

# Evidence of Prehistoric Settlement at Southlea Farm, Datchet

Archaeological investigations  
by the Datchet Village Society

## VOLUME II



### PHASE 2

Fieldwork carried out between October 2002 and June 2003  
Consisting of:

**Fieldwalking (FIELD 4)**  
**Excavation (FIELD A)**

SLFA03  
Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire  
SU 4986:1758  
Archive at Reading Museum  
Accession No's:  
REDGM 2002.50 (Field 4)  
REDGM 2003.193 (Field A)

# VOLUME TWO

## Phase Two

<b>Site Name:</b>	Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire
<b>Grid Ref:</b>	NGR SU 9900:7600
<b>Site Activity Type:</b>	Fieldwalking (Field 4) Small-scale excavation (Field A) <i>Conducted by DVS volunteers</i>
<b>Date &amp; Duration:</b>	October 2002 – June 2003
<b>Site Code:</b>	Field 4: SLF02 Field A: SLFA03
<b>Area of site:</b>	Approx 3 hectares
<b>Monuments identified:</b>	Field 4: Linear Features Field A: Two Bronze Age round barrows, two linked sub-rectangular ditched enclosures, two circular enclosures, pits, linear features, large double-ditched sub-rectangular enclosure. NMR Monument number 1024082
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	Reading Museum - Accession No. REDGM 2002.50 (Field 4) Reading Museum - Accession No. REDGM 2003.193 (Field A)
<b>Summary of Results:</b>	Phase II of investigations at Southlea Farm began with fieldwalking of Field 4, which extended the area previously covered in Phase I. The bulk of the material collected was of LIA/ER date, helping to isolate the focus of settlement for this period. Fieldwork continued with small-scale excavation at a second, separate settlement site 500m to the southwest. Three trenches were excavated to investigate ditches identified by the previous geophysics. From the analysis of pottery finds, a linear ditch was assigned a LIA date, whilst both ditches of a large double-ditched enclosure produced pottery from the mid 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD.
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<b>Illustrator:</b>	David Hopkins
<b>Acknowledgments:</b>	The Datchet Village Society Archaeology Group would like to thank the following for making this project possible; the farmer Nigel Berryman; the landowner Crown Estates; the Datchet Barker Bridge Trust and the Prince Philip Trust for Windsor & Maidenhead for their financial support; the DVS Committee; Colin Berks for survey expertise; and all the volunteers involved in fieldwork and administration. We would particularly like to thank Phil Catherall for his invaluable support and advice.

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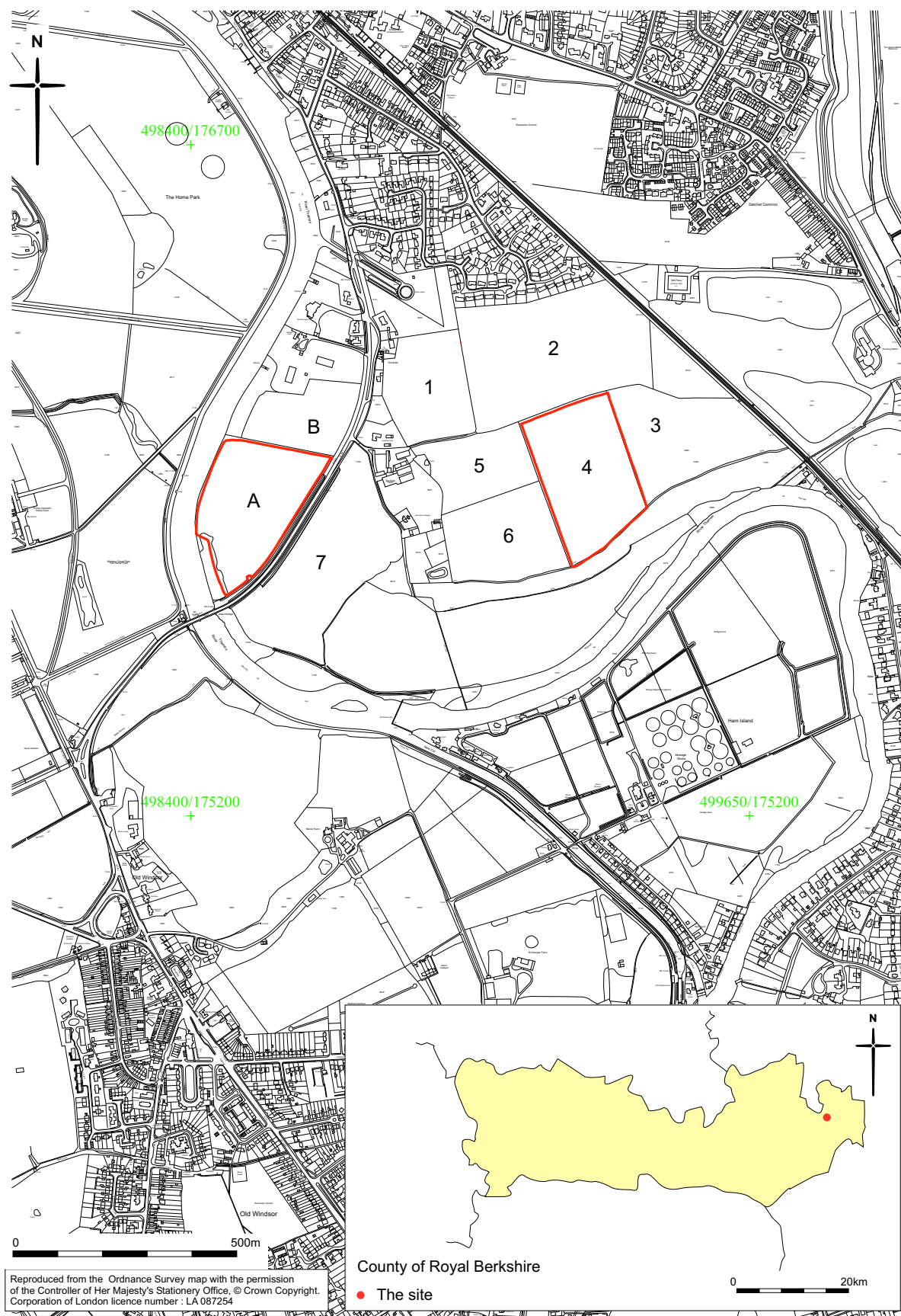


Figure 1. Location of Southlea Farm at 1:12500. The areas investigated are outlined in red.





Figure 2. Aerial photograph of the Southlea meander of the Thames.

## Introduction

This report, in two volumes, documents the archaeological investigations undertaken by the Datchet Village Society at Southlea Farm, Datchet, Berkshire (NGR SU 99:76), between March 1998 and June 2003.

Volume I records the first phase of fieldwork, begun in March 1998 and continuing until December 2000. Investigations comprised the study of aerial photographs and historic maps, contour and geophysical survey of 8 of the Southlea fields, fieldwalking of Field 2 and professional assessment of finds.

Volume II documents phase two of fieldwork, which took place between October 2002 and June 2003. Whilst Phase One concentrated on discovering evidence of farming and settlement in Field 2, Phase Two aimed to extend knowledge of this site by fieldwalking in the adjacent field, Field 4. A second, possibly connected site, 5-600m nearer to the present course of the Thames, in Field A, was also investigated by small-scale excavation. All finds were submitted for professional assessment and report.

### **BRIEF SUMMARY OF BOTH PHASES**

*In 1998, the Datchet Village Society formed an amateur fieldwalking group to investigate the site of cropmarks at Southlea Farm, shown on aerial photographs taken by Professor St Joseph in 1955 and 1957. Over the next five years archaeological investigations of a mainly non-intrusive nature have revealed a complex and unique prehistoric settlement site of enormous importance in the Middle Thames Valley. Finds include large quantities of flint and pottery, ranging from Mesolithic to Romano-British in date, indicating possible continuous settlement here. Results from the project so far have proved this site to be a rare survival of a complete prehistoric landscape.*

## Methodology

The archaeological studies in Phase II comprised fieldwalking in Field 4 and small-scale excavation in Field A.

### **1. FIELD 4**

#### **Contour & Magnetometer Survey**

Contour and magnetometer surveys were conducted during Phase One of the project (see Volume I of this report). Rectilinear anomalies were identified by the geophysical survey in the northeast corner of Field 4, to the south of the main cropmarked area in Field 2 (see figure 3). The features in both fields were considered to be on a similar alignment and therefore part of the same settlement, dissected only by the modern field boundary. Interpretation of the geophysics results suggested that the Iron Age enclosure and annex in Field 2 were associated with features immediately to the south in Field 4. Further to the east, at the junction of Fields 2, 3 and 4 (see figure 3), a third enclosure and field system was thought to be the focal point of the Romano-British settlement. The contour survey clearly shows that the land is highest in the north of the field (see figure 4) and the magnetic susceptibility results support the view that this was the densest zone of occupation. There is an incompletely detected linear feature further down the slope towards the river, however, the magnetic susceptibility values reduce and the strength of the magnetic response diminishes towards the southern part of the field, suggesting less human activity in this area.



## Fieldwalking

An opportunity to fieldwalk Field 4 arose when it was ploughed and planted with maize in the spring of 2002. The fieldwalk was conducted by the DVS after harvesting, between October 2002 and February 2003. Grids were laid out in the north of the field (hectares M, N, R and S – see figure 5) as a continuation of the previously walked hectares in Field 2 (see Volume I of this report). The same method of total collection within 10m grids was applied. However, due to time constraints, only the northeast corner of the field was covered in this way, directly over the anomalies. Because of this, the finds results have been used for dating purposes only and are not shown as distribution plots. All finds were washed, sorted and sent for professional analysis (see following reports). Burnt flint was collected, weighed and recorded on site. The average weight per 10m grid square was 455g.

*Pottery and flint reports follow.*



Field 4, looking east. Canes amongst the maize stubble mark the 10m fieldwalking grids.



Field 4, from the northern boundary looking south, down the slope towards the river.

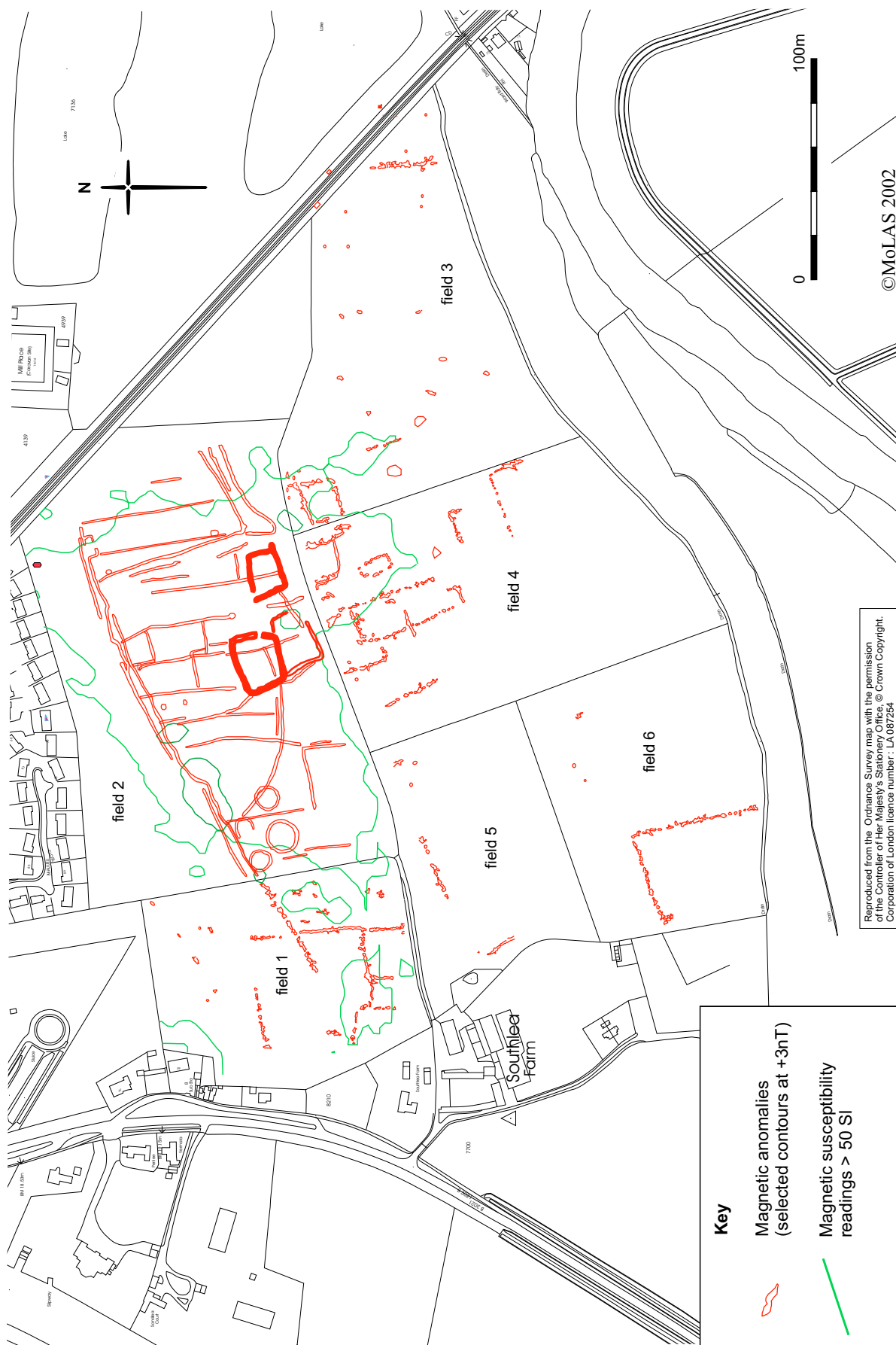


Figure 3. Summary of findings from all magnetometer surveys in fields 1-6.



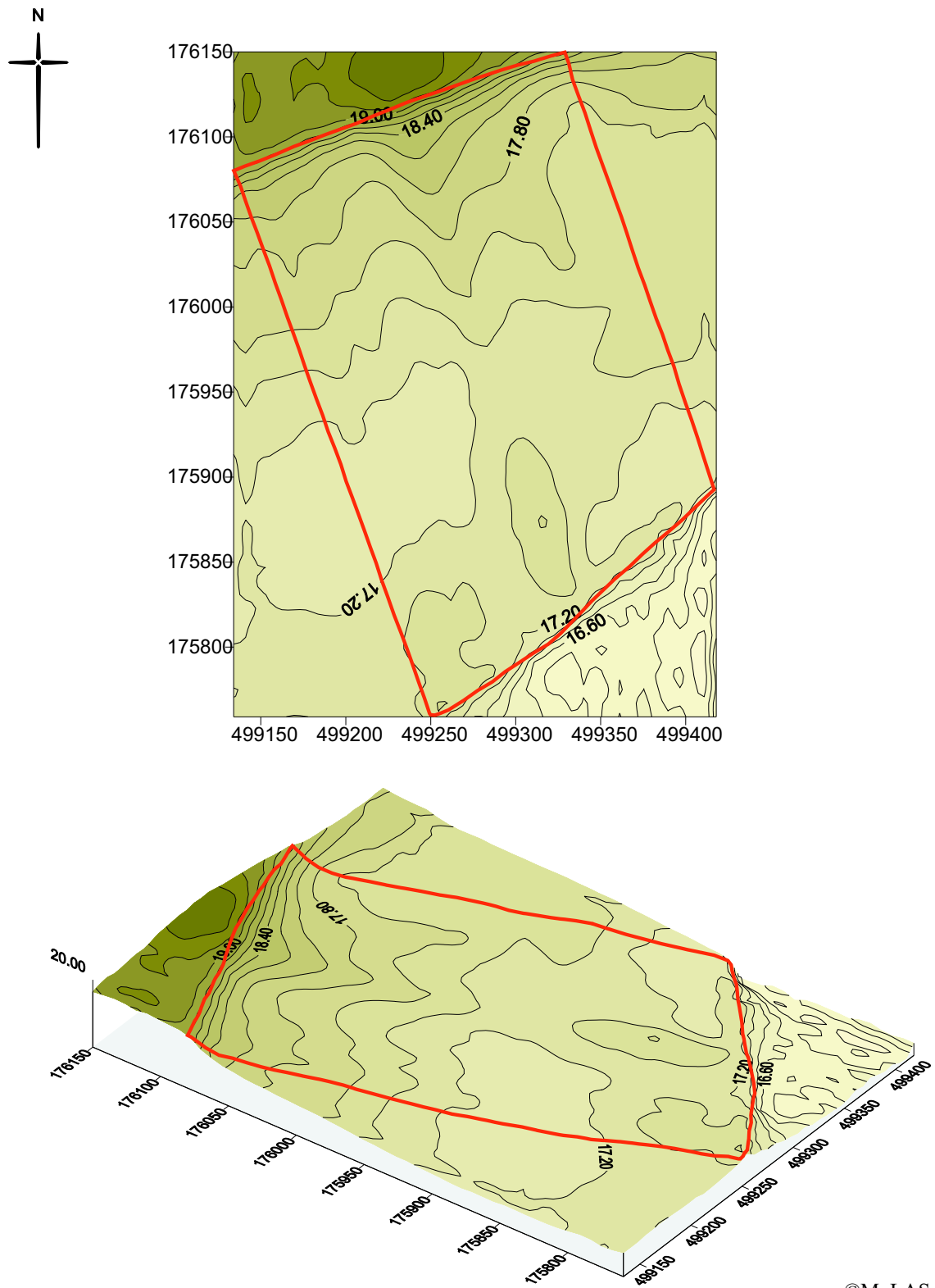
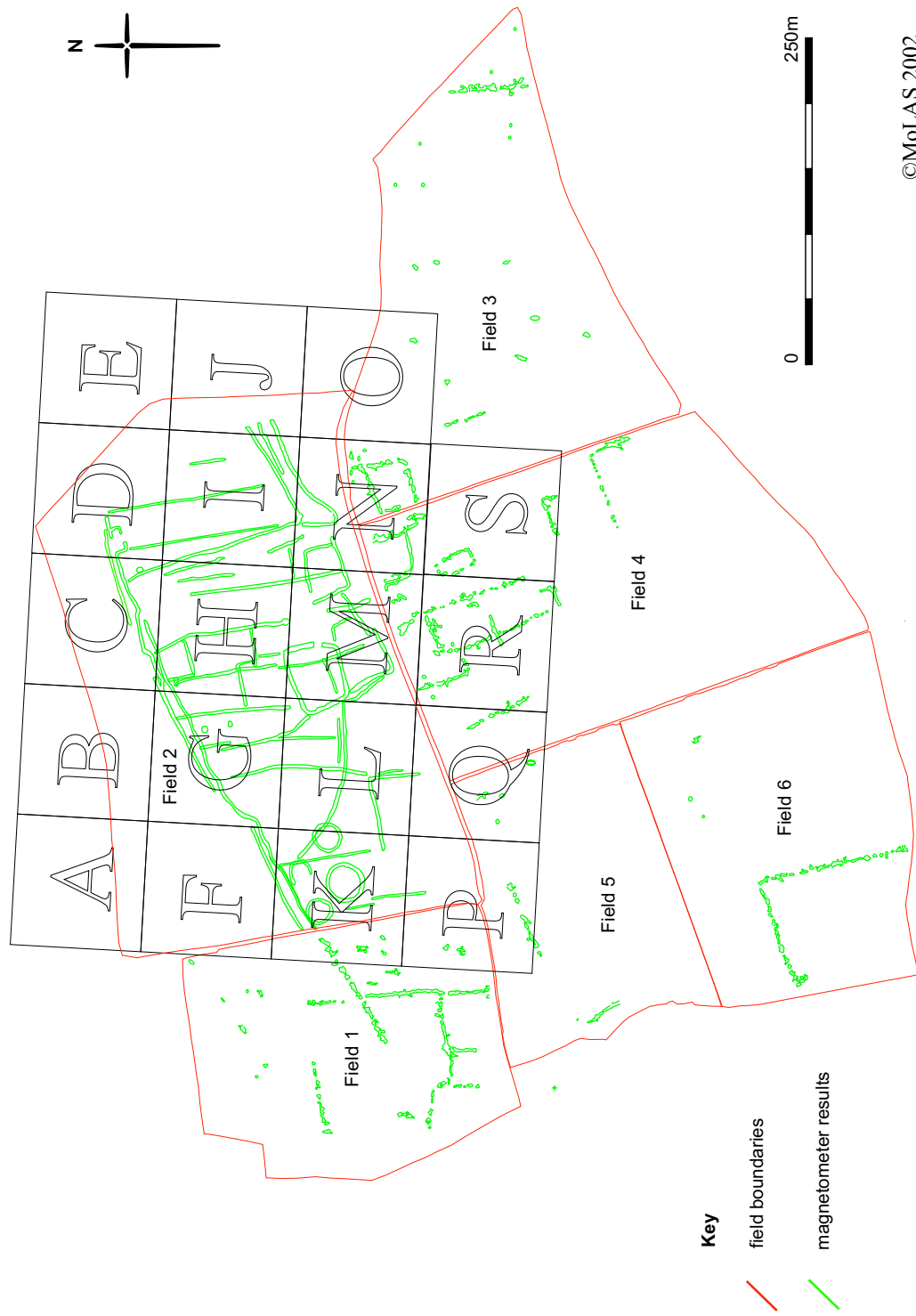


Figure 4. Digital elevation model of field 4. A DEM is a smoothed interpolated surface, here colour ramped, showing the 10cm contours. The outline of the field is the limit of the surveyed area.



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Figure 5. DVS fieldwalking grid in fields 2 and 4 shown in relation to the magnetometer survey.

## CERAMIC MATERIAL

### Field 4, Southlea Farm

*by Edward Biddulph*

#### Introduction

Field 4 yielded a total of 647 pottery sherds, weighing over 3 kg. This assemblage was examined in order to determine its chronological and typological range. It was recorded using the standard system employed at Oxford Archaeology for Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth, unpublished), and quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalence (EVE).

The earliest pottery is likely to belong to the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. However, the bulk of the diagnostic material dates to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. Pottery belonging to the mid and late Roman periods (later 2nd to late 4th century) was also recovered, although much of the Roman wares, comprising undiagnostic grey ware bodysherds, could only be assigned a broad Roman date. Medieval wares, probably spanning the 10th to 14th centuries, were present; material dating beyond this time was just as well represented. The condition of the assemblage was poor. Sherds were invariably small and abraded, making identification of form, even with rims present, a very difficult task.

#### Fabrics

<b>FA3</b>	Medium flint- and sand-tempered fabric
<b>FA4</b>	Coarse flint- and sand-tempered fabric
<b>FN2</b>	Fine flint-tempered fabric
<b>FN3</b>	Medium flint-tempered fabric
<b>FN4</b>	Coarse flint-tempered fabric
<b>E30</b>	'Belgic'-type sand-tempered wares
<b>E60</b>	'Belgic'-type flint-tempered wares
<b>E80</b>	'Belgic'-type grog-tempered wares
<b>F51</b>	Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware
<b>F52</b>	Nene Valley colour-coated ware
<b>M41</b>	Oxfordshire red colour-coated mortarium fabric
<b>O10</b>	Fine sand-tempered oxidised ware
<b>O20</b>	Medium sand-tempered oxidised ware
<b>O24</b>	Portchester 'D'/Overwey white ware
<b>O25</b>	Sand-tempered oxidised ware with grog/clay pellet and ironstone inclusions
<b>O81</b>	Pink grogged ware
<b>Q30</b>	White-slipped grey wares
<b>R10</b>	Fine sand-tempered grey ware
<b>R30</b>	Medium sand-tempered grey ware
<b>R39</b>	Alice Holt grey ware
<b>R40</b>	Fabric with light grey/off-white surfaces, pink margins and light grey core; sand-tempered, with black and red ironstone grains
<b>R41</b>	Fine sand-tempered grey ware with grog and mica inclusions
<b>R90</b>	Very coarse storage jar fabrics
<b>W20</b>	Sand-tempered white ware
<b>Z</b>	Indeterminate fabrics or non-pottery (eg tile)
<b>Z20</b>	Medieval fabrics
<b>Z30</b>	Post-medieval fabrics



**Table 1: Quantification of fabrics**

Ware	Sherds	% sherds	Weight (g)	% wt	EVE	% EVE
FA3	4	1%	14	<1%		
FA4	1	<1%	24	1%		
FN2	1	<1%	22	1%		
FN3	19	3%	83	3%		
FN4	4	1%	24	1%		
E30	4	1%	20	1%		
E60	116	18%	468	15%	0.03	1%
E80	34	5%	188	6%	0.28	9%
F51	4	1%	17	1%	0.05	2%
F52	2	<1%	8	<1%		
M41	1	<1%	14	<1%		
O10	3	<1%	8	<1%		
O20	14	2%	66	2%	0.3	9%
O24	1	<1%	4	<1%	0.02	1%
O25	2	<1%	5	<1%		
O81	2	<1%	24	1%		
Q30	6	1%	8	<1%		
R10	9	1%	18	1%	0.06	2%
R30	277	43%	1190	38%	1.35	43%
R39	2	<1%	26	1%	0.1	3%
R40	1	<1%	6	<1%		
R41	1	<1%	2	<1%		
R50	6	1%	18	1%		
R90	1	<1%	34	1%		
W20	2	<1%	8	<1%		
Z	6	1%	45	1%		
Z20	60	9%	361	12%	0.5	16%
Z20/Z30	12	2%	78	2%	0.08	3%
Z30	52	8%	356	11%	0.39	12%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3139</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>-</b>

A range of flint-tempered fabrics of varying coarseness provides tentative evidence for later prehistoric activity, probably within the late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. The use of flint is well-attested in the region in prehistoric ceramics dating from the Neolithic through to the Roman period (eg as seen at Bray, near Maidenhead – Barnes and Cleal 1995). Without diagnostic traits, identification, and dating, of the pottery must remain speculative. The late Iron Age or early Roman period is represented principally by flint-tempered ware (E60), which accounts for 15% of the entire assemblage by weight. This encompasses normally hard-fired, grey or black-surfaced wares additionally tempered with sand, grog or organic inclusions. The fabric was distinguished from the earlier prehistoric fabrics on the basis, somewhat arbitrarily given the condition of the assemblage, of having better sorted and finer flints. There is likely to remain a degree of overlap between the fabrics, however, and it is entirely possible that material from either broad period has been dated incorrectly. While recognising the problems of identification, the relatively high proportion (6% by weight) of grog-tempered wares (E80), usually dominant on late Iron Age/early Roman sites, provides strong evidence for activity of this date, and means that much of material assigned to the E60 category can be attributed to this period with confidence. Although poorly represented in other areas of investigation at Datchet – perhaps because of subtle chronological differences – the presence of flint-tempered ware is unsurprising. At Binfield, 'Belgic' flint-tempered wares accounted for over 50% of the late Iron Age/early Roman assemblage, taking a larger share than grog-tempered wares (Booth 1995,

111). No forms were recognised. A sole rim sherd proved too small for identification to even a broad vessel class. Though taking a smaller share by sherd count and weight, grog-tempered ware was better represented by EVE. All rims belonged to jars. Sand-tempered ware (E30) was also recognised.

**Table 2: Quantification of vessel form**

Ware	Vessel form															Total
	C	C/E	CD	CE	CG	CK	D	E	E/H	EF	H	HC	JA	L	Z	
E60															0.03	0.03
E80	0.08	0.08		0.05	0.07											0.28
F51											0.05					0.05
O20	0.03						0.05		0.08		0.14					0.3
O24											0.02					0.02
R10								0.06								0.06
R30	0.31		0.29			0.16	0.05			0.1		0.05	0.33	0.03	0.03	1.35
R39													0.1			0.1
Z20	0.26						0.03				0.16				0.05	0.5
Z20/30											0.03					0.03
Z20/Z30											0.05					0.05
Z30	0.05						0.13				0.21					0.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>3.16</b>
<b>% total</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>-</b>

Key: C = jar (CD medium-mouthed jars, CE high-shouldered jars, CG globular jars, CK cooking-pot types), D = jars/bowls, E = beakers (EF poppyhead beakers), H = bowls (HC curving-sided bowls), J = dishes (JA straight-sided dishes), L = lids, Z = indeterminate rims.

Of the Roman-period wares, sand-tempered grey wares dominated the assemblage. Most sherds (38% by weight overall) were assigned to the general category of R30, being too small for more detailed identification. Much of this material was probably of local manufacture. Other sources may include workshops in Staines and the Colne Valley, whose products reached into eastern Berkshire (Crouch and Shanks 1984, 44-47), though this remains speculative. It is possible that pottery assigned to R40 and R41 categories belong to these sources, but further examination is required before a resolution is reached. Forms in R30 consisted mainly of jars, bowls or dishes. While most rims could not be identified beyond broad vessel class, the presence of cooking-type pots (CK) and straight-sided dishes (JA) provides a good indication of mid and late Roman activity. A bead-and-flanged dish (database no. 58) recovered from the field typically dates from the late 3rd century onwards. Some grey ware is certain to have arrived from outside the region. Sherds of a fine fabric (Q30, no. 308) decorated with a thin white slip and barbotine dots is a Highgate Wood product. These fragments belong to a poppyhead beaker dating from the late 1st to mid 2nd century. Two sherds from at least one Alice Holt grey ware storage jar were also recovered. These carry a probable 4th century date. Oxidised wares were, like grey wares, of probable local manufacture. Sandy fabrics (O20) were commonest. Forms favoured bowls and beakers, though again specific vessel types could not be recognised. Two fabrics arrived from outside the region: pink grogged ware (O81), and Portchester 'D' ware. The former had a Buckinghamshire source. Two sherds were recognised, both belonging to storage jars dating to the 2nd or 3rd centuries. Just a single sherd of 4th century Portchester 'D' ware from the Overwey kilns in Surrey was collected, though the fabric is attested elsewhere at Datchet. A small quantity of Oxfordshire wares joined Portchester 'D' ware in the late Roman period. Red colour-coated fine ware sherds from a mortarium (M41) and either bowls or beakers (F51) were recovered. Nene Valley colour-coated ware (F52) can additionally be counted among the fine wares. Two sherds, one probably from a bowl, the other from a globular beaker, were retrieved.

Medieval wares (Z20) comprised hard-fired coarse wares. Sandy white ware sherds, granular and often covered with an internal green glaze, were perhaps commonest. Surrey white ware of

13th-14th century date (Jones 1984, 77) may account for most or all of these. Grey wares were also present. A rim sherd from a shell-tempered cooking pot (database no. 229) was earlier. This dates to the 10th-12th century (Saxo-Norman period). Post-medieval wares comprised earthenwares, sometimes glazed and flowerpot-type fabrics. Finer material was almost entirely absent.

## Discussion

Though much is broadly dated, the majority of the pottery belongs to the late Iron Age and Roman period, which accounts for 68% of the entire assemblage by weight. Of this proportion, material dating to the late Iron Age or second half of the 1st century AD makes a significant contribution. This appears to match the chronological trends witnessed in other areas of investigation, such as Field A. There is a fundamental difference, however. The Field A late Iron Age/early Roman assemblage was dominated by grog-tempered ware (E80), while emphasis here is on flint-tempered pottery (E60). As noted, flint-tempered pottery formed a significant part of the late Iron Age/earliest Roman assemblage (ceramic phase 2) at Binfield. However, by ceramic phase 3 (later 1st century AD), grog-tempered wares had replaced flint-tempered pottery as the dominant coarseware, suggesting that flint-tempered pottery was introduced earlier than E80 fabrics (Booth 1995, 111-112). The implication here is that the 'late Iron Age/early Roman' material from the Field 4 assemblage is earlier than that from Field A, though there may well be some overlap. If the pottery from Field A represents post-conquest, or later 1st century, activity, then that from Field 4 corresponds to a period of activity possibly confined to the late Iron Age, perhaps creeping only a short way beyond AD 43. Later Roman material takes a much smaller share of the overall assemblage. The presence of key chronological indicators, such as bead-rimmed jars, Nene Valley colour-coated ware, and Oxfordshire wares, provides evidence for activity continuing through the 2nd and 3rd centuries, terminating by the end of the Roman period. The necessarily imprecise dating means that any significant gaps in activity during the Roman period cannot be determined.

