Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society 53, 1987, pp. 23-128

The Neolithic Causewayed Enclosure at Staines, Surrey: Excavations 1961-63

By Reay Robertson-Mackay

Microfiche pages 1-113

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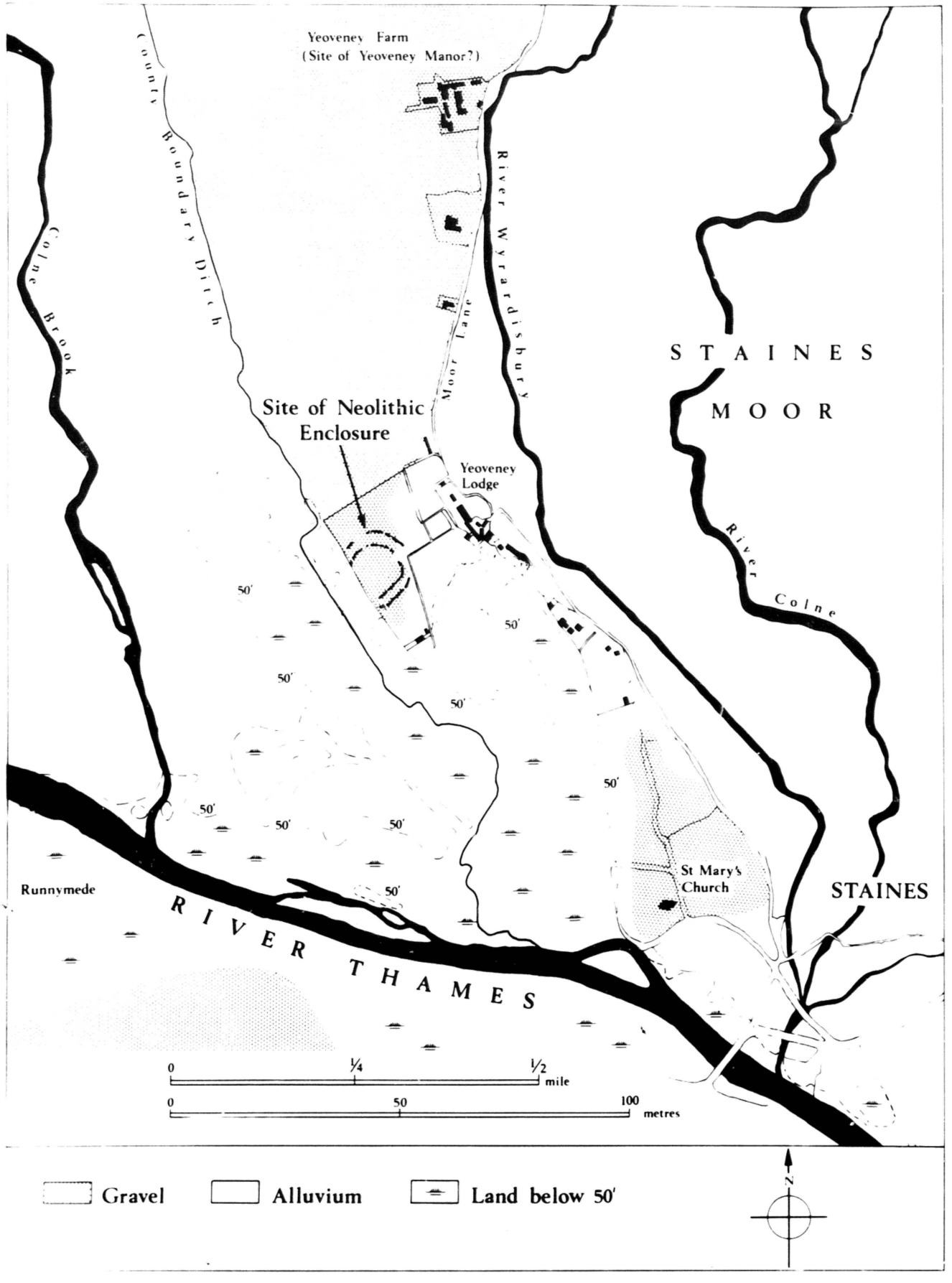
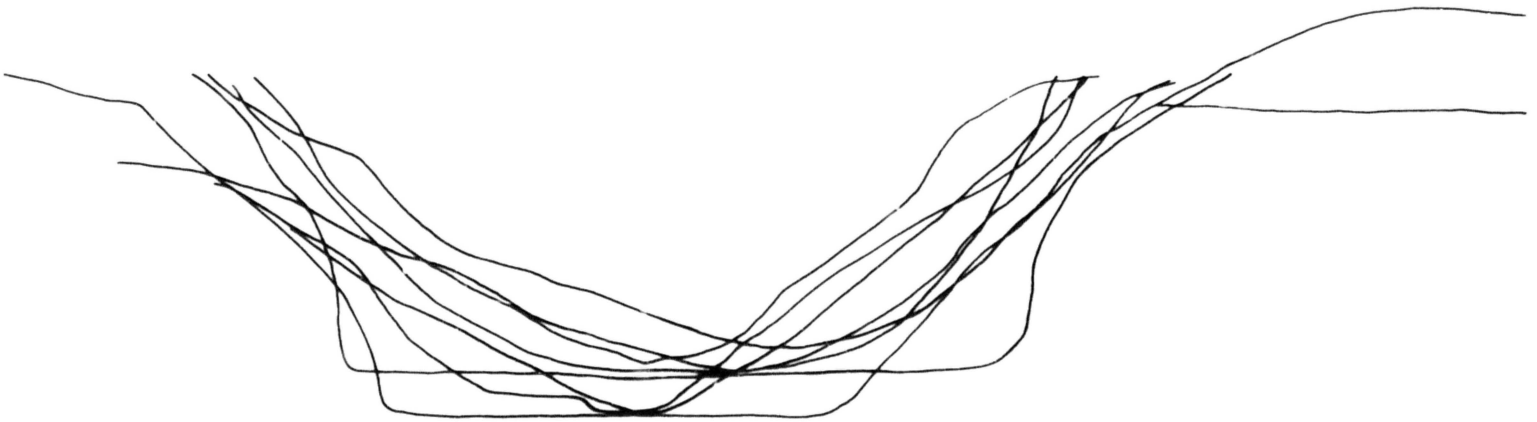

Yeoveney Farm
(Site of Yeoveney Manor?)
County Boundary Ditch
River Wyrardisbury
Moor Lane
Colne Brook
STAINES
MOOR
Site of Neolithic
Enclosure
Yeoveney
Lodge
River Colne
50'
50'
50'
50'
50'
50'
50'
50'
50'
Runnymede
RIVER THAMES
St Mary's
Church
STAINES
0
1/4
1/2
mile
0
50
100
metres
Gravel
Alluvium
Land below 50'
N

The Geology of the Area

Mr B W Conway of the Institute of Geological Sciences has kindly made the following comments on the geology of the site:

"The causewayed enclosure is sited on the eroded terminal surface of the gravel train of the Upper Floor Plain Terrace at the junction of the Colne and Thames river valleys (see OS 6 inch geological maps Buckinghamshire 56 SE, 58 NE and Middlesex 19 NE and SE (and Fig 2)). The late Professor Zeuner traced the profile of this terrace and claimed that it grades into the Late Monasirian sea level (7.5 metres) of the latter part of the last interglacial. The Colne valley Flood Plain joins that of the Thames at Wraysbury and projects into the Thames as a distinct, slightly raised, delta. This delta was formed by the piling up of aggradation by the Colne beyond the capacity of the Thames to remove it. The presence of this delta was the cause of the breaking up of the Colne into a series of distributory channels: mainly those of the River Colne, the Colne Brook and Wyrardisbury River. These in turn eroded the Colne delta and the Flood Plain gravel train. Erosion by the several distributory channels left slightly elevated gravel ridges between their valleys and clays, peats, and silts accumulated in these valleys. The eroded remnants of the delta and the Flood Plain Terrace appear as low "islands" of gravel between marshy stream valleys. The Staines causewayed enclosure is sited on the southern tip of the largest of these islands, which is approximately 4km long, has an average width of about 0.4km, and an area of approximately 182.1ha."



INNER DITCH

0 1 2

METRES

0 5

FEET

OUTER DITCH

Human bone

Human bone from the ditches

The Skulls, Mandible and Right Arm (Fig 10)

Skull A (O.D. 44)

The face and basal areas of this skull were almost entirely missing when found, but examination (see below) has shown that it belonged to a female about 19 years old. There was no surviving evidence of any head wounds. The lower part of the right arm of a female aged over 17 years was found about 2.4m away from this skull and may belong to the same individual.

Skull B (O.D. 46)

This skull, and partial upper jaw, lay only 150mm away from an already fragmentary mandible which belonged to a young adult male between 25 and 30 years old. Forensic examination by Professor H Chandra (see below) has shown that the probable cause of death was four blows delivered at close range by a blunt object from the right side of neck. (Two old head wounds were also present on the right side of the head.)

Dental analysis (see below) would suggest a slightly younger age range for the mandible, but in view of its close proximity to Skull B it would seem likely that, although not articulated, both mandible and cranium belonged to the same individual. Most of this ditch segment was excavated, and no other human bones were found here. It may be of note that this concentration of human remains lay about 4.6m away from a presumed entrance through the outer ditch (trenches 41/42).

The Mandible (O.D.17)

This isolated lower jaw belonged to a robust and healthy male aged between 17 and 25. Examination (see below) showed that the middle portion of the jaw was missing before its

deposition.

Anatomical and Forensic Reports

Anatomical and Forensic Reports on the Human Skulls from the Outer Ditch

Skull A

I am grateful to the late Professor F E Camps for the following comments:-

Thirteen fragments of this skull remain. The sutures indicate that it belonged to a young person of between 18 and 25 years, probably female. In the fragments survivng there did not appear to be a depressed fracture of the skull nor any other indication of injury."

Unfortunately Professor Camps was not able to complete this report before his death, and subsequent exhaustive enquiries at the Department of Forensic Medicine, London Hospital Medical College have failed to locate this skull.

Skull B - Anatomical Reports

The Skull by Professor H Chandra

The fragments of a human skull from Outer Ditch, trench 46, belonging mainly to the frontal, parietal and occipital regions, together with the mandible and axis vertebrae, were re-assembled and examined.

The general condition of the fragments suggests that they have been exposed to the same environment for the same period. They are comparatively healthy. The outer and inner table chip off as scales. The spongy mass of the diploae is hard. The fractured surfaces are eroded and show infiltration of soil. The coronoid, sagittal and lambdoid sutures are not united and in some areas the interlocking sutral dentation has been damaged. The posterior aspect of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures show places of missing sutural bones. No trace of the metopic suture remains. The

general surface of the outer table is well developed ar well marked. The surface is very rough and the muscular markings are quite prominent. The inner table has well marked vascular lines, dural attachments, and sinous grooves.

Frontal

This consists of twelve fragments and is fairly complete except for both the orbital and cribriform plates. The metopic suture has been obliterated and the bone is symmetrically developed. The part of the glabella which is present is nearly flat and the space between the ridges is small. The frontal sinus is well developed. The supraorbital ridges are well developed and mesa-like, with blunt upper orbital margins, a depressed glabella and a narrow interorbital distance.

The steeper frontal curve joins at the bregma and gives a uniform curve making the head rounded in shape. The well-marked diploae can be seen in the anterior aspect and the disorganised diploae may be seen in posterior fragments. Radiographic examination of the frontal bones shows that the left frontal sinus is very prominent and that the closely spaced superciliary ridges are very well marked. The density of the bone is greater in this area than in the adjacent fracture surfaces. Four points of impact (i.e. depressed fractures) probably produced by a blunt object of low velocity were noted.

Right Parietal

There are six fragments belonging to the approximately medial third of the bone. The fractures are fissured with even surfaces, some of which are eroded.

Left Parietal

There are eight fragments belonging to the approximately medial quarter of the bone. The fractures are fissured. The temporal line is clearly marked in the posterior lower quadrant. The sutures do not show any sign of fusion. The fissures are mostly coronal or near coronal. The skull cap

has a fairly rounded appearance.

Occipital

There are ten fragments belonging mostly to the squamous and the inferior basi-occipital part. The sutures are not fused and externally the nuchal lines and external occipital protuberance are prominent and have well defined muscular markings, which is a characteristic feature of this bone. The internal occipital protuberance and the sinus markings are also well developed. The fractures are fissured and the surfaces are evenly corresponding adjacent, and were perhaps caused by crushing.

The Mastoid Process

This is present and has been transversely cut.

Vertebrae

Fragment no 1 shows nearly half of the articulating part of the axis vertebra. This has a clean, oblique cut. In addition to the axis vertebra there were lateral parts from the atlas and two other cervical vertebrae, probably numbers 3 and 4. These also show clean oblique cuts.

Other bone

This bone cannot be identified, but also shows a very clean cut.

Conclusions

The skull belongs to an adult male aged between 25 and 30 years old. The fragments for the most part belong to the vault, which is small but well developed and well formed, giving an appearance of a rounded head with a steep frontal curve. No facial skeleton below the supraorbital ridge remains. Because of the incomplete nature of the skull no measurements were possible.

The Mandible, the Upper Dental Arch, and the Dentition by Mrs J D Dawes

Three recognisable portions of the mandible were present, both condyles and the lower central margin around the gnathion. Three teeth were assignable to the lower jaw, both first molars and the right premolar. Most of the upper dental arch was present, from the third right molar to the first left premolar. At the right side all molars and the

second premolar were found. The sockets were present for the rest of the teeth on this side. On the left there were sockets for the incisors, the root of the canine, the first premolar and the rest of the arch was missing. All molars belonging here were found loose.

The right upper third molar had light caries on the mesial surface of the crown and the left upper second molar showed slight caries on the distal side of the corwn. Both lower molars had a slight carous fissure on the buccal side of the crown, in matching position in the two teeth and with no surrounding signs of wear indicating the possibility of a developmental abmormality of these two teeth. The teeth showed a slight degree of calculus. All teeth had dark staining, culminating in a brown-purple line at the junction of the root and crown, also noted on the lower jaw from Outer Ditch, trench 17. The upper left third molar was sectioned and examined. The staining, while penetrating the tooth was most intense near the surface, indicating staining from outside spreading inwards from the soil, rather than a systemic effect via the bloodstream during life.

The degree of wear of the teeth would suggest a slightly lower age range, 17-25, than the cranial investigation but the wear would vary with the diet followed (Brothwell 1963, 67-70). The jaw had fairly long condyles and the chin was rounded.

Skull B: Forensic Report by Professor H Chandra
Ante Mortem Injuries to the Right Parietal:
The right parietal has two injuries which had healed, which were probably the result of an ante mortem wound:

(1) About 4cm from the lambda and 3cm to the right, there is an old ante mortem injury, about 2 x 3 cm in size, with signs of repair or healing in the bone. The bone in this area is raised irregularly, with alternation in the homogenous pattern of the diploae which were exposed by the

fracture passing through the area.

(2) The other injury extended from the middle of the posterior border to the inferior posterior angle of the bone; the table is warped upwards, disarticulating from the lambdoid suture at the pars intermedia and pars asterica. This warping is characteristic of differential contracture of the outer and the inner table when the bones are moist. It is apparent that the outer table has contracted more than in the inner table to produce the described condition, there being no hair-line fractures on the inner table. Radiographic examination of the first injury shows a localized difference in radiographic density of the right parietal. The outer surface of this area is also roughened, slightly elevated and definitely different from the surroundings. This alteration in the homogeneity in the structure of the diploae, surface and density, is indicative of a reparative process akin to callous formation. The warping of the bone in the area of the second injury is to the outer table only.

Frontal Injuries:

Four depressed fractures can be seen. All these fractures are contemporary with the skull and could be considered as indicating a place of impact. The frontal bone has been fragmented by the extension of these radiate fissures., The position of the injuries is as follows:

(i) There is an irregular (3 x 3 cm) hole about 3cm from the bregma with radial fissured fractures running in six directions. The outer margins are sharp but the inner table is chipped off.

(ii) About 2cm above the middle of the left supraorbital margin there is another irregular quadrangular (1 x 2.5cm) hole with radiate fissured fractures running in five directions. The margins of the outer table are sharp but the inner table is again chipped.

(iii)There are fissured fracture radiations running in three directions on the left of the glabella with a hole involving part of the medial glabella and part of the left supraorbital ridge, opening the frontal sinus

and communicating with the orbit. The hole is 1 x 2 cm in size.

(iv) There is an irregular hole almost 3cm above the middle of the right supraorbital ridge with a fracture radiating in five directions. The outer table has sharp margins while the inner table is chipped off. The size is 1.5 x 2 cm.

In all instances the inner table is chipped and has a wider hole than that in the outer table. This type of fracture is characteristic of a blow from a blunt object of comparatively low velocity.

Other Fractures:

The fractures in the parietal and occipital bones are of a fissured type and mostly coronal in plane. These could be produced by a blow on the skull antero-posteriorly or vice versa. The blow could be immediately before death, being fatal, or immediately after death.

Cut Bones:

The axis, atlas and two cervical vertebrae, the mastoid process and the unidentifiable fragment show clean cuts. All the cut surfaces are contemporary with the rest of the bones of skull, and are probably the result of a diagonal slash starting near the right ear and travelling downwards.

Anatomical Report on the Scattered Human Bones from the Ditches, (O.D. 17 and 43, and I.D. 37), and the Cremation and Inhumation from the Interior of the Earthwork by Mrs J D Dawes

The Right Arm (O.D. 43 and I.D. 37)

In the outer ditch, trench 43, layer 6, there was found the head and shafts of a human right ulna and radius together with three metacarpal shafts. The distal half of a right humerus, together with some shaft fragments were found in the inner ditch, trench 37. The ulna from the first group fitted very well into the humerus from the second, and it is practically certain that all these bone pieces came from the right arm of the same individual. All had been broken in

antiquity, but there was no indication that breakage had been deliberate, probably being caused by disturbance when the bones were scattered. The bones were all mature, so they must have come from a individual more than 17 years of age. They were all extremely slight and small and probably belonged to a very slight woman.

The Mandible (O.D.17)

This consisted of two fragments of a large heavy mandible with pronounced muscular attachments. The central region from the right first molar to the left first premolar was missing, broken in antiquity, presumably prior to the final deposition of the fragments. The teeth were fairly large, the jaw rough and muscular with flaring gonia. The ascending rami were very broad with a very well developed coronoid process. The vertical ramus was fairly low but this was apparently its shape rather than the reduction due to age. This was almost certainly a male jaw. The degree of tooth attrition suggests that this individual was aged between 17 and 25 years at the time of death. It is therefore probable that this is the lower jaw of a robust large young adult. There was slight calculus on the teeth but no caries or abscesses. The teeth showed a heavy, apparently internal blue-black staining, especially in the neck area.

Teeth

Right 8 7 6 ------- -----4 5 6 7 8 Left

Attrition - M,1 stage 2 to - 3. M,2 stage 2, M,3 stage 1.

Mandible Measurements;

Minimum ramus breadth	right 39.4mm	left 38.9mm
Coronoid height	-------	68.9mm
Condylar length	22.5mm	------
Molar-premolar chord	------	27.7mm
Projected length of left ascending ramus		58.7mm
Projected height corpus to left ectomolare		28.2mm

The Cremation (Box 26, F85)

After cleaning and separating from accompanying gravel, this deposit was weighed. The total weight present was 33.7 grams. The preservation was not very good. About one third of the specimen consisted of fragments about 10mm long, while the remainder were mainly between 20 and 30mm across. The bones were charred but not heavily calcined, and the colour was mainly cream, speckled with black. The small quantity of material made sorting difficult, as there were very few fragments, and those which survived were very brittle. Most of these consisted of parts of large fairly thin walled shafts and some smaller shafts, possibly hand and foot bones. There were a few cranial fragments, from a fairly thin lightweight vault. There was one small piece of vault showing a partially unfused suture edge.

This is apparently a mere token handful of burnt human bone, with insufficient material to include all areas of the body though there are at least limbs and vault present. The only age indication was the open sutural fragment, which would suggest an adult, but not one of great age, as the suture was open on the outer surface but apparently fused on the inner side. An estimate of 30+ is as near as can be ascertained. No portions carrying distinct sex characteristics have survived, but the thinness of vault fragments may indicate a female (Gejvall 1963, 379-390). No signs of disease were detected and it was not possible to tell whether the fragments were deliberately broken.

