

Creating Society and Constructing the Past

Social Change in the Thames Valley from the
Late Bronze Age to the Middle Iron Age

Appendices

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Appendix 1

Chronological Framework

A1.1 Introduction

The foundation of any social archaeological analysis must consist of a sound chronological framework. Without knowledge of what evidence is contemporary, datasets cannot be created upon which to base interpretations. Pottery remains the mainstay for the building of chronologies on settlements and features within settlements as it is the only class of artefact found on such sites in any quantity. As pottery is created from a material that is highly malleable and is manipulated to suite idiosyncratic cultural and practical needs, its form, decoration and fabric have specific chronological ranges. These ranges can be understood through relative sequencing and associations with radiocarbon dates and other datable objects.

Metalwork is rarely found in settlements. Occasional associations between metalwork and pottery provide a rough idea of the contemporaneity of objects in both artefact classes. The increasing number of tighter radiocarbon dates analysed with more sophisticated methods is beginning to overtake the reliance on dating through associations with objects phased by typology and comparison. Such tight independent dating should in the future provide more accurate horizons and drop-offs, but for now we can only assess the general contemporaneity between certain later prehistoric pottery and metalwork styles. This often gives the wrongful impression of strict sequential periods with quick and encompassing material change; however, such a working hypothesis is necessary for the development of social interpretations.

Detailed pottery dating analysis was undertaken in order to provide a single chronological framework within which to place sites and material into phases. There is still much confusion and contradiction in defining the end of the LBA and beginning of the Iron Age, and the phasing of all sites needed to be reappraised in light of the following discussion. It is hoped that this analysis will provide a more explicit bases with which to phase regional pottery assemblages.

It will be argued that we can distinguished seven or eight chronologically successive ceramic phases covering the period c.1150-100 cal BC, with overlap and geographic variation. Two or three phases cover the Late Bronze Age (LBA), c.1150-800 cal BC; one for the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Transition (referred to as the Transition, also known as the Earliest Iron Age), c.800-600 cal BC; two cover the Early Iron Age (EIA), c.600-350 cal BC; and one or two covering the Middle Iron Age (MIA), c.350-100 cal BC. This has been rationalised to these four main periods; subsequent discussion will follow this, while realising the potential for some refinement.

A1.2 Late Bronze Age Pottery

John Barrett's seminal 1980 paper proposed a twofold sequence of pottery development in the Late Bronze Age and Earliest Iron Age, termed post Deverel-Rimbury ware. This consists of an earlier, plain phase, and later, decorated phase. Both are characterised by the novel introduction of bowls, alongside ovoid and shouldered jars. Decoration consists of either fingertipping or small slashes on the shoulders and/or rims of vessels, or more complex geometric patterns on the necks. These styles were believed to have begun by the end of the second millennium cal BC, with decoration becoming more common by the eighth century (Barrett 1980, 307-8). This therefore roughly correlates the beginning of Late Bronze Age metalwork styles with this pottery, leaving Deverel-Rimbury ware contemporary with earlier, Middle Bronze Age metalwork.

A1.2.1 Earlier Late Bronze Age Pottery (TLBA)

It has been recognised for a number of years that the plainware pottery can be separated into earlier and later styles, with the earlier essentially having more similarities to the preceding Deverel-Rimbury pottery (e.g. Barclay 2001, 138-9; Bradley 1983-5, 28; Morris 2004, 78-80). Compared to later plain post Deverel-Rimbury, earlier post Deverel-Rimbury it is more restricted in the number of forms, lacking a substantial bowl element and characterised by straight-sided and more rounded shouldered jars. These ovoid jars also appear to have the widest point lower on their body compared to later LBA ovoid jars, producing a more closed, barrel-like appearance. This earlier post Deverel-Rimbury pottery has recently been the subject to a review by Elaine Morris (2013a). This will be summarised, with additional evidence from the Thames Valley supporting this division.

The basis of Morris' (2013a) review consists of evidence from the third phase of excavations at Reading Business Park/Green Park. These uncovered more of the Middle Bronze Age field system excavated in previous seasons. Alongside these fields, five waterholes containing a variety of material were found, including associated sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery and non-Deverel-Rimbury ovoid and straight sided jars, and a single slack profile bowl. Ten radiocarbon measurements were taken and modelled to suggest a start date of *1500-1310 cal BC (95% probability)*, with an end of *1370-1130 (95% probability)*, lasting 20-200 years (*68% probability*; Brossler *et al.* 2013, 13-21; Morris 2013b). Morris (2013a) suggests that this marks the inception of a group of pottery that sits between but overlaps both Deverel-Rimbury and the more classic shouldered jars and bowls of post Deverel-Rimbury traditions. This has been termed Transitional Later Bronze Age (TLBA) pottery (Morris 2013a, 114).

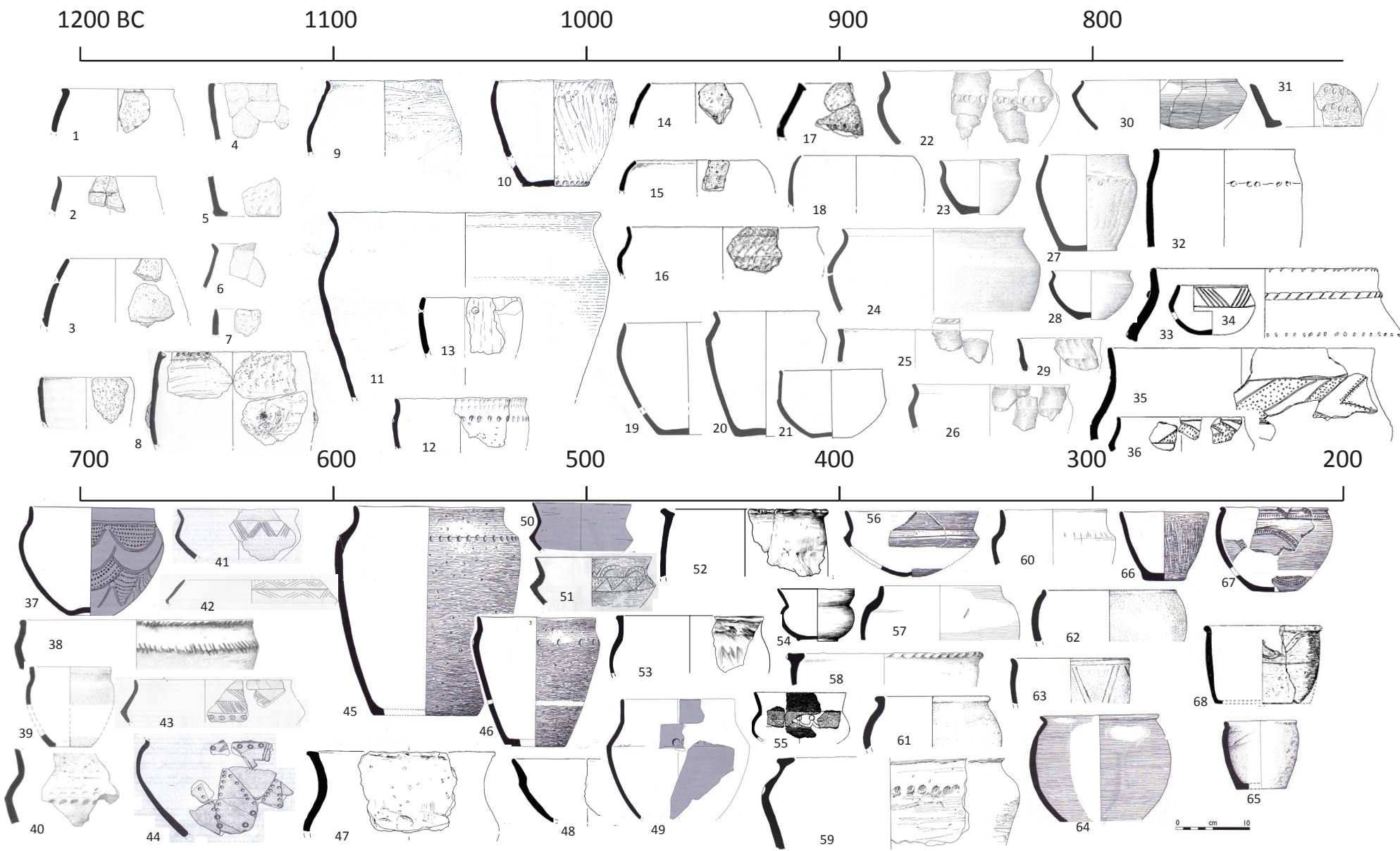


Fig. A1.1. Pottery chronology c.1200-150 cal BC

References for Fig. A1.1

- 1-3 - Morris 2013b, figs. 2.19.15-6, 2.17, 6;
 4-7 - Barclay 2001, figs. 16.39, 15.21, 28, 14.6, 9;
 8 - Laidlaw 2011, fig. 9.3, 7;
 9-12 - Framework Archaeology 2010, fig. 3.47;
 13 - McSloy 2012, fig. 12.6;
 14-17 - Morris 1994, fig. 11.7, 14, 21, 26;
 18-21 - Hall 1992, figs. 41.4, 6, 42.8, 10;
 22-29 - Longley 1991, figs. 78.P33, P35, 79.P44, 81.P60X, 82.P73, 85.P131, 86.P14, 87.P171;
 30-31 - O'Connell and Needham 1986, figs. 49.121, 51.174;
 32-36 - Bradley et al. 1980, figs. 34.21u, 15v, 39v, 46v, 36.76v;
 37 - Booth 2011, fig. 14.1.1;
 38-40 - DeRoche and Lambrick 1980, fig. 21.5, 15, 18;
 41-44 - Edwards 2009b, figs. 26.P25, P28, 27.P31, P32;
 45-46 - Jones 2013b, fig. 2.33.2-3;
 47-48 - Timby 1996, figs. 5.14, 6.24;
 49-50 - Booth 2011, figs. 14.3.72, 4.115;
 51 - Richardson and Young 1951, fig. 7.41;
 52-54 - Edwards 2010, fig. 3.3.27, 32, 34;
 55 - Bradford 1942, fig. 1.24;
 56 - Jones 2013b, fig. 2.35.21;
 57-58 - Lambrick 2010, fig. 30.63, 66;
 59-60 - Brown 2013, fig. 4.2.1, 4;
 61 - Timby 2013a, fig. 2.9.5;
 62-63 - Timby 2013b, fig. 3.10.10, 12;
 64-65 - Allen 1990, fig. 24.4, 11;
 66-67 - Jones 2013b, fig. 2.39.75, 81;
 68 - Cunliffe 1965, fig. 8.26.

Similar pottery was seen in the northern section of Reading Area 3000B/3100, whereas more shouldered jars were in the southern section, suggesting a chronological shift (Hall 1992; Morris 2004). At Pingewood, TLBA pottery was found without a shouldered element and associated with Deverel-Rimbury ware (Bradley 1983-5). At Eynsham Abbey, a similar pottery assemblage was associated with six radiocarbon dates that have been modelled to between 1270-1040 cal BC (Barclay *et al.* 2010, 158-9). The fragmentary sherds at Rams Hill also suggest an earlier straight-sided jar tradition during phase 2 of the site, dating to the 11th or very early 10th centuries, giving way to shouldered vessels in the 10th century phase 3 (Barrett 1975, fig. 3.5.1-5, 14; Needham and Ambers 1994).

A number of other assemblages not discussed by Morris (2013a) from the Upper Thames Valley with independent dating evidence in the 12th and 11th centuries BC can be added to support the existence of this distinct pottery horizon. Two vessels from Milton Hill North have been directly dated by burnt residues adhering to their inner surfaces. One of these is a small hooked rim jar (McSloy 2012a, fig. 12.6), the other is probably a similar vessel or ovoid jar as these are the only types of pot illustrated. The radiocarbon dates are 1116-929 cal BC (95.4% confidence) and 1239-1051 cal BC (92.2% confidence; Hart *et al.* 2012, Table 1), either suggesting they were both contemporary within the period c.1115-1050 cal BC, or this site lasted a slightly extended period in the 12th and 11th centuries.

The pottery from Weathercock Hill is again of TLBA type, and is dominated by straight rims. This pottery is loosely associated with a probable Wilburton sword hilt (Bowden *et al.* 1991-3). A radiocarbon date from a bone at Latchford produced a date of 1133-929 (86.5% confidence).

Although this is not directly associated with any illustrated pottery, the excavations were small scale and the pottery assemblage is restricted to straight sided jars and one ovoid bowl or jar (Taylor and Ford 2004a, 48-53, fig. 2.14).

In the Middle Thames Valley, the basal fill of the recut of waterhole 517310 at Heathrow T5 produced a series of worked wooden objects and 117 sherds of pottery. This included an ovoid and round shouldered jar, a slack shouldered bowl with fingertip decoration, and a very large rounded shouldered jar. A radiocarbon determination from withy tie ropes produced a date of 1160-980 cal BC (93% confidence; Framework Archaeology 2010, 192-194, fig. 3.47). The latter vessel described is very similar to the reconstruction of the large jar containing the Isleham Wilburton hoard (Malim 2010, fig. 17).

At Lea Farm, Hurst, mould fragments for a tapering sword blade of lozenge section with a distinct central midrib were found in the same pit as TLBA pottery consisting of straight-sided and hook rim jars, and a jar resembling a Deverel-Rimbury barrel urn with a finger-tipped rim and applied bosses (Manning and Moore 2011, figs. 7, 9). Although the distinct protruding midrib occurs on a few earlier Penard and later Wilburton swords, this feature is more characteristic of some of the Limehouse family of early swords (Burgess 2012; Burgess and Colquhoun 1988, Pls. 8-28; Needham 2017, 145-9). The Wilburton sword moulds from Dainton do not display this feature (Needham 1980, 206-7, fig. 9-10), and neither do those of Ewart Park date from Springfield Lyons. These latter moulds are also different in having rounded rather than lozenge sections (Needham and Bridgford 2013, figs. 3.1-6). Both the Limehouse family and associated TLBA ceramic tradition sit between the MBA and LBA, and a date in the 12th or

early 11th centuries can be given. At Roughground Farm, an assemblage consisting of TLBA vessels with Deverel-Rimbury ancestry was found in a context also producing a radiocarbon date of 1520-1000 cal BC (95% confidence), or 1410-1170 (68% confidence).

In Dorset, the well-dated site at Tinny's Lane, Sherborne, can be added to Morris's (2013a, 111-3) assessment of earlier Late Bronze Age pottery in Wessex. The very large assemblage here has been dated by the Bayesian analysis of 24 radiocarbon determinations to begin between 1150-1070 cal BC (68% probability), and end between 1050-980 cal BC (68% probability; Marshall *et al.* 2012). The pottery is again dominated by straight-sided bucket and ovoid jars, having very few shouldered jars and courseware bowls, and even these are restricted to one of the three distinct areas. Fine shouldered bowls are entirely lacking (Tyler and Woodward 2012; 2013).

Another large, well-dated assemblage comes from Huntsman's Quarry, Worcestershire. On the basis of Bayesian analysis of 27 radiocarbon dates, the pottery from this site began between 1090-1020 cal BC (68% probability), and ended between 1040-990 cal BC (68% probability; Bayliss *et al.* 2015). The assemblage is dominated by vertical and hooked-rimmed, straight-sided and ovoid jars. Shouldered jars are again very rare, and decoration is restricted to occasional lines of fingertip or nail impressions (Woodward and Jackson 2015).

These sites outside of the Thames Valley demonstrate similar developments are happening in other regions. However, this survey is not comprehensive outside of the Upper and Middle Thames Valley, and there are variations. The well-dated sequence at Cliffs End Farm, Kent (Leivers 2014), demonstrates differences within southern Britain as changes to the decoration and form of vessels at this site diverges from neighbouring regions.

These examples discussed all date in the later part of the 12th and throughout the 11th centuries BC, roughly contemporary with Wilburton metalwork (see below). Pottery styles in this earlier part of the LBA are distinct from those dating to the tenth and ninth centuries BC.

A1.2.3 Later Late Bronze Age Pottery – Tenth Century

The larger range of shouldered jars and bowls that is more commonly regarded as post Deverel-Rimbury pottery begins in the tenth century BC, overlapping with TLBA styles. The assemblage from the Settlement F at Cotswold Community appears to date to this period (see A3.1). Like many of the TLBA assemblages it is dominated by ovoid jars and has few obvious bowls; however, shouldered jars do also occur in some numbers (Morris 1994, 40, fig. 11). This settlement also produced a mould for a Southern English axe. These are usually found¹ in Ewart Park hoards,

ostensibly dating to c.950/920-800 cal BC. The pottery is slightly earlier than the majority of assemblages dated to the Ewart Park, however as the settlement looks short lived, the pottery and mould should be largely contemporary. We can therefore suggest a date at the beginning of the currency of the axe, in the tenth century.²

A series of modelled radiocarbon dates also places the majority of LBA activity at Hartshill Copse in the tenth century (Bayliss *et al.* 2006). One of these is taken directly from carbonised residue on the pottery. The assemblage here is again dominated by ovoid jars, with far fewer shouldered jars and bowls (Morris 2006, 386). There are, however, two later radiocarbon dates taken from carbonised residues on sherds dating to 830-760 cal BC and 810-590 cal BC (both 95% confidence). These are not illustrated, although they probably represent a separate, weakly represented ceramic phase that includes an Early All Cannings Cross style jar (Morris 2006, 388). Full publication of this site is pending.

The small illustrated assemblage from the LBA ditch at Taplow consists of sherds from straight-sided and ovoid jars, and a shouldered bowl (Edwards 2009a, fig. 7.3.5-9). A series of radiocarbon dates have been modelled that include the primary fill of this ditch. This was dated to 1050-700 (95% probability) or 980-800 (68% probability; cf. Marshall *et al.* 2009, 174, 175, Table 9.3). A date in the tenth century accords best with the pottery.

A1.2.4 Later Late Bronze Age Pottery – Ninth Century

Pottery dating to the ninth century sees an increase in the range of forms, with shouldered jars and bowls becoming the dominant types. Our best assemblage remains that from Runnymede. Publication of the remaining excavated areas will enhance our knowledge of pottery of this date. In Area 6, a series of radiocarbon dates demonstrate that stratigraphic units A-F date to the ninth century (Needham 1991). Throughout the sequence at Runnymede, shouldered jars are the most common vessels. There are very few straight-sided and no ovoid jars. Shouldered bowls steadily become replaced by biconical and open bowls in the ninth century and the centuries following it (Longley 1991, 169-70).

This pattern is also seen at other ninth century sites. Similar pottery is present at Caesar's Camp, Heathrow, loosely associated with a copper-alloy collared disc of Ewart Park date (Grimes and Close-Brooks 1993, figs. 25-36). At nearby Petters Sports Field, the pottery found in direct association with the Ewart Park hoard consisted of

¹ Schmidt and Burgess (1981, 222-3) consider a few examples of their corresponding Type Welby axe that overlap with earlier Wilburton styles, suggesting some could date to the transition between Wilburton and Ewart metalwork.

² Morris (1994, 40) originally assigns this assemblage to the ninth or eighth centuries given that around 25% of the vessels are decorated. However, this includes the assemblage from Trench 100, and the only illustrated decorated vessels came from this trench (Morris 1994, fig. 12). This lies some 150m to the east of the settlement identified in Trenches 101+102, and subsequent excavations revealed that Trench 100 is part of a larger, different settlement dating to the Transition (Appendix 2; Figs. 3.10, 16, 4.2; Powell *et al.* 2010). Excluding these sherds, the assemblage from Trenches 101+102 is better dated to the tenth century. The much higher percentage of sherds with grog from Trench 100 supports this later date (see below).

shouldered jars and bowls and an open bowl (O'Connell 1984, fig. 41.1-7). At Priory Park, a South Eastern axe is loosely associated with a shouldered jar and carinated, open bowls (Williams 1994). At Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps, a radiocarbon date of 905-806 (95% confidence) in the LBA enclosure ditch is directly associated with a tripartite bowl and unusual large rounded jar with a flaring neck and cordoned shoulder (Edwards 2009a, fig. 3.2.8-9).

Outside of the Thames Valley, the well dated assemblages from Bestwall Quarry, Dorset, are informative (Ladle and Woodward 2009). The pottery here has been modelled with Bayesian statistics to begin between *1020-930 cal BC*, and end *825-750 cal BC (both 95% probability)*. Most of the assemblage comprises shouldered jars and open and angular bowls, slightly different to the contemporary Thames Valley assemblages but still comparable. However, pottery from the Settlement 1 sub-site has earlier characteristics, comprising straight-sided and barrel jars (Woodward 2009, fig. 169). Bayesian modelling also places this earlier than the other sites, in the tenth century (Ladle and Woodward 2009, 125).

A1.3 Late Bronze Age Metalwork

Absolute dating of British Late Bronze Age metalwork still largely relies on the radiocarbon programme of Needham *et al.* (1997). This places the beginning of the Wilburton metalwork at c.1140 cal BC, with the change between this and the transitional Blackmoor phase at c.1020 cal BC. The mature Ewart Park metalwork begins in c.920 cal BC, ending at c.800 cal BC.

Burgess (2012) has recently suggested that a new Late Bronze Age phase be inserted between Penard and Wilburton. This is due partly to the recognition that Wilburton is not in strictly equivalent to the French St-Brieuc-def-Iffs period, but is later. A new phase, termed Limehouse, has been suggested to align with the French St-Brieuc phase. This potential Limehouse phase was argued to be largely hoard-free in Britain, instead primarily represented by swords, the vast majority of which come from the Thames (Colquhoun and Burgess 1988, Pls. 122-3). Swords belonging to this period include types Limehouse, Taplow, Mortlake and Teddington. Given this relevant distribution, it is worth considering the existence of this phase.

Alongside the arguments set out by Burgess (2012), support for this phase also comes from the metallurgy of swords belonging to this period. A new type of metal is associated with Limehouse, Taplow, Mortlake and Teddington swords, different from the earlier Penard stock having 'a new and distinctive impurity pattern with arsenic, antimony, nickel and silver as the principle impurities' (Northover 1988, 135). Northover (1988, 135) assigns this change to a 'major realignment of European metal supplies'.

The swords also have distinctly higher tin content than both earlier Penard and later Wilburton examples. Of the

25 Limehouse period swords analysed by Northover, the average tin content is 10.3%, with a range of 5-20.5%. This compares to the 19 latest Penard swords of types Hemigkofen, Erbenheim and Clewer, with an average of 8.27% and a range of 7-10%. The 35 Wilburton swords have an average of 8.32%, and a range of 5.4-12%. Limehouse phase swords and objects from the St-Brieuc-des-Iffs hoard do not have the high lead content that is distinctive of Wilburton material (Northover 1988, 141-6; 1982, 90, Tab. 1, fig. 4).

However, although we can see this group of swords sitting between the bulk of Penard and Wilburton, this does not necessitate an entire phase. Such a phase needs to be defined by a wide range of unique types that do not belong to any other phases (Needham 2017). Limehouse does not have this, instead only comprising a group of swords and straight-mouthed chapes (Burgess 2012, 136-8). The contiguity of a number of Penard and Wilburton types can be seen, and well as the existence of Wilburton objects in the few potentially Limehouse associations (Needham 2017, 145-9). This demonstrates that there cannot be an entire phase sitting between Penard and Wilburton, even if we do appreciate the selectivity of our data. Limehouse can therefore be considered as a floating series of objects comprising Limehouse and related swords, and straight-mouthed chapes. It is chronologically positioned overlapping both Penard and Wilburton.

Just as we can dismiss Limehouse as a distinct phase/assemblage due to the lack of unique types, we can also dismiss Blackmoor on the same grounds. Blackmoor belongs to a series of related hoard groups comprising large numbers of weapons and dating to late Wilburton, early Ewart Park, or a transitional period between the two. This merges into the Broadward group. These can be considered a larger aspect, grouped by patterns in association and how material was deposited.

Such grouping can provide a more nuanced picture that can be better relatable to social processes than the traditional method of prioritising segregation along purely chronological lines. Examples of these hoards include Wilburton, Blackmoor (Colquhoun 1979), Fulbourne Common (Burgess 2012, 144), Broadward, Broadness, Ashley (Burgess *et al.* 1972), and Waterden (Bridgford 2000, 227). No dryland hoards of this type have been found in the present study area,³ although at least some hoards of this wide aspect appear to have been placed in the Thames. Indeed, it is argued elsewhere that more than half of the riverine Wilburton material could be from hoards placed in the river belonging to this aspect (see 3.6.2).

These hoards represent an important social phenomenon, not all contemporary but deposited within a continuum

³ One might argue that Yattendon is a Broadward hoard due to presence of barbed spearheads. However, this is a hoard with chronologically mixed material, the latest being a Sompting axe. This therefore belongs to a later distinct Transitional and Iron Age hoarding tradition.

between c.1050-920 cal BC. Metalwork typology was continually developing during this time, with the earlier hoards like Wilburton consisting of primarily Wilburton material, and later hoards, like Peelhill (Coles and Scott 1962-3) comprising of primarily Ewart Park types. It is these changes in how metalwork was deposited that are arguably more socially significant, rather than changes in the metalwork types themselves. Two of the most significant shifts in the LBA are the demise of these large weapon hoards and the onset of the larger numbers of typically smaller mature Ewart Park hoards often dominated by axes. As these changes both occur within Ewart Park, the social importance of these different types of hoards can get lost if we think only in terms of sequential chronological steps.

On the basis of defining smaller groups within phases, the large corpus of Ewart Park hoards should belong to at least one distinct aspect within this broader phase/assemblage. Aspects can be defined by characteristics in depositional patterns (Needham 2017, 127) – in this case, axe-dominated hoards that are deposited in large numbers. This aspect also dates late within the assemblage. The chronology is shown by a lack of earlier Ewart Park objects, for example barbed spearheads, late palstaves, transitional Wilburton/Ewart swords, and axes or spearheads with Wilburton features,⁴ and its relationship to Carps Tongue/Boughton-Venat (Brandherm and Moskal-del Hoyo 2014, 23). No dryland hoards in the study area belong early in Ewart Park. Further comment on different Ewart Park aspects and groups falls out the remit of this thesis, although discussion on distinct types of hoards can be found in 3.6.3.

In sum, the early Wilburton and Limehouse group was current between c.1140-1050 cal BC. It appears that the bulk of Wilburton deposition occurred later, between c.1050-950/920 BC, with the Thames being the focus for a number of hoards that are related to late Wilburton, Blackmoor and Broadward. Ewart Park belongs to c.950/920-800 cal BC.

Aligning pottery with metalwork, we can roughly demonstrate the contemporaneity between Limehouse and early Wilburton with TLBA assemblages consisting of barrel and straight sided jars and few bowls. Late Wilburton/Blackmoor/Broadward/early Ewart Park metalwork was contemporary with the shift towards hooked rimmed ovoid jars and some bowls. Mature Ewart Park occurred alongside assemblages dominated by shouldered jars, more decoration and higher frequencies of bowls.

A1.4 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Transition Pottery

Barrett (1980) originally suggested that decoration on post Deverel-Rimbury pottery increased in the eighth century,

and that this represents a new horizon of distinguishable ceramics. In none of the LBA assemblages discussed so far is decoration common, although it does seem to occur more often on ninth century pottery. For example, around 11% of the pottery from ninth century Runnymede is decorated, representing a larger number of decorated sherds than pottery at sites dated to the previous two and a half centuries (e.g. Barclay 2001, 136; Barrett 1975, fig. 3.5; Bowden *et al.* 1991-3, fig. 6; Bradley 1983-5, 27; McSloy 2012a, fig. 12.6-9; Morris 2006, 385; 2013a; Taylor and Ford 2004a, fig. 2.14; cf. note A1.2 and Morris 1994). When it does occur on plain PDR pottery, decoration consists of simple fingertipping of the rim of shoulder (e.g. Framework Archaeology 2010, fig. 3.47.3).

Dating the transition between plain and decorated PDR is problematic as the beginning of the eighth century cal BC witnesses the inception of the notorious Hallstatt radiocarbon calibration plateau. This technical issue renders many radiocarbon dates calibrating between 800-400 cal BC indistinguishable from each other, meaning ranges often span this long 400 year period. Luckily, however, relatively steep curves are present either side of this plateau, meaning that some radiocarbon dates with short pre-calibration error margins can calibrate to within a few decades either side of both 800 and 400 cal BC. The importance of the latter steep curve in the Early-Middle Iron Age is considered below.

Dendrochronology can help us bridge this problem with radiocarbon, and this has been used to date the important metalwork assemblage of barrow 8 at Wehringen, Bavaria. This was dated to the first quarter of the eighth century BC (O'Connor 2007, 71-3). The metalwork is considered transitional between the continental Hallstatt B3 and Hallstatt C styles. This relates respectively to Ewart Park and Llyn Fawr in Britain, and dates the inception of Llyn Fawr metalwork in Britain (O'Connor 2007, 71-3). This corresponds well to the latest radiocarbon dates of c.800 cal BC associated with Ewart Park (Needham *et al.* 1997, 97-8, Illus. 15).

One of the few Llyn Fawr hoards in the Thames Valley is loosely associated with pottery. This is the short-lived settlement at Tower Hill, and the Llyn Fawr hoard was deposited by the entranceway of one of the houses, possibly as a rite associated with the inception or abandonment of the house (Miles *et al.* 2003, 144-58). Although the pottery is fragmentary, the decoration is important as it shows not only fingertipping of the rims and shoulders present on ninth century pots, but new techniques including incised geometric designs and stamped circles (Brown 2003a, fig. 12.3). These new ways of decorating pottery is a key method of distinguishing between the sequential 'plain' and 'decorated' groups belonging respectively to the LBA and Transition. This demonstrates links between the Thames Valley and Wessex, where pottery of this period is more distinguishable due to the higher frequency of these more distinctive styles of decoration (Cunliffe 2005, 90; Morris and Gingell 2000).

⁴ For example spearheads with lunate openings; long spearheads over c.300mm with short sockets; lozenge sectioned hollow bladed spearheads; and spearheads of a short overall length – below c.110mm – with slayed sockets (Richard Davis pers. comm.; Burgess 1968, 36; Burgess *et al.* 1972; O'Connor 1980, 181).

This highly decorated pottery from Wessex is known as All Cannings Cross ware, and is a distinctive part of the wider decorated PDR group. The inception of this at Potterne is associated with an archaeomagnetic date of 800-650 cal BC (68% confidence; Clarke 2000; Morris 2000). At East Chisenbury, the inception of the midden is associated with a Llyn Fawr Sompting axe fragment (Barber 2010; McOmish *et al.* 2010). A series of radiocarbon dates places this to between 750-565 cal BC (95% probability), concurring with the metalwork (Waddington *et al.* forthcoming). All Cannings Cross pottery occurs throughout the midden (Raymond 2010). A particular form of closed globular jar with a straight neck belongs to the All Cannings Cross tradition, appearing for example in the middle to upper levels at Potterne (Morris 2000, 165, fig. 51.45). This is rare in the Thames Valley, but was found in the Transitional levels at Runnymede (Needham and Spence 1996, fig. 71. P711), and at Heathrow T5 in pit 125233 associated with a radiocarbon date taken from charcoal of 810-550 cal BC (68% confidence; Healey *et al.* 2010, Table 3).

Pottery similar to the All Cannings Cross tradition has been found in two large pit deposits at Knights Farm, site 1. Pits 5 and 12 contained bowls and jars with geometric designs on the shoulders and necks, often infilled with stabbing, alongside jars with a high frequency of fingertip and fingernail impressions on the shoulders and rims (Bradley *et al.* 1980, figs. 34-6). Two radiocarbon dates from pit 5 overlap at the end quarter of the ninth and first half of the eighth centuries (Bradley *et al.* 1980, 283).

Deposits of sherds from large numbers of vessels in pits are a particular feature in Transitional settlements, although this practice does occur both before and after this period. Alongside those at Knights Farm, this phenomenon includes pit 5966 at Horcott Pit (Lamdin-Whymark *et al.* 2009, 62). This assemblage includes similar distinctively decorated All Cannings Cross pottery. As the site is short lived, the entire pottery assemblage can be considered broadly contemporary, and includes biconical and tripartite bowls and jars and shouldered jars. These sharply angled biconical bowls are a feature not seen in the LBA. Also included is a more roundbodied jar/bowl with stamped circles and geometric decoration, again a form not seen in the LBA (Edwards 2009b, fig. 26.P28). This distinctive jar/bowl is similar to jar 31 at Gravelly Guy (Duncan *et al.* 2004, fig. 7.3.31). This and associated sherds in pit 2219 at Gravelly Guy have ladder motifs alongside geometric and fingertipping decoration that is more commonly found on pottery of this date. A radiocarbon determination was obtained, returning a date of 778-400 cal BC (95.4% confidence; Duncan *et al.* 2004, 282). Given the decoration, this should fall at the beginning of this range.

Another large assemblage of pottery was found in pit 8127 at Yarnton (Booth 2011, fig. 14.1.1-21). This contained a further roundbodied bowl with All Cannings Cross decoration alongside more usual shouldered, fingertipped jars with Late Bronze Age ancestry. Pit 105 from Appleford contained a large assemblage of shouldered jars and bowls

with fingertip and fingernail decoration, but without the more distinctive All Cannings Cross element (DeRoche and Lambrick 1980, fig. 21). As these pits and their pottery date right to the beginning of the sequences at Gravelly Guy, Appleford and Yarnton, they can be regarded as closed groups and suffer less from the problems of residuality faced by later assemblages at these and other sites. All these discussed pit deposits can therefore be used to define Thames Valley Transitional pottery.

The lack of All Cannings Cross decoration beyond simple fingertipping in the Appleford pit is mirrored elsewhere, and makes the recognition of Transitional pottery more difficult in areas with less cultural contact with Wessex (see Map 4.3). For example, the large assemblage at Runnymede that has been securely radiocarbon dated to the eighth century and later contain only a handful of All Cannings Cross decorated sherds (e.g. Longley 1980, fig. 35.372, 36.373-390; Longley 1991, P104-6, P167, P190-1; Needham and Spence 1996, P740). At nearby Petters Sports Field the very large assemblage from F117.1 contained no sherds with decoration beyond fingertipping, despite being stratified above a Ewart Park hoard, associated with a radiocarbon date of 938-728 cal BC (75.8% confidence; this probability distribution peaks sharply in the decades around 800 cal BC; Bowman *et al.* 1990, Table 1; O'Connell 1986), and consisting of fabric and forms comparable to eighth century and later contexts at Runnymede (Needham 1990, 124-5; Needham and Spence 1996, 231).

As fingertipping also occurs in ninth, tenth and 11th century assemblages, it can be difficult to decide whether an assemblage should be classed as 'decorated' and later. As an additional caveat, Runnymede Area 16.E demonstrates that in Transitional assemblages with little All Cannings Cross decoration, counting the frequency of fingertipped sherds alone can significantly underrepresent the number of decorated vessels. This is due to only small percentage of such vessels being decorated: a shattered fingertipped pot will produce far more undecorated than decorated sherds. For example, the total assemblage from Area 16.E contained only 173 (1.8%) decorated sherds, seemingly arguing for a Plainware assemblage. However, further analysis shows that the 9,505 sherds that make up the assemblage represent 363-454 vessels, and that of the decorated sherds not in pot groups only 17 joined or were clearly from the same vessel (Sørensen 1996, 72-3). Roughly on average therefore c.21-26 sherds make up a vessel, but only one of these need to be decorated to make a decorated vessel. As only c.10% of decorated sherds are from the same vessels, we can read that c.90% of decorated sherds represent individual vessels, bringing the figure up very roughly to 34-43% of total vessels being decorated. The percentage of decorated vessels in the published catalogue is comparable at 30.5%.

Dating the end of decorated PDR and the beginning of full EIA pottery styles is fraught with difficulties. It occurs at some point in the radiocarbon calibration plateau, and is usually given a rather nominal date in the middle of this,

around c.600/550 BC, linking it with the transition from Halstatt C to D metalwork (e.g. Cunliffe 2005, 97-103; Brown 2003a, 172; Edwards 2009b, 82-3; deRoche 1978, 72; Timby 2001, 23).

Comparing the set of recent radiocarbon dates that have been modelled with Bayesian statistics from East Chisenbury with those from Danebury suggest the pottery transition in Wessex occurs in the first half of the fifth century (Waddington *et al. forthcoming.*). This is much later than is usually assumed. This present study has tracked three changes in the pottery assemblages between c.800-350 cal BC, placing the first between c.800-600/550 cal BC and belonging to the Transition, the second at c.600/550-500/450 cal BC being the earlier part of the EIA, and the third c.500/450-350 cal BC comprising the later full EIA. Further dating might move the second phase to the Transition, leaving only the third as belonging to the full EIA, contemporary with Scratched Cordoned Bowls in Wessex. Support for this may be found in Cunliffe's (2005, 90-2) original segregation of earlier and later All Cannings Cross styles. Here, two phases were placed in the Transition, with only the third (his All Cannings-Cross-Meon Hill group) belonging to the EIA. Indeed, the most substantial change in pottery styles in the Thames Valley within the bracket c.800-450 cal BC is between the earlier and later EIA styles, as defined here (see below). For now, however, conventional nomenclature is followed placing the Transition between c.800-600/550, and the EIA c.600/550-350 cal BC, as it would be incautious to rely too heavily on the dating of one site in a different region. This should not substantially affect interpretation as it is largely a semantic difference on what we call pottery assemblages of c.600-500/450 cal BC, although a few more sites might belong more comfortably in the Transition than is currently allowed for. Information on particular sites that this affects will be worked through in the relevant chapters.

A1.5 Grog

One method of distinguishing between later LBA, Transitional and EIA pottery with assemblages containing few particularly distinctive vessels is thorough the analysis of fabrics. Alongside more localised changes, the occasional addition of grog to clays seems to be a feature only belonging to the Transition within these three periods. Grog only ever comprises minor percentages of overall fabric proportions.

Grog appears in around two-thirds of the Transitional assemblages. Those most clearly of this date with grog include Petters Sports Field (O'Connell 1986, 62), Uffington (Brown 2003a), Tower Hill (Brown 2003b), Yarnton Site 5 (Hey *et al.* 2016), Knights Farm 1 (Bradley *et al.* 1980, 266-7), Stanwell (O'Connell 1990; but see below), Whitecross Farm (Barrett 1989; Barclay 2006), Cotswold Community Central Eastern site (Hearne and Heaton 1994, Tr100; Powell *et al.* 2010 LBA/EIA settlement area 1), and Rams Hill (Bradley and Ellison 1975, 95, fig. 3.3). Grog is present in the Transitional assemblages at the main area

of Yarnton (e.g. pit 8127 and other features at Cresswell Field), but seemingly not in full EIA assemblages (Booth 2011). It is also present at St Ann's Heath School Playing Field, but not at the nearby residential development (Jones 2013a; 2013b). The pottery at the former sub-site is of probable Transitional date, whereas the latter settlement began in the full EIA.

Small amounts of possible grog have been reported from two of the Runnymede areas, although it is unclear if these are from LBA or Transitional layers (Longley 1980, 40; 1991, 163). There is no mention of grog from Area 16.E. However, iron-rich pellets are recorded (Needham and Spence 1996, 111). It is possible that similar, probably natural, inclusions have been misidentified as grog at a few sites in the Middle Thames, especially in the lower part of the region (Russell 1989, 18; Timby 1996, 43, 49). This could account for the recognition of grog in EIA assemblages at Heathrow Site K (Canham 1978) and Lower Mill Farm (Jones and Poulton 1987), as well as the supposedly high percentages of grog at Transitional Stanwell.

There has been similar confusion at Reading Business Park. A high percentage of grog was reported from the phase 1 excavations (Hall 1992, 63), but Morris (2004, 61-2) suggests most of this are iron oxide fragments. Further excavation at the same site discovered only 0.7%/1.4% of sherds by number and weight were found to have grog inclusions (Morris 2004, Tab. 4.10). Although some of the phase 1 material might have included grog, this could belong to the Transitional decorated PDR reported. This later activity was not encountered during phase 2 excavations.

The LBA plainware areas at Cotswold Community have only very small percentages of grog. Grog appears to become more popular in the Transition. At LBA Settlement F (Hearne and Heaton 1994, Trs. 101+102; see Appendix 3), grog is present in 2.3%/1.7% of sherds by number and weight. This expands to 29%/38% of the sherds in the Transitional, decorated PDR assemblage from Tr100 of the Central Eastern settlement (Morris 1994). In the Northern Settlements that can generally be placed to the LBA, grog accounts for 26% of the assemblage. However, this is dominated by sherds of a single vessel: the real proportion is likely to be much smaller (Mephram 1999, 61), and some of this activity should be Transitional. Grog is absent in most areas.

At Taplow, grog temper accounted for only 4% of LBA sherds. This increased to 13% in the Transition standstill layer, before dropping off completely in the EIA levels (Edwards 2009a, Tab. 7.8). Nearby at the Taplow to Dorney pipeline site, the only grog sherds belong to LIA wheel-thrown vessels. This assemblage predominantly dates to the EIA, overlapping with the Transition and MIA (McSloy 2012b, Tab. 1).

Assemblages of TLBA or earlier LBA character do contain some sherds tempered with grog, although these are distinct from later LBA and Transitional pots due to their form. This includes Eynsham Abbey (Barclay 2001, Tab. 5), Pingewood (Bradley 1983-5), Former Nurses House, Stone (Last 2001), Yarnton sub-sites and Cassington West (Hey *et al.* 2016). This appears to be inherited from the Deverel-Rimbury tradition, but disappears in the later LBA.

Overall, the presence of small quantities of grog can be used to help with the periodisation of sometimes very similar assemblages that date between c.900-500/450 cal BC. The minor use of this temper appears to belong to the Transition, c.800-600/550 cal BC. However, not all Transitional assemblages contain grog; the absence of this cannot be used to argue for a date before or after the Transition.

A1.6 Early Iron Age Pottery

As between the LBA and Transition outside the All Cannings Cross areas, there is considerable ceramic continuity between the Transition and full EIA. Shouldered bowls and jars with LBA ancestry still feature, often with fingertipping decoration on the shoulders and rims. Although these commonly have carinations of sharper angles in the EIA, which Harding (1972, 86-96) saw as the defining feature of full EIA pottery, such angles are not entirely novel so cannot on their own define full EIA assemblages.⁵ It seems that assemblages dominated by these sharply carinated vessels date to earlier within the full EIA; evidence will be presented below. A number of new features do also occur. This includes expanded and T-shaped rims, round bodied and tripartite bowls with flaring necks, and jars with high rounded shoulders and straight necks, and slack shouldered jars. Distinctive EIA necks include those that are straight and those that are long and flaring. Shorter, slightly flaring necks are more characteristic of the later LBA and Transition. It will be demonstrated that these new features more often date to the end of the full EIA, although do also occur earlier within the period.

Vessels with these features do not occur in the Transitional assemblages discussed, but are a feature of a number of assemblages with independent dates in the EIA. At Hartshill Copse, a series of modelled radiocarbon dates places the EIA activity to the fifth and into the first half of the fourth centuries cal BC (Bayliss *et al.* 2006, 381-4; Derek Hamilton *pers. comm.*). The pottery here is dominated by round shouldered jars and bowls, often decorated with impressed dots. MIA pottery is absent (Morris 2006, 388),

demonstrating the transition to these pottery forms did not occur in this area until after sometime in the first half of the fourth century.

Pit 1127 at St Ann's Heath School contained angular bowls alongside a round bodied bowl fragment and a round shouldered jar with a straight neck (Jones 2013b, fig. 2.35.21-9). Charred grain from the pit returned a radiocarbon date of 375-203 cal BC (95.4% confidence; Lambert 2013b, Table 2.28). A date in beginning of this range is to be expected given the numerous third century dates for MIA types (see below). A similar round shouldered, straight necked jar with a slightly expanded rim was found in pit 1270 with an associated radiocarbon date of 750-408 cal BC (95% confidence; Jones 2013b, fig. 2.36; Lambert 2013b, Table 2.28). A date towards the end of this range should be expected. Another useful date from this site is from pit 1189. The two shouldered jars in a calcinated flint fabric found in this pit, decorated with fingertipping on the shoulders, would not look out of place in later LBA or Transitional assemblages. However, grain from this pit produced a radiocarbon date of 549-401 cal BC (81.3% confidence; Jones 2013b, fig. 2.33.2-3; Lambert 2013b, Table 2.28), demonstrating the longevity of such vessels and the problems associated with phasing small assemblages. There is no pottery on the site of certain Transitional or earlier date to suggest that the grain belonged to a later phase and is intrusive to this pit.

A1.6.1 Later Early Iron Age

As mentioned above, the radiocarbon calibration plateau that hampers our chronological understanding between c.800-400 cal BC yields to a steep curve between c.410-350 cal BC, allowing for the tight calibration of dates falling around 2300 BP (uncal). Interestingly, assemblages of both EIA and MIA character are associated with these tight dates, and the latter end of this range can be suggested as the transition between the two periods.

The recent excavations at Alfred's Castle provide the most important pottery assemblage associated with such dates. The pottery consists almost entirely of EIA forms, including vessels with expanded rims (Brown 2013, fig. 4.2.4, 8) and jars with high rounded shoulders and straight necks (Brown 2013, fig. 4.6.41). A few vessels of MIA character are present. A series of radiocarbon dates have been modelled suggesting activity began between 395-360 cal BC, and ended 355-325 cal BC (83% probability; Derek Hamilton *pers. comm.*). Also discovered in direct association with the pottery and radiocarbon dates were a number of La Tène 1 brooches.

Excavations at Spring Road uncovered four burials in three pits placed around the post-ring of a roundhouse. The inhumations all have radiocarbon dates that are statistically the same, all probably falling within the first half of the fourth century (Marshall *et al.* 2008). The modest pottery assemblage associated with this house is dominated by

⁵ Sharply angled vessels predating the EIA include examples at Horcott Pit (Edwards 2009b, figs. 26.P25, 27.P31, 32-33), Reading Business Park (Hall 1992, fig. 45.66-7), Petters Sports Field (O'Connell and Needham 1986, fig. 49.97, 121) and Carshalton (Adkins and Needham 1986, fig. 11.372). Outside the Thames Valley these are common at Potterne (e.g. Morris and Gingell 2000, figs 47.14-13, 48.18-26, 49.31, 53, 54, 55) and East Chisenbury (Raymond 2010, fig. 10).

angular tripartite bowls with flaring necks and slightly expanded rims (Timby 2008, fig. 31.4-9).

Two pits with radiocarbon dates from Mount Farm demonstrate the existence of EIA forms into at least the fourth century. Pits 118 and 328 contained high, round shouldered jars alongside jars with expanded, pie-crust rims (Lambrick 2010, figs. 30.63-70, 31.77-82). Radiocarbon dates obtained from bones in these pits respectively returned dates of 410-40 cal BC and 390-AD 50 (both at 95% confidence; Lambrick 2010, 71). Caution should be taken with these dates as there is a high degree of earlier material in later pits at this site (see 5.6.2; Lambrick 1984). However, none of the sherds from these pits are of definite MIA character, so the dates could prove reliable.

Pit 347 at Watchfield West produced a fragmented pottery assemblage consisting of high shouldered, fingertipped jars (Mudd 1992, Illus. 23). A radiocarbon date of 460-230 cal BC (68% confidence) was obtained from charcoal in the fill (Scull 1992, 133, Table 1). Not directly associated were round bodied bowl sherds, and a sherd with dotted swags between ring stamps of the same type found at Blewburton (Collins 1952-3, fig. 11.6-8; Bradford 1942, fig. 1.24). A La Tène 1 brooch was also found in a ditch nearby (Scull 1992, 148).

A fragmentary EIA assemblage was found with a La Tène 1B brooch in Feature 25 at Heathrow Site K (Canham 1978, 38). The directly associated pottery was dominated by flaring rims, alongside a bipartite angular jar/bowl (Canham 1978, fig. 18.93-101). One jar from the feature has MIA characteristics (Canham 1978, fig. 18.93).

A few further assemblages with no independent dating evidence are worth mentioning. The settlement at Sandown Park, Esher (Burchell and Frere 1947) is unusual as MIA activity is absent. The vast majority of EIA settlements continue into the MIA, meaning there are considerable problems with the intentional or unintentional incorporation of old material in deposits. This can confuse our understanding of contemporary assemblages. As this does not occur at Sandown Park, and there are no sherds that are particularly suggestive of a Transitional date, this assemblage is a rare and useful example of an EIA group that is not contaminated with earlier or later pottery.

Pit 3006 at Castle Hill contained a large special deposit consisting of 11kg of pottery and many other objects (Allen *et al.* 2010, 30). Amongst other forms, the assemblage consisted of slack shouldered jars with expanded pie-crust rims and round bodied bowls with flaring necks (Edwards 2010, fig. 3.3). Although there is no independent dating evidence and the possibility of redeposited or intrusive material is quite high given the long duration of activity on the site, this looks like a closed group. It can be considered as a late full EIA assemblage as the jars have lost their angular shoulders common on earlier vessels and are approaching the globular and straight sided jars of the MIA. The round bodied bowls in this assemblage and those discussed above

should be considered in a similar light, having similarities to MIA styles. This presence of expanded rims alongside jars with more MIA characteristics also is a feature of the Stanton Harcourt, Site 2 assemblage (Hamlin 1966, fig. 7). Vessels with these features were found with a high, round shouldered jar with a straight neck at Site 1 (Hamlin 1966, fig. 6). Both the subsites appear short-lived, and it is reasonable to assume that each pottery assemblage is largely contemporary. This is similar to Pit 1549 from the Taplow to Dorney Water Pipeline Site. It contained 5.5kg of pottery, consisting of fragments from at least 12 vessels. This included two vessels of MIA character alongside three high, round shouldered jars, and a sherd with a slightly expanded rim (McSloy 2012b, fig. 16).

The above discussion demonstrates a degree of internal development through the full EIA. It seems the more sharply angular bowls and jars give way to rounded bodied vessels or those with high rounded shoulders later in the EIA, that then take on distinctive MIA forms. This can be seen at the midden outside Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps. Nine refitting sherds of a sharply angular, tripartite bowl were found in the lowest layer of the EIA midden, 1413⁶ (Edwards 2010, fig. 6.2.62, 160). In the uppermost layer, 1401, sherds of a more rounded profile bowl were found, alongside other EIA and seven MIA sherds (Edwards 2010, fig. 6.2.60, 161). Although a single sherd of a red-coated globular bowl was recovered in the lower layer (Edwards 2010, 160), this could be dismissed as intrusive given the large number of small features dug into the midden that were difficult to discern during excavation (Tim Allen *pers. comm.*). The refitting sherds of the angular bowl are more difficult to dismiss as intrusive. There is also a move from more angular to rounded or slack shouldered vessels from the lower Layer 2 compared to Layer 1 in Rhodes' (1948, fig. 9) excavation of the same midden. Although angular vessels do occur at the early/mid fourth century assemblage at Alfred's Castle, there are a larger number of less sharply carinated vessels (Brown 2013, figs. 4.1-7).

Vessels with expanded rims seem also be more common later in the full EIA. These may be precursors to the incipient bead rims characteristic of MIA pottery, although they are formed by different methods. This differs from Harding's (1972, 75-9) assessment that prefers to see expanded rims as earlier within the period, being influenced by LBA and Halstatt D cauldrons. The assemblage from pit 3006 at Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps is important in the respect of the later dating, and there are quite a large number of expanded rims at Alfred's Castle (Brown 2013, figs. 4.1-7). These occur less in assemblages dominated

⁶ Below this layer a radiocarbon date of 900-790 cal BC was taken from a disarticulated bone, in layer 1435/1455/1406. This bone was probably redeposited as the refitting bowl is of earlier EIA or Transitional character rather than dating to the LBA. Furthermore, an iron swan-necked pin was found in the layer below the radiocarbon date, 1456/1431. It is therefore likely that the only LBA activity in this area is represented by the postholes underneath the accumulation. The light occupation layers ending with 1435/1455/1406 probably date to the Transition. The dark midden begins with 1454/1413 late in the Transition or early in the EIA, best dated by the refitting bowl.

by sharply angular forms and appear earlier in the full EIA, for example at Sandown Park (Burchell and Frere 1947, figs. 16-19), Wigbalds Farm (Savory 1937, fig. 2) and Allen's Pit (Bradford 1942, figs 8-11). Expanded rims also occasionally occur in otherwise MIA assemblages, for example at Warrens Field (Miles *et al.* 2007, fig. 3.7.5, 8).

This can also be seen at Gravelly Guy. Parts of the very large assemblage here have been given sub-phases within the EIA and MIA due to changes in fabric. Although expanded rims are present in the earlier full EIA (EIA II), these seem to occur in higher numbers in the later EIA III group. This latter group is also characterised by a relative dearth of angular forms (Duncan *et al.* 2004, 282-3, figs. 7.3-4).

Pits 118 and 328 from Mount Farm with radiocarbon dates belonging to the fourth century or later have already been discussed; these contain vessels with slack shoulders and expanded rims. Pit 2221 from Milton Hill North contained ovoid jars, one with an expanded rim, alongside two more angular sherds (McSloy 2012a, fig. 13.14-20). Two radiocarbon dates of 395-209 cal BC (95% confidence; or 399-352 cal BC, 52% confidence, and 297-228 cal BC, 41% confidence) and 363-183 cal BC (95% confidence) have been taken from charcoal and grain respectively (Hart *et al.* 2012, Table 1).

A1.7 Middle Iron Age Pottery

A number of EIA assemblages with MIA traits can therefore dated to the fourth century. Dates have already been given for the ovoid jars in Milton Hill North pit 2221, as well as pit 2299 associated with the house at Spring Road that, alongside angular bowls, contained a straight sided vessel of a more MIA type (Timby 2008, fig. 31.5). The Alfred's Castle assemblage contained a few vessels with MIA traits (Brown 2013, figs. 4.2.7-8, 4.5.29, 34). MIA pottery is characterised by simple profiled ovoid, barrel, globular or straight sided jars and bowls. Often these have modest outcurving or everted beaded rims.

Recent excavations at Grazeley Road, Three Mile Cross, provide important information in dating the inception of MIA styles. The settlement does not appear to be particularly long lived or intensive, although three phases of the main roundhouse can be discerned (Ford *et al.* 2013). The three radiocarbon dates associated with this house calibrate to 750-409 cal BC, 760-417 cal BC and 515-387 cal BC (all 95% confidence; Ford *et al.* 2013, Table 2.7). This last, latest looking date is stratigraphically the earliest, so we could suggest that all three dates fall in the fifth century where they overlap. The sherds associated with the house all look later EIA and early MIA, some with high rounded shoulders and other of globular profile with outcurving and incipient bead rims (Timby 2013a, fig. 2.9-10). A radiocarbon date from the second roundhouse on the site returned a date of 411-385 (95% confidence). The only pottery illustrated from this house is residual Bronze Age. All dates were taken from charcoal. A probable fifth

or very early fourth century date is extremely early for the MIA vessels on this site.

The pottery from Manor Cottage, Bisham, is almost entirely of MIA character, including some LIA forms. The earliest looking illustrated sherd is a high rounded shouldered jar with a slightly outcurving rim (Timby 2013b, fig. 3.10.18). This was found in pit 42, and has two directly associated radiocarbon dates of 421-390 cal BC (72% confidence) and 409-358 cal BC (91% confidence; Pine 2013, Table 3.16). The other two dates from the site calibrate to 419-381 cal BC (89% confidence) and 111 cal BC-AD 26 (93.5% confidence; Pine 2013, Table 3.16). These were taken from the same sample, and given the other two dates the latter is probably incorrect. All determinations were taken from animal bones. This site therefore places the beginning of MIA styles in the decades around c.400 cal BC, earlier than the EIA pottery from a number of sites discussed above. The only other radiocarbon date as early as this and associated with MIA pottery is the date from Farmoor enclosure F.1007. This recalibrates to 797-357 cal BC (93% confidence; Lambrick and Robinson 1979, Table 29). This was taken from unidentified charcoal.

This evidence leaves us with two possibilities. Our first option is that MIA pottery began earlier in the Middle Thames than in the Upper Thames, appearing in the former area in the decades around 400 cal BC, and the latter around 50 years later. This still leaves the early date from Farmoor in the Upper Thames as anomalous. Alternatively, we could dismiss the dates from Manor Cottage, Grazeley Road and Farmoor as too early, and give the transition between EIA and MIA styles around the middle of the fourth century across the study area. Dismissing dates from Grazeley Road and Farmoor may be acceptable as these were taken from charcoal that was not identified in the reports, and could suffer from the 'old wood' problem. This was suggested for Farmoor in the original report (Otlet 1979, 144). However, dismissing the dates from Manor Cottage is more problematic as these were taken from animal bone. These earlier bones had to have come from somewhere, and there was no full EIA pottery to suggest activity began in this period. However, further excavations at this site could possibly provide evidence for EIA activity.

The other 46 radiocarbon dates from 22 settlements with MIA pottery all have ranges falling somewhere within the fourth to first centuries cal BC. The chronological development from undecorated to decorated vessels during the MIA that Harding (1972, 97-116) suggested has not been confirmed in the 45 years since his assessment. Indeed, surprisingly few decorated MIA vessels have been discovered in the Thames Valley in the intervening years, despite a large amount of excavation. For example, only very small numbers of MIA sherds found at Yarnton and Gravelly Guy were decorated, despite these both consisting of huge assemblages (Booth 2011, 359-60, fig. 14.5.144-5; Duncan *et al.* 2004, 275-8, tables 7.14-5, figs. 7.5.18, 84-9). Decoration does not seem more common in the later MIA pottery phase at Gravelly Guy compared

to the earlier MIA (Duncan *et al.* 2004, 283, figs. 7.4-12). At Warrens Field/Claydon Pike, it was shown that decoration decreased through the MIA. Settlement shifted through three sub-sites through the MIA, demonstrated by changing of fabric percentages, with sandy wares replacing those with calcareous inclusions. The earliest sub-site had some sherds with EIA features and the highest level of decoration; the latest site did not produce any decorated sherds (Jones 2007, 47-8).

Decoration on sherds at Ashville is uncommon, despite continuation of activity throughout the MIA and into the LIA. Decorated sherds are present in the middle phases of two stratified MIA sequence at this site, in penannular ditches 13 and 32, suggesting a date possibly in the middle of the MIA (DeRoche 1978, 57). Decoration was restricted to four sherds at Brooklands and perhaps only one at Caesars Camp, Heathrow, despite activity continuing through to the LIA at both sites (Close-Brooks 1977, 41; Grimes and Close-Brooks 1993, fig. 29.76, 356-7). This situation is similar at Heathrow T5 (Leivers 2010, 38), Jennets Park (Brown 2009), Latton Lands (Edwards 2009c), Slade Farm (Woodward and Marley 2000, 238) and Totterdown Lane (Timby 2004a, 59): all these sites continued into the LIA and had extremely limited decorated pottery. However, pit 1164 at St Ann's Heath School did produce a bowl decorated with incised curvilinear designs alongside a late radiocarbon date of 195-42 cal BC (95% confidence; Jones 2013b, fig. 2.39.75; Lambert *et al.* 2013, Table 2.28). This site produced a surprisingly large number of decorated sherds.

There may therefore be social significances in the employment of decoration on MIA vessels. The small numbers of decorated sherds found at the above sites, alongside numerous other sites, can be compared to much larger percentages at virtually all the excavated hillforts in the study area (see 5.8.5; Fig. 5.18-9). This includes Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps (Edwards 2010, 55, fig. 3.5), Blewburton (Harding 1976, 146; Collins 1947, 19-21; Collins 1952-3, 46-7), Uffington (Brown 2003b), Liddington (Ashton *et al.* 1996, Illus. 17.12.17; 18), Segsbury (Brown 2005) and Danesfield (Barclay 1993). Although at most of these sites only very small assemblages of MIA pottery was discovered, there still seems to be a distinct increase in decorated sherds. Other, non-hillfort sites with seemingly higher than average frequency of decorated MIA pottery includes St Ann's Heath School (Jones 2013b), Frilford (Bradford and Goodchild 1939, 15-25) and Southcote (Piggott and Seaby 1937).

The transition from MIA to LIA pottery is tied up with social, material and cultural changes that define the LIA, and falls out of the remit of this thesis. The LIA sees the introduction of the potter's wheel, and has more links with the continent. Dating this change relies in part on continental chronologies with finer resolution, and in some areas at least can be placed in the decades around 100 BC (Cunliffe 2005, 116-7, 125-38).

A1.8 Iron Age Metalwork

As outlined above, Llyn Fawr metalwork begins around 800 BC, and is equivalent to Hallstatt C on the continent. Hallstatt C becomes Hallstatt D around c.625 BC (O'Connor 2007, 71-3). Although providing absolute dates to British Llyn Fawr metalwork is extremely difficult given the radiocarbon plateau, Needham (2007, 41) argues that the majority of this metalwork probably dates earlier rather than later within the span c.800-625 BC. This is because we are only able to date a single hoard - Sompting, with its later seventh century phaleræ - to the end of the period (Needham 2007a, 41; O'Connor 2007, 73). Furthermore, Gündlingen swords are now regarded as belonging right at the beginning of the Llyn Fawr phase (O'Connor 2007, 71-2; Gerloff 2004, 141-7). Gerloff (2004) argues they originated in Britain - probably the Thames Valley - and date slightly earlier here than the continent.

Hallstatt C/Llyn Fawr and Hallstatt D very roughly correspond respectively to Transitional Decorated PDR pottery and full EIA types. Although the pottery change probably occurs later than the metalwork change, assuming concurrency is, at the moment, still the best working hypothesis to use when it is necessary to correlate settlement and unassociated metalwork evidence. As only a very small number of unassociated metal objects certainly from the study area can be placed into Hallstatt D - two daggers from Mortlake and the Weybridge bucket (Jope 1961, 329-30; Gerloff 2010, 372) - the uncertainty in the date of the pottery change from Transitional to EIA and the probable disjointed nature of pottery and metal change is at the moment of little practical significance. The majority of EIA metalwork is associated with EIA pottery, making it easier to know what material is contemporary.

La Tène I, or La Tène A, begins around 450 BC. Like the shift from Hallstatt C to D, this is dated largely by dendrochronological dates of material on the continent, alongside a series of associations including some with well dated Mediterranean imports (Garrow *et al.* 2009, 92). The standard dating of La Tène decoration and features is as follows: La Tène I = A and B (450-250 BC); La Tène II = C (250-150 BC); La Tène III = D (150 BC to Roman Conquest; Stead 2006, 2-3). The current study modifies this scheme with dating evidence of each object category displaying La Tène features as well as consideration of each individual object - primarily brooches (Adams 2013; Hull and Hawkes 1987), daggers (Jope 1961), swords, chapes (Stead 2006) and horse equipment (Palk 1984).

To correlate with pottery and settlements, La Tène I covers the end of the EIA and beginning of the MIA, and La Tène II covers the majority of the rest of the MIA. Unassociated La Tène III metalwork has not been included in this study as the currence of this metalwork crosses over with LIA pottery, burials and settlements. It is recognised that some La Tène III material excluded is contemporary with final MIA settlement evidence, although most is regarded to belong to the LIA. Recent radiocarbon dating by Garrow

et al. (2009) give slightly earlier dates than have hitherto been accepted for a some 'Late' Iron Age objects; the full implications of this will take some time to be understood.

A1.9 Summary

Seven or eight chronologically successive ceramic phases can be distinguished between c.1150-100 cal BC. The first are TLBA styles beginning before the LBA, overlapping with MBA Deverel-Rimbury. This ancestry is clear in TLBA assemblages, and they are characterised by barrel, ovoid or straight-sided jars, some with turned out rims, and with very few or no bowls. This shifts around c.1000 cal BC, in line with transitionary Wilburton and Ewart Park metalwork. Jars lose their barrel shape as the widest point of the vessel moves up the body. These often have hook rims. Straight sided vessels become rarer, and bowls begin to feature. In the ninth century as the main period of Ewart Park deposition occurs, the range of forms expands, and includes bowls. Shouldered vessels now dominate, many with out-turning necks. Decoration becomes slightly more common, but this is restricted to simple fingertipping of shoulders and rims.

The beginning of the eighth century sees the inception of Decorated PDR and Llyn Fawr metalwork. The range of forms expands again. Biconical and more heavily angular bowls help distinguish these assemblages from

those belonging to the LBA, as well as the rare globular closed jar. Areas with more cultural contact with Wessex have distinctive All Cannings Cross decoration. Large zig-zag motifs or triangles on the shoulder and neck are particularly common. Areas further to the east lack the range of decoration, although fingertipping and fingernail slashes become more common. Assemblages with a small amount of grog temper also appear to date solely to the Transition.

There is a slight change in the sixth century around the shift to Hallstatt D metalwork, as assemblages now include flared and straight necked bowls and jars on still generally angular vessels. A more substantial change can be seen in the fifth century with the inception of round-bodied bowls, broadly contemporary with the move to La Tène I metalwork. Both straight and flaring necks become more common as angularity is lost. High, round-shouldered jars with straight necks are distinctive of the period, sometimes with rather straighter bodies. Expanded, T-shaped or pie-crust rims are also distinctive. A number of these features serve as precursors to MIA styles, beginning around c.350 cal BC, but seemingly earlier in the Middle Thames. These MIA features consist of simple profiled ovoid, barrel globular and straight sided vessels, often with modest proto-bead, everted or outcurving rims. There is no chronological difference with MIA decoration, instead probably having social significance.

