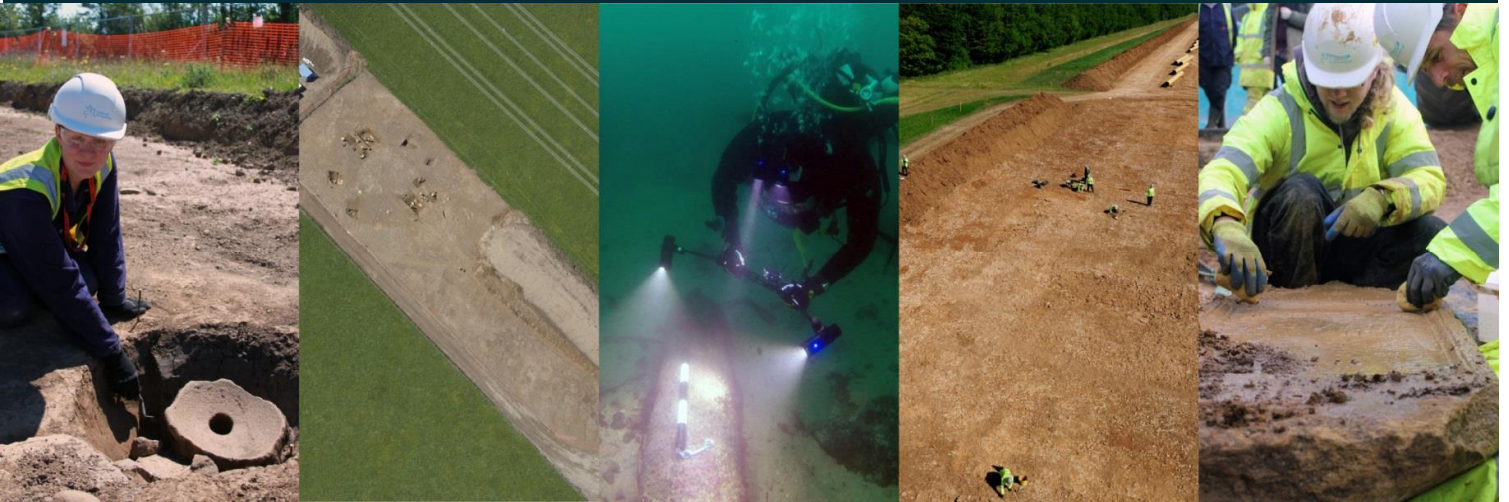


# Land North of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire

*Archaeological Excavation*



for  
Bellway Homes Ltd.  
(Wessex)

CA Project: 779013  
CA Report: 16211

December 2016



# Land North of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire

## Archaeological Excavation

CA Project: 779013

CA Report: 16211

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## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	1
1. INTRODUCTION.....	3
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	4
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
4. METHODOLOGY .....	5
5. RESULTS (FIGS 3. 9).....	6
AREA 1 (FIGS 2, 5 AND 6) .....	6
AREA 2 FIGS (7, 8 AND 9) .....	12
6. THE FINDS.....	17
7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE .....	47
8. DISCUSSION.....	52
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	58
10. STORAGE AND CURATION.....	59
11. REFERENCES.....	59
<b>APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS .....</b>	<b>66</b>
<b>APPENDIX B: ROMAN POTTERY QUANTIFICATION .....</b>	<b>75</b>
<b>APPENDIX C: POST-ROMAN POTTERY QUANTIFICATION .....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>APPENDIX D: DISTRIBUTION OF CBM .....</b>	<b>83</b>
<b>APPENDIX E: SUMMARY OF METAL FINDS.....</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>APPENDIX F: METALLURGICAL RESIDUES</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>APPENDIX G: THE BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>APPENDIX H: OASIS REPORT FORM</b>	<b>90</b>

## LIST OF FIGURES

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)
- Fig. 2 Area 1, showing phased archaeological features (1:500 @ A3)
- Fig. 3 Area 2, showing phased archaeological features (1:500 @ A3)
- Fig. 4 Period 2 prehistoric pits 1041 and 2008: sections (1:20) and photographs (0.1m scale)
- Fig. 5 Pit 1003, Period 4 ditch 1007, and Period 3 ditch 1021: sections (1:20)
- Fig. 6 Period 4 ditch 1025 and Period 2 pits 1037 and 1089: sections (1:20)
- Fig. 7 Period 2 Ditch 2019: sections (1:20) and photograph (1m scale)
- Fig. 8 Period 6 structure 2041: looking south-west (0.3m scale)
- Fig. 9 Period 5 medieval ditch 2054, and Period 6 ditches 2058 and 2059: sections (1:20)

Chart 1 Proportion (kg) of Ceramic Building Material by Period/Type

## LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1: Quantification of Finds
- Table 2: Quantification of Biological Evidence
- Table 3: Description of Contexts (Areas 1 and 2) (Appendix A)
- Table 4: Iron Age and Roman pottery quantification by Fabric and Area (Appendix B)
- Table 5: Iron Age and Roman Pottery from Enclosures 1 and 2 (Appendix B)
- Table 6: Post-Roman pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight (Appendix C)
- Table 7: Post-Roman pottery types and forms quantified by estimated number of vessels (Appendix C)
- Table 8: Distribution of post-medieval pottery, showing individual contexts containing pottery, the number of sherds (SC), ENVs and weight, the date-range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD), and a suggested deposition date (Appendix C)
- Table 9: Post-medieval pottery types and their forms quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight, by context (Appendix C)
- Table 10: Distribution of Ceramic Building Materials by form and date-range (Appendix D)
- Table 11: Metal finds summary (Appendix E)
- Table 12: Metalworking debris from Cutbush Lane by Area Activity and Type (Appendix F)

- Table 13: Distribution and Characterisation of Ironworking Residues (Appendix F)
- Table 14: Animal bone: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting bones identified to taxa and/or element. Teeth not included (Appendix G)
- Table 15: Anatomical elements represented for each taxa by period (NISP) (Appendix G)
- Table 16: Charred Plant Identifications (Appendix G)
- Table 17: Charcoal identifications (Appendix G)

## SUMMARY

**Project Name:** Land to the north of Cutbush Lane,  
**Location:** Shinfield, Berkshire  
**NGR:** SU 7369 6872  
**Type:** Excavation  
**Date:** 7 December 2015 . 22 Jan 2016  
**Planning Reference:** O/2013/0101; RM/2014/2561  
**Location of Archive:** To be deposited with an appropriate museum service  
**Site Code:** NCUT 15

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology on land north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, in December, 2015 and January, 2016. Two separate areas were excavated.

Area 1 was dominated by ditched enclosures of Early and Later Roman date, which extended beyond the southern limits of this excavation area. A small assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditches and pits in both Areas 1 and 2, and represents a phase of late prehistoric occupation which has otherwise not been well represented within the areas excavated. The inner ditched enclosure (Enclosure 1) principally comprised ditch 1021, of apparently rectilinear form, which was of ~~tr~~transitional Late Iron Age and Early Roman date. This enclosure was surrounded, in near-concentric fashion, by a sub-polygonal configuration of different ditch sections (Enclosure 2), which represented a distinctly later Roman phase. Enclosure 2 was associated on its east side by two broad ditches, 1025 and 1112, which may have flanked an entranceway, but this was not confirmed by excavation.

Two hollow features containing Early Roman pottery, charcoal and CBM were recorded within the area enclosed by ditch 1021 of Enclosure 1, and these extended beyond the southern edge of the excavated area. A number of other discrete features, comprising small pits or post holes, were also recorded, some of which were undated, while others contained Roman material. None of these represented coherent evidence of post-built structures.

The bulk of the pottery recorded across the site, and particularly from Area 1, was Roman in date, with a significant group associated with Enclosure 1 dating to the middle decades of the first century AD, and representing a transitional Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery tradition. The early Roman pottery groups are of some interest, in view of the location of the site within the wider hinterland of Silchester, and the results of recent excavation on that site. The Later Roman pottery from the ditches comprising Enclosure 2 is unlikely to be earlier in

date than the later third century AD, and suggests that this enclosure represents re-occupation of the site after a second-century hiatus.

Area 2 contained a single pit of possible prehistoric date, and the primary fills of two ditches, including 2019, which contained small quantities of Middle Iron Age pottery. This Area was otherwise characterised by a close configuration of five ditches of medieval and post-medieval date, together with a small, circular-plan structure of flint construction. These features were all associated with an extensive layer of post-medieval dark soil, which represented an occupation deposit or possible midden spread. These features contained medieval pottery of twelfth to fifteenth-century date, much of it residual in post-medieval contexts. The quantity of sixteenth and seventeenth-century material, including pottery, metalwork and glass, which was recorded within the fill of a wall construction cut in the southern margins of Area 2, provided evidence of continued occupation, and the probable presence of a substantial building in the post-medieval period.

The Cutbush Lane site represents a regionally significant addition to knowledge of Late Iron Age and Early Roman settlement within an area where, until recently, relatively few sites of this date had been investigated. The recorded evidence is illustrative of status, acculturation and economic change during an important transitional period, and most particularly within the wider hinterland of an emerging urban centre at Silchester. Less significance attaches to the medieval and post-medieval evidence, which represents traces of a small medieval settlement, and indications of a more substantial post-medieval house in the immediate vicinity. It is intended that the results will be published as a short article in the *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, and that this excavation report will be disseminated through the online Cotswold Archaeology reports archive.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In December, 2015, and January, 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out targeted archaeological excavation within two areas on land north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire. The work was undertaken, at the request of Ellie Leary, the Archaeological Officer (AO) for Berkshire Archaeology (BA), the advisor to Wokingham Borough Council (WBC), on behalf of Bellway Homes Ltd (Wessex). The site was centred on NGR: SU 7369 6872 (Fig. 1). The excavation was informed by the results of a preceding evaluation (CA 2015a).
- 1.2 Planning permission (O/2013/0101; RM/2014/2561) has been granted for a residential development comprising up to 126 dwellings, public open space and children's play areas, together with access to Cutbush Lane, and the Shinfield Eastern Relief Road.
- 1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI), which was produced by CA (2015b), and approved by Berkshire Archaeology. The fieldwork also followed the professional guidance *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991), and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2006). It was monitored by Ellie Leary, including site visits made on the 14th and 23rd of December, 2015, and on the 6th, 15th and 22nd January, 2016.
- 1.4 The development site was approximately 4.77ha in total area, and comprised former arable land that had reverted to rough pasture. It is situated at approximately 60m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at its northern boundary, and slopes down to c. 50m aOD along the edge of Cutbush Lane. The south is bounded to the north and north-east by agricultural fields situated immediately to the south of the M4 motorway. It is bounded on the west by modern housing, to the south by Cutbush Lane, and to the east by a trackway with pasture fields beyond. The natural topography of the site has been partly obscured by the construction of a modern reservoir, now drained, within the northern part of the site.
- 1.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as London Clay Formation, a sedimentary bedrock, comprising clays, silts and sands, which was formed approximately 34 to 56 million years ago in the Palaeogene Period, when the local



environment was dominated by deep seas. Superficial deposits within the vicinity of the Site may comprise River Terrace Deposits 2: Sand and Gravel. These superficial deposits formed up to 3 million years ago, in the Quaternary Period, when the local environment was dominated by rivers. These terraces were formed by the deposition of sand and gravel alluvia in channels, with fine silt and clay from overbank flooding events forming floodplain alluvium. Some localised peat deposits were formed within floodplains and other waterlogged areas at this time (British Geological Survey 2015).

## **2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

2.1 Prior to the recent archaeological evaluation (CA 2015a), no previous archaeological surveys or investigations had been conducted within the Site, although archaeological evaluations had been conducted to the west and south, and within surrounding areas. These revealed no evidence of activity earlier than the post-medieval and Modern periods. A geophysical survey to the north of the site also failed to identify any features of archaeological interest. The Site was initially considered to be of low archaeological potential (CgMs 2013). The evaluation identified remains of late prehistoric date within the south-west of the site, and remains of late prehistoric, Roman, medieval, and post-medieval date towards the north-east.

### ***Prehistoric***

2.2 Evaluation and excavation have produced limited lithic evidence, which suggests transient Mesolithic and Neolithic on or around the Site. A small number of features on the Cutbush site, with pottery evidence, have indicated an earlier phase of Iron Age activity on the Site, and probably no earlier than the later Middle Iron Age.

### ***Iron Age and Roman***

2.3 Iron Age and Roman settlement has been recorded to the south of the Site, and more generally within the surrounding area, including investigated sites at Arborfield (Hammond 2001; Pine 2003), Swallowfield (Lobb and Morris 1993), Three Mile Cross (Millbank 2009) and Shinfield (Pine and Taylor 2005; Taylor 2010a and 2010b). There was no previously recorded evidence of Iron Age or Roman activity within the site itself.

### ***Post-medieval and Modern***

- 2.4 An L-shaped feature, representing a fishpond, or possible moat, of medieval or post-medieval date, is located to the west of the site, although no activity of this date has previously been recorded within the Site itself. Evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement and farming landscapes is otherwise widely attested within surrounding areas of the lower Loddon valley.

## **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The objectives of the archaeological excavation were to:
- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered;
  - assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural remains and occupation deposits; and
  - assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains.
- 3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:
- record any evidence of late prehistoric, Roman and medieval occupation and land use;
  - recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past occupation or other activity that may be identified; and
  - sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy.

## **4. METHODOLOGY**

- 4.1 The fieldwork consisted of two strip, map and record excavation areas, and followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2015b). The location of the excavation areas was agreed with Ellie Leary (BA), and was informed by the results of the evaluation (CA 2015a). Excavation Area 1 measured approximately 115m x 30m, and Area 2 measured 100m x 50m. These areas were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates, using Leica GPS, and were surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The excavation areas were scanned for live services by trained CA staff, using CAT and Genny equipment, in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

- 4.2 Fieldwork commenced with the removal, under constant archaeological supervision, of topsoil and subsoil by mechanical excavator, with a toothless grading bucket. However, the site suffered from poor weather conditions and a high water-table at this time, and these factors had a detrimental effect on the quality and speed of site stripping and on the subsequent cleaning of exposed surfaces. Archaeological features, once exposed, were hand-excavated and planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.3 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential, and eight features were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*, the results of which are included in Appendix G of this report.
- 4.4 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

## **5. RESULTS OF EXCAVATION (FIGS 2–9)**

- 5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results. Detailed information relating to the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A-G of this report.
- 5.2 The dating evidence indicates that archaeological activity within Area 1 dates principally to the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods and within Area 2 to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Stratigraphic analysis of finds and excavated features has identified six distinguishable periods of activity on the site:

Period 1: Earlier prehistoric (to c. 800 BC)

Period 2: Middle Iron Age (c. 400-50BC)

Period 3: Late Iron Age to Early Roman (c.50BC . 70AD)

Period 4: Later Roman (c. 200 AD . 350 AD)

Period 5: Medieval (c. 1100 . 1500)

Period 6: Post-Medieval (c. 1500-1700)

Unphased

- 5.3 Some features could not be definitively assigned a date on the basis of stratigraphic relationships or spot-dating evidence, and therefore remained unphased.

### **Geology**

- 5.4 The topsoil across both Areas 1 and 2 comprised a dark, yellow-brown clayey silt, with a maximum depth of 0.40m. This overlay a yellow-brown silty clay subsoil, of up to 0.20m in depth. The natural geology in both areas comprised a yellow-brown clayey sand, with localised flint-gravel inclusions.

### **AREA 1 (Figs 2,4,5 and 6)**

- 5.5 Area 1 contained a small number of individual pits of Period 2 date, which represented a Middle Iron Age phase of activity within the site. Period 2 was only evident elsewhere in the small quantity of pottery recorded in the primary fills of two ditches in Area 2. Two chronologically distinct phases of Roman activity (Periods 3 and 4) were recorded within Area 1. Period 3 represented a transitional/late Iron Age and Early Roman phase, which was principally evident in Enclosure 1, and extended to no later than the end of the first century AD. Period 4 was a distinctly later phase of Roman activity which was represented by Enclosure 2 and related features, which dated no earlier than the mid to late third century, and extended into the fourth. With the possible exception of pit 1041, no Period 5 medieval features were associated with Area 1.

### **Period 1/2**

- 5.6 Pit 1037 was closely adjacent to Period 3 pit 1062, and the tentatively-assigned Period 2 pit 1089, but contained a small quantity of probably residual worked flint together with Middle Iron Age pottery, including sherds of a characteristic slack-shouldered vessel. It was oval in plan, and of shallow depth, with a charcoal-rich fill, which contained a small quantity of ironworking residue. Bulk sampling produced some indeterminate grain fragments from this feature, which may represent the dumping of hearth debris. Of the small quantity of poorly-preserved charcoal present, only oak and hazel/alder were identifiable.
- 5.7 A circular-plan post hole, 1045, was situated immediately to the north of ditch 1007, and was 0.34m in diameter, and was filled with a yellow-brown clayey silt, of 0.15m depth. This fill contained ten conjoinable fragments of a triangular form fired-clay

loom weight (RA1), Middle Iron Age pottery and residual worked flint, and is demonstrably of Period 2 date. The pottery included body sherds from a slack-shouldered vessel, which were also recorded from pit 1037. The fabric and form of this pottery support a broad Middle Iron Age date, of between the fourth and the first centuries BC. Similar dating would accord with the complete triangular-form clay weight.

- 5.8 An undated circular pit, 1067, was 0.76m in diameter, and filled with a grey clay silt of 0.12m in depth. It was situated within Enclosure 1, and close to the return of ditch 1021, and has been tentatively assigned a Period 2 date in view of the character of its fill.
- 5.9 Circular pit 1011 was 1m in diameter, and filled with a brown-grey sandy silt containing a number of items of worked flint. While it is unclear whether this material is residual, pit 1011 has been tentatively assigned a Period 2 date on the basis of its close proximity to pit 1045, which contained Middle Iron Age material.

### ***Period 3: Early Roman***

- 5.10 Area 1 was dominated by two successive ditched enclosures (Enclosure 1 and Enclosure 2), of Period 3 and Period 4 Roman phases respectively (Fig 2). On the basis of the features revealed in plan, both enclosures appear likely to have originally extended to south of the excavation area, beyond Cutbush Lane. The inner enclosure (Enclosure 1) (Fig. 2) principally comprised a large ditch, 1021 (Figs. 2 and 5), which extended north-eastward from the edge of the excavated area, and ran north-east before turning at an angle of almost 90°, and running to the south-east, beyond the excavation area. The V-profiled ditch was excavated by slots 1009, 1021, 1064, 1071, 1129 & 1135, and measured c.60m in length, by 3.24m in width and 0.71m in depth. Ditch 1021 contained two fills, comprising a primary yellow-grey clay silt of 0.48m in depth, which underlay a dark-grey, silty clay of 0.25m in depth. Pottery of Early Roman date, including Terra Rubra and south Gaulish samian, was recovered from both fills. Interventions 1129 and 1137, within ditch 1021 produced fragments of clay loom weights of uncertain form, and 1137 also produced Roman ceramic building material (CBM). Both 1129 and 1137 also contained ironworking residues, which in the case of 1129 comprised 607g of smithing hearth bottom. Intervention 1135 also produced samples (253g and 48g respectively) of dense and undiagnostic ironworking slags. Intervention 1009 produced a small quantity of ironworking residue in the form of dense slag (317g) and iron-rich cinder (34g).

Significantly, ditch 1021 interventions 1071 and 1020 produced fragments of clay kiln bars, which may indicate pottery production within the vicinity.

- 5.11 Two possible quarry pits, or hollows, within Enclosure 1, extended beyond the southern edge of the excavation area of Area 1 (Fig. 2). Features 1019 and 1029 measured 13m and 9m in diameter respectively, with a maximum of 0.55m in depth. Their fills comprised brown clay sands with charcoal, and contained early Roman pottery and Ceramic Building Material (CBM), together with 171g of ironworking residues, comprising a smithing hearth bottom and slag. A shallow, circular feature, probably a post hole, 1100, was recorded within the base of quarry pit 1019. This feature measured 0.26m in diameter, and a maximum of 0.07m in depth, and was filled with a grey clay-sand which contained early Roman pottery. Quarry pit 1019 also cut two short, adjacent curvilinear gullies, 1120 and 1125. Gully 1120 measured at least 13m in length by 0.94m in width, with a depth of 0.16m. The single, undated fill consisted of a mottled, grey clayey sand. Gully 1125 comprised a shallow feature some 6m in length, which was filled with a yellow-brown sandy clay, which contained Early Roman pottery and a small quantity of ceramic building material of Roman date.
- 5.12 Features 1048, and 1089 comprised small pits (Figs 2 and 6), which each contained Early Roman pottery, which in the case of 1089 may be intrusive. While 1048 is of Period 3 date, 1089 has been tentatively assigned to Period 2 on the basis of its fill and its close proximity to Period 2 pit 1037. Both pits contained charcoal-rich deposits and burnt flint within their fills. Pit 1089 contained small quantities of oak charcoal. The pits were each oval in plan, and shallow in depth, with the deepest (1089) measuring only 0.31m.

***Period 4: Later Roman***

- 5.13 Ditch 1007 (Figs. 2 and 5) extended north for 7m, from the southern edge of Area 1, before turning north-east for a further 34m, where it terminated. It was investigated by excavation slots 1007, 1078, 1094, 1104 and 1138. Within the principal excavated slot, 1007, the ditch measured 1.75m in width by 0.43m in depth, and contained two fills. The primary fill comprised stony, grey silty clay of up to 0.19m in depth, which had slumped along the western edge of the ditch, and which underlay secondary fill 1036, a grey, silty clay of up to 0.43m in depth. The secondary fill within intervention 1078 produced a small quantity (29g) of undiagnostic ironworking slag.

- 5.14 Ditch 1007 cut an ephemeral gully feature, 1133/1054, of possible Period 3 date, which was aligned north-east / south-west. The gully measured 34m in length by 0.38m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.09m. It contained a single fill, comprising a brown-grey clayey sand. It was investigated by slots 1081, 1133 and 1054. Two other excavated slots, 1094 and 1138, failed to confirm its presence. Intervention 1094, of ditch 1007, produced a large quantity of charcoal, which was identified as of beech, elder, oak, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple and cherry species. The absence of finds in this slot precluded any further interpretation, although the widespread presence of small, roundwood charcoal suggested dumped debris from a domestic fire.
- 5.15 Running parallel to, and immediately south of, the eastern extent of ditch 1007, was Phase 4 ditch 1058, which initially ran on a north-east/south-west alignment before turning south-east, and then again to the south, thus appearing to enclose the earlier Period 3 Enclosure ditch 1021 (Enclosure 1) in an approximately concentric fashion (Fig. 2). Ditch 1058 contained diagnostically later pottery, including Alice Holt plain-rimmed and flanged bowls, and late-style Black-burnished sherds. This ditch measured some 55m in length, by 1.13m in width and 0.37m in depth, and was investigated by excavated slots 1027, 1058, 1069, 1076, 1118 and 1123. Ditch 1058 was cut by a later, north-east/south-west aligned ditch, 1112, which extended for some 35m downslope. Ditch 1112 measured a maximum of 1.8m in width and 0.55m in depth, and was filled with a grey clay-sand. Area 1 was extended to the north to follow this feature, which terminated shortly beyond the original extent of the excavation area. Roman pottery of later date was recovered from the fills of ditch 1058. Together with ditch 1007, ditch 1058 formed the later Roman outer circuit of ditches which comprised Enclosure 2 (Fig 2).
- 5.16 Immediately to the south-west of ditch 1058, and running parallel to its course, was a north-west/south-east aligned gully (1056), and a small cluster of five pits. An additional pit (1048) was situated to the north-east of ditch 1058. As excavated, gully 1056 measured 19m in length by a maximum 1.13m in width, and 0.37m in depth, and contained a single, grey sandy silt fill. The gully was investigated by three excavated slots 1016, 1114 and 1056. While tentatively assigned a Period 4 date in view of its proximity to ditch 1058, this feature could possibly represent a continuation of the possible Period 3 gully 1054.

