

T H A M E S V A L L E Y

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

**Late Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon
occupation at George Green Quarry, Wexham, Slough,
Buckinghamshire**

Archaeological Excavation

by David Platt, Will Attard and Steve Ford

Site Code: GGQ14/67

(SU 9985 8095)

Late Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation at George Green Quarry, Wexham, Slough, Buckinghamshire

An Archaeological Watching Brief

For Brett Ltd

by David Platt, Will Attard and Steve Ford

Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code GGQ 14/67

December 2020

Summary

Site name: George Green Quarry, Wexham, Slough, Buckinghamshire

Grid reference: SU 9985 8095

Site activity: Excavation

Date and duration of project: 16th June 2015 – 17th June 2020

Project manager: Steve Ford

Site supervisor: David Platt and Will Attard

Site code: GGQ 14/67

Area of site: c. 5.1ha

Summary of results: The fieldwork revealed a range of settlement deposits of Late Neolithic, Bronze Age, Early Roman, Middle and Late Saxon dates. The Late Neolithic was represented by a single pit radiocarbon dated to 2704-2568 BC (UBA43135) and perhaps a few residual struck flints. The Early Bronze Age, if it was a distinct phase of activity on this site at all, was represented by a few poorly dated pits forming a very loose cluster. The Middle Bronze Age was better represented, but again in the form of a small cluster of postholes and pits, the latter sometimes with *in-situ* pots, but with no evidence of enclosure, field systems nor land division. A single radiocarbon date of 1125-929 BC (UBA44089) spanned the Middle to Late Bronze Age transition. Later Bronze Age deposits were more numerous, with four clusters of pits and postholes perhaps representing individual occupation foci. There was still no evidence for enclosure nor other land division. Another radiocarbon date of 912-797 BC (UBA43136) was obtained for this phase.

Although some of the pottery recovered appears to be of Middle Iron Age date, no deposits of this period were recorded and only into the 1st century AD is there evidence of renewed settlement. Surprisingly, the form of this, namely clusters and spreads of pits and postholes, mirrors that of the preceding periods. There were no house sites nor enclosures but a few linear features hint at land division, without recognizable fields being evidenced. It is possible that the deposits here are but part of a much larger site whose focus lies to the north beyond the site boundary. However, the area of deposits is extensive. The Roman activity ceases in the 2nd century AD with very few sherds of later Roman date; a frequent observation in the low-status rural settlement record of the region.

The final activity on the site is dominated by a dispersed group of deposits of Saxon date. A Middle Saxon phase is represented by a small cluster of pits surrounding a well which produced radiocarbon dates of AD 642-689 and 682-744 (UBA44090-1). Four hundred metres to the north, a second cluster of features including a post-built structure is tentatively assigned to a Late Saxon phase, supported by a radiocarbon date of AD 946-1027 (UBA41031). This form of settlement is little recorded for later Saxon times but there is now a small corpus of similar sites for comparison.

A few sherds of Medieval pottery, ridge and furrow and post-medieval boundaries complete the summary of the deposits recorded.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS, Reading and will be deposited at Buckinghamshire County Museum in due course.

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George Green Quarry, Wexham, Slough, Buckinghamshire An Archaeological Excavation

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Report 14/67b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out at George Green Quarry, Wexham, Slough, Buckinghamshire (SU 9985 8095) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Josephs of Andrew Josephs Associates, 16 South Terrace, Sowerby, Thirsk, YO7 1RH, on behalf of Brett Ltd.

Planning permission (app 13/00575/CC) has been gained from Buckinghamshire County Council for gravel extraction on the site. An archaeological evaluation (King 2011) had revealed a range of Iron Age and Roman features on the site and as a result the consent was subject to a condition requiring a programme of archaeological work prior to extraction. This was in accordance with the Department for Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2012) and the County's policies on archaeology. There were to be two components to the archaeological study of the site: archaeology of late or post-glacial date; that is, stratigraphically, located on top of the gravel, typically just beneath the topsoil ('upper' archaeology) and; Lower or Middle Palaeolithic archaeology, which could lie within or beneath the gravel on the site ('lower' archaeology). This report documents the combined results over the course of 2015–2017.

The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Ms Eliza Alqassar of Buckinghamshire County Archaeology Service, drawing on the results of a heritage assessment (Josephs 2012) and of the field evaluation (King 2011), which included a component of geophysical survey and the excavation of 32 trenches. The fieldwork was undertaken in main three phases with additional monitoring of the extraction itself for Palaeolithic material, by Will Attard, Cosmo Bacon, Kyle Beaverstock, Daniel Bray, Rose Callis, Rebecca Constable, Jesse Coxey, Tim Dawson, Luis Esteves, Maisie Foster, Virginia Fuentes Sarah Gallagher, Cecilia Galleano, Joan Garibo, Josh Hargreaves, Ellen McManus, David Platt, Susan Porter, David Sanchez, Thomas Stewart, Benedikt Tebbit, Jon Tierney, Jim Webster, and Jamie Williams from 16th June 2015 to 13th December 2017 and the site code is GGQ 14/67. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Buckinghamshire County Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located to the south-west of George Green, *c.* 3km to the north-east of Slough, Buckinghamshire (SU 99562 81020) (Fig. 1). The area of proposed extraction (Fig. 2) comprises the northern part of a field, with a nursery to the south, Uxbridge Road at the west, with the village of George Green to the north and the projected line of a Roman road at the east of the site. At the date of the fieldwork, the site was used as farmland and the underlying geology is mapped as Langley Silt (brickearth) above Pleistocene sand and gravels, generally termed plateau gravel (BGS 2005). It was originally considered that the gravel terrace sequence was part of the Lynch Hill gravels which have been ascribed to the end of the Lower Palaeolithic, Marine Isotope Stages (MIS) 10/9/8 (Bridgland 1998; White *et al.* 2011, 64). These date to *c.* 380,000-300,000 BP. However, more detailed consideration (Colcutt in Attard 2017, appendix 1) now suggests that the gravel deposits belong to the much younger Taplow terrace, MIS stage 6 (*c.* 190,000-125,000 BP).

Archaeological background

From the results of the geophysical survey and the subsequent evaluation (King 2011) a trackway was identified, aligned north-south. This trackway was thought to point toward the Bronze Age and large Roman site at All Soul's Quarry to the north-west. That site was subject to excavation in 2008 and 2010 (Ford 2012b) and comprised an extensive Late Iron Age/ Roman settlement spanning most of the Roman period but being abandoned by the mid 4th century AD. The wider area surrounding the site is relatively rich in prehistoric and later archaeology, with many findspots noted on the Lynch Hill gravel terrace, with nearby Boyn Hill Terrace gravels producing handaxes and flint flakes dated to the Lower to Middle Palaeolithic.

Results

An area of *c.* 5.1ha was excavated in two stages between 2015 and 2017 (Fig. 2; Pl. 1). The area was stripped to the archaeologically relevant level (the brickearth) using a 360°-type machine with a toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The archaeological deposits recorded cut into the brickearth and represented a fairly typical basic repertoire of features namely gullies, representing field systems and trackways, pits and postholes. All archaeological deposits were cleaned and excavated by hand, with all pits and postholes half-sectioned as a minimum. Approximately 40% of the features on the site were sampled for charred plant remains.

Prehistoric

Mesolithic/Neolithic

Apart from a few flints which are associated or recovered from the Bronze Age features on the site, and those without chronologically diagnostic features, a small number of worked flint pieces indicate material of both Mesolithic and Neolithic dates. The clearly diagnostic finds are few with a burin, blade core and some narrow flakes of Mesolithic date, and a flake from a polished axe of Neolithic date. However, such low numbers are considered to represent no more than casual loss or discard with the wider landscape at these times

Later Neolithic

Pit 49 was 4.4m across and 0.16m deep with a single fill and steep-sided, flat-based profile. It contained 35 sherds of pottery in a fabric similar to those thought to be of Early Bronze Age date. However, a radiocarbon date was returned on charcoal of 2704-2568 cal BC (UBA-43135: Table 16) placing the feature in the Late Neolithic.

Early Bronze Age?

Three pits (101, 130, 248) located in the north-east part of the site contained pottery only of Early Bronze Age fabric and nothing later, and so could belong to this period. They were 1m across and 0.24-0.28m deep, with single fills and simple bowl-shaped profiles. They were truncated by other features. Pits 101 and 130 contained just one sherd each and 248 contained two sherds. Pit 248 contained charcoal and a few cereal grains. Another five stray or residual sherds of pottery of this period were also found across the site in the general areas of the pits. The EBA material came only from one area of the site and despite the tentative nature of the evidence, it might be indicative of occupation here in this period.

Middle Bronze Age

The Middle Bronze is represented exclusively by up to nine small pits and/or postholes (Fig. 6) (Table 1). They are spread across the north western portion of the site with a slight cluster of four features to the west but the others located singly or in a pair. The western group and a single southern pit (1243) lay within an area containing both later Bronze Age features and undated features (and Roman features), whereas the remainder were in areas of undated (or later period) features only. There was no overlap in distribution with the earlier Bronze Age features. Six of the pits contained a fair volume of pottery with two pits containing substantial portions of *in-situ* Barrel and Globular Urns. These latter two pits did not, however, contain any burnt bone and

do not appear to be cremation deposits. Pit 1313 produced a radiocarbon date of 1125-929 BC (UBA44089: Table 16) which spans the Middle /Late Bronze Age divide.

The pits were all of modest sizes, and two could easily be postholes, but it can be noted that the urn pits were of similar dimensions. Pottery in MBA fabrics was also present as residual and stray finds across the site as shown on Figure 6. It is clear from the presence of the *in-situ* pots, at least, that there was a certain MBA component to the sequence of occupation (as opposed to residual finds or longevity of pottery usage into the LBA). Sieving of the soil samples from these features was surprisingly unproductive with no recovery of charred seed remains and only tiny amount of charcoal recovered.

Table 1: Middle Bronze Age pits and/or postholes

Cut	Fill	Diameter / dimensions(m)	Depth (m)	Profile	Comment
428	597	1.65	0.65	Steep sided, flat based	3 sherds; Bone
429	598	0.7	0.4	Shallow bowl-shaped	38 sherds; 7 flints
637	652	2.0/0.5	0.21	Bowl-shaped	4 sherds
1003	1355	0.3	0.21	Deep bowl-shaped	1 sherds
1021	1374	0.63	0.08	Deep bowl-shaped	454 sherds, intact urn (Pl. 2)
1112	1476	0.36	0.19	Deep bowl-shaped	218 sherds, intact urn (Pl. 3)
1243	1677	0.29	0.17	Deep bowl-shaped	10 sherds; 2 flints
1313	1752	0.66	0.18	Steep sided, flat based	76 sherds: C14 1125-929 cal BC
1410	1874	0.58	0.24	Deep bowl-shaped	44 sherds

Later Bronze Age

The later Bronze Age (including material that might be of Early Iron Age date), like the previous periods is represented almost exclusively by pits and some postholes. Three lengths of gully also produced pottery only of this period, but one of these (2015) is almost certainly of Roman date with the pottery being residual whereas the others (2003, 2006) can be considered *bone fide* Bronze Age features. Apart from a single sherd clearly residual in a Saxon well at the southern end of the site, the LBA activity is limited to the northern areas of the site.

Pits and postholes

The pits are summarized in Table 2.

Some five pits (6, 8, 19, 32, 41) are thought to be of specifically LBA date. They were all located in the eastern portion of the site but widely dispersed and not necessarily within clusters of other features. Charcoal from pit 6 was radiocarbon dated and returned a date of 912-797 cal BC (UBA-43136: Table 16).

They were all of modest size between 0.12m and 0.17m deep and *c.* 0.4–1.1m across, with simple bowl-shaped profiles. Apart from pit 41 with just a single sherd of pottery, the others were securely dated. Sampling produced a few fragments of burnt bone, charcoal and just a single cereal grain. Pit 19 was notable for a charcoal-rich lower fill with self-fired clay. Little of the charcoal was large enough to identify but all that could be identified was oak. The fill of pit 6 was also charcoal rich, also all oak where identifiable.

Some 31 pits were assigned to the broader LBA/EIA phase. They ranged in size from 0.21m to 1.45m across and 0.1–0.7m in depth. The majority had simple bowl-shaped profiles but a few were deep and straight-sided. Some of the smaller examples were probably postholes. Many of these features were dated only by the recovery of one or two sherds, and thus their chronology is not as clear cut as desired. Pits 515 and 1114 were the only features in this phase to contain a little cereal grain.

Gully 2003 lay on the western margins of the eastern portion of the site, within a cluster of other Bronze Age features of various dates. Slot 28 contained just 2 sherds of LBA pottery as dating evidence. The gully was aligned SW- NE and terminated at the NE end. It was *c.* 1m wide and 0.2m deep.

Gully 2006 lay on the north margin of the eastern part of the site, again within a cluster of other Bronze Age features of various dates. Slot 220 contained just 2 sherds of LBA pottery, and a few weed seeds. The gully was aligned SW-NE and was 4m long, *c.* 0.58m wide and 0.17m deep.

Gully 2015 at the south side of the site lay parallel to the Roman field system. It contained just one sherd of LBA pottery which is considered to be a residual find and this gully is assigned to the Roman phase.

The LBA/EIA features were distributed in what seem to be some five clusters, with a few outliers. Cluster 1 contained nine dated features and was coincident with four MBA features along with six undated ones. The cluster was *c.* 40m across. Apart from pits 946-8 forming a pair, the remainder formed no formalised layout with no obvious structures. Cluster 2 contained five dated features four close to each other (1230-1, 1241, 1244) with an outlier (842) along with a MBA feature (1243) and five undated ones. The cluster was *c.* 25m across. Cluster 3 comprised nine features from an area *c.* 20m across. In addition to pits and post holes was a short length of gully 2006. There were many other features in this area, including undated, Roman and Saxon ones. Cluster 4 comprised just three intercutting pits (811-813). Cluster 5 also comprised just three features comprising a pair of pits (436, 500) and a more distant posthole (530)

Table 2. Late Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pits and/or postholes

<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Diameter / dimensions(m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	6	55	1.14/0.52	0.13	Shallow bowl-shaped	40 LBA sherds; fired clay; burnt bone; cereal seed. C14: 912-797 cal BC
	8	57	0.92/0.70	0.17	Shallow bowl-shaped	96 LBA sherds
	19	68-9	0.88/0.26	0.18	Bowl-shaped	26 LBA sherds; burnt bone
	32	81	0.43	0.12	Bowl-shaped	18 LBA sherds
	41	89	0.7	0.16	Bowl-shaped	1 LBA sherd
	104	161	0.5+	0.22	Bowl-shaped	6 LBA/EIA sherds
3	145	282	0.87/0.5	0.43	Steep-sided, flat-based	2 LBA/EIA sherds

Cluster	Cut	Fill	Diameter / dimensions(m)	Depth (m)	Profile	Comment
3	200	290	1.45	0.31	Bowl-shaped	3 LBA/EIA sherds
3	215	365-7	1.6	0.36	Deep bowl-shaped	
3	216	368-70	1.0	0.5	Steep-sided, flat-based	1 LBA/EIA sherd; bone
3	217	371	1.5	0.35	Shallow bowl-shaped	
(3)	225	376	0.36	0.08	Bowl-shaped	1 LBA/EIA sherd but part of Saxon structure A
5	436	663-6	1.2	0.7	Deep bowl-shaped	1 LBA/EIA sherd; bone
5	500	688	1.1	0.68	Deep bowl-shaped	1 LBA/EIA sherd
	515	762	0.32	0.11	Bowl-shaped	3 LBA/EIA sherds; cereal and grass seeds
5	530	782-3	0.63	0.17	Bowl-shaped	1 LBA/EIA sherd
	546	851	0.82	0.31	Deep bowl-shaped	2 LBA/EIA sherds
	608	876-7	0.44	0.42	Steep-sided, flat-based	1 LBA/EIA sherd
4	811	1152	1.2	0.3	Bowl-shaped	59 LBA/EIA sherds
4	812	1153	1.8	0.5	Bowl-shaped	3 LBA/EIA sherds
4	813	1154	1.45	0.4	Bowl-shaped	9 LBA/EIA sherds
2	842	1183	1.3/0.56	0.45	Bowl-shaped	1 LBA/EIA sherd
1	933	1281-2	0.85	0.16	Bowl-shaped	12 LBA/EIA sherds
1	935	1284	0.25	0.18	Bowl-shaped	1 LBA/EIA sherd
1	939	1288	0.74/0.56	0.09	Shallow bowl-shaped	2 LBA/EIA sherds
1	942	1292	0.29	0.1	Bowl-shaped	4 LBA/EIA sherds
1	946	1298	0.48/0.36	0.12	Bowl-shaped	1 LBA/EIA sherd
1	948	1350	0.50	0.16	Bowl-shaped	5 LBA/EIA sherds
1	1002	1354	1.31/1.05	0.05	Shallow bowl-shaped	3 LBA/EIA sherds; firedclay
1	1041	1398	0.8	0.12	Steep sided, flat based	1 LBA/EIA sherd
1	1105	1357,1462-3	0.53	0.27	Deep bowl-shaped	13 LBA/EIA sherds
1	1114	1473	0.6/0.46	0.22	Bowl-shaped	1 LBA/EIA sherd; cereal seed
2	1230	1664	0.21	0.22	Deep bowl-shaped	1 LBA/EIA sherd
2	1231	1665	0.30	0.07	Bowl-shaped	1 LBA/EIA sherd
2	1241	1675	0.40	0.11	Bowl-shaped	2 LBA/EIA sherds
2	1244	1678	0.35	0.13	Bowl-shaped	2 LBA/EIA sherds

Late Iron Age/Roman 1st Century

Apart from a few sherds of possible Middle Iron Age (MIA) pottery, or sherds in MIA fabrics, the next phase of recognizable activity belongs to the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman period. The chronology of the pottery used for dating is too imprecise to determine if the activity here began before or after the commencement of Roman administration, but lies within the transition period. Sites of this period are frequently recorded and it would seem remarkable if the increase in settlement density was only to take place after the Roman conquest.

Pits and postholes

Eight pits are assigned to this phase of activity as detailed in Table 3. Only one (607) is in fact dated with any degree of confidence and even this contained just 4 sherds of pottery. Four of the others are dated by just a single sherd. It is possible that pits 547, 607 and 702 are in fact of Anglo-Saxon date. There were, in addition another 20 pits of 'LIA or later' and 'Roman or later' dates that can belong to this period or the next. These are listed in Table 4. This group of pits was again of fairly simple shape, and infill and contained few finds but in addition, several pits had multiple fills which included thick charcoal rich layers, thin lenses of charcoal, sporadic self-fired clay, or thick dumps of the latter. These latter pits have a similar appearance to those of Late Saxon date and with the few sherds present, it is possible that they too are of Saxon date.

A further 19 pits are provisionally assigned to this phase (Table 4). There were six posthole-sized features assigned to this phase (506, 904, 1043, 1224 and 1242 and 1322) widely spread across the site.

Table 3. Late Iron Age/Early Roman pits

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Diameter / dimensions(m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Comment</i>
547	852	0.84	0.27	Bowl-shaped	3 LIA sherds
607	868	0.90	0.21	Bowl-shaped	4 LIA sherds
702	972	1.70	0.55	Bowl-shaped	1 LIA sherd
747	1081	1.40	0.30	Bowl-shaped	1 Roman sherd; 1 LBA sherd
930	1278	0.45/0.33	0.18	Bowl-shaped	2 M/LIA sherds
932	1280	1.45/1.23	0.26	Bowl-shaped	1 Roman sherd
938	1287	0.88/0.73	0.16	Steep sided, flat-based	1 M/LIA sherd
1400	1859-66	1.34	0.72	Steep sided, flat based	2 LIA/ER sherds; fired clay; burnt flint; glass (intrusive)

Table 4. Possible Late Iron Age/Early Roman or later pits

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Diameter / dimensions(m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Comment</i>
20	67	0.47	0.36	Bowl-shaped	Nail
105	162-3	0.8m+	0.3	Bowl-shaped	Mayen lava quern (possibly Saxon?)
120	184-8	1.6	0.55	Deep bowl-shaped	Slag; LBA/EIA pot
122	191-2	2.11/1.2	0.88	Steep sided, flat based	Tile
136	263-7	1.12/0.6	0.25	Bowl-shaped	Slag; Charcoal-rich layered [Pl. 4]
203	292-4	0.95	0.40	Bowl-shaped	Slag; LBA/EIA pot
242	450	1.05	0.17	Bowl-shaped	Tile; LBA/EIA pot
243	451-4	3.50	1.19	Deep bowl-shaped	Mayen lava quern; Tile ;LBA-EIA pot
406	560-1	0.95	0.78	Steep sided, flat based	Tile
414	573-8,677	2.80	0.71	Deep bowl-shaped	2 Roman sherds; tile; charcoal rich basal fill [Pl. 5]
446	690-7	1.50	0.82	Steep sided, flat based	1 Roman sherd; Intense burnt clay and charcoal layers; cereal and grass and pea seeds [Pl. 6]
525	776-7	0.80	0.30	Bowl-shaped	
537	791	0.74	0.23	Shallow bowl-shaped	
630	959	1.28	0.2	Bowl-shaped	Tile
703	982	1.6	0.95	Deep bowl-shaped	Tile
705	972	1.0	0.37	Steep sided, curved based	Tile
740	1070	1.75	0.45	Bowl-shaped	Tile
919/945	1264/1295-7	0.75/1.47	0.12	Shallow bowl-shaped	Tile; cereal seed
1121	1483	0.7/98	0.19	Bowl-shaped	Iron hook

Roman: 1st/2nd Century AD

Use of the site through the early Roman period appeared to continue in similar form with a further spread of pits and some postholes and a few short lengths of gully, but again no obvious house sites, infrastructure nor even any easily interpreted organization of the landscape.

Six-post structure

This structure was comprised of six postholes (506-9, 441-2) forming a rectangular plan 2,8m x1.6m. The only dating evidence was a single fragment of tile.

Pits and postholes

Table 5. Roman 1st/2nd Century AD pits

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Diameter / dimensions(m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Comment</i>
426	590	1.93	0.29	Bowl-shaped	1 LIA/ER sherd; iron knife; fired clay; cereal seeds
427	591-6	2.15	0.66	Bowl-shaped	1 M-LIA; sherd; 2 1st-2nd C sherds
437	667-70	2.3/2.1	0.46	Bowl-shaped	1 1st-2nd C sherd; charcoal-rich; bone; fired clay; cereal seeds
445	678-83,789	1.82/1.39	1.51	Cylindrical	1 LIA/ER sherd; 2 1st-2nd C sherds charcoal-rich; bone; fired clay; weed seeds [Pl. 7]
504	698-9, 750-2	2.3	0.91	Bowl-shaped	3 1st-2nd C sherds
505	753	0.49	0.11	Shallow bowl-shaped	1 1st-2nd C sherd
524	773-5	2.2	0.4	Shallow bowl-shaped	1 LIA/ER sherd; 1 1st-2nd C sherd
539	793	2.0	0.48	Bowl-shaped	2 1st-2nd C sherds; fired clay
616	882	0.98/0.45	0.27	Steep sided, flat-based	3 1st-2nd C sherds; fired clay; cereal and weeds [Pl. 8]
619	886	1.15	0.32	Cylindrical	2 LIA/ER sherds; 1 1st-2nd C sherd; nodule foundation? [Pl. 9]
620	887-8	1.15	0.92	Steep-sided, flat-based	1 LIA/ER sherd; fired clay; weed seeds [Pl. 9]
621	889	1.65	0.27	Shallow, flat based	1 1st-2nd C sherd
626	892	1.09	0.31	Steep sided, flat-based	5 LIA/ER sherds; Charcoal-rich; fired clay
630	959	1.28	0.20	Bowl-shaped	1 LIA/ER sherd
734	1062	2.2	0.39	Shallow bowl-shaped	1 1st-2nd C sherd
923	1268	1.25	0.32	Bowl-shaped	1 LIA/ER sherd; 2 1st-2nd C sherd
1122	1484	1.14	0.25	bowl-shaped	2 1st-2nd C sherds
1136	1561-4	1.7	0.85	Steep sided, flat-based	1 1st-2nd C sherd; charcoal-rich; fired clay; cereal seed
1326	1778	1.2	0.34	Steep sided, flat-based	Tile
1327	1779	1.05	0.4	Steep sided, flat-based	Stratigraphy; burnt flint Tile fragment

This group of pits was again variable, with most of simple form and fill, but now included one of cylindrical form. Several again had multiple fills which included thick charcoal-rich layers, sporadic pieces of self-fired clay or even one pit with a whole fill being charcoal-rich. One pit fill (616) was notable as containing what appear to be large lumps of natural brickearth. A second feature (619-20) consisting of two pits one in effect a recut of an earlier pit, contained a small column of flint nodules which could be considered as a post pad were it not for being present in isolation. Several of the pits produced cereal and weed seeds (Table 5).

Just two other posthole-sized features were assigned to this phase (541 and 1131).

Linear features

Dating of the linear features that occupied the western side of the site posed a conundrum. The majority of the features were on similar alignments, and the zone included post-medieval linear features. Yet the dating evidence for several clearly indicates a Roman component. The features are described below with their dating evidence presented.

Gullies 2000 and 2001

These two gullies were parallel to each other, 4m apart, 20m long and aligned West-East, somewhat isolated in the east part of the site. Gully 2000 was 0.41-0.5m wide and 0.15-0.2m deep with a single fill. Gully 2001 was 0.4-0.65m wide and 0.08–0.28m deep, also with a single fill. It is possible that they represent a short trackway but from where and to where is not obvious. They were only dated by a few fragments of Roman tile, and their

chronology is very unclear. They are assigned to this period on the basis that the other linear feature on this site are of Roman date but it is notable that they are distant from other contemporary features (Fig. 16), and even undated features (Figs 3 and 4). As such, and given the durability and frequent re-use of Roman tile, a medieval or post-medieval date is equally plausible.

Ditch 2012/2028

Ditch 2012 was the best dated linear feature. It was aligned NNE–SSW on a very slightly sinuous course. It petered out to the north but extended beyond the baulk to the south and was over 150m in length and probably up to 300m once ditch 2028 was included. Ditch 2012 was typically 0.4-0.9m across and 0.15-0.34m deep with a bowl-shaped profile and usually with a single fill with no recuts. It contained 95 sherds of Roman pottery from seven slots and was cut by pit 1122. It was also cross cut by post-medieval ditches 2022 and 2009 though the relationship for the latter was not crystal clear.

Despite a gap between the south area and main site, Ditch 2012 is considered to continue to the south as ditch 2028. This ditch was typically 0.65-0.85m wide and 0.27-0.44m deep but tapering and shallowing to the south. The six slots excavated produced just two Early Roman sherds. A short segment of undated ditch (413) at the very south of the site aligns on 2028 and might represent a further continuation of this boundary.

Ditch 2015/2029

Ditch 2015 lies parallel to and 7m east of Ditch 2012 and terminates at its northern end. It most likely continues to the south as Ditch 2029 for 150m. It was investigated by six slots which revealed it was typically between 0.47m and 0.58m wide and 0.15–0.22m deep, but produced no dating evidence other than being cut by a furrow, and what is regarded as a single residual LBA/EIA sherd. It is tentatively assigned a 1st/2nd century Roman date due to its association with Ditch 2012/2028.

Ditch 2019

This ditch was slightly curved and aligned NW-SE. It was typically 0.76-0.98m across and 0.22-0.48m deep with a bowl-shaped profile but becoming thinner and shallower to either end. It was dated by 42 sherds of 1st/2nd century (Roman) pottery from one slot, along with 3 M/LIA sherds. The SE end terminated 2m before it would have been butting ditch 2012, whereas the western end petered out before reaching the baulk.

Ditch 2010

Ditch 2010 was orientated NE S,W perpendicular to ditch 2019, and terminated 2m from the latter. It was 0.46-0.88m wide and 0.15–0.33m deep with a bowl-shaped profile and was dated by 47 sherds of 1st/2nd century

pottery from two slots, but also contained some post-medieval tile and glass which must be considered intrusive. Visually post-medieval ditch 2009 was not seen further west beyond 2010, but at this position the feature was ephemeral and cannot be shown to butt nor be cross cut by 2010.

Gully 2007

Gully 2007 was a short (8m) length of gully aligned NW-SE. It was dated by a single sherd of 1st/2nd century pottery. It was located at some distance from the other linear features but could be conceived as parallel to 2019.

Ditch 2027 was aligned NW-SE and was parallel to 2nd century Roman ditch 2020. The SE terminal joined or was cut by ditch 2012 at an oblique angle. It contained 40 sherds of 1st/2nd century Roman pottery, all recovered from one slot, and three fragments of tile and a small shard of presumably intrusive modern glass. A bulge in the line of 2012 north of slot 645 (ie south of where 2027 and 2012 came together) conceivably could be the south terminal of 2027, and if so, this would be in line with the end of roughly perpendicular ditch 2019.

Gully 2023

This gully was aligned NW-SE and was parallel to undated ditches 2024 and 2026. It was 0.41-1.15m wide and 0.08-0.34m deep. It contained a single fill. It was investigated by five slots but produced just 3 sherds of LIA/ER pottery all from slot 1030. The gully in the vicinity of slot 1030 was recut twice (1031-2). An earlier alignment of the gully maintained a more or less straight course (1028) but a later version deviated to the south (2025). The best dating evidence that can be offered is that this gully was crossed by a medieval furrow.

Ditch 2030

This ditch, unusually for this site curves markedly and exits the southern site in the north west corner. It was c. 0.65 m wide and 0.25m deep. It was investigated by four slots which produced just 1 sherd of LIA/ER pottery as dating evidence. It probably lines up with a boundary further to the north but there are two contenders for this (2011 and 2014) and it is not possible to differentiate between the two.

Ditch 2031

Ditch 2031 lies east-west at right angles to the orientation of the long boundaries and terminates 2m short of a junction with 2033 perhaps to form an entrance. It was c. 0.5m wide and 0.09m deep. The two excavated segments produced no dating evidence so it is assigned to this phase by association with the long boundaries.

Ditch 2032

This curving segment of ditch lies adjacent to the baulk in the north west corner of the south site. It was *c.* 0.72m wide and 0.32m deep, contained no dating evidence and was recut. It is assumed this is of Roman date but it is unclear how it relates to the other boundaries on the site.

Ditch 2033 (Fig. 5)

This gully lies parallel to ditch 2012/2028 and was 180m long. It terminates in the north but perhaps continues beyond the baulk to the south. It was investigated by 11 slots and produced 3 sherds of pottery (2 LIA/ER, 1 ER) as dating evidence. Its northern end stops *c.* 7m before a junction with curving boundary 2030, suggesting the position of a probable entrance.

Roman: 2nd Century

A very small number of deposits were more specifically dated by pottery to the 2nd century AD, as displayed on Figure 16. However in comparison to the previous phase, it is clear that the main Roman use of the site came to a close at this time and with so few unambiguously dated artefacts assigned to this period, probably well before the end of the 2nd century.

Ditch 2020 (2021)

The main feature belonging to this phase was Ditch 2020 which was closely recut (2021). It was aligned NW-SE with the SE terminal within the excavated area but the other extending beyond the north baulk. It was 0.45-0.68m across and 0.15-0.25m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. Slot 725 contained 49 sherds from the same 2nd century Roman vessel. It lay approximately parallel to ditch 2027 which was dated to the preceding period, but otherwise it occurs in isolation.

Pit

A single pit (536) was assigned to this phase. It was 1m across and 0.36m deep with a bowl-shaped profile and was part of a small cluster of intercutting pits. It contained a single sherd of 2nd-century pottery.

Roman: 3rd/4th Century?

Later Roman pottery from the site totals just nine sherds, and none of these is dated with full confidence. It is considered doubtful that there is a distinct Late Roman phase of activity on the site other than manuring of

farmland and the strong possibility that pits containing this pottery are of Anglo-Saxon date. That said, three pits (42, 230 and 815) might be assigned to this period.

Pit 42 was 0.8m across and 0.13m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. It contained a single fill. It was dated by a single 4th century sherd and also contained Mayen lava and greensand quern stones. As all the other well-dated occurrences of Mayen lava on the site were from Saxon features, it is possible that pit 42 should also be regarded as Saxon, but of course these querns were exported in huge numbers in the Roman period as well. Pit 230 was 2.14m across and 0.85m deep with a deep bowl-shaped profile. It had four fills but produced just 2 sherds of 4th century Roman pottery and some tile [Pl. 10].

Pit 815 was 1.8m across and 0.55m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. It had two fills with a lower lens of charcoal and contained a single sherd of 3rd/4th century Roman pottery.

Anglo-Saxon (Fig. 20)

The Anglo Saxon phase is represented by at least 35 pits (Table 6)(Figs 17 and 19). It is unclear how many, if any, of the pits containing just single sherds of Roman pottery are mis-dated by residual pottery (e.g., pits 547, 607, 702, 42 and 1400, see above). Pit 1006 was of post-hole size, but contained a large sherd of pottery and is therefore considered to be a small pit. The pits are almost all dated by pottery with additional dating evidence provided by the presence of residual Roman pottery and tile, the presence of quern fragments made from Mayen lava and two radiocarbon dates. Pit 240 was originally assigned a Bronze Age date based on the presence of two sherds of pottery, but its position adjacent to pit 241 and what appear to be shared fills with the latter, suggest a Saxon date is more probable. The possibility that pit 42 is also of Saxon date (due to the presence of Mayen lava quern) has been discussed above, and pit 1207 also contained Saxon pottery and is only tentatively dated to Medieval times due to the presence of a single sherd.

