

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



S E R V I C E S

**Later Bronze Age field system and occupation, and Middle
Saxon enclosure at Moor Lane, Staines, Surrey**

Archaeological Excavation

by Andy Taylor

Site Code: MLS22/138

(TQ 0328 7202)

Later Bronze Age field system and occupation, and Middle Saxon enclosure at Moor Lane, Staines, Surrey

**An Archaeological Excavation
Draft Publication Report
for Shanly Homes (Southern)**

by Andy Taylor
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code MLS 22/138

Summary

Site name: Moor Lane, Staines, Surrey

Grid reference: TQ 0328 7202

Site activity: Excavation

Date and duration of project: 16th January-27th April 2023

Project Coordinator: David Sanchez

Site supervisor: Andy Taylor

Site code: MLS 22/138

Area of site: c. 0.6ha

Summary of results: The excavation revealed a Later Bronze Age field system, a post-built roundhouse, waterhole, pits and postholes; and Saxon linear features, an enclosure and discrete features, in at least three phases of use. The chronology is supported by radiocarbon dating (somewhat at odds with the ceramic evidence for both periods) but other finds were few. A moderately large assemblage of animal bone provides evidence for the exploitation of animals in the Saxon phases.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Staines Museum in due course.

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and Middle Saxon enclosure at Moor Lane, Staines, Surrey
An Archaeological Excavation**

by Andy Taylor

Report 22/138c

Introduction

This report details the results of an archaeological excavation carried out by Thames Valley Archaeological Services on land at Moor Lane, Staines, Surrey (TQ 0328 7202) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Matt Elnaugh, on behalf of Shanly Homes (Southern), 21 The Crescent, Leatherhead, Surrey, KT22 8DY.

Planning permission (18/01000) has been granted by Spelthorne Borough Council for demolition of existing buildings on the site followed by construction of new housing. The consent gained is subject to a condition relating to archaeology as guided by the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2021) and the Borough Council's policies on archaeology. This required a programme of archaeological investigation prior to the development. Evaluation by trial trenching having established the site's archaeological potential, excavation was required in order to secure the preservation by record of the archaeological remains present.

The stripping of the various parts of the site, using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket, took place sporadically between 16th January and 27th April 2023, under constant archaeological supervision, with the excavation taking place between 18th and 27th April 2023. The work was carried out according to a written scheme of investigation approved by Mr Matt Saywood, Archaeology Officer with Surrey County Council, advisers to the Borough on matters relating to archaeology, who also monitored the works. The archive is currently held by Thames Valley Archaeological Services, 47-49 De Beauvoir Road, Reading, RG1 5NR and will be deposited with Staines Museum in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the northern side of Staines in north-west Surrey (Fig. 1) and to the north of the River Thames. It is bounded by Moor Lane on its western side and is surrounded by residential properties. Prior to the commencement of works the site consisted of concrete hard standing across the whole area associated with the former builders merchants. This was removed prior to excavation works commencing. The underlying geology is mapped as terrace gravel or alluvium (BGS 1999) with several peat-filled river channels due to the confluence of the Coln and Thames, in adjacent areas. However, the encountered geology consisted of a sandy silty clay and the site lies at a height of c.17m above Ordnance Datum.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site had been highlighted in a desk-based assessment (Proctor and Elliott 2022). In summary, there are no known archaeological deposits on the site itself, but the site lies within the archaeologically rich Middle Thames Valley with numerous prehistoric, Roman and Saxon sites in the general area. A site at Duncroft (Robertson 1999), to the east, identified Bronze Age and Saxon deposits. Of more particular importance is the presence of an excavated Middle Saxon settlement just to the south-west of the present site (Coles *et al.* 2012), which may extend into the proposal area at the southern end. The site-specific potential was confirmed by an evaluation (Taylor 2022), in which ten trenches were dug across the site revealing archaeological deposits comprising ditches, gullies, pits and postholes of several periods. The earliest period appeared to be of middle Bronze Age date and constituted the bulk of the deposits, but there was also a small early Anglo-Saxon component present.

Aims and Objectives

The General Objectives of the project were to:

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

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

- To determine the date and nature of the prehistoric (Bronze Age) occupation deposits on the site.
- To determine if the site is enclosed or unenclosed.
- To examine, if possible, whether the Bronze Age site belongs to an integrated landscape (ie with an organised field system) or is self contained.
- To determine the nature of the early Saxon deposits.
- To determine if possible the relationship of these deposits here and the excavated middle Saxon deposits to the south east.

The area to be excavated measured c.0.6ha covering the whole site with archaeology identified in trenches 1, 2, 5-8. Concrete slabs had been removed during the demolition process with remaining overburden removed under continuous archaeological supervision by a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All archaeological features were to be planned and sectioned as a minimum objective, to agreed sampling fractions depending on the nature of the feature.

The Excavation (Figs 2 to 6)

The excavation revealed seven phases of deposits on the site. Across the stripped area zones of truncation were encountered from the buildings and services of the former builders merchant that previously occupied the site. Nevertheless, the archaeology survived relatively undisturbed considering the amount of development that had occurred on the site.

All excavated features are summarized in Appendix 1. Figure 2 shows the overall site plan, and Figure 3 provides a key to the area plans (Figs 4 to 6). Site phasing is presented in Figure 14.

The following phases are represented:

Phase 1: Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

Phase 2: Middle Bronze Age

Phase 3: Roman

Phase 4: Saxon (2 sub-phases)

Phase 5: 11th Century

Phase 6: Post-Medieval

Phase 1: Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

An assemblage of 110 worked flints including many of likely Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date were recovered during the excavation. Most of these pieces were from later features while a few were found lying on the natural geology, suggesting they were dropped at the time. While there were no features of this date these flints do point to activity on or close to the site.

Phase 2: Middle and Late Bronze Age

Virtually all of the prehistoric pottery from the site is in fabrics which can be assigned a date in the Late Bronze Age (c.1000–800 cal BC) or Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (perhaps down to the 7th century), and there is very little stratigraphy within the prehistoric features to suggest more than one phase. The layout also suggested that all of the Bronze Age features should (or could) have been contemporary. However, the two radiocarbon determinations are both from the Middle Bronze Age (roughly, 1400–1050 cal BC), and with no overlap between them, indicating that the site has at least three Bronze Age phases. For simplicity of arrangement, the Bronze Age features have been described below as if they might all be contemporary: the chronology will be addressed in the Conclusion section.

A series of linear ditches (1005, 1013, 1014, 1016, 1023) were forming part of a Middle Bronze Age field system set out on approximate North-South and East-West alignments. Ditch 1005 was stratigraphically later than 1014 and cut by 1013, however they are all likely to be contemporary with each other. Ditch 1005 was investigated by 12 slots (38, 40, 115, 335, 343, 412, 413, 517, 521, 535, 543, 549) which showed it to measure between 0.75m and 1.15m wide, between 0.43m and 1m deep and its fills produced pottery, bone and both struck and burnt flint. Ditch 1013 was investigated by three slots (403, 405, 411) measuring 1m wide, between 0.37m and 0.44m deep and produced pottery and worked flint. Ditch 1014 was investigated by five slots (435, 502, 518, 523, 533) which measured 0.90m wide, between 0.35m and 0.61m deep and produced pottery and both struck and burnt flint. No stratigraphic relationship could be determined with pit 534, however it was found to contain Middle Saxon pottery and is presumed later. Ditch 1016 was investigated by five slots (228, 243, 248, 542, 545) which showed it to measure between 0.70m and 1.06m wide, between 0.35m and 0.62m deep (Fig. 9) and produced pottery and both worked and burnt flint. Ditch 1023 was investigated by three slots (618, 720, 725) measuring 0.53m wide and 0.40m deep. It produced pottery, bone, worked and burnt flint and CBM, although this must be regarded as intrusive material. Slot 725 was cut by Saxon ditch 1022 (724).

At slot 335, the field system ditch 1005 was cutting pits 334, and 336, which itself cut 337 (Fig. 8). The ditch and pit 337 all produced LBA pottery and while there are stratigraphic relationships they are all likely to broadly contemporary with each other.

Ditch 1002 was aligned approximately North West-South East and had large areas of modern truncation evident towards the south end but appeared to be terminating. It was certainly stratigraphically earlier than the Saxon deposits on site and had an alignment broadly similar to the field system ditches, although not quite identical. It produced part of a possible quern stone and burnt flint but no datable finds were recovered. It was investigated by three slots (18, 28, 34) dug showing it to measure between 0.40m and 0.75m wide, between 0.08m and 0.15m deep (Fig. 8).

A possible post-built roundhouse (Fig. 7) was located in the corner of part of this field system (near the junction of ditches 1005 and 1016) and comprised seven postholes (524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530) forming an arc with three internal pits (537, 605, 606). The dating of this feature is supported by a radiocarbon date, which calibrated the pottery-dated features to suggest a range spanning part of the Middle Bronze Age. A sample of charcoal from posthole 525 returned a radiocarbon date of 1212-1042 BC (UBA53968) (Appendix 13). It seems likely that the field system and roundhouse would have been in existence at the same time.

Table 1: Roundhouse Postholes (Fig. 9)

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Finds</i>
524	779	0.36	0.12	Pottery, Flint
525	780	0.35	0.19	Pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Finds</i>
526	781	0.30	0.23	-
527	782	0.22	0.11	-
528	783	0.28	0.15	Pottery, Flint
529	784	0.22	0.06	-
530	785	0.16	0.07	-

The following features were in close proximity to the roundhouse and as such are possibly associated with it.

Table 2: Roundhouse proximate Postholes

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Finds</i>
537	851	0.76	0.12	Pottery
538	852	0.33	0.15	Flint, Fired Clay
539	853	0.35	0.40	Burnt Flint
544	861	0.45	0.13	Burnt Flint
601	869	0.25	0.07	Pottery, CBM?
602	870	0.20	0.05	Burnt Flint
605	873, 874	0.81	0.13	Pottery, Fired Clay, Flint, Burnt Flint
606	875	0.51	0.19	Bone, Fired Clay

A large waterhole or well feature (820) was located towards the southern end of the site which measured 3.75m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 2.50m (Pl. 6) although it was unclear if this was the base due to the rapid ingress of groundwater and sandy nature of the basal deposits. There were 14 fills (Fig. 11: 1168-1177, 1181-1184 of which 1174 and 1181 produced pottery, bone and worked flint. A sample of charcoal from this feature returned a radiocarbon date of 1427-1285 BC (UBA53969) (Appendix 12).

Posthole 149 and pit 200 did not have a discernible relationship. Posthole 149 measured 0.30m wide and 0.12m deep. Pit 200 measured 0.75m wide, 0.19m deep with both producing prehistoric pottery and burnt flint. They could still both be contemporary.

Table 3: Middle Bronze Age Discrete Features with Finds

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Width(m)</i>	<i>Depth(m)</i>	<i>Finds</i>
23	79	0.60	0.20	Pottery, Flint
35	88			Pottery
104	171	1.30	0.50	Pottery, Bone, Whetstone
119	191	0.94	0.33	Pottery, Flint
120	195	1.35	0.36	Pottery, Bone, Slag
123	198	0.36	0.11	Pottery, Fired Clay
124	199	0.70	0.36	Pottery, Flint
143	277, 278, 279, 280	1.40	0.90	Pottery, Flint
148	352	0.34	0.14	Pottery
206	361	0.34	0.18	Pottery
209	365	1.20	0.17	Pottery (Pl. 2)
211	367	0.50	0.13	Flint
216	372	0.25	0.17	Pottery
217	373	0.50	0.20	Pottery
230	391	0.37	0.08	Pottery
234	398	0.46	0.23	Pottery
235	399	-	0.19	Pottery
238	452	0.38	0.15	Pottery
240	454	0.65	0.13	Pottery
241	455	-	0.09	Pottery
244	459	1.00	0.66	Pottery
305	486	0.40	0.15	Pottery
318	497	1.17	0.34	Pottery, Quern
438	687	0.76	0.07	Pottery
512	766	0.36	0.09	Pottery
534	795		0.71	Pottery, Flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Width(m)</i>	<i>Depth(m)</i>	<i>Finds</i>
540	854	0.24	0.13	Pottery
541	855, 856	0.60	0.17	Pottery
546	863	0.60	0.07	Pottery, Flint
547	865	0.41	0.09	Pottery
548	865	0.41	0.09	Pottery
603	871	0.25	0.13	Pottery

Phase 3: Roman

Roman pottery, as well as Ceramic Building Material (roof and floor tiles), mosaic *tesserae* and *opus signinum* were recovered from several features, all of later date. While there were no features of exclusively Roman date this residual material does point to activity on or close to the site and of some status. Much of it was relatively fresh, unabraded material and is unlikely to have travelled far.

Phase 4.1: Saxon

On the northern edge of the site was part of what appeared to be an enclosure ditch aligned approximately East-West and turning northwards and continuing under the rear gardens of the adjacent properties. There was a re-cut and redefinition evident on its South Eastern corner. The initial enclosure (1003) was investigated by nine slots (22, 25, 33, 38, 43, 49, 116, 122, 145) that showed the ditch to measure between 0.68m and 1.10m wide, between 0.32m and 0.57m deep (Fig. 8) and produced pottery, bone and both struck and burnt flint. A sample of charcoal from slot 22 returned a radiocarbon date of cal AD 780-884 (UBA53966) (Appendix 13). The ditch cut both BA ditches 1005 and 1005, was recut along much of its length (1004, 1007) and was in turn cut by later Saxon ditch 1007.

Pits 131 and 132, postholes 133 and 135 and gully 134 were a series of inter-cutting features located inside the enclosure (Fig. 3) and are likely from the same phase, with pit 131 producing fragments of quern and 132 producing pottery. Related to this were the terminal end of the gully, 220, and pit 221, both of which produced pottery with some residual Roman material from the gully. Adjacent to this were posthole 136 and pit 137, which contained pottery, metal-working slag and struck flint.

Separate, but on a similar alignment was a series of shallow linear gullies (1008, 1009, 1010, 1011, 1015) located on the eastern side of the site which were likely forming small paddocks. These were approximately aligned North West-South East or North East-South West. Gully 1008 was cutting 1009 (Fig. 9) but they are likely to be contemporary with each other. It was investigated by three slots (310, 312, 314) measuring between 0.56m and 0.60m wide, 0.08m deep. Gully 1009 was investigated by three slots (306, 311, 315) measuring between 0.50m and 0.55m wide and between 0.05m and 0.11m deep. Gully 1010 was partially truncated by a concrete foundation and was investigated by two slots (322, 327) measuring between 0.48m and 0.78m wide

and 0.18m deep (Fig. 9). Gully 1011 was investigated by three slots (5, 302, 304) measuring between 0.82m and 1.55m wide, between 0.20m and 0.65m deep (Fig. 9; Pl. 4) and produced pottery, bone and both struck and burnt flint. Finally, gully 1015 was investigated by three slots (203, 233, 300) showing it to measure between 0.62m and 0.88m wide, between 0.13m and 0.45m deep (Fig. 9) and produced bone and both worked and burnt flint. No relationship could be determined with the field system due to a Saxon pit (249) having been dug through the point they intersected each other.

Gully 1018 may be associated with this phase, although it remained undated and is based purely on alignment. It was investigated by three slots (424, 509, 718) measuring between 0.35m and 0.62m wide (Fig. 10), between 0.18m and 0.29m deep and produced pottery and bone.

Also on the same alignments was a series of linear features (1019, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1024, 1025) on the western side of the site, again likely representing parts of paddocks or continuations of those to the east (sections all shown on Fig. 10). Gully 1019 was investigated by two slots (423, 426) measuring between 0.50m and 0.55m wide, between 0.08m and 0.15m deep and producing bone and burnt flint. Gully 1020 was investigated by two slots (431, 432) measuring between 0.70m and 0.90m wide and between 0.11m and 0.15m wide. Gully 1021 was investigated by two slots (439, 442) measuring 0.30m wide and between 0.04m and 0.13m deep. Gully 1022 was investigated by three slots (440, 441, 724) measuring 0.30m wide, between 0.05m and 0.32m deep and produced bone and burnt flint. Slot 724 cut BA gully 1023 (725); no relationship was established between 1022 and 1017 nor 1021. Gully 1024 was investigated by three slots (428, 429, 430) excavated that showed it to measure between 0.52m and 0.66m wide, between 0.08m and 0.28m deep and produced pottery and bone. Gully 1025 was investigated by two slots (444, 447) measuring 0.47m wide and 0.10m deep.

Although on different alignments again, ditches and gullies 1028 to 1033 and 1036 to 1038 inclusive are all also likely to be associated with this phase, as less certainly, may be larger ditch 1035 (Fig. 10). This may reflect the presence of the Wraybury River and an avoidance of marshier areas immediately to the east. These were encountered in the evaluation carried out in 2001 which showed deeper alluvial and peat deposits in the trenches at the northern end of that site. Gully 1028 was investigated by six slots (625, 629, 635, 642, 643, 712) showing it to measure between 0.50m and 0.69m wide, between 0.25m and 0.40m deep and produced pottery, bone, metalworking slag and both struck and burnt flint. Gully 1029 was investigated by five slots (622, 627, 641, 647, 702) showing it to measure between 0.45m and 0.48m wide, between 0.19m and 0.33m deep and produced bone, loomweight fragments and both struck and burnt flint. Ditch 1030 was investigated by two slots (634, 703) showing it to measure 0.55m wide, between 0.14m and 0.24m deep and produced bone and both struck and burnt flint. More substantial ditch 1031 was investigated by five slots (716, 803, 822, 824, 828) which showed it was between 0.56m and 0.94m wide, between 0.15m and 0.44m deep and produced pottery,

bone and worked flint. A segmented section of gully 1032, that had been truncated by a foundation and landscaping from the former railway yard to the east, was investigated by four slots (704, 706, 710, 715) showing it to be between 0.17m and 0.37m wide, between 0.04m and 0.07m deep and it produced only animal bone. Ditch 1033 was investigated by two slots (701, 745) which measured between 0.35m and 0.70m wide, between 0.06m and 0.11m deep and produced bone and worked flint. Ditch 1036 was re-cut as 1037 and was investigated by three slots (804, 808, 812) showing it to measure between 1.10m and 1.24m wide, between 0.38m and 0.54m deep and produced pottery, bone, shell and both worked and burnt flint. It was cut by ditch 1034. Much slighter recut 1037 was investigated by two slots (746, 805) measuring between 0.55m and 0.67m wide, 0.15m deep but did not contain any finds. 1038 was located at the south edge of the site and was aligned approximately North-South. It was investigated by two slots (729, 737) that showed it to measure 0.44m wide, between 0.10m and 0.19m deep and produced pottery.

Ditch 1035 was a very large linear feature near the southern end of the site (Fig. 6), aligned approximately North East-South West. It was heavily truncated by foundations but had two slots (814, 826) excavated into it which showed it to measure between 3.30m and 3.44m wide, between 0.61m and 0.70m deep and very little produced pottery (3 very worn sherds of presumed residual Roman wares), bone, CBM, shell, pumice and both struck and burnt flint. Phasing this ditch is somewhat of a guess. Its relationship with ditch 1034 was lost to modern truncation but it was perpendicular to the latter and so could be related in phase 4.3, but it has been taken to be earlier. It is possible it is the only Roman feature on the site (based on the pottery), but so many of the other Roman finds are clearly in later contexts that these most probably are also. In dimensions it most closely resembles 19th-century ditch 827 to its south, but there is no other suggestion that it should be so late.

Ditch and gully 1026 and 1027 may be forming parts of internal divisions, possibly paddocks (Fig. 9). Ditch 1026 was investigated by three slots (506, 609, 633) that showed it to measure between 0.70m and 1.07m wide, between 0.20m and 0.47m deep and produced pottery, bone, fired clay, metalworking slag, CBM and both worked and burnt flint. Gully 1027 was a stretch that was investigated by two slots (604, 608) measuring 0.46m wide, between 0.11m and 0.18m deep and produced bone.

Pit 607 cut into the terminal of gully 1027 measured 1.23m wide, 0.18m deep and contained pottery, bone and CBM.

The following discrete features from this phase containing finds.

Table 4: Saxon discrete features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Width(m)</i>	<i>Depth(m)</i>	<i>Finds</i>
27	80			Pottery
42	99, 150, 151	1.75	0.90	Pottery, Bone (Pl. 1)

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Width(m)</i>	<i>Depth(m)</i>	<i>Find</i>
108	176, 177, 178, 179	1.00	0.42	Pottery, Bone, Flint
138	251, 252, 253, 281	1.63	0.53	Pottery, Fired Clay
139	254	1.13	0.38	Pottery, Flint
140	255, 256, 257	1.77	0.49	Pottery
141	258	0.58	0.20	Pottery
146	350	0.43	0.08	Pottery
201	357	1.08	0.20	Pottery
202	358, 359, 360	1.30	0.44	Pottery, Bone
205	355, 356	0.54	0.24	Pottery
221	384	1.68	0.58	Pottery, Bone, CBM, Flint
224	379	0.64	0.13	Pottery, Flint
225	380	1.00	0.12	Bone
226	381	1.30	0.50	Pottery, Bone, Flint, Slag (Pl. 3)
246	462, 463	1.14	0.35	Pottery, Bone
247	464, 465, 466	1.14	0.44	Pottery, Bone
303	473, 474, 475, 476	1.05	0.52	Pottery, Bone
316	494	1.27	0.33	Bone, Flint
317	495	1.04	0.12	Bone
319	499	1.40	0.44	Bone, CBM, Flint
320	550, 551	1.00	0.44	Bone
321	552	0.78	0.25	Pottery, Bone
328	560	1.53	0.45	Pottery, Bone
331	563	1.17	0.14	Pottery, Bone
340	575	1.30	0.35	Pottery ROMAN (residual)
400	589	1.20	0.58	Pottery
402	591, 592	1.50	0.54	Pottery, Bone, radiocarbon date
407	599	1.58	0.38	CBM, Flint
414	657	1.10	0.28	Pottery
421	665-669	1.55	0.36	Pottery, Bone
427	674	0.71	0.21	Pottery, Bone
436	685	1.20	0.09	Bone, Slag
437	686	0.90	0.25	Pottery
519	775, 776, 777	0.95	0.96	Pottery, Bone, Flint, Slag
600	868	1.16	0.21	Bone, Slag, Fired Clay
607	876	1.23	0.18	Pottery, Bone, Tile
628	959	0.64	0.41	Pottery, Bone
631	958	0.83	0.29	Pottery, Bone
649	979	1.30	0.40	Pottery, Bone, Tile
723	1057	0.67	0.17	Pottery, Bone
732	1072, 1073, 1074	1.63	0.89	Pottery, Bone, Flint
733	1065	0.72	0.30	Pottery, Bone
735	1067			Pottery, Bone
738	1079	-	0.32	Pottery
818	1166	0.60	0.41	Pottery, Bone

A sample of charcoal from pit 402 returned a radiocarbon date of cal AD 662-774 (UBA53967) (Appendix 13) suggesting that it is contemporary with the enclosure or possibly a little earlier (while the most probable part of the calibrated range from ditch 1003 is later, the date ranges do overlap from cal AD 706–774) and was also certainly stratigraphically later than the Bronze Age field system.

Pits 44-46 were a group of inter-cutting features with no discernible relationships between them but are likely to be broadly contemporary with each other. Only pit 46 produced finds; pottery, bone and metalworking slag.

Phase 4.2: Saxon

Ditches 1004 and 1007 mark the partial re-cut of the enclosure (1003), 1007 on its eastern side and 1004 on the south side. Recut 1004 was investigated by two slots (47, 118) measuring 0.55m wide and between 0.20m and

0.25m deep (Fig. 7) and contained pottery, animal bone and pumice. Ditch 1007 was investigated by two slots (106, 144) measuring between 0.40m and 0.90m wide, between 0.20m and 0.33m deep (Fig. 7) and produced pottery and animal bone, which had been burnt. The recuts created an entrance gap, some 2.5m wide with a slight in-turn, not present in the original ditch, at the SE corner.

Phase 4.3: Saxon

Minor gully 1000 and major ditch 1001, likely part of a substantial boundary, are likely to be from the same phase as ditches 1006 and 1012, parallel to 1001. Although gully 1000 was stratigraphically later than ditch 1001 they are likely to be contemporary. Gully 1000 was investigated by two slots (29, 30) showing it to measure 0.40m and between 0.15m and 0.20m wide (Fig. 7). Ditch 1001 had four slots excavated (20, 31, 630, 829) showing it to measure between 1.80m and 2.50m wide, between 0.60m and 0.72m deep (Fig. 7) and produced pottery, bone, CBM, a copper alloy pin and worked and burnt flint. A sample of charcoal from slot 20 returned a radiocarbon date of cal AD 884-991 (UBA53965) (Appendix 12). This confirms the stratigraphic sequence with ditch 1001 being later than the Phase 4.1 enclosure 1003, perhaps by a century, and with almost no chance of overlapping.

Ditch 1017, possibly another section of this boundary feature, was investigated by five slots (406, 719, 721, 726, 728) that showed it to measure between 1m and 1.80m wide, between 0.43m and 0.95m deep (Fig. 9; Pl. 5) and produced pottery, bone, CBM, worked stone and both worked and burnt flint. It cut across BA ditches 1013 and 1023 (the latter at the very edge of excavation). Relationships with the earlier Saxon ditches could not be established as these lay just beyond the edge of the excavated area. Ditch 1017 probably continued south as ditch 1034.

Ditches 1006 and 1012 were allocated this phase due to their being on the same alignment as 1000. Ditch 1006 was excavated in four slots (16, 105, 107, 121) showing it to be between 0.70m and 0.82m deep (Figs 8, 9; Pl. 7) and produced pottery, bone, CBM and worked and burnt flint. It passed directly through the entrance gap created in the recutting of the earlier Saxon enclosure, suggesting Ditch 1012 was investigated by five slots (12, 127, 129, 511, 522) showing it to measure 1m wide, between 0.26m and 0.46m deep (Fig. 8) and produced pottery, both Saxon and residual prehistoric material and bone and flint. Pits 125, 126 and posthole 128 were all cutting ditch 1012 and while stratigraphically later are likely of the same phase. All produced pottery, including residual Bronze Age material and struck flint.

