

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

S E R V I C E S

An Early Neolithic pit, a Bronze Age ring ditch and burnt mound, and Anglo Saxon halls at Watersplash Farm, Shepperton, Surrey

Archaeological Excavation

by Tom Stewart

Site Code: WSS23/125

(TQ 0956 6752)

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for Cemex UK Materials Ltd

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Summary

Site name: Watersplash Farm, Shepperton, Surrey

Grid reference: TQ 0956 6752

Site activity: Excavation

Date and duration of project: 10th September 2023 to 29th May 2024

Project coordinator: David Sanchez

Site supervisor: Tom Stewart

Site code: WSS23/125

Summary of results: The main features recorded comprised a ring ditch, a burnt mound, inhumation burials and Anglo-Saxon halls. In addition there was a single Early Neolithic pit, Bronze Age occupation, and post-medieval features. The burnt mound, with a trough, was of Middle Bronze Age date and was sited in typical fashion on the edge of the terrace of the small river Ash. Such sites are thought to be communal cooking places but are infrequently recorded in Southern England in contrast to Highland Britain and Ireland.

The two Anglo-Saxon post-built halls and two possible sunken floored buildings are typical of the period and reflect small farming settlements.

The absolute chronology of the main phases of activity is supported by seven radiocarbon dates.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Spelthorne Museum in due course, with accession code SMXSP:2023.011. A copy of the digital archive will be lodged with the Archaeology Data Service.

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Report 23/125

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out at Watersplash Farm Shepperton, Surrey (TQ 0956 6752) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Dr Andy Richmond of Phoenix Consulting Archaeology Ltd, 13 Grove Place, Bedford, MK40 3JJ on behalf of Cemex UK Materials Ltd, CEMEX House, Evreux Way, Rugby, Warwickshire, CV21 2DT. Planning permission (SP12/01487/SCD3) has been granted by Surrey County Council for the extraction of concreting aggregate and the erection of a processing plant and infrastructure. The consent is subject to a condition (30) relating to archaeology, requiring the programme of investigation detailed below.

This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) and the County's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Matt Saywood, Archaeological Officer for Surrey County Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Tom Stewart assisted by Will Attard, Kyle Beaverstock, Camila Carvalho, Luciano Cicu, Natasha Cobden, John Conley, Richard Dewhurst, Emily Gibson, Erin Loat, Mike Murray, Luke O'Callaghan, Nathan Ohlendorf, Sophie Peng, Andy Taylor, Beth Tucker, Logan Ward, Jamie Williams and Harriet Wright from 10th September 2023 to 29th May 2024 and the site code is WSS 23/125. Human remains were excavated under the provisions of Ministry of Justice licence 23-0225.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Spelthorne Museum in due course, with accession code SMXSP:2023.011. The digital archive will be copied to the Archaeology Data Service.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located 6.5km south-east of Staines and around 2km east of Shepperton in north-west Surrey (Figs 1 and 2). The site is an irregular parcel of land covering 31ha. The north-western edge of the site is bounded by Gaston Bridge Road (A244), with Fordbridge Road (B375) to the south and Haliford Road to the north-east. The site is bisected from north to south by the river Ash. The topographic makeup of the site is generally flat with a

gentle rise to the north-east. The geology is mapped as Kempton Park gravel formation to the north-east and the Shepperton gravel member to the south-west. Previously the drift geology was listed as brickearth to the south west and Taplow gravel to the north-east (BGS 1981).

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site had initially been identified in a desk-based assessment (LHA 2009) followed by evaluation trenching (WA 2011). In summary the site lies within the archaeologically rich Thames Valley with numerous sites recorded in the County Historic Environment Record nearby and beyond (e.g., Booth *et al.* 2007; Lambrick *et al.* 2009; Longley 1976). A number of cropmarks of possible archaeological interest are recorded for the site (Longley 1976; LHA 2009) with multi-period occupation including Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age early Roman and medieval deposits found in adjacent quarried areas.

In recent years excavation of several large sites has taken place in this region of the Middle Thames Valley, such as (to name but a few) at Heathrow Airport Terminal 5 (Lewis *et al.* 2006), Horton Brook Quarry (Colyer *et al.* 2022), Kingsmead Quarry, Horton (Chaffey *et al.* 2024), Imperial College Sports Ground, Harlington (Powell *et al.* 2015) and Staines Road Farm, Shepperton (Jones 2008) (Fig. 1). These sites variously have revealed multi-period settlement and land use, perhaps with the most significant observation in recent times being the recurrent evidence for Middle Bronze Age organized landscapes (field systems) with associated track ways, gateways, waterholes and areas of occupation. These projects also report on Iron Age, Roman and Saxon settlement and, less commonly, Neolithic settlement (Jones 2008; Chaffey *et al.* 2024).

A targeted evaluation (WA 2011) examined four zones within the site and examined a circular cropmark enclosure (a possible mill site) and several possible ring ditch locations. What was originally believed to be a circular enclosure of Late Bronze Age date during the evaluation was later confirmed by this excavation to be a ring ditch of Early Bronze Age date. However, neither the proposed area of the mill site nor other ring ditches were located.

Objectives and methodology

The general objectives of the excavation were to:

- excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the areas threatened by extraction;
- produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site;

establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.; and to

produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.

Specific aims of the excavation were to recover data to address the following questions:

What is the nature and date of any earlier prehistoric (Neolithic/Bronze Age features) which if present are anticipated to be low density and dispersed?

What is the nature and date of any landscape features (e.g., fields, boundary features, and large enclosures) and what is their spatial organisation?

What is the nature of the settlement form and artefact composition in comparison to other later prehistoric settlements in the Middle Thames Valley and Heathrow Plateau? (cf MoLAS 2003 p5).

How did these landscape features relate to occupied areas?

Is it possible to provide an accurate chronology for the onset and use of the field systems?

Is it possible to determine the use of the field systems such as from analysis of preserved faunal or environmental remains, particularly from waterlogged contexts? Are they to keep stock in or are they to keep stock out? Are they not used for agriculture but are 'ranches' - e.g., for keeping horses?

When the sites were first occupied and when were they abandoned? In particular, is there any synchronicity between the ending of field systems and the onset of LBA/EIA dispersed open settlements without formal landscape definition?

Are there further occupied areas within the site?

What is the paleoenvironmental setting of the area particularly from study of any organic deposits preserved in waterholes?

What is the significance of areas of formalized land as expected here and at other location in nearby areas, compared to the much more extensive areas of the Thames Valley which contains Bronze Age occupation of similar date but without formalized land boundaries?

What is the chronology of any Roman use of the site, particularly in terms of the timing and nature of the end of Roman rule?

Are there any dispersed Anglo-Saxon occupation deposits to be discovered and which assist with the nature and timing of Anglo-Saxon settlement of the Thames Valley?

The Excavation

All excavation areas (Fig. 3) were stripped of topsoil and subsoil using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The main feature types encountered were discrete features such as pits, postholes (and treeholes) likely of Bronze Age and Saxon dates but with a few Neolithic and Roman features present. A number of mainly post-medieval features were noted in the haul road work to the west of the site. A significant area of a palaeochannel, filled with alluvium, was encountered in the centre of the site adjacent to the river Ash which divides the excavation areas into two. On the margin of this channel was a 'burnt mound' of Middle Bronze Age date. Three distinct scatters of worked flint were also identified. A large Bronze Age ring ditch straddled the northern boundary of the excavation area and was partially excavated. The final features of interest comprised an inhumation burial of probable earlier Bronze Age date, two Anglo-Saxon post-built halls and two probable sunken floored buildings.

An outline phasing scheme has been applied across all of the areas.

Phase 1: Neolithic

Phase 2: Early Bronze Age

Phase 3: Middle Bronze Age

Phase 4: Late Bronze Age -Middle Iron Age

Phase 5: Late Iron Age/ Early Roman

Phase 6: Saxon

Phase 1a: Early Neolithic

Pit 532 was identified to the south east of site (Fig. 15). It was sub-circular in plan up to 0.80m across and was 0.25m in depth (Fig. 9; Pl. 1). It had three fills (871-3) which contained a combined total of 413 sherds of pottery with 60% of this recovered from fill 872. At least ten different vessels were identified by form alone, all typical of the period. Fills 871 and 873 were both mid grey brown silt clay deposits containing pottery and worked flint and a small quantity of unidentified burnt bone. Deposit 872 was a dark grey black silt clay which contained most of the pottery along with a leaf-shaped arrowhead and numerous other worked flints and a small quantity of unidentified burnt bone. Sieving for charred plant remains produced hazelnut shells, and charcoal of oak, hazel and willow/poplar).

Phase 1b: Late Neolithic

A single later Neolithic oblique arrowhead/ scraper was recovered at from the surface of the natural, north of palaeochannel 5008.

Phase 2: Early Bronze Age

Ring Ditch (5003)

This monument is situated on the northernmost extent of site (Fig. 5). It had been identified in all of trenches 4-7 in the earlier evaluation (WA 2011), and excavated to its full width in trench 4 and in half-width slots in trenches 5 and 7. Less than half of a sub-circular ditch (5003) lay within the excavation area (Fig. 5; Pls 3-6). The ditch was 33m in diameter internally and measured between 3.20m and 3.90m wide and between 1.21 and 1.55m deep (Figs 10 and 11). The ditch was fully excavated in a series of fifteen slots with subsequent removal of the baulks after recording in section. The fill sequence was of silts and clay silts interspersed with gravel fills. No evidence of tip lines was observed within the slot sections, nor any clear stabilization horizon. There was no evidence of an internal mound (nor external bank) which presumably had been ploughed away.

Within the boundary of the ring ditch two pits were uncovered (545, 546). Pit 545 was oval in plan, 1.32m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.19m in depth. It contained a single later Iron Age sherd. Pit 546 was very irregular, 1.4m by 0.57m in plan and just 0.14m deep; it contained no finds and may be a natural feature.

There was no evidence of any central burial, though the exact centre of the monument was not within the excavation area. Similarly there were no satellite burials, nor urnfields observed. Apart from a single Saxon posthole (324), all later features seem to have avoided the ring ditch (or the still-upstanding barrow mound), ditch 5009 to the east giving it a 10m buffer and the Saxon halls to the south even more.

A modest number of finds of pottery and struck flint were recovered from the ditch, displayed on Figure 10. Flint flakes were recovered from the primary fills of slots 329 (561) and 319 (473). Two sherds of Bronze Age (to early Iron Age) grog-tempered pottery were found in the upper fills of slots 318 and 325 whilst two later Iron Age sherds were recovered from the upper fills of slots 319 and 325. An additional 6 sherds of middle to late Bronze Age pottery came from upper fills of the ditch in the evaluation. Various other struck flints were recovered from the upper fills of all of the excavation slots (and one evaluation slot). Whilst a couple of small sherds of later pottery could easily have worked down into an already long-since backfilled ditch, it is possible that it remained open or at least a slight hollow, for over a millennium. A radiocarbon date of 1982-1876 cal BC (Appendix 11: UBA54793) was obtained from charcoal recovered from the primary fill (488) of slot 325.

Inhumation Burial (147; SK273)

To the north of palaeochannel 5008 an irregular sub-ovoid shallow pit (147) measuring 1.06m in length 0.73m in width and 0.17m in depth was found (Figs 5 and 12; Pl. 2). It contained the poorly preserved remains of an inhumation burial. The skeleton of an older man (46+ years old) was lying on its left side in a crouched position, orientated NE-SW. A single sherd of Bronze Age (to early Iron Age) sandy fabric pottery was recovered from grave fill 274. There was no evidence of grave goods (a tiny piece of what might be iron slag is likely to be intrusive) and the burial has been tentatively phased by this single sherd of pottery and its crouched condition.

Phase 3: Middle Bronze Age

Palaeochannel (5008)

A large alluvium-filled palaeochannel was identified running parallel to the extant river Ash (Figs 3–5). Observed geology was light blue grey silt clay with infrequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions. It is likely that the assemblage of Bronze Age worked flint 5010 on the south-west edge of the northern portion of the site is in some way associated with the palaeochannel either representing riverside occupation. Palaeochannel 5008 is stratified below burnt mound 5006 indicating that the silting up of the channel predates the mound however due to the transitory nature of river channels and its broad width it is possible that at least part of the channel was still flowing contemporary with burnt mound 5006. Hand picked charcoal revealed the presence of hazel in palaeochannel deposit 1093.

Burnt mound 5006

A burnt mound (5006) comprising fire-cracked flint in a comminuted charcoal-rich fill was uncovered immediately adjacent to and partially overlying the alluvium of the palaeochannel. Although represented in the excavation as an infilled hollow (with nominal 'cuts' 621-3, 626, 629 are all one feature) there is little doubt it would originally have been a mound, now subsided into the channel (Fig. 13; Pls 7-10). The mound was kidney-shaped in plan with a trough and possible hearth in the centre. The mound was at least 23m in length, 6m in width with a thickness of 0.28m. At least three distinct deposits were identified (Fig. 14). The burnt 'mound' could be more accurately described as a burnt spread with deposits partially stratified beneath a red brown silty clay material (1065, 1073, 1077, 1087, 1093) and above the alluvial blue grey clay (1068, 1078, 1088, 1095). It appears that the burnt mound deposits subsided into a hollow created during the silting process of the palaeochannel (5008). Deposits 1072, 1074, 1086, 1092 appear to represent the earliest phase of use, with

charcoal recovered from deposit 1086 providing a radiocarbon date of 1429-1265 cal BC (Appendix 11: UBA 54796). Although the mound was broadly composed of burnt flint and charcoal in a dark greyish black silty clay matrix, it was possible to discern several layers with section 622 for example showing four overlapping layers (1069-1072). Whilst there is little to suggest that there was a significant break in the mound formation (as would be evidenced by the formation of soil or alluvium differentiating these layers, the layering most likely suggests episodic use of the site and mound formation. Burnt mound deposits (1062-4, 1069-72, 1074, 1076, 1081, 1083-6, 1092), all contained very large quantities of burnt flint (not all recovered, weights given in Appendix 12 are small samples only) in a fill composed of dark black grey silt clay and a relatively small quantity of charcoal. Charcoal recovered from deposit 1062 near the top of the stratigraphic sequence was radiocarbon dated to 1438-1294 cal BC (UBA 54795), showing no great time depth in the use of the mound compared to lower deposit 1086, although the ranges do allow a span of 170 years. Burnt mound deposit 1083 contained five poorly preserved horse/cow long bone fragments, one flint flake and six fragments of burnt clay. Burnt mound deposit 1085 also contained 2 flint flakes and two unidentified poorly preserved bone fragments.

Trough

A sub rectangular pit (620) was identified on the north east edge approximately halfway along the mound (Pl. 9). The pit was 2.2m in length and 1.78m in width with a bowl-shaped profile. The pit was 0.63m in depth and had three fills (1053-5) which were predominantly burnt stone within a silty clay matrix. There were no indications of a wooden or stone trough lining. A single broken flint blade was recovered from fill 1055. A single fragment of oak charcoal was also recovered from this fill.

Hearth

South-east of this sub-rectangular pit was a shallow pit, 630/631 (one feature), measuring 1.42m wide and 0.13m in depth filled with red brown silt clay containing large amounts of fired clay in addition to burnt flint. It is possible that this feature was a hearth used to heat stone. Charcoal from fill 1058 returned a radiocarbon date of 1415-1265 cal BC (Appendix 11: UBA 54794).

Charcoal from the burnt mound deposits produced hazel, willow or poplar, with oak charcoal from the trough. Hazel and willow/poplar would have grown along the riverbank, while oak might have been the preferred fuel wood for the hearth.

Two possible cut features were overlain by the burnt mound: a probable treehole (627) and a possible post hole (624). Post hole 624 was a shallow concave feature containing two deposits a dark brown grey silt clay (1079) with burnt flint inclusions and a light yellow brown silt clay (1080). Treehole 627 had an irregular shape in plan containing two deposits: deposit 1089 was a dark brown grey silt clay with animal bone and a struck flint

whilst deposit 1090 contained a mid brown yellow silt clay. Treehole 627 contained fourteen Bronze Age sherds and four worked flints. A deposits of (alluvial?) clean brown silty clay (1075) with no inclusions overlay the fill of the tree throw and was in turn overlain by the lowest burnt mound deposit (here 1074).

Worked flint scatters

A marked cluster of worked flint from the stripped surface was recorded in the south eastern area of site. These were systematically recorded and individually 3D located. Three distinct clusters of flint were identified. A large majority (85) of the finds belong to cluster 5010, with clusters 5011 and 5012 accounting for 12 and 11 findspots respectively, with a few others not forming clear clusters. Overall the flintwork had a broad date range with some distinctive Mesolithic and Neolithic material but the vast majority is thought to be of Bronze Age date.

Scatter 5010 along the west edge of excavation close to the river Ash bordered the palaeochannel (621-3, 626, 629) and contained 136 flints within a spread 7.3m across and a length of 110m parallel to the palaeochannel (5008). However; it may also constitute an occupation area contemporary with the channel. It is also entirely possible that this concentration of flint is associated with the burnt mound (5006) to the north.

Two smaller flint scatters (5011, 5012) were also identified, Scatter 5011 lay to the north of fence line 5004 and contained 11 flakes and extended 18m by 25m. Flint scatter (5012) lay to the south east of site and consisted of 13 flint flakes and occupied an area of c. 5.6m square Worked flint find spots outside of these clusters appear to be isolated finds.

Pits

Just eight pits were assigned to the Bronze Age use of the site, and are summarized in Table 1. Simply for convenience they are all assumed to be middle to later Bronze Age rather than earlier. Three of these pits (200, 400, 609) were over 1m deep and relatively narrow in width with steep sides flat based profiles (Fig. 17). Pit 200 contained a very large saddle quern.

Table 1: Summary of Bronze Age pits

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Diameter (m) or Length/ Breadth</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Comments</i>
17	70	0.45	0.09	Shallow Bowl shape	8 BA-EIA sherds
103	157-8	1.12/1	0.20	Irregular based	12 BA-EIA sherds, 2 bone fragments, 1 flint
104	159	0.75/0.57	0.08	Shallow Bowl shape	26 BA-EIA sherds, 11 bone fragments
200	277,353-4	1.76	1.07	Steep sides, Flat base	1 BA-EIA crumb, 2 flints, charcoal, 1 saddle quern
220	355	3.50/4.15	0.14	Shallow Bowl shape	1 BA-EIA sherd, 1 flint, glass (intrusive)
400	663-5	1.71/ 1.83	1.25	Deep Bowl shape	2 flints
609	968-74	1.90	1.35	Steep sides, Flat base	1 BA-EIA sherd,
625/8	1082/1091	2.60/0.70	0.35	Steep sides, Flat base	1 BA-EIA sherds, 4 flints

Pit alignment (5004)

A double line of 58 small pits was recorded on a SW to NE alignment initially then changing to a W–E alignment forming a clear line or boundary (Figs 4 and 15). The pits are generally spaced evenly at between 0.40–0.70m with a gap between rows of *c.* 0.25–0.50m, however to the North East and then on the whole of the West–East section, the number of pits decreases, the spacing increases and the positioning is more erratic. The pits are largely circular in plan and typically filled with a red brown silty clay. It should be noted these pits are somewhat shallower and narrow than would usually be expected, more consistent in size with postholes (Table 2)(Pl. 12) but an interpretation as a doubled fence line or palisade seems implausible. Several pits (439, 447, 505, 516, 518, 533, 603, 611) contained BA-EIA pottery sherds, just single sherds in every case except two: 3 sherds each in 518 and 608. A single sherd of Saxon pottery was recovered from posthole (501) but either this is intrusive, or perhaps more likely, 501, which is off-line to the north, is unrelated to the pit alignment.

A second smaller line of pits (5005) appears to branch off from 5004 and is perhaps more plausible as a fence. Fence line 5005 consists of 5 posts and is aligned NE-SW (Table 3).

Table 2: Summary of post holes in pit alignment (5004)

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Diameter (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Comments</i>
420	695	0.19	0.04	Shallow bowl shaped	
421	696	0.13	0.04	Shallow bowl shaped	1 bone fragment
424	699	0.30	0.13	Bowl shaped	1 flint
425	750	0.29	0.10	Bowl shaped	
426	751	0.29	0.09	Bowl shaped	
427	752	0.26	0.09	Bowl shaped	
428	753	0.33	0.13	Bowl shaped	
429	754	0.36	0.16	Bowl shaped	
431	756	0.23	0.07	Shallow bowl shaped	
432	757	0.33	0.09	Shallow bowl shaped	
433	758	0.25	0.07	Bowl shaped	
434	759	0.23	0.11	Deep bowl shaped	
435	760	0.23	0.8	Shallow bowl shaped	
437	764	0.31	0.20	Deep bowl shaped	
439	765	0.40	0.26	Deep bowl shaped	1 BA-EIA sherd
442	773	0.34	0.08	Shallow bowl shaped	
443	774	0.39	0.25	Deep bowl shaped	
444	775	0.42	0.11	Bowl shaped	
445	776	0.37	0.12	Bowl shaped	11 bone fragments
446	777	0.35	0.19	Deep bowl shaped	
447	778	0.27	0.13	Bowl shaped	1 BA-EIA sherd
448	779	0.33	0.06	Shallow bowl shaped	1 flint
449	780	0.43	0.08	Shallow bowl shaped	
500	781	0.29	0.06	Shallow bowl shaped	
501	782	0.33	0.12	Bowl shaped	1 Saxon sherd, 1 bone fragment
502	783	0.39	0.12	Bowl shaped	7 bone fragments, 1 flint
505	784	0.25	0.18	Shallow bowl shaped	1 BA-EIA sherd
506	785	0.39	0.12	Deep bowl shaped	
507	786	0.36	0.08	Shallow bowl shaped	
509	789	0.45	0.22	Deep bowl shaped	
510	790	0.25	0.09	Shallow bowl shaped	
511	791	0.40	0.12	Deep bowl shaped	
512	792	0.30	0.20	Shallow bowl shaped	
513	793	0.50	0.12	Shallow bowl shaped	

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Diameter (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Comments</i>
514	794	0.40	0.15	Deep bowl shaped	20 cow teeth fragments
515	795	0.40	0.15	Shallow bowl shaped	
516	796	0.33	0.15	Deep bowl shaped	1 BA-EIA sherd
517	797	0.30	0.15	Deep bowl shaped	
518	798	0.40	0.17	Deep bowl shaped	3 BA-EIA sherds
519	799	0.30	0.13	Deep bowl shaped	
520	850	0.40	0.10	Shallow bowl shaped	
526	860	0.37	0.27	Deep bowl shaped	
528	861	0.49	0.17	Deep bowl shaped	
531	870	0.29	0.08	Bowl shaped	
533	874	0.31	0.24	Deep bowl shaped	1 BA-EIA sherd
536	876	0.30	0.10	Shallow bowl shaped	
537	877	0.42	0.17	Deep bowl shaped	
542	892	0.25	0.06	Deep bowl shaped	
543	893	0.24	0.05	Shallow bowl shaped	1 flint
544	894	0.35	0.09	Deep bowl shaped	
601	954	0.43	0.20	Deep bowl shaped	1 flint
602	955	0.30	0.09	Deep bowl shaped	
603	962	0.34	0.08	Shallow bowl shaped	1 BA-EIA sherd
604	963	0.27	0.11	Deep bowl shaped	
608	967	0.41	0.13	Bowl shaped	3 BA-EIA sherds
610	974	0.45	0.14	Bowl shaped	
611	976	0.27	0.15	Deep bowl shaped	1 BA-EIA sherd
616	978	0.18	0.11	Deep bowl shaped	

Table 3: Summary of post holes in fence line (5005)

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Diameter (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Comments</i>
449	780	0.43	0.08	Shallow bowl shaped	
500	781	0.29	0.06	Shallow bowl shaped	
502	783	0.39	0.12	Bowl shaped	18 BA-EIA sherds, 7 bone fragments
507	786	0.36	0.18	Shallow bowl shaped	

Phase 5: Late Iron Age- Early Roman

Just three pits and a 4-post structure were assigned to this phase.

Pits

Pit 409 (Fig. 5) was 0.85m across, and 0.89m deep with a steep-sided, flat based profile. It had three fills (682-4) of which the top fill (682) produced two sherds of pottery, one of M-LIA date and one of LIA-ER date in addition to nine fragments of animal bone.

Pit 26, located in the small space between ditch 5009 and Saxon hall 5000 (Fig. 18) was 1.40m in width and 0.48m in depth. It had two fills (79 (also recorded as 577) and 80). Six M-LIA sherds came from deposit 79/577, along with a large amount of very badly degraded fired clay, undiagnostic as to form, while deposit 80 contained a high proportion of charcoal. Pit 26 also yielded the site's only substantial quantity of charred plant material, including wheat, indeterminate cereals and weeds.

Pit 545 in the interior of ring ditch 5003, was oval in plan, 1.32m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.19m in depth. It contained a single M-LIA sherd.

Four post structure (FP1)

Towards the north-east of the site a single potential four post (303-6) structure was identified (Fig. 5). This structure was 2.2m square and the postholes ranged from 0.21-0.26m in diameter and 0.7-0.17m in depth. Posthole 303 contained two sherds of middle / late Iron Age pottery. To the south of this potential structure an additional post was identified (317) it is unclear how (or if) this post relates to the others (Table 4).

Table 4: Summary of Four-post structure FP1 post holes

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Diameter (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Comments</i>
303	394	0.25	0.15	Deep Bowl shaped	2 M-LIA sherds
304	395	0.24	0.08	Shallow bowl shaped	
305	396	0.26	0.07	Shallow bowl shaped	charcoal
306	397	0.21	0.17	Deep Bowl shaped	
317	458	0.27	0.12	Deep Bowl shaped	

Phase 6 Anglo-Saxon

Evidence of Saxon settlement at Watersplash Farm can be summarized as two post-built hall structures, two sunken-featured buildings, a cluster of post holes, several pits and single stretch of ditch.

Post-built structure (5000)

A post-built structure (5000) was located to the south of ring ditch 5003 (Figs 5, 18 and 19; Pls 13–14). This structure was rectangular in plan aligned NE to SW and was 13.90m in length and 6.40m in width close to the two-square ratio (2:1) typical for many Anglo-Saxon post-built structures (James *et al.* 1984; Marshall and Marshall 1991). The structure was constructed of a minimum of 26 postholes (Table 5). Posts in the southern wall were closely spaced 0.60-1.5m and 13 posts in number but the other three walls appear to have consisted of paired posts, each pair being spaced between 1.70m to 2.30m apart. The eastern and western walls each contained 6 posts and the northern wall 9. A gap of 3.30m in the northern wall may be indicative of a doorway, but other gaps between posts are oddly spaced and the location of an entrance is only speculative (the middle of the east wall is also possible). It is noted that there was an absence of posts in the corners of the southern wall (but not the northern wall) which appears to be an architectural feature of some Anglo-Saxon buildings (Bell 1997). Thirteen of these postholes contained small quantities of M-LIA pottery whilst two contained single sherds Roman pottery. Post hole 23 contained four fragments of charred animal bone. A radiocarbon date of cal AD 534-605 (UBA54791) was obtained from charcoal from posthole (37).

Table 5: Summary of Post Holes in structure (5000)

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Diameter (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Comments</i>
21	74	0.42	0.11	Bowl shaped	3 M-LIA sherds
22	75	0.45	0.18	Bowl shaped	1 BA-EIA sherd, 2 M-LIA sherds
23	76	0.66	0.25	Bowl shaped	1 BA-EIA sherds, 4 M-LIA sherds
24	77	0.55	0.16	Bowl shaped	
25	78	0.51	0.21	Deep Bowl shaped	2 M-LIA sherds, 1 LIA-ER sherd
27	81	0.35	0.15	Deep bowl shaped	
28	82	0.43	0.18	Deep bowl shaped	1 flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Diameter (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Comments</i>
29	83	0.53	0.16	Deep bowl shaped	
30	84	0.42	0.14	Bowl shaped	1 M-LIA sherd
31	85	0.46	0.12	Bowl shaped	
34	88	0.42	0.30	Deep bowl shaped	2 M-LIA sherds
35	89	0.45	0.26	Deep bowl shaped	
36	90	0.45	0.16	Deep bowl shaped	3 M-LIA sherds, 1 LIA-ER sherd
37	91	0.45	0.20	Bowl shaped	2 charcoal
38	92	0.45	0.22	Steep Sides, concave base	2 charred indeterminate cereal grain
39	93	0.42	0.19	Deep bowl shaped	
42	96	0.40	0.19	Bowl shaped	1 flint, 1 charred indeterminate cereal grain
43	97	0.40	0.19	Bowl shaped	
47	151	0.42	0.24	Deep bowl shaped	
48	152	0.40	0.17	Bowl shaped	
102	156	0.59	0.29	Deep bowl shaped	1 Roman sherd
106	161	0.39	0.23	Deep bowl shaped	10 M-LIA crumbs
108	163	0.50	0.24	Bowl shaped	
109	164	0.28	0.11	Bowl shaped	
110	165	0.50	0.40	Deep bowl shaped	1 flint
112	167	0.46	0.20	Bowl shaped	1 Roman sherd
115	174	0.36	0.18	Deep bowl shaped	1 M-LIA sherd
116	175	0.36	0.07	Shallow bowl shaped	
121	176	0.39	0.24	Deep bowl shaped	
131	196	0.39	0.27	Deep bowl shaped	1 M-LIA sherd

There were four internal features uncertain significance and association which included pit 130.

Shallow pit 130 was identified in the centre of structure (5000). This pit measured 0.88-0.53m in plan and 0.18m deep, and was filled with dark brown grey silt clay (189) containing large amounts of charcoal and burnt animal bone and small quantities of charred hazelnut shell, grass and indeterminate cereal grain. It is unclear how this pit relates to structure 5000 however given its central location within the structure it is not implausible to suggest that it is related. It also contained 14 sherds of M-LIA pottery which suggests it is unrelated, but as seen from the postholes, this pottery cannot definitively rule it out as Saxon.

Post built structure (5001)

This structure was located 15m north-west of structure 5000. It was roughly rectangular in plan and also aligned NE to SW (Figs 5, 18 and 19; Pl. 15). It was 11.5m in length and 5.5m in width, again close to the 2-square layout. However, the surviving post holes were more erratic than those for neighbouring structure 5000. It appears to have consisted of at least 12 or 13 irregularly spaced posts. The eastern wall was represented only by a single post. Either the south-east and north-east corner posts were absent, or this end was slightly bowed outwards. As with building 5000, several postholes (227, 229, 236, 241, 249, 307) contained a small number of M-LIA sherds, usually only one each. In light of this and the more irregular ground plan, an attempt was made to discern circular structures in this area, but no convincing circles could be found. Moreover, charcoal recovered from posthole 247 returned a radiocarbon date of cal AD 543–608 (UBA54792), almost identical to that for structure 5000.

It is perhaps possible that this building was slightly larger than this interpretation, taking in postholes 226, 228, 234, 239, 349 and 403 to extend its width south (11.5m by 8.5m) but these extra features were very irregular in shape and size, and the dimensions look less persuasive than the interpretation favoured above.

Table 6: Summary of Post Holes in structure (5001)

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Diameter (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Comments</i>
227	363-4	0.66	0.19	Bowl shape	1 M-LIA sherd
229	366	0.65	0.20	Bowl shape	2 M-LIA sherds, 1 indeterminate cereal
231	369	0.40	0.12	Shallow Bowl shape	
233	370	0.27	0.07	Shallow Bowl shape	
236	374	0.43	0.12	Shallow Bowl shape	3 M-LIA sherds, relationship uncertain 237
237	375	0.26	0.12	Bowl shape	relationship uncertain 236
238	376	0.32	0.12	Bowl shape	
241	379	0.34	0.14	Bowl shape	1 M-LIA sherd
244	382	0.42	0.15	Bowl shape	
247	385	0.42	0.29	Deep Bowl shape	1 flint
248	386	0.42	0.17	Bowl shape	1 flint, 1 indeterminate cereal
249	387	0.28	0.11	Deep Bowl shape	1 M-LIA sherd
307	392-3	0.44	0.19	Bowl shape	1 M-LIA sherd
310	451	0.41	0.17	Deep Bowl shape	
343	656	0.40	0.10	Bowl shape	
344	657	0.36	0.08	Bowl shape	

Posthole cluster (5002)

Post cluster 5002 consisted of 16 post holes lying to the east and south of structure 5001. Of these postholes, three (230, 234, 300) contained a few M-LIA and BA/EIA pottery sherds (Table 7). Several of the posts formed erratic lines and may have been for fences separating the two halls.