- 5.17 Feature 1015, a possible truncated pit, measured 0.70m by 0.45m, and was located between ditch 1021 (Enclosure 1) and ditch 1007 of Enclosure 2. It was filled with a brown silty clay of 0.08m in depth, which contained 317g of ironworking residues, and was therefore provisionally assigned to a Period 4 date.
- 5.18 Pit 1102 was a small, possible post hole which was situated within the base of hollow 1019, and very close to the southern edge of Area 1. It had a diameter of 0.28m and a depth of only 0.06, and has not been labelled on Fig 2. Its fill, 1103, comprised a light-blue/grey clay sand, with charcoal flecks. The fill contained later Alice Holt coarseware, including a plain-rimmed bowl type.
- 5.19 In the east of Area 1, Period 4 ditch 1025 (Figs. 2 and 6), which was identified in the evaluation as a possible prehistoric feature, ran on a north-east/south-west alignment for 31m, before terminating. Slots 1025 and 1092 were excavated across this feature, which measured 3.05m in width by 0.53m in depth. The fill comprised a dark, yellow-brown clayey silt, which contained later Roman pottery, including New Forest beaker, and a small quantity of residual worked flint items. Amongst the pottery was a small quantity of central Gaulish samian, which was assigned a later second-century date, but could well be residual. Ditch 1025 also produced 346g of dense slag, which was probably associated with iron smelting. Bulk sampling from ditch 1025 produced a free-threshing wheat grain, and a small quantity of charcoal, which was identified as oak.
- 5.20 Immediately to the east of 1025, and on precisely the same alignment, ran gully 1027, for a length of 16m (Fig. 2), before extending beyond the southern edge of the excavated area. This feature, with a maximum width of 0.56m, contained a yellow-brown clayey silt of 0.24m in depth. The gully was cut at its northern end by undated ditch 1087, which was aligned south-west/north-east, and contained a yellow-brown silt clay fill, 1028. Gully 1027 produced some flint flakes, which were probably residual, but otherwise contained no dateable finds. It was assigned a Period 4 date in view of its alignment, which ran precisely parallel to that of ditch 1025.

### ***Undated***

- 5.21 Several other discrete features, comprising small pits or postholes, were recorded, both within, and outside, Enclosures 1 and 2. These included 1003, an undated circular pit, which measured 0.75m in diameter and 0.36m in depth (Figs. 2 and 5: Section CC). The pit was partly cut by the Period 4 ditch 1007, and was filled with a



- reddish-grey silty clay. An undated circular pit, 1005, was 0.66m in diameter, and filled with 1006, which comprised a grey-brown sandy clay of 0.32m in depth (Fig. 2).
- 5.22 An undated oval posthole, 1013, was 0.26m in depth, and was filled with a brown, silty clay.
- 5.23 A single cut feature of probable prehistoric date, pit 1041, (Figs 2 and 4), measured 0.36m in diameter by 0.12m in depth, and contained fill 1042, which comprised a grey/black charcoal-rich clay silt. This feature was located close to the eastern edge of Area 1, and consequently the eastern limit of the excavation was extended by an additional 10m to ensure that any additional or associated features were investigated. This feature has not been satisfactorily interpreted, but is not thought to represent a cremation burial. A bulk sample was taken from pit 1041, which contained a moderate amount of charcoal, identified principally as beech. This may suggest a medieval date, although there were no finds, or other ecofactual material, to confirm this.
- 5.24 Features 1039, 1043, and 1062 comprised small, undated pits (Figs 2 and 6), which had close spatial associations (along with pits 1089 and 1037), and were situated, along with gully 1114, just to the south-west of ditch 1058. The pits were each oval in plan, and shallow in depth, with the deepest (1079) measuring only 0.31m. The fill of pit 1039 was bulk sampled, and produced oak heartwood, together with fragments of elder and beech, but no other ecofactual material.

## **AREA 2 (FIGS 3, 4, 7, 8 AND 9)**

- 5.25 Area 2 was dominated by five ditches, a gully and the foundations of a small, flint-built structure. These features were all at least partly associated with a spread of dark occupation soil, 2003, within the south-east of Area 2. This deposit spread measured some 55m in length by 35m in width, and produced the largest quantity of pottery from Area 2, principally of post-medieval date, but including residual medieval material, together with a large assemblage of contemporary ceramic building material and animal bone. It is therefore difficult to determine the extent to which these features represent any original medieval layout, although the pottery evidence appears to indicate a strong degree of late medieval . post-medieval

continuity, and it is possible that a number of medieval features were recut or incorporated within a later scheme. The distribution of residual medieval material within Period 6 contexts indicates occupation from possibly as early as the twelfth century, although this is otherwise difficult to characterise.

- 5.26 The archaeological features identified within Area 2 are therefore predominantly of post-medieval date, but frequently incorporating residual medieval material. Relatively few cut features were of exclusively Period 5, medieval date. These comprise pit 2004, ditch 2038, and possibly pit 2042 and the upper fills of ditch 2019. Post-medieval features containing residual medieval material include ditches 2054, 2058, and gulley 2068. The fill of the interior of structure 2041 contained material of late post-medieval/early Modern date, although it is possible that the structure itself could be earlier. The dark occupation layer 2003 must be assigned a post-medieval date, although it incorporated residual medieval material, some of which was dateable to the twelfth/thirteenth century. The quantity of post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material in a number of these features, including 2003, strongly suggests that the south-east part of Area 2 became an area of domestic disposal. This suggests the close proximity of a substantial house of this date, which may be partly represented by Wall 2035, in the south of Area 2. The presence of Period 2 Middle Iron Age pottery in the primary fills of ditches 2019 and 2054 is problematic, as the upper fills of 2019, as investigated by separate interventions (2019 and 2026) contained both Period 3 and Period 5 material. The possibility remains that ditches 2019 and 2054 may originally have been of Period 2 origin, although some allowance must be made for residuality in the case of the Iron Age material, particularly in view of the small number of sherds recorded from each feature.

### ***Prehistoric (Period 2)***

- 5.27 Period 2 Middle Iron Age pottery was recorded from primary fills of ditches 2019 and 2054 in Area 2. This material totalled only seven sherds (83g), and included hand-made quartz and coarse flint-tempered fabrics. This material may indicate that these features are of Period 2 origin, and therefore relate to features of this date in Area 1. Although the south-western extent of ditch 2054 appeared to be truncated by modern disturbance towards the south-west corner of Area 2, it is possible to speculate that this feature could represent an extension of the Area 1 ditch 1025, which was assigned a Period 4 date on the basis of later Roman pottery in its fills, but could conceivably be earlier in origin.

5.28 Within the south-east of Area 2, the increasingly broad, curvilinear ditch, 2019, ran east from the soil spread, 2003, before turning to the south and extending beyond the excavated area. Ditch 2019 contained three silty clay fills, with a collective maximum depth of 0.78m. The ditch, which was investigated by slots 2026 and 2019, was evident as a shallow gully at its northernmost extent, and became progressively deeper further downhill, to the south (Figs. 3 and 7). This U-profiled ditch measured up to 4.9m in width at its maximum extent, by at least 37m in recorded length. The earliest of these, 2020, contained a few sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and a small quantity of animal bone, and was assigned a Period 2, later prehistoric date, while the latest of two secondary fills, 2022, contained a small quantity of Period 3, Early Roman material. Intervention 2026, close to the western terminal of this ditch, produced a single sherd of medieval pottery dating to c. 1175-1400.

#### ***Early Roman (Period 3)***

5.29 The latest of two secondary fills, 2022, of ditch 2019 contained a small quantity of Period 3, Early Roman material, which may be residual.

#### ***Medieval (Period 5)***

5.30 Relatively few cut features contained exclusively Period 5 material. These comprise pit 2004, ditch 2038, and possibly pit 2042 and the upper fills of ditch 2019. Post-medieval features containing residual medieval material include ditches 2054, 2058, and gully 2068. Later material within layer 2003 was principally of 17th-century date, with the latest item dated to as late as 1701-1711.

5.31 Pit 2004 had a width of 0.77m, a length of 1.08m and a depth of 0.18m. It contained a dump deposit, 2005, which contained pottery of medieval date of c. 1175-1350.

5.32 Ditch 2038, a broad U-profile feature with a flat base, measured 0.92m in width by 0.16m in depth, and contained a single, grey-brown clay silt fill, 2039, which contained pottery of twelfth to fourteenth-century date. This feature was cut at its northernmost extent by 2054, and to the south by the post-medieval wall construction trench 2036. Fill 2039, of ditch 2038, produced a total of 14 sherds of medieval pottery, dating from c. 1050-1150 to c. 1500, while 2037 produced fragments of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe and a small quantity of animal bone.

- 5.33 Ditch 2054, extended from the south-west corner of Area 2, and terminated shortly after cutting gully 2068. (Figs. 3 and 9). The V-profile ditch measured some 60m in length by 1m in width, and was investigated by slots 2033, 2045 and 2054. Ditch 2054 contained a single, yellow-brown silty clay fill, and cut an earlier north/south-aligned ditch, 2038. Intervention 2033 produced one of the larger groups of pottery from Area 2, together with animal bone. The pottery included residual medieval items, but principally 16th-century material, with a latest date of c.1625. Intervention 2014, of ditch 2054, produced later medieval pottery of c.1340-1500 in date, and a small quantity of animal bone. Slots 2033 and 2045 also produced considerable quantities of ceramic building material and animal bone of late medieval and early post-medieval date, some of which, in fill 2034 of slot 2033, appeared to represent a dumped deposit.
- 5.34 Pit 2042 was located immediately to the north-west of structure 2041, towards the north-east edge of Area 2. It was flat-bottomed and shallow, and measured 2.6m in length by 1.10m in width, and 0.16m in depth. It contained a charcoal-rich, silty clay fill (Sample <8>), which contained a large assemblage of charred plant remains of medieval or later date. This was dominated by cereal and possible crop-processing remains, which included free-threshing wheat, oat and rye grains, together with celtic bean and peas. On the basis of the ecofactual material within its fill, pit 2042 was assigned a Period 5, medieval date, although its relationship with structure 2041, which may be a later feature, remains uncertain.

***Post-medieval (Period 6)***

- 5.35 Much of the south-eastern part of Area 2 was occupied by a dark occupation layer, 2003, of approximately 35m across with a maximum thickness of c.10cm. Although appearing to incorporate, or cover, a number of ditched features, the pottery recovered from it was predominantly of post-medieval date, with some residual medieval material. This deposit also contained one of the largest groups of animal bone recovered from the site, together with a large quantity of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material and a small quantity of ironworking residue, which may also be residual and of Roman date. Layer 2003 may be interpreted as a spread midden deposit, probably derived from a substantial post-medieval dwelling in the near vicinity.
- 5.36 Within the centre of Area 2, Period 6 ditch 2058, and its recut, 2059, extended from the southern edge of the excavation area, before terminating within the spread of

occupation soil immediately south of 2014 (Figs. 3 and 9). This feature, running approximately parallel to ditch 2038 and perpendicular to ditch 2054, comprised a deep, V-profile ditch, which measured 2.78m in width by 1.09m in depth, and contained four distinct fills of sandy clay. The primary and two secondary fills of 2059 produced post-medieval pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material dating from c. 1550 to 1700. Terminal 2065 of ditch 2058 produced a sherd only broadly datable to the period c. 1325 . 1625.

- 5.37 Gully 2068 ran south from ditch 2054. It extended around the northern terminus of 2058 on its east side, before running south, beyond the excavated area. Gully 2068 measured 1.28m in width by 0.37m in depth, and contained a single, grey-brown silty clay fill. Intervention 2047 within this feature produced animal bone and four sherds of late 16th-century date, while intervention 2067 produced a sherd of c. 1625.
- 5.38 The north-eastern margins of the spread of occupation soil, 2003, contained the foundations of a small, flint-walled structure of sub-circular plan (2041, Figs. 3 and 8). The structure measured some 3m in maximum diameter, and was composed of un-mortared flint nodules, set within a narrow construction cut, 2050. The foundations had an average width of 0.21m, by 0.10m in depth. The interior surface of structure 2041 produced five sherds, of which most were residual medieval material. The latest material comprised an early modern sherd of c. 1820-1900. The structure was closely adjacent to pit 2042, located to its immediate north-east, along with a single flint-nodule post-pad, 2056.
- 5.39 A length of wall foundation, 2035, constructed of red brick with a sandy mortar, was recorded within the southern recorded extent of the spread of occupation soil (Fig. 3). As excavated, the east/west-aligned section of wall measured 13.8m in length by 0.32m in width, and survived to a height of to 0.26m. The wall was situated within construction cut 2036, which was a flat-bottomed feature measuring 14.2m in length by 0.63m in width, and 0.32m in maximum depth. Quantities of post-medieval pottery, metalwork and glass were recorded within its fill. Two areas of modern disturbance were also recorded to the west of this excavation area. The assemblage included a small quantity of residual late medieval material, but principally comprised domestic and fine wares of seventeenth-century date.

**Undated**

- 5.40 A single isolated pit, 2008, measured 0.15m in diameter by 0.06m in depth, and contained a grey-black charcoal-rich clay silt (2009) (Figs. 3 and 4) . The fill of this feature was retained as sample <7>, and contained no charred plant remains but small quantities of poorly-preserved charcoal, of which only oak and hazel/alder were identifiable.
  
- 5.41 Two undated, discrete features were also recorded within Area 2. Pit 2006 was of oval plan, and had been cut within the occupation spread 2003, although its stratigraphic relationship with 2003 was uncertain. This feature measured approximately one metre in maximum diameter and 0.13 in depth, and contained a single fill which was rich in charcoal. A single, isolated possible post hole, 2010, was also recorded, 11m to the north-east of ditch 2054. This measured 0.28m in diameter, with a depth of 0.09m. It contained a single, silty clay fill.

**6. THE FINDS**

- 6.1 Finds recovered are listed in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices B to F of this report.

**Table 1: Quantification of Finds**

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Late prehistoric (Iron Age)	51	522
	Roman	636	11781
	medieval	67	1030
	Post-medieval	133	3577
	<i>Total</i>	<i>887</i>	<i>16910</i>
Worked flint		53	52
Burnt flint		193	270
Metalwork	Fe	14	1381
	Cu alloy	3	112
	Pb alloy	1	12
	<i>Total</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>1505</i>
CBM	Roman	17	2373
	medieval	249	15838
	post-medieval	163	16315
	<i>Total</i>	<i>429</i>	<i>34526</i>
Fired/burnt clay	Clay weight frags.	3	1765
	Kiln bars	3	n/w
	Fragments	n/a	709
	Daub/fired clay	73 (frags)	3969
Glass	Vessel fragments	4	56
Metalworking	Ironworking slag	n/a	2029

residues			
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Stem, bowl complete bowls	16	92

***The Artefactual Assemblage***

6.2 The artefactual assemblage is overwhelmingly represented by pottery of the Period 3, Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods, from Area 1, including a significant transitional wheel-made group. Moderate-sized groups of Period 5 medieval, and Period 6 post-medieval, pottery were recovered from Area 2. The site also produced a large assemblage of Ceramic Building Material, mostly of post-medieval date, and a small assemblage of metalworking residues of Roman date. Other finds were relatively few in number, although the site produced a small assemblage of residual and relatively undiagnostic worked flint of earlier prehistoric date, and a number of fired-clay items.

**Lithics** by Jacky Sommerville

***Introduction and methodology***

6.3 A total of 53 worked flints (52g), and 193 pieces of burnt, unworked flint (270g), was retrieved from the excavation of 12 separate deposits.

6.4 Items of worked flint were recorded according to broad artefact/debitage type, and were catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. Basic recording was carried out, which included date relating to raw material; weight; colour; cortex description; degree of edge damage (microflaking) and rolling (abrasion); presence of breakage and burning; and for debitage: hammer mode; and evidence for preparation of the striking platform. Debitage comprised flakes, blades and chips (items  $\leq 10\text{mm}$ ) which did not feature secondary working, and which usually represented knapping waste.

***Provenance***

6.5 The lithics were almost entirely recovered from cut features, including ditches 11025, 1027, 1064, 1092 (terminal), and 1094, pits 1011, 1037 and 2042 and the fills of posthole 2008. The exception was one item recovered from topsoil, 1001. Four of the deposits which produced lithics were dated to the Iron Age or Roman periods, on the basis of associated pottery. Six of these deposits, including the fills of pits 1011 and 2042, and post hole 2008, contained no dateable material, and the

worked flints recovered from these were not in sufficiently good condition to suggest that these were stratified items.

### ***Raw material and condition***

- 6.6 The raw material comprised flint in all cases. Cortex remained on eight items: it was abraded on six, and chalky on two. This indicates the use of a mixture of primary (i.e. chalk), and secondary (i.e. river gravel) resources.
- 6.7 All but two of the worked flints had suffered a moderate to heavy degree of edge damage, which suggests that they are likely to have been redeposited. Excluding the chips, eight of the remaining twelve worked flints were broken, and one (from fill 1038 of Iron Age pit 1037) was also burnt.

### ***Range and variety***

- 6.8 Items of debitage comprise: nine flakes; one blade; 40 chips; one core fragment; and one core rejuvenation flake. The chips were all retrieved via bulk soil-sampling. Although the assemblage is very small, and may be entirely redeposited, there are a number of technological features which suggest an earlier prehistoric period date for at least some items. The use of blade technology, and evidence for the rejuvenation of the striking platform of a core, are typical of both Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flint-working.
- 6.9 The only retouched tool is a side-scraper from fill 1026, of Period 3 Roman-dated ditch 1025. It was made on a proximal fragment of a thick flake, with steep, slightly irregular retouch on a convexity on the right dorsal edge. This scraper is not a diagnostic type.

### **Iron Age and Roman Pottery** by E.R. McSloy

- 6.11 Pottery amounting to 887 sherds, weighing 16910g (8.73 EVEs), was hand-recovered from the excavation, mostly from features in Area 1 (Tables 4 and 5, Appendix B). Most material was hand-recovered, with 28 sherds (217g) recorded following the processing of soil-sample residues.
- 6.12 A small Iron Age pottery group relates to ditch and pit features recorded from Areas 1 and 2. The bulk of the pottery, almost all from Area 1, dates to the Roman period,



with a significant proportion relating to the middle decades of the 1st century AD, and representing a ~~tr~~transitional(Late Iron Age/Early Roman) potting tradition.

- 6.13 The pottery was scanned by context/feature group, sorted by fabric, and quantified by sherd count/weight and rim EVEs (estimated vessel equivalents). The fabric codes used for recording are defined below. Where appropriate for common, traded ware types, fabric codes match those of the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998).
- 6.14 The condition of the pottery is generally good, although there is some surface loss apparent in some fabrics, resulting from the burial environment. The mean sherd weight (18.3g) is moderately high for material of this period, and a number of vessels are represented by large and/or joining sherds. Levels of fragmentation are lowest amongst the larger context groups associated with Enclosure 1 (Table 5), and notably from ditch sections 1009 and 1072, which include a number of substantially complete profiles.

### **Iron Age (Phase 2)**

- 6.15 A total of 51 sherds, weighing 522g, dates to this period. This group includes seven sherds (83g) from two ditches in Area 2. The remainder comes from Area 1, principally from the pit/posthole features 1045 and 1037.
- 6.16 Close dating for the Iron Age group is hindered by an absence of diagnostic rim sherds, or of decoration. All of the fabrics are handmade, and are characterised by common or abundant ironstone inclusions. Most common, and including all of the 32 sherds recorded from the Area 1 Pit 1037, is the iron-rich, quartz-tempered type, QZ.
- 6.17 Identifiable elements of vessel form are restricted to pushed-out base sherds from features 1045 and 1037, and body sherds from a slack-shouldered vessel, also from feature 1037. The fabrics and elements of form support a broad Middle Iron Age date, of c.4th to 1st centuries BC. Similar dating would accord with the complete triangular-form clay weight, which was also recorded from posthole 1045.

### **Roman (including Phase 3 'transitional' Late Iron Age to Early Roman, and Phase 4, later Roman)**

- 6.18 A total of 636 sherds (11781g) is attributable to this period, almost all of which were recovered from Area 1. The range of fabrics (Table 4, Appendix B) reflects the dominant ceramic tradition of the region, and of the periods represented.
- 6.19 A significantly large proportion of the assemblage (63% by sherd count) relates to the ditch fills of Enclosure 1. The apparently uneven distribution of pottery across its excavated sections (Table 5) may reflect a series of dumping events. The pottery from Enclosure 1 is dominated by flint-tempered, sandy and grogged fabric types, which are characteristic of the Late Iron Age to Early Roman transitional period in this area. Identifiable vessel forms among the flint-tempered types comprise jars, mainly of neckless, thickened/bead-rimmed forms and (fewer) larger, everted-rim forms. As such, they match the limited repertoire characterising the *Silchester wares* recorded from Silchester itself (Timby 2000, 239-243). Located some 12km to the south-west, this site is likely to be the source of at least some of this pottery.
- 6.20 Forms among the grog-tempered and early sandy wares are a little more varied, although these are still jar-dominated. Non-jar forms include shouldered and carinated cups/bowls, and single examples of lid, platter copy and *Surrey bowl*.
- 6.21 Imported types associated with the fills of Enclosure 1 are limited to those from Ditch 1135, and consist of one *Terra Rubra* sherd, identifiable as a CAM 74 pedestalled beaker, and four sherds of La Graufesenque samian representing one vessel, a Drag. 18 form, which is probably of Flavian date. The *Terra Rubra* sherd is notable as a possible pre-conquest import, although dating for this form extends to c. AD 50. At Silchester, the CAM 74 was among the more common vessel types in TR, the majority of which occurred from the latest pre-Roman phases/transitional phases, which correspond to Periods 3 and 4 of the Cutbush Lane site.
- 6.22 The few sherds of samian not from Enclosure 1 are of Central Gaulish (Lezoux) origin. These are therefore of 2nd century AD date, although all sherds are heavily abraded, and likely to be redeposited items. Where identifiable, the forms are of plain classes, including a Drag. 33 cup from ditch 1025, and a Drag. 31r bowl from ditch 1069. Both forms are probably Antonine in date, with the Drag. 31r assignable to a date after c. AD 160.
- 6.23 There are clear compositional differences apparent between the assemblage from Enclosure 1 and that of most other groups, which reflects a clearly differing

chronology. The later-dated groups are characterised by the increased dominance of sandy reduced wares, and the presence of products from local, regional and continental sources. The abundant sandy greywares, are primarily products of the Alice Holt kilns, a source of increasing importance in the region in the middle and later Roman periods (Lyne and Jefferies 1979). The identifiable forms are for the most part consistent with a later Roman date. Jar forms are again dominant, with these mostly neckless forms copying BB1 cooking pots (Lyne and Jefferies Form Class 3B), and a hooked-rim form (Form 3C) from layer 1083. The few non-jar forms present comprise a plain-rimmed dish (Form 6A), from pit 1102, and flanged dishes or bowls (Form 5B) from ditches 1058 and 1069.

- 6.24 The regional ware types comprise a few sherds of south-east Dorset Black-burnished ware, Oxfordshire white and red-slipped ware and New Forest colour-coated ware. Identifiable forms include a flanged mortarium (probably Young's type M17) in Oxford whiteware, from ditch 1069, a late-style BB1 jar/cooking pot from ditch 1058, and a New Forest beaker of uncertain type, from ditch 1025.

### Discussion

- 6.25 The small quantities of Period 2 Iron Age pottery are evidence of some scattered earlier Iron Age activity on the site. Its absence from Enclosure 1 suggests that the origins of this feature are later, although feasibly pre-conquest in date.
- 6.26 The pottery from Period 3 Enclosure 1 represents a fairly substantial and chronologically discrete group. The abundance of grog-tempered and flint-tempered types (20.6% and 49.4% respectively, by sherd count) is comparable with the Late Iron Age/Early Roman transitional phases at Silchester, some 12km to the south-west (Timby 2000). These types are representative of a local tradition, and are likely to have been made at a number of sources. Significantly, evidence for pottery manufacture was recorded from the fills of Enclosure A, in the form of fired clay kiln-bar fragments, although there was no other evidence of pottery production associated with this site, or indication of what pottery types may have been produced.
- 6.27 At Silchester, it appeared that the origin and use of wheel-thrown grog-tempered wares, and of handmade (flint-gritted) Silchester-type wares comfortably pre-dates

the conquest period, with the latter type and early sandy wares becoming increasingly common by the middle and later decades of the 1st century AD. The presence, albeit as a single sherd, of Terra Rubra from Enclosure 1, is significant, and suggests occupation in the first half of the first century. The most likely distribution centre for this material is Silchester, a significant pre-conquest regional centre, where Gallo-Belgic pottery is well-represented. Indications that the use of Enclosure 1 continued into the final third of the 1st century AD, or possibly a little later, are provided by the samian vessel of Flavian date, from ditch 1135. Such dating would accord with the grey and oxidised-firing types, which were present in modest quantities within this feature.

- 6.28 Internal features within Enclosure 1 are poorly dated. Pit 1019 produced a small group (17 sherds), comprising early sandy wares and Silchester-type wares, suggesting that this feature is contemporary with the use of Enclosure 1. Dating evidence for the features external to Enclosure 1 is patchy, and based on a few larger context groups. Although the few sherds of Central Gaulish samian suggest second-century activity, there are indications that most of this material is significantly later than Enclosure 1. Two groups from Enclosure 2 (Table 5. Appendix B) are greyware-dominated, and include regional imports (DOR BB1; OXF WH), suggesting a date of no earlier than the mid-third century AD. Similar dating can be claimed for ditch 1025, based on a sherd of New Forest colour-coated ware (NFO CC), and for context 1083, based on the presence of sherds of Oxford red-slipped ware, and an Alice Holt hooked rim jar.
- 6.29 Interpretations of the nature of activity at this site, on the basis of pottery evidence alone, are necessarily limited. The substantially complete vessels from some Enclosure 1 deposits, many with thick carbonaceous residues, suggest domestic occupation within the interior of the enclosure. The utilitarian character of the assemblage apparent from the dominance of jar forms, and the relative scarcity of tableware classes, suggests a site of lower status, appropriate to the great majority of smaller rural communities.

