# List of Tables

### **CHAPTER 3**

Table 3.1	Summary of flint assemblage
Table 3.2	The flint assemblage from the late Bronze Age hilltop enclosure ditch
	(3017/6003)
Table 3.3	The flint assemblage from early Iron Age pit 3006
Table 3.4	Burnt unworked flint and stone recovered from pits
Table 3.5	Composition of prehistoric pottery assemblage by date
Table 3.6	Prehistoric pottery fabrics
Table 3.7	Prehistoric pottery: fabric groups
Table 3.8	Prehistoric pottery: fabric groups by phase (quantified by sherd count)
Table 3.9	Prehistoric pottery: form types
Table 3.10	Prehistoric pottery: forms by phase
Table 3.11	Prehistoric pottery: correlation of fine to intermediate fabrics
	(inclusion sizes 1, 2 and 4) with form
Table 3.12	Prehistoric pottery: correlation of coarse fabrics (inclusion sizes 3 and
	5) with form
Table 3.13	Prehistoric pottery: surface treatment
Table 3.14	Prehistoric pottery: correlation of surface treatment with form (by
	sherd count)
Table 3.15	Prehistoric pottery: decoration (quantified by vessel count)
Table 3.16	Quantity and condition of pottery from pit 3006
Table 3.17	Early Iron Age vessel forms from pit 3006 and the late Bronze Age
	enclosure ditch
Table 3.18	Roman pottery fabrics
Table 3.19	Roman pottery fabric quantification by trench
Table 3.20	Roman pottery: quantification of vessel types by rim equivalents (REs)
Table 3.21	Quantification of Oxford colour-coated ware vessel types (Young
	1977)
Table 3.22	Post-Roman pottery occurrence by number and weight (g) of sherds
	per context by fabric type
Table 3.23	Structural and amorphous fired clay
Table 3.24	Fired clay blocks and ceramic building material
Table 3.25	Fabrics of Roman and probable Roman ceramic building material
Table 3.26	Metal finds by phase and function
Table 3.27	Roman coins
Table 3.28	Summary of worked stone objects
Table 3.29	Summary of burnt stone

Table 4.1	Summary of the articulated middle Iron Age skeletons
Table 4.2	Summary of disarticulated human remains from middle Iron Age
	deposits
Table 4.3	Summary of disarticulated human remains from late Roman deposits
Table 4.4	Summary of the disarticulated human remains from medieval and post-
	medieval deposits

Table 4.5	Distribution of animal bone between phases
Table 4.6	Condition of the animal bone assemblage
Table 4.7	Frequency of gnawing, burning and recent breaks in bone fragments of
Table 4.8	each phase Wild small mammals and microfauna
Table 4.8 Table 4.9	Number of measured bones
Table 4.10	Withers height calculations
Table 4.11	Late Bronze Age element representation (number of fragments). Minimum number of elements in brackets
$T_{-1}$ , 1, 1, 1, 1, 2	
Table 4.12	Minimum number of elements and minimum number of individuals
	(MNI) for cattle sheep (including sheep/goat) and pig in pit 3006.
	Calculated using bone zone, epiphyseal fusion and tooth attrition data.
T 11 4 12	Numbers in brackets include large mammal fragments
Table 4.13	Number of butchered fragments in pit 3006
Table 4.14	Element distribution for early Iron Age domestic mammal assemblage
m 11 415	excluding those from pit 3006 (number of fragments)
Table 4.15	Element distribution for the middle Iron Age assemblage excluding
<b>m</b> 11 4 4 4	fish (number of fragments)
Table 4.16	Early Roman element distribution (number of fragments)
Table 4.17	Late Roman element distribution (number of fragments)
Table 4.18	Mammal and bird bone from late Roman midden 2017 (number of
	fragments)
Table 4.19	Mammal, bird and microfauna remains from late Roman fills of the
	hillfort ditch
Table 4.20	Comparison of material from late Roman midden (2017) and late
	Roman hillfort ditch deposits
Table 4.21	Element distribution from late Roman pit 4009 (number of fragments)
Table 4.22	Element distribution from late Roman pit 3067 (number of fragments)
Table 4.23	Element representation from broadly Romano-British deposits (number of fragments)
Table 4.24	Roman to medieval element representation (number of fragments)
Table 4.25	Medieval element representation (number of fragments)
Table 4.26	Post-medieval animal bone assemblage (number of fragments)
Table 4.27	Sheep/goat age-at-death from mandibular tooth wear, numbers of
10010 1127	mandibles
Table 4.28	Cattle age-at-death from mandibular tooth wear, numbers of mandibles
Table 4.29	Pig age-at-death from mandibular tooth wear, numbers of mandibles
Table 4.30	Sex of pigs
Table 4.31	Bone fusion data for dog elements
Table 4.32	Bone measurement data following von den Driesch (1976).
	Measurements marked * are from slightly abraded bones
Table 4.33	Frequency of cattle sheep and pig bones as a percentage of their sum
	for each phase. Calculated using MNI (minimum number of
	individuals) and NISP (number of identified specimens)
Table 4.34	Oyster shell
Table 4.35	Snails from late Bronze Age enclosure ditch 3017. Key to habitats: W:
	woodland; O: open country; I: intermediate; B: burrowing. Abundance
	of C. Acicula shown as +: present; ++: common
Table 4.36	Snails from late Bronze Age enclosure ditch 6003. Key to habitats as
	Table 4.35

