

# EXCAVATIONS AT ETON WICK

STEVE FORD

*with contributions by Wendy Carruthers, Rosamund Cleal, Julie Lovett, and David Richards*

## SUMMARY

*Six trial trenches were excavated across various cropmarks in 1984-5. A ditch terminal of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure, Late Bronze Age ditches, and a probable Late Iron Age enclosure were identified, along with another enclosure of prehistoric date.*

## INTRODUCTION

Examination of vertical aerial photographs, taken in May 1976 and held by Berkshire County Council, led to the observation and plotting of a possible causewayed enclosure situated on the north bank of the River Thames, just south of the village of Eton Wick (SU 950 781). Subsequent examination of photographs taken by the Air Photo Unit of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) in 1980 and loaned by Buckinghamshire County Council provided additional information about the cropmark complex (Berks Sites and Monuments Record, no. 208).

The cropmarks observed on the aerial photographs consist of two parallel ditches, apparently interrupted, forming part of a circuit. As such it is comparable to other similar enclosures known from aerial photographs. The plan of the enclosure is incomplete, confused by footpaths and a nineteenth-century pig farm; it may be bounded on the west by a stream, known as

Boveney ditch, flowing into the Thames. The use of streams as boundaries of enclosures can be paralleled at, for example, Abingdon, Oxfordshire (Avery 1982), although at Crofton, Wiltshire, the stream actually flows through the centre of the enclosure (Palmer 1975).

One unusual feature of the site at Eton Wick consists of a length of apparently segmented ditch which joins the main circuit. Such a feature is again only known at Crofton (Palmer 1975).

Other cropmarks associated with the Eton Wick enclosure include a large trapezoidal enclosure with a single entrance which may overlie the causewayed enclosure, and a narrow continuous ditch which respects the line of the main circuit (Fig 1). Several other cropmarks are visible in the near vicinity of the enclosure complex, including ring-ditches, traces of a field system, and a double-ditched long barrow or mortuary enclosure. A similar mortuary enclosure has recently been excavated adjacent to the causewayed enclosure at Abingdon (pers comm R Bradley).

The west part of the cropmark complex was fieldwalked (see microfiche) and a geophysical (resistance) survey was carried out in the area of the recreation ground (see Fig 1, and below, 'Trench 5', and microfiche). The trial trenching took place to confirm the presence of the causewayed enclosure and to provide information on the date, extent, and state of preservation of the archaeological deposits.