Table 7: Summary of Post holes for cluster (5002)

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Diameter (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Comments</i>
225	360-1	0.45	0.18	Bowl shaped	
226	362	0.54	0.12	Shallow bowl shaped	
228	365	0.55	0.15	Bowl shaped	
230	367	0.60	0.10	Bowl shaped	2 BA-EIA sherds, 9 M-LIA sherds , Charcoal
234	371	0.27	0.09	Deep bowl shaped	2 BA-EIA sherds, 1 M-LIA crumb
239	377	0.40	0.22	Deep bowl shaped	13 tooth frags medium large
242	380	0.26	0.30	Deep bowl shaped	
243	381	0.38	0.05	Shallow bowl shaped	
245	383	0.44	0.17	Bowl shaped	
300	388	0.35	0.30	Deep bowl shaped	2 MIA sherds, Charcoal, 3 indeterminate cereals
313	453-4	0.45	0.30	Deep bowl shaped	
314	455	0.55	0.28	Bowl shaped	
347	660	0.20	0.11	Bowl shaped	relationship uncertain 348
348	661	0.33	0.20	Bowl shaped	relationship uncertain 347
402	667	0.52	0.08	Bowl shaped	
403	668	0.26	0.07	Bowl shaped	

Sunken-featured buildings

Sunken-featured building 523 located on the east of site (Fig. 15) consisted of a main sub-rectangular hollow with rounded corners measuring 2.35m by 4.4m in plan and 0.52m in depth (Fig. 22; Pl. 16). Excavated initially in quadrants, the hollow contained at least two fills, both a mid grey brown silt clay which contained pottery, bone and burnt flint. The south-west quadrant showed no fewer than six fills, possibly the cut had intercepted an earlier feature here. Two postholes were identified on the north eastern end of the hollow; however, the arrangement of these postholes was asymmetrical. Three small pits (527, 534, 541) also cut the backfilled hollow

but are almost certainly not related. SFB (523) contained 12 fragments of worked flint and 1 shard of Bronze Age / early Iron Age pottery however this is likely residual.

A second, possible but less securely interpreted, sunken-featured building (539) was identified 23m to the south-east of SFB 523 (Fig. 4; Pl. 17). SFB 539 is a flat-based sub-rectangular hollow which contained an articulated dog burial (787) although it is probable that this burial was contained within a separate small pit (508) 1.20m in width and 1.70m in length and 0.16m in depth. Possible SFB 539 was 3.28m in length, 2.34m in width and 0.63m in depth and contained 2 BA-EIA sherds 2 M-LIA sherds, 1 LIA-ER sherd and 1 Roman sherd. SFB 539 also contained a considerable quantity of 50 horse/cow bone, 10 of which were definitively identified as cow. Postholes 508 and 600 were located at opposing ends, and another posthole (540) was identified cutting 539 but is more likely this was unrelated.

Ditch 5007

A NE to SW aligned ditch was identified crossing the full length of the eastern end of the site (Fig. 4) and was excavated in 18 slots (203, 213, 214, 335-42, 401, 405-7, 417, 532, 615) measuring 1.40–1.70m in width and varying between 0.19-0.80m in depth and extending for a length of 190m. It contained 3 Anglo-Saxon sherds in addition to a single M-LIA sherd. It is likely that this feature represents a boundary ditch associated with the two nearby SFB.

Pits

Pit 538 was located towards the south-east of the site amidst flint scatter 5012 (Fig. 4). This pit was shallow measuring 0.60m in diameter and 0.12m in depth and contained two Anglo-Saxon sherds along with seven bone fragments, two of which were pig ribs and two fragments of red deer antler with cut marks on the base.

Pit 323 cut into the south edge of ring ditch 5003 (Fig. 10). It was sub-circular in plan, *c.* 0.76m in diameter and 0.13m in depth. It contained 20 Anglo-Saxon sherds.

Immediately to the east of SFB 539, three inter-cutting pits (612-4) were identified. These measured between 0.72-1.25m in diameter and 0.23-0.35m in depth. Pit 612 contained a single silt clay yellow brown fill and cut pits 613 and 614. Pit 613 contained two deposits: a dark yellow brown silt clay (980) containing one Anglo-Saxon pottery sherd; and a mid yellow brown sand clay (981) with no finds. Pit 613 cut pit 614 which also contained two fills: a grey silt clay (982) containing two Anglo-Saxon sherds overlying a dark grey brown deposit (983) with no finds.

Undated Features

Ditches

To the east of post-built structures 5000 and 5001, a NNE–SSW aligned ditch (5009) bisected the excavation area diagonally for 110m in length, into which 11 slots (04-07, 32, 40, 45, 223, 311, 333,334) were dug. It was between 0.20m-0.53m in width and 0.10m-0.30m in depth, however no finds were recovered. Although the ditch passed close to Saxon hall 5000, the alignment suggests it is not related to this. Two shorter ditches may relate to this ditch line; they are also undated.

A SE–NW aligned ditch (13, 16, 44-6) was identified to the south-east of site of ditch 5009, possibly orientated towards the latter's south end. This ditch was between 0-43m-0.50m in width and 0.11-0.12m in depth and 18.13m in length: no finds were recovered. It is probable that this ditch was recut at one end (45). An even more shallow SW-NE aligned ditch lay north east from this and was of similarly insubstantial form, measuring 0.39-0.49m in width and 0.09m-0.11m in depth and again no finds were present. North of this a shallow irregular linear feature was found running for 57m aligned East-West, into which just a single slot (101) was dug and it was identified as a hedge line, probably of no great age.

A short stretch of gully (617, 619) was recorded in the north east of site running for 4.25m in length and aligned NE-SW however no dating evidence was recovered.

Pits

Numerous undated pits were excavated the characteristics of which are summarized in Table 8.

Table 8: Summary of undated pits

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Diameter/ Length/ Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>	<i>Comments</i>
15	66	0.81	0.13	Shallow bowl	
32	0.80	0.80	0.24	Bowl Shaped	
118	171	0.87	0.25	Bowl Shaped	
127	183-4	1	0.75	Steep sides, Flat base	25 large bone frags, 1 flint
128		1.10/ 1.90	0.89	Steep sides, Flat base	2 flints
137	258-9	1.10/1.75	0.70	Steep sides, Flat base	
148	275	0.80	0.13	Shallow bowl	
149	276	0.70	0.16	Shallow bowl	
204	987-93	1.32	0.45	Bowl Shaped	
205	996-9, 1050	2,10/1.34	0.60	Steep sides, Flat base	
215	1051	0.89	0.23	Shallow bowl	
224	359	4.20 / 1.30	0.24	Bowl Shaped	4 flints
440	766-70	2.33	0.78	Steep sides, Flat base	3 flints
522	1052	0.74	0.07	Shallow bowl	

Post holes

Various undated post holes were identified and dug, the characteristics of which are summarized in Table 9.

Table 9: Summary of undated postholes

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fills</i>	<i>Diameter Length/ Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Profile</i>
19	72	0.46	0.15	Bowl Shaped
20	73	0.42	0.07	Shallow Bowl
49	153	0.26/ 0.19	0.10	Shallow Bowl
105	160	0.35/ 0.52	0.07	Shallow Bowl
107	162	0.50	0.12	Bowl Shaped
111	166	0.33	0.10	Bowl Shaped
117	170	0.30	0.10	Shallow Bowl
118	171	0.87	0.25	Bowl Shaped
120	173	0.40	0.13	Bowl Shaped
125	180-1	0.59	0.29	Deep Bowl shape
240	378	0.39	0.13	Bowl Shaped
305	396	0.26	0.07	Shallow Bowl
308	398	0.30	0.13	Deep Bowl shape
315	456	0.31	0.19	Deep Bowl shape
316	457	0.22	0.15	Deep Bowl shape
317	458	0.22/ 0.27	0.12	Bowl Shaped
404	669	0.36	0.07	Shallow Bowl
441	772	0.27	0.06	Shallow Bowl
504	1097	0.32	0.07	Shallow Bowl
509	789	0.45	0.22	Deep Bowl shape
529	868	0.45/ 0.30	0.09	Shallow Bowl
530	869	0.50 /0.40	0.14	Shallow Bowl
535	875	0.30	0.14	Bowl Shaped
536	876	0.35	0.10	Bowl Shaped
547	897	0.23	0.04	Shallow Bowl
606	965	0.45	0.14	Bowl Shaped

Modern

Ditches

A NW-SE aligned ditch was identified along the north-east corner of the southern part of the site (Fig. 6), into which 7 slots were dug (637-41, 714, 716) which were 0.56-0.86m in width and 0.6-0.21m in depth. This ditch was filled with a mid grey brown silt clay and contained modern brick and tiles. After a gap of 31.6m, this ditch continued SE for a further 12m to exit the site. Two further slots (632, 634) were dug in this portion, measuring between 0.60-75m in width and 0.07-0.09m in depth, and filled with the same mid brown grey silt clay which contained 18th to 20th century porcelain. A short stretch of gully (141) lay parallel to this, to the south-west, and is probably of the same date. A modern dog burial (633) was located next to ditch 632/634.

In the north eastern area of site a ditch (100) was identified containing modern brick.

Pits

Nine modern pits were dug, as listed in Appendix 1 and are not discussed in detail: all contained modern brick and tile, china and clay pipe (details in archive).

Treeholes

Numerous tree holes were identified (Table 10) to the north of palaeochannel 5008. All of these features were shallow irregular of plan and profile. All identified tree holes were planned and investigated, and some did

contain occasional finds. Ditch 5007 which has been dated to the Saxon period truncated tree hole (525).

Given the pottery contexts, it is not impossible these represent Bronze Age (and later) land clearance

Table 10: Summary of tree holes

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Length/ Width or Diameter (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
103	157-8	1.2/1.0	0.20	M-LIA
104	159	0.75/0.57	0.08	ER
148	275	0.80	0.13	43 horse mandible fragments
149	276	0.70	0.16	2 sherd BA-EIA
206	285	0.90/0.67	0.16	
207	286	1.41	0.20	
208	287	1.39	0.19	34 BA-EIA sherds
209	288-9	1.30	0.35	
210	290	0.51/0.20	0.26	
211	291	0.49	0.23	
212	292-4	1.20	0.23	
411	685	3/0.40	0.48	10 BA-EIA sherds, 1 cow tooth, 1 bone fragment
416	691	2	0.14	1 BA-EIA sherd, 8 bone fragments
418	693	1.46	0.11	
419	694	1.07/0.74	0.08	
422	697	1.82/1.52	0.13	15 BA-EIA sherds, 2 cow teeth
525	852-3	4.7/3.35	0.43	
637	1154	1.0/0.56	0.06	

Finds

Early Neolithic pottery by Richard Tabor

The identified Early Neolithic pottery comprised 414 sherds weighing 4310.0g giving a mean sherd weight of 10.4g, greater than that of all but the modern pottery from the site by a factor of three. All the sherds were from the three deposits filling pit 532 excepting one residual sherd weighing 6g from post hole 35 within the Saxon group 5000. There is a minimum of 10 different vessels represented based on form alone but three fabrics were represented by undiagnostic sherds so that a further three may be added. The sherds were allocated to fabric groups based on the material, size and sorting of the principal inclusions and surface treatment was described in accordance with guidelines for the recording and analysis of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010). The classification of rim and vessel forms was based on that developed for Windmill Hill and Carn Brea (Smith 1965, 48; 1981) and adjusted for Maiden Castle (Cleal 1991, 173-9).

Fabrics

All the fabrics were sandy and most included varying grades and quantities of poorly sorted flint. Several included sub-rounded quartz visible at X10 magnification from fine (<0.2mm) to coarse (<1mm) and even, in the case of SF5, <1.5mm. The generally poor sorting may have had some impact on attribution to fabric groups although on the whole the sherd sizes and appearances allowed a good degree of confidence. The fabrics are typical of those of Early Neolithic Plain bowl already recorded in the section of the Thames Valley continuing north-westwards to the Causewayed enclosure at Staines, where the Plain and Decorated pottery included hard

sand fabrics and coarse flint-gritted wares (Robertson-Mackay 1987, 67), at Homers Farm, Bedfont (Hawkins 2020, 31-2, tables 6.1 and 6.2) and in Shepperton itself at Staines Road Farm where sherds from the Early Neolithic ring ditch were in mixtures of quartz sand and flint (Jones 2008, 24). It is noteworthy that in deposit (872) in which sherds were in greatest number they also had the highest mean weight, implying significantly different taphonomic processes from those effecting (871) and (873). The overall pottery weights and sherd means of the latter two deposits were very similar to each other (Table A2.1). Vessels in finer fabrics (S1, S2, SF7) were generally thin walled, typically at between 5-7mm thick whilst other, coarser fabrics tended to have thicker walls, in the case of SF2 of up to 12mm thick. However, some sherds in SF1 were only 6mm thick and thickening towards the rounded base is strongly characteristic of Plain bowl pottery so that thickness is not necessarily a good means for discriminating between different vessels.

Sand and flint

SF1 (Coarse) Moderately hard grey, slightly micaceous sand quartz with sparse fine (<0.2mm) to rarely medium (<0.5mm) sub-rounded fabric with red, through buff orange to dark grey exterior and grey to dark grey interior surfaces. It includes common very poorly sorted medium (<0.2mm) to coarse (<8mm) angular burnt flint and rare orange brown iron oxides (<2mm). Possible iron-rich slip on exterior. Thickness: 6-9mm.

SF2 (Coarse) Moderately hard grey, micaceous sand fabric with rare to sparse fine (<0.2mm) sub-rounded quartz with buff orange to grey exterior and yellowy grey to dark grey interior surfaces. It includes common to abundant very poorly sorted medium (<2mm) to coarse (<8mm) angular burnt flint and rare orange brown iron oxides (<2mm). Thickness: 8-12mm.

SF3 (Coarse) Moderately hard grey, slightly micaceous sand fabric with rare fine (<0.2mm) sub-rounded quartz with red to buff orange exterior and dark grey interior surfaces. It includes sparse to moderate very poorly sorted fine (<1mm) and medium (<2mm) to coarse (<8mm) angular burnt flint and rare orange brown iron oxides (<2mm). Thickness: 5-7mm.

SF4 (Medium/coarse) Moderately hard grey, slightly micaceous sand fabric with rare fine (<0.2mm) sub-rounded quartz with buff yellow to grey exterior and grey interior surfaces. It includes sparse to moderate very poorly sorted sparse to moderate fine (<1mm) and sparse medium (<2mm), moderate to common medium coarse (<4mm) and rarely coarse (<6mm) angular burnt flint. Thickness: 8-10mm.

SF5 (Medium) Moderately hard grey, slightly micaceous sand fabric with rare fine (<0.2mm) to coarse (<1.5mm) sub-rounded quartz with buff yellowy grey to buff orange exterior and pale buff yellow to dark grey interior surfaces. It includes moderate to common moderately sorted fine (<1mm) and poorly sorted sparse medium (<2mm) to rare medium coarse (<4mm) angular burnt flint and rare orange brown iron oxides (<2mm). Thickness: 5-7mm.

SF6 (Medium/coarse) Moderately hard grey, slightly micaceous sand fabric with rare fine (<0.2mm), coarse (<1mm) to rarely very coarse (<2mm) sub-rounded quartz with grey exterior and interior surfaces. It includes rare to sparse moderately sorted fine (<1mm) and rare medium (<2mm) to sparse medium coarse (<4mm) angular burnt flint and sparse carbon blobs (<2mm) and streaks (<5mm). Thickness: 8mm.

SF7 (Fine) Moderately hard grey, micaceous sand fabric with rare fine (<0.2mm) to coarse (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz with buff orange to dark grey exterior and interior surfaces. It includes moderate to common poorly sorted fine (<1mm) and rare to sparse medium (<2mm) angular burnt flint and rare orange brown iron oxides (<2mm). Thickness: 5-7mm.

Sand

S1 (Fine) Moderately hard grey, micaceous sand fabric with abundant fine (<0.1mm) to rare coarse (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz with dark grey exterior and buff reddish brown interior surfaces. It includes rare carbon smudges. Thickness: 5-7mm

S2 (Medium/coarse) Moderately hard grey, slightly micaceous sand fabric with abundant medium (<0.5mm) and rare coarse (<1mm) sub-rounded and some sub-angular quartz with buff orange to oxidized red exterior and dark grey interior surfaces. It includes rare to sparse moderately sorted fine (<1mm) to medium coarse (<4mm) angular burnt flint. Thickness: 4-7mm.

Forms

The range of rims is characteristic of Plain bowl pottery. All but one were either outwardly rolled or extruded and eight topped either an outwardly projecting or upright upper wall (Table A2.2). Six had a rounded finishes and four were flattened. The range of vessel forms is also typical with one exception. Despite marked differences in colour, one oxidized buff red, the other grey, two carinated fragments have closely related profiles in the same fabric, SF7, and are likely derive from a single bowl, along with an out-curving rim which was not refitable to either (Fig. 23, 1). The remaining upper profiles were from straight-sided open bowls (Fig. 23, 2, 3, 4 and probably 5), closed bowls (Fig. 23, 6, 7 and 8) and a neutral cup (Fig. 23, 9). There was no clear evidence for differentiation by the coarseness of fabrics between open and closed bowls. The three closed bowls were all in medium coarse fabrics (SF4 and SF6) whereas open bowls ranged from medium (SF5), through medium/coarse (SF4) to coarse (SF1) (Table A2.3). The closed bowls forms were a convex upper wall and outwardly rolled rim (Fig. 23, 8), an outwardly extruded, flattened rim set on an inturned straight upper wall (Fig. 23,7) and upright necked (Fig. 23, 6). Plain bowl rim forms can vary markedly on a single vessel and it is likely that a group of re-assembled sherds in fabric SF4 forming a straight upright neck set on a straight upper wall is from the same vessel as a group making up an out-curved rim with a shorter neck set on a slightly convex upper wall (Fig. 23, 6). The cup was in the fine sand fabric S1. It had a rim radius of 42mm. A radius of 157 was obtained for a large open bowl (Fig. 23, 2).

Discussion

Most of the Waterplash Farm rim and vessel forms featured in the large Plain Bowl assemblage from the Causewayed Enclosure at Staines (Robertson-Mackay 1987; straight-sided open, figs. 39, 40, 53 and 55, P32, P34, P35, P42, P219, P267; closed with upright neck, fig. 42, P47; closed with convex upper wall and outwardly rolled rim, fig. 54, P243). Elsewhere at Shepperton, straight-sided, open upper profiles with both outwardly extruded and out-turned rims were recovered at Staines Road Farm (Jones 2008, figs. 19-21, nos. 30, 32, 34, 66, 81). Neither site produced a closed bowl with a convex upper wall and outwardly rolled rim (Fig. 23, 8) although there are examples from Goring, Guildford and another from Bedfont was that site's only diagnostically Early Neolithic sherd (Allen 1995, fig. 58; Clarke 2010, fig. 3; Hawkins 2020, 32, fig. 6.1, 1). Staines Road Farm lacks clear-cut examples of upright straight-necked bowls and they are rare at Staines, where the necks were shorter and the rims angular (Robertson-Mackay 1987, 72-3, fig. 42, P68, P69). There is a much closer analogy from Heathrow (Leivers 2010, ill. 11). Cups were poorly represented at Staines Road Farm. Small rims attributed to cups had projected outlines giving very shallow straight and curved profiles (Jones 2008, figs. 19 and 20, nos. 25 and 49) or thickening just below an upright rim, also indicating a very shallow vessel (Jones 2008, fig. 20, 65).

On the other hand, closely comparable proportionally deep neutral cups with simple upright rims are well-represented at Staines (Robertson-Mackay 1987, 72, fig. 38, P2, P3, P5). Rare carinated forms from Staines are stepped or round shouldered (Robertson-Mackay 1987, figs. 44, 54 and 55, P91, P251-53, P270, P271) and bear little resemblance to the projected profile from Waterplash Farm. However, an example from Staines Road Farm has a similarly concave neck (Jones 2008, fig. 19, no. 6).

Current Bayesian modelling of radiocarbon dates at 68% probability from southern Britain gives an inception of Plain Bowl within the range 3855-3730 cal BC and end date of 3355-3210 cal BC, giving a likely overlap with the preceding Carinated Bowl and making it broadly concurrent with Decorated Bowl (Bayliss *et al.* 2011, 762).

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (Figure 23)

Early Neolithic

- 1 E7. SF7. [532] (872). Rim: Outwardly rolled, rounded, everted. Smoothed exterior surface. Wall thickness 6mm. Deposit (872) included a carinated sherd with a similarly dark grey fabric and surfaces and oxidized wall sherds which refitted the carinated E13 sherd from (871). And E7 & E13. SF7. [532] (871) and (872). Carination: Oxidized surfaces. Wall thickness 3mm rising to 7mm.
- 2 E1. SF1. [532] (872). Open bowl, deep. Outwardly rolled and extruded, low rounded, slightly everted rim above straight neck. Low inward curve towards base. Rough exterior, smoothed interior surfaces. Rim radius: 157mm. Wall thickness up to 11mm.
- 3 E5 & E19. SF5. [532] (872) and (873). Open bowl, deep. Outwardly rolled, rounded, everted rim set on straight wall. Possibly smoothed exterior and smoothed interior surfaces. Wall thickness 5mm rising to 8mm below rim.
- 4 E4. SF4. [532] (872). Open bowl, deep. Outwardly rolled, rounded, everted rim set on straight wall. Rough exterior and interior surfaces. Wall thickness up to 9mm.
- 5 E14. SF1. [532] (871). Rim: Outwardly extruded, low rounded, slightly everted above straight neck. Smoothed exterior and interior surfaces with possible oxidized red slip. Wall thickness up to 8mm.
- 6 E9 & E18. SF4. [532] (872) and (873). Closed bowl. Outwardly rolled, rounded, everted rim set on upright neck of variable length. Rough surfaces with possible loss of slip from exterior. Minimum rim radius: 80mm. Wall thickness up to 8mm.
- 7 E16. SF6. [532] (871). Closed bowl. Outwardly extruded, flattened, inturned rim. Abraded surfaces. Wall thickness: 6mm.
- 8 E6. SF6. [532] (872). Closed bowl. Outwardly rolled, rounded, upright rim set incurved wall. Possibly smoothed exterior and interior surfaces. Wall thickness 8mm.
- 9 E20. S1. [532] (871). Neutral cup. Slightly internally bevelled upright rim. Finely stippled surfaces. Rim radius: 42mm. Wall thickness: 6mm.

Bronze Age and earlier Iron Age pottery by Richard Tabor

The pottery judged to date from the Bronze Age to the earlier Iron Age comprised 244 sherds weighing 898.6g giving a very low mean sherd weight of 3.7g. The pottery was recovered from a wide variety of contexts and the small sherd size is indicative of much re-working of deposits. There are also fresh breaks indicating damage at around the time of recovery. There are few rims or other diagnostic sherds although they are sufficient to identify the presence of Middle Bronze Age and Early Middle Iron Age pottery.

Fabrics

The fabrics have been divided into a group characterized by grog inclusions (Table A2.4) and a group with sandy matrices (Table A2.5). The grog tempered group was made up of just 22 sherds with an extremely low mean weight of 1.4 g compared with 222 sandy sherds giving a very low mean weight of 3.9g. Most fabrics from both groups include angular burnt flint. Refinement of the fabrics has been hampered by the small sherd size as it limits appreciation of both the sorting quality and even the full range of grit sizes. The prehistoric pottery from group 5003 was restricted to two grog tempered sherds and no sandy sherds whereas 5005 (24 sherds), 5006 (6 sherds) and 5007 (1 sherd) included only sandy prehistoric sherds. Sherds from both groups were recovered from 5004. There are no clear indications of other patterning of the distribution. There is also no clear chronological patterning for most of the fabrics. SF11 and SF10 were used in diagnostically Middle Bronze Age sherds and had respective wall thickness's of 9mm and 11mm. The latter is at the lower end of what might be expected for a Deverel-Rimbury bucket form vessel whilst the former would be more typical of a later Bronze Age jar, although it would be acceptable for an earlier Bronze Age biconical vessel. In any event the thickness range for both fabrics is from 5-11mm. Two of three sherds in GF1 were probably from Beakers but without examples with diagnostic form other grog sherds might be earlier or Middle Bronze Age, or later, fine wares. At Staines Road Farm continuity of flint gritting from Deverel-Rimbury to earlier Iron Age pottery was noted but with the addition of finely crushed shell in the later period (Jones 2008, 34).

Grog and flint

GF1 (Medium) Moderately hard black, slightly micaceous blocky fabric with oxidized red exterior and black interior surfaces. It includes moderately-sorted sparse fine (<1mm), medium (<2mm) and medium coarse (<3mm) sub-angular and sub-rounded grog, sparse very fine (<0.5), fine (<1mm) and medium (<2mm) angular burnt flint and sparse very fine (<0.5mm) and sparse fine (<1mm) iron oxides. Thickness: 6-7mm.

GF2 (Medium) Moderately soft black, slightly micaceous blocky fabric with black exterior and interior surfaces. It includes moderately-sorted sparse fine (<1mm), medium (<2mm) and medium coarse (<3mm) sub-angular and sub-rounded grog, sparse very fine (<0.5), fine (<1mm), medium (<2mm) and rare to sparse coarse (<4mm) angular burnt flint. Thickness: 5-7mm.

GF3 (Medium/coarse) Moderately soft black, blocky fabric with black exterior and interior surfaces. It includes sparse fine (<1mm), medium (<2mm) and medium coarse (<3mm) sub-angular and sub-rounded grog, poorly-sorted moderate to common very fine (<0.5), sparse to moderate fine (<1mm), medium (<2mm) and sparse coarse (<4mm) angular burnt flint. Thickness: 9-11mm.

GF4 (Medium) Moderately soft reddish brown silty fabric. It includes sparse medium (<2mm) to coarse (<3mm) sub-rounded grog, sparse to moderate very fine (<0.5mm) and fine (<1mm) and rare to sparse medium (<2mm) angular burnt flint and sparse fine reddish brown iron oxides (<1mm). Oxidized buff red exterior surface. Exterior surface smoothed. Thickness: 5mm.

GF5 (Medium) Moderately soft reddish brown slightly micaceous silty fabric. It includes poorly-sorted sparse medium (<2mm) to coarse (<6mm) sub-rounded grog, sparse fine (<1mm), rare to sparse medium (<2mm) to very coarse (<7mm) angular burnt flint and rare medium (<0.5mm) to coarse (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz. Oxidized buff red exterior surface. Thickness: 7mm.

Grog and quartz

GQ1 (Medium) Moderately hard black, slightly micaceous fabric with sparse medium (<0.5mm) to rare coarse (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz. It includes common medium (<2mm) to sparse coarse (<3mm) sub-rounded grog and rare iron oxides (<1.5mm). Oxidized buff red exterior and with black interior surfaces.

GQ2 (Fine) Moderately soft black fabric with sparse fine (<0.2mm) and medium (<0.5mm) to rarely coarse (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz. It includes moderately-sorted sparse medium (<2mm) to coarse (<3mm) sub-rounded grog, often iron-rich, sparse very fine (<0.5mm) and rare to sparse fine (<1mm) angular burnt flint, sparse fine reddish brown iron oxides (<1mm) and rarely incidental angular flint (<4mm). Oxidized buff red exterior and interior surfaces. Exterior and interior surfaces smoothed. Thickness: 4mm.

Sand and flint

SF8 (Fine/medium) Hard dark grey, micaceous sand fabric with rare fine (<0.2mm) to coarse (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz with grey exterior and interior surfaces. It includes moderately well-sorted moderate very fine (<0.5mm), sparse moderately sorted fine (<1mm) and rare medium (<2mm) to sparse medium coarse (<4mm) angular burnt flint and rarely fine (<1mm) iron oxides. Thickness: 6-9mm. Exterior surface is smoothed or burnished. Thickness: 6-8mm.

SF9 (Medium/coarse) Friable dark grey, micaceous sand fabric with sparse fine (<0.2mm) to coarse (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz with oxidized red exterior and reddish grey interior surfaces. It includes moderately sorted rare to sparse very fine (<0.5mm), fine (<1mm), medium (<2mm) to sparse medium coarse (<4mm) angular burnt flint and rarely fine (<1mm) iron oxides. Thickness: 6-10mm.

SF10 (Medium) Hard dark grey, micaceous sand with oxidized red exterior and grey interior surfaces. It includes moderately sorted sparse to moderate very fine (<0.5mm) and sparse fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) and rarely coarse (<4mm) angular burnt flint. Thickness: 5-11mm.

SF11 (Medium) Hard dark grey, micaceous sand with oxidized red exterior and grey interior surfaces. It includes moderately sorted sparse to moderate very fine (<0.5mm) and sparse fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm) and rare coarse (<4mm) to very coarse (<8mm) angular burnt flint. Thickness: 5-11mm.

SF12 (Medium) Hard dark grey, micaceous sand with oxidized red exterior and grey interior surfaces. It includes poorly sorted sparse to moderate very fine (<0.5mm) and sparse fine (<1mm) to medium (<2mm), moderate coarse (<4mm) and rare to sparse very coarse (<8mm) angular burnt flint. Thickness: 12-15mm.

Sand

S3 (Fine/medium) Moderately hard dark grey, slightly micaceous sand fabric with sparse to moderate medium (<0.5mm) and rare to sparse coarse (<1mm) sub-rounded and some sub-angular quartz with dark grey exterior and interior surfaces. It includes rare to sparse fine (<1mm) angular burnt flint. Thickness: 4-7mm.

S4 (Fine) Moderately hard black, micaceous fine sand fabric with rare medium (<0.5mm) sub-rounded quartz with black exterior and interior surfaces. It includes rarely incidental fine to medium coarse (<3mm) angular burnt flint. Thickness: 4-7mm. Smoothed surfaces.

Forms

The earliest morphologically diagnostic sherds are both from gully 708. They are an inturned, straight upper body with a thickened rounded rim fabric SF11 (Fig. 23, 10; Table A2:6) and an outwardly expanded flattened rim in SF10 with a horizontal incised line towards the lower part of the rim below which the outward expansion is slightly greater (Fig. 23, 11). A third vessel from the gully is represented by a single 6mm thick wall sherd in the fine/medium sand fabric S3. All the sherds are in sharp condition. The rounded rim may belong to an earlier Bronze Age Biconical Urn although internally bevelled or flattened rims are characteristic. It is more probable that both rims date to the Middle Bronze Age. A similar rim was set on a round-shouldered jar from a cremation cemetery at Littleton near Ashford and a flatter example in a similar fabric was found at Cippenham (Barrett 1973, 113, fig. 1, 2; Raymond 2012, 29, fig. 2.16, 1) but close local parallels are hard to find. Thickened, rounded rims occur on barrel and ovoid jars in earlier Deverel-Rimbury assemblages from east Dorset (Barrett

1991, figs. 8.3, 8.4, nos. 21, 75; Woodward 2009, fig. 152, 1, fig. 155, 18) and on barrel and globular jars in south east Somerset where three radiocarbon dates from single pit containing large upper profiles of both types centred on the early to mid-15th century cal BC (Tabor 2020, fig. 6, 70 and 74, table 1). In Hampshire substantial outward and inward expansion of flattened rims is also an earlier Middle Bronze Age trait lacking from later phases at Kimpton cremation cemetery (Ellison 1981, 174, figs. 10-13) but no absolute dates were associated bucket and barrel form jars where outward expansion was favoured at Downton Manor (Tabor 2022, fig. 14).

