

CIPPENHAM, SLOUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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Summary

The OAU carried out a field evaluation on land to the S of Cippenham, Slough on behalf of Eton College. Four areas of significant archaeological activity were identified: a Neolithic pit, an area of Middle Bronze Age occupation, an area of prehistoric/Roman occupation and an undated area of settlement. In addition a light scatter of largely undated features suggestive of a low intensity of activity was found across the site. The large number of clay pipe fragments recovered from a ditch in trench 26 suggests that a kiln site is close by.

Introduction

In November 1991 an evaluation was undertaken by the Oxford Archaeological Unit, on behalf of Eton College, in connection with a planning application for residential development of the site. The site is located to the S of Cippenham and N of the M4 motorway, between junctions 6 and 7, at grid reference SU 945802 (Fig. 1). It occupies an area of approximately 26 ha and is located on flood-plain gravels to the N of the River Thames. The site is relatively flat with a perceptible rise in the NE corner of the application area. The current land-use is pasture

Background

The cropmark complex (Fig. 3) (Berks. SMR No. 106), initially thought to be within the area of the site, was found to be located to the S of the western half of the application area, when it was accurately plotted from aerial photographs held by the RCHM(E) at Swindon. It consists of an area of enclosures, three ring-ditches, pits and ditches. Further linear cropmarks, predominantly orientated N-S, were found on the aerial photographs (Fig. 3), within the RCHM(E) collection, extending across the western part of the site.

Previously the only archaeological work within the application area was a watching-brief (Berks SMR No. 346) for the construction of the gas pipeline, which recovered several undiagnostic struck flints.

To the SE of the application area the Trust for Wessex Archaeology (TWA) carried out an assessment (Berks. SMR No. 3535) (Fig. 1). This did not locate any archaeological features, however, early Neolithic (Berks. SMR No. 3535.00.010 - 3535.00.50) and late Bronze Age flintwork (Berks. SMR No. 3536), and Roman pottery (Berks SMR No. 3537) was recovered.

A medieval moated site, which is a scheduled ancient monument (County Monument No. 169, Berks. SMR No. 120.01), is known directly N of the TWA assessment (Fig. 1). This moat and the majority of the eastern part of the application site lies within the park pale of a medieval deer park and royal stud farm (Berks SMR No. 120), founded between 1252-1272 (Fig. 2). The boundaries of the park seem to have been preserved as field boundaries which are shown on the maps of Rocque in 1761 and the Burnham Tithe Map of 1843, and are preserved in the present field boundaries (Cantor and Hatherly 1977, 436, 441). Another moated site (Berks SMR No. 271) is known at Cippenham Place (Fig. 2), a mid-16th century house, which lies just outside the NE part of the site.

As parkland it can be presumed that the eastern part of the application area was given over to woodland/pasture. In 1761 the map of Rocque shows the area of the site within the park to be woodland, however one field of arable had been created by grubbing-out. By 1822 (OS 1st edition 1" map) all of the woodland has gone. In the Burnham Tithe Map of 1843 the western half of the application area is largely given over to arable cultivation, while the northern and eastern parts of the site is given over to pasture.

Assessment Strategy

A 2% sample of the area was investigated, by excavating 61 trial trenches, down to either the natural subsoil or archaeological deposits, using a 360° excavator with a six-foot ditching bucket. The trenches were 50 m long except where public right of way or services restricted their length. Where archaeological features were uncovered, a representative sample were excavated by hand in order to establish their date, preservation and type, and whether there were any environmental deposits. All of the trenches were recorded, planned and photographed, sections of features and significant sections of trenches were drawn.

At both ends of every trench, 1 m x 0.5 m test-pits were hand-dug in 0.1 m spits upto a

maximum depth of 0.5 m, in order to assess the density of finds in the topsoil and subsoils. All of the finds were collected, washed and identified.

Soils

The topsoil consisted of a mid-brown/mid-grey clay loam with 1-5% gravel, which varied in depth across the assessment area from 0.15 - 0.3 m. A subsoil overlay the natural, and varied in relation to the local character of the natural. It ranged in thickness between 0.09-0.3 m. Over the majority of the site, the natural consisted of a layer of reddish brown sandy clay which overlay the gravel. As the subsoil had been at least partially derived from the natural, it tended to consist of clays, combined with varying degrees of sand and silt.

In several locations, however, the natural consisted of mid-brown sandy flint gravel (Fig. 1), which resulted in the overlying subsoils consisting of silty/clay sands. These sandy gravel islands seem to have been the foci for a considerable amount of the archaeological activity (Figs. 1, 3 and 3a: Areas 1, 2 and 4) within the application area.

Results

Four discrete areas of activity/occupation can be defined, in addition to which there was a thin scatter of Roman, medieval, post-medieval and undated features which principally consisted of gullies and ditches.

Area 1 (Figs. 3a, 4 and 8: Trench 47)

A pit (47/8) was found in the approximate centre of trench 47, which contained 173 pieces of struck flint, 37 pieces of burnt flint and 30 sherds of pottery. There were few formal flint tools from this context: four serrated flakes, one scraper, a retouched flake and, the only diagnostic tool, a leaf shaped arrowhead with a broad date-range between 3500-1200 bc (4500-1500 BC). The technological traits of the material would suggest that the assemblage dates from the early to middle Neolithic while the pottery was of middle Neolithic date.

Area 2 (Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 8: Trenches 17, 18, 29-32)

In trench 32 a depression in the natural was filled with several layers (Fig. 8: 32/10 and 32/7). The lower of these two contexts, 32/7, may have been an occupation layer, as it contained large quantities of burnt flint and charcoal, with a poorly preserved sheep skull at its western end. No dating evidence was found within this layer, it was, however, cut by a pit (32/5) which contained a sherd of pottery of possibly Neolithic date, two blade-like flint flakes and three pieces of burnt flint. The trench also contained two postholes (32/8 and 32/9), which produced no finds and two ditches (32/4 and 32/6). The ditch (32/4) in the western part of the trench, orientated NW-SE, contained a flint flake and a piece of daub. No finds were recovered from the ditch 32/6, which was aligned N-S, however it was cut through layer 32/7 and was overlain by the layer 32/10 (Fig. 8).

Trench 30 (Fig. 5) contained five pits (30/3-30/5, 30/13, 30/15), three postholes (30/6-30/8) and five ditches (30/9, 30/10, 30/14, 30/16-30/19). Two of the pits contained large quantities of middle Bronze Age pottery of Deverul-Rimbury type: in pit 30/3 (Fig. 8) there

was an almost complete large globular jar, in association with two flint flakes and two pieces of burnt flint, and in pit 30/5 (which may initially have been two pits but which was badly damaged during the night by vandals) the rim fragments of a barrel vessel, two nearly complete globular jars, loomweight fragments, eight flint flakes and eight pieces of burnt flint were found (Fig. 8). Finds were only recovered from two of the other pits or postholes in this trench: pit 30/13 contained an undiagnostic sherd of prehistoric pottery, and pit 30/15 contained one flint flake, a burnt flint flake and 11 fragments of burnt flint. All of these features had similar fills, which consisted of sandy silts with varying degrees of manganese staining, and inclusions of burnt clay and charcoal.

Ditch 30/9 (labelled 30/14 in trench extension A, Fig. 5) and ditch 30/10 contained pottery of Late Iron Age/Roman date. No dating evidence was recovered from the smaller ditches 30/17, 30/18 and 30/19, however, ditch 30/17 was found to cut ditch 30/18.

No features were recorded in trench 18 (Fig. 5), located to the W of trench 30, while in trench 29 (Fig. 5) a large Roman pit (29/4) and ditch (29/3) were found. In trench 17 two ditches, a pit and a posthole were located. Roman pottery was recovered from ditch 17/3 (Fig. 5), located at the southern end of the trench, and ditch 17/4 was a continuation of ditch 29/3, which also contained Roman pottery. No dating evidence was recovered from either pit 17/5, which was only detected in section, or posthole 17/6. However, both features contained large quantities of charcoal and burnt flint.

