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S E R V I C E S

**Late Saxon and Medieval occupation with Late Saxon
pottery wasters on land at Tottenham Estate,
Marlborough, Wiltshire**

**Archaeological Excavation
(draft report)**

by Pierre-Damien Manisse and Anne-Michelle Huvig

Site Code: TEM25/106

(SU 2495 6449)

Late Saxon and Medieval occupation with Late Saxon pottery wasters on land at Tottenham Estate, Marlborough, Wiltshire

**An Archaeological Excavation (draft report)
for Esturmy Construction Limited**

by Pierre-Damien Manisse and
Anne-Michelle Huvig
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

Site Code TEM 25/106

September 2026

Summary

Site name: Land at Tottenham Estate, Marlborough, Wiltshire

Grid reference: SU 2495 6449

Site activity: Archaeological Excavation

Date and duration of project: 23rd to 31st March 2026

Project coordinator: David Sanchez

Site supervisor: Pierre-Damien Manisse

Site code: TEM 25/106

Area of site: c. 800 sq m

Summary of results: Following an archaeological evaluation, a targeted area excavation revealed more Late Saxon to early Norman activity east of the Tottenham Estate. It consisted of ditches, gullies and pits, yielding a substantial quantity (38kg) of pottery. Though no direct trace of pottery production was found, the assemblage likely consisted of wasters, dated to the 10th/11th centuries implying a production site in the vicinity likely to be a precursor of the Kennet Valley A and B wares. Two parallel ditches, detected in a previous geophysical survey, were confirmed, marking a narrow trackway. A finds-rich ditch perpendicular to this trackway seemed to delimit the extent of occupation to the east, marked by a series of pits, all providing dating evidence. There was no trace of any building on this small site, but the number of artefacts suggests a dwelling nearby, likely uphill. Struck flints were occasionally found but with no features associated with them.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Wiltshire Museum in due course under accession number DZSWS:12-2026 and a digital copy of the records will be sent to Archaeology Data Service.

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Report edited/checked by:	Steve Ford✓ 08.09.26 Steve Preston✓ 08.09.26
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Tottenham Estate, Marlborough, Wiltshire
Archaeological Excavation**

by Pierre-Damien Manisse and Anne-Michelle Huvig

with contributions by Steve Ford, Rosalind McKenna, Lorraine Mephram,
Danielle Milbank and Sophie Peng

Report 25/106b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological excavation carried out on land at the Tottenham Estate, Marlborough, SN8 3BG, Wiltshire (SU 2495 6449) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Ben Stephenson of BSA Heritage on behalf of Esturmy Construction Ltd.

Planning permission (ref.: PL/2025/03471) had been granted by Wiltshire Council for the erection of a photovoltaic array, creation of a drainage lagoon and soakaway, installation of water mains connection associated services and landscaping. The consent is subject to a condition (6) requiring a programme of archaeological investigation in advance of the works.

The initial phases of this archaeological investigation, a geophysical survey (SUMO 2024) and a trial trench evaluation (Manisse and Huvig 2025), revealed little of archaeological interest across most of the development site but a number of features of interest in a single trench in the south of the area affected. Therefore, a targeted excavation, centred around those features, was required in advance of groundworks due to the potential disturbance and destruction of surviving below-ground archaeological features. This was in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2026), and the Council's policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr Neil Adam, Archaeological Officer for Wiltshire Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Pierre-Damien Manisse, assisted by Ben Verrall, Sudarshana Mudaleyar, Alfie Peters and Harriet Wright between 23rd and 31st March 2026 and the site code is TEM 25/106.

The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Wiltshire Museum in due course under accession number DZSWS:12-2026 and the records copied to the Archaeology Data Service.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located in the eastern part of Wiltshire, 7km to the south-east of Marlborough (Fig. 1). It is within a very large field roughly 1km east of Savernake Road and north of the Tottenham Estate and the Grand Avenue leading to it from Marlborough. It is on the south-eastern fringe of Savernake Forest. The targeted area was 30m by 30m and currently part of a pasture field. Woodland screening surrounds the field on three sides with open farmland to the south-east. The overall site was just to the south of St Katharine's Church, school and war memorial. The site is on a slight slope with elevation between approximately 165m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south-west down to 162m aOD in the north-east. The underlying geology (BGS 2006) is recorded to belong to the Lambeth Group, described as 'clay, orange, brown and grey, with beds of fine-grained sand, yellow brown (Reading Formation), on sand and clay, very glauconitic, green-coated flint nodules and flint pebble gravel at base (Upnor Formation). The superficial deposit observed on site was a yellow to brown orange silt with rare to occasional sub-angular pebbles/gravel, sometimes in patches.

Archaeological background

The archaeological potential of the site has been highlighted in a Heritage Impact Assessment prepared for the development (BSA 2025) and supplemented by a geophysical survey (SUMO 2024). The site is attached to the Grade II Tottenham House and Savernake Forest Registered Park and Garden. From past archaeological records, it is known that a Roman road ran from north-west to south-east immediately south-west of the site (shown as a dashed line on Fig. 1). A Roman settlement and pottery kilns were investigated most recently by trial trenching to the east of Tottenham House itself (Hood 2020), while other recent investigative work proved mostly negative (Hood 2019; Michaels 2020). Savernake Forest is known to have been a pottery production centre during the Iron Age and Roman periods. In the 19th century a tessellated floor was exposed to the south of the main house and suggested as the site of a Roman villa.

In addition to the geophysical anomalies reported during the survey (SUMO 2024), aerial photographs include a range of cropmarks that are likely to reflect sub-surface archaeological deposits. These include possible enclosures; in particular a D-shaped example with a circular feature within and other linear features that could represent field systems or trackways. More specifically, there appear to be two parallel ditches in the south of the area of excavation.

In the wider area, evidence for Mesolithic to Iron Age activity and sites have been identified, including worked flint assemblages, a Neolithic causewayed enclosure and Bronze Age barrows. Such Bronze Age occupation was present during trial trenching to the south-east of the site, in two areas sited on higher ground.

An initial archaeological evaluation (Manisse & Huvig 2025), consisting of thirty 25metre-long trial trenches targeted on areas affected by the proposals was carried out within the site. This indicated that across the majority of the site area, none of the geophysical anomalies reflected significant surviving sub-surface archaeological features which would be affected by the proposals. Although a number of prehistoric struck flints were recovered, these areas of the site had minimal archaeological potential and no further response was deemed necessary.

However, the trial trenching did identify a small number of cut features; three pits and a ditch, of certain archaeological interest in Trench 15 in the south of the site, dated to the late Saxon or Saxo-Norman period.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the excavation was to excavate and record all archaeological deposits within the area selected for investigation. The general objectives of the project are:

- to excavate and record archaeological deposits within the excavation area;
- to produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded;
- to establish the character of these deposits in an attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc; and to
- produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the county.

It was proposed to excavate one area, 30m by 30m (900 square metres), centred on evaluation Trench 15 (Fig. 2). Topsoil and subsoil were to be removed using a 360° type machine fitted with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All archaeological features would be planned and sectioned as a minimum objective, with hand excavation or sampling to an agreed fraction dependent on the type, preservation and significance of the feature and in line with the guidance issued in Wiltshire Council's general standards for archaeological fieldwork projects.

The project was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidelines for archaeological excavation (2023a and 2023b). The potential and significance of any deposits located were to be assessed according to research priorities such as those set out in Historic England's *Research Agenda* (HE 2017)

or any more local or thematic research priorities as necessary such as the South West Archaeological Research Framework (Croft & Ewds\5tr Grove 2012).

Results (Figs 3-5; Pls 1-12)

The archaeological investigation was conducted over seven days, under generally fair-weather conditions, with decent light and sufficient time to allow good recording of archaeological features present on site. The area was stripped using a 13-ton 360° tracked excavator equipped with a ditching bucket, 1.80m wide under archaeological supervision. A metal detector was used to enhance metal finds discovery, but with no finds made. The excavation revealed archaeological features at the site dating from the Saxo-Norman period, but with residual prehistoric struck flints.