There are surviving instances of surface treatment and incised linear decoration on the earlier Iron Age pottery. Both of two tripartite bowl profiles in the fine/medium sandy flint fabric SF8 have short, sharply out-turned necks and acute shoulders. The upper profile from pit 17 is burnished and has finely incised single horizontal lines in the crease of the neck and on the shoulder (Fig. 23, 12). A more fragmentary line on the shoulder was probably an accidental product of the continuous line. It is likely that the other from post hole 502 in group 5005 would have been burnished or smoothed. Upright fingertip grooves immediately below the shoulder appear to be sufficiently regular to be regarded as shallow fluting rather than more rustic drag marks (Fig. 23, 13). A flattened rim sherd from an open bowl in fabric SF10 has two pairs of incised horizontal lines (Fig. 23, 14) whilst a wall sherd in fabric GF5 has four similar lines (Fig. 23, 15). Fine lines were noted on Middle Bronze Age Globular Urns at Moores Farm, Burghfield, south of Reading (Morris 2013, 88, figs. 4.33 and 4.34, nos. 8 and 16) and whilst the rim is clearly not from a Globular Urn a similar date cannot be excluded. On the other hand, the same site produced tripartite bowls with comparable angularity of profile. They had proportional crease of neck to rim distances greater than those of the Waterplash Farm bowls. Several bowls were furrowed but one had incised or burnished decoration combining a horizontal line on the neck and oblique lines above the shoulder (Brown 2013, fig. 4.36 and 4.37, nos. 6, 11 and 12). Barry Cunliffe includes angular bowls with horizontal lines on the neck and shoulder from Leigh Hill, Cobham, in his Darmsden-Linton group which he brackets variously as 8th to 4th or 5th to 3rd centuries BC (Cunliffe 2010, 102, 624, fig. A:13). The breadth of his date spans may be due to over inclusivity of forms. In particular, long, extravagantly flared rims may belong to a later group which should be considered as distinct from a style dominated by vessels with short necks and straight outward turns. In this instance, two radiocarbon dates yielding an earlier Iron Age range of 760-410 cal BC at 68% probability for grain from the Moores Farm pit incorporating the bowl with linear decoration is probably a better indicator of the age of Waterplash Farm bowls (Brossler *et al.* 2013, table 4.3). A burnished sherd from a bowl 'with a linear groove above a pronounced, angular carination, and another, slightly

sinuous, groove in the concave neck' at Staines Road Farm was in one of the shell-including fabrics deemed to be Early Iron Age (Jones 2008, 34-5, fig. 25, no. 130).

Catalogue of illustrated sherds (Fig. 23)

Middle Bronze Age

- 10 E93. SF11. [708] (1178). Biconical jar. Thickened upright rounded rim set on inturned straight upper wall. Wall thickness: 9mm
- 11 E94. SF10. [708] (1178). Bucket form jar. Outwardly expanded flattened rim with horizontal incised line on outer face dividing lower part below which outward expansion is slightly greater. Wall thickness: 11mm

Early to Early Middle Iron Age

- 12 E27. SF8. [17] (70). B36, tripartite bowl. Single continuous incised horizontal lines on neck and shoulder. Burnished exterior. Rim radius: 80mm. Wall thickness: 7mm.
- 13 E61. SF8. [502] (783). B36, tripartite bowl. Upward drag marks below shoulder giving fluting effect. Single continuous incised horizontal lines on neck and shoulder. Smoothed exterior. Rim radius: approx. 80mm. Wall thickness: 6mm.
- 14 E101. SF10. Findspot 95. Rim: 12A2a. Flattened with a low upward turn. Decorated with two pairs of finely executed horizontal lines. Wall thickness: 5mm.
- 15 E89. GF5. [627] (1089). Upper body, decorated: Four finely incised horizontal lines above shoulder. Wall thickness: 8mm.

Saxon and undated pottery by Richard Tabor

The pottery judged to date from the earlier Anglo-Saxon period comprised 29 sherds weighing 129g giving a low mean sherd weight of 4.4g. The sum weight and mean are inflated by the inclusion in the total of a single fragment of possibly vitrified material weighing 48g which may not be ceramic. The small amount of pottery was distributed across three pits, in which no earlier material was present, with single sherds from a post hole forming part of the fence line group 5004 and the long ditch 5007. The most important group comprised 20 small sherds in fabric Q1 including several with stamped and incised line decoration from 323, a pit cutting the outer edge of ring ditch 5003. They are probably from a single vessel and fresh breaks may indicate damage at around the time of recovery.

Fabrics

Fabric Q1 is distinguishable from the site's sparse Roman black burnished ware sherds by its inclusions of sparse sub-rounded quartz grains with maximum dimensions of up to 1.5mm and lumps of ironstone. It lacks carbonized organic material which is mixed into three other quartz fabrics, Qgt1-3 (Table A2.8). A single 13mm thick fragment may be ceramic transformed by intense heat.

Similar quartz and quartz/organic fabrics have already been recorded for earlier Saxon pottery in Shepperton in a midden at Saxon County School where they were contrasted with a Late Saxon, wheel-thrown, shelly ware, although at nearby Old Windsor and Duncroft grass tempered pottery continued to be produced in the late period (Jones 2005, 55-60; 2014, 160; 2015, 77-8). At Shepperton Green there was similar range of fabrics although decorated sherds, several stamped, were mostly 'in a soft burnished ware' apparently

contrasting with the hard fabric at Waterplash Farm (Canham 1979, 115, fig. 11, nos. 20-4). There was a similar earlier Saxon fabric range further north-west along the Thames valley at Wexham where Jane Timby deferred to radiocarbon dates within 6th to mid-7th century spans (Timby 2012, 78). The morphological kinship with vessels from the previous Shepperton investigations in an overlapping but more mixed fabric range at Braywick Park, Maidenhead, were deemed indicative of an earlier 6th century date (Timby 2019, 22-4).

Quartz and organic

Q1 (Medium) Hard black fabric with dark grey exterior and dark to reddish grey interior surfaces. It includes well-sorted abundant medium (<0.5mm) and sparse coarse (<1.5mm) sub-rounded quartz and rare sub-rounded lumps of ironstone (<4mm). smoothed or burnished exterior surface.

Qgt1 (Medium) Moderately hard dark grey, slightly micaceous sand fabric with reddish brown exterior surface. It includes moderately sorted sparse fine (<0.2mm) and rarely coarse (<1.5mm) sub-rounded quartz, varying from clear to brown, and sparse to moderate coarse linear fibre impressions.

Qgt2 (Medium) Moderately hard dark grey, micaceous fine sand fabric with buff reddish brown exterior and dark grey to black interior surfaces. It includes moderately sorted sparse medium (<0.5mm) to rare coarse (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz, common to abundant mainly fine linear fibre impressions (<5mm long).

Qgt3 (Fine) Moderately hard black grey, slightly micaceous fabric with greyish, reddish brown exterior and dark grey interior surfaces. It includes well-sorted abundant fine to medium (<0.5mm) and rare to sparse coarse (<1mm) sub-rounded quartz, sparse carbonized impressions, rare incidental flint (<2mm) and rare sub-rounded lumps of ironstone (<4mm).

Qvit (Fine) Extremely hard but light black fabric with fine (<0.5mm) voids. Voids may be due to conversion of quartz by vitrification. Wall thickness: 13mm.

Forms

An out-turned rim from a short-necked jar in fabric Qgt2 (Fig. 23, 16) is similar to several examples from jars found in earlier investigations at Shepperton as well as, for example, at Wey Manor Farm, Wexham (Jones 2005, fig. 9, nos. 37, 38; 2015, fig.4.7, nos. 9, 25; Timby 2012, fig. 4.11, no. 18; 2019, fig. 14, no. 10). The rim form and its fabric can be dated only very approximately to the 5th to 9th centuries. However, the decoration on the sherds from pit 323 allow refinement. Despite variation in colour of the interior surface they are most probably from a single vessel with one or more moulded collars decorated with oblique incised slashes (Fig. 23, 17b and c) and, unusually, stamped motifs of square grids of 3 x 3 negative squares (Fig.23, 17a). A probable neck sherd has negative outlined 'Z's (Fig. 23, 17e). Three moulded collar sherds each have pairs of incised horizontal lines but the differing angle and spacing of the slashes would allow there to be more than one collar and it is unusual for there to be more than one decorative motif on a collar. Two sherds have horizontal lines with converging vertical (Fig. 23, 17d) and steep oblique lines (Fig. 23, 17f). The stamped 'Z' motif is obliquely oriented with a closed negative outline set over a horizontal incised line (Fig. 23, 17e). There is a small part of a another, possibly similar but differently oriented, outline motif to its right. The sherd has a narrower curvature implying that it is from higher on the vessel's neck.

The relative positions of the illustrated sherds are speculative. There is no evidence for their lateral placement but the horizontal lines and decorative patterns on stamped, collared pots allow some speculative sorting in the vertical plane. In general, based on the large body of evidence from East Anglia, long oblique incised lines tend to extend downwards either from the lowest horizontal line on a vessel (Lethbridge 1951, figs. 6, 7 etc; Hills 1977, figs. 46, etc.) or they are within the lowest decorative zone bounded at the top and bottom by lines, typically single or pairs (Hills 1977, figs. 46, 48, 49, 50 etc.). The same is broadly true for long vertical lines (Lethbridge 1951, fig. 6, 7 etc; Hills 1977, fig. 68 etc.). Both line types may also bound stamped decoration. There are exceptions such as a *Buckelurne* (bossed vessel) from Lackford with two rows of oblique lines above and below a bounded row of stamps (Lethbridge 1951, fig. 4, 48, 2286). On this basis d and f would have been between the lowest sherds from the vessel, with one or more collars between them and the neck, e. Single row of slashes is by far the most common ornament on a collar (Lethbridge 1951, figs. 2, 4, 9, 18 etc; Hills 1977, figs. 46, 63, 67, 68, 88 etc; Green and Milligan 1993, fig. 34).

At Spong Hill, Norfolk, 3 x 3 square grids occurred exclusively as the sole stamped motifs whereas on an uncollared vessel from Lackford, also Norfolk, they made up the highest of three rows with cross and circular motifs divided into zones by multiple horizontal lines (Hills 1977, 62, fig. 75; Hills *et al.* 1994, table 12, stamp-linked group 61; Lethbridge 1951, fig. 22, 48, fig. 24, 86). Right-facing 'Z's co-occurred with impressed circles on two vessels at Spong Hill, one of which also had four other stamped motifs (Hills *et al.* 1994, table 4).

Shepperton has a long history of the discovery of decorated, as well as plain, Early Anglo-Saxon pottery going back at least to a *Buckelurne* in 1812 and a vessel with line-zoned circular motif stamps in 1868 (Longley and Poulton 1982, 182, pls. 3 and 2). The mainly plain pottery from Saxon County School also included sherds decorated with all-over fingertip rustication, rows of impressed vertical and horizontal ovals as well as horizontal and angled lines ranging from lightly incised to relatively broadly grooved (Jones 2005, 57-8, figs. 9 and 10, nos. 14, 43-52). Decoration in a similar plain assemblage from Wey Manor Farm, Weybridge, is restricted to a probable row of hollow stalk impressions, near vertical wiped scratch marks and an applied pierced lug, that latter functional (Jones 2015a, fig. 4.7, nos. 27, 1 and 16). The grid and enclosed outline 'Z' have broadened the known local stamp repertoire.

A programme of radiocarbon dating associated with the Spong Hill has brought forward the dating of the cremation cemetery to a span from the early 5th to the mid-6th century AD potentially implying that the vessel or vessels from pit 323 would have been produced in the first half of the 6th century AD. However, Sue Anderson has noted that in East Anglia quartz-tempered fabrics of the Early Anglo-Saxon period with organic

tempering developed later and remained in use during the Middle Saxon period (NHE 2024, derived from Hills *et al.* 2013; Anderson 2022, 31).

The single large sherd which appears to have undergone vitrification would derive from a large jar with an upright or slightly inturned medium neck if it is truly pottery (Fig. 23, 18). Three sides of a shallow but well-defined large rectangular impression survive on the inner surface. It is from ditch 5007 which also included sherds in the quartz with organic inclusions fabric Qgt1 but there is little to suggest that it is Saxon. It seems more likely that it is modern and not pottery.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

Saxon

16 E59. Qgt2. [501] (782). Rim: High outward turn, simple, tapered. Wall thickness: 8mm.

17 E44. Q1. [323] (654). Decorated sherds probably from single vessel. Wall thickness: 8mm.

- a) Moulded collar: Tight curve under straightening neck. Pair of incised horizontal lines set c. 7mm apart, lowest at join of shoulder and neck. Two stamped squares, the complete example made up of 9 square points, set across collar curve.
 - b) Moulded collar: Tight curve under straightening neck. Pair of incised horizontal lines set c. 7mm apart, lowest at join of shoulder and neck. Four from row of c. 6-7mm-spaced oblique incised slashes set across shoulder curve.
 - c) Moulded collar: Upper curve under straightening neck. Pair of incised horizontal lines set c. 7mm apart, lowest at join of shoulder and neck. Three from row of c. 8mm-spaced oblique incised slashes set across shoulder curve.
 - d) Neck: Pair of incised horizontal lines set c. 7mm apart, lowest at join of collar and upper (?) neck. Two vertical incised lines above upper horizontal line.
 - e) Neck: Upper incised horizontal line on neck. One near complete (c. 90%) incised outline horizontal 'Z' and small part of a second horizontal 'Z'.
 - f) Wall: Incised horizontal line bounding upper end of a parallel pair of steeply oblique incised lines set c. 5mm apart.
- 18 E70. Vitrified. [524] (851). Neck: Slightly inturned, long, straight. Retains well-defined partial ridges of lower rim and upper shoulder but rim top absent. Smoothed exterior surface. Three edges of apparently rectangular impression on neck interior. The sherd is extremely hard but light, hence probably vitrified. Fine voids may be due to converted quartz. Wall thickness: 13mm.

Later Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Cristina Mateos Leal

The fieldwork resulted in the recovery of 135 sherds, weighing c. 355g, dating from the Middle to Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Roman periods. The distribution of sherds was very sparse ranging from single pieces to a maximum of 10 sherds from posthole 106. The pottery appears much fragmented and abraded sherds with an overall average weight of 2.6g from negative features. It suggests that some of this material has been re-deposited.

The assemblage was sorted macroscopically into fabric groups based on the principal inclusions present in the clay, the frequency and grade of the inclusions and the firing colour. The pottery was recorded using the recommendations outlined in Pottery Standard (2016) where letters are used to denote the main inclusions. The entire assemblage was quantified by sherd count and weight for each recorded context. Rims were measured for diameter and percentage present for the estimation of vessel equivalents (EVE) (Orton *et al.* 1993).

The resulting data were entered onto an MS Excel spreadsheet a copy of which is deposited with the site archive.

Table 11: Pottery fabrics

	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>No %</i>	<i>Wt</i>	<i>Wt %</i>	<i>EVE</i>	<i>EVE %</i>
Middle Iron Age-Late Iron Age/Early Roman								
Sand and calcareous	SaCa/1	Medium sandy calcareous ware	53	39.26	85	23.94	1.5	5.08
	SaCa/2	Fine sandy calcareous ware with flint	18	13.33	57	16.06	7.5	25.42
	SaCa/3	Coarse sandy calcareous ware	34	25.19	95	26.76	0	0.00
	SaCa/4	Fine soft sandy calcareous ware	5	3.70	15	4.23	0	0.00
	SaCa/5	Fine micaceous calcareous ware	1	0.74	43	12.11	0	0.00
	SaCa/9	Indeterminate sandy calcareous ware	4	2.96	2.5	0.70	0	0.00
Sand	Sa	Fine sandy ware	7	5.19	9	2.54	0	0.00
	SaI	Fine sandy ware with red ore	2	1.48	3	0.85	0	0.00
	RBQCa	Roman-British sandy fabric, calcareous inclusions	6	4.44	27	7.61	10	33.90
	RBQG	Roman-British sandy fabric, grog inclusions	1	0.74	7	1.97	5.5	18.64
Indeterminate	R99		2	1.48	0.5	0.14	0	0.00
Roman wares								
	SaOX	Coarse oxidized sandy ware	1	0.74	3	0.85	5	16.95
	GY	Grey ware	1	0.74	8	2.25	0	0.00
		Total	135	100	355	100	29.5	100

Middle to Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (M-LIA/ER)

The later prehistoric assemblage amounts to 127 sherds, weighing 321g. Most of this appears to date to the mid-later Iron Age/Early Roman period. Nine fabrics within two ware groups were established: sand and calcareous and sandy wares. Overall, the number of diagnostic sherds is very low.

Description fabrics and forms

Sand and calcareous wares

SaCa/1 (medium), medium sandy grey-brown ware. Abundant, well-sorted sand quartz (1mm), rare, ill-sorted red ore (2mm), sparse, ill-sorted sub-angular quartz (2mm), moderate, moderately sorted voids from leached out calcareous inclusions (2mm) and moderate, moderately sorted shell (2mm) and abundant, well sorted white mica (0.25mm). Burnished and wiped surfaces. Handmade. Two jars recorded.

SaCa/2 (fine), medium sandy ware with dark grey core and blackness brown surfaces. Moderate, moderately sorted limestone (1mm), Abundant, well-sorted sand quartz (1mm), moderate, ill-sorted sub-angular quartz (1mm), moderate, moderately sorted voids from leached out calcareous inclusions (2mm) and moderate, moderately shell (1mm) and common, well sorted white mica (0.25mm). Handmade. One jar recorded.

SaCa/3 (coarse), medium sandy ware with grey core and orangish brown grey surfaces. Abundant, well-sorted sand quartz (1mm), spare, ill-sorted red ore (1mm), moderate, ill-sorted sub-angular quartz (up to 4mm), moderate, moderately sorted voids from leached out calcareous inclusions (2mm) and moderate, ill-sorted shell/calcareous matter (2mm) and common, well sorted white mica (0.25mm). Smooth outer surface. Handmade. No featured sherds.

SaCa/4 (fine), soft oxidized ware. Sparse, well sorted white mica (0.25mm), common, ill-sorted elongate voids (3mm), common, well sorted, rounded voids (0.5mm), common, moderately sorted sand quartz (0.5mm), spare, ill-sorted sorted voids from leached out calcareous inclusions (2mm). Handmade. No featured sherds.

SaCa/5 (fine) medium, black fabric. Common, ill-sorted shell (2mm), abundant, ill-sorted white mica (0.25mm), common, ill-sorted voids from leached out calcareous inclusions (3mm), ill-sorted shell (1mm) and spare, ill-sorted sand quartz (0.5mm). Smooth surfaces. Scored decoration. Handmade. No featured sherds.

Sandy wares

Sa (fine), medium oxidized sandy ware. Common, moderately sorted sand quartz (0.5mm), sparse, ill-sorted white mica (0.25mm), sparse, elongate voids (0.5mm), sparse, ill-sorted black iron (0.5mm). No featured sherds.

SaI (fine), medium reddish-brown core with black surfaces. Abundant, ill-sorted sand quartz (0.5mm), common, ill-sorted organic/carbonaceous (4mm), abundant, ill-sorted red ore (2mm) and sparse, white mica (0.5mm). No featured sherds.

Roman-British sandy fabric with calcareous inclusions (RBQCa). One jar recorded. Fine, medium, sandy ware with brown/orange core and blackness orange surfaces. Common, ill-sorted organic inclusions (up to 2mm), rare, ill-sorted red and black ore (1mm), moderate, curved voids (1mm) and abundant, well sorted white mica (0.25mm). Very smooth surfaces. One jar recorded.

Roman-British sandy fabric with grog inclusions (RBQG). Fine, medium, oxidized sandy ware with grey surfaces. Moderate, well sorted white mica (0.25mm), moderate, well-sorted elongate voids (0.5mm), abundant, well sorted sand quartz (0.5mm), common, well-sorted round voids (0.55mm) and rare grog (up to 1mm). One jar recorded.

Site distribution, chronology and discussion

The pottery comes from structures 5000-3, 5007, cremation 130, pits/ tree holes 26, 103-4, 135, 200, 409, 508, 539 and postholes 43, 113, 133, 227, 235, 240, 246, 303, 345, 346 and 618. The assemblage is small and fragmentary with very low diagnostic sherds.

Two fabric groups have been distinguished: sand and calcareous and sandy wares. The sandy calcareous wares account 85% (by count) of the assemblage. Four slightly out-tuned neck jar with flattened ending have been recorded in these sandy calcareous wares (SaCa/1 and SaCa/2) from posthole 123 (Group 5000), 300 (5002) and ditch 5007, slot 337. Both the jars and the ware are common in other Middle Iron Age assemblages from the region (Lyne 2012, 17, Seager Thomas 2010, 13 and 17). One body sherd with comb-burnished decoration and fine ware (SaCa/5) would fit with the typical decorated saucepan of the region (Seager Thomas 2010, 10).

The sandy wares account 13.3% (by count). This group comprises a small range of fine oxidized wares and medium sandy wares of generic ERB type (RBQCa and RBQG). The forms identified are a bead rimmed jar with upper shoulder (RBQCa) from posthole 618 and an everted jar (RBQG) from posthole 110 (GN 5000). The first form is most common during the

Late Iron/Early Roman period, but in sandy wares are dated from late 1st century. The second form jar is characteristic of late 1st century assemblages in the region (Jones 2015b, 33) and the fabric is probably an Alice Holt/Harnham-type grey ware. Both jars have parallels in other Early Roman sites of Surrey (Lowther 1934, 70; Seager 2010, 26, fig. 5-44; Jones 2015b, 33).

Struck flint by Steve Ford

A total of 501 struck flints were recovered during these phases of investigation. This total comprised 371 finds from cut features (summarized in Table 12 and catalogued in Appendix 4A) and a few stray finds with 130 from three scatters (5010–12) of flint whose locations were individually 3D recorded (noted as fs below) (summarized in Table 13 and catalogued in Appendix 4B). From an examination of the existing cortex where present, the flintwork appears to have been made from locally occurring gravel flint, that is a cortex which is often thin, smooth or battered with gravels of moderate size (up to c. 0.1m across). Several pieces were made from the distinctive flint found *in situ* at the interface of the Reading Beds and Upper Chalk (Dewey and Bromehead 1915), but here is just a constituent of the river gravel. A few pieces are patinated bluish white, implying a different (earlier) age than most of the flintwork and a few pieces are burnt.

Chronologically, there is (inevitably) a broad range of periods represented. Narrow flakes (blades) only make up a modest total of the flake component and few of these are true blades as opposed to fortuitously produced items. Just a single blade core is recorded along with a slightly patinated end scraper made on a large blade that has the appearance of a Mesolithic type (fs128). Therefore whilst several pieces are certainly of Mesolithic date, they are best interpreted as casually lost or discarded items within the landscape, or perhaps a very short-lived task-specific site rather than be indicative of a significant occupation site. The large area excavations having taken place in recent decades, as well as earlier large area fieldwalking surveys indicate that such low density finds across the landscape seem ubiquitous and are often encountered during the excavation of sites of later date.

The earlier Neolithic also appears to be represented by the presence of a leaf-shaped arrowhead, but with very few other items obviously of contemporary date. Four serrated blades/flakes were recovered, one of which was serrated on both edges and a second had traces of edge gloss. Several other pieces showed either utilization damage or very fine serrated edges. These are typical of a broad Neolithic date, but the collection did not contain a wide repertoire of formal tool types nor, again, were narrow flakes especially common.

The leaf-shaped arrowhead from feature 532 (872) was broken just beyond the inflection point as well as missing its tip. The piece was 40mm long with a projected original length of 80mm. It was only 19mm wide and just 3mm thick. It had been finely pressure flaked for the whole of both surfaces.

The tip of an arrowhead of unspecified type was also recorded (fs27).

The only distinctive later Neolithic find was that of a broken oblique arrowhead (fs2). The piece was made from a broad flat flake 3.8mm thick with its surviving width of c. 41mm. The tang was intact and had been fully invasively flaked on both surfaces. The body of the piece was fully invasively flaked on the dorsal side but more marginal on the ventral side.

Table 12: Summary of Struck flint (excluding flint scatters)

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Narrow flake	45
Flake	199
Core	8
Core on flake	1
Tested nodule	6
Core fragment	11
Spall	88
Scraper	7
Notched flake	1
Serrated flakes/blades	4
Leaf-shaped arrowhead	1

Table 13: Summary of Struck flint in flint scatters

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Narrow flake	7
Flake	62
Core	8
Blade core	1
Tested nodule	3
Core fragment	6
Spall	36
Scraper	4
Notched flake	1
Oblique arrowhead	1
Arrowhead tip	1

The flintwork, on the whole is mostly broad flake and made with hard hammer. It is considered that most is of Bronze Age date, broadly contemporary with the burnt mound. Such material has few positive chronological traits (Ford *et al.* 1984) with the notion that bronze tools replace flint for more specialized tasks but with simple cutting and scraping tasks still performed by flint.

Other Worked Stone by Tom Stewart

A single sarsen stone forming a large part of a broken saddle quern came from Iron Age pit 200 (fill 277). One edge of this stone appears to flat and smooth whilst the other edge appears more ragged. The stone shows the characteristic worn dipped grinding surface (grinding surface 0.60m-0.30m; 0.12m thick). The stone is a quartzitic sandstone with tightly packed grains.

Human Bone by Ceri Falys

A single inhumation was discovered within the excavation area. The incomplete remains of SK273 were found within irregularly-shaped grave 147. The cranial remains of SK273 were located towards the SE side of the grave, and the pelvis and legs, seeming piled together, towards the NW edge. At the time of excavation, most of the bones of the chest and upper arms were absent. The lower body was supine, with the forearms overlaying the pelvis and thighs. And although the bones of the legs were truncated at the knee, and seemingly forming two piles, the lower legs were indeed articulated, with the lower legs acutely bent behind the thighs and feet hyperflexed at the ankles.

Osteological analysis was undertaken following guidelines by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994), and BABAO/CIfA (Brickley and McKinley 2004, Mitchell and Brickley 2017), to assess the preservation and completeness of the remains, in addition to their sex, age-at-death and pathological conditions present. Metrical analysis and non-metric traits recorded, where possible. A summary of the findings and additional photographs can be found in Appendix 6.

Preservation and Completeness

The remains of SK273 were incomplete, with approximately 25% - 50% of the expected skeletal elements were present for analysis. Overall, the bone was of fair preservation. Although the cortical bone surface scores fluctuated between 3 and 4 (McKinley 2004), indicating much of the external surfaces of the bones were affected by some degree of erosion (e.g. root activity), a significant amount of element fragmentation was also present. The extent of surface erosion may have affected the preservation of active sub-periosteal new bone formation (woven bone), if present.

Skeletal Sex and Age-at-Death

To maximize the accuracy of osteological assessments, it is necessary to assess as many different skeletal regions as possible to understand trait variation both within and between individuals. Of the skeletal regions for which standardized adult ageing methods have been developed, only the auricular surface of the right ilium was present, which was assessed based on criteria by Lovejoy *et al.* (1985). Although fragmented, biological sex was assessed based on sufficiently preserved aspects of the cranium and pelvis, after Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994, 18, 20).

All observable cranial traits were scored as male, including aspects of the frontal bone (supraorbital ridge, supraorbital rim, glabella), muscle attachments at the back of the head (nuchal crest), and the bump behind the ears (mastoid processes). The greater sciatic notch was deemed to be indeterminate with regards to biological sex. A male designation was supported by the overall robusticity of the recovered elements and muscle attachments, especially the prominence of the linea aspera, which runs down the back of the femur (thigh).

By necessity, estimation of age-at death relied solely on the auricular surface of the ilium (Lovejoy *et al.* 1985), which was notably flat and dense, suggestive of phase 7, and a resultant age of 50-59 years. Additional skeletal observations (degenerative joint disease) also support the suggestion that SK273 was a man of advancing age. As a result, SK273 is most accurately described by the standardized broad age category of 46+ years (Falys and Lewis 2011).

Stature

Stature was estimated using the maximum length (cm) of the only suitably preserved long bone, the right radius (24.9cm) using regression equation for “white, males” provided by Trotter (1970). The approximate standing height of $173.1\text{cm} \pm 4.32\text{cm}$ (approx. 5’8”) resulted. The date of SK273’s burial is unclear with just a single sherd of probable Bronze Age pottery recovered from the grave fill, however, in comparison with the findings of Roberts and Cox (2003), if SK273 lived during the Bronze Age, he would have been slightly taller than average for his male peers, who were reported a range of 167-177cm and mean of 172cm (5’6½”) (Roberts and Cox 2003,

86), and significantly taller than other males in the Iron Age (range 164-174cm, mean 168cm, 5'6") (Roberts and Cox 2003, 103).

Non-metric Traits

Non-metric traits are visible in the skeleton as extra projections of bone, foramina, sutures, facets or canals. Such skeletal features are not pathological, but are suggested to be either of genetic origins or the result of mechanical stresses Brothwell and Zakrzewski (2004). Those believed to have genetic origin may be used to suggest hereditary links to family members. Non-metric traits were recorded following guidelines present in Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994, 87-94) and Brothwell and Zakrzewski (2004, 31-33).

Two non-metric anomalies were observed within the cranium of SK273, including accessory grooves running down the left and right sides of the frontal bones, and bilateral acetabular creases in the hip joints.

Pathology

Pathological alterations were observed within the skeletal remains of SK273, which were allocated to the general pathology categories of degenerative joint disease, circulatory disruption, non-specific infection, and episodes of trauma (antemortem and perimortem).

Degenerative Joint Disease

Degenerative joint disease (DJD) tends to increase with age, but can also occur in response to trauma, and is characterized by the formation (osteophytes) and/or destruction (porosity) of bone (Roberts and Manchester 2012). Osteophytes (bone formation around joint surfaces) result in response to stress as the body attempts to spread the load over a greater area, and were observed in the right wrist (distal radius and ulna), thumbs (distal ends of the first metacarpals and proximal ends of the proximal manual phalanges of the thumbs), and hip joints (marginal osteophytes around the acetabula and around the fovea capitis of both the left and right femoral heads). Symptoms, depending of degree of arthritis, can be impairment of movement and/or pain.

The joint between the proximal and intermediate phalanges of the (possibly) the left fourth finger displayed marked degenerative joint disease, which would have limited the mobility of the first knuckle of the ring finger. The proximal end of the intermedial phalanx is greatly expanded by osteophytic growth, with a central depression within which the distal end of the proximal phalanx is engulfed. The resulting modified position of the ring finger is a fixed in a flexed position at the proximal interphalangeal joint, as the intermediate phalanx would be frozen at an approximately 45 degree angle to the proximal phalanx.

Known as a Boutinnere, buttonhole or "swan-neck" deformity (Mann and Hunt 2012, 134-5), this deformity, which may or may not lead to ankylosis of the interphalangeal joint. Although this bony change is

characteristic of rheumatoid arthritis if present in several finger joints, as it only occurs in one, differential diagnosis includes localized trauma and infection.

Circulatory Disruption

Disruptions in the circulatory system result to the fragmentation and collapse of skeletal joints. One such pathology is osteochondritis dissecans (OCD), which usually affects young males in the first decade of life (Roberts and Manchester 1995). Bone tissue death occurs following disruption to the area's blood supply, either by normal processes, or following chronic traumatic injury. Osteochondritis dissecans is usually 'well-defined, porous, often circular...' (Roberts and Manchester 1995, 89). A small circular defect was located on the left ankle of SK273, towards the medial side of the distal tibia joint surface, in the crook of the medial malleolus, and identified as an OCD lesion.

Non-specific infection

Non-specific infections result from unknown pathogens, and can manifest in the inflammation of three different aspects of a bone: sub-periosteal new bone formation affects the fibrous sheath (periosteum) that covers the outermost layer of a skeletal element, osteitis is the inflammation of the cortical bone (the thick, dense external layer of bone), and osteomyelitis, which results from infection deep within the medullary cavity. The medial surfaces of the tibial shafts display striated and porous bone (well-healed sub-periosteal reaction), which would result from localized infection or trauma to the area. Tibial shafts are a common place for such observations, due to the lack of a thick layer of overlying muscles over the front of the shins, permitting the bone to be damaged through knocks and scrapes.

Trauma

Skeletal trauma can occur accidentally or intentionally, as the result from cultural practices or therapeutic/surgical intervention (Cuhna and Pinheiro 2009). Traumatic wounds (for example, fractures, trepanations, weapon trauma, dislocations, haematomas, etc.) may result in the damage of soft tissue and/or bone. Trauma is broken down further into the categories antemortem and perimortem, the differentiation between the two depending on the timing of the injury. Antemortem wounds are inflicted a sufficient amount of time before the death for healing to commence (i.e., active bone remodelling, rounded wound margins, inflammation, infection, or well-healed lesions). While antemortem injuries indicate the victim survived for some time following the injury, perimortem wounds are inflicted at or very close to the time of death. These injuries are characterized by sharp and irregular margins, completely devoid of healing. Both types of trauma were observed in the remains of SK273.

Antemortem trauma

A large depression is located on the anterior surface of the left side of the mental eminence of the mandible (chin). The edges of the lesion are rounded, signifying substantial healing has taken place. The posterior surface of the left side of the mandible, directly behind the rounded lesion on the anterior surface (Pl. 18), displays a linear wound, again with rounded edges around the lesion.



Plate 18: healed traumatic wound to left side of the chin (arrowed), anterior surface (left), posterior surface (right)

Differential diagnosis for this lesion includes a penetrating traumatic injury, and/or localized infection, or dental periapical lesion (i.e., abscess). It is unlikely the lesion results from a dental abscess, due to the large distance the circular depression is from the base of the roots of the left mandibular incisors.