The pottery provides a picture of status no different from that suggested by the pottery elsewhere at Datchet. The outlook of the occupants in the vicinity was essentially local. There were few traces of trade links beyond the environs of the settlement. Regionally-produced wares arrived mainly during the later Roman period when industries such as those in Oxfordshire and the Nene Valley were massively expanding their markets. The presence of Highgate Wood products suggests some links were made further east along the Thames Valley, though these can only have been on an infrequent basis. The assemblage is devoid of samian wares, which further suggests the site to be of relatively low status.

**Table 3: Mean sherd weights (weight/sherd count) by period.**

Period	Mean sherd weight (g)
Post-medieval	7
Medieval	6
Prehistoric	6
LIA/Roman	4
Overall mean	5

The condition of the pottery was poor throughout. There were very few diagnostic fragments among the collection of generally small and abraded sherds. All the pottery had suffered from repeated episodes of disturbance and relocation, presumably largely from agricultural activity, such as manuring and ploughing. Mean sherd weights by broad period tentatively suggests, however, that the late Iron Age and Roman-period pottery had suffered a little more than that of the other periods, having broken into smaller pieces and presumably moved some distance from areas of initial discard.



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Record	Easting	Northing	ware	sherds	wt	type	eve	pot date	comments
10		0	FA4	1	24			EIA	Bodysherd (scanned & illustrated)
2 R99260	76020	R30		1	6		0	ROM	Bodysherd
3 R99260	76020	F52		1	4		0	C3-C4	Rouletted body sherd (scanned & illustrated)
5 N99310	76130	R30		2	6		0	ROM	
6 N99310	76130	O10		1	1		0	ER	identical fabric from Field A
7 N99306	76110	E80		2	12		0	LIA/M1	Burnt residue on internal surface
9 S99320	76070	R30		2	6		0	ROM	
10 S99320	76070	Z20		2	10	D	0.03	MED	?11th -13th Century; Coarse grey wares
11 N99310	76110	F52		1	4	E	0	C3	Body sherd with barbotine decoration (scanned & illustrated)
12 N99330	76100	Z20		1	18		0	MED	Could be Roman
13 R99260	76080	R30		4	22	L	0.03	ROM	?Lid rim sherd = body sherds
14 R99260	76080	FN3		2	10		0	EIA	Body sherds
15 R99260	76080	E60		3	10	Z	0.03	LIA/M1	Indeterminate form - perhaps a lid
16 S99310	76060	E60		2	2		0	LIA/M1	
17 S99310	76060	R30		2	4		0	ROM	
18 R99250	76040	Z20		2	14		0	MED	Coarse grey wares
19 R99250	76040	Z30		1	16		0	PM	Earthenware, internally glazed
20 R99250	76040	Z		2	14		0	MED/PM	Tile
21 R99280	76050	Z20		1	8	H	0.05	MED	Coarse grey wares: 13th-14th C
22 R99280	76050	Z20		1	1		0	MED	Could be Roman
23 M99260	76120	Z30		2	14		0	PM	Earthenware, internally glazed
24 M99260	76120	O81		1	20		0	E2-L3	Storage jar body sherd
25 S99340	76080	Z30		1	4		0	PM	Flowerpot fabric
26 S99340	76080	E80		1	4		0	LIA/M1	
27 S99340	76060	R30		1	4		0	ROM	
28 R99260	76050	F51		1	1		0	L3-L4	Body sherd
29 N99300	76100	R30		1	2		0	ROM	
30 N99320	76120	R30		2	4		0	ROM	
31 R99250	76000	E60		1	2		0	LIA/M1	
32 R99250	76000	Z30		1	2		0	LIA/M1	
33 R99250	76000	O20		1	4	H	0.03	ROM	
34 R99250	76000	Z30		1	10		0	PM	Earthenware

Record	Easting	Northing	ware	sherds	wt	type	eve	pot date	comments
35	R99250	76080	E60	1	1		0	LIA/M1	
36	R99250	76080	R30	1	4		0	ROM	
37	R99280	76060	FA3	1	6		0	EIA	Body sherd
38	R99280	76060	E60	1	4		0	LIA/M1	
39	S99300	76080	Z20	2	10		0	MED	Coarse grey wares; may be Ro man
40	R99280	76010	E60	1	2		0	LIA/M1	
41	R99280	76060	R41	1	2		0	M1-E2	Small sherd with sand, clay pellet/grog and mica
42	R99260	76080	R30	1	4		0	ROM	
43	R99260	76060	Z20/30	1	2 H		0.03	MED/PM	Rim sherd; id not c ertain - could be Roman
44	R99270	76010	R50	1	2		0	ROM	Some flint; cf E60
45	R99270	76010	Z20	1	8		0	MED	White sandy fabric ?13th-14th C; green glaze
46	N99340	76160	Z20	2	20		0	MED	Coarse grey wares
47	S99320	76090	E80	2	8		0	LIA/M1	
48	S99320	76090	R30	4	24 C		0.03	ROM	
49	S99260	76040	R40	1	6		0	L1-E2	Sherd from flanged bowl
50	R99260	76040	Z30	1	4 C		0.05	PM	Flowerpot fabric
51	S99330	76080	E80	1	4		0	LIA/M1	
52	S99330	76080	E60	1	4		0	LIA/M1	
53	S99330	76080	R30	6	24		0	ROM	
54	S99330	76080	Z30	1	2 H		0.09	PM	Very fine-walled grey/whit e ware vessel
55	N99320	76110	F51	1	4		0	L3-L4	Body sherd
56	N99320	76110	E60	1	2		0	LIA/M1	
57	N99320	76110	R30	6	26		0	ROM	Includes base sherd
58	N99320	76110	R39	1	16 JA		0.1	L3-L4	Bead-and-flanged dish (scanned)
59	N99320	76110	R30	1	14 CD		0.12	ROM	Rim sherd
60	R99270	76060	E60	1	4		0	LIA/M1	
61	R99270	76060	E80	1	4		0	LIA/M1	
62	R99270	76060	FA3	1	4		0	EIA	
63	R99270	76060	O24	1	4 H		0.02	M4-L4	
64	R99270	76060	R30	4	8 C		0.03	ROM	
65	R99270	76060	Z20	1	4		0	MED	White sandy fabric ?13th-14th C; green glaze
66	M99280	76120	Z30	1	14		0	PM	Very hard, reddish black fabr ic



Record	Easting	Northing	ware	sherds	wt	type	eve	pot date	comments
67	M99280	76120	R30	1	1		0	ROM	
68	M99280	76120	O20	1	4		0	ROM	
69	R99260	76070	E60	2	10		0	LIA/M1	
70	R99260	76070	R30	3	12		0	ROM	
72	S99350	76050	O20	1	12	H	0.06	L1-E2	Flat-rimmed, ?curve-sided bowl (scanned)
73	M99270	76110	R30	1	6		0	ROM	
74	R99280	76000	Z30	3	16		0	PM	Earthenwares
75	R99280	76000	O25	1	4		0	M1-E2	Sand, grog/clay pellet, ironstone inclusions
76	N99330	76120	R30	2	10		0	ROM	
77	N99330	76120	Z30	1	10		0	PM	Earthenware
78	M99290	76100	E60	4	14		0	LIA/M1	
79	M99290	76100	R30	1	2		0	ROM	
80	M99290	76100	FA3	2	4		0	EIA	
81	0	0	O20	5	10		0	ROM	
82	0	0	R30	1	6		0	ROM	
83	R99280	76020	E80	1	2		0	LIA/M1	
84	R99280	76020	E60	1	4		0	LIA/M1	
85	R99280	76020	R30	2	6		0	ROM	
86	R99280	76020	Z20	2	14		0	MED	Sandy white ware and reduced ware
87	R99280	76020	Z30	1	4		0	PM	Earthenware
88	S99330	76070	E80	1	6		0	LIA/M1	
89	S99330	76070	R50	1	4		0	ROM	
90	S99330	76070	R30	3	12	D	0.05	ROM	Abraded sherd
91	M99290	76130	E60	1	10		0	LIA/M1	
92	R99240	76030	R30	1	1		0	ROM	
93	R99240	76030	Z30	1	16		0	PM	Glazed earthenware
94	R99260	76030	Z30	6	42		0	PM	Earthenwares and coarse grey wares
95	R99260	76070	FN3	3	16		0	EIA	
96	R99260	76070	R30	2	4		0	ROM	
97	M99260	76110	R50	1	4		0	ROM	Could be medieval
98	M99250	76120	Z20	1	12		0	MED	
99	M99250	76120	O25	1	1		0	ROM	

Record	Easting	Northing	ware	sherds	wt	type	eve	pot date	comments
100	R99270	76000	Z20	1	16		0	M1-M2	Flagon handle; sandy white ware (scanned)
101	R99270	76000	Z30	1	6		0	PM	Earthenware
102	0		Z20	1	8		0	MED	
103	M99270	76120	R30	2	4		0	ROM	
104	M99270	76120	E60	2	6		0	LIA/M1	
105	R99220	76060	Z30	3	20	D	0.03	MED	Earthenwares/flowerpot fabric
106	R99220	76060	Z	1	6		0		Fired clay
107	M99280	76100	FN3	4	10		0	EIA	
108	M99280	76100	R30	1	4		0	ROM	
109	R99280	76070	FN3	3	6		0	EIA	
110	R99280	76070	R30	4	4		0	ROM	
111	R99280	76070	E60	1	4		0	LIA/M1	
112	R99280	76070	Z20	1	6		0	MED	
113	R992_0	76080	E80	1	4	C	0.03	LIA/M1	
114	R992_0	76080	Z30	1	10		0	PM	Glazed earthenware base sher d
115	R992_0	76080	R30	2	4		0	ROM	
116	R992_0	76080	FN3	1	1		0	EIA	?E60
117	R992_0	76080	Z30	1	1		0	PM	Creamware
118	R992_0	76080	Z20	1	2		0	MED	Sandy white ware
119	R992_0	76080	O10	1	6		0	ROM	
120	0		Z20	1	6		0	MED	Sand white ware with internal green glaze
121	0		R30	1	2		0	ROM	
122	0		R30	4	16		0	ROM	
123	0		E80	1	20	CG	0.07	LIA/M1	(Scanned & illustrated)
124	0		Z20/30	1	8		0	MED/PM	Reduced course ware
125	0		Z30	1	8		0	PM	Earthenware
126	N99300	76100	R39	1	10		0	L3-L4	Body sherd
127	N99300	76100	R30	9	36		0	ROM	
128	N99300	76100	E60	2	12		0	LIA/M1	
129	N99300	76100	FN4	1	2		0	EIA	
130	N99300	76100	Z30	1	8		0	PM	earthenware
131	N99300	76100	Z	1	1		0		Unidentified

Record	Easting	Northing	ware	sherds	wt	type	eve	pot date	comments
132	N99290	76100	FN3	1	14		0	EIA	Relatively large sherd
133	N99290	76100	R30	4	10	JA	0.05	M2-M3	Bead-rimmed dish (scanned)
134	N99290	76100	E60	1	4		0	LIA/M1	
135	R99290	76070	R30	3	26	JA	0.01	L3-L4	Bead-and-flanged dish; rim abraded (scanned)
136	R99290	76070	R10	1	2	E	0.03	ROM	Unidentified vessel
137	R99290	76070	FN3	1	12		0	EIA	
138	R99290	76070	E60	1	1		0	LIA/M1	
139	R99290	76070	Z20	2	4		0	MED	Sandy white ware with internal green glaze
140	R99290	76070	Z30	3	6		0	PM	Earthenwares/flowerpot fabric
141	N99310	76120	O20	1	2		0	ROM	
142	N99310	76120	R30	6	18	HC	0.05	E2-L2	Tentative id (scanned)
143	N99310	76120	M41	1	14		0	L2-L4	Body sherd; no slip remaining (scanned & illustrated)
144	N99310	76120	Z30	1	2		0	PM	
145	N99300	70120	R30	6	46	JA	0.1	M2-M3	Bead-rimmed dish (scanned & illustrated) + misc body sherds
146	N99300	70120	Q30	3	4		0	ROM	Traces of white slip
147	N99300	70120	R90	1	34		0	ROM	Coarse grey ware (scanned)
148	S99300	76070	R30	5	10		0	ROM	
149	S99300	76070	E60	5	14		0	LIA/M1	Small abraded sherds - might be LBA/EIA
150	S99300	76070	Z	1	2		0		?Tile or earthenware
151	R99290	76020	Z30	2	4		0	MED	Earthenware and glazed cream ware
152	R99290	76020	R30	4	12		0	ROM	
153	R99290	76020	E80	1	4		0	LIA/M1	
154	R99290	76020	E30	1	4		0	LIA/M1	
155	R99290	76020	E60	3	4		0	LIA/M1	
156	R99290	76010	R30	2	8		0	ROM	
157	R99290	76010	W20	1	4		0	ROM	?Rim sherd from globular bowl or part of flange (scanned)
158	R99290	76010	FN3	1	2		0	EIA	
159	R99270	76020	E80	2	16		0	LIA/M1	
160	R99270	76020	R30	3	0		0	ROM	
161	R99270	76020	Z30	1	6		0	PM	earthenware
162	R99270	76020	Z30	1	12	H	0.05	L3-L4	Oxfordshire form, but appears to be glazed
163	N99300	76120	R30	4	40	C	0.05	ROM	Undiagnostic rim sherd (scanned)

Record	Easting	Northing	ware	sherds	wt	type	eve	pot date	comments
164	N99300	76120	W20	1	4	0	0	ROM	
165	N99300	76120	O20	1	20 C	0.03	0	ROM	
166	N99300	76120	E80	2	6	0	0	LIA/M1	
167	N99210	76060	R30	1	2	0	0	ROM	
168	M99270	76100	E60	1	4	0	0	LIA/M1	
169	M99270	76100	Z20	1	14	0	0	MED	
170	R99250	76090	E60	2	8	0	0	LIA/M1	
171	R99250	76090	E80	2	8	0	0	LIA/M1	
172	R99250	76090	R30	4	20 C	0.1	0	ROM	Two vessels represented (scanned)
173	R99250	76090	FN2	1	22	0	0	LBA/IA	(Scanned)
174	R99250	76090	FN4	2	16	0	0	LBA/EIA	(Scanned)
175	R99250	76090	Z30	1	4	0	0	PM	Earthenware
176	R99270	76070	R30	2	22	0	0	ROM	Burnt sherds; one sherd als o contains grog
177	R99270	76070	E30	1	10	0	0	LIA/M1	Identification uncertain
178	R99270	76070	E60	1	4	0	0	LIA/M1	
179	R99240	76050	Z20	3	16	0	0	MED	One sandy white ware sherd (scanned)
180	M99310	76100	R30	8	38	0	0	ROM	
181	M99310	76100	E60	2	10	0	0	LIA/M1	
182	M99280	76100	FN3	1	4	0	0	LBA/EIA	
183	M99280	76100	E60	1	10	0	0	LIA/M1	
184	R99280	76090	R30	6	24	0	0	ROM	
185	R99280	76090	E60	1	1	0	0	LIA/M1	
186	R99280	76090	E80	1	4	0	0	LIA/M1	
187	R99280	76090	Z30	1	1	0	0	PM	Earthenware
188	S99300	76090	E80	1	2 C/E	0.03	0	LIA/M1	(Scanned)
189	S99300	76090	E60	2	6	0	0	LIA/M1	
190	S99300	76090	R30	6	24	0	0	ROM	
191	0	0	F51	1	2	0	0	L3-L4	(Scanned)
192	0	0	R30	4	16	0	0	ROM	
193	0	0	Z30	2	10 D	0.1	0	PM	earthenwares
194	M99290	76110	F51	1	10 H	0.05	0	L3-L4	Abraded rim; (scanned & illustrated)
195	M99290	76110	R30	7	52 EF	0.1	0	L1-M2	?Body sherd from same vessel also present

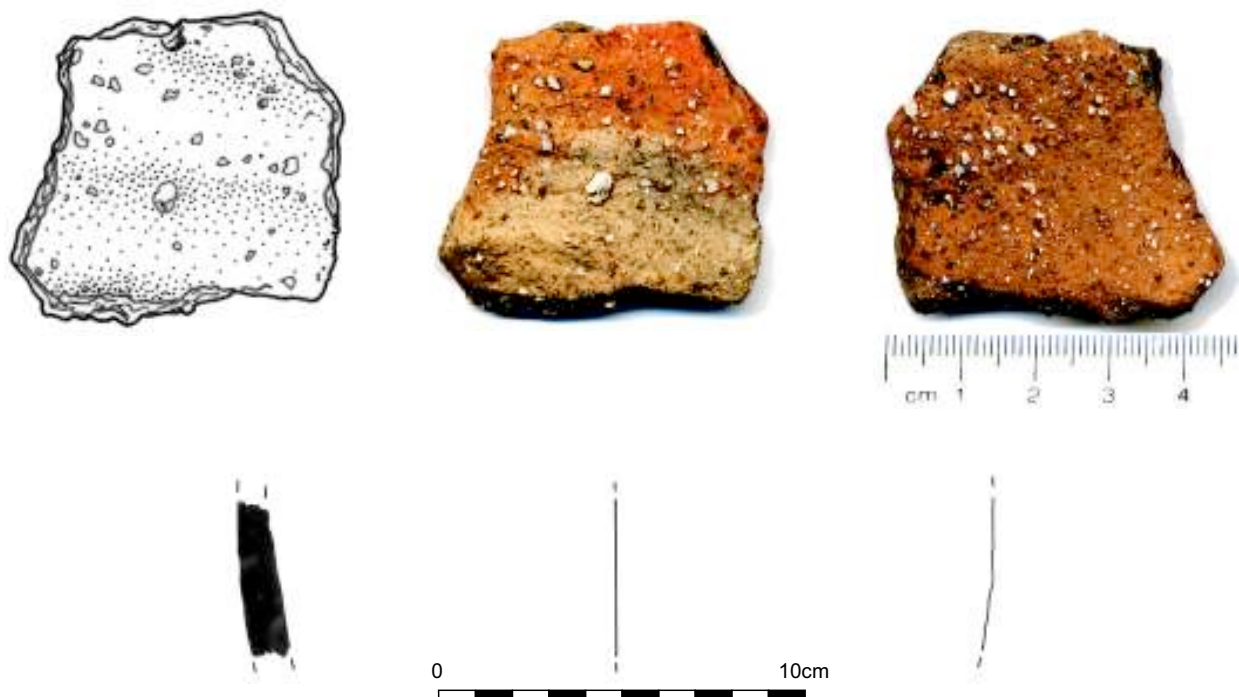
Record	Easting	Northing	ware	sherds	wt	type	eve	pot date	comments
196	M99290	76110	FN3	1	4	0	0	LBA/EIA	
197	M99250	76100	E60	1	6	0	0	LIA/M1	
198	M99250	76100	E80	2	4	0	0	LIA/M1	
199	M99290	76110	E60	4	10	0	0	LIA/M1	
200	M99290	76110	R30	2	8	0	0	ROM	
201	R99280	76080	R30	4	22	0	0	ROM	
202	R99280	76080	E60	3	24	0	0	LIA/M1	
203	N99310	76140	R30	1	6	0	0	ROM	
204	R99290	76040	E60	2	10	0	0	LIA/M1	
205	R99290	76040	R30	3	12	0	0	ROM	
206	R99270	76050	E60	2	4	0	0	LIA/M1	
207	R99270	76050	R30	2	14	CD	0.1	ROM	(Scanned)
208	M99260	76100	E60	2	10	0	0	LIA/M1	
209	M99260	76100	R30	1	12	0	0	ROM	
210	R99290	76050	E80	1	2	C/E	0.05	LIA/M1	
211	R99290	76050	R30	1	8	0	0	ROM	
212	S99320	76080	E80	2	30	0	0	LIA/M1	One sherd also contains sand
213	S99320	76080	E60	1	4	0	0	LIA/M1	
214	S99310	76080	R30	4	16	CK	0.03	E2-L4	
215	S99310	76080	R30	1	5	JA	0.03	M2-M3	Bead-rimmed dish
216	S99310	76080	R10	2	4	0	0	ROM	
217	S99310	76080	E60	3	4	0	0	LIA/M1	
218	S99310	76080	E80	1	2	0	0	LIA/M1	
219	S99310	76080	R50	1	2	0	0	ROM	Uncertain date; residue on i nternal surface
220	R99280	76060	R30	1	16	0	0	ROM	
221	S99330	76090	O20	1	2	H	0.05	ROM	
222	S99330	76090	R30	1	4	0	0	ROM	
223	N99330	76130	FN3	1	4	0	0	LBA/EIA	
224	N99330	76130	R30	1	1	0	0	ROM	
225	R99250	76070	R30	2	4	0	0	ROM	
226	R99250	76070	R50	1	2	0	0	ROM	
227	R99250	76070	E60	1	10	0	0	LIA/M1	



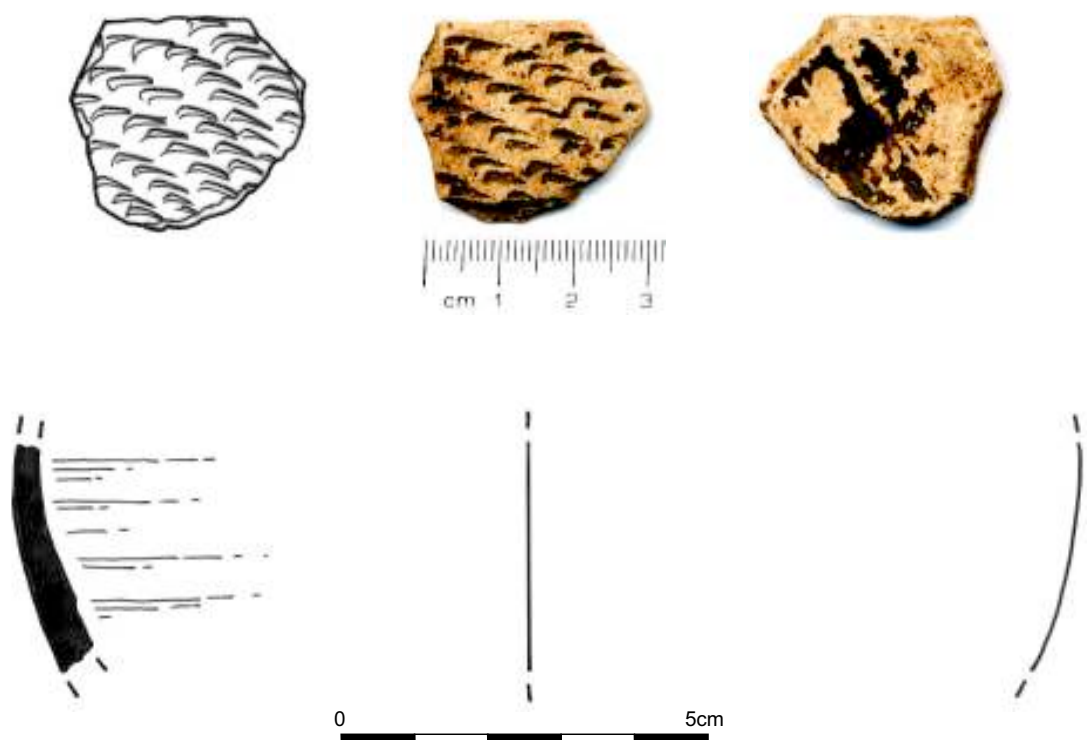
Record	Easting	Northing	ware	sherds	wt	type	eve	pot date	comments
228	R99250	76070	Z20	6	34	H	0.05	MED	Wide bowl with flat flange-like rim (scanned)
229	R99250	76070	Z20	0	0	C	0.05	C10-C12	Shell-tempered cooking pot; ?Saxo-Norman (scanned & illustrated)
230	R99250	76070	Z30	1	2		0	PM	Earthenware
230	R99250	76070	Z20	0	0	H	0.03	MED	Sandy white ware
232	R99220	76070	Z20	2	12		0	MED	
233	R99290	76090	E60	4	14		0	LIA/M1	
234	R99270	76090	E60	3	16		0	LIA/M1	
235	R99270	76090	E80	2	4		0	LIA/M1	
236	R99270	76090	E30	1	4		0	LIA/M1	
237	R99270	76090	R30	2	12		0	ROM	
238	R99290	76080	E60	7	38		0	LIA/M1	
239	R99290	76080	E80	1	6		0	LIA/M1	
240	R99290	76080	R30	7	18		0	ROM	
241	S99310	76090	E60	6	26		0	LIA/M1	
242	S99310	76090	R30	10	52		0	ROM	
243	S99310	76090	R30	1	16	CK	0.08	E2-L4	(Scanned & illustrated)
244	S99310	76090	R30	1	10	CD	0.07	ROM	(Scanned)
245	S99310	76090	R30	1	6	JA	0.05	M2-M3	Bead-rimmed dish (scanned)
246	S99310	76090	R30	1	2	JA	0.05	M2-M3	Bead-rimmed dish - smaller example (scanned)
247	S99310	76090	R30	1	2	Z	0.03	ROM	Undiagnostic
248	S99310	76090	R50	1	4		0	ROM	
249	R99220	76070	Z30	2	36		0	PM	Earthenware
250	S99310	76050	Z30	1	4		0	PM	Fineware
251	R99250	76030	Z20/Z3	4	32		0	MED/PM	Coarsewares
252	R99260	76010	Z30	1	4		0	PM	Flowerpot fabric
253	R99270	76010	Z30	2	6	H	0.07	PM	Earthenwares
254	R99260	76040	E80	1	8		0	LIA/M1	
255	N99310	76110	Z20	1	10		0	MED	Could be Roman
256	N99320	76100	E60	1	6		0	LIA/M1	
257	N99320	76100	R30	4	12		0	ROM	
258	N99320	76100	Z20	2	10		0	MED	Sandy white ware sherd and grey ware
259	R99260	76050	E60	1	4		0	LIA/M1	

Record	Easting	Northing	ware	sherds	wt	type	eve	pot date	comments
260	R99260	76050	Z20	3	8		0	MED	Sandy white ware
261	R99280	76040	E60	2	4		0	LIA/M1	
262	R99280	76040	Z20	4	20 C		0.05	MED	
263	R99220	76060	Z30	2	38		0	PM	Earthenwares
264	R99260	76080	E60	1	2		0	LIA/M1	
265	R99280	76080	Z30	1	10		0	PM	Earthenware glazed internall y
266	R99250	76060	E80	1	4		0	LIA/M1	
267	R99250	76060	Z20	2	12 H		0.03	MED	Grey ware bowl + sherd sandy white ware
268	R99230	76060	E60	1	2		0	LIA/M1	
269	R99230	76060	Z20/Z3	5	28 H		0.05	MED/PM	Earthenwares
270	R99230	76060	Z	1	22		0	MED	Tile
271	R99230	76060	R30	1	1		0	ROM	
272	N99310	76120	E60	1	1		0	LIA/M1	
273	N99310	76120	R30	4	16 CK		0.05	E2-L4	
274	R99260	76060	Z20	1	4		0	MED	Sandy white ware
275	S99300	76060	E60	6	18		0	LIA/M1	
276	S99300	76060	R30	1	2		0	ROM	
277	S99300	76060	Z30	1	2		0	PM	Earthenware
278	S99330	76060	Z20	2	4 C		0.06	MED	Sandy white ware
279	S99330	76060	R30	1	4		0	ROM	
280	S99300	76050	Z20	4	18		0	MED	
281	S99300	76050	Z20/Z3	1	8		0	MED/PM	Earthenware
282	N99310	76110	E60	5	12		0	LIA/M1	
283	N99310	76110	O20	2	8 D		0.05	ROM	(Scanned)
284	N99310	76110	R10	2	2		0	ROM	
285	N99310	76110	E80	2	8 CE		0.05	LIA/M1	
286	N99310	76110	R30	6	38 C		0.05	ROM	Might be a medieval rim
287	S99330	76050	R30	2	6		0	ROM	
288	S99330	76050	Z20	1	8 Z		0.05	MED	Sandy white ware
289	N99310	76130	E30	1	2		0	LIA/M1	
290	N99310	76130	E60	1	2		0	LIA/M1	
291	N99310	76130	Z20	1	6		0	MED	

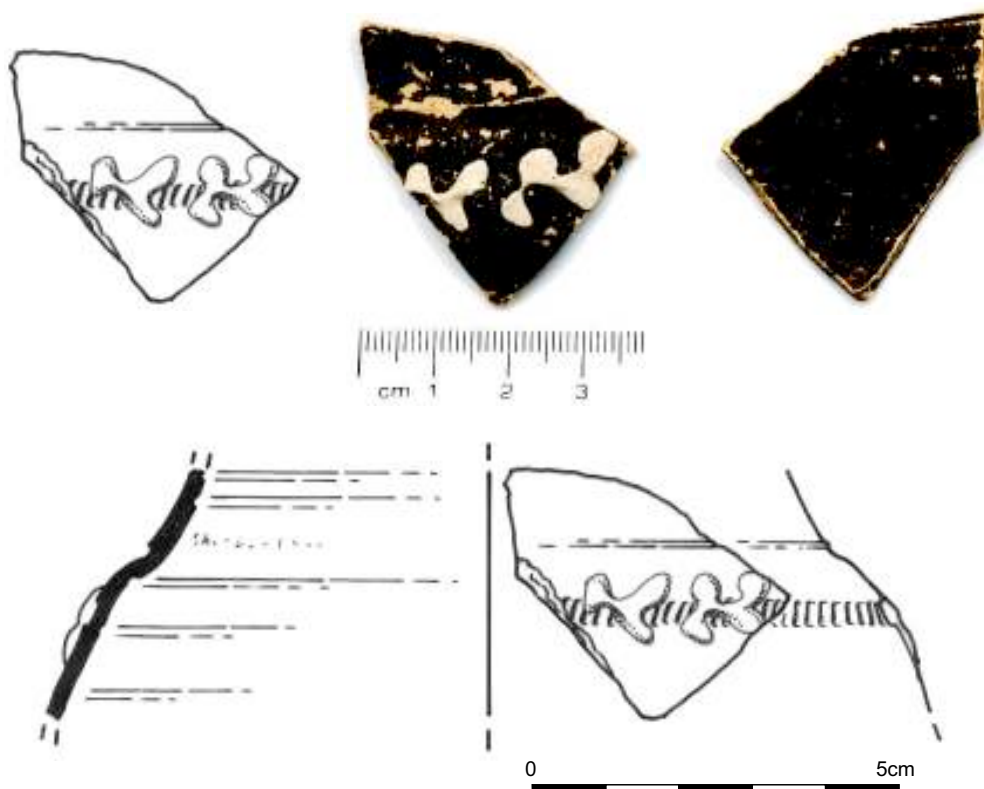
Record	Easting	Northing	ware	sherds	wt	type	eve	pot date	comments
292	N99310	76130	R30	1	1		0	ROM	very small sherd
293	N99320	76130	R30	1	6		0	ROM	
294	R99270	76080	FN4	1	6		0	LBA/EIA	
295	R99270	76080	E60	5	20		0	LIA/M1	
296	R99260	76090	E60	7	28		0	LIA/M1	
297	R99260	76090	Z20	1	2		0	MED	Sandy white ware
298	N99300	76130	R30	8	36		0	ROM	
299	N99320	76140	Z20	1	4		0	MED	Could be Roman
300	M99290	76120	R30	3	16 C		0.05	ROM	
301	M99290	76120	E60	1	6		0	LIA/M1	
302	M99290	76120	Z20	2	18 C		0.01	MED	
303	M99290	76120	Z30	1	4		0	PM	Glazed earthenware
304	N99300	76110	O81	1	4		0	E2-L3	
305	N99300	76110	E80	0	14 C		0.05	LIA/M1	
306	N99300	76110	R30	44	150 JA		0.04	E2-L4	Plain-rimmed dish
307	N99300	76110	R10	4	10 E		0.03	ROM	(Scanned)
308	N99300	76110	Q30	3	4		0	L1-M2	Highgate Wood beaker sherd s with barbotine dots (scanned)
309	N99300	76110	O10	1	1		0	ROM	
310	N99300	76110	E60	0	30		0	LIA/M1	
311	R99210	76050	O20	1	4 E/H		0.08	ROM	
312									