In trench 31 (Fig. 3) a ditch 31/7 was located, on the same orientation as the Roman ditch 30/9 (30/14) found to the NW. It had the same fill and dimensions (2.2 m wide) as the ditch 30/9, suggesting that it is possibly a continuation of this feature. At the eastern end of the trench another ditch 30/9 was recorded on a N-S orientation, which contained no finds.

At the NW limits of Area 2 a large circular depression 27/5 (Fig. 5), which contained Roman pottery, was found in trench 27. Another pit 27/4 and two ditches 27/3 and 27/6, all of post-medieval date, were found in this trench. The pit 27/4 had been the site of extensive burning, which had scorched the earth around the feature.

Area 3 (Figs. 3a and 6: Trenches 56, 58, 60)

In trench 56 ten postholes (56/4, 56/5, 56/7-56/11, 56/13, 56/14 and 56/17) and three gullies (56/6, 56/15 and 56/18), one of which (56/18) was curvilinear in plan, were located. No dating evidence was recovered from any of these features, and the postholes which were sectioned were only shallow in depth ranging between 0.03-0.1 m deep. The features were clustered in the southern half of the trench.

Two pits (58/2 and 58/3), a posthole (58/1), two gullies (58/4 and 58/6) and two ditches (58/7 and 58/8) were recorded in trench 58. The only feature which provided any dating evidence was gully 58/4, from which a sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. As with many of the other Roman ditches, recorded within the application area, this gully was orientated on a NE-SW orientation.

Trench 60 contained one pit (60/7), a posthole (60/5) and three ditches (60/3, 60/4 and 60/6). No dating evidence was found in any of these features. The alignment of ditch 60/3

(N-S) corresponds closely to that of ditch 58/8 to the N, and it is possible that this feature is a continuation of ditch 58/8.

Area 4 (Figs. 3 and 7: Trenches 1, 3 and 40)

In trench 3 an extremely high density of features was located, with 66 postholes and 14 pits being recorded. Fourteen of these features were sectioned, including one treehole 3/56, and three of these features produced evidence for dating. In posthole 3/66 pottery of Late Iron Age/Roman date was found. A single body-sherd of either Iron Age or Bronze Age date was recovered from posthole 3/79, while an indeterminate prehistoric sherd was found in posthole 3/62. All of the features had a similar fill consisting of a very sandy loam, and they ranged in depth from 0.03 - 0.26 m.

Trench 1, to the N, located a single posthole 1/5, from which no dating evidence was recovered. It had the same fill as the postholes in trench 3. In trench 40, located to the E of trench 1, seven postholes (40/3-40/9) were uncovered, with similar fills to those found in the features in trench 1. All of these features were located in the western part of the trench.

Prehistoric Feature

In trench 4 (Fig. 3), in the western part of the application area, two ditches (4/4 and 4/6) and a gully (4/5) were recorded. Three flint flakes and four body-sherds of prehistoric pottery, possibly of either Neolithic or Bronze Age date, were recovered from the ditch 4/6, which was orientated NE-SW. No dateable finds were found in the other features.

Roman Feature

In trench 46 (Fig. 3a) a Roman ditch 46/6 was located, which was on the same alignment as the trench (NW-SE) and continued along its entire length.

Medieval and Post-medieval Activity

Seven pits (39/3-39/5, 39/8-39/10 and 39/14), six postholes (39/6, 39/7, 39/11-39/13 and 39/15) and a ditch (39/16) were found in trench 39 (Fig. 3a). Three pits were sectioned, two were dated to the 13th century (39/5 and 39/8), and the third (39/3) was post-medieval in date. The ditch (39/16), which was orientated ENE-WSW, was of post-medieval date as it contained pieces of concrete and hardcore. All of the features in this trench had similar fills which consisted of orange/brown - mid-brown silty sand.

In trenches 20 and 20A (Fig. 3) a single ditch 20/3, orientated N-S, was located at the eastern ends of the trenches. A total of 213 sherds of pottery was recovered from this feature, which predominantly dated from the 12th - 14th century.

In trench 26 (Fig. 3) a post-medieval ditch, 26/5, on a NW-SE axis, was uncovered. It contained a large quantity of clay pipe fragments. Another feature, 26/6, which was not clearly defined as it extended under the baulk, also contained substantial amounts of clay pipe fragments. The sample of clay pipe fragments recovered from ditch 26/5 included two pieces of roll (the blank stem before final shaping or piercing) and possibly part of a muffle, consisting of three stems fused together with iron. The surname of the manufacturer, Norwood, was preserved on several stem fragments. This could be either William (1797) or Richard Norwood (1839-1903) (Oswald 1975) who are known to have been producing clay

pipes in Eton. It is not possible to date the assemblage specifically to either William or Richard Norwood, given the lack of diagnostic elements.

Another post-medieval ditch was detected in trenches 27 and 28 (Fig. 3). Its occurrence in trench 27 has already been mentioned in relation to the discussion of the results from Area 2 (ditch 27/6). However, the ditch was also detected in trench 28, on the same NE-SW alignment. A ditch, orientated NW-SE, was found at the S end of trench 25 (Fig. 3), which contained fragments of modern concrete.

In trenches 36, 41 and 42 (Fig. 3a) a series of post-medieval ditches, aligned on N-S and E-W axes were detected. These are not shown on either the Rocque map of 1761 nor on subsequent tithe maps, but corresponding earthworks are visible as slight ridges on the modern ground surface.

Other post-medieval ditches on the same N-S alignment were also recorded. In the centre of trench 54 (Fig. 3a), a ditch 54/3 had been recut, on the same alignment, by ditch 54/4, and in trenches 48 and 50 a ditch (48/5 and 50/3), also associated with a slight earthwork, was recorded with a 1.5 m entrance found within the length of ditch exposed in trench 50.

Undated Activity

A scatter of undated features was recorded across the site, which did not seem to be representative of any density of occupation.

In trenches 48 and 59 palaeochannels were uncovered. In trench 48 the channel (48/3) was orientated N-S and was located at the western end of the trench. The palaeochannel (59/4) in trench 59 was orientated E-W, and it was cut on its S side by an undated ditch, on the same alignment.

In trench 50 (Figs. 3a and 4), in addition to the post-medieval ditch, four ditches (50/5-50/8), on a WSW-ESE alignment, and two pits (50/4 and 50/9) were detected. No dating evidence was produced from these features, however, both of the pits and the ditches 50/5 and 50/6 were cut by the post-medieval ditch 50/3. Two of the ditches recorded in trench 50 (50/7 and 50/8), were also located in the northern end of trench 49 (49/4 and 49/5) (Fig. 3a).

Two ditches (53/3 and 53/4) on a N-S alignment were found at the western and eastern ends of trench 53 (Fig. 3a). In trench 55 (Fig. 3a) two ditches (55/3 and 55/6) a gully (55/4) and a possible posthole (55/5) were recorded.

At the southern end of trench 28 (Fig. 3) a single possible posthole or pit was recorded, while at the northern end of trench 25 (Fig. 3) a possible posthole (25/4) and a ditch (25/5) were found. An undated pit (63/4) and a ditch (63/5) were located in trench 63 (Fig. 3), and 2 possible pits were observed in trench 8 (Fig. 3) to the NW.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3) contained two ditches; the ditch (2/3) at the eastern end of the trench was aligned NW-SE, while that at the western end (2/5) was orientated N-S. A ditch (4/4) on the same alignment was found in trench 4 to the S. It is possible that this is the feature plotted on the aerial photographs (Fig. 3). However, if this is the case the ditch was not

found in trench 16 where it might have been expected.

