

EXCAVATIONS AT  
THE DRAYTON HIGHWAYS DEPOT,  
1995

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OAU

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## INTRODUCTION TO THE SITE

The site is located within the parish of Drayton at SU 48929397 and just outside of the now destroyed end of the Drayton North (Sutton Courtenay) cursus (Fig. 1) and lies towards the northern edge of the second gravel terrace at a height of c. 55 m OD and overlooks the Thames floodplain to the east.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Oxford Archaeological Unit (hereafter OAU) excavated the site prior to its development into a balancing pond in October 1994 for WS Atkins on behalf of Oxford County Council. Earlier in August an evaluation undertaken by OAU had located a later Neolithic pit and part of a linear ditch of probable early or pre-Saxon date (Brown and Moore 1994). The ditch is visible as a cropmark on an aerial photograph taken by Allen (Leeds 1934, pl. LVIII). These features were fully examined during excavation and a second earlier prehistoric pit was discovered. Both pits contained assemblages of earlier prehistoric pottery, worked flint, animal bones and charred plant remains.

The excavation was just outside the area of prehistoric ring ditches, pits, burials and Saxon settlement excavated by ET Leeds in the 1920s and 30s (1923, 1927, 1947) and was situated only 55 m east of the Drayton South (Sutton Courtenay) cursus (Fig. 1).

#### METHODOLOGY

An area approximately 6.5 m x 29 m (Fig. 2) was excavated with the topsoil and ploughsoil machine-stripped under archaeological supervision using a JCB. The area was hand-cleaned with discrete features (eg. pit deposits) excavated by hand and sampled where necessary for environmental remains. The only linear feature, a ditch, was sectioned in two places.

#### DESCRIPTION

The modern topsoil (101) and an underlying ploughsoil (102) were removed by machine. Both deposits consisted of brownish sandy loams with little gravel. The ploughsoil, which varied in thickness from 0.08-0.2 m, sealed both the underlying archaeological and natural features which in turn had been cut in to the natural gravel and, in places, a deposit of

calcrete (used here to describe a natural calcium carbonate-rich layer stratified within the gravel). Finds of Roman tile and pottery were recovered during the machine stripping of these layers (see specialist reports below).

The excavation revealed two earlier prehistoric pits, a linear ditch and two postholes. Other features included the visible remains of numerous tree-throw holes, an unusual and extensive deposit of calcrete and other features dismissed as non-anthropogenic. Fuller descriptions of these features can be found in the site archive.

#### Prehistoric pits

Two earlier prehistoric pits were found towards the northern end of the excavation trench (Fig. 2), one of which had been located during the evaluation (Brown and Moore 1995).

Pit 107 was circular, 0.65 m in diameter and had been cut 0.46 m into the natural gravel (Fig. 2). It had an irregular cylindrical profile and contained three fills. The lower fill (106) of light grey ashy silt was overlain by a similar but darker fill containing slightly more clay (105). The top of the pit contained a fill (104) of light brown clay sand with little gravel. All three fills were flecked with charcoal, which was noticeably more concentrated towards the bottom.

Fills 105-6 appear to represent deposits of ash and organic-rich soil that was deliberately tipped into the pit. A rim fragment (Fig. 2.2) from a Fengate Ware bowl was recovered from 105. Worked flint was found in all three layers, although most came from 105. The upper layer 104 may represent deliberate backfilling of the pit. Both fills contained animal bone,

mostly pig, although a single cattle tooth fragment was found. Charred plant remains including hazel nut shells, as well as rare cereal grains, occurred (see Robinson below).

Pit 119 was circular in plan, 0.8 m in diameter and had been cut 0.22 m in to the natural gravel (Fig. 2). It had a bowl-shaped profile and contained two fills. The lower fill (120) consisted of light brown clay loam with 30% gravel, while the upper fill (118) consisted of dark brownish black clay loam flecked with charcoal and 20% gravel.

Finds from 119 included three worked flints and the base sherds from a pot of indeterminate early/middle Bronze Age date. Barclay (below) suggests that the base is most likely to be either from a Biconical or Deverel-Rimbury Bucket Urn. Charred plant remains recovered from the fill were dominated by cereal grain (mostly six-row hulled barley, but with some emmer - see Robinson below). Both burnt and unburnt animal bone, which was in a fragmentary and unidentifiable condition, was recovered from layers 118 and 120.

