, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon remains on land off Hazelend Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire

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Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

Summary

Between the 23rd of January and the 3rd of May 2017 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) undertook a 5.36ha excavation on land on either side of Hazelend Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire (TL 49261 23156). The archaeological works revealed evidence for a Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape, along with a small amount of Anglo-Saxon settlement-related remains.

The earliest activity consisted of tree throws and a series of pits (both in groups and dispersed) containing assemblages of struck flint and Early Neolithic pottery. Several very substantial tree throws were also identified containing a midden-style basal fill which produced large quantities of flint, the largest single assemblage totalling 1,124 pieces. Notably, virtually no flintwork or pottery dating to the Late Neolithic period was found on the site.

The majority of the remains uncovered date from the Bronze Age period. The Early Bronze Age was represented by funerary remains in the form of a 'mini' barrow, urned and unurned cremations and an unusual small sub-rectangular enclosure with ancillary chamber which has been interpreted as some form of shrine or funerary/ceremonial structure. The remnant of a ditched field system was the main feature dating to the Middle Bronze Age, along with two enclosures. It is of interest that the ditches that form this field system appear to respect the Early Bronze Age shrine. Features dating to the Late Bronze Age dominated the site with enclosure ditches, unurned cremations, dispersed small pits, storage pits and posthole structures all being identified. Of particular note was a three-sided enclosure which contained close to 8kg of pottery.

Low-level Anglo-Saxon remains were also recorded on the lower slopes of the site and comprised a highly truncated sunken-feature building (SFB) containing Early-Middle Saxon pottery, fired clay and metalwork. Modern field boundary ditches and a small collection of pits were also identified across the site.

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The excavation was coordinated by the author and supervised by Neal Mason. Hand excavation was undertaken by Emily Abrehart, Lexi Dawson, Sarah Gallagher, Steve Graham, Katie Hutton, Gosia Kwiatkowska, Paddy Lambert, Joanna Nastaszyc, Daria Tsybaeva and Andrzej Zanko. Machine excavation was provided by Breheny and principally overseen by Steve Graham, with the assistance of Katie Lee-Smith. The site survey was undertaken by Dave Brown and Neal Mason using a Leica GS08 GPS. Survey processing was carried out by Gareth Rees.

Thanks also go to Alison Tinniswood and Simon Wood from the Hertfordshire Natural, Historic and Built Environment Advisory Team for monitoring the work. The various finds processors and specialists, along with the illustrators and editor are also thanked for their contributions. The project was managed by Richard Mortimer (fieldwork) and Matt Brudenell (post-excavation).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction and project scope

1.1.1 OA East was commissioned by Countryside Properties to undertake a series of open-area excavations on land off Hazelend Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire (TL 49261 23156; Fig.1) ahead of the construction of a new housing development and associated country park.

1.1.2 The archaeological investigations began with a Desk-Based Assessment (DBA, Fletcher 2012) which highlighted the potential for sub-surface remains of various dates within the development area. A geophysical survey followed (Bartlett 2012) which built upon these results by identifying various sub-surface anomalies worthy of investigation. A trial trench evaluation consisting of 41 trenches was subsequently undertaken, which revealed features of prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval date (Fletcher 2013).

1.1.3 Taking into account the results of these preliminary works, archaeological mitigation for the site required the investigation of four open area excavations. A further eight evaluation trenches were also positioned across the site, with mitigation stipulating the potential for expanding the excavation areas dependent upon the additional trenching results. The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with a Specification prepared by OA East (Bush & Mortimer 2016). The excavation areas were targeted upon the previously evaluated and characterised archaeological remains, following which a Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA) was produced (Bush 2018).

1.1.4 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of archaeological remains within the proposed development area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

1.1.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with Bishop's Stortford Museum in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The town of Bishop's Stortford is located on the Hertfordshire/Essex border, just 2km west of Stanstead airport and around 10km north of Harlow. The site itself is located on the northern limit of the town, with the A120 forming the northern boundary of the development area. The rest of the development area is bounded to the west by Farnham Road, to the south by Michaels Road and to the east by the River Stort. The site is also bisected by Hazelend Road.

1.2.2 Topographically, the site sits on the southern tip of a high flat peninsula between the River Stort, to the south-east and Bourne Brook, to the south-west (Fig. 2). The River Stort and its various tributaries have had a major impact on the topography of the area. The plateau upon which the site is located, lies at around 82.3m OD, gently gives way to the Stort Valley, at a height of around 59.2m OD.

1.2.3 The site is located on a bedrock geology of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation, overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton to the west of Hazelend Road; and to the east by head deposits of clay, silt,

sand and gravel (BGS n.d). The overlying soils are highly fertile and support rich pasture and deciduous woodland (Soilscapes n.d.).

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 A 1.5km radius HER search was undertaken (search request 229/19) for the site (Fig. 3). Due to it being located on the edge of Bishop's Stortford, a large number of the known heritage assets in the area relate to post-medieval and modern extant buildings in the town centre. There are, nonetheless, multiple other records in the wider environs relating to earlier remains.

Prehistoric (c.500,000-800BC)

1.3.2 A small number of prehistoric findspots are known from the area: a Palaeolithic Acheulian hand axe (MHT1091) has been found close to the River Stort, just south of the site. Around 1km to the north-east of the site, a further Palaeolithic hand axe (MHT2144) has also been collected. At the centre of the town, a Mesolithic tranchet axe along with an assemblage of flakes and cores (MHT2849) have also been recovered close to the River Stort, and further Mesolithic flints have also been recovered to the west (MHT2133). Bronze Age struck flint has also been collected on the edge of the River Stort (MHT31531).

1.3.3 In terms of archaeological remains, during the Bishop's Stortford North evaluation (EHT7238) located on land immediately west of the current site, a pit containing Mid to Late Neolithic and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was uncovered in one of the trenches (MHT30302). The same evaluation also identified a ditch, which was probably part of a rectangular enclosure, containing Late Bronze Age pottery (MHT30300).

1.3.4 A series of archaeological works off Dunmow Road around the football ground on the south-eastern edge of Bishop's Stortford has revealed extensive occupation and funerary remains dating from the Early Bronze Age through to the Roman period (MHT9815, MHT9816 and MHT10181; not illustrated).

Iron Age and Roman (c.800BC-AD410)

1.3.5 A series of archaeological works, predominantly across the north-western outskirts of Bishop's Stortford has shown that Iron Age activity is concentrated across this area. Middle Iron Age pottery (MHT31374) has been recorded as coming from a pit uncovered during an evaluation off Farnham Road (EHT8328). Archaeological works (EHT7149) around 1km south-west of the current site off Dane O'Coys Road revealed a ditch containing sherds of Late Iron Age pottery along with Roman tegula roof tile and animal bone (MHT17995). The Bishop's Stortford North evaluation uncovered a variety of Late Iron Age remains, including a large circular ring ditch/possible shrine associated with Late Iron Age pottery, animal bone, burnt flint and fired clay (MHT30299). A geophysical survey (EHT7237) ahead of the evaluation at Bishop's Stortford North revealed an extensive complex of pits and ditches just north of the above site off Dane O'Coys Road. The trenching confirmed the presence of archaeological features containing substantial amounts of Late Iron Age remains (MHT30301).

1.3.6 Roman remains are most prevalent in the centre of Bishop's Stortford, probably because the A120 follows the route of Stane Street Roman road (MHT4680), which ran from St Albans to Colchester via Braughing. Around this location, where the Roman road crossed the River Stort findspots of a coin of Constantinian and associated pottery sherds has been recovered from the former Fox Public House on Rye Street (MHT2134). Further pottery sherds (MHT2141) a coin of Antoninus Pius (MHT2143) and coins of Trajan, Vespasian and Hadrian (MHT1343) have also been collected from nearby.

1.3.7 Archaeological works along Rye Street have revealed a Roman roadside settlement and associated cemetery (MHT512, MHT513, MHT514, MHT1435, MHT2136, MHT6520, MHT30867, MHT6505, MHT9868, MHT12051 and MHT13755) dating from around the 1st to 4th centuries AD. Other findspots in the vicinity of this site clearly relate to this settlement (MHT18316, MHT18783, MHT2140, MHT2142, MHT2260, MHT2132, MHT15706).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval (c.AD410-1500)

1.3.8 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon remains in this location are completely absent, however the settlement is supposedly located in the centre of modern Bishop's Stortford, at the time of the Domesday Survey (in 1086) the settlement was known as *Steortford.*

1.3.9 Also situated in the centre of the modern town are the remains of Waytemore Castle (MHT28) an 11th century motte and bailey castle with keep. The motte is a Scheduled Monument and the keep is Grade I Listed. The Castle had a prison on it by the 13th century (MHT13250, not illustrated), which was in use until it was demolished in 1649. Human remains (MHT9812, not illustrated) have been uncovered at this location and are believed to be the remains of former prisoners.

Post-medieval and modern (c.AD1500+)

1.3.10 The vast majority of the HER records in this area relate to extant post-medieval buildings (*e.g.* MHT6291, MHT6791, MHT10007 and MHT10732) and bridges (such as MHT5143, MHT5637 and MHT5638) within Bishop's Stortford itself.

1.3.11 Several records of brickfields, brick kiln sites and quarries in the vicinity of the site indicate the extraction of the local mineral resource for building materials. Brickgrounds were identified at Foxdells Farm (MHT6858) from the 1838 Tithe Award and earthworks are visible east of the farm showing the extent of the clay pits. Another brickfield site has been identified from the 1896 Ordnance Survey Map at Rye Street (MHT6860). Glasscocks brickworks on Stansted Road (MHT6862) comprised three brick kiln fields and a brick ground, all identified from the 1838 Tithe and 1898 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map. A further chalk pit (MHT6861) north-east of the site is also shown on the 1839 Tithe Map.

1.3.12 Within the site itself on the western side of Hazelend Road, a gravel pit (MHT18778) has also been identified from the 1898 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map. Also within the site, on the eastern side of Hazelend Road is a 19th century racecourse (MHT18661), which is labelled on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map.

1.3.13 A post-medieval and 20th century chalk pit, lime works and possible chalk mine is also located on Farnham Road (MHT15482). Named on current mapping as the Old Lime Works it comprises a building by the road with an extensive disused quarry behind.

1.3.14 A number of 19th and 20th century military remains are recorded across Bishop's Stortford and include a rifle range (MHT10759), a World War Two spigot mortar base located on Rye Street (MHT6947) and a World War Two pillbox on Cannons Mill Lane (MHT6948).

Undated

1.3.15 An evaluation (EHT8380) undertaken just 100m west of the current site, off Farnham Road, uncovered a small number of pits which were devoid of datable material (MHT31487).

1.3.16 A series of undated water meadow drains have been identified from 1946 RAF Aerial photographs; MHT10229 is located to the immediate south of the site and MHT10230 located much further south which, when in use occupied the whole area north of the river between Rye Street and the railway line. These are in areas marked "Liable to Floods" on the later 19th century maps.

1.4 Previous archaeological works

Geophysical survey

1.4.1 The geophysical survey (EHT7235; Bartlett 2012) identified strong magnetic disturbances indicative of post-medieval field boundaries in the field to the west of Hazelend Road (Fig. 4). Anomalies immediately south of the A120 corresponded to likely brickfield activity in this vicinity. A conspicuous irregular curving ditch-like feature was also identified across the centre of the site. Lying across the slope, it probably indicated an accumulation of sediment at a break in the slope, or perhaps be a naturally silted former channel. The fields on the eastern side of Hazelend Road contained dense magnetic anomalies, the kind which would be consistent with the presence of former quarry pits in-filled with imported debris.

1.4.2 One clear anomaly of archaeological interest was identified in the form of circular feature within a possible larger but incomplete enclosure, located near the centre of the site. This was interpreted as a possible prehistoric hut circle within an enclosure.

Aerial photographic assessment

1.4.3 Assessment of aerial photographs (Cox 2012) of the site and surrounding area revealed that the development area had been heavily ploughed since the 1940s, with the land next to the river being pasture (Fig. 4). By the 1960s the land to the west of Hazelend Road had had the majority of its field boundaries and wooded area removed to create bigger fields, with the land in its current form having been created in 1973; with the A120 being laid in 1989.

1.4.4 An extensive area of discoloration immediately to the south of the A120 suggested a borrow-pit or compound area related to the construction of the road, however some

of the aerial photographs suggested that ditches of archaeological origin could also be located in this area.

Hazelend Road evaluation

1.4.5 During the evaluation (EHT7236; Fletcher 2013), trenches on the western side of Hazelend Road revealed evidence of Neolithic flint working from residual struck flints, a substantial Early Bronze Age ring ditch, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditches, a possible fenceline and storage pits, along with post-medieval quarrying. On the east side of Hazelend Road, a significant 6th-7th century pottery assemblage recovered from a shallow feature in Trench 41 indicated the possible presence of nearby settlement (Fig. 4).

Farnham Road evaluation

1.4.6 An evaluation undertaken on land immediately adjacent to the current site on the south-western side of Farnham Road (EHT8328; Clover 2016) identified a single pit containing sherds from a burnished jar of probable Middle Iron Age date. This feature was *c*.80m south-west of Area B on the current site.

Bishop's Stortford North evaluation

1.4.7 Located to the immediate west of the current site, the 148ha development has undergone three phases of archaeological evaluation (EHT7238; Jackson 2012, Bush 2013, Kozimiński & Keir 2018). The result of this work has identified several areas of archaeological activity.

1.4.8 The majority of the archaeological remains date from the Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age periods. Some material of Neolithic date was also encountered, and it is likely that a Middle Bronze Age field system and enclosures lie within the eastern half of the area. Remains identified included an area of Late Bronze Age storage pits, a prehistoric barrow, a large Late Bronze Age to Early Roman occupation site, and an Early Roman field system. Features on the easternmost side of the evaluated area (closest to the current fieldwork site), consisted of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age ditches and settlement remains.

Bishop's Stortford North excavations

1.4.9 Preliminary results from the excavations at the Bishop's Stortford North development (EHT7684; Kier 2014) have uncovered Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age settlement-related activity, Late Bronze Age cremations, an Early to Middle Iron Age enclosed settlement, a Late Iron Age/Early Roman cremations and inhumations and probable associated enclosure and a Roman cultivation system.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The principal object of this archaeological investigation was to determine the character (nature, date, complexity and extent) of any features recorded in previous investigations and any new features recorded.

2.1.2 The excavation was undertaken with the following general aims:

- To mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains, as it would have seriously impacted upon these remains;
- To preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation areas by record;
- To attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

2.2 Original research aims

2.2.1 On the basis of the results of the evaluation the following original research objectives were laid out in the Specification (Bush & Mortimer 2016), prior to the commencement of the archaeological works:

Neolithic flintworking

2.2.2 An assemblage of 68 Early Neolithic struck flints was recovered during the evaluation. No definitive contemporary features were identified, therefore the extent of Neolithic activity across the site required clarification

Bronze Age ring ditch

2.2.3 The small ring ditch located at the highest point in the site (with possible central post and external bank) was radiocarbon dated to the very start of the Middle Bronze Age period. It required full investigation in order to ascertain its function and significance

Late Bronze Age storage pits

2.2.4 Two storage pits were uncovered during the evaluation, with two of the largest pottery assemblages coming from these pits. Therefore, the extent of these storage pits needed investigation

Anglo-Saxon activity

2.2.5 A total of 40 sherds of late 6th to 7th century pottery was recovered from a single feature in a trench on the south side of Hazelend Road. The large assemblage could be indicative of settlement-related activity in the vicinity. Angle-Saxon remains are rare in this part of Hertfordshire, therefore any further contemporary features needed to be identified.

2.3 Updated research aims

2.3.1 Further research objectives were identified during the process of the project and set out in the PXA (Bush 2018, 23-24). The updated research aims are built upon those in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011). Objectives identified are italicised below and are followed by a brief

discussion as to how the results of the fieldwork can add to the debate on the specific research themes.

Neolithic flintworking

2.3.2 The substantial Early Neolithic flint assemblage recovered, predominantly from tree throws, is regionally significant and has the potential to provide further insights into Early Neolithic depositional processes, lithic technology and duration/character of occupation activity. Archaeological works at Stansted airport (just *c*.5km to the east) has also identified Neolithic tree throws containing flintwork (Cooke *et al*. 2008) and has been interpreted as indicating large scale woodland clearance.

Neolithic settlement

2.3.3 The archaeological record for the Neolithic is dominated by monuments, usually of a funerary and/or ceremonial nature. Evidence for the more everyday activities of this period, such as flintworking, agriculture, unenclosed settlement and pit groups, is underrepresented. This is partly a result of the fact that monumental sites are more easily identifiable by aerial photographs. Thus, more work is needed to reduce this bias. The archaeological works at Hazelend has identified extensive pitting, containing both flint and pottery assemblages, which will contribute to this data. Comparison of the variability in flintwork associated with different pottery types and/or depositional contexts could also provide further insights into the character of settlement activities.

Middle Neolithic and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age absence

2.3.4 A notable aspect of the finds assemblage from Hazelend, particularly that of the flintwork, is the almost complete lack of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age material. The funerary remains are the only confirmed Early Bronze Age features, with the backfilling of the shrine (Structure 1) being radiocarbon dating to 1885-1695 BC and the infilling of the barrow (Structure 2) having been radiocarbon dated to 1669-1521 BC (the very start of the Middle Bronze Age). The biconical urn with horseshoe handle decoration is also typologically Early Bronze Age. The cremated bone within the urn has been radiocarbon dated as 1732-1546 BC. After such concentrated Early Neolithic activity on the site, explanations as to why this did not continue should be sought. Looking to the wider landscape may provide the answer.

Relationship between monumental and domestic sites

2.3.5 Where monuments and settlement remains are identified together, it is important to investigate the relationship between the two. The possible shrine (Structure 1) identified at the site can be considered of particular interest. It was encircled by pits containing occupational remains, whereas the shrine itself was apparently devoid of such material; potentially indicating a more monumental purpose. However, the very definition of this structure as a shrine should still be considered somewhat uncertain, due to the lack of comparable excavated examples.

Bronze Age funerary remains

2.3.6 Burial practices during this period are variable, with urned and unurned cremations being represented on the site and being radiocarbon dated to both the Early and Late Bronze Age. Structures 1 and 2 also add an extra dimension to the funerary pattern at

this location. The correlation between funeral and settlement sites needs further investigation; as this relationship will aid in our understanding of landscape use at this time. On the current site, the cremations appeared to be scattered, with no clear topographic or geographic relation and seemingly interspersed amongst domestic/agricultural remains.

Bronze Age flintworking

2.3.7 Two small but notable assemblages of later prehistoric (*i.e.* post-Early Bronze Age) flint were collected from Enclosures 2 and 3. These are comparable to assemblages recovered from Stansted airport (McLaren 2010) and therefore should be considered of local importance. The utilisation of later prehistoric flint across this area could be investigated further.

Late Bronze Age pottery

2.3.8 The vast majority of the pottery recovered from the site is attributed to the Late Bronze Age period (some 20kg). Typological identification of later Bronze Age pottery is considered a priority across this region. Analysis of the Hazelend assemblage shows that there are almost no decorated sherds. The occurrence and abundance of fine wares versus coarse wares should also be addressed, as this can differ markedly from site to site.

Evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation in Hertfordshire

2.3.9 It is increasingly apparent that an Anglo-Saxon presence does not exist in any definitive way across Hertfordshire. Therefore, identifying material culture of the period, particularly that of Early Saxon date (AD 410-650), and thus establishing a chronological framework, is a priority. The discovery of an SFB on the site, in conjunction with the pottery assemblage recovered during the evaluation, would indicate an Early/Middle Saxon presence in this locality, which should be considered of importance.

2.4 Fieldwork methodology

2.4.1 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, local and national planning policies, and the WSI (Bush & Mortimer 2016).

2.4.2 Machine excavation was carried out by two 20 tonne tracked 360˚excavators using 2m wide flat bladed ditching buckets and 20 tonne dumper trucks. All machine excavation was carried out under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.4.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.4.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Digital photographs were taken of all features and deposits.

2.4.5 A total of 132 bulk soil samples were taken from features in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful micro- and macro-botanical data.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The archaeological works at Hazelend Road uncovered evidence of Early Neolithic, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon activity. The development area (totalling 21.2ha) was subject to four open area excavations. The excavation areas were located on land either side of Hazelend Road. The sizes of each area are listed below in Table 1 and their locations with all archaeological features shown in Figure 5.

Area	*Size (ha)*
A	0.05
B	4.24
C	0.32
D	0.75
Total	5.36

Table 1: Size of excavation areas

3.1.2 Topsoil (150, 200, 238, 400) across the site consisted of a dark brown grey clay silt, between *c*.0.2m and *c*.0.5m in thickness, containing very low levels of modern debris. The subsoil (201, 239, 401) consisted of a mid brown orange gravelly silt, up to *c*.0.3m thick. A sizeable assemblage of unstratified finds was recovered from the interface between the subsoil and natural geology during the machine strip, comprising 53 pieces of struck flint and 28 sherds (89g) of Bronze Age pottery, indicative of high levels of truncation across the site. The natural geology varied across the site, with orange silt and sandy gravels being identified on the higher ground (across Areas A and B). This gave way to a red gravelly clay at the base of the slope (Areas B and C). On the eastern side of Hazelend Road, the geology comprised orange clays and gravels.

3.1.3 Where possible features have been dated on the basis of their associated pottery and/or radiocarbon dating and have been assigned to a period.

3.1.4 The periods are as follows:

Period 1: Early Neolithic (*c*.4000-3000BC)

Period 2: Bronze Age (*c*.2500-500BC)

Period 2.1: Early Bronze Age (*c.*2500-1600BC)

Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age (*c.*1600-1200BC)

Period 2.3: Late Bronze Age (*c.*1200-800BC)

Period 3: Early to Middle Saxon (*c*.AD410-850)

Period 4: Modern (*c*.1700+)

Undated

3.1.5 The following feature descriptions are supplemented by a context list included as Appendix A, and specialist reports are included as Appendices B and C. Area and feature plans are provided in Figures 5-24 and supplemented by a selection of section drawings and photographs (Plates 1-25). The cut numbers for ditches are referred to by their lowest cut number, with all other associated cuts only listed in the first instance.

3.2 Additional trenching

3.2.1 A total of eight trenches (numbered 42 to 49) measuring 50m by 2.1m were excavated prior to the commencement of open-area stripping to test the potential for further archaeological remains. These trenches were located around the edges of Areas B and C (Fig. 5). The only archaeological remains identified were in Trench 44, situated on the north of Area B. The remains were comprised of modern quarrying which extended across the trench for *c*.40.5m.

3.3 Period 1: Early Neolithic (*c.*3800-3500BC)

3.3.1 Early Neolithic remains were identified across Areas B and C (Figs 6-6b) and were represented by tree throws and pits (both scattered and clustered). Pottery and struck flint assemblages were recovered from a proportion of these features (Fig. 11). Features included in this period which did not produce datable finds have been grouped by their proximity and similar morphology.

Tree throws

3.3.2 A total of 66 natural tree throws were excavated across Areas B, C and D. All the tree throws were either broadly sub-circular or irregular in plan. The smaller examples predominantly had broadly wide U-shaped profiles, whilst the larger were more irregular. Fills varied from mid red brown sandy silts to mid orange brown silty clays. A total of 77g of Early Neolithic pottery, 11g of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery and 102 struck flints were collected across all the features.

3.3.3 The tree throws were generally very scattered across the excavation area, the only noticeable clustering was seen in the vicinity of Pit Group 3 (see below).

Cut	*Fill*	*Area*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Pottery*	*Flint (no.)*	*Environmental*
413	414	B	1	0.58	0.12			
415	416	B	1.7	1.5	0.22			
417	418	B	1.12	0.89	0.22			
426	427	B	1.6	1	0.2			
428	429	B	2.12	1.58	0.32		3	
430	431	B	0.54	0.42	0.07			
465	464	B	0.9	0.8	0.09			
489	488	B	>0.6	0.5	0.2		4	No remains
514	511-513	B	1.4	1.3	0.7			
525	526	B	0.9	0.8	0.27			
591	590	B	0.74	0.62	0.12			
592	593	B	0.6	0.5	0.09			
626	652-653	B	2	1.55	0.44		14	
627	654	B	0.82	0.7	0.2			
642	643	B	1.2	1	0.4	11g ENeo	14	
655	656	B	1.74	0.9	0.28			
661	662, 664	B	1.1	0.9	0.38		8	
681	682	B	1.6	0.9	0.26		1	
686	685	B	2.1	1.3	0.14	3g ENeo		
687	688	B	1.25	0.6	0.26			
691	689-690	B	1.1	0.62	0.28		6	Rare charcoal
739	740	B	1.8	1.09	0.4			
745	746	B	0.88	0.6	0.2			
754	753	B	1.8	0.9	0.22			

826	825	B	2	0.9	0.18		1	
828	827	B	2.6	0.7	0.22			
839	840-841	B	4.25	3	0.46			
850	851	B	0.7	0.46	0.16			
864	865	B	0.9	0.4	0.22		1	No remains
866	867	B	1.4	0.9	0.3			
868	869-870	B	0.8	0.6	0.23			Moderate charcoal
984	985	B	0.74	0.63	0.12			
994	995	B	2	1.2	0.34			
1081	1080	B	1.5	1.24	0.32			Rare charcoal
1086	1087	B	1.15	0.95	0.18			
1094	1095	B	1.9	0.75	0.23			
1114	1115	B	2.97	1.8	0.35		1	
1131	1132	B	1.43	1.15	0.33			
1138	1139	B	1.8	0.8	0.31			
1157	1158	B	1.35	1.3	0.25			
1175	1176	B	2.11	0.68	0.35			Rare charred hazelnut, abundant charcoal
1215	1216	B	2.9	0.53	0.15			
1238	1239	B	1.9	1.65	0.18			
1258	1259	B	1.04	0.76	0.2			
1312	1311	B	1.4	1	0.4			
1326	1325	B	0.9	0.8	0.12			
1383	1382	B	0.62	0.56	0.17			
1401	1402	B	0.91	0.6	0.13			
1406	1405	B	2	0.74	0.27	11g LNeo/EBA	6	
1409	1408	B	1.5	0.55	0.16		7	
1428	1427	B	1.26	0.56	0.16		1	
1444	1443	B	2	0.5	0.15	8g ENeo	3	
1446	1445	B	0.8	0.6	0.18			
1447	1448	B	1.27	0.38	0.09		2	
1461	1462	B	3.5	1.82	0.44	9g ENeo	6	
1465	1463-1464	B	1.8	0.98	0.48	37g ENeo	1	Rare charred hazelnuts and charcoal
1470	1471	B	0.95	0.34	0.11			
1501	1502	B	1.45	1.3	0.38	1g ENeo	5	
1536	1535	B	2.1	0.7	0.15	5g ENeo	18	
157	156	C	2.9	1.2	0.5	3g ENeo		Rare charcoal
207	206	D	0.9	0.9	0.1			

Table 2: Quantification of tree throws across the site

3.3.4 The most notable tree throws were **161** (Plate 1), **942**, **980**, **1135** (Plate 2) and **1327** because unlike all the others, they contained a basal midden-type fill comprising of mid brown grey sandy silt which contained large finds assemblages. Tree throw **1135** in particular produced a very large flint assemblage of over 1000 pieces.

Cut	*Fill*	*Area*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Pottery*	*Flint (no.)*	*Environmental*
161	159, 160	C	2	1.5	0.5	43g ENeo, 28g fired clay	220	Abundant charcoal
942	943, 953, 954, 961-965	B	4.4	3.4	0.8	79g ENeo	30	
980	979, 981	B	3.38	2.2	0.79	177g ENeo	35	
1135	1133-1134	B	4.65	4	0.65	64g ENeo	1,124	Rare cereals and charcoal
1327	1328-1329	B	5	5	0.6	57g ENeo	13	

Table 3: Quantification of notable tree throw features

Pits

Pit Group 1

3.3.5 Situated *c*.20m to the north-west of Enclosure 1 (see Period 2.2 below) was Pit Group 1, which consisted of 13 pits and a small spread (476) which extended across an area measuring approximately 25m square (Fig. 7). The majority of the pits were broadly circular in plan, with the smaller pits having gently sloping sides and concave bases (Plate 3). The larger pits had much more steeply sloping sides. The fills predominantly consisted of mid orange brown silty sands and clay sands, however mid grey brown clay silts were also recorded. The finds assemblage from this group comprised 421g of Early Neolithic pottery and 188 struck flints. Environmental remains were poor with only low quantities of cereals and charcoal being seen.

Cut	*Fill*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Pottery*	*Flint (no.)*	*Environmental*
410	408, 409	1	1	0.32		12	Rare cereals
425	424	0.4	0.4	0.17	11g ENeo	1	
432	433	0.61	0.61	0.23	249g ENeo	53	Rare cereals, moderate charred hazelnuts
437	438	1.26	0.8	0.36		14	No remains
439	440	0.9	0.75	0.18			
468	469	0.98	0.98	0.34			No remains
470	471	1.1	1.1	0.34	5g ENeo	12	No remains
472	473	0.35	0.35	0.28			
474	475	0.9	0.9	0.43		10	Rare cereals and charcoal
-	476	-	-	-	8g ENeo	3	
1003	1001, 1002	1.55	0.68	0.3	5g ENeo	2	
1005	1004	0.75	0.5	0.27	1g ENeo	1	
1020	1018, 1019	1.5	0.98	0.5	41g ENeo	6	
1027	1023-1026	1.5	0.44	0.7	101g ENeo	4	

Table 4: Pit Group 1 quantification

Pit Group 2

3.3.6 Pit Group 2 covered a large area, *c*.40m by 46m, to the west and south of Structure 2 (see Period 2.1 below). A notable cluster of tree throws was also exposed within this area (Fig. 8). The majority of the pits has gently sloping sides with a concave base (Plate 4), however several pits had much steeper profiles. They were filled with mid orange brown or mid grey brown silty sands and clays.

3.3.7 The finds assemblage from this expansive group of 28 pits and 11 tree throws produced just 23 struck flints and no pottery. Whilst a considerable number of the features were devoid of datable finds, they have been incorporated into this group due to their clear clustering in this location.

Cut	*Fill*	*Feature*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Flint (no.)*	*Environmental*
660	659	pit	1.2	1	0.23	9	
814	813	pit	0.6	0.6	0.2	2	
816	815	pit	0.7	0.65	0.08		
818	817	pit	0.67	0.6	0.16	2	Abundant charcoal
822	821	pit	0.88	0.88	0.2		

829	830	pit	0.4	0.3	0.14		
831	832	pit	0.9	0.8	0.3		
833	834	pit	0.8	0.8	0.3	1	
853	854	pit	0.6	0.6	0.09	2	Rare charcoal
859	860	pit	0.6	0.6	0.32		
861	862, 863	pit	0.85	0.85	0.28	5	Abundant charcoal
899	900	pit	1.2	0.74	0.24		No remains
928	929	pit	0.3	0.3	0.12		
930	931	pit	0.3	0.3	0.16		
934	935	pit	0.31	0.31	0.08		
937	936	pit	1.3	1.3	0.3	1	
939	938	pit	1.34	1.34	0.22		
941	940	pit	0.4	0.4	0.11		
945	946	pit	0.75	0.55	0.13		
947	948, 949	pit	0.5	0.45	0.1	1	Rare cereals, abundant charcoal
969	968	pit	0.5	0.5	0.2		
1057	1056	pit	1.18	1.02	0.32		
1059	1058	pit	0.96	0.86	0.16		
1061	1060	pit	0.64	0.5	0.18		
1076	1077	pit	0.22	0.18	0.15		
1078	1079	pit	0.21	0.16	0.08		
1509	1510	pit	0.5	0.5	0.07		
1513	1514	pit	0.26	0.26	0.13		
624	625	tree throw	1.18	0.9	0.4		
824	823	tree throw	2	1.9	0.24		
837	838	tree throw	1.2	1	0.38		
857	858	tree throw	2.1	1.7	0.58		
952	950, 951	tree throw	2	1.1	0.42		
956	955	tree throw	2.8	0.6	0.3		
960	959	tree throw	1.7	1	0.2		
967	966	tree throw	1.39	0.9	0.24		
971	970	tree throw	2.27	1.2	0.48		
1066	1065, 1067	tree throw	1.5	1.06	0.32		
1071	1070, 1072	tree throw	1.35	0.68	0.26		

Table 5: Pit Group 2 quantification

Pit Group 3

3.3.8 This group comprised two pits which were located 'within' Period 3.3 Enclosure 3 (Fig. 9).

3.3.9 Pit **543** was the more southerly of the pair. It was sub-circular in plan measuring 1.4m long, 0.8m wide and was 0.36m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. At the time of excavation then pit was thought to be a possible cremation due to the presence of a partially intact vessel, however the environmental samples did not produce any cremated remains. The basal fill of the pit (580) consisted of a 0.04m thick mid grey brown silty sand. Overlying this basal fill was a partial Early Neolithic vessel (579) with concave neck, sharp shoulder and a rounded rim (weighing 130g). This was followed by a 0.32m thick light brown orange silty sand (563) which contained 11 struck flints and 132g of Early Neolithic pottery. Environmental samples taken from all the fills produced moderate amounts of hazelnuts and charcoal.

3.3.10 Pit **562** was situated 1.7m to the north. It had a diameter of 1.1m and was 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a single mid brown silty sand (561) which contained 338g of Early Neolithic pottery and 36 struck flints. An environmental sample produced small amounts of hazelnut shells and charcoal. A

sample of *maliodeae* charcoal from this fill was radiocarbon dated to 3768-3647 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-75166, 4921 ± 32).

Pit Group 4

3.3.11 Pit Group 4 was situated around 20m to the north of Pit Group 1 and comprised five pits encompassing an area of around 9m by 14m. All the pits were broadly circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and concave bases, the only exception to this was pit **1050** which had near vertical sides and a flat base. All the pits, again with the exception of pit **1050** were filled with a mid red brown silty sand. Pit **1050** was filled with a dark grey brown silty sand. This group of five pits collectively produced 207g of Early Neolithic pottery and 11 struck flints.

Cut	*Fill*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Pottery*	*Flint (no.)*
505	506	0.48	0.43	0.06		1
507	508	0.54	0.39	0.18	33g ENeo	4
509	510	0.4	0.4	0.12	75g ENeo	
710	709	0.37	0.37	0.08	35g ENeo	3
1050	1049	0.4	0.4	0.26	64g ENeo	3

Table 6: Pit Group 4 quantification

Pit Group 5

3.3.12 A group of five small pits formed Pit Group 5 (Fig. 10). All the pits had vertical or steeply sloping sides with a concave base and were filled with a dark brown grey clay silt. Pit **423** was particularly notable because it showed evidence for *in situ* burning, with the natural geology around the pit being stained pink/grey (Fig. 10, S.204). A small assemblage of five struck flints was collected from a single pit within the group. Environmental remains were more fruitful, with high levels of charcoal being recovered from the fills.

Cut	*Fill*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Flint (no.)*	*Environmental*
420	419	0.4	0.3	0.06		
423	421, 422	0.3	0.25	0.26	5	Abundant charcoal
1010	1011	0.2	0.2	0.1		Frequent charcoal
1016	1017	0.38	0.23	0.21		Frequent charcoal
1032	1033	0.33	0.33	0.26		

Table 7: Pit Group 5 quantification

Miscellaneous pits and postholes

3.3.13 A number of scattered pits and postholes were identified across Area B (Figs 6a-6b). These features had no apparent grouping; however, the majority were broadly located on the higher ground across the north-westernmost half of the site.

3.3.14 All of the pits/postholes were either circular or sub-circular in plan with U- and open U-shaped profiles and fills comprising of dark grey brown sandy silts or mid red brown sandy silts (Plate 5). A total of 938g of Early Neolithic pottery, 48g of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery and 2g of pottery which was not closely datable (NCD) was recovered from across all the features, along with 141 struck flints. Environmental sampling predominantly produced charcoal.

3.3.15 Pit **546** (situated close to the north-westernmost limit of excavation) is particularly notable for the number of struck flints within its fill (Plate 6). It had a diameter of

0.66m and was 0.19m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The basal fill (545) consisted of 0.12m thick a dark grey sandy silt which contained 108 struck flints and 18g of Early Neolithic pottery. This was followed by a 0.07m thick mid grey sandy silt (544) which contained six struck flints. The flint assemblage recovered from this pit represents all stages of core reduction and has a significant number of blade-based pieces along with six retouched serrated pieces. An environmental sample taken from the basal fill only produced moderate levels of charcoal.

Cut	*Fill*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Pottery*	*Flint (no.)*	*Environmental*
520	519	3.1	0.7	0.4	48g LNeo/EBA	7	
532	533	0.5	0.57	0.9	2g NCD	8	Moderate cereals, rare charcoal
534	535	0.42	0.42	0.11			
536	537, 538	0.82	0.88	0.29	298g ENeo	26	
539	540	0.47	0.49	0.14		1	Rare charcoal
556	555	1	1	0.22		4	
586	587	0.29	0.25	0.08		3	
626	652, 653	2	1.55	0.44		14	
670	669	0.9	0.9	0.22		2	
691	589, 690	1.1	0.62	0.28		6	
700	699	0.38	0.25	0.05	96g ENeo		
1053	1054, 1055	1.8	1.06	0.3	68g ENeo	17	
1092	1093	0.47	0.44	0.16	2g ENeo		
1124	1125, 1126	0.68	0.6	0.21	13g ENeo		
1196	1195	1.4	1.06	0.32	429g ENeo	21	
1298	1299, 1300	0.44	0.44	0.2		7	Moderate charcoal
1301	1296, 1297	1.12	0.76	0.34			
1314	1313	0.5	0.5	0.1	26g ENeo		
1318	1317	1.14	0.9	0.3			
1320	1319	0.84	0.7	0.22		4	
1379	1378	0.3	0.25	0.25		4	Abundant charcoal
1380	1381	0.4	0.4	0.05	6g ENeo		
1393	1392	0.92	0.7	0.21		2	Abundant charcoal
1422	1421	1.5	0.56	0.34		14	
1440	1439	0.6	0.5	0.28		1	

Table 8: Quantification of miscellaneous Early Neolithic pits and postholes

3.4 Period 2.1: Early Bronze Age (*c.*2500-1600BC)

3.4.1 Early Bronze Age remains were represented by funerary monuments and cremations, which were predominantly located on the higher ground across the north-western portion of Area B (Figs 12-12b). Only a very small pottery assemblage was recovered from these features, with a slightly larger number of struck flints (Fig. 20). However, radiocarbon dates have been obtained for most of the features within this period.

Structures

Structure 1

3.4.2 Structure 1 was located on the edge of the plateau of high ground (Fig. 14, Plate 7). It consisted of a sub-rectangular enclosure, orientated north-east to south-west, which measured 8.5m by 11.4m (internally). A 2.2m wide entranceway was located on its northern side. A further entrance was seen on its southern side, with a shallow drip gully running across it. The infilling sequence of the ditch indicated that it originally

had an external bank. There was also an ancillary chamber situated on the structures northern side, formed by a curvilinear ditch. Very few datable finds were recovered from this feature, with the assemblage totalling just 27 struck flints (of probable Early Neolithic date), 33g of Early Neolithic and 35g of Middle Neolithic pottery. A radiocarbon date sample from charcoal collected from the uppermost fill of the ditch produced a date of 1885-1695 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-75164, 3472 ± 30).

Ditch **725** (**731**, **741**, **751**, **759**, **762**, **766**, **767**, **770**, **773**, **776**, **781**, **792**, **795**, **808**, **844**) formed the main body of the sub-rectangular enclosure (Plate 8). The ditch profile varied throughout, with both gently and steeply sloped sides and both flat and concave bases being present (Fig. 21, S.315 and S.333). It ranged in width from 0.6m to 1.2m and in depth from 0.09m to 0.4m. The basal fill (752, 760, 772, 777, 782, 793, 796, 809, 845) consisted of a mid orange brown silty sand, up to 0.36m in thickness. A total of four flints, 10g of Early Neolithic and 35g of Middle Neolithic pottery were recovered from this fill. The upper fill (726, 732, 742, 761, 764, 765, 768, 769, 771, 778, 783, 794, 797, 810, 847) was made up of a mid brown grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions, which was slumping in from the outside of the enclosure and is therefore believed to be the original bank material. Finds from this fill consisted of nine struck flints and 23g of Early Neolithic pottery. A total of 12 environmental samples were taken from the fills of this ditch, of which just fills 763 and 796 produced rare cereals and fill 809 produced rare charcoal; all the other samples were devoid of environmental remains.

Ancillary ditch **701** (**705**, **711**, **729**) was curvilinear in plan, extending from ditch **725** in a north-northwest direction before turning north-eastward. It varied in width from 0.79m to 0.93m and in depth from 0.1m to 0.14m. The ditch, which had gently sloping sides and a flat base was filled by a single mid grey brown sandy silt (702, 706, 712, 730) with frequent gravel inclusions, coming in from the outside side of the ditch. A total of three struck flints were collected from the fill. The outer edge of the ditch was truncated by two large postholes (**635**, **707**). Environmental sampling of this ditch only produced sparse charcoal.

3.4.3 Inside Structure 1 were a series of pits and postholes (Plate 9). Two postholes were identified as cutting through the backfill of the ditch along with the two cutting the ancillary chamber ditch, therefore indicating a potential later posthole structure in the same location (see Fig. 14 for the projected line and shape of the structure). However, due to the lack of datable material, it is not clear how many of the pits and/or postholes are contemporary with the ditch of Structure 1 and how many relate to the possible posthole structure.

Cutting through the outer edge of ancillary ditch **701** was posthole **635**, which measured 0.51m in diameter and was 0.16m deep with an open U-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid brown grey clay silt (634). Around 2.8m to the north, posthole **707** measured 0.78m long, 0.55m wide and was 0.18m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was also filled with a single mid grey brown clay silt (708). A further 1.6m to the north-east, adjacent to the terminus was posthole **703**. It measured 0.6m long, 0.4m wide and 0.34m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. The fill (704) consisted of a light orange grey silty sand.

Possibly forming a continuation of this semi-circle of features were pits **756**, **758**, **775**, **785** and **787**. Pit **756** measured 1.4m long, 0.75m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid brown grey silty clay (755) which contained two struck flints (6g). An environmental sample was taken which produced abundant charcoal. Intercutting pits 785 and 787 were around 1m to the south-east. Pit **785** was 1.4m long, 0.68m wide and 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This pit was filled with a mid grey brown clay silt (784). An environmental sample taken from this fill was devoid of remains. The relationship between the two pits was not clear. Pit **787** was 1.1m long, 0.9m wide and 0.21m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid orange brown clay silt (786). Immediately adjacent was pit **758**. It had a diameter of 0.45m and was 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey

brown loamy silt (757). Around 3m to the east, pit **775** measured 0.55m long, 0.5m wide and was 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay silt (774).

A further 14 discrete features were identified inside enclosure **725**, possibly forming a circular structure will internal features. Postholes **798** and **800** were both cut through the backfill of ditch **725**. Posthole **798** had a diameter of 0.34m and was 0.4m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange brown sandy silt (788). Posthole **800**, which was located immediately adjacent to posthole **798** measured 0.2m in diameter and was 0.2m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark orange brown sandy silt (801) which contained a single struck flint.

Posthole **736** was situated on the south-eastern side of the structure. It had a diameter of 0.25m and was 0.08m deep with an open U-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid brown grey loamy silt (735). Posthole **789** was 0.3m long, 0.25m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange grey loamy silt (788).

Posthole **714** had a diameter of 0.25m and was 0.11m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. Immediately adjacent to this, posthole **716** had a diameter of 0.2m and was 0.13m deep with a U-shaped profile. Posthole **718** was located 1m to east. It had a diameter of 0.16m and was 0.2m deep, with vertical sides and a concave base. All the postholes were filled with a single mid grey brown loamy silt (713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723). The fill of posthole **714** produced two struck flints (4g) and 2g of Early Neolithic pottery. Posthole **716** contained a single struck flint, an environmental sample taken from this posthole produced moderate amounts of charcoal. Posthole **720** was 0.3m long, 0.2m wide and 0.13m deep with a U-shaped profile. Posthole **722** which was 0.5m to the east had a diameter of 0.26m and a depth of 0.21m with a stepped U-shaped profile. Posthole **724**, located a further 0.8m to the east, measured 0.26m in diameter and 0.16m in depth with a U-shaped profile.

Pit **842** was situated adjacent to the entrance on the northern side of the enclosure. It measured 1.1m in diameter and was 0.4m deep with a stepped profile and flat base. It was filled with a mid orange brown clay silt (843) which produced 2g of Early Neolithic pottery and two struck flints. Posthole **734** was located 1.1m to the east. It was 0.4m in diameter and 0.11m deep with an open U-shaped profile and was filled with a mid brown grey loamy silt (733).

Pits **748** and **750** were located fairly centrally within the possible later circular structure. Pit **748** measured 0.8m long, 0.5m wide and 0.08m deep with very gently sloping sides and flat base. It was filled with mid orange grey clay silt (747). Pit **750** had a diameter of 0.68m and was 0.2m deep with an open U-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid brown grey loamy silt (749).

In the south-westernmost corner of Structure 1 was posthole **738**, which had a diameter of 0.5m and was 0.09m deep with an open U-shaped profile and filled with a mid brown grey loamy silt (737).

Structure 2

3.4.4 Structure 2, a small ring ditch representing the remains of a 'mini' barrow, was located around 120m to the north-east of Structure 1 (Fig. 15). Like Structure 1, it too was positioned on the very edge of the plateau of high ground, just before the land began to fall away to the south and east. The annular ditch had an overall diameter of 8.5m and an internal diameter of 4.5m, with the ditch itself ranging in width from 1.87m to 2.42m and in depth from 0.48m to 0.64m. The fill sequence indicated that there was both an internal mound and an external bank to the feature (Fig. 21, S.344 and S.349). The finds assemblage consisted of 68 struck flints (comprised of residual Early Neolithic pieces as well as post-Neolithic pieces), 5g of Early Bronze Age and 370g of

Middle Bronze Age pottery. All of the pottery was recovered from the upper fills. A radiocarbon date was taken on charcoal recovered during the evaluation from a basal fill (cut **44**, fill 42), which returned a date of 1669-1521 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-42262, 3314 ± 26).

3.4.5 A total of four pits/postholes were identified in the centre of the Structure, and whilst undated, they were not believed to be contemporary and as a result have been grouped and discussed within Early Neolithic Pit Group 2 (see Table 5 above).

Ring ditch **871** (**877**, **882**, **889**, **894**, **901**, **906**, **914**, **920** (evaluation **44**, **68**)) contained between four and seven fills, measured 1.87m to 2.42m wide and 0.48m to 0.64m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 10).

The earliest primary fill (921), only present on the northern side of the ditch, was a light orangey yellow sand 0.18m thick. Above this, fill 872 (43, 69, 878, 883, 891, 896, 902, 915, 923), also a result of primary infilling, was a light orangey yellow sand slumping in from the inside of the ditch. It measured 0.04m to 0.18m thick with moderate flint inclusions which contained one struck flint (60g). The next fill (873, 879, 884, 890, 895, 913, 916, 922) was a mid greyish yellow silty sand with frequent flint inclusions which was slumping in from the outside of the ditch and probably originated from the external bank. It was 0.06m to 0.2m thick and contained one struck flint (1g). This was below fill 874 (42, 70, 880, 885, 892, 897, 903, 912, 917, 924), a mid grey sandy silt with frequent flint inclusions, slumping in from the outside of the ditch and likely to represent further bank material. Ranging from 0.14m to 0.33m thick, it contained two struck flints (26g).

Above this were a number of fills in different locations in the ditch. Only present in the east portion, fill 904 (41, 918) was probably mound material slumped into the ditch from the inside of the feature, and was a mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions. It contained 11 struck flints (147g) and ranged in thickness from 0.38m to 0.4m. Fill 886 (75) was present only in the western portion of the ditch and was a 0.16m thick mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions which had slumped in from the outside of the feature. In the northern portion of the ditch fill 910 (925), a mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions, slumped in from the inside of the feature and was 0.1m to 0.16m thick. Above this, fill 911, present only in the northern portion of the feature, was a dark brownish-grey sandy silt with a thickness of 0.1m. The next fill was 875 (74, 887, 909, 926), a mid grey silty sand with very frequent flint inclusions. It ranged from 0.06m to 0.21m thick and contained four struck flints (34g) and four sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery (4g). This was followed by tertiary fill 876 (40, 75, 881, 888, 893, 898, 905, 908, 919, 927) which was a dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions and measured 0.08m to 0.22m thick. It contained 26 struck flints (932g), 5g of Early Bronze Age pottery, 366g of Middle Bronze Age pottery and one piece of slag (16g). The final fill (907), also a tertiary deposit, was found only in the northern portion of the ditch and was a light greyish brown silty sand 0.14m thick, with frequent gravel inclusions.

A total of 12 environmental samples were taken from various fills throughout this ditch. Varying amounts of charcoal was identified in the samples, but no other carbonised remains.

Cremations

3.4.6 Within Area B were three cremation burials, of which one was urned (**574**) and the remainder were unurned. The cremation burials were spread across the excavation area, with no apparent grouping (Figs 12a-12b). The urned cremation burial was of particular note because the pit it was deposited in was backfilled with an abundance of tightly packed unworked flint nodules (Plate 11). It is believed that the flint nodules would have originally formed a cairn over the pit. Unurned cremation burial **581** was also of note because it contained a copper alloy awl (SF120, Plate 25). Radiocarbon

dates were attained for two of the cremations, which place them in the Early Bronze Age period, however they were not contemporary with one another.

Pit **574** was located on the south-western edge of Area B. The pit was circular in plan, measuring 0.77m in diameter and 0.4m in depth with vertical sides and a flat base (Plate 12). A large inverted Early Bronze Age biconical urn (Fig. 16, Plate 13), with horseshoe handle decoration (573, SF121, 5,503g), was positioned on the north-western side of the pit, within which were the cremated remains (2,033g) of one individual. The pit was backfilled with a mid grey clay silt (572) which contained 110g of Early Bronze Age pottery (different to that of the cremation urn), a small amount of cremated bone (57g) and a large amount of large unworked flint nodules. A radiocarbon date taken on a sample of cremated bone produced a date of 1732-1546 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-82647, 3348 ± 24).

Pit **581** was situated 10.1m north-east of Structure 1. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.84m long, 0.7m wide and 0.22m deep with an open U-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid red brown sandy silt (585) which contained 728g of cremated bone and a copper alloy awl (SF120). A radiocarbon date taken on the cremated boned dated it from 2122-1900 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-75172, 3626 ± 30).

Pit **650** was in a solitary location, toward the north-eastern edge of Area B. The circular pit measured 0.51m long, 0.48m wide and was 0.18m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay silt (651) which contained 20g of cremated bone and abundant levels of charcoal. A radiocarbon date could not be attained for this deposit due to a lack of suitable material. It is therefore putative that it dates to this period.

Pits

3.4.7 Across Areas B and C were three notably large shaft-like pits (**162**, **523** and **611**; Figs 12a and 13). The pits in Area B (**523** and **611**) were situated close to funerary remains and are therefore believed to be associated with them and interpreted as post-markers.

3.4.8 Circular post-pit **611** was situated 21.5m broadly west of Structure 2, it had a diameter of 1.28m and was 1.73m deep with slightly undercutting vertical sides and a concave base (Fig. 21, S.267). The lowest of the four fills consisted of a mid orange brown silt (680), measuring 0.26m thick. This was followed by a 0.6m thick mid grey clay silt (679), from which 17g of flint and 13g of Bronze Age pottery was recovered. An environmental sample from this fill was devoid of remains. Above this was a 0.26m thick mid red brown clay sand (612) which produced 34g of flint. The final infilling consisted of a 0.6m thick mid brown clay sand (613), which contained 16g of flint.

3.4.9 Around 5.5m north-east of urned cremation **574** was post-pit **523**. It was circular in plan with a U-shaped profile, measuring 0.74m in diameter and 0.84m deep. The basal fill (522) was made up of a 0.66m thick dark red brown clay silt which produced three struck flints and 16g of generic Bronze Age pottery. An environmental sample taken from this fill produced only sparse charcoal. Above this was a 0.3m thick mid red brown clay sand (521), which contained 42g of Bronze Age pottery and 9g of Early Bronze Age pottery.

3.4.10 In Area C was post-pit **162** (Plate 14), which had previously been identified and partially investigated during the evaluation (as pit **119**). It had a diameter of 1.32m and was 1.7m deep with vertical sides and a concave base (Fig. 21, S.54). The basal fill consisted of a dark red grey sandy clay (163), measuring 0.2m thick which slumped in

from the western side. Above this was a 1.5m thick mid grey brown clay silt (118/158) which contained 23g of Late Bronze pottery and four struck flints. Environmental samples were taken of both fills, no remains were recovered from the basal fill whilst the upper contained low levels of charcoal.

3.4.11 A further pit (**1186**) of Early Bronze Age date was also identified on the south-western edge of Area B (Fig. 12a). It measured 2m long, 1.3m wide and was 0.68m deep. It had vertical sides but with a stepped edge on its north-western side and a concave base. The earlier of the two fills (1187) consisted of a dark red brown clay sand. This was followed by a 0.3m thick dark grey brown clay sand (1185). An environmental sample taken from this upper fill produced moderate amounts of charred hazelnuts. Whilst no finds were recovered from the feature, a radiocarbon date was achieved from fill 1185, which dated the pit to 1889-1748 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-82213, 3495 ± 24).

3.5 Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age (*c.*1600-1200BC)

3.5.1 The Middle Bronze Age remains were characterised by a series of ditches forming a field system which was located across the western side of Area B (Figs 12-12b and Fig. 25). A very small number of pits containing small pottery assemblages are also incorporated into this period, although their small size and condition could indicate residuality.

Ditches

Field system

3.5.2 The remnants of a ditched field system was recorded across the western half of Area B (Fig. 12a and Fig. 25), with the most coherent portion located along the north-western edge of the site. It comprised of a series of ditches on two separate axes which extended north-westward beyond the limit of excavation. The ditches were orientated either north-east to south-west or north-west to south-east.

3.5.3 This field system, for the most part, appears to respect Early Bronze Age Structure 1 (see above), with two ditches belonging to a droveway seeming to terminate just before the structure's entrance and, passing immediately adjacent to it. The finds assemblage comprised 4g of Early Neolithic pottery, 2g of Early Bronze Age pottery and 21 struck flints. Environmental sampling of the ditches only produced charcoal. All the finds are believed to be residual, with these ditches being attributed to a field system being based on morphology and other previously recorded examples.

> Ditch **518** (**571**, **1466**, **1488**) extended from the limit of excavation north-east for 27.6m before terminating. It ranged in width from 0.7m to 1.05m and in depth from 0.18m to 0.35m with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 19, S.454). It was filled with a single mid grey brown sandy silt (517, 570, 1467, 1489), which produced 2g of Early Bronze Age pottery.
>
> There was 4.6m wide entranceway before the ditch continued on the same alignment. Ditch **598** (**601**, **602**, **607**, **666**, **675**, **820**) was slightly offset from ditch **518** and extended across the site for 90.4m before terminating. The ditch itself varied in width from 0.7m to 1.2m and in depth from 0.12m to 0.26m with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid red brown sandy silt (599, 600, 603, 608, 665, 676, 819) which contained six struck flints (135g). A further 3.3m wide entranceway was observed at the north-eastern end of ditch **598**

before it began again and ditch **1063**. Ditch **1063** was the most truncated portion of the ditch, extending for just 5.6m before being lost. It measured 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides, a concave base and was filled with a mid brown grey sandy silt (1062).

Two parallel ditches, aligned north-west to south-east, around 4.5m apart formed a probable droveway at the junction of the entranceway between ditches **518** and **598**. Ditch **803** (**805**, **807**) extended for 7.2m before terminating immediately adjacent to the start of ditch **701** (Structure 1). It was 0.3m to 0.34m wide and 0.1m to 0.17m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay silt (802, 804, 806). An environmental sample taken from fill 804 produced moderate charcoal. Parallel ditch **582** (**668**), which extended for 20m before terminating 1.5m from ditch **598**, measured 0.45m to 0.9m wide and 0.1m to 0.2m deep. The open U-shaped profile was filled with a mid red brown sandy silt (524, 667) which produced a single struck flint.

To the north-west, ditch **615** (**617**, **658**) was aligned north-west to south-east and extended across the site for 17m before terminating 7.2m away from ditch **598**. It measured 0.6m to 0.8m wide and 0.15m to 0.17m deep with an open U-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid orange brown sandy silt (614, 616, 657) which produced five struck flints and 4g of Early Neolithic pottery.

Located at the eastern terminal ends of ditches **518** and **598** were three short segments of ditch/elongated pits. Feature **791** (**812**) which was recorded for 4.2m and cut across the top of Structure 1. The ditch measured 0.3m to 0.37m in width and 0.1m to 0.17m in depth with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown loamy silt (790, 811). Feature **1490** was around 1.2m beyond this. It was orientated north-west to south-east and measured 2.4m long, 0.75m wide and 0.28m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (1491). A further 1.8m beyond and on the same alignment, feature **1503** was 3.6m long, 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It too was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (1504).

At the north-eastern end of ditch **598** was a similar short segment of ditch/elongated pit. Feature **836** was also orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 2m long, 0.96m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange brown sandy silt (835).

Around 70m down slope and in alignment with the north-west to south-east droveway ditches was a further portion of field system. The ditch (**1271**, **1273**, **1324**), which was recorded for 14m measured 0.35m to 0.5m wide and 0.06m to 0.16m deep with an open U-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay sand (1270, 1272, 1323, 1372). A small section of ditch running perpendicular to **1271** was also recorded in this location. Ditch **1373** measured 0.46m wide and was 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It too was filled with a mid grey brown clay sand (1372).