The stratigraphy across the site was topsoil (50), a dark grey brown silt with occasional sub-angular gravel- pebbles and rare natural flints, 0.30m in thickness, directly overlying the geological horizon. The natural geology exposed was a brown orange to yellow silt or clayey silt, with rare to common gravel and pebbles. Features were hand cleaned. Small pits and linear features were fully excavated to recover more dating evidence after recording in section.

As a result of the presence of live electricity cables, in agreement with the archaeological consultant, the stripped area was reduced on the south-eastern side, but compensated for in the north-east, based on the results. As the limit of the archaeology appeared to have been reached on this downslope side no extension was ultimately made on the north-east side. The resulting area excavated was thus 800 square metres.

A fence, splitting the site in two, required the site to be dug in two halves. A limited extension was made on the south-east side to verify the termination of a ditch.

As prehistoric flints were residual and do not date any feature, a single Late Saxon phase can be considered, in line with the result of the evaluation.

The excavated features, including those from the evaluation that fell within the excavation area are summarised in Appendix 1.

Ditch 1000 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls 4-5)

This linear feature was orientated NNW-SSE and visible for 27m. It was examined through three slots (13, 16 & 22), with an additional one, 18, to check if it was truncated by Ditch 1001. It had also been seen in the evaluation phase (Slot 5). Its breadth varied from 0.52m to 1.15m and its depth did not exceed 0.31m. It thinned out

towards the NW and similarly at the SE its depth reduced as it terminated just before it met Ditch 1001. The area being heavily rooted, it is uncertain if the two ditches ever connected and the presence of a gap between them is conceivable. The last five metres closer to 1001 were full of shattered vessels (749 sherds in total), giving a 10 to 11th century AD date, at which the ditch became disused. A few flints were also found. It is possible that this ditch served as a boundary, as most of the pits were located west of it, with the exception of Pit 21.

Possible trackway ditches 1001 and 1002 (Figs 3 and 5; Pls 3; 4; 6 and 7)

Those two parallel ditches, very slightly curved, were aligned WSW-ENE, two metres apart. They had been detected as anomalies by the geophysical survey and suspected to be of archaeological origin. This was confirmed and they both yielded Late Saxon/early Medieval pottery. Their closeness caused the area in between to be covered in a spread, 1006, either as they filled and overspilled or as this path was heavily trampled upon. It is a rather narrow to be considered a trackway, and it could alternatively be a double boundary ditch, marking the southern edge of the Saxon occupation. The ditches' profiles and depths varied across the slots. Ditch 1001 was investigated in slots 14, 17, 23, 25 and 33. It had mostly gentle sides. In some parts, where the dump of finds was the richest (slot 23; 330 sherds), two layers could be seen. It was also the part where this ditch was the deepest (0.39m deep). In the west it seemed to vanish (Slot 14) but it might be the case that its course was lost as the hillslope increased, rather than it ended there. The geophysical survey indicates that it continued, but not very much further. Generally, the lack of much soil accumulation might have been detrimental to the preservation of certain features, in particular where the slope gradient is the highest. In addition, in Slot 23, palaeo-environmental samples resulted in the identification of two hazel nutshell, two peas, 28 wheat and 22 other indeterminate cereals.

Ditch 1002 was observed through slots 24, 26 and 34. It had steep sides and a slightly rounded base with two to three fills. It measured circa one metre in width and 0.36 - 0.51m in depth. It was significantly less finds-rich with only 22 sherds of Late Saxon/medieval pottery and residual flint found. This was not surprising considering it was the 'outer' ditch, compared to the core of the occupation.

Deposit 1006 between both ditches was recorded through three slots (77, 78 and 150). A moderately large quantity of contemporary Late Saxon pottery and also flint were found in it. Two pieces of what appear to be post-medieval brick are considered intrusive.

Ditch 1003 (Figs 3 and 4; Pl. 2)

This was a short linear feature, 6.5m long, 0.65-1.1m wide and 0.22-0.30m deep. It was orientated NW-SE. It had a concave profile according to Slot 10. Its purpose remains enigmatic. Gully 1004 terminated before linking to it. Ditch 1003 had two rounded terminals (12 and 15). Saxon pottery was found in small quantity (8 sherds).

Gully 1004 (Figs 3 and 4; Pls 1 and 2)

This feature was almost dug 100% with only a small bank left between termini 9 and 11. It was 3.5m long, 0.35-0.70m wide and 0.10-0.12m deep. Its interpretation as a gully is questionable and it might have been an elongated pit. Its location along the slope might have caused any water infill to overspill and create artificially a longer feature over time. It yielded a small amount of Late Saxon pottery (4 sherds).

Spread 1005 (Figs 3 and 5; Pl. 11)

A sub-rectangular patch, measuring about 3.75m by 2.80m, was investigated with opposite quartering (slots 92 and 93). It was thought it could be the remnant of a sunken-featured building (SFB) based on its dimensions and shape. The excavation showed that it was rather a shallow spread, barely cutting into the natural geology. No postholes could be found to confirm the idea of a *Grubenhäus*. The quantity of finds recovered was very limited; only a few sherds of Late Saxon pottery. Potentially this could still be an SFB, but highly eroded.

Pits (Figs 3 and 4; Pls 8–10)

In addition to the three pits (6–8) uncovered during the evaluation, nine other pits were present, with three of them likely hollows. They were unorganised and are summarised in Table 1. In pits 27 and 32 there were probably one full pottery vessel, not deposited as in Pit 8 but shattered. A significant quantity of pottery, along with seeds and charcoal, was recovered from pits 27 and 28.

Table 1: Late Saxon pits

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill(s)</i>	<i>Dimensions (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
6	57	0.47	0.20	Circular, near vertical sides, flat base	18 sherds, flint, metal, burnt flint
7	58–9	0.54 x 0.41	0.23	Sub-circular, steep sides, rounded base	24 sherds
8	60–2	0.68	0.20	Sub-circular, irregular, truncated sides, flat base	135 sherds from one pot, burnt bone
19	73	1.62 x 1.50	0.12	Sub-circular, shallow, very slightly concave base	20 sherds
20	74	0.98 x 0.90	0.18	Sub-circular, shallow concave with a flattened base	1 sherd
21	75	0.92 x 0.64	0.15	Oval, gentle slopes, flat base	53 sherds
27	89	0.59 x 0.52	0.28	Sub-circular, very steep sides, flat base	129 sherds
28	90	0.75 x 0.55	0.25	Oval, near vertical sides, flat base	23 sherds
29	91	1 x 0.86	0.16	Oval hollow	20 sherds
30	94	1.30 x 0.85	0.13	Irregular L-shaped hollow with traces of heat affection	2 sherds
31	95	0.75 x 0.20	0.10	Oblong hollow	6 sherds
32	96	0.50	0.15	Circular, moderate concave sides, flat base	125 sherds

Finds

Pottery by Lorraine Mephram

The pottery assemblage recovered from the site amounts to 1,878 sherds (weighing 38,830g) (Appendix 2). Of this total, five sherds are prehistoric and the rest are Late Saxon/early medieval. The latter group appears to consist almost entirely of production waste from an early phase of the Kennet Valley ceramic tradition (10th-11th-century). This early date is apparent from the make-up of the assemblage (restricted range of fabrics and forms) and its condition (including sherds with obvious firing faults). The excavation assemblage augments a smaller group (292 sherds, weighing 6,464g) of very similar character and also including production waste, from the evaluation (Manisse & Huvig 2025) (Appendix 3).

Condition ranges from fair to good; the assemblage is fragmentary, but levels of surface and edge abrasion are relatively low. There are a number of conjoins (mainly but not exclusively on fresh breaks), a few complete or partial reconstructable profiles and some probable same-vessel sherd groups.

Pottery was recovered from twenty-nine contexts, with an additional 25 sherds found in topsoil or unstratified. Most of the assemblage was recovered by hand excavation, with 50 sherds extracted from sieved soil samples.

Methods of analysis

The medieval assemblage has been quantified (sherd count and weight) by ware type within each context. Apart from two sherds, these comprise just two wares, which are both variants of the Kennet Valley ceramic tradition.