The Inhumation from the Interior of the Enclosure (Box 13, F331, Table A)

This burial was the virtually complete skeleton of an adult, buried in a flexed position, lying on the left side with the left hand to the mouth and the right arm fully extended downwards. All bones were present except for some of the small bones from the extremities, but they were generally in a very fragmentary condition. Repair was only attempted on

Table A: Measurements

Skull			
Maximum length	181	mm	
Maximum bi-parietal breadth	128	mm	Cephalic index 71
Basi-bregmatic height	135	mm	Index height 100 H'2
Basi-nasal length	105	mm	BxL
Basi-alveolar length	86.8	mm	= 79 ie high
Upper facial height	66.7	mm	
Bimaxillary breadth	-		
Bizygomatic breadth	-		
Minimum frontal breadth	94.3	mm	
Nasal height	47.3	mm	
Nasal breadth	22.3	mm	
Orbital height and breadth	-		
Palatal length and breadth	-		
Frontal arc 122 mm chord	105.5	mm	
Parietal arc 125 mm chord	114.5	mm	
Occipital arc 108*mm chord	99	mm	(*Position of opisthion estimated)
Foraminal length and breadth	-		
Dacryonic arc and chord	-		
Simotic chord	-		
Biasterionic breadth	94.0	mm	
Maximum horizontal perimeter	513	mm	
Transverse Biporial arc	311	mm	

Mandible		
Symphysical height	28.7	mm
Left minimum ramus breadth	27.6	mm
Left coronoid height	57.3	mm
Proj. ht. corpus at 1. ecton	31.1	mm
Proj. L. left asc. ramus	50.9	mm

Femur	RIGHT		LEFT	
Maximum length	437.0	mm	-	
Oblique length	435.0	mm	-	
Maximum Ant/Post. diameter shaft	29.4	mm	-	
Minimum transverse diameter shaft	27.5	mm	-	
Ant/Post. diam. below less. troch	25.2	mm	-	
Transverse diam. below less. troch	35.3	mm	-	
Angle of torsion	13.0°		-	
Length neck	57.0	mm	-	
Angle neck	132.0°		-	
Platymeric index	71.5		-	

Tibia				
Maximum length	331	mm	-	
Oblique length	328	mm	-	
Ant/Post. diam. at nutrient foramen	29.0	mm	28.4	mm
Transverse diam. at nutrient foramen	21.9	mm	21.0	mm
Platycnemic index	76.0		74.0	

Table A continued

Humerus		
Maximum diam. mid-shaft	22.9 mm	23.0 mm
Minimum diam. mid-shaft	19.4 mm	18.2 mm

Teeth

```
Right Side  -------3 2 1   1 2 3 4 - 6 ---- left side
------------------------------------------------
            -----------1   1 2 3 --- 6 7
```

Attrition: 1st molar stage 5-5+
2nd molar stage 4
3rd molar stage 2

three long bones and the skull. The rest of the material was identified piece by piece and any unusual features noted. Measurements were taken where possible, the methods and definitions used being those of Brothwell (Brothwell 1965, 73-92) and Parsons (Parsons 1914, 238-267).

Bones present

1 The right femur, which, after extensive repair at either end, enabled a length measurement to be obtained. Neither epiphysis was measurable, but both the head diameter and condylar breadth appeared small. The shaft was robust with a well developed linea aspera and exhibited a considerable degree of platymeria.

2 The major portion of the left femur, broken in antiquity and also showing a pronounced linea aspera.

3 The right tibia, which, after repair and some reconstruction of the distal end of the shaft, was measured and x-rayed. The bone was slight with a small joint area. The X-ray showed a very even bone pattern with no sign of lines of arrested growth.

4 There was a portion of the left tibia which was very eurycnemic.

5 The shafts of both right and left fibulae, the former fragmented but robust.

6 The right humerus had a fragmented head and proximal third of the shaft, broken in antiquity from the distal portion which was complete except for the medial condyle.

7 The major part of the shaft of the left humerus with a shattered lower epiphysis. Both humeri were fairly robust with the left marginally the slighter.

8 The major parts of both radii and ulnae were present.

9 The right hand was represented by the scaphoid, lunate, hamate, triquetral, trapezium, metacarpals 1, 2 and 5, eight intermediate and one terminal phalange.

10 From the left hand the scaphoid, trapezium, parts of metacarpals 1, 2, 3 and 4, together with seven intermediate and four terminal phalanges, had survived. There was no sign of injury or disease in any of these small bones.

11 The right foot was represented by part of the cal-

caneum, talus, cuboid, part of the navicular, middle, medial and laterial cuneiform bones with parts of all five metatarsals, four intermediate and three terminal phalanges.

12 Of the left foot there only survived fragments of three metatarsals, three proximal and intermediate phalanges and the terminal phalange of the first toe. As in the hands, all the small foot bones had been healthy.

13 There were fragments of both innominate bones. The sciatic notch was fairly wide and there was a marked preauricular sulcus. The area of the pubic tubercle was not everted. The right acetabulum showed very slight lipping around the edge. There was only a fragment of acetabulum present on the left side. This was mis-shapen shallow and the surface was an open bony matrix, the exposed internal bone had no compact layer. This could be a case of osteoarthritis but the small fragment surviving and the lack of the related femoral head makes diagnosis uncertain.

14 The right scapula was very fragmentary with little more than a fragment of the lateral border present, but there was most of the lateral border, the glenoid fossa, the base of the coracoid and parts of the spine from the left scapula, which was fairly large. The shafts of both clavicles were moderately large.

15 Vertebrae: atlas, axis, four or possibly five cervical vertebrae, seven (or eight) thoracic vertebrae survived, the rest were merely shattered body fragments difficult to assign with accuracy. There was no sign of lipping on the vertebral bodies. Inflammatory changes, increase in facet size and lipping, were present on the right inferior articulating facet of the odontoid, the corresponding superior facet of cervical 3, and also the left superior and inferior articulating facets of cervical 4 and 3 respectively.

16 Rib fragments: at least 5 right and 8 left ribs were represented, including the first rib on either side, all very broken. No sign of old injuries detected.

The Skull

The vault was pentagonal, and the forehead relatively low

and receding. The vault was fairly high and apparently slightly keeled giving a ,pointed head, effect, when viewed from the front. The face was long and narrow with a prognathous jaw. The nose was narrow with a broad flat root. Supraorbital ridges were moderate, orbits fairly round in shape with upper margins curved and sharp. The mastoid processes were very small and the zygomatic process of the temporal bone had a short root. At the right side the ear ossicles were still in position. The occiput was smooth and low bun shaped. The palate, much broken, was apparently fairly shallow. Pterion was probably just spheno parietal at the left, but too great an area was missing at the right side to judge in that case. The coronal and sagittal sutures were largely fused, obliterating ir ernally. The lambdoid suture was partially fused while the sphenotemporal and masti-occipital had not started to unite. The metopic suture was persistent. A small extra ossicle had been present at either side in the lambdoid suture just above asterion. On the left side the supraorbital notch was in fact a foramen. The whole skull was very thick and heavy, over 10mm thick in places. The weight was possibly due to a degree of mineralization and iron deposit on the bone.

Mandible: There was the left side of the jaw from the condyle to the second molar, the right condyle, the mental region, and some loose teeth. This was an old jaw with a very short vertical ramus and sloping gonial region. The left side of the jaw was x-rayed to help determine whether or not an unerupted molar was present. The mental regiod was very thick with a very jutting forward chin area.

Teeth

In addition to the teeth in position there were three molars and three premolars loose. The probable positions of these molars were: lower 1st right, upper 1st right and an upper third molar. The latter with single root was small. The lower third molar, at least on the left side, appeared to be completely absent. It was not present inside the jaw. It was not possible to assign the premolars to definite posi-

tions. The teeth were very brittle and two were broken, one ante-mortem and the other post-mortem. Both lower left molars showed interproximal neck caries on the medial side. There was a moderate amount of calculus. The state of attrition would indicate an age around the mid thirties (Brothwell 1965, 67-70). The upper front teeth projected forwards.

Conclusions

This skeleton was that of an adult. Pelvic and cranial features allied with small joint size indicate that it was the remains of a woman. The application of regression formulae (Trotter and Gleser 1952 and 1958, as reproduced in Brothwell 1965, 102), assuming the body to be that of a female caucasoid and using the sum of the lengths of femur and tibia, gave a height of about 5'3". The state of tooth attrition would suggest an age in the mid thirties and the state of closure of the cranial sutures, while not altogether reliable, is compatible with this estimate. Anomalies present were small extra ossicles in the lambdoid suture and a persistent metopic suture. No wounds were detected. Disease present was in the form of inflammatory changes on the lateral facets of the neck vertebrae, arthritic changes in the articulating area of the left hip, and dental caries. The absence of lines of arrested growth in the shaft of the X-rayed tibia might indicate a childhood free from any prolonged periods of physical stress in the nature of disease or dietary deprivation.

List of finds from the interior of the enclosure

'Surface' refers to unstratified finds from a known horizontal area
G = greenstone axe fragment
HC = human cremation
Bkr = Beaker sherd
L = loomweight
SpW = spindle whorl

BOX	STRATIFICATION	Total number of flints (a)	Retouched flint (b)	Hammerstones (c)	Total number of Neolithic sherds (d)	Total number of Neolithic vessels (e)	Sarsen fragments (f)	Other stone fragments (g)	Burnt flint (h)	Later Prehistoric sherds (i)
1	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Surface	133	8	1	1	1	-	-	106	1
	F2	31	-	-	6	5	-	-	17	-
5	Surface	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
	F2	19	-	-	6	4	-	-	638	-
	F170	45	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
6	Surface - L	49	4	-	2	1	-	-	7	-
	F3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	F6	24	-	-	24	6	-	-	4	-
	F7 - L	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	F9	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
	F10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
7	Surface	22	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
	F12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F13	5	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
	F14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F15	115	3	-	39	10	-	-	5	-
	F16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F170	68	4	-	5	3	-	-	25	3
8	Surface	32	3	-	1	1	-	1	16	-
	F17	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
9	Surface	29	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F17	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
	F18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Surface	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F25	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F26	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F27	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F29	49	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	F30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F170	51	-	1	16	7	-	-	14	1
11	Surface	155	8	-	-	-	-	-	108	-
	F31	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
	F32	39	1	-	4	3	-	-	14	-
12	Surface	34	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F32	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	-
	F33	38	3	1	3	3	-	-	28	2
	F34	92	5	-	12	7	-	1	40	-
	F35	70	-	-	5	2	-	-	1	-
	F36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F170	43	3	-	1	1	-	1	6	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
13	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F29	37	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F37	25	-	-	2	2	-	-	3	-
	F170	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Surface	47	4	-	4	3	-	-	5	1
	F38	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F41	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Surface	38	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F170	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
16	Surface	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F170	86	2	-	6	3	-	-	5	-
17	Surface	18	-	-	5	2	-	-	1	-
	F54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Surface	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F56	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F57	60	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F60	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
18	F61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F170	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
19	Surface	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F65	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F66	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F68	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F69	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F170	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Surface	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
	F55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F71	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F73	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Surface	80	2	-	1	1	-	-	12	-
	F74	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Surface	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F64	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F70	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F170	53	2	1	1	1	-	-	5	-
23	Surface	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	F78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F79	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Surface	23	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	F64	17	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
	F170	36	1	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
25	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F80	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F81	18	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
	F82	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
26	Surface	85	1	-	2	2	-	-	15	-
	F64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F83	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F85 - HC	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
	F86	11	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
	F170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Surface	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	Surface	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
	F92	6	-	-	35	3	-	-	3	-
30	Surface	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	3
	F90	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F170	110	3	-	2	1	-	-	4	-
31	Surface	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
	F88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F135	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F138	211	2	-	4	4	-	-	14	1
	F170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Surface	144	4	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
33	Surface	156	8	1	1	1	-	-	84	-
	F141	32	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
34	Surface	285	7	-	5	4	-	-	208	3
	F149	15	-	-	2	2	-	-	11	-
	F150	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F151	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F152	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F153	13	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
	F154	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
	F155	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-
	F156	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F157	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
	F158	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
35	Surface	228	8	-	6	3	-	-	71	10
	F158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F159	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
36	Surface	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-
	Feature	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F104	2	-	-	4	2	-	-	1	-
38	Surface	11	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-
	F91	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F95	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F96	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
39	Surface	16	2	-	2	1	-	-	6	-
	F93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F94	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F99	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F100	113	1	1	7	5	-	-	-	-
	F101	148	3	-	16	8	-	-	30	-
40	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F101	70	2	-	4	2	-	-	8	-
	F102	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F138	58	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	F170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Surface	433	11	-	17	7	-	-	36	1
	F136	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F170	134	2	-	6	3	-	-	22	6
42	Surface	132	3	-	-	-	-	1	23	5
	F170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Surface - Bkr	646	30	2	81	15	2	1	206	5
	F158	31	1	-	5	4	-	-	52	-
	F160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F161	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F162	128	2	-	4	4	-	-	38	9
	F163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F165	33	1	-	-	-	-	-	38	-
	F166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F168	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
44	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F112	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
46	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F98	105	5	2	78	16	2	-	-	-
	F105	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F106	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F107	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F108	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Surface	28	1	-	1	1	-	-	3	-
	F101	64	3	-	6	4	-	-	6	-
	F108	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F111	21	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F114	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48	Surface	97	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F101	126	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
	F118	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	F119	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Surface	242	7	-	-	-	-	-	52	-
	F137	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	44	-
	F138	25	-	-	-	-	-	2	26	-
	F170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Surface	126	1	-	1	1	-	-	26	-
	F142	37	1	-	1	1	-	-	17	1
	F170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Surface	114	6	1	-	-	-	-	31	4
	F142	37	-	-	1	1	-	-	14	-
	F143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F170	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
52	Surface	208	5	-	6	6	-	2	113	12
	F170	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Surface	576	16	-	11	5	-	-	179	4
	F167	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F170	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
	F171	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
	F172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F174	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
	F175	52	4	1	6	4	-	1	155	-
54	Surface	72	3	-	2	1	-	-	170	-
	F170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F179	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
	F180	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	5
	F181	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F182 - SpW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	Surface	36	-	-	1	1	-	-	186	-
	F192	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F193	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
56	Surface	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
57	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F113	5	-	-	7	2	-	-	-	-
58	Surface	111	1	-	1	1	-	-	9	-
	F120	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F121	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	F122	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F124	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F125	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F128	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	8
	F129	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
	F130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
59	Surface	134	2	-	1	1	-	-	17	-
	F138	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
60	Surface	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F142	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F144	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
61	Surface	154	2	-	-	-	-	-	44	-
	F142	31	4	1	3	2	-	-	74	2

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
62	Surface	56	1	-	-	-	-	-	45	-
	F197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F199	15	1	-	1	1	-	-	28	-
63	Surface	85	7	-	-	-	-	-	44	-
	F174	4	1	-	2	2	-	-	9	-
	F176	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
	F177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F178	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
64	Surface	44	1	-	41	2	-	-	41	-
	F183	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F184	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	9	-
	F185	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	23	-
	F186	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	10	-
	F187	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	F188	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F189	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F191	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
65	Surface - SpW	40	3	-	2	2	-	-	163	-
	F194	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F196	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
66	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F115	10	-	-	12	4	-	-	5	-
	F116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F117	24	-	-	1	1	-	-	11	-
67	Surface	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
68	Surface	25	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
	F130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F131	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F132	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
	F133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F134	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	15	-
69	Surface	125	2	-	1	1	-	-	68	-
	F138	58	3	-	-	-	-	-	73	2

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
70	Surface	38	2	-	1	1	-	-	10	-
	F145	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1
71	Surface	19	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
	F146	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
72	Surface	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
73	Surface	68	2	-	2	2	-	-	60	1
	F139	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
	F140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F140a	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
74	Surface	60	2	1	-	-	-	-	22	-
75	Surface	22	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	Surface	96	3	-	-	-	-	-	94	3
77	Surface	158	7	-	10	3	-	-	48	-
	F200	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F201	18	-	-	-	-	-	1	49	-
78	Surface	49	3	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
79	Surface	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
80	Surface	113	3	-	-	-	-	-	79	-
81	Surface	86	3	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
82	Surface	53	5	-	-	-	-	-	54	-
	F202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F204	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
83	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
85	Surface	23	2	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
86	Surface	30	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F87	15	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F138	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
87	Surface	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88	Surface	52	4	21	-	-	-	-	7	-
89	Surface	27	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	-
90	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
92	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
93	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F170	6	-	-	1	1	-	-	31	1
94	Surface	6	2	-	4	2	-	-	10	1
	F225a	83	3	-	1	1	-	1	262	2
95	Surface	99	5	-	4	1	2	-	58	-
	F205	10	1	-	2	1	-	-	11	-
96	Surface	73	2	-	14	2	-	-	31	-
97	Surface	49	3	-	4	3	-	1	88	-
	F206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
98	Surface	61	3	-	6	1	-	-	54	-
	F205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F207	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F230 - G	7	1	-	5	4	-	1	-	-
99	Surface	61	4	-	-	-	-	2	91	-
	F230	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	1
100	Surface	160	7	0	12	7	-	1	279	5
	F205	1	-	-	14	5	-	-	-	-
101	Surface	73	5	-	11	6	-	-	247	2
	F230	16	1	-	13	8	1	-	53	-
102	Surface	43	2	-	10	4	-	-	147	1
	F230	11	1	-	2	2	-	1	19	-
103	Surface	20	1	-	3	3	-	-	94	-
104	Surface	19	5	-	-	-	-	-	77	-
105	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F225a	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-
106	Surface	39	2	-	2	2	-	-	92	1
	F225a	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	42	-
	F258	6	1	-	4	2	-	-	76	-
	F266	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	F267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F271	56	1	-	18	5	1	-	456	18
107	Surface	19	-	-	1	1	-	-	62	-
	F225a	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	45	-
	F272	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	9	-
	F273	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	2
	F274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F277	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	F278	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
108	Surface	35	2	-	2	2	1	-	88	-
	F280	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
	F281	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F285	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	5	-
	F286	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	-
108a	Surface	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
	F285	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	5	-
109	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
110	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
111	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
112	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
113	Surface	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
114	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
115	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
116	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F225a	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
117	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
118	Surface	28	2	-	7	4	-	1	63	-
	F224	2	-	-	13	3	-	-	1	-
	F225a	9	-	-	10	3	-	-	21	-
	F229	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
119	Surface	180	9	-	13	6	-	1	61	-
	F225a	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F226	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F230	36	-	-	11	7	-	-	12	-
120	Surface	58	-	-	7	3	-	-	68	-
	F225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F231	17	-	-	2	2	-	-	11	-
	F232	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F236	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
120/ 121	Baulk	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
121	Surface	21	3	1	-	-	-	2	99	1
	F225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F238	2	-	-	?	1	-	-	1	-
	F239	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-
	F240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
122	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
123	Surface	20	2	-	-	-	-	-	159	-
	F225	15	-	-	5	3	-	-	53	-
	F259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F261	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	F262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
124	Surface	221	4	-	11	5	-	1	411	21
	F225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F264 - Bkr	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	2	-
	F265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	F276	12	1	-	18	6	-	-	14	7
125	Surface	23	1	-	6	6	-	-	107	-
	F267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	F275	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
124/ 126	Baulk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	5
126	Surface	94	1	-	3	2	1	-	458	-
	F225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F279	60	1	-	15	9	-	-	123	20
127	Surface - SpW	194	7	1	4	2	-	-	80	-
	F225	41	1	-	-	-	-	-	64	-
128	Surface	35	1	-	1	1	1	-	102	-
	F287	3	-	-	6	2	-	-	41	-
	F288	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	F289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F292	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F293	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
128	F294	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F296	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F297	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F298	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
129	Surface	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	47	-
130	Surface	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
131	Surface	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
132	Surface	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-
133	Surface	32	4	-	1	1	-	1	70	-
134	Surface	188	15	1	20	12	-	-	482	-
	F224	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
	F225	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	F227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F231	18	-	-	1	1	-	-	67	-
	F232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
135	Surface	57	5	-	11	10	-	-	55	2
	F226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F227	9	-	-	2	2	-	-	9	1-
	F228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
136	Surface	19	2	-	-	-	-	-	27	-
	F227	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F235	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
137	Surface	40	4	-	1	1	-	1	117	4
	F228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F231	21	-	-	10	6	-	-	64	2
138	Surface	26	1	-	2	2	-	-	113	-
	F225	38	2	-	1	1	1	-	216	-
	F228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F241	7	-	-	8	5	-	1	35	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
138	F242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
139	Surface - SpW	16	1	-	2	1	-	-	109	-
	F228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F231	43	2	-	8	6	-	-	131	-
	F245	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F249	22	-	-	14	8	1	1	59	-
	F250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
140	Surface	132	3	-	14	7	-	1	377	6
	F225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F231	31	1	-	14	9	-	-	43	-
	F249	6	-	-	6	2	-	1	29	2
	F307	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
141	Surface	78	3	-	2	2	-	-	238	1
	F228	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
	F301	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	2
142	Surface	26	-	-	1	1	-	-	92	-
	F228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F302	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
143	Surface	11	1	-	1	1	-	-	47	-
	[illegible]	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F305	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	62	1
	F306	7	-	-	1	1	-	-	25	-
144	Surface	277	2	-	-	-	-	1	80	-
	F228	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	2
	F312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
144/ 160	Baulk (Surface)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
145	Surface	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
146	Surface	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
	Feature	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	-
147	Surface	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
148	Surface	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F209	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
149	Surface	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
	F210	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
	F211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
150	Surface	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
	F219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
151	Surface	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
	F213	19	-	-	30	8	-	-	3	-
	F214	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F215	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
151/	Baulk (Surface)	7	-	-	3	3	-	-	11	-
152										
152	Surface	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	9	-
	F216	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F223	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
153	Surface	13	4	-	4	3	-	-	33	-
154	Surface	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	34	-
	F229	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-
155	Surface	245	25	1	14	10	2	-	559	-
	F228	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	14	-
	F229	6	1	-	3	2	-	-	114	-
	F243	12	-	-	2	2	-	1	48	-
	F244	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F246	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F247	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-
	F248	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	1
	F249	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
	F250	2	-	-	4	3	-	-	15	-
156	Surface	29	-	-	3	2	-	-	69	-
	F248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F250	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	25	-
	F251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F252	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	F257	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
157	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
158	Surface	28	2	-	11	6	-	-	72	1
	F254	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	7	-
	F255	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-
	F307	2	1	-	-	-	-	2	49	4