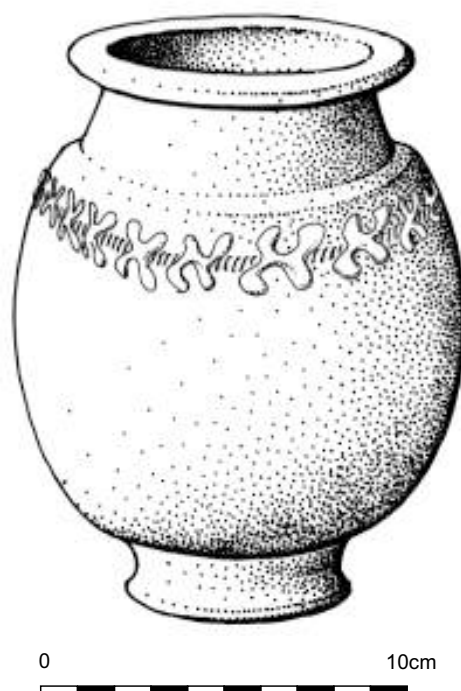
1. No Ref. Early Iron Age. Coarse flint and sand-tempered fabric, bodysherd. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*



3. R99260 76020. Nene Valley Colour coated ware jar, rouletted body sherd. 3rd to 4th Century. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*



11. N99310 76110. Nene Valley colour coated ware beaker body sherd with barbotine decoration. Third Century. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*







58. N99320 76110. Bead and flanged straight-sided dish. Alice Holt grey ware. L3-L4th Century.



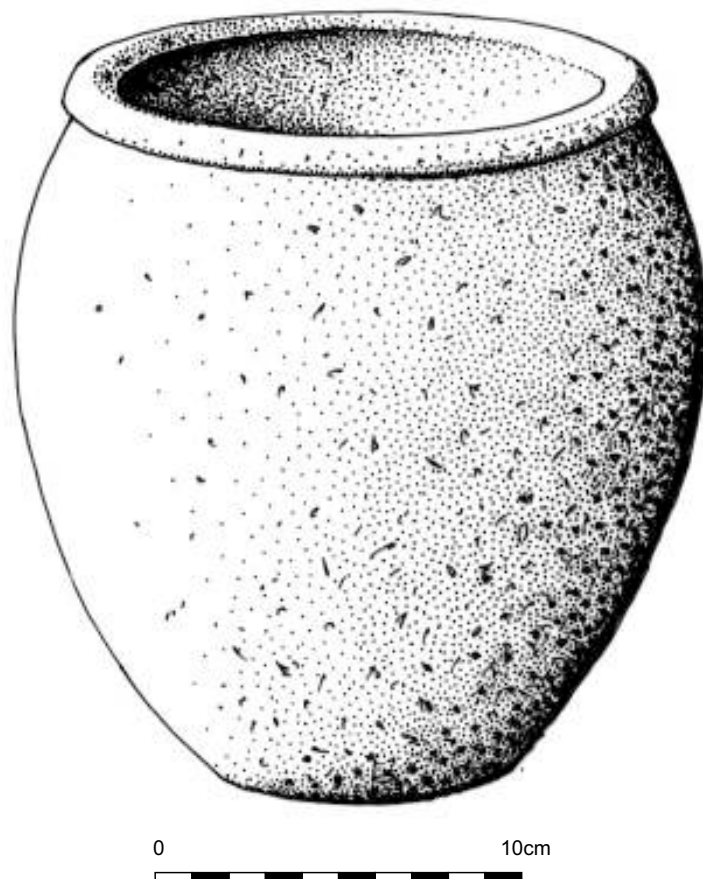
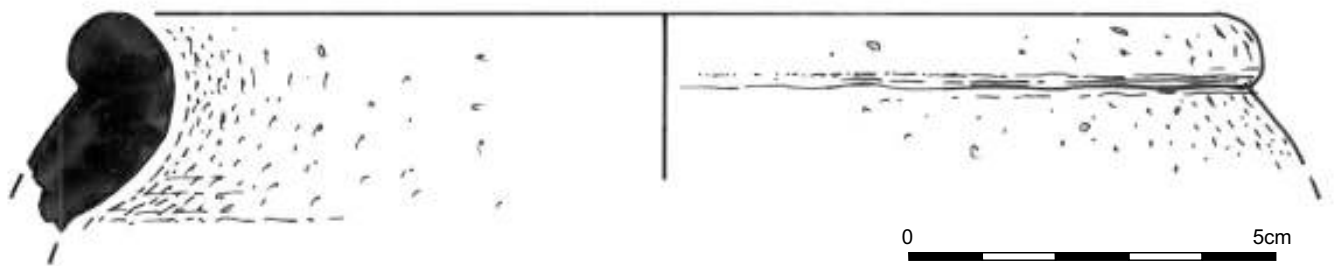
72. S99350 76050. Medium sand-tempered oxidised ware. Flat-rimmed curve-sided bowl. L1-E2nd Century.

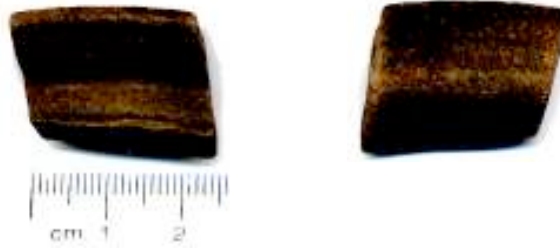


100. R99270 76000. Sandy white ware, Medieval fabric, flagon handle.



123. No Ref. 'Belgic'-type grog-tempered ware globular jar.  
Late Iron Age/Mid 1st Century. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*





133. M99290 76100. Straight-sided bead-rimmed dish.  
Medium sand-tempered greyware. Mid 2nd-M3rd Century.



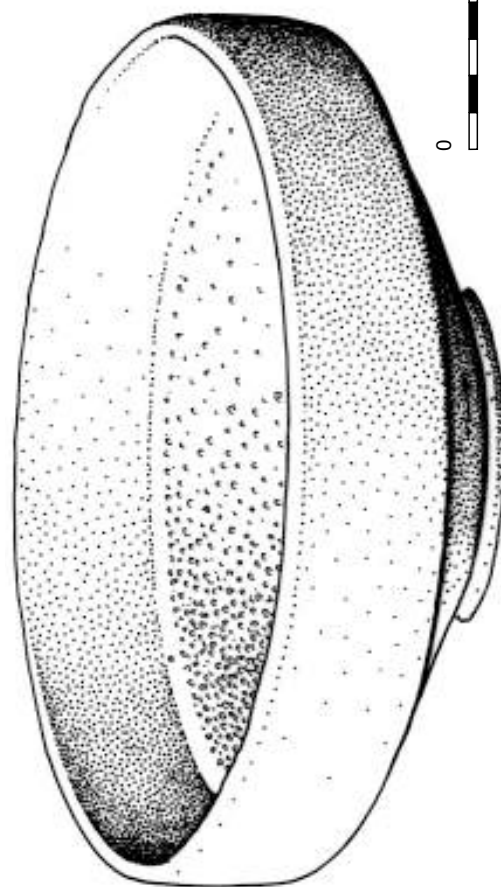
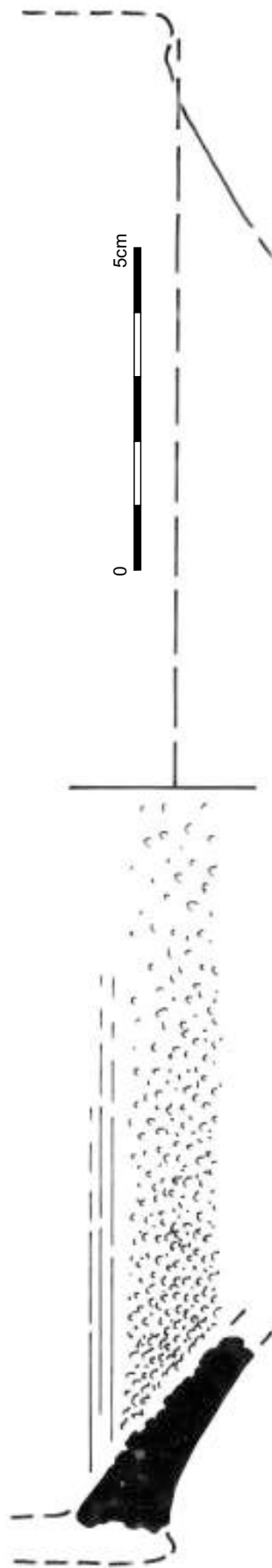
135. R99290 76070. Medium sand-tempered grey ware.  
Bead & flanged dish, rim abraded. Late 3rd -Late 4th Century.



142. N99310 76120. Medium sand-tempered grey ware,  
?curving-sided bowl. Early-Late 2nd Century.

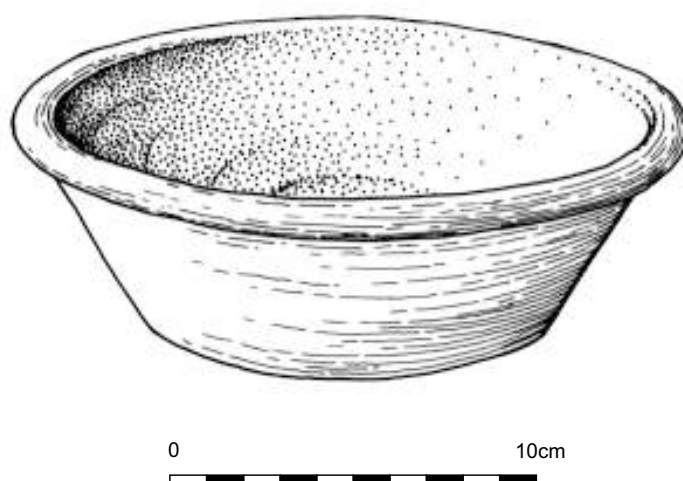
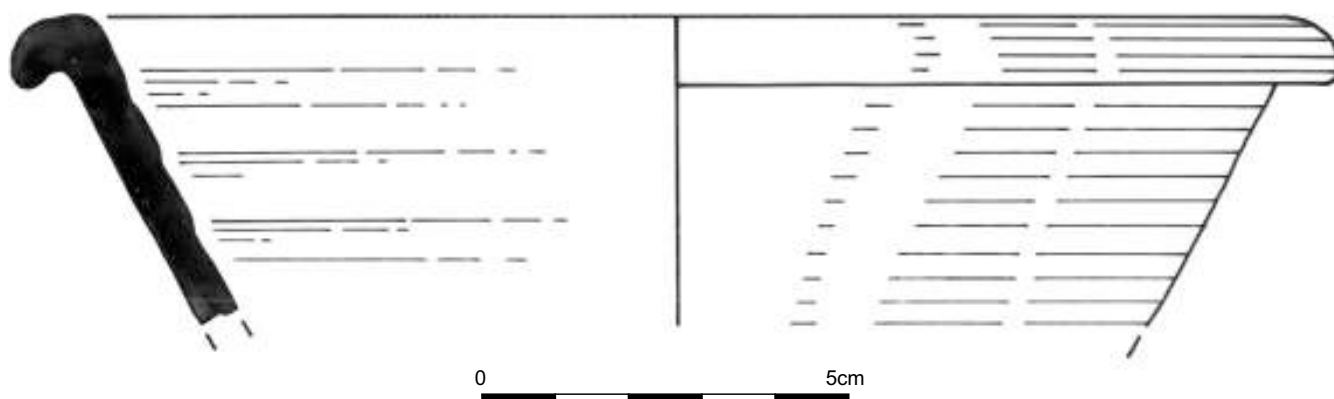


143. N99310 76120. Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware mortarium fabric. Body sherd, no slip remaining. Late 3rd-Late 4th Century. Drawn by David Hopkins.





145. N99300 70120. Medium sand-tempered grey ware.  
Bead-rimmed straight-sided dish Mid 2nd-Mid 3rd Century. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*







147. N99300 70120. Coarse grey ware. Roman.



157. R99290 76010. Sand-tempered white ware. Rim sherd from globular bowl or part of flange. Roman.



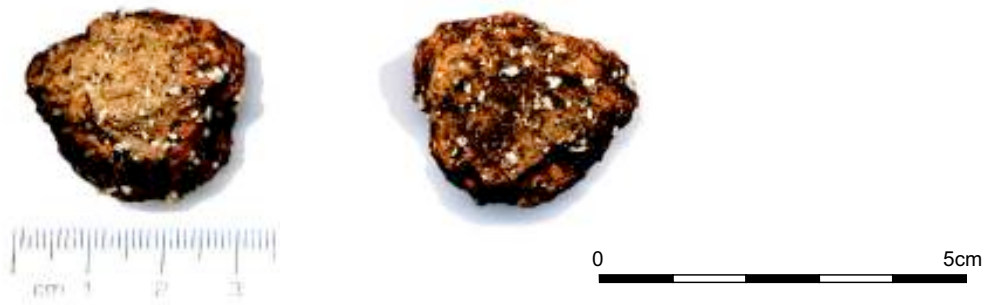
163. N99300 76120. Medium sand-tempered grey ware base. Roman.



172. R99250 76090. Medium sand-tempered grey ware jar rim. Roman.



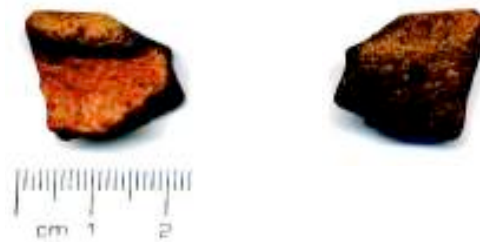
173. R99250 76090. Fine flint-tempered fabric Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.



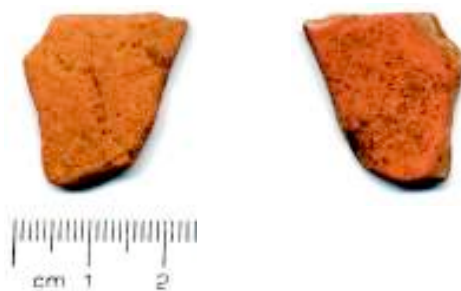
174. R99250 76090. Coarse flint-tempered fabric. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.



179. R99240 76050. Medieval.



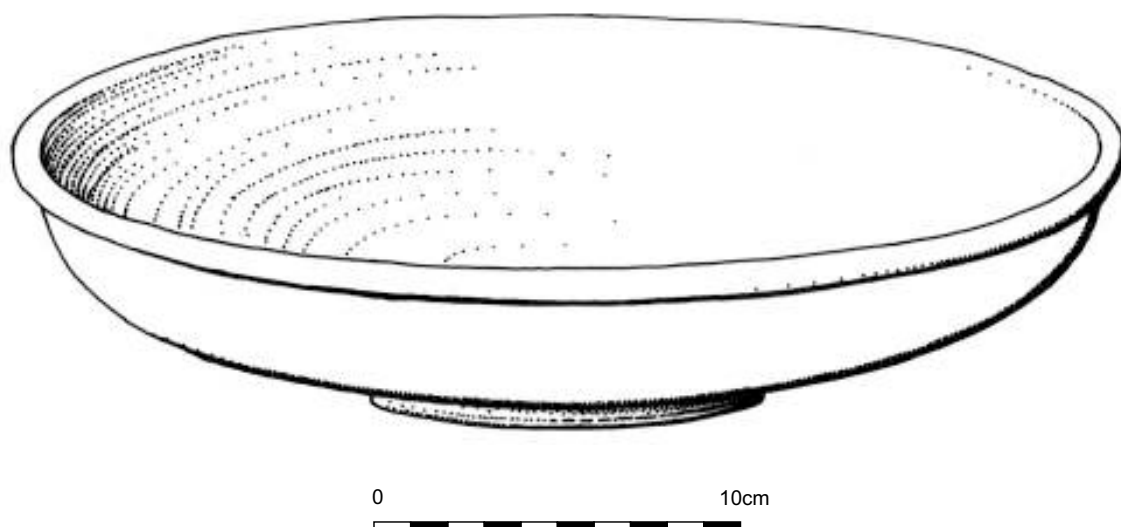
188. S99300 76090. 'Belgic'-type grog-tempered ware. High-shouldered jar rim. Late Iron Age/Mid 1st Century.



191. No Ref. Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware. Late 3rd-Late 4th Century.

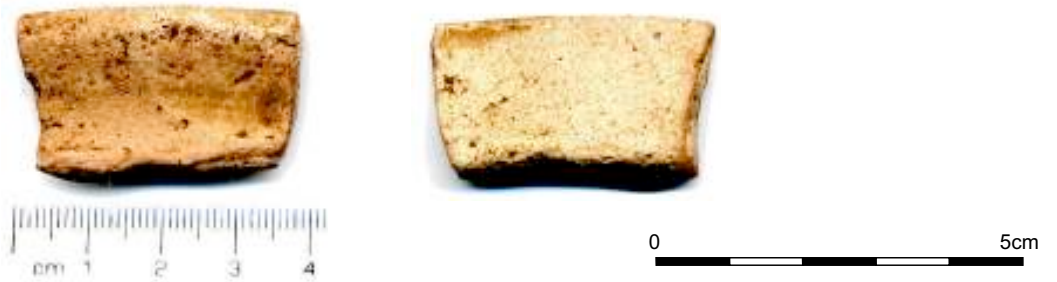


194. M99290 76110. Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware bowl.  
Late 3rd-Late 4th Century. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*





207. R99270 76050. Medium sand-tempered grey ware, medium-mouthed jar. Roman.



228. R99250 76070. Medieval wide bowl with flat flange-like rim.



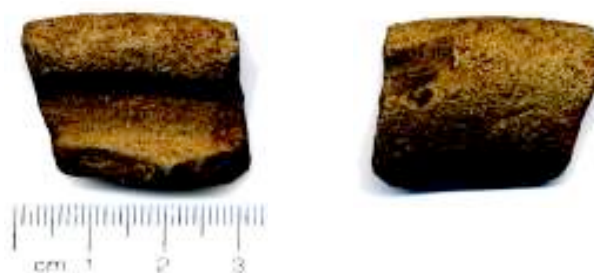
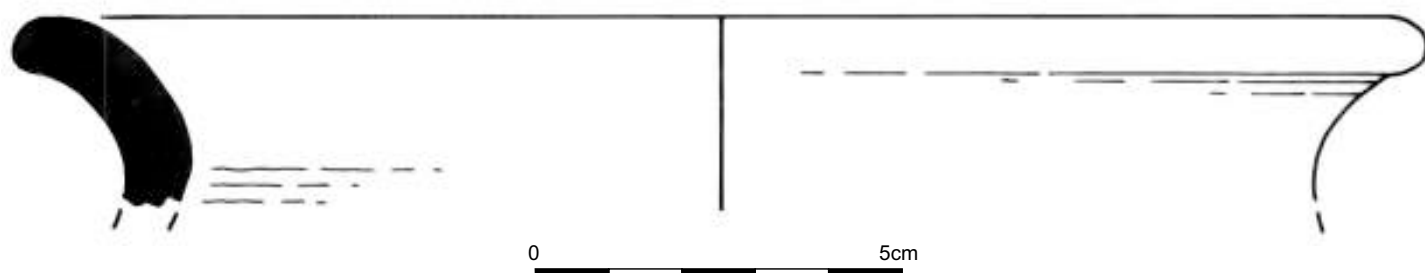
229. R99250 76070. Shell-tempered cooking pot rim.  
?Saxo-Norman 10th -12th Century. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*







243. S99310 76090. Medium sand-tempered grey ware.  
Cooking-pot-type jar rim. Early 2nd-Late 4th Century. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*



244. S99310 76090. Medium sand-tempered grey ware. Medium-mouthed jar rim. Roman.

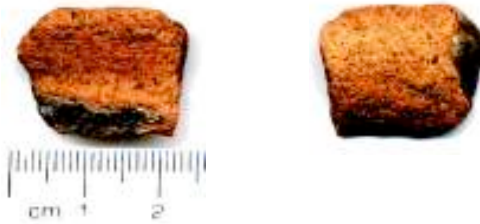


245. S99310 76090. Medium sand-tempered grey ware.  
Straight-sided bead-rimmed dish. Mid 2nd-Mid 3rd Century.





246. S99310 76090. Medium sand-tempered grey ware. Straight-sided bead-rimmed dish. Mid 2nd-Mid 3rd Century.



283. N99310 76110. Medium sand-tempered oxidised ware jar-bowl rim. Roman.



307. N99300 76110. Fine sand-tempered grey ware. Beaker base, Roman.

0 5cm



308. N99300 76110. White-slipped grey ware. Highgate Wood beaker sherds with barbotine dots. Late 1st-Mid 2nd Century.

## **WORKED FLINT AND STONE**

### **Fields 4 and A, Southlea Farm**

*By Philippa Bradley*

#### **Introduction**

A total of 296 pieces of worked flint and 11 pieces of stone were recovered from fields 4 and A. A number of pieces of natural flint and stone were also recovered, the former have been discarded whilst the unworked/modern stone retained. The flint is of the same general character and date range as the material already reported on (See Volume I: Flint Report, Field 2). The material is discussed below and summarised in Tables 1 and 2.

#### **Methodology**

The flint and stone was scanned and recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Brief details relating to the technological traits of the material, condition and date were recorded where possible.

#### **Description**

The flint is generally heavily abraded and plough damaged although a couple of flakes have very fresh edges. Very little of the flint has been burnt (1 core, 1 irregular waste and 2 flakes). Two pieces of worked stone were also burnt (see below). The flint is dominated by debitage, flakes being the most numerous category recovered (Table 1). The few blades, a single core with blade-like removals and a core rejuvenation flakes (R9926 0 76070, N99320 76140) that were recovered may suggest a Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic presence. However no Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic diagnostic retouched forms were recovered with this material. A single slightly irregular later Neolithic chisel arrowhead was recovered (Field A F 3). A keeled core may also be later Neolithic in date (Field 4 no reference). The remaining retouched forms are not particularly diagnostic but include scrapers, retouched flakes, two piercers and four miscellaneous pieces (Table 1). Several types of scraper were recovered including end, end and side, side; all are relatively neatly retouched and are likely to be Neolithic or early Bronze Age in date. The remaining pieces could equally be Neolithic or Bronze Age in date.

Eleven pieces of worked stone were recovered, the majority of which are polishers or smoothers (Table 2). These are generally round or oval quartzite pebbles with one or more areas of wear. They would have been used for a variety of tasks including processing grain. Two of these polishers or smoothers have been burnt. A single rubber or pounder was also recovered (N99320 76120). This is a slightly larger piece of stone that has an area of battering and an area of polishing. Two possible slingstones were also recovered (Field A F3 0010, Field 4 N99320 76140).

**Table 1: Summary of worked flint**

Flakes	Blades	Chip	Irregular waste	Cores and core fragments	Retouched forms	Total
250*	11	1	1	12 (1 blade-like, 1 keeled, 4 multi-platform, 1 single platform, 1 tested nodule, 4 fragments)	23 (1 arrowhead, 4 misc. retouch, 2 piercers, 8 retouched flakes, 8 scrapers)	296

\* includes two core rejuvenation flakes (1 face/edge, 1 tablet)

**Table 2: Summary of worked stone**

Type	Number	Comments
Polisher or smoother	8	Small oval stones with areas of polishing or wear. Two have been burnt.
Rubber or pounder	1	Large stone with area of wear
Slingstone	2	Small oval stones
Total	11	

**Catalogue of worked flint for Field 4 follows (Table 3)**

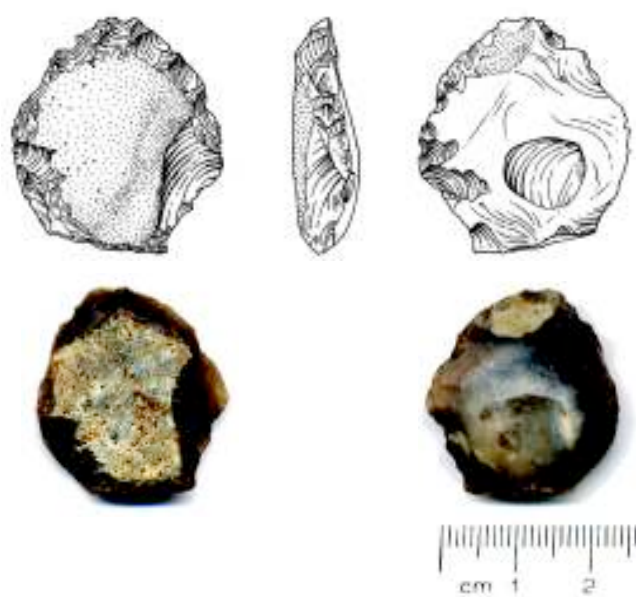
**Catalogue of worked flint for Field A – see section on Field A of this report**

**Table 3 : Catalogue of worked flint – Field 4**

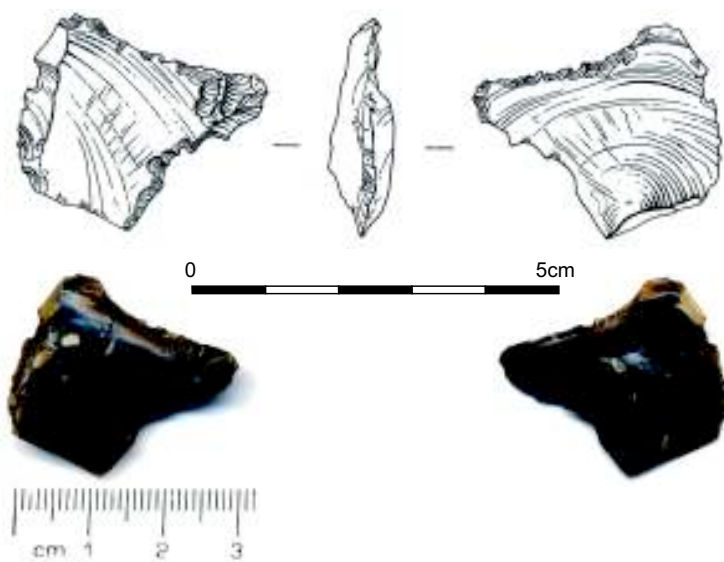
Field	Grid Ref	Type	No.	Burnt	Comments
4	M99250 76100	Flakes	1		
4	M99250 76110	Scraper	1		Small irregular and plough damaged
4	M99260 76100	Flakes	3		
4	M99260 76120	Flakes	1		
4	M99260 76120	Core	1	1	?flake core, multi-platform ?
4	M99270 76100	Flakes	1		
4	M99270 76110	Flakes	2		
4	M99270 76120	Flakes	2		
4	M99280 76100	Flakes	1		
4	M99280 76120	Flakes	8		
4	M99280 76120	Stone	1		Oval quartzite pebble, broken. No obvious sign of use
4	M99280 76130	Stone	1		Oval pebble no sign of working
4	M99290 76100	Flakes	3		
4	M99290 76110	Flakes	4		
4	M99290 76110	Flakes	1		
4	M99290 76120	Scraper	1		End and side very neat, poss EBA
4	M99290 76120	Misc retouch	1		? Scraper, steep retouch along one edge with some other retouch
4	N99300 76130	Flakes	1		
4	N99300 76130	Flakes	1		
4	N99300 76140	Flakes	2		
4	N99310 76110	Flakes	1		
4	N99310 76110	Core fragment	1		flake scars
4	N99310 76120	Flakes	1		
4	N99310 76120	Scraper	1		End scraper, small neat eg, distal break, possibly Neolithic
4	N99310 76130	Flakes	1		
4	N99310 76130	Scraper	1		End and side, much damage, but some neat retouch, ?EBA
4	N99310 76140	Flakes	1		
4	N99320 76120	Flakes	5		
4	N99320 76120	Scraper	1		Small side scraper with much later damage, EBA?
4	N99320 76120	Stone	3		1 slate frag with nail hole, 1 natural stone, 1 large stone now broken with area of battering
					and probable area of polishing - used as a rubber and pounder, ?prehistoric
4	N99320 76130	Flakes	2		
4	N99320 76140	CRF	1		tablet
4	N99320 76140	Stone	1		Large slightly oval pebble, no sign of wear, possibly used as a sligshot?
4	N99330 76120	Flakes	1		
4	N99330 76120	Stone	1		large almost round stone with one possible worked area
4	N99340 76160	Core fragment	1		?flake core
4	R99--0 76080	Flakes	1		
4	R99210 76060	Natural	1		discarded
4	R99220 76060	Retouched flake	1		Small flake fragment with worn area of retouch

Field	Grid Ref	Type	No.	Burnt	Comments
4	R99220 76060	Natural	1		
4	R99230 76060	Flakes	6		
4	R99230 76070	Flakes	3		slightly irregular
4	R99240 76070	Blade-like flake	1		
4	R99250 76000	Flakes	1		
4	R99250 76000	Flakes	2		
4	R99250 76000	Piercer	1		Flake with neat point, later damage
4	R99250 76000	Core	1		Core with blade-like flake removals, some edge preparation
4	R99250 76010	Flakes	1		
4	R99250 76030	Misc retouch	1		Flake with some retouch, also later damage
4	R99250 76040	Flakes	2		
4	R99250 76080	Flakes	2		
4	R99260 76000	Flakes	2		
4	R99260 76010	Flakes	1		
4	R99260 76020	Flakes	1		
4	R99260 76030	Flakes	3		
4	R99260 76060	Retouched flake	2		flakes with neat retouch, but some edge damage
4	R99260 76060	Stone	1		Small spherical pebble, no t worked
4	R99260 76070	Flakes	2		
4	R99260 76070	Flakes	3		
4	R99260 76070	Core	1		multi-platform flake core
4	R99260 76080	Flakes	2		one is plunging
4	R99260 76080	Flakes	1		
4	R99260 76090	Blade-like flake	1		
4	R99270 76000	Flakes	1		
4	R99270 76010	Flakes	2		
4	R99270 76020	Flakes	2		
4	R99270 76060	Flakes	3		
4	R99270 76070	Flakes	1		
4	R99270 76090	Flakes	2		
4	R99280 76000	Stone	2		1 small slate fragment with part of a nail hole, 1 fragment of ?roadstone both modern
4	R99280 76010	Flakes	5		
4	R99280 76010	Stone	1		Quartzite pebble fragment with one possible worked surface, ?smoother
4	R99280 76020	Flakes	4		
4	R99280 76040	Scraper	1		End and side scraper, invasive retouch, EBA?
4	R99280 76050	Flakes	2		
4	R99280 76060	Misc retouch	1		Flake with invasive retouch at distal end
4	R99280 76060	Flakes	4		
4	R99280 76070	Flakes	2		
4	R99280 76070	Flakes	1		
4	R99280 76080	Flakes	1		
4	R99280 76090	Flakes	1		
4	R99280 76090	Stone	1		Large oval pebble, broken no obvious sign of use
4	R99290 76010	Flakes	1		
4	R99290 76050	Flakes	2		
4	R99290 76070	Flakes	1		

