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**S E R V I C E S**

**A Late Iron Age cremation burial and Medieval pottery  
production site(?) at Tilehurst Lane, Binfield,  
Bracknell, Berkshire**

**Archaeological Excavation**

**by Steve Ford**

**Site Code: TLB21/182**

**(SU 8456 7137)**

**A Late Iron Age cremation burial and 13th-century Medieval  
pottery production site(?) at Tilehurst Lane, Binfield,  
Bracknell, Berkshire**

**An Archaeological Excavation  
for Burrington Estates**

by Steve Ford  
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code TLB21/182

## Summary

**Site name:** Land at Tilehurst Lane, Binfield, Bracknell, Berkshire

**Grid reference:** SU 8955 6995

**Site activity:** Excavation

**Project Dates:** 9th and 20th August 2021

**Project Coordinator:** Tim Dawson

**Site supervisor:** Steve Ford

**Site code:** TLB21/182

**Area of site:** Two excavation trenches of 1363 sq m and 475 sq m

**Summary of results:** This report details the excavation of two trenches on the site in locations containing an urned Late Iron Age cremation burial, and Medieval and Post-Medieval pits and linear features. The chronology of the site is supported by two radiocarbon dates. The urned burial produced a radiocarbon date of 52 BC-AD 78 (UBA 45941). The medieval features are notable in containing dumps of pottery wasters dating to the late 13th century AD in association with a radiocarbon date of 1272-1304 AD (UBA 46475) suggesting the presence of a pottery production site nearby. The presence of a Medieval pottery production site is unexpected for this region and the distribution of its products as yet unknown.

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# **A Late Iron Age cremation burial and Medieval pottery production site(?) at Tilehurst Lane, Binfield, Bracknell, Berkshire**

by Steve Ford

**Report 21/182**

## **Introduction**

This report details the results of an archaeological excavation carried out on land at Tilehurst Lane, Binfield, Bracknell, Berkshire (SU 8456 7137) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Kier Price of Burrington Estates (Binfield) Limited, Dean Clarke House, Southernhay East, Exeter, Devon, EX1 1AP.

Planning permission (17/01174/OUT) has been granted by Bracknell Forest Borough Council for development of the site for housing. The consent is subject to a condition (22) requiring that a programme of archaeological investigation be carried out. Preliminary fieldwork comprised an archaeological evaluation involving the digging of 10 trenches, which revealed a small number of cut features, most of which were of medieval or late post-medieval date but included a pit containing a urned cremation burial (Wheeler and Rogers 2021). As a result, a follow-up excavation was required.

The site was stripped using a 360° -type excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The fieldwork took place between 9th and 20th August 2021 and was carried out according to a written scheme of investigation approved by Dr Edward Peveler, Archaeology Officer with Berkshire Archaeology, advisers to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology. The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with an appropriate local museum willing to accept archive material in due course.

## **Location, topography and geology**

The development site consists of a rectangular portion of land on the north-east side of Tilehurst Lane on the north-east margins of Binfield in eastern Berkshire (Fig. 1). The underlying geology is mapped as London Clay (BGS 1981). The excavated trenches slope gently down to the south-east and lie at a height of *c.* 55m above Ordnance Datum.

## **Archaeological background**

The site lies within an area of East Berkshire which was not until recently regarded as being especially rich in archaeological sites and finds (Ford 1987). However, with the advent of developer-funded archaeology, a number of sites of Iron Age and Roman date have now been found and excavated, especially in the Binfield area

and a much better assessment of settlement at these times can now be made. Knowledge of earlier prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon settlement in the area is much less well established.

Medieval settlement is much better recorded with reference to documentary sources. The whole area was subject to the laws of Windsor Forest. Numerous moated sites are known and fieldwalking has located several dense pottery clusters indicative of occupation sites, broadly in a zone around the north of the modern settlement. Medieval to Post-Medieval occupation is indicated by a dense cluster of pottery finds 300m to the north-east (Ford 1987, fig. 21 and table 34, site 22).

## **Aims and Objectives, Methodology**

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, agricultural, etc.; and to
- produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the area.

The specific objectives for this phase of work were to answer the following research questions:

- When was the site first utilised; when was it abandoned?
- What is the nature of the Medieval use of the site?
- What is the significance of the cremation burial? Was it part of a cemetery or was it an isolated burial?
- Are there occupation deposits nearby?
- What is the palaeoenvironmental setting of the area?

Based on the evaluation trenching results, two areas were proposed for excavation, one centred on the location of the urned cremation burial and the second on the area containing Medieval pits and linear features. Features from the evaluation have their context (cut) numbers prefaced 'e' below (e.g., e203).

## **Results**

Both areas were opened more or less as intended and revealed a modest range of cut features (Fig. 2). The trenches were stripped of turf/topsoil and any subsoil under constant archaeological supervision. This exposed the brown sandy clay natural geology which contained occasional cherty or flint pieces or pebbles.

### *Trench A*

Trench A occupied an area of 1365 sq m and overlay evaluation trenches 1 and 2. Several features of possible archaeological interest were revealed and were investigated. Numerous sherds of Medieval and later pottery were recovered from the subsoil (Fig. 3).

## Pits

Fourteen pits were recorded in the evaluation and excavation phases. Of these two (5, 12) were of late 19th century or later date in that they contained slate for roofing and or mass produced transfer printed white ware ('china') in addition to any residual medieval pottery and brick/tile. They are summarised in Table 1. Two further pits (e403, e309) were found in other evaluation trenches in areas not subsequently excavated (Fig. 2). Large pit e309 was charcoal-rich but contained no datable finds. Pit e403 contained 2 sherds of 12th-15th century Medieval pottery.

**Table 1: Late post-medieval pits**

<i>Pit</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Diameter (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Comment/finds</i>
5 (e203)	54	1.15	0.11	Flat based	2 sherds 'china' 19th century, metal brick/tile, coal
12	62	0.8	0.2	Bowl-shaped	18 sherds M.13th-14th century? Slate; brick/tile

Ten pits were assigned to the Medieval period (Table 2). Pit 18 only contained a single sherd of pottery but was securely stratified relative to spread 11 and pit 19. Half of the pits were of very shallow depth (0.1m or less) with pit 18 being the deepest at 0.6m. The two post-medieval pits were also shallow, being under 0.2m deep and shallow pits seems to be typical of the site.

A cluster of three intercutting pits (18-20) were the deepest on the site but contained a modest number of Medieval pottery sherds. However, they were overlain by a spread (11) or scoop or probably just infill of the hollow formed by settling of the underlying pit fills. This charcoal-rich deposit contained 445 sherds of 13-14th century Medieval pottery again including wasters and appears to be part of the same waste disposal episode as that infilling gully A.

**Table 2: Medieval pits**

<i>Pit</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Diameter (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Comment</i>
8	57	0.5x0.8	0.1	Shallow bowl-shaped	49 sherds Mid-13th-14th century?; brick/tile
9	58	0.8	0.1	Shallow bowl-shaped	56 sherds Mid-13th-14th century?
10	59	0.6	0.05	Shallow bowl-shaped	15 sherds Mid-13th-14th century?
11	60	5.0x 1.2	0.1	Flat-based spread	445 sherds Mid-13th-14th century?
13	63	0.81	0.1	Bowl-shaped	11 sherds Mid-13th-14th century?; brick/tile
18	68	1.15	0.6	V-shaped	1 sherd Mid-13th-14th century?
19	69	0.85	0.29	Flat-based	23 sherds Mid-13th-14th century?
20	70	0.9	0.19	Flat-based	4 sherds Mid-13th-14th century?
e209	210	2.1	0.23	Shallow bowl-shaped	37 sherds Mid-13th-14th century?
e213	214	c. 2.5x 0.5	0.25	Deep bowl-shaped	10 sherds Mid-13th-14th century?

## Linear features

### *Gully A*

This gully was aligned almost west - east and was investigated by six slots (6, 3, 14, 4, 15 and 7), assuming it was a single entity. The main segment was 16m long with what appeared to be terminals to the west (14) and east (6). The gully was typically just 0.08- 0.14m deep and 0.44m wide but widening to 0.95m at the western end. The gully might extend a further 15m to the west with two slots (7 and 15) recording a shallow feature just 0.05m deep and the gully may have continued further west as slot 221 in evaluation trench 2. A faint linear

discolouration of the natural geology might continue the gully 5m further to the east but no evidence was found in the vicinity of gully B. Further east of gully B faint traces of a continuation of gully A were investigated by slot 4. This was 0.12m deep and 0.48m wide and was moderately convincing as being of archaeological origin.

The main segment of gully despite its shallow depth was notable for its three slots (3, 6, 14) producing 521 sherds of 13th-14th century pottery with slots 7 and 15 to the west producing 3 similar sherds. The pottery is also notable in comprising a large number of wasters and indicates that this material is a waste dump from a nearby kiln. A sample of pine charcoal from slot 3 (52) returned a radiocarbon of cal AD 1272–1304 (UBA46475).

### *Gully B*

This gully was aligned south west-north east and was investigated by four slots (16, 17, 22, e105). It was typically 0.5-0.7m wide and 0.15-0.25m deep with a single fill. It traversed the whole length of the trench. It contained very mixed finds: brick/tile, a glass bottle of 19th century date from the uppermost level, 36 sherds of medieval pottery (13th century) an unidentified sherd and one post-medieval sherd of 17th century date.

### *Gully or Pit C*

Gully C was a short length of gully or an elongated curvilinear pit. It was investigated by two slots (21, 23) and was 3.9m long, 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep. It was almost certainly cut by Gully A but the relationship was obscured by the presence of a later posthole (28). It contained six sherds of medieval pottery (13th century).

### *Fence*

The western edge of Gully A was also defined by a series of postholes (24-8) only observed in slots 16, 17 and 22 but presumably defining the whole length of Gully A. The postholes were typically 0.26m in diameter and *c.* 0.15-0.3m deep. They were spaced at 0.7–1m intervals. They contained no dating evidence and apart from posthole 28 that clearly cut the infilled slot 22/23 there was no obvious sequence observed between postholes and gully.

### *Trench B*

Trench B occupied an area of 475 sq m and overlay evaluation trench 10. The latter contained the single urned cremation burial and traces of a linear feature. No other features were revealed during the excavation phase but a few scraps of prehistoric, Roman and Medieval pottery were recovered from the subsoil (Fig. 4).

### Gully 1005

An ephemeral gully noted by the evaluation (e1005) was further explored by slots 1 and 2. The gully was up to 0.46m wide and 0.14m deep and was aligned north- south. It could only be traced for *c.* 10m and further sondages failed to reveal its presence. It remained undated.

### Late Iron Age urned cremation burial pit 1004

This pit was found during the evaluation but was not excavated at the time. It was 0.2m in diameter and 0.15m deep with a flat base. It contained Urn 1 which was infilled with 536g of burnt human bone from an adult along with soil and charcoal (1003). Some 4g of burnt bone was also recovered from the pit fill outside of the urn. Although some burnt bone will have been lost due to ploughing, the upper spit contained a modest volume of bone compared to the lower spits, implying that little may have been lost. The weight of bone recovered was only approximately 1/3 of that expected from the cremation of a complete corpse, and suggests that only part of the burnt bone was recovered for burial. Nevertheless the amount recovered is such that description of the feature as a burial rather than just a deposit of pyre debris seems correct. A sample of oak charcoal from the urn fill returned a radiocarbon of 52 BC–AD 78 (UBA45941) indicating a date in the Late Iron Age or possibly just into early Roman times.