Of particular importance are the two pits (409 and 1342) which produced radiocarbon dates (Tables 6 and 16) but they are, at a minimum, 60 years apart (using the extreme range of the date for pit 1342 in Table 16) and the separation is more likely to be closer to 200 years. This considerably lengthens Saxon activity on the site spanning both the Middle and Late Saxon periods. However, the date for pit 1342 is particularly ambiguous, with a 50% probability in the range AD785–878 (given in Table 16 as two ranges which under the ‘rounding out’ protocol (Mook 1986) elides into a single range) but an almost equal chance (46% probability) of being much earlier, at AD682–744. Nevertheless, the dates from these two pits must represent separate phases.

Clusters

The Anglo-Saxon pits are distributed widely across the northern portion of the site. There are three clusters with four to nine pits in each, a couple of pairs of pits with the remainder dispersed. The largest cluster to the north east is coincident with the possible building A. Three pits (at least) and a well were located at the southern end of the excavated area at a distance of more than 150m from the main body of the Saxon sites to the north and form a fourth cluster. It is suggested, based on the results of the radiocarbon dates obtained that this separation has a chronological basis: the southern cluster represent Middle Saxon activity and the northern cluster(s), late Saxon activity.

Table 6. Anglo-Saxon pits

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Diameter / Dimensions (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Shape</i>	<i>Comment</i>
111	171-4	0.6	0.37	Undercut sides, flat based	12 Saxon sherds; 2 LIA? Sherds; Tile; Much cereal and weed seeds
143	275-6	1.20	0.35	Bowl-shaped	2 Saxon sherds 1 Roman sherd
146	283	0.9	0.1	Shallow bowl-shaped	1 Saxon sherd; 3 LIA? sherds; 1 LBA/EIA sherd
207	354-5	1.26	0.34	Bowl-shaped	4 Saxon sherds; cereal seeds
222	373	1.41/1.01	0.30	Bowl-shaped	9 Saxon sherds; cereal seed
236	392-3	1.50/0.95	0.43	Steep sided, curved base	1 Saxon sherd; 1 Roman sherd
237	395	0.45/0.95	0.35	Steep sided, irregular base	9 Saxon sherds; 2 LIA sherd; cereal and weed seeds
240	398	1.41	0.70	Steep-sided, flat-based	2 LBA/EIA sherds
241	399	1.56	0.37	Steep sided, flat-based	8 Saxon sherds; 1 Roman sherd
243	451-4	1.7	1.1	Deep bowl-shaped	3 Saxon sherds; 1 Roman sherd; Mayen lava quern
247	460,464	0.54	0.23	Bowl-shaped	1 Saxon sherd; 1 Roman sherd
249	462	1.45/1.15	0.42	Bowl-shaped	11 Saxon sherds; 7 LBA/EIA sherds; cereal, flax and weed seeds
300	463	1.24	0.33	Bowl-shaped	2 Saxon sherds; Oat seeds
400	550	1.7	0.37	Bowl-shaped	1 Saxon sherd; 1 LIA sherd; 1 Roman sherd; Bone
401	551	0.64	0.27	Bowl-shaped	Cuts 400
402	552-6	2.2/1.4	0.52	Deep bowl-shaped	1 Saxon sherd; 1 Roman sherd; Bone; cereal seeds
409	567-8	1.4	0.4	Bowl-shaped	2 Saxon sherds; C14: AD946-1027; cereal seed
419	583-4	2	0.34	Shallow bowl-shaped	2 Saxon sherds; Mayen lava quern
420	585	1.07	0.1	Shallow bowl-shaped	3 Saxon sherds; Mayen lava quern
431	650-1	1.34/1.2	0.44	Deep bowl-shaped	1 Saxon sherd; 1 Roman sherd;
440	673	1.4	0.52	Deep bowl-shaped	3 Saxon sherds
602	862-5	1	0.55	Deep bowl-shaped	8 Saxon sherds [Pl. 11]
617	883	0.9/0.45	0.25	Bowl-shaped	2 Saxon sherds
735	1063	1.6	0.38	Shallow bowl-shaped	1 Saxon sherd; cereal seeds
738	1066	1.48	0.30	Shallow bowl-shaped	Cereal seeds
739	1067-8	1.5	0.85	Deep bowl-shaped	6 Saxon sherds; 1 Roman sherd; Mayen lava quern; Tile
741	1071	2.2	0.4	Bowl-shaped	2 Saxon sherds; Tile
801	1076	1.82	0.38	Bowl-shaped	2 Saxon sherds; 1 Roman sherd; grass seeds
806	1086	0.75	0.2	Bowl-shaped	1 Saxon sherd; 1 Roman sherd
816	1093-4	1.79	0.34	Deep bowl-shaped	1 Saxon sherd [Pl. 12]
818	1097-8	2.4	0.57	Deep bowl-shaped	1 Saxon sherd; cereal and weed seeds
1006	1358	0.3	0.07	Bowl-shaped	2 Saxon sherds
1324	1764-77	1.04	0.95	Steep-sided, flat-based	2 Saxon sherds; 1 Roman sherd; fragment of refractory clay; iron object?; burnt flint Mayen lava quern, [Pl. 14]
1342	1796-9, 1850	1.44	0.72	Deep bowl-shaped	6 Saxon sherds; C14 AD682-744 or AD785-878. [Pl. 15]
1414	1878-80	1.60	0.41	Steep sided, flat-based	4 Saxon sherds; 2 Roman sherds; tooth fragment; burnt flint, Mayen lava quern. (P med tile intrusive top fill). [Pl. 16]

Like the earlier Roman pits, this group was variable in terms of form and infill. Many were simple bowl-shaped forms with unremarkable single fills containing a few artefacts and charcoal flecks. Five pits had noticeably been used to dispose of charcoal-rich soil with some self-fired clay, in various ways (111, 409, 431, 739, and 816,

1324, 1414 (1400?)). Pit 419 was also notable in that its uppermost fill comprised a thin layer of cobbles. Although not especially chronologically diagnostic, loomweight fragments from pit 422 might also suggest a Saxon date.

Structure A

A small group of postholes is tentatively identified as a possible rectilinear structure (Fig.20). Relatively few postholes were identified for the site overall, and clusters of postholes, which may be indicative of house sites were mostly lacking, at least in any recognizable pattern. It is therefore noticeable that a group of postholes present to the north-east could conceivably form a rectangular building. Although none of the postholes were dated to the Saxon period (the only finds being 1 LBA sherd from 225 and a fragment of fired clay from 224), the coincidence with a number of Saxon features may be relevant for their date.

The structure comprised postholes 212, 223-226 and 231-235 with three internal features (213-4, 227). Feature 231 was elongated and may represent 2 or 3 close-set postholes rather than a foundation slot. Posthole 234 may have been a replacement for 233 and 235. Some of the postholes on the north-eastern side were spaced at 0.9-1m. There were no corner postholes, but this is a common trait for some Anglo-Saxon buildings. The structure would have dimensions of *c.* 7.5m x 3.9m which would be a reasonable approximation of the 2-square format typical of Anglo-Saxon buildings, but of smaller size than those thought to be based on standardized units of measurements (rods) which approximate to 5m units of length (Huggins 1991; James *et al.* 1984). However, a wide range of sizes of building are reported (James *et al.* 1984, 191) on the 'two-square' model, and the issue of size alone does not discount the possibility that it was a Saxon structure. The proposed structure here contrasts with those excavated at Wexham, 1.5km to the north-west and dated by radiocarbon to the 6th/7th century AD where the 2-square layouts had dimensions much closer to the standard 5m x 10m module, and were well defined by numerous postholes (Ford 2012).

Well 1408

This deep feature was located on the South site at least 200m distant from the main cluster of Saxon pits and the possible hall. The well comprise a shaft 1.54m in diameter and was 2.98m deep (Fig. 18). A full profile of the well was obtained with the lower levels being safely reached by the digging of an adjacent access trench (Pl. 13). The shaft, which tapered very slightly with depth was dug through *c.* 2m of brickearth and 1m of underlying gravel. There were no obvious means of keeping the sides from collapsing during its use so it assumed that these

must have been organic such as made from old wooden barrels. The well was dry at the time of excavation and contained no anaerobically preserved remains due to waterlogging.

The base of the well, for approximately the first 1m was largely infilled with layers of sterile brickearth with just a single thin, fine layer of gravel present, these, it is assumed formed during or after abandonment of the well. It is assumed that the original lining still functioned whilst the lower layers formed, but some decay of the sides took place above about 1.5m with some collapse of the sides. The upper levels of the well represent its use for some form of rubbish disposal with numerous layers present at unusually high angles of rest. The infilling includes a large dump of burnt clay and several thin layers of charcoal not dissimilar to the infill of several of the large Saxon pits nearby. Artefacts were relatively few, with none recovered the lowest levels. Just five sherds of pottery were recovered; a single Bronze Age sherd (residual?) from layer 1896 and four sherds of Late Saxon pottery from the charcoal-rich layer 1970. Animal bone, however, was relatively plentiful with a dump containing primarily cattle, sheep/ goats and pig suggesting deposition of butchery waste, forming layer 1961 which included an articulated dog skeleton. A radiocarbon date of cal AD642-689 (UBA-44091: Table 16) came from a rib bone from this dog. Four soil samples from the well (Appendix 9) produced a modest volume of charred plant remains which included wheat(s), rye, broad bean, and pea along with weed seeds but notably again no barley. The range is broadly comparable to the other Middle and Late Saxon remains from the site.

Medieval

Apart from the presence of remnant ridge and furrow on the site (Fig. 2), very few artefacts or deposits are assigned to the Medieval period. A single distinctive spout recovered from pit 1207 is more likely to be Medieval than late Saxon in date, though Saxon and Roman pottery was also recovered from this pit.

Post Medieval

As discussed above, some of the Roman ditches appear to be on the same alignment as and of similar character to those unambiguously of Post-medieval date. Ditch 2008 was markedly straight compared to other boundaries on the site and appears to be an example of a post-medieval (enclosure period) boundary. Ditches 2009 and 726 were also straight and perpendicular to 2008. Ditch 2008 cut all other features of Saxon or Roman date it met, and produced post-medieval tile fragments. Gully 2009 also produced post-medieval tile and nails.

Ditches 2016 and 2017 were not obviously of fairly recent date and produced no dating evidence but were quite straight and parallel to 2008. They seem more likely to be of Post-medieval date.

Ditch 2013 produced no dating evidence except that it cut both Roman and Saxon features and was butted by ditch 726. It was not quite parallel to ditch 2008, nor was it quite straight, but nevertheless is assigned a post-medieval date.

Ditch 2011 again was not especially straight but butted ditch 2009 and would therefore appear to be of Post-medieval date despite containing three Roman sherds. Ditch 2014 lay close to and parallel to 2011 and is assigned a Post-medieval date despite containing no dating evidence

Ditches 2018 and 2022 appear to have marked the same boundary but lay obliquely to the other ditches on the site of both Post-medieval and Roman dates. More specifically they butted ditch 2011 and are therefore both considered to be of Post-medieval date. They contained no datable finds.

Buried soil spread 1187

A spread of soil c. 40x20m across was present on the western portion of the site (Fig. 3) It was typically 0.1m deep and is thought to be the fill of a shallow hollow of natural origin. It was cut by ditch 2008. It contained a mixture of Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon finds. It was trial trenched initially then removed by machine to reveal several underlying features.

Metalled surface? 993

A small area of cobbles and pebbles was investigated as an area of hard standing (Fig. 4). It was 5m or so across and comprised a single layer of cobbles sized up to 0.05m across. It might have occupied a slight hollow. Whilst this cluster of stone was not part of the natural geology, its function was unclear. It was associated with a single LBA/EIA pottery sherd, brick/tile and clay tobacco pipe, and was buried by a colluvium layer (992). It was removed to recover further dating evidence from beneath without success. There were no features below it.

Finds

Prehistoric Pottery by Richard Tabor

The prehistoric pottery assemblage comprised a total of 1608 sherds weighing 14703g including 30g of uncounted crumbs (Appendix 2). The assemblage appeared to derive from at least five episodes, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, which was mainly residual, Middle Bronze Age to Late Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and Middle to Late Iron Age (for the latter treated see Perrin, below).

The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions. Vessel forms were grouped also by characteristic profiles, where reconstruction was possible, or by rim or

other diagnostic features, including surface treatments, in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010). The weights, fabrics and vessel parts of all sherds were recorded.

Fabrics

The fabrics have been divided into a Late Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age group with grog inclusions (Table 7); a Middle to Late Bronze Age group of flint, quartz and sand mixtures (Table 8); a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age transition group of grog, shell, sand mixtures (Table 9); and a Middle Iron Age group, all in later features. Grog occurs in earlier pottery in the wider region (Leivers 2006, 17.15) but tends to give way to flint temper during the earlier Middle Bronze Age in central southern and eastern England. Flint remained dominant into the Late Bronze Age at least but tended to become finer over time and increasingly to be mixed with other material. At Uxbridge, Middlesex, it has been suggested that flint had already been replaced largely by sandy fabrics during the Early Iron Age (Barclay 1995, 10). It was noted of the Late Bronze Age assemblage at Runnymede that there had been deliberate grading of flint (Longley 1991, 163-4) and this is well illustrated by the difference between sherds in the fairly fine feF1 and other fabrics which are coarse. The underside of the base sherd S13 was gritted, a trait typical of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age vessels in the Middle and lower Thames Valley region (Barclay 1995, 12, fig. 6, P12; Timby 1996, 46).

Some 106 small, featureless sherds (403.5g) in various grog mixtures might equally be of Late Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date. A radiocarbon date centred on the second quarter of the 3rd millennium BC from pit 49 indicates that fabric mqG1 at least circulated during the earlier period. Most of the other sherds were found in cuts including later pottery so that they are plainly residual. Sherds in flint feF4 and F1 have Deverel-Rimbury traits but a Bucket Urn from 1313 is associated with a date overlapping with the currency of Plain ware. There is clear patterning of the distribution of the remaining fabrics particularly apparent in the case of flint mixtures which co-occurred with the later quartz fabrics only in pits 237 (Saxon) and 242 (Roman, or later), both of which included also residual earlier Iron Age sherds. The co-occurrence of Late Bronze Age and transitional/Early Iron Age sherds was restricted to those same cuts. Fabrics mqG2 and mSh1 are well-dated by diagnostic sherds and other fabrics in the group are dated by association with them. However, shelly fabrics may have remained current in subsequent periods so that some in later contexts may not be residual.

An isolated small vitrified sherd in pit 145 was probably in a quartz fabric. Six fragments (24g) in a hard sandy, FC-S1, were from a single formless piece of fired clay.

Late Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age: grog

mqG1 (Medium) Moderately soft grey micaceous fabric with buff orange to grey exterior and grey interior surfaces including sparse grog (<2mm), and rare to sparse sub-rounded quartz (<1mm).

feG1 (Fine) Soft orange fabric with buff orange surfaces including moderate grog (<1.5mm), sparse red brown round iron oxides (<0.1mm) and rare rounded quartz (<2mm).

msG1 (Medium) Hard grey micaceous sandy fabric with grey surfaces including sparse rounded grog (<6mm).

mvG1 (Medium) Moderately hard grey brown micaceous fabric with grey brown surfaces including sparse grog (<2mm), and sub-angular and sub-rounded voids (<3mm). The voids are probably due to the dissolving of calcareous material.

Table 7. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age fabrics including grog by cut

Cut	mqG1		feG1		msG1		mvG1	
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)
49	32	117	-	-	-	-	-	-
101	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-
102	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
130	1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
146	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14
248	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	8
402	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
428	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
429	-	-	-	-	38	176	-	-
431	-	-	-	-	9	5	-	-
636	-	-	3	10	-	-	-	-
711	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
1030	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
1118	-	-	2	35	-	-	-	-
1127	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
1149	-	-	-	-	3	7	-	-
1187	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5
	33	117.5	6	47	55	202	12	37

Middle to Late Bronze Age: flint

FG1 (Medium) Friable grey fabric with buff red surfaces including common fine (<1mm) and sparse to moderate medium (<2mm) grog, poorly-sorted sparse to moderate fine (<1mm), sparse medium (<2mm) and rare to sparse medium/coarse (<4mm) angular burnt flint. Smoothed or burnished surface.

F1 (Coarse) Friable buff yellow fabric with buff orange surfaces including common angular burnt flint (<3mm).

F2 (Coarse) Friable grey fabric with buff orange exterior and grey interior surfaces including common to abundant fine (<1mm), moderate to common medium (<2mm) and medium/coarse (<4mm) and sparse very coarse (>4mm) angular burnt flint.

F3 (fine/medium) Moderately hard grey fabric with buff red exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including abundant fine (<1mm) to sparse medium (<2mm) angular burnt flint and sparse fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) iron oxides.

feF1 (Medium) Hard grey fabric with thin buff orange slip over both surfaces including common fine (<1mm) and sparse medium angular burnt flint (<3mm) and sparse to moderate fine (1mm) to medium (2mm) iron oxides. Surfaces slipped and smoothed

feF2 (Coarse) Moderately fired grey fabric with grey surfaces including common moderately well sorted medium (<2mm) and rarely coarse burnt angular flint (<9mm) and moderate iron rich reddish brown clay pellets (<3mm). Extensive shallow finger moulding and drag marks below shoulder.

feF3 (Coarse) Moderately hard grey fabric with grey to buff orange surfaces including common moderately well sorted medium to coarse burnt angular flint (<4mm) and sparse iron oxides (<2mm).

feF4 (Medium) Moderately hard grey, micaceous sandy fabric with buff brown to grey exterior and dark grey interior surfaces including moderately well sorted common to abundant fine (<1mm) and sparse medium (<2mm) and medium/coarse (<3mm) angular burnt flint, rare to sparse fine (1mm) iron oxides and rarely medium (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz.

Transition/Early Iron Age: grog

G1 (Coarse) Moderately hard pale grey fabric with buff orange surfaces including mainly sub-rounded and some sub-angular grog common medium (<1.5) and sparsely coarse (<4mm) grog.

mqG2 (Medium) Moderately hard grey sparsely micaceous fabric with buff orange to grey surfaces including sparse mainly sub-angular grog (<8mm), and rare to sparse sub-rounded quartz (<1mm).

fqG1 (Coarse) Moderately hard grey fabric with grey exterior and buff orange interior surfaces including and sparse grog (<3mm), sub-rounded quartz (<1.5) and very rare angular flint (<2mm).

Transition/Early Iron Age: shell

mSh1 (Medium) Vesicular grey micaceous fabric with abundant subangular voids, probably dissolved crushed shell (<3mm) and very rarely angular burnt flint (<2mm).

Transition/Early Iron Age: sand

mS1 (Coarse) Hard grey micaceous sandy fabric with pale to mid grey to buff orange exterior and dark grey interior surfaces.

Table 9. Transition/earlier Iron Age fabrics including grog, shell and sand by cut (wt in g)

Cut	G1		mqG2		fqG1		mSh1		mS1		Unid	
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
49	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
100	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	-	-	-	-
104	-	-	6	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105	-	-	6	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	30	-	-
111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
120	-	-	8	57	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
143	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
145	1	10	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-
149	-	-	13	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	-	-	-	-	2	12	1	31	-	-	-	-
203	-	-	2	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
216	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
220	-	-	1	7	-	-	1	11	-	-	-	-
225	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
236	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
237	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	2	-	-
240	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	-	-	-	-
241	-	-	1	29	-	-	3	13	-	-	-	-
242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.5	-	-
243	-	-	2	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
245	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	25	-	-
249	-	-	2	22	-	-	4	13	1	0.5	-	-
515	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
546	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
842	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.5
1210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.5
	1	10	46	511	3	13	24	115	17	65.5	7	35

Vessel forms

The forms of two small incurved rounded rims from pit 8, one simple, the other slightly thickened and from a fairly fine vessel, occur routinely in assemblages from the Early Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age and are of limited diagnostic value. A significant Middle to later Bronze Age presence is represented by substantial amounts of sherds with Deverel-Rimbury traits from post hole 1021 (Barrel or Bucket Urn in feF4; plain

Globular Urn in FG1), pot pit 1112 (Barrel Urn in F1), 1313 (straight-sided Bucket Urn in feF4) and 1410 (Bucket Urn in feF4; ovoid jar in FG1). The use of fabric F1 for open bowls from pits 948 and 1105 suggests that they may be of similar date.

The remainder of the assemblage has traits which are both typically Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. Two profiles from rounded high-shouldered vessels (Fig. 19: S1 and S7) and at least two rim sherds likely to be so (S2 and S4), are typical of Late Bronze Age pottery from the middle and lower Thames Valley. Flat rims were strongly represented on everted long, medium and, less frequently, short-necked plain jars from Runnymede Bridge (Longley 1991, figs 85, 90; figs 83-4, P88, P110) and one example offers a close parallel for S1 (Needham 1996, fig. 148, P729). Medium and short upright or slightly everted rims similar to those of S5 and S7 on plain vessels with high, rounded shoulders were strongly represented at Runnymede and Heathrow (Longley 1991, figs 78, 79, 83, 87, 94, P29, P15/33, P41, P95, P160, P324 etc.; Leivers 2010, nos 65, 66 and 60). As noted above, the addition of grits to the underside of the base (S13) is a characteristic component of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age assemblages in the region and this is equally true of splayed bases with concave undersides such as S11 and S12. The latter is of particular interest as prior to firing a tubular object, possibly a stick, left an impression on the underside. The sweeping curve of a shoulder and neck, S14, of a large jar in fabric Q2 from Saxon pit 222 is characteristic of the early Middle Iron Age. The vessel was distinguished by a 15mm thick deposit of vitrified material on its interior which may have comprised the quartz from its lower body as vitrification on parts of the vessel's shoulder had entirely merged with the larger accretion. The vessel would have been exposed to heat greater than that typical of domestic use. A short, upright rim, S8, in a quartz fabric is probably part of a Middle Iron Age assemblage which is otherwise difficult to identify due to the lack of sherds with distinctive morphological traits.

Table 10. Association of rim forms with fabrics

<i>Rims</i>	<i>feF1</i>	<i>FeF2</i>	<i>feF3</i>	<i>mqG2</i>	<i>mSh1</i>	<i>Q1</i>
Everted, flattened	-	1	-	-	2	-
Everted, rounded	-	-	-	3	-	-
Upright, rounded	1	-	-	-	-	1
Incurved, rounded	1	-	1	-	-	-

Table 11. Distribution of rim forms by cut

<i>Rims</i>	08	19	120	145	200	207	236
Everted, flattened	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Everted, rounded	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Upright, rounded	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Incurved, rounded	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

Decoration and surface treatment

Decoration is sparse in the Transition assemblage, restricted to one instance each of: a) oblique slashes on a flattened rim top; b) a well-executed row of closely-set fingertip impressions on an upper shoulder; c) fingertip impressions into a cordon applied to a shoulder; and d) incised horizontal lines on a neck sherd from a bowl. Surface treatments include smoothing, possibly burnishing and finger rustication.

Cabbling or fingertip impressions on the flattened tops of everted or flaring rims were noted at Runnymede and Heathrow, where they were assigned to the Late Bronze Age and Uxbridge where a broader Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date was given (Longley 1991, fig. 76, 77, 86, P7, P13, P133-139 etc.; Needham 1996, figs 75, 79, 80, P729, P771, P774-7; Leivers 2010, 45, fig. 12. 66-7; Barclay 1995, 12, fig. 6, P15). Pronounced rounded shoulders with single rows of closely set fingertip impressions on the upper side dated to the Late Bronze Age are recorded at Uxbridge and Runnymede (Barclay 1995, 12, fig. 6, P16; Needham 1996, figs 73, 82, P722, P80). In the Thames Valley impressed cordons are more commonly applied to the neck during the period but there are examples on the shoulders of a possible bucket-shaped vessel and a necked jar at Heathrow (Leivers 2010, 29 and ill. 92 – though the catalogue description of the latter does not match the illustration) and, from much further afield, on a cup at Potterne, Wiltshire and from high-shouldered and carinated jars of the final Late Bronze Age phase at Kimpton, Hampshire (Gingell and Morris 2000, 152, fig. 60, 109; Ellison 1981, 185, fig. 22, G6, G8). The incision of horizontal lines on the upper shoulder extending to an upright or near upright neck is characteristic of the earlier Iron Age rather than the Late Bronze Age. Examples with incisions or furrows starting, unlike S10, on the outer upper shoulder occurred on long-necked and short-necked bowls loosely dated to the 8th to 6th centuries BC at Potterne (Gingell and Morris 2000, 150, fig. 47-8, 13, 17, 19). Decoration in the Early Iron Age assemblage from Allen's Pit, Dorchester-on-Thames included linear incisions are on the necks of sharply carinated vessels with geometrical designs on the upper shoulder and one with 'circular dimples just above the shoulder' (Bradford 1942, 47-8, fig. 10, 10, 15; fig. 11, 16) and given its diminutive size it is possible that S10 carried one such form of design. A small neck sherd with linear incisions at Runnymede was from a disturbed Late Bronze Age context which included intrusive material (Needham 1996, 110, fig. 83, P846). Finger rustication or drag marks featured in the Late Bronze Age assemblages on a thin-walled, high-shouldered jars at Heathrow and Runnymede (Leivers 2010, 45, fig. 12, 65; Needham 1996, fig. 74, P727).

Summary

The distribution of fabrics across discrete features strongly implies a distinct later Bronze Age phase of the late second and earliest 1st millennium BC with a short hiatus possible before the introduction of a new range of

fabrics and forms during the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition or the earliest Iron Age. It is likely that most of the quartz fabric sherds belong to succeeding Middle or Late Iron Age occupations but the lack of morphologically diagnostic sherds prohibits more highly resolved dating.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (Fig. 21)

- S1. feF2. [8] (57). Plain closed high-shouldered jar. Simple flattened rim with traces of cabling on top over concave neck giving way to a high rounded shoulder. The lower wall retains traces of finger moulding and dragging giving a rusticated appearance. A thin carbonised residue Rim radius: 170mm. Wall thickness approximately 6mm. The join between the shoulder and the lower wall was not reconstructable. Late Bronze Age.
- S2. mqG2. [120] (184). Everted simple rounded rim over concave neck from shouldered jar. Rim radius: 60mm. Transition/Early Iron Age.
- S3. mSh1. [200] (290). Slightly everted, outwardly expanded, flattened rim over long neck. Rim radius: 160mm+. Transition/Early Iron Age.
- S4. mSh1. [207] (354). Slightly everted, flattened rim from high shouldered vessel. Transition/Early Iron Age.
- S5. mqG2. [120] (184). Slightly everted simple rounded rim over medium long neck. Rim radius: minimum 60mm. Transition/Early Iron Age.
- S6. mqG2. [145] (282). Everted, thickened rounded rim over concave neck. Transition/Early Iron Age.
- S7. feF1. [19] (68). Closed high-shouldered jar. Upright, simple rounded, rim set on concave neck over a high shoulder horizontal with neatly executed deep finger tip impressions on its upper side. Near straight lower wall leading in to a slightly expanded base. Vessel height: 131mm+. Rim radius: 75mm. Wall thickness approximately 3mm. Late Bronze Age.
- S8. Q1. [236] (392). Upright, outwardly rolled, internally bevelled, rounded rim. Transition/Early Iron Age.
- S9. feF2. [06] (55). Shoulder with fingertip impressed horizontal applied cordon. Late Bronze Age.
- S10. Q3. [241] (399). Gently inturned medium or long neck with horizontal incised lines from shouldered bowl. Early Iron Age (residual in Saxon pit)
- S11. mqG2. [105] (162). Base angle at 45° from vertical with concave underside. Base radius: 70mm. Transition/Early Iron Age.
- S12. mqG2. [149] (299). Base angle at 30° from vertical with concave underside. Tubular groove on underside made prior to firing. Base radius: 35mm. Transition/Early Iron Age.
- S13. F1. [19] (68). Slightly expanded base from baggy-profiled jar. Additional fine flint grits had been applied to the base. Late Bronze Age.
- S14. Q2. [222] (373). Long concave neck and rounded shoulder from large jar with thick vitrified deposit on interior and similar but thin deposit on outer shoulder. Some of vessels quartz has vitrified. Transition/Early Iron Age.

Roman and later pottery by Rob Perrin

The post-prehistoric pottery assemblage comprises 525 sherds, weighing 4198g with an estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) of 5.07 (Appendix 3). Some 42 vessels were noted, again based mainly on rims, together with other diagnostic sherds. The pottery was recovered from 91 contexts in 86 features. Most of the contexts only contained a few sherds. The features comprise seven main types, together with uncertain and unstratified, with pits being the most common; the pits and the gullies contain the most pottery.

Fabrics

The main fabric groups are flint-tempered, grog-tempered, sand-tempered and organic-tempered. Sherds from regionally-traded and imported wares are referenced to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection codes (Tomber and Dore 1998). An attempt has been made to relate the other fabrics to those identified in the assemblage from excavations at a nearby quarry (Lyne 2012). This has had limited success, however, mainly owing to the difficulty in matching word descriptions without access to an associated physical fabric type series. The regionally-traded wares are OXF RS and VER WH and sherds of LGF SA are the only continental import. A range of sand-tempered grey and dark grey wares account for nearly 32% by weight, with various grog-tempered wares a further 11% and organic-tempered pottery another 17% (Table 12).

Table 12: Fabric/vessel quantification

Fabric	No	Wt (g)	Rim EVE	Vessels
<i>Continental ware</i>				
LGF SA	3	43	0.07	3
<i>Regionally-traded wares</i>				
VER WH	9	169	1.2	3
VER?	3	8		
OXF RS	1	57	0.21	1
<i>'Native' wares</i>				
Flint	21	95		
Grog and shell	2	9		
Grog, quartz, some limestone flecks	1	3	0.04	
<i>Local wares</i>				
Grog	23	97		1
Grog, black grog	59	327	0.23	2
Grog, greyish-brown, hard, voids.	3	22	0.12	1
Grey	13	129	0.28	3
Grey, fine	6	54	0.33	2
Grey, coarse	161	1012	1.07	5
Dark grey	6	127		1
Dark grey, coarse	5	12	0.06	
Reddish-brown, coarse	6	29		1
Reddish-yellow	32	220		1
Reddish-yellow, coarse	28	505	0.26	4
Buff	2	9		
Buff, fine	56	236		1
<i>Saxon wares</i>				
Organic, black	47	656	0.87	10
Organic, grog	1	3		
Organic, black, some limestone fleks	3	60	0.18	1
Organic, black, some red grog?	1	3		
Organic, black, grog, flint	2	3		
Black, brown, reddish-yellow coarse	32	294	0.15	2
Total	525	4196	5.07	42

Continental and regionally-traded wares

The sherds of probable LGF SA are from Pit 437, Ditch 648 and Pit 1148. The forms are a Dr. 27 cup, a Dr. 18/31 dish and a Dr. 33 cup, respectively. The LGF SA is of late 1st century to early 2nd century date. The sherds of probable VER WH are from Pit/Well 445, Pit 539, Pit 616, Gully 708 and Ditch 802. Other possible sherds of VER WH are from Gully 517 and Pit 621; some of the other coarse reduced and oxidized sherds might

also be *Verulamium* products. The forms occurring are a reddish-yellow bead and flange *mortarium* in Pit 539, a ring-necked flagon in Gully 708 and a flagon in Ditch 802. The VER WH dates to the late 1st to 2nd centuries. The one sherd of OXF RS is from an imitation samian Dr. 38 bowl in Pit 815 and it is of mid-3rd to 4th century date.

'Native' wares

Flint-tempered wares

The flint-tempered sherds are from Pits 237, 242, 427, 806 and 920, postholes 1043 and 1242, spreads 1187 and 1377 and uncertain feature 938. It is likely that these are mainly of mid-to-late Iron Age date and possibly Lyne's fabrics MIA.4 or MIA.5.

Mixed-tempered wares

Two sherds from Gully 716 have a mixed grog and shell temper and a rim sherd of a plain, upright-rimmed jar or bowl from Pit 400 has a temper comprising grog, quartz and some limestone flecks. Neither fabric appears to have a Lyne (2012) equivalent. It is likely that these are of mid-to-late Iron Age date.

Local wares

Grog-tempered wares

The wares occur in different colours, reflecting firing regimes, and with a variety of grog inclusions, with black grog being common. Most of the grog-tempered ware is probably Lyne's LIA.1 with, possibly, some LIA.3; the hard greyish-brown grog-tempered fabric with voids may be C1.C. The vessel in this fabric is a jar with a sharply-everted rim and the two in a fabric with black grog inclusions are a jar or bowl with a plain rim and a neckless jar with a bead rim. The date range of the grog-tempered ware is mainly from the late Iron Age to the early Roman period.

Reduced wares

The reduced wares are sand-tempered and the main colour variants are grey and dark grey, with greyish brown, brownish-grey and dark brown variations within these. The fabrics can vary in coarseness, depending on the amount of temper. Matching the fabrics to those of Lyne (2012) has been difficult, but the C4 range seems most likely, with some possibly being *Verulamium* and one maybe C8A. The latter is a coarse fabric triangular-rimmed dish with traces of a white-slip under the rim. The grey ware vessel is a jar with a thickened, everted rim and the two fine grey vessels are represented by bases from small jars or beakers. The other coarser grey ware

vessels are three jars and a flanged bowl and one of the jars has an everted rim and grooves along its shoulder. The coarse dark grey vessel is possibly a plain-rimmed dish. The date range for the reduced wares spans the late 1st to late 4th centuries but the possible plain-rimmed dish and the flanged bowl are later 2nd to 4th century types.

Oxidized wares

The sand-tempered oxidized wares occur in a range of colours – buff, reddish-yellow and reddish-brown. Lyne (2012) does not list many oxidized fabrics, so they are mainly grouped under C15, although the sherds in the coarse reddish-brown fabric, some from a jar or bowl, may be from *Verulamium* (VER WH), and an everted rim jar in a coarse reddish-yellow ware may be Overwey ware (C9) or possibly of Saxon date (see below). The fine buff ware, part of a flagon, may be F15 and the reddish-yellow ware vessel is a flagon.