### **The Post-Roman pottery** by Chris Jarrett

- 6.30 The post-Roman pottery assemblage is recorded as a total of 200 sherds, representing some 172 estimated vessels (ENV), and weighs 4.607kg, none of which was unstratified. The material was hand-recovered from features solely

located in Area 2. Details of the post-Roman pottery are given in Tables 6, 7 and 8, in Appendix C of this report.

- 6.31 The pottery was quantified by context, sorted by fabric, and counted by sherd number/weight and ENV (estimated vessel equivalents). In the absence of a regional post-Roman pottery classification system, the Museum of London alphabetical coding system was used, where appropriate, for defining pottery types, forms and decoration (Museum of London 2014). That system of classification does not account for all the pottery types recorded in the assemblage, and therefore the Oxfordshire system (Mellor 1994) was further employed to address any lacunae. Additionally, one other fabric was given a new code (\*), as it could not be cross-referenced with any previously recorded pottery source.
- 6.32 The pottery types range in date from the early medieval period through to the 19th century, and cover the period c.1050. 1900, although 17th-century wares were most abundant.
- 6.33 The pottery is generally in a good condition, with only 4% of sherds showing evidence of abrasion or lamination. The mean sherd weight is 24.1g, indicating that moderately large sherds are represented, although the pottery is mostly in a fragmentary state, with only one vessel existing to complete profile, while 28.3% of the sherds are considered to be residual. Therefore, although some of the pottery is considered to have been deposited under secondary circumstances (and mostly found in the fills of ditches), almost a third of the assemblage appears to have been subjected to tertiary deposition. The sizes of the pottery groups are mostly small, comprising fewer than 30 sherds, except for two medium groups of 31-100 sherds. The post-Roman pottery was present in eighteen contexts.

### **The pottery types**

- 6.34 The pottery can be quantified as dating to the following periods (transitional wares have been assigned to the period that they were mostly produced in):

Medieval: 67 sherds/59 ENV/1.030kg

Post-medieval: 133 sherds/113 ENV/3.577kg

The range of pottery types recorded are shown in Table 6 while the forms recorded in the pottery types are shown in Table 7(Appendix C).

## Distribution

6.35 The distribution of the pottery is shown in Table 8, and shows the individual contexts in which post-Roman pottery occurs, together with the size and date-range of the group. This includes the earliest date (context ED) and latest date (Context LD) for the latest pottery type in the group, the number of sherds (SC), ENV and weight, besides a considered (spot) date for the group. Table 9 shows for each context containing pottery, the types and the forms that are recorded and quantified by sherd count, ENV and weight.

6.36 The distribution of the pottery in each of the deposits is described below, and has been ordered chronologically, according to its spot date.

### *Layer 2016, spot date: c.1150–1350*

6.37 Two sherds (24g) of East Wiltshire ware (Newbury B-type ware: EWILTS), dated c. 1150. 1350, were recovered from this layer, and originated from a probable cooking pot or jar, with an internal food residue.

### *Secondary fill 2028, of ditch 2026, spot date: 1175–1400*

6.38 A single, small body sherd (3g) of Brill/Boarstall ware (BRIM), equating to the Oxfordshire fabric OXAW, dated c.1175–1400 (Mellor 1994) was found in this deposit.

### *Dump deposit 2005, spot date: c. 1175–1350*

6.39 The deposit produced two sherds (2 ENV, 35g) of pottery. The pottery consists of the walls and bases of two probable cooking pots, one of East Wiltshire ware (EWILTS), and one of Brill/Boarstall ware (BRIM/OXAW).

### *Fill 2048 of ditch 2047, spot date: c.1270–1500*

6.40 This deposit produced a single sherd (11g) of a jug, made in coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware (CBW), dated c. 1270. 1500. The sherd is decorated with an applied vertical strip (triangular in section), and a mottled green glaze. As applied strip decoration is rare for this industry in the late medieval period, it is possible that the jug belongs to the earlier, highly decorative period of production, dated c. 1270. 1300 (Pearce and Vince 1988).

### *Fill 2015, of ditch 2014, spot date: c. 1340–1500*

- 6.41 Two sherds (15g) from a coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot, with a flat-topped rim (CBW FT), dated c. 1340. 1500 (Pearce and Vince 1988) were found solely in this context.

*Fill 2039, of ditch 2038, spot date: 1340–1500*

- 6.42 The ditch fill produced a total of fourteen sherds/12 ENV/238g of medieval pottery. Earlier wares consist of sherds of early Surrey ware (ESUR), dated c.1050. 1150, which included a sooted fragment from a cooking pot with an internal food deposit, and a sherd of East Wiltshire ware. A cooking pot or jar rim with a narrow, flat top, rounded exterior and internal bead, attached to an upright neck, occurs in a coarse sandy greyware, with frequent, large white flint and occasional distinctive iron ore and red grog inclusions (MSFLIRGR). Four sherds of Ashampstead ware (ASTD), dated c. 1175. 1400 (Mellor 1994; Mephram and Heaton 1995) occur as an internally-glazed base sherd, with external sooting, and the shoulder of a reduced jar or jug shoulder with 13th/14th-century-dated rilling. Two sherds of Camley Gardens ware (CAMG), dated c. 1200. 1500, are also noted. The latest pottery type recorded in this deposit was coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware (CBW), and found as four sherds in the form of a cooking pot or jar and jug. The latter includes a strap handle from a large, rounded jug, decorated with incised lines and knife-point stabbing, and this late medieval form is dated c. 1340. 1400.

*Fill 2066 of ditch terminus 2065, spot date: c. 1350–1625*

- 6.43 A single body sherd (35g) from a vessel made in Brill/Boarstall ware is recorded in this deposit. The ware equates to the highly-fired Oxford OXAM fabric (Mellor 1994). The sherd has an internal patchy, thin, clear olive-green glaze on the reduced surface. This item is broadly dated c. 1350. 1625.

*Fill 2046, of ditch 2047, spot dated c. 1550–1625*

- 6.44 The deposit produced a total of four sherds/4 ENV/33g, and all appear to be contemporaneous and of late 16th-century date. A variant Brill/Boarstall ware (BRIM) sherd has white surfaces and a pink core, and occurs as an uncertain vessel shape, with a slightly everted rim and a flaring wall. A body sherd of Brill/Boarstall late medieval fineware (BRILLM) has an external coarse, clear glaze. Post-medieval products of the Surrey-Hampshire borders (Pearce 1992; 1999) are the latest wares recorded in fill 2046, and found as a sherd of a whiteware with green glaze (BORDG), dated 1550. 1700, and as redware (RBOR), dated c. 1550. 1900, in the form of a bowl with a rim of a narrow, flat type.

*Primary fill 2060, ditch 2059, spot dated c. 1550–1700*

- 6.45 A single sherd (47g) of pottery was found in this context, in the form of a green-glazed, Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware rounded dish with a profile surviving from the wall to the base, which is broadly dated c. 1550. 1700.

*Secondary fill 2064, of ditch 2059, spot dated: c. 1550–1700*

- 6.46 This deposit produced six sherds/6 ENV/117g of pottery. Residual medieval material comprised sherds of an East Wiltshire ware cooking pot, Camley Gardens ware, and coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware. While probably contemporary, post-medieval items comprised a sherd of a Siegburg salt-glazed stoneware (SIEGS) rounded jug, dated c. 1500–1630, the base of a BORDG vessel, with the latest pottery type comprising Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware (PMBL), dated c. 1580–1700, and found as part of a drinking form.

*Secondary fill 2063, of ditch 2059, spot dated: mid-17th century*

- 6.47 This fill produced thirteen sherds/12 ENV/240g of post-medieval pottery, of which Surrey-Hampshire border whitewares were the most frequent type (seven sherds/7 ENV/147g). Forms in this ware comprised a bowl or dish (BORDG and Y), a tripod pipkin rim (BORDO) and a porringer (BORDY). Some of the vessels have corrugated surfaces, which are a dateable trait of the late 16th/mid-17th century (Pearce 1999, 250). The unglazed (BORD) pedestal base of an upright candlestick was also present. A mid-17th-century, brown-glazed (BORDB), rounded mug fragment is the most datable item within this fill, and has decoration consisting of corrugations on the neck and acute, angled, combed diagonal lines (made with a two-point tool) on the body, which probably formed panels. Brill post-medieval red earthenware (BRILL) occurs as two sherds, and includes a jar rim. Two sherds occur as a rounded mug, made in Essex-type, post-medieval, black-glazed redware, dated c. 1580. 1700, although a Hertfordshire source should not be ruled out for this type. Additionally, there is a post-medieval sandy redware (PMRED) sherd present, and possibly from a local source. The only imported ware is a sherd of Dutch slipped red earthenware (DUTSL), dated c. 1300. 1650, and the sherd was probably derived from a closed form, with an internal reddish-white slip and clear glaze.

*Layer 12, spot date: 1625–1700*

- 6.48 Three small sherds (3 ENV/10g) of pottery were found in this deposit, and comprise a single sherd of BORDG, and two sherds of Brill post-medieval red earthenware (BRILL), dated c. 1625. 1900.



*Fill 2034, of ditch 2033, spot dated c. 1625–1700*

- 6.49 This fill produced one of the larger groups of pottery in the assemblage (seventeen sherds/14 ENV/493g). Residual medieval pottery in this deposit consists of two sherds of Ashampstead ware, which includes part of jug, besides the shoulder of a 13th-century jug made in Camley Gardens ware, with a white slip decoration that includes a repeating, triangular border. Brill/Boarstall late-medieval fineware (BRILLM), dated c.1450. 1625, was present as five sherds, and included fragments of bowls or dishes, and a 16th-century jar with an internally lid-seated rim. Two sherds from different German Frechen stoneware (FREC) rounded jugs, dated c. 1550. 1900 are also noted. Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware occurs as a yellow-glazed ware (BORDY) dish, with a flat rim with a thickened rounded top on the edge, and this is broadly dated to the 17th century. The green-glazed ware (BORDG) includes sherds of a medium-round bowl, and a flared dish. The latest pottery type is a sherd of Brill post-medieval red earthenware, dated to after c. 1625.

*Fill 2068, of ditch 2067, spot dated c. 1625–1700*

- 6.50 The only pottery from this deposit was the base of a small tripod pipkin, with its three feet surviving. The vessel has an internal green glaze, and was made in Brill post-medieval red earthenware, dated from c. 1625. Tripod pipkins tend to be rare in south east England after c. 1700, so this item may be broadly dated to the mid-late 17th century.

*Fill 2037, of foundation trench 2036, spot dated c. 1630–1680*

- 6.51 A medium-sized group of pottery was found in this fill, comprising 35 sherds/31 ENV/1.446kg. Residual medieval pottery consists of early Surrey ware with flint inclusions (ESUR FL), a rod handle made in medieval Brill/Boarstall ware, and coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware, which includes the rim of a cooking pot with a flat-topped rim. A handled sherd of a Cistercian ware (CSTN) rounded mug, dated c. 1480. 1600, was also recorded.

The contemporaneous pottery mostly includes products from a Surrey-Hampshire border source, and found as a total of 26 sherds/23 ENV/1.314kg. The more frequent white wares (14 sherds/13 ENV/869g), include sherds of olive and yellow-glazed wares (BORDO/Y), and identifiable only in the form of bowls. The brown-glazed wares (BORDB), dated c. 1600. 1700, occur as the bases of a bowl or dish, and a tripod pipkin, or skillet. The green-glazed ware (BORDG) is more frequent, and includes a medium-flared bowl. Worthy of note is the complete profile of a

rounded dish, with a flat rim with a hammerhead finish. The flat rim is decorated with discrete groups of three circular, segmented (eight spoke) stamps, arranged in a triangular formation. There is also an unidentified form, with a thickened rim and flared wall, which appears to have a rectangular shape cut out, with the item being glazed on both sides. The red border ware is found as twelve sherds/10 MNV/445g, and this is present in the form of bowls, and a dish with an internal, lid-seated rim, and a medium-sized, rounded jar. The base of a green-glazed (BORDG) medium-sized flared dish was present, as were two vessels with brown glaze (RBORB). The latter includes a fragment of a mid-17th-century rounded mug, decorated with two incised lines and a cordon on the neck. Many of the Surrey-Hampshire border ware vessels in this deposit have corrugated exteriors, suggesting that these items are no later in date than the mid-17th century. There are two London, or English-made, tin-glazed items represented by single sherds, including the splayed base of an *albarello* (TGW), with most of the glaze missing, and a mid-17th-century charger (TGW D) rim. The latter is decorated with blue horizontal lines, and a band on a white background, while the exterior has an external lead glaze. The only imported pottery recorded is a single small sherd (2g) of Westerwald stoneware (WEST), dated c.1690. 1900, and this fragment is from a jug, which is decorated with frequent, evenly spaced, applied small prunts on a cobalt-blue background.

*Layer 2003, spot date: c. 1701–1711*

- 6.52 This layer produced the largest quantity of pottery (91 sherds/75 ENV/1.943kg) in the assemblage, although much of it appears to be residual. Medieval pottery types include a local early-medieval sandy ware (EMS), East Wiltshire ware, medieval Brill/Boarstall ware and Surrey whitewares: Kingston-type ware (KING), coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware and Cheam whiteware. Transitional Brill/Boarstall ware includes sherds of bowls or dishes, a rectangular dripping-dish, and a rounded jar. Post-medieval pottery types consist of a notable quantity of Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware, while the redware (RBOR) is less well represented. A BORDG bowl or dish flat rim, with a rounded edge on the top surface, is noted for having continuous small knife slash decoration on the inside edge. The redware occurs as bowls and dishes, besides a jar. Brill post-medieval red earthenware occurs only as a small quantity (four sherds) representing a bowl or dish. The only imported ware is a sherd of a rounded jug made in Cologne/Frechen stoneware (KOLSFREC). A small number of vessels in this fill were noted as having family sherds present in other deposits, such as the Camley Gardens ware medieval jug with a triangular

white-slip border, and a BORDG medium rounded bowl, both found in deposit [2034].

- 6.53 The tin-glazed wares from this context comprise a battered 17th-century *albarello* base, with blue-line decoration on white, and the latest ceramic item from this context is the simple rim of a medium-rounded bowl with 'Lambeth polychrome' decoration (TGW G), dated c. 1701. 1711. The decoration is largely missing, although there is evidence for a possible red zigzag border, which incorporates a pendant of three sage-green leaves on a white background. Amongst the pottery assemblage were small fragments of a rounded bowl made in opaque white glass, with a neat brown glass trail on the simple rim edge. This item is most likely to date to the late 19th-20th century, and represents the latest item in the group although it is not known if it is intrusive.

*Fill 2044, interior surface of structure 2041, spot date: c. 1820–1900*

- 6.54 Five sherds (5 ENV/34g) of pottery were recovered from this deposit, and much of it appears to represent residual medieval wares. These comprise Ashampstead ware, East Wiltshire ware and coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware. Additionally of note is the occurrence of a 13th-century dated sherd of a Camley Gardens ware jug, decorated with a bright white-slip coating into which has been impressed a ring and dot stamp in a closely spaced pattern. The vessel has additionally a very good-quality green glaze. The latest item in the context was made in Yellow ware, dated c. 1820. 1900, and this was represented by the flat rim of a probable chamber pot.

### **Discussion**

- 6.55 The scant, residual early-medieval pottery indicates that the Early Surrey ware industry was the main supplier of pottery to this area during the period c. 1050. 1150. During the c. 1150. 1350 timeframe it can be observed that the East Wiltshire industry was supplying only jars or cooking pots, while the latter form was also being supplied by the Ashampstead and Camley Gardens Berkshire industries, together with the occasional glazed jug. The evidence from this site is not sufficient to establish a ceramic profile, and identify any changes in the dominance of different industries over time. Certainly, the high-quality products from the Buckinghamshire Brill Boarstall potteries are not easily dateable to the late 12th to the mid-13th century, except for a cooking pot found in the dump deposit 2005. The impact of this relatively local industry on the local ceramic market cannot therefore be determined at this time.

6.56 The evidence of the late medieval period does, however, demonstrate that the Surrey whiteware industry was a major supplier of pottery to the site, particularly that of the Surrey-Hampshire borders, which provided both kitchen (cooking pots) and table wares (jugs). During the 16th century, it appears that the fine fabrics made by the Brill/Boarstall industries were a principal supplier of the local area, with products including bowls, dishes and jars, and the less frequent find of a dripping dish. It is only during the mid-17th century that there is firmer evidence of pottery supply, and by this period the industries on the Surrey-Hampshire borders were supplying the bulk of the pottery (76.3% SC/73.7% ENV), and in the white rather than the red wares. These wares occur in the form of kitchen ware jars, tripod Pipkins, and a possible skillet, kitchen and tableware bowls and dishes, and for food consumption a porringer and two rounded mugs. The find of an upright candlestick is also a relatively rare find. The Buckinghamshire Brill industry is the only other notable supplier of pottery to the area (8.8% SC/10.5% MNV), which supplied only bowls or dishes, a jar and a tripod pipkin; broadly the same forms as were represented by the border ware. Imported wares comprise the third main supplier of pottery (5.5% SC/6.5% ENV), and these consist principally of German stoneware drinking forms, besides a sherd of Dutch slipware. The imports were most likely to have been distributed via London. The latter only supplied a small amount of pottery (3.9% SC/3.7% ENV), and in the form of tin-glazed ware and found as a charger, the only item that could be either used either for the table or display, or both, and two pharmaceutical *albarelli*. The only pottery from Essex or Hertfordshire comprised two black-glazed redware drinking forms. Interestingly, jugs and chamber pots, frequent finds for the mid-17th century, are absent in the assemblage, or were not identifiable.

#### **Fired clay** by Jacky Sommerville

6.57 A total of 51 fragments of fired clay (3090g) was recorded from nine deposits.

##### *Clay weight* (Ra. 1)

6.58 One substantially complete clay weight of triangular form (Ra. 1) was recorded from pit/posthole 1045. Smaller fragments from a further two weights of uncertain form were identified from Enclosure 1 fills 1130 (215g), and 1137 (359g). Approximately two thirds of weight Ra. 1 survives, preserving two of the likely three perforations.

Weights of this type are well known from the British Iron Age, the accepted interpretation being for use with vertical, warp-weighted looms.

1. Clay weight of triangular, (probably) tri-perforated type. Poorly-mixed sandy fabric containing small stones of up to 15mm. Dimensions: L. 150mm; Th. 76.84mm; 150Wt. 1191g; diam. of perforations 12.13mm. Period \* posthole 1045 (fill 1046).

#### *Kiln furniture (fire bars)*

- 6.59 Three fragmentary objects (616g) are identified as fire bars of the prefabricated type associated with updraft kilns common to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. All of the fragments were recovered from Enclosure 1 (fills 1098 and 1073). They are square in section, the most complete example, Ra. 2, measuring c. 44mm x 48mm. All of the fragments occur in a similar, silty fabric, containing sparse small stones/flint inclusions.
- 6.60 Structurally, fire bars were arranged radially between a central pedestal and an outer ledge to form the kiln floor. The presence of this material is notable, although in the absence of any kiln structures or waster groups, the scale of pottery manufacture to which it relates is unclear.

#### *Miscellaneous*

- 6.61 Small quantities of fragmentary fired clay were recovered (709g), where no functional attribution was possible.

### **The Ceramic Building Material and Loom Weight - By K.M.J. Hayward**

#### **Introduction**

- 6.62 A moderate-sized group (453 examples 35.5kg) of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material, daub and one loom weight were retained from excavation on the Cutbush Lane site (NCUT15). These were assessed macroscopically in order to provide a series of spot dates based on a review of the building material fabric and form, and to provide an overview of the condition, fabrics, form and dimensions of the ceramic building material.

In the absence of an existing ceramic building material reference collection (all periods) for this area of Berkshire, it was also necessary to provide and collate a reference collection, and to make any comparison with existing generic descriptions

of tile and brick for the Shinfield Area from the grey literature record (Coles & Muddin 2003; Millbank 2009; OAU 1991, 1997; Pine & Taylor 2005).

A catalogue (NCUT15 CBM.mdb) has also been produced, which accompanies this document. The distribution of all recorded ceramic building material according to context is given in Table 10, in Appendix D of this report.

### **Methodology**

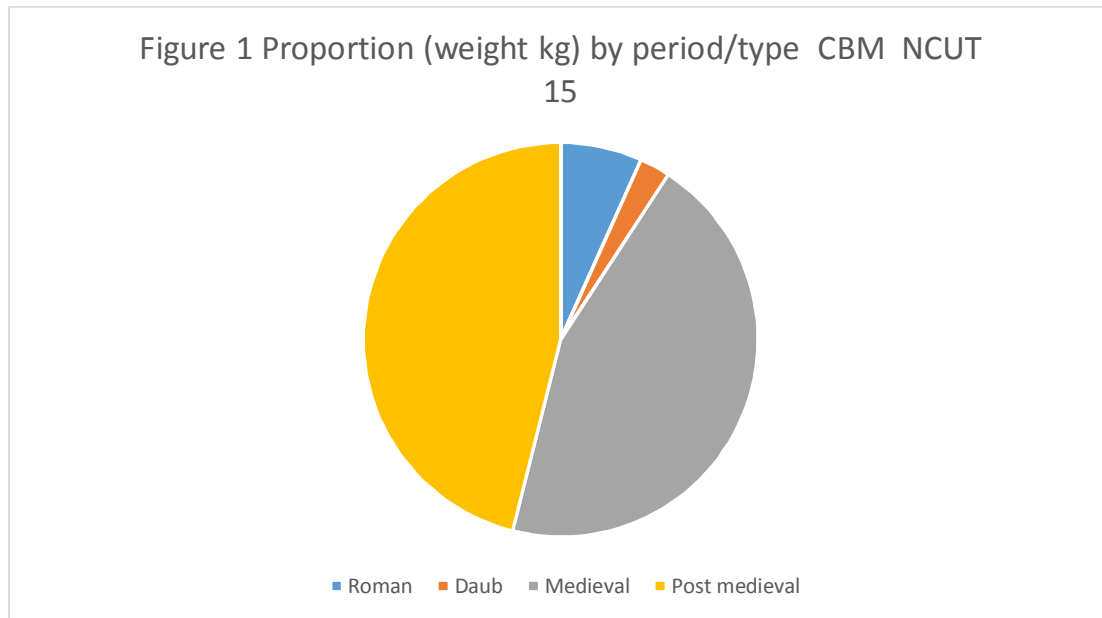
- 6.63 Five boxes of ceramic building material were weighed and assessed using a hand lens (Gowland x10), in June 2016. Each sample underwent further visual analysis using a long-armed (Leica L2) binocular microscope, to determine the basic brick ingredients. The recipe and composition (where present) of any mortar that was attached to the brick was described in a similar way.
- 6.64 Consultation of the local geological memoir (Hopwood-Blake 1903; Mathers 2000) and associated 1:50,000-scale map (BGS Sheet 268 . Reading) provided the background to the local geology within this part of Berkshire.

### **Geological Background**

- 6.65 The underlying geology of this part of Berkshire is dominated by Tertiary London Clay (Eocene) and Valley Gravels, in addition to outcrops of Brickearth. Both the London Clay (Hopwood-Blake 1903, 48-49) and Brickearths have provided sources of clay for tile and brick manufacture since Roman times. Other Tertiary sources of clay suitable for brick and tile production in the vicinity of Shinfield are the Bracklesham Beds, located 10-12km to the south-west, at Little London (Hopwood-Blake 1903, 54-55), and the Reading Beds (Hopwood-Blake, 1903, 31, 36).

### **Results**

- 6.66 The relative proportions of Roman, medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material (by weight) recovered from this site are summarised in Chart 1.



**Chart 1: Proportion (kg) of Ceramic Building Material by Period/Type**

### **Roman Ceramic Building Material**

- 6.67 Seventeen items of Roman ceramic building material were recovered, weighing a total of 2373g.
- 6.68 Spread throughout the site, and frequently intermixed in very small quantities with the much large medieval and post-medieval component, are small fragments of abraded Roman roofing tile (flanged *tegula* and round *imbrex*), and brick. No components that could have derived from a high-status building, such as a villa or bath-house, such box flue-tiles or tesserae, were identified. Those contexts where only Roman material is present (often intermixed with daub) were associated only with Area 1 [1020] [1126] [1128] [1137] [1140]. In Area 2, however, this material was far more diffuse, and was always intermixed with later medieval and post-medieval material.

### ***Fabrics***

- 6.69 In all, six distinct fabrics could be distinguished, each of which have been pre-fixed by the letter R. These are listed below, and compared with the existing Silchester reference collection. One further source of information came from Sara Wilson, a current PhD student at the University of Reading, who as part of her research is examining the fabric of the Silchester tile and brick. Only some examples were found to be comparable with those in the Silchester fabric collection, which is possibly

unsurprising, given that the Roman town is situated some 12km to the south-west of this site.

