Berkshire Archæological Journal, 72, 1983–5

EXCAVATIONS AT PINGEWOOD

JOHN JOHNSTON
edited by M. BOWDEN
with contributions by J. Bird, M. Bowden, R. Bradley, V. Care, M. Corney, C.L. Cram, M. Girling, J. Hawkes, J. Henderson and D. Keith-Lucas

INTRODUCTION

Pingewood lies at 40m O.D. in the parish of Burghfield, approximately 4.8km (3 miles) to the south-west of central Reading (SU 688694). The site was discovered in 1970 when an aerial survey conducted along the projected route of the M4 revealed a complex of cropmarks, predominantly of linear features, covering some 40 hectares (100 acres) (see Gates 1975 Map 11; Plate 6). Photographs of the complex were plotted at a scale of 1:2500 by computer to aid their location at ground level (Fig. 1). Excavation was made possible in 1977 when the Berkshire Archaeological Committee (now the Berkshire Archaeological Trust Ltd.) were granted access to mount a two year salvage operation as a condition of the planning agreement permitting Hoveringham Gravels (Southern) Ltd. (now Tarmac Roadstone) to extract gravel from the site. Hoveringham exceeded their formal obligations by generously donating £18,000 towards excavation costs.

GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is on the floodplain of the River Kennet, which lies about 2km (just over a mile) to the north (Geological Survey Map 268) and is flat except for the north-west corner which rises to form a knoll. Drainage is generally poor due to a combination of the high residual water table – as evidenced by a band of preserved roots in the gravel – and a blanket of clay silt that overlies much of the site. The depth of this clay cover varies from a few centimetres to over a metre in places, reflecting undulations and channels in the underlying gravel. In the north of the site a bank of gravel, which had resisted the accumulation of the clay silt, was immediately overlain by a stony, humic soil covered by turf; this area contained the nucleus of the Romano-British occupation and was relatively well-drained. The occupied area was delineated by a series of ditches, which served to contain and disperse surface water draining from the higher ground. Apart from these ditches few archaeological features were recorded on the clay silt other than in the small area of Bronze Age occupation in the south-east corner of the site where the clay deposit was thin and in places barely covered the gravel.

HISTORY

In recent years the site has been divided into three fields under pasture and has therefore produced no recorded surface finds. During fieldwork immediately prior to the excavation signs of ridge and furrow were noted. A tithe map of 1839 (Fig. 17 – fiche) shows the site – then called Penge Wood – to consist of nine fields, most listed as arable. Field boundary ditches of this date, since abandoned and backfilled, were clearly visible as cropmarks on the aerial photographs and

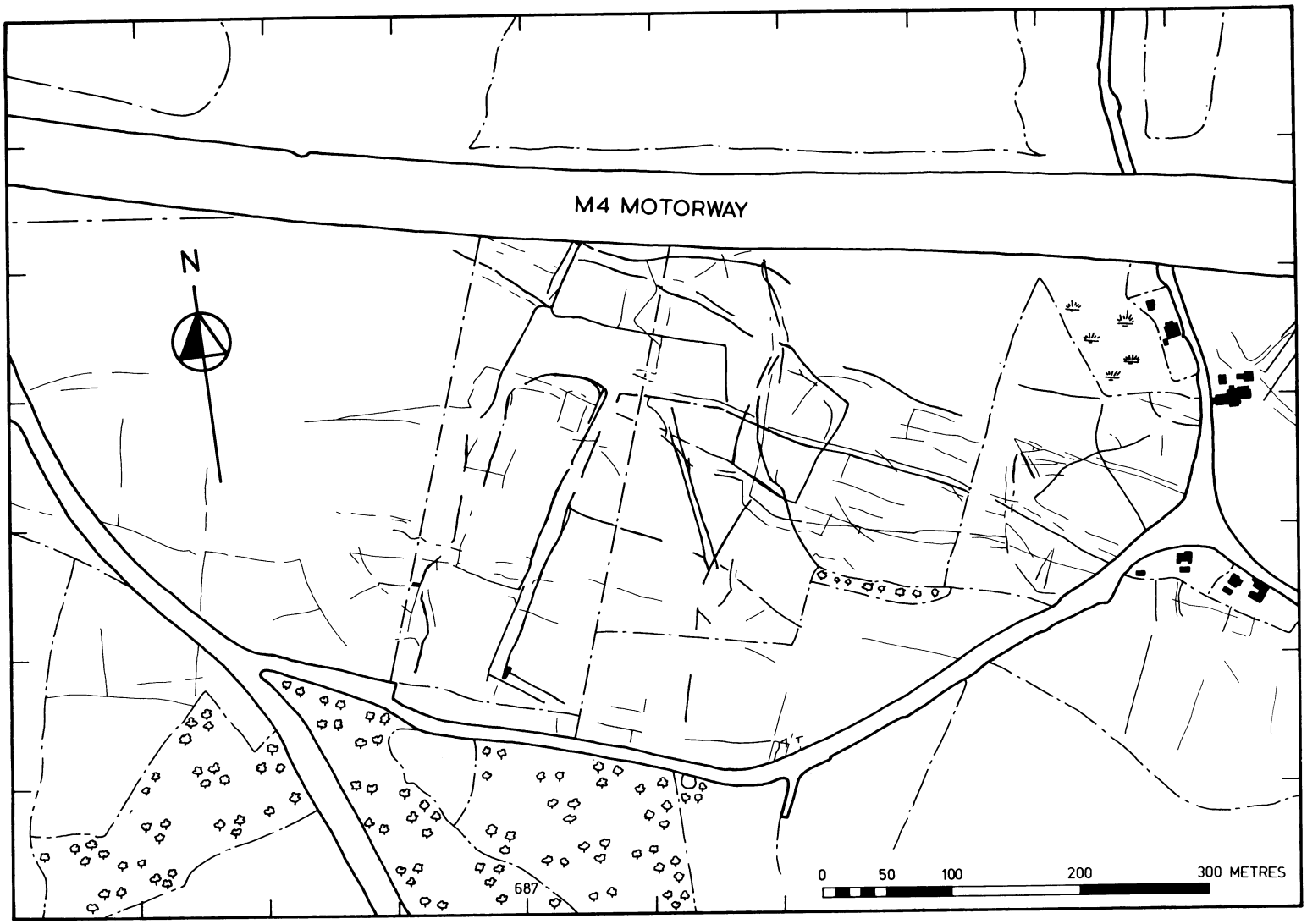


Fig. 1 Plot of the cropmarks at Pingewood.

were located during the excavation. Several small homesteads situated in the extreme south of the site also appear on the Tithe Map. Local information suggests that they were standing until the early part of this century. A scatter of brick and tile was noted during monitoring of mechanical topsoil removal, but no building foundations were extant.

EXCAVATION PROCEDURE

A scheme of archaeological sampling, following mechanical topsoil stripping over the entire area, was devised, but in the event proved to be unworkable. Archaeological effort was therefore concentrated on the three areas designated A, B and C (fig. 2).

The Pingewood Excavation was an ambitious enterprise given the size of the site and the limited time available for its investigation. From the outset, in addition to the normal problems associated with a large scale rescue operation, a number of adverse factors – such as bad weather conditions and the poor drainage of the site – dogged the project. As a result the available excavation time was effectively halved. Nevertheless, significant parts of the site – both with and without cropmark features – were studied in detail.

Features located outside areas A, B and C were recorded in plan even where they could not be excavated.

SUMMARY OF EXCAVATION RESULTS

Evidence of two major phases of occupation was recorded.

Bronze Age

This occurred in the south-east of the site and comprised pits, post holes, stake holes and a group of intrusive cremation burials. Finds included pottery, loomweights, querns and rubbers, and a quantity of animal bone.

Romano-British

This was concentrated towards the north of the site and consisted of a well, numerous pits, post holes and a complex of linear ditches forming field boundaries and defining a trackway. A large quantity of pottery and animal bone was recovered together with shaped timbers, building materials, quern stones and a number of small finds.

BRONZE AGE SITE (AREA C)

The area of Bronze Age occupation contained pits, post holes, stake holes, cremation burials and a later intrusive ditch (Fig. 3). This area fell outside the main concentration of cropmarks and was discovered as the result of deliberately sampling 'negative' areas.

Pits

A total of 20 pits was recorded. Most of the pits were on the periphery of the occupied area. Without exception the larger pits (over 1m diameter) contained a mixed assemblage of occupation debris, suggesting that their primary function was for rubbish disposal. Certainly their susceptibility to flooding, if the modern water table level is a true guide (see Bradley *et al.* 1980, 277), would have precluded their use for grain storage. This conclusion is supported by the analysis of fill samples which produced only 3 carbonised cereal grains from the eight largest pits.

Post holes and stake holes

Post holes and stake holes were numerous and formed the largest single class of feature recorded. All the post holes and stake holes

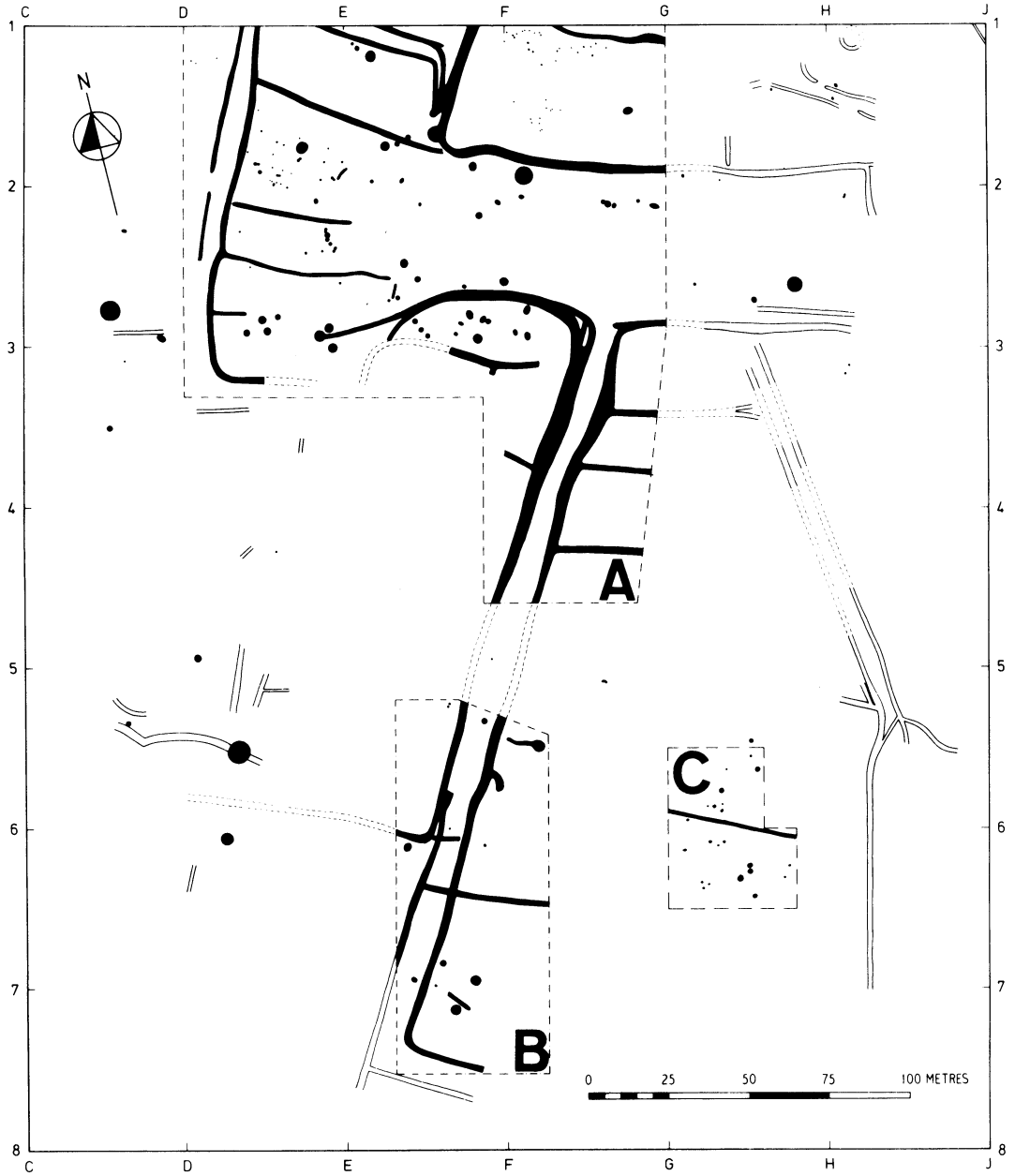


Fig. 2. General plan of the excavations.

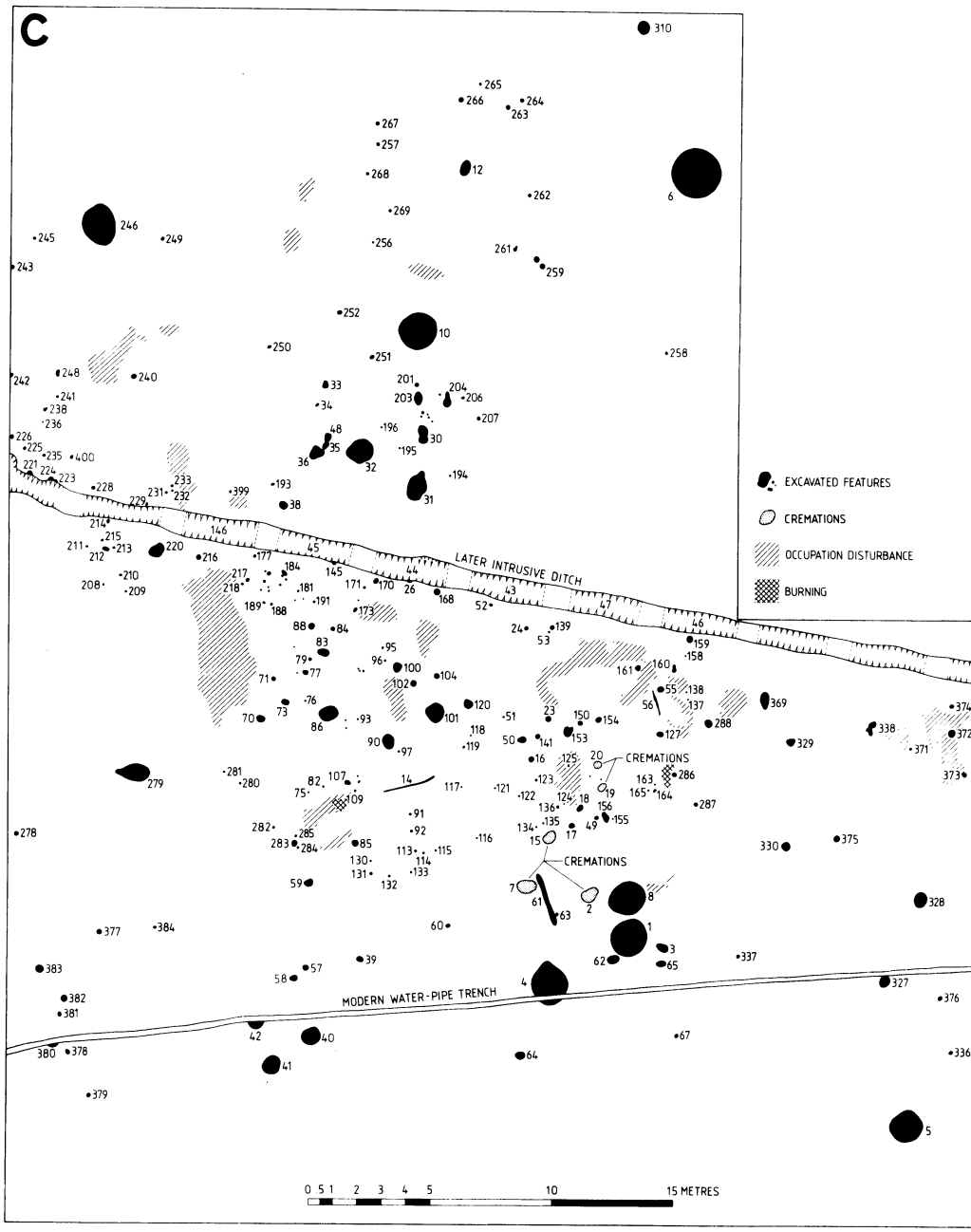


Fig. 3. Area C: all features.

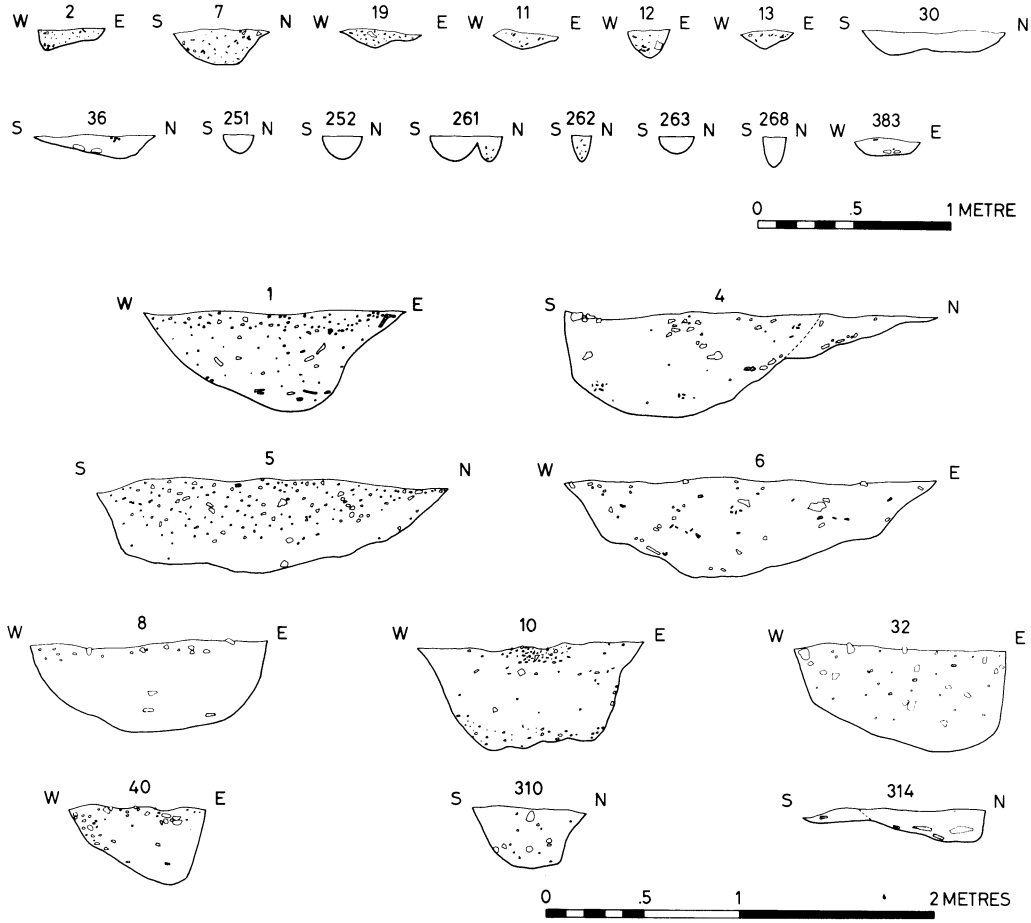


Fig. 4. Area C: feature sections.

revealed by surface cleaning were recorded and planned, although the limited time available dictated that only a sample could be excavated. Only such features as typified a cluster or a particular area or, especially in the case of stake holes, those whose authenticity was in doubt were generally examined. None of these features proved to be very deep and all were contained within the clay silt overlying the gravel. Depths varied from 9 to 15cm. All the features were filled with dark grey and brown mottled silt, the colour often locally modified according to charcoal content. Some of the features contained finds: five post holes (12, 18, 39, 57, 383) and one stake hole (53) contained pottery; one post hole (11) contained pottery and parts of two rubbing stones; one post hole (35) and one stake hole (34) contained pieces of loomweight; and one post hole (318) contained a loomweight and part of a rubbing stone.

Both the number and arrangement of these structural features suggested that, although the site was small, it contained at least two phases of occupation.

Phasing (Figs. 5 and 6)

The first phase consisted of three possible circular or semicircular structures, one possible rectilinear structure and four lengths of fence. There are also three pairs of post holes.

One circular structure has a diameter of approximately 5m, thus falling within the range of variability of Bronze Age roundhouses. However, its doorway appears to face north which is unusual. It is associated with pits 10, 31 and 32 and a three post fence extends from the doorway to the northwest. This structure persists into the second phase.

The semicircular structures had diameters of 5.5 and 7m. The smaller of the two was associated with two fences which led out of it to the east, forming a possible droveway. (For a discussion of semicircular structures, see Lambrick and Robinson, 1979, 138–9.) The possible rectilinear structure measured 4 by 2.5m. The second phase consisted of two circular structures, a number of fence lines and five post pairings.

One of the circular structures had continued unchanged from the first phase. The second circular structure was of similar dimensions (c.5m diameter). It had no visible doorway and was not associated with pits. A track or droveway was delineated by fences which appear to have gone through two structural phases themselves. This led from east to west across the site for about 15m and opened into a funnel at either end.

Many post holes and stakeholes could not be assigned to either phrase or to any particular structure.

Of the large pits, 1, 4, 5 and 8 have all been assigned to the first phase, but the other pits are unphased. The group of three small pits 40, 41 and 42 are assigned to the second phase.

Cremation burials

Excluding the burnt bone recovered from pit 10, a total of 6 cremation burials were recorded in Area C. Five occurred close together, and one (311) was isolated. All the burials were contained in small, shallow holes ranging in depth from 9 to 20cm. The two largest burials (2, 7) contained pottery of Iron Age type. Cremation 2 contained the complete lower halves of two vessels (Fig. 9, 79, 80). Apparently one vessel contained the cremated remains; the other, inverted, serving as a cover. Plough damage to the base of the latter tended to confirm its original inverted position. Part of an annular loomweight in the upper fill of this feature was presumably residual. Cremation 7 contained the badly corroded fragments of a bronze ring and sherds of two vessels. One was the base and footring of a small, wheel thrown Iron Age pot (Fig. 9, 81), the other an unidentified, possibly residual, plain rim sherd (Fig. 8, 40). Only one other cremation, 19, contained pottery: body sherds in a very coarse ware, including one with a perforated boss (Fig. 7, 21). These sherds may have been residual. It is even possible that the cremation was inserted into an existing post hole already containing the pottery. This hole, and the hole containing Cremation 20, were within the range of dimensions of Bronze Age post holes on the site. Furthermore, the spacing of these two cremations was reflected in many nearby post hole pairs. If this was the case, the post holes must have been visible when the first cremations were deposited. The two cremations dated to the Iron Age may therefore have been sited in an existing burial ground.

None of these cremations contained an adequate sample of bone for detailed analysis. Nothing could be deduced regarding sex, stature, pathology or the presence of more than one individual in any deposit. However, it was possible to discuss some of the evidence for cremation practice and age could tentatively be assessed on two of the samples.

