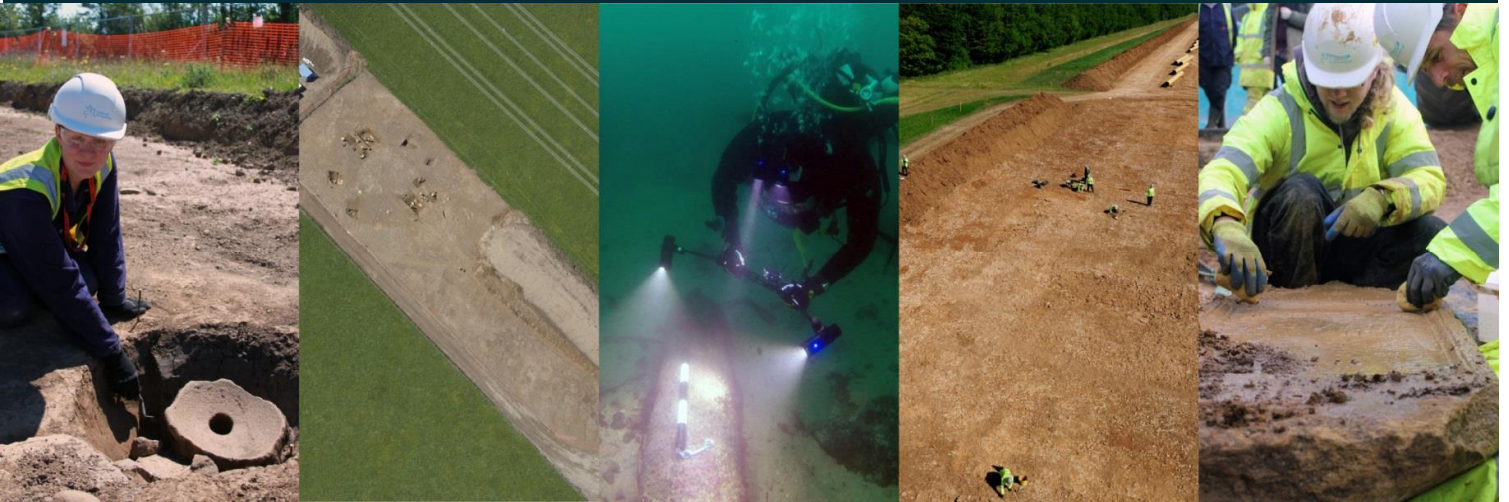


**Shoppenhanger Manor
Manor Lane,
Maidenhead
Berkshire**

Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief



on behalf of
Persimmon Homes
North London

CA Project: 770372
CA Report: 17192

April, 2017



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Manor Lane,
Maidenhead
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Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	03-05-2016	Ray Kennedy		Internal review		
	20.03.17		RWM			
	18.05.17		KEW	Internal Review		
	31.07.17		RWM	Internal Review	Final draft	

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Shoppenhanger Manor
Location:	Maidenhead, Berkshire
NGR:	SU 8814 7941
Type:	Excavation
Date:	13 April to 29 April, 2016
Planning Reference:	12/00911/OUT 14/02528/REM 15/01809/REM
Location of Archive:	TBC
Site Code:	SHOP16

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April, 2016, for Persimmon Homes North London, at Shoppenhanger Manor, Maidenhead, Berkshire. The excavation area targeted a number of Early Roman features identified by evaluation. Extensive truncation and disturbance, associated with medieval activity and the construction of the former Manor House, was evident across the Site. Residual worked flint and late prehistoric pottery within Roman features indicated longer-term, possibly episodic, activity.

Excavation confirmed the presence of archaeological remains within the western part of the Site, including a number of Roman ditches, which appeared to comprise an enclosed settlement enclosure, with two apparently concentric circuits of curvilinear ditches, which appeared to follow the line of natural contours. The two ditches may represent distinct, but chronologically close, phases of development. Most dateable material was recovered from the fills of the inner ditch (Ditch 1), and dated to the later first to early/mid-second centuries AD. Little evidence of internal features was recorded, although it is possible that Ditch 3, and Ditches 8-10, relate to structures or internal divisions.

Tentative evidence for later Roman activity included a mixed deposit of pottery from Ditch 1, which ranged in date from the first to the fourth centuries AD. Antiquarian records suggest wider patterns of Roman-period activity around the Site, and this is supported by finds of Roman brick and tile, which may have originated from a substantial building in the vicinity. The artefactual material identifies the settlement as one of relatively low status, with very limited evidence of fine and imported wares. Roman features displayed evidence of disturbance, with intrusive medieval and post-medieval material present within Roman-dated fills. Ditch 7 and Pit 6 were the only confirmed features of medieval and post-medieval date, together with a chalk block-lined well recorded by the watching brief. This site represents a further example of enclosed Roman settlement in the Middle Thames region, and will be the subject of a short report, to be published in the county journal.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Excavation

- 1.1 In April, 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological investigation, on behalf of Persimmon Homes North London (the Client), at Shoppenhanger Manor, Maidenhead, Berkshire (centred on NGR: SU 8814 7941; Fig. 1).

Planning Context

- 1.2 Conditional outline planning permission (ref. 12/00911/OUT) had been granted by the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead, the local planning authority, and pursuant to the outline permission granted in respect of applications 14/02528/REM and 15/01809/REM, for the construction of up to 52 dwellings with access, open space and associated works. Condition 8 of this planning permission related to archaeology, and stated that:

No development shall take place within the site until a programme of archaeological work has been implemented in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, which has been submitted to, and approved in writing by, the local planning authority.

- 1.3 A programme of archaeological work, comprising an archaeological excavation, to be targeted on the Roman features identified within the western corner of the proposed development footprint, was recommended by Roland Smith, Archaeological Officer for Berkshire Archaeology (AOBA), the archaeological advisors to the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead. This programme was informed by the results of the preceding evaluation (CA 2016b).
- 1.4 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI), produced by CA (2016a), and approved by Berkshire Archaeology. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014); the *Berkshire Archaeology Standards for the Historic Environment*; the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide*, and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015). It was monitored by Roland Smith, (AOBA), including site visits made on the 20th and 27th of April, 2016.

The Watching Brief

- 1.5 Between 25 July and 14 November, 2016, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) was in regular attendance at the Shoppenhanger Manor Site, as part of an archaeological watching brief during the course of construction works. The watching brief was undertaken to fulfil a condition attached to a planning consent. Conditional outline planning permission 12/00911/OUT was granted pursuant to the outline permission relating to applications 14/02528/REM and 15/01809/REM.
- 1.6 The watching brief was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2016a), and was approved by the local planning authority on the advice of Roland Smith, archaeological officer at Berkshire Archaeology. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief* (ClfA 2014), and the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006).

The Site

- 1.7 The development Site at Shoppenhanger Manor is approximately 2.63ha in area, and is located on the southern margins of Maidenhead, between Manor Lane and a slip road at Junction 9A of the A404(M) (Fig. 1). A Holiday Inn hotel is located immediately to the north, and a car park and garden associated with the hotel extend within the northern part of the Site. The central part of the Site includes a former car park, some areas of hard-standing, and an area of landscaped garden terraces, associated with a former 20th-century Manor House. An area of rough ground, associated with the demolished Manor building, is located within the central area, and the western and southern margins of the Site comprise rough scrubland. A pond is located within its eastern part.
- 1.8 Base geology within the Site is mapped as Lambeth Group Clay, Silt and Sand of Palaeogene date (BGS 2011). Drift deposits of Lynch Hill Gravel Member are mapped immediately to the north-east of the Site, and along the north-eastern Site boundary. These are River Terrace deposits associated with the formation of the Thames valley, and are described as sands and gravels, with lenses of silt, clay or peat. The geological mapping (1:50,000) consulted does not preclude the possibility that some of these drift deposits extend within the area of the Site.

- 1.9 The Site is located on a south-west facing ridge. The north-eastern area of the Site is located on level ground at the top of this ridge, at an elevation of approximately 40m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). Ground levels within the central, western and southern areas of the Site slope down to the south-west, from 40m aOD to approximately 35m aOD.
- 1.10 Excavation confirmed the presence of a number of curvilinear Roman ditches, which followed natural contours and appeared to form part of a settlement enclosure of projected sub-circular plan. The quantity of artefacts recovered during the evaluation and excavation stages suggested that these ditches enclosed an area of domestic occupation, although it was not possible to further characterise the Site. The watching brief offered an opportunity to characterise and enhance understanding of the Roman period archaeology of the Site, particularly within the context of a villa-dominated contemporary settlement landscape (Fig. 1).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Prior to the recent archaeological evaluation (CA 2016b), no previous archaeological investigations had been conducted within the Site. The archaeological background described in this report is based on that provided for the evaluation (CA 2016a), but has been augmented and contextualised by additional data, including that derived from the Berkshire Historic Environment Record, and a previous desk-based heritage assessment for the Site (CA 2012).

Earlier Prehistoric (Palaeolithic – c. 700 BC)

- 2.2 Palaeolithic flint tools have been recorded from Kingø Pit, located c. 1km to the north of the Site, in an area covered by River Terrace Gravels (Lynch Hill Gravel Member). River Terrace deposits of this type have a low inherent potential for the presence of residual Palaeolithic material. No other Palaeolithic material has been recorded in the vicinity, and no *in situ* deposits have been identified. Neolithic flint-work and Iron Age pits have also been recorded from, or within the vicinity of, Kingø Pit.
- 2.3 A focus of prehistoric activity was recorded at Moor Farm, c. 1.5km to the south-east of the Site, during works associated with the construction of the M4 Motorway, and also within an area of River Terrace Gravels (Kempton Park Gravel Formation).

Here, an assemblage of over 15,000 worked flints were recorded, the majority of which were of Mesolithic date and appeared to be stratified items. These were associated with lenses of fine sand and peat deposits. Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age flint and Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery were also recorded, suggesting long-term continuity of use of this site, although no prehistoric structures were identified. To the north-east of this site, archaeological evaluation recorded a single struck flint.

- 2.4 Around 1km to the south of the Site, a group of large stones, which may have been a natural, peri-glacial deposit, were observed in a pipe trench. These were in the vicinity of alluvial deposits associated with a tributary of the Thames, but were suggested by some commentators to possibly represent a prehistoric monument.

Bronze Age (c. 2400 BC – 700 BC)

- 2.5 There is recorded evidence of Bronze Age settlement and activity within the environs of the Site, including a hoard of Middle Bronze Age axes at Bray (HER 00109.00.00) and Neolithic and Bronze Age flint-work and pottery at the M4 construction site at Moor Farm (HER 012603.01.200). Posthole evidence of Bronze Age date, suggesting domestic occupation, was recorded at Holyport Manor, Bray. A number of ring ditches, visible as cropmarks, have been recorded in this area, principally on lower ground and within the Thames floodplain, and are likely to represent Bronze Age round barrows. Cropmark evidence of ring ditches was also recorded at Larchfield Primary School Maidenhead, c. 500m to the north of the Site.

Iron Age (c. 700 BC – AD 43)

- 2.6 A cluster of pits containing Iron Age pottery was investigated at Shoppenhanger or Kings Pit, by Peter Williams-Hunt in 1939 (HER 12334.01.00). It is possible that this evidence, which was not systematically recorded, may represent a wider pattern of pre-conquest activity within the environs of the Site. Cartographic sources (Roland Smith pers, comm.) indicate that these features were located to the south of Maidenhead railway station, and more than 1 km from Shoppenhanger Manor.
- 2.7 Elsewhere, a number of cropmark enclosures, mostly of rectilinear form, have been recorded around Maidenhead. While these are generally undated, it is probable that some represent Middle, or later, Iron Age ditched settlements. Examples are known at Maidenhead (HER 00609.00.000), Heywood Farm, White Waltham (SU 869 778; HER 03348.00.000). Early Iron Age pottery was found, in conjunction with earlier

prehistoric finds, at the at the M4 construction site at Moor Farm (HER 012603.01.200).

Roman (AD 43 - AD 410)

- 2.8 Roman coins and pottery were recorded by Seaby at Shoppenhanger Farm in the earlier twentieth century, and these finds were detailed on a sketch-plan of Roman sites in the area (Seaby 1932, Plate V). The finds made by Seaby almost certainly relate to this excavated site. Neither the precise location of these finds, or the nature of their recovery, is detailed. This material may have led to a suggestion by Williams Hunt of a possible villa on this site, at NGR SU 8823 8030. While this possibility has since been discredited, the quantities of Roman CBM recovered from ditch fills on the Shoppenhanger Manor Site support the possibility of a substantial building of this date within the vicinity.
- 2.9 A conjectural Roman road, running south-west from Maidenhead, was suggested by Seaby (Seaby 1932, Plate V; Fig. 1), although no archaeological evidence has been advanced to support this. To the south-east of this speculative road, a significant Roman villa has been investigated at Cox Green, c. 1 km to the west of the Site (Bennett 1962; Fulford 2014, 164). Here, an extensive complex probably began in the early second century AD, and by the later fourth century had developed into a complex of 18 rooms, surrounded by a ditched enclosure. Excavation in the 1950s found evidence of ironworking on this site (*ibid.*).
- 2.10 At Castle Hill, Maidenhead, c. 500m to the north of the Site, sporadic investigations have recorded wall foundations, a hypocaust and evidence of a bath house, which suggests the presence of a further villa establishment (Fig. 1). The suggested site of a Roman villa at Grenfell Road, Maidenhead, where finds and extensive building foundations were recorded in the earlier twentieth century, is located sufficiently close to the Castle Hill site to suggest that these remains relate to the same complex.
- 2.11 Within a 2km radius of the Site, evidence of non-villa occupation has been recorded at Sturt Green, Bray (HER 0867.00.000), Northumbria Road, Maidenhead (HER 02589.00.000) and Altwood Close, Maidenhead (HER 02831.00.000). In addition, a number of recorded findspots of coins and pottery suggest a wider pattern of activity in this part of the Thames valley during the Roman period. These include finds of Roman coins recorded c. 1km to the east of the Site. A rectangular earthwork to the

south of Ockwells Manor, c. 750m south-west of the Site, has been suggested to be of Roman origin, although this remains unconfirmed (CA 2012, Fig. 1).

Early medieval (AD 410 - 1066)

- 2.12 Archaeological works associated with the construction of the M4 Motorway recorded evidence of early medieval activity at Moor Farm, c. 1km to the south-east of the Site. Grass-tempered pottery, together with a series of stake-holes, which were radiocarbon-dated to the 8th century, was recorded. Finds of early medieval pottery have also been recorded 1km to the west of the Site.

Medieval (1066-1539)

- 2.13 Shoppenhanger is recorded as the site of the medieval manor referenced in 13th-century documentary sources (Kerry 1861). However, the status of any settlement of this date, and the presence of a medieval manor house, remains conjectural. In this context, the term *Manor* may simply have referred to a political unit of land, but could also denote an associated manor house, although not all *manors* were necessarily associated with a manor house *per se*. One source records that *the so-called manor of Shoppenhanger...seems to have been originally a small tenement* (VCH 1972, 106). This may refer to Shoppenhanger Farm, immediately to the east of the site (see below). Shoppenhanger was in the parish of Bray, and Bray village, of early medieval origin, is located c. 2km to the east of the Site.
- 2.14 Two separate settlements appear to have developed at Shoppenhanger, namely a farm located immediately east of the Site, and a mansion, which extended into the northern area of the Site. It is not possible to determine from current evidence which (or indeed if both) of these settlements represented a focus of medieval activity, although it is entirely possible that the farm was the earlier settlement, and that the mansion house was a post-medieval construction. It is possible that elements of walling identified with evaluation trenches 6 and 10 (Fig. 2) may relate to the earlier mansion, although these features remain undated. However, the sources identifying the manor or mansion as a seventeenth-century brick-built structure may support this conjecture (Saunders 1990).
- 2.15 Kupferman suggested that a pond at Shoppenhanger Farm could represent the remains of a moat associated with the putative manor (1986, 63), although this is purely speculative. Two extant ponds have been identified within the vicinity, including one within the Site itself. Although both ponds are known from

cartographic evidence to have been in existence in the late 18th century, there is no evidence to indicate that these features originated in the medieval period.