#### Discussion of pits

The two pits would appear to be of different dates, despite their close proximity. The earliest of the two, 107, can be dated to the later Neolithic by the pottery and flintwork, while 119, from the fabric of the pottery, appears to be of early/middle Bronze Age date. There are other apparent differences between the two features. Pit 107 is of cylindrical shape, while 119 is more bowl-shaped. Most striking is the concentration of pig bone in 107 and the apparent difference between the charred plant assemblages with hazel nut shells being present in the Neolithic pit and a significant quantity of cereal remains being recovered from the Bronze Age pit.

### The linear ditch

The southern end of the excavation trench was cut by linear ditch 126 (also context 114) (Fig. 2). The ditch was 1.8 m wide and its course ran NW-SE. This feature had originally been located in the evaluation trench where slightly more of its southern extent had been revealed (Brown and Moore 1995).

The ditch was sectioned during the evaluation and again during the excavation. The ditch cut both the natural gravel and the calcrete deposit (115). The ditch profile varied between excavated section from V- to flattened U-shaped (Fig. 3). In both sections the ditch was found to contain three main fills (ditch fill contexts 113, 121-5) of reddish-brown silty loam with the only discernable difference being the proportions of gravel and calcrete flecks in each of the layers. The primary fill contained the most gravel, while the middle fill contained the highest concentration of calcrete flecks and the upper fill was virtually gravel and calcrete free. In the wider U-shaped section, additional gravelly and calcrete-rich primary spills of silty loam were recorded against the western edge of the ditch.

Finds from the ditch fills include mostly Saxon (Fig. 3:2-4) and some Roman pottery, as well as Roman tile and redeposited prehistoric flintwork. Single sherds of both Roman and Saxon pottery came from the primary fill suggesting a probable late Roman/early Saxon date for the feature. The dating of this ditch is further discussed below.

### Discussion of ditch 126

Ditch 126 is situated approximately half way between two lengths of ditch excavated by Leeds (see Fig. 1). Both of his ditches were cut by sunken featured buildings (SFBs) and therefore

could be considered to be of either early Saxon or most likely pre-Saxon date. Ditch 126 is almost certainly a continuation of his southern ditch and may well have had some relationship with the more northern one. If indeed these ditches are contemporary then they could well form part of a system of land division similar to that recorded around the Drayton North cursus (Barclay et al. forthcoming).

### Postholes

Two postholes (128 & 130) were recorded in the northern half of the excavation trench (Fig. 2). Both were relatively shallow (no more than 90 mm deep) and contained similar charcoal flecked fills of silty loam. Neither produced artefactual evidence and therefore their date remains uncertain.

## THE FINDS

### THE WORKED FLINT by Philippa Bradley

#### Introduction

A small assemblage of 109 pieces of worked flint and 13 pieces of burnt unworked flint was recovered from two pits, a ditch and the ploughsoil. The flint is summarised by feature in Table 1. The flint is mid-brown to dark-brown in colour with a white or brown cortex. Several pieces have cherty inclusions although the flint generally has good flaking properties. Cortication varies from light to very heavy. Calcrete concretion was noted on much of the flintwork, particularly the material from pit 107. This concretion was so heavy on some pieces as to mask many of the objects' characteristics. Some pieces of flint, notably from the ploughsoil, are abraded and iron-stained. A chalk source for this material would seem likely,

a single piece of flint with an abraded, iron-stained cortex probably derives from river gravels.

### Technology and dating

A single diagnostic retouched form (burnt chisel arrowhead) of later Neolithic date was recovered from the Roman or Saxon ditch (114). The remaining retouched forms are not particularly diagnostic and consist of scrapers, a retouched flake, a serrated flake and a piercer. The piercer is a very small example with a worn point and reduced butt.

The cores are all extensively worked (average core weight 35 g) and apart from a Levallois-type core, seem to have produced unspecific flakes and slightly blade-like flakes. Levallois cores have been associated with the production of blanks for transverse arrowheads amongst other flake tools that tend to occur in later Neolithic assemblages (Healy 1991, 147).