Appendix 2

Reconstructing a Roundhouse

A2.1. Introduction

The purpose of this section is to outline how we can understand the archaeological remains of houses in later prehistory. This is necessary before comparative or social analyses can take place. It is suggested that at most of the houses with a post-ring and a pair of protruding posts (Type 1, mainly dating to the LBA and Transition), the outer wall-line followed the protruding posts: these were not projecting porches. There is some evidence that wall lines on houses without these posts followed the post-ring.

The roundhouse remains by far the most dominate type of recognisable domestic dwelling during the later prehistoric period in the Thames Valley. Possible rectangular houses represented by six or more postholes occur at a number of sites. It is tempting to dismiss these as larger versions of four-post structures that were probably used for storage and are common on settlements throughout the MBA to MIA, although these could have been domestic dwellings or had other functions beyond storage. Given the uncertainty of the function of these rectangular structures, and the interpretation of roundhouses as domestic dwellings, priority has to be given to these latter structures in the interpretation of later prehistoric houses.

Since the acceptance of the widespread presence of roundhouses in this period after Bersu's (1940) persuasive comments, much effort has gone into attempting to understand their construction. Some of the main archaeological features of roundhouses include circular post-rings, defining either the outer wall or inner supports; paired posts outside a main ring defining either a protruding porch or outer wall; internal posts supporting the roof or a first floor, or providing internal divisions; outer walls represented by rows of stakes or narrow slot trenches; and surrounding penannular gullies. Few houses are represented by all of these features, although houses have to have at least one or two to be recognisable.

The likelihood of different features occurring depends on the period. For example, protruding paired posts are far more common in the LBA and Transition than the full Iron Age, whereas surrounding gullies occur almost exclusively in the full Iron Age with a strong emphasis on the MIA (see Table 7.2-3; Graphs 7.2-3). The function of these latter features is discussed in 6.2.1.

Circular post-rings are generally thought to support the main weight of the roof, usually with the aid of a horizontal ring-beam morticed to these posts (Avery and Close-Brooks 1969; Harding *et al.* 1993; Hawkes *et al.* 2012, 52; Reynolds 1979, Chap. 3). Internal posts may have helped

to take some of this weight;¹ for example, about half of the houses at Gravelly Guy have a central posthole.

A2.2 Outer Walls

Difficulty comes in the interpretation of the position of the outer wall. This is only incontrovertible where there is a line of stake holes or a thin slot trench that held a wattle wall, or, in the case of most of the houses at Mingies Ditch, the survival of floor levels that show clear lines of debris following the wall line (Figs. 6.1, 20, 36; Allen and Robinson 1993, 37-59). Houses 1, 2 and 4 here and Structure 1 at Weston Wood are the only examples where the main ring of supporting posts - rather than a separate stake lines or slot trenches - can be confidently demonstrated to also represent the wall. At Weston Wood, a wall trench links the postholes of the main supporting ring (Russell 1989, 6).

The only instance where we can clearly demonstrate the wall line falling outside of the post-ring on houses without 'porches' or double post-rings is House 3, Mingies Ditch, where the wall line lies c.1m outside the post-ring (Fig. 6.36; Allen and Robinson 1993, 44-6, fig. 19). This may also apply to Farmoor Small Enclosure, Area II, although it has been interpreted that a pair of protruding postholes originally followed the wall slot trench, the southerly posthole being destroyed by F503, the northerly one surviving (F567; Lambrick and Robinson 1979, 12, fig. 4).

Roundhouse 4 at Groundwell West has a post-ring outside of a wall-slot trench, suggesting extra support for the eaves and roof outside of the building (Walker *et al.* 2001, fig. 9). Further evidence for outer walls not falling far from the inner-post ring is provided by the positioning of LBA houses at Aldermaston Wharf; Furze Platt; Yarnton Site 1; and two settlements at Cotswold Community/Shorncliffe Quarry - the southern section of the Northern Area (Settlement E), and the Settlement F (Figs. 3.2, 5, 6, 16-7). At these sites, houses are too close together for the wall line to fall much further out from the post-ring. This is also the case at Settlement Area 2 at Cotswold Community (Powell *et al.* 2010, fig. 2.21) and Yarnton Site 1 (Hey *et al.* 2016), both dating to the MBA; and Stanwell (O'Connell 1990). This assumes that the houses were contemporary: as the majority of LBA settlements appear single-phased (see 3.2), this interpretation is valid.

¹ These take the form of a central square four-post or triangular three-post arrangement in Houses 2 and 4, Groundwell Farm (Figs. 6.30, 57; House IDs 339, 341; Gingell 1982, figs. 6 and 8); Roundhouses 2430 and 2869, Cotswold Community/Shorncliffe (Figs. 3.14, 16; House IDs 376, 383; Hearne and Adam 1999, figs. 3 and 11); and Structure 5/6/7, Spratsgate Lane (Fig. 6.21; House ID 303; Vallender 2007, fig. 4).

Walls are usually archaeologically invisible as they rarely penetrate the subsoil; the examples at Mingies Ditch that did not do this were only recognisable due to exceptional levels of preservation. If the inner post-ring supports the main weight of the roof, the wall would not need to support much weight. It could therefore be relatively insubstantial, and could comprise of coppiced wattle being weaved around stakes driven only into the topsoil (Guilbert 1981). These could be easily destroyed by subsequent ploughing (e.g. Guilbert 1975, 215-7). Alternatively, walls could have been constructed from turf, cob, or other mass techniques that would leave little if any archaeological trace, especially if the site has been ploughed. If wide enough, mass walls could support the weight of the roof of a small house, thereby not needing a post ring. This was demonstrated by experiment at Butser Ancient Farm (Reynolds 1979, 42-4).

Even if a ring of posts did support the main weight of the roof, this need not be sunk into the subsoil. There are many ethnographic examples of very substantial wooden houses that do not have posts dug into the ground (e.g. Reynolds 1979, 30; Waterson 1990, 78-83, figs. 77, 83, 86, 88-9). Exceptional preservation at Staines meant LIA roundhouses could be distinguished by surviving floors, but no postholes or anything directly relating to the superstructure was found, demonstrating that earth-fast posts were never present (Jones and Poulton 1987, 9).

The probable use of mass walls and/or ground level posts explains why the majority of MIA houses are represented only by their surrounding gullies, and may render a number of earlier houses archaeologically invisible. This is most problematic in the full EIA before houses were very regularly surrounded by gullies but were often more archaeologically ephemeral than their predecessors. This may lead to a bias in the dataset underrepresenting EIA houses: no doubt a number of houses are unrecognisable in the multi-phased and long-lived settlements that characterise the EIA (see 5.2, 7.1.1). These settlements always contain many postholes that cannot be assigned functions but could easily have been related to houses where the remains are too ephemeral to categorise as such.

The use of archaeologically invisible methods and materials seems less popular in the Bronze Age and into the Transition, where houses were constructed in a much more standardised manner with clear, evenly spaced postholes, often accompanied by a pair of posts outside the main ring (Table 7.2-3; Graph 7.2-3; Figs. 3.2-17). The surprisingly regular occurrence of these features at the majority of sites suggests that, unless lost completely, houses of these periods are more likely to be recognised in excavation. The much shorter-lived nature of these settlements also makes it easier to see houses that have been partially destroyed by ploughing as incomplete arcs of postholes are more recognisable when centuries of continual subsequent settlement and digging activity has not confused the remains.

The walls of houses with a post-ring and porch lie either in line with one of these features, or between them.² In some cases, the load-bearing post-ring may have provided the framework for a wattle wall, for example Structure 802 in enclosure 390A at Yarnton, where the surrounding gully is too close to the house for the wall to be in line with the protruding paired postholes (Fig. 6.3; Hey *et al.* 2011, 150-156). Needham (1990, 115-8, fig. 34) suggests a protruding porch on Structure 2 in his reinterpretation of the Petters Sports Field evidence. The house is defined by two post-rings, the outer presumably representing the wall line, with a long porch protruding from this line. As further clear evidence is lacking for the existence of true protruding porches, it seems likely that in the majority of cases the wall followed the line from the outer paired postholes. Evidence of this is present at a number of roundhouses from all periods under study, and listed in Table A2.1 and Fig. A2.1-2.

These examples, dating from the LBA, Transition, EIA and MIA, have outer postholes or slot trenches in line with the outer porches postholes. This suggests that the 'porches' are not protruding features, but substantial entranceway posts that are part of the non-loadbearing outer wall. This arrangement was how House A1 was reconstructed at Shearplace, Dorset (Avery and Close-Brooks 1969). This suggests that other houses with a single post-ring and porch could originally have had walls following the line of the outer posts of the 'porch', made from unidentifiable mass or stake construction. The incomplete nature of most of these outer wall lines need not be a problem given the archaeological fragility of these methods of wall construction. As they are largely non-loadbearing, the outer walls do not need to be perfectly circular. This can also be seen at a number of LBA sites outside of the Thames Valley, for example Structures 1, 6, 7, 8 at South Hornchurch (Guttmann *et al.* 2000, figs. 8 and 14); Structures 8 and 13 at Tinney's Lane (Best and Woodward 2012, figs. 6 and 10); and Structure D at Springfield Lyons (Brown and Medlycott 2013, fig. 2.26).

At a number of other houses, the wall lines fall somewhere between the porch postholes and post-ring. This is suggested at Roundhouses B and D at Hartshill Copse (Fig. 3.3; Collared *et al.* 2006, figs. 7 and 8), Roundhouse 1128 at Dunston Park (Fitzpatrick *et al.* 1995, fig. 35), Roundhouses 1590, 10386, 5648, at Cotswold Community/Shorncote (Fig. 3.13; Hearne and Adams 1999; Powell *et al.* 2010, fig. 2.42), Building H at Gravelly Guy (Lambrick and Allen 2004, fig. 3.12), The Roundhouse at Spring Road (Fig. 6.26; Allen and Kamash 2008, fig. 8), and the Stake Circle at Site A, Noah's Ark Inn (Fig. 6.27; Harding 1987, 7-8). At the last site, the postholes forming the main ring are too insubstantial to support a roof, and very close together suggesting that this formed the wall (Harding 1987, 7-8).

² See Guilbert (1981) for further discussion of the relationship between outer walls, post-rings and porches, with examples from outside the Thames Valley. These examples show houses with the wall both in line with the outer porch postholes, and between the inner post-ring and outer porch postholes.

Further load-bearing posts must have existed, but were not sunk into the ground, rendering them archaeologically invisible. A further pair of posts outside the wall line was a slightly protruding porch.

Overall, for houses that consist only of a single post-ring, the wall line may have followed this feature, but may also have been outside of it. For those with a single post-ring and pair of protruding post-holes ('porches'), the wall line probably followed the line from this latter feature; it will be assumed that this is where the wall line falls for the sake of illustration on settlement plans, although it is realised this is not necessarily the case (Figs. 3.2-17, 4.2-3). However, as this is rarely certain, possible sizes drawn from various aspects of the house are given (Tables 3.1, 4.1, 5.1, 6.1; Appendix 7).

A2.3 House longevities

Comparison between periods is one of the main investigative methods in this thesis. The longevities of houses and settlements is one of the these, and it is broadly being argued that abandonment or continuing settlement in the same place was most often a choice influenced by cultural norms, rather than down to functional necessity. The main functional restraint that would restrict purely cultural arguments is the length of time a timber built roundhouse would stay standing. A review of previous estimates by Brück (1999, 149) highlights how diverse these are. Some are very conservative suggesting only around two decades (e.g. Drewett 1982, 343), whereas Francis Pryor suggests they could last almost indefinitely if regularly maintained. Experimental work suggests that a span of a century is by no means too lengthy, although longer periods are perhaps unlikely (Brück 1999, 149). We should not hold any number as a functional 'standard', but recognise that factors affecting the longevity of a house are related to host of cultural considerations.

Table A2.1. Houses with postholes or slot trenches in line with protruding entrance postholes

LBA	Transition	EIA	MIA
Shorncote Quarry Northern – 1565, 2497, 2000	Cotswold Community – 9830, 14266, 5648	Gravelly Guy – H	Gravelly Guy – E1
Shorncote Quarry F - 1126	Cotswold Community – 5390 (maybe EIA)	St Anns Heath School - 673	Yarnton – 1507
Beedon Manor Farm – Structure 1			Groundwell Farm – House 3
Yarnton Site 1 – 1878			City Farm East – House 1
Yarnton Site 3 – 5815			Warrens Field – Structure 10
Reading Business Park 3100/3000B – 1, 3, 4, 5; 3108, 3109			Brooklands – The House
Reading Business Park, A5 – 3, 14, 15			
Rams Hill – Building B			
Mortimer Hill Farm			
Prospect Park – 750			
Amerden Lane East			

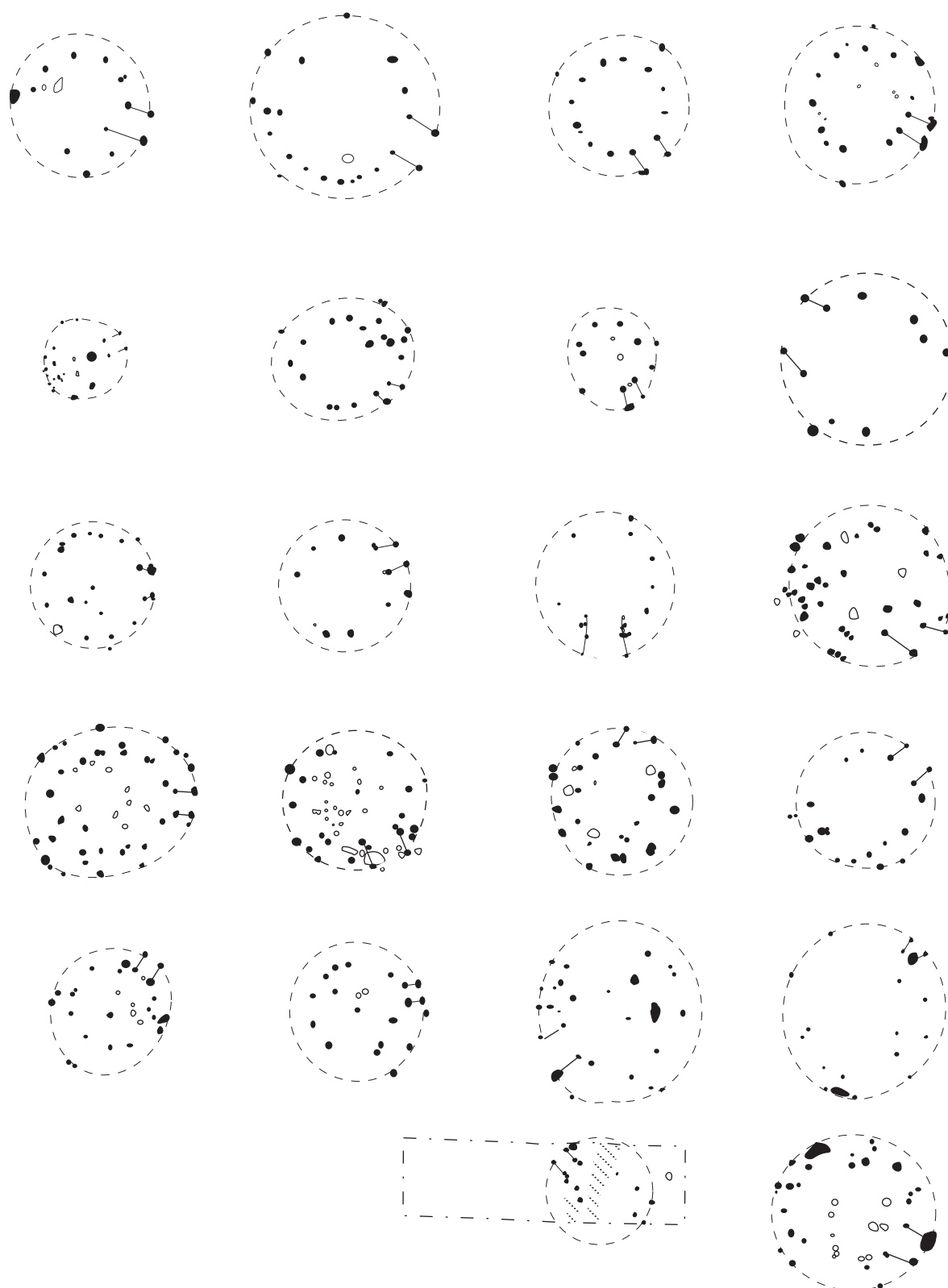


Fig. A2.1. LBA houses with postholes in line with the circumference of the protruding entrance postholes, suggesting this was the position of the outer wall

0 25m

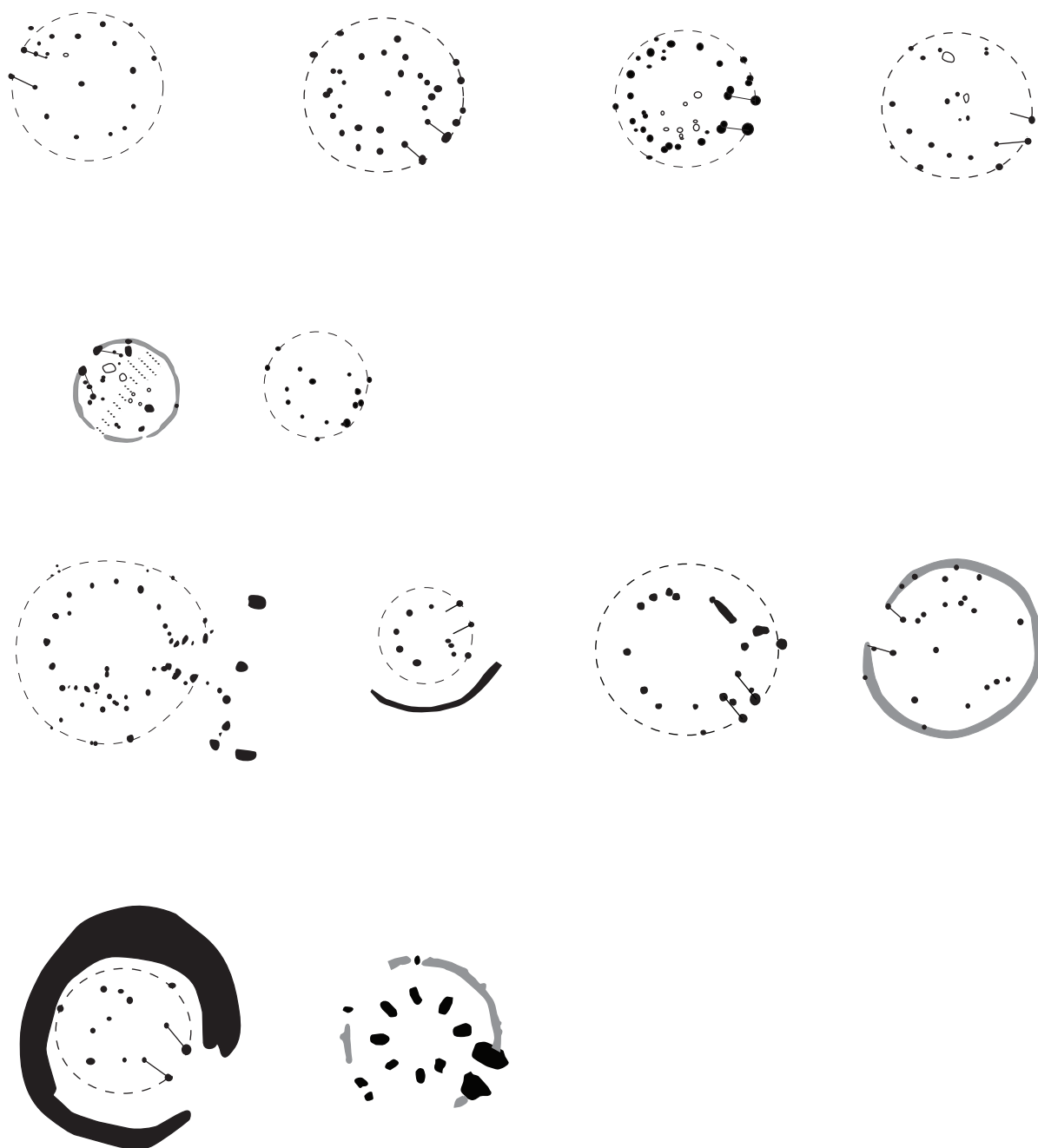


Fig. A2.2. Transitional, EIA and MIA houses with postholes or slot trenches in line with the circumference of the protruding entrance postholes, suggesting this was the position of the outer wall

0 25m

= Slot trench



Figure references for A2.1

Top Row: Shorncote Quarry Northern, Roundhouses 1565, 2497, 2000: after Hearne and Adam 1999
Shorncote Quarry/Cotswold Community, Roundhouse 1126: after Hearne and Heaton 1994
Second Row: Beedon Manor Farm, Structure 1: after Richards 1984. Yarnton Sites 1, 3 and 4c,
Roundhouses 1878, 5815 and 16209 (MBA): after Hey *et al.* 2016
Third Row: Reading Business Park Area 5, Roundhouses 3, 14, 15: after Moore and Jennings 1992.
Reading Business Park 3000/3100B, Roundhouse 1.
Fourth Row: Reading Business Park 3000/3100B, Roundhouses 3, 4, 5, 1308: after Brossler *et al.* 2005
Fifth Row: Reading Business Park 3000/3100B, Roundhouse 1309: after Moore and Jennings 1992.
Rams Hill, Building B: after Needham and Ambers 1994. Mortimer Hill Farm: after Taylor 2011.
Prospect Park Roundhouse 750: after Andrews and Crockett 1996.
Bottom Right. Amerden Lane East: after Allen *et al. forthcoming*. Hartshill Copse, Roundhouse D:
after Collard *et al.* 2006

Figure references for A2.2

Top Row (Transitional houses): Cotswold Community Roundhouses 14266, 9830, 5648, 5390: after
Powell *et al.* 2010, figs. 2.34, 38, 40, 42
Second Row (EIA houses): St Ann's Heath School 673: after Lambert 2013b, fig. 2.5;
Gravelly Guy House H: after Lambrick and Allen 2004, fig. 3.12
Third Row (MIA houses): City Farm East House 1: after Harding 1972, Pl. 26. Gravelly Guy House E1: after
Lambrick and Allen 2004, fig. 3.12. Yarnton Structure 1507: after Hey *et al.* 2011, fig. 6.7.
Brooklands The House: after Hanworth and Tomalin 1977, fig. 3.
Fourth Row (MIA houses): Warrens Field Structure 10: after Miles *et al.* 2007, fig. 3.11. Groundwell Farm:
after Gingell 1982, fig. 7

Appendix 3

Reassessing Cotswold Community/Shorncote Quarry and Reading Business Park/Green Park

A3.1 Cotswold Community/Shorncote Quarry

Extensive excavations stripping some c.56ha uncovered a series of shifting settlements in the north-west periphery of the Upper Thames Valley. This is published over six separate reports: Hearne and Heaton (1994); Barclay *et al.* (1995); Hearne and Adams (1999); Brossler *et al.* (2002); Powell *et al.* (2010); and Smith *et al.* (2010). The aim of this section is to tie these together and provide an account of the chronological development and characterisation of the landscape (see Figs. 3.10-6; 4.2, 5).

Evidence from this site is fully in accordance with other LBA and Transitional settlements in the study area. In the LBA we see a pattern of small, mostly single-phase settlements shifting around the landscape. This continues the pattern of MBA activity on the site (Powell *et al.* 2010, 34-46). Although the MBA and LBA evidence is similar to that dating to the Transition, the later settlements tend to have more overlapping features and are larger and more aggregated, suggesting they lasted longer periods of time. Activity is restricted to one area in the EIA; this continues into the MIA. Two other smaller areas of activity date to the MIA.

The site has been split into a number of distinct settlements. The Northern Area consists of at least five separate settlements, with possibly two others. Although the degree of truncation is quite high in this area and we should expect more features than were uncovered, the presence of distinct settlements appears to be real as the areas separating them with less activity do not correlate with the localised topographic undulations, suggesting they are not the result of later disturbances (Hearne and Adams 1999, 70).

A3.1.1 Late Bronze Age

Northern Area

The Northern Area has been published by Hearne and Adams (1999). Settlement Area A consists of four post-built roundhouses, ten four-posters, a fence line, three penannular gullies and a scatter of pits and other postholes (Fig. 3.12). Only one group of features overlap: pit 196 crosses the post-ring of roundhouse 1066. The penannular gullies are unusual for the LBA, but not unique in the study area.

Settlement Area B consists of ten roundhouses, four four-posters, an L-shaped fence, and a scatter of pits and other postholes (Fig. 3.13). Three of the roundhouses have 'porches' (Type 1), two of which are clearly paired with

smaller houses. A large 'non-porched' (Type 2) house is also paired with a smaller house. One of the remaining small houses is partly bounded by two gullies. Given the pairing of the houses it is possible that we are seeing more than one phase, although this is impossible to demonstrate and no features overlap. These two settlements may be the latest in the Northern Area of the site as all the decorated pottery (1% of total sherds) and the majority of those tempered with grog came from Settlement Areas A and B (Mephram 1999, 62-3). The presence of penannular gullies also suggest a slightly later date: 1550 in particular with its very narrow causeway is very similar to gullies 305 and 1010 from Settlement Area 1, dating to the Transition (Hearne and Heaton 1994, fig. 4; Brossler *et al.* 2002, fig. 5).

Settlement Area C consists of one four-poster, five Type 1 houses and one smaller Type 2 example (Fig. 3.14). Four of the larger houses overlap, and 2485 and 2430 are too close to be contemporary. This area therefore comprises a minimum of three phases, each phase consisting of two houses possible in various permutations. Unfortunately no radiocarbon dates were taken and the material remains are too poor to get a full understanding of the longevity of these phases.

Settlement Area D is less aggregated, with four Type 1 and one single Type 2 house (Fig. 3.15). Also present are four four-posters, a short fence line, pits and a small number of other postholes. No features intercut or overlap.

Settlement Area E is the most extensive and aggregated (Fig. 3.16). Two larger Type 1 houses are present; at least one is paired with a small Type 2 example. Overall there are eight Type 2 roundhouses; two appear to be paired with each other. There are at least five fence lines and an oblong enclosure, alongside c.24 rectangular structures, comprising four or more posts. The only overlapping or intercutting features are pits 2256 and 2133, giving the impression of a relatively large single generational settlement.

Waterhole 1414

An isolated timber lined waterhole (1414) was found on the far eastern periphery of the excavated area (Brossler *et al.* 2002, 45). This is separated by a distance of c.375m from the closest contemporary excavated activity and has a radiocarbon date of 1006-889 cal BC (68.2% probability). This may either be related to an unexcavated settlement to the south, or maybe an isolated well for watering animals in pasture.

Settlement Area F

Settlement Area F is covered in two publications, and was exposed in Hearne and Heaton's (1994) Trenches 101 and 102, and Powell *et al.* (2010, 54-5) Western Zone of Settlement Area 1. Three Type 1 roundhouses and two Type 2 houses were uncovered, alongside two four-posters, a nine-post square structure, and a scatter of postholes, pits and waterholes, including one (1127) surrounded by postholes (Fig. 3.17). Other activity undoubtedly remains in the unexcavated areas between the trenches, although it is unlikely that the settlement extended beyond this area as features petered out in north-western and easterly fringes of Trenches 101 and 102 respectively, and activity was not recorded in Trench 103 further to the west. The features recorded by Powell *et al.* (2010, 54-5) appear also to represent the eastern and southern edges of the settlement.

Although this site was initially dated to the very end of the LBA due to the supposedly high proportion of decorated pottery (25% of vessels; Morris 1994) and the discovery of a mould for a Southern axe, subsequent excavation and re-evaluation of the distribution of this pottery suggests the decorated and grog tempered sherds belongs to the later, Transitional Settlement 1 further to the east. Settlement Area F instead appears to date to around the tenth century (see Appendix 1.2.3, note A1.2).

A3.1.2 LBA/EIA Transition

Central Eastern Settlement/Settlement Area 1

Information from this settlement is found in three reports (Fig. 4.2). It was exposed in Trench 100 (Hearne and Heaton 1994); the western section of Area 1b (Brossler *et al.* 2002); and the eastern zone of Settlement Area 1 (Powell *et al.* 2010, 50-4). All features appear to belong to the same settlement dating to the Transition. Indeed, following a reassessment of the local pottery sequence (Appendix 1), it seems probable that the majority of the activity phased by Powell *et al.* (2010) to the 'Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age' in fact dates to the Transition.

Very little material looks specifically LBA, lacking the ovoid jars that dominate the assemblages of Settlement F and the Northern Area (Morris 1994; Mephram 1999). Instead, the pottery shares many characteristics with key local Transitional assemblages, for example Horcott Pit (Edwards 2009) and Gassons Road (Timby 1998), appearing to be dominated by angular biconical and tripartite jars and bowls decorated with fingernail impressions or incised diagonal lines. Pottery from Cotswold Community furthermore lacks the bowls with flaring necks and/or rounded bodies, expanded rims, and rounded high shouldered jars of local EIA assemblages, for example The Lodgers (Hingley 1986), Watchfield West (Mudd 1992) and Roughground Farm (Hingley 1993). Fabric proportions are also much more similar to Transitional assemblages, lacking the substantial sand element present in those dating to the EIA. One of the illustrated vessels from

Settlement Area 1 also appears to be a narrow mouthed, straight neck globular jar relatively rare in the Thames Valley, dating to the Transition (Appendix 1.4). A single radiocarbon measurement was taken from Settlement 1, dating to the beginning of the LBA (1135-1017 cal BC; 70% probability). This was in a pit associated with a mould of a probable Late palstave. It is likely that this activity is not related to the settlement, but represents an earlier single episode of metalworking slightly away from contemporary settlement, perhaps influenced by MBA L-shaped ditch 14273.

Settlement Area 1 is more aggregated than the LBA settlements to the north and west. There is more evidence this area lasting a longer period of time. A number of features overlap, for example the sequence over fence 14269, suggesting three or four phases. House 17526 is one of these overlapping features, and this appears to have been of two phases having most of its posts replaced during its lifetime. A four-poster also sits within roundhouse 19862, and a rectangular structure appears to overlap fence 3903. At least nine post-built roundhouses belong to this settlement; two more might be represented only by semi-circles of postholes, the remainder possibly being truncated. Three are of Type 1, and two of the Type 2 houses appear to be paired, 19862 being significantly larger than 17526. These may, however, overlap, especially if we interpret 19862 as having a pair of protruding entrance posts with the wall-line following this. Ten four-post, one larger rectangular structure and a number of pits and other postholes also belong to the settlement, as well as two penannular gullies.

Settlement Area 2

This unusual settlement deliberately references past human activity. Two long fencelines are aligned on a large EBA barrow, some of the postholes cutting the silted ring ditch. Two paired roundhouses are present, both of Type 1 but 5648 significantly larger than 6189, with projected diameters of 12.3m and 9m respectively. The larger roundhouse incorporated Late Neolithic and EBA pottery and worked flint in most of its postholes, with a focus on the entrance area (Powell *et al.* 2010, 56, figs. 2.38-9). A number of the postholes have been replaced, suggesting a longevity rarely seen with the earlier roundhouses on the site. Given the dual association of the barrow and earlier material culture, it is likely that this referencing was purposeful. We cannot be sure if these were recognised as traces of past human activity or were ascribed to mythical or non-human forces.

Pit Alignment

The striking double pit alignment may also deliberately reference an earlier area of special significance. This represents a dramatic departure from the previous LBA impermanent and transitory nature of settlement and relationships to the landscape, shown by the series of short-lived settlements (Fig. 4.5). The double pit alignment runs north-south for c.525m, and consists of over 505 pits.

Its southerly extent stretches to MBA enclosure 3239, a non-domestic space that enclosed a crouched inhumation burial. No activity appears to date to the LBA; the first time the area is used again is with respect to the pit alignment. This area then accommodates a pair of Roman graves and defines the outer boundary of a Roman settlement. It currently also defines the county boundary between Wiltshire and Gloucestershire (Powell *et al.* 2010, 40).

Although dating evidence for the pit alignment is sparse, stratigraphically it is bracketed by Middle Bronze Age and later Iron Age activity. The limited amount of pottery recovered from pits includes some intrusive late Iron Age and Roman material alongside a small amount of Transitional or EIA pottery (Powell *et al.* 2010, 49-50). Despite the lack of dating evidence, comparison with similar alignments suggests a date probably in the Transition, although an EIA date is also possible (see 4.6.1).

Settlement Area 4

This area is less aggregated and may represent more than one phase of shifting settlement. The southern area has at least two phases, as roundhouses 9830 and 7209 are too close to be contemporary. The pairing of houses cannot easily be seen in this area, and there appears to be a split between the northern area with a larger number of four-post and larger rectangular structures, and the southern area that is dominated by roundhouses. A further area to the west probably represents a separate settlement, consisting of two roundhouses, two four-posters, fence lines and a series of waterholes.

A3.1.3 Early Iron Age

Settlement Area 3

This area consists of five roundhouses, pits, postholes, a four-poster and numerous fence lines. A MIA roundhouse with a number of contemporary pits was also discovered in the area. A radiocarbon measurement from the penannular ditch returned a date of 386-206 cal BC (95.4% probability; Powell *et al.* 2010, 74-78). This suggests settlement saw continual activity through the EIA to the MIA. The settlement clearly extended beyond the excavated area to the east. However, after a strip of unexcavated land c.35m wide following a modern field boundary, archaeological work continued to the east but did not pick up any further features. The lack of prehistoric features in the large eastern area is stark in comparison to other excavated areas. The exception is three MIA penannular gullies attached to what appears to be a larger enclosure outside of the excavated area. This suggests differential survival of archaeological remains in these two areas, rather than a real lack of activity.

A3.1.4 Undated

Two more roundhouses were discovered away from the other settlement areas. This is Powell *et al.* (2010, 55) Area 1, southern zone. The only pottery comprises a single

EBA/MBA sherd. House 15978 was 15m south of a small ring ditch that is probably the remains of an earlier barrow.

A3.1.5 Discussion

There are clear differences between the MBA and LBA settlements on the one hand, and Transitional and EIA settlements on the other. The latter have more extensive remains, and more chronological depth displayed in both the pottery and overlapping features that cannot have been contemporary. The only exception to this is LBA Settlement C which is of at least three phases.

It is not argued that the more extensive remains reflect larger communities in the later period. Instead, it is likely that similar sized groups possibly consisting of an extended family living in a few contemporary roundhouses farming the surrounding landscape were in existence in both the later Bronze Age through to at least the end of the EIA. However, the difference between the earlier and later settlements is in their longevity and continued attachment to place. The earlier settlements are short-lived, perhaps lasting only few decades and represent a far more accurate 'snap-shot in time'. In contrast, at least some of the later settlements last longer periods of time. Their remains are the result of the successive building of houses and other structures carried out by consecutive generations of individuals living and farming the same place in the landscape. This pattern can be seen at many sites in the Thames Valley where multi-generational attachment to place is seen for the first time in the Transition, although single-generational sites are still a feature during this period. There also seems to be a deliberate referencing of past human activity in the Transition not seen in the LBA, and a more permanent relationship with the wider landscape with the creation of the double pit alignment. This is explored further in Volume 1.

There is little evidence for individual houses lasting longer periods of time, as is seen in the EIA and MIA elsewhere. In the LBA, there is possible evidence for rebuilding at houses 1216, and replacement of the protruding 'porch' postholes at houses 2359, 2313 and 2430 (Hearne and Adams 1999, 45-50). House 1216 may be slightly later, belonging to Settlement B; the other three are all in Settlement C, comprising the only overlapping LBA houses. The replacement of posts seems more common at the Transitional houses, visible on houses 17526, 19849, 5648, 4400, 9830, 7209, 7321 and 7721. Postpipes, representing the *in situ* decay of timbers are only mentioned in two roundhouses – 18149 and 7721 (Powell *et al.* 2010, 54, 64) – dating to the LBA and Transition respectively. That postpipes survived in all eight of the postholes representing EBA timber circle 9100 (Powell *et al.* 2010, 27-29) demonstrates the probability of their survival given the taphonomic conditions of the site as well as the likelihood of their mention in the report. This indicates that houses may have been dismantled.

A3.2 Reading Business Park/Green Park

The settlements at Reading Business Park/Green Park remain a key group for the British LBA. These contrast with the majority of settlements dating to the LBA as they both last considerable lengths of time. Area 3000B/3100 in particular is not representative of wider patterns. However, the succession of roundhouses built over each other seen at Area 5 appears to follow the wider social logic underlying the abandonment of the more common single-generational sites (see 3.2). A reassessment of Area 5 is necessary in light of the discussions of roundhouse reconstruction and pottery dating (Appendix 1, 2).

A3.2.1 Area 5

It has been argued that the outer wall line of LBA houses probably followed the line of the pair of postholes external to the main post-ring, when these are in existence (Appendix 2). Although this is how the houses were originally reconstructed for Area 5 in the initial discussion and figures (Moore and Jennings 1992, 14, figs. 10-1, Table 1), this appears to have not been followed when considering the phasing of the site and the contemporaneity of buildings (Moore and Jennings 1992, figs. 9, 12-6). This has led to the possibility of buildings being contemporary in the original scheme when in fact they would have overlapped. For example, the following buildings have been paired that could not have been standing contemporaneously: 14 and 17; 2 and 18; 19 and 20 (Moore and Jennings 1992, 25-6, fig. 12). If we reconstruct the outer wall as following the ‘porch’ postholes, a minimum of eight phases can be recognised. Following any stratigraphic and material phasing and working on the premise that each phase is as similar as possible to each other, a new scheme is proposed (Table A3.1).

All but two phases consist of three houses (Figs. 3.7-9). Each phase is not strictly sequential, but relationships occur between buildings 7 and 7a; 7a and 11; 11 and 12 – giving a basis for the first four phases – as well as between 3 and 5; and 8 and 8a. The current scheme therefore leaves 8a not as a direct replacement of 8: building 8/8a seems too close to be contemporary with 9, so therefore maybe a subphase of phase 1. Alternatively, 8 and 8a might be entirely separate buildings only fortuitously sharing a very similar position. Eight phases also leaves a single four-poster per phase.

This scheme also follows an increasingly recognisable pattern of LBA settlement layout (see 3.2). Each phase has a mix of houses with ‘porches’ (Type 1) and those defined only by a post-ring (Type 2). Clear pairing of houses can

be seen in most of the phases. Further features probably lay undiscovered to the east of the excavated area, although this is less likely to the west: the site lay on a discrete gravel island that was stripped to its westerly boundaries, and a trench in this direction did not uncover any features (Moore and Jennings 1992, 14).

Estimating the longevity of the settlement has to be based on pottery dating alone. Luckily, the local LBA and Transitional pottery sequence is relatively well understood (Morris 2013a and b; Appendix 1.2; Fig. A.1). The assemblage from Area 5 is lacking a substantial element of earliest TLBA styles, consisting of straight-sided jars and more closed ovoid jars present at other areas of Reading Business Park/Green Park and dateable to this period at other sites (e.g. Barclay 2001, figs. 14-5; Bradley 1983-5, figs. 7-9; Framework Archaeology 2010, fig. 3.47; Gaffney 1991-3, fig. 6; Hall 1992, fig. 49; Laidlaw 2011, fig. 9; Morris 2005, figs. 4.8-9; 2013b, 2.17-9). Instead, the assemblage is dominated by ovoid and hooked rim jars with the widest point higher on the body. Bowls are also present, consisting of about 10% of the assemblage (Hall 1992, Table 15). Decoration is entirely restricted to fingertip or nail marks on the rim and shoulder; jar 66 is the most highly decorated, with fingernail slashes in these areas. This came from pit 247, along with three other decorated shouldered jars. These are among the very few illustrated vessels that could belong to the ninth century; the assemblage in general lacks this later element, present for example at Area 3100 and dateable to the ninth century elsewhere (Hall 1992, figs. 48, 50; Longley 1991, figs. 76-88; Grimes and Close-Brooks 1993, figs. 25-36). It is therefore proposed that activity at Area 5 belongs to a reasonably restricted period in the middle of the LBA, between c.1075-875 cal BC. This gives around 200 years for eight phases, allowing for c.25 years per phase.

We can therefore see a similar pattern of the relatively frequent destruction of the built environment at Reading Business Park Area 5 than is present at the more common single-generational sites. A taboo appears to have existed in the LBA preventing individuals from living in the same houses as their predecessors. For the majority of sites, like Cotswold Community/Shorncliffe Quarry, this extended to the wider settlement area and constituted the abandonment of the settlement at some point in its lifecycle. For Area 5, however, this taboo manifested in the destruction of the house, probably at the death of a significant member of the household and the fracturing of that group, but subsequent generations remained in the same settlement space. This destruction may have been deemed appropriate if personhood was thought to extend into houses: it could

Table A3.1. Roundhouses belonging to each proposed phase at Reading Business Park Area 5

Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Phase 6	Phase 7	Phase 8
7	7a	11	12	(8a)	19	15	4
8 (8a?)	9	18	17	3	5	16	14
10	6	20	2	1		13	

follow that obliteration of this part of the person should accompany the end of the social person following death. Not wishing to keep these material representations of a person after death indicates they did not continue to remain part of the living community. This destruction of the built environment at a rate in excess of both functional necessity and Iron Age practice is repeated elsewhere in the LBA (see 3.2-6).

A3.2.2 Area 3100/3000B

It is within this social context that Area 3100/3000B can be considered. This settlement now appears highly unusual in comparison to the increasing number of LBA settlements in the region. The pottery suggests activity spanned the entire LBA and perhaps into the eighth century; however, the site lacks the frequent structural renewal present at Area 5 and other settlements. There is neither a large number of houses, nor a long succession of overlapping features: the longest sequence appears to be three or four phases

including houses 3 and 4, rectangular structures 6, 11 and 19, and pit 1551 (Brossler *et al.* 2005, fig. 3.9). Excavation appears to have fully uncovered one concentration of houses; more certainly appear to have existed to the south, but further activity is less likely in the other directions. Given the very close proximity to single generational settlements or those that witness frequent destruction of the built environment (3.2; Map 3.1), this is not a localised pattern of long-term settlement. No other LBA settlement has such longevity: apart from these two areas at Reading the rest categorised as long-term are enclosures or island middens (3.2). This may suggest that activity in Area 3100/3000B was not continual throughout the c.350 years evidenced by the pottery, but was intermittent and characterised by successive abandonments and reoccupations, perhaps structured around the burnt mound. This interpretation would be more fitting with the rest of the LBA settlement evidence. Alternatively, this settlement may be seen as somewhat anomalous, conforming more to characteristically Iron Age settlement patterns.

Appendix 4

Dating Field Systems

This section reviews the dating evidence for later prehistoric field systems. Little evidence can be found for systems that were created in the MBA to have continued much after c.1000 cal BC, and very few were built in the early first millennium BC. Instead, it appears that this way of organising large swathes of landscape came to an end in the first half of the LBA, and large areas appear to have been abandoned.

A4.1 Field Systems on the Lambourn Downs

The excavated evidence for field systems on the Lambourn Downs indicates that these are primarily of Roman date. The most extensive project excavated 21 trenches across 13 lynchets in eight areas across the Downs. Of the 13 lynchets, nine had Roman pottery in primary levels, demonstrating they are very unlikely to be earlier than this date. One more lynchet was probably Roman, and another possibly of this date. Only one area – **Eastbury Down** – suggested Roman reuse of earlier fields; however, the stratigraphy and molluscan evidence elsewhere suggests a single, Roman phase of use (Bowden *et al.* 1991-3; Ford *et al.* 1988; 1990). Although it is possible that pre-existing fields were reused and altered in the Roman period, evidence for this is currently limited.

Other excavations generally support the impression that fields were first laid out on the Lambourn Downs in the Roman period, with some possible LIA precursors. Fieldwalking and a series of trenches across lynchets at **Tower Hill** again suggest a LIA or Early Roman date of use (Miles *et al.* 2003, 151-8). Extensive survey on various areas of the Downs for the **Maddle Farm** project found c.7750 sherds of Roman pottery, but only c.250 sherds of prehistoric pot, excluding the excavated settlement at Weathercock Hill (Gaffney and Tingle 1989). This again points to Roman rather than later Bronze Age dates for the field systems. Excavations at **Streatley Warren** also demonstrated this (Richards 1986-90, 38-40): although no finds came from the primary fill of a ditch below a lynchet, pottery from the secondary fill was MIA or LIA in date. Finds from the lynchet itself was dominated by LIA and Early Roman pottery, although some Later Bronze Age sherds were also present.

A banjo enclosure located in an area of extensive field systems at **Letcombe Bowers** has been subject to geophysical survey. One of the lynchet banks crosses the entrance of the enclosure, demonstrating that it built up after the banjo enclosure fell out of use (Levick 2015, 114). A date in the LIA or Roman period is therefore likely for this system.

At **Rams Hill**, lynchets overlay the LBA enclosure ditch in several places; LIA and Roman finds were discovered in these features (Bradley and Ellison 1975, 16, 27, 65-7). Two ditches were excavated and a number of associated lynchets were observed during work at **Waylands Smithy** (Whittle 1991, 81-5). Ditch 400 truncated the western ditch of the long barrow. Transitional pottery was found in its fills. This was recut, and Roman pottery found in its upper fills. Another field ditch was excavated that dated to the Roman period. The lynchets are associated with the Roman ditches.

A field system is present around the hillfort of **Perborough Castle**. A lynchet from the west of the hillfort passes underneath the rampart, and is therefore earlier than the hillfort, possibly dating to the later Bronze Age. However, one of the lynchets belonging to the more extensive system to the north clearly respects the rampart, postdating it (Payne *et al.* 2006, 41; Wood and Hardy 1962, 57-9, fig. 2). The hillfort is unexcavated, although EIA sherds have been found eroding from the ramparts, and MIA sherds in the interior (Wood and Hardy 1962, 56-7).

The best excavated evidence for MBA field systems on the chalk is at **Lollington Hill**, on the eastern edge of the Downs (Hart *et al.* 2012, 209-11). Here, three small pits dated to the MBA were found 130m to the north-west of a single ditch whose lowest fill contained two fragments of a Neolithic axe, an EBA arrowhead and MBA pottery. This was on exactly the same alignment to a series of Late Roman coaxial ditches, and the excavators suggest that the MBA ditch remained visible into the Late Roman period and influenced the later system (Hart *et al.* 2012, 211). Alternatively, it is possible all ditches belong to the later period, with the 20m exposed of the proposed ‘MBA’ example containing only redispersed finds. This is particularly likely given the earlier prehistoric objects also found in the lowest fills.

A4.2 Field Systems on the Gravels

The lack of MBA field systems on the Downs is quite different to the evidence from some areas of the gravel terraces. In the Upper Thames, fields dating to the Later Bronze Age have been found below Oxford. These have been given the term the ‘Wallingford Group’ by Yates (2007, 37-9, Tab. 5.1). Above this group, landscape division instead begins Transition, continuing to a smaller degree into the EIA and MIA (4.6; 6.3). However, the construction of large scale field systems above Oxford first occurred in the LIA and Roman periods, shown for example at Cleveland Farm (Powell *et al.* 2008); Cotswold Community (Powell *et al.* 2010); Thornhill Farm (Jennings

et al. 2004); Totterdown Lane (Pine and Preston 2004) and Claydon Pike (Miles *et al.* 2007). The lack of documented Bronze Age field systems is in spite of a succession of large developer funded excavations. Unenclosed MBA and LBA settlements are known in the region.

A4.2.1 The Wallingford Group

Understanding the exact nature of activity at **Eight Acre Field, Radley**, is difficult due to the lack of dating evidence in key features (Mudd 1995). The field system appears to have been established in the earlier MBA. Although the main ditch 133/167 did not contain dating evidence, it terminates at a waterhole whose primary fill produced oak timber, radiocarbon dated to 1680-1420 cal BC (95% confidence). Aligned at right angles but leaving a gap between the features is another ditch, 119. This contained an EBA or MBA sherd. Parallel to this were two other ditches and a fence line, 163/191/194, meeting 133/167 at the gap in its length, suggesting contemporaneity. Parallel to 133/167, 50m to the west, the corner of a rectilinear double ditched enclosure was exposed. No finds were discovered, although it is likely this also dates to the MBA given its position and by comparison to other sites.¹ A roundhouse gully and a waterhole produced the only direct LBA evidence. The gully contained a hooked rim jar dating to the early or middle LBA, and the waterhole with a notched oak log with a radiocarbon date of 1020-800 cal BC (95% confidence). A complete EIA bowl was then placed with a cattle skull and horse tibia in the second fill. Pottery of a similar date was found in subsequent fills. The rest of the ditches belonging to this system contained either a small number of EIA sherds or no dating evidence.

The fields appear therefore to have been constructed in the MBA, adjacent to a possible settlement enclosure. A roundhouse appears to have been constructed in the LBA, and a waterhole possibly dug. The roundhouse defined only by a gully is unusual from the LBA, but not unknown.² The EIA is the next phase clearly represented. Although it is possible that the field system could have been used throughout from the LBA to EIA, the evidence is slight, coming mainly from waterhole 156. To accept this continuity and the radiocarbon date as accurately dating the deposition of the wood, the wood would have to have been lying in waterlogged conditions at the base of a shallow waterhole for some 400 years, with silt being regularly cleared from just above without disturbing the deposit. Although this is possible, it might perhaps be better to accept a later date for the deposition of the log.

¹ Around the same number of enclosed, usually rectilinear, MBA sites are known as unenclosed sites. LBA enclosed sites are known, but are less common than unenclosed sites, and tend to be suboval. MBA enclosed settlements include: Latton Lands (Stansbie and Laws 2004); Corporation Farm (Barclay *et al.* 2003); Weir Bank Stud Farm (Barnes and Cleal 1995); and numerous examples from Heathrow T5 (Framework Archaeology 2010). Both enclosed and unenclosed sites were found at Cotswold Community (Powell *et al.* 2010). A LBA rectilinear enclosure is known from Reading Business Park, Area 7000 (Moore and Jennings 1992).

² Other possible examples are House IDs 32, 392-3

The possibility of this sample suffering significantly from the old wood problem is slight as the log is likely to have come from a branch rather than the trunk and retains bark (Taylor 1995). As there is no clear Transitional evidence and that from 156 is uncertain, the fields could have been abandoned in the LBA, and remodified some c.350 years later in the EIA.

A curving ditch and waterhole was uncovered at **Manor Farm, Drayton** (Challinor *et al.* 2003). The pottery primarily dates to the MBA. At **Mount Farm**, the corner of a double-ditched field converges on the edge of a round barrow, and is clearly aligned to it (Lambrick 2010). The barrow was used in the later EBA and MBA (Lambrick 2010, 27-32). The only direct dating evidence for the ditches are an EBA arrowhead, although this may have been redeposited. A large waterhole was cut into the silted up ring ditch, with sapwood from the basal fill producing a radiocarbon date of 1440-1000 cal BC (95% confidence). Another radiocarbon date of 1260-830 cal BC (95% confidence) was taken from sapwood in a fill slightly higher (Lambrick 2010, 34). The use of the waterhole is probably contemporary with the field, both beginning in the MBA and possibly continuing into the beginning of the LBA, although no plain PDR pottery was discovered during any of the excavations. The next phase of activity consists of ploughing over the field ditches, barrow and waterhole (Lambrick 2010, 54-6). Clearly the field system had been abandoned some time before this phase, especially as the direction of the ard marks do not follow the orientation of the earlier fields. The ploughing can be dated to the Transition or EIA, as Transitional material was found nearby and the ploughsoil was cut by EIA pits. The best date for the abandonment of the MBA fields is therefore in the LBA.

Extensive excavations at **Appleford Sidings** uncovered a coaxial field system dating exclusively to the MBA (Booth and Simmonds 2009). This included ditched trackways, waterholes and more isolated enclosures. The sequence of recutting in some of the waterholes suggests the system was in use for some time, although only five sherds of possible plain PDR was found. This system appears therefore to have been abandoned towards the end of the MBA.

Another coaxial system was found 3km to the south-east at **Wallingford Road** (Ruben and Ford 1992). This was on a similar alignment to Appleford Sidings. Collared Urn and Deverel-Rimbury pottery was recovered from most of the ditches. Again no PDR was found, demonstrating the site began in the early MBA, and probably abandoned later in the MBA.

A linear boundary of proportions appropriate to a field ditch was sectioned at **Fullamoor Farm** (Boyle *et al.* 1993). Dating evidence is inconclusive, although it seems to be contemporary with a ground surface containing two pottery sherds, one with grog, sand and organic temper, the other of angular quartzite, so may predate the MBA.

At **Bradford's Brook**, possible field ditches on the same alignment were exposed in two areas 300m apart (Boyle and Cromarty 2006). The pair to the north were perpendicular, and to the south consisted of two parallel ditches near a post-built roundhouse. Dating evidence in both areas is meagre, although small amounts of MBA/LBA and Transitional pottery were found. Pit 50 inside the parallel ditches to the south contained a decorated Transitional or late LBA jar. As a whole, the assemblage could date to the late LBA, although a Transitional date is more satisfactory.

30km to the north-east of the 'Wallingford Group' at the **former nurses home at Stone**, two paired ditches were found perpendicular to another ditch. Adjacent was a section of curved gully (Gibson 2001). These features lie 80m to the east of a possible roundhouse and series of pits. The intervening area has not been excavated. The settlement is short-lived, and all associated pottery is of early LBA date.

Two parallel ditches were found at **Northfield Farm** (Gray 1977). The only dating evidence is that they are stratigraphically earlier than a series of Roman field enclosures.

A4.2.2 Lower Kennet Valley

A number of field systems have been excavated in the lower Kennet valley. At **Reading Business Park/Green Park and Moores Farm**, at least one system covering c.2x2km has been exposed in a number of excavations (Brossler *et al.* 2005; 2013; Moore and Jennings 1992). Other excavations around the site show areas where these fields do not exist (Brossler *et al.* 2013, fig. 6.3). The majority follow a NNE-SSW axis, although at Moores Farm, c.850m to the SW of nearest other excavated NNE-SSW fields, this shifts to N-S orientation. Despite this, all are probably part of the same system built in a piecemeal fashion over an extended period of time in the MBA (Brossler *et al.* 2013, 123). There is evidence of recutting, slight changes in the alignment and organisation of the fields at Moores Farm, Area 3100/3000B and Area 5000, although these changes are not seen at Green Park Phase 3. Associated pottery is of only Deverel-Rimbury and TLBA styles, and an extensive modelled radiocarbon programme at Green Park Phase 3 demonstrates that the field system did not continue past the first few decades of the LBA at the latest. The field system appears to have been abandoned during this time. The settlement in Area 3100/3000B was built over the abandoned MBA fields, and this began early in the LBA, although previous fields did have some influence over the arrangement of the settlement (Brossler *et al.* 2005, 13-46; Morris 2005, 78-80). There are many known settlements in the local area dating throughout the LBA, none of which are associated with either MBA or newly constructed field systems (Brossler *et al.* 2013, 123-6).

The next field system downstream is at **Weir Bank Stud Farm, Bray** (Barnes and Cleal 1995). Here a MBA coaxial system was discovered that included at least one enclosed settlement area. There is some recutting evident in the ditches, although no certain LBA pottery was found (Cleal 1995). The only possible LBA evidence is a radiocarbon date of 1260-261 cal BC (95% confidence), taken from an animal bone in the upper fill of one of the outlying ditches. This ditch also contained MBA material. This date therefore only suggests some LBA or Iron Age activity in the general vicinity.

Excavations at **Eton Rowing Course** uncovered two areas of MBA field systems (Allen *et al.* *forthcoming*). In Areas 20 and 24, a broadly coaxial system with a droveway could be followed by cropmarks outside of the excavated area. MBA pottery and five MBA radiocarbon dates are associated with the fields. Although this seems to have been constructed in multiple phases and has some recutting, there was virtually no LBA material to suggest continuation past the MBA. A MIA or LIA ditch cuts across the system at a different angle, suggesting the system had been abandoned some time before. 600m to the SW a droveway and the edge of more fields on a similar alignment were discovered at Area 18, Site F East.

On the other side of a palaeochannel, remnants of another coaxial system were found at **Lake End Road West**. This was on the same alignment as a later system established at the end of the EIA that lasted through to the Roman period. No LBA or Transitional material was discovered to provide direct evidence for continued use of the fields between the MBA and end of the EIA. The similar alignments could be explained by influence of the palaeochannel in both periods.

A series of ditches at **Marsh Lane East** 600m to the north-west seem to be related to fields and a droveway. Multiple phases can be discerned. Two radiocarbon dates were taken from charred grain and glume from alluvium covering a middle phase of these ditches. These returned dates of 1530-1400 cal BC and 1690-1500 cal BC (95% confidence). This suggests the fields were established in the EBA, although it is possible that the plant material was redeposited. A group of four cremations were placed in pits cutting one of these ditches: one has a radiocarbon date of 1010-810 cal BC (95% confidence).

Taken together, the evidence from the extensive excavations at Eton Rowing Course and the Flood Alleviation Channel tells of a divided and controlled landscape in the MBA. Cremated human remains were placed within these field systems. This was accompanied by a number of small settlements. This seems to have been largely abandoned in the LBA: there is no direct evidence for the continued use of fields, and in general LBA occupation was sparse. Set against this, the Thames between Dorney and Datchet is one of the most prolific areas of metalwork finds in both the Wilburton and Ewart Park periods.

A4.3 West of London

A4.3.1 Heathrow Terminal 5

Radiocarbon evidence

The most extensive field systems known in the study area are the group on the gravels in and around Heathrow. Those excavated in advance of the construction of **Terminal 5** are the most important due to the size of the area opened and the considerable radiocarbon programme undertaken (Framework Archaeology 2010). Approximately 75ha was investigated and 68 radiocarbon dates taken relating to the MBA and LBA field system and settlement. Given the placement of some of the trenches, fields in the same system can be demonstrated to exist over from a much larger area. The radiocarbon dates were modelled using Bayesian statistics (Healy *et al.* 2010). Aggregate systems were found to the west of the area at Farmsteads 1-4, and possibly 5, 11 and 12. The other five Farmsteads are coaxial.

This division of this extensive landscape began with the aggregate system of Farmstead 3. Modelled dates suggesting this began in the 15th century cal BC, and ended sometime between 1390-1150 cal BC (95% probability; Healy *et al.* 2010, 12-8), although earlier outlying dates might push the beginning to the 16th century cal BC (Framework Archaeology 2010, 137).

The next farmstead to have been constructed seems to have been coaxial Farmstead 8. An early acceptable date falls at the end of the 16th century cal BC. Another date from an associated waterhole of 1210-980 cal BC (95% confidence) demonstrates a possible long use of this farmstead (Framework Archaeology 2010, 137, 182; Healy *et al.* 2010, 20-1).

The other farmsteads were constructed during the early MBA, falling out of use towards the end of the MBA or early in the LBA (Healy *et al.* 2010, 18-23). As a whole, the radiocarbon evidence for continued use of the field systems past the first few decades of the first millennium cal BC is slight. The modelled dates estimates that complex began between 1650-1480 cal BC (95% probability), probably 1590-1510 cal BC (68% probability), and ended between 1100-900 cal BC (95% probability), probably 1060-960 cal BC (68% probability). The overall duration is estimated from 410-620 years (95% probability), probably 460-550 years (68% probability; Healy *et al.* 2010, 22). Therefore, the radiocarbon evidence suggests that this huge divided landscape was abandoned early in the LBA, before Ewart Park metalwork was in circulation. Only three radiocarbon dates fall in the first half of the first millennium BC: these are Wk-11712 (feature and context 803009) and Wk-9373 from a waterhole cutting into a trackway ditch near Farmstead 4 (feature 125233, context 125228). HAR-4823 was taken from earlier excavations from a waterhole at Stanwell (O'Connell 1990, 53). These are all plateau dates, spanning the Transition and EIA.

Pottery evidence

This radiocarbon evidence does not seem to explain the substantial PDR/EIA pottery assemblage that was recovered. A significant break in occupation occurred sometime in the first half of the first millennium BC as the MIA settlement is built on top of and largely does not respect the field system. Dating this abandonment remains key, although small amounts of activity occurred during all intervening periods. The pottery dating between c.1150-350 cal BC has not been explicitly separated in the report, and grouped together as 'PDR'. However, comments can still be made on where chronological emphases lie in the assemblage (Leivers 2010, 27-37).

Although Leivers (2010, 36-7) initially argues that there is little diagnostic full EIA pottery, he concedes that it is likely that more pottery dates to this period than was allowed in the report. This interpretation is largely due to a lack of fineware bowls with tall necks, found in some quantities at nearby EIA Heathrow Site K (Canham 1978). However, in the illustrated examples, other bowls and jars of specific EIA characteristics feature heavily. The assemblages from nearby St Ann's Heath School (Jones 2013b) and Sandown Park (Burchell and Frere 1947) can be added to the discussion of the T5 pottery. Sandown Park is particularly useful as seems to date solely to the EIA and contains the base of a sharply carinated omphalos based cup (Burchell and Frere 1947, fig. 16.8). Two examples of this vessel were found at T5, but they otherwise have few parallels (Framework Archaeology 2010, 189; other examples have been found at Long Wittenham: Savory 1937, fig. 2.10, 23, 24).

Jars forms that appear to date solely to the EIA include those with straight necks and high rounded shoulders or slack shoulders (Appendix 1.6). T5 examples include nos. 68, 93 and 94. These are present at Sandown Park (Burchell and Frere 1947, figs. 17.17-8, 18.29, 19.44-6) and Heathrow Site K (Canham 1978, figs. 14.20, 14.35, 1.45, 15.41, 15.42-3, 17.65) in some numbers, and do not occur at Runnymede, Caesars Camp or other LBA assemblages, where a slighting flaring neck is preferred on similar jars. Well dated to the end of the EIA are examples from pits 1127 and 1270 at St. Ann's Heath School, although these are a more extreme type (Jones 2013b, fig. 2.35.29, 2.36). These are not in the Petters assemblages, demonstrating their beginnings after the Transition. Further afield, round shouldered jars with straight necks are well dated to the EIA at Alfred's Castle, Mount Farm, Castle Hill and Watchfield.

Alongside the tall necked bowls, other bowls characteristic of the EIA include those with flaring necks, either with rounded shoulders or of more tripartite angular form. At T5 these include nos. 73, 74, 75, 79, 80, 82 and 100. These occur locally at Sandown Park (Burchell and Frere 1947, figs. 16.1, 16.4, 18.30), St. Ann's Heath School associated with a late EIA radiocarbon date (Jones 2013b, figs. 2.35.21-3), and Heathrow Site K (Canham 1978, figs. 14.30, 17.59, 17.62, 18.85-6).

Half of the 40 illustrated vessels are either of these distinct EIA forms, or directly associated with them. A further five vessels – 60, 63, 71, 72 and 86 – are from pit 125233 and directly associated with a radiocarbon date of 840-480 cal BC (95% probability) or 810-550 (68% probability; Wk-9373; Framework Archaeology 2010, 194, fig. 3.48). These all find very good parallels in the latest pottery at Runnymede (Needham and Spence 1996, figs. 71-82). In particular, T5 no.86 is a rare form of closed jar, and can be paralleled at late Runnymede (Needham and Spence 1996, fig. 71.P711). Vessels 71 and 60 also find particularly close parallels with vessels P.811 and P.771 respectively at late Runnymede. This suggests a late Transitional date for this pit, perhaps in the seventh or early sixth century, concurring with the radiocarbon date.

Vessels nos. 77, 81, 88 and 89 were found in the basal fill of waterhole 517310 with a rope producing a radiocarbon date of 1160-980 cal BC (93% probability; Framework Archaeology 2010, 192-194, fig 3.47). These jars fit well into the regional early LBA scheme. The 13 remaining illustrated vessels can all fit comfortably within either the early LBA or EIA phases of the proposed chronological pottery sequence, although many could be later LBA or Transitional (Appendix 1).

The illustrated vessels therefore suggest that there are two chronological emphases of the pottery dated to 1150-350 cal BC. One of these is within the end of the span of the use of the field systems as dated by radiocarbon to c.1150-1000 cal BC; the next is in the EIA. Support for this interpretation can be found when looking at the assemblage as a whole. There is less decoration in the T5 assemblage than at Runnymede and Petters Sports Field (Leivers 2010, 35); both these sites begin in the ninth century and continue into the Transition. Similar percentages of decorated jars are recorded at Caesars Camp and Petters, again of late LBA date (Grimes and Close-Brooks 1993, 355). Locally and regionally decoration increases in the ninth century, and again in the eighth. This is further evidence that the emphasis on the T5 assemblage was not between c.900-600 BC.

Overall, the pottery evidence agrees with the extensive radiocarbon evidence that the abandonment of the field system occurred in the decades around c.1000 cal BC. Multiple waterholes cutting Trackway 6 also help to show this abandonment of the earlier structured landscape (Framework Archaeology 2010, figs. 3.51-2). Activity continued only on a small scale in the following c.400 years. We might expect a pattern of single-generational settlements moving around the landscape within this time, the details of which are largely archaeologically invisible. There are problems locating post-built roundhouses throughout the later prehistoric archaeology at the site. It was suggested in the report that a midden may have been dispersed in the central part of excavated area (Framework Archaeology 2010, 194). This would help to explain the comparatively large amount of PDR pottery despite the lack of radiocarbon dates.

Activity increased at T5 in the EIA, and in turn gave way to the more nucleated MIA settlement. The multi-phased EIA waterhole 103038/103040/136194/136217 sits within a group of later MIA waterholes in the settlement (Framework Archaeology 2010, fig. 4.19), suggesting an early beginning of the settlement.