Post-medieval (1540 - 1800) and modern (1800 – present)

- 2.16 The Site is located within the historic parish of Bray, and is depicted on 18th and early 19th-century estate maps of Shoppenhanger Farm, and on early and mid-19th-century maps of Bray Parish.
- 2.17 The Site is depicted on a map of 1797, entitled *[a map of] Shoppemhangers Farm, the Mansion House there*. Buildings are depicted both within, and to the north of, the Site. A local history source has identified the post-medieval Shoppenhanger Manor as a 17th-century brick building (Saunders 1990).
- 2.18 The earliest cartographic source to depict the Site with accuracy was the 1844 Bray Parish Tithe Map. This depicts the layout of the Site as remaining broadly similar to that shown on earlier maps, although some of the buildings in the northern area of the Site had been removed by that time. On this map, the principal building remains situated in the central area of the site, with a group of smaller buildings depicted around a yard to its north-east. The accompanying apportionment describes the buildings as *Farmhouse, Yard & Barn*, with adjacent areas of *Garden* to the west, and *Orchard and Meadow* to the east.
- 2.19 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1876 depicts a layout of buildings within the site similar to that on the Tithe Map of 1844. The adjacent land is depicted in detail as garden, possible parkland, orchard and an agricultural field. No major changes are depicted on the subsequent Ordnance Survey Maps of 1899 or 1912.
- 2.20 The Ordnance Survey map of 1931 depicts a larger building within the central area of the Site, which was by then known as Shoppenhanger Manor. This was constructed in 1915, in the style of a late medieval house, and incorporated many features salvaged from demolished manor houses in the area (Berkshire HER; Ford 2011). The house was approached by a drive from the north-east, and the garden to the south of the house was terraced. A number of still-extant buildings on the Site were removed at this time, and new boundaries established.
- 2.21 The Site was acquired by the adjacent hotel in the late 20th century, when the Manor house was reportedly in use as a restaurant. Car parks were constructed within the western, central and eastern areas of the Site at this time.

2.22 Surviving barns within the north-eastern area of the Site were destroyed by fire in 2000 (Burbage 2000), and were subsequently demolished. The press article describing the fire stated that 13th-century barns had been destroyed, although cartographic sources indicate that these buildings were of early 19th-century date, and this is confirmed by photographic evidence of the fire. The early 20th-century Manor House was eventually demolished in 2007, after falling into disrepair. Of the buildings depicted on historic cartographic sources, only the small brick pump-house, together with elements of the 20th-century site layout, including the driveway and terraced garden, remain extant.

Cotswold Archaeology Evaluation (CA 2016a)

2.21 Archaeological evaluation by Cotswold Archaeology (CA 2016a) confirmed the presence of archaeological remains within the western part of the site. The remains of a number of Roman ditches, which appeared to comprise elements of an enclosed settlement, were identified during the course of the evaluation. Of those ditches identified, 1009 (Ditch 1 of the excavation) was sufficiently rich in Roman cultural material to indicate that an associated settlement was likely to be located within close proximity. While no features of Iron Age date were identified during the course of the evaluation, residual Iron Age material was recovered from ditch fills.

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 and occupation remains;
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains; and
- accord with the broader themes identified within the *Solent-Thames Research Framework for the Historic Environment*, 2014 (Hey and Hind (eds) 2014)

3.2 The specific aims of the work are to:

- record any evidence of past settlement, or other land use;
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified, and provide a broad chronology for the site;

- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land-use and economy;
- characterise evidence for Roman and later prehistoric activity within the Site, and specifically to establish whether the remains represent settlement activity. The results of this investigation have the potential to contribute to knowledge of patterns of later prehistoric and Roman-period non-villa settlement in the Middle Thames region.

Aims and Objectives of the Watching Brief

3.3 The objectives of the watching brief within the designated area were:

- to monitor groundworks, and to identify, investigate, record and characterize all significant buried archaeological deposits revealed on the Site during the course of the development groundworks, with particular emphasis on the definition of the extent and orientation of the ditches identified during the excavation;
- identify the potential for the survival of any Roman structural remains and evidence of occupation, which would relate to the quantities of Roman pottery identified within the ditches during the course of the archaeological evaluation and excavation;
- assess the degree of truncation and disturbance resulting from the construction and occupation of the 20th-century Shoppenhanger Manor, and the extent to which this has affected the potential survival of Roman structural remains; and
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of any structural and industrial remains .

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2016c). The location of the excavation area was agreed with Roland Smith (AOBA), and was informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation (CA 2016b). The archaeological excavation was undertaken within the areas shown on Figs. 1 and 2, and covered an area of 0.31ha, with a contingency area of 0.22ha, if required. This was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates, using Leica GPS, and was surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The excavation area was 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 of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area, under archaeological supervision, by a mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket.
- 4.3 The archaeological features thus exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy. All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential, and five features considered to have potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.5 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

The Methodology of the Watching Brief

- 4.6 Archaeological monitoring was undertaken within Areas WB1 . WB6, as shown on Fig. 2. The monitoring comprised the observation, by competent archaeologists, of ground-level reductions, and the excavation of foundations and service trenches within six separate areas which were considered likely to be associated with archaeological deposits. These areas were located along the projected alignments of the boundary ditches recorded by excavation, and within the presumed centre of the Roman-period enclosed settlement.
- 4.7 Construction works initially comprised the mechanical removal of non-archaeologically significant soils, under archaeological supervision. The generated spoil was monitored, where it was safe to do so, in order to recover artefacts. The hand-cleaning of stripped surfaces, to better define any identified archaeological deposits/features, was undertaken where necessary. Archaeological features were recorded in section and plan using Leica GPS, where appropriate.

- 4.8 Where archaeological deposits were encountered, written, graphic and photographic records were compiled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-16)

Phasing

- 5.1 Spot dating evidence indicated that archaeological activity on Site dated principally to the Early Roman period. Stratigraphic analysis of recorded finds and features has identified five distinguishable phases of activity:

- Period 1: Earlier prehistoric (residual worked flint)
- Period 2: Iron Age (c. 700 BC . AD 43)
- Period 3: Roman (AD 43 . AD 420)
- Period 4: Medieval (1066-1485)
- Period 5: Post-Medieval (1485-1800)

Some features could not be definitively assigned to a period on the basis of stratigraphy or spot dating evidence, and consequently remained un-phased.

Geology

- 5.2 Within the overall stratigraphy of the Site, the natural horizon was overlain by a layer of subsoil and, in turn, by a topsoil. The natural horizon, which generally comprised a mid-yellow/brown clay, was present across the Site. Modern disturbance was noted across the site, and was demonstrated by the presence of services, land drains or layers of made ground.

Period 1: Earlier prehistoric (c. 8000 BC – 700 BC)

- 5.3 A total of 83 items of worked flint was recovered, as residual material, from 13 deposits during the evaluation and excavation stages. While the character of some of this material suggests a Mesolithic date, the majority is broadly diagnostic of Neolithic and Bronze Age flint-working technologies, and is indicative of transient activity on and around the Site during these periods.

Period 2: Iron Age (c. 700BC – AD 43)

- 5.4 A small quantity of later prehistoric pottery (38 sherds, 348g) was recorded as residual material in Ditches 1 and 2, and Gully 5. Most are unfeatured body sherds in flint-tempered, sandy and shell-gritted fabrics, and are of probably of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. Significantly, no diagnostic material of confirmed Middle Iron Age date was recovered from this site, although the cluster of pits apparently containing Iron Age pottery which were investigated at Shoppenhanger, or King's Pit, by Williams-Hunt in 1939 may represent a wider pattern of pre-conquest settlement in the surrounding area. Some possibly transitional elements of the Roman pottery assemblage are clearly characteristic of regional, Atrebatian types, and may indicate a pre-conquest origin for the enclosed settlement.

Period 3: Roman (AD 43 – AD 420)

Ditch 1

- 5.5 Ditch 1 was aligned north-west/south-east, and measured 3.2m in width and 0.92m in depth (Figs., 3 and 8), and comprised part of an inner, concentric circuit of enclosure ditch. It was curvilinear in plan, with an excavated length of 35m, and displayed steep, concave sides and a concave base. It was investigated by sections 2021, 2006 and 2047. Section 2006 (Section EE, Fig. 8), contained a sequence of seven fills. Of these, 2024 was a primary weathering fill of dark, red/grey/brown clay containing Roman pottery, animal bone and residual items of worked flint. Fill 2025 was an upper primary fill occupying the north-eastern side of the ditch section, and comprised a mid-red/brown silty clay, with pottery and animal bone. Its counterpart, 2026, on the south-western side of the section, was a light-yellow/brown silty clay, with similar inclusions. Secondary fill 2027 occupied a position in the section between 2025 and 2026, and comprised a dark-grey/brown silty clay with high humic content, but no dateable material. This was surrounded on both sides of the section by two fills, 2028 and 2029, of very similar character, which comprised light-yellow/red/brown silty clays, which contained no dateable material.
- 5.6 Immediately above fill 2027 was an upper secondary fill, 2005, of dark, grey/black/brown silty clay, with a high humic content, which contained pottery, animal bone and a significant quantity of Roman CBM, including *tegula*, *imbrex* and flue-tile. Fill 2005 also contained a single fragment (1187g) of worked stone, which may represent part of a sandstone quern, together with a fragment of a spindle-whorl. Sample 2001 from this context contained small quantities of carbonised plant remains, including evidence of cereal processing. Seen in section, contexts 2005

and 2027 clearly represent a recut of Ditch 1, and are of notably different character. A significant assemblage of late 1st to mid-2nd century pottery was recovered from the fills of Ditch 1, the majority of which was from relatively local sources. Primary fill 2022, of section 2021 of Ditch 1, contained a small quantity of Roman CBM, together with a single fragment (144g) of ironworking slag. This was the only evidence of metalworking recovered from the Site.

Ditch 2

- 5.7 Ditch 2 was aligned NNW/SSE, and measured 3.65m in width and 1.09m in depth. It was linear in plan, and comprised part of an outer, concentric circuit of an enclosure ditch, with steep, concave sides and a concave base. It was investigated by sections 2007 and 2038 (respectively, Section CC, Fig. 6, and Section HH, Figs. 3 and 11). Section 2038 displayed only two fills, of which the primary weathering fill, 2039, was a light grey/brown silty clay, which contained no dateable material. The secondary fill, 2040, was a mid-grey/brown sandy clay, with slight inclusions of sub-angular flint. This contained Period 3 Roman pottery and animal bone. Most of the pottery assemblage was dated to the late 1st to mid-2nd century. The character of this secondary fill suggested a long-term process of natural silting, following disuse. Sample 2003, from fill 2040, contained carbonised cereal grains, including those of free-threshing wheat, together with a range of weed seeds, including vetch/wild pea.

Ditch 3

- 5.8 Ditch 3 was aligned approximately north/south, and measured 1.28m in width and 0.28m in depth (Figs. 3 and 7). It was linear in plan, with steep, concave sides and a flat base. Only a limited length (4.5m) of Ditch 3 was recorded, as it had been truncated to the north by modern development, and to the south this feature extended beyond the limits of the excavated area. This could not be extended in this location, due to the presence of a dense growth of Japanese Knotweed (Fig. 3). Ditch 3 was investigated by section 2014 (Section DD, Fig. 7). This contained two fills, of which 2015 was a primary fill of very similar character to that of the surrounding natural. This was a light-yellow/brown sandy clay, with occasional flint gravel inclusions, but no dateable material. The secondary fill, 2016, was a mid-grey/brown sandy clay, which contained Roman pottery, CBM and animal bone, together with fragments of glass of probable post-medieval date. In view of the short exposed length of Ditch 3, it was not possible to fully characterise this feature. Its shallow depth and profile suggested a slight, internal settlement feature, such as a gully.

Ditch 4

- 5.9 Ditch 4 was a narrow length of shallow ditch or gully, which ran 5m to the north-west of, and almost parallel to, Ditch 12, towards the northern boundary of the Site (Figs. 3 and 5, Section BB). This feature was aligned north-east/south-west, on a straight course, for an excavated length of 12m, and measured 0.93m in width and 0.26m in depth. It was truncated by a modern feature at its south-western extent, beyond which lay an area of extensively disturbed ground. Ditch 4 displayed moderately-sloping, concave sides, and a concave base, and contained a single secondary fill, 2009, of mid-grey silty clay, which contained a significant assemblage of late 1st to mid-2nd century AD Roman pottery, and animal bone. Ditch 4 is difficult to interpret in view of the relatively short length investigated, but the quantities of cultural material recovered suggest that this may have been associated with some form of domestic structure.

Gully 5

- 5.10 Gully 5 (cut 2003) was a shallow, short, linear feature, which was located c. 2m to the west of Ditch 1, close to its northernmost excavated extent. As a cut feature, it was interpreted as a gully rather than a ditch purely on the basis of its shallow profile. This feature was aligned approximately north/south and, as excavated, measured 2m in length, 0.72m in width and 0.07m in depth (Figs. 3 and 4, Section AA). It displayed shallow, concave sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill, 2004, of grey/red/black silty clay, with high inclusions of charcoal and flint, together with Period 3 Early Roman pottery. No satisfactory interpretation of Gully 5 is possible, and there is no indication that it represented a structural feature. It is possible that Gully 5 represents an isolated remnant of a larger feature that has been truncated by later development.

Ditch 8

- 5.11 Ditch 8 was aligned north-east/south-west, and measured 1.13m in width and 0.44m in depth. It appeared to represent a continuation of Ditch 2, on the south-western side of the outer circuit of enclosure ditches, to which it was linked by a narrow length of intervening gully, which represented the division between the two features. Ditch 8 was relatively straight and linear in plan, with steeply-sloping, convex sides and a concave base. It was investigated by sections 2003 (section FF, Figs. 3 and 9) and 2056, and contained three fills. Primary fill 2031, of section 2030, was similar in character to the surrounding natural, and comprised a mid-yellow/brown sandy clay,

with some angular flint but no dateable material. A lower secondary fill, 2032, was of mid-grey/brown sandy clay, which contained Period 3 Early Roman pottery, oyster shell, animal bone and CBM. The medieval ditch 2033 was partly cut into fill 2032, and contained a fill, 2034, which contained pottery and animal bone. This appears to represent a later, partial recut of Ditch 8, and effectively a south-easterly continuation of medieval Ditch 7 (see 5.17 and 5.18, below).

Ditch 9

- 5.12 Ditch 9 was a short length of north/south-aligned ditch, which was situated perpendicular to, and cut by, the two parallel, east/west-aligned Ditches 11 and 10 (Figs. 3 and inset and 13 Section JJ). It was investigated by section 2052, where it measured 0.74m in width and 0.21m in depth, and displayed steep, concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single secondary fill, 2053, of mid-grey/brown silty clay, which contained a fragment of medieval flat tile. Together with adjacent Ditches 10 and 11, this appears to represent the remains of some form of indeterminate structure.

Ditch 10

- 5.13 Ditch 10 was aligned east/west, and extended for c. 8m to the east of Ditch 12, by which it appeared to have been cut (Figs. 3 and inset and 14 Section KK). It was investigated by section 2054, where it measured 0.80m in width and 0.30m in depth, and displayed steep, concave sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill, 2055, of mid-grey/brown silty clay with sub-angular flint, which contained fragments of medieval flat tile. Together with adjacent Ditches 9 and 11, this appears to represent the remains of some form of indeterminate structure.

Ditch 11

- 5.14 Ditch 11 was a short, discontinuous length of narrow ditch, which ran c. 1.5m to the south of, and approximately parallel to, Ditch 10. Both Ditches 10 and 11 had been truncated at their easternmost excavated extent by an area of modern disturbance (Fig. 3, and inset). It was investigated by section 2051, where it displayed a width of 1.13m and depth of 0.44m, with steep, convex sides and a concave base (Fig. 12, Section II). It contained a single secondary fill, 2050, of light-grey/brown sandy silt, which contained Roman pottery. Ditches 9, 10 and 11 collectively comprise a closely-related group of features, which appear to relate to an indeterminate, possibly structural, feature. The Roman pottery within the fill of Ditch 11, together

with the fact that this and Ditch 10 were cut at their westernmost extent by Ditch 12, suggests that this coherent group may be of earlier Period 3 date, although Ditches 9 and 10 each contained medieval tile within their respective fills. However, this material is clearly intrusive, and reflects the high levels of medieval and post-medieval disturbance across the Site.

Ditch 12

- 5.11 Ditch 12 comprised a 25m length of substantial ditch, which was located towards the northern margins of the excavated area. This appeared to represent a northward continuation of Ditch 1, to the south, and thus to comprise part of an inner concentric enclosure boundary (Figs. 2 and 3). It was investigated by sections 2020 and 2045. Section 2020 displayed a width of 3.72m and a depth of 0.78m, with steep, convex sides and a concave base. It contained three secondary fills, of which the lower fill, 2017, was a light-grey silty clay containing Period 3 Roman pottery, bone and CBM. The middle secondary fill, 2018, and the upper fill, 2019, were both dark-grey silty clays, with moderate inclusions of sub-angular and rounded flint, which contained Roman pottery, animal bone and CBM. The excavator considered that this upper fill, 2019, had derived principally from natural alluvial or silting processes. Section 2045 of Ditch 12 displayed steep, convex sides, and displayed a width of 3.38m and depth of 0.7m. This contained sequence of five fills, of which 2044 and 2043 were primary fills of respectively brown-grey and light-grey silty clays, which contained no dateable material. Fill 2041 was a secondary fill of mid-grey silty clay, containing Period 3 pottery and animal bone, and 2042 was an upper secondary fill of similar character. Context 2046 was an uppermost secondary fill of dark-grey clay silt, with occasional flint inclusions, which appeared to have partly derived from natural silting processes, and contained no dateable material.