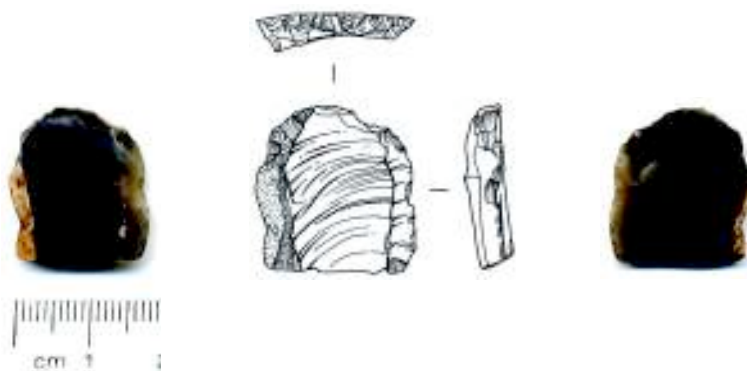
Field	Grid Ref	Type	No.	Burnt	Comments
4	R99290 76080	Flakes	7		
4	R99290 76080	Core	1		flake scars
4	R992990 76020	Flakes	1		
4	R99320 76100	Flakes	1		
4	S99300 76050	Flakes	1		
4	S99300 76060	Retouched flake	1		Slightly blade-like flake with steep retouch, also much later damage
4	S99300 76070	Flakes	7		
4	S99300 76070	Retouched flake	1		Invasive retouch
4	S99300 76070	Tested nodule	1		large piece of flint with some removals, large area of incipient cones - ?used as an anvil
4	S99300 76090	Flakes	1		
4	S99310 76060	Flakes	3		
4	S99310 76070	Flakes	1		
4	S99310 76070	Core	1		multi-platform flake core
4	S99310 76090	Flakes	1		
4	S99320 76060	Flakes	4		
4	S99320 76070	Flakes	3		
4	S99320 76080	Flakes	1		
4	S99320 76090	Flakes	3		
4	S99330 76050	Blade-like flake	2		
4	S99330 76050	Scraper	1		End and side scraper, neatly retouched, Neolithic
4	S99330 76060	Flakes	2		
4	S99330 76070	Flakes	1		
4	S99330 76080	Flakes	8		
4	S99330 76080	Misc retouch	1		Large partly cortical flake with invasive retouch
4	S99330 76090	Flakes	1		
4	S99330 76090	Scraper	1		End scraper, steep retouch,
4	S99340 76060	Blade-like flake	1		
4	S99340 76080	Flakes	2		
4	S99350 76050	Flakes	1		
4	S99350 76060	Flakes	2		
4	S99350 76070	Flakes	1		
4	S99350 76070	Piercer	1		Small neat piercer, Neolithic?
4	0	Stone	1		No reference. Broken oval stone, slight polish on each side, possibly used as a polisher
4	0	Blade-like flake	1		small fragment
4	0	Flakes	2		one with a prepared platform
4	0	Core	1		Keeled, flake scars
4	0	Stone	1		No references, small oval pebble no sign of working
4	0	Flakes	1		no refs
4	0	Stone	1		One possible flat worked edge, quartzite, probably modern



Field 4. R99280 76040. End and side scraper, invasive retouch. ?Early Bronze Age. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*

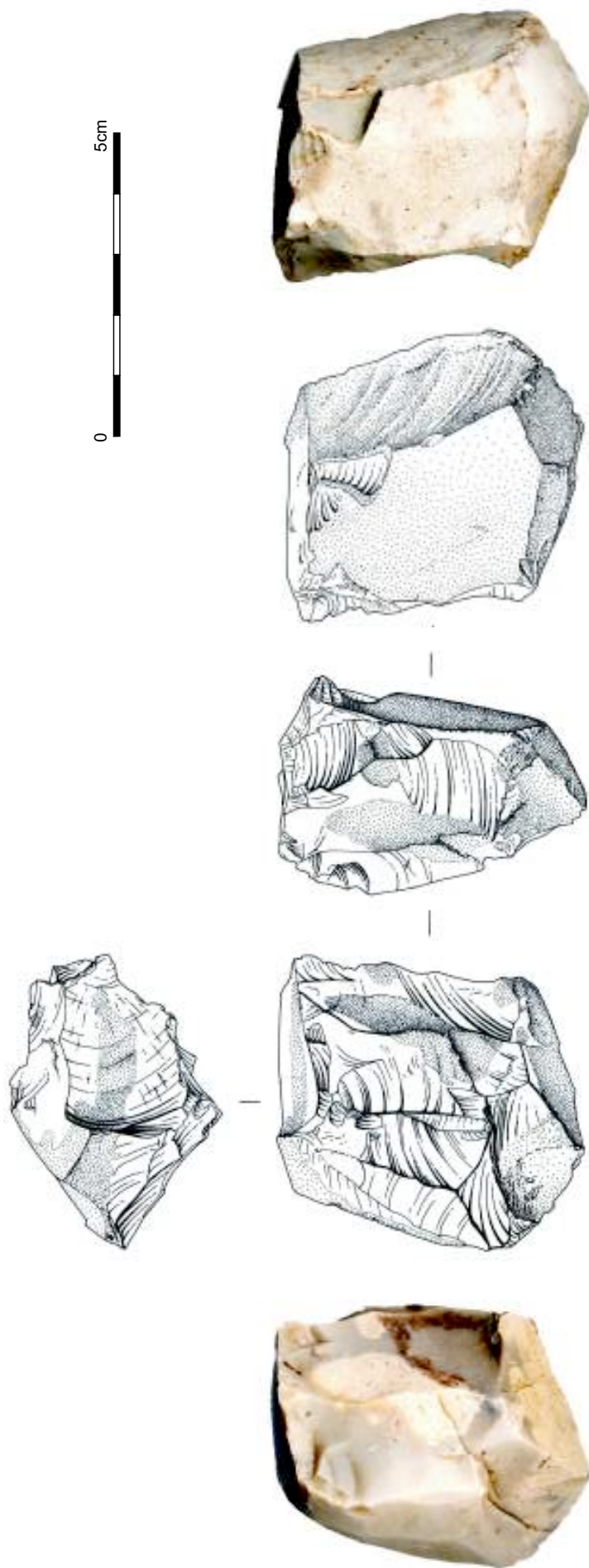


Field 4. S99350 76070. Small neat piercer. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*



Field 4. N99310 76120. End scraper, small neat retouch, distal break, possibly Neolithic. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*





Field 4. R99250 76000. Core with blade-like flakes removed and some edge preparation. Drawn by David Hopkins.

## **2. FIELD A**

### **Aerial Photography, Magnetometer and Contour Survey**

The most recent aerial photographs taken in 1977 (see figure 6) indicate a second, possibly connected, settlement site 500-600m nearer to the present course of the Thames, in Field A. This field is a clover meadow, rarely ploughed, so field walking has not yet been possible. Results from the magnetometer surveys of fields A and 7 (see figure 7) confirmed the evidence of the AP's and provided more detail of a range of overlapping features dating possibly from the BA through to the RB period. These include two further ring ditches within a ditched field system, pits, enclosures and droveways, as well as a very large and apparently double-ditched sub-rectangular enclosure with an entrance on the east (in Field 7). This feature was bisected when the Datchet to Old Windsor road was constructed in 1850, with a 2m deep storm ditch at either side of the road.

Aerial photography and contour evidence shows a former course of the river running across the southwest corner of Field A, from which it has migrated westwards to its current position. There is a general rise in the centre of the field, where all the anomalies are located, above the 18m OD level (see figure 8). In figure 9, the higher ground is clearly visible, particularly during the flood conditions of January 2003, and can be compared to the MoLAS survey predictions in figure 10.

A project plan, with the aim of locating the features visible as cropmarks and geophysics anomalies by excavating the sides of the storm ditch in Field A, was approved by Kev Beachus of Babbie (as archaeological advisor for East Berkshire Unitary Authority). The storm ditch in Field 7 was considered less accessible and was discounted for investigation at this time. Through excavation, it was hoped to date the features by association with any excavated finds and evaluate the relationship of the features to others previously identified in the surrounding area. Fieldwork was carried out by volunteers from the DVS Archaeology Group, with varying levels of expertise, supervised by Phil Catherall of the Environment Agency.

### **Survey**

A control network of permanent survey stations had been established by MoLAS in phase one of the project, from which their contour and geophysical surveys were conducted. IS108 was re-established by Colin Berks of Minas Tirith (Archaeological Survey), in order to position the current phase of fieldwork in Field A.

Those anomalies which crossed the line of the storm ditch, were plotted, and labelled F1-F8. Two datum pegs were placed at 100m (SP1) and 200m (SP2) from IS108, using as a baseline the boundary fence along the top of the storm ditch (see figure 11).

The growth of shrub-trees and vegetation along the sides of the storm ditch meant that all nine locations were disturbed by tree roots (see figure 12). Inspection in the field discounted further examination of F1, F2 and F5-8, which were too difficult to access. F3 and F3A represent the two parallel ditches of the large enclosure (marked in red in figures 7 and 11) and F4 represents a linear ditch immediately to the south (marked in yellow).

### **Excavation**

The three areas of ditch face chosen for examination were cleaned back, initially by spade and subsequently by trowel, from the top, working downwards, until the side of the storm ditch was vertical. As each feature was revealed, the area of excavation was extended to follow the feature as far as practically possible, constrained by the presence of tree trunks. This limited the exposure of all three ditch profiles in their entirety. Some areas were substantially disturbed by tree roots and rabbit burrows were in evidence nearby.

The topsoil was measured as 20-30cm deep and has been ploughed in modern times. Bands of sand and coarse gravels were beneath this. All features were drawn in plan (see figures 13 and 21) and in section (see figures 15, 17 and 19). Sections were at approximately 55 degrees to the feature, due to the direction of the storm ditch. Levels for the section drawings were recorded by Total Station and small finds were photographed and measured in three dimensions using hand tapes offset from the baseline. The sections were left open for more than a month and photographed at various stages of weathering.

The Oxford Archaeology single context recording system was used. A summary of contexts by feature can be found in figure 14. A soil sample of 30 litres from each excavated context was taken to Oxford Archaeology for environmental analysis. Finds were washed, bagged and labelled according to context and sent for expert identification and analysis. Featured finds were scanned and illustrated.

### **Feature F3**

*(See section drawing figure 15 and photographs figure 16)*

This ditch is the northern-most of the double ditched enclosure and is 1m below the present ground level at its lowest point. The profile was revealed by excavation only on the southern side, the bottom and a small part of the northern edge. Tree roots prevented the complete exposure of this feature. Clues to the location of an accompanying bank are therefore lost, since it cannot be distinguished from which direction the fill came first. The profile is a gradual slope, but it must be stressed that when the angle of the section is interpolated to 90 degrees it will appear slightly steeper. Excavation continued after the feature bottom had been found, in case there had been recutting of the ditch, showing a false bottom. However, no further stratigraphy was identified.

This feature has provided a fairly obvious stratigraphic sequence, although there are many localised processes that affect ditch filling and absolute interpretation is not possible. The primary fill (0020) is a 10cm layer of fine gravel, presumably weathered from the sides of the ditch and appears to be truncated. From this layer, small worked flint flakes were recovered, although these are presumed to be residual and were recovered from all contexts. A chisel arrowhead from this feature is scanned and illustrated (see flint report). Layer 0010 is the secondary fill and is more silty than 0004, with fewer inclusions. They are separated by a band of gravel. A further band of gravel covers layer 0004. These layers probably represent different periods of gradual filling of the ditch.

Of the three ditches excavated, this one produced by far the most numerous finds, many of them recorded as small finds. Among the large collection of bones found in layer 0010, six animal jaw bones, including teeth, from sheep/goat and horse were found, along with a smaller bone exhibiting obvious butchery marks. A fragment of human cranium was recovered from context 0004. These have been scanned and illustrated (see bone report). An enormous amount of pottery was recovered from both upper and lower fills, which dates the infilling of this ditch to the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century (see pottery report).

An interesting discovery was a large quantity of fired clay, presumably the discarded lining of a clay oven or kiln, characteristically burnt bright red. Much burnt flint was also found in both layers 0004 and 0010.

### **Feature F3A**

*(See section drawing figure 17 and photographs figure 18)*

This feature is the least understood of those examined and its presence is indicated only by the area of finds and the possible disappearance of the gravel subsoil layer (0013). Two fills of sandy loam were recorded (0018 and 0019). As can be seen from figure 17, the area was substantially disturbed by tree roots and the feature could not be defined or bottomed. Finds, however, were numerous and include bone, metal, worked flint, burnt flint, snail shells, charcoal, tile and sherds of greyware, fineware and coarseware. Scanned and illustrated examples are pot number 76 of LIA-Mid 1<sup>st</sup> Century date and pot number 84, a sherd from a Hofheim-type flagon mouth, mid-late 1<sup>st</sup> century (see pottery report). Pottery analysis dates the infilling of this ditch to the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century.

### **Feature F4**

*(See section drawing figure 19 and photographs figure 20)*

The lowest point of this ditch is 1.2m below the present ground level. As with F4, the primary fill (0015) appears to be a band of gravel, which extends along the bottom and the southern side of the cut. The northern edge of the profile was not found. This layer could have been formed chiefly by initial weathering from the sides. A fine loam layer (0016) was noted directly above this, perhaps formed gradually by wind-blown surface soil or deposition from flooding. Layer 0009 was sandy loam with gravel inclusions. There is the suggestion of a band of coarse gravel to the south of the ditch cut (0011), which, if it exists, might perhaps have been an accompanying bank.

Finds from this feature were few, most unfortunately unstratified. Pottery sherds range from LBA/EIA to Post-Medieval in date. Worked flint was recovered from 0015 and 0012, and burnt flint from 0009. An abundance of roman tile pieces were found in the topsoil and these are present as surface finds all over the field. Two rims of probable IA date have been scanned and illustrated; pot number 17, LBA/EIA and pot number 91, LIA-M1st Century (see pottery report).

This ditch was thought, from the nature of the geophysics results, to be earlier than the double-ditched enclosure. It appears to underlie both ditches, in Field A and in Field 7, possibly dating it to the late Iron Age. The few finds would seem to support this, with one PM intrusion. This feature may have been a boundary ditch and bank.

### **Feature F9**

*(See plan figure 21 and photographs figure 22)*

This feature was discovered during excavation of the ditch F4. It appeared in the bottom of the trench, 82cm below ground level, as an area of dark sandy loam within the natural sand adjacent to the ditch cut. At 1.5m long and 0.5m wide, with a rounded end, its shape suggested an elongated pit or ditch terminus. Unfortunately the feature had been truncated in the process of cleaning back the storm ditch to reveal the F4 ditch profile. There was only 4-5cm of fill remaining (context 0023), which contained one sherd of LBA/EIA pottery; one piece of roman tile and a piece of industrial waste. The chronologically mixed fill of this feature suggests that it is roman with residual earlier pottery, or possibly had been disturbed during the construction of the storm ditch.

*Pottery, flint, bone, metal and environmental reports follow.*



Figure 6. Aerial photographs of Field A (NMR 1141/107, 19/7/77).  
Cropmarks show a ring ditch, several enclosure ditches and clear evidence of a former course of the river.

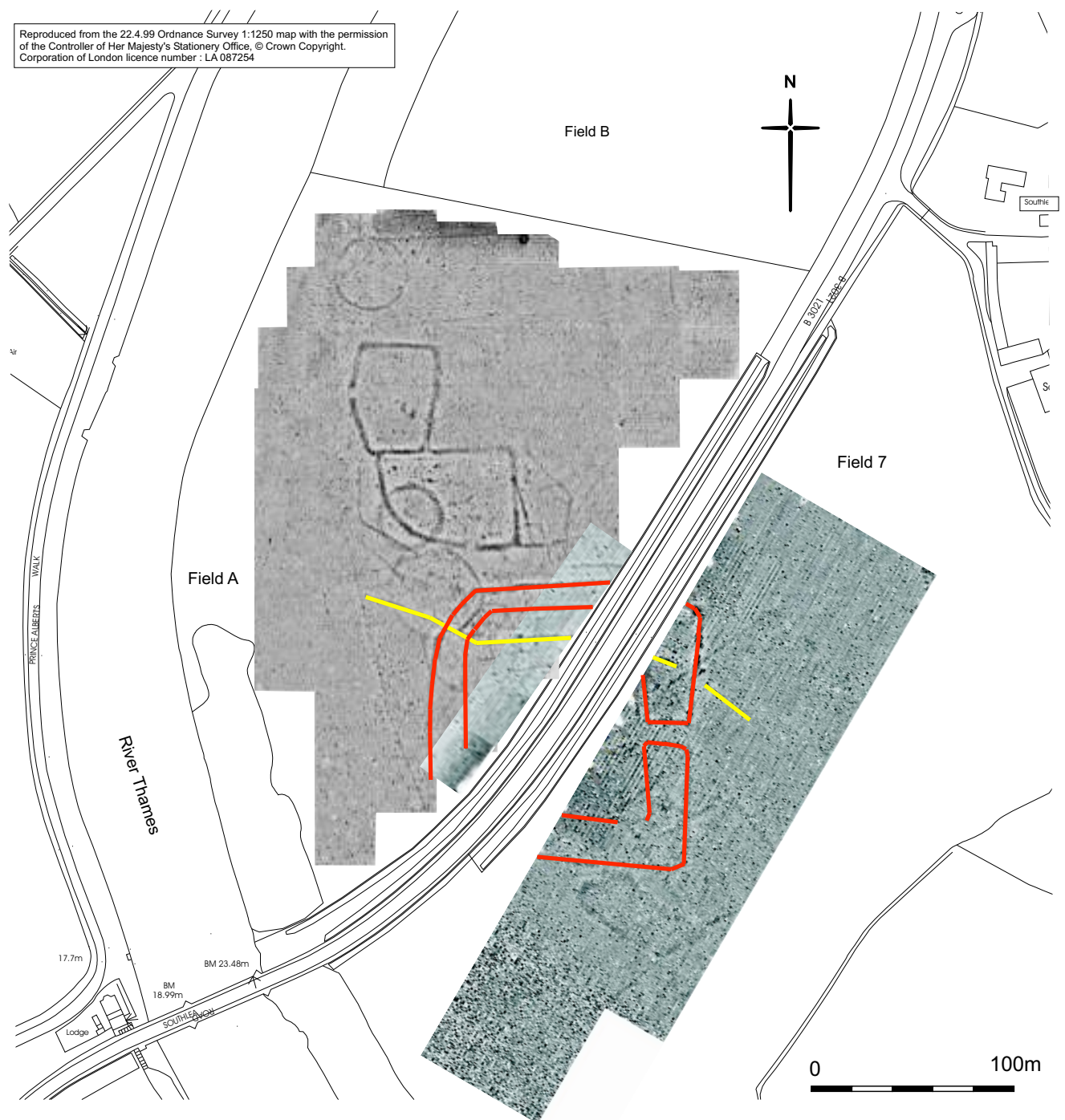
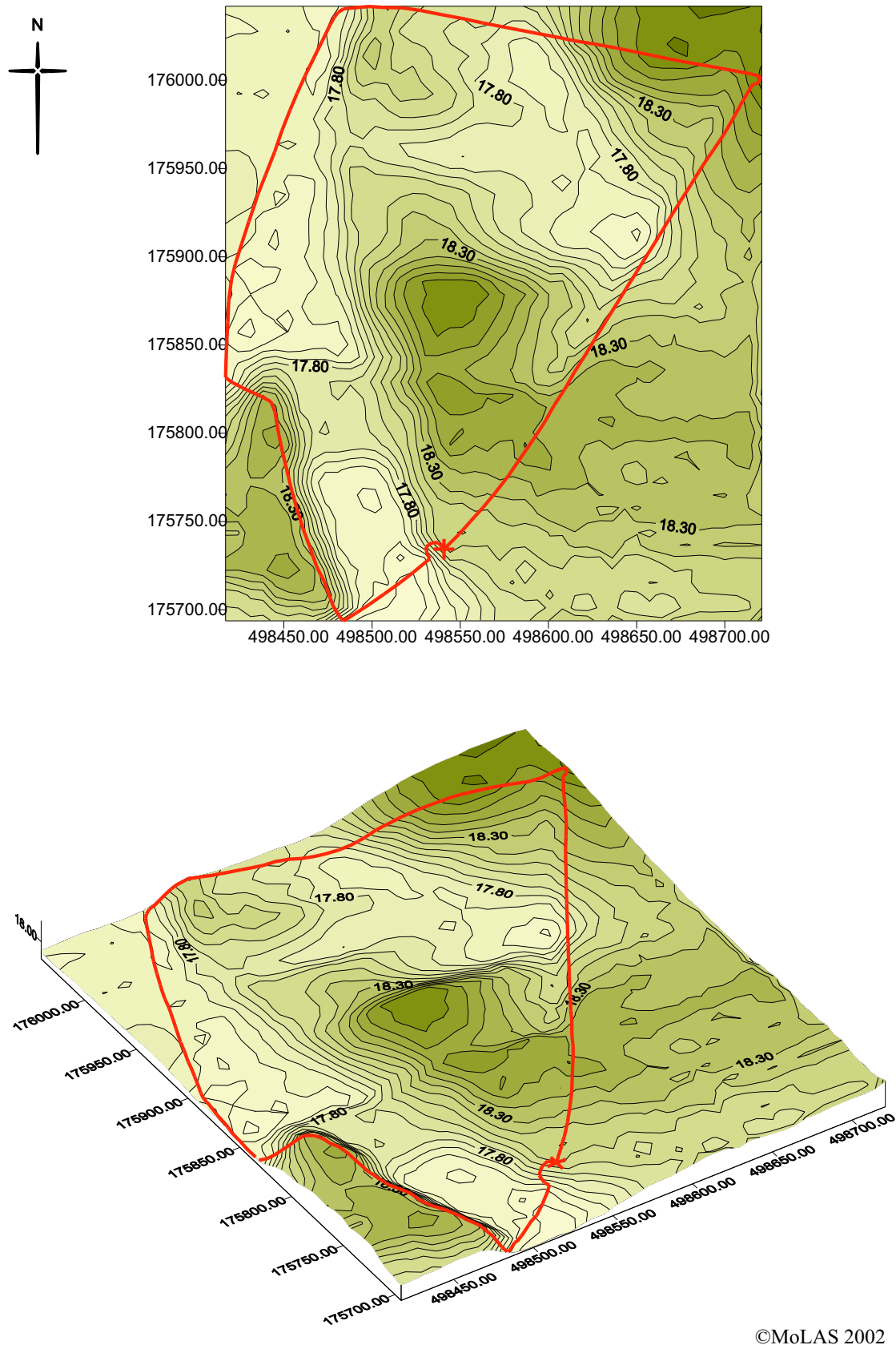


Figure 7. Magnetometer survey of Fields A & 7 (Phil Catherall). Features examined by excavation are marked in red and yellow.





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Figure 8. Digital elevation model of field A. A DEM is a smoothed interpolated surface, here colour ramped, showing the 10cm contours. The outline of the field is the limit of the surveyed area.





Field A, June 2003. View from Albert Bridge looking northwest. The high areas of ground in the centre of the field and in the northwest corner are clearly visible.



Field A. View from the bridge looking towards the NW corner. This photograph was taken during the floods in January 2003. The lower lying areas of the field are under water, but the area of prehistoric settlement is not affected. The present course of the Thames is behind the trees on the left.

Figure 9. Photographs of Field A in dry and flood conditions.



Figure 10. Combined results of contour and geophysical survey of fields 1-6 and A & B.

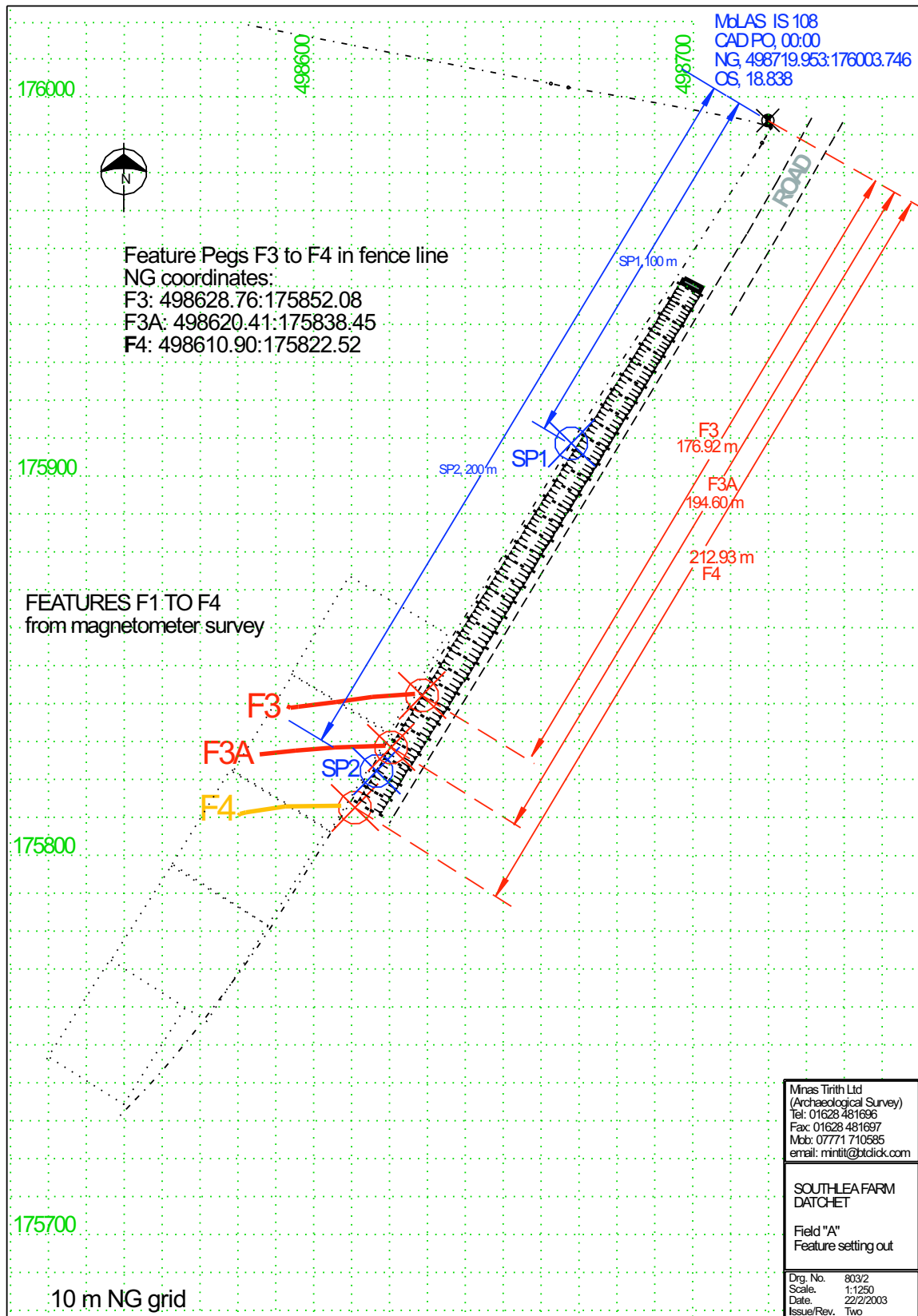


Figure 11. Field A. Plotting of magnetometer features which were dissected by the creation of the storm ditch, with measurements from MoLAS Instrument Station 108.





Field A. Bottom of storm ditch, looking south.



Field A. Storm ditch, view north.

Figure 12. Photographs of the storm ditch in Field A.

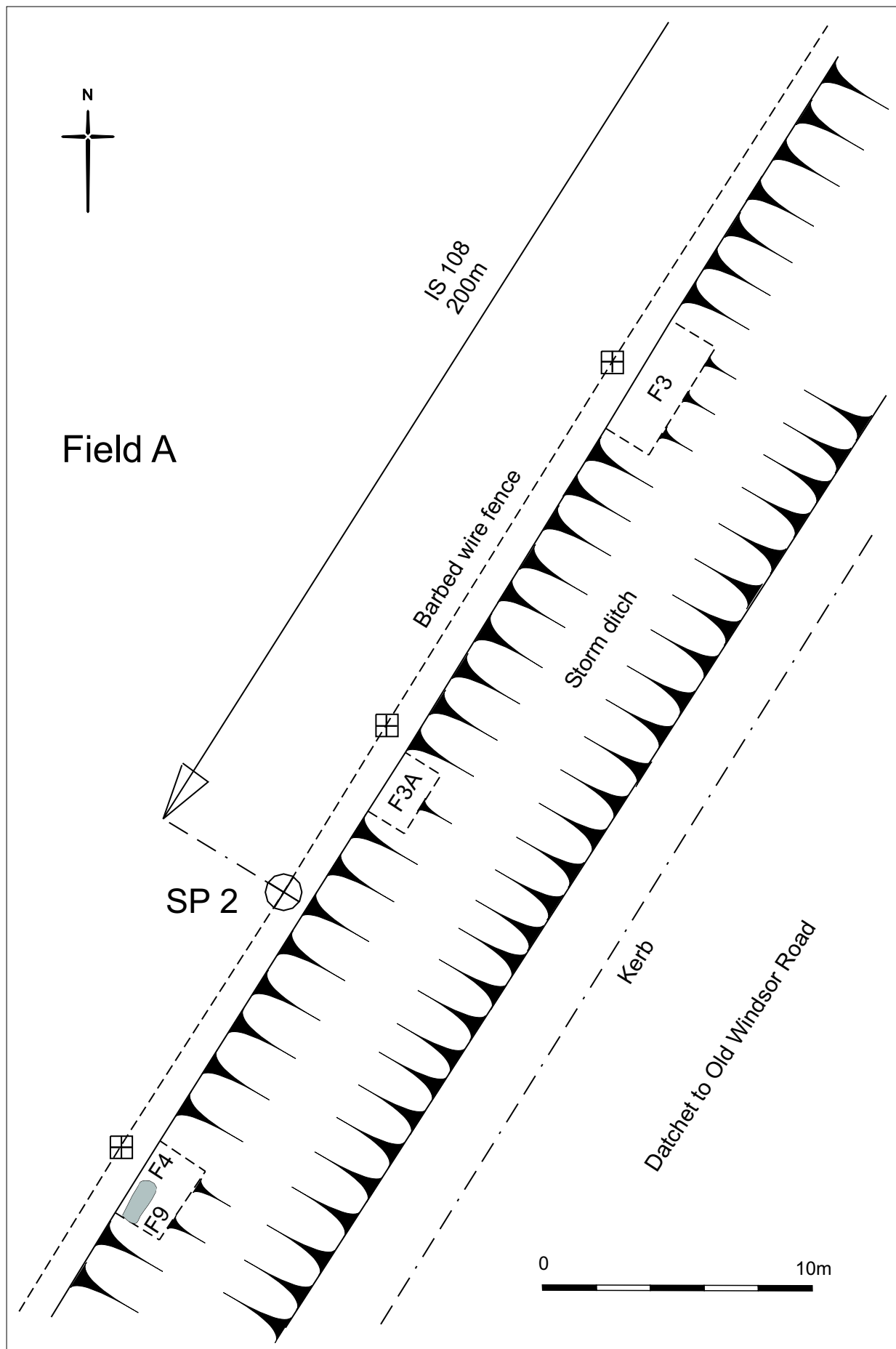


Figure 13. Plan of Field A excavation area.

### Field A General

Context No.	Description	Thickness	Finds
0001	Topsoil. Friable, mid to dark brown sandy loam.	20-30cm	
0002	Natural. Loose, light brownish-yellow sand.		
0013	Natural. Loose, mid yellowish-brown sand with 90% pea gravel.		

### Feature F3

Context No.	Description	Thickness	Finds
0003	Cut of linear ditch, southern side gently sloping to depth of approx. 1m. Northern side unexcavated.		
0024	Fill of ditch, gravel deposit.	8-15cm	No finds.
0004	Fill of ditch, mid-greyish brown sandy loam.	10-15cm	1st century pottery, bone, burnt stone, charcoal, flint.
0025	Fill of ditch, gravel deposit.	8cm	Flint.
0010	Fill of ditch, mid-greyish brown sandy loam, slightly more silty than 0004.	15-20cm	1st century pottery, bone, burnt stone, charcoal, flint.
0020	Primary fill of ditch, gravel deposit.	8cm	No finds.