44.3.2 Other West of London Sites

Immediately to the south of the T5 excavations, part of a field system was uncovered at **Stanwell** (O'Connell 1990). Almost no certain Deverel-Rimbury pottery was found during the entire excavation, and only three sherds are illustrated that are associated with the field ditches (O'Connell 1990, fig. 29.30-2). These could date to the LBA, and a similar date could apply to the fields. These sherds all have grog included in the fabric, although it is possible that these are misidentified iron-rich pellets (Timby 1996, 46), as the quantity of grog at this site is unparalleled for the possible periods. Grog was not present in the PDR pottery at T5, and is extremely rare for LBA pottery (Appendix 1.5). Grog was only present in one Deverel-Rimbury vessel at T5, but is more common regionally (Leivers 2010, 23, Tab. 2). One of the sherds at Stanwell is a handle: these were present in the Deverel-Rimbury assemblage at T5, but not in the PDR pottery (Leivers 2010, fig. 53-4, 57). Either way, the fields seem to have been abandoned before the establishment of the single-generational Transitional settlement.

Mayfield Farm lies 2km to the SE of Stanwell. Here three areas were opened, each containing remnants of at least one coaxial field system (Jefferson 2003). In Area A, eight ditches including a parallel pair were revealed, some of which have MBA dating evidence. LBA pottery was found in the two perpendicular ditches uncovered in Area C, c.260m to the south-west. These were on the same alignment to the MBA examples, both on the same alignment as LIA and Roman fields immediately to the north-east. No EIA or MIA evidence was found during the excavation, although an Iron Age settlement has been uncovered in the vicinity (Alexander and Farrant 1973). Given the alignment, direct continuity between the MBA and Roman period is possible at this site, although the MBA and LBA evidence in the excavated area is not intensive. Direct continuity is not the only possibility: fields may have been abandoned and reoccupied, following relict earthworks, or each could have been influenced independently by 'subtle trends in the orientation of the slope' (Jefferson 2003, 15).

1km to the south-west at **Ashford Hospital**, at least three ditches forming a coaxial system was found on a similar but not exactly the same alignment as the system at Mayfield Farm (Cowie 2008). Deverel-Rimbury pottery was found in the ditches, and no PDR was found on the site. The ditches appear to have been influenced by two pits radiocarbon dated to the EBA, and it is probable that the fields here were established in the early MBA.

1.5km to the south-west an extensive field system was uncovered at **Hengrove Farm**. Only an interim report is currently available (Hayman 2005). The fields date to the MBA; other activity includes a MBA roundhouse. The site appears to have been abandoned until the LIA when a settlement was established. Fields and enclosures were then redefined in the Roman period on the same alignment as the MBA system. This alignment is the same as Ashford Hospital, but slightly different to the other nearby sites.

At **Ashford Prison** 500m to the south, another coaxial field system was uncovered (Carew *et al.* 2006). This is on same alignment to Mayfield Farm, and consists of five major ditches. The only pottery associated with the ditches are one Neolithic and one Iron Age sherd. No Bronze Age pottery was found during the excavation. The sherd claimed to be PDR is likely to be EIA due to the straight neck: this was also found in an MIA eaves gully. The field system lies on the edge of a MIA settlement that is located on slightly higher ground. A Roman field system then cuts across both the settlements and fields, on the same alignment. The earlier field system is not therefore dated, although could belong to the MIA settlement given their relationship.

A pair of parallel ditches was discovered 700m to the south at **Matthew Arnold School** (Hayman and Jones 2008). These were phased to the LBA given associated pottery in the ditch. The forms illustrated might be dated to the MIA, although the flint fabric should be earlier.

On the other side of the Thames at **Thorpe Lea Nurseries**, four ditches were discovered that seem to be part of a coaxial field system (Hayman 2010). Two ditches run parallel forming part of a trackway, and the others are perpendicular to these. A surprisingly large assemblage of Deverel-Rimbury pottery was found in these ditches. A small spread of 17 pits and postholes was located near one of the ditches. 15 of these contained pottery dating to the early LBA, dominated by ovoid and slack-shouldered jars. Two of the pits contained Deverel-Rimbury pottery, and none of the ditches had PDR (Jones 2012c, 120-30).

Further downriver at **Hurst Park**, the edge of a probable field system was uncovered (Andrews and Crockett 1996, 51-104). One ditch ran across the excavated area, and another perpendicular to it. This second ditch was aligned on an EBA barrow. The ditches were only exposed on the eastern extremity of the excavated area and do not appear to form a coaxial system. The Thames is situated immediately to the north and east, precluding this being the edge of a larger system. The ditches were recut multiple times. To the west a short-lived settlement was uncovered. The pottery assemblage from the ditches and settlements dates to early in the LBA, with one vessel of clear Deverel-Rimbury ancestry (Laidlaw 1996, fig. 53.1).

At **Prospect Park** 1.5km from the most northerly of the Heathrow T5 excavations, a LBA short-lived settlement was found within a probable coaxial field system (Andrews

and Crockett 1996, 1-50). Most ditches contained pottery, and one ditch – 236 – had more than 400 sherds. The assemblage fits within the mid-LBA.

Just above Heathrow airport, 3km east of the T5 excavations, a series of excavations revealed field ditches (Elsden 1997). At **Nobel Drive**, this included a multiphased entrance feature to a possible field. The only dating evidence was one pre-Iron Age pot sherd in the fill. This is on the same orientation as the adjacent **Cranford Lane** complex. Only interim reports are available for this site, although it seems that it was during the LBA that the field system was constructed, following less intensive MBA activity (Elsden 1996). A number of LBA settlements were discovered among the fields. These do, however, appear to have been abandoned in the late LBA (Elsden 1996, 1): there is virtually no Iron Age activity, and Roman fields are on a different alignment (Elsden 1996; Yates 2007, fig. 4.4). Further analysis of this site would provide essential information on the date of this abandonment.

Information on **Imperial Sports Ground** is also only currently available in interim form (Crockett 2001). This lies just to the west of Cranford Lane. A coaxial field system appears to have been laid out in the 'Mid/Late Bronze Age', with small accompanying settlements.

An extensive field system has been discovered at **Horton**, c.4km to the west of T5 (Chaffney and Barclay 2013). This was established in the MBA, and abandoned in or before the LBA. A LBA paired ditch cuts across the field system at a different orientation, demonstrating this lack of continuity and perhaps purposeful slighting. Later features cutting across fields are also common in Wessex as many of the MBA field systems have linear ditches uncomfortably overlaying them on different angles (Cunliffe 2004, 63). Further to the east of Horton at **Bankside Close**, a right-angled ditch was found (Hull 1998). 179 sherds of Deverel-Rimbury pottery were discovered, and no LBA finds were made.

Overall, extensive excavations between the Colne and Crane have revealed a widespread, ordered and divided landscape. This has been estimated to cover an area of at least 4000ha (Framework Archaeology 2010). Dating evidence suggests that this began early in the MBA – c.1550-1450 cal BC – and was probably not established as a single system, but still constructed within a fairly limited time span. These seem to have persisted over much of the MBA up to c.1000 cal BC, when evidence from most of the sites suggests abandonment of this vast, systematic landscape. The best evidence for construction or continuation of parts of the system into the early first millennium BC is at Cranford Lane and adjacent Imperial Sports Ground.

The single field system dating to the LIA and Roman periods uncovered at Mayfield Farm, Hengrove Farm and Ashford Prison is roughly on the same alignment as those dating

to the MBA at these sites. Although this could suggest continuity over a long time period – including the LBA – none of the excavations contained clear evidence that the fields stayed in use through the intervening millennium. Activity during the LBA and Transition is present in the locality of the earlier West of London field systems, although in most cases this seems to be substantially different to the MBA and not closely associated with an ordered, coaxially defined agricultural landscape.

Four different systems at Cranford Lane, Horton, Mount Farm and Eton Rowing Course each have evidence for later prehistoric or Roman fields being orientated at different angles to those established in the MBA, clearly demonstrating abandonment at some point in their history. There is therefore very little evidence of field systems dating to the first half of the first millennium BC.

Appendix 5

Imports or Objects with Distinct Foreign Influence

A5.1 Late Bronze Age

Object	Location	Origin	Comment	Reference
Möringen sword	Chertsey	Middle Rhine	Complete. Possibly from Thames.	Needham 1987, 123
Possible Auvernier or Tachlovice sword hilt	Wickham Park	Southern Germany or Switzerland	Possible fragment. From Ewart Park hoard	O'Connor 1980, 183-4; Invent. Arch. GB 39
Single-edged razor	Cothill	?North Rhine-Westphalia	Grouped with examples from North Rhine-Westphalia by Jockenhövel (1980, 166, no. 614), although this example is quite different from other Nordic razors as it has a thin perforation in its body rather than a looped or peripheral handle	Jockenhövel 1980, 166, no. 614

A5.2 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age Transition

Object	Location	Origin	Comment	Reference
Cup	Barn Elms/Pool of London	Italy	Said to be found in gravel on the banks of the Thames near Barn Elms, which itself may have been brought from the Pool of London. Bradley and Smith (2007, 32) believes this to be a probable Iron Age import, although the find has been treated with some scepticism by Harbison and Laing (1974, 3). Seventh century BC	Harbison and Laing 1974, 3; Bradley and Smith 2007, 32
Cup handle fragment?	Chastleton hillfort	Italy?	Fragment possibly belonging to seventh century Etruscan handled bucchero cup, discovered in an Iron Age context during excavation in 1928-9 at Chastleton hillfort. Hull and Hawkes (1987, 22) cite more recent expertise and agree with this possible identification, whereas Jope (2000, 15) dismisses the fragment as being of local manufacture. Just outside study area.	Leeds 1931, 396-7; Hull and Hawkes 1987, 26
<i>Nackengebogene Äxte</i> . Polished stone shaft-hole axe	Syon Reach, Thames	Most common in western Lower Saxony and the adjacent parts of the Netherlands	Petrological examination confirms a foreign provenance. Found in area of Thames rich in metalwork. Second quarter the first millennium BC. Just outside study area.	Macdonald and O'Connor 1979

<i>Warzenkopfnadel</i> . Wart-headed pin	Syon Reach, Thames	Lower Saxony, perhaps the Elbe estuary	Same find-spot and original provenance as above, but traditionally dated slightly earlier, most likely equivalent to Ewart Park. Just outside study area. See below.	Celoria 1974; O'Connor 1980, 201-2
<i>Warzenkopfnadel</i> . Wart-headed pin	Runnymede	Lower Saxony, perhaps the Elbe estuary	Differs from the Syon Reach example, but it is of the same class. These pins are very rare west of the Weser, and these are the only two known from Britain (Davies 2012). Discovered in early Transitional levels. These two pins and the <i>Nackengebogene Äxte</i> may belong to a unified phase of exchange between this area and Lower Saxony early in the Transition.	Needham 1996, 188
Vase headed pin	Runnymede	Possible import from central or northern Europe	Although unique in the study area, at least seven vase-headed pins are known in Britain, including three made from iron. Associations from both Britain and the continent suggest these date to the LBA and Transition (Davies 2012, 40-1).	Needham 1980a, 21
<i>Einscheidige Rasiermesser vom Mauvilly/Sundhoffen</i> razor	Runnymede	Distribution of these type centres on the upper Seine and Languedoc regions	Hallstatt C. See 4.9.3.	Needham 1980a, fig. 11.5
<i>Einscheidige Rasiermesser vom Mauvilly/Sundhoffen</i> razor	Whitecross Farm	Distribution of these type centres on the upper Seine and Languedoc regions	Given the perforation this example may be typologically between this and type <i>St. Etienne-du-Valdonnez</i> . Hallstatt C. See 4.9.3.	Northover 2006, 51-2, fig. 3.1.2
Brooch	Kingham	Italy	Dug up from an allotment in 1929 and soon after reported to the Ashmolean Museum.	Hull and Hawkes 1987, 22, 26, no.7061
Brooch	Near Oxford	Italy	Hull and Hawkes (1987, 30, no.7064) suggest no specific reason as to why this should be accepted or dismissed. Seventh or early sixth century BC.	Hull and Hawkes 1987, 30, no.7064
Brooch	Brentford, Thames?	Italy	Hull and Hawkes (1987, 30, no. 4440) suggest no specific reason as to why this should be accepted or dismissed. Seventh or early sixth century BC.	Hull and Hawkes 1987, 30, no. 4440

5.3 Early Iron Age

Object	Location	Origin	Comment	Reference
Narrow-ribbed bucket	Brooklands, Weybridge, River Wey	Recent assessments suggest SW Germany or France (Gerloff 2010, 375; Bradley and Smith 2007, 32). Previous thoughts give a more distant, easterly origin.	Found in 1907. Near excavated EIA settlement and river confluence. May have been a former channel. Suggests genuine EIA import. Hallstatt D.	Gerloff 2010, 375; Bradley and Smith 2007, 32; Jope 1982, 88; 2000, 13; O'Connor 1980, 251-2; Stead 1984, fig. 16
Hundersingen-Narce cauldron	London, Thames	SW Germany	Hallstatt D.	Gerloff 2010, 371-2
Antenna hilted sword	London, Thames	Central Europe or E France	Hallstatt D.	O'Connor 1980, 248; Stead 1984, 44-6; Jope 2000, 12, 229
Dagger	Mortlake, Thames	Swabia-Bavaria	Hand-grip and upper sheath do not appear British (Jope 1982), but sheath has British twin-loop suspension. Stead (1984, 46) notes the distinct method of construction is closely paralleled in the continental examples. Hallstatt D.	Jope 1961, no. 1; Jope 1982; Stead 1984, 46
Dagger	Minster Ditch, Thames	Some Gaulish features	Has both British and continental features: a British chape and layout of the front panels, but Gaulish single strap, back-plate and engraved ornament. La Tene 1.	Jope 1961, 316-7, 321; 1984, 88; 2000, 18, 21-2
Dagger	Hammersmith, Thames	Gaulish type single strap	Probably not imported but influence by Continental examples. La Tene 1	Jope 2000, 18
Sword	Standlake, Thames	Continental influence	Probably not imported but influence by Continental examples.	Jope 2000, 25-8; Stead 1984, 46-53, 63
Three openwork discs	Hammersmith, Thames	Gaul	Later fourth or fifth century BC.	Jope 2000, 15-6, 233
Sword	Battersea, Thames	Swiss and Hungarian influence	Ornament can be closely paralleled with swords discovered in Switzerland and Hungary. Just outside study area.	Stead 1984, 47-50
Sword	Walthamstow, Thames	Swiss and Hungarian influence	Ornament can be closely paralleled with swords discovered in Switzerland and Hungary. Just outside study area	Stead 1984, 47-50

Kylix, attributed to the Pithos Painter	Reading, Thames	Greece	Bradley and Smith (2007), and Harbison and Laing (1974, 5-6) argue this is a genuine import on the following grounds: it is small and relatively easy to transport; the majority of the Pithos Painters products were exported, especially those that are particularly comparable with our example. The cup also retains 'intact river sediment, which is substantial enough to indicate very ancient deposition into the river' (Bradley and Smith 2007, 39). c.500 BC.	Bradley and Smith 2007; Harbison and Laing 1974, 5-6
Pottery	Chinnor	Etruscan influence	Decoration similar to handle attachments on Etruscan bronze stamnoi. These are often found north of the Alps, with a good parallel found in a tomb at Courcelles-en-Montagne, Haute-Marne.	Champion 1977
Brooch	Mincing Lane, City of London	Italy	Hull and Hawkes (1987, 53, no. 7274) suggest no specific reason as to why this should be accepted or dismissed. Probable sixth century. Just outside study area.	Hull and Hawkes 1987, 53, no. 7274
Brooch	Baydon	Italy, or further north	Possible support for this comes from two other brooch finds in the parish, one of La Tene Type 1B, the other Type 2B; the latter is a recent PAS find (PAS: WILT-E2D3B2; Hull and Hawkes 1987, 103, no.2282). Probable sixth century.	Hull and Hawkes 1987, 44, no.3099
Brooch	Reading	Italy	Thought by Hull and Hawkes (1987, 44, no.4981) as more likely genuine. Probable sixth century.	Hull and Hawkes 1987, 44, no.4981
Statuette	Uffington?	Italy	DOUBTFUL. Said to have been found at Uffington. Patina not suggestive of burial in British soil. c.480-460 BC, Etruscan.	Harbison and Laing 1974, 10; Riis 1946; Jope 2000, 14

A number of less certain foreign brooches have not been included: Hull and Hawkes (1987, nos. 8576, 4982, 2398, 4984, 4986).

5.4 Middle Iron Age

Object	Location	Origin	Comment	Reference
Knobbed bracelet	Wandsworth, Thames	?South Germany/Czech Republic	Belongs to heterogeneous group of bracelets with no clear parallels in Britain (Davies 2012). Possible late fourth or third centuries BC.	Wells and Cotton 2015
Arrowhead	Reading, Kennet	Ptolemaic Kingdom	The arrowhead bears a monogram of Berenice II of Egypt, who ruled between 247-222 BC. There are similar arrowheads with the same monogram from Cyrene, Knossos and France. In their study of Iron Age Mediterranean objects in Britain, Harbison and Laing (1974, 16-7) conclude that this is 'quite probably genuine'.	Harbison and Laing 1974, 16-7
Three Greek vessels	Dorchester	Greece	DOUBTFUL? Two belonged to P. Manning, a well-known local antiquary; the third was said to have been dug up in the rickyard of Manor Farm. Dorchester was a well-known Roman settlement and early dealers are known to have attributed finds to such sites to secure a better price. On the other hand, the locality is noted for numerous EIA settlements. Fourth century. Either EIA or MIA.	Harbison and Laing 1974, 13-4; Harden 1950, 322, fig. 6
Attic lamp	Shotover	Greece	DOUBTFUL? Similar comments regarding Dorchester vessels are applicable. Fourth century BC. Either EIA or MIA.	Harbison and Laing 1974, 13-4; Harden 1950, 322, fig. 6
Bowl handle	Near Witney?	Italy	DOUBTFUL. c.300 BC, Late Etruscan or Roman Republic.	Watson <i>et al.</i> 1997, 310
Ptolemaic basalt statue	Haynes	Ptolemaic Kingdom	DOUBTFUL. 50cm tall. Apparently found 'in gravel under clay at a depth of 8 or 9 feet' during excavations. Given that such statues were rarely exported, it is perhaps unlikely this arrived in Britain in the Iron Age, despite having apparent information on its discovery.	Anon 'Exotic finds in Britain'- Antiqu J 15, 1935, 354; Harbison and Laing 1974, 24

Appendix 6

Stone Arrowheads, Axes and Adzes from Late Bronze Age and Iron Age Contexts

Site	Date	Comment	Reference
Rams Hill	LBA	A polished axe found in the terminal of LBA enclosure.	Bradley and Ellison 1975, 86
Carshalton	LBA	A flint 'hoe' may have come from the upper part of the enclosure.	Adkins and Needham 1985, 15
Turnpike School	LBA	A barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was found in the LBA burnt mound.	Pine 2010
Reading Business Park/ Green Park	LBA	Polished axe found below the burnt mound.	Brossler <i>et al.</i> 2004, 42
Abbey Meads	?Transition	Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead found in artefact spread probably dating to Transition.	Jones 2012b
Runnymede	Transition	Leaf arrowhead in the lower Transitional midden levels at Area 16.E.	Higbee and Spence 1996, 172
Wickhams Field	Transition	Leaf arrowhead found in ditched trackway.	Andrews and Crockett 1996, Table 16
Blewburton	Iron Age	Three Neolithic polished axes, all found near the western entrance of the hillfort. See 5.6.2.	Collins 1952-3, 38, fig. 18.4; Harding 1976, 142; Collins and Collins 1959, 55
Manor Farm Buildings, Old Malden	EIA	Two Mesolithic adzes were found together on the floor of a pit containing EIA pottery.	Jon Cotton <i>pers. comm.</i>
Gravelly Guy	EIA and MIA	Between 10-12 chisel, oblique, triangular and barbed-and-tanged arrowheads were found in EIA or MIA contexts. See 5.6.2.	Holgate 2004, 97-9, Table 2.11
Preston	MIA	Barbed-and-tanged arrowhead was found in a MIA gully. A flint laurel leaf and fabricator was also found during excavation. The context was not published but other evidence of earlier activity was not found.	Mudd and Mortimer 1999, 48-9, 311
Heath Farm	MIA	A barbed-and-tanged arrowhead appears to have been found in a MIA roundhouse gully.	Rowley 1973
Halfpenny Lane	MIA	A broken and reused polished flint axe was found in a MIA pit alongside a loomweight fragment.	Ford 1990, 25
Denton's Pit, Southcote	MIA	A broken Acheulian hand-axe was found in a ditch alongside fragment of beehive quern, a 'rusted pin with a curl at one end', daub with wattle impressions, one or two loomweight fragment, sherds from at least 20 pots including many decorated examples.	Piggott and Seaby 1937, 48-50

Appendix 7

List of Houses

A7.1 Middle Bronze Age

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
170	Corporation Farm	House inside F4, phase 1	7.5	17x20					SW side of gully just for house, NW part of settlement enclosure. Little info
171	Corporation Farm	House inside F4, phase 2	7.5	17x20					SW side of gully just for house, NW part of settlement enclosure. Little info
172	Corporation Farm	House inside F4, phase 3	7.5	17x20					SW side of gully just for house, NW part of settlement enclosure. Little info
274	Latton Lands	Structure 538	7.2					SE	
275	Latton Lands	Structure 297	6.5					?S	
394	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	Roundhouse 2531	7						
395	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	Roundhouse 2532	6						
396	CC/Shorncote Settlement 2	Roundhouse 5330	7.5					SE	Slightly elaborated entrance
397	CC/Shorncote Settlement 2	Roundhouse 5331	7					SE	Funnelling entrance structure - enter from W
398	CC/Shorncote Settlement 2	Roundhouse 6650	9					SE	
399	CC/Shorncote Settlement 2	Roundhouse 7101	9						Semi-circle
455	Weir Bank Stud Farm	Roundhouse 491	7.5		10			SE	Occupation layer under house
482	Knights Farm 3+4	Ring ditch 147	10	12					Gully has no entrance
531	Heathrow T5 Settlement 9	Possible roundhouse		7.5					
532	Heathrow T5 Settlement 1	Posthole group 1	5x10						Rectangular structure
533	Heathrow T5 Settlement 1	Posthole group 3	8x3						Rectangular structure
640	Yarnton Site 1	Structure 1363	6x7						
641	Yarnton Site 1	Structure 1876	6x7					?SE	
642	Yarnton Site 1	Structure 1875	7x5.5		?10m			?SE	Possible 'porch' to SE - lots of postholes
643	Yarnton Site 1	Structure 1874	7x5.5						Uncertain

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
650	Yarnton Site 7	Structure 3600	4.7						
651	Yarnton Site 7	Structure 3686	4.7x6.5						
652	Yarnton Site 7	Structure 3353	5						
653	Yarnton Site 7	Structure 3518	3x4						
654	Yarnton Site 7	Structure 3468	4.7						
655	Yarnton Site 7	Structure 4517	4.6						Northern outlier. Edge of excavated area
656	Yarnton Site 7	Structure 3503	6.6						Southern outlier
657	Yarnton Site 4c	Structure 16209	4.8			Double post-ring - 9		SE	
670	Eton Rowing Course Areas 20, 24 etc. field system			9.13				SE to W	Semi-circular gully
673	Marsh Lane East	Structure 60261	5		7		Central post	SE	

A7.2 Late Bronze Age

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
1	Hartshill Copse	Round-house C	9.5		15			ESE	House possibly burnt down. Bayesian dated
2	Hartshill Copse	Round-house D	10			Double post-ring - 12.5		SE	Bayesian dated
32	Eynsham Abbey	Roundhouse/gully 1977		c.5				SSW	Three postholes might be part of house
160	Rams Hill	Building A	7						Precedes phase 1 enclosure. Might be MBA
161	Rams Hill	Building B	7		9			ENE	Precedes phase 1 enclosure. Might be MBA
162	Rams Hill	Building C	5.5x7				Internal four-poster		Associated with LBA pottery
176	Settlement under Grims Ditch	Cluster B	3x4						Small
212	Beedon Manor Farm	Structure 1	c.5			Double post-ring - 7.5		E	
213	Beedon Manor Farm	Structure 2	6					SE	Semi-circular. Line of stakeholes closes off open end
352	CC/Shorncote Settlement F	Roundhouse 1126	8		12			SE	Hearne and Heaton 1994
353	CC/Shorncote Settlement F	Roundhouse 1516	8					?E	Hearne and Heaton 1994
354	CC/Shorncote Settlement F	Roundhouse 1557	4		8			SSE	Hearne and Heaton 1994
355	CC/Shorncote Settlement F	Roundhouse 1072	6						Hearne and Heaton 1994. Could have had SE 'porch' outside of excavated area
356	CC/Shorncote Settlement F	Roundhouse 18149	8.5		12.5			SE	Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010
357	CC/Shorncote Settlement A	1005	4.5						Hearne and Adams 1999. Partial
358	CC/Shorncote Settlement A	1055	5.5						Hearne and Adams 1999. Partial
359	CC/Shorncote Settlement A	1066	7						Hearne and Adams 1999
360	CC/Shorncote Settlement A	1216	6.5						Hearne and Adams 1999. Partial
361	CC/Shorncote Settlement B	1590	6.2		9.2			SSE	Hearne and Adams 1999
362	CC/Shorncote Settlement B	1437	4.5		7.5			SE	Hearne and Adams 1999. Truncated to W
363	CC/Shorncote Settlement B	1565	7.5		11				Hearne and Adams 1999. Partial
364	CC/Shorncote Settlement B	1566	7.5		12.5			SE	Hearne and Adams 1999
365	CC/Shorncote Settlement B	1597	10						Hearne and Adams 1999
366	CC/Shorncote Settlement B	1711	c.5						Hearne and Adams 1999. Partial

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
362	CC/Shorncote Settlement B	1437	4.5		7.5			SE	Hearne and Adams 1999. Truncated to W
363	CC/Shorncote Settlement B	1565	7.5		11				Hearne and Adams 1999. Partial
364	CC/Shorncote Settlement B	1566	7.5		12.5			SE	Hearne and Adams 1999
365	CC/Shorncote Settlement B	1597	10						Hearne and Adams 1999
366	CC/Shorncote Settlement B	1711	c.5						Hearne and Adams 1999. Partial
367	CC/Shorncote Settlement B	1744	5.5						Hearne and Adams 1999. Within SW facing ditched enclosure, with fence behind
368	CC/Shorncote Settlement B	1913	5						Hearne and Adams 1999. Partial
369	CC/Shorncote Settlement E	2000	7.2		11			SE	Hearne and Adams 1999. Well preserved
370	CC/Shorncote Settlement C	2037	7.9		11.5			E	Hearne and Adams 1999
371	CC/Shorncote Settlement D	2040	7.9		11.5			ESE	Hearne and Adams 1999
372	CC/Shorncote Settlement D	2084	8		12			E	Hearne and Adams 1999
373	CC/Shorncote Settlement C	2497	10		14			SE	Hearne and Adams 1999. This is only overlapping succession of LBA houses on site. If 'porch' is outer wall, then at least 3 phases
374	CC/Shorncote Settlement C	2485	7.5		10.5			SE	Hearne and Adams 1999
375	CC/Shorncote Settlement C	2313	8.5		12			ESE	Hearne and Adams 1999
376	CC/Shorncote Settlement C	2430	10		14		Internal four-poster	SE	Hearne and Adams 1999
377	CC/Shorncote Settlement C	2539	4.6					SSE	Hearne and Adams 1999
378	CC/Shorncote Settlement E	2675	4.8			Double post-ring - 7.2			Hearne and Adams 1999. Partial
379	CC/Shorncote Settlement D	2778	8.6		11.6			SE	Hearne and Adams 1999
380	CC/Shorncote Settlement E	2779	8.6						Hearne and Adams 1999
381	CC/Shorncote Settlement E	2780	5		8.5			SE	Hearne and Adams 1999
382	CC/Shorncote Settlement D	2853	7.5		11			ESE	Hearne and Adams 1999
383	CC/Shorncote Settlement E	2869	7				Internal supports		Hearne and Adams 1999. Partial
384	CC/Shorncote Settlement E	2890	10.7		13.7			SE	Hearne and Adams 1999. Possible wider outer wall, but further postholes outside entrance interpreted as fence

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
385	CC/Shorncombe Settlement E	2891	5.7						Hearne and Adams 1999. Partial
386	CC/Shorncombe Settlement E	2892	5						Hearne and Adams 1999
387	CC/Shorncombe Settlement E	2895							Hearne and Adams 1999. Interpreted as fenced enclosure
388	CC/Shorncombe Settlement E	2896	8.5						Hearne and Adams 1999. Partial
389	CC/Shorncombe Settlement E	2897	5						Hearne and Adams 1999. Partial
390	CC/Shorncombe Settlement E	2898	5						Hearne and Adams 1999
391	CC/Shorncombe Settlement D	2842	5						Hearne and Adams 1999
392	CC/Shorncombe Settlement A	Gully structure 368		11.3				NE. Antenna SE	Hearne and Adams 1999. Antenna ditch leading to entrance. Unusual for LBA. Associated with grog and shell tempered pot - possibly later
393	CC/Shorncombe Settlement A	Gully structure 1550		11.5					Hearne and Adams 1999. Partial
478	Taplow	Group 1117	5						
479	Taplow	Group 1134	6.5		9.5			N	
480	Aldermaston Wharf	Structure 1	6.8		10.2			SE	
481	Aldermaston Wharf	Structure 2	8						
483	Pingewood	Northern structure	6.5x9						
484	Pingewood	Semi-circular structure	7.5						
485	Pingewood	Large structure	7.5x10				Central post		
486	Pingewood	Southern structure	5.5				Central post		
497	Furze Platt	Structure A	8		11			SE	
498	Furze Platt	Structure B	5.8				Central post		
500	Runnymede	The Roundhouse - F31	5						Longley 1980. Burnt down
524	Prospect Park	Roundhouse 750	11.5		14			NE	
525	Hurst Park	Structure 1	c.9.5	c.10	10			?SE	Heavily truncated. At terminal of gully two postholes that could be protruding porch in line with gully
526	Hurst Park	Structure 2	5	c.12			Central post	?E	Heavily truncated

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
537	Heathrow T5 Settlement 4 Farmstead 3	Horse-shoe shaped enclosure		c.11.5			Doorposts	E	Partial. c.30m west of settlement
538	Heathrow T5 Settlement 10 Farmstead 11	Northern set of postholes	5		8			SE	
539	Heathrow T5 Settlement 10 Farmstead 11	Southern set of postholes	5						
547	Mortimer Hill Farm	Roundhouse	11		14			S	
589	Reading Business Park, Area 7000	Not recognised as roundhouse in report	4.5						
590	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 1	9.15				Central post		
591	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 2	8		10		Central post	SE	
592	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 3	8.15		9.7		Central post	E	
593	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 4	8.2						
594	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 5	6.95		9.75		Central post	E	
595	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 6	9.45		13		Central post	NE	
596	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 7	7.5		10.5		Central post	SSE	
597	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 8	7.75				Central post		Partially repaired
598	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 9	8.55				Internal four-poster		
599	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 10	9.25		12.65		Central post	NE	
600	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 11	7.95		10.95			SE	
601	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 12	7.5		8.7			S	
602	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 13	6.65						
603	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 14	7.8		11			NE	
604	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 15	8.26		12.3			S	
605	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 16	8.15						
606	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 17	7.4						
607	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 18	9.95				Central post		
608	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 19	6.9						
609	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 20	9.75		12.6			E	

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
610	Reading Business Park, Area 5	Building 7a	7.5				Central post	SSE	
611	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Building 3100 (1992)	8.25		11.4		Central post	ESE	Inner entrance posts may have been replaced
612	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Building 3101 (1992)	8.5						Postholes for 'porch' may have been outside excavated area
613	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Building 3102 (1992)	8.15		11		Central post	?SE	Possible 'porch' but only one posthole surviving
614	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Building 3103 (1992)	8.15		11.75		Central post	SE	Possible 'porch' but only one posthole surviving
615	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Building 3104 (1992)	5.3						Partially outside excavated area
616	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Building 3105 (1992)	7.9		10.8		Central post	SE	Inner entrance posts may have been replaced
617	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Building 3106 (1992)	8.05		11.45		Central post	SE	Possible 'porch' but only one posthole surviving
618	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Building 3107 (1992)	6.25						
619	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Building 3108 (1992)	6.7		9.7			SE	
620	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Building 3109 (1992)	8.3		11.5			SE	
621	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Building 3110 (1992)	4.25x7				Central post		Some rebuilding
622	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Building 3111 (1992)	9.5				Central post		Possible house. Semi-circle
623	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Building 3112 (1992)	15				Central post		Possible house. Semi-circle
624	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Not given number (1992)	7.5						Possible 'porch' outside of excavated area
625	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Roundhouse 1 (2004)	8.75		12.4			SE	
626	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Roundhouse 2 (2004)	9		11			NW	
627	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Roundhouse 3 (2004)	8.7		12			E	Probably earlier in settlement
628	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Roundhouse 4 (2004)	8		11.6			SE	Probably earlier in settlement

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
629	Reading Business Park, Area 3100/3000B	Roundhouse 5 (2004)	8.3		10.8				
630	Weston Wood	Structure 1	6.1			Slot trench - 6.1	Central post	NNE	Wall trench links up post-ring
631	Weston Wood	Structure 2	3.65				Central post		
632	Weston Wood	Structure 3	9				Central post		Carstones in centre. Might not be house
633	Stone, former nurses home	?Structure 1	10/c.12					E	Possible house. Semi-circle
644	Yarnton Site 1	Structure 1878	8x6		?11			?SE	Might be MBA
645	Yarnton Site 1	Structure 1879	7x5						Might be MBA
646	Yarnton Site 3	Structure 5746	4.5					S	
647	Yarnton Site 3	Structure 5815	5.7x5.2			Double post-ring - 8.5			
674	Amerden Lane East	No name, inc. postholes 120008, 120010, 120012...	6			Possible double post-ring - 9		NW	Partially exposed
675	Yarnton Site 3	9	6						
676	CC/Shorncliffe Settlement B	No name - to left of 1590	5						
677	CC/Shorncliffe Settlement B	No name - in centre	3						Small
678	CC/Shorncliffe Settlement B	No name - S of four-posters	7.5						
679	Yarnton Site 3	5816	3						Small
540	Walton Road	Structure A	8.8						Outside of study area
541	Walton Road	Structure B	5.3						Outside of study area
542	Walton Road	Structure C	6.3						Outside of study area
543	Walton Road	Structure D	7.2						Outside of study area

A7.3 LBA/EIA Transition

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
10	Tower Hill	Building A	7		10			SE	Llyn Fawr hoard near entrance
11	Tower Hill	Building B	7		?c.9m				
12	Tower Hill	Building C	6.5						
14	Tower Hill	Building D	8						Partially exposed
214	Roughground Farm	Roundhouse 1100, phase 1	6		10			E	
215	Roughground Farm	Roundhouse 1100, phase 2	6		10			E	
276	Horcott Pit	Roundhouse 5868	5.8		10			SE	
277	Horcott Pit	Roundhouse 6046	6.65		10			SE	
278	Horcott Pit	Roundhouse 6100	6.75		10			SE	
279	Horcott Pit	Roundhouse 6301	6.3		11			SE	
280	Horcott Pit	Possible roundhouse	c.6.2		11			SE	Tentative
312	Butlers Field	The roundhouse	7.5		11.5			ENE	Pits and postholes radiating from SE side of house, might be to control movement
400	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	Roundhouse 14266	7.9		11.5		Central post	WNW	Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010
401	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	Roundhouse 14267	7.4				Central post	?ESE	Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010
402	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	Roundhouse 19862	7.3		?c.10			SSE	Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010
403	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	Not recognised in report. Between 14266 and 14267	8						Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010. Possible house. Semi-circle
404	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	Roundhouse 17526	6.2				Central post	?SE or E	Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010
405	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	Roundhouse 19691	8					SE	Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010. Possible 'porch'
406	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	Roundhouse 19849	8.3						Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010
407	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	Roundhouse 14263	7.9		10.5		Central post	NNE	Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010
408	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	Roundhouse 14264	7.9		9.5		Central post	SW	Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010
409	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	Roundhouse 14265	6				Central post		Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010
410	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	Roundhouse 1010		12					Hearne and Heaton 1994. Only partially exposed
411	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	House gully 305		10.7				?SW	Brossler <i>et al.</i> 2002

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
410	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	Roundhouse 1010		12					Hearne and Heaton 1994. Only partially exposed
411	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	House gully 305		10.7				?SW	Brossler <i>et al.</i> 2002
415	CC/Shorncote Settlement 2	Roundhouse 5648	8.3		12.3			ESE	
416	CC/Shorncote Settlement 2	Roundhouse 6189	5.5		9			SE	
427	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	Roundhouse 9830	7.9			Double post-ring - 12.5		SE	
428	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	Roundhouse 7209	6.4		9.4			SE	
429	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	Roundhouse 8131	6.4		10.5			SE	Partially enclosed area around these houses with a fence
430	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	Roundhouse 10320	6.1						
431	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	Roundhouse 7721	8		12			ESE	Well preserved
432	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	Roundhouse 7608	7.3		8.8			SE	Has fence leading from door, structuring space and creating yard
433	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	Roundhouse 7321	7.9		13			SE	
434	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	Roundhouse 8191	11						
435	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	Roundhouse 10386	8.4		11.4			SE	
436	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	Roundhouse 7083	6.8						
437	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	Roundhouse 7079	8.8						
438	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	Roundhouse 8190	8.75						Possible house/partial. Semi-circle
439	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	Roundhouse 7470	7.7						Possible house/partial. Semi-circle
440	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	Roundhouse 9343	6.4		12.5			SE	
441	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	Roundhouse 9975	7.2					SW	Possible house/partial. Semi-circle
456	Dunston Park	Roundhouse 1128	9			Double post-ring - 11		SE	Protruding porch outside of outer post-ring
457	Dunston Park	Roundhouse 1129	9.5		11.5			SE	

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
501	Petters Sports Field	Hut 1	6.5						
502	Petters Sports Field	Hut 2	5			Double post-ring - 8.5		NE	Protruding porch outside of outer post-ring. Needham 1990 scheme
506	Petters Sports Field	Hut 6	c.4.5						Partially exposed
509	Old Way Lane	Structure 1	7.5x5						
529	Stanwell	Hut 1	7.5						
530	Stanwell	Hut 2	7						
649	Yarnton Site 5	Structure 9568	5						

A7.4 LBA/EIA Transition or Early Iron Age

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
20	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	19190	5						
21	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	Includes 19146, 19171, 19140	7.2						
128	Yarnton	8396	7x5						D-shaped.
129	Yarnton	8399	5.5x9						D-shaped.
130	Yarnton	8787	7x5.5						
131	Yarnton	8789	7x6						Pits and postholes immediately to W
132	Yarnton	8788	6.5x8						Pits and postholes immediately to W
133	Yarnton	1474, phase 1	8					S	
134	Yarnton	1474, phase 2	9		11			S	
135	Yarnton	1760	10.5					?S	
136	Yarnton	1761	8						
137	Yarnton	1752	5.5						
138	Yarnton	1511	9						
139	Yarnton	1482	4.5					SE or SSE	
140	Yarnton	1754	8.5						
141	Yarnton	2661	7		9			SE	
142	Yarnton	2694	7		9			SSE	
143	Yarnton	1756, enclosure 28	5	11				Gully - S; House - ?SE	
144	Yarnton	8792	10x8.5						Might be animal pen: postholes 'too widely spaced in comparison to size of area they enclosed to support building'
216	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Gully 346 (1978)		4-5.5				S	Gully around a four-poster
285	Coxwell Road	Structure A	5.2						Weaver and Ford 2004
286	Coxwell Road	Structure B	6.8						Weaver and Ford 2004
287	Coxwell Road	Structure E	7						Weaver and Ford 2004

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
288	Coxwell Road	Structure C	8		14			SW	Weaver and Ford 2004
289	Coxwell Road	Structure D	12						Weaver and Ford 2004. Only N section. Very large
290	Coxwell Road	Roundhouse A		Possible		Slot trench - 13.5	Possible	SE	Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004. Possible protruding porch beyond slot trench. Outer gullies might be MIA
291	Coxwell Road	Roundhouse B		9.5					Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004. Only semi-circle
292	Coxwell Road	Roundhouse C Trans/EIA		18				N or SW	Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004
322	Latton Lands Roundhouse to N	Roundhouse 4020	8		10.5			SE	Has fence leading to house
323	Latton Lands Roundhouse to W	Roundhouse 3008	8		12			SE	Possibly burnt down
324	Latton Lands Roundhouse to S	Roundhouse 2554	7.35		10			SE	Only one 'porch' posthole

A7.5 Early Iron Age

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
3	Hartshill Copse	Round-house B	7.6			Double post-ring - 10.2		ESE	Porch projects from double post-ring. Bayesian dated
7	Segsbury	1364		9.5					
15	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	15330		13					
16	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	19184		6					
17	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	19189		Small					Very little exposed
18	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	6		Small					Very little exposed
19	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	19183		7.5			Four-poster		Probably not house - gully around a four-poster
30	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	Curving gully		16					Hingley 1980. Might not be house
33	Appleford	H		c.9					Little information
34	Appleford	I		c.13.5					
47	Spring Road	The Roundhouse	8			Double post-ring - 11		S	Internal division separating front and back
63	Milton Hill North	Roundhouse 1		10			Entrance posts	E	Possibly enclosed by another ditch and posts. Excavation too narrow
64	Milton Hill North	Roundhouse 2		c.10					Little exposed
70	Slade Farm	Structure 1 F.151		15					Might not be house - stock management?
71	Slade Farm	Structure 1 F.145		15					Might not be house - stock management?
72	Slade Farm	Structure 2 F.171		10				SE	Internal pit has luminescent date 335+-100 BC
83	Noahs Ark Inn/Frilford	Penannular ditch Site C		6					Very wide ditch. Unusual. Probably not house
87	Standlake Downs	Hut 1	7.5		10.5			SE	Houses poorly dated. Shell pottery fabric
88	Standlake Downs	Hut 2	7.5						Partially exposed
89	Standlake Downs	Hut 3	7						Partially exposed
105	Gravelly Guy	Building C	9		12.5			SE	

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
106	Gravelly Guy	Building D	6		10			SE	
107	Gravelly Guy	Building L	7.5		10			SE	
109	Gravelly Guy	Building Q	8				Central post	SE	
110	Gravelly Guy	Building O	7					?SE	
111	Gravelly Guy	Building K	9					?ESE	
112	Gravelly Guy	Building B	7		10			E	
113	Gravelly Guy	Building N	8						Partially exposed
114	Gravelly Guy	Building A1	8.5		10.5			SE	
115	Gravelly Guy	Building A2	6.5		10.5			SE	
116	Gravelly Guy	Building AA	6.5					SW	
118	Gravelly Guy	Building W	8					ENE	
119	Gravelly Guy	Building H	5			Double post-ring - 8		SE	
120	Gravelly Guy	Building J1	7					ENE	
121	Gravelly Guy	Building J2	8					ENE	
122	Gravelly Guy	Building I	6						
125	Gravelly Guy	Building F	9.5					?ESE	
164	St Helens Avenue	Structure 1	4x2						D-shaped
165	St Helens Avenue	Structure 2	5.5						
166	St Helens Avenue	Structure 3	8						
167	St Helens Avenue	Structure 4	7						
243	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 5257 (1999)	8.5					NE	
244	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 5087 (1999)	9					NE	
245	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 5166 (1999)	7						
246	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6310 (1999)	7					E	
247	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6313a (1999)	c.6					E	
248	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6313b (1999)	c.6					E	Not certain houses - confusing series of postholes could be two phases cut by penannular gully

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
249	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6286a (1999)		10.5					
252	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6287 (1999)		10				?NW	Might have small area in front segregating space and access
265	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Clusters 6314-6317 (1999)							Possible series of multiphased structures
284	Watchfield West	Posthole group 246-248	c.10?						Only three postholes exposed in arc
313	Latton Lands Northern	Roundhouse 3349	9					SE	Possible 'porch' outside of excavated area
314	Latton Lands Northern	Roundhouse 4007							Partially exposed
315	Latton Lands Northern	Roundhouse 2842	8.5		11			SE	
316	Latton Lands Central	Roundhouse 2760	9.5		13.5			SE	
317	Latton Lands Central	Roundhouse 3200	7						
318	Latton Lands Eastern	Roundhouse 1829	10		14			SE	
319	Latton Lands Eastern	Roundhouse 1878	10						Only partially surviving
320	Latton Lands Eastern	Roundhouse 1912	6						Only partially surviving
321	Latton Lands Eastern	Roundhouse 1914	8						Only partially surviving
338	Groundwell Farm	House 1				Slot trench - 13		SE	Not certainly slot trench
342	Groundwell West	Roundhouse 9		10			Internal four-poster		Internal four-poster offset, might not be contemporary
343	Groundwell West	Roundhouse 10		10			Internal four-poster		
344	Groundwell West	Roundhouse 6		6				SE	
345	Groundwell West	Roundhouse 5	c.5	6.5				SE	Incomplete arcs of postholes
346	Groundwell West	Roundhouse 8	c.8	10				SE	Incomplete arcs of postholes
417	CC/Shorncote Settlement 3	Roundhouse 4947	6					?SE	
418	CC/Shorncote Settlement 3	Roundhouse 4400	6.8					S	
419	CC/Shorncote Settlement 3	Roundhouse 4373	7.6						
420	CC/Shorncote Settlement 3	Roundhouse 5390	7.6		11			SE	
421	CC/Shorncote Settlement 3	Roundhouse 7090	4		8.5			SSE	Long porch - six postholes
422	CC/Shorncote Settlement 3	Roundhouse 7089	8						Semi-circle

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
442	Alfreds Castle	Gully 5068				Slot trench - 10			Group of linear stakes run from S of gully
488	Grazeley Road	Ring gully complex A, phase 1, gully 2000		14.4			Doorposts	SE	
489	Grazeley Road	Ring gully complex A, phase 2, gully 2001		12.2			Doorposts	SE	
494	Lower Mill Farm	F3		10.5					
495	Lower Mill Farm	F4		13.5				No entrance	
496	Lower Mill Farm	F5		7				Main - N	
510	Sandown Farm	Horseshoe shaped trench		5.5				NW	Circular clay platform in middle
523	Wraysbury	Structure 1	4						Many of postholes had been replaced
544	St Ann's Heath School	Ring gully 673	6			Slot trench - 7.5		NW	Postholes in terminals of slot trench
635	Sherborne House	Structure 4				Slot trench - 9			Partially exposed
636	Sherborne House	Structure 11	?11.5	12				W	Four postholes very close to edge of gully - these might not be Iron Age
637	Sherborne House	Structure 12	10.6					?ENE	
671	Lake End Road West	Structure 41244	7.5				Central post		
672	Lake End Road West	Structure 42088	8.5				Central post		

A7.6 Middle Iron Age

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
4	Watkins Farm	Enclosure 496-512		11.5				ENE	
5	Watkins Farm	Central house phase 1, 402		10				SSW	
6	Watkins Farm	Central house phase 2-6		12				E	Antenna gullies from entrance
8	Segsbury	1003		11.5					Considerable quantities fuel/ash/slag
9	Segsbury	1003/1154/1084		11.5				WNW	
22	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	Structure 532/gully 174 and 175	5	Inner-11.5 outer-12	9			ESE	Two gullies surrounding post-ring with protruding entrance posts
23	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	Group 60/70		10.5				E	Two phases of gully
24	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	690		13					
25	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	700		12				NW	
26	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	19188		12.5				W	
27	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	19187		13.6					
28	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	Gully 19185 and wall slot 19186		13.5		Wall slot - 9.5			
29	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	12066		8				SE	
31	City Farm East	House 1	9.1		13.5	Possible double post-ring		E	Long post lined entranceway. Harding (1976, Pl. 26)
35	Appleford	Enclosure A - Ditch 139		12.5				No entrance	Aerial photos show circular gully 7m in diameter inside. Substantial ditch
36	Appleford	Enclosure B - Ditches 166, 155, 131		17x12				SE	
37	Appleford	Enclosure C - Ditch 121		24x14				SE	Less of a house and more of an enclosure
38	Appleford	11 - NOT A HOUSE						No entrance	3m GULLY AROUND FOUR POSTER
39	Farmoor enclosures	Main enclosure area II. F503 etc.		13x10				E	Complex sequence of cuttings. Radiocarbon date - HAR-1925
40	Farmoor enclosures	Small enclosure area II F.560	6.5			Wall slot - 12	One entrance post	SE	One entrance post visible

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
41	Farmoor enclosures	F1007, area III, enclosures 1		13.75				ESE	Within another enclosure, together forming a house and yard
42	Farmoor enclosures	F1010, area III, enclosures 1		12				SE	
43	Farmoor enclosures	F1012, area III, enclosures 1		9				SE	
44	Farmoor enclosures	F1100, area III, enclosures 2		9.75				E	Part of other complex set of enclosures. This only obvious house, others yards?
46	Farmoor enclosures	F1156, area III, enclosures 3		12				E	Adjoining enclosure
48	Beard Mill	Enclosure and hut, site A	7	15.2				NW	
51	Mingies Ditch	House 1	5.7x6.6	8.5		Dark soil spread defined wall - just outside post-ring		SSE	Only bounded on W by gully; on E bounded by upcast from inner enclosure ditch. Very well preserved
52	Mingies Ditch	House 2	6x7	10.5				Posts - SE Gully - SE+WNW	At late stage of life gully boundary partly replaced by fence
53	Mingies Ditch	House 3	6.6	11		8.4 - shown by three factors		Main - SE; subsid NW	Subsidiary entrance. Antenna gullies from main entrance
54	Mingies Ditch	House 4				6 - shown by floor spreads	Entrance posts	SE	Entrance posts are only clear visible post-holes
55	Mingies Ditch	House 5		10.5		Stake-ring - 8.4		E	Not single gully - lengths of interrupted ditches. Repairs and recuts
60	Mount Farm	F200/203		11				W	Possible animal enclosure. Earlier MIA
61	Mount Farm	F279/327		15				E	Possible animal enclosure. Earlier MIA
62	Mount Farm	F529/539		10				ENE	Possible animal enclosure. Earlier MIA
67	Heath Farm	Hut circle 1. G1		12				SE	Elaborated entrance. Has stakeholes in gully by entrance, but shape of rest of gully suggests not for wall slot. Later MIA?
68	Heath Farm	Hut circle 1. G2 and 3		14				SE	Elaborated entrance. Gully recut - G3. Profile of ditch might be for timber slots. Later MIA?
69	Slade Farm	Structure 3. F100		10				E	
73	Slade Farm	Structure 4, F23		9				SE, poss also NW	
74	Deer Park Road	Roundhouse		10.5				SW	Radiocarbon date - 2190+-90
75	Whitehouse Road	Enclosure B, phase 1, ditch 612		16			Entrance posts	ENE	

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
76	Whitehouse Road	Enclosure B, phase 2, ditch 613 and 569		14					
77	Whitehouse Road	Enclosure B, phase 3, ditch 611		10				Main - SE; subsid NW	
78	Whitehouse Road	Enclosure B, phases 4-6, ditches 610, 609, 608	7.5	13				SE	Gully recut 3 times
79	Whitehouse Road	Enclosure A		11				SSE	Semi-circle only. Defined on NE side by linear feature that is part of wider system dividing settlement. 2 phases
80	Thrupp	Features 1 and 5		14			Entrance posts	SE	Recut several times. Enclosure built over in NW
81	Noahs Ark Inn/Frilford	Hut Site B	4.5						Semi-circle. Possibly not house
82	Noahs Ark Inn/Frilford	Stake circle, Site A	9.6		Porch, not outer wall line	Stake-ring - 9.6		SE	Stake-ring representing outer wall. Protruding entrance posts genuine porch. Beneath Ro-Brit temple. Reynolds in Harding 1986 - stakes could not support structure. Probably had inner ring of load bearing posts not sunk into ground
84	Stanton Harcourt, Site 1	Eastern posthole group	5x7			8.5		SE	
85	Stanton Harcourt, Site 1	Western posthole group	8.5						Semi-circle of postholes
86	Purwell Farm	Gully D							Only partially exposed
90	Gravelly Guy	Enclosure A2, phase 1, Building E1	4.3	11	7	One posthole in line with porch		ENE	Shallow gully only partially surrounding structure
91	Gravelly Guy	Building E2	6.5		8			ENE	All four phases of this building in the MIA
92	Gravelly Guy	Enclosure A2, phase 2, Building E3	24.6	11	8.5		Four posts at entrance	E	Four posts at entrance, no other postholes. If inner pair are from post-ring, this would have been 4.6m
93	Gravelly Guy	Building E4	7					E	
94	Gravelly Guy	Enclosure A4, Building T	28	12	9		Four posts at entrance	ESE	Four posts at entrance, no other postholes. If inner pair are from post-ring, this would have been 8m.
95	Gravelly Guy	Enclosure A1, Building Y	6	10			Central post; entrance posts	Main - SE; gully also NW	Stratigraphic order - ID95, ID92, ID96
96	Gravelly Guy	Enclosure A1, phase 2		9x10				N	Maybe not house, but contiguous enclosure for ID92.

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
97	Gravelly Guy	Enclosure A3, phase 1; 1260, 1251 and Building V	8.5	14x11			Central post	ENE	Very substantial ditch. Building defined by tenuous selection of postholes. End of MIA
98	Gravelly Guy	Enclosure A3, phase 2; 1250 and ?Building V		14x11			Central post		Less substantial than earlier phase. May still enclose building V. End of MIA
99	Gravelly Guy	Enclosure B1		11				SE	Late EIA or early MIA
100	Gravelly Guy	Enclosure B2		12.5				NE	Whole of NE side open, except small ditch 2724 in middle
101	Gravelly Guy	Enclosure B3		8				SE	Whole of SE side open, except small ditch 2659.
102	Gravelly Guy	Enclosure B4 and Building BB	7	11				House - SE; Ditch open all of NE	Semicircle with mass of postholes inside. Maybe annex to ID100
103	Gravelly Guy	Enclosure B5 and Building R	9	12				E	Semi-circle of postholes. Transitional EIA/MIA
104	Gravelly Guy	Enclosure B6		9x13				E	Unusual pentagon shape. Late MIA
117	Gravelly Guy	Building G	8		10			NNW	
123	Gravelly Guy	Building U	7.5					SES	
124	Gravelly Guy	Building Z	7.5	9				?ENE	Semi-circular gully
126	Gravelly Guy	Building X	7.5				Central post; entrance posts	SSE	Only entrance posts and central post
145	Yarnton	803, enclosure 267, phase 1	7.5x4	11				House - E; Gully SE	
146	Yarnton	803, enclosure 267, phase 2	9x6	11					This and ID145 might be same structure and not two phases
147	Yarnton	1507	8.5			Double post-ring 12.5		SSE	
148	Yarnton	Enclosure 327		10.5				SE and NNW	
149	Yarnton	1762	8						
150	Yarnton	801, enclosure 390A	8	18.5				Gully - S	Gully entrance blocked by two ditches. Building very close to gully.

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
151	Yarnton	802, enclosure 390B	9	20.5	11.5			House - SE; Gully S	Sequence of these two buildings and three gullies confusing. This interpretation slightly different to report
152	Yarnton	Enclosure 390D		16				S	Postholes by entrance might be gate structure?
153	Yarnton	1764	5						
154	Yarnton	1755, gully 898	8	More info...	10			ENE	Only small amount of gully surviving - cut by Ro ditch. If gully contemporary with house, 'porch' cannot be outer wall, unless gully was a wall trench
155	Yarnton	Enclosure 2683							Only partially exposed.
156	Yarnton	Enclosure 97		11.5				ENE	
157	Yarnton	Enclosure 8180/8286		19x10				SE	Oval. Double enclosure for two houses?
158	Yarnton	Enclosure 7895		c.15				?SE	Only partially exposed. Seen in geophys. Remnants of narrow gully 0.2m in width run parallel close to inside of main gully
159	Yarnton	Enclosure 241 and gully 242		7.5				E	Series of postholes at entrance - maybe multiphased gate structure?
169	Blackbird Leys Settlement	Concentric pennanular ditches		Inner 19; outer 28				SE	Two substantial concentric ditches
173	Ireland's Land	381/357		c.14				Main - E; subsid- N	
174	Ireland's Land	562							Badly truncated and badly defined
175	Manorhouse Farm, Hatford	211		9				?ENE	
177	Warrens Field, Island 3	Structure 13		10.5			Entrance posts	SE	Entrance posts at same diameter as gully
178	Warrens Field, Island 3	Structure 14		10			Entrance posts	SE	Entrance posts slightly just inside gully
179	Warrens Field, Island 3	Structure 15		10		Wall Slot - 8		NW	
180	Warrens Field, Island 3	Structure 16		11.5x9			Entrance posts	SE	
181	Warrens Field, Island 3	Structure 17a		7.25			Entrance posts	Main - SE subsid W	
182	Warrens Field, Island 3	Structure 17b		10			Entrance posts	SE	Slot blocking entrance
183	Warrens Field, Island 3	Structure 19		10.5				SE and NW	Partly defined by linear ditch

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
184	Warrens Field, Island 3	Structure 20a		11.5			Entrance posts	SE	
185	Warrens Field, Island 3	Structure 20b		10.5			Entrance posts	SE	E terminal of gully curved out to SE and demarcated entrance to NE enclosure
186	Warrens Field, Island 3	Structure 20c		10			Internal four poster	SE	
187	Warrens Field, Island 3	Structure 18	7.5		10.5			SE	Away from other buildings
188	Warrens Field, Island 3	Structure 21		10				SE	Away from other buildings
189	Warrens Field, Island 2	Structure 11a/enclosure 4a		15				E	Substantial ditch
190	Warrens Field, Island 2	Structure 11b/enclosure 4b		15				E	Three phases of ditch, but looks like two main house phases. Substantial ditch
191	Warrens Field, Island 2	Structure 10a	c.6.5	10-11.5	10	Two postholes in line with porch		SE	Ditch recut at least four times - two houses? Both posts of northern entrance: both of these houses repaired
192	Warrens Field, Island 2	Structure 10b	c.6.5	10-11.5	10	Two postholes in line with porch		SE	See above
193	Warrens Field, Island 2	Structure 9		9			Entrance posts	SE	Ditch recut at least 3 times
194	Warrens Field, Island 2	Structure 7		Partial			Entrance posts	SE	Little surviving - post pair for entrance and two terminal sections of gully
195	Warrens Field, Island 2	Gully 198		9				SE or W	Little surviving
196	Warrens Field, Island 2	Gully 199		Partial					Little surviving
197	Warrens Field, Island 2	Gully 200		Partial					Little surviving
198	Warrens Field, Island 2	Enclosure 7		15x12				S or E	Little surviving
199	Warrens Field, Island 2	Enclosure 9		11.5				E	
200	Warrens Field, Island 2	Enclosure 6		11				NE	Lots of internal features, cant relate to use. Substantial ditch
201	Warrens Field, Island 2	Enclosure 5		12x9				E	
202	Warrens Field, Island 2	Structure 4		9.5				SE	
203	Warrens Field, Island 2	Structure 5		11			Entrance posts	NE	Long linear ditch running from entrance
204	Warrens Field, Island 2	Structure 6		10.5			Entrance posts	ESE	
205	Warrens Field, Island 2	Structure 8		11.5				SE	

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
206	Warrens Field, Island 2	Structure 12		10.5			Entrance posts	E	Short length of gully segregating entrance
207	Warrens Field, Island 1	Structure 1, enclosure 2		Inner 13; outer 22x20		Inner gully might be wall slot	Entrance posts just inside inner gully	SE	Has length of fence from S side of entrance. Substantial ditch
208	Warrens Field, Island 1	Structure 2a		12			Entrance posts	SE or E	Short length of gully segregating entrance
209	Warrens Field, Island 1	Structure 2b	7	12				SE or E	Short length of gully segregating entrance
210	Warrens Field, Island 1	Structure 3.1 (North) Gully 97		9			Entrance posts	SE	Gully joining house below
211	Warrens Field, Island 1	Structure 3.2 (South) Gully 80		6.5				N to E	See above
217	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 18 (1978)	10.5	14.5				No entrance	Gully joining ID220
218	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 19 (1978)	5.5	13				E	Gully just outside entrance with postholes. Controls entrance
219	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 13 (1978)	5.5	13				E	Gully just outside entrance with postholes. Controls entrance. Gully joining ID221
220	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 73 (1978)	6x8	11				W and E	Gully joining ID217. Post-ring in entrance to penannular gully
221	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 45 (1978)		8x9			Internal six poster	E	Gully joining ID219. Gully surrounding six- poster.
222	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 20 (1978)		18.5					Partially exposed
223	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 491 (1978)		20				SE	
224	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 32 (1978)		20					
225	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 286 (1978)		20				SE	
226	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 331 (1978)	10	13				?NW	Recut several times in the SE
227	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 290 (1978)		Partial					Only partially exposed
228	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 280/284 (1978)		c.17					Only partially exposed
229	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 273/279 (1978)		c.26					Only partially exposed
230	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 1014 (1978)		11.5				E	
231	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 1048 (1978)		11.5				E	
232	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 1049 (1978)		14				E	End of MIA

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
233	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 1034 (1978)		12.5				E	
234	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 1035 (1978)	7.5	15				E	
235	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 1020a (1978)	5x8	16.5				E	
236	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 1020b (1978)		16.5				E	Interpreted as two phase building, but at least four recuts in gully. Only one post built house
237	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 1025 (1978)		13.5				NE	
238	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 1051 (1978)		14				E	
239	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 1129 (1978)		15				E	
240	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 1130 (1978)		15				E and W	
241	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 1023 (1978)		24				E	
242	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Ditch 1052 (1978)		c.15				E	
250	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6286b, gullies 6048, 6139 (1999)				Wall Slot - 10.5			Gully 6139 may have held posts
251	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6286c, gully 6046 (1999)		10.5					Maybe just repair of ID250
253	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 5021a, gully 5338 (1999)		14				SW	
254	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 5021b, gullies 5339 (1999)		16		Possible Wall Slot - 11x13		NE	Terminal of inner gully had probable post-packing. Gullies inside
255	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6282 (1999)		10.5				E	Possible annex. Antenna ditches from entrance
256	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6283 (1999)		17x15; 17x18.5		Wall Slot - 10		E	Two gullies surround wall slot trench.
257	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6290 (1999)		13					
258	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6291 (1999)		c.12					
259	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6297 (1999)							
260	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6297a (1999)		Partial					Only partially exposed
261	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6297b (1999)		Partial					Only partially exposed
262	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6072 (1999)		Partial					Semi-circular - might not be house
263	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6301 (1999)		Partial					Semi-circular - might not be house

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
264	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Structure 6307 (1999)							Semi-circular - might not be house
266	Thornhill Farm	Structure 207		13				E	Gullies controlling entrance
267	Thornhill Farm	Structure 210	4.5						
268	Thornhill Farm	Structure 209		9.5				SE	
269	Thornhill Farm	Enclosure 120		12x16				SSW	Very substantial ditch. Number of postholes in E terminals - gate structure?
270	Thornhill Farm	Gullies 854 and 870		c.7				NW	Not considered a house in report - truncated
271	Thornhill Farm	Gully 949							Not considered a house in report - truncated
272	Thornhill Farm	Structure S206		Partial				E	Little detailed info or plan
273	Thornhill Farm	Structure E149						W	Little detailed info or plan
281	Horcott Pit	Gullies 3054 and 3055		c.16					Very tentative - only half of gully exposed
282	Horcott Pit	Gully 3063		c.10					
283	Horcott Pit	Gully 3067		c.14					
293	Coxwell Road, Faringdon	Roundhouse C, 1849		Not penan-nular					Does not look like house, unless rest of ditch completely truncated. But stratigraphically between ID292 and 294, so probably some kind of house. All MIA houses published in Cook <i>et al.</i> 2005
294	Coxwell Road, Faringdon	Roundhouse C, 1846		12				NW and SE	
295	Coxwell Road, Faringdon	Roundhouse C, 1847		9				NW and SE	
296	Coxwell Road, Faringdon	Roundhouse C, 1861/1848		16				NW and SE	Three of these phases have associated human deposit.
297	Coxwell Road, Faringdon	Roundhouse D 1850	9.5	11				E	
298	Coxwell Road, Faringdon	Gullies 1851/1852		10			Internal four poster	?E	Semi-circular gully.
299	Coxwell Road, Faringdon	Gullies 1853/1854				Wall Slot - 6.5x8		ESE	Outer edge of gully had at least four features that should be posts within gully
300	Coxwell Road, Faringdon	Roundhouse E Gully 1661		10				E	

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
301	Spratsgate Lane Areas B and C	S8 and S1 (main house)		Inner 10; outer 19				Inner - SSW; outer - W	Enclosed by two ditches. Long antenna ditches leading from entrance to complex gated structure
302	Spratsgate Lane Areas B and C	S9 and S1 (main house, second phase)		Inner 13; outer 19				Inner - SSW; outer - W	Enclosed by two ditches. Long antenna ditches leading from entrance to complex gated structure
303	Spratsgate Lane Areas B and C	S5, 6, 7		15		Wall slot - 11.5		SSW	Inner postholes might have been continuous ditch that has been truncated. Multi-phased
304	Spratsgate Lane Areas B and C	S4		11					Four lengths of gully - much truncated
305	Spratsgate Lane Areas B and C	S27, 26 and 35	8.5	12.5				W	At least four phases of antenna ditches leading from entrance
306	Spratsgate Lane Areas B and C	S29		8				W	Joined to ID305 by linear ditch
307	Spratsgate Lane Area D	S36		9.5				ESE	
308	Spratsgate Lane Area D	S37		14				E	Antenna ditches leading from entrance.
309	Spratsgate Lane Area D	S38		8.5		Possible wall slot		E	Posthole in gully suggests possible wall slot
310	Spratsgate Lane Area D	S39		6.5				E	
311	Spratsgate Lane Area D	S42		14				ENE	
325	Latton Lands Central	Gully 2949		9.5				E	These precede MIA N-S boundary ditch
326	Latton Lands Central	Gully 2950		7.5				E	
327	Latton Lands Central	Gully 2897		12				S or SE	
328	Latton Lands Central	Gully 2896		13				NW	
329	Latton Lands Central	Gully 1280		11				?SSE	
330	Latton Lands Central	Gully 3205		10				?E	
331	Latton Lands Central	Gully 2916		8				E	
332	Latton Lands Central	Gully 2946							Very truncated
333	Latton Lands Central	Gully 3209	6.5	12.5				SE	
334	Latton Lands Central	Gully 1277		10				No entrance	
335	Latton Lands Central	Gully 3204		13				SE	
337	Latton Lands Northern	Gullies 3955		15x12					Discontinuous lengths of gullies

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
339	Groundwell Farm	House 2				Inner wall slot-11.75; Outer - 14.75	Internal four poster. Entrance posts	House - SSE; outer gully - ENE	Four entrance posts at entrance to house, and pair at opening of outer gully
340	Groundwell Farm	House 3	5.75			Wall slot - 12	Massive entrance posts	SE	
341	Groundwell Farm	House 4		Outer 19.5		Wall slot - 17.5	Internal three post support. Entrance posts	E	Very large - estimated height 10.5m
347	Groundwell West, phases 2 + 3	Roundhouse 2		12			Entrance posts	E	Entrance posts inside gully, and another just outside suggesting projecting porch
348	Groundwell West, phases 2 + 3	Roundhouse 4	13.5			Wall slot - 11		SE	Post-ring outside wall slot trench. Providing extra support for eaves?
349	Groundwell West, phases 2 + 3	Roundhouse 7	c.10.5. Incomplete	11.7				NW	Possible internal partitions
350	Groundwell West, phases 2 + 3	Roundhouse 3		12.5				ESE	
351	Groundwell West, phases 2 + 3	Roundhouse 1	10	11.7				SE	Internal supports - possible double post- ring
414	Cotswold Community/ Shorncote	Gully 1611, structure 1612		12			Entrance posts	SE	Antenna ditch from NE side. Arc of internal postholes. Brossler <i>et al.</i> 2002
423	Cotswold Community/ Shorncote Settlement Area 3	Roundhouse 4180	10.5	11				SE	Radiocarbon date - 323-205 cal BC (75%) Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010
424	Cotswold Community/ Shorncote Eastern Complex	T1000		9.2				SE	Two ditches leading from entrance to antenna ditch leading to large enclosure. Radio- carbon date 207-86 cal BC (77%)
425	Cotswold Community/ Shorncote Eastern Complex	T1001		9.8				N and S	To get to main enclosure have to go through house
426	Cotswold Community/ Shorncote Eastern Complex	T1002		9.8				House - SE; antenna ditch - SW	Gully leading from entrance swerves to SW. Radiocarbon date 322-226 (60%)
443	Totterdown Lane, west	Gully Feature 7		19				Main - S; subsid-ESE	Blocking ditch in entrance. Possibly later Bronze Age
444	Totterdown Lane, west	Roundhouse 1		9				Main - ESE; subsid-N	Blocking ditch in entrance.