Period 4, Medieval

Ditch 7

- 5.17 Ditch 7 was a short length (c.7m) of north-east/south-west aligned enclosure ditch, which cut Ditch 2 on its eastern side (Figs. 3 and 11). A further, narrow, disconnected length of this ditch immediately to the south appeared to indicate that this feature tapered out some 16m south of the edge of the excavation area on this side. A significant assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered. Ditch 7 appears

to represent a re-cutting of the outer Roman enclosure ditch (i.e. Ditches 2 and 8) in the medieval period. Ditch 2033, cut within the upper fill of Roman Ditch 8 (5.18, below) may represent a partly truncated continuation of Ditch 7 (Fig. 3).

Ditch 2033

- 5.18 Ditch 2033 was partly cut into the Roman-period fill 2032 of Ditch 8 (Section FF, Figs. 3 and 9). This appears to be a recut of Ditch 8, and may thus represent a southward continuation of Ditch 7, to the north-west. This appears to indicate that Roman-period earthworks on the site remained visible in the medieval period, and provided a plan for medieval settlement. Within Section 2030, Ditch 2033 displayed steep, concave sides, with a flat base, and a width of 1m and a depth of 0.62m. It contained a single fill, 2034, of mid-grey/brown sandy clay, which contained medieval pottery, some of which was glazed, together with animal bone. Section 2038 of Ditch 2033 measured 1.75m in width and 0.62m in depth, and displayed steep concave sides and a flat base. This section contained two fills, of which the primary fill, 2039, was a grey/brown silty clay which contained no dateable material, and the secondary fill, 2040, was a similar brown/grey silty clay which contained medieval pottery and animal bone. Sample 2003 from fill 2040 contained cereal grains, including free-threshing wheat, oats and a variety of weed seeds. Pottery recovered from this fill included Surrey whitewares of late 13th to 14th-century date.

Period 5, Post-Medieval

Pit 6

- 5.19 Pit 6 (cut 2035) was a post-medieval pit, of probable nineteenth-century date, which was situated 3.5m to the north-east of Ditch 2, towards the south-western margins of the Site (Section GG, Figs. 3 and 10). This feature was oval in plan, with steep, concave sides and a flat base, and measured 1.8m in maximum diameter and 0.39m in depth. It contained a shallow primary fill, 2036, of yellow-brown silty clay, which contained post-medieval building material, and a secondary fill, 2037, of dark-brown/grey silty clay with high inclusions of CBM, mortar and charcoal. This fill also contained a number of artefacts, including iron nails and a blade, a copper alloy decorative furniture fitting, window glass and post-medieval red earthenware pottery. This fill appears to represent a deposit of domestic refuse. The well 2063, in watching brief area 6 (5.25, below) was the only other post-medieval feature recorded on this site.

The Results of the Watching Brief: Areas WB1 – WB6 (Figs. 2, 15 and 16)

5.20 A total of fourteen site monitoring visits were made between July and November, 2016, with observations made within six different locations (Areas WB1 . WB6). The natural geological substrate across the areas monitored consistently comprised a reddish yellow/brown clay, which was revealed at an average depth of 0.50m below present ground level. The watching brief results are summarised below.

Area WB1

5.21 Area A consisted of the monitoring of two service trenches in the north-east of the site (Fig. 2). The two trenches, with a maximum width of 0.90m, revealed modern made ground and modern services, up to a maximum depth of 2m and directly overlying natural geology.

Area WB 2 (Figs. 3 and 15)

5.22 Located to the south of the site, Area B comprised the line of a service trench. Within the section of the excavated trench a single undated, V-profiled ditch was observed. The ditch 2060, measured 1.55m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.71m surviving below modern disturbed ground, and appeared to be running on a north-west/south-east alignment (Fig. 15). This ditch does not appear to align with, or relate to, any other ditches recorded on the site.

Area WB 3

5.23 Work in Area C entailed the monitoring of the excavation of a service trench of up to 32m in length within the east of the Site (Fig. 2). The trench, with a maximum depth of 1.8m, contained a range of modern disturbed soils / deposits and services, which directly overlay the natural geology, up to a maximum depth of 2m.

Area WB 4

5.24 Area D comprised the excavation of the house foundations for Plot 9 (Fig. 2). The total dimensions of trenching in this area were 20m in length, 0.9m in width and a maximum of 1.1m in depth (Fig. 2). The observed sequence consisted of modern demolition rubble, which overlay a buried garden soil of up to 0.35m in depth, which in turn overlay the natural geology.

Area WB 5

5.25 Area E covered the excavation of foundations for house plots 40 and 41 (Fig. 2). The area of trenching measured in excess of 30m in length by 0.9m in width, with an

average depth of 0.7m (Fig. 2). The topsoil, comprising a dark-brown silty clay of up to 0.1m in depth, overlay the clay natural.

Area WB 6 (Well 2063)

- 5.26 Area F covered ground reduction works around house plot 16, and revealed a chalk block-constructed well (2063) (Figs. 2 and 16). The well, of post-medieval date, measured a maximum of 1.2m in diameter and was observed to a depth in excess of 2m BGL. The central fill of the well, 2062, comprised grey/brown clay, with inclusions of animal bone and late medieval pottery. Further observations were made during the subsequent removal of the well, where it was noted that this feature continued to a greater depth, although further observations were not possible beyond this.

6. THE FINDS

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

Table 1: Quantification of Finds

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Flint	Worked	83	1039
	Burnt	1	5
Pottery	Late prehistoric	38	348
	Roman	882	12838
	medieval	77	1141
	post-medieval	34	1299
	<i>Total</i>	<i>1031</i>	<i>15626</i>
Metalwork	Cu alloy	1	17
	Fe nails	21	300
	Fe other	6	691
CBM	Brick/tile	137	17311
fired/burnt clay		12	560
Glass		6 frags	22
Ironworking residue	Slag	1	144
Worked stone		1	1187

- 6.2 The finds assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by pottery of Roman date, much of which is of the Early Roman period, and of local provenance. The small metalwork component is of post-medieval or early modern date, and of very limited significance. The amount and type of Roman ceramic building material suggests the

presence of a substantial building of this date in the vicinity, while other CBM appears to be of post-medieval date, and may relate to the putative earlier manor house on this Site. Medieval and post-medieval material within the upper fills of cut features indicates substantial activity, and disturbance, of this date, and broadly supports documentary evidence for activity of these periods.

Lithics by Jacky Sommerville

Introduction and methodology

6.3 A total of 83 worked lithics (1.093kg), and one piece of burnt, unworked flint (5g), was recovered from 13 deposits during the evaluation and excavation phases. The majority of this material (except 11 worked flints) was retrieved via bulk soil sampling. The worked flint is summarised in Table 2, below:

Table 2: Breakdown of the lithics assemblage

	Excavation	Evaluation	Total
Primary technology			
Blade		1	1
Bladelet	1		1
Chip	53		53
Core	2		2
Flake	21	4	25
Secondary technology			
Retouched flake	1		1
Total	78	5	83

6.4 The flint artefacts were recorded according to broad artefact/debitage type, and were catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database. Recorded attributes included: weight; colour; cortex description; presence of breakage and burning; degree of edge damage (microflaking), rolling (abrasion) and recortication (a surface discoloration resulting from burial environment [Shepherd 1972, 109]. Chips (debitage $\leq 10\text{mm}$) were only counted and weighed, as it is only their presence which is generally significant.

Raw material, condition and provenance

6.5 The raw material comprised flint in all cases. All was brown or grey in colour, with the exception of one honey-coloured flake. No evidence of recortication was

apparent. Cortex was present on 15 items: it was chalky on five and abraded on ten, indicating the use of a mixture of chalk/clay-with-flints and river-gravel sources (the former possibly from the Chilterns to the north, and the latter presumably from nearby Thames gravels). Three worked flints were retrieved from undated contexts: the remainder were residual items within features dating to the Roman, medieval or post-medieval periods. Fifteen items (50%, excluding chips) were broken, and almost all displayed a degree of edge-damage or rolling: this is consistent with a redeposited assemblage.

Primary technology

- 6.6 The breakdown of the assemblage is detailed in Table 2, above. A relatively high number of chips (53) was retrieved from the bulk soil sampling of three deposits. Ordinarily, a substantial number of chips is taken as evidence of *in situ* knapping. However, at this site these chips are known to be residual, although they may provide an indication that some of the lithic items had not travelled far since their initial deposition.
- 6.7 The presence of a blade and a bladelet hint at the possibility of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic activity. The flakes represented a mixture of sizes, butt types and termination types. None was chronologically diagnostic, and a range of prehistoric periods may well be represented amongst them. The cores were both multi-platform types used for the production of flakes: a very untidy example made from a pebble, and a slightly more regular specimen made using nodular flint. Neither displayed evidence of systematic reduction, and a Later Neolithic or Bronze Age date is therefore suggested. The only reworked tool was a proximal fragment of a flake, which featured steep retouch on the distal dorsal edge.

Conclusions

- 6.8 The small flint assemblage from Shoppenhangers Manor provides evidence of earlier prehistoric use of the Site, although no stratified items were recovered. It does not include any culturally diagnostic tools, although the debitage and cores may be representative of local knapping activity across the prehistoric period.

The Pottery by Grace Perpetua Jones

- 6.9 Pottery amounting to 964 sherds (15,260g) was hand-recovered during the evaluation and excavation at Shoppenhanger Manor. A further 67 sherds (366g) were recovered from the bulk soil samples. Most of the assemblage is of Roman

date, with smaller quantities of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval pottery also identified. The pottery is in fairly good condition, with comparatively little surface or edge damage, and moderate to low fragmentation, as indicated by a mean sherd weight of 15.2g. The assemblage has been analysed according to the Standard set by the period-specific pottery groups (Barclay *et al.* 2016). The pottery from each context was quantified by number and weight, and was recorded using a site-specific fabric series, with cross-reference to the codes published in the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1988), as appropriate. Other fabrics were assigned an alpha-numeric code, based on the dominant inclusion type, and briefly described with the aid of a binocular microscope, at X20 power (Appendix 1). Where possible, forms were recorded using regional and national type series (such as the Dragendorff series for samian), with alpha-numeric codes assigned to other forms. The diameters of all rims have been measured, and the percentage present recorded as the Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE). Features such as decoration, surface treatment and evidence of use have also been recorded. The information is held in the project Access database, and full fabric and form descriptions are available in the archive. The information contained in this report supersedes that of the previous evaluation report (CA 2016b).

Later prehistoric

- 6.10 A small quantity of later prehistoric pottery (38 sherds, 348g) was residual in Ditches 1 and 2, and Gully 5. Most are unfeatured body sherds in flint-tempered, sandy and shell-gritted fabrics (F1, F2, F3, F99, Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, S1 and S2). The exception is a sherd from a slack-sided jar with squared, flat-topped rim, decorated with fingertip and fingernail impressions around the upper wall, in a flint-tempered fabric (F3), which was recovered from context 2024, of Ditch 1. The material is of probable Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date.

Roman

- 6.11 The Roman pottery largely comprises reduced coarsewares, many of which derived from the Alice Holt industry of the Hampshire/Surrey borders. The other sandy wares were often black-surfaced, with smaller quantities of sandy greywares. Although unsourced, these were probably drawn from local producers. Grog-tempered and flint-tempered fabrics are also represented amongst the coarsewares. The oxidised wares account for a small proportion of the assemblage, and few fine or specialist wares were recovered (Table 8, Appendix B).

Finewares

- 6.12 The small quantity of samian (nine sherds, 129g) was all from the Central Gaulish industries, where identifiable, and includes the base from a Drag. form 18/31 dish, stamped [DIICVMINVS], associated with the potter Decuminus 1 (Die 7a), and recovered from Ditch 4 (context 1105). A Drag. form 36 bowl, with applied trailed decoration on the rim, and a decorated body sherd, possibly from a Drag. form 37, were recorded from the upper fill of Ditch 1 (context 2005, intervention 2006). The British finewares comprise a small sherd in an Oxfordshire red-slipped ware, from the upper fill of Ditch 1 (context 2005), and three sherds in an unsourced red-slipped fabric, including a beaded rim from a bowl, from Ditch 8.

Oxidised wares

- 6.13 The oxidised wares account for 8.9% of the assemblage by count. They comprise white wares and orange-firing wares, of the 1st to the 4th centuries AD, from local and regional sources, including the Verulamium region. Tablewares were limited to a butt beaker in a whiteware fabric and a small bowl with beaded rim, in a fine, micaceous fabric, both from context 2017 of Ditch 1. A jar rim from Ditch 1 occurs in an oxidised fabric, but is broken at the neck (context 2026). Eight sherds of pottery from the Overwey kilns, at Tilford, Surrey, represent activity on the site during the 4th century AD. They include rim fragments from a flanged bowl and three jars, although the jars are broken at the neck. All were recovered from Ditch 1, from upper fill 2005 of slot 2006, and fills 1018 and 1020 of slot 1009.

Grog-tempered and flint-tempered wares

- 6.14 The grog-tempered fabrics account for 15% of the assemblage by count, but 35% by weight. This reflects the fact that many of the sherds derive from thick-walled vessels (see Timby 2000, type J9). Most were probably locally made, but the group includes a small proportion of Savernake ware from north Wiltshire, from a production centre located approximately 65km to the west of the Site. The identified forms are all jars, of which the most commonly occurring form-type is the bead-rimmed jar, with six examples recorded (see Timby 2000, form J2). Three neckless jars (see Timby 2000, form J4), and two necked jars (see Timby 2000, forms J3 and J7), are also present.
- 6.15 Flint-tempered wares account for just 2% of the assemblage, by count and weight. The group includes a fragment from a bead-rimmed storage jar, in a moderate to coarsely-tempered fabric (F100), and a slack-sided, bead-rimmed jar with shaped

neck, in a fine, flint-tempered fabric (F101), both from the upper fill of Ditch 1 (contexts 2005 and 2041 respectively). Just three sherds in a grog and flint-tempered fabric (GF100) were recorded, but include a bead-rimmed jar from section 1009, through Ditch 1 (context 1017).

Reduced sandy wares

- 6.16 The reduced sandy wares dominate the assemblage, with many of the forms representative of activity at the site during the early Roman period. The most commonly occurring forms are jars, including cordoned jars (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Class 1), everted rim jars (*ibid.* Class 3B), necked jars and a bead-rimmed jar. An Atrebatian/Surrey bowl in a fine, micaceous sandy fabric with black surfaces, recovered from Ditch 1 (context 2017), may have originated from the Colne Valley (Crouch and Shanks 1984, 45). This form has been found in Period 1 deposits at Silchester, and also at Southwark, London (Marsh and Tyers 1978, type IV K), Staines (Crouch and Shanks 1984, 45) and Wanborough (Seager Smith 2001, fig. 84, 120). A flake from a platter with internal moulding came from fill 2005 of Ditch 1, but the external surface is missing. Drinking vessels in reduced fabrics included a carinated cup in a fine, micaceous sandy ware, from Ditch 4 (context 2009). The vessel shows signs of irregular firing with fire-clouding on the exterior. It is probably a local imitation of a CAM 56 bell-shaped cup (Hawkes and Hull 1947). An open form with beaded rim and concave mouth, decorated with two grooves below, was recovered from slot 2020 through Ditch 1 (context 2017). It is probably a copy of a form 27 samian cup, and is similar to vessels from Staines (Crouch and Shanks 1984, fig. 23, 13) and Silchester, but there occurring in an imported oxidised ware fabric (Timby 2000, fig. 134, 644). A greyware lid, with squared, beaded rim from ditch 1 (context 1019), could not be closely dated.
- 6.17 There was little evidence of activity during the middle Roman period, although a bowl with rounded rim and slightly chamfered base, from the upper fill of Ditch 1 (slot 2020, context 2017), dates to the period post-AD 120. The late Roman forms include a cordoned and necked jar (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, Class 1A), beaded and flanged bowls (*ibid.* Class 5B) and straight-sided dishes (*ibid.* Class 6A), recovered from context 2005, the upper fill of ditch 1 (intervention 2006). The complete profile of a grooved and cordoned bowl with curved sides and curved rim was also recovered from this ditch (context 1020). It has a rim diameter of 180mm, is 60mm high and decorated with burnished lattice on the interior. It is paralleled amongst the Alice Holt form-series (Lyne and Jefferies 1979, form 6A.10), and dates from the 3rd

century AD, or later. Three plain-rimmed dishes came from the Black-Burnished ware industry of south-east Dorset (Seager Smith and Davies 1993, type 20), including one from the lower fill of Ditch 1, in slot 2006 (context 2024). Horizontal wiping on the exterior of this vessel suggests a date in the late 3rd to 4th century. The earliest example of this form at Silchester occurs in Period 6; at Wanborough they were found in 4th-century AD contexts.