As well as sherd count, two other means of quantification have been employed. Measurable rim sherds have been used to generate Estimated Vessel Equivalents (EVEs), and the Estimated Number of Vessels (ENV) has also been calculated. By this method, conjoining sherds, or sherd groups almost certainly from the same vessel are counted as one vessel, although in this instance it is very much a maximum figure, as it has proved impracticable to search for every possible conjoin in the larger context groups. Table 2 gives a quantified breakdown of the assemblage by fabric type.

Vessel form has been recorded where known, as well as any other distinctive features, e.g. presence of decoration, residues, etc. The level of recording accords with the ‘detailed record’ recommended for the full characterisation of pottery assemblages, and this is a Type 3 report following all appropriate analysis (<https://www.archaeologists.net/work/toolkits/pottery/recording>).

Table 2: Pottery totals by ware type (ENV = Estimated Number of Vessels)

<i>Ware type</i>	<i>No. sherds</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>ENV</i>
Prehistoric wares	5	85	5
Crockerton-type ware	2	12	2
Kennet Valley A	1628	31739	1592
Kennet Valley B	243	6994	228

Prehistoric pottery

All five of the prehistoric sherds were found in Late Saxon Ditch 1001. All are small and abraded body sherds and there are no diagnostic features. Four of the five are in coarse flint-tempered fabrics. These fabrics are characteristic of Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury style ceramics. Two sherds came from ditch Slot 23 and two from Slot 25.

The fifth sherd is in a sandy fabric containing sparse fine flint inclusions. Again, this is an undiagnostic body sherd, but the fabric can be fairly confidently placed within the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ceramic traditions of the region. This sherd came from Slot 33.

Late Saxon/medieval pottery

Fabrics and vessel forms

Two sherds within this chronological group stand out as being in a different fabric to the rest. These were from Ditch 1001 (Slot 22) and are in a relatively fine, micaceous fabric with quartz and fine flint inclusions. Micaceous fabrics such as these are associated with the putative industry based around Crockerton in Wiltshire and date from the 11th century onwards (Smith 1997, fig. 14).

The remainder of the Late Saxon/medieval assemblage comprises Kennet Valley wares. A distinction has been made here between the two known variants of the ceramic tradition: flint-gritted (Type A) and chalk-/flint-gritted (Type B) although this distinction is in many cases somewhat arbitrary and it could well be the case that the sherds here represent points on a spectrum of variation rather than discrete and well-defined types. There are certainly there are few sherds here that resemble the ‘standard’ appearance of Type B wares as seen in assemblages from the 12th century onwards. The range of individual fabric types described for Newbury (Vince 1997, 46, 51–2) encompass the variation seen here. Essentially these are sandy clays containing sub-angular patinated flint fragments and voids (representing burnt or leached out calcareous, probably chalk fragments), with the quartz sand, flint and voids varying in frequency across the assemblage. The likelihood is that these raw materials were obtained by exploiting the clays of the locally accessible Reading Formation.

Various firing faults were observed which are characteristic of pottery production waste: cracking, over-firing and under-firing (both resulting in increased friability) and spalling (the result of the removal of small lenses of clay from surfaces during firing due to insufficient drying beforehand). However, although the assemblage overall has the appearance of production waste, there are a few sherds which exhibit either external or internal blackening which could have resulted from domestic use (i.e. cooking).

Table 3: Quantification of vessel forms, based on number of rims unless otherwise stated (ENV = Estimated Number of Vessels; EVE = Estimated Vessel Equivalent)

<i>Vessel form</i>	<i>ENV</i>	<i>EVE*</i>
Jar	94	4.48
Dish	77	2.91
Pitcher/probable pitcher Rim	7	0.51
Pitcher/probable pitcher Handle	2	
Lid	1	0.08
Possible lamp	1	0.12
Possible strainer (base)	1	-

* This is very much a minimum figure as a number of rims are unmeasurable

Forms

The repertoire of vessel forms appears strictly limited (see Table 3). Jar forms are the most common (94 examples, based on rim sherds; including four from the evaluation), and these typically have everted rims with simple profiles, often finger-impressed (ILLS 1–4). A smaller proportion have more elaborate rims, with internal and/or external thickening (ILL 5). There is only one complete jar profile, from a relatively squat rounded vessel (ILL 1), but it is clear that all jars had definite basal angles and sagging bases.

Next most common are shallow straight-sided or slightly flared dishes (77 examples, including two from the evaluation), also with sagging bases, and with simple or slightly inturned rims, again often finger-impressed (ILLS 6–9). The rim decoration ranges from faint fingertip impressions to neatly executed pie-crusting or cabling.

Other forms are far scarcer. There is one rim sherd with a small, looped strap handle springing from the rim (ILL 10) and a second with a handle stump below the neck and curvilinear combed decoration on the body (ILL 11); both represent pitchers. A third rim, also from a comb-decorated pitcher, preserves a body perforation presumably designed for the insertion of a tubular spout (ILL 12). There are also two separate rod handles (ILL 13). Other sherds are less certainly assigned to this form, largely on the basis of decoration – these include two rims with rouletted decoration (ILLS 14–15). Another rim has a trace of a possible handle attachment, while another is of long-necked form with a relatively small rim diameter (not illustrated); these are less obvious candidates.

There is one possible shallow domed lid, with combed decoration (ILL 16) and a possible lamp bowl (ILL 17); two body sherds appear to derive from a cylindrical element which could be part of a pedestal lamp (not

illustrated). One sherd from a basal angle has a small pre-firing perforation through the base; this has been tentatively identified as a strainer (not illustrated; cf. Hawker and Matthews 2022, fig. 4.16, no. 3).

A small number of body sherds are decorated, with either combing (curvilinear or cross-hatched) or rouletted lines (horizontal or randomly crossing). As no identifiable jar or dish forms carried decoration it is assumed that these combed and rouletted sherds belong to pitchers, but this is not a definitive conclusion.

Provenance

Pottery was recovered from all of the features across the site: ditches, pits and a posthole, as well as spreads of material, with a few sherds found in topsoil or unstratified. The breakdown of pottery by context is given in Appendix 2. The largest groups of pottery were found in Slot 22 of Ditch 1000 (749 sherds) and Slot 23 of Ditch 1001 (330 sherds). These slots were adjacent to a small group of pits and a posthole which also produced a decent amount of pottery – particularly pits 21, 27, 28 and 29 and posthole 32. This strongly suggests a focus of activity in the south-east corner of the area defined by the two ditches, or at least a concerted effort to clear and dump pottery into this area.

Discussion

The fabrics seen here, essentially flint-gritted with varying amounts of quartz sand and calcareous (probably chalk) inclusions, clearly belong within the ceramic tradition of Kennet Valley wares, which are widely found across west Berkshire, north-east Wiltshire, south Oxfordshire and north Hampshire, and have a lengthy currency through the medieval period (Mephram 2000). However this assemblage has features which places it earlier than the main *floruit* of Kennet Valley wares as defined, for example, in Newbury, where they are dated from the 11th century onwards, although the dating of the earliest phases is a little uncertain (Vince 1997, fabric groups A and B, 46–52, 63–4). From the beginning of the Newbury sequence, the jars feature modified rims, thickened and frequently clubbed (Vince 1997, fig. 31), rather than the simple profiles seen here, which are more characteristic of Saxo-Norman ceramic traditions across central southern England. Likewise, the dishes here have simpler profiles, although they can be clearly seen as the predecessors of the later dishes which have more exaggeratedly inturned rims. Pitchers with small looped handles and applied tubular spouts are paralleled, for example, amongst the 10th-/11th-century spouted pitchers of the Michelmersh tradition in Hampshire (Mephram and Brown 2007, figs 10–11).

The origins of the Kennet Valley tradition are uncertain, but it is probable that they lie in the Late Saxon period, if not earlier. Very similar fabrics are recorded at Faccombe in north Hampshire (approximately 16 km to the south-east of the site), where they are used for jars with simple rim profiles and shallow dishes and dated

between the mid-10th and 11th centuries. Some are correlated with Newbury types within Vince's group A fabrics (Fairbrother 1990, 293–5, fabrics A7, A8, A9/10). At Winchester, Late Saxon sandy wares with flint and chalk are distinguished from (and pre-date) Kennet Valley wares, but are clearly in the same tradition, dating from the later 10th century onwards (Hawker and Matthews 2022, fabrics MGC, MJO and MBK).