A final set of ditches encompassed by the field system were situated at the south-easternmost end of Area B and extended beyond the limit of excavation. It comprised of two ditches, one orientated north-west to south-east (**1184**) and the other north-east to south-west (**1136**). An entranceway was identified on its eastern corner, which measured 1.2m wide. A short section of ditch (**1110**) orientated north-northwest to south-southeast was identified just to the south of ditch **1136** and presumed to form part of another division in the field system.

Ditch **1136** (**1170**, **1181**, **1191**, **1193**) extended for 56.2m before terminating. It measured 0.43m to 0.8m wide and 0.12m to 0.35m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark grey brown silty clay (1137, 1169, 1182, 1192, 1194) which contained 10 struck flints.

Ditch **1184** (**1201**, **1203**, **1240**) was recorded for 35.2m before terminating. The ditch ranged in width from 0.3m to 0.7m and in depth from 0.04m to 0.12m with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (1183, 1202, 1204, 1241).

Close to ditch **1136** was north-northwest to south-southeast aligned ditch segment **1110** (**1112**, **1127**), which extended for 9.5m. It measured 0.52m to 07m wide and 0.18m deep with an open U-shaped profile and was filled with a mid grey brown clay silt (1111, 1113, 1128).

Enclosure 1

3.5.4 Located in the south-easternmost corner of Area B was Enclosure 1, which consisted of a three-sided enclosure orientated north-west to south-east, measuring c.17m by 20m (Fig. 12b). A 4.1m wide entranceway was identified in its western corner and a further 1.6m wide entrance on its south-western side. Three gullies forming internal divisions were also recorded. The exact date of this enclosure is not clear because only a very small number of residual struck flints were recovered from its uppermost fill. A total of 8g (one sherd) of Early Neolithic pottery was also recovered from the surface of the natural geology inside of the enclosure and is probably unrelated.

Ditch **402** (**404**, **406**, **436**, **443**, **459**, **487**, **496**) traversed the site for *c.*21m in a north-western direction before turning to continue south-west for a further *c.*19m. The ditches profile varied from gently sloping sides to being much more steeply sided with a concave base. It ranged in width from 0.85m to 2m and in depth from 0.14m to 0.78m with up to two fills. The north-eastern side of the enclosure was noticeably larger than the north-western side. The infilling sequence comprised a primary silting (442, 445, 497) of mid brown orange silty sand, which measured up to 0.3m in thickness, was followed by a mid grey brown clay sand (403, 405, 407, 441, 446, 460, 486, 498) which measured 0.1m to 0.63m thick. Finds from the upper fill consisted of three struck flints. Of the three environmental samples taken from this ditch, just one (from fill 498) produced sparse amounts of charred hawthorn and hazelnuts.

Short ditch segment **434** (**448**, **449**) was orientated north-west to south-east, creating a 4.1m wide entranceway in the western corner of the enclosure. The ditch extended for just 4.5m before terminating. The south-eastern terminus was also truncated by undated elongated pit **452**. The ditch, which had very steeply sloping sides and a concave base, varied in width from 0.74m to 0.8m and in depth from 0.3m to 0.48m. An initial 0.2m thick light grey brown clay sand silting (450) was followed by a mid grey brown clay silt (435, 447, 451) which measured between 0.2m and 0.45m in thickness.

Ditch **457** (**461**, **463**, **493**, **502**) was also aligned north-west to south-east, starting 1.6m beyond ditch **434** and extending for 14m before terminating (Plate 15). The open U-shaped ditch varied in width from 0.8m to 1m and in depth from 0.42m to 0.52m, with up to three fills (Fig. 21, S.333). A primary mid brown silting (456, 483, 516), up to 0.12m thick, was followed by a mid grey brown clay silt (454, 458, 462, 495, 515). The north-western terminus also contained a gravelly slump (455). An environmental sample taken from this ditch was devoid of remains.

Internally within the enclosure were three north-west to south-east aligned gullies, which were offset to one another. Gully **467** (**478**) measured 3.75m long, 0.6m to 0.8m wide and 0.14m to 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange brown clay sand (466, 477). Gully **480** (**482**) extended for *c.*9m, varying in width from 0.57m to 0.6m and in depth from 0.15m to 0.2m. This open U-shaped gully was filled with a mid orange brown clay silt (479, 481). Gully **492** continued beyond the limit of excavation but was at least 2.8m long. This open U-shaped gully measured 0.5m wide and was 0.2m deep, with a single mid orange brown clay silt fill (491).

3.5.5 Enclosure 1 has been attributed to this period because of its apparent relationship with Enclosure 2, insofar as it seemingly mirrors and aligns with the shape of the dogleg to the Enclosure 2 ditch (see below).

Enclosure 2

3.5.6 Enclosure 2 was formed from a sinuous ditch which extended south-east from the northern limit of excavation in Area B (Fig. 12b, Plate 16). It was recorded for 63.5m before turning to continue on a north-east alignment. The ditch turned a further four times on these same two alignments, in quick succession, which a 30.6m wide indent which mirrored the shape and size of Enclosure 1 (see above). The flint assemblage from this ditch consisted of a mix of residual Early Neolithic pieces along with a coherent dump of later Bronze Age knapping waste and discarded tools (from corner intervention **727**). The pottery assemblage also comprised a mix of Early Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Middle Bronze Age sherds (24g in total).

> Ditch **504** (**527**, **628**, **678**, **696**, **727**, **848**, **855**, **932**, **976**, **982**, **1051**, **1073**, **1521**) varied in width from 0.83m to 2m and in depth from 0.16m to 0.54m. The profile changed across the length of the ditch, with V- and open U-shapes being encountered (Fig. 19, S.303). It was filled with a light orange brown silty sand (503, 528, 629, 677, 697, 728, 849, 856, 933, 977, 983, 1052, 1522) with moderate levels of medium to large sub-angular natural flint and stones concentrated at the base. The ditch contained a total of 62 struck flints, 7g of Early Neolithic, 4g of Early Bronze Age and 13g of Middle Bronze Age pottery. Environmental sampling of the ditch did not produce any remains.
>
> Two small branches of ditch were identified as extending off Enclosure 2. Ditch **1000** extended south-east for *c.*3m. It measured 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides, a concave base and was filled with a mid yellow brown sandy silt (999). Ditch **1030** also extended south-east for *c.*12m before being truncated away. It was 0.5m wide and 0.12m deep with an open U-shaped profile and was filled with a mid orange brown clay silt (1031). These ditches could be part of the field system (see Fig. 25).

Pit

3.5.7 A single pit of possible Middle Bronze Age date were identified at the south-western end of Area B. Pit **1179** was situated toward the south-western end of the site and was truncated by field system ditch **1136** (see above). The pit measured 0.7m in diameter and 0.35m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (1180) which contained 185g of Middle Bronze Age pottery, 80g of fired clay from a probable object and a single struck flint. An environmental sample taken produced sparse charcoal.

3.6 Period 2.3: Late Bronze Age (*c.*1200-800BC)

3.6.1 The majority of features across the site dated to the Late Bronze Age (Figs 12-12b). Remains were dominated by ditches, with a lesser number of posthole structures and pits also being identified. A very large pottery assemblage weighing in excess of 18.5kg was recovered from these features (with the majority coming from Enclosure 3), along with a collection of later prehistoric flints (Fig. 18).

Ditches

Enclosure 3

3.6.2 Located on the western edge of Area B was Enclosure 3. It was defined by three ditches forming a three-sided rectangular enclosure covering an area approximately 1,500sqm in size. Entranceways were identified in the north-western and north-

eastern corners of the enclosure, measuring 2.4m and 5.5m wide respectively. The sequence of infilling indicated that the enclosure had been backfilled with a midden dump (Fig. 21, S.449; Plate 17). An extremely large finds assemblage was recovered from Enclosure 3, totalling in excess of 8kg of Late Bronze Age pottery and 65 struck flints. The struck flint consisted of a mixture of earlier residual pieces along with a coherent collection of Late Bronze Age knapping waste. Environmental sampling of the upper midden-like fill produced quantities of charred cereal and charcoal. A sample of fabaceae legume from this fill was radiocarbon dated to 1127-926 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-75167, 2866 ± 32).

> Ditch **558** (**560**, **1387**, **1389**) extended beyond the limit of the site but was recorded for 32m in a north-northeast to south-southwest direction before terminating. It measured 0.37m to 0.8m wide and 0.05m to 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a single light orange brown sandy silt (557, 559, 1386, 1388). The ditch contained two struck flints along with 17g of Middle Bronze Age and 13g of Late Bronze Age pottery.
>
> Ditch **1398** (**1435**, **1495**, **1519**) was aligned west-northwest to east-south-east and extended for 38.3m before terminating. The open U-shaped ditch ranged in width from 0.65m to 1.1m and in depth from 0.18m to 0.23m. The basal fill consisted of a 0.1m thick natural slump of mid brown sandy silt (1523, 1524, 1525, 1526), slumping in from the outside of the enclosure. This was followed by a dark brown grey silty sand (1399, 1436, 1496, 1520). A sizeable finds assemblage was recovered from this midden-like backfill consisting of 6.387kg of Late Bronze Age pottery and 54 struck flints. A total of five environmental samples taken from this upper fill contained moderate amounts of cereals and charcoal.
>
> Ditch **1260** (**1262**, **1264**, **1274**, **1518**) was orientated north-northeast to south-southwest. It extended for 29m before being truncated at its southern end by an evaluation trench. It measured 0.4m to 0.6m wide and 0.05m to 0.22m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid orange brown sandy silt (978, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1275, 1517) which contained 1.815kg of Late Bronze Age pottery and three struck flints. A short section of contemporary ditch (**1530**) was identified as extending 2.7m west-northwest from ditch **1260**. This ditch measured 0.6m wide and was 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid orange brown clay sand (1529) which contained 186g of Late Bronze Age pottery.

3.6.3 A number of pits and postholes were located both inside Enclosure 3 and immediately outside of it along its eastern edge (Table 9). Whilst the features contained quantities of Late Bronze Age pottery (totalling 1.862kg), it is not entirely clear whether all these features are contemporary with the use of the enclosure itself. The most notable in this group of features was pit **1337** which contained a complete Late Bronze Age fineware cup with omphalos base (Plate 18). A radiocarbon date was obtained on roundwood charcoal from this pit which returned a date of 1208-1003 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-75165, 2900 ± 31).

3.6.4 A variety of profiles and sizes were recorded across this group of features, with both vertical and gently sloping sides being present, along with both flat and concave bases. The features outside of Enclosure 3 were predominantly filled with a dark grey silty sand, whereas the internal features contained lighter grey brown and brown grey silty sands. Posthole **1231** is particularly notable because its flint (14 pieces) assemblage consisted purely of later Bronze Age pieces. Elongated pit **1338**, located around 1.8m beyond the terminus of Enclosure 3 ditch **1398** is also noteworthy because it contained cross-fit sherds with ditch **1398** (see Appendix B.4).

Cut	Fill (m)	Feature	Location	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Pottery (g)	Flint (no.)	Environmental
1229	1230, 1237	posthole	outside	0.45	0.37	0.16	63g LBA, 5g baked clay		
1231	1232	posthole	outside	0.36	0.36	0.45	461g LBA	14	
1233	1234	posthole	outside	0.43	0.33	0.2	2g LBA		
1257	1256	posthole	inside	0.9	0.76	0.21	57g LBA	1	
1269	1266, 1267, 1268	pit	inside	0.9	0.66	0.64	18g LBA	6	
1276	1277, 1278	pit	inside	0.67	0.67	0.33	39g LBA	3	
1292	1291	pit	inside	0.86	0.86	0.34	19g LBA		
1308	1307	posthole	inside	0.3	0.3	0.24	9g LBA		
1310	1309	posthole	inside	0.28	0.26	0.22	3g LBA		
1315	1316	pit	inside	1.11	0.49	0.24	108g LBA	2	Moderate charcoal
1330	1331, 1332	pit	inside	0.55	0.55	0.2	36g LBA	2	
1337	1335, 1336	pit	inside	0.4	0.3	0.16	268g LBA incl. 1 complete vessel		Rare charcoal
1338	1339	pit	inside	1.56	0.86	0.2	537g LBA	3	
1349	1348	pit	inside	0.4	0.4	0.24	96g LBA		
1351	1350	posthole	outside	0.4	0.3	0.1	87g LBA	4	
1376	1377	pit	outside	0.45	0.45	0.07	59g LBA		

Table 9: Quantification of features inside Enclosure 3

Boundary 1

3.6.5 Situated approximately 13.5m to the south of Enclosure 3 was Boundary 1. It comprised two parallel ditches separated by *c.*1.8m which were very slightly curvilinear in plan. These ditches were highly truncated, and it is probable that they originally extended further than recorded. Their alignment, running almost parallel with ditch **1398**, suggests an association with Enclosure 3 (see above). Additionally, the slight curve to the ditch as it extends south-eastward hints at potentially joining/relating to ditch **1184**, which formed part of the earlier Period 2.2 field system.

Extending for 2.4m from the western limit of excavation in an east-southeasterly direction was ditch **541**. It measured 0.53m wide and 0.06m deep with very gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled with a mid red brown sandy silt (542).

Ditch **1226** (**1228**, **1341**, **1527**) was the probable continuation of ditch **541**, situated 29m to the south-east, on the same alignment. Extending for 32m before being truncated away, it measured 0.36m to 0.64m wide and 0.03m to 0.1m deep with very gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a light grey brown clay sand (1225, 1227, 1340, 1528) which produced 3g of Late Bronze Age pottery.

Located 1.6m to the south, ditch **1218** (**1224**, **1343**) ran parallel to ditch **1226**, extending for 19.5m before also being truncated away. The ditch measured 0.42m to 0.82m in width and 0.04m to 0.15m in depth with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a light grey brown clay sand (1217, 1224, 1342) which produced a single struck flint and 39g of Late Bronze Age pottery.

A short section of ditch, which was parallel with ditches **541** and **1218** was also recorded around 32m to the south-east and is potentially related. Ditch **1140** (**1142**, **1144**) which was aligned north-west to south-east, extended for around 6.3m. It ranged in width from 0.38m to 0.7m and in depth from 0.04m to 0.09m with gently sloping sides, a flat base and was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (1141, 1143, 1145) which produced 4g of Early Neolithic and

356g of Late Bronze Age pottery. An environmental sample taken from this feature produced low levels of cereals.

A further 19.5m south-east of, and in alignment with, ditch **1218** was a further short section of ditch (**1167**). Ditch **1167** was recorded extending for 2m, it was 0.7m wide and 0.27m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (1168).

Structures

Structure 3

3.6.6 Structure 3 was situated south ditch **598** belonging to the Middle Bronze Age field system (Boundary 1), just off the crest of the hill. A total of 16 postholes were identified as spread across an area approximately 7.5m by 14m in size (Fig. 17; Plate 19). The postholes appear to form a roundhouse with porched entrance to the south-east. All the postholes were either vertical sided or near vertical sided with concave bases and filled with a mid grey brown silty clay. The majority if the struck flint recovered from these postholes was technologically Late Bronze Age in date. A total of 510g of Late Bronze Age pottery was collected from across this structure, along with 34g of residual Early Neolithic pottery.

3.6.7 Pit **1441** was located just outside the posthole structure and could therefore be related to it. The pit was 1.47m long, 0.7m wide and 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark grey brown silty clay (1442) which contained 76g of Late Bronze Age pottery and two struck flints. An environmental sample taken from the fill produced abundant charcoal.

Cut	*Fill (m)*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Pottery (g)*	*Flint (no.)*	*Environmental*
1425	1426	0.57	0.33	0.15	80g LBA		
1429	1430	0.28	0.28	0.16			
1431	1432	0.32	0.16	0.15			
1437	1438	0.33	0.23	0.11	2g ENeo		
1449	1450	0.26	0.26	0.11	3g LBA		Rare charcoal
1451	1452	0.23	0.21	0.06			
1453	1454	0.48	0.32	0.18	144g LBA	11	Frequent charcoal
1455	1456	0.37	0.35	0.13	188g LBA	11	
1457	1458	0.18	0.17	0.06			
1459	1460	0.57	0.4	0.19		3	
1498	1497	0.3	0.3	0.14	32g ENeo	2	
1500	1499	0.3	0.3	0.14	10g LBA	1	
1505	1506	0.26	0.22	0.1			
1507	1508	0.43	0.28	0.17	85g LBA		
1531	1532	0.27	0.27	0.14			
1533	1534	0.22	0.22	0.07		1	

Table 10: Structure 3 quantification

Structure 4

3.6.8 Structure 4 consisted of 14 postholes which were situated to the north-east of Enclosure 3 (see above). They encompassed an area measuring around 10m by 21m (Fig. 18), this distribution would suggest that more than one structure/phase of structure is present within this group; however, a roundhouse may be located at the northern end of the group. All the postholes had a U-shaped profile and were filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (Fig. 19, S.420). A significant Late Bronze Age pottery

assemblage (1.208kg) was recovered from the postholes located in the vicinity of the putative structure.

Cut	*Fill*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Pottery (g)*	*Environmental*
1279	1280	0.47	0.47	0.24		
1281	1282	0.36	0.35	0.26		
1283	1284	0.5	0.5	0.15		
1285	1286	0.53	0.45	0.16		
1287	1288	0.36	0.33	0.17		
1289	1290	0.64	0.33	0.15		
1352	1353	0.41	0.32	0.15	327g LBA	
1356	1357	0.27	0.25	0.17	11g LBA	
1358	1359	0.5	0.44	0.17		
1360	1361	0.2	0.17	0.22		
1362	1363	0.3	0.3	0.12	136g LBA	Rare charcoal
1364	1365	0.24	0.2	0.22	13g LBA	
1366	1367	0.4	0.32	0.16	18g LBA	
1368	1369	0.38	0.3	0.15	703g LBA	

Table 11: Structure 4 quantification

3.6.9 A possible oven (**1354**) was identified within Structure 4 (Plate 20). The pit itself measured 0.82m in diameter and was 0.2m deep with an open U-shaped profile. It was filled with a very dark orange grey silty clay (1355) which produced 2.287kg of Late Bronze Age pottery, a single struck flint and 25g of fired clay. An environmental sample only produced sparse charcoal.

3.6.10 Located around 8m north of posthole Structure 4 were three pits, all containing assemblages of Late Bronze Age pottery and flint, which could potentially be associated with the structure.

Pit **1390** was 0.9m long, 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (1391) which contained 15g of Late Bronze Age pottery and two struck flints.

Pit **1396** measured 1.85m long, 0.79m wide and was 0.23m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It too was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (1397) and contained 7g of Late Bronze Age pottery and one struck flint.

Pit **1403** had a diameter of 0.6m and was 0.12m deep with and open U-shaped profile. It was also filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (1404) which contained 752g of Late Bronze Age pottery and two struck flints.

3.6.11 Also situated in this area was a thin spread of mid grey brown silty clay (1407). It extended across an area broadly 10m by 11m in size and contained 27g of structural fired clay, 135g (28 sherds) of Late Bronze Age pottery and six stuck flints. This spread is possibly the remnants of a work area/midden associated with Structure 4.

Structure 5

3.6.12 Structure 5 was located to the south-east of Enclosure 3 and was made up of a line of six posthole extending for 8m in a broadly north-south alignment with a further posthole offset *c.*2m to the west (Fig. 19). The postholes formed two groups of three and were slightly offset from one another. The postholes were spaced *c.*1m apart with a larger gap of 2.5m between the third and fourth postholes. All the postholes had near vertical sides with a concave base and were filled with mid orange brown sandy silts (Fig. 21, S.414). Posthole **1160** was the only exception to this, being filled with a

dark brown grey sandy silt. Whilst this structure is poorly dated (7g Early Neolithic pottery, 10g Late Bronze Age pottery and two struck flints), it is believed to belong to this period because it is parallel with Enclosure 3.

Cut	*Fill*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*	*Pottery (g)*	*Flint (no.)*
1152	1151	0.3	0.25	0.13		
1154	1153	0.24	0.24	0.15	10g LBA	1
1156	1155	0.38	0.35	0.22	7g ENeo	
1160	1159	0.3	0.28	0.28		1
1162	1161	0.26	0.26	0.16		
1164	1163	0.3	0.28	0.19		
1247	1246	0.25	0.25	0.25		

Table 12: Structure 5 quantification

Structure 6

3.6.13 Approximately 15.5m to the east of Structure 5 was Structure 6, which was formed from a slightly curvilinear line of four postholes, extending for *c.*4.5m (Fig. 19). Each posthole was between 0.8m and 1m apart with near vertical sides and a concave base. They were all filled with a mid grey brown clay silt. Whilst no datable finds were recovered from their fills, their proximity to and similar layout to Structure 5 suggest they are probably contemporary. Furthermore, no postholes structures attributed to other periods were identified across the site.

Cut	*Fill*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*
1096	1097	0.25	0.18	0.09
1098	1099	0.25	0.22	0.09
1100	1101	0.2	0.16	0.12
1166	1165	0.32	0.3	0.28

Table 13: Structure 6 quantification

Cremations

3.6.14 Two cremation pits were located 30m apart in Area B (Fig. 12a), on the outskirts of Enclosure 3 (see above). Radiocarbon dates were achieved for both which show them to be at least broadly contemporary with one another.

On the eastern edge of Enclosure 3 was cremation **1235**. The circular pit measured 0.28m in diameter and was 0.18m deep with an open U-shaped profile. It was filled with a dark grey silty clay (1236) which contained 80g of cremated bone. The environmental sample also produced a single wheat grain. The radiocarbon date taken on the cremated boned dated it to 1009-854 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-82648, 2792 ± 24).

On the north side of Enclosure 3, cremation pit **1384** was also circular in plan, with a diameter of 0.34m and a depth of 0.18m. The open U-shaped pit was filled with a dark grey silty sand (1385) which contained cremated bone (123g). A radiocarbon date identified it as dating from 1001-846 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-82654, 2779 ± 24).

Storage pits

3.6.15 Eight large pits, located across Area B (Figs 12a-12b), have been interpreted as storage pits due to their size and shape. However, little in the way of datable material was recovered from them, so their attribution to this period is tentative.

3.6.16 Large sub-circular pit **1021** was located just south of Period 2.2 Enclosure 2 (see above). It was 1.3m long, 0.9m wide and 0.8m deep with undercutting sides and a flat

base. It was filled by a mid grey brown silty clay (1022), which contained a single struck flint.

3.6.17 Pit **1045** was located around 21.5m south of pit **1021**, adjacent to the limit of excavation. This sub-circular pit was 2.2m long, 1.9m wide and 0.56m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The solitary fill was a mid grey brown silty clay (1046), which contained three struck flints.

3.6.18 Pit **1400** was situated around 10m north of Enclosure 3. It was circular in plan, with a diameter of 1.65m and it was 1.05m deep with vertical sides which opened out toward the top of the feature and a flat base (Fig. 21, S.442). The earliest of the three fills (1412) consisted of a 0.44m thick dark red brown sand. This was followed by a 0.32m thick mid brown silty sand (1413) with frequent flint inclusions. The uppermost fill (1414) was made up of a 0.32m thick mid grey silty sand.

3.6.19 Pit **575** was situated further down the hill, very close to Early Bronze Age urned cremation **574**. The pit had a diameter of 1.4m and was 0.5m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The basal fill (576) consisted of a 0.12m thick light red brown clay sand, which was followed by a mid grey brown clay sand (577) which contained four struck flints and 8g of Late Bronze Age pottery.

3.6.20 Substantial pit **1248** was located on the south-western side of Area B (Plate 21). The pit measured 2.64m in diameter and 1.04m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A 0.2m thick primary slump of mid red brown sand (1249) was followed by a 0.18m thick dark brown silty sand (1250). Finds from this fill comprised of four struck flints and 2g of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery. The final infilling comprised a mid grey brown sandy silt (1251), measuring 0.6m in thickness, and produced nine struck flints.

3.6.21 Two pits were identified at the southern end of Area B. Pit **1105** had a diameter of 1.1m and was 0.46m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid yellow brown silty clay (1104). An environmental sample taken from this fill did not produce any remains. Immediately adjacent to this was pit **1109** which measured 1.24m long, 0.7m wide and was 0.52m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (1108).

3.6.22 Pit **1150** was around 25m south-west of pits **1105** and **1109**. It measured 1.46m long, 1.25m wide and 1.04m deep with near vertical sides and a very slightly concave base. A 0.2m thick primary slump of light grey brown silty clay (1149) was identified on its south-eastern side, this was followed by a 0.58m thick dark brown grey sandy slay (1147). The uppermost fill (1146) comprised a 0.46m thick mid grey brown clay sand. An environmental sample taken from the upper fill produced sparse charcoal.

Miscellaneous pits and postholes

3.6.23 Across the site a total of nine other pits and postholes were identified as dating to the Late Bronze Age (Fig. 12a-12b). These features cannot be grouped in any significant way due to their solitary locations and unclear functions.

3.6.24 Two postholes and a pit were identified around 11.5m south of posthole Structure 3. The pit (**1481**) contained the placed deposit of a partial vessel, which had been broken

prior to deposition and stacked across the base of the pit (Plate 22). Pit **1481** was vertical sided and flat based, measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.2m deep. The dark brown grey silty sand fill (1480) produced 3,214g of Late Bronze Age pottery and 10 struck flints. An environmental sample did not contain anything beyond sparse charcoal.

3.6.25 Postholes **1472** and **1474** (which were just 0.2m apart) were situated 2.4m east of pit **1481**. They were both circular in plan with vertical sides and concave bases. Posthole **1472** had a diameter of 0.36m and was 0.4m deep, whilst posthole **1474** was 0.34m in diameter and 0.19m deep. They were filled with a dark grey (1473) and a mid grey (1475) sandy silt. Together these two postholes produced 8g of Late Bronze Age pottery and three struck flints.

3.6.26 Close to the north-western limit of excavation was pit **529** (Plate 23). It measured 0.78m long, 0.69m wide and was 0.28m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The earlier of the two fills (530) consisted of a 0.11m thick very dark grey brown sandy silt which produced 104 struck flints; the majority of which was micro-debitage. This was followed by a 0.18m thick mid red brown sandy silt (531) which contained 10 struck flints (including two serrated flakes) and 233g of Late Bronze Age pottery. An environmental sample was taken from the basal fill which produced low numbers of hazelnut shells and charcoal.

3.6.27 Pit **1433** was located *c*.8m to the east of pit **529**. It had a diameter of 0.8m and was 0.17m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a single mid grey brown sandy silt (1434) which contained 48g of Late Bronze Age pottery and one struck flint.

3.6.28 Around 26m to the south of this were intercutting pits **547** and **550**. The earlier of the two pits (**547**) measured at least 0.66m in diameter and was 0.54m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill consisted of a 0.06m thick dark brown grey clay sand (548), which was followed by a 0.49m thick mid brown clay sand (549) which contained two struck flints. An environmental sample of the basal fill produced moderate charcoal. Pit **550**, which truncated the north-western side of pit **547**, measured 1.11m in diameter and was 0.76m deep with steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The earliest of the four fills (551) consisted of a 0.3m thick mid red brown sand. This was followed by a 0.24m thick dark brown grey clay sand (552) which contained two struck flints. An environmental sample taken from this fill produced rare charcoal. Above this was a 0.04m thick mid red brown clay sand (553). The uppermost fill (554) consisted of 0.35m thick mid brown clay sand.

3.6.29 Solitary posthole **1252** was situated 13m east of Structure 4. It was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.2m and was 0.1m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark brown sandy silt (1253) which produced 19g of Late Bronze Age pottery.

3.6.30 Pit **1130**, located close to the southern edge of Area B, had a diameter of 0.4m and was 0.08m deep with very gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (1129) comprised a light grey brown clay sand containing the broken remains of a Late Bronze Age vessel (832g). An environmental sample of the fill produced sparse charcoal.

3.7 Period 3: Early to Middle Saxon (*c.*AD410-850)

Structure 7

3.7.1 Two features in Area D are attributed to this period (Figs 22-23). Sunken-feature building (SFB) **209** was sub-rectangular in plan, orientated east to west. It measured 3.18m long, 1.58m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 23, S.100 and S.105). The basal fill (210) consisted of a mid grey brown silty clay, located around the outer edge of the feature (Fig. 21). This was followed by a very dark grey silty clay (211, 235, 236, 237) which contained 663g of Early to Middle Saxon pottery, 396g of undiagnostic ceramic building material (CBM), 71g of fired clay (including structural pieces), along with three struck flints and an unidentifiable piece of iron (SF102). All quadrants of the SFB were sampled from environmental remains, however only varying amounts of charcoal were present.

3.7.2 Cut into the south-eastern edge of the feature was posthole **214**. It had a diameter of 0.22m and was 0.37m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Situated 0.25m south-west of the SFB, posthole **216** had a diameter of 0.3m and was 0.46m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Both of the postholes were filled with a dark grey silty clay (215, 217). A single struck flint was collected from posthole **216** and an environmental sample taken from the same posthole produced low levels of cereals and weed seeds along with abundant levels of charcoal.

3.7.3 Situated 28m to the north was oven **230** (Plate 24). It was sub-circular in plan measuring 1m long, 0.9m wide and 0.33m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The lowest of the four fills consisted of a light grey brown sandy silt (229), measuring 0.15m thick. This was followed by a 0.1m thick charcoal-rich dark grey clay silt (228) which, which tipped in from the east. Recorded only on its western side was a 0.22m thick dark red grey clay deposit (227) containing frequent burnt flint inclusions and three struck flints. An environmental sample from this fill produced frequent charcoal. The final infilling consisted of a light grey brown sandy silt (226), with a thickness of 0.12m. No evidence of *in situ* burning was present. Whilst no datable material was recovered from this oven it would be most probable, due to its proximity to the SFB and lack of other features in Area D, that it related to Anglo-Saxon occupation.

3.7.4 During the evaluation a further Anglo-Saxon feature was identified to the south-west of Area D. The feature, either an elongated pit or ditch terminus, was situated around 36m to the south of the SFB. This feature (**28**) was 0.6m wide, 0.1m deep and filled with a mid red brown silty sand (27) which produced 42 sherds (558g) of Early-Middle Saxon pottery along with two iron nails (Fletcher 2013, 27-28).

3.8 Period 4: Modern (*c.*1700+)

3.8.1 Modern remains were recorded across Areas B, C and D, in the form of field boundary ditches, pits, postholes and an area of quarrying (Figs 24-24c and Fig. 13). The quarrying was identified in the north-easternmost corner of Area B and covered an area approximately 636sqm in size. No interventions were excavated into this feature.

Ditches

3.8.2 A total of four ditches have been attributed to this period: Boundaries 2 and 3 correspond with field boundaries on the Bishop's Stortford poor rates map of 1823 (see Fletcher 2012, fig. 5), and Boundary 4 with a field boundary on the 1898 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 26).

Boundary 2

3.8.3 Ditch **154** (**646**, **648**, **674**) was orientated north-west to south-east extending across Areas B and C. It measured 0.5m to 1.8m wide and 0.12m to 0.2m deep with an open U-shaped profile. It was filled with a dark grey brown silty sand (155, 647, 649, 673).

Boundary 3

3.8.4 Ditch **499** (**620**, **640**) extended in a south-east direction across Area B before turning to continue north-east, the start of another turn south-eastward was partially visible on the very eastern edge of the excavation area. The ditch varied in width from 1.2m to 1.44m and in depth from 0.36m to 0.42m with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark brown grey sandy silt (500, 619, 641) which produced 124g of brick/tile and 108g of stoneware pottery.

Boundary 4

3.8.5 Ditch **621** (**998**) crossed the site in a west-southwest direction before turning north-west and being truncated away. It ranged in width from 0.45m to 1.15m and in depth from 0.09m to 0.19m with an open U-shaped profile. The single dark brown grey sandy silt fill (622, 997) produced a partial peg tile (392g).

3.8.6 The triangle of land formed by Boundaries 5 and 6 is illustrated on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map as woodland. The group of pits and postholes discussed below were located in this parcel of land.

Boundary 5

3.8.7 Ditch **219** (**221**, **223**, **225**) which was located in Area D, was orientated north-east to south-west (Fig. 22c). It measured 0.6m in width and was 0.07m to 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown sandy silt (218, 220, 222, 224).

3.8.8 Whilst no datable finds were recovered from this ditch, its alignment is parallel with Hazelend Road to the west and to the east with a field boundary ditch first shown on the 1823 Bishop's Stortford poor rates map (see Fletcher 2012, fig. 5).

Pits and postholes

3.8.9 A total of nine pits and postholes were located in the area between Boundaries 5 and 6 (see above). Whilst several of these features were devoid of finds, their proximity to dated features, along with their similar backfills has resulted in them being attributed to this period.

Pit **1028** was irregular in plan, measuring 1.92m long, 1.6m wide and 0.32m deep with an irregular profile. It was filled with a dark brown grey silt (1029) which contained frequent amounts of charcoal and 37g of tile. It is possible that this feature is actually a tree throw.

Pit **987** was located 3m to the south of pit **1028**. It measured 1.85m long, 1.7m wide and was 0.4m deep with steeply sloping but uneven side and a concave base. The natural geology at the base of the pit showed signs of red and grey staining from burning *in situ*. The lower fill was a dark grey clay silt (1006), 0.4m thick, with charcoal in such quantities as to be the likely result of a dump of hot material and/or burning *in situ*. Above this was a mid grey brown sandy silt which was 0.35m thick (1007), with moderate amounts of charcoal and containing a copper alloy coin (SF 122).

Postholes **1012** and **1014** were situated to the immediate east of pit **987** and were located 1.8m apart. Both postholes measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.06m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. They were both filled with a dark brown grey silt (1013 and 1015).

Pit **1008** was located immediately south of pit **987**. It measured 0.45m in diameter and was 0.4m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark grey brown silt (1009).

Pit **1038** had a diameter of 0.5m and was 0.8m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. A basal fill (1039) of mid grey brown silt was followed by a dark grey brown silty clay (1040), which slumped in from the east and contained 8g of tile.

Pit **1042** measure 0.46m long, 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark grey yellow clay sand (1041).

Pit **1044** was had a diameter of 1.2m and was 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay sand (1043).

Pit **1048** was situated on the situated close to the corner of Boundary 3. It was 0.48m long, 0.38m wide and 0.16m deep with steeply sloping sides, a concave base and was filled with a dark grey brown clay sand (1047).

3.8.10 Two further modern features were present on the site, one (**1486**) in Area B on the edge of Boundary 2 (see above) and the other (**212**) in Area D on the eastern side of Hazelend Road.

Pit **1486** measured 0.45m in diameter and was 0.28m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty clay (1487) which contained clay tobacco pipe (4g) and an iron nail (SF125).

Pit **212** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.97m long, 1.28m wide and 0.23m deep with shallow sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid grey sandy silt (213) which contained 36g of tile, two iron nails (SF100, SF101) and three struck flints (22g).

3.9 Undated

3.9.1 Several features across the site (predominantly pits) could not be dated due to being devoid of datable material and seemingly not associated with other dated features (Figs. 22-22b). It would seem plausible that the majority of these, particularly those smaller pits located on the upper slope of Area B, were Neolithic in date – due to their proximity to dated pits and their similar proportions, however this cannot be guaranteed.

Pits

3.9.2 All of the undated pits were located in Area B. Generally, they were circular or sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Fills comprised mid

orange brown or grey brown silty or clayey sands. More notable pits are described separately below.

Cut	*Fill*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*
412	411	0.6	0.36	0.12
564	565	0.54	0.54	0.1
567	566	1.3	0.82	0.28
584	583	0.5	0.5	0.2
588	589	0.5	0.42	0.18
594	595	0.7	0.65	0.17
596	597	0.68	0.68	0.4
609	610	0.88	0.86	0.29
644	645	1.28	1.1	0.33
672	671	0.67	0.67	0.32
780	779	0.44	0.44	0.15
988	989	0.68	0.52	0.08
992	993	0.5	0.5	0.2
1034	1035	1	0.86	0.14
1036	1037	0.57	0.47	0.2
1082	1083	0.73	0.6	0.12
1084	1085	0.66	0.46	0.1
1102	1102	0.78	0.65	0.16
1116	1117	1.1	0.52	0.19
1121	1120	2.74	1.12	0.23
1123	1122	1.4	1.2	0.2
1189	1190	0.65	0.65	0.2
1198	1197	0.56	0.43	0.13
1200	1199	0.75	0.45	0.13
1206	1205	0.78	0.43	0.12
1207	1208	0.75	0.5	0.08
1243	1242	1.1	0.6	0.16
1333	1334	0.69	0.37	0.19
1395	1394	0.7	0.6	0.14
1420	1419	0.6	0.37	0.07
1478	1479	1.02	0.45	0.38

Table 14: Quantification of undated pits

3.9.3 Pit **452** (**484**) was located on the edge of, and truncated, Enclosure 1 ditch **434** (Period 2.2). The elongated pit measured 3.55m long, 1.6m wide and 0.27m deep with an open U-shaped profile. It was filled with a mid grey brown clay sand (453, 485).

3.9.4 Isolated pit **990** had a diameter of 0.8m and was 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with mid orange grey sandy clay (991) which contained tiny fragments of fired clay. An environmental sample of this fill produced rare amounts of charcoal along with charred hawthorn.

3.9.5 Pit **1245** was situated between Enclosure 3 and Structure 5 (Period 2.3). It had a diameter of 0.5m and was 0.1m deep with very steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a dark orange grey sandy silt which contained unworked burnt flint. An environmental sample produced moderate levels of charcoal.

3.9.6 Pit **1482** measured 0.82m long, was 0.62m wide and 0.15m deep with very gently sloping sides and concave base. It was filled with a very light brown clay silt (1483) which contained frequent chalk lumps and unworked flint nodules.

Postholes

3.9.7 The postholes had near vertical sides with either flat or concave bases. Fills comprised mid to dark brown grey or grey brown silty sands. A proportion of the postholes survived to an impressive depth, often equalling of exceeding the features diameter. The more notable postholes are described individually below.

Cut	*Fill*	*Length (m)*	*Width (m)*	*Depth (m)*
241	240	0.34	0.34	0.16
243	242	0.34	0.34	0.12
693	962	0.3	0.3	0.3
1090	1091	0.25	0.22	0.1
1118	1119	0.38	0.3	0.07
1210	1209	0.38	0.38	0.14
1212	1211	0.25	0.2	0.15
1213	1214	0.35	0.34	0.08
1220	1219	0.2	0.2	0.1
1222	1221	0.25	0.2	0.1
1305	1306	0.15	0.15	0.14
1322	1321	0.27	0.27	0.22
1345	1344	0.24	0.2	0.32
1347	1346	0.28	0.2	0.36
1371	1370	0.32	0.32	0.15
1374	1375	0.3	0.3	0.15
1411	1410	0.18	0.18	0.2
1415	1416	0.25	0.25	0.08
1468	1469	0.35	0.35	0.22
1515	1516	0.31	0.26	0.19
1537	1538	0.39	0.39	0.27

Table 15: Quantification of undated postholes

3.9.8 Posthole **604** measured 0.5m long, 0.3m and 0.18m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A 0.18m wide vertical sided postpipe was present at the centre of the posthole, filled with a dark grey brown silt sand (606). An environmental sample taken from this postpipe did not produce any remains. The outer edges of the posthole were backfilled with a mid grey brown silty sand (605).

3.9.9 Posthole **1417** was located equidistant between Structures 3 and 4 (Period 2.3). It measured 0.28m long, 0.22m wide and was 0.52m deep with a U-shaped profile. It was filled with a dark grey brown clay silt (1418). Another posthole (**1423**) was situated 2.5m to the south-west and was probably associated. Posthole **1423** was 0.32m long, 0.24m wide and 0.23m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. It too was filled with a dark grey brown clay silt (1424).

3.9.10 Substantial posthole **1088** measured 1.25m long and 0.94m wide on the surface but then narrowed to a diameter of 0.3m, creating a stepped profile 0.65m deep. It was backfilled with a mid red brown clay silt (1089).

Ditches

3.9.11 Two ditches were identified across Areas A and B (Figs 24-24b) which cannot definitively be attributed to a period.

3.9.12 Shallow ditch **245** (**247**, **630**, **632**, **958**, **975**) was aligned north-west to south-east as was identified extending for at least 182m across Areas A and B (Fig. 24a). It ranged in width from 0.35m to 0.52m and in depth from 0.08m to 0.12m with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid grey brown silty sand (244, 246, 631, 633, 957, 974) which produced a single struck flint (6g). This ditch has a different alignment to all the Bronze Age ditches and is therefore not believed to be contemporary. It is most similar in orientation to the modern field boundary ditches, so it is possible that this is a sub-division within the larger field; however, this is not conclusive.

3.9.13 Ditch **637** (**639**) was slightly curvilinear in plan, orientated broadly north-west to south-east and extending across the site for *c*.10.5m. It ranged in width from 0.92m to 1m and in depth from 0.16m to 0.36m with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid red brown silty sand (636, 638). The location of this ditch may suggest that it is related to the Middle Bronze Age field system and indeed forms the other side of another droveway, but its slight curvilinear plan makes this unclear.

3.10 Finds and environmental summaries

Metalwork (Appendix B.1)

3.10.1 A total of eight pieces of metalwork (three of copper alloy and five of iron) were collected from the site. Two of the copper alloy pieces came from Bronze Age contexts and include an awl recovered from cremation pit **581**, whilst the remainder are of a post-medieval date.

Struck flint (Appendix B.2)

3.10.2 A total of 2,609 struck flints were recovered from 79 features/layers across Areas B, C and D. The assemblage includes material of Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age date, but it is dominated by Early Neolithic material, the majority of which was derived from pits and tree throw features of a contemporary date. The largest single assemblage was collected from tree throw **1135**, which produced 1,124 pieces. The largest assemblage recovered from a cut feature was 114 pieces from pit **546**. A coherent collection of knapping waste consistent with a Late Bronze Age date was also recovered from a contemporary enclosure ditch (Enclosure 3). Interestingly, there is no clear evidence from the flint assemblage for any Middle Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age activity at the site.

Neolithic pottery (Appendix B.3)

3.10.3 The Neolithic pottery assemblage comprises 523 sherds, weighing 2.807kg and was collected from a total of 52 features across Areas B and C. Almost the entire assemblage (2.709kg) dated to the Early Neolithic, with the remainder being Middle Neolithic (35g) and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (61g). All of the Early Neolithic pottery is Plain Bowl, with no Carinated Bowl being identified. The pottery was predominantly recovered from pits, with lesser quantities from tree throw features. Significantly, the pottery in the tree throws appears to be chronologically earlier than that in the pits.

Bronze Age pottery (Appendix B.4)

3.10.4 In all, 26.716kg (2,523 sherds) of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from 70 separate features across Areas B and C; with the majority of the assemblage (20.115kg) dating to the Late Bronze Age. The Early Bronze Age pottery relates almost entirely to a biconical cremation urn with horseshoe handle decoration; whilst the minor Middle Bronze Age assemblage was mostly recovered from the upper fills of Structure 2, the mini barrow. The Late Bronze Age assemblage belongs to the Plainware Phase of the Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition. Decoration on these sherds is minimal, and where present, is restricted to the larger vessel sizes. A notably large assemblage of sherds (751 sherds, 8.404kg) was recovered from Enclosure ditch 3, along with a near complete cup from pit **1337**.

Anglo-Saxon pottery (Appendix B.5)

3.10.5 A total of 70 sherds (1.221kg) of Early/Middle Saxon pottery was recovered from one feature in Area D and from another feature identified during the evaluation and located outside of the excavation area. The assemblage is completely comprised of undecorated sherds, the bulk of which represent two vessels.

Roman and post-medieval pottery

3.10.6 A single sherd (21g) of residual and highly abraded Romano-British Greyware dating from the 1st to 2nd century AD was recovered from context 211 of SFB **208**. Ditch **499** (fill 500, Boundary 3) produced a single body sherd (108g) of English stoneware pottery, dating from around AD 1700-1900.

Ceramic building material (Appendix B.6)

3.10.7 An assemblage consisting of 15 fragments (993g) of CBM were collected from features across the site. All the assemblage is heavily abraded and dates from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Fired clay (Appendix B.7)

3.10.8 A small assemblage of 38 fragments (250g) of fired clay was recovered during fieldwork. The pieces comprise both amorphous and structural elements. The structural fragments exhibit either flattened surfaces or hand forming.

Human skeletal remains (Appendix C.1)

3.10.9 A single Early Bronze Age urned cremation, two Early Bronze Age unurned cremations (one of which contained a copper alloy awl) and two Late Bronze Age unurned cremations were recovered from across Area B at the site. Four of the five cremations were radiocarbon dated (see Table 2 below); with the fifth not containing any material suitable for dating. All of the deposits contained a single individual, with only the cremation from the urn being tentatively attributed as female. Due to the weight and fragmentation size of most of the deposits, little other osteological data could be gathered.

Environmental samples (Appendix C.2)

3.10.10 A total of 132 bulk soil samples were taken from a variety of both feature types and date. The condition of preservation across the site was poor and the overall density of preserved remains is extremely low. A small assemblage of charred grain along with hazelnut shells, hawthorn and charcoal was identified in the samples. This low density is either due to poor preservation and/or truncation across the site or otherwise indicative of low-level human occupation in this area.

Radiocarbon dates (Appendix D)

3.10.11 A total of 11 samples were sent off for radiocarbon dating, only one of which was unsuccessful. The remainder have produced Early Neolithic (one), Early Bronze Age (four), Middle Bronze Age (one) and Late Bronze Age (four) dates. These dates are summarised below.

Fill	Cut	Sample	Feature	Material	SUERC No.	Radiocarbon date (95.4%)	Radiocarbon age (BP)	Typological date
42	44	11	barrow	charcoal: -	42262	1669-1521BC	3314 ± 26	Middle Bronze Age
561	562	169	pit	charcoal: maliodeae	75166	3768-3647 BC	4921 ± 32	Early Neolithic
573	574	176	cremation	cremated bone: HSR	82647	1732-1546BC	3348 ± 34	Early Bronze Age
585	581	173	cremation	calcined bone: human	75172	2122-1900BC	3626 ± 30	Early Bronze Age
796	795	201	shrine ditch	charcoal: quercus sp.	75164	1885-1695 BC	3472 ± 30	Early Bronze Age
1134	1135	234	tree throw	CPR: hordium sp.	75171	Fail	1.222 ± 0.004	-
1185	1186	241	pit	Charred plant remains: Corylus avellana	82213	1889-1748BC	3495 ± 24	Early Bronze Age
1236	1235	246	cremation	cremated bone: HSR	82648	1009-854BC	2792 ± 24	Late Bronze Age
1335	1337	252	pit	charcoal: Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana roundwood	75165	1208-1003 BC	2900 ± 31	Late Bronze Age
1385	1384	257	cremation	cremated bone: HSR	82652	1001-846BC	2779 ± 24	Late Bronze Age
1436	1435	269	enclosure ditch	CPR: fabaceae	75167	1127-926BC	2866 ± 32	Late Bronze Age

Table 16: Radiocarbon dates summary

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Early Neolithic

Tree throws and pits

4.1.1 Early Neolithic activity (*c.*3800-3500BC) across the site is characterised by tree throws and pits (both dispersed and in groups) containing assemblages of struck flint and pottery. As highlighted in the updated research aims (see paragraph 2.3.3), evidence for the everyday activities surrounding Neolithic settlement is greatly underrepresented in the archaeological record; therefore, it is hoped that the current site's findings can contribute towards expanding this understanding.

4.1.2 The use of tree throws for deposition of Early Neolithic cultural material is well attested and is evidence for the significance of such features to the communities living nearby. The size of tree throws across the site is variable, ranging from around 0.5m to 5m in width and up to 0.8m in depth. A total of 22 tree throws measured in excess of 2m wide, which suggests trees of some stature would have stood here. A significant event, such as a major storm, would be required for a tree of this size to fall and presumably its felling would have created a small clearing if the area was still heavily wooded. The removal of these such trees would allow for easier clearance of an area, keeping shrubs and smaller trees under management by felling and grazing. Furthermore, the hollow produced by the felling of these substantial trees would have provided a convenient location for the disposal of waste. This is attested to by the presence of a midden-type basal fill in several of the larger tree throws. The extensive flint assemblage from tree throw **1135**, for example, represents the purposeful deposition of flintwork from a pre-existing larger accumulation of material (*i.e*. midden pile). Billington (Appendix B.2) specifies that the material from these tree throws derives from a much larger body of material containing parts of numerous individual episodes of flintworking. The use of these tree throw hollows for waste is reinforced by the pottery assemblage, which consisted of small abraded sherds suggesting that the pottery was already in a fragmented state when it entered these features. The utilisation of these tree throws for the disposal of waste also indicates that the contemporary settlement must have been very close-by.

4.1.3 When looking at the chronology of Early Neolithic activity on the site, what is particularly interesting is that the pottery assemblage differs between the tree throws and pits, denoting that the tree throws may be chronologically slightly earlier than the pits. This observation fits with wider research (see Evans *et al.* 1999) which suggests that pit digging and its associated deposition was borne out of practices relating to tree throws; and that this deposition in three throws peaked during the earliest Neolithic, subsequently declining and giving way to pit digging around 3700BC (Anderson-Whymark 2012, 187). This move from deposition in tree throws to pits could reflect a change in belief system or perhaps a societal change.

4.1.4 Pit groups and scattered pits are ubiquitous at Neolithic sites, yet as highlighted in the updated research aims, they and their contents have often been overlooked in favour of more monumental features. Looking at the pits from Hazelend, they are all small and bowl-shaped rather than large and cylindrical, so they are not well suited to the

storage food items such as grain. Moreover, they show little to no sign of weathering/silting indicative of swift backfilling; there is no slow build-up of successive layers, instead these pits have one single homogenous fill or a basal midden-like fill that was deliberately deposited. All this prompts the suggestion that they were created for the purpose of deposition, without having had any previous use, and that the material contained within these pits is related to domestic habitation. This notion has been widely discussed by Garrow (2006) and Thomas (1991, 1999). Interestingly, there are major differences in the finds assemblages across the Hazelend pit groups, with Pit Group 2 being completely absent of pottery; which may suggest that they were dug for a different reason.

Pits as evidence for settlement

4.1.5 Generally speaking, pit sites in Eastern England are typically located within 1km of a river (the current site is approximately 450m away). Garrow (2006, 27) notes that most of these pit sites are also located on low-lying ground (considered as less then 50m OD). The Hazelend site is above this (at around 80m OD); however, Garrow also notes that in terms of the immediate landscape the majority of pit sites are in locally elevated positions, usually above the floodplain of the nearest river. This is true for the current site. Therefore, it can be said that most pit sites are placed in specific locations which could be seen as conducive to settlement.

4.1.6 The paucity of evidence for Early Neolithic pottery across Hertfordshire and Neolithic settlement in general, could be due to depositional taphonomy. It would appear that Neolithic houses were most probably constructed in such a way that no permanent/recognisable traces of them are now visible in the ground. Moreover, sites such as The Stumble, Essex (N. Brown 2012) have illustrated that where sites are well preserved a large proportion of Early Neolithic assemblages have been recovered from superficial deposits rather than cut features. A hint at a similar situation can be attested to at the current site with the presence of a small spread containing pottery and struck flint in the vicinity of Pit Group 1.

4.1.7 The extensive archaeological investigations undertaken at Stanstead airport (Cooke *et al.* 2008) around 2km east of the current site, show parallels in its record of Neolithic activity, namely scattered pits and tree throws containing pottery and flint assemblages. Furthermore, absolute dating has shown that some of the pitting is broadly contemporary with that of the Hazelend site, with dates of 3760-3540 cal BC (NZA-20918; 4883±35 BP) and 3640-3370 cal BC (NZA-20960; 4741±35 BP) being obtained from carbonised remains (Cooke *et al.* 2008, 20). Additionally, to this, the makeup of the Stanstead pottery assemblage has clear parallels with the current site, with the earlier Carinated Bowl being completely absent from both locations (Cooke *et al.* 2008, 21).

4.1.8 In terms of Early Neolithic pit sites, Kilverstone, Norfolk (Garrow *et al.* 2006) is widely considered as the type-site for East Anglia. The current site bears some similarities to Kilverstone; insofar that both sites consist of pit clusters containing varying amounts of Early Neolithic pottery and struck flint. However, the sites diverge beyond this because the tight pit clusters containing pottery sherds which cross fit across the pits at Kilverstone is not something seen at the Hazelend site. However, what is apparent

when looking at the layout of the Kilverstone pit clusters (see Garrow *et al*. 2006, fig. 2.6) is that there are probably a lot more pit groups at Hazelend than the five currently identified; and that Pit Group 2 quite probably consists of several smaller clusters/groups of pits. Ultimately, this interpretation comes down to deciding how many pits constitutes a group and far apart pits have to be to be considered part of the same group.

4.1.9 Overall, the presence of these features and their associated finds assemblages should be seen as evidence for a form of semi-permanent settlement/intermittent occupation by one or several groups of people. Whether or not the particular components of these assemblages hold some deeper meaning to those who deposited them there is not something that we can claim to understand. All that can be said with some degree of certainty is that the finds assemblages within these tree throws and pit groups represent a period of repeated, but not continuous, occupation at the site.

Topography

4.1.10 It can be said from the earliest hunter-gatherers right through to the modern day, that every location is chosen for a reason; whether the requirement is for settlement, farming, hunting or industry. So, it is important to look to the wider landscape for explanations to why there is Early Neolithic activity at the Hazelend site.

4.1.11 The topography of this peninsula between the River Stort and Bourne Brook (see Fig. 2) means the site has a south to south-east facing aspect which overlooks the gentle fall of the land down to the River Stort, with a sharper westerly drop down to Bourne Brook. Even taking tree cover into consideration, it is clear that this location is well positioned to afford good visibility, along with access to the resources of both the river valleys and the wooded upper plateau; hence the densest Early Neolithic activity on the site is situated just off the plateau, between approximately 75m and 80m OD. The floodplains around the River Stort, which are less than 0.5km away, would have been suitable for hunting and small-scale agriculture, as well as providing access to freshwater; whilst the wooded areas could have been used for hunting and grazing, along with being a timber source for firewood and construction (the greater density of tree throws on the upper slope and plateau between 78m and 80m OD being testament to this).

4.1.12 Whilst this location appears conducive to habitation, very little environmental evidence was recovered from the site, which hampers our understanding of the surrounding landscape. Charred hazelnut shell was recovered from a small number of the pits along with varying levels of charcoal. This supports the utilisation of the pits for disposal, either from a midden pile or fire debris, but offers little else in regard to the flora of the immediate landscape. A single pit (**532**) produced a moderate assemblage of charred barley grains, which is the only evidence on the site for Early Neolithic crop growing.

4.1.13 Archaeological works in the immediate area have not produced any evidence for contemporary activity: the evaluation off Farnham Road (Clover 2016), which topographically sits on the steep south-west facing slope overlooking Bourne Brook, only produced scant Middle Iron Age remains; whilst the excavation at the Bishop's

Stortford North western neighbourhood development (Kier 2014), situated on a high plateau at more than 110m OD and over 1.5km from the river, was dominated by Middle to Late Iron Age remains. This complete absence of Early Neolithic remains reinforces the advantageous nature of the Hazelend location. However, less tangible factors, such as religious, mythical or historical qualities, could also have led to this location being exploited.

4.2 Middle and Late Neolithic

Absence

4.2.1 Considering the density of Early Neolithic activity on the site, the absence of Middle and Late Neolithic features provides a stark contrast. The reason for this shift is not immediately apparent. The only evidence on site for any Middle to Late Neolithic presence is two residual sherds (35g) of Peterborough Ware from Early Bronze Age Structure 1 and two sherds (48g) of Grooved Ware from Early Neolithic pit **520**. The flint assemblage is also devoid of any later Neolithic pieces. This juxtaposition is particularly interesting when the practice of pit digging is considered to reach its peak by the Late Neolithic (Thomas 1999, 69). This dearth of Middle and Late Neolithic activity is also reflected in the wider landscape, with just one pit containing four residual sherds of Peterborough Ware alongside Late Bronze Age pottery being identified during the first phase of evaluation at Bishop's Stortford North (Jackson 2012), around 0.8km to the west of the site. Excavations at Thorley (Last & MacDonald forthcoming), on the south-western edge of Bishop's Stortford identified a single pit containing 35 sherds of Peterborough Ware along with a burial radiocarbon dated as 2910-2760 cal BC (Beta 136019; 4250±40 BP). A similar situation is also portrayed at Stanstead airport, with just 58 sherds of Peterborough Ware and four sherds of Grooved Ware being recovered across the entirety of the extensive investigation area.

4.2.2 Ultimately, the lack of utilisation of the site during the Middle and Late Neolithic periods cannot be explained. The smattering of pottery across the Hazelend site shows at least that low-levels of sporadic movement/activity is occurring here, but that the concentration of occupation has shifted elsewhere; perhaps further into the river valleys.

4.3 Early Bronze Age

Funerary remains

4.3.1 The archaeological remains show a clear shift in focus by the Early Bronze Age, with funerary monuments and cremations being the only features attributed to this period. The reason for this shift from occupation-related remains to that of monumental remains is not immediately clear but is almost certainly related to the reasons for the lack of Late Neolithic activity on the site – if the communities of the Late Neolithic had moved into the river valleys, then it is likely that settlement continued in this location through into the Early Bronze Age period. The outcome of this means that the high plateau and upper slopes of the surrounding river valleys were unoccupied.

4.3.2 The Early Bronze Age is characterised by semi-nomadic farming communities for whom a landscape devoted to monuments, ritual and burial was important, and this is reflected on site. The two monuments attributed to this period (Structures 1 and 2) are both located right on the cusp of the plateau, with the 80m OD contour line running through the centre of both features (see Fig. 5). This location would have afforded expansive views particularly to the south and east, with any peoples travelling northward along the river valley probably being able to see these upstanding features on the horizon.