Discussion

- 6.18 The great majority of the Roman pottery from the Site (90%) came from Ditch 1, with just 34 sherds from Ditch 2, and fewer than 20 sherds from Ditches 3, 4, 7 and 8, Gully 5 and Pit 6. The assemblage is dominated by reduced-fired sandy wares, together accounting for 72% of the assemblage, with oxidised sandy wares accounting for 8.9%, grog-tempered pottery accounting for 15% and flint-tempered for just 1.9%. Timby (2000, 307) notes that the inception date for grog-tempered fabrics in the Berkshire area is difficult to establish. Analysis of pottery from Binfield, located 10km to the south-west of Shoppenhanger Manor, found that grog-tempered pottery first appears in the first century AD, and succeeded a flint-tempered phase, that was assigned to a Late Iron Age/early Roman Belgic phase (Booth 1995, 110-12). This is in contrast to Silchester, located 30km to the south-west of Shoppenhanger, where grog-tempered wares were more frequent than flint-tempered wares in Periods 1 and 2 (c. 25 BC to c. AD 40-50), although flint-tempered wares became more frequent from the Claudian period onwards (Timby 2000, table 145).
- 6.19 The uppermost fill of intervention 2006, through Ditch 1 (context 2005), contained a mixed deposit of 279 sherds (2787g), ranging in date from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD. This deposit appears to represent an accumulation or dump of material after the lower ditch fills had settled. The bulk of the pottery from the secondary fills is indicative of a date in the later 1st to mid-2nd century AD. A single sherd of Black-Burnished ware (DOR BB1), from a plain-rimmed dish, with horizontal wiping-marks on the exterior, was recovered from the lowest fill of intervention 2006 (context 2024), and is of late Roman date. This is more in keeping with the upper fill of the ditch than the material from the secondary fills, although later disturbance of this feature is clearly indicated by the presence of 16 sherds of medieval pottery from overlying fill 2026, seven sherds of medieval pottery from fill 2022 of intervention 2021 and five sherds from slot 1009 (fills 1017 and 1018).

6.20 Chronological variation in the proportions of the different vessels forms was noted, with jar forms dominant amongst the forms from the lower fills of Ditch 1, accounting for 77% of the number of vessels identified (76% by EVE; Table 2). This is echoed in the Binfield assemblage, where 80% of vessels were identified as jars (Booth 1995, 112). By contrast, jar and open forms were present in almost equal proportions in the later, tertiary fill of this ditch. A comparative summary of the vessel forms present is given in Table 3, below

6.21 The low quantities of samian (1%) and mortaria (1%), and the lack of amphora from the Site, are all indicative of a low-status rural settlement, which drew most of its pottery requirements from the Alice Holt industry, and other local producers. Finer tablewares are represented by a single whiteware butt beaker and the small amount of samian, although local imitations of some of these vessels are evident, perhaps suggesting some willingness to adopt new ways of eating and drinking.

Table 3: Vessel classes present, by number of vessels and EVEs.

Vessel class	Number of vessels represented	EVE
jar	71	6.41
Bowl	10	0.83
Bowl/dish	1	0.03
Dish	12	0.63
Dish/platter	1	0.01
Platter	1	
Beaker	2	0.16
Cup	2	0.20
Lid	2	0.25
Total	102	8.52

Medieval pottery

6.22 A total of 76 sherds (1121g) of medieval pottery was recovered from the Site (Table 4, below).

Table 4: Quantification of medieval pottery, by feature, number and weight

Feature/slot	Context	No.	Wg (g)
Ditch 1		28	541
1009	1017	1	12
	1018	4	214

2006	2026	16	136
2021	2022	7	179
Ditch 2		37	443
1013	1014	1	8
2007	2008	9	171
2038	2040	7	49
2056	2058	20	215
Ditch 7			
2033	2033	2	71
Unstratified		9	66
	2062	2	26
	2082	7	40
Total		76	1121

6.23 Six fabrics (Table 5) were recorded, but most are variants of a hard, sandy fabric (Q400) thought to have been produced at the Camley Gardens kilns at Maidenhead, located just 3km to the north-west of the site. These kilns were operational throughout the 13th and 14th centuries, with some possible earlier and later production suggested (Pike 1965). Fabric Q401 represents the white-firing Surrey whitewares, probably Kingston-type ware, made from the mid-13th to late 14th centuries (Pearce and Vince 1988). A single bowl/dish in a fabric with flint and chalk inclusions (Q403) is part of the Kennet Valley wares tradition (Mephram 2000, 63). The quantification of medieval fabrics is presented in Table 5, below:

Table 5: Quantification of medieval pottery fabrics.

Fabric	Description	Count	Weight (g)
Q400	Fine to medium-grained sandy ware (Camley Gardens)	58	784
Q401	Surrey whiteware	11	191
Q402	Medium to coarse-grained sandy ware	2	27
Q403	Sandy ware with sparse flint and chalk (Kennet Valley wares)	1	42
Q405	Fine sandy ware	1	42
Q404	Medium to coarse-grained sandy ware	1	14
S400	Shelly ware	3	41
Total		77	1141

6.24 The sandy wares include six necked jars, and two bowls or dishes. One flat-topped, expanded rim, decorated with stabbed dots, is too fragmentary to assign to a form class. The jar rims have been divided on the basis of minor morphological

differences, but most are broken at the neck-shoulder join. Almost all are flat-topped and thickened; one has a thumbled edge and one is pointed. The surfaces are sometimes lightly oxidised, the cores are unoxidised. Four jar rims are measurable, at 180mm, 220mm, 240mm and 300mm. Traces of a yellow glaze are present on the internal surface of one vessel. The open forms comprise two shallow bowls or dishes, one with internally and expanded rim, particularly on the interior, and one with a more squared rim.

- 6.25 A third bowl or dish with expanded rim, in a fabric containing common quartz with sparse amounts of flint and chalk, is comparable with the Newbury Group B wares (after Vince 1997 and Hawkes 1997), and this particular variant is now known as Kennet Valley chalk-/flint-tempered wares (Mephram 2000, 63). The bowls with expanded rims are paralleled at a number of sites in West Berkshire, including Enborne Street and Wheatlands Lane (Mephram 2000, type 3, fabric E442). A solid skillet handle, probably also in a Camley Gardens fabric, and fully oxidised, was recovered from Ditch 1 (context 1018, slot 1009).
- 6.26 Small quantities of handle and body sherds in Surrey whiteware fabrics were recovered from Ditch 2 (Ditch 7), Ditch 2033 (Ditch 7/8), and context 2082 of the watching brief. This fabric was made from the mid-13th to late 14th centuries (Pearce and Vince 1988). These sherds are probably a Kingston-type (Lorraine Mephram pers. comm.). Body sherds in a shell-tempered fabric were recorded from Ditch 2. Shelly wares have also been recorded from Jennings Yard, Windsor, where they are thought to have derived from the London area (Mephram 1993, 45).

Post-medieval

- 6.27 A small quantity (34 sherds, 1299g) of post-medieval pottery was recovered from Ditch 2 (context 2058), Ditch 7/8 (context 2033) and context 2062 of the watching brief. Most are red earthenware vessels, possibly derived from the Hampshire/Surrey Border kilns, of late 16th to c. 1800 date (Mephram 1993, 46). Also represented is a brown-glazed Border Ware bowl.

Ceramic Building Material *by Katie Marsden*

- 6.28 A total of 137 fragments of ceramic building material (17,311g) was recorded from 20 deposits. The group is well-preserved, and large fragments are recorded, with many preserving original features. The ceramic building material is summarised in Table 10, Appendix D, of this report.
- 6.29 The group includes fragments of CBM consistent with a building of Roman date in the vicinity. This includes eight fragments (1703g) of *tegula* (flanged roof tile), eight fragments of *imbrex*, (curved roof tile), and one fragment (502g) of box flue-tile from fill 2005, of Section 2006, of Ditch 1.
- 6.30 A total of 80 fragments (9005g) of flat tile was recorded from 13 deposits. Some, such as those recorded from ditch 2006 (fill 2005) may be fragments of Roman-dated tile without identifying features preserved, although the majority of the material is likely to date to the medieval, or later, periods.
- 6.31 Bricks totalling six fragments (2505g) were recorded from four deposits. The thickness of the brick fragments is consistent with a post-medieval (16th century), or later, date. Nine fragments of peg tile, also dating to the post-medieval period, were recorded from four deposits. The remaining 20 pieces (579g) are too fragmentary to identify original form or date.

Metalwork by *Katie Marsden*

- 6.32 A total of 28 items of metalwork was recorded from seven deposits, comprising one item of copper alloy and 27 of iron. The metal artefacts were examined by a specialist conservator (Pieta Greaves), and assessment included x-radiography (plates P17/3) to facilitate identification and clarify constructional and compositional details. A summary of metal finds is presented in Table 9, of Appendix C, of this report.
- 6.33 The small group is dominated by iron nails, totalling 21, which are of a hand-forged, flat-top form, for which only broad dating is possible. Three objects, two recorded from post-medieval pit 2035 (fill 2037), and one from ditch 2038 (fill 2040), are heavily corroded and fragmentary, and therefore cannot be identified to original form or date. A single object recorded from pit 2035 (fill 2037) is a possible blade from a

tool or knife of uncertain date. An oval loop was recorded from ditch 2038 (fill 2040), although the original form or date is unknown.

- 6.34 The single copper alloy item, recorded from pit 2035 (fill 2037) is a decorative fitting in the form of a plate, probably attached to an item of furniture of probable post-medieval, or later, date.

Mixed Finds by Katie Marsden

Glass

- 6.35 A total of six fragments (22g) of glass was recovered from four deposits. Two fragments of dark-green vessel glass were recorded from ditch 2007 (fill 2008). The dark-green colouring of this material is consistent with the high lime, low alkali type of vessel manufacture, characteristic of the mid-17th to later 19th centuries (Dungworth 2005). Three fragments of pale blue/green window glass were recorded from ditch 2014 (fill 2016), and pit 2035 (fill 2037), and are of probable modern date. A single vessel fragment, occurring in a pale green glass, was recorded from ditch 2047 (fill 2048), of uncertain date.

Ironworking Residue

- 6.36 A single fragment (144g) of ironworking slag was recorded from ditch 2021 (fill 2022). It is not closely dateable, but does indicate metalworking activity, of probable Roman date, in the vicinity. Additionally, two fragments of fuel ash slag (2g) were recorded from ditch 2006 (fill 2005).

Worked Stone

- 6.37 A single fragment (1187g) of worked stone was recorded from ditch 2006 (fill 2005). The fragment of sandstone preserves a curving outer edge, possibly indicating use as a quernstone. Two undated fragments of sandstone tile (107g) were recorded, one from ditch 2006 (fill 2005) and one from ditch 2021 (fill 2023).

Fired clay and ceramic objects

- 6.38 Twelve fragments of fired clay (560g), were recorded from six deposits. None preserve features or surfaces indicative of original function or date. Additionally, a fragment of a ceramic spindle whorl was recorded from ditch 2006 (fill 2005). The spindle whorl occurs in a quartz-rich, reduced fabric, of probable Roman date.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Biological evidence recovered is quantified in Table 6, below. Details are to be found in Tables 11-17, of Appendix E, of this report.

Table 6: Summary of Biological Evidence

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments (ID to species)	255
Samples	Environmental	8

7.2 The range of biological evidence recovered from this site was limited. A well-preserved assemblage of animal bone from Roman-period deposits provided evidence of an expected range of domestic species, which were bred and consumed locally, although attribution of Roman date may be problematic in some cases, in view of the evidence of medieval disturbance of some upper ditch fills. The eight bulk samples contained only low levels of charred plant remains and mollusc assemblages. The small quantity of cereal remains identified suggested that crop processing was taking place on, or within the vicinity of, the Site. The charcoal recovered from samples was of poor diagnostic quality, and was considered not to merit detailed assessment.

Mammal, bird, amphibian and reptile bones by Philip L. Armitage

Introduction

7.3 This report summarises the results of a preliminary analysis of the assemblage of 222 hand-collected and 33 sieved animal bone elements/fragments from the Shoppenhanger Manor Site (SHOP16). A summary of the animal bone assessed, together with contextual data, are presented in Tables 13-17, of Appendix E, of this report.

Methodology

7.4 Identifications of the bone to taxon/species level were carried out using the author's modern comparative osteological collections, and with reference to published works, including Lawrence & Brown (1973), Getty (1975), Cohen & Serjeantson (1986), Bailon (1999) and Tomek & Boche ski (2000). Sheep and goat bones and teeth were differentiated following Boessneck *et. al*qs (1964) and Payne's (1985) criteria. The only positively identified goat bone is an isolated female horn core from context 2005. All other elements with diagnostic features are recognised as sheep.

However, it remains a possibility there may be a few unrecognised goats among the broken/fragmented elements. All ovicaprid material in this report is therefore referenced as sheep/goat, except where specific mention is made to positively identified sheep elements and the single goat horn core.

- 7.5 Basic NISPs (number of identified specimens present) were collected for each species/taxon. For the purposes of quantification, where fragments of the same bone elements that had either been broken post-deposition/*in situ* (in antiquity) and/or during excavation/post-excavation handling were able to be refitted together, these were counted as single NISPs. Measurements (in mm) were taken on selected elements, using a Draper dial calliper (graduated 0.02 mm) and following the system of von den Driesch (1976). Determinations of sex, age and stature estimates were made using standard zooarchaeological methodology and formulae (see below).

Results

Species represented (Table 1)

- 7.6 The hand-collected material comprises bones of the following mammals and birds: horse *Equus caballus* (domestic); cattle *Bos* (domestic); sheep *Ovis* (domestic); goat *Capra hircus*; domestic pig *Sus* (domestic); dog *Canis* (domestic); cat *Felis* (domestic); red deer *Cervus elaphus*; fallow deer *Dama dama*; roe deer *Capreolus capreolus*; hare *Lepus capensis*; domestic fowl *Gallus gallus* (domestic); and carrion crow *Corvus corone*; Sieved samples provide additional information, on small wild faunal species present: mole *Talpa europaea*; house mouse *Mus musculus*; field vole *Microtus agrestis*; common shrew *Sorex araneus*; common frog *Rana temporaria*; toad *Bufo bufo*; grass snake *Natrix natrix* - and have yielded the only fish species represented in the submitted assemblage: freshwater eel *Anguilla anguilla*.

Preservation & modification

- 7.7 With the exceptions referenced below, preservation of the animal bone is generally good, with little evidence of aerial weathering or post-depositional erosion. However, there is a high overall degree of fragmentation, owing to the brittle condition of many of the bones. This is especially evident in the cattle skull, and the other bones recovered from context 2005 of Section 2006 of Ditch 1. The presence of isolated/loose horse teeth from this same ditch (2006), and from ditch (2012), also reflects the high degree of breakage/fragmentation at the site.

Poorly preserved (leached/eroded/corroded) bones are present as follows:

Ditch 2006 (context 2026) . two *cervid* (1 red deer & 1 fallow deer) bones

Ditch 2010 (context 2009) . cattle first phalanx

Ditch 2020 (context 2020) . two cattle bones (1 radius & 1 ulna)

- 7.8 Extremely fragmented burnt/calced bones are present in the sieved residues of samples from contexts 2005 <2001>, 2008 <2004> and 2017 <2000>, but owing to the absence of diagnostic features these cannot be assigned to taxa or anatomies, and therefore have been omitted from the overall analysis (Table 15, Appendix E). However, it may be suggested this material includes food bones (domestic waste from kitchen/table) intentionally burnt prior to being discarded or had possibly resulted from food scraps accidentally dropped into cooking fires. Two calcined bones are identified among the hand-collected material: 1 roe deer tibia (context 2017 ditch 2020) and 1 sheep second phalanx (context 2024 ditch 2006).

Butchered (chopped) cattle bones are listed as follows:

Context 2005 ditch 2006 . 1 tibia

Context 2040 ditch 2038 . 1 humerus

Context 2033 ditch 2033 . 2 lumbar vertebrae & 1 humerus

Context 2058 ditch 2056 . 2 humeri

There is a proximally-sawn cattle radius from 2040 ditch 2038.

Evidence of dog gnawing is noted in the following bones:

Context 2008 ditch 2007 . 1 pig innominate bone

Context 2033 ditch 2033 . 2 cattle bones (1 humerus & 1 femur)

Context 2058 ditch 2056 . 1 cattle humerus

Brief descriptions of the main species

- 7.9 Horses . Based on crown heights in their mandibular and maxillary teeth (method of Levine 1982), two horses (contexts 2005 and 2012) were each aged 11 to 12 years at time of death. Stature (withers heights) in two horses may be calculated from the lateral lengths in their leg bones (method of Kiesewalter 1888 referenced in von den Driesch & Boessneck 1974) as follows: 1.3 m (context 2005) and 1.4 m (context 2033).
- 7.10 Cattle . Applying the wear stage criteria of Davis & Payne (1993) the animal represented by maxillae from 2005 ditch 2006 is aged over 72 months at time of death (Table 16, Appendix E). From the same context two cattle innominate bones are both identified as female (criteria of Grigson 1982).

7.11 Sheep . One of the tibia from 2058 ditch 2056 is from an individual of similar stature to a modern Soay sheep. A second tibia from this same context is notably much larger, and matches in size the improved animals of the post-medieval period. Applying the criteria of Armitage (1977, 75 - 81) a sheep innominate from 2040 ditch 2038 is recognised as female.