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
158/	Baulk (Surface)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
159										
159	Surface	38	2	-	7	4	-	-	87	12
	F2[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F308	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F309	11	-	-	18	10	-	-	44	14
159/	Baulk (Surface)	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	1
160										
160	Surface	28	3	-	4	3	-	-	146	4
	F255	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	21	-
	F309	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	108	-
	F310	3	-	-	3	2	-	-	26	-
	F311	37	1	-	-	-	-	-	116	36
	F312	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
161	Surface - Bkr	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	163	-
	F255	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	-
	F312	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-
	F313	42	1	1	-	-	-	-	38	3
	F314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
162	Surface	24	-	-	1	1	-	-	28	-
	F255	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
163	Surface	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
164	Surface	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
165	Surface	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
166	Surface	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	20	-
167	Surface	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
168	Surface	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
	F211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
169	Surface	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
	F211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F219	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	10	-
170	Surface	40	1	-	10	2	-	-	63	-
	F219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
171	Surface	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
	F219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F220	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-
	F221	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
172	Surface	20	5	-	9	3	-	-	102	-
	F222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F255	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
172/	Baulk (Surface)	11	1	-	2	2	-	-	40	-
173										
173	Surface	15	-	-	6	5	-	-	75	-
	F255	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	27	-
174	Surface	64	6	-	10	5	-	-	117	-
	F255	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	21	-
175	Surface	119	6	-	35	10	-	-	370	8
	F250	2	-	-	10	6	-	-	45	1
	F255	8	1	-	3	3	-	-	54	-
	F256	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
176	Surface	124	6	-	8	5	-	-	302	4
	Feature	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	-
177	Surface	101	-	-	5	4	-	-	136	-
178	Feature	11	-	-	7	3	-	-	22	-
	Surface	28	-	-	6	3	2	1	50	-
	Feature	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
179	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
180	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
181	Surface	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	30	-
	Feature 1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
	Feature 2	7	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
182	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Feature	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
183	Surface	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	92	-
184	Surface	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	42	-
184/	Baulk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
185										
185	Surface	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	-
186	Surface	23	1	-	-	-	1	-	131	-
187	Surface	27	-	-	4	2	-	-	203	-
189	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
190	Surface	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
191	Surface	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	92	-
192	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
193	Surface	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
194	Surface	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	2
195	Surface	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
196	Surface	27	4	-	-	-	-	-	119	-
197	Surface	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
198	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
199	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
200	Surface	90	3	-	2	1	-	1	71	7
	F334	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	13	-
201	Surface	82	3	-	4	2	-	-	112	-
202	Surface	73	4	-	1	1	-	2	83	-
	F335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
203	Surface	72	2	2	-	-	-	-	164	1
	F336	1	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
204	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
205	Surface	41	1	-	1	1	-	-	108	-
	F338	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
206	Surface	37	2	-	2	1	-	-	82	-
	F337	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	F339	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	F340	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
207	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F339	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F342	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
208	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
209	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
210	Surface	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
211	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
212	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
213	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
214	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

BOX	STRATIFICATION	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i
215	Surface	61	3	-	2	2	-	-	88	2
	F319	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F320	32	1	-	3	3	-	-	21	1
	F321	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
216	Surface	48	3	-	1	1	-	-	47	-
	F319	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	F320	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
217	Surface	34	2	-	-	-	-	-	43	-
	F322	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-
	F323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
218	Surface	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	30	-
219	Surface	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-
	F323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
220	Su[illegible]	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	54	-
	[illegible]	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
221	Su[illegible]	35	1	-	6	3	-	-	22	1
	F325	29	-	-	1	1	-	-	32	-
	F326	52	-	-	8	3	-	-	6	-
222	Surface	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
	F326	34	1	-	9	3	-	-	3	-
	F329	6	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-
223	Surface	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F325	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
	F327	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
224	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F329	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	F330	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
225	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-
226	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
227	Surface	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Thin sections of Earlier Neolithic sherds

Mr H W M Hodges reports on the thin sections of sherds as follows:

FABRIC A(1); Conservation Dept Number 156, Institute of Archaeology (London)

Macroscopically this sherd appears to be of a fine sandy ware, with ripple burnish. In thin section it can be seen to be a ferruginous clay with a large number of lumps of colloidal iron. It containes a high proportion of small grained and proportionately rounded quartz particles, and a small number of large, calcined flint particles. From the ID, T10, L2,

FABRIC A(1); Conservation Dept Number 159, Institute of Archaeology (London)

Sherd of ripple burnished ware. In thin section it was seen to be a ferruginous clay with lumps of colloidal iron. It contains a mass of fine grained quartz particles, which are rounded. There is a little mica, and a higher proportion of calcined flint than No. 156. ID, T9, L2.

FABRIC D(11); Conservation Dept Number 157, Institute of Archaeology (London)

This sherd is of a fine flint gritted ware. In thin section it was found to be a ferruginous clay with a small number of lumps of iron colloid. It contains a number of quartz particles, larger than those in No. 156, but equally rounded. There is also a greater number of large calcined flint particles. ID, T9, L2.

FABRIC F(33); Conservation Dept Number 158, Institute of Archaeology (London)

This sherd is of a typical coarse gritted ware. The thin section shows flint particles, similar to No. 157 above and a small number of laths of mica. ID, T33, L3.

Table B: Rim Diameters, Vessel Shapes and Fabrics, compared for 154 vessels from both Ditches, and 38 vessels from the Interior (Reconstructable Vessels only)

Rim Diameters mm	Both Ditches Shapes				Both Ditches Fabrics							Interior (Surface and Features) Shapes				Interior (Surface and Features) Fabrics							Total Number of Vessels from Ditches/Interior
	1	2	3	4	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	1	2	3	4	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
70 - 79	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (-)
80 - 89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	(2)
90 - 99*	2	-	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 (-)
100 - 109	1	1	0	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 (-)
110 - 119*	4	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6 (1)
120 - 129*	2	1	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5 (2)
130 - 139	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2 (1)
140 - 149*	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	5 (2)
150 - 159	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (-)
160 - 169	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2 (1)
170 - 179	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (-)
180 - 189*	3	1	1	3	1	-	-	2	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8 (1)
190 - 199	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	3 (4)
200 - 209	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 (-)
210 - 219	2	1	-	5	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8 (1)
220 - 229*	4	1	4	2	-	-	-	2	-	8	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	11 (2)
230 - 239	3	-	2	2	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7 (1)
240 - 249*	3	1	3	3	-	1	-	2	2	5	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	10 (5)
250 - 259	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	2	-	4	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	8 (4)
260 - 269*	5	2	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	6	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	11 (4)
270 - 279	1	-	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 (-)
280 - 289*	5	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	5	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	9 (4)
290 - 299	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 (-)
300 - 309*	3	5	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11 (1)
310 - 319	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 (-)
320 - 329*	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	6 (1)
330 - 339	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (-)
340 - 349	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 (-)
350 - 359*	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 (-)
360 - 369	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1 (1)
370 - 379	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
380 - 389	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
390 - 399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
400 - 409	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Vessels:	55	24	29	46	3	15	4	23	19	78	12	15	10	4	9	-	10	2	6	5	14	1	154 + (38) Ditches + (Interior)

Overall Total 192 Vessels

Notes:
Shapes: 1 = Open; 2 = S-Profile and Necked Jars; 3 = Carinated; 4 = Closed. (Cups are included here by shape only).

Preferred Rim Diameter: indicated by asterisk

Table C: Neolithic Pottery Decoration: Numbers of Occurrences on 43 Vessels from the Ditches, and 19 Vessels from the Interior

	Open Shapes				Closed Shapes		S-Profile and Necked Jars				All Carinated Shapes		Unassignable Shapes				
	Rim	Neck	Shdlr. Zone	Body	Rim	Shdlr. Zone	Rim	Neck	Shdlr. Zone	Body	Rim	Neck	Rim	Body	Ditches: Total	Interior Total	Overall Totals
Incised																	
Lines																	
Vertical	1						1	1						2	5		5
Diagonal	5 *1	2		1			1	1		(1)	1			2	13	(1)	14
Horizontal	2	1		1											4		4
Herringbone	1						2		1					1	5		5
Strokes																	
Short Diagonal	1	1(1)	1	1							1			2	7	(1)	8
Short Horizontal														1	1		1
Stab-and-Drag (Horizontal)	1	1	1												3		3
																Sub Total	40
Impressed																	
Round pricks														3	3		3
Primary perf. necks		1(2)										2(1)			3	(3)	6
Notched stamp	1										1			(2)	2	(2)	4
Twisted cord	1														1		1
Single impressions (round/oval)	2			1					(2)						3	(2)	5
Other bone														1	1		1
Stab												1			1		1
Fingernail	1*	1	1		(2)	(1)			(1)		1			1(1)	4	(6)	10
Fingertip		1	1(1)		(1)				1				(1)	4(1)	7	(4)	11
Rusticated	1												1	2	4		4
																Sub Total	46
Total Occurrences	18	10	5	4	3	1	4	2	5	1	4	4			67	(19)	86

Note: Bracketed numbers indicate occurrences on the Interior pottery.

* Indicates internal decoration.

Neolithic pottery: schedule of illustrated material

Further detail is available in the site archive.

Ditches: Earlier Neolithic styles

OD = Outer Ditch

ID = Inner Ditch

T = Trench

L = Layer

P1 Two rim sherds. Fabric B Group 4. OD, T8, L4

P2 One very large sherd. Fabric F, Group 30. ID, T9, L2

P3 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric E, Group 20. ID, T17, L3

P4 Six sherds including three rim sherds. Fabric D, Group 14. ID, T3, L2

P5 One rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. ID, T26, L1.

P6 Seven sherds including three rim sherds. MRD 149mm. Fabric B, Group 3. ID, T29, L1 and 2.

P7 One large rim sherd. Fabric A, Group 1. ID, T10, L2.

P8 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 33. ID, T23, L4.

P9 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 34. ID, T12, L3.

P10 One large rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 5. ID, T15, L2.

P11 Three sherds including two rim sherds. Fabric D, Group 12. ID, T28, L1.

P12 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 12. ID, T28, L1.

P13 One rim and body sherd. Fabric B, Group 6. ID, T23, L2.

P14 Four sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. ID, T18, L3.

P15 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. ID, T54, L3.

P16 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. ID, T17, L3.

P17 One large rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T6, L2.

P18 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric B, Group 3. ID, T6, LA.

P19 One large rim sherd. Fabric D, Group 15. ID, T26, L1.

P20 Three sherds including two rim sherds. Fabric D, Group 15. ID, T18, L3.

P21 Three sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric D, Group 15. ID, T18, L3.

P22 Four sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 6. ID, T3, L2.

P23 One rim sherd. Fabric C, Group 10. ID, T18, L3.

P24 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. ID, T17, L3.

P25 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric F, Group 31. Od, T15, L2.

P26 Ten sherds including two rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 30. ID, T2, L2.

P27 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. ID, T44, L1.

P28 Eleven sherds including two rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 28. ID, T29, L1 and 2.

P29 Four sherds including two rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 33. ID, T26, L1.

P30 Four sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T23, L2.

P31 One large rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 41. ID, T42, L3.

P32 Three sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. ID, T18, L3.

P33 One large rim sherd. Fabric E, Group 19. ID, T57, L1.

P34 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. ID, T26, L1.

P35 Three sherds including two rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T6, L1.

P36 One rim sherd. Fabric D, Group 12. ID, T29, L1.

P37 One large rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 44. ID, T44, L2.

P38 Ten sherds including two rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 31. ID, T6, L2.

P39 Seven sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 33. ID, T30, LA.

P40 One rim and one body sherd. Gabric E, Group 19. ID, T18, L3.

P41 One large rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T23, L4.

P42 One large rim sherd. Fabric E, Group 22. ID, T24, L3.

P43 Five sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 33. ID, T24, L1.

P44 Four sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric D, Group 14. ID, T55, L3.

P45 Four sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group

28. ID, T17, L3.

P46 Eighteen sherds including four rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 39. OD, T5, L1.

P47 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric D, Group 15. OD, T15, L3.

P48 Three sherds including a rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 30. ID, T18, L3.

P49 Four sherds including a rim sherd. Fabric G, Group 45. ID, T30, LA.

P50 Seven sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 32. ID, T7, L2.

P51 Four sherds including a rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 27. OD, T8, L3 and 4.

P52 One rim sherd of a closed bowl. Fabric E, Group 19. ID, T29, L1.

P53 Four sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric D, Group 16. ID, T44, L2.

P54 Five sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 31. OD, T8, L4.

P55 Four sherds, including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 43. ID, T56, L3.

P56 One large rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 6. ID, T7, L1.

P57 One rim sherd from a closed bowl. Fabric E, Group 20. ID, T7, L1.

P58 Sherds. Fabric B, Group 6. ID, T55, L3.

P59 Three sherds including two rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 31. OD, T55, L3.

P60 Two rim sherds. Fabric C, Group 10. OD, T27, L3 and T29, L3.

P61 Three sherds, including a rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T9, L1.

P62 Rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 27. OD, T8, L4.

P63 One rim sherd and three wall sherds. Fabric F, Group 37. OD, T8, L4.

P64 Four sherds including a rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T4, L2.

P65 Two sherds including a rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 30. ID, T43, L3.

P66 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. ID, T17, L3.

P67 Twenty four sherds including seven rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 30. OD, T15, L3.

P68 Three sherds including two rim sherds. Fabric D, Group 14. OD, T18, L3 and T19, L3.

P69 Seventeen sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 32. ID, T18, L3.

P70 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T18, L3.

P71 One rim sherd. Fabric A, Group 1. ID, T30, LA.

P72 Three sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. ID, T18, L3.

P73 Two rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 28. ID, T30, LA.

P74 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 30. ID, T44, L1.

P75 Fifteen sherds. Fabric G, Group 50. OD, T35, L3.

P76 Two rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T18, L3.

P77 Five sherds. Fabric F, Group 35. ID, T23, L4.

P78 Two rim sherds. Fabric G, Group 49. OD, T15, L3.

P79 Six sherds, including one large rim. Fabric F, Group 33. OD, T43, L6.

P80 Eleven sherds, including two rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 34. ID, T33, L3.

P81 Twenty six sherds including five rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 33. OD, T35, L3.

P82 Five sherds including three rim sherds. Fabric G, Group 46. ID, T41, L2.

P83 Two body sherds and one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 27. ID, T14, L2 and 3.

P84 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. ID, T43, L3.

P85 Fourteen sherds including seven rim sherds. Fabric D, Group 14. ID, T52, L4 and 5.

P86 One large rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T18, L3.

P87 Ten sherds, including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T18, L3.

P88 Ten sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T18, L3.

P89 Four sherds, including one rim sherd. Fabric D, Group 15. ID, T28, L4.

P90 Three sherds, including one rim sherd. Fabric E, Group 23. OD, T6, L4.

P91 Ten sherds, including two rim sherds. Fabric B, Group 6. ID, T42, L2.

P92 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric G, Group 49. OD, T5, L1.

P93 One rim sherd. Gabric F, Group 29. OD, T10, L3.

P94 Three sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. OD, T10, L3.

P95 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T44, L2.

P96 Four sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric E, Group 20. ID, T26, L1.

P97 One sherd of a globular vessel. Fabric E, Group 19. ID, T3, L1.

P98 One rim and one body sherd. Gabric D, Group 15. OD, T19, L3.

P99 One rim and one wall sherd. Fabric E, Group 19. ID, T28, L1.

P100 Four sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric D, Group 14. OD, T14, L3.

P101 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. OD, T6, L4.

P102 One rim sherd. Fabric G, Group 51. OD, T15, L2.

P103 Five sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. ID, T28, L1.

P104 Six sherds, including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 33. ID, T6, L2.

P105 One sherd. Fabric F, Group 41. OD, T15, L3.

P106 One sherd. Fabric G, Group 46. ID, T9, L2.

P107 One large rim sherd. Fabric G, Group 46. OD, T5, L1.

P108 One sherd. Fabric F, Group 31. OD, T6, L4.

P109 One sherd. Fabric D, Group 14. OD, T8, L4.

P110 One sherd. Fabric D, Group 15. OD, T6, L4.

P111 Three sherds including two rim sherds. Fabric G, Group 50. ID, T42, L3.

P112 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T42, L3.

P113 Nine sherds including four rim sherds. Fabric C, Group 9. ID, T42, L3.

P114 One very large rim sherd. Fabric C, Group 10. ID, T42, L3.

P115 Six sherds including three rim sherds. Fabric B, Group 6. ID, T43, L3.

P116 One large plain rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. ID, T42, L3.

P117 Two rim sherds and a body sherd. Fabric E, Group 19. OD, T46, L6.

P118 Two rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 34. ID, T26, L1.

P119 One rim sherd. Fabric C, Group 9. ID, T17, L3.

P120 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric D, Group 15. ID, T52, L5.

P121 Two rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 27. OD, T39, L2.

P122 One rim sherd. Fabric E, Group 18. OD, T15, L3.

P123 Two rim sherds. Fabric E, Group 21. ID, T26, L2.

P124 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T12, L3.

P125 Eight sherds, including two rim sherds. Fabric D, Group 14. ID, T51, L1 and 2.

P126 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric F, Group 33. ID, T24, L2 and T30, LA.

P127 Thirty-five sherds, including one rim sherd. Fabric A, Group 1. ID, T3, L2. A further twenty-nine sherds including four rim sherds which probably come from the same vessel were found in ID, T2, L3; T9, L2; T12, L3; T13, L2 and T17, L3.

P128 Nine joining sherds forming one very large rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 6. ID, T9, L2.

P129 Two rim sherds. Fabric A, Group 1. ID, T42, L2 and Pot Spread.