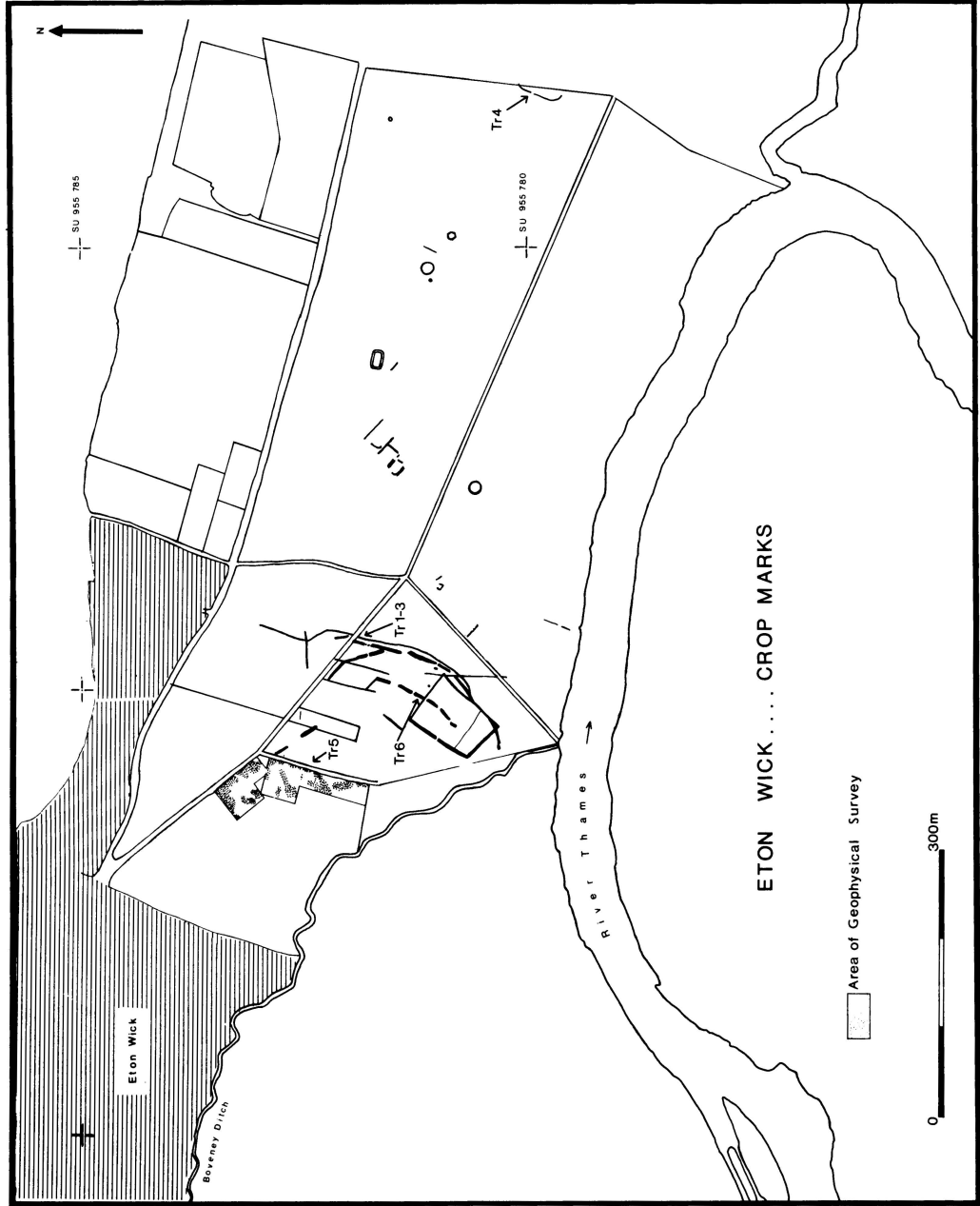


Figure 1 Eton Wick: plan of cropmarks, geophysical survey, and trenches

## THE EXCAVATIONS

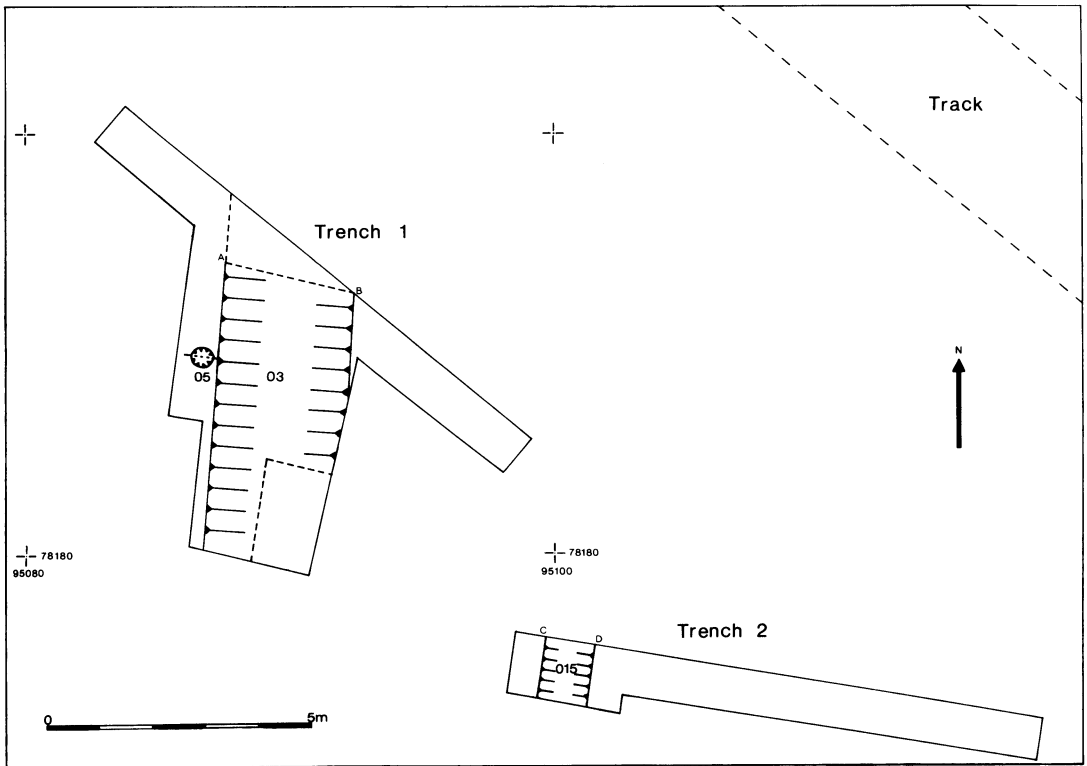
**Trench 1** (Figs 2 and 3)

This trench initially consisted of a  $10 \times 1\text{m}$  excavation designed to locate a ditch segment forming part of the unit adjoining the main circuit. Once the ditch was located, the trench was extended to attempt to locate a terminal apparent on the aerial photographs. This work revealed a section of V-shaped ditch, 1.3m deep and 2.5m across at the top, and a single truncated posthole. The archaeological features were buried beneath  $c 0.8\text{m}$  of colluvial/alluvial deposits of post-medieval date. No trace of a terminal was discovered.

The stratification is relatively uncomplicated and the result of natural silting processes (Table Mf1 and Fig 3). No

evidence for recutting was found. One feature of note is the evidence of the origin of material in the ditch gained from two sherds almost certainly from the same vessel (Fig Mf9, nos 1 and 2). One was recovered from 011 and the other from the base of 013 on the opposite side of the ditch, 2m away. This perhaps indicates that midden material was dumped adjacent to and within the ditch.

The single posthole (005) contained a few scraps of pottery and is, therefore, contemporary with or post-dates the finds within the ditch. The shallowness of the posthole indicates either the degree of erosion which has occurred on the site or that it was cut through a subsequently levelled bank.



*Figure 2 Eton Wick: plan of trenches 1 and 2*

## Trench 1

## Trench 2

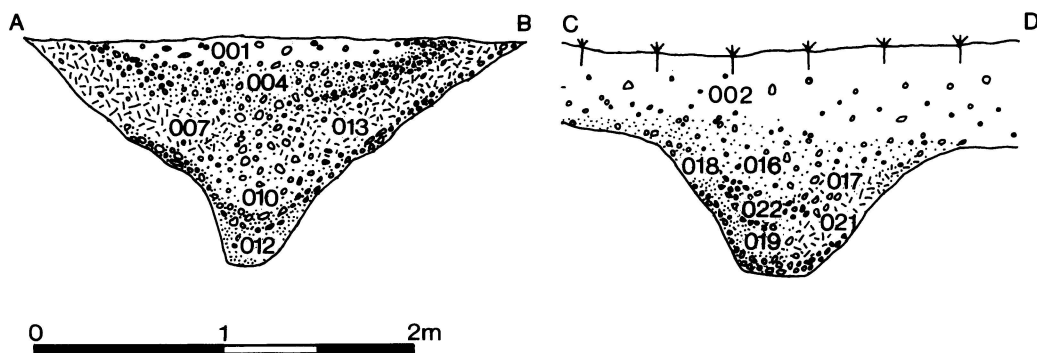


Figure 3 Eton Wick: sections across ditches in trenches 1 and 2

### Trench 2 (Figs 2 and 3)

A second trench, 11 × 1m, was located to examine the outer continuous ditch immediately to the east of trench 1. A ditch, 1m deep and 1m across, with a U-shaped profile was discovered, again buried beneath 0.4–0.7m of colluvium. The stratification (Table Mf2) is much less distinct than in trench 1 with no stable phases or deposition of refuse. Context 016 did, however, contain a quantity of artefacts which seem to relate to the activity recorded in trench 1. The indistinctness of the ditch stratification in trench 2 might be taken to imply some form of deliberate infilling or the removal of the posts from a palisade slot. There is, however, no evidence for individual post sockets in this feature and the lack of clear stratification may merely be a feature of the local conditions.