7.12 Pigs . All bones are from domestic animals, and no wild pigs are represented in the submitted assemblage. Eruption and wear-stages in mandibular teeth indicate that the pigs were killed at c.15 to 18 months (criteria of Simonds 1854, and Bond & O'Connor 1999) (Table 16, Appendix E).

Interpretation and Discussion

7.13 Much of the recovered animal bone comes from Roman ditch deposits. However, given the extent of post-medieval and later activity at this Site, which has resulted in the disturbance of upper ditch fills, some caution must be exercised in interpreting the animal bone assemblage. Any more precise discussion of the faunal evidence must therefore await further resolution of the dating of affected features.

7.14 The cattle, sheep/goat and pig bones represent remains of animals bred, slaughtered/butchered and consumed locally. Based on the NISP data (Table 13, Appendix E), the local livestock economy appears to have been based heavily on cattle, together with sheep, pigs and a few chickens. Horses seem to have played an important part at the site.

7.15 The presence of frogs and grass snake among the micro-faunal remains in the sieved residues are not unexpected, given the existence at the site of ditches that probably provided suitable wet habitat areas for these animals (see van Wijngaarden-Bakker and Troostheide 2003 for habitats of grass snake) (Table 13). Both field vole and common shrew favour habitats with plenty of ground cover and their presence at the site indicates thick grassland and/or scrub nearby whilst the house mouse indicates proximity to human habitation/farm buildings.

Plant Macrofossils and Molluscs *by Sarah F. Wyles*

7.16 A series of eight bulk soil samples from a range of Roman-period ditches were examined for the presence of charred plant remains and molluscs. It was hoped that these assemblages would provide some information on the nature of the settlement, the surrounding landscape and on any crop processing activities taking place on the

Site. A summary of data for charred plant remains is presented in Table 11, of Appendix E, of this report.

- 7.17 The bulk samples were processed, following standard flotation methods, using a 250µm sieve for the recovery of the flot, and a 1 mm 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 in Table 11.
- 7.18 Nomenclature for the mollusc assemblages follows Anderson (2005) and details of the ecological preferences of the species follow Evans (1972), Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008). The results are recorded in Table 12 (Appendix E).

Charred Plant Remains

Ditch 1

- 7.19 The small charred plant assemblages recovered from fill 2005 (sample 2001), of ditch section 2006, and from fill 2017 (sample 2000), of ditch section 2020, were dominated by the remains of cereal processing, most particularly chaff. These included glume bases and spikelet forks of hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), with one glume base being identifiable as that of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). Spelt wheat was the predominant wheat in Southern Britain during this period (Greig 1991). The few weed seeds identified included those of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), and oats (*Avena* sp.). These are weed seeds typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. These assemblages may be indicative of dispersed crop-processing waste, and this may well have taken place nearby.
- 7.20 Sample 2004, from fill 2048 of ditch section 2047, contained no charred cereal remains, and only a few weed seeds. These included seeds of vetch/wild pea, oats and oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.). These may be representative of wind-blown hearth material.

Ditch 2

- 7.21 The low levels of plant remains recorded from fill 2008 (sample 2002), of ditch section 2007, and fill 2040 (sample 2003), of ditch section 2038, included free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type), grains and seeds of vetch/wild pea, oats and field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*). Free-threshing wheat is more

typical of post-Roman assemblages. These assemblages may be representative of dispersed domestic hearth material.

- 7.22 No charred plant remains were observed in fill 2058 (sample 2005), from ditch section 2056.

Ditch 3

- 7.23 Sample 2005, from fill 2016, of ditch section 2014, contained no charred plant remains.

Trench 30

- 7.24 No charred plant remains were recovered from fill 3013 (sample 3001) of ditch section 3011.

Mollusc Remains

Ditch 1

- 7.25 The small numbers of mollusc shells recovered from fills 2005 (sample 2001), of ditch section 2006, 2017 (sample 2017), of ditch section 2020, and 2048 (sample 2004), of ditch section 2047, were dominated by the open-country species *Vallonia costata* and *Vallonia excentrica*. There were also a few shells the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*, and the shade-loving species *Carychium* sp. and *Vitrea* sp. These small assemblages appear to be indicative of a well-established, open landscape, with possible patches of longer grass within the vicinity of the ditch.

Ditch 2

- 7.26 The moderate mollusc assemblages recorded from fill 2008 (sample 2002), of ditch section 2007, and fill 2040 (sample 2003) of ditch section 2038, included shells from a wider range of open-country, intermediate and shade-loving species. Although the assemblages seem to be indicative of a well-established open landscape, there is some indication of niche environments in the vicinity, which may have provided more complete shade. These could simply have been areas of long, unkempt grass, although some of the shade-loving species, such as *Clausilia bidentata* and *Cochlodina laminate*, favour climbing on trees, whereas others, such as *Discus rotundatus*, thrive in leaf litter and beneath logs within woodland and hedgerow environments. These suggest the possibility of a hedgerow or scrub/woodland margins in the vicinity. There were also a few shells of the aquatic species *Galba*

truncatula. This species is indicative of localised areas of occasional flooding and seasonal desiccation.

- 7.27 Fill 2058 (sample 2006), from ditch section 2056, contained a smaller assemblage which is generally reflective of a similar environment. No shells of aquatic species were recovered.

Ditch 3

- 7.28 A few shells of the intermediate species *Trochulus hispidus*, and the shade-loving species *Aegopinella nitidula*, were recovered from fill 2016 (sample 2005), of ditch section 2014.

Trench 30

- 7.29 A single shell of *Aegopinella nitidula* was noted from fill 3013 (sample 3001), of ditch section 3011.

Summary

- 7.30 The samples obtained generally contained only low levels of charred plant remains and mollusc assemblages. The small amount of cereal remains recovered, particularly from some of the sections through Ditch 1, appear to indicate that crop processing took place within the general area of the Site. The weed seeds recovered are typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments.

The mollusc assemblages are indicative of a well-established, open landscape, and there appears to be some indication of local niche environments such as long, unkempt grass, and possibly a hedgerow or scrub/woodland edge near Ditch 2, within the vicinity of sections 2007 and 2038. There is also an indication of occasional flooding and seasonal desiccation within the same area.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Despite the apparent archaeological potential indicated by evaluation and excavation, the watching brief identified little in the way of additional archaeological remains within the areas of observed groundworks, with the exception of an undated ditch, 2060, within Area WB2 (Fig. 15), and a post-medieval chalk block-constructed well within Area WB6 (Fig. 16). Additionally, a single, undated buried soil, a probable garden soil, was observed within Area WB4 (Fig. 2). The monitoring has

demonstrated that most of the areas monitored during the watching brief appear to have been extensively disturbed by modern services and redeposited soils, or by the construction, and subsequent demolition, of the twentieth-century Shoppenhanger Manor building and its terraced gardens. While it is possible that elements of the Roman-period ditches identified by the earlier evaluation and excavation survive within the areas covered by the watching brief, these were not identified during the period of monitoring.

8.2 The cluster of pits containing Iron Age pottery investigated at Shoppenhanger or King Pit, by Williams-Hunt in 1939 appears unlikely to relate directly to the Shoppenhanger Site. Cartographic sources indicate that these pits were situated to the south of Maidenhead railway station and over 1km to the north-east. It is possible that this evidence, of which little else is known, represents a wider pattern of pre-conquest activity within the environs of the Site. Jones (this report) has identified small quantities of later prehistoric pottery in local flint-tempered, sandy and shell-gritted fabrics, which were residual in Ditches 1 and 2, and Gully 5. This material is suggested to be of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date, and this, together with small assemblage of residual worked flint, appears to indicate a pattern of longer-term activity on the Site, possibly from as early as the Mesolithic period onwards. Significantly, no cut features were dateable to pre-Roman periods, and it is therefore possible that this residual material relates to foci of occupation located beyond the limited area of excavation. The Shoppenhanger Manor Site may have invited successive episodes of occupation through prehistory, in view of its well-drained, and relatively elevated aspect, and proximity to the resource-rich Thames Valley corridor (Lambrick and Robinson 2009, 27-8). The investigated Mesolithic and Neolithic site at Cannon Hill, Maidenhead (Bradley *et al.* 1975-6, 5-19) offers a closely comparable settlement context, and at a distance of 1.4km to the south-east of this Site.

8.3 While much of the pottery assemblage is regionally-typical of early Roman rural sites, there is no reason why some elements of this could not be regarded as transitional and thus date the inception of the ditched enclosure to the immediately pre-conquest period. Jones (this report) has drawn attention to the presence of bead-rimmed jars in flint and grog-tempered fabrics which, although comprising a small proportion of the assemblage as a whole, are strongly representative of pre and post-conquest Atrebatian traditions (Timby 2000, 227, fig. 115, 229). Smith *et al.* (2016, 83) have identified the high proportion of Roman settlement sites in southern

Britain which were established in the first century AD, and which they interpret as a continuation of longer-term patterns of settlement expansion which were underway in the Late Iron Age period. Such enclosed farmsteads are consistently present on the gravel terraces of the Middle Thames valley, but are generally represented by more complex forms (*ibid.*, 85). Comparable local examples may include that associated with the Eton Rowing Course, and two enclosed settlements at Cippenham, Slough (Ford *et. al.* 2003).

8.4 The overwhelming proportion of dateable material suggests a peak in activity between the later first and early to mid-second centuries AD, with an apparent hiatus in the mid-Roman period. However, the uppermost fill of section 2006 of Ditch 1 (Fig. 8) contained a mixed deposit of pottery, which ranged in date from the first to the fourth centuries, and appears to have been placed in the ditch at a time when lower secondary fills had subsided. The presence of such a disparate pottery group is problematic, but at least indicates later Roman activity on, or close to, the site. Equally problematic is the presence of typologically later Roman pottery within the lower fill of section 2006 of Ditch 1 (Jones, this report). Given the otherwise confirmed Early Roman date of these features, such material could be regarded as intrusive, and reflecting high levels of medieval, and later, disturbance, or the results of extensive bioturbation. The antiquarian record of Roman finds within the area of Shoppenhangers Farm (see Seaby 1932) may relate to this evidence of later activity, and possibly indicates a shift in settlement focus in the later Roman period. The Shoppenhanger Manor site otherwise represents a welcome addition to a rapidly developing record of Late Iron Age and Roman settlement in the middle Thames valley (Fulford 2014, 164; Preston 2003).

8.5 The Roman ceramic building material recovered from ditch fill 2005 (Ditch 1) included flue-tile, brick, *tegula* and *imbrex*. Smaller quantities of Roman CBM were recorded from other contexts, most notably from 2022 in Ditch 1. Both contexts represent fills which were relatively high in the sequence, and it may therefore be reasonable to conclude that the CBM was a relatively late deposit. Similar material is commonly recorded in small quantities from small rural settlements, where it seems likely to have fulfilled a number of non-structural purposes. In this case, the relatively large quantities and typological range of the CBM recovered suggest the presence of a substantial building in the vicinity. Previous suggestions of a villa on the Shoppenhanger site (cf. Williams Hunt), while largely discredited, may be based on comparable finds of this material. However, there is considerable evidence for

Roman buildings elsewhere in Maidenhead, including at Grenfell Road c. 500m to the north (Fig. 1), and some general dispersal of building material within the surrounding area may be assumed.

- 8.6 The limited area of excavation, which was constrained by a number of physical factors and areas of historical disturbance, has permitted only a fragmentary plan of the Roman-period ditched settlement to be recovered. This basically appears to be represented by two concentric circuits of curvilinear ditched enclosures, which follow natural contours, although no geophysical survey was undertaken to confirm this. Thus Ditches 2 and 8 appear to represent the outer circuit, and Ditches 1 and 11 the inner. While a broad dating framework of the late first century to the early-mid second century AD was established for both circuits, it is probable that these are not strictly contemporary, and thus represent distinct phases of site development. On the basis of theoretical date-ranges for some elements of respective pottery assemblages, the outer circuit (Ditches 2 and 8) may be slightly later (i.e. extending to as late as the mid-second century), and possibly represent a secondary development. Otherwise, very little internal evidence was identified by excavation, and permits little speculation regarding the character of settlement. The short recorded length of Ditch 3 may represent part of an internal sub-division, and appears unlikely to have comprised part of a roundhouse gully.
- 8.7 Roman-dated features displayed evidence of disturbance during later periods, with intrusive medieval and post-medieval material present in a number of securely-dated Roman deposits. Securely-dated medieval features are remarkably few, however, and include Ditch 7, which appears to represent a partial re-cutting of Roman Ditch 2, and Ditch 2033, which was a similar re-cutting of Ditch 8 and may therefore represent a southward continuation of Ditch 7, albeit in truncated form. Pit 6 is of post-medieval date, as is the chalk block-lined well, 2063, which was recorded during the watching brief. This, in addition to the fragmentary lengths of wall recorded with evaluation trenches 10 and 6 (Fig. 2) appears to be the only recorded evidence of the earlier Manor establishment on the site.
- 8.8 With the exception of a single fragment of ironworking residue, the Shoppenhanger Manor Site produced no evidence of economic activity beyond that associated with agriculture. Carbonised plant remains from Ditches 1 and 12 were dominated by evidence of cereal processing, particularly chaff derived from wheat, emmer and spelt. The spectrum of weed seeds recovered from bulk samples is typical of field

margins and arable environments, and this, together with evidence of crop processing, suggests active cultivation in the locality, presumably on the lower ground surrounding the site, to the south. Mollusc assemblages from the same contexts are indicative of a well-established, open landscape, possibly with adjacent areas of long grassland. The pace of agricultural change in the Early Roman period appears to have been very gradual in the Middle Thames region, with spelt wheat continuing to dominate many assemblages (Booth *et. al.* 2007, 281). The presence of oats in Early Roman assemblages is also widely attested, although it is possible that this may reflect the presence of wild oats as a weed species, which may have been used to boost the volume of the crop. While the quantity of charred plant remains recovered from this site is relatively small, their overall composition broadly reflects that recovered at Staines, to the east (cf. McKinley 2004). The local livestock economy appears to be substantially based on cattle, supported to a lesser extent by pigs and sheep (Armitage, this report). Few substantial animal bone assemblages of this date have been recorded from the Middle Thames region, although cattle appear to predominate throughout (Booth *et.al.* 2007, 283). Here it is possible to speculate on the exploitation of the pastoral environment of neighbouring areas of the Thames floodplain, with livestock brought to the site for slaughter and consumption.

- 8.9 The pottery assemblage recovered from excavation is overwhelmingly represented by local coarsewares, with only a limited component of continental and regional imports. The low overall incidence of central Gaulish samian and British regional finewares within the assemblage is typical of a range of sites occupying the lowest tier of the rural settlement hierarchy (Willis 1998; Hingley 1989; Booth 2012). The evident reliance on local pottery sources, including grog-tempered vessels and the products of the Alice Holt/Overwey industries suggests an economically isolated settlement, which was situated at some distance from emerging centres of trade and distribution at this time. 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 products to known production sites. 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), and such may conceivably have been the case with a number of sand and grog-tempered types recorded here. Both Silchester and Verulamium, to the south-west and north-east respectively, are too distant to have functioned as effective market centres in this case, and a number of commentators

(cf. Bird 2004, 29) have pointed out the absence of comparable oppida and successor urban settlements to the east of London. Such a disadvantageous location within the developing economic landscapes of the second century AD may ultimately have led to the demise and abandonment of the ditched settlement, although occupation clearly continued within the vicinity of the Site, in the later Roman period.

- 8.10 Medieval ditch 2033 was partly cut into the Roman-period fill 2032 of Ditch 8 (Section FF, Figs. 3 and 9). In plan, this feature appears to be a recut of Ditch 8, and may thus represent a southward continuation of Ditch 7, to the north-west. This suggests that Roman-period earthworks on the site remained visible in the medieval period, and were recut at this time. This appears to be a significant relationship, but otherwise few firm conclusions can be drawn regarding the character of medieval occupation within the excavation site itself. Ditch 2033 may be considered alongside the intrusive medieval material recorded with Roman contexts, and the broader evidence for the earlier phases of Shoppenhanger Manor.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

- 9.1 Fieldwork was directed by Project Leader Ray Kennedy, assisted by site personnel Keighley Wasenczuk, Tim Sperring, Emily Stynes, Jack Martin-Jones and Steve Bush. The excavation report was written by Ray Kennedy. The pottery report was written by Grace Perpetua Jones (CA), and the metalwork, fired clay and mixed finds reports were written by Katie Marsden (CA). The lithics report was written by Jacky Sommerville (CA), the faunal remains report by Philip L. Armitage, and the plant microfossils and molluscs report by Sarah Wyles (CA). The illustrations were prepared by Sam O'Leary, and the finds processing was supervised by Andrew Donald. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Damian De Rosa and the post-excavation was managed by Richard Massey, who also contributed to this report.

