

T H A M E S      V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Bronze Age features and a Middle Anglo-Saxon Sunken  
Featured Building at Eton College Sports Pavilion,  
Slough Road, Eton, Berkshire**

**An archaeological excavation**

**By Andy Taylor**

**SRE17/51  
(SU 9699 7874)**

**Bronze Age features and a middle Anglo-Saxon Sunken  
Featured Building at Eton College Sports Pavilion,  
Slough Road, Eton, Berkshire**

**An Archaeological Excavation Report  
for Eton College**

by Andy Taylor

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code SRE 17/51

## Summary

**Site name:** Eton College Sports Pavilion, Slough Road, Eton, Berkshire

**Grid reference:** SU 9699 7874

**Site activity:** Excavation

**Project manager:** Steve Ford

**Site supervisor:** Andy Taylor

**Site code:** SRE 17/51

**Area of site:** c. 1100sqm

**Summary of results:** The excavation revealed a modest amount of archaeological features dated to the Bronze Age, and Saxon periods. The prehistoric features appear to be isolated but may represent outlying deposits of an unknown occupation area. A single Sunken Featured Building (SFB) returned a radiocarbon date of cal AD 564–644. The Saxon feature is noteworthy for the finding of a fragment of a Frankish belt buckle, typical of south-west France and an artefact very rarely encountered in England.

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# **Bronze Age features and a middle Anglo-Saxon Sunken Featured Building at Eton College Sports Pavilion, Slough Road, Eton, Berkshire**

by Andy Taylor

with contributions by Barry Ager, Paul Blinkhorn, Steve Ford, Matilda Holmes, Lizzi Lewins, Rosalind

McKenna, Joanna Pine and David Williams

**Report 17/51b**

## **Introduction**

An archaeological excavation was carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services on land at Eton College Sports Pavilion, Slough Road, Eton, Berkshire (SU 9699 7874) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Duncan Sparks, of Lewandowski Architects, First Floor, Rafts Court, Brocas Street, Eton, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 6RF on behalf of Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire, SL4 6DU.

Planning consent (P/02823/003) has been gained from Slough Borough Council to construct new hockey pitches and a new pavilion on the site. The consent is subject to a condition relating to archaeology, as guided by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the Borough Council's policies, requiring a programme of archaeological work in advance of the development. The work was carried out according to a written scheme of investigation approved by Mr Roland Smith of Berkshire Archaeology, the archaeological advisers to the Borough Council and was monitored by him on behalf of the council. The stripping of the site, using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket, took place between 29th June and 5th July 2017. The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, RG1 5NR and will be deposited at a local museum prepared to accept archive material.

## Topography and geology

The site comprises an irregular shaped plot in the north-western corner of the development area. It formerly consisted of scrubland and is located on the northern margins of Eton. It is bounded by the Slough Road (B2022) to the east, the A322 to the north, residential housing to the south along the land 'Willowbrook' and Eton College Tennis Courts and Golf Course to the west (Fig. 2). The underlying geology is mapped as Flood Plain Gravel (BGS 1981), although a sandy silt was actually observed. The site slopes gently down to the west and lies at a height of c.21m above Ordnance Datum.

### Archaeological background

The archaeological potential for the site has been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (OA 2017). In summary this potential stems from its location within the archaeologically rich Thames Valley with a wealth of prehistoric and later archaeological finds recorded in the Berkshire Archaeology Historic Environment Record for the general area, located through archaeological fieldwork, aerial photographs, mineral extraction and dredging of the River Thames (Ford 1987; Ford *et al.* 2003; Foreman *et al.* 2002; Gates 1975; Platt 2017; Taylor 2012).

Evaluation of the site revealed a moderate volume of archaeological deposits (Taylor 2017). These comprised features of Bronze Age and/or Iron Age date on the north-western portion of the site with undated gullies elsewhere. As a result, full excavation of the area of potential was required.

### **Aims and Objectives**

The General Objectives of the project were to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the area threatened by the proposed development;
- produce relative and absolute dating for deposits and features recorded on the site;
- establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic etc.; and to
- produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

Specific Objectives for the excavation were to attempt to address the following questions:

- What is the date, nature and extent of the Bronze Age/Iron Age deposits on the site?
- Are there any additional archaeological deposits of the same or other dates present on the site?
- If these deposits are settlement related, are they part of an enclosed or unenclosed settlement?
- Are occupation deposits isolated or are they part of a wider settlement complex?

The area to be excavated was c.1100 sq m as shown on Figure 3, centred on the area of potential revealed by evaluation trenches 1 and 10. Topsoil and other overburden were removed under continuous archaeological supervision by a machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All archaeological features were to be planned and sectioned as a minimum objective, and excavated to agreed sampling fractions depending on the nature of the feature.

### **The Excavation**

The excavation revealed a modest amount of archaeological deposits (Figs 4 and 5). These consisted of two further pits, a gully terminus and a Saxon SFB. All the excavated features (including those from the evaluation) are summarized as Appendix 1.

What was initially perceived to be a ditch in the evaluation (1) was in fact a large rectangular shaped pit. The remainder of this feature was excavated, although no further finds were recovered.

Pit 6 measured 0.95m in diameter, 0.20m deep and had been partially truncated by a water pipe. It produced four struck flints.

A gully terminus (7) was located on the western edge of the site into which a slot was dug showing it to measure 0.77m wide, 0.20m deep (Pl. 1) and it produced a sherd of Bronze Age pottery and a flint blade.

A possible small pit (5) measured 0.66m wide and 0.17m deep but did not contain any finds.

### *SFB*

This was noted in the south-eastern corner of the area and consisted of a sub-rectangular hollow, which was initially excavated as opposing quadrants given cut numbers 8-11. It measured 3.80m x 3.34m and up to 0.30m deep and had two fills on the eastern side of the feature (8 and 11). Its upper fill (60 and 64) was a light brown grey silty clay that produced pottery, animal bone, part of a bone comb, slag, fired clay, burnt flint and a tinned copper-alloy buckle plate. On the base of the centre of the hollow was a very thin deposit of light reddish-brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions (61) which contained two sherds of pottery. The western side of the feature (9 and 10) had a single fill (62 and 63) that produced pottery, animal bone, a piece of quern and burnt flint. Unusually no postholes were evident within the hollow of the structure (Pl. 2).

A sample of carbonized food residue from the interior surface of a sherd of Saxon pottery from deposit 61 returned a date of cal AD 564-644 (UBA 35180).