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
445	Totterdown Lane, west	Roundhouse 2		9				E	Large posthole in entrance
446	Totterdown Lane, west	Roundhouse 3		13				?E-NE	Considerable amount of metallurgical debris inside. Partially exposed
447	Totterdown Lane, west	Roundhouse 4	?7.5	13				SE	Ring of posts tentative, but entrance posts clear
448	Totterdown Lane, east	Roundhouse 6		13					Earliest in sequence
449	Totterdown Lane, east	Roundhouse 5		10				SE	
450	Totterdown Lane, east	Roundhouse 8		c.11.5					
451	Totterdown Lane, east	Roundhouse 7		9.5					
452	Totterdown Lane, east	Roundhouse 9		13				SE	Very small entrance the becomes blocked. Antenna ditch
453	Totterdown Lane, east	Roundhouse 10							Much truncated.
454	Totterdown Lane, east	Enclosure 55 and 43		12				Main-N; subsid-SE	Double house enclosure ditch. Very substantial. Late MIA
458	Park Farm, Binfield	House 2		13.5		Wall slot - 10.5	Central post	SW	Entrance porch posts in gully terminal
459	Park Farm, Binfield	House 3	14				Central post	?ENE	
460	Park Farm, Binfield	House 4	10				Central post	?ENE	Multi-phased central post. Possible double post-ring
461	Park Farm, Binfield	Ditch 1020		11.5				ENE; SE; subsid SW	Blocking ditch and posthole by entrance. Late MIA or early LIA
462	Park Farm, Binfield	Ditch 1181		10					
463	Chilton Grove South (Site 21)	Ditches 1020, 1032, 1027							Partially exposed. Radiocarbon date 381-201 cal BC (95%)
464	Chilton Grove South (Site 21)	Ditches 1041, 1021							Partially exposed
465	Cornwall Copse (Site 32)	Ditch 1008		8				SE	
466	Cornwall Copse (Site 32)	Ditches 1004/1005/1034		12				?SE or none	Radiocarbon date 410-354 (79%)
467	Warpsgrove (Site 34)	Ditches 1001 and 1033		10.5					
468	Fairclough Farm	Structure 1		12.5			Central post	ENE	
469	Fairclough Farm	Structure 2		11.5			Central post	SW	
470	Site of the First Battle of Newbury	Roundhouse 1428		12			Entrance posts	ESE	

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
471	Jennett's Park	Structure 1		14		Wall slot - 9.5		Wall slot-ESE	Outer gully has no entrance
472	Jennett's Park	Structure 2		14				E	
473	Jennett's Park	Structure 8							Little surviving
474	Jennett's Park	Structure 3		7				ESE	
475	Jennett's Park	Structure 6		12					Little surviving
476	Larkwhistle Farm	Structure 194		10			One entrance post	Main - SE; subsid-NW	Two main phases
477	Larkwhistle Farm	Structure 209		9.5				Main - E; subsid-WSW	Built over causeway to enclosure. Would have to go through house to enter
490	Grazeley Road, Three Mile Cross	Ring gully Complex A, phase 3, 2002/2012, recut as 2004/2017		11			Entrance posts	Main - SE; subsid-NW	Sequence of three houses. Antenna ditches leading from entrance
491	Grazeley Road, Three Mile Cross	Ring gully Complex B, gully 2003		12				SE	Short antenna ditches leading from entrance
492	Thrope Lea Nurseries, west	Ditch 1845							Little surviving
493	Thrope Lea Nurseries, west	Ditch 2110		8					Little surviving
508	Danesfield Camp, Medmenham	Structure F43	5.5						
511	Caesar's Camp, Heathrow	Hut A		11.5				SE	Earlier than main enclosure
512	Caesar's Camp, Heathrow	Hut B		11.5				E	Earlier than main enclosure
513	Caesar's Camp, Heathrow	Hut C		9				SSW and NNE	
514	Caesar's Camp, Heathrow	Hut D	10.5	11.5				E	Has particularly prominent doorposts
515	Caesar's Camp, Heathrow	Hut E		7.6				SE	Earlier than main enclosure
516	Caesar's Camp, Heathrow	Hut F		13			One entrance post	SE	Earlier than main enclosure
517	Caesar's Camp, Heathrow	Hut G		13				S	
518	Caesar's Camp, Heathrow	Hut H		12				SE	
519	Caesar's Camp, Heathrow	Hut I	7	9				SE	
520	Caesar's Camp, Heathrow	Hut J		11				ESE	

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
521	Caesar's Camp, Heathrow	Hut K		12.8				W	Earlier than main enclosure
522	Caesar's Camp, Heathrow	Secondary Enclsoure		17x12			?Entrance posts - pit D and 8	E	Substantial ditch. Possibly not house. Late MIA or LIA
527	Brooklands	The House	8			Wall slot - 12.8	Internal four poster	W	Antenna ditch
528	Laleham	The ring gully		10				S	Partially exposed
546	Baird Road, Arborfield Garrison	Ring gully 201		14				ESE	
548	Ashford Prison	Circular Structure 1		11				SE or NW	Semi-circle. Lack of truncation suggests this is real
549	Ashford Prison	Circular Structure 2		10.5				SE	
550	Ashford Prison	Circular Structure 3		Inner 10.5 outer-13			Entrance posts	ESE	
551	Ashford Prison	Circular Structure 4		12		Possible wall slot - 11		E	Ditch joining SW of house to create partial enclosure
552	Ashford Prison	Circular Structure 5, phase 1		9				SE	
553	Ashford Prison	Circular Structure 5, phase 2		10.5				SE	
554	Ashford Prison	Circular Structure 6		7				E	Joined to ID555 by ditch
555	Ashford Prison	Circular Structure 7		11.5			Entrance posts	ESE	Joined to ID554 by ditch
556	Ashford Prison	Circular Structure 8		13				SE	Substantial ditch
557	Heathrow T5	Roundhouse 1		14			Entrance posts	SE	Badly truncated
558	Heathrow T5	Roundhouse 2	8	12				ESE	
559	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 3		18				Main-S; subsid-SE	Large - might not be house
560	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 4		9				SE	
561	Heathrow T5	Roundhouse 5		12.5				E	Has postholes segregating entrance. Antenna ditch leading from entrance
562	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 6		11					Badly truncated. Only semi-circle survived
563	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 7		11.8				SE	

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
564	Heathrow T5	Roundhouse 8, phase 1		15			Entrance posts	NW	Substantial gully. Unusual house in settlement - different orientation and lots of finds
565	Heathrow T5	Roundhouse 9		9			Internal four poster	?SE	
566	Heathrow T5	Roundhouse 10	9	12.4			Central post/ internal four poster	ESE	
567	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 11		11.25				NE	
568	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 12		16				NW	Attached to possible animal pen
569	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 13		13.5				?SE	Badly truncated
570	Heathrow T5	Roundhouse 14	7	11.5				SE	
571	Heathrow T5	Roundhouse 15		15.4			One entrance post; central post	SE	
572	Heathrow T5	Roundhouse 16		15.4			Entrance posts	SE	
573	Heathrow T5	Roundhouse 17		13.5				Main-ESE; subsid-NW	Posthole in middle of entrance
574	Heathrow T5	Roundhouse 18		12				SE	Posthole in middle of entrance
575	Heathrow T5	Roundhouse 19		13.75				?SE	SW gap that joins to ID582. Beam slot at entrance
576	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 20		14.25				SE	
577	Heathrow T5	Roundhouse 21		11				SE	
578	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 22		9				SE	Badly truncated
579	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 23		12				?SE	Badly truncated
580	Heathrow T5	Roundhouse 24		12			Entrance posts	SE	
581	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 25		8					Badly truncated. Only semi-circle survived
582	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 26		11.5				NE	Entrance goes directly to house ID575
583	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 27		7.2				NW	Away from settlement
584	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 28		6				NW	Away from settlement
585	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 29		11.75				E	Badly truncated. Only semi-circle survived

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
586	Heathrow T5	Enclosure 30		7.5					Badly truncated. Only semi-circle survived
587	Heathrow T5	Roundhouse 8, phase 2		15			Entrance posts	NW	Substantial gully. Unusual house in settlement - different orientation and lots of finds
588	Heathrow T5	Enclosure EC6						NE	Probable gully enclosing two houses
638	Sherborne House MIA	Structure 5		10.4				SE	Recut
639	Sherborne House MIA	Structure 10		11.7				SE	Much of interior truncated

A7.7 Other Date

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
MBA/LBA									
534	Heathrow T5 Settlement 1	Posthole Group 4, SW	4.5x5.5						
535	Heathrow T5 Settlement 1	Posthole Group 4, NE	5x4.5						
536	Heathrow T5 Settlement 1	Posthole Group 5	5x6.5						
MBA/LBA/EIA									
50	Eight Acre Field	109/126 and 149		9.5				Main - SW; LBA sherd in gully, but aligned to MBA Subsid-NW waterhole	
MBA/LBA/Transitional									
412	CC/Shorncliffe Southern Settlement 1	Roundhouse T20363	7.7						Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010
413	CC/Shorncliffe Southern Settlement 1	Roundhouse 15978	5						Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010
648	Yarnton Site 4b	Circular Structure	10			14		NW	Unexcavated, but close to LBA waterhole
LBA/Transitional									
163	Rams Hill	Building D	5.5						The LBA pottery Bradley says is associated actually from palisade posthole (Needham and Ambers 1994, 236). Probably LBA
168	Bradford's Brook	House	7						Partially exposed
499	Jewson's Yard	Building 5	6		8.5			N	
507	Shepperton Green	The possible house	6		Yes			ENE	Possible multi-phased house

ID	Site	Feature Name	Post-ring (m)	Gully (m)	Porch Projection (m)	Outer Wall (m)	Entrance/ Central Posts	Orientation	More Information
Transitional/EIA/MIA									
49	Beard Mill	The semi-circular house	9						Partially exposed. Lots of replacement post-holes
108	Gravelly Guy	Building M	6						Possible house. Semi-circle
127	Gravelly Guy	Building S	7.5					ENE	
EIA/MIA									
56	Mount Farm	Postring inside F200/203	6						Not recognised in report
57	Mount Farm	W of ID56	5						Not recognised in report. Likely EIA
58	Mount Farm	NW of ID57	6						Not recognised in report. Dubious
59	Mount Farm	NW of ID58	6						Not recognised in report. Likely EIA
633	Bedfont	Hut circle 1/Enclosure 1		10				SE	
MIA/LIA									
65	Milton Hill North	Roundhouse 3		c.12				E	Central hearth
66	Milton Hill North	Roundhouse 4		c.11.5				E	

Appendix 8

List of Human Remains

Abbreviations: Type - A = Articulated; C = Cremation; G = Group of bones; S = Single bone

House and SD columns refer to IDs of associated houses and special deposits, detailed in Appendices 7 and 9

A8.1 Middle Bronze Age

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
219	Corporation Farm		A			F	30 yrs	Crouched	On S edge of settlement. Below ID220.
220	Corporation Farm		A			?M	9 yrs	Crouched	On S edge of settlement. Below ID219.
221	Corporation Farm		S		214			Cranium	
234	Latton Lands	1750/1752	G		237	F	25-35 yrs	Cranium and femur	To S of settlement
235	Latton Lands	640	A			F	25-35 yrs	Crouched/Right/W	Poorly dated
259	Appleford Sidings	1566/1568	A			F	18-25 yrs	Crouched/Supine/ E	At edge of excavated area, near trackway. Globular urn placed by side
260	Appleford Sidings		C					Six pits with burnt human bone; 5 next to each other and one away	Away from open excavated area. Radiocarbon date
268	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	2508/2511	A			M	Mature adult	Crouched/N	To W of settlement
269	CC/Shorncote Enclosure 3239	Grave 3173	A			F	Young adult	Crouched/Right/NE	Far NW corner of enclosure. Radiocarbon date
304	Weir Bank Stud Farm	926	S						Field system ditch
305	Weir Bank Stud Farm	357	C				Adult	63.3g	In field system area in pit
309	Jennett's Park Burnt Mounds	4409	?C		316				
310	Knights Farm 3+4	Cremation	C					330g	Set into ground 2m south of small 3m ring ditch. With coarse bowl
320	Heathrow T5	Pit 544566	C			F	13-25 yrs		In field system. Radiocarbon date. LBA cremations in same area
331	Heathrow T5	Skel 595073	A			F	18-35 yrs	Crouched/Right/NE	On edge of excavated area, not near other features. Radiocarbon date

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
338	Reading Business Park Area 3100/3000B field system	Pit 1159	C				Adult		Next to field system ditch. Two individuals in same pot
341	Reading Business Park Area 3100/3000B field system	Pit 1159	C				Sub- adult		Next to field system ditch. Two individuals in same pot
344	Reading Business Park Area 3100/3000B field system	1308/1309	C						0.1m away from IDs 338-9
346	Reading Business Park field system	Waterhole 2690	S		407		Adult	Tibia frag	Brossler <i>et al.</i> 2013. In field system. Bayesian modelled
347	Reading Business Park field system	Waterhole 3091	C		408			10g	Brossler <i>et al.</i> 2013. In field system. Bayesian modelled
348	Reading Business Park field system	Waterhole 3201	C		409			<10g	Brossler <i>et al.</i> 2013. In field system. Bayesian modelled
349	Reading Business Park field system	Grave 222	A			M	35-45	Complete but degraded. Crouched/Left/W	Brossler <i>et al.</i> 2013. In field system
351	Yarnton Site 5	Burial 9456	A			?F	17-25 yrs	Poor condition. Crouched/Right/NW	Cut fill of Neolithic enclosure ditch
352	Yarnton Site 5	Pit 9039	C					2g	Cut fill of Neolithic enclosure ditch
353	Yarnton Site 5	Pit 9039	C					Small quantity	Cut fill of Neolithic enclosure ditch
355	Yarnton Site 5	Pit 9048	C					6g	Inside Neolithic enclosure. Radiocarbon dates
356	Yarnton Site 4d	Pit 17008	C					123g	
357	Yarnton Site 10	Pit 14034	C				?Adult	49g	Radiocarbon dates
359	Eton Rowing Course Area 20, 24 etc. field system	Pit 18175	A				c.25 years	Crouched/Left/N	In enclosure 1 - part of field system
360	Eton Rowing Course Area 20, 24 etc. field system	27/7	C					Little surviving - badly truncated	In enclosure 3 - part of field system
361	Eton Rowing Course Area 20, 24 etc. field system	23/9	C					Little surviving - badly truncated	In enclosure 3 - part of field system
362	Eton Rowing Course Area 20, 24 etc. field system	23/11	C					Little surviving - badly truncated	In enclosure 3 - part of field system. With plain bucket urn
363	Eton Rowing Course Area 20, 24 etc. field system	23/12	C					Little surviving - badly truncated	In enclosure 3 - part of field system
364	Eton Rowing Course Area 20, 24 etc. field system		C					Little surviving - badly truncated	In enclosure 3 - part of field system

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
373	Eton Rowing Course Area 10	86/33	A			M	c.35 yrs	Largely complete. Crouched/Left/NW	Adjacent to waterhole 6765, near ID374. Radiocarbon date
374	Eton Rowing Course Area 10	86/8	A				Adolescent	Crouched/Right/NW	Adjacent to waterhole 6765, near ID373
376	Lake End Road West	E.343	C					42g	In area of field system. With remains of bucket urn
378	Marsh Lane East	60200	C				Adult	183g	Near house
379	Marsh Lane East	60206	C				Adult	1g	c.20m NW of house
380	Marsh Lane East	60211	C					30g	c.40 W of house. With bucket urn
381	Marsh Lane East	60212	C					10g	c.20m NW of house. With DR pot

A8.2 Late Bronze Age

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
20	Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	F.3017; C.3081	S				Adult	Left radius shaft	Enclosure ditch. Radiocarbon date
57	Mount Farm	F.162	G				Adult; juvenile	Skull frag; 2 adult bones; 1 juvenile bone	Waterhole upper fill cut into E/MBA ring ditch. Could be redeposited
227	Roughground Farm	1157	A			M	30-35 yrs	Crouched/Left/NW	On edge of excavated area. No other LBA activity. Radiocarbon date
315	Carshalton		A/C				c.6 yrs	Complete/Crouched	c.50m SW of enclosure. Partially calcinated. With a saddle quern. Might not be LBA
321	Heathrow T5	Pit 106013	C			F	Adult		Isolated. c.65m W of settlement 4
322	Heathrow T5 Settlement 8	827119	C						Near other cremations, c.75m from settlement. Radiocarbon date
323	Heathrow T5 Settlement 8	830083	C						Near other cremations, c.75m from settlement. Radiocarbon date
324	Heathrow T5 Settlement 10	699044	C				5-7 yrs		In group of cremation, c.40m SE of settlement. All have modelled radiocarbon dates
325	Heathrow T5 Settlement 10	699046	C				Adult		In group of cremation, c.40m SE of settlement.
326	Heathrow T5 Settlement 10	699048	C				Subadult / Adult		In settlement enclosure
327	Heathrow T5 Settlement 10	698001	C				Adult		In group of cremation, c.40m NE of settlement
328	Heathrow T5 Settlement 10	699001	C				Infant		In group of cremation, c.40m NE of settlement
329	Heathrow T5 Settlement 10	699010	C				Subadult / Adult		In group of cremation, c.40m NE of settlement
332	Heathrow T5 Settlement 10	699060	C				Adult		In group of cremation, c.40m NE of settlement
335	Reading Business Park 7000	Pit 7264	A			F	30+	Crouched/Left/NW	In pit cluster
336	Reading Business Park 7000	Pit 7181	C				Adult	60g	To S of pit cluster
337	Reading Business Park 7000	Pit 7180	C				Adult	65g	In pit cluster
339	Reading Business Park 3100/3000B	3376	A			F	30+	Crouched/Right/SE	1992. In settlement
340	Reading Business Park 3100/3000B	1015	S					Worked skull frag	2004. Waterhole on edge of house cluster
342	Reading Business Park 3100/3000B	1163/ 1114	C					9g	
343	Reading Business Park 3100/3000B	1334/ 1344	C	627				1g	In posthole of roundhouse

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
345	Reading Business Park 3100/3000B	1857/ 1859	C			?M	Adult	141g	
350	Stone, former nurses home	F.1037	C				Adult	406g	In field system
386	Cassington West		C				All adults	28 contexts contained cremated bone, 12 with 1g or less. Work ongoing	Many associated with structures. 2 have radiocarbon dates, 1 in EIA, 1 LBA (not associated with structure)
365	Eton Rowing Course Area 1	1945	S					100mm frag of tibia	In layer on eyot
367	Eton Rowing Course Area 1	1920	S					Mandible	In layer on eyot
382	Marsh Lane East	60132	C			M	Adult	376g	In group by silted palaeochannel crossed by ditches
383	Marsh Lane East	60089	C			M	Adult	251g	In group by silted palaeochannel crossed by ditches Radiocarbon date
384	Marsh Lane East	60090	C					2g	In group by silted palaeochannel crossed by ditches
385	Marsh Lane East	60146/ 60144	C				Adult	26g	In group by silted palaeochannel crossed by ditches
386	Marsh Lane East	80013	C					18g	Isolated. Might not be LBA
389	Runnymede		S					Skull	Needham 1992. Near entranceway
390	Runnymede		G					Two mandibles	Needham 1992. Near entranceway

A8.3 LBA/EIA Transition

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
29	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps midden	F.1444/ 1445	S				Adult	Skull frag	2010
58	Mount Farm	L.145	G				c.9 yrs	c.20 bones	From ploughsoil. Near E/MBA ring ditch
59	Mount Farm	L.145	G				Neonate	c.20 bones	From ploughsoil. Near E/MBA ring ditch
225	Whitecross Farm	1951	S					Skull frag	1986. In midden. Little information
226	Whitecross Farm	1951+	G					3 Skull frags	1986. In midden. Little information
270	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	18536 ?18534	C						Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010. To W of settlement. Poorly dated
271	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	132	S		288		Adult	Skull frags	Brossler <i>et al.</i> 2002. N edge of settlement
308	Waylands Nursery	105	G				0-6 mths	6 frags, inc. femur, tibia and humerus	In very loose spread of PHs
311	Abbey Meads	6/15	G			M	35-45	Skull, mandible, 5 vertebrae	Between layers 6 and 15. May have originally been complete, with neck cut off by gravel digging
316	Old Way Lane	1629	C				Adult	34g	Might be redeposited MBA. Near 1642
317	Old Way Lane	1642	C				Adult	66g	Might be redeposited MBA
366	Eton Rowing Course Area 1	1946	S		431			Ulna	In layer on eyot
686	Eton Rowing Course Area 1	1813	S			M	Adult	Skull	In layer on eyot. Might not be Transitional

A8.4 LBA/EIA Transition or Early Iron Age

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
31	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps		S					Skull frag	Hingley 1980. Midden. Not the same individual
32	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps		S					Skull frag	Hingley 1980. Midden. Not the same individual
33	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps		S					Skull frag	Hingley 1980. Midden. Not the same individual
34	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps		S					Tooth	Hingley 1980. Midden. Not the same individual
160	Yarnton	8592/8591	S			F	26-35 yrs	Skull without jaw	Near rectangular structure 8202
161	Yarnton	7059/7029	S				Neonate	Distal half of humerus	Near rectangular structure 8202
162	Yarnton	7018/7017	C					Femur	
163	Yarnton	7644	S				Adult	Ulna	
164	Yarnton	276	S		159			Skull vault frags	Cut by MIA enclosure
165	Yarnton	951	S		169		Neonate	Phalanx	
247	Coxwell Road	622	S					Right femur frag	Weaver and Ford 2004
248	Coxwell Road	210	S					Right humerus frag	Weaver and Ford 2004
255	Coxwell Road	1052/1054	G					Radius and skull frags	Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004.
369	Eton Rowing Course Areas 3 + 5		S					Femur	Phase 5 channel deposit. Radiocarbon date
370	Eton Rowing Course Areas 3 + 5		S					Femur	Channel deposit in Area 3
371	Eton Rowing Course Areas 3 + 5		S					Femur	Channel deposit near bridge 3483. Radiocarbon date

A8.5 Early Iron Age

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
6	Segsbury	1019	A	7	4		Infant	Virtually complete	Pit near house
7	Segsbury	1336	S			?F	Adult	Right humerus, missing proximal end and one third of distal end	In pit group
8	Segsbury	1007	S					Left radial midshaft	Near pit group
17	Segsbury		S				Adult	Humerus - midshaft	Phase 3 rampart
35	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	1401	S				16-20 yrs	Humerus - complete head	Allen <i>et al.</i> 2010. Midden
37	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	1401	S				22-28 yrs	1st molar	Allen <i>et al.</i> 2010. Midden
38	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	15003	A			M	18-20	Flexed/Left side in report, but right in plan/W	Allen <i>et al.</i> 2010.
39	Outside Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	15155	A				Neonate	Crouched/Left side in report, but right in plan/W	Allen <i>et al.</i> 2010. Probably inserted soon after deposition of ID37
46	Spring Road	2126/2125	A	47			4 or 5 yrs	Missing upper right arm. Crouched/Right/SE	Bone ring found in pit. West side of house. Bayesian model of burial group.
47	Spring Road	2126	G	47			3 mths	Femurs, tibia, six long bones, six ribs, two skull frags.	West side of house
48	Spring Road	2241/2243	A	47		M	19-21 yrs	Missing skull, mandible and some neck vertebrae - these might have been removed in later cut. Crouched/Prone/NW	NE side of house
49	Spring Road	2200/2199	A	47		M	20-24 yrs	Crouched/Supine/N	N side of house
50	Spring Road	Area 4, A4	A					Missing skull. Left/S	c.50m W of house
51	Spring Road		A						c.75 NW of house. Poorly dated
60	Mount Farm	F.134	A			F	40+	Nearly complete. Crouched/L/SW	Very shallow pit. In pit spread, near earlier barrow
62	Mount Farm	F.118	S				Neonate	1 bone	In pit spread, near earlier barrow. Radiocarbon date
63	Mount Farm	F.122	S				Adult	1 bone	
64	Mount Farm	F.137	G				Infant	4 bones	In pit spread, near earlier barrow.
65	Mount Farm	F.140	G				0.5-1 yrs	18 bones	In pit spread, near earlier barrow.
66	Mount Farm	F.671	G		45		17-23 yrs	17 bones	On edge of S pit spread
85	Heyford Road	Pit 663	G			?F	Adult	Long bone midshafts - femur, tibia, fibula, humerus, radius and ulna	Cut into terminal of enclosure ditch

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
97	Gravelly Guy	502	A	114	72	F	Less than 40 yrs	Largely complete. Crouched/Left/NW	Pit near door of house
105	Gravelly Guy	320	G		78		1-3 mths	Several bones from R side of body	N edge of pit cluster, between buildings AA and Y
106	Gravelly Guy	326	S	116	80		Adult	Skull frag cut into disc shape, perforated and worn as a pendant	Inside porch of house AA, on N edge of settlement
114	Gravelly Guy	1248	S		82		Infant	Humerus	On SW edge of pits
115	Gravelly Guy	1248	S		82		0.5-1 yr	Ulna	Same pit as above
126	Gravelly Guy	1376	S		85		20-25 yrs	Mandible	
127	Gravelly Guy	1391	G	119	106		Pre-mature	Skull frag, femur	Straddling SSW edge of building H. 1m SE of ID132
131	Gravelly Guy	1624	S				Infant	Femur	In SW boundary ditch
137	Gravelly Guy	2118	G		90		Infant	Skull, 4 ribs, clavicle, scapula, humerus, tibia	Far SW of settlement
141	Gravelly Guy	2166	G				Infant	Ulna, femur, tibia	
143	Gravelly Guy	2177	S				Adult	Skull frag	
144	Gravelly Guy	2217	A				Neonate	Virtually complete. Crouched/L/SW	On far SE of settlement
147	Gravelly Guy	2300	S				Infant	Rib	In posthole
149	Gravelly Guy	2317	S				Infant	Femur	In SW enclosure ditch
151	Gravelly Guy	2425	S				Adult	Fibula	
157	Gravelly Guy	2680	A				Neonate	Virtually complete. Extended/Supine/S	On far SE of settlement
211	Blewburton	Cutting E	S						1947. In rampart core
222	Abingdon West Central Redevelopment	236	A			M	Adult	Crouched/Left/S	S terminal of ditch
229	Roughground Farm	1275	A			M	30-35 yrs	Arms raised but legs bent/Prone/NE	Near ID228. Away from other activity. Might be MIA
239	Watchfield West	139/138	S				Adult	Skull frag	
251	Coxwell Road	1022	S		261		Adult	Left radius	Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004. Top of large pit deposit
257	The Lodgers	Inhumation burial	A			M	20-25 yrs	Complete. Crouched	Little information
273	Alfreds Castle	4045	S		294		Adult	Part of femur	Near NW rampart entrance on cobbled surface, part of rampart construction but extended into entrance gap
274	Alfreds Castle	4042	S				Adult	Skull frag. Polished with fine cut marks	Part of rampart, overlaying layer with ID273

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
275	Alfreds Castle	4002/4029	S				Adult	Tooth	Top layer of rampart structure
276	Alfreds Castle	4063/4116	C/S		295		Adult	Mandible frag. Burnt	Just inside rampart, by entrance. Secondary fill
277	Alfreds Castle	4063/4072	G		296		Adult	4072-Fibula frag; 4070-Vertebra frag	Just inside rampart, by entrance. Tertiary fill
278	Alfreds Castle	4063/4069	G		296		Adult	Right scapula frag; atlas. Polished	Just inside rampart, by entrance. Upper fill
279	Alfreds Castle	4131/4127	S				Juvenile	Left Clavicle	Just inside rampart, by entrance. Cutting pit 4063, IDs276-278
280	Alfreds Castle	2104/2105	S		298		Adult	Pieced skull frag. Lightly burnt and polished	Centre of hillfort
281	Alfreds Castle	Main 2123; also 2104, 2178/2229	S		300		Adult	Skull frags from same individual in various pits. Stained blue by exposure to manganese.	LBA radiocarbon date. Centre of hillfort
282	Alfreds Castle	5377/5378	C				?Adult	Phalange; fibula frags; skull frags; mandible frags; radius frag; other	In NW in hillfort
283	Alfreds Castle	5119/5120	C	442	305		Adult	Vertebrae frag	Part of intercutting pit series, over house gully
284	Alfreds Castle	5257/5262, 5258	S		306		Adult	Left scapula frags	Part of intercutting pits. Inside house.
285	Alfreds Castle	5257	G		307		5-6 yrs	Skull frag, skull bone, right femur. From three different contexts in same pit	Same pit as ID284, upper fills
286	Alfreds Castle	5022	G/C		308		Adult	3 skull frags - burnt; another fill - 6skull frags (unburnt), burnt long bone; another fill - pelvis frag, burnt mandible frag	Multiple bones from different fills. Might not all be same individual. Towards NW of hillfort
287	Alfreds Castle	5022	G		309		Infant	Rib; skull frags; rib frags; pelvis frags, skull frags	Multiple bones from different fills. Might not all be same individual. Towards NW of hillfort
288	Alfreds Castle	2006	S				Adult	Skull frag. Sawn, possibly perforated	From medieval context, but probably redeposited
289	Alfreds Castle	17008	S				Adult	Skull frag. Has wear and polish	From Roman context, but overlaying EIA pits and probably redeposited
290	Alfreds Castle	14015/ 14016	S				Adult	Skull frag. Polished	Outside hillfort in linear ditch to SW
291	Alfreds Castle	1162/1163	S				Adult	Right radius frag	In centre of HF
292	Alfreds Castle	2104/2113	S				Adult	Rib frag	In centre of HF
293	Alfreds Castle	2118/2119	S				Adult	Skull frag	In centre of HF
294	Alfreds Castle	2223/2147	G				Adult	Vertebrae and vertebrae process; skull frags	In centre of HF
295	Alfreds Castle	2189/2171	G				Adult	Vertebra; left rib frag; left mandible frag; humerus frag. Fill 2208 - vertebrae. Fill 2267-Sternum frag, rib frag, fibula frag	In centre of HF

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
296	Alfreds Castle	2177/2209	S				Infant	Skull frag	In centre of HF
297	Alfreds Castle	2234/2235	S				Infant	Scapula frag	In centre of HF
298	Alfreds Castle	2143/2250	S				Adult	Fibula frag	In centre of HF
299	Alfreds Castle	5298/5299	S				?Adult	Vertebra frag	In NW of hillfort
300	Alfreds Castle	5300/5301	S				Adult	Vertebra	In NW of hillfort
312	Snowy Fielder Way	227	S		339		Neonate	Radius	

A8.6 Middle Iron Age

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
1	Watkins Farm	489	A	4		F	Over 30 yrs	Missing one arm and lower right leg. Extended/Right/SW	Well in house. MBA radiocarbon date from wooden object associated with body, but environmental evidence suggests MIA deposition
2	Watkins Farm	12	S				Adult	Skull frags	Ditch just outside entrance to main enclosure
3	Watkins Farm	495	S	6		M	Adult	Skull frags	Ditch near house
4	Watkins Farm	410	S	6			Adult	Left tibia	House gully
5	Watkins Farm	23	S				Adult	Right humerus	From probably house gully, but very truncated
19	Segsbury	7607/7621	S				Adult	Right humerus missing proximal and distal ends	Main rampart ditch, near S entrance
21	Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps	3152/3160	A		17	M	40-50 yrs	Near complete. Crouched/Right/S	Burial pit cluster. Same pit as ID22, different fill. Radiocarbon date
22	Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps	3152/3143	A		17	F	20-25 yrs	4 separately articulating sections. 1 - some vertebrae and ribs; 2 - some vertebrae and sacrum; 3 - left pelvis and femur; 4 - left tibia	Cut marks on femur and tibia, probably from dismemberment or defleshing. Decomposition not advanced - certain parts deliberately selected whilst corpse fairly fresh
23	Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps	3116/3113	A			F	25-35 yrs	Tightly crouched, probably originally bound/Right/N.	Burial pit cluster. Staining on associated animal bone suggests buried with cu alloy object
24	Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps	3155/3163	A			F	Adult	Supine/W	Burial pit cluster. Only partly uncovered. Cut away on S by Roman feature. Radiocarbon date
25	Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps	3098/3048	A				Neonate	Crouched/Right/S	Burial pit cluster
26	Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps	3015/3016	G			M	Adult	Left pelvis frags; left and right femurs	Burial pit cluster. Earliest of three intercutting pits. Buried with small iron strip
27	Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps	6022	?A					Femur, tibia, skull and finger bone frags	May have belonged to articulated burial - disturbed by medieval pit which contained numerous human bones. Radiocarbon date
28	Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps	3057/3058	G				Adult	Cranial frags; two hand bones	Burial pit cluster
40	Outside Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps	15341	S					Femur shaft	
41	Outside Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps	149	S	22		M	Less than 40 yrs	Skull frag	In contiguous structure to house
42	City Farm North	N/1	C				Adult	94g	Could be BA. In group of pits
43	City Farm East		C	31					Harding 1972, 68. Pit in roundhouse

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
44	City Farm West	13	A					Crouched	In group of pits. Skull found a few inches from vertebrae. Associated with 'much animal bone'
45	Appleford	F.177/ Ditch 121	A	37			Infant		Upper filling of enclosure ditch, southern end
52	Beard Mill	Pit 25	G/(A)	48				'corpse had been dismembered and heaped haphazard... foot bones [articulated] but placed on top of a couple of rib bones; arm and leg bones lay above a badly damaged cranium. Parts of the body were missing'	Cut into outer SE side of house gully. Associated with some Transitional pottery, but stratigraphically MIA
53	Mingies Ditch	602 and 611	S				Subadult / Adult	Cranium frag	Redeposited - post abandonment contexts but probably related to IA site. Peripheral area of settlement
54	Mingies Ditch	603	S				Subadult / Adult	1 phalange	Enclosure ditch
55	Mingies Ditch		S				Subadult / Adult	Cranium frag	Outer enclosure ditch at the N causeway
67	Mount Farm	F.4	S				Adult	1 bone	Far NW of site in double ditched track. All from boundaries and ditches controlling movement around site
68	Mount Farm	6/A/1	A				Neonate	Nearly complete	Parallel to ID67
69	Mount Farm	6/B/1	A				Neonate	Half complete	Parallel to ID67
70	Mount Farm	126/A/1	G				Neonate	5 bones	Leading off from ditch 6, with IDs68, 69
71	Mount Farm	126/B/1	G				Neonate	4 bones	Leading off from ditch 6, with IDs68, 69
72	Mount Farm	126/C/1	S				Neonate	1 bone	Leading off from ditch 6, with IDs68, 69
73	Mount Farm	206/M/1	A				Neonate	Nearly complete	Enclosing possible houses IDs56-61
74	Mount Farm	F.131	S				Neonate	1 bone	Might be LIA. At right angles from ditches 6 and 4, containing ID67-69. Maybe replacement of 126, containing ID70-72
75	Mount Farm	F.136	S				6-9 mths	1 bone	Near 131, containing ID74
76	Mount Farm	F.505/A/1	S		47		Adult	1 bone	Paddock boundary in S part of site. Radiocarbon date
77	Mount Farm	F.505/A/1	A		47		Neonate	Half complete	Paddock boundary in S part of site. Radiocarbon date
80	Milton Hill North	22316. 22318	A				Infant	Complete. Crouched. Effected by slight periostitis - probably responsible for death	In pit cluster
83	Land South of Marcham	5049	A			M	25-35 yrs	Complete. Crouched/Right/N	Radiocarbon date
86	Heyford Road	Pit 565	G					13 frags	Cut into terminal of enclosure ditch, next to ID85

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
88	Heyford Road	Pit 565	G					Bone frags	See above
89	Thrupp	F.1	S	80				Skull frag	House gully, N side
90	Noahs Ark Inn/Frilford	Pit 41/41a	A	82			15-17 yrs	Complete. Crouched/Left/N	Inside house, N side
91	Noahs Ark Inn/Frilford		A	82			Infant	Nearly complete	Inside house on S side, in shallow pit
91	Purwell Farm	Pit 4	A			M	30's	Complete. Crouched	In pit spread
92	Purwell Farm	Pit 5	G			M	Adult		In pit spread. Removed before excavation
93	Purwell Farm	Pit 5	A			M	Adult	Complete down to waist. Supine	In pit spread. Same pit as above
95	Gravelly Guy	2256 A/1	G	100	64		Infant	Tibia and Femur	House gully, near SE terminal
96	Gravelly Guy	2395 - cut 3	G	101	68		Infant	Humerus, tibia and ulna	House gully, at back of enclosure - NW
98	Gravelly Guy Block 2 terrace edge	17	S		76		35-40 yrs	Skull	In pit spread next to ID99
99	Gravelly Guy Block 2 terrace edge	18	G				3-4 yrs	Skull and some bones from thorax and arms	In pit spread next to ID98. Found with iron spearhead
101	Gravelly Guy	143	S	92			Infant	Ulna	Pit at E edge of house
102	Gravelly Guy	187	G				Infant	Tibia, femur	On SW edge of pits
103	Gravelly Guy	187	S				Adult	Skull frag	Same pit and fill as ID102
104	Gravelly Guy	247	A				1-2 mths	Most of skeleton	On SW edge of pits, 10m NE of ID102 and 103
107	Gravelly Guy	330	G				Neonate	Several bones from all parts of body	On SW edge of pits, 3m from IDs102 and 103; and special deposit IDs94 and 95. Inside fourposter b
108	Gravelly Guy	346	S				Adult	Skull frag	On NE edge of pits
109	Gravelly Guy	1133	A		81	F	35-40 yrs	Virtually complete. Crouched/Right/SW	On SW edge of pits
110	Gravelly Guy	1161	G				Neonate	Parts of skull and several limb bones	
112	Gravelly Guy	1220	A				1-2 mths	Virtually Complete. Crouched/Right/ENE	
113	Gravelly Guy	1230	G	97			Neonate	Several bones from all parts of body	SE side of house
116	Gravelly Guy	1250	S	98	63		Infant	Tibia	On SE side of house gully
117	Gravelly Guy	1291	S				Adult	Skull frag	
118	Gravelly Guy	1325	G				Infant	Ulna, femur, tibia	On SW edge of pits
120	Gravelly Guy	1339	A		83	?M	Less than 40 yrs	Virtually complete. Crouched/Right/NW	

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
121	Gravelly Guy	1346	A		84		Infant	largely complete	Inside house I, but later so not counted
122	Gravelly Guy	1347	S				Adult	Skull frag	Inside house I, but later so not counted
123	Gravelly Guy	1362	A	117			Infant	Largely complete	On S side of building G
124	Gravelly Guy	1367	S				Adult	Skull frag	
125	Gravelly Guy	1371	A		105		Neonate	Virtually complete. Crouched/Left/N	
128	Gravelly Guy	1422	A				Neonate	Virtually complete. Crouched/Left/NE	3m S of ID129
129	Gravelly Guy	1424	A				Neonate	Virtually complete. Crouched/Right/N	3m to N of ID128
130	Gravelly Guy	1479	S		86		Infant	Skull frag	
133	Gravelly Guy	1648	A				0-1 mth	Largely complete	
134	Gravelly Guy	1703	S		87		Adult	Femur	
135	Gravelly Guy	1757/1758	A		88		Neonate	Virtually complete. Crouched/Right/NW	Over house W, but later so not counted
138	Gravelly Guy	2144	A			F	Less than 40 yrs	Virtually complete. Crouched/Right/SE. Legs above level of head	On far SW of settlement
139	Gravelly Guy	2150	A				Pre-mature	Humerus, femur, 2 tibiae	
140	Gravelly Guy	2156	G				Infant	Rib, femur	
142	Gravelly Guy	2169	?A				0-1 mth	Virtually complete	
145	Gravelly Guy	2293	S	102			Infant	Tibia	Over house enclosure ditch
146	Gravelly Guy	2299	S				Adult	Tibia	Cut into SW enclosure ditch
150	Gravelly Guy	2404	A		91		Neonate	Virtually complete. Crouched/Right/NE	
152	Gravelly Guy	2426	G				Neonate	Several bones	On far SE side of settlement
154	Gravelly Guy	2465	S	104			Infant	Ulna	Cut into SW side of house enclosure ditch, opposite entrance. Late MIA
155	Gravelly Guy	2477	A				Neonate	Virtually complete. Extended/Right/SE	Part of main SW boundary ditch
156	Gravelly Guy	2663	S				Infant	Femur	On far NE of settlement
158	Gravelly Guy	2775	S	104			Adult	Skull frag	NE side of house enclosure
159	Gravelly Guy	2930	G				2-3 mths	Part of skeleton, mainly from R side of body	Far NE of settlement
166	Yarnton settlement	135/136	A	156			Neonate	Hands and feet bones missing	Cut into NW area of ring gully. Disturbed
167	Yarnton settlement	248	S	156				Tibia shaft	Cut by E terminal of house gully

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
168	Yarnton settlement	746	S	145	190			Femur shaft	Cutting NE house gully
169	Yarnton settlement	1189	S		189			Left ulna	In area much disturbed by Roman activity
170	Yarnton settlement	412/411	A	150			Infant	Missing pelvis, part of mandible and metapodials. Extended/Supine	Posthole. Inside house enclosure on W side, maybe SW posthole of smaller first house
172	Yarnton outlying inhumations	1683	A					Skeleton missing	Recovered during gravel extraction in area disturbed by Roman ditches, in central Yarnton area. Not near any Iron Age features. Poorly dated
173	Yarnton outlying inhumations	1682	?A			M	18+ yrs	Missing left arm, legs and most of vertebrae	Recovered during gravel extraction in area disturbed by Roman ditches, in central Yarnton area. Not near any Iron Age features. Poorly dated
174	Yarnton outlying inhumations	1681	A			M	45+ yrs		Recovered during gravel extraction in area disturbed by Roman ditches, in central Yarnton area. Not near any Iron Age features. Poorly dated
177	Yarnton outlying inhumations	132/133	A			M	26-35	Mostly complete. Crouched/Right/W	Not close to any other IA features, although could be far S area of settlement, or just outside it
178	Yarnton settlement	376/1 377	G			M	26-35 yrs	Missing skull and mandible, right arm and both legs. No complete long bones	On line of trackway defined by fence lines. Disturbed by ID 179
179	Yarnton settlement	376/2 377	A			?M	18+ yrs	Missing scapulae, clavicles and vertebrae. Crouched/Right	On line of trackway defined by fence lines.
180	Yarnton outlying inhumations	496=998A	A				Neonate	Largely complete	Recovered during gravel extraction in area disturbed by Roman ditches, in central Yarnton area. Not near any Iron Age features. Poorly dated
181	Yarnton settlement	719/714 715?	G				Neonate	Some long bones and torso	In far N of excavated area
182	Yarnton outlying inhumations	1346	G				1-5 yrs	Vertebral arches	Not close to any other IA features, although could be far S area of settlement, or just outside it
183	Yarnton cemetery	1396	?A			?M	26-35 yrs	Missing right arm and most of torso	In N cemetery area. Central W. Recovered during gravel extraction
184	Yarnton cemetery	1397	A			F	26-35 yrs	Missing mandible, all vertebrae and both legs	In N cemetery area. Central W. Recovered during gravel extraction
185	Yarnton cemetery	2021	?A/?G				18+ yrs	Lower vertebrae, legs and lower arms, rib frags, metacarpals and metatarsals	In S cemetery area. Very disturbed. Recovered during gravel extraction
186	Yarnton cemetery	2022/2023	A			M	26-35 yrs	Virtually complete. Crouched/Left/N	In S cemetery area. W side
187	Yarnton cemetery	2025	?A				26-35yrs	Missing most of vertebrae, hands and feet	In S cemetery area. Central. Recovered during gravel extraction
188	Yarnton cemetery	2026/2027	?A			M	18+	Missing hands and feet	In S cemetery area. Central. Recovered during gravel extraction

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
189	Yarnton cemetery	2028/2029	A			F	18+ yrs	Missing upper body	In S cemetery area. Central E. Recovered during gravel extraction
190	Yarnton cemetery	2033/2034	A			?M	18+ yrs	Missing skull, hands and feet. Crouched	In S cemetery area. N. Recovered during gravel extraction
191	Yarnton cemetery	2041/2042	A				13-15 yrs	Missing most of vertebrae. Crouched/Left/N	In S cemetery area. SE. Damaged during machine excavation
192	Yarnton cemetery	2048/2049	?A				18+	Frag lower legs survive	In S cemetery area. S. Recovered during gravel extraction
193	Yarnton cemetery	2051	G				6-11yrs	Skull and femur frags	In S cemetery area. SE. Bones found 1.5m W of 2041
194	Yarnton cemetery	2069/2070	A				13-14 yrs	Virtually complete. Crouched/Left/NW	In S cemetery area. Central
195	Yarnton cemetery	2569/2570	A			M	18-25 yrs	Virtually complete. Crouched/Right/N	In N cemetery area. SE. 1 Roman sherd in fill
196	Yarnton cemetery	2709	?A			F	18-25 yrs	Missing most of lower body. NE	In N cemetery area. SE. Recovered during gravel extraction
197	Yarnton cemetery	2710	A			F	18-25 yrs	Virtually complete. Extended/Supine/N	In N cemetery area. SW
198	Yarnton cemetery	2711	A			F	26-35 yrs	Missing mandible and legs. Crouched	In N cemetery area. S. Recovered during gravel extraction
199	Yarnton cemetery	2712	A				5-7yrs	Missing left leg. Flexed/Supine/W	In N cemetery area. Recovered during gravel extraction
200	Yarnton cemetery	2713	A			F	26-35 yrs	Virtually complete	In N cemetery area. NE. Recovered during gravel extraction
201	Yarnton cemetery	2714	A				12-13 yrs	Virtually Complete. Crouched/W	In N cemetery area. E. Recovered during gravel extraction
202	Yarnton cemetery	2715	A				13-14 yrs	Missing skull. ?NE	In N cemetery area. N. Recovered during gravel extraction
203	Yarnton cemetery	2716	A			M	18+ yrs	Missing skull and mandible. Supine/?NE	In N cemetery area. Central. Recovered during gravel extraction
204	Yarnton cemetery	2717	A			M	18+	Virtually complete. Crouched/Left/NW	In N cemetery area. W
205	Yarnton cemetery	2718	A				14-17 yrs	Virtually complete. Crouched/Left/N	In N cemetery area. NE
206	Yarnton cemetery	2719	A				13-17yrs	Missing upper torso. Crouched/Left/S	In N cemetery area. N. Badly damaged by machine
207	Yarnton cemetery	2720	A			F	26-35 yrs	Missing legs. Extended/Supine/N	In N cemetery area. NW. Damaged by machine
208	Yarnton cemetery	2066	G				18+ yrs	Right arm and rib frags	In S cemetery area. N. Quantity of loose bones located 4m N of 2033 during machine excavation
209	Yarnton outlying inhumations	3043	S					One vertebrae	Way off to the E on different site, not near any Iron Age features. Poorly dated

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
212	Blewburton	Cutting F	A		204	M		Complete. Legs tied together between horses hind quarters as if riding horse. Skull 60 cm below skull and rest of burial. Left side	1952-3. In bottom of recut rampart ditch
213	Blewburton	Cutting G	G					Radius; ulna	1952-3. Bottom of recut rampart ditch. Associated with decorated MIA bowls
214	Blewburton	Cutting J18	G		205		Child	Skull frags; forearm	1952-3. Laying on street in centre of entrance to hillfort. Associated with decorated MIA bowls.
215	Liddington	B7b	S			M	?Adult	Skull frag	Partly charred
216	Liddington	A3	S			M		Right humerus frag	In spread below topsoil
217	Liddington	A3a	S			M		Right phalanx	In spread below topsoil
223	Manorhouse Farm	0255	G				Adult	Rib frags; ilium frags; skull frags; vertebrae; sacral frags; femur frags; humerus frag; calcaneus; tibia frag; ulna frag	
228	Roughground Farm	1215	A				18-23 yrs	Crouched/Left/SW	Dug into earlier linear boundary. Radiocarbon date
230	Ashville/Wyndye Furlong	F.283	C			M	Adolescent	Upper parts of body	1978. Might be MBA
231	Ashville/Wyndye Furlong	5139; 5141	S	253			Adult	Skull frag	1999. In ring gully
232	Ashville/Wyndye Furlong	5569	S					Skull frag	1999
236	Horcott Pit	5137	C/G					Skull frag and long bone	By S corner of enclosure ditch, next to special deposit ID240
237	Horcott Pit	5477	A			M		Crouched/Right/SSE	Cut into field boundary ditch
238	Horcott Pit	5046	A			F	Adult	Crouched/Right/SSE	Cut into field boundary ditch
240	Watchfield East	5008/5013	S		248			Skull. Well healed trepanation. Possible smoothing preparation prior to second trepanation? Also small unhealed cut marks	Just E of enclosure entrance
241	Watchfield East	5001/5002	A			F	18-30 yrs	Crouched/Right/N	Buried together at same time. Just outside entrance to enclosure
242	Watchfield East	5001/5003	A			?M	7-9 yrs	Crouched/Left/N	Buried together at same time. Just outside entrance to enclosure
243	Watchfield East	5010/5011	A			F	Young adult	Crouched/Right/E	Outside entrance, near antenna ditch
244	Watchfield East	5010/ neonate	A				Neonate		Outside entrance, near antenna ditch. Found in or close to L hand of adult
245	Watchfield East	5009	S					Incisor	
246	Watchfield East	5039	S				Adult	Proximal end of femur	Canid gnawing

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
249	Coxwell Road	1608	S					4 frags of left humerus	Weaver and Ford 2004. In MIA ditch running through site - in area with little MIA activity
250	Coxwell Road	628	S					Skull frags	Weaver and Ford 2004
252	Coxwell Road	1216	S	294			Adult	Skull frag	Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004. In N area just inside house ditch
253	Coxwell Road	1390	S	295			Adult		Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004. Terminal of house ditch
254	Coxwell Road	1802/1804	A	296			Pre-mature		Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004. Series of houses each with an associated human deposit. By NW terminal of house gully
258	Latton Lands Northern		A	337	277		Infant	Crouched/Left/W	Inside possible penannular gully. Upper fill of pit with special deposit. Might be Roman - earlier hollow used as a grave
261	Aves Ditch Pipeline, Enclosure 1	Burial B	A		281		6mth-1 yr	Crouched/Left/NE	On SE side of enclosure ditch
262	Aves Ditch Pipeline, pit group 2	5050. Burial A	A				Neonate	Partial	
263	Aves Ditch Pipeline, Enclosure 2	Pit 5016	G				Infant	Right humerus and radius or ulna	Under enclosure ditch, on SE side of enclosure
264	Aves Ditch Pipeline, Enclosure 2	Pit 5085	S				Adult	Finger bone	Under enclosure ditch, on SE side of enclosure
265	Aves Ditch Pipeline, pit groups 3 and 4	Pit 6016. Burial C	G				3-5 yrs	Pelvis and legs	In pit group, near a ditch
266	Groundwell West	Ditch 688	G					2 skull frags	
267	Groundwell West	Gully 594	S	350				Skull frag	House gully terminal
272	CC/Shorncliffe Settlement 3	7096/4366	C					55g	4m NE of house. With other burnt material
301	Woodcote Road	405/372	A				Neonate	Crouched/Right/N	In pit cluster. Associated with metalworking slag
302	Woodcote Road	463/481	A				Neonate	Crouched/Left/E	Possibly on edge of pit cluster
303	Woodcote Road	623/620	A				Adult	Crouched/S. Arms crossed on upper par of chest	Radiocarbon date
306	Warpsgrove (Site 34)	Unstrat	S				Neonate	Femur	
307	Warpsgrove (Site 34)	Unstrat	S					Skull frags	
318	Thames Valley Park	1320	A		350		Neonate	Largely complete	Towards S of enclosure
319	Laleham	301	S						Larger ditch just outside of site. Little information
334	St Ann's Heath School	1158	C					6.5g. Skull and lower limb fragments	In N area of site, near other pits
372	Eton Rowing Course Areas 3 and 5	7441	S					Femur	Channel deposit layer next to bridge 7205. Radiocarbon date

A8.7 Other Date

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
MBA/LBA									
354	Yarnton Site 5	9452	C	425				9g	30m away from nearest of burial pits
375	Eton Rowing Course Area 16	10401/ 10400	A			F	18-20 yrs	Largely complete, with foetal bones. Probably died in childbirth. Crouched	Cut into EBA ring ditch. Radiocarbon date
387	Marsh Lane East	60334/ 60333	C				Adult	104g	With ID 388. Otherwise isolated
388	Marsh Lane East	60309/ 60308	C					8g	With ID 388. Otherwise isolated
LBA/Trans									
314	Runnymede	Dispersed	G				Mature	Fragments of skull and mandible, 2 femora and a tibia, ulna	1980. Spread across area. 'No evidence to suggest bones are from more than 1 individual', but it is possible
377	Lot's Hole Northern	Burial 51798	C					36g	In pit spread
Trans/EIA/MIA									
84	Milletts Farm	54069	S				Infant	Ulna	
100	Gravelly Guy	Topsoil - 100	A				Infant	Partial	
111	Gravelly Guy	1219	A				Neonate	Virtually complete. Extended/SE	
119	Gravelly Guy	1336	S	122			Infant	Skull frags	On S side of EIA house
132	Gravelly Guy	1625	A	116			Neonate	Partial	Straddling SW edge of building H. 1m NW of ID127
136	Gravelly Guy	2062	A		89		Neonate	Largely complete. Crouched/Right/N	On far SE of settlement. Probably EIA
148	Gravelly Guy	2313	G	119			2-3 mths	Humerus, femur, tibia, fibula	Entrance to building H
153	Gravelly Guy	2460	G				Infant	Skull frags, rib, scapula	
210	Yarnton	1420	S					Sacrum	In posthole
233	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	5434	S	265				Skull frag	In cluster 6314 - probably house. Most likely EIA
256	RAF Fairford	Pit 60	G					Large pit containing predominantly disarticulated remains of at least 9 individuals inc. 3 children	Tentatively dated to the Iron Age by the excavator despite a lack of associated evidence. This would be unique in the study area if this is Iron Age.