Saxon wares

Organic-tempered pottery occurs in both the Iron Age and Saxon periods, but the material in this assemblage is considered to be of Saxon date. The pottery comes mainly from pits – 111, 143, 146, 237, 241, 243, 249, 400, 402, 409, 419, 420, 431, 440, 602, 617, 735, 739, 741, 801, 806, 816 and 818 – plus posthole 1006 and in the unstratified layer. The forms comprise six jars, four jars or bowls and a curved-sided bowl which has a large hole which may be where a spout or similar was attached; one of the jars or bowls has a pierced hole below the rim. The main fabric is (Timby 2012) OR1, with some possible OR2.

A coarse, black, sometimes brown or reddish-yellow, ware could also be of later Iron Age date, possibly fabric (Lyne 2012) LIA.9, but it is more likely that it is of Saxon date (cf Timby 2012, SXSA). The sherds are from Pits 207, 236, 237, 241, 247, 300, 547, 607, 619, 702 and 904. A vessel in a coarse reddish-yellow ware from pit 237 is similar to one from the nearby site at Wexham (Timby 2012 fig. 4.11, 18).

Medieval and post-medieval pottery

Pit 1207 contains a sherd from a spouted or a socketed bowl of late Saxon/early medieval type, but the fabric appears post- rather than pre-Conquest. Similar vessels occur in London, e.g., Vince and Jenner 1991, fig. 2.39, no. 87, a sandy-shelly ware, dated 11th/12th centuries (L. Mephram, *pers. comm.*). Sherds of post-medieval pottery occur in Gully 704 and Ditch 736.

Discussion

The Roman pottery overall is in fairly poor condition with much that is abraded and with a low mean sherd weight of around 8g; there are just four vessels which are represented by multiple sherds. None of the contexts or features contains an assemblage which warrants individual study. The Roman pottery has clearly been the subject of considerable attrition, disturbance and redistribution, making it uncertain as to the type and location of the activity and/or occupation from whence it derived. There is one example of sherds from the same vessel occurring in more than one feature (Pit 540, Pit 739, Posthole 1224) and some of the pits appear to contain pottery of different periods. Some basic aspects are clear, however. The presence of a small amount of imports, regionally-traded wares and finer vessel forms suggest that the activity and/or occupation was of a mixed nature. The pottery also has a fairly wide potential date range with some 3rd or 4th century material, although the emphasis is on the late Iron Age to the 2nd century. It is also likely that much of the reduced and oxidized wares were products of the Colne Valley kilns located at Gerrard's Cross, Fulmer and Hedgerley less than 10km away.

The Saxon pottery has a much higher mean sherd weight of around 12g and there are eight vessels with sherds providing at least part of the profile. Many of the pits containing Saxon pottery are in the same general location(s) within both the east and west areas, suggesting foci for Saxon activity. Given the size of the assemblage and the general quality of the pottery, it is difficult to compare it with that from the adjacent All Souls Farm site. The range of Roman fabrics, forms and dating is similar overall, but the George Green Quarry site has much more pre-Roman and Saxon material. The two sites may be part of the same wider landscape activity, so it is interesting that the George Green Quarry site seems to have more dating to the Iron Age and Saxon periods.

Some sherds from Pit 222, (373) merit comment. Six of them are vitrified, fused together and folded over perhaps as a result of a mis-firing or subsequent fire damage. Alternatively, but probably less likely, is that they are part of the lining of a kiln.

Coin by Pierre-Damien Manisse

A single coin was found from Spread 1377. It is poorly preserved but some details could still be seen and it as a Roman coin probably of the 1st century (Domitian?).

1 - Roman *Aes*

Obverse/ [...] A|VG [...] - Laureate head right.

Reverse/ FORTVNAE [...] – Fortuna standing, head to the left, holding a *cornucopia* and a rudder.

Weight: 6.31g

Diameter: 26.9mm

Axis:6h



Ceramic building material by Danielle Milbank

A modest quantity of brick and tile fragments (123 pieces weighing 6.647kg) was recovered during the excavation, hand collected and retrieved from sieved soil samples (Appendix 4). This total includes 7 post-medieval fragments. The majority of the fragments are identifiable as tile, and the typical fragment size is medium (20mm to 100mm). The smaller fragments (5g or less) were not diagnostic and could equally represent brick or tile, and the material is in moderate to poor condition, with frequent abrasion.

Roman tile

Several pieces of Roman tile were recovered from features assigned to the Roman and Saxon phases. The material is typically in a fine, slightly soft fabric with fine sandy inclusions and a bright orange red colour.

Examples in a harder fabric were recovered from Roman pit 230 (384) which are fairly even in form, flat and 22mm-28mm thick. They are likely to represent large Roman tiles, possibly floor tiles or thicker *tegula* pieces.

Pit 243 (451) of Saxon date contained a fragment which is unusual, as it has a flat upper surface (with typical slight striations where the clay surface of the tile was cut while soft), though the base is uneven and hollowed out. This appears to be haphazard and not a planned feature, and the thickness and fabric of the tile is suggestive of *tegula*.

Pit 242 (450) contained a piece of tile in a medium-hard sandy fabric with a mid orange colour. The thickness is 22mm and the piece represents a fragment of box flue tile, with two sets of 10 combed lines on two external sides, which appear to cross diagonally. These tiles were typically used to channel warm air around the inside walls of a room, with the combed lines providing keying for plaster.

Medieval and Post-medieval material

Pieces of likely medieval or post-medieval date were also recovered from a range of features. The material was largely in a fragmented condition and no tiles were recovered with the full width present, and few edge pieces were recovered, which makes dating the pieces tentative. The typical fabric was a hard, evenly-fired with coarse

sandy inclusions and a red or dark orange red colour. The pieces were all flat and 13mm to 17mm thick, and are likely to represent roof tile of broadly medieval or early post medieval date based on the fabric and finish.

Summary

The Roman tile was largely encountered as residual material in Saxon features. A very limited range of identifiable forms was present, comprising a possible *tegula*, and one box flue tile. No complete examples were encountered and closely datable types were identified. Although these are used mainly for hypocaust heating and are typically associated with buildings of status, the very small number of pieces present are not suggestive of a Roman building on the site.

Glass by Danielle Milbank and Aidan Colyer

Glass was recovered from four contexts. From ditch 2004, slot 34 (83), a piece of green bottle glass (19g) was recovered, which is likely to be from the base of a cylindrical bottle. It can be broadly dated to the 18th or 19th century. Two small pieces (4g) of colourless window glass were recovered from furrow 30 (79) which can only be broadly dated to the post-medieval or modern periods. A small shard of clear glass from early Roman gully 2027 (slot 1331, (1783)) with a 90° angle in it which suggests a fragment from the bottom of a bottle or jar. The lack of bubbles and quality of the glass suggest a modern date for the piece. The final piece was recovered from deposit (1859) the topmost fill of pit 1400. The piece is a fragment of degraded clear window glass and lacks bubbles. The degradation of the fragment and its lack of bubbles suggests a post-medieval date to the piece. It is almost certainly intrusive in this pit.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank and Echo-Lara Rew

A total of 164 contexts produced fired clay (3777 fragments, 20.696kg), typically in small quantities, and fairly highly fragmented. The fabric is typically medium to soft, and comprises fine clay with sparse fine sand inclusions, and very occasional small angular burnt flint inclusions. The colour is uniformly a medium red, poorly-fired at low temperature, with occasional examples of blackening which is indicative of reduced oxygen conditions during heating. The material was examined under x10 magnification and summarized in Appendix 5. The material recovered from the majority of contexts was in small quantities and could not be identified as daub, kiln furniture nor other fired clay objects. However, there were some notable contexts:

Pit 422 (586) contained six large loomweight fragments of a circular biconical shape (Hurst 1959). The fabric is a light orange soft to medium clay with frequent fine and coarse inclusions. Five of the examples have a dark grey reduced core. Although no complete examples were recovered, the approximate minimum height can

be established as 110mm, the thickness as 50mm and the width as 50mm. The approximate diameter of the central perforation is 30mm. The number and size of pieces present suggests that the material represents at least three loomweights, however no co-joining pieces were found. The shape and size of the loomweights from this context indicate they are all Saxon in date (Blackmore 2008). In addition 32 small fragments in the same fabric type as the loomweights were recovered.

Pit 104 (161) produced a small loomweight fragment. It is a fine sandy light orange fabric with a reduced light grey core. It has frequent fine inclusions. The piece is quite fragmented; however, the approximate thickness can be established at 45mm and the diameter between the central perforation and the outer edge is 48mm. Although the complete loomweight fragment is not present, the curved edge of the piece and the location of the central perforation indicates it is a possible biconical in shape. This shape would suggest it is of Saxon date (Blackmore 2008). Pit 104 (161) also produced a second loomweight fragment, considerably smaller than the last. It is a fine, sandy light orange fabric with frequent fine inclusions and a reduced, dark grey core. The pit also produced two further small unidentified fragments in the fabric A.

Pit 243 (454) produced a single loomweight fragment. The fabric is coarse, dark red with frequent fine sandy inclusions. It has a light grey reduced core also with frequent fine sandy inclusions. The height of the fragment is 42mm and the width between the central perforation and the outer edge is 38mm. The remaining edge and central perforation are curved indicating an annular or biconical shape.

Pit 110 (170) a large quantity of fragments were recovered in a fine, sandy fabric with a light orange/red colour and infrequent grey reductions. Due to the small, close-set grooves it is probable that the range of fragments are examples from a kiln structure rather than daub, however due to the high level of fragmentation it is not possible to be certain. There are seventeen fragments with one distinctive groove, fourteen fragments with a double groove and a two large fragments with three grooves. The largest of the pieces has three grooves, 5mm deep and 17mm apart and the fragment is 40mm in height. Two of the fragments have the same characteristic grooves as the other examples from this context, however they are a dark grey fabric with sparse, large angular flint inclusions (5-10mm). Pit 110 (170) also produced two small fragments in fine sandy fabric with a light red colour and one had a grey reduced side. Similar to the pieces above, the two fragments have a single groove of 6mm deep. Alongside the kiln structure fragments, Pit 110 (170) had a large quantity of small fragments of the same fabric type however, they are too small to identify with certainty.

Overall, the fired clay was highly fragmented. Identifiable pieces comprised of possible kiln structure and loomweight with no other categories of fired clay could be identified with certainty. Just a single fragment was

identified with the characteristic pattern of wattle impression suggesting daub. All of the loomweights identified were of likely Saxon date.

Metalwork by Steven Crabb and Aidan Colyer

A small assemblage of metal objects was recovered (Table 13).

Five cuprous pieces from three objects (cat. nos 2, 7 and 13) were all heavily corroded and damaged. One piece was part of a triangular shaped plate but all of the edges are damaged so it is not possible to determine what the original object was.

The object (in 3 pieces) from ditch 1346 fit back together to create a copper alloy sheet that has a consistent thickness and straight edge along one side. One of the sides is rough while the other is polished although there is a significant amount of Verdigris on the piece which may have damaged the polish of the piece on the whole. There is evidence of the piece being clasped in some type of frame. This is due to small marks that can be seen on the front and rear of the piece along the straight edge. There is a possibility these are from the construction of the piece so it cannot be conclusively said that there was a frame. The material when cleaned up shows that the piece was cast with the upper edge of the flat casting being polished. This explains the even thickness and also the near straight edge. This piece is likely to be fragments of a copper polished mirror.

Cat. no. 8 is a lead ball shot weighing 34g, within the range for a small musket or carbine type weapon.

The remaining items are ferrous. They comprised 2 nails (Cat. Nos 1 and 3), a small knife (Cat. No. 3), a hook (Cat No. 10 and three unidentified fragments (Cat Nos 4, 6 and 11)

The knife measures 118mm long and 18mm wide at the thickest point of the blade. Both the back and edge of the blade are curved towards the tip.

Table 13. Summary of metalwork

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Cat. No.</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
20	67	1	Fe	nail	1	2
103	155	2	Cu	plate	2	1
426	590	3	Fe	knife	1	15
614	869	4	Fe	mass	1	6
647	966	3	Fe	nail	1	6
	1187	6	Fe	Fragment	1	4
	1187	7	Cu	Plate	2	5
	1187	8	Pb	Shot	1	34
1377		9	Cu	Coin	1	6.3
1121	1483	10	Fe	Hook	1	66
1124	1486	11	Fe	lump	1	19
1324	1765	12	Fe	sheet	1	6
1346	1853	13	Cu	Mirror?	3	15

Slag and Industrial Debris by Steven Crabb

A small assemblage of slag includes three main types of slag or industrial debris: smithing slag, smithing hearth bottom and slagged hearth lining (Table 14). The smithing slag includes both glassy and non glassy elements. This difference is the amount of input from the metal being worked in the hearth, the more glassy the slag the greater inputs from the fuel ash and hearth lining. This small assemblage would be representative of a single smithing event, not disproven by its fairly limited distribution in and near (west of) modern ditch 2005. The outlier is a single piece of vitrified clay lining was recovered from probable LIA/Early Roman pit 607. This is the result of a very high temperature (1000°C+) pyrotechnical process resulting in the clay fusing into a glassy material. This could have been the result of any high temperature process so it is not possible to estimate any activities on site from this.

Table 14. Summary of slag

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>
35	84	Smithing Hearth Bottom, Hearth Lining
120	184	Smithing Slag
136	264	Smithing Slag
203		Smithing Slag, Glassy Smithing Slag

Flint by Will Attard

A modest collection consisting of 87 pieces of struck flint was recovered during the fieldwork (Table 15, Appendix 6). In colour, the assemblage is varied, with examples of light grey, translucent grey-brown, grey-black, pale grey-white and mid yellow-orange stone. The condition of the assemblage is generally very good, with little to no abrasion of flake scar ridges and very fresh edges.

Table 15 Summary of struck flint

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Flakes	35
Narrow flakes	6
Cores	7
Blade core	1
Core fragments	6
Tested nodule	1
Spalls	29
Scrapers	2
Burin	1

The majority of pieces recovered are simple struck flakes of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Seven of the flints recovered are dated to the Mesolithic period, including a small blade core and a burin made on a thick, straight blade. Also of note is a segment of blade, deliberately snapped, with small removals along one edge related either to use or to abrasion prior to hafting as part of a composite tool.

A single struck flake with a retouched distal end (possibly as a scraper) had been struck from a Neolithic polished axe. Dorsal scars show that at least one prior removal had been made beforehand, and approximately

1/3 of the dorsal surface retained the original polished surface of the axe. It is possible that this artefact is Bronze Age in date, or that the axe was broken or damaged and subsequently reused as a core during the Neolithic.

Querns by David Williams

Mayen Lava

- 1]. Pit 243 (451) five small fragments, with two pieces displaying evidence of a flat grinding surface.
- 2]. Pit 105 (162) 105 small to very small shapeless fragments (364g).
- 3]. Pit 42 (90) one small irregular-shaped fragment (41g).
- 4]. Pit 739 (1067) 120 small to very small shapeless fragments (1636g).
- 5]. Pit 419 (584) three small fragments, displaying evidence of a flat grinding surface (212g).

The above group, though small and mostly irregular-shaped, undoubtedly represent fragments from one, or more, imported flat rotary querns from Germany. These volcanic querns are fairly commonly found in Britain on a variety of sites from the early Roman period until well into Mediaeval times, quite often appearing as small weathered fragments similar to those here (Peacock 1980; Williams and Peacock 2012). A recent survey has shown that there seems to be no good evidence for the arrival of Mayen quern stones prior to the Roman conquest in AD 43 (Fitzpatrick 2017).

Two additional stone samples were recovered in the phase 4 excavation works (not inspected by DW)

- 6]. Pit 1324 (1765) 19 fragments (1169g)
- 7]. Pit 1414 (u/s) 5 small fragments (18g)

Greensand

8]. Pit 42 (90) Two small fragments and a “chip” from a hard, compact, greenish-grey greensand with characteristic cherty swirls. The two larger pieces each exhibit a flat grinding surface. These broken pieces most probably derive from a rotary quern which originated from the important quarry at Lodsworth in west Sussex. This site produced stone for various forms of querns over a long period, from the Neolithic to the late Roman, and had a very wide distribution (Peacock 1987; Shaffrey and Roe 2011).

Clay Pipe by Genni Elliott

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was recovered from colluvial layer 992. The smaller size of the borehole, whilst not 100% reliable as dating evidence, would suggest a date around the mid-late 18th century.

Animal Bone by Ceri Falys, Lizzi Lewins and Matilda Holmes

With the exception of the Saxon well (1408) which is reported on separately by Holmes, the remainder of the features produced a very small collection of animal bone (530 fragments), weighing a total of just 1517g. The overall preservation of the remains was poor, with the majority of pieces of bone displaying significant fragmentation and/or damage to the cortical bone surface, with a moderate amount of surface abrasion and erosion present. The only elements that remained largely intact were teeth, and as a result, the dentition provided much of the species identification.

Approximately half of the bone was unidentifiable but the majority of the remainder was classified by species, with just a few bones, not able to be determined as either cattle or horse, classified as 'large' mammal. Hillson's guide (2005) was used to confirm identification when necessary. A full inventory of the bone can be found in Appendix 7, only the identified bone will be discussed here.

Horse remains were identified in two pits (414 and 1207), including 51 tooth fragments in pit 414 (575), and a single right distal tibia in pit 1207 (1577). Several of the tooth fragments recovered from (575) were black. It was unclear whether this was an indication of charring, or the result of interaction with the burial soil.

The largest bone group was 128 fragments from Saxon pit 236 (392). Nineteen cattle teeth recovered from this deposit included two incisors, two upper premolars, two lower p4, one lower p3 and twelve molars all of which appear to be m1/m2 and both upper and lower. There was no evidence for any m3 teeth. The only other identifiable bone consisted of a distal phalange fragment and two distal metapodial fragments classified as large mammal. Three unidentifiable fragments were noted to have been sliced.

With the exception of a left proximal metatarsal in pit 1207, all the other pieces of bone identified as belonging to cattle were loose teeth. Teeth were rarely associated with portions of the mandible or maxilla. Fragmented cattle teeth were present in four deposits (90, 195, 297, 368), whilst three fragments of incisors from cattle were recovered from pit 236 (392).

Two pits (445 and 446) contained evidence of at least one sheep/goat each, in the form of sheep/goat sized loose teeth. A single feature, pit 406 (560), contained *in situ* pig teeth within both a left and a right mandibular fragments. A minimum of two individuals was represented by these mandibular fragments, as the two halves display differing states of dental eruption and wear to the occlusal surfaces of the molars (one young with teeth still erupting, and one with fully erupted dentition and more severe occlusal wear).

Apart from the slicing noted in pit 236, the only other evidence of butchery identified was a single cut/chop mark on the inferior surface of a posterior right calcaneus of 'large mammal' (possibly cow) in pit 428 (597).

Four fragments of pig bone from pit 406 (560) displayed pathological alterations. Active bone formation is present on the buccal side of the left mandibular fragment (brown woven bone), inferior to the 4th premolar and first and second molars. Active bone remodelling is also present on the ectocranial surface of a portion of right frontal bone (orbital rim and superior to the orbit) of a medium sized animal from the same deposit. It is not possible to determine if the frontal bone is from the same pig as the left mandibular fragment. Given the commingled and fragmented nature of the bone assemblage, it is unclear whether these fragments originated from the same individual.

In summary, the small assemblage of poorly preserved animal bone contained the remains of a minimum of just five animals (1 horse, 1 cow, 2 pigs, and 1 sheep/goat). Limited evidence of butchery practices and pathological alterations were observed. No further analysis was possible due to the small size of the assemblage and lack of major elements.

The animal bone from Well 1408 by Matilda Holmes

A larger, but still fairly small, assemblage of animal remains was recovered from the late Saxon well (just over 400 fragments). As well as the partial skeleton of an adult dog, the animal remains are indicative of the deposition of butchery waste (heads and lower legs) of cattle and sheep/ goats.

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/ goat', unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) could be made. Dogs and foxes were separated using metapodial measurements (Ratjen and Heinrich 1978). Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (micro – rat/ vole size; small – cat/ rabbit size; medium – sheep/ pig/ dog size; or large – cattle/ horse size). Ribs were identified to size category where the head was present, vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments. Due to problems with the identification of post cranial bones of micro-mammals, only their mandibles and maxillae were identified to taxa.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973), as were bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working. The condition of bones was noted on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Behrensmeier in Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. 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. Details of Associated Bone Groups (ABGs) were recorded in a separate table. Where bones from both sides of the body of a single individual could be identified from an ABG, only one set of bones was measured. 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 were only included in analysis if they came from features that could be securely dated. Quantification of taxa used a count of all fragments (NISP – number of identified specimens), and that of anatomical elements was done using a restricted count of epiphyses only, based on Grant (1975). Mortality profiles were constructed based on tooth eruption and wear of mandibles (Grant 1982; Jones and Sadler 2012) and bone fusion (O'Connor 2003). Pigs were sexed using canine morphology (Schmid 1972).

Taphonomy and Condition

Bones were in good condition (Table A7.2), although a fragment of chicken sternum had the white, waxy appearance of a very recently discarded (modern) bone. Several bones were recently broken, either during or post-excavation, and several refitted fragments were present, which indicates that burial conditions rendered some bones friable.

There were relatively few gnawed bones and this, combined with the good condition of the surface of bones, suggests that they were buried soon after discard. However, the high fragmentation of the assemblage, including several broken mandibles represented by loose teeth, indicates that bones were subject to some movement prior to burial. Butchery marks were also observed, nearly all on cattle bones, consistent with the following processes: Horn removal; splitting the skull to remove brains; skinning; removing the head from the neck; disarticulation of the lower hind leg, and chopping through the upper limbs to form joints of meat.

There were no large deposits of burnt material to indicate that bones were routinely exposed to fire, either as a means of cooking, disposal or fuel. It is noteworthy that the only calcined bones from the well that could be identified to taxon were from a juvenile chicken, and a juvenile pigeon/ dove. It may be that bird carcasses were subject to specific, or opportune disposal on a hot fire.

The Assemblage (Table A7.3)

The partial skeleton of a dog was recovered from the well, comprising the head, mandibles, ribs, thoracic, lumbar and sacral vertebrae, both upper hind legs, and a few bones from the fore legs and lower hind legs. The animal was old, but with no evidence for pathologies affecting the bones except for some exostosis, eburnation

and pitting to two vertebrae that are likely to be age-related. No baculum was recovered, but not all the skeleton was present so the sex cannot be confirmed. The dog was straight-legged, of medium build and would have stood c. 60cm tall at the shoulder, though the skull was too damaged to provide further information regarding the type of dog. There was no evidence for butchery marks, and the presence of several 1st and 2nd phalanges suggest that the animal was not skinned. The deposition of dogs in wells is not uncommon in the Roman period, but is less commonly observed in the Saxon period (Hamerow 2006), and while the placement of dogs in disused features such as SFBs as a closure deposit is common in the middle Saxon period (Morris and Jervis 2011), there is no such parallel observed in the later period. The closest similar deposit found comes from a partial dog skeleton recovered from the top fill of a large pit dated to the 10th or 11th centuries at Elstow Lower School, Bedfordshire (Holmes 2017). It may therefore simply have been an opportune place to dispose of a dead dog.

All other animal remains were disarticulated. Cattle dominated the assemblage, followed by sheep/ goat, chicken, pig, pigeon/ dove and a field vole (Table A7.3). While some of the bones are likely to have come from food waste, notably the bird bones and cattle upper forelimb bones (scapula, humerus and radius), the majority of the assemblage came from the head and lower legs of cattle, sheep/ goats and pig (Table A7.4), representing at least three cattle. This is more typical of primary butchery waste than food refuse and may reflect the deposition of bones from a butcher working close by once the well had gone out of use.

Cattle were all old adults or elderly (four mandibles that were complete enough to age were at wear stage G/H), indicating that they had been important for secondary products such as milk or traction, although no pathological changes were observed on the foot bones to indicate the latter. All cattle bones were fused except for the thoracic vertebrae, which was unfused. Single examples of sheep/ goat and pig mandibles at wear stage E would have come from animals culled at around prime meat age.

Burnt Bone by Ceri Falys

Minute quantities of burnt bone, weighing just 8g in total (Appendix 8) were recovered from eight features. In two of the pits (402 and 1207), burnt bone was found associated with unburnt animal bone. In general, the preservation of the remains is fair. The fragments are dense in texture, with good surface preservation, however, the degree of fragmentation is severe. It was not possible to identify any fragment to species (human or animal), nor element of origin. No further information could be retrieved from these small fragments of burnt bone.

Environmental Samples by Rosalind McKenna

A programme of soil sampling was implemented during the excavation, which included the collection of 308 soil samples mostly of 16L, but some of 8L, from sealed contexts. The samples were floated and wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh and air dried. Details of methodology and identification guides used are in the archive. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Stace (1997). Identification of charcoal was made using guides of Schweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000).

Charred plant macrofossils were present in 61 samples (Appendix 9; Table A9.1). The preservation was generally poor to good. Indeterminate cereal grains were recorded in 46 e samples and were the only remains present in 26 of those. These were identified based on their overall size and morphological characteristics, which may suggest a high degree of surface abrasion on the grains, indicative of mechanical disturbances that are common in features such as pits, post holes, gullies and ditches, where rubbish and waste are frequently discarded. Identified cereal grains were recovered in the form of rye (*Secale cereale*) in four samples, wheat (*Triticum* sp.) in five samples, barley (*Hordeum* sp.) in one sample and oat (*Avena* sp.) grains in three samples.

Rye (*Secale cereale*) was the most abundant species amongst the identifiable remains, and it is known from documentary sources that rye was sometimes grown with wheat as a mixed crop of 'maslin'. Rye is a winter sown cereal and is tolerant of poor light soils, drought and temperature extremes. It will grow on sandy soils, which were available locally, where other crops would grow less well.

The wheat recorded was of both the bread wheat type and the glume wheat type. Bread wheat was not protected by glumes and it was easier than glume wheats (such as emmer) to process (Jacomet 2006). The fact that it lacked glumes meant that it was subject to decay and infestation. Glume wheat, whereby the chaff is fixed firmly to the grain and is therefore more difficult to remove, was also present. Although de-husking would have been a time-consuming activity in the past, glume wheat chaff does give the grains protection in the field and in storage, providing a useful barrier against water and insect damage.

Remains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were less frequent than wheat and preservation was poor. The grains were generally deformed or the surface had been lost, so it was not possible to characterize ear and row form. No chaff could be securely identified as barley due to poor preservation. Barley sown as a spring grown crop could have been used as a supplement to wheat or made into ale (Dinely and Dinely 2000). However, the idea of malting is not supported by evidence of sprouting on any of the grains. Barley was often grown as a dredge crop along with oats as a buffer against adverse weather; it was also mixed with oats to make coarse bread (Stone 2009, 12). Oats were also recorded in small numbers in three samples. They are very tolerant to poor growing

conditions and were often grown alongside barley as dredge (Stone 2009, 12). They were used to make coarse and cheap bread, porridges, cakes and often ale; they were also used as horse-feed.

If cereal processing were occurring at the site, it would be expected that some remains (most probably in high numbers) of cereal chaff – a by-product of the crop processing sequence (Hillman 1981; 1984a and b) - would be found. There was chaff present in three samples, but only in very small numbers in comparison to the amount of grains recorded. However, the rarity of chaff is a phenomenon repeatedly reported from archaeological deposits, and although this may suggest that the grain was already threshed and winnowed, if not also milled, by the time it reached the site, it may also show that any chaff was burnt up completely in the fires in which it was deposited. The former of these two theories is however the more plausible.

Another, more indirect, indicator of cereals being used on site is the number of remains of arable weeds that were found in forty seven of the samples. These weeds are generally only found in arable fields, and are doubtless incorporated into domestic occupation samples with crop remains. Along with grasses (POACEAE), remains of goosefoot/orache (*Chenopodium/Atriplex*), docks (*Rumex*), and stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) also fall in this group. All these species would almost certainly have been brought to the site together with harvested cereals.

Remains of peas and vetches were also present in small numbers in several of the samples. They may have been incorporated into the samples as weeds of cultivation, or may have been gathered specifically for use as a food. Charred legumes can represent food waste, as they do not require parching in the processing sequence utilised in their harvest. Therefore, their only contact with a fire would be during food preparation, and/or deposition of used foodstuffs. The remains of cereals and legumes together in the samples, may point to the waste of pottage – a dish consumed on a daily basis, by people from all backgrounds, from the medieval periods onwards (Black 2003). Historical evidence for the later medieval period (Dyer 1989) shows that the actual food grains that were used varied according to what was available and were made into pottage.

The samples produced mainly small suites of plant macrofossils, both in terms of quantity and diversity. One sample from Phase two contained a medium sized suite of remains in terms of quantity but it was small in diversity. One sample contained a medium to large sized suite of remains in terms of quantity and small in terms of diversity. These contained the identifiable remains of cereal grains, which were dominated by spelt, with smaller amounts of wheat, barley and oat.

The fact that the samples have produced broadly similar results suggests that these secondary deposits do not result from deposition of debris from accidental charring events, but instead represent a consistent pattern of

charring cereal grain and crop weeds over the period of occupation and using the waste for fuel, which was subsequently deposited around the site.

Charcoal fragments were present in the majority of the samples and the preservation of the charcoal fragments was poor to good. The majority of the fragments were too small to enable successful fracturing that reveals identifying morphological characteristics. Where fragments were large enough, the fragments were very brittle, and the material crumbled or broke in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics difficult to distinguish and interpret, and so only a limited amount of environmental data can be gained from the samples. Identifiable remains were however present in 99 samples (Appendix 9: Table A9.2).

The total range of taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*), willow/poplar (*Salix / Populus*), Alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and Hazel (*Corylus avellana*). A local environment with an oak dominant woodland is indicated from the charcoal of the site: 47 samples were dominated by oak, 34 by willow/poplar, and 2 samples by hazel. Alder and alder / hazel were also recorded in 9 samples in small numbers.

Radiocarbon Dating

Six samples of charcoal, bone and carbonized food residue from a pottery vessel interior was 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 (Table 16). The laboratory calibrated the results with Calib rev 7, 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. 19) used Oxcal v4.2.4 (Bronk Ramsey 2013).

TABLE 16: Radiocarbon dating (probability quoted as relative area under the curve at 2-sigma, most probable date **highlighted**)

Lab ID	Cut	Fill	Material	Radiocarbon Age (BP)	F14C	Calibrated Age	Probability (%)
UBA-41031	Pit 409	462	Food residue	1050±31	0.8775±0.0034	899-923	9.7
						AD946-1027	90.3
UBA-43135	Pit 49	99	Charcoal	4084±31	0.6007±0.0023	2862-2804	21.2
						2756-2719	9.0
						2704-2568 BC	65.2
						2525-2497	4.7
UBA-43136	Pit 6	55	Charcoal	2690±39	0.7154±0.0034	912-797 BC	100
UBA-44089	Pit 1313	1752	Charcoal	2868±29	0.6998±0.0025	1186-1182	0.3
						1152-1149	0.3
						1125-929 BC	99.4
UBA-44090	Pit 1342	1796	Charcoal	1241±22	0.8568±0.0023	AD682-744	46.0
						760-766	1.4
						772-776	2.4
						AD785-838	39.5
						844-878	10.7
UBA-44091	Well 1408	1961	Bone	1354±27	0.8449±0.0028	AD642-689	80.4
						697-702	1.2
						741-773	18.4

Conclusion

The fieldwork described above has revealed archaeological deposits with date ranges typical for sites located on the brickearth/gravel terraces of the Middle Thames Valley. What is less typical is the nature of the record, which for all phases represented here is dominated by pits and postholes, with few linear features until Roman and post-medieval times. It is unusual that this activity required so little definition of boundaries for fields, pens and enclosures which are routinely found for sites of Roman date (Allen *et al.* 2016) and also those of later Saxon date where enclosed farms emerge which eventually coalesce into medieval villages (Hamerow 2012, 67ff; Reynolds 1999, 111ff).

Prehistoric

Apart from a few stray flint finds of Mesolithic date, the earliest activity recognized as below ground deposits belongs to the Late Neolithic. Pit 49 contained pottery considered to be in an Early Bronze Age fabric, but returned a Late Neolithic radiocarbon date. Three other pits were assigned an Early Bronze Age date based on the presence of just four sherds of Early Bronze Age pottery fabric between them and they too now might be of Late Neolithic date.

For the Late Neolithic, below ground traces of occupation sites are rarely encountered, and the presence of a single pit might be as good as it gets (e.g., Entwistle *et al.* 2003, 39), but the radiocarbon date does indicate a phase of activity distinct from the subsequent Bronze Age features. It is far less certain if a distinct EBA phase of occupation is present. Like the Late Neolithic, Early Bronze Age occupation sites are not noted for a wealth of cut features forming an archaeological record and large area excavations such as those reported here, consistently fail to identify EBA occupation deposits represented by more than the occasional pit (e.g., Ford, 2003 fig 4.5). Despite the large number of recorded burial monuments (barrows/ring ditches), the settlement pattern is likened to the preceding Neolithic where it is considered to be largely transhumant, perhaps leaving durable artefacts (e.g., flint) in the topsoil, but with few below ground traces. However, as noted for other sites, such as Didcot, Oxon (Ruben and Ford 1991) or Maidstone, Kent (Sanchez 2018, 12) it might be best to consider this material as representing the start of the Middle Bronze Age phase of occupation with these pits representing the last usage then discard of an older style of pottery. Apart from the recovery of a few cereal grains and the pottery, there is nothing else of note from these pits.