Ditch 1034, large parts of which showed evidence of truncation, was investigated by four slots (741/742, 747, 813, 825), which showed it was between 0.73m and 0.94m wide, between 0.26m and 0.44m deep and

produced pottery, bone and fired clay. Its relationship with ditch 1035 was lost to modern truncation but it cut earlier Saxon ditch 1036.

More doubtfully attributed to this sub-phase was a very ephemeral ditch 1039, aligned perpendicular to ditch 1017 at slot 823 (although not observed at the point where they would have met), which may have continued north-eastwards as cuts 709, 734 and 713, and if so was some 19m long (Fig. 5) though the line was only intermittently visible. Slot 709 cut pit 708 (undated), slot 734 cut earlier Saxon pit 735 but was cut by 733, which in turn was cut by ditch 1031, so that assigning this cut (734) to the ditch is problematical, but it is possible there were more cuts here than accounted for. The phasing of this postulated ditch is based on its reasonably neat alignment with the other features of this phase; it may not be a single entity, and if it is it may be earlier. Slot 823 contained two sherds of Saxon pottery, while slot 734 had LBA/IA pottery and burnt flint (clearly residual as it cut a Saxon pit).

Equally tentatively phased is a short stretch of gully at the south end of the site, 1040 (slots 730, 739), again phased only on being aligned perpendicular to ditch 1034 with both apparently terminating just before they would meet (though 1034's south end was also lost to modern truncation, unless it continued south as 811, in which case it did meet 1040). Slot 739 had one sherd of Saxon pottery and two Bronze Age; while terminal 730 produced just burnt flint.

If ditch 1034 did continue south taking a line through 811, 740, 818 and 819 (Fig 6) then it probably also emerged on the site to the south as Saxon gully 20, which had been badly truncated by medieval ditch 22: the possibility that ditch 22 had originally been Saxon had also been raised in the report at that time (Coles *et al.* 2012, 101). Recorded here as a pit, 810 may have been a ditch terminus; it contained medieval pottery and so could be the north end of ditch 22 for the site to the south.

On this admittedly lengthy chain of tenuous decisions, the phase plan here (Fig. 13) shows some of the early Saxon features from the site to the south re-phased to the final Saxon phase. This creates a long boundary extending some 150m NNW–SSE, with offshoots suggesting fields, but it must be stressed that the precise associations are mostly speculative.

Pit 249/307 was cutting through ditch 1015 and produced pottery, bone, flint, slag, tile (residual Roman material) and a copper alloy tag end.

Pit 510 was cutting ditch 1012 and contained animal bone, burnt flint and pumice. It is allocated this phase based on the presence of Mayen lava quern fragments.

Features 610-621 was a series of inter-cutting pits with a possible ditch terminus (618) and are all likely to be of the same phase. 610, 611, 616, 618, 619 all produced pottery with 611 also containing metalworking slag and 618, 619 and 621 all producing struck flints.

Phase 5: Medieval

Pit 744 was cut into the top of ditch 1031 and measured 0.70m wide, 0.28m deep and it produced a moderately large assemblage of 11th century pottery and animal bone (Pl. 8). Pit 810 produced 10 sherds of 11th century pottery which measured 1m wide and 0.73m. It is possible that these pits represent outliers to features of a similar date found on the adjacent site to the south east. as noted above, 'pit' 810 could have been the north end of ditch 22 on the previous excavation (Coles *et al.* 2012, 101).

Phase 6: Post-Medieval

A large ditch was located at the southern end of the trench which was investigated by a single slot (827) that showed it to measure 4.85m wide, 1.05m deep and produced 19th century pottery, tile and metalwork.

Undated

Allowing that many features have been assigned to phases above based on an interpretation of their place in the landscape rather than more positive dating evidence, relatively few features remain undated. These are listed in Appendix 1 but by definition can add little to the discussion or understanding of site development. A few which might alter the perception of the site if they could be phased are briefly discussed here.

In the northern corner of the excavation area, ditch 325 and recut 325 could fit with the Bronze Age field layout, although they are slightly off in terms of orientation, and there were no recuts of other BA ditches. The single slot across them (and pit 326) produced no finds.

A small cluster of postholes adjacent to BA ditch 1013 (345–9, 420, possibly 417-8) probably includes a structure of some sort but no convincing plan could be detected; again there were no finds.

Finds

Earlier Prehistoric Pottery by Rachel Hall

A total of 615 sherds, weighing 7180g were recovered from the site (Appendix 2.1). The pottery ranges in date from the Late Bronze Age through to the Early Iron Age, based on form and fabric. The average sherd size 11.67g and generally the assemblage is in a moderate to abraded condition.

The material was subjected to a detailed fabric and form analysis and a selection of other variables were also recorded (such as surface treatment, decoration, evidence of use) following the nationally recommended

guidelines for the recording of prehistoric pottery (PCRG 2010; Barclay *et al.* 2016). All data has been entered on to an Excel spreadsheet. A total of seven fabric types was identified. Quantified data for all fabric types are presented in Appendix 2.1. The assemblage falls into two broad fabric groups based on dominant inclusion types; flint-tempered (group FL); sand-tempered (group QU). Within these broad fabric groups, a total of six separate fabrics were identified based on the range, size and frequency of inclusions using a hand lens (x25 magnification). Due to the abraded condition of the assemblage, other data such as rim diameters were not possible to record.

The main aims of the analysis is to characterise the range of fabric types present and use this information to examine the possible evidence of local or non-local production, characterise the range of vessel types and their possible functions and set the assemblage within the local and wider regional context via other locally published assemblages. The prehistoric pottery was recovered from across the site from 70 features, of which only 5 contained over 30 sherds. Moderate concentrations of pottery were recovered from pits 140, 209, 318, posthole 512, and waterhole 820.

Fabrics

Six fabrics were identified, including flint-tempered (FL1, FL2, FL3, FL4) and quartz-tempered (QU1; QU2) (see Appendix 2.1). These are all moderately coarse, handmade fabrics, with variable firing. The surface finish includes distinctive wiped external surfaces and flint-gritted base sherds. A small amount of sherds have sooted residues, and internal residues suggesting the domestic function of these vessels. Only a small number of the sherds are decorated, which includes exterior finger wipe marks of the post-Deverel-Rimbury sherds and a small amount of incised geometric tooled decorated finewares. The range of fabrics are similar to those identified at many sites in the Thames Valley (Barrett and Bradley 1980; Lewis *et al.* 2006).

Fabric Descriptions:

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

FL1 LBA/EIA - frequent, well sorted, angular calcined flint <2mm calcined flint; oxidised fabric, thin walled. Smoothed surfaces

FL2 LBA/EIA poorly sorted, <5mm sparse sub-angular calcined flint and moderately well sorted <1mm calcined flint in a finer sandy matrix. Wiped surfaces, thick walled

FL3 LBA/EIA poorly sorted, <1mm sparse, angular calcined flint, rare <2mm angular calcined flint inclusions. Wiped and smoothed surfaces, thick walled

FL4 LBA/EIA very fine <1mm sub-angular calcined flint; finer <0.5mm fine flint fabric in a sandy matrix, smoothed surface, reduced fabric and thin walled, Smoothed surface, well finished with impressed chevron and tooled decoration

QU1 LBA/EIA <2mm, rare, angular calcined flint, rare, grey translucent quartz, <0.5mm, fine sandy matrix, variable firing, smoothed surface

QU2 LBA/EIA Fine sandy matrix, rare <0.5mm sub-angular calcined flint, oxidised firing, smoothed surface

Forms

Over 80% of the assemblage comprised undiagnostic body sherds. Vessel forms included large slack shouldered jars with vertical finger wipe-marks and finger impressions or applied bosses to shoulders and simple fingernail impressions on and under jar rims. A “fineware” component was also recorded including thin walled bowls with impressed chevron decoration on the upper part of the vessel, with plain everted rims in finer fabrics were also recorded.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (1100-400BC)

The assemblage, a total of 615 sherds, weighing 7180g was recovered from 70 features, with a small concentration of over 30 sherds in only 5 features. The sherds range from variable fired, coarse flint-tempered sherds (FL1; FL2: FL3) and finer flint and quartz-tempered sherds (FL4; QU1; QU2). The abraded sherds are largely undiagnostic body sherds with a smaller amount of diagnostic and decorated sherds. The majority of the assemblage comprises base and body sherds with rims from shouldered jars, which are indicative of the post Deverel-Rimbury period in the region. Sherds of shouldered jars were recovered from pits 209 (Fig. 11: 1), 240, and 321, postholes 230 (Fig. 11: 2), 512 (Fig. 12: 3) and ditch 302 (Fig. 11: 4). A small number of perforated body sherds were also recovered. These were part of jar shaped vessels with both pre- and post-firing perforations, possibly for an organic lid attachment and were recovered from postholes 234 (Fig. 11: 5), 235 (Fig. 11: 6) and ditch 535 (Fig. 11: 7). Other diagnostic sherds were recovered from pits 605, 240, ditch 412, posthole 512 and distinctive wiped body sherds were also recovered from pits 104, 140, 605, gully 223, postholes 238, 546 and waterhole 820 (Fig. 11: 8). A small amount of sherds have evidence of internal residues, which suggests their function as domestic cooking vessels, these were recovered from posthole 230, pit 318 and waterhole 820. Other possible bowl rims were recovered from posthole 230, ditch 412 (Fig. 11: 9), and pit 605 (Fig. 11: 10).

This group is distinctive of the plainware sherds of the Post-Deverel-Rimbury ceramic tradition of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in Southern Britain (Barrett and Bradley 1980; Gibson and Woods 1997, 74). There are very similar examples from other local sites in Thames valley of these plain shouldered jars (Barrett and Bradley 1980), as at Heathrow (Lewis *et al.* 2006; fig. 3.37:1; Leivers *et al.* 2010, fig. 12.94) and at Prospect Park, Hillingdon (Andrews *et al.* 1999, fig. 21.1). These can be dated on form and fabric, this assemblage falls into the “plainware” phase of Barrett’s post-Deverel-Rimbury tradition: he dates these Class I jars between the 11th-9th centuries BC (Barrett 1980).

A small amount of material recovered in a finer flint-tempered fabrics (FL2 and FL4) have tooled decoration which comprises incised chevrons patterns on body sherds, from gully 223 (Fig. 11: 11), ditch 523 (Fig. 11: 12) and pit 140 (Fig. 11: 13) and may represent the Earlier Iron Age period with tooled decorated

vessels. Parallels for the chevron decorative motif on an angled body sherd were recovered from Prospect Park, Hillingdon, to the north of the site (Andrews *et al.* 1999, fig. 22.5). These sherds also have impressed chevron decoration on the upper body (Andrews *et al.* 1999, fig. 2.1: 5). This group was recovered from cremation related features dated to the 8th-7th centuries BC (Andrews *et al.* 1999, 34) suggesting a possible later element of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age assemblage. The lack of any Middle to Later Iron Age ceramic material suggests a hiatus in settlement activity in the area.

Roman and Post-Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

The archaeological works at the site recovered 356 sherds of Roman and post-Roman pottery, weighing 5853g (Appendix 2.2), from 109 contexts, including eight sherds (117g) from six sieved environmental samples. An estimated 197 different vessels are represented. The overall assemblage is of variable condition with sherd sizes generally ranging from very small (< 10mm across) to large (over 100mm across) though the trend is toward medium-sized sherds. The average sherd weights by period are shown in Appendix 2.2. The majority of the sherds are in fresh condition suggesting most have not been subjected to repeated reworking. The most abraded material is the Roman pottery. This is not unexpected considering the high degree of residuality of the assemblage of this period.

The pottery has been spot-dated and fully recorded (number/weight/estimated number of vessels) (Appendix 2.3). This used a site specific fabric series in consultation with the previous phases of work at the site (Blinkhorn and Vince 2012) as well as established types for Surrey (Jones 1998; 2015) and London (Cowie and Blackmore 2008). Further detail is in an MS Excel spreadsheet.

The overall site assemblage is characterised in Appendix 2.2 by ceramic period. Although a wide chronological range of pottery is present the majority of the assemblage is of the Mid Anglo-Saxon period. The majority of the fresh and/or diagnostic sherds belong to this period and these derive from stratified features. For this reason the current report focuses on this material.

Context groups are frustratingly small: only four contexts produced more than 10 sherds apiece, with the largest context group consisting of a mere 24 sherds (all of which are from the same vessel). Due to the dominance of certain fabrics there is also very little reliability in assessing fabric ratios, particularly in such small feature groups. Residuality is present in many deposits and, to a lesser extent, there is some clear intrusive material in others. As a consequence the period assemblages have been grouped together in order to increase numbers to allow a more reliable overview of the material.

Roman

The small assemblage of 24 Roman sherds appears to be residual in its contexts. The material appears to form a general background scatter from a nearby settlement, perhaps as a result of manuring arable land with domestic waste. A similar scatter was noted in the assemblage from the adjacent site (Blinkhorn and Vince 2012). The pottery is dominated by coarsewares in a range of quartz tempered fabrics in different grades, the most common of which derives from the nearby Alice Holt industry (8 sherds, 118g). Most sherds are not diagnostic of form but jars with everted rims and at least one probable bowl in this ware are present. Finewares are also present in several silty fabrics but sherds are usually undiagnostic of form. Pit 519, fill 776, produced the only samian from the site – a worn fragment from a South Gaulish cup of probable Dr 33 form. Taken together the assemblage appears to span at least the 1st to 3rd centuries.

Mid Anglo-Saxon

This period produced a larger assemblage. The assemblage is also notably fresh and derives from contemporary deposits, most notably ditches and pits, but never in large groups. Considering the low fired nature of the pottery the average sherd size is fairly large. A range of fabrics were noted (Table A2.23).

The organic tempered wares (G1a/b) form the vast majority of the Saxon assemblage (87.3% by sherd count). Although a few of the vessels are oxidised or have a bitone firing, the vast majority are reduced dark grey/black. Where form is discernible flat-based jars totally dominate, though bowls and at least one storage jar are also present. The vessels are quite crudely formed but a number have rough burnishing or wiping on their exterior surfaces. No other decoration is present. The jars tend to have simple everted rims, sometimes quite upright and occasionally squared. The bowls tend to have simple upright rims. The full range of rims represented is illustrated in the catalogue (Nos 1-6). The horizontal handle (Cat. No. 4) is almost certainly from a bowl and a similar piece was recovered from the adjacent site (Blinkhorn and Vince 2012, 107, no. 5). Although organic wares can be of early date they do not generally become common in the London area until the 7th century and are in turn replaced there during the 8th century. However, it is probable they continued in use later in more rural areas. The adjacent site produced only organic tempered wares, as well as associated C14 dates of the late 7th to 8th centuries (Blinkhorn and Vince 2012). The total dominance of organic tempered wares suggested that the occupation was probably early in the range, perhaps no later than the early 8th century.

The current site shows a little more diversity in fabric types to that of the adjacent site. However, these different fabrics are only present in very small quantities, but do consistently appear alongside organic tempered wares in features. Some of these could be residual or intrusive but the fact the sherds are generally fresh and of a similar size to the associated organic tempered wares suggests this is not the case. The C1a chalky ware (pits 42, 126 and 611 and post-hole 205) generally consist of undiagnostic sherds though one bowl is present (Cat. No.

8). The sandy wares (Q1a and Q1b) are more numerous but once again feature sherds are frustratingly rare – the only example being the bowl from ditch 25 (Cat. No. 7). These are more problematic to date as they could be of Early Saxon date. However, considering their associations, they are considered more likely to be of the Mid Saxon period. The few scraps of shelly ware (single sherds from ditches 618, 711 and 825) are unlikely to date from before the later 8th century but no sherds are diagnostic of form. The Q1d Ipswich sherds appear to be from jars (pit 331 and ditch 509) but again no feature sherds are present. However, the quite heavy nature of the vessels combined with the notable furrowing on their exterior surfaces is very much in keeping with the ware. These were absent from the adjacent excavations and are generally quite scarce upstream from London. However, Ipswich ware is known from both Kingston (Cowie and Blackmore 2008, 108) and Staines itself (Jones and Moorhouse 1981, 120) and its presence in the current assemblage is not unexpected.

The best Anglo-Saxon context groups have been tabulated in Table A2.4. As can be seen, many have a residual Roman element to them and the groups are very small. All are dominated by the organic tempered ware but quartz tempered wares are present in small quantities.

Taking the assemblage as a whole it would appear it has a heavy chronological overlap with that from the adjacent excavations (Blinkhorn and Vince 2012), certainly covering the late 7th to early 8th centuries. However, the presence of a more diverse fabric suite, albeit in tenuous quantities, suggests activity on the current site continued later, perhaps as far as the mid/late 8th century.

Saxo-Norman

This period produced 49 fresh sherds, weighing 1141g, from five contexts. However, 45 of these (1110g) derive from a single cooking pot in an early sandy ware with sparse flint inclusions (Surrey fabric Q1e: Jones 2015) (pit 744, Cat. No. 9). The other sherds from the site are either in the same fabric, including part of a cooking pot with beaded flaring rim from ditch 829, or in a chalk tempered ware (Surrey fabric SNC: Jones 2015). The latter consists of a residual squared flaring rim from a cooking pot (ditch 827). Taken together the small group suggests activity during the later 11th to mid 12th centuries. It would appear the activity noted for this period in the adjacent site extended into the current one (Blinkhorn and Vince 2012).

Late post-medieval

This period produced a very small assemblage (8 sherds, 157g) all deriving from ditch 827. The material, which is in fresh condition, consists of unglazed red earthenware (two flower pots), blue transfer-printed whiteware (a probable cup and chamber pot) and green transfer-printed whiteware (a plate). The group suggests domestic waste dumped between c.1825 and 1900.

Catalogue of illustrated sherds

Fig. 12: 1, G1a, Jar, Ditch 1003, slot 48 (154)

Fig. 12: 2, G1a, Jar, Pit 46 (161)
Fig. 12: 3, G1a, Jar, Ditch 1006, slot 105 (172)
Fig. 12: 4, G1a, Bowl, Gully 1007, slot 144 (274)
Fig. 12: 5, G1a, Jar, Pit 226 (381)
Fig. 12: 6, G1a, Jar, Ditch 1011, slot 302 (478)
Fig. 12: 7, Q1b, Bowl, Ditch 1003, slot 25 (91)
Fig. 12: 8, C1a, Bowl, Pit 42 (151)
Fig. 12: 9, Q1b (Surrey Q1e), Cooking Pot, Pit 744 (1084)

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A total of 110 struck flints were recovered from the excavations, with four from the evaluation. These are summarized in Table 5 and catalogued in full in Appendix 3.

Source

From the cortex remaining on pieces and those of the tested nodules, the majority of the flintwork appears to have been derived from the underlying gravel. Two pieces were made from distinctive ‘bullhead’ flint (greenish cortex with iron staining underneath) originally from the interface of the chalk and Reading Beds, but also in derived contexts, such as the gravel here.

The flint overall is in poor condition with much edge damage, perhaps as a result of having been disturbed and damaged on several occasions. Indeed much of the flintwork has been recovered from post-prehistoric contexts. Four worn and patinated pieces were narrow flakes probably pre-dating the majority of the other flintwork.

Chronology

As a crude indication of the dating of the assemblage it can be seen from Table 5 that there were 23 narrow flakes/blades, both broken and intact along with a crested blade out of a total of 91 flakes/blades in all. Whilst these figures were not metrically determined but items assigned by eye, the narrow flakes account for approximately 24% of the collection. If the collection was known to be single period (which it is not) and securely stratified (again not), this would favour a Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date for the material (Ford 1987). However, many pieces are indeed of Mesolithic and possibly earlier Neolithic date, especially four patinated narrow flakes, but probably the larger proportion of the collection is more likely to be of Bronze Age date contemporary with the pottery dated features on the site.

None of the features were prolific in struck flints with waterhole 820 having the largest assemblage of just 10 flints. Whilst a few cores, a tested nodule and some spalls are recorded, their numbers are far too few to suggest any *in-situ* knapping. The small retouched component of the collection adds little to this chronological assessment with only the serrated flakes being slightly better datable being pre-Bronze Age. The paucity of a range of retouched pieces might be indicative of a later Bronze Age assemblage (Ford *et al.* 1984), but the

numbers are too few to support a negatively defined observation. Nevertheless, the majority of the collection might derive from the use of midden material to manure the farmland indicated by the field system.

Table 5 Summary of struck flint recovered

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Intact flakes	27
Intact narrow flakes	6
Crested blade (Pl. 9)	1
Broken flakes	41
Broken certain and possible narrow flakes	17
Spalls	13
Cores	2
Tested nodules	1
Scrapers	3
Awl	1
Serrated flakes or blades	2

Glass by Danielle Milbank

Two contexts encountered in the excavation contained glass. A piece of glass weighing 3g was recovered from pit 131 (283), in a pale green blue colour with frequent fine bubbles. The piece is likely to represent a fragment of Roman date, with the curvature suggestive of a small vessel, and is suitable for retention according to the recipient museum policy.

A piece of colourless window or vessel glass weighing 4g was recovered from 609 (878). It is of 19th or 20th century date and is suitable for discard after recording.

Clay Pipe by Danielle Milbank

One fragment (2g) of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from pit 321 (552) encountered in the excavation. This comprises a piece of pipe stem which has no marks or notable characteristics, and is only tentatively dated to the 17th to 19th century based on the bore diameter. It is suitable for discard in line with the recipient museum's policy.

Ceramic building material by Danielle Milbank

A modest quantity of brick and tile fragments were recovered during the excavation, comprising 132 fragments weighing a total of 14.289kg, hand-collected from a range of features. The majority was recovered from features of medieval and post-medieval date, and the material is typically in moderate to poor condition, fragmented and with frequent abrasion. It has been examined under x10 magnification for initial assessment, and is summarised in Appendix 4. It is proposed to retain the material for further study to identify fabric types, dating, and other characteristics.

Opus Signinum by Danielle Milbank

One piece identified as Roman ‘opus signinum’ was recovered from 406 (597), weighing 44g. It comprised poorly-sorted (very frequent 1mm to 4mm, rarer 5mm-7mm, sparse 8mm) crushed fired ceramic building material in a pink white lime mortar matrix. This composite material was used mainly as a flooring later in Roman buildings. (Atkinson and Preston 2015).

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank

A total of 189 fragments of fired clay were recovered in the course of the excavation, weighing 3.291kg, distributed throughout a range of contexts, typically in small quantities, and highly fragmented. The material was examined under x10 magnification and summarised in Appendix 5, and it is proposed to retain all the material for further assessment, following which a proportion of the small undiagnostic pieces may be suitable for discard in line with the recipient museum’s policy.

The material recovered from the majority of contexts was in small quantities (less than 100g per context) and could not be identified as daub, kiln furniture or other fired clay objects, and was highly fragmented and in some cases abraded. This material was often incorporated as residual material in features of later date.

Fabrics

The most commonly occurring fabric comprised FC1, a medium-soft, dense, low-fired clay fabric with moderate to sparse coarse sand and occasional 1-2mm angular flint, and a mid orange colour. A variation of this fabric is FC2, with a slightly rougher texture. An example of this with one reduced (grey) surface was recovered from pit 600 (868). These were encountered both in the prehistoric and later contexts.

Other fabrics encountered include:

FC3 (medium to fine texture, with occasional moderate to coarse sand and occasional sparse voids, red brown colour), Saxon.

FC4 (medium hard-fired fabric with moderate quartz sand and sparse fine mica inclusions, and occasional 5mm voids, in a mid red brown with very slight pale streaks), identified in Saxon contexts.

FC5 (soft to medium, dense, fine, with sparse to moderate sand and occasional very fine mica, occasional voids, light buff to grey pink colour), most frequently occurring in the prehistoric contexts.

Fabric FC6 is as FC1, with moderate to frequent fine quartz sand and burnt flint, most closely associated with the prehistoric contexts.

Fabric FC7 is rough, with no visible inclusions and a dark red brown colour (one very small fragment present).

Fabric FC8 is a rough textured clay with occasional voids and fine chalky or limestone inclusions and a light red grey colour, not dated.

A range of fired clay objects were identified, including a fired clay spindlewhorl, and pieces representing weights of Iron Age to Roman date (triangular forms) and Saxon date (annular or bun shaped). Although the state of preservation and fragmentation is variable, these pieces can be recorded in full and parallels identified.

Further pieces of fine, hard-fired clay have a distinctive two-layer composition, and the form is indicative of a metalworking mould, comparable to bronze sword moulds of Middle or Late Bronze Age date. One piece is distinctive (representing part of the sword's tang, with an oval perforation for a rivet). This may closely correlate with known Bronze sword typology of the period, with initial research suggestive of the 'Wilburton' type.

Metalwork by Sophie Peng

A total of 17 metal objects (2 copper alloy and 15 iron) were recovered from a range of features. All objects were moderately to heavily corroded but only 2 items were classed as unidentifiable (cat. nos 16 and 17). All items were given a catalogue number and are summarized in Appendix 6.

Copper Alloy

A strap end (cat. no. 1) and pin (cat. no. 2) were recovered from pit 249 (fill 470) and ditch slot 829 (fill 1196) respectively. Both items can be dated to the Saxon period and were found in contexts of the same date and are likely to represent casual loss.

Cat. no. 1 (Pl. 10). Copper alloy. Strap end, Class B (Thomas 2000, 99). Complete. A split-end, parallel-sided shaft strap end. There is no distinct decoration or markings, likely obscured by corrosion, which prevents any further classification. Class B strap ends are broadly dated from 8th to 11th century (Thomas 2000, 202). 5.8g. L:41mm, W:2mm-10mm, Th:5mm. Pit 249 (fill 470).

Cat. no. 2 (Pl. 10). Copper alloy. Pin. Complete but broken into two pieces. The head is biconical in shape with a median band and the collar is D-shaped. The thin circular shaft indicates that it is likely to be of Saxon date. 3g. L:80mm, diameter of shaft:2mm, diameter of head:8mm. Ditch 1001, slot 829 (fill 1196).

Ferrous Metal

The majority of ferrous items can be categorized as nondescript sheeting or plating (cat. nos 5-11) or nails (cat. nos 12-15). Of note is the possible tool or implement (cat. no. 3) from pit 247 (fill 464). A possible fixture or fitting was also recovered from posthole 133 (fill 286).