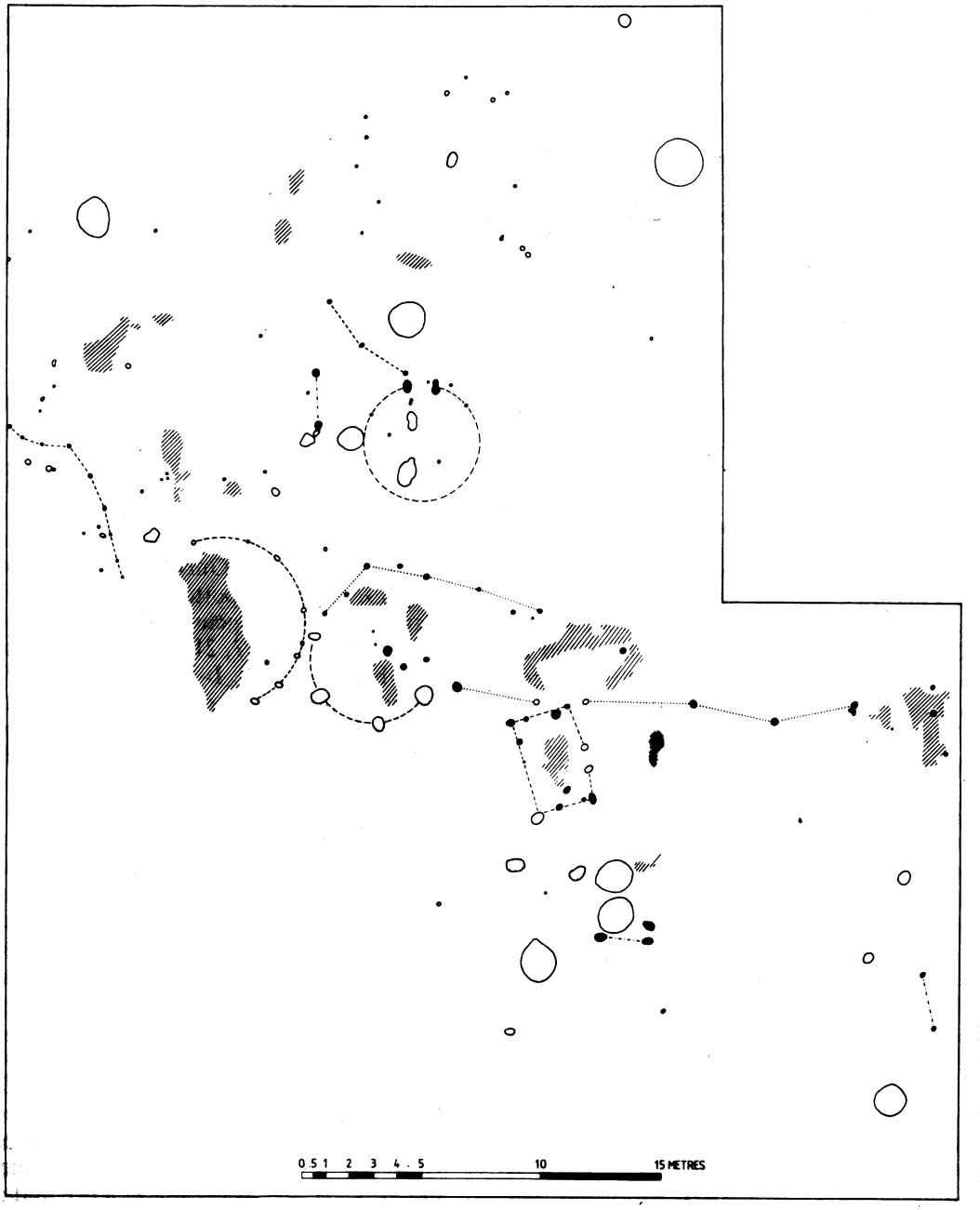


Fig. 5. Area C: features assigned to Phase 1.

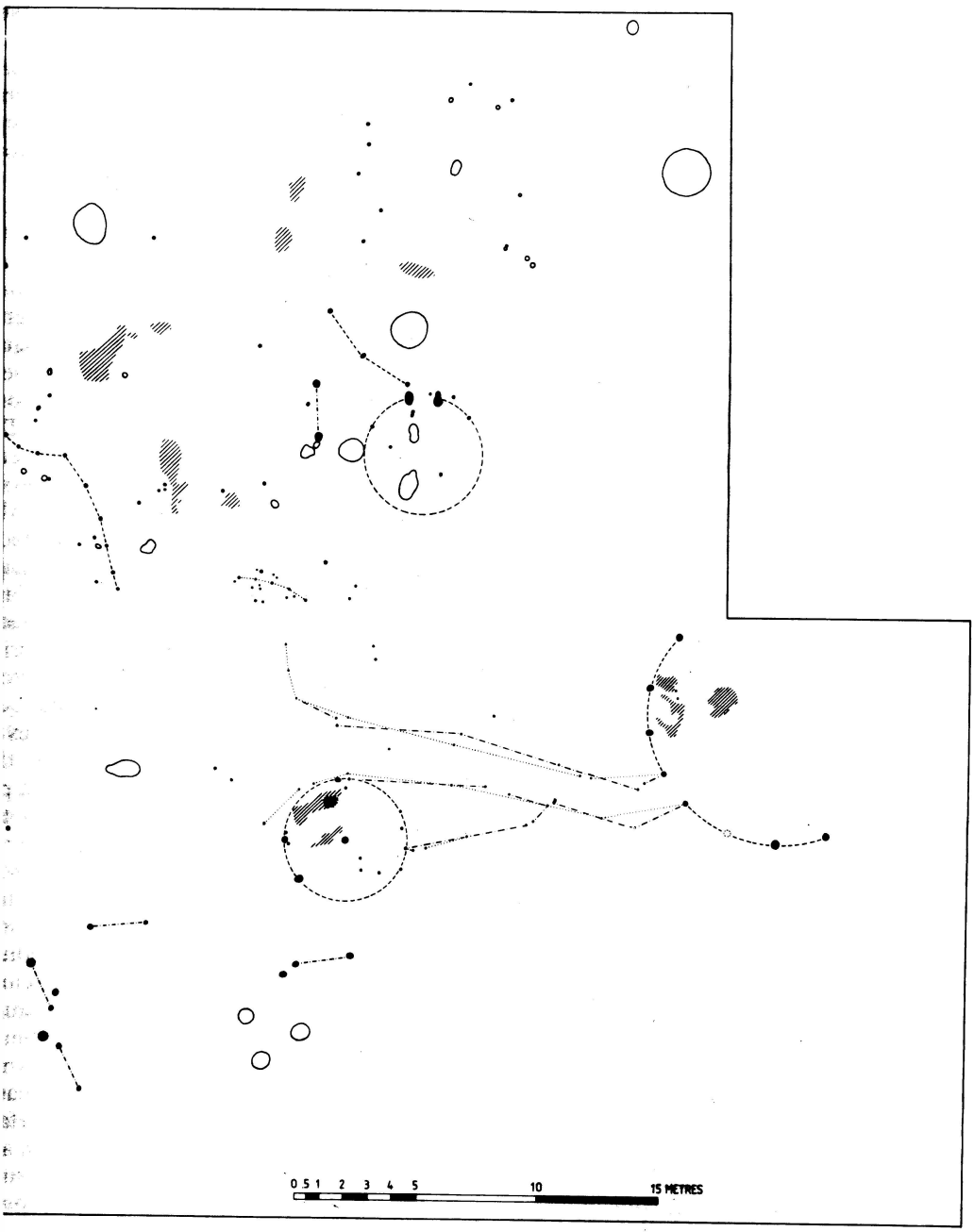


Fig. 6. Area C: features assigned to Phase 2.

The Human Remains
Janet D. Henderson

There was some evidence for cremation practice, mainly from Cremations 19 and 311. The colour of the bones in these samples varied from blue-grey to white but, in particular in Cremation 19, the predominant colour was blue-grey. In this sample there were also some brown patches on the bones. On cremation bone gradually changes colour becoming brown, then blue-grey, then white. The presence of brown and blue-grey in these samples not only indicated a low degree of burning but also the continued presence of organic matter. In a large cremation sample the presence of different colours may be used to assess the position of the body and degree of intensity of the pyre. With this material it was merely possible to suggest that the colour of the material indicated that cremation of the body was not as intense or as lengthy as would be required to remove all organic matter from the bones (this does not apply to the other tissues). This was further substantiated by the fact that most of the skull fragments were intact and only in Cremation 7 was there separation of the inner and outer tables from the diploë.

Age was assessed on Cremations 19 and 311 by means of dental development (tooth roots). Both of these samples came from adult individuals. On none of the other samples was it possible to estimate age.

Prehistoric Pottery
Richard Bradley

A total of 10.05kg of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from 15 stratified sources and some residual contexts. The pottery was fragmentary but generally well preserved. The fractured surfaces were often stained and showed chemical concretion but they were often only marginally abraded. Analysis suggests that a minimum of 62 vessels were represented.

Although the fabric of all the material was of a broadly similar coarse gritted type, there were sufficient variations in size, type and density of inclusions to produce four sub-groups.

Fabric A

Tempering agents include sparse to moderate sub-angular crushed flint grits ranging from ‹1–5mm but averaging 1–3mm, and occasional grog. Also present are a few round quartz grits of ‹1mm, possibly occurring as part of a sand filler. The clay has a high natural calcareous content. Fabric colour varies, but there is a broad overall consistency between vessels in this fabric. Both internal and external surfaces display signs of oxidation, with colours ranging from orangey-red to buff and brown. Some internal surfaces have blackened areas, but this may be a post-firing addition. Core colours are less consistent with some sections oxidised and orangey-brown, while other parts range from grey to black. Sherds were notably thick, so this fabric formed the greatest proportion of pot by weight (8.25kg). It also comprised the second largest group of vessels (23).

Fabric B

A fairly hard, sandy fabric of medium thickness. Tempering additions include sparse to moderate ill-sorted sub-angular crushed flint grits ranging from 0.5–2.0mm, and traces of grog. Occasional ‹1mm rounded quartz grits occur. The clay has a high natural calcareous content. Surface colours vary from orange to light brown and dark brown to black. Core colours are similarly varied, including orange, buff, brown, grey and black. This was the second most common fabric by weight (945g), but accounted for the largest number of vessels (31).

Fabric C

A moderately thin, brittle fabric, quite extensively tempered with reasonably well-sorted sub-angular crushed flint grits, predominantly of over 2mm and up to 4mm in size, and some large grog additions. Occasional ‹0.5mm quartz grits occur and a rather calcareous clay has been employed. The thin wall section has aided a fairly even firing. Both core and surfaces are generally reduced grey to black, although patches of orange on some external surfaces show signs of localized oxidation. 695g of this fabric were recovered, and a minimum of 3 vessels was identified.

Fabric D

A moderately hard, fairly thin fabric with slight sub-angular flint gritting of predominantly ‹1mm, a few grog additions and occasional ‹0.5mm round quartz grits. Surface voids suggest either the loss of mineral grits or burning out of vegetable inclusions. The clay has a high calcareous content. Body walls are thin. Vessels in this fabric are reasonably well-fired in reduced atmospheres with generally consistent surface and core colours of dark brown to black. Pottery in this fabric might be regarded as the best class of ware present, and is relatively scarce. In terms of total weight (160g), this fabric is the least well represented though a minimum of 5 vessels is suggested.

Forms

Six main forms were recognised. In most cases the base sherds cannot be accommodated within this scheme.

1. Hooked rim jars with a slightly biconical profile and splayed base (c.14% of total).
2. Jars with a similar body profile but flattened or rounded rim (c.37%).
3. Upright vessels or 'tubs' with flattened rim top (c.16%).
4. Jars with 'flowerpot' profile, relatively straight sides and flattened or rounded rim (c.18%).
5. 'Pans' with straight sides and very shallow rim angle. Rims generally rounded or flattened (c.10%).
6. Large bowls with slightly out-turned rims. The shoulder diameter exceeds that of the rim (c.5%).

Treatment and decoration

A few rim and body sherds show fingertip impressions, and several other rim sherds include diagonal cuts or fingernail imprints. There is a single boss on the body of one vessel and one perforated lug. A number of the jars show signs of rippling or smearing on the outer surface. The majority of this small group is undecorated.

Chronology and affinities

This material has a number of distinctive characteristics. It contains a small number of sherds in the Deverel-Rimbury tradition, including rims and body walls with fingertip decoration. These pieces also include a single boss and a perforated lug. Most of the parent vessels were bucket urns. With this material there are a series of plain jars, which include hooked and internally bevelled rims, and vessels with surface smearing on the body. Not many of these jars are decorated and treatment is confined to the rim. These vessels had simple angular or splayed bases and were without abrupt shoulders or any sign of handles. There are only two bowls.

The Deverel-Rimbury material is found in the same features and the same fabrics as the other pottery, and there is no *a priori* case for separating the two groups chronologically. The Deverel-Rimbury tradition in this region probably came to an end by c.1000 bc (Barrett 1976). There is a date of 1110 ± 100 bc (Har 2754) for a bucket urn from Sheffield Bottom, 2.5km

from Pingewood (Bradley and Richards 1980). The other pottery belongs to the Post Deverel-Rimbury sequence, the earliest dates for which lie in the 11th century bc (Barrett 1976; Bradley *et al.* 1980). These dates include samples from two sites not far from Pingewood: Rams Hill on the Berkshire Downs (Bradley and Ellison 1975) and Knight's Farm (Bradley *et al.* 1980). The range of types at Pingewood is much the same as that in the second occupation at Rams Hill and can also be compared with the pottery at Itford Hill, Sussex (Burstow and Holleyman 1957). There is a radiocarbon date of 1000 ± 35 bc for the latter site (GrN 6167). The settlement at Aldermaston Wharf, which probably belongs to the 10th or 9th centuries bc, includes plain bowls and more angular jars alongside the simpler types found here (Bradley *et al.* 1980). The rarity of bowls at Pingewood may well suggest that this site belongs to a rather earlier phase of settlement.

In conclusion, it would appear that this site was occupied during the transition between Deverel-Rimbury and Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic traditions. Although there are no radiocarbon dates from Pingewood it is possible to suggest a quite short-lived period of activity, probably in the 11th century bc.

Iron Age pottery

Two fabrics were identified.

Fabric E

A hard, well-fired, black fabric with smooth surfaces. Tempering agents include moderate well-sorted sub-angular flint grits of 0.1–1.0mm, and moderate grog. Occasional rounded quartz grits up to 0.5mm also occur, either as part of a sand filler or in the clay which has a high calcareous content. This fabric is represented by 2 vessels from Cremation 2, both perhaps of mid to late Iron Age date.

Fabric F

A thin, fairly soft fabric with smooth, reddish-brown surfaces and dark brown core. Inclusions comprises very sparse small sub-angular flint and round quartz grits ‹0.5mm and occasional grog up to 1mm. This fabric is represented by 2 vessels from Cremation 7 and Posthole 12, probably of mid to late Iron Age date.

Bronze Age Pottery : Catalogue of illustrated sherds (figs. 7–9)

No.	Context	Fabric	Form
1.	F1, layer 2	A	5
2.	F6, layer 1	A	5
3.	F1, layer 2	A	5
4.	F314	A	3
5.	F314	A	4
6.	F1, layer 2	A	3
7.	F1	A	4
8.	F314	A	3
9.	F1	D	6
10.	F8	D	6
11.	F10, layer 1	D	
12.	F10, layer 1	D	
13.	F10, layer 1	D	
14.	F6, layer 1	B	
15.	F6, layer 1	B	
16.	F10, layer 1	B	
17.	F32	B	
18.	F32	B	
19.	F32	B	
20.	F45	C	
21.	F19	C	
22.	F1	D	
23.	F5	B	
24.	F32	B	
25.	F1	B	
26.	F6, layer 1	B	
27.	F1	B	
28.	F1	B	
29.	F1	B	

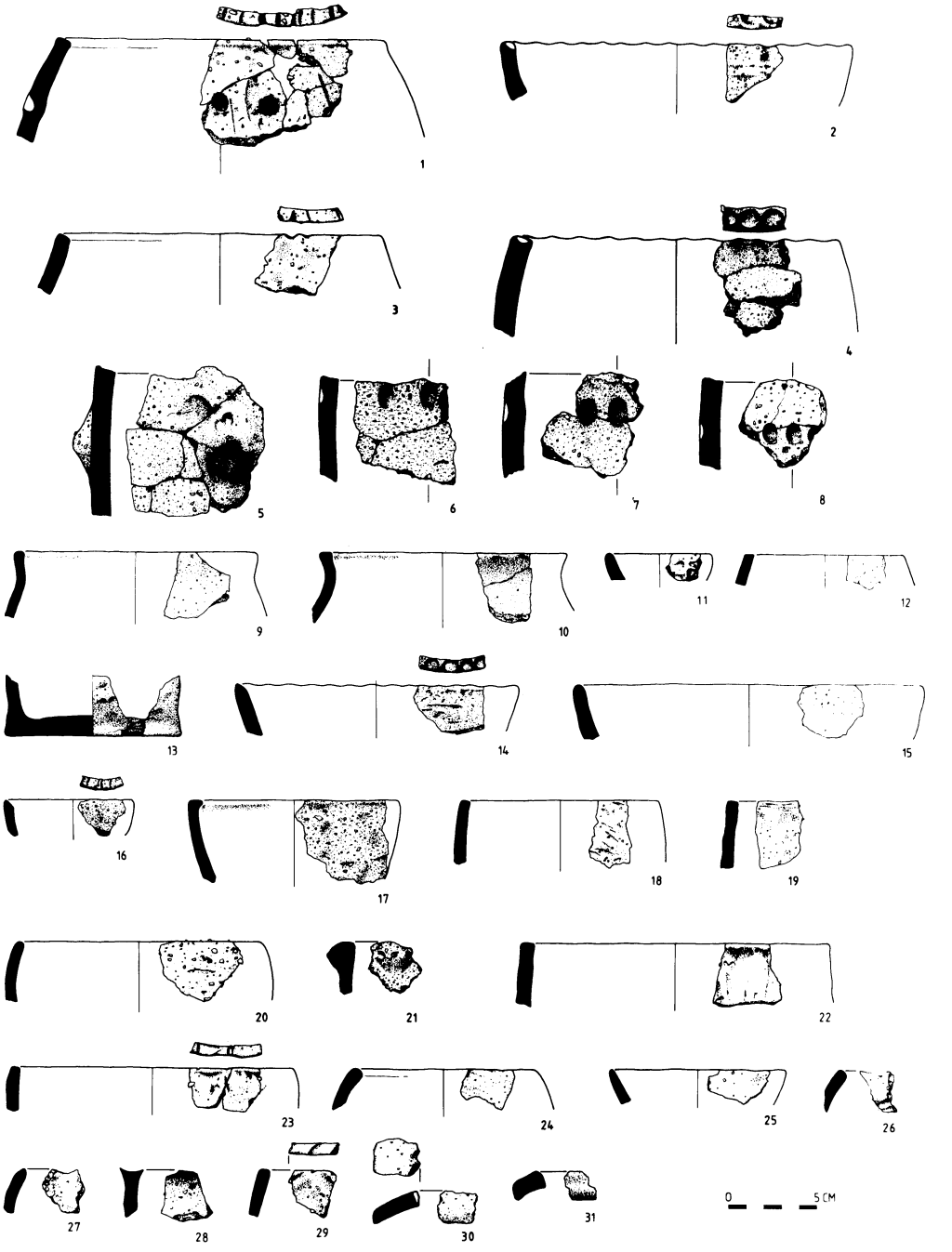


Fig. 7. Bronze Age pottery.

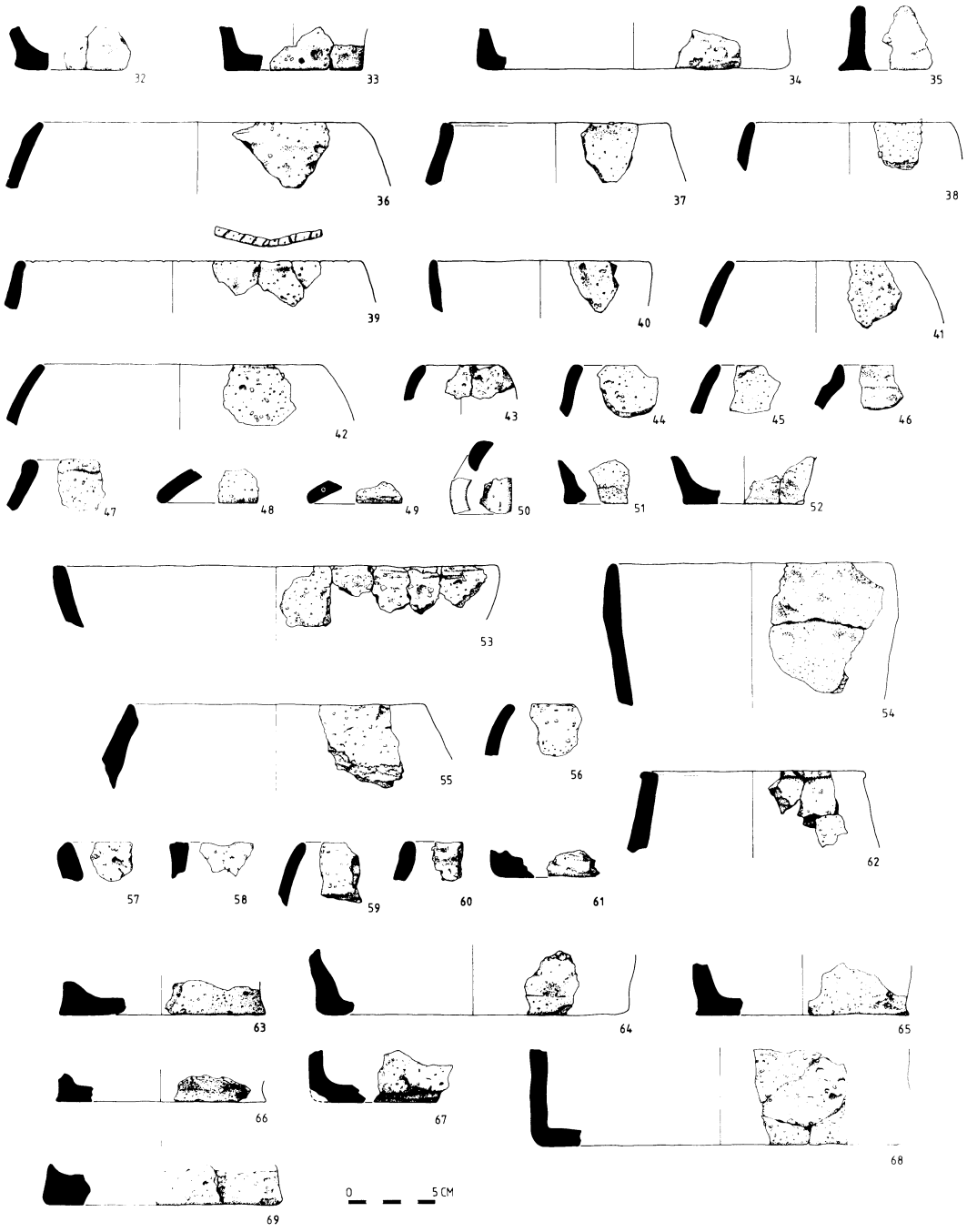


Fig. 8. Bronze Age pottery.