4.3.3 The exact form, function and longevity of Structure 1 is worthy of consideration because it is such an unusual feature with few known parallels. Its form – a sub-rectangular enclosure with sub-circular ancillary chamber – is a layout which is repeated in a very small number of recorded examples in the wider region. In Essex, a similar, but larger double chambered enclosure has been excavated at East Tilbury (*c.*48km south, Bush 2016; fig. 4). The ditches produced a total of 25g of Late Neolithic pottery and a radiocarbon date of 1741-1535 cal BC (SUERC-58006; 3358±30 BP) was achieved from a cremation at the centre of one of the chambers; which is contemporary with the current example. Archaeological works at Eynesbury, Cambridgeshire (*c.*47km north-west) have also identified a similar monument. This example, like that of Hazelend and East Tilbury contained little material evidence to provide concrete date and function, but it was situated just west of, and orientated with, a Late Neolithic long barrow and cursus, and thus believed to be associated (Ellis 2004, 24; fig. 16).

4.3.4 Cropmarks recorded across Essex have also brought to light two further similar examples, namely *c.*34km south-east at Danebury (Priddy & Buckley 1987, fig. 37, no. 51) and *c.*48km south-east at Tollesbury (Kemble 2001, fig. 17). The Danebury example is described as sub-rectangular enclosure with D-shaped element, whilst the Tollesbury cropmark is referred to as a long mortuary enclosure.

4.3.5 All the above examples suggest a funerary function to these monuments/enclosures and the same can probably therefore be said for Structure 1 at Hazelend. Furthermore, the excavated examples are all noticeably absent of finds or environmental remains, which would support the belief that their function was not related to everyday settlement-related activities. An unurned cremation (**581**), located *c.*10m north-east of Structure 1 was radiocarbon dated to 2122-1900cal BC; it also contained a copper alloy tanged awl (SF120), which is more usually associated with post-1900/1800 BC urned cremations (Needham 1999; 188-192). It is plausible that Structure 1 was extant at the time this cremation was placed in the ground because absolute dating has shown that this structure had gone out of use and was levelled around 1885-1698 cal BC, according to a date from the upper fill of its ditch.

4.3.6 On the opposite edge of the plateau to the north-east was substantial ring ditch Structure 2, interpreted as a mini barrow. Radiocarbon dating from one of the primary fills dates this initial infilling to the very end of the Early Bronze Age/start of the Middle Bronze Age (1669-1521 cal BC). No cremations or burials were identified relating to this feature, however this does not mean that none were ever present. Truncation through ploughing is always a factor, especially on the top of a hill with minimal overburden. Taphonomic conditions such as the soil composition and pH would also

have affected the remains – this is underlined by the complete absence of any bone (that has not been cremated) on the entire site.

4.3.7 What is interesting about this barrow is that the infilling sequence of the ditch would suggest a central mound/platform and an external bank around the outside. The archaeological works at Stanstead airport identified a similar, yet slightly larger barrow with the same mound and bank construction (Cooke *et al.* 2008, 59). A piece of charred wood recovered from the primary fill of this example, returned a contemporary date of 1690-1510 cal BC (NZA-23237; 3309±30 BP). The barrow complex at Mucking, Essex (Evans *et al.* 2016) also provides a close parallel to the above examples. These mini barrows are more usually associated with the Middle Bronze Age, specifically with the 'Ardleigh Group' style; a funerary custom dating to *c.*1400-1200BC (Brown 1999, 171-7), so it is interesting that both the Hazelend and Stanstead examples have their origins in the Early Bronze Age. This Middle Bronze Age Ardleigh style is also generally expressed as being confined to north-east Essex and south-east Suffolk (Germany 2007, 113), however, the discovery of similar traits at Mucking, Stanstead and Hazelend demonstrates that this mini barrow tradition is in fact far more widespread, with more variety than the 'Ardleigh Group' formation and with a greater longevity. Indeed, radiocarbon dating from urned cremations at the Middle Bronze Age cemetery at Brightlingsea ranged from 2199-1510 cal BC to 1510-1214 cal BC (Clarke & Lavender 2008, table 1), suggesting that this style began in the Early Bronze Age.

4.3.8 Around 20m west of mini barrow Structure 2 was a substantial post-pit (**611**). It measured 1.3m wide and was 1.7m deep; even without taking truncation through ploughing into account, this feature would have held an extremely tall post. It is believed that this is a post-marker, signalling to the wider landscape that funerary remains are located here. A similar post-pit (**523**) was observed near to Early Bronze Age urned cremation **574**, situated further down the slope on the 76m OD contour; and a third example (**162**) around the 70m OD contour, however this last post-pit was not found in association with any funerary remains. A series of very similar pits have also been identified at Foxholes Farm (Partridge 1989, figs.62-64); here they were referred to as 'shaft pits'. Like the Hazelend examples, they had near vertical sides with sterile fills and are mostly undated. Partridge (1989, 9-10) postulates that these pits are unlikely to be later than Early Bronze Age in date and believes that the infilling sequence, with a cone-like upper fill (also seen in pit **611**, see Fig. 21, S.267) suggests that the pits infilled naturally with the uppermost fill being a later tertiary infilling. He also states that these shaft pits are most probably ritual in function and associated with nearby funerary monuments.

4.3.9 Regardless of the terminology, these post-pits/shaft pits appear to be marking the location of funerary remains and this is something which needs consideration. It seems highly plausible that interments would have been marked or staked in some way. When dealing with a cremation cemetery, overlapping interments are rarely seen, which would suggest that the location of each cremation is known. Additionally, a marker would also mean that family members can identify and visit the burial, this would be relevant to both cemetery and dispersed burial locations. Cremation cemeteries are regularly found to occupy the area around funerary monuments,

however, Lambrick (2009, 302) suggests that it is actually the marking of the burial which defines the cemetery rather than their association with monuments. Current fieldwork at Buckden, Cambridgeshire, has revealed a Bronze Age cremation cemetery clustered around a central post-pit which still contains its stone packing (J. Fairbairn pers. comm.).

4.3.10 This idea of the marker being the important factor fits with the findings of urned cremation **574**, because as well as the post-marker pit next to it, the cremation itself was backfilled with tightly packed large unworked flint nodules, which probably originally formed a cairn over the top of it. An almost exact example of this unusual practice has been recorded at Foxholes Farm, Hertford (Partridge 1989, 48; fig. 12) some 18km to the south-west of the current site. Other similar examples have also been recorded at Ramsgate, Kent (Moody *at al.* 2010), Kimpton, Hampshire (Dacre *et al.* 2014) and Porton Down, Wiltshire (Andrews & Thompson 2016).

Relationship between monumental and domestic sites

4.3.11 The way in which monumental sites and their contemporary settlement relate to one another is a research question which can only be addressed insofar that it is clear they are not interconnected on this site. Whilst all the Early Bronze Age funerary features are surrounded by pits and ditches, they are not contemporary. The only evidence for possible non-funerary activity from this period is a large pit (**1186**) at the southernmost end of Area B, some 63m from urned cremation **574**. Whilst no pottery was recovered from this pit, absolute dating from charred hazelnut shell in its fill dates it to the middle of the Early Bronze Age (1889-1748 cal BC). The almost complete absence (just 15g) of Early Bronze Age pottery found residually in other features attests to the lack of domestic activities in this location.

4.3.12 This same apparent absence of Early Bronze Age activity is noted at the Stanstead airport site too, with evidence there being confined to small scatters of flint and pottery. Actual features of this date were completely absent (Cooke *et al.* 2008, 29). The presence of nothing beyond a small number of funerary remains on the Hazelend site would suggest that this particular location was not intensively, and maybe just seasonally, habited during this period, much in the way it was during the Late Neolithic period.

4.4 Middle Bronze Age

Field system

4.4.1 By the Middle Bronze Age, it is clear that the landscape was being colonised in a more permanent way, with a ditched field system extending across the western half of Area B; which would suggest the intensification of agricultural practices, compared with the earlier periods reliance on wild food.

4.4.2 Yates (2007, 15) describes Bronze Age field systems as being rectilinear, thus creating a grid of fields. Within this, there are two main forms of layout, namely coaxial and aggregate. A coaxial field system has a very formal layout, with one prevailing orientation with boundaries following one alignment and extending at right angles from this alignment. Such systems tend to be marked out by undeviating linear

boundaries which do not conform to topographical variations. Droveways, formed by paired ditches, may also be incorporated to aid the movement of animals through the fields. Aggregate field systems on the other hand, consist of rectilinear fields where one axis is not dominant over another; meaning that fields are added on a piecemeal basis rather than adherence to a single plan. The field system on this site looks to be coaxial and encompasses an area approximately 3ha in size but is clearly larger than this as it extends beyond the limits of the excavated site. The measurable divisions are all located around 75m apart, thus creating large square paddocks around 0.5ha in size (Fig. 25).

4.4.3 The field system on this site has a clear relationship with Enclosure 2. This enclosure, positioned to the immediate north-east of the field system is orientated with it, indicating a probable contemporaneity. Furthermore, the small branches (**1000** and **1030**) extending south-east from this enclosure also appear to form part of the field system. It is even plausible that Enclosure 2 pre-dates the field system and that the enclosures orientation is what dictated the layout of the field system. This enclosure most probably has a different function to the field system, however, the lack of finds or environmental remains from its fills means this is not evident; but it could be a different type of agriculture, such as arable farming.

4.4.4 The presence of Enclosures 1 and 2 on the site highlight that there is a variety of activities happening during this period on the site. The logic behind the dogleg in Enclosure 2, which is mirrored by the shape and size of Enclosure 1, is unknown and does not reflect a topographic change.

Relationship with earlier remains

4.4.5 The incorporation of earlier monuments into Middle Bronze Age field systems has been documented previously, at sites such as Mucking, Essex (Evans *et al.* 2016) and Raunds, Northamptonshire (Harding & Healy 2011) for example, and is repeated here too with the field system seemingly respecting Early Bronze Age Structure 1 by incorporating it into the corner of one of the paddocks (see Fig. 14). The way field system ditch **803** terminates immediately adjacent to the terminus of the ancillary chamber of Structure 1 would suggest it was still extant when the field system was laid out. It is possible that the posthole structure which overlies the ditches of Structure 1 are a later Bronze Age addition which was used in conjunction with the field system. This notion that the ditches of Structure 1 were replaced by a posthole structure is further reinforced by the small segment of field ditch (**591**) which truncates Structure 1.

4.4.6 With the Mucking and Raunds examples (cited above), the field system was laid out using the location of barrows to set its orientation, with the field ditches running through the centre of the barrow. Whilst this has not been evidenced at the Hazelend site, it is notable that the barrow is situated in the corner of one of the plots.

4.5 Late Bronze Age

Settlement character

4.5.1 It is clear that there is a major shift in the activity on site by the Late Bronze Age period, with the removal of the field system which gives way to clear evidence for settlement activity in the form of posthole structures, storage pits and midden dumps in ditches. It is not immediately apparent why the settlement has shifted up onto the slopes of the hill, but the distribution of features attributed to this phase indicates an extensive unenclosed settlement encompassing at least 3ha across a slope rising from around 71m OD up to 80m OD (with the majority clustered between the 78m and 80m contour lines). Furthermore, the recovery of just over 20kg of Late Bronze Age pottery supports that this was a large, well established community.

4.5.2 There are at least four identifiable posthole structures on the site, however it is highly probable that there were originally many more which have subsequently been lost to plough truncation. This is supported by the findings of a possible roundhouse ring gully during the evaluation (Fletcher 2012, 24), which was no longer present by the time of the excavation phase of work five years later. The two possible circular posthole structures (Structures 3 and 4) are not irrefutable, especially as there are other postholes clustered in and around these locations, suggestive of multiple structures or phases of structure. Nonetheless, Structure 3 is the most coherent, forming a ring of posts around 8m in dimeter with entrance porch to the south-east (Fig. 17). Similar examples of this type of posthole structure have been recorded at Thorley (Last & McDonald fth, fig. 7), Gadebridge (Last & McDonald 2013, fig. 7) and Foxholes Farm (Partridge 1989, fig. 34). Posthole **1455** within Structure 3 should be highlighted because it contained 11 large pottery sherds from a single vessel, weighing 188g, which could suggest they were used as post-packing. An adjacent posthole within the structure (**1453**) also contained a fairly large pottery assemblage of 144g, however, this was from 37 sherds, so whether or not this was also for post-packing is not clear.

4.5.3 Structure 4 was located *c.*43m to the south-east of Structure 3; the exact configuration of this structure and indeed the very number of structures represented here is much more debatable. The area encompassed by these 14 postholes, some 75sqm, would suggest that there are at least two structures here. As with Structure 3, there are postholes containing pottery assemblages indicative of their use as post-packing: posthole **1352** contained 14 sherds weighing 327g and posthole **1362** also contained 14 sherds weighing 136g. Both these assemblages comprised single vessels. Further to this, posthole **1368**, which is outside of the *c.*6m wide circular structure, produced 703g of pottery but across 64 sherds, again meaning it is not clear if this pottery is post-packing or not. What is also prominent when looking at the pottery across this structure (see Fig. 20 for pottery distributions), is that it is all clustered across the postholes on the northern side of the group, with none being recovered from the six postholes located on the southern half of the structure. This may suggest that there were specific zones within a structure for differing types of activity.

4.5.4 Structures 5 and 6 are only partially surviving as an apparent fenceline and circular structure. These structures contained little to no datable finds, so their attribution to

the Late Bronze Age period is not definitive, however fenceline Structure 5 is parallel to Late Bronze Age Enclosure 3 and no other periods on the site have posthole structures, therefore it is more than likely that they date from this period. Indeed, the lack of pottery from these two structures is curious compared with their counterparts further up slope (see Fig. 20) and may represent wider the differences in activity and deposition being undertaken across the site.

4.5.5 The other main feature attributed to settlement on the site are storage pits. A total of eight were definitively identified, however it is very possible some of the other smaller pits on the site served the same function. Of the eight recognisable storage pits, three different profiles were recorded – vertical/near vertical sided with a flat base (five); undercutting with a flat base (one) and steeply sided with a concave base (two). The examples with the first two profiles all ranged in size from 1.1m to 1.65m wide and 0.5m to 1.05m deep. The two instances of the final profile were much larger, being 2.2m to 2.6m wide and 0.6m to 1.05m deep. 'Storage pit' is traditionally applied to this type of feature because they are conducive to holding a particular foodstuff, such as grain, with the pit serving to keep the crop fresh until it is needed. Experimental archaeology at Butser Ancient Farm, Hampshire, has shown that these underground silos have an unlimited lifespan and are extremely efficient, with germinability of the grain being over 90% (Reynolds 1999, 390). Only one of the pits (**1248**) displayed a primary fill eroding in from one side, the majority only had one fill, indicative of being backfilled shortly after going out of use. It is interesting that the finds assemblage from these pits was extremely modest, with pottery and residual struck flint having unintentionally gone in with the backfill. Not utilising these pits for the disposal of rubbish could be an insight into the belief system of the Late Bronze Age community at this location; that they viewed the pits in a special way which meant they were unsuitable for backfilling with household rubbish. The poor environmental remains from these pits also shows that they were well cleaned out prior to being backfilled.

Three-sided enclosure

4.5.6 The presence of an apparent three-sided enclosure (Enclosure 3) on the site is unusual. Topographically it is situated between the 77m and 79m contours, where the gradient of the slope becomes much gentler and is on a completely different orientation to anything pre-dating it, with its open side facing almost directly south down the much sharper slope to Bourne Brook. It is formed from three individual ditches and excavation of the terminals indicates that these three elements were never joined. There are 10 Late Bronze Age pits and postholes 'inside' the enclosure, however, whether all of these are actually contemporary and associated is not clear. Radiocarbon dating indicates that at least some of the pitting could be broadly contemporary, with of one of the pits (**1337**) being dated as 1208-1003 cal BC, and a date collected from the ditch itself (intervention **1435**) dates from 1127-926 cal BC.

4.5.7 Archaeological works at Bengeo (J. Brown 2012, 17) have also identified part of a Late Bronze Age enclosure, with absolute dating showing it to be contemporary with Enclosure 3 (1120-930 cal BC, Beta-315792; 2860±30 BP). This example from Bengeo was found in association with a midden spread, synonymous with settlement debris; the same can be said for the enclosure at Hazelend, because the upper fill of the ditch

along its northern side contained a clear dark midden-like fill from which all the pottery and Late Bronze Age flintwork was recovered. Other examples of Late Bronze Age enclosures have been recorded at Southend-on-Sea, Essex (Chaffrey *et al.* 2013), Chadwell St Mary, Essex (Newton 2015) and on the Bedford western bypass (Baker & Meckseper 2015). A possible regional pattern is notable here, as enclosures of this date are very rare or absent in Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk.

Special deposits

4.5.8 In regard to the pottery assemblage, the majority of it can be described as a background scatter which has unintentionally been backfilled or eroded into features, with most individual contexts producing less than 100g. However, there is a small number of features where the size of the pottery assemblage could suggest a more coherent deliberate deposis. Pit **1481** was located around 11m south of Structure 3 and contained 3.214kg of pottery from a large vessel with a rim diameter of 33cm and fingertip decoration on the rim interior and shoulder. The sherds from posthole **1368** in Structure 4, discussed above, also come from a vessel with a rim diameter of over 30cm. Inside the possible circular element of Structure 4 on the northern end of the group is oven **1354**, which contained 2.287kg of Late Bronze Age pottery, which appeared to have been placed into the feature with some care. Intriguingly, none of the above examples of possible special deposits contained an entire vessel. This was only seen in pit **1337** which contained a complete cup alongside a small number of sherds from other vessels. Similar special pottery deposits have been recorded at Thorley (Last & McDonald fth) just to the south-west of Bishop's Stortford.

4.5.9 A substantial amount of pottery (over 8kg) was also recovered from Enclosure 3, the majority of which came from the eastern half of ditch **1398** (on the northern side of the enclosure). This pottery is notable because it predominantly comprised large sherds and included a complete profile from a large decorated coarseware jar which had cross-fits to an adjacent pit (**1338**), demonstrating at least this was contemporary and purposely placed in these locations. Where a similar situation has been observed at Lofts Farm, Essex, it was suggested that this deliberate deposition could have occurred during a ritual activity focused at the entranceway to the enclosure (Brown 1988, 270).

Funerary remains

4.5.10 Burial practices in the Late Bronze Age are generally harder to define than those of the earlier Bronze Age; and until fairly recently there was still a perceived lack of Late Bronze Age burials of any type within the archaeological record across Britain (Harding 2000, 75). However, with a growth in large-scale excavation, as well as an increased use of radiocarbon dating, this is beginning to change; although human remains are still under-represented compared with the Early, and certainly the Middle Bronze Age. The reason behind this lack of Late Bronze Age funerary remains is not immediately apparent, however it is most probably related in some way to social changes during this period.

4.5.11 Where Late Bronze Age cremations have been found, they tend to be isolated or in small numbers, and that is true for the two Hazelend examples. What is also

immediately clear, and of note, is the seeming integration of both settlement and funerary activities in the same location – something which does not occur earlier in the Bronze Age. The two Hazelend cremations are sited 30m apart from one another and interspersed between pits and postholes dating to the Late Bronze Age; they also appear to have been located close to Enclosure 3.

4.5.12 Within Hertfordshire, two Late Bronze Age cremations have been recorded at Gadebridge (Last & McDonald 2013). Farther afield, contemporary cremated remains have been identified at East Tilbury, Essex (Bush 2016), Clay Farm, Cambridgeshire (Phillips & Mortimer fth), Witchford, Cambridgeshire (Blackbourn 2018), Fordham, Cambridgeshire (Gilmour 2015) and Haverhill, Suffolk (Muldowney 2010). Together these are all contributing to an increasing corpus of data relating to Late Bronze Age funerary practices (Table 17).

Site	*Radiocarbon date (cal BC)*	*Calibrated date BP (95.4%)*	*Reference*
Hazelend, Herts	1009-854	SUERC-82648, 2792 ± 24	This report
	1001-846	SUERC-82654, 2779 ± 24	
Gadebridge, Herts	1055-885	Beta-136012, 2820 ± 40	Last & McDonald 2013
	1140-820	Beta-136015, 2810 ± 70	
East Tilbury, Essex	1208-1011	SUERC-58010, 2909 ± 30	Bush 2016
	1218-1029	SUERC-63268, 2929 ± 29	
Clay Farm, Cambs	1056-833	SUERC-38467, 2800 ± 45	Phillips & Mortimer fth
Witchford, Cambs	910-810	SUERC-76286, 2716 ± 24	Blackbourn 2018
	1010-840	SUERC-75215, 2776 ± 30	
	1000-830	SUERC-71010, 2763 ± 33	
	1060-890	SUERC-75205, 2812 ± 30	
Fordham, Cambs	1119-931	SUERC-44494, 2856 ± 27	Gilmour 2015
	1043-903	SUERC-44500, 2814 ± 27	
	1006-844	SUERC-44504, 2783 ± 29	
Haverhill, Suffolk	1260-990	SUERC-30006, 2905 ± 35	Muldowney 2010
	930-800	SUERC-30005, 2720 ± 35	

Table 17: Late Bronze Age cremations associated with radiocarbon dates

4.6 Iron Age and Roman

Absence

4.6.1 As with the Middle and Late Neolithic period, it is curious that after such an intense period of activity during the Late Bronze Age period, utilisation of the site seemly just ceased. Beyond a single sherd (21g) of highly abraded Roman greyware in the backfill of the Anglo-Saxon SFB, no pottery was recovered anywhere on the site post-dating *c*.800BC.

4.6.2 Archaeological works to the west of the current site on the Bishop's Stortford North eastern neighbourhood has identified Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age partially enclosed settlement activity, along with two cremation burials and two inhumations dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. Also revealed were a series of bedding trenches/cultivation rows, which have previously been recorded across the vast majority of this development area and assumed to be of Late Iron Age/Roman date (W. Keir pers. comm.). An earlier phase of excavation beyond this on the western neighbourhood of the Bishop's Stortford North development revealed further Late Bronze Age through to Middle Iron Age settlement-related remains, as well as a late

Iron Age/Early Roman urned cremation. An extensive Late Iron Age/Early Roman cultivation system was also identified (Keir 2014).

4.6.3 These findings would suggest a migration westward through the Iron Age and into the Roman period. Topographically, the land gently rises north-westward away from the River Stort and Bourne Brook valley, with the above fieldwork all being located on land over 100m OD, with the majority on a high plateau of over 110m OD (see Fig. 2). This move away from a natural water source to higher ground perhaps suggests an evolution in farming techniques and ways to acquire water.

4.7 Anglo-Saxon

4.7.1 The paucity of Anglo-Saxon archaeology throughout Hertfordshire means that the discovery of a single SFB on the site is important. Logic would suggest that there would have been an Anglo-Saxon settlement at the heart of Bishop's Stortford because of the strong Roman presence, established routeways and the fact that the village is recorded in the 1086 Domesday survey; however, evidence for this has thus far remained elusive.

4.7.2 SFBs or *Grubenhaus* are synonymous with Early and Middle Saxon occupation and whilst they are the most commonly encountered form of structure, they are still poorly understood. Tipper (2004, 1) defines an SFB as a sub-rectangular building where a flat-based pit forms the main component of the structure. He also states that they typically measure 3m by 4m and are up to 0.5m deep. This type of structure is also typified by containing up to six postholes around their edges, which held posts to support the superstructure. The example uncovered at Hazelend broadly conforms to this description, but is smaller (measuring around 1.5m by 3m). These structures are thought to be subsidiary buildings with a range of domestic and industrial uses, while the other main type of building from this period are regular post-built structures often interpreted as halls. No examples of the latter type were identified, although it is possible that they were located outside of the excavation area – at West Heslerton, Yorkshire, evidence for zonal separation was found, whereby industrial activities were undertaken in one location and living in another (Hills 1999, 187). Alternatively, the clearly heavy truncation in the vicinity of the SFB may have resulted in the removal of any shallow posthole structures.

4.7.3 Finds assemblages from SFBs are often rich, with pottery, animal bone, metalwork, baked clay objects and worked bone all regularly being recovered from such features. These assemblages are indicative of the disposal of domestic waste once the structure have been abandoned. The range of finds also demonstrates the types of activities that were being undertaken within or close to the SFB, most of which appear to have been related to textile working (including weaving) and possibly metalworking. SFB **208** has a modest finds assemblage of 663g of Early-Middle Saxon pottery along with CBM/tile, fired clay and an unidentifiable piece of iron, most probably due to the features high level of truncation.

4.7.4 A further Anglo-Saxon feature was identified during the evaluation, in Trench 41 (Fig. 4). The feature, either an elongated pit or ditch terminus, was situated around 36m to the south of the SFB. This feature (**28**) was 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep, producing

42 sherds (558g) of Early-Middle Saxon pottery along with two iron nails (Fletcher 2013, 27-28).

4.7.5 The location of the SFB, in the sheltered valley just *c*.70m from the River Stort would have been conducive to craft industry as well as settlement. However, the low level of Early to Middle Saxon remains, combined with the apparent absence of domestic structures, would suggest that Area D of the site lay in a peripheral area on the edge of the main settlement. Other sites in the region where a small amount of contemporary remains have been recorded include Foxholes Farm, Hertford (Partridge 1989), Mill Road, Hertford (Boyer 2016), Letchworth (Matthews & Burleigh 1989), Bengeo (Brown 2012) and Watton-at-Stone (Boyer 2012).

4.8 Modern

4.8.1 Analysis of historic mapping has helped to map the site and the associated field boundaries which were recorded. A full map regression of the site from 1766 to 1921 can be found in the DBA (Fletcher 2012) and is not reproduced here. However, a plan of the archaeological findings overlain on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1898 is shown in Figure 25.

4.8.2 The landscape around the site had turned fully to agricultural use by the beginning of the modern period, with Hazelend Road (as it is presently known) and open fields within the development area first being illustrated on historic mapping in 1766. North-west to south-east aligned field boundaries 4 and 5 had been established by the time of the 1823 Poor Rates map, and stayed in place until at least 1921 (Third Edition Ordnance Survey map). The introduction of Boundary 4 to create a triangular plot of woodland is also first shown on the 1879 First Edition Ordnance Survey map. Whilst no tree throws relating to this woodland were identified in this area of the site, the majority of the modern remains were notably clustered in this location.

4.8.3 As observed in the aerial photographic assessment (Cox 2012), the site assumed its current format of a singular field 1973. The low number of modern finds recovered from the excavations (124g brick, 440g tile, 4g clay pipe and 108g stoneware pottery) attests to the continuity of arable practices on the site.

4.8.4 Interestingly, in Area D, Boundary 5 aligns well with the route of a *c*.2.2km long racecourse (MHT18661) illustrated on the Second Edition Ordnance Survey map (see Fig. 26). This ditch was extremely truncated but it is highly likely that it relates to some boundary or edge marker for the racecourse track itself. Little definitive information is known about the racecourse, but it was still in use by the production of the 1921 Third Edition Ordnance Survey map.

4.9 Conclusion

4.9.1 The archaeological works at Hazelend have provided an insight into the nature of domestic, agricultural and funerary practices across just over three millennia of prehistory; as well as a snapshot of Early-Middle Saxon occupation in a county where substantial sites of these dates are not well represented. Reassuringly, the findings from this site conform with general patterns seen across more intensively studied landscapes in the region (such as in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk).

4.9.2 This excavation illustrates some of the ways in which societies imposed their order and belief system onto the landscape, with seasonal occupation attested to in the Early Neolithic period through pit digging and disposal of domestic debris in tree throws; followed by the site's development into a ceremonial centre during the Early Bronze Age and finally the more permanent utilisation of the land through the later Bronze Age period for agriculture, settlement and other related activities. The continuing fieldwork to the west at the Bishop's Stortford North development has shown that the Hazelend site is only part of a much larger, more complex prehistoric and Roman landscape, where transient populations were moving or moved between the Stort river valley and upper slopes before settling on the high plateaus above. The discovery of a small amount of Anglo-Saxon remains back down in the valley adjacent to the River Stort also shows that this location and landscape was constantly changing depending upon the needs of the population of the time.

4.9.3 Whilst the findings here provide a wealth of information about certain characteristics of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon life, there are categories of evidence which are noticeably absent from the site, such as animal bone assemblages, fired clay objects (such as loomweights), metalwork, worked bone *etc*. Reasons for this could be cultural, but are more likely to be a mixture of taphonomic and erosion/truncation. Furthermore, the absence of activity at this location during the Middle to Late Neolithic and Iron Age into Roman periods is interesting, and still not readily explained. Once the investigations at Bishop's Stortford North have culminated, it is probable that a more complex narrative for the development of this landscape can be synthesised.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	*Cut*	*Area*	*Category*	*Feature Type*	*Group*	*Master Number*	*Period*
152	152	C	cut	tree throw			1
153	153	C	fill	tree throw			1
154	154	C	cut	ditch	Boundary 2	154	4
155	154	C	fill	ditch	Boundary 2	154	4
156	157	C	fill	tree throw			1
157	157	C	cut	tree throw			1
158	162	C	fill	pit			2.3
159	161	C	fill	tree throw			1
160	161	C	fill	tree throw			1
161	161	C	cut	tree throw			1
162	162	C	cut	pit			2.1
163	162	C	fill	pit			2.1
200		D	layer	topsoil			0
201		D	layer	subsoil			0
206	207	D	fill	tree throw			1
207	207	D	cut	tree throw			1
209	209	D	cut	SFB	Structure 8	209	3
210	209	D	fill	SFB	Structure 8	209	3
211	209	D	fill	SFB	Structure 8	209	3
212	212	D	cut	pit		0	4
213	212	D	fill	pit		0	4
214	214	D	cut	posthole	Structure 8	209	3
215	214	D	fill	posthole	Structure 8	209	3
216	216	D	cut	posthole	Structure 8	209	3
217	216	D	fill	posthole	Structure 8	209	3
218	219	D	fill	ditch	Boundary 5	219	4
219	219	D	cut	ditch	Boundary 5	219	4
220	221	D	fill	ditch	Boundary 5	219	4
221	221	D	cut	ditch	Boundary 5	219	4
222	223	D	fill	ditch	Boundary 5	219	4
223	223	D	cut	ditch	Boundary 5	219	4
224	225	D	fill	ditch	Boundary 5	219	4
225	225	D	cut	ditch	Boundary 5	219	4
226	230	D	fill	pit			3
227	230	D	fill	pit			3
228	230	D	fill	pit			3
229	230	D	fill	pit			3
230	230	D	cut	pit			3
231	232	D	fill	tree throw			1
232	232	D	cut	tree throw			1
235	209	D	fill	SFB	Structure 8	209	3
236	209	D	fill	SFB	Structure 8	209	3
237	209	D	fill	SFB	Structure 8	209	3
238		A	layer	topsoil			0
239		A	layer	subsoil			0
240	241	A	fill	posthole			0
241	241	A	cut	posthole			0
242	243	A	fill	posthole			0
243	243	A	cut	posthole			0
244	245	A	fill	gully		245	2
245	245	A	cut	gully		245	2
246	247	A	fill	gully		245	2
247	247	A	cut	gully		245	2
400		B	layer	topsoil			0
401		B	layer	subsoil			0
402	402	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2

Context	*Cut*	*Area*	*Category*	*Feature Type*	*Group*	*Master Number*	*Period*
403	402	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
404	404	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
405	404	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
406	406	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
407	406	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
408	410	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
409	410	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
410	410	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 1		1
411	412	B	fill	pit			0
412	412	B	cut	pit			0
413	413	B	cut	Tree throw			1
414	413	B	fill	tree throw			1
415	415	B	cut	tree throw			1
416	415	B	fill	tree throw			1
417	417	B	cut	tree throw			1
418	417	B	fill	tree throw			1
419	420	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 5		1
420	420	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 5		1
421	423	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 5		1
422	423	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 5		1
423	423	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 5		1
424	425	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
425	425	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 1		1
426	426	B	cut	tree throw			1
427	426	B	fill	tree throw			1
428	428	B	cut	pit			1
429	428	B	fill	pit			1
430	430	B	cut	tree throw			1
431	430	B	fill	tree throw			1
432	432	B	cut	posthole	Pit Group 1		1
433	432	B	fill	posthole	Pit Group 1		1
434	434	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	434	2.2
435	434	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	434	2.2
436	436	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
437	437	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 1		1
438	437	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
439	439	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 1		1
440	439	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
441	443	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
442	443	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
443	443	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
444	402	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
445	436	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
446	436	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
447	448	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	434	2.2
448	448	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	434	2.2
449	449	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	434	2.2
450	449	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	434	2.2
451	449	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	434	2.2
452	452	B	cut	pit			0
453	452	B	fill	pit			0
454	457	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	457	2.2
455	457	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	457	2.2
456	457	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	457	2.2
457	457	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	457	2.2
458	463	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	457	2.2
459	459	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
460	459	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2

Context	*Cut*	*Area*	*Category*	*Feature Type*	*Group*	*Master Number*	*Period*
461	461	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	457	2.2
462	461	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	457	2.2
463	463	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	457	2.2
464	465	B	fill	tree throw			1
465	465	B	cut	tree throw			1
466	467	B	fill	gully	Enclosure 1	467	2.2
467	467	B	cut	gully	Enclosure 1	467	2.2
468	468	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 1		1
469	468	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
470	470	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 1		1
471	470	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
472	472	B	cut	posthole	Pit Group 1		1
473	472	B	fill	posthole	Pit Group 1		1
474	474	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 1		1
475	474	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
476		B	layer	spread	Pit Group 1		1
477	478	B	fill	gully	Enclosure 1	467	2.2
478	478	B	cut	gully	Enclosure 1	467	2.2
479	480	B	fill	gully	Enclosure 1	480	2.2
480	480	B	cut	gully	Enclosure 1	480	2.2
481	482	B	fill	gully	Enclosure 1	480	2.2
482	482	B	cut	gully	Enclosure 1	480	2.2
483	463	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	457	2.2
484	484	B	cut	pit			0
485	484	B	fill	pit			0
486	487	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
487	487	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
488	489	B	fill	tree throw			1
489	489	B	cut	tree throw			1
490		B	finds unit				1
491	492	B	fill	gully	Enclosure 1	492	2.2
492	492	B	cut	gully	Enclosure 1	492	2.2
493	493	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	457	2.2
494	493	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	457	2.2
495	493	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	457	2.2
496	496	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
497	496	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
498	496	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	402	2.2
499	499	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 3	499	4
500	499	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 3	499	4
501	499	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 3	499	4
502	502	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 1	457	2.2
503	504	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
504	504	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
505	505	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 4		1
506	505	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 4		1
507	507	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 4		1
508	507	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 4		1
509	509	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 4		1
510	509	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 4		1
511	514	B	fill	tree throw			1
512	514	B	fill	tree throw			1
513	514	B	fill	tree throw			1
514	514	B	cut	tree throw			1
515	502	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	457	2.2
516	502	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 1	457	2.2
517	518	B	fill	ditch	Field system	518	2.2
518	518	B	cut	ditch	Field system	518	2.2

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Period
519	520	B	fill	pit			1
520	520	B	cut	pit			1
521	523	B	fill	pit			2.1
522	523	B	fill	pit			2.1
523	523	B	cut	pit			2.1
524	582	B	fill	ditch	Field system	582	2.2
525	525	B	cut	tree throw			1
526	525	B	fill	tree throw			1
527	527	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
528	527	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
529	529	B	cut	pit			1
530	529	B	fill	pit			1
531	529	B	fill	pit			1
532	532	B	cut	pit			1
533	532	B	fill	pit			1
534	534	B	cut	pit			1
535	534	B	fill	pit			1
536	536	B	cut	pit			1
537	536	B	fill	pit			1
538	536	B	fill	pit			1
539	539	B	cut	pit			1
540	539	B	fill	pit			1
541	541	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 1		2.3
542	541	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 1		2.3
543	543	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 3		1
544	546	B	fill	pit			1
545	546	B	fill	pit			1
546	546	B	cut	pit			1
547	547	B	cut	pit			1
548	547	B	fill	pit			1
549	547	B	fill	pit			1
550	550	B	cut	pit			1
551	550	B	fill	pit			1
552	550	B	fill	pit			1
553	550	B	fill	pit			1
554	550	B	fill	pit			1
555	556	B	fill	pit			1
556	556	B	cut	pit			1
557	558	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	558	2.3
558	558	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 3	558	2.3
559	560	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	558	2.3
560	560	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 3	558	2.3
561	562	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 3	558	1
562	562	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 3		1
563	543	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 3		1
564	564	B	cut	pit			0
565	564	B	fill	pit			0
566	567	B	fill	pit			0
567	567	B	cut	pit			0
568	571	B	fill	ditch	Field system	518	2.2
569	571	B	fill	ditch	Field system	518	2.2
570	571	B	fill	ditch	Field system	518	2.2
571	571	B	cut	ditch	Field system	518	2.2
572	574	B	fill	pit			2.1
573	574	B	vessel	pit			2.1
574	574	B	cut	pit			2.1
575	575	B	cut	pit			2.3
576	575	B	fill	pit			2.3

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Period
577	575	B	fill	pit			2.3
578	543	B	finds unit		Pit Group 3		1
579	543	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 3		1
580	543	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 3		1
581	581	B	cut	pit			2.1
582	582	B	cut	ditch	Field system	582	2.2
583	584	B	fill	posthole/pit			0
584	584	B	cut	posthole/pit			0
585	581	B	fill	pit			2.1
586	586	B	cut	posthole			1
587	586	B	fill	posthole			1
588	588	B	cut	posthole			0
589	588	B	fill	posthole			0
590	591	B	fill	pit/posthole			0
591	591	B	cut	pit/posthole			0
592	592	B	cut	pit			0
593	592	B	fill	pit			0
594	594	B	cut	pit			0
595	594	B	fill	pit			0
596	596	B	cut	pit			0
597	596	B	fill	pit			0
598	598	B	cut	ditch	Field system	598	2.2
599	598	B	fill	ditch	Field system	598	2.2
600	601	B	fill	ditch	Field system	598	2.2
601	601	B	cut	ditch	Field system	598	2.2
602	602	B	cut	ditch	Field system	598	2.2
603	602	B	fill	ditch	Field system	598	2.2
604	604	B	cut	posthole			10
605	604	B	fill	posthole			0
606	604	B	fill	posthole			0
607	607	B	cut	ditch	Field system	598	2.2
608	607	B	fill	ditch	Field system	598	2.2
609	609	B	cut	pit			0
610	609	B	fill	pit			0
611	611	B	cut	pit			2.1
612	611	B	fill	pit			2.1
613	611	B	fill	pit			2.1
614	615	B	fill	ditch	Field system	615	2.2
615	615	B	cut	ditch	Field system	615	2.2
616	617	B	fill	ditch	Field system	615	2.2
617	617	B	cut	ditch	Field system	615	2.2
618	620	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 3	499	4
619	620	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 3	499	4
620	620	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 3	499	4
621	621	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 4	621	4
622	621	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 4	621	4
623		B	layer	spread			4
624	624	B	cut	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
625	624	B	fill	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
626	626	B	cut	tree throw			1
627	627	B	cut	tree throw			1
628	628	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
629	628	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
630	630	B	cut	ditch		245	0
631	630	B	fill	ditch		245	0
632	632	B	cut	ditch		245	0
633	632	B	fill	ditch		245	0
634	635	B	fill	posthole	Structure 1		2.1

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Period
635	635	B	cut	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
636	637	B	fill	ditch		637	0
637	637	B	cut	ditch		637	0
638	639	B	fill	ditch		637	0
639	639	B	cut	ditch		637	0
640	640	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 3	499	4
641	640	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 3	499	4
642	642	B	cut	tree throw			1
643	642	B	fill	tree throw			1
644	644	B	cut	pit			0
645	644	B	fill	pit			0
646	646	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 2	154	4
647	646	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 2	154	4
648	648	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 2	154	4
649	648	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 2	154	4
650	650	B	cut	pit			2.1
651	650	B	fill	pit			2.1
652	626	B	fill	tree throw			1
653	626	B	fill	tree throw			1
654	627	B	fill	tree throw			1
655	655	B	cut	pit			0
656	655	B	fill	pit			0
657	658	B	fill	ditch	Field system	615	2.2
658	658	B	cut	ditch	Field system	615	2.2
659	660	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
660	660	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
661	661	B	cut	tree throw			1
662	661	B	fill	tree throw			1
664	661	B	fill	tree throw			1
665	666	B	fill	ditch	Field system	598	2.2
666	666	B	cut	ditch	Field system	598	2.2
667	668	B	fill	ditch	Field system	582	2.2
668	668	B	cut	ditch	Field system	582	2.2
669	670	B	fill	pit			1
670	670	B	cut	pit			1
671	672	B	fill	pit			0
672	672	B	cut	pit			0
673	674	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 2	154	4
674	674	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 2	154	4
675	675	B	cut	ditch	Field system	598	2.2
676	675	B	fill	ditch	Field system	598	2.2
677	678	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
678	678	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
679	611	B	fill	pit			2
680	611	B	fill	pit			2
681	681	B	cut	tree throw			1
682	681	B	fill	tree throw			1
684	681	B	fill	tree throw			1
685	686	B	fill	tree throw			1
686	686	B	cut	tree throw			1
687	687	B	cut	tree throw			1
688	687	B	fill	tree throw			1
689	691	B	fill	tree throw			1
690	691	B	fill	tree throw			1
691	691	B	cut	tree throw			1
692	693	B	fill	posthole			0
693	693	B	cut	posthole			0
696	696	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2

Context	*Cut*	*Area*	*Category*	*Feature Type*	*Group*	*Master Number*	*Period*
697	696	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
698		B	finds unit				0
699	700	B	fill	posthole			2
700	700	B	cut	posthole			2
701	701	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	701	2.1
702	701	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	701	2.1
703	703	B	cut	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
704	703	B	fill	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
705	705	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	701	2.1
706	705	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	701	2.1
707	707	B	cut	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
708	707	B	fill	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
709	710	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 4		1
710	710	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 4		1
711	711	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	701	2.1
712	711	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	701	2.1
713	714	B	fill	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
714	714	B	cut	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
715	716	B	fill	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
716	716	B	cut	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
717	718	B	fill	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
718	718	B	cut	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
719	720	B	fill	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
720	720	B	cut	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
721	722	B	fill	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
722	722	B	cut	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
723	724	B	fill	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
724	724	B	cut	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
725	725	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
726	725	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
727	727	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
728	727	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
729	729	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	701	2.1
730	729	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	701	2.1
731	731	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
732	731	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
733	734	B	fill	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
734	734	B	cut	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
735	736	B	fill	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
736	736	B	cut	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
737	738	B	fill	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
738	738	B	cut	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
739	739	B	cut	Tree throw			1
740	739	B	fill	Tree throw			1
741	741	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
742	741	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
744	745	B	fill	Tree throw			1
745	745	B	cut	Tree throw			1
746	745	B	fill	Tree throw			1
747	748	B	fill	pit	Structure 1		2.1
748	748	B	cut	pit	Structure 1		2.1
749	750	B	fill	pit	Structure 1		2.1
750	750	B	cut	pit	Structure 1		2.1
751	751	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
752	751	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
753	754	B	fill	tree throw			1
754	754	B	cut	tree throw			1
755	756	B	fill	pit	Structure 1		2.1

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Period
756	756	B	cut	pit	Structure 1		2.1
757	758	B	fill	pit/posthole	Structure 1		2.1
758	758	B	cut	pit/posthole	Structure 1		2.1
759	759	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
760	759	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
761	759	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
762	762	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
763	762	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
764	751	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
765	766	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
766	766	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
767	767	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
768	767	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
769	770	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
770	770	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
771	773	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
772	773	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
773	773	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
774	775	B	fill	pit/posthole	Structure 1		2.1
775	775	B	cut	pit/posthole	Structure 1		2.1
776	776	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
777	776	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
778	776	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
779	780	B	fill	pit/posthole			0
780	780	B	cut	pit/posthole			0
781	781	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
782	781	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
783	781	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
784	785	B	fill	pit	Structure 1		2.1
785	785	B	cut	pit	Structure 1		2.1
786	787	B	fill	pit	Structure 1		2.1
787	787	B	cut	pit	Structure 1		2.1
788	789	B	fill	pit	Structure 1		2.1
789	789	B	cut	pit	Structure 1		2.1
790	791	B	fill	ditch	Field system	791	2.2
791	791	B	cut	ditch	Field system	791	2.2
792	792	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
793	792	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
794	792	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
795	795	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
796	795	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
797	795	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
798	798	B	cut	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
799	798	B	fill	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
800	800	B	cut	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
801	800	B	fill	posthole	Structure 1		2.1
802	803	B	fill	gully	Field system	803	2.2
803	803	B	cut	gully	Field system	803	2.2
804	805	B	fill	gully	Field system	803	2.2
805	805	B	cut	gully	Field system	803	2.2
806	807	B	fill	gully	Field system	803	2.2
807	807	B	cut	gully	Field system	803	2.2
808	808	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
809	808	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
810	808	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
811	812	B	fill	gully	Field system	791	2.2
812	812	B	cut	gully	Field system	791	2.2
813	814	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1

Context	*Cut*	*Area*	*Category*	*Feature Type*	*Group*	*Master Number*	*Period*
814	814	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
815	816	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
816	816	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
817	818	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
818	818	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
819	820	B	fill	ditch	Field system	598	2.2
820	820	B	cut	ditch	Field system	598	2.2
821	822	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
822	822	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
823	824	B	fill	tree throw			1
824	824	B	cut	tree throw			1
825	826	B	fill	tree throw			1
826	826	B	cut	tree throw			1
827	828	B	fill	tree throw			1
828	828	B	cut	tree throw			1
829	829	B	cut	posthole	Pit Group 2		1
830	829	B	fill	posthole	Pit Group 2		1
831	831	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
832	831	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
833	833	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
834	833	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
835	836	B	fill	ditch	Field system		2.2
836	836	B	cut	ditch	Field system		2.2
837	837	B	cut	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
838	837	B	fill	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
839	839	B	cut	tree throw			1
840	839	B	fill	tree throw			1
841	839	B	fill	tree throw			1
842	842	B	cut	pit	Structure 1		2.1
843	842	B	fill	pit	Structure 1		2.1
844	844	B	cut	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
845	844	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
846	844	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
847	844	B	fill	ditch	Structure 1	725	2.1
848	848	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
849	848	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
850	850	B	cut	posthole			0
851	850	B	fill	posthole			0
852	848	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
853	853	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
854	853	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
855	855	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
856	855	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
857	857	B	cut	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
858	857	B	fill	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
859	859	B	cut	posthole/pit	Pit Group 2		1
860	859	B	fill	posthole/pit	Pit Group 2		1
861	861	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
862	861	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
863	861	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
864	864	B	cut	tree throw			1
865	864	B	fill	tree throw			1
866	866	B	cut	tree throw			1
867	866	B	fill	tree throw			1
868	868	B	cut	tree throw			1
869	868	B	fill	tree throw			1
870	868	B	fill	tree throw			1
871	871	B	cut	Ring ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Period
872	871	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
873	871	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
874	871	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
875	871	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
876	871	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
877	877	B	cut	Ring ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
878	877	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
879	877	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
880	877	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
881	877	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
882	882	B	cut	ring ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
883	882	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
884	882	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
885	882	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
886	882	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
887	882	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
888	882	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
889	889	B	cut	Ring ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
890	889	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
891	889	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
892	889	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
893	889	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
894	894	B	cut	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
895	894	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
896	894	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
897	894	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
898	894	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
899	899	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
900	899	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
901	901	B	cut	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
902	901	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
903	901	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
904	901	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
905	901	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
906	906	B	cut	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
907	906	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
908	906	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
909	906	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
910	906	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
911	906	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
912	906	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
913	906	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
914	914	B	cut	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
915	914	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
916	914	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
917	914	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
918	914	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
919	914	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
920	920	B	cut	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
921	920	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
922	920	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
923	920	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
924	920	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
925	920	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
926	920	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
927	920	B	fill	ditch	Structure 2	871	2.1
928	928	B	cut	posthole	Pit Group 2		1
929	928	B	fill	posthole	Pit Group 2		1

Context	*Cut*	*Area*	*Category*	*Feature Type*	*Group*	*Master Number*	*Period*
930	930	B	cut	posthole	Pit Group 2		1
931	930	B	fill	posthole	Pit Group 2		1
932	932	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
933	932	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
934	934	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
935	934	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
936	937	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
937	937	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
938	939	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
939	939	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
940	941	B	fill	posthole	Pit Group 2		1
941	941	B	cut	posthole	Pit Group 2		1
942	942	B	cut	Tree throw			1
943	942	B	fill	Tree throw			1
945	945	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
946	945	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
947	947	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
948	947	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
949	947	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
950	952	B	fill	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
951	952	B	fill	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
952	952	B	cut	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
953	942	B	fill	Tree throw			1
954	942	B	fill	Tree throw			1
955	956	B	fill	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
956	956	B	cut	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
957	958	B	fill	gully		245	0
958	958	B	cut	gully		245	0
959	960	B	fill	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
960	960	B	cut	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
961	942	B	fill	Tree throw			1
962	942	B	fill	Tree throw			1
963	942	B	fill	Tree throw			1
964	942	B	fill	Tree throw			1
965	942	B	fill	Tree throw			1
966	967	B	fill	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
967	967	B	cut	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
968	969	B	fill	posthole	Pit Group 2		1
969	969	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
970	971	B	fill	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
971	971	B	cut	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
974	975	B	fill	gully		245	0
975	975	B	cut	gully		245	0
976	976	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
977	976	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
978		B	finds unit				2.3
979	980	B	fill	Tree throw			1
980	980	B	cut	Tree throw			1
981	980	B	fill	Tree throw			1
982	982	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
983	982	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
984	984	B	cut	Tree throw			1
985	984	B	fill	Tree throw			1
986	942	B	fill	Tree throw			1
987	987	B	cut	pit			4
988	988	B	cut	pit			0
989	988	B	fill	pit			0
990	990	B	cut	pit			0

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Period
991	990	B	fill	pit			0
992	992	B	cut	pit/posthole			0
993	992	B	fill	pit/posthole			0
994	994	B	cut	pit/tree			0
995	994	B	fill	Pit/tree			0
996	994	B	fill	pit/tree			0
997	998	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 4	621	4
998	998	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 4	621	4
999	1000	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
1000	1000	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
1001	1003	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
1002	1003	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
1003	1003	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 1		1
1004	1005	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
1005	1005	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 1		1
1006	987	B	fill	pit			4
1007	987	B	fill	pit			4
1008	1008	B	cut	pit			4
1009	1008	B	fill	pit			4
1010	1010	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 5		1
1011	1010	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 5		1
1012	1012	B	cut	Posthole			4
1013	1012	B	fill	posthole			4
1014	1014	B	cut	posthole			4
1015	1014	B	fill	posthole			4
1016	1016	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 5		1
1017	1016	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 5		1
1018	1020	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
1019	1020	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
1020	1020	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 1		1
1021	1021	B	cut	pit			2.3
1022	1021	B	fill	pit			2.3
1023	1027	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
1024	1027	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
1025	1027	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
1026	1027	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 1		1
1027	1027	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 1		1
1028	1028	B	cut	pit			4
1029	1028	B	fill	pit			4
1030	1030	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
1031	1030	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
1032	1032	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 5		1
1033	1032	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 5		1
1034	1034	B	cut	pit			0
1035	1034	B	fill	pit			0
1036	1036	B	cut	posthole			0
1037	1036	B	fill	posthole			0
1038	1038	B	cut	posthole			4
1039	1038	B	fill	posthole			4
1040	1038	B	fill	posthole			4
1041	1042	B	fill	posthole			4
1042	1042	B	cut	posthole			4
1043	1044	B	fill	pit			4
1044	1044	B	cut	pit			4
1045	1045	B	cut	pit			2.3
1046	1045	B	fill	pit			2.3
1047	1048	B	fill	posthole			2
1048	1048	B	cut	posthole			2

Context	*Cut*	*Area*	*Category*	*Feature Type*	*Group*	*Master Number*	*Period*
1049	1050	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 4		1
1050	1050	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 4		1
1051	1051	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
1052	1051	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
1053	1053	B	cut	pit			1
1054	1053	B	fill	pit			1
1055	1053	B	fill	pit			1
1056	1057	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
1057	1057	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
1058	1059	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
1059	1059	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
1060	1061	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
1061	1061	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
1062	1063	B	fill	gully			2
1063	1063	B	cut	gully			2
1064	1066	B	fill	tree throw			1
1065	1066	B	fill	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
1066	1066	B	cut	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
1067	1066	B	fill	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
1070	1071	B	fill	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
1071	1071	B	cut	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
1072	1071	B	fill	tree throw	Pit Group 2		1
1073	1073	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
1074	1073	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
1075	1073	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
1076	1076	B	cut	posthole	Pit Group 2		1
1077	1076	B	fill	posthole	Pit Group 2		1
1078	1078	B	cut	posthole	Pit Group 2		1
1079	1078	B	fill	posthole	Pit Group 2		1
1080	1081	B	fill	tree throw			1
1081	1081	B	cut	tree throw			1
1082	1082	B	cut	pit			0
1083	1082	B	fill	pit			0
1084	1084	B	cut	pit			0
1085	1084	B	fill	pit			0
1086	1086	B	cut	pit			0
1087	1086	B	fill	pit			0
1088	1088	B	cut	pit			0
1089	1088	B	fill	pit			0
1090	1090	B	cut	posthole			0
1091	1090	B	fill	posthole			0
1092	1092	B	cut	posthole			0
1093	1092	B	fill	posthole			0
1094	1094	B	cut	pit			0
1095	1094	B	fill	pit			0
1096	1096	B	cut	posthole	Structure 6		2.3
1097	1096	B	fill	posthole	Structure 6		2.3
1098	1098	B	cut	posthole	Structure 6		2.3
1099	1098	B	fill	posthole	Structure 6		2.3
1100	1100	B	cut	posthole	Structure 6		2.3
1101	1100	B	fill	posthole	Structure 6		2.3
1102	1102	B	cut	pit			0
1103	1102	B	fill	pit			0
1104	1105	B	fill	pit			0
1105	1105	B	cut	pit			0
1106	1109	B	fill	pit			0
1107	1109	B	fill	pit			0
1108	1109	B	fill	pit			0

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Period
1109	1109	B	cut	pit			0
1110	1110	B	cut	ditch	Field system	1110	2.2
1111	1110	B	fill	ditch	Field system	1110	2.2
1112	1112	B	cut	ditch	Field system	1110	2.2
1113	1112	B	fill	ditch	Field system	1110	2.2
1114	1114	B	cut	Tree throw			1
1115	1114	B	fill	Tree throw			1
1116	1116	B	cut	pit			0
1117	1116	B	fill	pit			0
1118	1118	B	cut	posthole			0
1119	1118	B	fill	posthole			0
1120	1121	B	fill	pit			0
1121	1121	B	cut	pit			0
1122	1123	B	fill	pit			0
1123	1123	B	cut	pit			0
1124	1124	B	cut	pit/posthole			1
1125	1124	B	fill	pit/posthole			1
1126	1124	B	fill	pit/posthole			1
1127	1127	B	cut	ditch	Field system	1110	2.2
1128	1127	B	fill	ditch	Field system	1110	2.2
1129	1130	B	fill	pit			2.3
1130	1130	B	cut	pit			2.3
1131	1131	B	cut	pit			0
1132	1131	B	fill	pit			0
1133	1135	B	fill	Tree throw			1
1134	1135	B	fill	Tree throw			1
1135	1135	B	cut	Tree throw			1
1136	1136	B	cut	ditch	Field system	1136	2.2
1137	1136	B	fill	ditch	Field system	1136	2.2
1138	1138	B	cut	pit			0
1139	1138	B	fill	pit			0
1140	1140	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 1	1140	2.3
1141	1140	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 1	1140	2.3
1142	1142	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 1	1140	2.3
1143	1142	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 1	1140	2.3
1144	1144	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 1	1140	2.3
1145	1144	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 1	1140	2.3
1146	1150	B	fill	pit			0
1147	1150	B	fill	pit			1
1149	1150	B	fill	pit			0
1150	1150	B	cut	pit			0
1151	1152	B	fill	posthole	Structure 5		2.3
1152	1152	B	cut	posthole	Structure 5		2.3
1153	1154	B	fill	posthole	Structure 5		2.3
1154	1154	B	cut	posthole	Structure 5		2.3
1155	1156	B	fill	posthole	Structure 5		2.3
1156	1156	B	cut	posthole	Structure 5		2.3
1157	1157	B	cut	pit			0
1158	1157	B	fill	pit			0
1159	1160	B	fill	posthole	Structure 5		2.3
1160	1160	B	cut	posthole	Structure 5		2.3
1161	1162	B	fill	posthole	Structure 5		2.3
1162	1162	B	cut	posthole	Structure 5		2.3
1163	1164	B	fill	posthole	Structure 5		2.3
1164	1164	B	cut	posthole	Structure 5		2.3
1165	1166	B	fill	posthole	Structure 6		2.3
1166	1166	B	cut	posthole	Structure 6		2.3
1167	1167	B	cut	pit	Boundary 1		2.3