### Feature F3A

Context No.	Description	Thickness	Finds
0017	Cut of linear ditch. Only northern edge excavated. Not clearly defined due to tree-root disturbance. Exposed to 0.8m but not bottomed.	20-30cm	
0018	Friable, mid yellowish-brown sandy loam.	approx x 30cm	1st century pottery with PM intrusion.
0019	Friable, mid yellowish-brown sandy loam, slightly more silty than 0018.	approx 30cm	1st century pottery, flint.

### Feature F4

Context No.	Description	Thickness	Finds
0008	Cut of linear ditch. Southern edge moderately sloping near the surface, getting steeper to depth of approx 1.2m		
0009	Fill of ditch. Mid reddish-brown sandy loam.	40-70cm	All finds from this feature residual, including:
0011	Gravel band, possible bank to south of ditch.	10-12cm	
0012	Context outside ditch, probably same as natural 0002.		flint, burnt flint and pottery ranging from
0016	Fill of ditch. Loose mid brownish-yellow silty loam.	15-20cm	LBA/EIA to MED/PM.
0015	Primary fill of ditch. Loose sandy loam with 80-90% pea gravel inclusions.	8-12cm	

### Feature F9

Context No.	Description	Thickness	Finds
0022	Cut of possible pit or ditch terminus. Linear with rounded end to north. Truncated before excavation.	20-30cm	
0023	Fill of ?pit/ditch. Friable dark greyish-brown sandy loam.	4-5cm	LBA/EIA pottery sherd, roman tile, ?charcoal / industrial waste

Figure 14. Context Summary



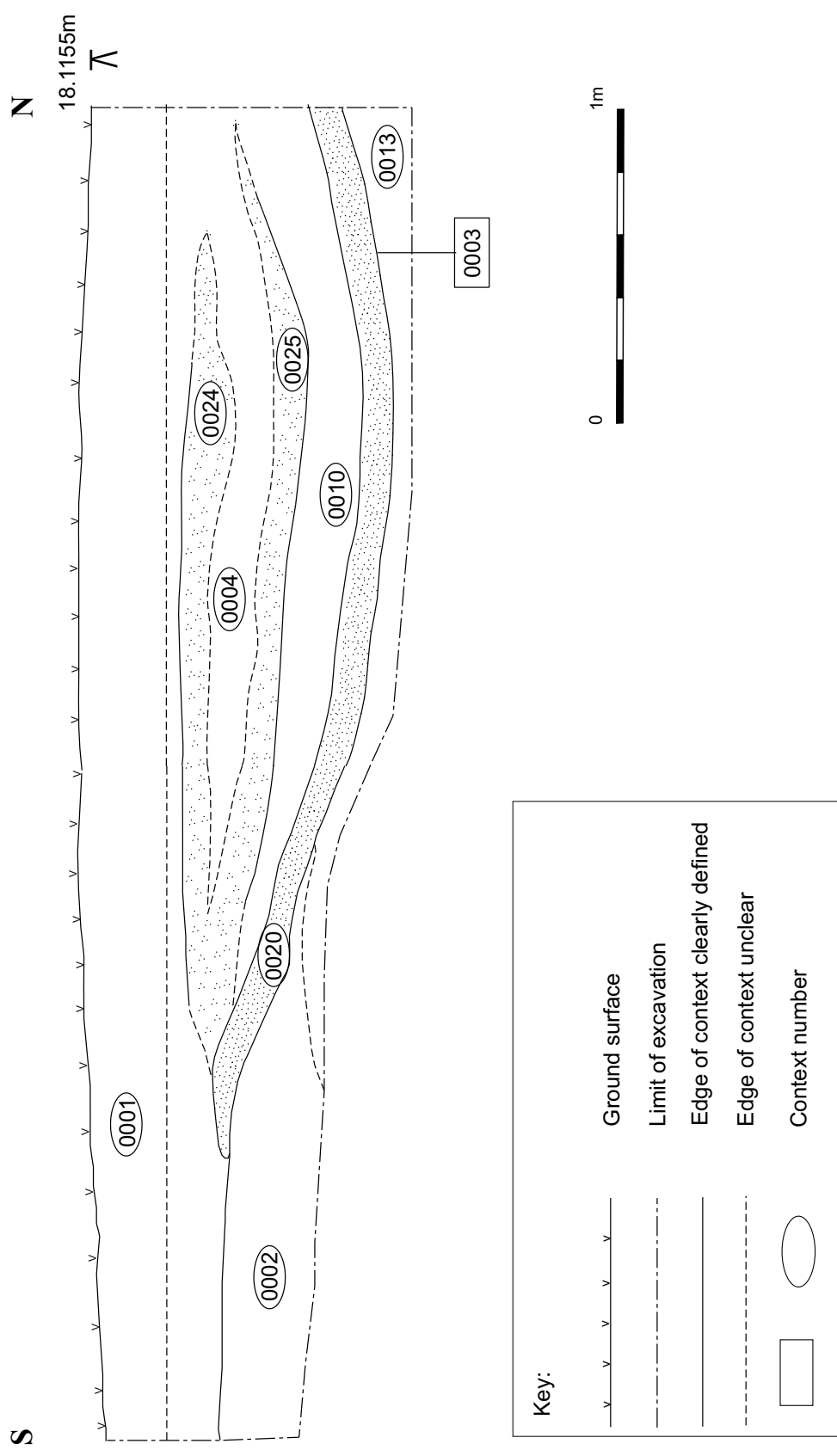


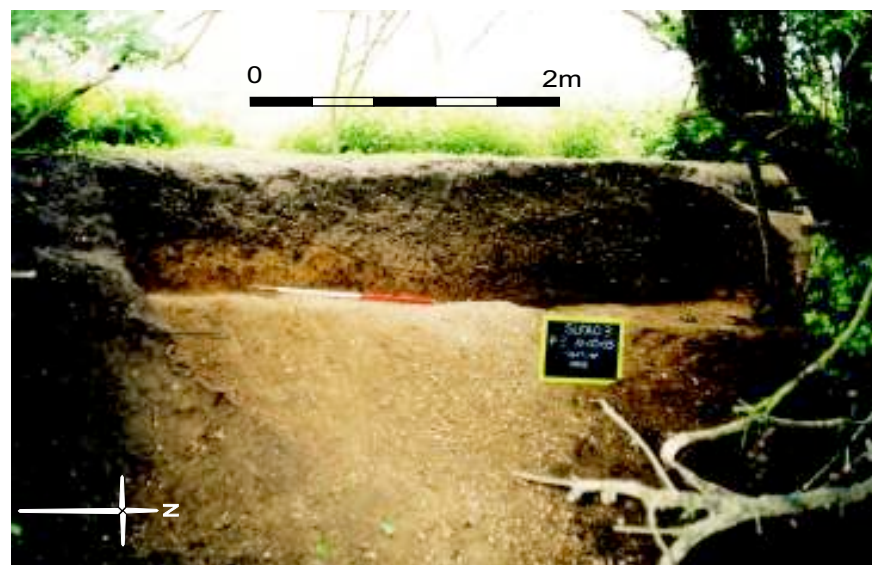
Figure 15. Section drawing of feature F3. Excavation limited to the north by tree roots and rabbit burrows. Section cuts through feature at a 55 degree angle.



F3 section south.



F3 section north.



F3 complete section.

Figure 16. Photographs of ditch F3 in section.

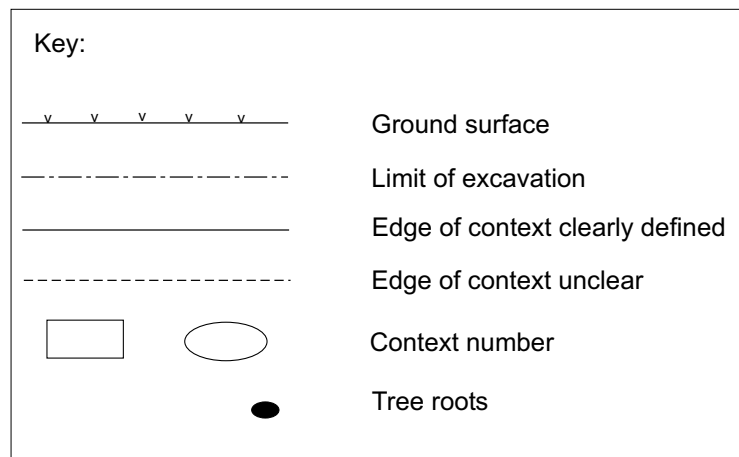
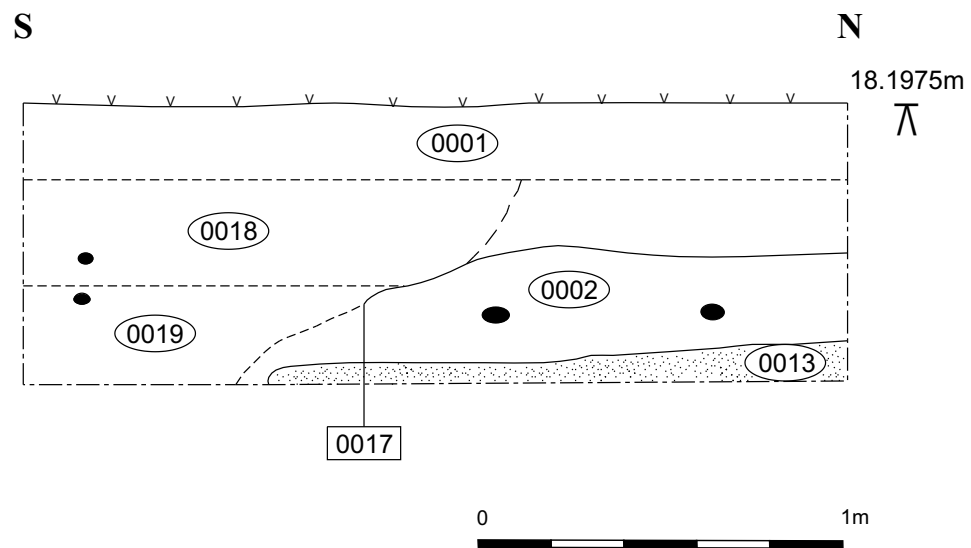


Figure 17. Section drawing of feature F3A. Excavation limited on southern edge by tree roots. Section cuts through feature at a 55 degree angle.





F3A Section south.



F3A complete section.



Small find 0006 (pottery sherd) in situ among the tree roots.

Figure 18. Photographs of ditch F3A in section.

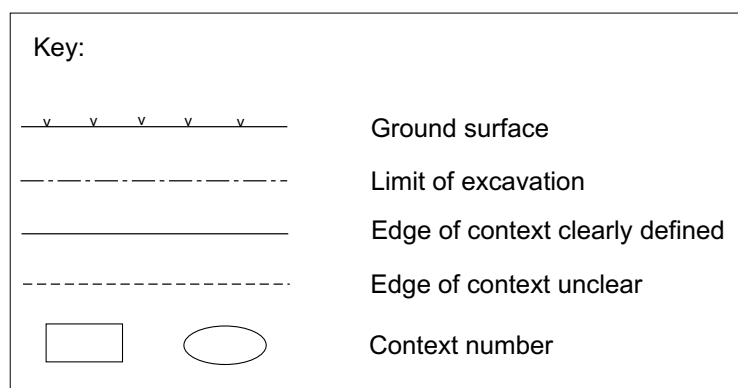
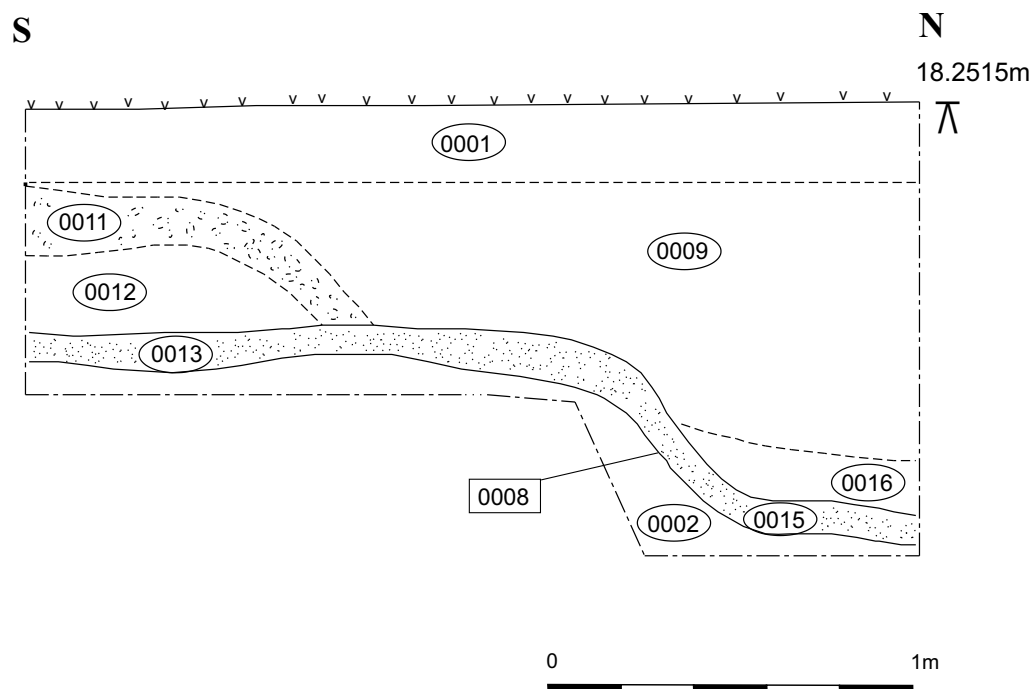


Figure 19. Section drawing of feature F4. Excavation limited to the north by tree roots. Section cuts through feature at an angle of 55 degrees.





F4 section south.



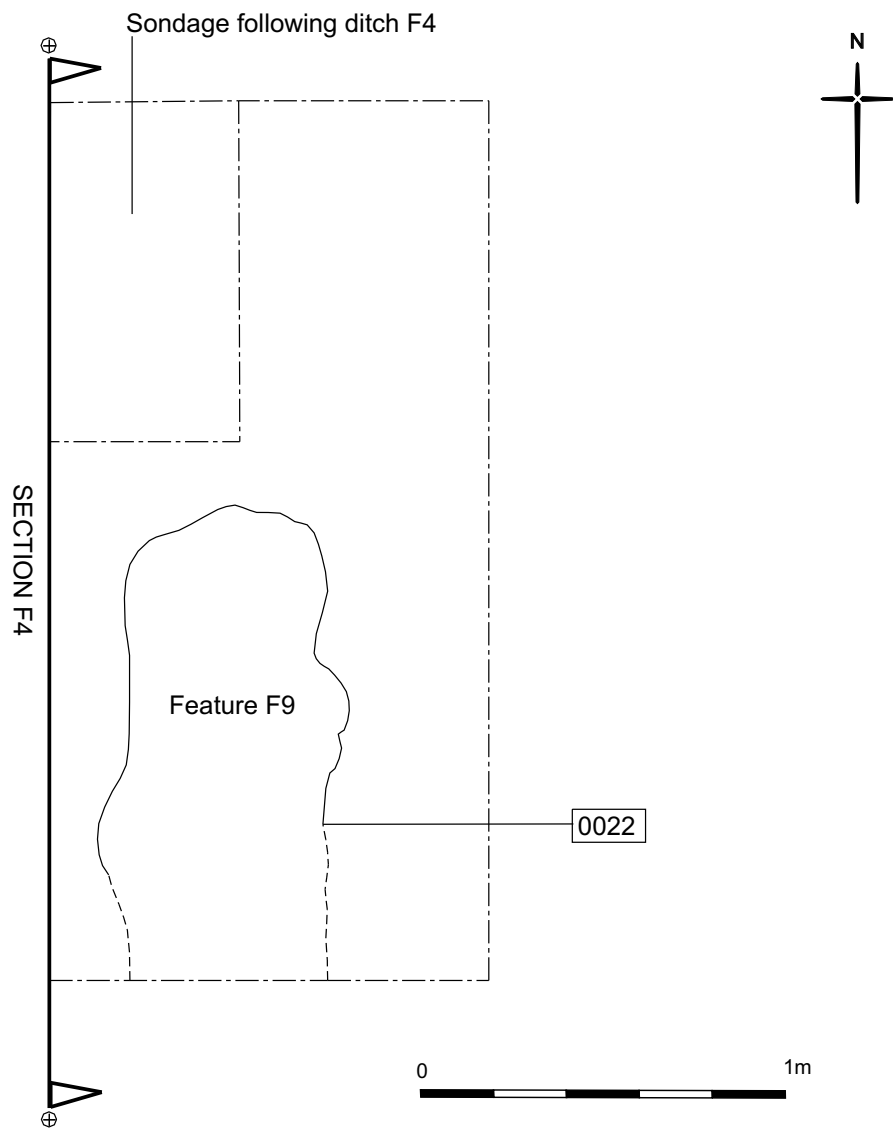
F4 section north.



F4 complete section.

Figure 20. Photographs of ditch feature F4 in section.





Key:	
-----	Limit of excavation
—————	Edge of context clearly defined
- - - - -	Edge of context unclear
<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div>	Context number

Figure 21. Plan of Trench F4, showing feature F9 (possible pit or ditch terminus).



Trench F4. Feature F9 is situated on the floor of the trench, just in front of the 1m ranging rod.



Trench F4. Feature F9 more clearly visible.

Figure 22. Photographs of feature F9.

**SMALL FINDS RECORD SHEET**

**Field A**  
**Southlea Farm**  
**Datchet**  
**SLFA03**

Number	Feature	Context	Object Description	Reference
0001	F3	0010	Bone/teeth	
0002	F3	0010	Pot sherd	Pot no. 71 LIA/M1
0003	F3	0010	Long bone	
0004	F3	0010	Large bone in tree roots	
0005	F3	0010	Small bone	
0006	F3A	0019	Pot sherd	Pot no. 76 LIA/M1
0007	F3	0010	Large bone, jaw and teeth	
0008	F3	0010	Small jaw bone and teeth	
0009	F3	0010	Red rim sherd	Pot no. 92 LIA/R jar rim
0010	F3	0010	Bone/teeth	
0011	F3	0010	Pot sherd	Pot no. 87 Roman
0012	F3	0010	Worked flint	
0013	F3	0010	Pot sherd	Pot no. 77 Roman
0014	F3	0004	Pot sherd	Pot no. 80 LIA/M1
0015	F3	0010	Pot sherd	Pot no. 81 Roman
0016	F3	0010	Pot sherd	Pot no. 82 LIA/M1
0017	F3	0010	Pot sherd	Pot no. 83 LIA/M1
0018	F3	0010	Pot sherd	Pot no. 75 LIA/M1
0019	F3	0010	Jaw bone & teeth	
0020	F3A	0018	Creamy glazed pot sherd	Pot no. 74 PM
0021	F3A	0018	Tile	
0022	F3A	0018	Tile	
0023	F3	0010	Teeth & bone	
0024	F3	0010	Pot sherd	Pot no. 89 LIA/Roman
0025	F3A	0018	Pot sherd	Pot no. 72 Tile fragment
0026	F3A	0018	Pot sherd	Pot no. 88 LIA/M1
0027	F3A	0018	Pot sherd	Pot no. 70 Roman
0028	F3A	0018	Pot rim sherd, red	Pot no. 84 M-L1 Hofheim
0029	F3A	0019	Pot sherd	Pot no. 73 Roman

Figure 23. Small Finds List.

# Photo Gallery

Surveyor Colin Berks

## Field A



Southlea Road, looking towards the bridge, Field A on the right



Top of the storm ditch



From the field entrance looking towards the ploughed-out barrow



Bottom of the storm ditch



## Photo Gallery



Phil Catherall, Emma Sharman and Julia Martin



David Gautrey and Derek Trumper



Julia Martin



Emma Sharman

## Field A Excavating

Angus Cameron, Phil Catherall and Julia Martin



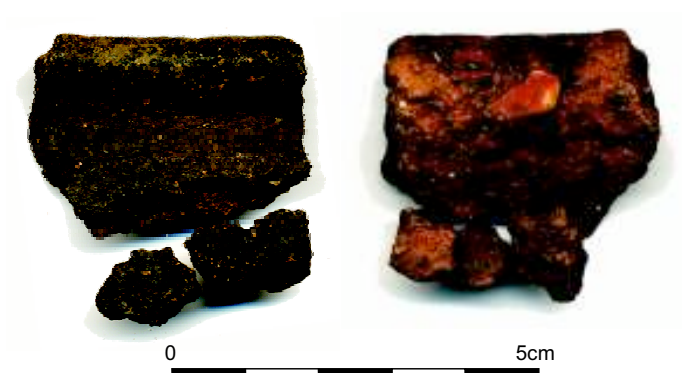
Phil Catherall pointing out features in section F4



Small finds 0001 & 0002 in situ. F3. Context 0010.



Small find 0001.



Small find 0002. Pot 71. LIA/M1.





Small find 0003 in situ. F3. Context 0010.





Small find 04 in situ. F3. Context 0010.







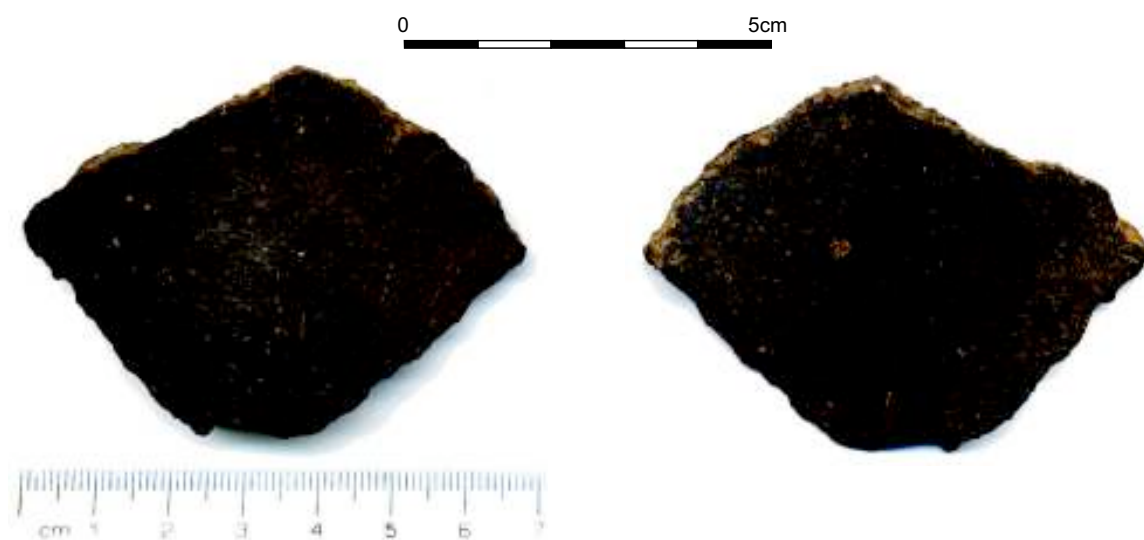
Small find 0005 in situ. F3. Context 0010.



Field A Southlea Farm



Small find 0006 in situ. F3A. Context 0019.



Pot 76. LIA/M.1 Shell and sand in fabric.





Small finds 0007 & 0008 in situ. F3. Context 0010.



Small find 0007.



Small find 0008.

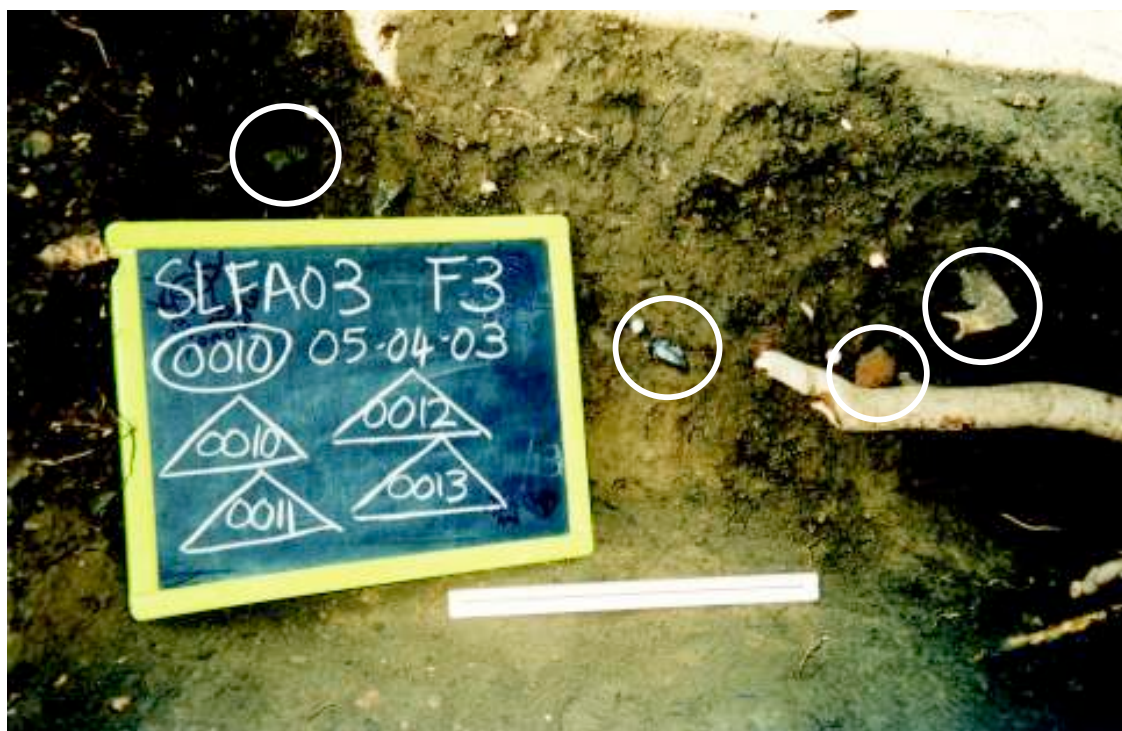


Small find 0009 in situ. F3. Context 0010.

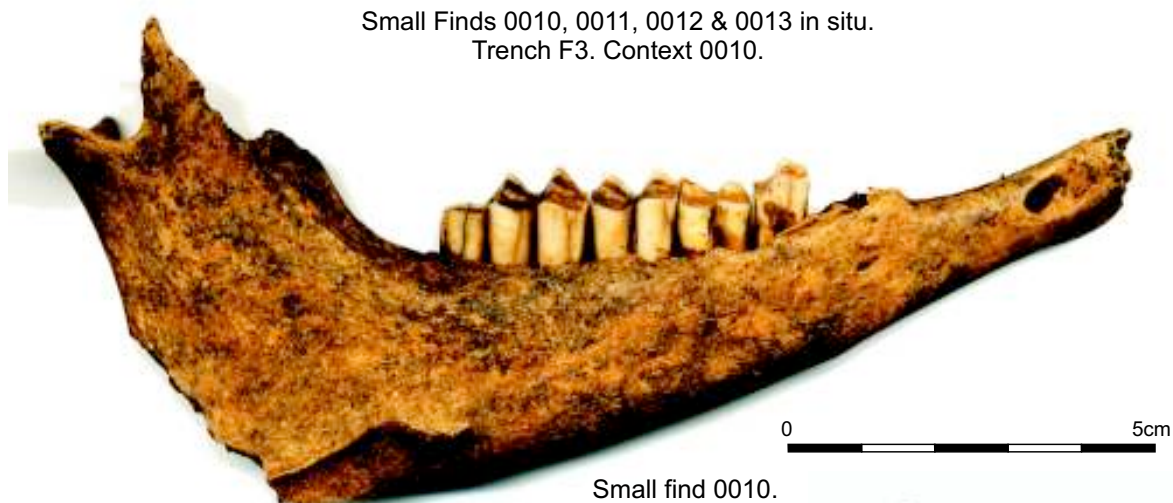


Pot 92. LIA/R rim from wide-mouthed jar.





Small Finds 0010, 0011, 0012 & 0013 in situ.  
Trench F3. Context 0010.



Small find 0010.



Small find 0011.  
Pot 87. Roman.

Small find 0012.  
Retouched flint flake.

Small find 0013.  
Pot 77. Roman.

## Photo Gallery

### Small finds



Small finds 0014 (F3, 0004) , 0015, 0016, 0017 & 0018 (F3, 0010) in situ.



Small find 0014. Pot 80. LIA/M1.



Small find 0016. Pot 82. LIA/M1.



Small find 0015. Pot 81. Roman.



Small find 0017. Pot 83. LIA/M1.



Small find 0018. Pot 75. LIA/M1.





Small find 0019 in situ. F3. Context 0010.



Field A Southlea Farm



Small finds 0020, 0021 & 0022 in situ. F3A. Context 0018.



Small find 0020.  
Pot 74. Post-Medieval  
glazed earthenware.



Small find 0021.  
Tile fragment.



Small find 0022.  
Tile fragment.





Small finds 0023 & 0024 in situ. F3. Context 0010.



Small find 0023.



Small find 0024.  
Pot 89. LIA/Roman.



Small finds 0025, 0026 & 0027 in situ. F3A. Context 0018.



Small find 0025.  
Pot 72. Tile Fragment.



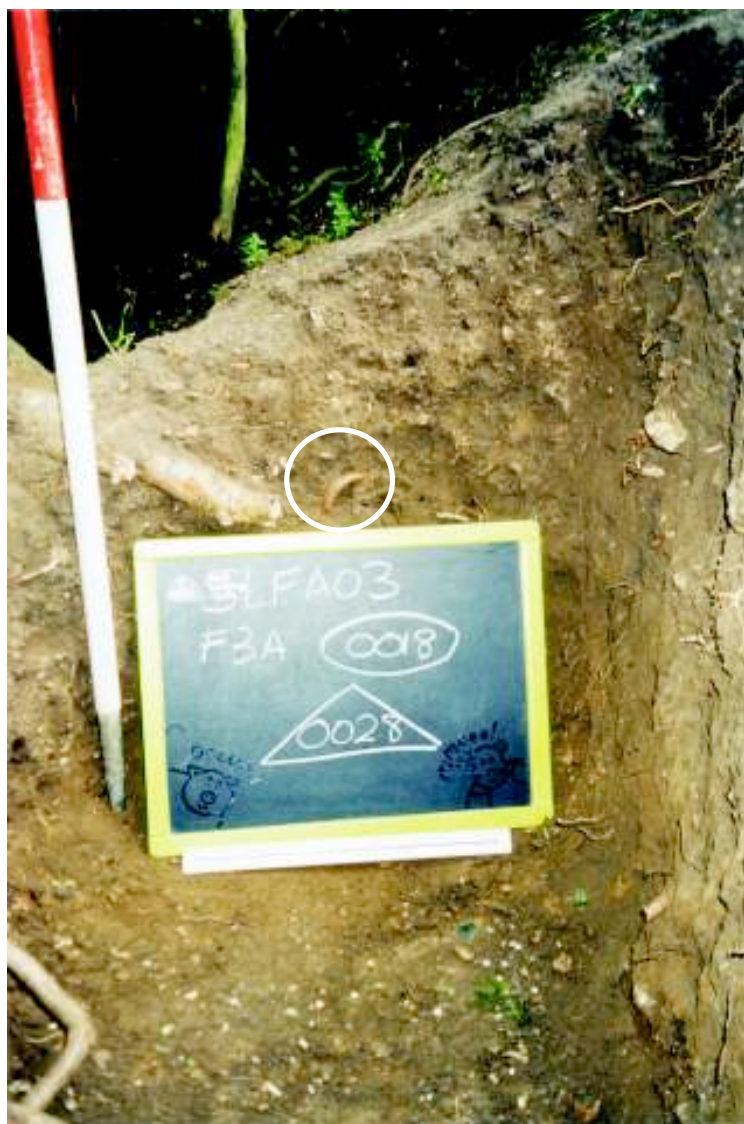
Small find 0026.  
Pot 88. LIA/M1.