Table 4.37	Snails from the hillfort ditch. Key to habitats as Table 4.35. ER: late Iron Age/early Roman; LR: late Roman; PM: post-medieval
Table 4.38	Pit samples from Castle Hill (Trenches 3, 4 and 6)
Table 4.39	Charred plant remains from prehistoric and medieval features in
	Trenches 3, 4 and 6
Table 4.40	The relative proportion of charred plant remains from late Bronze Age – middle Iron Age deposits in Trench 6
Table 4.41	Pollen assessment. +++ abundant, ++ common, +present, - nil
Table 4.42	Phytolith assessment. +++ abundant, ++ common, +present, - nil
Table 4.43	Radiocarbon determinations

## **CHAPTER 5**

Table 5.1Catalogue of Iron Age pits from Trench 15

# **CHAPTER 6**

Table 6.1	Composition of the Prehistoric pottery assemblage by date
Table 6.2	Prehistoric pottery fabrics
Table 6.3	Prehistoric pottery: fabric groups by % of assemblage
Table 6.4	Prehistoric pottery: fabric groups by phase (quantified by sherd count)
Table 6.5	Prehistoric pottery form types
Table 6.6	Prehistoric pottery: correlation of fine to intermediate fabrics
	(inclusion sizes 1, 2 and 4) with form
Table 6.7	Prehistoric pottery: correlation of coarse fabrics (inclusion sizes 3 and
	5) with form
Table 6.8	Surface treatment of prehistoric pottery
Table 6.9	Prehistoric pottery: correlation of surface treatment to form.
	Quantification by sherd count
Table 6.10	Prehistoric pottery decoration
Table 6.11	Prehistoric pottery from the midden in Trench 14
Table 6.12	Catalogue of prehistoric pottery illustrated in Figs 6.1-6.6
Table 6.13	Quantification of Roman pottery fabrics
Table 6.14	Summary of the struck flint assemblage
Table 6.15	Summary of stone objects
Table 6.16	Summary of burnt stone
Table 6.17	Catalogue of Roman coins
Table 6.18	Summary of the glass assemblage

Table 7.1	Catalogue of human remains
Table 7.2	Distribution of animal bone between phases. * small proportion of
	fragments probably dating to phase included
Table 7.3	Condition of the animal bone assemblage. * small proportion of
	fragments probably dating to phase included
Table 7.4	Frequency of gnawing, burning and recent breaks in bone fragments of
	each phase. * small proportion of fragments probably dating to phase
	included
Table 7.5	Wild small mammals and microfauna