The assemblage from pit 107 was mainly recovered from the middle fill of the feature (105), three flakes came from the upper fill (104) and three flakes, one piece of irregular debitage and 14 chips came from the lowest fill (106). Both hard and soft hammers were used and there seems to have been little platform preparation. Accidents of debitage, in the form of hinge fractures, were recorded. Many of the flakes were broken and some were heavily burnt. A burnt blade-like flake has a refitting heavily calcined spall. The chips are mostly broken and burnt spalls. There are however, one or two core front chips (Newcomer and Karlin 1987, 33-6) which result from the removal of overhangs from the platform edge between knapping episodes.

A single serrated flake was recovered from the pit (Fig. 2.1), both edges are notched, although

the right-hand side is more finely notched (c. 9 serrations per 10 mm) than the left-hand side (c. 11 per 10 mm). Although there are no diagnostic retouched forms from this pit, the technological traits of the material would indicate a Neolithic date.

Pit 119 produced two flakes and a chip, none of which are particularly diagnostic. The other large group of material was recovered from the Roman or Saxon ditch (114). This material would seem to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

### Discussion

This small assemblage provides additional evidence for Neolithic activity in an area of well-known earlier prehistoric monuments and artefacts. The site is very close to the Drayton South cursus and ET Leeds excavated an area which produced Neolithic and Bronze Age pits (1923, 184-5 plate xxix; Holgate *et al.* forthcoming). Although the assemblages from pits 107 and 119 do not contain any diagnostic retouched forms, technologically the material would not be out of place in either a Neolithic or Bronze Age context. Later Neolithic activity is attested on the site by a heavily burnt chisel arrowhead. The assemblage from pit 107 typically contained many broken, burnt and used items. This pattern of deposition within Neolithic pits can be matched in Oxfordshire (Bradley forthcoming) and across the country.

### THE POTTERY by Alistair Barclay

The evaluation and subsequent excavation produced a relatively small assemblage (96 sherds, 426 g) of prehistoric, Roman and Saxon pottery. A quantification of all of the pottery and a breakdown by context is given in Table 2.

### Neolithic Fengate Ware rim

Pit 107, context 105, produced a single sherd (5 g) of later Neolithic pottery identified as a rim fragment from a decorated Fengate Ware bowl. The surviving fragment is from the top of a probable collar. Its profile is slightly concave and there is a pronounced internal rim bevel. The exterior is decorated with oblique incised lines and the rim bevel with finger-tip impressions.

### Fabric

F2 Hard laminated fabric with sparse medium (1-3 mm) angular flint.

### Discussion

The bevelled rim fragment (Fig. 2.2) is typical of the Fengate Ware substyle (Piggott 1962, 38). This is the first find of Fengate Ware from around the Drayton cursus complex although vessels of both the Ebbsfleet and Mortlake Ware substyles have been found associated with or near the northern extent of the cursus complex (Cleal forthcoming a). To the north of Drayton this substyle has been found at the Abingdon causewayed enclosure, from the adjacent site of Barrow Hills, Radley (Cleal forthcoming b) and from Eight Acre Field, Radley (Barclay 1995, 37). Further north a large unpublished assemblage was recovered during recent excavations at Yarnton and a small group of material was recovered from Cassington (Leeds 1940, 2-6 & pl I:A-F). To the south of Drayton an unpublished group of material has been recovered from a pit deposit at Wallingford (A Richmond pers comm). Significantly nearly all of the Fengate Ware from this region, recovered from secure contexts, derives from pit deposits.

## Bronze Age

Four excavated contexts (102, 118 & 121) produced a total of 37 sherds (156 g) of Bronze Age pottery and with the exception of one lugged sherd which is of definite middle Bronze Age all of this material can be placed within either the early or middle Bronze Age.

## Fabrics

### Grog

GQ2 Soft fabric with abundant small (1-2 mm) grog and rare angular quartzite (context 102, 121; 2 sherds, 4 g).