Middle Bronze Age settlement in the Middle Thames Valley region is now known to take several forms. At one level we have the emergence of organized landscapes - field systems such as at Heathrow (Lewis *et al.* 2006), Colnbrook (Taylor *et al.* 2012), Beaconsfield (Lewis 2012; Pine *et al.* 2019), Harlington (Powell *et al.*

2015) or Denham (Pine 2018). Mention ought to be made of the emergence of specialist sites such as burnt mounds or hilltop enclosures, and cremation cemeteries represented by urnfields, though not directly of relevance here. A more recognizable form of settlement are the dense foci and enclosures such as at Weir Bank Stud Farm (Barnes *et al.* 1995) whereas a more modest level of settlement is represented by, for example, an unenclosed house, perhaps accompanied by a few pits, or short lengths of gully as at Beaconsfield (Lewis 2012) or Harlington (Powell *et al.* 2015, fig 3.7). However, by far the largest category of MBA settlements are either small seemingly random clusters of pits and postholes, or isolated pits. Examples locally occur at All Souls Farm, Wexham (Ford 2012, fig. 5.5), Cippenham (Ford 2003, fig 4.5), along the line of the Jubilee River (Ford 1991) and at Sindlesham (Taylor 2018b).

The Middle Bronze Age occupation here is of limited distribution and consists only of a small number of pits and postholes with no evidence for structural remains or other occupation site infrastructure. Some of the pits, unusually contained whole pots, but were not obviously burial deposits. Some of the pits contained bone or charred plant remains which provide only very slight evidence for the subsistence economy. When compared to the other, more durable and presumably longer lasting, types of Middle Bronze Age occupation sites, with round houses, waterholes, fields, etc. the deposits here appear to reflect short-lived or a more mobile settlement pattern, as postulated for the Earlier Bronze Age and before. Only one of these features (1313) provided material suitable for radiocarbon dating and which returned a date that spanned the Middle to Late Bronze Age transition.

The Late Bronze Age is much better represented in the Middle Thames Valley than previous periods, with numerous occupation sites now found (Dils 2012 fig 17; Lambrick *et al.* 2009). Numerous finds of metalwork either as stray finds, river finds or hoards are also now reported but burial deposits are conspicuously very rare. Again, there are a range of site types present with a continuation of organized landscapes (Lewis *et al.* 2006; Taylor *et al.* 2012), burnt mounds, and settlement enclosures as at Egham (O'Connell 1986) and possibly Colnbrook (Taylor *et al.* 2012, fig. 18), 'emporia' as at Runnymede Bridge (Needham 1978) along with more evidence of post-built house sites, as at Furze Platt (Lobb 1980) or Cippenham (Ford 2003, fig 4.11; Hood 2013). Dispersed clusters of pits and postholes without obvious house sites also continue to be recorded as again at Colnbrook (Taylor *et al.* 2012, fig. 19) and Harlington (Powell *et al.* 2015, fig 3.17) though both of these sites lie adjacent to areas of contemporary field systems. Other low density sites are represented, such as at Charvil (Taylor 2018a).

Deposits thought to belong to the Late Bronze Age proper here numbered just five pits with the remaining 31 examples spanning the LBA/EIA time period. The features are predominantly pits with a few posthole-sized

features and two short lengths of gully. As described above, the features are distributed in what seem to be five clusters along with a few outliers, and thus the site taken as one entity is spread over a zone of *c.* 3ha, similar in extent to the spreads of deposits at Harlington, where both land parcels revealed dispersed features across several hectares (but in association with field systems). As for the Middle Bronze Age, there is next to no evidence for 'infrastructure' such as fences, ditched pens or paddocks, four post-structures, or waterholes. There is also scant evidence for the subsistence base though a few cereal grains and animal bones are recorded.

A recent study of Late Bronze Age and later occupation in the Thames Valley has restated that typical LBA settlements were unenclosed and that they comprise 1-3 roundhouses with a modest range of other features (Davies 2018, 43). More specifically it was suggested such settlements were only occupied for relatively short periods of time (1 generation). However, the data from George's Green does not wholly conform to this model. On the one hand the absence of round houses (yet survival of postholes and shallow pits), could be taken to indicate that there is a further, and perhaps more extensive component to the LBA settlement pattern where the ground plans of post-built houses are not a defining characteristic of occupation sites of this period. On the other hand, the long chronology of the deposits on the site which also includes the MBA and M/LBA as well as the LBA and LBA/EIA and is partly supported by the radiocarbon chronology, could reflect the presence of several successive phases of occupation, each of moderately short duration on a new site despite the possibility of contemporaneity of the five LBA/EIA clusters.

Roman

Following the cessation of the LBA/EIA occupation, the site appears to have been unused until the early Roman period. Some of the pottery fabrics assigned to the Middle Iron Age and Late Iron Age are long lived and some sherds might be of these times, but no features are assigned to this period and the pottery may well simply be a product of manured farmland. As for many sites dating from the transition from the late Iron Age to the Roman period in this region, the pottery chronology is rarely able to differentiate those originating before and after the mid 1st century AD with much continuity of Late Iron Age forms. Nevertheless there is a very marked expansion of the number of sites of this period, a process that must have begun before the physical arrival of the Roman administration (Allen *et al.* 2016, fig. 4.9).

Use of the site re-commences in the 1st century AD with the digging of pits and some postholes widely distributed across the site along with a number of linear features. The pits assigned to this first phase are few and are well dispersed across site, forming at best loose clusters to the south-west and north-east, with isolated features elsewhere. Pits of 1st/2nd century date form a much more marked cluster towards the centre of the site

The absence of house sites, is a typical and recurrent observation for many rural Roman sites, and usually interpreted as indicating that many houses were of beamslot construction vulnerable to plough erosion. Three house sites (two rectilinear, one circular) were, surprisingly, recorded at All Souls Farm Quarry to the north-west but are not replicated here. A rectilinear arrangement of postholes was recorded, undated, and while this has been assigned to the Saxon period, it is possibly of Roman date.

A single 6- post structure was identified which is a type usually regarded as a raised storehouse, but produced no dating evidence. It lay within an area of 2nd century AD Roman pits and has been assigned to that period based simply on this proximity.

The linear features are enigmatic seeming to form long thin strips of land allotment, which are also on the same alignment as some of Post-medieval date. They only occupy part of the western side of the site. The chronology of some is doubtful. A pair of ditches (2023-4), wide enough to be considered as a trackway are dated by just three Roman sherds from a single dug slot. Ditch 2010 seems securely dated to this period by 48 sherds from 3 slots despite some (intrusive) post-medieval finds but parallel ditch 2013 is again dated by just three sherds from a single slot. The long, thin, plot formed is therefore 150m+ long and 25m wide with no internal subdivisions. Some field systems of Roman date, namely those on the Berkshire Downs (Bowden *et al.* 1993) or in Nottinghamshire (Riley 1980) are based on long thin strips of land, but the similarity stops there. Those field systems comprise many strips subsequently subdivided and cover large contiguous parcels of land.

The pattern of linear features appears to continue and is developed in the early Roman phase with the digging of more long boundaries parallel to the original pair. Again, the reliability of their dating evidence is variable. In this phase though, one ditch (2009) at right angles to 2012 partly formed a more rectilinear pattern. A single recut ditch is assigned to the 2nd century but is aligned at 45^o to the other boundaries.

As before, the only economic data come from the recovery of charred plant remains. However, the Roman features produced only a small volume of charred plant remains usually limited to a few weed or grass seeds supplemented by a few cereal seeds. Pit 616 was an exception with a moderate collection of grain including wheat and rye, though Rye is more usually associated with Saxon and Medieval times than Roman. It has already been noted that the layout of the site is atypical and cereal production was not one of its core functions. It might be noteworthy therefore that the site did not contain any corn driers, though these are by no means ubiquitous.

Roman occupation appears to have ceased, in the main, before the end of the 2nd century. A few sherds of later Roman pottery were recorded and three pits tentatively dated to this period. It seems mostly likely that the presence of later Roman sherds was a by-product of the manuring of farmland rather than occupation.

It is now well known that many Roman rural sites cease activity in the later Roman period well before the official end of Roman Britain (Allen *et al.* 2016, fig. 4.9) and even before the middle of the period, and this appears to be especially so in the Middle Thames Valley (Preston 2010; Ford 2012a chart 5.1). The Roman activity here seems also to conform to this pattern, but perhaps starting earlier than elsewhere.

Anglo-Saxon

The Thames Valley is one of the key regions for the establishment of the Anglo-Saxon settlement of England. Prior to the advent of developer-funded fieldwork, the archaeological record was dominated by the more easily recognizable (and datable) cemetery sites, but new fieldwork has redressed the imbalance in favour of settlements. For the early part of the period, in the broad environs of Slough and George Green there are now recorded a number of sites which, significantly, are supported by a radiocarbon-based chronology. A site just 1.2km to the north-west at Wexham revealed two post-built halls, radiocarbon dated to the 6th century AD (Ford 2012, 82); at Braywick, six Grubenhauser were radiocarbon dated to the 5th/6th centuries AD (Colyer 2019, 29); and at Eton a single Grubenhause, notable for containing a fragment of Frankish belt buckle was radiocarbon dated to the 6th/7th centuries AD (Taylor 2019). This absolute chronology, in particular that from the site at Ditton Park (Platt 2017) has also indicated the presence of Anglo-Saxon pottery users in the 4th century AD before the official end of Roman Britain. Yet at The Lea, Denham, 7km to the north-east in the Colne Valley, continuity of the Roman settlement into the mid 5th century AD appears to have been indicated by radiocarbon-dated Roman-type burial rites (Pine 2018, 41).

Later Saxon settlement is less frequently recorded and quite variable in its form, usually including the re-emergence of ditched enclosures and paddocks (Hamerow 2012, 67ff). Locally, an artefact-poor ditched enclosure complex at Colnbrook to the south returned two radiocarbon dates in the 7th century AD (Colyer *et al.* 2018). At Wraysbury to the south-east, another ditched settlement complex returned a radiocarbon date in the 9th/10th century AD (Astill and Lobb 1989). However, these enclosure complexes markedly contrast with the deposits at George Green. Locally, a closer comparison is to be found at Lake End, Dorney (Foreman *et al.* 2002). There, some 123 middle Saxon pits formed a dispersed cluster spread over 3ha or more, with the likelihood of additional pits beyond the stripped boundaries. Six of the pits were radiocarbon dated, five of

which were broadly of the 7th-9th centuries with a sixth slightly earlier in the 6th century AD. No other features nor structures were revealed.

To this modest catalogue of sites can now be added another two, namely the southern cluster of pits with a well here dated to the Middle Saxon period by the two 7th century radiocarbon dates, and the northern cluster(s) with a 10th century radiocarbon date.

A small number of similar types of site to our Georges Green pit clusters have been recorded elsewhere. At Latton, Wiltshire, two out of a loose cluster of nine large pits were radiocarbon dated to the 7th-9th centuries (Pine *et al.* 2016, 37). These pits, one of which contained a cattle skull, were unassociated with any other Saxon features. They lay towards the middle of an extensive stripped area and if any contemporary occupation had left below ground deposits, these could only lie at some distance from the pits. Less certainly at Oakley, near Basingstoke, Late Saxon/Early medieval pits were recorded at a distance from the parish church, but unexpectedly, without the discovery of any of the ditched pens, paddocks and enclosures anticipated for settlements of this period (Manisse 2019).

The significance of the one probable post-built dwelling on the site is hampered by its lack of dating evidence, limited only to a fragment of fired clay (and a sherd of Bronze Age pottery). Morphologically it is not closely comparable to the 'classic' Anglo-Saxon halls at nearby Wexham (Ford 2012b), and could easily be of Roman date given the range of variability of rural Roman buildings recorded locally at All Souls Farm (Ford 2012a, figs 5.51 and 5.28) and elsewhere in the region (Booth *et al.* 2007, fig 3.12). However, there is also considerable variety of form in Later Saxon buildings (Hamerow 2012, figs 2.5, 2.8, 2.10). It is notable that there are no features unambiguously of Roman date in the immediate vicinity of the building, but a marked cluster of dated pits and postholes of Saxon date. A similar layout of Late Saxon pit groups and (poorly dated) houses was observed at Steyning, Sussex (Gardiner 1997, fig. 3).

The location of the well on the southern extraction area is a puzzle. Being a deep well, with vertical sides, it is clearly not intended to be a waterhole for stock to drink from unaided. The environs of the well contained only a few other Saxon features, with a notable absence of any other features, even undated ones. Perhaps associated settlement infrastructure was only superficially earthfast, unlike the structural evidence on the northern extraction area, and has been removed by deep ploughing, but at the same time not being deep enough to remove the shallow Roman gullies nearby. It is possible that the well was simply located where the underlying water was easily reached, rather than being located close to settlement areas. Its location remains unexplained.

For the overwhelming majority of the Saxon features on the site, the recovery of economic data suffers the same poor preservation issues as for earlier periods for the animal husbandry component of the economy. The exception though is the assemblage recovered from the disused Middle Saxon well 1408. The assemblage was dominated by cattle followed by sheep/ goat, chicken, pig and pigeon/ dove. The assemblage is more typical of primary butchery waste than food refuse. The cattle were older animals and had been used for secondary products such as milk or traction whereas the sheep/goat and pig were of prime meat-bearing age. It is suggested that the deposition of these bones was from a butcher working close by once the well had gone out of use. If so, any facilities such as a butchers 'shop' were not earthfast and have been lost to the plough, as the well stands in relative isolation. It is not clear if the deposition of the dog was simply burial of an old friend or had a more special significance.

The charred plant remains data were much better. More features contain charred remains and the range of economically useful species represented now includes wheat, oats, flax, peas and beans, but little rye. Barley is, again, notably absent, a trait of Anglo-Saxon assemblages (Hamerow 2012, 149). It is also noted that most of the querns (imported from Germany) recovered from the site were from Anglo-Saxon features and presumably demonstrates the production of flour on site.

The final activity on the site notes that it is abandoned for further occupation and reverts to farmland in the Medieval period and later as the site was overlain by ridge and furrow and post-medieval field boundaries.

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of all excavated features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
	696		<i>pit/treebowl</i>		
	973		Spread		
	992		Layer		LBA/EIA sherds
	993		Layer	Roman or later	Tile
	995		Spread		
	996		Void		
	1050		Spread		
	1069		Spread		
	1099		Spread		
	1187		Spread	Roman or later	Tile; MBA and LBA/EIA pottery residual
	1376		Fill of pot		
	1377		Spread	Roman or later	coin
1	50		Pit		
2	51		Pit		
3	52		Pit		
4	53		Pit		
5	54		Pit		
6	55,56		Pit	LBA	C14: 912-797 Cal BC
8	57		Pit	LBA	
9			Pit		
10	58		<i>Furrow</i>		
11	59	2000	Gully	Roman or later	By association
12	60	2000	Gully	Roman or later	By association
13	61	2000	Gully	Roman or later	Tile
14	62	2000	Gully	Roman or later	By association
15	63	2001	Gully	Roman or later	By association
16	64	2001	Gully	Roman or later	By association
17	65	2001	Gully	Roman or later	By association
18	66	2001	Gully	Roman or later	By association
19	68-9		Pit	LBA	
20	67		Pit	Roman or later	nail
21	72	2001	Gully	Roman or later	Tile
22	73	2000	Gully	Roman or later	By association
23	70		<i>furrow</i>		<i>Tile</i>
24	71		Pit		
25	74	2002	Gully Terminus		
26	75	2002	Gully		
27	76	2003	Gully	LBA	By association
28	77	2003	Gully	LBA	
29	78	2003	Gully	LBA	By association
30	79		<i>Furrow</i>		
31	80		<i>Furrow</i>		
32	81		Posthole	LBA	
33	82		Posthole		
34	83	2004	Ditch	P med	Bottle glass; Tile
35	84	2005	Ditch	P med	Tile; slag
37	85		Posthole		
38	86		Pit		
39	87		Posthole		
40	88		Pit		
41	89		Pit	LBA or later	
42	90		Pit	Roman 4 th C or later	Mayen lava Quern IA/Rom pottery
43	91		Posthole		
44	92-6		Posthole		
45	97		Pit		
46	98		Pit		
47			Pit		
48			Pit		
49	99		Pit	Late Neolithic	C14: 2704-2568 Cal BC
100	150	2004	Gully	P med	By association; LBA/EIA pottery residual
101	151		Pit		By association; EBA pottery
102	152	2005	Gully	Post Medieval	EBA pottery residual; Copper sheet; Tile; clay pipe
103	153-60		Pit		
104	161		Pit	LBA/EIA	
105	162-3		Pit	Roman or later	Mayen lava Quern LBA-EIA pottery residual
106	164		Pit		
107	165		Pit		

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
108	166		Pit		
109	167-8		Pit		
110	169-70		Pit	LBA/EIA	
111	171-4		Pit	Saxon or later	Tile ; LIA pottery residual
112	175		Posthole		
113	176		Scoop		
114	179-80, 394		Pit		
115	177-8		Pit		
116	VOID				
117	VOID				
118	181		Posthole		
119	182-3		Pit		
120	184-8		Pit	Iron Age or later	Slag; LBA-EIA pot tery
121	189-90		Pit		
122	191-2		Pit	Roman or later	Tile
123	193		Pit		
124	194		Pit		
125	195		Pit		
126	196-7		Pit		
127	198		Pit		
128	199,250-1		Pit		
129	253		Pit		
130	254		Pit	EBA or later	Pottery
131	252		<i>Treehole</i>		
132	255		Pit		
133	256-7		Pit		
134	258		Pit		
135	259		Pit		
136	263-7		Pit	Iron Age or later	slag
137	260-1		Pit		
138	262		Pit		
139	268-9		Pit		
140	270-1		Pit		
141	272-4		Pit		
143	275-6		Pit	Saxon	LBA-EIA and LIA/Early Roman pottery residual
144	277-81		Pit		
145	282		Pit	LBA-EIA	
146	283		Pit	Saxon	EBA, LBA-EIA, and LIA pottery residual
147	284-6		Pit		
148	287-8		Pit		
149	289		Pit	LBA-EIA	
200	290		Pit	LBA-EIA	
201	291		Pit		
202	295		Pit		
203	292-4		Pit	Iron Age or later	Slag; LBA-EIA pottery residual
204	296-9		Pit		
205	350		Pit		
206	352-3		Pit		
207	354-5		Pit	Saxon	LIA/Roman pottery residual
208	351		<i>Treehole</i>		
209	356		Pit		
210	357	2006	Gully	LBA-EIA	By association
211	358	Structure A	Posthole		
212	359	Structure A	Posthole		
213	360	Structure A	Posthole		
214	361	Structure A	Posthole		
215	365-7		Pit	LBA-EIA	Stratigraphy
216	368-70		Pit	LBA-EIA or later	
217	371		Pit	LBA-EIA	Stratigraphy
218	362		Pit		
219	363		Pit		
220	364	2006	Gully	LBA-EIA	
221	372		Pit		
222	373		Pit	Saxon	LIA/Early Roman pottery residual
223	474	Structure A	Posthole		
224	375	Structure A	Posthole		Fired clay
225	376	Structure A	Posthole	LBA-EIA or later	
226	377	Structure A	Posthole		

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
227	378-9	Structure A	Posthole		
229	380-2		Pit		
230	383-6		Pit	Roman 4 th C or later	Tile
231	387	Structure A	Postholes?		
232	388	Structure A	Posthole		
233	389	Structure A	Posthole		
234	390	Structure A	Posthole		
235	391	Structure A	Posthole		
236	392-3		Pit	Saxon	LBA-EIA and LIA/Early Roman and Late Roman pottery residual
237	395		Pit	Saxon	LBA and LIA/Early Roman pottery residual
238	396		Pit		
239	397		Pit	Saxon or earlier	Stratigraphy
240	398		Pit	Saxon	Stratigraphy. LBA pottery
241	399		Pit	Saxon	LBA-EIA and LIA/Early Roman pottery residual
242	450		Pit	Roman or later	Tile; LBA/EIA pottery residual
243	451-4		Pit	Saxon	Mayen lava Quern;Tile ;LBA-EIA and Roman pottery residual
244	455		Pit		
245	456-8		Pit	LBA-EIA	
246	459		Pit		
247	460, 464		Pit	Saxon	LIA/Early Roman pottery residual
248	461		Pit	EBA	
249	462		Pit	Saxon	LBA-EIA pottery residual
300	463		Pit	Saxon	LIA/Early Roman
301	467		Pit		
302	468		Pit		
303	469		Pit		
304	470		Gully terminus	Post-Medieval	By association
305	471	2012	Ditch	L1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
400	550		Pit	Saxon	
401	551		Pit	Saxon or later	Cuts 300
402	552-6		Pit	Saxon	MBA pottery residual
403	557		Pit		
404	558		Pit		
405	559		Pit		
406	560-1		Pit	Roman or later	Tile
407	562-3		Pit		
408	564-6		Pit		
409	567-0		Pit	Saxon	C14: AD 946-1027
411	570		<i>Treehole</i>		
412	571		<i>Treehole</i>		
413	572		<i>Treehole</i>		
413	676		Pit		
414	573-8, 677		Pit	Roman or later	Tile;
415	580		<i>Treehole</i>		
416	579		Pit	LIA or later	
417	581		Pit		
418	582		Pit		
419	583-4		Pit	Saxon	
420	585		Pit	Saxon	Mayen lava quern
422	586		Pit	Saxon?	Loomweights
423	587		Pit		
424	588		Pit		
425	589		Pit		
426	590		Pit	1 st C Roman or later	knife
427	591-6		Pit	L1st/2 nd Roman	
428	597		Pit	MBA	
429	598		Pit	MBA	
430	599		Pit		
431	650-1		Pit	Saxon	MBA pottery residual
432	654-8		Pit		
433	652-3		Pit		
434	659-60		Posthole		
435	661-2		Pit		
436	663-6		Pit	LBA/EIA or later	
437	667-70		Pit	L1st/2 nd Roman or later	Tile
438	671		Pit		
439	672		Pit		

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
440	673		Pit	Saxon	
441	674		Pit		
442	675		Pit		
445	678-83, 789		Pit /well	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	LIA pottery residual; Tile
446	690-7		Pit	Roman or later	Tile
447	684		Posthole		
448	685		Posthole		
449	687		Pit		
500	688		Pit	LBA/EIA or later	
501	689		Pit		
502	686		<i>treehole</i>		
504	698-9, 750-2		Pit	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	
505	753		Pit	L 1st/ 2nd Roman or later	
506	754		Posthole	Roman or later	Tile
507	755		Posthole		
508	756		Posthole		
509	757		Posthole		
510	759		Pit		
511	758		Pit		
512	760	2007	Gully terminus	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
513	761	2007	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	LIA/E Roman pottery
514	762		Posthole		
515	763		Posthole	LBA/EIA	
516	764		Posthole		
517	765	2007	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	M/LIA pottery residual
518	766		Posthole		
519	767		Posthole		
520	768		Posthole		
521	769-70		Pit		
522	771		Posthole		
523	772		Posthole		
524	773-5		Pit	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	Tile
525	776-7		Pit	Roman or later	Stratigraphy
526	778		Pit		
527	779		Pit		
528	780		<i>Treehole</i>		
529	781		Pit		Same as 531?
530	782-3		Pit	LBA/EIA or later	
531	784		Pit		Same as 528?
532	785		Pit		
533	786		Pit		
534	787		Pit		
535	788		Pit		
536	790		Pit	2 nd C Roman or later	
537	791		Pit	Roman or later	Stratigraphy
538	792		<i>furrow</i>		
539	793		Pit	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	
540	794		Pit	LIA/Early Roman	
541	795		Posthole	L 1st/ 2nd Roman or later	
542	796		Posthole		
543	797		Pit	LIA/Early Roman	
544	798-9		Pit	LIA/Early Roman	
545	850		Pit		
546	851		Pit	EIA	
547	852		Pit	LIA/Early Roman	Possibly Saxon?
548	858-9		Pit		
549	860-1		Posthole		
600	853		Posthole		
601	854-5		Pit		
602	862-5		Pit	Saxon	
603	866	2008	Gully	Medieval or later	Cuts pit 602
604	856		Pit	Roman or later	Tile
605	857		Pit		
606	867		Gully		
607	868		Pit	LIA/Early Roman	Vitrified clay; Possibly Saxon?
608	874-5		Pit	LBA/EIA or later	
609	876-7		Posthole		
610	878		Pit		
611	879		Posthole		

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
612	880		Posthole		
613	881		Posthole		
614	869-71		Pit	Medieval	Iron mass
615	872-3		Pit		
616	882		Pit	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	
617	883		Pit	Saxon	
618	884-5		Posthole		
619	886		Pit	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	LIA pottery residual. Possibly Saxon?
620	887-8		Pit	L 1st/ 2nd Roman or later	Tile
621	889		Pit	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	
622	890		Posthole	Medieval or later	
623	891		Posthole		
624	893		Gully		
625	894		Gully		
626	892		Pit	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	
627	895		Posthole		
628	896		<i>Treehole</i>		
629	897-8		Pit		
630	959		Pit	L 1st/ 2nd Roman or later	Tile
631	960		Pit		
632	961	2013	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman	By association
633	962		Pit		
634	899	2008	Gully	Medieval or later	By association, Tile
635	950	2009	Gully	Post-medieval	Stratigraphy; Tile
636	951	2013	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association; MBA pottery residual
637	952		Pit	MBA	
638	953	2016	Gully	Roman or later	By association
639	954	2016	Gully	Roman or later	
640	955	2016	Gully	Roman or later	By association
641	956	2017	Gully	Roman or later	By association
642	957	2012	Ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
643	963		Gully		
644	958		Pit		
645	964	2012	Ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
646	965	2012	Ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
647	966	2009	Gully	Post-medieval	Nail; Tile
648	967	2012	Ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
649	968	2027	Gully		
700	969		<i>VOID</i>		
701	980	2012	Ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
702	981		Pit	LIA/Early Roman or later	Possibly Saxon?
703	982		Pit	Roman or later	Tile
704	970-1	2012	Ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	
705	972		Pit	Roman or later	Tile
706	974	2012	Ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
707	975	2012	Ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
708	976-7	2012	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	Tile
709	978	2019	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
710	983	2011	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman or later	By association
711	979	2027	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	MBA pottery residual
712	997	2011	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman or later	By association; LBA/EIA pottery residual
713	985		Pit		
714	986		Pit		
715	987		Pit		
716	984	2019	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	LIA/Early Roman pottery residual
717	988	2011	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman or later	By association
718	989	2009	Ditch	Post-Medieval	By association
720	999	2013	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association
721	991	2020	Gully terminus	2 nd C Roman	By association
722	994		Pit		
724	1059	2013	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association
725	1052	2021	Gully	2 nd C Roman	
726	998		Gully		
727	1051	2020	Gully	2 nd C Roman	By association
728	1053-4	2012	Ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
729	1055	2011	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman or later	By association
730	1060		Gully		
731	1061		Gully		
732	1056	2010	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
733	1057-8	2010	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association; LBA/EIA pottery residual
734	1062		Pit	L1st/ 2nd Roman or later	
735	1063		Pit	Saxon	
736	1064	2010	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman	By association Glass (intrusive?; MBA pottery)
737	1065		Pit		
738	1066		Pit	Saxon or later	
739	1067-8		Pit	Saxon	Mayen lava quern; Tile
740	1070		Pit	Roman or later	Tile
741	1071		Pit	Saxon	Tile; Medieval pot (intrusive?)
742	1072		Pit		
743	1077		Pit		
744	1078		Pit		
745	1079		Pit		
746	1080		Pit		
747	1081		Pit	LIA/Early Roman or later	LBA pottery residual
748	1082		Pit		
749	1074		Posthole		
800	1075		Pit		
801	1076		Pit	Saxon	Roman pottery residual
802	1073	2010	Ditch terminus	LIA/Early Roman	
803	1083		Pit		
804	1084	2019	Ditch	L1st/ 2nd Roman	
805	1085		Posthole		
806	1086		Pit	Saxon	Roman pot
807	1087	2020	Ditch	2 nd C Roman	By association
808	1088	2021	Gully terminus	2 nd C Roman	By association
809	1089	2020	Gully	2 nd C Roman	By association
810	1090	2021	Ditch	2 nd C Roman	By association
811	1152		Pit	LBA/EIA	
812	1153		Pit	LBA/EIA	
813	1154		Pit	LBA/EIA	
814	1155		Pit		
815	1091-2		Pit	3 rd /4 th C Roman or later	
816	1093-4		Pit	Saxon	
817	1095-6		Pit		
818	1097-8		Pit	Saxon	
819	1150		Pit		
820	1151		Pit		
830	1170		<i>furrow</i>		LBA-EIA pottery
831	1171-2		Posthole		
832	1173		<i>furrow</i>		
833	1174		Pit		
834	1175		Pit		
835	1176		Pit		
836	1177		Pit		
837	1178-9		Posthole		
839	1180		Posthole		
840	1181		Pit		
841	1182		Pit		
842	1183		Pit	LBA/EIA or later	
843	1184		Posthole		
844	1185	2008	Ditch	Medieval or later	Tile
845	1186,1188	2008	ditch	Medieval or later	By association
847	1189-90	2013	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association; LBA/EIA pottery residual
848	1191		Pit		
849	1192		Pit		
901	1194		Pit		
902	1195		Pit		
903	1196		Pit		
904	1197		Posthole	LIA/Early Roman or later	Possibly Saxon?
905	1198		Pit		
906	1199		Pit		
907	1250		Pit		
908	1251		Pit		
909	1252-4	2012	Ditch	L1st/ 2nd Roman	
910	1255		Pit		
911	1256		Pit		
912	1257-8	2011	Ditch	L1st/ 2nd Roman or later	By association
914	1259		<i>Ditch</i>	<i>Modern</i>	

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
915	1260		Pit		
916	1261		Posthole		
917	1262	2010	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association
918	1263		Pit		
919	1264		Pit	Same as 945	
920	1265		Posthole		
921	1267		Pit		
922	1266		<i>Pit/treebowl</i>		
923	1268-70		Pit	LIA/Early Roman	
924	1271		Pit		
925	1272		Posthole		
926	1274		<i>Treehole</i>		
927	1273		Pit		
928	1275		Pit		
929	1276-7		Pit same as 945		
930	1278		Pit	LIA/Early Roman or later	LBA/EIA and M/LIA pottery residual
931	1279	2011	Gully	L1st/ 2nd Roman or later	By association
932	1280		Pit	LIA/Early Roman	
933	1281-2		Pit	LBA/EIA	
934	1283		<i>Treehole</i>		
935	1284		Posthole	LBA/EIA	
936	1285		Posthole		
937	1286		Posthole		
938	1287		Pit	LIA/Early Roman	LBA/EIA pottery residual
939	1288		Pit	LBA/EIA	2
940	1289		<i>Treehole</i>		LBA/EIA pottery
941	1290-1		Pit		
942	1292		Posthole	LBA/EIA	
943	1293		Pit		
944	1294		Pit		
945	1295-7		Pit same as 919	Roman or later	Tile
946	1298		Posthole	LBA/EIA or later	
947	1299		Posthole		
948	1350		Pit/posthole	LBA/EIA	
949	1351	2023	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1000	1352	2011	Gully	L1st/ 2nd Roman or later	By association
1001	1353		<i>furrow</i>		
1002	1354		Pit	LBA/EIA	MBA pottery?
1003	1355		Posthole	M-LBA	
1004	1356		Posthole		
1005	1357				
1006	1358		Posthole	Saxon	2
1008	1360		Pit		
1009	1361		Pit		
1010	1362		Posthole		
1011	1363		Pit/posthole		
1012	1364		Pit/posthole	M-LBA	same as 1106
1014	1366		<i>furrow</i>		
1015	1367		Pit		
1016	1368		Pit		
1017	1369	2026	Gully terminus		
1018	1370-1	2023	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1019	1372	2024	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1020	1373	2026	Gully terminus		
1021	1374-5		Posthole (or urn pit)	MBA	
1022	1378		Pit		
1023	1379-80	2024	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association; MBA pottery residual
1024	1381				
1025	1382				
1026	1383				
1027	1384				
1028	1386	2033	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1029	1385	2025	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman or later	By association
1030	1387	2023	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman or later	By association; Tile.; MBA pottery residual
1031	1388	2023	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman or later	
1032	1389	2025	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman or later	Tile
1033	1390		Posthole		
1034	1391		Posthole		
1035	1392	2010	Gully	P Med	By association