## **Finds**

### *Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 20 sherds with a total weight of 249g. To this can be added 16 sherds (137g) from the evaluation, all of which was prehistoric (Blinkhorn 2017). The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Appendix 2. A tiny scrap of fired clay weighing <1g and in a sandy fabric in pit 6 (context 58) was too small to be confidently dated. The excavation assemblage was mostly of early/middle Anglo-Saxon date, although a single prehistoric sherd was also present.

The following fabric types were noted:

#### Prehistoric

**BA1: Coarse Flint.** Sparse to moderate angular flint up to 4mm. 1 sherd, 3g.

The fabric is typical of the Bronze Age tradition in the region (e.g. Brown 2009, table 2). The sherd from here has a fragment of combed decoration, but it is too small to identify the overall scheme. It is most likely of early–middle Bronze Age date.

#### Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon

**F1: Organic-tempered.** Moderate to dense chaff voids up to 5mm, with rare to sparse rounded red quartz up to 3 mm, sub-rounded quartz, calcareous material and ironstone up to 1 mm. 14 sherds, 189g.

**F2: Sandy Organic.** As F1, with a matrix of moderate to dense fine sand < 0.1mm. 4 sherds, 52g.

**F3: Sand and Organic.** Sparse to moderate sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm, rare organic voids up to 3mm, rare calcareous material up to 2mm. 1 sherd, 5g.

The range of fabric types is typical of contemporary sites in the area (e.g. Blinkhorn 2002, 35). The sherds are all undecorated, and thus cannot be dated other than to within the broad early/middle Anglo-Saxon period (5th–9th century). The dating of Early Anglo-Saxon hand-built pottery is mainly reliant on the presence of decorated sherds, which are largely of 5th–6th century date, with 7th century and later pottery being largely plain (Myres 1977, 1). However, it cannot be said with certainty that a small assemblage such as this which produced only plain sherds is of 7th century date. Usually, decorated hand-built pottery comprises just 5% or less of domestic assemblages, as was the case at Mucking, Essex (Hamerow 1993, 51). It should be noted however that organic-tempered fabrics were a staple of the middle Anglo-Saxon (7th–9th century) pottery tradition in the Thames Valley, and have been noted nearby (Blinkhorn 2002, 35).

All the Anglo-Saxon pottery occurred in the sunken-featured building and included two jar-rims with simple upright and everted profiles. They appear to be from different vessels, although both are quite crudely made and uneven. No cross-fits or re-fits were made, and the material all appears to be the product of secondary deposition, presumably being midden material that was used to back-fill the hollow after the structure was abandoned.

#### *Animal Bone* by Matilda Holmes

A very small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from early-middle Saxon contexts within the sunken featured building (SFB). Although the sample is too small to provide insight into diet, economy or status, some findings will be commented on as appropriate.

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Details of the methodology used are in the archive. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. A number of sieved samples were collected but

because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and / or element, or showed signs of taphonomic processes. Bones from hand collection and samples were recorded together.

#### Taphonomy and Condition

Bones were in very good condition (Appendix 3), although friable with a high number of fresh breaks and refitted fragments recorded. Most of the refits relate to the cattle skulls, which are notoriously fragile and their breakage is not surprising. The absence of loose teeth and low numbers of gnawed bones suggests that much of the assemblage was discarded relatively quickly after use. There were no burnt bones and only one horn core showed signs of butchery.

#### The Assemblage

The assemblage was too small for any comments relating to diet, economy or status of the people living in the associated settlement. However, the recovery of at least 3, and probably 4 partial cattle skulls (Appendix 3) is typical of the fill of SFBs, and it is likely that as well as the use of midden material for back filling the hole once the building went out of use, certain parts of the material culture were deliberately added as closure deposits. This sometimes takes the form of complete animals, but also skulls. The skulls from Slough Road were too fragmentary to comment on in detail, although they all included at least the horn cores and frontal areas of the crania. One of the skulls was weathered on the surface of the frontal bone suggesting that it was either exposed following deposition in the SFB, or had been curated and was kept somewhere open to the elements prior to inclusion within the SFB. As well as the cattle skulls, the bones from at least one calf were also recovered.

#### *Worked Bone by Lizzi Lewins*

A small fragment of worked bone in the form of a comb was recovered from SFB 11 (64). The fragment measured 44mm from tooth tip to tooth tip (only 2 whole teeth remain) and 24mm long and 3mm wide at its widest point (Pl. 6). It is undecorated except for 3 incised holes forming a triangle on the edge of the comb and a slight, straight ridge which would have run across the centre of the comb had more survived. The teeth are undifferentiated but appear to be graduated. There are 2 surfaces; a flat bottom surface and the upper surface which is flat in the centre and slopes down to 1mm thick in line with the tip of the teeth. The upper surface appears more polished however this could be because of it being the outer surface of the bone. According to Ashby's typology (2007) it could be categorized as an undecorated form of either 11 or 13. The form is suggestive of a 6th- to 8th-century date, though the lack of decoration means that it cannot be more closely dated.



### *Struck Flint by Steve Ford*

The collection of struck flint from both the evaluation and excavation phases of fieldwork amounted to 10 pieces. These comprised 5 flakes, 2 narrow flakes (blades) and 3 spalls (pieces less than 20x20mm). Bronze Age ditch 7 contained a narrow flake, presumably residual, with the other coming from the subsoil of evaluation trench 15. The Saxon SFB (contexts 6 and 8) contained the remainder, all as residual finds. The two narrow flakes are of Mesolithic date. The other flints are not closely datable, but are likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

### *Stone by David Williams*

Two fragments of stone were recovered from the SFB.

- 1) 9 (62). This is a dark grey fossiliferous sandy limestone. With small white fossil shells scattered throughout.

It probably comes from the Oxford region, brought downstream by boat on the Thames. The piece seems to have a flattish surface and a slight curve to the outer edge.

- 2) 10 (63). This appears to be a fairly well-sorted and rounded iron-oxide stained sandstone. There are a scatter of well-rounded black grains present, which are soft indicating that it is a glauconitic sandstone with a non-local origin.

### *Buckle-plate fragment by Barry Ager*

The fragment consists of a sub-triangular piece broken from the edge of a decorated copper-alloy buckle-plate of Aquitanian-Frankish type; length, 13.5mm, width, 21.9mm, thickness, 1.2mm, weight, 1.97g. The front surface has been tinned after decoration (Pls 3–5). The surviving original edge is slightly convex and has a flange 3.7mm deep. Between inner and outer borders of irregular, incised double grooves, the fragment is decorated with two plain, lengthwise, interlaced ribbons reserved on a pointillé ground of closely spaced, parallel lines of punched dots. In the apex of the "triangle" there is a further line of punched dots demarcating the remains of a lengthwise zigzag groove of fine dots with a large punched dot in each of the interlocking triangles formed by it.