## **FINDS**

### *Urn 1 from cremation burial 1004 by Richard Tabor*

The cremation was associated with a total of 150 plain wall sherds weighing 536g. The thickness of the sherds varied from 5mm to 9mm but this is most probably due to derivation from different vessel sections and they are treated as from a single vessel as there is no significant variation in fabric. The moderately soft, friable fabric was grey to dark grey with buff pink to grey surfaces, in places dark grey on the interior with locally surviving traces of a smoothed slip on the exterior. It included fine (<1mm), sparse medium (<2mm) and rare coarse (<2mm) mainly sub-rounded grog, sparse to moderate fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) mainly sub-angular iron oxides and rare sub-rounded iron stone (<3mm). A slightly concave area where the wall thickened might be from the neck but it is more probably from the lower wall, indicating a vase-like base form above which the sides straightened.

Prior to the receipt of the radiocarbon results it was assumed that the grog tempered vessel would date to the Early Bronze Age. However, grog tempered wares make up small but significant percentages of larger Late Iron Age and Roman assemblages in the Thames Valley and further afield. The vase-like profile of the lower wall is entirely consistent with the forms of the more elegantly fashioned beaded rim jars in particular (Timby 2017, 22-3; Brown 2000, 87).



Two sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered as stray or residual finds elsewhere on the site.

### *Roman, Medieval and later pottery* by Sue Anderson

Pottery totalling 1337 sherds (10,025g) was collected from 44 contexts during the excavation, of which 23 contexts were unstratified surface spot-finds. A further 119 sherds were recovered during the evaluation (Hedge with Blinkhorn 2021).

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve). Fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series, based on descriptions of pottery from local kiln sites (*e.g.* Mephram and Heaton 1995; Pike 1965) and by previous specialists working in Windsor (*e.g.* Mephram 1993; Timby 2005a; Whittingham 2005; Blinkhorn 2005a), Reading (*e.g.* Underwood-Keevil 2005; Timby 2005b–c; Blinkhorn 2007 and 2013; Brown and Thomson 2013) and Newbury (Vince 1997). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG (1998). An Access database forms the archive catalogue.

Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric and a summary catalogue is included as Appendix 1.

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric in approximate date order.

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Code</i>	<i>Date range</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt/g</i>	<i>EVE</i>
Prehistoric	PREH	Bronze-Iron Age?	2	18	
Roman	ROM	1st-4th century	1	12	0.10
Medieval sandy wares	MSW	11th-14th century	28	192	0.05
Binfield medium sandy	BIN1	Mid-13th-14th century?	1053	7605	5.63
Binfield coarse sandy	BIN2	Mid-13th-14th century?	103	953	0.98
Binfield very fine sandy	BIN3	Mid-13th-14th century?	138	990	1.18
Unprovenanced glazed ware	UPG	12th-15th century	1	7	
Cheam whiteware	CHEAM	14th-15th century	1	30	
Border ware	BORD	16th-Early18th century	2	60	0.20
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	Mid-16th-18th century	4	122	
Refind factory-made whitewares	REFW	19th-20th century	1	3	0.02
Unidentified	UNID	Roman/Medieval	3	33	
<i>Totals</i>			<i>1337</i>	<i>10025</i>	<i>8.16</i>

The pottery was generally in good condition, with an average sherd weight of 7.5g overall, although some of the local wares were heavily abraded.

#### Pre-medieval

A tiny fragment of fine sandy handmade pottery, thick-walled and containing a single large chunk of calcined flint, was found on the surface of area B (findspot B1). A heavily abraded sherd from B7 in an odd silty ferrous 'fabric' may be either prehistoric pottery or possibly natural mudstone .

A Roman jar rim of cavetto type was found at B6. It was in a medium sandy fabric with a brown surface and grey core – the core sand appeared to be finer than that on the surface. The rim measured 140mm in diameter, with an EVE of 0.10.

#### Medieval pottery (11th–14th century)

##### *Local production*

The majority of pottery in this assemblage was apparently of local manufacture. The group included a number of wasters exhibiting typical traits such as overfiring, underfiring, warping, cracking, unfused glaze, glaze on broken edges, vitrification and spalling. These sherds were particularly concentrated in two contexts, fill 52 of gully slot 3 (391 sherds) and fill 60 of pit 11 (445 sherds), but waster sherds also occurred in several other contexts, particularly other sections of the gully (6 and 14) and spread 61 associated with pit 11.

The group has been divided into three main fabric types, although these are really a continuum of very fine to coarsely sand-tempered wares and the attribution of some of the ‘in-between’ sherds to a particular fabric group is subjective. The fabrics are as follows:

**BIN1:** well-sorted quartz sand up to 0.5mm, sparse rounded and sub-rounded coarse quartz up to 2mm, sparse to moderate fine soft red clay pellets and/or ferrous oxide, rare angular flint, rare rounded chalk in some sherds (generally very fine), streaky/laminated section (Pls 1-2).

**BIN2:** ill-sorted fine to coarse quartz sand and a larger component of rounded and sub-rounded coarse quartz, other inclusions as BIN1 (Pls 3-4).

**BIN3:** abundant very fine silt-sized to fine quartz sand, mainly visible in section only due to smoothing of the surfaces, sparse to moderate fine soft red clay pellets/ferrous oxide, very few or no obvious coarse inclusions (Pl. 5).

The similarities in the clay matrix suggest that the quartz sand was added to the first two fabrics as a deliberate temper.

Colours were variable, although the majority of sherds were either oxidised to a bright orange (often with a pale grey to grey core) or fully reduced. Occasional sherds were buff-coloured, and a few were pale grey to white, although this was most likely a result of over-firing. In general, reduced wares were slightly finer than oxidised wares, although most still fitted into the BIN1 range. Heavily overfired dark grey wares tended to have at least one or two spots of green glaze on one or both surfaces, but some of the oxidised vessels also had traces of glaze. In some cases this was probably deliberate, but a number of cooking pot rims in the oxidised version of the fabric had splashes of glaze which may have been accidental. In some cases, surfaces were abraded and only traces of what was probably originally a full covering of glaze remained. A few bases, and one full profile of a skillet, had internal glaze. Where the colour could be determined, the glaze was green in colour, and there were no additives such as copper. Table 4 shows the distribution of forms by fabric, based on rims.

**Table 4. Binfield ware forms, based on rims (MNV).**

<i>Form</i>	<i>BIN1</i>	<i>BIN2</i>	<i>BIN3</i>	<i>Total</i>
jar	75	12	13	100
jar?	1			1
jar/jug?			1	1
jug	4	1	2	7
jug?	2			2
bowl	1		1	2
bowl?	2			2
skillet			1	1
skillet?	1			1
unknown	2			2



BIN1 oxidised (above) and reduced (below)

BIN2 reduced and overfired (above) and oxidised (below)



BIN3 reduced

*Sherd sections (each picture represents 1cm in width)*

In addition, there was one BIN1 handle which may also have been from a jar, and a straight handle (slightly tapered, U-shaped section) which may have been from a skillet or pipkin. Clearly the majority of identifiable vessels in all three fabrics were jars, with few other vessel types represented in the assemblage.

Table 5. Binfield ware rim types (MNV).

Form	Rim	Code	BIN1	BIN2	BIN3	Total
jar and jar?	flaring flat-topped	FLARFT	67	8	10	85
jar	flaring beaded	FLARBD	2			2
jar	plain flaring	FLAR	4	1	2	7
jar	tapered everted	TAP	2	1		3
jar	upright flat-topped	UPFT		1	1	2
jar	upright thickened?	UPTH?	1	1		2
jar/jug?	upright flat-topped thickened	UPFTTH			1	1
jug	lid-seated everted	LSEV	2			2
jug	tapered everted (short)	TAP	2	1	1	4
jug	triangular beaded?	TRBD?			1	1
jug?	flaring flat-topped	FLARFT	1			1
jug?	upright flat-topped beaded	UPFTBD	1			1
bowl and bowl?	flaring flat-topped	FLARFT	2			2
bowl	plain flaring	FLAR			1	1
skillet and skillet?	inturned bead/bevel	INT	1		1	2

Rim forms were remarkably consistent. Table 5 shows the types by fabric and form. The main rim form in this group was a flaring form, generally with a slightly rounded outer edge (although sometimes this was a more pronounced bead) and a small area of deliberate flattening on top, sometimes appearing as a slight internal bevel. Amongst the few jugs, a short tapering rim, sometimes with a lid-seating, was the most frequent type. Bowl rims were closely similar to those of jars and were only identifiable where part of the body was also present. Both skillets had inturned rims with internal thickening and bevelling. All bases were sagging types, with the possible exception of one flat example, probably from a glazed vessel. Handles were either wide straps or tapering straight types.

Rim diameters of the jars were mainly between 120–260mm, with two outliers at 90mm and one at 360mm. The distribution was bimodal, with the smaller size centred on 160–180mm, and the larger around 240mm. Three bowls measured 260mm, 340mm and 400mm in diameter. Jugs were between 90–150mm. The two skillets were both fairly small at 210mm and 260mm, although there is a possibility that such vessels could be oval in plan.

Apart from glazing, there was no definite evidence of decoration in the group. One small fragment in BIN3 fabric may have been a piece of an applied thumbled strip which had become detached.

#### Illustrated sherds

1. BIN1 jar, flaring rim with internal bevel, orange. Pit fill (60).
2. BIN3 jar, flaring rim with flat top or slight internal bevel, orange. Spot-find A24.
3. BIN1 jar, flaring tapered rim (slightly longer internal bevel), thin orange surfaces, grey core. Gully fill (52).
4. BIN1 jar, flaring with slight internal bevel, pale orange surfaces, grey core. Gully fill (52).
5. BIN1 jar, flaring rim with flat top, warped, grey with patchy oxidisation. Gully fill (52).
6. BIN1 jar, flaring rim with flat top, grey with weak orange margins showing through surface. Gully fill (52).
7. BIN1 jar, flaring rim with flat-top and slight groove, grey with orange margins. Pit fill (58).

8. BIN1 jug, tapered rim, patches of unfused glaze externally, reddish orange. Spot-find A21.
9. BIN3 jug, tapered rim, red. Pit fill (60).
10. BIN1 jug, tapered rim, grey. Gully fill (52).
11. BIN1 jug, small lid-seated everted rim, wide strap handle, grey, patchy green glaze externally. Gully fill (52).
12. BIN3 bowl, slightly flaring rim, grey with red core. Gully fill (52).
13. BIN3 skillet, inturned bevelled rim, orange with grey core, patchy green glaze internally. Pit fill (60).
14. BIN1 tapered straight handle from skillet or similar, orange with grey core. Spot-find A15.