P130 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T29, L3.

P131 Sixteen sherds including six rim sherds. Fabric A, Group 1. ID, T24, L2 and T26, L3.

P132 Three joining rims and two body sherds. Fabric D, Group 12. ID, T30, LA.

P133 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 27. ID, T26, L1.

P134 Forty-four sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 43. ID, T18, L3.

P135 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. ID, T18, L3.

P136 Six sherds including four rim sherds. Fabric D, Group 11. OD, T15, L2 and 3 and T18, L2 and 3.

P137 One large rim sherd. Fabric E, Group 19. OD, T8, L4.

P138 One rim and two body sherds. Fabric F, Group 27. OD, T15, L3.

P139 One rim sherd. Fabric E, Group 19. OD, T14, L3.

P140 Four rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 31. OD, T6, L4.

P141 One rim sherd and one body sher'. Fabric D, Group 15. OD, T8, L1.

P142 Eight sherds including three rim sherds. Fabric D, Group 15. OD, T7, 8, 14 and 15; all L3.

P143 Four sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 31. OD, T6, L3 and 4.

P144 Three sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 7, OD, T15, L1.

P145 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 27. OD, T5, L1.

P146 Seven sherds including four rim sherds. Fabric G, Group 46. OD, T6, L4.

P147 One rim sherd. Fabric E, Group 19. OD, T15, L3.

P148 Three sherds including two rim sherds. Fabric E, Group 18. ID, T15, L2 and 3.

P149 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric F, Group 33. ID, T14, L3.

P150 One large rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 33. OD, T44, L1.

P151 One rim sherd. Fabric E, Group 18. OD, T18, L3.

P152 One expanded rim sherd. FAbric F, Group 29. OD, T16, L3.

P153 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric D, Group 14. ID, T30, LA.

P154 One rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. ID, T17, L3.

P155 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric F, Group 32. ID, T6, L2.

P156 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 27. OD, T8, L3.

P157 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric F, Group 27. OD, T8, L2.

P158 Seven sherds including two rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 40. ID, T2, L2.

P159 Fourteen sherds including four rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 33. OD, T6, L3 and T7, L3.

P160 One sherd. Fabric D, Group 5. OD, T6, L4.

P161 Ten sherds including one shoulder sherd with a lug scar. Fabric F, Group 33. OD, T8, L3 and 4.

P162 Eight body sherds. Fabric F, Group 33. OD, T5, L4.

P163 Three body sherds. Fabric D, Group 15. OD, T8, L4.

P164 One sherd. Fabric D, Group 15. OD, T8, L4.

P165 Six body sherds. Fabric F, Group 27. OD, T6, L4.

P166 One body sherd. Fabric B, Group 6. OD, T7, L3.

P167 Fourteen body sherds. Fabric c, Group 8. OD, T8, L4.

P168 One wall sherd. Fabric C, Group 10. OD, T14, L3.

P169 Four sherds including two rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 36. OD, T17, L4.

P170 One body sherd. Fabric E, Group 18. OD, T14, L3

P171 One body sherd. Fabric F, Group 31. OD, T5, L1.

P172 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric D, Group 15. ID, T30, LA.

P173 One rim sherd. Fabric G, Group 45. ID, T19, L3.

P174 Six sherds including four rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 27.

Ditches: Ebbsfleet pottery

P175 This vessel has an expanded rim with a markedly concave neck, on which there are at least two horizontal lines of bird bone impressions. There is a finely executed herringbone pattern of whipped cord impressions both on the top of the rounded rim and to a depth of 2.3cm internally. The ware, which is fine with very sparse small grit is quite well fired to a blackish brown on the exterior and a light brown on the interior, with a black core. Both the exterior and interior surfaces

have been wiped when wet, during potting.
OD, T8, L3.

P176 An inturned rim sherd with a very concave neck from a vessel about 18.5cm in external diameter. The decoration, which consists of a neatly executed whipped cord herringbone pattern on top of a slightly rounded rim, is also continued for 2.5cm inside the rim. There are at least two horizontal rows of bird bone impressions in the hollow neck. The ware is of moderately coarse quality with medium flint grits and is fired to a yellowish brown colour with a black core.
OD, T8, L3.

P177 A sherd with a sharp angular shoulder and a deep concave neck, having almost vertical lines of whipped cord impressions both above and below the shoulder. The relatively find hard fired ware has very occasional medium sized grits, and is fired to a light reddish brown colour with a dark brown core.
OD, T8, L3.

P178 A slightly inturned rim sherd with a concave neck, decorated with diagonal whipped cord impressions around the top of the rim. The interior surface of the sherd is very eroded, but there have been diagonal lines of whipped cord impressions extending for at least 2.5cm inside the rim. There is at least one horizontal row of bird bone impressions in the hollow neck. The ware is of moderately good quality with frequent fine to medium fling grits, fired to a reddish brown colour on the exterior and black on the interior. The exterior surface has been wiped smooth during potting.
OD, T18, L2.

P179 A wall sherd presumably from below the shoulder of a vessel showing three rows of a horizontal herringbone pattern of whipped cord impressions. The fairly well

fired ware has occasional large grits and is fired to an orange red colour both internally and externally with a black core.
OD, T8, L3.

P180 A wall sherd with three lines of herringbone design executed in whipped cord, coming presumably from below the shoulder of the vessel. This sherd is very similar to P179, and may belong to the same vessel.
OD, T8, L3.

P181 A sherd with a diagonal whipped cord pattern below an angular shoulder, and what may be similar pattern above the shoulder. The decoration is executed with a large coarse cord, the impressions being about 2cm long. The ware is coarse with fairly numerous fine to large flint grits, and is fired to a light reddish brown on the exterior and black on the interior.
OD, T8, L2.

P182 A sherd from the shoulder of a vessel of fairly small diameter. This vessel has a pronounced angular shoulder and there appears to have been a marked concave neck above it. The decoration consists of a line of bird bone impressions on the shoulder, immediately below which there is a pattern of single and diagonal lines executed in very fine short whipped cord impressions.

Another wall sherd with a design of short vertical lines, two horizontal lines and a herringbone pattern which would seem to belong to the same vessel apparently came from immediately below the shoulder of a vessel with design of short vertical lines, two horizontal lines and a herringbone pattern. All this decoration is executed in a very fine maggot impression varying in length from 5mm to 7mm. Both these sherds are of a very poor ware with numerous medium to large

grits fired to a light yellowish brown on the exterior and with a black interior surface and core.
Both from OD, T11, L3 and T19, L3.

P183 An expanded rim sherd with a concave neck. The rounded rim has a double row of bird bone impressions on top and there were at least three horizontal rows of these impressions repeated inside the rim. There is a large pit in the hollow neck, which seems to have been associated with at least two rows of bird bone impressions. These may have formed a horizontal line connectin the impressed pits. The ware is fairly coarse with occasional large grits up to 6mm across, fired to a dark reddish brown colour on the exterior shows signs of wiping marks and there is an extra ridge of clay below the rim on the exterior which has been smoothed over. Another shoulder sherd would appear to belong to the same vessel. This sherd exhibits a continuous horizontal line of bird bone impression immediately above the slightly angular shoulder, and above this there is a large pit in the concave neck. The ware is identical with P183. There are signs of potter's wiping marks on the exterior.
Both from OD, T14, L3.

P184 One body sherd with vertical rows of short impressions made by a very thick twisted cord 6mm wide. The ware is fairly compact with small angular grits. It is well fired, orange-red in colour on both inner and outer surfaces, with a black core. It is very uncertain whether or not this sherd is of Ebbsfleet style.
OD, T32, L1.

P185 Two sherds from a vessel with a slightly expanded rim, about 22cm in external diameter with a concave neck and a marked angular shoulder. The decoration consists of diagonal lines of twisted cord extending both below the shoulder and inside the rim. Below this, inside the

rim, there is what appears to be a horizontal incised line. The ware is fairly coarse with fine to medium grits up to 5mm fired to a light reddish brown on the exterior and black on the interior.
OD, T6, L4.

Unillustrated (To give a complete view of the pottery this material is included here.)

A wall sherd with a single row of bird bone impressions which presumably comes from below the shoulder. This sherd may belong to the same vessel as P183 and is of similar ware. OD, T14, L3.

3 shoulder sherds from a vessel with an angular shoulder. Probably of Ebbsfleet style but the exterior has been eroded. The ware is coarse and contains medium to large flint grits. OD, T18, L2.

Interior: Earlier Neolithic Pottery

From disturbed topsoil (Layers 1 and 1a) and features (F).

P186 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 10, F29.
P187 Rim sherd and body sherd. Fabric F, Group 39. Box 140, F231.
P188 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 6, F6.
P189 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 119, F230.
P190 Rim and body sherd. Fabric B, Group 6. Box 158, L1a.
P191 Rim and body sherd. Fabric B, Group 6. Box 101, L1a.
P192 Rim and two body sherds. Fabric D, Group 17. Box 187, L1a.
P193 Rim and two body sherds. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 155, F244.
P194 Two joining sherds from the rim and body. Fabric B, Group 6. Box 121, F238.
P195 Rim and body sherd. Fabric G, Group 47. Box 159, L1a.
P196 One rim sherd and two small body sherds. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 137, F231.
P197 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 98, F230.
P198 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 173, F255.

P199 Rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 32. Box 151, F213.

P200 Two joining sherds from the rim and body. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 10, F170.

P201 Rim sherd. Fabric D, Group 13. Box 172/173 (baulk).

P202 Three sherds, including a rim. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 159, L1a.

P203 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 120, L1a.

P204 Rim and body sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 137, F231.

P205 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 7. Box 34, L1a.

P206 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 7. Box 159, F309.

P207 Rim sherd and two body sherds. Fabric D, Group 12. Box 140.

P208 Rim sherd and three body sherds. Fabric B, Group 6. Box 155, F246.

P209 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 6. Box 215, F319, L2.

P210 Rim sherd and body sherd. Fabric B, Group 2. Box 43, L1a.

P211 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 108, L1a.

P212 Body sherd. Fabric B, Group 6. Box 159/160, F309.

P213 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 58, F128.

P214 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 143, F305.

P215 Rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 38. Box 215, F320.

P216 Rim and body sherd. Fabric F, Group 42. Box 158, L1a.

P217 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 6. Box 140, F231.

P218 Rim sherd and body sherd. Fabric F, Group 37. Box 7, F15.

P219 Three rim sherds. Fabric E, Group 25. Box 88.

P220 Rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 39. Box 62, F199.

P221 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 222, F326.

P222 Rim and body sherd. Fabric F, Group 38. Box 37, F104.

P223 Rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 32. Box 140.

P224 Rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. Box 140, F101.

P225 One rim sherd and four body sherds. Fabric F, Group 31. Box 6, F6.

P226 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 6. Box 31, F138.

P227 Rim sherd and body sherd. Fabric D, Group 13. Box 134, L1a.

P228 Rim sherd. Fabric C, Group 8. Box 10, F170.

P229 Rim sherd. Fabric G, Group 47. Box 97, L1a.

P230 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric D, Group 13. Box 128, F287.

P231 Rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. Box 151, F213.

P232 Rim sherd. Fabric D, Group 11. Box 139, F249.

P233 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 5. Box 139, F249.

P234 Rim sherd. Fabric G, Group 45. Box 101, L1a.

P235 Rim sherd. Fabric D, Group 13. Boxes 141/143.

P236 Rim sherd. Fabric G, Group 50. Box 43, F158.

P237 One rim and one body sherd. Fabric G, Group 50. Box 178, L1a.

P238 Rim sherd. Fabric E, Group 25. Box 118, F229.

P239 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 134, L1a.

P240 Two joining sherds. Fabric F, Group 28. Box 151, F215.

P241 One rim and three body sherds. Fabric E, Group 19. Box 82.

P242 One body sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. Box 152, L1a.

P243 Two rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 28. Box 151, F213.

P244 One rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 27. Box 153, L1a.

P245 One rim and body sherd. Fabric E, Group 25. Box 52, L1a.

P246 Twenty one sherds, including two rim sherds. Fabric F, Group 35. Box 29, F92.

P248 Eight sherds, including one damaged rim sherd. Fabric E, Group 21. Box 43, L1a.

P249 Three sherds. Fabric G, Group 47. Box 159, F309.

P250 One shoulder sherd. Fabric D, Group 16. Box 102, L1a.

P251 Two sherds. Fabric B, Group 6. Box 88, L1a.

P252 Shoulder sherd. Fabric E, Group 21. Box 106, F258.

P253 Shoulder sherd. Fabric F, Group 43. Box 175, L1a.

P254 Shoulder sherd. Fabric C, Group 9. Box 43, L1a.

P255 Three sherds, one showing a carination. Fabric C, Group 9. Box 124, F264.

P256 Shoulder sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 43, L1a.

P257 Eight sherds, one with a very weak carination. Fabric F, Group 29. Box 98, L1a.

P258 Body sherd. Fabric E, Group 26. Box 108, F285.

P259 Two joining rim sherds. Fabric E, Group 26. Box 108, F285.

P260 Shoulder sherd with solid lug. Fabric F, Group 33. Box 160, F310.

P261 Rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 27. Box 153, L1a.

P262 Rim sherd and body sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. Box 98, L1a.

P263 Five sherds including one rim sherd. Fabric D, Group 14. Box 7, F15.

P264 Rim sherd. Fabric D, Group 14. Box 135, L1a.

P265 One rim and three body sherds. Fabric D, Group 12. Box 38/46, F98.

P266 One rim sherd. Fabric G, Group 45. Box 38/46, F98.

P267 One rim and two body sherds. Fabric E, Group 19. Box 38/46, F98.

P268 One rim sherd and a joining body sherds. Fabric E, Group 19. Box 38/46, F98.

P269 One rim sherd and seven body sherds. Fabric E, Group 19. Box 38/46, F98.

P270 Seven rim sherds and fifteen body sherds. Fabric F, Group 36. Box 38/46, F98.

P271 Four shoulder sherds and one body sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. Box 38/46, F98.

P272 Two rim sherds and nine body sherds. Fabric F, Group 28. Box 38/46, F98.

P273 Two body sherds. Fabric D, Group 16. Box 38/46, F98.

P274 One rim and twelve body sherds. Fabric D, Group 11. Box 66, F115.

P275 Three small body sherds. Fabric F, Group 27. Box 7, F15.

P276 Body sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 159, F309.

P277 Small rim sherd. Fabric G, Group 50. Box 53, F171.

P278 Rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 29. Box 174, L1a.

P279 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 7. Box 178, L1a.

P280 Body sherd. Fabric D, Group 13. Box 143, F306.

P281 Body sherd. Fabric D, Group 13. Box 139, F231.

P282 Rim sherd and body sherd. Fabric F, Group 28. Box 39, F101.

P283 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 6. Box 43, L1a.
P284 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 7. Box 100, L1a.
P285 One body sherd. Fabric F, Group 39. Box 102, F230.
P286 One rim sherd. Fabric E, Group 4. Box 155, L1a.
P287 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 7. Box 159, F309.
P288 Body sherd. Fabric E, Group 21. Box 45, F112.
P289 Body sherd. Fabric G, Group 49. Box 56, F115.
P290 Rim sherd. Fabric B, Group 4. Box 53, L1a.
P291 Rim sherd. Fabric F, Group 37. Box 137, F231.
P292 Rim sherd. Fabric G, Group 47. Box 98, F230.
P293 Rim sherd. Fabric D, Group 14. Box 154, F229.
P294 Rim sherd. Fabric D, Group 11. Box 139, F231.
P295 Rim sherd. Fabric D, Group 16. Box 120, F2.

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F12 ID, Tr29, L3
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F21 OD, Tr6, L4
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F24 OD, Tr11, L1
F25 ID, Tr30, Feature A
F26 ID, Tr30, Layer A
F27 OD, Tr19, L3
F28 ID, Tr42, L3
F29 ID, Tr27, L4
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F31 ID, Tr53, L1
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F34 ID, Tr30, Feature A
F35 ID, Tr6, L2
F36 OD, Tr15, L3
F37 ID, Tr18, L1
F38 ID, Tr51, L1
F39 ID, Tr18, L1
F40 OD, Tr16, L1
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F45 ID, Tr18, L2
F46 OD, Tr11, L2
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F56 OD, Tr21, L3
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F96 Interior, Boxes 110-133
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F102 Interior, Box 14
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F112 OD, Tr44, L6
F113 ID, Tr41, L2
F114 Interior, Box 68, L1a
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F116 OD, Tr38, L3
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F118 Interior, Box 53, F175, L1
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F123 OD, Tr15, L2
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F130 ID, Tr5, L3
F131 ID, Tr37, L3
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F135 Interior, Box 172-173, Baulk
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F141 ID, Tr37, L4
F142 Interior, Box 39, L2
F143 Interior, Box 88, L1a
F144 Interior, Box 12, F33, L2
F145 ID, Tr4, L1
F146 OD, Tr15, L2
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F148 ID, Tr30, Feature A
F149 OD, Tr14, L3
F150 ID, Tr30, Feature A

F151 OD, Tr14, L3
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F159 Interior, Box 58, L2
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F164 ID, Tr44, L1
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F167 ID, Tr37, L1
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F177 Interior, Box 14, L2
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F179 OD, Tr8, L4
F180 OD, Tr6, L4
F181 OD, Tr11, L3
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F185 ID, Tr4, L2
F186 ID, Tr30, Feature A
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F189 OD, Tr8, L4
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F191 ID, Tr26, L2
F192 ID, Tr45, L3
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F196 Interior, Box 42, L1a
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F199 ID, Tr26, L3
F200 ID, Tr12, L3
F201 OD, Surface
F202 Interior, Box 100, L1a
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F219 Interior, Box 222, F326, L1
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F221 Interior, Box 155, L1a
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F228 ID, Tr43, L3
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F233 ID, Tr53, L2

F234 ID, Tr28, L1

F235 OD, Tr17, L4

F236 ID, Tr30, L1

F237 Interior, Box 43, F166-169

F238 Interior, Box 6, F3

F239 OD, Tr6, L3

F240 ID, Tr17, L3

F241 ID, Tr53

F242 ID, Tr44, L2

F243 ID, Tr52, L5

F244 OD, Tr14, L3

F245 ID, Tr10-30, Surface

F246 ID, Tr30, L2

F247 Interior, Box 46, F98

F248 ID, Tr2, L3

Petrology and Schedules of Stone Artefacts

The worked stone, other than sarsen, was kindly examined macroscopically by Mr R W Sanderson of the Petrological Department of the Institute of Geological Sciences, and the following notes were compiled from his verbal comments. Apart from the polished stone axes, the majority of the rocks are not very distinctive in type, and except for a few specimens (eg S2, S15, and S20 and possibly S3, S6, and S5), it has not been possible to identify their sources.

1. Igneous and Metamorphic Rocks

The two grouped rocks, Group VI (Great Langdale) and Group VII (Graig Lwyd), are both fragments of axes. The other ungrouped rocks are quartzites of a more generalised character and could probably be found in the local gravels.

1a Grouped Rocks

Group VI Flake from a ground and polished axe (F122). ID, T30, Feature A.

Group VII Fragment from the butt end of a ground and polished axe. The rock is a porphyritic granophyric quartz microdiorite. Interior, Box 98, F230.

1b Ungrouped Rocks

Metamorphic Quartzite

The Ditches

S13 Pebble with heavily abraded ends. Probably originally from the Bunter Pebble Beds. 550g (probably c 750g complete). ID, T37, F5.

The Interior

S19 Polisher. Probably originally from the Bunter Pebble Beds. 50g. Interior, Box 12, F170, Surface.

Quartzite

The Ditches

Hammerstone (abraded ends). 110g. ID, T4, L2.

Hammerstone (abraded ends). 75g. ID, T30, LA.

Hammerstone (abraded ends). 100g. ID, T39, L2.

The Interior

Hammerstone (abraded ends). c 100g. Interior, Box 155, F243.

Hammerstone. Quartzite pebble, probably derived from the Triassic Pebble Beds. 75g. Interior, Box 99, Surface.

Unworked fragment. Interior, Box 107, F225a, Surface.

Hammerstone. Interior. Surface, unlocated.