- *Fabric R1*: 5 examples, weighing a total of 745g. This was the most common fabric. A fine sandy fabric with a single sometimes double-reduced core. Present in Area 1, [1020] and Area 2 [2003] [2034] [2046] in *imbrex*, *tegula* and flat, undiagnostic tile.
- *Fabric R2*: 3 examples 551g. A fine, sandy fabric, with very coarse quartz gritty moulding sand. Present as flat tile in Area 1 [1020] and Area 2 [2003], and a thick brick (48mm) from [2031].
- *Fabric R3* 2 examples 98g. A fine, maroon mica-rich fabric, sometimes with fine silt laminae. Present as a small finger-pressed fragment of *tegula* from Area 1 [1140], and a flat tile from Area 2 [2034].
- *Fabric R4* 2 examples 267g. A very distinctive fabric, with prominent 5-10mm-round red iron oxide and grey silt pellets, and chaff present in the area of the moulding sand, rather like London fabric 2459c (AD120-250), but otherwise different. These are found in small fragments of Roman flat tile from Area 1 [1137], and Area 2 [2013].
- *Fabric R5* 3 examples 694g. A busy, condensed red iron, oxide-rich fabric, similar to fabric RIO from the Silchester Reference collection, and seen in some brick from Insula IX. Present in Area 2, as tile and 45mm-thick brick fragments from [2003], and solely tile from [2015].
- *Fabric R6* 1 example 57g A very coarse, red sandy-quartz fabric, somewhat resembling the London fabric 3004 (AD50-160), but otherwise different. Present in Area 2, in a Roman tile fragment from [2015].

### **Daub and Loom Weights**

- 6.70 A total of 22 fragments of daub and fired-clay items, weighing 879g, were recovered from context 3102. Although some of the daub recovered is undoubtedly of Roman date, given its close association in Area 1 with tile of exclusively Roman date, it is also possible that some of this material could be of medieval date, and derive from timber-framed wattle and daub structures. Daub was located primarily in Area 1, from [1098] [1115] [1132], although tiny quantities were also present in Area 2, where they were intermixed with a much larger medieval and post-medieval component [2003] [2034]. The example from Area 1 [1098] is red in colour, with burnt patches, and containing lumps of local flint, and may have come from a hearth.



A second fabric, also from Area 1 [1132], has numerous inclusions of quartz, giving it a more gritty appearance.

- 6.71 Ten conjoined fragments of triangular loom weight from Area 1 [1137] are of an altogether different, daub-like fabric. This has a very dark, grey earthy interior, and a rusty-brown outer rim (10mm thick), with flecks of burnt flint. Ceramic loom weights of this pattern are generally associated with Late Iron Age . Early Roman rural occupation in southern England.

### **Mortar**

- 6.72 A single fleck of mortar, weighing 5g, from Area 1 [1128] is comparable with the thin veneer observed on some of the Roman tile described above. Although this could be a later medieval recipe, used to incorporate Roman tile into later medieval structures, it present only on its own, or with Roman material. The fabric is of a brown, very gritty, sandy recipe, with flecks of charcoal and no white lime.

### **Comparisons with local Roman sites**

- 6.73 Overall, the assemblage is largely unremarkable, consisting of 6 individual fabric types amongst small fragments of roofing tile, and the occasional thick brick, particularly in Area 1. There is otherwise no evidence for high-status building materials, such as box flue-tile or *tesserae*. It is possible that this material could be indirectly derived from manure scatter, or from natural soil accumulation, as at Hartley Court Farm (Oxford Archaeology 1991). The occasional large brick of Roman origin could have been re-used in the foundations of later medieval structures.
- 6.74 Because there is no existing fabric collection of Roman ceramic building material relating to the immediately surrounding area, only general comments can be made in respect of the quantities, form and distribution of Roman tile and brick. At Hartley Court Farm (Oxford Archaeology 1991) quantities of later third and fourth-century Roman brick and tile were identified in a series of ditches, while early Roman rural occupation at Mere oak Lane, Three Mile Cross (Millbank 2009) is situated 3 km to the west. At this site, possible loom weights were identified in Ditch 1004 (Millbank 2009, 4), and fragments of roofing tile in a similar, reduced fine sandy fabric R1, were present. In the previous evaluations and watching briefs from Cutbush Lane itself (Coles & Mundin 2003; Pine & Taylor 2005), no archaeological finds were identified.

### **Medieval Ceramic Building Material**

- 6.75 A total of 249 fragments of medieval building material, weighing 15838g, was recovered, principally from Area 2. All the ceramic building material of medieval and early post-medieval date comprised roofing tile, of which nearly all consisted of peg tile; i.e. flat, over-lapping rectangular roofing tile affixed at one end by two nails (present as nail holes). The exceptions were a small fragment of curved tile which possibly formed part of a ridge-tile, which was identified from Area 2 [2003], while what appeared to be part of a thicker, shouldered, bat-tile was identified from [2015].
- 6.76 It is probable that some of the seven medieval fabrics, each prefixed by the letter M, continued to be manufactured into the early post-medieval period. A case in point being the red, gritty, sandy fabric M1, which never had glaze. As a general rule of thumb, medieval peg tiles can be distinguished from their post-medieval successors by a characteristically coarse sandy, gritty or shelly moulding sand, having a clay plug surrounding the areas of the peg holes, are often thin, abraded or irregular, and sometimes glazed e.g. [2016]. In London, all peg tile with glaze pre-dates c.1450. Most peg tiles from this site have exceptionally large, irregular, circular (20-22mm diameter) nail-holes

#### *Fabric M1*

- 6.77 A total of 52 examples of this fabric were recovered, weighing 2.9kg, and dating to 1400-1700. Red biscuit, gritty fabric, sometimes coarse millet-sized quartz grains present, with occasional red iron oxide, which can weather-out, leaving a pitted, cavernous surface. These peg tiles are made from similar clays to the post-medieval PM1 peg tiles, but have a coarser moulding sand, and often have small ridge-lines due to kiln stacking. They, as with most of the medieval peg tile, are from Area 2, apart from [1059]. Notable clusters are found in [2003], including a curved tile in this fabric [2034] [2046] [2048].

#### *Fabric M2*

- 6.78 A total of 23 examples of this fabric, weighing 1.3kg, were recorded from Area 2, and dated to 1200-1600. These fine, red sandy peg tiles with a black, reduced core, are comparable with London fabric 2271 (1180-1800). The examples from Shinfield are, however, much thicker (14-18mm), with coarse moulding sand, some mica and occasional thick brown glaze, as with [2016]. All are from Trench 2, but especially [2016] and [2034].

*Fabric M3* 37 examples 1.8kg 1200-1450

- 6.79 These fine, soft abraded peg tiles have a rather earthy, green-grey colour, with a darker organic core, and contain fragments of red iron oxide and mica. The moulding sand is distinct, consisting of abundant flecks of white shell and red iron oxide, giving the surface a nobbled, uneven appearance. All the examples from [2016] have a light-brown glaze, but normally the glaze is worn off. They are comparable with the London fabric 2274 (1080-1350). Notable clusters are found at [2016] [2034], but all are from Area 2.

*Fabric M4*

- 6.80 A total of 82 examples, weighing 5.6kg, of this fabric type were recovered, dating from 1400-1700/1800. This was the most abundant fabric, and was characterised by numerous fine laminae, red iron oxide and occasional coarse quartz. It occasionally has shelly inclusions and coarse moulding sand, but is never glazed, which may indicate that it is a later medieval to post-medieval fabric type. Peg tiles can be very thick (17-18mm). They are particularly common at [2003] [2034] [2034] [2046]

*Fabric M*

- 6.81 A total of 57 examples, weighing 0.6kg, of this fabric type was recovered, dating from c.1135-1400. This rarest, and probably earliest, fabric is a coarse, sandy type, with a thick, reduced core, comparable to London fabric 2272 (1135-1220), but also the common coarse Oxford/Newbury/Wessex fabric, which was probably manufactured in West Berkshire. All have a thick, black glaze, and one may be a shouldered or bat tile. They are only present in [2003] [2015].

*Fabric M6*

- 6.82 A total of 12 examples, weighing 0.7kg, of this fabric type was recovered, dating to (1200-1450). Another rare fabric, this comprises a very coarse, sandy group, with large, angular flint inclusions. These are sometimes glazed, as [2003], and must therefore be medieval. They are only found at [2003] and [2034].

*Fabric M7*

- 6.83 A total of 28 examples, weighing 2.7kg, of this fabric type was recovered, dating to 1400-1700/1800. This comprised a variegated, green-grey to red fabric, with numerous red iron oxide and grey clay pelletal inclusions. It appears to be made from a similar clay to the Roman fabric R4. It is also very fine and soft, and has an

abraded, organic appearance, with scatters of burnt flint. It is never glazed, so could well extend into the post-medieval period. It was especially common in [2016] [2024] [2031] [2046].

### ***Post-medieval ceramic building material***

- 6.84 This material comprised a total of 163 examples, weighing 16315g, and represented by a sizeable group of fragmentary brick, peg tile, floor tile and drain pipe which defines the post-medieval ceramic building material assemblage from Cutbush Lane. This material was only present in Area 2, especially where there were large, intermixed dumps as at [2003] [2034] [2046]. Each fabric is prefixed by the abbreviation PM.

#### **Peg tile**

##### *Fabric PM1*

- 6.85 This fabric comprised a total of 113 examples, weighing 7.5kg, and dating to 1600-1900. Essentially made from the same type of red-brick earth clay as the medieval peg tile fabric M1, and somewhat comparable with the London peg tile fabric 2276 (1480-1900), this common flat roofing tile is characteristic of all late post-medieval peg tile from Cutbush Lane. These robust, 14-17mm-thick peg tiles are well made, with fine moulding sand. Large groups identified at [2003], and especially [2034] (56 examples, weighing 4.3kg) would have been used to roof eighteenth and nineteenth-century housing in the vicinity.

#### **Brick**

- 6.86 A total of 42 examples of post-medieval brick, weighing 7.7kg, was recovered, of which four brick fabrics PM2; PM3; PM5 and PM6 could be distinguished.

##### *Fabric PM2 (1450-1900)*

- 6.87 A total of 18 examples, weighing 3.6kg, was recovered, which dated to c.1450-1900. The most common brick fabric, and the one with the longest period of manufacture, was the red, sometimes granular, loose, sandy type with occasional red iron oxide inclusions. This is somewhat similar to the London sandy brick fabric 3046. Although all of the bricks are unfrosted, it was still possible to distinguish early post-medieval reds from the much later Victorian reds on the basis of size, mortar type and the sharpness of the arises or edge. Later bricks, such as those from [2012] and [2013], are quite thick (61mm), have sharp edges, and are bonded by modern concretionary cements. These include a hard, fine light-grey lime mortar, somewhat comparable

with Portland cement from [2012], and a lime-poor, grey-brown gravel recipe with inclusions of burnt flint [2013]. Much earlier bricks are more uneven, and those such as at [2034] are much shallower (47-55mm) and wider (110-115mm). These are comparable in form to Tudor bricks, although some caution is required outside London, where thinner red bricks continued to be produced after 1700.

#### *Fabric PM3*

- 6.88 A total of 9 examples, weighing 1.2kg, of this fabric was recovered, dating to 1664-1800. This comprised a maroon fabric, comparable to the transitional post-Great Fire bricks of London fabric 3032nr3033 (1664-1725), which occur sporadically throughout Area 2. They are generally quite shallow (e.g. 47-52mm), and have shrinkage marks characteristic of these later, poorer-quality bricks. They were present at [2013] [2034] [2063].

#### *Fabric PM5*

- 6.89 A total of 3 examples, weighing 0.7kg, of this fabric was recovered, dating to 1400-1700. Dark brown, sandy and granular, these bricks are comparable with the London fabric 3030 (1400-1660), although they are almost certainly from a different kiln source, as they have flecks of shell and burnt flint included. Floor tile in this fabric is also present at this site (see below). That these could represent the earliest bricks on this site is further suggested by the presence of sunken margins, and by the shallow depth of the bricks (41mm) at [2003]. Other examples were identified from [2034] and [2046].

#### *Fabric PM6*

- 6.90 A total of 12 examples, weighing 2.1 kg, of this fabric, was recovered, and dating to c.1600-1900. The most distinctive brick fabric comprises the variegated, mottled, pale cream and red types recorded from [2015] [2034] and [2046]. These also have lumps of yellow silt, and large lumps of grey flint, as well as coarse moulding sand. Bricks conforming to this fabric are similar to those identified at Little London, 10-12km to the south-west, in early post-medieval buildings (Kevin Hayward pers. obs.), and were derived from local Bracklesham Bed clays. Typically, they are quite thick (54-60mm), and unfrogged, and probably date to between the 17th and 19th centuries.

### **Floor Tile**

- 6.91 A total of 8 examples of Floor Tile were recovered, weighing 968g.

*Fabric PM5 (1600-1700+)*

- 6.92 A total of 3 examples of this fabric, weighing 186g, was recovered, which dated to 1600 to c.1700. This comprised an unglazed floor tile of 38mm thickness, with bevelled edges. This is a similar fabric to the brick which was present in [2003] and [2046], and is probably of 17th-century date.

*Fabric PM6 (1600-1800+)*

- 6.93 A total of 5 examples of this fabric, weighing 782g, was recovered, which dated to 1600 - c.1800. Part of a 34mm-thick, single unglazed floor tile from [2034] was made of the same, mottled Bracklesham Bed fabric as the brick. A Little London source is suggested.

**Drain Pipe***Fabric PM4 (1650-1900)*

- 6.94 A single example of this fabric, weighing 138g, was recovered, and dated to c.1650 - 1900. It comprised part of a well-made, small (100mm diameter), red sandy terracotta drain pipe, which was present in [2068], and was comparable to the fine, red London sandy fabric 2279, with very fine moulding sand. It is probably Victorian in date.

**Summary**

- 6.95 Macroscopic analysis of the texture, form and inclusion content of the ceramic building material and daub from the area north of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, has revealed a diverse, multi-period group of fabric types, from the prehistoric to the Victorian/Early Modern period, reflecting a long-term pattern of almost continuous occupation within the lower Loddon valley.
- 6.96 In all, six Roman, seven medieval and six post-medieval fabrics were identified. The similarity of the fabrics seen in Roman and medieval tile, suggest that similar clay sources were exploited in different periods. A case in point being the distinctive grey and red mottled fabric used in peg tile (M8) and Roman tile (R4). This was in addition to the Roman tile (R1/R2) medieval tile (M1/M2) and post-medieval tile (PM1) and brick (PM2) which were probably sourced from the London Clay or local brickearth. Other sources of clay exploited certainly included the Bracklesham Beds, some 12km to the south-west, for use in post-medieval brickmaking (PM6).

- 6.97 A rather small, worn, fragmentary Roman tile and brick group, almost all of it from Area 1, is rather scattered, with no evidence of items e.g. box flue tile or *tesserae* pertaining to a high-status building such as a villa. At best, the assemblage may represent evidence of rural occupation, as seen at the neighbouring sites at Hartley Court Farm (Oxford Archaeology 1991) or Mere oak Lane, Three Mile Cross (Millbank 2009). Alternatively, it could simply derive from manure spreading, or from natural soil accumulation. A loom weight from Area 1 is the item of greatest interest, and is possibly Late Iron Age or Early Roman in date, as with the example from Ditch 1004 at Three Mile Cross (Millbank 2009, 4).
- 6.98 Medieval peg tile is especially common. There are numerous fabrics (7), with a glazed Wessex type (Fabric M5), suggesting an origin in the Newbury/Ashampstead area. A number of different clay sources were exploited during this period, reflecting not only the geological character of the immediate vicinity (London Clay, Reading Beds, Bracklesham Beds), but also perhaps the economic influence of a number of large manor houses within the immediate area.
- 6.99 Post-medieval peg tiles and bricks date from the Tudor to the Early Modern period, and were all recovered from Area 2, with a number of different brick fabrics reflecting the diverse clay sources exploited in this part of southern England.

#### **Metal finds** by Katie Marsden and Ed McSloy

- 6.100 A total of 32 metal objects, mainly of iron, were recorded. Objects have been described and listed by context, the details added to an Access database, with a summary given in in Table 11, in Appendix E, below. The condition of the group is variable although, typically, the iron items exhibit the greatest levels of corrosion and soil coverage, which has obscured some details of form. X-radiography (Plates XRK16/237. 9) has been undertaken for all items to clarify their form, and to reveal constructional details, plating or decoration. The metal finds are appropriately stored in sealable plastic containers, with humidity controlled and monitored to minimise deterioration.
- 6.101 Almost the entire metalwork assemblage derives from deposits which are dateable to the late medieval or post-medieval periods, with associated pottery mostly suggesting a 16th/17th or early 18th-century date. Only the fragmentary (and

unidentifiable) items from deposits 1020 and 1128, and a nail from deposit 1117, were recorded from Roman-dated features.

- 6.102 Three items of copper alloy were recorded, all from deposits where a later medieval and/or post-medieval date is indicated by associated ceramics. All are from sheet metal, and two items are fragmentary. The complete rectangular plate from deposit 2037 features round rivet-holes to its longer edges, although its function is unknown. The larger fragmentary piece from 2015, has two dome-headed iron rivets/nails in place, and may represent sheathing for a wooden container or tank. The third fragment (from deposit 2049) also features a rivet-hole, although this is small and distorted, and its function unclear.
- 6.103 The ironwork assemblage primarily comprises nails and fragmentary items. In addition to the nails, there are three items where a more functional identification can be made: a horseshoe from deposit 2055, and a horse snaffle-bit and shears, both from deposit 2037. The horseshoe is fragmentary, and not closely dateable. The shears fragment consists of one short, triangular blade and a long, strip-like handle, which terminates in a looped bow. The large size (250mm) suggests a non-domestic use, probably as sheep-shears. The shears compare with medieval examples (Goodall 2011, 111. 112) although, clearly, the use of these has continued to the modern period. The horse snaffle-bit is of simple two-link, articulating type, with the ends still retained in simple, looped cheek pieces. This form clearly has medieval ancestry, although there is evidence for its continuation into the 16th century (*ibid.*, 365; 374-377).
- 6.104 A single lead alloy (probably pewter) item comprises a spoon fragment recovered from deposit 2034. The lozenge-shaped section to the handle is a feature of some later medieval pewter spoons (Egan 1998, fig, 194 and 196), although this fragment lacks the features necessary for classification, and a date-range spanning the 14th to 16th centuries is possible.

#### **Glass** by Katie Marsden

- 6.105 A total of four fragments of vessel glass (56g) was recorded from deposit 2003. Three bodysherds of post-medieval bottle glass were also recorded. Bottles of this form broadly date from the mid-17th to the mid-19th centuries, and cannot be dated more closely without diagnostic base or rim fragments (Noel Hume 1969). One



base-fragment of a pharmaceutical bottle was also recorded, dating to the mid-18th century.

## **The Assessment of Metalworking Debris** by David Starley

### ***Summary***

6.106 The examination of a small quantity of metalworking debris, totalling 2kg, from this site suggested that it derived from both iron-smithing and iron smelting activity, although debris from the latter did not conform to the more regularly encountered types. The majority were recorded in the fills of features of Roman date. However, it is unclear whether these activities took place within the immediate vicinity, or even within that period. The results of the assessment of metalworking debris are summarised in Tables 12 and 13 (Appendix F), below.

### ***Methodology for assessment of metalworking debris***

6.107 The entire 2kg assemblage of metalworking debris was visually examined, and where further qualification was required, a small fragment was removed by geological hammer to allow examination and testing of the fracture surface with a streak plate. The debris had been cleaned before assessment, and very little loose fine material was found within the bags, but where this was present it was tested with a magnet for the presence of hammerscale. The material was classified according to the categories used by the specialist, which are based on those developed by the former English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory. Table 12 (Appendix F) presents a summary of these findings, based on the categories, and divided by activity group. A full listing, by context, can also be found in Appendix F of this report.

### ***Classification of debris (Table 12)***

6.108 From the diagnostic forms of metalworking debris found on the Cutbush Lane site, evidence of both iron smelting and iron smithing was identified. Area 2 produced only a single fragment of smithing slag, and Area 2 produced a mixture of iron smithing and iron smelting slag, together with some non-diagnostic slag which might have derived from either process.

### ***Diagnostic – iron smelting***

6.109 Smelting slags are formed when some of the iron from the ore combines chemically at high temperatures with the gangue material, particularly silicate minerals and to

some extent the clay of the furnace walls. The slag is predominantly of fayalitic (iron silicate) composition, with a certain degree of compositional variability. Although of very similar composition to smithing slags, the manner in which they are produced gives rise to morphologically diagnostic types.

- 6.110 Of the Cutbush Lane material, neither of the classic forms of smelting slag, including tap slag or furnace bottoms, were present, although a high proportion was classed as dense slag, which had a uniform, low vesicularity, with only occasional indications of having flowed before solidification. This material is considered to be too uniform in composition to be smithing slag,

*Diagnostic – iron-smithing*

- 6.111 Evidence for iron-smithing was provided by two complete smithing-hearth bottoms from Area 1, and part of a fractured example from Area 2. The presence of hammer scale, which is also diagnostic of smithing activity (Starley 1995), was tested by use of a magnet. Although none was detected, very little loose material was found in the finds bags to enable this to be checked.

*Non-diagnostic ironworking*

- 6.112 Undiagnostic ironworking slag, and the higher iron equivalent, iron-rich cinder, are two classes of irregularly-shaped fayalitic slags which are not morphologically diagnostic of either iron smelting or iron-smithing processes, and are therefore of little value in distinguishing which of the two processes is represented on the site.

**Discussion**

- 6.113 While the assemblage of metalworking debris on this site was not large, it may be worth considering, in the light of the debris present, what further classes of material might be expected to be associated with these. A major omission in this case is any element of a hearth or furnace structure. While some of the clay lining of these would have been insufficiently heated for firing, the more intensely-heated zones would be expected to produce fired clay, vitrified hearth/furnace linings and the cinder that forms when clay flakes away from the furnace wall. None of these forms of debris, or any slag with adhering fuel remains, were present within the assemblage. A probable explanation for this is that such debris, rather than being freshly buried, has been exposed to weathering before incorporation within buried deposits.

### **Conclusions**

- 6.114 The two kilograms of debris assessed have provided evidence of iron smithing and, apparently, iron smelting on or around the Cutbush Lane site. However, the significance of such relatively small quantities is limited. The smelting slag is not sufficiently distinctive to suggest the typology of the furnace used, and the smithing debris is not accompanied by any hammerscale deposits which might clearly identify the focus of that activity. Furthermore, there is no surviving ore that might link the smelting activity to local sources. Without detailed study of distribution patterns, the debris appears widely scattered and limited to more robust types, suggesting that the site was not located at the immediate centre of either activity. Although the contexts concerned are of a predominantly Roman date, the material could conceivably be residual, and thus have earlier, Iron Age, origins.

### **Clay Tobacco Pipe** by Thomas Rowley

- 6.115 A total of 16 fragments (92 g) of Clay Tobacco pipe (CTP) were recovered, including four complete or partially complete bowls. Bowl forms have been compared to Oswald's Simplified bowl typology (Oswald 1975, 37-41). Roughly half of the CTP fragments were recovered from an occupation layer (context 2003, 9 fragments), the other half recovered from the fill of a ditch (2037, 8 fragments).
- 6.116 Both groups contain spurred (close to Oswald's G20) and unspurred bowl forms. Two are close to Oswald's G7, the other resembling Oswald's G10. The former date to the later half of the 17th Century (c.1660-80), with the latter dating to the early 18th Century (c.1700-40).
- 6.117 Only one bowl fragment (context 2037) showed any trace of decoration, this being rouletting around the top of the bowl. One bowl was also noted to hold a possible maker's mark (context 2037), although it is highly eroded making it almost impossible to read.
- 6.118 Beyond providing complimentary dating evidence for 17th and 18th Century features on the site the clay tobaccos pipes, as described, are of minimal archaeological significance.

**7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

7.1 The biological evidence recovered from Areas 1 and 2 of this site principally comprised animal bone and charred plant remains. This material is summarised in Table 2, below, and is further detailed in Tables 13 and 14 of this report (Appendix G).

**Table 2: Quantification of Biological Evidence**

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments (ID to species)	386
Samples	Environmental	8

**The Animal Bone** by Matilda Holmes

***Introduction***

7.2 A small number of animal bones were recovered from layers and ditches, largely dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Although some Iron Age and Roman deposits are likely from Area 1, the bones retrieved from this area came from undated features. All the phased deposits were contaminated by later material. The assemblage is too small to warrant detailed analysis, although some consideration of the post-medieval assemblage will be made, as this contains the largest sample of bone.