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1036	1393		<i>Pit/tree bole</i>	Roman or later	Tile
1037	1394		<i>Pit/tree bole</i>		
1038	1395		<i>Pit/tree bole</i>		
1039	1396		Posthole		
1040	1397		Posthole		
1041	1398		Posthole	LBA/EIA or later	
1042	1399		<i>Pit/tree bole</i>		
1043	1450		Posthole	LIA/Early Roman or later	
1044	1451		Pit		
1045	1452		<i>Treehole</i>		Roman pot
1046	1453		Posthole		
1047	1454	2025	Gully	LIA/Early Roman or later	By association
1048	1455	2012	Ditch	L1st/ 2nd Roman	By association; LBA/EIA pottery residual
1049	1456	2023	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1100	1457		Pit		
1101	1458	2025	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association; LBA/EIA pottery residual
1102	1459		Pit		
1103	1460		<i>Treehole</i>		
1104	1461		Posthole/pit		
1105	1357, 1462-3		Posthole	LBA/EIA	
1106	1464		Pit	M-LBA	LBA/EIA pot? same as 1012
1107	1465		Posthole		
1108	1466		Posthole/pit		
1109	1467		Posthole		
1110	1468		Posthole/pit		
1111	1469	2026	Gully		
1112	1475-6		Pit with urn	MBA	
1113	1471-2		Posthole		
1114	1473		Pit/posthole	LBA/EIA or later	
1115	1477	2012	Ditch	L1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
1115	1478		Posthole		
1116	1479		Posthole		
1118	1480	2010	Gully/ditch	LIA/Early Roman	By association; LBA/EIA pottery residual
1119	1481	2010	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1120	1482	2012	Ditch	L1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
1121	1483		Pit	Roman or later	Iron hook
1122	1484		Pit	L1st/ 2nd Roman	
1123	1485	2010	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1124	1486-7	2011	Gully	L1st/ 2nd Roman or later	Iron object
1125	1488		Posthole		
1126	1489-90	2012	Ditch	L1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
1127	1491	2011	Gully	L1st/ 2nd Roman or later	By association; MBA pottery residual
1128	1492	2011	Gully	L1st/ 2nd Roman or later	By association; LBA/EIA pottery residual
1129	1494		<i>Furrow base</i>		
1130	1495		<i>Furrow base</i>		LBA/EIA pottery residual
1131	1551		Posthole	L1st/ 2nd Roman or later	
1132	1552-3		Pit		
1133	1496	2011	Gully	L1st/ 2nd Roman or later	
1134	1497-8	2011	Ditch	L1st/ 2nd Roman or later	By association; LBA/EIA pottery residual
1135	1499,1554	2012	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1136	1561-4		Pit	L1st/ 2nd Roman or later	
1137	1555-6	2012	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman	
1138	1557		<i>VOID</i>		
1139	1558		Posthole		
1140	1559		Posthole		
1141	1560	2013	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1142	1565	2022	Gully	Roman or later	
1143	1566	2013	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1144	1567	2010	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	
1145	1568	2010	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1146	1569	2011	Gully terminus	L1st/ 2nd Roman or later	By association; LBA/EIA pottery residual
1147	1570-1	2011	Gully	L1st/ 2nd Roman or later	By association; LBA/EIA pottery residual
1148	1572	2013	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman	
1149	1573	2013	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman	MBA pottery residual
1200	1574	2013	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1201	1582-3		Posthole		
1202	1576		Posthole		
1203	1584		Posthole/pit		
1204	1585		Posthole/pit		

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1205	1586-7		Posthole/pit		
1206	1697		Posthole/pit		
1207	1577, 1595-9,1650		Pit	Late Saxon/Medieval	Roman pottery residual
1208	1578		Posthole		
1209	1579		Posthole		
1210	1580-1		Pit		
1211	1588	2014	Ditch terminus	LIA/Early Roman	By association; LBA/EIA pottery residual
1212	1589	2012	Ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
1213	1590	2012	Ditch recut	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1214	1591		Posthole		
1215	1592	2015	Ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
1216	1593	2015	Ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association, LBA LBA/EIA pottery residual
1217	1594, 1656	2014	Ditch	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1218	1651	2015	Ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
1219	1652	2022	Gully	Roman or later	By association
1220	1653	2012	Ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
1221	1654		Pit		
1222	1655		<i>Treehole</i>		
1223	1657	2011	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman or later	
1224	1658		Posthole	LIA/Early Roman	
1225	1659	2013	Gully terminus	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1226	1660	2013	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1227	1661	2018	Gully terminus		
1228	1662		Posthole		
1229	1663		Posthole		
1230	1664		Posthole	LBA/EIA or later	
1231	1665		Posthole	LBA/EIA	
1232	1666		Posthole		
1233	1667	2011	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman or later	By association
1234	1668	2022	Gully	Roman or later	By association
1235	1669	2018	Gully		
1236	1670	2011	Gully		
1237	1671	2014	Gully	LIA/Early Roman	By association
1238	1672	2018	Gully		
1239	1673		Posthole		
1240	1674		Posthole		
1241	1675		Posthole	LBA/EIA	
1242	1676		Posthole	LIA/Early Roman or later	LBA/EIA pottery residual
1243	1677		Posthole	MBA	
1244	1678		Posthole	LBA/EIA	
1245	1679		Posthole		
1246	1680	2022	Gully	Roman or later	By association
1247	1687		Pit		
1248	1681		Posthole		
1249	1682		Pit		
1300	1688		Posthole		
1301	1683		Posthole		
1302	1689		Posthole		
1303	1690		Posthole		
1304	1684		Posthole		
1305	1685		Pit		
1306	1686		Pit		
1307	1691		Posthole		
1308	1692-3	2022	Gully	Roman or later	By association
1311	1750,1753		Pit		
1312	1751		Pit		
1313	1752		Pit	MBA	
1314	1754	2033	Gully		
1315	1755	2030	Gully		
1316	1756		Posthole		
1317	1757	2033	Gully		
1318	1758	2030	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
1319	1759		Pit/posthole		
1320	1760	2033	Gully		
1321	1761	2032	Gully		
1322	1762		Post hole	LIA/Early Roman	
1323	1763	2033	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association LIA/ER pot. Cut by 1324
1324	1764-77		Pit	Late Saxon	LIA/ER, ER pot
1325	1777	2031	Gully		

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1326	1778		Pit	Roman or later	Tile
1327	1779		Pit	Roman or later	Cuts 1326
1328	1780		Pit		
1329	1781		Pit		
1330	1782		Pit		
1331	1783	2033	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
1332	1784	2033	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
1333	1785	2033	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
<i>1334</i>	<i>1786</i>		<i>Furrow</i>		
<i>1335</i>	<i>1787</i>		<i>Furrow</i>		
1336	1788	2033	Gully	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
1337	1789		Post hole		
1338	1790		Gully		
<i>1339</i>	<i>1791</i>		<i>Furrow</i>		
1340	1792		Pit		
1341	1793	2028	ditch		
1342	1796-9,1850		Pit	Late Saxon	
<i>1343</i>	<i>1794</i>		<i>tree hole</i>		
1344	1795		Gully		
1345	1851	2028	ditch		
1346	1852-3	2028	ditch	LIA/Early Roman	
1347	1854		Pit		
1348	1855		Post hole		
1349	1856		Post hole		
1400	1859-66		Pit	LIA/Early Roman	
1401	1857		Pit		
1402	1858	2031	Gully		
1403	1867	2028	ditch		
<i>1404</i>	<i>1868</i>		<i>Furrow</i>		
1405	1869		Pit		
1406	1870	2028	ditch		
1407	1871-2	2028	ditch		
1408	1889-99, 1950-82		Well	Late Saxon	LBA pot. Saxon pot
1409	1873	2033	ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
1410	1874		Pit	MBA	
1411	1875	2033	ditch	LIA/Early Roman	
1412	1876		Post hole		
1413	1877		ditch		
1414	1878-80		Pit	Late Saxon	ER pot
1415	1881		Pit		
1416	1882		Pit		
1417	1883		Pit		
1418	1884	2029	ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
1419	1885	2029	ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
1420	1886	2029	ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	By association
1421	1887		ditch		
1422	1888		ditch		
1423	1983	2032	ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	Cut by 1424
1424	1984	2032	ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	Recut of 1423
1425	1985	2030	ditch	L 1st/ 2nd Roman	

Unless otherwise stated, the features are dated by pottery. The presence of just a single sherd has been used to date those features labelled as '1st/2nd century Roman or later'. Features labelled as '1st/2nd Roman' contained two sherds or more. Features labelled as LBA/EIA, MBA or later were dated on the basis of just a single sherd or more

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of prehistoric pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>fabric</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>features</i>	<i>Date from</i>	<i>Date to</i>
0	992	mfeqF1	2	1		LBA	EIA
0	1187	mfeqF1	1	1		LBA	EIA
0	1187	mvG1	4	5		LN	EBA
6	55	F1	5	67	Upward drag marks	LBA	LBA
6	55	feF2	12	54		LBA	LBA
6	55	mfeqF1	19	43		LBA	LBA
6	55	mFS1	3	36		LBA	LBA
6	55	VQ1	1	2		LBA	LBA
8	57	F1	2	4		LBA	LBA
8	57	feF1	30	43		LBA	LBA
8	57	feF2	60	1129	Internal carbonised residue	LBA	LBA
8	57	feF3	4	12		LBA	LBA
8	57	Unident		30	Crumbs	-	-
15	67	FC-S1	6	24	Fired clay	0	0
19	68	F1	19	304		LBA	EIA
19	68	FeF1	14	115		LBA	EIA
19	68	mFS1	2	5		LBA	LBA
28	77	mfeqF1	2	5		LBA	LBA
32	81	mfeqF1	18	5		LBA	LBA
41	89	mfeqF1	1	4		LBA	LBA
49	99	mQG1	32	117	base angle 22° from vertical	LN	EBA
49	99	mSh1	3	3		LBA	EIA
100	150	mSh1	5	9		LBA	EIA
101	152	msG1	1	8	int carb res	LN	EBA
102	153	msG1	1	4		LN	EBA
104	161	mQG2	6	22		EIA	EMIA
105	162	mQG2	6	115	base angle 45° from vertical; concave underside	EIA	EMIA
110	170	mFS1	2	7		LBA	EIA
110	170	mS1	6	30		LBA	EIA
110	170	mSh1	1	2		LBA	EIA
111	172	mS1	1	2	base 70° from vertical	LBA	EIA
120	184	mQG2	8	57		LBA	EIA
120	184	mS1	1	1		LBA	EIA
130	254	mQG1	1	0.5		LN	EBA
143	276	mQG2	1	4		LBA	EIA
145	282	G1	1	10		LBA	EIA
145	282	mQG2	1	20		LBA	EIA
145	282	Unident	3	4	vitrified	0	0
146	283	mS1	1	4		LBA	EIA
146	283	mvG1	3	14		LN	EBA
149	289	mQG2	13	144	Base 30° from vertical	LBA	EIA
200	290	fQG1	2	12		LBA	EIA
200	290	mSh1	1	31		LBA	EIA
203	292	mQG2	2	58		LBA	EIA
216	368	mQG2	1	9		LBA	EIA
220	364	mQG2	1	7		LBA	EIA
220	364	mSh1	1	11		LBA	EIA
225	376	mSh1	1	7		LBA	EIA
236	392	mS1	1	0.5		LBA	EIA
237	395	F1	1	1		LBA	LBA
237	395	mS1	2	2		LBA	EIA
237	395	mSh1	2	5		LBA	EIA
240	398	mSh1	2	20		LBA	EIA
241	399	mQG2	1	29		LBA	EIA
241	399	mSh1	3	13		LBA	EIA
242	450	mfeqF1	1	6		LBA	LBA
242	450	mS1	1	0.5		LBA	EIA
243	451	mQG2	1	7		LBA	EIA
243	454	mQG2	1	13		LBA	EIA
245	456	mS1	2	24		LBA	EIA
245	458	mS1	1	1		LBA	EIA
248	461	feG1	1	2		LN	EBA
248	461	mvG1	1	8		LN	EBA
249	462	mQG2	2	22		LBA	EIA
249	462	mS1	1	0.5		LBA	EIA
249	462	mSh1	4	13		LBA	EIA

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>fabric</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>features</i>	<i>Date from</i>	<i>Date to</i>
402	552	mvG1	1	1.0		LN	EBA
428	597	msG1	3	2.0		LN	EBA
429	598	msG1	38	176.0	BS5.1	LN	EBA
431	650	msG1	9	5.0		LN	EBA
436	663	mfeqF1	1	5.0		LBA	EIA
500	688	mfeqF1	1	1.0		LBA	EIA
515	763	mfeqF1	1	5.0		LBA	EIA
515	763	mSh1	1	1		LBA	EIA
530	782	mfeqF1	1	1		LBA	EIA
546	851	mQG2	2	4		EIA	EMIA
608	875	F1	1	9		LBA	EIA
636	951	feG1	3	10		LN	EBA
637	652	F2	4	11		MBA	LMBA
711	979	mvG1	1	1		LN	EBA
712	997	feF3	1	2		LBA	EIA
733	1056	mfeqF1	1	1		LBA	EIA
736	1064	F2	1	6		MBA	LMBA
747	1081	mfeqF1	1	2		LBA	EIA
821	1152	F1	13	130	BS5.4	LBA	EIA
821	1152	feF4	46	205	BS5.4	LBA	EIA
821	1152	mFS1	26	139		LBA	EIA
822	1153	mFS1	3	28		LBA	EIA
823	1154	feF2	9	12.5		LBA	EIA
832	1173	F1	1	15		LBA	EIA
832	1173	mfeqF1	96	284	BS3	LBA	EIA
842	1183	fqG1	1	1		LBA	EIA
847	1174	feF4	1	0.5		LBA	EIA
847	1190	F1	3	6		LBA	EIA
930	1278	F1	5	24		LBA	EIA
933	1281	mFS1	12	75	BS5.5	LBA	EIA
935	1284	feF4	1	8		LBA	EIA
938	1287	feF2	12	211	BS5.4	LBA	EIA
939	1288	F1	2	11		LBA	EIA
940	1289	F2	4	14		LBA	EIA
940	1289	mfeqF1	1	32		LBA	EIA
942	1292	F1	4	49		LBA	EIA
946	1298	F2	1	4		LBA	EIA
948	1350	F1	5	45	open, straight-sided bowl	LBA	EIA
1002	1354	F2	3	34		LBA	EIA
1003	1355	feF4	1	1		MBA	LBA
1012	1364	feF4	4	4		MBA	LBA
1021	1374	feF4	446	2470	Barrel or bucket urn base	MBA	LMBA
1021	1374	FG1	8	69	Globular Urn, plain, burnished	MBA	LMBA
1023	1380	feF4	3	10		MBA	LMBA
1030	1387	mvG1	1	4.0		LN	EBA
1034	1391	Unident	2	0.5		-	-
1041	1398	F1	1	7		LBA	EIA
1048	1455	mFS1	1	0.5		LBA	EIA
1101	1458	F1	1	4		LBA	EIA
1105	1462	F1	13	20	open bowl	LBA	EIA
1106	1464	F1	1	1		LBA	EIA
1112	1476	F1	218	5174	barrel urn, some burnished	MBA	LMBA
1114	1473	F3	1	7		LBA	EIA
1118	1480	feG1	2	35		LN	EBA
1118	1480	FQ2	1	3		LBA	EIA
1127	1491	mvG1	1	4		LN	EBA
1130	1495	F1	1	5		LBA	EIA
1134	1498	F1	1	10		LBA	EIA
1146	1569	mfeqF1	1	5		LBA	EIA
1147	1570	mfeqF1	2	1		LBA	EIA
1149	1573	msG1	3	7		LN	EBA
1210	1580	Unident	2	0.5		0	0
1211	1588	mfeqF1	3	1		LBA	EIA
1216	1593	mfeqF1	1	3		LBA	EIA
1230	1664	F1	1	0.5		LBA	EIA
1231	1665	F1	1	0.5		LBA	EIA
1241	1675	F1	2	1.5		LBA	EIA
1242	1676	F1	6	13		LBA	EIA
1243	1677	F2	10	26		MBA	LBA

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>fabric</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>features</i>	<i>Date from</i>	<i>Date to</i>
1244	1678	F1	2	2		LBA	EIA
1313	1752	feF4	175	739	fingertipping; notched applied cordon below rim	MBA	LBA
1406	1870	Unident	1	1	vitrified ceramic mould?	0	0
1408	1896	FQ2	1	1		LBA	EIA
1410	1874	FG1	8	90	fingertipped cordon	MBA	MLBA
1410	1874	feF4	36	1667	bucket	MBA	MLBA

APPENDIX 3: Roman and later pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date</i>
		U/S	Grey, fine	2	10	33	J/BKR	2nd Century
		U/S	Grog, reddish-brown, black grog.	2	7	10		Late Iron Age/1st Century
		US	Organic, black, reddish-yellow surface	1	7			Saxon
		U/S	Reddish-brown, grey core, coarse.	6	29		?	Late 1st-2nd Century
Spread	1187	Spread	Brown, grey core, grey surfaces, coarse	33	189		J	Late 1st-2nd Century
Spread	1187	Spread	Dark grey, coarse, mica	1	4			Late 1st-2nd Century
Spread	1187	Spread	Flint	6	30			Mid- to Late Iron Age
Spread	1187	Spread	Greyish-brown, coarse	3	7			Late 1st-2nd Century
Spread	1187	Spread	Grog,	2	6			Late Iron Age/1st Century
Spread	1187	Spread	Grog, brown, grey core, black grog.	1	45			Late Iron Age/1st Century
Spread	1377	Spread	Flint	1	9			Mid- to Late Iron Age
Spread	1377	Spread	Grog, brown, grey core, black grog.	4	27			Late Iron Age/1st Century
Tr 1	1187	Spread	Grey, coarse.	1	2			Late 1st-2nd Century
Tr 1	1187	Spread	Grog, reddish-brown.	1	2			Late Iron Age/1st Century
Tr 3	1187	Spread	Dark grey, coarse	1	1			Late 1st-2nd Century
Tr 3	1187	Spread	Grey, fine.	1	6			Late 1st-2nd Century
Tr 3	1187	Spread	Greyish-brown, coarse	1	8	6	BFL	3rd-4th Century?
Tr 4	1187	Spread	Greyish-brown, coarse	1	4			Late 1st-2nd Century
Tr 4	1187	Spread	Grog, reddish-brown.	2	4			Late Iron Age/1st Century
Tr 4	1187	Spread	Reddish-yellow	1	2			Late 1st-2nd Century
Tr 7	1187	Spread	Dark grey, coarse	3	7	6	DPR?	3rd-4th Century?
Tr 7	1187	Spread	Flint	1	3			Mid- to Late Iron Age
2	51	Pit	Grog	1	35			Late Iron Age/1st Century
2	51	Pit	Grog, black grog	1	45			Late Iron Age/1st Century
42	90	Pit	Dark grey	1	7			4th Century
111	171	Pit	Grog, reddish-brown.	1	21			Late Iron Age
111	172	Pit	Grog, reddish-brown.	1	4			Late Iron Age
111	172	Pit	Organic, black, reddish-brown surfaces	1	3			Saxon
111	172	Pit	Reddish-yellow, coarse	11	429	11	JER	Saxon
143	276	Pit	Organic, black.	2	5			Saxon
146	283	Pit	Grog, reddish-brown.	3	14			Late Iron Age
146	283	Pit	Organic, black.	1	3			Saxon
207	354	Pit	Black, coarse.	3	13	3	JER	Saxon
207	355	Pit	Reddish-yellow, coarse	1	4			Saxon
222	373	Pit	Brown, reddish-yellow, coarse	9	163			Saxon
230	385	Pit	Dark grey	1	108			4th Century
230	385	Pit	Grey	1	2			4th Century
236	392	Pit	Black, coarse.	1	17	5	J/BPR	Saxon
236	392	Pit	Dark grey	1	1			4th Century
237	395	Pit	Black, coarse.	1	1			Saxon
237	395	Pit	Flint	1	1			?
237	395	Pit	Grog, reddish-brown.	1	1			Late Iron Age
237	395	Pit	Organic, black.	2	5			Saxon
237	395	Pit	Reddish-yellow, coarse	1	3			Saxon
241	399	Pit	Black, coarse.	3	17			Saxon
241	399	Pit	Grey	1	10	9	J	4th Century
241	399	Pit	Organic, black, some reddish-brown surfaces	5	42			Saxon
242	450	Pit	Flint	2	7			?
243	451	Pit	Organic, black.	1	7			Saxon
243	451	Pit	Reddish-yellow, coarse	1	3			Saxon
243	452	Pit	Grey	1	24	10	JSQ	
243	454	Pit	Black, coarse, reddish-brown surface.	1	14			Saxon
247	460	Pit	Black, coarse.	1	5			Saxon
247	460	Pit	Grey	1	2			
249	462	Pit	Organic, black, some reddish-brown surfaces	2	23			Saxon
249	462	Pit	Reddish-yellow, coarse	7	21			Saxon
249	462	Pit	Reddish-yellow, coarse	1	7	6	J?	Saxon
249	462	Pit	Reddish-yellow, coarse	1	17	6	J?	Saxon
300	463	Pit	Brown, coarse	2	18			Saxon
400	550	Pit	Grog, quartz, some limestone fleks	1	3	4	J/BPR	Mid- to Late Iron Age
400	550	Pit	Organic, black.	1	18	6	J/BCR	Saxon
400	550	Pit	Reddish-yellow.	1	1			Late 1st-2nd Century
402	552	Pit	Organic, black, silt?	1	16			Saxon
402	554	Pit	Grey,	1	37			Late 1st-2nd Century
409	568	Pit	Organic, black, greyish-brown surfaces.	2	72	9	JPR	Saxon
416	671	Pit	Black, coarse, reddish-yellow surface	1	6			Late Iron Age

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date</i>
419	584	Pit	Organic, black.	2	18	12	JCR	Saxon
420	585	Pit	Organic, quartz, black, brown surfaces.	3	23		JER	Saxon
426	590	Pit	Grog, greyish-brown, grey core, black grog	1	6			Late Iron Age/1st Century
427	593	Pit	Flint, greyish-brown	1	4			Mid- to Late Iron Age
427	593	Pit	Grey	2	22			Late 1st-2nd Century
431	651	Pit	Dark brown	1	1			Late 1st-2nd Century
431	651	Pit	Organic, black, some organic	1	11			Saxon
437	668	Pit	LGF SA	1	3	7	C27	Late 1st-2nd Century
440	673	Pit	Organic, black, some organic	1	2			Saxon
440	673	Pit	Organic, black.	1	9			Saxon
440	673	Pit	Organic, grog, reddish-brown, grey core	1	3			Saxon
445	678	Pit/Well	Grog, reddish-brown, grey core	1	1			Late Iron Age/1st Century
445	678	Pit/Well	VER WH.	1	2			Late 1st-2nd Century
445	680	Pit/Well	Grey, coarse, hard	1	7			Late 1st-2nd Century
446	692	Pit	Grog, reddish-brown, dark grey core	1	23			Late Iron Age/1st Century
504	698	Pit	Reddish-yellow	1	1			Late 1st-2nd Century
504	698	Pit	Reddish-yellow.	1	2			Late 1st-2nd Century
504	751	Pit	Grey, some grog?	1	4			Late 1st-2nd Century
505	753	Pit	Reddish-yellow.	1	1			Late 1st-2nd Century
513	761	Gully	Grog, quartz, brown soft,	2	3			Late Iron Age/1st Century
517	765	Gully	Grog, soft, reddish-brown, black grog, some flint	1	8			Mid- to Late Iron Age
517	765	Gully	VER? Reddish-yellow, coarse.	1	2			Late 1st-2nd Century
524	773	Pit	Dark grey reddish-brown core edges.	1	7			Late 1st-2nd Century
524	773	Pit	Grog, reddish-brown, grey core	1	2			Late Iron Age/1st Century
536	790	Pit	Grey, fine, some mica.	1	4			2nd Century
539	793	Pit	Grey, hard, purplish-grey in places	1	4			Late 1st-2nd Century
539	793	Pit	VER WH. Reddish-yellow.	1	43	8	MBFL	Late 1st-2nd Century
540	794	Pit	Grog, brown, black grog.	2	12			Late Iron Age/1st Century
541	795	Posthole	Grey, coarse.	1	2			Late 1st-2nd Century
543	797	Pit	Grog, reddish-brown.	3	11			Late Iron Age/1st Century
544	798	Pit	Grog, reddish-brown, black grog.	2	2			Late Iron Age/1st Century
547	852	Pit	Black, coarse.	3	8	7		Late Iron Age/Saxon?
602	862	Pit	Organic, black, brown surfaces	5	129		J/BPR	Saxon
602	862	Pit	Organic, black, brown surfaces, limestone flecks	3	60	18	BPR	Saxon
607	868	Pit	Grey-black, coarse	4	24			Late Iron Age/Saxon?
616	882	Pit	VER WH. Buff-brown, coarse.	3	30			Late 1st-2nd Century
617	883	Pit	Organic, black, reddish-brown surfaces	2	24			Saxon
619	886	Pit	Black, coarse.	2	10			Late Iron Age/Saxon?
619	886	Pit	Reddish-yellow.	1	11			Late 1st-2nd Century
620	888	Pit	Grog, reddish-brown, black grog.	1	2			Late Iron Age/1st Century
621	889	Pit	Grog, greyish-brown, hard, voids.	3	22	12	JER	Late Iron Age/1st Century
621	889	Pit	Reddish-brown, coarse. VER?	1	3			Late 1st-2nd Century
626	892	Pit	Grog, reddish-brown, black grog.	5	16			Late Iron Age/1st Century
630	959	Gully	Grog, dark brown, black grog.	1	3	3	?	Late Iron Age/1st Century
639	954	Pit	Reddish-yellow.	1	10			Late 1st-2nd Century
642	957	Gully	Buff, fine.	56	236		F	Late 1st-2nd Century
648	967	Ditch	LGF SA	1	32		D18/31?	Late 1st-2nd Century
702	981	Pit	Black, coarse.	1	3			Late Iron Age/Saxon?
704	971	Gully	Grog, dark brown, black grog.	2	6			Late Iron Age/1st Century
704	971	Gully	Reddish-yellow.	4	7			Late 1st-2nd Century
708	976	Gully	VER WH	1	82	100	FRN	2nd Century
708	977	Gully	Brown, grey core, coarse	6	18			Late 1st-2nd Century
708	977	Gully	VER WH	2	1			Late 1st-2nd Century
711	979	Gully	Brown, grey core, grey surfaces, coarse	40	396	15	JER	Late 1st-2nd Century
716	984	Gully	Grog and shell, reddish-brown	2	9			Mid- to Late Iron Age
725	996	Gully	Brown, grey core, grey surfaces, coarse	49	294	86	DTR	2nd Century
734	1062	Pit	Buff, grey core.	1	6			Late 1st-2nd Century
735	1063	Pit	Organic, black.	1	11			Saxon
739	1067	Pit	Grog, brown, black grog.	1	18			Late Iron Age/1st Century
739	1067	Pit	Organic, black, reddish-brown surfaces	2	60		JCR	Saxon
739	1067	Pit	Organic, black, some reddish-brown surfaces	3	110	47	JCR	Saxon
739	1067	Pit	Organic, black.	1	11			Saxon
741	1071	Pit	Organic, black.	2	25	4	JCR	Saxon
801	1076	Pit	Buff, reddish-yellow.	1	3			Late 1st-2nd Century
801	1076	Pit	Organic, black.	1	1			Saxon
801	1076	Pit	Organic, black.	1	5	2	J/BUR	Saxon
802	1073	Ditch	Brown, grey core, grey surfaces, coarse	20	70		J	Late 1st-2nd Century

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date</i>
802	1073	Ditch	Grey, fine.	1	31		J/BKR	2nd Century
802	1073	Ditch	VER WH	1	11	12	F	Late 1st-2nd Century
804	1084	Ditch	Grey.	1	9	9	J	Late 1st-2nd Century
804	1084	Ditch	Grog, reddish-brown.	1	2			Late Iron Age/1st Century
804	1084	Ditch	Reddish-yellow, coarse.	2	5			Late 1st-2nd Century
806	1086	Pit	Flint, brown	3	2			Mid- to Late Iron Age
806	1086	Pit	Organic, black, some red grog?	1	3			Saxon
815	1092	Pit	OXF RS	1	57	21	B38	Mid 3rd-4th Century
816	1093	Pit	Organic, black	1	8	7	J/BCR	Saxon
818	1097	Pit	Organic, black.	1	8			Saxon
844	1185	Ditch	Reddish-yellow	1	9			Late 1st-2nd Century
904	1197	Pit	Black, coarse.	1	9			Late Iron Age/Saxon?
909	1254	Ditch	Reddish-yellow, coarse.	2	3			Late 1st-2nd Century
923	1268	Pit	Grey, hard, purplish-grey in places	2	10			Late 1st-2nd Century
923	1268	Pit	Grog, reddish-brown.	1	1			Late Iron Age/1st Century
930	1278	Pit	Flint	2	10			Mid- to Late Iron Age
932	1280	Pit	Grog, reddish-brown.	2	2			Late Iron Age/1st Century
938	1287		Flint	1	3			Mid- to Late Iron Age
1006	1358	Posthole	Organic, black, grog, flint	2	3			Saxon
1030-2		Ditch	Grog, brown, black grog.	1	17			Late Iron Age/1st Century
1030-2		Ditch	Grog, reddish-brown, black grog.	2	18			Late Iron Age/1st Century
1043	1450	Posthole	Flint	1	12			Mid- to Late Iron Age
1045	1452	Treethole	Reddish-yellow.	1	5			Late 1st-2nd Century
1122	1484	Pit	Brown, grey core, grey surfaces, coarse	2	3			Late 1st-2nd Century
1124	1487	Gully	Grey	1	5			Late 1st-2nd Century
1131	1551	Gully	Grey, coarse	1	3			Late 1st-2nd Century
1133	1496	Posthole	Grey, fine	1	3			Late 1st-2nd Century
1136	1561	Pit	LGF SA	1	8		C33	Late 1st-2nd Century
1137	1555	Ditch	Grog, brown, grey core, black grog.	1	2			Late Iron Age/1st Century
1137	1555	Ditch	Reddish-yellow, buff interior	19	171		F	Late 1st-2nd Century
1142	1565	Gully	Dark grey	1	3			Late 1st-2nd Century
1144	1567	Gully	Grog, dark brown, black, red grog	25	99	4	JBR	Late Iron Age/1st Century
1145	1568	Gully	Grog, grey-brown, grey core, black grog.	1	5			Late Iron Age/1st Century
1148	1572	Ditch	Grog, reddish-brown, black grog.	2	10			Late Iron Age/1st Century
1207	1577	Pit	Grog, brown, black grog.	1	9	6	J/BPR	Late Iron Age
1207	1577	Pit	Grog, brown, grey core, black grog.	1	2			Late Iron Age/1st Century
1207	1577	Pit	Reddish-yellow, hard, coarse	1	13	3	JER	Late 1st-2nd Century
1213	1590	Ditch	Grog, brown, grey core, black grog.	1	2			Late Iron Age/1st Century
1223	1657	Gully	Brownish-grey coarse,	3	12			Late 1st-2nd Century
1224	1658	Posthole	Grog, brown, black grog.	2	19			Late Iron Age/1st Century
1242	1676	Posthole	Flint	1	6			Mid- to Late Iron Age
1322	1762	Stakehole	Grog	2	4			Late Iron Age/1st Century
1324	1765	Pit	Grog?	5	7			Late Iron Age/1st Century
1324	1765	Pit	Reddish-yellow, black core	2	7	0.07	JPR	Late Iron Age/1st Century
1324	1767	Pit	Reddish-yellow	1	15			Late Iron Age/1st Century
1342	1796	Pit	Black	4	12	0.06	JPR	Saxon
1342	1798	Pit	Black	2	7			Saxon
1346	1853	Ditch	Buff-pink	1	377	0.24	MBFL	Late 1st-2nd Century
1346	1853	Ditch	Reddish-yellow	1	5			Late 1st-2nd Century
1400	1861	Pit	Grog	1	3			Late Iron Age/1st Century
1400	1865	Pit	Grog?	1	1			Late Iron Age/1st Century
1408	1970	Well	Black	4	54			Saxon
1411	1875	Ditch	Reddish-yellow	1	6	0.09	FRN	Late 1st-2nd Century
1414	1878	Pit	Black	4	104	0.24	JPR	Saxon
1414	1879	Pit	Reddish-yellow	2	8			Saxon
1424	1984	Ditch	Grog	1	5			Late Iron Age/1st Century

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of ceramic building material

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
13	61	Gully	1	7
23	70	Ditch	6	177.5
21	72	Gully	1	11
30	79	Furrow	1	10
34	83	Ditch	1	60
35	84	Ditch	3	86.5
102	152	Gully	2	13
111	172	Pit	31	233.5
122	191	Pit	1	5
230	384	Pit	2	643.5
242	450	Pit	1	580
243	451	Pit	1	215.5
406	560	Pit	1	11
409	567	Pit	2	154
414	573	Pit	2	504
437	668	Pit	4	325
437	670	Pit	12	715
445	682	Pit /well	5	131
524	773	Pit	3	63
604	856	Pit	1	20
620	887	Pit	1	51
634	899	Gully	1	10
635	950	Gully	1	44
630	959	Pit	3	32
647	966	Gully	1	8
705	972	Pit	2	33
708	977	Gully	1	110
703	982	Ditch	1	100
	993	Layer	2	98
739	1067	Pit	1	42
739	1068	Pit	1	10
740	1070	Pit	1	43
741	1071	Pit	1	21
844	1185	Ditch	2	17
	1187	Spread	2	12
945	1295	Pit	3	54
945	1296	Pit	1	280
1030	1387	Ditch	1	13
1132	1552	Pit	3	269
1136	1561	Pit	2	506
1327	1779	Pit	1	36
1332	1784	Gully	2	293
1338	1790	Gully	1	139
		Modern Gully	5	182