### Trench 3

A third trench, 8 × 1m, was cut to the west of trench 1 to confirm that trench 1 had been located across the ditch seen on the aerial photographs and had not revealed an additional feature. No archaeological features were discovered.

### Trench 4 (Figs 4 and 5)

This consisted of a trench approximately 13 × 2m located across the possible enclosure at the east end of the cropmark complex. It revealed a substantial V-shaped ditch, two pits, and one other possible feature. The few finds recovered comprised flint flakes, bone, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval pottery from the topsoil, with only a few scraps of flint-gritted sherds from pit 003 and the ditch. A lug or handle also came from the ditch (Fig Mf10, no. 27).

The pottery dates the site to the prehistoric period, but it is unlike both the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery represented in trenches 1, 2, and 5, and the Neolithic pottery in trench 6. The paucity of finds contrasts strongly with the quantities from the other trenches.

Some of the stratification (Table Mf3) allows a relative sequence to be established. In particular, it appears that pit 003 was dug and either left open for some time prior to infilling or a highly organic deposit was deliberately buried. It was subsequently cut by ditch 005. This ditch appears to have silted up naturally but a (less favoured) alternative

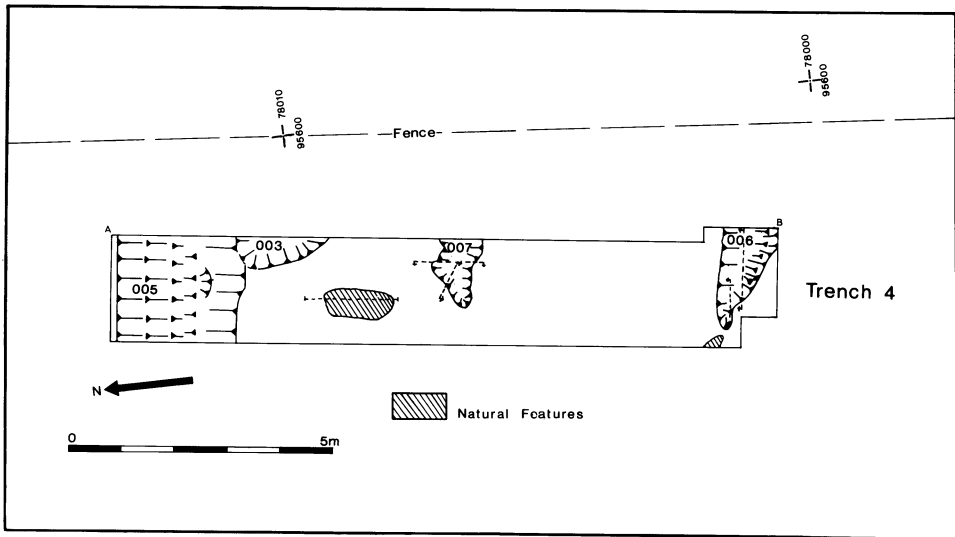


Figure 4 Eton Wick: plan of trench 4

interpretation is that the asymmetrical nature of the ditchfills represented by 018, 017, and 014 may represent a recut.

#### **Trench 5** (Figs 5 and 6; Table Mf4)

This consisted initially of a trench,  $14 \times 1.5\text{m}$ , located in the arable area adjacent to the recreation ground. At this point it crossed the projected line of a geophysical anomaly located in the recreation ground (see microfiche). The trench was subsequently extended to its final 'T' shape to reveal more of the ditch (002).

The trench located a shallow ditch (002), pit (004), posthole (011), and further possible pits (014) and postholes (013) which were not excavated. Only a 2m-wide section of the ditch was dug.

Two things are of note. Firstly, the alignment of the excavated ditch and the geophysical anomaly is not the same. This implies either that the ditch kinks in the gap between the survey and the excavated area or that they are unrelated. Secondly, the unexcavated ditch portion and feature 014 may represent a sharply angled bend in the ditch

and could indicate that ditch 002 is part of an enclosure.

As considered in the pottery report (see microfiche), two main phases of activity are represented: firstly, the bulk of the pottery and pit 004 suggest a later Bronze Age occupation, and, secondly, ditch 002 had not fully silted up before a few sherds of Late Iron Age wheel-finished pottery became well stratified within it. The date of ditch 002 is not certain but the possibility of it belonging to a Late Iron Age enclosure is attractive. A single sherd of abraded grog-tempered pottery, probably from a Beaker, indicates a minimal later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age presence in the vicinity.

#### **Trench 6** (Figs 5 and 7; Table Mf5)

Excavation of this inner circuit ditch terminal of the causewayed enclosure revealed a more complex stratification than in any of the other trenches, partly as a result of the nature of layer formation at a ditch terminal but also as a result of the ditch being a focus of activity. Excavation at other sites, for example, Orsett (Hedges and Buckley 1978), has suggested