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	SD	Sex	Age	Bones Present/Position/Side/Orientation	Location/More Information
Trans or MIA									
218	Liddington	A5	S			M		Right fibula shaft frag	Disturbed buried soil directly on top of chalk
EIA/MIA									
9	Segsbury	1023	S				Young adult	Skull frags	
10	Segsbury	1196	S			M	25-35 yrs	Skull frags	
11	Segsbury	1082	G				Adult	Articulated spinal column, rib cage and sacrum	
12	Segsbury	2041	C			F	Adult	Skull vault, 3rd molar root, premolar root, rib, humerus, fibula	
13	Segsbury	6003	S				Adult	Right distal humerus	Ditch outside E entrance of HF
14	Segsbury		S				Adult	Skull frags	Topsoil Tr6. Outside E entrance
15	Segsbury	7022	S				Adult	Right femur head	Inside S entrance
16	Segsbury	7302	S				?Adult	Radial midshaft	Spoil from modern road cut
18	Segsbury	7618/7619	S				Adult	Left femur midshaft	In Roman layer of main rampart ditch. Probably redeposited
56	Farmoor		S					Skull vault frag	Info from Allen and Robinson 1993, 148
61	Mount Farm	F.105	A			F	35-40 yrs	Crouched/Left/NW	Very shallow pit. In pit spread, near earlier barrow
78	Mount Farm	F.314	S				Adult	1 bone	Periphery of N pit cluster
79	Mount Farm	F.522	G				3-9 mths	c. 25 bones	Periphery of N pit cluster
87	Heyford Road	731/562	G				Sub-adult/adult	Bone frags and teeth	Enclosure ditch, near terminal
313	Snowy Fielder Way	Pit 229	C					9 frags weighing 2g	
330	Heathrow T5 Farmstead 11	726001/703006	A				25-35 yrs	15% survived. Originally complete. Crouched/N	On periphery of excavated area, not near any other IA activity
333	St Anns Heath School	1235	C				Adult	43.1g	On edge of excavated area
MIA/LIA									
82	Milton Hil North	22385/22386	A				Infant	Complete except skull. Crouched/Right/S	In pit cluster. Effected by periostitis. With two large burnt stones. Further infant bones from Roman ditch maybe disturbed from this

Appendix 9

List of Special Deposits

Abbreviations: Type - A = Animal; P = Pottery; M = Mixed; W = Wood; O = Contains objects from only one other material

House and Human columns refer to IDs of associated houses and human remains, detailed in Appendices 7 and 8

A9.1 Middle Bronze Age

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
48	Lollingdon Hill	2651	M			Cattle teeth and toe bones; 32 sherds pottery; charcoal	
211	Wallingford Upper School		A			Cattle skull frag, three quarters of rib cage, articulated central and posterior sections of vertebral column; 1 sheep tooth	Isolated. Radiocarbon dated
212	Bradford's Brook		A			Cattle Skull	Waterhole, middle fill
214	Corporation Farm		M		221	Pig mandibles, dog remains, human cranium. Tertiary fill - two cattle and two sheep skeletons	In NE terminal of W enclosure ditch
215	Corporation Farm		A			Sheep and cattle mandibles	SW terminal of northern enclosure
216	Corporation Farm		A	170		Half a cattle skeleton	In E posthole of demolished house
217	Corporation Farm		A	170		Cattle skeleton	In E posthole of demolished house
237	Latton Lands	1750	M		234	Human remains; polisher stone	S of settlement
238	Horcott Pit	5461	A			Articulated cow	Just to N of pit spread
279	Appleford Sidings	414	M			Over 350 sherds pot; similar number of bones; much worked flint; 3 amber beads; quernstone frag	At entrance to enclosure
280	Appleford Sidings	322	A			Partially articulated piglet	
283	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	Pit 2048	A			Complete cow burial	To E of settlement. Might not be MBA
284	CC/Shorncote Settlement 2	5018	M			Upper levels - substantial deposits of burnt stone, animal bone (mainly cattle, but also dog mandibles and red deer), pottery, flint and fired clay	Waterhole in settlement
285	CC/Shorncote Enclosure 3239	Pit 2004	M			Upper fill - significant quantities of MBA bucket urn. Middle fill - Neo axe hammerstone	Towards S central of enclosure
312	Weir Bank Stud Farm Field System	326	P			Substantial parts of two pottery vessels	To SE of field enclosure 925

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
316	Jennett's Park Burnt Mounds	4409	M		309	Base of large urn. Maybe remains of truncated cremation burial, although no cremated bone	
324	Knights Farm 3+4	Pit 181	P			Large storage jar set into ground, with other sherds - 17 other pots illustrated	Radiocarbon date. In pit cluster
369	Heathrow T5 Aggregate Field System	135071	M			Wattle revetment; log ladder; basketry; axe haft; ard spikewood; bark chippings; Neolithic axe	Waterhole. 30m to W of Settlement 4. Within larger outer D-shaped enclosure
370	Heathrow T5 Aggregate Field System	611107	W			Wooden bowl	Waterhole. 65m NE of Settlement 4. Within D shaped outer enclosure. Radiocarbon dates
371	Heathrow T5 Aggregate Field System	156028	W			Wattle panelling; ard spike; wooden haft for socketed axe	Waterhole. 55m W of Settlement 4. Inside outer D shaped enclosure. Radiocarbon dates
372	Heathrow T5 Settlement 7	Pit 615008	M			Log ladder; cylindrical loomweight; sherds of DR bucket jar	On S edge of settlement. Radiocarbon date
373	Heathrow T5 Settlement 2	Pit 557027	A			Two large deposits of cattle and sheep/goat, both had neonate elements, some articulating parts present. 557039-one neonate sheep/goat, neonate cattle. 557029-partial adult sheep	On W side of settlement. Radiocarbon date.
374	Heathrow T5 Settlement 9	Pit 579172	P			Complete knobbed cup at base; after weathering a broken saddle quern; pottery; 67 flints	On W side of settlement
375	Heathrow T5 Settlement 1	210026	P	532		Complete pot at base of posthole/pit. DR bucket jars	In rectangular structure
376	Heathrow T5 Settlement 1	221005	P	532		Complete pot at base of posthole/pit. DR bucket jars	In rectangular structure
405	Reading Business Park Field System	Ditch 2511	P			2.4kg in one intervention. Both DR and early PDR	2013. In field ditch
406	Reading Business Park Field System	Ditch 2538	O			Complete saddle quern	2013. In field ditch, N terminal
407	Reading Business Park Field System	2690	M		346	At least 1.6kg pottery - at least 18 vessels; human tibia frag; <i>in situ</i> structure of wooden planks and stakes; wooden ladle; wooden vessel; 500g animal bone	2013. Waterhole in field system. Radiocarbon dates
408	Reading Business Park Field System	3091	M		347	DR pottery; animal bone; frags of wooden vessel; worked timber, prob from revetment structure. Two fills higher - shale bracelet frag; cremated human bone	2013. Waterhole in field system. Radiocarbon dates
409	Reading Business Park Field System	3201	M		348	Wooden bowl; remains of wooden revetment structure; buzzard bone; upper fill - small amount of cremated bone	2013. Waterhole in field system. Radiocarbon dates
410	Moore's Farm Field System	5113	A			Partial horse skeleton - butchered and placed in semi-articulated state	Waterhole in field system
428	Yarnton Site 7	3870	M			98 sherds/475g. 9 vessels. E-MBA. 12 struck flints; large quantities of animal bone	Treethrow. On W edge of excavated area
429	Yarnton Site 4c	16010	A			Partial sheep burial- skull frags, left and right jaws, teeth, scapulae, left humerus, radius and ulna, L and R femur, R patella. Pelvis frags, vertebra and ribs.	Waterhole 30m from settlement. Butchery marks
430	Yarnton Site 4c	Pit 16018	M			4 large loomweight frags; large loomweight frag and saddle quern	Isolated

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
376	Heathrow T5 Settlement 1	221005	P	532		Complete pot at base of posthole/pit. DR bucket jars	In rectangular structure
405	Reading Business Park Field System	Ditch 2511	P			2.4kg in one intervention. Both DR and early PDR	2013. In field ditch
406	Reading Business Park Field System	Ditch 2538	O			Complete saddle quern	2013. In field ditch, N terminal
407	Reading Business Park Field System	2690	M	346		At least 1.6kg pottery - at least 18 vessels; human tibia frag; <i>in situ</i> structure of wooden planks and stakes; wooden ladle; wooden vessel; 500g animal bone	2013. Waterhole in field system. Radiocarbon dates
408	Reading Business Park Field System	3091	M	347		DR pottery; animal bone; frags of wooden vessel; worked timber, prob from revetment structure. Two fills higher - shale bracelet frag; cremated human bone	2013. Waterhole in field system. Radiocarbon dates
409	Reading Business Park Field System	3201	M	348		Wooden bowl; remains of wooden revetment structure; buzzard bone; upper fill - small amount of cremated bone	2013. Waterhole in field system. Radiocarbon dates
410	Moores Farm Field System	5113	A			Partial horse skeleton - butchered and placed in semi-articulated state	Waterhole in field system
428	Yarnton Site 7	3870	M			98 sherds/475g. 9 vessels. E-MBA. 12 struck flints; large quantities of animal bone	Treethrow. On W edge of excavated area
429	Yarnton Site 4c	16010	A			Partial sheep burial- skull frags, left and right jaws, teeth, scapulae, left humerus, radius and ulna, L and R femur, R patella. Pelvis frags, vertebra and ribs.	Waterhole 30m from settlement. Butchery marks
430	Yarnton Site 4c	Pit 16018	M			4 large loomweight frags; large loomweight frag and saddle quern	Isolated
433	Eton Rowing Course Area 10	6265/6219	A			Complete cow; palstave frag; sizeable MBA sherd; L Neo sherds; flints from Meso-L Neo	In a group, near waterhole 6765
434	Eton Rowing Course Area 10	6266/6314	A			Complete cow	In a group, near waterhole 6765
435	Eton Rowing Course Area 10	6273/6312	A			Complete cow	In a group, near waterhole 6765
436	Eton Rowing Course Area 10	6453/6371	A			Complete cow	In a group, near waterhole 6765
437	Eton Rowing Course Area 10	6744/6745	A			Complete cow	In a group, near waterhole 6765
438	Eton Rowing Course Area 10	6747/6748	A			Complete sheep	In a group, near waterhole 6765
439	Lake End Road West	40963	P			1.9kg pottery - sherds of single, near complete bucket urn	Fill 40559, northern terminal of ditch

A9.2 Late Bronze Age

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
1	Hartshill Copse	Posthole 1241	P	1		559 sherds, 5053g, burnt subsequent to firing, deposited after removal of posts	Western side of Roundhouse C, mainly posthole 1241. House closure rite?
2	Hartshill Copse	1104	M			210 sherds pottery; burnt flint; charcoal; daub; frags of fired clay object; clay weight; hammer-scale; lots of charred plant remains	In gap in post alignment
13	Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	F.6003; C.6027	P			Large, semi-complete globular jar with applied neck cordon	Enclosure Ditch
24	Eynsham Abbey	250/C/3-4	P			65 sherds/621g of refitting pot	N side of enclosure ditch. Might be associated with ID25
25	Eynsham Abbey	250/C/3	A			Partial dog burial; neonate pig burial	N side of enclosure ditch
26	Eynsham Abbey	720/-/2	A			Left and right hind limbs of cow	Enclosure ditch near entrance
50	Milton Hill North	22520	P			116 sherds inc. virtually whole pot	Radiocarbon date
206	Rams Hill	F.10	A			Complete dog skeleton	Base of palisade trench on W side of entrance, phase 2. Radiocarbon dated
207	Rams Hill	F.8	A			Deer antler. From construction?	In posthole of entrance post on E side of entrance, phase 2. Radiocarbon dated
208	Rams Hill	F.38	A			Complete pig skeleton	In posthole of entrance post on E side of entrance, phase 3. Radiocarbon dated
209	Rams Hill	F.35	A			Complete sheep skeleton	In posthole of entrance post on W side of entrance, phase 3. Radiocarbon dated
210	Rams Hill	Unspecified	A			Deer antler - deposited tool from construction?	In primary silts of ditch on W side of entrance, phase 1. Radiocarbon dated
225	Beedon Manor Farm	F.300	P	212		Large unabraded sherds of pot set vertically around edges of feature	Pit in middle of house
282	CC/Shorncliffe Settlement A	Pit 483, co. 1088	A			1316g animal bone - 47% of entire assemblage from site	Hearne and Adams 1999
317	Lea Farm	Pit 218	P			455 sherds from partially complete vessel	In pit spread, next to ID318
318	Lea Farm	Pit 254	P			254 sherds from partially complete vessel	In pit spread, next to ID317
322	Aldermaston Wharf	Pit 71	P			Pottery inc. complete upright pot	In pit cluster
322	Knights Farm 2	Pit 1	P			Sherds of up to 14 vessels	In pit cluster
340	Runnymede	Pit F.6	M			Almost complete skeleton of horse, inc. two articulated forelimbs of horse laid out in cross formation. Dismembered before burial. Sealed by inverted hearth, substantial portions of jar and bowl	1991. On edge of island. Radiocarbon date
345	Anslo's Cottages	Pit 1174	P			Complete jar, <i>in situ</i>	
346	Anslo's Cottages	Ditch 874	A			Articulated hindleg of immature pig	Ditch parallel to waterfront bank

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
351	Hurst Park	Pit 149	M			63 shreds of pot; perforated clay slab; saddle quern frag; relatively rich assemblage of cereal grains and weed seeds	Away from settlement features
352	Hurst Park	Pit 347	M			64 sherds pot; 16 frags for perforated clay slab	Away from settlement features
353	Hurst Park	Pit 153	P	525		46 sherds from a single vessel	Porch posthole
354	Hurst Park	Pit 239	P			Half of a large shouldered jar, in situ but in pieces; remains of large bucket shaped jar, but most had been truncated; frag of perforated clay slab	
355	Hurst Park	Pit 342	M			120 sherds pottery; 9 frags perforated clay slabs; quern frag	On edge of settlement area
356	Hurst Park	F.489	M			80 sherds pottery; several frags perforated clay slabs; quern frag	
357	Hurst Park		P			66 sherds from a single vessel	On edge of settlement area
377	Heathrow T5 Settlement 4	Horseshoe enclosure	P	357		Substantial portions of three vessels; perforated clay slab frags	In terminal of possible house gully
379	Heathrow T5 Farmstead 4	Waterhole 517310	M			Stake points; withy ties; board; wall of wooden vessel; basal fill 117 sherds from six vessels	Edge of excavated area. Radiocarbon date
381	Heathrow T5	Pit 146048	P			927 sherds/9841g pottery, max 13 bowls and 7 jars. Significant proportion burnt or overfired. Possible wasters from pot production	Far SE edge of excavated area
382	Heathrow T5 LBA Farmstead 8	Waterhole 581168	M			Over 2kg pottery; charcoal; 46 freshly struck flints; 8kg burnt unworked flint	Isolated
385	Heathrow T5 Settlement 8	594272/ 594275	A			Large red deer skull with antler attached split along middle; animal bone	110m to N of settlement enclosure
386	Heathrow T5 LBA Farmstead 4	609020	A			1887 frags burnt bone	
396	Reading Business Park Area 5	440	P	604		Whole pot lying on side	In entrance of house 15, but might be different phase
397	Reading Business Park Area 5	314	P			Whole pot	Just outside house 10, but might be different phase
398	Reading Business Park Area 5	311	P			Whole pot, inverted	
399	Reading Business Park Area 5	247	P			Five pots, broken and disposed of immediately	Latest looking pots on site
400	Reading Business Park 3100/ 3000B	Pit 3475	M			Complete burnished bowl; sherds from at least 7 other fineware pots; copper alloy pin	In line of pits
401	Reading Business Park 3100/ 3000B	Waterhole 1015	M	340		Worked human skull frag; wooden disc and jointed piece; 598 sherds pot; smoothed sarsen frag; 12 loomweight frags	From various fills. On edge of house cluster before storage area
402	Reading Business Park 3100/ 3000B	Waterhole 1118	M			452 sherds pottery; burnt flint; oven plate frags	On E edge of settlement, near burnt mound
403	Reading Business Park 3100/ 3000B	Waterhole 1144	M			268 shreds pottery; burnt stone rubber; hammerstone	In settlement
404	Reading Business Park 3100/ 3000B	Waterhole 2042	M			457 sherds pottery; worked wood	Towards N edge of settlement

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
414	Weston Wood	Structure 2	O	631		Complete quern, <i>in situ</i>	Inside house occupation layer
415	Weston Wood	Pit 53	P			5.5kg of pottery inc. complete jar	Radiocarbon date. On edge of excavated area
416	London Road	Pit 139	P			Partially complete vessel sitting upright	On edge of excavated area, near boundary ditch
422	Yarnton Cresswell Field	Pit 7543	O			Substantial amount of fired clay; 21 frags of at least 3 cylindrical loomweights - 1457g; 76 frags animal bone	In small pit cluster?
442	Lot's Hole Southern	Pit 50191	P			Rims and bases from at least 5 bipartite vessels	Away from main pit cluster
443	Widbrook Common	Pit 131001	M			239g pyramidal loomweight; burnt and worked flint; fired clay objects; pottery; worked stone; near complete saddle quern	In pit cluster
417	Green Lane	No name	M			Complete saddle quern; two cylindrical loomweights; a few sherds of pottery	Outside study area

A9.3 LBA/EIA Transition

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
11	Uffington	8504	P			327 sherds All Cannings Cross pottery	Deliberately backfilled and fill may be curated midden material
12	Tower Hill	66	H	10		Llyn Fawr hoard	Near entrance to house
169	Yarnton	951	M		165	Human phalanx; 674g metalworking debris (iron?); 9 animal bones - red deer antler, horse atlas; 6 sherds of pottery inc. grog tempered	S edge of settlement, 10m SW of ID330
175	Yarnton	8127	P			Primary fill - 177 sherds/4564g of pottery - very substantial parts of 3 vessels, rim shreds from at least 11 others. Upper fill - 8 further rims	
227	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Pit 114	A			Cow skull	1978
239	Horcott Pit	5656	M	277		124 sherds/1392g ACC pot; complete spindlewhorl	Pit in SW centre of roundhouse
241	Horcott Pit	5966	M	280		Lower fill - Complete ACC vessel; 4 complete spindlewhorls. Upper fill - spindlewhorl, substantial sherds from at least 11 ACC vessels	Rear of house
251	Coxwell Road	913	P			Near complete pot	Waver and Ford 2004.
286	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	18686	A	402		Complete cattle burial	Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010. In possible porch posthole
287	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	18570	A			Complete cattle burial	Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010. On SE periphery of settlement
288	CC/Shorncote Settlement 1	132	M		271	Human skull frags in lower fill; pottery throughout, inc. complete vessel	Brossler <i>et al.</i> 2002. On N edge of settlement
289	CC/Shorncote Settlement 2	5648	M	415		Neolithic and EBA pottery; flints	Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010. In roundhouse postholes, perhaps stratigically
291	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	7575/7605	P			2.8kg pottery, 8 vessels illustrated	Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010. In settlement
292	CC/Shorncote Settlement 4	8587	A			Cattle burial	Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010. On edge of settlement
325	Knights Farm 1	Pit 5	P			Sherds from 51 vessels	In pit cluster, near ID326
326	Knights Farm 1	Pit 12	P			Sherds from at least 15 vessels	In pit cluster, near ID325
341	Runnymede	F.111	A			Complete dog skeleton	1991. On edge of levee. Radiocarbon date (1996)
342	Runnymede	Unit H. 16.886	A			Articulated vertebrae of mature sheep	1996. In midden with other large dumps of material
343	Runnymede	Unit H. 16.873	A			Large portion of lambs carcass	1996. In midden with other large dumps of material
344	Petters Sports Field	F.117.1	P			Sherds from at least 228 vessels	Top fill of ditch - purposefully filled in

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
349	Old Way Lane		P			103 sherds/808g of pottery from at least 11 vessels.	In middle of settlement
358	Wickhams Field	Pit 345	P			Large pottery vessel	Isolated
361	Brooklands	Pit 177	M			Sherds from at least 11 vessels; iron nail	
366	Westcroft House, Carshalton	Pit 62	M			Horse skull, large frags of quern stone; preforated clay slab frags	In pit spread
367	Westcroft House, Carshalton	Pit 77	M			Animal bone; large flint nodules placed in centre of pit and frag of decayed cu alloy object on top of one-maybe socketed axe. Red deer skull frags and antlers on top of flint. Another red deer skull with antler attached but broken; briquatege frag	In pit spread
380	Heathrow T5 Farmstead 4	Pit 125233	M			5 vessels; loomweight	Radiocarbon date
423	Yarnton Tr57	Pit 105708	P			183 sherds/1.347kg pot in four separate fills. Minumin 12 vessels	
424	Yarnton Site 1 Waterfront	Phase 5	A			Skull from old dog	Channel deposit
426	Yarnton Site 5	Pit 9139	P	649		55 sherds/535g decorated PDR from 6 vessels. One vessel is 27 sherds 234g. Unusual decoration-rows of cuneiform stamps	Immediately to W of house
427	Yarnton Site 5	9102	P			55 sherds/541g from three vessels. Very large sherds packed into posthole	Might be assoicated with house
431	Eton Rowing Course Area 1	Layer 1946	P	366		2 almost complete pots; human ulna in layer. Unsure of relationship	In palaeochannel layer
441	Lot's Hole Northern	Pit 50977	M			Upper fill-sherds from at least 8 vessels-much unabraded; burnt bone; 1 warped vessel. Middle fill-burnt clay. Lowest fill-bronze needle and clay spindlewhorl	In pit cluster
445	Runnymede	A16.E	P			2 small undecorated semi-fineware cups found standing upright	1996. Base of Unit H
446	Appleford	Pit 105	P			521 sherds/9275g pottery	Away from main pit cluster

A9.4 LBA/EIA Transition or Early Iron Age

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
14	Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	F.3015	M			Over 3.8kg pottery; over 2800 animal bone frags; chalk spindle whorl; dark soil	Enclosure Ditch. Contexts 3065-3018
15	Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	F.6003	M			2.8kg pottery; 1.8kg animal bone; dark soil	Enclosure Ditch. Contexts 6021, 6004, 6017
30	Eight Acre Field	Waterhole 156	M			Lower fill - two timber ladders (LBA radiocarbon date). Middle fill - complete EIA angular bowl; inverted cattle skull and horse tibia. Upper fill - relatively large quantities of EIA pot	Near field boundary and poorly dated house 50
143	Yarnton	1127	A	143		6 large cow bones	In centre of house
144	Yarnton	7018	A/M	128	163	Cremated animal bone, possibly also cremated human femur	In N posthole of rectangular structure
146	Yarnton	330	M			Complete sheep, one front leg replaced other animal; 520g/53 sherds pottery; iron nail; fired clay; cut antler; cu alloy frags; 43 items/797g of metalworking debris, inc. crucible frag, hearth bottom, dense slag and vitrified clay. Cu alloy working and ?iron smithing	S edge of settlement. 10 NE of pit 951, ID169
147	Yarnton	2646	M	142		Complete dog; 1019g/69 sherds pottery; cattle, horse, pig, sheep/goat bones; crucible; furnace debris; bone object	On W edge of house
148	Yarnton	7598	M			Complete dog; articulated segment of cow; bone gouge; 1316g/91 sherds pottery; mallard duck bone and only wild pig bone on site; 10kg burnt stone; 50 sherds pottery; 3 pieces of slag, smithing hearth bottom	
150	Yarnton	371	M			Disturbed remains of articulated cow; polished metapodial; 18 sherds pottery; sheep, pig, cow bones	
151	Yarnton	1163	M	143		?Articulated cow remains; slag	In posthole of four-poster inside house
154	Yarnton	7854	P			Pottery	On SW edge of settlement
155	Yarnton	7912	P			Pottery	On SW edge of settlement
156	Yarnton	1716	M			80 sherds/2kg pottery; 87 animal bones inc. 1 dog, 3 pig mandibles, other mixed bones inc. dog, sheep/goat, cow, pig; plano-convex smithing hearth; substantial quantities plant remains	
157	Yarnton	2647	M	142		Moderate number very large sherds pottery - 35 sherds; sizeable assemblages of charred plants	Inside house
158	Yarnton	1540, 2658	M			Pits containing over 30 sherds, largely the same as those with dense concentrations of animal bone	9 others that are already listed as special deposits
159	Yarnton	276	M		164	37 pottery sherds inc. 8 jar rims, handled body sherd with simple geometric dec, miniature vessel; 89 animal bones - inc. domestic fowl, dog mandible, cow, pig, horse, sheep/goat; human skull vault; substantial quantities plant remains	Cut by MIA enclosure
160	Yarnton	1729	M			Over 30 sherds pot; substantial quantities plant remains; large amount of animal bone	

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
161	Yarnton	2649	M			82 sherds pottery; substantial quantities plant remains; large amount of animal bone; crucible; gouge	
162	Yarnton	544	M			32 sherds; 16 animal bones	Possible special deposit
163	Yarnton	2650	M			47 sherds; sizable assemblages of charred plants	
165	Yarnton	7060	M			74 animal bones inc. 2 red deer bones; 2 antler handles; antler working debris	
167	Yarnton	7173	M			157 animal bones; 590g/26 sherds pot; bone gouge; iron metalworking debris - ore, plano-convex hearth bottom, slag; polisher	
170	Yarnton	7300	O			Cu alloy pin; iron nail/tack; iron slag	
172	Yarnton	8195	M			Lower horse leg; antler handle; cheek piece; awl/pin; smithing hearth bottom	Under midden
174	Yarnton	8517	M			Worked bone; loomweight; slag	On E edge of settlement
187	Yarnton	1314	A			Partial burial of lamb - left hand limb, scapula, radius, pelvis, tibia and metacarpal	Posthole
200	Yarnton	1675/1695	A			Articulated upper left forelimb of young cattle	
226	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Pit 71	A			Cow skull; two large limestone frags resting on base of pit next to skull	1978
228	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Pit 82	A			Part of articulated ewe	1978
232	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Pit 288	A			Part of cattle skeleton	1978
235	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	5553	M			Skull frag; 22 cattle vertebra; cu alloy strip	1999
252	Coxwell Road	301	A			Fox and fox cub; raven; 2 neonate pigs; watervole; field vole; woodmouse; sheep and cattle bones	Weaver and Ford 2004
253	Coxwell Road	541	A			Wing and leg bones of raven	Weaver and Ford 2004
254	Coxwell Road	981	A			Articulated puppy; unusual lens of stone	Weaver and Ford 2004
256	Coxwell Road	203	M			Horse skull; partial skull and unusually complete scapula from cow; loomweight	Weaver and Ford 2004
258	Coxwell Road	1281	M	290		Half a saddle quern; poss quern frag; ?metal (co 1231); watervole and rodent bones	Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004. In SE porch posthole
259	Coxwell Road	1845	A	292		Horse skull	Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004. Gully of house
260	Coxwell Road	1176/1177	A	292		Left foreleg of horse; pot boilers	Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004. Inside house
262	Coxwell Road	1096	M			20 burnt animal bones; jaw of dog; scapula of roe deer; bird bone; sheep bones; loom-weight frags	Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004
432	Eton Rowing Course Areas 3 and 5 wooden structures	3723/3734 /3742	P			?Complete bipartite bowl	?In channel layer by wooden uprights

A9.5 Early Iron Age

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
4	Segsbury	1019	M	7	6	Lowest fills to highest. 1730 - 27 animal bones, 4 articulated. 1728 - partial pig burial; chalk spindlewhorl; two more fills with a little pot; 1718 - 20 sherds pot, 19 animal bones; 1020 - 54 sherds pot, 13 animal bones, 3 frags daub; infant skeleton	Pit near house
7	Segsbury	3007	M			340 sherds pot; weaving comb; high concentrations wheat and barley; fill above-two iron objects, possibly chisel and horse harness roundel	Ditch quarry for rampart, or defined earlier enclosure. Terminal.
9	Segsbury	1009	O			544 slingstones	
16	Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	3006	M			Middle fill 3061 - 1.7kg pottery; 2.7kg animal bone inc. partially articulated raven; clay slingshot; bone needle; bone gouge; rich charred plant. Then 7 sterile layers. Upper fills - 9.4kg pot, 9.7kg animal bone, bone gouge, antler object. Pit also contained 3.5kg burnt stone	
18	Outside Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps midden		M			Just from Allen <i>et al.</i> 2010- 609 sherds pottery, some in distinct groups e.g. 9 refitting sherds Chinnor-Wandlebury; foetal and neo-natal pig remains	Midden
29	Wytham Hill	L.12	M			Upper half of cow skull upside down in bottom of pit and a 'considerable quantity of pottery and bone'	Very small excavation. Cuts indicate skin removal
31	Wigbalds Farm, Long Wittenham	Only feature	M			Bronze fitting; bronze axe pendant; crucible; spindlewhorl; animal bones; lots of pottery inc. <i>in situ</i> broken jars	Very small excavation. Possibly in larger enclosure. Possible midden?
32	Chinor	Pit 5	A			Complete pig skeleton	In pit cluster. Under midden?
38	Mount Farm	F.153	A			Sheep carcass	In pit cluster
42	Mount Farm	F.75	M			Bronze needle; numerous elements of puppy or fox cub	Possible special deposit. Far W periphery of pit cluster
44	Mount Farm	F.652	A			10 variously articulated butchered limbs of cattle; segments of backbone of cattle and horse, crania of dog, polled cattle-beast	Periphery of S pit cluster. Radiocarbon date
45	Mount Farm	F.671	M		66	Antler strap union; 17 bones 17-23yr old human; articulated cattle remains	4m from ID44
49	Hagbourne Hill, site 68 N	50504	P			144 sherds/1,108g pottery - large and joining sherds from as many as 7 vessels; red deer antler	Only pit excavated. Radiocarbon date
51	Milton Hill North	22644	A			Large dump of animal bones, mostly cattle, horse and dog, with horse and dog from single animals	Periphery of pit cluster
71	Gravelly Guy	503	M	114		Considerable number of loomweights; clay plates; querns; burnt stone	Pit inside house
72	Gravelly Guy	502	M	114		Human burial; cu alloy strip	Pit near door of house
73	Gravelly Guy	1304	M			Four charred oak logs; 2 frags of charred oak plank; foetal/neonatal dog below timbers	Near S edge of settlement
78	Gravelly Guy	321	A		105	Mostly complete adult dog; skull, mandibles, atlas and axis from another adult dog; 89 more dog bones from 3 foetal dogs; another complete dog on base	N edge of pit cluster, between buildings AA and Y. Cut into 321 was pit 320 - human ID105; and pit 893 special ID78

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
80	Gravelly Guy	326	M	116	106	Human skull frag, perforated and worn; 47 frags/6.83kg of fired clay, inc. 5 'plates'; 6 loomweights; oven daub; briquetage; 28.5kg burnt stone; 225 sherds/2335g pottery, mainly from base; animal bone inc. articulated dog forelimb	Inside porch of house AA, on N edge of settlement
82	Gravelly Guy	1248	M		114; 115	Humerus and ulna from two infants; foetal sheep/goat at base	On SW edge of pits
85	Gravelly Guy	1376	M		126	Human mandible; 100 frags of animal bone from mixed species; 31 sherds/165g pottery; possible crucible frag	
90	Gravelly Guy	2118	M		137	Disarticulated infant; perforated dog canine	On far SW of settlement
95	Gravelly Guy	211	A			Complete dog; flint arrowhead	On SE edge of pits, near ID94; human ID107, 102, 103
96	Gravelly Guy	269	M			Complete dog; shale armlet/bracelet frag	NE of settlement. Radiocarbon date
97	Gravelly Guy	1213	A			Complete dog; articulated lower hind limb of horse; unidentified large mandible	Near SW boundary ditch
99	Gravelly Guy	1259	A			Horse skull; cattle mandible	Cut by later house gully 98, also containing special deposits ID61-3
100	Gravelly Guy	1272	A			Complete dog; other animal bones inc. cattle radius and scapula	Cut by pit 1291 with ID102
104	Gravelly Guy	1334	A			Almost complete dog	
106	Gravelly Guy	1391	A	119	127	Human infant remains; horse skull and left mandible; large bones inc. cattle humerus, mandible and tibia, in group behind skull	Straddling SSW edge of building H. 1m SE of human ID132
107	Gravelly Guy	1418	A	119		Near complete dog skeleton	Inside building H
111	Gravelly Guy	1472	A			Dog skull and mandible; horse metapodial	
116	Gravelly Guy	2128	A			Complete dog; dog skull	
142	Yarnton	7787	M	128		Iron adze; 72 sherds/3921g from one vessel (lining N edge of pit); 360g daub; 168 animal bone frags, inc. 17 frags cattle femur and large numbers sheep/goat teeth, much of it burnt; vitrified clay	Immediately adjacent to S edge of post-ring of house. Largest assemblage of daub from site
145	Yarnton	7365	M			400 pieces animal bone; 200 sherds pottery; fox leg bone; deer bone; dog bone; bone object; large quantities of frog and toad bones; sawn section of antler	Away from main group of pits, at entrance to prob Neo barrow ditch
149	Yarnton	7762	M			Disturbed remains of complete dog; articulated horse leg; 2004g/122 sherds pottery; large quantities disarticulated cow and horse, esp. horse; small quantity cu alloy and iron working debris	
152	Yarnton	7057	M			Articulated cow leg; antler handle, roughout for another; 3776g/157 sherds pottery; very large quantity of disarticulated mixed animal bone (mostly cattle); polished perforated object; 1 deer bone; smithing hearth bottom	
153	Yarnton	7182	P			Pottery	
164	Yarnton	7049	M			746g/31 sherds pottery; 49 animal bones - sheep/goat, cow, pig	

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
166	Yarnton	7307	M			1kg/87 sherds pot; 177 pieces animal bone - mainly cow and sheep/goat, but also pig, horse and dog; quern	
168	Yarnton	7603	M			36 sherds; 28 animal bones	Possible special deposit?
171	Yarnton	8005	M			Spindle whorl; shale armlet; iron slag	
173	Yarnton	8327	M			Antler handle/sawn antler; gouge; bone manufacturing debris; iron strip; ore; vitrified clay	
202	Blewburton	Cutting C	P			Large inverted pot	1947. In Trans enclosure palisade trench after posts removed. Just before construction of phase 2?
244	Watchfield West	Pit 347	M			Pottery - unsure how much but 9 out of 21 frags illustrated are from this pit; clay bead; young sheep skeleton	To W of excavated area. Radiocarbon date
255	Coxwell Road	818	A			Large group of bones from at least 2 young sheep, some had been charred and one astragalus had been cut	Weaver and Ford 2004
257	Coxwell Road	1780	A			Lower fills - two articulated dogs; small rodent . Upper fills - 82 MIA pot sherds, pelvis and scapula of dog	Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004. Pit left open before and after deposition
261	Coxwell Road	1022	M		251	From lowest fill - 18 sherds pot frag saddle quern. Semi-articulated dog skeleton; 9 sherds pot; quern frag. 4 sherds pot; bone; stone counter. 51 sherds pot, loomweight. Quern frags. 42 sherds pot; quern frag. Human remains; 14 sherds pot	Haematite coated bowl very similar to Castle Hill special deposit ID16
270	The Lodors	Pit 1	P			309 sherds pottery	In pit spread
271	Latton Lands Northern	Pit 3907	A		313	Partial calf skeleton	Just to N of house. These similar to CC/Shorcote
272	Latton Lands Northern	Pit 3461	A		314	Calf skeleton	Just to NW of house
273	Latton Lands Northern	Pit 3441	A			Cattle skeleton	In middle of settlement, next to ID274
274	Latton Lands Northern	Pit 3367	A			Cattle skeleton	In middle of settlement, next to ID273
275	Latton Lands Central	Pit 2785	A		316	Complete juvenile horse	
278	Latton Lands Northern	3360	A			Dog skeleton, partial articulated	Posthole from four-poster 3485
293	Alfreds Castle	4052; 4053	A			18 bones of foetal cow; pottery	Posthole revetting inner side of rampart
294	Alfreds Castle	4045	M		273	Iron objects; flint blade; 77 sherds pot; human femur frags; 297 animal bones	Sarsen cobbled surface, part of rampart but extended into entrance gap
295	Alfreds Castle	4063	M		276; 277	Secondary fill 4116 - 21 sherds pot; remains of two different calf's; roe deer bone; two fully articulated piglets; burnt human bone (ID276); sig. quantities of sheep and goat horns. Above this (4104)-180 animal bones-2 neonate pigs and calf remains. 4077-iron slag; 2 worked bones; articulated sheep. 4072-worked bone; pot; adult human fibula frag (ID277). 4069- pot; 2 human bone frags (ID278); calf	Behind rampart directly inside HF, by entrance. Radiocarbon date. Frequency of burnt and butchered bones suggests feasting. Rapidly filled - refitting sherds from pit that cuts this

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
297	Alfreds Castle	4134	M		279	Primary fill - near complete pot. Fill above - large jar base; left clavicle of juvenile human	Behind rampart, by entrance. Cutting pit 4063, ID295
298	Alfreds Castle	2104	M		280; 281	Primary fill - 3 burnt worked bones; cu alloy La Tene 1 brooch frag. Secondary - worked bone; cu alloy object; FSA; large amounts of charcoal. Upper - 4 worked bones; pierced frag human skull (ID280); pot; wild bird bone; part of stained skull (ID281)	Middle of hillfort
300	Alfreds Castle	2123	M		281	Primary fill - rich dark soil; worked bone; whole wheat sheaves; FAS. Secondary - worked bone; pot; FAS. Upper fill - loomweight frag, burnt bone comb, cu alloy swan-necked pin, pot. Top fill - loomweight frag; wild bird bone; burnt bone tool. Stained skull frag	Middle of hillfort
301	Alfreds Castle	2133	M			3 burnt worked bone objects from 2 contexts; raven	Middle of hillfort
302	Alfreds Castle	2143	M			Secondary fill - burnt worked bones; loomweight frag; FAS; pot; bone. Fill 2268 - worked stone objects. Upper fills from erosion - burnt bone objects; charcoal; FAS	Middle of hillfort
303	Alfreds Castle	2177	M			Worked bone awl; cu alloy pierced fitting; lots of burning evidence	Middle of hillfort
304	Alfreds Castle	2178	M		281	Primary fill - 3 bone comb frags; 2 worked bone needles; complete loomweight; iron blade; iron brooch; FAS; stained human skull frag (ID281). Secondary fill (2222) - 2 complete loomweights; 2 complete pots; burnt bone comb; La Tene I cu brooch	Middle of hillfort
305	Alfreds Castle	5119	M	442	283	Primary fill - Daub; 27 sherds pot; 101 animal bones. Tertiary fill - iron strip; 79 shreds pot; 305 animal bones; burnt adult human vertebra.	Part of intercutting pits across house gully
306	Alfreds Castle	5257	M	442	284; 285	3 loomweights; upper half of jar; spindlewhorl; worked bone object; many oven/hearth frags; pot; 112 animal bones; adult human scapula frags. Fill 5262 - loomweight frags; more scapula frags. Fill 5430 - infant skull frags. Fill 5405 etc. -worked bones; iron object; infant skull bone. Fill 5595 - human infant femur. Fill 5669 - 2 slingshots; quern frag; unusual triangular loomweight; 87 animal bones. Other smaller pot and bone assemblages in other fills	Lots of fills. Part of intercutting pits. Inside house
308	Alfreds Castle	5022	M		286; 287	Fill 5183- 45 sherds pottery; 101 animal bones; human adult and infant bones; Other fills - sherds and animal and human bones (infant and adult). Fill 5481 - cu alloy ring; iron object; 91 sherds pot; 236 animal bones; adult and infant bones. Lower fill 5527 - pot; animal bones; skull frags from human infant	Towards NW of hillfort
321	Taplow to Dorney Pipeline, Site A	Pit 1594	M			310 sherds/5.5kg pottery; 713g burnt flint; 2 loomweights	In pit cluster
332	St. Martha's Hill		P			Complete pot	Inside oven/furnace
335	Hawk's Hill	Pit 8	M			Sherds from at least 43 vessels. Centre of floor of pit, pig bones that gave impression of being placed. Spindlewhorl	In pit cluster
337	Hawk's Hill	Pit 10	M			Sherds from at least 51 vessels; complete skull and lower part of legs of articulated ox - perhaps hide burial	In pit cluster

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
339	Snowy Fielder Way	Pit 227	M	312		1,607 sherds/19,051g of pottery; 250 loomweight frags weighing 4kg; 247 animal bones; human neonate radius	
363	Heathrow Site K	Feature 19	P			Complete vessel	
364	Heathrow Site J	Feature 21	M			Complete vessel; sherds of 3 other vessels; carbonised wooden stakes	Isolated - c.500m from main activity
365	Heathrow Site K	Hollow 25	M			Several hundred sherds of pottery; La Tene 1 brooch	In pit spread
378	Heathrow T5	103038; 136194	P			Almost complete jar, decorated bowl, carinated bowl, two complete drinking vessels	Well and shaft
383	Heathrow T5	833123	M			Substantial amount of pottery throughout fills inc. complete bowl in upper fill; burnt flint and animal bone in sizeable quantities; saddle quern	Waterhole. Near other waterholes, but unsure of date
387	St Ann's Heath School	Pit 1189	M			Burnt flint; burnt sheep bone; two separate vessels partially crushed <i>in situ</i> ; baked clay with wattle impressions; hammerscale	In small pit cluster. Radiocarbon date
388	St Ann's Heath School	775	M			Large frags of two jars; saddle quern frag	Posthole for four-poster 773
389	St Ann's Heath School	Pit 1127	P			91 sherds/7.72kg pottery, inc. large refitting shreds from 2 pots partially broken <i>in situ</i> . At least 9 pots	In middle of site. Radiocarbon date
390	St Ann's Heath School	Pit 1270	M			Baked clay lumps; burnt flints; sarsen stone; 32 sherds/4.43kg pottery; also 3 vessels (2.59kg) pottery - parts of 18 vessels and another 14 body sherds from others. Many of these pots burnt and warped	On edge of site and pit cluster. Radiocarbon date
411	Moores Farm	Pit 2169	P			1.9kg pottery	In pit cluster
412	Moores Farm	2043/ 2065	P			3.8kg pottery. Dark deposit	Layer over pit cluster
413	Moores Farm	Pit 2494	P			2.2kg pottery in two discrete clusters	12m SW of pit group
440	Lake End Road West Field System	Pit 24109	A			5 sherds pottery; cat skeleton; goat skull	In middle of driveway
444	Lake End Road West Field System	Pit 42075	M			Sherds from at least 8 vessels. Triangular loomweight frag	In pit cluster. End of EIA

A9.6 Middle Iron Age

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
3	Watkins Farm	499	A	4		Articulated lower foreleg of cow. Occupation debris and dark soil	Pit in house
5	Segsbury	1312	M			Perforated iron disc; quern frags; 3 slingstones; 1.8kg pottery inc. some EIA pot	In pit group
10	Uffington	8004	M			Articulated dog skeleton; 32 joining sherds of MIA burnished jar; some ACC pot	
17	Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps	3152	M		21, 22	Base-articulated adult 21; sheep humerus and rib under left arm. Middle-small amount of pot and animal bone; 4 partially articulated sections of female 22 with cattle skull; sheep skull in backfill; LIA/Ro human neonate in top of pit	Radiocarbon dates. In pit group
20	Outside Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps	149	M	22	41	Pottery; animal bone inc. worked examples; charred plant remains; iron blade; human skull frag	In enclosure contiguous to house ID22
21	Outside Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps	769	M	24		698 animal bone frags; pottery; slag; saddle quern	Inside house
22	Outside Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps	41	M			Rotary quern with shaped and polished animal bones	
23	City Farm West		A			Large parts of two vertebrae of two oxen with some ribs still articulated	In pit group
27	Appleford	145	A	35		Horse skull and upper part of dog skull on bottom of pit	In centre of possible house gully
28	Farmoor	F.1100	A	44		Lower jaw and upper part of the skull of two horses	Either side of entrance to house. Butchery marks
33	Mingies Ditch	418	A			Burnt bone including sheep teeth. No in situ burning	Outside enclosure to paddock
34	Mingies Ditch	97	O	55		Two saddle querns and rubbers	Pit at back of house
35	Mingies Ditch	10/9	A			Puppy	Outer ditch terminal
36	Mingies Ditch	71				Dispersed bones of piglet	Ditch for four-poster
37	Mingies Ditch	2/4	A			Articulated piglet	
47	Mount Farm	F.505	M		76, 77	Weaving comb; 2 worked bones; 279 sherds pot (third largest assemblage); half human neonate; 1 human adult bone	Paddock boundary. Radiocarbon date
53	Slade Farm	F.114	M	69		Hallstatt C razor; partial dog skeleton; significant number of MIA sherds	Back of house opposite entrance
54	Whitehouse Road	319	M			Most of bones of piglet; largest pot assemblage on site, inc. half a small jar	In pit cluster
55	Halfpenny Lane	F.16	A			Adult cattle skull; red deer antler; unid. bone frag	In pit cluster
56	Halfpenny Lane	F.39	A			Adult horse skull; cattle and sheep bones	In pit cluster
57	North Stoke		M			Cattle, sheep, pig, horse, dog, frog/toad and rabbit bones; lots of pot inc. almost complete jar, quarter of another and third of another	
58	Thrupp	F.33	M			Iron smithing slag; parts of crucibles; 149 animal bones inc. dog cranium and neck vertebrae	Well to E of site

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
59	Thrupp	F.9	M			576 animal bones, mainly sheep, 32% mandibles or teeth, no complete carcasses; rubber	Butchery marks. Small enclosure ditch very near ID60
60	Thrupp	F.10	P			Complete pot weighing 7kg; 88 animal bones	Related to small enclosure ditch
61	Gravelly Guy	1260	M	97		458 sherds/8715g pottery; much burnt stone and charcoal; 3 quern frags; bone gouge; 418 animal bone frags; complete horse skull	Concentrated NW gully terminal. End of MIA - stratigraphically late
62	Gravelly Guy	1251	M	97		Cu alloy rim; 9 frags slag; iron nail; 294 sherds/3475g pottery-concentrated E terminal; 4 quern frags; stone smoother; bone awl; bone tool; 401 frags bone	House gully. Continuation of above. End of MIA - stratigraphically late
63	Gravelly Guy	1250	M	98	116	Iron spike; 10 slag frags; 988 sherds/11823g pottery; 10 quern frags; 401 frags bone; human infant tibia	House gully. Later than ID61+62 - going into LIA?
64	Gravelly Guy	2256	M	100	95	Infant tibia and femur; iron spike; 689 sherds/5805g pottery (much of this EIA) - concentrated in terminals; antler point; 2 quern frags	House gully. Second cut
65	Gravelly Guy	2724	M	100		370 sherds/8140g pottery; bone needle; loomweight; quern frag; 237kg burnt stone; 306 frags animal bone	Short gully segregating access to house
66	Gravelly Guy	2395 cut 1	M	101		In NE terminal - Horse skull; 2 cattle skulls; large sherds of plain jar, further sherds in higher fill. Considerable redeposition of EIA pot	House gully cut 1. Similar to house ID100, 130-1
67	Gravelly Guy	2395 cut 2	M	101		Cattle skull; 15 sherds/1255g - considerable redeposition of EIA pot; bone bobbin	House gully cut 2. ID129 in ditch and cut
68	Gravelly Guy	2395 cut 3	M	101	96	Infant humerus, ulna and tibia; 753 sherds/5520g - considerable redeposition of EIA pot; iron frag with rivet; 17 frags slag; 2 quern frags; tooth from weaving comb; polished bone; most of the 1083 animal bones from feature in this cut	House gully cut 3
69	Gravelly Guy	2659	M	101		334 sherds/3370g pottery; cattle skull upside down on base of terminal, horn cone sawn off; 2 quern frags; 524 animal bone frags; 107kg burnt stone	Short gully segregating access to house
70	Gravelly Guy	2397	M	104		847 sherds/8360g pottery mainly in upper layers - considerable redeposition of EIA pot; hooked iron rod; 4 frags slag; quern frag and rubber; 278kg burnt stone; 1160 animal bone frags	House gully
74	Gravelly Guy	1755	O	103		3 loomweights	Cut into house gully
75	Gravelly Guy Block 2 terrace edge	6	O			6 loomweights	In pit spread
76	Gravelly Guy Block 2 terrace edge	17	M		98	Human skull and sheep jaw	In pit spread next to ID77
77	Gravelly Guy Block 2 terrace edge	18	M		99	Disarticulated child bones and iron spearhead	In pit spread next to ID76
81	Gravelly Guy	1133	M		109	Human inhumation; shale spindlewhorl	On SW edge of pits
83	Gravelly Guy	1339	M		120	Adult male inhumation; bone toggle	
84	Gravelly Guy	1346	M		121	Infant inhumation; iron punch. But 'association indemonstrable'	Inside house I, but later
86	Gravelly Guy	1479	M		130	Human infant skull frag; bone toggle	
87	Gravelly Guy	1703	M		134	Human adult femur; horse skull	

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
88	Gravelly Guy	1757/1758	M		135	Infant inhumation; 7 articulated vertebrae and 1 rib of cattle	Over house W, but later
91	Gravelly Guy	2404	M		150	Infant inhumation; pig mandible	Maybe near house
92	Gravelly Guy	109	A			Complete dog	
93	Gravelly Guy	131	A			Horse skull, pelvis and radius frags; 2 cattle humerus	
94	Gravelly Guy	197	A			Near complete dog	On SE edge of pits. Near ID95
98	Gravelly Guy	1239	A			Cattle skull	
101	Gravelly Guy	1286	A			Cattle skull	
102	Gravelly Guy	1291	A			2 complete dogs; 8 bones of another dog without skull; 1 large sherd	Cut pit 1272, ID100
103	Gravelly Guy	1330	A			Infant pig skull, mandible, pelvis and limbs	On SW boundary of settlement
105	Gravelly Guy	1371	M		125	Human infant and radius and ulna of horse	
109	Gravelly Guy	1459	A			Horse skull; horse forelimb and pair of scapulae from different horse; cattle mandible and radius; sheep hindlimb, 2 metatarsals and frag of tibia; sherds	
110	Gravelly Guy	1460	A			Sheep skull, mandibles, atlas, articulated R foot - skull on top of foot bones; quern frag	
112	Gravelly Guy	1617	M			2 sheep mandibles, scapula, other bones; complete base of pot	Inside building W but later
113	Gravelly Guy	1667	A			Complete dog	Inside building W but later
114	Gravelly Guy	1756	A	103		Cattle skull; horse mandible	Dug into house gully opposite entrance
118	Gravelly Guy	2171	A			3 mandibles, 2 L scapulae, 2 R tibiae, 1 femur of cattle; Horse scapula; pig metacarpal	On S boundary of site
119	Gravelly Guy	2172	A			Femur, humerus, articulated L radius and ulna, L radius and ulna, skull frag, tibia, mandible of cattle; dog skull	On S boundary of site
120	Gravelly Guy	2179	A			Complete dog	On S boundary of site. Close to IDs118+119
121	Gravelly Guy	2240	A	123		2 mandibles, L pelvis, 2 radii, scapula, 2 vertebrae, tibia, ulna of cattle; mandible, 2 tibiae of sheep/goat; skull of infant horse	Just outside door of house, cutting SE door posthole
122	Gravelly Guy	2289	A			Part of partially articulated puppy	
123	Gravelly Guy	2322	A	123		Skull, humerus, 3 mandibles, R pelvis, radius, ulna, 9 ribs, all virtually complete, of horse; radius and 3 mandibles of cattle	Inside N side of house. Cut marks on several horse bones
124	Gravelly Guy	2323	M	123		Articulated L forelimb of cattle, large pot sherd within arc of articulation	Inside NW side of house
125	Gravelly Guy	2336	A			Articulated cattle with skull and forelimb missing	S boundary of settlement
126	Gravelly Guy	2345	M			248 frags mixed bones, inc. complete dog skull and half horse skull; 35kg burnt stone; 82 sherds/820g pottery; 23 frags/1.118kg fired clay	?S boundary of settlement
127	Gravelly Guy	2354	A	102		2 horse skulls; near complete femur and butchered mandible of cattle	Nearly central in house

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
128	Gravelly Guy	2358	A	123		Complete dog except skull, mandibles and atlas. Head removed by cutting pit 2378 - would have been buried complete	Nearly central in house
129	Gravelly Guy	2395/D/3	A	101		Cattle skull	NW side of house ditch, opposite entrance. Second cut. See also ID66-69, and ID130-131
130	Gravelly Guy	2395/J/5	M	101		Horse skull; 2 cattle skulls; large sherds of single plain jar	NE terminal of house gully
131	Gravelly Guy	2395	M	101		Sheep skull; flint arrowhead	SW terminal of house gully
132	Gravelly Guy	2409	A	101		Dog skull, mandibles, atlas. Rest of skeleton possibly removed by house gully	Cut by SW terminal of house gully
133	Gravelly Guy	2422	M	101		Upper part of dog skeleton; cattle tibia; horse scapula; flint arrowhead	Cut by SW terminal of house gully
134	Gravelly Guy	2444	A	101		Goat skull, with butchery marks	Cut SE enclosure gully
135	Gravelly Guy	2467	A			L articulated lower hindlimb of cattle	
136	Gravelly Guy	2486	A	101		Upperish fill - 140 frags animal bone, inc. 5 cattle mandibles; 9 sheep/goat mandibles, 2 skull frags; 16 unid. skull frags	Immediately above ID137. Near SE entrance to house ID101, but might not be associated
137	Gravelly Guy	2486	A	101		164 animal bone frags inc. 2 mandibles, 2 skull frags, 3 metacarpals, tibia of cattle; 3 mandibles, 3 skull frags, 2 metatarsals, 3 radii of sheep/goat; pig mandible; 25 longbone frags, 27 ribs unid	Same pit as ID136, immediately below
138	Gravelly Guy	2609	A			Dog skull	On SE edge of settlement
139	Gravelly Guy	2632	A			Substantial part of pig skull; Small part of horse and cattle skull	
140	Gravelly Guy	2721	A			Cattle skull	On far SE edge of settlement
141	Gravelly Guy	2755	A			Bones from 1-3 horses. Some with gnawing	On far SSE edge of settlement
176	Yarnton	584	M	151		Bird and hare bones; bone comb; leaze rod; bone/antler handle; 23 loomweight frags (4482g); 4 frags of 2 saddle querns; crucible frag; 1046g/53 sherds pottery; large quantity animal bone; charred plants; worked bone; fired clay	On SW edge of ring gully. Of the eight MIA pits that contained wild animals, six also significant quantities of pot
177	Yarnton	390D	M	152		1692g/120 sherds pottery; 101 animal bones; sub-tuyere plate; 2 crucible frags; Cu alloy brooch frags	Gully of final house. Most from SE side. Only 20% excavated
178	Yarnton	7988	O			Jet earring	Possible special deposit. In area of finds rich pits
179	Yarnton	7895	M	158		1.5kg pottery - significant percentage redeposited EIA; 5 kg burnt stone; over 220 animal bones - mostly sheep and cattle; frag briquetage; cu alloy ring	In ring gully of house. Only 3 sections excavated
180	Yarnton	7512	M			Pottery, inc. significant quantity of redeposited EIA; teeth and small lower limb bones, cattle femora, frags of mammal skulls and cattle mandibles	In dense area of intercutting features
181	Yarnton	7789	M			Concentration of cattle femora, bone comb, fired clay prob from metalworking	In dense area of intercutting features
182	Yarnton	273	A	150		Partial sheep skeleton; lots of other sheep bones; 1 pig, 1 cow bone; 20 grains	Associated with house, depends with pit is phased

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
183	Yarnton	511	A	145		Cattle torso; fore and hind limbs of foal	Just to N of house. Only evidence of young horse
184	Yarnton	1744	A			Partial dog burial; pair of mandibles from another dog	
185	Yarnton	8786	M			Articulated sheep leg bones; pottery; daub; 2 whetstones; shale bracelet frag; rim of shale vessel; grooved and polished metapodial	On NW edge of settlement, Cresswell
186	Yarnton	8149	A			Very young partial sheep skeleton; pair of foetal sheep tibiae	On NW edge of settlement, Cresswell
188	Yarnton	1530	A			Clay filling; sheep mandible; frags cow skull	
189	Yarnton	1189	M		169	Human remains; horse bone; 2 pieces of slag, hearth bottom fragment; bone point; 'two of these [three] pits with human bone also contained substantial deposits of pottery and animal bone'	The three special deposits that contained human remains all also had horse remains. Only 12 other pits contained horses
190	Yarnton	746	M	145	168	Human remains; horse bone; loomweight; 'two of these [three] pits with human bone also contained substantial deposits of pottery and animal bone'	Cutting NE house gully. See above
191	Yarnton	248	M	159	167	Human remains; horse bone; 'two of these [three] pits with human bone also contained substantial deposits of pottery and animal bone'	Cut by E terminal of house gully. See above
192	Yarnton	8493	M			Articulated sheep leg bones; 'one of the richest assemblages of artefacts other than pottery associated with articulated sheep leg bones'	
193	Yarnton	577	P			Large sherds	
194	Yarnton	1733	P			Large sherds	
195	Yarnton	7712	P			Large numbers of small sherds	
196	Yarnton	7783	M			Spindlewhorl; polisher; 2 frags cu alloy	
197	Yarnton River Causeway		O			MBA spearhead with MIA radiocarbon date; small quantity LBA/EIA pottery; BA double pointed awl; L Neo/EBA flint	Beneath causeway
198	Yarnton River Causeway		A			402 identified bones - 81% cattle, 10% horse, 2% dog, 7% red deer, 2% roe deer. Minimum of 30 cattle - distinct bias towards right cattle limbs	Within and on top of stone causeway, spread quite evenly across its length
199	Yarnton River Causeway	13009/ 13297	O			BA Cu alloy bracelet; 84g LBA/EIA pottery	Possible special deposit given its location rather than contents. In layer of organic silt overlaying final gravel causeway
201	Blewburton	Cutting B	M			Cattle skull; large part of plain saucepan pot; Trans or EIA and IA pot	1947. Near the bottom of the recut inner enclosure ditch.
204	Blewburton	Cutting F	M		212	Iron pin or rivet; several sherds of pot; complete horse with human riding it; iron adze; rust stains that could be wire; complete dog. Decorated saucepan pot sherd in turf line above deposit	1952-3. At bottom of recut inner enclosure ditch

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
205	Blewburton	Cutting J -Entrance to hillfort	M		214	Horse skull and cow skull together in centre; deer by S wall, complete except for hind legs; 2 complete horse skeletons under N wall; 2 horse skeletons in centre inner area (1976); child skull frags and forearm in centre; MIA sherds	Mainly 1952-3. Should be more than one special deposit. Scattered in different areas of street under fallen wall and rampart
213	Blackbird Leys field system	2094/2163	A			Cattle skull, pottery, bone frags	In upper fill of double pit
219	Ireland's Land	381/357	M	173		28 sherds pottery; animal bone from cattle, horse, sheep/goat, pigs; fired clay; iron and copper slag	In house gully terminals of subsidiary N entrance
220	Warrens Field, Island 3	Structure 20b, 371, 372	M	185		605 animal bones; 15kg pottery; 2 fitting frags of saddle quern rubber; small amount of fired clay; 2 briquetage frags	In house gully and contiguous enclosure gullies
221	Warrens Field, Island 2	Enclosure 6	M	200		3.8kg pottery; 2 pieces fired clay; 105 animal bone frags	In SE terminal of house/enclosure gully
222	Warrens Field, Island 2	Enclosure 6	P	204		Nearly complete jar; 1 piece fired clay	In N terminal of house gully
223	Warrens Field, Island 1	Structure 1 inner gully. 21	M	207		3.7kg pottery; 82 animal bone frags; 9 pieces fired clay; 6 briquetage frags; piece of iron	Inner house gully
224	Warrens Field, Island 1	?Inside structure 2	A	209		Part of disarticulated cow skeleton, predominantly foot bones	Pit on E side of internal gully
229	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	315	O			Reaping hook; knife handle with rivet for fixing handle	1978
231	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	303	A			Partial calf skeleton	1978
233	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	5849	A	262		Articulated dog skeleton	1999. NW edge of house
236	Thornhill Farm, Tr22	3247	P			Almost complete but broken Malvernian vessel	
240	Horcott Pit	5187	M			Charcoal rich fill; iron blade; worked bone handle; several triangular loomweight	?Upper fill of enclosure ditch on S side
242	Horcott Pit	5164	O		236	Ring headed pin; iron sheet frag	Next to pit with cremation
243	Horcott Pit		O			Currency bar hoard	From TVAS excavation. Less than c.20m of enclosure
245	Watchfield East	5214, third phase	A			Skull of large polecat - may have derived from pelt as unusually dark and hard; domestic animal bones	East terminal of enclosure ditch. All special deposits concentrated at entrance, but only this area excavated
246	Watchfield East	5214, fourth phase				Near complete cattle skull; articulated leg of pig; axially split pig skull	East terminal of enclosure ditch
247	Watchfield East	5077	O			3 cylindrical loomweights; large quantities of charcoal	12m S of MIA enclosure entrance. Likely these MBA objects were deposited in MIA. See 5.6.2, 6.2.8
248	Watchfield East	5008	M		240	Cattle skull placed beside an upside-down trepanned human skull. Pot; flint; other cattle bones	Just E of entrance

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
249	Watchfield East	5019	A			Complete articulated cattle skeleton	Away from other special deposits
250	Watchfield East	5030	M			Complete rotary quern; worked bone object; small amount of pottery	To W in small pit spread
263	Coxwell Road	1848	M	296		202 sherds pottery; stone slab with worn face; crucible; horse skull	Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004. House gully
264	Coxwell Road	1390	M	295	253	20 pieces of disarticulated human bone; radius and ulna of mallard	Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004. House gully terminal
265	Coxwell Road	1852	A	298		Cattle skull	Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004. House gully
266	Coxwell Road	1248	O	300		?62 loomweight frags inc. large complete example, 12kg fired or burnt clay	Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004. Centre of house
267	Spratsgate Lane Areas B and C	868	P	302		Burnt waste, ash; 6.86kg of pottery. Not burnt <i>in situ</i>	To NW of entrance. Might be later than house
268	Spratsgate Lane Areas B and C	S18; 804, 816	M	302		Large quantities of animal bone and pottery	To S of outer entrance to house
269	Spratsgate Lane Areas B and C		M			Central fill 706 - 40% of fill animal bone, limestone and pot	Well outside entrance to settlement
276	Latton Lands Central	1182	A	329		Horse skull	Pit in S entrance terminal of gully
277	Latton Lands Northern	3869	M	337	258	Weasel and red deer bones; ironworking slag; iron rod; triangular cast cu alloy object; animal bone; MIA pottery; crouched infant in upper fill (possibly Roman)	Inside possible large penannular gully enclosure. Radiocarbon date
281	Aves Ditch Pipeline, Enclosure 1		M		261	Human infant; cattle mandible, femur and scapula; a few sherds of pottery	On SE side of enclosure ditch
290	CC/Shorncliffe Eastern Complex	4180	M			S terminal - 38kg burnt stone; 245g pottery; horse scapula. N terminal - 2kg burnt stone; oyster; cattle bones; rubber	House gully terminals. Radiocarbon dated
310	Alfred's Castle Large Enclosure	Tr 20B, basal fill	M			Considerable collection of animal bones; iron tool; remains of nearly complete ceramic vessel laid along ditch as row of large sherds	In enclosure ditch, on its E side
311	Thornhill Farm	Ditch 803, enclosure 120	M	269		2kg of pottery, 3.45kg of bone and 2200kg of burnt limestone	In house enclosure ditch, concentrating in terminals
313	Fairclough Farm	Section 5, structure 1	P	468		Almost complete pot	In terminal of house gully
314	Site of the First Battle of Newbury	1360, 1328	M	470		3 triangular loomweights on top of broken vessel. Minimum of two other vessels	In N terminal gully of house gully
315	Site of the First Battle of Newbury	1372	P	470		Sherds from a single vessel	In S terminal of house gully
327	Grazeley Road	2002	M	490		1307 sherds/13.5kg pottery, loomweight frags, 12kg iron slag - mostly from smelting, spindlewhorl	In house gully at back of house. Might be redep from earlier elongated pits
328	Manor Cottage	Pit 13	M			31 sherds decorated saucepan pot; horse skull	On edge of pit cluster
329	Manor Cottage	Pit 42	A			Complete dog	In pit cluster. Radiocarbon date
330	Thrope Lea Nurseries Western	1653	A			Articulated remains from both left and right upper forelimbs of sheep/goat	In pit cluster
331	Denton's Pit, Southcote	Pit F	M			Considerable quantity of pot - large sherds from at least 7 pots; loomweight frags	In pit cluster

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
448	Denton's Pit, Southcote	Ditch D	M			Broken Acheulian hand-axe; fragment of beehive quern; a 'rusted pin with a curl at one end'; daub with wattle impressions; one or two loomweight fragment; sherds from at least 20 pots including many decorated examples	In dog-leg of ditch. Small area exposed
333	Hawk's Hill	Pit 1	M			Sherds from 23 pots. Separate 'cave' dug into bottom of pit containing animal bones. Sherds from large jar distributed throughout	In pit cluster
334	Hawk's Hill	Pit 3	M			Sherds from 81 vessels; placed jaw bone of ox	In pit cluster
336	Hawk's Hill	Pit 6	M			Sherds from 27 vessels. Burnt ox skull	In pit cluster
338	Hawk's Hill	Pit 11	M			Bronze pin; chalk disc; crucible; slag; sherds from 55 vessels; most of these EIA, but some MIA	In pit cluster
347	Wood Lane	Pit 446	A			Articulated upper cattle forelimb joint	Pit cut in enclosure ditch, by SW entrance
348	Wood Lane	Pit 515	M			47 sherds/306g pottery in fresh condition; articulated cattle joint; sheep and pig bones; ox skull frags; woodcock bones	Pit cut into SE corner of enclosure ditch
350	Thames Valley Park enclosure	1320	M		318	Human neonate; 144 animal bones, inc. disarticulated bones representing at least 4 cattle; complete skull of bull; bones from at least 3 sheep/goat; toad skeleton; 12 sherds M/LIA pot; 2 LBA/EIA sherds	Towards S of enclosure
359	Brooklands	Cutting 35	M	527		Loomweight; iron ring or buckle; 6 whetstones	Near SE side of house gully, opposite entrance
360	Brooklands	Cutting 56	M	527		Two loomweights; latch lifter	Entrance to house
362	Brooklands	Pit 55	M			Sherds from at least 15 pots; nail; fired clay; slag	
368	Laleham	Pit 272	M			4kg pottery; triangular loomweight; iron hooked billet; bird bone; clay 'brique'ette'	Near entrance to enclosure
391	Ashford Prison	Structure 4	M	551		Horse jaw, cattle radius, 'finds density was high, with burnt flint, bone and a reasonable quantity of pottery, burnt daub, hearth debris, abundant FAS'	S terminal of house
392	Ashford Prison	Pit 1426	P	556		Three large pieces of pot made from two different fabrics, nested together and placed in feature. Finds density in house gully high	Pit in N area of house
393	Heathrow T5	136046	P			Complete saucepan pot	Ditch c.150m W of settlement, cutting across entrance to Neo HE1 enclosure
394	Heathrow T5	Waterhole 148303	M			Over 1.5kg iron slag; over 1kg fired clay inc. 2 loomweights; over 2kg/over 348 sherds pottery; 1.3kg animal bone; 5kg burnt flint	Middle fills. Waterhole dug in LBA c.150m to W of settlement, near Neo HE1 enclosure.
395	Heathrow T5	Gully of RH 8	M	587		350 sherds/3kg pottery; 3.5kg bone; 6.4kg burnt flint; 1.8kg fired clay	Concentrated in N terminal
419	Sherborne House	Pit 1815	P			More than 150 sherds	In pit cluster
420	Sherborne House	Pit 914	A			Semi-articulated horse leg and pelvis from primary fills	In pit cluster
421	Sherborne House	Pit 185	A			Dog skull in upper fills	In pit cluster
447	Halfpenny Lane	Pit 29	M			Broken and reused polished flint axe; loomweight fragments	On edge of pit cluster

A9.7 Other Date

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
MBA/LBA							
425	Yarnton Site 5	Pit 9452	M		354	Clay lining above primary fill. Black ash/charcoal layer with 57 animal bones, 17 burnt; 6kg layer of limestone burnt in situ; clay and charcoal with cremated human bone, 47 frags animal; clay lining to seal	Radiocarbon dates. 30m away from nearest of burial pits
LBA/Trans/EIA							
384	Heathrow T5	827250	O			Log ladder; complete bark container; DR and PDR pot	Waterhole, in loose cluster with others
Trans/EIA/MIA							
79	Gravelly Guy	893	A			1 complete sheep; most of another sheep; 3 infant or juvenile sheep or goats	Cut into ID78, N edge of pit cluster, between buildings AA and Y
89	Gravelly Guy	2062	M		136	Neonate inhumation; 1 foetal sheep/goat and part of another; poss loomweight	On far SE of settlement. Intercutting ID115
108	Gravelly Guy	1451	A			Horse skull	
115	Gravelly Guy	2096	A			Adult goat, complete but skull not articulated with spine	On far SE of settlement. Intersecting ID89
117	Gravelly Guy	2131	A			Disarticulated skull; longbone; rib; 2 mandibles from pig and sheep	On far SW of settlement
230	Ashville/Wyndkye Furlong	Pit 63	A			Puppy	1978
234	Ashville/Wyndkye Furlong	5502	O			3 complete or nearly complete loomweights; 2 large frags; 1 frag from massive loomweight; three other frags	1999
EIA/MIA							
6	Segsbury	1298	A			Partially articulated young pig on top layer	In pit group
8	Segsbury	6004	A			Cow skull and several bones	Gully outside E entrance
39	Mount Farm	F.588	A			40 sheep bones	Posthole in S area
40	Mount Farm	F.53	A			3 sheep carcasses. No butchery marks	
41	Mount Farm	F.166	A			Butchered dog that had suffered numerous injuries	Pit cluster
43	Mount Farm	F.174	A			Part of fox	Pit cluster
46	Mount Farm	F.661	O			Worked bone - 1 point, 2 misc, 1 pin, 2 combs, 1 antler	Waterhole in S of site
418	Bedfont	1	M			120 sherds pot; loomweight frags; iron objects; iron fibula from ploughsoil in circle	Ditch of hut circle/enclosure 1

ID	Site	Feature	Type	House	Human	Contents	Location/More Information
MIA/LIA							
52	Milton Hill North	2220	P			Half intact pot	Inside enclosure 1. Probably MIA

Appendix 10

Metalwork Notes

A10.1 Biases

A10.1.1 Representation

The Thames

Assessing the metalwork from the Thames and its tributaries is problematic as there are various biases inherent in the dataset. The majority of the finds from the Thames were discovered during dredging works in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Some areas, particularly those downstream and around urban centres, were historically more systematically dredged than others. However, the majority of the river has now been considerably dredged (Ehrenberg 1980, 1-5; York 2002, 77-9). Some areas would therefore produce more finds from the river than others. Rates of collecting during dredging works have also varied considerably, with finds increasing both after the Thames Conservancy Board started to make records in 1932, and after the employment of an archaeological officer in 1969 (Ehrenberg 1980, 4).

The circumstances of recovery would favour the collection and retention of larger and impressive items such as complete or largely complete swords and spearheads, especially before systematic recording was in place. It must be assumed that many smaller and fragmented tools, ornaments and other objects were historically missed or not retained after discovery. More recent, controlled finds from the Thames include fragments and scrap, demonstrating that these items were deposited in riverine contexts (Needham and Burgess 1980, 445).

These factors place a bias on the number and type of objects found in the Thames as opposed to those on land. However, biases that favour riverine collection must be set against the large amount of construction and quarrying that has taken place on the Thames gravels in modern times. Considerable quarrying has taken place in large areas throughout the Upper and Middle Thames Valley that could, and often have, brought up later prehistoric metalwork. Similar biases on land in the collection of certain objects over others might still persist. However, the majority of Thames finds were made in the nineteenth and earlier twentieth centuries, whereas more of the construction and quarry finds are from the later twentieth century. These later discoveries are more likely to be representative of original depositions.

Portable Antiquities Scheme

The huge upsurge in metal-detecting in the last few decades, as Thames finds become less common, also helps to even out numerical biases in finds, although new problems emerge in the representation of object types. Metal-detectors tend to find and report even the most fragmented objects of the kind that one could scarcely imagine a nineteenth century dredgerman keeping, let alone reporting to an antiquarian. This is especially true in the last decade since the inception of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS; Murgia *et al.* 2014). Table A10.1 demonstrates that less obvious object types such as awls and chisels are more likely to be reported through the PAS than previous channels. The recent bias towards smaller objects being more heavily represented can also

Table A10.1. Number of objects reported through the Portable Antiquities Scheme compared with other sources

Object Type	Number reported through PAS
Awls ¹	19/31 (61%)
Chisels	6/19 (32%)
Swords	15/110 (14%)
Spearheads	21/187 (11%)
Axes	24/313 (8%)
Thorndon Knives	1/20 (5%)

Table A10.2. Frequency of fragmentation comparing objects reported through the Portable Antiquities Scheme and other sources

Object Type	Number of fragmented PAS finds	Number of fragmented non-PAS finds (where data is available)
Axes	18/24 (75%)	97/271 (36%)
Spearheads	17/21 (81%)	62/155 (40%)
Swords	15/15 (100%)	66/73 (90%)
Tools (ex. awls)	10/14 (71%)	31/67 (46%)

be demonstrated by comparing levels of fragmentation. Objects reported through the PAS are far more likely to be in a fragmented state compared to the discoveries prior to this scheme (Table A10.2). This again shows the likelihood that many smaller, less impressive objects were discarded following all but the most recent discoveries. The PAS data should eventually be more representative of original object frequencies and patterns of fragmentation preceding deposition, but we should allow for biases obscuring more fragmented and less aesthetically impressive objects from the Thames originally being deposited. This discussion does not attempt to distinguish between pre- and post-depositional fragmentation.