The style of the decoration and the tinned surface are typical of the large plates of so-called Aquitanian belt buckles found distributed mainly in the basins of the Rivers Charente and Garonne and tributaries in the region of Aquitaine in south-west France in the late 6th-7th century AD (around 560/70 - 670/80), and somewhat sporadically north of the River Loire as far as the middle Rhineland and Burgundy (Lerenter 1989, map fig. 1; Aufleger 1997, Karte 1, Beilage 2). But dating is somewhat hampered by the fact that most discoveries so far have been single finds (James 1991, 152). Regular, plain ribbon interlace occurs on numerous buckles of the

group, e.g. from Lourdins (Lot-et-Garonne) and Hollingbourne, Kent (see below for both; James 1977, 140–1, although his chronology is outdated), whilst the zigzag border with large dots contained within its triangles occurs on buckles from Revel (Haute-Garonne) and Curtil-sous-Burnand (Saône-et-Loire) (Aufleger 1997, Taf. 5:3 and 10:7).

Since only a fragment of the Eton plate survives, it is difficult to be certain of its precise type, although the convex edge is a feature shared with "beaked", or swallow-tailed buckles of variant IB 2 with between three to five decorative rivets, e.g., from Lourdins (Lot-et-Garonne), Hermes (Oise) and Artins (Loir-et-Cher) (Aufleger 1997, Taf. 8:3, and 6-7; Karte 3). If this identification is accepted, the fragment can be more closely dated to the first half of the 7th century and possibly later.

Only two other buckles in Aquitanian style are recorded from England, from Sibertswold/ Shepherdswell and Hollingbourne, Kent, of variants ID 3b and IC 2 respectively (James 1977, 238, cat. no. 102; Aufleger 1997, 230, no. 47, Taf. 3:ID 3b; Portable Antiquities Scheme, reference KENT-A0B598). [A buckle with triangular plate of group II 2 formerly said to be from Lakenheath, Suffolk, in the Ashmolean Museum (accession no. 1909.734), is now known to be from Picardy, France (Aufleger 1997, 13, Taf. 21, 4).]

It has been argued (James 1977, 99-103; 1991, 152) that Aquitanian buckles were a localized development of late Roman official insignia. As he further notes, these buckles are unlikely to have been transferred from one person to another, or items of trade, but were worn on the owner's clothing, while he goes on to suggest that they perhaps belonged to members of a local army ("Roman" rather than Frankish) used to defend the Garonne Valley against attack (James 1977, 239; 294). Continental authors, however, regard Aquitanian buckles as items of female costume (Martin 1991, 50–3; Marti *et al.*, 1992, 50–2). Nevertheless, just as James argues that someone from the southern French region of *Novempopulana* almost certainly brought the late 6th-century, southern Gallic coins associated (though with reservations) with the famous Liudhard medallion to Canterbury, it seems highly likely that the Aquitanian buckles from Kent and Eton College Sports Pavilion were worn by immigrants originating from France, although not necessarily directly from the south-west (James 1977, 230; Webster and Backhouse 1991, 23–4, cat. no. 5). According to J. Soulat, the buckle finds, like numerous other artefacts "imported" from early medieval Francia, may represent the integration of an elite of continental origin forming an outpost in Kent, from where they spread out to the rest of England (Soulat 2016, 31–3).

### *Slag* by Jo Pine

A small assemblage of smelting slag (662g) was recovered from the SFB (Appendix 7). The slag indicates that iron smelting took place, likely somewhere in the near vicinity, but it is not diagnostic of one furnace type.

### *Charred plant remains* by Rosalind McKenna

Four sieved bulk soil samples, and four hand picked charcoal samples are the basis of this investigation (Appendix 8). The four samples had been floated and sieved using a 0.25mm mesh. Charred plant macrofossils were present in two of the samples in the form of a single indeterminate cereal grain and a single hazel nut shell fragment (Table A8.1). The preservation was poor and as only single remains were found in each sample, nothing of further interpretative value can be gained.

Charcoal fragments were present in all of the samples, but again preservation was poor. The majority of the fragments were too small to enable successful fracturing that reveals identifying morphological characteristics. Identifiable remains were however present in three of the sieved samples and four of the hand picked samples.

The total range of taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*) (Table A8:2). A local environment with an oak dominant woodland is indicated from the charcoal of the site. It is possible that these were the preferred fuel woods obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species.

All of the samples produced varying but small amounts of charcoal. The compositions of the samples are all similar, it is probable therefore that these small assemblages of charcoal remains reflect the intentional deposition or accumulation of domestic waste. However, as the samples are so small in size nothing of great interpretative value can be gained.

### *Radiocarbon Dating*

A sample of carbonized food residues adhering to a sherd of Saxon pottery in deposit 61 at the base of the SFB was submitted to the Chrono Lab at Queen's University, Belfast, for radiocarbon dating. Details of methodology are in the archive; in summary the lab considered the results reliable. The result is detailed in Appendix 9. The laboratory calibrated the results with CALIB rev 7, to be used in conjunction with Stuiver and Reimer (1993), with data from IntCal 13.14c (Reimer *et al.* 2013). The plot of the calibrated results (Fig. A9.1) used OxCal v4.2.4 (Bronk Ramsey 2013).

## **Conclusion**

The excavation has identified a small number of archaeological deposits that cover a long, but discontinuous, use of the site from the later Bronze Age and the middle Saxon period.

The Bronze Age evidence consisted of a few pits and a ditch terminal dispersed over the excavated area. Dating of these features is not secure with only a few sherds of pottery and a small collection of undiagnostic flintwork. It is unclear if the prehistoric features are relatively isolated deposits representing a low level of

activity in the wider landscape well removed from an occupation area , or represent peripheral deposits of such as an occupation site located further to the west or north.

The Saxon period is represented by a single sunken featured building (SFB) in the south-eastern corner of the excavation area, which had not been anticipated from the evaluation results. The radiocarbon date on carbonized food residues from Saxon pottery of between cal AD 564–644 gives an early to middle Saxon date, which is distinct from the very Early Saxon settlement recently identified at Ditton Park, Slough (Platt 2017). As far as can be seen this is an isolated feature, however, the layout of occupation sites of this period can often be diffuse and where large scale excavation has taken place are found to spread over a wide area but at a low density, as demonstrated at such sites as New Wintles, Oxfordshire (Hawkes and Gray 1969) and Prospect Park, Harmondsworth (Andrew 1996). No further deposits were identified in the evaluation trenching but the SFB lies relatively close to the boundary of the excavation area and it cannot be certain that the full extent of the settled area here has been found.