Small find 0027. Pot 70.  
Greyware, Roman.







Small find 0028 in situ. F3A. Context 0018.



Pot 84. M-L1 Hofheim-type flagon mouth.



Small find 0029 in situ. F3A. Context 0019.



Pot 73. Roman greyware shoulder sherd.

## POTTERY

### Field A, Southlea Farm

*By Edward Biddulph*

#### Introduction

A total of 247 ceramic fragments, weighing 2 kg, were examined in order to determine their chronological and typological range. The assemblage was recorded using the standard system employed at Oxford Archaeology for Iron Age and Roman pottery (Booth, unpublished), and quantified by sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalence (EVE). The majority of the pottery belonged to the second half of the 1st century AD. Small amounts of residual late Bronze Age or early Iron Age material and intrusive post-medieval pieces were also recovered. The condition of the assemblage was poor. Sherds were generally small, having worn or abraded surfaces. Few rims were encountered; those present were broken at the neck, making typological identification difficult.

#### Assemblage composition

<b>AG3</b>	Medium coarse sand- and grog-tempered fabric
<b>FA2</b>	Fine flint- and sand-tempered fabric
<b>FA3</b>	Medium coarse flint- and sand-tempered fabric
<b>FN3</b>	Medium coarse flint-tempered fabric
<b>E30</b>	'Belgic'-type sand-tempered wares
<b>E40</b>	'Belgic'-type shell-tempered wares
<b>E60</b>	'Belgic'-type flint-tempered wares
<b>E80</b>	'Belgic'-type grog-tempered wares
<b>F51</b>	Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware
<b>O10</b>	Fine sand-tempered oxidised ware
<b>O20</b>	Medium sand-tempered oxidised ware
<b>O24</b>	Portchester 'D'/Overwey white ware
<b>O80</b>	Coarse sand- and grog-tempered oxidised ware
<b>Q10</b>	Early Roman sand-tempered white-slipped oxidised ware
<b>R10</b>	Fine sand-tempered grey ware
<b>R30</b>	Medium sand-tempered grey ware
<b>R90</b>	Very coarse storage jar fabrics
<b>Z</b>	Indeterminate fabrics or non-pottery (eg tile)
<b>Z20</b>	Medieval fabrics
<b>Z30</b>	Post-medieval fabrics

**Table 1. Quantification of fabrics.**

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Sherds</b>	<b>% sherds</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>% weight</b>	<b>Eves</b>	<b>% eves</b>
AG3	1	<1	6	<1	0	-
FA2	1	<1	4	<1	0	-
FA3	2	1	12	1	0.05	3
FN3	1	<1	1	<1	0	-
E30	11	4	67	3	0	-
E40	2	1	14	1	0	-
E60	1	<1	14	1	0	-
E80	47	19	314	14	0.3	18
F51	1	<1	2	<1	0	-
O10	5	2	11	1	0	-
O20	6	2	38	2	0.33	18
O24	1	<1	12	1	0.07	5

O80	14	6	150	7	0.07	5
Q10	1	<1	6	<1		
R10	3	1	13	1	0	-
R30	72	29	471	22	0.36	26
R90	7	3	314	14	0.03	2
Z	44	18	568	26	0	-
Z20	4	2	24	1		
Z20/Z30	15	6	96	4	0	-
Z30	8	3	52	2	0.3	20
<i>Totals</i>	247	-	2189	-	1.51	-

**Table 2. Quantification of vessel class by fabric.**

ware	Vessel class					Total
	<i>Flagon (B)</i>	<i>Jar (C)</i>	<i>Beaker (E)</i>	<i>Bowl (H)</i>	<i>Dish (J)</i>	
E80		0.3				0.3
FA3		0.05				0.05
O20	0.3	0	0.03			0.33
O24		0.07				0.07
O80		0.07				0.07
R30		0.22	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.36
R90		0.03				0.03
Z30		0.3				0.3
<i>Total</i>	0.3	1.04	0.06	0.06	0.05	1.51

Tentative evidence for a late Bronze Age or early Iron Age phase in the vicinity of the site is provided by five sherds of mainly flint-tempered pottery (fabrics FA2, FA3 and FN3). All were residual, having been recovered from much later deposits. 'Belgic'-type wares (E wares), which belong to the late Iron Age or early Roman period, account for almost 25% by weight. These were headed by grog-tempered ware (E80), which contributed some 20% by all measures to the entire assemblage. The fabric was, however, typologically restricted. Five vessels were identified, of which four were jars (types CD and CH). A bowl or beaker survived as body sherds only. Fabric E80 was accompanied by sandy 'Belgic'-type wares (E30), and to lesser extents by flint- and shell-tempered fabrics. No forms were identified. A red- or orange-surfaced grog-tempered ware (O80) was allied with fabric E80. This oxidised ware resembled Buckinghamshire-derived pink-grogged ware – the site lies on the very edge of its distribution – but a local source for most sherds is more likely on fabric grounds. Pieces were invariably thick and coarse and probably belonged to storage jars. The assemblage was dominated by locally-produced Roman-period coarse reduced wares. Sandy grey wares (R30) took the largest share by weight, accounting for 28%. The widest range of vessel types was available in this fabric. Jars were commonest, but a beaker, a bowl and a dish were also recovered. Fabric R30 is followed by storage jar fabrics (R90), although this is somewhat over-represented by weight. Both sherd count and vessel-equivalence better reflect its comparatively minor role in the assemblage. Fabric O20 was the oxidised equivalent of R30. But whereas R30 was functionally orientated towards cooking or storage, O20 had a strong drinking emphasis; a flagon and beaker were present. Most of this pottery derived locally; pieces from further afield were few. A fine grey ware (R10), of which just three sherds were recovered, has a probable Oxfordshire source (Young 1977). Of similar origin, a sherd of Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware (F51) was among the latest Roman-period pieces. This was chronologically linked with so-called Portchester 'D' ware (O24). Both arrived to the site in the late 3rd or 4th centuries. Medieval and post-medieval material was recovered mainly from topsoil and plough-disturbed horizons.

A quantity of tile and fired clay was also recovered. The fired clay comprised small, amorphously shaped pieces containing sand, with holes denoting burnt-out vegetable matter. Much of this material is likely to be daub. Both Roman-period and post-Roman tile was represented. The Roman-period tile was typically thick and flat. Given its small size and abraded condition, the function of this material cannot be assigned with certainty, although it is probable that floor and roof tiles are present. A curved tile is more definitely identified as a roof tile. Retrieved from context 0010 in feature F3, the piece dates to the second half of the 1st century AD, and provides tentative evidence for the presence of Roman-inspired buildings in the area within only a few decades after the Roman conquest.

## Chronology and discussion

**Table 3. Ceramic dating from the ditches.**

Feature	Context	Date	Comments
F4	Unstratified	LBA/EIA-PM	Chronologically mixed
F3A	0018	c. AD 70-100	Mostly mid-late 1st century, with post-medieval intrusion
	0019	c. AD 40-70/80	
	Unstratified	Roman	
F3	0004	c. AD 40-70/80	Post-medieval intrusion
	0005	c. AD 40-70/80	
	0010	c. AD 40-70/80	
	Unstratified	Mid 1st-PM	Chronologically mixed

Much of the pottery was chronologically indistinct within the Roman period. Almost half the assemblage by weight could not be dated within a period of less than 100 years. Fortunately, the material from stratified ditch deposits could be given a firmer resolution. Association of Roman-period wares and 'Belgic' wares dates the infilling of ditches F3 and F3A to the mid 1st century AD. The use of grog-tempered ware declined rapidly within the region after c AD 70/80; the presence of this ware in upper fills suggests that filling had ceased by this time. Activity beyond the 1st century AD is attested by later Roman period recovered from unstratified deposits. These were clearly residual, being found alongside post-Roman wares, but they hint nevertheless at occupation in the area continuing into the 4th century AD. The Roman-period assemblage is bracketed by late Bronze Age/early Iron Age material at one end, and medieval/post-medieval wares at the other.

The assemblage provides few indications of trade links beyond the boundaries of the settlement responsible for its use. Only in the late Roman period did the settlement receive material from outside the region. While the chronological emphasis of the assemblage may preclude the presence of regional or continental wares, the absence of even residual samian wares suggests that the settlement's trading reach was essentially local throughout its occupation.

The condition of the assemblage overall was poor. Averaging 9g, sherds were invariably small and abraded, with few typological traits surviving. The pottery from the lowest ditch fills was equal to or above average. Context 0010 (F3) and 0019 (F3A) enjoyed mean sherd weights of 9g and 15g respectively. Sherds became smaller towards the top of the features. Pottery from unstratified deposits had a mean of 9g. These figures indicate that all of the pottery, whether from stratified ditch deposits, or culturally mixed layers closest to the surface, has been subjected to disturbance and relocation prior to final burial. For the early Roman pottery from the ditches, this suggests that pottery-related activity and initial discard was away from the area of excavation. Pottery from different sources and periods has been incorporated into the overlying deposits probably through post-medieval agricultural activity.

Record	Context	Feature	ware	sherds	wt	type	eve	pot date	comments
1	19 F3A	R90		1	48		0 M1-M3		Same vessel as records 3 & 15 (scanned)
2	4 F3	FA2		1	4 B		0 IA		Handle? (scanned)
3	19 F3A	R90		1	32		0 M1-M3		Same vessel as record 1 & 15 (scanned
4	18 F3A	R30		2	14 H		0.06 ?1st-2nd C		(Scanned)
5	19 F3A	O80		1	14		0 LIA/ROM		Storage jar body sherd (scanned )
6	23 F4/F9	Z		1	2		0		Not pottery - ?Industrial waste
7	0 F4	O80		1	16		0 LIA/ROM		Storage jar body sherd
8	0 F4	Z30		1	8		0 PM		Body sherd
9	10 F3	E80		3	10		0 LIA/M1		Burnt deposit on internal surface (scanned)
10	10 F3	O80		1	6		0 ROM		Body sherd (scanned)
11	19 F3A	E40		2	14		0 LIA/M1		Body sherds; grog and ?sand in fabric (scanned)
12	19 F3A	O80		1	6		0 LIA/ROM		(Scanned)
13	19 F3A	R30		1	4		0 ROM		Body sherd, probably from a jar (scanned)
14	19 F3A	R30		1	2		0 ROM		(Scanned)
15	19 F3A	R90		1	18		0 M1-M3		Same vessel as records 1 and 3 (scanned)
16	19 F3A	AG3		1	6		0 LIA		Identification uncertain; grog in fabric (scanned)
17	0 F4	FA3		1	10 C		0.05 LBA/EIA		(Scanned & illustrated)
18	18 F3A	O80		1	10		0 LIA/ROM		Body sherd
19	18 F3A	O20		1	2 E		0.03 L1-M2		(Scanned)
20	18 F3A	E80		2	6		0 LIA/M1		Sand in fabric
21	4 F3	E80		2	8 C		0.03 LIA/M1		
22	4 F3	R30		3	8		0 ROM		
23	4 F3	R10		1	10		0 ROM		Lower wall sherd (scanned)
24	4 F3	R90		1	18		0 M1-M3		
25	4 F3	O10		1	2 E or H		0 M1-L2		Globular bowl or beaker
26	10 F3	E80		1	4		0 LIA/M1		Body sherd
27	4 F3	E60		1	14		0 LIA		Fine flint-tempered body sherd; id uncertain (scanned)
28	4 F3	R30		1	12		0 M1-E2		Cordoned body sherd (scanned & illustrated)
29	4 F3	E30		1	14		0 LIA/M1		Grog in fabric; burnt residue on internal surface (scan & illus)
30	10 F3	Z		1	16		0		Fired clay - ?daub (scanned)
31	10 F3	E30		6	26		0 LIA/M1		Grog in fabric
32	10 F3	E80		6	18		0 LIA/M1		Occasional body sherds with burnished surfaces



Record	Context	Feature	ware	sherds	wt	type	eve	pot date	comments
33	4 F3	R30	1	4		0 ROM			
34	4 F3	R30	1	2		0 ROM			
35	4 F3	R30	1	4		0 ROM			
36	4 F3	E80	1	4 E or H	0 E-M1				Red-surfaced fabric; cordon with incised dec. (scanned & illus
37	4 F3	R30	1	4 C	0.03 ROM				
38	4 F3	E80	1	4		0 LIA/M1			
39	4 F3	R30	1	6		0 ROM			Body sherd
40	10 F3	E80	1	2		0 LIA/M1			
41	10 F3	O10	1	2		0 M1-E2			?Beaker body sherd with painted slip dec (scanned)
42	10 F3	E80	1	4		0 LIA/M1			
43	10 F3	E80	1	8		0 LIA/M1			Base sherd
44	10 F3	E80	1	1		0 LIA/M1			
45	10 F3	E80	1	8		0 LIA/M1			
46	10 F3	E80	1	6		0 LIA/M1			Neck sherd
47	10 F3	E80	1	10		0 LIA/M1			
48	10 F3	E80	1	10		0 LIA/M1			
49	4 F3	E80	1	6		0 LIA/M1			
50	23 F4/F9	FN3	1	1		0 LBA/EIA			Coarse flint-tempered body sherd (scanned)
51	10 F3	O80	1	4		0 LIA/ROM			
52	10 F3	E80	1	1		0 LIA/M1			Fine red-surfaced fabric
53	4 F3	E80	1	2		0 LIA/M1			
54	4 F3	Z30	3	14		0 PM			Flowerpot fabric/tile frags
55	0 F3	Z30	1	16 C	0.1 PM				Earthenware - I don't think it is F51
56	4 F3	E80	1	16		0 LIA/M1			
57	4 F3	R30	2	8		0 ROM			
58	0 F4	E80	1	12		0 LIA/M1			
59	0 F4	Z20/30	7	52		0 MED/PM			Hard-fired sandy fabrics
60	0 F4	R30	1	6 C	0.03 ROM				Rim sherd
61	5 F3	E80	1	4		0 LIA/M1			
62	5 F3	R30	1	4		0 ROM			
63	0 F3A	R30	1	1		0 ROM			Abraded body sherd
64	0 F3	O10	1	2		0 ROM			Very fine fabric (scanned)

Record	Context	Feature	ware	sherds	wt	type	eve	pot date	comments
65	0 F3	E30		1	1			0 LIA/M1	
66	0 F3	Z		1	6		0		Fired clay
67	0 F3	Z20/Z3		5	30			0 MED/PM	Hard-fired sandy fabrics
68	0 F3	R30		2	4			0 M1-E2	Grog in fabric
69	4 F3	Z20/30		1	6			0 ROM	Hard-fired grey ware sherd - ?Med
70	18 F3A	R30		1	10			0 ROM	(Scanned)
71	10 F3	E80		3	14 CH		0.05	LIA/M1	Rim sherd (scanned)
72	18 F3A	Z		1	12		0		Tile fragment
73	19 F3A	R30		1	10			0 ROM	Cordoned shoulder sherd, probably from a jar (scanned)
74	18 F3A	Z30		1	4			0 PM	Glazed earthenware (scanned)
75	10 F3	E80		1	6			0 LIA/M1	(Scanned)
76	19 F3A	E80		1	22			0 LIA/M1	Shell and sand in fabric (scanned & illustrated)
77	10 F3	R90		1	88			0 ROM	Storage jar body sherd (scanned)
78	19 F3A	Z		1	46			0 ROM	Tile
79	19 F3A	O80		2	24			0 LIA/ROM	Body sherds
80	4 F3	E80		1	22			0 LIA/M1	Sand in fabric (scanned)
81	10 F3	R30		1	6			0 ROM	(Scanned)
82	10 F3	E80		1	8			0 LIA/M1	(Scanned)
83	10 F3	E80		1	2			0 LIA/M1	(Scanned)
84	19 F3A	O20		1	16 B		0.3	M1-L1	'Hofheim'-type flagon mouth (Scanned & illustrated)
85	18 F3A	R30		3	10			0 ROM	
86	18 F3A	Z20/Z3		2	8			0 MED/PM	Hard-fired sandy fabrics - ??ROM
87	10 F3	O20		1	12			0 ROM	(Scanned)
88	18 F3A	E80		1	4			0 LIA/M1	Fine body sherd with burnished surface (scanned)
89	10 F3	O80		1	8			0 LIA/ROM	(Scanned)
90	10 F3	R30		3	46			0 M1-E2	Jar base; ?Early Rom - grog in fabric (scanned)
91	0 F4	E80		1	24 CD			0.1 LIA/M1	Rim and shoulder sherd (scanned & illustrated)
92	10 F3	O80		1	28 CM		0.07	LIA/ROM	Wide-mouthed jar (scanned)
93	10 F3	O80		2	14			0 LIA/ROM	(Scanned)
94	10 F3	R30		1	8			0 ROM	Base sherd - ?bowl (scanned)
95	10 F3	E80		1	10 CH		0.12	LIA/M1	Internal bead-rim (scanned)
96	10 F3	E80		1	2			0 LIA/M1	

Record	Context	Feature	ware	sherds	wt	type	eve	pot date	comments
97	10 F3	R30		1	12		0 ROM		(Scanned)
98	10 F3	R10		2	3		0 M1-E2		Shoulder sherd from ?beaker (scanned)
99	19 F3A	O80		1	2		0 LIA/ROM		
100	19 F3A	R30		1	2		0 ROM		
101	10 F3	E80		1	42		0 LIA/M1		Sand and flint in fabric (scanned)
102	4 F3	R30		1	2	EC	0.03	2nd-3rd cent	Small rim sherd - id uncertain
103	4 F3	R30		4	14		0 ROM		Cordoned shoulder sherd (scanned)
104	4 F3	FA3		1	2		0 LIA		Small sherd, could be earlier
105	0 Surface	Z30		2	10	C	0.2 PM		Earthenware; ??F51 (scanned)
106	0 Surface	R90		1	68	CN	0.03 ROM		Storage jar rim (scanned)
107	0 Surface	O80		1	18		0 LIA/ROM		(Scanned)
108	0 Surface	F51		1	2	H	0 M3-L4		Flange piece from Drag38 imitation (Young C51) (scanned)
109	0 Surface	R30		8	80		0 ROM		Grey ware sherds; ?some MED/PM
110	0 Surface	Z		1	16		0		Tile
111	0 Surface	O24		1	12	CD	0.07 E4-L4		Jar rim sherd (scanned)
112	0 Surface	R90		1	42		0 ROM		Abraded body sherd
114	0 Surface	R30		25	184	JA	0.05 M2-L4		Plain-rimmed dish
115	0 Surface	R30		0	0	CD	0.08 ROM		
116	0 Surface	R30		0	0	CD	0.08 E3-L4		Square-shaped rim
117	0 Surface	E30		3	26		0 LIA/M1		One sherd with burnt internal residue
118	0 Surface	O10		1	4		0 ROM		



1. F3A. 0019. Very coarse storage jar fabric Mid 1st-Mid 3rd Century.  
(Same vessel as records 3 and 15)



2. F3. 0004. Fine flint-and-sand-tempered fabric. Handle? Iron Age.

0 5cm



3. F3A. 0019. Very coarse storage-jar fabric. Mid 1st-Mid 3rd Century.  
(Same vessel as records 1 and 15)





4. F3A. 0018. Medium sand-tempered grey ware. ?1st-2nd Century.



5. F3A. 0019. Coarse sand-and-grog-tempered oxidised ware. Late Iron Age/Roman.



9. F3. 0010. 'Belgic'- type grog-tempered ware. Late Iron Age/Mid 1st Century.  
Burnt deposit on internal surface.



10. F3. 0010. Coarse sand-and-grog-tempered oxidised ware. Roman. Body sherd.



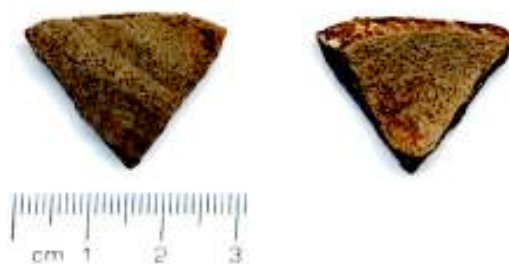
11. F3A. 0019. 'Belgic' -type shell-tempered ware. Late Iron Age/Mid 1st Century.  
Grog and ?sand in fabric.



12. F3A. 0019. Coarse sand-and-grog-tempered oxidised ware. Late Iron Age/Roman.



13. F3A. 0019. Medium sand-tempered grey ware. Roman. Body sherd, probably from a jar.



14. F3A. 0019. Medium sand-tempered greyware. Roman.



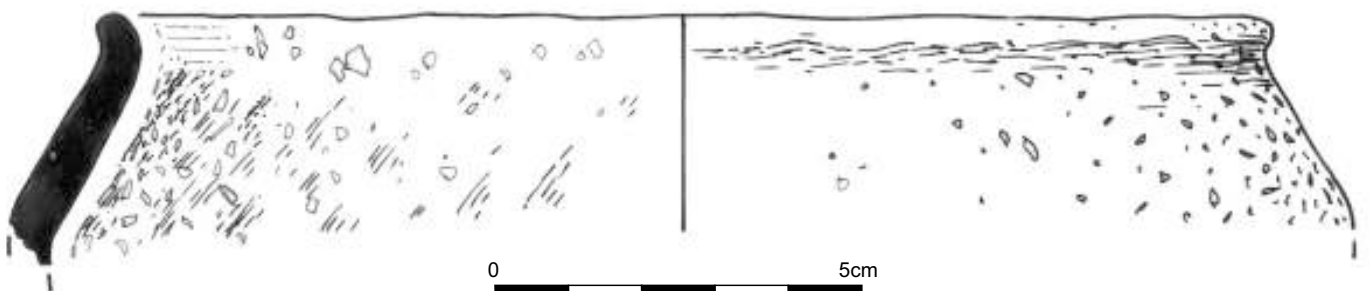
15. F3A. 0019. Very coarse storage-jar fabric. Mid 1st-Mid 3rd Century.  
Same vessel as records 1 & 3.



16. F3A. 0019. Medium coarse sand-and-grog-tempered fabric.  
Late Iron Age. Identification uncertain; grog in fabric.



17. F4. Unstratified. Medium coarse flint-and-sand-tempered fabric.  
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*





19. F3A. 0018. Medium sand-tempered oxidised ware. Beaker rim sherd. Late 1st-Mid 2nd Century.



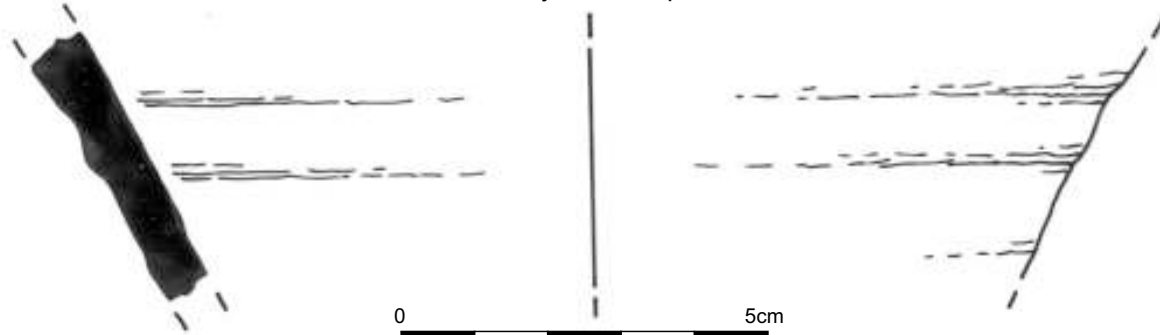
23. F3. 0004. Fine sand-tempered greyware. Roman. Lower wall sherd.



27. F3. 0004. 'Belgic' - type flint-tempered ware. Body sherd. Late Iron Age. ID uncertain.



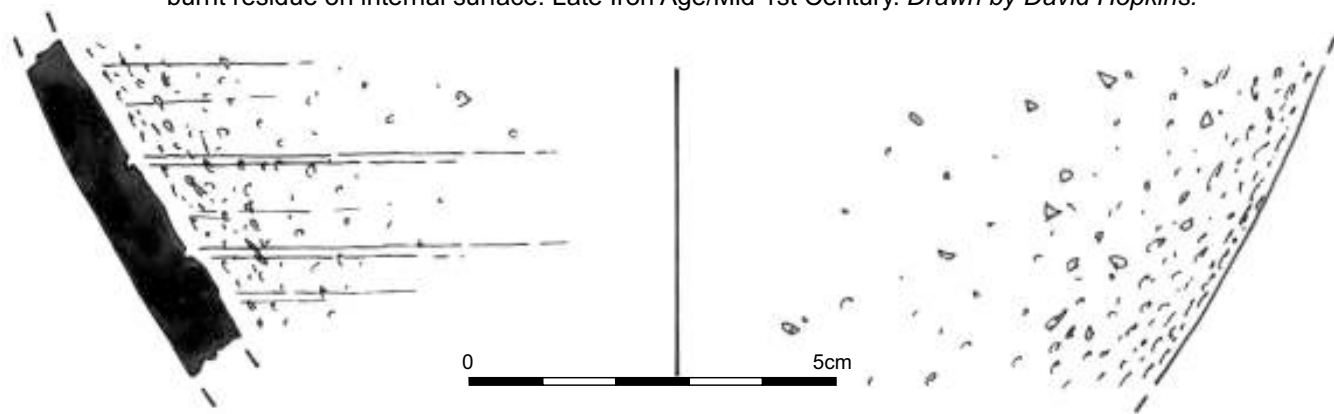
28. F3. 0004. Medium sand-tempered greyware cordoned body sherd.  
*Drawn by David Hopkins.*







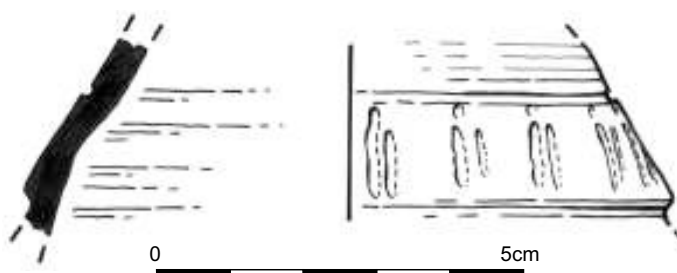
29. F3. 0004. 'Belgic' - type sand-tempered ware. Grog in fabric, burnt residue on internal surface. Late Iron Age/Mid 1st Century. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*

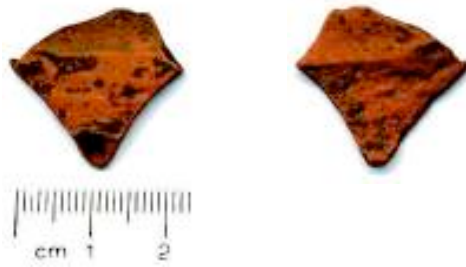


.30. F3. 0010. Fired clay - ?daub.



36. F3. 0004. 'Belgic' - type grog-tempered ware. Early-Mid 1st Century Beaker/Bowl. Red-surfaced fabric; cordon with incised decoration. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*

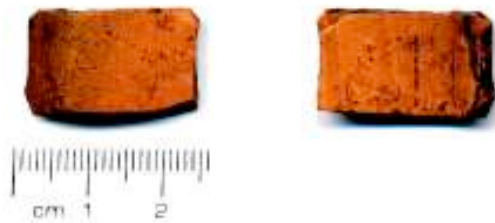




41. F3. 0010. Fine sand-tempered oxidised ware. ?Beaker body sherd with painted slip decoration.



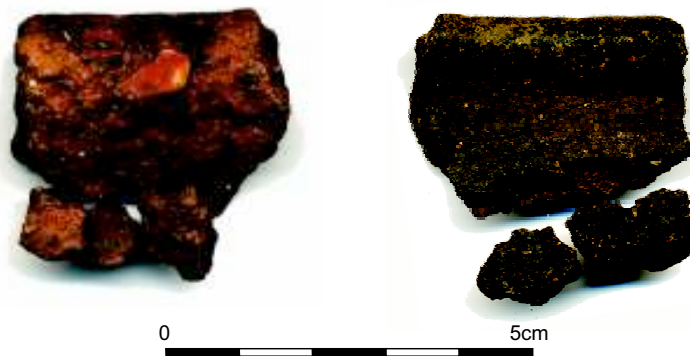
50. F4 F9. 0023. Medium-coarse flint-tempered fabric. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age body sherd.



64. F3. Unstratified. Very fine sand-tempered oxidised ware, base. Roman.



70. F3A. 0018. (Small find 0027). Medium sand-tempered grey ware. Roman



71. F3. 0010. (Small find 0002). 'Belgic' - type grog-tempered ware. Rim-sherd from a bead-rimmed jar. Late Iron Age/Mid 1st Century.



72. F3A. 0018 (Small find 0025). Tile fragment.



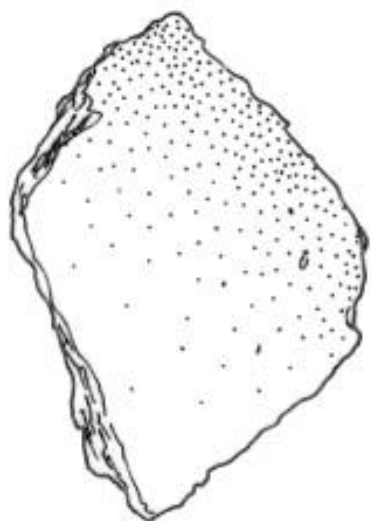
73. F3A. 0019. (Small find 0029). Medium sand-tempered grey ware. Roman. Cordoned shoulder sherd, probably from a jar.



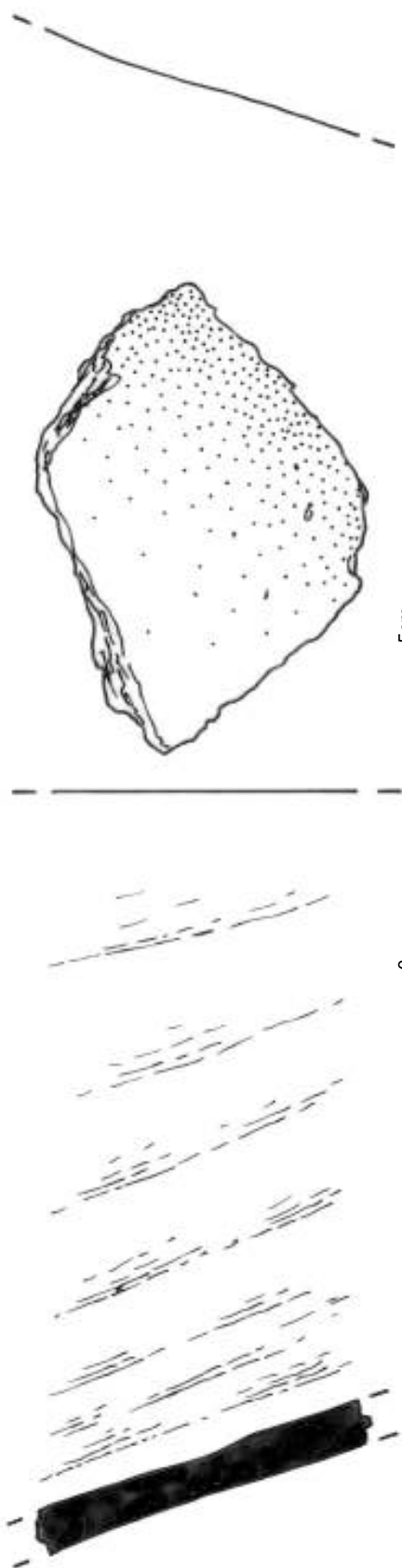
74. F3A. 0018.(Small find 0020). Post medieval glazed earthenware.