10. STORAGE, CURATION AND PUBLICATION

- 10.1 There is currently no collecting museum service in Berkshire with which the archive and artefacts from the excavation can be deposited. Until this matter has been resolved, and subject to any further archaeological material which may be generated by subsequent phases of work at the Site, the archive and artefacts will be retained by CA at their offices in Andover. A summary of information from this project, set out

within Appendix F, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. It is intended that a short report on the excavation and watching brief at Shoppenhanger Manor will be prepared for publication in a future volume of the *Berkshire Archaeological Journal*.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Table 7: Context Descriptions

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date	Set
2000	Layer		Topsoil			
2001	Layer		Subsoil			
2002	Layer		Natural			
2003	Cut		Cut of Gully	Gully 2003		Gully 5
2004	Fill	2003	Fill of Gully			
2005	Fill	2006	Fill of Ditch		EC2-MC2	
2006	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2006		Ditch 1
2007	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2007		Ditch 2
2008	Fill	2007	Fill of Ditch		EC2-MC2	
2009	Fill	2010	Fill of Ditch			
2010	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2010		Ditch 4
2011	Fill	2012	Fill of Ditch			
2012	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2012		Ditch 4
2013	Fill	2007	Fill of Ditch			
2014	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2014		Ditch 3
2015	Fill	2014	Fill of Ditch			
2016	Fill	2014	Fill of Ditch			
2017	Fill	2020	Fill of Ditch		M-L C1/EC2	
2018	Fill	2020	Fill of Ditch		LC1-EC2	
2019	Fill	2020	Fill of Ditch			
2020	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2020		Ditch 1
2021	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2021		Ditch 1
2022	Fill	2021	Fill of Ditch		LC1-EC2	
2023	Fill	2021	Fill of Ditch		LC1-EC2	
2024	Fill	2006	Fill of Ditch		LC1-EC2	
2025	Fill	2006	Fill of Ditch			
2026	Fill	2006	Fill of Ditch		EC2-MC2	
2027	Fill	2006	Fill of Ditch			
2028	Fill	2006	Fill of Ditch			
2029	Fill	2006	Fill of Ditch			
2030	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2030		Ditch 2
2031	Fill	2030	Fill of Ditch			
2032	Fill	2030	Fill of Ditch			
2033	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2033		Ditch 7?
2034	Fill	2033	Fill of Ditch			
2035	Cut		Cut of Pit	Pit 2035	Post-med	Pit 6
2036	Fill	2035	Fill of Pit			
2037	Fill	2035	Fill of Pit			
2038	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2038		Ditch 2
2039	Fill	2038	Fill of Ditch			
2040	Fill	2038	Fill of Ditch			
2041	Fill	2045	Fill of Ditch		EC2-MC2	
2042	Fill	2045	Fill of Ditch			
2043	Fill	2045	Fill of Ditch			
2044	Fill	2045	Fill of Ditch			
2045	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2045		Ditch 1
2046	Fill	2045	Fill of Ditch			
2047	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2047		Ditch 1
2048	Fill	2047	Fill of Ditch			
2049	Fill	2047	Fill of Ditch			
2050	Fill	2051	Fill of Ditch			
2051	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2051		Ditch 8
2052	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2052		Ditch 9
2053	Fill	2052	Fill of Ditch			

Context Number	Context Type	Fill of	Context Description	Feature Label	Spot Date	Set
2054	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2054		Ditch 10
2055	Fill	2052	Fill of Ditch			
2056	Cut		Cut of Ditch	Ditch 2056		Ditch 2
2057	Fill	2056	Fill of Ditch			
2058	Fill	2056	Fill of Ditch			

APPENDIX B: POTTERY

Table 8: Quantification of Roman pottery fabrics, by number, weight and Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE)

Ware group/fabric	Description	Number	Weight (g)	EVE
Imported finewares		9	129	0.17
CG samian	Central Gaulish samian	7	125	0.17
Samian	Samian, unsourced	2	4	
British finewares		4	21	0.06
OX RS	Oxford Red-slipped ware	1	3	0.03
Q116	Unsourced red-slipped ware	3	18	0.03
Mortaria		1	19	
OXF WH	Oxford white ware	1	19	
Oxidised		78	849	1.01
Q110	Whiteware	21	273	0.44
Q111	Oxidised ware	20	165	0.18
Q114	White-slipped red ware with grey core	4	135	
OVW WH	Overwey White ware	9	151	0.39
VRM WH	Verulamium Region White ware	24	125	
Grog-tempered		132	4501	1.64
G100	Grog-tempered, unoxidised	72	1895	1.27
G101	Grog-tempered, oxidised	30	1694	
G102	Grog-tempered, irregularly fired	17	553	0.37
G103	Grog-tempered, sandy texture	7	108	
SAV GT	Savernake Grog-tempered ware	6	251	
Flint-tempered		17	251	0.13
F100	Flint-tempered	14	197	0.1
F101	Fine flint-tempered	3	54	0.12
Flint and grog-tempered		3	131	0.10
GF100	Grog and flint-tempered ware	3	131	0.10
Reduced sandy wares		632	6905	5.67
ALH RE	Alice Holt Reduced ware	413	4407	2.80
DOR BB1	(South-East) Dorset Black-Burnished ware I	6	42	0.09
Q100	Sandy greywares	40	458	1.18
Q105	Black sandy wares	79	817	0.88
Q107	Black-surfaced greyware	20	411	0.55
Q115	Sandy wares	74	770	0.17

Shelly wares		2	42	
S100	Shelly wares	2	42	
Total		878	12848	8.78

APPENDIX C: METAL FINDS

Table 9: Summary of Metal Finds

Context	Material	Ra. No.	Sample no.	Type	Count	Wt. (g)	Comments	X-ray
2037	copper alloy	0	0	fitting	1	17		P17/3
1018	iron	0	0	nail	1	55		P17/3
1019	iron	0	0	nail	1	5		P17/3
1020	iron	0	0	nail	1	16		P17/3
2005	iron	2002	0	nail	1	40		P17/3
2005	iron	2001	0	nail	1	16		P17/3
2037	iron	0	0	blade	1	106	knife or tool?	P17/3
2037	iron	0	0	nail	15	163		P17/3
2037	iron	0	0	sheet	2	463		P17/3
2040	iron	2000	0	bar	1	18		P17/3
2040	iron	0	0	hoop	1	93		P17/3
2040	iron	0	0	object	1	11		P17/3
3013	iron	0	3001	nail	1	5		P17/3

APPENDIX D: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Table 10: Summary of Ceramic Building Material

Context	Material	Sample_No	Type	Count	Weight	Comments
2004	CBM	0	frags	3	9	
2005	CBM	0	tile	8	309	
2005	CBM	0	tile	3	799	
2005	CBM	0	tegula	2	390	
2005	CBM	0	imbrex	1	184	
2005	CBM	0	tile	1	209	soft-texture (hard fired) buff fabric
2005	CBM	0	curved tile	1	130	
2005	CBM	0	brick	1	514	1.5 inch
2005	CBM	0	frag	1	296	
2005	CBM	0	box flue tile	1	502	
2005	CBM	0	imbrex	4	749	
2008	CBM	0	tile	4	680	

2008	CBM	0	tile	6	1532	inc. 1 peg tile
2012	CBM	0	frag	1	15	
2016	CBM	0	brick	1	412	2 1/4 thickness
2016	CBM	0	tile	4	201	
2017	CBM	0	frag	1	90	poss. Brick
2022	CBM	0	tegula?	1	162	
2022	CBM	0	tile	2	129	
2022	CBM	0	frag	1	59	
2022	CBM	0	tile	1	51	
2022	CBM	0	tegula	2	591	
2023	CBM	0	tegula	1	106	
2024	CBM	0	frags	2	34	
2032	CBM	0	tile	3	398	perforated
2032	CBM	0	tile	9	813	
2032	CBM	0	tile	3	206	inc. 1 peg tile
2034	CBM	0	frags	3	15	
2034	CBM	0	tile	11	1023	
2036	CBM	0	tile	1	350	
2036	CBM	0	brick	2	1078	
2037	CBM	0	tegula	1	269	
2037	CBM	0	?flanged tile	1	27	Pmed?
2037	CBM	0	tile	3	530	perforated
2037	CBM	0	pipe?	2	517	
2037	CBM	0	flanged tile	1	89	pmed?
2037	CBM	0	frag	1	76	
2040	CBM	0	frags	3	7	
2040	CBM	0	peg tile	1	108	
2040	CBM	0	tile	6	404	
2041	CBM	0	tile	4	212	
2048	CBM	2004	frag	1	2	
2048	CBM	0	frag	2	32	
2048	CBM	0	curving tile	1	141	
2048	CBM	0	tile	4	293	
2049	CBM	0	frag	1	9	
2049	CBM	0	curved tile	1	54	
2053	CBM	0	tile	1	181	
2054	CBM	0	tile	4	228	
2058	CBM	0	tegula	1	185	
2058	CBM	0	brick	2	501	
2058	CBM	0	frag	1	25	
2058	CBM	0	tile	10	1385	

APPENDIX E: BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL

Table 11: Charred plant Identifications

Area	Excavation								Tr 30
Phase	Romano-British								?Romano-British
Feature Type	Ditch 1			Ditch 2			Ditch 3	Ditch	
Feature	2006	2020	2047	2007	2038	2056	2014	3011	
Context	2005	2017	2048	2008	2040	2058	2016	3013	
Sample	2001	2000	2004	2002	2003	2006	2005	3001	
Vol (L)	18L	20L	18L	12L	12L	9L	12L	5L	
Flot size (ml)	50	20	30	25	20	15	15	60	
Roots %	40	50	30	30	25	50	50	80	
Cereals	Common Name								
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	spelt wheat								
	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (spikelet fork)	emmer/spelt wheat								
	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> (glume bases)	emmer/spelt wheat								
	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Triticum turgidum/aestivum</i> (grain)	free-threshing wheat								
	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	
Cereal indet. (grains)	cereal								
	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Cereal frag. (est. whole grains)	cereal								
	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Cereal frags (rachis frags)	cereal								
	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Species									
<i>Vicia</i> L./ <i>Lathyrus</i> sp. L.	vetch/wild pea								
	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.	field madder								
	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
<i>Avena</i> sp. L. (grain)	oat grain								
	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	
<i>Avena</i> L./ <i>Bromus</i> L. sp.	oat/brome grass								
	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	

Table 12: Mollusc remains

Area	Excavation								Tr 30
Phase	Romano-British								?Romano-British
Feature Type	Ditch 1			Ditch 2			Ditch 3	Ditch	
Feature	2006	2020	2047	2007	2038	2056	2014	3011	
Context	2005	2017	2048	2008	2040	2058	2016	3013	
Sample	2001	2000	2004	2002	2003	2006	2005	3001	
Vol (L)	18L	20L	18L	12L	12L	9L	12L	5L	
Open country species									
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	

<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
<i>Vallonia costata</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
<i>Vallonia excentrica</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Catholic species								
<i>Trochulus hispidus</i>	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	-
<i>Cochlicopa</i> spp.	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
<i>Limax/Deroceras</i>	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
<i>Cepaea</i> spp.	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
<i>Cornu aspersum</i>	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Shade-loving species								
<i>Carychium</i> sp.	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
<i>Aegopinella nitidula</i>	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Oxychilus cellarius</i>	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
<i>Vitrea</i> spp.	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
<i>Clausilia bidentata</i>	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
<i>Cochlodina laminata</i>	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
<i>Helicigona lapicida</i>	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
Aquatic species								
<i>Galba truncatula</i>	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-
Approx totals	*	**	*	***	***	**	*	*

Key - * = <5, ** = 5-19, *** = 20-49

Table 13: Animal Bone Summary. Total numbers of identified specimens present (NISP) of mammal, bird, fish, amphibian & reptile bones.

H = hand

collected; S =
sieved samplesNote: NISP data includes
Articulated/associated Bone Groups
(ABGs) (see Table 2).

Context	200 5	200 5	202 2	201 7	201 7	202 4	202 5	202 6	204 1	204 8	200 8	200 8	204 0	204 0	205 8	201 6	200 9	201 2	203 3	203 4	203 7	
Sample		200 1			200 0					200 4		200 2		200 3								
Feature	200 6	200 6	202 1	202 0	202 0	200 6	200 6	200 6	204 5	204 7	200 7	200 7	203 8	203 8	205 6	201 4	201 0	201 2	203 3	203 4	203 5	
DITCH	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	7 ?	7 ?		Pit 6
	H	S	H	H	S	H	H	H	H	S	H	S	H	S	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	Total s
<i>Mammals:</i>																						
cattle <i>Bos</i> (domestic)	35		2	4		2		1	1	1	10		5		7		2	6	17	4	2	99
horse <i>Equus</i> <i>caballus</i> (domestic)	14													4	1		11	1				31
cattle/horse						1	1								1							3
sheep/goat <i>Ovis/Capra</i> (domestic)	9		3		1	5		2			7		6		9				7	5		54
goat <i>Capra</i> <i>hircus</i>	1																					1
pig <i>Sus</i> (domestic)	4	1	1								2		5				1	5	1			20
dog <i>Canis</i> (domestic)													4							2		6
cat <i>Felis</i> (domestic)																				1		1
red deer <i>Cervus</i> <i>elaphus</i>								1														1
fallow deer <i>Dama dama</i>								1														1
roe deer <i>Capreolus</i>				1																		1

<i>capreolus</i>																						
brown hare <i>Lepus capensis</i>	1																			1		
mole <i>Talpa europaea</i>	1																			1		
house mouse <i>Mus musculus</i>									1											1		
field vole <i>Microtus agrestis</i>	7									1										8		
vole (sp.indet.)										1										1		
common shrew <i>Sorex araneus</i>										1										1		
small mammal (vole/mouse)	3								1	1										5		
Subtotals	64	12	6	5	1	8	1	5	1	3	19	2	20	2	20	2	2	18	30	13	2	236
<i>Birds:</i>																						
domestic fowl <i>Gallus gallus</i> (domestic)													4						1		5	
carrion crow <i>Corvus corone</i>																			1		1	
small wild bird (indet.spp.)	2																				2	
Subtotals	2												4						1	1		8
<i>Fish:</i>																						
freshwater eel <i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	1																				1	
Subtotals	1																				1	
<i>Amphibian:</i>																						
common frog <i>Rana temporaria</i>	7																				7	
toad <i>Bufo bufo</i>													1								1	
Subtotals	8												1								8	

Table 15: Taxa from the Sieved samples.

Context	Feature	Set	Taxa	Element(s)	MNI	Notes
2005 <2001>	2006	Ditch 1	pig	1 metacarpus IV	1	prox.fused - distal unfused
			field vole	5 molar teeth, 1 humerus & 1 tibia	inde t.	
			mole	1 jawbone	1	fragment
			small mammal	2 incisor teeth & 1 tibia	inde t.	vole/mouse
			small wild bird (indet.spp.)	2 phalanges	1	
			freshwater eel	1 vertebra	1	small fish
			common frog	2 sacrum	2	
			common frog	1 scapula	1	
			v.small common frog	1 ilium, 1 radio-ulna, 1 tibio-fibula & 1 tarsal bone	inde t.	small immature frog (s)
			grasssnake	2 vertebrae	1	
2008 <2002>	2007	Ditch 2	common shrew	1 humerus	1	
			small mammal (vole/mouse)	1 humerus	1	shaft fragment
2017 <2000>	2020	Ditch 1	sheep	1 upper cheektooth	1	
2040 <2003>	2038	Ditch 2	field vole	1 humerus	1	
			vole (sp.indet.)	1 incisor	1	
			toad	1 sacrum	1	
2048 <2004>	2047	Ditch 1	cattle	1 upper cheektooth	1	

house mouse	1 humerus	1
small mammal (vole/mouse)	1 incisor	1

Table 16: Ageing of the mandibles in the main domesticates by species and context.

CATTLE (age categories referenced in Bond & O'Connor 1999:346)

Context	Feature	Set	N	J	I	SA1	SA2	A1	A2	A3	E
2040	2038	Ditch 2		1							
2033	2033	Ditch 7 ?								1	

Key to categories: N = neonatal, J = juvenile, I = immature, SA = sub adult, A = adult, E = elderly

SHEEP (age categories after Payne 1973)

Context	Feature	Set	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
2005	2006	Ditch 1					1				
2058	2056	Ditch 2						2	1		
2033	2033	Ditch 7 ?						1			

Key to categories: A = 0 - 2 months, B = 2 - 6 months, C = 6 -12 months, D = 1 - 2 years, E = 2 - 3 years, F = 3 - 4 years, G = 4 - 6 years, H = 6 - 8 years, I = 8 - 10 years

PIG (age categories referenced in Bond & O'Connor 1999:351)

Context	Feature	Set	N	J	I1	I2	SA1	SA2	A1	A2	A3
2005	2006	Ditch 1						1			
2040	2038	Ditch 2					1		1		

Key to categories: N = neonatal, J = juvenile, I = immature, SA = sub adult, A = adult

HORSES Ageing of the horses by crown heights in the mandibular & maxillary teeth (method of Levine 1982).
Ages in years

Context	Feature	Set	Age	
2005	2006	Ditch 1	11 to 12 yrs	male
2012	2012	Ditch 4	11 to 12 yrs	

Table 17: Metrical data for Animal Bone.