#### Other wares

A small group of medieval sandy wares did not appear to belong to the main assemblage of Binfield wares. Most were similar in content, having very fine to medium sand temper, often with clay pellets/ferrous oxide particles. The majority had a higher mica content than was seen in the Binfield group, and they tended to be buff to pale grey in colour, although two were black. Some are comparable with Mellor's SE Oxfordshire wares, including the reduced Henley fabric HE3 and the general OX162 fabric group (Mellor 1994, 84–90). Only two rims were present, one of which was comparable with the Binfield main jar rim form (flaring with a flat top) but the fabric was more micaceous, and the other was an upright tapered form. A few sherds showed signs of sooting, which was not present on any of the Binfield ware group.

One hard, fine sandy micaceous greyware with green glaze externally was also unprovenanced. It came from pit 13.

A Cheam whiteware tapering handle from a pipkin or skillet was found at B4 (*cf.* Pearce and Vince 1988, fig. 124, nos 571–2).

#### Post-medieval and modern pottery (16th century onwards)

Two Border ware rims were recovered. A fragment of a beaded bowl rim with internal copper green glaze came from A19 (*cf.* Pearce 1992, fig. 24, no. 85). An abraded platter rim with internal yellow glaze and traces of green glaze on the underside of the rim was found at A10 (*cf.* Pearce 1992, fig. 20, nos 20–22). Both types are most common in the 17th century.

Four fragments of glazed red earthenware with orange or brown lead glaze were found. A large piece of base came from A19, and there were body sherds from A8, A18 and gully B, slot 16. These are broadly dated to the 16th to 18th centuries.

A small fragment of rim from a refined whiteware ?plate was decorated with one thick and one thin blue line on the rim edge. It was the only pottery from from pit 5. The fragment is probably of mid 19th to 20th-century date.

#### Unidentified

Two heavily abraded fine silty redware sherds were found in B2 and gully B, slot 16. One had lost both surfaces and the other had lost one surface. They may be of Roman date.

A medium sandy sherd, brownish red with moderate ferrous oxide inclusions, was found in B5. It was heavily abraded, but had an 'inner' surface which appeared to be sanded. It may be a fragment of a curving ridge tile of medieval date, or a medieval or earlier sherd of handmade pottery.

### Pottery by context

Distribution of the pottery by context and period is shown in Table 4, together with suggested spotdates. Details of spot-finds are included in the appendix.

Table 6. Pottery by feature and period

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Medieval</i>	<i>Post-Medieval</i>	<i>Undated</i>	<i>Spotdate</i>
3	52	Gully A	391			Mid-13th-14th century?
5	54	Pit		1		19th-20th century
6	55	Gully A	72			Mid-13th-14th century?
7	56	Gully A	2			Mid-13th-14th century?
8	57	Pit	49			Mid-13th-14th century?
9	58	Pit	56			Mid-13th-14th century?
10	59	Pit	15			Mid-13th-14th century?
11	60	Pit	445			Mid-13th-14th century?
11	61	Spread	78			Mid-13th-14th century?
12	62	Pit	18			Mid-13th-14th century?
13	63	pit/linear?	11			Mid-13th-14th century?
14	64	Gully A	58			Mid-13th-14th century?
15	65	Gully A	1			Mid-13th-14th century?
16	66	Gully B	16	1	1	17th century?
17	67	Gully B	9			Mid-13th-14th century?
18	68	Pit	1			Mid-13th-14th century?
19	69	Pit	23			Mid-13th-14th century?
20	70	Pit	4			Mid-13th-14th century?
22	72	Gully b	9			Mid-13th-14th century?
23	73	Gully C	6			Mid-13th-14th century?
e209	210	pit	3			Mid-13th-14th century?

Most of the medieval pottery was recovered from gullies, pits and ditches in Area A. The largest groups were from gully A (521 sherds) and nearby pit 11 (523 sherds including the overlying spread 61). Area B produced a few spot-finds only.

### Summary and Discussion

This large assemblage comprises mainly pottery of probable local manufacture. No evidence of a kiln was identified on the site, suggesting that the recovered wasters related to a production site in the vicinity but outside the excavated area. Although the waste group included sherds with varying degrees of sand-tempering, the basic fabric matrix was the same, and the same forms and rim types were present in all three fabric groups.

One rim type was particularly common in the group, but although it appears that this was the signature type of the potter or potters working in Binfield, the form is not common amongst illustrated assemblages from the area. Perhaps the closest example is a small fragment of rim from Wokingham (Morris and Jones 1990, fig. 6.1), in a sandy orange fabric, which is described as similar to 14th-century examples in Oxford. A slightly thicker rim of similar type was found in Windsor (Blinkhorn 2005b, fig. 6.11.3), in a group dated mid-13th to 15th century. An example from the production site at Nettlebed, Oxfordshire, in the white-firing NE3 fabric, is also broadly similar (Mellor 1994, fig. 72.10); this group is dated to the mid-14th to 15th century. Close

parallels for the few bowl and jug rims and profiles are equally hard to find, but the skillets are similar to examples from Middle Assendon, Oxfordshire (Mellor 1994, fig. 33.14, fabric HE3; late 12th–13th century), and from Newbury (Vince 1997, fig. 35, nos 70-71), the latter also being glazed internally and dated mid-13th to early 14th century.

Known production sites in this region are rare, with Camley Gardens, Maidenhead and Ashampstead being the only published examples from Berkshire (Pike 1965; Mepham and Heaton 1995). The vessels from these two sites are generally more embellished than those from Binfield, the latter having no examples of thumbled rims or decoration on the vessel body. The Ashampstead assemblage also includes spouted and tripod pitchers, neither of which are present at Binfield. Both kilns appear to belong to the first half of the 13th century.

The apparent lack of any decoration on the Binfield vessels, together with the minimalist glazing of the jugs, suggests a later medieval date for this assemblage. Jope (1947, 65–7) suggested that the change to less decoration and harder fabrics took place in the late 13th or early 14th centuries, with patchy glazing a feature of the 14th and 15th centuries. However, Kingston and Cheam wares predominated in Reading by the 15th century (Blinkhorn 2005a, 175), so the paucity of Surrey whitewares at this site may indicate that it did not survive beyond the 14th century.

### *Brick and Tile* by Danielle Milbank

A total of 30 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 1026g were recovered during the course of the excavation, hand-collected from a range of deposits. The material largely comprised unidentifiable fragments, with the majority of the identifiable fragments comprising pieces of tile. It was examined under x10 magnification, and is summarised in Appendix 4.

Pit 5 (54) contained three pieces, including one in a fine slightly soft fabric and light orange red colour, which possibly represents tile of Roman date, although two further fragments from this context are of broadly post-medieval date. Gully slot 7 (56) contained a single piece of tile in a hard slightly sandy fabric with a grey orange surface colour and dark grey (reduced) core. The thickness of 10mm and uneven finish suggest a medieval date.

Pit 8 (57) contained a piece of peg tile in a fairly hard orange red slightly sandy fabric, with a thickness of 11mm and a fairly uneven finish, and likely medieval date.

Scoop/spread 11 (60) contained a single piece of abraded tile which is of a medium soft fabric with sparse fine and medium sand inclusions, thickness of 13mm and a peg hole, while pit 12 (62) contained a range of pieces with thicknesses of 11 mm and 13mm, in a similar fabric and again a broadly medieval date despite the Victorian or later date for this feature.

A piece of peg tile with an incomplete hole was recovered from ditch slot 13 (63), which has a fairly uneven finish and a likely medieval date.

The largest quantity from one feature comprised eight tile pieces from gully slot 17 (67) in a range of fabrics, with peg holes present on one and a strawmark present on another, and an overall medieval or early post-medieval date.

Ditch slot 23 (73) contained a piece of tile in a soft fine fabric with very sparse fine groggy inclusions and a light orange red colour, which is of possible Roman date, along with further fragments more likely to be of medieval date based on the fabric.

Pit e209 (210), dug only in the evaluation contained a single brick piece which is not closely datable and may be of medieval or post-medieval date.

None of the tile appears to have been produced along side the pottery.

### *Fired Clay* by Danielle Milbank

Five contexts encountered in the excavation contained fired clay pieces, 24 pieces (134g) in total (Appendix 5). The material is typically a medium to soft fine clay with occasional sandy inclusions and an orange red to grey red colour. The majority of the pieces are small, with no diagnostic characteristics, and were found in very small quantities. One piece with a shallow groove characteristic of daub (the imprint of a wooden wattle) was recovered from pit 11 (60), and it is like that some or all of the fired clay represents daub. None appears to be obviously kiln-related.

### *Other finds* by Danielle Milbank

A single small piece of slate was recovered from pit 12 (62), and is likely to be Welsh slate of the type commonly used in roofing from the early to mid-19th century, distribution being fairly locally limited before then.

A single clay pipe bowl was recovered from gully slot 17 (67). It is small, with a flat pedestal foot, bulbous shape and lined rim, and is an early type which can be categorized as Oswald type 3 (Oswald 1975), with a likely date range of 1580-1610.

Two pieces of glass (177g in total) were recovered from two locations in gully A. Findspot A25 (Fig. 3 ('glass')) contained a base of a bottle (173g) in 3mm thick, very dark green glass. It has a fairly deep conical kick, no clear visible seam or pontil scar (suggesting it is mould-made), and a likely 19th century to early 20th century date. A small fragment from slot 16 (66) weighing 4g is transparent medium dark green, fairly thin (2mm) and slightly curved, suggestive of a small bottle, and is not closely datable.



### *Struck flint* by Steve Ford

A single struck flint was recovered from the site. It is not closely datable but a Bronze Age date is likely. It is not obviously a piece accidentally imported to the site in powdered chalk to lime the fields but there is an outside possibility that it derives from flint nodule-built walling. .

### *Burnt Bone* by Ceri Falys

A single urned human cremation burial was recovered from pit 1004. A small amount of burnt bone was whole-earth recovered on site from the exterior of the vessel (1009; collected as samples 5 and 7). The contents of the urn (1003) were excavated during post-excavation processing in a series of three, 0.02m thick spits (sample 6). The surrounding soil and bone were floated and wet-sieved to a 1mm mesh size, with all burnt bone and other associated artefacts separated for further analysis.

Prior to osteological analysis the bone from each spit was sorted using a sieve stack comprising 10mm, 5mm, and 2mm mesh sizes. The relative weights from each of the sieves was recorded, along with the colour(s) and overall preservation of the burnt bone, in addition to the maximum post-excavation fragment measurement of cranial and post-cranial elements, and the maximum thickness of the bones of the cranial vault (Appendix 3).

#### Quantity of Bone

In total, 537.0g of burnt human bone was recovered from within Urn 1. As to be expected, the amount of bone was found to increase towards the base of the vessel, with spit 1 containing 28.0g of bone compared to 358.0g in spit 3. Based on the results of a study of remains from modern crematoria, McKinley (1993) determined the expected amount of bone from the cremation of a complete, adult individual to range between 1001.5g-2442.5g, with an average of 1625.9g. Although burial recovered from urn 1 contained less than a third of this average expected weight, the reduced quantity of bone may reflect the practice of burying only some of the calcined bone of the cremated individual (representing a symbolic or token internment) (McKinley 2006), the age of the individual (i.e. a child), disturbance of the burial after internment, or the result of poor preservation of the skeletal remains.

#### Preservation

Overall, the bone was of “good” preservation. Despite demonstrating a general chalky texture, little weathering of the bone was noted, which resulted in the cortical bone surfaces retaining their characteristics. A relatively large post-excavation fragment size was also noted, as the majority of bone (51.8% of total weight of the recovered bone) measured larger than 10.0mm in length.