75. F3. 0010. (Small find 0018). 'Belgic'-type grog-tempered ware. Late Iron Age /Mid 1st Century.



76. F3A/0019/0006. Late Iron Age/Mid 1st Century. Shell and sand in fabric. Drawn by David Hopkins.







77. F3. 0010. (Small find 0013). Very coarse storage-jar fabric, body sherd. Roman.



80. F3. 0004. (Small find 0014). 'Belgic'-type grog-tempered ware, sand in fabric. LIA/M1.



81. F3. 0010. (Small find 0015). Medium sand-tempered grey ware. Roman.



0 5cm

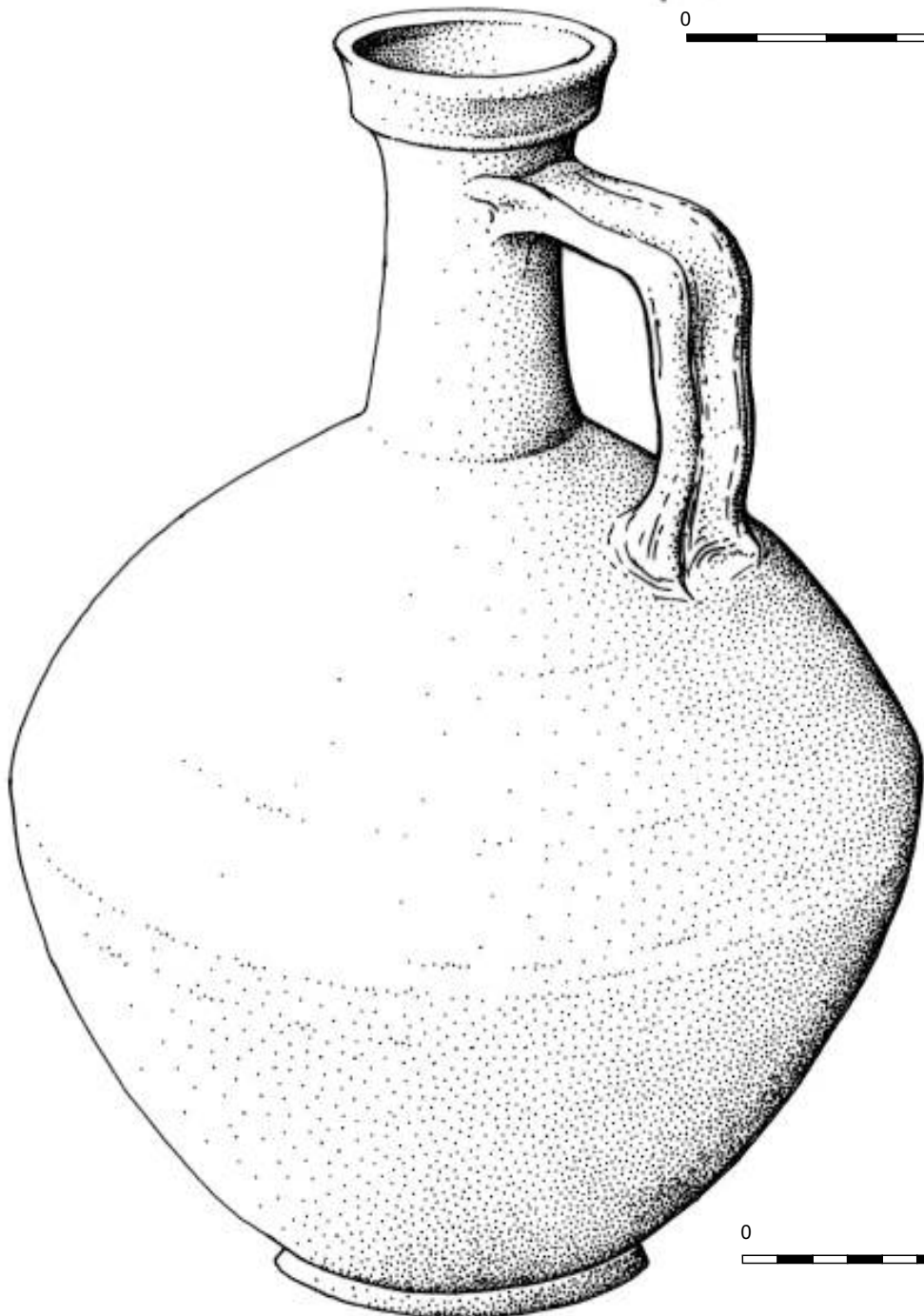
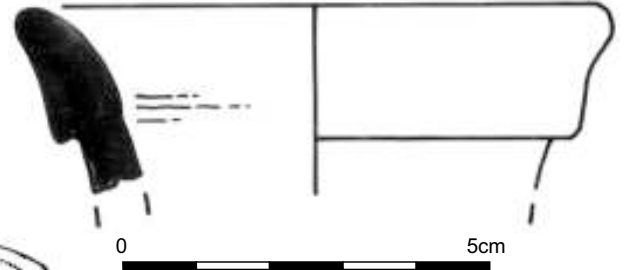
82. F3. 0010. (Small find 0016). 'Belgic'-type grog-tempered ware. LIA/M1.



83. F3. 0010. (Small find 0017). 'Belgic'-type grog-tempered ware. LIA/M1.



84. F3A/0019/0028. Mid-Late 1st Century.  
Medium sand-tempered oxidised ware.  
Hofheim-type flagon mouth. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*





87. F3. 0010. (Small find 0011). Medium sand-tempered oxidised ware. Roman.



88. F3A. 0018. (Small find 0026). 'Belgic'-type grog-tempered ware. Late Iron Age/Mid 1st Century. Fine body sherd with burnished surface.

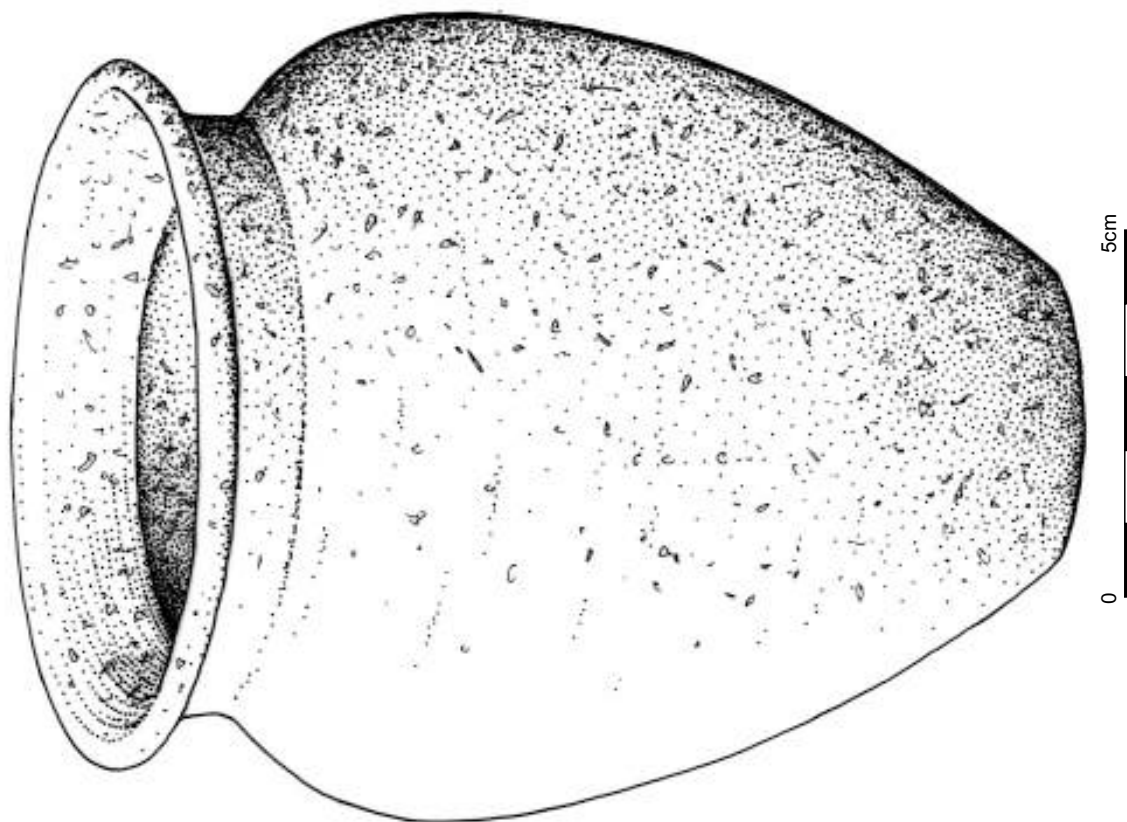


89. F3. 0010. (Small find 0024). Coarse sand-and-grog-tempered oxidised ware. LIA/Roman.

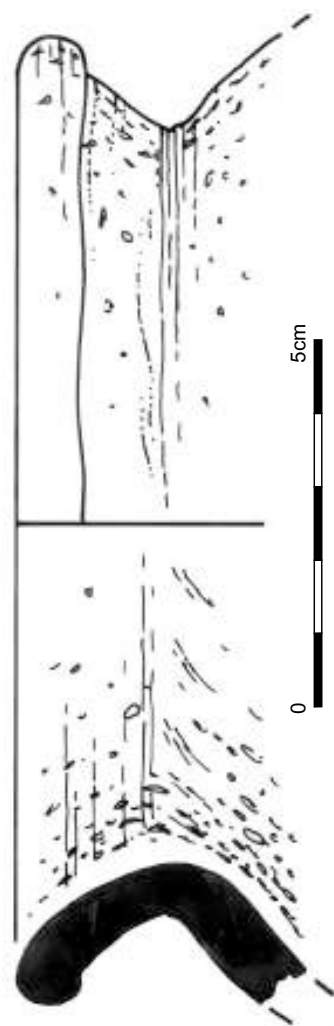


90. F3. 0010. Medium sand-tempered grey ware, grog in fabric. Mid 1st-Mid 2nd Century. Jar base.

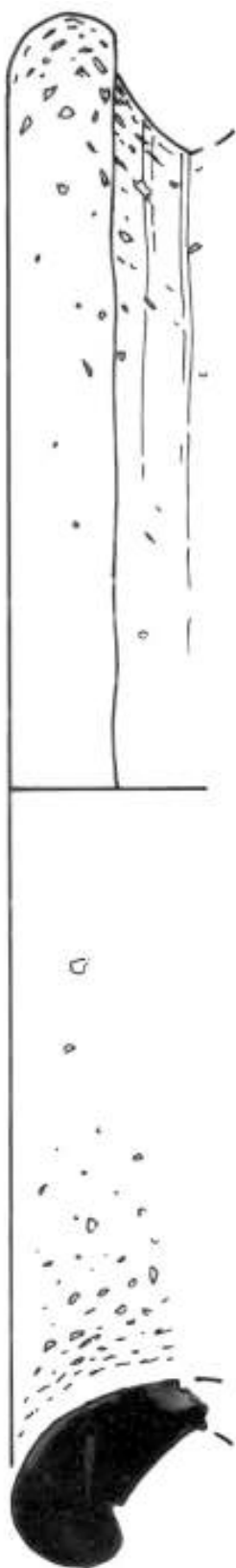




91. F4/Unstratified. Late Iron Age/Mid 1st Century.  
 'Belgic'-type grog-tempered ware rim and shoulder sherd. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*







0 5cm

92. F3/0010/0009. Late Iron Age/Roman wide-mouthed jar. Drawn by David Hopkins.



0 5cm



0 10cm



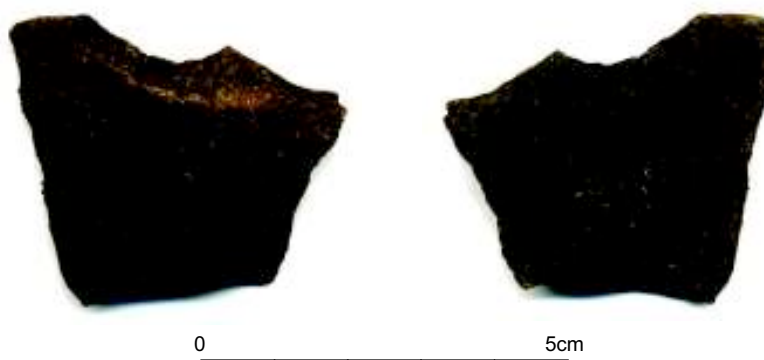
93. F3. 0010. Coarse sand-and-grog-tempered oxidised ware.  
Two adjoining sherds. Late Iron Age/Roman.



94. F3. 0010. Medium sand-tempered grey ware. Base sherd from a ?bowl. Roman.



95. F3. 0010. 'Belgic'-type grog-tempered ware. Late Iron Age/Mid 1st Century.  
Sherd from an internal bead-rimmed jar.



97. F3. 0010. Medium sand-tempered greyware. Roman.



98. F3. 0010. Fine sand-tempered grey ware.  
Mid 1st-Early 2nd Century. Shoulder sherd from a ?beaker.



101. F3. 0010. 'Belgic'-type grog-tempered ware. Sand and flint in fabric.  
Late Iron Age/Mid 1st Century.

0 5cm



103. F3. 0004. Medium sand-tempered grey ware. Cordoned shoulder sherd. Roman.



105. Surface finds. PM earthenware. ??Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware.





106. Surface find. Very coarse storage jar fabric. Rim. Roman.



107. Surface find. Coarse sand-and-grog-tempered oxidised ware. LIA/Roman.



108. Surface find. Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware.  
Flange piece from Drag 38 imitation bowl. Mid 3rd-Late 4th Century.



111. Surface find. Portchester 'D' / Overwey white ware.  
Rim of medium mouthed jar. Early-Late 4th Century.





F3. 0010. Possible Roman imbrex tile.

0 5cm



F4. Unstratified. Roman flue tile.



Field A Surface find. Roman imbrex.

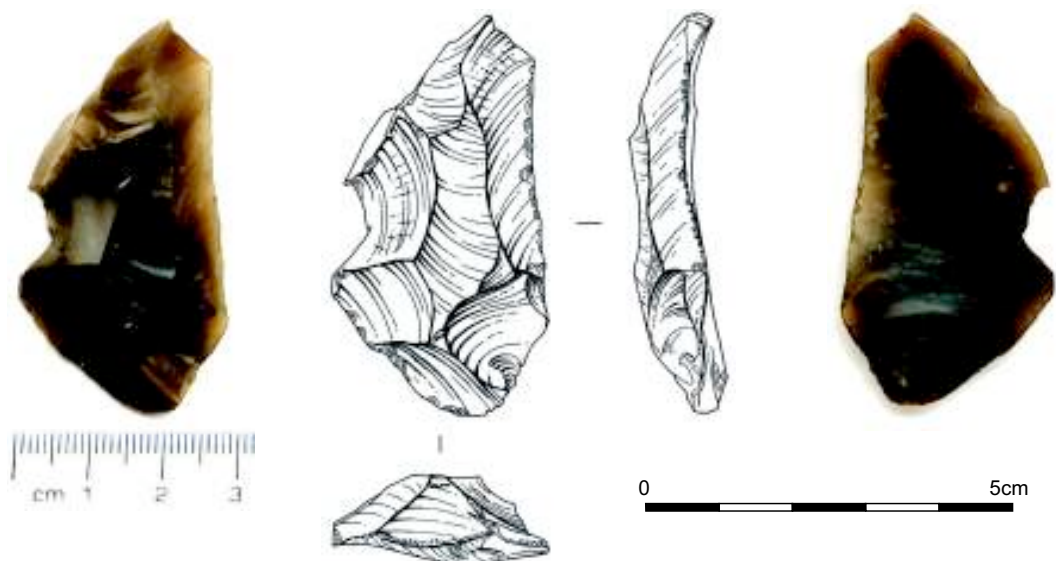
## WORKED FLINT AND STONE - Field A, Southlea Farm

By Philippa Bradley

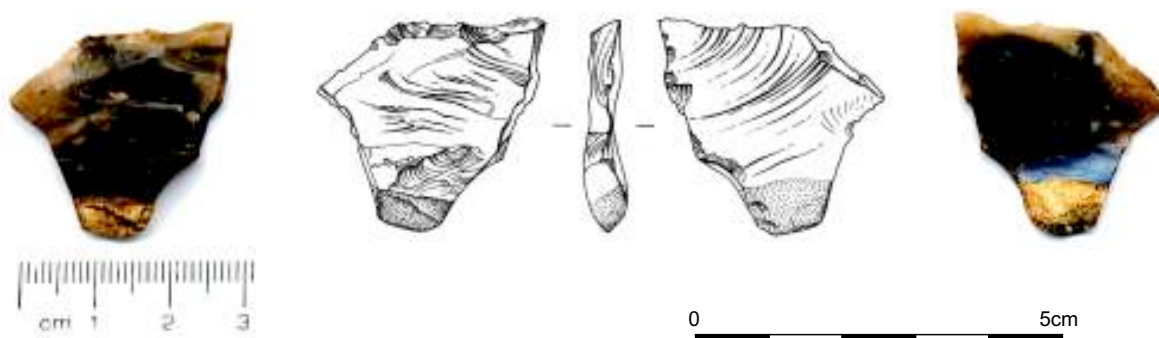
(For text, see Flint Report - Field 4)

### Catalogue of worked flint – Field A

Field	Context	Type	No.	Burnt	Comments
A	F3	Flakes	2	1	1 large flake (burnt)
A	F3	Arrowhead	1		Chisel, slightly irregular
A	F3 0003 0020	Flakes	7		Small flakes, some possibly natural
A	F3 0004	Flakes	3		
A	F3 0004	Flakes	2		
A	F3 0005	Blade-like flake	1		
A	F3 0010	Flakes	1		
A	F3 0010	Flakes	1	1	SLFA 03
A	F3 0010	Stone	1	1	Small oval pebble, ?burnt, polished, perhaps used as a polisher
A	F3 0010	Stone	2		Similar small oval/oblong stones. One is broken
A	F3 0010	Stone	1		Larger oval stone, ?slingshot
A	F3 0010	Stone	1	1	Flattish burnt stone with a slight polish, possibly used
A	F3 0010	Retouched flake	1		Flake with neat retouch along RHS (Small find No. 12)
A	F3 0020	Flakes	1		
A	F3 0024	Flakes	1		
A	F3 004	Flakes	1		lightly irregular
A	F3A	Flakes	1		Unstratified, topsoil/spoil heap
A	F3A 0018	Flakes	1		
A	F3A 0019	Flakes	2		small flakes
A	F3A 0019	Flakes	1		
A	F4	Retouched flake	1		Unstratified. Flake with distal break, two areas of steep retouch on lateral edges
A	F4 0012	Flakes	1		
A	F4 0015	Flakes	5		
A	F4 F9 0023	Natural	1		
A	Surface find	Flakes	5		Barrow area, one flake has thermal fracture
A	Surface find	Irregular waste	1	1	Surface finds, lightly burnt
A	Surface find	Core	1		Single platform flake core
A	Surface find	Stone	1		Small round stone, some polish - may have been used
A	Surface find	Core fragment	1		Flint from barrow, possible core frag, flake scars
A	Surface find	Flakes	12		Some large, irregular flakes, 1 has crystalline inclusions, a couple are almost blade-like
A	Surface find	Retouched flake	1		Flake fragment with neat retouch, possibly a knife?
A	Surface find	Flakes	25		Some irregular
A	Surface find	Blade-like flake	1		Blade scars on dorsal face
A	Surface find	Chip	1		Possibly natural
A	Surface find	Blade-like flake	3		surface finds. two flakes have very fresh edges
A	Surface find	Flakes	9		
A		Core fragment	1		Unstratified. Flake core



Field A. F3. 0010/0012. Flint flake with neat retouch along right hand side. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*



Field A. F3. Unstratified. Chisel arrowhead. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*



Field A. F4. Unstratified. Flake with distal break. Two areas of steep retouch on lateral edges.



0 5cm



Field A. Surface finds - No Ref.  
Three blade-like flakes.

Field A Southlea Farm



## **Animal Bone Assessment**

### **Fields 2 and A, Southlea Farm**

*By Emma-Jayne Evans*

#### **Introduction**

A total of 140 bones were recovered from field walking and excavation, weighing a total of 2757g. The majority of the bone, 106 fragments, was recovered from field walking, with only 34 fragments excavated from features.

#### **Methodology**

Identification of the bone was undertaken at Oxford Archaeology with access to the reference collection and published guides. All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also, fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as small (small mammal size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996), grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985) and Grant (1982), and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (\*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

#### **Results**

A total of thirty four bones were recovered from excavation, one unidentifiable fragment from F3A, with the remainder from ditch F3. Only eleven bones could be identified to species from the ditch, four cattle and seven sheep/goat. Of the cattle bones, one mandible was aged as old adult, and a humerus had been chopped through the shaft, probably for marrow extraction. The cattle mandible was recovered from fill 0001, with the remaining three bones from fill 0010. The sheep/goat remains comprised four mandibles which were aged at 10 - 20 months, 3 - 5 years, 5 - 8 years and >8 years, a tibia and two radii. Apart from the two radii which were found in fill 0004, the remaining bones was recovered from fill 0010.

The field walking yielded more bone than the excavation, but only forty two were identifiable to species. There is slightly more variety in the species present than the bone excavated from the ditch, with pig, horse and rabbit present as well as cattle an sheep/goat, as shown in Table 1 below.

**Table 1. Total number of bones identifiable to species**

Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig	Horse	Rabbit	Unidentified	Total
18	10	9	4	1	64	106

Half of the cattle remains recovered were loose teeth, with the remaining half comprising limb bones. Dismemberment cut marks were noted on one calcaneus, probably occurring when the carcass was butchered for its meat. One unfused distal radius suggests that at least one animal died before reaching 3½ - 4 years of age.

As with cattle, many of the sheep/goat remains present were loose teeth, with the rest of the assemblage again represented by limb bones. A single unfused distal humerus suggests that at least one animal died before reaching 10 months of age.

Of the four pig teeth recovered, one canine suggests the presence of at least one male pig. A femur had been sawn through the shaft, probably to extract marrow. An unfused calcaneus suggests an age of death of one animal before reaching 2¼ years of age and an unfused proximal tibia gives an age at death at before 3½ years.

The horse remains comprise three teeth and a fragment of pelvis. Ageing of the teeth gives two at 8½ - 11½ years, and another at 9¾ - 14 years.

Rabbit is represented by a single tibia, and is likely to be intrusive.

## Conclusion

It is difficult to draw any firm conclusion from such a small sample of animal bones, but it is likely that the bones are remains of domestic waste, in which at least some of the cattle, sheep/goat and pig have been butchered, probably for meat production and marrow processing. The remains of the horse is not unexpected on a rural settlement, and would have been used for light traction and riding, and the rabbit is likely to be intrusive.

## References

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Ref	Grid Ref	Species	Element	Side	Butchery	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Condition	Measured	Tooth wear	Notes	No	Wt (g)
1	M99250 76140	medium	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	21
2	G49 11/25	unid	unid		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	1
4	G99190 76210	s/g	radius		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	6
5	L99180 76160	cattle	ulna	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	11
7	K99040 76120	cattle	maxillary molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	15
13	L99190 76180	medium	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	3
14	M99270 76190	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	carnivore gnawing	1	11
15	M99250 76140	pig	3rd molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	7
16	B99120 76320	pig	tibia	left	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	7
18	M99240 76170	pig	canine		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	4
19	L99170 76170	cattle	mandibular molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	23
20	L99170 76170	cattle	maxillary molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	35
21	L99170 76170	cattle	radius	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	44
22	M99260 76170	large	radius		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	20
23	M99260 76170	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	8
24	M99260 76170	pig	lateral metapodial		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	2
25	M99260 76170	horse	pelvis	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	42
26	K99030 76180	horse	maxillary molar/premolar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	H=42.6mm. 8.5 - 11.5 years	1	59

Ref	Grid Ref	Species	Element	Side	Butchery	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Condition	Measured	Tooth wear	Notes	No	Wt (g)
27	K99030 76180	s/g	radius	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	8
28	No Ref	horse	mandibular molar/premolar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	H=34.8mm. 9.75 - 14 years	1	25
29	No Ref	s/g	mandibular molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	3
30	No Ref	s/g	maxillary molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	3
31	No Ref	cattle	metatarsal		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	20
32	No Ref	large	femur		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	22
33	No Ref	medium	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	3
34	L99190 76170	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	6
35	M99260 76150	cattle	1st phalanx	left	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	10
36	M99260 76150	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	6
37	M99260 76150	medium	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		2	4
38	M99240 76180	large	mandible		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	6
39	B99170 76320	medium	long bone		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	sawn through shaft, and cut marks on shaft	1	9
44	L99170 76170	pig	calcaneus	left	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	9
46	I99380 76270	large	cervical vertebra		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	46
47	F99050 76290	large	lumbar vertebra		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	chopped	1	8
49	M99210 76180	pig	maxillary canine		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	male	1	5
53	F99080 76260	s/g	maxillary molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	5



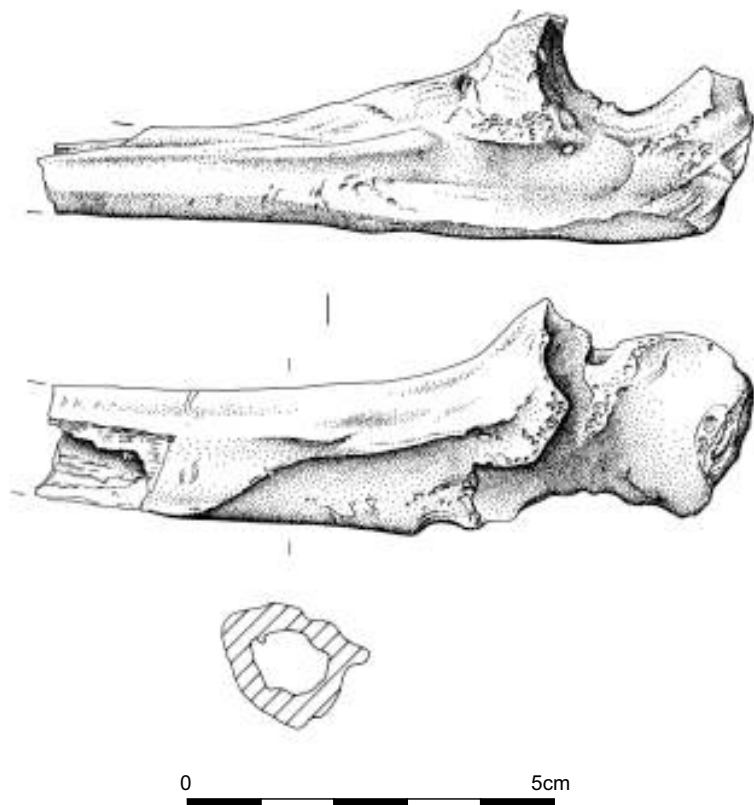
Ref	Grid Ref	Species	Element	Side	Butchery	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Condition	Measured	Tooth wear	Notes	No	Wt (g)
54	M99230 76180	large	pelvis		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	15
59	Field 2 No Ref	large	tibia		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	fragment of mid shaft, sawn through proximal and distal end	1	105
64	M99200 76140	cattle	maxillary molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	11
65	G99100 76260	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	8
66	M99250 76190	medium	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	4
67	K99090 76170	medium	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	burnt white	1	1
68	M99230 76170	medium	scapula		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	2
69	M99200 76180	s/g	tibia	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	4
70	F99070 76270	medium	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	4
71	M99200 76160	pig	incisor		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	2
72	G99160 76240	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	13
73	L99120 76160	large	unid		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	29
74	No Ref	large	rib		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	37
75	No Ref	pig	tibia	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	26
76	M99250 76150	unid	unid		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	3
77	G99175 76175	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	13
78	G99190 76290	s/g	mandibular molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	3
79	F99040 76210	unid	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	2

Ref	Grid Ref	Species	Element	Side	Butchery	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Condition	Measured	Tooth wear	Notes	No	Wt (g)
80	No Ref	cattle	metatarsal	left	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bp=47.4mm	1	81
81	F99040 76220	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	4
82	M99210 76160	large	humerus		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	chopped through shaft	1	74
83	No Ref	large	long bones		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		7	118
84	No Ref	large	skull fragment		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	3
85	No Ref	large	scapula		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	12
87	M99240 76190	cattle	radius	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	53
88	M99240 76190	unid	unid		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	7
89	M99210 76160	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	91
90	M99220 76160	cattle	humerus	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	111
92	G99170 76260	s/g	humerus	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	24
93	M99230 76160	s/g	metatarsal	left	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	10
94	K99040 76100	medium	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	3
95	C99270 76340	large	rib		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	4
96	No Ref	cattle	mandibular molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	17
97	No Ref	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	197
98	No Ref	pig	femur		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	sawn through proximal shaft	1	34
99	No Ref	cattle	calcaneus	right	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	cut marks on lateral aspect of articulation, characteristic of dismemberment	1	70

Ref	Grid Ref	Species	Element	Side	Butchery	Burnt	Gnaw	Fresh Break	Condition	Measured	Tooth wear	Notes	No	Wt (g)
100	No Ref	s/g	humerus	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	BT=26.2mm	1	20
101	No Ref	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		3	29
102	No Ref	cattle	maxillary molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	25
103	No Ref	rabbit	tibia	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	3
104	H99270 76240	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	7
105	M99250 76170	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	5
106	No Ref	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		3	23
107	No Ref	cattle	molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	3
109	L99190 76160	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	39
110	No Ref	cattle	maxillary molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	37
111	No Ref	cattle	mandibular 3rd molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	16
112	No Ref	horse	maxillary premolar/molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	H=40mm. 8.5 - 11.5 years	1	48
113	F99070 76290	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	12
114	No Ref	large	astragalus		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	13
115	M99210 76190	medium	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	1
116	M99270 76150	large	mandible		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	9
117	L99180 76170	unid	unid		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		2	9
118	M99260 76160	large	long bones		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		3	27



K99070 76180. Human ulna.  
*Drawn by David Hopkins.*



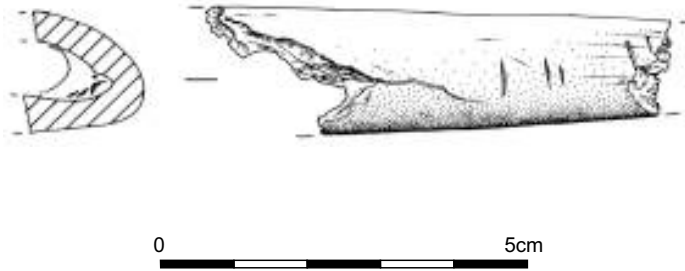


Ref	Feature	Context	Species	Element	Side	Butchery	Fresh Break	Condition	Tooth wear	Notes	No	Weight (g)
3 F3		0004	unid	unid		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	3
6 F3		0010	unid	skull fragments		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		3	6
8 F3A		0018	medium	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	2
9 F3		0010	large	long bone		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	cut marks on shaft	2	9
10 F3		0004	large	mandible		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	8
11 F3		0004	medium	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	4
12 F3		0004	s/g	radius	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	8
17 F3		0010	s/g	mandible	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	area from incisors to condyle. Pm4(j), M1(m), M2(i), M3(h), > 8 years	1	38
40 F3		0010	medium	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	1
41 F3		0010	unid	unid		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		2	1
42 F3		0004	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		2	20
43 F3		0004	s/g	radius	left	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	1
45 F3		0001	cattle	mandible	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	area around M2(k) and M3(j). Old adult	1	90
48 F3		0010	unid	unid		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	1
50 F3		0010	medium	mandible		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	10
51 F3		0010	s/g	mandible	left	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	area from pm2 to M3. Pm4(g), M1(g), M2(g), M3(d), 3 - 5 years	1	36
52 F3		0010	cattle	mandible	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	area from incisors to M1	1	56

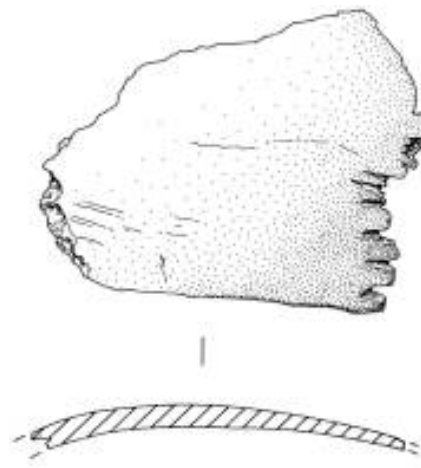
Ref	Feature	Context	Species	Element	Side	Butchery	Fresh Break	Condition	Tooth wear	Notes	No	Weight (g)
55 F3		0004	large	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	4
56 F3		0010	large	mandible		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	14
57 F3		0010	medium	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	1
58 F3		0010	medium	long bone		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	1
60 F3		0010	unid	unid		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		3	15
61 F3		0010	s/g	mandible		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	area from pm2 to M2. Pm4(h), M1(j), M2(h). 5 - 8 years	1	17
62 F3		0010	cattle	mandibular molar		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	24
63 F3		0010	s/g	tibia	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	4
86 F3		0010	cattle	humerus	right	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	chopped through shaft	1	85
91 surface			cattle	radius	left	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	68
108 F3		0010	s/g	mandible	right	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	area from mental foramen to M1. Dpm4(k), M1(f), 10 - 20 months	1	9
119		0009	unid	unid		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>		1	1



Field A. F3. 0010. Cattle bone with butchery cut marks on shaft.  
*Drawn by David Hopkins.*



Field A. F3. 0004. Human cranium fragment. *Drawn by David Hopkins.*





F3. 0010



Small find 1. F3. 0010



F3. 0010



Small find 5. F3. 0010



Small find 3. F3. 0010



Small find 4. F3. 0010



Small find 7. F3. 0010





Small find 8. F3. 0010



Small find 10. F3. 0010



Small find 19. F3. 0010



Small find 23. F3. 0010



## **ASSESSMENT OF THE METALWORK**

### **Fields 2 and A, Southlea Farm**

*By Leigh Allen*

A total of 117 metal objects were recovered from the archaeological investigations at Southlea Farm, Datchet. The assemblage comprises 2 copper alloy objects, 1 lead object and 114 iron objects (including 32 nails). The majority of the objects were recovered from the fieldwalking phase of work in Field 2. The excavation phase of work in Field A produced only 2 iron objects. There are a number of objects that have no reference and are treated as unstratified in this assessment. The assemblage is in very poor condition (the ironwork is extremely corroded and fragmentary) many of the more corroded objects have been x-rayed in order to aid identification. Although the assemblage contains many identifiable objects none of them are diagnostic.