The Saxon feature is noteworthy for the finding of the fragment of a Frankish belt buckle, an artefact very rarely encountered in England. As an item of personal adornment reflecting status that is worn and not likely to be traded, it is likely to be indicative of the direct presence of a person from continental Europe. Although only an isolated piece, this fragment recalls the extent of the contacts attested in the lavish princely burial of very similar date at nearby Taplow Court (Stevens 1884; Farley 2010, 122–3; fig. 4.14) which included a fragment of *amphora* from the eastern Mediterranean.

The excavation provided more information on the prehistoric deposits revealed by the evaluation trenching but also added an unexpected result for the Saxon period. The nature of the development on the site (with only relatively shallow impacts) allows the possibility that further deposits of either of the periods represented here could still survive within the site.

## **Acknowledgements**

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**APPENDIX 1:** Catalogue of Excavated Features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1	52-3	Pit	Tr1		Bronze Age	Pottery
2	54	Post hole	Tr10		?Iron Age	Pottery
3	55	Ditch	Tr13		-	-
4	56	Gully	Tr13		-	-
5	57	Pit			Bronze Age?	Struck flint
6	58	Pit		3	Bronze Age	Pottery
7	59	Gully terminus		2	Bronze Age?	Pottery
8	60	SFB quadrant (N)		4	Saxon	Pottery, C14
8	61	SFB quadrant (N)			Saxon	Pottery
9	62	SFB quadrant (S)		5	Saxon	Pottery
10	63	SFB quadrant (E)			Saxon	Pottery
11	64-5	SFB quadrant (W)			Saxon	Pottery

## APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of Pottery

		BA1		BA2		MIA1		F1		F2		F3	
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
1	52	11	60	3	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	54	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	59	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	59			1	5
8	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	67				
9	62	-	-	-	-	-	-			2	23		
10	63	-	-	-	-	-	-			2	29		
11	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	63				
	Total	12	63	4	75	1	2	14	189	4	52	1	5

The pottery assemblage from the evaluation comprised 16 sherds with a total weight of 137g. It was all prehistoric. The following fabric types were noted (besides BA1 also present in the excavation):

**BA2: Fine Flint.** Moderate to dense angular white flint up to 2mm. 4 sherds, 75g. Probably Bronze Age.

**MIA1: Fine Sandy.** Slightly sandy matrix, few visible inclusions. 1 sherd, 2g. Tentatively middle Iron Age



### APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Animal Bone

Table 1: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting the assemblage identified to taxa and/ or element. Teeth included where stated

Condition	N
Fresh	
Very good	16
Good	6
Fair	
Poor	
Very poor	
Total	22
Refit	8=137
Fresh break	13
Gnawed	3
Loose mandibular teeth*	0
Teeth in mandibles*	2
Butchery	1
Burning	0

\*deciduous and permanent 4th premolar and molars

Table 2: Species representation by anatomical element (fragment count)

Element	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig
Horn core fragment	1	-	-
Horn core + frontal	1	-	-
Skull	3	-	-
Occipital	1	-	-
Maxilla	-	1	-
Mandible	1	-	-
Scapula	1	1	-
Humerus	1	-	-
Radius	-	1	-
Ulna	1	-	1
3rd carpal	-	-	-
Pelvis	1	1	1
Femur	-	-	1
Tibia	-	3	-
Fibula	-	-	1
Patella	1	-	-
Metacarpal 3	-	-	1
Total	12	7	5
Unidentified mammal	9		
Large mammal	11		
Medium mammal	17		

**APPENDIX 4:** Catalogue of Struck Flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>
	50	Topsoil, Trench 15		1	-	-	-	1	-
6	58	Pit		4	1	-	3	-	-
6	58	Pit	3	3	-	-	-	-	3
7	59	Gully terminus	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	60	SFB quadrant (N)	4	1	-	-	1	-	-
9	62	SFB quadrant (S)	5		-	-	-	-	-

**APPENDIX 5:** Catalogue of Stone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt(g)</i>	
9	62	SFB quadrant (S)	1	610	Fossiliferous sandy limestone
10	63	SFB quadrant (E)	1	2000	Non local glauconitic sandstone

**APPENDIX 6:** Catalogue of Metalwork

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (gr)</i>
8	60	SFB quadrant (N)	Tinned copper alloy buckle-plate	1	2

**APPENDIX 7:** Catalogue of Slag

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
8	60	SFB quadrant (N)	4	6	24
8	60	SFB quadrant (N)		6	570
9	62	SFB quadrant (S)	5	2	1
9	62	SFB quadrant (S)		1	17
11	64	SFB quadrant (W)		1	50

## APPENDIX 8: Charred plant remains and charcoal

Table A8: 1: **Plant Macrofossils** -Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Stace (1997).

<i>Sample</i>	2	4	
<i>Feature</i>	7	8	
<i>Context</i>	59	60	
<i>Feature Type</i>	Gully	SFB (N)	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	1	-	Hazel nut shell
Indeterminate Cereal	-	1	

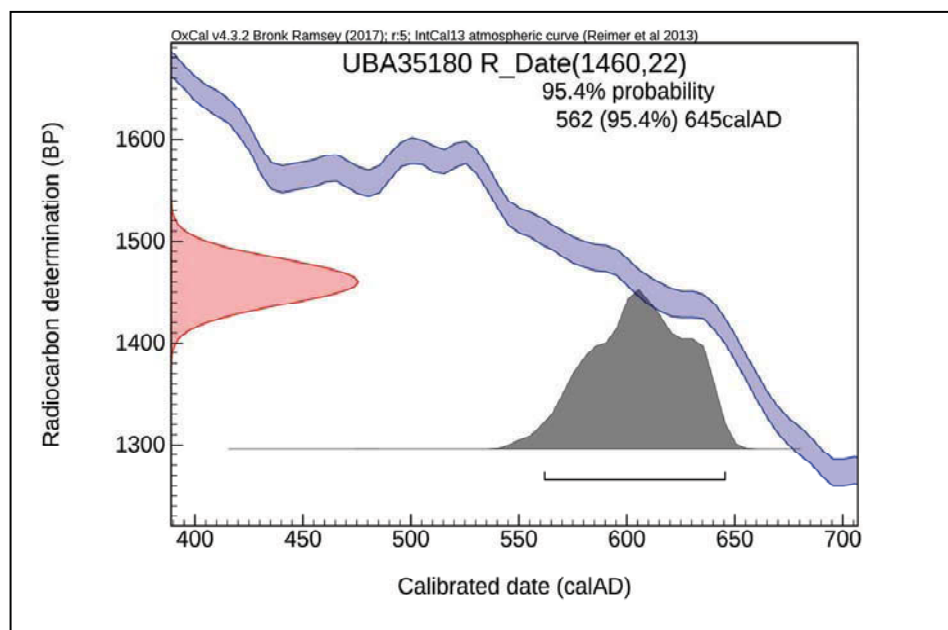
Table A8: 2: **Charcoal** - Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978).