### Colour of the Bone

Burnt bone fragments can display a variety of colours, due to the efficiency of the cremation process. Conditions such as the quantity of fuel used to build the pyre, the temperature and oxidizing/reducing conditions attained in various parts of the pyre, and length of time over which the cremation was undertaken is reflected by the resultant bone colour (McKinley 2004, 11). The majority of bone from urn 1 was white in colour, however, three charred-black fragments were observed in spit 1, and two fragments in spit 2. It was not possible to identify the charred fragments to specific element(s) of origin. Holden and colleagues (1995a; b) suggest white coloured bone, as displayed in this assemblage, is produced through exposure to temperatures in excess of 600°C, as the organic components of the bone have been completely oxidized. The presence of charred (black) fragments in spits 1 and 2 suggest those portions of the body were subjected to lower overall temperatures during the cremation process, approximately 300°C (Holden *et al.* 1995a; b).

### Osteological Analysis

All pieces of bone were analysed following the procedures suggested by Gejvall (1969), Brickley and McKinley (2004), and Mitchell and Brickley (2017). The purpose of osteological analysis is to determine the nature of the burnt bone (i.e. human and/or animal). If human, a demographic profile of skeletal assemblages can be investigated through the assessment of age-at-death and sex of the individual(s) present, in addition to pathological conditions that have affected skeletal elements. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented within the inhumation was determined through the identification of duplication of the same skeletal element, or by the presence of age-related development of teeth and/or skeletal elements.

The most frequently identified fragments were portions of the long bones (humerus, ulna, and femur), and non-descript portions of the cranial vault. Additional portions of the upper limb(s) were also identified, including a small fragment of trochlea of a distal humerus (spit 3), a third of a radial head (spit 2, unsided), and two distal ends of manual phalanges (proximal and/or intermediate rows).

A lack of element duplication or identification of differing stages of skeletal development suggested the presence of a single individual in burial 1004.

The accuracy of osteological methods to identify the biological aspects of the human skeleton, such as estimations of age-at-death and sex, greatly reflect the quantity and quality of observable standard traits. It was not possible to assess the sex or age-at-death of the individual within the burial, due to the lack of the required portions of the skull and pelvis. As a result, the sex of the individual is indeterminate.

Based solely on the overall thickness of the cortical bone of the long bone shafts present, and the thickness of the cranial vault, it is suggested the individual was likely an adult (i.e. 18+ years) at the time of death. It was not possible to provide a more specific age range.

No pathological alterations or non-metric traits were identified on the fragments present.

### *Radiocarbon dating*

Two samples, one of oak and one of pine charcoal were submitted to the Chrono Lab at Queen's University, Belfast, for AMS radiocarbon dating. Details of methodology are in the archive; in summary the lab considered the results reliable. The results are detailed Appendix 6. The laboratory calibrated the results with (CALIB rev 8.2) used in conjunction with Stuiver and Reimer 1993, with data from IntCal 20 (Reimer *et al.* 2020). The plot of the results' intercepts on the calibration curve presented as Chart 1 used OxCal 4.4.4 (Bronk-Ramsey 2021: differences between the calibrations are negligible).

### **Conclusion**

The excavation was carried out as intended and revealed a range of deposits more or less as expected from the findings of the evaluation.

Apart from a few stray sherds of Roman and prehistoric pottery no further deposits were recorded to accompany the urned cremation burial in trench B. Traces of a gully were found nearby, perhaps representing the last surviving remains of a late prehistoric or Roman field system but no dating evidence was recovered to confirm this. The burial therefore appears to have taken place in relative isolation perhaps at some distance from a contemporary settlement, but presumably close to or within a used part of the contemporary landscape. The radiocarbon result of 52 BC–AD 78 provides a firm date spanning the transition from Late Iron Age into Roman times for the burial of this adult whose sex could not be discerned.

Seemingly isolated urned or unurned cremation burials are a frequent observation during archaeological investigations, even small ones, and their isolated status is frequently confirmed by follow-up fieldwork (e.g., Milbank 2010; Simmonds *et al.* 2009, 17, Taylor 2019). Others are to be found in seemingly random locations but often within settlement complexes (Taylor 2010, 51). Unless accompanied by urns or other datable objects their chronology is often difficult to determine. It seems fairly clear that such burials took place frequently in earlier and Middle Bronze Age times (perhaps beneath very small unditched bowl barrows which are removed by later ploughing), and again in Late Iron Age into Roman times, but how many of the so far undated burials lie beyond these chronological time frames is not yet known.

The Binfield burial belongs to a time of a considerable expansion of settlement, perhaps a response to the needs of new markets created by the Roman invasion (or, for the earlier time frame, trade with newly Roman Gaul). Middle Iron Age settlement recorded to date for the claylands of East Berkshire is relatively modest, but the development-led fieldwork carried out in the last few decades has located many more sites dating from the Late Iron Age into early Roman times, spreading onto geological outcrops such as the London Clay, only to

decline in later centuries before the end of Roman Britain (Milbank 2010b). The burial and stray pottery finds here appear to be located too far away from the previously recorded sites at Amen Corner and Park Farm, Binfield (Lovett 2019; Roberts, 1995) to be closely connected with those, which implies that a further settlement of this period is to be found somewhere in the general vicinity.

For the post Roman period, the focus of the archaeology shifts to Trench A. The modest volume of cut features revealed in the trench spanned several centuries from Medieval to early modern times. The features were generally unremarkable consisting of fairly shallow pits and linear features relating to settlements presumably present in locations adjacent to the excavated and evaluated plot. It was, however, the dense infill of several medieval features with pottery wasters, which markedly increase the significance of the site. No kiln structures were revealed but more than 1300 sherds were recovered from the features sampled, although these features were neither large nor numerous. One of these pottery-rich features was radiocarbon dated and produced a date with a narrow calibrated range of AD 1272-1304 indicating, as anticipated, a late 13th century currency.

The excavation has therefore revealed the presence of a previously unrecorded pottery production site, which may now assist in sourcing and dating some of the locally produced wares which can make up significant proportions of Medieval assemblages such as at nearby Jennetts Park, (Blinkhorn in Simmonds et al 2009, 45) and Middle Thames Valley sites in general (Blinkhorn 2005a, 174). Anderson (above) has noted that there are few known production sites in Berkshire with only those from Camley Gardens, Maidenhead (Pike 1965), and Ashamstead (Mephram and Heaton, 1995). To this can be added production sites relatively close to the site but beyond the county boundaries as at Egham, (Preston et al 2012) and in the Farnborough area pre-dating production of Border Ware (NEHHAS 2014, 33) but whose contribution to Berkshire assemblages is as yet unknown.

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## Appendix 1: Catalogue of all excavated features

Cut	Deposit	Type	Date	Area
1	50	Gully slot	-	B
2	51	Gully slot	-	B
e1005	1006	Gully slot	-	B
e1004	1003, 1009	Umed cremation	LIA/ER	B
3	52	Gully A slot	Medieval 13th C	A
4	53	Gully slot	Medieval 13th C?	A
5=e205	54	Pit	Post-Medieval 19thC	A
6	55	Gully A slot	Medieval 13th C	A
7	56	Gully A slot	Medieval 13th C	A
8	57	Pit	Medieval 13th C	A
9	58	Pit	Medieval 13th C	A
10	59	Pit	Medieval 13th C	A
11	60,61	Spread	Medieval 13th C	A
12	62	Pit	Post-Medieval 19thC	A
13	63	Pit/plough stripe?	Medieval 13th C	A
14	64	Gully A terminus	Medieval 13th C	A
15	65	Gully A slot	Medieval 13th C	A
16	66	Gully B slot	Post-Medieval 18thC	A
17	67	Gully B slot	Post-Medieval 18thC	A
18	68	Pit	Medieval 13th C	A
19	69	Pit	Medieval 13th C	A
20	70	Pit	Medieval 13th C	A
21	71	Gully/pit C terminus	Medieval 13th C	A
22	72	Gully B slot	Post-Medieval 18thC	A
23	73	Gully/pit C	Medieval 13th C	A
24	74	Posthole	Post-Medieval 18thC	A
25	75	Posthole	Post-Medieval 18thC	A
26	76	Posthole	Post-Medieval 18thC	A
27	77	Posthole	Post-Medieval 18thC	A
28	78	Posthole	Post-Medieval 18thC	A
e105	106	Gully B slot	Post-Medieval 18thC	A
e209	110	Pit	Medieval 13th C	A
e213	214	Pit	Medieval 13th C	A
e221	222	Gully B?	Medieval 13th C	A

## Appendix 2 Pottery summary

Full catalogue in archive as MS Access database

Context	Feature	Sample	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Waster
52	3		BIN1	grey, sometimes with paler grey to white core	U	72	686	72			most overfired, some slightly warped
52	3		BIN1	pale grey-white	U	26	177	26			heavily overfired
52	3		BIN1	pale grey-white	U	2	8	1	JR	FLARFT	int flakes
52	3		BIN1	grey, thin orange ext	U	33	294	33			
52	3		BIN1	orange surfaces, pale grey-white core	U	11	111	3			
52	3		BIN1	orange	U	2	10	1			
52	3		BIN1	orange	U	3	49	1	BL?		outer surface slightly vit, cracked
52	3		BIN1	orange	U	52	287	52			patchy overfiring
52	3		BIN1	orange ext, sometimes int	U	14	104	14			
52	3		BIN1	grey with thin orange int	U	4	27	4			
52	3		BIN1	grey with thin orange int	U	1	8	1			int flake
52	3		BIN1	buff/grey	U	4	32	4			
52	3		BIN1	orange	B	6	99	6			
52	3		BIN1	orange, pale grey core	B	2	28	2			1 overfired, warped
52	3		BIN1	grey	B	3	62	3			1 overfired
52	3		BIN1	pale grey	B?	1	16	1			overfired, pale surfaces
52	3		BIN1	grey	D	8	144	8			overfired, some warped
52	3		BIN1	grey	D	3	23	1			
52	3		BIN1	partially oxid	D	2	36	2			
52	3		BIN1	grey	D	2	10	2			
52	3		BIN1	grey	D	1	24	1			glaze melted
52	3		BIN1	grey, white core, orange int	D	2	18	1			overfired, glaze on break
52	3		BIN2	orange	U	24	166	24			
52	3		BIN2	thin orange surface, grey	U	2	49	2			
52	3		BIN2	grey	U	4	11	4			
52	3		BIN2	orange	B	2	35	2			
52	3		BIN2	orange	D	2	39	2			unfused glaze
52	3		BIN3	most at least partly orange, esp ext	U	22	184	22			
52	3		BIN3	orange	B	1	9	1			
52	3		BIN3	most at least partly oxid	D	6	66	5			glaze mostly unfused
52	3		BIN1	grey	RH	7	127	1	JG	LSEV	
52	3		BIN1	grey	R	1	7	1	JG	TAP	
52	3		BIN3	grey, orange core	R	2	82	1	BL	FLAR	
52	3		BIN1	grey, patches orange int	R	1	62	1	JR	FLARFT	warped, overfired
52	3		BIN1	grey	R	1	22	1	JR	FLAR	warped, overfired