***Methodology***

7.3 Bones were identified using the author's reference collection. Due to anatomical similarities between sheep and goat, bones of this type were assigned to the category 'sheep/goat' unless a definite identification (Zeder and Lapham 2010; Zeder and Pilaar 2010) could be made. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (small . cat/rabbit sized; medium . sheep/pig/dog size; or large . cattle/horse size). Ribs were identified to size category where the head was present, vertebrae were recorded when the vertebral body was present, and maxilla, zygomatic arch and occipital areas of the skull were identified from skull fragments.

7.4 Tooth wear and eruption were recorded using guidelines from Grant (1982) and Payne (1973), as were bone fusion, metrical data (von den Driesch 1976), anatomy, side, zone (Serjeantson 1996), and any evidence of pathological changes, butchery (Lauwerier 1988; Sykes 2007), and working. The condition of bones was noted on a

scale of 0-5, where 0 was fresh bone and 5, disintegrating (Lyman 1994: 355). Other taphonomic factors were also recorded, including the incidence of burning, gnawing, recent breakage and refitted fragments. All fragments were recorded, although articulated or associated fragments were entered as a count of 1, so they did not bias the relative frequency of species present. Details of associated bone groups were recorded in a separate table.

- 7.5 A number of sieved samples were collected, but because of the highly fragmentary nature of such samples, a selective process was undertaken, whereby fragments were recorded only if they could be identified to species and / or element, or showed signs of taphonomic processes.

### ***Results and Discussion***

#### *Taphonomy and Condition*

- 7.6 Bones were generally in good condition, though friable, with a high proportion of fresh breaks from all periods (Table 13, Appendix G). There were few gnawed, burnt or butchered bones. No specific deposits of bone working, butchery or industrial waste were observed. Butchery marks related to the disarticulation and filleting of cattle carcasses, with the exception of a single post-medieval horse radius that had a filleting mark on the anterior shaft, implying the removal of meat from the bone, possibly not for human consumption. A sheep/goat metapodial from post-medieval layer 2003 had been hollowed, worked and polished, possibly for use as a handle.

#### *The Assemblage*

- 7.7 The largest sample was recovered from post-medieval deposits, which will be considered further (Table 14, Appendix G). Cattle dominated the assemblage, followed by sheep/ goat then pig. Occasional finds of horse, dog and goose were also made. Bones came from all parts of the carcass, reflecting the non-specific nature of the assemblage. Nearly all bones were fused, implying the presence of adult or near-adult animals, the only unfused bones being three cattle vertebrae which suggest that animals were culled before becoming elderly. This is reflected in the tooth wear data, where both cattle and sheep are recorded with the 3rd molar fully in wear, suggesting that animals died at around maturity. A cattle 2nd phalange had considerable lipping to the proximal articular surface, which may be indicative of age-related deterioration, or an animal subject to extra loading of the joints through draught use. A single bird long-bone fragment that could not be further identified to taxa contained medullary bone, implying that it was in lay at the time of death.

- 7.8 This small assemblage contained a variety of food and non-food animals, and probably represents the dumping of bones following domestic and possible industrial processing. The contamination of deposits across the site with post-medieval material means that the consideration of earlier deposits may not be reliable.

### **Plant Macrofossils** by Sarah F. Wyles

- 7.9 A total of eight bulk soil-samples were analysed from a range of features in Areas 1 and 2. Two samples were taken from pits 1041 in Area 1, and 2008 in Area 2, which were of possible prehistoric date. These sampled fills were originally thought to represent cremation-related deposits. A series of five samples were selected from pits 1037, 1039 and 1089, and ditches 1025 and 1094 in Area 1, all of Roman date. A further sample was examined from pit 2042 in Area 2. This feature is medieval in date.
- 7.10 These samples were processed following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot, and a 1mm sieve for the collection of the residue. All identifiable charred plant remains were identified following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al* (2012), for cereals. The results are recorded and summarised in Table 16, Appendix G, below.
- 7.11 Very few charred plant remains were recovered from the samples of possible prehistoric or Roman date, while a large assemblage was recorded from pit 2042, of medieval date.

#### *?Prehistoric*

- 7.12 A single seed of black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) was observed from the fill, 1042 (Sample 2), of pit 1041, and no charred plant remains were recovered from the fill, 2009, of pit 2008 (sample 7). The character of both fills had originally suggested cremation burials, but this possibility has since been discounted.

#### *Roman*

- 7.13 The small quantity of charred remains recorded from Roman-period features included indeterminate grain fragments from pit 1037, and a free-threshing wheat grain (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type), from ditch 1025. These may represent the dumping of hearth material.

### *Medieval*

- 7.14 The large charred plant assemblage recovered from medieval pit 2042 was dominated by cereal, and possible crop, remains. The cereal remains included free-threshing wheat grain and rachis fragments, and a few grains of rye (*Secale cereale*). Other possible crop remains included those of celtic bean (*Vicia faba*) and peas (*Pisum sativum*), and some of the oats (*Avena* sp.) may be of the cultivated variety. The few fragments of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) stones suggest the use of a wild food resource.
- 7.15 The weed seeds included seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), curled docks (*Rumex crispus*), brassica (*Brassica* sp.), medick (*Medicago* sp.), clover (*Trifolium* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) and mallow (*Malva* sp.).
- 7.16 The assemblage appears typical for a rural settlement site of this date, and may represent the dumping of hearth material within the pit. The predominance of free-threshing wheat within the cereal remains, together with the presence of rye, is typical of assemblages of this date in Southern England (Greig 1991). The cereal remains are likely to be indicative of crop-processing waste from stored grain, as the majority of the chaff elements of free-threshing wheat, such as culm nodes, tend to be removed in the field by threshing and winnowing prior to storage. Peas, beans and cultivated oats have also been found as crop species in other rural medieval assemblages.
- 7.17 The weed seeds are typical of those recovered from grassland, field margins and arable environments. There is also some small indication of the exploitation of slightly damper areas, with the presence of a few seeds of curled dock and mallow within the assemblage.
- 7.18 There are similarities between this assemblage and some assemblages from other medieval deposits on rural settlement sites in the region, such as Meales Farm, Sulhamstead (Carruthers 1990). The range of potential crop species recorded in this assemblage is comparable with other medieval assemblages in the wider area such as some from The Oracle, Reading (Pelling 2013).

### **Charcoal** by Sarah Cobain

#### *Introduction*

- 7.19 A total of eight bulk soil samples were processed, and analysed charcoal remains taken from pits, ditches and a posthole. The aim of the analysis was to identify the charcoal, and to record evidence for the exploitation of woodland resources for fuel, to provide evidence of woodland management, and to infer the species composition of the local woodlands.

#### *Methodology*

- 7.20 Following flotation (CA Technical Manual No 2), the residue was dried and sorted by eye, the floated material scanned. Up to 100 charcoal fragments were identified under an epi-illuminating microscope (Brunel SP400), at magnifications from x40 to x400. Identifications were carried out with reference to images and descriptions by Gale and Cutler (2000), Schoch *et al.* (2004) and Wheeler *et al.* (1989). Nomenclature of species follows Stace (1997).

#### *Results and discussion*

- 7.21 The charcoal was recovered small to large quantities and was variably preserved. The results are presented in tabular form, in Table 17, Appendix G.

#### *Period 1 Earlier prehistory*

- 7.22 Pit 1041 contained a moderate amount of charcoal, which was identified primarily as beech, with smaller amounts of hazel and alder/hazel present. The absence of any other finds or ecofactual material precludes any interpretation, other than suggesting the pit was used to discard hearth debris.

#### *Period 2 Middle Iron Age*

- 7.23 Charcoal was recovered from pit 1037 and posthole 2008. The charcoal from both was present in small quantities, but poorly preserved, so that only a small amount of oak and alder/hazel charcoal was identified. The small quantity and poor preservation of material suggests that this charcoal is residual, and has accumulated from wind-blown hearth debris.

#### *Period 4 Later Roman*

- 7.24 Ditch 1094 contained a large assemblage of charcoal, which was identified as beech, elder, oak, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple and cherry species. The absence of any finds or ecofactual material means that it is difficult to ascertain the function of the fire. A high proportion of the charcoal comprised roundwood twigs, and this,



together with the relatively wide variety of species identified, suggests that this assemblage represents discarded firing debris from a small, possibly domestic, fire.

- 7.25 Pit 1039 was slightly different in character, with the charcoal dominated by oak with positive identification of oak heartwood. Other species represented included two fragments of elder and beech. The dominance of oak suggests that a single, large oak timber has been burnt, perhaps in a small-scale fire, and the waste discarded in this pit. Ditch 1025 and pit 1089 contained only small amount of charcoal identified as oak. The small quantity of this material suggests that the charcoal is residual, and has accumulated from wind-blown hearth debris.
- 7.26 Given the wider variety of species identified from samples dating to this period, it is possible to deduce that local woodlands probably comprised small stands of woodland, including oak and beech, along with scrub areas or hedgerows including elder, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple and cherry species.

#### *Period 5 Medieval*

- 7.27 Pit 2042 contained a moderate assemblage of charcoal identified as maple, elder, alder/hazel, birch, beech, oak, hawthorn/rowan/crab apple and cherry species. This feature also contained a large assemblage of charred plant remains, including crop remains, peas and beans, and wild foods including sloe and hawthorn. The wide variety of species represented in the charcoal assemblage is typical of that found in domestic firing debris. It is likely that fuelwood was collected locally from hedgerows or areas of scrub woodland, and given the presence of wild foods within the assemblage, it is possible these were collected at the same time as the firewood.
- 7.28 Pit 1041, discussed in 7.22 above, produced a charcoal assemblage in which beech was the predominant species. The composition of this assemblage is more suggestive of a medieval rather than a prehistoric date, although this is not confirmed by any dating evidence.

## **8. DISCUSSION**

- 8.1 Earlier prehistoric features and material are too limited in range and quantity to permit meaningful conclusions. The small, residual flint assemblage is indicative of transient activity on the site during the later Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods, and

as such is broadly representative of the distribution of this material within the middle Thames Valley and tributaries (Lobb and Rose 1996, 73-75).

- 8.2 A small group of handmade, quartz-tempered sherds of diagnostically Middle Iron Age character, together with fragments of a clay loom weight, was recovered from pit/posthole features 1045 and 1037, in Area 1, although a small number of these sherds came from two ditches in Area 2. McSloy (this report) considers that the fabric and detectable elements of form of this material indicates a Middle Iron Age date, potentially of the fourth to first centuries BC. These sherds would appear to be largely residual, and possibly representative of a later Middle Iron Age phase of occupation which may have immediately preceded that of the pre-conquest Late Iron Age, but is otherwise not apparent within the areas excavated. However, the quantity and range of Middle Iron Age material recovered is very limited. Of this, finds from Area 1 pits 1037 and 1045 are significant, and include the 32 sherds of quartz-tempered pottery, and possibly stratified flint from 1037, and similar pottery and fragments of clay loom weight from 1045. This indicates at least a limited degree of Period 2 activity on the site, or possibly the existence of a focus of occupation of this date beyond the areas excavated. An alternative interpretation might suggest the local survival of Middle Iron Age potting traditions in the Late Iron Age period. The evidence from Silchester (Timby 2000, 251-3) indicates that at least some of this material appears to be contemporary with the inception of the Late Iron Age wheel-made tradition, and thus representative a continuation of a Middle Iron Age tradition, albeit at a very localised, domestic level of production (Peacock 1981). However, the presence of a triangular-form loom weight in 1045 suggests that these features are authentically of Middle Iron Age date.
- 8.3 Within Area 1, marked distinctions are apparent between the pottery assemblage recorded from Ditch 1021 of Enclosure 1 (Fig. 2), and that from the discontinuous ditched features comprising Enclosure 2. These two assemblages represent chronologically discrete groups. Some 63% (by sherd weight) of the total Late Iron Age and Roman-period assemblage was recovered from Enclosure 1, where the uneven distribution of pottery across excavated sections appears has been interpreted as possibly representing a series of dumping events. The Enclosure 1 pottery is dominated by fabric types which are representative of the regional Late Iron Age/Roman transitional period, which covers the middle decades of the first century AD. Within this group, four sherds of La Graufesenque samian may define this group as no later than the Flavian period. McSloy (this report) has emphasised

the clear compositional differences and chronological distinction between the Enclosure 1 and Enclosure 2 groups. The later material from Enclosure 2 includes the high incidence of sandy reduced wares, greywares and regional and continental imports which characterises many rural assemblages from the later second century onwards. Although the Enclosure 2 group included some Lezoux samian sherds of probable Antonine date, which are almost certainly residual, this group otherwise indicates a date of perhaps no earlier than the mid-third century AD, and probably extending into the fourth century. A similar date applies to ditches 1112 and 1025, which appear to be part of the same scheme as Enclosure 2. Such divergent chronologies, and an apparently long intervening hiatus in domestic activity on this site, pose a number of important questions.

- 8.4 The apparent abandonment of Enclosure 1, in the mid to late first century, conforms to a wider regional pattern of change in the settlement landscape at this time, possibly due to the abrupt, post-conquest economic influence of new roads and urban market centres (Taylor, 2007, 8). The primary (1022) and secondary (1047) fills of ditch 1021 of Enclosure 1 display a profile and compositional character (Fig. 5, section DD) which suggests longer-term natural processes of weathering and silting, rather than deliberate back-filling or over-ploughing. This suggests that the outline of the enclosure bank and ditch remained visible as landscape referents at least until the time of the formation of Enclosure 2, approximately two centuries later, as the plan of the latter both encloses, and appears to closely reference, the earlier enclosure in a carefully-considered, concentric fashion. Clearly, no attempt was made to re-cut the Enclosure 1 ditches at this time. The re-occupation of the site, involving the deliberate referencing of an earlier settlement enclosure, has a number of late prehistoric parallels, particularly in Wessex (cf. Cunliffe and Poole, 2008), and while not well-attested in the later Roman period, the later creation of Enclosure 2 emphasises the continuing importance of a formally-delineated domestic space within a recognised location (Hingley 1990, 96-103). The reasons for the later re-establishment of a domestic enclosure in this precise location are not clear, but are likely to reflect concepts of ancestry/kinship and ownership, which may be pre-Roman in origin.
- 8.5 The evidence from the site, particularly elements of the pottery assemblage has some potential to further understanding of the processes of change within rural British communities during the period spanning the Claudian conquest. In particular, the pottery assemblage has some potential for addressing issues of social identity

and levels of acculturation within the Early Roman settlement landscape (Taylor 2001, 48-54). In this case, a low-status indigenous settlement appears to have been subsumed within wider patterns of structural and cultural change dictated by economic relationships with an emerging Roman urban centre and a developing road network. In this case, the economic influence of the Oppidum and succeeding town at Silchester is likely to have been pivotal. The Cutbush Lane site is regionally significant as one of a number of recently-investigated transitional sites within the wider Silchester hinterland, and will therefore be representative of centre-periphery socio-economic relationships at this time (Rigby and Freestone 1997, 56-57). At a distance of 12 km, this site is situated at the theoretical periphery of the zone of economic influence of early urban centres (Hodder 1972), although the Cutbush Lane evidence is directly comparable with that of a number of contemporary investigated sites around Silchester, including those at Thames Valley Park (Barnes *et al* 1997), Ufton Nervet (Manning 1974), Arborfield (Pine 2003), Shinfield (Taylor 2010a, 2010b) and Little London Road, Silchester (Moore 2011). Notwithstanding the theoretical limits of locational models, these sites all demonstrate a remarkably consistent level of material culture during the middle decades of the first century AD, and clear evidence of economic linkage with the proto-urban centre. The very limited range of imported wares from ditch 1135 of Enclosure 1 at Cutbush Lane includes a Terra Rubra pedestalled beaker sherd dating to not later than c. 50 AD, and sherds of a La Graufesenque samian, for which a Flavian date may effectively represent the *terminus ante quem* for this phase of occupation. The CAM 74 form of the Terra Rubra vessel was well-attested at Silchester (Timby 2000, 200), and it is probable that Silchester was the distribution point for such imported material. Evidence for this economic relationship is strengthened by the flint-tempered fabric FL, which corresponds closely to the Silchester ware (Timby 2000, 239-243) which was almost certainly produced in, or close to, the town. It may be possible to suggest a similar pattern of distribution for a number of other distinctive form/fabric types, including the grog-tempered necked and cordoned jars, and flint-tempered bead-rim jars which, although characteristically regional types, are otherwise closely paralleled in the Silchester assemblage (*ibid*, 225-9).

- 8.6 The relative absence of finewares, and the preponderance of jar forms, in both the Enclosure 1 and Enclosure 2 assemblages identifies this as a site of relatively low status in the Late Iron Age and early Roman period, which was no doubt also reflected in its distance from a principal market centre (Evans 2001, 27-29; Willis 1998). The group of regionally-typical, transitional wheel-made pottery on this and

comparable sites reflects the sub-regional, socially-bounded patterns of production and distribution recognised throughout south-east Britain by Thompson (1982, 8-17), whose operation is likely to have reflected indigenous pre-capitalist networks of kinship, exchange and obligation (Polanyi 1968). This conforms to the bounded, sub-regional distribution ranges which typify a number of emerging pottery industries at this time, and for the role of such patterns of distribution in reinforcing political patronage and social identity (Hodder 1974a, 1979; Hill 2002). Thompson (1982, 20) has observed that the petrology of grog-tempered forms appears to be relatively uniform across much of south-east Britain, and that it is correspondingly difficult to assign these to known production sites or clay sources. As a continuation of a Middle Iron Age tradition, much flint-tempered pottery no doubt continued to be produced at sub-regional, or even domestic, levels (Peacock 1981, 1982), and such may conceivably have been the case with a number of sand and grog-tempered types. In this context, the presence of ceramic kiln bars on the Cutbush Lane site is interesting, although there was otherwise no evidence of pottery production either on, or around the site.

- 8.7 A small quantity of metalworking debris was recovered from fills of Roman date in Area 1, and is thus indicative of both iron-smithing and iron smelting on the site, or within its environs. This debris was recorded from a wide variety of features from Period 2 to Period 4 in date, and it is likely that small-scale or episodic ironworking may have been undertaken across a wide timescale. The incidence of this material in ditch 1021 of Enclosure 1 is striking, and suggests that iron smelting took place within the vicinity. A possibility remains, however, that the smelting slag could be of earlier, Iron Age, date, although limited ironworking residues, quite possibly residual, were recorded from Area 2. There was otherwise no *in situ* evidence of iron smelting activity within the excavated areas of the site. Evidence of ironworking is a common component of rural Roman sites, and is well represented locally (Hammond 2011; Pine 2003), where production appears to have been based on the readily-available siderite concretions which occur in the London Clay (Sharples 2010, 107). Limited evidence suggests that here, as elsewhere, ironworking was undertaken on a small-scale, episodic basis, and was designed to meet domestic needs, or as a form of diversification within a predominantly farming economy (Hingley 1997).
- 8.8 The five ditched features dominating Area 2 were associated with a dark, post-medieval occupation deposit, 2003, which produced residual material dating from the 12th to the 14th century. Ditch 2038 was cut, at its southernmost extent, by a

post-medieval construction trench. The predominantly post-medieval date of the fills of the ditched features in Area 2 makes it difficult to speculate on the form of the medieval settlement. Seen in plan (Fig. 3) these ditches could be interpreted as part of a small, enclosed settlement, although there is clear evidence of intercutting and it is not evident whether these are in any way representative of a Period 5 medieval layout. Area 2 contained very little structural evidence, and the small number of possible post pits recorded does not conform to any coherent pattern which might suggest a building. It is therefore probable that any structural remains relating to an associated house have been removed by later plough truncation, or are situated beyond the southern margins of this excavation area, particularly in view of the quantities of later medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material recorded in this part of Area 2 (Hayward, this report), which presumably derive from a nearby building of this date.

- 8.9 The flint foundations of the small Structure 2041, of sub-circular plan and located immediately to the north of ditch 2019, cannot be readily interpreted (Fig. 3, inset; Fig. 8). The floor deposit (fill 2044) within this structure, although containing some charcoal inclusions, was not heat-affected, or of a character which immediately suggested any industrial process. The structure was closely adjacent to the shallow pit 2042, which had a charcoal-rich fill, and with which it may have been associated. Sample 8 from this fill produced a large quantity of charred crop remains, including wheat, rye and beans, and it may therefore be reasonable to infer some association with crop storage and/or processing. Wyles (this report) considered that these charred remains are representative of crop processing waste, and thus typical of rural sites of the medieval and post-medieval periods, including a number of other investigated sites in the Reading area (cf. Lobb *et al* 1990). This interpretation is, however, complicated by the very late date of some of the pottery from fill 2044, some of which may be intrusive. This evidence, along with faunal remains (Holmes, this report), suggests the existence of a relatively long-lived, and by implication relatively prosperous, farmstead settlement. The quantity and form of late medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material recorded from Area 2 certainly suggests an associated house of some status, and possibly one of a number of historically recorded farmsteads, some of which continue to occupy the agriculturally-rich hinterlands surrounding the villages of Shinfield and Arborfield.
- 8.10 At least some of the pottery from the fill of the construction cut, 2036, of Wall 2035, and from fill 2060 from ditch terminus 2065, and fill 2046 of ditch 2047, dates from

the sixteenth century, and thus indicates some degree of continuity of occupation within the area surrounding Area 2, if not within the excavated area itself. The pottery evidence is strongly complemented by the quantities of late medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material recorded from Area 2, which appear to represent part of a demolition deposit. This material includes both brick and copious peg tile (Hayward, this report) which appear to represent a building of some substance, of which the short section of wall within the southern margins of Area 2 may plausibly represent an element. The date range of this material extends from the thirteenth to possibly as late as the eighteenth century, and is thus indicative of several phases of construction and therefore occupation within the close environs of Area 2.