The nails were mainly shaft fragments with only cat. no. 15 having a surviving head. All nails were roughly square in section suggesting they were hand forged which renders them effectively undatable as this technology has persisted throughout time.

Cat. no. 3. Iron. Tool or implement. Complete. A mostly circular shafted rod becoming a point at one end and a wedge at the other. The wedge end has a squarer section. 8.1g. L:117mm, Th:2mm -6mm. Pit 247 (fill 464).

Cat. no. 4. Iron. Fixture or fitting. Incomplete. Broken at both ends. A slightly curved band of iron that becomes slightly narrower towards one end. 41g. L:133mm, W:18mm, Th:18mm. Posthole 133 (fill 286).

Slag by David Dungworth

All of the material was examined visually and categorised following standard methods (HE 2015). All material was weighed and recorded by category and context. The categories of material recognized (Appendix 7) include:

Smithing hearth cake (**SHC**) Plano-convex (or concave convex) accumulations of slag that are approximately circular in plan which have formed inside a blacksmith's hearth (cf McDonnell 1991; Serneels and Perret 2003).

Non-diagnostic ironworking slag (**NDFe**) Most ironworking slag assemblages include a significant proportion of slag which lacks a diagnostic surface morphology that would allow the identification of the process(es) which produced them. In many cases, this is simply because the lumps of slag are small fragments of a larger whole; however, in some cases the lumps of slag are essentially complete but amorphous (cf HE 2015, fig. 18).

Vitrified ceramic lining (**VCL**) Fragments of highly fired (and often vitrified) ceramic are interpreted as fragments of a clay-built hearth (HE 2015, fig. 11).

Cinder (**CIN**) Cinder is used here to refer to fragments of ceramic hearth lining which have become detached (spalled) from the superstructure and have landed in the fire where they have begun to further vitrify (cf McDonnell 1983; Starley 1993). As a term, cinder would appear to be equivalent to the SAS ("scorie argilo-sableuse", *sandy-clayey slag*) of Serneels (Serneels and Perret 2003).

Vitrified Fuel Ash (**VFA**) A lightweight, porous, vitrified material with no obvious metallurgical connection (HE 2015, fig. 54).

Unidentified (**UID**) Material (usually small, fragments) which lacks diagnostic features that would allow the processes that produced it to be determined.

Just under 1.5kg of metalworking debris was recovered. The only diagnostic material identified in this assemblage comprises smithing hearth cakes (SHC: three complete examples, with a combined weight of 0.9kg) that indicate that iron smithing took place. The 0.5kg of non-diagnostic ironworking (NDFe) slag can be assumed to have been generated by smithing given the absence of any diagnostic smelting slags. The vitrified ceramic lining (VCL) and unidentified material probably represent fragments of a hearth superstructure and/or ceramic shielding for the tuyère and bellows.

The amount of recovered slag could have been generated in just a few days and probably represents occasional activity.

Stone by Molly Larkby and Cristina Mateos-Leal

An assemblage of 123 stones were recovered from the site, weighting a total of 2638g (Appendix 8). This included un-worked stone, Whetstones, Stone tile, Pumice, Tessera and Quern stones.

Whetstone

Two whetstones were identified from pits 104 and 139, weighing a total of 73g. Both small and portable, they were made from fine-grained sandstone. Usually used with water, the whetstone is used to sharpen a variety of

cutting tools to be used in a range of contexts including domestic, commercial, agricultural, medical, industrial, and military (Allen 2014, 1-6). Given the frequent use of metal tools in everyday life and in other economic activities, it is not surprising that whetstones are common finds on many sites during different periods.

Weight

One possible fragment of sandstone weight from pit 104, weighing 40g.

Stone Tile

A single fragment of a local, bargate sandstone (HE 2023,36) tile was found in pit 723 (1057). Sandstone is liable to wear as a material, yet high accessibility and ability to be easily shaped make it a good choice of material for tiling (Rababeh 2005, 135).

Tessera

One fragment of *tessera* of limestone was found in ditch slot 721 (deposit 1055), weighing 5g. It has evidence of pink mortar attached on three sides. Limestone is often used for mosaic *tesserae*, and the dimensions here, although slightly smaller than average, are regular. Similar examples can be seen in Somerset with the same material and similar dimensions. (<https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/146085>). *Tesserae* are small, individual tiles of a square shape, normally used in creating mosaics. Although typical for the Roman period, *tesserae* and mosaics continued into later history, also being popular during the medieval period (Dunbabin 1999, 282).

Quernstone

In all, 117 fragments of quern were recovered, weighing a total of 1,439g, with no complete examples.

This group is predominantly made up of pumice stone, a total of 115 pieces weighing 412g (Appendix 8). The material is certainly derived from rotary querns but no morphology remains. In Britain, this kind of querns are ascribed to Mayen lava originating from the Eifel Hills region of Germany (Kars 1980). These querns were imported from Germany to Britain and are very common on sites from Early Roman times until Medieval times (Peacock 1980; Fitzpatrick 2017; Williams 2019, 86). However, considering the size and condition of the current pieces, it is suspected all represent residual Roman material, being redeposited (?reused?) in Saxon times from a nearby Roman site. This situation has been suggested for the Saxon site of West Stow (West 1985, 128).

As well as this, two fragments in a worked fine-grained sandstone, weighing 1027g were also recovered during the excavation.

Pit 318 (496): one fragment of an upper beehive rotary quern made from fine-grained sandstone. It is of a Sussex type, which have a sloping grinding face and a flat top upper stone (Curwen 1937, 142; Watts 2014, 23). The grinding face is very smooth with pecking marks and evidence of a worked slope where the spindle hole would be. One edge adjacent to this hole, shows evidence for a worked edge although the side is broken.

Gully 28 (81); a single fragment of quern stone made of sandstone. The material is the same as the above fragment. It showed evidence of random pecking marks on the grinding face. Leparoux-Couturier interprets these marks as a modification method to re-face the grinding surface to a smooth texture (2014, 153).

The pumice stone assemblage, quern stone fragments, the *tesserae* and the stone tile are all considered as residual material from nearby Roman activity, re-used during Saxon times.

Burnt flint by Cristina Mateos Leal

A total of 22.86kg of burnt flint has been recorded (Appendix 9). These are likely a by-product of hot rock technology maybe for water heating. Some pieces probably were used as packing stones for timber posts. This material need not be retained.

Animal Bone by Matilda Holmes

A moderate assemblage of 2005 refitted, hand-collected fragments of animal bones and teeth were recovered, of which 732 could be identified to taxon (Appendix 10). Further animal remains were identified from the environmental samples. This report aims to describe the zooarchaeology and summarise the findings in terms of diet, economy and status of those living in and around the site in the Saxon period. Basic descriptions of the smaller prehistoric and early medieval assemblages will also be provided. Findings are consistent with a largely self-sufficient settlement, though there is evidence for events including the consumption of good quality cuts of meat in the area. Cattle and sheep were both raised largely for meat with some small-scale use of animals for milk, traction and wool.

Methodology

Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat', unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) could be made. Horses/donkeys and dogs/foxes were separated based on long bone measurements and morphology (Davis *et al.* 2008; Eisenmann 1986; Johnson 2015; Johnstone 2006; Ratjen and Heinrich 1978) and wild and domestic cats using long bone measurements (O'Connor 2007). Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (micro – rat/vole size; small – cat/rabbit size; medium – sheep/pig/dog size; or large – cattle/horse size).

A method for rapidly recording animal bones was adopted based on Davis (1992) where only 'countable' fragments were fully recorded to reduce fragmentation bias. 'Countable' fragments are those that contained at

least half the fused epiphysis or unfused metaphysis (the ends) of any long bone, scapula, phalanx, and vertebra; the acetabulum of the pelvis; and the astragalus where over half was present. The zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were recorded if present, as were mandibular deciduous 4th premolars and permanent third molars (either loose or in situ) and pig and equid canines. To allow for damage to the ends of bones through canid gnawing, bones were also recorded when the following extra diagnostic features were recorded: the acromion process of the scapula; lateral supracondylar crest of the humerus; nutrient fossa and ulna scar on the radius; trochlear notch of the ulna; lateral fossa of the distal femur; tibial nutrient foramen; tuber calcis of the calcaneus; and distal foramen of the metapodials. Any other bone fragments that could be identified to taxon were quantified but not recorded in detail. Sieved samples were collected but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and/ or element, or showed signs of taphonomic processes.

Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973). Bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996) and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988) and working were also noted. The surface condition of bones was recorded on a scale of 0-5, where 0 is fresh bone and 5, the bone is falling apart (Behrensmeyer in Lyman 1994, 355). Other taphonomic factors included the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. Articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so not to bias the relative frequency of species present. Details of Associated Bone Groups (ABGs) were recorded in a separate table.

Bones were included in analysis if they came from features securely dated to a single phase. Quantification of taxa used a count of all fragments (NISP – number of identified specimens), and redistribution of different carcass parts was investigated by presenting those present in order of expected preservation if whole carcasses are disposed of (after Brain 1981). Mortality profiles were constructed based on tooth eruption and wear (Grant 1982; Jones 2006; Jones and Sadler 2012), bone fusion (Bennett 2008; O'Connor 2003) and crown heights (Levine 1982). Cattle and sheep/ goats were sexed by the morphology of pelves (Davis 2000; Greenfield 2006) and metapodials (Albarella 1997; Davis 2000) and pigs by their canines (Schmid 1972). Withers and shoulder heights were calculated for cattle (Fock 1966; Matolcsi 1970), sheep/goats (Teichert 1975) and horses (Kiesewalter 1888).

Taphonomy and Condition

Bones were in good to fair condition, but friable, with *c.*40% of fragments exhibiting recent breakage (Appendix 10.1). The proportion of loose teeth is low, indicating little post-depositional disturbance and fairly rapid burial, but signs of canid gnawing were observed on *c.*20% to 37% of bones suggesting that many of them were available to dogs to chew prior to burial. Evidence of processing in the form of butchery was greatest in the

Saxon period, but very few bones were burnt, suggesting they were not routinely exposed to fire as a means of disposal, fuel or during cooking.

Numerous Saxon features produced bones covered in organic concretions, suggesting they were disposed of alongside other domestic or industrial waste. There were no obvious deposits that specifically contained primary butchery, skin-processing or craft-working waste, although a long bone fragment from a medium-sized mammal (possibly a sheep/goat ulna or pig fibula) from Saxon pit 519 (776) had been worked into a point, and a sheep/goat metatarsal from pit 247 (464) had a hole in the proximal articular surface. Several primary contexts were observed from finds of sub-adult long bones alongside their unfused epiphyses (growth plate) from prehistoric pit 161 (context 46) and Saxon gully 1015 (context 395), as well as associated bone groups: Prehistoric pit 319 (context 499) produced a group of sheep lower limbs comprising both metacarpals, metatarsals and three first phalanges, which may represent butchery waste, or an offering, potentially with the skin attached. A horse radius and humerus from prehistoric pit 320 (context 550) may have been the leftovers of a joint of meat, while pit 225 (context 380) included the partial skeleton of a small, sub-adult horse (vertebrae, a femur and tibia), with a sawn cervical vertebra indicating removal of the head.

ABGs from Saxon features took the form of a few bones, probably resulting from table or secondary butchery waste. These included a domestic fowl wing (ulna and humerus) in ditch 1031 (1194), two equid carpals from pit 221 (384). Two dog/fox neck vertebrae from pit 328 (560) are more likely to have been a disturbed burial, or deliberate placement as canids are less likely to have formed part of the diet in this period. The final ABG was a partial, sub-adult cat skeleton in pit 249 (469) comprising left and right radii, ulnae, pelves and femora, the left tibia and a rib that probably represent a burial.

Prehistoric

A small quantity of animal remains came from features that lacked specific dating but were broadly prehistoric. Small quantities (fewer than ten bones identified to taxon) came from gully 510, pits 46, 104, 120, 124, 225, 244, 308, 316, 319, 320, 436, 520 and 735 and post hole 217. Slightly larger samples were produced from pit 143, dominated by cattle, and pit 600, containing cattle, sheep/goats and pigs (Appendix 10.2). It is notable that domestic fowl remains came from pit 46, which makes it unlikely that it dates before the early Iron Age, which is when the first finds of domestic fowl are recorded in Britain (Poole 2010). Furthermore, the presence of horse/donkey remains in gully 510, pits 46, 225, 244 and 320 imply a Bronze Age date or later (Bendrey 2010). Given the uncertain dating there is little to be gained from detailed analysis of this material.

Period 2: Middle Bronze Age

Middle Bronze Age field systems produced a few fragments from cattle, sheep/goats, pigs and horses/donkeys (Appendix 10.3). One cattle tooth was from a young animal at wear stage C or D, c.5-28 months of age and the porous scapula of a lamb/kid was noted.

Period 4.1: Saxon

A moderate assemblage was recovered from the Saxon period, discussed here in three subphases, though the preliminary dating indicates a mid-Saxon focus in the 7th to 8th centuries. Animal remains were present in a large number of features, often as small quantities (fewer than ten identified to taxon) from ditches 1022, 1027, 1028, 1029, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036 and 1037, gullies 1010, 1015, 1019 and 1024 and pits 202, 246, 247, 303, 328, 331, 400, 402, 421, 427, 628, 631, 649, 723, 732, 733, and 818. Larger sample sizes were produced from some ditches and pits, summarized in Appendix 10.2, with particularly large quantities in pits 132 and 221.

The overall trend in this phase is for cattle to be predominant, followed by sheep/goats and pigs, then horses/donkeys and domestic fowl (Appendix 10.3). A few dog/fox, domestic cat, goose and duck remains were also recorded as well as a butchered femur from a large roe deer. The zooarchaeology from most features was consistent with this pattern, though in a few cases proportionally more sheep/goats were recovered (ditch 1035, gully 1011 and pit 226) or pigs (pit 5169), sheep and pigs (ditch 1026) or horses (pit 221), though this is most likely due to natural variations in deposits.

Cattle remains were recovered in proportions expected if whole animals were culled, processed and consumed on site (Appendix 10.4). The exception to this is the high number of proximal radii recorded, largely due to a deposit in pit 132 that produced right radii from at least four individuals. If these are discounted as outliers the proportion of radii is as expected, at the same time indicating that there was a dump of high meat-bearing bones in pit 132, potentially representing a communal meal or the processing of a large quantity of meat from a specific joint. Other animal remains in the pit came from a range of taxa (Appendix 10.2) and all parts of the body, including at least two horse/donkey skulls, one from a sub-adult with an unworn second molar and the other from an adult with the third molar in wear. Several other fragmentary skulls were recovered from this phase including a young adult pig and adult cattle from pit 131 (283), the frontal and occipital regions of a sheep and cattle skull from pit 221 (384), a juvenile pig from gully 1015 (395) and a young adult pig in pit 519 (776). The skulls may have been disposed of as butchery waste or deliberately included in the pit fills.

Sheep/goat remains were recovered in order of expected preservation (Appendix 10.4), though with a relatively high number of mandibles. An over-representation of pig scapulae and pelves came from numerous features, suggesting that good quality pork joints were consumed by those living in the area. A slightly higher

than expected quantity of horse/donkey distal metacarpals can also be observed but the small sample size makes the nature of this discrepancy more likely to be natural variation.

Cattle remains were most commonly recorded and the tooth wear and bone fusion data suggest that two peak culls were observed: most animals were at wear stages C or D (Appendix 10.5), *c.*5 to 28 months that would have been raised purely for meat or were surplus to requirement. The second cull was of adults at wear stages G or H (*c.*4 to 10 years) and J (8-16 years) that would have been used for dairy and/or traction. The porous bones of calves were also recovered that indicate animals were bred close by. A pelvis morphologically consistent with a female was recorded, and a metacarpal from a male. Several deformations were observed on cattle bones, including one of seven horn cores with a depression at the base, one of eight metatarsals with a lesion on the lateral aspect of the proximal shaft and the only two phalanges (one posterior first phalanx and one anterior second phalanx) with considerable articular contour change and distal exostosis. Three heights were calculated, all producing estimates of 1.2m, which is not unusual for the period (Holmes 2014).

Sheep/goats were culled at a range of ages (Appendixes 10.5 and 10.6), from porous bones of lambs or kids to young animals culled at prime meat age at wear stages C to E (*c.*3 to 36 months) and older animals that would have produced several clips of wool, years of milk supply or lambs at wear stages F to H (*c.*2.5 years to over 7). One pelvis was from a male animal, and three heights were calculated at 0.57m, 0.58m and 0.65m tall, again within the range expected (Holmes 2014).

Pigs were culled as juvenile and sub-adult animals, none of the late or final-fusing bones were fused (Appendix 10.6), and tooth wear was restricted to a piglet at wear stage B or C (*c.*0-18 months of age) and a sub-adult in its second year at wear stage D (Appendix 10.5). Of the five mandibular canines recorded, three were from males and two from females, suggesting no preference for either sex. A scapula had been broken at the anterior shaft, it had not healed, but produced a considerable amount of bone during the healing process (Pl. 11), suggesting significant trauma.

Most dog/fox and cat bones were from adults, although an unfused, porous cat radius indicates the presence of a kitten.

A fairly high proportion of the assemblage was horse/donkey remains, although no donkeys were identified. Most bones were fused, but one unfused calcaneus indicates a young animal less than *c.*3 years of age. Tooth heights produced ages of *c.*6 to 7 years, 7 to 8 years and over 14 years of age, consistent with the use of most horses for work rather than being culled for meat as they reached maturity. This is exemplified by observations of bevels on the two mandibles with the second premolar present consistent with bit wear (Bendrey 2007). One complete mandible had no evidence for a canine tooth, which suggests it was more likely to be a

mare than a male. Three metapodials were complete enough to calculate wither heights, two were 1.4m and one 1.3m.

Domestic fowl were probably kept in and around the settlement, implied by occasional finds of porous bones from chicks. Of the three metatarsals recorded one was most likely from a male with the spur intact, one with no spur from a female and one with a spur scar that may have been a young male or a capon (West 1982). Despite the presence of male and female birds there was no evidence for egg production and all broken long bones were free of medullary bone. This was true of the geese and duck bones too.

Period 4.2: Saxon

A cattle metatarsal and pig pelvis were recovered from gully 1007 (Appendix 10.2). The former had considerable deformations including articular contour change, exostosis and bone deterioration of the proximal end.

Period 4.3: Saxon

A small assemblage of identified animal remains was produced from phase 4.3. Small quantities came from ditch 101, pits 125, 126, 307, 610, 611, 615, 619 and 621 and larger amounts from ditches 1001, 1006, 1017 and pit 249 (Appendix 10.2). They reflected the general trend for a predominance of cattle over sheep/goats, then pigs then horse/donkey, with a few dog/fox, domestic cat, domestic fowl and goose remains (Appendix 10.3). Cattle and sheep/goats were present in quantities expected if whole animals were killed, processed and consumed on site (Appendix 10.4), although there is a notable absence of cattle mandibles that may suggest that cattle heads were disposed of elsewhere, although the sample is not large enough to produce a reliable pattern.

Cattle were culled at a range of ages: most long bones were fused, suggesting mature animals, but the tooth wear from a single molar indicates an animal in its first or second year at stage C or D. Calves were also implied from finds of porous bones. The only femur with the femoral head intact had eburnation and one of seven metacarpals showed considerable articular contour change and exostosis of the proximal end. A metatarsal produced a height of c.1.2m, and a skull from ditch 1006 was from an animal with small, curved horns.

Sheep/goats were culled at a range of ages, the youngest were still in their first or second years at wear stages C and D (Appendix 10.5) and when an intermediate-fusing bone was still unfused (Appendix 10.6). Older animals are evident from fused final-fusing bones and a mandible at wear stage G. Two heights were calculated at 0.56m and 0.57m. One of the three mandibles had lost the second and third premolars to alveolar recession.

Pig tooth wear represented two sub-adults at wear stage D (c.14-21 months) and a young adult at wear stage F (27-36 months), although all long bones were unfused, implying some younger animals were also present (Appendixes 10.5 and 10.6). A pig mandible was missing the first and second molars to stage 4 alveolar recession (Levitan 1985).

All horse bones were fused and a third molar produced a likely age of 8-9 years.

There was no evidence for juvenile chickens or geese.

Period 5: 11th Century

Pit 810 produced a few cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones and teeth (Appendixes 10.2 and 10.3). The sample is too small for detailed analysis although one cattle tooth came from a young animal at wear stage C or D, and a pig at wear stage D. One sheep pelvis was consistent with a female and a pig canine with a male.

Summary

The zooarchaeological assemblage was in good condition, but only the Saxon period produced a large enough sample to provide reliable data. There was a slight change in the relative proportion of animals exploited through time, with more pigs, horses/donkeys and domestic birds (fowl and geese) in phase 4.1 and more cattle in 4.3 (Table 6). When compared with other sites in the region, the data from Moor Lane phase 4.1 falls into the range of other rural settlements, though the high proportion of cattle in the later phase is more typical of urban sites (Pl.12).

Table 6: Summary data from contemporary (7-9th century) sites in the region.

Data from Holmes 2017. Total N= total number of cattle, sheep/ goats and pigs. All % given as a proportion of Total N, Domestic birds= fowl and geese

<i>Site</i>	<i>County</i>	<i>Site type</i>	<i>Total csp</i>	<i>% Cattle</i>	<i>%Sheep/ goat</i>	<i>%Pig</i>	<i>%Horse/ donkey</i>	<i>%Domestic bird</i>
Lake End Road	Berkshire	High Status	4100	51	17	31	4.0	8.0
Lot's Hole	Berkshire	Rural	385	51	29	20	6.2	4.7
Shavards Farm, Meonstoke	Hampshire	Rural	1076	35	45	20	0.5	3.3
Abbots Worthy	Hampshire	Rural	1053	48	42	10	1.8	9.9
Riverdene, Basingstoke	Hampshire	Rural	169	29	24	47	2.4	1.8
Cook Street SOU 823, Southampton	Hampshire	Urban	369	65	21	14	1.9	0.5
SOU 17, Southampton	Hampshire	Urban	532	72	19	9	0.0	0.0
Cook St, Southampton	Hampshire	Urban	4702	61	16	23	0.3	4.6
Six Dials study, Southampton	Hampshire	Urban	12511	52	33	15	0.2	2.6
SARC XIV, Southampton	Hampshire	Urban	8910	70	20	9	3.7	1.6
Melbourne St, Southampton	Hampshire	Urban	45455	53	32	15	0.1	3.3
Graveyard Site, Southampton	Hampshire	Urban	291	56	24	20	0.7	2.1
SOU 19, Southampton	Hampshire	Urban	221	33	47	19	0.0	0.5
St Mary's Stadium, Southampton	Hampshire	Urban	3891	62	20	18	0.3	4.7
Anderson's road, Southampton	Hampshire	Urban	618	83	10	7	17.6	0.5
Moor Lane, Staines 4.1	Surrey		414	50	29	21	10	6
Moor Lane, Staines 4.3	Surrey		138	64	23	13	6	2

Although much of the assemblage is typical of a self-sufficient site, where animals were bred, raised, worked, culled, processed and consumed on site, there is some suggestion that joints of meat were occasionally brought into the area. Pit 132 (284) produced a large quantity of cattle radii and there was a predominance of pig scapulae or pelvises. Furthermore, it is possible that cattle heads were disposed of elsewhere as butchery waste. Both events indicate a pattern of consumption involving the importation of meat into the area.

The underlying economy changed little between phases, with two peaks in cattle indicating that some animals were surplus to requirement and culled at prime meat age, while others had a longer working life. Sheep/goats were subject to broader cull patterns including older adults used for dairy, wool and/or breeding, though most were at prime meat age.

Worked Bone by Cristina Mateos-Leal

A single worked bone object was recovered from pit 519 (deposit 776), weighing 1g. It is an incomplete needle or pin made from a sheep/goat ulna measuring 81mm in length. The shaft has a sub-rectangular section of 6x4mm. It is polished. It could fit with a needle type 2 of Crummy (1983, 65) as it has a flat spatulate head, but the head is broken so the possible eye is lost. Shaft fragments or tips are very common on Roman sites due to the constant use as pins or needles. Other sites as samples of this are Winchester (Crummy *et al.* 2008, 186), Tackley (Mateos 2020, 119) or Shrivenham (Mateos 2022, 87).

Shell by Cristina Mateos and Logan Ward

The total weight of the molluscan assemblage from this site comes to 71g, and the only species present is the common oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). The processing of the shell has been done according to the guide of Winder (2011). The assemblage was quantified in order to provide an assessment of the minimum number of individuals, where possible counting left and right valves separately (Appendix 11). Where possible, the maximum length and width have been measured, but many of the specimens were poorly preserved, or only small, unrepresentative fragments have survived. It has been possible to distinguish in some of the specimens from deposits 1094, 552, 1151 and 1155 a V-shaped notch on the edge that was made while opening the oyster (Winder 2011, 46). Due to the small amount of oyster shell found at the site it is difficult to determine anything more than that the residents of this site consumed oysters. As noted before however, the preservation of these shells is very poor at this site, and it is possible most are redeposited (although the fragile shells would not survive much reworking of deposits).

Charred plant remains by Rosalind McKenna

A programme of soil sampling was implemented during the excavation, which included the collection of soil samples from 80 sealed contexts. The samples or sub-samples were processed using standard water flotation methods (details of methodology and identification guides used are in the archive). Results are presented in Appendix 12. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000) for charcoal and Stace (1997) for all other plant remains.

Results

Twenty-three sieved samples (29 sub samples) and nine hand picked charcoal samples are the basis of this investigation. Subsamples have been combined for the tables. Four of the samples originated from the evaluation phase and nineteen from the excavation phase. 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. The presence of root/rootlet fragments within most of the samples provides evidence of bioturbation, and therefore some disturbance of the archaeological features. Charred plant macrofossils were present in 17 samples. The samples all produced small suites of remains in terms of volume and diversity – the range of species recorded was very small. The results of the plant macrofossil analysis can be seen in Appendix 10.1 below.

Indeterminate cereal grains were recorded in all 17 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.

Another, more indirect, indicator of cereals being used on site is the remains of arable weeds that were found in seven 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) that were present in twenty one of the samples, remains of docks (*Rumex*), members of the pea family (FABACEAE) and cabbage family (BRASSICACEAE) also fall in this group. All these species would almost certainly have been brought to the site together with harvested cereals.