	<i>Sample</i>	3	4	5				
	<i>Feature</i>	6	8	9	8	10	10	11
	<i>Context</i>	58	60	62	60	63	63	64
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	SFB (N)	SFB (S)	SFB (N)	SFB (E)	SFB (E)	SFB (W)
	<i>No. frags</i>	12	50+	34	3	1	3	2
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	21	18	17	12	13	14	24
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	2	-	7	-	-	1	2
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	-	17	-	3	1	2	-
	Indet.	10	33	27	-	-	-	-

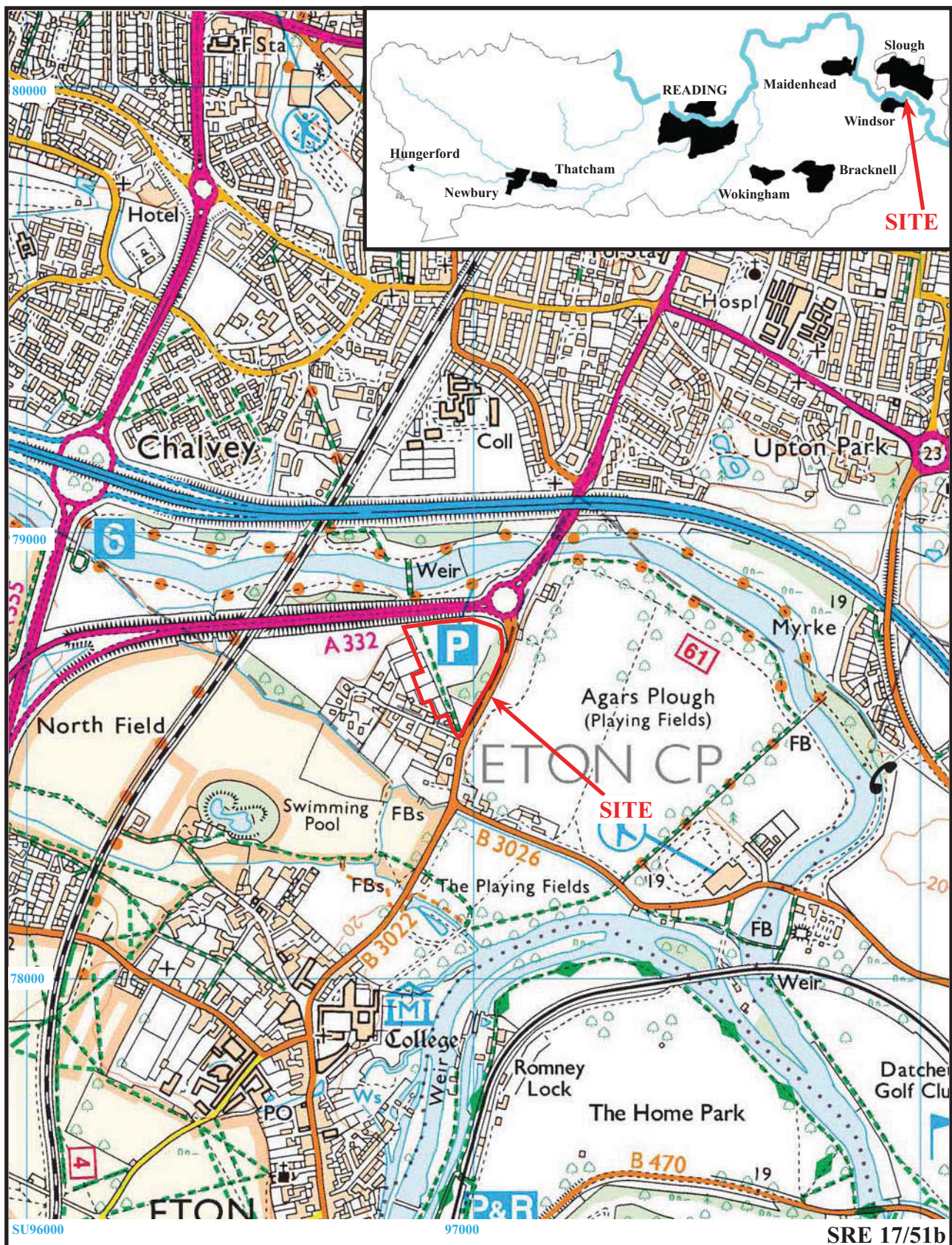
**APPENDIX 9:** Radiocarbon dating calibrated with CALIB rev 7 and given at 2-sigma.

<i>Lab ID</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Radiocarbon Age (BP)</i>	<i>Calibrated Age (AD)</i>	<i>Probability (%)</i>
UBA35180	SFB 8 (61)	Food residue on pot	1460±22	<b>564-644</b>	<b>100</b>