Context	Feature	Sample	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Waster
52	3		BIN1	grey	R	1	6		1 JR	FLARFT	overfired
52	3		BIN1	grey	R	1	12		1 JR	FLARFT	overfired
52	3		BIN1	grey	R	1	9		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN1	pale orange surfaces	R	1	20		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN1	grey	RU	2	13		1 JR	FLARFT	overfired
52	3		BIN1	thinly oxid	R	1	36		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN1	orange	R	1	18		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN1	orange	R	1	14		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN1	pink-white	R	2	22		1 JR	FLARFT	overfired
52	3		BIN1	white	R	1	14		1 JR	FLARFT	overfired
52	3		BIN1	pink/white	R	1	26		1 JR	FLARFT	overfired
52	3		BIN1	red	R	1	43		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN1	red	R	1	5		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN1	red	R	1	9		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN1	red	R	1	4		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN1	orange, grey core	R	1	5		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN1	orange	R	1	13		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN1	orange	R	1	8		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN1	orange	R	2	24		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN1	thin orange surfaces, grey core	R	2	28		1 JR	TAP	
52	3		BIN1	orange	R	1	11		1 JR	TAP	
52	3		BIN1	red	R	1	7		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN1	pale grey	R	1	9		1 JR	FLARFT	overfired
52	3		BIN2	pale grey	R	1	14		1 JR	FLARFT	overfired
52	3		BIN2	pale grey-orange	R	3	75		1 JR	FLARFT	overfired, slightly warped
52	3		BIN1	orange	R	1	18		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN2	grey-orange	R	1	27		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN2	orange	R	1	25		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN2	orange	R	1	14		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN3	orange	R	1	6		1 JR	FLARFT	
52	3		BIN3	orange	R	1	3		1 JR/JG?	UPFTTH	
52	3		BIN1	orange	R	1	6		1 JR	FLAR	
52	3		BIN1	white/orange	R	2	26		1 JG?	FLARFT	overfired, warped
52	3	1	BIN1	grey	U	9	73	9			overfired, some warped
52	3	1	BIN1	oxid	U	13	46	13			some overfired, some underfired
54	5		REFW		R	1	3		1 PL?	EV	
55	6		BIN1	orange	DB	4	49	1			
55	6		BIN1	red	U	11	31	11			
55	6		BIN1	red	B	1	5	1			
55	6		BIN1	orange	B	2	34	2			
55	6		BIN1	orange	U	16	78	16			
55	6		BIN1	grey	U	5	22	5			overfired
55	6		BIN1	grey	D	2	30	2			overfired, 1 glaze not fully fused, 1 warped

Context	Feature	Sample	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Waster
55	6		BIN1	orange ext, grey	U	2	18	2			overfired
55	6		BIN3	orange	R	1	21	1	JR	FLARFT	
55	6		BIN3	orange	U	10	34	10			
55	6		BIN2	orange	U	6	81	6			
55	6		BIN2	orange	B	1	8	1			
55	6		BIN2	white	B	1	12	1			overfired
55	6		BIN1	orange	R	1	9	1	JR	FLARFT	
55	6		BIN1	grey	R	1	16	1	JR	FLARBD	
55	6		BIN1	grey	R	1	8	1	JG	LSEV	
55	6		MSW	buff, orange core	U	1	6	1			poss spots unfused glaze int overfired, warped
55 top	6		BIN1	grey	U	3	38	1			
55 top	6		BIN1	orange	U	2	23	1			
55 top	6		BIN1	buff	B	1	16	1			
56	7		BIN1	orange	B	1	43	1			
56	7		BIN1	orange	U	1	4	1			
57	8		BIN1	grey	U	8	38	8			overfired
57	8		BIN1	grey	U	1	5	1			overfired
57	8		BIN1	grey	B	1	11	1			overfired, glaze partly evaporated?
57	8		BIN1	orange, some grey patches/cores	U	30	58	30			
57	8		BIN1	orange/white	U	3	15	3			overfired
57	8		BIN1	orange	B	1	6	1			
57	8		BIN1	grey	R	1	14	1	JR	FLARFT	
57	8		BIN2	orange	R	1	4	1	JR	FLARFT	
57	8		BIN2	orange	U	1	4	1			
57	8		MSW	buff, grey core	U	2	10	2			
58	9		BIN1	orange, some grey patches/cores	U	24	86	24			
58	9		BIN1	thin orange surfaces, pale grey core	U	3	7	3			
58	9		BIN1	red	U	1	4	1			
58	9		BIN1	red	R	1	3	1	JR	UPTH?	
58	9		BIN1	orange	R	1	3	1	JR	FLARFT	
58	9		BIN1	orange/white	R	1	12	1	JR	FLARFT	
58	9		BIN1	grey	R	1	5	1	JR	FLARFT	
58	9		BIN1	grey	R	1	17	1	JR	FLARFT	
58	9		BIN1	grey	U	6	35	6			overfired
58	9		BIN2	orange, white core	U	1	13	1			
58	9		BIN2	orange	H	1	36	1			
58	9		BIN3	orange	U	8	24	8			
58	9		BIN3	grey	U	2	12	2			
58	9		BIN3	pale grey	R	1	2	1	JR	FLAR	
58	9		BIN3	orange	R	1	6	1	JR	FLAR	
58	9		BIN3	orange, grey core	R	1	3	1	JR	FLARFT	
58	9		BIN3	orange	R	1	7	1	JR	UPFT	
58	9		BIN3	orange ext, grey int	D	1	7	1			

Context	Feature	Sample	Fabric	Colour	Compl	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Waster
59	10		BIN1	orange		U	11	29	11			
59	10		BIN1	grey		U	2	5	2			
59	10		BIN2	orange		U	2	7	2			
60	11		BIN1	orange, some with grey cores		U	248	1150	248			
60	11		BIN2	orange, some with grey cores		U	8	35	8			
60	11		BIN2	grey, thin orange int		U	12	77	12			
60	11		BIN1	orange ext, grey		U	2	18	2			
60	11		BIN1	buff/grey		U	8	150	8			mainly 1 vessel!?
60	11		BIN1	buff/grey		U	23	120	23			
60	11		BIN1	grey		U	3	10	3			
60	11		BIN1	orange		B	13	217	13			
60	11		BIN1	grey		B	4	72	4			
60	11		BIN1	white		B	1	14	1			
60	11		BIN1	white/orange		U	15	105	15			heavily overfired
60	11		BIN3	orange, some grey patches/cores		U	26	116	26			heavily overfired
60	11		BIN3	grey		U	4	17	4			
60	11		MSW	orange		U	1	10	1			
60	11		BIN1	grey		DH	1	69	1	JG?		overfired, glaze white
60	11		BIN1	mainly oxid ext		D	9	59	9			
60	11		BIN1	orange		R	1	11	1	JR?	FLARFT?	int flake
60	11		BIN1	grey		D	1	22	1			
60	11		BIN1	grey, orange int		RD	5	31	1	JR	FLARFT	warped
60	11		BIN1	grey, 1 orange int		D	4	18	4			
60	11		BIN1	grey		B	3	24	3			
60	11		BIN1	grey		R	2	4	2	?		int flakes
60	11		BIN1	grey		R	2	17	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	grey		R	1	22	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	orange, grey core		R	1	14	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	pale grey		R	1	8	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	brown		R	1	3	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	orange-white		R	1	30	1	JR	FLARBD	v overfired
60	11		BIN1	orange, grey core		R	1	20	1	BL?	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	orange		R	1	15	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	orange, grey core		R	1	25	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	orange, grey core		R	2	11	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	pale orange		R	1	9	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	orange		R	1	8	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	orange		R	1	11	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	orange		R	1	2	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	orange		R	2	43	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	red		R	1	18	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	red		R	3	24	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	red		R	2	10	1	JR	FLARFT	

Context	Feature	Sample	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Waster
60	11		BIN1	red	R	5	36	1	BL	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	orange	R	1	18	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	orange	R	1	9	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN1	red	R	1	6	1	JR	FLAR	
60	11		BIN1	orange-grey	R	1	5	1	JR	FLAR	
60	11		BIN1	orange-grey	D	2	7	1			
60	11		BIN2	grey-orange	R	1	5	1	JR	TAP	
60	11		BIN2	red	R	1	10	1	JR	UPFT?	
60	11		BIN2	orange	RH	1	43	1	JG	TAP	
60	11		BIN2	orange	RU	3	35	1	JR	FLAR	
60	11		BIN1	orange	R	1	14	1	SK?	INT	
60	11		BIN3	orange	FP	1	26	1	SK	INT	
60	11		BIN3	buff	B	1	11	1			ext flake
60	11		BIN3	red	R	1	10	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN3	buff	R	1	7	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN3	thin orange surfaces, grey	R	1	7	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN3	thin orange surfaces, grey	R	1	18	1	JR	FLARFT	
60	11		BIN3	red	R	1	10	1	JG	TRBD?	warped
60	11		BIN3	red	RU	2	63	1	JG	TAP	
61	11		BIN3	red	U	4	7	4			
61	11		BIN3	grey	U	3	5	3			
61	11		BIN1	orange, some with grey cores	U	37	210	37			
61	11		BIN1	orange, some with grey cores	B	3	32	3			
61	11		BIN1	grey, orange int	U	6	36	6			
61	11		BIN1	grey	U	3	16	3			
61	11		BIN1	pale grey	B	1	14	1			v overfired
61	11	3	BIN1	grey	U	1	16	1			
61	11	3	BIN1	orange	U	9	27	9			
61	11		BIN1	red	U	1	24	1			
61	11		BIN3	red, pale grey core	U	1	5	1			
61	11		BIN3	brown	D?	1	1	1			
61	11		BIN1	orange, grey core	R	2	7	1	JR	FLARFT	
61	11		BIN1	orange, grey core	R	1	5	1	JR	FLARFT	
61	11		BIN1	orange, grey core	R	1	10	1	JR	FLARFT	
61	11		BIN1	orange, grey core	R	1	14	1	JR	FLARFT	
61	11		BIN1	red	D	1	10	1			thick unfused ? glaze deposit int
61	11		BIN1	red	D	1	13	1			unfused glaze
61	11		BIN2	orange	R	1	13	1	JR	FLARFT	
62	12		BIN1	orange	U	4	14	4			
62	12		BIN1	grey	U	5	23	5			
62	12		BIN2	orange	U	1	4	1			
62	12		BIN2	orange	R	1	6	1	JR	UPTH?	
62	12		BIN3	orange/grey	U	4	11	4			