- 8.11 The Cutbush Lane site represents a regionally significant addition to knowledge of Late Iron Age and Early Roman settlement within an area where the late prehistoric and Roman periods have historically been under-represented in the archaeological record. The clay geologies of the middle Thames valley are unresponsive to aerial survey, and the density of recorded sites of these periods is consequently far less than on the Thames gravels, or on the chalk downland to the south, and until recently, relatively few sites of this date had been investigated. The recorded evidence is illustrative of status, acculturation and economic change during an important transitional period, and most particularly within the wider hinterland of an emerging urban centre at Silchester. Less significance attaches to the medieval and early post-medieval evidence, which appears to represent a relatively modest rural settlement of more local interest. However, the quantity and range of sixteenth and seventeenth-century material recorded in this part of the site, together with quantities of ceramic building material appears to indicate a change of use and status at this time, and the proximity of a substantial dwelling. It is intended that the results of evaluation and excavation are published as an article in the *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*, and that this excavation report will be disseminated through the online Cotswold Archaeology archive.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Joe Whelan with assistance from Nida Bhunnoo, Tony Brown, Steve Bush, Jeremy Clutterbuck, Natasha Djukic, Stephanie Duensing, Katherine Hebbard, Adam Howard, Ray Kennedy, Jack Martin-Jones, Amber

O'Hara, Tim Street, Emily Stynes. The report was written by Joe Whelan and Richard Massey. The pottery and metal finds reports were written by Ed McSloy, the worked flint report by Jacky Sommerville, the faunal remains report by Matty Holmes, and the plant microfossils and charcoal report by Sarah Wyles. The illustrations were prepared by Rosanna Price. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Andy Donald. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Richard Greateorex, and the post-excavation was managed by Richard Massey

## 10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Andover while post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with an appropriate museum. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix H, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

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**APPENDIX A: DESCRIPTION OF CONTEXTS****Table 3: Description of Contexts: Areas 1 and 2**

Cont	Cont type	Fill of	Feature type	Context_Description	Depth	Group_no	Spot date
1000	Layer		Topsoil	Yellowish-brown clayey silt			
1001	Layer		Subsoil	Yellowish-brown silty clay			
1002	Layer		Natural	Yellow-brown clayey sand, with flint gravel inclusions			
1003	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan, with steep straight sides and an irregular concave base	0.36	Encl 2	Period 4
1004	Fill	1003	Primary Fill	Mid reddish-grey compact silty clay, with abundant sub-angular stone inclusions	0.13		
1005	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan, with rounded steep sides and a concave base	0.32	Encl 2	Period 4
1006	Fill	1005	Fill	Dark greyish-brown friable sandy clay with frequent gravel inclusion	0.32		
1007	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with gradual straight sides and a concave base	0.43	Encl 2	Period 4
1008	Fill	1007	Primary Fill	Mid reddish-brown compact silty clay, with abundant sub-angular gravel inclusions	0.19		IA-C1
1009	Cut		Enclosure Ditch	Linear in plan, with steep convex sides and a sub-rounded base	0.69	Encl 1	Period 3
1010	Fill	1009	Primary fill	Light yellowish-grey clayey silt with moderate, sub-rounded stone inclusions	0.11		MLC1+
1011	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan, with concave steep sides and a flat base	0.26		?Period 2
1012	Fill	1011	Fill	Mid brownish-grey friable sandy silt with frequent sub-rounded flint gravel	0.26		
1013	Cut		Posthole	Oval in plan, with steep vertical sides and a concave base	0.26		
1014	Fill	1013	Fill	Dark-brown compact silty clay, with common sub-rounded stone and flint inclusions	0.26		
1015	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base	0.08		
1016	Fill	1015	Fill	Dark-brown, compact silty clay with charcoal, iron slag, and sub-rounded flint inclusions	0.08		
1017				Not used			
1018				Not used			
1019	Cut		Pit	Irregular in plan, with shallow sides and a flat base	0.21	Encl 2	Period 4

1020	Fill	1019	Fill	Mid-brown firm clayey sand, with moderate inclusions of sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal inclusions	0.09	Encl 1	MC1-EC2
1021	Cut		Enclosure Ditch	Linear in plan, with steep straight sides and a flat base	0.71		Period 3
1022	Fill	1021	Primary Fill	Mid-yellow, compact clayey silt with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded gravel inclusions	0.48		Period 3
1023	Cut					Ditch 1025	
1024	Fill						
1025	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base	0.53		Period 4
1026	Fill	1025	Fill	Dark greyish yellow-brown firm clayey silt, with frequent manganese inclusions	0.41		Period 4
1027	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base	0.24	Gulley 1027	Period 4
1028	Fill	1027	Fill	Greyish yellow-brown, firm silty clay with manganese inclusions	0.24		RB
1029	Cut		Quarry pit	Extends out of area to the south	0.55		
1030	Fill	1029	Fill	Reddish-brown compact sandy clay with slag and flint inclusions	0.29		
1031	Cut		Enclosure Ditch	Curvilinear in plan, with U-shaped sides and a concave base.	0.25	Encl 1	Period 3
1032	Fill	1031	Fill	Mid brownish-grey, firm sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions	0.49		Period 4
1033	Cut		Enclosure Ditch	Curvilinear in plan, with U-shaped sides and a concave base	0.48		
1034	Fill	1033	Fill	Mid brownish-grey, firm clayey sand, with occasional charcoal inclusions	0.48		MLC1
1035	Fill	1003	Fill	Mid-grey moderately-compact silty clay, with frequent sub-angular gravel inclusions	0.26		
1036	Fill	1007	Fill	Mid-grey moderately compact silty clay, with frequent sub-angular gravel inclusions	0.43		
1037	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with concave side and a concave base	0.12	Pit 1037	Period 2
1038	Fill	1037	Deliberate Deposit	Mid brownish-grey friable silty clay, with sub-rounded flint inclusions and occasional charcoal inclusions	0.12		Period 2
1039	Cut		Circular Depression	Sub-circular in plan, with concave sides and a flat base	0.11	Encl 2	Period 4
1040	Fill	1039	Deliberate Backfill	Dark, black loose silty clay, with abundant charcoal inclusions	0.11		
1041	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan, with rounded sides and a flat base	0.12		



1042	Fill	1041	Deliberate Backfill	Dark grey/black firm clayey silt. Charcoal-rich inclusions	0.12		
1043	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan, with concave sides and a flat base	0.16	Encl 2	Period 4
1044	Fill	1043	Fill	Mid greyish-brown friable sandy clay, with sub-rounded gravel inclusions	0.16		C2+
1045	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan, with steep sloping sides and a concave base	0.15	Pit 1045	Period 2
1046	Fill	1045	Fill	Yellow-brown clayey sandy silt, with flint gravel inclusions.	0.15		IA
1047	Fill	1021	Fill	Dark-grey, moderately compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular gravel inclusions, and occasional charcoal inclusions	0.23		Period 3
1048	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan, with gradual concave sides and a flat base	0.31		
1049	Fill	1048	Deliberate Backfill	Mid-grey, compact clayey silt with abundant gravel inclusions	0.14		
1050	Cut						
1051	Fill						
1052	Cut						
1053	Fill						
1054	Cut		Gully Terminus	Semi-circular in plan, with concave sides and a flat base	0.05	Encl 2	Period 4
1055	Fill	1054	Fill	Mid-brownish-grey friable gravelly clay, with frequent gravel inclusions	0.05		
1056	Cut		Gully	Linear in plan, with concave sides and a concave base	0.19	Encl 2	Period 4
1057	Fill	1056	Fill	Mid-brown, friable sandy clay, with sub-rounded flint inclusions	0.19		RB
1058	Cut		Enclosure Ditch	Linear in plan, with U-shaped sides and a concave base	0.37	Encl 2	Period 4
1059	Fill	1058	Fill	Mid-grey, firm sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded gravel inclusions	0.37		Period 4
1060	Cut		Ditch Terminus	Linear in plan, with convex sides and a flat base	0.24		
1061	Fill	1060	Fill	Light grey with orange mottling friable clayey sand, with sub-angular gravel inclusions	0.24		
1062	Cut		Posthole	Circular in plan, with rounded sides and a concave base	0.14	Encl 2	Period 4
1063	Fill	1062	Fill	Dark grey, friable silty clay with occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions	0.14		
1064	Cut		Enclosure Ditch	Linear in plan, with straight sides and a flat base	0.72	Encl 1	Period 3

1065	Fill	1064	Primary Fill	Mid-grey, moderate sandy clay with occasional sub-angular gravel inclusions	0.24	Encl 2	Period 3	
1066	Fill	1064	Fill	Mid-grey, moderate clayey sandy silt, with occasional sub-rounded gravel inclusions	0.56			
1067	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan, with concave sides and a flat base	0.12			
1068	Fill	1067	Fill	Dark-grey, loose clayey silt, with frequent sub-rounded gravel inclusions	0.12			
1069	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with concave sides and a concave base	0.37		Period 4	
1070	Fill	1070	Fill	Mid-grey, loose sandy clayey silt, with occasional sub-rounded gravel inclusions	0.37		Period 4	
1071	Cut		Enclosure Ditch	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base	0.67		Encl 1	Period 3
1072	Fill	1071	Primary Fill	Mid reddish-grey, friable clayey sand, with sub-rounded flint inclusions	0.17		Period 3	
1073	Fill	1071	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish-grey, friable clayey sand, with flint and gravel inclusions	0.6		Period 3	
1074	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.	0.18			
1075	Fill	1074	Fill	Greyish-brown, friable silty clay with manganese inclusions	0.19			
1076	Cut		Linear	Terminus in plan, with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base	0.35	Encl 2	Period 4	
1077	Fill	1076	Primary Fill	Mid-brown, moderate silty clay, with common stone and flint inclusions	0.35			
1078	Cut		Enclosure Ditch	Curvilinear in plan, with concave sides and a flat base	0.24			
1079	Fill	1078	Primary Fill	Mid-grey with orange speckling, firm silty sand with rare flint and occasional charcoal inclusions	0.06			
1080	Fill	1078	Secondary Fill	Mid brownish-grey, firm clayey sand, with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions	0.18		Period 3	
1081	Cut		Gulley	Linear in plan, with moderate concave sides and a flat base	0.09	?Encl 2	?Period 4	
1082	Fill	1081	Fill	Mid brownish-grey, firm clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and flint.	0.09			
1083	Layer		Layer	Mid greyish-brown, firm clayey sand, with occasional iron mottling, charcoal and flint inclusions	0.12		Period 4	
1084	Fill	1048	Fill	Mid bluish-grey, loose clayey silt, with rare sub-angular flint inclusions	0.16			
1085	Fill	1048	Fill	Mid yellow-grey, loose clayey silt, with rare sub-angular gravel inclusions	0.18			

1086	Fill	1025	Primary Fill	Greyish-brown, firm silty clay, with manganese and charcoal inclusions	0.12		RB?
1087	Cut		Ditch Terminus	Curvilinear in plan, with steep sides and a concave base	0.2		
1088	Fill	1087	Fill	Greyish-brown, firmly compact silty clay, with manganese inclusions	0.2		
1089	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval in plan, with concave sides and a concave base	0.16		
1090	Fill	1089	Deliberate Backfill	Mid brownish-grey friable silty clay, with sub-rounded flint inclusions	0.16		Period 3
1091	Fill	1089	Deliberate Backfill	Dark brownish-black, friable silty clay with frequent burnt flint and charcoal inclusions	0.60		Period 4
1092	Cut		Ditch Terminus	Linear in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base	0.30	Ditch 1025	Period 4
1093	Fill	1092	Fill	Greyish-brown friable silty clay, with manganese inclusions	0.30		
1094	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a uneven base	0.29	Encl 2	Period 4
1095	Fill	1094	fill	Mid-brown moderately compact silty clay, with iron panning and frequent stone and flint inclusions	0.24		
1096	Fill	1094	Deliberate backfill	Blackish/dark brown, moderate silty clay, with charcoal, stone and flint inclusions	0.10		
1097	Fill	1009	Fill	Mid brownish-grey, friable clayey silt, with moderate stone inclusions	0.43		Period 3
1098	Fill	1009	Fill	Mid greyish-brown, friable silty clay, with sparse stone inclusions	0.20		Period 3
1099	Fill	1019	Primary Fill	Mid brownish-grey firm clayey sand, with occasional charcoal flecks	0.12		RB
1100	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan, with U-shaped sides and a concave base	0.07		
1101	Fill	1100	Deliberate Deposit	Light bluish-grey, firm clayey sand, with rare charcoal flecks	0.07		Period 3
1102	Cut		Pit	Circular in plan, with U-shaped sides and a concave base	0.06		
1103	Fill	1102	fill	Light bluish-grey, firm clayey sand, with rare charcoal flecks	0.06		Period 4
1104	Cut		Ditch Terminus	Linear in plan, with concave sides and a sub-rounded base	0.27	Encl 2	Period 4
1105	Fill	1104	Fill	Light yellowish-grey, friable clayey silt, with rare stone inclusions and moderate iron panning	0.12		
1106	Fill	1104	Fill	Mid brownish-grey, friable silty clay, with moderate stone inclusions	0.26		

1107	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base	0.22		
1108	Fill	1107	Fill	Greyish-brown, friable silty clay, with manganese inclusions	0.22		
1109	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear in plan, with rounded sides and a flat base	0.25		
1110	Fill	1109	Fill	Greyish-yellow/ brown, loose silty clay, with manganese inclusions	0.25		
1111	Fill	1109	Primary Fill	Yellow-brown silty clay, with manganese inclusions. Redeposited natural	0.15		
1112	Cut		Ditch	V-section Linear ditch with convex sides and concave base.	0.55	Encl 2	Period 4
1113	Fill		Fill of 1112	Light grey clay-sand with orange mottling and <3% inclusion of sub-angular gravel	0.55		
1114	Cut		Gully Terminus	Linear in plan, with moderate convex sides and a concave base	0.19	Encl 2	Period 4
1115	Fill	1114	Fill	Mid-grey, friable clayey sand with frequent sub-angular gravel inclusions	0.19		
1116	Cut		Gully	Linear in plan, with rounded sides and a concave base	0.11		
1117	Fill	1116	Fill	Dark greyish-brown, friable sandy clay, with rare charcoal inclusions	0.11		Period 3
1118	Cut		Gully	Rectangular in plan, with concave sides and a flat base	0.09		
1119	Fill	1118	Gully	Mid greyish-brown, friable sandy clay, with occasional sub-rounded flint	0.09		RB
1120	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with moderate convex sides and a concave base	0.16	?Encl 1	Period 3
1121	Fill	1120	Fill	Mid-grey with light-brown, friable clayey sand, with moderate gravel inclusions	0.16		
1122	Fill	1029	Fill	Mid-brown, friable sandy clay, with occasional sub-rounded flint inclusions	0.2		
1123	Cut		Gully	Linear in plan, with rounded sides and a concave base	0.15		
1124	Fill	1123	Fill	Mid greyish-brown, friable sandy clay, with moderate flint inclusions	0.15		
1125	Cut		Ditch Terminus	Curvilinear in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base	0.12		
1126	Fill	1125	Fill	Light yellowish/reddish-brown, moderately compact sandy clay, with no inclusions	0.12		Period 4
1127	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with convex sides and a concave base	0.21		
1128	Fill	1127	Fill	Mid-grey, friable clayey sand, with occasional sub-angular gravel inclusions	0.21		RB

1129	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear in plan, with steep sides and a rounded base	0.53	Gulley 1133	
1130	Fill	1129	Fill	Mid brownish-grey, compact silty sand, with common stone inclusions	0.35		Period 3
1131	Fill	1129	Fill	Mid orange-grey, compact silty sand, with common stone inclusions	0.22		
1132	Fill	1129	Fill	Dark brownish-grey, compact sandy silt, with common stone inclusions and occasional charcoal inclusions	0.3		
1133	Cut		Ditch Terminus	Curvilinear in plan, with shallow sides and a uneven base	0.09		?Period 4
1134	Fill	1133	Primary Fill	Mid yellowish-brown, moderate silty clay, with common stone inclusions	0.09		
1135	Cut		Ditch	Rectangular in plan, with concave sides and a flat base	0.53		
1136	Fill	1135	Fill	Mid reddish-brown, friable sandy silt, with occasional gravel inclusions	0.28		Period 4
1137	Fill	1135	Fill	Dark blackish-, friable sandy silt, with frequent sub-rounded flint inclusions	0.3		Period 3
1138	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with concave sides and a concave base	0.3		
1139	Fill	1138	Deliberate Backfill?	Mid-brown, compact sandy clay, with frequent flint inclusions	0.1		
1140	Fill	1138	Fill	Mid-brown, friable sandy clay with occasional flint inclusions	0.2		
1141	Cut		Posthole	Half-crescent in plan, with steep sides and a rounded base	0.14		
1142	Fill	1141	Fill	Mid greyish-brown, compact sandy silt, with occasional stone inclusions	0.14		
1143	Cut		Gully Terminus	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a rounded base	0.11		
1144	Fill	1143	Fill	Mid greyish-brown, compact sandy silt, with occasional stone inclusions	0.11		
1145	Cut		Enclosure Ditch Terminus	Linear in plan, with steep sides and a flat base	0.14		
1146	Fill		fill	Mid greyish-brown, compact sandy silt, with occasional stone inclusions and rare charcoal inclusions	0.14		
2003	Layer		Occupation layer	Mid greyish-brown silty clay, with compact sub-angular flint		Period 6	
2004	Cut		Pit				
2005	Fill	2005	Dump	Dark blackish-brown, friable silty clay with sub-angular flint	0.18	Period 5	

2006	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval, gently sloping sides, and shallow, concave base, aligned NW/SE	0.13	
2007	Fill	2006	Burnt dump	Dark blackish-brown clay, with moderately compact, abundant charcoal	0.13	
2008	Cut		Post Hole	Sub-oval, rounded sides and concave base	0.06	
2009	Fill	2008	fill	Very dark grey-black clayey silt, charcoal rich	0.06	
2010	Cut		Post Hole	Circular in plan, with almost vertical sides and flat base	0.09	
2011	Fill	2010	Fill	Mid greyish-brown, friable silty clay with sub-rounded flint	0.09	
2012	layer			Modern Dump in - Test Pit 1	0.49	Period 6
2013	layer			Modern Dump in - Test Pit 1	0.12	Period 6
2014	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear, steeply sloping, almost vertical sides, with flat base e/w alignment	0.24	
2015	Fill	2014	Fill	Dark-brown clay, with moderate compaction and rare charcoal	0.24	Period 5
2016	Layer		Occupation deposit	Mid reddish/greyish-brown, firm silty clay with charcoal and flint	0.23	Period 3 and Period 6
2017	Cut		Ditch	Linear feature, with moderate U-shaped ditch with concave base and NE/SW alignment	0.36	
2018	Fill	2017	Fill	Light grey, silty clay with compact occasional charcoal and rare sub-rounded flint	0.36	Period 3
2019	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, moderate U-shaped sides and concave base on NW/SE alignment	0.78	
2020	Fill	2019	Fill	Dark grey silty clay firm occasional charcoal flecks, rare sub-rounded flint	0.18	Period 2
2021	Fill	2019	Fill	Mid-grey, firm silty clay		
2022	Fill	2019	Fill	Light brownish-yellow, silty clay with compact occasional charcoal	0.16	RB
2023	layer			Mid reddish-brown, friable clay and tile fragments	0.25	
2024	Structure	2069	Wall	Bricks bound with a friable mid greyish-brown clay	0.6	Period 6
2025	Structure	2069	Wall	Bricks bound with a mid greyish-brown friable clay	-	
2026	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with sub-rounded, moderate steep sides and sub-rounded base. Aligned NE/SW	0.15	
2027	Fill	2026	Primary Fill	Dark grey, mid yellowish-brown mottled compact silty clay with occasional angular stones and rare charcoal	0.06	
2028	Fill	2026	Secondary Fill	Dark grey, compact silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and angular stone	0.09	Period 5
2029	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, with straight sides and	0.08	

				concave base		
2030	Fill	2029	Fill	Mid brown-yellow friable sandy clay with brick inclusions	0.08	
2031	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, with mostly flat, undulating base, aligned SW-NE	0.19	
2032	Fill	2031	Fill	Dark-brown, silty clay, moderate compaction, with occasional gravel and charcoal	0.19	Period 6
2033	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with concave sides and flat, slightly concave base. Aligned SW/NW	0.49	
2034	Fill	2033	Fill	Mid/dark brownish-grey silty clay with compact charcoal	0.49	Period 6
2035	Structure		Wall	Brick wall, with flint nodule foundation and sandy mortar bonding. Not excavated	0.26	
2036	Cut		Foundation Trench	Linear in plan, on E/W alignment	0.32	
2037	Fill	2036	Fill	Greyish-brown, firm clayey silt with flint inclusions	0.32	Period 6
2038	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with sloping sides and a flat base	0.16	
2039	Fill	2038	Fill	Dark greyish-brown, firm clayey silt, with flint inclusions	0.16	Period 6
2040	Structure		Foundations	Linear in plan, with straight sides		
2041	Structure		Flint Wall	Flint nodules material, rough-faced	0.10	
2042	Cut		Pit	Oval in plan, with rounded sides and a flat base	0.16	
2043	Fill	2042	Deliberate Backfill	Dark grey-brown to black, firm silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions	0.16	
2044	Fill		Internal Floor of Structure	Light yellowish-grey-brown, firm silty clay, with rare charcoal inclusions	0.20	Period 5 and Period 6
2045	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with rounded sides. Not fully excavated	0.35	
2046	Fill	2045	Fill	Mid yellowish-brown friable clay, with sub-angular flint inclusions	0.35	Period 6
2047	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with rounded sides and a flat base	0.38	
2048	Fill	2047	Fill	Mid yellowish-brown friable clay, with sub-angular flint inclusions	0.38	Period 5
2049	Test Pit		Occupation Layer	Mid brownish-grey with yellow streaks, compact clayey silt with rare charcoal inclusions	0.22	Period 6
2050	Cut		Foundation	Circular in plan, with rounded sides and a concave base	0.12	

2051	Fill	2050	Ditch	Light greyish-brown, friable silty clay, with rare charcoal inclusions	0.12	Period 6
2052	Cut				0.35	
2053	Fill					
2054	Cut		V shaped ditch	Linear in plan, with straight sides and a concave base	0.35	
2055	Fill	2054	Fill	Mid yellowish-brown, friable silty clay, with sub-angular flint inclusions	0.35	Period 6
2056	Cut		Post Pad	Oval in plan, with rounded sides and a flat base	0.12	
2057	Fill	2056	Fill	Yellow-brown, firm clayey silt with flint nodule inclusions	0.12	
2058	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with concave sides and a concave base	1.09	
2059	Cut		Recut of Ditch	Linear in plan, with concave sides and a concave base	0.94	
2060	Fill	2058	Primary Fill	Mid greyish-brown, friable sandy clay, with rare sub-angular flint inclusions	0.33	Period 5/6
2061	Void		Void	Void		
2062	Fill	2059	Primary Fill	Mid orange-,brown friable sandy clay	0.45	Period 6
2063	Fill	2059	Secondary Fill	Mid greyish-brown, friable sandy clay, with occasional sub-angular flint	0.22	Period 6
2064	Fill	2059	Fill	Light greyish-brown, friable sandy clay, with rare flint inclusions	0.30	Period 6
2065	Cut		Ditch Terminus	Linear in plan, with rounded sides and a rounded base	0.25	
2066	Fill	2065	Fill	Mid greyish-brown, friable silty clay, with rare flint inclusions	0.25	Period 6
2067	Cut		Ditch	Linear in plan, with rounded sides and a concave base	0.37	
2068	Fill	2067	Fill	Mid greyish-brown, friable silty clay, with rare sub-angular flint inclusion	0.37	Period 6

**APPENDIX B: ROMAN POTTERY QUANTIFICATION**

**Table 4: Iron Age and Roman Pottery quantification by Fabric and Area**

Date	fabric *	Summary description	Area 1			Area 2		Totals		
			Ct.	Wt. (g)	EVEs	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Ct.	Wt.	EVE
Iron Age	QZ	Handmade quartz-tempered	40	355	-	1	26	41	381	-
	Fer FLC	Ironstone inclusions	4	84	-	2	28	6	112	-
		Coarse flint-tempered	-	-	-	4	29	4	29	-
Sub-total			44	439		7	83	51	522	-
Roman	GR	Grog-tempered	80	174	.96	-	-	80	174	.96



	GRf	Fine grog-tempered	14	<b>4</b> 299	.49	-	-	<b>14</b>	<b>4</b> 299	<b>.49</b>
	FL	Flint-tempered (Silchester type)	237	<b>413</b> 2	1.70	-	-	<b>237</b>	<b>413</b> 2	<b>1.70</b>
	FFI	Fine flint-tempered	9	579	.10	-	-	<b>9</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>.10</b>
	QZfi	Early sandy wares (wheelthrown)	44	654	.51	-	-	<b>44</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>.51</b>
	QZF	(Early) sandy with flint	33	428	.34	-	-	<b>33</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>.34</b>
	QZG	(Early) sandy with grog	7	165	0	-	-	<b>7</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>-</b>
	VES	Vesicular (limestone/shell-tempered)	5	41	.07	-	-	<b>5</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>.07</b>
	GW1	Sandy grey (Alice Holt?)	62	117	1.61	-	-	<b>62</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>1.61</b>
	GW2	Fine greyware	56	112	1.15	-	-	<b>56</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1.15</b>
	GW3	Greyware coarse/gritty	5	102	.12	-	-	<b>5</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>.12</b>
	LOC	Local black sandyc	52	814	.68	-	-	<b>52</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>.68</b>
	BS	Sandy oxidised	11	29	.30	1	1	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>.30</b>
	OX									
	WH	Whiteware	1	8	0	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>
	DOR	Southeast Dorset Black-burnished ware	4	65	.07	-	-	<b>4</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>.07</b>
	BB1									
	NFO	New Forest Colour-coated	1	18	0	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>
	CC									
	OXF	Oxford whiteware	2	219	.15	-	-	<b>2</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>.15</b>
	WH									
	OXF	Oxford red-slipped ware	1	45	0	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>-</b>
	RS									
	GAB	Terra Rubra 1A	1	15	.15	-	-	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>.15</b>
	TR1A									
	LGF	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) samian	4	24	.08	-	-	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>.08</b>
	SA									
	LEZ	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian	6	96	.25	-	-	<b>6</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>.25</b>
	SA2									
	<i>Sub-total</i>		635	<b>117</b> 80	8.73	1	1	<b>636</b>	<b>117</b> 81	<b>8.73</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>679</b>	<b>122</b> 19	<b>8.73</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>123</b> 03	<b>8.73</b>

\* NRFRC codes are in bold (Tomber and Dore 1998)

**Table 5: Iron Age and Roman Pottery from Enclosures 1 and 2**

fabric	Enclosure 1												Enclosure 2			
	1009		1021		1064		1071		1129		1135		1058		1069	
	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)	Ct.	Wt.(g)
GR	41	638	2	36	4	106	24	545			3	62			4	174
GRf	2	33					2	29	3	66	2	7			4	150
FL	41	558	1	98	92	1599	49	1040	1	16	7	200			1	8
FFI							8	575								
QZfi	5	96	12	125			2	15	9	56						
QZF	17	329	6	86	12	160	2	13	3	25	4	41				
QZG	3	80					3	67								
VES									5	41						
GW1	2	38	2	32	6	142							16	243	9	190
GW2	9	447	2	43							2	43			30	385
LOC OX	5	17									2	6	1	6		
LOC BS											3	266			16	239
DOR BB1													1	14	2	32
OXF WH															1	98
GAB TR1A											1	15				
LGF SA											4	24				
LEZ SA2													1	6	2	84
<b>Totals</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2236</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2284</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>1360</b>

**APPENDIX C: POST-ROMAN POTTERY QUANTIFICATION****Table 6. Post-Roman pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight**