2 Imported Sedimentary Rocks

These specimens have been identified macroscopically. They are mostly too generalised in character to permit even approximate identification of their sources, where it has been possible to suggest an origin for this material, it is clear that the stone was imported from two areas; firstly the West Country, and secondly south-eastern England from the Hythe Beds north of Central Weald (S2) and from the Folkestone Beds.

Feldspathic Sandstone

The Ditches

S15 Quern fragment with shallow groove. Probably Old Red Sandstone from the Somerset-Monmouthshire Area (similar to S20). 100g. ID, T39, L2.

Pebble unworked, probably of Old Red Sandstone (similar to S15 and S20). 125g. ID, unstratified.

The Interior

S20 Small roughly circular pebble probably used for abrasion. Probably Old Red Sandstone from the Somerset-Monmouthshire Area (similar to S15). Interior, Box 34, F155, Surface.

Sandstone of Carboniferous Type

The Interior

Quern fragment with groove. Interior, Box 121, Surface.

Cherty Sandstone

The Ditches

S2 Saddle quern. Cherty glauconitic sandstone with sponge spicules, from the Hythe Beds, North of the Central Weald. 200g. ID, T9, L2.

The Interior

Unclassifiable fragment (surface weathered). Cherty sandstone, rather weathered, possibly form Dorset-Wiltshire area, possibly Warminster. 25g. Interior, Box 140, F249.

Rider fragment. Uper Greensand chery sandstone, with spicular chert. From the Western end (Wiltshire area) of the Greensand belt. 90g. Interior, Box 100, Surface.

Ferruginous Sandstone

The Ditches

Rider, similar to S5, probably from the Folkestone Beds. 125g. ID2-18, unstratified.

The Interior

Rubber fragment. A somewhat ferruginous medium grained sandstone with occasional large grains. No provenance suggested. 50g. Interior, Box 49, F138, Surface.

Limonite Cemented Sandstone or Carstone

The Ditches

S5 Upper stone of quern with worn corner. Coarse gritty limonite cemented sandstone from the Folkestone Beds. 650g. OD, T11, L3.

Small unworked fragment of carstone. OD, T11, L3.

S3 Lower Stone of ?saddle quern. Limonite cemented sandstone, or carstone, from the Lower Cretaceous Beds, south of the North Downs, probably from the Maidenhead area (similar to S6 below). 500g. ID, T2-18, Unstratified.

The Interior

Lower stone of quern. Carstone, probably from West Surrey or Guildford area. 275g. Interior, Box 102, F230.

Lower stone of quern. Carstone, finer grained than the above. 450g. Interior, Box 64, F185.

S6 Two concave surfaces re-used as rider, hammerstone and anvil. Limonite cemented sandstone, or carstone, from the Lower Cretaceous Beds, south of the North Downs, probably from the Maidenhead area (similar to S3 above). 675g. Interior, Box 8, Surface.

Lower stone of a quern. 25g. Interior, Box 178, Surface.

Lower stone of a quern. (Two fragments, one without surface). 20 and 40g. Interior, Box 52.

Lower stone of a quern. Interior, Box 43, Surface.

Unidentifiable surface fragment. Interior, Box 140, Surface.

3 Sandstones, Possibly Imported

Quartzitic Sandstone

The Ditches

S14 Pounder. A fine grained quartzitic sandstone. Possibly imported. 250g. OD11, L3.

S10 Hammerstone. A fine grained quartzitic sandstone; bedded appearance. Possibly imported. 300g. OD, T11, L3.

The Interior

Stone with two concave areas, like S6, re-used as hammerstone, possibly imported. 375g. Interior, Box 86, Surface.

Pebble with abraded end. Quartzitic sandstone similar to that found in the Budleigh-Salterton Pebble Beds. Possibly imported. 575g. Interior, Box 42, Surface.

Hammerstone. Possibly imported. 30g. Interior, Box 97, Surface.

Hammerstone. Possibly imported. 225g, Interior, Box 200, Surface.

Hammerstone(?). Possibly imported. 70g. Interior, Box 12, F34, Surface.

Triassic pebble of quartzitic sandstone with slightly abraded ends and worn edges. Possibly imported. 65g. Interior, Box 107, Surface.
Fragment with unidentifiable surface. 40g. Possibly imported. Interior, Box 158, F307.
Fragment with unidentifiable surface and worn edges. A fine grained quartzitic sandstone with some iron-stained spots. 50g. No provenance suggested. Interior, Boxes 184-188.

4 Other Sandstone

The Ditches
Hammerstone. Pebble of coarse silicified sandstone. Possibly imported. 220g. OD, T17, Surface.
Fragment, unworked, of soft clayey sandstone. Possibly imported. ID, T37, Surface.
The Interior
Fragment with a ground surface. Coarse grained sandstone. Possibly imported. 250g. Interior, Box 94, F225a.
Pebble with abraded end of silty sandstone. Possibly imported. 75g. Interior, Box 119, L1.

5 Red Silicious Siltstone

The Ditches
Hammerstone. Origin uncertain, but similar material is found in the Budleigh-Salterton Pebble Beds. 440g. ID, T17, L3.

6 Chalk and Limestone

Chalk and limestone occur mainly in the form of water rolled pebbles and, apart from one fragment from the surface of the Interior (Box 206, L1) with worn facets (not illustrated), they do not appear to have been worked or utilixed. There are three pieces of chalk from the Inner Ditch (two from T37, L5, and one from the ditch length 20-31). All the chalk and two pieces of limestone from the Interior came

from surface contexts. Neither of these materials would have been widely available in the vicinity of the site, but they were evidently not imported in sufficient quantities for use as artefacts.

7 Sarsen

The rocks of sarsen type have been examined by Mr F G Dimes of the Geological Museum, Institute of Geological Sciences, who kindly made the following observations:

"Scattered across the surface of the Chalk and the Tertiary areas of the London Basin and of the Hampshire Basin are blocks of hard sandstone and of conglomerate. They may be broadly classified into two types - sarsen or 'grey-wethers' and pudding-stones with a sarsen matrix. None of the specimens from Staines can be immediately identified as of this latter type. Sarsen may be described as a hard, siliceous sandstone normally without pebbles. These sarsen vary in size from small boulders to masses 60 to 70 tons in weight. They appear to be the remnants of deposits, probably of Eocene Age, which have been destroyed by denudation. These blocks, formerly much more abundant than they are now, were used in the past not only for grinding and pounding tools but also for building purposes. Sarsens are found not only in Hertfordshire, the typical pudding-stone type, but also in Buckinghamshire, the Vale of Aylesbury, South Oxfordshire, and the southern part of Suffolk, in the more central part of the London Basin, along the North Downs, and across the Salisbury Plain, the Marlborough and Berkshire Downs and Dorset. These stones usually show no signs of having been carried any distance by natural agencies. It must, however, be pointed out that in a recent paper (Kellaway 1971) it is suggested that sarsens were introduced into these areas by spreading ice sheets. It has not been possibly to find an exact provenance for the material used at Staines; and these pieces could have been found either

in the immediate locality or further afield in the sarsen bearing area."

Schedule of Illustrated Sarsen Artefacts

S1 A heavy pounder. A squared off block with slight signs of percussion at one end and heavy use at the other. Weight 900g. ID, T51, L4.

S4 An upper stone of a quern. The block roughly squared with a surface convex in both directions. Weight 775g. ID, T5, L1.

S7 A fragment of the lower stone of a saucer quern, re-used as an upper stone and as a grinder or rubber. The surfaces quite worn. Weight 450g. ID, T3, L2.

S8 A large fragment probably of the lower stone of a saucer quern, and possibly re-used as a pounder or hammerstone. Signs of percussion on three corners. Weight 750g. OD, T39, L2.

S9 A pebble with one abraded end, and a flake off the other. Used as a hammerstone. Weight 375g. OD, T44, L6.

S11 A spherical hammerstone with a pecked and smoothed surface and two flattish facets. Weight 450g. Interior, Box 128, Surface.

S12 Small, spherical hammerstone, abraded all over. Weight 170g. ID, T43, L3.

S16 A macehead with 'hourglass' perforation. The perforation is unfinished, the ends are abraded. Weight 500g. Interior, Box 126, Surface.

S17 A fragment of an upper stone of a quern, re-used as a pin-polisher. A groove across it, semi-circular in section. Weight 40g. Interior, Box 155, L1a.

S18 An upper stone of a quern, re-used as a pin-polisher. Three narrow, V-shaped grooves. Interior, Box 6, F9.

Charcoal Identifications

Few identifiable fragments of charcoal were found on the site. The samples recovered were all very small and too few in number to determine the frequency of the species present. Dr D F Cutler and Mrs R Gale of the Jodrell Laboratory, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew kindly examined and identified the specimens from the enclosure ditches and from the interior respectively. The samples from the ditches were all found to be mineralised, and some were compressed. The following species are present:

Outer Ditch

T17, L1 Ash *Fraxinus excelsior* L.

T17, L1 Charcoal of the Hazel/Hornbeam type. No soalariform perforations seen, therefore probably Hornbeam, *Carpinus betulus* L.

T28, L1 Probably Hawthron *Crataegus* sp.

T46, L1 Probably Alder *Alnus glutinosa* Gaertn

Inner Ditch

T40, L2 Oak *Quercus robur* type.

While most of the specimens probably represented the local vegetation near the Enclosure, there is also a possibility that some fragments, especially those of oak, ash and hornbeam, might have belonged to either wooden artefacts or the hafts of lithic tools. The samples from the interior suggest a much more varied vegetation, although some were from undated features. The general picture which emerges from the Enclosure Ditches is not unlike that of Windmill Hill (Smith 1965, 38) with a predominance of scrub growth but with some hardwood such as oak also available. The samples from *probable* Neolithic Features are as follows:

Interior of the Enclosure

Sample Number	Feature	Identification
2	Box 14, F38, L1	Possibly Oak, *Quercus* sp.
5	Box 18, F57, L2	*Prunus* sp.
20	Box 53, F175, L1	a. Oak, *Quercus* sp. b. Possibly Hazel *Corylus* sp. or Hornbeam *Carpinus* sp.
24	Box 68, F131, L1	Probably Oak, *Quercus* sp.
28	Box 137, F231, L1	a. Oak, *Quercus* sp. b. *Acer* sp.

(The other charcoal samples from later or undated features are detailed in the site archive.)

Mrs Gale has kindly commented on the samples as follows:

"The family Rosaceae has a subgroup represented in these samples, namely Prunoideae. The three native species belonging to this subgroup are bird cherry - *Prunus padus*, wild cherry - *Prunus avium*, and blackthorn - *Prunus spinosa*. The other genera mentioned - hazel, birch, *Carpinus* (hornbeam), oak, ash, maple and hawthorn - are all native."

Animal bone

Further details by the late E Higgs, edited by C Grigson.

Red deer size

The few red deer represented on the site are very large and their bones were sometimes difficult to distinguish from domestic cattle. Measurements are given in Table D.

Table D - Measurements of Red Deer Bones

Bone	Measurement	
Humerus	Trochlear breadth	50 and 61mm
Astralagus	Greatest length	56.1mm

Domestic cattle size

The measurements of the cattle bones are in general agreement with those of the domestic cattle of the Earlier Neolithic at Maiden Castle and Windmill Hill, and they are smaller than those of wild cattle at the Mesolithic site of Star Carr. As there were no complete long bones, and only a few measureable broken bones it has not been possible to sex them or to calculate withers heights. Details of measurements from Staines and other relevant sites are given in the following two tables.

Table E - Measurement of cattle bones and teeth from the Staines ditches

(All measurements in millimetres; e = estimated, PW = 3rd cusp unworn, FW = full wear)

Bone	Measurement		Mean
Humerus	Trochlear breadth	e73, 70.0, 72.2, 72.0, 75.2, 67.1, e73.0, 80.2	72.84
Tibia	Distal breadth	58.0, 61.2, 57.8, 62.9, 58.2, 58.1, 58.2, 60.0 57.0	59.04
	Proximal breadth	91.5, 91.4	91.45
Calcaneum	Greatest length	121.4	(121.4)
Astragulus	Greatest length	67.5, 64.0, 63.9, 63.3 63, 63, 62	63.81
Lower third molar	Greatest length	PW: 34.7, 37.2, 37.0, 40.0, 40.0 FW: 37.3, 36.1, 39.8, 36.4, 37.9	37.64

Table F - Measurements of cattle bones and teeth from the Staines ditches, compared with those from some other sites

	Staines Earlier Neolithic		Windmill Hill Earlier Neolithic (Grigson 1965)		Maiden Castle Earlier Neolithic (Jackson 1943)		Star Carr Mesolithic (Fraser & King 1954)	
	Range	No	Range	No	Range	No	Range	No
Humerus: trochlear breadth	67.1-80.2	8	70-90*	35	75 & 87	2	70-104**	8
Tibia: distal breadth	57.0-62.9	9	56-70*	19	58.5 & 69	2	72-88**	1
Tibia: proximal breadth	91.4 & 91.5	2	c85-102	4	(100)	1	-	-
Calcaneum; greatest length	(121.4)	1	128-135	4	-	-	(186)**	1
Astragulus: greatest length	62-67.5	7	64-69 (93**)	23 1			81-92**	3
Lower third molar greatest length	34.7-40.0	10	36-42	13	-	-	(46)**	1

Notes:
* probably including some wild cattle

** wild cattle

All measurements in millimetres.

Later Prehistoric Pottery from the Interior (see Figs C, D, and E)

Introduction

This comprises a small amount of pottery, together with a few objects of baked clay, spanning the second and first millennia BC. Many of the earlier Bronze Age sherds came from several small features in Area H. There were four main concentrations of Early pre-Roman material on the site, covering Areas C and D, and the south-east part of Areas G and H. None of these concentrations appeared to be associated with any substantial contemporary activity on the site, which is perhaps surprising in relation to the preponderance of such material from other sites in the area (Barrett pers comm).

Schedule of illustrated material; from disturbed topsoil, layers (L)1 and 1a, and features (F)

P296 Much eroded Beaker sherd of typical medium red fabric. Comb stamped zone infilled with vertical impressions.

P297 Eroded sherd with incisions. Gritless yellow/brown fabric. Probably Beaker.

P298 Sherd with recent breaks. Black fabric with numerous flint grits. Decorated with possible comb - stamp with round teeth in triangular or chevron pattern. Fabric suggests a small thin-walled residual Decorated Early Neolithic vessel of a rare type.

P299 Three sherds from a vessel with a slightly internally bevelled rim. Whipped cord impressions form a loosely executed herring-bone pattern on the body and widely spaced diagonal impressions on the rim. The shoulder sherd, which appears to belong to the same vessel is very eroded on the exterior but appears to have had a similar decoration of herring-bone impressions above and below the shoulder. The fabric like P309, is fired light reddish on the exterior and black in the interior, with a buff core. There are very few visible inclusions. P299, Box 100, L1.

Distribution: A group of 8 sherds, 5 from Box 100, 2 from

Box 101 and one from Box 124, F276, L4 are of a similar fabric.

P300 One rim sherd, possibly from a deep vessel. Finger tip impressions on the rim. Contains very frequent medium flint grits; a well fired fabric, reddish brown externally and orange red internally with a grey core. P300, Box 124, F276.

Distribution: Four other sherds from Box 124, L1a, Box 215, L1, Box 124/126 baulk and Box 175 layer 1a are of similar fabric.

P301 One sherd from a large bucket-shaped vessel having a very eroded vertical cordon with finger tip impressions. The fabric contains numerous small to medium flint grits, is reddish-purple on the exterior, and dark grey in the interior. Box 124/126, baulk.

P302 Six sherds, including a slight shoulder, with decoration of shallow short vertical incisions. Contains frequent fine to medium grits and is fairly hard-fired. Reddish brown both inside and out, with a dark grey core. Box 106, F271, L1.

P303 One rim sherd. The soft fabric has numerous fine to medium flint grits. Fired dark brown externally, reddish internally. Box 124, L1.

P304 A rim sherd. It contains large quantities of medium flint grits, and is red both internally and externally, with a brown core. One other sherd from the same feature, showing a slightly hollow base, may belong to this vessel. Box 61, F142.

P305 Rim sherd from an upright vessel, possibly a barrel urn, with a flat externally thickened rim (clearly added to a plain everted rim during potting). The fabric contains prolific fine flint grits, and is well fired. Light reddish both externally and internally, it has a light brown core. Box 69, F138.

P306 A rim and body sherd from a indeterminate vessel. Contains fine flint grits with a few very large grits. A light reddish brown externally and light brown internally with a slightly darker core. This sherd might be residual and of Early Neolithic date. Box 126, F279.

P307 Body sherd from a bucket-shaped vessel showing an undecorated horseshoe lug. Hard-fired fabric with frequent flint inclusions, having a reddish interior and a dark brown to black exterior, which has been finely smoothed. This sherd does not seem to belong to any of the other vessels from Staines, area H. Box 124, L1.

P308 One rim and three conjoining body sherds from a bucket-shaped vessel with a slight shoulder. An applied cordon on the shoulder incorporates a plain horizontal lug. There is finger tip decoration on top of the plain rim and on the cordon. The fabric is heavily gritted with flint (up to 5mm), is fired to reddish brown on the exterior surface, and yellowish brown on the interior surface. The four illustrated sherds come from Box 124, L1; Box 124, F276 (2 sherds); Box 126, L1.

Distribution: Other sherds from Box 107, F273; Box 124, L1; Box 126, F279, Box 124/126 baulk Box 138, F242 and Box 175, F250 are of a similar fabric to vessel P308.

P309 A small vessel with an internally bevelled rim, and a high rounded shoulder. Decorated above the shoulder with a tooth comb stamp with widely spaced fine round teeth. The ornament consists of short vertical lines about 5mm apart surmounted by a very loosely executed chevron. Immediately below this there is a zone of diagonal fingernail incisions about 100mm deep. The vessel is well made in a sandy gritless fabric similar to that of P299, and fired to a light brown colour both internally and externally, with a black core. Box 87, L1.

P310 Five sherds, from a small, thin walled vessel with an internally bevelled rim. The fabric contains a very small quantity of medium sized flint grits, and is similar to P309. It has a light reddish brown exterior and black interior. Box 106, F271.

P311 A flat based small vessel with a hollow base. The fabric containing frequent flint grits of all sizes up to 5mm, is light red on the exterior, with a grey interior and core. Box 141, L1.

P312 Four sherds from a splayed flat based small vessel. A

coarse fabric with frequent large angular flint grits up to 5mm. Light reddish brown externally and black internally with a dark grey core. Box 54, F173.

P313 A flat base sherd with marked shoulder from a small vessel. A coarse fabric, almost identical to P312, it has a light brown exterior, dark brown interior and a black core. Box 140, L1.

P314 A sherd, possibly from a small flat based vessel of similar ware to P310, but without visible grits. A repair hole was made after firing. Box 106, F271.

P315 A much eroded flat base sherd with a small external diameter (c 7mm). Evenly fired reddish brown fabric with numerous fine flint grits. Box 176, L1.

P316 A flat base sherd. The fabric has fairly frequent small girts and is a light reddish colour both internally and externally with a grey core. Box 137, F231.

P317 Two conjoining sherds from a thick flat base. The well fired fabric has quantities of fine flint grits, and is light reddish brown on the exterior with a light grey interior. Box 106, F271.

P318 One fragmentary flat base sherd. Fairly well fired with light reddish brown surfaces and dark grey core. The fabric which contains very occasional grits is similar to that of P309. Box 135, L1.

P319 One flat base sherd. The fabric contains fairly numerous medium-sized flint grits and is reddish brown externally with brownish black interior and core. Box 137, F231, L2.

P320 One eroded sherd from a doubtful flat base. OD, T18, L1.

Fig E, 1-14

The fabrics of these pots form a general group (Fig E, 1-9), which is usually fired to a dull grey/brown or red/brown. Fine crushed flint grits are predominant, with some of sand. Two sub groups are suggested; a: (Nos 1-6) hard dark grey or dark brown fabric with small flints or sand grits and b: (Nos 7-9) a hard dull red/brown fabric with fine flint grits.

1 Rim in an uneven hard fired grey-black fabric with a few

small crushed flint grits and shallow continuous finger impressions on the exterior of the rim and on the shoulder.