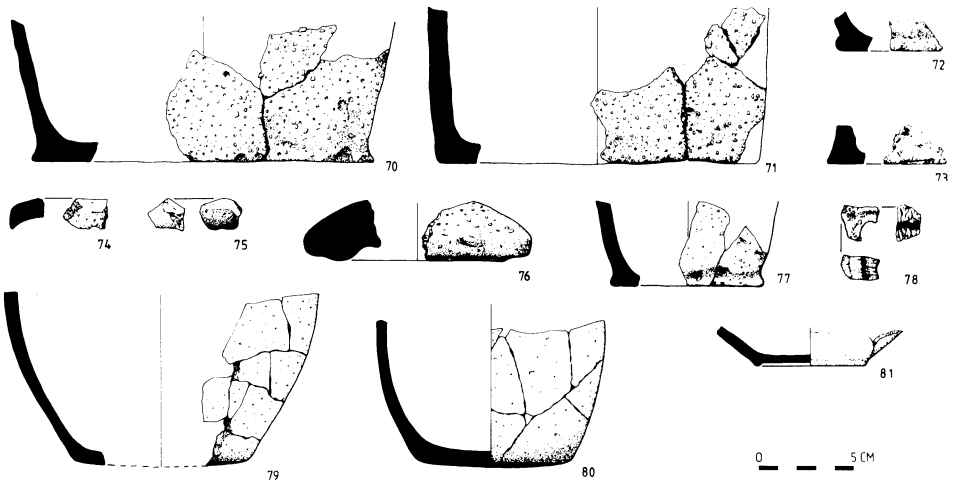


Fig. 9. Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery.

No.	Context	Fabric	Form	No.	Context	Fabric	Form
30.	F1	B		56.	F40	A	3
31.	F1	B		57.	F10, layer 2	A	1
32.	F8	B		58.	F10, layer 2	A	1
33.	F6, layer 2	B		59.	F57	C	
34.	F6, layer 1	B		60.	F43	A	5
35.	F5	B		61.	F1	A	4
36.	F1	B		62	F1, layer 1	A	5
37.	F1	B		63.	F43	A	1
38.	F5	B		64.	F4	A	2
39.	F1	B		65.	F57	A	2
40.	F7	B		66.	F4	A	3
41.	F32	B		67.	F1	A	4
42.	F57	B		68.	F1, layer 2	A	4
43.	F10, layer 2	B		69.	F314	A	4
44.	F1	B		70.	F6, layer 2	A	3
45.	F1	B		71.	F314	A	4
46.	F10, layer 2	B		72.	F10, layer 2	A	3
47.	F4	B		73.	F8	A	5
48.	F314	B		74.	F4	A	3
49.	F47	B		75.	F10, layer 2	A	1
50.	F10, layer 2	B		76.	F10, layer 2	A	1
51.	F4	B		77.	F1, layer 2	B	
52.	F4	B		78.	F8	A	
53.	F5	A	2	79.	C2	E	
54.	F6, layer 1	A	3	80.	C2	E	
55.	F1	A	3	81.	C7	F	

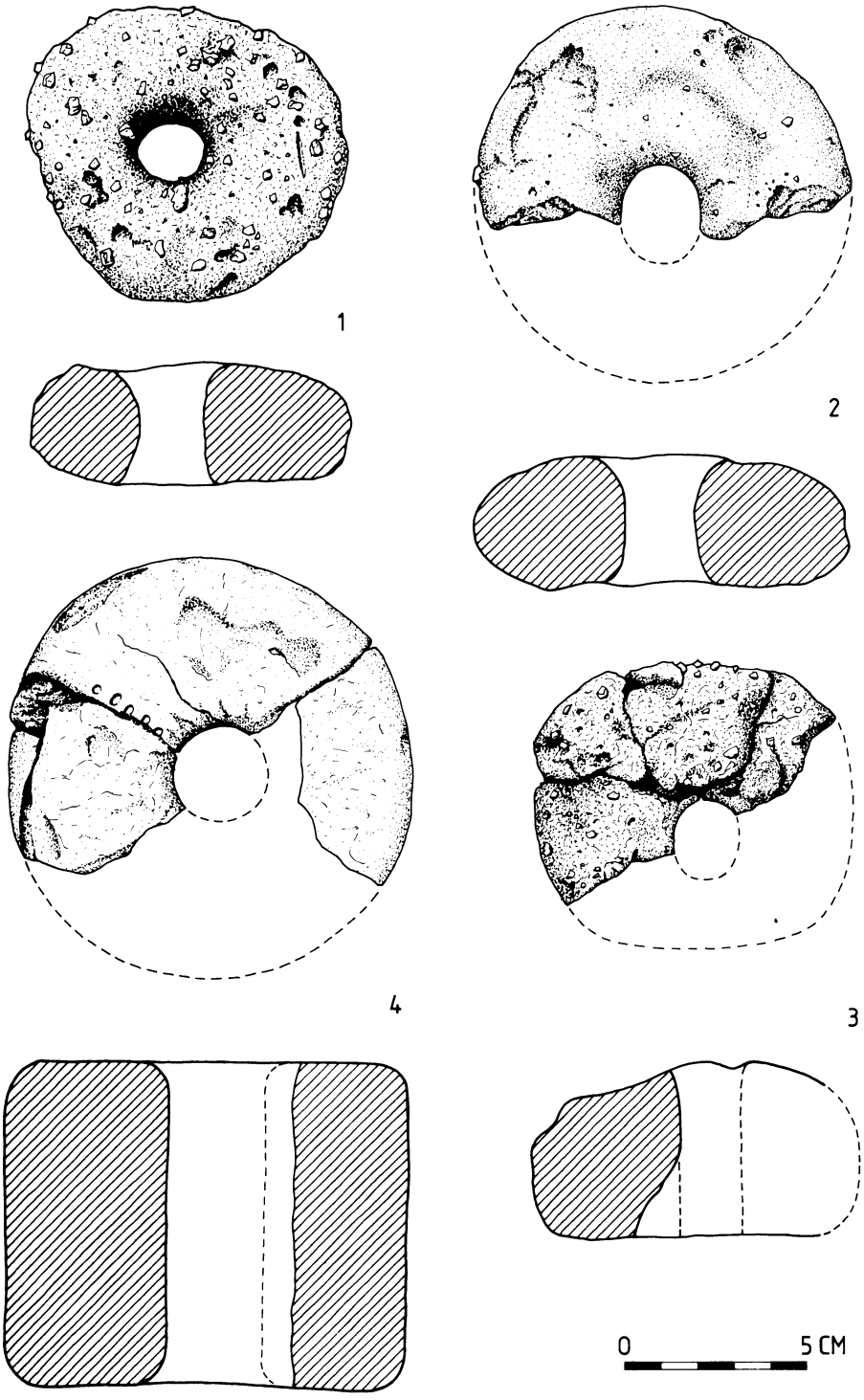


Fig. 10. Loomweights.

Other ceramic items

Objects of baked or fired clay occurred stratified in 12 features, and as a residual deposit in the later intrusive ditch. Pieces of loomweight were the most common item amongst the five different types of object recorded.

Type 1a (Fig. 10, 1) Annular loomweight of baked clay with moderate coarse flint grit and grog temper. Recorded in features 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 34, 314 and intrusive ditch.

Type 1b (Fig. 10, 2) Annular loomweight of baked clay with very sparse flint grit and grog temper. Recorded in features 5, 8, 10 and 35.

Type 2 (Fig. 10, 3) Perforated 'bun shaped' loomweight of fired clay with coarse flint grit and grog temper. Recorded in features 1, 6 and 314.

Type 3 (Fig. 10, 4) Cylindrical perforated loomweight of ungritted baked clay. Recorded in feature 38 and intrusive ditch.

Type 4 (not illustrated) Unidentifiable square cornered lumps of coarse flint gritted fired clay. Recorded in features 1 and 32.

Type 5 (not illustrated) Unidentifiable assorted fragments of baked clay. Recorded in intrusive ditch.

Loomweights

Cylindrical loomweights are not found before the Deverel-Rimbury ceramic phase and are replaced by pyramidal weights within the late Bronze Age. This sequence is best demonstrated at Mucking (Jones and Bond 1980). The settlement at Aldermaston Wharf, which may be rather later than Pingewood, produced a large number of pyramidal weights, but only two cylindrical examples (Bradley *et al.* 1980). The annular loomweights at Pingewood are more unusual and, without associated pottery, might be placed in the Anglo-Saxon period.

The Flint Assemblage
Verna Care

Worked flints were recovered in very low numbers from this site (see Table 4 – fiche). All flints were in a fresh condition, though a number were slightly patinated to a pale blue, and many were iron stained. The staining probably results from uptake of iron in the gravel deposit. The nature of cortex present on the worked flints indicates the predominant use of this local source. As Table 5 (fiche) shows, a high proportion of flakes are secondary, as defined by Bradley (1970). This cortex is more or less abraded and often retains the pebble shape of the original nuclei.

With such small numbers of worked flints it is not possible to assign any particular chronological significance to the patinated material. One patinated flake had been reworked at a later stage. The presence of a blade core, broken adze and a possible microlith primary, hints at a Mesolithic/ Neolithic component in the assemblage (see below). However, the predominant character of the assemblage is Bronze Age.

Broken Adze

Fig. 11, 1 shows the butt end of a chipped adze of triangular mid-section. The cortex is thin and abraded and the surface of the implement is iron stained. Typologically, this could be of Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

Scrapers, Fig. 11, 2–8, 10

These represent the largest group of recognized tool types. Table 6 (fiche) shows a typological breakdown based on the area of retouch. One scraper has a ground edge. The retouch varies from fine, regular flaking to irregular bold retouch. One artifact included in this category is a side scraper with a borer flaked on the opposite edge.

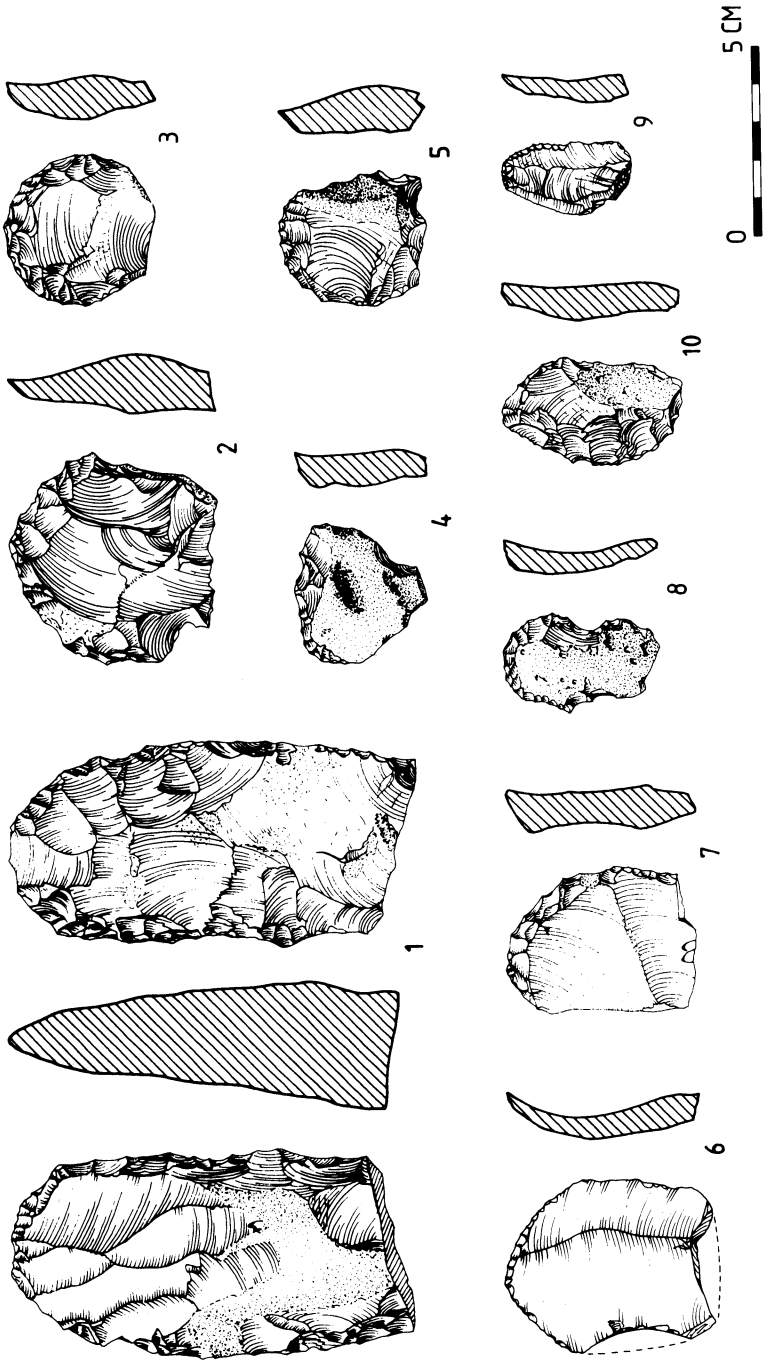


Fig. 11. Worked flint.

Knife, Fig. 11, 9

This is an irregularly shaped flake which has been steeply blunted along one edge and has fine shallow flaking on the opposite edge. As with many of the retouched flakes, the bulb has been deliberately removed.

Borer, Fig. 11, 11, 12

This type of artifact was relatively common. Most are formed on small or broken flakes.

Microlith Primary

A snapped blade, with flaking characteristic of the early stages of microlith manufacture by the micro-burin technique, was present in the assemblage. Typologically, such artifacts are of Mesolithic date.

Retouched Flakes

A high proportion of flakes were retouched but unclassifiable within traditional tool categories. Most of these flakes are retouched along one or more edges. As with the scrapers, the nature of the retouch varies from fine pressure flaking to coarse bold flaking.

Cores Fig. 11, 13

Only two cores were present in the assemblage. One is a two platformed blade core which could be of Mesolithic date. It is slightly patinated and no cortex remains on the surface. The other is similar in shape to the core already described, that is, cylindrical. This shape may be fortuitous, as it appears to have been irregularly flaked and striking platforms are not prominent. Alternatively, it may be a blade core which was flaked in an opportunist manner as it became exhausted. The presence of a few truncated blade-like scars and a number of repeated hinge fracture breaks may support this interpretation.

Unretouched Flakes

Only 28 unretouched flakes are present in the assemblage, of which only 15 are complete flakes. Such numbers are too small to justify a metrical analysis. However, of these 15 flakes, more than half have breadth to length ratios greater than 4:5, indicating the general predominance of squat flakes in the assemblage.

Conclusions

A small proportion of the assemblage suggests an early post-glacial use of this site, but the bulk of the material is characteristic of a Bronze Age flint assemblage. A functional interpretation of the assemblage is not offered on the basis that the very low numbers of artifacts recovered from an extensive area are, in the main, unstratified and residual. However, the high proportion of scrapers and borers may have more than a chronological bearing, possibly indicating an emphasis on hide working.

A more worthy feature of this assemblage is the high proportion of retouched flakes and tools. Wainwright (1972, 66) has suggested that tools might form between 4 and 5 per cent of a prehistoric flint assemblage. The percentage of tools at Pingewood is nearer 30%. If retouched flakes are also included in the tool category, this percentage reaches over 60%.

Such proportions may reflect field conditions of collection or a general trend in later prehistoric flint technology (Pitts 1978). Pitts notes that there is a shift in emphasis from controlled core reduction to produce regular blades and flakes in the early post-glacial, to an increase in secondary flaking of flakes produced by less controlled techniques, in the later Neolithic and Bronze Age. The scraper forms and the relatively high proportion of borers is also consistent with a Bronze Age dating (Fasham and Ross 1978).

Discussion
Mark Bowden

The Bronze Age site at Pingewood is best seen in relation to its near neighbour and contemporary, Knights Farm (Bradley *et al.* 1980), 1km away to the north-west. Knights Farm is a much larger and more complex site, covering a minimum of 10 ha., though this may be in part due to settlement shift. Knights Farm, like Aldermaston and other local Bronze Age river gravel sites, was situated on an island of higher ground so that it could have been used all the year round. Pingewood, which would have been flooded throughout the winter months, can only have been occupied seasonally.

The two sites would seem to be complementary, with Pingewood acting as a satellite for the more efficient seasonal exploitation of the wetlands.

Both Knights Farm and Aldermaston, as well as Pingewood, produced large numbers of weights which have been interpreted as loomweights. It seems likely that all the gravel sites were producing cloth beyond their own requirements. This picture is enhanced by the numbers of bones of fully grown sheep recovered from Pingewood, though it is clear that sheep could only have been run seasonally on the site. Cattle bones indicate that the age of death was frequently 30 months or less, suggesting perhaps that they were reared mainly for meat, though doubtless hides and other products were of importance. The pollen analysis emphasises the importance of pastoral farming on this site.

The occupation of this site seems to have been of relatively short duration and the replacement of timbers of both buildings and fences may have occurred at short intervals, even seasonally, due to the damage caused by frequent flooding.

ROMANO-BRITISH SITE (AREAS A AND B)

The Romano-British features investigated included a well, pits, post holes, ditches and a trackway.

The well (Fig. 14)

The well was situated in the north-west of Area A and was cut into a bank of gravel where, in association with several pits and post holes, it provided the most substantial evidence of permanent domestic occupation. The well consisted of an oval, funnel-shaped pit with a rounded base, within which an offset vertical shaft of dry stone walling had been constructed. The pit measured 4.2 × 3.8m and was 1.1m deep. The stone lining was of non-local flint nodules and the shaft measured 1.0 × 1.2m. The northern and eastern sides had been extensively robbed. Several lengths of wooden planking and two posts were found in the lower north-eastern side of the shaft, probably the remains of revetting associated with the initial construction phase.

The shaft was filled with a homogeneous, black, organic-rich silt containing few stones but a small quantity of domestic occupation debris. The gap between the lining and the edge of the pit was filled with dark grey silty gravel and sand. The robbed area was filled at the bottom with very dark grey silt and gravel, overlain by a mixture of densely packed dirty gravel and dark grey gritty silt. Despite the good preservation conditions evidenced by recovered animal bone and timber, domestic items of organic material were disappointingly absent and finds largely consisted of pottery, building materials and pieces of quern. Several iron nails and part of a bronze ring (Fig. 16) were also found. The pottery included a few samian sherds but the assemblage was dominated by coarse wares. Coarse pottery from the lowest levels suggested a late 1st century to early 2nd century A.D. date, and, above this, a period of deposition extending to the mid or late 2nd century. This dating was supported by a number of Antonine plain samian sherds. Silt continued to accumulate

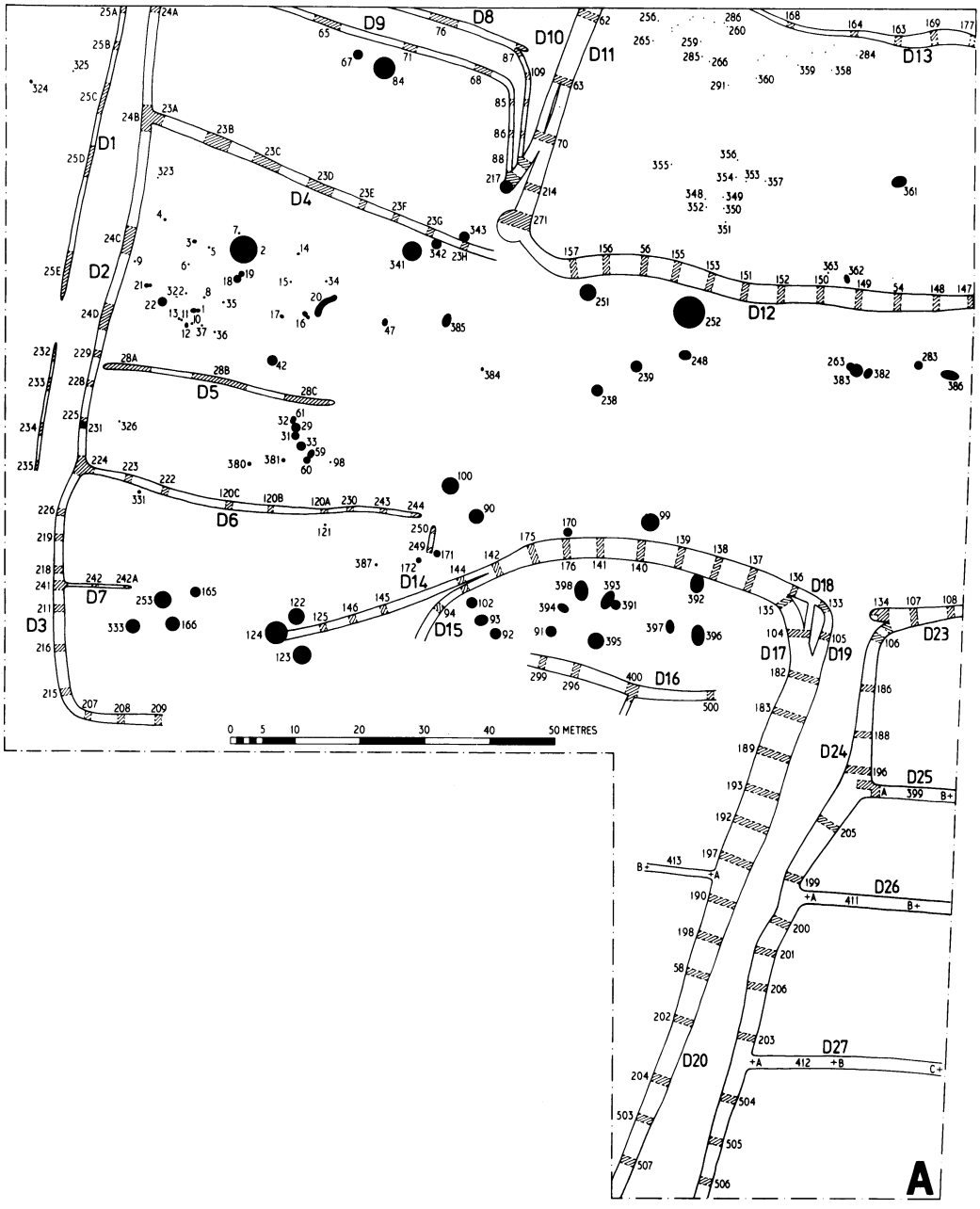


Fig. 12. Area A: all features.