Context	*Cut*	*Area*	*Category*	*Feature Type*	*Group*	*Master Number*	*Period*
1168	1167	B	fill	pit	Boundary 1		2.3
1169	1170	B	fill	ditch	Field system	1136	2.2
1170	1170	B	cut	ditch	Field system	1136	2.2
1175	1175	B	cut	tree throw			1
1176	1175	B	fill	tree throw			1
1179	1179	B	cut	pit			2.2
1180	1179	B	fill	pit			2.2
1181	1181	B	cut	gully	Field system	1136	2.2
1182	1181	B	fill	gully	Field system	1136	2.2
1183	1184	B	fill	gully	Field system	1184	2.2
1184	1184	B	cut	gully	Field system	1184	2.2
1185	1186	B	fill	pit			2.1
1186	1186	B	cut	pit			2.1
1187	1186	B	fill	pit			2.1
1189	1189	B	cut	pit			0
1190	1189	B	fill	pit			0
1191	1191	B	cut	ditch	Field system	1136	2.2
1192	1191	B	fill	ditch	Field system	1136	2.2
1193	1193	B	cut	ditch	Field system	1136	2.2
1194	1193	B	fill	ditch	Field system	1136	2.2
1195	1196	B	fill	pit			1
1196	1196	B	cut	pit			1
1197	1198	B	fill	posthole			0
1198	1198	B	cut	posthole			0
1199	1200	B	fill	posthole			0
1200	1200	B	cut	posthole			0
1201	1201	B	cut	ditch	Field system	1184	2.2
1202	1201	B	fill	ditch	Field system	1184	2.2
1203	1203	B	cut	ditch	Field system	1184	2.2
1204	1203	B	fill	ditch	Field system	1184	2.2
1205	1206	B	fill	pit			0
1206	1206	B	cut	pit			0
1207	1207	B	cut	pit			0
1208	1207	B	fill	pit			0
1209	1210	B	fill	posthole			0
1210	1210	B	cut	posthole			0
1211	1212	B	fill	posthole			0
1212	1212	B	cut	posthole			0
1213	1213	B	cut	pit			0
1214	1213	B	fill	pit			0
1215	1215	B	cut	pit			0
1216	1215	B	fill	pit			0
1217	1218	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 1	1218	2.3
1218	1218	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 1	1218	2.3
1219	1220	B	fill	posthole			0
1220	1220	B	cut	posthole			0
1221	1222	B	fill	posthole			0
1222	1222	B	cut	posthole			0
1223	1224	B	fill	gully	Boundary 1	1218	2.3
1224	1224	B	cut	gully	Boundary 1	1218	2.3
1225	1226	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 1	1226	2.3
1226	1226	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 1	1226	2.3
1227	1228	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 1	1226	2.3
1228	1228	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 1	1226	2.3
1229	1229	B	cut	posthole			2.3
1230	1229	B	fill	posthole			2.3
1231	1231	B	cut	posthole			2.3
1232	1231	B	fill	posthole			2.3

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Period
1233	1233	B	cut	posthole			2.3
1234	1233	B	fill	posthole			2.3
1235	1235	B	cut	pit			2.1
1236	1235	B	fill	pit			2.1
1237	1229	B	fill	posthole			2.3
1238	1238	B	cut	Tree throw			1
1239	1238	B	fill	Tree throw			1
1240	1240	B	cut	ditch	Field system	1184	2.2
1241	1240	B	fill	ditch	Field system	1184	2.2
1242	1243	B	fill	pit			0
1243	1243	B	cut	pit			0
1244	1245	B	fill	pit			0
1245	1245	B	cut	pit			0
1246	1247	B	fill	posthole	Structure 5		2.3
1247	1247	B	cut	posthole	Structure 5		2.3
1248	1248	B	cut	pit			2.3
1249	1248	B	fill	pit			2.3
1250	1248	B	fill	pit			2.3
1251	1248	B	fill	pit			2.3
1252	1252	B	cut	posthole			2
1253	1252	B	fill	posthole			2
1254	1255	B	fill	geological			0
1255	1255	B	cut	geological			0
1256	1257	B	fill	pit			2.3
1257	1257	B	cut	pit			2.3
1258	1259	B	fill	pit			1
1259	1259	B	cut	pit			1
1260	1260	B	cut	gully	Enclosure 3	1260	2.3
1261	1260	B	fill	gully	Enclosure 3	1260	2.3
1262	1262	B	cut	gully	Enclosure 3	1260	2.3
1263	1262	B	fill	gully	Enclosure 3	1260	2.3
1264	1264	B	cut	gully	Enclosure 3	1260	2.3
1265	1264	B	fill	gully	Enclosure 3	1260	2.3
1266	1269	B	fill	pit			2.3
1267	1269	B	fill	pit			2.3
1268	1269	B	fill	pit			2.3
1269	1269	B	cut	pit			2.3
1270	1271	B	fill	gully	Field system	1271	2.2
1271	1271	B	cut	gully	Field system	1271	2.2
1272	1273	B	fill	gully	Field system	1271	2.2
1273	1273	B	cut	gully	Field system	1271	2.2
1274	1274	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 3	1260	2.3
1275	1274	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	1260	2.3
1276	1276	B	cut	pit			2.3
1277	1276	B	fill	pit			2.3
1278	1276	B	fill	pit			2.3
1279	1279	B	cut	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1280	1279	B	fill	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1281	1281	B	cut	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1282	1281	B	fill	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1283	1283	B	cut	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1284	1283	B	fill	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1285	1285	B	cut	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1286	1285	B	fill	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1287	1287	B	cut	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1288	1287	B	fill	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1289	1289	B	cut	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1290	1289	B	fill	posthole	Structure 4		2.3

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Period
1291	1292	B	fill	pit			2.3
1292	1292	B	cut	pit			2.3
1293	1293	B	cut	natural			0
1294	1293	B	fill	natural			0
1296	1301	B	fill	pit			1
1297	1301	B	fill	pit			1
1298	1298	B	cut	pit			1
1299	1298	B	fill	pit			1
1300	1298	B	fill	pit			1
1301	1301	B	cut	pit			1
1302	1301	B	fill	pit			1
1304	1293	B	fill	natural			0
1305	1305	B	cut	posthole			0
1306	1305	B	fill	posthole			0
1307	1308	B	fill	posthole			2.3
1308	1308	B	cut	posthole			2.3
1309	1310	B	fill	posthole			0
1310	1310	B	cut	posthole			0
1311	1312	B	fill	pit			0
1312	1312	B	cut	pit			0
1313	1314	B	fill	pit			1
1314	1314	B	cut	pit			1
1315	1315	B	cut	pit			2.3
1316	1315	B	fill	pit			2.3
1317	1318	B	fill	pit			1
1318	1318	B	cut	pit			1
1319	1320	B	fill	pit			1
1320	1320	B	cut	pit			1
1321	1322	B	fill	posthole			0
1322	1322	B	cut	posthole			0
1323	1324	B	fill	gully	Field system	1271	2.2
1324	1324	B	cut	gully	Field system	1271	2.2
1325	1326	B	fill	tree throw			1
1326	1326	B	cut	tree throw			1
1327	1327	B	cut	tree throw			1
1328	1327	B	fill	tree throw			1
1329	1327	B	fill	tree throw			1
1330	1330	B	cut	pit			2.3
1331	1330	B	fill	pit			2.3
1332	1330	B	fill	pit			2.3
1333	1333	B	cut	pit			0
1334	1333	B	fill	pit			0
1335	1337	B	fill	pit			2.3
1336	1337	B	finds unit	Vessel			2.3
1337	1337	B	cut	pit			2.3
1338	1338	B	cut	pit			2.3
1339	1338	B	fill	pit			2.3
1340	1341	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 1	1226	2.3
1341	1341	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 1	1226	2.3
1342	1343	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 1	1218	2.3
1343	1343	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 1	1218	2.3
1344	1345	B	fill	posthole			0
1345	1345	B	cut	posthole			0
1346	1347	B	fill	posthole			0
1347	1347	B	cut	posthole			0
1348	1349	B	fill	pit			2.3
1349	1349	B	cut	pit			2.3
1350	1351	B	fill	posthole			2.3

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Period
1351	1351	B	cut	posthole			2.3
1352	1352	B	cut	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1353	1352	B	fill	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1354	1354	B	cut	pit			2.3
1355	1354	B	fill	pit			2.3
1356	1356	B	cut	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1357	1356	B	fill	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1358	1358	B	cut	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1359	1358	B	fill	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1360	1360	B	cut	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1361	1360	B	fill	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1362	1362	B	cut	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1363	1362	B	fill	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1364	1364	B	cut	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1365	1364	B	fill	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1366	1366	B	cut	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1367	1366	B	fill	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1368	1368	B	cut	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1369	1368	B	fill	posthole	Structure 4		2.3
1370	1371	B	fill	posthole			0
1371	1371	B	cut	posthole			0
1372	1373	B	fill	gully	Field system	1271	2.2
1373	1373	B	cut	gully	Field system	1271	2.2
1374	1374	B	cut	posthole			0
1375	1374	B	fill	posthole			0
1376	1376	B	cut	pit			2.3
1377	1376	B	fill	pit			2.3
1378	1379	B	fill	posthole			1
1379	1379	B	cut	posthole			1
1380	1380	B	cut	pit			1
1381	1380	B	fill	pit			1
1382	1383	B	fill	pit			0
1383	1383	B	cut	pit			0
1384	1384	B	cut	pit			2.1
1385	1384	B	fill	pit			2.1
1386	1387	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	558	2.3
1387	1387	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 3	558	2.3
1388	1389	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	558	2.3
1389	1389	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 3	558	2.3
1390	1390	B	cut	pit			2.3
1391	1390	B	fill	pit			2.3
1392	1393	B	fill	pit			1
1393	1393	B	cut	pit			1
1394	1395	B	fill	pit			0
1395	1395	B	cut	pit			0
1396	1396	B	cut	pit			2.3
1397	1396	B	fill	pit			2.3
1398	1398	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 3	1398	2.3
1399	1398	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	1398	2.3
1400	1400	B	cut	pit			2.3
1401	1401	B	cut	pit			0
1402	1401	B	fill	pit			0
1403	1403	B	cut	pit			2.3
1404	1403	B	fill	pit			2.3
1405	1406	B	fill	tree throw			1
1406	1406	B	cut	tree throw			1
1407		B	finds unit				
1408	1409	B	fill	tree throw			1

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Period
1409	1409	B	cut	tree throw			1
1410	1411	B	fill	posthole			0
1411	1411	B	cut	posthole			0
1412	1400	B	fill	pit			2.3
1413	1400	B	fill	pit			2.3
1414	1400	B	fill	pit			2.3
1415	1415	B	cut	posthole			0
1416	1415	B	fill	posthole			0
1417	1417	B	cut	posthole			0
1418	1417	B	fill	posthole			0
1419	1420	B	fill	pit			0
1420	1420	B	cut	pit			0
1421	1422	B	fill	pit			1
1422	1422	B	cut	pit			1
1423	1423	B	cut	posthole			0
1424	1423	B	fill	posthole			0
1425	1425	B	cut	pit	Structure 3		2.3
1426	1425	B	fill	pit	Structure 3		2.3
1427	1428	B	fill	tree throw			1
1428	1428	B	cut	tree throw			1
1429	1429	B	cut	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1430	1429	B	fill	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1431	1431	B	cut	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1432	1431	B	fill	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1433	1433	B	cut	pit			2.3
1434	1433	B	fill	pit			2.3
1435	1435	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 3	1398	2.3
1436	1435	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	1398	2.3
1437	1437	B	cut	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1438	1437	B	fill	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1439	1440	B	fill	pit			1
1440	1440	B	cut	pit			1
1441	1441	B	cut	pit			2.3
1442	1441	B	fill	pit			2.3
1443	1444	B	fill	tree throw			1
1444	1444	B	cut	tree throw			1
1445	1446	B	fill	pit			0
1446	1446	B	cut	pit			0
1447	1447	B	cut	tree throw			1
1448	1447	B	fill	tree throw			1
1449	1449	B	cut	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1450	1449	B	fill	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1451	1451	B	cut	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1452	1451	B	fill	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1453	1453	B	cut	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1454	1453	B	fill	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1455	1455	B	cut	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1456	1455	B	fill	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1457	1457	B	cut	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1458	1457	B	fill	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1459	1459	B	cut	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1460	1459	B	fill	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1461	1461	B	cut	tree throw			1
1462	1461	B	fill	tree throw			1
1463	1465	B	fill	tree throw			1
1464	1465	B	fill	tree throw			1
1465	1465	B	cut	tree throw			1
1466	1466	B	cut	ditch	Field system	518	2.2

Context	Cut	Area	Category	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Period
1467	1466	B	fill	ditch	Field system	518	2.2
1468	1468	B	cut	posthole			0
1469	1468	B	fill	posthole			0
1470	1470	B	cut	tree throw			1
1471	1470	B	fill	tree throw			1
1472	1472	B	cut	posthole			2.3
1473	1472	B	fill	posthole			2.3
1474	1474	B	cut	posthole			2.3
1475	1474	B	fill	posthole			2.3
1476	1476	B	cut	pit			1
1477	1476	B	fill	pit			1
1478	1478	B	cut	pit			0
1479	1478	B	fill	pit			0
1480	1481	B	fill	pit			2.3
1481	1481	B	cut	pit			2.3
1482	1482	B	cut	pit			0
1483	1482	B	fill	pit			0
1486	1486	B	cut	pit			4
1487	1486	B	fill	pit			4
1488	1488	B	cut	ditch	Field system	518	2.2
1489	1488	B	fill	ditch	Field system	518	2.2
1490	1490	B	cut	ditch	Field system		2.2
1491	1490	B	fill	ditch	Field system		2.2
1495	1495	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 3	1398	2.3
1496	1495	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	1398	2.3
1497	1498	B	fill	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1498	1498	B	cut	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1499	1500	B	fill	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1500	1500	B	cut	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1501	1501	B	cut	tree throw			1
1502	1501	B	fill	tree throw			1
1503	1503	B	cut	ditch	Field system		2.2
1504	1503	B	fill	ditch	Field system		2.2
1505	1505	B	cut	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1506	1505	B	fill	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1507	1507	B	cut	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1508	1507	B	fill	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1509	1509	B	cut	pit	Pit Group 2		1
1510	1509	B	fill	pit	Pit Group 2		1
1513	1513	B	cut	posthole	Pit Group 2		1
1514	1513	B	fill	posthole	Pit Group 2		1
1515	1515	B	cut	posthole			0
1516	1515	B	fill	posthole			0
1517	1518	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	1260	2.3
1518	1518	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 3	1260	2.3
1519	1519	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 3	1398	2.3
1520	1519	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	1398	2.3
1521	1521	B	cut	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
1522	1521	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 2	504	2.2
1523	1398	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	1398	2.3
1524	1435	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	1398	2.3
1525	1495	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	1398	2.3
1526	1519	B	fill	ditch	Enclosure 3	1398	2.3
1527	1527	B	cut	ditch	Boundary 1	1226	2.3
1528	1527	B	fill	ditch	Boundary 1	1226	2.3
1529	1530	B	fill	gully	Enclosure 3	1260	2.3
1530	1530	B	cut	gully	Enclosure 3	1260	2.3
1531	1531	B	cut	posthole	Structure 3		2.3

Context	*Cut*	*Area*	*Category*	*Feature Type*	*Group*	*Master Number*	*Period*
1532	1531	B	fill	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1533	1533	B	cut	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1534	1533	B	fill	posthole	Structure 3		2.3
1535	1536	B	fill	tree throw			1
1536	1536	B	cut	tree throw			1
1537	1537	B	cut	pit			0
1538	1537	B	fill	pit			0

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami and Matt Brudenell

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of eight metal finds were recovered during the archaeological works at Hazelend, Bishop's Stortford. The assemblage comprises of a copper alloy awl, coin and an unidentified object, as well as five iron nails.

Condition

B.1.2 Coin SF122 has metal disease and is very worn and therefore cannot be identified. The awl (SF120) presents traces of oxidation and is in good condition. The iron nails (except SF101) are incomplete and heavily encrusted. All objects are packaged in polythene bags with foam support and stored in Stewart boxes with the silica gel and humidity indicator strips.

Catalogue

SF 100
Incomplete possible iron nail stem with rectangular section
Height: 29.66 mm
Thickness: 10.59×8.89 mm
Weight: 2.30g
Context 213, pit 212. Area D. Period 4

SF 101
Complete iron nail with tapered stem with square section and sub-circular flat head
Height: 36.28 mm
Thickness: 5.02 mm
Weight: 3.32g
Context 213, pit 212. Area D. Period 4

SF 102, (236)
Incomplete iron nail with rectangular tapered stem and sub-circular flat head
Height: 41.55 mm
Thickness: 10.45×11.80 mm
Weight: 9.15g
Context 236, SFB 209. Area D. Period 3

SF 120, (585)
Complete copper alloy awl. Single-pointed awl with a wedge-shaped tang
Diameter: 55.76 mm
Thickness: 3.15 mm
Weight: 1.48g
Context 585, cremation pit 581. Area B. Period 2.1

SF 122, (1007)
Complete, illegible copper alloy coin dating to the post-medieval or modern period
Diameter: 20.52 mm
Thickness: 1.02 mm
Weight: 2.78 g
Context 1007, pit 987. Area B. Period 4

SF 125, (1487)
Incomplete iron nail with tapering square section stem and circular domed head.
Height: 27.18 mm
Thickness: 4.02 mm
Weight: 2.95 g
Context 1487, pit 1486. Area B. Period 4

SF 126, (1237)
Fragment of an unidentifiable copper alloy artefact
Thickness: 7.30 mm
Weight: 0.63 g
Context 1237, pit 1229. Area B. Period 2.3

SF 127, (236)
Incomplete iron nail with square section and tapered stem
Height: 34.10 mm
Thickness: 5.67 mm
Weight: 2.78 g
Context 236, SFB 209. Area D. Period 3

Discussion

B.1.3 The recovery of a copper alloy awl (Plate 25) from cremation pit **581**, context 585 (SF120) is a significant find worthy of publication. Awls are generally one of the more common metal finds recovered from earlier Bronze Age funerary contexts, and on morphological grounds, can be classified as a type A2 (Thomas 1968). The associated radiocarbon date of 2122-1900 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-75172, 3626 ± 30) is relatively early for this type of tanged awl, which tend to post-date *c*.1900/1800 BC (see Needham 1999; 188-192 for discussion).

B.1.4 Coins are generally associated with commercial activity and are frequently lost unintentionally. SF122 is a post-medieval or modern coin recovered from a post-medieval pit. SF126 is a very small unidentifiable oxidised fragment of copper alloy from a Bronze Age pit. Iron nails represent multifunctional objects often associated with timber structures. SF102 and SF127 were collected from an Anglo-Saxon SFB, whilst SF100 and SF101 came from a post-medieval pit.

B.1.5 The metalwork can only be generally dated to the Bronze Age, Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval periods, possibly indicating a long, but intermittent phase of occupation of the area.

B.2 Struck flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.2.1 A large assemblage of worked flint was recovered from the excavations at Hazelend, with a total of 2,609 worked flints deriving from 205 individual contexts. A small quantity of unworked burnt flint (294g) was also recovered. The entire assemblage has been catalogued according to a basic techno-typological classification. Additional technological and metric analyses and detailed recording of retouched forms and cores has been undertaken for significant assemblages from certain features, as outlined below, and the data relating to this cataloguing and analyses is available in a series of excel worksheets retained in the site archive. Recording followed standard technological and typological classifications, based largely on Inzian *et al*. (1999). Classification of retouched tools followed standard practice for post-glacial British lithic assemblages (*e.g*. Healy 1988, Bamford 1985 and Butler 2005). Measurements were taken following the methodology of Saville (1980).

B.2.2 Taken as a whole, the flint assemblage is multi-period and includes material of Mesolithic to Late Bronze Age date, but it is dominated by Early Neolithic material, much of which was derived from pits and tree throw features associated with Early Neolithic pottery. Following some general observations on the raw materials and condition of the assemblage as a whole this report presents the flint assemblage by Period (Periods 1-4), followed by a full discussion of the assemblage in its regional context.

Raw materials

B.2.3 The entire assemblage is made up of fine-grained flint. At a simplified level, at least four broad types of flint can be recognised in the assemblage; translucent dark grey nodular flint, opaque (often mottled) light grey flint, gravel flint and bullhead flint. Of these the 'dark grey nodular flint' is by far the most common and, although there is a degree of variability, this material appears to derive from relatively large nodules/cobbles with natural surfaces formed by a thick but hard cortex and occasional stained/recorticated thermal surfaces. Although fine grained and of good quality, thermal flaws appear to have been relatively common and have often caused cores and removals to fracture unpredictably. The opaque grey flint is present in smaller but substantial proportions, as is the 'gravel flint' – characterised by pieces deriving from rounded/sub-rounded cobbles with a thin, hard and abraded cortex. The bullhead flint is found in small quantities – only a dozen pieces having been recognised – but is highly distinctive with a hard and abraded grey/green cortex underlain by a distinctive orange band passing into dark grey flint. This material is found at the base of certain tertiary deposits where they overlay the chalk (Shepherd 1972, 114).

B.2.4 The geological context of the site suggests that most of the flint from the site would have been available in the local area and the abundance of flint in the wider environs of the site may be one reason for the profligate use of flint witnessed in some of the

larger feature assemblages. According to BGS mapping (1:50,000 scale, Sheet 222, Great Dunmow) deposits of flint bearing chalk are exposed in places on the side of the valleys of the River Stort and the Bourne Brook, to the east and west of the site respectively. The junction between the chalk and overlying tertiary deposits are also exposed in these locations and it seems likely that both the 'grey nodular flint' and bullhead flint could have been easily obtained from weathered exposures or eroded slope deposits on these valley sides. The gravel flint may similarly have been available from floodplain gravels of the rivers. It is possible that the grey opaque flint may be derived from somewhat further afield, but similar material has been found in glacial tills and outwash deposits elsewhere in Eastern England (e.g. Healy 1988, 33) and may have been locally available.

Condition

B.2.5 The condition of the assemblage is varied but is generally good. Severe edge damage/rounding is generally limited to the small amount of material derived from top/subsoil layers. The material from features is in better condition but little can be described as very fresh – suggesting most of the material has seen some degree of disturbance. Cortication is relatively common, generally taking the form of light blue surface sheen/clouding. This cortication does not appear to have any clear chronological significance or have any strict relationship with particular depositional contexts.

Results

Period 1: Early Neolithic

B.2.6 Fully 80% of the entire worked flint assemblage – 2100 pieces – was derived from features attributed to Period 1. This material was derived from a series of tree throw features, pit groups and ungrouped pits/postholes (Table 4).

Type/Group	*Tree throws*	*Pit Group 1*	*Pit Group 2*	*Other pits/postholes*	*Total*
Chip	90	68	5	124	287
Irregular waste	42			10	52
Primary flake	15	1		2	18
Secondary flake	631	14	10	121	776
Tertiary flake	403	19	4	79	505
Secondary blade-like flake	72	2		13	87
Tertiary blade-like flake	71	3	1	15	90
Secondary blade	45	5	1	15	66
Tertiary blade	92	4		15	111
Flake from ground implement	1				1
?Burin spall	1				1
Serrate	8	1	1	16	26
Scraper	15	1		1	17
Denticulate	1				1
Edge modified	11			2	13
Misc' retouched	1			1	2
Arrowhead/point	3				3
Piercer	3				3
Notched flake	1			1	2
Core	27		1	5	33
Tested/split piece	6				6
Total worked	**1539**	**118**	**23**	**420**	**2100**

Unworked burnt flint count	14			1	15
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)	253.2			6.8	260

Table 18: Basic quantification of flint from Period 1 features

Tree throw features

B.2.7 A total of 1539 worked flints were recovered from 26 individual tree throw features. Over 70 per cent of this material was derived from a single feature, tree throw **1135**, which produced a major assemblage of 1124 worked flints. Aside from the exceptional assemblage from feature **1135**, the tree throws generally produced relatively modest amounts of flint – with seventeen features producing less than 10 flints – and only one, tree throw **161**, producing what can be described as a relatively large assemblage (220 flints). A quantification of the worked flint assemblages from tree throw features producing in excess of ten flints is provided in Table 5. Detailed technological and metric analysis of samples of complete unretouched flakes from features **161** and **1135** have been undertaken to allow a closer characterisation of this material, and summary results of these analyses are provided in Table 6.

B.2.8 The larger assemblages from individual tree throw features can be clearly demonstrated, on technological and typological grounds, to represent coherent single period assemblages dating to the Early Neolithic (*c*.4000-3400 cal BC). The smaller assemblages of flintwork from tree throw features are entirely consistent with this dating, although it is possible that a small proportion of earlier and/or later flintwork is present in some of individual assemblages.

Feature	*161*	*626*	*642*	*942*	*980*	*1135*	*1327*	*1465*	*1536*	*Total*
Chip	17		2			64				90
Irregular waste	16	1				24				42
Primary flake			1			13				15
Secondary flake	80	6	1	8	13	480	5	8	10	631
Tertiary flake	49	3	5	12	7	317	3		2	403
Secondary blade-like flake	7	1	1	2	5	46	1	4	3	72
Tertiary blade-like flake	12		1	3	4	46			2	71
Secondary blade	7	2	1	1	1	28	2	1		45
Tertiary blade	16		2	4	3	60	1			92
Flake from ground implement	1									1
?Burin spall						1				1
Serrate	2	1			1	4				8
Scraper						10	1			15
Denticulate	1									1
Edge modified	2				1	5			1	11
Misc' retouched	1									1
Arrowhead/point						3				3
Piercer						1		1		3
Notched										1
Core	3					22				27
Tested/split/natural cobble	6									6
Total worked	**220**	**14**	**14**	**30**	**35**	**1124**	**13**	**14**	**18**	**1539**
Unworked burnt flint count	12					2				14
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)	208.3					44.9				253

Table 19: Basic quantification of flint assemblages from Period 1 tree throw features producing in excess of ten flints

Composition and technology

B.2.9 Taken as a whole, the assemblage from the tree throws represents all stages of core reduction and tool use/discard, with chips, waste flakes, discarded cores, and retouched forms all well-represented. The overall proportions of primary, secondary and tertiary removals (1%, 56% and 43% respectively) and the core to removal ratio (*c*.1:50) are broadly in line with experimentally produced blade/narrow-flake based assemblages deriving from complete reduction sequences (*e.g*. Mithen *et al.* 2000) – with no clear evidence that certain stages of reduction are over or under represented. This general picture is confirmed by more detailed analysis of dorsal cortex coverage of unretouched removals from samples of unretouched flakes from features **161** and **1135** (Table 6). Timed attempts at refitting the two largest assemblages (from **1135**: 4 hours; and **161**: 1 hour) confirmed the initial impression that there was limited potential for extended refitting sequences; a single co-join between two flakes was made in the assemblage from **1135** and no refits were made within the assemblage from **161**. This clearly demonstrates that the material from the tree throws was derived from a much larger body of material and incorporates parts of numerous individual episodes of core reduction.

Feature		*161*		*1135*	
Attributes		No.	*%*	No.	*%*
Removal type	blade	9	*12.3%*	11	*7.3%*
	bladelet		*0.0%*	4	*2.7%*
	blade-like flake	9	*12.3%*	20	*13.3%*
	flake	52	*71.2%*	105	*70.0%*
	narrow flake	3	*4.1%*	10	*6.7%*
	total	73		150	
Dorsal cortex coverage	100		*0.0%*	1	*0.7%*
	<100	5	*6.8%*	4	*2.7%*
	<75	4	*5.5%*	10	*6.7%*
	<50	9	*12.3%*	23	*15.3%*
	<25	23	*31.5%*	53	*35.3%*
	none	32	*43.8%*	59	*39.3%*
	total	73		150	
Striking platform type	cortical	1	*1.4%*	5	*3.3%*
	faceted		*0.0%*	4	*2.7%*
	marginal	10	*13.7%*	31	*20.7%*
	natural	4	*5.5%*	4	*2.7%*
	plain	53	*72.6%*	90	*60.0%*
	polyhedral	2	*2.7%*	8	*5.3%*
	shattered	3	*4.1%*	8	*5.3%*
	total	73		150	
Dorsal platform preparation	none	32	*43.8%*	69	*46.0%*
	trimmed	41	*56.2%*	81	*54.0%*
	Grand Total	73		150	
Hammer type (all direct)	unknown	27	*37.0%*	56	*37.3%*
	hard	44	*60.3%*	83	*55.3%*
	soft	1	*1.4%*	3	*2.0%*
	soft stone?	1	*1.4%*	8	*5.3%*
	total	73		150	
Dorsal scar pattern	multiple directions	4	*5.5%*	19	*12.7%*
	n/a		*0.0%*	1	*0.7%*
	opposed		*0.0%*	1	*0.7%*
	single direction	69	*94.5%*	129	*86.0%*
	total	73		150	

Termination type	normal	61	*83.6%*	129	*86.0%*
	hinged	12	*16.4%*	19	*12.7%*
	plunging		*0.0%*	2	*1.3%*
	Grand Total	73		150	
Summary measurements	Mean length (δ) mm	44.4 (13.1)		39.1 (11.0)	
	Mean breadth (δ) mm	28.4 (9.1)		27.6 (10.0)	
	Mean thickness (δ) mm	6.8 (3.3)		7.6 (4.2)	

*Table 20: Selected attributes of samples of complete unretouched removals from Period 1 tree throw features **1135** and **161***

B.2.10 The depositional histories of the flint assemblages from individual features are likely to be varied and complex. The large assemblage from tree throw **1135**, and probably most other of the larger/moderately sized assemblages, can be envisaged as representing the purposeful deposition of flintwork collected from some kind of pre-existing larger accumulation of material (cf. Garrow 2006; Lambdin-Whymark 2008; see discussion). Many of the smaller tree throw assemblages may simply represent material incidentally caught up in the fills of these features, deriving from surface scatters or accumulations, raising the possibility that in some cases the tree throw features may post-date the Neolithic activity represented by the flintwork.

B.2.11 Technologically, the tree throw assemblages derive from relatively simple but well-executed core reductions with an emphasis on the production of elongated flakes and blades. Technological analysis of the major assemblages from **162** and **1135** demonstrate that blades and blade-like removals make up around 24% of all complete unretouched removals. Most of these pieces are relatively robust and bladelets (width less than 12mm) are rare, as are classic 'prismatic' blades with very regular parallel lateral edges and dorsal ridges. Elaborate core preparation and maintenance appears to have been rarely undertaken, there is an absence of crested pieces and core tablets and there is little evidence for platform modification beyond careful dorsal trimming of the platform edge. Dorsal scar patterns strongly suggest that cores tended to be exploited systematically from a single striking platform.

B.2.12 The cores from these features – best represented by the nineteen examples from tree throw **1135** generally confirm the observations made on the basis of the unretouched flakes. Single platform cores dominate, invariably worked partly around the perimeter, with cortical backs, and flaking surfaces with a mixture of flake and narrow flake/blade scars. There are other core forms in the assemblage, including one opposed platform core, two discoidal cores and a single keeled core. The majority of the cores have been intensively worked and exhausted, either as a result of intractable flaking angles, unworkable flaking surfaces or reduction in size.

B.2.13 There is no clear evidence for the production of working of core tools such as axe heads – no thinning/finishing flakes were recognised. A single flake struck from a ground and polished artefact was recovered from tree throw **161**, this is made on an opaque light grey flint (comparable to other opaque flint within the assemblage- see Raw Materials, above) of a kind which appears to have been deliberately selected for the manufacture of polished axe heads during the earlier Neolithic of Southern Britain (see Bayliss *et al.* 2011, 783-8).

Tool use

B.2.14 A total of 43 retouched/edge-modified forms were identified in the assemblage, accounting for 2.8% of the total assemblage, with retouched pieces from the two larger assemblages from tree throws **161** and **1135** accounting for 2.7% and 2% of their respective assemblages. A relatively large number of unretouched pieces also displayed traces for probable or possible utilisation but difficulties in distinguishing subtle traces of use from other forms of edge-damage preclude any precise quantification of utilised pieces. Overall the retouched/modified forms were dominated by scrapers (15 pieces), followed by edge modified pieces (11 pieces) and serrated pieces (eight pieces), with small numbers of other forms including piercers, arrowheads/points, a notched flake and a denticulate. Also relevant here, but not included in the retouched tool count, is a possible burin spall. Given that a large proportion of the retouched forms derive from the assemblage from tree throw **1135** (23 pieces) it is unsurprising that the proportion of different forms from this feature are comparable with those from the overall assemblage. The only other individual tree throw assemblage to include more than two retouched forms, feature **161** (six pieces), is distinguished by an absence of scrapers. The retouched forms from the major assemblage from tree throw **1135** are described in detail in Table 7.

B.2.15 The fifteen scrapers are dominated by simple end scrapers (10 pieces), with two side scrapers and three irregular/miscellaneous forms. Most of the scrapers are made on relatively large, robust partly cortical flakes, only one is made on a blade, and they exhibit regular steep convex retouch. The edge modified pieces are a relatively diverse group of artefacts, including blades and flakes, which are distinguished by minor edge modification resulting from light retouching or heavy use against medium to hard materials. The serrated pieces tend to be made on blades or blade-like flakes and exhibit fine (*c*.5-10 per 10mm) notches along one lateral edge. Few exhibited the ventral gloss that often accompanies this kind of modification.

B.2.16 Among the less common tool forms, the most interesting are three pieces which can be broadly classified as arrowheads/points. All three were recovered from tree throw **1135** and are described fully in Table 7. One of these almost certainly represents the broken tip of an invasively worked leaf shaped arrowhead of typical Early Neolithic type. A second piece is more minimally retouched and comprises a small secondary flake with minimal, bifacial edge retouch at its proximal end which forms a point. This piece can be paralleled by other such minimally retouched 'points' interpreted as probable arrowheads from other Early Neolithic assemblages (cf. Clark *et al.* 1960, fig. 13; Bishop 2011, 39, fig. 22; Garrow *et al.* 2006, fig. 2.46). More unusual is a piece classified here as an arrowhead/knife, this piece is a narrow secondary flake with a fine bifacially worked proximal end which exactly resembles the proximal portion of a leaf shaped arrowhead but with an unworked distal portion. It is possible that this represents an unfinished arrowhead, or it may have been intended to be used as a hand-held knife/point. A close parallel to this piece has been recovered from a large Neolithic assemblage derived from buried soils sampled at Must Farm, Cambridgeshire (Billington 2012).

Type	*Blank type*	*Description*	*Length (mm)*	*Breadth (mm)*	*Thickness (mm)*
Leaf-shaped arrowhead	?flake	The proximal end (tip) of an arrowhead. Covering, invasive, retouch on dorsal face and low angle edge retouch on ventral face. The break is transverse, without a lip but appears to have been initiated when making an invasive removal from the left lateral edge on the ventral side.	>24	19	4
Edge modified blade	blade	The proximal portion of a fine tertiary blade. The left lateral side has steep blunting edge retouch, giving a bevelled edge, this may well actually be backing for the edge which bears traces of use. The distal end has a triangular shaped break and must have fractured along wedge shaped lines - perhaps broken intentionally.	>56	26	5
Edge-modified flake	blade-like flake	Laminar flake with cortical distal end. Severe edge damage along both lateral edges, some of which appears to derive from heavy use and/or minor edge trimming	52	25	6
End scraper	flake	Large, heavy secondary flake with fine scalar steep direct distal retouch giving a regular convex edge.	82	48	23
End scraper	blade-like flake	Distal portion of small secondary laminar flake. Minimal direct edge retouch at distal end has created a narrow convex edge	>28	15	7
?Scraper	flake	Hinged distal portion of large secondary flake with a straight, somewhat irregular proximal truncation formed by steep direct retouch giving a scraper-like edge. Some dorsal damage on the distal end may relate to heavy use.	35	44	14
End scraper	flake	Fine relatively thin secondary flake with somewhat irregular dorsal scars. Scalar retouch applied directly to distal end, forming a very regular convex edge. Some possible use wear along right lateral edge (naturally backed by cortex).	48	40	10
End scraper	flake	Regular tertiary flake with direct distal scalar retouch forming a narrow convex scraper edge. Probable use-wear along both lateral edges.	49	35	9
End scraper	flake	Large laminar secondary flake with direct scalar distal retouch forming a narrow convex scraper edge.	67	38	11
End scraper	blade	Robust secondary blade with steep sub-parallel direct distal retouch forming a slightly convex scraper edge. Probable use-wear along left lateral edge (backed by natural surface)	75	35	14
End scraper	flake	Heavy secondary flake with direct sub-parallel distal retouch, giving a regular convex scraper edge, marred by a single large 'notch' removals (perhaps re-sharpening). The left lateral edge bears some low angle edge retouch and use-wear (backed by cortex).	61	54	18
End scraper	flake	Regular near tertiary flake with very fine sub-parallel direct distal retouch forming regular convex scraper edge. Heavy use on both lateral edges.	55	42	12
Arrowhead/knife	blade-like flake	An unusual piece, the proximal end of which strongly resembles a leaf-shaped arrowhead, but the distal end of which retains the unmodified, cortical distal end of the blank. Laminar secondary flake with cortical distal end. The proximal end has been removed and the upper half to third of the blank has been modified by bifacial invasive edge retouch to form a broad point with slightly convex sides. The very tip (c. 1-2mm) of the point is broken (?modern).	75	27	6
Arrowhead/point	blade-like-flake	Small secondary flake with hinged distal termination. Proximal end removed and modified by minimal bifacial edge retouch to form a regular point.	32	15	4
Piercer	?	Made on either a large flake or perhaps a core fragment, heavily modified. A narrow irregular rod like pieces with crudely executed, bold retouch in places biracial to form a robust point.	60	25	18
Serrated blade	blade	Distal portion of prismatic blade with cortical distal end. Worn ?serration on one lateral edge. Straight transverse proximal break.	>33	17	3
Serrated flake	narrow flake	Narrow laminar tertiary flake with light serration on right lateral edge.	40	11	4
Serrated blade	blade	Short tertiary blade with worn ?serration on lower right lateral edge.	32	15	3
Serrated blade	blade	Medial section of tertiary blade. Probable worn serration on right lateral edge	>25	20	3
Edge modified flake	flake	Large, heavy tertiary flake, heavily brunt with spalling on dorsal face at distal end. Distal end and left lateral edge have dorsal edge trimming	75	52	17

Edge modified flake	flake	Broad secondary flake with edge damage and trimming on one lateral edge.	32	43	12
Edge modified flake	?flake	Medial portion of secondary flake with dorsal edge trimming (blunting) on one lateral edge.	26	19	4

*Table 21: Descriptions of retouched tools from tree throw feature **1135***

Pit Group 1

B.2.17 A total of 118 worked flints were recovered from ten individual pits/postholes and from an associated spread (Table 8). A large proportion of this assemblage (79 pieces) consisted of chips and small flake fragments recovered from the heavy residues of bulk samples taken from four features. The number of flints from individual features varied from one to 53, but when chips (the majority derived from samples) are excluded, this falls to a maximum of 21 pieces. This relatively small assemblage of material is dominated by unretouched removals, with no cores recovered. Technologically the assemblage is clearly blade/narrow-flake based (blade-based pieces accounting for 29 per cent of unretouched removals) and is entirely characteristic of earlier Neolithic technologies. Two retouched pieces were recovered, a broken serrated flake from pit **1003** and a fine end scraper from pit **1020.** Additionally, a large secondary blade from pit **432** also showed signs of heavy use (possibly worn serrations) along one lateral edge.

Feature/deposit	*410*	*425*	*432*	*437*	*470*	*474*	*1003*	*1005*	*1020*	*1027*	*476*	Total
Context type	Pit	Pit	PH	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Layer	
Chip	8		32	13	9	6						68
Primary flake					1							1
Secondary flake	3		4	1					1	3	2	14
Tertiary flake	1		11			1	1		3	1	1	19
Secondary blade-like flake			2									2
Tertiary blade-like flake						3						3
Secondary blade		1	4									5
Tertiary blade					2			1	1			4
Serrate							1					1
Scraper									1			1
Total worked	**12**	**1**	**53**	**14**	**12**	**10**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**118**

Table 22: Quantification of flint from Period 1 Pit Group 1

Pit Group 2

B.2.18 A total of 23 worked flints were recovered in low densities (1-9 flints per feature) from eight individual pits in Pit Group 2 (Table 9). This material was similar to that from Pit Group 1, dominated by unretouched removals with a blade-based element present. The largest assemblage from an individual feature (nine pieces from pit **660**) included the only core (a fine single platform blade core) and retouched piece (a serrated flake).

Cut	*660*	*814*	*818*	*833*	*853*	*861*	*937*	*947*	Total
Context type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	
Chip			1		1	3			5
Secondary flake	6	2	1			1			10
Tertiary flake	1			1	1			1	4
Tertiary blade-like flake						1			1
Secondary blade							1		1
Serrate	1								1
Core	1								1
Total worked	**9**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**23**

Table 23: Quantification of flint from Period 1 Pit Group 2

Pit Group 3

B.2.19 A total of 47 worked flints were recovered from the two pits making up Pit Group 3 (**543** and **562**). Pit **562** produced the second largest pit assemblage, 36 pieces, which was associated with the only radiocarbon date from an Early Neolithic feature: 3770-3640 cal BC (95.4% confidence; SUERC-75166; 4921±32 BP). Again, this material was similar to that from the other pit groups, being dominated by unretouched removals.

Cut	*543*	*562*	Total
Context type	Pit	Pit	
Secondary flake	4	18	22
Tertiary flake	2	8	10
Secondary blade-like flake	2	3	5
Tertiary blade-like flake		2	2
Secondary blade	1	1	2
Tertiary blade	1	2	3
Serrate	1	1	2
Core		1	1
Total worked	**11**	**36**	**47**
BF count	1		1
BF weight	6.8		6.8

Table 24: Quantification of flint from Period 1 Pit Group 3

Other Period 1 features

B.2.20 A total of 258 worked flints were recovered from 27 pits and postholes which have not been grouped but which are attributed to Period 1. Most of these features produced small quantities of flint, with only nine features producing in excess of four worked pieces (up to a maximum of 26 flints) – these somewhat more substantial assemblages are quantified in Table 10. In general terms the material from these features is very closely comparable to the assemblages from other Period 1 features and clearly derive from earlier Neolithic blade-based technologies, with no evidence for any later flintwork. As a whole the assemblage is dominated by unretouched removals, accompanied by ten retouched pieces, dominated by serrated pieces, with a single scraper, two edge modified pieces and a miscellaneous retouched flake. Four cores were recovered but all were somewhat irregular/minimally reduced pieces.

B.2.21 The largest assemblage by far came from pit **546**, which produced a total of 114 worked flints. Basal fill 545 produced 45 flints from the residue of bulk sample, which was dominated by chips and small flake fragments, alongside 63 hand collected flints. Upper fill 544 produced only six worked flints. The assemblage is balanced and appears to represent all stages of core reduction and includes a significant proportion of blade-based pieces. A single core was recovered, which had two surviving striking platforms and had been used to produce flakes and blade-like flakes. The assemblage from this pit included six retouched pieces – all of which were serrated pieces mostly made on blades or blade-like flakes, and all of which bore fine serrations on one lateral edge.

Feature	*Feature type*	*Chip*	*Irregular waste*	*Primary flake*	*Secondary flake*	*Tertiary flake*	*Secondary blade-like flake*	*Tertiary blade-like flake*	*Secondary blade*	*Tertiary blade*	*Serrate*	*Scraper*	*Edge modified*	*Misc retouched*	*Notched*	*Core*	*Total worked*
428	pit				2					1							3
507	PH				4												4
520	pit				5									1		1	7

532	pit	7			1												8
536	pit		2		13	5	2		1		2		1				26
539	pit					1											1
546	pit	26	1		33	34	2	4	4	3	6					1	114
547	pit				1			1									2
550	pit				1						1						2
556	pit		2		1					1							4
586	PH				1			1								1	3
670	pit				1					1							2
1050	PH	1	1							1							3
1053	pit				4	7	2	1			2	1					17
1061	pit				2												2
1196	pit		2		3	6	1	3	3	2						1	21
1295	pit					1					1						2
1298	pit	2			2	2	1										7
1301	pit														1		1
1314	pit				1								1				2
1318	pit				1												1
1320	pit		1		2	1											4
1379	PH	3		1													4
1393	pit				2												2
1422	pit				6	1		2	3	2							14
1440	pit					1											1
1476	pit					1											1
Totals		**39**	**9**	**1**	**86**	**60**	**8**	**12**	**11**	**11**	**12**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**258**

Table 25: Quantification of flint from other Period 1 pits and postholes producing in excess of four worked flints

Period 2.1: Early Bronze Age

B.2.22 A total of 107 worked flints were recovered from features attributed to Period 2.1. Twenty-seven worked flints were recovered from features making up sub-rectangular enclosure Structure 1, 68 worked flints from ring ditch Structure 2 and 12 flints from two isolated pits interpreted as post markers.

Structure 1

B.2.23 Despite extensive excavation and sampling a relatively small and thinly distributed assemblage of flint was recovered from Structure 1, with a total of 27 flints recovered from 14 individual contexts (Table 12). On this basis it remains unclear to what extent the flintwork can be regarded as broadly contemporary with the construction/use of the structure or whether it might largely represent residual material. The only retouched piece recovered (from ditch fill 752) is a relatively undiagnostic secondary flake with edge modification or very heavy use along one lateral edge. The remainder of the assemblage includes a high proportion of probable Early Neolithic blade-based material and there is nothing to indicate a post-Neolithic element to the assemblage.

Cut	*Type*	*Chip*	*Primary flake*	*Secondary flake*	*Tertiary flake*	*Secondary blade-like flake*	*Tertiary blade-like Flake*	*Secondary blade*	*Edge modified*	*Core*	*Total worked*	*BF count*	*BF weight*
701	ditch			1							**1**		
711	ditch	2									**2**		
716	post hole							1			**1**		
725	ditch	1			1		1				**3**		
731	ditch					1					**1**		
741	ditch	2		3	1	1	1				**8**		
751	ditch				1				1		**2**		
756	pit				2						**2**		
759	ditch									1	**1**		

781	ditch	1									1		
792	ditch					1					1		
800	post hole	1									1	1	1.1
842	pit		1		1						2		
844	ditch			1							1		
Totals		7	1	5	6	3	2	1	1	1	27	1	1.1

Table 26: Quantification of flint from Period 2.1 Structure 1

Structure 2

B.2.24 Structure 2 produced a larger assemblage of 68 worked flints but given the scale of the feature and its extensive sampling it remains relatively small and thinly distributed, with the flints deriving from 16 individual contexts, with a maximum of 10 recovered from a single context (Table 13). The two retouched pieces comprise a scraper with fine semi-invasive/scalar retouch on the proximal end of a secondary flake and an expediently produced edge modified flake. Technologically the assemblage includes some blade-based pieces, presumably representing residual Early Neolithic material, but is dominated by more generalised flake-based pieces including pieces with cortical striking platforms, some of which is likely to represent post-Neolithic flint working and which might be broadly contemporary with the structure.

Cut	*Type*	*Chip*	*Irregular waste*	*Secondary flake*	*Tertiary flake*	*Secondary blade-like flake*	*Tertiary blade-like flake*	*Tertiary blade*	*Scraper*	*Edge modified*	*Core*	*Hammerstone*	*Total worked*	*BF count*	*BF weight*
871	ditch			3	1			1					5		
877	ditch			1	1								2		
882	ditch	4		5					1		1	1	12		
889	ditch	2		6	1		1	1					11		
894	ditch		1	2	2	2	1	1		1			10		
901	ditch			3	1								4		
906	ditch		1	1									2		
914	ditch	1		6	4	1							12	1	0.2
920	ditch	2	2	4	2								10		
Totals		9	4	31	12	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	68	1	0.2

Table 27: Quantification of flint from Period 2.1 Structure 2

Post-marker pits

B.2.25 The two features interpreted as post pits belonging to Period 2.1, pits **523** and **611** produced five and seven worked flints respectively. The material from pit **523** was derived from a single fill (4522) and does not include any particularly distinctive pieces aside from a blade-like flake of probable Neolithic date. The seven worked flints from pit **611** were derived from three fills (612, 613 and 679) and included Neolithic blade-based pieces and a single edge modified flake, as well as a further clearly utilised flake. Neither feature produced material that clearly post-dates the Early Neolithic and all of the flintwork may be residual.

Period 2.2: Middle Bronze Age

B.2.26 A total of 90 worked flints were recovered from Period 2.2 features – they majority (23 and 62) which of which derived from ditches making up A field system and Enclosure 2 (Table 14). The flint was thinly distributed and there is nothing to suggest that it represents any more than residual material inadvertently caught up in the fills of later

features. Demonstrably residual material includes several earlier Neolithic blade-based pieces and, more significantly, a later Mesolithic microlith (Jacobi's (1975) class 6, L=>13mm W=5mm; abrupt retouch to both lateral edges and square proximal end).

Type/Group	*Pit 1179*	*Field system*	*Enclosure 1*	*Enclosure 2*	*Totals*
Chip	1		3	5	**9**
Irregular waste				2	**2**
Primary flake				2	**2**
Secondary flake		15	1	36	**52**
Tertiary flake		4		5	**9**
Secondary blade-like flake		1			**1**
Tertiary blade-like flake		2		2	**4**
Secondary blade				2	**2**
Serrate				1	**1**
Scraper				1	**1**
Edge modified				2	**2**
Notched				1	**1**
Tested/split/natural cobble				3	**3**
Microlith		1			**1**
Total	**1**	**23**	**4**	**62**	**90**

Table 28: Quantification of flint from Period 2.2 features

Enclosure 1

B.2.27 Four flints (three small chips and a secondary flake – all undiagnostic) were recovered from two interventions in the ditches of Enclosure 1 (**402** and **459**).

Enclosure 2

B.2.28 A total of 62 worked flints were recovered from up Enclosure 2. This assemblage derived from nine separate interventions, most of which produced small quantities of flint (less than ten pieces, which sometimes included a demonstrably residual element in the form of blade-based pieces or other removals with technological traits suggestive of an earlier date). The one major exception to this is an assemblage of 29 flints from ditch **727**. This material is dominated by large secondary flakes and shattered nodule fragments – some of which clearly derive from the same nodule and which includes a pair of refitting flakes. The technological traits of this small assemblage indicate a highly expedient approach to reduction with the removal of flakes via aggressive hard hammer percussion, frequently using natural cortical surfaces as striking platforms. Two retouched pieces are present in this assemblage – a minimally retouched end scraper on a large partly cortical flake and a primary flake with edge modification in the form of several shallow notches formed by single removals at several pints around its margins. Technologically and typologically this material is entirely characteristic of later Bronze Age flintwork and appears to represent a coherent and deliberate dump of knapping waste and discarded tools.

Period 2.3: Late Bronze Age

B.2.29 Three hundred and fifteen worked flints were recovered from Period 2.3 contexts, deriving from features making up Boundary 1, Enclosure 3, Structures 3, 4 and 5 and from a number of ungrouped pits and postholes (Table 15). Material from this phase includes a substantial residual component, but there are a number of coherent

assemblages which appear to relate directly to the working and use of flintwork during the Late Bronze Age.

Type/Group	*Boundary 1*	*Enclosure 3*	*Structure 3*	*Structure 4*	*Structure 5*	*Pit/posthole*	*Totals*
Chip	7	8	3	1		91	**110**
Irregular waste	1	5				3	**9**
Primary flake						3	**5**
Secondary flake	12	40	15		1	51	**119**
Tertiary flake	4	10	9			23	**46**
Secondary blade-like flake		1	1	1	1	2	**6**
Tertiary blade-like flake						5	**5**
Secondary blade						6	**6**
Tertiary blade		1				4	**5**
Scraper			1				**1**
Edge modified		1			1		**2**
Misc' retouched						2	**2**
Piercer		1					**1**
Total worked	**24**	**67**	**29**	**2**	**3**	**190**	**315**
BF count		1					**1**
BF weight		0.4					**0.4**

Table 29: Summary quantification of flint from Period 2.3 feature groups

Boundary 1

B.2.30 Twenty-four worked flints were recovered from three interventions in Boundary 1. Ditches **1140** and **1218** produced single secondary flakes, but a more substantial assemblage of 22 worked flints were recovered from the fill of ditch **1142**. This material was fairly disparate and consisted entirely of unretouched flake-based removals alongside small chips; none of this is chronologically diagnostic but some may be at least broadly contemporary with this feature.

Enclosure 3

B.2.31 Sixty-seven worked flints were recovered from Enclosure 3, deriving from eight contexts. As with the assemblages from the other Period 2.3, many of the individual contexts produced small quantities of residual flintwork. More substantial assemblages were, however, recovered from ditches **1398** (36 pieces), **1435** (14 pieces) and **1495** (10 pieces). The largest assemblage, from **1398**, was the most distinctive of these – consisting of a large quantity of fresh partly cortical hard hammer struck flakes – which represents a coherent collection of knapping waste consistent with a Late Bronze Age date. The smaller assemblages from **1435** and **1495** included similar flake-based waste but were accompanied by retouched pieces: a large and extensively retouched piercer made on the lateral edge of a large secondary flake from **1435** and an edge trimmed/heavily utilised flake from **1495**.

Structures

B.2.32 Structures 3, 4 and 5 all produced worked flint. Very little material was recovered from Structures 4 and 5 – most of which is likely to be residual, but a larger assemblage of 29 flints was recovered from post holes making up Structure 3. Although the material from Structure 3 does include at least a small element of residual material, as evidenced by a couple of systematically produced/blade-like removals, the majority is

consistent with a Late Bronze Age date – especially eleven flints recovered from posthole **1455**, which includes an irregular, denticulated scraper tool.

Pits and postholes

B.2.33 A total of 191 worked flints were recovered from 22 pits and postholes attributed to Period 2.3. The most notable of these was pit **529** which produced a total of 114 worked flints, 100 of which were derived from residues of a bulk soil sample taken from basal fill 530 and which were dominated by small chips and flake fragments. Four flints were hand recovered from this basal fill, whilst ten flints were recovered from upper fill 531, along with 233g of Late Bronze Age pottery. Taken as a whole, the assemblage is dominated by fine knapping waste/micro-debitage with few larger pieces. Blade based-material is well represented among the larger removals and two serrated flakes were recovered from fill 531.

B.2.34 Across the remaining pits, the flint was thinly distributed (1-14 pieces per feature), and in many cases is likely to be residual. This is seen very clearly in the relatively large numbers of Neolithic blades and blade-like flakes from these features – especially notable here is the relatively large assemblage of 13 flints with a high proportion of blade-based pieces from pit **1248**. The one major exception to this is an assemblage of 14 worked flints from posthole **1231** which is dominated by expediently produced flake-based removals, including one flake struck from a recycled recorticated core, all of which is consistent with a later Bronze Age date.

Periods 3 and 4 and undated contexts

B.2.35 A small amount of flint (22 pieces) were derived from deposits belonging to Periods 3 and 4 or from unstratified/undated contexts. This material is made up entirely of unretouched removals and includes flake-based and blade-based material, most of which is likely to represent residual Neolithic material.

Discussion

B.2.36 The most significant aspect of the flint assemblage from Hazelend in undoubtedly the large assemblage of Early Neolithic flintwork recovered from tree-throw features and pits – especially the exceptionally large assemblage from tree throw **1135**. This said, the flintwork provides valuable evidence relating to other periods and includes small but coherent assemblages of later prehistoric flintwork which are local importance. Thus although much of this discussion is focused on the Early Neolithic flint assemblage, it is organised chronologically and considers flintwork from the site in the context of prehistoric activity at the site from the Mesolithic through to the Late Bronze Age.

Mesolithic

B.2.37 The excavations produced very little evidence of Mesolithic activity. The only chronologically diagnostic piece was a rod microlith recovered as a residual find from Period 2.2 (MBA) ditch **658**. This piece is of a kind which belongs to the Later Mesolithic and similar narrow rods are among the latest microlith forms with reliable radiocarbon dates in Southern Britain – including particularly well-dated examples from the Fir Tree Field Shaft, Dorset which date to the very late 5th millennium BC (Griffiths 2014; see

also Barton and Roberts 2004). It is possible that a small proportion of the blade-based material from the site could also be of Mesolithic date but there was a notable dearth of the kind of prismatic bladelets which are especially characteristic of Mesolithic technologies in the assemblage and it is thought that any Mesolithic contribution is a very minor one. Although this probably suggests that the site did not see any substantial/sustained episodes of activity the potentially late date of the one chronologically diagnostic microlith is of some interest given the abundant evidence for subsequent earlier Neolithic activity at the site, and might suggest at least some kind of antecedent.

Early Neolithic

B.2.38 The large Neolithic assemblage from Hazelend appears to be associated exclusively with plain bowl Early Neolithic pottery, and a single radiocarbon date of 3770-3640 cal BC (95.4% confidence; SUERC-75166; 4921±32 BP). There was considerable diversity in size of flint assemblages derived from individual features. By far the largest assemblage was derived from tree throw **1135** (1124 pieces), with only two other features, tree throw **161** and pit **546**, producing in excess of one hundred flints. Other features, particularly those belonging to Pit Groups 1 and 2, and many of the tree throws, produced much smaller assemblages, some of which may represent material inadvertently caught up in the fills of these features as opposed to having been deliberately deposited.

B.2.39 Neolithic depositional practices, especially in regard to pits and tree throw features have been subject to much discussion and debate in the literature (*e.g*. Thomas 1991, 1999; Evans *et al*. 1999; Garrow 2006, 2012; Garrow *et al*. 2005; Lamdin-Whymark 2008), with an emerging consensus, especially for the Early Neolithic, that many artefact assemblages from pits and tree throws represent the deliberately deposited residues of settlement activity, rarely with any evidence for overt or formal selection/placement of artefacts (see Garrow 2012 for a recent overview). In this context, the Hazelend flint assemblages are best seen as representing the residues of occupation at the site, with differences in the size and composition of assemblages from different features and feature groups relating both to the duration and character of occupation and to complex patterns of artefact discard and deposition.