Possible healed fractures may also be present on the distal radii, due to the accentuated cupped morphology of the anterior surfaces, and the fourth toe of the left foot, which displays a probable midshaft fracture of the proximal phalanx. Future research should include radiography to confirm or refute healed fractures at these locations.

Perimortem Trauma

A wedge-shaped, sharp-force traumatic wound is present on the palmar surface of the right fourth metacarpal (palm of the hand at the base of the ring finger). With the inferior edge of the wound displaying a linear, polished surface suggestive of being inflicted by a thin-bladed implement, which was inflicted in an upward direction.

Summary

In summary, the incomplete remains of an older man were discovered within grave 147 (the upper body was likely truncated after burial between the neck and lower spine). At the time of internment his arms were placed over his body (his forearms rested over the pelvis), and it is possible his legs were tightly bound, as his lower

legs were bent directly underneath the femora, and feet were still articulated. He was taller, on average, compared to his peers, and his left ankle displayed evidence of childhood stress and strains, resulting in a small area of bone necrosis. It is likely he suffered at least one episode of bodily trauma many years before he died, with a large wound to the left side of his chin, and possibly left ring finger. His wrists and left foot may also have been fractured a significant amount of time before death, but these sites need to be radiographed to confirm or refute the His hands were starting to feel the progression of age, with degenerative joint disease setting into his thumbs and hips. Finally, a wedge-shaped wound to the palm of his left hand, resulting from a sharp-edged implement, was inflicted at or around the time of death. Due to the incomplete nature of the remains of SK273, it cannot be known if additional perimortem traumatic injuries were present which led to his death.

Burnt bone by Ceri Falys

Small quantities of burnt bone were recovered from eight features within the investigated area (Appendix7). Suspecting a human cremation burial, the deposit with the largest quantity of bone, feature 130 (189), was whole-earth recovered on site, in a series of nine, 0.02m thick spits. All other deposits were hand collected from excavated features or recovered from sieved soil samples, which had been floated and wet-sieved to a 2mm mesh size.

Prior to osteological analysis the bone from each spit of 130 (189) was sorted using a sieve stack comprising 10mm, 5mm, and 2mm mesh sizes. The relative weights of bone from each sieve were recorded (Appendix 7b). For all contexts, the maximum post-excavation fragment measurements were taken using sliding callipers, the bone was weighed, and the colour(s) of the bone recorded (Appendix 7).

In total, 49.0g of burnt bone was present for analysis, with the quantities of bone recovered from each deposit ranging from just 0.5g to 29.5g (Appendix 7a). With the exception of skeletal remains from posthole 624 (1079), which was poorly preserved, all bone was of “fair” preservation (i.e. dense textures, unweathered appearances), but a significant amount of fragmentation was commonly present. This high degree of fragmentation is reflected in the recorded maximum post-excavation fragment sizes of between 5.8mm (posthole 624 (1079) and 51.0mm (pit 23 (577)) (Appendix 7a).

The colour of bone varied little between contexts, with the majority displaying white fragments of bone. pit 23 (577) and posthole 501 (782) were the exceptions to this, with pit 23 (577) containing charred black and grey fragments, and charred black in 501 (782). Bone that is white in colour indicates the skeletal remains had been subjected to temperatures in excess of 600°C for a sufficient amount of time for the organic

components within the bone to be oxidized (Holden *et al.* 1995a and b). Charring occurs by reaching temperatures of approximately 300°C, and grey indicates the organic components were incompletely oxidized due to reaching temperatures up to 600°C.

Initial analyses sought to identify the nature of the burnt bone deposits (i.e. human or animal bone), following guidelines by McKinley (2000), Brickley and McKinley (2004), and Mitchell and Brickley (2017), and animal bone identification using Hillson (1992). Only one possible human fragment was identified within pit 103 (158), which was a human sized tooth root. All other contexts either contained animal remains (non-human phalanges in feature 130 (189) and rib shaft fragment in treehole 627 (1090)), or unidentified species or elements of origin (Appendix 7a). Also of note, from pit 103 (158), a small portion of long bone shaft (unidentified species of origin), displayed active sub-periosteal new bone formation (woven bone), indicating an active inflammatory response at that site when the individual/animal died.

In summary, eight features within the excavated area contained small quantities of highly fragmented burnt bone. Differences of colour indicate the bone had been exposed to a range of temperatures during the heating process. The significant fragmentation of the bone limited much of the species and element identification. Two contexts contained animal bone, 130 ((189) and 627 (1090)), and may reflect the cooking process. A *possible* human tooth root was identified within 103 (189), in addition to a pathological alteration of a long bone shaft fragment (sub-periosteal new bone formation). No further information could be retrieved from the small fragments of burnt bone.

Charred Plant remains by Rosalind McKenna

A programme of soil sampling was implemented during the excavation, which included the collection of 178 soil samples of 8-40L from sealed contexts. The Samples were floated and wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh then air dried. The flots was examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40.

Identification was carried out using published keys (Jacomet 2006; Biejerinck 1976; Zohary and Hopf 2000), online resources (<http://www.plantatlas.eu/za.php>), and the author's own reference collection. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000) for charcoal and Stace (1997) for other plant remains.

The flot was then sieved into convenient fractions (4, 2, 1 and 0.3mm) for sorting and identification of charcoal fragments. Identifiable material was only present within the 4 and 2mm fractions. A random selection

of ideally 100 fragments of charcoal of varying sizes was made, which were then identified. Where samples did not contain 100 identifiable fragments, all fragments were studied and recorded.

Taxa identified only to genus cannot be identified more closely due to a lack of defining characteristics in charcoal material.

Results

Forty eight samples (fifty two sub samples) and twenty five hand picked charcoal samples are the basis of this investigation. Preservation of the plant macrofossils and wood is by charring. The preservation of the charred remains was poor. Most of the cereal grains were puffed and distorted, and some of the charcoal remains were affected by vitrification. Charred plant macrofossils were present in fourteen of the samples (eighteen sub samples). All of the samples produced small suites of remains, both in terms of volume and diversity – the range of species recorded was very small (Appendix 9).

Indeterminate cereal grains were recorded in eleven of the samples. 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, postholes, ditches and gullies, where rubbish and waste are frequently discarded. Identified cereal grains were recovered in the form of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) which was present in one of the samples. These were probable identifications based on overall size and morphological characteristics.

Wheat was present amongst the identifiable remains in small quantities in a single sample. It is probable, based on the general size and remaining identifying morphological characteristics that the species of wheat utilized was bread wheat. 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. This wheat requires fertile soils to grow and as such it was a more valuable crop.

Another, more indirect, indicator of cereals being used on site is the remains of arable weeds that were found in two 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 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.

Hazel nut shell fragments were present in small numbers in three of the samples (seven sub samples). Hazel-nuts are valuable nutritionally, as well as being readily available. In addition, the nut shell is hard and resistant to decay ensuring its survival in some quantities. Hazelnut shell is a waste-product which may have been deliberately discarded onto fires or used as a source of kindling. However, the hazelnut shell fragments

show no marks associated with breaking the shells for food, and as there is hazel charcoal present this may indicate that the hazelnut shells were introduced on branches burnt as fuel.

Charcoal fragments were present in the majority of the samples. The preservation of the charcoal fragments ranged from 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 eleven of the samples (sixteen sub samples) and eleven of the hand picked charcoal samples (Appendix 10).

The total range of taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). These taxa belong to the groups of species represented in the native British flora. A local environment with a relatively small range of trees and shrubs is indicated from the charcoal of the site. All of the samples produced varying but generally small amounts of charcoal. As seen in Appendix 10, Oak was the most frequently recorded species in terms of frequency and volume. It dominated ten of the samples (fifteen sub samples) and seven of the hand picked charcoal samples. Willow / poplar dominated one sample and two of the hand picked charcoal samples. Hazel dominated two of the hand picked charcoal samples. It is possible that these were the preferred fuel woods obtained from a local environment containing a broader choice of species. Bark was also present on some of the charcoal fragments.

Summary

The samples produced some environmental material of interpretable value, with the plant macrofossils from fourteen of the samples (eighteen sub samples), and the identifiable charcoal remains from eleven of the samples (sixteen sub samples) and eleven hand picked charcoal samples. The deposits from which the samples derive, probably represent the intentional deposition or accumulation of domestic waste associated with fires, alongside the remains relating to the cremation process at the site.

Ceramic Building Materials by Danielle Milbank

A total of 31 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 4786g were recovered in the course of the excavation, hand-collected from thirteen contexts (Appendix 13). These were examined under x10 magnification and it is proposed to retain the majority of the identifiable material, with all but a sample of the small uninformative fragments suitable for discard in line with the recipient museum's policy.

Unidentifiable fragments (typically a fine, hard fabric in a red colour) were recovered from ditch slot 401 (666), ditch terminus 637 (1154), and gully terminus 649 (1171).

Ditch 5007

A piece from slot 335 (586) is fairly hard, handmade, with possible strawmarks, and appears to be the corner of a brick or other fired clay object. Although it may represent intrusive material of medieval date, it is possible that it represents fired clay of Saxon date. A brick piece recovered from slot 338 (590) is in a medium-hard fabric, a rough texture with occasional voids and sandstone inclusions, and an uneven yellow-pink colour suggestive of poorly-mixed clay. The shape is uneven, 58mm to 63mm thick and slightly bowed, with a deep thumb mark on the upper surface. It is of medieval date, possibly 13th to 14th century.

From ditch slot 615 (977), pieces of tile with a reduced core and thickness of 12mm, and a piece in a coarse sandy fabric in a light orange red colour with a thickened edge were recovered. These characteristics are suggestive of a medieval date, and the pieces were recovered alongside a piece of low-fired brick or fired clay, with a rough texture and strawmarks indicating organic inclusions, and of possible Saxon or early medieval date.

Medieval to Post-medieval

Pieces which could only be attributed a broad medieval or post-medieval date were recovered from ditch slot 335 (586, a brick piece), and a tile fragment from posthole 643 (1160). A piece from tree bole 224 (359) in a soft fine fabric is also likely to be of this date.

Later material, of broad post-medieval to modern date was recovered from several features. These include tile from ditch slot 640 (1157) in a fine, hard fabric, and from posthole 647 (1165), part of a brick 74mm thick, in a hard fired orange red sandy fabric with a shallow frog, and of early to mid-19th century date. Pit 701 (1174) contained brick pieces 67mm thick, in a hard fabric with fine voids and a broadly 19th century date, with brick comprising brick fragments Pit 702 (1169).

Overall, the majority of the building material dates to the late medieval to post-medieval periods, into the 19th or early 20th century, with a small number of pieces of likely medieval (or possibly earlier) date. None of the material was notable, although the presence of likely medieval material can be considered of high status, before the use of building brick and roofing tile became more widespread in the later medieval period.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank

Fired clay was recovered from 28 contexts (the majority of them pits and postholes) encountered in the excavation, a total of 94 fragments weighing 1.056kg. These were hand-collected and recovered from sieved soil

samples, were examined under x10 magnification, and are summarised in Appendix 14, and it is proposed to retain a representative sample of the material, with the remainder of the highly fragmented material suitable for discard in line with the recipient museum's policy.

The material is largely highly fragmented and no fragments were readily identifiable by type or function, and was typically recorded in small quantities of less than 50g, and only four contexts containing more than 100g. A range of fabrics are present, with the majority represented by four principal fabric types, and the fabrics are described below and recorded in the catalogue.

Fabrics

The fabrics were examined under x10 magnification and broadly categorised as FC1, FC2 as site specific categories.

FC1: a fine, slightly soft clay with a rough texture, sparse rounded quartz sand and occasional very fine flint, mid orange red colour. Encountered in a range of features including, postholes 31 (85), 239 (277), 430 (755) and 509 (784), gully slots 708 (1178) and 709 (1179), pit 215 (995) and burnt mound deposit 1083.

FC2: a friable, weakly-bonded rough textured clay with sparse sand inclusions and a mid to dark brown red colour. Encountered in pits 26 (577), 139 (261), 205 (997), 440 (767), postholes 126 (182) and 346 (659), and layer 1069. A black reduced piece (fabric FC2r) was recovered from pit 440 (770).

FC3: A fine medium hard clay with sparse sand inclusions and a dark red colour, found in 508 (788).

FC4: a rough-textured, medium-soft, with moderate clay pellets and sparse 2mm flint, and a light orange colour.

The fabric encountered in the largest quantity is FC2, which was encountered in pit 26 (577) as the only context with over 1000g present, however the highly-fragmented condition and lack of diagnostic characteristics. Two pieces have a fairly flat surface on one side, however there is no other evidence of form, and no wattle marks suggestive of daub or other structural material.

Fired clay objects

Burnt mound deposit 1072 contained a single fairly large piece of fired clay in fabric FC1, with tentative evidence of a hole, suggestive of a fired clay weight (such as a triangular or pyramidal 'loomweight').

Discussion

Overall, the majority of the fired clay material is undiagnostic, as it is not identifiable by form as daub (structural) material or representative of fired clay objects such as weights, kiln furniture etc, and is not closely datable. It was typically distributed in small quantities.

Glass by Danielle Milbank

Twelve pieces of glass (a total of 251g) were recovered during the course of the excavation, hand collected from eight contexts. The material was examined under x10 magnification and is summarised in Appendix 15.

Roman glass

Glass of Roman date, based on colour and form, was recovered from two contexts, and selected for retention. A piece in blue-green glass with moderate fine bubbles, from tree hole 220 (355), is a fragment from a thick, flattened tubular rim, fire-rounded and probably from a small bowl or a jar. The other piece of glass was recovered from modern spread 1170, which is 1mm thick, in a very pale green-blue colour with a thin layer of iridescent decay. It is curved, likely to represent a small vessel such as a bottle, and is of likely Roman date.

Post-medieval or modern

Ditch slot 632 (1098) contained part of the base of a mould-made dark green glass wine bottle of likely mid to late 19th-century date. Pit 645 (1162) contained a further piece of a dark green glass wine bottle and the neck of a small blue-green bottle with a 9mm wide collar, of likely late 19th- to early 20th-century date.

Pit 645 (1163) contained a small piece of white, slightly opalescent glass of 19th century date, and ditch slot 700 (1172) contained a further piece of 19th-century green glass moulded wine bottle.

Pit 703 (1167) and spread 1173 both contained fragments of flat colourless glass, likely to represent window glass. These post-medieval examples are suitable for discard in line with the recipient museum's policy.

Clay Tobacco Pipe by Danielle Milbank

Seven contexts contained clay tobacco pipe fragments, in addition to a piece collected as a surface find. These comprise 19 pieces weighing a total of 44g, which are summarised in Appendix 16. The stem fragments have little potential for further study and would be suitable for discard in line with the recipient museum's policy.

The pieces largely represent stem fragments, which cannot be closely dated on the basis of bore diameter, however the majority of fragments have a relatively narrow bore suggestive of a broadly later (18th or 19th century) date. These include: surface find (associated with 539); posthole 647 (1165); pits 645 (1162); 702 (1169) and 703 (1167); and spread 1170. A stem fragment from pit 142 (264) has a wide bore diameter typically associated with clay pipe of pre18th century date.

Ditch slot 406 (675), group 5007, contained pieces of stem and a slim, upright bowl with a likely date range of 1700-1740.

Slag by Danielle Milbank

Four contexts contained slag (six fragments weighing 49g in total), which were examined under x10 magnification, and are selected for retention. These include a small piece of metalworking debris (possible iron slag) from sieved soil sample 23, recovered from grave cut 147 (SK273). It is unclear if this piece is intrusive.

The remaining five pieces are glass slag, including a pale grey-white and a blue grey piece from spread 1170, with flow lines and wrinkles suggestive of quickly cooling runoff, a similar piece from pit 703 (1167) and one piece from pit 702 (1169) in a pale cloudy blue colour.

Dungworth (2005) describes similar waste glass from Limekiln Lane, Bristol, of mid-18th to early 19th century date, in two forms similar to those seen here: the deformed blown vessel wasters, and the opaque cream blue waste (the latter likely to probably results from maintaining the glass at a high temperature over a long period, with oxides drawn from the ceramic crucible fabric).

Conclusion

The fieldwork described above has examined another large tract of the gravel terraces of the River Thames west of London. Inevitably, following on from the results of numerous previous quarry excavations, Shepperton has revealed a range of archaeological deposits. The Thames Valley is rich and diverse in its archaeological heritage.

Neolithic

The earliest deposit on site is represented by a single pit (532) of Early Neolithic date. Several of the struck flint finds and perhaps some of the generic prehistoric pottery may also be of earlier Neolithic date, and a single arrowhead is of later Neolithic date.

The discovery of but a single pit from such a large area of investigation in terms of the scale and nature of Neolithic settlement is difficult to comprehend. The Thames Valley is one the richest regions for Neolithic monuments, a truth which is markedly at odds to the tiny volume of recorded occupation sites, which at best usually comprise just a few pits, as here at Shepperton. It is considered that Neolithic pits are the product of some form of ritual/ceremonial activity even if they contain only mundane domestic waste (Garrow 2007; Thomas 1999) and as such they are not necessarily representative of the distribution and density of occupation sites.

Bronze Age

It is with the onset of the Bronze Age, that the pattern of settlement and land use is thought to be better understood. At Shepperton there appear to be three distinct phases of Bronze Age activity: an early Bronze Age ring ditch (5003), a middle Bronze Age burnt mound (5006) and later Bronze Age occupation.

Ring ditch 5003 was previously identified as a cropmark and subsequently trial trenched where it was considered to be a Late Bronze Age enclosure (WA 2011). However, with the benefit of an area excavation, and despite only being partially exposed, the ditch appears to be circular in plan and best interpreted as a ring ditch, (a levelled round barrow). There were no signs of any associated burials, though the geometric centre of the monument was not exposed, but certainly there were no secondary burials placed in or close to the infilled ditch, nor evidence of disturbed burials such as dispersed cremated bone. The monument is, however of Early Bronze Age date with a sample of charcoal from the lower fill returning a radiocarbon date of 1982-1876 cal BC (UBA-54793, Appendix 11).

The single inhumation burial from the site is located to the north of palaeochannel 5008, a crouched burial containing a single sherd of Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery. A perimortem wound caused by a thin bladed instrument to the left hand of sk273 may be indicative of a violent death which could also explain the somewhat irregular *ad-hoc* grave cut.

None of the other cut features on the site are considered to be contemporary with the ring ditch and as for the Neolithic, earlier Bronze Age settlement is thought to be transhumant, leaving few below ground traces. It is possible that the flint scatters are broadly contemporary and the infilled ditch includes a moderate volume of struck flint and some pottery indicating some activity taking place not long after the ditch had been dug.

Burnt mounds are a monument type relatively infrequently recorded (though increasingly so in recent years) in southern England, but common in the highland zones of Britain and especially so in Ireland (Ehrenberg 1991, Topping 2011; Hawkes 2018). There are now some 20 or so sites recorded for the Middle Thames Valley region, most of which have a radiocarbon date-based chronology. A corpus of these (as known to 2017) has been presented in Ford 2017 (table 1.8).

Burnt mounds are typically crescent-shaped, kidney-shaped, or sub-circular dumps of burnt stone surrounding a trough usually lined with wood or stone (Raymond 1987). It is clear that the burnt mounds are used for the heating of large volumes of water at a time when large metal tanks or cauldrons suitable for direct heating have yet to be invented. However, it is somewhat ambiguous as to what this water was then used for.

Various interpretations have been proposed but it is communal cooking which is the most likely. Bathing, saunas, brewing or dyeing are other possibilities (O'Driscoll 1988; Buckley 1991; Barfield 1991).

Burnt mound 5006 is a typical example of the kidney-shaped type of monument with a trough (620), a hearth (630) for heating the stone and a location close to a watercourse (the river Ash). An unusual observation was that the mound lay between the trough and the watercourse unlike the usual arrangement of trough being closest to the water (Raymond 1987). The mound appears to have subsided into the edge of the nearby channel, but it is considered that the channel was still active at the time.

The chronology of the monument was supported by three radiocarbon dates on charcoal recovered from the hearth, the lower mound and upper mound. These returned dates within the Middle Bronze Age that were all very similar in the range 1438–1265 cal BC (Appendix 11, chart 1) and appear to indicate a short chronology (within the confidence intervals of calibrated C14 dates). This contrasts with other monuments which can have extended chronologies of several hundred years such as at Crowthorne (Chittock *et al.* 2021) and Marlow (Richmond *et al.* 2006), with an Irish example at Cahiralla Beg, Clare having a very extended chronology from the Neolithic through to the late Bronze Age (Bermingham *et al.* 2012, 31ff). In general though, this monument type is a Bronze Age phenomenon. Yet the example at Staines Road Farm just 2km to the west, which was in a similar topographic position on the banks of the River Ash, and included a distinct trough, and hearth deposit (Jones 2008, 15ff). returned two late Neolithic dates of 2580-2350 cal BC (GU5279) and 2280-1750 cal BC (GU5278) (both at 2 sigma).

Later Bronze Age/Iron Age

Evidence for activity is clearly present with the recovery of distinctive (albeit only broadly dated) pottery, yet if this activity is reflective of occupation, then the record of the latter is impoverished. In general there are just a small number of pits and postholes distributed across the site but being neither clustered nor including recognizable structures such as round houses. The single 4-post structure (FP1) is likely to belong to this broad phase, producing two M-LIA sherds and lies somewhat remote from other features. The features might just reflect activities taking place well away from the main the occupied areas.

Pit alignments are a distinctive, widespread but not common form of boundary and can be easily recognized from the air where ground conditions permit (Wilson 1978). They are generally considered to be an Iron Age monument type, but with earlier and later examples recorded. Locally, excavations nearby at Staines Road Farm have excavated a double alignment (Jones 2008, 19ff) of probable Bronze Age date and another of Early Roman date was recorded at Kingsmead, Horton (Ford and Pine 2003, 77ff). They are intended to be boundary features

and there are several examples of ditches replacing alignments. It is unclear if the gaps left between pits are intended to allow free access across a boundary whilst still defining ownership rights, or is simply a cheap and fast way of constructing a boundary. Continuous ditches or pit alignments could both be accompanied by stock-proof hedges to restrict access. The boundary here lies approximately perpendicular to the River Ash and tentatively might be defining plots of land which also have access to river water. Similar arrangements have been observed at Ibsley, Hampshire (Coles *et al.* 2016, 23) and Roundhouse Farm, Wiltshire (Cass *et. al.* 2015, 37).

One final negative observation for this phase of site use is the absence of later Bronze Age organized field systems. As briefly noted in the introduction, there are many sites in the environs of west London where such field systems are present, and distinct from the suggestion of property boundaries presented by linear ditches or, as at Shepperton, pit alignments. Whatever field systems were used for, they were not universally adopted.

Late Iron Age/ Roman

There is no significant archaeology of these periods on the site, with just a few sherds of pottery recovered. The area was presumably farmed during these times, with the pottery finds simply reflecting manuring of the site with night soil.

Anglo-Saxon

The Thames Valley, being a major gateway to the interior of southern England, is generally rich in Anglo-Saxon activity. Locally, for example, two Saxon inhumation cemeteries have been identified within a 2km radius of Watersplash Farm, at Upper West Field, Shepperton (Longley and Poulton 1982) and Walton Bridge Green (Shurlock 1868). A sunken-featured building was recorded at Shepperton Green (Canham 1973). The recorded activity includes the earlier part of the post-Roman settlement record with several radiocarbon dated sites indicating settlement early in the 5th century but, perhaps significantly a few radiocarbon-dated sites of late 4th century date (Platt 2017, 30ff). The settlement evidence recorded here though represents a more mature phase of Anglo-Saxon settlement.

The unambiguously Saxon features from Watersplash farm consist of two hall-type structures (5000 and 5001) dated to cal AD 534–605 and cal AD 546–608 respectively (Appendix 11) and two possible sunken-featured buildings. These structures were accompanied by a ditch and a few other pits. The radiocarbon dates indicate the buildings were most likely precisely contemporary with each other, (again, allowing for the limits of probabilistic dating). The structures represented at Watersplash Farm appear to be part of a dispersed settlement of relatively small undifferentiated structures typical of late 6th-century occupation (Hamerow 2012).

Both structures (5000 and 5001) adhere relatively closely to the 2 to 1 ratio of length to width observed in other Saxon structures (James *et al.* 1984) however they did not show any sign of deference to a standardized measurement system using rods as proposed by some (Huggins 1991). Buildings 5000 and 5001 are both aligned NW to SE and are relatively small in size and consisted of a single room with no internal subdivision, as is typical for the 6th century. (There are internal posts but no clear subdivisions.) The relationship of these halls, if any, to ring ditch 5006 is unclear, however, there is mounting evidence of deliberate placement of Saxon settlement in or around Bronze Age monuments especially round barrows (Crewe 2012).

The two sunken-featured buildings (523 and 539) were identified largely by shape in plan and profile rather than the finds they contained, almost all of which are clearly from earlier phases. These features are by far the most numerous form of Anglo-Saxon rural buildings but remain poorly understood (Hamerow 2012). The articulated dog skeleton cut into the top of SFB 539 may represent a placed deposit as the structure went out use: dogs are disproportionately represented as placed deposits compared to other animals on Anglo-Saxon settlements as a whole (cf a dog buried in a 7th century well at George Green, Slough (Platt *et al.* 2001, 26ff). It is unclear whether these feature are contemporary with hall structures 5000 and 5001. Such associations are the norm but here the distance between them (more than 260m) makes it doubtful at best.

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Chart 1. Plot of all radiocarbon dates' intercepts on the calibration curve, using OxCal 4.4.4 (Bronk Ramsey 2024)

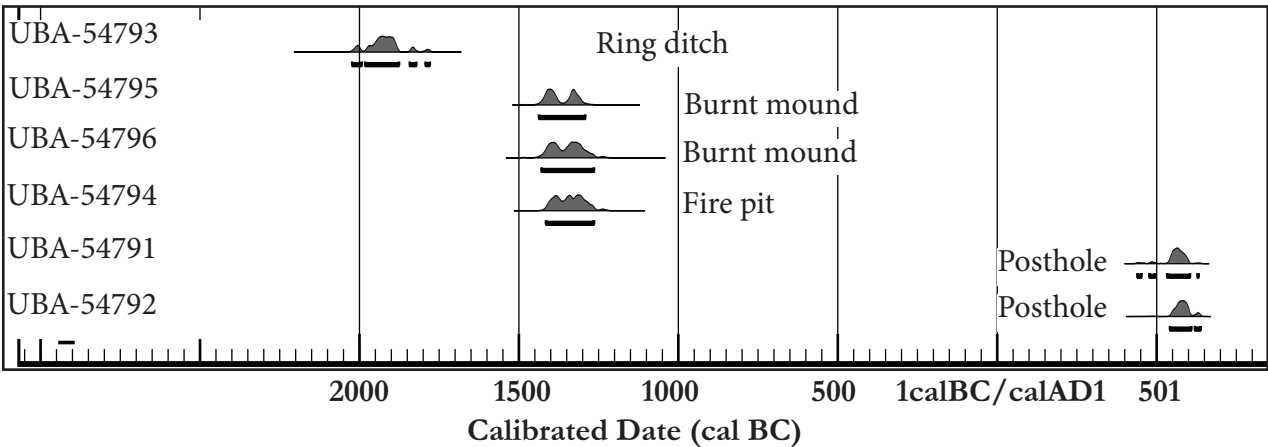


Chart 2. Plot of Bronze Age radiocarbon dates' intercepts on the calibration curve, using OxCal 4.4.4 (Bronk Ramsey 2024)

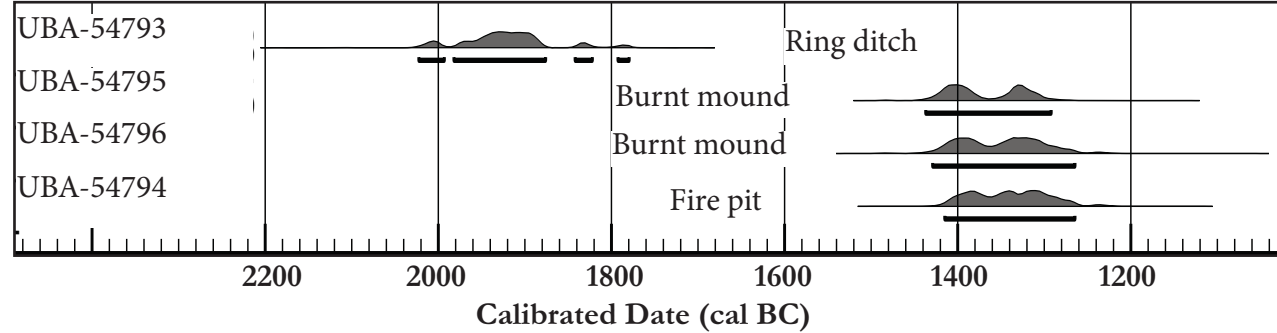
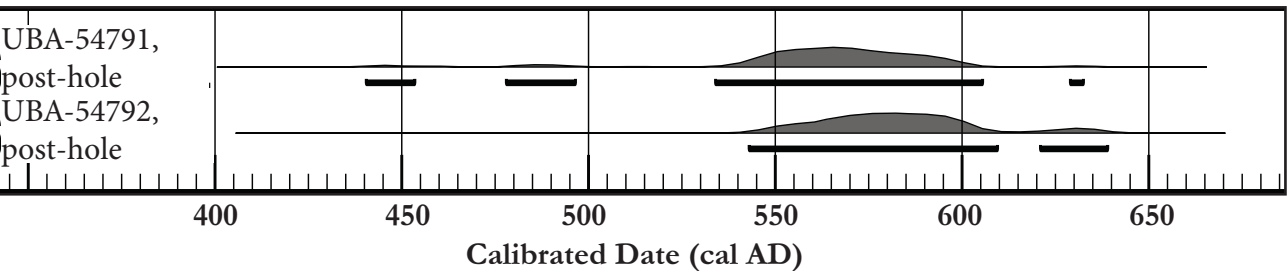


Chart 3. Plot of Saxon radiocarbon dates' intercepts on the calibration curve, using OxCal 4.4.4 (Bronk Ramsey 2024)



APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of all excavated features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
7	58		Ditch		
8	59		Ditch		
9	60		Ditch		
10	61		Ditch		
11	62		Ditch		
12	63		Ditch		
13	64,67		Ditch		
14	65		Ditch		
15	66		Pit		
16	68-9		Ditch Terminus		
17	70		Pit	LBA/EIA	Pottery
18	71		Ditch	LBA/EIA	Pottery
19	72		Posthole		
20	73		Posthole		
21	74	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
22	75	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, LBA/EIA pottery
23	76	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, Prehistoric pottery
24	77	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
25	78	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, IA pottery
26	79, 80, 577		pit	M-LIA	Pottery
27	81	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
28	82	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
29	83	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
30	84	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
31	85	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
32	86		Posthole		
33	87		Ditch		
34	88	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, IA pottery
	89	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
36	90	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, IA pottery
37	91	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, Cal AD 534-605
38	92	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form,
39	93	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form,
40	94	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form,
41	95		Posthole		
42	96	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
43	97	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, IA pottery
44	98		Ditch		
45	99		Ditch		
46	150		Ditch terminus		
47	151	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
48	152	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
49	153		Posthole		
100	154		Ditch	Modern	Brick
101	155		Hedge		
102	156	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, Roman pottery
103	157-8		pit	M-LIA	Pottery
104	159		pit	M-LIA	Pottery
105	160		Posthole		
106	161		Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, IA pottery
107	162		Posthole		
108	163	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, BA/IA pottery
109	164	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, IA pottery
110	165	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, IA/Roman pottery
111	166		Posthole		
112	167	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, Roman pottery
113	168		Posthole	M-LIA	Pottery
114	169		Posthole		
115	174	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, IA pottery
116	175	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
117	170		Posthole		
118	171		Posthole		
119	172		Posthole		
120	173		Posthole		
121	176	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
122	177		Posthole		