Table 7.6	Number of measured bones.* small proportion of fragments probably
	dating to phase included
Table 7.7	Late Bronze Age element representation. Trench 15 specimens are
	probably late Bronze Age in date
Table 7.8	Early Iron Age element representation from Trench 14
Table 7.9	Early Iron Age element representation from Trench 15
Table 7.10	Early Iron Age element representation from Trench 19
Table 7.11	Middle Iron Age element representation from Trench 13
Table 7.12	Middle Iron Age element representation from Trench 15
Table 7.13	Middle Iron Age element representation from Trench 19
Table 7.14	Iron Age element representation
Table 7.15	Late Iron Age to early Roman element representation (Trench 15)
Table 7.16	Roman element representation
Table 7.17	Post-medieval element representation
Table 7.18	Modern element representation
Table 7.19	Epiphyseal fusion of cattle bones
Table 7.20	Cattle age-at-death from mandibular tooth wear (numbers of
	specimens)
Table 7.21	Epiphyseal fusion of sheep or goat bones
Table 7.22	Sheep or goat age-at-death from mandibular tooth wear (numbers of
	specimens). *one element identified as sheep, ** two elements
	identified as sheep, *** three elements identified as sheep. EIA
	includes a >10 months old individual and a 3-20 month old individual
	from contexts probably dated to the EIA
Table 7.23	Epiphyseal fusion of pig bones
Table 7.24	Pig age-at-death from mandibular tooth wear (numbers of specimens)
Table 7.25	Animal bone from early Iron Age pits (number of fragments, listed by
	cut number)
Table 7.26	Animal bone from early Iron Age postholes (number of fragments,
	listed by cut number)
Table 7.27	Animal bone from early Iron Age gullies (number of fragments, listed
	by group number)
Table 7.28	Relative proportions of cattle, sheep or goat and pig in each trench and
	phase. Calculated using MNI (minimum number of individuals) and
	NISP (number of identified specimens). Phase totals also considered as
	a proportion sum for phase
Table 7.29	Cattle bone measurement data following von den Driesch (1976).
	Measurements in mm. Withers height following Foch (1966)
Table 7.30	Sheep and sheep or goat bone measurement data following von den
	Driesch (1976). Measurements in mm. Withers heights following
	Tiechert (1975)
Table 7.31	Pig bone measurement data following von den Driesch (1976).
	Measurements in mm
Table 7.32	Horse bone measurement data following von den Driesch (1976).
	Measurements in mm
Table 7.33	Canid measurement data following von den Driesch (1976).
	Measurements in mm. Withers height following Clark (1995)
Table 7.34	Mallard bone measurement data following von den Driesch (1976). All
	bones unphased. Measurements in mm
Table 7.35	Oyster shell
	-

Table 7.36	Pit samples by phase from Trench 15
Table 7.37	Charred plant remains from Trench 15
Table 7.38	The relative proportion of charred plant remains from early Iron Age –
	middle Iron Age deposits in Trench 15
Table 7.39	Percentage phytolith counts from Trench 14, section 2, Wittenham.
	Crosses denote the presence of morphotypes but counts yielded
	insufficient number for reliable percentage calculations
Table 7.40	Radiocarbon determinations for Trenches 13 and 14

# Table /.40Radiocarbon determinations for

## **CHAPTER 9**

Table 9.1	Composition of Prehistoric pottery assemblage by date
Table 9.2	Prehistoric pottery fabrics
Table 9.3	Prehistoric pottery: fabric groups
Table 9.4	Prehistoric pottery: fabric groups by phase (quantified by sherd count)
Table 9.5	Prehistoric pottery form types (excluding Neolithic vessels)
Table 9.6	Prehistoric pottery: correlation of fine to intermediate fabrics
	(inclusion sizes 1, 2 and 4) with form
Table 9.7	Surface treatment of prehistoric pottery
Table 9.8	Prehistoric pottery decoration (quantified by vessel count)
Table 9.9	Quantification of Roman pottery fabrics
Table 9.10	Hill Farm: quantification of fired clay forms
Table 9.11	Northmoor Trust: quantification of fired clay forms
Table 9.12	Summary of the struck flint assemblage
Table 9.13	The struck flint assemblage from Neolithic pit 135
Table 9.14	Summary of stone objects
T 11 0 15	

- Table 9.15Summary of burnt stone
- Table 9.16Quantification of the stone assemblage by phase and by feature
- Table 9.17Quantification of the stone assemblage by feature type
- Table 9.18Catalogue of stone objects
- Table 9.19Quantification of the slag

Table 10.1	Catalogue of human remains
Table 10.2	Distribution of animal bone by phase and trench (Number of
	fragments)
Table 10.3	Condition of the animal bone assemblage
Table 10.4	Condition of the middle Iron Age animal bone assemblage compared
	by context type
Table 10.5	Frequency of gnawing, burning and recent breaks in bone fragments of
	each phase
Table 10.6	Taxa identified in hand collected assemblage grouped by period
	(Number of fragments). Possible middle Iron Age grouped with
	Middle Iron Age and possible Roman grouped with Roman. Possible
	cattle grouped with cattle and possible pig grouped with pig
Table 10.7	Bone measurement data following von den Driesch (1976).
	Measurements marked * are from slightly abraded bones
Table 10.8	Age-at-death from mandibular tooth wear calculated following
	Halstead (1985) and Silver (1969). The estimated age range for teeth