Test-Pit Results (Figs. 9 and 9a)

A total of 122 test-pits were excavated across the site. Fifty-three struck flints and 269 burnt flint fragments were recovered from the test-pits. The highest number of struck flints recovered from a single test pit was five from the S end of trench 59 (Fig. 9a), and in only seven other test-pits were two or three flints recorded. In none of these instances do the flints seem to form a significant pattern, and the distribution of flints in general across the site, seems to be representative of background noise. The density of burnt flints increases in the test-pits in the western half of the site, however this does not seem to reflect any significant concentrations of archaeological features.

Only a few sherds of pottery were recovered: four prehistoric sherds, three of Roman and eight of medieval date. All of the prehistoric sherds were recovered within Area 4, which is unsurprising given the intensity of occupation uncovered in trenches 3 and 40. Two of the Roman sherds were found in proximity to the Roman activity in Area 2, while the third comes from the area of the Roman ditch found in trench 46. Two of the medieval sherds were found in the test-pit at the eastern end of trench 20, close to the ditch (20/3) from which a large assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered. Elsewhere no significance can be assigned to the extremely thin scatter of medieval sherds.

Reliability

The weather conditions during the assessment were good, and one can be confident that most, if not all, of the features were detected. In particular it is highly unlikely that any concentrations of features would have been missed. In several areas, where the interface between the subsoils and the natural subsoil was indistinct, trenches were slightly over-machined and close attention was paid to the trench-sections. The topsoil and subsoils proved relatively easy to sieve as it broke down into small particles. As a result, the level of artefact retrieval should be seen to be representative of the real densities of artefacts, within the overburden, across the site.

Conclusions

Two palaeochannels were found in the application area, one in trench 48 and the other in trench 59. No evidence regarding the date of these features was found.

Evidence for earlier Neolithic activity was located in Area 1, where a single pit (47/8) was found, in trench 47, to contain a large flint assemblage and pottery. No other definite Neolithic activity was recorded in this area, although it is possible that the undated features to the S in trenches 48 and 50 may be related to the pit in trench 47. Other evidence for possible Neolithic activity was found in a pit (32/5) in trench 32 in Area 2. However, the pit was only dated on the basis of one body-sherd of pottery, whose identification was not conclusive. Elsewhere, four body-sherds of Neolithic or Bronze Age date were recovered from a ditch (4/6) in trench 4.

In Area 2 several pits of Middle Bronze Age date were located, and given the quantities of pottery recovered from these features, it is most likely that they are representative of an area of occupation.

In Area 4 an intensive area of occupation was uncovered. It is not possible to provide a definite date for the occupation of this site, as insufficient sherds of diagnostic pottery were recovered. However, the potential date range of the site is from the Bronze Age through to the Roman period, and the most likely period of occupation is probably from the Iron Age through to the Roman period.

In the Roman period field boundaries seem to have been laid out across the site on NW-SE, NE-SW axes. Ditches on these alignments were detected in Area 2 (trenches 30 and 31), trench 46 and trench 58. It is possible that some of the other undated ditches, which are orientated on these axes, may belong to the Roman period, in particular the ditches in trenches 2, 32, 56, 60 and 63. In contrast to this orientation two Roman ditches, which were aligned E-W, were recorded in trenches 17 and 29. The only other evidence of Roman activity consists of a Roman pit in trench 29, and a circular depression in trench 27 (27/5).

Medieval activity in the area was attested at three locations: in trench 39 several pits were demonstrated to be of medieval date; a single pit was found in trench 27, in which there had been extensive burning; and a ditch was found in trench 20. The ditch in trench 20 contained a large quantity of pottery of 12th-14th century date, which suggests that a site may be in close proximity. On the Burnham Tithe Map of 1843 (Fig. 2), a building (plot 543), since demolished, is shown to the E of the location of trench 20. However it is not possible to establish if this is the source of the pottery recovered from the ditch.

Post-medieval ditches were found across the application area. In the cases of those recorded in trenches 27, 28, 48 and 50, it seems likely that they represent previous alignments of the present field boundaries, which were in existence in 1843 and are shown on the Tithe Map. The ditch in trench 26 which contained large quantities of clay pipe fragments, including several pieces of blank stems and a possible part of a muffle, is also shown on the Tithe Map (Fig. 2) as the boundary between the garden of plot 543 and Pig Pitts. The quantities of material observed in the ditch and the adjacent feature, suggests that a kiln site is close by. The manufacturer's name, Norwood, was found on several fragments, which means that it could be either William Norwood (1797) or Richard Norwood (1839-1903) (Oswald 1975). Oswald (1975, 161) only provides a reference to the Eton Tithe Map D for Richard Norwood and a reference to the 1797 Eton Posse Cometatus Returns for William Norwood. As the site lies within the old boundaries of the parish of Burnham, they do not provide any additional information in trying to locate the specific site of any kilns.

There is no evidence on the Tithe map for: the series of ditches in trenches 36, 41 and 42, the ditch in the western end of trench 39, the ditch in the southern end of trench 25 and the ditch at the eastern end of trench 27.

The most significant area of undated activity was that found in Area 3 where the cluster of postholes and gullies in trench 56 suggests some form of occupation in the area, which may be associated with the ditches and postholes recorded to the E in trenches 58 and 60. Gully

58/4 in trench 58, in which a sherd of Roman pottery was found, was the only feature in Area 3 which could be dated. It is therefore possible that the features detected in this area belong to this period. Alternately gully 58/4 may be unassociated with the postholes and simply relate to a field-system.

The only possible cropmark feature detected in any of the trenches was the ditch (2/5 and 4/4) at the western ends of trenches 2 and 4, which it was not possible to date. Elsewhere the undated features are only suggestive of a low density of archaeological activity.

References

- Cantor L M and Hatherly J 1977: The Medieval Parks of Buckinghamshire in *Records of Buckinghamshire* XX part 3, 431-450
- Oswald A 1975: *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist* BAR 14

APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT LIST

Trench	Ctx	Type	Width	Length	Depth	Date
1	5	posthole	.65	.75	.17	
2	3	ditch				
2	5	ditch	.46	.31		
3	5	posthole/pit	.2	.8		
3	5	posthole	.5	.2		
3	7	pits?	.5	1		
3	8	posthole	.5	.5		
3	9	posthole	.25	.25		
3	10	pits?	.5	1		
3	11	posthole	.2	.4		
3	12	posthole	.3	.3		
3	13	posthole/pit	.6	.6		
3	14	posthole?	.3	.3		
3	15	posthole?	.2	.4		
3	16	postholes/pits?	.5	1		
3	17	posthole?	.15	.3		
3	18	posthole?	.2	.2		
3	19	posthole?	.17	.3		
3	20	posthole?	.19	.35		
3	21	posthole?	.19	.35		
3	22	posthole?	.36	.54		
3	23	posthole?	.3	.3		
3	24	posthole?	.3	.3		
3	25	posthole	.3	.22		
3	26	posthole	.35	.5		
3	27	posthole	.3	.3		
3	28	posthole	.25	.25		
3	29	postholes/pits?		.8		
3	30	posthole?	.2	.3		
3	31	postholes	.4	.7		
3	32	posthole	.2	.45		
3	33	posthole	.4	.47	.1	
3	34	posthole	.2	.3		
3	35	postholes/pit?		.4	.23	
3	36	postholes	.4	.65		
3	37	pit?		.7		
3	38	pit?	.6	.6		
3	39	pit?	.45	.8		
3	40	pits?	.5	.7		
3	41	posthole	.4	.4		
3	42	posthole/pit?	.6	.75	.17	
3	43	posthole	.3	.4		
3	44	pit?	.3			
3	45	pits	.6	.8		
3	46	posthole	.2	.4		

APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT LIST

Trench	Ctx	Type	Width	Length	Depth	Date
3	47	posthole?	.3	.6		
3	48	pits	.9			
3	49	posthole	.35	.4		
3	50	pits	.4	.8		
3	51	posthole	.25	.25		
3	52	posthole	.35	.4		
3	53	posthole	.2	.3		
3	54	posthole	.27	.27	.13	
3	55	posthole	.3	.44	.16	
3	56	treehole	.66	.75	.27	
3	57	posthole	.2	.2		
3	58	pit?	.4	.5		
3	59	posthole?	.2	.4		
3	60	posthole	.25	.3		
3	61	posthole/pit	.4	.5		
3	62	posthole	.3	.35		Prehistoric
3	63	posthole	.37	.37	.16	
3	64	posthole	.36	.36	.12	
3	65	posthole	.3	.45		
3	66	posthole	.45	.45	.26	LIA/Roman
3	67	posthole	.27	.27	.14	
3	68	pit?	.3			
3	69	pit?	.73	1.1	.03	
3	70	posthole	.3	.4		
3	71	posthole?	.3	.45		
3	72	posthole?	.3	.3		
3	73	posthole	.3	.3		
3	74	posthole	.2	.35		
3	75	posthole?	.2	.25		
3	76	posthole?	.2	.4		
3	77	posthole	.3	.35		
3	78	posthole	.24	.24	.14	
3	79	posthole	.24	.24	.14	Bronze Age/IA
3	80	posthole	.24	.24	.16	
3	81	posthole	.15	.4		
3	82	posthole	.2	.3		
3	83	posthole	.25	.25		
3	84	posthole	.2	.35		
3	85	posthole	.2	.4		
4	4	ditch/gully	.9		.52	
4	5	gully?	.3			
4	6	ditch	1.05		.75	
17	3	ditch	.55		.35	Roman
17	4	ditch	.7		.4	Roman
17	5	pit		.73	.3	

APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT LIST

Trench	Ctx	Type	Width	Length	Depth	Date
17	6	posthole?	.2	.2		
20	3	ditch	1.51	.3		medieval
25	3	ditch/gully	.9		.1	
25	4	posthole?	.32	.32	.07	
25	5	ditch	2.5			
26	5	ditch	1.2			Post-medieval
26	6	ditch				Post-medieval
27	3	ditch	5.9			Post-medieval
27	4	pit	1.01	1.21	.13	Post-medieval
27	5	depression	3.72		.27	Roman
27	6	ditch	1.6			Post-medieval
28	3	posthole/pit??	.37	.44	.11	
29	3	gully	.76		.32	Roman
29	4	pit	2.8		1.18	Roman
30	3	pit	.6	.6	.4	Mid. Bronze Age
30	4	pit	.45	.5	.13	
30	5	pit	.7	.8	.45	Mid. Bronze Age
30	6	posthole	.27	.27	.13	
30	7	posthole?	.24	.26		
30	8	posthole?	.24	.24		
30	9	ditch	2			
30	10	ditch	2.2		.7	LIA/Roman
30	13	pit	.62	.68	.27	Prehistoric
30	14	ditch	2			LIA/Roman
30	15	pit	1.12	1.12	.19	
30	16	ditch				
30	17	ditch	.64		.38	
30	18	ditch	.47	.36		
30	19	ditch	.59			
31	7	ditch	2.2			
31	9	ditch	1.2			Roman
32	4	ditch	1		.65	
32	5	pit	.4	.7	.13	Neolithic?
32	6	ditch	.45		.28	
32	7	layer	10		.1	Neolithic?
32	8	posthole?	.2	.2	.05	
32	9	posthole?	.25	.28	.1	
32	10	layer			.12	
32	11	layer			.1	
36	3	ditch	4			
39	3	pit	1.2	1.2		Post-medieval
39	4	pit	.28	.28		
39	5	pit?	.55	.8	.16	Medieval
39	6	posthole	.36	.36		
39	7	posthole	.23	.23	.16	

APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT LIST

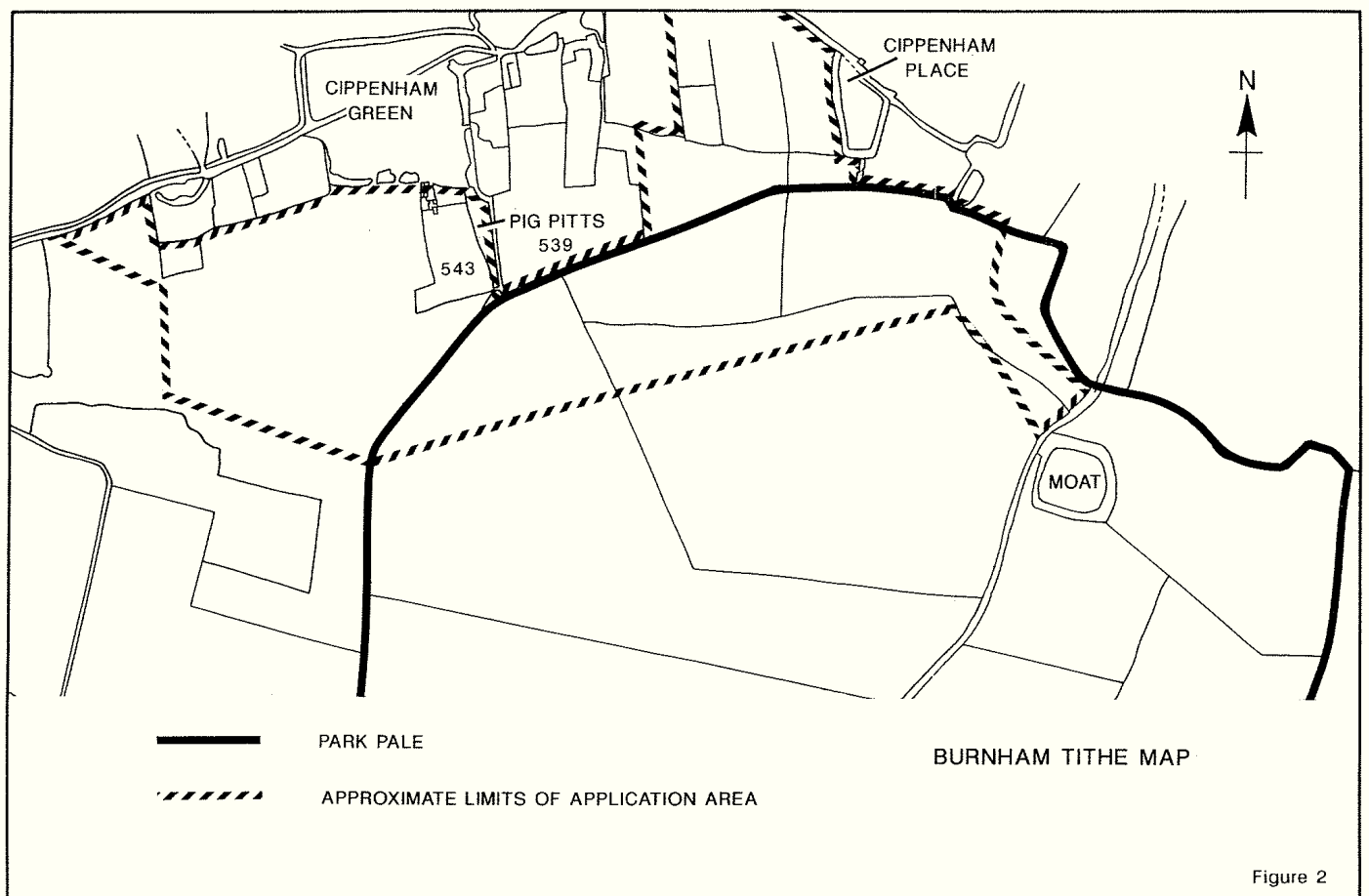
Trench	Ctx	Type	Width	Length	Depth	Date
39	8	pit	.7	1		Medieval
39	9	pit?	.69	.69		
39	10	pit?	1	1		
39	11	posthole	.36	.36		
39	12	posthole?	.17	.26		
39	13	posthole	.26	.26		
39	14	pit	.45	.59	.08	
39	15	posthole	.2	.2		
40	3	posthole?	.28	.28		
40	4	posthole?	.18	.18		
40	5	posthole?	.4	.4		
40	6	posthole?	.16	.16		
40	7	posthole?	.35	.35		
40	8	posthole?	.45	.45		
40	9	posthole?	.25	.25		
41	3	ditch	.95			Post-medieval
41	4	gully	.69		.4	Post-medieval
41	5	ditch	1.12		.39	Post-medieval
42	3	ditch	2.4			Post-medieval
46	6	ditch	.64		.24	LIA/E Roman
47	8	pit	1.2	1.4	.53	Earlier Neolithic
48	3	palaeochannel	10			
48	5	ditch				Post-medieval
49	4	ditch				
49	5	ditch	1.25			
50	3	ditch	.89		.71	Post-medieval
50	4	pit	.7		.1	
50	5	ditch	1.3		.42	
50	6	ditch	1.1		.22	
50	7	ditch	.8			
50	8	ditch	3.35			
50	9	pit	.7	1.01	.36	
53	3	ditch	.96		.47	
53	4	ditch	1.03		.41	
54	3	ditch/gully	.28		.1	Post-medieval
54	4	ditch	.53		.18	Post-medieval
55	3	ditch	1.8		.5	
55	4	gully	.48		.2	
55	5	posthole?	.4	.6	.16	
55	6	ditch	.9			
56	4	posthole	.2	.2	.1	
56	5	posthole	.22	.22		
56	6	gully	.42		.04	
56	7	posthole	.28	.28		
56	8	stakehole	.12	.12		

APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT LIST

Trench	Ctx	Type	Width	Length	Depth	Date
56	9	posthole	.36	.36		
56	10	posthole	.38	.38		
56	11	posthole/pit	.42	.42		
56	13	posthole	.26	.26		
56	14	posthole	.35	.35		
56	15	gully	.42		.03	
56	17	posthole	.3	.3		
56	18	gully	.36			
58	1	posthole	.33	.36	.1	
58	2	pit	1.55	1.55	.41	
58	3	pit	.39	.42	.15	
58	4	gully	1.1		.12	Roman
58	6	gully	.55		.09	
58	7	ditch	.74		.6	
58	8	ditch	1.43		.38	
59	3	ditch?	2		.7	
59	4	palaeochannel	3.8			
60	3	gully	1.2		.28	
60	4	gully	1		.32	
60	5	posthole	.29	.29	.11	
60	6	ditch	1.44		.17	
60	7	pit	.62	.62	.4	
63	4	pit	1.5	1.5	.3	
63	5	ditch	1		.35	

List of Figures

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- 6 Plan of the trenches in Area 3
- 7 Plan of the trenches in Area 4
- 8 Sections: baulk of trench 32 and pits 30/3, 30/5 and 47/8
- 9/9a Test-pit results



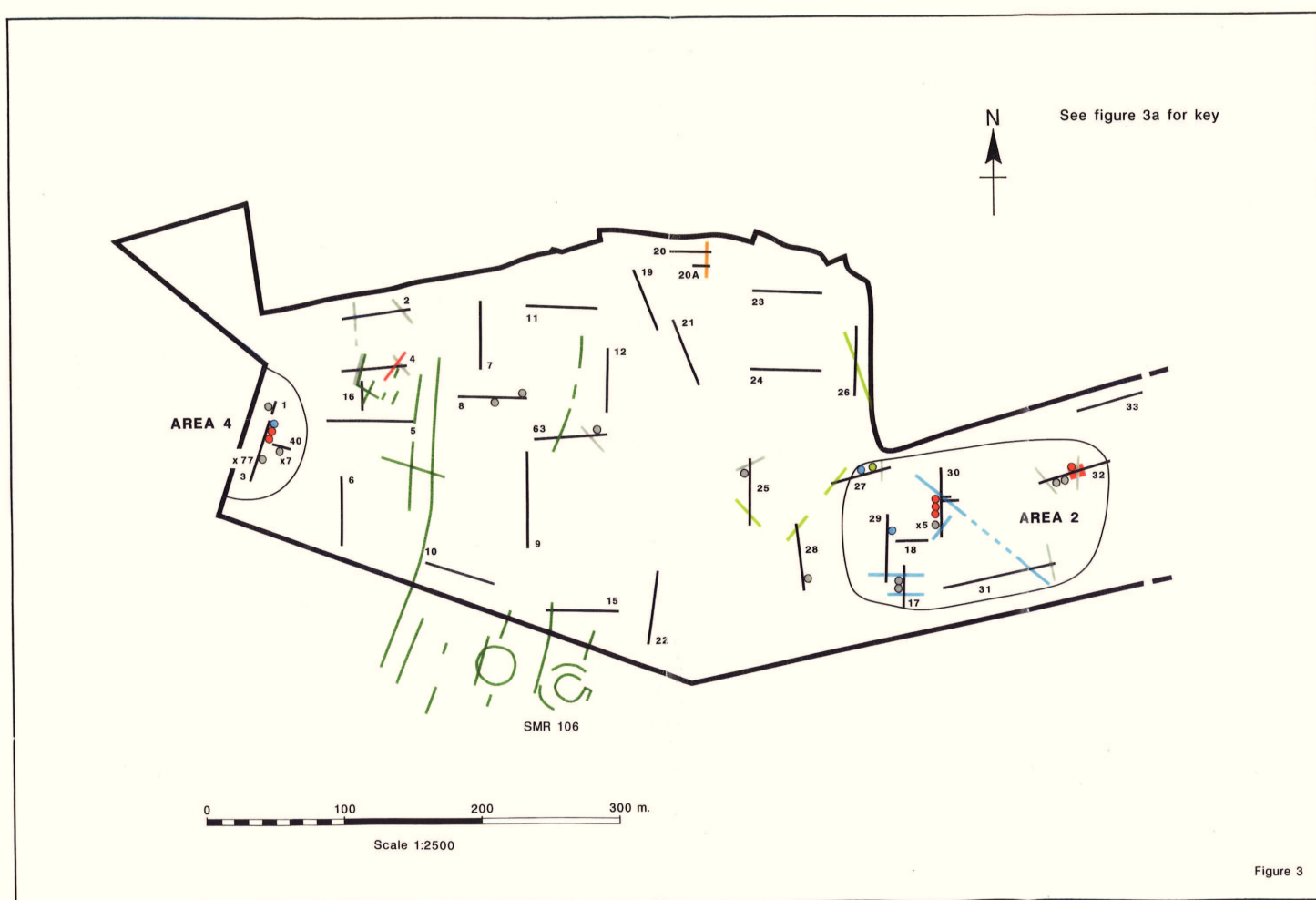


Figure 3

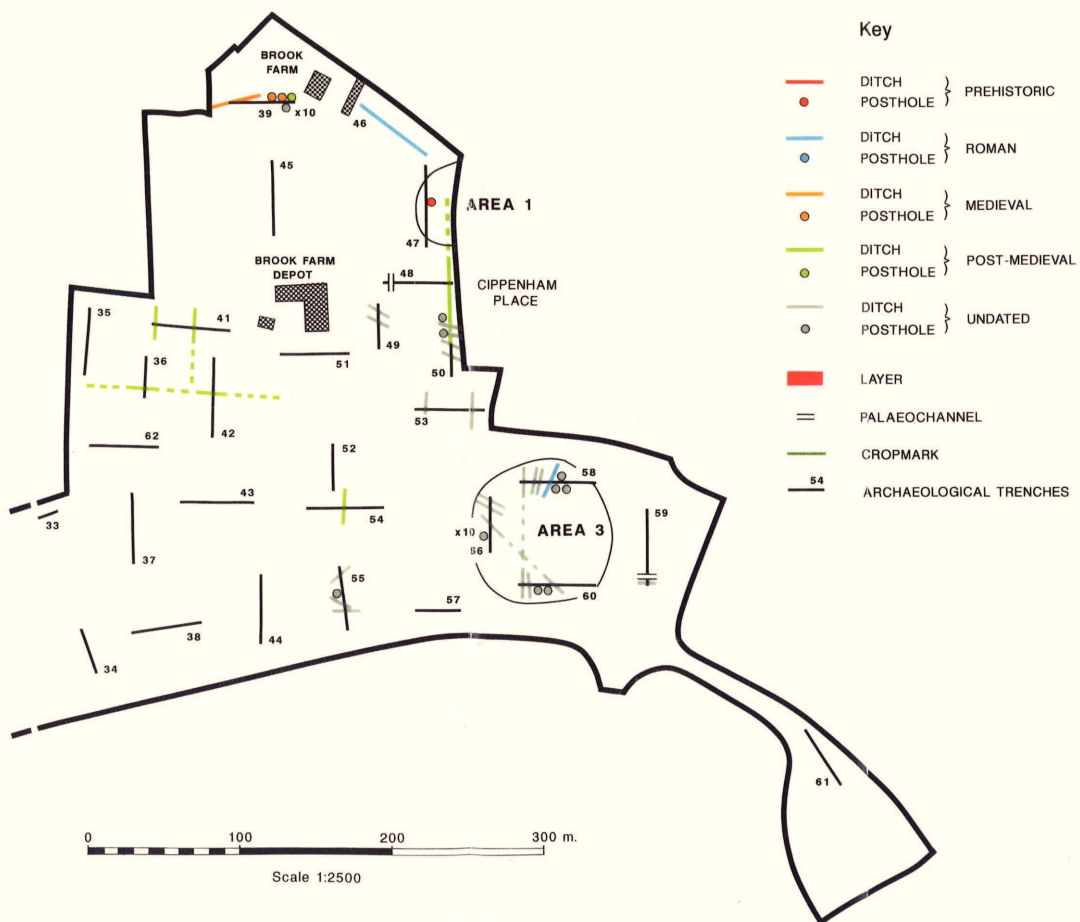
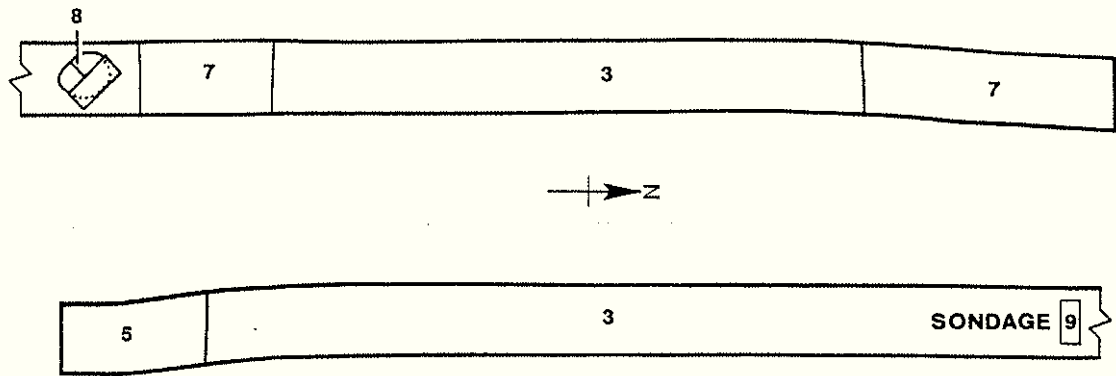
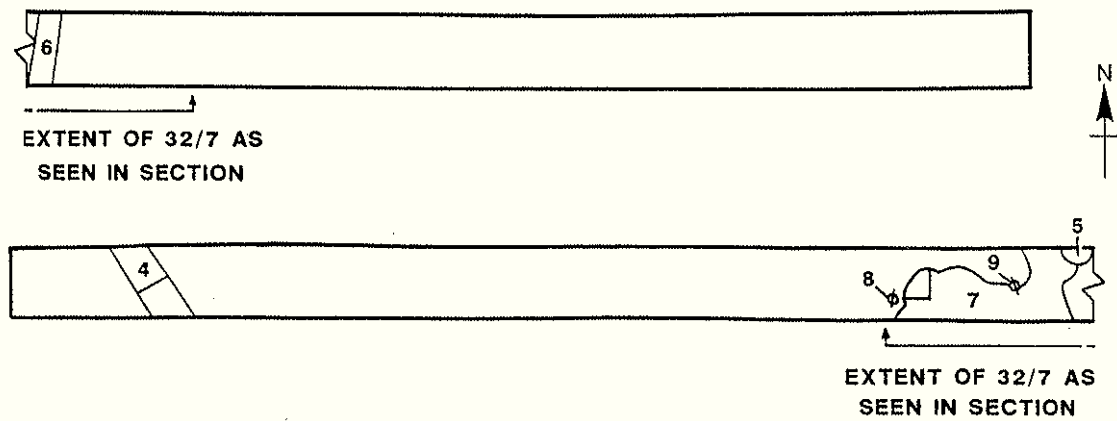