This assemblage can fairly confidently be identified as representing production waste: the restricted range of fabrics and forms, and the indications of firing faults, are all characteristic of this, although there are a few sherds from vessels that could have been in domestic use, as evidenced by surface blackening. Although the actual kiln(s) has not been located on this site, the pottery waste is unlikely to have travelled very far from source. Despite the friability of the sometimes-overfired sherds, levels of surface and edge abrasion are relatively low.

Despite the wide distribution and lengthy currency of Kennet Valley wares, as yet only two production sites have been identified. Two small kilns excavated close together on the route of the Newbury Bypass, a few kilometres to the south-west of the town, both dated to the later 13th century on typological grounds (Birbeck 2000; Mephram 2000). Now it seems that another production site can be added, in the Savernake Forest, probably dating to the 10th or 11th century. The Forest was the centre of a pottery industry in the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, and kilns of this period have been previously recorded on the Tottenham Estate (Swan 1974, 149, mf 5.659; Hood 2020). For the medieval period, there is a mention in 1257 of the placename *Crockerstrove* on the northern border in Mildenhall parish; the 'crocker' element is considered to be indicative of potting (Vince 1997, 65). It is possible, therefore, that the Forest supported a dispersed series of kilns operating at various periods. A comparable example would be the industry based in the Blackdown Hills on the border of Somerset and Devon, which also had its origins in the Late Saxon period, but continued for several centuries (Allan *et al* 2010).

The recovery of a probable production site for Kennet Valley-type wares in the Late Saxon period is particularly significant given the paucity of evidence for pottery production at this time (and indeed for pottery from consumption sites). Its products were almost certainly in use in the nearby settlement of Great Bedwyn, where Kennet Valley-type fabrics have been observed in 'early' vessel forms (Mephram 2017). Further afield, early Kennet Valley-type wares have also already been noted from Faccombe and Winchester, and they have also been recorded at Avebury (Mephram in prep.). Based on the mapped distributions of other Late Saxon pottery types in the region (Vince 1981, 313, fig. 21.2, A and B), early Kennet Valley-type wares could have

been marketed quite widely. However, although the jars and dishes can be paralleled on consumer sites such as Facombe, the pitchers, lid and possible lamp(s) and strainer have not so far been recognised elsewhere.

Ceramic Building Material by Danielle Milbank

Two contexts included brick and tile, with just two pieces weighing 738g. These were examined under x10 magnification and are proposed for deselection after recording.

Spread 77 contained one small piece of brick in a fairly dense sandy fabric which is likely to represent broadly post-medieval material based on the finish.

Spread 150 contained a brick piece (732g) which represents the full thickness of the brick (58mm), though the length and width dimensions do not survive. The fabric is medium hard, with a slightly rough texture with sparse to moderate pale clay pellets and streaks and sparse voids. The colour is orange red and the header end and upper surface have a lightly vitrified (flared) grey surface. This brick is of post-medieval (perhaps 17th or 18th century) date.

Overall, the ceramic building material comprises a small quantity with limited interpretive value other than the broad date range identified.

Fired Clay by Danielle Milbank

Fired clay was recorded in just one feature, Ditch 1001, Slot 23 (84), comprising two pieces weighing 6g. These are in a soft, fine silty fabric with occasional sand and a red colour and are not identifiable by purpose or period. They are not proposed for archiving.

Metalwork by Sophie Peng

A total of seven pieces of iron (probably four iron objects) were recovered from three pits (6, 7 and 28) encountered during the evaluation and excavation. All objects were moderately to heavily corroded.

Pit 6 (fill 57) produced two sheet/plate objects that were both fragmentary. The larger piece weighs 172.5g but is too fragmentary to accurately refit and take meaningful measurements. The other weighs 4.7g and measures 46mm in length, 17mm wide and 3mm thick.

A single unidentifiable ferrous lump was recovered from Pit 7 (fill 58). It weighs 2.2g and measures 14mm by 8mm by 13mm.

Four unidentifiable lumps of varying sizes were recovered from Pit 28 (fill 90). It is uncertain if they are fragments of the same piece as no refitting was possible. Overall, they weigh 9.3g.

Struck Flint by Steve Ford

A collection comprising 125 struck flints was recovered during the excavation and evaluation as summarised in Table 4 and listed in Appendix 4.

The collection is not homogenous, but is of several periods. The majority of the flintwork is unpatinated and mostly hard hammer, broad flake tradition, most probably of Bronze Age date. A moderate proportion of the flintwork has been patinated bluish white or occasionally bluish grey and these pieces are thought to pre-date the unpatinated material. The unpatinated material contains no distinctive retouched pieces, which would be in keeping with a Bronze Age date. The flint is made from a source retaining only a thin cortex and may be from a gravel source. Nevertheless, the quality is good with few flaws observed.

Amongst the patinated material, there are a number of distinctive items almost certainly of Mesolithic date. These comprise a blade fragment, a long thin serrated blade and a micro-burin. In addition, there is a burin.

The certain and probable Mesolithic items are few in number and can be considered as representing no more than casually lost or discarded items in a generally used landscape. However, the fieldwork has recovered a surprisingly large volume of struck flint of later (Bronze Age) date suggesting an area of activity representing more than just casually lost or discarded items.

Table 5 Summary of struck flint

<i>Type</i>	<i>Number</i>
Flakes	101
Narrow flakes	9
Spalls	6
microburin	1
Core	3
Scraper	2
Burin	1
Serrated blade	1
Awl	1

Environmental Remains by Rosalind McKenna

A programme of soil sampling was implemented during the excavation, which included the collection of soil samples from ten sealed contexts (plus seven from the evaluation) which were processed using standard water flotation methods. Details of methodology are in the archive. The flots were examined under a low-power binocular microscope at magnifications between x12 and x40. Charcoal was also hand-picked from two deposits.

Identification was carried out using published keys (Jacomet 2006; Biejerinkc 1976; Zohary and Hopf 2000), online resources (<http://www.plantatlas.eu/za.php>) and the author's own reference collection. Taxonomy and nomenclature follow Stace (1997). Charcoal identification was made using the wood identification guides of Schweingruber (1978) and Hather (2000). Taxa identified only to genus cannot be identified more closely due to a lack of defining characteristics in charcoal material.

Results

Seventeen samples (several with sub-samples) and two hand-picked charcoal samples are the basis of this investigation (Appendices 5 to 8). Preservation of the plant macrofossils and wood is by charring. The preservation of the charred remains was poor. Most of the cereal grains were puffed and distorted and some of the charcoal remains were affected by vitrification. Charred plant macrofossils were present in seven of the samples. The samples all produced small suites of remains.

Remains from the excavation

Indeterminate cereal grains were recorded in five of the samples (Appendix 5). These were identified based on their overall size and morphological characteristics, which may suggest a high degree of surface abrasion on the grains, indicative of mechanical disturbances that are common in features such as pits and gullies, where rubbish and waste are frequently discarded.

Identified cereal grains were recovered in the form of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) which was present in four samples. These were probable identifications based on overall size and morphological characteristics. It is probable, based on the general size and remaining identifying morphological characteristics, that the species of wheat utilised was bread wheat. Bread wheat was not protected by glumes and it was easier than glume wheats (such as emmer) to process (Jacomet 2006). The fact that it lacked glumes meant that it was subject to decay and infestation. This wheat requires fertile soils to grow and as such it was a more valuable crop. There was no chaff present in any of the samples.

Another, more indirect, indicator of cereals being used on site is the remains of arable weeds that were found in two samples. These weeds are generally only found in arable fields, and are doubtless incorporated into domestic occupation samples with crop remains. Along with grasses (POACEAE), hemp nettle (*Galeopsis*), also falls into this group. These species would almost certainly have been brought to the site together with harvested cereals. Remains of peas / vetches were also present in small quantities in one sample. They also may have been incorporated into the samples as weeds of cultivation, or may have been gathered specifically for use as a food. Charred legumes can represent food waste, as they do not require parching in the processing sequence utilised in

their harvest. Therefore, their only contact with a fire would be during food preparation, and/or deposition of used foodstuffs.