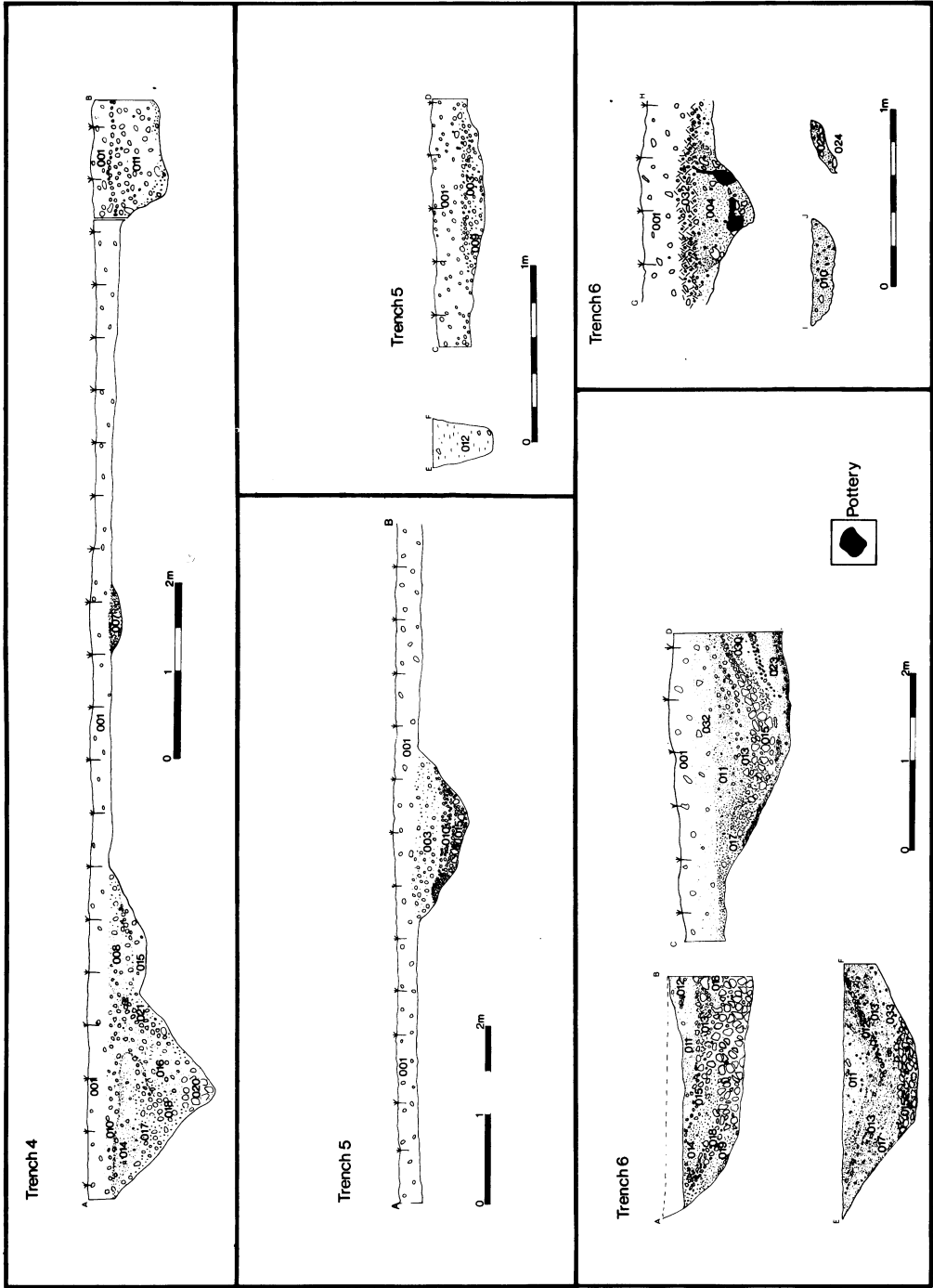


Figure 5 Eton Wick: sections in trenches 4, 5, and 6

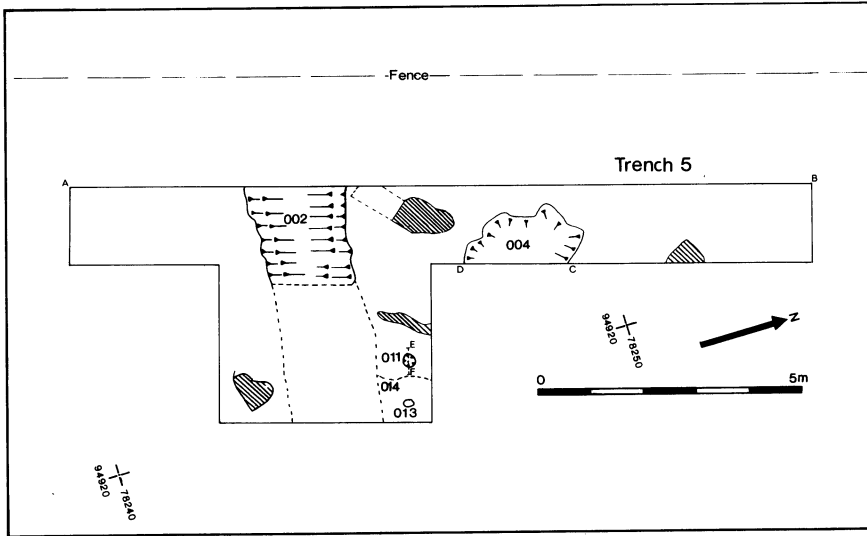


Figure 6 Eton Wick: plan of trench 5

that inner ditch circuits witness more activity than outer ditches, but not exclusively so.

The earliest episodes on the floor and sides of the ditch comprise dark deposits with few stones but quantities of bone, pot, stone tools, and charcoal. Two shallow spreads (025 and 026), 0.2–0.3m across and occupying slight hollows, occur on the slope of the

terminal but are of the same material as the overlying more extensive deposit covering the whole of the terminal (019) (Figs 5 and 7, section A–B).

A similar situation occurs at the opposite (north) end of the trench with a more distinct deposit (028) 0.2–0.3m across, occurring under or within a more general deposit (035).