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
<b>Early medieval</b>					
Early medieval sandy ware (Vince and Jenner 1991)	EMS	970-1100	1	1	2
Early Surrey ware (Vince and Jenner 1991)	ESUR	1050-1150	3	3	34
Early Surrey ware with flint inclusions	ESUR FL	1050-1150	1	1	32
<b>Medieval</b>					
Ashampstead ware (Mellor 1994: OXAG; Mephram and Heaton 1995)		1175-1400	12	8	139
Brill/Boarstall ware (Mellor 1994: OXAM, OXAW)	BRIM	1175-1625	10	10	155
Camley Gardens ware (Pike 19645/66)	CAMG	1200-1500	7	6	121
East Wiltshire ware (Newbury B-type ware) (Mellor 1994: OXAQ)		1150-1350	10	9	140
Medieval sand, iron ore-, flint-, grog-tempered grey ware*	MSFLIRGR	1200-1400	1	1	51
<b>Surrey whitewares (Pearce and Vince 1988)</b>					
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270-1500	13	12	182
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with flat-topped rim	CBW FT	1340-1500	3	2	33
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware large rounded jug	CBW LGR	1340-1500	2	2	112
Cheam whiteware	CHEA	1350-1500	2	2	20
Kingston-type ware	KING	1240-1400	2	2	9
<b>Medieval early Post-medieval (Mellor 1994)</b>					
Brill post-medieval red earthenware (Farley 1979)	BRILL	1550-1800	10	10	208
Brill/Boarstall late medieval fineware (Mellor 1994: OXBX)	BRILLM	1450-1625	15	14	681
<b>Post-medieval</b>					
Cistercian ware	CSTN	1480-1600	1	1	6
Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware (Davey and Walker 2009)	PMBL	1580-1700	3	2	37
Local post-medieval redware	PMRED	1550-1900	1	1	10
Yellow ware (Hildyard 2005)	YELL	1820-1900	1	1	5
<b>Surrey-Hampshire border wares (Pearce 1992; 1999)</b>					
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware	BORD	1550-1700	2	2	26
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze	BORDB	1600-1700	3	3	124
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550-1700	31	25	1083
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze	BORDO	1550-1700	8	7	96
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550-1700	15	13	261
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550-1900	26	19	753
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	RBORB	1580-1800	4	3	63
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with green glaze	RBORG	1580-1800	1	1	36
<b>English tin-glazed wares (Orton and Pearce 1984; Orton 1988)</b>					
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570-1846	1	1	19

Pottery type	Code	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze	TGW D	1630-1680	2	2	34
London tin-glazed ware with 'Lambeth polychrome' decoration	TGW G	1701-1711	2	1	7
<i>Imported wares (Hurst et al 1986)</i>					
Dutch slipped red earthenware	DUTSL	1300-1650	1	1	32
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550-1700	3	3	54
Cologne/Frechen stoneware	KOLFREC	1550-1580	1	1	16
Siegburg salt-glazed stoneware	SIEGS	1500-1630	1	1	24
Westerwald stoneware	WEST	1590-1900	1	1	2

**Table 7: Post-Roman pottery types and their forms quantified by estimated number of vessels**

Pottery	cup	medium flared	medium rounded	undished	tick, upright	pot	pot, flat-topped rim	pot/jar	red	rounded	dish	drical	flled	um rounded	ided	e rounded	nded	unded	r	ipkin	ipkin/skillet	ipkin (type 1)	n
<b>Medieval</b>																							
ASTD												1			2	1							4
CAMG																2							4
CBW							1									3							8
CBW FT						2																	
CBW LGR																	2						
CHEA																2							
EMS																							1
ESUR							2																1
ESUR FL																							1
EWILTS							2				2												5
KING						1																	1
MSFLIRG											1												
<b>Medieval/post-medieval</b>																							
BRIM				1								1											8
BRILLM	1			3			1			1	1				1								6
<b>Post-</b>																							
r																							
€																							
c																							
i																							
€																							
\																							
€																							
l																							
BORD						1																	1
BORDB				1													1				1		
BORDG	2	1	1	1	5				1	2													12

Pottery	SC	edum flared	edum rounded	und	dish	tick, upright	pot	pot, flat-topped rim	pot/jar	red	nded	dish	drical	bled	um rounded	nded	e rounded	nded	nded	r	ipkin	ipkin/skillet	ipkin (type 1)	n						
BORDO	1																				1	1	4							
BORDY	1	1		3				1		1										1			5							
BRILL				2								1									1		6							
CSTN																		1												
DUTSL																							1							
FREC																	3													
KOLFREC																	1													
PMBL																			1				1							
PMRED																							1							
RBOR	1			6				1	1			1	1	1									7							
RBORB																				1			2							
RBORG		1																												
SIEGS																		1												
TGW	1																													
TGW D	1					1																								
TGW G			1																											
WEST																	1													
YELL																							1							
Total	2	6	3	2	1	21	1	1	1	2	5	3	2	3	1	7	1	1	1	1	3	9	2	5	4	1	2	1	1	80

**Table 8. Distribution of post-medieval pottery showing individual contexts containing pottery, the number of sherds (SC), ENV's and weight, the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a suggested deposition date.**

Context	Assemblage		Context ED	Context LD	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context considered date
	size							
2003	M		1701	1711	90	74	1696	1701–1711
2005	S		1175	1625	2	2	35	1175–1350
2012	S		1625	1900	3	3	10	1625–1700
2015	S		1350	1500	2	1	15	1340–1500
2016	S		1150	1350	2	1	24	1150–1350
2028	S		1175	1400	1	1	3	1175–1400
2034	S		1625	1700	17	14	493	1625–1700
2037	M		1625	1700	35	31	1446	1630–1680
2039	S		1340	1500	14	12	238	1340–1500
2044	S		1820	1900	5	5	34	1820–1900
2046	S		1550	1700	4	4	33	1550–1625
2048	S		1270	1500	1	1	11	1270–1500
2060	S		1550	1700	1	1	47	1550–1700
2062	S		1175	1625	2	2	41	16th-17th century

Context	Assemblage		Context ED	Context LD	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Context considered date
	size							
2063	S		1600	1700	13	12	240	Mid 17th century
2064	S		1580	1700	6	6	117	1580–1700
2066	S		1225	1625	1	1	35	1350–1625
2068	S		1625	1900	1	1	89	1625–1700

**Table 9. Pottery types and their forms quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight by context**

Context	Pottery code	Date range		SC	ENV	Wt (g)
2003	EMS	970-1100		1	1	2
2003	ESUR	1050-1150		1	1	18
2003	EWILTS	1150–1350		3	3	26
2003	EWILTS	1150–1350		1	1	40
2003	ASTD	1175-1400		1	1	12
2003	ASTD	1175-1400	ided	4	2	39
2003	BRIM	1175–1300		3	3	19
2003	CAMG	1200-1500		1	1	14
2003	CAMG	1200-1500		1		28
2003	KING	1240-1400		1	1	6
2003	KING	1240-1400	pot	1	1	3
2003	CBW	1270-1500		4	4	80
2003	CBW	1270-1500		1	1	4
2003	CBW LGR	1340-1500	e rounded	1	1	62
2003	CHEA	1350-1500		2	2	20
2003	BRILLM	1450-1625		4	4	78
2003	BRILLM	1450-1625		1	1	19
2003	BRILLM	1450-1625	dish	2	2	81
2003	BRILLM	1450-1625	ish	1	1	247
2003	BRILLM	1450-1625		1	1	12
2003	BORD	1550-1700		1	1	3
2003	BORDG	1550-1700		6	5	42
2003	BORDG	1550-1700		2	2	43
2003	BORDG	1550-1700	edium rounded	1		19
2003	BORDG	1550-1700	unded	1	1	40
2003	BORDG	1550-1700	dish	5	4	76
2003	BORDO	1550-1700		3	2	15
2003	BORDO	1550-1700	ipkin (type 1)	1	1	12
2003	BORDY	1550-1700		4	2	19
2003	BORDY	1550-1700		1	1	21
2003	BORDY	1550-1700	dish	2	2	43
2003	BORDY	1550-1700	unded	1	1	24
2003	BRILL	1550-1800		2	2	35
2003	BRILL	1550-1800	dish	2	2	50
2003	FREC	1550-1700	nded	1	1	6
2003	KOLFREC	1550-1580	nded	1	1	16
2003	RBOR	1550-1900		7	6	143
2003	RBOR	1550-1900	dish	5	5	196
2003	RBOR	1550-1900	ilded	6	1	56

Context	Pottery code	Date range		SC	ENV	Wt (g)
2003	TGW D	1630-1680	o	1	1	20
2003	TGW G	1701-1711	edium rounded	2	1	7
2005	EWILTS	1150-1350		1	1	8
2005	BRIM	1175-1300	ndrical	1	1	27
2012	BORDG	1550-1700		1	1	2
2012	BRILL	1550-1800		2	2	8
2015	CBW FT	1340-1500	pot, flat-top rim	2	1	15
2016	EWILTS	1150-1350	pot/jar	2	1	24
2028	BRIM	1175-1300		1	1	3
2034	ASTD	1175-1400		1	1	7
2034	ASTD	1175-1400		1	1	35
2034	CAMG	1200-1500		1	1	13
2034	BRILLM	1450-1625		1	1	8
2034	BRILLM	1450-1625	dish	1	1	33
2034	BRILLM	1450-1625		1	1	109
2034	BRILLM	1450-1625	ded	2	1	84
2034	BORDG	1550-1700		1	1	6
2034	BORDG	1550-1700	edium rounded	2	1	35
2034	BORDG	1550-1700	red	2	1	99
2034	BORDY	1550-1700		1	1	13
2034	BRILL	1550-1800		1	1	3
2034	FREC	1550-1700	nded	2	2	48
2037	ESUR FL	1050-1150		1	1	32
2037	BRIM	1175-1300		1	1	22
2037	CBW	1270-1500		2	1	19
2037	CBW FT	1340-1500	pot, flat-top rim	1	1	18
2037	CSTN	1480-1600	unded	1	1	6
2037	BORDG	1550-1700		2	2	22
2037	BORDG	1550-1700	edium, flared	2	1	70
2037	BORDG	1550-1700	unded	1	1	503
2037	BORDG	1550-1700	with cut out	1	1	15
2037	BORDO	1550-1700		1	1	6
2037	BORDO	1550-1700		1	1	34
2037	BORDY	1550-1700		3	3	80
2037	BORDY	1550-1700	edium, flared	1	1	22
2037	RBOR	1550-1900		1	1	20
2037	RBOR	1550-1900	dish	1	1	29
2037	RBOR	1550-1900		1	1	73
2037	RBOR	1550-1900	red	2	1	137
2037	RBOR	1550-1900		1	1	44
2037	RBOR	1550-1900	lium rounded	1	1	43
2037	TGW	1570-1846		1	1	19
2037	RBORB	1580-1800		3	2	58
2037	RBORB	1580-1800	unded	1	1	5
2037	RBORG	1580-1800	edium flared	1	1	36
2037	WEST	1590-1900		1	1	2
2037	BORDB	1600-1700	dish	1	1	75
2037	BORDB	1600-1700	ipkin/skillet	1	1	42
2037	TGW D	1630-1680		1	1	14

Context	Pottery code	Date range		SC	ENV	Wt (g)
2039	ESUR	1050-1150	pot/jar	2	2	16
2039	EWILTS	1150-1350		1	1	3
2039	ASTD	1175-1400		4	2	41
2039	CAMG	1200-1500		2	2	21
2039	MSFLIRGR	1200-1400		1	1	51
2039	CBW	1270-1500		1	1	26
2039	CBW	1270-1500	pot/jar	1	1	25
2039	CBW	1270-1500		1	1	5
2039	CBW LGR	1340-1500	e rounded	1	1	50
2044	EWILTS	1150-1350		1	1	16
2044	ASTD	1175-1400		1	1	5
2044	CAMG	1200-1500		1	1	4
2044	CBW	1270-1500		1	1	4
2044	YELL	1820-1900		1	1	5
2046	BRIM	1175-1300		1	1	8
2046	BRILLM	1450-1625		1	1	10
2046	BORDG	1550-1700		1	1	3
2046	RBOR	1550-1900		1	1	12
2048	CBW	1270-1500		1	1	11
2060	BORDG	1550-1700	unded	1	1	47
2062	BRIM	1175-1300		1	1	25
2062	BRIM	1175-1300	dish	1	1	16
2063	DUTSL	1300-1650		1	1	32
2063	BORD	1550-1700	tick, upright	1	1	23
2063	BORDG	1550-1700	dish	1	1	49
2063	BORDO	1550-1700		1	1	7
2063	BORDO	1550-1700	ipkin	1	1	22
2063	BORDY	1550-1700	dish	1	1	19
2063	BORDY	1550-1700	ir	1	1	20
2063	BRILL	1550-1800		1	1	5
2063	BRILL	1550-1800		1	1	18
2063	PMRED	1550-1900		1	1	10
2063	PMBL	1580-1700	unded	2	1	28
2063	BORDB	1600-1700	unded	1	1	7
2064	EWILTS	1150-1350	pot/jar	1	1	23
2064	CAMG	1200-1500		1	1	41
2064	CBW	1270-1500		1	1	8
2064	SIEGS	1500-1630	unded	1	1	24
2064	BORDG	1550-1700		1	1	12
2064	PMBL	1580-1700		1	1	9
2066	BRIM	1175-1300		1	1	35
2068	BRILL	1550-1800	ipkin	1	1	89



**APPENDIX D: DISTRIBUTION OF CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL****Table 10: Distribution of Ceramic Building Material by form and date-range**

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
1020	R1; R2	Roman Tile and Tegulae	3	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1059	M1	Late Medieval peg tile	1	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700+	No mortar
1098	3102	Daub	1	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50BC-1600	No mortar
1115	3102	Daub	1	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50BC-1600	No mortar
1126	R3	Roman tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1128	Mortar only	Mortar similar to ones seen attached to Roman CBM	1						50-400+
1132	3102	Daub	2	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50BC-1600	No mortar
1137	3102; R4	Loom weight and Roman Tile	10	1500 bc	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
1140	R3	Roman Tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
2003	3102; R1- R2; R5; M1-M6; PM1; PM2 ; PM4	Mixed group including a few bits of Roman tile and brick, daub; Glazed and unglazed medieval and post medieval floor tile; late medieval to early post medieval brick and floor tile	95	1500 bc	1900	1450	1900	1450-1700+	No mortar
2005	M1; M3	Medieval peg tiles	4	1200	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar
2011	M1; M4	Late Medieval peg tile	2	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700+	No mortar
2012	PM2; 3101	Modern red machine made unfrogged brick with hard fine light grey brown modern cement	2	1750	1950	1750	1950	1800-1950	1800-1950
2013	PM2; 3101; PM3; PM1; R4	Later red brick possibly modern later lime flint gravel mortar; purple brick a bit like post great fire London and post medieval peg tile. One Roman tile fragment	9	50	1950	1750	1950	1800-1950	1800-1950
2015	R5; M1-M2; M4-M5; M7; PM2; PM6	Fragment of Roman tile but mainly glazed and unglazed late medieval early post medieval peg tile and post medieval brick Bracklesham Bed and red brick clay types	14	50	1850	1600	1850	1600-1850+	No mortar
2016	R6; M1-M4; M6; M8	Fragment of Roman tile but mainly unglazed and glazed medieval to late medieval peg tile some glazed	24	50	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar
2020	M1	Late medieval peg tile fragment no glaze	1	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar
2024	M4; M7	Late medieval to early	18	1300	1700	1300	1700	1300-1700+	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
		post medieval peg tile							
2028	M1	Late medieval peg tile fragment no glaze	1	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar
2031	R2; M4; M7; PM1	Fragments of Roman Brick, late medieval to post medieval peg tile	7	50	1800	1500	1800	1500-1800	No mortar
2034	3102; R1; R3; M1-M4; M6; M7; PM1; PM2; PM3	Very large group intermixed a very small group of Roman tile and imbrex, lots of different medieval to early post medieval peg tile fabrics, large group of later post medieval peg tile and brick including Bracklesham type, Red wide Early post medieval, Purple and brown sandy and Bracklesham floor tile	173	1500 bc	1950	1700	1950	1700-1900+	No mortar
2046	R1; M1-M4; M7; PM1; PM5; PM6	Intermixed group of rare Roman tile, unglazed medieval and early post medieval peg tile, later post medieval peg tile, early brown sandy brick and floor tile and Bracklesham Bed post medieval brick	30	50	1900	1700	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
2048	M1; M3; M4	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile all unglazed	3	1300	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar
2049	PM1	Large group of post medieval peg tile	11	1500	1900	1500	1900	1600-1800+	No mortar
2051	M1	Small group of late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	3	1400	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700+	No mortar
2055	M3	Medieval peg tile fragment	1	1200	1600	1200	1600	1200-1600	No Mortar
2063	PM1; PM3	Group of post medieval peg tile and post great fire type brick fragment	8	1500	1900	1650	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
2064	M1; PM1; PM2	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile later post medieval peg tile and brick	7	1400	1900	1500	1900	1700-1900	No mortar
2066	M3; PM3	Medieval and post medieval peg tile	8	1200	1900	1500	1900	1600-1900	No mortar
2068	M1-M3; PM2; PM4;	Medieval and early post medieval peg tile no glaze, Red brick and Terracotta drain pipe	7	1200	1900	1750	1900	1750-1900	No mortar

**APPENDIX E: SUMMARY OF METAL FINDS**

**Table 11: Metal finds summary**

Context	Material	Ra_no	Type	Count	F_weight	Comments
2015	Cu. alloy		object	1	89	large sheet fragment; surviving straight edge is folded-over; two dome-headed iron rivets in situ equidistant below fold wide rectangular strip with round rivet holes to longer edges (3 and 2) binding strip frag with punched perf
2037			plate	1	21	
2049			object	1	2	
1020 1117 1128 2003 2012 2013 2013 2034 2034 2037 2037	Fe	3	object fragment	1	48	rod or narrow strip joining length of rod + wide strip  Lump/unid. fragment  horse snaffle bit with cheek piece fittings 1 arm from shears; short, triangular blade and expanded spring  fragment - wide branch
nail			1	22		
object			1	24		
object			1	4		
objects			3	386		
object			1	11		
nail			1	58		
object			1	111		
nail			9	70		
nail			4	81		
horse bit			1	151		
shears			1	259		
2046 2055			nail horseshoe	2 1	18 138	
2034	Pb. alloy		spoon? Fragment	1	12	small part of (prob pewter) handle at junction with bowl; lozenge-shaped in section
<b>Total</b>				<b>33</b>	<b>1505</b>	

**APPENDIX F: METALLURGICAL RESIDUES**

**Table 12: Metalworking debris from Cutbush Lane by area, activity and type**

Activity	Classification	Mass (g)
<b>AREA 1</b>		
Iron smelting	Dense slag	668
Iron smithing	Smithing hearth Bottoms	778
Undiagnostic ironworking	Undiagnostic ironworking slag	418
	Iron-rich cinder	34
Total Area 1		1898
<b>AREA 2</b>		
Iron smithing	Part smithing hearth bottom	131
	Total for site	2029

**Table 13 Distribution and Characterisation of Ironworking Residues**

Cont	Slag type	Interpretation	Bulk slag Wt (g)	Area	Ctx type	Depth	Fill_of	Feature	Spot date
1010	Iron rich cinder	Non-diagnostic iron working	34	1	Primary fill	0.11	1009	Enclosure Ditch	MLC1+
1010	Dense slag	Probable iron smelting	35	1	Primary fill	0.11	1009	Enclosure Ditch	MLC1+
1016	Undiagnostic ironworking Slag	Non-diagnostic iron working	317	1	Fill	0.08	1015	Posthole	
1020	Smithing hearth bottom	Iron smithing	171	1	Fill	0.09	1019	Pit	MC1-EC2
1020	Undiagnostic ironworking Slag	Non-diagnostic iron working	14	1	Fill	0.09	1019	Pit	MC1-EC2
1026	Dense slag	Probable iron smelting	346	1	Fill	0.41	1025	Ditch	LC3-C4
1038	Undiagnostic ironworking Slag	Non-diagnostic iron working	10	1	Deliberate Deposit	0.12	1037	Pit	IA
1047	Dense slag	Probable iron smelting	34	1	Fill	0.23	1021	Primary Fill	MLC1
1080	Undiagnostic ironworking Slag	Non-diagnostic iron working	29	1	Secondary Fill	0.18	1078	Enclosure Ditch	MLC1+
1130	Smithing hearth bottom	Iron smithing	607	1	Fill	0.35	1129	Ditch	MLC1
1137	Undiagnostic ironworking Slag	Non-diagnostic iron working	48	1	Fill	0.3	1135	Ditch	MLC1
1137	Dense slag	Probable iron smelting	253	1	Fill	0.3	1135	Ditch	MLC1
2049	Part smithing hearth bottom	Iron smithing	131	2	Occupation Layer	0.22			pmed

**APPENDIX G: THE BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL****Table 14: Condition and taphonomic factors affecting animal bones identified to taxa and/ or element. Teeth not included.**

Condition	Iron Age +	Medieval	Med-post med	Post med
Fresh				1
Very Good			2	10
Good		1	2	28
Fair	1	1	2	16
Poor				1
Very Poor				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>56</b>
Taphonomy				
Butchery				1
Gnawed			4	9

Burnt		1		
Fresh break	1	1	3	22
Refit	1=2		1=2	9=17

**Table 15: Anatomical elements represented for each taxa by period (NISP)**

Element	Iron Age	Medieval	Med-post med			Post med					Roman-post med						
	(P2)	(P5)	(P5-6)			(P6)					med						
			bat	fowl	bat	mmal											
Occipital			1														
Maxilla with teeth						1											
Mandible with teeth						2	2										
Loose maxillary tooth			1			1	1	1									
Loose mandibular tooth			1			3	1	2				2	1				
Loose tooth												2					
2nd cervical vertebra																	
Cervical vertebra						2											
Scapula						2		1									
Humerus		1		1		1						1					
Radius						4	1		1								
Radius and ulna						1											
Ulna					1	3											
Pelvis					2	5	2					1					
Femur						1		1				1					
Tibia						4	4		1								
Fibula								1									
Calcaneus		1															
Metacarpal						1											
Metatarsal						4											
Metapodial							1										
Lateral metapodial	1			1		1											
Sesamoid						1											
Longbone fragment													1				
1st phalange						3											
2nd phalange						3											
Lateral phalange								1									
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>

**Table 16: Charred plant Identifications**

Area			1		2
------	--	--	---	--	---

Phase		?Prehistoric	Romano-British					?Prehistoric	Med
Feature type		Pit fill	Pits			Ditches		Cremation related deposit	Pit
Cut		1041	1037	1039	1089	1025	1094	2008	2042
Context		1042	1038	1040	1091	1026	1096	2009	2043
Sample		2	4	1	5	3	6	7	8
Vol (L)		14	16	40	14	4	16	4	9
Flot size		100	25	400	25	15	75	15	100
%Roots		5	5	2	2	5	2	5	5
<b>Cereals</b>	<b>Common Name</b>								
<i>Triticum turgidum/aestivum</i> (grain)	free-threshing wheat	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	75
<i>Triticum turgidum/aestivum</i> (rachis frags)	free-threshing wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
<i>Secale cereale</i> (grain)	rye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	52
Cereal frag. (est. whole grains)	cereal	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	28
Cereal frags (culm node)	cereal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Other Species</b>									
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Å. Löve	black-bindweed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex sp.</i> L.	docks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<i>Rumex crispus</i> L. Type	curled dock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Malva sp.</i> L.	mallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Brassica sp.</i> L.	brassica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	sloe stone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 frags (<1 ml)
<i>Prunus spinosa/ Crataegus monogyna</i> (thorns/twigs)	sloe/hawthorn type thorns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.	hawthorn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Vicia L./Lathyrus sp.</i> L.	vetch/wild pea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
<i>Vicia faba</i>	celtic bean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Vicia faba/Pisum sativum</i>	celtic bean/pea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	pea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<i>Medicago/Trifolium sp.</i> L.	medick/clover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<i>Medicago sp.</i> L.	medick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<i>Trifolium sp.</i> L.	clover	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<i>Avena sp.</i> L. (grain)	oat grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
<i>Avena L./Bromus L.</i> sp.	oat/brome grass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
<i>Bromus sp.</i> L.	brome grass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bud		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 17 Charcoal identifications

Context number	1042	1038	2009	1040	1086	1091	1096	2043
Feature number	1041	1037	2008	1039	1025	1089	1094	2042
Sample number (SS)	2	4	7	1	3	5	6	8
Flot volume (ml)	100	25	15	400	15	25	75	100
Sample volume processed (l)	14	16	4	40	4	14	16	9
Period	1	2	2	4	4	4	4	5
Charcoal quantity >2mm	++++	+++	+++	++++	+++	+++	++++	++++