Hazelnutshell fragments were present in small numbers in one sample. Hazelnuts are valuable nutritionally, as well as being readily available. In addition, the nut shell is hard and resistant to decay ensuring its survival in some quantities. Hazelnut shell is a waste-product which may have been deliberately discarded onto fires or used as a source of kindling. However, the hazelnut shell fragments show no marks associated with breaking the shells for food, and as there is hazel charcoal present this may indicate that the hazelnut shells were introduced on branches burnt as fuel.

Charcoal fragments were present in all of the samples, in varying amounts. The preservation of the charcoal fragments was poor. The majority of the fragments were affected by vitrification and were too small to enable successful fracturing that reveals identifying morphological characteristics. Where fragments were large enough, the fragments were very brittle and the material crumbled or broke in uneven patterns making the identifying characteristics difficult to distinguish and interpret, and so only a limited amount of environmental data can be gained from the samples. Identifiable remains were however present in seven of the samples and the two handpicked charcoal samples (Appendix 6).

The total range of taxa comprises oak (*Quercus*), willow/poplar (*Salix/Populus*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*). A local environment with a relatively small range of trees and shrubs is indicated from the charcoal of the site. Oak was the most frequently recorded species in terms of frequency and volume. Ash dominated one sample, willow / poplar dominated one sample, and hazel a further sample.

Bark was also present on some of the charcoal fragments and this indicates that the material is more likely to have been firewood, or the result of a natural fire. The compositions of the samples are all similar and it is probable therefore that these small assemblages of charcoal reflect intentional deposition or accumulation of domestic waste.

Remains from the evaluation

Previous evaluation trenching at the site produced a small range of paleoenvironmental data (Appendix 7). Plant macrofossils present were wheat, barley and oat alongside indeterminate cereal grains and vetches/peas, together with a range of weed seeds typically associated with cultivation. A single grape seed and hazelnut shell fragments were also recorded. All of the samples were associated with the fill of a pottery vessel in Pit 8 and it is likely that they represented the intentional deposition of remains into the vessel. The results from this assessment show a consistent use of cereals, specifically wheat, as well as hazel nutshells.

Charcoal remains recorded (Appendix 8) were oak, willow/poplar, hazel and the Rosaceae family – the latter of which was absent from the samples in the excavation.

Radiocarbon dating

Two radiocarbon samples have been submitted to the Chrono14 laboratory, Queens University, Belfast: charcoal from Ditch 16 (70) and carbonised food residue on pottery from Ditch 22 (76). The results are awaited.

Conclusion

The results add significantly to the results of the evaluation. Regarding prehistoric activity, the struck flints only add to the widespread residual worked flints found in the general location. Located near the top of the slope, the site has delivered a range of features (pits, ditches, spread and gully) that all related to the Late Saxon/early medieval occupation envisioned (10-11th century). The nature of this occupation is uncertain. Considering the volume of finds, domestic activity seems likely, with ditches having passed their utility re-used as dumping grounds. However no structural remains were found of any building, potentially to be sited further west and uphill. The limited evaluations of 2019 and 2020 (Hood 2019 and 2020) had not found any finds related to this period. There was no trace of industrial activity, in particular no kiln that could indicate a local source for the pottery, nor any trace of quarrying for clay. However, the latest results suggest an assemblage related to production and thus a kiln site may lie between the two areas of recent investigation.

Paleoenvironmental analysis of the samples revealed charred domestic waste, including wheat, legumes, and hazelnuts, but in low quantities. Fuel wood analysis indicates the exploitation of nearby oak woodland and a damp fen environment.

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APPENDIX 1: Feature details

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
	50		Topsoil		25 sherds Late Saxon/MedievalFlints
	77	1006	Spread	Late Saxon/Medieval	112 sherds; Flint (post-medieval brick intrusive?)
	78	1006	Spread	Late Saxon/Medieval	Flint
	92	1005	Spread	Late Saxon/Medieval	5 sherds; Flint
	93	1006	Spread	Late Saxon/Medieval	18 sherds
	150	1006	Spread	Late Saxon/Medieval	Flint (post-medieval brick intrusive?)
1	52		Pit		
2	53		Pit		
3	54		Pit		
4	55		Pit		
5	56	1000	Ditch	Late Saxon	111 sherds
6	57		Pit	Late Saxon	18 sherds; Flint; 2 sheet/plate ferrous object
7	58-59		Pit	Late Saxon	24 sherds, 1 Unidentifiable ferrous lump
8	60 to 62		Pit	Late Saxon	135 sherds
9	63	1004	Gully Terminus	Late Saxon/Medieval	3 sherds
10	64	1003	Ditch	Late Saxon/Medieval	7 sherds; Flint; charcoals
11	65	1004	Gully Terminus	Late Saxon/Medieval	1 sherd
12	66	1003	Gully Terminus	Late Saxon/Medieval	1 sherd
13	67	1000	Ditch	Late Saxon/Medieval	By association
14	68	1001	Gully Terminus	Late Saxon/Medieval	18 sherds; charcoals
15	69	1003	Ditch Terminus	Late Saxon/Medieval	By association
16	70	1000	Ditch	Late Saxon/Medieval	22 sherds
17	71	1001	Ditch	Late Saxon/Medieval	51 sherds
18	72	1000	Ditch	Late Saxon/Medieval	17 sherds
19	73		Pit	Late Saxon/Medieval	20 sherds; 1 indeterminate cereal; charcoals
20	74		Pit	Late Saxon/Medieval	1 sherd; 1 Hemp nettle; charcoals
21	75		Pit	Late Saxon/Medieval	53 sherds
22	76	1000	Ditch	Late Saxon/Medieval	749 sherds; Flint
23	84-85	1001	Gully		2 sherds Middle Bronze Age; charcoals
24	86 to 88	1002	Gully	Late Saxon/Medieval	5 sherds
25	79-80	1001	Gully	Late Saxon/Medieval	86 sherds; 2 sherds Middle Bronze Age; Flint
26	81 to 83	1002	Gully	Late Saxon/Medieval	3 sherds; Flint
27	89		Pit	Late Saxon/Medieval	129 sherds; Flint; 1 Grass family, 1Wheat, 3 indeterminate cereal; charcoals
28	90		Pit	Late Saxon/Medieval	23 sherds, 4 unidentifiable ferrous lumps; 1 Wheat; charcoals
29	91		Pit	Late Saxon/Medieval	20 sherds
30	94		Pit	Late Saxon/Medieval	2 sherds
31	95		Pit	Late Saxon/Medieval	6 sherds
32	96		Posthole	Late Saxon/Medieval	125 sherds
33	97	1001	Ditch	Late Saxon/Medieval	32 sherds; 1 sherd Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age
34	98-99	1002	Ditch	Late Saxon/Medieval	14 sherds

APPENDIX 2: Catalogue of Pottery from the excavation (number of sherds only)

<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Feature type</i>	<i>Total No.</i>	<i>Flint (BA)</i>	<i>Crockerton</i>	<i>KV A/B</i>
-		50	Topsoil	25			25
1004	9	63	Ditch	3			3
1003	10	64	Ditch	7			7
1004	11	65	Ditch	1			1
1003	12	66	Ditch	1			1
1001	14	68	Ditch	18			18
1000	16	70	Ditch	22			22
1001	17	71	Ditch	51			51
1000	18	72	Ditch	17			17
-	19	73	Pit	20			20
-	20	74	Pit	1			1
-	21	75	Pit	53			53
1000	22	76	Ditch	749		2	747
1006		77	Spread	112			112
1006		78	Spread	1			1
1001	25	79	Ditch	86	2		84
1002	26	81	Ditch	3			3
1001	23	84	Ditch	328	2		326
1001	23	85	Ditch	2			2
1002	24	86	Ditch	5			5
-	27	89	Pit	129			129
-	28	90	Pit	23			23
-	29	91	Pit	20			20
1005	-	92	Spread	5			5
-	30	94	Pit	2			2
-	31	95	Pit	6			6
-	32	96	Pit	125			125
1001	33	97	Ditch	32	1		31
1002	34	98	Ditch	14			14
1006	-	150	Spread	18			18

APPENDIX 3: Catalogue of Pottery from the evaluation features within the excavation area