#### **Field 2 Fieldwalking**

A total of 83 objects were recovered from the field walking phase, 82 are iron and one is lead. The ironwork assemblage 19 identifiable objects, 25 nails and 38 miscellaneous fragments of sheet and strip etc. The identifiable objects comprise buckle frames, a chisel, horseshoe fragments, rings, a fragment from a sickle blade, staples, a strap hinge and 2 washers. There were 3 modern objects a ploughshare and a handle and a penknife.

#### **Iron objects**

##### **Buckles**

The four buckles comprise two with rectangular frames, one with a circular frame, and a frame of unidentifiable form. They are of utilitarian form and could have been used to secure dress or harness.

##### **Chisel**

The chisel has a short tang and a triangular surface, the object is very corroded and there is no remaining trace of the filing grooves.

##### **Horseshoe**

The 3 fragments from horseshoes are all from the tips of the arms with between 1-3 sub-rectangular nail holes through. There is also one possible horseshoe nail among the nail assemblage.

##### **Rings**

The iron rings could have been used for a variety of purposes for attachment or suspension, as part of a chain or in horse harness.

##### **Sickle/scythe blade**

A fragment with an angled whittle tang and a short section of curved blade could be from an agricultural cutting tool such as a sickle or a scythe.

##### **Staples**

The two staples are different sizes but they are both looped and would have been used to secure rings and fittings to timber or masonry.

##### **Strap hinge**

A section from a broken strap hinge with a rounded terminal, the strap would have been attached to a door by way of rivets. The other end would be looped and would slot over the end of a hinge pivot that would be attached to the doorframe.

#### Washers

The two washers are both circular; one is plain the other has rectangular perforations through it.

#### Modern objects

The modern objects include a ploughshare; a penknife and hexagonal openwork handle with a square central perforation.

#### Lead object

The single lead object is the oval bowl from a spoon.

#### Field A Excavation

There were only 2 objects recovered from the excavation in field A and only one of these was from a stratified context. A modern ploughshare was recovered from the surface and 8 irregularly shaped fragments were recovered from context F3A 0018.

#### Unstratified objects

A total of 27 objects were recovered from unstratified contexts 26 of these are iron and 1 is copper alloy. The majority of the objects are nails or miscellaneous fragments of strip or sheet. The identifiable objects comprise 2 horseshoe nails, one half of a snaffle bit and a wall hook with a triangular tang.

#### Statement of Potential

The majority of the metalwork from Southlea Farm was recovered from fieldwalking undertaken in Field 2. The assemblage comprises mostly structural nails and miscellaneous unidentifiable fragments. The identifiable objects include structural objects horsegear and an agricultural implement. None of the objects recovered are diagnostic.

ID	Grid / Context	Object	Material	Length	X-ray no	Description	Date
1	K99060 76120	Nail	Iron	50	-		
2	G99170 76200	Nail	Iron	64	-		
3	?99070?	Nail	Iron	38	-		
4	B99170 76310	Nail	Iron	50	-		
5	G99170 76260	Nail	Iron	116	-		
6	G99130 76280	Nail	Iron	56	-		
7	G99180 76230	Nail	Iron	46	-		
8	G99180 76230	Nail	Iron	31	-	Possibly a horseshoe nail	
9	G99175 76175	Nail	Iron	57	-		
10	M99260 76160	Nail	Iron	51	-		
11	K99040 76100	Strip	Iron	45	-		
12	F99060 76230	Nail	Iron	74	-		
13	M99240 76140	Nail	Iron	54	-		
14	M?	Staple	Iron	80	-	Looped staple	
15	M?	Strip	Iron	45	-		
16	M?	Strip	Copper alloy	19	-	Strip of CA sheet curled into a loose coil	

ID	Grid / Context	Object	Material	Length	X-ray no	Description	Date
17	I99340 76230	Nail	Iron	48	-		
18	L99170 76100	Spike	Iron	159	-	Long iron spike	
19	?99050 76110	Nail	Iron	97	-		
20	?99050 76110	Buckle frame	Iron	35	-	Rectangular buckle frame	
21	G99120 76260	Nail	Iron	45	-		
22	Field 2 No Ref	Snaffle bit	Iron	121	-	One half of a snaffle bit. Circular section shaft with a loop at either end	
23	Field 2 No Ref	Strip	Iron	126	-		
24	Field 2 No Ref	Strip	Iron	49	-		
25	Field 2 No Ref	Disc	Copper alloy	24	-	Possible coin but the surface has worn away	
26	Field 2 No Ref	Object	Iron	73	-	Pointed shaft with a large spherical head	
27	F99070 76230	Spoon	Lead	76	-	The bowl from a spoon	
28	K99070 76160	Staple	Iron	39	-	A very small looped staple	
29	K99080 76120	Sheet	Iron	43	-	Irregularly shaped fragment of iron sheet	
30	F99070 76220	Sheet	Iron	65	-	Curved fragment of sheet possibly from a vessel, probably from a modern pipe.	
31	F99050 76230	Sheet	Iron	68	-	Curved fragment of sheet possibly from a vessel, probably from a modern pipe.	
32	B99110 76310	Sheet	Iron	57	-	Irregularly shaped fragment of iron sheet	

ID	Grid / Context	Object	Material	Length	X-ray no	Description	Date
33	C99240 76360	Sheet	Iron	59	-	Irregularly shaped fragment of iron sheet	
34	K99090 76100	Sheet	Iron	53	-	Irregularly shaped fragment of iron sheet, slightly curved	
35	Field 2 No Ref	Washer	Iron	47	-	Circular washer	
36	Field 2 No Ref	Nail	Iron	92	-		
37	Field 2 No Ref	Nail	Iron	75	-		
38	Field 2 No Ref	Sheet	Iron	62	-	Irregularly shaped fragment of sheet	
39	Field 2 No Ref	Sheet	Iron	44	-	Irregularly shaped fragment of sheet, slightly curved	
40	Field 2 No Ref	Point	Iron	82	-	Solid object with a square section and a pyramidal pint at one end, possible punch	
41	Field 2 No Ref	Nail	Iron	59	-		
42	Field 2 No Ref	Rod	Iron	131	-	Rod with a circular section, flaring slightly at one end	
43	Field 2 No Ref	Spike	Iron	175	-	Spike with a square section and a collar towards the upper end	
44	Field 2 No Ref	Strip	Iron	119	-	Solid rectangular strip with a circular perforation at one end and a broken shank at the other	modern
45	Field 2 No Ref	Object	Iron	115	-	Large pen-annular iron ring, hinged at one side and with loops at the terminals	modern
46	L991120 76130	Chisel	Iron	251	-	A long tanged triangular chisel	
47	L991120 76130	Sheet	Iron	49	-	An irregularly shaped fragment of sheet, slightly curved	
48	K99090 76110	Nail	Iron	47	X99.06		



ID	Grid / Context	Object	Material	Length	X-ray no	Description	Date
49	M99260 76140	Misc	Iron	59	X99.06	Irregularly shaped fragment of iron, probably slag	
50	L99140 76100	Buckle frame	Iron	47	X99.06	Circular buckle frame with a wide pin	
51	Field 2 No Ref	Sheet	Iron	62	X99.06	Roughly rectangular fragment of iron sheet	
52	Field 2 No Ref	Sheet	Iron	44	X99.06	Roughly triangular fragment of iron sheet	
53	Field 2 No Ref	Strip	Iron	75	X99.06	Rectangular strip with a circular perforation at one end	
54	Field 2 No Ref	Sheet	Iron	64	X99.06	An irregularly shaped fragment of iron sheet	
55	Field 2 No Ref	Nail	Iron	25	X99.06	Nail with a solid rectangular head, probably a horseshoe nail	
56	Field 2 No Ref	Strip	Iron	18	X99.06	Strip possible a nail shank	
57	G99130 76200	Sheet	Iron	55	X99.04	A rectangular fragment of iron sheet	
58	G99160 76290	Sheet	Iron	54	X99.04	An irregularly shaped fragment of iron sheet	
59	M99210 76171	Strip	Iron	86	X99.04	A rectangular strip of iron	
60	G99120 76220	Sheet	Iron	45	X99.04	An irregularly shaped fragment of iron sheet	
61	M99290 76160	Strip	Iron	45	X99.04	tapering strip, possibly a nail shank.	
62	F99320 76220	Strip	Iron	90	X99.04	A strip with 2 rivets through it	
63	M99270 76160	Sheet	Iron	73	X99.07	An irregularly shaped fragment of iron sheet	
64	K99040 76160	Rod	Iron	124	X99.07	An iron rod with a circular section that tapers to a point at one end	

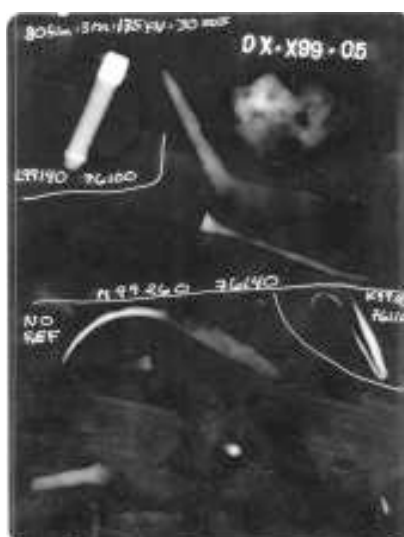
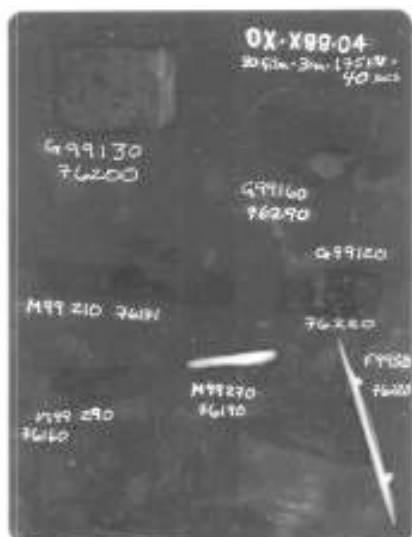
ID	Grid / Context	Object	Material	Length	X-ray no	Description	Date
65	I99330 76270	Sheet	Iron	28	X99.07	An irregularly shaped fragment of sheet	
66	M99250 76160	Misc	Iron	39	X99.07	An irregularly shaped fragment, probably slag	
67	G99190 76200	Point	Iron	95	X99.07	A solid bar with a rectangular section tapering to a point at one end.	
68	M99250 76160	Sheet	Iron	47	X99.07	An irregularly shaped fragment of sheet, slightly curved	
69	I99380 76200	Ring	Iron	47	X99.01	An oval iron ring	
70	K99090 76180	Horseshoe	Iron	60	X99.01	Possible tip from the arm of a horseshoe with a single sub rectangular nail hole through it	
71	G99140 76240	Washer	Iron	33	X99.01	Corroded circular iron washer	
72	I99390 76270	Strip	Iron	84	X99.01	Rectangular strip with 3 circular perforations through it.	
73	G99150 76240	Nail	Iron	69	X99.01	Very corroded bent nail	
74	G99160 76280	Nail	Iron	33	X99.01	A very corroded nail in fragments	
75	M99250 76170	Nail	Iron	71	X99.01		
76	M99210 76120	Sheet	Iron	46	X99.01	An irregularly shaped fragment of sheet with a circular perforation through it	
77	G99180 76290	Buckle	Iron	35	X99.01	A rectangular buckle frame with a wrap around pin	
78	G99180 76290	Nail	Iron	64	X99.01		
79	M99250 76140	Strip	Iron	32	X99.01	A rectangular strip	
80	M99250 76140	Nail	Iron	8	X99.01	Four nail heads and numerous corroded fragments	

ID	Grid / Context	Object	Material	Length	X-ray no	Description	Date
81	B99180 76320	Nail	Iron	12	X99.01	Three lozenge shaped fragments, possibly nail heads	
82	K99060 76150	Nail	Iron	14	X99.01		
83	L99180 76180	Horseshoe	Iron	110	X99.03	The arm from a horseshoe with 3 sub rectangular nail holes through it	
84	M99270 76190	Sheet	Iron	34	X99.03	An irregularly shaped fragment of sheet	
85	F99320 76220	Pen knife	Iron	85	X99.03	Possible pen knife, very corroded.	
86	M99230 76120	Strip	Iron	116	X99.03	Strip of iron curved	
87	L99110 76180	Strap hinge	Iron	126	X99.03	Broken strap with rounded terminal	
88	?99260 76000	Horseshoe	Iron	125	X99.09	The tip from the arm of a horseshoe there is a single sub rectangular hole through it	
89	?99175 76175	Sheet	Iron	90	X99.09	Triangular fragment of sheet	
90	?99175 76175	Misc	Iron	50	X99.09	Irregularly shaped fragment, probably slag	
91	M99260 76180	Rod	Iron	129	X99.09	Rod with a circular section, broken at one end	
92	G99160 76200	Nail	Iron	43	X99.02		
93	G99160 76200	Sheet	Iron	47	X99.02	Irregularly shaped fragment of sheet	
94	M99240 76150	Misc	Iron	30	X99.02	Numerous irregularly shaped fragments	
95	M99290 76160	Misc	Iron	14	X99.02	Numerous irregularly shaped fragments	
96	Field A/F3A 0018	Misc	Iron	39	X99.02	Numerous irregularly shaped fragments	

ID	Grid / Context	Object	Material	Length	X-ray no	Description	Date
97	L99170 76180	Misc	Iron	36	X99.02	Numerous irregularly shaped fragments	
98	M99250 76160	Washer	Iron	45	X99.02	Part of a circular washer with rectangular perforations through it	
99	M99250 76160	Ring	Iron	39	X99.02	An incomplete iron ring	
100	M99260 76140	Nail	Iron	85	X99.05		
101	M99260 76140	Sickle/sythe	Iron	125	X99.05	Possible tang and fragment from the blade of a large agricultural implement such as a sickle or a	
102	M99260 76140	Buckle	Iron	47	X99.05	Barely visible through the corrosion, but just possibly a buckle frame	
103	Field A/surface	Ploughshare	Iron	177	-		modern
104	L99190 76140	Ploughshare	Iron	156	-		modern
105	L99190 76190	Handle	Iron	106	-	Hexagonal openwork handle with a square perforation at the centre	modern
106	A99080 76300	Misc	Iron	50	-	Solid triangular fragment of iron	
107	Field 2 No Ref	Nail	Iron	53	X99.05		
108	Field 2 No Ref	Strip	Iron	49	X99.05	Narrow rectangular strip with 2 circular perforations through it	
109	Field 2 No Ref	Nail	Iron	40	X99.05	Horseshoe nail	
110	Field 2 No Ref	Nail	Iron	72	X99.05		
111	Field 2 No Ref	Sheet	Iron	44	X99.05	An irregularly shaped fragment of sheet	
112	Field 2 No Ref	Nail	Iron	59	X99.05		

ID	Grid / Context	Object	Material	Length	X-ray no	Description	Date
113	Field 2 No Ref	Nail	Iron	39	X99.05		
114	Field 2 No Ref	Strip	Iron	55	X99.05	Rectangular strip	
115	Field 2 No Ref	Strip	Iron	50	X99.05	Strip with an expanded head with a rivet/nail through it	
116	Field 2 No Ref	Wall hook	Iron	84	X99.05	Wall hook with the hook projecting beyond the end of the shank	
117	K99090 76110	Strip	Iron	49	X99.05	Folded iron strip	





X-rays of metal objects - Fields 2 & A, Southlea Farm

## **BRIEF SUMMARY OF SLAG AND HIGH TEMPERATURE DEBRIS**

### **Fields 2 and A, Southlea Farm**

***By Lynne Keys***

The assemblage examined consisted mainly of coal, clinker, ferruginous concretion, fired ceramic fragments, small smithing hearth bottoms, and undiagnostic iron slag (possibly post-medieval in date).

#### ***Explanation of terms***

Ferruginous concretions are made up of a re-deposition of iron hydroxides (rather like iron panning), enhanced by surrounding archaeological deposits if there is iron-rich waste present.

Smithing hearth bottoms are plano-convex in shape, formed as a result of high temperature reactions between the iron, iron-scale and silica from either a clay furnace lining or the silica flux used by the smith. The predominantly fayalitic (iron silicate) material produced by this reaction dripped down into the hearth base during smithing and if not cleared out developed into the smithing hearth bottom.

Some types of iron slags are diagnostic of smelting or smithing, while others are not. Slag may be said to be undiagnostic because it could have been produced by either process - which one can only be determined in the light of any diagnostic evidence from the site. Slags may be broken up during deposition, redeposition or excavation and may have to be assigned to the undiagnostic category because their original morphology is not known.

#### ***Comment on some individual pieces***

G99110 76230 is a heavily leaded copper alloy.

H99270 76290 is a stoneware ceramic (probably once a vessel) which may have served an industrial purpose, as it is heavily re-fired.

F99040 76220 is similar to the above (ceramic vessel re-fired) but has thinner walls.

Field A, surface find, is a fragment of fired ceramic, possibly from a hearth.

There is also a fragment of iron pipe or vessel and some coal, all of which look quite post-medieval in date.

## **SOIL SAMPLES:**

### **ASSESSMENT OF PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS**

#### **Field A, Southlea Farm**

*By Simon Dobinson*

#### **Method**

Five samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains from contexts (0004) (0009) (0010) (0018) (0019) respectively. The samples were processed by flotation using a modified Siraf-type machine, with the flots collected on a 250 $\mu$ m mesh. The remaining residue was subsequently washed through a series of sieves of 10, 4 and 2mm, retained at 500 $\mu$ m and sorted for bones and artefacts. After air-drying the flots were scanned for material under a binocular microscope at a x10 and x20 magnification.

#### **Results**

All the flots are dominated by modern intrusions, primarily rootlets, weed seeds, beetle remains and the occasional fragment of coal. The contexts appear to have undergone varying turbation processes with substantial disturbance from tree roots (0009) and rabbit burrows (0004). Molluscs were preserved in three samples, (0004) (0009) (0019), the species being *Ceciloidea acicula*. Unfortunately this is a burrowing snail and thus not necessarily an archaeological deposit. It can create openings for modern material to work its way down the profile into archaeological fills. All samples had a small quantity of charcoal in the flots, but this was too fragmented to be identified.

#### **Conclusions**

The flots are not indicative of any particular period. It would appear that charcoal is preserved at the site but has been widely dispersed. A suitable sampling strategy should be implemented as charcoal is preserved, but in future excavations sampling should be of well-sealed contexts without contamination such as a dump deposit. The samples were of poor quality and were heavily contaminated with modern intrusions; thus their potential for aiding environmental reconstruction is heavily compromised.

## Conclusion

### Site One: Fields 2 & 4

#### *Neolithic*

The earliest phase of human occupation on this site appears to be Neolithic. Although a few Mesolithic flints were recovered, the bulk of the flint finds were identified as Neolithic to EBA. Forms such as scrapers, piercers and awls suggest that domestic activities were being carried out here. Distribution plots presented in Volume I show the spread of flint tools and debitage over the whole of the site.

#### *Bronze Age*

The ring ditches have been interpreted as Bronze Age round barrows, flattened by centuries of ploughing. In the middle Thames Valley such burial mounds usually appear in groups of two or four and date from c2500BC to c1500BC. As at Eton Rowing Lake, the mounds were situated close to the edge of the prehistoric River Thames, indicating that they were positioned for high visibility to passers-by along the river.

The geophysics results could suggest that one of the trackway ditches underlies one of the ring ditches, dating the trackway and associated field system to MBA at the latest. Ditched field systems begin to appear in the Thames Valley during the MBA and pottery evidence from Field 2 indicates that the origin of the settlement may be from this date. However, the fact that EBA pottery does not survive well in the plough soil and the amount of EBA flint collected, suggests that settlement, without field division, may have begun before this.

The co-axial\* field system is aligned northeast / southwest, making use of the barrow cemetery as its key reference point. This distinctive orientation appears to be common practice and can also be seen at similar sites in the region (Eton Rowing Lake, Corporation Farm Abingdon and Reading Business Park), all of which have been dated to the middle to late Bronze Age. The remarkably regular 30m wide field dimensions also have regional parallels, as can be seen at Weir Bank Stud Farm Bray, Wallingford Road Didcot and Corporation Farm Abingdon.

By the LBA, the landscape around the middle Thames had been divided up on a substantial basis. Yates suggests that this site could be part of an extensive zone of fields that border the Thames, from north Maidenhead to Staines. Southlea is classified as part of the 'Runnymede-Petters' group, including Eton Wick, Eton Rowing Lake, Bray, Marsh Lane East and Lake End Road, Dorney (all excavated sites). Yates also suggests that the layout of these field systems and their associated droveways is consistent with the practice of stockraising and that herd size may have been an indication of wealth and status. Assessment of the LBA pottery hints at a high status site at Southlea, similar to Runnymede and Wallingford. The settlement site itself is pinpointed by the distribution plot, which shows a distinct concentration in the central area of the field, slightly to the north of the subsequent IA enclosure.

#### *Iron Age*

The next phase of occupation at Southlea is represented by the pit alignment and sub-rectangular enclosure and annex. Pottery distribution clearly dates these features to the IA, by which time it appears that the settlement had been reconstructed and realigned on a different axis. The recovery of transitional LBA/EIA pottery in such large quantities is unusual along the Thames, as excavations elsewhere have noted extensive dislocation at the end of the Bronze Age. At other sites the level of early Iron Age activity declines dramatically compared with the intensity of developments that had taken place during the Bronze Age. Generally speaking, most of the Bronze Age fields are

\* A co-axial field system is a group of rectangular fields arranged on a single prevailing axis or orientation. Most of the field boundaries either follow this axis or run at right angles to it.

abandoned and field construction is often not matched again on this scale until the Romans arrive. This makes Southlea a particularly interesting site, of probable regional importance.

The presence of the Lodsworth quernstones and the quality of the Iron Age pottery indicates that Southlea was a site of high status at a time when there appears to have been a shift in power from the Wessex area up to the Thames region. The site's proximity to the river, an important routeway in prehistory, supports this.

#### *Romano-British*

The focal point of the settlement appears to have shifted again during the Romano-British period. The main concentration of Roman pottery was found further to the east in Field 2 and in the north of Field 4, centred on the second rectangular ditched enclosure. Assessment of pottery from Fields 2 and 4 suggest that, although there was a settlement at Southlea throughout the Roman period, it was of relatively low status. Only one sherd of samian was recovered, indicating that the settlement remained outside wider trade networks and was dependent on essentially local pottery supplies.

#### *Post-Roman*

The majority of post-roman pottery was medieval or post medieval, with only one sherd of probable Saxo-Norman date recovered from Field 4. There is documentary evidence that the Southlea site has been farmed and occupied since 1100.

## **Site Two: Field A**

#### *Neolithic*

A small number of flints from the surface of Field A and excavated deposits suggest Neolithic/EBA activity here. Further evidence of this may be found from fieldwalking the area in the future.

#### *Bronze Age – Romano British*

The two circular ditches in Field A have been interpreted as Bronze Age barrows, resembling those in Field 2, although the ring ditch to the north, measuring 36m in diameter, is much larger. The settlement in Field A probably originated in the BA, with the two barrows set within a linear ditched field system. The orientation of the fields does not seem to be on the same alignment as those in Field 2, 500m to the east, although their 30m width is the same. This may mean that the two sites are not contemporary or that they were under separate ownership. The two settlements are, however, similar in that they are both situated above the 18m contour level and they both lie adjacent to an original course of the river.

A probably later phase of ditches, including that which borders the palaeochannel in the south of Field A, overlies the barrow ditch and the two circular ditches which respect the barrow. Included in this phase is the F4 ditch. The recovery of LIA/Mid 1<sup>st</sup> century pottery in the fill of this ditch would seem to support this phasing. They may have been boundary ditches, possibly associated with droveways.

In the latest phase identified are the two linked sub-rectangular enclosures and the double-ditched enclosure, although these may not have been contemporary. Further investigation in the future, including fieldwalking with close plotting of finds, might help to determine this. The largest of these features, the double-ditched enclosure, is cut by the road and storm ditches. It is approx. 75m x 100m and is therefore quite substantial and much larger than the largest (IA) enclosure in Field 2. The parallel ditches can be judged to be contemporary, as the infill of both has been dated by pottery analysis to the mid 1<sup>st</sup> century. Whatever central features existed to help interpret its use



were destroyed by the road construction and no finds were reported in the local press at that time (1850).

The enclosure has an elaborate eastern entrance, an orientation common during the IA. At this time, when power and wealth were displayed by land ownership, this very large enclosure in a prominent position on a bend in the river, would have been an impressive social statement. It has been suggested that the Thames valley floor was used for intensive livestock farming and that ditched droveways, paddocks and enclosures were essential for herding animals, for security and as a deterrent to rustlers. Larger enclosures, such as that at Southlea, may have been livestock markets or social gathering places for seasonal events and exchange of goods.

Pottery finds suggest that this enclosure was going out of use in the second half of the first century, AD 70/80, by which time the ditches had been filled in. Occupation in the vicinity continued into the later roman period, but is considered to have been some way from the area of excavation. Comparison of the pottery assemblage with that from site one provides a picture of a very similar settlement in terms of status; reasonably sophisticated in pottery usage but with an essentially local outlook. Although the two settlements were broadly contemporary, there is the possibility of a shift in focus from site one to site two immediately post conquest. However, both sites were still inhabited in to the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

The farmhouse and buildings of Southlea farm lie between the two settlements and results from the topographic survey hint that this area might itself have been an islet within the paleochannel. There may even be the remains of a further settlement here waiting to be discovered.

### *Discussion*

The presence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Roman pottery at Southlea indicates possible continuous occupation here, which could be the most unusual aspect of the site. One suggested reason for this is its elevation. The contour survey has identified that the both of the densest occupation zones were on an area of raised dry land in the Thames floodplain. A dramatic decline in weather conditions which is thought to have occurred during the Bronze Age would have made such a site of great importance to the local population. The site of Southlea is obviously one of exceptional archaeological importance, for several reasons. The quality and quantity of finds is remarkable for a fieldwalked collection, suggesting that this project has coincided with the disturbance of an almost intact layer of archaeology. If not for this investigation, valuable information would have been destroyed without trace over the coming years. Evidence of human activity has been uncovered which began in the Neolithic and continued, apparently without interruption, until at least the end of the Roman period. Both occupation sites at Southlea will contribute greatly to archaeologists' knowledge and developing ideas about riverside settlements in the middle Thames Valley. Certainly, investigations so far have proved this site to be a rare survival of a complete prehistoric landscape.

### **A final note about the project**

Local historian and chair of the Datchet Village Society, Janet Kennish, formed the DVS Archaeology Group to investigate cropmarks at Southlea. Members of the group spent their weekends in the fields during the fieldwalking season and evenings each week at Janet's house, washing, sorting and marking finds. Specialists in flint and pottery from local universities and museums were invited to the group to teach identification skills. Throughout the project, the local community has been kept up to date with developments by Janet's articles in the local press, talks and displays in the village. Several members of the group were also involved in presentations to other archaeology groups and societies, so reaching a wide audience. The involvement of the local community and non-archaeologists is one of the factors that have made this project so successful.

## **Datchet Village Society Committee**

Chairman: Janet Kennish  
Treasurer: Tony Wells  
Secretary: Marjorie Clasper  
Membership: Helen Jenkins  
Finance: Angus Cameron  
Planning: Tony Griffiths  
Members: Barbara Sreet  
Percy Whitford  
Rob Gordon

## **DVS Archaeology Group Steering Committee**

Janet Kennish  
Angus Cameron  
Emma Sharman  
Sam Philo-Gill  
Julia Martin

## **DVS Archaeology Group**

Co-ordinators: Janet Kennish  
Emma Sharman  
Julia Martin

Surveying: Sam Philo-Gill  
Julia Martin  
Colin Berks (Minas Tirith Ltd)

Storage of finds: Janet Kennish

Lottery application: Angus Cameron

Artist: Gillian Crane

Fieldwalkers: Emma Sharman  
Sam Philo-Gill  
Julia Martin  
Mike O'Brien  
Glenda Croft  
Kaye Knight  
John Harvey  
David Gautrey  
Adrian and Lesley Giddins  
Colin and Mary Day  
Maureen and Rebekah Scott  
Adrian, Helen and Mary Dalton  
Roy and Linda Cecil  
Brenda Gordon

Debbie Putnam  
Derek Trumper  
Rob Beach  
Gaynor Norman  
Anne Thomas  
Mike and Judy Terry  
Val Hannington  
Julia and Nick Hardy  
Bill Grose  
Shirley and Ray Booker  
Peter Knowles  
Harry and Marjory Clasper  
Lesley van den Bergh

Excavators: Julia Martin  
Emma Sharman  
Sam Philo-Gill  
Angus Cameron  
David Gautrey  
Derek Trumper  
Glenda Croft  
Lesley Giddins  
Rob Beach

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