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
123	178	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, IA pottery
124	179		Ditch		
125	180-1		Posthole		
126	182	5000	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, IA pottery
127	184		Pit		
128	185-8		Pit		
129	190-5	5003	Ring Ditch	EBA	Association, Form
130	189		Cremation	M-LIA	Pottery
131	196		Posthole	M-LIA	Pottery
132	198-9, 250-4	5003	Ring Ditch	EBA	Association, Form
133	197		Posthole	M-LIA	Pottery
134	255		Posthole		
135	256		Posthole	M-LIA	Pottery
136	257		Posthole		
137	259		Pit		
138	260		Pit		
139	261		Pit		
140	262		Pit		
141	263		Ditch Terminus		
142	264		Pit		
143	266		Pit		
144	267		Pit		
145	268		Pit		
146	269-72		Pit		
147	273-4		Grave	BA-EIA	Pottery
148	275		Pit		
149	276		Pit	BA-EIA	Pottery
200	277		Pit	M-LIA	Pottery
201	278		Pit		
202	279-80		Pit	BA/EIA	Pottery
203	281-2	5007	Ditch	Saxon	Association
204	987-94		pit		
205	996-9, 1050-1		pit		
206	285		pit	BA/EIA	stratigraphy
207	286		Treehole		
208	287		pit	BA/EIA	Pottery
209	288-9		pit		
210	290		pit		
211	291		pit		
212	292-4		pit		
213	295		pit		
214	296-7		ditch	Saxon	Association
215	1051		pit		
217	299		Gully terminus		
218	350		pit		
219	351-2		pit		
220	355		Tree hole		
221	356		gully		
222	357		gully		
223	358		gully		
224	359		Tree hole		
225	360-1		pit		
226	362	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
227	363-4	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association, IA pottery
228	365	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
229	366	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association, IA pottery
230	367		pit	M-LIA	Pottery
231	369	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
232	368		Posthole		
233	370	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
234	371	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association, IA pottery
235	373		Posthole	M-LIA	Pottery
236	374	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association, IA pottery
237	375	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association, IA pottery
238	376	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
239	377	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
240	378		Posthole		
241	379	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association, IA pottery
242	380	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
243	381	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
244	382	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
245	383	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
246	384		Posthole		
247	385	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association, Cal AD 543–608
248	386	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
249	387	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association, IA pottery
300	388-9	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association, IA pottery
301	390	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
302	391		pit		
303	394		Posthole	M-LIA	Pottery
304	295		Posthole		
305	396		Posthole		
306	397		Posthole		
307	392-3	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association, IA pottery
308	398		Posthole		
309	299		<i>Tree hole</i>		
310	451	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
311	450		Ditch		
312	452		Pit		
313	453-4	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
314	455	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
315	456		Posthole		
316	457		Posthole		
317	458		Posthole		
318	459-65	5003	Ring Ditch	EBA	Form, Association IA pottery
319	467-73	5003	Ring Ditch	EBA	Form, Association IA pottery
320	474-7, 480-6	5003	Ring Ditch	EBA	Form, Association
321	478-9		<i>void</i>		
322	480-6	5003	Ring Ditch	EBA	Form, Association, stratigraphy
323	654		pit	Saxon	Pottery
324	655	5003	Ring Ditch	EBA	Form, Association
325	487-91	5003	Ring Ditch	EBA	1982-1876 cal BC, Iron Age pottery
326	492-7	5003	Ring Ditch	EBA	Form, Association
327	498		<i>Silt patch</i>		
328	499, 550-5	5003	Ring Ditch	EBA	Form, Association
329	556-61	5003	Ring Ditch	EBA	Form, Association
330	556-61	5003	Ring Ditch	EBA	Form, Association
331	568-74	5003	Ring Ditch	EBA	Form, Association
332	578-82	5003	Ring Ditch	EBA	Form, Association
333	583-4		Gully		
334	585		Gully		
335	586	5007	Ditch	Saxon	Association
336	575	5007	Ditch	Saxon	Association
337	587-9	5007	Ditch	Saxon	Pottery, IA pottery
338	590-2	5007	Ditch	Saxon	Association
339	593-5	5007	Ditch	Saxon	Association, LIA/Roman pottery
340	596-8	5007	Ditch	Saxon	Association
341	599-650	5007	Ditch	Saxon	Association
342	652-3	5007	Ditch	Saxon	Pottery
343	656	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
344	657	5001	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
345	658	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, IA pottery
346	659	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form, IA pottery
347	660	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
348	661	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
349	662	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
400	663-5		Pit		
401	666	5007	Ditch	Saxon	Association
402	667	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
403	668	5002	Posthole	Saxon	Association, Form
404	669		Posthole		
405	670		Posthole		
406	673-5	5007	Ditch	Saxon	Association, Form
407	676-8	5007	Ditch	Saxon	Association, Form
408	679-81		<i>Tree hole</i>		
409	682-4		Pit	M-LIA	Pottery
410	690		Pit		Pottery
411	685		<i>Tree hole</i>		BA/EIA pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
412	686		Tree hole		
413	687		Tree hole		
414	688		Tree hole		
415	689		Tree hole		
416	691		Tree hole		
417	692		Tree hole		
418	693		Tree hole		
419	694		Tree hole		
420	695	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
421	696	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
422	697		Tree hole		
423	698		Tree hole		
424	699	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
425	750	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
426	751	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
427	752	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
428	753	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
429	754	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
430	755	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
431	756	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
432	757	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
433	758	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
434	759	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
435	760	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
436	761	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
437	764	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
438	762-3		Tree hole		
439	765		Posthole	BA/EIA	Pottery
440	766-70		Pit		
441	772		Posthole		
442	773	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
443	774	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
444	775	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
445	776	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
446	777	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
447	778	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
448	779	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
449	780	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
500	781	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
501	782	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association, 1 Saxon sherd
502	783	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
503	771		Pit		
504	1097		Posthole		
505	784	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Pottery
506	785	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
507	786	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
508	787-8		Pit	M-LIA	Pottery
509	789		Posthole		
510	790	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
511	791	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
512	792	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
513	793	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
514	794	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
515	795	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
516	796	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Pottery
517	797	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
518	798	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Pottery
519	799	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
520	850	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
521	283-4, 298, 857-9, 950	5003	Ring Ditch	EBA	Association, Form
522	1052		Pit		
523	854-5, 862-6, 887-90		SFB	Saxon	Form, Prehistoric pottery
524	851	5007	Ditch	Saxon	Pottery
525	852-3		Tree hole	Saxon or earlier	
526	860	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
527	867		Pit	Saxon or later	Stratigraphy
528	861	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
529	868		Posthole		
530	869		Posthole		
531	870	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
532	871-3		Pit	Early Neolithic	Pottery
533	874	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
534	856		Pit	Saxon or later	Stratigraphy
535	875		Posthole		
536	876		Posthole		
537	877	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
538	878		Pit	Saxon	Pottery
539	880-2, 951-2,		Pit	Saxon	Form, Association BA/IA/Roman pottery
540	883-6		Posthole	Saxon	Stratigraphy
541	891		Pit		
542	892	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
543	893	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
544	894		Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
545	895		Pit	M-LIA	Pottery
546	896		Pit		
547	897		Posthole		
548	898	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
549	899	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
600	953		Posthole/ Pit		
601	954	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
602	955	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
603	962	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
604	963	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association
605	964		Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
606	965		Posthole		
607	966		Posthole	Saxon	Form, Association
608	967	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Pottery
609	968-73		pit	BA/EIA	Pottery
610	974	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association, Form
611	976	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association, Form
612	979		Pit	Saxon or later	stratigraphy
613	980-1		Pit	Saxon	Pottery
614	982-3		Pit	Saxon	Pottery
615	977	5007	Ditch	Saxon	Association
616	978	5004	Posthole	Saxon	Association
617	984		Gully terminus		
618	985	5004	Posthole	BA/EIA	Association, LIA/Roman pottery
619	986		Gully terminus		
620	1053-5	5006	Trough	MBA	Form, Association
621	1967-8		Palaeochannel	MBA or earlier	stratigraphy
622	1192		Palaeochannel	MBA or earlier	stratigraphy
	1062-4	5006	Burnt Mound	MBA	Form, Association, 1438-1294 cal BC
	1069-71	5006	Burnt Mound	MBA	Form, Association
623	1075,1078		Palaeochannel	MBA or earlier	stratigraphy
624	1079-80		Posthole	MBA or earlier	stratigraphy
625			Pit	BA/EIA	Pottery
	1083-6	5006	Burnt Mound	MBA	Form, Association, 1429-1265 cal BC
626	1088		Palaeochannel	MBA or earlier	stratigraphy
627	1089-90		<i>Tree hole</i>		<i>BA/EIA pottery</i>
628	1091		Pit		
630-1	1058-1056	5006	Hearth	MBA	Form, Association, 1415-1265 cal BC
	1092, 1094	5006	Burnt Mound	MBA	Form, Association
629	1095		Palaeochannel	MBA or earlier	stratigraphy
	1096	5006	Burnt Mound	MBA	Form, Association
632	1098		Ditch	Victorian/Modern	Pottery
633	1099, 1150		<i>Animal burial</i>	<i>Modern?</i>	
634	1151		Ditch	Victorian/Modern	Association
635	1152		Pit		
636	1153		Pit	Modern	Brick and tile
637	1154		Ditch	Modern?	Association
638	1155		Ditch	Modern	Brick and tile, Clinker
639	1156		Ditch	Modern?	Association
640	1157		Ditch	Modern	Brick and tile, Clinker
641	1158		Ditch	Modern?	Brick and tile
642	1159		<i>Tree hole</i>		<i>1 struck flint</i>
643	1160		Posthole	Modern?	Brick and tile

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
644	1161		Pit	BA/EIA	Pottery
645	1162-3		Pit	Post Medieval/ Modern	Pottery
646	1164		Pit	Post Medieval/ Modern	Pottery
647	1165		Posthole	Post Medieval/ Modern	Brick/ tile, clay pipe
648	1166		pit	Post Medieval/ Modern	association
	1170		Spread	Modern	Misc. finds.
649	1171		Gully terminus	Post Medieval/ Modern	Brick/ tile
700	1172		Ditch	Modern	Pottery
701	1174		Pit	Modern	Pottery
702	1169		Pit	Modern	Pottery
703	1167		Pit	Modern	Pottery
704	1168		Pit	Modern	association
705	1175		Pit	BA/EIA	Pottery
706	1176		Pit		
707	1177		Ditch	Medieval	Pottery
708	1178		Ditch		
709	1179		Ditch		
710	1180		Ditch		
711	1181		Ditch		
712	1182		Pit		

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of pottery

A2A: Earlier Prehistoric (Neolithic, Bronze Age, early Iron Age)

Table A2.1. Distribution of Neolithic fabrics by cut and deposit

		SF1		SF2		SF3		SF4		SF5		SF6		SF7		S1		S2		Total		Mean
<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	
532	871	35	175	28	275	1	22			6	36	5	30	7	20					82	558	6.8
532	872	149	1824	35	879	26	111	21	208	8	78	1	18	11	37	3	34			254	3189	12.6
532	873	26	193	15	156			3	48	7	43			13	25	5	77	8	15	77	557	7.2
35	89			1	6															1	6	6.0
	Total	210	2192	79	1316	27	133	24	256	21	157	6	48	31	82	8	111	8	15	414	4310	
	Mean	10.4		16.7		4.9		10.7		7.5		8.0		2.6		13.9		1.9		10.4		

Table A2.2. Neolithic rim classification

<i>Form</i>	<i>Simple A</i>	<i>External roll B</i>	<i>Externally Extruded D</i>
	1	7	2
Attitude	Everted 1	Upright 2	Inturned 3
	6	2	2
Finish	Rounded a	Flattened c	
	6	4	

Table A2.3. Distribution of Neolithic vessel and rim forms by fabric

Form		Fabric					
<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Rim</i>	<i>SF1</i>	<i>SF4</i>	<i>SF5</i>	<i>SF6</i>	<i>SF7</i>	<i>S1</i>
Open, carinated	B0a	-	-	-	-	1	-
Open, uncarinated	B1a	1	1	1	-	-	-
Neutral cup, uncarinated	A2c	-	-	-	-	-	1
Closed, simple	B3a	-	-	-	1	-	-
Closed, indeterminate	B2a	-	1	-	-	-	-
	D3c	-	-	-	1	-	-
Undetermined form	B1c	-	-	1	-	-	-
	D1c	1	-	-	-	-	-

Table A2.4. Distribution of Bronze Age to Earlier Iron Age grog fabrics by group and cut (wt in g)

		GF1		GF2		GF3		GF4		GF5		GQ1		GQ2		Total	
<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>wt (g)</i>
5003	318			1	1											1	1
5003	325					1	4									1	4
5004	439													1	0.2	1	0.2
5004	447											1	1			1	1
5004	505							1	1					1	1	2	2
5004	516	1	0.2													1	0.2
5004	533							1	0.5							1	0.5
5004	608							3	2							3	2
	200	1	3													1	3
	220	1	3													1	3
	523					1	1.5									1	1.5
	530													1	1	1	1
	544									1	3					1	3
	539											1	1			1	1
	609											1	2			1	2
	627									5	7					5	7
		3	6.2	1	1	1	4	5	3.5	6	10	3	4	3	2.2	22	30.9

		SF8		SF9		SF10		SF11		SF12		S3		S4		Total	
Group	Cut	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)	no	wt (g)
5000	22					1	9									1	9
5000	23					1	0.5									1	0.5
5000	36					4	3									4	3
5000	102					1	3									1	3
5000	108					1	1									1	1
5000	123					1	1									1	1
5002	230					2	5									2	5
5002	234					2	4									2	4
5004	518							3	2							3	2
5004	603							1	0.5							1	0.5
5004	611					1	0.2									1	0.2
5005	502	18	59.5					2	26					4	7	24	92.5
5006	623							6	13							6	13
5006	1063					1	5	2	19							3	24
5006	1092					2	12	3	25	1	65					6	102
5007	337					1	1									1	1
Ditch	18	2	1													2	1
Ditch	640							2	11							2	11
Gully	617							1	1							1	1
Gully	708					4	62	1	49			1	3			6	114
	17	4	52	4	52											8	104
	103			9	16	3	13									12	29
	104			14	14	12	10									26	24
	147											1	5			1	5
	149					2	7									2	7
	202	3	8	1	3											4	11
	208							34	112							34	112
	215							1	4							1	4
	228							1	1							1	1
	240					2	2									2	2
	315			1	1											1	1
	345					2	5									2	5
	346					1	0.5									1	0.5
	411					10	18									10	18
	413					10	6									10	6
	416							1	1							1	1
	422	12	37					3	67							15	104
	508			1	1											1	1
	523							1	1.5							1	1.5
	539							2	2							2	2
	609							1	2							1	2
	625					1	3										

Table A2.6. Distribution of Middle Bronze Age and Earlier Iron Age vessel and rim forms by fabric

Form		Fabric			
<i>Vessel</i>	<i>Rim</i>	<i>SF8</i>	<i>SF10</i>	<i>SF11</i>	<i>S3</i>
Biconical	10K1a	-	-	1	-
Bucket	4H2a	-	1	-	-
B36	8A1i	2	-	-	-
	8A1z	-	-	1	-
	8H2z	-	-	-	1
	12A2a	-	1	-	-

A2B: Middle to Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

Table A2.7. Distribution of M-LIA and Roman fabrics by group and cut

Cut	Deposit	Group	Type	Fabric	Form	Wt (g)	No	Rim	Diam	Eve	Phase
21	74	5000	Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	11	3	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
22	75	5000	Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	3	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
22	75	5000	Posthole	SaCa/2	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
23	76	5000	Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
23	76	5000	Posthole	SaCa/2	P1	2	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
23	76	5000	Posthole	SaCa/3	P1	3	2	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
25	78	5000	Posthole	Sa	P1	1	1	0	0	0	LIA/ER
25	78	5000	Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
25	78	5000	Posthole	SaCa/2	P1	2	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
26	80		Pit	SaCa/3	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
26	577		Pit	SaCa/4	P1	15	5	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
30	84	5000	Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
34	88	5000	Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	5	2	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
36	90	5000	Posthole	Sa	P1	1	2	0	0	0	LIA/ER
36	90	5000	Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	1	2	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
36	90	5000	Posthole	SaCa/2	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
39	93	5000	Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
43	97		Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	2	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
102	156	5000	Posthole	SaOX	J11	3	1	1	170	5	Roman mid-2nd+
103	157		Pit	SaCa/1	P1	5	2	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
103	157		Pit	SaCa/5	P1	43	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
104	159		Pit	RBQCa	P1	2	1	0	0	0	LIA/ER
106	161	5000	Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	3	10	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
109	164	5000	Posthole	SaCa/2	A2	14	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
109	164	5000	Posthole	SaCa/2	P1	6	2	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
109	164	5000	Posthole	SaCa/3	X	8	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
109	164	5000	Posthole	SaCa/3	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
109	164	5000	Posthole	SaCa/3	X2	4	1	0	0	0.5	MIA-LIA
110	165	5000	Posthole	SaCa/2	P1	4	3	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
110	165	5000	Posthole	SaCa/3	P1	7	2	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
110	165	5000	Posthole	RBQG	J2	7	1	1	150	5.5	ER
112	167	5000	Posthole	RBQCa?	R99	1	1	1	0	0.5	Roman?
113	168		Posthole	SaCa/3	P1	2	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
115	174	5000	Posthole	SaCa/3	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
123	178	5000	Posthole	RBQCa	P1	7	1	0	0	0	LIA/ER
123	178	5000	Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
123	178	5000	Posthole	SaCa/2	J100	7	1	1	170	7	MIA
123	178	5000	Posthole	SaCa/2	P1	4	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
123	178	5000	Posthole	SaCa/2	J100	2	1	1	0	0.5	MIA
126	182	5000	Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	2	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
130	189	spit 3	Cremation	SaCa/1	P1	3	4	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
130	189	spit 4	Cremation	SaCa/1	P1	1	2	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
130	189	spit 2	Cremation	SaCa/3	P1	5	3	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
130	189	spit 5	Cremation	SaCa/3	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
130	189	spit 6	Cremation	SaCa/3	P1	1	2	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
130	189	spit 7	Cremation	SaCa/3	P1	1	2	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
131	196	5000	Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	5	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
133	197		Posthole	Sal	P1	2	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
135	256		Pit	SaCa/2	P1	8	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
200	277		Pit	SaCa99	P1	0.5	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
227	363		Posthole	SaCa/3	P1	13	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
229	366	5001	Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	8	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
229	366	5001	Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	3	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
230	367	5002	Pit	SaCa/1	P1	11	6	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
230	367	5002	Pit	SaCa/3	P1	2	2	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
230	367	5002	Pit	Sal	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
234	371	5002	Posthole	SaCa99	P1	0.5	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
235	373		Posthole	SaCa/3	P1	3	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
236	374	5001	Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	3	3	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
237	375	5001	Posthole	R99	P1	0.5	2	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
237	375	5001	Posthole	SaCa/3	P1	9	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
239	377	5002	Posthole	SaCa/3	P1	6	5	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
240	378		Posthole	SaCa/2	P1	3	2	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
241	379	5001	Posthole	SaCa99	P1	0.5	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
246	384		Posthole	RBQCa	P1	1	1	0	0	0	LIA/ER

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Rim</i>	<i>Diam</i>	<i>Eve</i>	<i>Phase</i>
249	387	5001	Posthole	SaCa/3	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
300	388	5002	Posthole	SaCa/1	J100	4	2	1	0	0.5	MIA
303	394		Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	3	2	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
307	392	5001	Posthole	SaCa/3	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
318	465	5003	Ditch	SaCa/3	P1	6	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
319	466	5003	Ditch	SaCa99	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
325	491	5003	Ditch	SaCa/3	P1	3	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
337	588	5007	Ditch	SaCa/1	J100	3	1	1	0	0.5	MIA
337	588	5007	Ditch	SaCa/2	P1	2	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
339	593	5007	Ditch	Sa	P1	2	1	0	0	0	LIA/ER
345	658		Posthole	SaCa/3	P1	5	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
346	659		Posthole	SaCa/1	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
409	682		Pit	Sa	P1	2	1	0	0	0	LIA/ER
409	682		Pit	SaCa/1	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
508	788		Pit	Sa	P1	1	1	0	0	0	LIA/ER
508	788		Pit	SaCa/2	P1	1	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
539	951		Pit	RBQCa	X	4	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
539	880		Pit	Sa	P1	2	1	0	0	0	LIA/ER
539	1059		Pit	SaCa/1	R99	2	1	1	0	0.5	MIA-LIA
539	surface		Plt	GY	P1	8	1	0	0	0	R
545	895	5003	Pit	SaCa/3	P1	11	1	0	0	0	MIA-LIA
618	985		Posthole	RBQCa	J101	12	1	1	60	10	LIA/ER

A2C: Saxon

Table A2.8. Distribution of Saxon and undated fabrics by group and cut (wt in g)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	Q1		Qgt1		Qgt2		Qgt3		Qvit		Total	
		<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>no</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
5003	323	20	61									20	61
5004	501					1	6					1	6
5007	337			1	1							1	1
5007	342			1	1							1	1
5007	524									1	48	1	48
	538							2	4			2	4
	613					1	2					1	2
	614					2	6					2	6
		20	61	2	2	4	14	2	4	1	48	29	129

A2D: Medieval and later pottery by context

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Ware type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
	51	CBW	1	9	body sherd, abraded
236	374	LOND	1	5	body sherd, abraded
341	599	FREC	1	5	body sherd
632	1098	REFW	4	90	conjoining sherds from profile of subrectangular (serving) plate, brown banding on rim; backstamp of Copeland & Garrett (1833-47)
645	1163	REFW	1	10	plate rim, transfer-printed
645	1163	REFW	1	4	flatware body sherd, transfer-printed; backstamp possibly Cartwright & Edwards (1857+)
645	1163	REFW	1	19	cylindrical preserve jar rim with groove below
645	1163	REFW	1	4	small handle, transfer-printed (green); cup or small jug
645	1163	ROCK	1	9	rim sherd, internally lid-seated, ?jug
646	1164	CREA	1	1	body sherd
703	1167	PEAR	1	1	small body sherd
703	1167	ENGs	1	31	body sherd; cylindrical jar
703	1167	REFW	1	4	flatware body sherd, transfer-printed
703	1167	UNID	1	2	body sherd, heavily burnt, prob refined ware of some sort
702	1169	REFW	1	8	plate rim, slightly burnt
702	1169	REFW	1	1	small body sherd
702	1169	PEAR	1	3	flatware body sherd, transfer-printed
702	1169	REFW	1	1	body sherd, obscured dec internally; slightly burnt
702	1169	PMR	3	13	glazed body sherds, all slightly burnt
702	1169	YELL	1	2	base sherd
702	1169	PMR	1	27	body sherd, glazed ext & int
702	1169	REFW	1	9	jug handle, transfer-printed
	1170	REFR	1	6	rim sherd, teapot lid
	1170	BORDY	1	4	body sherd, glazed
	1170	REFW	1	1	body sherd, transfer-printed
	1170	REFW	1	2	rim sherd, cup; slightly burnt, poss originally transfer-printed
700	1172	PMR	1	1	unglazed rim, probably flowerpot
700	1172	REFW	1	2	flatware rim, poss banding around rim
700	1172	REFW	1	3	plate rim with scalloped edge; transfer-printed
	1173	REFW	1	1	tiny body sherd; red-slipped and with applied decoration; thin-walled
701	1174	REFW	1	4	body sherd, burnt, transfer-printed
701	1174	PMR	1	15	unglazed body sherd, probably flowerpot
707	1177	KING	1	9	body sherd, green glazed
707	1177	KING	1	5	rim sherd, probably jar
539	surface	PMR	1	6	unglazed body sherd
539	surface	STSL	1	1	tiny body sherd, open form (prob platter)

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of metalwork

<i>Cat no.</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>FType</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Measurements (LxWxD mm)</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1		FS1			CuA	bracelet	1	1.9	47x2x2	. 3 strand cable bracelet. Square sectioned. Cable strands are ovoid in section. broken at both ends. Distorted
2		FS2			CuA	uncertain	1	3.3	18x16x1	Cylindrical tube with cog-like crenelations on the outside body. Probably modern, broken at both ends.
3	615	977	5007	Ditch	CuA	sheet/plate frag.	1	0.2	10x8x1	indistinct sheet/plate fragment
4		1170		Spread	Fe	Horseshoe?	1	71.9	67x72x5	or boot heel plate. U shaped. Section uncertain (corrosion)
5	702	1169		Pit	Fe	? tool handle	1	266	73x10x10	Broken at one end. Square section becoming rectangular towards one end. Terminal end is circular. Possibly a tool handle but uncertain
6	702	1169		Pit	Fe	fixture/fitting	1	37.1	140x20x5	broken at one end. Rectangular in section. Terminal end is circular. Becomes wider towards broken end
7	702	1169		Pit	Fe	hinge pivot	1	32.8	71x34x10	L shaped with a square section. The shorter arm is circular with a rectangular section
8		1170		Spread	Fe	hook	1	57.2	95x20x16	broken at one end. J shaped rectangular section V corroded. Tip of hook looks blunted but heavy corrosion
9	335	586	5007	Ditch	Fe	strip frag.	2	5.4	45x9x5	
10	702	1169		Pit	Fe	strip frag.	1	8.1	53x12x6	
11	702	1169		Pit	Fe	nail	1	4.8	27x7x6	rounded, globular head. Square section shaft. Bent (J shaped)
12	702	1169		Pit	Fe	nail	1	6.7	50x6x5	Headless. Square section. Straight
13	702	1169		Pit	Fe	nail	1	7.1	51x5x6	tip broken. Square head. Square shaft.
14	702	1169		Pit	Fe	nail	1	10.6	46x5x8	rounded head square section. Straight
15		1170		Spread	Fe	nail	1	10	64x7x7	rounded head square section. Straight
16	701	1174		Pit	Fe	bar/shaft frag.	1	3.1	32x5x5	
17	703	1167		Pit	Fe	bar/shaft frag.	1	4.6	34x7x7	

APPENDIX 4: Struck Flint

4A> Catalogue of flint from features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group.</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken Flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>P.Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Core</i>	<i>Other</i>
U/S			1						1	
28	82	5000						1		
35	89	5000	1							
41	95					1				
42	96							1		
44	98				2					
102	156	5000								Core fragment
103	157				1p					
110	165	5000	1							
111	166		1							
127	184					1				
128	185			1p				1p		
130	189							1		
129	190	5003	2							
129	191	5003	1		1			1		Core fragment
132	198	5003	3		1			2	1	2 Tested Nodules
137	259		1					2		
146	269		1							
209	288		1							
200	353				1	1		1		
220	355				1					Scraper (bh)
224	359				2			2		Tested Nodule
245	383	5002			3(1 bu)		1	2		
247	385	5001			1					
248	386	5001						1		
318	465	5003	2							
319	466	5003	3		1			1	1	
319	473	5003								Notched flake
320	474	5003	1							
322	480		1							
325	491	5003	1			1(u)				
326	492	5003	1		1			1		
328	499	5003	4		8			2	2	Scraper; Core fragment
329	556	5003	2		1			1		Core fragment
329	557	5003	3		2p			1		
329	561	5003	1							
330	562	5003	7		3				1	
331	568	5003	1		2			2		Core fragment; 2 scrapers
331	569	5003								Scraper; Core on flake
332	582	5003	11		5(1ret)			1		Core fragment
335	586	5007		1						
337	588	5007	1							
337	589	5007			1					
339	593	5007							1p	
340	598	5007			1					
341	599	5007								Scraper
400	663		2(1p)	1				1		
407	676	5007						1		
415	689		2p							
424	699	5004						1		
436	761		1							
437	764	5004	1	1(crf, p)						
439	765	5004			1			1		
440	766						1			
440	768		1	1		1				
440	770		1					1		
448	779	5004	1							
501	782	5004						1		
502	783	5005		1						
508	788		2					1bu		Core fragment
524	851	5007			2			4		
523	855		3					1		
523	866		3	2	5(2bu)	1p		1		
527	867		1							
532	871		5(1bu)		4(bu)		1	2		Tested nodule

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Group.</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken Flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>P.Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Core</i>	<i>Other</i>
532	872		5	6(1p)	7(1bu)	5		23		Serrated blade(gloss); leaf arrowhead
532	873		15(1bu)	3(1bu)	4(1bu)	4		8(1bu)		2 Tested nodules; Core fragment (bu), Serrated flake; Scraper
523	888				1					
543	893	5004	1							
539	952					1				
601	954	5004				1				
523	961		1		2			1		Serrated blade
609	968					1				
609	971			1				1		
609	973		1							
613	981				1			1		
204	987					1				
215	995		1							
620	1055	5006				1				
	1063	5006			1					
621	1065	5008		1						
621	1067	5008						1		
623	1076	5006						1	1	2 Core fragments
623	1077	5008	1							
623	1078	5008	1		3	1				
625	1082		2		2					
626	1083	5006			1					
626	1085	5006	5(2p)	1	2					Core fragment(p)
627	1089		2					2		
628	1091		4		4(1bu)			1		
629	1093	5008	2p							Serrated blade (double)
642	1159				1					
644	1161							1		
707	1177							2		
708	1178		2		3			2		
709	1179		1			1		5		
710	1180				1					

4B> Catalogue of findspot flints

<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Find spot</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken Flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>P.Broken Blade</i>	<i>spall</i>	<i>Core</i>	<i>Other</i>
5011	2								Oblique arrowhead; scraper
5011	3		1						
5010	6								
5010	7						1		
5010	8	1							
5010	9							1	
5010	11								Core fragment
5010	12	1							
5010	15	1							
5010	16			1					
5010	17			1p					
5010	19	1p							
5010	20	1p							
5010	22								Scraper (stained)
5010	23			1					Tested Nodule
5010	25						1		
5010	27								Arrowhead tip
5010	29								Tested Nodule
5010	30						1		
5010	31			1					
5010	32						1		
5010	33	1							
5010	34								Core fragment
5010	35						1		
5010	36						1		
5010	37			1(bh)					
5010	39								Core fragment
5010	41						1		
5010	42	1							

<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Find spot</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken Flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>P.Broken Blade</i>	<i>spall</i>	<i>Core</i>	<i>Other</i>
5010	44						6		
5010	45	1							
5010	46							1	
5010	47						1		
5010	48						1		
5010	49							1	
5010	50	1							
5010	51			1					
5010	52								Bladecore (p)
5010	56	1(ret?)							
5010	57	1							
5010	59	1							
5010	64				1(serr)				
5010	65						1		
5010	67			1					
5010	68			1					
5010	69						1		
5010	71						1p		
5010	72						1		
5010	74	1p							
5010	76	1p				1			
5010	78			1					
5010	80						1		
5010	83			1					
5010	84	1p							
5010	85			1					
5010	86	1p							
5010	87						1p		
5010	88			1					
	89	1p							
	91							1	
	92			1					
	93						1		
	94						1		
5012	96	1							
5012	97			1					
5012	99	1							
5012	100			1					
5012	102	1							
5012	103						1		
5012	104						1		
5012	106						1		
5012	107						1		
5012	108			1					
5012	109						1		
	111	1							
	112	1							
	114			1					
5011	115						1		
5011	116		1						
5011	117								
5011	118	1							
5011	119							1	
5011	120	1							
5011	121	1							
5011	122			1					
5011	123			1					
5011	125								Notched flake
	126	1							
5010	127	1p		1p					
	128						1p		End scraper(Meso?) P
	129				1				
	130						1		
	132			1					
	133	1							
	134						1		
	135						1		
	136	1							

<i>Cluster</i>	<i>Find spot</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken Flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>P.Broken Blade</i>	<i>spall</i>	<i>Core</i>	<i>Other</i>
	137		1						
	138			1					
	139	1							
	140	1							
	141								Tested nodule
	142						1		
	143	1							
	144		1						
	145								Core fragment
	146								
	147	1							
	148								Core fragment
	149	1							
	152	1							
	153							1	
	154						1		
	156	1							
	158								Core fragment
	159			1					
	161			1					
	162								Scraper
	164							1	
	165						1		
	166			1					
	167			1(bh)					
	168							1	

p- patinated; bu- burnt; bh- bullhead flint; ret- possibly retouched; serr- possibly serrated; u- utilised; crf- core rejuvenation flake

APPENDIX 5: Inventory of animal bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No. Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Unident</i>	<i>Comments</i>
	FS 119	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
103	157	2	5	-	-	-	2	Lbsf
103	158	11	29	-	-	-	11	Lbsf
104	159	11	8	-	-	-	11	Mandibular fragments
127	184	25	184	25	-	-	-	"Large": maxillary incisor, vertebra, and rib shaft fragments
128	185	169	1248	169 (Cow)	-	-	-	Cow: mandible; "Large": ribs, vertebrae, and many small fragments
128	188	1	1	-	-	-	1	Lbsf
134	255	9	9	-	-	-	9	Lbsf
147	274	3	30	-	-	-	3	Rib shaft and innominate fragments (medium-large)
148	275	43	65	43 (Horse)	-	-	-	Horse: highly fragmented mandible with tooth
201	278	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
214	296	19	7	-	-	1	18	"Small": Lbsfs; Poor preservation, eroded cortical surfaces
239	377	13	4	-	-	-	13	Tooth fragments (medium-large)
26	577	4	2	-	-	-	4	-
339	593	1	1	-	-	-	1	Lbsf
340	598	1	5	-	1	-	-	Prox ulna/innominate /mandible(?)
401	666	6	1	-	-	-	6	-
405	670	1	5	-	-	1	-	"Small": distal humerus shaft
409	682	1	1	-	-	-	1	Tooth fragment (sheep/goat, deer, cow)
409	682	9	15	-	-	-	9	Lbsf
411	685	4	44	2 (Cow)	1	-	1	Cow: tooth; "Large": mandibular condyle
416	691	8	26	4	-	-	4	"Large": rib shaft fragments with cut marks
419	694	3	5	-	-	-	3	Lbsf
421	696	1	9	-	-	-	1	Lbsf
422	697	16	53	2 (Cow)	-	-	14	Cow: 2 molars (?fragmented mandible)
445	776	11	3	-	11	-	-	"Medium": fragmented tooth and mandible
501	782	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
502	783	7	1	-	-	-	7	-
508	787	493	920	-	-	493 (Dog)	-	Dog: articulated skeleton
508	788	191	12	-	-	1	190	"Small": molar
514	794	20	24	20 (Cow)	-	-	-	Cow: fragmented teeth
524	851	1	1	-	-	-	1	Lbsf
530	869	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
538	878	3	222	2 (Red deer?)	-	-	1	Red deer (?): Large antler fragment with cut mark at base; "Large": carpal/tarsal; juvenile vertebra
539	880	2	4	-	-	-	2	-
539	881	8	21	-	5	-	3	"Medium": tooth fragments (sheep/goat/deer)
539	951	3	9	-	1 (Pig)	-	2	Pig: canine
609	973	36	65	-	-	-	36 (Piglet?)	Juvenile animal (humerus, femora, and tibia shafts; scapula, other fragments) – piglet? With cut marks
612	979	1	12	-	1 (Sheep/goat)	-	-	Sheep/goat: proximal radius shaft
613	981	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
614	982	3	4	-	-	-	3	-
614	983	1	19	-	-	-	1	Lbsf
538	surface	7	16	-	2 (Pig)	-	5	Pig: rib shaft fragments
539	surface	70	167	10 (Cow)	-	-	60	Cow: left proximal metacarpal; "Large": pelvis

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>No. Frags</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Large</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Small</i>	<i>Unident</i>	<i>Comments</i>
								fragments
539	1059	13	27	-	-	-	13	Vertebral, mandibular fragments
	1063	5	7	-	-	-	5	Lbsf, poor preservation
621	1067	41	76	-	41	-	-	" <u>Medium</u> ": fragmented humerus shaft
	1075	2	24	-	2	-	-	" <u>Medium</u> ": distal humerus shaft fragment
626	1083	5	102	5	-	-	-	" <u>Large</u> ": lbsf; poor preservation
626	1085	2	15	-	-	-	2	Poor preservation
627	1089	9	10	-	-	-	9	Lbsf
629	1093	12	57	5	-	-	7	" <u>Large</u> ": lbsf
633	1099	630	20	-	-	630 (Dog)	-	Dog: highly fragmented skeleton, dentition and phalanges better preserved
633	1150	256	77	-	-	-	256	Highly fragmented
638	1155	1	2	-	-	-	1	-
702	1169	2	16	1	-	-	1	" <u>Large</u> ": rib shaft, with cut marks
Total		2201	3695					-

Sex: male
Age: 46+ years
Stature: 173.1cm $\pm$ 4.32cm (approx. 5'8")

SK273

Completeness: 25% - 50%

Preservation: fair, but fragmented (McKinley 2004 grade 3-4)

Orientation: SE (head) – NW (knees); Supine (pelvis and thighs). The lower legs are bent acutely at the knee and lay directly beneath the femora.