Charcoal preservation			Moderat	Poor	Poor	Good	Poor	Moderat	Good	Goo
Family	Species	Common Name								
Aceracea	<i>Acer campestre</i> L.	Field maple								4
Adoxacea	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elder				2			1	5
Betulacea	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i> (L.) Gaertn./ <i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Alder/Hazel	2	2						3
	<i>Betula</i> L.	Birches								3
	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel	5							4
	<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel r/w	1							
Fagaceae	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	Beech	48			2			3	3
	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> L.	Beech r/w							33	
	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus</i> <i>robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak		10	5	71	1	11	1	7
	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus</i> <i>robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak h/w				25				
	<i>Quercus petraea</i> (Matt.) Liebl./ <i>Quercus</i> <i>robur</i> L.	Sessile Oak/ Pedunculate Oak r/w			2		3		5	6
Rosaceae	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq./ <i>Sorbus</i> L./ <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/Crab apple							8	10
	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq./ <i>Sorbus</i> L./ <i>Malus sylvestris</i> (L.) Mill.	Hawthorn/Rowans/Crab apple r/w							15	5
	<i>Prunus</i> L. r/w	Cherries r/w							12	
	<i>Prunus</i> L.	Cherries					2		4	1
		Indeterminate		20	16		27			
<b>Total</b>			56	12	7	100	4	13	82	47

Key

+ = 1. 4 items; ++ = 5. 20 items; +++ = 21. 40 items; ++++ = 41. 99 items; +++++ = 100. 500 items; ++++++ = >500 items

r/w = roundwood branch

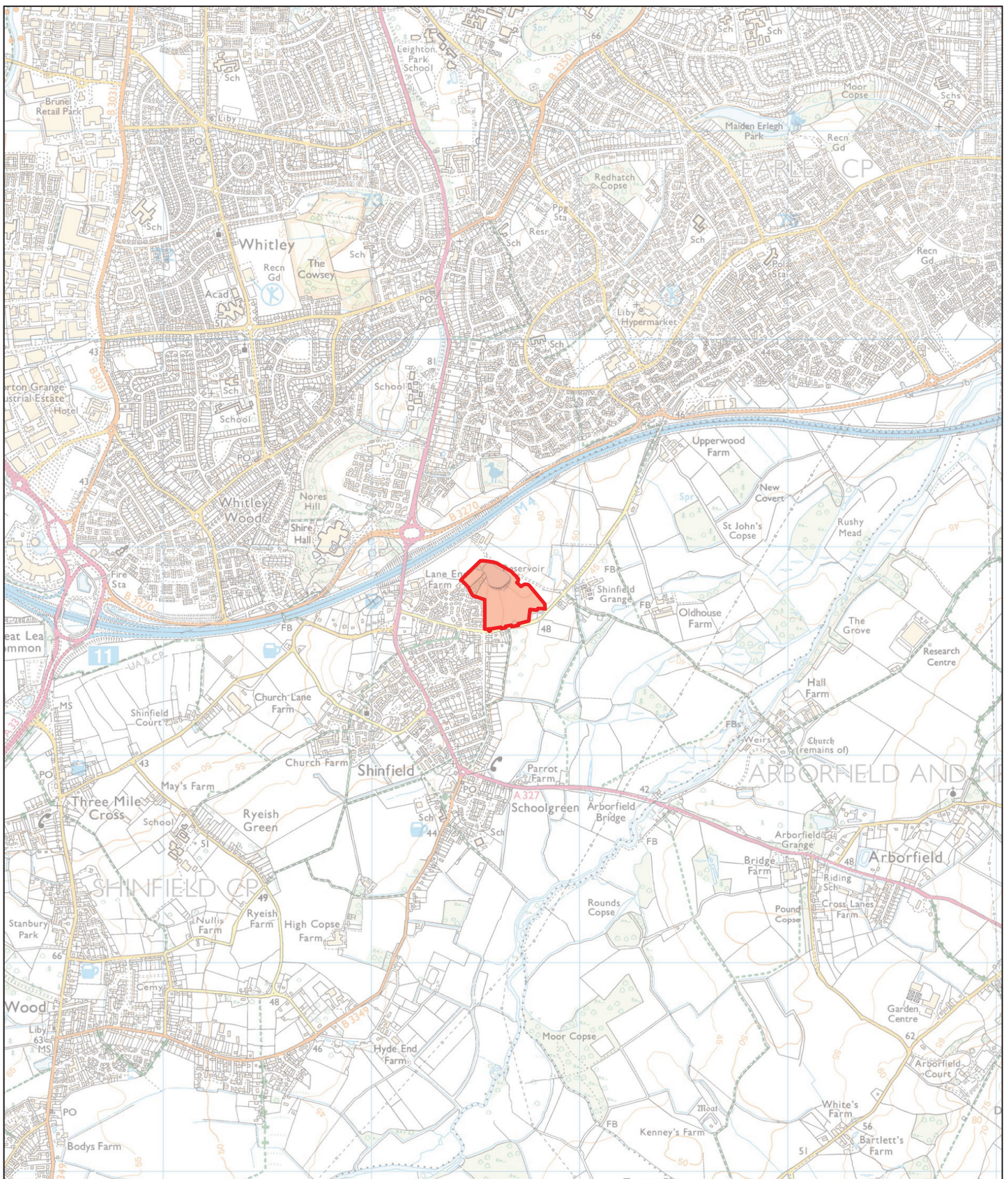
h/w = heart wood (tyloses present)

**APPENDIX H: OASIS REPORT FORM**

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Land to the North of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire
Short description	Two separate areas were excavated on this site. Area 1 was dominated by a ditched farmstead enclosure of early Roman date, which extended beyond the southern limits of this excavation area. A small assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditches and pits in both Areas 1 and 2, and represents a phase of pre-Roman occupation. The inner ditched enclosure (Enclosure 1) basically comprised ditch 1021, of apparently rectilinear form, which was surrounded by a sub-polygonal configuration of different ditch sections (Enclosure 2), representing a later Roman phase. The enclosure was fronted on its east side by two broad ditches, 1025 and 1112, which may have flanked an entranceway. No evidence of structural features was identified within enclosure ditch 1021, although two hollow features containing Roman pottery, charcoal and CBM were recorded within the interior of the enclosure. A number of other discrete features, comprising small pits or post holes were also recorded, some of

	<p>which were undated, while others contained Roman material. The bulk of the pottery recorded across the site, and particularly from Area 1, was Roman in date, with a significant group dating to the middle decades of the first century AD, and representing a transitional Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery tradition. The early Roman pottery groups are of some interest in view of the location of the site within the wider hinterland of Silchester. Later Roman pottery from the ditches comprising Enclosure 2 is unlikely to be earlier in date than the later third century AD, and may suggest re-occupation of the site after a second-century hiatus.</p> <p>Area 2 contained a single pit and a ditch of prehistoric date, but was otherwise characterised by a close configuration of five ditches of medieval and post-medieval date, together with a small, circular-plan structure of flint construction, all of which were associated with a layer of dark, post-medieval occupation deposit. These features contained medieval pottery of twelfth to fifteenth-century date, much of it residual, together with sixteenth and seventeenth-century material, including ceramic building material and animal bone. Area 2 also contained the unmortared flint foundations of a small circular-plan structure of post-medieval date, whose function remains unclear.</p> <p>A length of mortared red-brick wall, 2035, was recorded on the southern margins of the spread of occupation soil within Area 2. Quantities of post-medieval pottery, metalwork and glass were recorded within the fill of the construction trench of this wall, which indicated the presence of a substantial dwelling of this date beyond the southern extent of Area 2.</p>	
Project dates	07/12/15 . 22/01/16	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Geophysical Survey (Stratascan 2014), Archaeological Evaluation (CA 2015); CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2015a, <i>Land to the North of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire: Archaeological Evaluation</i> , CA Typescript report.	
Future work	Unknown	
<b>PROJECT LOCATION</b>		
Site Location	Land to the North of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire	
Site area	4.77Ha	
Site co-ordinates (8 Fig Grid Reference)	SU 7369 6872	
<b>PROJECT CREATORS</b>		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Berkshire Council	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Greatorex	
Project Supervisor	Joe Whelan	
<b>MONUMENT TYPE</b>		
None		
<b>SIGNIFICANT FINDS</b>		
None		
<b>PROJECT ARCHIVES</b>		
	Intended final location of archive	Content
	Berkshire Museum Service	
Physical		Ceramics, animal bone flint, metalwork
Paper		Context sheets, matrices etc
Digital		Database, digital photos etc
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>		
CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2016 <i>Land to the North of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield, Berkshire</i> Excavation Report		





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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Land North of Cutbush Lane  
 Shinfield, Berkshire

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

0 1km

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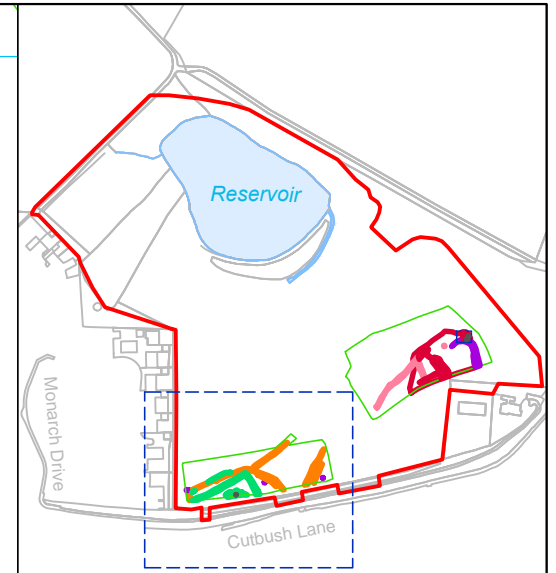
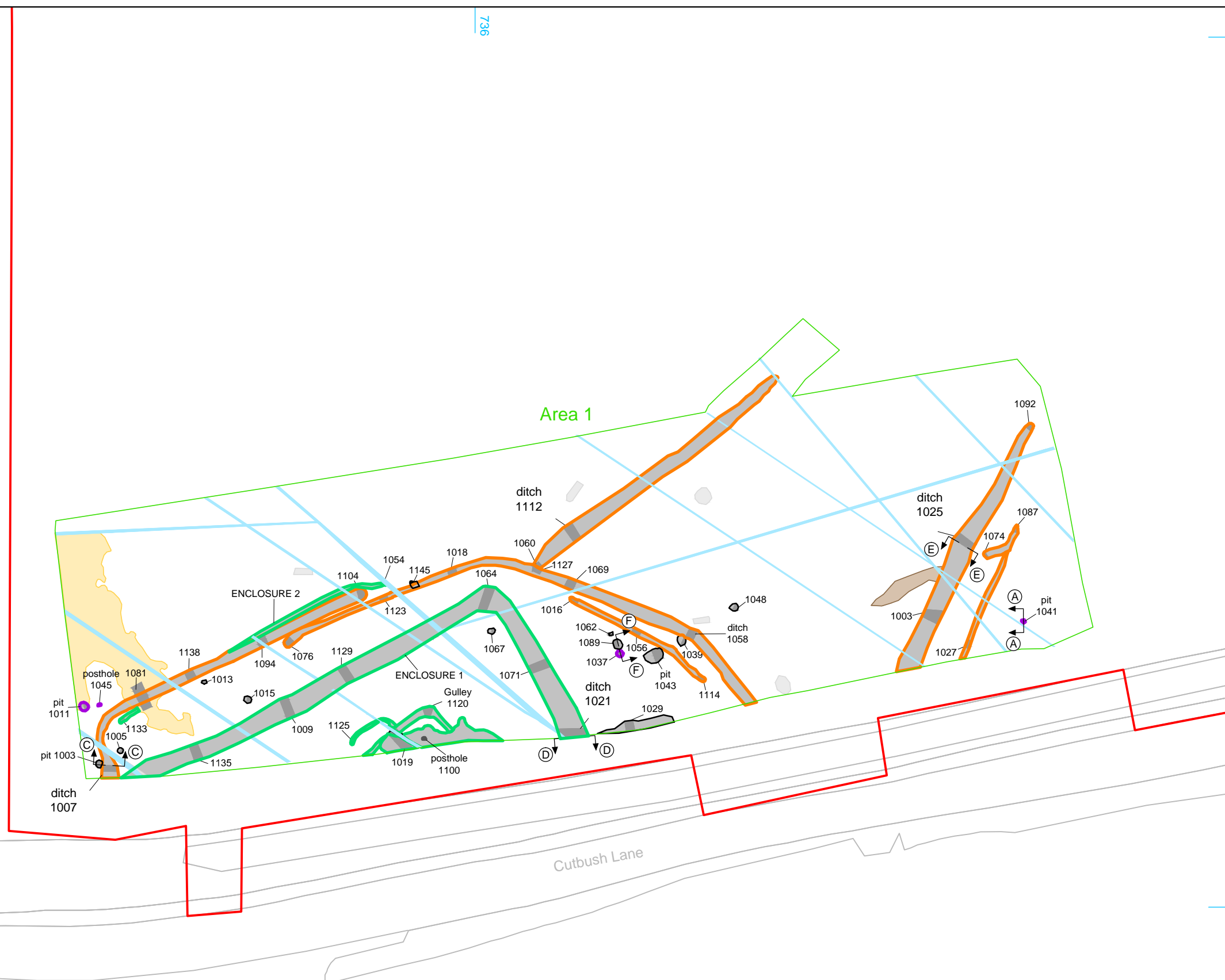
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<b>APPROVED BY</b> R M	<b>SCALE@A4</b> 1:25,000	

687

736

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686



- site boundary
- excavation area
- archaeological feature
- archaeological intervention
- layer/deposit
- modern
- field drain
- bioturbation
- section location

- Period 2
- Period 3
- Period 4
- Undated



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
Land North of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield Berkshire

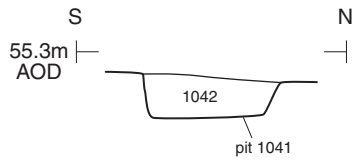
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**Area 1, showing phased archaeological features**

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<b>APPROVED BY</b> RWM	<b>SCALE@A3</b> 1:500	



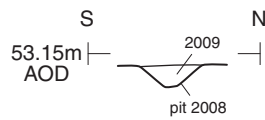


Section AA



Pit 1041, looking north-west (0.1m scale)

Section BB



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PROJECT TITLE

Land North of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield  
 Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE

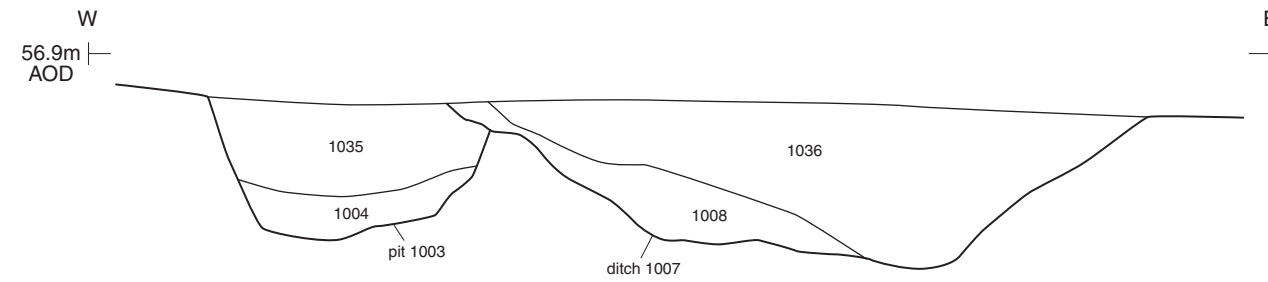
**Period 2 prehistoric pits 1041 and 2008,  
 sections and photographs**

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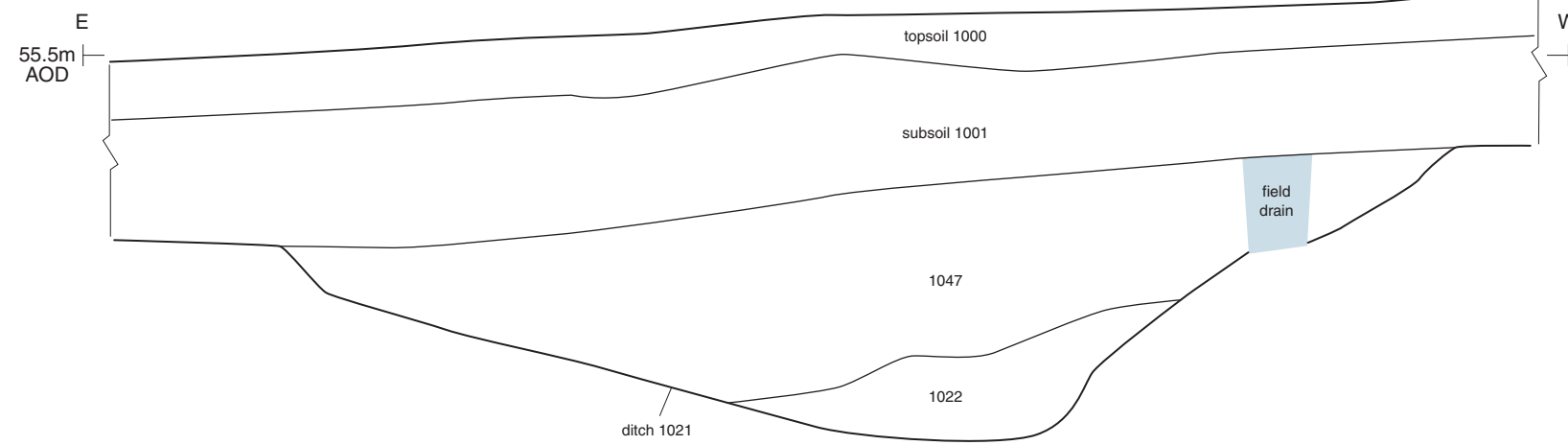
FIGURE NO.

**4**

Section CC



Section DD



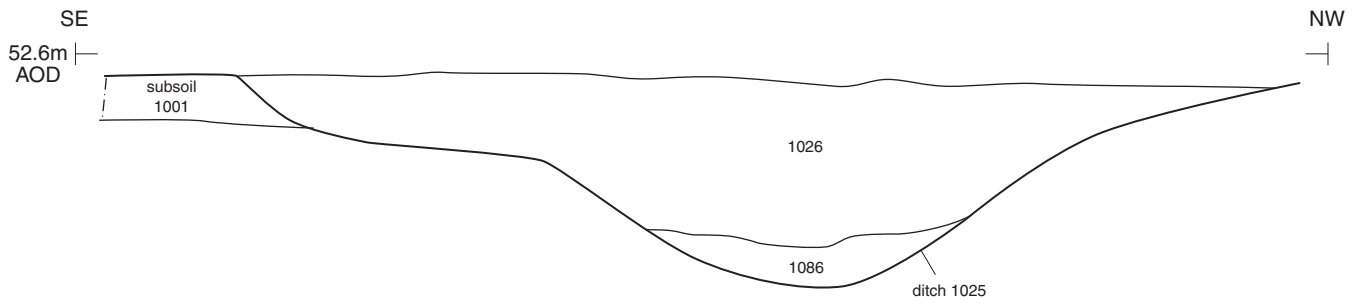
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PROJECT TITLE  
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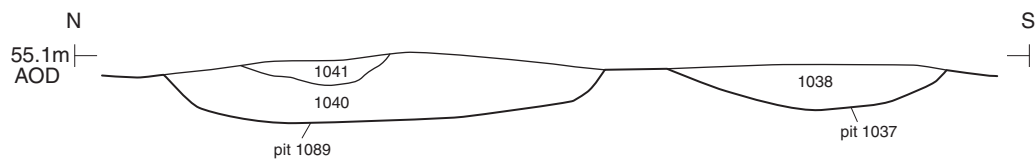
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**Pit 1003 and Period 4 ditch 1007 and  
Period 3 ditch 1021, sections**

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CHECKED BY	LM	DATE	25/04/2016	5
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Section EE



Section FF



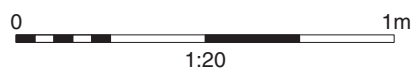
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FIGURE TITLE

Period 4 ditch 1025 and Period 2 pits  
1037 and 1089, sections

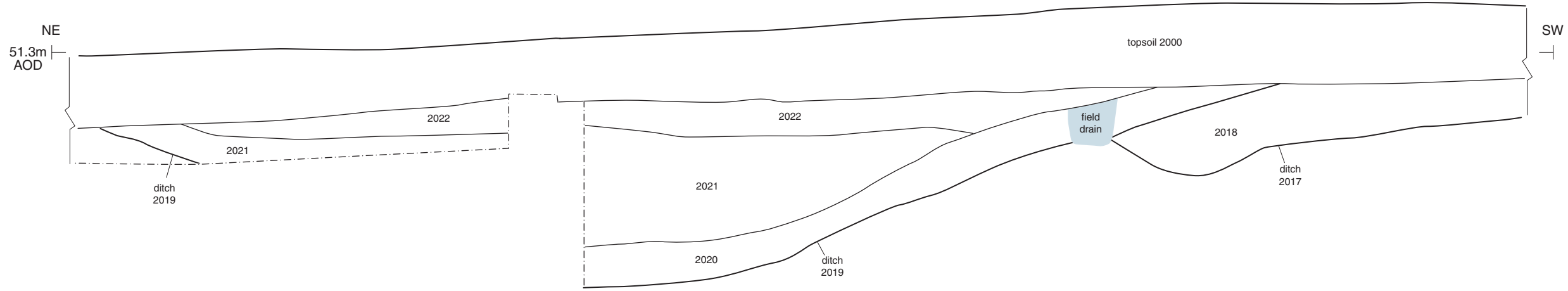


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FIGURE NO.

6

Section GG



Ditch 2019, looking south-west (2m scale)




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FIGURE TITLE  
**Period 2 ditch 2019, sections and  
 photograph**

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*PROJECT TITLE*

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*FIGURE TITLE*

**Period 6 structure 2041, looking  
south-west (0.3m scale)**

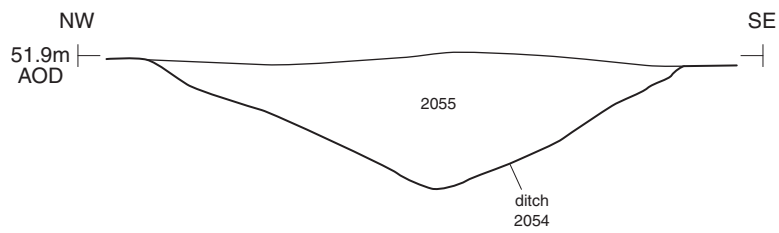
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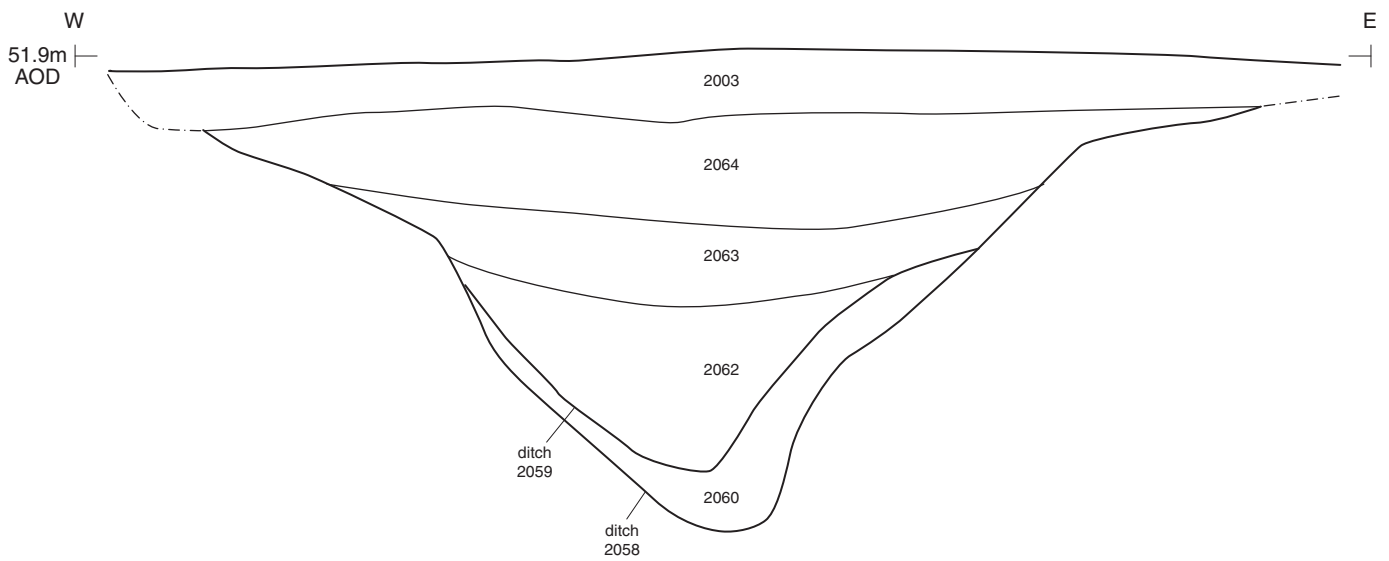
**8**



Section HH



Section II



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Land North of Cutbush Lane, Shinfield  
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FIGURE TITLE

**Period 5 medieval ditch 2054 and  
Period 6 ditches 2058 and 2059,  
sections**



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FIGURE NO.

9

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