Measurements are in mm and follow the system of von den Driesch 1972

Withers heights (WH) in horse method of Kieswalter (1888)

Referenced: von den Driesch, A. and Boessneck, J. 1974

MAMMALS

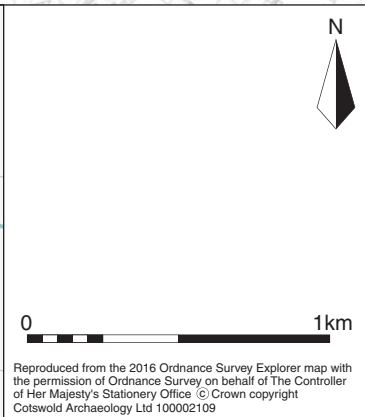
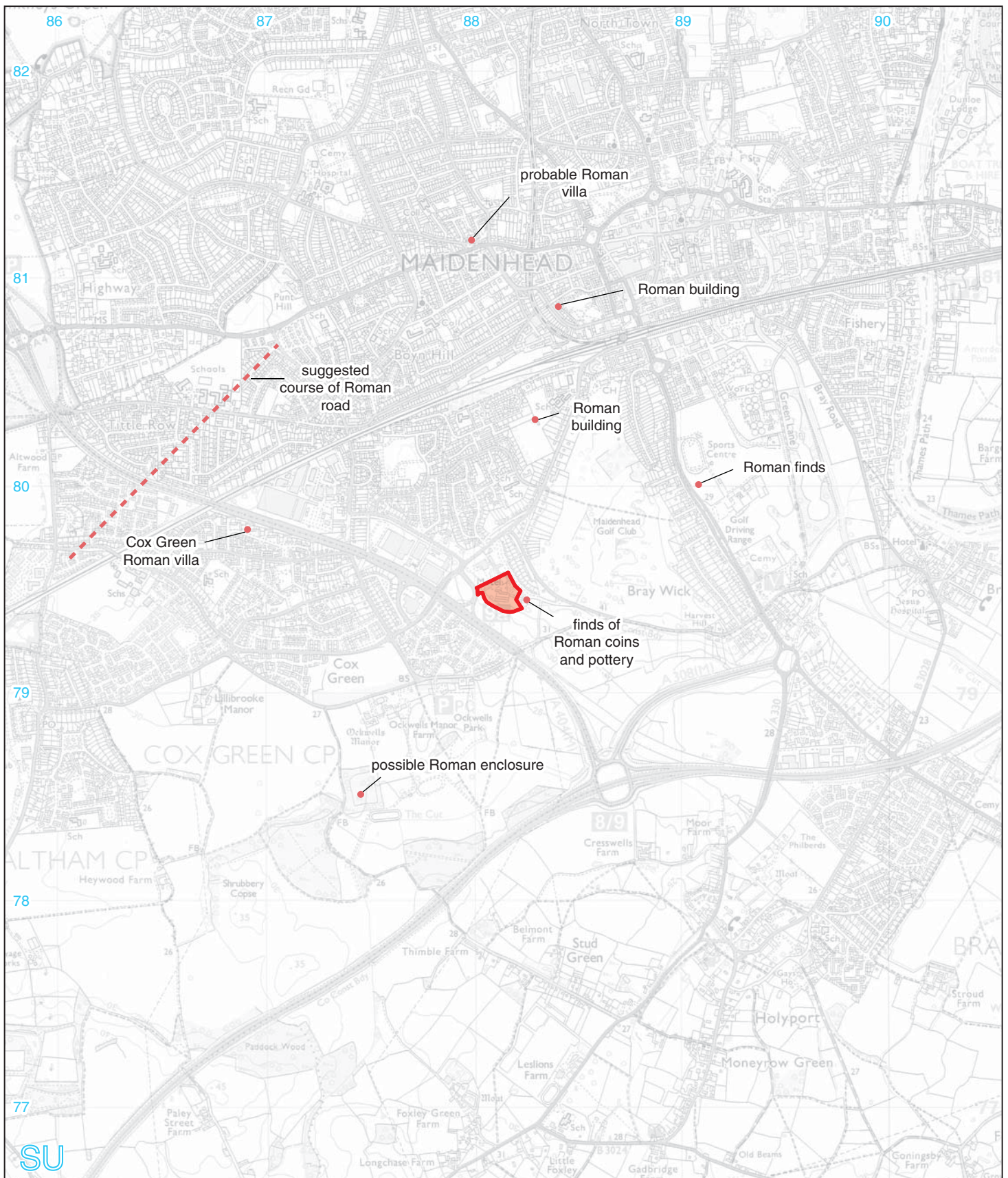
MANDIBLE	species					M2 L	M2 B		
	dog					9.8	7.9		
HUMERUS	species	side	GLI	GLC	Bp	SD	Bd	BT	
	cat						16.3		
RADIUS	species	side	GL	LI	Bp	SD	Bd	BFd	
	horse	R	315.0	303.0		32.8	63.9	55.2	
METACARPUS III	species	side	GL	GLI	LI	Bp	Dp	SD	Bd
	horse							28.0	43.6
INNOMINATE BONE	species	side		LAR	LA				depth acetabulum
	pig			30.7	34.8				
TIBIA	species	side	GL		LI	Bp	SD	Bd	Dd
	horse	L						71.1	
	cattle							68.7	
	sheep							26.6	
	sheep							25.0	

dom.fowl	L	64.7
----------	---	------

APPENDIX F: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane, Maidenhead, Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief
Short description	<p>Residual worked flint and late prehistoric pottery within Roman features indicated long-term prehistoric activity on the site.</p> <p>The excavation confirmed the presence of archaeological remains within the western part of the site, which had been identified during the course of the previous evaluation. The remains included a number of Roman ditches, comprising what appeared to be two concentric circuits of curvilinear ditches which followed the line of natural contours. These may represent different, but chronologically close phases of development. Finds and the character of ditch fills appeared to indicate domestic settlement, although internal structural evidence was recorded. Most dateable material was recovered from the fills of if the inner ditch (Ditch 1), and was of the later first to mid-second centuries AD. Little evidence of internal features was recorded, although it is possible that Ditch 3 and Ditches 8-10 relate to structures or internal divisions.</p> <p>There is tentative evidence for later Roman activity on the site, with a mixed deposit of pottery within an upper fill of Ditch 1 ranging in date from the first to the fourth centuries AD. Antiquarian data suggest a wider pattern of Roman-period activity around the Site, and this is supported by finds of Roman brick and tile, which seem likely to have originated from a substantial building in the vicinity. The artefactual material recovered by evaluation, and excavation identified the settlement as one of relatively low status, with very limited evidence of fine and imported wares.</p> <p>Roman features displayed evidence of disturbance, with intrusive medieval and post-medieval material present. Ditch 7 and Pit 6 were the only confirmed features of later date, together with a flint-lined well recorded by the watching brief.</p>
Project dates	13.04.16 to 29.04.16
Project type	Excavation and Watching Brief
Previous work	<p>Desk-based Assessment: Cotswold Archaeology, 2012 Land at Shoppenhangers Manor, Windsor and Maidenhead, Berkshire. Heritage Desk-Based Assessment, unpubl. CA Report No. 11319.</p> <p>Field evaluation: Cotswold Archaeology 2016 Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane, Maidenhead, Berkshire: Archaeological Evaluation Report: 16078.</p>
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane, Maidenhead, Berks
Study area (M ² /ha)	n/a
Site co-ordinates	SU 8814 7941

PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Berkshire Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Damian de Rosa	
Project Supervisor	Ray Kennedy	
MONUMENT TYPE	Ditched settlement enclosure	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Early Roman Pottery Assemblage	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.) TBC	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone etc)
Physical	TBC	ceramics, metalwork, CBM, glass, worked stone, fired clay animal bone
Paper	TBC	Context sheets, drawings, site registers, matrices etc
Digital	TBC	Database, digital photos, CAD files
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
<p>CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 <i>Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane, Maidenhead, Berkshire: Archaeological Excavation and watching brief</i>, CA typescript report 17192</p>		



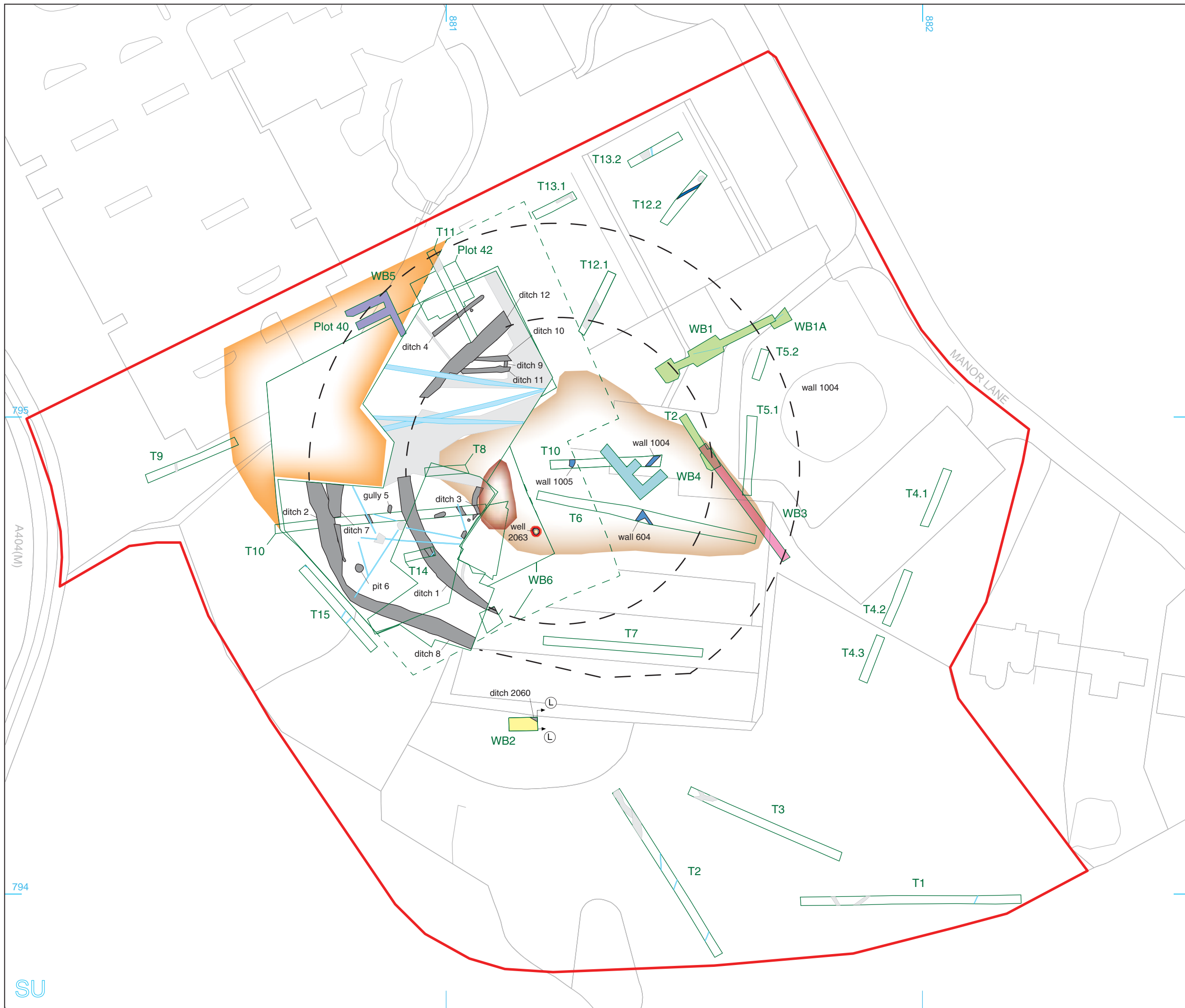
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PROJECT TITLE
 Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane
 Maidenhead, Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

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- site boundary
- evaluation trench/excavation area
- contingency area if required
- projected extent of Romano-British ditches
- active pumping station - area to be excluded from archaeological excavation
- truncation
- japanese knotweed
- archaeological feature
- structural feature
- field drain/water pipe
- layer/deposit
- modern
- section location

- Watching Brief Areas**
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6 (well 2063)



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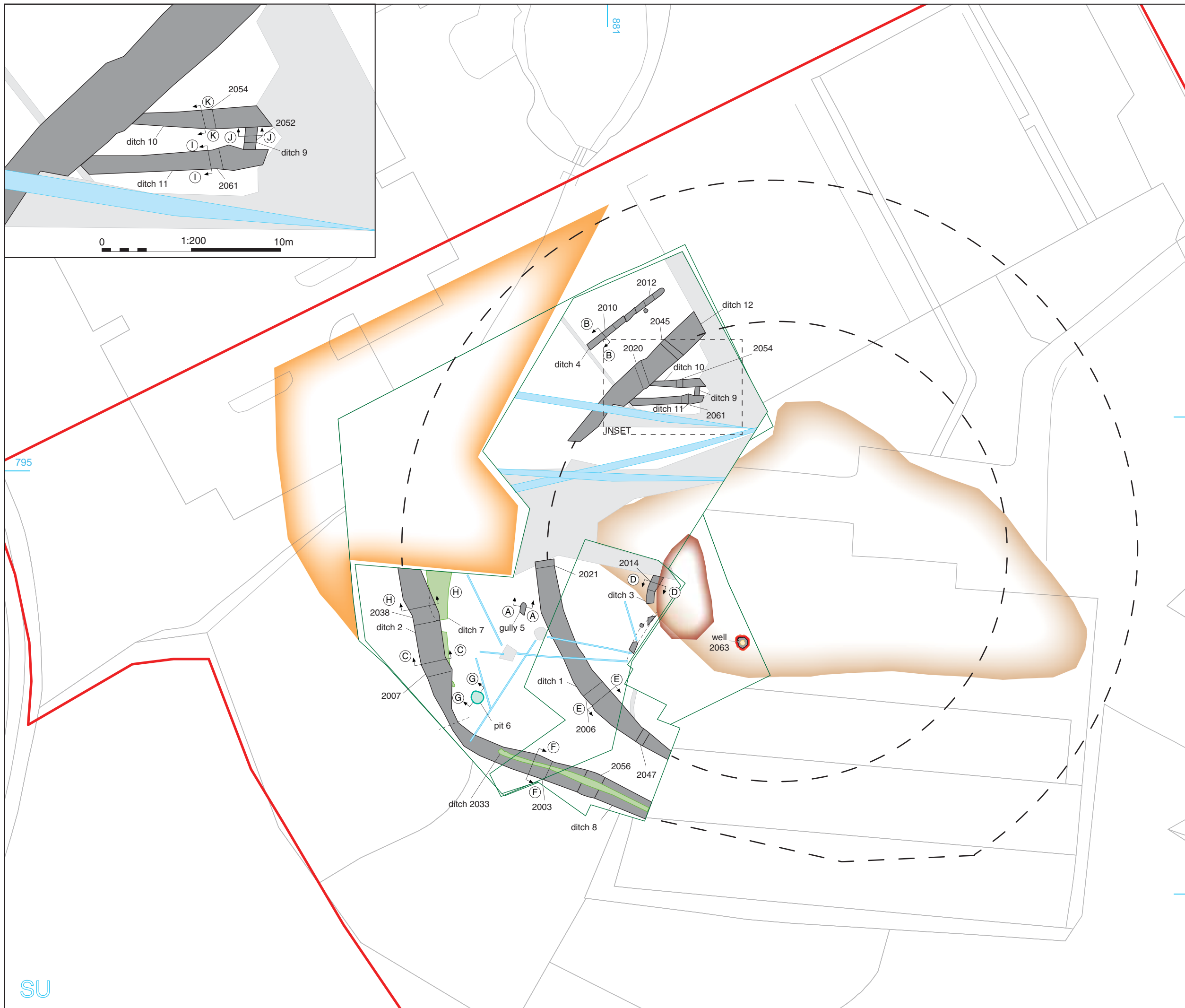
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PROJECT TITLE
 Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane
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FIGURE TITLE
 The site, showing the excavation area
 and the evaluation trenches

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APPROVED BY RWM	SCALE@A3 1:750	



- site boundary
- excavation area
- projected extent of Romano-British ditches
- active pumping station - area to be excluded from archaeological excavation
- truncation
- japanese knotweed
- roman features
- field drain
- layer/deposit
- medieval
- post-medieval
- modern
- (A) ↔ (A) section location

0 1:500 25m

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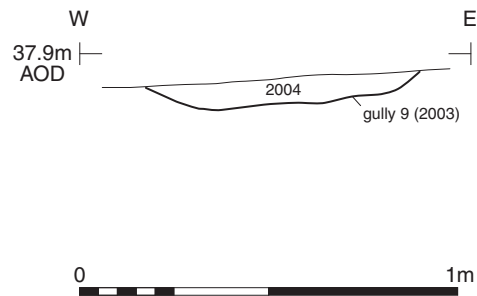
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PROJECT TITLE
 Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane
 Maidenhead, Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE
 The site, showing phased
 archaeological features