Elements present: Fragments of cranium, forearms (radii and ulnae), hands, pelvis, legs (truncated at the knees) and feet.

Grave dimensions: [147] 1.06m, 0.73m, 0.17m

Pathology:

Degenerative joint disease: hands (especially thumb joints), right wrist, hips.

Trauma:

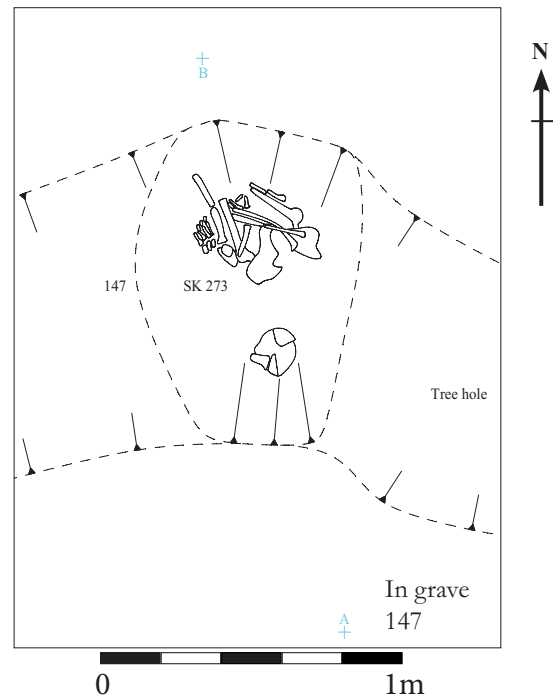
Antemortem (probable): mental eminence (remodelled depressions on both the anterior and posterior mandible (left side), first knuckle of the left ring finger with subsequent freezing of the joint in a bent position with no movement possible. *Possible* healed fractures of the distal radii and left proximal pedal phalanx of the 4th toe.

Perimortem: sharp-force trauma (puncture wound) the palm of the right hand, at the base of the ring finger.

Circulatory: Osteochondritis dissecans of the left distal tibia (ankle joint), towards medial malleolus.

Non-specific infection: striated and porous bone along medial shafts of tibiae.

Non-metric traits: accessory grooves on left frontal bone (right side not present for analysis), and acetabular creases (bilateral).



Skeleton 273 *in situ*.



Palmar view of left hand, with degenerative joint disease of the thumb (marginal osteophytes, arrowed) and destruction of the first knuckle of the ring finger (circled).



Perimortem sharp-force trauma to the palm of the right hand, at the base of the fourth finger (circled)

APPENDIX 7a: Inventory of burnt bone.

Key: lbsf = long bone shaft fragment.

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>No. Frs</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Preservation</i>	<i>Colour</i>	<i>MFS (mm)</i>	<i>Identified Fragments/ Comments</i>
26	577	4	12	fair	Charred (black), grey	51.0	lbsf
103	158	7	1	fair	white	15.3	Lbsf with periosteal reaction along external surface. Possible human tooth root
130	189	100+	29.5	fair	white	22.7	Non-human phalanges
404	699	1	0.5	fair	white	8.3	No identification possible
501	782	1	0.5	fair	Charred (black)	14.5	No identification possible
532	872	14	2	fair	white	7.7	No identification possible
	873	4	2	fair	white	11.9	No identification possible
624	1079	1	0.5	poor	white	5.8	No identification possible
627	1090	1	1	fair	white	16.5	Non-human rib shaft

APPENDIX 7b: Summary of burnt bone post-excavation fragmentation, of deposits excavated in spits.

Key: Lbsf = long bone shaft fragment

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Spit</i>	<i>Lbsf max</i>	<i>10mm</i>		<i>5mm</i>		<i>2mm</i>		<i>Total Wt (g)</i>
			<i>length (mm)</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>%</i>	
130	189	1	22.7	2.0	50.0	1.0	25.0	1.0	25.0	4.0
130	189	2	11.3	1.0	33.3	1.0	33.3	1.0	33.3	3.0
130	189	3	22.2	2.0	44.4	0.5	11.1	2.0	44.4	4.5
130	189	4	10.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	33.3	2.0	66.7	3.0
130	189	5	16.6	1.0	12.5	2.0	25.0	5.0	62.5	8.0
130	189	6	13.0	1.0	33.3	1.0	33.3	1.0	33.3	3.0
130	189	7	12.4	0.5	20.0	1.0	40.0	1.0	40.0	2.5
130	189	8	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	50.0	0.5	50.0	1.0
130	189	9	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	0.5
130	189	Total	22.7mm	7.5g	25.4%	8.0g	27.1%	14.0g	47.5%	29.5g

APPENDIX 8: Shell (all oyster)

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Right valves</i>	<i>Measurement (mm)</i>	<i>Left valves</i>	<i>Comment</i>
207	286	Treebole	9	2	0		0	Fragments
340	596	Ditch	2	7	2		0	Fragments
645	1162	Pit	2	11	2	53x54	0	Fragment
645	1163	Pit	1	10	1	53x56	0	Notch

APPENDIX 9: Plant Macrofossils

<i>Sample</i>	6	12	12	12	12	12	28	144	
<i>Feature</i>	26	130	130	130	130	130	300	532	
<i>Context</i>	80	189	189	189	189	189	388	873	
<i>Spit</i>		1	2	4	5	6			
<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Cremation					Posthole	Pit	
<i>Phase</i>	M/LIA	M/LIA					Saxon	ENeo	
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	-	7	2	11	2	2	1	2	Hazel nut shell frag.
POACEAE	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Grass
Indeterminate Cereal	73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Indeterminate	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

<i>Sample</i>	56	62	79	103	106	107	121	123	128	79
<i>Feature</i>	42	38	334	247	300	301	229	232	314	334
<i>Context</i>	96	92	585	385	388	390	366	368	455	585
<i>Feature Type</i>	Posthole	Posthole	Gully	Posthole	Posthole	Posthole	Posthole	Post hole	Post hole	Gully
<i>Phase</i>	Saxon	Saxon	-	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	Saxon	-	Saxon	-
Indeterminate Cereal	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	3

<i>Sample</i>	75	
<i>Feature</i>	26	
<i>Context</i>	577	
<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	
<i>Phase</i>	M/LIA	
<i>Rumex</i> spp.	4	Dock
<i>Melilotus</i> / <i>Medicago</i> / <i>Trifolium</i> spp.	2	Melilots, Medicks, Clovers
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	2	Stinking chamomile
POACEAE	41	Grass
<i>Triticum</i> spp.	39	Wheat
Indeterminate Cereal	178	
Indeterminate Cereal detached embryo	1	

APPENDIX 10: Charcoal

	<i>Sample</i>	12	12	12	12	12	12	143
	<i>Feature</i>	130	130	130	130	130	130	532
	<i>Context</i>	189	189	189	189	189	189	872
	<i>Spit</i>	1	2	4	5	6	7	
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Cremation						Cremation
	<i>Phase</i>	M/LIA						ENeo
	<i>No. frags</i>	100+	65	200+	300+	45	27	100+
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	10	16	11	14	16	8	14
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	4	3	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	-	-	-	-	3	-	5
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	19	8	33	100	5	4	13
	Indeterminate	77	54	67	-	37	23	77

	<i>Sample</i>	6	25	28	29	31	51	75	106	122
	<i>Feature</i>	26	200	300	304	306	37	26	300	230
	<i>Context</i>	80	277	388	395	397	91	577	388	367
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Pit	Posthole	Posthole	Posthole	Posthole	Pit	Posthole	Pit
	<i>Phase</i>	M/LIA	M/LIA	Saxon	-	-	Saxon	M/LIA	Saxon	M/LIA
	<i>No. frags</i>	50+	5	100+	50+	50+	2	500+	100+	10
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	14	20	10	11	17	6	19	7	11
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	-	-
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	14	-	5	10	14	2	52	20	4
	Indeterminate	36	4	95	40	36	-	-	80	6

Table A10b: Hand Picked Charcoal

	<i>Feature</i>	319	325	328	532	609	620	627
	<i>Context</i>	468	488	555	872	968	1054	1089
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Ring ditch	Ring ditch	Ring ditch	Cremation	Pit	Trough	Treehole
	<i>Phase</i>	EBA	EBA	EBA	ENeo	BA/IA	MBA	BA/IA
	<i>No. frags</i>	5	3	8	1	1	1	1
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	11	10	18	13	20	16	14
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	2	3	8	1	1	1	1
	Indeterminate	3	-	-	-	-	-	-

	<i>Feature</i>	629					
	<i>Context</i>	1062	1085	1085	1085	1086	1093
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Burnt mound					Palaeochannel
	<i>Phase</i>	MBA					
	<i>No. frags</i>	3	1	1	1	1	29
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	11	23	42	48	26	20
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	-	1	1	1	-	29
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	3	-	-	-	1	-

APPENDIX 11: Radiocarbon dating

<i>Lab ID</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>F14C</i>	<i>Radiocarbon Age (BP)</i>	<i>Calibrated Age (cal AD)</i>	<i>Probability (%)</i>
UBA-54791	5000	Posthole 37	91	charcoal	0.8278 ± 0.0025	1518 ± 24	440–450 456–459 478–496 534–605 628–634	1.4 0.2 3.6 94.2 0.6
UBA-54792	5001	Posthole 247	385	charcoal	0.8299 ± 0.0025	1498 ± 24	543–608 621–638	92.6 7.4
<i>Lab ID</i>		<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>F14C</i>	<i>Radiocarbon Age (BP)</i>	<i>Calibrated Age (cal BC)</i>	<i>Probability (%)</i>
UBA-54793	5003	Ring ditch 325	488	charcoal	0.6409 ± 0.0022	3573 ± 28	2023–1994 1982–1876 1842–1823 1794–1779	9.5 82.7 5.3 2.4
UBA-54794	5006	Fire pit 630	1058	charcoal	0.6818 ± 0.0023	3076 ± 27	1415–1265	100
UBA-54795	5006	Burnt mound	1062	charcoal	0.6791 ± 0.0021	3109 ± 25	1438–1366 1361–1294	55.6 44.4
UBA-54796	5006	Burnt mound	1086	charcoal	0.6806 ± 0.0028	3091 ± 33	1429–1265	100

APPENDIX 12: Summary of burnt flint distribution by weight.

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group.</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
21	74	5000	Posthole	1
22	75	5000	Posthole	3
23	76	5000	Posthole	1
24	77	5000	Posthole	18
25	78	5000	Posthole	1
26	79		Pit	150
26	577		Pit	8
28	82	5000	Posthole	7
29	83	5000	Posthole	7
31	85	5000	Posthole	3
35	89	5000	Posthole	49
36	90	5000	Posthole	8
37	91	5000	Posthole	1
38	92	5000	Posthole	1
41	95		Ditch	78
42	96		Posthole	5
43	97		Posthole	33
43	97		Posthole	10
44	98		Ditch Terminus	31
46	150		Ditch Terminus	6
47	151	5000	Posthole	37
102	156	5000	Posthole	57
103	157		Pit	40
103	158		Pit	29
104	159		Pit	22
105	160		Posthole	1
106	161	5000	Posthole	21
108	163	5000	Posthole	1
109	164	5000	Posthole	19
110	165	5000	Posthole	14
111	166		Posthole	95
121	176	5000	Posthole	20
123	178	5000	Posthole	6
127	184		Pit	185
128	185		Pit	116
128	186		Pit	24
128	188		Pit	70
129	190	5003	Ring Ditch	49
130	189		Cremation	36
131	196	5000	Posthole	54
134	255		Pit	10
137	258		Pit	152
137	259		Pit	57
139	261		Pit	14
143	265		Pit	116
146	269		Pit	57
146	272		Pit	118
147	273		Grave	6
148	275		Pit	90
149	276		Pit	50
200	277		Pit	89
200	353		Pit	192
201	278		Pit	172
202	279		Pit	81
202	280		Pit	56
205	997		Pit	71
206	285		Pit	24
207	286		Treebole	7
208	287		Pit	53
209	288		Pit	37
222	357	5001	Gully	1
224	359		Pit/Treebole	107
225	361	5002	Pit	4
226	362	5002	Posthole	1
228	365		Posthole	19
230	367	5002	Pit	1

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group.</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
234	371	5002	Posthole	1
236	374	5001	Posthole	9
237	375	5001	Posthole	8
238	376	5001	Posthole	1
240	378		Posthole	2
241	379	5001	Posthole	1
242	380	5002	Posthole	3
243	381	5002	Posthole/Pit	1
244	382	5001	Posthole	2
247	385	5001	Posthole	3
249	387	5001	Posthole	1
300	388	5002	Posthole	5
301	390		Posthole	1
304	395		Posthole	5
306	397		Posthole	1
307	392	5001	Posthole	1
318	465	5003	Ring Ditch	26
328	499	5003	Ring Ditch	192
329	556	5003	Ring Ditch	214
331	568	5003	Ring Ditch	88
331	569	5003	Ring Ditch	34
336	575	5007	Ditch	1
337	588	5007	Ditch	6
338	590	5007	Ditch	10
339	593	5007	Ditch	27
340	597	5007	Ditch	7
340	598	5007	Ditch	15
343	656	5001	Posthole	9
346	659		Posthole	1
400	663		Pit	15
401	666	5007	Ditch	22
409	682		Pit	24
411	685		Treehole	36
412	686		Treehole	33
413	687		Treehole	37
414	688		Treethrow	41
415	689		Treehole	15
417	692		Pit/Treebole	17
418	693		Treehole	35
419	694		Treehole	38
422	697		Treethrow	55
425	750	5004	Posthole	1
428	753	5004	Posthole	31
429	754	5004	Posthole	7
431	756	5004	Posthole	13
433	758	5004	Posthole	6
436	761		Posthole	113
437	764	5004	Posthole	10
438	763		Treethrow	113
439	765	5004	Posthole	5
440	766		Pit	57
440	767		Pit	128
440	768		Pit	480
445	776	5004	Posthole	3
447	778	5004	Posthole	
449	780	5005	Posthole	3
505	784	5004	Posthole	30
508	787		Pit	5
508	788		Pit	46
513	793	5004	Posthole	4
515	795	5004	Posthole	5
516	796	5004	Posthole	1
516	796	5004	Posthole	6
520	850	5004	Posthole	1
523	866		Sunken Feature Building	28
523	855		Sunken Feature Building	4
523	961		Sunken Feature Building	24
523	888		Sunken Feature Building	18
524	851	5007	Ditch	58

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group.</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
530	869		Posthole	18
532	871		Cremation Pit	1
532	872		Cremation Pit	261
532	873		Cremation Pit	20
532	873		Cremation Pit	187
533	874	5004	Posthole	47
538	878		Pit	23
539	880		Pit	18
539	882		Pit	6
539	951		Pit	42
539	952		Pit	21
549	899		Posthole	28
602	955	5004	Posthole	6
609	969		Pit	32
609	971		Pit	12
609	973		Pit	1
613	981		Pit	89
615	977	5007	Ditch	74
617	984		Gully Terminus	24
619	986		Gully Terminus	6
	1063	5006	Burnt Mound	1915
622	1069	5006	Burnt Mound	1815
	1075	5006	Burnt Mound	70
	1074	5006	Burnt Mound	2334
623	1076	5006	Burnt Mound	12
624	1079		Posthole	6
625	1082		Pit	106
626	1085	5006	Burnt Mound	5152
627	1089		Treehole	34
628	1091		Pit	203
	1092	5006	Burnt Mound	2102
629	1093	5008	Palaeochannel	1830
630	1058	5006	Fire pit	323
633	1099		Animal burial	33
635	1152		Burnt Pit	558
642	1159		Treehole	17
644	1161		Pit	6
	1170		Spread	4
702	1169		Pit	2
708	1178		Gully	55
709	1179		Gully	46
710	1180		Gully	7
711	1181		Gully	10

APPENDIX 13: Catalogue of ceramic building material.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
	224	359	Pit/Treebole	-	2	50
5007	335	586	Ditch	Saxon or later?	2	21
5007	338	590	Ditch	Saxon or later?	1	744
5007	401	666	Ditch	Saxon or later?	1	16
5007	615	977	Ditch	Saxon or later?	5	188
	637	1154	Ditch terminus	Modern	1	1
	640	1157	Ditch	Modern	2	32
	643	1160	Posthole	Modern	1	30
	646	1164	Pit	Modern	1	8
	647	1165	Posthole	Modern	1	1016
	702	1169	Pit	Modern	4	2245
	649	1171	Gully terminus	Modern	1	3
	701	1174	Pit	Modern	9	432

APPENDIX 14: Catalogue of fired clay

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Fired Clay type</i>
26	79		Pit	1	13	FC2
31	85	5000	Posthole	1	19	FC1
126	182	5000	Posthole	3	1	FC2
128	185		Pit	4	14	FC3
139	261		Pit	20	129	FC2
239	377	5002	Posthole	1	1	FC1
26	577		Pit	130	1549121	FC2
346	659		Posthole	1	4	FC2
430	755		Posthole	1	2	FC1
440	767		Pit	4	6	FC2
440	770		Pit	2	15	FC2r
508	788		Pit	1	6	FC3
509	789	5004	Posthole	2	1	FC1
539	951		Pit	1	6	FC1
204	987		Pit	33	383	FC2
215	995		Pit	2	1	FC1
205	997		Pit	6	84	FC2
622	1069	5006	Burnt Mound	1	6	FC2
622	1071	5006	Burnt Flint	2	66	FC4
	1072	5006	Burnt Mound	1	378	FC1
	1075	5006	Burnt Mound	2	5	FC4
626	1083	5006	Burnt Mound	6	11	FC2
636	1153		Pit	1	1	FC1
638	1155		Ditch	1	1	FC1
	1170		Spread	1	5	FC1
708	1178		Gully	1	53	FC1
709	1179		Gully	1	2	FC1
			Total	230	2761	

APPENDIX 15: Catalogue of glass

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
220	355	Treehole	-	1	9
632	1098	Ditch	Modern	1	84
645	1162	Pit	Modern	4	81
645	1163	Pit	Modern	1	3
703	1167	Pit	Modern	1	2
	1170	Spread	Modern	1	5
700	1172	Ditch	Modern	1	63
	1173	Spread	Modern	2	4
		Total		12	251

APPENDIX **16:** Catalogue of clay tobacco pipe

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>No. Stems</i>	<i>No. bowls</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
539	Surface		Pit	1	1		1
142	264		Pit	1	1		3
406	675	5007	Ditch	4	1	3	9
645	1162		Pit	2	2		10
647	1165		Posthole	1	1		3
703	1167		Pit	2	2		3
702	1169		Pit	6	6		12
	1170		Spread	2	2		3

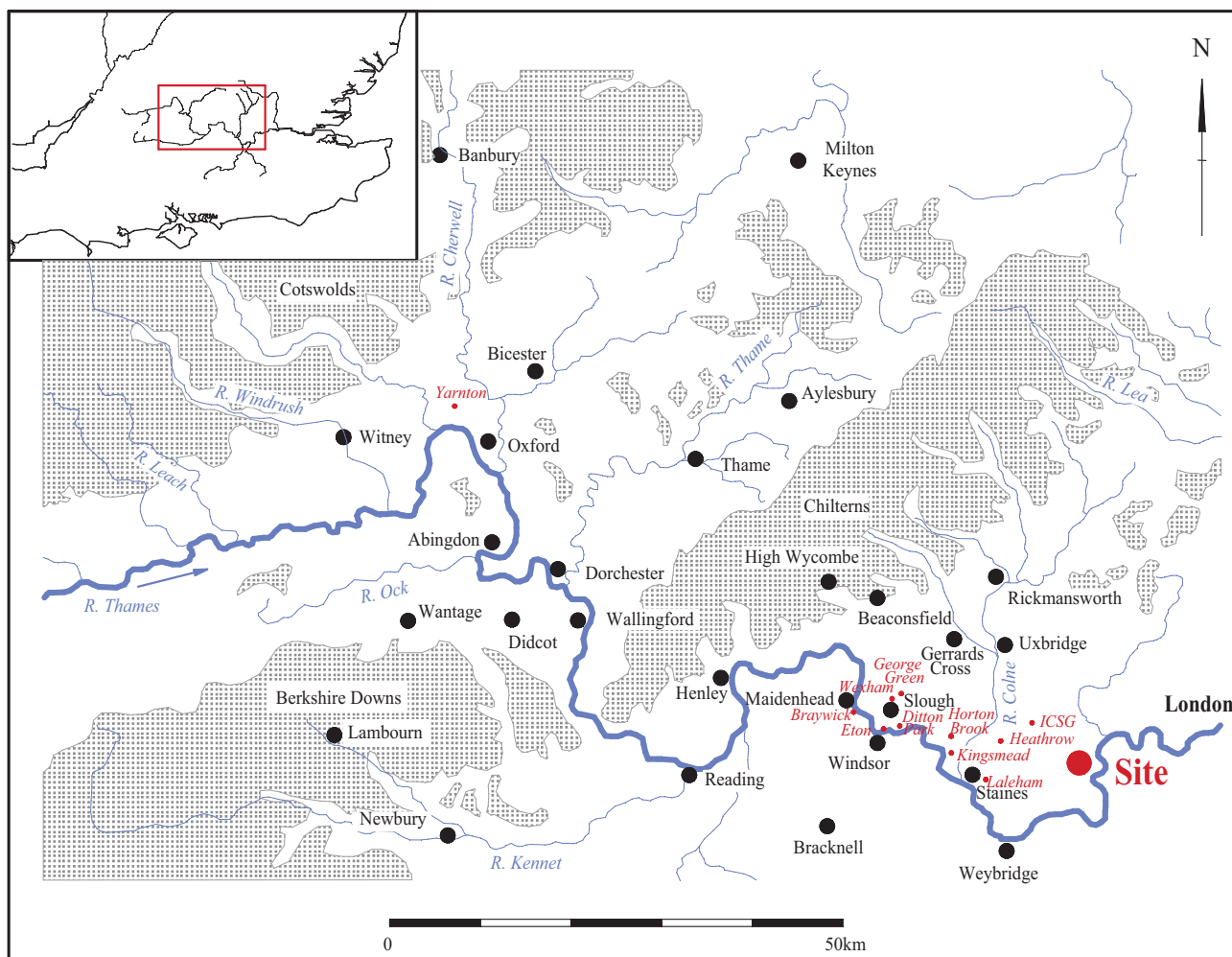


Figure 1. Location of Site in Southern England and in relation to other sites mentioned in the text.



Figure 2. Detailed environs of site. SRF = Staines Road Farm (Jones 2008)

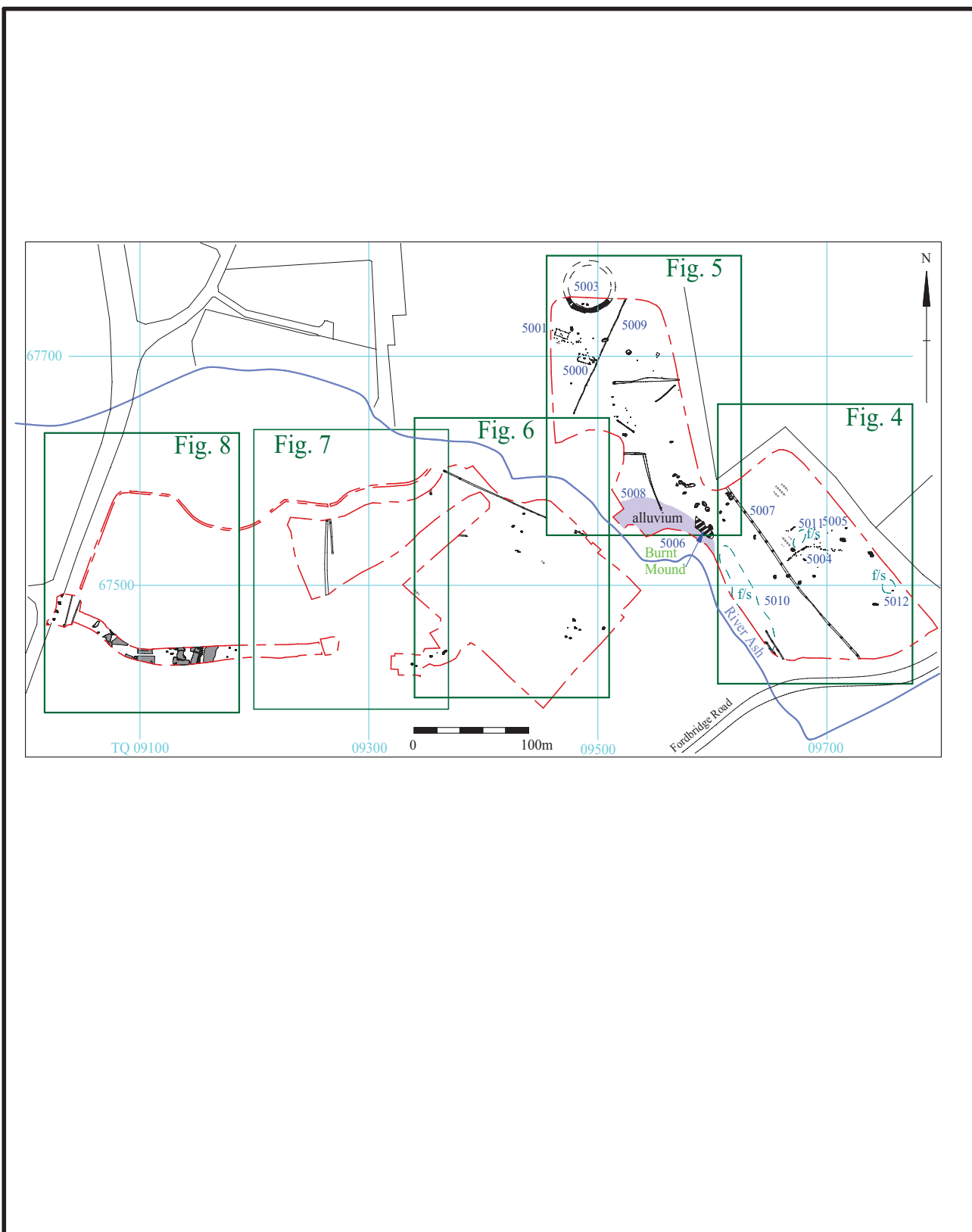


Figure 3. Overall site plan with key to detailed area plans.

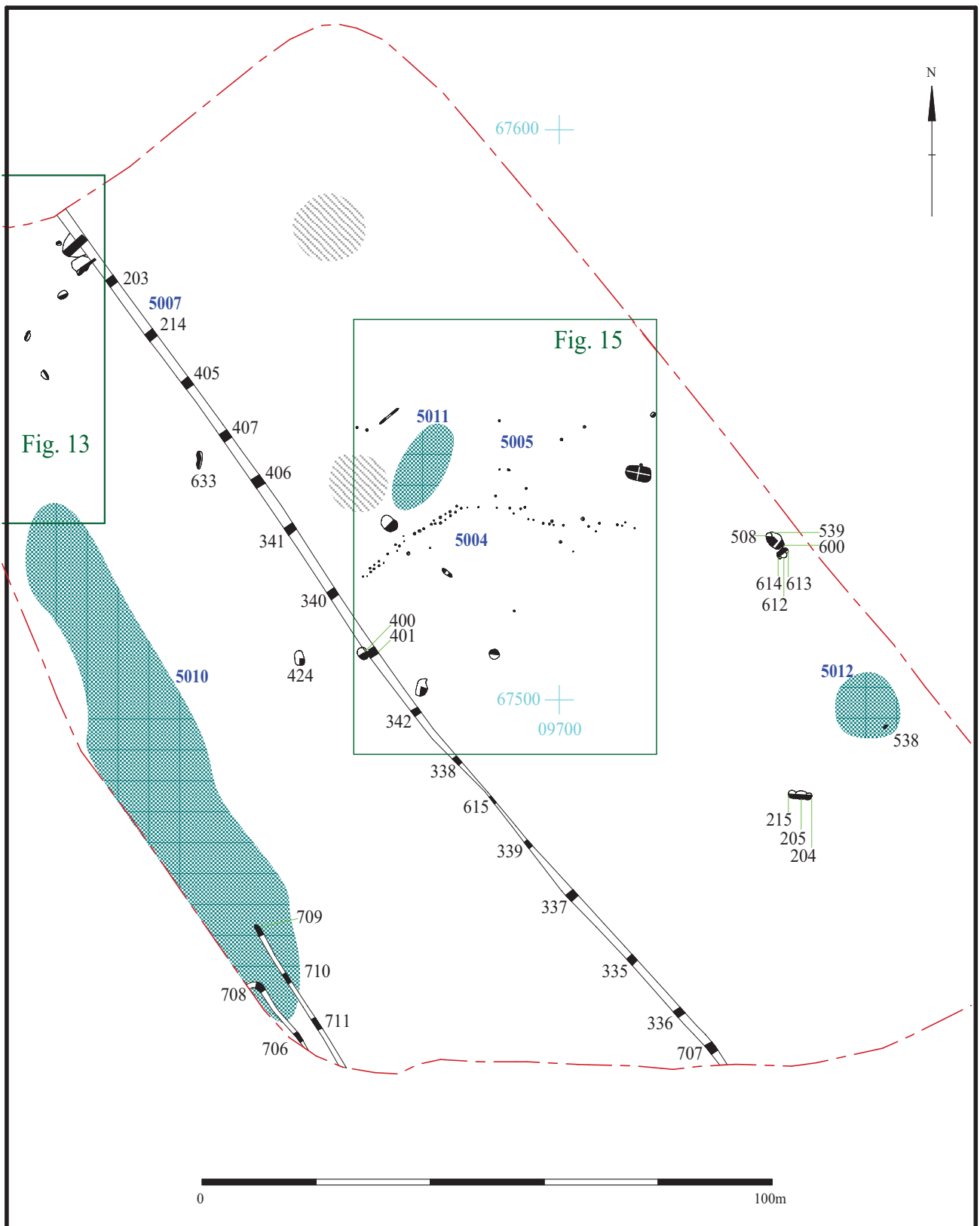


Figure 4. Detailed plan of eastern edge of site.