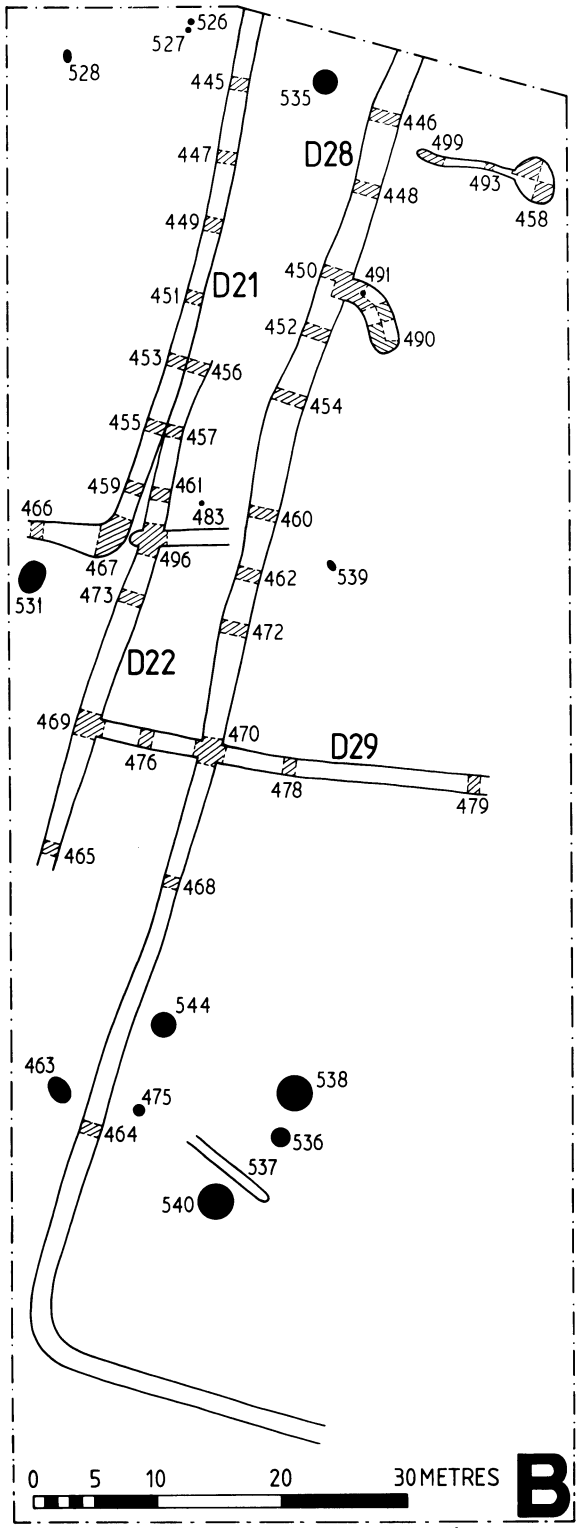


Fig. 13. Area B: all features.

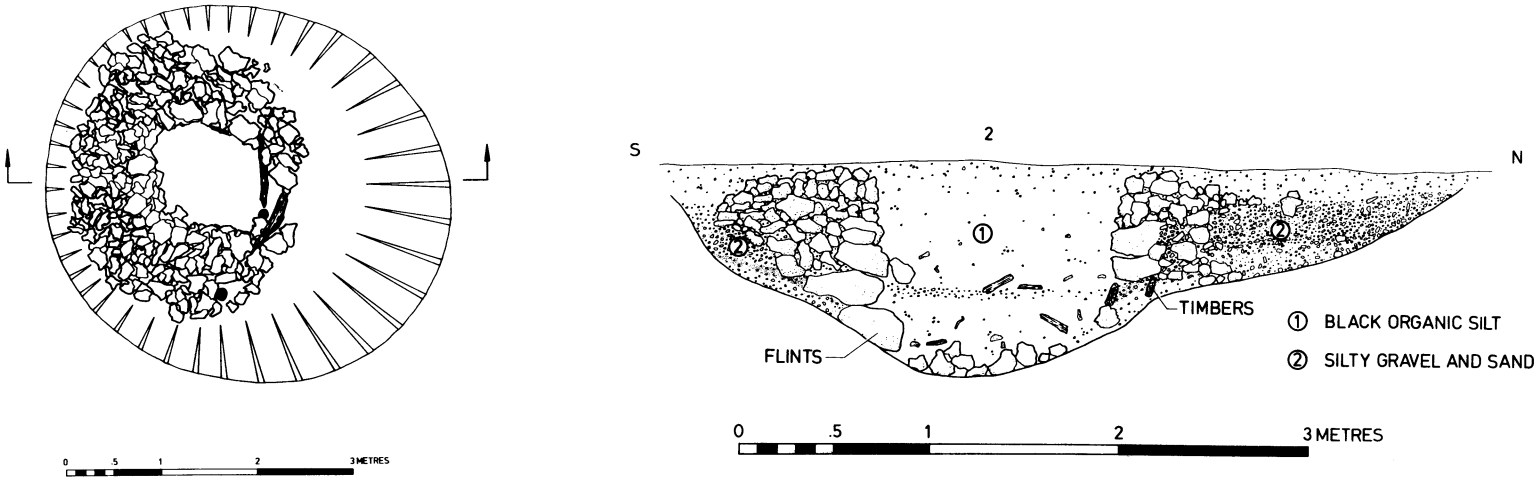


Fig. 14. The well: plan and section.

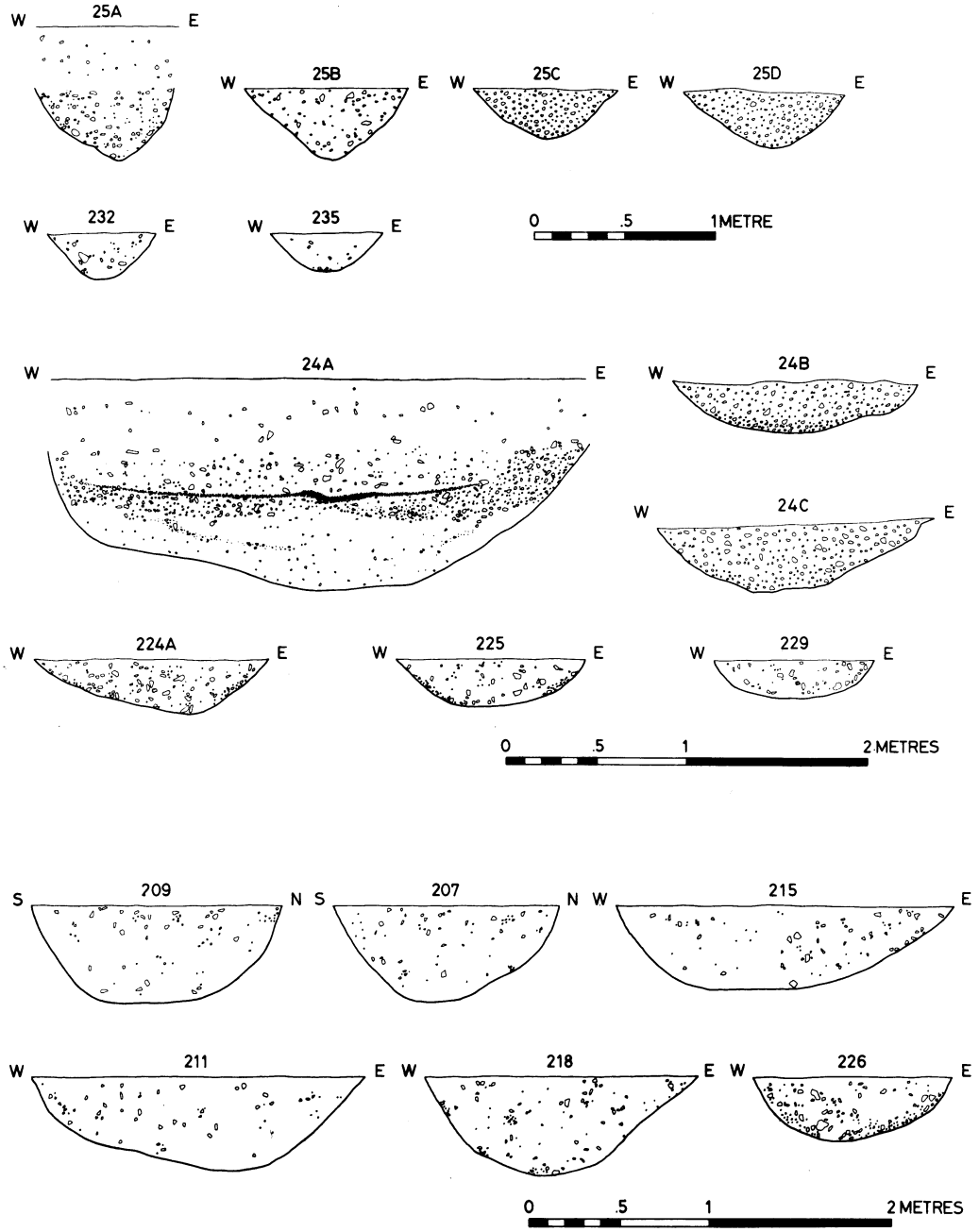


Fig. 15. Ditch sections.

to the top of the shaft where a few sherds of 3rd-4th century pottery were found. The undifferentiated, organic-rich fill of the shaft suggests that its silting up was a slow natural process. From the ceramic sequence it seems likely that the well provided water for the duration of the site's main period of occupation.

Ditches

The ditches divided the excavated area into a number of fields or paddocks and a trackway. They are described in microfiche.

Pits

Pits were recorded in most of the areas excavated, but the majority were concentrated in the upper part of the site and associated with the main areas of occupation. The majority of the pits were circular with 'bowl-shaped' profiles. Diameters ranged from less than 0.5m to over 3.0m. The largest pits might be more accurately described as ponds.

Postholes

A considerable number of postholes was recorded in the northern part of Area A in two main clusters. One cluster was grouped to the south of the well, the other in the area bounded by Ditches 11, 12 and 13. These areas undoubtedly formed the nucleus of domestic occupation. No patterns could be discerned from which individual structures could be isolated. As with the Bronze Age site it seems likely that wet ground conditions may have led to the frequent replacement of structural timbers, giving rise to an unrecognisable palimpsest of postholes. Furthermore it is almost certain that many small features were missed in excavation, due to the conditions under which it was carried out.

Roman Coarse Pottery
John Hawkes

The coarse pottery was sorted into fabric groups, chiefly on the basis of visual examination of the macroscopic inclusions at low (X4) magnification : surface treatment was not on its own considered sufficient to merit inclusion as a separate group. Little attempt has been made to distinguish fabrics by the quantity of tempering material present, as variations apparent within the same vessel suggest this would not be feasible. Descriptive terminology derives from Orton (1977). The report was completed in 1979, with only minimal revision possible in 1984.

Details of number and weight of sherds of fabric, vessel form and feature, together with an indexed series of distribution plans are held in the archive.

The Fabrics

Table 7 (fiche) quantifies the stratified pottery from excavated contexts.

The weight of each fabric group as a percentage of the total pottery assemblage is shown in brackets in the text. Only stratified groups are included in the analysis, except where a fabric occurs only in an unstratified context.

Local Coarse Wares

1. Silchester Ware (22%)
   a) A medium – hard fabric, containing abundant quantities of very coarse crushed burnt flint and occasional grog inclusions. Often reddish yellow (7.5YR 8/6 – 5YR 6/6) or light red (2.5YR 6/8), although variable firing produces many varieties. (17%)
   b) A similar but harder fabric, black or dark grey (2.5YR 3/0), although inconsistent firing also produces patches of reddish yellow. Noticeably better fired than 1a, the surfaces normally

being wiped to a near burnish finish. (5%)

2. Miscellaneous Orange Sandy Wares (28%)
   a) A soft soapy smooth fabric, containing sparse fine sand and coarse grog. Grey – pale brown (10YR 7/4) to reddish yellow (5Y 6/8). (1%)
   b) As 2a, but hard, with moderate quantities of fine – medium sand, grog, and moderate to abundant medium-coarse sub-angular quartz. (10%)
   c) As 2b, but with rather less sand and grog, and with the addition of sparse to moderate coarse – very coarse crushed flint. (17%)
   d) Reddish yellow (7.5YR 7/6) hard fabric, abundant in flint and grog. (less than 1%)
3. Miscellaneous Grey Sandy Wares (48%)
   a) As 2a, but reduced to (usually) a light pinkish grey (7.5YR 7/0, 2.5YR 6/0), but much variation. (less than 1%)
   b) Similar to 2b, but slightly rougher, containing more coarser sand. Often white – light grey (2.5YR 6/1). (40%)
   c) Very hard black fabric, otherwise similar to 3b, but with slightly less coarse sand and grog. (2%)
   d) Very hard brown (10YR 5/3) to dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2). Sparse coarse grog; thick-walled vessels only. (less than 1%)
   e) As 3d, but with moderate quantities of fine sand and grog. (less than 1%)
   f) Light grey (5YR 8/1 – 6/1) hard fabric, with moderate to abundant coarse – very coarse flint. (less than 1%). Unstratified sherds only.

Non-local Wares

4. Amphorae (2%)
   Light brown (7.5YR 6/4) to pinkish grey (7.5YR 7/2), very hard rough fabric, containing moderate quantities of grog, quartz and crushed flint are considered to be amphorae
5. Black-Burnished Ware, Type 1 (2%)
   Hard black or dark grey fabric, containing moderate to abundant medium quartz and some sand, usually with internal and external burnish. The fabric is closer to Wiltshire than to Dorset types.
6. Alice Holt Grey Ware (less than 1%)
   Sandy grey – grey brown fabric (7.5YR 6/0), medium hard with an abraded dark grey colour coat. Other Alice Holt sherds may be unrecognized within the miscellaneous grey sandy ware categories.
7. New Forest Grey Ware (less than 1%)
   Fabric largely indistinguishable from Alice Holt. Dark grey colour coat (7.5YR 4/0) and white painted geometric design.
8. Oxford Ware (less than 1%)
   a) Pink - pinkish white (5YR 7/4 – 8/2), slightly sandy fabric with light red colour coat (10R 5/6).
   b) Mortaria in soft yellowish white fabric (7.5YR 8/2). Moderate sand and grog inclusions, quartz grinding surface.
9. Nene Valley Ware
   One unstratified sherd only. Sandy fabric, pinkish white paste (7.5YR 8/2) with a reddish yellow colour coat (5YR 6/6). Rouletted.

Vessel Form

Table ware types are generally distinctive, but the criteria for isolating vessel types are more subjective for jars, which are generally less clearly defineable; the large number of vessels in the category A0 reflects the difficulties in defining more precise types. 'Local' coarse wares only are included in the tables; BB1 and other traded wares appear in the type-fabric series catalogue.

1. JARS:

A0 – Jars with everted or out-turned rims.
A1 – Ditto with attached cornice.
A2 – Ditto with thickened and overhanging rim.
A3 – Ditto with ledged rim.
A4 – Ditto with hooked rim as drawing no. 448.
A5 – Ditto with hooked rim as drawing no. 447.
A6 – Ditto with reeded rim.
A7 – Ditto with narrow mouths and thickened rim.
A8 – Ditto, globular forms with cordons.
A9 – Ditto, globular forms with furrowed rim.
A10 – Ditto, globular forms with out-turned rim 90° to angle of body.
A11 – Ditto, necked forms with elongated out-turned rim.

B0 – Globular jars lacking everted or out-turned rims.
B1 – Ditto with plain rim.
B2 – Ditto with internally thickened rim.
B3 – Ditto with developed bead rim.
B4 – Ditto, narrow mouthed with plain rim on short neck.

C0 – Other jars with upright or semi-upright necks.
C1 – Ditto with slightly thickened plain rim.
C2 – Ditto with flaring wedge – shaped rim.
C3 – Ditto with bead rim.
C4 – Ditto with internal lip.
C5 – Ditto with chamfered rim.
C6 – Ditto, thick walled with furrow under plain rim.

2. TABLE WARES:

D0 – Bowls.
D1 – Bead rim bowls with rounded profile.
D2 – Bowls with plain rim and flange.
D3 – Furrowed bowls with plain rim.
D4 – Straight-sided bowls with plain furrowed rim.
D5 – Flanged bowls Gillam type 227 in non-BB1 fabrics.
D6 – Flanged bowls Gillam type 225 in non-BB1 fabrics.
D7 – Flanged bowls Gillam type 228 in non-BB1 fabrics.
D8 – Plain bowls with flaring rim.
D9 – Plain hemispherical bowls.
D10 – Campanulate bowls with bead rim and lid seat.

E0 – Plates and platters.
E1 – Bead rim platters of ?Gallo-Belgic type in local fabrics.
E2 – Fluted platters with slightly flaring rim.

F0 – Dishes.
F1 – Vertical-sided furrowed dishes with plain rim.
F2 – Dish with angled fluted sides.

G0 – Flagons.
G1 – Flagons with ring neck and plain rim.
G2 – Flagons with poorly developed flanged neck and slightly flared rim.
G3 – ?Flagons with furrowed neck.
G4 – Disc rim flagons with ring neck.
G5 – Flagons with furrowed rim.
G6 – Plain rimmed flagons with handle.
G7 – ?Flagons with corniced rim.

H0 – Butt beakers.

The vague nature of many of the forms has made it difficult to suggest convincing parallels for many vessel types. Indeed, the paucity of datable finds and the lack of any field evidence for the phasing of the site has led to a great reliance on fabric groups for dating. Of the local coarse fabrics only Silchester ware can be closely dated; considered by Boon (1969) to be mainly Claudian, it may have continued into the early Flavian period (Fulford, 1984, 125;

Charles, 1979). May's (1916) assertion that there are two distinct vessel types in Silchester ware is seemingly substantiated. It was subjectively considered that these forms represented fabrics 1a and 1b respectively, this distinction having been noted at other sites (e.g. Ufton Nervet: Manning, 1974). The fact that no evidence for this can be found in the form/fabric analysis is almost certainly due to difficulties in distinguishing between the two fabrics. A much more readily identifiable distinction is the surface wiping almost invariably present on the globular jars but absent on the cooking pots. Fabric 2d, which cannot be paralleled at Silchester, is visually similar to Silchester ware and may belong to the same tradition.

A first century date also seems likely for the other sandy orange fabrics on the basis of forms such as C1 and C3, which occur in pre-Flavian and Flavian contexts at Silchester. The grey sandy fabrics generally appear later; the majority of the forms are everted rim jars (especially forms A0, A2 and A8), which find parallels in the late first and early second centuries at Silchester.

Comparison with Silchester highlights the virtual absence of table wares at Pingewood. As would be expected, table wares occur mainly in the finer of the coarse ware fabrics. Colour coats survive on only three vessels: a New Forest beaker (drawing no. 584), an Oxford ware bowl (no. 38), and one body sherd from an ?Alice Holt vessel (not illustrated). Much of the pottery was badly abraded and colour coats would not survive well, although the fact that the more durable of the table ware fabrics (the Samian, and some BB1) are so poorly represented would suggest that this loss is not significant, and a similar proportion of fine wares to coarse wares was recovered from Ufton Nervet (Manning 1974). It seems most likely that the poverty of the pottery assemblage reflects the low economic standing of the site.

Distribution

The bulk of the pottery is concentrated in the area around the well (F2), and it is clear that Ditches 1 and 5 in particular are not acting merely as field "catchment areas". This pattern agrees with the structural evidence recovered from the area. Sufficient areas were examined in detail to the east and south of this main area to confirm the fall-off in the pottery distribution to be genuine. Only to the north of the site does there seem to be any suggestion of a significant continuation of the pottery distribution.

An attempt was made to locate settlement areas by sherd size analysis but, though relative increases in the number of larger sherds was noted in pits over ditches, this proved to be statistically insignificant, and little difference in relative sherd sizes could be found along ditch lengths.

Distributions of the Silchester ware and Samian were plotted but the quantities were so small that it is possible only to suggest some broad chronological conclusions. The largely second century Samian occurs in pits and ditches to the south and east of the site in contexts where the earlier Silchester ware is absent (e.g. the trackway ditches). It seems likely that this represents an expansion of the original field system centered on the area around the well (F2). At least one of the ditches in this area (D4) seems to have gone out of use at a comparatively early date, although many other features in this area contain not only Silchester ware but later fabrics such as Samian, BB1 and some traded wares. No useful conclusions can be made about the table wares, being too small in number, although F2 and F20 did contain a higher proportion of fine table wares than normal, presumably because of their proximity to the domestic area.

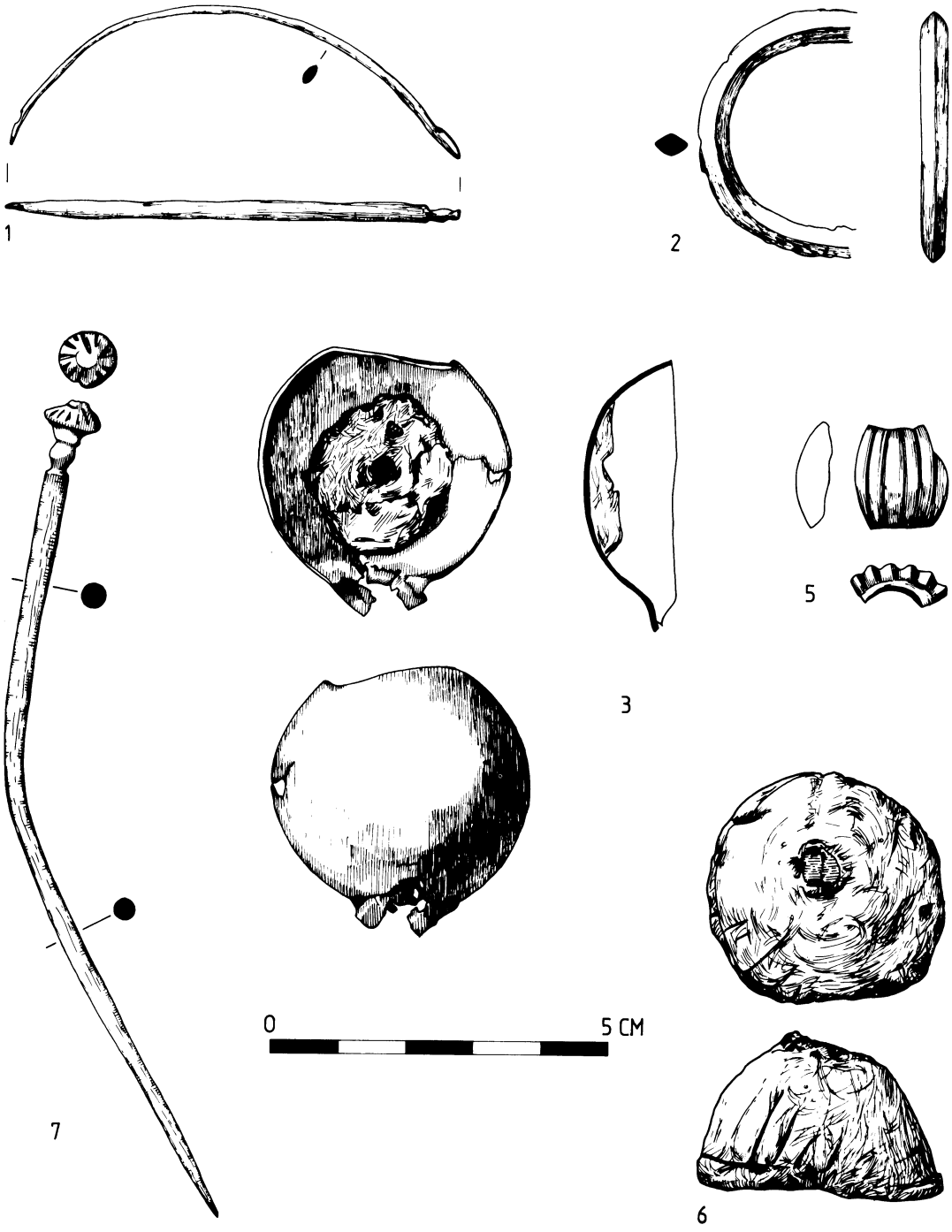


Fig. 16. Romano-British small finds.