If cereal processing were occurring at the site, it would be expected that some remains (most probably in high numbers) of cereal chaff, a by-product of the crop processing sequence (Hillman 1981; 1984) would be found. There was chaff present in four samples in very small quantities.

The deposits contained a mixture of grain and similarly sized weed seeds, such as grasses (POACEAE), which most likely represent the fine sieve product (i.e. the cereal grain and larger sized weed seeds retained by a fine sieve) in the crop processing sequence (Hillman 1981; 1984; 1985). Fine sieving was most likely performed just before milling (Jones 1984, 46) or some other use, such as malting or parching (Hillman 1981, 137). Large seeded weeds of crops were most likely removed by hand prior to preparing the grain for use in milling, parching, malting, cooking etc (Jones 1984).

Charcoal fragments were present in the majority of the samples and sub-samples, in widely varying amounts. 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 18 samples (Appendix 12.2).

The total range of taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*), and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). A local environment with a relatively small range of trees and shrubs is indicated from the charcoal of the site. Oak was the most frequently recorded species in terms of frequency and volume. It dominated 18 of the samples, willow/poplar dominated 3 samples, and hazel a single sample. 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, and this indicates that the material is more likely to have been firewood, or the result of a natural fire. The compositions of the samples are all similar, it is probable therefore that these small assemblages of charcoal remains reflect the intentional deposition or accumulation of domestic waste.

Radiocarbon Dating

Five samples of charcoal (all certainly or likely to be oak) were sent to the Chrono Lab at Queen's University, Belfast, for AMS dating. Details of methodology are in the archive: in summary the lab considered all the results reliable. The laboratory calibrated the results using Calib rev 8.2 with data from INTCAL20 (Reimer *et al.* 2020). These results are tabulated in Appendix 13. The plot of the results presented as Chart 1 used OxCal4.4 (Bronk Ramsey 2021, also with data from INTCAL 20). Differences in the results from the two calibrations are negligible (slight differences in probabilities for the divisions within the overall ranges) and no more than single years at the extremes in any case.

The results fall within the Bronze Age and Saxon periods, supporting the ceramic chronology with date ranges between c.1427-1042 cal BC and 723-991 cal AD respectively. In respect to the Bronze Age dates, both Morris (2013a and b) and Lambrick (2014) have raised doubts as to the general applicability of traditional ceramic chronologies and emphasize regional and local variation so there is no reason to doubt the radiocarbon chronology that places the Later Bronze Age fabrics here earlier, in the Middle Bronze Age.

Conclusion

The excavation revealed extensive deposits of Middle and late Bronze Age, Middle Saxon and 11th century date as well as residual evidence from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Roman periods.

Bronze Age

The Bronze Age component of the site comprise four main elements namely a field system, waterhole, roundhouse and miscellaneous scattering of pits and postholes.

Organized and extensive field systems have long been recognized and studied, initially from the upstanding earthworks on the chalklands (Bowen 1961; Toms 1925), upland areas such as Dartmoor (Fleming 1978), or the Peak District (Barnatt 1999) and more recently in lowland areas visible on aerial photographs and excavated in often very large-scale quarry and commercial developments (Pryor 1978; Lewis *et al.* 2006; Colyer *et al.* 2018). The significance of the chronological data obtained has also evolved from such fields being considered as Iron Age ('Celtic') to demonstrably Bronze Age (Fleming 1978), with some tentative Neolithic and Earlier Bronze Age attributions (Cox and Hearne 1991; Ruben and Ford 1992) along with some reversals (e.g., the Roman fields on the Berkshire Downs (Bowden *et al.* 1993). The extensive research carried out by Yates (1999, 158; 2007) in particular noted at that time that it was Iron Age field systems that were conspicuously unrecorded. More recent large area excavations have now recorded Early and Middle Iron Age 'fields' in the Upper and Middle Thames Valley such as at Cippenham, Slough (Taylor 2012a); Dryleaze Farm, and Wetstone Bridge, Glos. (Bray *et al.* 2020; Beaverstock 2020), Eysey Manor, Wilts (Pine 2011) and Croft Road, Reading, Berks (Taylor and Dawson 2017) but these are morphologically and chronologically distinct from the recorded Bronze Age examples and it seems clear that prehistoric extensive rectilinear field systems are predominantly a later Bronze Age phenomenon.

It is also apparent that a zone encompassing the Thames and Colne Valleys to the west of London are becoming notable for the density of recorded Middle Bronze Age field systems, with, for example, newly reported sites at Poyle, Harmondsworth and Laleham (twice) to add to the one reported here.

An attempt to radiocarbon date the field system at Moor Lane directly, failed due to a lack of suitable material- a frequently encountered problem. It is dated by the exclusive pottery it contained but this is assigned a late Bronze Age or even earliest Iron Age date. However, the same type of pottery is associated with the waterhole and roundhouse which are radiocarbon dated to the Middle and Middle/Late Bronze Age with dates of 1427-1285 BC (UBA53969) and 1212-1042 BC (UBA53968) respectively and it is considered that a Middle Bronze Age date is more appropriate. A similar paradox was reported at Laleham just to the east of Staines where several Middle Bronze Age radiocarbon dates were recovered directly from field system ditches alongside 'later' Bronze Age pottery (Taylor 202b). The generally accepted ceramic chronology is now increasingly recognized as in need of review both locally and regionally.

The field system exposed here is of limited extent and comparisons with the systems exposed in large development cannot be made, apart from the large waterhole, there are no trackways, double-ditched boundaries or evidence of how the fields were laid out, such as from a baseline.

The settlement evidence is modest with just a single roundhouse and cluster of associated features, and is typical of a small unenclosed occupation site of this period. A paucity of environmental evidence as well as prehistoric bone, which does not survive from as far back in time due to geological acidity, has made it difficult to assess the economic basis of the occupation or the functions of the fields.

Anglo-Saxon

The evidence for the Anglo-Saxon period appears to conform to a form of Mid-Saxon settlement enclosure recognised by Hamerow (2012). The curving ditch at the northern end of the site, continuing northwards under the gardens of the adjacent properties, is forming a likely enclosure, which has been partially re-cut or perhaps better described as re-designed, as the second phase introduced an entrance that was not present in the first layout. It is possible that a series of shallow linear gullies in the north-eastern corner of the site are forming a second small enclosure with both of these being broadly contemporary with each other. The original (main?) enclosure was backfilling in the 7th or 8th century, and was certainly out of use by late in the 8th or the 9th century.

In this period it becomes more common to have enclosures surrounding buildings, rather than just as animal pens (Booth *et al.* 2007). Unfortunately this cannot be confirmed or discounted for Moor Lane as most of the main enclosure ditch would continue to the north. The presence of pits and postholes on this northern edge may help to lean the interpretation towards a more domestic usage rather than pastoral. The second possible enclosure was on a slightly different alignment. This could indicate one superseding the other or may reflect the presence of marshier ground to the east, towards the Wraysbury River, as deeper alluvial and peat deposits were observed in trenches in the 2001 evaluation next door (Coles *et al.* 2012). Excavations at Duncroft to the west identified a number of linear features, probably parts of enclosures (Robertson 1999). Neither site identified any areas of occupation, it is possible that the two sites are contemporary with one another with settlement activity lying between the two or as suggested to the north of Moor Lane's boundary.

South of what can be taken here to be the main enclosure, ditches and gullies on varying, but mostly irregular, alignments, straggle along most of the remainder of the site and probably continue into the much smaller site previously excavated to the south (Coles *et al.* 2012). These all appear to be contemporary with this 7th or 8th century phase, although dating of individual elements cannot really be taken to a precision level better than 'middle to late Saxon'.

However, a very clear second series of boundaries, overriding the earlier layout and showing much more regularity of form, is firmly dated by both stratigraphy and radiocarbon to the late Saxon period in the late 9th or 10th century, although with no discernible change of ceramic styles. A few of the features from the site to the south, where two middle to late Saxon phases were posited but could not easily be separated, have now been re-interpreted and co-opted into this phase. The new layout appears to involve larger (or less elaborately subdivided) areas defined by more substantial ditches, presumably involving a change in the nature of tenure or at least in the size of land holdings; but little further interpretation can be provided.

The Anglo-Saxon phases do provide more economic data than the Bronze Age, in the form of both animal bone and charred plant remains. Cereal crop processing was certainly being undertaken but sadly the cereal in question remains indeterminate. Barley, rye and wheat had all been identified in the adjacent site (Robinson 2012). Unsurprisingly plants of wet ground are also represented. The usual domesticated animals were being exploited for food and secondary products. Cattle dominated the bone assemblage followed by sheep/goat then pig. Equids (which may be assumed to be horse in the absence of evidence to the contrary) and birds were also present, horse perhaps in slightly higher than expected numbers. Other animals were represented in tiny quantities. Cattle butchery was probably being carried out on the site. Older cattle also indicate their use for dairy products and probably traction, horses were certainly being worked or ridden, and older sheep will have produced wool and also milk. The later Saxon phase sees an increase in cattle at the expense of all the others but the sample size is quite small; there is little other apparent change in plants or animals between the phases.

Unfortunately most of the other categories of finds (querns, slag, probably oyster shell) appear likely to be redeposited from a Roman site elsewhere and (it is felt) contribute nothing to understanding this site.

As for the Bronze Age, the radiocarbon dates are slightly at odds with the accepted ceramic chronology which might easily have suggested the Saxon occupation ended by the mid 8th century rather than continuing well into the 9th and more probably 10th, but there is no reason to question either the radiocarbon dates nor the stratigraphic sequence here. It had been noted in the previous excavations at Moor Lane (to the south) that dating the 'middle Saxon' chaff-tempered pottery (fabrics 1 and 2 there, equating to the 'organic' tempered G1a and b here, and essentially corresponding to the more broadly defined Surrey fabric GT1) was problematic (Blinkhorn and Vince 2012). A radiocarbon date on residue from the pottery at that site (KIA20661repeat) of 664–774 cal AD at 2-sigma suggests it was somewhat earlier than sub-phase 4.1 here, but with a potential overlap in the 8th century.

Medieval Pits

The presence of 11th century pits, one perhaps actually a ditch terminal, may represent outliers to those identified on the site next door and are probably the northern extent of that activity.

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APPENDIX 1: Catalogue of Excavated Features

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
1	51		Posthole			
2	52		Posthole			
3	53		Posthole			
4	60		Gully			
5	61	1011	Gully		Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
6	54		Gully			
7	55		Pit			
8	62		Posthole			
9	63		Posthole			
10	65		Pit			
11	66		Gully			
12	67		Ditch			
13	56, 57		Ditch terminus			
14	64		Pit			
15	58		Posthole			
16	59	1006	Ditch		Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
17	68		Pit			
18	69	1002	Gully	4	LBA?	Stratigraphy
19	70		Pit	4		
20	71–5	1001	Ditch	4	Saxon 3	Pottery, stratigraphy, C14
21	78		Posthole	4		
22	76, 77	1003	Ditch	4	Saxon 1	Pottery, C14
23	79		Posthole	4	LBA	Pottery
24	90		Gully	4		
25	91	1003	Ditch	4	Saxon 1	Pottery
26	92, 93		Pit	4		
27	80		Pit	4	Saxon 1	Pottery
28	81	1002	Gully	4	LBA?	Stratigraphy
29	83	1000	Gully	4	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
30	84	1000	Gully	4	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
31	85	1001	Ditch	4	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
32	82		Posthole	4		
33	86	1003	Ditch	4	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
34	87	1002	Gully	4	LBA?	Stratigraphy
35	88		Posthole	4	LBA	Pottery
36	89		Posthole	4		
37	94	1005	Ditch	4	LBA	Stratigraphy
38	95	1003	Ditch	4	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
39	96		Posthole	4		
40	97	1006	Ditch	4	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
41	98		Tree Throw	4		
42	99, 150–1		Pit	4	Saxon 1	Pottery
43	152	1003	Ditch	4	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
44	159		Posthole	4		
45	160		Posthole	4		
46	161–4		Pit	4	Saxon	Pottery
47	153	1004	Gully	3, 4	Saxon 2	Pottery
48	154–6	1003	Ditch	3, 4	Saxon 1	Pottery
49	157, 158	1003	Ditch	3, 4	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
100	165, 166		Posthole	4		
101	167		Posthole	4		
102	168		Posthole	4		
103	169, 170		Pit	4		
104	171		Pit	3	LBA	Pottery
105	172	1006	Ditch	3	Saxon 3	Pottery
106	173, 174	1007	Gully	3	Saxon 2	Stratigraphy
107	175	1006	Ditch	3	Saxon 3	Pottery
108	176–9		Pit	4	Saxon 1	Pottery
109	180		Pit	3		
110	181		Posthole	3		
111	182		Posthole	3		
112	183		Gully	3		
113	184		Gully	3		
114	185		Tree Throw	4		
115	186	1005	Ditch	4	LBA	Pottery
116	187, 188	1003	Ditch	3	Saxon 1	Pottery
117	189	1003	Ditch	3	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
118	190	1004	Gully	3	Saxon 2	Pottery
119	191, 192		Pit	3, 4	LBA	Pottery
120	195–7		Pit	4	LBA	Pottery
121	193	1006	Ditch	3	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
122	194		Ditch	3	Saxon	Pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
123	198	1012	Posthole	3, 4	LBA	Pottery
124	199, 250		Pit	4	LBA	Pottery
125	259, 260		Pit	3	Saxon 3	Pottery mixed (LBA + Roman?), stratigraphy
126	261–5		Pit	3	Saxon 3	Pottery (+LBA resid)
127	266, 267		Ditch	3	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
128	268	1012	Posthole	3		
129	269–71		Pit	3		
130	272		Posthole	3	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
131	283		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Pottery
132	284, 285		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Pottery
133	286	1007	Posthole	3	Saxon 1	Association
134	287		Gully	3		
135	288		Posthole	3	Saxon 1	Association
136	289		Posthole	3	Saxon 1	Association
137	290–6		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Pottery
138	251–3, 281	1003	Pit	3	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy (Pottery LBA)
139	254		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy (Pottery LBA)
140	255–7, 282		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy (Pottery LBA)
141	258		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Pottery (+LBA resid)
142	273		Pit	3, 4		
143	277–80	1015	Ditch	3	LBA	Pottery
144	274		Gully	3	Saxon 2	Pottery
145	275, 276		Ditch	3	Saxon 1	Pottery (+ LBA resid)
146	350		Posthole	3	Saxon 1	Pottery (+ LBA resid)
147	351		Posthole	3		
148	352	1016	Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
149	297		Posthole	3	LBA?	Pottery
200	298, 299		Pit	3	LBA?	Pottery
201	357		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Pottery
202	358–60		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Pottery
203	353	1015	Ditch	3	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
204	354		Posthole	3		
205	355, 356		Posthole	3	Saxon 1	Pottery
206	361		Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
207	362		Gully	3	LBA	Pottery
208	363, 364	1016	Gully	3		
209	365		Pit	3	LBA	Pottery
210	366		Posthole	3		
211	367		Posthole	3	LBA	Association
212	368		Posthole	3		
213	369	1015	Posthole	3		
214	370		Posthole	3		
215	371		Gully	3		
216	372		Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
217	373		Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
218	374	1016	Posthole	3		
219	375		Posthole	3		
220	382		Gully	3	Saxon 1	Pottery (+Roman resid)
221	383–5		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Pottery
222	376		Posthole	3		
223	377, 378	1016	Gully	3	LBA	Pottery
224	379		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Pottery (+ LBA resid)
225	380		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Association
226	381		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Pottery
227	386		Gully	3		
228	387, 388	1015	Ditch	3	LBA	Pottery
229	389, 390		Gully	3		
230	391		Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
231	392		Posthole	3		
232	393		Tree Throw	3		
233	394–6	1016	Ditch	3	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
234	397, 398		Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
235	399		Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
236	450		Gully	3		
237	451		Posthole	3		
238	452	1016	Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
239	453		Posthole	3		
240	454		Pit	3	LBA	Pottery
241	455		Pit	3	LBA	Pottery
242	456		Pit	3		
243	457	1016	Ditch	3	LBA	Stratigraphy
244	458–60		Pit	3	LBA	Pottery
245	461		Pit	3		
246	462, 463		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Pottery

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
247	464-6		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Pottery (+Roman resid)
248	467	1016	Ditch	3	LBA	Stratigraphy
249	468-70		Pit	3	Saxon 3	Pottery
300	471	1015	Ditch	3	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
301	477		Pit	3		
302	478-82	1011	Ditch	3	Saxon 1	Pottery (+ LBA resid)
303	473-6		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Pottery
304	472	1011	Ditch	3	Saxon 1	Pottery
305	486		Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
306	487	1009	Gully	3	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
307	483		Pit	3	Saxon 3	Pottery
308	484		Pit	3	Saxon	Pottery
309	485		Pit	3		
310	488	1008	Gully	3	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
311	489	1009	Gully	3	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
312	490	1008	Gully	3	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
313	491		Posthole	3		
314	492	1008	Gully	3	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
315	493	1009	Gully	3	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
316	494		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Association
317	495		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Association
318	496-9		Pit	3	LBA	Pottery
320	550, 551		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Association
321	552		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Pottery
322	553	1010	Gully	3	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
323	554		Pit	3		
324	556		Ditch	3		
325	557		Ditch	3		
326	558, 559		Pit	3		
327	555	1010	Gully	3	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
328	560		Pit	3	Saxon 1	Pottery
329	561		Pit	3		
330	562		Gully	4		
331	563		Pit	4	Saxon 1	Pottery
332	564		Pit	4		
333	565, 566		Pit	4		
334	567, 568		Pit	4		
335	569-71	1005	Ditch	4	LBA	Pottery
336	572		Pit	4		
337	573		Pit	4	LBA	Pottery
338	574		Pit	3		
339	575		Pit	4		
340	576		Pit	4	Saxon 1	Pottery
341	577, 578		Gully	4		
342	579		Pit	4		
343	580	1005	Ditch	4	LBA	Stratigraphy
343	581	1005	Ditch	4	LBA	Stratigraphy
344	582, 583		Pit	4		
345	584		Posthole	4		
346	585		Posthole	4		
347	586		Posthole	4		
348	587		Posthole	4		
349	588		Posthole	4		
400	589		Pit	4	Saxon 1	Pottery
401	590		Pit	4		
402	591, 592		Pit	4	Saxon 1	Pottery, C14
				4	LBA	Pottery (1 small sherd of possible Saxon intrusive or misidentified)
403	593	1013	Ditch			
404	594		Posthole	4		
405	595	1013	Gully	4	LBA	Stratigraphy
406	596-8	1017	Ditch	4	Saxon 3	Pottery
407	599, 650		Pit	3, 4	Saxon 1	Association
408	651		Pit	5		
409	652		Pit	3		
410	653		Pit	3		
411	654	1013	Ditch	3, 4	LBA	Pottery
412	655	1005	Ditch	3, 4	LBA	Pottery
413	656	1005	Ditch	3	LBA	Stratigraphy
414	657		Pit	5	Saxon 1	Pottery (+LBA resid)
415	658		Pit	5		
416	659		Pit	5		
417	660		Posthole	4		
418	661		Posthole	4		
419	662		Pit	4, 5		

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
420	664		Posthole	4		
421	665-9		Pit	5	Saxon 1	Pottery
422	663		Pit	4, 5		
423	670	1019	Gully	4, 5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
424	671	1018	Gully	4, 5	Saxon 1	Pottery
425	672		Pit	4, 5		
426	673	1019	Gully	4, 5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
427	674		Pit	5	Saxon 1	Pottery
428	675	1024	Gully	4, 5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
429	676	1024	Gully	4, 5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
430	677	1024	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
431	678	1020	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
432	679	1020	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
433	680, 681		Pit	5		
434	682, 683		Posthole	5		
435	684	1014	Ditch	5	LBA	Stratigraphy
436	685		Pit	5	Saxon 1	Association
437	686		Pit	5	Saxon 1	Pottery
438	687		Pit	5	LBA	Pottery
439	688	1021	Gully	4, 5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
440	689	1022	Gully	4, 5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
441	690	1022	Gully	4, 5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
442	691	1021	Gully	4, 5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
443	692		Pit	5		
444	693	1025	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
445	694		Pit	5		
446	695, 696		Pit	5		
447	697	1025	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
448	698		Posthole	5		
449	699, 750-1		Pit	5		
500	752		Pit	5		
501	753		Pit	5		
502	754	1014	Ditch	5	LBA	Stratigraphy
503	755		Gully	5		
504	756		Pit	5		
505	757		Pit	5		
506	758	1026	Ditch	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
507	759		Posthole	5		
508	760-2		Pit	4, 5		
509	763	1018	Ditch	4, 5	Saxon 1	Pottery
510	764		Gully	3	Saxon 3	Association
511	765	1012	Ditch	3	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
512	766		Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
513	767		Posthole	3		
514	768		Gully	5		
515	769		Pit	4, 5		
516	770		Pit	3		
517	771	1005	Ditch	3, 5	LBA	Stratigraphy
518	772-4	1014	Ditch	3, 5	LBA	Stratigraphy
519	775-7		Pit	5	Saxon 1	Pottery
520	778		Pit	5		
521	786	1005	Ditch	5	LBA	Stratigraphy
522	787	1012	Ditch	5	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
523	788	1018	Ditch	5	Saxon 1	(Pottery LBA)
524	779		Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
525	780		Posthole	3	LBA	C14, Pottery
526	781		Posthole	3	LBA	Association
527	782		Posthole	3	LBA	Association
528	783		Posthole	3	LBA	Association
529	784		Posthole	3	LBA	Association
530	785		Posthole	3	LBA	Association
531	791	1012?	Gully	5	?Saxon 3	Tentative association
532	789		Pit	5		
533	790, 794-6	1014	Ditch	5	LBA	Pottery
534	797-9		Pit	5	LBA	Pottery
535	792, 793	1005	Ditch	3, 5	LBA	Pottery (+Saxon intrusive)
536	850		Pit	5		
537	851		Pit	3	LBA?	Pottery
538	852		Posthole	3	LBA?	Association
539	853		Posthole	3	LBA?	Association
540	854		Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
541	855, 856		Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
542	857, 858	1016	Ditch	3	LBA	Stratigraphy
543	859, 860	1005	Ditch	3, 5	LBA	Stratigraphy

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
544	861		Pit	3, 5	LBA?	Association
545	862	1016	Ditch	3	LBA	Pottery
546	863	1016	Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
547	864		Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
548	865		Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
549	866, 867	1005	Ditch	5	LBA	Stratigraphy
600	868		Pit	5	Saxon 1	Association
601	869		Posthole	3	LBA?	Association
602	870		Posthole	3	LBA?	Association
603	871		Posthole	3	LBA	Pottery
604	872	1027	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
605	873, 874		Pit	3	LBA	Pottery
606	875		Pit	3	LBA?	Association
607	876		Pit	5	Saxon 1	Pottery
608	877	1027	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
609	878	1026	Ditch	5	Saxon 1	Pottery
610	879		Pit	5	Saxon 3	Pottery
611	880, 881		Pit	5	Saxon 3	Pottery
612	882, 883		Pit	5	Saxon 3	Association
613	884		Pit	5	Saxon 3	Association
614	885		Pit	5	Saxon 3	Association
615	886-8		Pit	5	Saxon 3	Association
616	889		Gully	5	Saxon 3	Pottery
617	890		Pit	5	Saxon 3	Association
618	891	1023	Ditch	5	LBA	Stratigraphy (Saxon Pottery intrusive)
619	892-5		Pit	5	Saxon 3	Pottery
620	896-8		Pit	5	Saxon 3	Association
621	899		Pit	5	Saxon 3	Association
622	953	1029	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
623	954		Gully	5		
624	955		Gully	5		
625	956	1028	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
626	951		Posthole	5		
627	952	1029	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
628	959		Pit	5	Saxon 1	Pottery
629	960		Pit	5		
630	957	1001	Ditch	4	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
631	958		Pit	5	Saxon 1	Pottery
632	985		Pit	5		
633	982	1026	Ditch	5	Saxon 1	Pottery LBA
634	950	1030	Ditch	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
635	961	1028	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
636	962		Pit	5		
637	963, 964		Pit	5		
638	965		Pit	5		
639	966		Gully	5		
640	967		Gully	5		
641	968	1029	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
642	969	1028	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Pottery
643	970, 971	1028	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
644	972		Ditch	5		
645	973		Gully	5		
646	974		Pit	5		
647	975	1029	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
648	976-8		Pit	5		
649	979		Pit	5	Saxon 1	Pottery
700	980		Pit	5		
701	981	1033	Ditch	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
702	983	1029	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
703	984	1030	Ditch	5	Saxon 1	Pottery
704	986	1032	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
705	987		Posthole	4		
706	988	1032	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
707	989		Pit	4		
708	990, 991		Pit	5		
709	992	1039?	Ditch	5	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
710	993	1032	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
711	994		Ditch	5	Saxon	Pottery
712	995	1028	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Pottery
713	996	1039?	Ditch	5	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
714	997, 998		Pit	4		
715	999	1032	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
716	1050	1031	Ditch	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
717	1051		Gully	4		

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
718	1052	1018	Gully	4	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
719	1053	1017	Ditch	5	Saxon 3	Pottery
720	1054	1023	Ditch	5	LBA	Stratigraphy
721	1055	1017	Ditch	4	Saxon 3	Pottery
722	1056		Ditch	4	Saxon	Pottery mixed Saxon/Roman
723	1057		Pit	4	Saxon 1	Pottery
724	1058	1022	Gully	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
725	1059	1023	Gully	5	LBA	Stratigraphy
726	1060	1017	Ditch	5	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
727	1061		Pit	5		
728	1062	1017	Ditch	5	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
729	1063	1038	Gully	6	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
730	1064	1040	Gully	6	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
731	1071		Pit	5		
732	1072-4		Pit	5	Saxon 1	Pottery
733	1065		Pit	5	Saxon 3	Pottery, Stratigraphy
734	1066	1039?	Ditch	5	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy (LBA pottery residual)
735	1067, 1068		Pit	5	Saxon 1	Pottery
736	1069, 1070		Ditch	5		
737	1077	1038	Gully	6	Saxon 1	Pottery
738	1079		Pit	6	Saxon 1	Association
739	1080, 1081	1040	Gully	6	Saxon 3	Pottery, stratigraphy
740	1082		Ditch	6		
741	1075	1034	Ditch	6	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
742	1076	1034	Ditch	6	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
743	1078		Pit			
744	1083-5		Pit	5	Medieval	Pottery (+LBA resid)
745	1086	1033	Ditch	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
746	1087		Ditch	6		
747	1088	1037	Gully	6	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
748	1089		Gully	6		
749	1090		Pit	6		
800	1091		Posthole	6		
801	1092		Pit	5		
802	1093, 1094		Ditch	5		
803	1095	1031	Ditch	5	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
804	1096	1036	Ditch	6	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
805	1097	1037	Gully	6	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
806	1098		Posthole	6		
807	1099		Pit	6		
808	1150, 1151	1036	Ditch	6	Saxon 1	Pottery
809	1152, 1153		Pit	6		
810	1154, 1155		Pit	6	Medieval	Pottery (+Saxon residual)
811	1156		Gully	6		
812	1157-8	1036	Ditch	6	Saxon 1	Pottery
813	1159, 1160	1034	Ditch	6	Saxon 3	Stratigraphy
814	1162, 1163	1035	Ditch	5, 6	Saxon 1?	Pottery
815	1164		Ditch	6		
816	1165		Ditch	5, 6		
817	1161		Pit	6		
818	1166		Pit		Saxon 1	Pottery
819	1167		Gully		Saxon	Pottery
820	1168-77, 1181-4		Waterhole	6	MBA	C14, LBA pottery
821	1190		Pit	5, 6		
822	1191	1031	Ditch	5, 6	Saxon 1	Stratigraphy
823	1192	1039	Ditch	5	Saxon 3	Pottery
824	1193	1031	Ditch	5, 6	Saxon 1	Pottery
825	1178	1034	Ditch	6	Saxon 3	Pottery
826	1179, 1180	1035	Ditch	6	Saxon 1?	Pottery
827	1185-9		Ditch	6	Post-Medieval	Pottery
828	1194	1031	Ditch	5	Saxon 1	Pottery
829	1195-7	1001	Ditch	4	Saxon 3	Pottery mixed Saxon/Saxo-Norman

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of Pottery

Table A2.1: Prehistoric Fabric summary

<i>Fabric Group</i>	<i>Fabric Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt(g)</i>	<i>% total wt</i>
Flint-tempered	FL1	LBA/EIA	11	67	1.79
	FL2	LBA/EIA	455	5788	73.98
	FL3	LBA/EIA	91	1083	14.80
	FL4	LBA/EIA	53	182	8.62
Quartz-tempered	QU1	LBA/EIA	2	25	0.33
	QU2	LBA/EIA	3	35	0.48
TOTAL			615	7180	100

Table A2.2: Characterisation of pottery assemblage by period. NB. Totals include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material.