2 Rim in a smooth hard fired dull grey-brown fabric with a dark grey core. Decorated by consists of continuous finger impressions on the rim exterior and on the shoulder.

3 Rim in the same fabric as 2 above with very shallow finger impressions immediately above the shoulder.

4 Rim in a hard fired sandy dull brown fabric with small crushed flint grits protruding through the inner surface, with external finger impressions on the rim.

5 Shoulder sherd in a hard fired dark grey fine sandy fabric with close overlapping finger tip impressions.

6 A shoulder sherd in a blue-grey fabric with dull red-brown patches, a reduced core and interior. Decorated by deep well spaced finger impressions.

7 Plain everted rim in a hard fired dull red-brown fabric with fine flint grits.

8 Plain everted rim in the same fabric as 7 above.

9 Large sherd in a hard fired dull red-brown fabric with a grey core and small flint grits.

Fired Clay Objects

10 Two fragments from a loom weight, of which the largest is illustrated, in a hard fired fine sandy fabric with a light brown smoothed outer surface and a red to pink coarse core.

11 Fired clay object with identical fabric and firing as No 13 below.

12 Half of a crudely made spindle-whorl in a very light brown fabric with soft laminated limestone inclusions.

13 A broken half of a spindle-whorl in a hard fired smooth fabric with dull reddish patches and a grey reduced core with sparse small crushed flint grits. A horizontal row of slightly diagonal finger nail impressions have been made on the angled girth.

14 Fragment from what was possibly a large loom weight in a very hard fired coarse sandy fabric with uneven surfaces. The bright pink-red exterior contrasts with a dark grey core.

Discussion

Although much of this material exhibits a broad chronological continuum, some characteristic types can be discussed individually as follows:

Beaker There was only one definite worn Beaker sherd, (P296), too small to be really diagnostic. P297 might have been a Beaker (eg Clarke 1970, figs 326 and 509 from Oxfordshire), but could equally have belonged to the Grooved Ware series (if so, it was the only suspected Grooved Ware Sherd from the site). P298, on balance seems to be Early Neolithic (see Schedule above). Considering the size of the site, Beaker and Grooved Ware ceramics seem to have been virtually absent.

Bucket-shaped vessels The major part of the Bronze Age pottery at Staines is represented by these vessels, which can be paralleled locally, as at Ashford Common (Barrett 1973). Small vessels supplement these larger pots. The dating is difficult and would seem to span the Bronze Age, tending to the middle of the period and being probably contemporary with Wessex Deverel Rimbury (Barrett 1973, 130).

Later Prehistoric vessels and objects of baked clay (see Fig E)

Nos 1-6 represent a series of vessels, which can be placed in Cunliffe's Ivinghoe-Sandy group (1978, 37). This would seem to represent a native tradition continuing on from the Bronze Age, from which there can be no clearly marked chronological division with the 'Iron Age' (Cunliffe 1978, 37-8). The everted rims (7 and 8) could be late in this period, but can also be paralleled at Runnymede Bridge, Surrey, a site of essentially Late Bronze Age character (Needham and Longley 1980, 405-7, fig 5). Here finger-tipping emerged as a late decorative feature (Needham and Longley 1980, 412). The open jar (9) can be paralleled at Aldermaston Wharf, a site of Late Bronze Age date (Bradley et al 1980, 239, fig 15). The loom-weight (10) and carinated spindle whorl (11) can also be paralleled at Runnymede Bridge, with pyramidal weights being Late Bronze Age, and biconical spindle whorls continuing into the Iron Age (Needham and Longley 1980, 411). Vessels with finger-tip decoration also occurred at Orsett, Essex, where Barrett commented that long occupation of sites may see a wide variety of pottery styles, none of which can have a precise

chronological value (1978, 272-7).

Despite the apparently wide chronological spread of this material, it may be taken to be indicative of intermittent occupation of the site at Staines in the second and first millennia BC. The Bronze Age and 'Iron Age' material would appear to be related by the ceramic continuum, which exists in the Thames Valley and is distinct from the Deverel Rimbury traditions further west, although developed out of it to some extent (Barrett 1980, 302-6). In the present state of the study of Late Prehistoric ceramics, it would seem premature to make any finer chronological observations. The presence of contemporary loom weights and spindle whorls would seem to indicate that at certain periods the occupation of the site was more permanent, but structures of this date cannot be certainly identified.

Finally I am grateful to Richard Bradley for much advice on the general interpretation of the Later Prehistoric ceramics at Staines.

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P296
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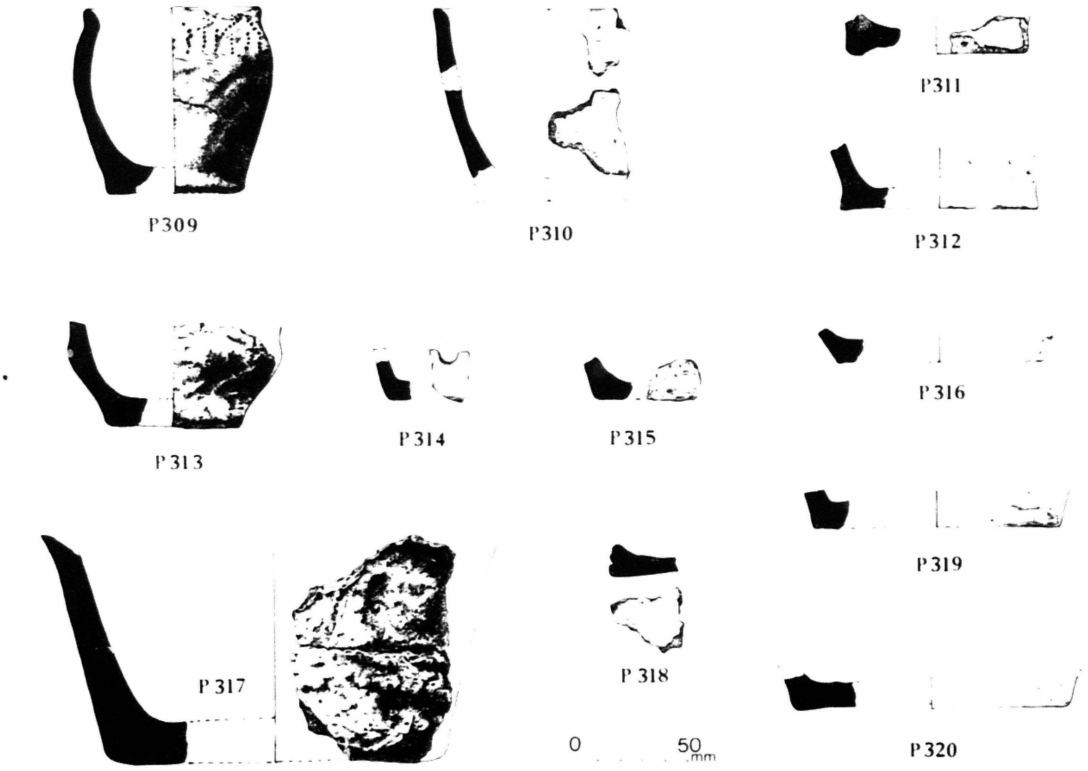
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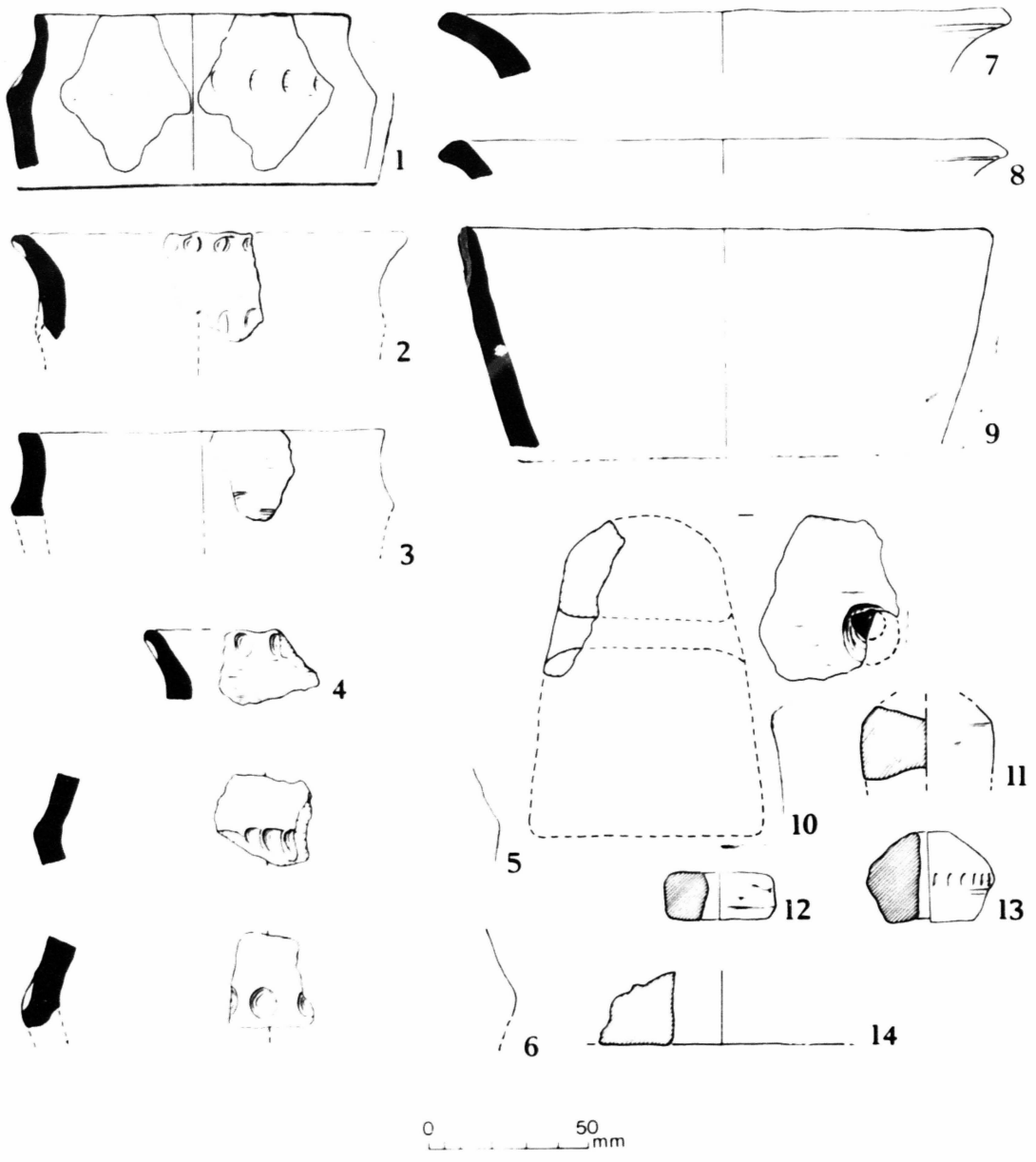
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Romano-British Features and Material

by S A Butcher, F Cameron, P E Curnow and H Pengelly

Introduction by S A Butcher

A quantity of Romano-British material was found in the course of excavation and although most of this was from disturbed contexts an attempt was made to define the nature and period of occupation which it represents.

The principal features dated to this period by material from primary positions are a number of long straight ditches, F138, F225, F225a and F255, running roughly north-east to south-west, and an irregular D-shaped enclosure, F170 (Fig 12). It is suggested that the ditches form the boundaries of a fairly large-scale layout of fields. From the discrepancies of alignment in ditches lying close together it appears that the boundaries silted and were re-cut without much exactitude. Very little stratified pottery could be associated with these ditches: a Flavian sherd from F138 and late Roman wares from F255.

The D-shaped enclosure ditch F170 cuts one of the straight ditches and contains sherds from the later first century AD to the early third. It does not coincide with the layout of pits nor with any class of occupation material. It was possibly no more than a temporary stockyard.

The presence of pits, scattered post-holes and much pottery, roof-tile and daub in the surface layers suggests that there were buildings somewhere on the site, the other features of which have been removed by later cultivation.

The abundant assemblage of pottery has been studied by Fiona Cameron who concludes that the Roman occupation of the site was at its height in the Flavian period, which is probably when it began, and continued fairly steadily throughout the second and third centuries, with perhaps another slight peak in the late third or early fourth century AD. Some of the pottery types may go into the early fifth century AD.

The Roman Coins by P E Curnow

Only three Roman coins varying in date from the late third century AD to about the middle of the fourth century AD were found during the excavations. These came from superficial deposits within the interior of the enclosure, in the area covered by the detailed plans, F, G, and H (see Fig. 5), and are as follows;

1) ALLECTUS (AD 293-6)
Obv IMP C ALLECTUS PF AUG
Bust rad. Cuir r.
Rev. VIRTUS AUG Galley
mm QL London
Ref: RIC v ii 55 (F)
Context: Interior, Box 174

2) CONSTANTINE I (AD 317)
Obv IMP CONSTANTINUS AUG
Bust laur Cuir r
Rev SOLI INVIC/TO COMITI
mm illeg but (TF)
ATR
Ref: RIC VII Trier 132 (A)
Context: Interior, Box 165

3) IRREGULAR GLORIA EXERCITUS TYPE (AD 335+)
Obv Laur bust r (House of Constantine I)
Rev (GLORIA EXER)CITUS I Std
Size 13 mm
Context: Interior, Box 127

The Samian Pottery by Hedley Pengelly

The Samian pottery (51 sherds) was found in the Interior of the Enclosure, and is of first and second century date. I am grateful to Mr B R Hartley for discussing certain of the sherds with me.

The provenance of the ware was as follows:- South Gaulish, 8 sherds; Central Gaulish, 42 sherds; East Gaulish, 1 sherd:

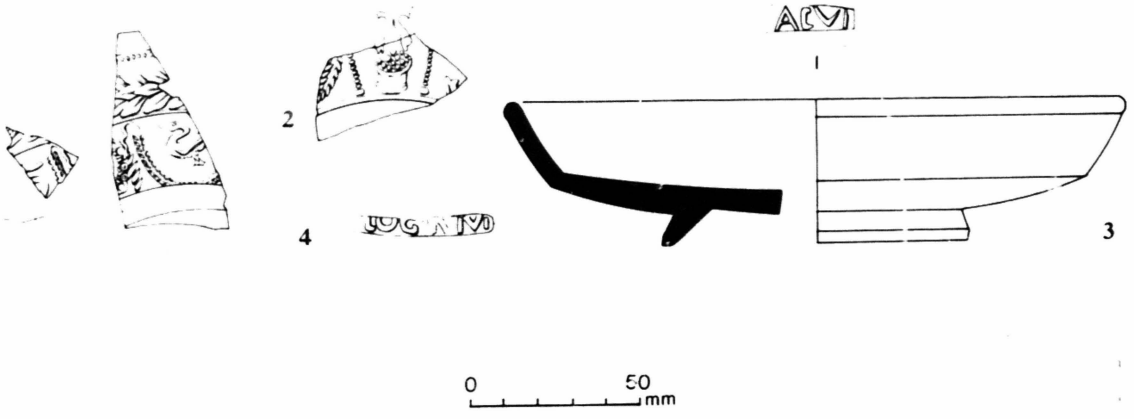
The following are of particular interest (see Fig F):-

1 Form 29, South Gaulish. Two fragments from the lower part of the decoration divided into zones showing: (1) a wreath of leaves, (2) a pair of facing swans (not Dechelette or Oswald) within two leafy festoons suspended from either side of a medallion. A vessel from Richborough (Bushe Fox, 1926 pl. XVII, 1) has the same wreath, festoons, medallion and plain line between the four zones, but slightly different birds. Knorr (1919, Taf. 86 D,) also illustrates this wreath on a form 29 in the Solothurn Museum. The fine bead row below the central moulding is unusual at such an early date: c AD 45-60. Interior, Box 120, L1.

2 Form 37. Panel design in the style of Cinnamus of Central Gaul; his leafy festoon and twin dolphins with basket (D 1069 A) c AD 150-180. Interior, unstratified.

3 Form 15/17 or 18. Part of the base stamped OF C]ALVI. Site records for this die of Calvus of South Gaul suggest a date c AD 75-100. Interior, F205.

4 Form 15/17 or 18. Fragment of base bearing the complete stamp reading LOGIRNI. This is one of the later dies of Logirnus of South Gaul and may be dated c AD 70-80. Unstratified.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The Roman Pottery by Fiona Cameron

Introduction

The general condition of the Roman pottery from this site, which is very fragmentary and badly abraded, probably indicates that it has been disturbed a good deal since its deposition by subsequent agricultural or other activity and it is therefore unlikely that much of it was found in its original contexts. By far the majority of the material consists of coarse ware body sherds and the limited proportion of fine wares for all periods is probably indicative of the humble, domestic nature of the occupation. The evidence from the pottery, such as it is, suggests that the site was occupied fairly continuously from the late first to the fourth century AD and possibly even on into the fifth, with no discernible gaps. In the absence of good internal dating evidence, the chronology must rely heavily on external comparisons, but almost all of the types found here can be readily paralleled in London and more especially in well-dated contexts in Southwark.

Discussion.

The Fine Wares: These comprise only some fifty sherds of samian and a further forty sherds of other colour-coated wares. Of this small amount of samian, only a few sherds are first century AD, some are Hadrianic to Antonine, and the majority are Central Gaulish Antonine. (Information from Catherine Johns). Apart from the samian, none of the fine wares seem to have been imported from outside Britain at any period. The colour-coated wares which take over from the samian some time during the second century AD are apparently all from either the Nene Valley (some fifteen sherds) or from the Oxford region(some 30 sherds) although one or two examples may be from Colchester. Once again all this material is very fragmentary. None of these wares can be dated earlier than the middle of the second century when production seems to have started in the Nene Valley and the majority are of late third to fourth century AD and include

some of the later Nene Valley types. Some of the Oxford region material, however, may go on into the fifth century.

The Coarse Wares: Apart from identifiable kiln products such as those from Alice Holt, the vast majority of the coarse wares are in grey sandy fabrics. There is, however, one fabric which is distinct from the rest, a gritty, micaceous brown fabric with dark grey surfaces, usually burnished. A wide variety of forms seem to occur in this fabric - flanged bowls, dog-dishes, bead-rimmed bowls, jars and even a beaker - with perhaps a tendency to be late second century AD or later. Apart from the more readily identifiable late period Alice Holt storage jars, it is likely that the first and second century ones may also originate here. They are usually related to the Southwark II.L and II.M. types in form but may equally belong to Alice Holt types 9.2 and 9.4.

The coarse ware vessels which are best represented on the site are Flavian jars, usually with bead rims, which account for 23% of the diagnostic pottery, although bowls and dishes of the same period only make up 3% of the total. Together they make up 26% for the Flavian period alone.

The middle period on the site, which covers basically the second century AD, accounts for as much as 38%, of which 14% are bowls and dishes and 24.5% are jars. But this period is characterised by several long-lived or common types which either span the whole century, eg various types of necked jars, or start in the second century but go into the third or even fourth eg bead- or triangular-rimmed bowls.

The later period, which is taken here as the mid third century AD onwards, seems at first glance to be as well represented as the Flavian period, comprising 29% of the total - 14% for bowls or dishes and 15% for jars. But this period obviously may cover a much wider time span than either of the other two - some of the types, especially those from

Alice Holt, may even go on into the fifth century. The later pottery has been grouped together despite this, however, since it is rarely possible to make finer chronological divisions for this period.

Most of the mortaria are too fragmentary to identify and none can be positively attributed to the first century. There are two, however, which are probably second century and a somewhat larger number of post-mid-third-century types, (c. nine examples).

Flagons are rare but fairly evenly distributed over the three periods, three examples for the first century, five for the second century and four for the later period. In view of the discrepancies in the time spans of the three periods, however, the larger proportion is of Flavian date and the smallest belongs to the later period.

The evidence for first century occupation, then, consists of a large number of bead rim jars, a limited number of bowls, a few flagons and a handful of samian sherds. There are apparently no imported fine wares for this period. For the second century, there is a more even balance in the proportion of bowls to jars, although the latter are still slightly in the majority, a few flagons and mortaria and several Nene Valley colour-coated sherds. The majority of the samian belongs to this period but some of it may be residual. From the mid third century on, the coarse ware types are evenly distributed between bowls and jars and a large proportion of them are from the Alice Holt kilns. There are few flagons but an increase in the number of mortaria and fine wares, in both cases coming almost exclusively from the Oxford region.