B.2.40 At a general level the Early Neolithic assemblage is entirely typical of other such assemblages from Eastern England (and from southern Britain more generally) with a familiar and relatively restricted range of retouched tools and evidence for well-executed core reduction strategies based around narrow flake/blade production. At a regional level, encompassing the southern part of Eastern England and the Middle Thames Valley, the assemblage joins a large and growing number of substantial Early Neolithic assemblages which derive from a diverse range of contexts including enclosures, pit sites, tree throws and middens/preserved soil horizons and variously associated with carinated bowl, plain bowl and decorated (Mildenhall) bowl pottery (*e.g*. Hedges *et al.* 1978; Germany 2007, Allen *et al.* 2013, Wilkinson *et al.* 2012). The character of the flint assemblages from many of the pits and tree throws from Hazelend are similar in size and composition to those from similar features found widely across the region, including locally on the boulder clays of Stansted Airport, where a series of widely scattered Neolithic features associated with small to

moderately sized flint assemblages were excavated (Cooke *et al*. 2008). The exceptional assemblage from tree throw **1134**, however, joins a number of sites from the wider region where the excavation of tree throw features have yielded very large assemblages of material, of a size very rarely found in contemporary pit deposits, including examples from the Eton Rowing Course, Dorney (Allen *et al*. 2013); Hinxton and Barleycroft Farm Cambridgeshire (Evans *et al.* 1999), and Laurel Farm, Norfolk (Bishop and Proctor 2011). These sites are invariably associated with plain/carinated bowl pottery rather than the decorated bowl pottery familiar from enclosures and some pit sites, and although it remains to be firmly established whether this pattern has any chronological significance (see Healy 2012), the available dates and/or the character of their associated pottery assemblages suggests many of these features predate the larger pits sites and the construction and use of causewayed enclosures in the region.

B.2.41 The composition of the Early Neolithic flint assemblages provides evidence for large-scale flint-working and for the use and discard of a wide variety of tools and utilised pieces attesting to what can broadly be termed domestic/settlement type activity. The proportion of the retouched tools in the assemblage is relatively low, at 5% for the assemblage as a whole and between 2% and 5% for most of the more substantial feature assemblages, but compares well with the proportion of tools from equivalent assemblages in the region as at the Eton Rowing lake, and Laurel Farm. The composition of the retouched tool assemblage is also comparable with other broadly contemporary sites, where generally the only point of significant variation is in the relative abundance of serrated pieces, scrapers and edge modified/trimmed pieces. This variation may carry implications for the kinds of activities being undertaken during specific episodes of occupation and is an issue deserving of systematic and detailed regional-scale analysis (see Billington 2018, 65-67, table 2.17). In this context it is some interest that whilst the retouched tools from tree throw **1135** are dominated by scrapers there is a relative dearth of scrapers from other features, which include more serrated pieces and edge modified flakes, exemplified by Pit Group 3, where eight serrated blades are the only retouched pieces from the two pits belonging to this group.

Late Neolithic to Middle Bronze Age

B.2.42 There is no clear evidence from the flint assemblage for any later Neolithic activity (*c*. 3300-2400 BC) at the site and, whilst Structures 1 and 2 have been dated to the closing stages of the Early Bronze Age, neither was associated with a substantial flint assemblage. This is especially true of Structure 1 which yielded a thinly distributed assemblage of residual (Neolithic) flintwork. The somewhat larger assemblage from Structure 2 did include some pieces which were broadly contemporary with its construction and use but there is little that is distinctive in this material. There was a similar dearth of contemporary material from the Middle Bronze Age features, with the exception of Enclosure 2 (29 pieces from intervention **727**) which produced a coherent dump of later Bronze Age flintwork.

Late Bronze Age

B.2.43 The large number of excavated Late Bronze Age features yielded a moderately sized assemblage of worked flint (318 pieces), a large proportion of which was thinly

distributed and could be demonstrated or strongly suspected to be residual. However, a number of features did produce small but coherent assemblages of flintwork which appear to attest to the deposition of flint working waste and tools associated with the Late Bronze Age occupation of the site. The most notable of these are the assemblages from ditch **1142** (Boundary 1; 22 pieces), ditches **1398**, **1435** and **1495** (Enclosure 3; 36, 14 and 10 pieces respectively), Structure 3 (29 pieces) and posthole **1231** (14 pieces). This material consists of expediently produced flake-based material alongside a few retouched pieces, and is entirely typical of later prehistoric (post-Early Bronze Age) assemblages (see Ford *et al*. 1984). Andy McLaren's study of Middle and Late Bronze Age flintwork from the region (notably the large assemblages from the mid-term car park at Stansted Airport and the North Ring ringwork at Mucking; McLaren 2010, 2011) has emphasised the 'household' scale of flintworking during this period, with flint tools being produced on an *ad hoc* basis to provide a restricted range of simple, functional tools, with little evidence for curation of individual pieces and a highly expedient approach to sourcing raw material and to core reduction. The character of the flint assemblages from Hazelend are consistent with this general pattern and attest to the working and use of flint tools on a small scale on the site, presumably being associated with domestic settlement.

B.3 Neolithic pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 A total of 523 prehistoric pottery sherds weighing 2,807g were collected from 52 features across the site. The assemblage comprises a moderate assemblage of Early Neolithic Plain Bowl alongside smaller quantities of Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware, and Later Neolithic Grooved Ware and Beaker (Table 16). The pottery is poorly preserved with a mean sherd weight of 5g, with most of the Early Neolithic sherds being small and abraded. A table of pottery by context is presented in Table 19.

Spot date	*Pot type*	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*	*MSW*
Early Neolithic	Plain Bowl	512	2709	5g
Middle Neolithic	Peterborough Ware	2	35	17g
Later Neolithic	Grooved Ware	2	48	24g
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Beaker	6	13	2g
Not closely datable		1	2	2g
Total		**523**	**2807**	**5g**

Table 30: Quantity and weight of pottery by spot date

B.3.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied, and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion type: F representing flint, G representing grog and Q representing quartz. Vessel form was recorded: R representing rim sherds, B representing base sherds, D representing decorated sherds and U representing undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted. The catalogue was recorded using Microsoft Excel 2010. Full fabric descriptions are presented in Table 20.

Results

Early Neolithic

B.3.3 A total of 512 Early Neolithic sherds weighing 2,709g were collected from 50 features. The assemblage contains rims from 26 vessels.

Fabric

B.3.4 Four fabric groups were identified. The most abundant are the flint tempered fabrics which form 84% of the total Earlier Neolithic assemblage by count and 85% by weight. A further 12% by count and 11% by weight contain quartz sand as the most abundant inclusion, 3% by count and 4% by weight contain voids suggestive of organic inclusions and less than 1% is grog tempered. The predominant use of flint tempered fabrics is typical of most Earlier Neolithic assemblages in the south-east and comparable with contemporary pottery found in Hertfordshire (Parminter 1990, 175).

Form and decoration

B.3.5 Rim sherds from 26 vessels were recovered (Table 17). A variety of rim forms are present; most commonly these are everted, bead or rolled rims but examples of direct pointed and externally thickened rims are also represented. Vessel form is often hard to reconstruct as the sherds are small and fragmentary however, where this is possible, a range of vessel shapes and sizes are indicated including closed ellipsoid and baggy shapes (seven examples), shouldered bowls with concave necks (five examples) and open bowls with shoulder ledges (five examples). One vessel is handled or lugged similar in form to examples found at North Fen, Sutton Gault, Cambridgeshire (Tabor *et al*. 2016, fig. 10, 29) and The Stumble, Essex (Brown 2012, 49, fig. 4.11, 3.42). No vessels are decorated.

Vessel form	*Rim type*	*Quantity*	*% quantity*	*Weight (g)*	*% weight*	*Rim count*
Baggy	Everted	1	0%	48	2%	1
Closed	Bead	1	0%	14	1%	1
	Rolled	6	1%	61	2%	2
Concave neck	Direct rounded	1	0%	14	1%	1
	Rolled	2	0%	4	0%	1
Concave neck high shoulder	Flattened	2	0%	56	2%	1
Concave neck, sharp shoulder	Direct rounded	2	0%	86	3%	
Ellipse	Direct rounded	1	0%	6	0%	1
Fine	Direct pointed	1	0%	9	0%	1
Globular	Rounded everted	16	3%	96	4%	1
Handled	Bead	4	1%	80	2%	1
Med neck	Direct rounded	1	0%	9	0%	1
No neck	Everted	1	0%	10	0%	1
Open?	Direct flat	1	0%	5	0%	1
	Ext thickened	1	0%	14	1%	1
Shoulder ledge, concave neck	Flattened	1	0%	14	1%	1
Rim only	Bead	2	0%	23	1%	2
	Direct flat	2	0%	13	0%	2
	Direct rounded	3	1%	14	1%	2
	Everted	1	0%	1	0%	1
	Flattened	1	0%	4	0%	
	Pointed	1	0%	6	0%	1
Body sherd		455	89%	2080	77%	
Body sherd with shoulder ledge		3	1%	34	1%	2
Body sherd (orange)		2	0%	8	0%	
Total		**512**	**100%**	**2709**	**100%**	**26**

Table 31: Quantity and weight of Early Neolithic pottery by form

B.3.6 Over 67% of the sherds by sherd count have smoothed or closed surfaces and a further 6% are wiped. A little over 1% of the sherds by sherd count have burnished surfaces. The range of forms includes both everted rim and bead rim forms similar to those found at Gorhambury, Hertfordshire (Neal *et al*. 1990, fig. 152, 1 and 4) but include a greater range of vessel types than were found there.

B.3.7 The assemblage appears to mostly be Plain Bowl, being undecorated and including and range of closed, open and neutral bowl forms alongside bag-like and rounded or heavily shouldered bowls some with heavier rims in coarser thicker fabrics than much Carinated Bowl (Cleal 2004, 177-80). Plain Bowl can be found either with decorated bowl, such as alongside Mildenhall Ware at The Stumble (Brown 2012) or on its own. A possible chronological separation is suggested within the assemblage between the

pot from the tree throws which has a range of fine direct flat pointed and rounded rims and gentle shoulder ledges and pot from the pits which has more robust rim and a range of vessel profiles. This might suggest that the pottery in the tree throws is slightly earlier than that recovered from the pits though the sherds are too small and abraded for more comprehensive analysis.

Deposition

B.3.8 The majority of the Early Neolithic pottery came from pits which produced 61% of the assemblage by count and 69% by weight including rims from fourteen vessels. Seventeen pits contained pottery with six producing especially large assemblages (**432** in Pit Group 1, **543** and **562** in Pit Group 3 and ungrouped pits **536** and **1196**). A significant quantity of pottery was also retrieved from tree throws. Thirteen tree throws contained pot, with larger assemblages coming from **942**, **980**, **1135** and **1327**). The assemblages from the productive pits and tree throws account for almost all of the rim sherds and the majority of the body sherds recovered. The mean sherd weight for each feature type varies suggesting that whilst all the pottery entered the feature fills in a fragmented state, more and better-preserved sherds entered the pit fills and these were less exposed to post depositional disturbance giving an average sherd weight of 6g. The low average weight of the pottery sherds in the ditches (2g) suggests this pottery is residual and had been significantly abraded.

Feature type	*Quantity*	*% quantity*	*Weight (g)*	*% weight*	*Rim count*	*MSW*
Pit	310	61%	1863	69%	14	6g
Tree throw	123	24%	497	18%	10	4g
Posthole	54	11%	273	10%	1	5g
Pit/posthole	3	1%	13	0%		4g
Ditch	19	3%	48	2%	1	2g
Finds unit	2	0%	7	0%		3g
Spread	1	0%	8	0%		8g
Total	**512**	**100%**	**2709**	**100%**	**26**	**5g**

Table 32: Quantity and weight of Early Neolithic pottery by feature type

Middle Neolithic

B.3.9 Two decorated body sherds weighing 35g from a single Peterborough Ware vessel were recovered from fill 844 of ditch **845** part of Period 2.1, Structure 1. The sherds are made of coarse flint tempered fabric (FlCC) and are decorated with cord maggot and bird bone impressions. Peterborough Ware dates broadly to the Middle Neolithic 3500-3000/2800 BC (A. Tinsley pers. comm.).

Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age

B.3.10 Two sherds of Grooved Ware weighing 48g were recovered from Period 1 pit **520**. The sherds, both from the same vessel are made of sandy fabric with common moderate grog and quartz sand inclusions (QGrCMQU). One sherd is decorated with a pinched cordon, probably marking the neck of a tub or barrel-shaped vessel. Grooved Ware dates to approximately 3000 to 2000BC (Garwood 1999).

B.3.11 Period 1 tree throw **1406** contained two Beaker body sherds (weighing 11g) in grog and flint-tempered fabric (GrFlMM). One sherd is decorated with fingernail

impressions. Two small and probably residual scraps of pottery in sandy fabric with voids (Qvoids) found in Period 2.3 pit **1248** may also be Early Bronze Age.

Discussion

B.3.12 The Early Neolithic pottery is of Plain Bowl form similar to contemporary assemblages found sparsely in Hertfordshire and more abundantly in Essex, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Norfolk. It is possible that the pits are chronologically later than the tree throws at Hazelend which contain more delicate and finely made vessels. The presence of Neolithic bowl in tree throws is well attested elsewhere in East Anglia and is perhaps associated with forest clearance (Evans *et al.* 1999).

B.3.13 The sparsity of Earlier Neolithic pottery recovered from Hertfordshire is of interest. A review of published reports, online HER records and grey literature reports undertaken for this report has revealed very few sites with significant quantities of Neolithic pottery, with those which are listed being mostly small quantities of Peterborough Ware, Grooved Ware or Beaker. The deposition of the Early Neolithic pottery, being largely recovered from pits and tree throws, appears typical for the period when compared to areas where it is found more abundantly such Essex, Cambridgeshire and Norfolk. The general absence of Early Neolithic pottery at Hertfordshire sites may be due to depositional practice and poor survival in topsoil, especially as occupation is often attested by the presence of contemporary flint (Boyer *et al.* 2015, 661). Frances Healy and others have pointed out it is likely that, even at pit rich sites such as Spong Hill, Broome Heath or Hurst Fen Mildenhall, the pottery recovered from pits only represents a small fraction of the original assemblage with much more being incorporated in topsoil and subsoil from superficial deposits (Healy 1995, 2013); a depositional taphonomy demonstrated amply at The Stumble, where the majority of a substantial Early Neolithic assemblage was dispersed within layers overlaying scant cut features (Brown 2012, 57). It maybe that the profuse pit digging seen at some East Anglian sites did not occur in such density in Hertfordshire and that here the Early Bowl pottery was dispersed through superficial layers where the sherds do not survive in recognisable form, hidden within the undiagnostic flint-tempered body sherds which often represent a prehistoric assemblage (see Boyer *et al.* 2015, 661).

B.3.14 The distribution of Peterborough Ware in Hertfordshire is also sparse, though it is found more often than Early Neolithic Bowl, and when present is frequently recovered from pits (Lockyear 2015). The recovery of Peterborough Ware from ditch **845** might suggest that it is residual. Fengate and Mortlake Ware have been found at Ashwell and Hare Street, Buntingford (Percival 2017 and forthcoming) and Upper Walls Common (A295, A247 & A216) and Site C (pit C10), Baldock at the source of the River Ivel (Stead and Rigby 1986). Peterborough Ware has also been recovered from several sites along the valleys of the Great Ouse and its tributaries including Loves Farm and Eton Socon near St Neots, Kempston, and Biggleswade and a few sherds of all three styles of Peterborough Ware have been found at Blackhorse Road, Letchworth (A. Tinsley pers. comm.) and at the henge monument found at Norton near Baldock (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2015).

B.3.15 The later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity at Hazelend is also scant and perhaps transitory, represented by intermitted deposition in a limited number of pits. Beaker

and Grooved Ware are more widely found across Hertfordshire though often in small quantities such as at Ashwell (Percival 2017) and within the later phases at Norton henge (Fitzpatrick-Matthews 2015, 123). Further research is required to fully investigate the deposition and distribution of earlier prehistoric pottery in Hertfordshire to examine if the apparent paucity of ceramic deposits represents a distinct regional difference in practice.

Context	*Feature*	*Feature type*	*Phase*	*Group*	*Spot date*	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*	*Rim count*
156	157	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	1	3	
159	161	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	1	2	
160	161	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	8	41	1
424	425	Pit	1	Pit Group 1	Early Neolithic	2	11	
					Not closely datable	1	2	
433	432	Pit	1	Pit Group 1	Early Neolithic	16	249	2
471	470	Pit	1	Pit Group 1	Early Neolithic	1	5	
475	474	Pit	1	Pit Group 1	Early Neolithic	1	3	
476		Layer	1	Pit Group 1	Early Neolithic	1	8	
490		Finds unit	1		Early Neolithic	2	7	
508	507	Pit	1	Pit Group 4	Early Neolithic	6	33	
519	520	Pit	1		Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	2	48	
537	536	Pit	1		Early Neolithic	8	98	2
538	536	Pit	1		Early Neolithic	25	200	
545	546	Pit	1		Early Neolithic	2	18	1
561	562	Pit	1	Pit Group 3	Early Neolithic	65	338	3
563	543	Pit	1	Pit Group 3	Early Neolithic	16	132	2
579	543	Pit	1	Pit Group 3	Early Neolithic	17	130	
643	642	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	7	11	1
657	658	Ditch	2.2	Field system	Early Neolithic	2	4	
685	686	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	2	3	
699	700	Posthole	1		Early Neolithic	16	96	1
709	710	Pit	1	Pit Group 4	Early Neolithic	6	35	
715	716	Posthole	2.1	Structure 1	Early Neolithic	2	2	
726	725	Ditch	2.1	Structure 1	Early Neolithic	3	4	
742	741	Ditch	2.1	Structure 1	Early Neolithic	5	19	
772	773	Ditch	2.1	Structure 1	Early Neolithic	2	1	
777	776	Ditch	2.1	Structure 1	Early Neolithic	1	6	
809	808	Ditch	2.1	Structure 1	Early Neolithic	3	3	
843	842	Pit	2.1	Structure 1	Early Neolithic	1	2	
845	844	Ditch	2.1	Structure 1	Middle Neolithic	2	35	
943	942	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	2	12	
962	942	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	14	56	
964	942	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	4	11	
979	980	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	35	177	5
1001	1003	Pit	1	Pit Group 1	Early Neolithic	2	5	
1004	1005	Pit	1	Pit Group 1	Early Neolithic	1	1	
1018	1020	Pit	1	Pit Group 1	Early Neolithic	21	41	
1023	1027	Pit	1	Pit Group 1	Early Neolithic	16	54	
1024	1027	Pit	1	Pit Group 1	Early Neolithic	1	18	
1026	1027	Pit	1	Pit Group 1	Early Neolithic	3	29	
1049	1050	Pit	1	Pit Group 4	Early Neolithic	12	64	
1054	1053	Pit	1		Early Neolithic	10	68	1
1093	1092	Posthole	1		Early Neolithic	2	2	
1125	1124	Pit	1		Early Neolithic	3	13	
1134	1135	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	20	64	1
1141	1140	Ditch	2.3	Boundary 1	Early Neolithic	2	4	
1155	1156	Posthole	2.3	Structure 5	Early Neolithic	5	7	
1195	1196	Pit	1		Early Neolithic	97	429	3
1250	1248	Pit	2.3		Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	2	2	

Context	Feature	Feature type	Phase	Group	Spot date	Quantity	Weight (g)	Rim count
1313	1314	Pit	1		Early Neolithic	3	26	
1328	1327	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	10	57	
1381	1380	Pit	1		Early Neolithic	2	6	
1405	1406	Tree throw	1		Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	4	11	
1438	1437	Posthole	2.3	Structure 3	Early Neolithic	1	2	
1443	1444	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	1	8	1
1462	1461	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	3	9	
1463	1465	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	3	4	
1464	1465	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	8	33	1
1497	1498	Posthole	2.3	Structure 3	Early Neolithic	4	32	
1502	1501	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	2	1	
1522	1523	Ditch	2.2	Enclosure 2	Early Neolithic	1	7	1
1535	1536	Tree throw	1		Early Neolithic	2	5	
Total						523	2807	26

Table 33: Quantification of Neolithic pottery by context

Spot date	Fabric	Fabric description	Quantity	Weight (g)	Rim count
Early Neolithic	FlAF	Angular burnt flint abundant fine	6	28	2
	FlAM	Angular burnt flint abundant medium	32	107	
	FlCC	Angular burnt flint common coarse	51	332	4
	FlCF	Angular burnt flint common fine	19	81	
	FlCM	Angular burnt flint common medium	50	226	1
	FlCMC	Angular burnt flint moderate coarse	78	348	
	FlCVAmica	Angular burnt flint common very coarse, abundant mica	1	7	
	FlCVC	Angular burnt flint common very coarse	37	236	2
	FlCVCmica	Angular burnt flint common very coarse, some mica	2	22	
	FlMA	Angular burnt flint medium abundant	17	29	
	FlMC	Angular burnt flint moderate coarse	35	233	2
	FlMCox	Angular burnt flint moderate coarse oxidised surfaces	3	22	
	FlMF	Angular burnt flint moderate fine	14	27	
	FlMM	Angular burnt flint moderate medium	38	186	1
	FlMVCox	Angular burnt flint moderate very coarse oxidised	1	2	
	FlMVF	Angular burnt flint moderate very fine	2	1	
	GrCC	Grog common coarse	2	6	
	QCC	Quartz sand common coarse	1	6	1
	Qfine	Sandy fine	2	10	2
	QFlAVF	Sandy with abundant very fine flint	2	2	1
	QFlCC	Sandy with common coarse flint	8	47	
	QFlCF	Sandy with common fine flint	3	23	
	QFlCFM	Sandy with common fine to medium flint	2	4	1
	QFlCFox	Sandy with common fine flint and oxidised surfaces	4	12	
	QFlCM	Sandy with common medium flint	1	11	
	QFlCVC	Sandy with common very coarse flint	6	166	
	QFlCVF	Sandy with common very fine flint	5	18	1
	QFlMC	Sandy with moderate coarse flint	7	122	1
	QFlMF	Sandy with moderate fine flint	15	98	2
	QFlMM	Sandy with moderate medium flint	1	5	
	QFlMMox	Sandy with moderate medium flint (oxidised)	14	50	
	QFlMVF	Sandy with moderate very fine flint	6	23	
	QFlRM	Sandy with rare medium flint	1	2	
	QFlSF	Sandy with sparse fine flint	15	45	1
	QFlSM	Sandy with sparse medium flint	6	31	1

Spot date	*Fabric*	*Fabric description*	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*	*Rim count*
	QFlSVC	Sandy with sparse very coarse flint	1	5	1
	QFlsvf	Sandy with sparse very fine flint	1	1	
	QGrCMQu	Sandy with common medium grog and quartz sand	3	2	
	QQuFlCF	Sandy with common fine quartz and flint	3	30	1
	QuCC	Sandy with common coarse quartz	1	7	
	VoidsAMQuSM	Abundant medium sub-angular voids and sparse medium quartz	16	96	1
Grooved Ware	QGrCMQu	Sandy with common medium grog and quartz	2	48	
Beaker	GrFlMM	Moderate medium sub-angular grog and moderate medium flint	4	11	
	Qvoids	Sandy with plate like voids	2	2	
Peterborough Ware	FlCC	Angular burnt flint common coarse	2	35	
Not closely datable	Q	Sandy	1	2	
Total			**523**	**2807**	**26**

Table 34: Fabric descriptions

B.4 Bronze Age pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction

B.4.1 An assemblage totalling 2523 sherds (26,716g) of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 10.6g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 73 contexts relating to 70 feature interventions, a spread (context 401) and the subsoil (Table 21).

B.4.2 The pottery spans the Early to Late Bronze Age (Table 22), though the vast majority is of Late Bronze Age origin, belonging to the Plainware Phase of the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition (Barrett 1980). The pottery is in a moderate/stable condition, typical of most prehistoric assemblages from the region, though the MSW is slightly inflated by the recovery of the Earlier Bronze Age Biconical Urn from cremation pit **574**.

B.4.3 This report provides a fully quantified description of the material by period, and a discussion of its date and affinity.

Context	*Cut*	*Master No.*	*Feature Type*	*Group*	*No. sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*Date*
158	162		Pit		8	23	LBA
401	N/A		Subsoil		28	89	BA
503	504	504	Ditch	Enclosure 2	1	6	MBA
521	523		Pit		9	42	BA
521	523		Pit		1	9	EBA
522	523		Pit		8	16	BA
531	529		Pit	Pit Group 3	17	233	LBA
531	532		Posthole	Structure 3	20	230	LBA
557	558	558	Ditch	Enclosure 3	4	11	LBA
557	558	558	Ditch	Enclosure 3	2	17	MBA
572	574		Pit		12	110	EBA
573	574		Pit		103	5503	EBA
577	575		Pit		2	8	LBA
679	611		Pit		1	13	BA
698	1262	504	Ditch	Enclosure 2	1	4	EBA
849	848	504	Ditch	Enclosure 2	1	7	MBA
875	871	871	Ditch	Structure 2	4	4	MBA
898	894	871	Ditch	Structure 2	53	330	MBA
919	914	871	Ditch	Structure 2	1	5	EBA
919	914	871	Ditch	Structure 2	7	36	MBA
978	1262	1260	Gully	Enclosure 3	13	311	LBA
1129	1130		Pit		142	832	LBA
1143	1142	1140	Ditch	Boundary 1	35	314	LBA
1145	1144	1140	Ditch	Boundary 1	8	42	LBA
1153	1154		Posthole	Structure 5	3	10	LBA
1180	1179		Pit		38	175	MBA
1217	1218	1218	Ditch	Boundary 1	6	39	LBA
1232	1231		Posthole		31	461	LBA
1234	1233		Posthole		2	2	LBA
1237	1229		Posthole		6	63	LBA
1253	1252		Posthole		9	19	LBA
1256	1257		Posthole		10	57	LBA
1263	1262	1260	Gully	Enclosure 3	120	1494	LBA
1266	1269		Pit		5	18	LBA

Context	*Cut*	*Master No.*	*Feature Type*	*Group*	*No. sherds*	*Wt (g)*	*Date*
1278	1276		Pit		5	39	LBA
1291	1292		Pit		9	19	LBA
1307	1308		Posthole		1	9	LBA
1309	1310		Posthole		1	3	LBA
1316	1315		Pit		34	108	LBA
1331	1330		Pit		3	14	LBA
1332	1330		Pit		6	22	LBA
1335	1337		Pit		20	120	LBA
1336	1337		Pit		3	148	LBA
1339	1338		Pit		47	537	LBA
1348	1349		Pit		6	96	LBA
1350	1351		Posthole		21	87	LBA
1353	1352		Posthole	Structure 4	14	327	LBA
1355	1354		Oven	Structure 4 associated	301	2287	LBA
1357	1356		Posthole	Structure 4	1	11	LBA
1363	1362		Posthole	Structure 4	14	136	LBA
1365	1364		Posthole	Structure 4	3	13	LBA
1367	1366		Posthole	Structure 4	1	18	LBA
1369	1368		Posthole	Structure 4	64	703	LBA
1377	1376		Pit		3	59	LBA
1386	1387	558	Ditch	Enclosure 3	2	2	LBA
1391	1390		Pit		24	135	LBA
1397	1396		Pit		3	7	LBA
1399	1398	1398	Ditch	Enclosure 3	348	4461	LBA
1404	1403		Pit		82	752	LBA
1407	NA		Spread		28	135	LBA
1426	1425		Pit	Structure 3	9	80	LBA
1436	1435	1398	Ditch	Enclosure 3	139	1096	LBA
1442	1441		Pit	Structure 3 associated	19	76	LBA
1450	1449		Posthole	Structure 3	1	3	LBA
1454	1453		Posthole	Structure 3	37	144	LBA
1456	1455		Posthole	Structure 3	11	188	LBA
1473	1472		Posthole		1	6	LBA
1475	1474		Posthole		2	2	LBA
1480	1481		Pit		405	3214	LBA
1489	1488		Ditch	Field system	1	2	EBA
1496	1495	1398	Ditch	Enclosure 3	107	791	LBA
1499	1500		Posthole	Structure 3	2	10	LBA
1508	1507		Posthole	Structure 3	16	85	LBA
1517	1518	1260	Ditch	Enclosure 3	4	10	LBA
1520	1519	1398	Ditch	Enclosure 3	6	39	LBA
1528	1527	1226	Ditch	Enclosure 3	1	3	LBA
1529	1530	1260	Ditch	Enclosure 3	7	186	LBA
Total					**2523**	**26716**	

Table 35: Quantification of Bronze Age pottery by context

Period	*Ceramic Tradition represented*	*No./Wt. (g) sherds*	*% of assemblage (by wt.)*
Early Bronze Age	Biconical Urn and earlier Bronze Age wares	119/5633	21.0
Middle Bronze Age	Deverel-Rimbury	106/575	2.2
Late Bronze Age	Plainware Post Deverel-Rimbury	2252/20384	76.2
'Generic' Bronze Age	-	46/160	0.6
Total		**2523/26716**	**100**

Table 36: Quantification of Bronze Age pottery by period

Methodology

B.4.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gramme) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.4.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. Middle and Late Bronze Age vessels were classified using a form series devised by the author (Brudenell 2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980).

B.4.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (1878 sherds, 74.9%), sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (541 sherds, 21.6%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (87 sherds, 3.5%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Fabric series

B.4.7 A total of 12 fabric types are distinguished in the assemblage, belonging to five basic fabric groups (Table 23). Although the exact source of the potting clays and tempering ingredients remains undetermined (as for most sites), the raw materials required for the production of the ceramics were potentially available within the local landscape.

Flint fabrics

F1: Moderate to common coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size) in a fine micaceous sandy clay matrix

F2: Sparse to common medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm in size) in a fine micaceous sandy clay matrix

F3: Moderate to common fine burnt flint (mainly <1mm in size) in a fine micaceous sandy clay matrix

F4: Abundant medium to coarse burnt flint (mainly 1-3mm in size) in a sandy clay matrix

F5: Moderate to common coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size) in a sandy clay matrix

F6: Sparse to common medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm in size) in a sandy clay matrix

F7: Moderate to common fine burnt flint (mainly <1mm in size) in a sandy clay matrix

F: Flint tempered sherds too small or abraded for further classification

Quartzite fabrics

QI1: Moderate to common coarse crushed quartzite (mainly 2-4mm in size)

Sand fabrics

Q1: Moderate to common quartz sand. Sherds may contain rare to very rare flint and rare voids (1-3mm in size).

Grog fabrics

G1: Moderate to common medium and coarse grog (1-3mm in size) in a slight sandy clay matrix

Grog and flint fabrics

GF1: Moderate to common medium and coarse grog (1-3mm in size) and sparse coarse burnt flint (2-4mm in size)

Fabric Type	*Fabric Group*	*No./Wt. (g) sherds*	*% fabric by Wt.*	*No./Wt. (g) burnished*	*% fabric burnished*	*MNV*	*MNV burnished*
F	Flint	187/245	0.9	2/2	0.8	1	0
F1	Flint	1153/11456	43.3	5/34	0.3	24	1
F2	Flint	168/1269	4.8	36/316	24.9	10	4
F3	Flint	50/226	0.9	33/117	51.8	2	1
F4	Flint	67/414	1.6	0/0	0.0	2	0
F5	Flint	531/9503	35.9	0/0	0.0	24	0
F6	Flint	150/1119	4.2	82/827	73.9	8	3
F7	Flint	58/281	1.1	52/248	88.3	3	2
G1	Grog	3/15	0.1	0/0	0.0	0	0
GF1	Grog & flint	1/5	<0.1	0/0	0.0	0	0
Q1	Sand	57/288	1.1	½	0.7	1	1
QI1	Quartzite	81/1662	6.3	0/0	0.0	1	0
Total		2506/26483	100.2	211/1546	5.8	76	12

Table 37: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (46 rims, 27 bases and three complete vessel profiles)

Results

Early Bronze Age

B.4.8 A total of 119 sherds (5,633g) of Early Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the excavations, with a high MSW of 47.3g. With the exception of four single sherds (20g) from the field system (one sherd, 2g), pit **523** (one sherd, 9g), Enclosure 2 (one sherd, 4g) and Structure 2 (one sherd, 5g), all the pottery belongs to a Biconical Urn recovered from cremation pit **574** (115 sherds, 5,613g). The sherds from the field system and Enclosure 2 are residual (Period 2.2), whilst those from Structure 2 and pit **523** may be contemporary with the contexts from which they were recovered (the latter being associated with a series of other 'generic' Bronze Age sherds discussed below). The four sherds are all plain body fragments in grog tempered fabrics (G1 and GF1) typical of the earlier Bronze Age (Table 24). None can be dated more closely or assigned to a specific ceramic tradition.

Fabric Type	*Fabric Group*	*No./Wt. (g) sherds*	*% fabric by Wt.*	*No./Wt. (g) burnished*	*% fabric burnished*	*MNV*	*MNV burnished*
F5	Flint	115/5613	5613	99.6	0.0	1	0
G1	Grog	3/15	15	0.3	0.0	0	0
GF1	Grog & flint	1/5	5	0.1	0.0	0	0
Total		**119/5633**	**5633**	**100.0**	**0.0**	**1**	**0**

Table 38: Quantification of Early Bronze Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified

Biconical urn

B.4.9 The pottery recovered from cremation pit **574** (Fig. 16, Plate 13) comprise the upper profile of a large biconical vessel with horseshoe handle decoration above the girth, and a short everted tapered rim (a total of 115 sherds, 5,163g). The rim, shoulder, and upper vessel body survived intact (5,503g) as the urn had been inverted, but the lower walls and base were missing as a consequence of plough truncation (the walls being crushed in this location, accounting for the high sherd count). The backfill of the pit also contained a further 12 sherds (110g), not all of which appear to be from the urn. One, however, might belong to the urn base, perhaps suggesting the vessel partially collapsed upon burial in the Early Bronze Age.

B.4.10 The urn is in coarse flint tempered fabric F5. This is one of the dominant fabric types in the Late Bronze Age (see below) but is easily distinguished by the very poor sorting of the flint and the distinctive hackly fracture. The urn has a rim dimeter of 27cm and survives to a height of 24cm. It is estimated that bottom 9cm of the vessel has been truncated (the original height being *c*.35cm). The vessel has four evenly spaced opposing horseshoe handle mouldings above the girth measuring 10-11cm wide and 7cm high. Below the girth the surface of the urn has vertical finger fluting marks running down the vessel.

B.4.11 The urn is associated with a radiocarbon date of 1732-1546 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-82647, 3348 ± 24), placing it firmly within the Early Bronze Age and the known currency of Biconical Urns.

Middle Bronze Age

B.4.12 A small group of Middle Bronze Age pottery is present in the assemblage totalling 106 sherds (575g), with a low MSW of 5.4g. The pottery derives from just seven contexts associated with Enclosure 2 (two sherds, 13g), Enclosure 3 (two sherds, 17g), Structure 2 (64 sherds, 370g) and pit **1179** (38 sherds, 175g). The pottery from Enclosure 3 is residual, whilst that in Structure 2 derives from the upper silts of the ring ditch, indicating that earthwork of the barrow was still open in the Middle Bronze Age.

Assemblage characteristics

B.4.13 The assemblage comprises sherds in coarse flint tempered fabrics F1, F4 and 5, with a number of unassigned flint tempered wares in fabrics F. Most distinctive are the sherds in fabric F4 which contain abundant flint and account for two thirds of the Middle Bronze Age assemblage by weight (Table 25).

B.4.14 All the pottery is plain and without surface treatment or decoration. The group includes three different vessel rims, all with simple rounded terminals, and one base.

These derive from Structure 2 and pit **1179**. One of the rims from Structure 2 is sufficiently intact to be confident that it belongs to small barrel-shaped urn typical of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition (Form 4, fabrics F4). Fragments of this vessel were found in contexts 989 and 919 of Structure 2, together with pieces of the single vessel base in the assemblage.

Fabric Type	*Fabric Group*	*No./Wt. (g) sherds*	*% fabric by Wt.*	*No./Wt. (g) burnished*	*% fabric burnished*	*MNV*	*MNV burnished*
F	Flint	18/19	3.3	0/0	0.0	1	0
F1	Flint	16/106	18.4	0/0	0.0	1	0
F4	Flint	62/383	66.6	0/0	0.0	2	0
F5	Flint	10/67	11.7	0/0	0.0	0	0
Total		**106/575**	**100**	**0/0**	**0.0**	**4**	**0**

Table 39: Quantification of Middle Bronze Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified

Late Bronze Age

B.4.15 The vast majority of the prehistoric pottery recovered from the excavation dates to the Late Bronze Age and belongs to the Plainware phase of the PDR ceramic tradition. In total the Late Bronze Age assemblage comprises 2235 sherds (20,115g) with a MSW of 9g. The pottery derives from 59 contexts relating to a swathe of the pits, postholes and ditch interventions and a spread (56 in total), including those associated with Boundary 1 (49 sherds, 395g), Enclosure 3 (751 sherds, 8,404g), Structure 3 (96 sherds, 740g), Structure 4 (97 sherds, 1,208g) and Structure 5 (three sherds, 10g).

Fabrics and forms

B.4.16 Across most parts of Eastern England calcined flint was the preferred additive to Late Bronze Age potting clays; crushed to varying grades and mixed in different quantities by potters, depending largely upon the vessel size and quality of ware being produced. By weight, 90% of the pottery recovered from the excavations has burnt flint inclusions (Table 25). All the wares have a slightly sandy clay matrix, but those in fabrics F1-3 are micaceous (79% of the assemblage by weight) suggesting potters were using at least two different sources of clay, preferring that with the mica content. More generally flint fabrics F1, F4 and F5 can be classified as 'coarse' fabrics (75% of the assemblage by weight); F2 and F6 as 'intermediate' (12%), and F3 and F7 as 'fine' (3%).

Fabric Type	*Fabric Group*	*No./Wt. (g) sherds*	*% fabric by Wt.*	*No./Wt. (g) burnished*	*% fabric burnished*	*MNV*	*MNV burnished*
F	Flint	165/222	1.1	2/2	0.9	0	0
F1	Flint	1125/11305	56.2	5/34	0.3	23	1
F2	Flint	168/1269	6.3	36/316	24.9	10	4
F3	Flint	46/217	1.1	33/117	53.9	2	1
F4	Flint	2/17	0.1	0/0	0.0	0	0
F5	Flint	395/3787	18.8	0/0	0.0	23	3
F6	Flint	138/1067	5.3	81/821	76.9	8	2
F7	Flint	58/281	1.4	52/248	88.3	3	0
Q1	Sand	57/288	1.4	1/2	0.7	1	1
QI1	Quartzite	81/1662	8.3	0/0	0.0	1	0
Total		**2235/20115**	**100.0**	**210/1540**	**7.7**	**71**	**12**

Table 40: Quantification of Late Bronze Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (42 rims, 26 bases and three complete vessel profiles)

B.4.17 The remaining pottery in the assemblage comprises sherds with coarse quartzite inclusions (QI1, 8% by weight) and sandy wares (1%). Sherds in the former all belong to a single vessel.

B.4.18 Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the assemblage is estimated to represent a minimum of 71 vessels: 42 separate rims, 26 bases; and three complete vessel profiles. Jars, bowls and cups forms typical of the PDR tradition are present, with a total of 14 vessels being sufficiently intact to allow ascription to form (Table 26 and 27 – 659 sherds, 8,981g; 29.5% of the assemblage by sherd count, or 44.6% by weight). Of these, 11 are unburnished coarseware jars (Class I) in fabrics F1, F5 and QI1 (594 sherds, 8,135g). These include ten jars with round (Form F, three vessels) or weakly defined shoulders (Forms G, seven vessels), and one marked shouldered jar with a concave neck (Form H). Most of these have flattened, rounded or internally bevelled rims. Interestingly, four of the five coarseware jars with measurable rims are large-mouthed vessels with internal diameters of 30-39cm, three of which are decorated. These include two of the three complete vessel profiles in the assemblage. One is a Form H jar with a fingertip decorated rim interior and shoulder from pit **1481** (fabric F1, 401 sherds, 3,203g). This vessel is 31cm tall, with a rim dimeter of 33cm (12% intact) and a base dimeter of 16cm (26% intact). The second is a plain Form G jar from Enclosure 3, ditch **1398** (fabric F1, 70 sherds, 2,121g). This vessel is 37cm tall, with a rim dimeter of 34cm (17% intact) and a base dimeter of 16cm (33% intact).

Form	*Brief description*	*MNV*	*MNV burnished*	*No./wt. (g) sherds*	*Rim diameter range (cm)*
F	Jar, high rounded shoulder	4	1	78/1258	22-31
G	Jar, weakly shouldered, upright or hollowed neck	7	0	175/4367	30-39
H	Jar, marked or angular shoulder, hollowed or concave neck	1	0	402/3203	33
K	Bowl, round-bodied	1	1	1/5	-
S	Cup, convex walled	1	0	3/148	8
Total		**14**	**2**	**659/8981**	**8-39**

Table 41: Quantification of Late Bronze Age vessel forms

Fabric/Form	*F*	*G*	*H*	*K*	*S*	*Total*
F1	2	4	1	-	-	**7**
F2	-	-	-	1	1	**2**
F5	1	2	-	-	-	**3**
F6	1	-	-	-	-	**1**
QI1	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
Total	**4**	**7**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**14**

Table 42: Correlation between Late Bronze Age vessel forms and fabrics (by vessel count)

B.4.19 The only burnished fineware jar in the assemblage (Class II) is also a large-mouthed vessel with a rim dimeter of 31cm. The jar has a deep rounded shoulder (Form F) with an everted tapered rim and was recovered from posthole **1368** in Structure 4 (Fabric F6, 61 sherds, 693g). The other burnished form-assigned vessels in the assemblage comprise a fragment of a round bodied fineware bowl with an everted rounded rim (Class IV, Form K, fabric F2, one sherds, 5g), and the complete profile of a convex walled cup with a rounded rim and a dimple-like omphalos base (Class V, Form S, fabric F2, three sherds, 148g). The cup was recovered from pit **1337**, associated with Enclosure

3. It is 6.5cm tall with a rim diameter of 7.5cm (78% intact) and a base dimeter, *c*.2cm (100% intact). The cup is associated with a radiocarbon date of 1208-1003 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-75165, 2900 ± 31).

B.4.20 Other non-form-assigned vessel rims in the assemblage (31 vessels) display a variety of shapes. Most are either flat topped or rounded, though the more distinctive and diagnostic types are everted and tapered or have marked internal neck bevels (particularly burnished fineware rims). In total, the rims of only 11 vessels are measurable, seven of which belong to the form assigned vessels described above (the overall range of rim dimeter being 7-39cm).

B.4.21 Most bases in the assemblage have simple flat foots. However, there are five which have a slightly stepped profile, two that are pinched out, and one example of an omphalos (see above). Nine of the bases have heavy flint gritting on the underside.

Surface treatment and decoration

B.4.22 The character of surface treatment and decoration are closely linked to vessel class, vessel size, and the categories of coarseware and fineware. Indeed, the latter are primarily defined by the presence of smoothed, burnished or lustrous surfaces. In all, there are 210 sherds (1,540g) that are burnished or polished in the assemblage, most of which display dark grey surfaces. Combined, these comprise 9.4% of the sherds by count or 7.7% by weight – frequencies typical of Late Bronze Age assemblages in Eastern England (Brudenell 2012).

B.4.23 Clear patterns can be observed in the fabric of vessels selected for burnishing. Though sherds in a range of fabrics are treated, on the whole, this finish is only common on vessels which 'intermediate' and 'fine' flint fabrics, such as fabrics F3, F6 and F7.

B.4.24 The type and frequency of decoration is also closely correlated with the class of vessel. Decoration is present on 42 sherds (971g, 1.9% of assemblage by sherd count, or 4.8% by weight), representing a maximum of just seven different decorated vessels (Table 29). With the exception of one burnished fineware sherd (3g) displaying an incised chevron, all the decorated sherds belonged to coarsewares. The applications on these sherds were created by finger marks, with the fingertip and forefinger used to impress, cable or crimp the rim and or/shoulder. Three of the six decorated coarseware vessels are large-mouthed jars with rim diameters of 30-39cm, suggesting decoration may have been restricted to particular sizes of vessel.

Position/ Decoration	*Cabled*	*Cabled: fingertip impressions*	*Crimped*	*Fingertip impressions*	*Incised chevron**	*Total*
Rim-top	1	-	1	-	-	**2**
Rim-interior: shoulder	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Rim-exterior: shoulder	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Rim-top: Shoulder	-	1	-	-	-	**1**
Shoulder	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Body	-	-	-	-	1	**1**
Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**7**

Table 43: Quantification of Late Bronze Age decoration by vessel count. * denotes fineware applications

B.4.25 In terms of frequency, of the 45 different identifiable vessel rims in the assemblage, five have decoration, representing 11% of Late Bronze Age vessel rims, or 14% of

coarseware rims (five out of 36). These are figures that are fairly typical of the period and demonstrate the restricted use of decoration in the Plainware tradition.

Vessel use evidence

B.4.26 Direct evidence for vessel use is registered by the presence of sooting and traces of thick carbonised food crusts adhering to the surfaces of sherds. Residues are recorded on 23 sherds (750g) representing just 1% of the assemblage by count or 4% by weight. The carbonised residues are restricted to the coarsewares, and are mainly found on the interior of sherds and the exterior areas around the rim, neck and shoulder of vessels – zones where soot gathered or foodstuffs bubbled over and became burnt.

B.4.27 One vessel in the assemblage has a post-firing repair hole of the vessel neck (a Form F jar, two sherds 80g).

Pottery deposits and key groups

B.4.28 When examined by intervention/feature, most pottery groups can be classified as small in size, with individual deposits weighing under 100g (Tables 30 and 31). The majority contain fewer than 10 sherds, and probably derived from a 'background' scatter of ceramic debris laying across the site which was unintentionally caught in dumps of soils during backfilling or had naturally eroded into open features. The same may apply to the medium size deposits, though there is greater variability in the character and condition of individual assemblages, with most containing a mix of debris from multiple different vessels. Of note is the assemblages from pit **1337** which contained the complete profile of a cup (see above) and may have been intentionally included in this deposit. Others, such as those from postholes **1352** and **1362** in Structure 4, or posthole **1455** in Structure 3 contain sherds largely or solely from single vessels, which may have been used as post packing.

Deposit size	*Wt. range*	*Number of interventions*	*% of interventions*	*Total no./wt. sherds*	*% by count*	*% by wt.*
Small	0-100g	34	60.7	189/1005	8.5	5.o
Medium	101-250g	8	14.3	175/1262	7.8	6.3
	251-500g	4	7.1	103/1370	4.6	6.8
Large	501-1000g	5	8.9	442/3615	19.8	18
	1001g+	5	8.9	1326/12863	59.3	63.9
Total		**56**	**99.9**	**2235/20155**	**100**	**100**

Table 44: Quantification of Late Bronze Early Iron Age pottery by pottery deposits size

Grouping	*Cut no.*	*No./wt. sherds*	*MNV*	*Comment*
Boundary 1	1142, 1144, 1218	49/395	2	-
Enclosure 3	558, 1262, 1387, 1898, 1435, 1495, 1518, 1519, 1527, 1530	751/8404	25	42% of the LBA assemblage by wt. Three form assigned vessels (Forms G and K). Sherds refitting between contexts 1263 and 1529. Refits between context 1399 and pit 1338, context 1339
Structure 3	532, 1425, 1449, 1453, 1455, 1500, 1507	96/740	5	One form assigned vessel (Form G).
Structure 4	1352, 1356, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368	97/1208	4	Two form assigned vessels (Form F). 70 sherds, 803g (66% of Structure 3 assemblage by wt.) burnished.
Structure 5	1154	3/10	0	-

Table 45: Quantification and comment on Late Bronze Age pottery from selective feature groupings

B.4.29 The majority of the pottery, however, derives from a small number of interventions/features containing large groups of material. Ten deposits stand out by merit of their size and constitute key groups. These include the material from pits **1130**, **1338**, **1403** and **1481**, oven **1354** and posthole **1368** associated with Structure 4, and four slots through Enclosure 3 (ditch slots **1262**, **1398**, **1435** and **1495**). The complete profile of two large coarseware jars were recovered from pit **1481** and ditch slot **1398** in Enclosure 3 (see above). The former had been broken prior to deposition with sherds found stacked across the base of the pit. The vessel from ditch slot **1398** was in a similar condition and may have been afforded some degree of care in deposition too. The same may also be argued for the sherds of a large burnished fineware jar recovered from posthole **1368** in Structure 4, suggesting that the biggest vessels were perhaps being singled out for specific treatments. Note should also be made of the refitting sherds between pit **1338** and ditch slot **1398.** These are adjacent features that contain fragments of another large decorated coarseware jar in fabric QI1.

Other Bronze Age pottery

B.4.30 A group of 46 sherds (106g) with a low MSW 2.3g of were given a generic 'Bronze Age' ascription and could not be dated more accurately. This pottery derived from the subsoil (28 sherds, 89g), pit **523** (17 sherds, 58g) and pit **611** (one sherd, 13g). The two pit dates from the earlier Bronze Age, and the material recovered from them may be contemporary. The sherds are all abraded, and are predominately of small size (as reflected by the low MSW). They are all body sherds in a variety of flint tempered fabrics (Table 32).

Fabric Type	*Fabric Group*	*No./Wt. (g) sherds*	*% fabric by Wt.*	*No./Wt. (g) burnished*	*% fabric burnished*	*MNV*	*MNV burnished*
F	Flint	4/4	2.5	0/0	0.0	0	0
F1	Flint	12/45	28.1	0/0	0.0	0	0
F3	Flint	4/9	5.6	0/0	0.0	0	0
F4	Flint	3/14	8.8	0/0	0.0	0	0
F5	Flint	11/36	22.5	0/0	0.0	0	0
F6	Flint	12/52	32.5	1/6	11.5	0	0
Total		46/160	100.0	1/6	3.8	0	0

Table 46: Quantification of generic Bronze Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified

Discussion

B.4.31 The excavations at Hazelend have yielded a relatively large assemblage of Bronze Age pottery, with a significant component of Late Bronze Age ceramics. Material dating from the Early Bronze Age was recovered from a restricted range of contexts, and with the exception of the Biconical Urn from cremation pit **574**, is limited to a few grog-tempered sherds, many of which are residual and attest to little more than sporadic activity at the site. The Biconical Urn was deployed as a funerary vessel and was inverted in the pit. This ensured the survival of its diagnostic features: the shoulder, rim and horseshoe handle decoration. Had the urn been placed upright, it is likely that only the base and lower walls would have survived plough truncation, leaving no indication of affinity to a particular ceramic tradition. These urns are not particularly common and largely derive from funerary contexts in Eastern England. The

radiocarbon date of 1732-1546 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-82647, 3348 ± 24), places the urn firmly within latter stages of the Early Bronze Age and the known currency of Biconical Urns.

B.4.32 Equally small is the assemblage of Middle Bronze Age pottery, which includes only a few diagnostic feature sherds, largely in distinctive fabric F4. The partial profile of a small plain Deverel-Rimbury type urn from was recovered from the upper fills of Structure 2. Deverel-Rimbury pottery is unlikely to pre-date 1600 BC, with the main *floruit* of this tradition resting between *c*.1500-1150 BC. Significantly, a date of 1669-1521 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-42262, 3314 ± 26) was achieved for the basal fills of Structure 2 and provides a *terminus post quem* for the deposition of the ceramics above it. This accords well with understandings of the chronology of Deverel-Rimbury pottery in the region and indicates that the earthwork of the ring ditch was still open in the Middle Bronze Age.

B.4.33 The largest group of prehistoric pottery recovered from the excavation dates to the Late Bronze Age and belongs to the Plainware Phase of the PDR ceramic tradition dated *c*.1150-800 BC. The assemblage forms one of the largest groups of Late Bronze Age pottery recovered from Hertfordshire in recent years; and is an important addition to the county's corpus of later prehistoric ceramics. In terms of composition, the assemblage is fairly typical of Plainware groups from Eastern England and is dominated by sherds from a range of coarseware jars in predominately flint gritted fabrics, with only a small proportion of finewares present. The vessel forms, types and frequencies of decoration and surface treatment are also commonplace and can be paralleled in a range of contemporary domestic assemblages across the region (see Brudenell 2012 for review). In Hertfordshire, material of similar date has been published from sites including Foxholes Farm (Partridge 1989), Cole Green Bypass (McDonald 2004) and Stock Golf Course, Aldebury (Hunn 2017), with major unpublished assemblages from sites such as Thorley (Last & McDonald forthcoming), Gadebridge, Hemel Hemsptead (Last & McDonald 2013), Sacombe Road, Bengeo (Brown 2012) and Park Farm, Buntingford (Jones 2016).

Site	*No. sherds*	*Wt. (g)*	*Associated radiocarbon dates*	*Calibrated dated (95.4%)*	*Reference*
Stock Golf Course, Aldbury	2025	16716	SUERC-36369; 2815±30 BP	1054-896 BC	Hunn 2017
			SUERC-36373; 2855±35 BP	1127-919 BC	
			SUERC-36374; 2770±30 BP	998-838 BC	
Park Farm, Buntingford	870	6022	SUERC-67829; 2885±30 BP	1193-946 BC	Jones 2016
Gadebridge	3733	16984	Beta-136012; 2820±40 BP	1055-855 BC	Last & McDonald 2013
			Beta-136013; 2900±70 BP	1300-905 BC	
			Beta-136014: 2770±70 BP	1105-805 BC	
Sacombe Road, Bengeo	120	621	Beta-315792; 2860±30 BP	1120-930 Cal BC	Brown 2012
Hazelend	2685	18598	SUERC-75165; 2900±31 BP	1208-1003 BC	This report
			SUERC-75167; 2866±32 BP	1127-926 BC	

Table 47: Recently excavated later Bronze Age pottery assemblages associated with radiocarbon dates in Hertfordshire

B.4.34 The date of the Late Bronze Age pottery from Hazelend is secured by two radiocarbon determinations: one of 1208-1003 cal BC at 95.4% probability (SUERC-75165, 2900 ± 31) from pit **1337** associated a complete Form S cup, and a second of 1127-926 cal BC

at 95.4% probability (SUERC-75167, 2866 ± 32) from the upper fill (context 1436) of Enclosure 3. The latter is perhaps the most importance since 42% of all the Late Bronze Age pottery (by weight) derived from Enclosure 3 contexts (see Table 31). The dates add to a growing number of determinations associated with Late Bronze Age ceramics from the county (Table 32) and are collectively building a more robust understanding of the currency of the PDR tradition in Hertfordshire. Those achieved for Hazelend suggest activity was centred upon the early part of the Late Bronze between the mid-12th to 11th century BC.

B.5 Anglo-Saxon pottery

By Paul Blinkhorn

Introduction

B.5.1 A total of 70 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery with a total weight of 1,221g was recovered from two features across the site (in evaluation Trench 41 and Area D). The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 33. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

B.5.2 All the pottery is undecorated, meaning it is very difficult to date confidently other than to within the broad Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon period (*c*.AD450-850).

Fabrics

B.5.3 The following fabric types were noted:

F1: Sand and Flint: Sparse to moderate sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm, rare to sparse angular white flint up to 2mm. 29 sherds, 557g.

F2: Sandstone: Calcareous-cemented sandstone fragments up to 1mm. 4 sherds, 27g.

F3: Fine Sand: Sandy matrix, few visible inclusions other than rare angular flint up to 2mm. Micaceous. 29 sherds, 525g.

F4: Organic: Sparse to moderate organic voids up to 5mm. 2 sherds, 15g.

F5: Granitic: Moderate to dense sub-angular granite fragments up to 2mm. 5 sherds, 76g.

Results

B.5.4 The bulk of the assemblage comprises two well-represented vessels. The pottery from context 27 (pit/ditch **28**, Trench 41) includes the full profile of a jar. The vessel has a simple globular profile and a flat base, a form that was in use throughout the Early and Middle Anglo-Saxon period. In addition to this, there is also a fragment of an extremely unusual, finely-potted, thin-walled, shallow dish.

B.5.5 The assemblage from context 211 (SFB **208**, Area D) mainly consists of sherds from the rim and body of a single jar. The vessel has a fairly pronounced shoulder and a slightly hollowed neck. Pots with similar forms to this were thought by Myres (1977, 4) to be of 5th century date, although the dating evidence is a little weak, and they could be later (Myres 1977, 4.). The vessel does seem most likely to be of Early Anglo-Saxon date (5th-6th century) date however. This chronology may apply to the whole assemblage; the evidence from Mucking in Essex suggests that organic-tempered pottery became by far the main fabric type in the 6th and particularly the 7th century (Hamerow 1993, 31). Here, organic-tempered pottery is very rare, with just two sherds noted, thus, if the trends noted at Mucking are applicable at this site, then most, if not all of the pottery is likely to be of 5th to 6th century date.

Conclusion

B.5.6 The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region, although Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery is a relatively rare find in Hertfordshire. It is however comparable with that from Mucking in Essex (Hamerow 1993, 28).

	F1		*F2*		*F3*		*F4*		*F5*		*Total*		
Cxt	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)	**No.**	**Wt (g)**	Date
27	1	18			29	525	2	15			**32**	**558**	E/M Saxon
211	26	518	4	27							**31**	**566**	E/M Saxon
235	2	21									**2**	**21**	E/M Saxon
237									5	76	**5**	**76**	E/M Saxon
Total	**29**	**557**	**4**	**27**	**29**	**525**	**2**	**15**	**5**	**76**			

Table 48: Anglo-Saxon pottery quantification

B.6 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.6.1 The archaeological works produced a small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM); 15 fragments, 993g. The assemblage comprises heavily abraded and fragmentary Roman material and medieval to post-medieval tile.

B.6.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating.