Figure 3a

Trench 47



Trench 32



Trench 50

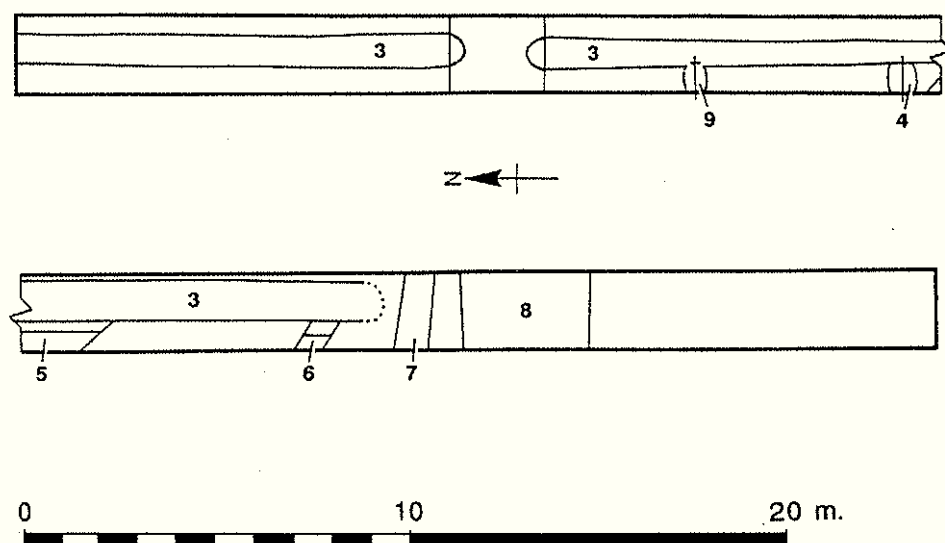


Figure 4

Area 2 Trenches 17,18,27,29 and 30

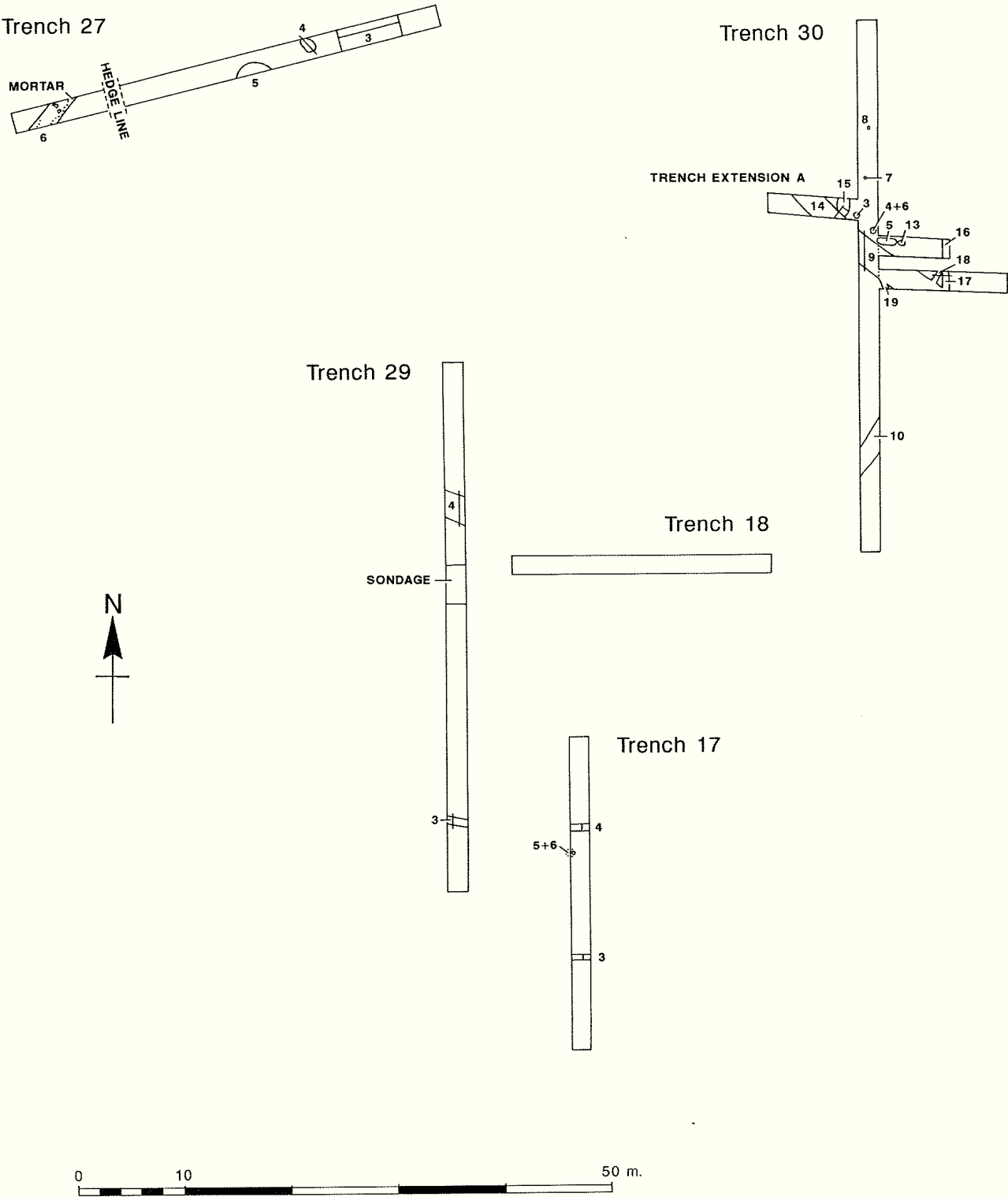


Figure 5

Area 3 Trenches 56,58 and 60

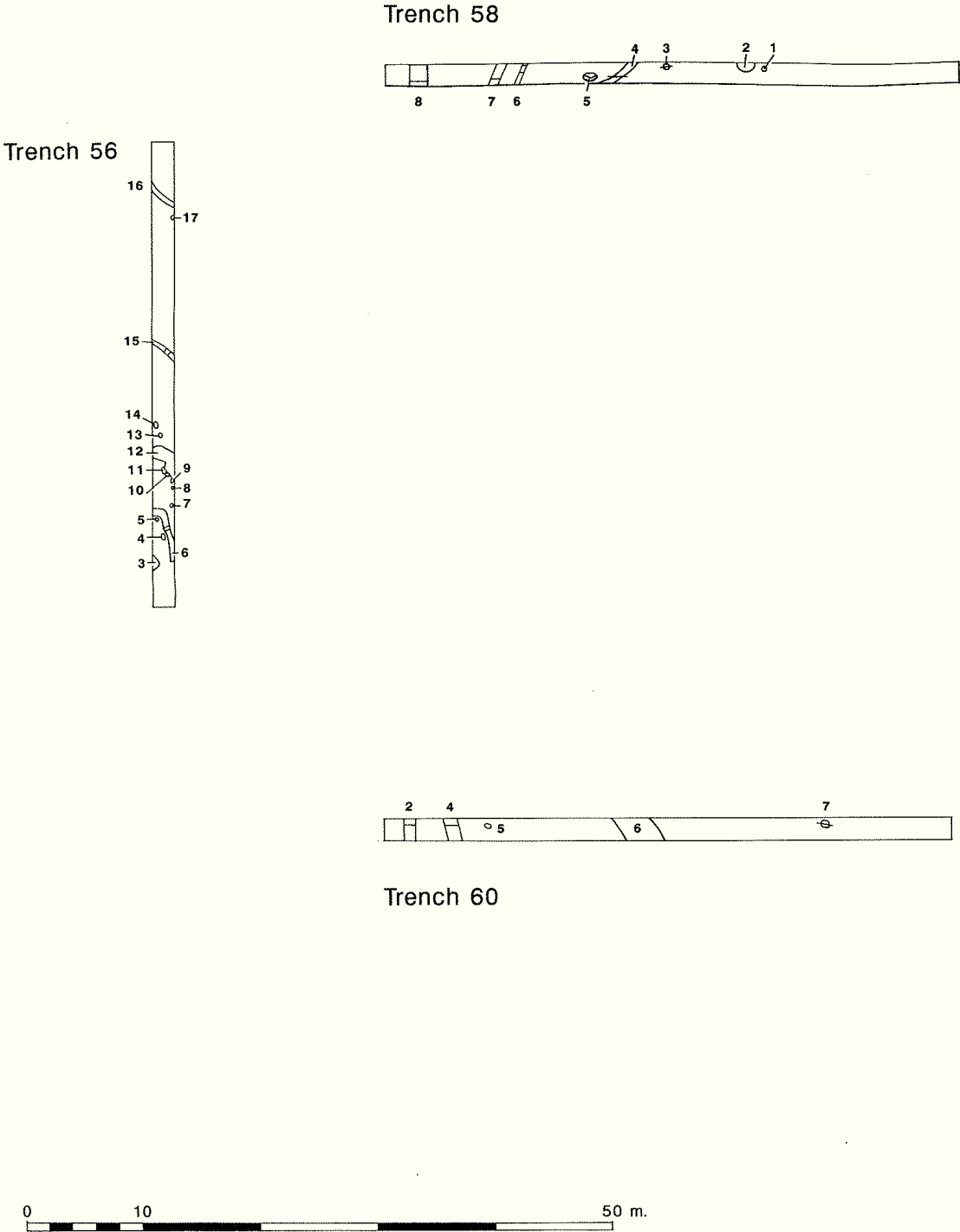


Figure 6

Area 4 Trenches 1,3 and 40

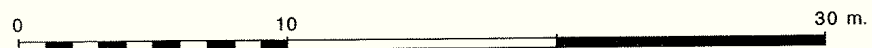
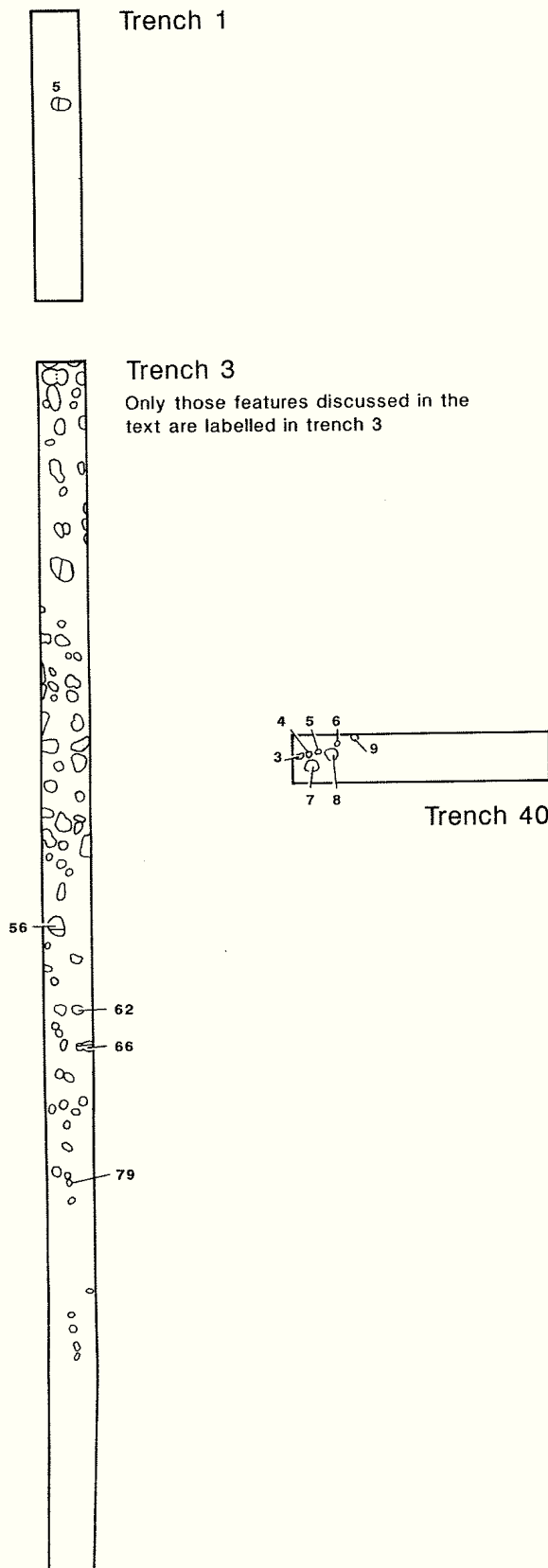