<i>Period</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Average sherd wt (g)</i>	<i>No. of fabrics</i>
Roman	24	276	11.5	9
Middle Saxon Mid 7th–8th century	275	4279	15.6	8
Saxo-Norman 11th –mid 12th century	49	1141	23.3	2
Late Post-medieval Mid 18th-19th century (or later)	8	157	19.6	3

Table A2.3: Anglo-Saxon pottery fabrics with closest MoLA fabric code (? – undiagnostic of form)

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>MoLA Code</i>	<i>Expansion</i>	<i>Date range</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>ENV by form</i>
C1a	MSCH	Chalk tempered	600-850	4	44	Bowl x1
G1a	CHAF	Moderate organic tempered in silty matrix with rare/sparse fine quartz	400-750	238	3782	Bowls x2; jars x42; Storage jar x1
G1b	CHAF	Sparse organics in silty matrix with sparse/moderate fine quartz	400-750	2	8	
Q1a	SSAND	Ill-sorted quartz, occasional/rare organics	600-800+	15	133	
Q1b	SSANB?	Abundant fine/medium quartz	600-850	8	150	Bowl x1
Q1d	IPSM	Ipswich Ware Intermediate	730-850	5	137	Jars x2
Shell 1	MSSE	Common fine/med shelly ware	770-850	2	9	
Shell 2	MSSG	Quartz with moderate shell	770-850	1	16	

Table A2.4: Select Anglo-Saxon pottery groups (B – Bowl; J – jar; SJ – storage jar)

	Ditch 1003			Ditch 1017			Pit 519		
<i>Fabric</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Forms</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Forms</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Forms</i>
Roman	-	-		1	1		1	6	
G1a	18	201	B; Jx3	25	259	Jx6	8	299	J x2; ?SJ
Q1a	-	-		-	-		1	11	
Q1b	1	21g	B	-	-		-	-	
Totals	19	222		26	262		10	316	

Table A2.5: Catalogue of prehistoric pottery by context

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>comments</i>	<i>Spot Date</i>
23	79		FL1	2	1	abraded body sherds, oxidised fabric	LBA
35	88		FL2	3	29	base sherds , oxidised with grey core	LBA/EIA
104	171		FL2	14	291	plain rim, variable firing and external wipe marks	LBA
115	186	1005	FL2	4	8	abraded body sherds, variable firing.	LBA
116	187	1003	FL3	1	6	abraded body sherd, reduced fabric	LBA
119	191		FL2	3	32	abraded body sherd, reduced with sooting on the exterior	LBA
120	195		FL2	1	5	abraded body sherd, variable firing	LBA
123	198		FL2	1	2	abraded body sherd, reduced fabric	LBA
124	199		FL2	1	11	plain rim sherd	LBA
125	259		FL3	1	7	abraded body sherd	LBA
125	260		FL2	1	6	abraded body sherds, wiped external surfaces, variable firing	LBA
126	261		FL1	1	1	abraded body sherd	LBA
126	262		FL3	1	1	abraded body sherd	LBA
138	251		FL4	4	9	thin walled, reduced and soothed surface, abraded body sherds,	LBA
138	252		FL1	7	36	smoothed surfaces, abraded body sherds	LBA
138	253		FL2	7	22	abraded body sherds, variable firing	LBA
139	254		FL3	19	182	abraded body sherds, smoothed surfaces, variable firing	LBA
139	254		FL2	3	32	abraded body sherds, wiped external surfaces, variable firing	LBA
140	255		FL2	76	90	x2 impressed geometric decorated body sherds, abraded body sherds, wiped external surfaces, variable firing	LBA
140	255		FL4	6	15	x2 impressed geometric decorated body sherds, abraded body sherds, wiped external surfaces, variable firing	LBA
140	257		FL2	2	8	abraded body sherds	LBA
141	258		FL3	4	15	abraded body sherds, smoothed surface	LBA
143	277		FL3	1	1	abraded body sherd, variable firing	LBA
143	278		FL3	1	1	abraded body sherd, variable firing	LBA
145	275	1003	FL2	1	6	abraded body sherd	LBA
146	350		FL4	1	1	thin walled body sherd	LBA
146	350		FL2	1	5	abraded body sherd	LBA
148	352		FL2	3	23	abraded body sherds, base	LBA
149	297		FL2	2	9	abraded body sherd, variable firing.	LBA
200	298		FL2	5	39	flint with sparse quartz, sandwich firing, leathery surface	LBA/EIA
200	299		FL3	1	11	thin walled, variable firing, hard fired	LBA
206	361		FL2	4	26	abraded body sherds	LBA/EIA
207	362		FL2	2	13	abraded body sherds	LBA
209	365		FL2	91	2255	x4 slightly everted jar rims, base sherds and body sherds (possibly one vessel) , wiped exterior body sherds, oxidised with reduced inner surface	LBA/EIA
209	365		FL2	1	30	sample 30 - body sherd, oxidised exterior and reduced interior, smoothed surface	LBA/EIA
209	365		QU2	3	35	plain rim and conjoining sherds, oxidised	LBA/EIA
216	372		FL2	6	49	flint gritted base sherd and body sherds	LBA
217	373		FL4	1	15	smoothed surfaces, reduced fabric, abraded body sherd ?fineware	LBA
223	377		FL2	4	14	abraded body sherds, wiped external surfaces, variable firing	LBA/EIA
223	377		FL4	1	1	plain rim sherd with tooled incised parallel lines under rim	LBA/EIA
223	378		QU1	2	25	base sherd and body sherd, abraded and variable firing	LBA/EIA
224	379		FL2	1	9	abraded body sherd, variable firing	LBA
228	387	1016	FL2	5	26	abraded body sherds, variable firing	LBA
230	391		FL2	3	33	conjoining plain rim sherd, inturned bowl/jar. Internal residue	LBA
234	398		FL2	2	38	plain rim with pre-firing perforation below rim, ?for a lid attachment	LBA
235	399		FL2	5	82	plain jar rim with pre-firing perforation under rim, and abraded body sherds, variable firing	LBA
238	452		FL2	1	13	abraded body sherds, external wipe marks	LBA
240	454		FL3	7	93	abraded body sherd, plain rim, base sherd. Variable firing with reduced internal surfaces	LBA
241	455		FL3	1	1	abraded body sherd	LBA
244	459		FL2	1	2	conjoining abraded body sherd	LBA/EIA
302	479	1011	FL2	1	5	abraded rim sherd, reduced firing, flat topped, incised pattern on and under rim	LBA/EIA
305	486		FL3	1	15	abraded body sherd	LBA
318	496		FL2	75	1127	x1 intact base, plus other large base sherds; plain jar rim with large abraded body sherds. Mostly coarse with at least x1 body sherd of finer ware, variable firing. Internal residue on small number of sherds	LBA
318	497		FL2	15	302	base and body sherd, wiped exterior	LBA
318	497		FL2	14	37	very abraded body sherds, oxidised	LBA
321	552		FL2	11	178	abraded body sherds, with applied bosses, base sherd	LBA
335	569	1005	FL3	3	5	very abraded body sherds, oxidised	LBA
337	573		FL3	1	1	very abraded body sherds, oxidised	LBA

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>comments</i>	<i>Spot Date</i>
403	593	1013	FL4	2	5	smoothed surface, abraded body sherds	LBA
411	654	1013	FL1	1	29	abraded body sherd	LBA
412	655	1005	FL3	2	73	conjoining plain rim sherd, straight sided bowl	LBA
414	657		FL2	1	1	very abraded body sherds, oxidised	LBA/EIA
438	687		FL2	1	8	abraded body sherd, variable firing	LBA/EIA
512	766		FL3	30	552	thin walled, smoothed with conjoining jar rim sherds x4, reduced core, oxidised exterior	LBA/EIA
523	788	1018	FL4	6	78	conjoining incised body sherds with plain rim, geometric incised pattern around shoulder, plain inturned bowl rim; reduced, abraded body sherd	LBA/EIA
523	788	1018	FL2	1	5	abraded body sherd	LBA/EIA
524	779		FL3	6	18	abraded body sherds	LBA/EIA
525	780		FL3	1	6	sample - 60 - abraded body sherd	LBA
533	794	1014	FL2	14	61	reduced base and body sherds	LBA/EIA
534	795		FL2	15	111	abraded body sherds, reduced fabric	LBA/EIA
535	792	1005	FL2	2	99	plain rim with post-firing perforation below rim, ?for a lid attachment and carinated body sherds (finger impressed slight cordon), oxidised fabric	LBA
537	851		FL2	1	16	abraded body sherd	LBA/EIA
540	854		FL2	1	1	abraded body sherd	LBA/EIA
541	855		FL2	2	38	jar rim, sooted exterior, variable firing	LBA/EIA
545	862	1016	FL2	4	27	base and body sherds, oxidised with reduced core	LBA/EIA
546	863	1016	FL3	2	44	abraded body sherds, roughly wiped exterior, hard fired	LBA/EIA
547	864		FL3	5	19	abraded body sherds, grey fabric	LBA/EIA
548	865		FL2	2	19	abraded body sherds	LBA/EIA
603	871		FL2	1	1	very abraded body sherds, oxidised	LBA/EIA
605	-		FL2	3	164	base and body sherd, wiped exterior	LBA
605	873		FL2	6	51	abraded body sherds, reduced fabric	LBA/EIA
605	874		FL2	4	51	twp rim sherds and body sherds, bowl and jar	LBA/EIA
633	982		FL3	2	6	abraded body sherds	LBA
721	1055	1017	FL2	1	11	abraded body sherd	LBA
734	1066	1039?	FL3	1	7	abraded body sherd, oxidised with reduced core	LBA/EIA
739	1080		FL2	2	62	base and body sherd, reduced fabric	LBA
744	1084		FL2	1	6	abraded body sherd	LBA
820	1168		FL2	21	183	abraded body sherds, variable firing with coarse wipe marks	LBA/EIA
820	1168		FL4	23	40	finer flint tempered with a smoothed surface ?finewares, reduced fabric	LBA/EIA
820	1170		FL4	4	13	finer flint tempered with a smoothed surface ?finewares	LBA/EIA
820	1174		FL4	5	5	abraded body sherds, internal residue - residue sample taken *Luke Barber	LBA
820	1181		FL2	2	35	abraded body sherds, sooted exterior, hard fired.	LBA/EIA
TOTAL				615	7180		

Table A2.6: Catalogue of Roman and later pottery by context

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Featype</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Spot date</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Fabric description</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>MNV</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Illus</i>
20	71	Ditch	1001	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	14	2	Oxidised & reduced	
20	71	Ditch	1001	E/MS	Q1a	Ill-sorted quartz, occ rare organics		1	18	1	Reduced	
20	72	Ditch	1001	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	26	2	Oxidised & reduced	
20	72	Ditch	1001	E/MS	Q1a	Ill-sorted quartz, occ rare organics		1	5	1	Reduced	
22	77	Ditch	1003	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	17	2	Oxidised & reduced	
25	91	Ditch	1003	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	13	2	Oxidised & reduced	
25	91	Ditch	1003	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	9	0	Oxidised & reduced	
25	91	Ditch	1003	E/MS	Q1b	Abun fine/med quartz	Bowl	1	21	1	Reduced	No.7
27	80	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	7	1	Oxidised/reduced	
42	150	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	13	1	Oxidised	
42	151	Pit		E/MS	C1a	Chalk tempered (mod/abund)	Bowl	1	37	1	Oxidised, ext sooted	No.8
42	151	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	2	29	2	Oxidised & reduced	
46	161	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	5	176	2	Oxidised/reduced	No.2
47	153	Gully	1004	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	3	27	1	Reduced	
48	154	Ditch	1003	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		4	12	1	Oxidised & reduced	
48	154	Ditch	1003	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	1	23	1	Reduced	No.1
48	154	Ditch	1003	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Bowl	1	24	1	Reduced	
48	156	Ditch	1003	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		4	22	2	Reduced	
105	172	Ditch	1006	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	5	111	1	Reduced	No.3
107	175	Ditch	1006	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	2	1	Reduced	
108	176	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	6	1	Reduced	
118	190	Gully	1004	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	16	1	Reduced/oxidised	
122	194	Ditch		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	5	1	Reduced	
125	259	Pit		Mixed	RB5b	Fine/medium sandy greyware		1	3	1	Reduced	
126	261	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		3	22	2	Reduced/oxidised	
126	262	Pit		E/MS	C1a	Chalk tempered (mod/abund)		1	2	1	Reduced. Worn, not typical	
126	262	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	5	1	Reduced	
131	283	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	37	1	Reduced. Heavy base	
132	285	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	2	31	2	Oxidised, oxidised/reduced	
132	285	Pit		E/MS	RB1a	Alice Holt fine sandy greyware	Jar	1	18	1	Reduced	
137	291	Pit		E/MS	Q1b	Abun fine/med quartz		1	5	1	Reduced	
141	258	Pit		E/MS?	Q1b	Abun fine/med quartz		1	2	1	Bitone	
144	274	Gully	1007	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Bowl	3	55	1	Reduced (handle sketch)	No.4
145	275	Ditch	1003	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	2	81	2	Reduced & oxidised	
146	350	p/h		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	11	1	Reduced base	
201	357	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	1	20	1	Reduced	
202	358	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	13	1	Reduced	
205	355	p/h		E/MS	C1a	Chalk tempered (mod/abund)		1	2	1	Reduced	
220	382	Gully		LRB	RB2a	Oxidised very fine quartz	Beaker	1	1	1	Oxidised, worn	
221	384	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	2	78	1	Reduced	
223	377	Gully		LBA?	Q1a	Ill-sorted quartz, occ rare organics		1	11	1	Oxidised	
224	459	Pit		E/MS	Q1a	Ill-sorted quartz, occ rare organics		1	23	1	Reduced	
226	381	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	1	40	1	Reduced	No.5
226	381	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	5	96	2	Reduced & oxidised	
246	462	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	9	2	Reduced & oxidised	

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Featype</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Spot date</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Fabric description</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>MNV</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Illus</i>
247	464	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	73	1	Reduced. Bowl/jar?	
247	464	Pit		E/MS	RB3a	Oxidised silty ware		1	5	1	Very worn. Silty, oxidised	
249	468	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	1	12	1	Reduced	
249	469	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	69	1	Bitone	
249	470	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		5	68	2	Reduced & oxidised	
302	478	Ditch	1011	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	1	100	1	Reduced	No.6
302	478	Ditch	1011	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	12	1	Bitone	
303	473	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	55	1	Heavy vessel. Bitone	
304	472	Ditch	1011	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		7	16	1	Reduced	
307	483	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	6	33	1	Reduced	
308	484	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	5	1	Reduced	
308	484	Pit		E/MS	Q1a	Ill-sorted quartz, occ rare organics		1	4	1	Bitone	
321	552	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	16	1	Reduced	
321	552	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	12	1	Bitone	
328	560	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	1	1	Reduced	
328	560	Pit		E/MS	Q1a	Ill-sorted quartz, occ rare organics		1	4	1	Reduced. Worn. Poss RB	
331	563	Pit		MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	1	1	Reduced	
331	563	Pit		MS	Q1b	Abun fine/med quartz		1	8	1	Bitone	
331	563	Pit		MS	Q1d	IPS	Jar	4	87	1	Reduced	
340	576	Pit		LIA/RB?	QF1a	Well-fired silty ware		1	37	1	Oxidised, reduced/sooted base underside.	
400	589	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Stor jar	1	114	3	Reduced & oxidised	
400	589	Pit		? E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	5	98	2	Reduced	
402	591	Pit		? E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	4	1	Oxidised	
403	593	Ditch	1013	? E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	6	1	Reduced	
406	597	Ditch	1017	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	8	69	3	Reduced	
406	598	Ditch	1017	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	6	104	2	Reduced & oxidised/reduced	
414	657	Pit		E/MS	Q1b	Abun fine/med quartz		1	25	1	Reduced	
421	667	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		3	52	1	Oxidised	
421	667	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	87	2	Reduced & oxidised	
421	669	Pit		E/MS	Q1b	Abun fine/med quartz		1	28	1	Reduced	
424	671	Gully	1018	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	3	1	Reduced	
427	674	Pit		E/MS?	Q1a	Ill-sorted quartz, occ rare organics		1	4	1	Oxidised with fe ox	
437	686	Pit		RB?	RB1a	Alice Holt fine sandy greyware	Jar	1	16	1	Reduced. Fine IPS or RB	
509	763	Ditch	1018	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	62	1	Reduced/oxidised	
509	763	Ditch	1018	E/MS	Q1d	IPS	Jar	1	50	1	Reduced. Reduced/oxidised ext	
519	776	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	180	1	Reduced	
519	776	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	2	69	1	Reduced	
519	776	Pit		E/MS	RB4a	South Gaulish samian	Cup	1	6	1	DR33? SG Samien	
519	777	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	4	50	1	Reduced	
519	777	Pit		E/MS	Q1a	Ill-sorted quartz, occ rare organics		1	11	1	Oxidised, worn.	
535	792	Ditch	1005	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	16	2	Reduced	
607	876	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	12	2	Oxidised & reduced	
609	878	Ditch	1026	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	62	1	Reduced. Heavy vessel	
610	879	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	18	1	Reduced	
611	880	Pit		E/MS	C1a	Chalk tempered (mod/abund)		1	3	1	Bitone. Worn	
611	880	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	91	2	Bitone	
611	881	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	12	1	Reduced	
611	881	Pit		E/MS	RB5a	Medium/coarse sandy greyware with fe oc	Jar	1	16	1	Reduced	

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Featype</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Spot date</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Fabric description</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>MNV</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Illus</i>
616	889	Gully		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	23	2	Reduced	
616	889	Gully		E/MS	RB5b	Fine/medium sandy greyware		1	6	1	Reduced	
618	891	Ditch	1023	EMS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	4	1	Reduced	
618	891	Ditch	1023	EMS	RB1a	Alice Holt fine sandy greyware	Bowl	1	10	1	Reduced. Poss bowl	
618	891	Ditch	1023	EMS	Shell 1	Common fine/med shelly ware		1	2	1	Oxidised	
619	892	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	2	29	2	Reduced	
619	892	Pit		E/MS	Q1a	Ill-sorted quartz, occ rare organics		1	13	1	Bitone	
619	893	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	10	2	Reduced	
628	959	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	2	16	2	Oxidised/reduced, reduced	
631	958	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	1	20	1	Reduced	
633	982	Ditch	1026	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		4	33	1	Reduced	
633	982	Ditch	1026	E/MS	RB5b	Fine/medium sandy greyware		1	6	1	Reduced, worn	
642	969	Gully	1028	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	7	1	Reduced	
642	969	Gully	1028	E/MS	Q1b	Abun fine/med quartz		1	11	1	Bitone	
649	979	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	17	1	Bitone	
703	984	Ditch	1030	E/MS	Q1b	Abun fine/med quartz		1	50	1	Reduced	
711	994	Ditch		MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	5	1	Reduced	
711	994	Ditch		MS	Q1a	Ill-sorted quartz, occ rare organics		1	8	1	Reduced	
711	994	Ditch		MS	Shell 1	Common fine/med shelly ware		1	7	1	Reduced	
712	995	Ditch	1028	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	5	1	Reduced	
719	1053	Ditch	1017	RB?	RB5a	Medium/coarse sandy greyware with fe oc		1	3	1	Oxidised, worn	
721	1055	Ditch	1017	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	1	17	1	Reduced	
721	1055	Ditch	1017	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		10	69	3	Reduced & oxidised	
722	1056	Ditch		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	2	33	2	Reduced	
722	1056	Ditch		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		9	92	2	Bitone & reduced	
722	1056	Ditch		E/MS	Q1a	Ill-sorted quartz, occ rare organics		1	5	1	Bitone.	
722	1056	Ditch		E/MS	RB3a	Oxidised silty ware		2	4	2	Oxidised. Very worn.	
723	1057	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	5	1	Bitone	
732	1072	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	4	59	1	Reduced	
733	1065	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	2	55	1	Reduced	
733	?			RB?	RB1a			3	21	1	Reduced	
735	1067	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		5	84	2	Reduced	
737	1077	Gully		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	6	260	1	Reduced/oxidised. Large vessel	
737	1077	Gully		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	11	1	Oxidised/reduced	
738	1079	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		3	29	2	Reduced & oxidised	
739	1080	Ditch		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	6	1	Reduced	
744	1083	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	3	1	Reduced	
744	1084	Pit		C11th-e 12th?	Q1b (Surrey Q1e)	Abun fine/med quartz	CP	21	584	1	Reduced/oxidised.	No.9
744	1085	Pit		C11th-e 12th?	Q1b (Surrey Q1e)	Abun fine/med quartz	CP	24	526	0	Same vessel (1084)	
808	1151	Ditch	1036	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	8	1	Reduced	
808	1151	Ditch	1036	E/MS	RB1a	Alice Holt fine sandy greyware	Jar	1	43	1	Reduced	
808	1151	Ditch	1036	E/MS	RB3a	Oxidised silty ware		1	3	1	Oxidised.	
810	1154	Pit		C11th-e 12th	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	5	1	Reduced	
810	1154	Pit		C11th-e 12th	Q1b (Surrey Q1e)	Abun fine/med quartz	CP	2	17	1	Oxidised	
810	1155	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		6	106	1	Reduced	
810	1155	Pit		E/MS	RB1a	Alice Holt fine sandy greyware		1	10	1	Reduced	
812	1157	Ditch	1036	E/MS	G1b	Sp organic, silty with sp/mod fine quartz		1	4	1	Reduced	
814	1163	Ditch	1035	ERB?	RB5c	Misc fine/medium sandy wares	Jar	1	5	1	Oxidised/reduced. Worn	

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Featype</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Spot date</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Fabric description</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>MNV</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Illus</i>
814	1163	Ditch	1035	ERB?	RB5c	Misc fine/medium sandy wares		1	50		1 ? Base. Very worn	
814	1163	Ditch	1035	ERB?	RB6a	Fine sandy greyware with sparse flint	Jar	1	5		1 Reduced. Worn	
818	1166	Pit		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	3	39		2 Reduced & bitone	
819	1167	Gully		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		3	14		2 Reduced & bitone	
819	1167	Gully		E/MS	RB5b	Fine/medium sandy greyware		1	8		1 Reduced	
823	1192	Ditch	1039	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		2	48		2 Reduced	
824	1193	Ditch	1031	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		4	9		2 Oxidised & reduced	
825	1178	Ditch	1034	MS	G1b	Sp organic, silty with sp/mod fine quartz		1	4		1 Bitone	
825	1178	Ditch	1034	MS	Shell 2	Quartz with mod shell		1	16		1 Oxidised. ES. Poss SN	
826	1179	Ditch		E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz	Jar	1	10		1 Reduced	
826	1179	Ditch		E/MS	Q1a	Ill-sorted quartz, occ rare organics		4	27		1 Reduced. Worn, rare chalk/flint	
827	1185	Ditch		1825-85	Blue TPW	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	Chp	1	28		1 Handle	
827	1185	Ditch		1825-85	Blue TPW	Blue transfer-printed whiteware	Cup	1	5		1	
827	1185	Ditch		1825-85	C1b (Surrey SNC)	Chalk tempered (sp/mod)	CP	1	9		1 Oxidised. Worn	
827	1186	Ditch		1825-1925	Green TPW	Green transfer-printed whiteware	Plate	4	33		1	
827	1186	Ditch		1825-1925	UE	Unglazed red earthenware	Flp	2	91		2	
828	1194	Ditch	1031	E/MS	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		3	17		1 Reduced	
829	1195	Ditch	1001	Mixed	G1a	Mod organic, silty with rare/sp fine quartz		1	2		1 Bitone	
829	1195	Ditch	1001	Mixed	Q1b (Surrey Q1e)	Abun fine/med quartz	CP	1	5		1 Reduced	