B.6.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Fabrics

B.6.4 The assemblage was assigned to four fabrics, described below (Table 35). Generally, the fabrics were either silty or sandy and had a range of inclusions typical of the style and era of the brick and tile examined. It is likely that most of the inclusions were naturally occurring in the clay, with some of the coarser, angular or denser inclusions added as temper to the pastes.

Code	*Colour*	*Matrix*	*Fine inclusions*	*Coarse inclusions*	*Moulding sand*	*Comments*
A	Orange	Silty clay	Occ. quartz, rounded and elongated voids	None visible	Fine and coarse mix	
B	Light orange	Silty clay	Occ. quartz, ?grog/?clay flecks, rounded voids	Rare rounded voids	Fine	?Roman
C	Light orange	Find sandy clay	Occ. quartz, ?grog/?clay flecks, rounded voids	Rare rounded voids	Fine	
D	Dark to mid orange	Sandy clay	Common rounded quartz, rounded voids, rounded flint and ? Clay pellets	Rare sub-rounded flint	Fine	

Table 49: CBM fabric descriptions

Results

B.6.5 The assemblage was collected from seven features in Areas B and D. At the time of writing the features were assigned to the Periods 3 or 4, with almost half left undated. A summary CBM catalogue can be found in Table 36.

Period 3

B.6.6 SFB **209**, of Area D, produced the material for this phase (four fragments, 396g). The Anglo-Saxons do not regularly utilise ceramic building materials, although bricks and tiles reappear from the late 11th century, as such this material should be seen as either intrusive or residual. The range of material from this feature indicates later disturbance.

Period 4

B.6.7 Nine fragments (561g) of material were collected from pits and ditches across Area B, along with a single fragment (36g) from a pit in Area D. These fragments are of medieval to post-medieval date, which fit well with the phasing for these features. The material was very abraded and therefore provides little information. Indeed, finding abraded material in the modern agricultural landscape is not uncommon because brick and tile was often imported and used as manuring and for drainage. As such this material should be seen as little more than background noise.

Context	*Cut*	*Area*	*Period*	*Feature*	*Desc*	*Fabric*	*Comment*	*No.*	*Weight (g)*
211	209	D	3	SFB	Flat tile	B	Fragment of tile with a warp/curve. Sanded base and smoothed upper with clay gathered at one end to suggest a former use	1	53
211	209	D	3	SFB	Undiag	?B	Fragment of CBM, original form is unknown. One remnant face, smoothed and wiped. Fabric seems Roman	1	89
213	212	D	4	Pit	Flat tile	C	1/2 inch tile. Smooth and wiped upper face	1	36
236	209	D	3	SFB	Tile	D	1 inch tile fragment. Could be a floor tile but it's unclear. Reduced base, oxidised core with purple to orange variation and a buff coloured smoothed surface	1	81
237	209	D	3	SFB	Flat tile	B	Fragments of a flat tile, single remnant smoothed face. Fragments are severely abraded and their full form is unclear. Fabric is ?Roman	2	173
500	499	B	4	Ditch	Flat tile	C	1/2 inch tile	1	63
641	640	B	4	Ditch	Undiag	?C	Five fragments of brick and/or tile in a sandy orange fabric	5	61
997	998	B	4	Ditch	Peg tile	A	Corner fragment from a double bed time (1/2 inch). Tile has a slightly bowed form	1	392
1029	1028	B	4	Pit	Flat tile	C	1/2 inch tile	1	37
1040	1038	B	4	Pit	Flat tile	C	1/2 inch tile	1	8
Total								**15**	**993**

Table 50: CBM catalogue

B.7 Fired clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.7.1 The archaeological work produced 38 fragments, 250g, of fired clay from Areas B, C and D. The assemblage comprised both amorphous and structural fragments (16, 124g and 22, 126g respectively). This report will characterise this assemblage.

B.7.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Fired clay collected from samples that weighed less than 1g were not assessed.

B.7.3 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held in the site archive. Summaries of the catalogue can be found in Tables 37 and 38.

Fabrics

B.7.4 The fired clay was attributed to four fabric types (described below, Table 37). Although the exact source of the clay or inclusions has not been proven for this assemblage these are likely to have been naturally occurring in the local clay. The poor sorting of the inclusions suggests minimal paste preparation, although organic matter (chaff?) and the angular flint were probably added to some of the recipes. The assemblage is too small to draw conclusions from any patterns that are present in this material.

Code	*Matrix*	*Fine inclusions*	*Coarse inclusions*	*Mixing*	*Comments*
F1	Silty/Marly Clay	common rounded calc. and rounded voids	occ. Rounded calc. and voids	poor	Variegated colours
F2	Silty Clay	common mica	occ rounded and angular voids	poor	Variegated colours
F3	Sandy Clay	common quartz, rounded voids, rare stone/?flint	occ rounded and angular voids	moderate	
F4	Silty Clay	common quartz, angular flint and rounded voids	occ. angular flint	moderate	

Table 51: Fired clay fabric descriptions

Results

B.7.5 The fired clay was collected from eight contexts from Areas B, C and D (Table 38). It was made up of both amorphous and structural fragments. The assemblage was collected from features assigned to Periods 1 and 2, as well as features that were undated.

B.7.6 Four contexts produced amorphous fired clay (16 fragments, 124g). These were fragments that could only be attributed to a fabric group and nothing else. Such pieces of fired clay provide little information beyond indicating the historic presence of kilns, ovens, hearths, light industrial or domestic objects. However, amorphous fragments from contexts that also contained structural material are likely to have originated from the same objects as the latter. The rest of the fired clay recovered from the site was characterised as structural (22 fragments, 126g). The fragments were collected from five contexts from across the site. These were fragments with identifiable

characteristics or diagnostic forms. The majority of the structural fragments exhibited flattened surfaces or evidence of hand forming, one presented a perforation or rod impression. It was not possible to identify any diagnostic object forms beyond these characteristics.

Discussion

B.7.7 The fired clay was not recovered *in situ*, was very fragmentary and some of it abraded. As such, little can be gleaned from these fragments beyond their quantity and distribution across the site. The fragments are indicative of domestic or craft activity at the site. However, the assemblage is far too small and fragmentary for any meaningful archaeological conclusions to be drawn.

Context	*Cut*	*Period*	*Area*	*Feature*	*Fabric*	*Frag type*	*Structural type*	*Form*	*Notes*	*No.*	*Weight (g)*
1180	1181	2.2	B	Tree Throw	F1	structural	fs	-	Fragments of an object with flattened surfaces, reduced core with buff/cream surfaces	17	81
1237	1229	2.3	B	posthole	F2	structural	hf	Prop/ Spacer	A probable prop/spacer. Small fragment of clay with thumb indent at one end.	1	6
1355	1354	2.3	B	Pit	F4	amorphous	-	-	-	2	25
1407		2.3	B	Finds unit	F4	structural	c	-	-	1	27
160	161	1	C	Pit	F4	amorphous	-	-	-	7	28
409	410	1	B	Pit	F3	amorphous	-	-	-	4	5
409	410	1	B	Pit	F3	structural	fs/w	?weight	Fragment of fired clay with remnant wattle/rod impression. Could be from an apex of a IA triangular weight	1	7
211	209	3	D	SFB	F2	amorphous	fs	-	fragments of clay object with exacted/squared faces	3	66
237	209	3	D	SFB	F2	structural	fs	-	-	2	5
Total										38	250

Table 52: Fired clay catalogue (fs: flattened surfaces, c: corner, hf: hand-forming, w: wattle/rod impressions)

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human skeletal remains

By Zoë Ui Choileáin and Natasha Dodwell

Introduction

C.1.1 A single urned Early Bronze Age cremation burial (**574**) and four deposits of calcined bone (**581**, **650**, **1235**, **1384**), one of which has been radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age and two of which have been radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age were identified in Area B. A copper alloy awl (SF120), a grave or pyre good, was recovered with the cremated bone from cremation **581**.

Methodology

C.1.2 The four unurned cremation deposits were excavated on site in accordance with IFA guidelines (McKinley & Roberts 1993) and the entirety of each deposit was retained for processing. The urned cremation deposit (573) was excavated in spits in the laboratory. For each spit, all material was passed through a series of stacked sieves, as recommend by McKinley (2004) and extraneous material, including grave/pyre goods were separated from the bone prior to analysis.

C.1.3 Age was assessed where possible based on general size and rusticity and the stage of epiphyseal fusion (Schaefer *et al.* 2009). Diagnostic traits on fragments of pelvis made it possible to tentatively attribute a sex to bone from one of the features.

Nature of the assemblage

C.1.4 Cremation deposit 573 was contained within a large, inverted biconical urn with horseshoe decoration (SF121), buried in pit **574**, 0.4m deep. The fill surrounding the vessel, 572 also contained a very small quantity of cremated bone. Whilst the base of the inverted urn had been truncated, the cremation deposit itself was fully intact (there was a void above the bone). Cremation deposits **581**, **650**, **1235**, **1384** were seemingly isolated and dispersed across the site. These pits were small and shallow, ranging from 0.1 to 0.22m in depth and, bone was visible on the machined surface.

Preservation

C.1.5 All of the features had been truncated to an unknown degree and it is only in the inverted urn that one can be reasonably confident that all of the bone that was originally deposited is present. Preservation of the bone specifically bone fragment size was varied which affected the amount of information that could be gleaned from the assemblage. The surface condition of the bone was uniform in all deposits bar the 5-10mm fraction within pit **581**. In this fraction bone had a more chalky, abraded and weathered texture.

Results

C.1.6 Osteological details of the cremation deposits are summarised in Tables 39 and 40.

C.1.7 Each deposit contained the remains or partial remains of a single individual, either an adult or an older subadult/adult. The remains in urn **574** were tentatively sexed as female. A lumbar vertebra found in the urn exhibited a compression fracture; this may have resulted from a vertical force trauma such as a heavy fall onto the backside and these type of fractures are often associated with osteoporosis (Brickley 2002).

Cut	*Fill*	*Feature type*	*Depth (m)*	*Truncated*	*Weight (g)*	*No. individuals*	*Age*	*Sex*
574	573	urned (SF 121)	0.4	untruncated	2033	?1	adult	?F
581	585	unurned	0.22	truncated	746	1	adult	?
650	651	unurned	0.18	truncated	16	1	unknown	?
1235	1236	unurned	0.18	truncated	70	1	young adult / older subadult	?
1384	1385	unurned	0.1	truncated	124	1	young adult / older subadult	?

Table 53: Summary of cremated material

C.1.8 The weight of bone collected from each feature ranged from 16-2033g (Table 39). The larger weight comes from the only untruncated deposit, **574** and is likely to represent the remains of the entire cremated body (Mckinley 1993). McKinley notes that in the Bronze Age, the entire cremated body was rarely collected from the pyre and that the weight of bone in this urned burial is more in keeping with a 'primary' burial (1997, 142). Alternatively, there *may* be two individuals in this burial (two partial adults) but the lack of distinctive duplicated elements or differences in age or sex meant that they could not be identified.

C.1.9 The majority of bone recovered from the urned burial was greater than 10mm with the largest fragment measuring 87.67mm (Table 40). In the unurned deposits the bone was far more fragmented with the majority of bone being between 5-10mm. This difference could be due to the protection offered by the vessel in the burial environment or it might reflect differential burial practices between the Early and Late Bronze Age.

Cut	*Fill*	*Largest fragment (mm)*	*>10mm (g)*	*>10%*	*5-10mm (g)*	*5-10%*	*2-5mm (g)*	*2-5%*	*Total*
574	573	87.67	1530	75.25	448	22.03	55	2.70	2033
581	585	68.65	257	36.86	396	53.08	75	10.05	746
650	651	17.24	1	6.25	14	87.5	1	6.25	16
1235	1236	17.77	2	2.85	34	48.57	34	48.57	70
1384	1385	18.42	6	4.83	96	77.41	22	17.74	124

Table 54: Fragmentation of cremated bone and weight per fraction

C.1.10 In all of the deposits, the majority of the bone is white and well calcined, indicative of complete oxidation suggesting that pyre temperatures reached between 645-900 degrees Celsius (McKinley 2004, 11). The exception to this were some of the fragments of lower limb in the urned burial (**574**), which were charred rather than calcined. Bone which is not fully oxidised can be indicative of various factors such as inconsistent pyre temperatures, the position of the body on the fire, the length of time that the body was exposed to heat.

C.1.11 Bone from the urned burial exhibited both transverse and curved transverse cracks on the upper limbs and torso implying that some shrinkage and distortion of the material had taken place (Symes *et al.* 2008, 43).

Discussion

C.1.12 The presence of both Early Bronze Age urned/unurned burial and Late Bronze Age cremation deposits suggests a continuum of funerary activity, albeit small at the site. The possible grave marker, in the form of a collection of stones sealing the pit **574** is curious; whilst it **i**s likely that Bronze Age burials were marked in some way, perhaps by a post or stake (Lambrick 2009, 302), capped cremation burials are not common, particularly in East Anglia.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 132 samples were taken from all four of the excavation areas (Table 41) from three periods of activity; Period 1 (Early Neolithic), Period 2 (Bronze Age), Period 3 (Anglo-Saxon) and Period 4 (modern).

Area	*Number of samples*	*Period*
A	A	Undated
B	122	1, 2, 4
C	4	1, 2
D	6	3

Table 55: Environmental samples by area

Methodology

C.2.2 Each of the samples was processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope and the abbreviated results are presented in Tables 42 to 45.

C.2.3 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonised seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.2.4 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens, f = fragment

C.2.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance:

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.2.6 Preservation is by carbonisation (charring) in which the plant remains have been burnt in a reducing atmosphere (such as in ovens/hearths). There is no evidence of preservation of plant remains by other means such as waterlogging or mineralisation.

The condition of preservation is generally poor, particularly the cereal grains which are commonly abraded. Weed seeds are generally better preserved. Overall density of preserved remains is extremely low. Charcoal is preserved as evidence of the burning of wood and has the potential for species identification in some samples.

C.2.7 Most of the samples contain a high proportion of modern rootlets along with occasional untransformed seeds that are likely to be modern contaminants. Molluscs are rarely preserved although the burrowing snail *Ceciliodes acicula* is present in most of the samples. This snail is considered to be intrusive and is another indication of the amount of possible contamination of modern material into the uppermost feature fills.

Period 1: Early Neolithic

C.2.8 Samples from Early Neolithic deposits were mainly encountered in Area B. Preserved plant remains are scarce. Such low quantities may indicate that they are intrusive. The only assemblage that has potential significance is from fill 533 of pit **532** which was located in the west of the site. It contains approximately 35 barley grains that are poorly preserved but are likely to be contemporary with the deposit. Charred hazelnuts (*Corylus avellana*) are generally frequently recovered from prehistoric features, particularly in Neolithic pits, and this site is no exception. Hazelnut shell fragments are present in four pits and also in two samples from tree throws. Charcoal is also frequent in most of the samples, possibly indicating that some of these features were used as fire pits or for the disposal of midden waste.

Cut No.	*Context No.*	*Sample No.*	*Feature Type*	*Group*	*% context sampled*	*Area*	*Vol. processed (L)*	*Flot vol. (ml)*	*Cereals*	*Charred seeds*	*Charred hazelnuts*	*Charcoal <2mm*	*Charcoal >2mm*
410	409	160	Pit	Pit Group 1	<10	B	8	1	#f	0	0		
423	422	151	Posthole	Pit Group 5	50	B	4	7	0	0	0	++++	++
432	433	150	Pit	Pit Group 1	50	B	9	1	0	#	##	+	
437	438	156	Pit	Pit Group 1	20	B	7	1	0	0	0		
468	469	154	Pit	Pit Group 1	20	B	7	1	0	0	0		
470	471	155	Pit	Pit Group 1	20	B	8	1	0	0	0		
474	475	157	Pit	Pit Group 1	20	B	8	1	#f	0	0	+	
489	488	159	Tree throw		10	B	8	1	0	0	0		
532	533	164	Pit		10	B	4	2	###	0	0	+	+
539	540	165	Pit		10	B	7	2	0	0	0	+	
543	563	172	pit	Pit Group 3	50	B	8	5	0	0	0		
543	580	177	Pit	Pit Group 3	50	B	9	5	0	0	##	++	++
546	545	166	Pit		50	B	7	2	0	0	0	++	++
547	548	168	Pit		<30	B	8	5	0	0	0	++	++
562	561	169	Pit	Pit Group 3	<20	B	7	<1	0	0	#f	+	
543	579	171	Pit	Pit Group 1	100	B	4	<1	0	0	#f		+
691	689	185	Tree throw		<25	B	7	<1	0	0	0	+	+
818	817	204	Pit	Pit Group 2	50	B	7	1	0	0	0	+++	
853	854	206	Pit	Pit Group 2	50	B	8	2	0	0	0	+	+
861	863	207	Pit	Pit Group 3	20	B	8	10	0	0	0	+++	++
864	865	208	Tree throw		50	B	7	1	0	0	0		
868	870	209	Tree throw		50	B	5	5	0	0	0	++	
899	900	228	Pit	Pit Group 2	>25	B	8	1	0	0	0		
947	949	213	Pit	Pit Group 2	50	B	2	15	#	0	0	+++	++
1010	1011	225	Pit	Pit Group 5	100	B	2	5	0	0	0	+++	++
1016	1017	226	Pit	Pit Group 5	50	B	9	10	0	0	0	+++	++
1081	1080	229	Tree throw		<25	B	8	1	0	0	0	+	

1135	1134	234	Tree throw		<5	B	8	1	#	0	0	+	
1135	1134	235	Tree throw		<10	B	8	1	0	0	0		
1175	1176	239	Tree throw		<14	B	8	25	0	0	#f	++	+++
1298	1300	249	Pit		50	B	8	5	0	0	0	+++	++
1379	1375	256	posthole		100	B	9	10	0	0	0	+++	++
1393	1392	258	Pit		50	B	7	30	0	0	0	+++	++
1465	1464	263	Tree throw		20	B	7	1	0	0	#f	+	+
157	156	20	Tree throw		<5	C	10	0	0	0	0	+	
161	160	21	Pit		<10	C	10	10	0	0	0	+++	+++

Table 56: Samples from Period 1 deposits

Period 2: Bronze Age

C.2.9 Seventy-six samples were taken from deposits that have been provisionally dated to the Bronze Age. Eleven samples were taken from five cremations. A single charred wheat (*Triticum sp.*) grain is present in cremation pit **1235** and charcoal was recovered from cremation pits **650** and **1384**. The charcoal is likely to represent pyre material.

C.2.10 Preserved plant remains remain low in both density and diversity. The most productive samples are from three slots within the Enclosure 3 (**1398**, **1435**, and **1495**); which each contained occasional charred wheat and/or barley grains.

Cut no.	*Context no.*	*Period*	*Sample*	*Feature*	*Group*	*Total no. buckets*	*% context sampled*	*Related samples*	*Area*	*Vol. processed (L)*	*Flot vol. (ml)*	*Cereals*	*Charred hawthorn*	*Charred hazelnuts*	*Charcoal <2mm*	*Charcoal >2mm*
162	158	2.1	22	Pit		3	<10		C	9	1	0	0	0	+	
162	163	2.1	23	Pit		4	<10		C	8	1	0	0	0		
459	458	2.2	152	Ditch	Enclosure 1	2	10		B	6	5	0	0	0		
461	460	2.2	153	Ditch	Enclosure 1	2	10		B	7	5	0	0	0		
487	486	2.2	158	Ditch	Enclosure 1	2	10		B	9	1	0	0	0		
496	498	2.2	161	Ditch	Enclosure 1	1	10		B	8	5	0	#	#f	+	
504	503	2.2	162	Ditch	Enclosure 2	2	10		B	8	1	0	0	0		
523	522	2.1	170	Pit		1	5		B	8	<1	0	0	0		+
529	530	2.3	163	Pit		1	10		B	8	2	0	0	#f	+	+
550	552	2.3	167	Pit		1	<20		B	8	2	0	0	0	+	
574	572	2.1	174	Cremation		2	25	175	B	17	1	0	0	0		
574	572	2.1	175	Cremation		1	15	174	B	4	20	0	0	0		
574	573	2.1	176	Cremation		1	5	176-181	B	8	50	0	0	0		
574	573	2.1	178	Cremation		-	25	176-181	B	9	10	0	0	0		
574	573	2.1	179	Cremation		-	25	176-181	B	4	1	0	0	0		
574	573	2.1	180	Cremation		-	25	176-181	B	3	1	0	0	0	+	+
574	573	2.1	181	Cremation		-	25	176-181	B	3	1	0	0	0		
581	585	2.1	173	Cremation		4	50		B	30	10	0	0	0		
611	679	2.3	184	Pit		2	<25		B	8	<1	0	0	0		
650	651	2.1	183	Cremation		3	100		B	26	15	0	0	0	+++	+
701	702	2.1	186	Ditch	Structure 1	1	<15		B	8	10	0	0	0		
705	706	2.1	187	Ditch	Structure 1	1	<5		B	8	5	0	0	0	+	
711	712	2.1	188	Ditch	Structure 1	1	15		B	8	5	0	0	0		
716	715	2.1	189	posthole	Structure 1	1	50		B	2	5	0	0	0	++	++
725	726	2.1	190	Ditch	Structure 1	1	<5		B	8	2	0	0	0		
731	732	2.1	191	Ditch	Structure 1	1	<5		B	7	2	0	0	0		
741	742	2.1	192	Ditch	Structure 1	1	5		B	8	5	0	0	0		
751	752	2.1	193	Ditch	Structure 1	1	5		B	6	1	0	0	0		
756	755	2.1	194	Pit		1	25		B	7	20	0	0	0	+++	+++
759	760	2.1	195	Ditch	Structure 1	1	5		B	7	1	0	0	0		
762	763	2.1	196	Ditch	Structure 1	1	5		B	8	1	#	0	0		
767	768	2.1	197	Ditch	Structure 1	1	<1		B	7	1	0	0	0		
776	777	2.1	198	Ditch	Structure 1	1	5		B	8	1	0	0	0		
781	783	2.1	199	Ditch	Structure 1	1	5		B	9	3	0	0	0		
785	784	2.1	200	Pit	Structure 1	1	25		B	7	1	0	0	0		

795	796	2.1	201	Ditch	Structure 1	1	5		B	8	1	#f	0	0		+
808	809	2.1	203	Ditch	Structure 1	1	5		B	10	2	0	0	0	+	
805	804	2.2	202	Gully	Field system	1	10		B	7	2	0	0	0	++	+
844	845	2.1	205	Ditch	Structure 1	1	5		B	10	10	0	0	0		
871	875	2.1	210	Ditch	Structure 2	1	>30		B	5	5	0	0	0	+	+
871	876	2.1	211	Ditch	Structure 2	1	>40		B	8	2	0	0	0	+	
877	879	2.1	212	Ditch	Structure 2	2	>10		B	8	5	0	0	0	+++	+
882	883	2.1	214	Ditch	Structure 2	1	>20		B	8	2	0	0	0	+++	+
882	884	2.1	215	Ditch	Structure 2	1	>20		B	8	50	0	0	0	+++	++
882	888	2.1	216	Ditch	Structure 2	2	>20		B	8	20	0	0	0	+	+
889	891	2.1	217	Ditch	Structure 2	1	>20		B	8	2	0	0	0	+++	
889	892	2.1	218	Ditch	Structure 2	1	>20		B	8	1	0	0	0	+	
889	893	2.1	219	Ditch	Structure 2	1	>20		B	7	2	0	0	0	++	++
894	897	2.1	227	Ditch	Structure 2	1	>10		B	7	1	0	0	0	+++	
914	918	2.1	230	Ditch	Structure 2	1	<10		B	8	1	0	0	0	+	
920	924	2.1	232	Ditch	Structure 2	1	<10		B	2	1	0	0	0		
920	927	2.1	233	Ditch	Structure 2	1	<10		B	8	2	0	0	0	+	
1105	1104	2.3	231	Pit		1	<10		B	8	1	0	0	0		
1130	1129	2.3	238	Pit		1	<13		B	7	1	0	0	0	+	+
1142	1143	2.3	236	Ditch	Boundary 1	2	<11		B	8	5	#	0	0		
1150	1146	2.3	237	Pit		1	<12		B	10	2	0	0	0	+	
1179	1180	2.2	240	Pit		2	100		B	9	2	0	0	0	+	+
1186	1185	2.3	241	Pit		1	<10		B	7	1	0	0	##	+	+
1229	1230	2.3	244	posthole		1	<10		B	2	1	0	0	0		
1231	1232	2.3	245	posthole		2	100		B	7	1	0	0	0		
1235	1236	2.3	246	Cremation		1	100		B	9	5	#	0	0	++	++
1292	1291	2.3	248	Pit		1	25		B	10	5	0	0	0		
1315	1316	2.3	251	Pit		1	50		B	8	2	#	0	0	++	+
1337	1335	2.3	252	Pit		1	100		B	8	5	0	0	0	+	+
1354	1355	2.3	254	Oven	Structure 4	2	50		B	8	2	0	0	0	+	
1362	1363	2.3	255	posthole	Structure 4	1	50		B	4	1	0	0	0	+	
1384	1385	2.3	257	Cremation		1	100		B	10	25	0	0	0	+++	++
1398	1399	2.3	270	Ditch	Enclosure 3	1	<5	271	B	8	5	##	0	0	++	+
1398	1399	2.3	271	Ditch	Enclosure 3	1	<5	270	B	7	2	#	0	0	+	+
1435	1436	2.3	260	ditch	Enclosure 3	1	<5	269	B	8	5	##	0	0	+	+
1435	1436	2.3	269	Ditch	Enclosure 3	1	<5	260	B	7	2	##	0	0	++	+
1441	1442	2.3	261	Pit	Structure 3	1	<25		B	8	10	0	0	0	+++	++
1449	1450	2.3	268	posthole	Structure 3	1	50		B	4	1	0	0	0	+	+
1453	1454	2.3	262	posthole	Structure 3	2	50		B	8	5	0	0	0	+++	++
1481	1480	2.3	264	Pit		2	50		B	7	30	0	0	0	+++	++
1495	1496	2.3	266	Ditch	Enclosure 3	1	<5		B	7	1	##	0	0	+	+

Table 57: Samples from Period 2 deposits

Period 3: Anglo-Saxon

C.2.11 Samples were taken from each of the four quadrants of SFB **209** in Area D and proved to be sterile other than sparse charcoal flecks. An associated posthole (**216**) contained a single charred wheat grain and a dock (*Rumex sp*.) seed.

Feature No.	*Context No.*	*Sample No.*	*Feature Type*	*% context sampled*	*Volume processed (L)*	*Flot Volume (ml)*	*Cereals*	*Weed Seeds*	*Charcoal <2mm*
209	211	101	SFB – Quad 1	25	6	1	0	0	+++
209	235	102	SFB – Quad 2	25	7	1	0	0	++
209	236	103	SFB – Quad 3	25	8	1	0	0	+
209	237	104	SFB – Quad 4	25	8	1	0	0	+++
216	217	105	posthole	50	8	10	#	#	++++

Table 58: Samples from Period 3 deposits

Period 4: Modern

C.2.12 Pit **987** (fill 1006, sample 223) produced burnt flint and occasional charcoal flecks as evidence of burning.

Undated

C.2.13 Fourteen samples were taken from undated deposits; fill 240 of posthole **241** (Area A) produced a fragment of charred tuber and fill 227 of pit **230** contained frequent charcoal flecks and burnt flint. Charred hawthorn (*Crategus monogyna*) stones were recovered from fill 991 of pit **990** possibly indicating the use of hawthorn as fuel.

Feature No.	*Context No.*	*Sample No.*	*Feature Type*	*% context sampled*	*Area*	*Volume processed (L)*	*Flot Volume (ml)*	*Cereals*	*Charred hawthorn*	*Charred hazelnuts*	*Charcoal <2mm*	*Charcoal > 2mm*
230	227	100	Pit	10	D	8	35	0	0	0	++++	
241	240	106	Posthole	50	A	3	2	0	0	0	+++	
604	606	182	Posthole	50	B	4	1	0	0	0		
990	991	224	Pit	25	B	8	1	0	#	0	+	
988	989	220	Pit	10	B	3	1	0	0	0		
988	989	221	Pit	45	B	8	1	0	0	0	+	
988	989	222	Pit	45	B	8	1	0	0	0	+	
1206	1205	242	Pit	50	B	8	30	0	0	0	+++	+++
1212	1211	243	Posthole	50	B	3	10	0	0	0	+++	+++
1245	1244	247	Pit	50	B	4	10	0	0	0	++	++
1305	1306	250	Posthole	50	B	2	3	0	0	0	+++	+
1322	1321	267	Posthole	50	B	4	30	0	0	0	+++	++
1345	1344	253	Posthole	50	B	5	30	0	0	0	+++	+++
1417	1418	259	Posthole	50	B	8	40	0	0	0	++	++

Table 59: Samples from undated deposits

Discussion

C.2.14 The samples have produced a small assemblage of charred plant remains that include grains of wheat and barley, evidence of collected wild foods in the form of charred hazelnut shells and charcoal. The preserved food remains appear to be concentrated in an area to the west of the site which may be indicative of an area of occupation. The quantity of remains recovered is extremely low which is either due to poor preservation conditions or the considerable truncation of the site or otherwise indicative of a low level of human occupation.

APPENDIX D RADIOCARBON CERTIFICATES

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
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East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
08 October 2012

Laboratory Code	SUERC-42262 (GU28583)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XHT HAZ 12
Context Reference	42
Sample Reference	11
Material	Charcoal : -
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-28.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3314 ± 26

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standards, background standards and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.1 (Bronk Ramsey 2009). Terrestrial samples are calibrated using the IntCal09 curve while marine samples are calibrated using the Marine09 curve.

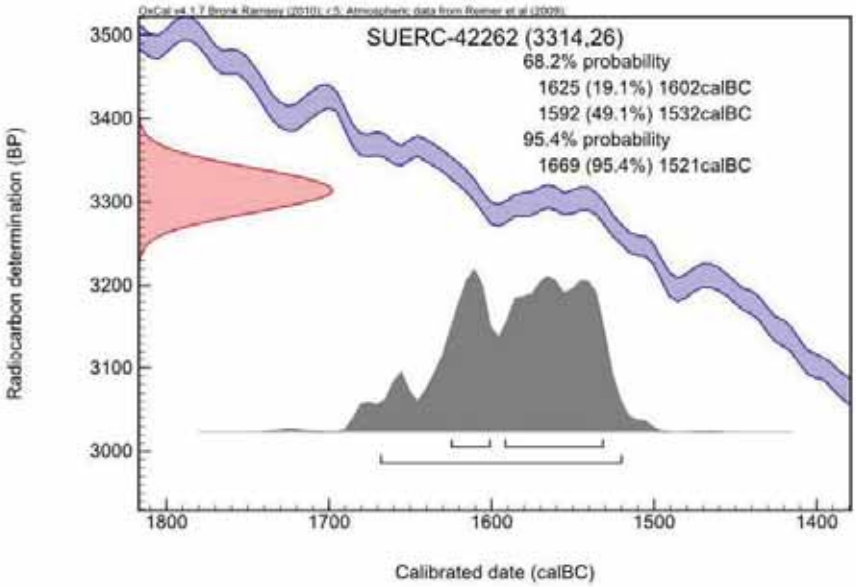
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- Date :-

Checked and signed off by :- Date :-

University of Glasgow

Calibration Plot



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
05 October 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-75164 (GU45033)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choilcain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XHTHAZ14
Context Reference	796
Sample Reference	201
Material	charcoal : Quercus sp.
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.5 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3472 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

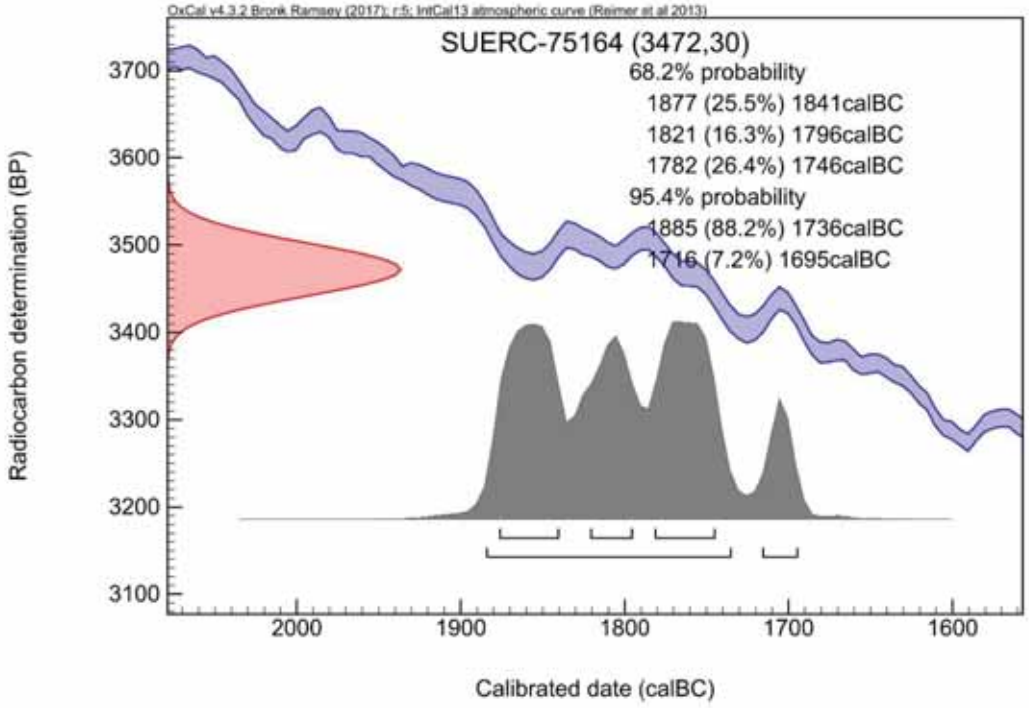
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by : E. Dunbar

University of Glasgow
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
05 October 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-75165 (GU45034)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XHTHAZ14
Context Reference	1335
Sample Reference	252
Material	charcoal : Alnus glutinosa/Corylus avellana roundwood
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.4 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2900 ± 31

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

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For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : B Tripney

Checked and signed off by : E. Dunbar

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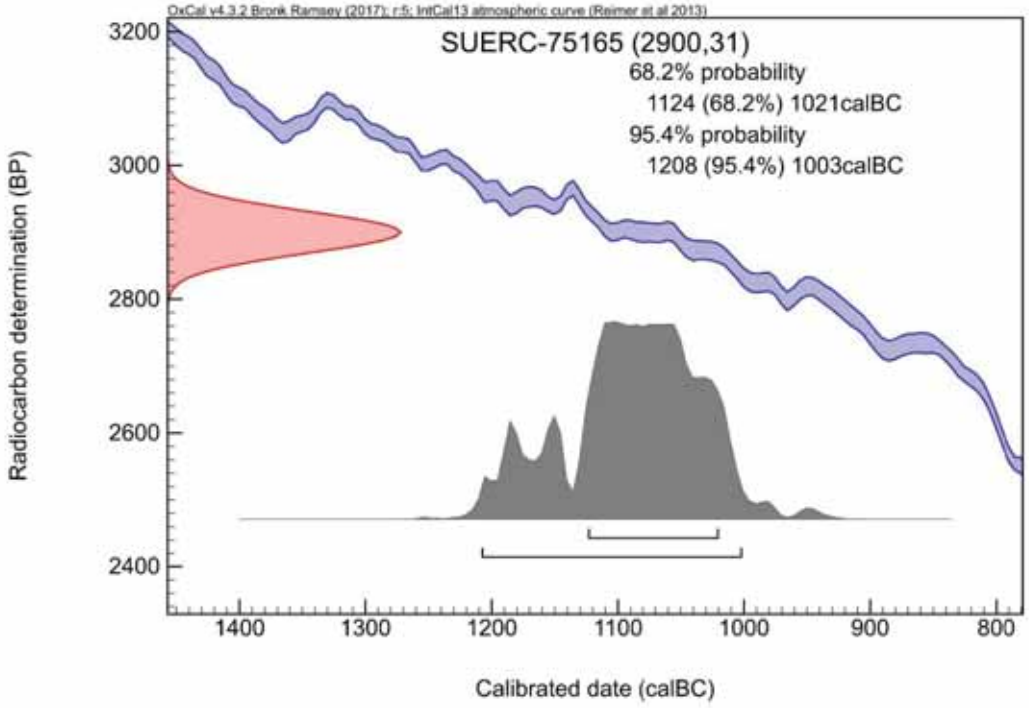

The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
05 October 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-75166 (GU45035)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XHTHAZ14
Context Reference	561
Sample Reference	169
Material	charcoal : Maloideae
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.5 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	4921 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by : E. Dunbar

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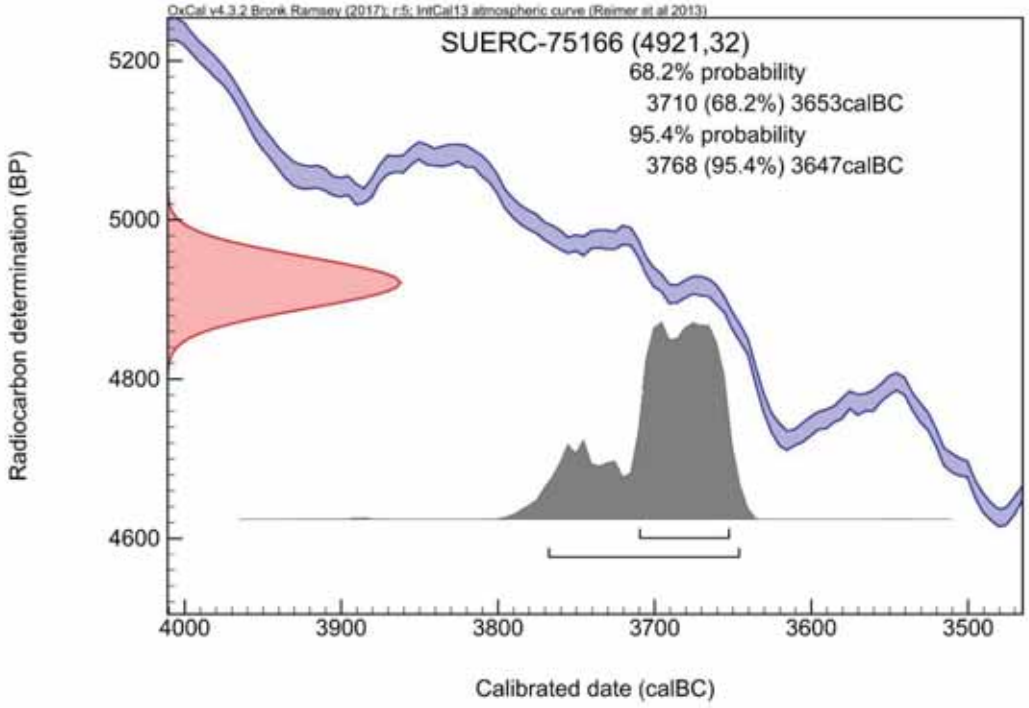

The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

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† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
05 October 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-75167 (GU45036)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choilcain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XHTHAZ14
Context Reference	1436
Sample Reference	269
Material	CPR : Fabaceae
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.2 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2866 ± 32

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

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For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

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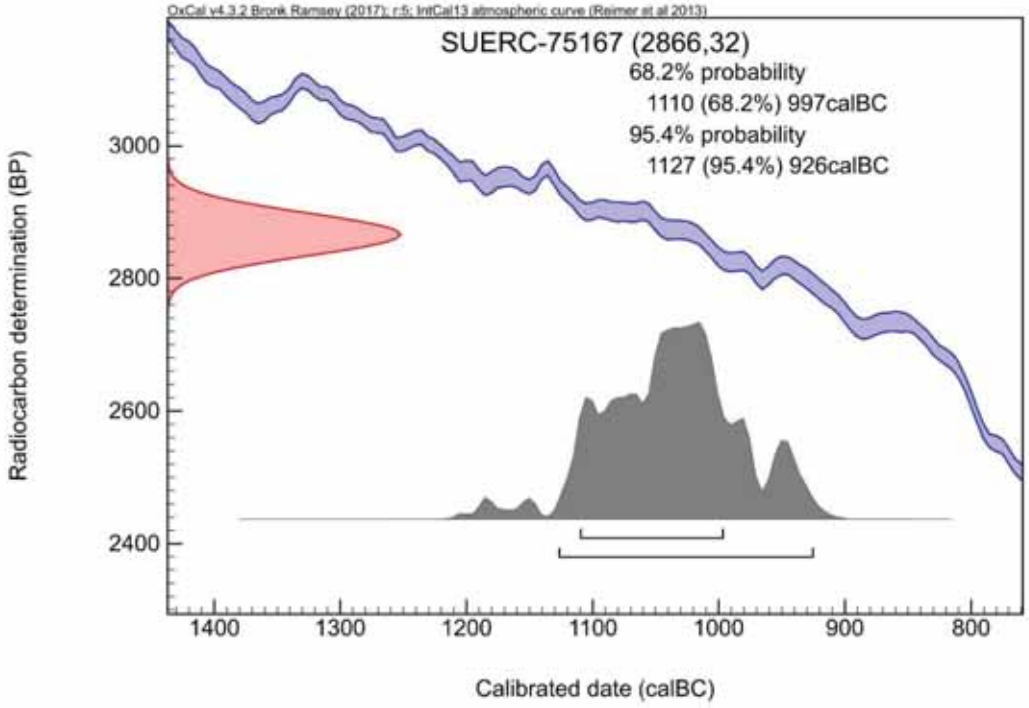

The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
05 October 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-75171 (GU45037)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choilcain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XHTHAZ14
Context Reference	1134
Sample Reference	234
Material	CPR : Hordeum sp.
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.8 ‰
Fraction Modern F	1.222 ± 0.004

N.B. A fraction modern value above 1 indicates this sample was formed in the nuclear era (post 1950 AD).

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

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Conventional age calculated by : B Tripney

Checked and signed off by : E. Dunbar

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
05 October 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-75172 (GU45038)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choilcain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XHTHAZ14
Context Reference	585
Sample Reference	173
Material	Calcined bone : Human
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3626 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

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Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : B Tuohy

Checked and signed off by : E. Dunbar

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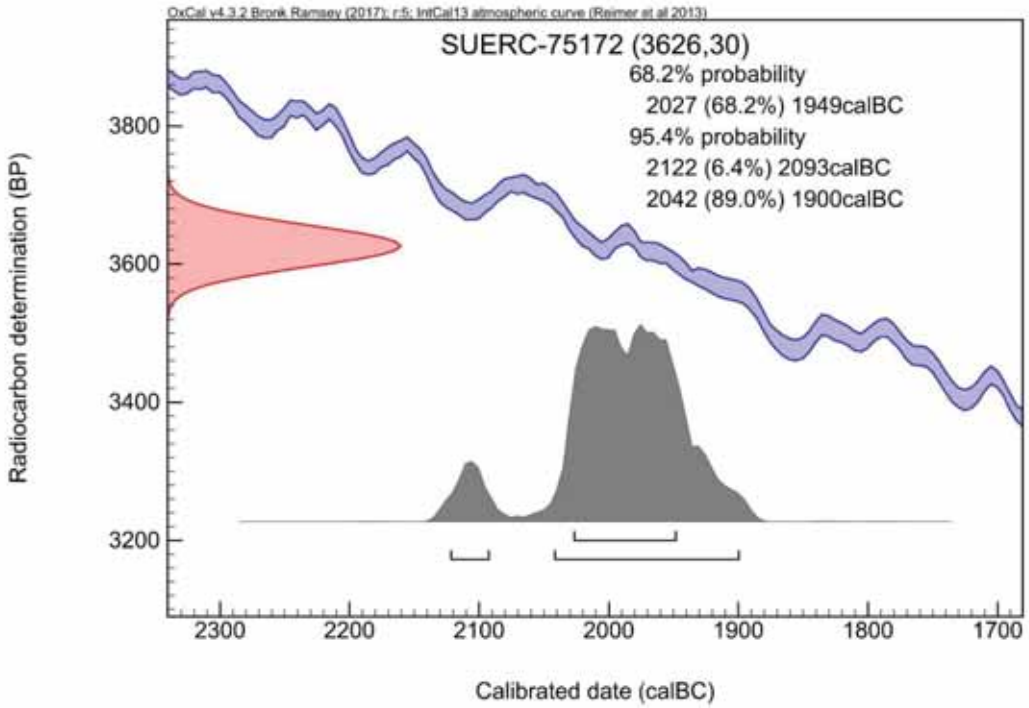

The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
16 October 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-82213 (GU49120)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choilcain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XHTHAZ14
Context Reference	1185
Sample Reference	241
Material	Charred Plant Remains : Corylus avellana
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.0 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3495 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : P. Naysmith

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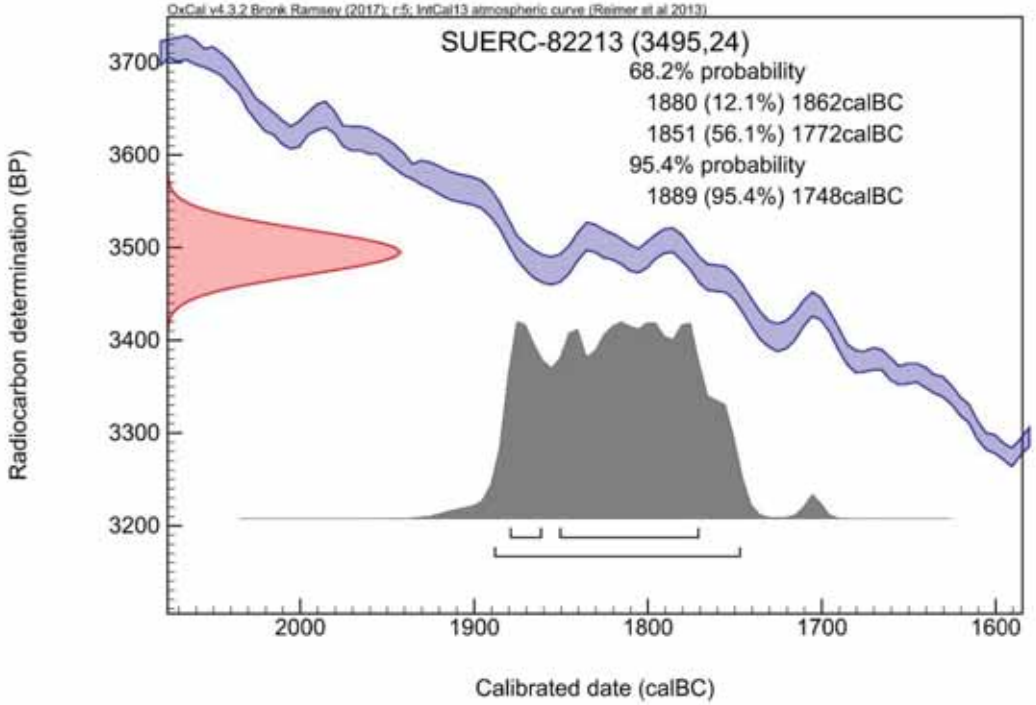

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
13 November 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-82647 (GU49121)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choilcain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XHTHAZ14
Context Reference	573
Sample Reference	176
Material	Cremated Bone : HSR
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3348 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayant

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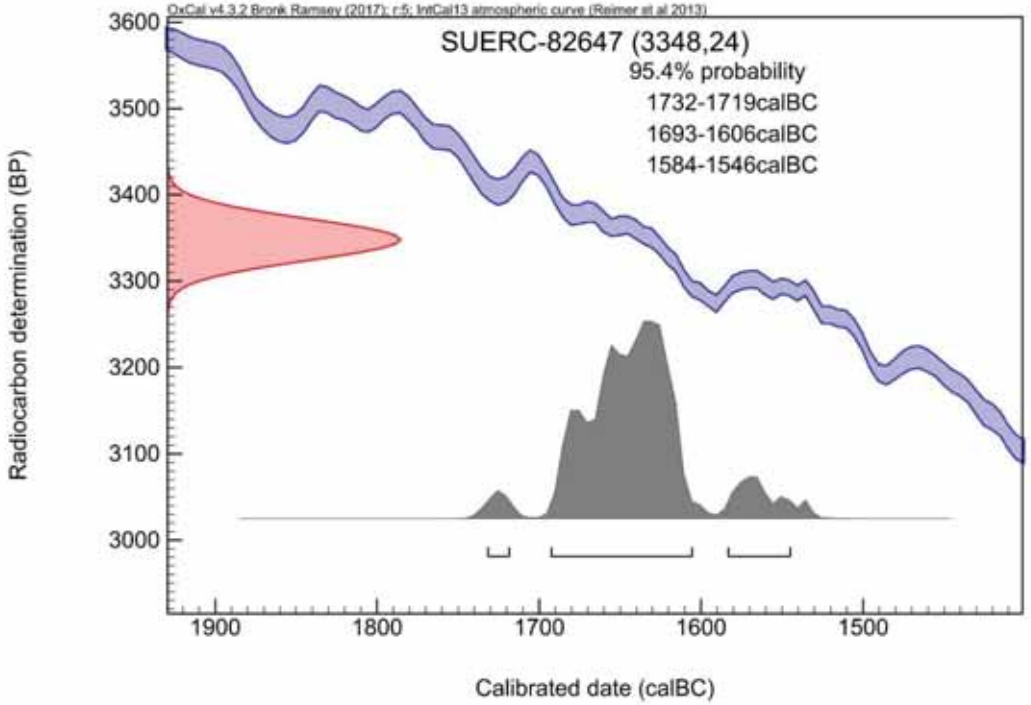

The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve†

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† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
13 November 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-82648 (GU49122)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choilcain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XHTHAZ14
Context Reference	1236
Sample Reference	246
Material	Cremated Bone : HSR
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-18.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2792 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

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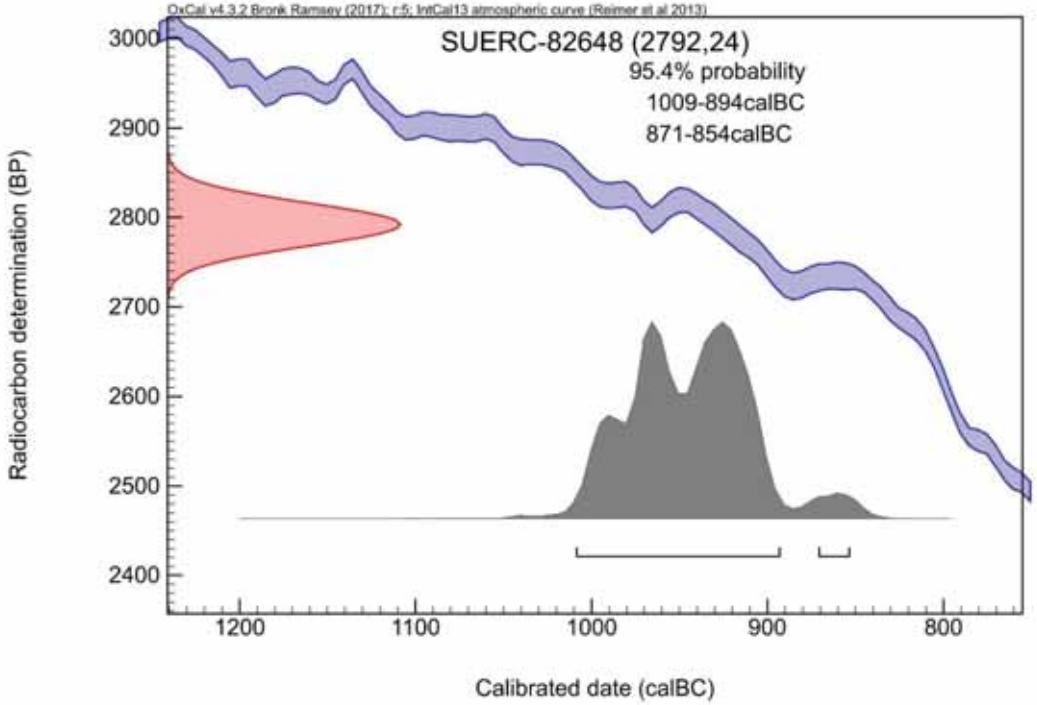

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
13 November 2018

Laboratory Code	SUERC-82652 (GU49123)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choilcain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	XHTHAZ14
Context Reference	1385
Sample Reference	257
Material	Cremated Bone : HSR
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-21.6 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2779 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

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Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

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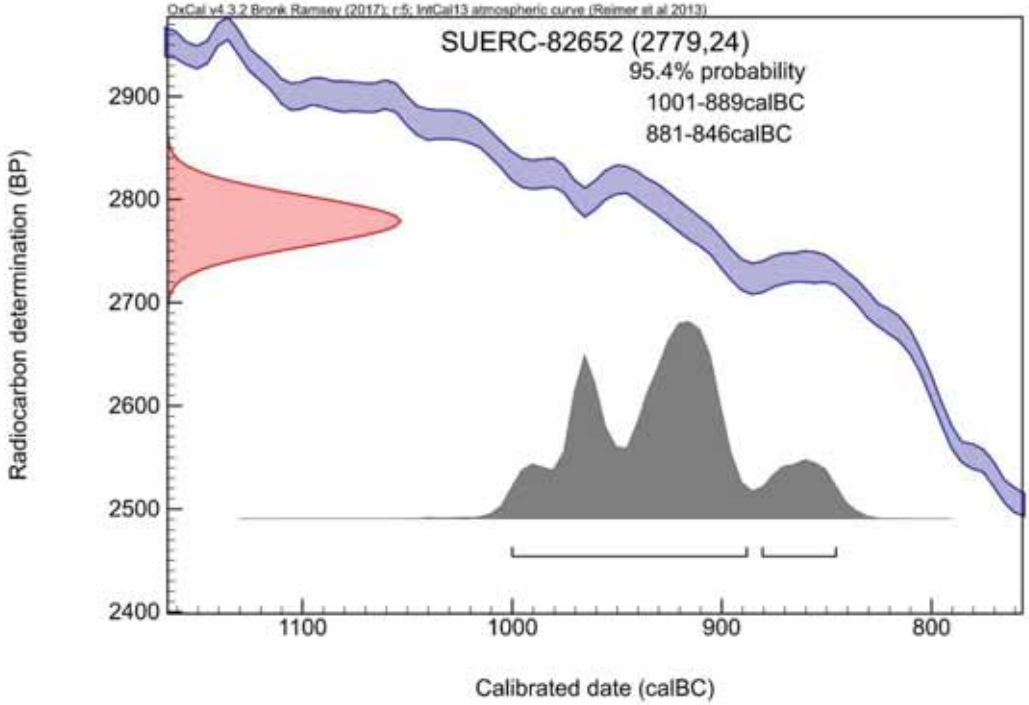

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† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

APPENDIX E HER SUMMARY

Site name: Land off Hazelend Road		
County: Hertfordshire	**District:** East Hertfordshire	
Village/Town: Bishop's Stortford	**Parish:** Bishop's Stortford	
Planning application reference: 3/13/0886/OP		
HER Enquiry reference: n/a		
Funding source: Developer		
Nature of application: Residential development		
Present land use: Agriculture		
Size of application area: 21.2ha	**Size of area investigated:** 5.26ha	
NGR: TL 49261 23156		
Site code: XHTHAZ14		
Site director/Organisation: Oxford Archaeology East		
Type of work: Excavation		
Date of work: 2017	**Start:** 23/01/17	**Finish:** 03/05/17
Location of finds & site archive/curating museum: Bishop's Stortford Museum		
Related HER Nos: EHT7235 & EHT7236	**Periods represented:** Neolithic, Bronze Age, Anglo-Saxon	

Relevant previous summaries/reports:

- Bartlett, A. 2012 *Land at Hazel End, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire: a report on archaeological geophysical survey.* Bartlett-Clark Consultancy. Unpublished
- Fletcher, T. 2013 *Prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon and Post-Medieval remains on land at Hazel End, Bishops Stortford, Hertfordshire.* OA East Report No. 1410
- Bush, L. 2018 Neolithic, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon remains at Hazelend Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire. Post-Excavation Assessment. OA East Report No. 2085

Summary of fieldwork results:

Between the 23rd January and the 3rd May 2017 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) undertook a 5.36ha excavation on land on either side of Hazelend Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire (TL 49261 23156). The archaeological works revealed evidence for a Neolithic and Bronze Age landscape.

The earliest remains consisted of tree throws and a series of pits (both in groups and dispersed) containing assemblages of struck flint and Early Neolithic pottery. Several very substantial tree throws were also identified as containing a midden-style basal fill which produced large quantities of flint, the largest single assemblage totalling 1,124 pieces. Notably, virtually no flintwork or pottery dating to the Late Neolithic period was found on the site.

The majority of the remains uncovered date from the Bronze Age period. The Early Bronze Age was represented by funerary remains in the form of a mini barrow, urned and unurned cremations and an unusual small sub-rectangular enclosure with ancillary chamber which has been interpreted as some form of shrine or funerary/ceremonial structure. The remnant of a ditched field system was the only feature dating to the Middle Bronze Age. It is of interest that the ditches that form this system respect the Early Bronze Age sub-rectangular enclosure. Features dating to the Late Bronze Age dominated the site with enclosure ditches, unurned cremations, dispersed small pits, storage pits and posthole structures all being identified. Of particular note was a three-sided enclosure which contained close to 8kg of pottery.

Low level Anglo-Saxon remains were also recorded on the lower slopes of the site and consisted of a highly truncated sunken-feature building (SFB) containing Early-Middle Saxon pottery, fired clay and metalwork. Modern field boundary ditches and a small collection of pits were also identified.