Context	Feature	Sample	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Waster
62	12		BIN3	orange/grey	B	2	30	2			
62	12		BIN3	red	D	1	7	1			
63	13		BIN1	orange	U	5	17	5			
63	13		BIN1	orange	R	1	12	1	JR	FLARFT	
63	13		BIN1	orange, white core	D	1	7	1			
63	13		BIN1	grey	U	1	3	1			
63	13		MSW	grey	U	1	8	1			
63	13		MSW	buff, black core	U	1	5	1			
63	13		UPG	grey	D	1	7	1			
64	14		BIN1	orange	U	23	101	23			
64	14		BIN1	grey, thin orange ext	U	2	9	2			
64	14		BIN1	grey, thin orange ext	U	1	8	1			
64	14		BIN1	orange/white	U	1	19	1			v overfired
64	14		BIN1	orange	B	1	4	1			
64	14		BIN1	grey	D	2	15	2			
64	14		BIN1	orange	B	1	7	1			
64	14		BIN1	grey	U	2	8	2			
64	14		BIN1	grey	R	1	19	1	JR	FLARFT	
64	14		BIN1	orange	R	2	13	1	JR	FLARFT	
64	14		BIN1	orange, grey core	R	1	10	1	JR	FLARFT	
64	14		BIN2	red	U	8	34	8			
64	14		BIN2	white	U	3	21	3			v overfired
64	14		BIN3	orange	U	4	26	4			
64	14		BIN3	orange	B	2	16	2			
64	14		BIN3	red	D	1	9	1			
64	14		BIN3	red/grey	B	1	4	1			
64	14		BIN1	white	D	1	7	1			overfired, small globule of Pb int
64	14		MSW	red, black core	U	1	1	1			
65	15		BIN1	orange, grey core	U	1	5	1			
66	16		BIN1	orange, grey core	U	6	25	6			
66	16		BIN2	orange	U	2	8	2			
66	16		BIN1	grey, orange int	U	1	7	1			overfired ext
66	16		BIN1	grey	U	2	11	2			
66	16		BIN1	grey	B	1	8	1			
66	16		BIN1	grey	U	1	5	1			
66	16		BIN1	orange/white	R	1	10	1	JR	FLARFT	v overfired
66	16		BIN2	orange/white	U	1	7	1			v overfired
66	16		BIN3	orange	U	1	5	1			v overfired
66	16		UNID		U	1	4	1			
66	16		GRE		D	1	7	1			
67	17		BIN1	orange, grey core	U	1	3	1			
67	17		BIN1	white	U	1	1	1			
67	17		BIN1	grey	D	1	3	1			v overfired flake (could be ext)

Context	Feature	Sample	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Waster
67	17		MSW	variable	U	6	33	4			
68	18		BIN2	orange, grey core	U	1	4	1			
69	19		BIN1	orange	U	4	12	4			
69	19	3	BIN1	red	U	2	18	1			
69	19	3	BIN3	orange	U	1	5	1			
69	19	3	BIN3	red	B	1	8	1			ext flake, underfired
69	19	3	BIN1	buff-red	H?	2	8	1			ext flake?
69	19	3	BIN1	orange	U	7	16	7			
69	19	3	BIN1	grey	U	1	5	1			
69	19	3	BIN1	red	D	2	9	2			unfused glaze
69	19	3	BIN1	red	R	1	5	1	JR	FLARFT	
69	19	3	BIN2	red	U	1	4	1			ext flake
69	19	3	MSW	black	U	1	1	1			
70	20		BIN1	orange-red	U	3	5	1			
70	20		BIN1	orange, grey core	B	1	32	1			
72	22		BIN1	orange, grey core	U	7	17	7			
72	22		BIN1	white/grey	U	1	9	1			heavily overfired
72	22		MSW	buff, cream core	U	1	7	1			
73	23		BIN1	grey/orange	U	2	19	2			
73	23		BIN1	orange/white	U	1	10	1			overfired
73	23		BIN1	orange	R	1	4	1	JR	FLARFT	
73	23		BIN2	orange	U	1	3	1			
73	23		BIN3	orange	U	1	9	1			
209			BIN1	orange, grey core	U	1	7	1			
209			BIN2	orange, grey core	U	1	3	1			
209			MSW	pink/buff	U	1	10	1			
A08			BIN1	grey	U	1	3	1			
A08			GRE	orange	D	1	4	1			
A09			BIN1	orange	U	1	5	1			
A09			BIN1	buff	R	1	27	1	JR	FLARFT	
A09			BIN1	grey	D	1	16	1			unfused glaze
A09			BIN3	orange	U	1	5	1			
A10			BIN3	grey	R	1	12	1	JR	FLARFT	
A10			BIN1	orange	U	1	8	1			
A10			BIN1	grey	U	1	4	1			
A10			BORD		R	1	24	1	PL	EVBD	
A11			BIN3	grey/white	U	1	6	1			v overfired
A11			BIN1	orange, grey core	U	1	2	1			
A11			BIN1	orange, grey core	R	1	8	1	JR	FLARFT	
A11			BIN1	grey	U	1	3	1			overfired
A11			MSW	orange, white core	R	1	16	1	JR	UPTAP?	
A11			MSW	buff-grey	U	1	6	1			
A11			MSW	black	U	1	5	1			

Context	Feature	Sample	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Waster
A12			MSW	orange-black	U	1	3	1			
A12			BIN3	orange	U	1	4	1			
A13			BIN1	grey	U	1	8	1			
A13			BIN1	grey	D	1	9	1			overfired
A14			BIN1	orange, grey core	U	4	20	4			
A14			BIN3	pale orange	U	1	3	1			
A14			BIN1	grey	R	1	8	1	JG?	UPFTBD	
A14			MSW	grey	U	1	5	1			
A15			BIN1	grey	D	1	10	1			overfired
A15			BIN3	orange	U	2	8	1			
A15			BIN3	orange, grey core	R	1	15	1	JR	FLARFT	
A15			BIN1	orange-buff	R	1	12	1	JR	FLARFT	
A15			BIN1	orange, grey core	H	1	19	1			
A15			MSW	orange, red core	U	1	5	1			
A16			MSW	orange, white core	B	1	33	1			
A16			BIN1	orange	U	1	16	1			
A16			BIN1	grey, orange core	U	1	2	1			
A16			MSW	brown, grey core	R	1	10	1	JR	FLARFT	
A17			BIN1	grey, thin orange int	U	1	6	1			
A17			BIN1	orange	U	1	5	1			
A17			BIN3	orange	U	1	7	1			
A18			GRE		D	1	14	1			
A19			GRE	reduced core	B	1	97	1			
A19			BORD		R	1	36	1	BL	BD	
A20			BIN2	brown-orange	R	1	21	1	JR	FLARFT	
A21			BIN1	orange	R	4	99	1	JG	TAP	
A22			BIN1	grey	R	1	16	1	JR	FLARFT	
A23			BIN1	orange	R	1	8	1	JR	FLARFT	
A23			BIN1	grey	RU	2	55	1	JR	FLARFT	
A23			BIN3	orange	U	1	5	1			
A23			MSW	red, grey core	U	1	12	1			
A23			MSW	pink, brown core	U	2	4	1			
A24			BIN3	orange	RU	2	26	1	JR	FLARFT	
B01			PREH		U	1	1	1			
B01			MSW	black	U	1	2	1			
B02			UNID	orange	U	1	7	1			
B04			CHEAM		H	1	30	1			
B05			UNID	brown-red	U	1	22	1			
B06			ROM	brown, grey core	R	1	12	1	JR	CAV	
B07			PREH	grey	U	1	17	1			

**APPENDIX 3: Summary of burnt bone post-excavation fragmentation from urn-pit 1004.**

<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Spit</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Max Frag Size (mm)</i>		<i>Cvt (mm)</i>	<i>10mm</i>		<i>5mm</i>		<i>2mm</i>		<i>Total</i>
			<i>Cranial</i>	<i>Lbsf</i>		<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>%</i>	
1003	1	6	-	24.4	-	18.0	64.3	5.0	17.9	5.0	17.9	28.0
1003	2	6	27.5	28.7	5.4	76.0	51.7	38.0	25.9	33.0	22.4	147.0
1003	3	6	16.8	45.3	4.8	182.0	50.8	91.0	25.4	85.0	23.7	358.0
1009	-	5	-	11.5	-	1.0	50.0	0.5	25.0	0.5	25.0	2.0
1009	-	7				1.0	50.0	0.5	25.0	0.5	25.0	2.0
Total			27.5mm	45.3mm	5.4mm	278.0g	51.8%	135.0g	25.1%	124.0g	23.1%	537.0g

*lbsf: long bone shaft fragments*

*Cvt: Cranial vault thickness*



**APPENDIX 4:** Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
5	54	Gully		3	45
7	56	Gully		1	52
8	57	Pit	A	4	192
11	60	Pit	A	1	32
12	62	Pit	A	4	156
17	67	Gully	A	8	370
22	72	Ditch	A	5	44
23	73	Ditch	A	3	56
	209			1	79
		Total		30	1026

**APPENDIX 5:** Catalogue of fired clay

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
8	57	Pit	A	1	6
11	60	Pit	A	15	66
11	61	Spread	A	1	6
16	66	Gully	A	6	51
19	69	Pit	A	1	5
		Total		24	134

**APPENDIX 6:** Radiocarbon dating (all given at 2-sigma, most probable date(s) highlighted).

<i>Lab ID</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>F14C</i>	<i>Radiocarbon Age (BP)</i>	<i>Calibrated Age</i>	<i>Probability (%)</i>
UBA45941	Urn burial 1004	1009 Spit 3	Oak charcoal	0.7784±0.0025	2012 ± 26	87-84 BC <b>52BC- AD 78</b> AD 101-105	0.3 <b>99.2</b> 0.5
UBA46475	Gully A slot 3	52	Pine charcoal	0.9165±0.0028	700 ± 24	<b>AD 1272-1304</b> AD 1366-1382	<b>82.9</b> 17.1