### Quartzite

QG2 Hard fabric with moderate (10-5%) angular (<3 mm) quartzite and sparse grog (context 121; 1 sherd, 17 g).

### Shell

S(L)G2 Soft fabric with voids made from leached shell platelets and rare subround ?grog (context 118; 34 sherds, 135 g).

The lugged sherd (Fig. 2.3) is in a quartzite fabric (QG2) and comes from a Deverel-Rimbury type Globular Urn of middle Bronze Age date and although it is a relatively large sherd, it is worn and abraded. The base sherds in a shell and grog fabric (S(L)G2) from pit 119 could be contemporary although they could alternatively be early Bronze Age in date as similar fabrics are sometimes used to manufacture Biconical Urns. The remaining sherds in fabric GQ2 are of general Bronze Age date.

## Discussion

Both Biconical Urn and Deverel-Rimbury pottery are found in domestic contexts associated with pits, houses, waterholes and field ditches within the Upper Thames Valley. However, vessels of both styles were also used as cremation urns. Therefore, the lugged-sherd could have derived from either a disturbed domestic or funerary deposit, while the finding of probable Biconical Urn sherds in a pit deposit is not unusual within this region.

#### Roman with identifications by P Booth

Three excavated contexts (102, 122 & 123) produced a small quantity, three sherds (16 g), of Roman pottery that includes two rim fragments. One rim (102) is of probable 2nd century date and the other rim (123) along with the remaining body sherd (123), both of which are Grey Ware, are of 2-4th century date.

#### Saxon

Four excavated contexts (102, 113, 117 & 123) produced 38 sherds (245 g) of early Saxon pottery (see table 2), although the sherd count includes a relatively high number of fresh breaks.

#### Fabrics

A1 Hard fabric with fine sand inclusions. (Context 117; 2 sherds, 38 g)

A2 Hard fabric with coarse sand inclusions. (Contexts 102, 117; 9 sherds, 85 g)

AO2 Hard fabric with coarse sand inclusions and voids from burnt out organics. (Context 113, 117; 16 sherds, 45 g)

OA2 Soft fabric with burnt-out organics and rare coarse sand. (Contexts 102, 123; 10 sherds, 65 g)

The Saxon fabrics contained either quartz sand or organic material and some contained varying proportions of both. The Saxon sherds can be divided into two main fabric groups: sandy (A1, A2 & AO2) and organic (OA2). The fabrics may equate to Leeds' gritty and straw or grass tempered wares (1923, 177-8). It can be noted that similar fabrics to AO2 and OA2 are described by Booth from the nearby site at Didcot Power Station (1995, 230). The sandy fabrics from Drayton Highways Depot could be as early as the 5th century, while it has been argued that grass-tempered fabrics did not begin before the 6th century in this region (Brown 1972, 80).

### Forms

A minimum of four vessels are represented by three rims and a neck sherd. The rounded simple rim (Fig. 3:3) from 117 is from a simple straight sided jar or perhaps hemispherical bowl. The exterior which is fired black has been burnished and there are burnt residues mostly on the outside but also on the interior. Two other rims (Fig. 3:1-2), in fabrics A2 and AO2 respectively, are from necked jars and the neck sherd (Fig. 3:4) decorated with an incised line, burnished and in fabric OA2 may be from a similar type of vessel. Similar forms can be found amongst the material illustrated by Leeds from Sutton Courtenay (1923, 1927 & 1947) and from material reported on by Avery and Brown as coming from Abingdon (1972).

### Discussion

The relatively small assemblage of Saxon pottery recovered from this excavation is quite similar in appearance to the assemblage published by Leeds from the immediately adjacent settlement site at Sutton Courtenay (1923; 1927; 1947), and is likely to be of a similar early

Saxon date.

#### Roman Tile by Alistair Barclay

Six fragments of tile weighing 485 g were recovered during the excavation. Three fragments came from fills 113 and 122 within the linear ditch. The remaining fragments were found during machine stripping of the topsoil and ploughsoil. The small number of fragments are in a wide range of fabrics which could in itself be of some significance. It is possible that the tile was collected and curated by the Saxon occupants of the settlement excavated by Leeds and one source could have been the nearby villa at Drop Short.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

##### Animal bone by R Wilson

Scatters of bones, usually few in number, were yielded by various features but only those from the Neolithic pit 107 and the early/middle Bronze Age pit 119 were recorded. Soil samples from these two features were sieved for bones. Results of identification are given in Table 3.