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of fired clay

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Note</i>
	1187	Spread	14	140	
15	63	Gully	10	19	
19	68	Pit	102	715.5	
39	87	Posthole	1	2	
49	99	Pit	7	16.5	
103	155-6	Pit	11	74	
104	161	Pit	4	261	
105	162	Pit	1	3.5	
110	170	Pit	460	16541	Daub
111	171-2,174	Pit	202	1051	
120	184	Pit	3	5	
128	199	Pit	5	12	
138	262	Pit	18	170	
203	292	Pit	5	12	
207	354-5	Pit	20	44	
210	357	Gully	3	3	
216	368	Pit	16	40	
220	364	Gully	10	18.5	
222	373	Pit	15	50	
224	375	Posthole	1	10	
229	381	Pit	1	10	
230	384	Pit	6	183	
230	385	Pit	1	84	
237	395	Pit	5	20.5	
240	398	Pit	7	61.5	
241	399	Pit	11	25	
243	451	Pit	4	1.5	
243	451	Pit	15	281	Loomweight
248	461	Pit	3	7	
249	462	Pit	15	60	
300	463	Pit	5	35.5	
400	550	Pit	8	20	
402	552	Pit	19	27	
414	575	Pit	58	1114	
417	581	Pit	11	8	
419	584	Pit	14	91	
422	586	Pit	238	2229	Loomweight
426	590	Pit	30	107	
429	598	Pit	35	40	
434	660	Posthole	1	38	
436	665	Pit	2	1	
437	668-71	Pit	63	267	
438	671	Terminus?	27	51	
445	678,682	Pit /well	52	283	
446	691-3	Pit	1258	1658	
511	758	Pit	27	90	
530	782	Pit	3	34	
530	782	Pit	10	18	
534	787	Pit	1	1	
536	790	Pit	6	24	
539	793	Pit	6	70	
543	797	Pit	4	10	
549	860	Posthole	13	45	
601	854	Pit	69	262	
602	862	Pit	39	123	
604	856	Pit	2	15	
605	857	Pit	2	5	
616	882	Pit	8	231	
618	885	Posthole	1	1	
620	887	Pit	2	3	
626	892	Pit	18	118	
644	958	Pit	38	156	
702	981	Pit	1	16	
705	972	Pit	5	38	
713	985	Pit	11	93	
721	991	Gully terminus	1	1	

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Note</i>
747	1081	Pit	1	13	
801	1076	Pit	1	1	
	1187	Spread	14	139	
847	1190	Gully	3	15	
922	1266	Pit/treebowl	7	51	
924	1271	Pit	4	12	
932	1280	Pit	4	21	
938	1287		10	48	
941	1290-1		13	14	
942	1292	Posthole	4	3	
945	1295-6	Pit	52	232	
1003	1355	Posthole	26	181	
1004	1356	Posthole	3	10	
1008	1360	Pit	49	187	
1022	1378	Pit	1	1	
1023	1380	Gully slot	2	14	
1105	1462	Posthole/pit	2	10	
1121	1483	Pit	2	22	
1132	1552	Pit	66	115	
1136	1561-2	Pit	54	175	
1204	1585	Posthole/pit	1	1	
1207	1577,1597	Pit	72	318	
1243	1677	Posthole	1	1	
1245	1679	Posthole	1	2	
1313	1752	Pit	1	16	
1322	1762	stake hole	5	51	
1324	1765	Pit	54	451	
1327	1779	Pit re cut	8	35	
1349	1856	Stake/post hole	1	4	
1400	1859-3,1865	Pit	215	653	
1405	1869	ditch slot	4	46	
1406	1870	ditch slot	5	21	
1408	1961,1966	Well	12	41	
1414	1878-9	Pit	13	95	
1414		Pit	20	116	
1415	1881	Pit	32	108	

APPENDIX 6: Struck flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Broken flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>P.Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Core</i>	<i>Other</i>
408	566		1					
414	575		1			2		
429	598		5(1U)	1		1		
431	650		1			1		
431	651		1 R					
432	654		1					
437	668						2	
524	773					1		
544	798		3			3		scraper
547	852					1		
601	854					2		scraper
604	856	1						
548	859		1R					
619	886						1	core fragment
620	887		1					core fragment
629	898	1U						
636	951	1						
644	958					1		
707	975					1		
708	976		1					
716	984							tested nodule
722	994					1		
737	1065		1					
738	1066		1					
740	1070		1					
804	1084					1	1	
843	1184		1					
	1187		1	1	1	2		
909	1252	1						
932	1280					1		Blade core
933	1281					1		
948	1350		1			1		Flake from polished axe. Utilised.
1010	1362							burin made on a blade
1021	1374	1	2R					
1030- 32	1387	1						
1032	1389			1U				
1042	1399		1					
1106	1464	1	1					
1114	1473				1			
1118	1480					1		
	1575						1	
1210	1580					2		
1207	1597						1	
1226	1660	1						
1243	1677				1	1		

U- Utilised: R- Retouched

APPENDIX 7: Animal Bone

Table A7a: Inventory from all features except well 1408

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>No Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Horse</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Pig</i>	<i>Sheep/goat</i>	<i>Unid.</i>	<i>Notes</i>
42	90	12	6.5	12	-	-	-	-	-	
125	195	13	9	13	-	-	-	-	-	
204	297	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	
216	368	4	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	
216	368 s20	9	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	
230	385	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	5	
236	392	128	471	19	-	3	-	-	106	Sliced
236	392 s24	19	5.5	3	-	-	-	-	16	
243	453 s29	29	9	-	-	-	-	-	29	Tooth fragments
400	550	6	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	Tooth fragments
402	552	39	135	24	-	-	-	-	15	
406	560	23	94	-	-	-	23	-	-	MNI 2 pigs - left and right mandibular fragments with differing tooth developments
414	573	1	20	-	51	1	-	-	-	Tooth fragment ?horse or cow
414	575	51	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	Horse teeth and fragments. some black colouring ? charring or discolouration from the soil
422	586	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	Tooth fragments
428	597	5	141	-	-	4	-	-	1	"Large" innominate (acetabulum) and right calcaneus with cut marks
436	663	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	
437	669	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	2	
438	671	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
445	678	9	13	22	-	-	-	4	36	5 loose cow teeth and mandibular fragments; 4 tooth fragments of sheep/goat size
502	686	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	
446	692	5	25	2	-	-	-	5	-	Sheep/goat sized tooth fragments
446	693	2	34	2	-	-	-	-	-	Loose cow teeth
539	793	2	23	3	-	-	-	-	-	Loose cow teeth
604	856	4	41	-	-	-	-	-	1	Loose cow tooth
630	959	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	Incisor fragment - ?cow or sheep/goat size
745	1079	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tooth fragments - ?cow or sheep/goat size
844	1185	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
945	1295	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	6	Tooth fragments - ?cow or sheep/goat size
1207	1577	35	180	-	-	12	-	-	23	Horse distal tibia (right), proximal cow metatarsal (left)
1207	1597	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	Tooth fragments ?cow or sheep/goat size
1207	1599	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	
1414	1879	2	12	-	-	-	-	1	1	Tooth fragment
Total		531	1529	121	20	51	23	10	290	

Table A7b: Well 1408 (1961). Condition and taphonomic factors affecting the hand-collected assemblage identified to taxa and/ or element. Teeth included where stated

<i>Condition</i>	<i>NISP</i>
Fresh	1
Very good	2
Good	36
Fair	11
Poor	
Very poor	
Total	50
Refit	6=3
Fresh break	13
Gnawed	10
Loose mandibular teeth*	12
Teeth in mandibles*	7
Butchery	10
Burning	1

*deciduous and permanent 4th premolar and molars

Table A7c: Well 1408 (1961). Species representation (NISP). H= hand collected; S= sample

<i>Taxa</i>	<i>Well 1408</i>	
	<i>H</i>	<i>S</i>
Cattle	72	4
Sheep/ goat	12	
Pig	1	1
Dog	1	
Field vole		1
Chicken	3	
Pigeon/ dove		2
Total Identified	89	8
Unidentified mammal	31	
Large mammal	267	
Medium mammal	14	
Total	401	8

Table A7d: Well 1408 (1961). Species representation by anatomical element (epiphysis count) and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI). P= proximal; D= distal

<i>Element</i>	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Sheep/ goat</i>	<i>Pig</i>
Horn core	1		
Skull		1	
Zygomatic	2	1	
Maxilla*	2		
Loose maxillary tooth	15	3	
Mandible*	2	2	1
Loose mandibular tooth	19	1	
Hyoid	1		
1st cervical vertebra	1		
Thoracic vertebra	2		
Scapula D	1		
Humerus P	1		
Humerus D	2		
Radius P	2		
Ulna			
Centro-quartile	1		
Metapodial D	1		
Metacarpal P		3	
Metatarsal P	2	1	
Metatarsal D	2		
1st phalanx	7		
2nd phalanx	2		
Total	66	12	1
MNI	3	1	1

*Maxillae and mandibles with teeth

APPENDIX 8: Burnt bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No. frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
6	55	3	1.0	Unidentified
19	68	2	1.0	Unidentified
243	452	1	1.0	Unidentified
402	552	6	3.0	Unidentified
600	853	2	0.5	Unidentified
601	854	4	0.5	Unidentified
924	1271	1	0.5	Unidentified
1207	1577	3	0.5	Unidentified

APPENDIX 9: Charred plant remains

Table A9:1: **Plant Macrofossils.** Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Stace (1997).

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron age

Sample	14	18	19	73	
Feature	110	210	220	515	
Context	170	357	369	763	
Feature Type	Pit	Gully	Gully	Post hole	
Phase	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	
<i>Rumex</i> spp.	4	-	-	-	Dock
POACEAE	6	1	1	6	Grass family
<i>Avena</i> spp.	2	-	-	-	Oat
Indeterminate Cereal	2	-	-	7	

Late Iron Age/Roman

Sample	35	58	62	63	64	91	97	207	216	220	
Feature	300	445	446	446	414	616	639	1118	1137	1136	
Context	463	678	692	693	575	882	897	1480	1555	1564	
Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Gully	Gully	Ditch	Pit	
Phase	LIA/ER	Rom	Rom	Rom	Rom	Rom	Rom	LIA/ER	LIA/ER	Rom	
<i>Ranunculus</i> spp. L.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	Buttercups
<i>Chenopodium / Atriplex</i> spp.	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	Goosefoot / Orache
<i>Polygonum</i> spp. L.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Knotgrass
<i>Vicia</i> L. / <i>Lathyrus</i> L.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Vetch / Pea
BRASSICACEAE	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Cabbage family
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	Cleavers
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	Corn marigold
POACEAE	-	2	1	1	3	3	1	-	1	-	Grass family
<i>Avena</i> spp.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oat
? <i>Secale cereale</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	3	?Rye
<i>Triticum</i> spp.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	Wheat
Indeterminate Cereal	-	-	3	6	-	150	-	1	-	-	

Anglo-Saxon

	Sample	15	21 A	21 B	25	34	66	75	94	116	120	
	Feature	111	222	222	237	249	422	818	619	738	801	
	Context	172	373	373	395	462	586	766	886	1066	1076	
	Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	
	Phase	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx?	Sx	Sx	
BRASSICACEAE		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	Cabbage family
FABACEAE		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bean family
<i>Vicia L. / Lathyrus L.</i>		-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	Vetch / Pea
<i>Linum spp.</i>		-	-	16	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Flax
<i>Anthemis cotula L.</i>										2	-	Stinking chamomile
POACEAE		31	-	-	20	2	-	3	5	-	1	Grass family
<i>Triticum spp.</i> – bread wheat type		27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Triticum spp.</i> – glume wheat type		13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Indeterminate Cereal		93	-	1	1	2	16	6	-	-	-	
Cereal spikelet fork		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cereal glume base		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cereal chaff frag.		4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Indeterminate cereal detached embryo										11	-	
Indeterminate mass of seeds charred together		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

	Sample	304	305	306	307	
	Feature	1408	1408	1408	1408	
	Context	1974	1970	1966	1961	
	Feature Type	Well	Well	Well	Well	
	Phase	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	
<i>Chenopodium / Atriplex</i>				2	7	Goosefoot / Orache
<i>Polygonum spp.</i>				1		Knotweed
<i>Fallopia convovulus</i>				1		Black bindweed
<i>Rumex spp.</i>				2		Dock
BRASSICACEAE				1	2	Cabbage family
FABACEAE					2	Pea family
<i>Vicia faba</i>				1		Broad bean
<i>Galium aparine</i>				1	2	Cleavers
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>				15		Stinking chamomile
POACEAE			4	2	6	Grass family
POACEAE (small)				4		Grass (small)
<i>Secale cereale</i>		1			1	Rye
<i>Triticum spp.</i> – bread wheat type		1	1			
<i>Triticum spp.</i> – glume wheat type		2	5	1	1	
Indeterminate Cereal		19	13	10	9	
Cereal chaff frag.			3	2		
Indeterminate				5		

Medieval and Undated

	Sample	242	90	93	76	77	99	124	105	
	Feature	1207	614	622	522	523	644	805	713	
	Context	1597	869	890	771	772	958	1085	985	
	Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Post hole	Post hole	Post hole	Pit	Post hole	Pit	
	Phase	Sx/Med	Med	Med?	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Ranunculus</i> spp. L.		1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Buttercups
<i>Chenopodium</i> / <i>Atriplex</i> spp.		2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Goosefoot / Orache
<i>Polygonum</i> spp. L.		4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Knotgrass
<i>Rumex</i> spp.		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Dock
<i>Silene</i> spp. L.		-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	Campions
<i>Rubus</i> spp. L.		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bramble
FABACEAE		-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	Bean family
<i>Vicia</i> L. / <i>Lathyrus</i> L.		16	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	Vetch / Pea
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.		4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Garden pea
<i>Melilotus</i> / <i>Medicago</i> / <i>Trifolium</i>		3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	Melilots / Medicks / Clover
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.		2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	Nipplewort
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.		187	-	-	-	-	61	-	-	Stinking chamomile
<i>Carex</i> spp.		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sedge
POACEAE		9	1	1	1	2	152	1	4	Grass family
<i>Avena</i> spp.		89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Oat
<i>Hordeum</i> spp.		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barley
? <i>Secale cereale</i> L.		115	-	-	-	-	260	-	-	?Rye
<i>Triticum</i> spp.		30	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	Wheat
Indeterminate Cereal		961	1	2	3	-	456	12	1	
Indeterminate cereal detached embryo		5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Cereal chaff frag..		1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	

Samples with only indeterminate cereal:

Sample	1	17	33	42	45	49	50	51	56	57	101	113	115	164	170	
Feature	6	207	248	402	405	409	407	426	437	437	708	735	737	945	1010	
Context	55	355	461	554	559	568	562	590	668	670	977	1063	1065	1296	1362	
Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Gully	Pit	Pit	Pit	Post hole	
Phase	LBA	Sx	EBA	Sx		Sx		Rom	Rom	Rom	Rom	Rom	Sx		Rom	
Indeterminate Cereal	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	1	3	1

Sample	192	198	203	212	214	219	221	222	234	241	263
Feature	1047	1106	1114	1126	1121	1136	1146	847		1207	1300
Context	1454	1464	1473	1489	1483	1562	1569	1190	1187	1577	1688
Feature Type	Gully	Pit	Pit	Gully	Pit	Pit	Gully	Gully	Spread	Pit	Post hole
Phase	Rom	LBA	LBA	Rom	Rom	Rom	Rom	LIA/ER	Rom	Sx/Med	
Indeterminate Cereal	1	1	1	4	1	3	2	5	1	6	11

Table A9:2: Charcoal - Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978)
Prehistoric

	Phase	LBA	LBA	LBA	EBA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA
	Sample	1	2	7	11	14	18	19	20 A	20 B
	Feature	6	8	19	49	110	210	220	216	216
	Context	55	57	69	99	170	357	369	368	368
	Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Gully	Gully	Pit	Pit
	No. frags.	100+	15	50+	33	100+	5	17	6	4
	Max. size (mm)	14	6	7	7	7	9	14	16	10
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	69	1	3	2	10	1	5	3	1
	Indeterminate	31	14	47	31	90	2	12	3	3

		LBA/EIA	EBA	LBA/EIA	LBA/EIA	MBA	MBA	MBA
	Sample	31	33	56	251	257	271	
	Feature	245	248	436	1230	1243	1313	1313
	Context	458	461	665	1664	1277	1752	1752
	Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Post hole	Post hole	Pit	Pit
	No. frags.	50+	300+	48	23	24	400+	1
	Max. size (mm)	18	14	16	22	13	18	17
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	18	100	8	-	-	11	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	-	-	2	7	5	71	1
	Indeterminate	32	-	38	16	19	-	-

Late Iron Age/Roman

	Phase	Rom	Rom	Rom	Rom	Rom	Rom	Rom	Rom	Rom	Rom	Rom	LIA/ER	Rom	Rom	LIA/ER	LIA/ER
	Sample	23	26	51	56	57	58	62	63	64	68	80	82	91	112	121	150
	Feature	230	242	426	437	437	445	446	446	414	427	536	544	616	734	747	923
	Context	385	450	590	668	670	678	692	693	575	592	790	798	882	1062	1081	1269
	Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
	No. frags.	22	7	200+	200+	500+	100+	40	100+	1500+	38	3	22	200+	36	100+	12
	Max. size (mm)	23	14	24	28	30	19	27	18	31	9	16	8	23	12	14	16
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	3	-	41	100	23	-	22	11	95	7	3	-	-	7	28	-
<i>Alnus / Corylus</i>	Alder / Hazel	-	-	12	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	8	2	-	-	77	20	10	52	5	-	-	8	29	-	-	3
	Indeterminate	11	5	44	-	-	80	8	5	-	31	-	14	71	29	72	9

	Phase	LIA/ER	Rom	Rom	Rom	Rom	LIA/ER	LIA/ER	LIA/ER	LIA/ER	LIA/ER	Rom
	Sample	153	163	164	219	220	222	289	294			278
	Feature	932	945	945	1136	1136	847	1400	1322	1400	1400	1327
	Context	1280	1295	1296	1562	1564	1190	1859	1762	1863	1865	1779
	Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Gully	Pit	Stakehole	Pit	Pit	Pit
	No. frags.	25	41	800+	700+	100+	19	300+	50+	3	1	1000+
	Max. size (mm)	17	21	19	17	23	11	20	16	12	8	20
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	9	28	100	79	15	-	2	-	-	1	-
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	4	-	-	21	62	4	9	18	-	-	100
	Indeterminate	12	13	-	-	23	15	76	32	-	-	-

Anglo-Saxon

	Phase	Sx	Sx	Sx		Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	
	Sample	24	25	15	16	17	21 A	21 B	28	32	34	35
	Feature	236	237	111	128	207	222	222	243	247	249	300
	Context	392	395	172	199	355	373	373	452	160	462	463
	Feature Type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
	No. frags.	31	200+	500+	700+	42	12	23	50+	100+	100+	100+
	Max. size (mm)	9	17	22	26	11	15	24	6	14	14	10
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	-	25	-	61	-	-	-	10	36	52	30
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	6	58	18	39	15	3	3	8	-	-	-
	Indeterminate	25	37	82	-	27	9	20	40	56	48	70

Anglo-Saxon

		Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx?	Sx/Med	Sx/Med	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx
	<i>Sample</i>	40	41	42	49	66	241	242	88	113	116	128
	<i>Feature</i>	400	402	402	409	422	1207	1207	602	735	738	818
	<i>Context</i>	550	552	554	568	586	1577	1597	865	1063	1066	1097
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
	<i>No. frags.</i>	12	100+	57	100+	200+	17	300+	300+	33	300+	36
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	7	22	20	23	31	12	18	38	15	17	12
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	-	2	4	68	100	-	-	-	5	79	3
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	2	-	-	-	-	3	18	-	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	-	35	19	-	-	-	49	100	-	21	2
	Indeterminate	10	63	34	32	-	14	33	-	28	-	31

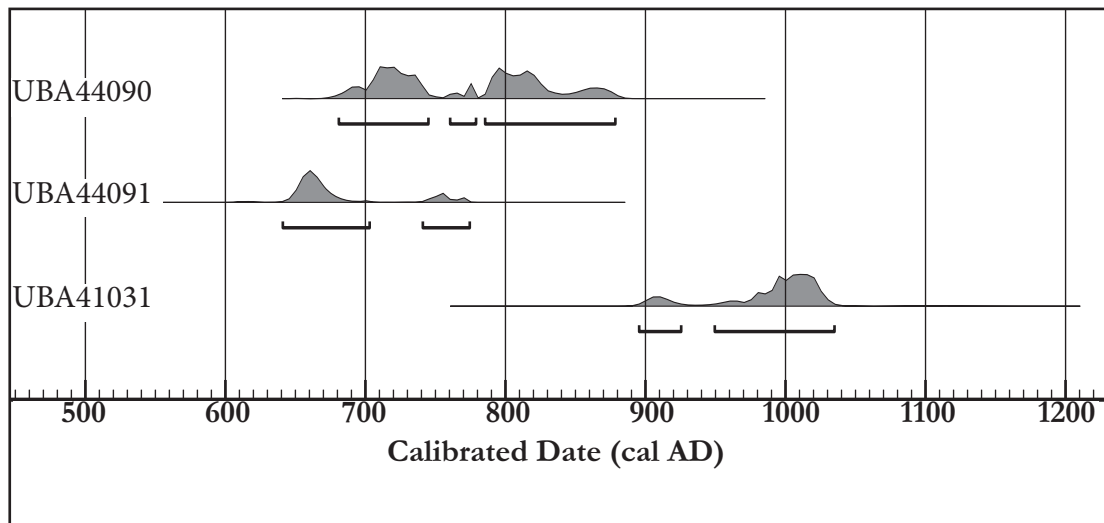
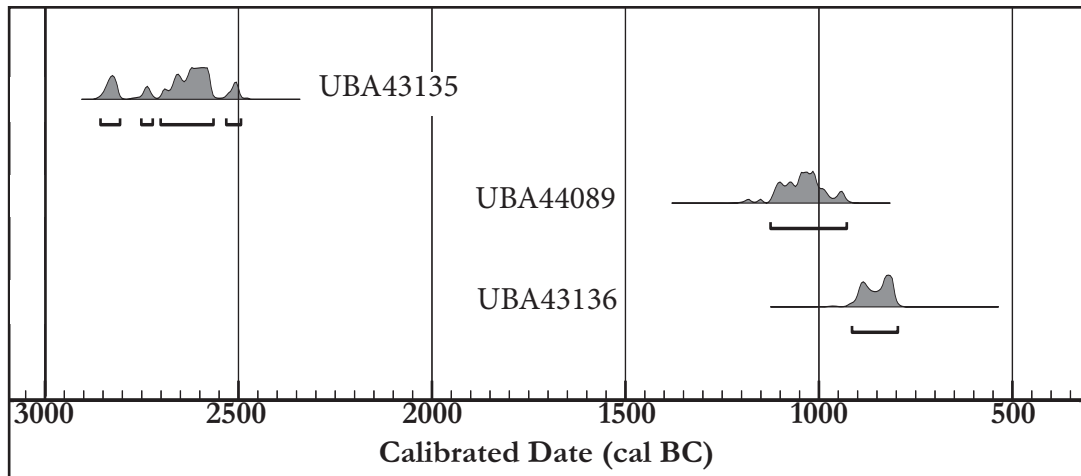
Late Saxon

	<i>Phase</i>	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx	Sx
	<i>Sample</i>	275	276	277	287	297			302	303	304	306	307
	<i>Feature</i>	1324	1324	1324	1342	1414	1408	1408	1408	1408	1408	1408	1408
	<i>Context</i>	1765	1789	1775	1796	1879	1961	1979	1976	1974	1966	1961	
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Well	Well	Well	Well	Well	Well	Well
	<i>No. frags.</i>	50+	2000+	2000+	100+	1000+	21	15	24	100+	200+	200+	
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	11	38	27	10	25	18	6	7	31	30	22	
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	5	100	57	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	43	-
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	9	-	43	34	100	-	2	5	9	-	71	
	Indeterminate	32	-	-	66	-	18	13	19	86	39	29	

Medieval/Undated

	<i>Phase</i>	-	-	-	-	Med	-	-	-	-	--	-	-	-	-	
	<i>Sample</i>	77	79	84	87	90	98	99	105	115	122	127	140	151	168	190
	<i>Feature</i>	523	530	601	605	614	629	644	713	737	803	817	843	924	1008	1042
	<i>Context</i>	772	782	854	854	869	898	958	985	1065	1083	1095	1184	1271	1360	1399
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Post hole	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Posthole	Pit	Pit	Pit
	<i>No. frags.</i>	5	300+	59	5	12	8	4000+	58	26	100+	17	2	9	2	3
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	14	17	13	7	25	16	58	17	21	16	9	12	17	12	13
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	20	1	15	9	-	5	-	-
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	2	100	8	-	3	2	100	18	2	-	-	2	1	2	2
	Indeterminate	3	-	45	-	9	6	-	20	22	77	8	-	3	-	1

	<i>Phase</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<i>Sample</i>	215	254	259					270	283		285	293	298	
	<i>Feature</i>	1132	905	1245		1406	1415	1312	1337		1341	1405	1415		
	<i>Context</i>	1552	1198	1679		1861	1881	1751	1789		1793	1869	1881		
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Pit	Posthole		Ditch	Pit	Pit	Stakehole		Ditch	Ditch	Pit		
	<i>No. frags.</i>	400+	51	100+		3	32	100+	100+		100+	200+	1000+		
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	25	8	9		12	27	16	13		18	7	22		
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	47	-	-		-	21	2	4		11	3	100		
<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	Alder	-	-	-		3	-	-	-		-	-	-		
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-		
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	53	12	12		-	-	3	-		-	5	-		
	Indeterminate	-	39	88		-	11	95	96		89	92	-		



Charts 1 and 2. Plots of radiocarbon calibrations using OxCal 4.4.2 (Bronk Ramsey 2020) (data from Table 16.)

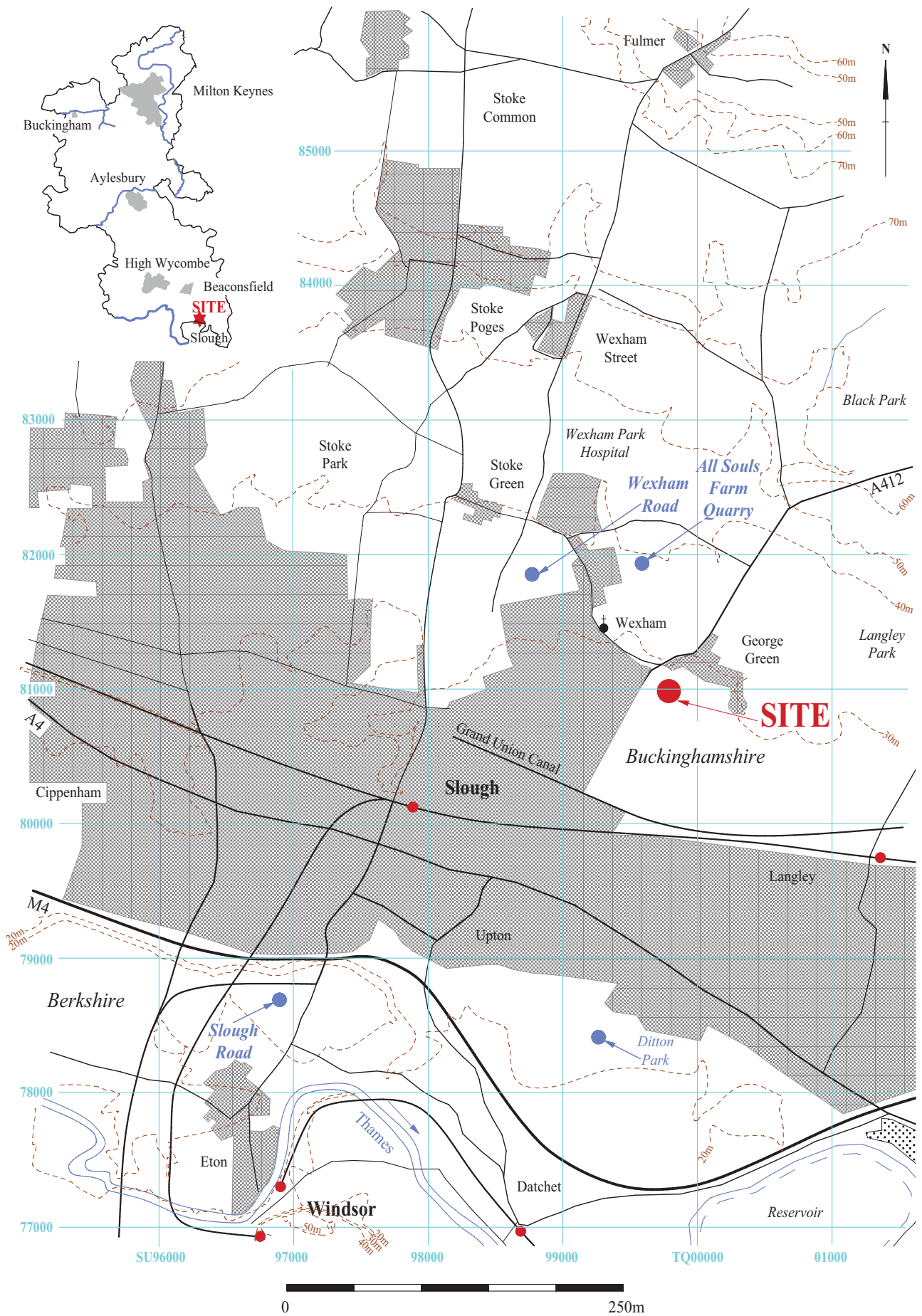


Fig1. Location of site in Buckinghamshire and in the environs of Slough

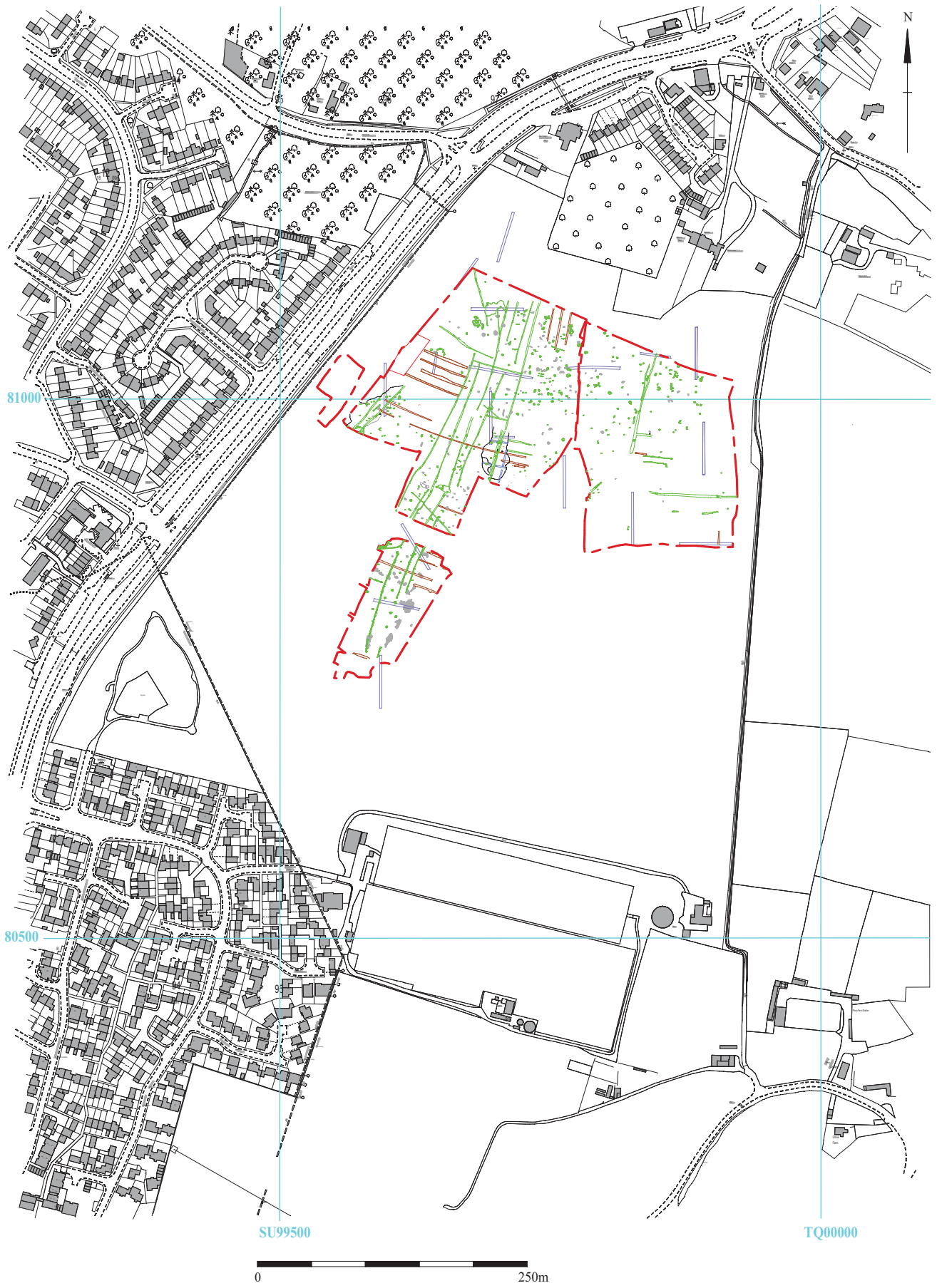
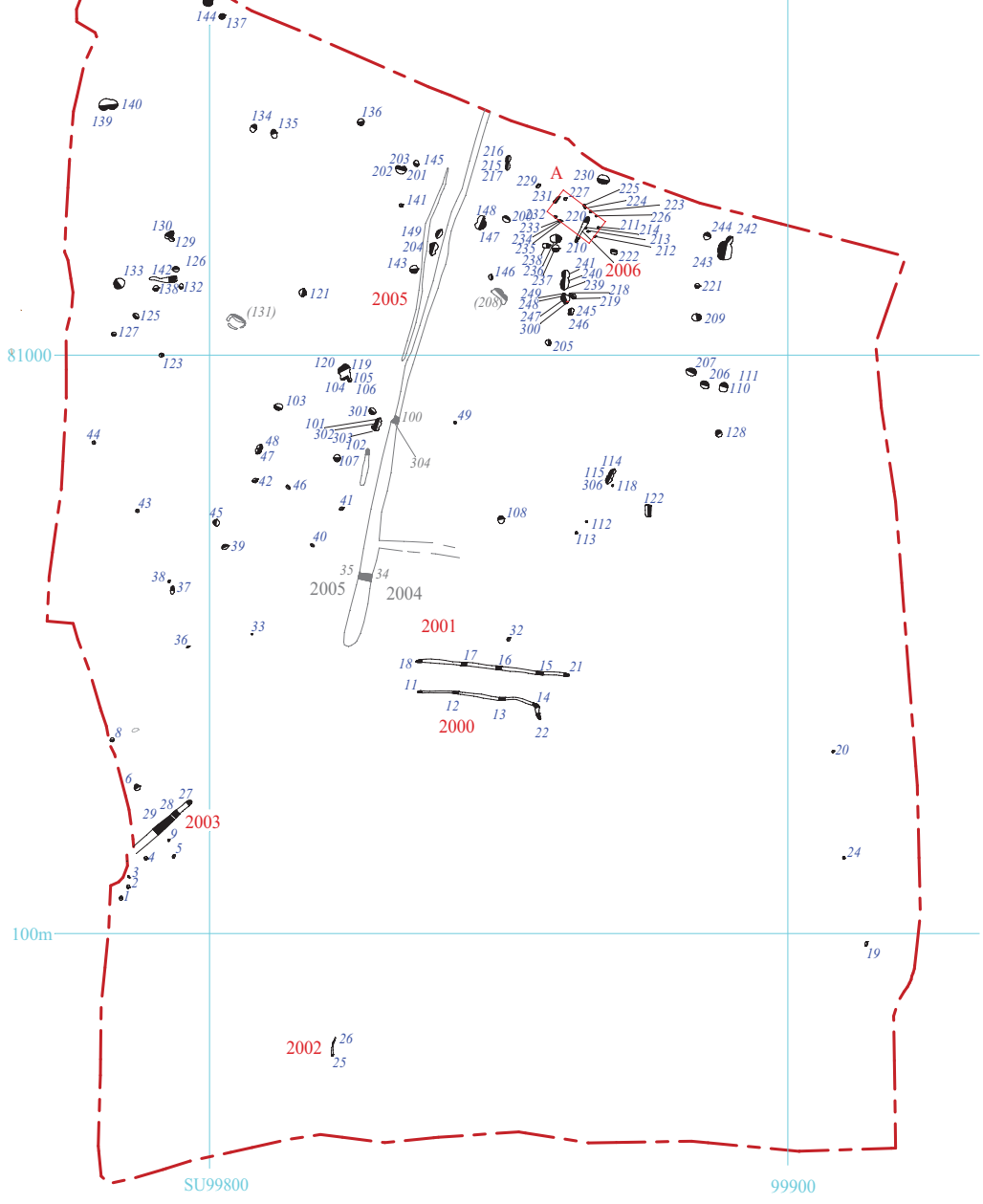


Figure 2. Extraction areas and monitored areas.