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Struck Flint

<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>
605/6	top					1				
	763			1						
1	51					1				
3	53		1					1		
12	67		1							
23	79				1					
25	91						1			
108	179					1p		1		
115	186	1005			1					
119	191				1					
124	250		2							
140	255		1		1			1	1	
126	261		1		2	1p				
126	262				1					
143	277				1					
143	278				1					
134	287							1		
137	290					1				
208	364				1					
224	379				1					
226	381					1				
220	382					1				
228	387	1016			2					
228	388	1016	1							
233	395	1015			1		1p			Awl (on blade); crested blade
233	395				1			1		
243	457	1016		1	1					
248	467	1016			1					
249	470		1							
304	472	1011	2							Tested Nodule
302	478	1011	1							
302	479	1011			1					
316	494		1							
318	496				1					
319	499		2(1bh)		2					
328	560							1		
335	569	1005		1bh						
405	595	1013			1					
502	754	1014					1			
519	776					1p				
520	778				1u					
524	779		1							
535	792	1005	1	1u					1	
535	793	1005						1		
533	794	1005								Serrated flake
534	797									Scraper
537	851						1			
538	852				1					
545	862	1016	1							
546	863	1016								Serrated flake
549	867	1005			1					
611	881						1	1		
618	891	1023	1		1					
619	893		1					1		
621	899						1			
642	969	1028	1							
701	981	1033						1		
633	982	1026			2					
702	983	1029		1						
716	1050	1031						1		
726	1060	1017	1		2					
732	1072					1				
744	1084				1			1		
814	1163		1							
820	1168		3		4	1u				2 Scrapers
820	1170		1	1				1		
820	1172				1					
826	1179	1035			1					
824	1193	1031			1					
828	1194	1031			1					
829	1195	1001	1		2	1				

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of Ceramic Building Material

Cut	Fill	Group No.	Total No.	Total Wt (g)
605-6	0			
20	71		2	102
25	91	1003	3	51
48	154	1003	1	3
48	155	1003	1	419
104	171			
104	171		1	23
107	175	1006	1	57
108	176			
123	198			
124	199			
124	250			
138	251			
138	252			
138	253			
139	254			
126	261			
143	277		1	216
131	283		1	24
132	285		2	640
149	297			
200	298			
148	352			
205	355			
207	362			
207	362		1	1
209	365			
216	372			
217	373			
223	377			
226	381		1	9
221	383		2	15
221	384		4	453
221	385		1	10
229	390			
244	459			
244	460			
245	461			

246	462			
246	463			
247	464		1	11
249	469		6	2084
302	478	1011	4	30
318	496			
318	497			
319	499		2	256
321	552		1	47
322	553	1010	1	76
324	556		1	92
326	558		1	31
328	560		1	16
407	599		1	91
407	650		1	1
421	665		1	20
421	667			
421	667		1	6
421	668			
421	669		4	1209
445	694		2	229
505	757			
506	758	1026		
509	763	1018	3	259
519	776		2	124
519	777		8	940
520	778		1	233
525	780			
537	851			
600	868			
601	869		1	3
605	873			
605	873		6	85
605	874			
607	876		1	97
611	880		2	198
611	881		2	30
618	891	1023	3	998
627	952	1029		
624	955			
628	959		3	6

648	976		1	106
649	979		1	349
633	982	1026	1	448
702	983	1029		
719	1053	1017		
721	1055	1017	7	252
722	1056		5	117
730	1064		1	24
730	1064		1	6
731	1071			
741	1075	1034		
807	1099		1	23
808	1151		3	130
810	1154		9	750
810	1155		2	78
814	1162		2	151
818	1166		1	53
820	1168			
826	1180		1	412
827	1185		10	1908
827	1187		1	142
829	1195	1001	3	145

APPENDIX 5: Catalogue of Fired Clay

Cut	Deposit	Group No.	Total No.	Total Wt (g)	Type	Comments
605-6	0		3	182		Daub
20	71					
25	91	1003				
48	154	1003				
48	155	1003				
104	171		6	172		
104	171					
107	175	1006				
108	176		2	61	FC4	
123	198		1	4	fc1	
124	199		7	22		
124	250					
126	261		5	5		
138	251		1	9		
138	252		1	68		
138	253		3	25	FC3	
139	254		2	10		
126	261		7	37		
143	277					
131	283					
132	285					
149	297		1	151		
200	298		10	94	FC3	
148	352		1	2		
205	355		7	49	FC5	
207	362		3	8		
207	362					
209	365		15	445		
216	372		3	35		
217	373		1	11	fc5	
223	377		4	165	FC5	
226	381					
221	383					
221	384					
221	385					
229	390		4	13		
244	459		2	13		
244	460					

245	461				
246	462				
246	463				
247	464		2	15	
249	469		2	50	FC1 FC2
302	478	1011			
318	496		12	136	
318	497		30	464	
319	499				
321	552		4	82	
322	553	1010			
324	556				
326	558				
328	560		12	78	
407	599				
407	650				
421	665				
421	667		1	3	fc1
421	667				
421	668		2	8	fc5
421	669				
445	694				
505	757		1	30	FC4
506	758	1026	3	43	fc3
509	763	1018			
519	776		3	6	FC3
519	777				
520	778				
525	780		3	10	fc5
537	851		1	7	
600	868		1	15	
601	869		1	32	
605	873		7	66	
605	873				
605	874		3	82	FC5
607	876				
611	880		2	20	FC4
611	881				
618	891	1023	1	1	
627	952	1029	1	193	LOOMWEIGHT
624	955		1	142	LOOMWEIGHT

628	959				
648	976				
649	979				
633	982	1026			
702	983	1029	1	1	
719	1053	1017	7	218	LOOMWEIGHT
721	1055	1017			
722	1056				
730	1064				
730	1064				
731	1071		2	8	
741	1075	1034	1	4	
807	1099				
808	1151				
810	1154				
810	1155				
814	1162				
818	1166				
820	1168		1	1	
826	1180				
827	1185				
827	1187				
829	1195	1001			

APPENDIX 6: Catalogue of Metalwork

<i>Cat no.</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Measurements (LxWxD mm)</i>
1	249	470	Pit	CuA	strap end	1	5.8	41x10-2x5, diameter of holes <1
2	829	1196	Ditch	CuA	Pin	2	3	80x2, head diameter:8
3	247	464	Pit	Fe	Tool/implement	1	8.1	117x6-2
4	133	286	Posthole	Fe	Fixture/fitting	1	41	133x18x18
5	225	380	Pit	Fe	Sheet/plate	1	9.6	
6	225	380	Pit	Fe	Sheet/plate	1	3.6	
7	225	380	Pit	Fe	Sheet/plate	1	3.2	
8	225	380	Pit	Fe	Sheet/plate	1	2.1	
9	225	380	Pit	Fe	Sheet/plate	1	7.2	
10	225	380	Pit	Fe	Sheet/plate	1	5.5	
11	818	1166	Pit	Fe	Sheet/plate	1	16.4	
12	249	468	Pit	Fe	nail shaft frag.	1	4.3	
13	633	982	Ditch	Fe	nail shaft frag.	1	8.3	
14	642	969	Gully	Fe	nail shaft frag.	1	2.8	
15	827	1185	Ditch	Fe	nail	1	46.7	
16	225	380	Pit	Fe	unidentifiable	1	1.1	
17	225	380	Pit	Fe	unidentifiable	1	1.2	

APPENDIX 7: Catalogue of Slag

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Comment</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
46	161	SHC	Fayalitic; 112x84x54mm	491
46	161	NDFe		166
46	161	NDFe		96
120	195	VCL		15
137	291	NDFe		18
226	381	NDFe		15
249	469	SHC	Fayalitic; 102x67x45mm	312
249	469	UID	CIN-VFA-VCL?	18
436	685	VCL		1.4
505	757	NDFe		40
600	868	SHC	Light, 75x63x39mm	121
611	880	NDFe		149
633	982	UID	CIN-VFA-VCL?	19
642	969	UID		2.2
802	1094	NDFe		8.0

APPENDIX 8: Catalogue of Stone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Length (mm)</i>	<i>Width (mm)</i>	<i>Diameter (mm)</i>	<i>Height (mm)</i>	<i>Phase</i>	<i>Comments</i>
28	81	Gully	1	55	46	39		25-28		Sandstone, quernstone
104	171	Pit	1	23	91	10		12	LBA/EIA	Portable, bar-shaped dark-grey fine-grained whetstone with sub-quadrangular section
			1	40	43	43		21		sandstone weight? Hole of 14mm diameter
118	190	Gully	5	36					Saxon	Pumice stone
139	254	Pit	1	50					Saxon	Natural fragment of pebble whetstone of a broken ovoid shape, smoothed flat with use on one side
131	283	Pit	2	31					Saxon	Pumice stone
318	496	Pit	1	972	95	85	105	71-83-44		Sandstone Quernstone
510	764	Gully	2	7						Pumice stone
519	777	Pit	8	148					Saxon	Pumice stone
610	879	Pit	53	35					Saxon	Pumice stone
623	954	Gully	1	2						Pumice stone
624	955	Gully	2	5						Pumice stone
721	1055	Ditch	1	5	16	15		10	Saxon	Limestone, tesserae
			1	65						Limestone, no worked, discard
723	1057	Pit	1	1015	145	100		30	Saxon	Stone Tile, two smooth faces, one side showing signs of working to a curve, remaining sides broken
810	1154	Pit	40	89					Medieval	Pumice stone
826	1179	Ditch	2	59					Saxon	Pumice stone

APPENDIX 9: Catalogue of Burnt Flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
605-6			Surface	96
22	76	1003	Ditch	60
28	81	1002	Gully	130
25	91	1003	Ditch	133
38	95	1003	Ditch	14
40	97	1006	Ditch	36
42	151		Pit	63
48	154	1003	Ditch	15
48	156	1003	Ditch	34
100	165		Posthole	37
104	171		Pit	2869
107	175	1006	Ditch	22
108	176		Pit	61
118	190	1004	Gully	41
119	191		Pit	3
138	252		Pit	305
139	254		Pit	2877
140	255		Pit	99
141	258		Pit	53
125	259		Pit	230
125	260		Pit	57
126	261		Pit	65
126	262		Pit	174
126	263		Pit	41
127	266	1012	Ditch	14
128	268		Posthole	46
142	273		Pit	21
144	274	1007	Gully	10
145	275	1003	Ditch	22
143	277		Ditch	84
143	279		Ditch	109
131	283		Pit	17
132	285		Pit	53
137	290		Pit	24
149	297		Posthole	14
148	352		Posthole	20
203	353	1015	Ditch	96
204	354		Posthole	392
207	362		Gully	39
208	363		Gully	67
209	365		Pit	3082
211	367		Posthole	141
213	369		Posthole	3
217	373		Posthole	132
218	374		Posthole	28
219	375		Posthole	166
223	377		Gully	1173
223	378		Gully	84
224	379		Pit	20
225	380		Pit	19
226	381		Pit	111
220	382		Gully	33
221	384		Pit	18
221	385		Pit	18
229	390		Gully	48
234	398		Posthole	43
235	399		Posthole	34
236	450		Gully	158
240	454		Pit	132
242	456		Pit	38
244	459		Pit	8
244	460		Pit	55
248	467	1016	Ditch	38
249	468		Pit	84
249	469		Pit	1
249	470		Pit	73
304	472	1011	Ditch	88
302	478	1011	Ditch	5

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
307	483		Pit	64
316	494		Pit	70
318	496		Pit	2513
318	497		Pit	880
319	499		Pit	99
320	550		Pit	47
321	552		Pit	363
328	560		Pit	241
330	562		Gully	3
337	573		Pit	31
407	599		Pit	9
408	651		Pit	12
415	658		Pit	53
421	665		Pit	18
421	668		Pit	30
421	669		Pit	
426	673	1019	Gully	42
427	674		Pit	14
435	684	1014	Ditch	140
445	694		Pit	58
446	696		Pit	38
449	751		Pit	8
500	752		Pit	50
501	753		Pit	16
502	754	1014	Ditch	31
505	757		Pit	80
510	764		Gully	44
519	776		Pit	53
519	777		Pit	135
520	778		Pit	45
533	794	1005	Ditch	7
534	797		Pit	102
534	799		Pit	44
537	851		Pit	28
539	853		Posthole	57
540	854		Posthole	4
544	861		Pit	105
545	862	1016	Ditch	57
546	863	1016	Posthole	33
600	868		Pit	52
602	870		Posthole	24
603	871		Posthole	12
609	878	1026	Ditch	41
610	879		Pit	81
611	880		Pit	108
611	881		Pit	11
612	883		Pit	57
615	886		Pit	61
616	889		Gully	149
618	891	1023	Ditch	315
619	892		Pit	77
619	893		Pit	152
624	955		Gully	28
628	959		Pit	57
629	960	1028	Pit	68
643	970	1028	Ditch	38
633	982	1026	Ditch	230
702	983	1029	Ditch	26
703	984	1030	Ditch	48
711	994		Ditch	27
716	1050	1031	Ditch	24
721	1055	1017	Ditch	130
722	1056		Ditch	72
724	1058	1022	Ditch	21
730	1064	1040	Gully	5
733	1065		Pit	12
734	1066	1039?	Ditch	22
735	1067		Pit	43
731	1071		Pit	176

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>
732	1072		Pit	38
747	1088		Gully	26
800	1091		Posthole	11
802	1094		Ditch	33
807	1099		Pit	42
808	1150		Ditch	11
808	1151		Ditch	156
810	1155		Pit	62
814	1162		Ditch	18
818	1166		Pit	13
819	1167		Gully	16
820	1168		Waterhole	85
820	1172		Waterhole	14
826	1179	1035	Ditch	30
826	1180	1035	Ditch	39
824	1193	1031	Ditch	32
829	1195	1001	Ditch	68
			Total	22861

APPENDIX 10: Catalogue of Animal Bone

Table A10.1: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting the hand-collected assemblage identified to taxa and/or element. Teeth included where stated

Condition	Prehistoric	2: Late Bronze Age	4.1: L7-L8th C	4.2: L7-L8th C	4.3: L7-L8th C	5: 11th C
Fresh						
Very good		2	5			
Good	20	1	181		52	3
Fair	12	3	99	2	43	4
Poor	6		14		7	
Very poor	5		4		1	
Total	43	6	303	2	103	7
Refit	4		31	1	14	
Recent break	19	2	73	1	47	
Gnawed	8	1	99	2	38	1
Loose mandibular teeth*	1	1	6		3	
Teeth in mandibles*	12		58		15	2
Butchery	2		45		13	1
Burning	2		3			

*deciduous and permanent 4th premolar and molars

Table A10.2: Number of animal remains identified to taxon by phase and feature. Only features >9 NISP are included. no letter = pit; D= ditch; G= gully

	Prehistoric	
	143	600
Cattle	8	4
Sheep/ goat	1	3
Pig	1	4
Total	10	11

	4.1: Saxon													
	D 1003	D 1026	D 1031	D 1035	G 1011	42	108	131	132	137	221	226	321	519
Cattle	14		5	11	13	18	5	12	28	9	24	8	5	11
Sheep/ goat	4	3		12	14	4	5	2	17	3	12	9	2	9
Pig	4	7	2	8	4	2	3	5	5	2	10	3	3	11
Horse/ donkey	3		1	4	4			3	4	3	12			
Dog/ fox										1	1			
Cat			1											
Deer											1			
Domestic fowl	1	1	3	2					1		1		1	1
Other bird				1					1		6	1		
Total	26	11	12	38	35	24	13	22	56	18	67	21	11	32

	4.3 Saxon				11th C
	D 1001	D 1006	D 1017	249	810
Cattle	12	15	21	17	6
Sheep/ goat	4	1	7	10	6
Pig		2	5	3	2
Horse/ donkey	2		4	1	
Dog/ fox	1				
Cat				1	
Deer					
Domestic fowl			1		
Other bird			2		
Total	19	18	40	32	14

Table A10.3: Species representation (NISP) of hand collected assemblage. H= hand collected; S= samples

<i>Taxa</i>	<i>Prehistoric</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>4.1</i>		<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>11th C</i>
	H	S	H	H	S	H	H	H
Cattle	31	1	9	206	1	1	88	6
sheep/ goat	10*	1	2	109	1		30	6
Sheep	4			8			2	
Goat				2				
Pig	8	1	1	89	2	1	18	2
Horse/ donkey	3		2	33*	1		7	
Horse	3*			8	1		1	
Dog/ fox	1			3			1*	
Dog				2				
Cat				2*			1	
Roe deer				1				
Domestic fowl	2	1		16*	1		1	
Goose				8			2	
Duck				2				
Total identified	62		14	489		2	151	14
Unidentified mammal	21		5	130			62	3
Large mammal	51		5	393		2	135	27
Medium mammal	37		13	286		3	47	41
Bird	1			8			2	1
Total	172		37	1306		7	397	86

* Associated bone groups included as a count of 1

Table A10.4: Species representation by anatomical element in order of expected preservation (Epiphysis count). Hand collected bones

<i>Element</i>	4.1				4.3	
	<i>C</i>	<i>S/G</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>H/D</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>S/G</i>
Mandible	7	16	5	3		3
Metacarpal P	6	5	2	2	7	2
Metatarsal P	5	5		1	5	3
Humerus D	6	1	1	3	4	1
Tibia D	2	5	3	2		1
Radius P	11	5	2	1	4	1
Pelvis	7	5	5	1	1	
Scapula D	7		9	1	2	
Metacarpal D	3	2	1	4	1	1
Metatarsal D	4	2		1	2	
Femur P	1		1	1	1	
Radius D	5	1				1
Tibia P	1	3	1		2	1
Femur D	5			1		
Humerus P					3	
1st phalange	6	1		1		
2nd phalange	2				1	
3rd phalange			1			
Total	78	51	31	22	33	14

Table A10.5: Summary tooth wear data for the main domesticates

	Cattle	Sheep/ goat		Pig	
	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>
A					
B					
BC				1	
C	3	1	1		
CD	4				
D		5	2	1	2
E		5			
F		1			1
G		1	1		
GH	1	2			
H		1			
J	1				
Total	9	16	4	2	3

Table A10.6: Summary fusion data for the major domesticates. U= unfused; F= fused

<i>Phase</i>	<i>4.1</i>		<i>4.3</i>			<i>4.1</i>		<i>4.3</i>			<i>4.1</i>		<i>4.3</i>	
Cattle	U	F	U	F	Sheep/ goat	U	F	U	F	Pig	U	F	U	F
Neonatal		11		13	Neonatal		10		5	Neonatal		2		
Early	2	37	1	13	Early		13		2	Early	5	12	1	
Intermediate	1	12		3	Intermediate	5	5	1	1	Intermediate	1	3	2	
Late		12	1	5	Late	1	4		2	Late	2		1	
Final	6	8		2	Final	7	1		2	Final	2			
Total	9	80	2	36	Total	13	33	1	12	Total	10	17	4	0

Table A10.7: Worked Bone

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Type</i>
519	776	1	Needle

APPENDIX 11: Catalogue of Shell (all oyster)

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Left valves</i>	<i>Measurement (mm)</i>	<i>Right valves</i>	<i>Measurement (mm)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
802	1094	Ditch	1	11			1	60x68	Notch
826	1179	Ditch	2	1					
810	1155	Pit	1	13	1				Notch
321	552	Pit	1	9	1				Notch
226	381	Pit	3	9	1		1		
808	1151	Ditch	1	28	1	69x67			? notch

APPENDIX 12: Catalogue of Charred Plant Remains

Table A12.1: **Plant Macrofossils** Taxonomy and Nomenclature follow Stace (1997).

<i>Sample</i>	1	3	5	9	14	19	22	
<i>Feature</i>	2	7	16	12	46	108	118	
<i>Context</i>	52	55	59	67	161	178	190	
<i>Feature Type</i>	Ph	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Gully	
<i>Phase</i>			4.3			4.1	4.2	
<i>Rumex</i> L. spp.					2			Dock
BRASSICACEAE			2					Cabbage family
FABACEAE			1					Pea family
<i>Melilotus</i> / <i>Medicago</i> / <i>Trifolium</i> spp.					3			Melilots / Medicks / Clovers
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>					1			Spike rush
<i>Carex</i> sp.			1		1			Sedge
POACEAE			3	1	6			Grass
Indeterminate Cereal	1	3	150	22	116	26	7	
Indeterminate Cereal spikelet fork					1			
Indeterminate Cereal rachis node			6	1	5			
Indeterminate Cereal culm node					1			
Indeterminate			1		1		2	

<i>Sample</i>	32	38	39	44	45	46	58	67	71	
<i>Feature</i>	226	321	322	402	407	421	519	600	627	
<i>Context</i>	381	552	553	591	650	667	776	868	952	
<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Pit	Gully	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Gully	
<i>Phase</i>	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	
<i>Rumex</i> L. spp.		2			1		1			Dock
<i>Melilotus</i> / <i>Medicago</i> / <i>Trifolium</i> spp.							1			Melilots / Medicks / Clovers
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>							1			Spike rush
POACEAE					3					Grass
Indeterminate Cereal	93	24	2	11	3	1				
Indeterminate							44	6	1	

Table A12.2: **Charcoal** Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Schweingruber (1978).

Sieved

	<i>Sample</i>	1	3	5	9	14	26	27	32	38
	<i>Feature</i>	2	7	16	12	46	137	203	226	321
	<i>Context</i>	52	55	59	67	161	295	353	381	552
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Ph	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit
	<i>Phase</i>			4.3			4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1
	<i>No. frags</i>	16	32	300+	400+	73	2	1	100+	40
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	11	14	12	16	15	16	13	15	19
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	3	2	15		1	2			
<i>Salix</i> / <i>Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	2	9	22						
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	5	3	31	100	17		1	23	11
	Indeterminate	6	18	32		55			77	29

	<i>Sample</i>	39	41	46	48	58	60	67	69	71
	<i>Feature</i>	322	328	421	424	519	525	600	814	627
	<i>Context</i>	333	560	667		776	780	868	1163	952
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Gully	Pit	Pit	Gully	Pit	Posthole	Pit	Ditch	Gully
	<i>Phase</i>	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	2	2	4.1	4.1	4.1
	<i>No. frags</i>	13	13	68	2	34	6	12	24	50+
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	33	20	21	14	20	20	10	22	19
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	3	4						3	1
<i>Salix</i> / <i>Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	1	4		2	6			6	1
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	4	5	42		12	6	4		3
	Indeterminate	5		26		16		8	15	45

APPENDIX 13: 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</i>	<i>Probability (%)</i>
UBA53969	(waterhole)	820	1184	Charcoal	0.6800 ± 0.0022	3098 ± 26	1427-1285 cal BC	100.0
UBA53968	RH1	525	780	Charcoal	0.6954 ± 0.0023	2918 ± 27	1212-1042 cal BC 1035-1016 cal BC	94.0 6.0
UBA53967	(pit)	402	591	Charcoal	0.8504 ± 0.0024	1301 ± 22	cal AD 662-707 cal AD 723-774	46.9 53.1
UBA53966	1003	22	76	Charcoal	0.8593 ± 0.0024	1218 ± 23	cal AD 706-727 cal AD 731-737 cal AD 773-777 cal AD 780-884	8.0 1.1 2.0 88.9
UBA53965	1001	20	71	Charcoal	0.8692 ± 0.024	1126 ± 23	cal AD 777-779 cal AD 884-991	0.05 99.5

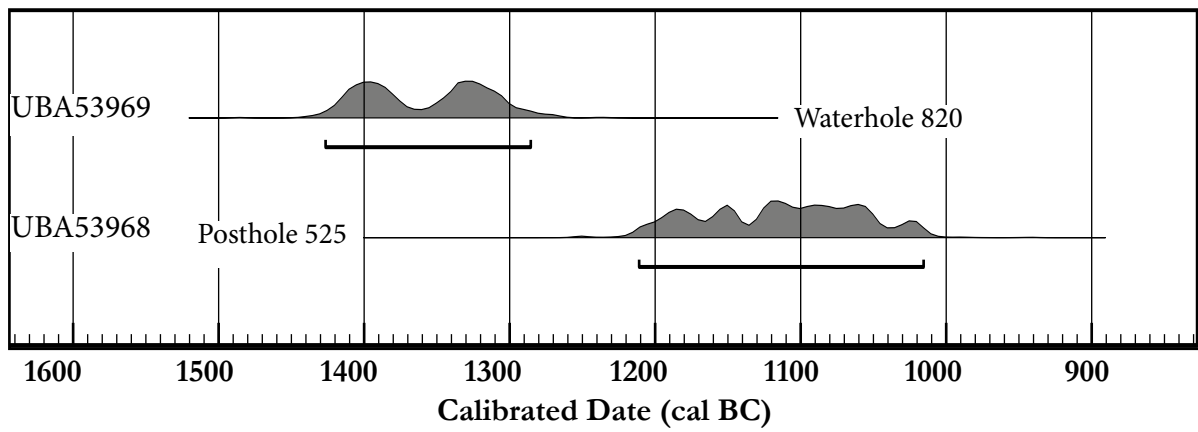


Chart 1. Plot of Bronze Age radiocarbon dates' intercepts on the calibration curve using OxCal 4.4.4 (Bronk Ramsey 2024) with data from Appendix 13.