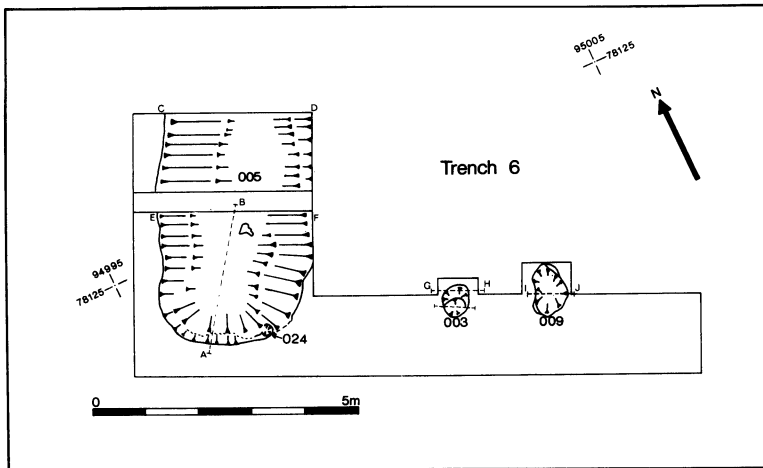


Figure 7 Eton Wick: plan of trench 6

At the terminal end, 019 is overlain by coarser gravel (018) probably reflecting a natural infilling of the ditch with gravel sorting. This layer does, though, contain quantities of 'occupation' debris either eroding in with the gravel or deposited in a more random manner. Two radiocarbon dates on bone of  $4680 \pm 110$  BP (uncalibrated) and  $4680 \pm 50$  BP (uncalibrated) (British Museum 2534 and 2535) came from this deposit.

At the north end, 035 is covered by a layer of clean gravel (033) and sand (034) which may reflect a rapid localised collapse of the ditch side or even a deliberate attempt to bury 035. The former interpretation is preferred as 033 is located away from the area of 035.

Three further episodes of possible deliberate deposition are found. Firstly, at the terminal end the extensive 014 overlies 018 and to some extent 019, at the north end 022 overlies 033 and a discrete deposit (020), as at the level of the junction between 018 and 015. The latter consists of a spread of dark material 0.4m across but containing an oval patch of bright yellow sand 0.1m across. The origin of this sand is unknown.

These deposits are in turn overlain by the more widely occurring deposit (015) which at its upper extremes becomes finer (017 and 030). 015 provided a radiocarbon date on bone of  $4750 \pm 80$  BP (uncalibrated) (British Museum 2533). As for 018, this is thought to represent natural infilling of the ditch with gravity sorting but incorporating 'occupation' debris. Some material, for example a half-complete vessel (Fig Mf11, no. 3), appears to have been discarded (deposited) in the ditch directly.

Stabilisation of the ditch fill is represented by 013, 012, and 011, which reflect a worm-sorted horizon, although this process has begun by the upper levels of 015, reflected by the sand lens (016).

The final history of the site is the accumulation of ploughsoil in the top hollow of the ditch in post-medieval times (032).

Deliberate deposition in the ditch seems to occur around the terminal and to the outside of the ditch. The apparently deliberate deposit of small spreads of material both on the ditch floor and higher up is also represented at Orsett (Hedges and Buckley 1978, 237).

The location of a bank was not specifically looked for but one does not appear to have been present on the east side of the ditch. If a Neolithic bank had been present here it had probably been levelled by Iron Age times as it is difficult to explain the survival of the bottoms of the small Iron Age pits 003 and 009 in the subsoil if they had been dug through a substantial bank.

Diagnostic finds from the lowest levels are exclusively Neolithic (but see the microfiche report for a minority view). Finds from 015 and above contain Late Neolithic cord-decorated sherds and a little Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material, in addition to earlier Neolithic finds.

### Specialist reports

All specialist reports, including details of the radiocarbon dates, are presented in fiche.

### CONCLUSION

The excavations described above have provided the detail with which to calibrate the information on the aerial photographs. The fieldwork has shown the richness of the evidence for prehistoric activity in the area around Eton Wick. The most important discovery is that of the causewayed enclosure which, together with the possible site upstream at Boveney (Carstairs 1986), has helped to fill in the gap in the distribution of these monuments in the Thames valley between Staines and Abingdon. It has also helped to emphasise the importance of the Thames valley in the earlier Neolithic, especially when compared to those adjacent parts of east Berkshire which have recently been surveyed in detail (Ford 1987b).



In common with a number of other causewayed enclosures, several phases of activity could be distinguished within the ditch. This activity apparently consisted of the deliberate burial of organic refuse, pottery, and flints. As at the downstream site at Orsett, Essex (Hedges and Buckley 1978), no evidence for recutting of the ditch could be determined, unlike at the upstream site at Abingdon, Oxfordshire (Avery 1982). Some recutting was observed at Staines (Healey and Robertson-Mackay 1987).

The three radiocarbon dates from the earlier Neolithic levels are consistent with the artefactual evidence from the site and are generally similar to the dates from Abingdon (Avery 1982) and Orsett (Hedges and Buckley 1978).

Use of the general area of the causewayed enclosure (if not actually continuity) occurs in the later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age with pottery in the upper silts of the causewayed ditch and a single Beaker sherd from trench 5. Subsequent Middle Bronze Age activity is hardly, if at all, represented in the areas excavated. The enclosure sampled by trench 4 may relate to this period but the evidence is extremely tentative.

In contrast, Late Bronze Age/Iron Age settlement is demonstrable at three locations (trenches 1/2, 5, and 6) with pits, postholes, ditches, and quantities of pottery, flint, and bone. The limited evidence is insufficient to show whether all three are contemporary or successive, short- or long-lived. The aerial photographs show two ditches, one of which joins on to the circuit of the Neolithic enclosure (trench 1) and the other which respects the enclosure (trench 2). Both ditches belong to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. These ditches appear to respect a considerable proportion of the earlier enclosure and this suggests that a substantial part of the area defined by the Neolithic earthwork was reused. If this logic is correct, a large site is implied and this may be different from contemporary sites in the region such as Furze Platt (Lobb 1979) or Aldermaston

Wharf (Bradley *et al* 1980). It may belong to the class of rich, enclosed sites, such as at Queen Mary's hospital, Carshalton (Adkins and Needham 1985).

The final phase of settlement is that found in trench 5 by the shallow ditch which was open in the Late Iron Age. It is likely to represent part of a ditched enclosure.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am indebted to the tenant farmer, Mr James Kinross, for his kind permission to excavate and fieldwalk. I would also like to thank Paul Chadwick, Sally Brown, Richard Bradley, Ian Kinnes, Stuart Needham, and Andrew Pike for providing help at various stages in the preparation of this report. Finally, the much-appreciated fieldwork and finds processing and the preparation of the publication drawings were carried out by members of the East Berkshire Archaeological Survey: Alistair Cambell-Binning, Annette Hazell, Dave Hopkins, Caroline Howard, Michael McGovern, Lorraine Mephram, Richard Power, Robin Taylor, Leigh J Torrance, Debbie Walker, and Rhiannon Williams.