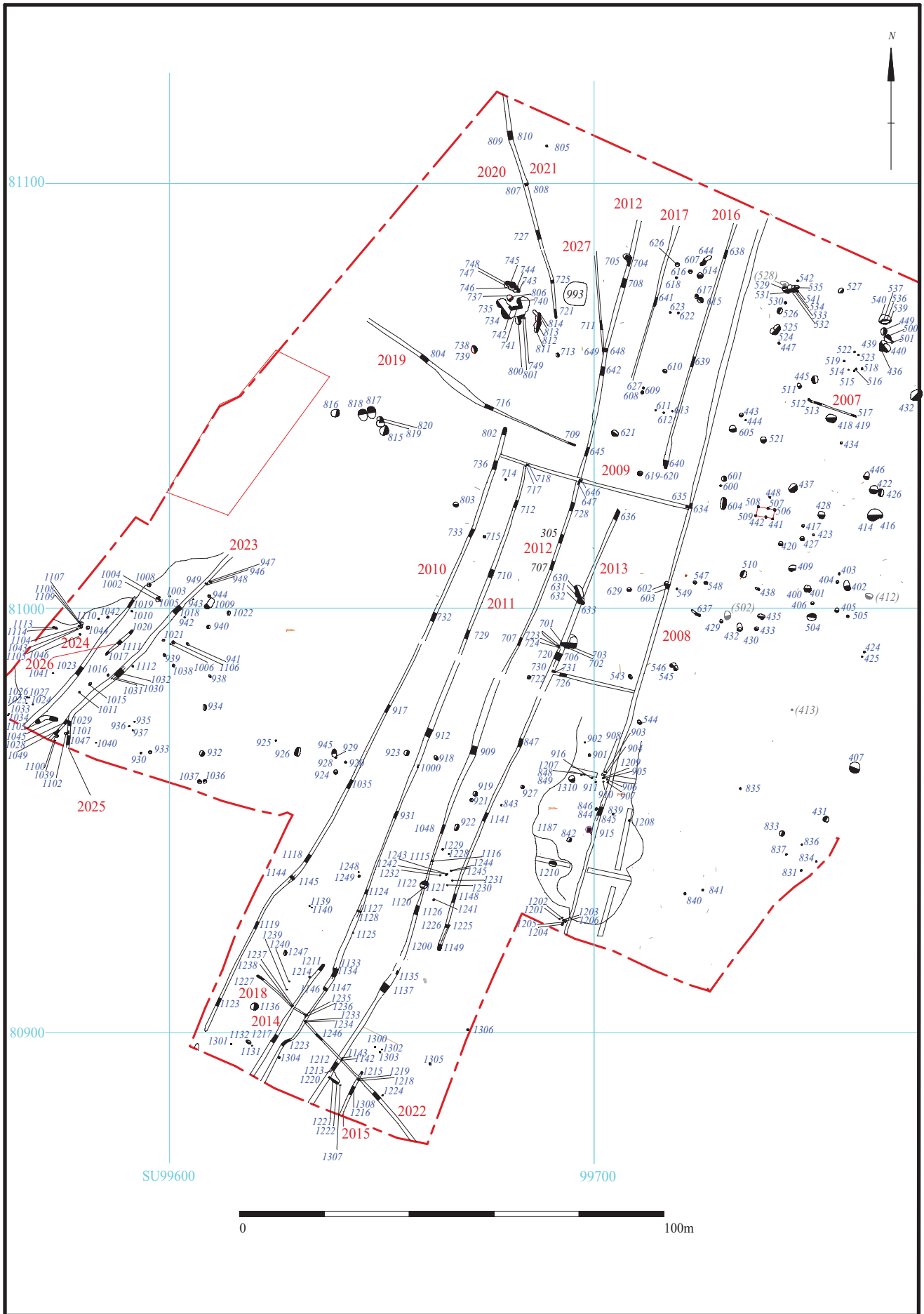
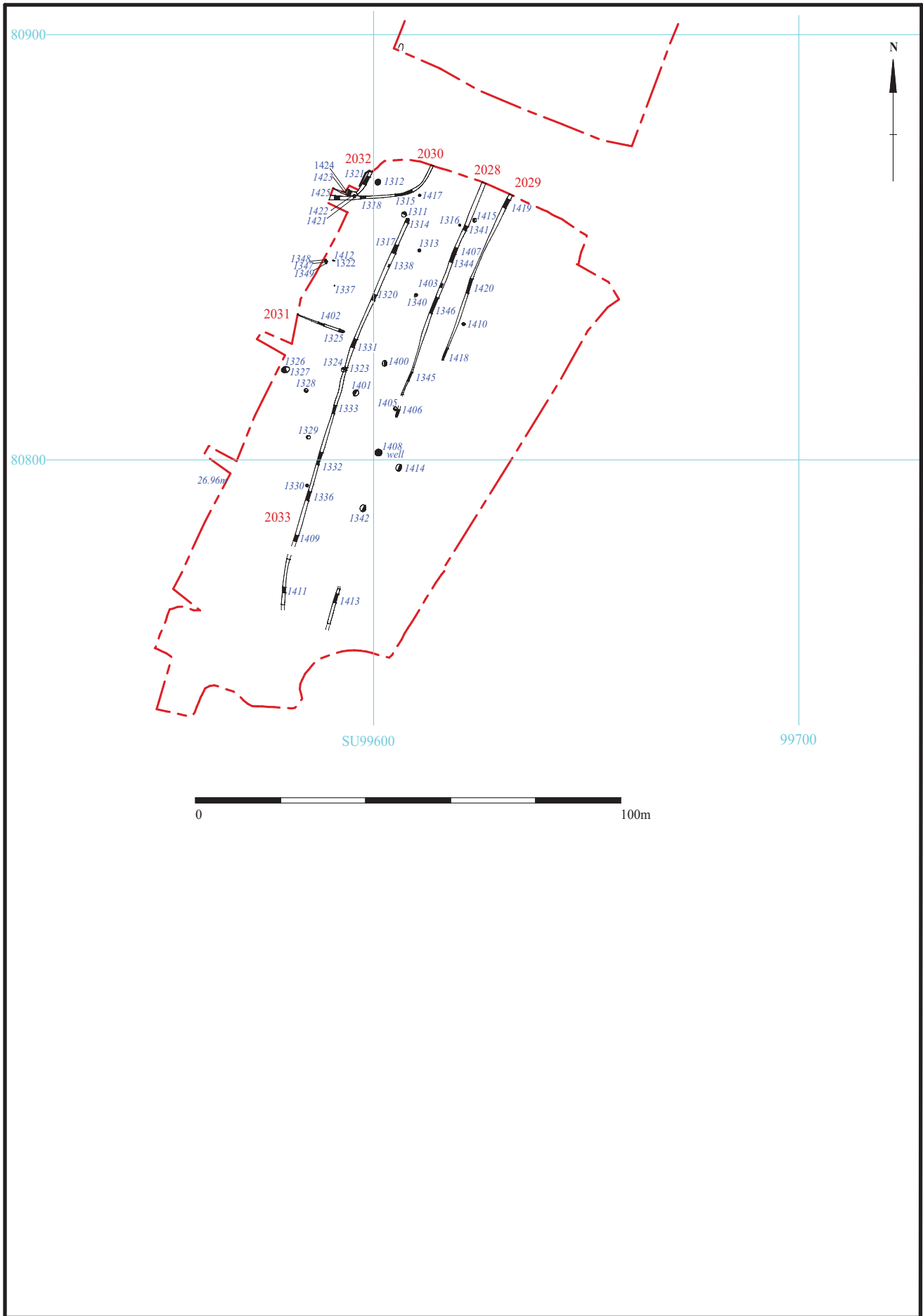
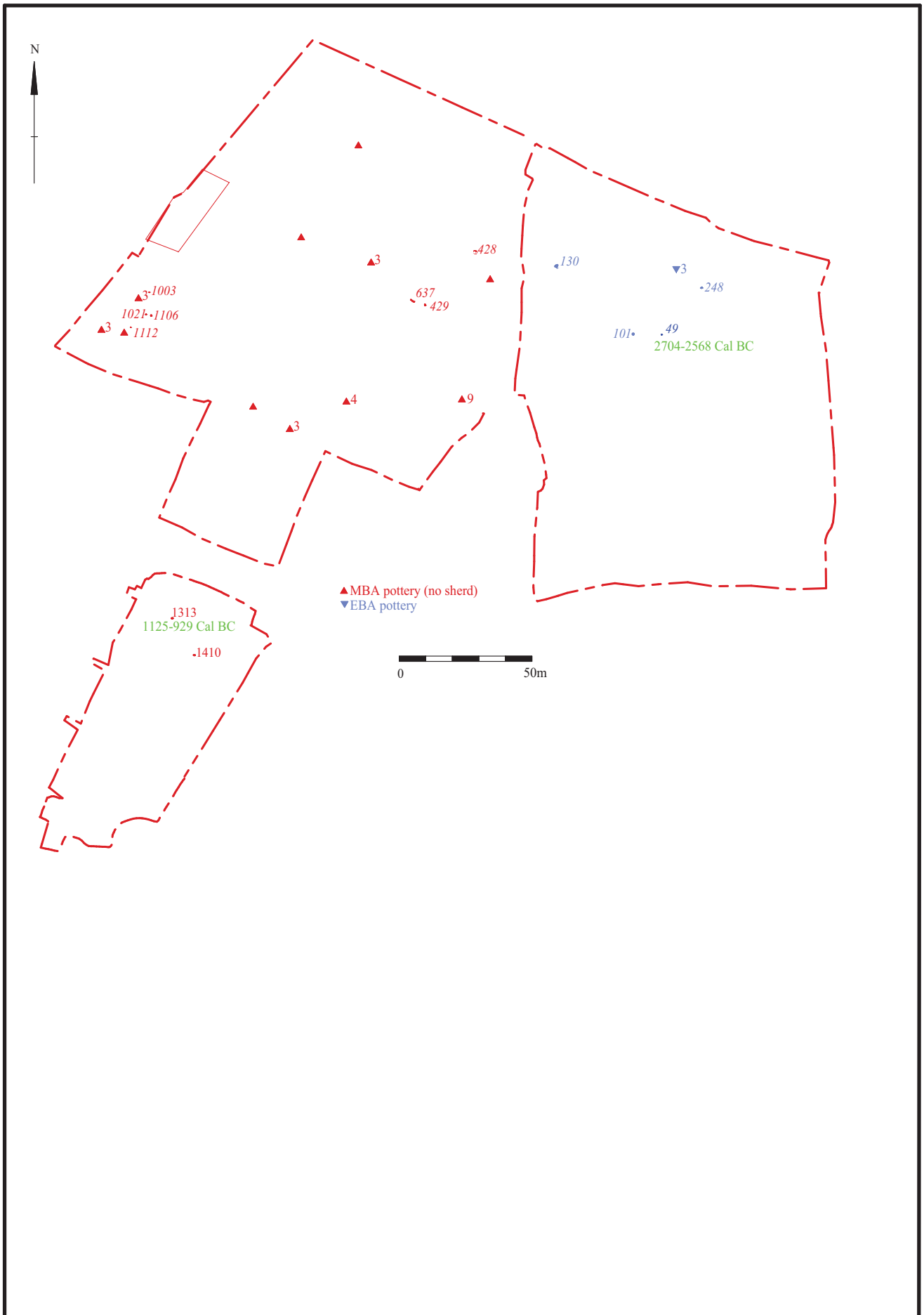


Figure 4. Detail of extraction area (West).





1125-929 Cal BC (no sherd) Middle Bronze Age

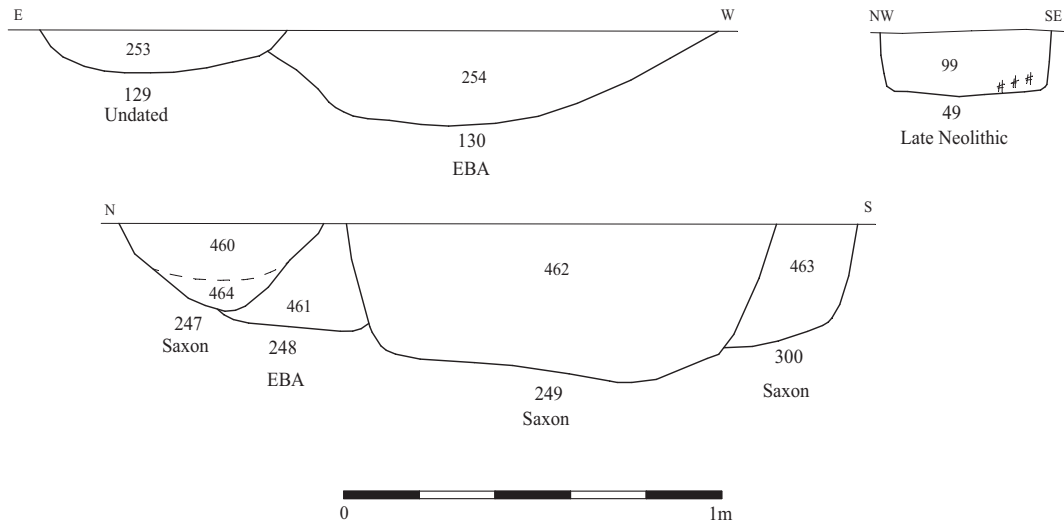


Fig 6 LN-EBA sections

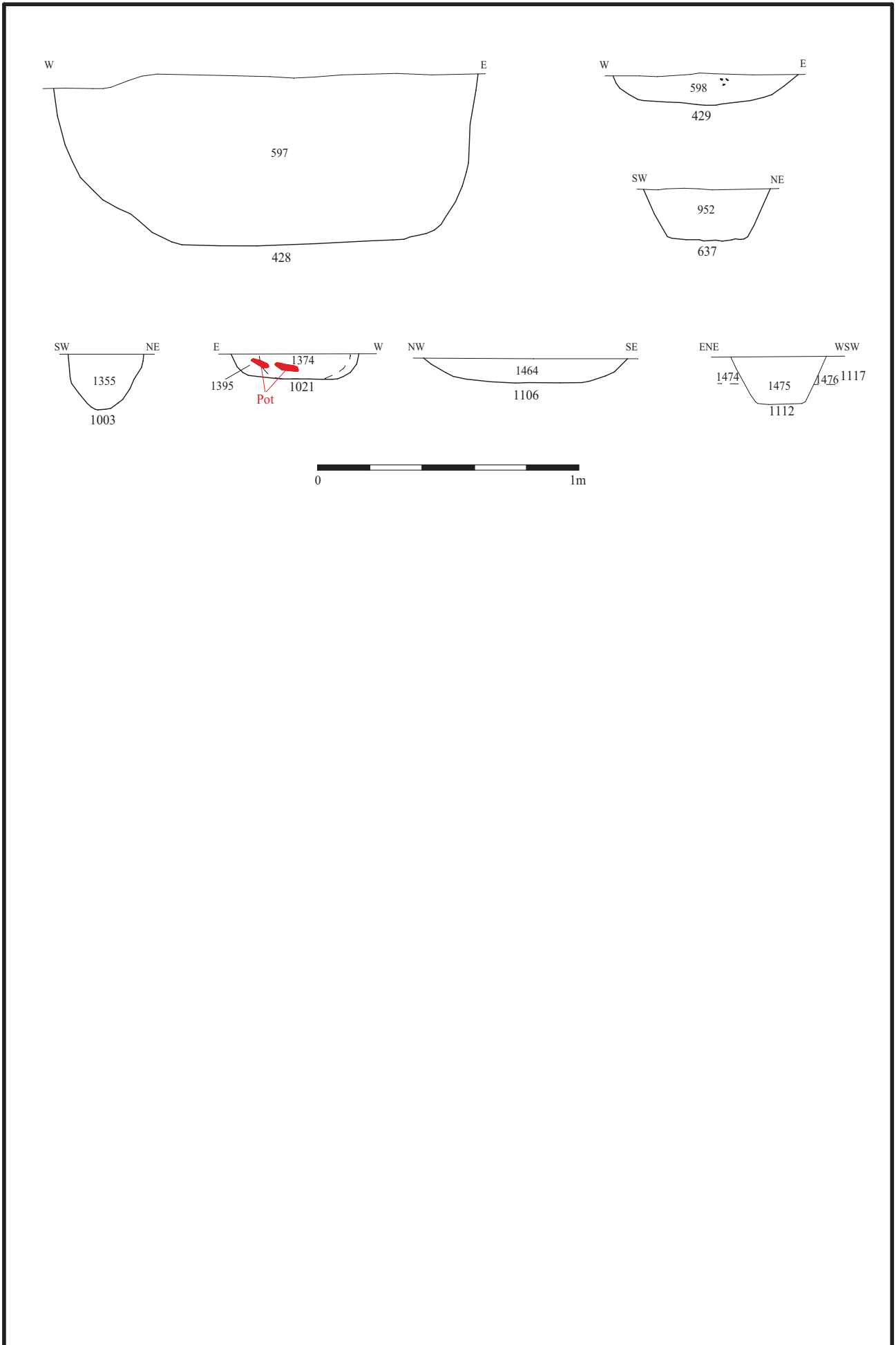


Fig. 7 Middle Bronze Age sections

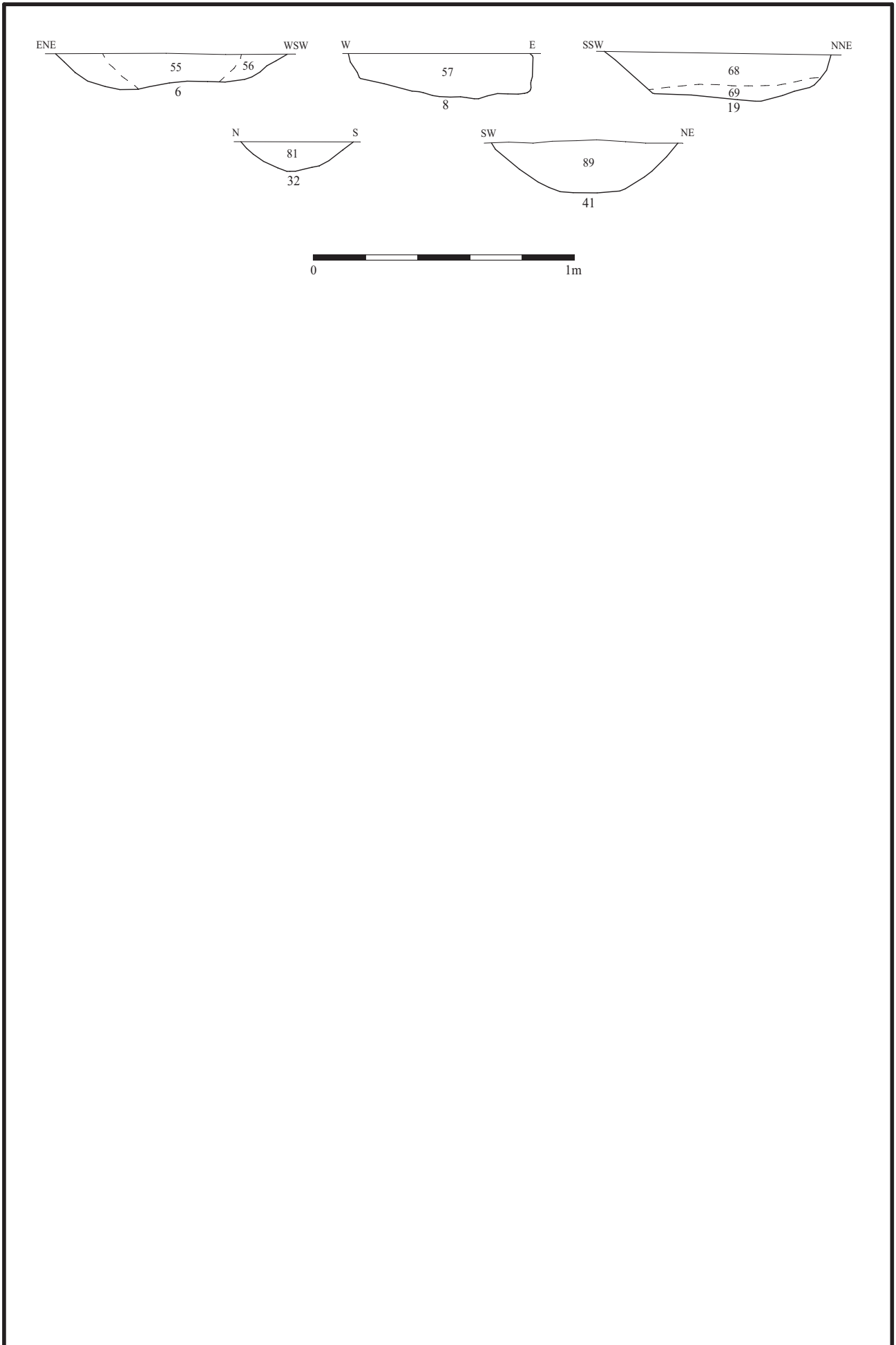


Figure 9. Late Bronze Age Sections

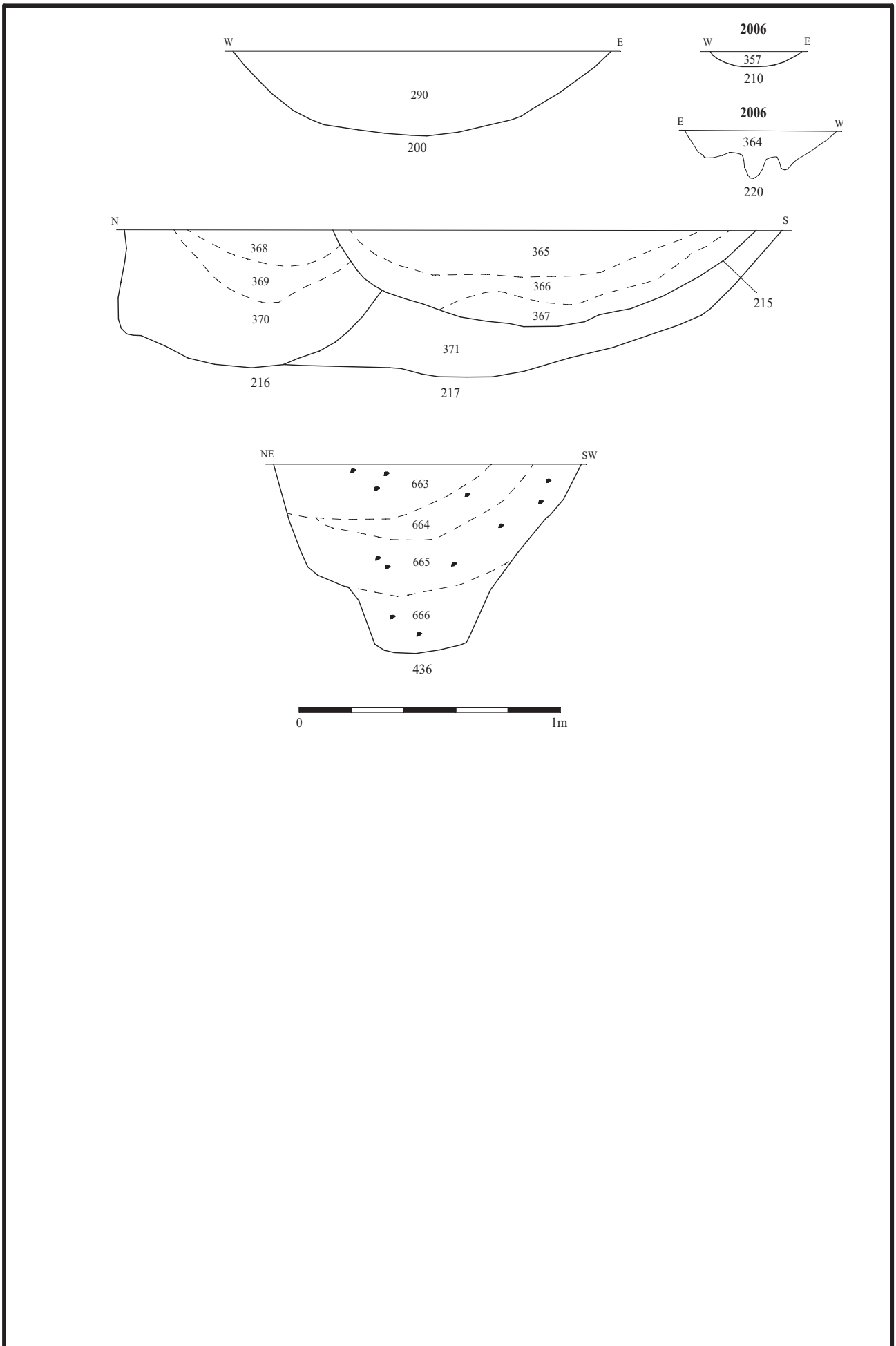


Figure 10 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Sections 1

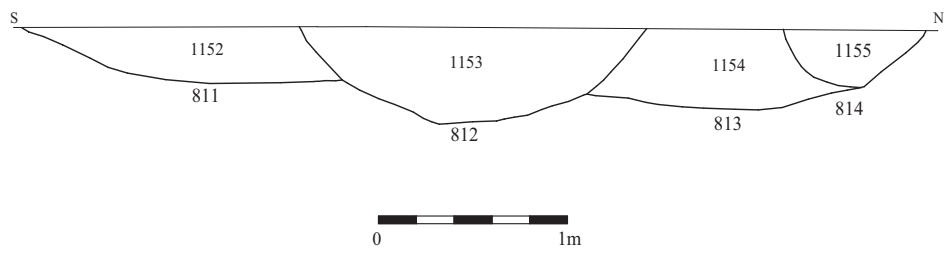
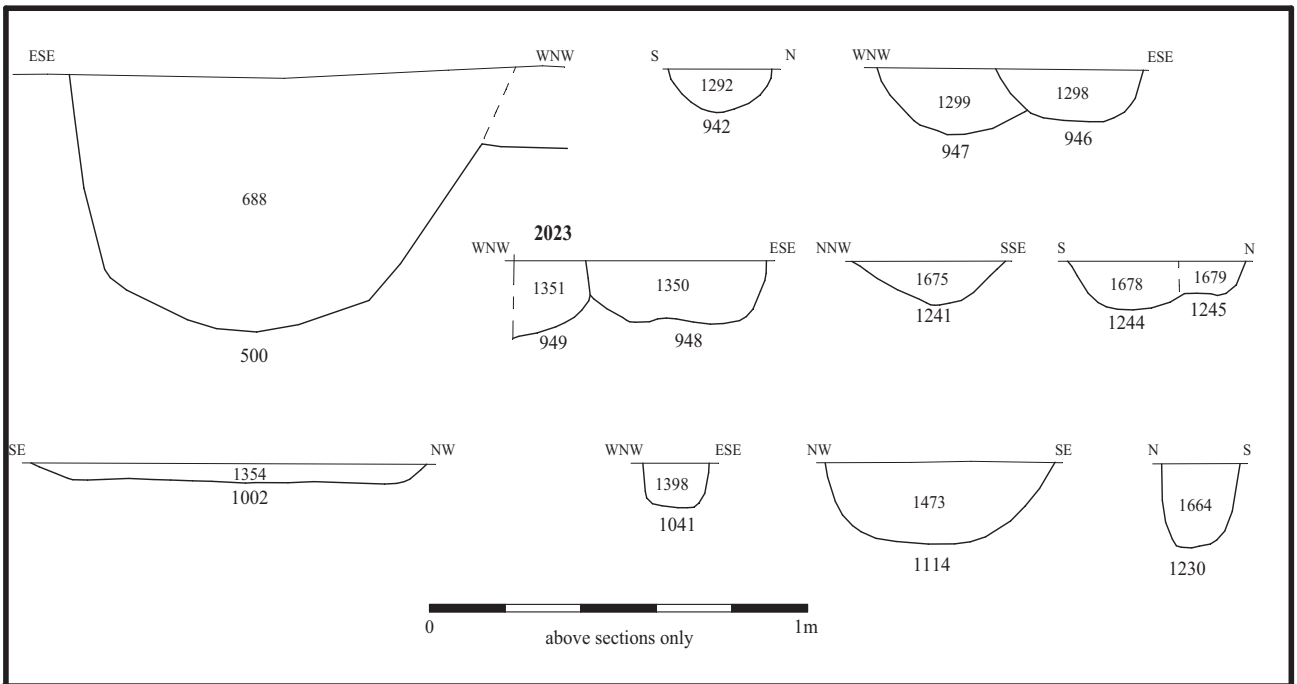
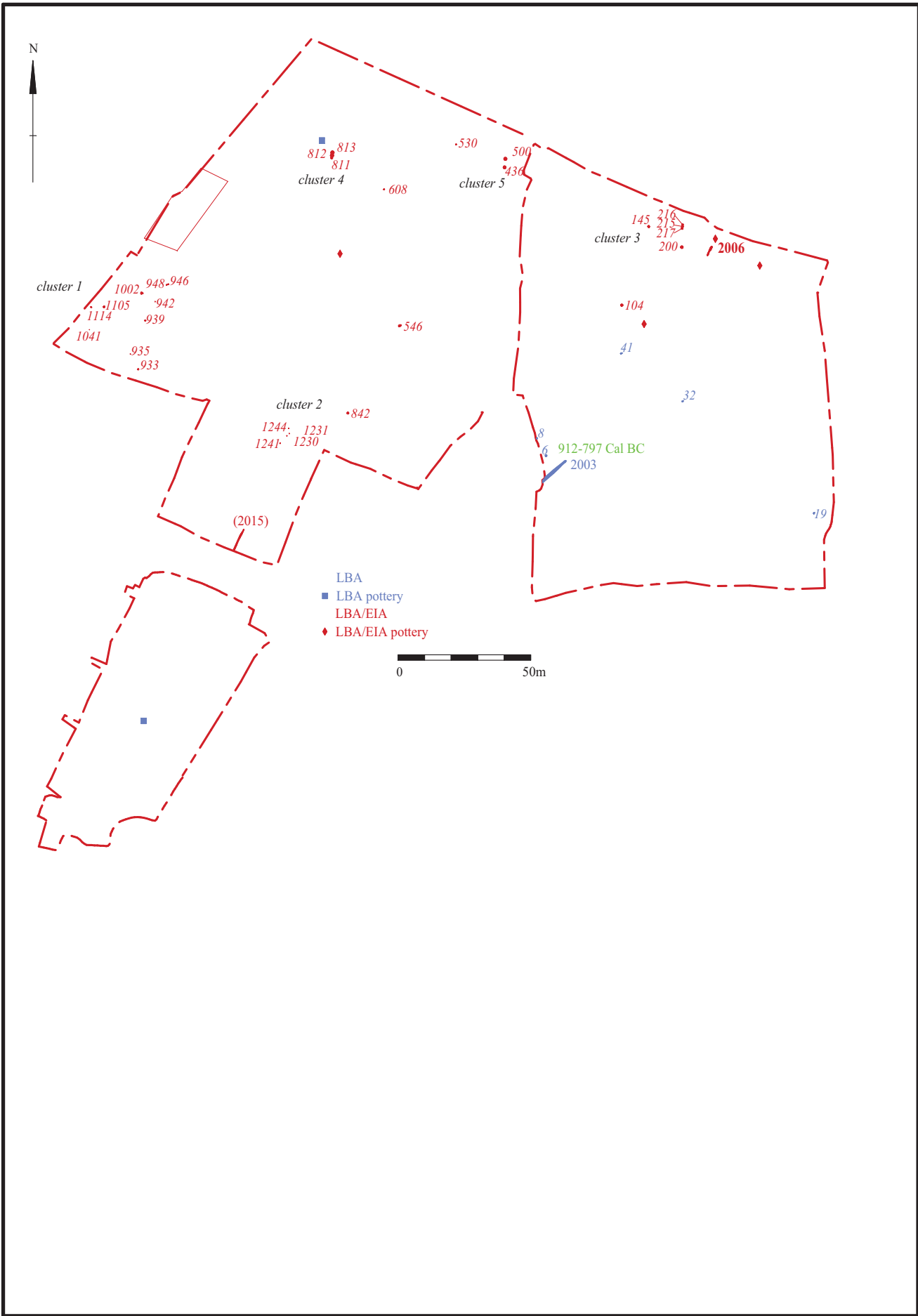


Figure 11. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Sections 2



912-797 Cal BC Bronze Age and LBA/EIA phase.