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill</i>	<i>Feat. type</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Wt (g)</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Comments</i>
15			50	Topsoil	4	79	KV A	Body and base sherds
15	1000	5	56	Ditch	111	1591	KV A	4 jar rims, 2 dish profiles; 1 dish rim; 2 indeterminate rims; 15 basal angle sherds (from max 11 vessels); 82 body sherds (1 with curvilinear combing)
15		6	57	Pit	18	128	KV A	1 indeterminate rim; 17 body sherds
15		7	58	Pit	24	1126	KV A	6 sherds from one jar base; 18 body sherds
15		8	61	Pit	135	3524	KV A	Body and base sherds, all from single jar

APPENDIX 4: Catalogue of struck flint

<i>Cut</i>	<i>Deposit</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Intact Flake</i>	<i>Intact Blade</i>	<i>Broken Flake</i>	<i>Broken Blade</i>	<i>P.Broken Blade</i>	<i>Spall</i>	<i>Core</i>	<i>Other</i>
	50	2	3		1	1p Meso				
	50	9	3(1rolled)		5(2p)			1		
	50	10	8	1	8(2p)					
	50	11	4	1	2					
	50	12	5		4					
	50	13	3		4					
	50	14	1							
	50	16			1					
	50	17	4		3	1		1		
	50	18	4	1p	2(1p)			1		Scraper; burin (p)
	50	19	1		1			1		
	50	21	1							
	50	24	2(1 scraper?)							
	50	25	1p		1p		1p			
	50	26	2(1p)							
	50	27		1						
	50	28							1p	Scraper on blade
	50	30	1p							serrated blade (p) Meso
	50	exc	9		6					Core fragment; awl (p, bu)
6	57	15						1		
10	64		1		1			1		
22	76		2		2					
23	84								1	
24	87				1p					Microburin (p)
25	79		1							
26	81									Core fragment
27	89				1					
	77		3	1						
	78								1	
	92		1							
	150				1					

p – patinated; bu- burnt

APPENDIX 5: Charred Plant Macrofossils

<i>Sample</i>	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<i>Feature</i>	19	20	23	23	27	28	30	
<i>Context</i>	73	74	84	85	89	90	94	
<i>Feature Type</i>	Pit	Pit	Gully	Gully	Pit	Pit	Pit	
<i>Corylus avellana.</i>	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Hazel nutshell frags
<i>Vicia / Lathyrus sp.</i>	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	Vetch / Pea
<i>Galeopsis tetrahit L.</i>	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Hemp nettle
POACEAE	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Grass family
<i>Triticum spp.</i>	-	-	25	3	1	1	-	Wheat
Indeterminate Cereal	1	4	22	-	3	-	2	

APPENDIX 6: Charcoal

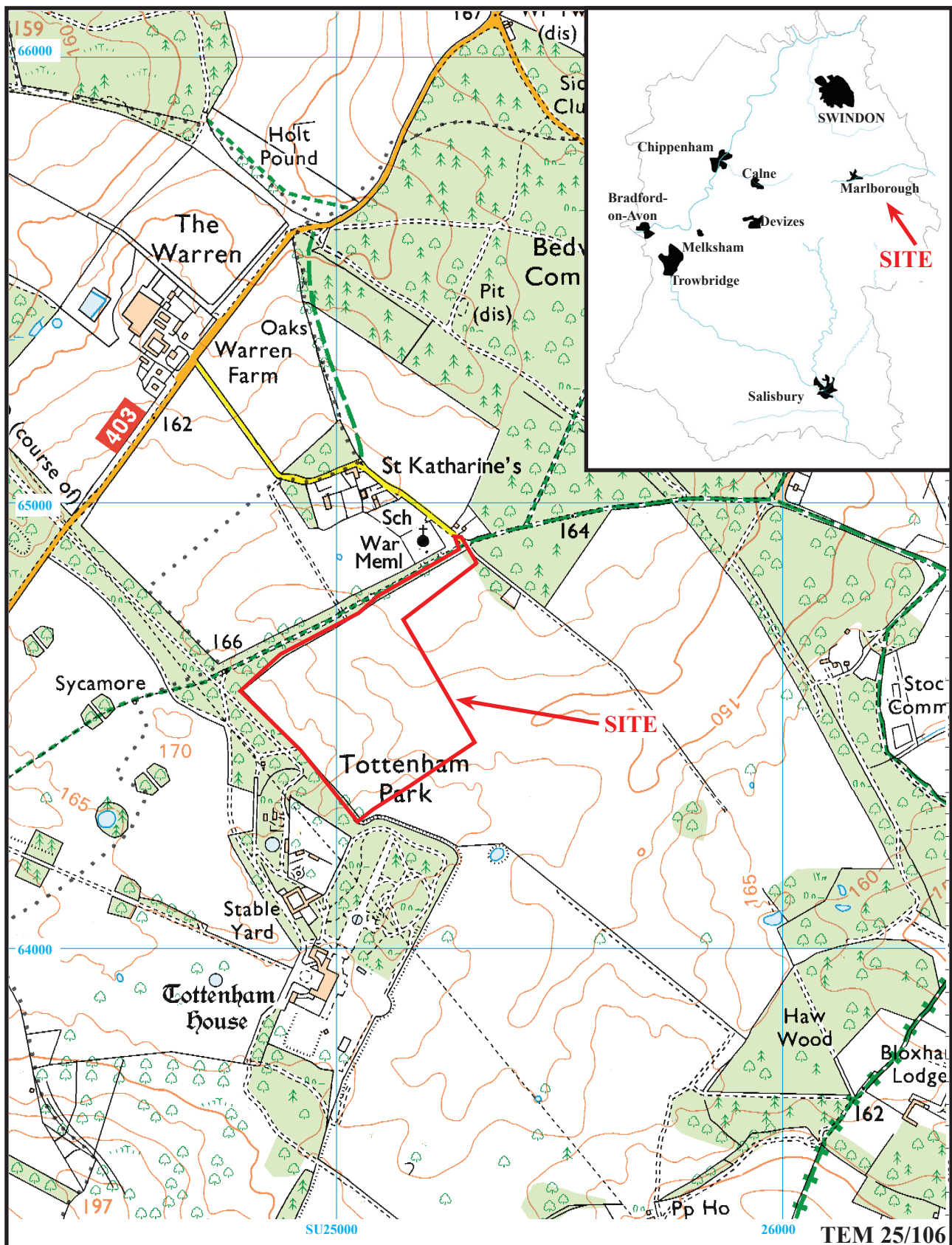
	<i>Sample</i>	8	10	11	12	13	15	16	(hp)	(hp)
	<i>Feature</i>	10	14	19	20	23	27	28	23	25
	<i>Context</i>	64	68	73	74	84	89	90	84	79
	<i>Feature Type</i>	Ditch	Gully	Pit	Pit	Gully	Pit	Pit	Gully	Gully
	<i>No. frags</i>	47	32	2500+	300+	1500+	100+	300+	2	1
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	11	10	28	24	26	11	19	11	23
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel	-	-	38	25	-	-	100	-	-
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	-	3	62	37	100	15	-	2	1
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Ash	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-
	Indeterminate	39	29	-	38	-	66	-	-	-

APPENDIX 7: Summary of plant macrofossils from the evaluation

Sample	5	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Sub sample		Flot	Exterior	Flot	Spit 1	Spit2	Spit 3	Spit 4	Spit 5
Trench	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Cut	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Fill	59	62	62	60	60	60	60	60	60
Feature type	Pit	Vessel	Vessel	Vessel	Vessel	Vessel	Vessel	Vessel	Vessel
<i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell fgts	1	2		11	4	1		2	2
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	1								
<i>Rumex</i> sp.				11				2	
BRASSICACEAE	1				2		2	2	
<i>Brassica</i> sp.				5					
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.						1			
<i>Rubus</i> sp.				1					
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.				1					
<i>Vicia</i> / <i>Lathyrus</i> sp. L.							1		3
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.				5	2				
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.		1							
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp. L.				1					
<i>Plantago</i> sp.				1					
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.				2					
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.				3					
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.				2					
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	2			5					
POACEAE	5		4	5	2	1	1	6	1
<i>Bromus</i> sp.				2					
<i>Avena sativa</i>				6					
<i>Avena sativa</i> awn fgt.			1						
<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	2	1	1		1				
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	2		1	8		1			
Indeterminate Cereal	5	2	2	22	4	3	5	9	5