The Samian
Joanna Bird

The samian from Pingewood was mostly in very bad condition, and some had completely lost its slip. No stamps and only two small decorated sherds survive, so that the dating evidence depends entirely on the plain ware. Several sherds of Dr 15/17 and Dr 18, with one early Dr 30, suggest that use of samian on the site began in the early part of the Flavian period or a little earlier; there is a small quantity of earlier second century material, but the bulk of the identifiable pottery is datable to the Antonine period, probably (in the absence of forms such as Walters 79, although the group is too small for this absence to be more than an indication) before *c.* AD 180. The commonest forms are Dr 18/31, 31 and 33, of Central Gaulish origin. The few East Gaulish sherds need not necessarily be any later in date.

Romano-British Small Finds
Mark Corney

Copper alloy

1. Segment of undecorated bracelet, one end being twisted and probably broken in antiquity. The other end tapers to a point, with an oval depression on the outer face, this forming part of the catch. Roman. Unstratified.
2. Part of a ring or link, possibly from a harness. Roman. F2, layer 1.
3. Head of a large stud or boss, 38mm in diameter. An unusual example as the affixing shank (missing) was held in place by a lead reinforcement. The impression of the shank is still discernable as a central hollow. (For a conical example using lead see Down, 1978, fig. 10.39, no. 119). Roman. Unstratified.
4. Badly corroded circular flan, 20mm in diameter. Unstratified.
7. Pin with decorated conical head, 130mm in length. Such pins, with a variety of decorated heads, are common throughout the Roman period (*see* Wedlake, 1982, fig. 93). Roman. Unstratified.

Lead

6. Hemispherical steelyard weight with remains of an iron fitting (probably a hook for suspension). Weight 133.2g. (For a broadly similar example see Neal, 1974, fig. 56, no. 48). Roman. F208.

Glass

5. Segment of a melon bead in turquoise paste. Original diameter 22mm. Such beads are well known from Roman contexts in this country. Roman. Unstratified.

Worked bone

8. Pierced head of cattle?/red deer? A hole 10mm in diameter has been drilled through the head. The appearance of the object suggests use as a spindle whorl, although its light weight raises doubts as to its effectiveness in such a role. (For a parallel see Pitt Rivers, 1888, Pl. CXXIX, nos. 4 and 5). Roman. F295.

Discussion
Mark Bowden

Occupation at Pingewood in the Romano-British period is attested by the presence of pits, postholes, a well and a series of ditches defining a series of small fields backing on to a trackway. These features contained a variety of material dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. The community represented was apparently not wealthy. Evidence from animal bones, pollen and insect remains all suggest that the economy of the site was based on livestock. The environment consisted very largely of pasture with little woodland and arable. Cattle were the most common animal on the site and there was

also a high percentage of horse. Sheep/goat and pig were considerably less common. The high frequency of horse is remarkable, but it should be remembered that the sample is relatively small.

The Romano-British occupation can be compared with contemporary sites in similar situations. In particular it may be instructive to look at Farmoor (Lambrick and Robinson 1979) and Ashville Trading Estate (Parrington 1978), both of which lie in the Thames valley in south Oxfordshire.

Romano-British features at Ashville, which lies on the floodplain, consisted of part of a field system and a few pits and wells. Unlike Pingewood there is evidence here for continuity of occupation from the Iron Age. The presence of roofing tiles in one well is the only evidence for the existence of structures. Settlement here seems to have continued into the 3rd century.

Farmooor was on the first terrace but it parallels Pingewood in many respects. The site, which succeeded a middle Iron Age settlement after a period of discontinuity, consisted of a trackway with enclosures backing on to it, pits, wells and a few postholes. The environment was predominantly one of grassland, probably mainly pasture though there is some evidence for hay meadows on the floodplain below. The fields and trackway were possibly enclosed with thorn hedges. The excavators considered that one purpose of the fields may have been to control pasture by moving animals between them to allow regeneration of grass. The fields did not extend on to the floodplain.

Evidence for structures was as ephemeral at Farmoor as at Ashville and Pingewood and the possibility must be considered that occupation at these sites was seasonal and based on a permanent settlement elsewhere. If this is so then a clear correlation can be seen between the Bronze Age and Romano-British sites at Pingewood, with a specialised pastoral role in both cases.

ANIMAL BONES

Leslie Cram

Introduction

Two factors affected the recovery of faunal remains from the site. First, the passage of heavy machinery over the features in topsoil stripping caused bones to be cracked and broken in many instances. Secondly, the pace of excavation affected bone recovery because no sieving could be undertaken and some features had to be excavated at speed. Thus many of the smaller bones were certainly missed.

Bronze Age

The only Bronze Age features containing animal bones were pits and only pits which were definitely dated are included here. The soil conditions varied from feature to feature and this affected the survival of bone considerably. Bones from Pits 1 to 8 are robust and well preserved. Those from Pit 10 were badly damaged by heavy machinery. Bones from the remaining pits were badly corroded and it seems probable that in these pits only the more robust specimens have survived and smaller and more fragile examples have not. The frequencies of cattle teeth from these pits should be noted, cattle teeth being the most resistant to corrosion of all skeletal material from the site. There is a total of 413 complete or fragmentary skeletal remains from 10 pits: 187 of these can be identified to species. Table 10 (fiche) summarizes the evidence for frequencies of species. Table 11 (fiche) gives a breakdown of the faunal evidence, pit by pit.

Butchery

Seventeen bones carry marks of knife, saw or axe. Forty-four cut marks, distributed among fifteen bones were probably made by flint knives. The sawing on a cattle(?)

vertebra may also have been produced by flint. However, it seems probable that the two axe marks on a cattle(?) vertebra fragment from Pit 6, layer 1 could only have been made by a metal tool. Cuts are most common on the humerus and occur on all species except deer. Vertebrae are the second commonest cut bone.

The only bone used for a tool is a long splinter from Pit 10 layer 1, rubbed smooth at one end.

Age at death

Assuming that each pit was open at a different time, we can calculate the minimum numbers of individuals for the whole site by adding together the minimum numbers from each pit. This gives us twelve instances of an age of death for cattle. Two of these show death at 42 months or more. Seven of the remainder show death at 30 months or less, and two of these seven died around 30 months; three died at or before 10 months. The youngest age at death is around 6 months.

Sheep/goats were apparently older at death. Of six instances of age at death one was 30 months or more, one around 18 months, one between 6 and 30 months, and only one individual was definitely killed at less than 10 months.

Pigs were all killed at or before their prime. Of the five examples, the oldest was around 3 years at death. One was killed at one year or more, two between 18 months and two years. There is a sucking pig from Pit 10, which was one or two weeks old.

Frequencies of species

The frequencies of species may be reckoned in four different ways. From a count of the number of skeletal parts, pig is the commonest with cattle next, then sheep/goat. The count of minimum numbers of individuals can be done, either by assuming all pits were open at the same time, so that bones of one individual might be distributed in more than one pit, or by assuming that the pits were open at different times. In the former case, cattle and pig are equally common with sheep/goat slightly less fequent. In the second case, cattle is commonest followed by sheep/goat with pig last. Weight of bone puts cattle first, pig next and sheep/goat last. By all four methods red deer is the least frequent. If we consider the weight of the carcases, then by any method of reckoning the bulk of the meat must have been of cattle.

Nearly all the pig bones are from one feature, Pit 10, which indicates strongly that they were not always common at this site during the Bronze Age occupation.

Romano-British

A total of 312 bones, complete or fragmentary, came from three different types of feature, ditches, pits and a well. As in the Bronze Age features soil conditions varied considerably, and this has affected the survival of bone. Table 12 (fiche) summarizes the frequencies of species.

Species present

Cattle are commonest by all counting methods. Compared to other species the cattle died young in many instances. One died at 6–9 months, one between 6 and 30 months, two around $2\frac{1}{2}$ years and three at 4–5 years. As well as these seven, there are the remains of a further nine, who reached full maturity. Horse bones are surprisingly common. They comprise 20–40% of the assemblage. The measurements suggest that the species was a small pony. All the bones are of mature animals apart from one which died at less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. No skeletal parts were recovered to distinguish sheep from goat. Sheep/goat remains are less frequent than those of horse by any method of counting. There are 12 sheep/goat bones compared to 31 of horse, while the

minimum numbers of individuals show sheep/goat to have been 7, compared to 8 horse. All sheep/goats were fully grown at death from the available evidence.

There are fewer bones of pig than of sheep/goat. The only evidence of age at death is that of one individual dying between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 years. Pig bones only occurred in a few contexts, Ditches 2, 3 and 6, the well and Pit 67. The number of bones is so small that this is probably not significant.

Red deer was less common than pig with only 4 skeletal remains. Two of these are bones from the well; the other two are antler.

The canid remains are all domestic dog. The dogs died when fully grown. One bird bone was found, the ulna of a chicken.

A cut across Ditch 16 revealed 4 human bones, the shafts of a right humerus and ulna and two left radius shafts, which could have been from the same bone.

Marked and worked bone

The generally poor state of the surfaces of bones made it difficult to recognize gnawing and butchery marks. The only clear marks of gnawing by dogs came from 3 bones from the well. Butchery marks were not uncommon. No pathological conditions were noted. Burnt bones were rare. Two bones were worked, a perforated cattle(?) femur head from Ditch 16 and a red deer antler from Pit 252.

INSECT REMAINS
Maureen A. Girling

Small numbers of insect remains were sorted from three sample flotants from Roman features at Pingewood.

Preservation of the insects was generally good but numbers were very low. The paucity of species prevents any attempt at faunal assessment but certain indicator species are suggestive of possible elements in the local environment. The dung beetles and 'dor' beetles suggest large mammals, possibly implying grazing, although it must be stressed that all are strong fliers. Dung, if present, would have provided a suitable habitat for *Anotylus rugosus*. A single head of *Anobium punctatum* was recorded in Pit 253. The larvae of this species are the infamous woodworm which bore into wood, especially dead trees, structural timbers and furniture, but the adults fly strongly and the presence of wood cannot be inferred from an isolated occurrence. The small group of six weevils provide possible evidence of food plants. Both *Sitona* species attack various clovers and other Papilionaceae, and *Hypera punctata* feeds on a variety of open ground plants, including lucerne, restharrow and clover. *Acalles ptinoides* has been recorded on young oak saplings and from hedges but it also occurs on ling and mosses. *Notaris acridulus* feeds on a variety of waterside vegetation, and the tiny weevil *Tanysphyrus lemnae* feeds exclusively on duckweed.

A mosaic of any or all of these vegetation types, possibly with some grazing, might have existed in the local Roman landscape at Pingewood.

POLLEN
D.M. Keith-Lucas

The most striking feature of the pollen counts from Pingewood, whether of Romano-British or Bronze Age samples, is their general similarity. All have relatively low frequencies of tree pollen and high frequencies of pollen of Gramineae, Compositae: Liguliflorae, *Plantago lanceolata* and *Ranunculus acris* type. *Quercus* and *Alnus* are the main tree pollen types, and *Corylus* the main shrub.

The samples appear to fall into four natural groups on the basis of their pollen percentages.

i. The Bronze Age samples taken together exhibit relatively high (14% total) tree pollen percentages and also high frequencies (greater than 25%) of pollen of Compositae: Liguliflorae but relatively low frequencies of pollen of Gramineae, *Plantago lanceolata* and *Ranunculus acris* type. They can be distinguished from all the Romano-British samples by the relatively high frequencies of the pollen of *Pinus*, *Quercus*, cereal type and spores of *Polypodium* and Polypodiaceae undiff.
ii. Samples from Ditches 4 and 2 are very similar and have the highest total tree pollen percentages among the Romano-British samples. *Alnus* pollen frequencies contribute largely to this total. Like the Bronze Age samples frequencies of Compositae: Liguliflorae are high (greater than 24%), while those of Gramineae, *Plantago lanceolata* and *Ranunculus acris* type are relatively low.
iii. Samples from the well and from Ditch 1 have lower total tree pollen percentages but higher frequencies of Gramineae, *Plantago lanceolata* and *Filipendula*. Pollen frequencies of Compositae: Liguliflorae are relatively low (less than 12%).
iv. Samples from Ditch sections 108 and 446 have the least total tree pollen and Alnus pollen frequencies are particularly low. These two samples have frequencies of pollen of Gramineae and Compositae: Liguliflorae which fall between the extremes of the previous two groups, although they have the highest frequencies of pollen of *Ranunculus acris* type. They are the only samples which contain the pollen of *Nymphaea*.

Interpretation

The local landscape during both the Bronze Age and the Romano-British period can be interpreted as being largely open pasture with relatively little woodland or arable land.

The herb pollen, which in all samples comprises more than 80% of the total pollen of land plants, can be divided into four broad ecological categories, leaving a fifth category for various pollen types, each of which could derive from several different species native to different habitats. The five groupings recognized are:
i. Pasture. This is taken to be the main source of the pollen of Gramineae, Compositae; Liguliflorae, *Cirsium* type, *Trifolium* type, *Plantago lanceolata*, *Rumex acetosa* type and *Ranunculus acris* type, though it is recognized that some of these could derive from other habitats.
ii. Arable and disturbed land. This is the pollen of cereal type (defined here as those grains of Gramineae of greater than 40μm in diameter) plus the following weeds of disturbed soils: *Spergula arvensis*, Chenopodiaceae, *Artemisia*, *Matristitaria* type, *Lamium* type, *Malva* type, *Polygonum aviculare* type and *Urtica*.
iii. A local component comprising marsh or waterside plants. This comprises Cyperaceae, *Dipsacus*, *Lysimachia vulgaris* type, *Mentha* type, Filipendula, Scrophulariaceae and Umbelliferae.
iv. Heathland. This is a minor component represented only by *Calluna vulgaris* and *Ulea* type, excluding trees and spores.
v. A miscellaneous collection of herbaceous pollen types remains, all of which are present in low frequencies. These are *Cerastium* type, *Stellaria* type, *Aster* type, *Centaurea*, Cruciferae, *Lotus* type, *Vicia* type, *Plantago media/major*, *Rumex* undiff., *Potentilla* type, *Rubus*, Rubiaceae, *Solanum* and *Viola*. It is likely that most of these derive from local disturbed soils, but do not necessarily reflect arable activity.

Each of the samples were divided into these five groups. In all cases more than 60% of the total pollen of land plants derives from plants which are predominantly indicator species of pasture, while less than 10% of the pollen indicates arable or disturbed land. A minor component of less

than 1% indicates the presence of heathland, probably at a distance, such as on the plateau gravels to the south of the Kennet valley.

It is likely that the high percentage of Compositae: Liguliflorae pollen, a very resistant type, in the Bronze Age samples as well as those from Ditches 4 and 2, reflects situations in which the greatest amount of destruction of pollen grains with thinner walls has taken place. The fact that other thick-walled grains are also present in higher frequencies in these samples supports this hypothesis. Therefore at least some of the differences between samples may be the result of differential destruction of grains.

However, with this caveat in mind, the following general conclusions may be drawn. The Bronze Age samples, taken together, indicate that there was slightly more woodland, as indicated by both tree pollen and woodland fern spores, and less pasture than in the Romano-British period. The presence of relatively high frequencies of *Pinus* pollen is surprising for this date. *Ophioglossum vulgatum* spores usually indicate damp pasture. However, the pollen in these samples was corroded and it is probably unwise to draw too detailed a conclusion from these percentages.

Samples from Ditches 4 and 2 indicate less woodland than during the Bronze Age but more than in the other Romano-British samples. Pasture was probably extensive but arable and disturbed land was minimal.

Samples from the well and from Ditch 1 are probably of slightly later date than those from Ditches 4 and 2. They have lower percentage of tree pollen but higher percentage of pollen of plants of arable or disturbed land. The sample from the well has a particularly low pastoral element and high arable and disturbed and 'local' elements, while Ditch 1 has a high pastoral element. The well was sited close to areas of human disturbance, whereas Ditch 1 probably lay closer to open grazed fields.

Samples from Ditch sections 108 and 446 exhibit the lowest percentages of arboreal pollen of all the samples. The presence of *Nymphaea* indicates a larger area of open water of adequate depth than was present in the other sample sites.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are most grateful for the assistance and co-operation of Hoveringham Gravels (Southern) Ltd. (now Tarmac Roadstone) and for their generous donation of £18,000. We are also indebted to the Manpower Services Commission for sponsoring 8 full-time excavation assistants under the Job Creation Programme. Thanks are extended to Colonel D.A. Campbell, land agent of the Englefield Estate and to the Trustees of the Benyon Trust, the site owners, for allowing the finds to be placed on permanent loan in Reading Museum. We are grateful to the Museum for the loan of equipment and for provision of conservation facilities and to Dr. H.H.M. Pike of Reading University for the loan of equipment and the use of laboratory facilities. Thanks are due to all volunteers, especially the students of Bulmershe College and Peter Edwards. To the full-time excavation team, Justin Ball, John Hawkes, Bill John, Jonathan Handley, Mog Tingle, Jonathan Weeks, Gareth Thomas, Keith Robinson, Neil Irving, Cathy Wilkey and Jane Addy, a great debt of thanks is owed. The Roman pottery and small finds were drawn by Jo Bacon. More detailed versions of the specialists' reports are held in the archive, and we are also grateful to Dr. B. Selwood, P.M. Parradine and Carole Keepax who submitted reports on the foreign stone, plant remains and charcoal respectively. Finally, the writer extends his personal thanks to members of the Berkshire Archaeological Unit and of the Berkshire Archaeological Trust Ltd., in particular Dr. C.F. Slade, Dr. M. Fulford, Dr. G. Astill and Mr. R. Bradley.

The finds and archive have been deposited at Reading Museum.

CONTENTS OF MICROFICHE

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Barrett, J.C., 1976 'Deverel-Rimbury: problems of chronology and interpretation', *in* Burgess, C. and Miket, R. (eds.), *Settlement and Economy in the Third and Second Millennia BC.* Oxford, BAR 33. 289–307.

Boon, G.C., 1969 'Roman and Belgic Silchester: the excavations of 1954–8', *Archaeologia* 102.

Bradley, R., 1970 'The excavation of a Beaker Settlement at Belle Tout, East Sussex, England', *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 36, 312–79.

Bradley, R. and Ellison, A., 1975 *Rams Hill: A Bronze Age Defended Enclosure and its Landscape.* Oxford, BAR 19.

Bradley, R., Lobb, S., Richards, J. and Robinson, M., 1980 'Two Late Bronze Age settlements on the Kennet gravels: excavations at Aldermaston Wharf and Knights Farm, Burghfield, Berkshire' *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 46, 217–95.

Bradley, R. and Richards, J., 1980 'The excavation of two ring ditches at Heron's House, Burghfield', *BAJ* 70, 1–7.

Burstow, G.P. and Holleyman, G.A., 1957 'Late Bronze Age settlement on Itford Hill, Sussex', *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 23, 167–212.

Charles, D., 1979 *Aspects of the Chronology and Distribution of Silchester Ware Roman Pottery*, unpublished B.A. Dissertation, Reading University.

Down, A., 1978 *Chichester Excavations III.* Chichester, Phillimore.

Fasham, P.J. and Ross, J.M., 1978 'A Bronze Age flint industry from a Barrow site in Micheldever Wood, Hampshire', *Proc. Prehist. Soc.* 44, 47–67.

Fulford, M.G., 1975 *New Forest Roman Pottery.* Oxford, BAR 17.

Fulford, M.G., 1984 *The Silchester Defences: Excavations 1974–80*, Britannia Monograph No. 5.

Gates, T., 1975 *The Middle Thames Valley: an archaeological survey of the river gravels.* Reading, Berkshire Archaeological Committee.

Gillam, J.P., 1970 *Types of Roman Coarse Pottery Vessels in North Britain*, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3rd edition with additional notes.

Jones, M.U. and Bond, D., 1980 'Later Bronze Age settlement at Mucking, Essex', *in* Barrett, J. and Bradley, R. (eds.) *Settlement and Society in the British Later Bronze Age*, Oxford, BAR 83, 471–82.

Lambrick, G. and Robinson, M., 1979 *Iron Age and Roman Riverside Settlements at Farmoor, Oxfordshire.* London, Council for British Archaeology (Research Report 32).

Manning, W.A., 1974 'Excavations on Late Iron Age, Roman and Saxon sites at Ufton Nervet, Berks., 1961–3', *BAJ* 67, 1–61.

May, T., 1916 *The Pottery Found at Silchester*, Reading Museum and Art Gallery.

Neal, D.S., 1974 *The Excavation of the Roman Villa in Gadebridge Park, Hemel Hempstead, 1963–8.* London, Society of Antiquaries Research Report 31.

Orton, C., 1977 'The Roman Pottery', *in* Burton, T.R., 'Excavations at Angel Court, Walbrook, 1974', *Trans London Middlesex Archaeol. Soc.*

Parrington, M., 1978 *The excavation of an Iron Age settlement, Bronze Age ring-ditches and Roman features at Ashville Trading Estate, Abingdon (Oxfordshire) 1974–6.* London, Oxford Archaeological Unit Report 1, Council for British Archaeology (Research Report 28).

Pitt Rivers, A.H.L.F., 1888 *Excavations in Cranborne Chase* II. Privately printed.

Pitts, M.W., 1978 'Towards an understanding of flint industries in post-glacial England', *Bull Inst Archaeol Univ London* 15, 179–97.

Wainwright, G.J., 1972 'The excavation of a Neolithic Settlement on Broome Heath, Ditchingham, Norfolk', *Proc Prehist Soc* 38, 1–97.

Wedlake, W.J., 1982 *Excavation of the Shrine of Apollo at Nettleton, Wilts., 1956–71.* London, Society of Antiquaries Research Report 40.

Young, C.J., 1977 *Oxfordshire Roman Pottery*, Oxford, BAR 43.

The publication of this report has been greatly aided by a grant from the Berkshire Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Microfiche pages

EXCAVATIONS AT PINGEWOOD

CONTENTS OF MICROFICHE

Fig 17 Tithe map of Pingewood

Bronze Age Pits

Pit 1

This pit, with Pits 4 and 8, formed a group of three. It was oval, 1.35 m wide and 0.5 m deep, with sloping sides and a rounded base. The fill was a homogeneous, charcoal stained, dark silty clay with a few small stones throughout and many burnt flints at the top. Finds which were recovered from all levels and gave no indication of any filling sequence, comprised pottery, pieces of loom weight, part of a rubbing stone and some animal bone.

Pit 8

This pit was oval with a bow-shaped profile and measured 1.25 m wide by 1.5 m deep. The fill was a largely stone free, heavily charcoal stained silty clay with a small amount of burnt flint in the upper filling. Finds were well distributed and comprised pottery, loom weight fragments, pieces of rubbing stone and quern and a few fragments of animal bone.

Pit 4

This pit was oval and measured 1.3 m wide by 0.55 m deep. The profile was broadly bowl-shaped although the northern side was slightly flattened with an eroded, sloping edge. The fill was an homogeneous, charcoal stained, dark silty clay containing a few stones and a quantity of burnt flint in the upper fill. A modern water pipe had penetrated the feature. Finds from the pit included pottery, pieces of loom weight and rubbing stone, part of a quern and some animal bone.

Pit 5

This pit marked the south-eastern limit of the known Bronze Age occupation. It was oval with sloping sides and rounded bottom and measured 1.55 m wide by 0.5 m deep. The lower fill was a virtually stone free, grey sterile silt. The upper fill was a charcoal blackened silty clay containing stones and much burnt flint. Finds from the upper fill included pottery (23, 35, 38, 53) and fragments of three loomweights.