Conclusions

The earliest dating evidence for this occupation is a single sherd of Neronian-Flavian samian and two decorated sherds dated to AD 45-60, and while some of the earliest pottery

types may go back to the pre-Flavian period, there are none which might not equally well be Flavian. There is thus no conclusive evidence of any pre-Flavian occupation of the site. The coin evidence is sparse - only three examples, all of which are fourth century, the latest being of AD 335 or later. Some of the pottery types, however, may go on as late as the early fifth century.

The conclusion which must be drawn from the pottery evidence, therefore, is that the Roman occupation of the site was at its height in the Flavian period, which is probably when it began, and continued fairly steadily throughout the second and third centuries, with perhaps another slight peak in the late third or early fourth century AD.

The Pottery

The account of the pottery itself has been divided into two main sections: I. Pottery from features, and II. The Type Series. In view of the nature of the stratified groups, a type series has been compiled to represent the whole assemblage regardless of context, and is illustrated in Figs. G, H and I. An account of the datable pottery from identifiable features is given in section I, but where a vessel from a feature has been illustrated in the Type Series, the dating evidence which is given in full there, is only repeated in brief in section I. A full account of the pottery has been confined to the archive level catalogue.

Section I. Pottery from features; (a) Main features and (b) other features

(a) Main features:

F170 Ditch The diagnostic material from this feature comprises several bead-rim jars, in coarse hand-made fabrics, typical of the Flavian period, cf Southwark II.A. types. There are also some necked jars (Fig 2 nos 45 and 52) of a type which has a possible date range of pre-Flavian to early Antonine. There is another jar, however, (Fig 3 no 65) with a parallel in Southwark of the early third century AD. The total time span for the feature, then seems to go from the Flavian period to the early third century but whether the ditch was actually open for this length of time, which seems unlikely, or whether it does in fact date to the early third century, with the rest of the material being residual, is difficult to assess.

F134/138 Field ditch The coarse pottery from this feature amounts only to one body sherd and one base sherd and the only dating evidence is a single sherd of Flavian samian.

F205 Field ditch This ditch contained the piece of Neronian-Flavian samian and the only other pottery is a small necked jar (Fig 2 no 57) of Flavian-Trajanic date. The feature is probably Flavian.

F219 Pit The material from this pit consists solely of two body sherds which cannot be dated.

F225 Field ditch There is a single sherd from this feature, from a flanged bowl of a type made at Alice Holt between mid third and mid fifth century AD. (Fig G, no 29).

F225/F227 Field ditch It has proved impossible to distinguish the pottery from this feature from the surface finds, but since they are all of a similar date they have been dealt with together. There are only three sherds of any significance, one from a wide-mouthed bowl in a hard, gritty grey fabric with an acute-angled burnished lattice, which dates from late Flavian to late Hadrianic in Southwark (Type 11.E.) although there is an example in an early to mid second century AD context in Southwark (no 1041). There is also a jar with an everted rim in a grey sandy fabric with white slip cf Southwark type II.F6 mid to late second century AD and a dish (Fig G, no 18) with a probable date range of Flavian to mid second century AD. There are also three sherds of Antonine samian, so that an Antonine date for the feature seems likely.

F228 Field ditch Here again, it has proved difficult to distinguish which of the material is actually from the feature except for one sherd from a flanged bowl, from Alice Holt (Fig G, no 31) of AD 270-420. Also from this area is another flanged bowl in a gritty buff fabric with dark grey surfaces cf Southwark no.292 in a mid fourth century context. There is also a fragment of mortarium from the Oxford region cf Young type C.93.4 dated to mid fourth century onwards, although the type referred to is actually a bowl rather than a mortarium. This feature probably dates to the early to mid fourth century although it may be later.

F229 Field ditch The only pottery from this feature is a first century AD cooking pot or jar (Fig H, no 37) and two body sherds which are probably from a Verulamium region flagon. The date, therefore, is probably first century.

F231 Palisade There is no datable pottery from this feature.

F249 Palisade Since it has proved impossible to separate the pottery from the feature from that of the surrounding area, they have been dealt with together. Among the earlier

types is a storage jar in a coarse grog-tempered grey fabric cf Southwark type II.M. of first or second century AD date, a bowl with a reeded rim in a gritty buff fabric, probably early second century, cf Southwark type 1V.A.4, and a first or second century AD dish (Fig G, no 4) There is another bowl with a reeded rim in a gritty pale grey fabric with orange-buff surfaces cf Southwark type IV.A.7 or 8, mid second century AD. The majority of the material, however, is later, and includes several cavetto rim jars in various grey fabrics which are probably no earlier than the early third century AD. There are two flat-rimmed bowls in micaceous grey fabrics, probably of the second half of the third century AD cf Southwark nos 1861 and 1863. There are two Alice Holt jars, one in gritty pinkish Overwey type fabric and one in a sandy grey fabric with darker surfaces, Alice Holt type 3.C.3-6 of late third century onwards and an Alice Holt flanged bowl type 5.B.4 or 5 of mid third to mid fourth century AD. There is another flanged bowl in a micaceous sandy grey fabric with darker surfaces of late third to early fourth century date cf Angel Court Fig 7 no 164 and a jar in hand-made pale grey fabric with darker surfaces cf Southwark no 943 of late third to fourth century AD. The fine wares comprise one sherd of the coarser type of Nene Valley colour coat which is probably third century AD or later and two sherds of samian, one Flavian and one Hadrianic to early Antonine. It seems likely that this is a late third to fourth century feature and that the samian and earlier coarse ware types are residual.

F255 Field ditch There is only a single base sherd from this feature which is not datable.

F 258 Pit The pottery from this feature includes three Flavian bead rim jars (eg Fig I, no 68) in coarse hand-made fabrics and another jar in a gritty grey fabric which is also Flavian cf Southwark type II.B.2. There is also a small jar in a fine micaceous grey fabric which is probably Flavian-Trajanic cf Southwark no 1417. There is a necked jar (Fig H, no 56) of early to mid second century AD date cf Southwark type II.G.2. and a bowl in sandy grey fabric which

may be second century or later c cf Southwark IV.H.1. There are also, however, two much later types, one flanged bowl 1rom Alice Holt (Fig G, no 14) and a jar in sandy grey fabric of probable mid 4th century date, cf Southwark no 274. This pit, then, probably belongs to the mid fourth century AD unless the two late pieces are intrusive.

F307 Field ditch There is a piece of Antonine samian from this feature and a fragment of mortarium which may be from an Oxford type M.20 or M.22 of mid third century AD onwards. If this can be regarded as sufficient evidence to date the feature, it must be mid third century AD or later and the samian therefore residual.

F309 Pit There is no pottery which is definitely from the feature itself, but this material comprises only three sherds, of which one is from a flat-rimmed bowl cf Southwark type IV.G. and a dog-dish of Southwark type IV.J. both dated mid second century AD onwards, and a base sherd, all three in sandy grey fabrics. The overall date is probably late second to third century AD.

F311 Pit The datable material from this feature includes two jars with everted rims, both in sandy grey fabrics, one of mid to later second century AD cf Southwark II.F. types, and one probably of late third to fourth century AD (Fig I, no 63). There is also a bowl in sandy grey fabric of the second half of the third century AD cf Southwark nos 1861 and 1863. A late third century AD date for this feature seems likely.

F312 Field ditch There are only two body sherds from this feature which are not datable.

F320 Pit Apart from a sherd of Antonine samian and a single body sherd of Oxford region colour coated ware, there is a rim sherd, probably from a necked jar of early to mid second century AD cf Southwark type II.G.2. The presence of the Oxford ware sherd, unless it is intrusive, must bring the date of the pit up to at least the mid third century AD, if not later.

F321 Pit The only certain dating evidence for this feature is a single sherd of Flavian samian.

F322 Pit Among the pottery from this pit is a jar of the second half of the third century AD (Fig I, no 62) and a bead rim dish, perhaps of second century AD or later (Fig G, no 24). There is also a body sherd, probably from a type with a time span of late Flavian to late Hadrianic, although the type can co on as late as the early third century AD cf Southwark type II.E. This pit, then probably dates to the early or mid third century AD.

(b) Other features

F32 The only datable sherd is an everted jar rim in sandy grey fabric cf Southwark Fig 215 Group 2 types, second half of third century AD.

F34 There is no datable pottery.

F64 There is only a small jar from this feature in a sandy orange fabric with grey core and grey surfaces cf Southwark nos 500, 501 and 502 and 764, all in Flavian contexts.

F 101 The only datable sherd is a fragment of a jar rim which is probably Flavian (Fig I, no 35).

F 117 The only sherd here is a flange from an Oxford colour-coated bowl, probably from a Young type C.51 dated AD240 on.

F142 Most of the material from this feature is undatable, but it does include a small jar of a type found in second century AD contexts in Southwark although it is probably Flavian (Fig H, no 40), a first century AD dish (Fig G, no 2) and a necked jar of pre-Flavian to Antonine date (Fig H, no 1). This feature is probably first century AD.

F 162 The material here consists solely of two sherds, probably from the same vessel, which is a flanged bowl in a gritty micaceous brown fabric with burnished dark grey surfaces, of late third to fourth century AD type cf Angel Court Fig 7 types.

F 189 There is only one sherd from this feature, from a bowl in gritty orange fabric which may not be Roman.

F230 The pottery from this feature is not datable.

F279 There is a single body sherd from this feature.

F301 The only identifiable sherd from this feature is from

an Alice Holt storage jar, type 4.41 dated AD 220-270 (Fig I, no 72).

F327 This feature may be dated by an Alice Holt jar, type 3.C.1. dated AD 220 to 270 (Fig I, no 64).

F329 There is a single base sherd from this feature.

F334 The one sherd from this feature is a small flanged bowl of late third to fourth century, AD date (Fig G, no 25).

F335 The pottery comprises a body sherd and the rim of a large jar of probable second century AD date (Fig H, no 53).

F336 There are several sherds from this feature, all probably from the same bead rim jar in a coarse hand-made fabric which is probably Flavian in date cf Southwark II.A. types.

F339 There is a single body sherd of Oxford colour-coated ware in this feature, of mid-third century AD or later.

II The Type Series

Fig G: Bowls and dishes (Contexts: B = excavated interior box, F = interior feature).

1 Dish: grey sandy fabric, cf Alice Holt type 6.2. late 1st-early 2nd century AD (B.M. 295 B 120)

2 Dish: gritty grey fabric with smoothed exterior cf Southwark V.B. types 1st century AD (BM no 1057. B51, F142)

3 Dish: sandy grey fabric with darker surfaces cf Southwark type V.A. or B 1st century AD (BM no 1995 B100)

4 Dish: gritty micaceous grey fabric with buff surfaces, reduced in patches cf Southwark type V.B. 1st or 2nd century AD (BM no 661, B 40, F249)

5 Bowl: fine, sandy red-brown fabric with grey surfaces and pale grey slip on exterior and rim cf Southwark type IV.C. 1st and 2nd century AD (BM no 297 B195)

6 Bowl: gritty, pinkish buff fabric, reduced in patches, Overwey type fabric, probably 4th century AD (BM no 1411, unstratified)

7 Bowl: very gritty pale grey fabric with dark grey surfaces cf Southwark type IV.A.1 early Flavian and no 685 in a Flavian context (BM no 1479, B198)

8 Flanged bowl: sandy reddish fabric with grey core and

dark grey surfaces, cf Southwark no 687 Flavian (BM no 2378, B56).

9 Bowl: hand-made, gritty dull orange fabric with scored decoration on the exterior, cf Southwark type IV.A.1. early Flavian (BM no 289. B119)

10 Bowl: fine, hard, slightly sandy fabric, buff-orange with grey core and grey and buff surfaces cf Southwark no 1429 Flavian-Trajanic (BM no 1679, B195)

11 Bowl: fine hard sandy grey fabric, cf Southwark no 254 Trajanic-Hadrianic (BM no 299, B100)

12 Flanged bowl: fine sandy grey fabric with darker surfaces, cf Southwark no 254 Trajanic-Hadrianic (BM no 1252, B55)

13 Flanged bowl: fine sandy grey fabric cf Alice Holt type 5.8. late 1st to mid 2nd century AD and Southwark type IV.K. 1st and 2nd centuries AD (BM no 2018, B100)

14 Flanged bowl: fine sandy micaceous grey fabric, cf Alice Holt Class 5 bowls late 1st to mid 2nd century AD, but probably made in the Staines area (see Lyne 1979 p 31), cf Southwark no 851 mid to later 1st century AD (BM no 1710, B106)

15 Small flanged bowl: well-made, hard, gritty pale brown fabric with orange margins and large white and red-brown inclusions, cf Southwark IV.K.types probably 1st and 2nd century AD (BM no 418, B119)

16 Flanged bowl: sandy dark grey fabric, cf Southwark IV.K. types, probably 1st and 2nd century AD (BM no 353, B211)

17 Bowl: hand-made, gritty micaceous dark grey fabric, cf Southwark no 249 Trajanic-Hadrianic (BM no 453)

18 Dish or bowl: sandy micaceous dull orange fabric with buff surfaces, cf Southwark type IV.F2. Flavian to mid 2nd century AD (BM no 1733, B107, F225a)

19 Bowl: fine hard grey fabric, cf Southwark no 1184 later 2nd century AD (BM no 302, Unstratified)

20 Bowl: gritty grey fabric with red-brown margins and dark grey burnished surfaces cf Gallium 1976 fig types ? mid to late 2nd century AD (BM no 2412)

21 Bowl: hard sandy micaceous grey fabric with darker surfaces cf Southwark no 252 Trajanic-Hadrianic and type IV.F AD 85-140 (BM Box 300, B195)
22 Bowl: fine sandy grey fabric, cf Southwark type IV.H.4 probably late Antonine (BM no 1565, B202)
23 Bowl: sandy grey fabric cf Southwark type IV.H. late 2nd cent AD onwards (BM no 333)
24 Dish: soft pale grey fabric with slightly darker surfaces, probably 2nd century AD or later (BM no 1319, B217, F322)
25 Small flanged bowl: gritty dark grey fabric, burnished on exterior. BB1 type fabric, cf Angel Court fig 7 no 165, late 3rd to 4th century AD (BM no 1675, B200, F334)
26 Flanged bowl: sandy pale grey fabric with darker surfaces, probably late 3rd to 4th century AD (BM no 1617, B213)
27 Flanged bowl: sandy grey fabric cf Angel Court fig 7 no 166 late 3rd to 4th century AD (BM no 1151, B53)
28 Flanged bowl: sandy grey fabric with darker surfaces cf Angel Court fig 7 no 165, late 3rd to 4th century AD (BM no 296)
29 Flanged bowl: sandy grey fabric with traces of a burnished surface. Probably Alice Holt cf types 5. B.6., 8-10 etc, mid 3rd to 4th and mid 5th century AD (BM no 464, B127, F225)
30 Flanged bowl: sandy grey fabric with darker burnished surfaces cf Southwark no 1697, early 3rd century AD (BM no 301, B 200)
31 Flanged bowl; sandy pale grey fabric with darker surfaces and burnished diagonal lines on interior, Alice Holt type 5.B.6-8 AD 270-420 (BM no 1793 B144, F228)
32 Flanged bowl: sandy micaceous brownish fabric with dark grey burnished surfaces, cf Angel Court fig 8 no 179 late 3rd to 4th century AD (BM no 1378, B216)

Fig H: Jars

33 Jar: coarse, hand-made sandy micaceous grey fabric, cf Southwark type II.M. 1st and 2nd centuries AD (BM no 2041)

34 Bead rim jar: hand-made coarse brownish fabric with large inclusions and smoothed dark grey surfaces, cf Southwark type II.A. probably Flavian (BM no 286, B122)

35 Jar: sandy grey fabric, cf Southwark II.A types, probably Flavian (BM no 2434, B47, F101)

36 Bead rim jar: coarse hand-made grey fabric, cf Southwark II.A. types, probably Flavian (BM no 288, B89)

37 Jar: with horizontal grooves on shoulder and circular perforation through neck, coarse, soft hand-made shell-gritted fabric cf Southwark no 588, 1st century AD native type (BM no 87, B155, F229)

38 Butt beaker: fine micaceous sandy grey fabric, cf Southwark type III.A, Flavian (BM no 1997, B100)

40 Small jar: sandy grey fabric cf Southwark no 1110 in a late 2nd century context, but also no 818 in a 1st to early 2nd century AD context. The type is usually Flavian (BM no 1056, B51, F142)

41 Jar: coarse gritty grey fabric, two grooves on exterior, cf Southwark nos 716, 717, 718, 808, all Flavian (BM no 559, B 123)

42 Jar: hard grey fabric, cf Southwark type II.B.2. Flavian (no BM no, Unstratified)

43 Jar: grey fabric with surfaces oxidised in places, smoothed exterior surface (no BM no, B56)

44 Jar: with groove on shoulder, sandy grey fabric, cf Southwark type II.B.2. Flavian, and no 501 probably Flavian (BM no 826, B138)

45 Necked jar: sandy grey fabric, cf Southwark no 106 pre-early Flavian (BM no 2402, B13, F170)

46 Small jar or beaker: gritty micaceous brownish fabric with dark grey surfaces cf Southwark no 1739 second half of 3rd century AD (BM no 1415)

47 Jar: coarse, hand-made grey fabric, cf Southwark type II.B.1. Flavian (BM no 2372)

48 Small jar: fine sandy grey fabric, cf Southwark type II.D.1. pre-Flavian to early Antonine (BM no 1539, B203)

49 Jar: slight lid-seating, fine hard sandy pale grey fabric with brownish-grey burnished surfaces cf Southwark

type II.D. pre-Flavian to early Antonine (BM no 1697, B106)
50 Necked jar: hard, gritty pale grey fabric with orange margins, burnishing on rim and shoulder and band of acute-angled burnished lattice on shoulder cf Southwark no 190 and 218 Trajanic - Hadrianic (BM no 309, B107)
51 Necked jar: fine, hard grey fabric, cf Southwark type II.D. pre-Flavian to early Antonine (no BM no, B51, F142)
52 Necked jar: fine sandy micaceous grey fabric with orange margins, cf Southwark type II.D pre-Flavian to early Antonine (BM no 1030, B41, F170)
53 Large necked jar: gritty grey fabric with pale orange surfaces, cf Angel Court fig 6 no 92, but dating is uncertain; cf also Southwark no 1055 early to mid 2nd century AD and no 154 Hadrianic which is type II.G.3. usually 2nd century AD in Southwark (BM no 1599, B202, F335)
54 Necked jar: grey sandy fabric, cf Southwark type II.D, early Antonine onwards (BM no 345)
55 Necked jar: fine sandy grey fabric, cf Southwark type II.C.2. pre-Flavian to Hadrianic but probably 2nd century AD (BM no 1988, B100)
56 Necked jar: fine gritty micaceous grey fabric with dark grey surfaces and finely burnished exterior, cf Southwark type II.G.2. AD 100-150 (BM no 291, B106)
57 Small necked jar: fine sandy micaceous buff fabric with dark grey surfaces, cf Southwark type II.C. Flavian-Trajanic (BM no 2052, B95, F205)
58 Necked jar: fine sandy pale grey fabric with darker surfaces cf Southwark type II.C.1 Flavian-Trajanic (BM no 1080, B. 214)
59 Jar: gritty grey fabric with pink surfaces, cf Southwark type II.G.3, probably 2nd century AD (BM no 293, B205)
60 Jar: sandy grey fabric, Alice Holt type 3.A.8, late 1st to early 2nd century AD (BM no 2382, B56)

Fig I: Jars:
61 Jar: very sandy pale grey fabric, date uncertain (BM no 293, B 175)
62 Jar: soft, fine very pale grey fabric, cf Southwark no