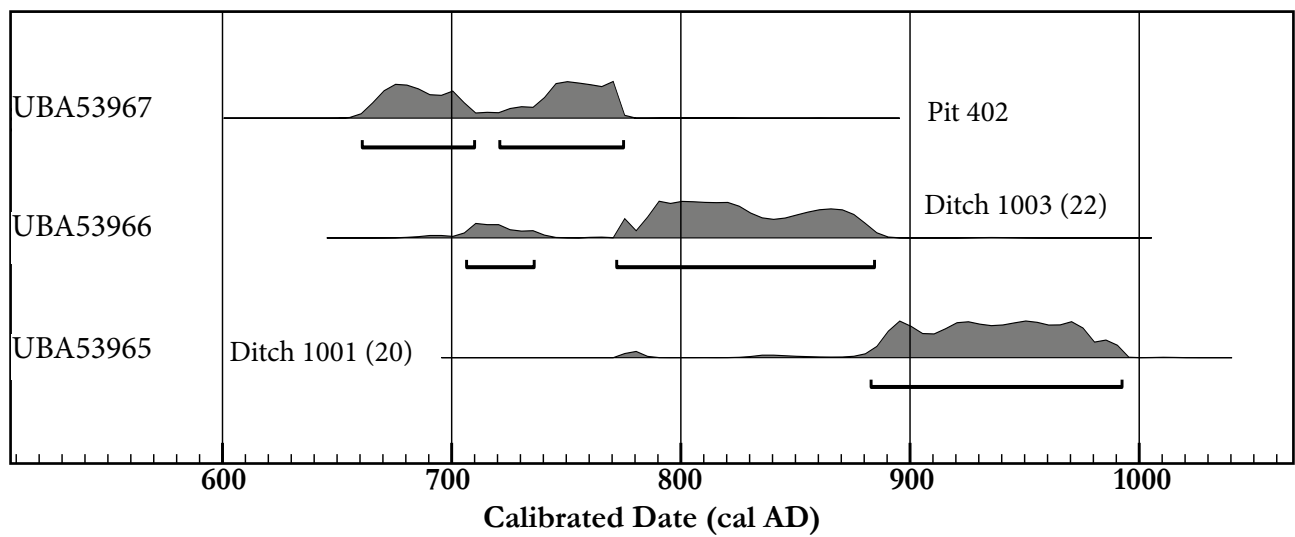


Chart 2. Plot of Saxon radiocarbon dates' intercepts on the calibration curve using OxCal 4.4.4 (Bronk Ramsey 2024) with data from Appendix 13.

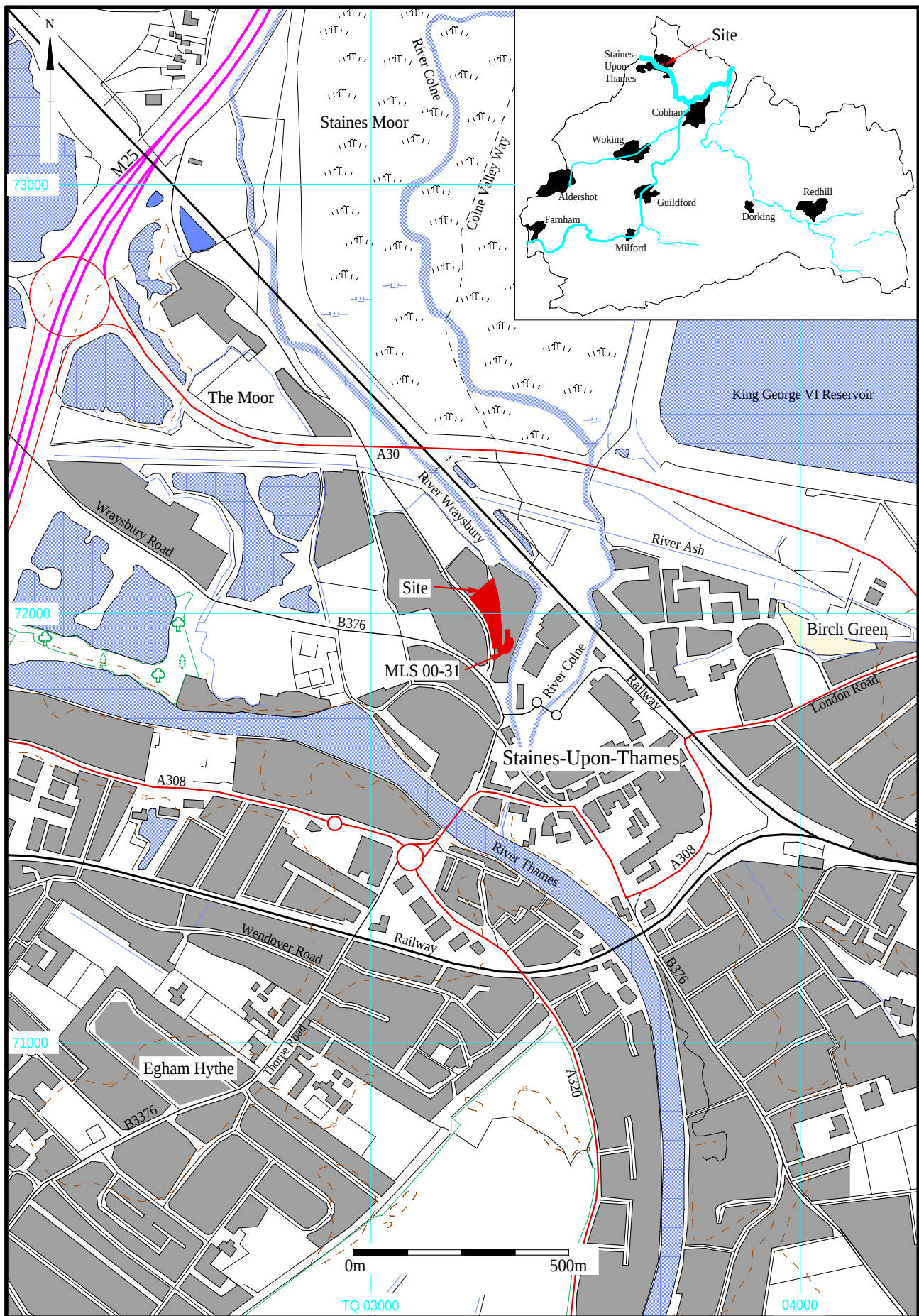


Figure 1. Location of sites within Staines-Up-on-Thames.

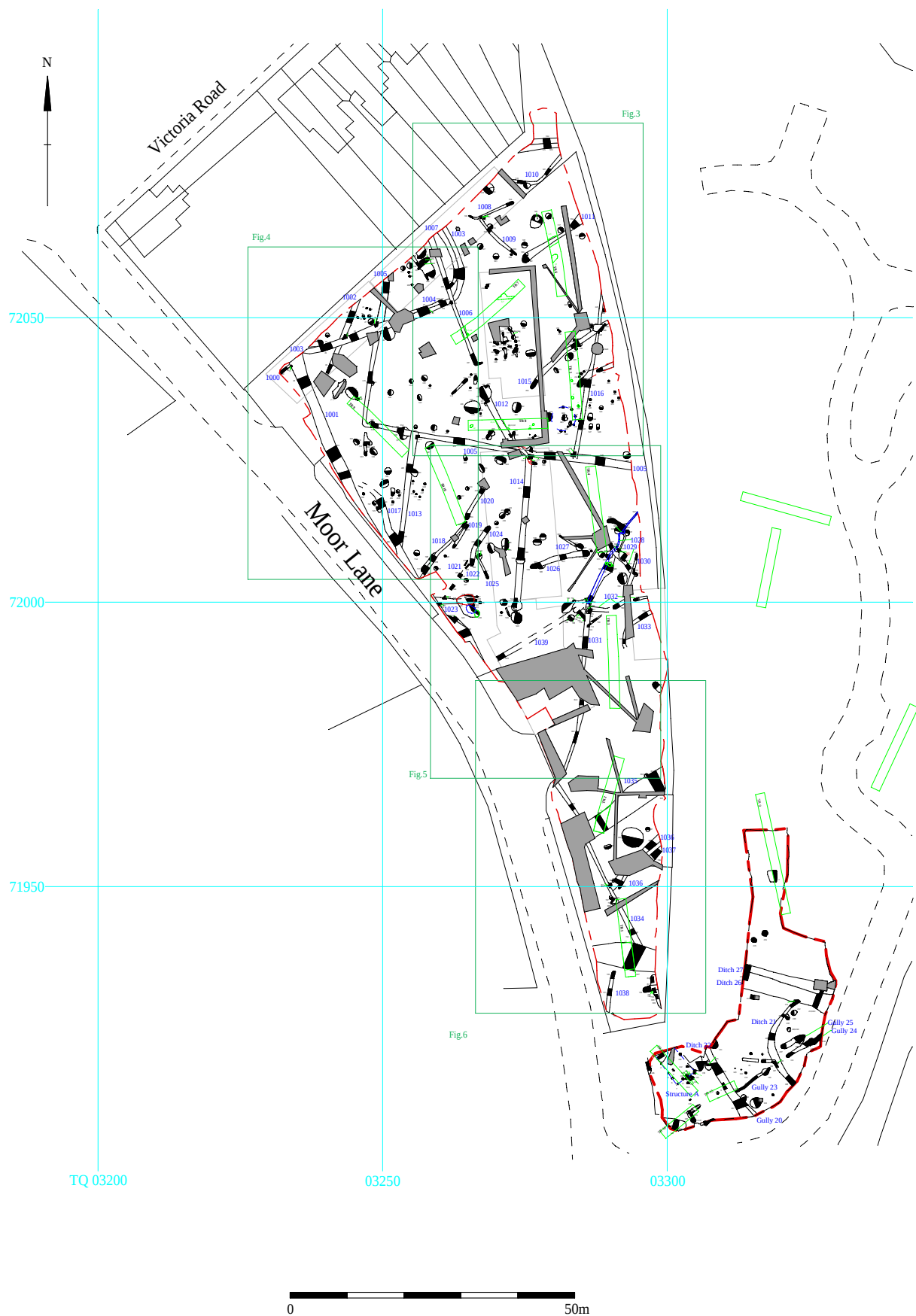


Figure 2. Location of features, and excavation from 2000, of neighbouring site.

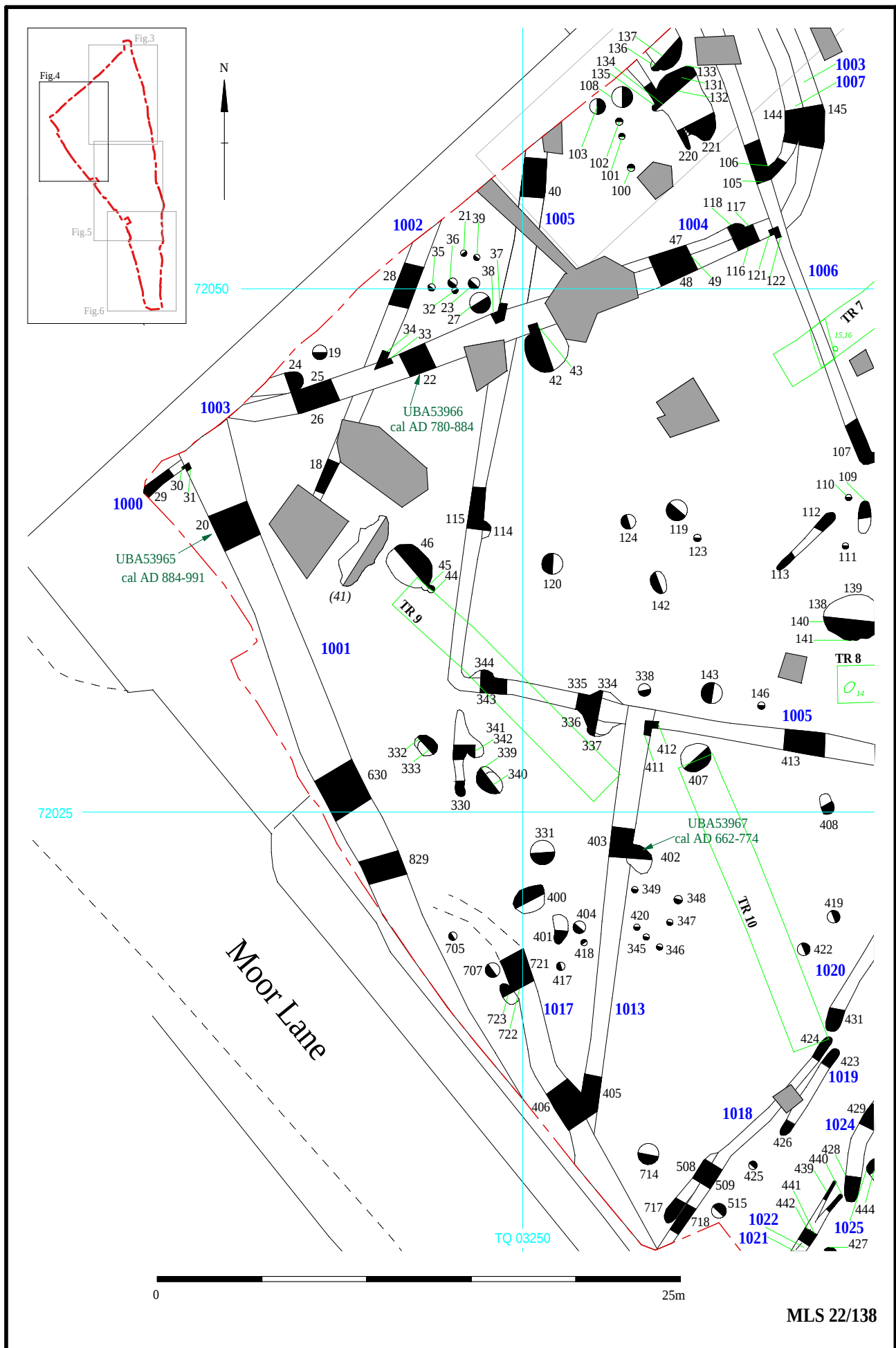
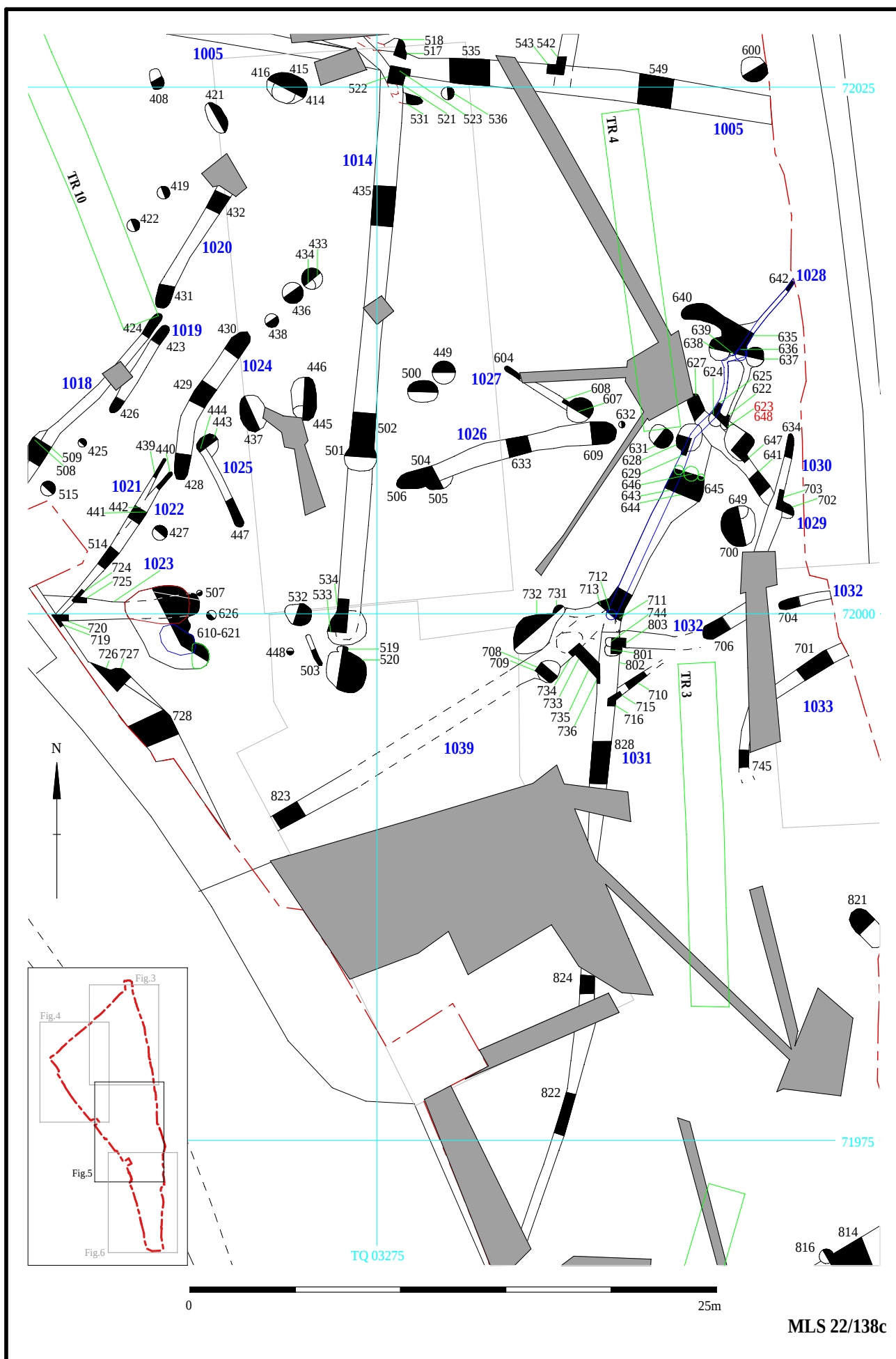


Figure 4. Numbered plan (North West).



N g.6 75 8c mbered plan (Central).

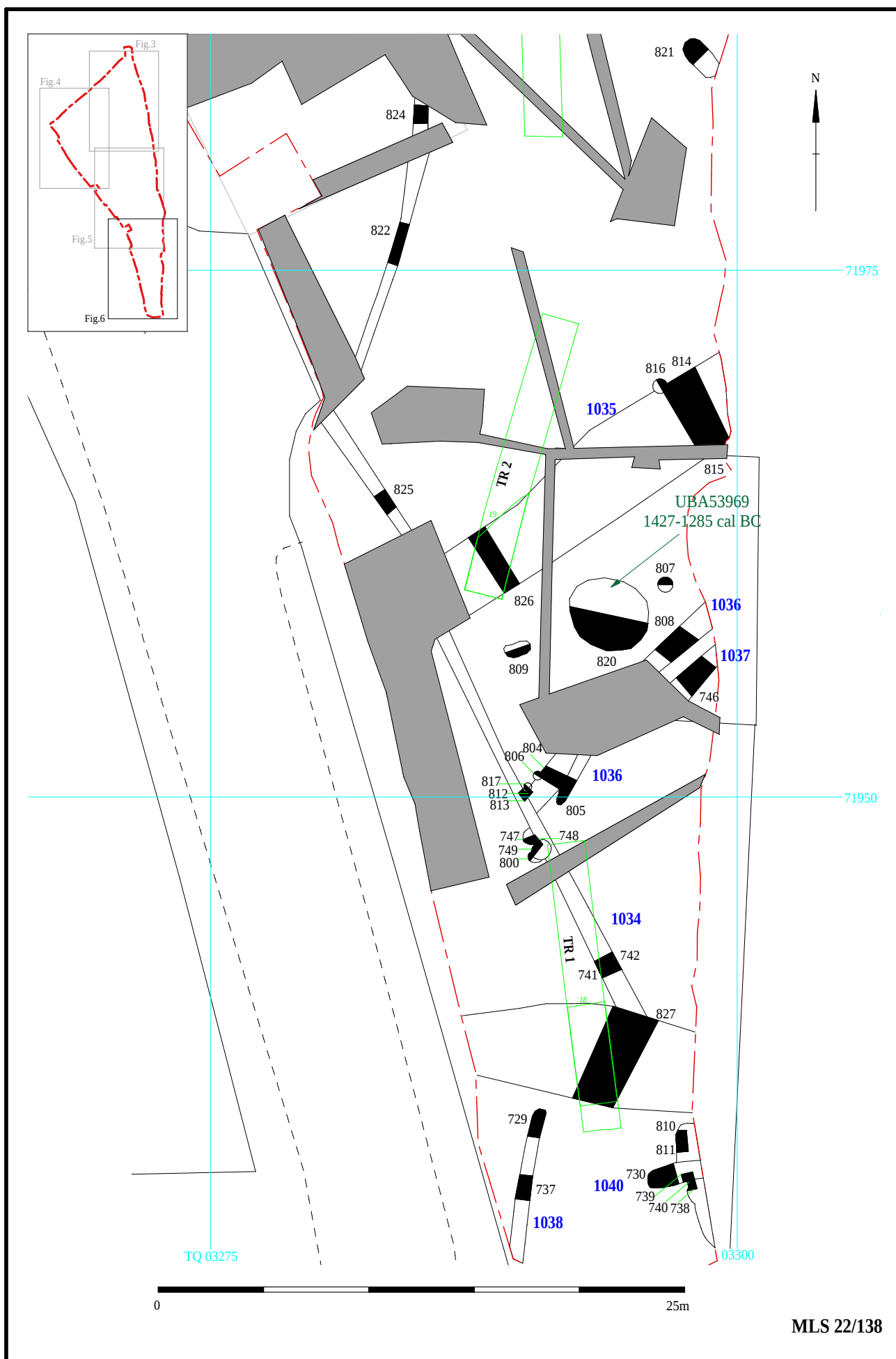
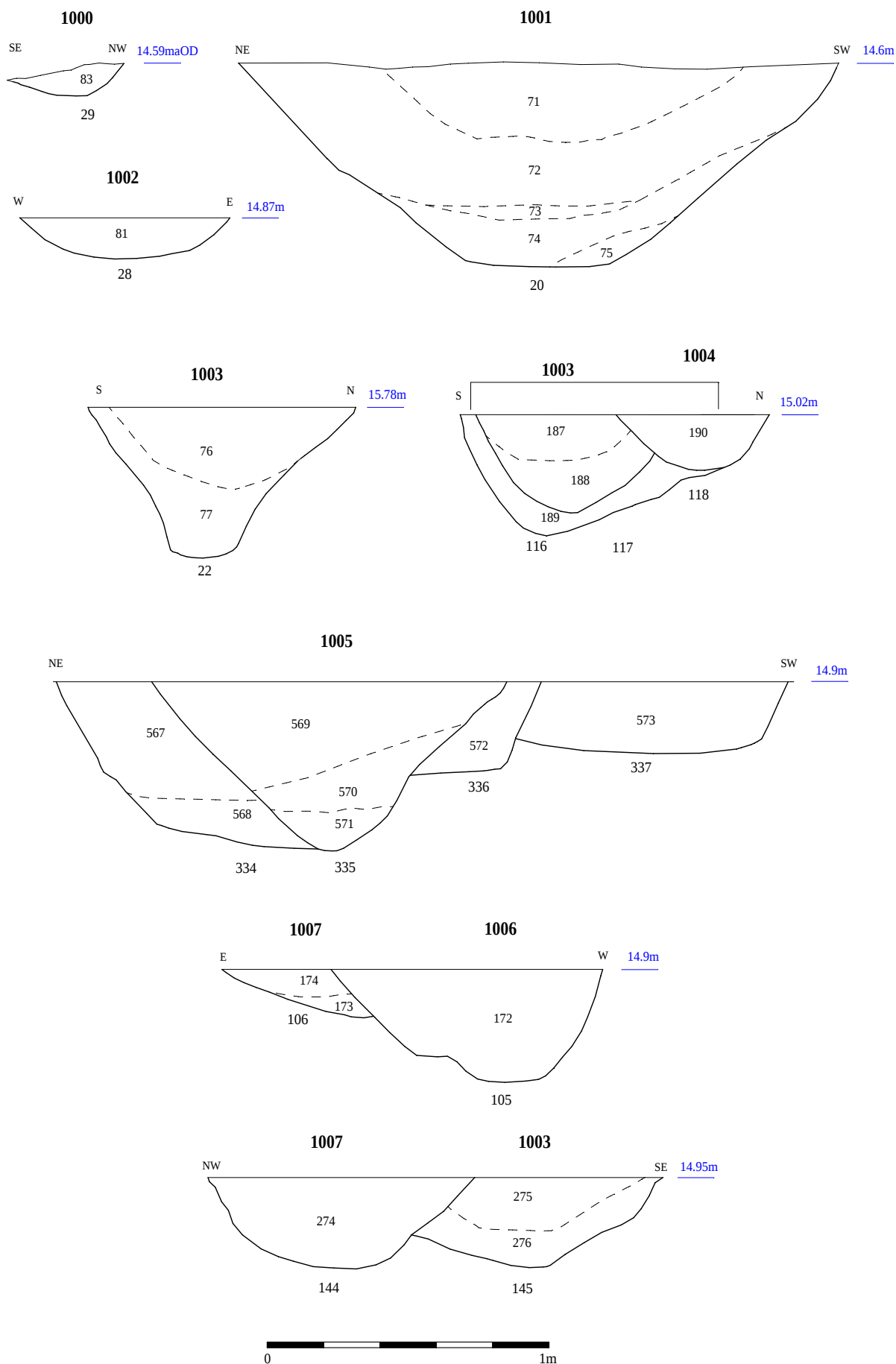


Figure 6. Numbered Plan (South).



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14.95m OD sections.