Fig. A9. 1 Result plotted on the calibration curve using OxCal v4.2.4







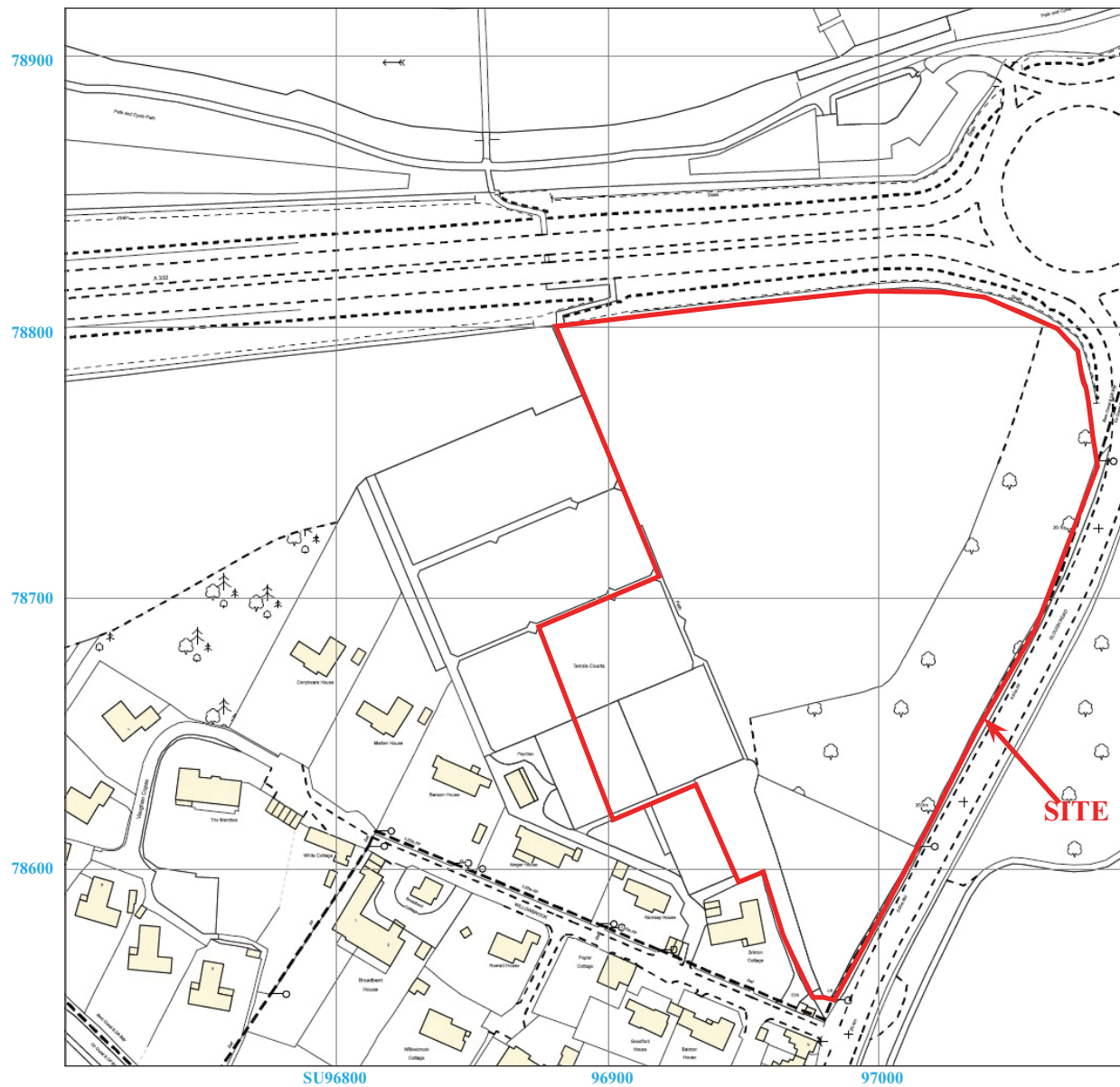
**Bronze Age features and a middle Anglo-Saxon SFB at  
Eton College Sports Pavilion, Slough Road, Eton,  
Berkshire**

Figure 1. Location of site within Eton and Berkshire.

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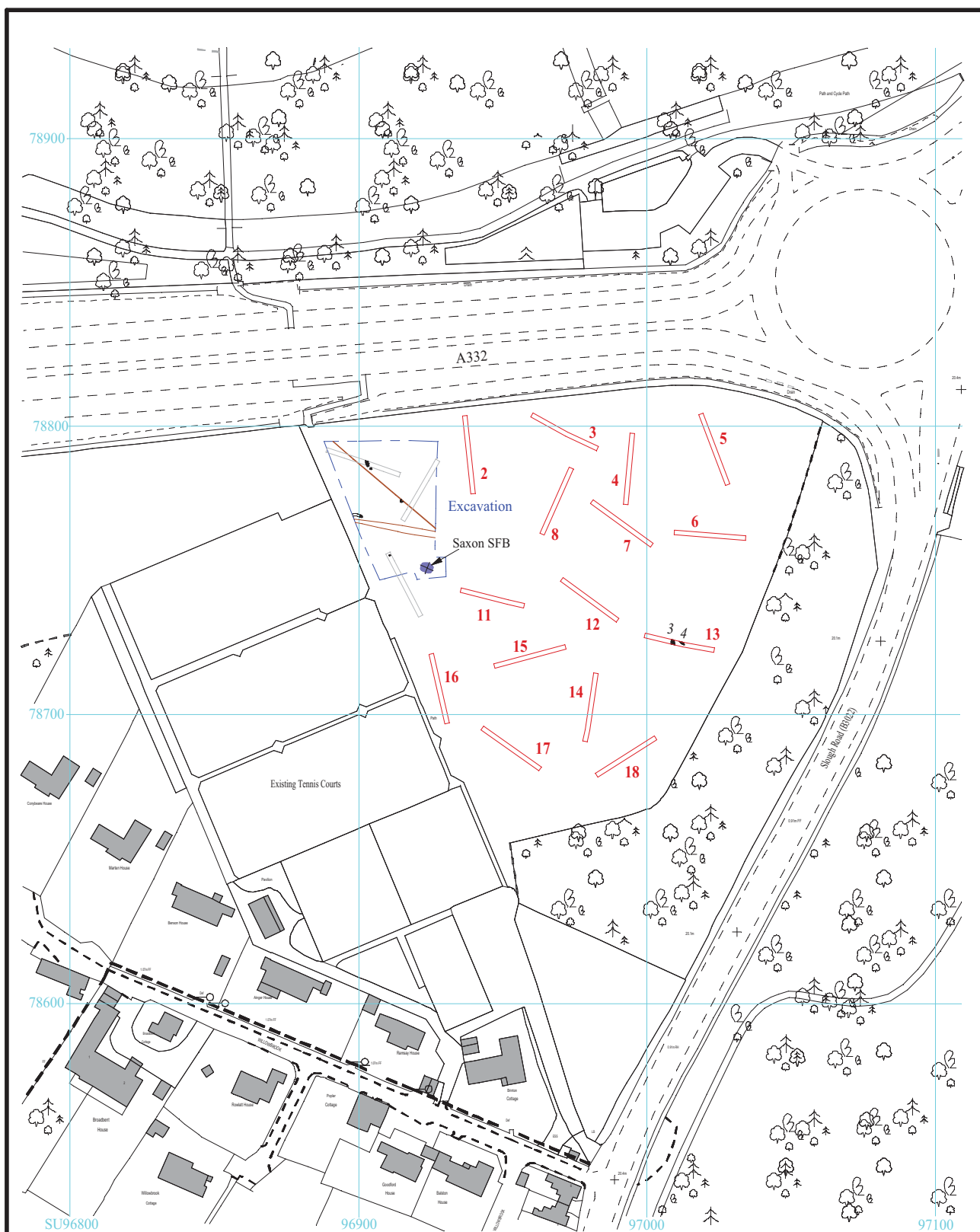


**Bronze Age features and a middle Anglo-Saxon SFB at  
Eton College Sports Pavilion, Slough Road, Eton,  
Berkshire**

Figure 2. Detailed location of site off Slough Road.