Author of summary: L. Moan	**Date of summary:** July 2019

APPENDIX F BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX G OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-325495
Project Name	Neolithic, Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon remains on land off Hazelend Road, Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire

Start of fieldwork	23/01/17	End of Fieldwork	03/05/17
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XHTHAZ14	Planning App. No.	3/13/0886/OP
HER Number		Related Numbers	oxfordar3-284768

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐ Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐ Grab-sampling	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐ Aerial Photography - new	☐ Gravity-core	☐ Full excavation (100%)
☐ Annotated Sketch	☐ Laser Scanning	☒ Open-area excavation
☐ Augering	☐ Measured Survey	☐ Targeted Trenches
☐ Dendrochonological Survey	☐ Metal Detectors	☐ Test Pits
☐ Documentary Search	☐ Phosphate Survey	☐ Topographic Survey
☒ Environmental Sampling	☐ Photogrammetric Survey	☐ Vibro-core
☐ Fieldwalking	☐ Photographic Survey	☐ Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐ Geophysical Survey	☒ Rectified Photography	

Monument	Period
Pit	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Tree throw	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Ring ditch	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Ring ditch	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Pit	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Posthole	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Ditch	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Cremation	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Well	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
SFB	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Quarry	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Object	Period
Flint	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Flint	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Pottery	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Pottery	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Pottery	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
CBM	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Metalwork	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Metalwork	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
HSR	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)

Project Location

County	Hertfordshire
District	East Hertfordshire
Parish	Bishop's Stortford
HER office	Hertfordshire HER
Size of Study Area	21.2ha
National Grid Ref	TL 49261 23156

Address (including Postcode)

Land off Hazel End Road
Bishop's Stortford
CM23 2FN

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Alison Tinniswood
Project Design Originator	OA East
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer / Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Louise Bush

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Bishop's Stortford Museum	XHTHAZ14
Digital Archive	OA East	XHTHAZ14
Paper Archive	Bishop's Stortford Museum	XHTHAZ14

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☐	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☒	☐
Environmental	☒	☒	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☒	☒	☒
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☒	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☒	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comment

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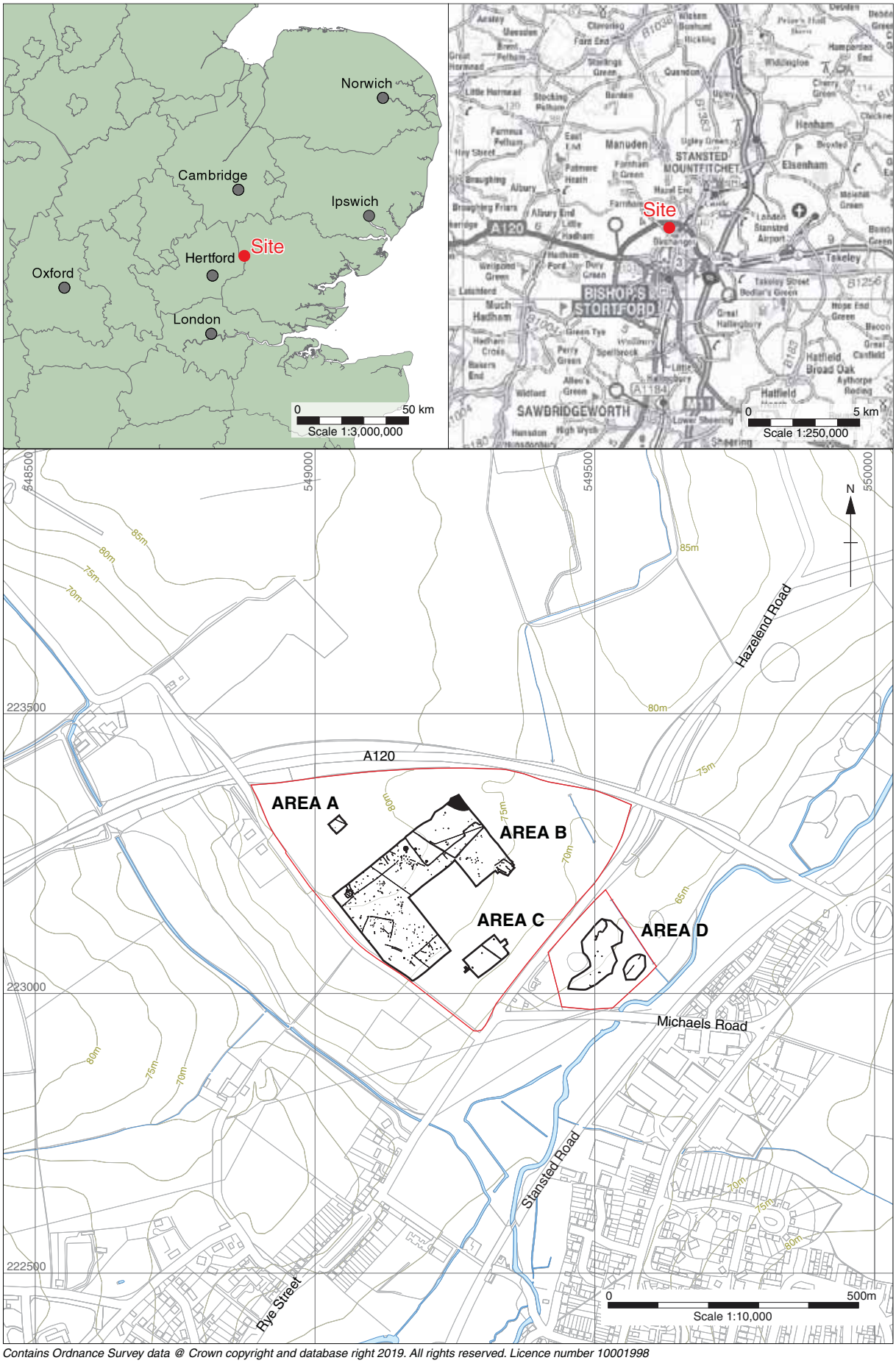


Figure 1: Site location map showing excavation areas (black) in development area (red)

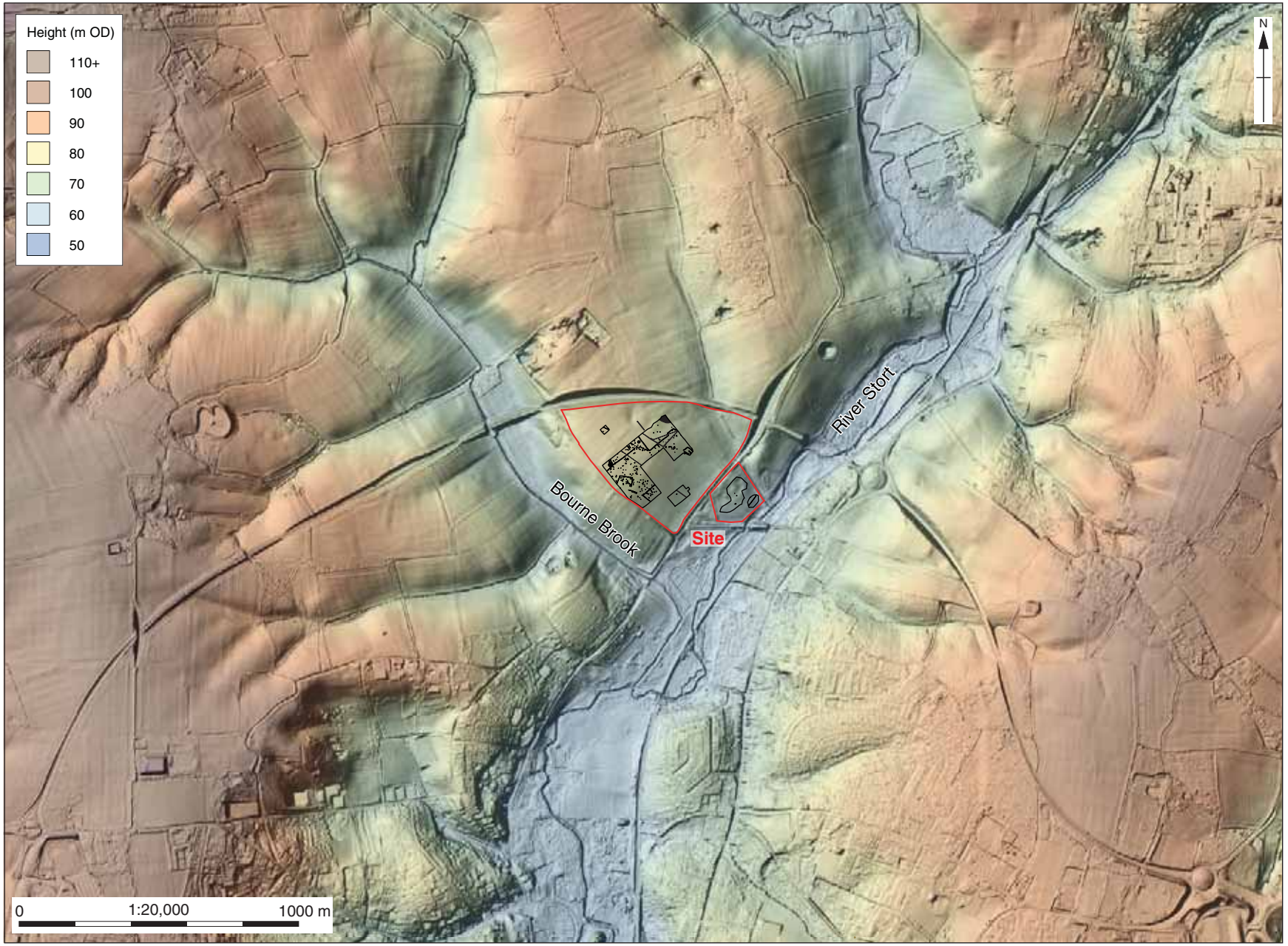


Figure 2: Elevation model showing site within its river valley context

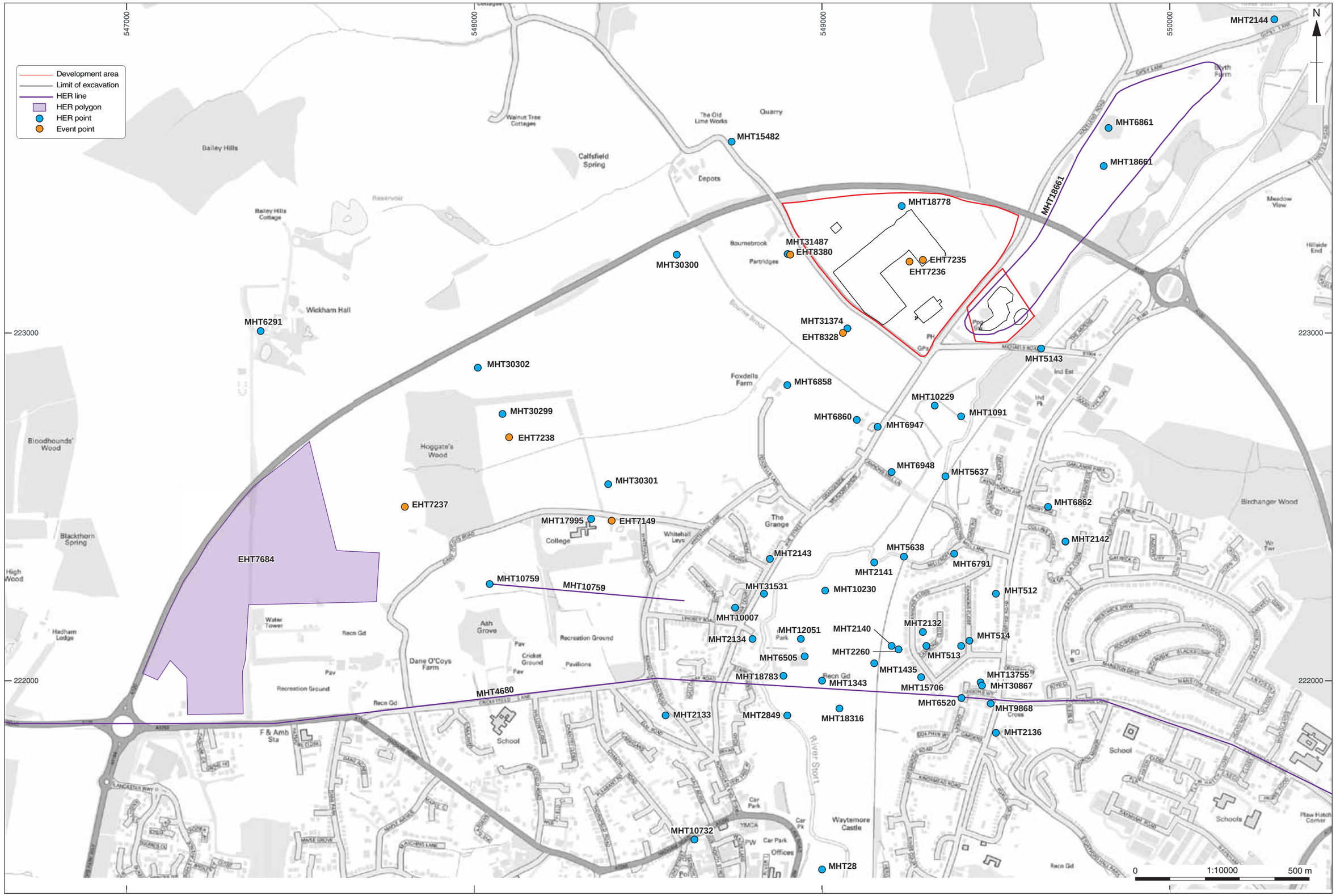


Figure 3: HER plot

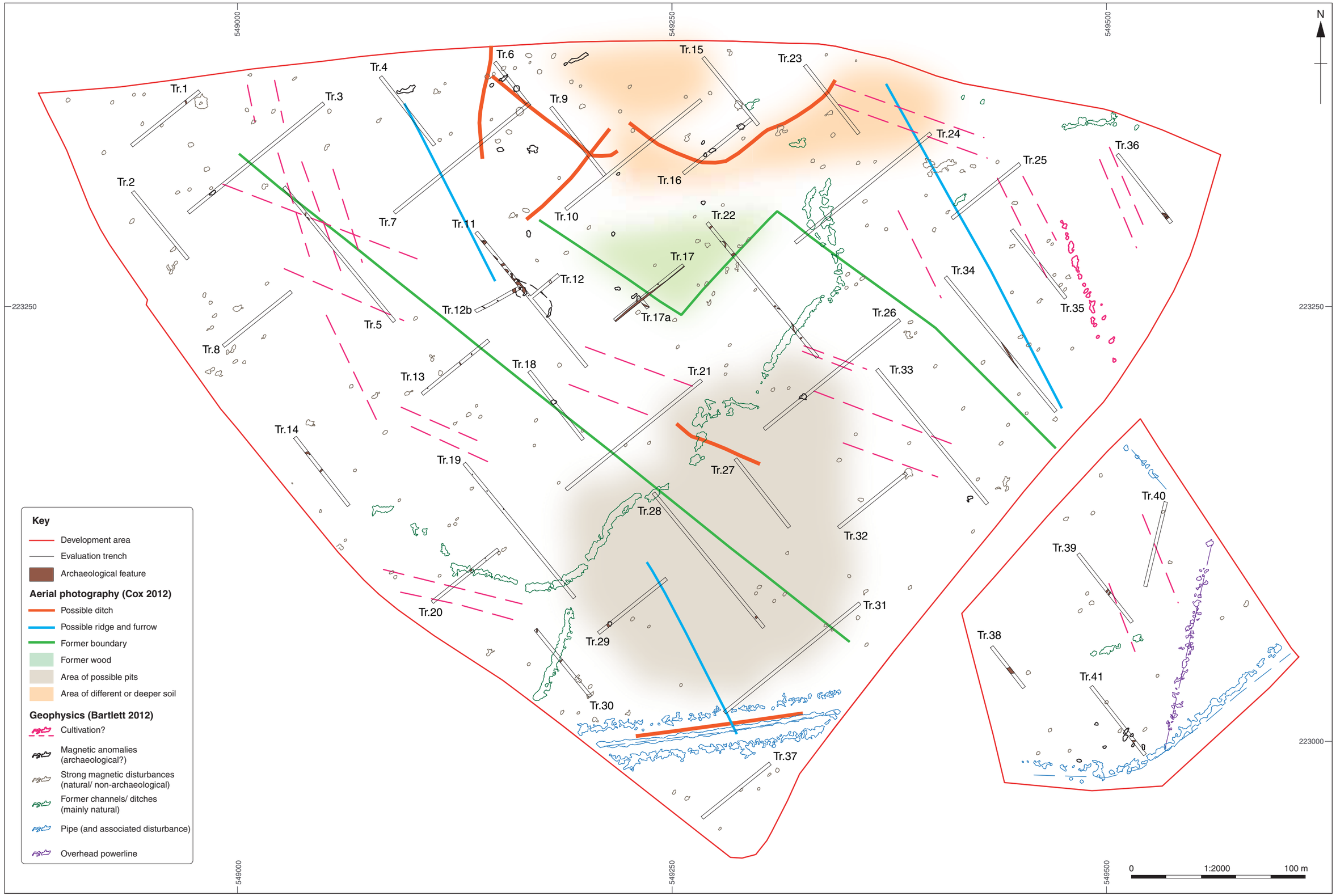


Figure 4: Evaluation trenches overlain on geophysical survey and aerial photograhy results

Figure 5: All features plan, with contours (2m interval)

549000 549250 549500

N

223250

Area A

Area B

Area C

Area D

223000

Development area
Limit of excavation
S.1 Section
118 Cut number
Phasing
Early Neolithic pit
Early Neolithic tree throw

0 1:2000 100 m

Figure 6: Period 1: Early Neolithic

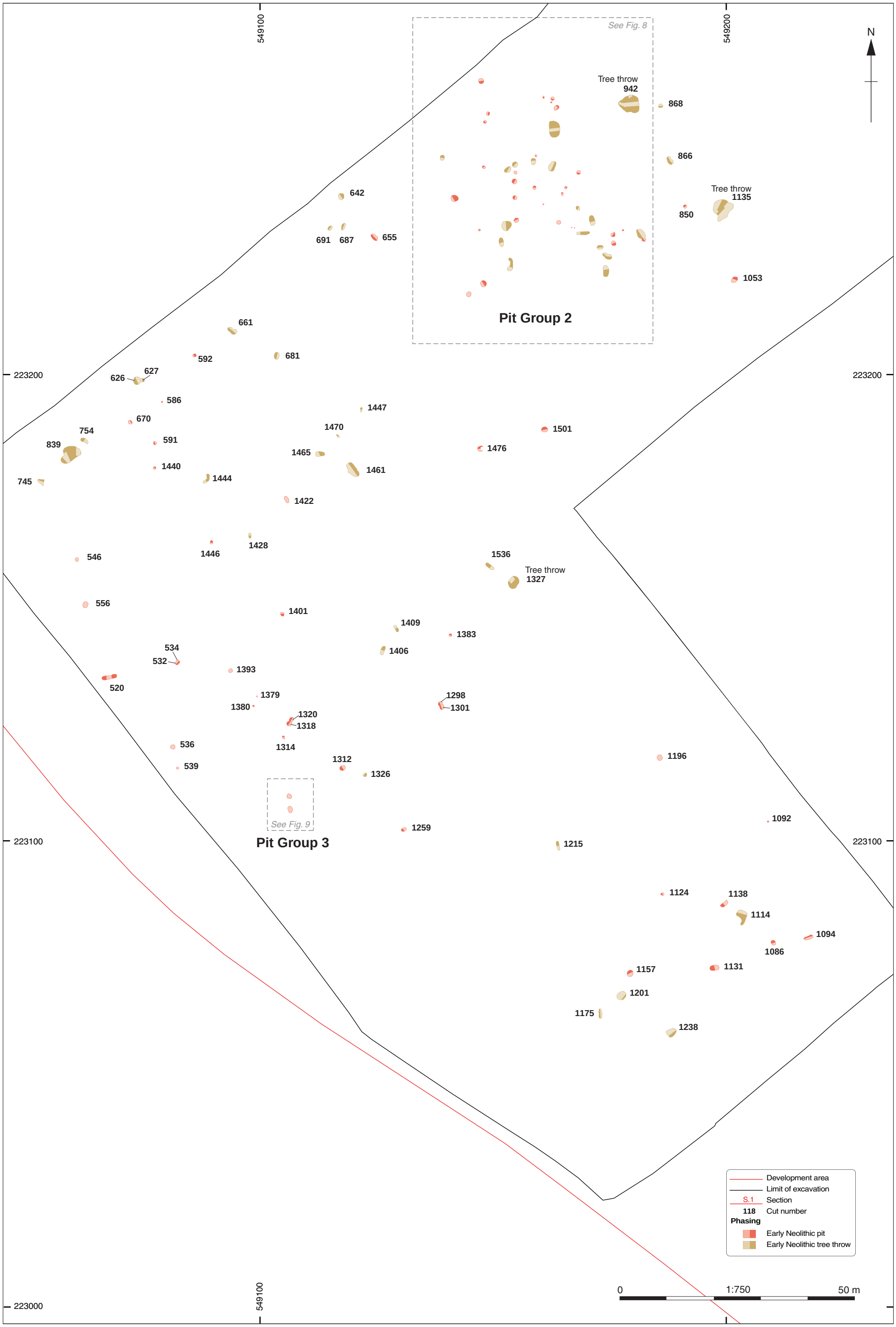


Figure 6a: Period 1: Early Neolithic (western half of Area B)

549200
549300
223300
223200
N
686
700
984
525
994
739
See Fig. 10
Pit Group 4
See Fig. 8
Tree throw
942
868
866
1135
850
1053
See Fig. 7
Pit Group 1
See Fig. 10
Pit Group 5
430
415
465
426
413
489
514
428
417
0 1:750 50 m
Development area
Limit of excavation
S.1 Section
118 Cut number
Phasing
Early Neolithic pit
Early Neolithic tree throw
AREA A
AREA B
AREA C
AREA D
0 1:10,000 250 m
207

Figure 6b: Period 1: Early Neolithic (ea stern half of Area B)

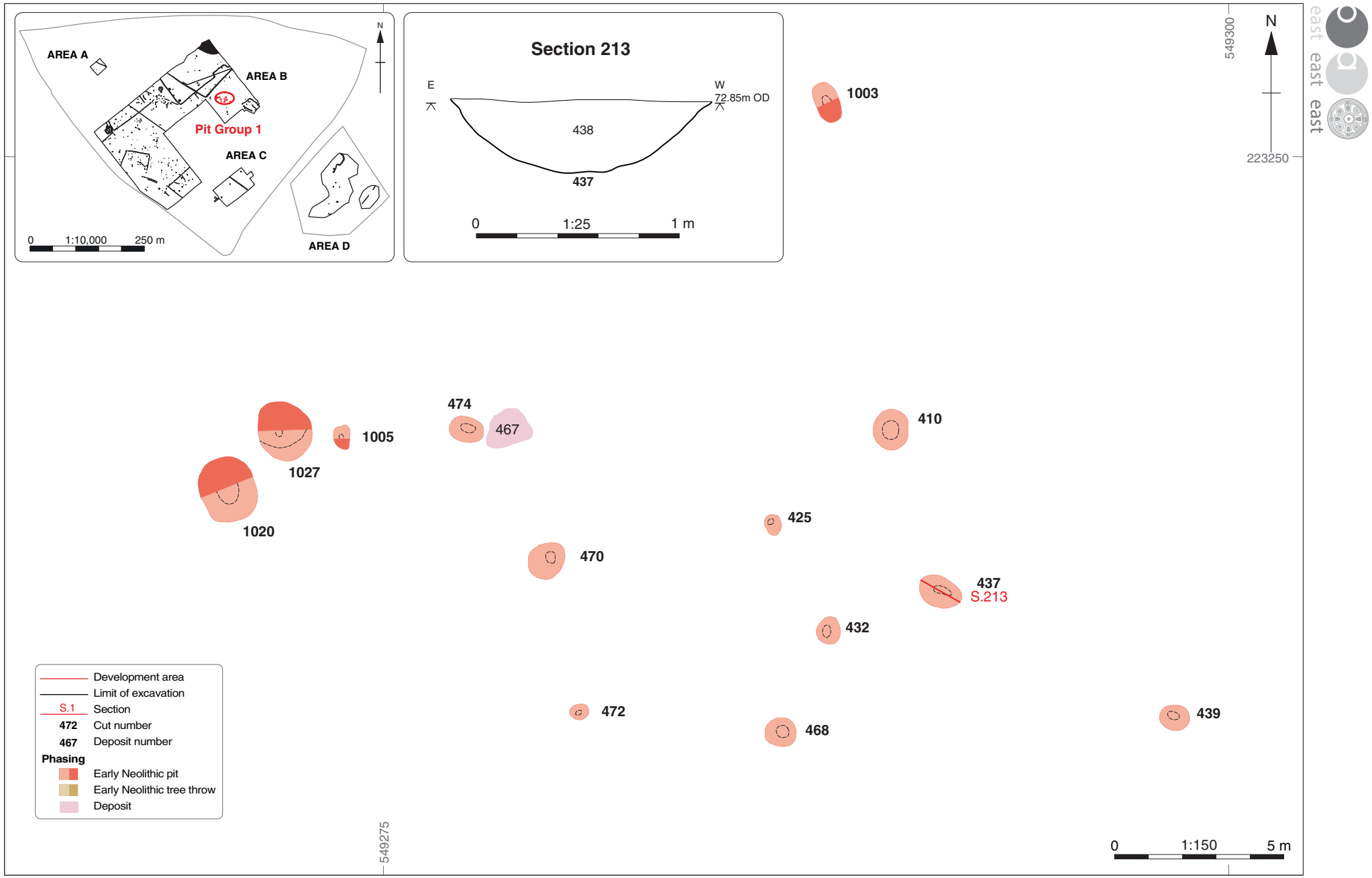


Figure 7: Period 1: Pit Group 1

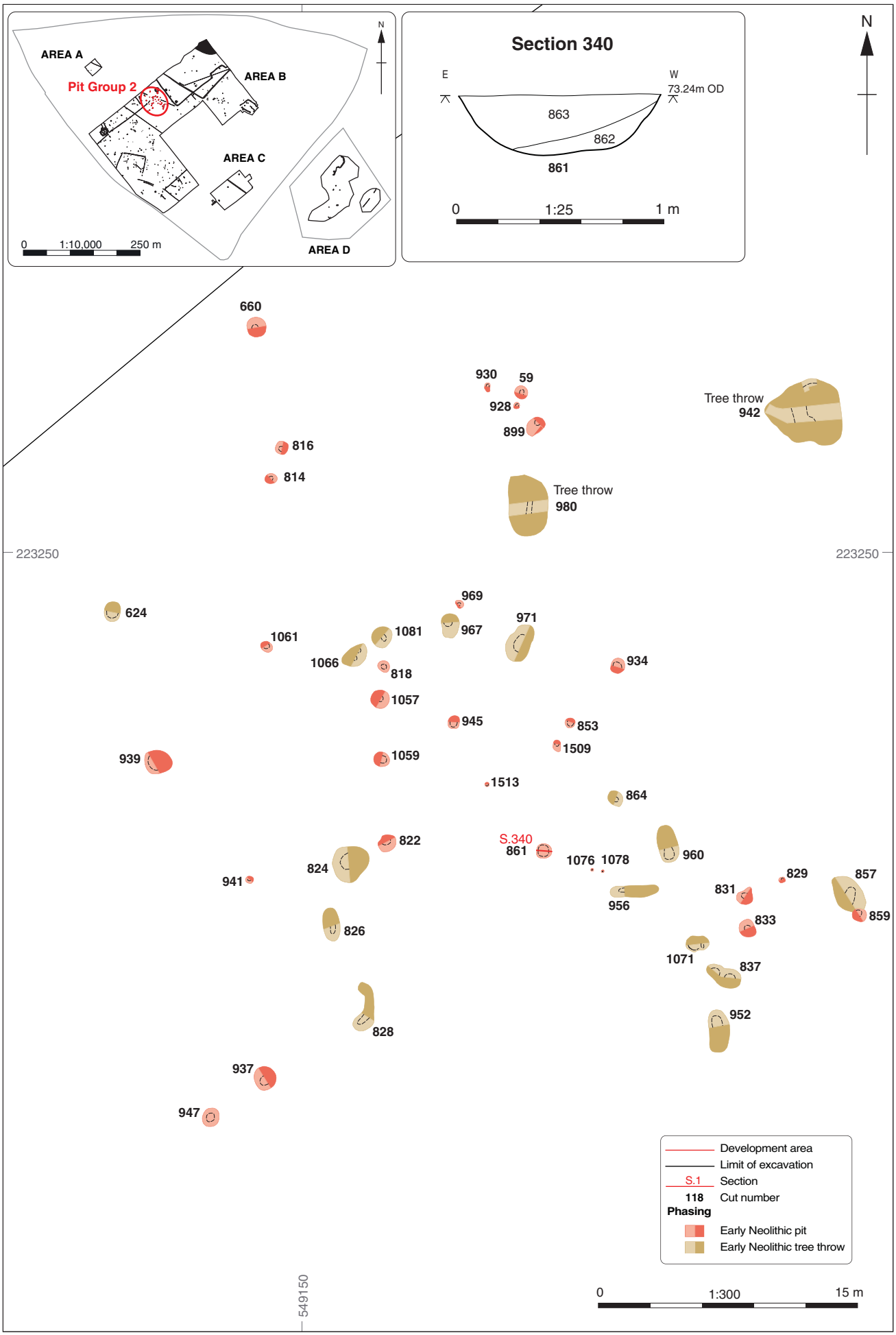
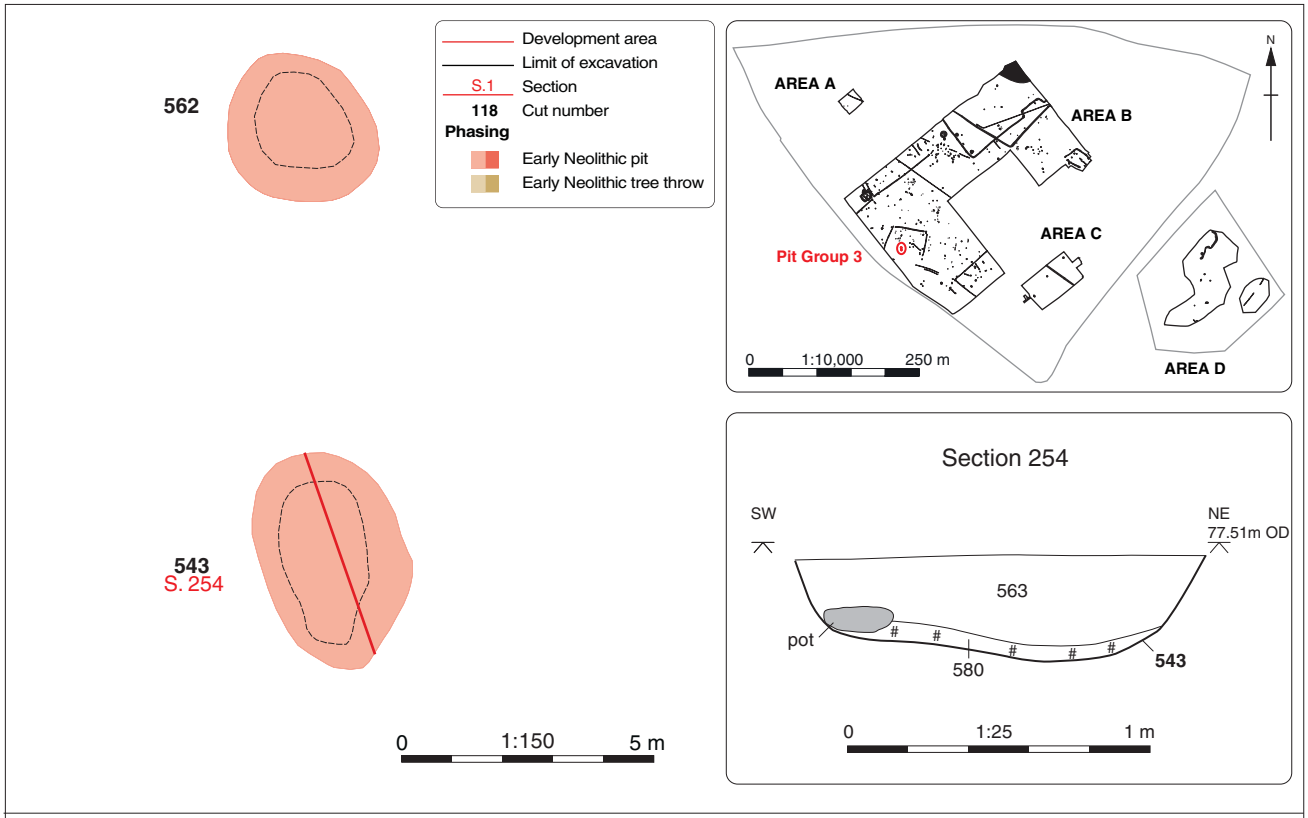


Figure 8: Period 1: Pit Group 2



*Pit **562**, Pit Group 3, looking north-east*

Figure 9: Period 1: Pit Group 3

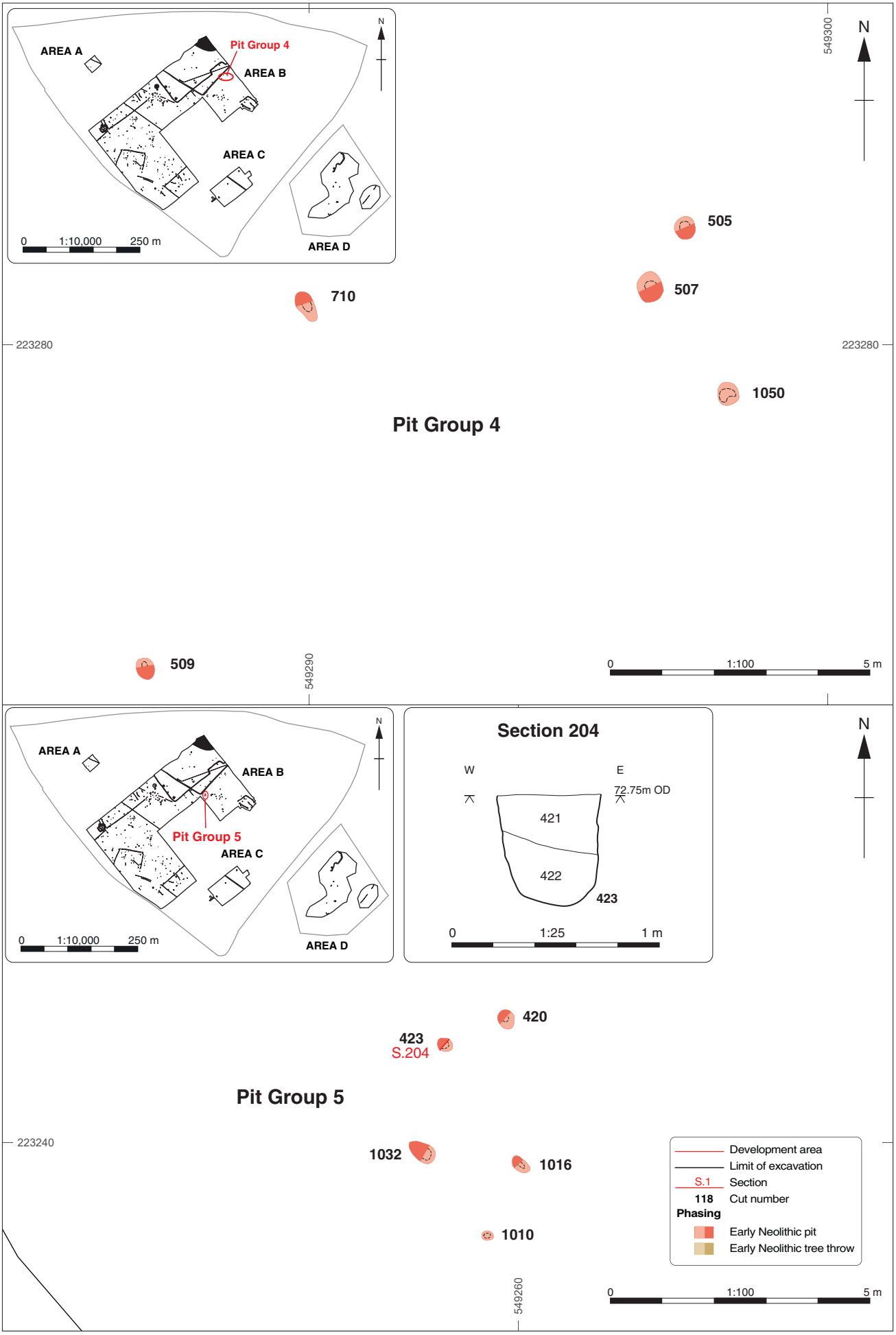


Figure 10: Period 1: Pit Groups 4 and 5

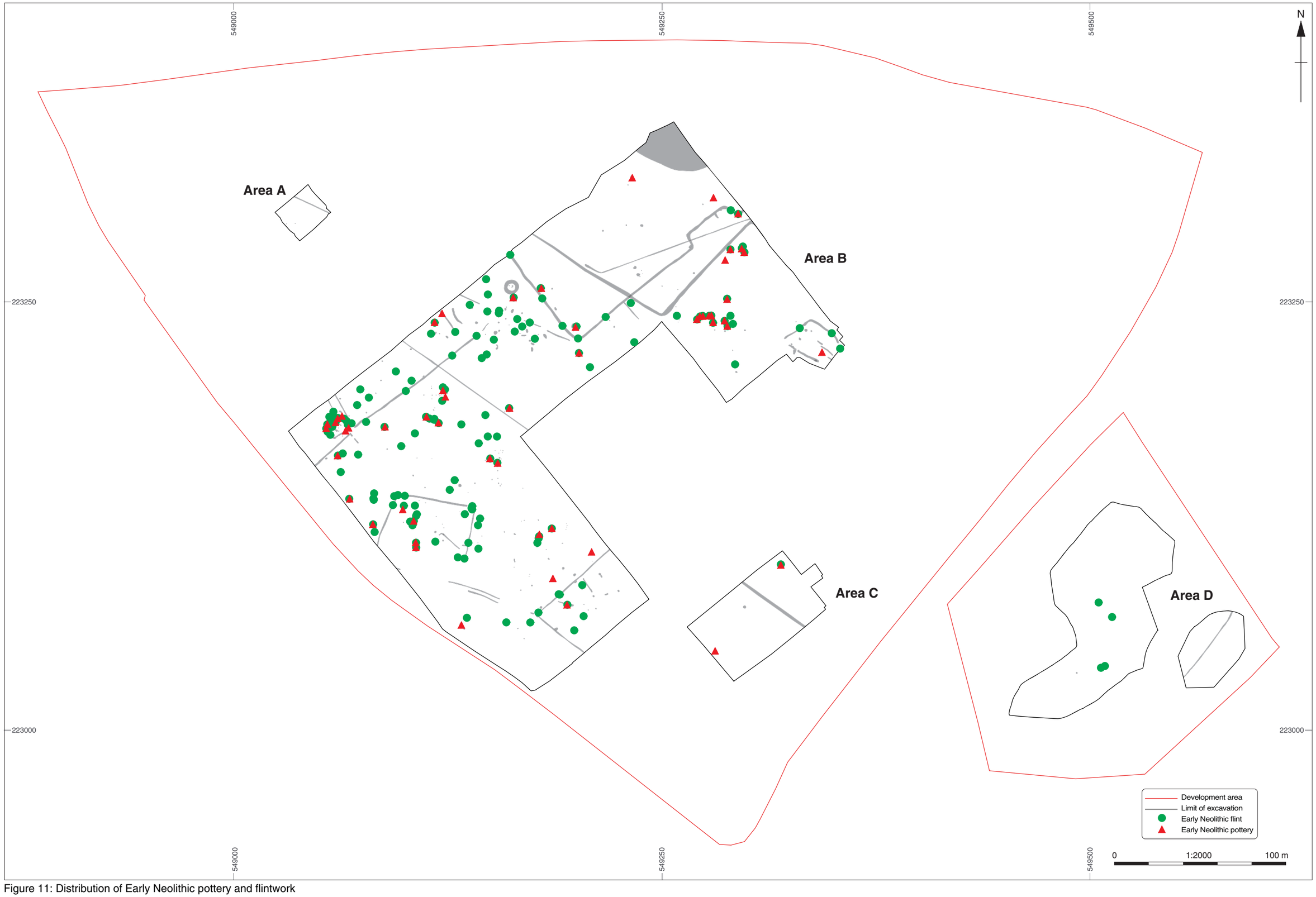


Figure 11: Distribution of Early Neolithic pottery and flintwork

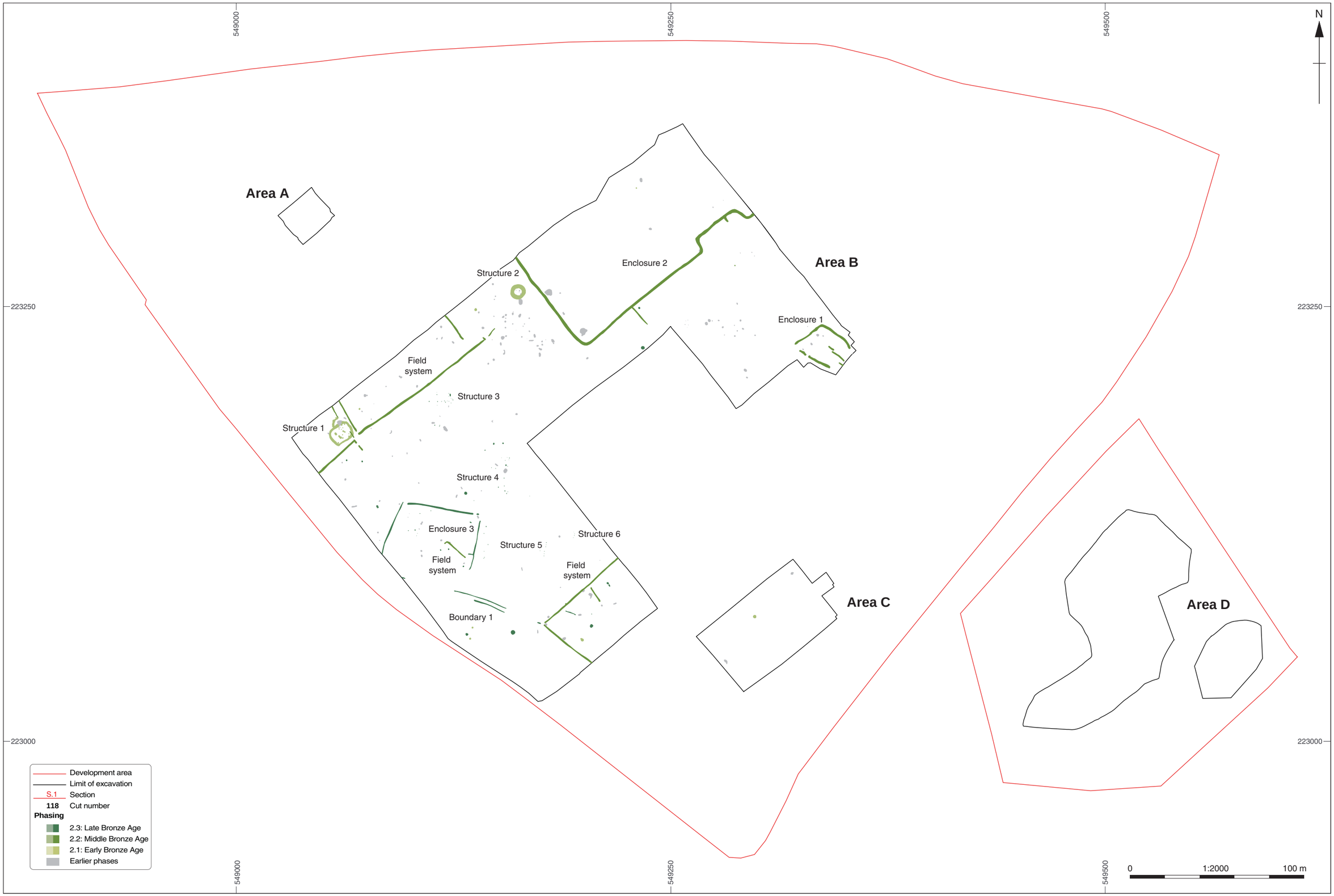


Figure 12: Period 2: Bronze Age

Figure 12a: Period 2: Bronze Age (western half of Area B)

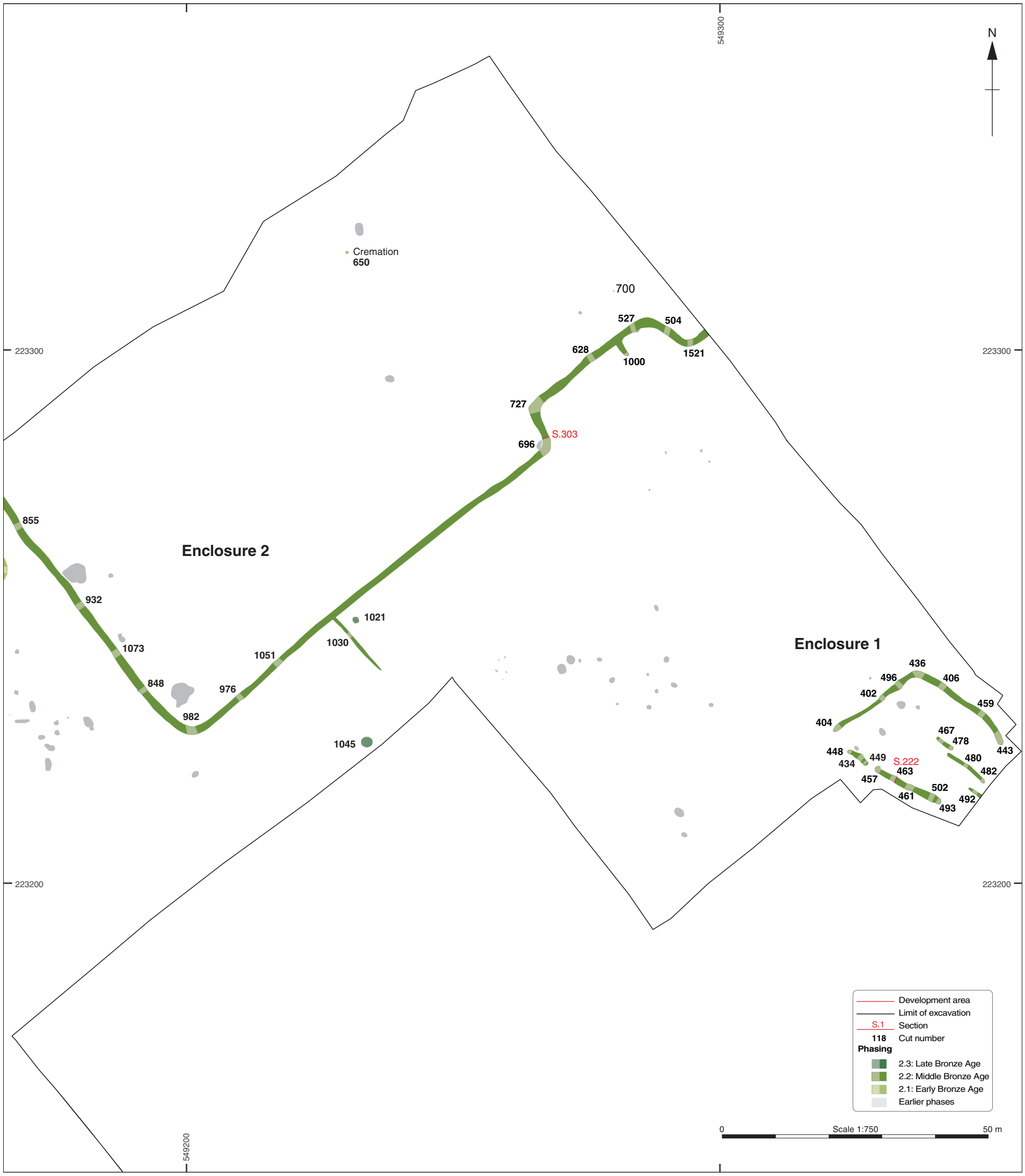


Figure 12b: Period 2: Bronze Age (eastern half of Area B)