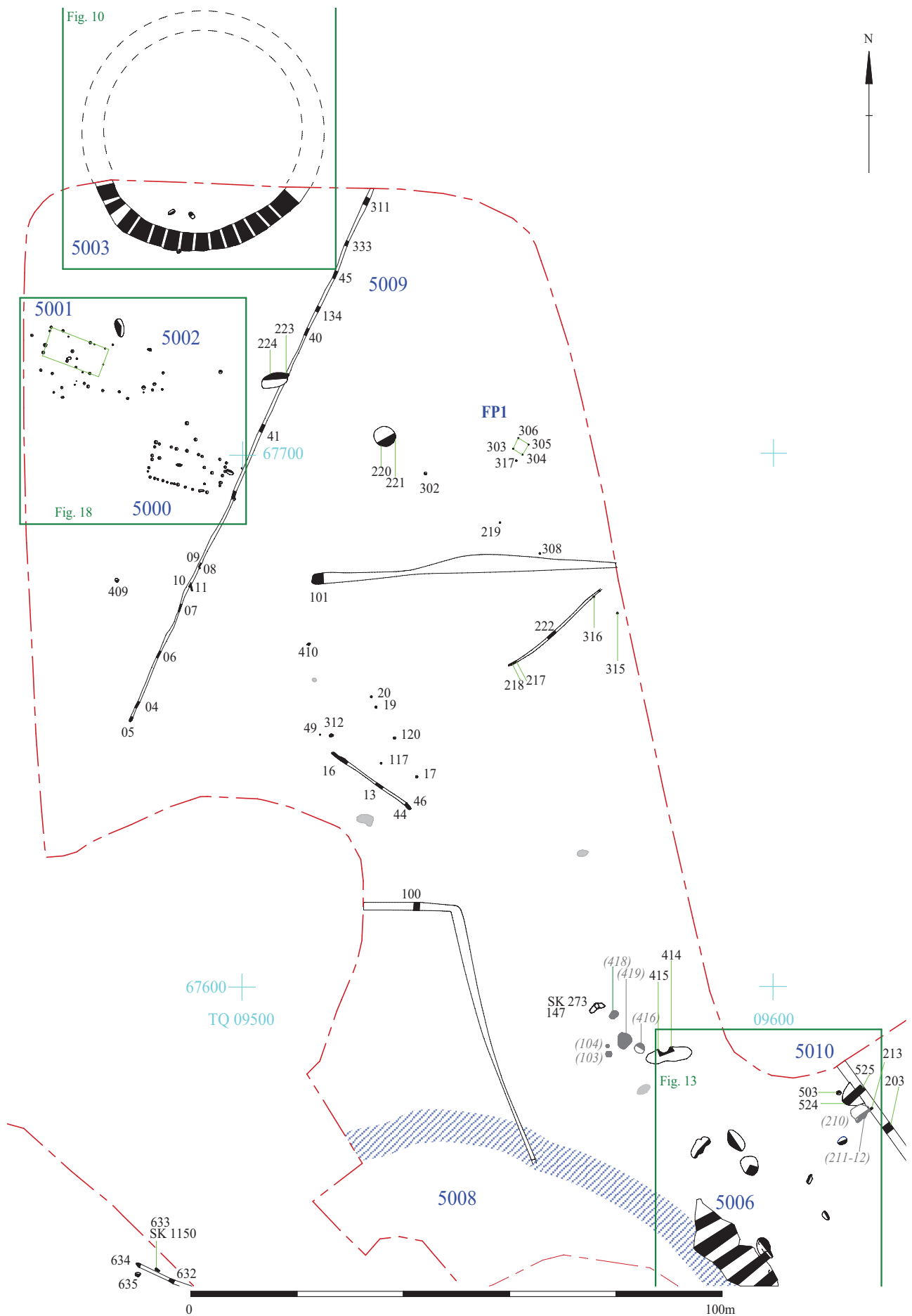


Figure 5. Detailed plan of north-eastern area,

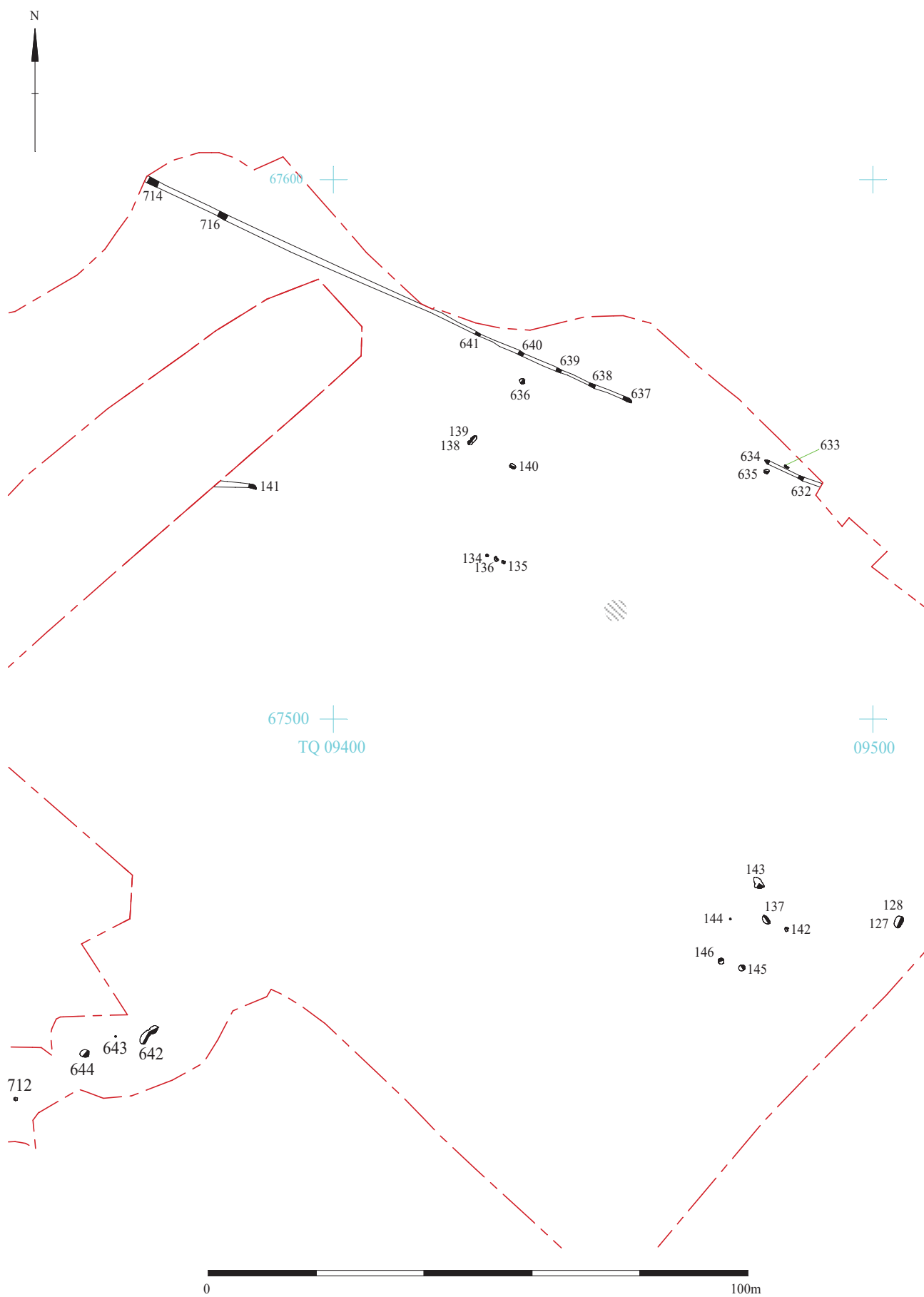


Figure 6. Detailed plan of central area.



Figure 7. Detailed plan of west-central area.

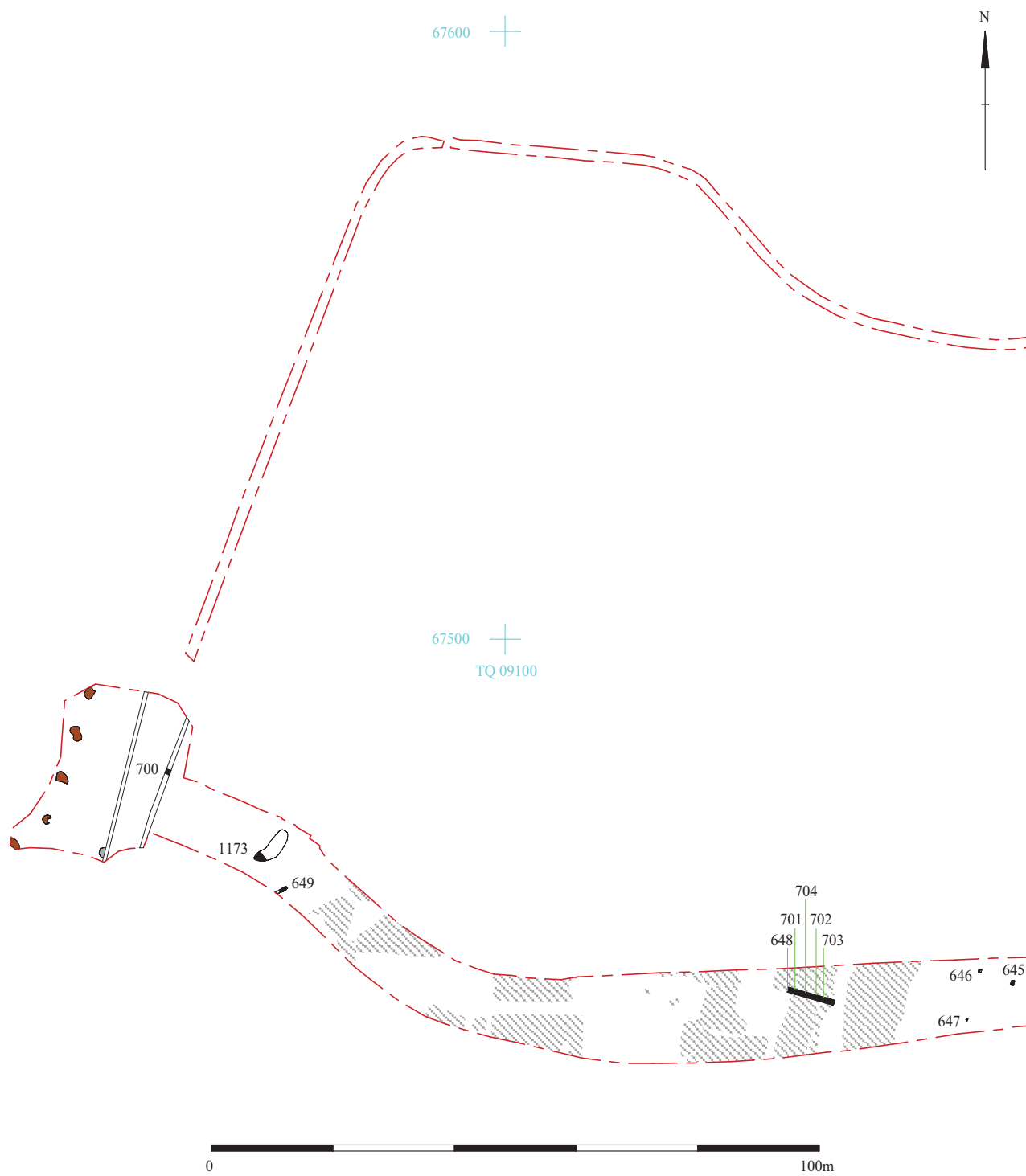


Figure 8. Detailed plan of western edge of site.

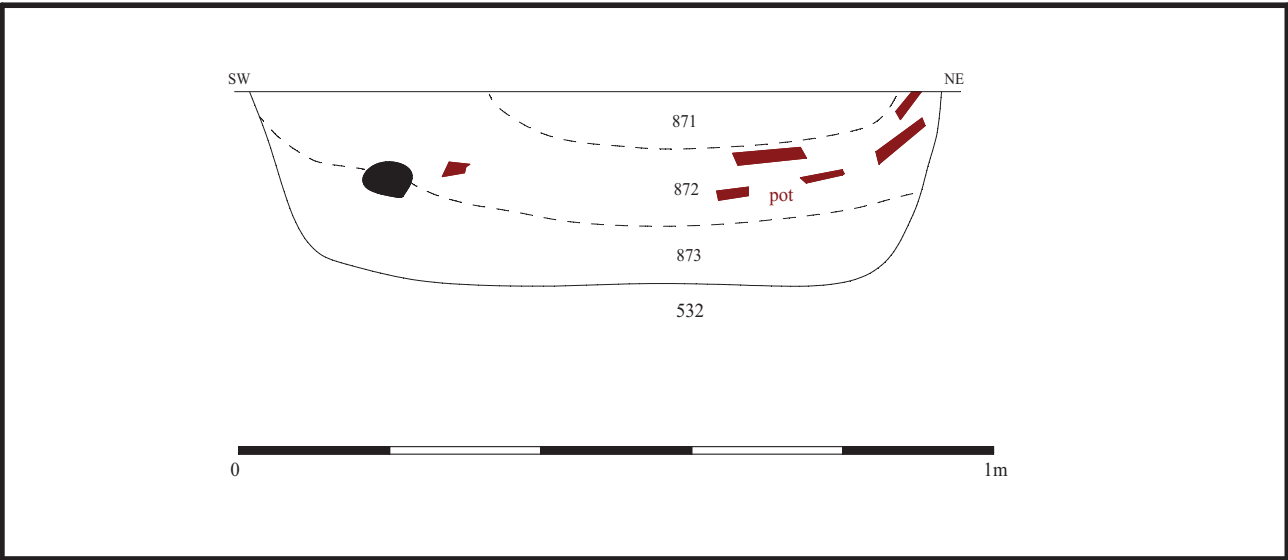


Figure 9. Section of Neolithic pit 532.

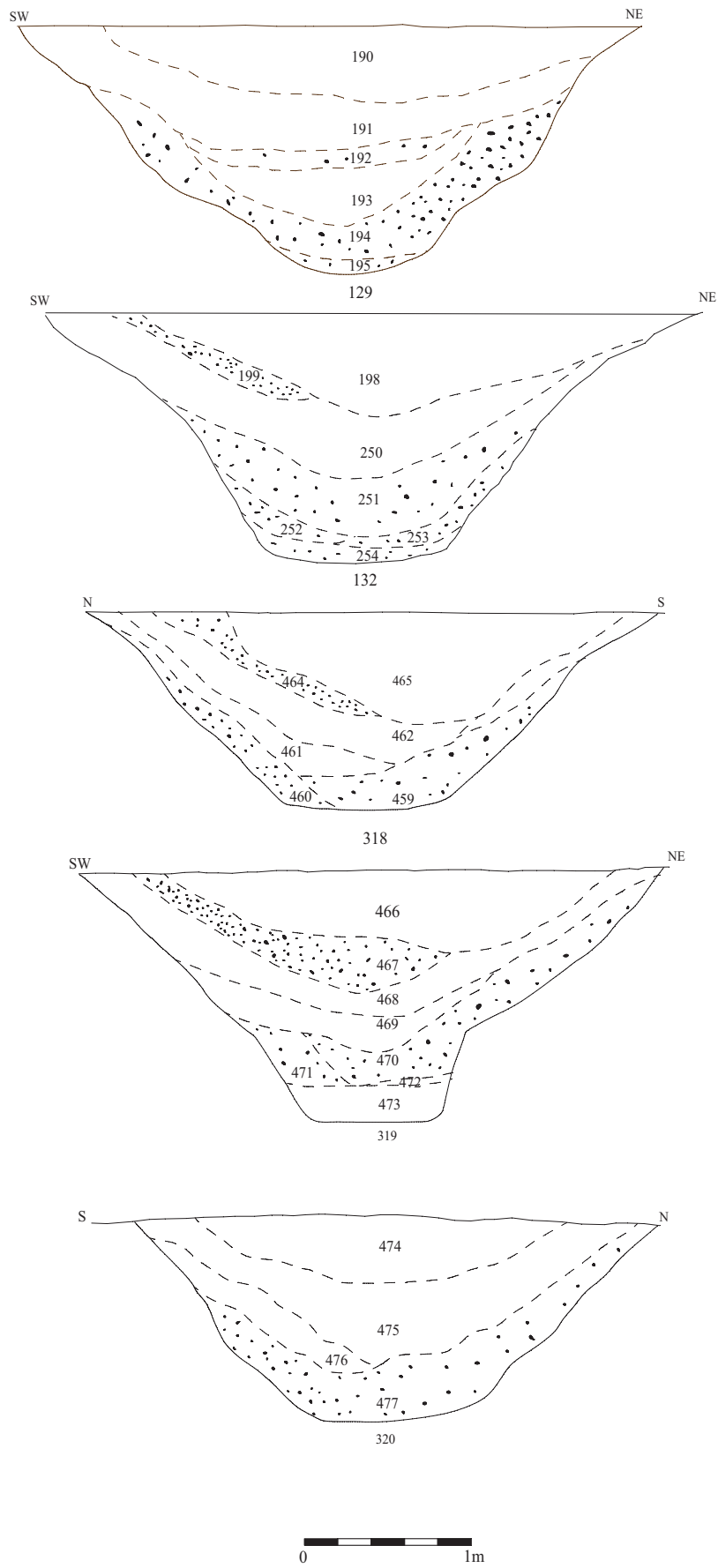


Figure 11. Sectionsn across ring ditch 5003.

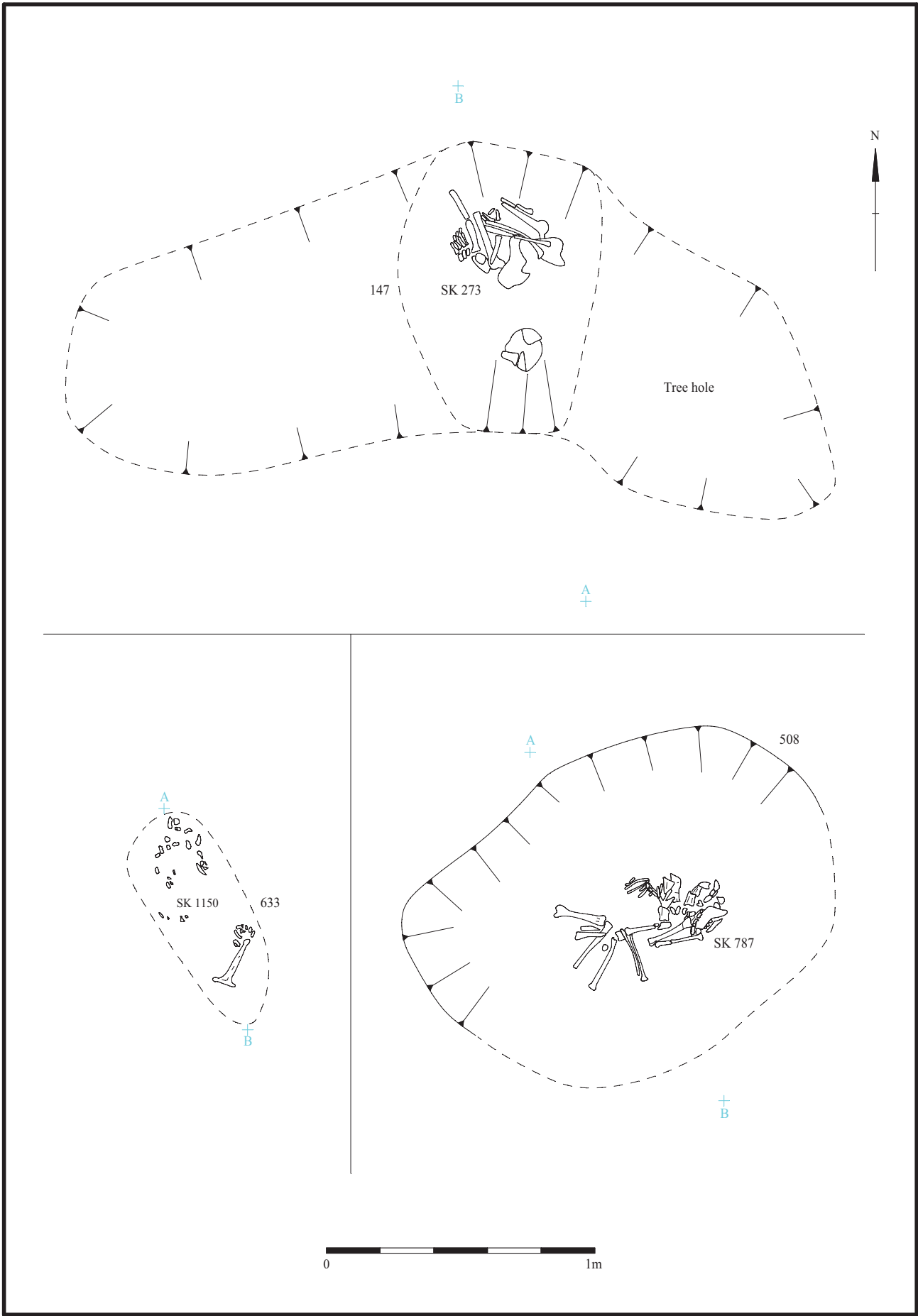


Figure 12

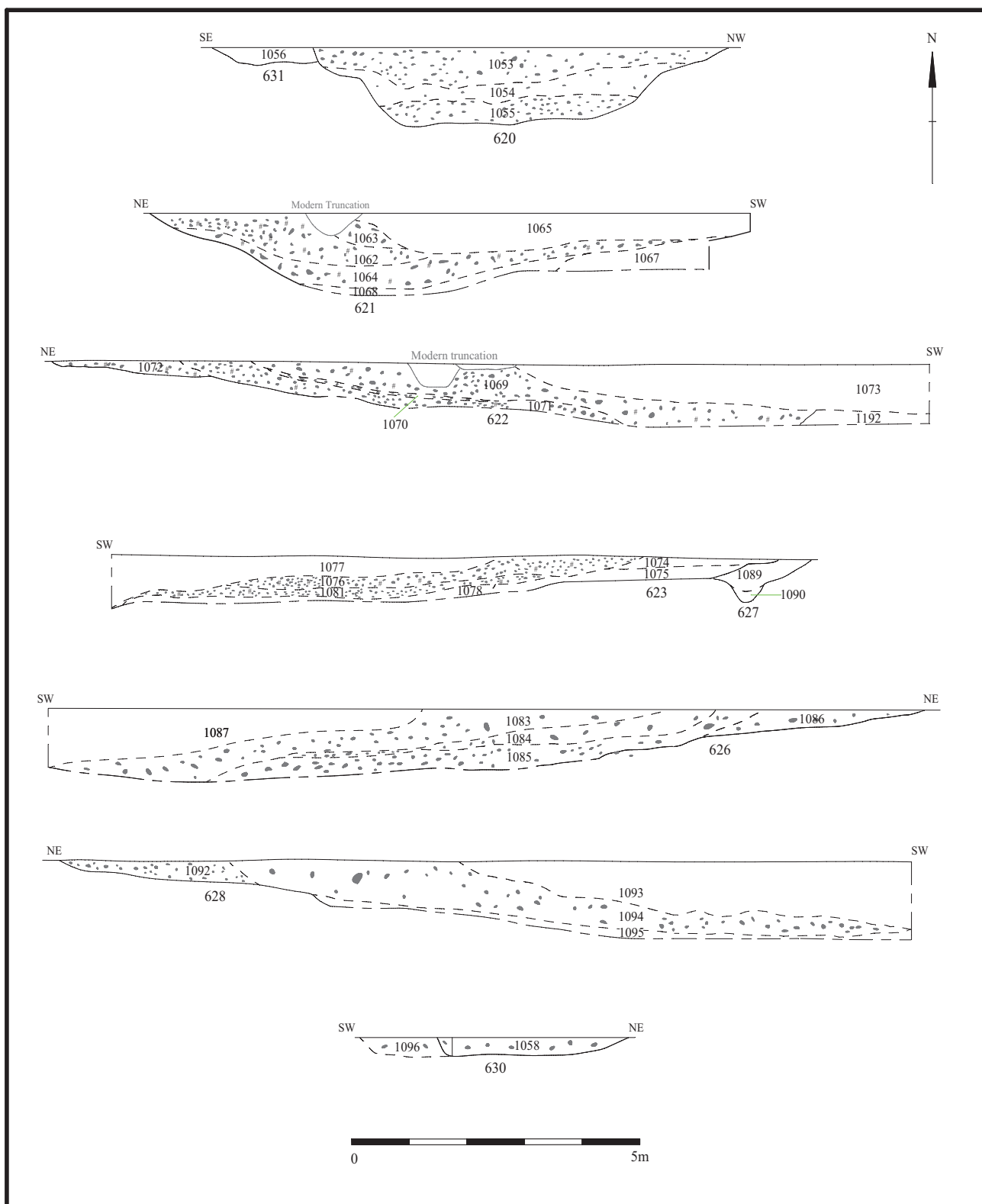


Figure 14. Burnt mound and palaeochannel sections.

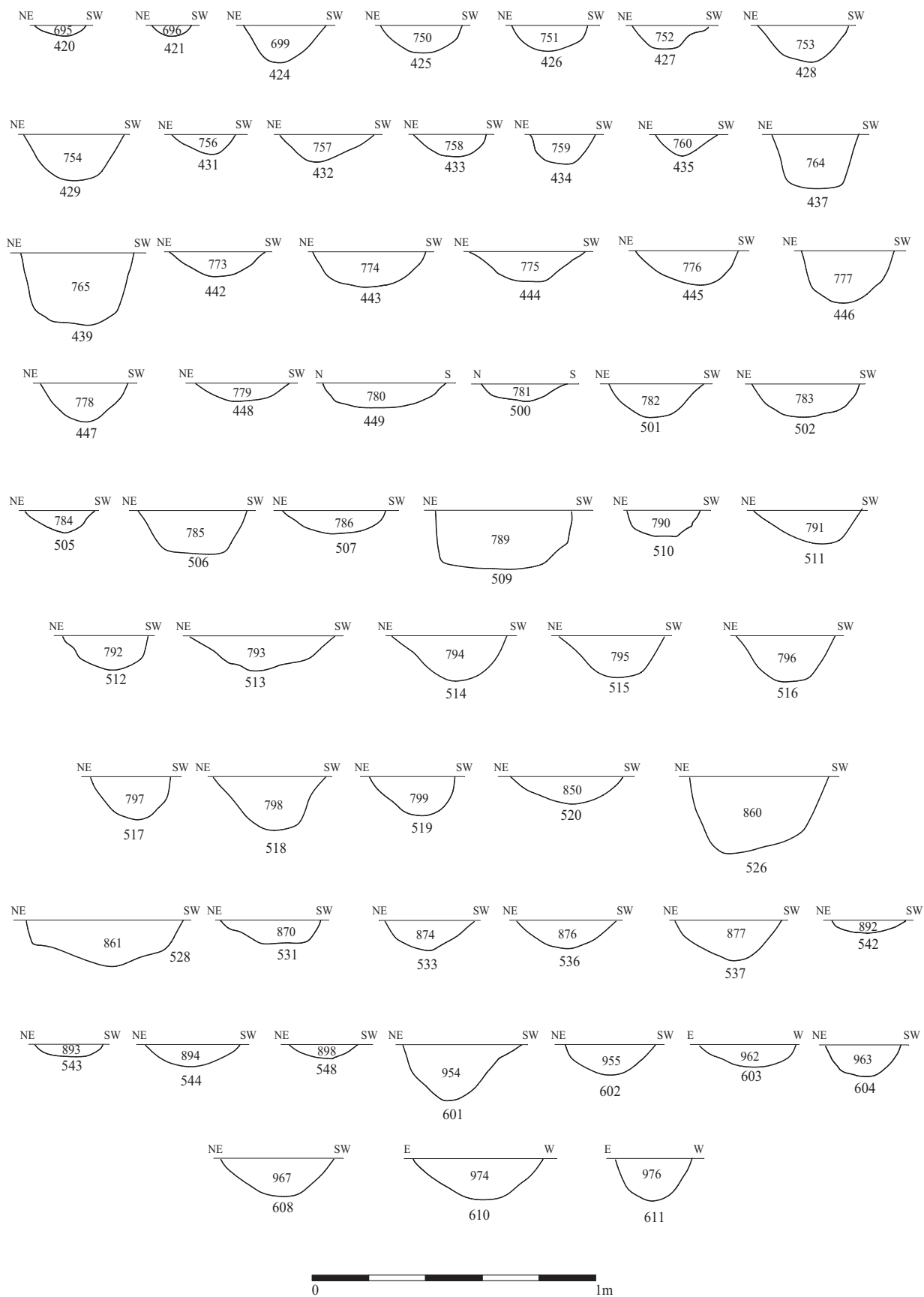


Figure 16. Sections of pits in pit alignments.