The finds and site archive have been deposited in Reading Museum (accession number 44.85).

#### CONTENTS OF MICROFICHE

Flint by Steve Ford	M1:C6-D3
Pottery	M1:D3-E9
Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery by Steve Ford	M1:D3-E1
Neolithic pottery by Rosamund Cleal	M1:E2-E9
Animal bone by Julie Lovett	M1:E10-E13
Carbonised plant remains by Wendy Carruthers	M1:E14
Iron object and slag by David Richards	M1:F1-F2
Radiocarbon dates	M1:F3
Fieldwalking results	M1:F4
Geophysical survey	M1:F4
Table Mf1 Trench 1 stratification	M1:C2
Table Mf2 Trench 2 stratification	M1:C2
Table Mf3 Trench 4 stratification	M1:C3
Table Mf4 Trench 5 stratification	M1:C4
Table Mf5 Trench 6 stratification	M1:C5
Table Mf6 Struck flint from all trenches, by context	M1:C7-C8
Table Mf7 Summary of struck flint	M1:C9
Table Mf8 Cores from trench 6	M1:C10
Table Mf9 Intact flakes	M1:C12
Table Mf10 Broken flakes	M1:C14

Table Mf11	Broken and intact flakes combined statistics	M1:D1
Table Mf12	Pottery fabric descriptions	M1:D4
Table Mf13	Pottery by context and fabric	M1:D5-D6
Table Mf14	Summary of carbonised plant remains	M1:E14
Figure Mf8	Length : breadth scatter-gram of intact flakes	M1:C13
Figure Mf9	Pottery from trenches 1 and 2	M1:D12-D13
Figure Mf10	Pottery from trenches 4 and 5	M1:D14-E1
Figure Mf11	Pottery from trench 6	M1:E6-E7
Figure Mf12	Pottery, flint, and antler comb from trench 6	M1:E8-E9
Figure Mf13	Distribution of flint from widedspaced fieldwalking	M1:F5

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# **Excavations at Eton Wick**

Steve Ford

**Table Mf1. Trench 1 stratification**

Description		Interpretation
<b>Ditch 003</b>		
012	Grey sand. Occasional small gravel piece	Primary silts originating from sand lens in gravel
010	Dark brown loam with much 50mm gravel	Primary silts
013	Black loam with some 20mm gravel More stoney towards centre	Secondary/ Tertiary silts
007	Similar to 013. Slightly fewer stones	Secondary/ Tertiary silts
004	Brown sandy loam. Much gravel 50mm	Tertiary silts
011	Black sandy loam with some gravel 50mm	Turfline or organic deposit
<b>Posthole 005</b>		
006	Black loam with few stones	

**Table Mf2. Trench 2 stratification**

**Ditch 015**

Description		Interpretation
019	Dark brown loam with much gravel occasionally 100mm	Primary silts
021	Brown sand with some small stones	Local erosion of sand lens
020	Similar to 018	Secondary silts
022	Similar to 018	Secondary silts
018	Sandy loam with much small gravel 10-20mm, occasionally larger.	Secondary silts
017	Dark brown sandy loam with occasional pea grit and gravel (50mm)	Midden material?
016	Sandy loam with much 50mm gravel	Deliberate infill?

**Table Mf3. Trench 4 stratification**

Description	Interpretation
<b>Pit 003</b>	
015 Dark brown sandy loam stone free	Organic deposit or turfline
008 Dark brown loam and 50mm gravel	Infil of pit
<b>Ditch 005</b>	
020 Dark brown sandy loam and much 50mm gravel	Primary silts
021 Dark grey/brown sandy loam. Some gravel(20mm)	Primary/secondary silts originating from pit 003
016 Orange brown loam. Much gravel 10mm. Occasionally 30mm	Secondary silts
018 Dark brown sandy loam with 50mm gravel	Secondary silts
017 Dark brown sandy loam. Some 30mm gravel	Secondary silts
014 Dark brown stone free loam	Stabilised tertiary silts
010 Orange brown loam with some gravel 30mm	Topsoil slumping into top of ditch
<b>Pit 006</b>	
011 Dark brown loam with some 50mm gravel	Deliberate infill?

***Table Mf4. Trench 5 stratification***

<b>Description</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
<b>Ditch 002</b>	
015 Dark brown loam. Much 50mm gravel	Primary silts
010 Brown sandy loam. Much 50mm gravel	Secondary silts
003 Black loam. Some 50mm gravel	Tertiary silts
<b>Pit 004</b>	
005 Black loam. Few stones. Articulated bone	Fill of shallow pit
<b>Posthole 011</b>	
012 Dark brown sandy loam. Stone free	Fill of posthole
<b>Possible ditch or pit 013 (unexcavated)</b>	
014 Dark brown sandy loam with some gravel	Pit or ditch
<b>Possible posthole 023</b>	
024 Brown stone free loam	

**Table Mf5. Trench 6 stratification**

Description	Interpretation
<b>Ditch 005</b>	
01 Topsoil	
032 Old ploughsoil	
011 Brown sandy loam. Rare 30mm gravel	Tertiary silts
012 Dark brown loam. Much 50mm gravel	Gravel lens. Tertiary silts
013 Dark brown sandy loam. Few stones	Tertiary silts
030 Much 20mm and 50mm gravel. Orange brown sand	?slumping from east (outside) or deliberate backfill
015 Dark brown loam. Much 50mm gravel	Coarse component of primary silts
017 Orange sandy loam with fine 10mm gravel	Finer component of primary silts
014 Black sandy loam. Few stones. Charcoal	Deposit of organic refuse ?
018 Black loam with much 50mm gravel	Primary silts or deliberate burial of 014
019 Grey brown sandy loam. Stone free	Deliberate deposit
026	Base of posthole
022 Brown sandy loam and fine gravel (10mm)	Deliberate deposit?
033 Yellow/orange sand and fine 10mm gravel	Deliberate backfill or rapid erosion of side
034 Orange brown sand	Localised erosion of sand lens in gravel
035 Light brown stone free sand	Deliberate deposit
<b>Pit 003</b>	
004 Black sandy loam with large jar sherds.	Small pit fill
<b>Pit 009</b>	
010 Brown sandy loam with few gravel pieces 20-30mm.	Shallow pit

## **Flint** by Steve Ford

Table Mf7 documents all the struck flint as well as weights of burnt flint from the excavations. Details of the locations of types by context and trench are in Table 6Mf.