Bones from the two pits were abundant, especially in the two layers within pit 107, but consisted for many small unidentifiable fragments, particularly in the groups of sieved debris. A high proportion of fragments were burnt black, grey or white.

Apart from a fragmentary cattle tooth, the identified bones consisted entirely of the bones of pig. No fish or bird bones were present among the hand picked or sieved bones.

In pit 107 at least seven individuals were represented by the 124 pig bones and these were from age and size stages ranging from piglet to approximately two-year old pig. Only one epiphysis, a distal tibia, was fused to its shaft and fusion was incomplete. All other epiphyses were un-fused. One surviving mandible had a Mandible Wear Stage of 9 (Grant 1982). All parts of the pig skeleton were represented. Butchery marks on the bones were not obvious.

Neolithic assemblages vary considerably in the species represented and bone frequencies. The nearest similar assemblages occurred at Barton Court Farm, Abingdon, where many piglet bones and an antler occurred in one pit and many small unidentifiable bone fragments occurred in two other pits (Wilson 1986).

The many small fragments may indicate bones being broken and burnt while lying about an occupation area for some time. Alternatively, bones may have been crushed to provide marrow. However, not all bones met this fate and this suggests several different taphonomic pathways to the deposition of bones.

Possibly the bone assemblage in pit 107 might be termed a 'structured deposit' but there is little evidence outside the predominance of pig bones to support symbolic or ritual activity. With the more complete bones, possibly 'parts of a meal or meals of pork were relatively quickly buried but if so one might expect most other remains of the pigs to have been included in any ritual deposition. This did not occur.

#### Charred Plant Remains by Mark Robinson

Charred plant remains were investigated from the prehistoric pits adjacent to the Drayton

cursus on the second gravel terrace of the Thames. Pit 107 contained late Neolithic pottery while part of the base of an early/middle Bronze Age vessel was found in Pit 119. Two samples, both of 10 litres, were floated from each pit, onto a 0.5 mm sieve and the flots dried. They were sorted under a binocular microscope and the charred plant remains identified. In the case of context 106, not all of the larger charred hazel nut shell fragments in the sample floated, so the heavy residue from that sample was sorted down to 2 mm.

The number of charred items identified from each sample excluding charcoal is given in Table 4. Pit 107 was the only feature to contain identifiable fragments of charcoal. Ten fragments of charcoal from each sample were identified and the results are listed in Table 5.

The assemblage from Pit 107 is typical of a Neolithic pit containing "domestic" debris, being dominated by hazel nut shell fragments but with cereal grain, in this case a free-threshing wheat and barley, present (Moffett *et al* 1989). Somewhat similar results were obtained from late Neolithic/Beaker pits in the vicinity of the Drayton cursus on the floodplain (Robinson forthcoming).

The assemblage from pit 119 was of very different character, being dominated by cereal grains, particularly six-row hulled barley but with emmer wheat also present. Remains of hazel nuts or other woodland food plants were absent. The pit produced 110 cereal grains, by far the largest quantity of early Bronze Age crop remains so far found in the region. Late Neolithic and early Bronze Age pits at Gravelly Guy, Stanton Harcourt both yielded numerous hazel nut shell fragments but very few cereal grains (Moffett forthcoming a). Similarly, hazel nut shell fragments outnumbered cereal grains from early Bronze Age features on the Thames

floodplain at Yarnton (Robinson in prep). Many fragments of grass rhizomes and clover or medick seeds but only three cereal grains were found in early Bronze Age cremations at Barrow Hills, Radley (Moffett forthcoming b).

It would be rather simplistic to see the differences between the charred plant remains from the two pits at Drayton as reflecting the decline in importance of collected woodland food plants after the end of the Neolithic. However, such a change does probably occur in the region during the early Bronze Age.