Pit 32

Pit 32 was central to the occupation area. It was oval with steep sides and rounded base and measured 1.1 m wide and 0.55 m deep. The fill was a crumbly silt throughout, stoneless and dark grey at the bottom but charcoal stained and containing a few stones and pieces of burnt flint higher up. Finds from the pit included pottery (17-19, 24, 41), part of a perforated burnt clay plaque and animal bone.

Pit 10

Pit 10 was round, measuring 1.2 m in diameter by 0.6 m deep and had sloping sides and a flat base. The bottom of the pit was covered by a layer of pale grey gravelly clay. Above this the fill comprised a largely stone free, dark grey, charcoal stained silty clay containing burnt flints. On top of the fill was a small quantity of calcined bone and charcoal from what appeared to be an intrusive cremation burial. Finds, which were evenly distributed throughout the fill, included pottery (11-13, 16, 43, 46, 50, 57, 58, 72, 75, 76), loomweight fragments, pieces of rubbing stone and quern and a quantity of animal bone.

Pit 6

This was the largest pit recorded, measuring 1.9 m in diameter by 0.5 m deep. It was round with sloping sides and a rounded, but irregular base. The fill was a silty clay, dark grey at the bottom and darker at the top due to charcoal staining, with a few scattered stones and burnt flints. Finds were evenly distributed and included pottery (2,14,15,26, 33, 34, 54, 70), pieces of loomweight, parts of a rubbing stone and some animal bone.

Pit 40

This pit was typical of three small pits (with 41 and 42) to the south of the occupation area. The pit was round, measuring 0.7 m in diameter and 0.4 m deep, irregular sides and a narrow, rounded base. The fill was crumbly, charcoal stained silt containing a few stones and a small quantity of pottery (56). These three pits lacked the occupation debris typical of the others, suggesting that they may have had a structural function. Dimensionally similar features 86, 101, and 310 would also fall into this category.

Pit 314

This pit was in isolation to the north-east of the Bronze Age site and outside Area C. The pit was oval and shallow, measuring 0.7 m wide x 0.2 m deep, with a steep northern side, sloping southern side and small flat base. It did not penetrate the gravel. The fill was homogeneous dark grey, charcoal stained clayey silt with very few stones but a quantity of burnt flint. Finds included pottery (4,5,8, 48, 69, 71), parts of three loomweights and a quantity of animal bone.

Romano-British Ditches

D1

Ditch 1 marked the western limit of occupation. The ditch had a V profile and averaged 0.9 m wide and 0.4 m deep. The fills consisted of dark grey clayey silt and sandy gravel with some iron staining. Finds, which were largely confined to the northern end, were limited to a few sherds of samian and coarse wares. These placed the ditch fill in the late 1st century.

D2

Ditch 2 was 6-7 m from and broadly parallel with Ditch 1. Its southern end was located at a junction with Ditches 3 and 17. It was joined to Ditch 4 and 6 m from its southern end cut through a pit (F235). The ditch had a rounded profile averaging 1.3 m wide at the northern end, broadening to 1.9 m and then decreasing to 1.0 m at the south. The depth was between 0.25 and 0.35 m. At the furthest point north the ditch appeared to be widening into a pit or soakaway but it was not possible to investigate this feature (F24A) in detail. The primary fill of the ditch was largely stone-free, dark grey silt at the north and dirty gravel at the south. Above this was a layer of stony loam containing a lens of silt with charcoal, and grey-brown sandy silt. Finds from this ditch comprised tile, animal bone, coarse pottery and samian suggesting a mid-1st to early 2nd century date. Relationships with the other ditches were not positively indicated but the pottery sequence and layout suggests that Ditches 2, 4 and 6 were contemporary and Ditch 3 was added shortly after.

D3

Ditch 3 had a rounded profile and was 1.3 - 1.8 m wide and 0.5 m deep. It was filled with an homogeneous dark grey silt with iron stains and a few stones. Funds included animal bones, quern, tile, samian and coarse pottery and a lead weight (Fig 16)

D4

Ditch 4 had a rounded profile with a slightly flattened southern side. The width was at least 1.75 m and the depth 0.45 m. It was filled with a mixture of dirty gravel and dark grey sandy silt. Finds included a baked clay ball, lumps of daub and coarse pottery.

D5

Ditch 5 had a flattened rounded profile, 0.8 m wide and 0.2 m deep. The ditch had a filling of black sandy silt and dirty gravel containing a lens of iron panning in the upper fill. This ditch contained a high concentration of pottery and it seems likely that it formed the southern boundary of the area of occupation surrounding the well.

D 6

Ditch 6 had a rounded profile. The width varied between 0.9 and 1.5 m and the depth between 0.2 and 0.3 m. The fill consisted of dirty gravel and dark grey silt at the east end and dark grey-yellow brown silt with a few stones at the east end. Finds from the ditch included pieces of quern and rubbing stones, tile, parts of a clay weight and coarse pottery.

D7

Ditch 7 was a shallow, narrow gully, 0.4 m wide and 0.2 m deep. It post-dated Ditch 3.

D 8 and D 9

These two ditches were similar in character and more or less parallel. Their profiles were rounded with average widths of 0.8 to 1.0 m. The depth of Ditch 9 varied from 0.15 - 0.28 m and of Ditch 8 from 0.26 - 0.3 m. The aerial photographs suggested that D8 adjoined D2 beyond the northern line of excavation. Both ditches contained a similar fill of dirty gravel and dark grey-brown clay silt with iron stains. Finds comprised quern fragments, animal bone, tile, samian and coarse pottery.

D 10 and D 11

Ditch 10 post-dated Ditch 11 and also cut Ditches 8 and 9. The fill of both Ditches 10 and 11 was similar and completely sterile of occupation debris. Comparison with the tithe map showed that they formed part of a field boundary in the late 19th century.

D 12

Ditch 12 was shallow and comparatively broad. The width varied from 1.8 to 3.45 m and the average depth was 0.4 m. At its eastern end there were signs of localised recutting (Section 150). The ditch was aligned along the edge of the gravel bank. The fill was a gritty clayey silt, dark grey to black at the bottom but higher towards the top. Finds comprised animal bone, quern, tile, coarse pottery and a considerable amount of samian.

D 13

Ditch 13 had a rounded profile, measuring 1.0 m wide and 0.25 m deep though the depth increased to 0.5 m to the east. It contained dark grey and brown clayey silt with iron staining and some gravel. There were no finds and the ditch is undated.

Trackway

The trackway comprised a broadly parallel pair of ditches, diverging at their northern limit to form an entrance and mark the southern boundary of the main area of occupation. The ditches were between 7 and 15 m apart. At right angles to the trackway on both sides were a number of spur ditches. Those to the north-east clearly defined a series of regular rectangular fields or enclosures. The irregular dog-leg shape of the eastern trackway ditch suggested that this post-dated the fields. The upper part of the western side was multi-ditched. Three parallel abutting ditches 17, 18 and 19 converged to the south. All the ditches had V profiles but some dimensional variation occurred. The width varied between 1.5 and 4.2 m, the depths between 0.3 and 0.75 m. The ditches had filled with clayey silt varying from grey to orangey-brown and generally darker at the bottom. Patches of iron staining and gravel occurred. There were

signs of re-cutting in both ditches. No traces of metalling survived. Finds consisting of quern, tile, animal bone, samian and coarse pottery, were confined to the upper lengths of the western ditch. The density of finds here in conjunction with the organic-rich fill at this point suggested rubbish disposal. The rest of the trackway ditches were sterile of occupation debris.

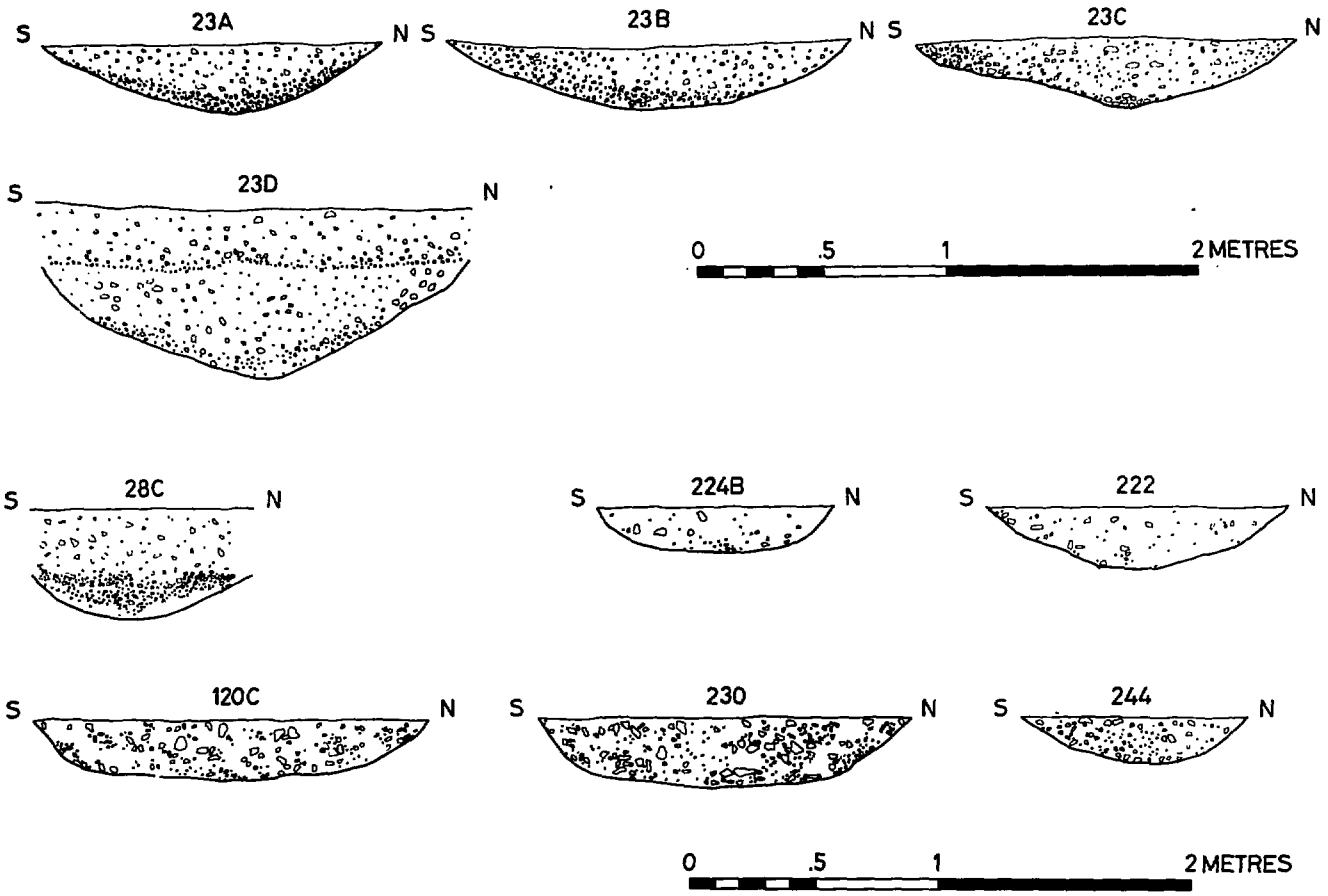
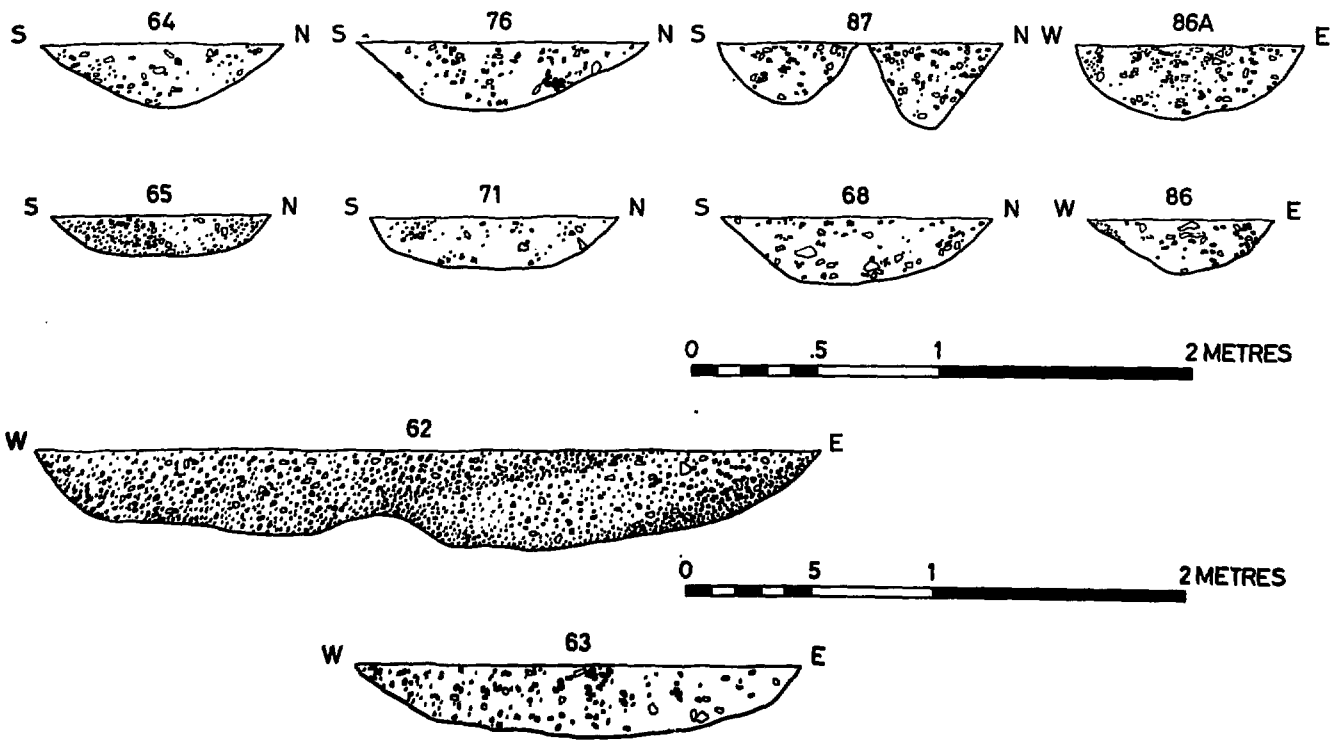


Fig 18 Ditch sections



Romano-British Pits

Pit 17

Pit 17 was oval, measuring 0.9 by 0.4 m and I.2 m deep. The fill was a sandy black silt containing evenly distributed small gravel. There were no finds.

Pit 18

Pit 18 had a diameter of 1.15 m and a depth of 0.35 m. The fill was a very dark brown sandy silt with much evenly distributed gravel. 1st - 2nd century pottery was found.

Pit 19

Pit 19 abutted Pit 18 and measured 0.8 m in diameter and 0.25 m deep. The fill was very dark brown sandy silt with some gravel and contained pottery and tile.

Pit 21

Pit 21 was oval, measuring 0.6 x 1.48 m. Its greatest depth was 0.16 m at the eastern end. The fill was a very dark grey/brown silt with a few stones. There were no finds.

Pit 22

Pit 22 was 1.5 m in diameter and 0.3 m deep. The fill was of two layers. Layer 1 was a dark brown, crumbly, sandy silt with gravel. Layer 2 was virtually stone free dark grey silt. There were no finds.

Pit 29

Pit 29 was one of a group of pits with (31, 32, 33, 59, 60, 61) broadly aligned north-south situated adjacent to the eastern end of Ditch 5. It measured 1.5 m in diameter and 0.5 m deep. It was cut by Pit 32. The fill was a dark grey silt with brown staining, charcoal and small gravel in the upper fill. A few sherds of coarse pottery and an iron nail were recovered from the upper fill.

Pit 31

Pit 31 measured 1.2 m in diameter and 0.25 m deep. The fill consisted of two layers separated by a band of small gravel. Layer 2 comprised a dark grey silt with brown staining. Above this layer 1 was a medium grey/brown clay. Layer 1 contained a few coarse sherds.

Pit 32

Pit 32 cut Pits 29 and 61. It measured 0.94 m in diameter and 0.38 deep. The primary fill was stonefree medium grey silt with brown staining and charcoal flecks. In the top of the pit was a bowl-shaped recut filled with dark grey sandy silt and small gravel. There were no finds.

Pit 33

Pit 33 was oval, measuring 1.2 x 1.6 m and 0.36 m deep. The lower fill was a stonefree medium grey sandy clay/ silt. The upper fill was a dark grey sandy silt with brown staining and gravel. Finds were restricted to the upper fill and consisted of coarse pot sherds.

Pit 59

Pit 59 was oval, measuring 1.2 by 1.4 m and 0.43 m deep. The fill was very dark grey sandy silt with little gravel and no finds. Pit 59 cut Pit 60.

Pit 60

Pit 60 has a diameter of 1.0 m and a depth of 0.36 m. The fill was virtually stone free very dark grey sandy silt. There were no finds. Pit 60 was cut by Pit 59.

Pit 61

Pit 61 measured 0.9 m in diameter and 0.42 m in depth. The fill was stonefree very dark grey silt and contained no finds. Pit 61 was cut by Pit 32.

Pit 42

Pit 42 measured 1.5 m in diameter and 0.33 m in depth. The lower fill was stonefree black silt. The upper fill was similar but with much gravel. There were no finds.

Pit 47

Pit 47 was oval, measuring 0.95 m by 1.3 m and a depth of 0.25 m. The fill was black sandy silt with little gravel. Finds included tile, quern, and 1st - 2nd century pottery.

Pit 67

Pit 67 had a diameter of 1.4 m and was 0.7 m deep. The lower fill was very dark grey stonefree silt. Above this, separated by a thin band of gravel, was a black silt which in turn was overlain by a very dark grey silt containing gravel. Finds

included animal bone and early Romano-British pottery.

Pit 84

This was a large pit or pond 3.3 m in diameter and 0.6 m deep, with a step in its profile on the south side. The fill was a black silt, stonefree in the lower part, but mixed with gravel and yellow mottling higher up. Finds included coarse pottery, samian ware, animal bone and building material including tile and shaped timber (oak, hawthorn and ash.) The pottery was of mid 1st to late 2nd century date.

Pit 90

Pit 90 was oval, measuring 2.2 m by 2.7 m and 0.4 m ddep. The fill was black silt, largely stone free in the bottom of the pit but with gravel in the upper levels. Finds included pieces of timber and coarse pottery.

Pit Group 91, 92, 93, 102, 394

This group, forming a semi-circular array near the western end of Ditch 15, was unfortunately destroyed by earth-moving machinery before excavation was completed.

Pit 91

Pit 91 was 1.9 m in diameter. Finds included pieces of timber and bone and tile fragments.

Pit 92

Pit 92 measured 1.6 m in diameter. Some animal bone was recovered.

Pit 93

Pit 93 was oval, measuring 1.6 m by 1.8 m with a depth of 0.6 m. The lower fill was virtually stone free dark grey/ brown organic-rich silt. Above this was a dark grey silt with much gravel decreasing in density towards the top of the pit.

Pit 102

Pit 102 had a diameter of 1.6 m

Pit 394

Pit 394 was oval, measuring 1.0 m x 1.8 m. The fill was mid-grey stonefree silt.

Pit 99

Pit 99 had a diameter of 2.7 m and a depth 0.56 m.The fill was dark grey silt, largely stonefree in the lower half of the pit but mixed with some gravel and iron staining in the upper part.

Pit 100

Pit 100 measured 2.7 m in diameter and 0.7 m in depth. The fill was dark grey silt, largely stonefree and containing fibrous organic material in the bottom with gravel and patches of sand above. Finds included animal bone, tile, quern fragments and sherds of samian and coarse pottery.

Pit 121 was 0.19 m deep. The fill was black, crumbly silt with few small stones, charcoal flecks and a patch of burnt clay. A 1st - 2nd century rimsherd was recovered from the upper fill.