A10.1.2 Provenance

The provenance of river finds is often inexact, with only vague stretches of river or landmarks being recorded. The location an object was found was also not necessarily the location of its deposition as we must expect movement of at least some objects in the dynamic river channels. The Thames itself has moved considerably in the last 3000 years due to natural and man-made processes (e.g. Needham 2000), depositing objects in palaeochannels and possibly eroding riverside hoards, single depositions and settlement debris into the river.

The movement and deposition of ballast from dredging also complicates provenances (Cotton 1996; Lawrence 1929, 72; Needham and Burgess 1980, 438; Schulting and Bradley 2013, 31-2). Objects incorporated in sediment may be dredged from one location, moved to another and subsequently found, giving a different provenance to the original location of deposition (e.g. Harbison and Laing 1974, 3).

A further problem is the honesty of early finders. In efforts to increase the price of an artefact to prospective buyers, provenances might have been fabricated. This is especially problematic for Thames and other nineteenth to earlier twentieth century discoveries. For example, dredgermen selling to the prolific antiquarian Thomas Layton – many of our Bronze and Iron Age Thames finds are from his collection – were apparently in the habit of telling him they were found around Brentford, near where he lived, to secure sales (Vulliamy 1930, 131). Furthermore, as the Thames was well known in the nineteenth century for producing antiquities, objects from unknown locations may have been attributed to the river to reduce the suspicion of fake provenances. However, as these issues affect both Bronze Age and Iron Age objects, the significance of this lessens in the diachronic analyses presented. Significant differences certainly do occur between the periods, demonstrating real patterns in the evidence base.

A10.2 Location

For the LBA, the catchment area for finds from the Thames ends at Teddington lock. This is extended up to Wandsworth Bridge for the Iron Age. It was chosen to exclude the large number of LBA finds between these two

areas – for example from Syon Reach – but it was thought necessary to extend the catchment for the Iron Age given the important finds of daggers, swords, axes and ornaments between Teddington and Wandsworth. Transitional bronze finds stop at Teddington, but the catchment for possible iron dating to the Transition continues to Wandsworth. For both periods, dryland finds are included as far east as Wandsworth bridge.

Finds that have only been given a modern riverside location as their provenance and not specifying whether the object was from the Thames are assumed in the database to have been dryland single finds. Objects that clearly came from palaeochannels are included as Thames finds.

Objects with provenances only of Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Buckinghamshire, Surrey and London have been excluded. Those with Oxfordshire and Berkshire have been included, as the majority of these latter counties fall within the catchment area.

Objects have been excluded from the database when the provenance only of the ‘Thames’ is given. This is due to large numbers of objects having been found further downriver, especially in the LBA, despite that the majority of the river itself falls within the catchment area (Needham and Burgess 1980, figs. 7-8).

Following PAS policy, grid references for PAS finds are accurate to no more than 1km. It is indicated if more a detailed location is available. Some finds are restricted further: in these cases only the find pseudonym is given. These are indicated by ‘Restricted’ in the ‘XY accuracy’ column in Appendices 11 and 12. More detailed information might be available.

A10.3 Object Phasing and Typology

Broad metalwork phasing has been outlined in Appendix 1. Typological classification follows recognised schemes where available. This section aims to clarify the phasing and typology of a number of object types.

A10.3.1 Late Bronze Age

Axes

Late palstaves have been placed into Wilburton. Although some in the south have early Ewart associations, no hoards look early Ewart, and ‘Blackmoor’ has been subsumed into Wilburton. There does remain the possibility that some of the Late palstaves are Ewart Park.

Unassociated finds of a number of axes probably best fitting into the loose group ‘miscellaneous slender socketed axes with rectangular sectioned bodies’ (Schmidt and Burgess 1981, 217-8) have been phased to the Ewart Park period, whilst recognising their possible earlier development in the Wilburton period (Schmidt and Burgess 1981, 217-8; see 3.6.2; fig. 3.18).

34 unclassified socketed axe fragments that are not associated with other dateable material and without chronologically distinctive features have been included. As only four socketed axes can be assigned to the Wilburton period with any certainty, it is unlikely that many of these belong to this phase. Unclassified socketed axe fragments have been assigned as Ewart Park or Llyn Fawr, with the expectation that most of these should be Ewart Park. This is due to much larger numbers of single axe finds belonging to this period, and that the frequency of fragmentation is highest in the Ewart Park.

Swords

Swords begin in the Penard period and end with the Gündlingen series early in Llyn Fawr. Gündlingen have been included on the Llyn Fawr maps, although it should be noted that these belong to the closing years of the Ewart Park period and only the beginning of the Llyn Fawr, c.810-750 BC (Gerloff 2004, 141-7; O'Connor 2007, 71-2).¹ As there are only five examples of Gündlingen swords, no unclassifiable swords have been phased to possibly date to the Llyn Fawr period as it is much more likely they are of Wilburton or Ewart Park date.

Spearheads

As the only definite Broadward objects consist of 10 unassociated barbed spearheads, these have been included in the Ewart Park maps with the view that these are earlier than the majority of the rest of the Ewart Park material.

The assemblage from the Thames Valley does not support the existence of a distinct Blackmoor phase. This study therefore regards the distinctive Wilburton spears that occur in some 'Blackmoor' hoards outside of the Thames Valley as belonging to the Wilburton period (see Appendix 1.3). This includes spearheads with lunate openings; long spearheads over c.300mm with short sockets; those slightly smaller than these but still with relatively short sockets; lozenge sectioned hollow bladed spearheads; and spearheads of a short overall length – below c.110mm – with slayed sockets (Richard Davis *pers. comm.*; 2015; Burgess 1968, 36; Burgess *et al.* 1972; O'Connor 1980, 181).

Other spearheads of the LBA are in general difficult to differentiate chronologically. However, recent work has demonstrated that pegged, rounded midrib examples with that have blunt tip in the shape of a bullet belong to the Ewart Park phase (Richard Davis *pers. comm.*; 2015). Pegged spearheads with decoration on the sockets that is beyond simple lines are also likely to be of Ewart Park date.

The majority of the pegged spearheads cannot be further differentiated chronologically. They have been included in the Wilburton/Ewart Park phase maps. These have been

split into flame, leaf and ogival. The scheme follows Davis (2012, 10-2), where the difference between flame and leaf shaped blades is defined as those where the maximum width of the blade is respectively below and above a third of the overall blade length.

The database was compiled prior to the publication of Davis's (2015) corpus of LBA spearheads, although information was provided by Richard Davis on typological and chronological findings from this study – I thank him for this. A list of spearheads has been omitted due to the subsequent publication of Davis's (2015) more comprehensive corpus.

Awls

Awls occur throughout the Bronze Age, and have associations in the Thames Valley with Transitional pottery at four settlements. The single finds of awls have therefore been phased throughout the Bronze Age, and are excluded from the maps with a note some will belong to the period under study. No attempt has been made to typologically segregate these objects.

Chisels

Unassociated tanged chisels have been phased within an undifferentiated Wilburton/Ewart Park, with a view that the majority of these should be Ewart Park as most in hoards outside of the area belong to this later period (Burgess *et al.* 1972, 217; O'Connor 1980, 175). One example was found in the Wallingford midden, demonstrating a late date within the Ewart Park or early Llyn Fawr here. These LBA examples can be differentiated from earlier objects by the prominent stops and clear separation between the tang and blade.

Gouges

Socketed gouges also have a long chronology, appearing in the Wilburton period and continuing into the Llyn Fawr (Burgess 2012, 144; O'Connor 1980, 137, 175-6, 239). Unassociated examples have been phased within this long period, with the note that most should belong to the Ewart Park phase as most are associated with this tradition.

Bracelets

The typological scheme used for bracelets is that of Davies (2012).

A10.3.2 Iron Age

Currency bars

Currency bars are generally dated from the end of the MIA to perhaps as late as the first century AD (Allen 1968; Ford and Raymond 2010, 44; Hingley 1990a, 92; 2006, 183-6). Associated examples seem to more often fall early within this period. The examples with useful contexts in the Thames Valley are suggestive of MIA dates, although

¹ The recent Ewart Park hoards containing Gündlingen swords at Crundale, Kent (Treasure Annual Report 2003, 22) and St Erth, Cornwall (Treasure Annual Report 2002, 20-2) support this early dating.

none are secure dated. The Totterdown Lane hoard was deposited c.30m to the north of a MIA enclosed settlement; the sword probably associated with the Appleford hoard appears to be Group B; and no LIA pottery was found at Blewburton where a currency bar was discovered in the topsoil (Harding 1976, 144). Two fragments of possible currency bars were found at Gravelly Guy, one each in pits dating to the EIA and MIA (Boyle and Wait 2004). Currency bars have therefore been included as possible MIA objects, with the note that most should belong to the period.

Swan necked and ring headed pins

There is a need for a comprehensive review of Iron Age swan necked and ring headed pins in Britain, although recent work by Becker (2000; 2008) has led to a greater understanding of these objects. Davies (2012, 38-40) has also recently discussed the LBA origin of these ornaments. Unassociated swan necked pins have been assigned a Transitional or EIA date, with the possibility that some could date in the Ewart Park period. Most ring headed pins with or without a recurved neck should date to either the EIA or MIA, with some possibly as early as the Transition. An iron swan necked pin has recently been discovered in a probably Transitional midden layer outside Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps (Allen *et al.* 2010, 111-3; see Appendix 1, note 6).

Knives

A simple typology was employed considering if knives had tangs or handles, and were either single- or double-edged. This segregation produced very little useful information, and in hindsight a classification that considers how knives could have been used, looking at size and the shape of the blade, for example, might result in a more useful scheme.

Horse equipment

A small number of terrets, bridle bits and toggles have been included as possible MIA objects. Only one has come from a secure MIA context, at City Farm West.

Spearheads

A number of unassociated spearheads have been found mainly in the Thames, but also as single finds. These could belong to the Iron Age, but could easily be Roman or later. Only a single spearhead is in a secure context –

from Gravelly Guy – and this dates to the MIA. Ongoing work analysing Iron Age spear typologies is demonstrating the difficulty in determining dates from individual finds (Yvonne Inall *pers. com.*). Scholars working on spearheads from later periods also find individual finds problematic for dating (Manning 1985, 160). The extremely varied assemblage from Danebury highlights problems in dating Iron Age spearheads (Cunliffe and Poole 1991, fig. 7.18).

Other objects

A small number of unassociated hook-shaped cutting tools, knives, latch-lifters, a ferrule and an iron prong might belong to the Iron Age. However, these equally could be Roman or even later as there is very little typological change in these objects over long periods of time (compare Cunliffe and Poole 1991, figs. 7.9-11, 7.22 with Manning 1985, figs. 14, 28, Pl. 37). Further work might assist in the closer phasing of some of these objects.

A10.4 Fragmentation

Basic information has been provided on the level of fragmentation on LBA metalwork. Most object types were divided into four areas; the numbers in the 'Frag' column in Appendix 11 represent the sections of the object present. '0' indicates a complete object, and '/' indicates an incomplete object where information on the areas present is not known. Fig. A10.1 outlines this scheme.

A10.5 Data collection and use

The metalwork data was gleaned from published sources, the Portable Antiquities Scheme, the National Bronze Implement Index, and a limited number of unpublished sources. The lists presented are not intended to be wholly comprehensive, and no doubt unpublished objects have been missed. Furthermore, as the objects were not viewed and handled, in many cases typological classification should only be used as an approximation. This is especially relevant for objects that have not been subject to comprehensive reviews, where older sources with poor quality pictures and illustrations are relied upon that did not include typological classifications used today. In particular, the list of LBA axes should not be used as a substitute for a much needed comprehensive review and corpus of these objects in southern Britain: the same can be said for many of the Iron Age objects, for example knives, pins and spearheads.

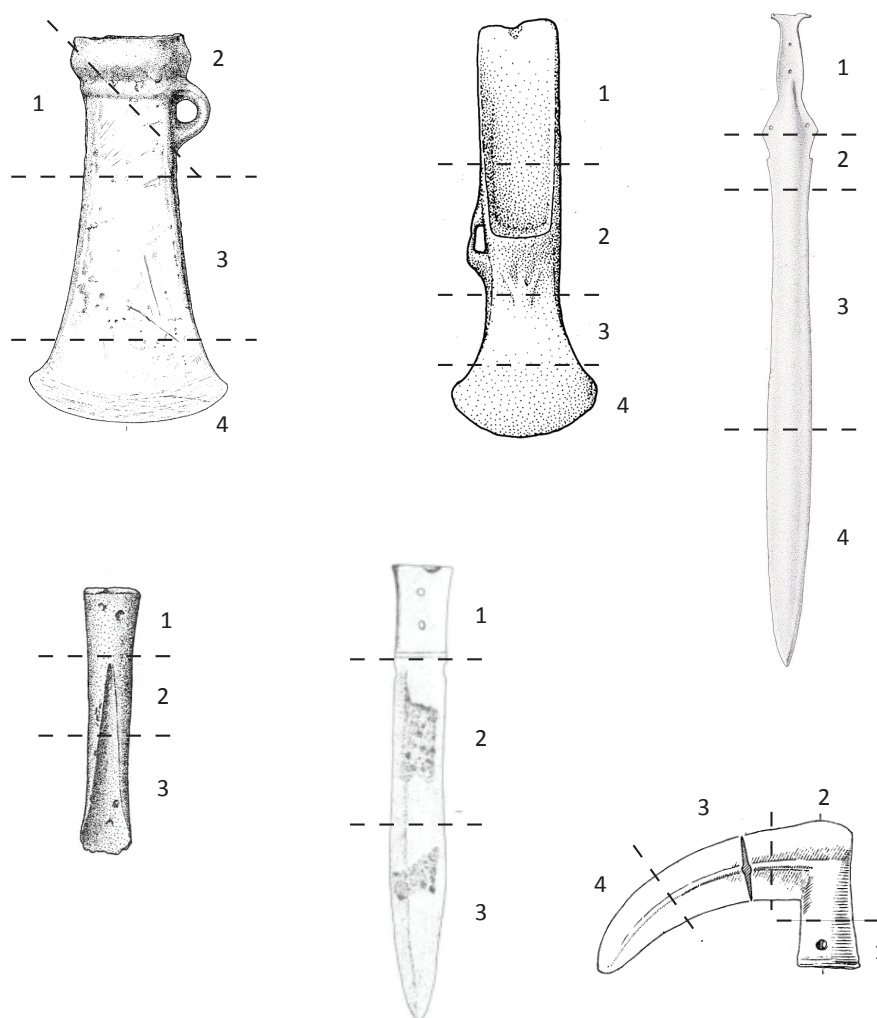


Fig. A10.1. LBA metalwork fragmentation scheme

Axe - Coombs *et al.* 2003, fig. 11.1. Image: OA

Palstave - Needham 1980b, fig. 5.4. Reproduced courtesy of Surrey Archaeological Society

Sword - Colquhoun and Burgess 1988, Pl. 47.287

Gouge - Burgess *et al.* 1972, fig. 18.49

Knife - Thomas 1984, fig. 1.19

Sickle - Fox 1939, fig. 6

Not to scale

Appendix 11

Late Bronze Age Metalwork

A11.1 Hoards

A11.1.1 Wilburton Hoards

Name	Norbury Park
Hoard Group	N/A
Contents	Axes – 2 Late Palstaves. Complete Long tongue shaped chape. Complete
Relationship to water	On hill overlooking river Mole
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship
Comments	Findspot excavated. Deposited under small cairn of flint within area of field lynchets. Hoard overlies a lynchet. Commented by Burgess (2012, 136) as belonging to the earlier, Limehouse sub-phase due to the early looking St-Brieuc straight-mouthed chape.
Location	TQ 15915 53220
Reference	Williams 2008

Name	Hampstead Norreys
Hoard Group	N/A
Contents	Spearheads – Tip of probable lozenge sectioned spearhead; 2 pegged spearheads. One missing tip, the other missing tip and socket
Relationship to water	1.75km from the river Pang, which the findspot appears to overlook.
Relationship to earlier monuments	
Comments	Possible hoard – two spearhead fragments found in the same field, with a further fragment down the hill c.175m away. The fragment of tip is in a very rolled condition, but appears to be lozenge sectioned.
Location	SU 51 75 – More accurate available PAS: BERK-4FB102; BERK-4F1825; BERK-ED93F6
Reference	PAS: BERK-4FB102; BERK-4F1825; BERK-ED93F6

A11.1.2 Possible Wilburton Hoards

Name	Speen
Hoard Group	N/A. Mixed period. Wilburton Ewart Park Transition/'Broadward'
Contents	Spearheads – Barbed, Type II; Basal-looped. 9A
Relationship to water	
Relationship to earlier monuments	
Comments	Consensus is divided as to whether this is a genuine association. Burgess <i>et al.</i> (1972, 236) think it is, although Needham (1981, 38) discounts it as they were found a year apart. Davis (2012, 154) and Rowlands (1976) also do not consider this a genuine association. This study considers 'Broadward' related deposits, including barbed spearheads, as being transitional between Wilburton and Ewart Park (see 3.6.2; A1.3)
Location	c.SU455 673
Reference	Burgess <i>et al.</i> 1972

A11.1.3 Hoards possibly dating to Wilburton or Ewart Park

Name	Saunderton
Hoard Group	
Contents	56 highly fragmented objects. Most chronologically distinct is the end of a tongue shaped chape. Although it does not appear to have ribbing or raised edge, suggesting a possible early Wilburton/Limehouse date, it could also be later Wilburton or Ewart Park. Also present is a fragment of twisted rod, again possibly suggesting an earlier date as these most often found in Taunton contexts (O'Connor 1980, 79-80), although these do occasionally occur in Ewart Park hoards. ¹ A punch is also present: these are rare items, although similar objects are present in the Ewart Park Reach Fen hoard (Smith 1956 17.3(3). 36-7).
Relationship to water	Might sit on the watershed between the Wey and a tributary of the Thames
Relationship to earlier monuments	Possible round barrows are located 750m, 850m and 1.1km from the Saunderton hoard
Comments	Wilburton or Ewart Park.
Location	Restricted
Reference	PAS: BUC-69CE72

¹ Ewart Park hoards with twisted torcs or bracelets include Lulworth (Pearce 1983, 490-1), Hitchin (Coombs 1971, fig. 200; this looks earlier Ewart Park due to the spearhead with fillet midribs), Breage 1 (Treasure Annual Report 2004, 35), Bucklands Brickfields (Coombs 1971, fig. 238) and Green End Road (Lethbridge and O'Reilly 1930-1, 59-60).

Name	Culgarth House
Hoard Group	Surrey North Downs
Contents	'A hoard was found... for which no details are available. All that remains are pieces of 'copper cake.' (Phillips 1967, 14)
Relationship to water	
Relationship to earlier monuments	
Comments	No more details available on contents
Location	TQ 261 604
Reference	Phillips 1967

Name	Coombe Warren, ?waste hoard
Hoard Group	Coombe Warren
Contents	Cu alloy lumps
Relationship to water	Area noted for presence of series of mineral springs
Relationship to earlier monuments	There may have been some monuments near Coombe Warren, although Field and Needham (1986, 129-31, 148) do not consider pre-LBA activity as significant.
Comments	Probable Ewart Park. Little information. Might not be hoard. Field and Needham (1986, nos. 66)
Location	c.TQ 20 70
Reference	Field and Needham 1986, 145-6, no. 66

Name	Coombe Warren, ?ingot hoard
Hoard Group	Coombe Warren
Contents	15 ingots
Relationship to water	Area noted for presence of series of mineral springs
Relationship to earlier monuments	There may have been some monuments near Coombe Warren, although Field and Needham (1986, 129-31, 148) do not consider pre-LBA activity as significant.
Comments	Probable Ewart Park. Little information. Might not be hoard. Field and Needham (1986, nos. 69)
Location	c.TQ 20 70
Reference	Field and Needham 1986, 145-6, no. 69

Name	Coombe Warren, ?ingot and waste hoard
Hoard Group	Coombe Warren
Contents	Cu alloy ingots Cu alloy lumps
Relationship to water	Area noted for presence of series of mineral springs
Relationship to earlier monuments	There may have been some monuments near Coombe Warren, although Field and Needham (1986, 129-31, 148) do not consider pre-LBA activity as significant.
Comments	Probable Ewart Park. Little information. Might not be hoard. Field and Needham (1986, nos. 64-5)
Location	c.TQ 20 70
Reference	Field and Needham 1986, 145-6, no. 64, 65

Name	Coombe Warren, rising ground of Kingston
Hoard Group	Coombe Warren
Contents	'Bronze weapons and large masses of bronze'
Relationship to water	Area noted for presence of series of mineral springs
Relationship to earlier monuments	There may have been some monuments near Coombe Warren, although Field and Needham (1986, 129-31, 148) do not consider pre-LBA activity as significant.
Comments	Probable Ewart Park. Little information. Might not be hoard. Field and Needham (1986, nos. 68)
Location	c.TQ 20 70
Reference	Field and Needham 1986, 145, no. 68

Name	Railway Cutting D, Carshalton
Hoard Group	Surrey North Downs
Contents	Ingots
Relationship to water	No apparent relationship
Relationship to earlier monuments	Around 24 now destroyed barrows nearby, but 'from the description the group probably represents an Anglo-Saxon barrow cemetery'. No other possible monuments near the hoard.
Comments	Probable Ewart Park. Little information. Railway Cutting C hoard nearby
Location	TQ 272 643
Reference	Phillips 1967, 15

Name	Kew Gardens
Hoard Group	Thames-side?
Contents	'Consisted of 'brass' celts, lumps of metal and bits of rings'
Relationship to water	Exact site unknown, but Kew Gardens sits on the south side of the Thames, opposite the confluence with the river Brent.
Relationship to earlier monuments	
Comments	Objects destroyed. Little known.
Location	TQ 186 770
Reference	Phillips 1967, 21

Name	Laleham Burway
Hoard Group	Thames-side?
Contents	'Fragmentary items...including possibly weapons and ingot metal' (Burgess and Needham 1980, 445)
Relationship to water	Found eroding from river bank. May have been near ancient tributary confluence.
Relationship to earlier monuments	
Comments	Location of objects unknown. Found with pottery vessel.
Location	
Reference	Burgess and Needham 1980, 445; Coombs 1971, 191

A11.1.4 Ewart Park Hoards

Name	Blewbury
Hoard Group	Tributary
Contents	Axes – 3 South Eastern. Complete Mould – Cu alloy two part Cu alloy lumps – 6 pieces, 1033g
Relationship to water	6.8km from Thames. Placed in area of numerous springs and bogs.
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship
Comments	All axes unused, exactly the same and cast from two part mould.
Location	SU 53 87
Reference	PAS: BERK-56BD17

Name	Princes Risborough
Hoard Group	Tributary
Contents	Axes – 1 Southern. Complete 1 South Eastern. Complete
Relationship to water	Overlooks Pyrtle Spring. This makes its way NW to Thame
Relationship to earlier monuments	Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age crouched inhumation was found c.500m to the east of hoard. No barrow was located, but it is possible that an upstanding monument originally marked the grave
Comments	
Location	SP 805 029
Reference	Taylor 1993, M1:A11; Anon. 1967

Name	Hanwell
Hoard Group	Tributary
Contents	Axe – 1 socketed unclassified, not Llyn Fawr type. Missing blade. Cu alloy lumps
Relationship to water	c.50m to river Brent. 4.25km from Thames
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship. ‘Cinerary urns’ found 1km to SE
Comments	
Location	TQ 150 800
Reference	London HER; NBII London 187

Name	Langley Marsh
Hoard Group	Tributary?
Contents	Axe – 1 socketed unclassified Cu alloy lumps
Relationship to water	3.3km from Thames. Not sited next to any obvious modern tributaries, but the hoard is in the flat, wet Colne Valley, an area that has been subject to substantial ground reworking, including gravel pitting and the building of reservoirs. In the Late Bronze Age this siting could have been similar to the other hoards, especially Blewbury.
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship
Comments	Cu alloy lumps stuffed inside axe
Location	TQ 01 79
Reference	NBII Berks 39

Name	Wimbledon
Hoard Group	Tributary?
Contents	Axes – 3 South Eastern. Complete 1 Faceted. Complete 1 End-Winged. Complete
Relationship to water	Exact location unknown, but the Wandle runs through the approximate area of its discovery.
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship
Comments	Has Carps Tongue elements
Location	London district only
Reference	Pryor 1980, 22, nos. 169-173

Name	Petters Sports Field
Hoard Group	Thames-side
Contents	Axes – 5 Faceted. Fragmented and complete examples of each type 10 South Eastern 9 Southern 4 South Welsh 4 Unclassified Socketed Swords – 9 Carp's Tongue. None complete 11 Ewart Park 1 unclassified Spearheads – 4 pegged fragments. Two join Tools – 2 Gouges. Complete 3 Unclassified knife fragments 1 Sickle, laterally placed side socketed. Fragment 2 Minnis Bay Sickle fragments. Joining 3 Thorndon knives. One complete Other – 1 Ferrule 1 Bag-shaped chape 1 Bugle shaped object 2 Cauldron handle attachment fragments. Class A2 2 Bucket fragments. Base plate and handle fragment 2 Cast bronze plate fragments 1 Sheet bronze fragment

	4 Cu alloy ingots 2 Casting jets 1 Cu alloy lump
Relationship to water	1.3km from modern Thames, opposite confluences of rivers Colne and Wraysbury and Staines causewayed enclosure
Relationship to earlier monuments	1.3km from Staines causewayed enclosure, on other side of Thames
Comments	Found during archaeological excavation. Closely related to Runnymede and Petters Sports Field settlement. Many Carps Tongue elements, but stands out from the other Carps Tongue hoards in the area.
Location	TQ 01610 71571
Reference	Needham 1990

Name	Hoveringham Gravel Pit 1, Bray
Hoard Group	Thames-side
Contents	Axes – 1 South Eastern. Complete 3 Unclassified socketed. One blade. At least one of the other two is complete - this found separately in same area Sword – 1 unclassified fragment Spearhead – 1 pegged bullet tipped. Complete Tools – 1 possible Thorndon knife 1 tanged knife fragment Other – 1 possible ferrule fragment Cu alloy lump
Relationship to water	Near Thames. Near modern confluence with The Cut; original tributary association are uncertain.
Relationship to earlier monuments	A possible causewayed enclosure at Dorney is c.900m away. c.730m to the west of a pair of possible round barrows, and 1km to the south of a possible long barrow. All three were on the other side of the Thames to the hoard.
Comments	Not definitely a hoard. Found in reject material during gravel extraction. A MBA spearhead also found, but unsure of association.
Location	SU 912 785
Reference	Anon 1963-4; Rutland and Greenaway 1970, 55; Taylor 1993 M1:A1-2

Name	Hoveringham Gravel Pit 2, Bray
Hoard Group	Thames-side
Contents	Axes – 1 End-Winged. Complete 1 Faceted. Complete 1 South Eastern. Complete 1 Southern. Complete 1 Unclassified socketed blade Spearheads – 1 unclassified fragment Tools – 1 Thorndon Knife fragment Cu alloy lump
Relationship to water	Near Thames. Near modern confluence with The Cut; original tributary association are uncertain.
Relationship to earlier monuments	A possible causewayed enclosure at Dorney is c.900m away.
Comments	1 Carps Tongue element
Location	SU 90 79
Reference	Kendrick and Hawkes 1932, 134; Taylor 1993, M1:A2; NBII

Name	Bourne End
Hoard Group	Thames-side
Contents	Sword – Carps Tongue Spearhead – Pegged and decorated
Relationship to water	Near confluence of Thames and Wye.
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent association
Comments	Possible hoard. Objects found 50ft apart. 1 Carps Tongue element
Location	SU 897 865
Reference	NBII Berks spear 9

Name	Wandsworth Gas Works
Hoard Group	Thames-side
Contents	Axes – 6 South Eastern. 3 complete, 3 fragmented 1 Southern. Complete 1 South-Welsh. Complete 2 unclassified socketed blade fragments Tools – 1 Faceted chisel 1 Gouge ?11 cu alloy lumps
Relationship to water	Near confluence of Thames and Wandle
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship, but in built up area
Comments	
Location	c. TQ 259 753
Reference	Garraway Rice 1924; NBII Axes London 107-112, Hoards

Name	Wandsworth
Hoard Group	Thames-side
Contents	Axe – 1 South Eastern fragment. Might not be part of hoard Sword – 1 Carps Tongue or Ewart Park fragment, bent twice Tools – Gouge. Complete Minnis Bay sickle fragment
Relationship to water	Near confluence of Thames and Wandle
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship, but in built up area
Comments	1 Carps Tongue element
Location	TQ 247 756
Reference	Cotton and Wood 1996

Name	Beddington
Hoard Group	Tributary/Surrey North Downs
Contents	Axes – 3 South Eastern. 2 complete, the other missing part of blade with wing ornament 1 unclassified blade Swords – 2 Ewart Park hilt fragments Spearheads – 2 pegged fragments. 1 missing tip with decorated socket. Tools – 1 Gouge. Complete Other – 1 Ferrule 1 cu alloy mould for South Eastern axe – upper section.
Relationship to water	Near river Wandle
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship
Comments	1 Carps Tongue element
Location	TQ 2920 6503
Reference	Burgess and Colquhoun 1988, no. 362; Needham 1987, fig. 5.15.19-28

Name	Wickham Park
Hoard Group	Surrey North Downs
Contents	Axes – 6 South Eastern. 2 complete. 1 with wing ornament 3 End-Winged. 2 complete 3 unclassified socketed blades Sword – 1 possible Auvernier or Tachlovice hilt fragment Spearhead – 1 fragment Tools – 1 Gouge fragment 1 Thorndon knife fragment 2 ferrules 1 cu alloy mould for South Eastern axe – upper section. Cu alloy lumps. Various fragments. 3024g
Relationship to water	No apparent relationship
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship
Comments	Various Carps Tongue elements
Location	TQ 33 65
Reference	Burgess and Colquhoun 1988, no. 757; Invent. Arch. GB 39

Name	Carshalton Park
Hoard Group	Surrey North Downs
Contents	Axes – 6 South Eastern. All complete. One is possible Armorican 3 End-Winged. One complete 1 unclassified blade Cu alloy ingot
Relationship to water	No apparent relationship
Relationship to earlier monuments	Around 24 now destroyed barrows nearby, but ‘from the description the group probably represents an Anglo-Saxon barrow cemetery’. No other possible monuments near the hoard.
Comments	Carps Tongue elements
Location	TQ 281 640
Reference	Collyer 1909; Phillips 1967; 1968; Schmidt and Burgess 1981, 249

Name	Railway Cutting C, Carshalton
Hoard Group	Surrey North Downs
Contents	‘a number of bronze tools and weapons’; ‘many axes, spearheads and ingots’ (ingots may be just hoard D).
Relationship to water	No apparent relationship
Relationship to earlier monuments	Around 24 now destroyed barrows nearby, but ‘from the description the group probably represents an Anglo-Saxon barrow cemetery’. No other possible monuments near the hoard.
Comments	Little information. Another possible Railway Cutting (D) hoard nearby
Location	TQ 271 642
Reference	Phillips 1967, 15

Name	Coombe Warren, Christ’s Hospital School
Hoard Group	Coombe Warren
Contents	Axe – South Eastern. Complete Tools – Awl. Complete
Relationship to water	Area noted for presence of series of mineral springs
Relationship to earlier monuments	There may have been some monuments near Coombe Warren, although Field and Needham (1986, 129-31, 148) do not consider pre-LBA activity as significant.
Comments	Poorly understood. Might not be hoard
Location	c.TQ 20 70
Reference	Field and Needham 1987, no. 48, 52; Phillips 1967, 16.

Name	Coombe Warren, George Gravel Pit
Hoard Group	Coombe Warren
Contents	Axes – 2 South Eastern. One complete, the other mouth. Swords – 1 Ewart Park. Hilt 1 unclassified Spearheads – 4 unclassified fragments Other – 1 lead plate 2 misc cast bronze Cu alloy lump Cu alloy ingot
Relationship to water	Area noted for presence of series of mineral springs
Relationship to earlier monuments	There may have been some monuments near Coombe Warren, although Field and Needham (1986, 129-31, 148) do not consider pre-LBA activity as significant.
Comments	Lumps forced inside complete axe
Location	c.TQ 20 70
Reference	Field and Needham, 1986, 144, no. 49

Name	Perrotts Farm
Hoard Group	Possibly Surrey North Downs
Contents	Axes – 2 South Eastern. Complete. Another unclassified axe fragment possibly part of hoard Cu alloy ingot. 4 fragments
Relationship to water	No apparent relationship
Relationship to earlier monuments	An undated contracted inhumation was found c.1km from the Perrotts Farm hoard. There is no mention of evidence for a barrow.
Comments	Slightly away from the concentration of Surrey North Downs hoards, and no specific Carps Tongue elements.
Location	c.TQ 2565 5810
Reference	Cotton 2004, 3; NBII Surrey 7-10, Context card 3

Name	Hogs Back
Hoard Group	Surrey North Downs?
Contents	Axes – 1 End-Winged, fragmented 1 South Eastern, fragmented 2 unclassified blades Tool – unclassified socketed tool 2 cu alloy lumps, 49g and 78g
Relationship to water	Apart from being only 2.25km from the river Wey, there is no obvious relationship to water. A modern stream starts only a short distance to the south which its location might overlook, although if this was desired, placement elsewhere might be more suitable.
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship
Comments	Away from main concentration of Surrey North Downs hoards, but has 1 Carps Tongue element
Location	SU 9725 4835
Reference	English 2002

Name	Emmer Green
Hoard Group	Thames-side? Tributary?
Contents	Axes – Faceted. Complete South-Welsh. Missing part of blade Unclassified blade
Relationship to water	2km from the modern course of the Thames, on a hill overlooking the river.
Relationship to earlier monuments	c.150m southwest of a possible round barrow
Comments	Although not near a modern tributary or next to the Thames, the hoard shares compositional features of both groups
Location	SU 719 765
Reference	Taylor 1993, M1:A5; NBII Oxon context card 19

Name	Disraeli Road
Hoard Group	
Contents	Axes – 5 South Eastern. 4 definitely complete, the other probably Cu alloy ingot fragments
Relationship to water	5km from Thames, 1km from river Brent
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship
Comments	
Location	c.TQ 204 830
Reference	Cotton and Wood 1996, 19. no. 27

Name	Southall
Hoard Group	Double period
Contents	Axes – 4 Low Flanged Palstaves. Types Oxford, Southall, Swanwick and Ardudwy. All complete. Butt of palstave 1 Ring 1 two part mould for Southern axe
Relationship to water	
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship
Comments	Double period hoard, with latest object dating to Ewart Park. Unlike the other mixed hoards with more than two objects, only two periods are represented. It appears as though a Taunton hoard was discovered in the Ewart Park period, and redeposited with a contemporary axe mould
Location	London district
Reference	Invent. Arch. 8th set GB 51

A11.1.5 Possible Ewart Park Hoards

Name	Lechlade
Hoard Group	Thames-side
Contents	Axe – Body section of unclassified socketed axe, with rib decoration Sword – Unclassified hilt Spearhead – Unclassified socket
Relationship to water	All found less than 1km from the modern confluence of the Colne and Thames
Relationship to earlier monuments	Lots of ring-ditches in generally locality, but objects found in area away from clusters.
Comments	Found within 100x200m ² . Not found at same time, but all reported through PAS. Similarities in topographic position and composition to other Thames-side hoards suggests this is a genuine association.
Location	Restricted
Reference	PAS: WILT-F45E04; WILT-4FCD41; WILT-4D06B3

Name	Letcombe Regis
Hoard Group	Cluster of objects
Contents	Axe – South Eastern mouth fragment Swords – 1 Ewart Park hilt fragment. 2 unclassified blade fragments Spearheads – 2 fragments Tools – Awl Ingot
Relationship to water	No apparent relationship
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship
Comments	Not a hoard, but an unusual cluster of objects. All eight found in an area 1.2x1.5km. All found during metaldetector rally in 2006, and all have location information accurate to 10m ² . This concentration lies just to the south of the Early and Middle Iron Age hillfort of Segsbury. Field systems have been documented in this area, although these lie to the east and south-west of the concentration of finds (Gosden and Lock 2007, fig. 5; Richards 1978, fig. 11).
Location	Restricted
Reference	PAS: BERK-953763; BERK-82C6A3; BERK-3344F1; BERK-9A7624; BERK-950D76; BERK-9524C6; BERK-9514F7; BERK-D22193

A11.1.6 Llyn Fawr Hoards

Name	Kingston
Hoard Group	N/A
Contents	Axes – 4 Sompting axes. Complete. 1 undecorated, 1 ribs, 1 rib and pellet 1 more complex variation on ribs and pellets
Relationship to water	Too little information on location, although the river Hogsmill meets the Thames at Kingston. The Coombe Warren area noted for its LBA hoards and mineral springs sits behind the town.
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship, but little information on location
Comments	Possibly associated with a gold ring
Location	Town
Reference	Needham 1987, fig. 5.17.6-9

Name	Tower Hill
Hoard Group	N/A
Contents	Axes – 22 complete and 24 body and mouth fragments of Sompting axes Ornaments – 4 complete ?armrings Nail headed Pin 7 Bracelet fragments. Different types, variously decorated Other – 1 Ring 2 Rods 1 Fitting 1 Sheet bronze fragment 1 Strip of bronze Scrap – 16 pieces 2 Casting Jets Slag – 2 pieces
Relationship to water	No apparent relationship
Relationship to earlier monuments	Possible barrows have been identified 700m to the east of the findspot, and another 320m to the northeast
Comments	Found in posthole of doorway of a roundhouse
Location	SU 2846 8397
Referece	Coombs <i>et al.</i> 2003

A11.1.7 Multi-period hoards with the latest objects dating to the Llyn Fawr

Name	Yattendon
Hoard Group	Multi-period
Contents	<p>Axes – Flat Axe, Scrabo Hill. Complete Low-flanged Palstave. Miniature side-flanged palstave. Transitional Palstave South Eastern Faceted. Complete Sompting. Complete</p> <p>Swords – Carps Tongue blade 2 Ewart Park hilts Unclassified blade</p> <p>Spearheads – 3 Basal-Looped 4 Side-Looped 2 Barbed, Type II 7 Unclassified 13 Pegged</p> <p>Tools – 6 Gouges. 5 Complete 2 Thorndon Knives 2 Tanged Knives. Complete 3 Tanged Chisels. Complete</p> <p>Other – Conical Ferrule Collared Disc 4 pieces of sheet</p>
Relationship to water	No apparent relationship
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship
Comments	Objects represented from at least five periods: Aylesford/Willerby; Taunton; Penard; Ewart Park and Llyn Fawr. Nothing from Arreton and nothing certainly from Wilburton. Iron possibly also associated. Around 1000 years between the earliest and latest objects
Location	SU 5593 7457
Reference	Burgess <i>et al.</i> 1972; Evans 1878

Name	Crooksbury Hill
Hoard Group	Multi-period
Contents	<p>Axes – Bar-Stop/Stopridge flanged axe Two Transitional Palstaves, one midribbed. All complete Transitional or Late Palstave South Eastern Sompting</p> <p>Original find consisted of ‘a variety in bronze...from the rudest form down to the most elaborately finished weapon’, and a ‘considerable number of celts’</p>
Relationship to water	No apparent relationship
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship
Comments	Found ‘fifty yards’ from small unexcavated Soliders Ring hillfort. Objects from Acton Park, Penard, Wilburton, Ewart Park and Llyn Fawr periods.
Location	SU 882 463
Reference	Anon 1857

Name	Garsington
Hoard Group	Double period
Contents	<p>Axes – Transitional Palstave. Double looped Linear Faceted</p>
Relationship to water	No apparent relationship
Relationship to earlier monuments	No apparent relationship
Comments	Hoard association not certain
Location	SP 582 025
Reference	Leeds 1939, 264; Taylor 1993, M1:B3; NBII Oxon 7

A mixed period hoard was discovered at Hagbourne Hill, and at least one may have been found at Hounslow. The latest objects in these belong to the Iron Age; they are discussed in the 4.9.2.

A11.2 Non-Hoard Finds**A11.2.1 Axes**

ID	Site	Phase	Context	Type	Frag	X	Y	XY Accuracy	More information	Reference
172	Bagshot, Windlesham	Wilburton	Single Find	Late Palstave	0	491158	163304	Parish		Philips 1967, 33
315	Benson, axe	Wilburton	Single Find	Ulleskelf	0			Restricted		PAS: BERK-79C218
319	Cholsey, palstave	Wilburton	Single Find	Late Palstave	1, 2, 3	459426	185790	Parish		NBII B16 Berks 7
213	Dorchester, near, axe 1	Wilburton	Single Find	Late Palstave	0	457752	194396	Parish	Type Isleham	Evans 1881, 93; NBII Oxon 34
245	Great Hampden, axe	Wilburton	Single Find	Ulleskelf	1, 3, 4	485148	201076	Parish		Anon. 1962, 128.
317	Hambledon, palstave	Wilburton	Single Find	Late Palstave	0	478000	185000	1km		NBII B16, Bucks 77, 79
182	Kingston on Thames, palstave, Devenish 6	Wilburton	River Thames	Late Palstave	0	517716	169019	3.75km river		Devenish 1964, 7, no. 6
181	Kingston on Thames, palstave, Devenish 738	Wilburton	River Thames	Late Palstave	0	517716	169019	3.75km river		Devenish 1964, 7, no. 738; prob also NBII B16 London 61
180	Kingston on Thames, palstave, Devenish 9	Wilburton	River Thames	Late Palstave	0	517716	169019	3.75km river		Devenish 1964, 7, no. 9
320	Kingston, palstave	Wilburton	River Thames	Late Palstave	0	517716	169019	3.75km river		NBII B16 London 57
322	Kingston, palstave 3	Wilburton	River Thames	Late Palstave	0	517716	169019	3.75km river		NBII B16 London 63
236	Pot's Stream, North Hinksey, axe	Wilburton	River Thames	Late Palstave	0	449802	205785	c.500m river		Leeds 1939, 248, PL. VI Id; NBII B16 Berks 27
356	Rams Hill	Penard/ Wilburton	Settlement	Transitional or Late Palstave	4	431500	186400	Excavated Settlement	Probably Transitional palstave	Bradley and Ellison 1975
323	Stanton Harcourt, palstave	Wilburton	Single Find	Late Palstave	0	441233	205868	Parish		NBII A9, Oxon 56
324	Stanton Harcourt, palstave 2	Wilburton	Single Find	Late Palstave	0	441233	205868	Parish		NBII A9, Oxon 58
272	Teddington, axe 2	Wilburton	River Thames	Highfield	0	517007	171415	2km river		NBII London 103
318	Trott's Meadow, Wycombe, palstave	Wilburton	Single Find	Late Palstave	2, 3, 4	481447	196604	1km		NBII B16, Bucks 93
189	Yewden, axe	Wilburton	Single Find	Late Palstave	0	478611	185636	c.500m		Hollis 1924, no. 3
289	Wimbledon Common, axe	Wilburton	Single Find	Wilburton	0	522705	172202	2km		NBII Surrey 67
124	Banstead Downs	Ewart Park	Single Find	South Eastern	0	525300	161000	100m		Phillips 1967, 13
266	Bradmore, axe	Ewart Park	Single Find	South Eastern	1, 3, 4	522500	178900	c.100m		NBII London 31
305	Broad Street, Swindon, axe	Ewart Park	Single Find	Southern	0	415534	185092	450m	Might be Sompting?	NBII Wilts 57

296 Caversham, axe	Ewart Park	River Thames	Rectangular Socketed	0	471796	175528	4km river		NBII Berks 37
176 Coombe Warren, Kingston Hill, F&N 47	Ewart Park	Single Find	South Eastern	0	520311	170454	c.20ha	Found 'in digging gravel close to the same place as' pots 21 +22	Field and Needham 1986, 141, no. 47
313 Crowmarsh, axe 2	Ewart Park	Single Find	South Eastern	3, 4	461000	185000	100m available	Winged decoration	PAS: SUR-E2B937
214 Dorchester, near, axe 2	Ewart Park	Single Find	South Eastern	0	457752	194396	Parish		Evans 1881, fig. 111
215 Dorchester, near, axe 3	Ewart Park	Single Find	South-Welsh	0	457752	194396	Parish	Has single medial rib rather than three. Otherwise South Welsh	Evans 1881, fig. 115
149 Egham, site unknown	Ewart Park	Single Find	South Eastern	0	501000	171000	1km		Phillips 1967, 18; NBII Surrey 35-8
290 Hagbourne Hill, axe	Ewart Park	Single Find	Dowris	0	449700	186900	100m	Possible variant Dungiven. Or type Gillespie variants Luncarty or Fulford. Distinctive mouldings, baggy and expanded blade, but possibly faceted	NBII Berks 11
307 Hambledon, axe	Ewart Park	Single Find	Southern	0	478358	186326	Parish		NBII Bucks 67
248 High Wycombe, axe 2	Ewart Park	Single Find	End-winged	/	487000	192000	1km	High Wycombe axes 1-4 (IDs 246-9) and chisels 1-2 (IDs 55-6) found close together	Farley 1978, 481
303 Highworth, axe	Ewart Park	Single Find	Southern	0	420036	192487	Parish	No mouldings and large collar	NBII Wilts 25
269 Hounslow, axe 1	Ewart Park	Single Find	South Eastern	0	513919	176622	London borough		NBII London 41
278 Hounslow, axe 2	Ewart Park	Single Find	Gillespie	2, 3, 4	513919	176622	London borough	Possibly Dowris; possibly faceted	NBII London 191
183 Kingston on Thames, socketed axe, Devenish 10	Ewart Park	River Thames	South Eastern	0	517716	169019	3.75km river	Thin, waisted. Possibly Faceted?	Devenish 1964, 7; NBII London 77-79
187 Kingston on Thames, socketed axe, Devenish 3	Ewart Park	River Thames	South Eastern	0	517716	169019	3.75km river		Devenish 1964, 7; NBII London 81
185 Kingston on Thames, socketed axe, Devenish 742	Ewart Park	River Thames	South Eastern	2, 3, 4	517716	169019	3.75km river	Loop joins at mouth	Devenish 1964, 7; NBII London 85
184 Kingston on Thames, socketed axe, Devenish 743	Ewart Park	River Thames	South Eastern	0	517716	169019	3.75km river	Has 3 pellet	Devenish 1964, 7; NBII London 87
186 Kingston on Thames, socketed axe, Devenish 744	Ewart Park	River Thames	South Eastern	0	517716	169019	3.75km river	Unusual wing ornament	Devenish 1964, 7; NBII London 83
276 Kingston-on-Thames, axe, NBII 2	Ewart Park	River Thames	South Eastern	0	517716	169019	3.75km river		NBII London 151
316 Letcombe Regis, axe	Ewart Park	Single Find	South Eastern	1			Restricted		PAS: BERK-82C6A3
308 Long Crendon, axe	Ewart Park	Single Find	Faceted	0	469424	208800	Parish	Cannot see facets on drawing, but blade form suggests faceted?	NBII Bucks 69

203	Maidenhead, axe ROM	Ewart Park	River Thames	South Eastern	0	490216	181753	4km river		Pryor 1980, 9, no. 61
151	Main Drain, Guildford	Ewart Park	Single Find	South Eastern	0	499830	150170	10m		Phillips 1967, 20
241	Mapledurham Lock, axe	Ewart Park	River Thames	Rectangular Socketed	0	466811	176813	River landmark		Leeds 1939, 250; NBII Oxon 12
279	Middlesex	Ewart Park	Single Find	Southern	0	515876	177750	County		NBII London 193
240	Minster Ditch, North Hinksey, axe	Ewart Park	River Thames	South Eastern	0	449104	206016	c.1km river		Leeds 1939, 250
292	Moulsford, axe 1	Ewart Park	Single Find	South Eastern	0	459007	184159	Parish	Shield decoration. Same as below?	NBII Berks 21
293	Moulsford, axe 2	Ewart Park	Single Find	South Eastern	0	459007	184159	Parish	Shield decoration. Same as above?	NBII Berks 23
152	Near Kew	Ewart Park	Single Find	Southern	0	519298	177435	District in London borough		Phillips 1967, 21; BM website WG.1750
259	New Windsor, St. Leonards Hill, axe	Ewart Park	Single Find	Faceted	0	493550	174850	10m	Possible hoard	Taylor 1993, M1:A3-4. Possible spear on NBII. Some info on NBII Context Cards
242	North Aston, axe	Ewart Park	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified bronze		447628	228911	Parish	Probable South Eastern - no pic, but says same as ID240	Leeds 1939, 250
294	Old Windsor, axe	Ewart Park	River Thames	Southern	0	499641	174896	4.5km river		NBII Berks 27
237	Oxford and Iffley, between, axe	Ewart Park	River Thames	South Eastern	0	452129	204800	3.5km		Leeds 1939, 248, PL. VI 2a
339	Pirbright, axe	Ewart Park	Single Find	South Eastern	0	494000	156000	100m available		PAS: SUR-EA2DB7
346	Reading, axe 3	Ewart Park	River Thames	Southern	0	470225	174858	6.75km river	Possible Thames	Shrubsole 1906, pl. after p.182, no. 6.
347	Reading, axe 4	Ewart Park	River Thames	Rectangular Socketed	0	470225	174858	6.75km river		Shrubsole 1906, pl. after p.182, no. 5.
238	Reading, axe, south-welsh	Ewart Park	River Thames	South-Welsh		470225	174858	6.75km river	Possible South Welsh - ribs, but no picture	Leeds 1939, 248
333	Shottesbrooke, axe	Ewart Park	Single Find	Faceted	3, 4	485000	175000	100m available		PAS: SUR-D13C85
300	Slade End, Wallingford, axe	Ewart Park	Single Find	Dowris	0	458922	190611	c.300m	Varient Newton?	NBII Berks 49, 51
123	St Catherine's Hill	Ewart Park	Single Find	South-Welsh	0	499000	148000	1km		Phillips 1967, 13; NBII 43
197	St Mary's Convent, Botwell Lane	Ewart Park	Single Find	Southern	0	509380	180720	10m	Might have been dredged from Thames at another location	Cotton and Merriment 1991, 49, no. 24
239	Sutton Courtenay, axe, south-welsh	Ewart Park	River Thames	South-Welsh		450795	194623	3.5km river		Leeds 1939, 248
282	Taplow and Maidenhead, between, axe	Ewart Park	River Thames	South Eastern	0	490230	181797	c.850m river		NBII Thames 37

283	Taplow and Maidenhead, between, axe 2	Ewart Park	River Thames	Southern	0	490230	181797	c.850m river		NBII Thames 39
271	Teddington, axe	Ewart Park	River Thames	South Eastern	0	517007	171415	2km river		NBII London 101
349	Thames Ditton, axe	Ewart Park	River Thames	Dowris		516131	167627	1.5km river	Philips: hatchet axe of Irish type with expanded cutting edge and small side loop; BM: socketed chisel	Phillips 1967, 30; BM WG.1759
166	The Ford, Weybridge, Wey Bridge, axe 1	Ewart Park	River Wey	South Eastern	0	506861	164798	River landmark		Gardner 1911, 50, pl 5; Philips 1967, 32
167	The Ford, Weybridge, Wey Bridge, axe 2	Ewart Park	River Wey	Faceted	0	506861	164798	River landmark		Gardner 1911, 50, pl 5; Philips 1967, 32
311	Trotts Meadow, Wycombe	Ewart Park	Single Find	South Eastern	0	481447	196604	1km		NBII Bucks 81, 83
299	Wallingford, axe	Ewart Park	Single Find	Faceted	0	460389	190491	Parish	Might be Thames?	NBII Berks 45
301	Wallingford, axe 2	Ewart Park	Single Find	Dowris	0	460389	190491	Parish		NBII Berks 53
193	Wallingford, T1	Ewart Park	River Thames	South-Welsh	0	460920	188813	2.25km river		Thomas 1984
194	Wallingford, T4	Ewart Park	River Thames	South-Welsh	0	460920	188813	2.25km river		Thomas 1984
195	Wallingford, T5	Ewart Park	River Thames	Faceted	0	460920	188813	2.25km river		Thomas 1984
120	West Moor, Clifton Hampden	Ewart Park	Single Find	Faceted	1, 3, 4	454844	195838	Parish		O'Connor 1980, list 227.24
171	Wimbledon, axe	Ewart Park	Single Find	Portree	0	522887	170360	London district	Varient Alford. Could be Late Wilburton	Philips 1967, 33; NBII London 73
331	Winkfield, axe	Ewart Park	Single Find	Faceted	0	493000	170000	1m available		PAS: SUR-EEBB82
169	Woodside Common, Wimbledon, axe 1	Ewart Park	Single Find	End-winged	?	524817	171206	1km	No information if found with ID170	Philips 1967, 33
170	Woodside Common, Wimbledon, axe 2	Ewart Park	Single Find	End-winged	?	524825	171215	1km	No information if found with ID169	Phillips 1967, 33
344	Bourne Hall Lake, Ewell	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	0?	521890	162790	10m		Cotton 2004, 35
325	Cricklade, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	3			Restricted	Rib decoration	PAS: WILT-1273C2
312	Crowmarsh, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	4	462000	186000	10m available		PAS: SUR-E2D0C3
338	Ewell, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	1	523000	162000	100m available		PAS: SUR-271E46
328	Hampstead Norreys, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	4	451000	174000	100m available		PAS: BERK-13A051
246	High Wycombe, axe 1	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	4	484465	192435	Parish	High Wycombe axes 1-4 (IDs 246-9) and chisels 1-2 (IDs 55-6) found close together	Farley 1975, 135

247 High Wycombe, axe 3	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	4	483000	195000	1km	High Wycombe axes 1-4 (IDs 246-9) and chisels 1-2 (IDs 55-6) found close together	Farley 1985, 130
249 High Wycombe, axe 4	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	4	483000	195000	1km	High Wycombe axes 1-4 (IDs 246-9) and chisels 1-2 (IDs 55-6) found close together	Farley 1984, 124
329 Lambourne, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	4	429000	179000	1km		PAS: SUR-0F1EA1
326 Lechlade, axe 2	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	3	420000	199000	100m available	Rib decoration	PAS: WILT-F45E04
125 Perrott's Farm, Single axe frag	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	/	525710	158060	10m		Phillips 1967, 14
122 Somerton	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	4	451000	228000	10m available		PAS: BERK-9FDEF4
261 St Anns Hill, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	/	502000	167000	100m available		Phillips 1967, 16
121 Tetsworth	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	4			Restricted		PAS: BH-CA6718
330 Thacham, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	1	452000	165000	10m available		PAS: BERK-5BB2B2
314 Wantage, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	1			Restricted		PAS: BERK-811798
332 Warfield, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	3, 4	488000	171000	1m available		PAS: SUR-2FE4D6
342 West Clandon, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	4	503000	150000	1km		PAS: SUR-DAADF4
341 West Horsley, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	4	508000	152000	100m available		PAS: SUR-B8BAF2
250 West Wycombe, axe 1	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	4	480300	194900	100m		Farley 1989, 228
251 West Wycombe, axe 2	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	4	480300	194900	100m		
340 Wisley, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	4	505000	156000	100m available		PAS: SUR-FE1092
270 Beddington, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	2	529220	165180	10m	Found c.100m from Beddington hoard	NBII London 99
192 Burghfield, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified		465000	169800	100m		Rutland and Thomas 1967-8, 68
327 Chiseldon, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	4			Restricted		PAS: WILT-46A797

336	Cookham, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Socketed, unclassified		490096	185616	8km river		Peake 1931, 59
147	Croydon, site unknown 1	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	0?	532000	167000	1km	No pic: 'Plain socketed axe with side loop; casting seams still visible; single moulding at mouth'	Phillips 1967, 17
148	Croydon, site unknown 2	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	0?	532000	167000	1km	No pic: 'Plain socketed axe, single mouth moulding, small side loop and round mouth'	Phillips 1967, 17
173	Kingston-on-Thames, axe, NBII	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Socketed, unclassified		517712	169374	River landmark	Kingston bridge. BM from Geological Museum	NBII London 75
309	Longwick, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	4	479041	204715	Parish		NBII Bucks 71
337	New Windsor, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Socketed, unclassified		495075	177901	3.75km river		Peake 1931, 60
335	Purley, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Socketed, unclassified		466285	177266	3.75m river		Peake 1931, 56
334	Radley, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Socketed, unclassified		453839	198533	6.75km river		Peake 1931, 54
298	Uffington, axe	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Socketed, unclassified	0	430581	189309	Parish		NBII Berks 41
153	Clifton Hampden, axe	Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Sompting	1, 3, 4	454100	195800	100m		Kirk and Case 1950, 106
154	Coombe Warren, Kingston Hill, F&N 51	Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Sompting	0	520311	170454	c.20ha		Field and Needham 1986, 51; Evans 1881, fig. 141
306	Datchet, axe	Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Sompting	0	498548	176778	4.6km river		NBII Bucks 55
267	Hampton Court, axe	Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Sompting	0	515553	168386	c.800m river	Possible Sompting	NBII London 34
268	Hampton, axe	Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Armorican	0	514128	169360	3.3km river	Decorated on mouth and mouldings	NBII London 35
304	Inglesham, axe	Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Sompting	0	420000	196000	1km		NBII Wilts 27
277	Kingston-on-Thames, axe, NBII 3	Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Sompting	0	517000	169000	1km		NBII London 153
291	Lambourne, near Seven Barrows Farm	Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Armorican	0	432310	182870	10m	Other possible Armorican axes near here but just outside area - Berks NBII	NBII Berks 13
244	Magdalen Bridge, armorican axe	Llyn Fawr	River Cherwell	Armorican	0	452122	206092	River landmark		Leeds 1939, 250, Pl. VI 2e
310	Marlow, axe	Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Sompting	0	485665	185985	6.5km river	Possible Sompting. As-cast	NBII Bucks 73
295	Reading, axe 2	Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Armorican	0	470743	172862	City		NBII Berks 29
260	Shepperton, axe	Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Sompting	0	507123	166251	10m	In buried palaeochannel, with haft	Poulton 2012, 46-8
287	Surbiton, Kingston	Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Sompting	0	517378	167694	800m river		NBII Surrey 49; Evans 1881, fig. 141

288	The Ford, Weybridge, NBII axe	Llyn Fawr	River Wey	Armorican	0	506861	164798	River landmark		NBII Surrey 65
168	The Ford, Weybridge, Wey Bridge, axe 3	Llyn Fawr	River Wey	Sompting	0	506861	164798	River landmark		Gardner 1911, 50, pl 5; Philips 1967, 32
188	The Ford, Weybridge, Wey Bridge, Gardner 1912, 3	Llyn Fawr	River Wey	Sompting	0	506861	164798	River landmark	Decorated	Gardner 1912, no. 3
196	Wallingford, T17	Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Sompting	0	460920	188813	2.25km river	Decorated. Maybe linear faceted	Thomas 1984
302	Wargrave, axe	Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Linear Faceted	0	478111	179550	3.5km river	Possible single find - found while building a boat house on the Thames	NBII Berks 55
243	Watlington, armorican axe	Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Armorican	0	468966	194469	Parish		Leeds 1939, 250
343	Westcroft House, Carshalton	Llyn Fawr	Pit Spread	Socketed, unclassified	/	528280	164690	Excavated settlement		Proctor 2002
280	Whitchurch, axe	Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Linear Faceted	0	463890	176912	5.25km river	Could be same as ID281, but doesn't look identical	NBII Oxon 17. Thames conservancy board
281	Whitchurch, axe 2	Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Linear Faceted	0	463890	176912	5.25km river	Could be same as ID281, but doesn't look identical	NBII Oxon 19. Thames conservancy board

A11.2.2 Swords

ID	Site	Phase	Context	Type	Frag	X	Y	XY Accuracy	More information	Reference
27	Eton, C&B 132	Limehouse	River Thames	Mortlake	1, 2	495444	177412	6.75km river		C&B 132
28	Kingston on Thames, C&B 782	Limehouse	Single Find	Limehouse	0	518538	168928	Town		C&B 782
35	Kingston on Thames, C&B 96	Limehouse	River Thames	Limehouse	0	517716	169019	3.75km river		C&B 96
39	Staines, C&B 126	Limehouse	River Thames	Early Flange-Hilted	0	503648	171126	3.3km river		C&B 126
37	Taplow, C&B 117	Limehouse	Single Find	Taplow	0	490192	181027	1km river		C&B 117
40	Teddington, C&B 137	Limehouse	River Thames	Teddington	2, 3, 4	516510	171589	c.10m river		C&B 137
36	West Molesey, C&B 133	Limehouse	River Thames	Limehouse	3, 4	513416	169085	10m river		C&B 133
110	Abbey Meads, Chertsey, sword	Wilburton	River Thames	Wilburton	0	504683	169024	100m	Although not from Thames itself, almost certainly from buried paleoachannel	Jones 2012b
92	Chimney, C&B 180	Wilburton	River Thames	Wilburton	0	436000	200700	c.100m river		C&B 180
46	Kingston on Thames, C&B 192	Wilburton	River Thames	Wilburton	2, 3, 4	517716	169019	3.75km river	In three pieces	C&B 192

51	Kingston on Thames, C&B 212	Wilburton	River Thames	Wilburton	0	517716	169019	3.75km river		C&B 212
49	Maidenhead, C&B 204	Wilburton	River Thames	Wilburton	0	490216	181753	4km river		C&B 204
54	Marlow, C&B 241	Wilburton	River Thames	Wilburton	2, 3, 4	485665	185985	6.5km river		C&B 241
52	Sandford, C&B 221	Wilburton	River Thames	Wilburton	0	453100	201300	100m		C&B 221
43	Staines, C&B 177	Wilburton	River Thames	Wilburton	1, 2	503648	171126	3.3km river		C&B 177
42	Taplow, C&B 167	Wilburton	River Thames	Wilburton	1, 2	490473	182969	4km river		C&B 167
44	Taplow, B&C 186	Wilburton	River Thames	Wilburton	1, 2	490473	182969	4km river	Bent almost to breaking	C&B 186
53	Taplow, C&B 238	Wilburton	River Thames	Wilburton	3	490473	182969	4km river		C&B 238
41	Teddington, C&B 151	Wilburton	River Thames	Wilburton	2, 3, 4	517007	171415	2km river	In two pieces	C&B 151
131	Weathercock Hill	Wilburton	Settlement	Wilburton	1	429500	182000	Excavated settlement		Bowden <i>et al.</i> 1991-3
47	Windsor, B&C 193	Wilburton	River Thames	Wilburton	0	495352	177455	4km river		C&B 193
50	Witney, C&B 209	Wilburton	Single Find	Wilburton	1, 2, 3	435000	209000	c.1km	In three pieces	C&B 209
135	Wraysbury, sword 1	Wilburton	River Thames	Wilburton		500630	173760	Parish	In two pieces	Chadwick 1982, 102
65	Bourne End, B&C 298	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	0	489207	187010	2km river		C&B 298
58	Bray, C&B 286	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	0	491643	178636	4.75m river	In two pieces, bent	C&B 286
61	Bray, C&B 290	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	2, 3, 4	491643	178636	4.75m river		C&B 290
66	Bray, C&B 301	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	0	491643	178636	4.75m river		C&B 301
80	Bray, C&B 372	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	3	491643	178636	4.75m river		C&B 372
67	Bucklebury Church, C&B 304	Ewart Park	Single Find	Ewart Park	2, 3, 4	455300	170800	100m		C&B 304
55	Burghfield, C&B 258	Ewart Park	River Kennet	Ewart Park	0	465400	170800	100m river	In two pieces	C&B 258
95	Chertsey, Möringen sword	Ewart Park	Single Find	Möringen	0	502961	168479	?c.3km	Might be from Thames between Teddington and Reading, but more likely single find. Bent	Needham 1987, 123, note 29.
59	Datchet, C&B 287	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	0	498548	176778	4.6km river		C&B 287
64	Datchet, C&B 296	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	0	498548	176778	4.6km river		C&B 296
60	Kingston on Thames, C&B 289	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	1, 2, 3	517716	169019	3.75km river		C&B 289
82	Kingston on Thames, C&B 669	Ewart Park	River Thames	Carp's Tongue	0	517716	169019	3.75km river	In two pieces	C&B 669