## DISCUSSION

The small excavation adds new and important data to the information recorded at Sutton Courtenay by Leeds earlier this century (1923; 1927; 1947). Perhaps the most important result from the 1995 excavations is the recovery of ecofactual remains from the earlier prehistoric pits. The discovery of two further pits extends the eastern limit of pit digging away from the cursus, while the recovery of earlier Bronze Age and Peterborough Ware pottery broadens the date range for this activity. Both pits contained rather different placed deposits of artefactual and ecofactual remains.

In the Upper Thames Valley it is not unusual to find both pit deposits and barrows near to earlier Neolithic monuments (Barclay forthcoming). Examples include Radley where later Neolithic pits, Beaker burials and early Bronze Age barrows occur outside the Abingdon causewayed enclosure (Barclay and Halpin forthcoming). At Yarnton pits containing later Neolithic material occurred in the same area as an earlier Neolithic structure and outside the

entrance of a long enclosure (Gill Hey 1997).

It would appear that this particular area outside the cursus was used as a persistent place for pit digging and special deposition for much of the earlier prehistoric period (mid 4th- mid 2nd millennium), and although this activity was perhaps episodic it none the less illustrates the continued importance of the cursus as a focus for both ceremonial and ritual activity. Significantly the small excavation at Drayton Highways Depot provides both evidence for one of the very earliest as well as one of the very latest of these pit deposits. The latter contained a significant quantity of identifiable charred cereal remains and, as Mark Robinson notes in his report, this is the largest such deposit in the entire region. This significant deposit does in fact reflect wider landscape change at the end of the early Bronze Age.

The slight evidence for Saxon and Roman activity is not surprising given the proximity of the Saxon settlement site discovered by Leeds and the Drop Short Roman villa excavated by the Berkshire Archaeological Society. The established Roman date for the linear ditch has implications for the other similar cropmark ditches in this area, with the suggestion that they may form part of a field system which in all probability belongs to the Drop Short Villa.

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**Table 1 Flint : assemblage composition**

Feature	Flakes	Blade-like flakes	Irregular waste	Chips	Cores/core fragments	Retouched forms	Total	Burnt unworked flint
Pit 107 (fills 104-6)	36	4	1	23	2 (1 multi-platform flake, 1 core fragment)	1 (serrated flake)	67	12
Pit 119 (fills 118, 120)	2	-	-	1	-	-	3	-
Ditch 114 (fills 113, 121-3)	16	2	1	-	2 (multi-platform flake)	4 (1 chisel arrowhead, 1 retouched flake, 1 end scraper, 1 end and side scraper)	25	1
Ploughsoil & machining (102, 117)	8	4	-	-	1 (Levallois type)	1 (piercer)	12	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>13</b>

**Table 2 : A breakdown of all the pottery by phase and context**

Context	Date						Total
	LNeo	E/MBA	MBA	Roman	Saxon	Indeter minate	
102		1, 3g		1, 3g	11, 75g		13, 81g
105	1, 5g					13, 4g	14, 9g
113					1, 5g		1, 5g
117					25,158g		25,158g
118		34,135g					34,135g
121		1, 1g	1, 17g				2, 18g
122				1, 5g			1, 5g
123				1, 8g	1, 7g		2, 15g
<b>Total</b>	1, 5g	36,139g	1, 17g	3, 16g	38,245g	13, 4g	96,426g