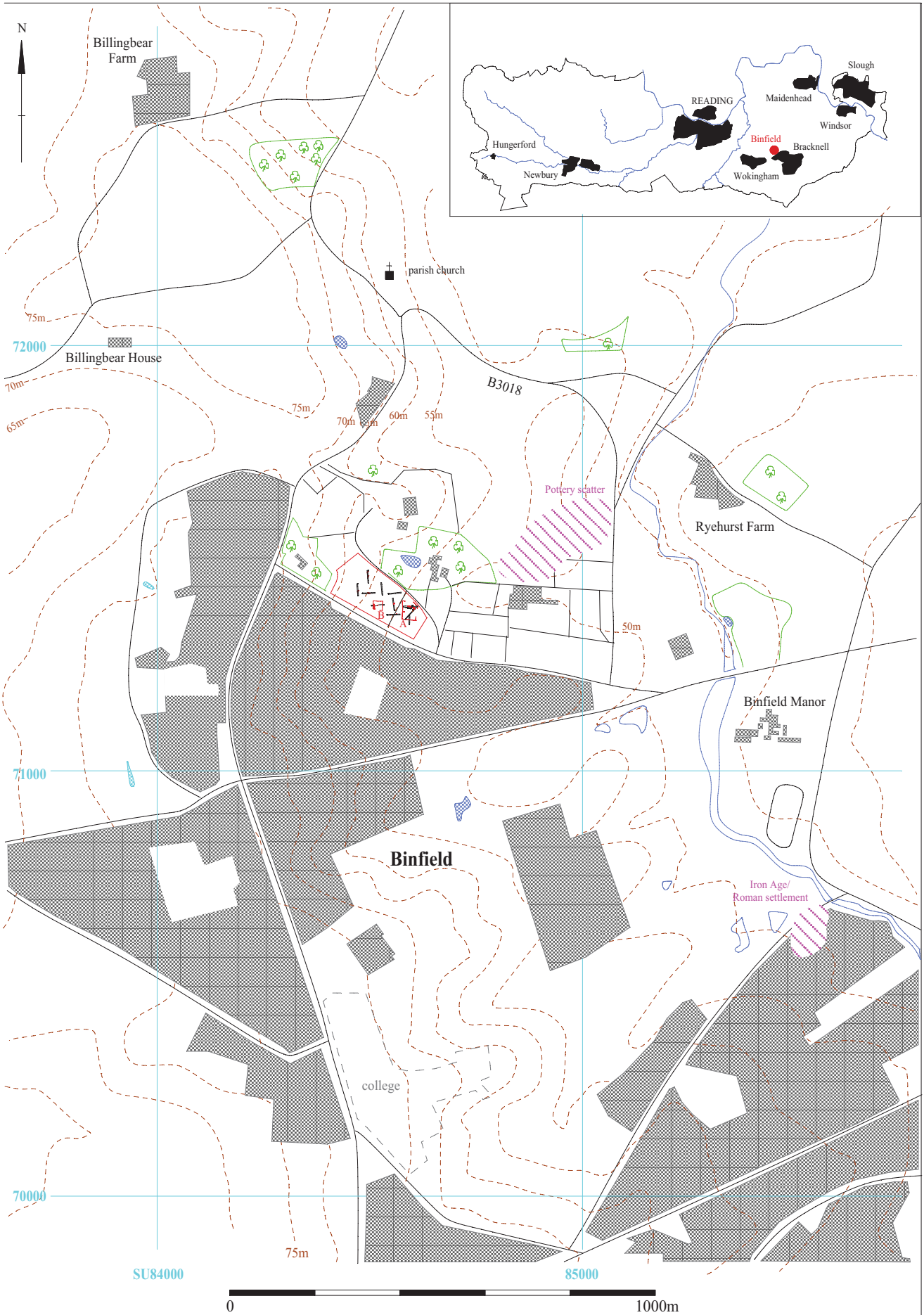
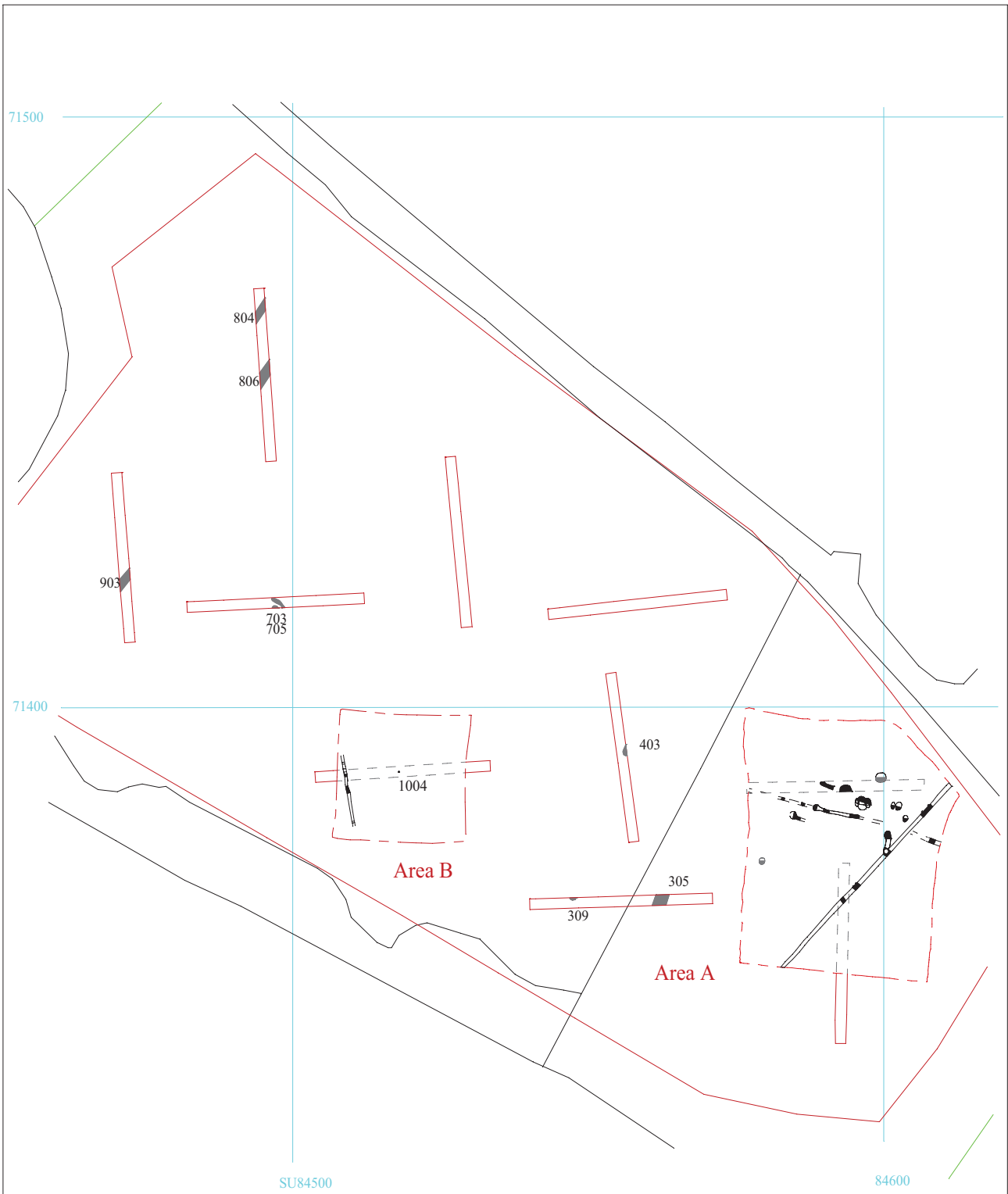


Fig. 1

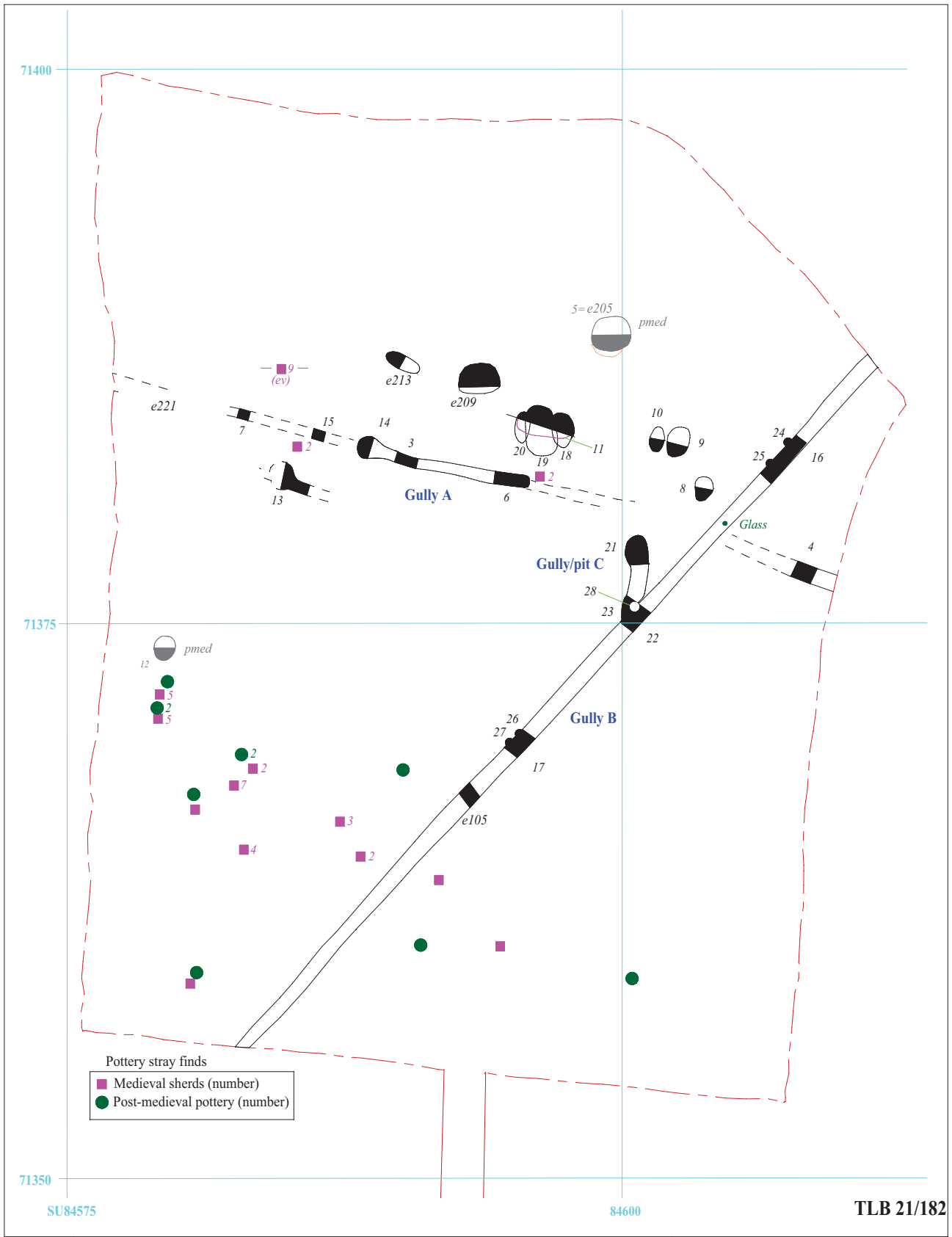


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Figure 2. Location of excavation areas.





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Figure 3. Detail of Area A.

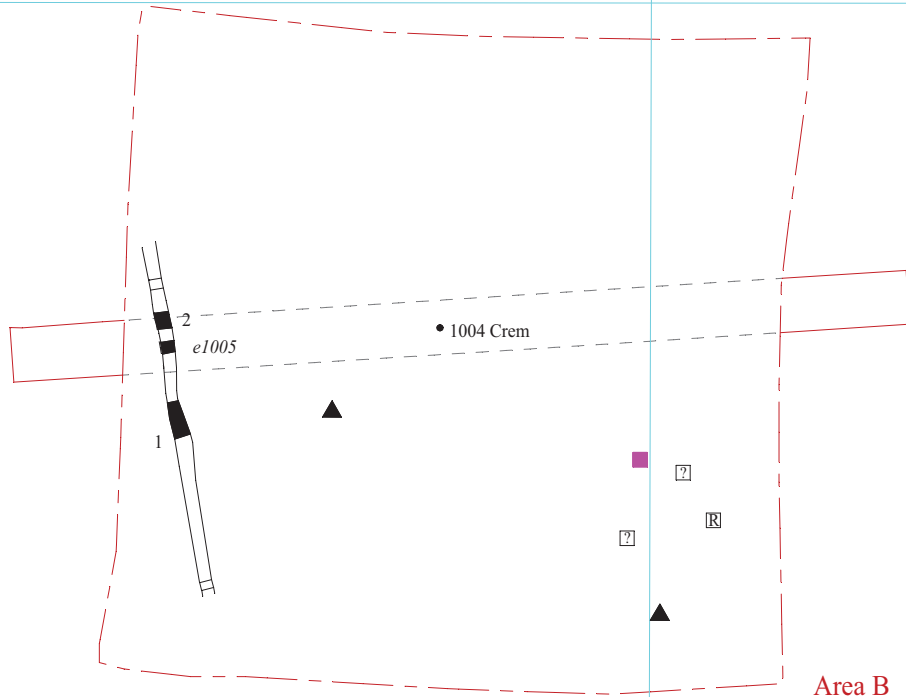


71400

71375

SU84500

84525



Area B

Pottery (subsoil finds)