### **Raw material source**

The material used appears to be exclusively of local origin, from within the river gravels, with the possible exception of the flake from a polished axe. As observed on other sites, monumental construction produces readily available flint as by-products (Ford, 1984). The exclusive use of this local flint is in contrast to the source of material used at Staines 12km down river (Healey and Robertson-Mackay, 1987). Eton Wick is in fact closer to the chalk flint source near Maidenhead, cited as one of the nearest locations to the Staines enclosure.

Trench 6, with a total of 956 pieces, was the only trench to produce a sufficient volume of knapped flint to merit detailed analysis. However, only the small number of flints from the earlier Neolithic levels can be regarded as securely stratified. The metrical analysis has only considered the finds from contexts 014, 017, 018, 019, 022, 025, 028, 029, 031.



*Table Mf6. Struck flint from all trenches by context and number,  
except burnt flint by weight (gm)*

**TRENCH 1**

CONTEXT	INTACT FLAKES	BROKEN FLAKES	SPALLS	CORES	BASHED LUMPS and CORE FRAGMENTS	IMPLEMENTS	BURNT FLINT
001/US	27	19	18	3			
004	2	6	6	1		Scraper, Irreg.Ret.Fl.	180g
006	8	2	3	4		Irreg.Ret.Fl.	30g
007	30	7	1	1		Scraper	180g
010	3						
011	16	6	7	5	2	Scraper, Irreg.Ret.Fl.	700g
013	8	2				Scraper.	120g
014	1					2 Irreg.Ret.Fl.	

**TRENCH 2**

CONTEXT	INTACT FLAKES	BROKEN FLAKES	SPALLS	CORES	BASHED LUMPS and CORE FRAGMENTS	IMPLEMENTS	BURNT FLINT
001/002	2	2	1				10g
016	7	2					180g
017	2	1					
018	1	1					

**TRENCH 4**

CONTEXT	INTACT FLAKES	BROKEN FLAKES	SPALLS	CORES	BASHED LUMPS and CORE FRAGMENTS	IMPLEMENTS	BURNT FLINT
001	4	5		1	2		
002				1			
008		1		2			10g
010	1	1					
017	2	1		1	1		5g
018				1	1		
U/S	1	2					

**Table Mf6 (continued). Struck flint from all trenches by context and number, except burnt flint by weight (gm)**

**TRENCH 5**

CONTEXT	INTACT FLAKES	BROKEN FLAKES	SPALLS	CORES	BASHED LUMPS and CORE FRAGMENTS	IMPLEMENTS	BURNT FLINT
001	12	20	3	6	1	4 Scrapers, Irreg. Ret. Fl., ?Awl	390g
003	3	3			1		475g
005	2	1	1		1		585g
010		2					220g
012		1			1		
014	1	3					50g
015	3	1	1				400g
017		1			1		
U/S	14	3		1			185g

**TRENCH 6**

CONTEXT	INTACT FLAKES	BROKEN FLAKES	SPALLS	CORES	BASHED LUMPS and CORE FRAGMENTS	IMPLEMENTS	BURNT FLINT
001	21	17	1	5	4	2 Notched Fl. Awl, Burin?	300g
002	5	1					
004	1						
010	3						
011	98	35	43	7	4	2 Scrapers, Pol. Axe. Fl.	55g
012	28	8	5	6	5	Serrated Fl.	30g
013	27	6	2	1	1	Serrated Fl. Laurel leaf	95g
013/015	1	2	2				10g
013/017	3	2	5				5g
014	65	36	23	6	6		35g
014/019	1		1				
015	81	47	23	20	9	2 Serrated Fl. Irreg. Ret. Fl.	10g
015/017	9		1				80g
016	1						
017	35	21	11	4			40g
018	23	7	8	1			
019	3		2	2		Serrated Fl.	
021			1				
022	20	10	3	1	1		
021/033	10	4	2		1		
025		1					
028	1						
029	1						
031	5						
U/S	35	21	6	7	3	Scraper	75g

**Table Mf7. Summary of struck flint**

	Trenches				
	1	2	4	5	6
In/act flakes	95	12	8	35	477
Broken flakes	42	6	10	35	218
Spalls	35	1		5	131
Cores	14		6	7	63
Bashed lumps	2		4	5	39
Implements	9			6	15
Rolled flakes	4		5	4	13
Burnt weight (gm)	1210	190	15	2595	699

## Cores

A total of 63 cores were recovered in addition to 19 bashed lumps and 19 core fragments. The cores were sub-divided into types depending on the presence or absence of blade scars (Ford, 1987a). The amount of cortex remaining was also recorded (Table Mf8).

**Table Mf8. Cores from trench 6**

	<b>Earlier % Neolithic</b>		<b>Others</b>	<b>Total</b>
Possible blade cores	2	11.8	5	7
Ordinary cores	15	88.2	41	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>		<b>46</b>	
<hr/>				
Bashed lumps	4		15	19
Core fragments	8		11	19

### **Cores: remaining cortex**

<b>&lt; 1/3</b>	<b>&gt; 1/3</b>	<b>&lt; 2/3</b>	<b>&gt; 2/3</b>
4	9	4	

## Implements (all layers)

A total of only 15 implements were found. Only a single serrated flake (Fig. Mf12;4) came from the earlier Neolithic levels. Above these levels were found: a laurel leaf (Fig. Mf12;2), flake from a polished axe, 2 scrapers, 4 serrated flakes (Fig. Mf12;3,5,6) and a flake with irregular retouch. 2 notched flakes, a burin, a scraper, and an awl were found in the topsoil. None of these items are out of place in a Neolithic context. The proportion of implements in the whole trench is 1.7%.