Table 1

Features containing Bronze Age pottery

Features		Fabrics			
		A	B	C	D
Pits	1	X	X		X
	4	X	X		
	5	X	X		
	6	X	X		
	8	X	X		X
	10	X	X	X	X
	32	X	X		
	40	X			
	314	X	X		
Postholes	11	X	X		
	12	X			
	18	X			
	39	X			
	57	X	X	X	
Stakeholes	53	X			

Table 2

Bronze Age pottery: form and fabric relationships

Fabric	A	B	C	D
Form				
1	X	X	X	-
2	X	X	X	X
3	X	X	-	-
4	X	X	-	-
5	-	X	-	-
6	-	-	-	X

Table 3

Distribution of other prehistoric ceramic items

Feature	Object type					
	1a	1b	2	3	4	5
Pit 1	X		X		X	
Cremation 2	X					
Pit 4	X					
Pit 5	X	X				
Pit 6			X			
Pit 8	X	X				
Pit 10	X	X				
Pit 32					X	
Posthole 34	X					
Posthole 35		X				
Posthole 38				X		
Pit 314	X		X			
Intrusive ditch	X			X		X

Flakes	28	
Retouched and utilised Flakes	36	
Cores	2	
Worked Lumps	1	
Artifact Types		
Adze	1	
Piercers	9	+ (1: Combined scraper borer)
Knife	1	
Scrapers	19	
Microlith Intermediate	1	
Total	31	

Table 4 Flint Artifact Categories

Flakes (including retouched and utilized)		
Primary	1	(2%)
Secondary	40	(62%)
Tertiary	23	(36%)
Total	64	(100%)

Table 5 Flint Flakes with cortex

Convex End	8	(including one with ground edge)
Straight End	6	
Double End	1	
Side	1	
Side and End	2	
Side scrapers and borer combined	1	
Total	19	

Table 6 Scraper typology based on area of retouch

Table 7

Roman pottery: weight and number of sherds

Fabric	Sherds	
	No.	Wt. (g)
1a	1033	16691
1b	351	4685
2a	79	1415
2b	1488	9840
2c	1054	16617
2d	4	593
3a	42	589
3b	2621	40083
3c	183	2130
3d	12	777
3e	5	500
3g	14	209
BBW1	104	1603
Oxford Colour Coat	4	86
Oxford mortaria	5	281
New Forest Colour Coat	2	50
Alice Holt	29	116
Samian	127	1030
Amphorae	23	2348
Total	7180	99643

Table 8

FORM/FABRIC CORRELATION: JARS (Number of examples, certain or probable)

Total		1a	1b	2a	2b	2c	2d	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f
125	A0	17	5	0	9	11	0	3	75	5	0	0	0
15	A1	0	1	0	2	3	0	0	8	1	0	0	0
61	A2	2	4	0	5	15	2	0	32	0	1	0	0
5	A3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
7	A4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
3	A5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
3	A6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
1	A7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
32	A8	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	22	3	0	0	0
9	A9	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
1	A10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	A11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
*	B0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17	B1	6	7	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
31	B2	24	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
26	B3	5	1	0	3	4	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
2	B4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
*	C0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
24	C1	0	0	0	14	3	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
1	C2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	C3	1	3	1	7	4	0	0	25	5	0	0	0
6	C4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
11	C5	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
2	C6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
431	Total	58	30	1	55	45	2	3	219	16	1	0	1

Table 9

FORM/FABRIC CORRELATION: TABLE WARES (Number of examples, certain or probable)

Total		1a	1b	2a	2b	2c	2d	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f
2	D1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
2	D2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	D3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
1	D4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	D5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
7	D6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
2	D7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
6	D8	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
1	D9	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	D10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	E0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	E1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
2	E2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	F1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
3	F2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
1	G0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	G1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	G2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	G3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	G4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	G5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	G6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	G7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	H0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
55	Total	0	0	2	11	6	0	1	30	5	0	0	0

(Does not include one BB1 imitation lid, fabric 3c, Gillam Type 339)

Species	Number of bones		Minimum numbers of individuals				Weight of bone (grammes)	
	No	%	All pits together		Pits separate		No.	%
			No.	%	No	%		
Cattle	54	29	4	33	13	48	1321	64
Red deer	1	1	1	8	1	4	54	3
Sheep/goat	45	24	3	25	8	30	283	14
Pig	87	47	4	33	5	19	392	19
Total	187		12		27		2050	

Bronze Age Animal bones

Table 10 - Frequencies of species

	Head	Loose Teeth	Ribs	Vertebrae	Front Limb	Back Limb	Podials Metapodials	Phalanges	Long bone fragment	Total	MNI	Age (months	Weight (grammes)
F1 1													
Cattle	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	18-30+	112
Cattle size	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	4			37
Pig	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	12+	46
F1 2													
Cattle	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	1	42+	201
Cattle size	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3			142
Sheep size	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	?	13
F4													
Cattle	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	6-18	58
Red deer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	?	54
Sheep/goat	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	1	?	11
Sheep size	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1			5
Pig	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	c.36	5
F6 1													
Cattle	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	1	6-30	147
Cattle size	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	3			9
Sheep size	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	?	1
F6 2													
Cattle	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	6	1	42+	322
Cattle size	1	-	4	-	5	2	-	-	2	14			132
Sheep/goat	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6+	1
Sheep size	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			2
F8													
Sheep size	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	?	7
F10 1													
Cattle	2	9	-	-	6	1	2	1	-	21	2	c.6 10-30+	268

Table 11.1
Bronze Age animal bones breakdown by feature

Cattle size	2	-	-	1	3	4	1	-	5	16			140
Sheep/goat	5	3	-	2	9	1	4	-	-	24	3	C.18 6-30 36+	176
Sheep size	8	-	30	30	1	5	-	-	28	102			248
Pig	22	10	-	16	10	3	18	6	-	85	3	birth 18-24 18-24	341
F10 2													
Cattle	2	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	7	2	6 - 9 18+	131
Cattle size	1	-	-	-	4	3	1	-	2	11			155
Sheep/goat	3	1	-	-	7	3	3	-	-	17	2	10- 30+	89
Sheep size	4	3	5	2	2	4	-	1	11	32			68
F19													
Cattle size	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	?	3
F32													
Cattle	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	c.30	33
Cattle size	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1			6
Sheep/goat	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	?	6
Sheep size	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1	1			1
F 46													
Cattle size	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	?	9
F143													
Cattle	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	?	4
F314													
Cattle	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	48-60	45
All features													
Cattle	10	23	-	-	14	2	4	1	-	54	4	6-10	1321

												6-10	
												c.30	
Cattle size	5	-	6	5	12	11	3	-	13	55		48-60	633
Red deer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	?	54
Sheep/goat	8	5	-	2	17	4	9	-	-	45	3	c.18	283
												6-30	
												36+	
Sheep size	12	3	36	33	3	10	-	1	41	139			345
Pig	22	11	-	16	11	3	18	6	-	87	4	birth	392
												18-24	
												18-24	
												c. 36	

Pingewood Bronze Age

Table 11.3 Animal bones from different features, parts of body, minimum number of individuals (MNI) and ages in months, and weights of bone.

SPECIES	NO OF BONES		MINIMUM NO OF INDIVIDUALS		WEIGHT (kg)	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Horse	31	20	8	20	3.90	39
Cattle	101	66	19	48	4.56	57
Red deer	2	1	1	3	0.02	1
Pig	6	4	5	13	0.15	2
Sheep/goat	12	8	7	18	0.12	2
Total	152		40		7.94	

Romano-British Animal bones

Table 12 Frequencies of species of meat giving animals according to numbers of bones, minimum numbers of individuals and weight. Industrial remains i.e. red deer (antler) not included

Roman Coarse Pottery
Catalogue of Illustrated Sherds

Drawing No. / Context		
1	F2	Vessel type D5. Fabric 3C Parallel: Silchester 78 21/18 C2
2	F2	Vessel type AO. Fabric 3C Flavian - early C2
4	F2	Black Burnished Ware C2+
5	F2/1	Vessel type D5. Fabric 3B Parallel: Silchester 78 21/18 C2
6	F2	Oxford Ware mortarium. Young type M13 ?180 - 240
7	F2/1	Black Burnished Ware. Gillam type 227 Late C3
9	F2/1	Black Burnished Ware. C2+
10	F2/1	Vessel type HO. Fabric 2B Parallel: Silchester 78 23. C1
16	F2/1	Vessel type D6. Fabric 3C C2+
18	F2/5	Vessel type F1 Fabric 3C Parallel: Silchester 78 21/18 Early C2
24	F2/5	Black Burnished Ware C2+
26	F2/5	Vessel type B1 Fabric 3B Parallel: Silchester 78 21/18 Late C1- Early C2
27	F2/5	Vessel type C2. Fabric 3B Parallel: Silchester 78 26-27-23 ? Pre-Flavian - Early C2
28	F2/5	Vessel type G2 Fabric 3B C1-C2
30	F2/5	Vessel type AO. Fabric 3B Parallel: Silchester 78 27 C1 - Early C2
32	F2/5	Vessel type D5 Fabric 3B BB1 copy, internally and externally burnished Parallel: Silchester 78 21/18 C2+
33	F2/5	Vessel type A1 Fabric 3B Parallel: Silchester 78 27. Late C1 - Early C2
34	F2/5	Vessel type A3 Fabric 3B Parallel: Silchester 78 21/18 C2
35	F2	Vessel type A1 Fabric 3B. C1 - C2

37	F2	Black Burnished Ware. Gillam type 227 Late C3
38	F2	Oxford Ware with badly abraded colour coat (2.5 YR 5/8 RED). Young type ?C46 340-400+
39	F2	Vessel type AO Fabric 3B Parallel: Silchester 78 27. Late C1-C2
40	F2	Vessel type A3 Fabric 3B Parallel: Silchester 78 21/18 C2
44	F2	Black Burnished Ware C2+
45	F2	Black Burnished Ware C2+
47	F2	Vessel type B3 Fabric 1B Parallel; Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian
48	F2/5	Vessel type A2 Fabric 3B Parallel: Silchester 78 26-27-28 C1 - Early C2
49	F2/5	Vessel type G4 Fabric 3B C1-C2
62	F18	Vessel type D1 Fabric 3C C1-C2
68	F20/1	Vessel type C6 Fabric 2B ?C1
72	F20/2	Vessel type D1 Fabric 3B C1-C2
76	F23c	Vessel type B2 Fabric 1A Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian
77	F23c	Vessel type AO Fabric 1A Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian
81	F23c	Vessel type A8 Fabric 2B C1
82	F23c	Vessel type A8 Fabric 2B C1
83	F23c	Vessel type HO Fabric 2B Parallel: Silchester 78 23 C1
85	F23c	Vessel type C1 Fabric 2B Parallel: Silchester 78 23 C1
88	F23c	Vessel type A8 Fabric 2B C1
96	F23c	Vessel type B3 Fabric 2C C1
98	F23c	Vessel type F1 Fabric 2C C1
103	F23d/1	Vessel type B3 Fabric 2D C1

110	F24b	Vessel type C3. Fabric 1A Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian
113	F24c	Vessel type B3 Fabric 2B C1
115	F24c	Vessel type C3 Fabric 2B C1
118	F24c	Vessel type A2 Fabric 2C Parallel: Silchester 78 26-27-28 C1-Early C2
122	F24c	Vessel type B2 Fabric 1A Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian
126	F27	Vessel type C2 Fabric 1A Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian
128	F27	Vessel type A2 Fabric 1A Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian
132	F28c	Vessel type A1 Fabric 2C C1
133	F28c	Vessel type AO Fabric 2C C1
141	F28c	Vessel type G1 Fabric 2C ?C1
145	F28c	Vessel type A1 Fabric 2C C1
148	F28c	Black Burnished Ware Gillam type 313 Late C2+
150	F28c	Lid Fabric 3C C2+
151	F28c	Vessel type A1 Fabric 3C C1-C2
157	F28c	Vessel type A10 Fabric 1A Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian
158	F28c	Vessel type B3 Fabric 1A Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian
162	F28c	Vessel type A2 Fabric 3D Parallel: Silchester 78 27. Late C1 - Early C2
165	F28c	Vessel type A8 Fabric 2B C1
166	F28c	Vessel type AO Fabric 2B C1
167	F28c	Vessel type A2 Fabric 2B Parallel: Silchester 78 26-27-28 C1 - Early C2

169	F28c	Vessel type G3 Fabric 2B ?C1
170	F28c	Vessel type D4 Fabric 2B ?C1
184	F28c	Vessel type A2 Fabric 1B Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian
187	F28c	Vessel type A2 Fabric 2B Parallel: Silchester 78 26-27-28 C1 - Early C2
198	F28c	Vessel type A0 Fabric 3B C1-C2
206	F28c	Vessel type A0 Fabric 3B C1-C2
210	F28c	Vessel type A8 Fabric 3B C1
211	F28c	Vessel type A8 Fabric 3B C1
221	F28c	Vessel type A8 Fabric 3B C1
234	F28c	Vessel type G1 Fabric 3B ?C1
235	F28c	Vessel type B2 Fabric 3B C1-C2
236	F28c	Vessel type D3 Fabric 3B C2
248	F28	Vessel type H0 Fabric 2B Parallel: Silchester 78 23 C1
250	F28	Vessel type A0 Fabric 3D C1-C2
262	F28b	Vessel type A1 Fabric 2C C1-C2
264	F28b	Vessel type C3 Fabric 3D C1-C2
268	F28b	Vessel type A10 Fabric 1B Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian
270	F28b	Vessel type A0 Fabric 1B Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian
274	F36	Vessel type E1 Fabric 3B C1-C2
277	F46	Vessel type C4 Fabric 3D C1-C2
295	F46	Oxford Ware mortarium. Young type M2 100 - 170
301	F47/1	Vessel type D6 (Gillam type 225) Fabric 3B C2+
304	F47/1	Vessel type A10 Fabric 1B Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian

306 F47/1 Vessel type A2 Fabric 3D
Parallel: Silchester 78 27 Late C1 - Early C2

308 F48 Vessel type A0 Fabric 1A
Parallel: Silchester 74 23
Pre-Flavian - Flavian

311 F49 Vessel type A3 Fabric 3B
Parallel: Silchester 78 21/18 C2

313 F49 Vessel type C3 Fabric 3B C1

316 F49 Black Burnished Ware C2+

317 F53 Vessel type A8 Fabric 3B C1

318 F53 Vessel type A8 Fabric 3B C1

327 F53 Vessel type A9 Fabric 3B C1-C2

328 F53 Vessel type D6 (Gillam type 225) Fabric 3B C2+

333 F53 Vessel type D8 Fabric 3D ?C2

335 F53 Vessel type A2 Fabric 2D
Parallel: Silchester 78 27 Late C1 - Early C2

340 F54 Vessel type B3 Fabric 3B C1-C2

341 F54 Vessel type A3 Fabric 3B
Parallel : Silchester 78 21/18 C2

344 F54 Vessel type C1 Fabric 2B
Parallel: Silchester 78 23 C1

347 F54 Vessel type A1 Fabric 3B C1-C2

349 F57 Black Burnished Ware C2+

350 F57 Vessel type A8 Fabric 3B C1-C2

357 F57 Vessel type G4 Fabric 2B C1-C2

359 F57 Vessel type A2 Fabric 2C
Parallel: Silchester 78 27 Late C1 - Early C2

361 F64 Vessel type A1 Fabric 3B C1-C2

369 F65 Vessel type C5 Fabric 3B C1-C2

372 F65 Vessel type A8 Fabric 3B C1-C2

373 F65 Vessel type A8 Fabric 3B C1-C2

380 F65 Vessel type B1 Fabric 1A
Parallel: Silchester 74 23
Pre-Flavian - Flavian

382 F65 Vessel type B1 Fabric 1A
Parallel: Silchester 74 23
Pre-Flavian - Flavian

383 F65 Vessel type A2 Fabric 1A
Parallel: Silchester 74 23
Pre-Flavian - Flavian

384 F65 Vessel type A0 Fabric 1A
Parallel: Silchester 74 23
Pre-Flavian - Flavian

388 F65 Vessel type A1 Fabric 2B C1 - C2

403 F66 Vessel type A8 Fabric 3B C1 - C2

404 F66 Vessel type A1 Fabric 3B C1 - C2

409 F66 Vessel type A2 Fabric 3B
Parallel: Silchester 78 27 Late C1 - Early C2

410 F66 Vessel type C3 Fabric 3B C1 - C2

419 F66 Vessel type E0 Fabric 2B ?C1

433 F84 Vessel type A0 Fabric 2C C1-C2

437 F84 Vessel type B1 Fabric 1A
Parallel: Silchester 74 23
Pre-Flavian - Flavian

438 F84 Vessel type A0 Fabric 1A
Parallel: Silchester 74 23
Pre-Flavian - Flavian

439 F84 Black Burnished Ware C2+

442 F84 Vessel type D6 (Gillam type 225) Fabric 2A C2+

444 F84 Vessel type G5 Fabric 3B C2

445 F84 Vessel type A8 Fabric 3B C1-C2

446 F84 Vessel type A8 Fabric 3B C1-C2

447 F84 Vessel type A5 Fabric 3B C2

448 F84 Vessel type A4 Fabric 3B C2

450 F84 Vessel type C1 Fabric 3B
Parallel: Silchester 78 23 C1

451 F84 Vessel type A11 Fabric 3B C2

452 F84 Vessel type C3 Fabric 3B C1-C2

461 F84 Vessel type A2 Fabric 3B
Parallel: Silchester 78 27 Late C1 - Early C2

462 F84 Vessel type A4 Fabric 3B C2

464 F84 Vessel type A2 Fabric 3B
Parallel: Silchester 78 27 Late C1 - Early C2

465	F84	Vessel type A0	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
466	F84	Vessel type A0	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
467	F84	Vessel type A5	Fabric 3B	C2	
468	F84	Vessel type A4	Fabric 3B	C2	
472	F84	Vessel type A4	Fabric 3B	C2	
473	F84	Vessel type D7 (Gillam type 228)	Fabric 3B	Late C2	
475	F84	Vessel type D7 (Gillam type 228)	Fabric 3B	Late C2	
477	F84	Vessel type D6 (Gillam type 225)	Fabric 3B	C2+	
490	F84	Base of colander/strainer	Fabric 3B	?C2	
492	F94	Vessel type A4	Fabric 3B	C2	
495	F104/2	Vessel type D8	Fabric 3B	Late C1-C2	
498	F120	Vessel type A0 Fabric 1A Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian			
504	F120	Vessel type B2 Fabric 1A Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian			
517	F120	Vessel type A8	Fabric 2B	C1	
529	F120	Vessel type A8	Fabric 2C	C1	
537	F120	Vessel type A8	Fabric 3C	C1-C2	
539	F120	Amphora	C1-C2		
540	F120	Vessel type A0 Fabric 1B Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian			
541	F120a	Vessel type E0	Fabric 2B	C1	
542	F120a	Vessel type D8	Fabric 2B	C1	
543	F120b	Vessel type C3	Fabric 2C	C1	
551	F120c	Vessel type C3	Fabric 2C	C1	
555	F121	Vessel type B3	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
556	F122	Black Burnished Ware		C2+	
563	F124	Vessel type A0	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
564	F124	Black Burnished Ware		C2+	
570	F138	Amphora	C1-C2		
576	F144	Black Burnished Ware		C2+	
584	F145	Indented beaker of Fulford type 42		300-340	

595	F152	Vessel type C3	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
621	F189	Vessel type A0	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
625	F189	Vessel type A8	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
626	F189	Vessel type D6	(Gillam type 225) Fabric 3B	C2+	
627	F189	Vessel type A0	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
638	F193	Vessel type C5	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
639	F193	Vessel type B3	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
641	F195	Vessel type D3	Fabric 3B	C2	
645	F208	Vessel type D8	Fabric 3B	Late C1-C2	
646	F209	Vessel type A2	Fabric 3B Parallel: Silchester 78 27	Late C1 - Early C2	
649	F210	Vessel type A0	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
650	F211	Vessel type H0	Fabric 3B Parallel: Silchester 78 23	C1	
659	F219	Vessel type B3	Fabric 1A Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian		
660	F222	Vessel type A0	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
661	F222	Vessel type D10	Fabric 3B	Late C1-C2	
662	F222	Vessel type A2	Fabric 3B Parallel: Silchester 78 27	Late C1 - Early C2	
677	F225	Vessel type C4	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
680	F229	Vessel type A8	Fabric 3C	C1-C2	
683	F230	Vessel type A0	Fabric 2B	C1	
688	F236	Vessel type A8	Fabric 3B	C1	
692	F236	Vessel type B3	Fabric 2B	C1	
713	F251	Oxford Ware mortarium Young type ?M19/?M20		Late C2	
721	F252	Vessel type B3	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
725	F252	Vessel type G0	Fabric 3B	C2	
742	F253	Vessel type B3	Fabric 3B	Late C1-C2	
746	F253	Vessel type G1	Fabric 2B	C1	

758	F295	Oxford Ware mortarium 100 - 170			Young type M2
759	F262	Vessel type B2 Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian	Fabric 1B		
760	F262	Vessel type AO Parallel; Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian	Fabric 1A		
767	F500	Oxford Ware mortarium. Flange chipped away. ?C2+			
769	F262	Vessel type AO Parallel: Silchester 74 23 Pre-Flavian - Flavian	Fabric 1A		
770	F383	Vessel type B3	Fabric 2C	C1	
771	F383	Vessel type C5	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
773	F501	Vessel type C3	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
781	F253b/5	Vessel type AO	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
782	F28b	Vessel type AO	Fabric 3B	C1-C2	
783	F67	Vessel type AO	Fabric 2C	C1	