**Table 3: Bone fragment frequency in prehistoric features**

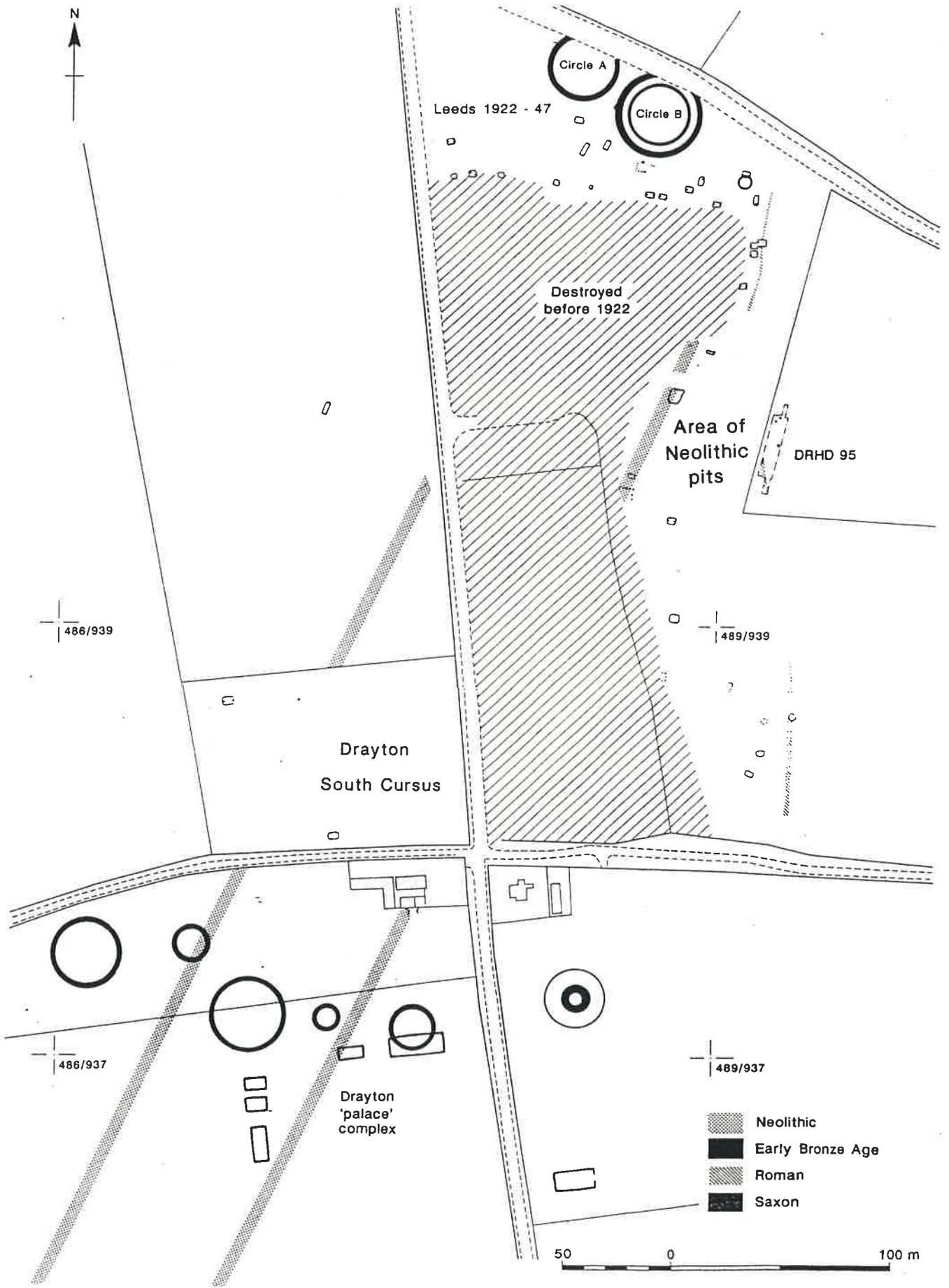
Pit	107				119		
Layer	105		106		118		120
Sample		Sieved		Sieved		Sieved	
Fig	65	26	2	31			
Cattle	1						
Subtotal	66	26	2	31			
Unident	96	218		246	20	21	4
Total	162	244	2	277	20	21	4
Burnt	35	81		49	20	20	3