	identified as first or second molar includes that stage of attrition on either tooth. UN = unerupted
Table 10.9	Summary of age at death data from cattle tooth attrition
Table 10.10	Summary of age at death data from pig tooth attrition
Table 10.11	Summary of age at death data from sheep or goat tooth attrition
Table 10.12	Cattle bone fusion. Fusion ages follow Silver (1969)
Table 10.13	Sheep or goat bone fusion. Fusion ages follow Silver's (1969) ages for
	sheep
Table 10.14	Pig bone fusion. Fusion ages follow Silver (1969)
Table 10.15	Horse bone fusion. Fusion ages follow Silver (1969)
Table 10.16	Dog bone fusion. Fusion ages follow Silver (1969)
Table 10.17	Animal bone from middle Iron Age postholes.
Table 10.18	Animal bone from Middle Iron Age ring gullies
Table 10.19	Animal bone from middle Iron Age pits (numbers of fragments)
Table 10.20	Animal bone from middle Iron Age pits containing less than 40
	fragments
Table 10.21	Animal bone from middle Iron Age pit 769
Table 10.22	Charred plant remains from early and middle Iron Age pit deposits at
	Hill Farm
Table 10.23	Charcoal results from Hill Farm
Table 10.24	Radiocarbon dates from deposits at Hill Farm

## **CHAPTER 11**

Table 11.1Summary of evidence for rampart construction at Castle Hill and the<br/>Berkshire Downs hillforts

#### **CHAPTER 12**

- Table 12.1
   Quantification of the prehistoric pottery by period and context
- Table 12.2Prehistoric pottery fabric description
- Table 12.3Roman pottery summary dating table giving number and weight of<br/>sherds by context
- Table 12.4Numbers and weight of potsherds by ware type
- Table 12.5Saxon and Medieval pottery by number and weight of sherds per<br/>context by fabric type
- Table 12.6 Roman coin
- Table 12.7
   Provenance and quantification of animal bone assemblage
- Table 12.8Condition of animal bone assemblage
- Table 12.9Post-mortem modification
- Table 12.10Frequency of species (number of fragments)
- Table 12.11Evidence for age-at-death in the fauna assemblage
- Table 12.12
   Metric data. Following von den Driesch (1976). Measurements in mm
- Table 12.13Summary of the palaeo-environmental remains
- Table 12.14The charred plant remains

#### **CHAPTER 13**

Table 13.1Summary catalogue of the pottery assemblage from Trench 16, Little<br/>Wittenham Manor

- Table 13.2The struck flint assemblage from Trench 16, Little Wittenham Manor
- Table 13.3The burnt unworked flint assemblage from Trench 16, Little<br/>Wittenham Manor
- Table 13.4Preservation levels by context for animal bones from the Trench 16<br/>assemblage
- Table 13.5Trench 16 animal bone: anatomical distribution of all species,<br/>including NISP and weight

#### **CHAPTER 14**

Table 14.1	Trench 20 - correlation of lithostratigraphic units, zones and archaeological contexts
Table 14.2	Waterlogged plant remains from Trench 20 - Species list
Table 14.3	Pollen from Roman ditch, Trench 20
Table 14.4	Radiocarbon determinations for Trench 20 from the Poznan laboratory
Table 14.5	Summary quantification of key materials for each field walked
Table 14.6	Table giving breakdown of prehistoric pottery by field and period.
Table 14.7	Breakdown of prehistoric pottery sherds from fieldwalking by fabric
Table 14.8	Quantification of Roman pottery and ceramic building material from
	fieldwalking by field and ware group (sherd count)
Table 14.9	Summary of Saxon and medieval pottery fabrics by field
Table 14.10	The flint assemblage from fieldwalking
Table 14.11	Distribution and density of flintwork by field
Table 14.12	Roman coins from fieldwalking
Table 14.13	Quantification of glass, clay pipe, slag and oyster shell recovered from fieldwalking
Table 14.14	Radiocarbon determinations provided by Poznan laboratory for samples from a peat column taken from the Thames Floodplain below Castle Hill
Table 14.15	Plant macrofossils from peat at base of Castle Hill
Table 14.16	Snail macrofossils from peat at base of Castle Hill
Table 14.17	Numbers and percentages of pollen taxa from peat at base of Castle Hill

- Table 15.1Late Saxon estates in Sutton Hundred, Berkshire
- Table 15.2Ownership of yardlands in the parish of Little Wittenham in the late<br/>18th century
- Table 15.3Historic buildings in Little Wittenham