1832, 2nd half of 3rd century AD (BM no 1318, B217, F322)
63 Jar: pale grey sandy fabric, cf Southwark no 942, late 3rd to 4th century AD (BM no 1840, B160, F311)
64 Jar: sandy micaceous pale grey fabric with darker surfaces, cf Alice Holt type 3.C.1 AD 220-270 (BM no 1301, B223, F328)
65 Jar: gritty dull orange fabric with grey core in places, cf Southwark no 1630, early third century AD (BM no 775f, B93)
66 Jar/wide-mouthed bowl: sandy pale grey fabric with darker surfaces, Alice Holt type 1.C.2, AD 220-300 (BM no 1299, B223, F327)
67 Jar/wide-mouthed bowl: pale grey sandy fabric with darker surfaces, Alice Holt type 1.34, AD 270-350 (BM no 1100, B 214)
68 Bead rim storage jar: coarse hand-made sandy grey fabric, cf Southwark type II.A. probably Flavian (BM no 318, B106)
69 Storage jar: coarse hand-made shell and grog-tempered fabric, pale orange brown with dark grey surfaces, cf Southwark type II.L., 1st or 2nd century AD (BM no 1452, B180)
70 Storage jar: hand-made, very coarse hard pale grey fabric with darker surfaces, cf Southwark type II.L. 1st or 2nd century AD (BM no 812, B122)
71 Storage jar: coarse hand-made grey fabric with orange patches. Date uncertain (BM no 2336, B173)
72 Storage jar: sandy micaceous grey fabric with white slip on exterior, Alice Holt type 4.41 AD 220-270 (BM no 1776, B141, F301)

Flagons

73 Flagon: gritty micaceous pale grey fabric with dark grey surfaces, cf Southwark no 931 late 2nd to early 3rd century AD and Alice Holt type 8.1, 1st or 2nd century AD
74 Flagon: fine, soft, slightly gritty pale orange fabric with grey core, cf Southwark type I.A., pre-early Flavian (BM no 308)
75 Flagon: fine, soft, bright, orange fabric, cf Southwark

type I.B.1., 1st century AD (BM no 306, B176)

76 Flagon: sandy grey fabric with orange surfaces and cream slip on exterior and upper interior, cf Southwark type I.B.9. AD 130-180/200 onwards (BM no 305, B138)

77 Flagon: fine grey fabric with buff surfaces and paler slip on exterior, cf Angel Court no 209, late 3rd to 4th century AD (BM no 865, B138)

78 Flagon: sandy grey fabric with white slip on top of rim., cf Southwark no 304 mid 4th century AD and Alice Holt type I.D.1-2 AD 200-270 (BM no 307)

Mortaria

79 Mortarium: gritty pale pinkish fabric with greyish buff surfaces and traces of grey and white flint grits, may be a 2nd century type from Verulamium region (BM no 311)

80 Mortarium: fine, off-white fabric with reduced patch on flange, brown and white quartzite grits Oxford type M.16.6 AD 240-300 (BM no 314)

81 Mortarium: sandy micaceous orange fabric with traces of cream slip, cf Oxford type M.21.11 AD 240-300 (BM no 315, B133)

82 Mortarium: fine, off-white fabric, no grits surviving cf Oxford type M.21 AD 240-300 (BM no 313)

83 Mortarium: fine soft off-white fabric, no grits surviving, cf Oxford type M.17 AD 240-300 (BM 310 B200)

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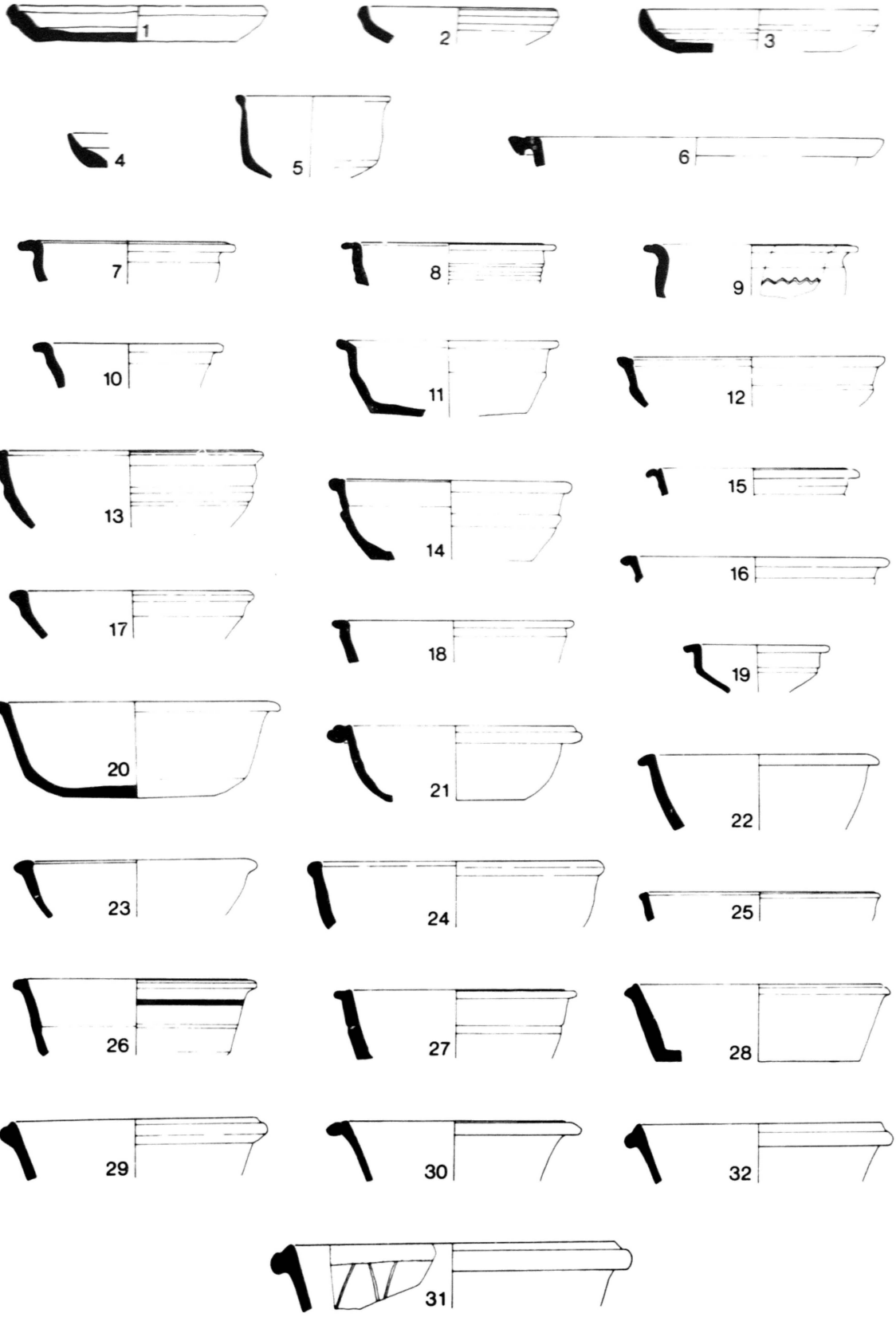
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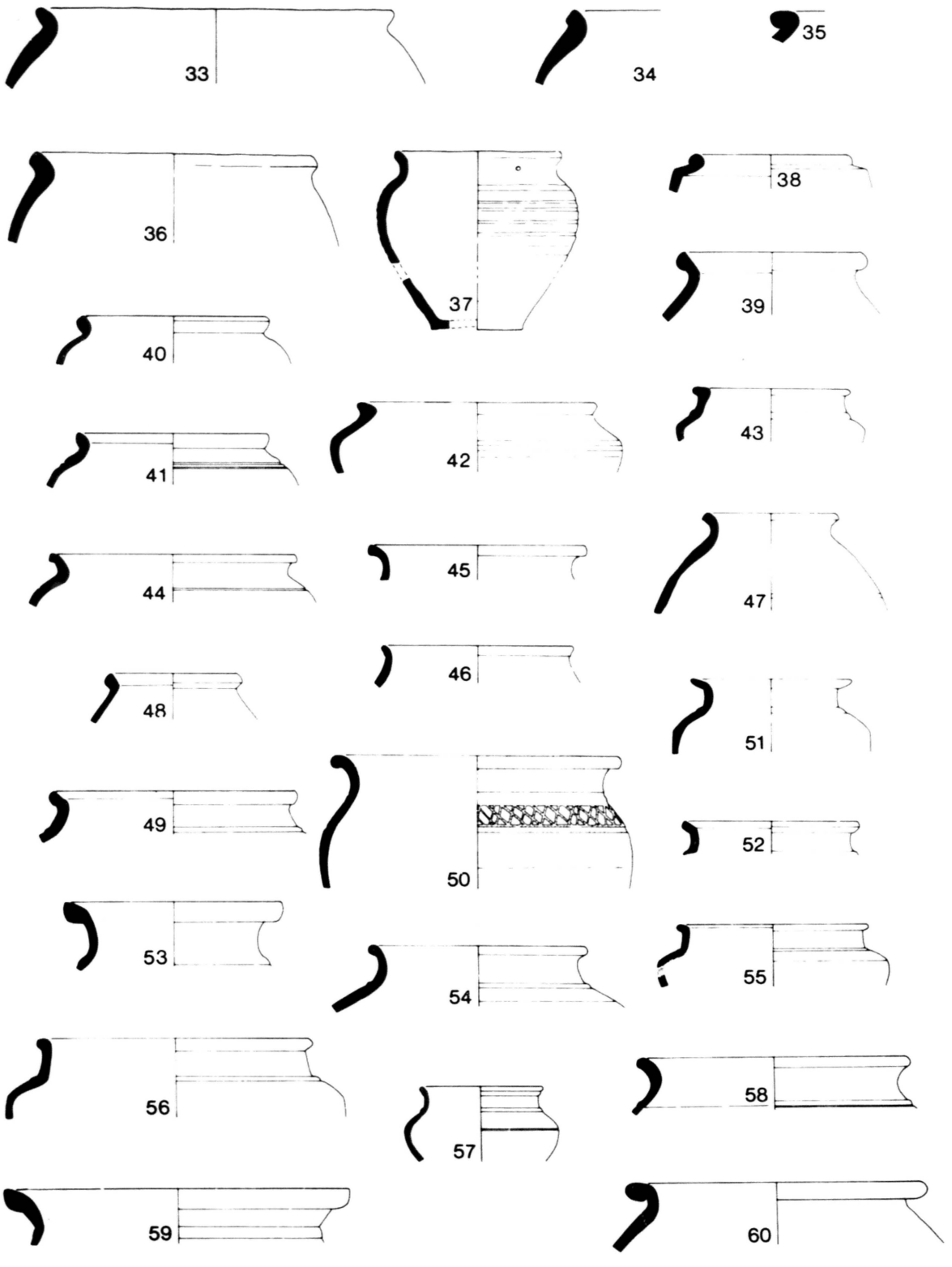
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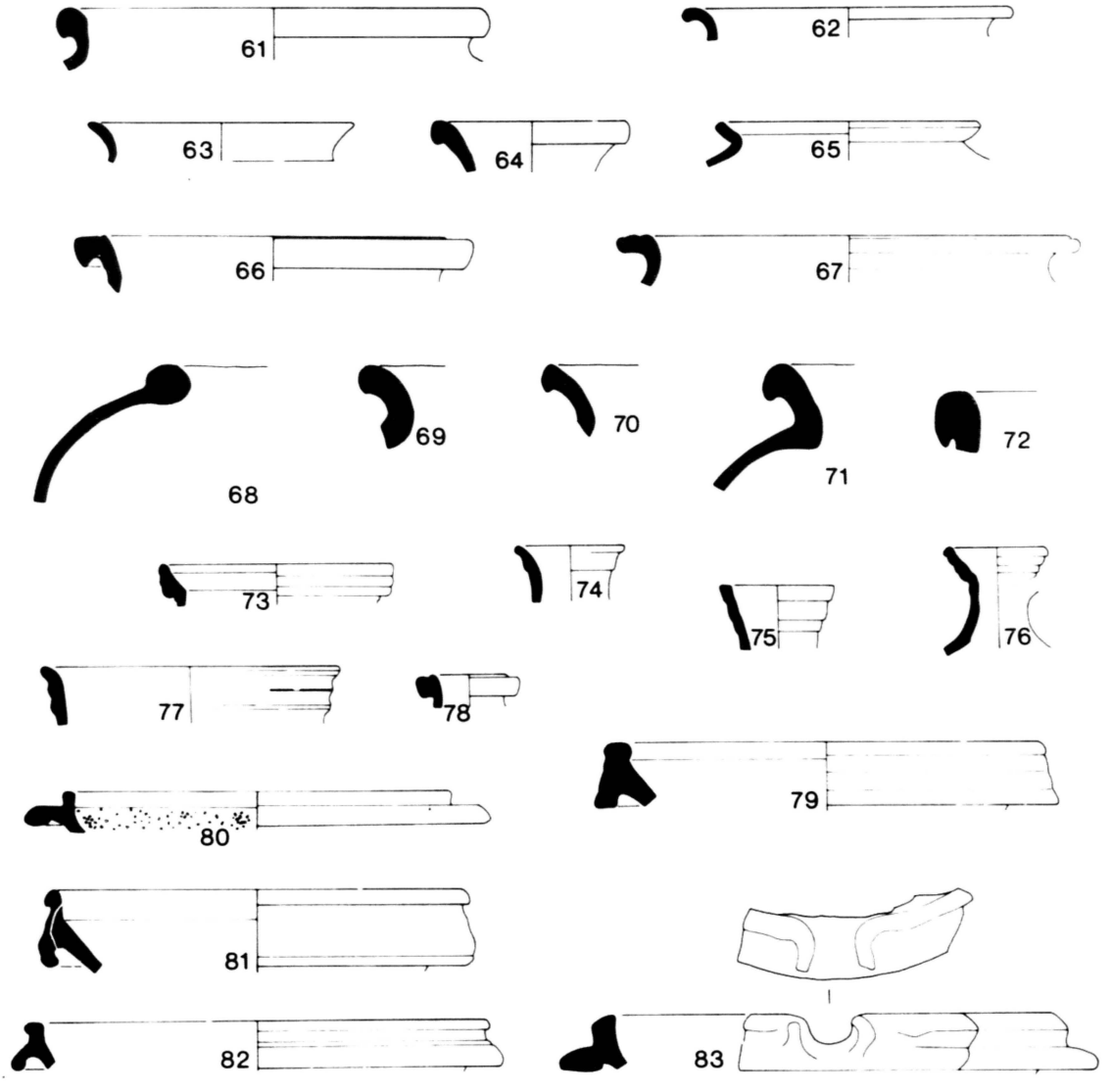
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Catalogue of the Romano-British and Later Metalwork

by S A Butcher

(see Fig J)

1 Complete copper alloy bracelet. One end is hooked and would have been caught through the slot on the other flattened end. The decoration of stamped circles and the form of the bracelet can be paralleled on late fourth century examples from Lydney (Wheeler, 1932 fig 17). Interior, Box 95, L1.

2 Bracelet of copper alloy. One end is hooked but enough of the other survives to show that it was not flattened as No 1 above. The decoration appears to be formed by a fine wire twisted round the main bar. Spiral patterned bracelets occur throughout the Roman period. Interior, Box 227, L1.

3 Strip of copper alloy decorated on one side only which is probably part of a bracelet. The decoration can be paralleled on fourth century examples from several sites. (eg Lydney, Wheeler 1932 fig 17H; Verulamium Theatre, Kenyon 1934, fig 12; Richborough II Bushe Fox 1928, pl XXII, 63). OD, T31, L1.

4 The bow and catchplate of a copper alloy brooch of first century type. OD, T31, L1.

5 The pin and part of spring from a copper alloy bow brooch of first or second century type. Interior, T216.

6 Small copper alloy pin with biconical knob; form often found on Romano-British sites. Interior, F139.

7 Piece of copper alloy sheet rolled and formed into a point at one end, probably by heating and hammering. It resembles objects of iron or bone found on Romano-British sites which have been identified as ox-goads. ID, T58, L1.

8 & 9 Two pieces of solid copper alloy rod which appear to be part of the same object. The curve on the larger piece has been formed deliberately. Possibly the handle of a small bucket or cauldron. Interior, Box 191, L1.

10 Plain annular brooch of copper alloy. These brooches have been found in post-Roman contexts but the condition of the metal is similar to that of the other Roman finds listed here. Unstratified.

11 Very small plain annular brooch of iron. the diameter is only just over 12.5mm. Interior, Box 119, L1.

12 Leaf shaped pierced copper alloy plate. Attached (possibly only by corrosion) to a hoop of thicker metal. No parallel can be quoted and it may be post-Roman. Unstratified.

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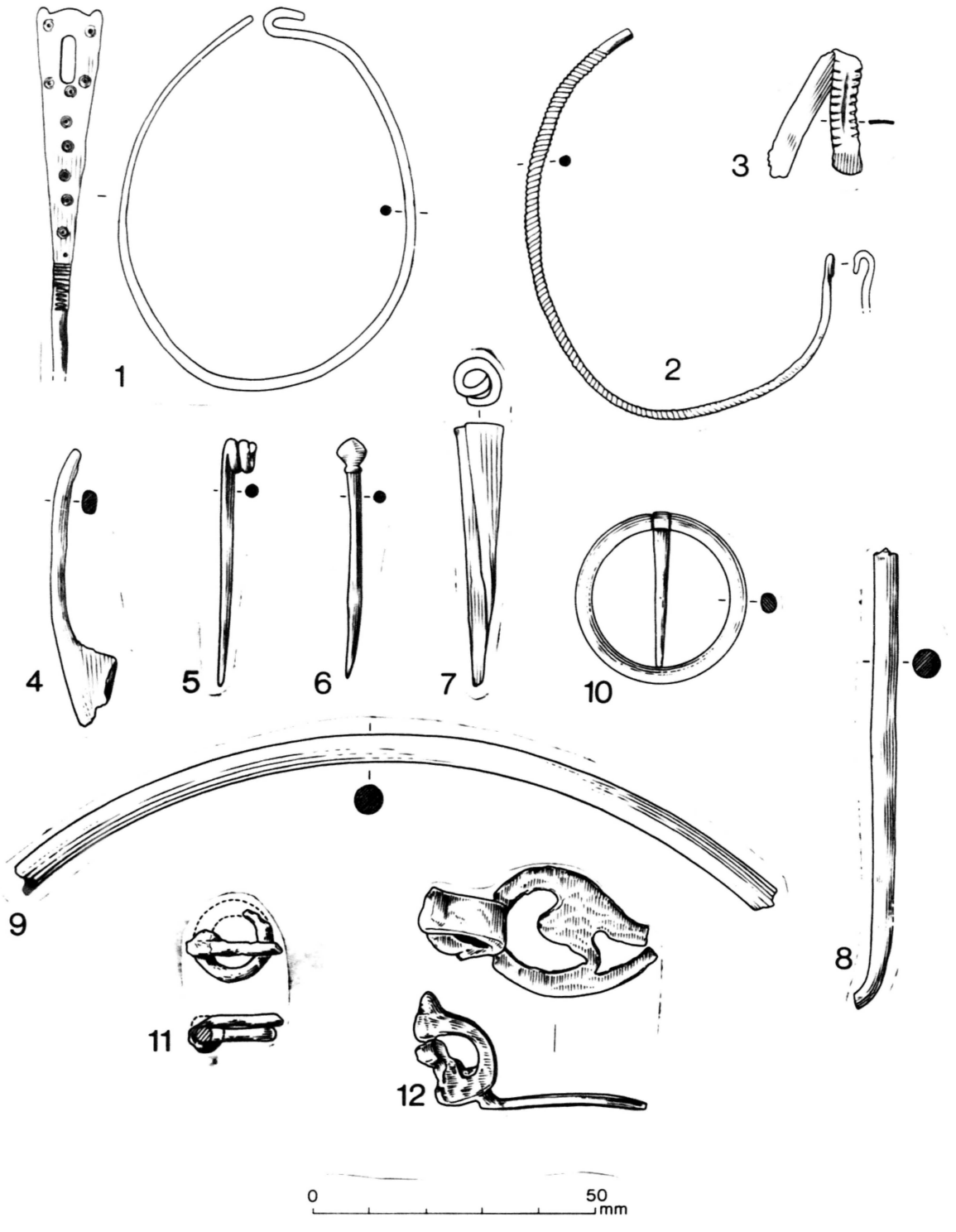
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