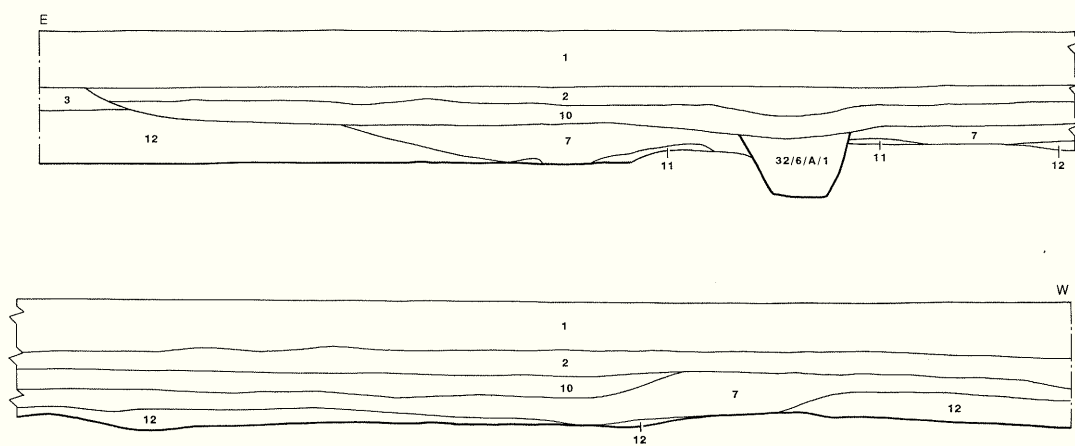
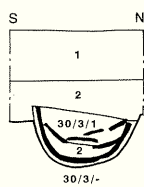


Figure 7

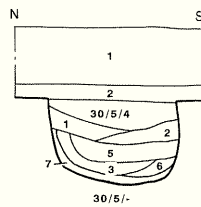
Trench 32



Trench 30



Trench 30



Trench 47

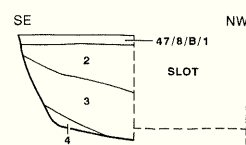


Figure 8

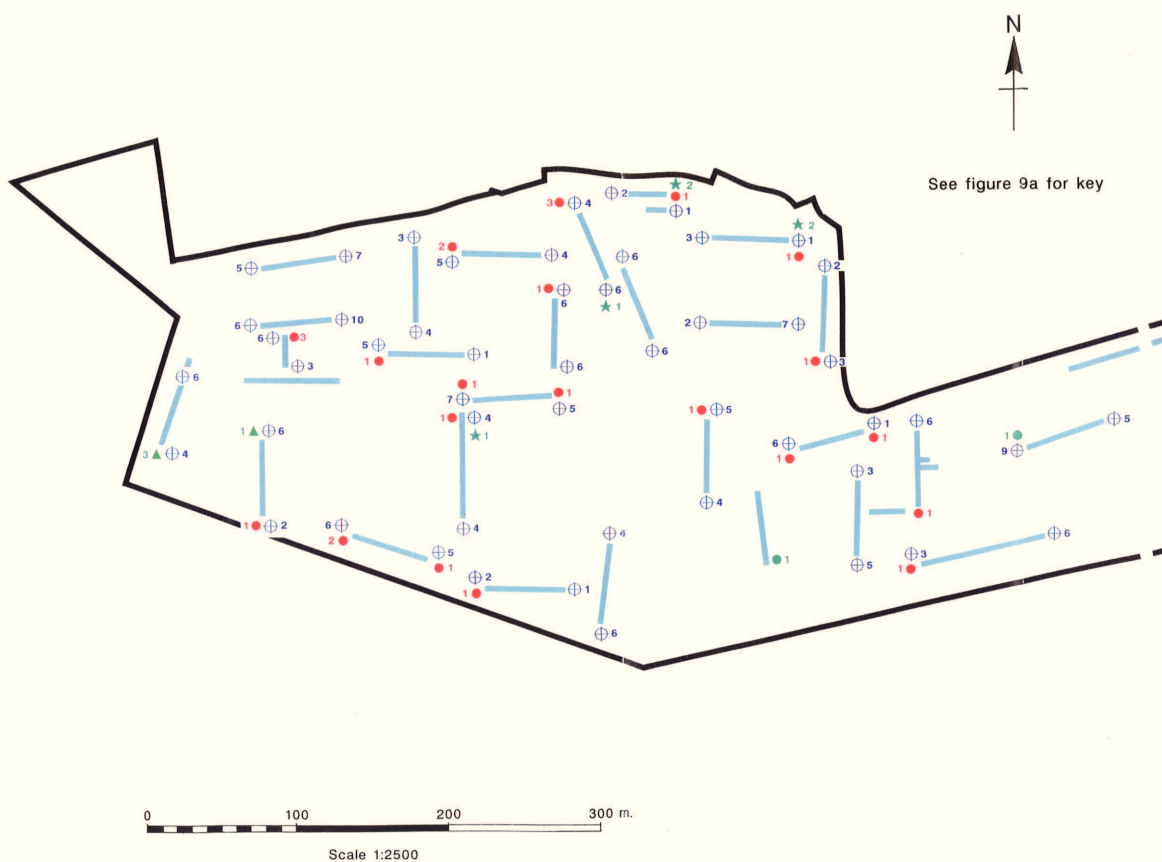


Figure 9

SLC 91




-  Limit of application area
-  Archaeological trenches
-  Sandy gravel islands



Figure 1