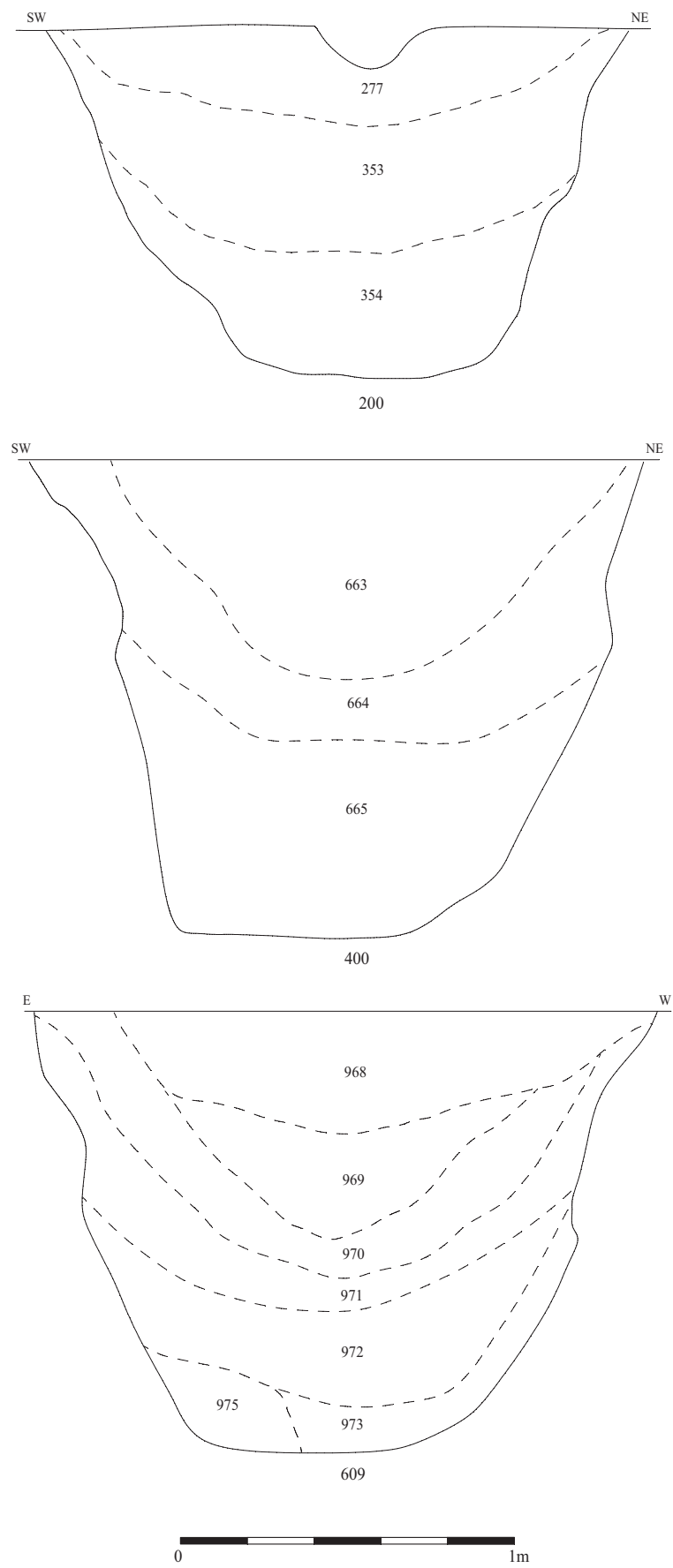


Figure 17. Sections of Bronze Age pits

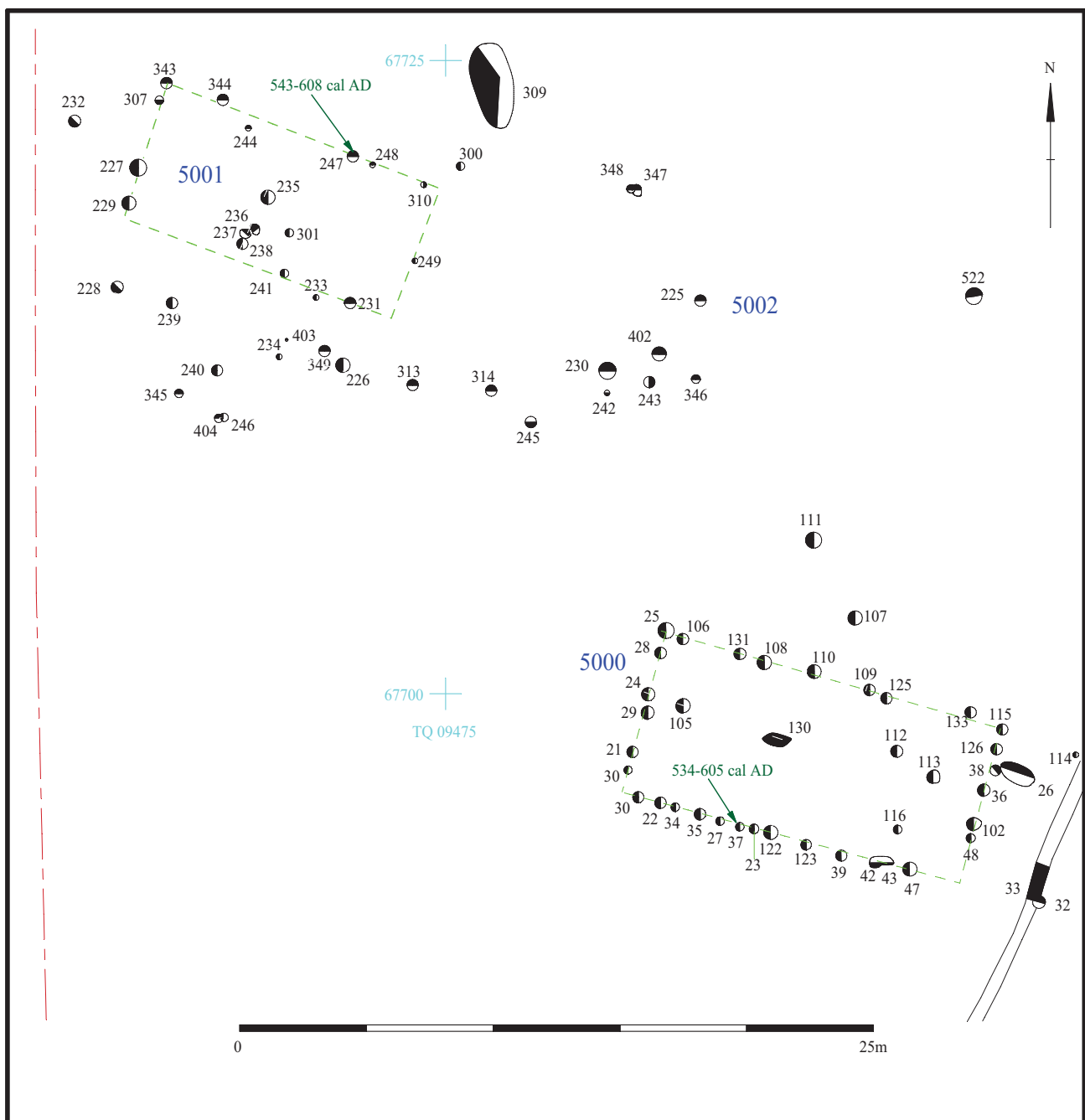


Figure 18. Plan of post-built Saxon halls 5000, 5001 and ?fence 5002.

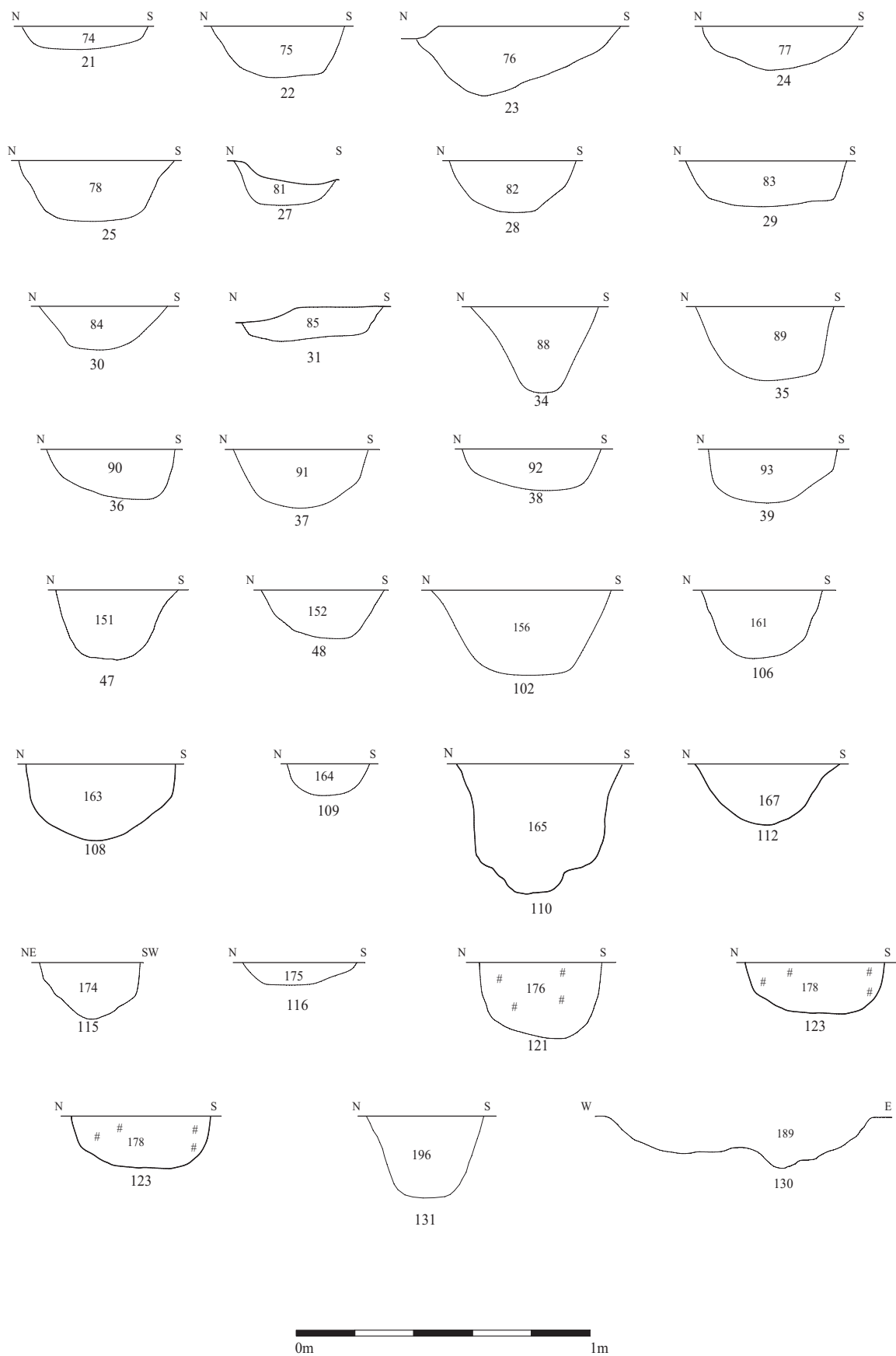


Figure 19. Section of postholes of hall 5000.

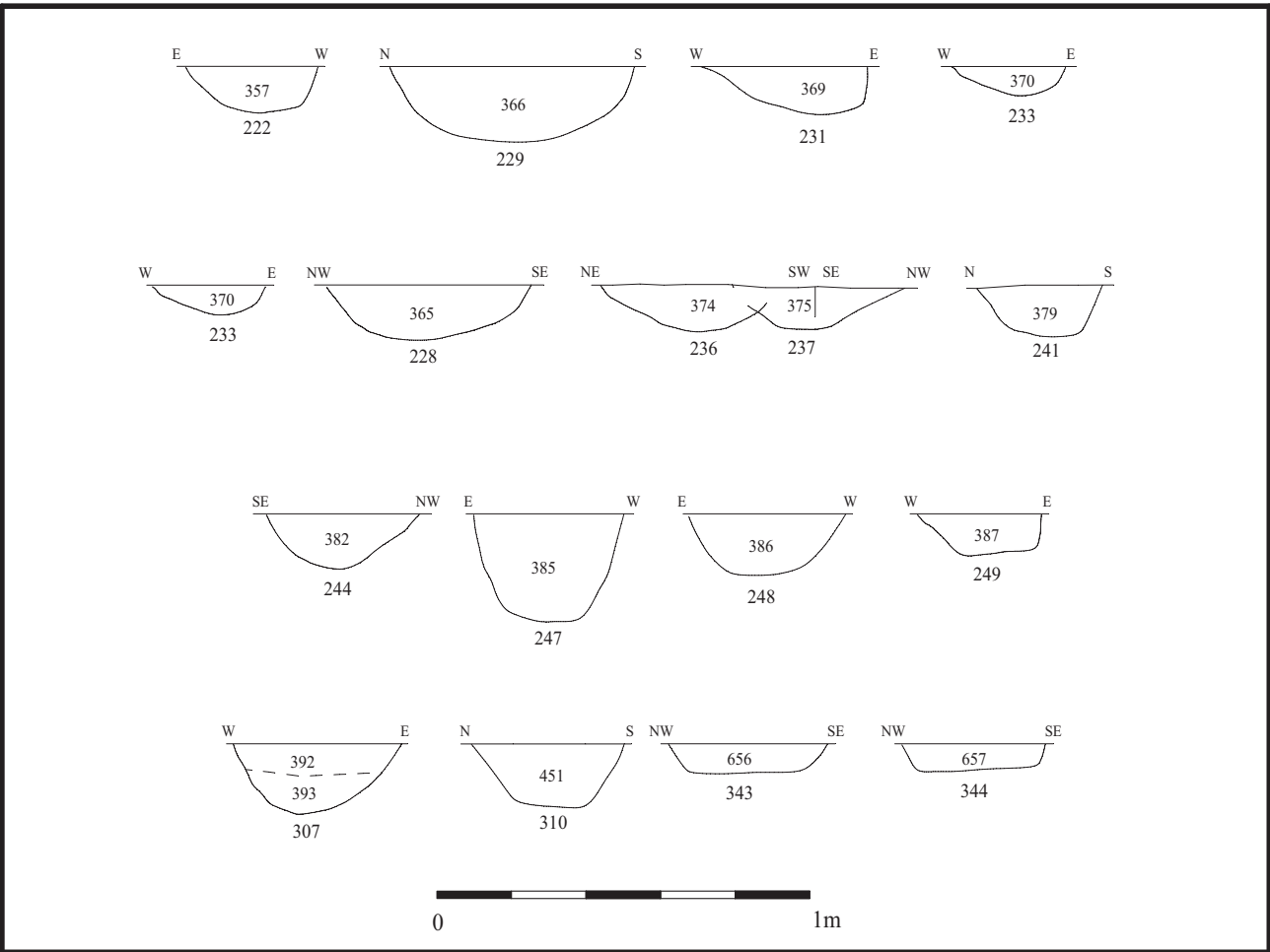


Figure 20. Sections of postholes of hall 5001.

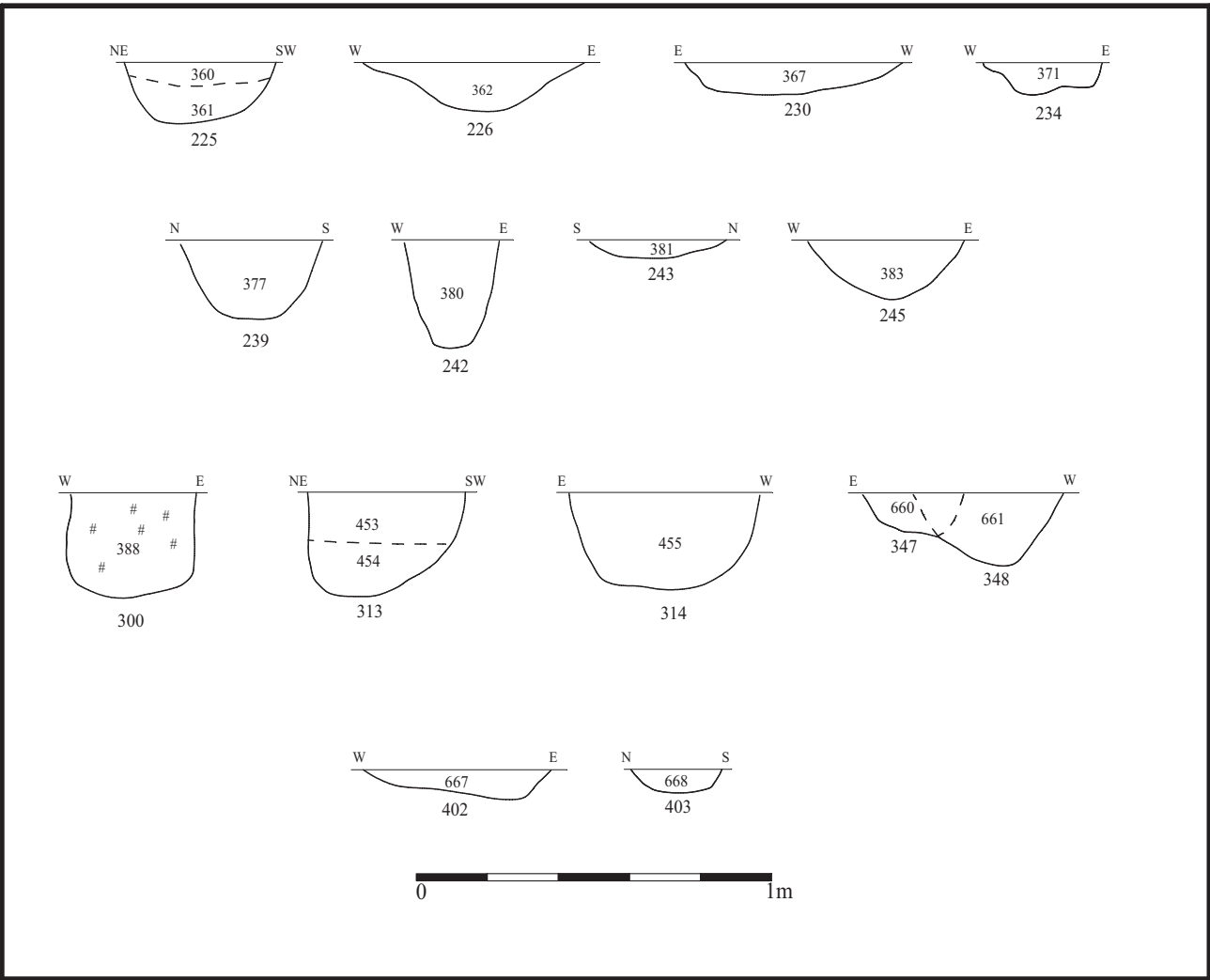


Figure 21. Sections of postholes of fence 5002.

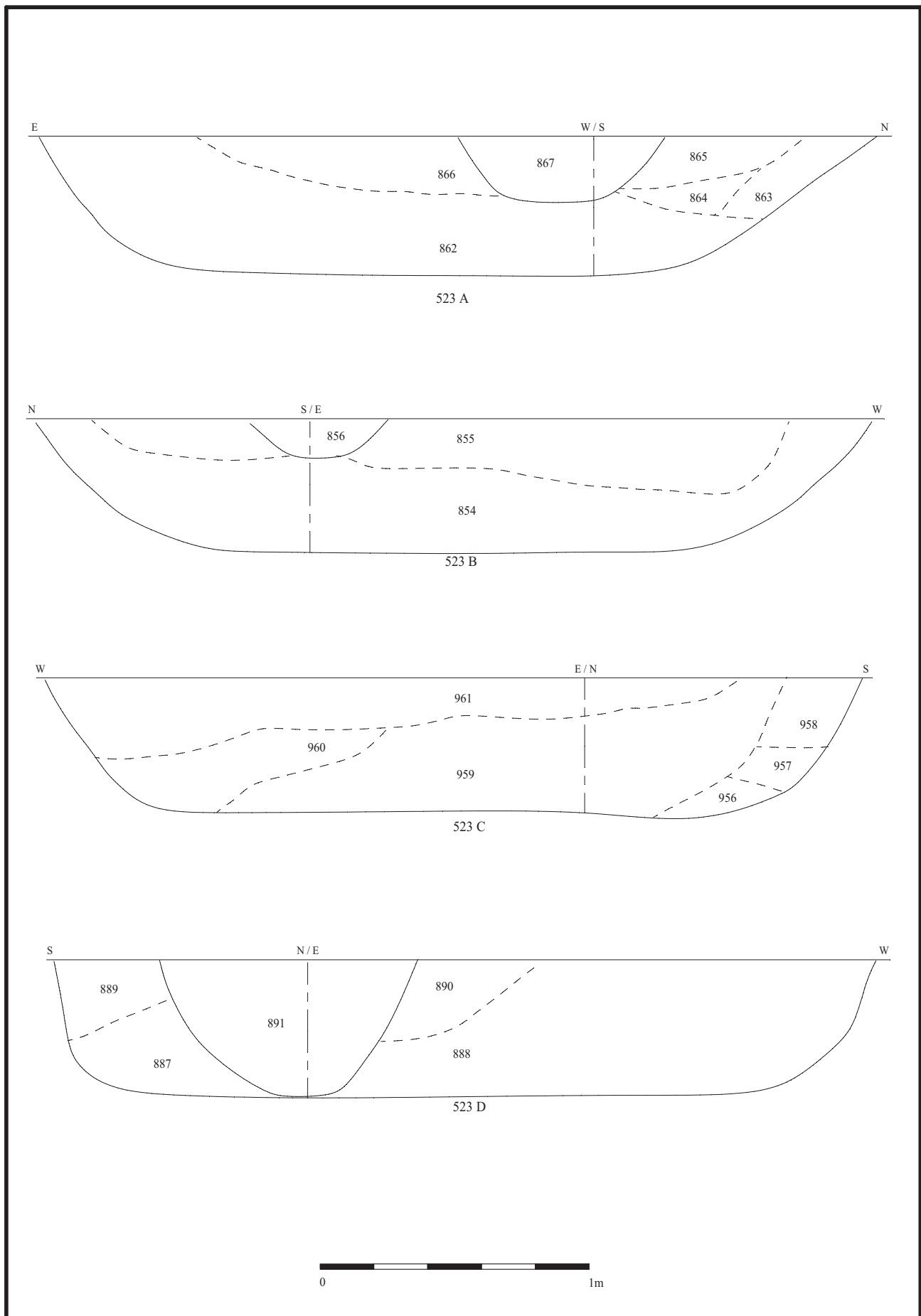
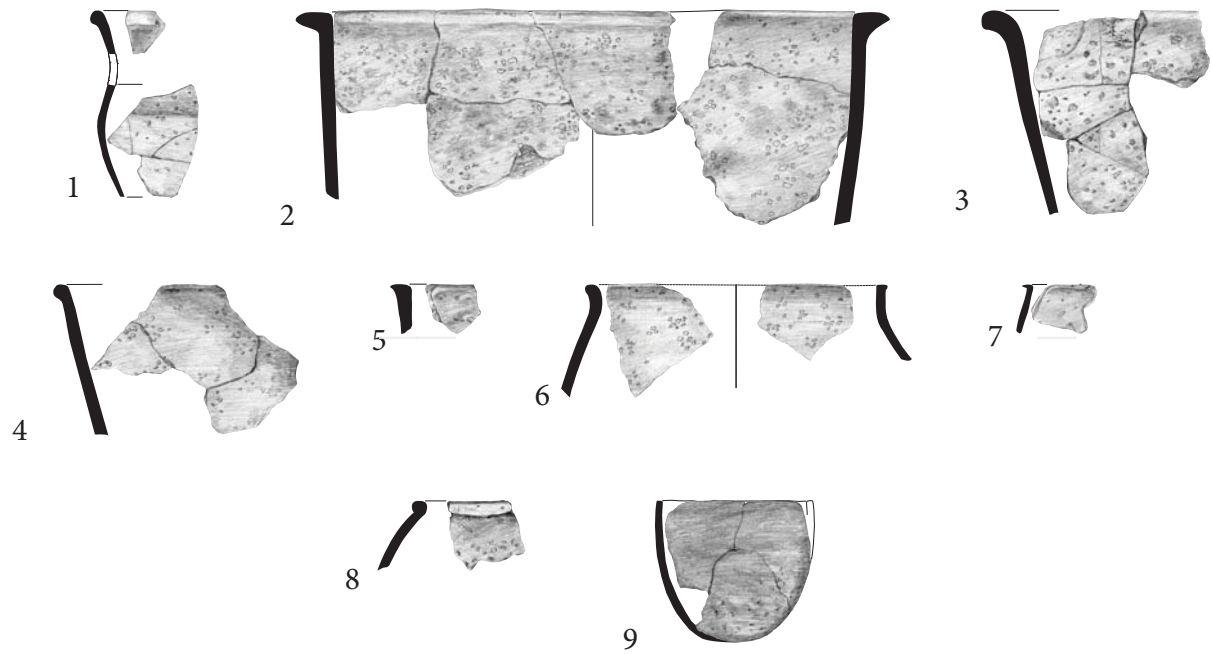
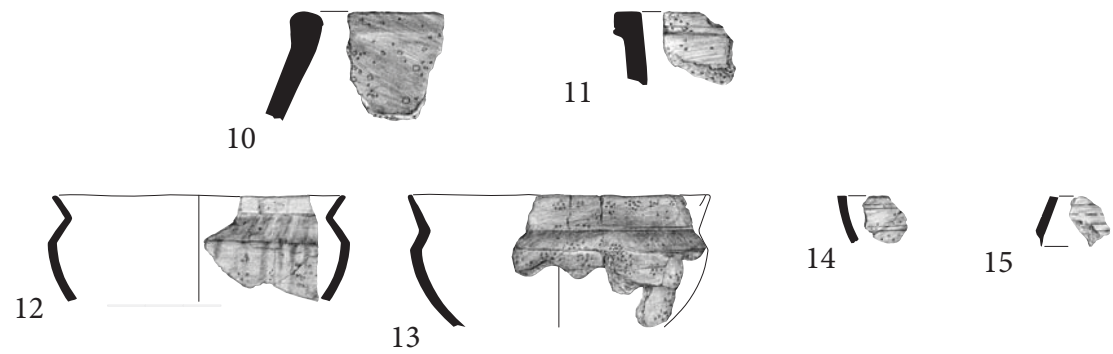


Figure 22. Sections of quadranted SFB 523.

Neolithic



Bronze Age



Anglo-Saxon

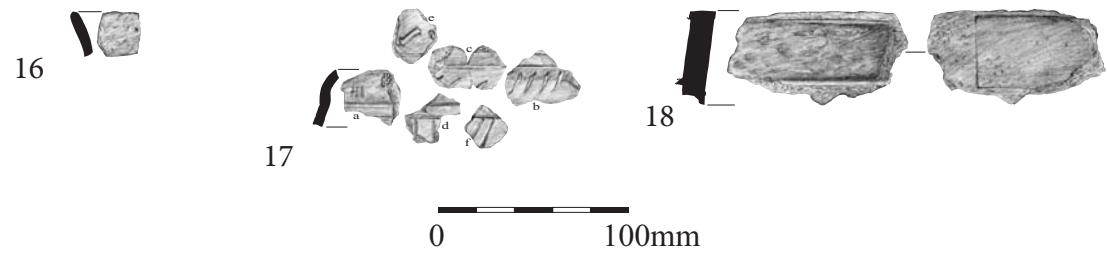


Figure 23. Pottery



Plate 1. Neolithic pit 532, Scales: 0.4 and 0.1m



Plate 2. EBA? burial 147, Scales: 2m,0.4 and 0.1m



Plate 3. Ring ditch 5003, Scales: 2m and 1m



Plate 4. Ring ditch 5003, during excavation



Plate 5. Ring ditch 5003 slot 332,
Scales: 2m,1m and 0.5m



Plate 6. Ring ditch 5003 slot 129,
Scales: 2m and 1m



Plate 7. Aerial view of burnt mound and trough,
Scales: 2m and 1m



Plate 8. Burnt mound during excavation



Plate 9. Burnt mound trough 620,
Scales: 2m and 0.4m



Plate 10. Burnt mound section,
Scales: 2m and 0.4m

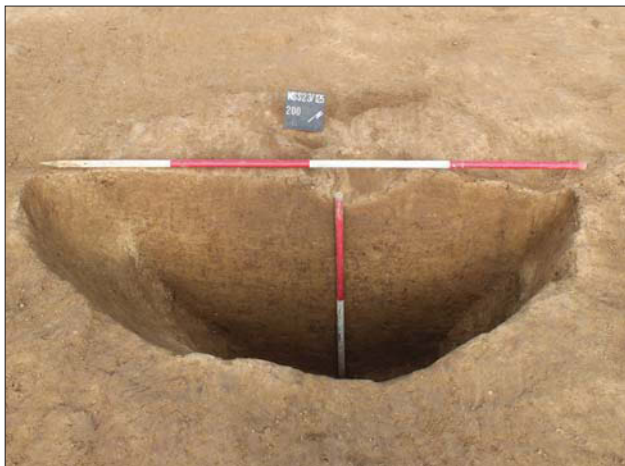


Plate 11. Later Bronze Age pit,
Scales: 2m and 1m

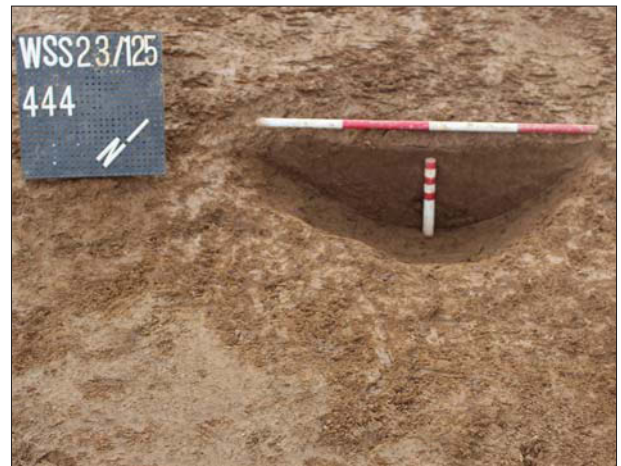


Plate 12. Later Bronze Age posthole (pit)
alignment, Scales: 0.4m and 0.1m



Plate 13. Anglo-Saxon Building 5000



Plate 14. Anglo-Saxon Building 5000,
Scales: 2m and 1m



Plate 15. Anglo-Saxon Building 5001,
Scales: 2m and 1m



Plate 16. Anglo Saxon sunken floored
building? 539, Scales: 2m and 0.4m



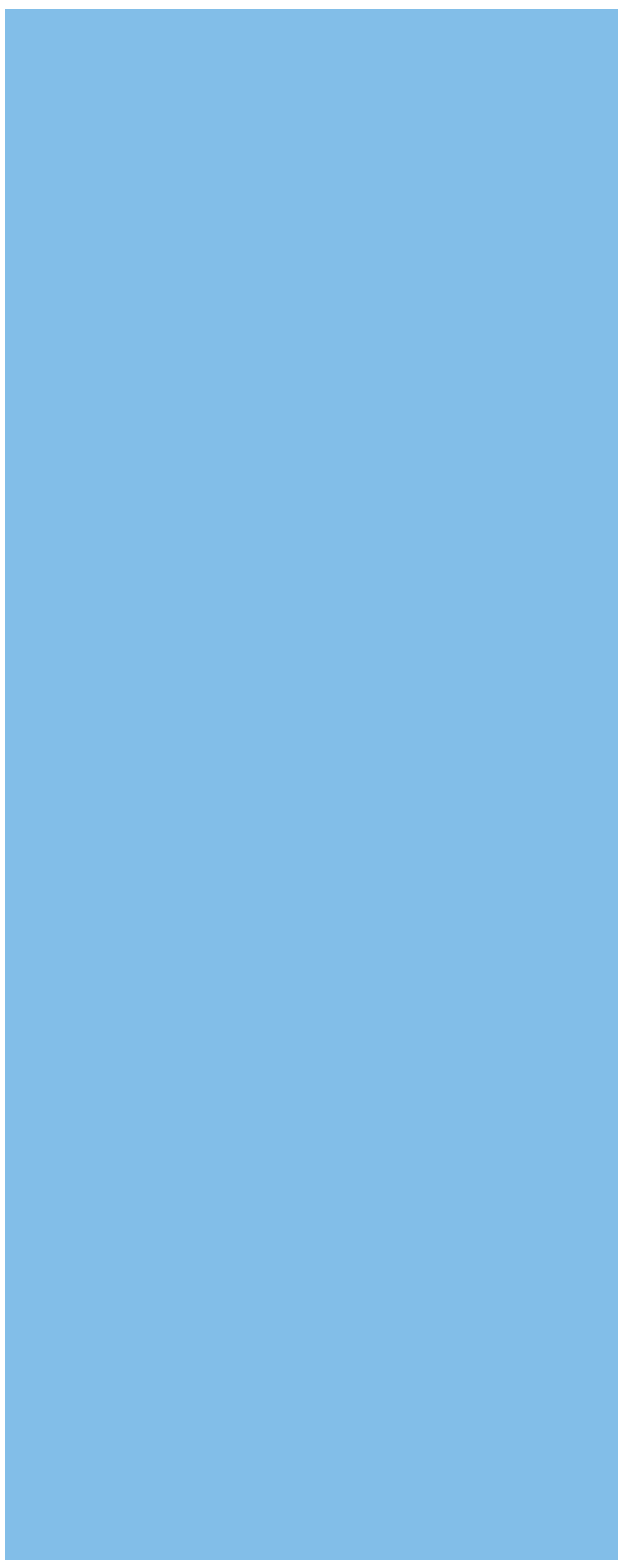
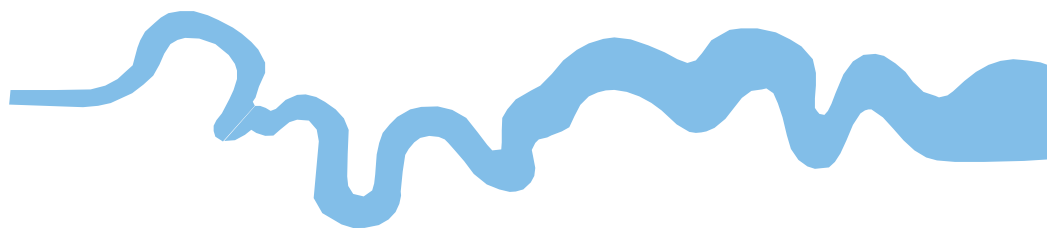
Plate 17. Anglo Saxon sunken floored building?
523, Scales: 2m, 1m, 0.4m and 0.3m

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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