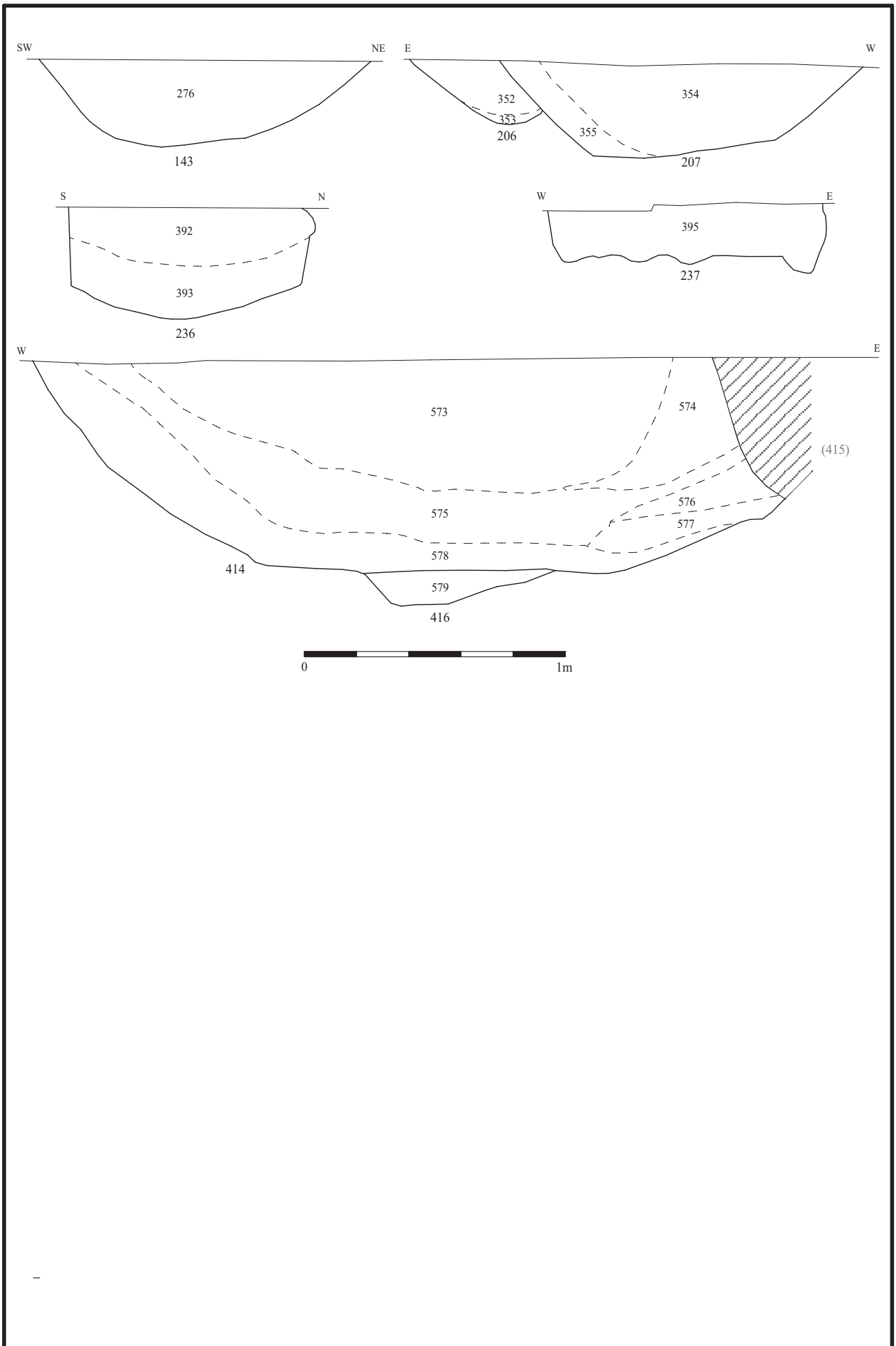
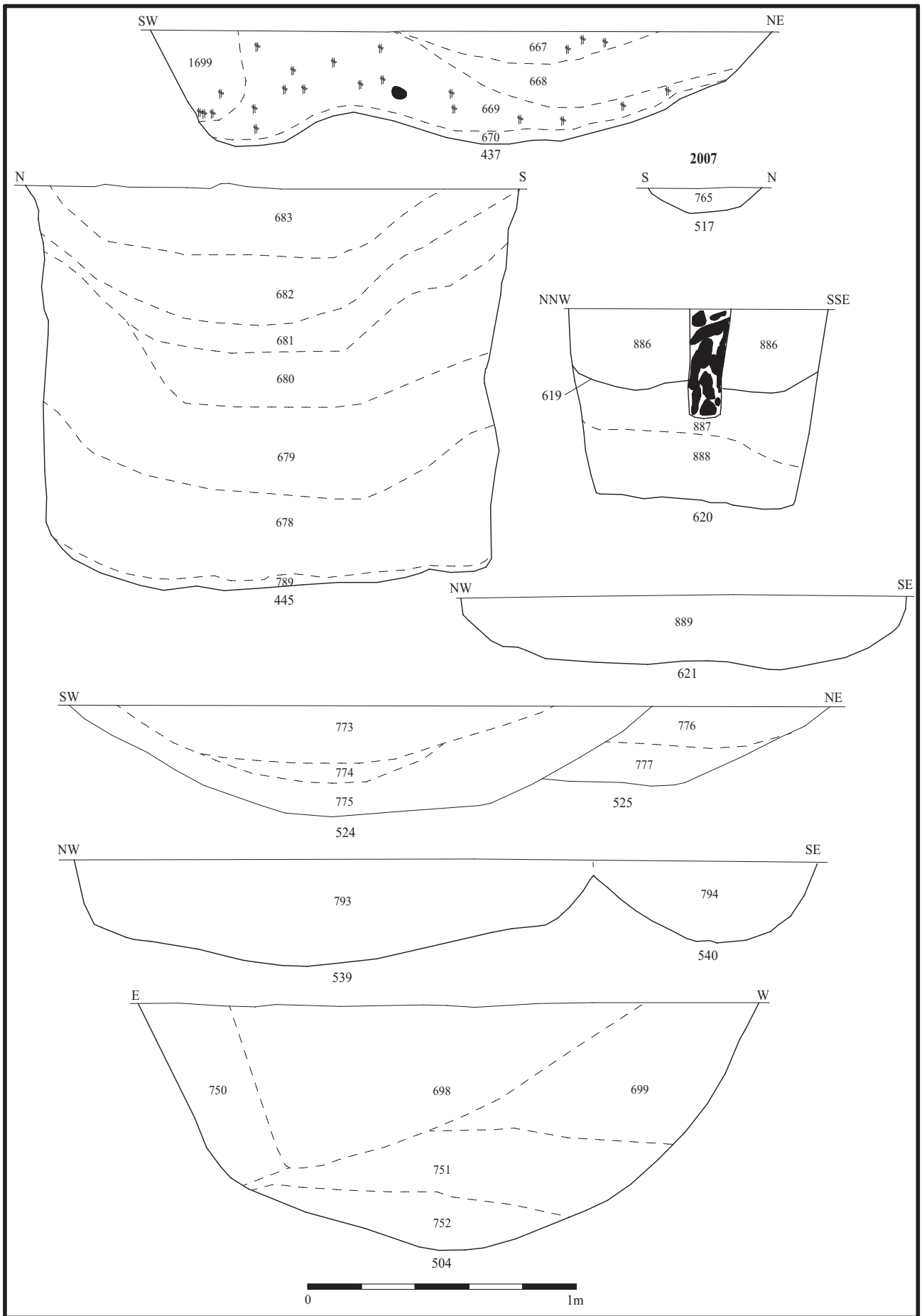


Figure 13. Late Iron Age/Early Roman Sections



2007 e 14. Early Roman sections

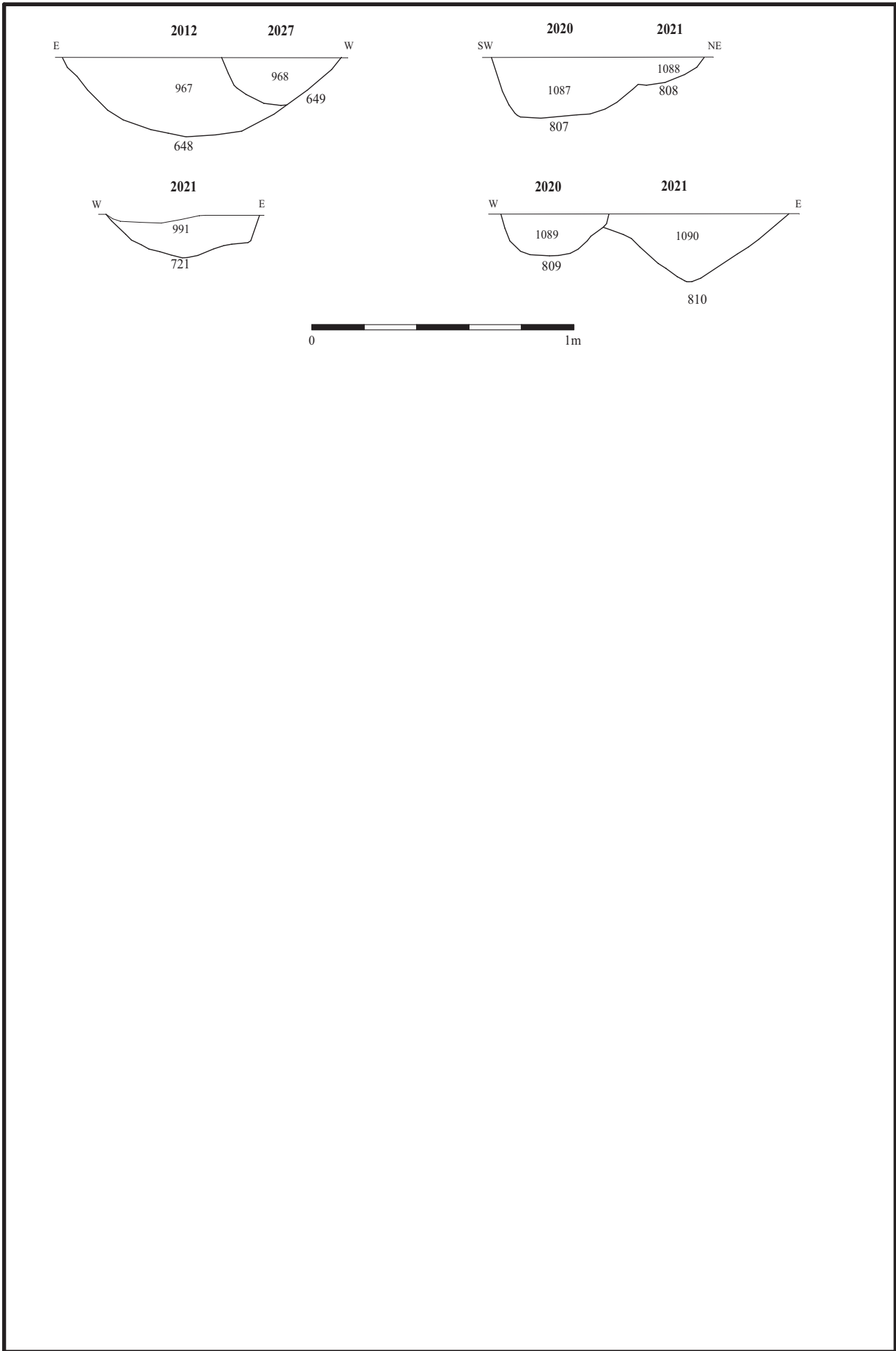


Figure 15 Roman 2nd century sections

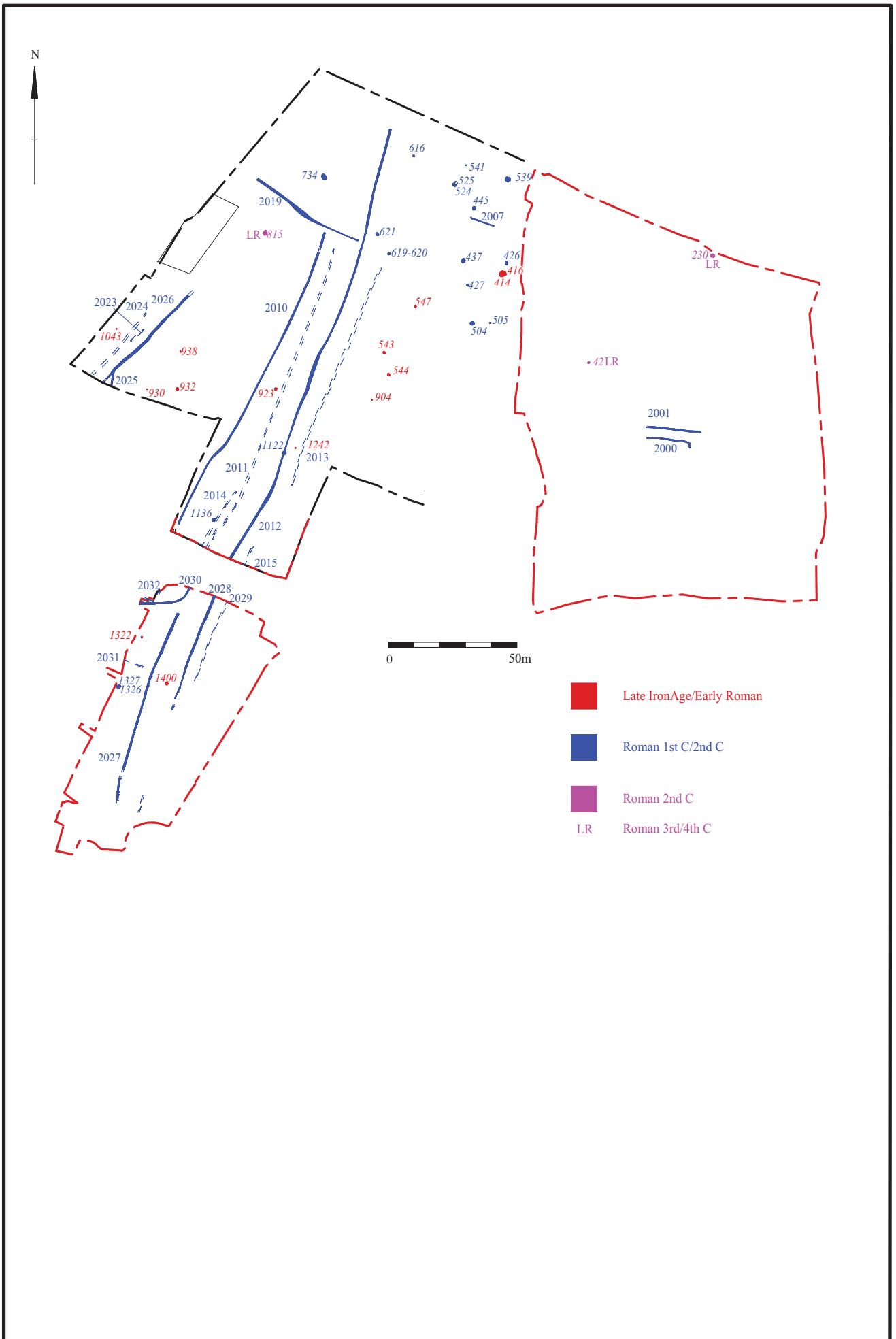


Figure 16. Roman phases

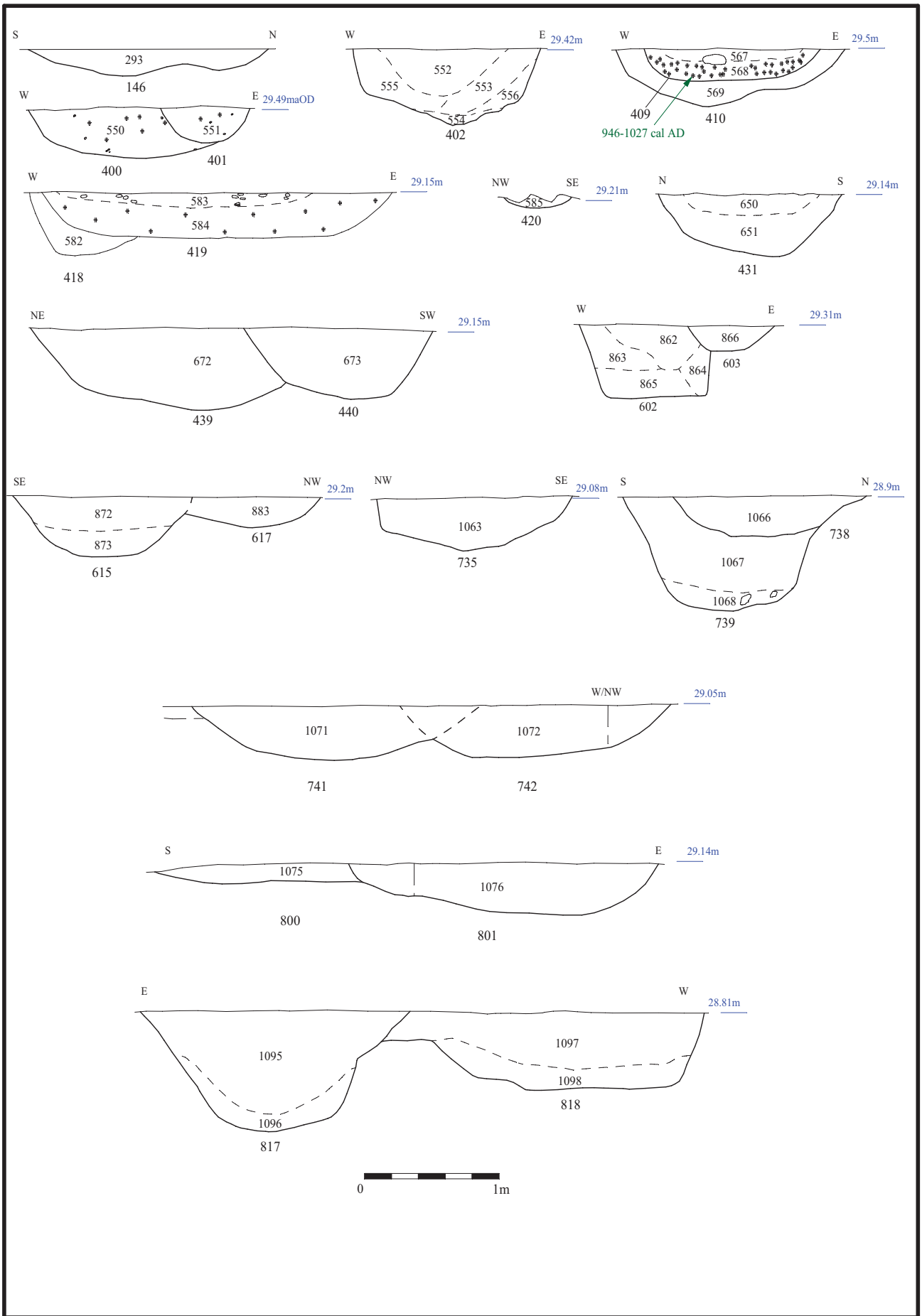


Figure 17 Anglo-Saxon sections

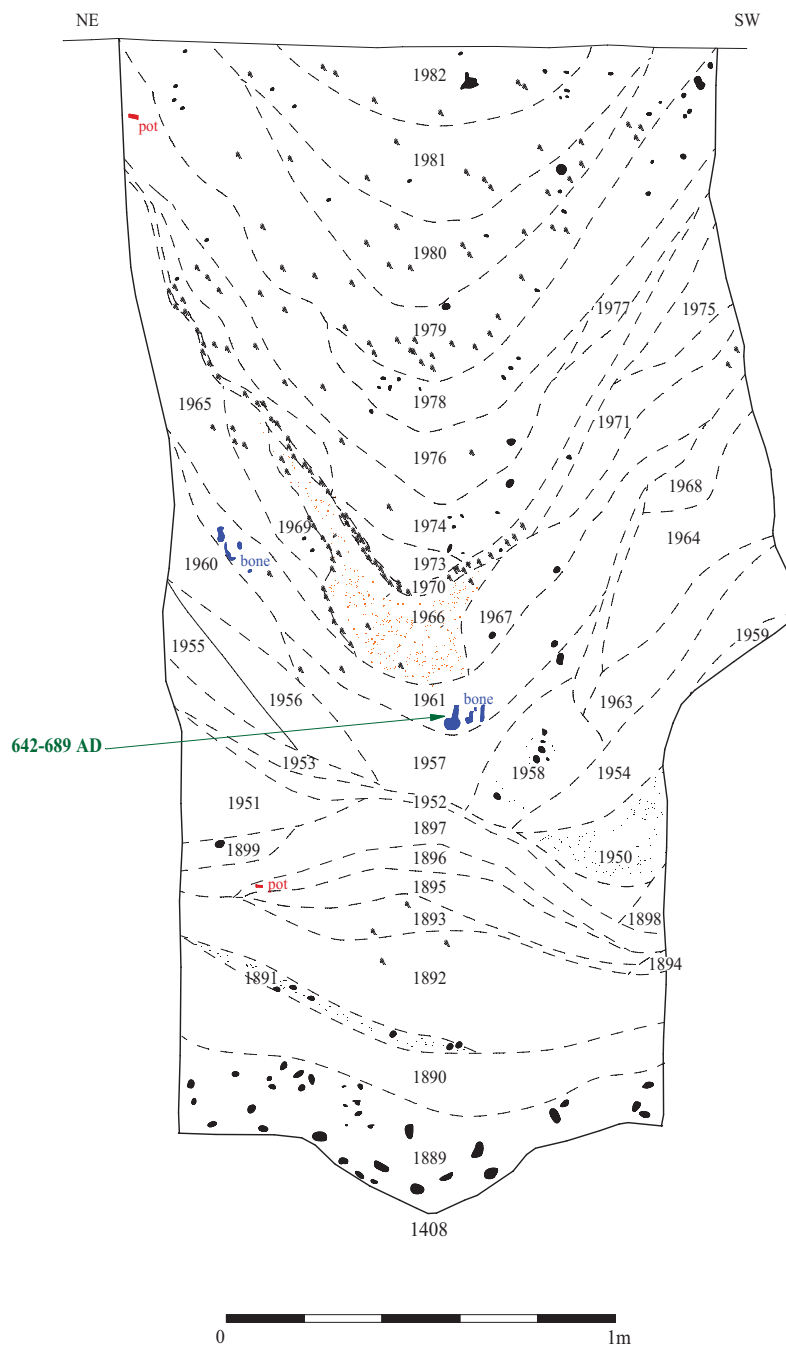


Figure 18 Mid Anglo-Saxon well section

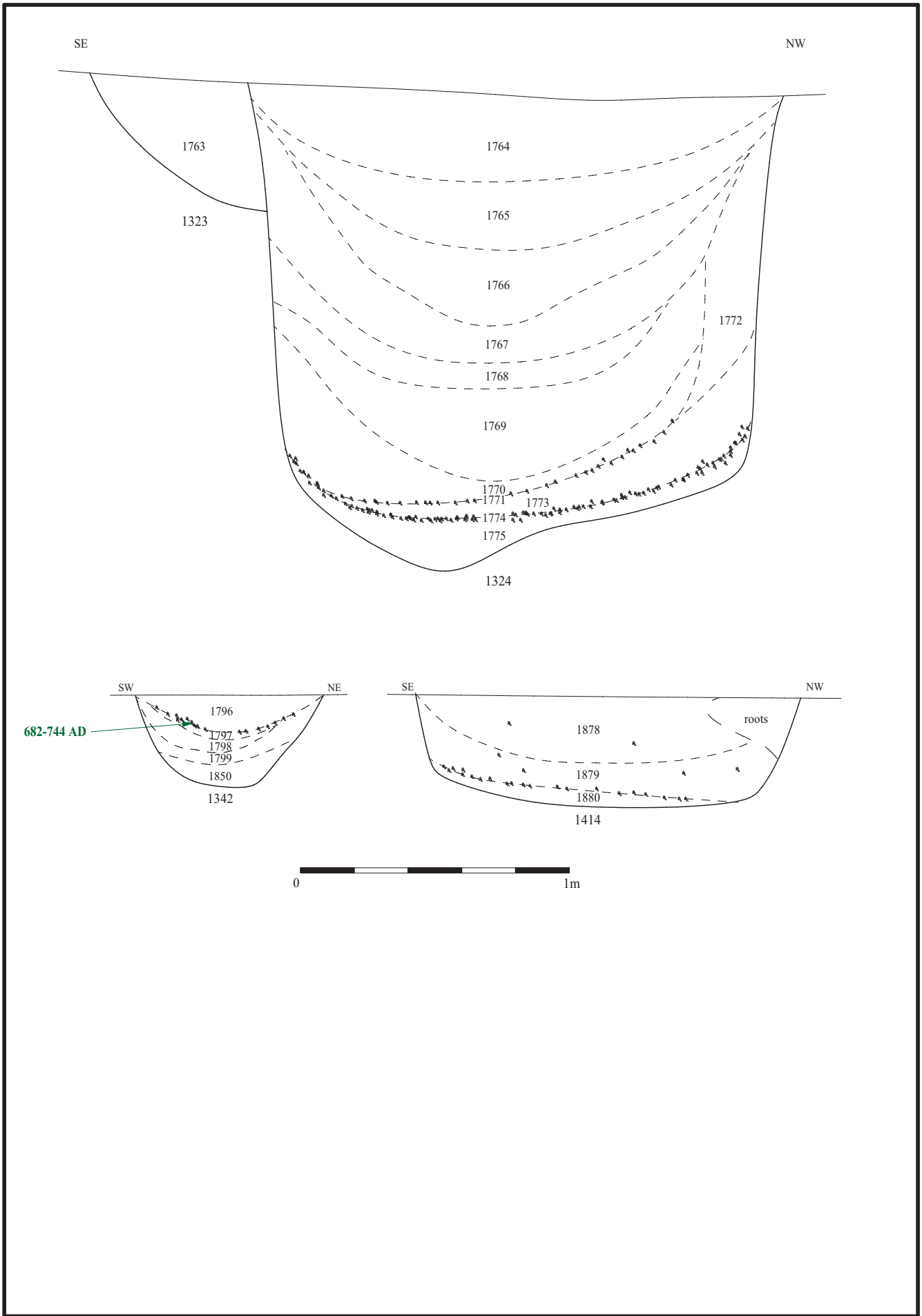


Figure 19 Mid Anglo-Saxon sections



Figure 20 Saxon

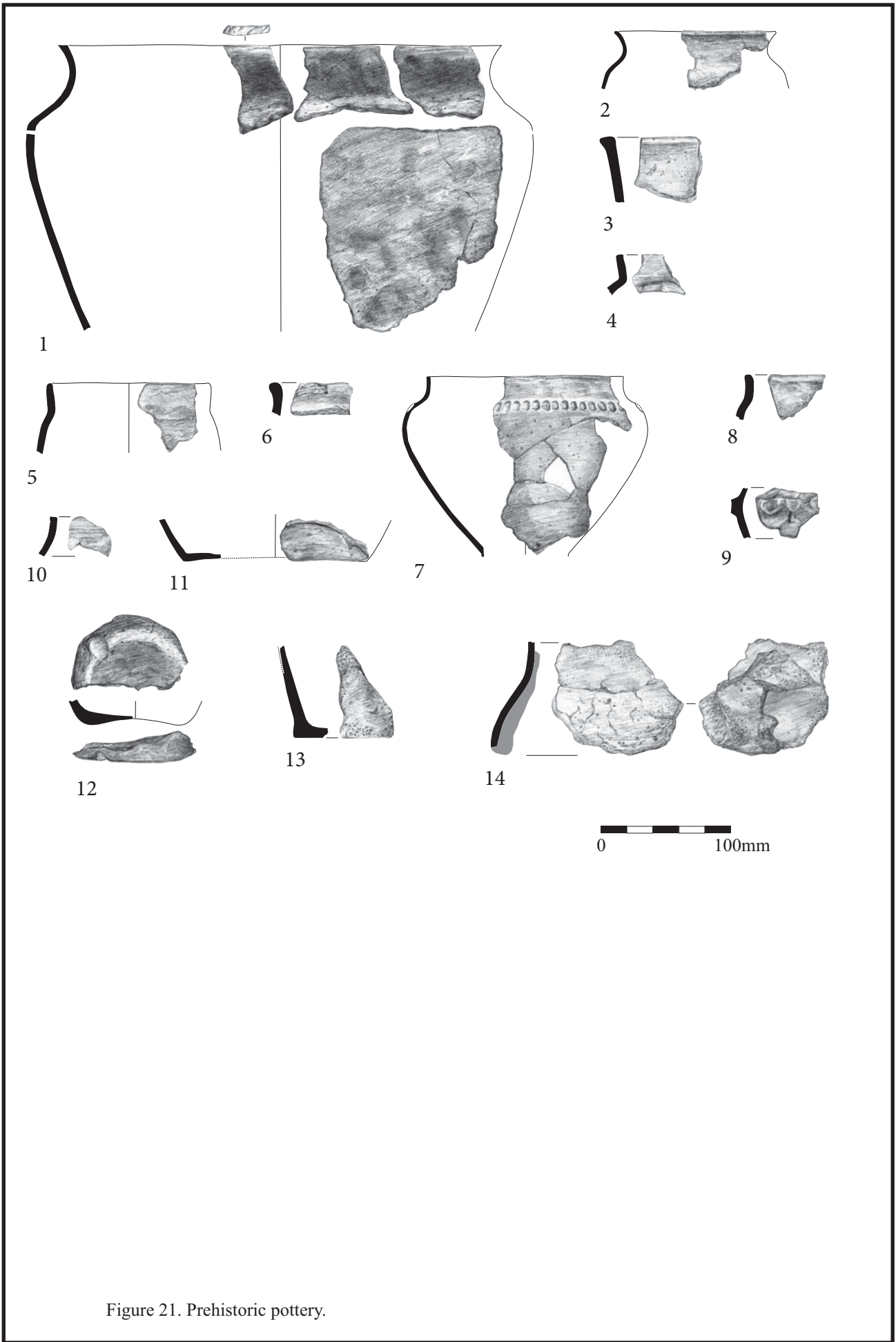


Figure 21. Prehistoric pottery.



Plate 1. General view of site looking east



Plate 2. Bronze Age pot in pit 1021 looking south,
Scales: 0.5, 0.3 and 0.1m.



Plate 3. Bronze Age pot in pit 1112 looking north east,
Scales: 0.5, 0.3 and 0.1m.



Plate 4. Late Iron Age or later Pit 136, looking north,
Scales: 1m and 0.1m.



Plate 5. Roman or later pit 414 looking north,
Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 6. Roman or later pit 446 A, looking north,
Scales: 2m and 0.5m.

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Plates 1 - 6.**

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Plate 7. Roman or later pit 446 looking north east,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 8. Roman pit 616 looking north,
Scales: 1m and 0.1m.



Plate 9. Roman pit 619/20 looking north east,
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 10. Late Iron Age or later pit 136, looking north,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 11. Anglo-Saxon pit 602 looking north,
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 12. Anglo-Saxon pit 816, looking west,
Scales: 2m and 0.5m.

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Plates 7 - 12.**

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Plate 13. Middle Saxon well, 1408 looking south east,
Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 14. Middle Saxon Pit 1324 looking south,
Scale: 1m.



Plate 15. Middle Saxon Pit 1342, looking north west,
Scales: 1m and 0.5m.



Plate 16. Middle Saxon pit 1414 looking north west,
Scales: 1m and 0.3m.

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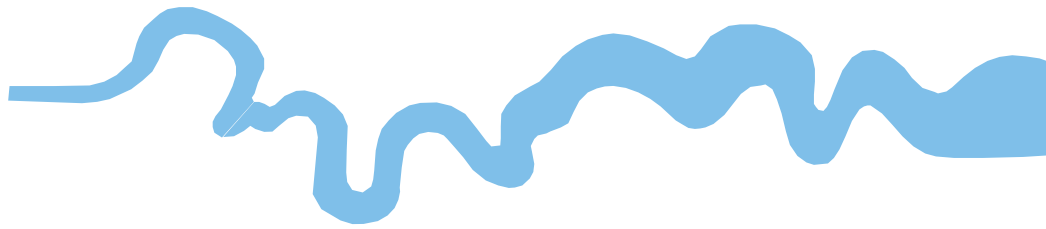
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Plates 13-16.

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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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and Ennis (Ireland)***