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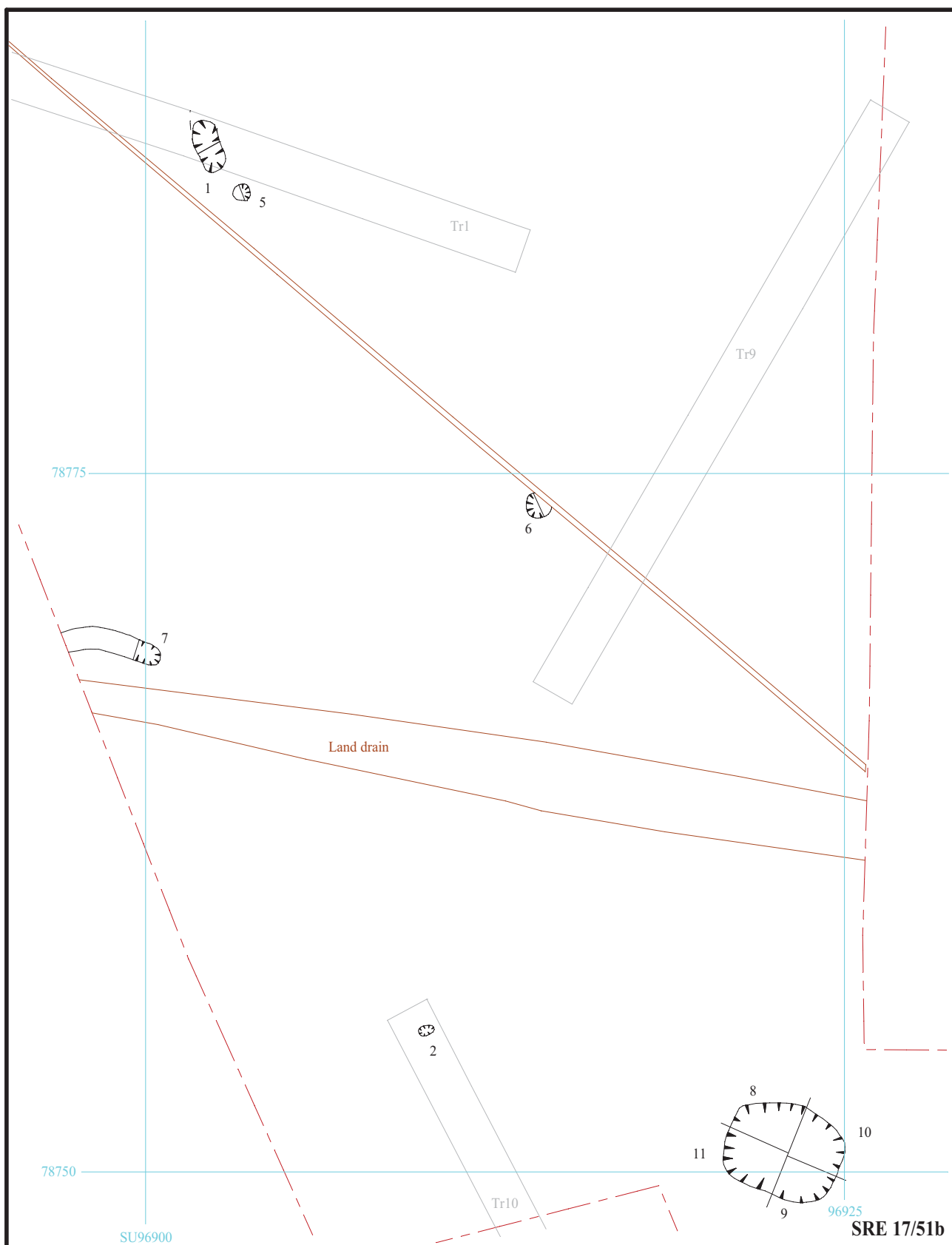
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# **Bronze Age features and a middle Anglo-Saxon SFB at Eton College Sports Pavilion, Slough Road, Eton, Berkshire**

Figure 3. Location of excavation area and main features.

0 100m

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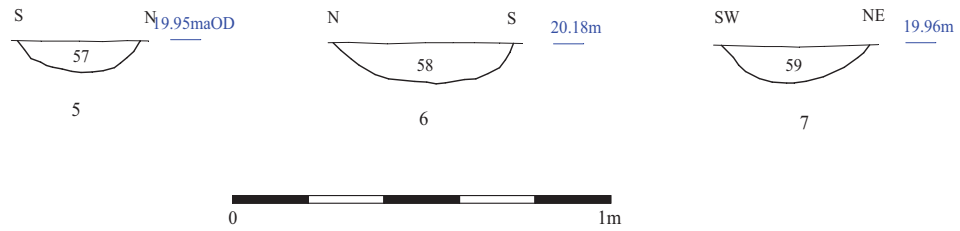


**Bronze Age features and a middle Anglo-Saxon SFB  
at Eton College Sports Pavilion, Slough Road, Eton,  
Berkshire**

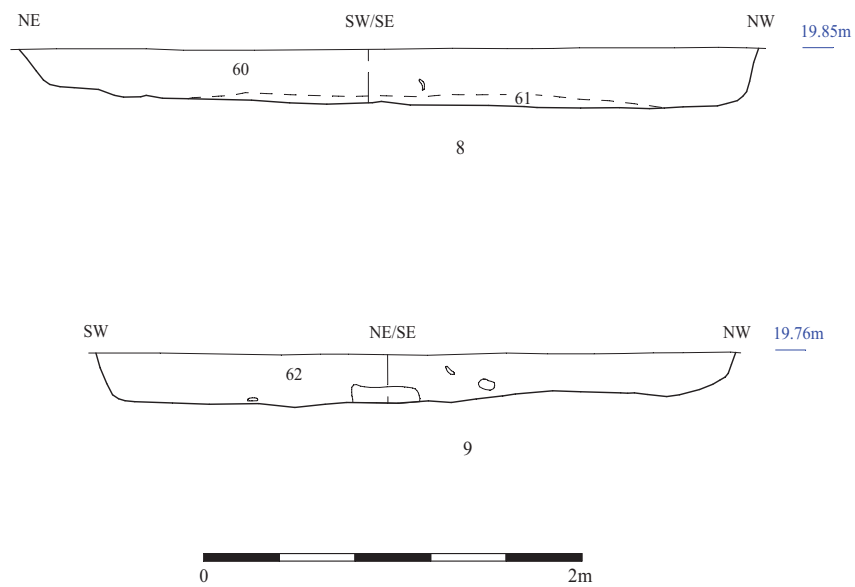
Figure 4. Detail of features.