122	Letcombe Regis, sword 2	Ewart Park	Single Find	Ewart Park	1, 2			Restricted		PAS: BERK-9514F7
78	Molesey Reach, C&B 365	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	2, 3, 4	512083	169070	10m river		C&B 365
81	Near Oxford, C&B 601	Ewart Park	River Cherwell	Ewart Park	0	451835	207643	6km river	Cast hilt - Cherwell Variant	C&B 601
83	Old Windsor, C&B 673	Ewart Park	River Thames	Carp's Tongue	1, 2	499641	174896	4.5km river		C&B 673
79	Reading, C&B 371	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	3, 4	470225	174858	6.75km river		C&B 371
69	Reading, Katesgrove, C&B322	Ewart Park	River Kennet	Ewart Park	0	471300	172900	100m		C&B 322
62	Runnymede, C&B 292	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	2, 3, 4	500644	172422	3.5km river		C&B 292
68	Runnymede, C&B 305	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	0	500644	172422	3.5km river		C&B 305
70	Shepperton, C&B 328	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	2, 3, 4	507810	166510	10m river		C&B 328
63	Staines, C&B 294	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	1, 2	503648	171126	3.3km river		C&B 294
84	Staines, C&B 692	Ewart Park	River Thames	Carp's Tongue	3, 4	503648	171126	3.3km river		C&B 692
57	Teddington Lock, C&B 281	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	0	516589	171574	River landmark		C&B 281
94	Thorpe, C&B 358	Ewart Park	Single Find	Ewart Park	3, 4	501921	168497	Parish		C&B 358
75	Tilehurst, C&B 341	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	1	467637	175138	2.25km river		C&B 341
130	West Clandon, sword	Ewart Park	Single Find	Ewart Park	1	503000	150000	100m available		PAS: SUR-DA8792
56	Windsor, C&B 280	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	0	492150	177940	10m river		C&B 280
136	Wraysbury, sword 2	Ewart Park	River Thames	Ewart Park	0	500630	173760	Parish	Found with skull	Chadwick 1982, 102
89	Bray, C&B 738	Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Gündlingen	0	490559	179768	River landmark		C&B 738
85	Henley, C&B 704	Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Gündlingen	0	476672	182219	1km river	Patina suggests it was originally deposited with chape, now lost	C&B 704
87	Kingston on Thames, C&B 718	Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Gündlingen	0	517716	169019	3.75km river		C&B 718
86	Taplow/Bray, C&B 717	Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Gündlingen	0	490125	181436	10km river		C&B 717
88	Teddington, C&B 727	Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Gündlingen	2	517007	171415	2km river		C&B 727
124	Blechingdon, sword		Single Find	Unclassified	4	450000	217000	1km		PAS: SUR-1429F2
102	Chertsey Bridge		River Thames	Unclassified		505400	166600	River landmark	'Broken off below shoulder'	Phillips 1967, 16
120	Clifton Hampden, sword		Single Find	Unclassified	2/3			Restricted		PAS: BERK-276E34
106	Crowmarsh, sword		Single Find	Unclassified	4	461000	186000	100m available	Might be rapier	PAS: SUR-AD2BAA
103	East Molesey, site unknown		Single Find	Unclassified	4	515338	167952	Town	Might be from Thames	Phillips 1967, 18

129	Epsom, sword	Single Find	Unclassified	2/3	520000	159000	1m available		PAS: SUR-CCE7E0
125	Lechlade, sword	Single Find	Unclassified	1			Restricted		PAS: WILT-4D06B3
121	Letcombe Regis, sword	Single Find	Unclassified	2/3			Restricted		PAS: BERK-9524C6
123	Letcombe Regis, sword 3	Single Find	Unclassified	2/3			Restricted		PAS: BERK-D22193
127	Radley, sword	River Thames	Unclassified		453839	198533	6.75km river		Peake 1931, 54
126	Reading, sword	Single Find	Unclassified	2/3			Restricted		PAS: BERK-CF2C22
128	Remenham, sword	River Thames	Unclassified		476802	184021	9km river		Peake 1931, 59
107	Wantage, sword	Single Find	Unclassified	4			Restricted	Might be blade from tool	PAS: BERK-38DFA7

A11.2.3 Tools

ID	Site	Phase	Context	Type	Frag	X	Y	XY Accuracy	More information	Reference
35	Taplow, sickle	Penard/ Wilburton/ Ewart Park	River Thames	Sickle	0	490473	182969	4km river	Conical	Fox 1939, no. 8
32	Tilehurst, sickle	Penard/ Wilburton/ Ewart Park	River Thames	Sickle	0	467637	176813	2.25km river	Ring socketed	Fox 1939, no.5
34	Windsor, sickle	Penard/ Wilburton/ Ewart Park	River Thames	Sickle	0	495352	177455	4km river	Ring socketed	Fox 1939, no. 7
127	Cassington West	Wilburton	Settlement	Awl, bronze		446100	210700	Excavated settlement		Oxford Archaeology 2006
107	Rams Hill	Wilburton	Settlement	Awl, bronze	0	431500	186400	Excavated settlement		Bradley and Ellison 1975
130	Rams Hill	Wilburton	Settlement	Knife, bronze, tanged	2	431500	186400	Excavated settlement	Reused as a razor	Bradley and Ellison 1975
17	Thames Ditton	Wilburton	River Thames	Adze, socketed bronze	0	516131	167627	1.5km river		O'Connor 1980, list 101. Wheeler 1924
55	High Wycombe, chisel 1	Wilburton/ Ewart Park	Single Find	Chisel, tanged		483000	195000	1km		Farley 1985, 130
24	Horspath	Wilburton/ Ewart Park	Single Find	Chisel, tanged		456000	205000	10m available	Blade only	PAS: BERK-724EC7
18	Princes Risborough	Wilburton/ Ewart Park	Single Find	Chisel, tanged		480359	202902	Parish		O'Connor 1980, list 131
23	South Oxfordshire	Wilburton/ Ewart Park	Single Find	Chisel, tanged	0			Restricted		PAS: BERK-52E8C3

36	Streatley	Wilburton/ Ewart Park	Single Find	Chisel, tanged	457600	181950	10m			Rutland and Greenaway 1970, 55
98	Thame, chisel	Wilburton/ Ewart Park	Single Find	Chisel, tanged			Restricted	Blade		PAS: BERK-89AD11
42	Wallingford, T8	Wilburton/ Ewart Park	River Thames	Chisel, tanged	0	460920	188813	2.25km river		Thomas 1984
110	West Clandon, chisel	Wilburton/ Ewart Park	Single Find	Chisel, tanged	1, 2	503000	151000	10m available		PAS: SUR-14C207
102	Weybridge, chisel	Wilburton/ Ewart Park	Single Find	Chisel, tanged	1	511000	157000	1m available	Tang only	PAS: SUR-DFA787
56	High Wycombe, chisel 2	Wilburton/ Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Chisel, unknown type		483000	195000	1km	Possibly MBA?	Farley 1985, 130
27	Russell Hill	Wilburton/ Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Gouge, socketed	0	530900	162100	100m		Phillips 1967, 17
101	Tilshead, gouge	Wilburton/ Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Gouge, socketed	1, 2	501000	148000	100m available	Missing end of socket	PAS: SUR-7898C5
41	Wallingford, T7	Wilburton/ Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Gouge, socketed		460920	188813	2.25km river		Thomas 1984
71	Bray, faceted chisel	Ewart Park	River Thames	Chisel, socketed, faceted	0	491300	179400	100m river	No loop	NBII Bucks 1
77	Bray, knife	Ewart Park	River Thames	Thorndon Knife	2, 3, 4	491643	178636	4.75m river	Possibly Hoveringham Gravel Pit	NBII Berks 1
118	Cop Round Barrow	Ewart Park	Settlement	Knife, bronze, tanged	0	477330	201090	10m	Possibly redeposited from settlement	Head 1938; Farley 1992
78	Datchet, knife	Ewart Park	River Thames	Thorndon Knife	0	498548	176778	4.6km river		NBII Berks 3
37	Northcourt Avenue, Reading	Ewart Park	Single Find	Thorndon Knife	0	472900	171400	100m	Road that adjoins Cressingham Road	Seaby 1932, 124
79	Old Windsor, knife	Ewart Park	River Thames	Thorndon Knife	0	499641	174896	4.5km river		NBII Berks 5
90	Oxfordshire, socketed chisel	Ewart Park	Single Find	Chisel, socketed one piece	0			County		PAS: BERK-654397
100	Reading, knife	Ewart Park	Single Find	Knife, bronze, tanged	1, 2	471000	171000	100m available		PAS: SUR-FFEAA0
119	Runnymede	Ewart Park	Settlement	Hammer	1	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a

72	Sparsholt, knife	Ewart Park	Single Find	Knife, bronze, tanged	1, 2	434501	187674	Parish		NBII Berks tanged knives and razor 7
51	Taplow, riveted sickle	Ewart Park	River Thames	Sickle, riveted	1, 2, 3	490473	182969	4km river		Fox 1941, 157, no.2; British Museum 1920, fig. 47
74	Teddington, knife	Ewart Park	River Thames	Knife, bronze, tanged	0	517007	171415	2km river		NBII London tanged knife and razor, 29
75	Teddington, knife 2	Ewart Park	River Thames	Knife, bronze, tanged	2, 3, 4	517007	171415	2km river		NBII London tanged knife and razor, 31
30	The Ford, Weybridge, Wey Bridge, knife	Ewart Park	River Wey	Thorndon Knife	0	506861	164798	River landmark		Gardner 1911, 50, pl 5; Philips 1967, 32
80	Tilehurst, knife	Ewart Park	River Thames	Thorndon Knife	0	467637	175138	2.25km river	Very long and has ricasso - probably modelled on Carps Tongue sword	NBII Berks 17
43	Wallingford, T19	Ewart Park	River Thames	Thorndon Knife	0	460920	188813	2.25km river	Very large	Thomas 1984
39	Wallingford, T2	Ewart Park	River Thames	Thorndon Knife	0	460920	188813	2.25km river		Thomas 1984
40	Wallingford, T6	Ewart Park	River Thames	Thorndon Knife	0	460920	188813	2.25km river		Thomas 1984
87	Wantage, knife	Ewart Park	Single Find	Thorndon Knife	3	440000	184000	10m available	Possible rapier tip	PAS: BERK-227481
91	Watlington, knife	Ewart Park	Single Find	Knife, bronze, tanged	2			Restricted	Possible tanged knife	PAS: BH-447707
89	West Hanney, knife	Ewart Park	Single Find	Knife, bronze, tanged	2, 3	441000	192000	10m available		PAS: BERK-076175
117	Weston Wood	Ewart Park	Settlement	Awl, bronze		505300	148500	Excavated settlement	In structure 1	Harding 1964
85	Woodstock, knife	Ewart Park	Single Find	Knife, bronze, tanged	0			Restricted	Short - possible broken and reused	PAS: BERK-302CB3
76	Bell Weir Lock, quarter mile upstream, sickle	Ewart Park/Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Sickle	2, 3, 4	501341	172270	c.10m		NBII Berks 1
54	Bledlow-cum-Saunderton, chisel	Ewart Park/Llyn Fawr	Single Find	Chisel, socketed		479100	198500	100m		Farley 1985, 129
33	Bray, sickle, socketed	Ewart Park/Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Sickle	0	491643	178636	4.75m river		Fox 1939, no. 6
44	Hampton Court, sickle, ROM 159	Ewart Park/Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Sickle	0	515553	168386	c.800m river		Pryor 1980, 18, no.159
126	Runnymede	Ewart Park/Llyn Fawr	Midden	Knife, bronze, tanged	1	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1991
125	Runnymede	Ewart Park/Llyn Fawr	Midden	Thorndon Knife	2	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1991
116	Whitecross Farm, Wallingford Midden	Ewart Park/Llyn Fawr	Midden	Awl, bronze		460700	188200	Excavated settlement		Northover 2006

115	Whitecross Farm, Wallingford Midden	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Midden	Awl, bronze	Tip	460700	188200	Excavated settlement		Thomas <i>et al.</i> 1986
114	Whitecross Farm, Wallingford Midden	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Midden	Awl, bronze	0	460700	188200	Excavated settlement		Thomas <i>et al.</i> 1986
112	Whitecross Farm, Wallingford Midden	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Midden	Chisel, tanged	0	460700	188200	Excavated settlement		Thomas <i>et al.</i> 1986
113	Whitecross Farm, Wallingford Midden	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Midden	Sickle	1, 2, 3	460700	188200	Excavated settlement		Thomas <i>et al.</i> 1986
111	Gravelly Guy	Llyn Fawr	Settlement	Reaping hook, iron		440300	205300	Excavated settlement	Missing end of tip. Three rivets with tang	Boyle and Wait 2004, no. 510
124	Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Midden	Chisel		501800	171800	Excavated settlement	Blade end	Needham and Spence 1996, M22
123	Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Midden	Awl, bronze		501800	171800	Excavated settlement		
122	Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Midden	Knife, bronze, tanged	2, 3	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham and Spence 1996, M20
121	Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Midden	Awl, bronze	0	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
120	Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Midden	Thorndon Knife	1	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
81	Bray, tanged sickle	Later Bronze Age	River Thames	Sickle, riveted		491643	178636	4.75m river	Might be MBA?	NBII Thames 1
50	New Windsor, St. Leonards Hill, socketed object	Later Bronze Age	Single Find	Socketed tool, bronze	1, 2, 3	493550	174850	10m		Taylor 1993, M1:A3-4
82	Ashdown Park, Ashbury, awl	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0	428129	181597	1km		NBII Berks 1
25	Beddington, Awl	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze		530720	165030	10m		Phillips 1967, 14
99	Bradfield, awl	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0	459000	174000	100m available		PAS: SUR-FE4CA5
86	Chilton, awl	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0	447000	184000	1m available		PAS: SUR-660898
92	Clanfield, awl	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0			Restricted		PAS: BERK-017487
94	East Handred, awl	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0	445000	189000	10m available		PAS: BERK-D25822
104	Epsom, awl	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0	520000	159000	100m available		PAS: SUR-33CF30
103	Guildford, awl	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0	504000	151000	1m available		PAS: SUR-AA5DE1
106	Leatherhead, awl	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0	517000	156000	100m available		PAS: SUR-471F73
96	Letcombe Regis, awl	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0			Restricted		PAS: BERK-953763
97	Stanton St John, awl	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0			Restricted		PAS: BERK-BCE3F1

88	Wantage, awl	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0	439000	185000	1m available	PAS: BERK-A89238
93	Wantage, awl 2	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0			Restricted	PAS: BERK-816404
95	Wantage, awl 3	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0			Restricted	PAS: BERK-290BB5
19	Watlington	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0			Restricted	PAS: BH-2A4677
105	West Clandon, awl	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0	503000	151000	100m available	PAS: SUR-EAE648
109	West Clandon, awl 2	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0	503000	151000	10m available	PAS: SUR-14DC71
20	West Hagbourne	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0	450000	187000	100m available	PAS: BERK-CE3138
21	West Hanney	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0	438000	192000	10m available	PAS: BERK-E1FD85
22	West Hanney 2	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0	441000	191000	10m available	PAS: BERK-CEF487
108	West Horsley, awl	Bronze Age	Single Find	Awl, bronze	0	508000	152000	100m available	PAS: SUR-A08F64

A11.2.4 Ornaments

ID	Site	Phase	Context	Type	X	Y	XY Accuracy	More information	Reference
58	Cassington West	Wilburton	Settlement	Pin Shank	446100	210700	Excavated settlement		Oxford Archaeology 2006
61	Cassington West	Wilburton	Settlement	Pin Shank	446100	210700	Excavated settlement		Oxford Archaeology 2006
59	Cassington West	Wilburton	Settlement	White metal, misc	446100	210700	Excavated settlement		Oxford Archaeology 2006
21	Eynsham Abbey	Wilburton	Settlement	Nail/Disc Headed Pin	443190	209118	Excavated settlement		Barclay <i>et al.</i> 2001
60	Marsh Lane East MBA	Wilburton	Field System	Nail/Disc Headed Pin	491850	179900	Excavated settlement	Loosley associated with radiocarbon date	Allen <i>et al.</i> forthcoming
30	Weathercock Hill	Wilburton	Settlement	Pin Shank	429500	182000	Excavated settlement		Bowden <i>et al.</i> 1991-3
31	Weathercock Hill	Wilburton	Settlement	Pin Shank	429500	182000	Excavated settlement		Bowden <i>et al.</i> 1991-3
15	Maidenhead, bracelet, ROM 179	Wilburton/ Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Bracelet, Isleham/ Tower Hill	490216	181753	4km river	Type of bracelet with longitudinal ribs with associations in the Isleham and Tower Hill hoards	Pryor 1980, 23, no. 179
16	Maidenhead, bracelet, ROM 180	Wilburton/ Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Bracelet, Isleham/ Tower Hill	490216	181753	4km river	Type of bracelet with longitudinal ribs with associations in the Isleham and Tower Hill hoards	Pryor 1980, 23, no. 180

17	Maidenhead, bracelet, ROM 181	Wilburton/ Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Bracelet, Isleham/ Tower Hill	490216	181753	4km river	Type of bracelet with longitudinal ribs with associations in the Isleham and Tower Hill hoards	Pryor 1980, 23, no. 181
18	Maidenhead, bracelet, ROM 182	Wilburton/ Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	River Thames	Bracelet fragment	490216	181753	4km river		Pryor 1980, 23, no. 182
27	Berkshire, penannular ring	Ewart Park	Single Find	Penannular ring, gold	416000	167000	County		Ben Roberts pers. comm
29	Brentford, gold bracelet	Ewart Park	Single Find	Bracelet, gold, Type 2D			Restricted	May have originally been from river	PAS: PAS-B9D6E5. Marshall archive report
39	Cop Round Barrow	Ewart Park	Settlement	Nail/Disc Headed Pin	477330	201090	10m	Possibly redeposited from settlement	Head 1938; Farley 1992
40	Cop Round Barrow	Ewart Park	Settlement	Nail/Disc Headed Pin	477330	201090	10m	Possibly redeposited from settlement	Head 1938; Farley 1992
26	Cricklade, gold bracelet	Ewart Park	Single Find	Bracelet, gold, Type D	410000	198600	Parish		Ben Roberts pers. comm. Treasure Trove files
25	Englefield, penannular ring	Ewart Park	Single Find	Penannular ring, gold			Restricted		PAS: SUSS-665261
23	Moulsford, torc	Ewart Park	Single Find	Torc, gold			Restricted		PAS: PAS-BF4245
37	Reading Business Park Area 3100/3000B Settlement	Ewart Park	Settlement	Pin Shank	470000	169700	Excavated settlement		Moore and Jennings 1992
46	Runnymede	Ewart Park	Settlement	Button	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
55	Runnymede	Ewart Park	Settlement	Pin Shank	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
43	Runnymede	Ewart Park	Settlement	Bracelet, Type 5A	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
45	Runnymede	Ewart Park	Settlement	Button	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
47	Runnymede	Ewart Park	Settlement	Globular headed pin	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1991
44	Runnymede	Ewart Park	Settlement	Button	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
35	Taplow	Ewart Park	Hillfort	Bracelet, Type C	490700	182300	Excavated settlement	Loosley associated with radiocarbon date. Decorated	Allen <i>et al.</i> 2009
38	Weston Wood	Ewart Park	Settlement	Pin Shank	505300	148500	Excavated settlement		Harding 1964
28	Wycombe District, penannular ring	Ewart Park	Single Find	Penannular ring, gold			District		PAS: BERK-1FC1E8. Ben Roberts pers. comm.
53	Runnymede	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Midden	Pin Shank	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a

36	Whitecross Farm, Wallingford Midden	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Midden	Nail/Disc Headed Pin	460700	188200	Excavated settlement		Northover 2006
	20 Castle Hill midden	Llyn Fawr	Midden	Swan Necked pin IRON	456950	192620	Excavated settlement		Scott 2010
	32 Liddington	Llyn Fawr	Hillfort	Roll headed pin	420900	179700	Excavated settlement		Taylor 1996
	33 Liddington	Llyn Fawr	Hillfort	Nail/Disc Headed Pin	420900	179700	Excavated settlement		Taylor 1996
	57 Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Midden	Swan necked ring headed pin	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Becker 2000
	52 Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Midden	Pin Shank	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
	54 Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Midden	Button	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
	48 Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Midden	Nail/Disc Headed Pin	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
	51 Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Midden	Pin Shank	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
	50 Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Midden	Pin Shank	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
	56 Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Midden	Wart headed pin	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham and Spence 1996
	49 Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Midden	Vase headed pin	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
	34 Woodeaton	Llyn Fawr	Midden	Nail/Disc Headed Pin	453640	212550	Excavated settlement		Harding 1987
	41 Watlington, bracelet	Llyn Fawr/ EIA/MIA	Single Find	Knobbed Bracelet			Restricted	Possibly Iron Age	PAS: BH-FA1F96
42	Letcombe Regis, pin	Later Bronze Age	Single Find	Nail/Disc Headed Pin	438000	186000	10m available		PAS: BERK-0CE905
22	Lockinge, pin	Later Bronze Age	Single Find	Nail/Disc Headed Pin			Restricted	Radial lines on head. Possibly EBA	PAS: BERK-1808D2
24	Queenford Farm, Dorchester, spear	Later Bronze Age	Single Find	Shell amulet	458500	195000	c.100m	Part of socketed spear-head found transversing pelvis of skeleton, shell amulet also found'	NBII Oxon 5; NBII Context cards Oxon 17; Rowlands 1976, 274-5, 163

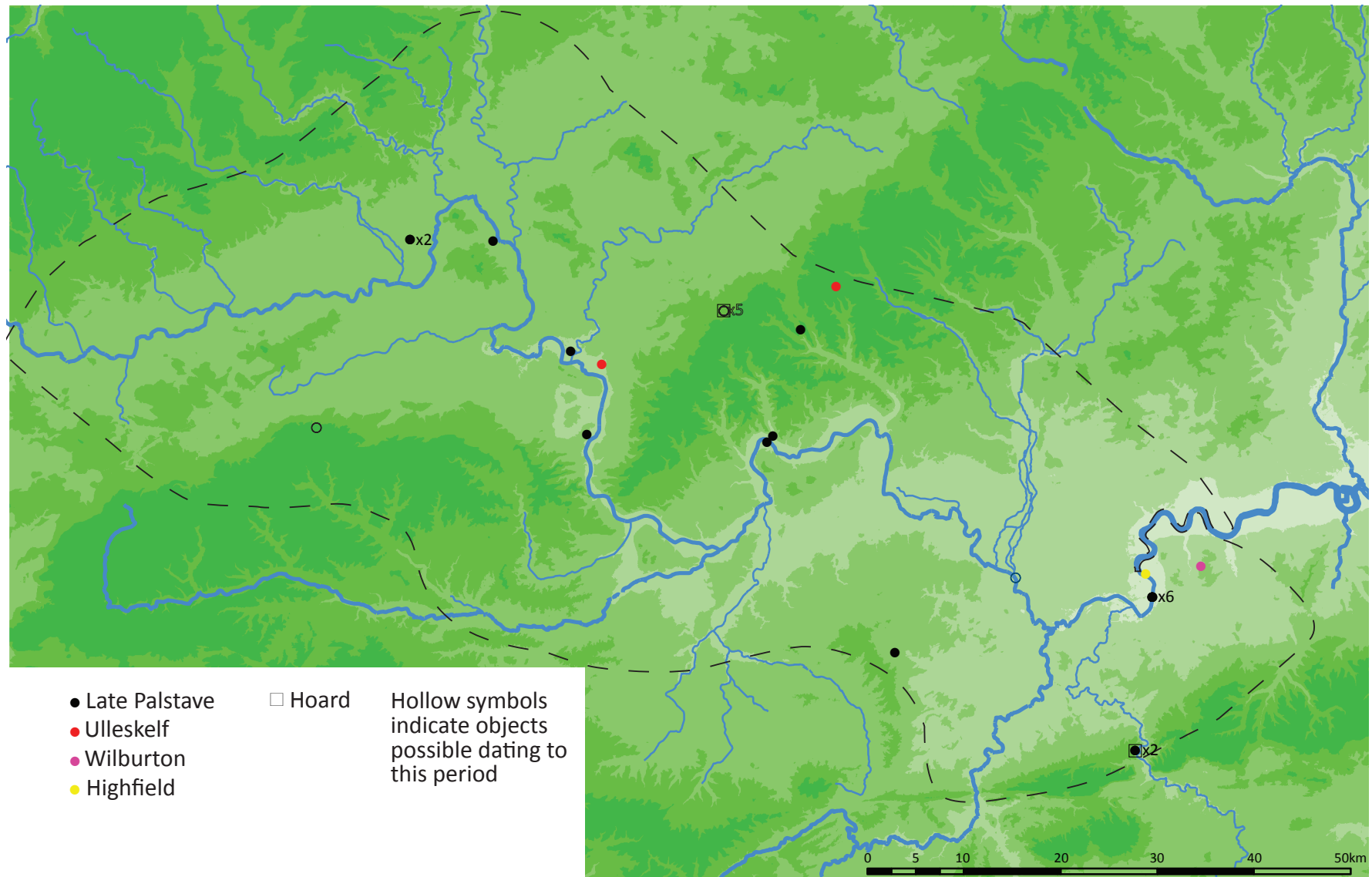
A11.2.5 Other

ID	Site	Phase	Context	Type	X	Y	XY Accuracy	More information	Reference
57	Caversham, ferrule	Wilburton	Ferrule, long Wilburton	River Thames	471796	175528	4km river		NBII Thames 1
31	Dorchester, chape	Wilburton	Chape, long tongue	River Thames	456867	193627	River Landmark		Evans 1881, fig. 366; Leeds 1939, 249; NBII context cards Oxon 47
25	Kingston on Thames, chape, Devenish 745	Wilburton	Chape, long tongue	River Thames	517716	169019	3.75km river	Earlier - Limehouse	Devenish 1964, 7
26	Kingston on Thames, chape, Devenish 746	Wilburton	Chape, long tongue	River Thames	517716	169019	3.75km river	Earlier - Limehouse	Devenish 1964, 8
48	Kingston, chape	Wilburton	Chape, long tongue	River Thames	517716	169019	3.75km river		Coombs 1975, fig. 9.15
91	Kingston, ferrule	Wilburton	Ferrule, long Wilburton	River Thames	517716	169019	3.75km river	Radiocarbon date	Needham <i>et al.</i> 1997, illus. 19.4
30	Reading, ferrule, ROM 157	Wilburton	Ferrule, long Wilburton	River Thames	470225	174858	6.75km river		Pryor 1980, 18, no.157
59	Staines, ferrule	Wilburton	Ferrule, long Wilburton	River Thames	503648	171126	3.3km river		NBII Thames 29
46	Taplow, ferrule, Eh 118	Wilburton	Ferrule, long Wilburton	River Thames	490192	181027	1km river		Ehrenberg 1977, no. 118
47	Taplow, ferrule, Eh 119	Wilburton	Ferrule, long Wilburton	River Thames	490192	181027	1km river		Ehrenberg 1977, no. 119
32	Teddington, chape	Wilburton	Chape, long tongue	River Thames	517007	171415	2km river		Evans 1881, 303
45	Wandsworth, ferrule	Wilburton	Ferrule, long Wilburton	Single Find	525540	174644	London borough		NBII London 1
56	Wandsworth, ferrule 2	Wilburton	Ferrule, long Wilburton	Single Find	525540	174644	London borough		NBII London 3
64	Weathercock Hill	Wilburton	Rivet	Settlement	429500	182000	Excavated settlement		Bowden <i>et al.</i> 1991-3
58	Windsor, ferrule	Wilburton	Ferrule, long Wilburton	River Thames	495352	177455	4km river		NBII Thames 3
61	East Garston, chape	Wilburton/ Ewart Park	Chape, tongue	Single Find	436000	180000	1m available		PAS: SUR-43E3A2
68	Caesar's Camp, Heathrow	Ewart Park	Collared Disc	Settlement	508400	176600	Excavated settlement		Grimes and Close-Brooks 1993
67	Carshalton	Ewart Park	Ring, bronze	Enclosure	527900	162200	Excavated settlement		Adkins and Needham 1985

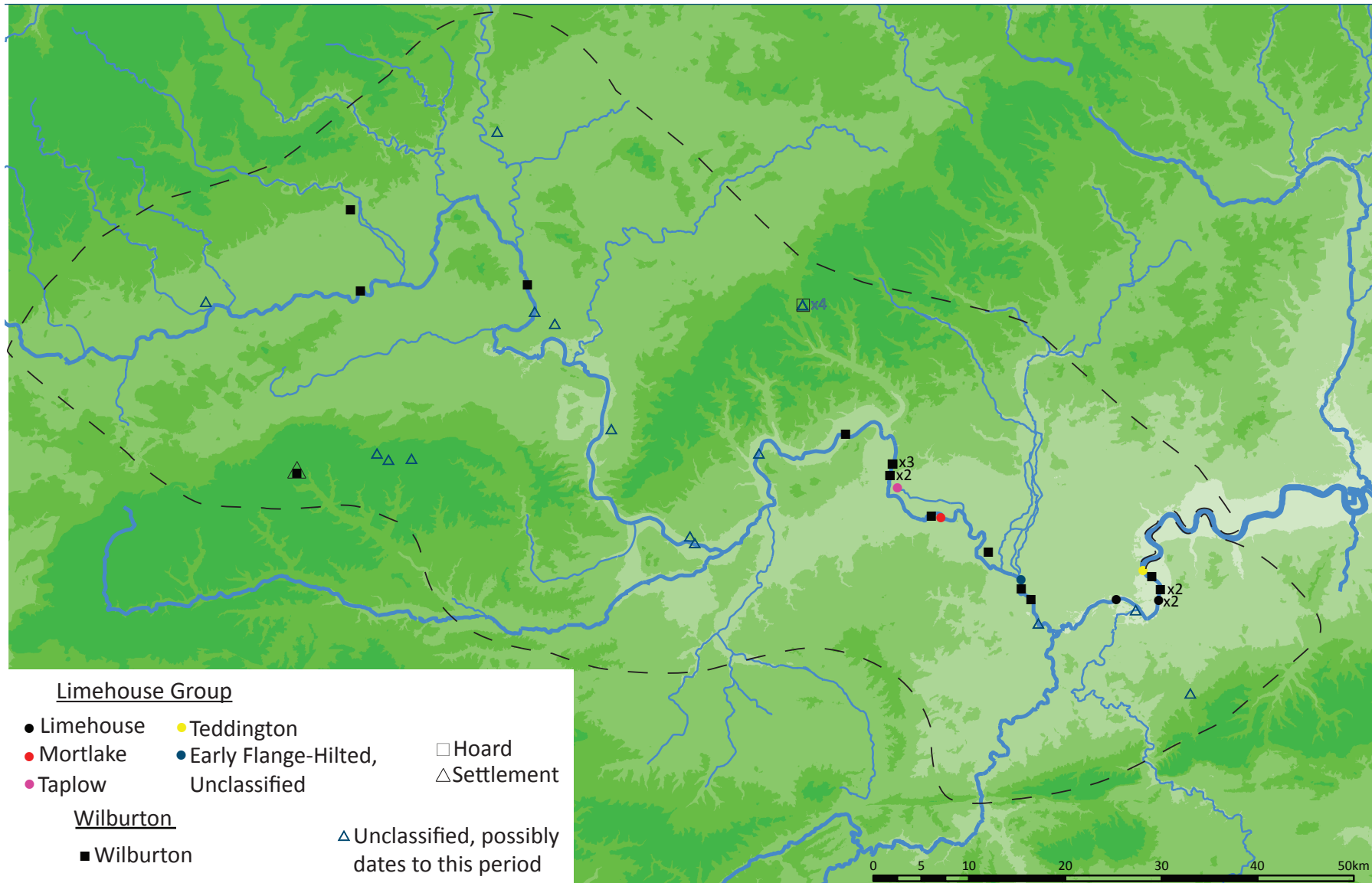
9	Castle Hill environs, Little Wittenham	Ewart Park	Chape, bag shaped	Single Find	456320	192480	10m		<i>Allen et al. 2010</i>
76	Cop Round Barrow	Ewart Park	Tweezers	Settlement	477330	201090	10m	Possibly redeposited from settlement	Head 1938; Farley 1992
77	Cop Round Barrow	Ewart Park	Tweezers	Settlement	477330	201090	10m	Possibly redeposited from settlement	Head 1938; Farley 1993
78	Cop Round Barrow	Ewart Park	Tweezers	Settlement	477330	201090	10m	Possibly redeposited from settlement	Head 1938; Farley 1994
79	Cop Round Barrow	Ewart Park	Tweezers	Settlement	477330	201090	10m	Possibly redeposited from settlement	Head 1938; Farley 1995
80	Cop Round Barrow	Ewart Park	Tweezers	Settlement	477330	201090	10m	Possibly redeposited from settlement	Head 1938; Farley 1996
16	Cothill	Ewart Park	Razor, single edge	Single Find	446711	199759	c.1km	Jöckenhovel classes as a Nordic razor, but handle is quite different	Jöckenhovel 1980, 166, no. 614
60	Newark Priory, chape	Ewart Park	Chape, bag shaped	Single Find	504060	157750	100m		NBII Context cards, surrey, 19
62	Richmond, bugle	Ewart Park	Bugle-shaped object	Single Find			Restricted		PAS: LON-CA5354
71	Runnymede	Ewart Park	Razor, unclassified	Settlement	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
72	Runnymede	Ewart Park	Razor, Feltwell	Settlement	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
73	Runnymede	Ewart Park	Tweezers	Settlement	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
74	Runnymede	Ewart Park	Tweezers	Settlement	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
75	Runnymede	Ewart Park	Tweezers	Settlement	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
81	Runnymede	Ewart Park	Ring, bronze	Settlement	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
82	Runnymede	Ewart Park	Stud	Settlement	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
28	Wallingford, T9	Ewart Park	Razor, Feltwell	River Thames	460920	188813	2.25km river		Thomas 1984; Jöckenhovel 1980, 65, no.179
63	Wayland's Smithy, bugle	Ewart Park	Bugle-shaped object	Single Find	428081	185396	10m		Whittle 1991, 87
70	Weston Wood	Ewart Park	Ring, bronze	Settlement	505300	148500	Excavated settlement		Harding 1967
88	Runnymede	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Tweezers	Midden	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a

89	Runnymede	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Tweezers	Midden	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
90	Runnymede	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Stud	Midden	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
66	Whitecross Farm, Wallingford Midden	Ewart Park/ Llyn Fawr	Razor	Midden	460700	188200	Excavated settlement	Type Einscheidige Rasiermesser vom Mauvilly/Sundhoffen, or St. Etienne-du-Valdonnez, or Einscheidige Halbmodrasiermesser ohne Griff	Northover 2006. See 4.9.3
69	Brooklands	Llyn Fawr	Nail, iron	Pit Spread	506700	163100	Excavated settlement		Hanworth and Tomalin 1977
65	CC/Shorncombe Settlement Area 2	Llyn Fawr	Nail, iron	Settlement	403380	196500	Excavated settlement		Powell <i>et al.</i> 2010
44	Crowmarsh	Llyn Fawr	Chape, winged	Single Find	461000	186000	1m available		PAS: SUR-05401D
92	Lot's Hole Northern	Llyn Fawr	Needle	Pit Spread	492200	179700	Excavated settlement		Allen <i>et al.</i> forthcoming
83	Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Ring, bronze	Midden	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1980a
84	Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Ring, bronze	Midden	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1991
85	Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Ring, bronze	Midden	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham 1991
86	Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Needle	Midden	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham and Spence 1996
87	Runnymede	Llyn Fawr	Tweezers	Midden	501800	171800	Excavated settlement		Needham and Spence 1996
29	Old Windsor, razor	Later Bronze Age	Razor, unclas- sified	River Thames	499641	174896	4.5km river		Jöckenhovel 1980, 75, no. 204

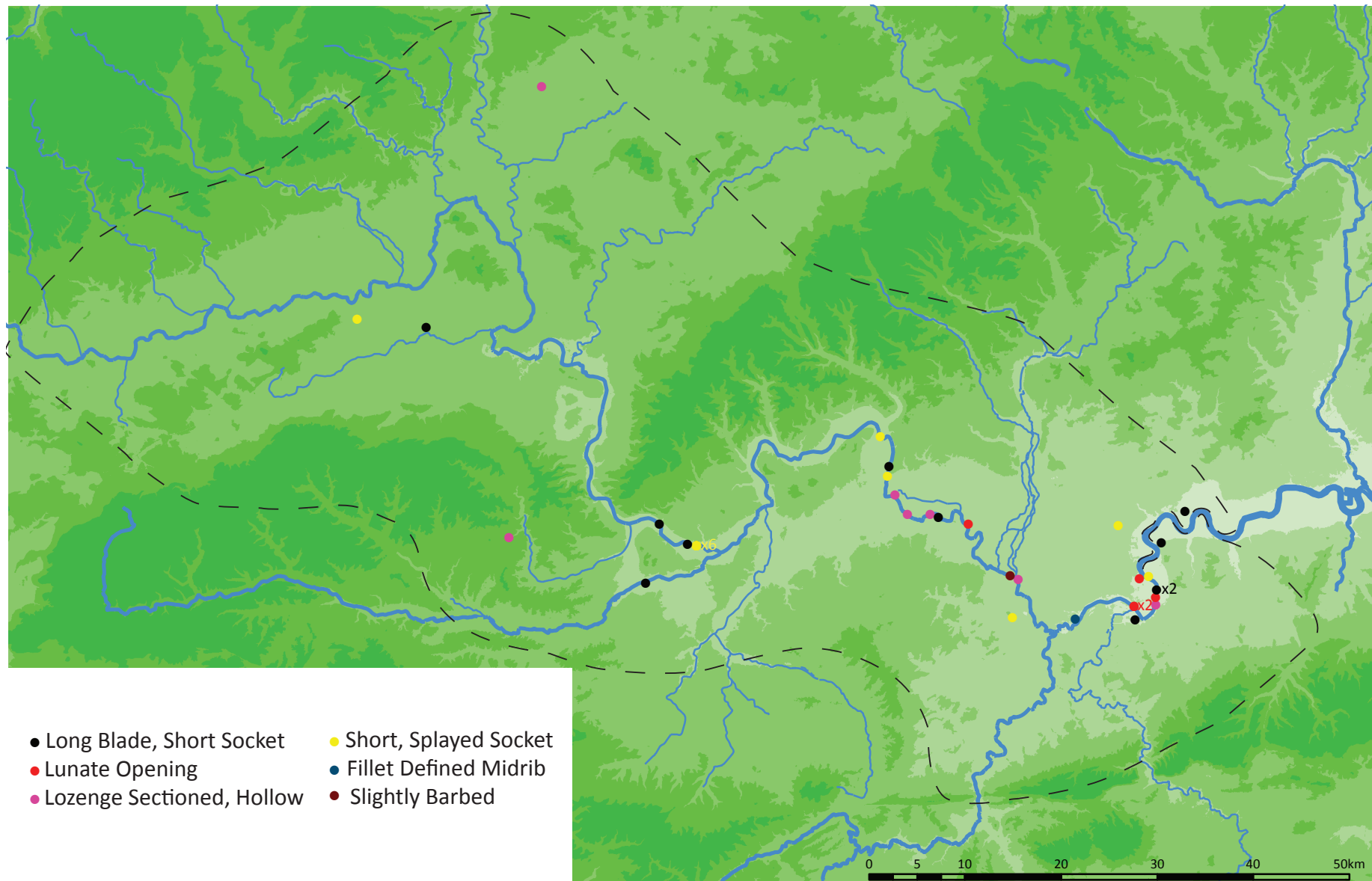
A11.3 Late Bronze Age Metalwork Distribution Maps



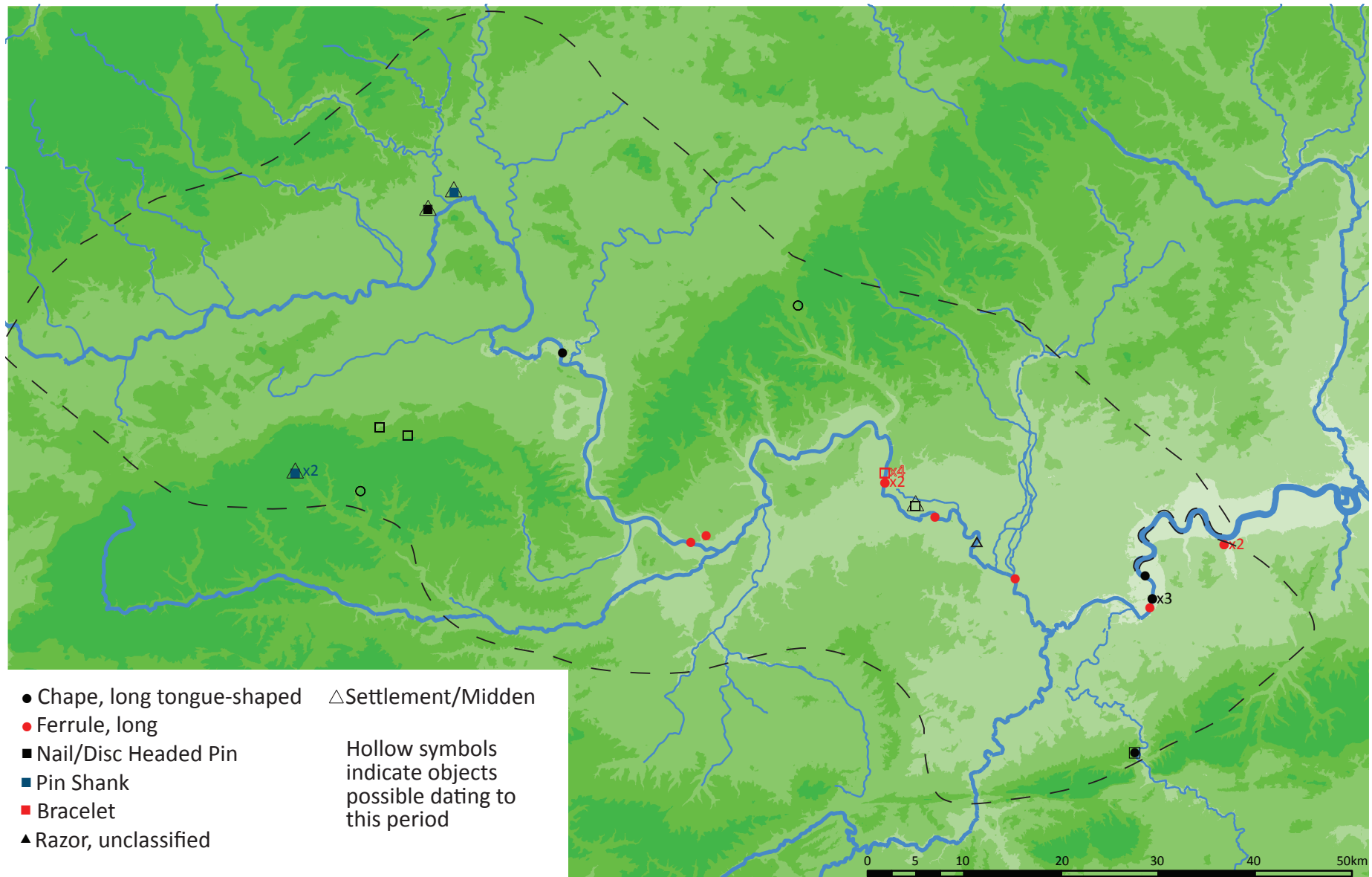
Map A11.1. Wilburton Axes



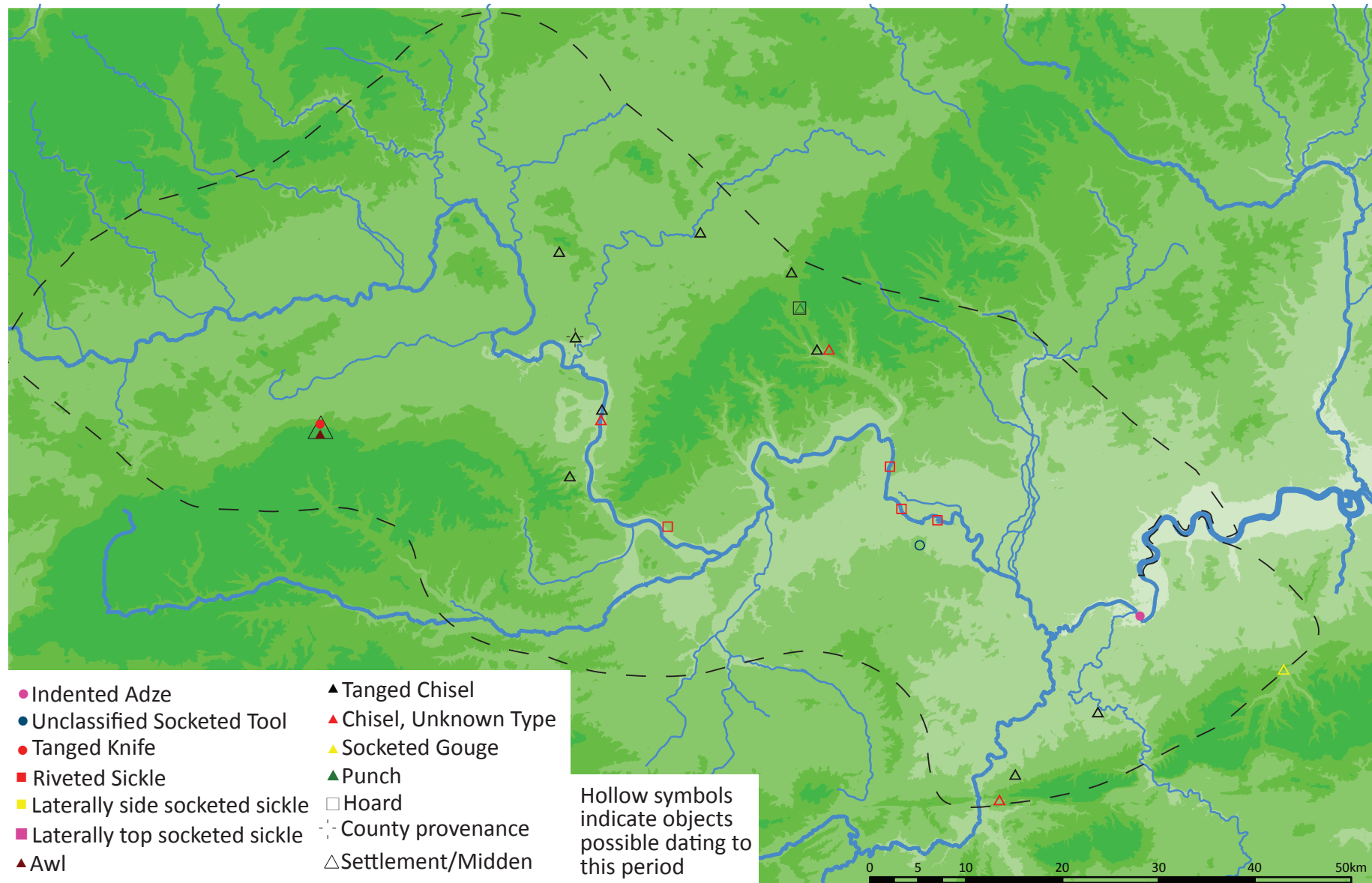
Map A11.2. Wilburton/Limehouse Swords



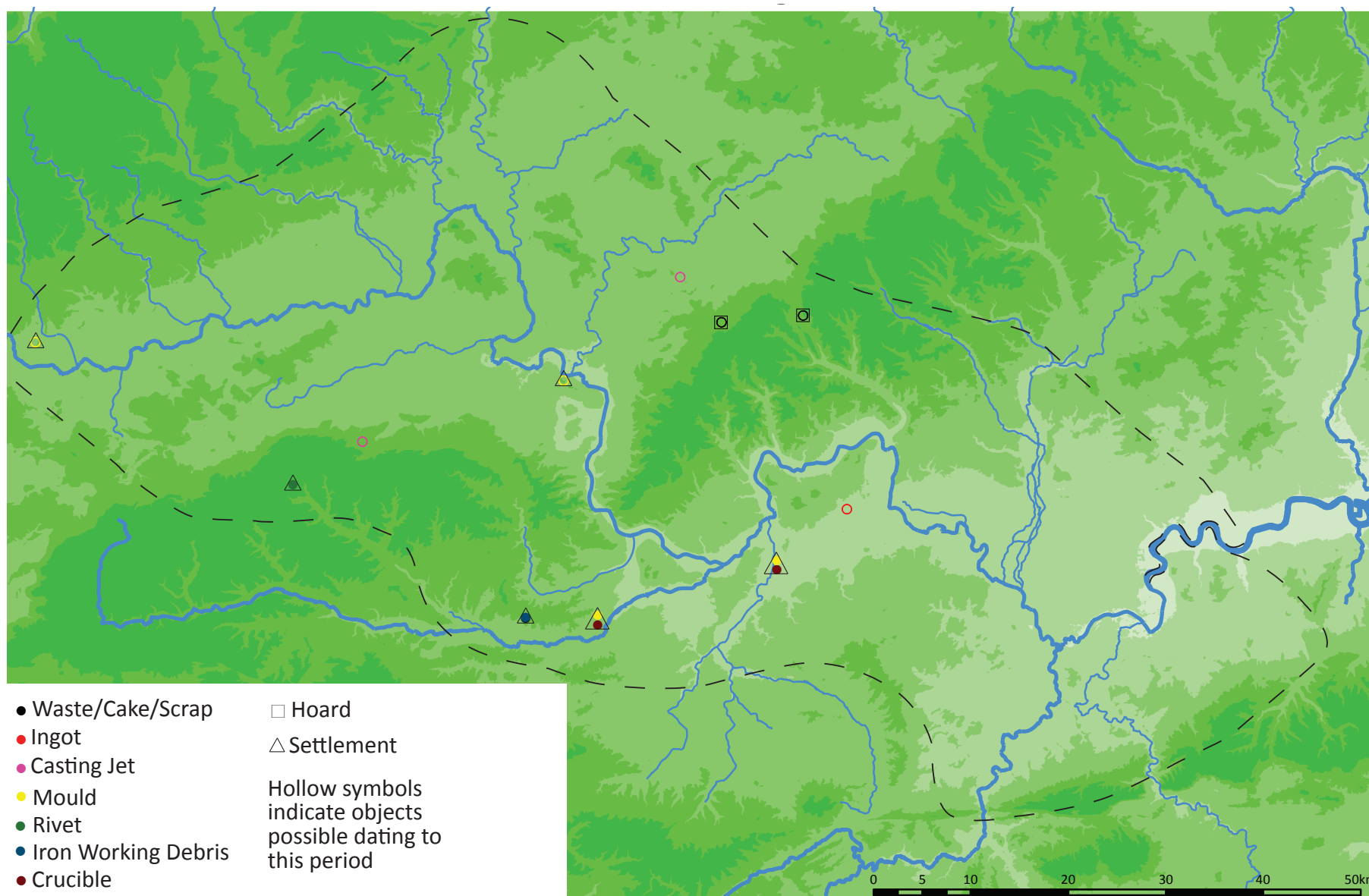
Map A11.3. Wilburton Spearheads



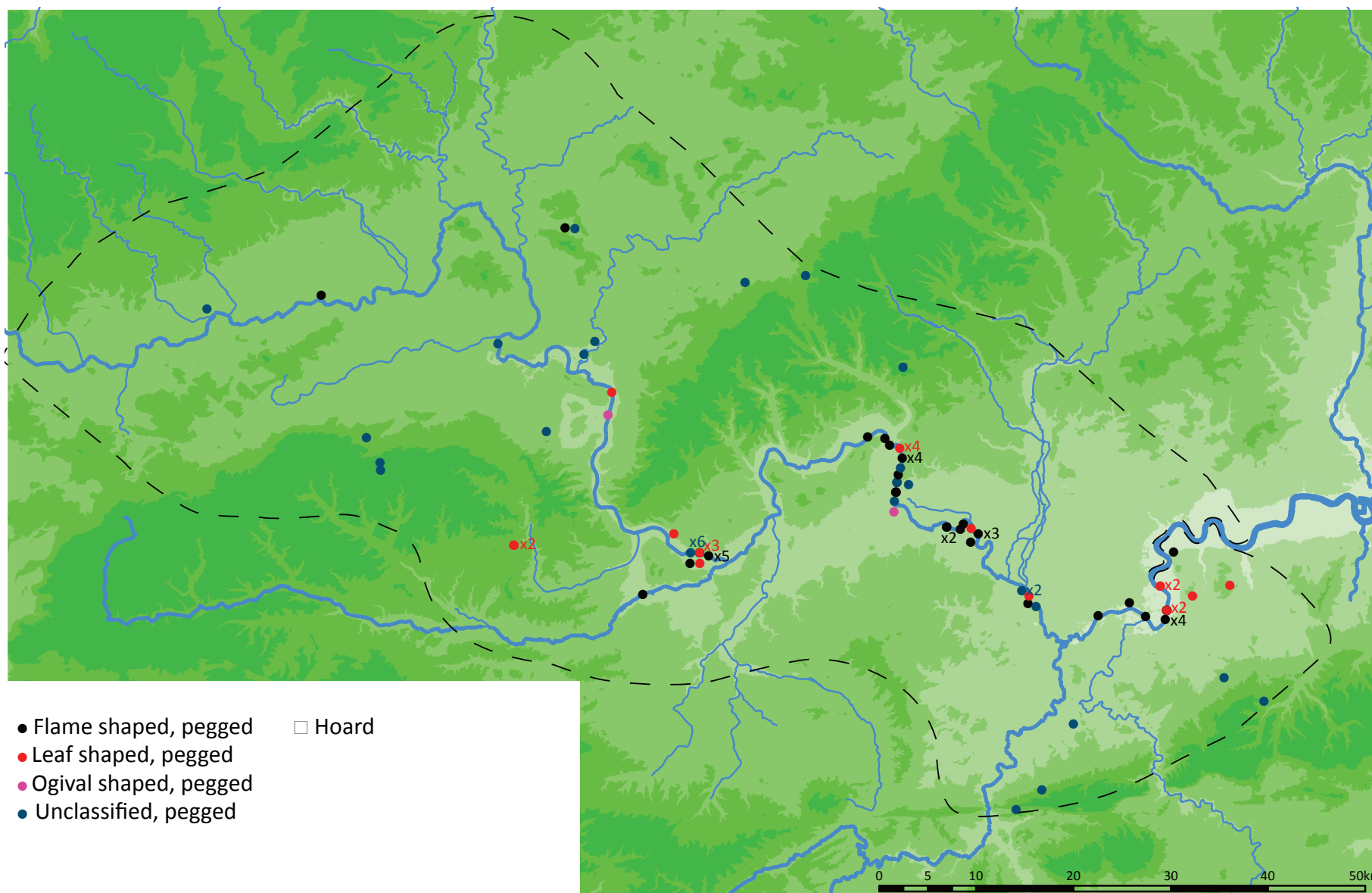
Map A11.4. Wilburton Weapon Accoutrements and Ornaments



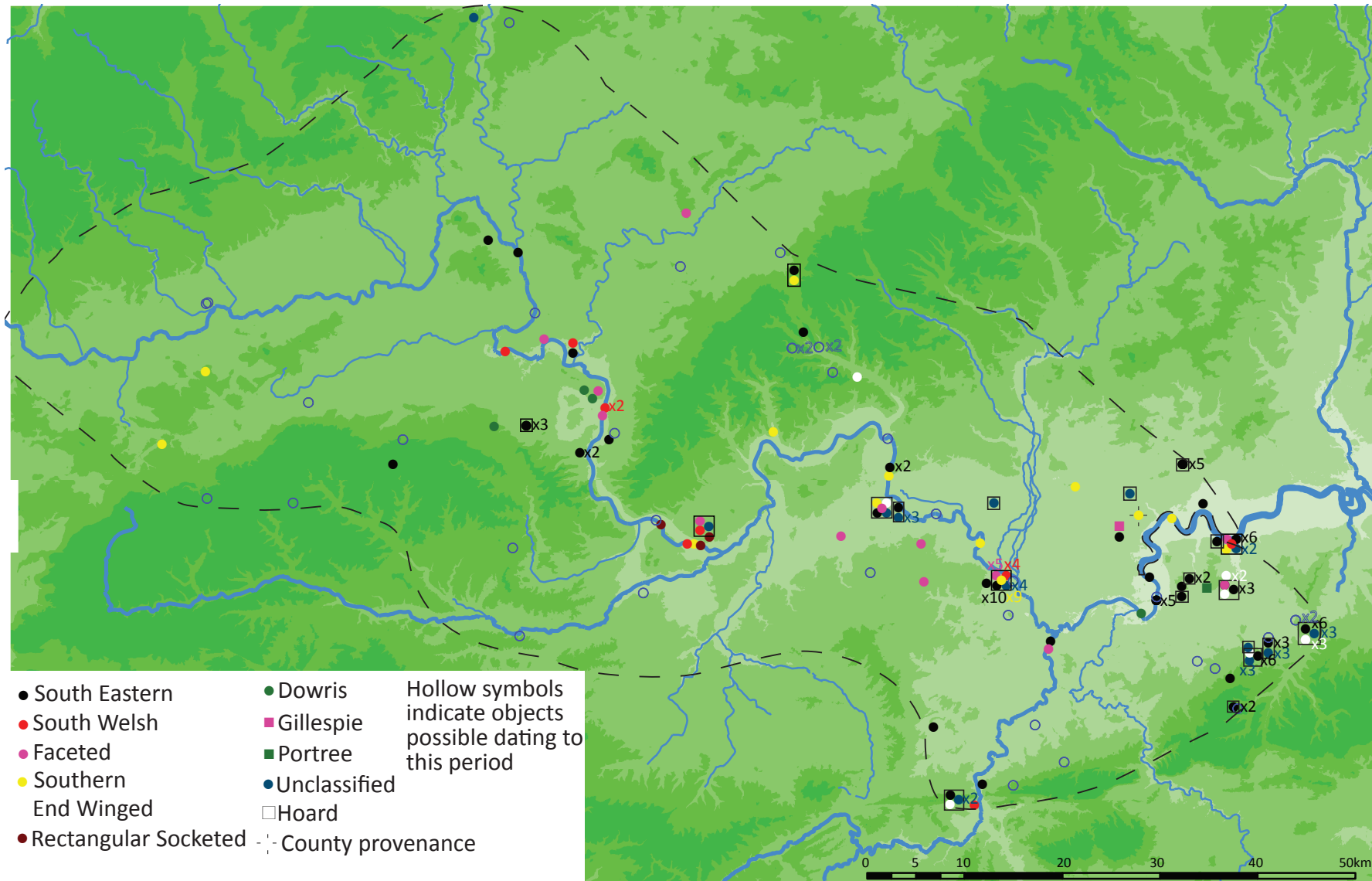
Map A11.5. Wilburton Tools



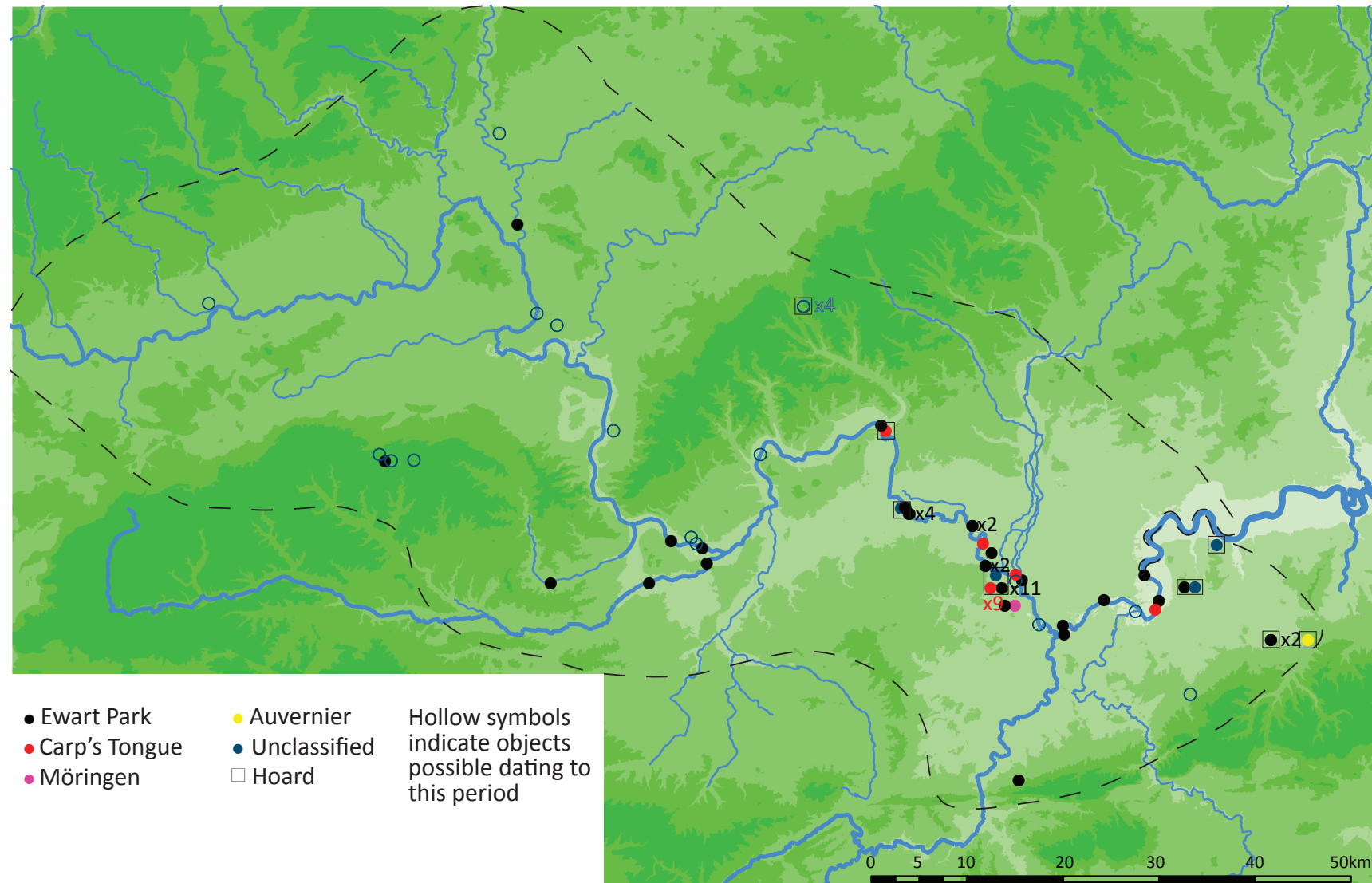
Map A11.6. Wilburton Metallurgical Debris



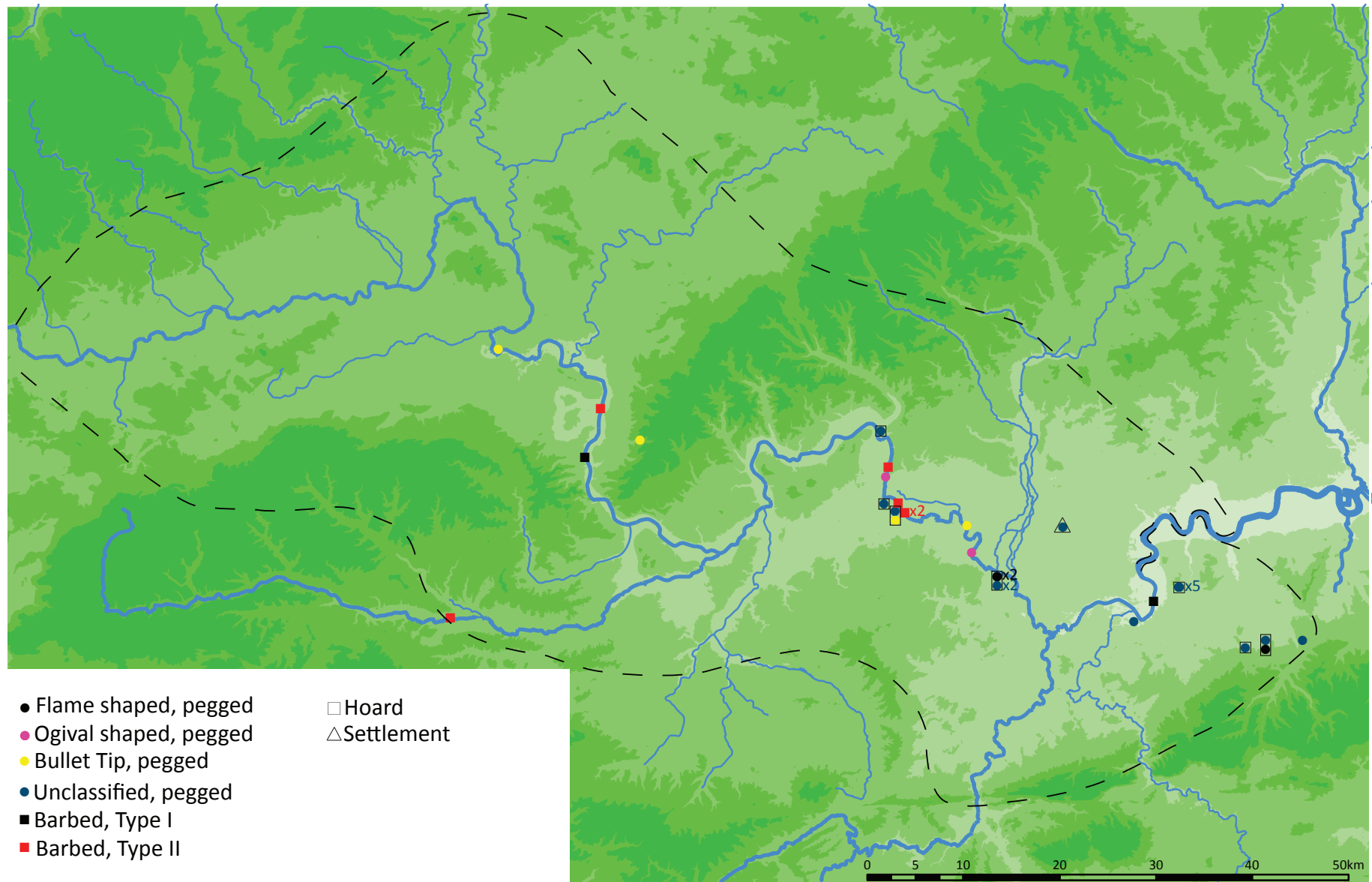
Map A11.7. LBA spearheads that cannot be phased