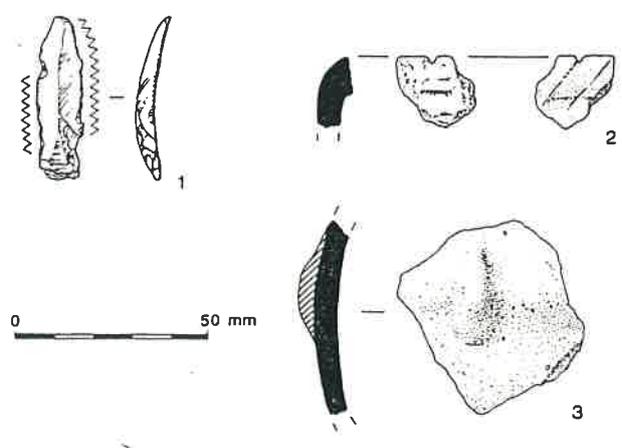
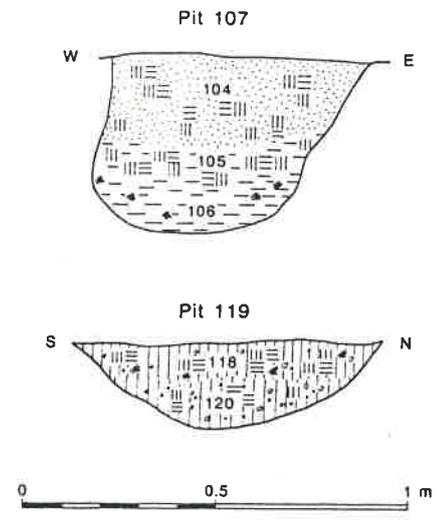
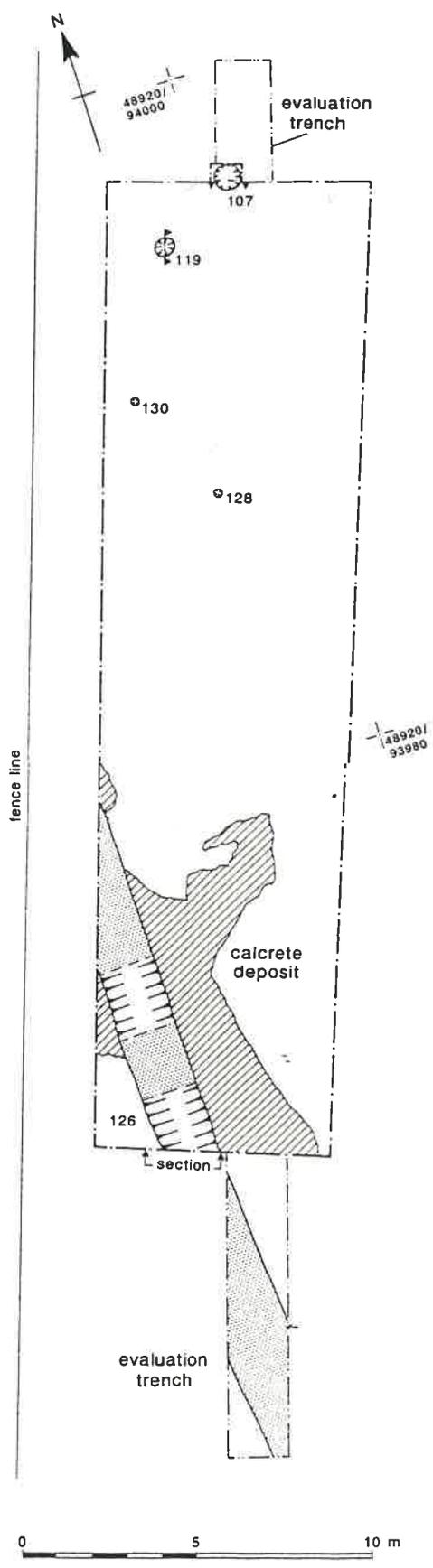
**Table 4: Charred Plant Remains (except charcoal)**

			<u>Pit 107</u>		<u>Pit 119</u>	
		Context	106	105	120	118
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	hazel	- nut shell frags	89	128	-	-
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> Shubl.	emmer wheat	- grain	-	-	-	1
<i>T. cf. dicoccum</i> Shubl.	emmer wheat	- grain	-	-	-	1
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	free-threshing wheat	- grain	2	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat	- grain	2	-	-	1
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.	six-row hulled barley	- lateral grain	-	-	1	1
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	hulled barley	- grain	-	1	5	3
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	barley	- grain	1	-	3	17
Cereal indet.		- grain	9	2	15	62
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L.) Beauv. var <i>bulbosum</i>		- tuber	-	-	-	2

**Table 5: Charcoal**

		Pit 107	
Context		106	105
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	hazel	1	5
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	oak	9	5





Ditch 126