APPENDIX 8: Summary of charcoal

	<i>Sample</i>	4	5	6	7	7	7
	<i>Sub sample</i>			Exterior	Flot	Spit 1	Spit 5
	<i>Trench</i>	15	15	15	15	15	15
	<i>Cut</i>	6	7	8	8	8	8
	<i>Fill</i>	57	59	62	60	60	60
	<i>Feature type</i>	Pit	Pit	Vessel	Vessel	Vessel	Vessel
	<i>No. frags</i>	200+	100+	50+	300+	1	2
	<i>Max. size (mm)</i>	15	16	11	31	16	24
<i>ROSACEAE</i>	Rose family	11					
<i>Corylus avellana</i>	Hazel			2	14	1	
<i>Salix / Populus</i>	Willow / Poplar		5	5			1
<i>Quercus</i>	Oak	2	10		28		1
Indeterminate	Indeterminate	87	85	43	56		

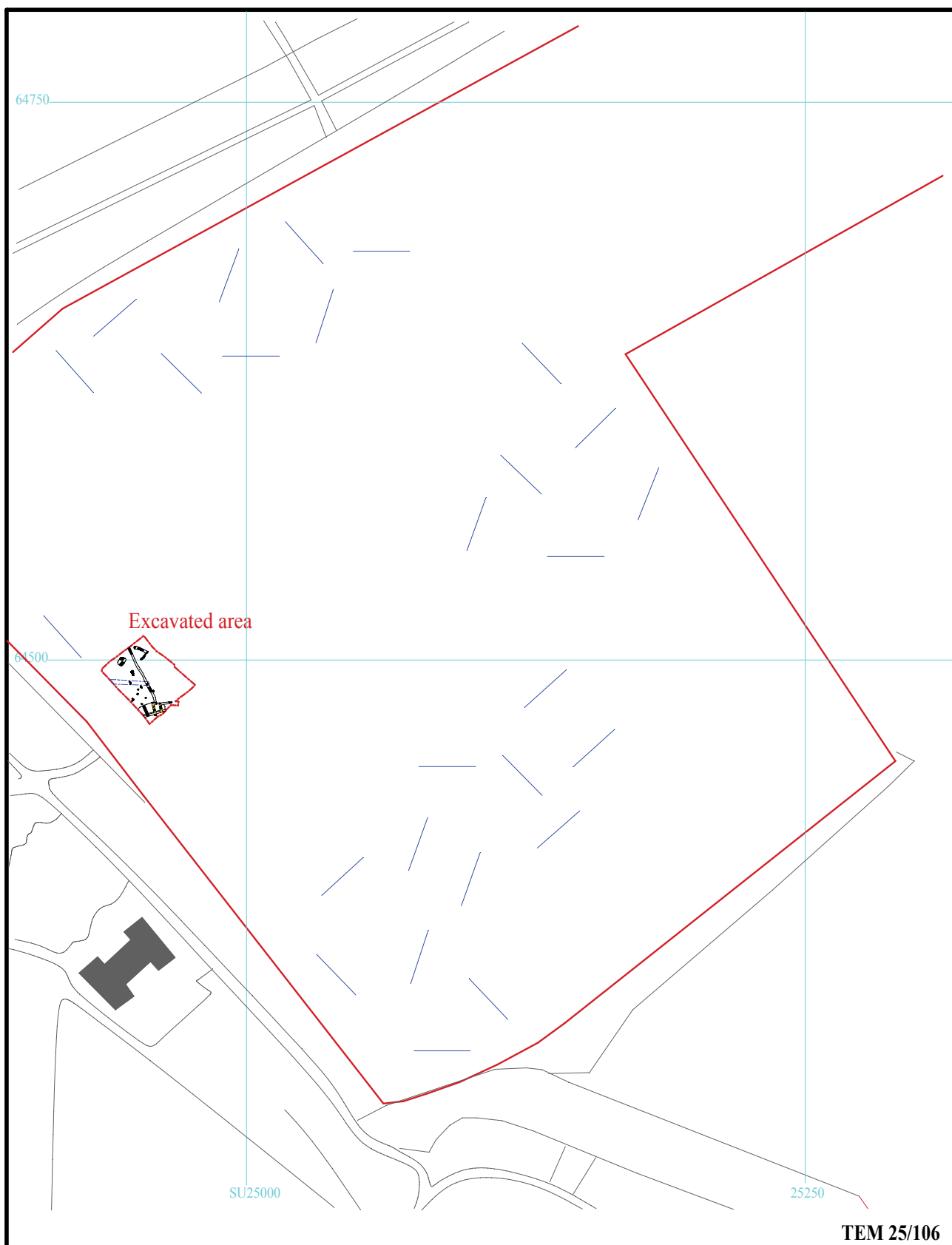


**Land at Tottenham Estate,
Marlborough, Wiltshire, 2026
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 1. Location of site within Marlborough and Wiltshire.

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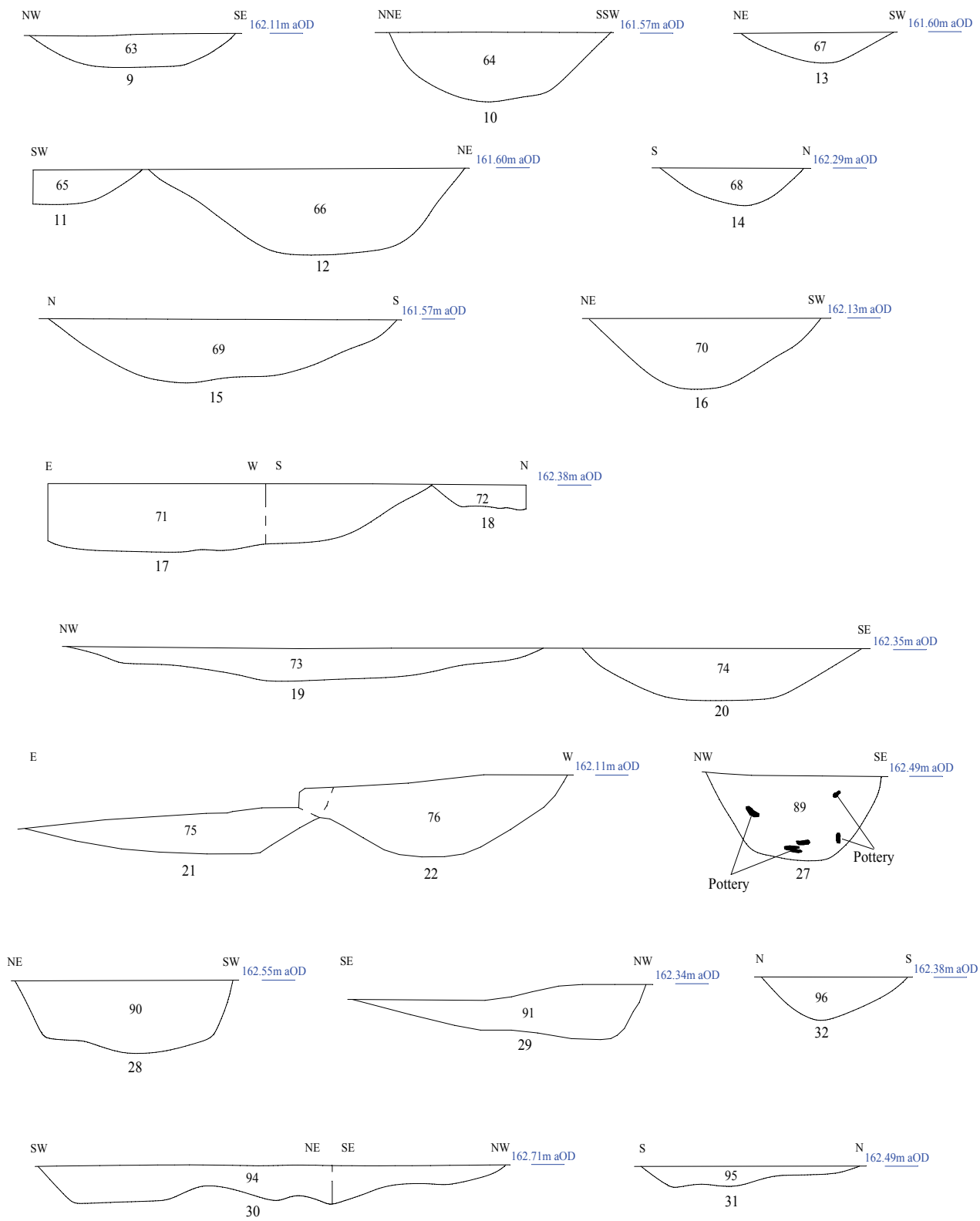


**Land at Tottenham Estate,
Marlborough, Wiltshire, 2026
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 2. Detailed Location of area of excavation within site,
and in relation to evaluation trenches (blue)(Manisse and Huvig 2025).