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CHECKED BY DJB **DATE** 14/12/2016 **3**
APPROVED BY RWM **SCALE@A3** 1:500 and 1:200 (inset)

Section AA



Gully 5 (2003), looking north (scale 0.5m)



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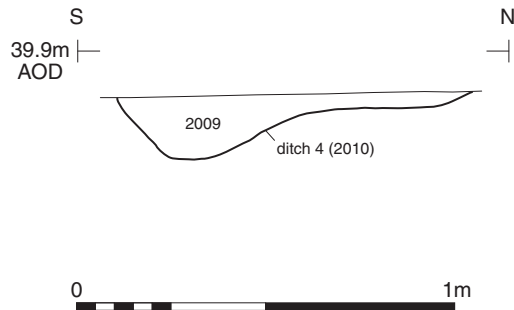
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Section and photograph

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Section BB



Ditch 4 (2010), looking west (scale 0.5m)



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FIGURE TITLE

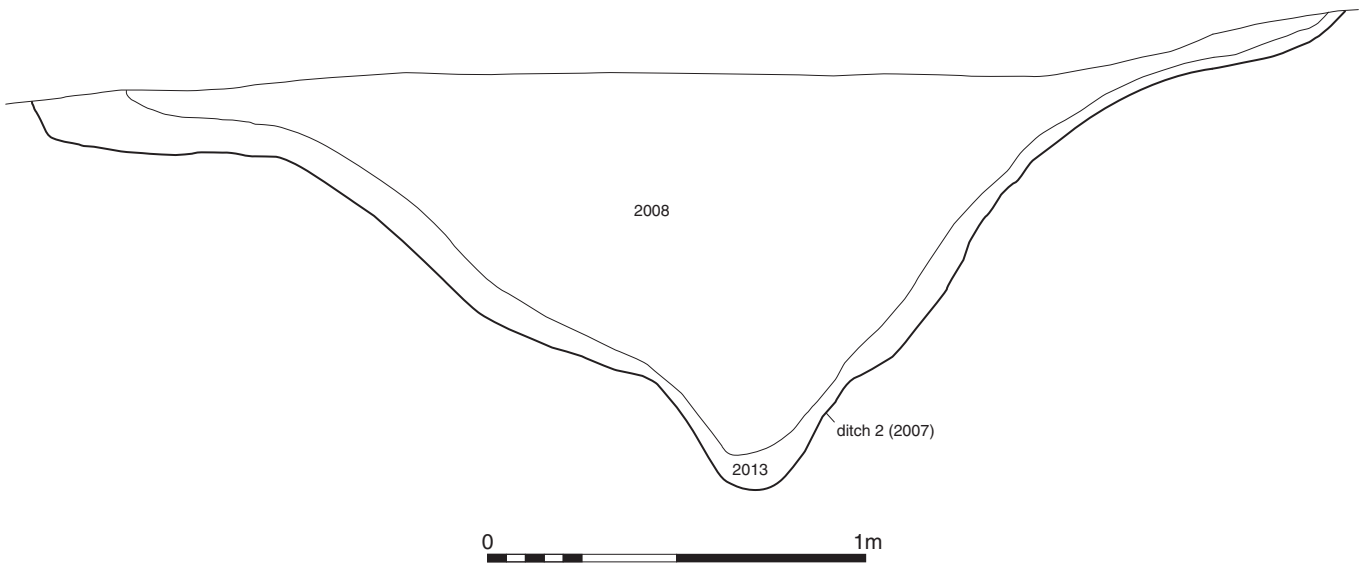
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Section CC

W
36.3m
AOD

E



Ditch 2 (2007), looking north (scale 1m)



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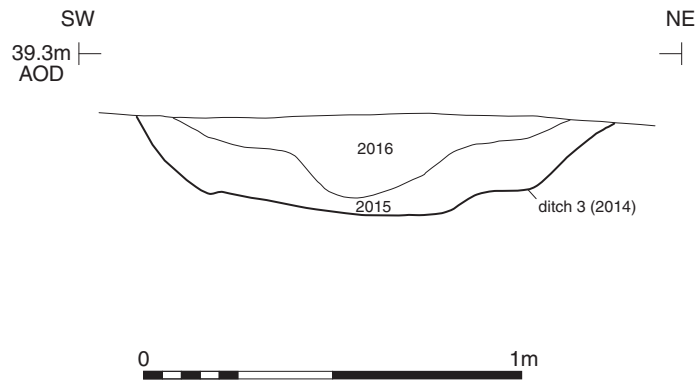
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Section DD



Ditch 3 (2014), looking north-west (scale 1m)



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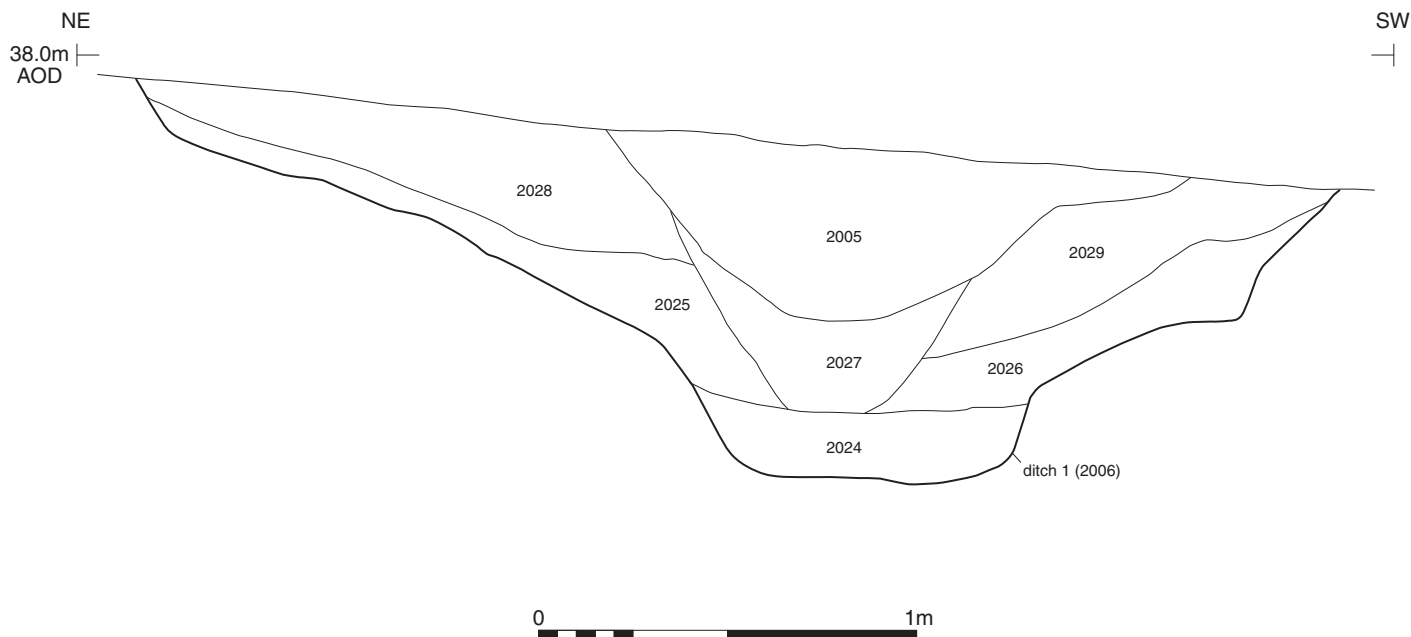
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Section EE



Ditch 1 (2006), looking south-east (scale 1m)



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FIGURE TITLE

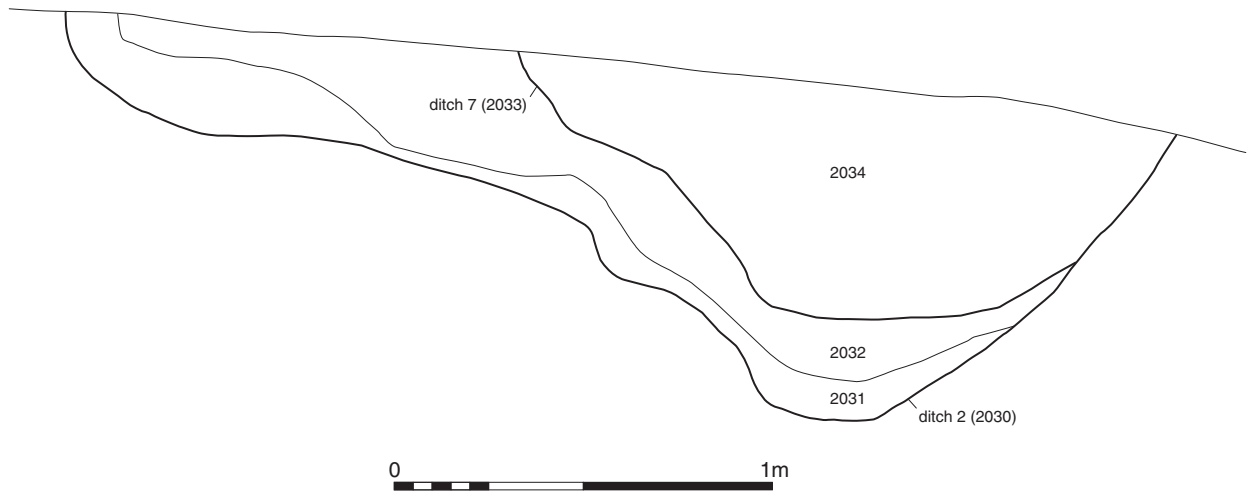
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Section FF

NE
36.7m
AOD

SW



Ditch 2 (2030) and ditch 7 (2033), looking south-east (scale 1m)



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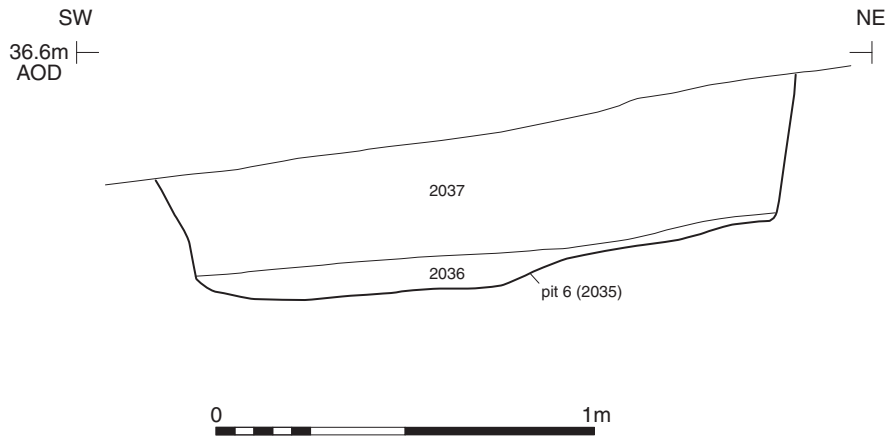
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Section GG



Pit 6 (2035), looking north-west (scale 1m)



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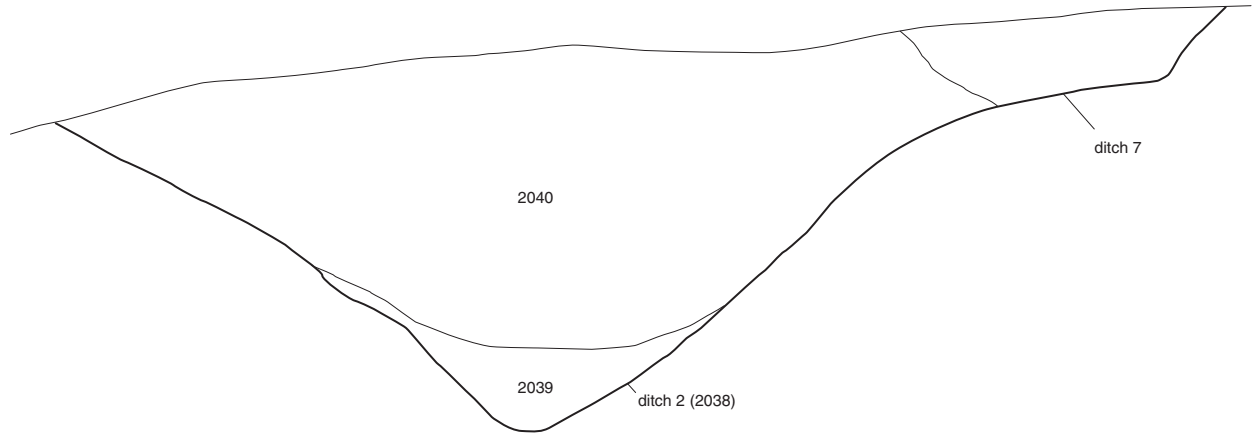
Section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	14/12/2016	
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Section HH

SW
36.5m
AOD

NE



0 1m



Ditch 2 (2038), looking north-west (scale 2m)



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PROJECT TITLE

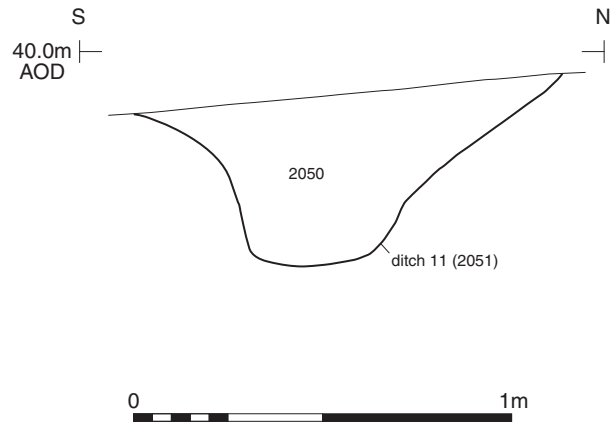
Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane
Maidenhead, Berkshire

FIGURE TITLE

Section and photograph

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Section II



Ditch 11 (2051), looking west (scale 0.5m)



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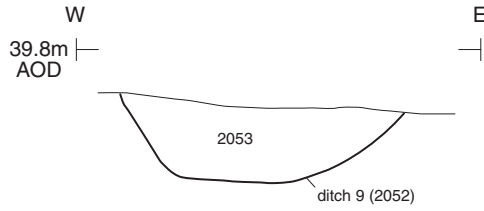
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Section JJ



Ditch 9 (2052), looking north (scale 0.4m)



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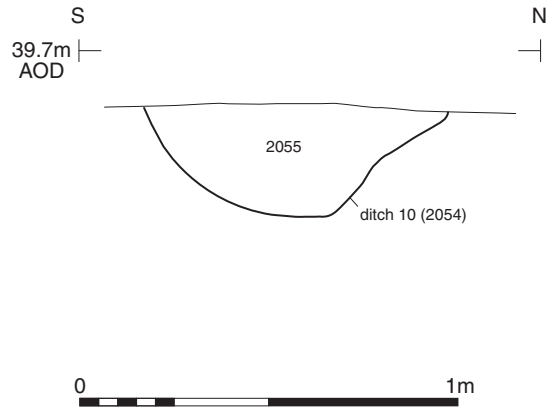
Shoppenhanger Manor, Manor Lane
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FIGURE TITLE

Section and photograph

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Section KK



Ditch 10 (2054), looking west (scale 0.4m)



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

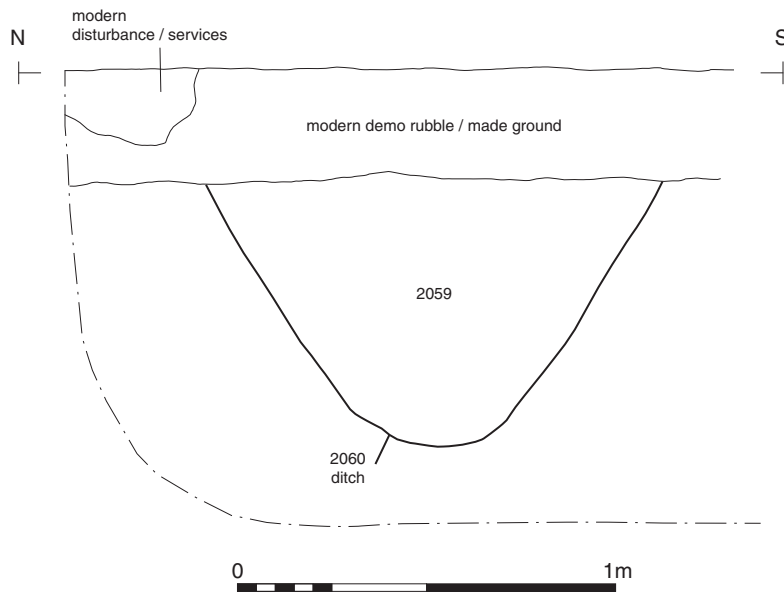
Section and photograph

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Area B. Photograph of ditch 2060

Section LL



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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Ditch 2060, photograph and section

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FIGURE NO.

15



Area F. Photograph of medieval well 2063 (2 x 1m scales)



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FIGURE TITLE

Medieval well 2063, photograph

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FIGURE NO.

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