▲	Prehistoric
Ⓜ	Roman
?	Roman or Medieval
■	Medieval

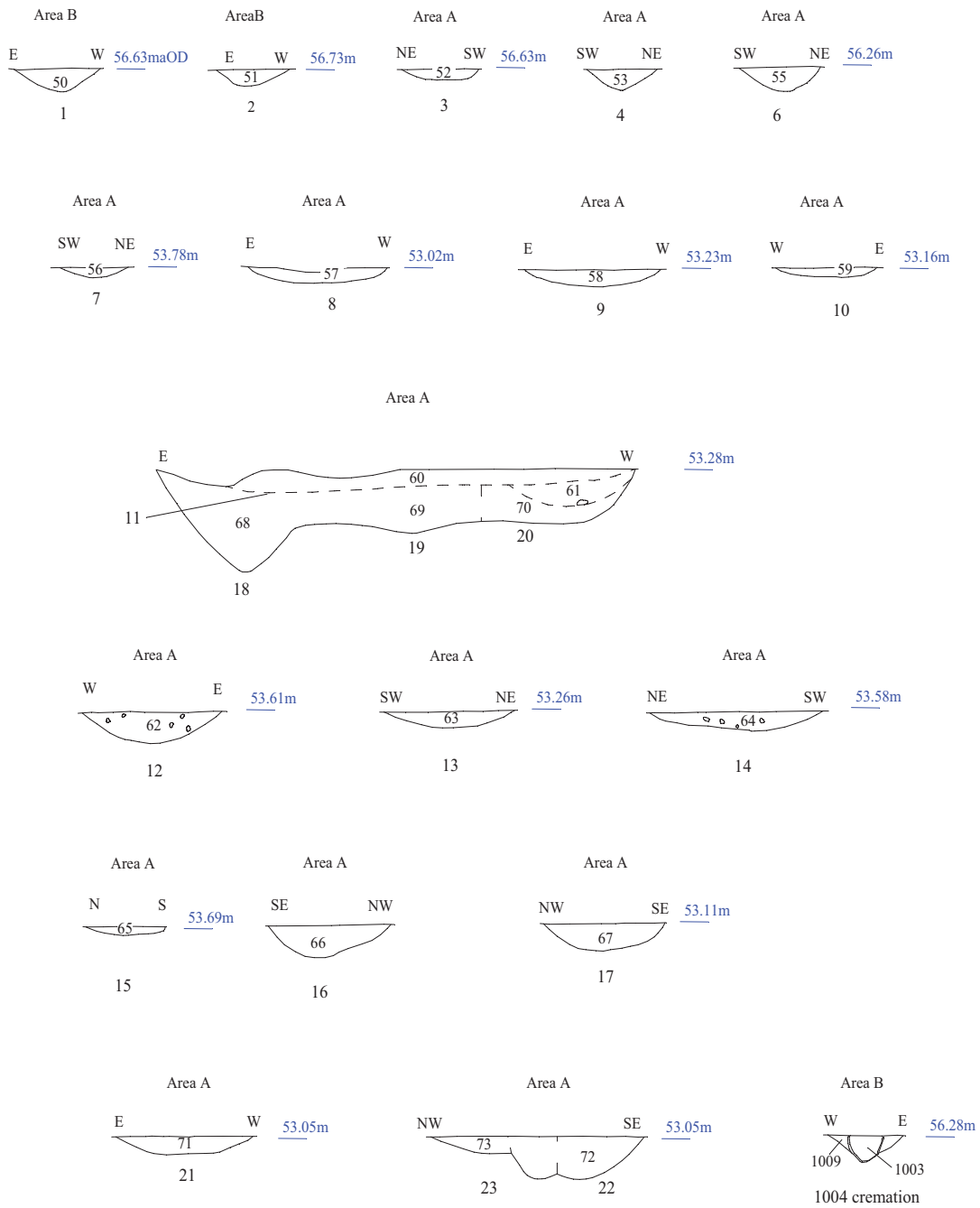
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Figure 4. Detail of Area B.



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Figure 5. Sections.



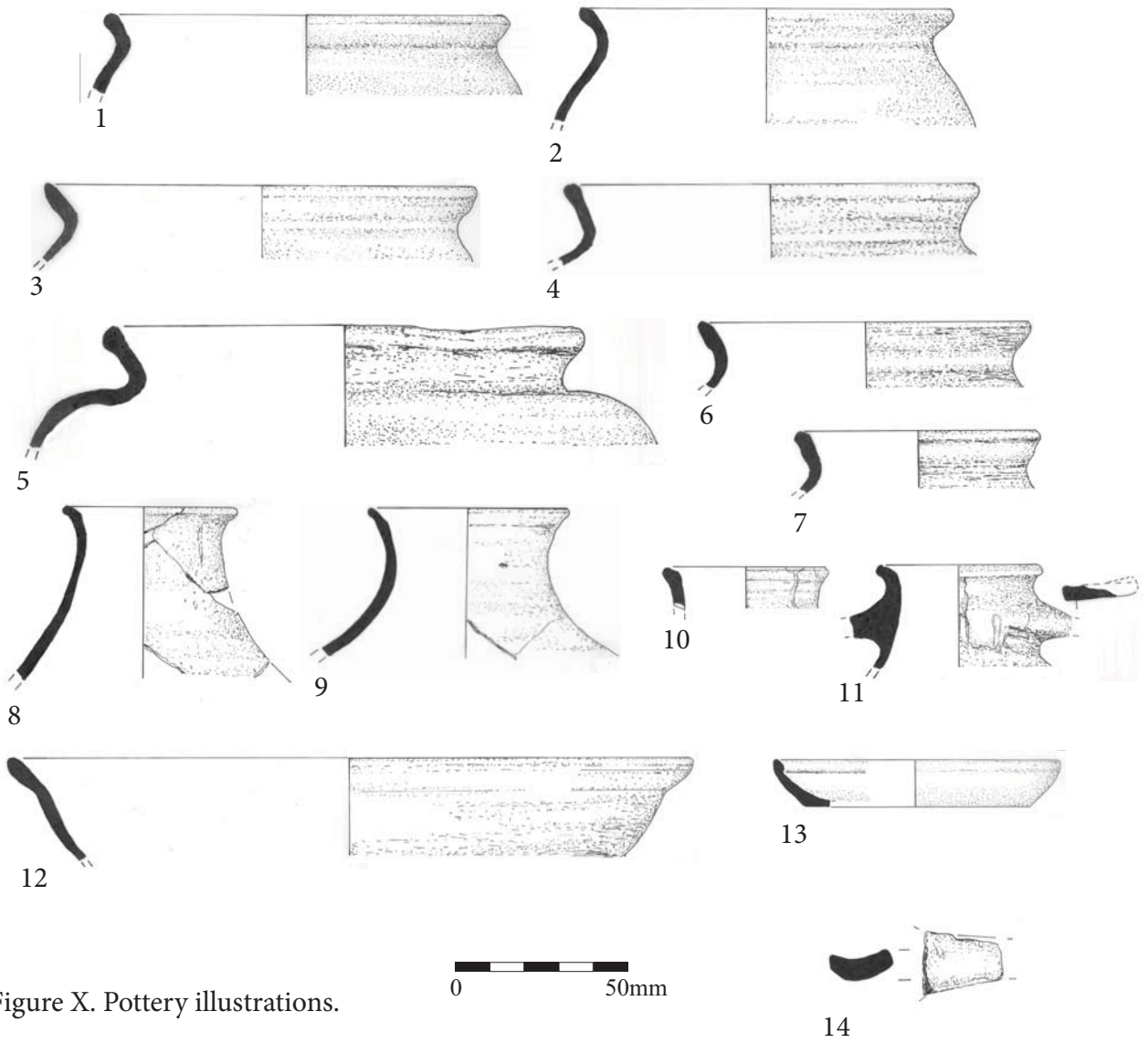




Plate 1. Area B, ditch slot 2, looking North, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 2. Area B, cremation 1004, looking North, Scale: 0.1m.

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Plates 1 and 2.

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Plate 3. Area B, ditch slot 3, looking West, Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

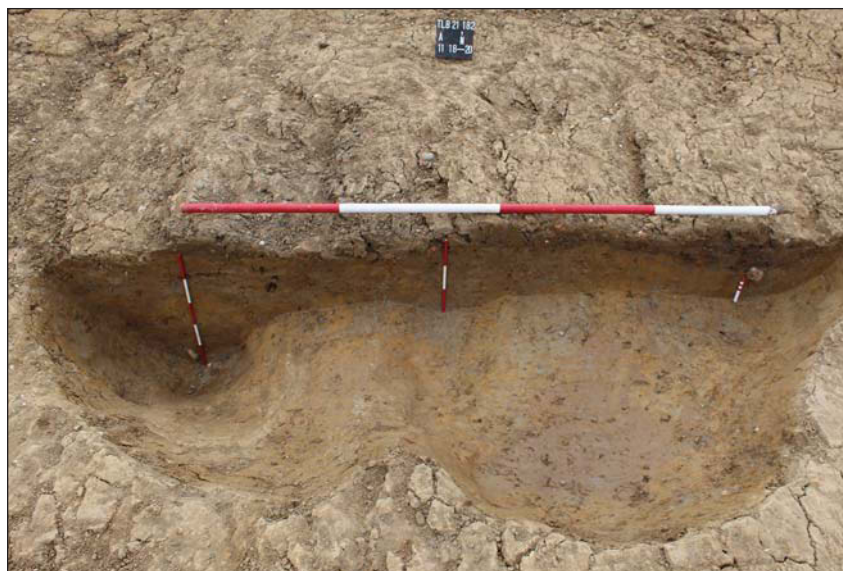


Plate 4. Area B, pits 11, 18, 19 and 20, looking North,  
Scales: horizontal 2m, vertical 0.5m, 0.3m and 0.1m.

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Plates 3 and 4.

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Plate 5. Area B, ditch slot 17, with fence postholes 26 and 27, looking South West,  
Scales: horizontal 2m and 0.5m, vertical 0.1m.



Plate 6. Area B, relationship slot of 22 and 23, looking South West,  
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.

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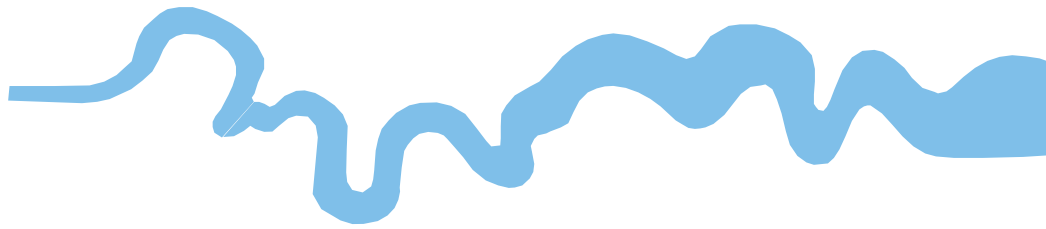
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Plates 5 and 6.**

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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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