### **Intact Flakes**

A total of 128 flakes suitable for measurement were found in the certain earlier Neolithic layers. The flakes were measured for length, breadth and thickness, amount of remaining cortex and functional capability. The length, breadth were measured by the method adopted by Saville (1980) and in effect measures the rectangle into which a flake fits when the striking platform is aligned parallel to one side. The thickness is the maximum measurement perpendicular to the bulbar surface. Amount of remaining cortex is as measured for cores and functional capability as in Ford (1987a). The summarised figures are shown in Table Mf9 and a Length:Breadth scattergram is presented in (Fig. Mf8) should categories of Length and Breadth data other than that presented here be required.

**Table Mf9 Metrical statistics of intact flakes**

**a) Length:Breadth ratio**

$\geq 2.5$	$\geq 2.0 < 2.5$	$\geq 1.0 < 2.0$	$\leq 1.0$	Total
2	15	80	31	128
1.6	11.7	62.5	24.2	%

**b) Flakes with blade scars**

1 (0.78%)

**c) Flake thickness**

Mean (mm)	Standard Deviation
6.74	2.50

**d) Size. Intact flakes with a L:B ratio  $< 1.5$**

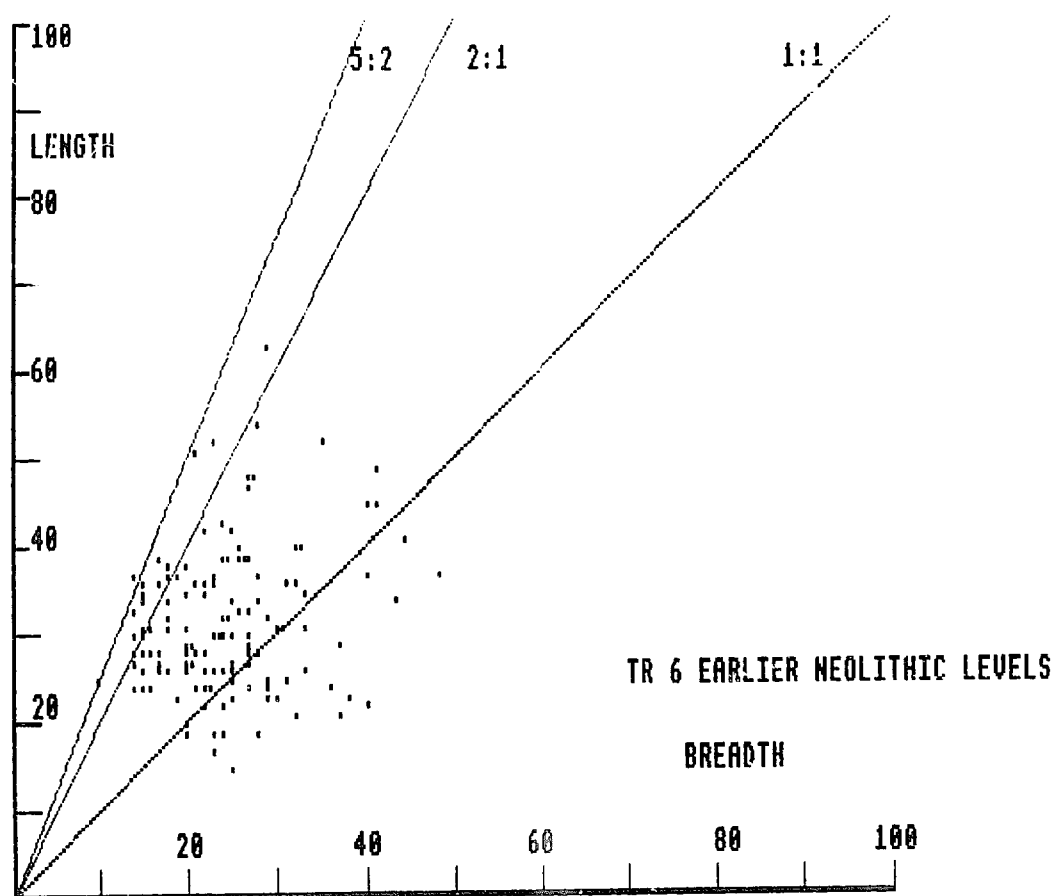
	Length (mm)			Total
$< 30$	$\geq 30 < 50$	$\geq 50 < 70$	$\geq 70$	
47	31	1	-	79
36.7	24.2	0.8	-	%

**e) Function capability**

Waste	Cutting	Awls	Other	Total
62	13	-	53	128
48.4	10.2	-	41.4	%

**f) Flake cortex**

	$< 1/3$	$\geq 1/3 < 2/3$	$\geq 2/3$
	61	29	38
%	47.7	22.7	29.6



**Figure Mf8** Graph of Length and Breadth of unretouched flakes from the earlier Neolithic levels of trench 6,

### **Broken flakes**

Broken flakes are categorised in a similar manner to intact flakes and the data is shown in Table Mf10.

***Table Mf10 Statistics of broken flakes***

<b>a)</b>	<b>Broken Blade Blade</b>	<b>Possible Broken</b>	<b>Broken Flake</b>
	2	9	58
%	2.9	13.0	84.1

### **b) Flakes with blade scars**

4 (5.8%)

### **c) Function capability**

	<b>Waste</b>	<b>Cutting</b>	<b>Awls</b>	<b>Other</b>
	32	10	-	27
%	46.4	14.5	-	39.1

### **d) Flake cortex**

	<b>&lt; 1/3</b>	<b>&gt; 1/3 &lt; 2/3</b>	<b>&gt; 2/3</b>
	37	17	15
%	53.6	24.6	21.7