0 10m

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*Sunken feature building sections*



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**Bronze Age features and a middle Anglo-Saxon SFB  
at Eton College Sports Pavilion, Slough Road, Eton,  
Berkshire**

Figure 5. Sections.

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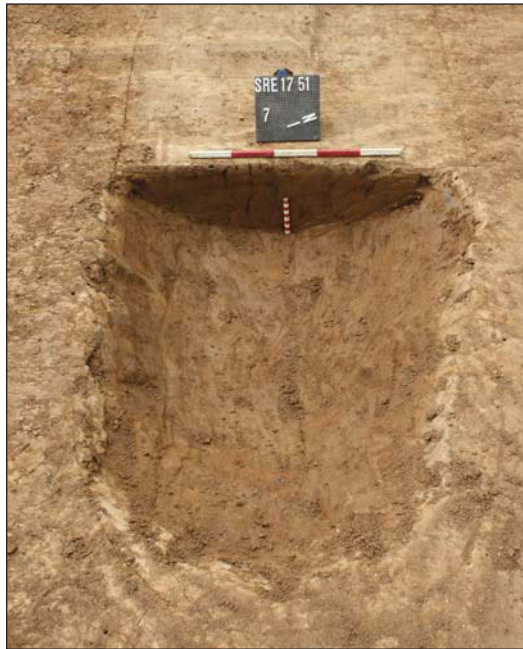


Plate 1. Ditch Terminal 7, looking west, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 2. Sunken feature building, looking west, Scales: 2m and 1m.

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**Bronze Age features and a middle Anglo-Saxon SFB at  
Eton College Sports Pavilion, Slough Road, Eton,  
Berkshire**  
Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Decorated belt buckle. Front.



Plate 4. Decorated belt buckle: reverse.



Plate 5. Decorated belt buckle: profile.



Plate 6. Bone comb.

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**Bronze Age features and a middle Anglo-Saxon SFB at Eton  
College Sports Pavilion, Slough Road, Eton, Berkshire**

Plates 3 - 6  
Scales: 1cm blocks.

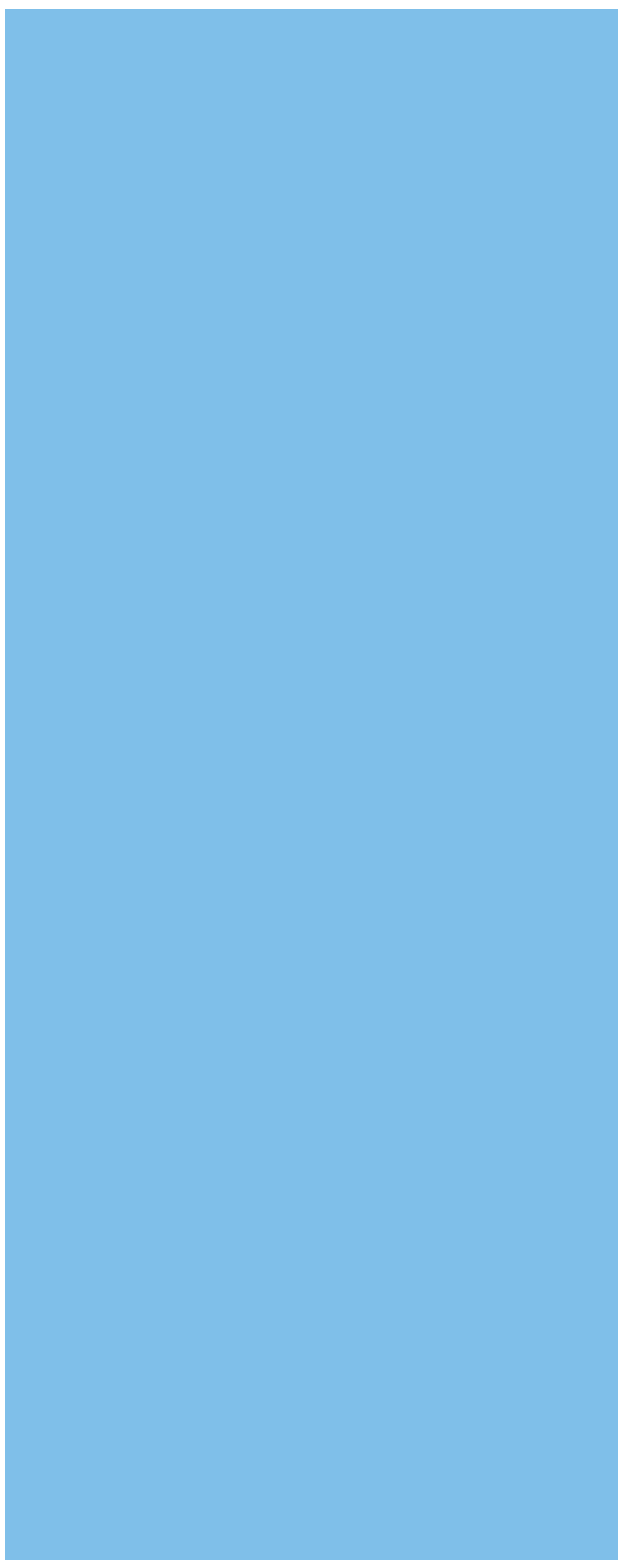
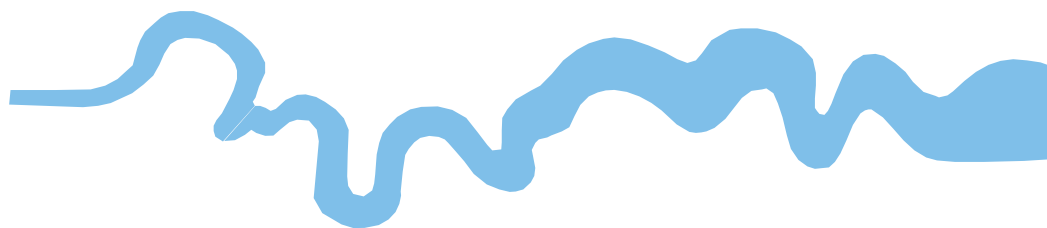
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## TIME CHART

### Calendar Years

Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
	AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late .....	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early .....	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late .....	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early .....	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper .....	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle .....	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower .....	2,000,000 BC





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