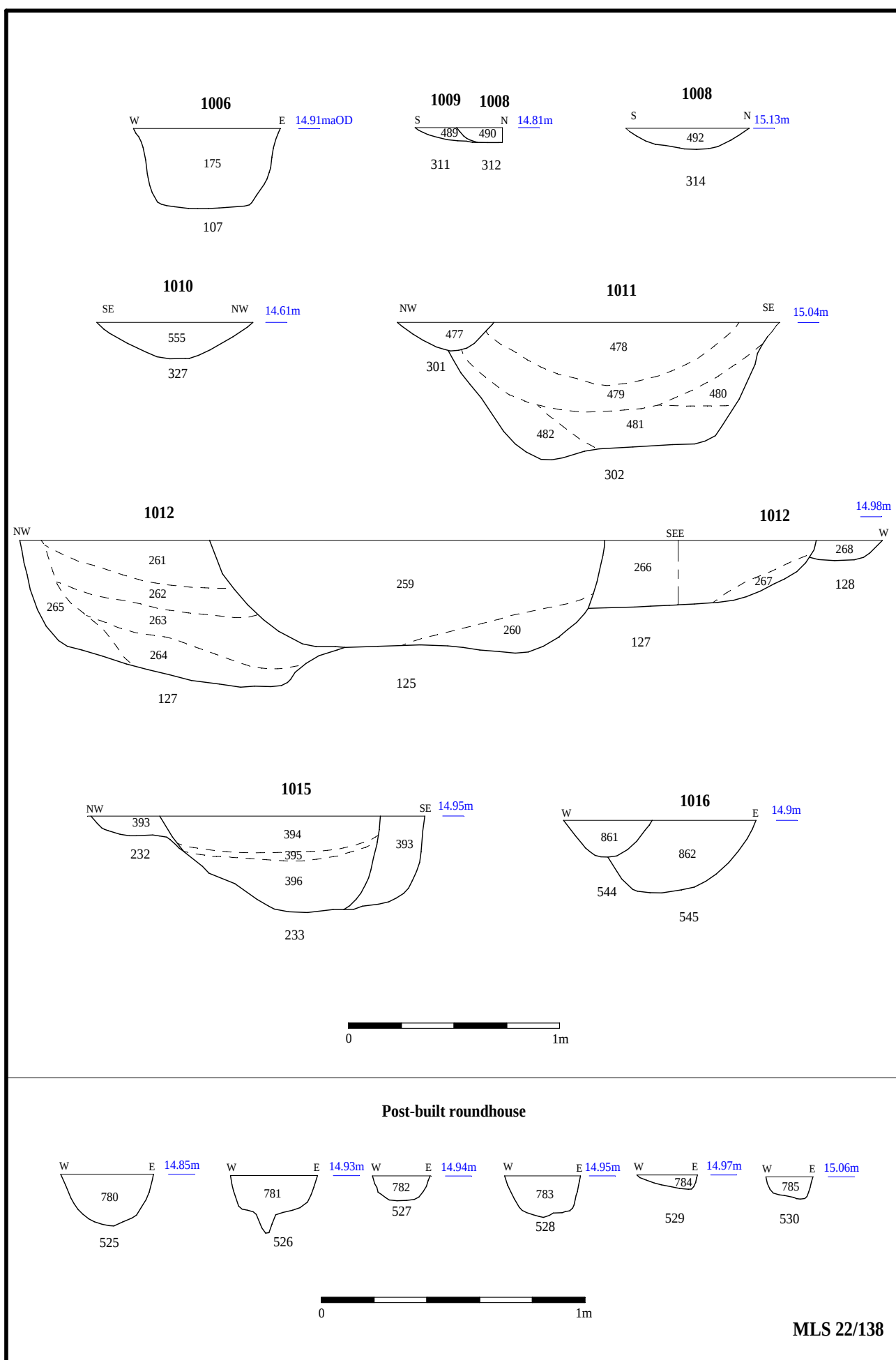
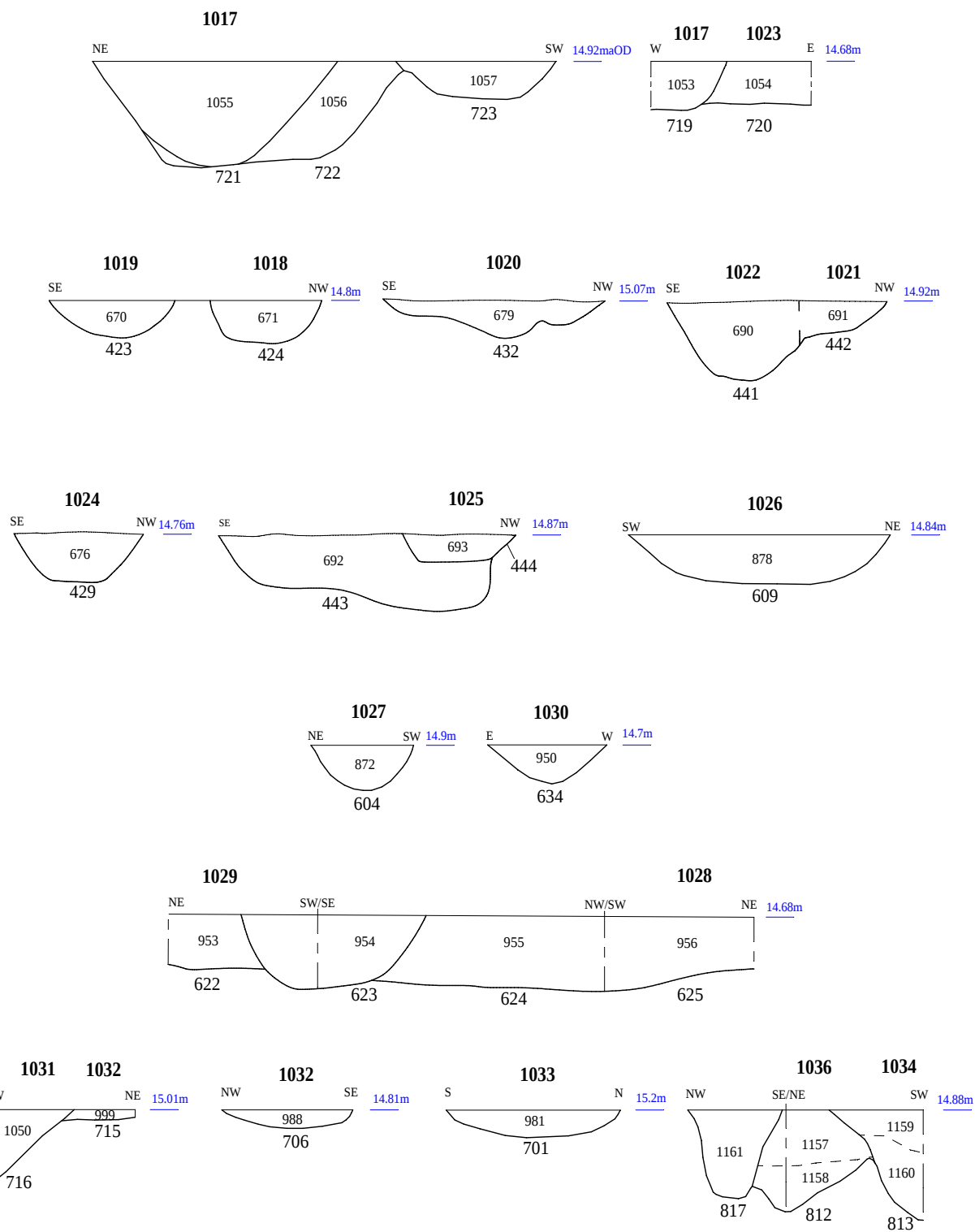
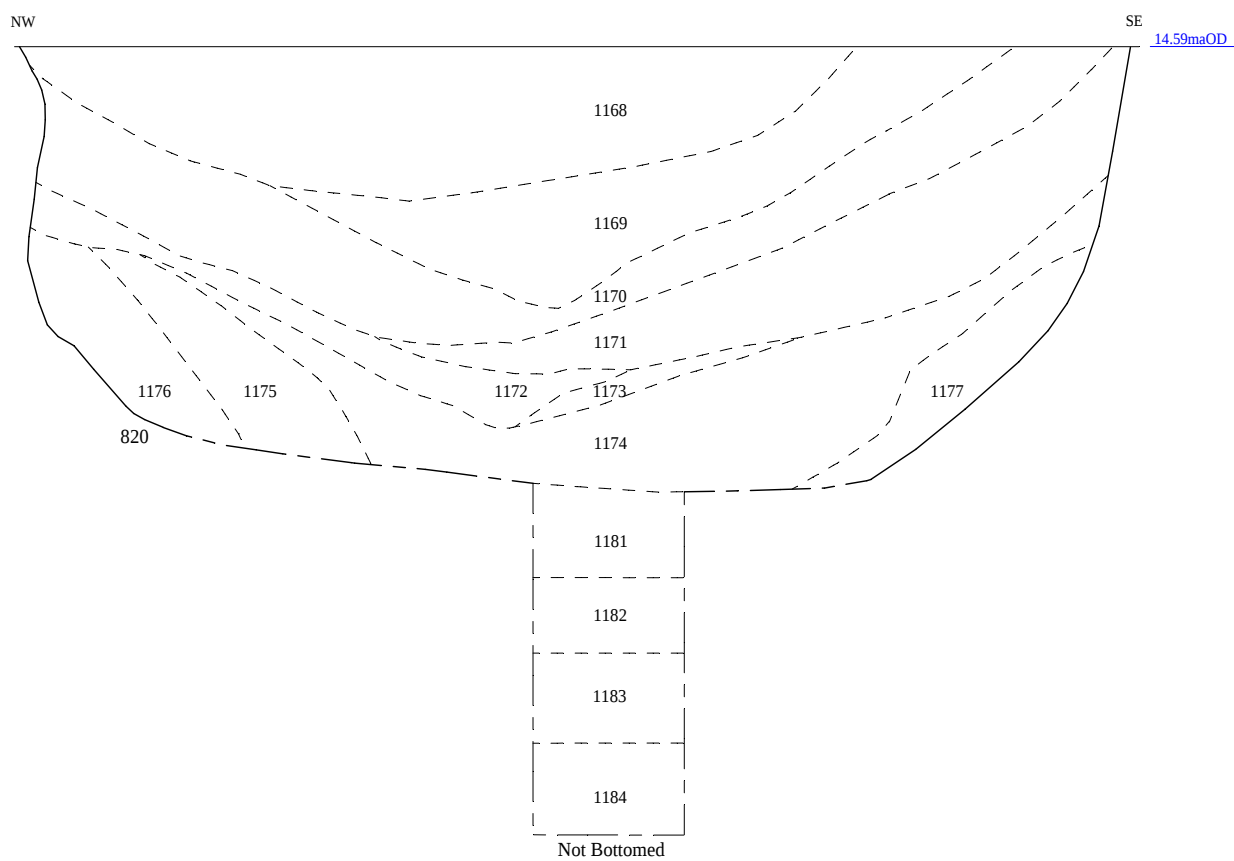


Figure 8. Sections (2).





0 1m

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Not Bottomed ll section [820].

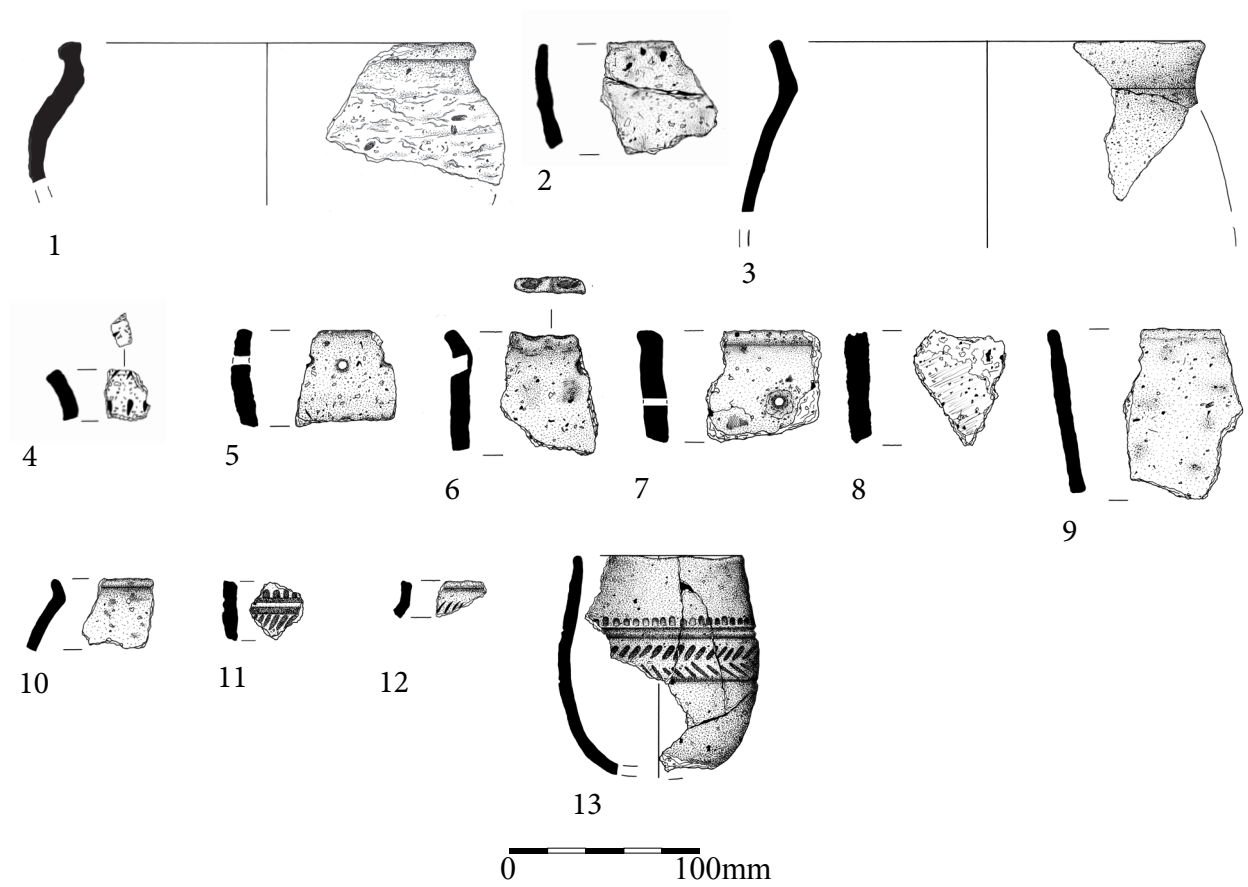


Figure 11. Prehistoric Pottery.

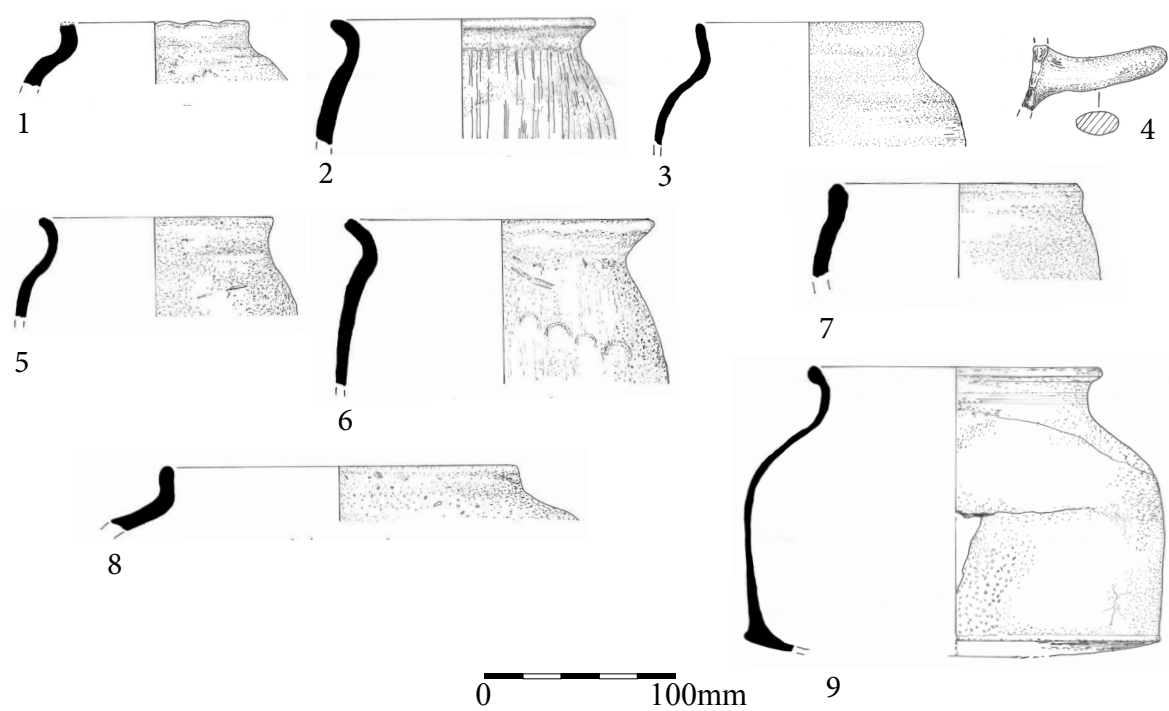


Figure 12. Saxon and Saxo-Norman Pottery.

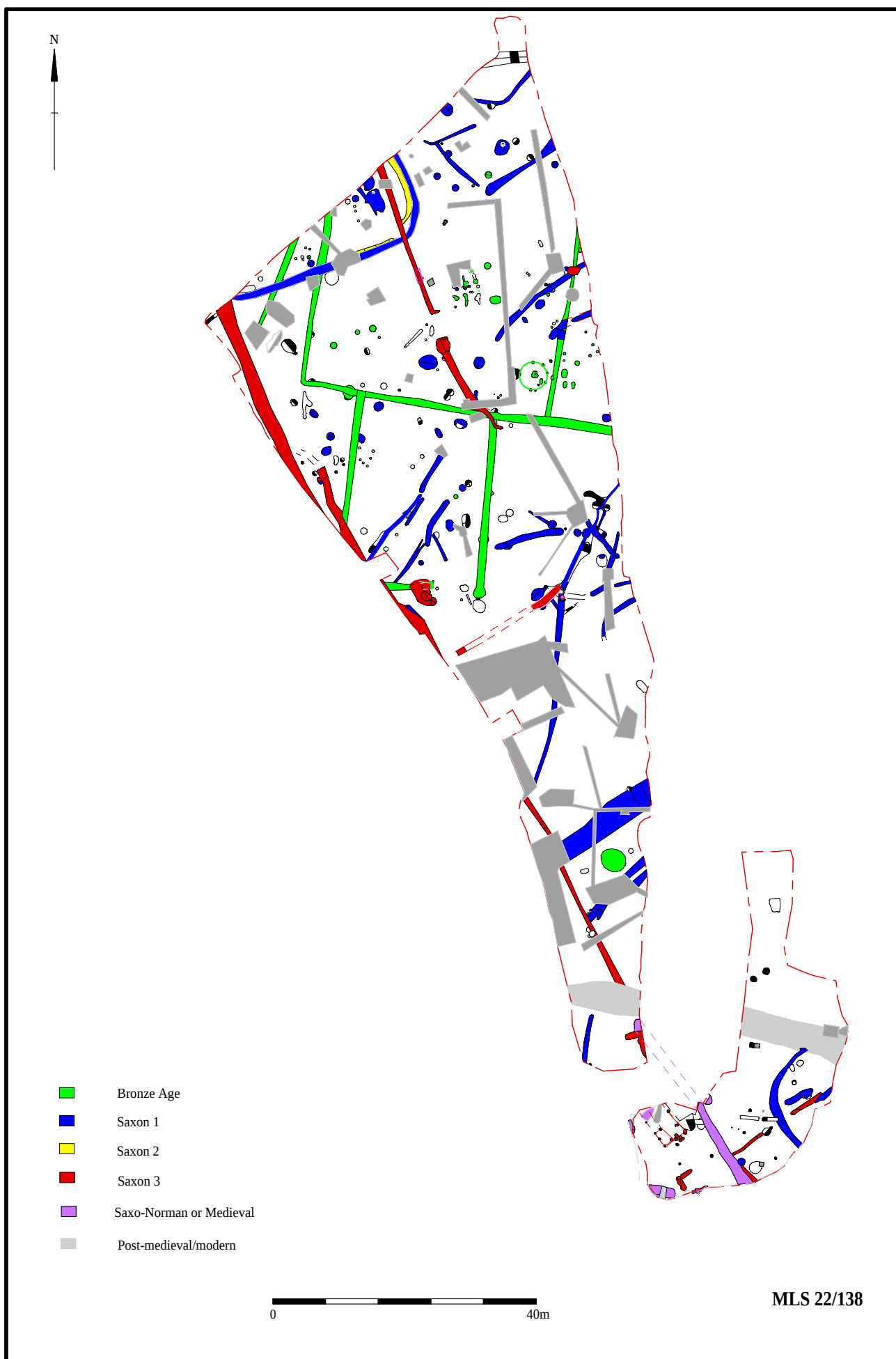


Figure 13. Phase plan, incorporating slight reinterpretation of features from Coles et al. 2012..



Plate 1. Pit 42 on edge of ditch 43, looking West,
Scales: 2m and 0.5m.



Plate 2. Pit 209, looking North,
Scales: 1m and 0.1m.



Plate 3. Pit 226, looking North West,
Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.5m.



Plate 4. Ditch terminus and post-hole 301 and 302,
looking North East, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.5m.

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**Land at Moor Lane,
Staines-upon-Thames, Berkshire, 2024
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 1 - 4.**

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Plate 5. Ditch 721, 722, looking South,
Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical, 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 6. Well 820, looking North, Scales: 1m and 0.1m.



Plate 7. Ditch 1001, slot 829, looking north,
Scales: 1m, 0.5m.



Plate 8. Pottery in pit 744; north-west to top.
Scales 0.5m, 0/3m, 2 x 0.1m

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**Land at Moor Lane,
Staines-upon-Thames, Berkshire, 2024
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 5 - 8.**

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Plate 9. Crested blade from ditch 1015, slot 233, fill 395; Scale: 0.1m.



Plate 10. Metal work, strap end from pit 249 and pin from ditch 1001, slot 829.



Plate 11. Phase 4.1 pig scapula exhibiting considerable remodelling around the area of an unhealed break

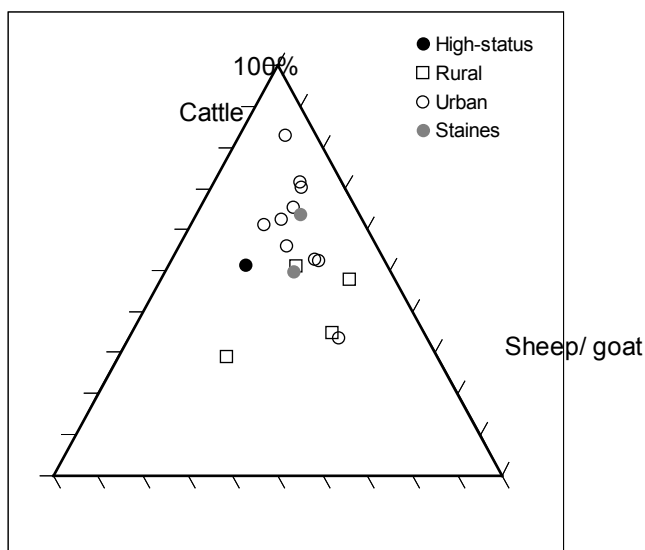


Plate 12: Comparison of the data from Moor Lane phases 4.1 and 4.3 and other contemporary, 7-9th century sites in the region. See Table 6 for data.

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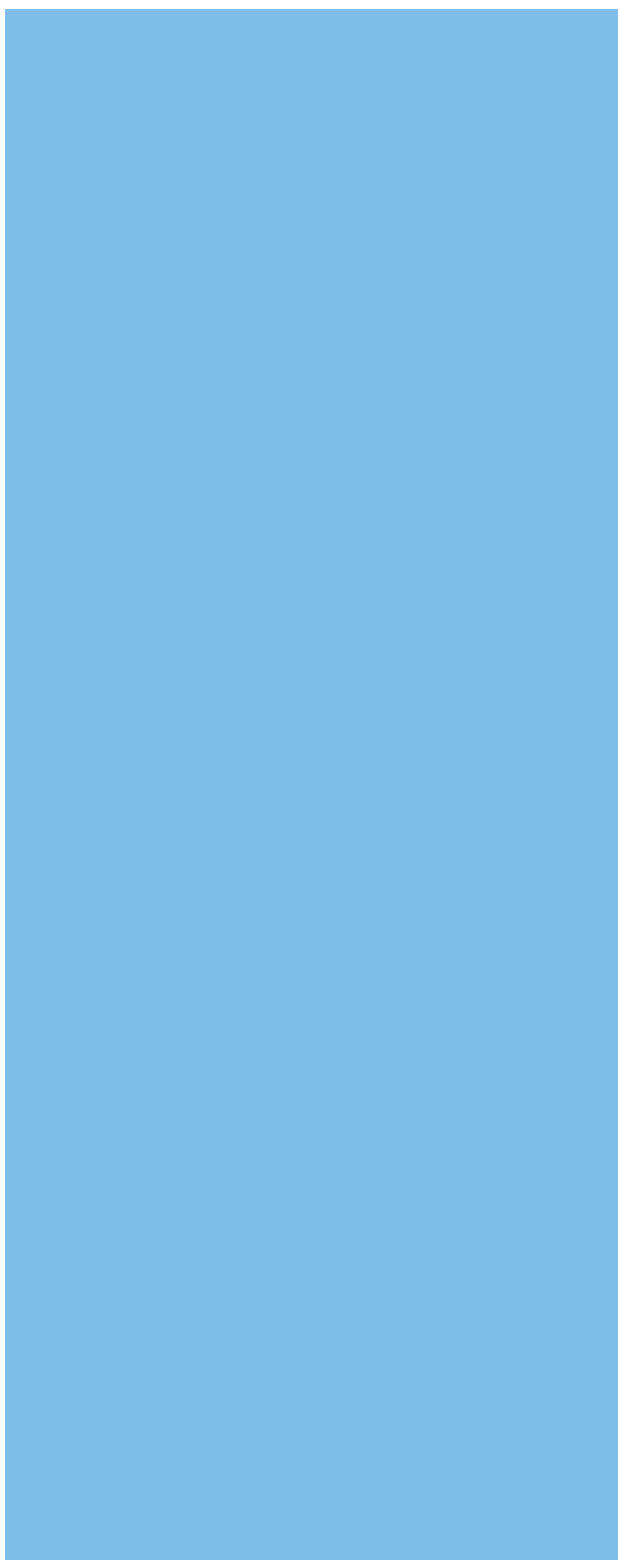
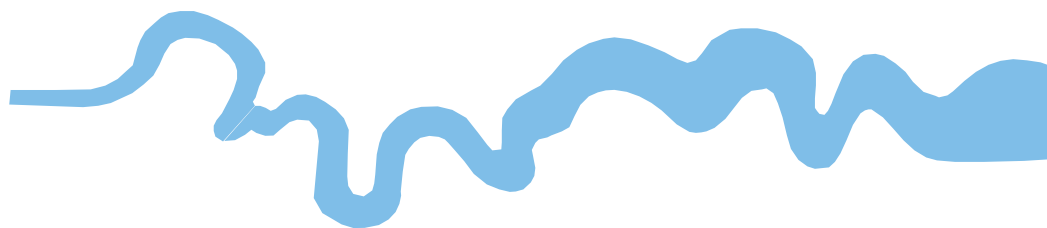
**Land at Moor Lane,
Staines-upon-Thames, Berkshire, 2024
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 9 - 12.**

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TIME CHART

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





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