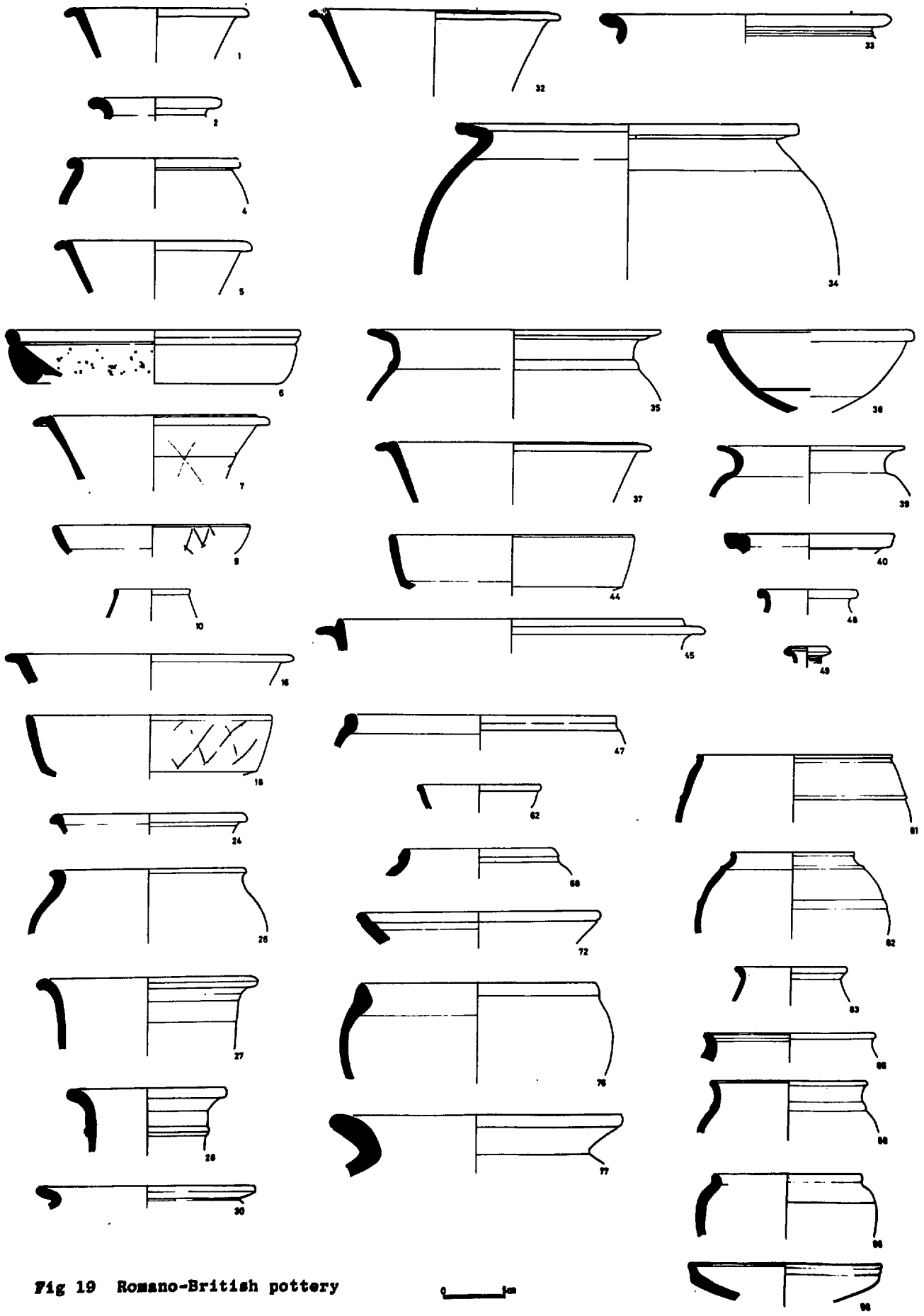


Fig 19 Romano-British pottery

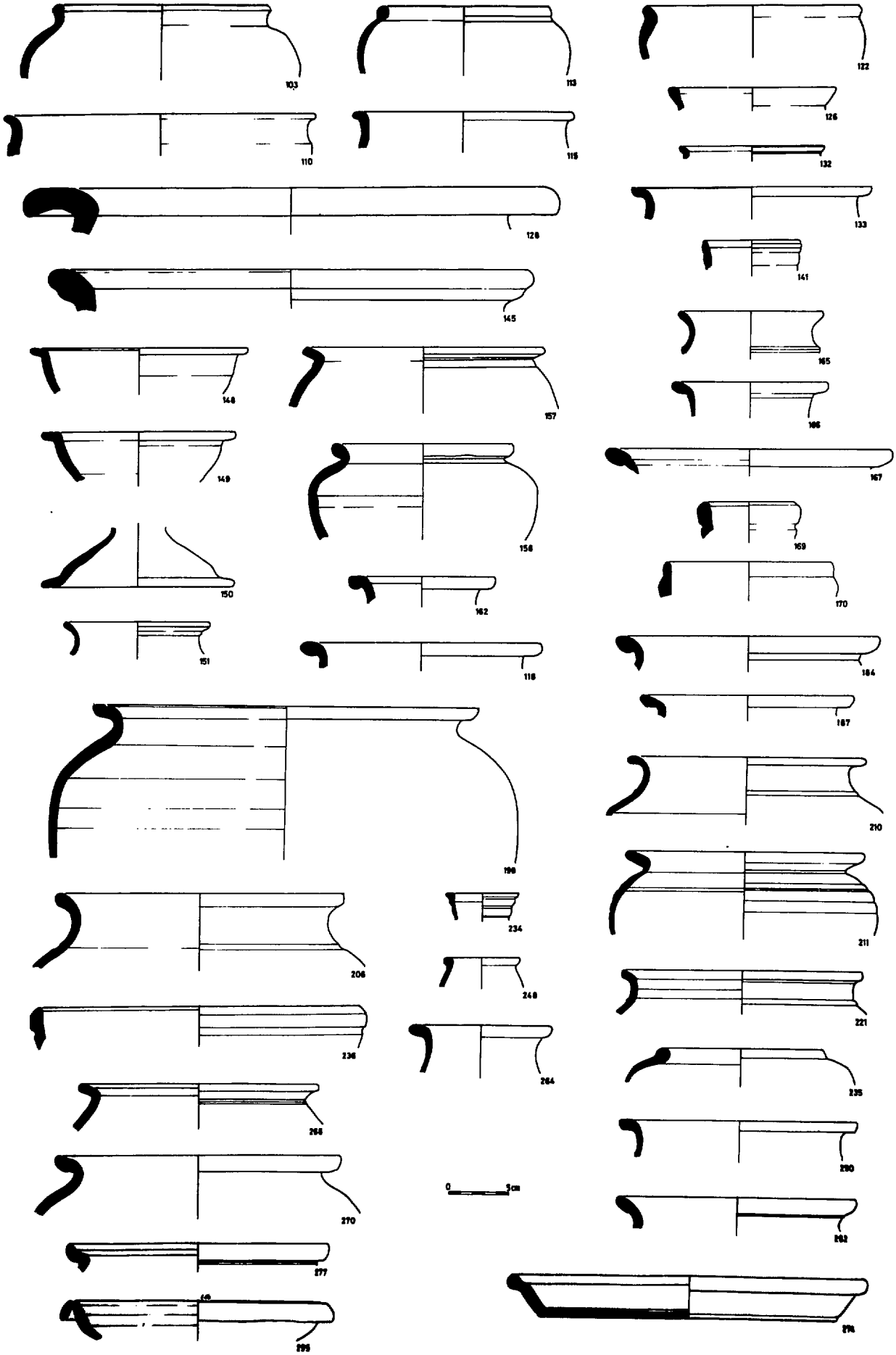


Fig 20 Romano-British pottery

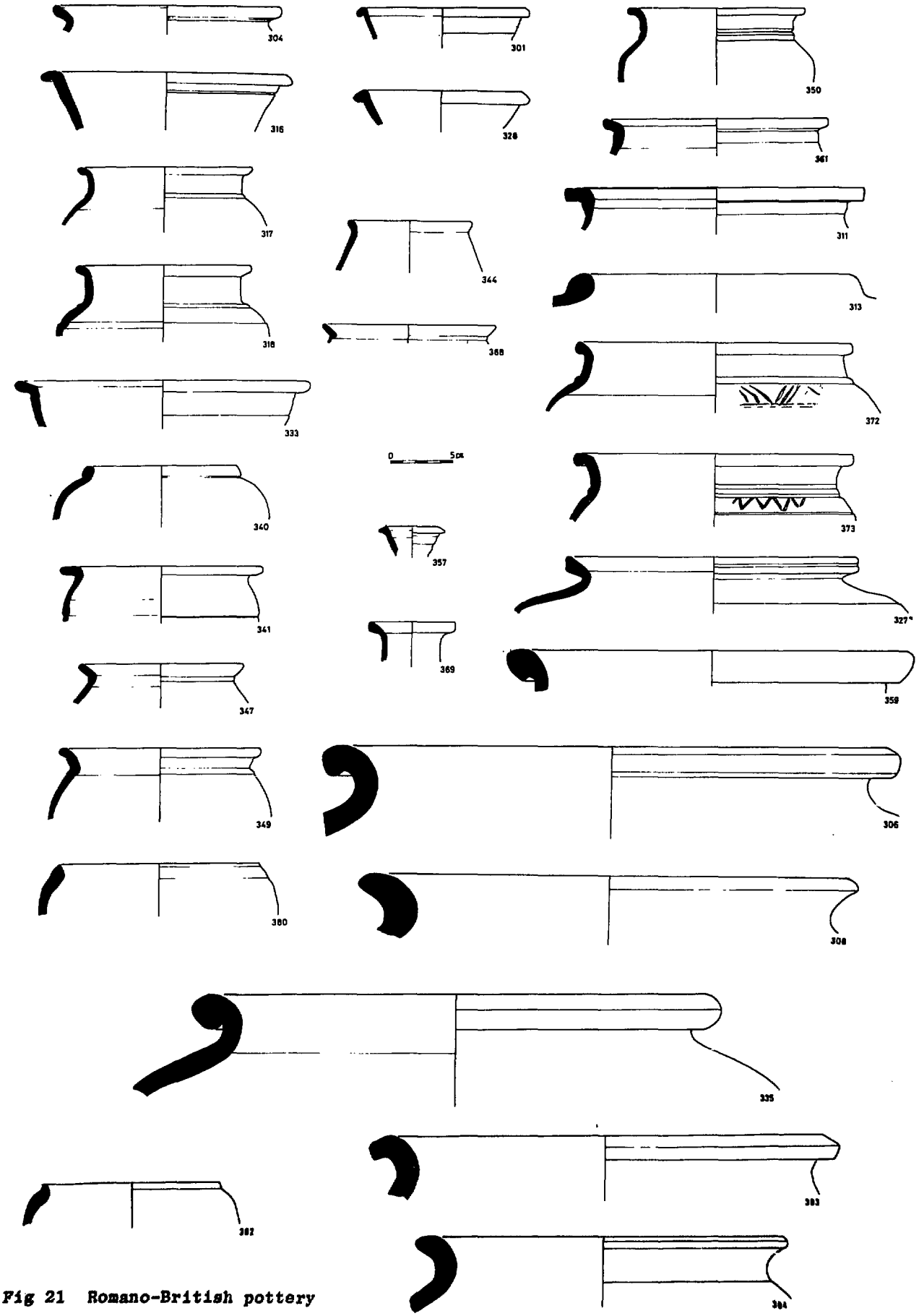


Fig 21 Romano-British pottery

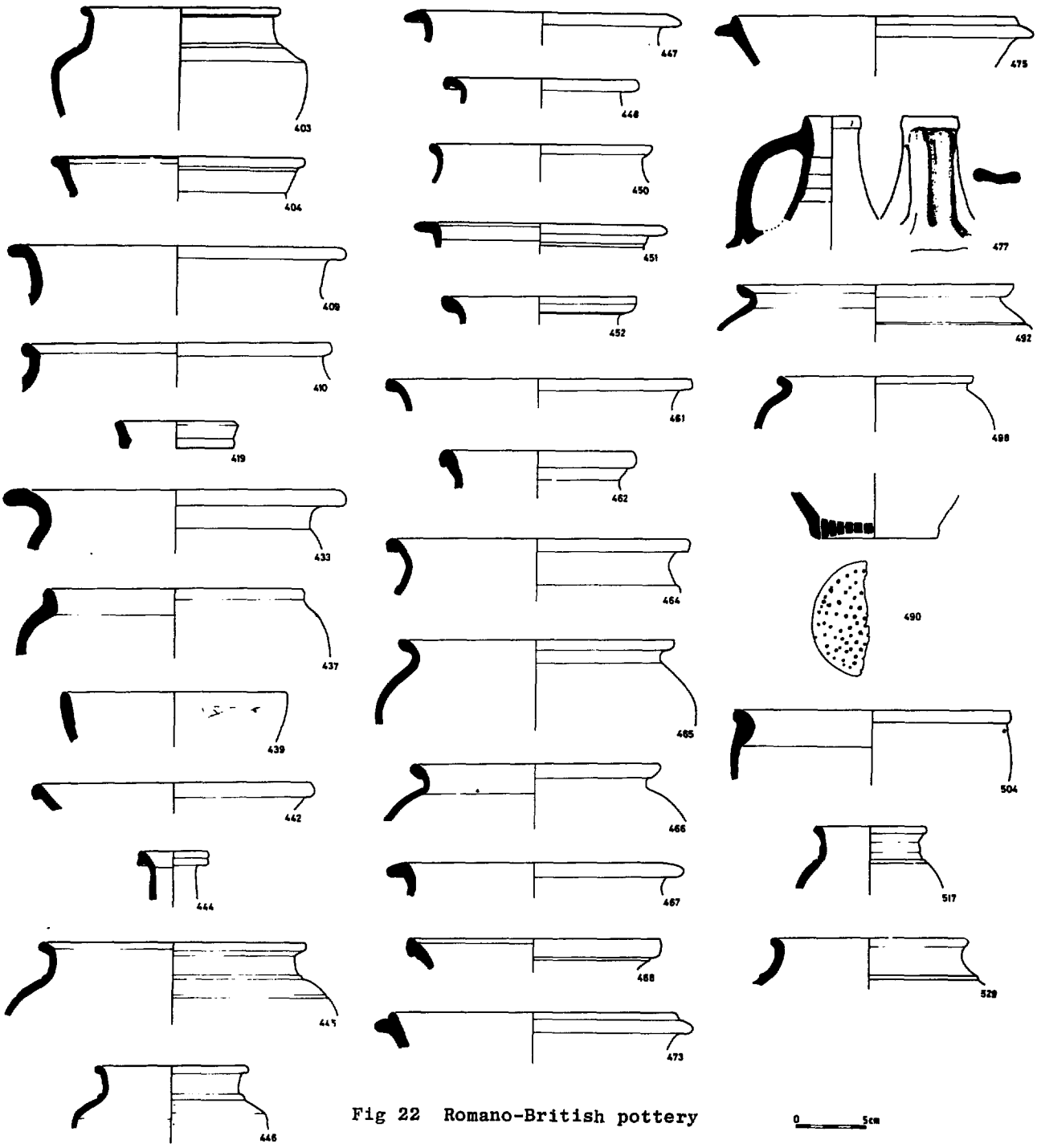
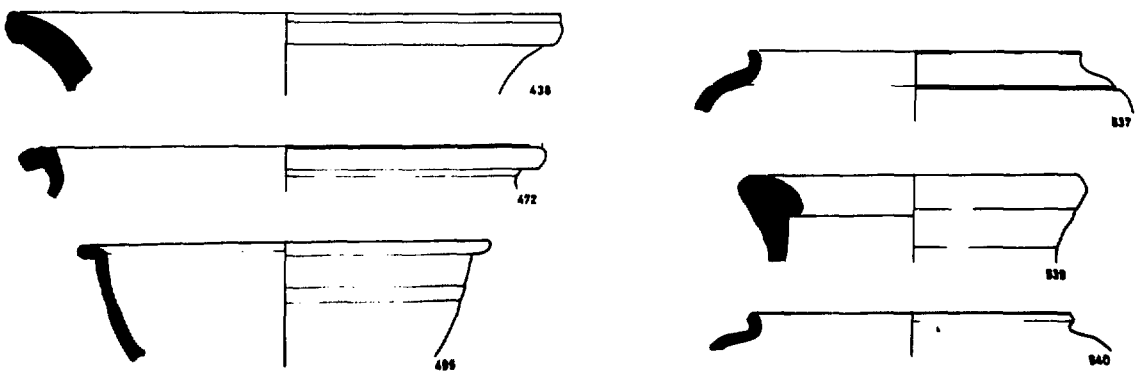


Fig 22 Romano-British pottery

0 5cm



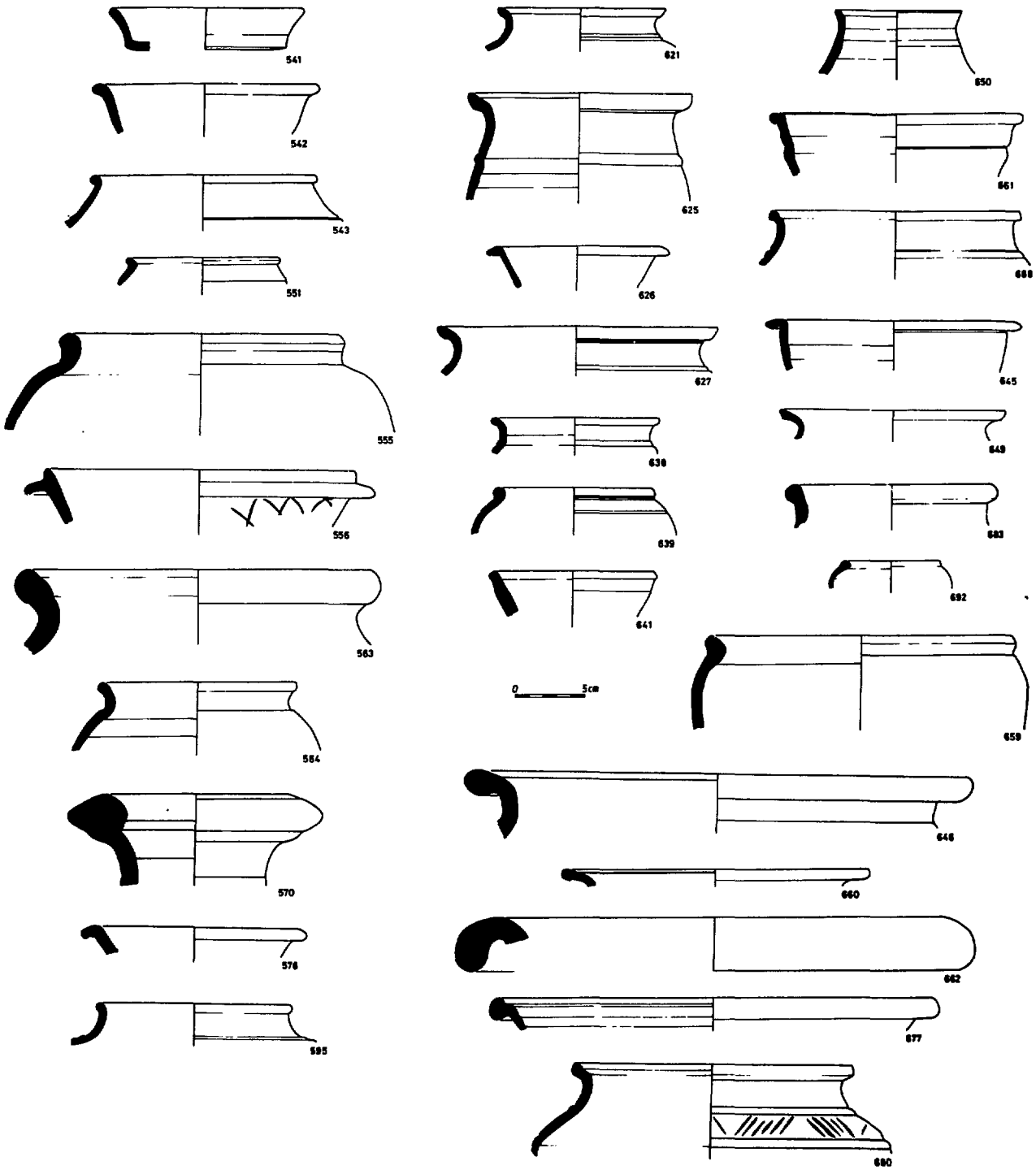


Fig 23 Romano-British pottery

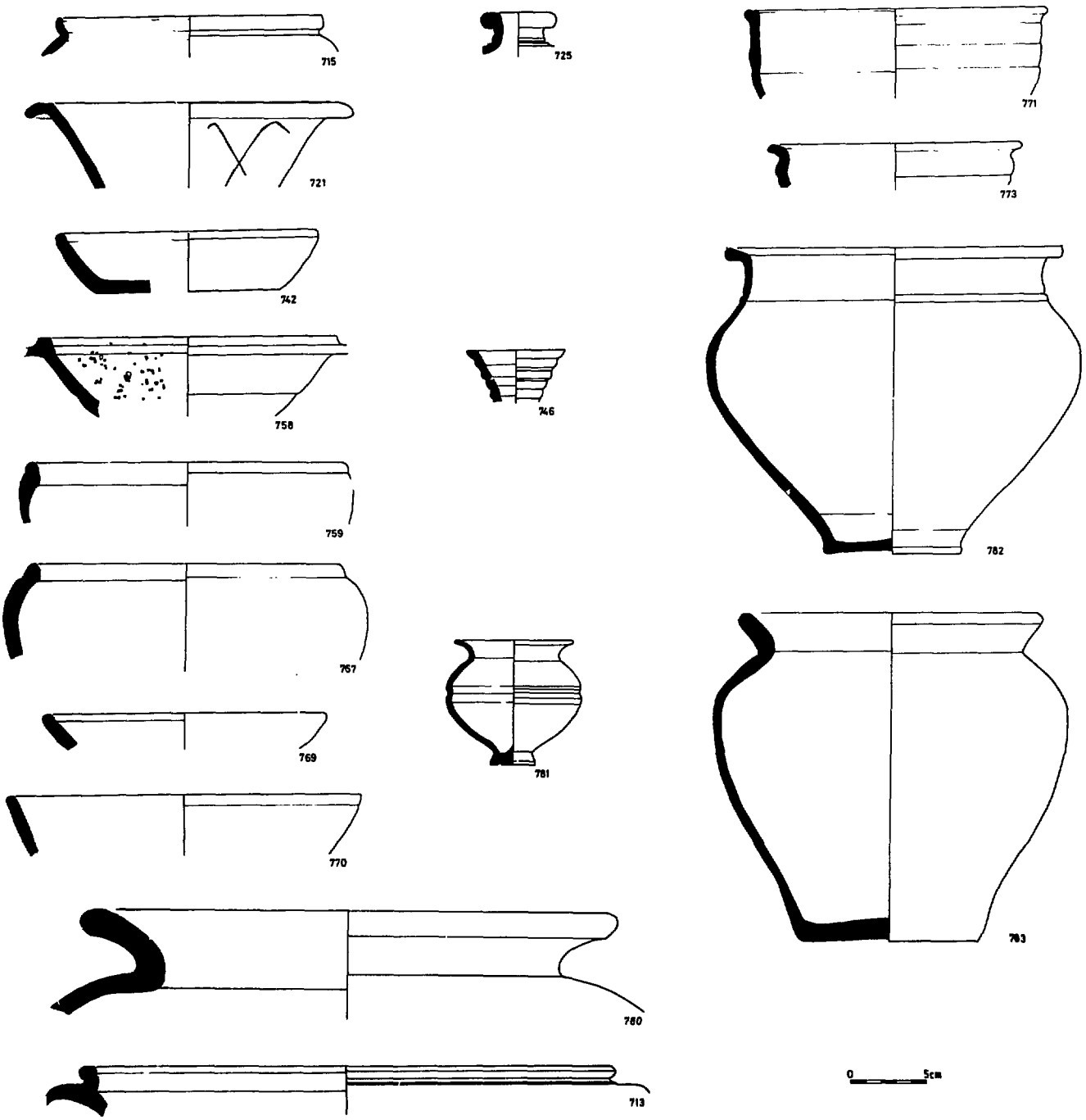


Fig 24 Romano-British pottery

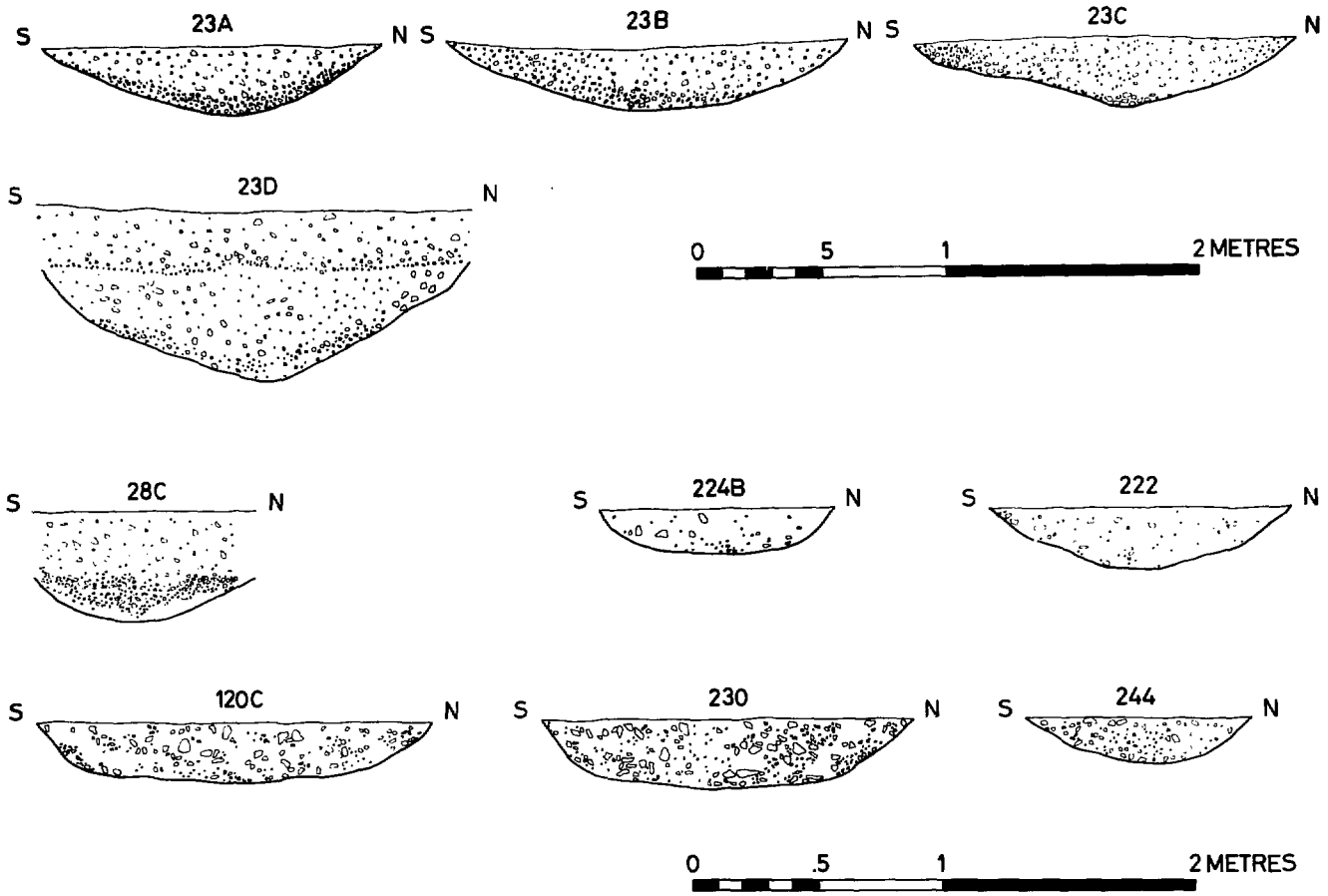


Fig 18 Ditch sections