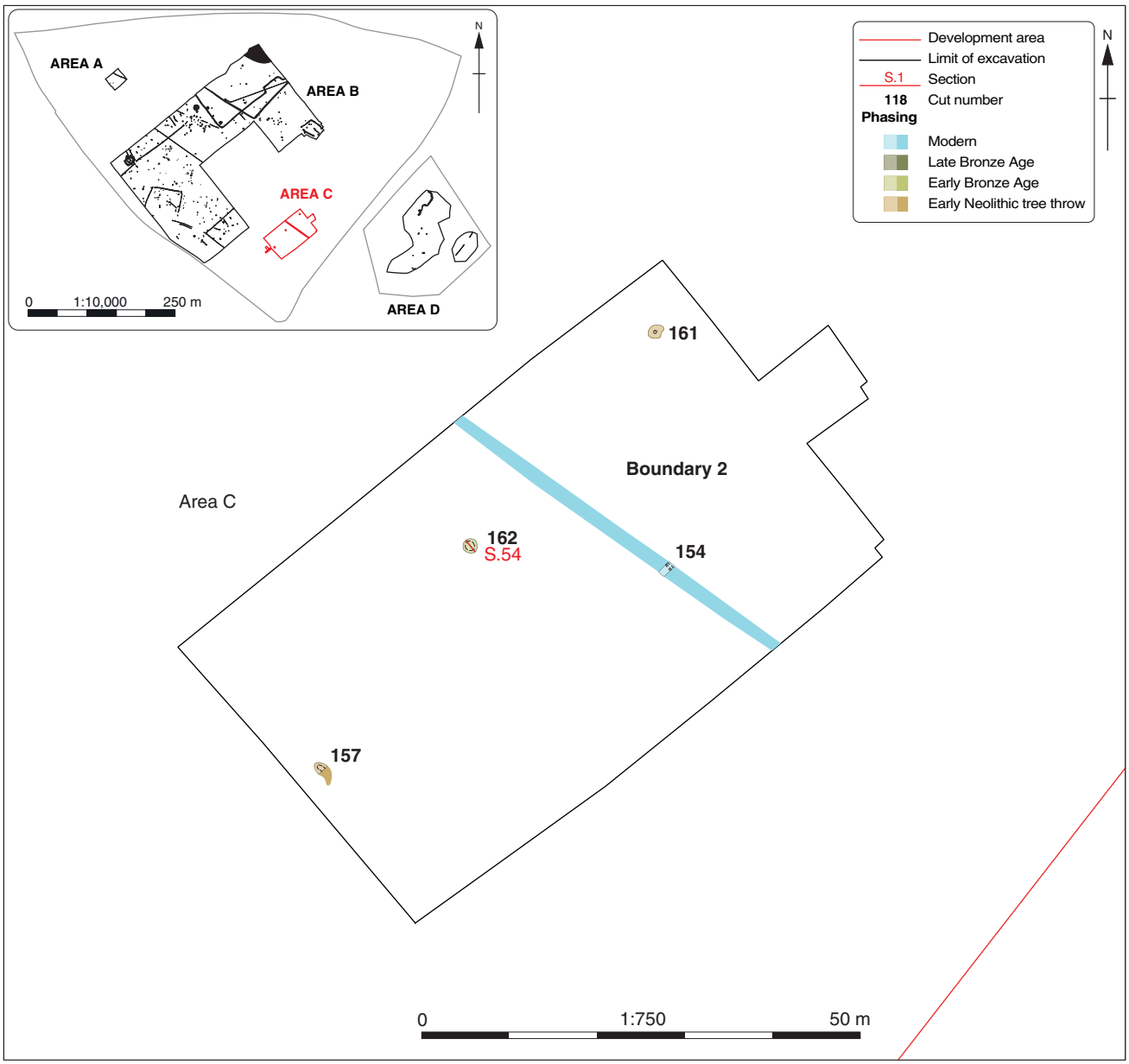


Figure 13: Area C, all periods

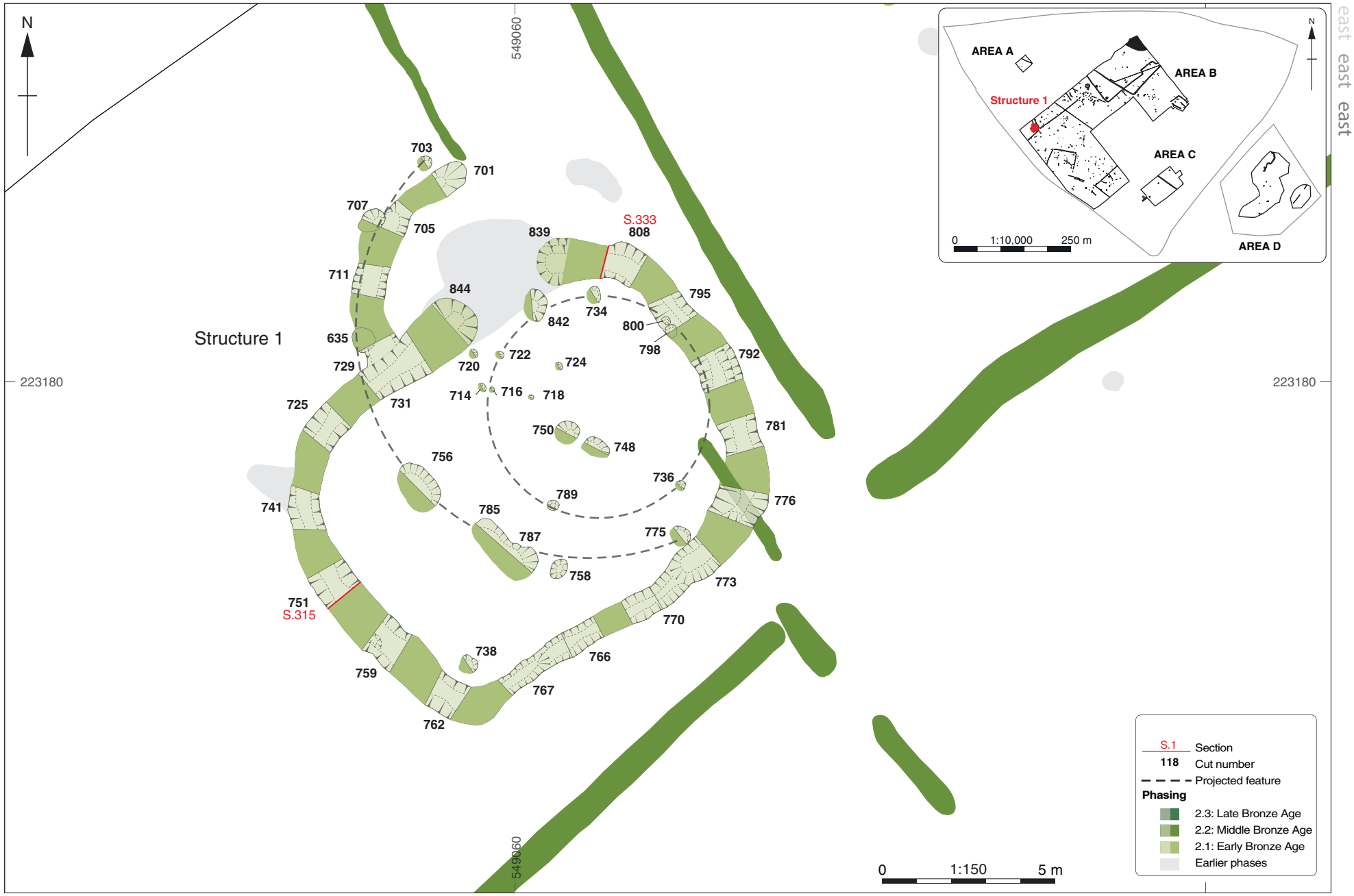


Figure 14: Period 2.1: Structure 1

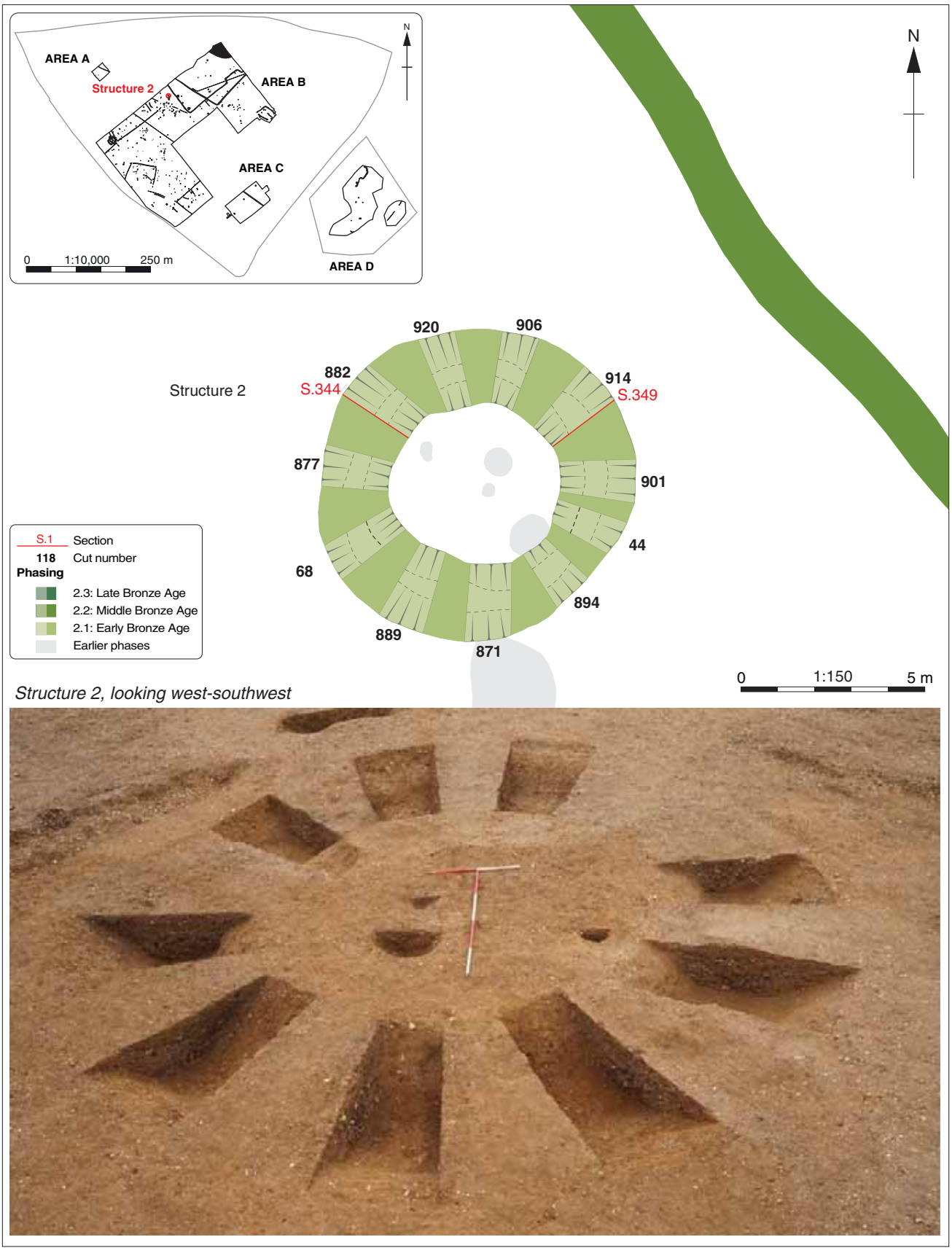


Figure 15: Period 2.1: Structure 2

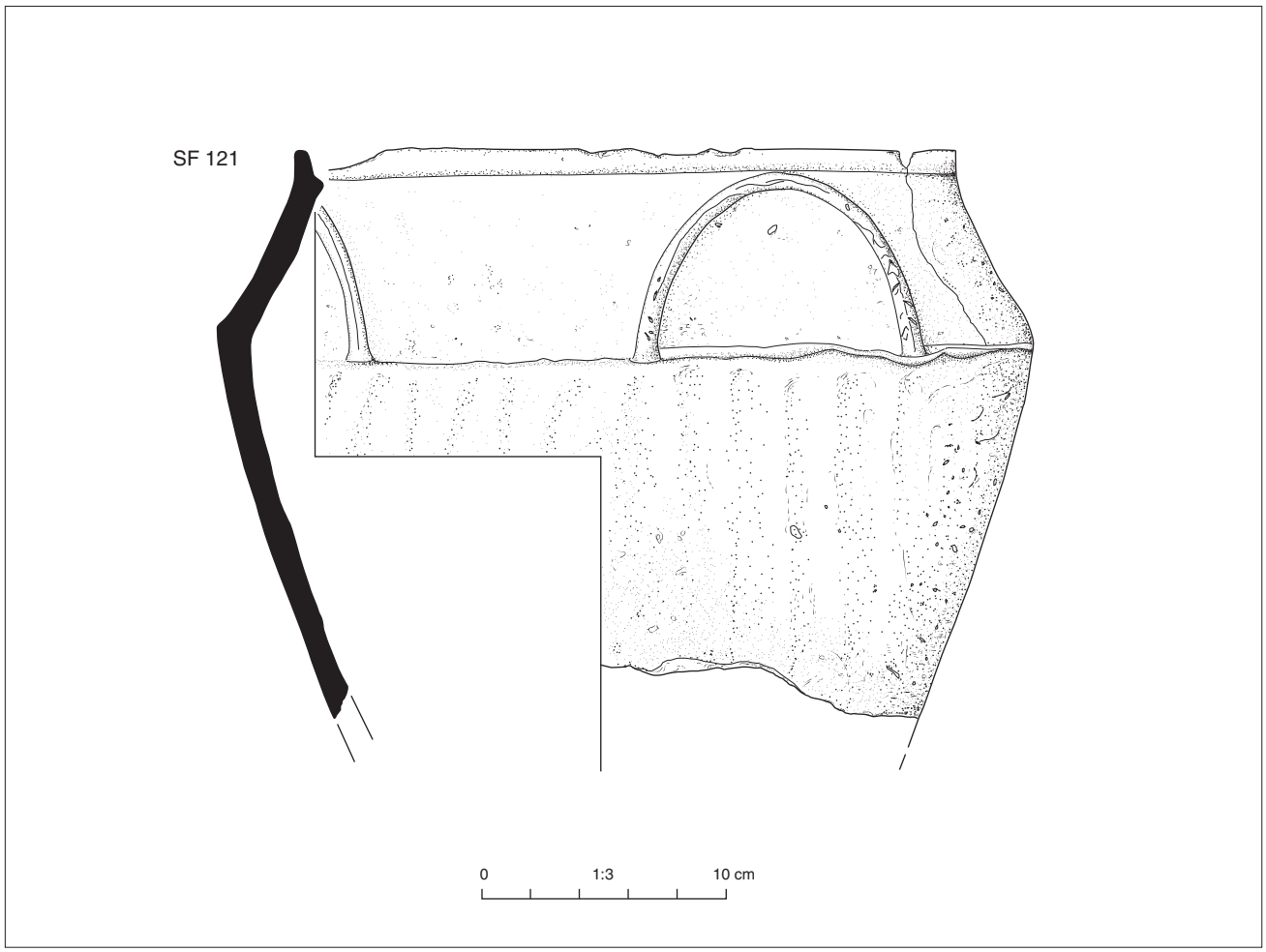


Figure 16: Period 2.1: Cremation urn SF121, pit **574**

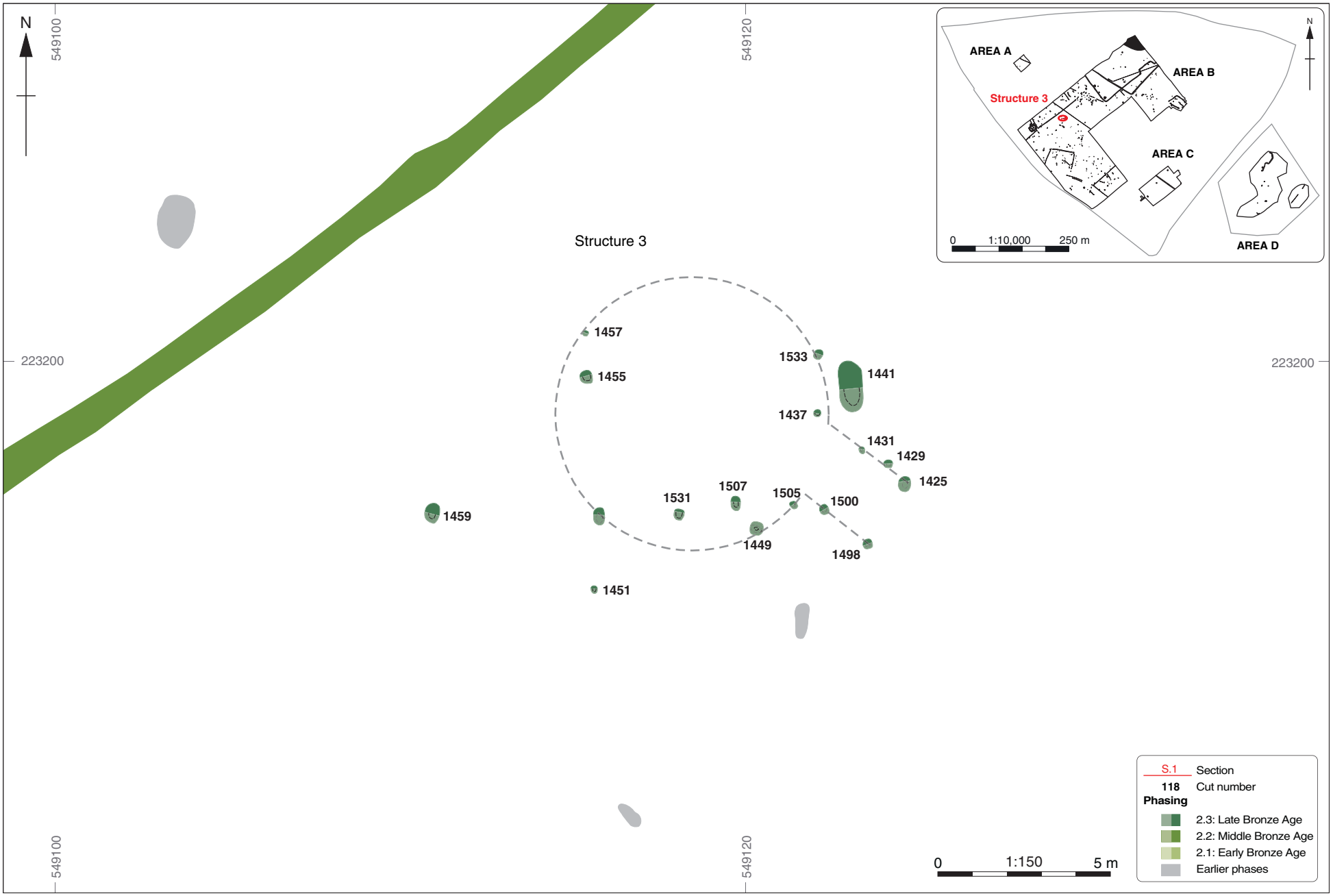


Figure 17: Period 2.3: Structure 3

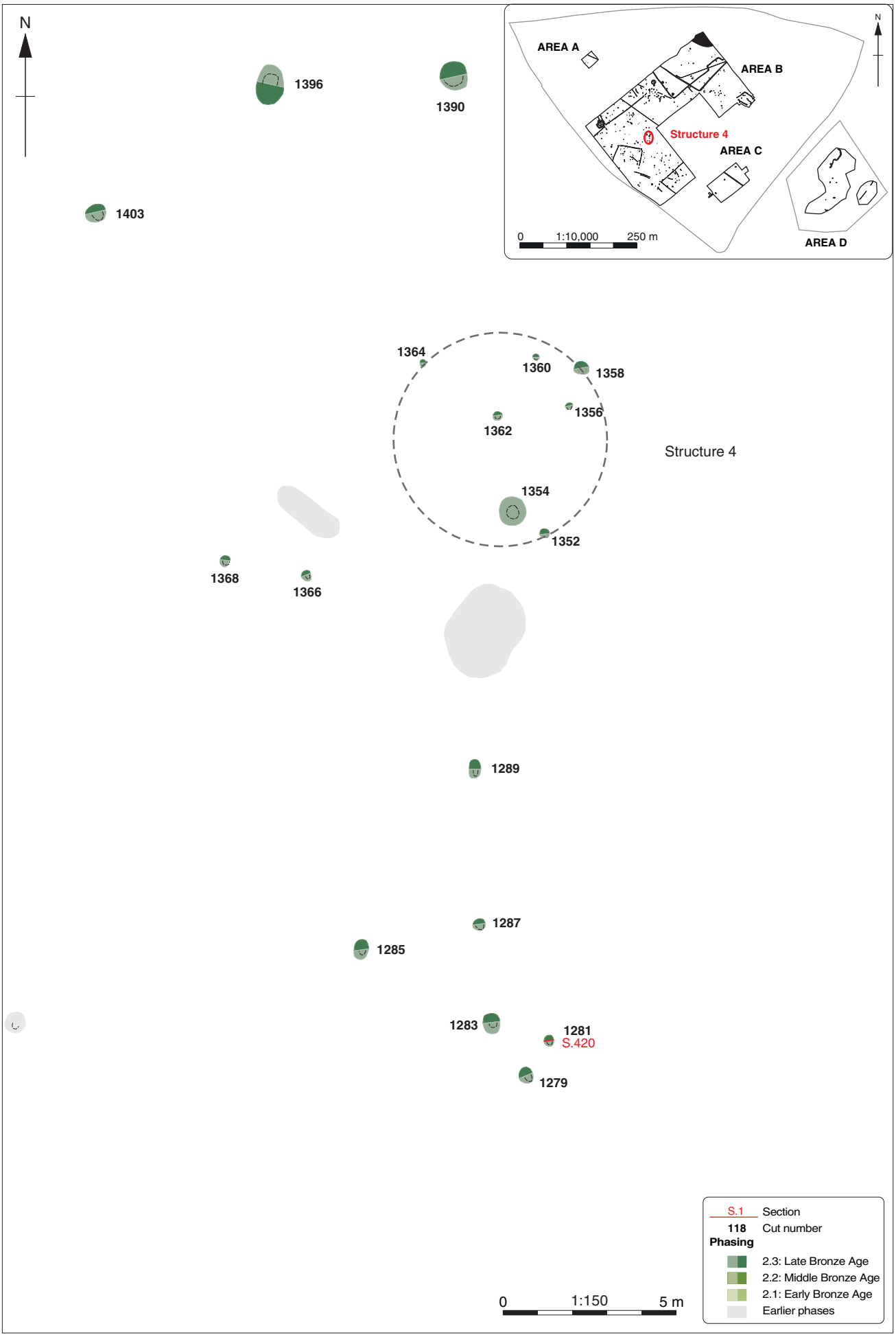


Figure 18: Period 2.3: Structure 4

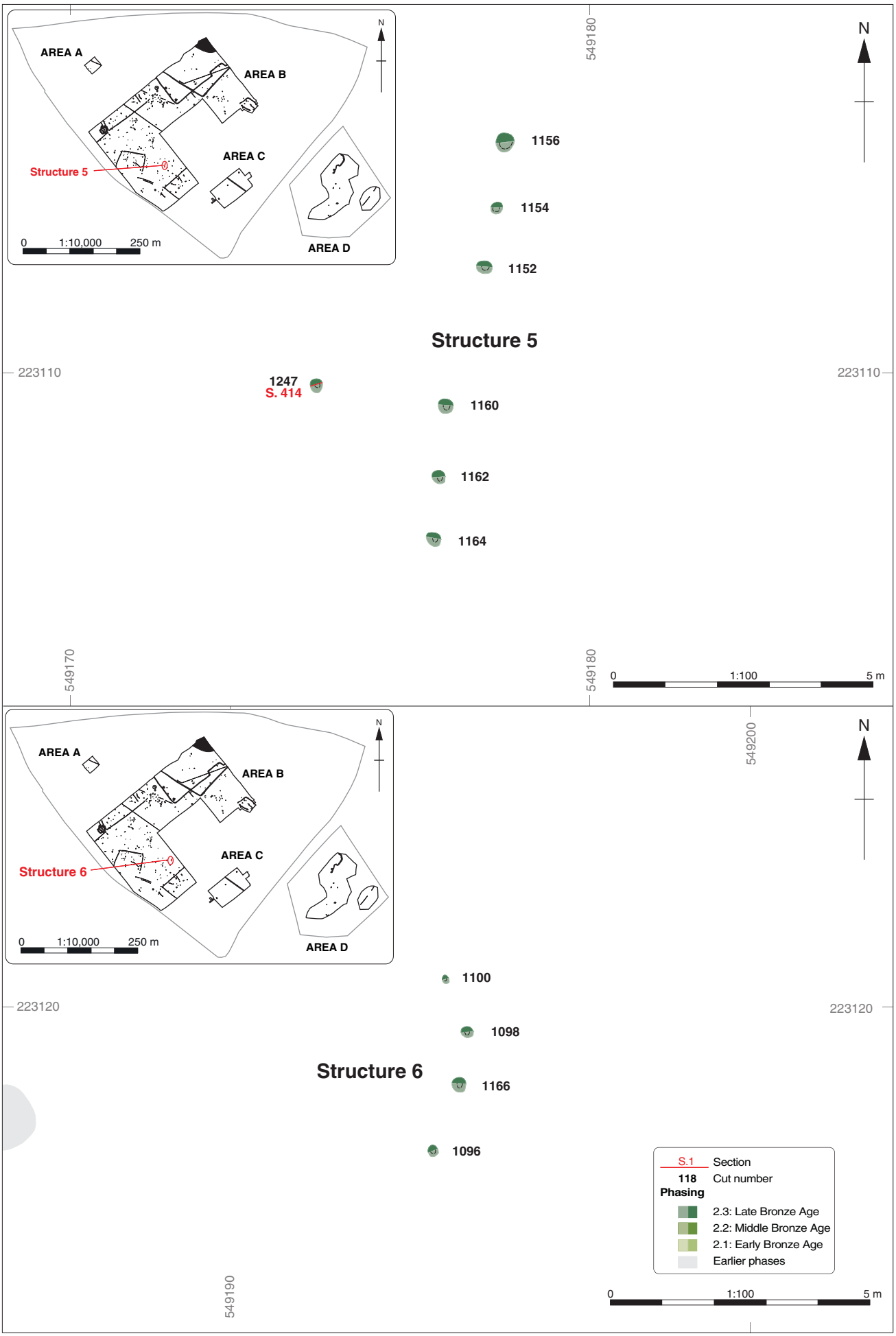


Figure 19: Period 2.3: Structures 5 and 6

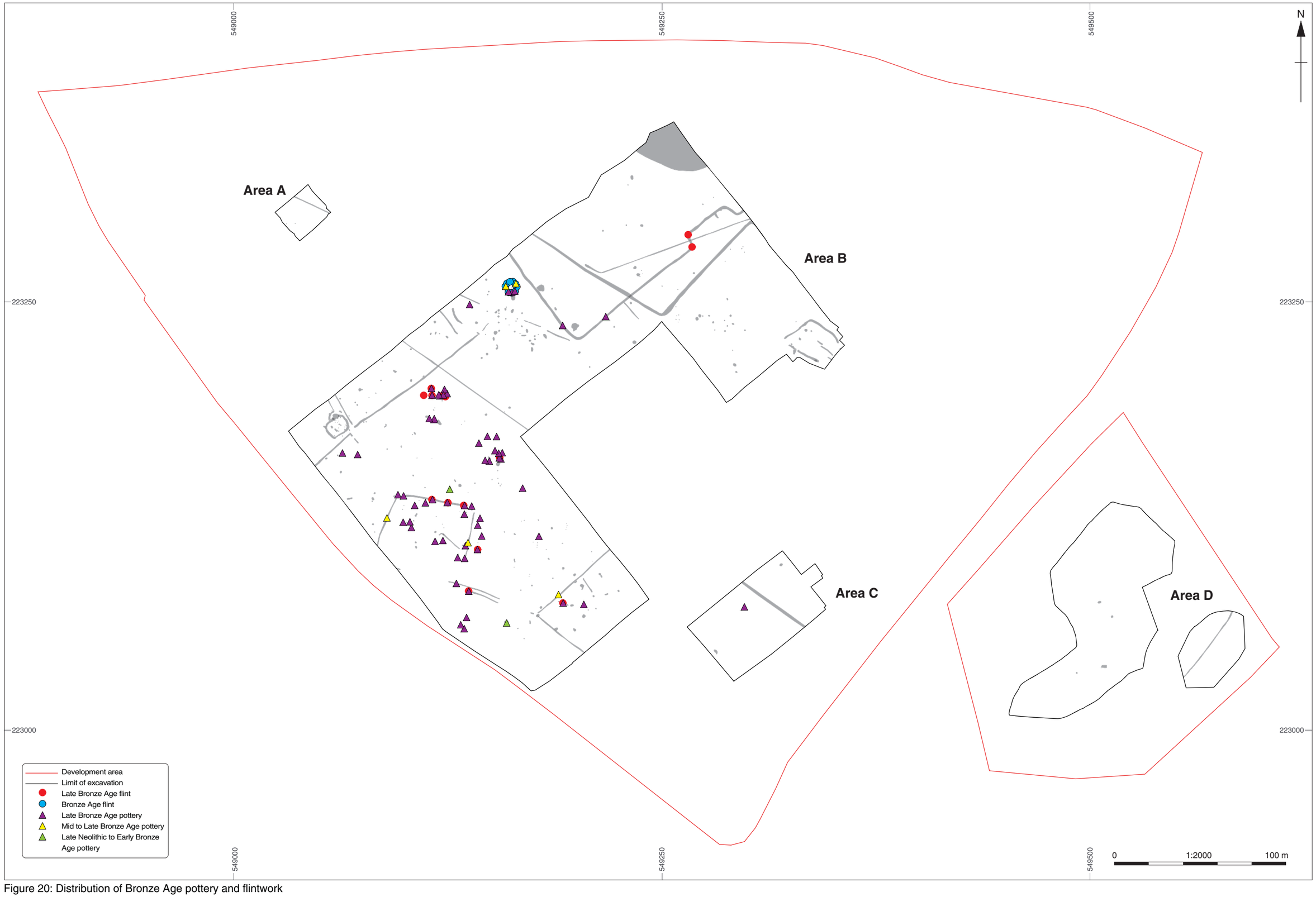
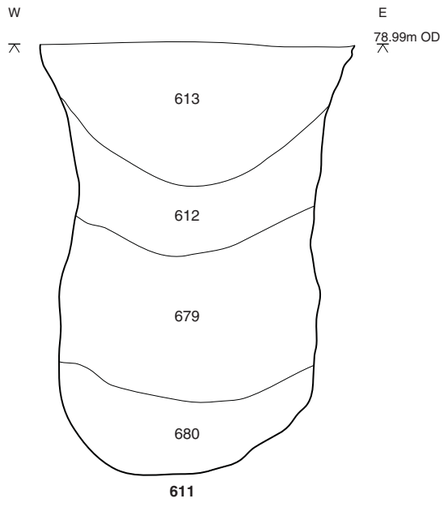


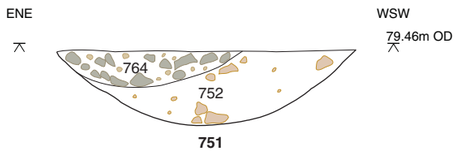
Figure 20: Distribution of Bronze Age pottery and flintwork

Early Bronze Age

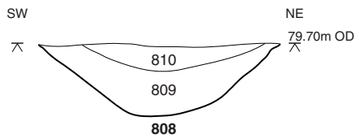
Section 267



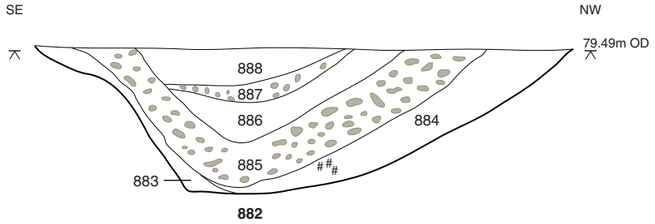
Section 315 - Structure 1



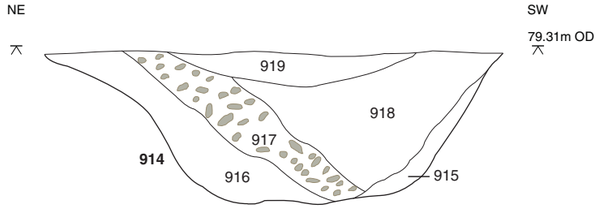
Section 333 - Structure 1



Section 344 - Structure 2

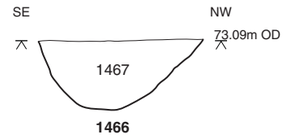


Section 349 - Structure 2

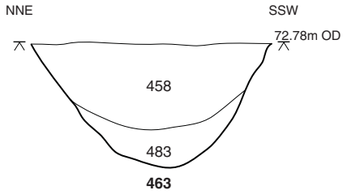


Middle Bronze Age

Section 454 - Boundary 1

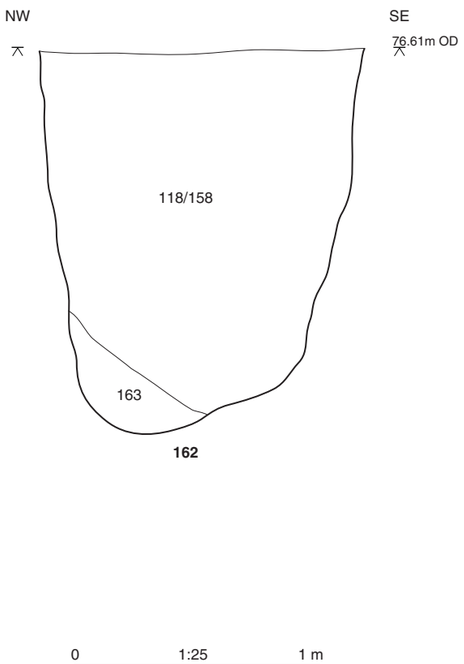


Section 222 - Enclosure 1

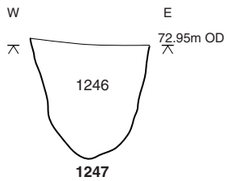


Late Bronze Age

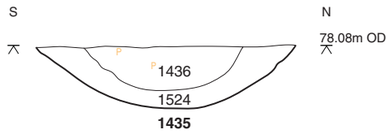
Section 54



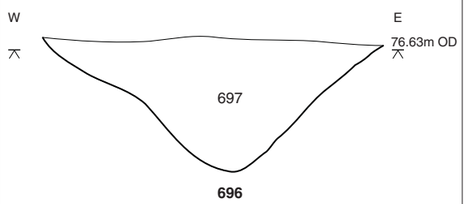
Section 414 - Structure 5



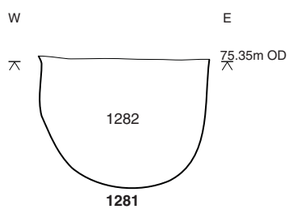
Section 449 - Enclosure 3



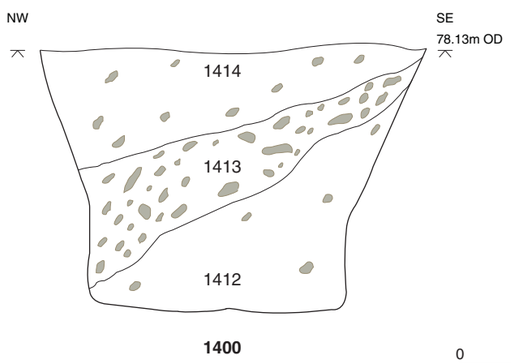
Section 303 - Enclosure 2



Section 420 - Structure 4



Section 442



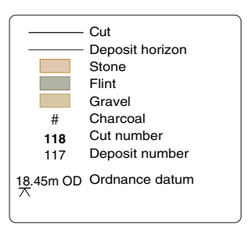


Figure 21: Selected Bronze Age sections

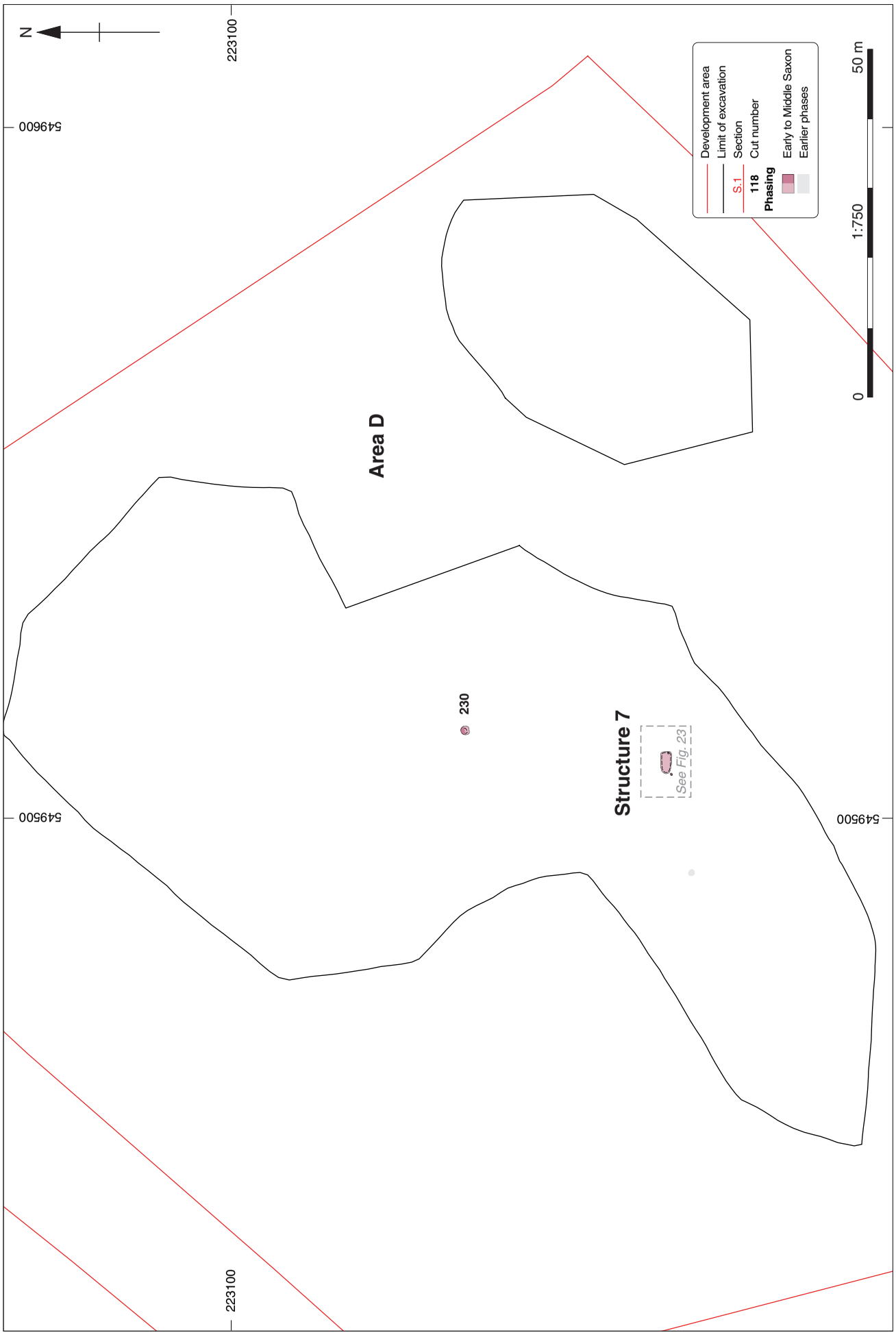
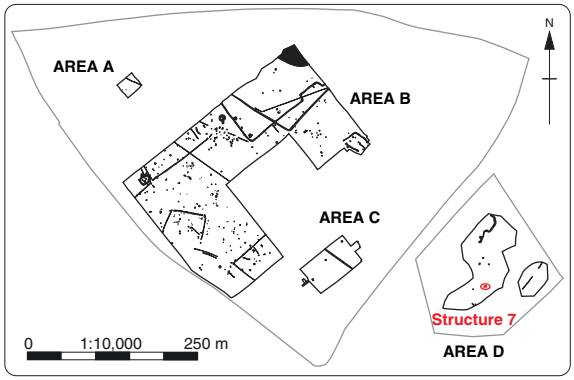
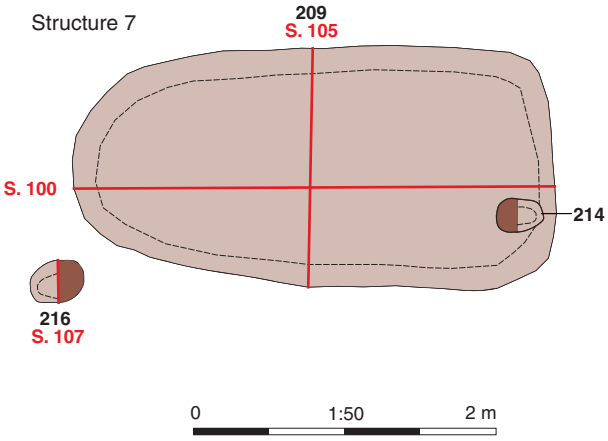


Figure 22: Period 3: Early to Middle Saxon

SFB **209** (Structure 7), looking east





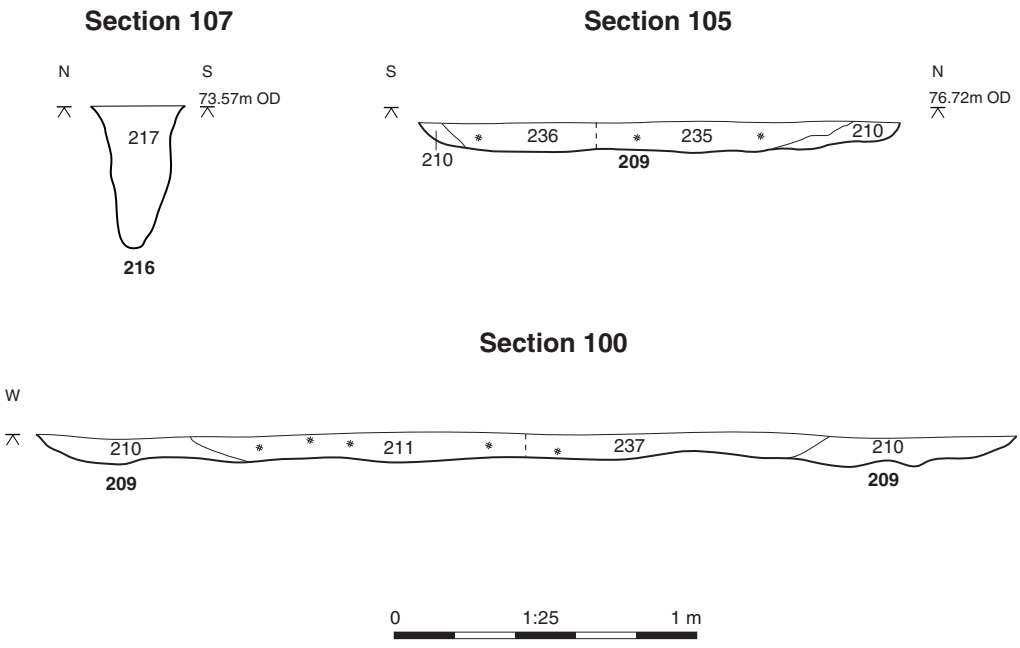


Figure 23: Period 3: Structure 7

549000 549250 549500

N

223250

Area A

Quarrying

Boundary 4

Area B

Boundary 3

Boundary 2

Boundary 2

Area C

Area D

Boundary 5

223000

Development area
Limit of excavation
S.1 Section
118 Cut number
Phasing
Modern
Undated
Earlier phases

549000 549250 549500

0 1:2000 100 m

Figure 24: Period 4: Modern and undated

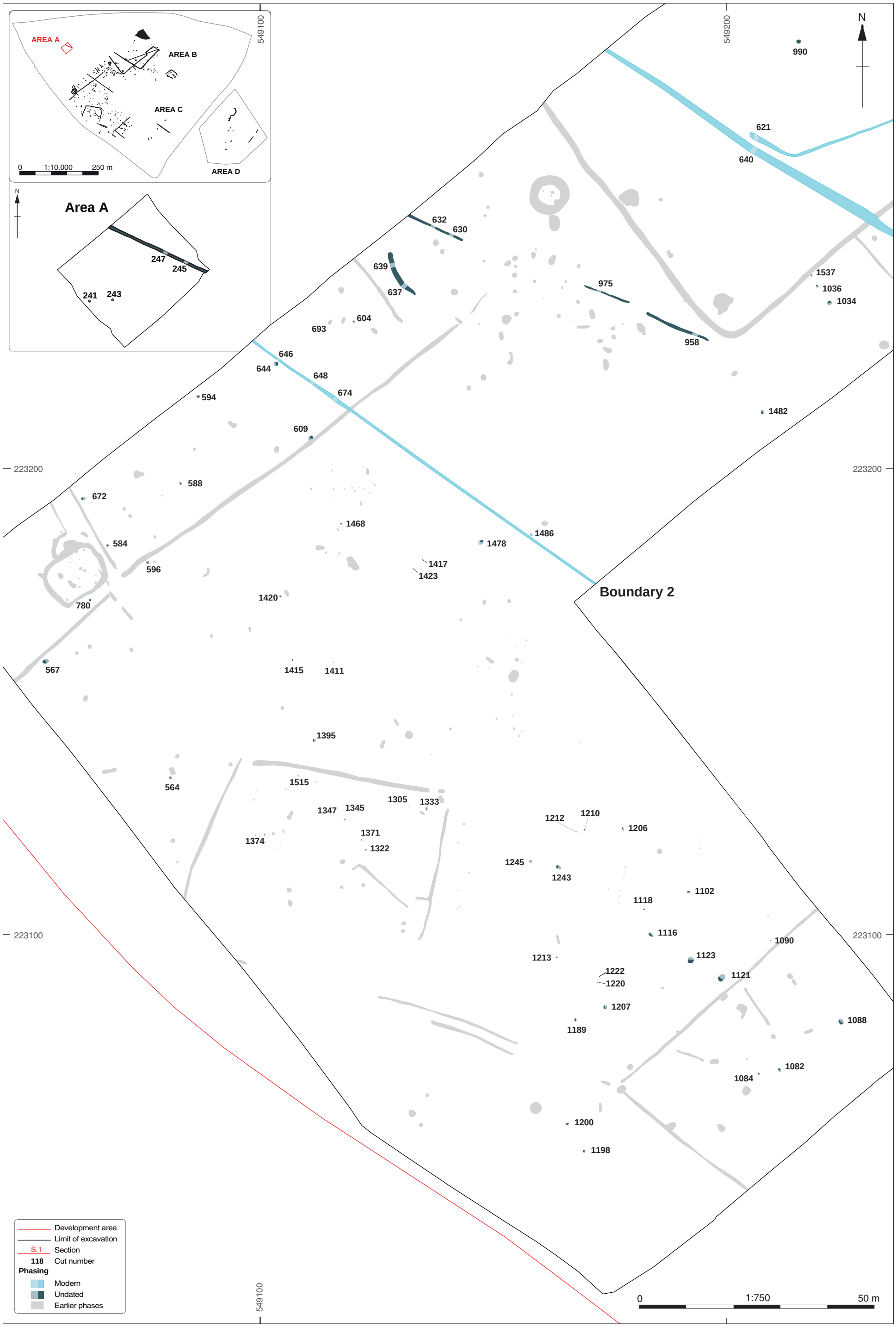


Figure 24a: Period 4: Modern and undated (western half of Area B)

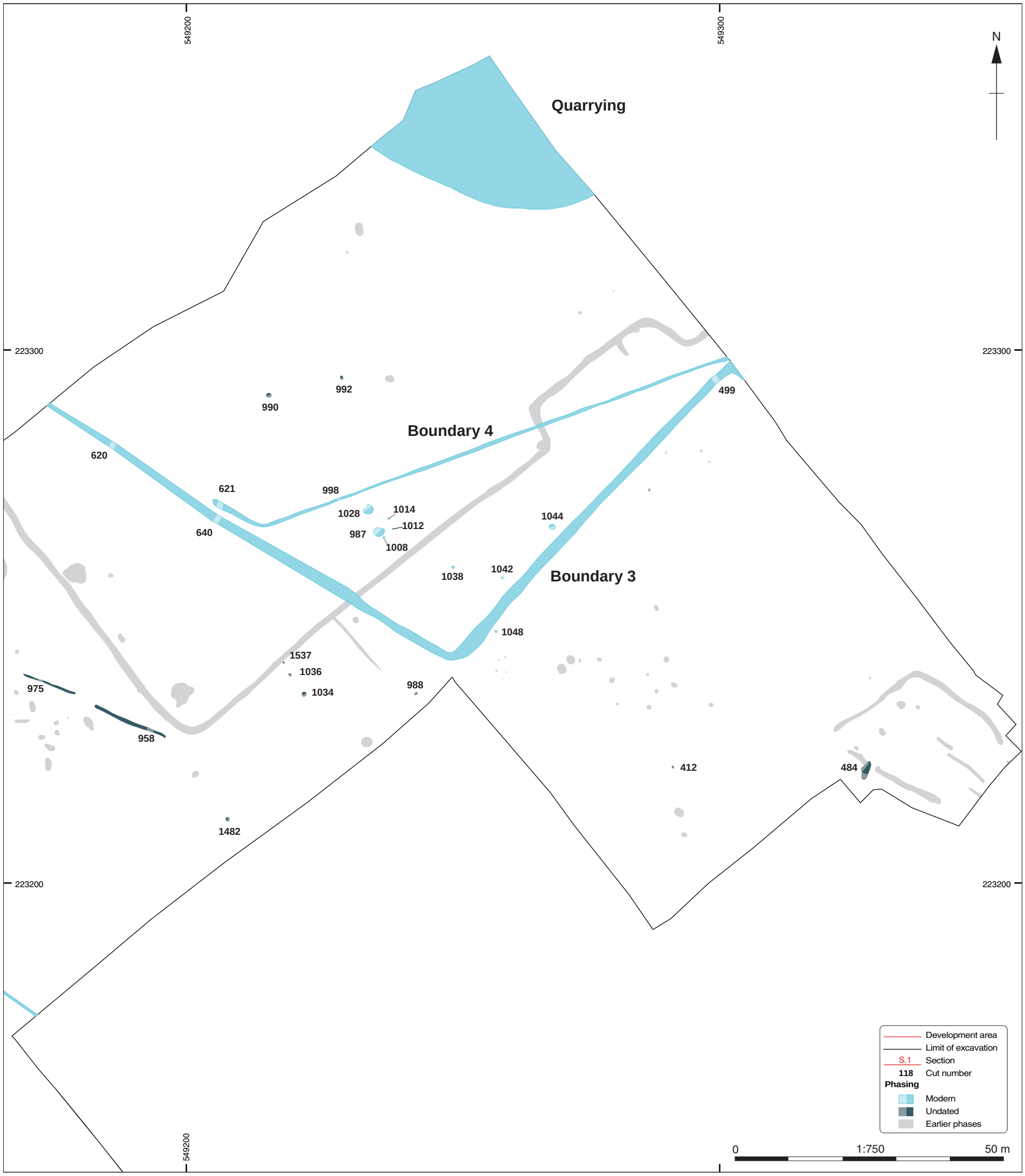


Figure 24b: Period 4: Modern and undated (eastern half of Area B)

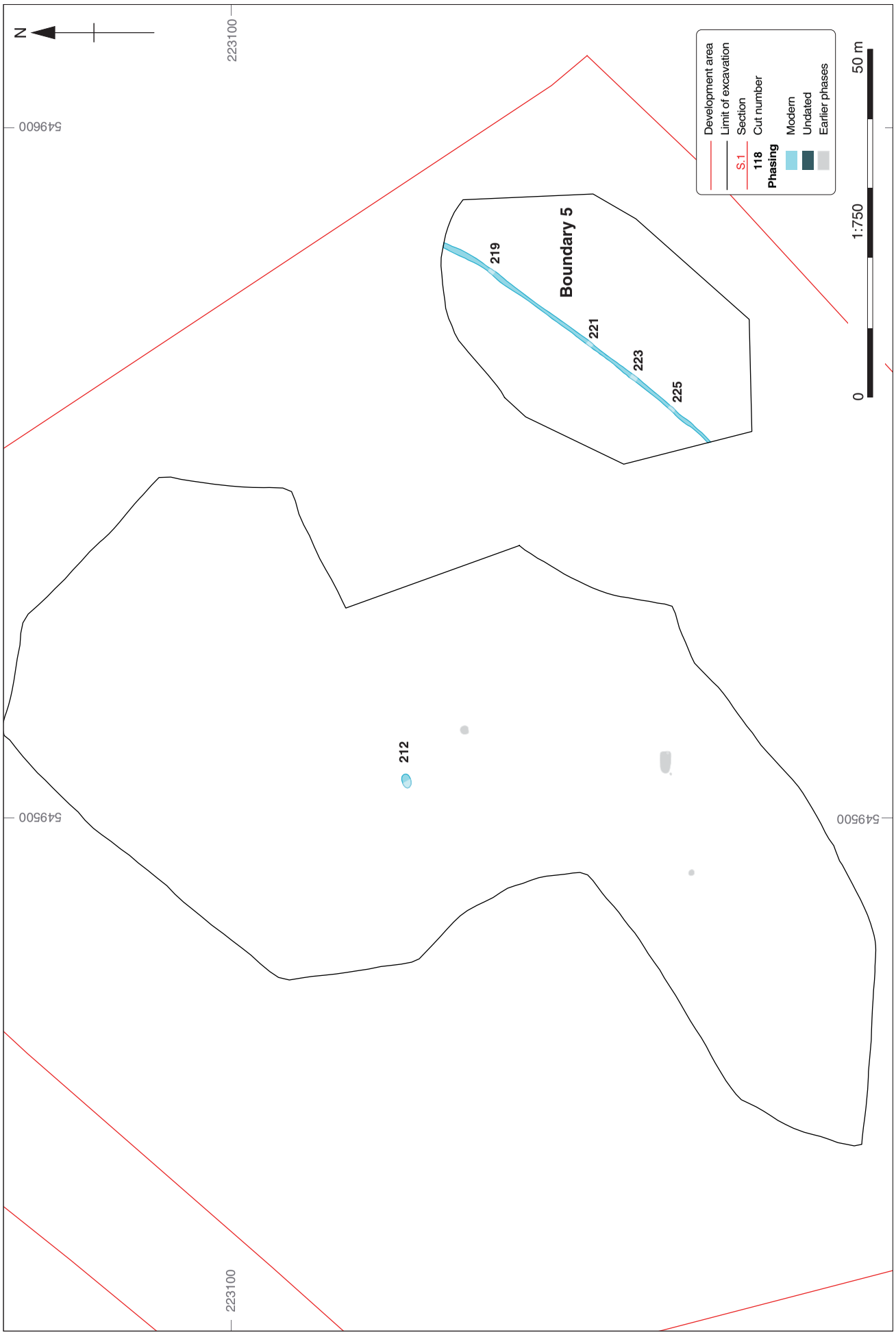


Figure 24c: Period 4: Modern and undated (Area D)

Figure 25: Projected extents of Middle Bronze Age field system

Figure 26: Second Edition Ordnance Survey map 1898

Plate 1: Period 1: tree throw **161**, looking north-west

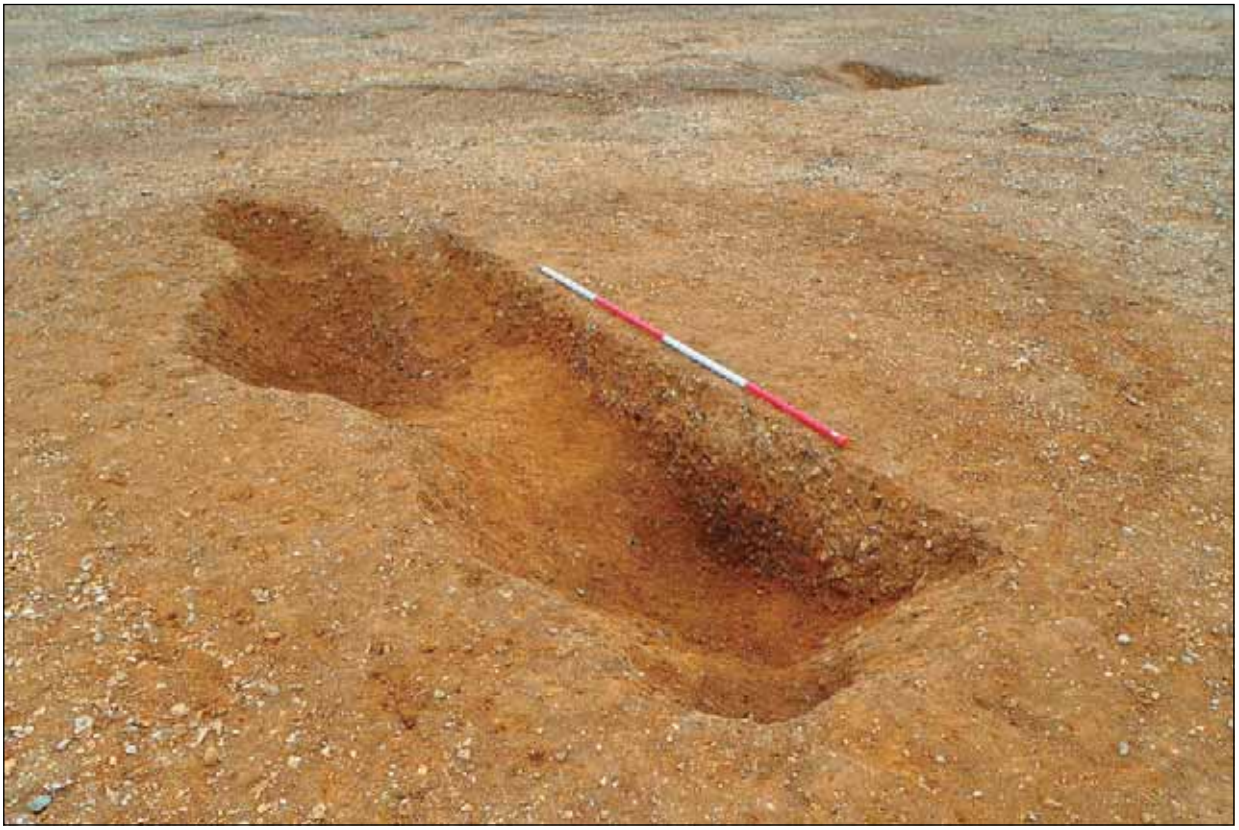


Plate 2: Period 1: tree throw **1135**, looking west

Plate 3: Period 1: pit **432**, Pit Group 1, looking west

Plate 4: Period 1: pit **818**, Pit Group 2, looking north-west

Plate 5: Period 1: pit **536**, looking south-east

Plate 6: Period 1: pit **546**, looking north-east

Plate 7: Period 2.1: Structure 1, looking north

Plate 8: Period 2.1: ditch **781**, Structure 1, looking north-northwest

Plate 9: Period 2.1: postholes **714**, **716**, **718**, **720**, **722**, **724**, Structure 1, looking west

Plate 10: Period 2.1: ditch **882**, Structure 2, looking south-west

Plate 11: Period 2.1: cremation **574**, pre-excavation

Plate 12: Period 2.1: cremation **574**, post-excavation

Plate 13: Period 2.1: vessel from cremation **574**

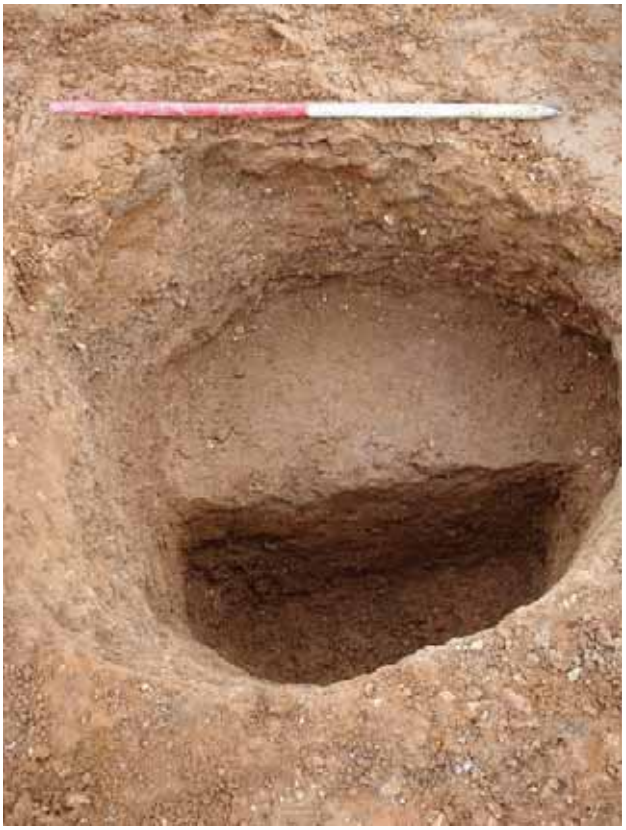


Plate 14: Period 2.1: pit **162**, looking north-east

Plate 15: Period 2.2: ditch **493**, **502**, Enclosure 1, looking north-west

Plate 16: Period 2.2: ditch **1521**, Enclosure 2, looking west

Plate 17: Period 2.3: ditch **1435**, Enclosure 3, looking west-northwest

Plate 18: Period 2.3: *in situ* vessel (SF124), pit **1337**

Plate 19: Period 2.3: postholes **1425**, **1429**, **1431**, Structure 3, looking north

Plate 20: Period 2.3: oven **1354**, Structure 4, looking north

Plate 21: Period 2.3: storage pit **1248**, looking west

Plate 22: Period 2.3: *in situ* pottery, pit **1481**

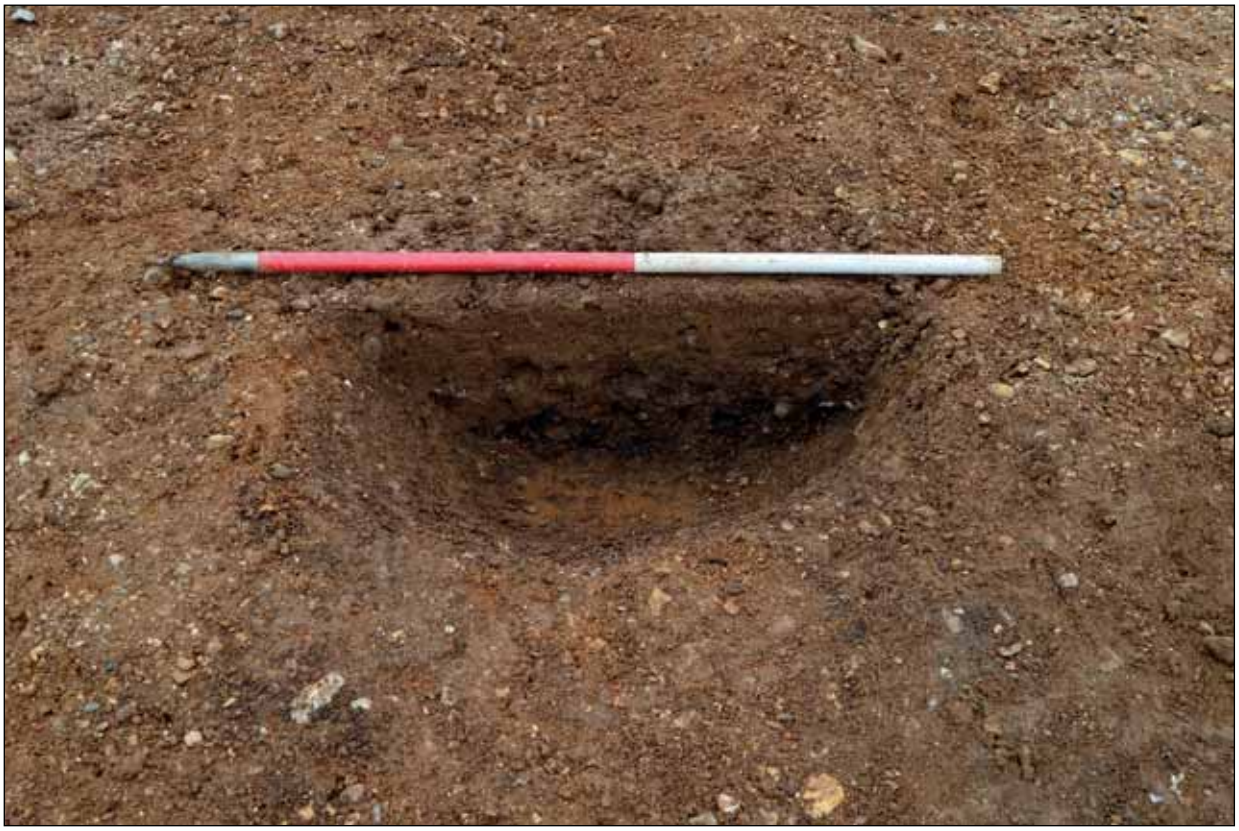


Plate 23: Period 2.3: pit **529**, looking south-east

Plate 24: Period 3: pit **230**, looking north

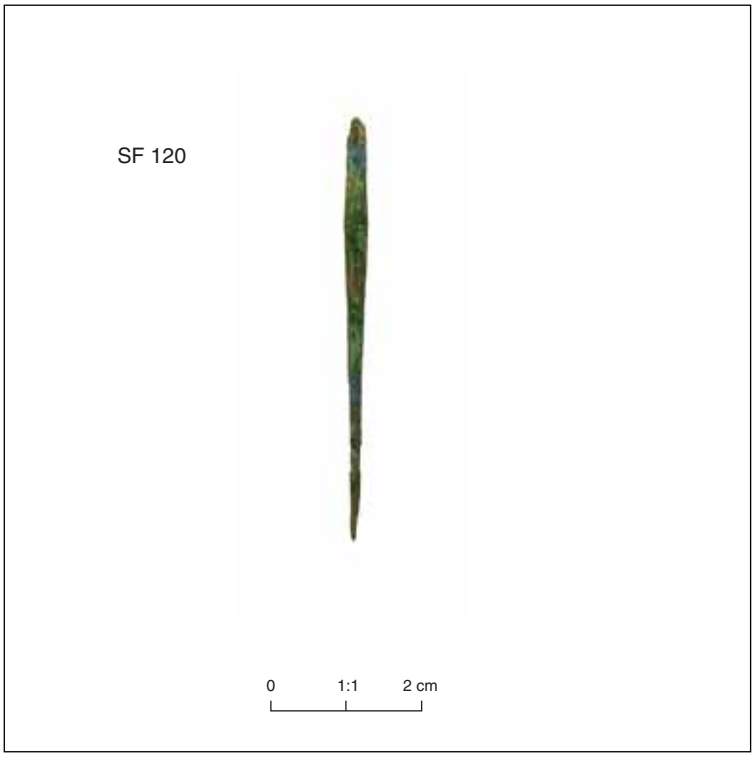


Plate 25: Early Bronze Age awl from Period 2.1 cremation pit **581**

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