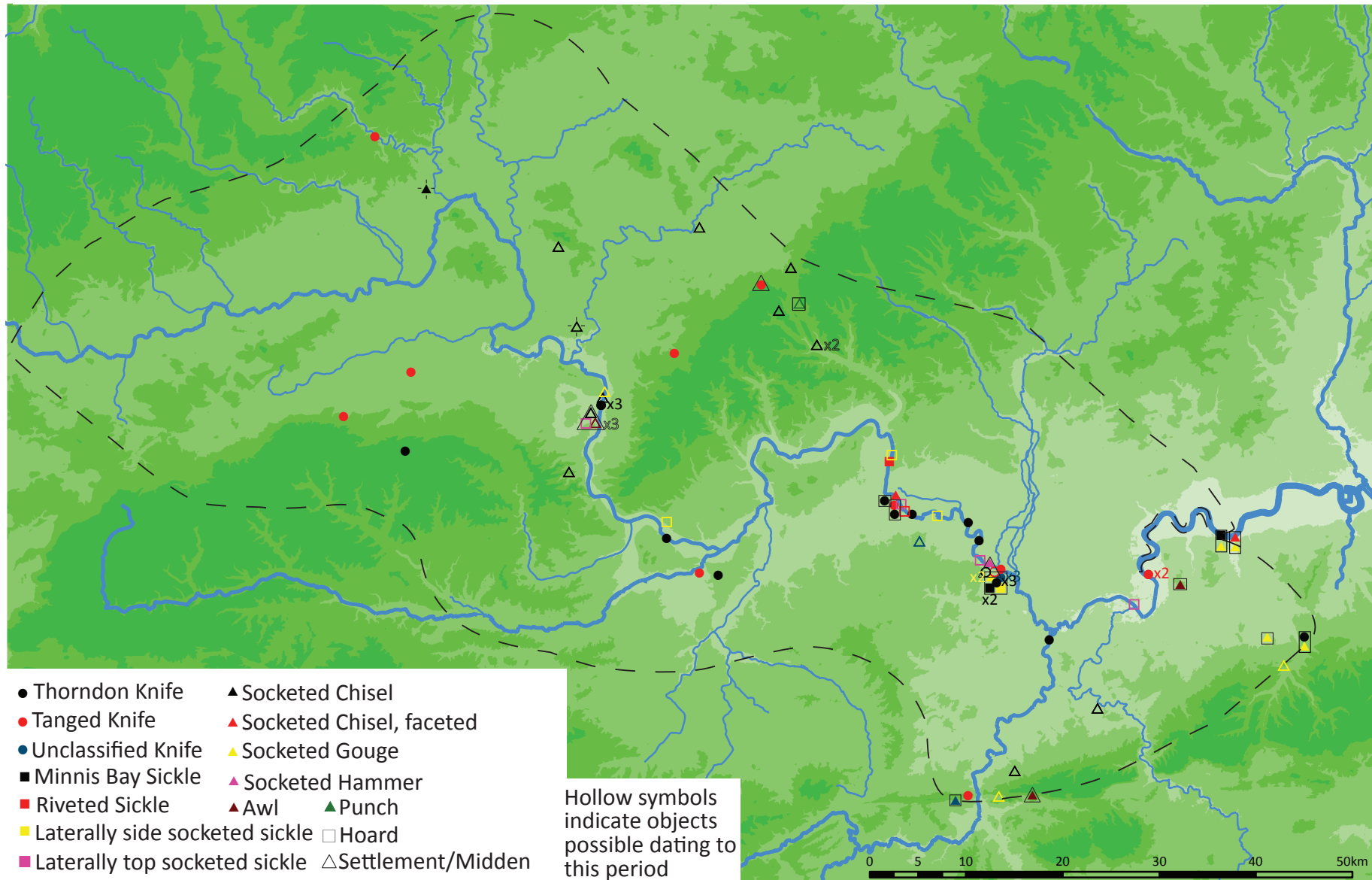
Map A11.8. Ewart Park Axes



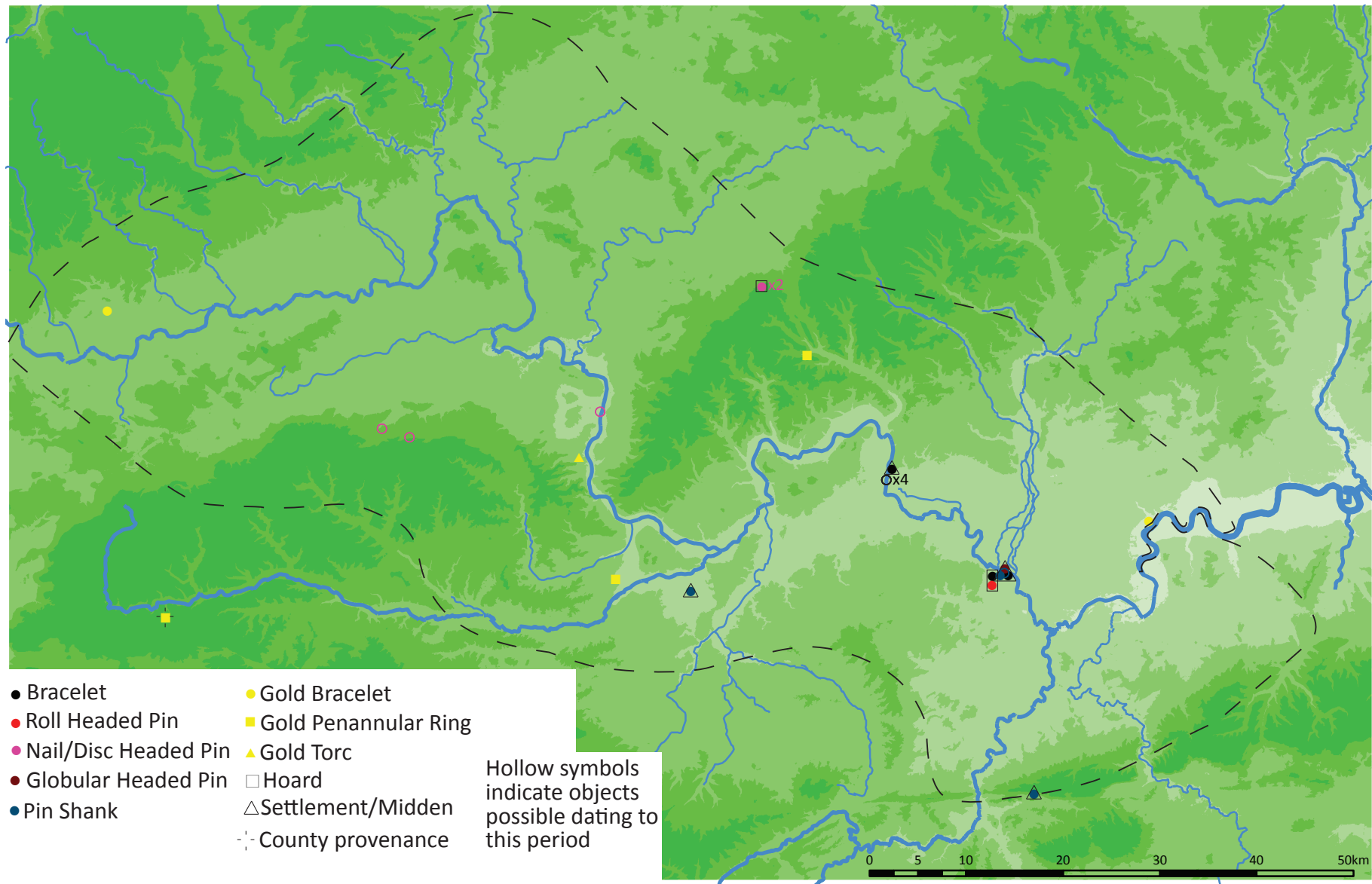
Map A11.9. Ewart Park Swords



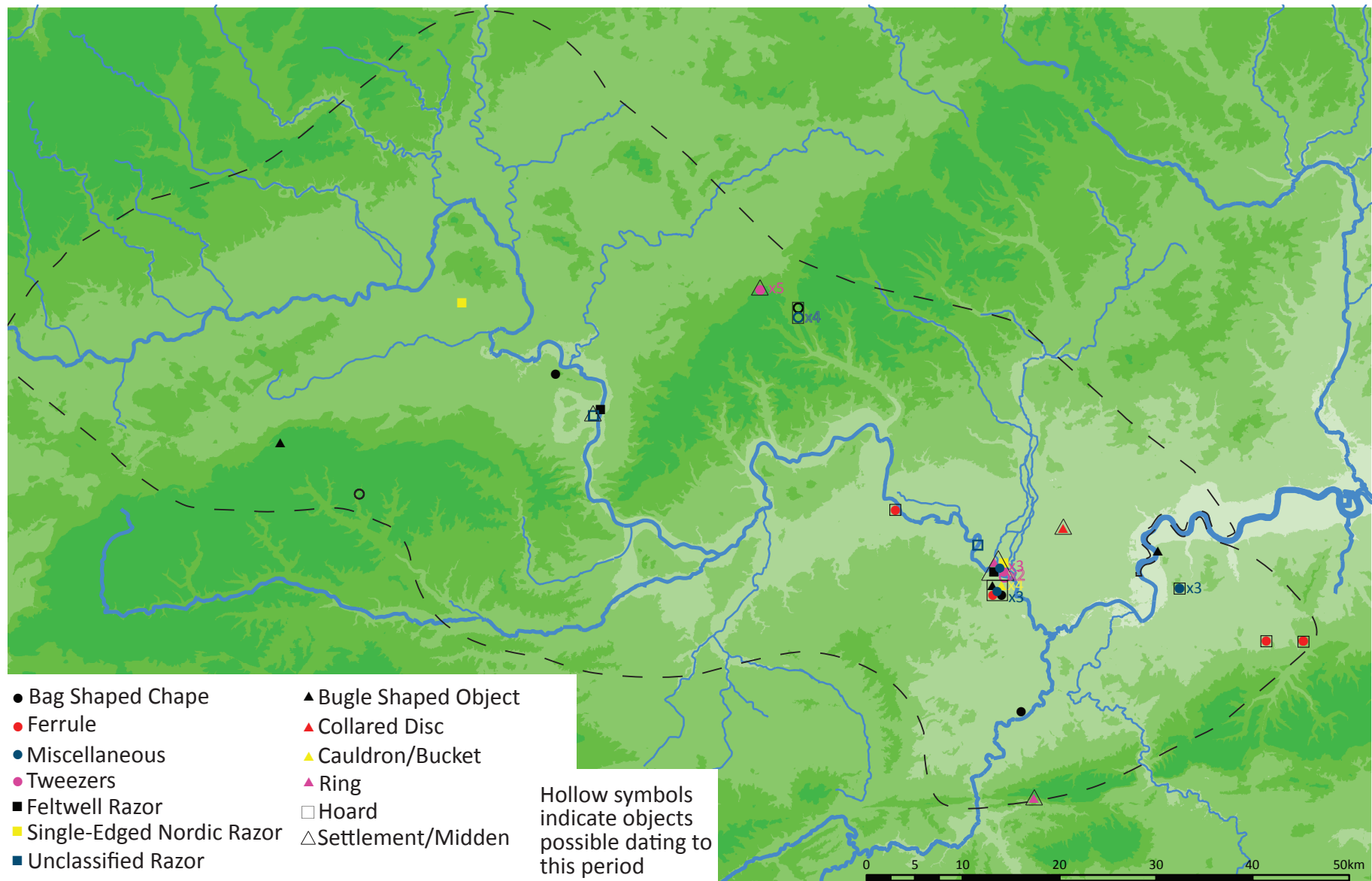
Map A11.10. Ewart Park Spearheads



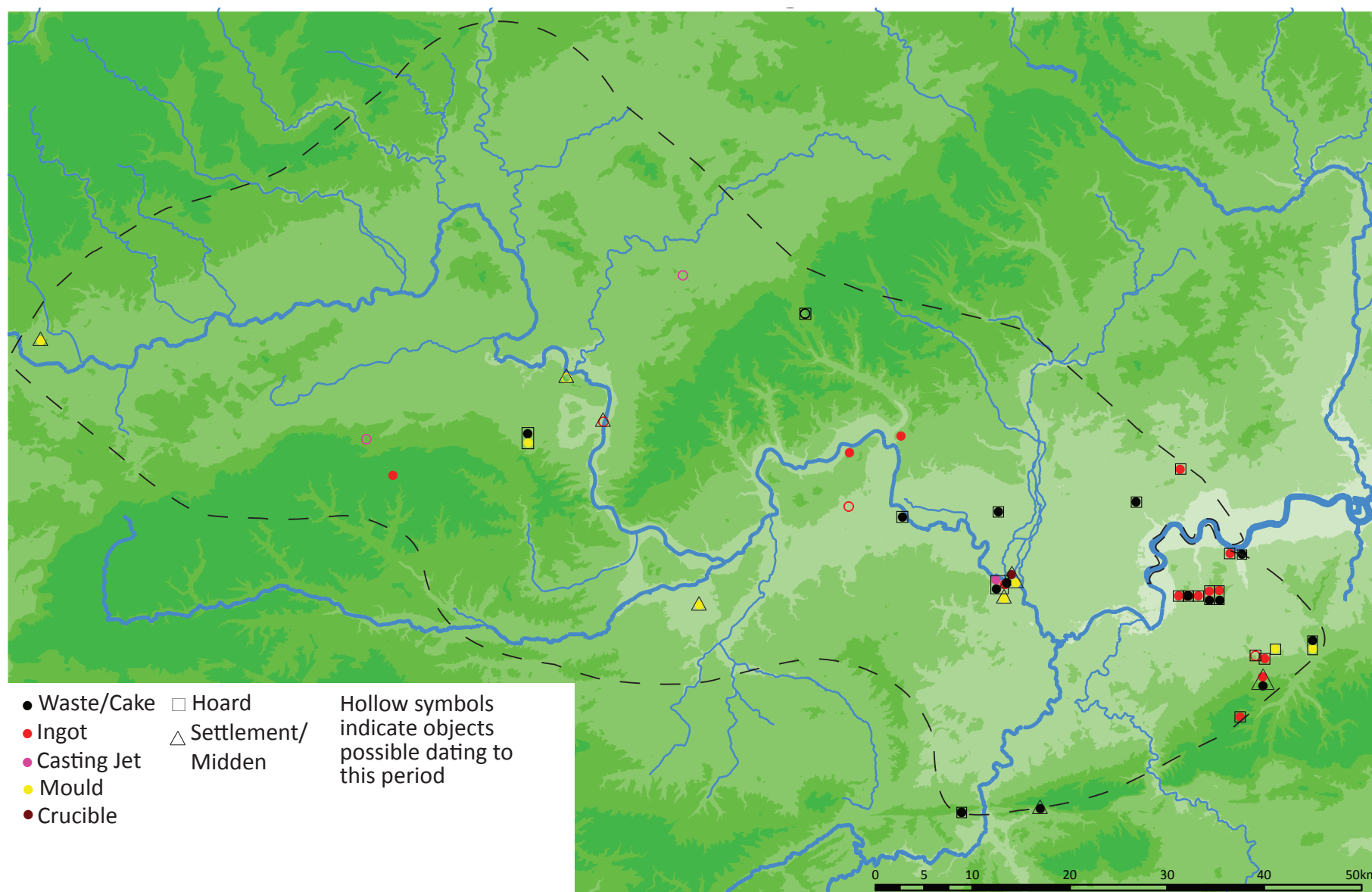
Map A11.11. Ewart Park Tools



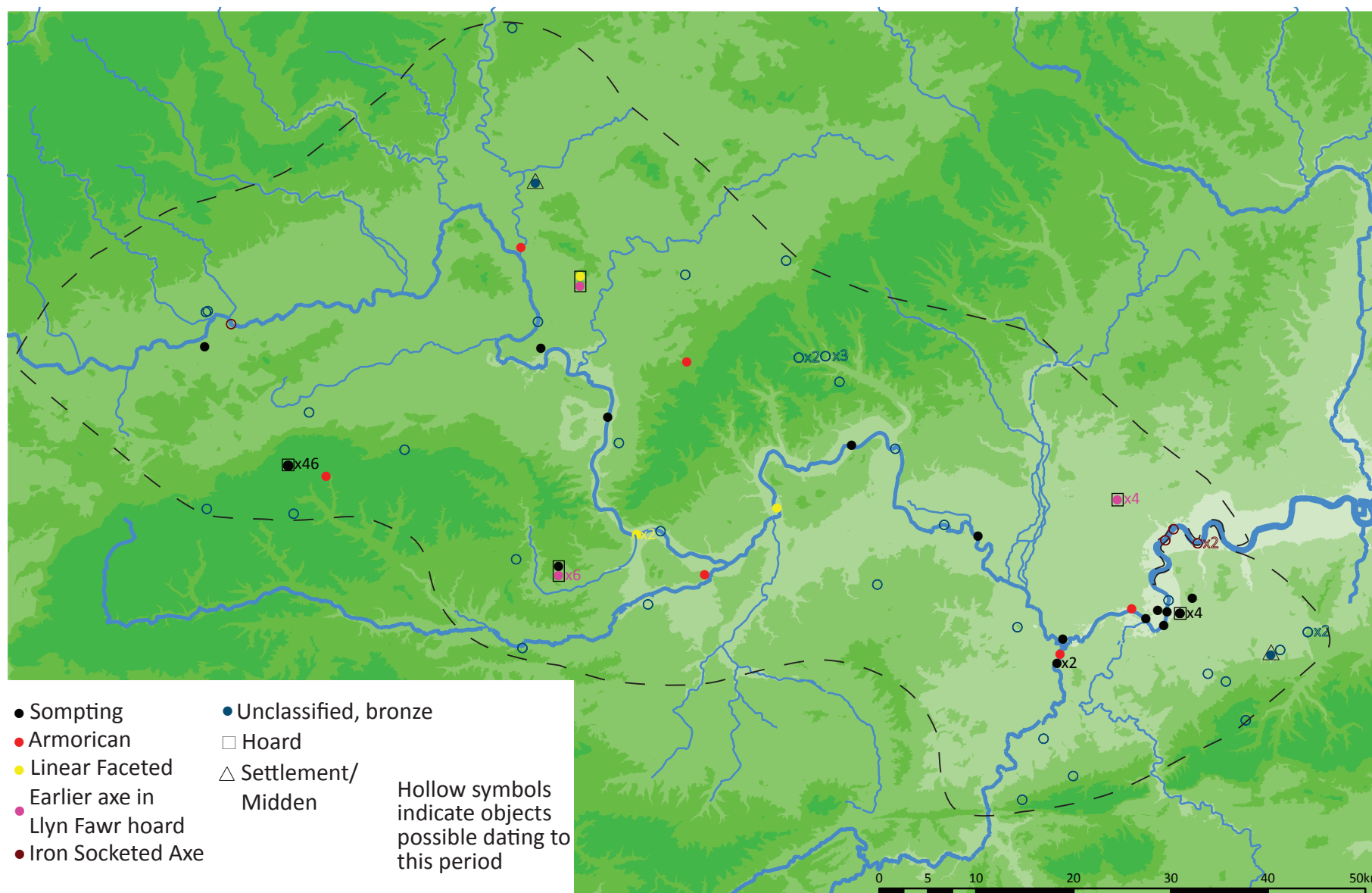
Map A11.12. Ewart Park Ornaments



Map A11.13. Other Ewart Park Metalwork



Map A11.14. Ewart Park Metallurgical Debris



Map A11.15. Llyn Fawr/Transitional Axes

Appendix 12

Iron Age Metalwork

A12.1 Brooches

ID	Site	Phase	Context	Type	X	Y	XY Accuracy	More information	Reference
78	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	Unclassified	427700	182200	Excavated site	Possible brooch - not illustrated	Adams 2013, 10870
76	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	1	427700	182200	Excavated site		Adams 2013, 10870
66	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	1A	427700	182200	Excavated site		Adams 2013, 10870
9	Haddenham, brooch	EIA	Single Find	1A			Restricted	Decorated bow	Adams 2013, 10065; PAS: BERK-E5E422
34	Hammersmith, brooch 2	EIA	River Thames	1A	523382	176760	3.5km river		Adams 2013, 10431
40	Heathrow, site K	EIA	Settlement	1B	505600	175600	Excavated site		Adams 2013, 10472; Canham 1978
8	Kew, brooch	EIA	River Thames	1A	518000	177000	100m river available		Adams 2013, 10056; PAS: SUR-36D9E1
80	Kingston Bagpuize with Southmoor	EIA	Single Find	1A	440000	195000	1m available		PAS: BERK-266428
36	Marrow, brooch	EIA	Single Find	1A	502060	149855	1km		Adams 2013, 10440
35	Russley, brooch	EIA	Single Find	1A	426487	180115	c.2km		Adams 2013, 10437
26	Syon Reach, brooch	EIA	River Thames	1A	517629	176481	2km river		Adams 2013, 10264
37	Woodeaton	EIA	Midden?	1A	453600	212600		Decorated bow and foot	Adams 2013, 10441
79	Bedfont	EIA/MIA	Settlement	Unclassified	508000	173700	Excavated site		Alexander and Farrant 1973
19	High Wycombe, brooch	EIA/MIA	Single Find	1A/1B	484465	192435	Parish		Adams 2013, 10163; Bucks HER
43	Wallingford, brooch 2	EIA/MIA	River Thames	1A/1B	460920	188813	2.25km river		Adams 2013, 10491
67	Watchfield	EIA/MIA	Settlement	1C	425170	190700	Excavated site	Loosely associated with EIA pottery	Adams 2013, 10967
59	Ashville/Wyndye Furlong	MIA	Settlement	1B	448240	197720	Excavated site		Adams 2013, 10627
73	Ashville/Wyndye Furlong	MIA	Settlement	Unclassified	448240	197720	Excavated site		Adams 2013, 10627
86	Baydon, Botley copse, brooch	MIA	Single Find	1B	428000	180000	100m available		Adams 2013, 10469

87	Baydon, brooch	MIA	Single Find	2B			Restricted	Adams 2013, 10856; PAS: WILT-E2D3B2
52	Beckley, brooch	MIA	Single Find	2C	456581	211078	Parish	Adams 2013, 10546
82	Besselsleigh, brooch	MIA	Single Find	2B	446000	202000	10m available	PAS: BERK-A659F4
7	Bisham, brooch	MIA	Single Find	2L			Restricted	Adams 2013, 10047; PAS: BUC-4A8DF7
61	Bledlow, brooch	MIA	Single Find	2B	477693	202099		Adams 2013, 10804
23	Brentford Ferry, brooch	MIA	River Thames	1B	518324	177491	River landmark	Adams 2013, 10196
15	Chenies, brooch	MIA	Single Find	1B			Restricted	Adams 2013, 10130; PAS: BUC-D4C803
20	Chenies, brooch 2	MIA	Single Find	1B	501730	198368	Parish. More accurate available	Adams 2013, 10164; Bucks HER
62	Chenies, brooch 3	MIA	Single Find	2B	501730	198368	Parish. More accurate available	Adams 2013, 10810; PAS: BUC-3E10D0
50	City Farm West	MIA	Settlement	1C/2A	443000	211100	Excavated site	Adams 2013, 10520; Case <i>et al.</i> 1964-5, fig. 35.1
5	Cleveland Farm	MIA	Settlement	1C	406750	194500	Excavated site	Adams 2013
75	Coxwell Road	MIA	Settlement	1B	428070	194550	Excavated site	In a sequence of ditches, the earliest containing MIA pot Cook <i>et al.</i> 2002
25	Crab Tree, Hammersmith, brooch	MIA	River Thames	1B	523382	176760	3.5km river	Adams 2013, 10209
14	Cuddesdon and Denton, brooch	MIA	Single Find	2L	459000	202000	10m available	Adams 2013, 10129; PAS: BUC-3197B7
77	East Challow	MIA	Single Find	2B	438000	187000	10m available	PAS: BERK-33D535
22	Eton Rowing Course	MIA	Single Find	1B	493000	178000	Better accuracy available	Allen <i>et al.</i> forthcoming
13	Fingest, brooch	MIA	Single Find	1B			Restricted	Adams 2013, 10079; PAS: BUC-E0D317
54	Frilford, Noah's Ark Inn, brooch	MIA	Settlement	2C	443880	196220	Excavated site	Adams 2013, 10558
63	Frilsham, brooch	MIA	Single Find	2B			Restricted	Adams 2013, 10822; PAS: BERK-CA5154
71	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Penannular	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
69	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Penannular	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004

70	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Penannular	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
4	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	2A	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
3	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	2A/2C	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
2	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	1C/2A	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
1	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	1C/2A	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
27	Hammersmith Bridge, 100(0)yds, brooch	MIA	River Thames	2L	523272	177460	500m river	Adams 2013, 10281
24	Hammersmith, brooch	MIA	River Thames	1B	523382	176760	3.5km river	Adams 2013, 10208
45	Hammersmith, brooch 3	MIA	River Thames	1B	523382	176760	3.5km river	Adams 2013, 10494
68	Hammersmith, brooch 4	MIA	River Thames	1B	523382	176760	3.5km river	Adams 2013, 10985
29	Holloway Lane	MIA	Settlement	2L	506701	178181	Excavated site	Adams 2013, 10294
74	Horcott Pit	MIA	Settlement	2C	414320	198750	Excavated site	Lamdin-Whymark <i>et al.</i> 2009
49	Kingston, brooch	MIA	River Thames	1Bd	517716	169019	3.75km river	Decorated bow Adams 2013, 10502
6	Leatherhead, brooch	MIA	Single Find	2L	514000	153000	1m available	Adams 2013, 10043; PAS: SUR-41D522
81	Letcombe Bassett, brooch	MIA	Single Find	2B	436000	185000	10m available	PAS: BERK-D08268
12	Letcombe Regis, brooch	MIA	Single Find	1B			Restricted	Adams 2013, 10078; PAS: BERK-510306
84	Letcombe Regis, brooch 2	MIA	Single Find	1C			Restricted	PAS: BERK-51FE41
89	Lewknor, brooch	MIA	Single Find	1B			Restricted	PAS: BH-245E96
38	Micklands Farm, brooch	MIA	Single Find	1B	471979	176136	Town	Adams 2013, 10450
28	Mortlake, brooch	MIA	River Thames	2L	520820	176092		Adams 2013, 10282
41	Mortlake, brooch 2	MIA	River Thames	1B	520820	176092		Adams 2013, 10475
65	Putney, brooch	MIA	River Thames	1B	524000	175000	1m available	Adams 2013, 10844; PAS: SUR-0B2C37
32	Radley	MIA	Settlement	1B	452000	198800		Adams 2013, 10416
39	Reading, Kennet, brooch	MIA	River Kennet	1B	471408	173006	10km river	Adams 2013, 10459
18	Runymede, brooch	MIA	River Thames	1B	501800	171800	Excavated site	Adams 2013, 10161; Needham 2000, 77
51	Russley, near, brooch	MIA	Single Find	1B	426487	180115	c.2km	Adams 2013, 10533
21	SE of Piddington Farm, West Wycombe, brooch	MIA	Single Find	1B	480886	194165	Parish	Adams 2013, 10166; Bucks HER

11	South Oxfordshire, brooch	MIA	Single Find	2L			Restricted		Adams 2013, 10069; PAS: BERK-717093
83	Steventon, brooch	MIA	Single Find	Penannular	446000	191000	100m available		PAS: BERK-C88152
46	Syon Reach, brooch 2	MIA	River Thames	1B	517629	176481	2km river		Adams 2013, 10497
17	Tetsworth, brooch	MIA	Single Find	2B			Restricted		Adams 2013, 10160; PAS: BERK-91FC62
88	Thacham, brooch	MIA	Single Find	1C	451000	165000	10m available		PAS: BERK-57A9F2
53	Thames West, Old Ford, Datchet, Brooch	MIA	Single Find	2B	498548	176778	4.6km river	Various materials	Adams 2013, 10556
48	Wallingford, brooch 3	MIA	River Thames	1Bd	460920	188813	2.25km river	Decorated bow	Adams 2013, 10503
33	Wallingford?, brooch	MIA	River Thames	1B	460920	188813	2.25km river		Adams 2013, 10421
42	Wandsworth, brooch	MIA	River Thames	2A	525300	175380	2.75km river		Adams 2013, 10490
60	Wandsworth, brooch 2	MIA	River Thames	2L	525300	175380	10m river		Adams 2013, 10731
10	West Clanton, brooch	MIA	Single Find	2L	505000	150000	100m available		Adams 2013, 10068; PAS: SUR-604411
64	West Hanney, brooch	MIA	Single Find	2B	439000	192000	10m available		Adams 2013, 10834; PAS: BERK-F5AF04
31	Woodeaton	MIA	Midden?	2B	453600	212600			Adams 2013, 10399
55	Woodeaton	MIA	Midden?	2B	453600	212600			Adams 2013, 10563
56	Woodeaton	MIA	Midden?	2C	453600	212600		Decorated foot	Adams 2013, 10564
57	Woodeaton	MIA	Midden?	2C	453600	212600			Adams 2013, 10564
44	Woodeaton	MIA	Midden?	1C	453600	212600			Adams 2013, 10492
30	Woodeaton	MIA	Midden?	2L	453600	212600			Adams 2013, 10297
47	Woodeaton	MIA	Midden?	1B	453600	212600			Adams 2013, 10498
58	Woodeaton	MIA	Midden?	2E	453600	212600			Adams 2013, 10569
16	Wooton, brooch	MIA	Single Find	2B			Restricted		Adams 2013, 10150; PAS: BERK-B9D492
72	Yarnton	MIA	Settlement	Unclassified	447400	211200		Pit 390D. Not in metalwork section	Hey <i>et al.</i> 2011
85	Letcombe Regis, brooch 3	MIA/LIA/Ro	Single Find	Penannular			Restricted		PAS: BERK-6BA132

A12.2 Ornaments

ID	Site	Phase	Context	Type	X	Y	XY Accuracy	More information	Reference
23	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Trans/EIA	Settlement	Ring-headed pin	448240	197720	Excavated site	Possible head	Parrington 1978
38	Chiseldon, bracelet	Trans/EIA	Single Find	Hallstatt Knobbed Bracelet	417000	180000	100m available	Cu alloy	PAS: WILT-0E2575
43	Hammersmith, pin	Trans/EIA	River Thames	Swan-necked pin	523382	176760	3.5km river	Cu alloy. Roll headed	Dunning 1934, fig. 2.6
65	Woodeaton	Trans/EIA	Midden?	Swan-necked pin	453600	212600			
66	Woodeaton	Trans/EIA	Midden?	Swan-necked pin	453600	212600			
67	Woodeaton	Trans/EIA	Midden?	Swan-necked pin	453600	212600			
27	Coxwell Road	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Settlement	Ring-headed pin	428070	194550	Excavated site	Possible example	Cook <i>et al.</i> 2004
13	Gravelly Guy	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Settlement	Ring-headed pin	440300	205300	Excavated site	Cu alloy	Lambrick and Allen 2004
41	Lambourn, bracelet	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Single Find	Hallstatt Knobbed Bracelet			Restricted	Cu alloy	PAS: BERK-55CB10
72	Wandsworth, bracelet	Trans/ EIA/MIA	River Thames	Hallstatt Knobbed Bracelet	524000	175000	1m available	Cu alloy	PAS: LON-064A57; Wells and Cotton 2015
22	Woodeaton	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Midden?	Ring, bronze	453600	212600			
32	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	Ring-headed pin	427700	182200	Excavated site	Iron	Gosden and Lock 2013
28	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	Bracelet, wire	427700	182200	Excavated site		Gosden and Lock 2013
29	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	Ring, bronze	427700	182200	Excavated site		Gosden and Lock 2013
30	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	Swan-necked pin	427700	182200	Excavated site	Cu alloy	Gosden and Lock 2013
31	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	Ring-headed pin	427700	182200	Excavated site	Iron	Gosden and Lock 2013
33	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	427700	182200	Excavated site	Iron	Gosden and Lock 2013
71	Bledlow	EIA	Midden	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	478789	200597	Excavated site	Cu alloy	Head and Piggott 1943
2	Castle Hill midden EIA	EIA	Midden	Ring-headed pin	456950	192620	Excavated site		Hingley 1980
7	Chinnor	EIA	Midden	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	476700	200200	Excavated site	Iron	Richardson and Young 1951
9	Chinnor	EIA	Midden	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	476700	200200	Excavated site	Iron	Richardson and Young 1951
8	Chinnor	EIA	Midden	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	476700	200200	Excavated site	Iron	Richardson and Young 1951
15	Gravelly Guy	EIA	Settlement	Ring-headed pin	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004

11	Gravelly Guy	EIA	Settlement	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
37	Letcombe Regis, torc/bracelet	EIA	Single Find	Hallstatt Knobbed Bracelet			Restricted	Cu alloy. Similar examples at Mount Batten	PAS: BERK-BF3445
69	Wigbalds Farm, Long Wittenham	EIA	Midden	Minutire axe	453900	192300	Excavated site	Not looped in usual way, but butt bent around to form loop	Savory 1937
20	Blewburton	EIA/MIA	Hillfort	Ring-headed pin	454400	186100	Excavated site		Hirst and Rahtz 1996
5	Chalgrove, pin	EIA/MIA	Single Find	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	464000	198000	100m available		PAS: BERK-4045E7
39	Chiseldon, pin	EIA/MIA	Single Find	Ring-headed pin	418000	179000	1km		PAS: WILT-14BAF4
40	Cricklade, pin	EIA/MIA	Single Find	Swan-necked, ring headed pin			Restricted	Cu alloy	PAS: WILT-94A7A1
45	Hammersmith, pin 2	EIA/MIA	River Thames	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	523382	176760	3.5km river	Slight ribbing on head	Dunning 1934, 290
46	Hammersmith, pin 3	EIA/MIA	River Thames	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	523382	176760	3.5km river	Ribbing on head	Dunning 1934, 290
48	Hammersmith, pin 4	EIA/MIA	River Thames	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	523382	176760			Dunning 1934, 290
49	Hammersmith, pin 5	EIA/MIA	River Thames	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	523382	176760			Dunning 1934, 290
50	Hammersmith, pin 6	EIA/MIA	River Thames	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	523382	176760			Dunning 1934, 290
47	Maidenhead, pin	EIA/MIA	River Thames	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	490216	181753	4km river	Probable swan neck. Probable Thames	Becker 2000, no.124
70	Russley, pin	EIA/MIA	Single Find	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	426487	180115	c.2km	Possibly more than one. Possibly found with brooch	Hull and Hawkes 1987
26	Watchfield	EIA/MIA	Settlement	Ring, bronze	425170	190700		Incised rib decoration	Adams 2013, 10967
42	West Ilsey, pin	EIA/MIA	Single Find	Swan-necked, ring headed pin			Restricted	Cu alloy	PAS: BERK-046805
60	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	453600	212600			
52	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	453600	212600			
53	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	453600	212600			
54	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	453600	212600			
55	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	453600	212600			
56	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	453600	212600			

57	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	453600	212600			
21	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Ring, bronze	453600	212600			
59	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	453600	212600			
61	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	453600	212600			
62	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	453600	212600			
63	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	453600	212600			
64	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	453600	212600			
58	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	453600	212600			
44	Woodperry, pin	EIA/MIA	Single Find	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	457404	210528	Hamlet	Involuted. Only slight swan neck	Leeds 1939, fig. 17h
19	Blewburton	MIA	Midden	Ring, bronze	454400	186100	Excavated site		Collins 1947
3	Castle Hill/Wittenham Clumps	MIA	Hillfort	Ring, bronze	456950	192620	Excavated site	Two possible parts of cast ring	Allen <i>et al.</i> 2010
36	Crowmarsh, pin	MIA	Single Find	Swan-necked pin	461000	186000	100m available	Cu alloy	PAS: SUR-6B7C91
34	Denton's Pit, Southcote	MIA	Pit Spread	Ring-headed pin	469600	172200	Excavated site	Iron	Piggott and Seaby 1937
4	Farmoor enclosures	MIA	Settlement	Ring, coiled bronze	444400	205700	Excavated site		Lambrick and Robinson 1979
12	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Ring, coiled bronze	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
14	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Ring-headed pin	440300	205300	Excavated site	Iron. Possible swan necked	Lambrick and Allen 2004
51	Hammersmith, pin 7	MIA	River Thames	Swan-necked, ring headed pin	523382	176760		Coral inlay	Dunning 1934, 290
35	Hawk's Hill	MIA	Pit Spread	Pin Shank	515500	155400	Excavated site	Cu alloy	Hastings 1965
25	Horcott Pit	MIA	Settlement	Ring-headed pin	414320	198750	Excavated site	Iron	Lamdin-Whymark 2009
24	Horcott Pit	MIA	Settlement	Ring, coiled bronze	414320	198750	Excavated site		Lamdin-Whymark 2009
10	Mount Farm	MIA	Settlement	Ring, bronze	458160	196810	Excavated site		Lambrick 2010
6	Syon Reach, ring headed pin	MIA	River Thames	Ring-headed pin	517629	176481	2km river	Cu alloy. 11 moulded knobs	Cotton and Wood 1996, 22
1	Watkins Farm	MIA	Settlement	Ring-headed pin	442600	203500	Excavated site		Allen 1990
18	Yarnton	MIA	Settlement	Ring, iron	447400	211200	Excavated site		Hey <i>et al.</i> 2011
16	Yarnton River Causeway	MIA	River Causeway	Ring, bronze	447400	211200	Excavated site	Riveted, might not be ornament	Hey <i>et al.</i> 2011
17	Yarnton River Causeway	MIA	River Causeway	Ring, iron	447400	211200	Excavated site	Might not be ornament	Hey <i>et al.</i> 2011

A12.3 Swords

ID	Site	Phase	Context	Type	X	Y	XY Accuracy	More information	Reference
3	Hammersmith, Stead 10	EIA	River Thames	Group A	522835	178151	300m river	Scabbard type - L or M	Stead 2006
4	Hammersmith, Stead 11	EIA	River Thames	Group A	523282	177479	100m river	Scabbard type - L	Stead 2006
22	Appleford	MIA	Hoard	Group B	452060	193581	100m		Brown 1971; Hinchliffe and Thomas 1980
8	Datchet, Stead 21	MIA	River Thames	Group A/B	498548	176778	4.6km river	Scabbard type - M	Stead 2006
19	Frilford, Noah's Ark Inn, Sword Stead 75	MIA	Settlement	Group B	443880	196220	Excavated site		Stead 2006
5	Hammersmith, Stead 17	MIA	River Thames	Group A/B	522965	178070	River landmark	Scabbard type - L	Stead 2007
6	Hammersmith, Stead 18	MIA	River Thames	Group A/B	523382	176760	3.5km river	Scabbard type - L	Stead 2008
1	Hammersmith, Stead 2	MIA	River Thames	Group A	523022	177990	c. 1.5km	Scabbard type - L	Stead 2009
12	Hammersmith, Stead 42	MIA	River Thames	Group A/B	523382	176760	3.5km river		Stead 2006
13	Hammersmith, Stead 43	MIA	River Thames	Group A/B	523382	176760	3.5km river		Stead 2006
14	Hammersmith, Stead 44	MIA	River Thames	Group A/B	523382	176760	3.5km river		Stead 2006
20	Isleworth, Stead 76	MIA	River Thames	Group B	516884	175988	1km river		Stead 2006
15	Little Wittenham, Stead 46	MIA	River Thames	Group A/B	456867	193627	River landmark		Stead 2006
18	Little Wittenham, Stead 67	MIA	River Thames	Group B	456867	193627	River landmark	Scabbard type - N	Stead 2006
17	Newbridge, Stead 54	MIA	River Thames	Group B	440262	201463	River landmark	Scabbard type - L	Stead 2006
7	Richmond, Stead 20	MIA	River Thames	Group A/B	517636	173518	5km river	Scabbard type - L	Stead 2006
9	Shepperton, Stead 34	MIA	River Thames	Group A	507123	166251	c.10m	Scabbard type - N	Stead 2006; Poulton 2012
10	Standlake, Stead 35	MIA	River Thames	Group A	439517	201315	1km river	Scabbard type - N	Stead 2006
11	Wallingford, Stead 37	MIA	River Thames	Group A/B	460913	189514	River landmark		Stead 2006
2	Wandsworth, Stead 5	MIA	River Thames	Group A	524120	175670	2.75km river	Scabbard type - L	Stead 2006
16	Wargrave, Stead 51	MIA	River Thames	Group A/B	478111	179550	3.5km river		Stead 2006
21	Woodeaton MIA	MIA	Midden?		453600	212600			Harding 1987, fig. 12.14
23	Woolley Down, Stead 64	MIA		Group B					Stead 2006

A12.4 Tools

ID	Site	Phase	Context	Type	X	Y	XY Accuracy	More information	Reference
24	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Trans/EIA	Settlement	Knife, tanged, single blade	448240	197720	Excavated site		Parrington 1978
28	Coxwell Road	Trans/EIA	Settlement	Knife, tanged, single blade	428070	194550	Excavated site		Weaver and Ford 2004
36	Standlake	Trans/EIA	Settlement	Knife, tanged, single blade	438800	204800	Excavated site		Bradford 1942
14	Yarnton	Trans/EIA	Settlement	Adze	447400	211200	Excavated site		Hey <i>et al.</i> 2011
34	Brooklands	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Settlement	Blade, undiagnostic	506700	163100	Excavated site		Hanworth and Tomalin 1977
50	Gravelly Guy	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Settlement	Awl	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
53	Gravelly Guy	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Settlement	Awl	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
52	Gravelly Guy	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Settlement	Knife, unknown type	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
47	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	Knife, tanged, single blade	427700	182200	Excavated site		Gosden and Lock 2013
48	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	Reaping hook	427700	182200	Excavated site		Gosden and Lock 2013
33	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	Blade, undiagnostic	427700	182200	Excavated site		Gosden and Lock 2013
17	Blewburton	EIA	Hillfort	Knife, single blade, un- known handle	454400	186100	Excavated site		Collins 1952-3
4	Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps midden	EIA	Midden	Blade, undiagnostic	456950	192620	Excavated site		Hingley 1980
8	Chinnor	EIA	Midden	Knife, unknown type	476700	200200	Excavated site		Richardson and Young 1951
7	Chinnor	EIA	Midden	Knife, unknown type	476700	200200	Excavated site		Richardson and Young 1951
6	Chinnor	EIA	Midden	Knife, unknown type	476700	200200	Excavated site		Richardson and Young 1951
51	Gravelly Guy	EIA	Settlement	Knife, unknown type	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
49	Gravelly Guy	EIA	Settlement	Punch	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
2	Segsbury	EIA	Hillfort	Chisel	438400	184500	Excavated site		Lock <i>et al.</i> 2005
13	Stanton Harcourt, Site 2	EIA	Settlement	Knife, tanged, single blade	440800	204900	Excavated site		Hamlin 1966
3	Segsbury	EIA/MIA	Hillfort	Awl	438400	184500	Excavated site		Lock <i>et al.</i> 2005
22	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Punch	453600	212600			

19	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Knife, unknown type	453600	212600		With rivet	
20	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	File	453600	212600			
21	Woodeaton	EIA/MIA	Midden?	Tool	453600	212600			
26	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	MIA	Settlement	Reaping hook	448240	197720	Excavated site		Parrington 1978
25	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	MIA	Settlement	Knife, tanged, single blade	448240	197720	Excavated site		Parrington 1978
16	Blewburton	MIA	Hillfort	Adze	454400	186100	Excavated site		Collins 1952-3
15	Blewburton	MIA	Hillfort	Blade, undiagnostic	454400	186100	Excavated site		Collins 1947
5	Castle Hill/ Wittenham Clumps	MIA	Hillfort	Blade, double-edged	456950	192620	Excavated site		Allen <i>et al.</i> 2010
11	Deer Park Road	MIA	Settlement	Reaping hook	433800	210000	Excavated site	Possible. With two rivets	Walker 1995
12	Frilford, Noahs Ark Inn	MIA	Settlement	Ploughshare	443880	196220	Excavated site		Bradford and Goodchild 1939
32	Groundwell Farm	MIA	Settlement	Knife, tanged, single blade	415730	188900	Excavated site	Large	Gingell 1982
31	Groundwell Farm	MIA	Settlement	Chisel	415730	188900	Excavated site	Or wedge	Gingell 1982
10	Heyford Road	MIA	Settlement	Knife, single blade, un- known handle	447700	225500	Excavated site		Cook and Hayden 2000
27	Horcott Pit	MIA	Settlement	Awl	414320	198750	Excavated site	Iron	Lamdin-Whymark <i>et al.</i> 2009
18	Liddington	MIA	Hillfort	Knife, tanged, single blade	420900	179700	Excavated site		Hurst and Rahtz
9	Mingies Ditch	MIA	Settlement	Knife, single blade, un- known handle	439100	205900	Excavated site		Allen and Robinson 1993
29	Spratsgate Lane Areas B, C and D	MIA	Settlement	Tool	402420	195790	Excavated site		Vallander 2007
30	Spratsgate Lane Areas B, C and D	MIA	Settlement	Blade, undiagnostic	402420	195790	Excavated site		Vallander 2007
23	Warrens Field	MIA	Settlement	Blade, undiagnostic	419335	199730	Excavated site	Probable blade frag	Miles <i>et al.</i> 2007
1	Watkins Farm	MIA	Settlement	Knife, handled, single blade	442600	203500	Excavated site		Allen 1990
46	Eton Rowing Course Area 1	MIA/LIA	River Thames	Scythe	492300	178000	Excavated site	Palaeochannel island	Allen <i>et al.</i> forthcoming
35	Brentford, knife	IA or later	River Thames	Knife, tanged, single blade	518399	177579	1.5km river	No dating	Celoria and MacDonald 1969, 55, fig. 5
37	Hammersmith, sickle	IA or later	River Thames	Reaping hook	523382	176760	3.5km river	No dating	Lawrence 1929, 88
38	Kingston, knife	IA or later	River Thames	Knife, unknown type	517716	169019	3.75km river	No dating	Lawrence 1929,76
39	Kingston, sickle	IA or later	River Thames	Reaping hook	517716	169019	3.75km river	No dating	Lawrence 1929,76

40	North Hinksey, iron prong	IA or later	River Thames	Iron prong	No dating	Peake 1931, 75
41	Old England, knife	IA or later	River Thames	Knife, tanged, single blade	No dating. Bone handle	Vulliamy 1930, 129
42	Syon House, bill hook	IA or later	River Thames	Reaping hook	No dating	Vulliamy 1930, 129
43	Syon House, bill hook	IA or later	River Thames	Reaping hook	No dating	Vulliamy 1930, 129
44	Syon House, sickle	IA or later	River Thames	Reaping hook	No dating. Open socket	Vulliamy 1930, 129
45	Wandsworth, Knife	IA or later	River Thames	Knife, unknown type	No dating	Vulliamy 1930, 129

A12.5 Axes

ID	Site	Phase	Context	Type	X	Y	XY Accuracy	More information	Reference
6	Woodeaton	LBA/Trans	Midden?	Socketed, bronze unclassified	453600	212600			
1	Mortlake, axe	Trans/EIA/ MIA	River Thames	Socketed, looped, iron	520820	176092			Manning and Saunders 1972
2	Kew, axe	Trans/EIA/ MIA	River Thames	Socketed, looped, iron	518657	177713	3km river		Manning and Saunders 1972
3	Syon Reach, axe	Trans/EIA/ MIA	River Thames	Socketed, looped, iron	517629	176481	2km river		Manning and Saunders 1972
4	Mortlake, unlooped axe	Trans/EIA/ MIA	River Thames	Socketed, unlooped, iron	520820	176092			Manning and Saunders 1972
5	Buscot, axe	Trans/EIA	River Thames	Socketed, looped, iron	422529	198312	3.5km river	Radiocarbon date	Barcley <i>et al.</i> 1995, oxon

A12.6 Other

ID	Site	Phase	Context	Type	X	Y	XY Accuracy	More information	Reference
71	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Trans/EIA	Settlement	Rivet, bronze	448240	197720	Excavated site	Cu alloy. Maybe stud	Parrington 1978
72	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Trans/EIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	448240	197720	Excavated site		Parrington 1978
178	Fyfield and Tubney, toggle	Trans/EIA	Single Find	Toggle			Restricted		PAS: BERK-CF9B53
62	Yarnton	Trans/EIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	447400	211200	Excavated site	Maybe tack	Hey <i>et al.</i> 2011
63	Yarnton	Trans/EIA	Settlement	Pin, bronze	447400	211200	Excavated site		Hey <i>et al.</i> 2011
61	Yarnton	Trans/EIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	447400	211200	Excavated site		Hey <i>et al.</i> 2011
78	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Settlement	Rivet, bronze	448240	197720	Excavated site		Parrington 1978
65	Blewburton	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Hillfort	Pin, iron	454400	186100	Excavated site	Maybe awl	Collins 1947
66	Blewburton	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Hillfort	Pin, iron	454400	186100	Excavated site	Maybe awl	Collins 1947
97	Brooklands	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	506700	163100	Excavated site		Hanworth and Tomalin 1977
56	Gravelly Guy	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
34	Gravelly Guy	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Settlement	Needle	440300	205300	Excavated site	Cu alloy. Probably EIA	Lambrick and Allen 2004
192	Gravelly Guy	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Settlement	Linch Pin	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
55	Gravelly Guy	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
60	Gravelly Guy	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Settlement	Spike, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
36	Gravelly Guy	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Settlement	Ring, bronze	440300	205300	Excavated site	Probably EIA	Lambrick and Allen 2004
67	Woodeaton	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Midden?	Tweezers	453600	212600			
68	Woodeaton	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Midden?	Tweezers	453600	212600			
69	Woodeaton	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Midden?	Tweezers	453600	212600			
70	Woodeaton	Trans/ EIA/MIA	Midden?	Tweezers	453600	212600			

90	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	Fitting, bronze	427700	182200	Excavated site		Gosden and Lock 2013
91	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	Stud, bronze	427700	182200	Excavated site	Perforated	Gosden and Lock 2014
92	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	Bar, iron	427700	182200	Excavated site		Gosden and Lock 2015
93	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	Bar, iron	427700	182200	Excavated site		Gosden and Lock 2016
94	Alfred's Castle	EIA	Hillfort	Hook, iron	427700	182200	Excavated site		Gosden and Lock 2017
11	Barn Elms, dagger	EIA	River Thames	Dagger, LaT 1	523382	176760	2.75km river		Joep 1961, no.13
189	Bledlow	EIA	Midden	Hook, iron	478789	200597	Excavated site	Twisted	Head and Piggott 1937
185	Chertsey Shield	EIA	River Thames	Shield	504230	167920	10m	Radiocarbon date	Stead 1991
25	Chinnor	EIA	Midden	Ring, iron	476700	200200	Excavated site		Richardson and Young 1951
24	Chinnor	EIA	Midden	Needle	476700	200200	Excavated site	Cu alloy	Richardson and Young 1951
20	Cookham, dagger	EIA	River Thames	Dagger, LaT 1	489486	185772	c.7km river		Joep 1961, no. 25
35	Gravelly Guy	EIA	Settlement	Ring, bronze	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
49	Gravelly Guy	EIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
50	Gravelly Guy	EIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site	Probably EIA	Lambrick and Allen 2004
195	Gravelly Guy	EIA	Settlement	Currency bar, unknown type	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
14	Hammersmith, dagger	EIA	River Thames	Dagger, LaT 1	523382	176760	3.5km river		Joep 1961, no. 18
18	Hammersmith, dagger 2	EIA	River Thames	Dagger, LaT 1	523382	176760	3.5km river		Joep 1961, no. 23
19	Hammersmith, dagger 3	EIA	River Thames	Dagger, LaT 1	523382	176760	3.5km river		Joep 1961, no. 24
21	Hammersmith, dagger 4	EIA	River Thames	Dagger, LaT 1	523382	176760	3.5km river		Joep 1961, no. 26
85	Latton Lands Northern Settlement	EIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	408310	196170	Excavated site		Powell <i>et al.</i> 2009
12	Minster Ditch, dagger	EIA	River Thames	Dagger, LaT 1	449104	206016	c.1km river		Joep 1961, no.14;
9	Mortlake, dagger	EIA	River Thames	Dagger, Hallstatt D	520820	176092			Joep 1961, no.1; 1982
10	Mortlake, dagger 2	EIA	River Thames	Dagger, Hallstatt D	520820	176092			Joep 1961, no.2
27	Mount Farm	EIA	Settlement	Needle	458160	196810	Excavated site	Cu alloy	Lambrick 2010
177	Oxfordshire, chape	EIA	Single Find	Dagger, LaT 1			County	Possible - recorded as Medieval pommel	PAS: BERK-773305
22	Reading, kylix	EIA	River Thames	Kylix	470225	174858	6.75km river	Pottery	Bradley and Smith 2007; Harbison and Laing 1974, 5-6
13	Richmond, dagger	EIA	River Thames	Dagger, LaT 1	517636	173518	5km river		Joep 1961, no. 16

4	Segsbury	EIA	Hillfort	Fitting, iron	438400	184500	Excavated site	Lock <i>et al.</i> 2005
5	Segsbury	EIA	Hillfort	Fitting, iron	438400	184500	Excavated site	Lock <i>et al.</i> 2005
95	St Ann's Hill	EIA	Hillfort	Nail, iron	502700	167600	Excavated site	Jones 2012a
15	Wandsworth, dagger	EIA	River Thames	Dagger, LaT 1	525300	175380	2.75km river	Jope 1961, no. 19
17	Wandsworth, dagger 2	EIA	River Thames	Dagger, LaT 1	525300	175380	2.75km river	Jope 1961, no. 22
182	Wandsworth, dagger 3	EIA	River Thames	Dagger, LaT 1	524000	175000	10m available	PAS: LON-0012B7
176	West Hanney, chape	EIA	Single Find	Dagger, LaT 1			Restricted	PAS: LVPL-FCE522
1	Weybridge, Cauldron	EIA	River Wey	Cauldron, Ribbed pail	506800	163000	100m	Gerloff 2010, 372, no. EIA8
16	Windsor, dagger	EIA	River Thames	Dagger, LaT 1	495352	177455	4km river	Jope 1961, no. 20
171	Hammersmith, openwork disc	EIA/MIA	River Thames	Openwork disc	523382	176760	3.5km river	Jope 2000, 31; Celtic Art database
172	Hammersmith, openwork disc 2	EIA/MIA	River Thames	Openwork disc	523382	176760	3.5km river	Jope 2000, 31; Celtic Art database
173	Hammersmith, openwork disc 3	EIA/MIA	River Thames	Openwork disc	523382	176760	3.5km river	Jope 2000, 31; Celtic Art database
181	Hampstead Norreys, knobbed object	EIA/MIA	Single Find	Knobbed object	451000	175000	100m available	PAS: BERK-EAF656
190	Lake End Road West Field System	EIA/MIA	Field System	Rod, iron	492500	179300	Better location available	Allen <i>et al.</i> forthcoming
110	St Ann's Heath School	EIA/MIA	Settlement	Pin, iron	500306	167770	Excavated site	Lambert 2013b
111	St Ann's Heath School	EIA/MIA	Settlement	Firedog	500306	167770	Excavated site	Frag of central section Lambert 2013b
112	St Ann's Heath School	EIA/MIA	Settlement	Handle, iron	500306	167770	Excavated site	Lambert 2013b
80	Watchfield	EIA/MIA	Settlement	Rivet, bronze	425170	190700	Excavated site	Birbeck 2001
147	Appleford, currency bar and sword	MIA	Hoard*	Currency bar, sword shaped	452060	193581	100m	Hoard containing a sword and 'six or more' to 'about a dozen' currency bars. One survives Brown 1971; Hinchliffe and Thomas 1980
7	Appleford	MIA	Settlement	Fitting, bronze	452300	193600		Hinchliffe and Thomas 1980
75	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	448240	197720		Muir and Roberts 1999
77	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	448240	197720		Muir and Roberts 1999
76	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	448240	197720		Muir and Roberts 1999
74	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	448240	197720		Muir and Roberts 1999
73	Ashville/Wyndyke Furlong	MIA	Settlement	Rivet, iron	448240	197720		Parrington 1978

155	Blewburton	MIA	Hillfort	Currency bar, sword shaped	454400	186100		Harding 1976
64	Blewburton	MIA	Hillfort	Pin, iron	454400	186100		Collins 1952-3
99	Brooklands	MIA	Settlement	Latch-lifter	506700	163100		Hanworth and Tomalin 1977
102	Brooklands	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	506700	163100		Hanworth and Tomalin 1977
100	Brooklands	MIA	Settlement	Ring, iron	506700	163100		Hanworth and Tomalin 1977
98	Brooklands	MIA	Settlement	Stud, bronze	506700	163100		Hanworth and Tomalin 1977
101	Brooklands	MIA	Settlement	Ferrule, iron	506700	163100		Hanworth and Tomalin 1977
117	Chiseldon, cauldrons	MIA	Hoard*	Cauldron, Group II			Accurate location available	17 complete cauldrons and numerous frags deposited with two cattle skulls. Radiocarbon date Joy 2014
33	Deer Park Road	MIA	Settlement	Firedog precursor	433800	210000	Excavated site	Possible. Two frags that create a dog-leg. Walker 1995
8	Farmoor enclosures	MIA	Settlement	Chain	444400	205700	Excavated site	Lambrick and Robinson 1979
37	Gravelly Guy Block 2 terrace edge	MIA	Pit Spread	Cauldron or bowl	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
42	Gravelly Guy Block 2 terrace edge	MIA	Pit Spread	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
43	Gravelly Guy Block 2 terrace edge	MIA	Pit Spread	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
44	Gravelly Guy Block 2 terrace edge	MIA	Pit Spread	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
38	Gravelly Guy Block 2 terrace edge	MIA	Pit Spread	Spearhead	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
39	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Bucket	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
52	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
40	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
45	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
46	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
47	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site	Probably MIA Lambrick and Allen 2004
41	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
51	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004
194	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Currency bar, unknown type	440300	205300	Excavated site	Lambrick and Allen 2004

53	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
54	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
57	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Spike, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
58	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Spike, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
59	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Spike, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site		Lambrick and Allen 2004
193	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Rod, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site	Hooked. Late MIA	Lambrick and Allen 2004
48	Gravelly Guy	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	440300	205300	Excavated site	Probably MIA	Lambrick and Allen 2004
88	Groundwell Farm	MIA	Settlement	Ring, iron	415730	188900	Excavated site		Gingell 1982
89	Groundwell Farm	MIA	Settlement	Bucket handle	415730	188900	Excavated site		Gingell 1982
87	Groundwell Farm	MIA	Settlement	Ring, iron	415730	188900	Excavated site		Gingell 1982
86	Groundwell Farm	MIA	Settlement	Pin, bronze	415730	188900	Excavated site	Possibly needle	Gingell 1982
96	Hawk's Hill	MIA	Pit Spread	Nail, iron	515500	155400	Excavated site		Hastings 1965
30	Heyford Road	MIA	Settlement	Pin or tack	447700	225500	Excavated site	Cu alloy	Cook and Hayden 2000
79	Horcott Pit	MIA	Settlement	Rod, bronze	414320	198750	Excavated site		Lamdin-Whymark <i>et al.</i> 2009
84	Latton Lands Northern Settlement	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	408310	196170	Excavated site		Powell <i>et al.</i> 2009
83	Latton Lands Northern Settlement	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	408310	196170	Excavated site		Powell <i>et al.</i> 2009
26	Mingies Ditch	MIA	Settlement	Ring, iron	439100	205900	Excavated site		Allen and Robinson 1993
29	Mount Farm	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	458160	196810	Excavated site		Lambrick 2010
28	Mount Farm	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	458160	196810	Excavated site		Lambrick 2010
23	Reading, Egyptian arrowhead	MIA	River Kennet	Egyptian arrowhead	470075	171072	10km river	Found by a fisherman. Made during the rule of Berenice II of Egypt, 247-222 BC	Harbison and Laing 1974, 16-7
6	Segsbury	MIA	Hillfort	Disc	438400	184500	Excavated site		Lock <i>et al.</i> 2005
31	Slade Farm	MIA	Settlement	HaC Razor	458000	224000	Excavated site	Transitional razor in MIA context. Worn	Ellis <i>et al.</i> 2000
32	Slade Farm	MIA	Settlement	Tweezers	458000	224000	Excavated site		Ellis <i>et al.</i> 2000
82	Spratsgate Lane Areas B, C and D	MIA	Settlement	Tang	402420	195790	Excavated site	Iron	Vallander 2007
81	Spratsgate Lane Areas B, C and D	MIA	Settlement	Disc	402420	195790	Excavated site	Iron	Vallander 2007

103	St Ann's Heath School	MIA	Settlement	Rod, bronze	500306	167770	Excavated site		Lambert 2013b
104	St Ann's Heath School	MIA	Settlement	Rivet, bronze	500306	167770	Excavated site		Lambert 2013b
105	St Ann's Heath School	MIA	Settlement	Pin, iron	500306	167770	Excavated site		Lambert 2013b
109	St Ann's Heath School	MIA	Settlement	Nail, iron	500306	167770	Excavated site		Lambert 2013b
106	St Ann's Heath School	MIA	Settlement	Strap, iron	500306	167770	Excavated site	Slotted	Lambert 2013b
107	St Ann's Heath School	MIA	Settlement	Strap, iron	500306	167770	Excavated site	Riveted	Lambert 2013b
108	St Ann's Heath School	MIA	Settlement	Hoop, iron	500306	167770	Excavated site	For a wooden vessel	Lambert 2013b
170	Wandsworth Mask Shield	MIA	River Thames	Shield boss	525300	175380	2.75km river		Stead 1985, 41; Jope 2000, 70-5
169	Wandsworth Shield Boss Roundel	MIA	River Thames	Shield boss	525300	175380	2.75km river		Stead 1985, 41; Jope 2000, 81
3	Watkins Farm	MIA	Settlement	Latch-lifter	442600	203500	Excavated site		Allen 1990
131	Addington Road, currency bars	MIA/LIA	Hoard*	Currency bar, plough shaped	472690	172510	10m	Hoard of four plough shaped bars and three partial bars	Ford and Raymond 2010; Paynter 2013
184	Beckley, stud	MIA/LIA	Single Find	Stud, bronze	456581	211078	Parish		Leeds 1939, fig. 17f
164	Bucks. Berks. Currency bar	MIA/LIA	River Thames	Currency bar, plough shaped			c.45km river		Allen 1967, 333
156	Datchet, currency bar	MIA/LIA	River Thames	Currency bar, plough shaped	498548	176778	4.6km river		Allen 1967, 333
157	Datchet, currency bar 2	MIA/LIA	River Thames	Currency bar, plough shaped	498548	176778	4.6km river		Allen 1967, 333
167	Hammersmith, currency bar	MIA/LIA	River Thames	Currency bar, plough shaped	523382	176760	3.5km river		Allen 1967, 333
180	Lechlade, mount	MIA/LIA	Single Find	Mount	420000	199000	10m available		PAS: WILT-A40537
158	Maidenhead, currency bar	MIA/LIA	River Thames	Currency bar, plough shaped	490216	181753	4km river		Allen 1967, 333
159	Maidenhead, currency bar 2	MIA/LIA	River Thames	Currency bar, plough shaped	490216	181753	4km river		Allen 1967, 333
160	Maidenhead, currency bar 3	MIA/LIA	River Thames	Currency bar, unknown type	490216	181753	4km river		Allen 1967, 333
161	Maidenhead, currency bar 4	MIA/LIA	River Thames	Currency bar, unknown type	490216	181753	4km river		Allen 1967, 333
162	Maidenhead, currency bar 5	MIA/LIA	River Thames	Currency bar, unknown type	490216	181753	4km river		Allen 1967, 333

163 Maidenhead, currency bar 6	MIA/LIA	River Thames	Currency bar, unknown type	490216	181753	4km river		Allen 1967, 333
165 Marlow, currency bar	MIA/LIA	River Thames	Currency bar, plough shaped	485665	185985	6.5km river		Allen 1967, 333
166 Marlow, currency bar 2	MIA/LIA	River Thames	Currency bar, plough shaped	485665	185985	6.5km river		Allen 1967, 333
168 Minety, currency bars	MIA/LIA	Hoard*	Currency bar, sword shaped	402550	190750	Parish	Said to have contained around 100 currency bars. At least 1 is sword shaped	Allen 1967, 328
145 Totterdown Lane currency bars	MIA/LIA	Hoard*	Currency bar, sword shaped	414466	198944	1m	Hoard of currency bars, c.30m from MIA enclosed settlement	Pine and Preston 2004
175 Wallingford, toggle	MIA/LIA	Single Find	Toggle			Restricted		PAS: BERK-76F4E3
174 Wantage, fitting	MIA/LIA	Single Find	Spiked ring	439800	187900	100m		Jope 2000, 218i; Celtic Art Database
183 Woodeaton MIA/LIA	MIA/LIA		Stud, bronze	453600	212600			Leeds 1939, fig. 17
179 Crowmarsh, toggle	MIA/LIA/Ro	Single Find	Toggle			Restricted		PAS: BERK-FA25F5