0 125m

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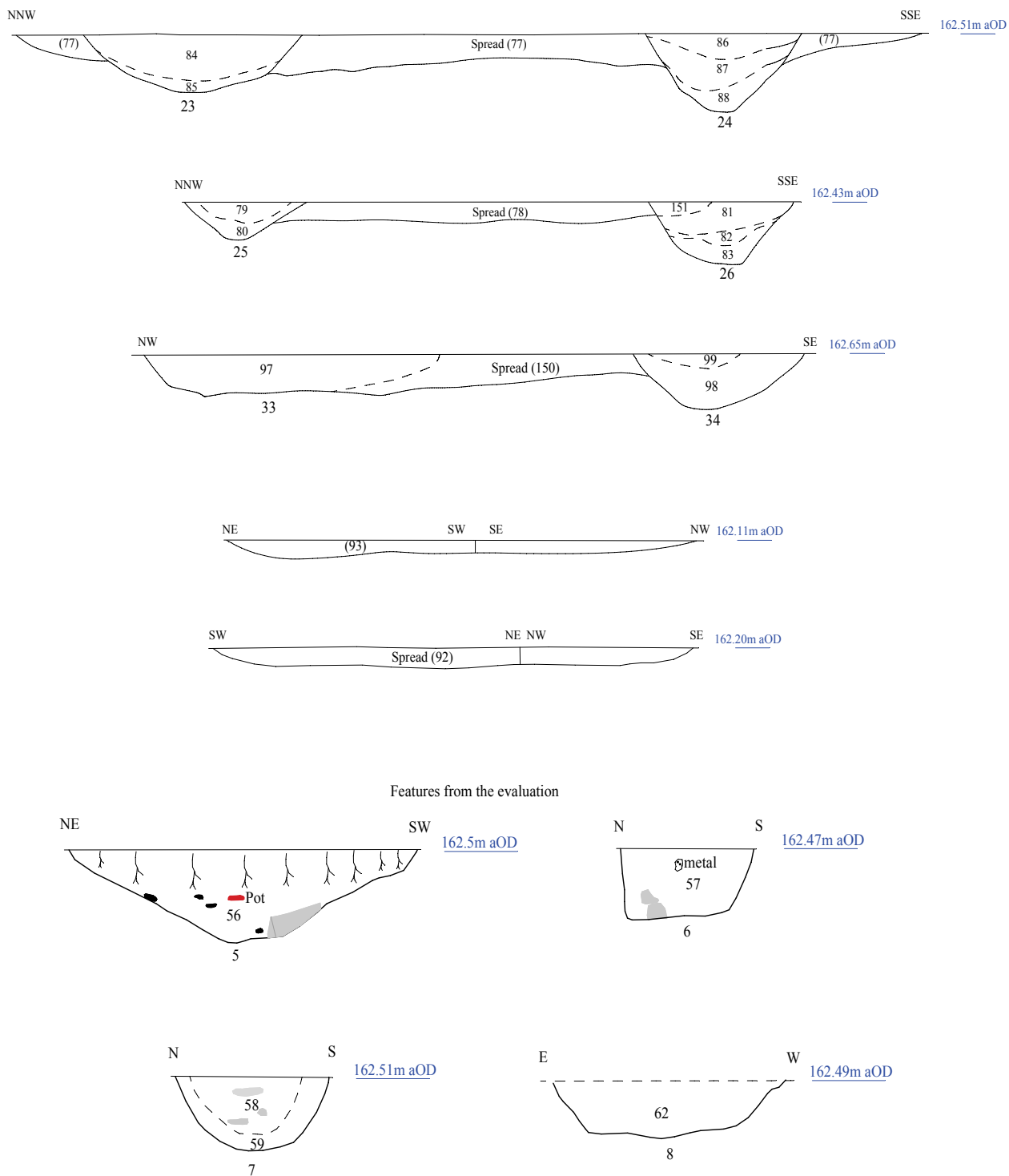
TEM 25/106

**Land at Tottenham Estate,
Marlborough, Wiltshire, 2026
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 4. Sections.

0 1m

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**Land at Tottenham Estate,
Marlborough, Wiltshire, 2026
Archaeological Excavation**

Figure 5. Sections.

0 2m

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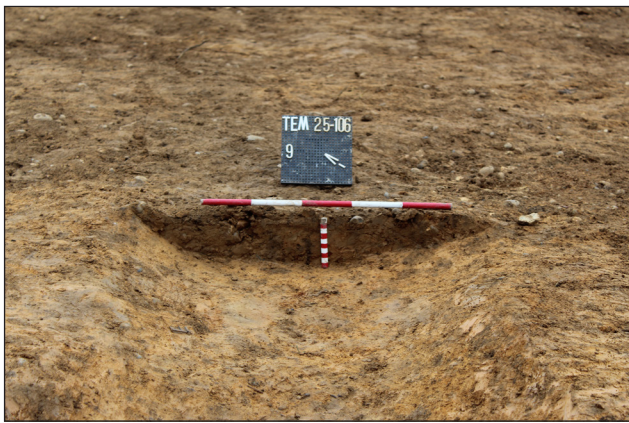


Plate 1. Gully 9, looking north-east,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 2. Gully terminus 11, Ditch terminus 12,
looking north-west, Scales: 1m and 0.1m.



Plate 3. Gully terminus 14, looking west,
Scales: 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 4. Ditches 17-18, looking south.
Scales: 0.5m, 0.3 and 0.1m.

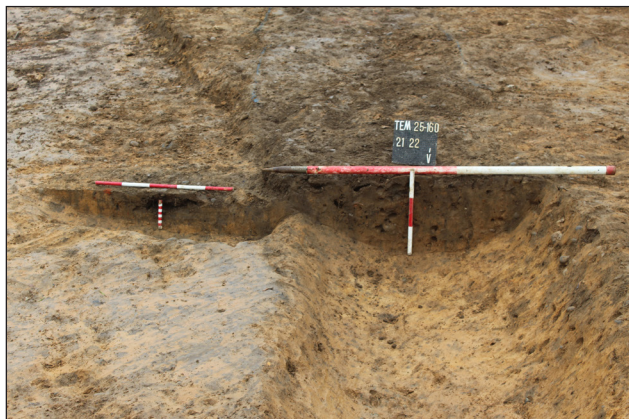


Plate 5. Pit 21, Ditch 22, looking south,
Scales: 1m, 0.4m, 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 6. Gullies 23-24, spread 77, looking north,
Scales: 2m and 1m.

TEM 25/106

**Land at Tottenham Estate,
Marlborough, Wiltshire, 2026
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 1-6**

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Plate 7. Gullies 25-26, spread 78, looking west,
Scales: 2m, 1m, 0.4m and 0.1m.



Plate 8. Pit 28, looking south-east,
Scales: 0.5m and 0.1m.



Plate 9. Pit 30, looking north-west,
Scales: 0.5m, 0.3m and 0.1m.



Plate 10. Pit 32 with pottery deposit, looking east,
Scale: 0.3m.



Plate 11. Spread 92, looking north-west,
Scales: 1m and 0.1m



Plate 12. General site view, looking west.

TEM 25/106

**Land at Tottenham Estate,
Marlborough, Wiltshire, 2026
Archaeological Excavation
Plates 7-12**

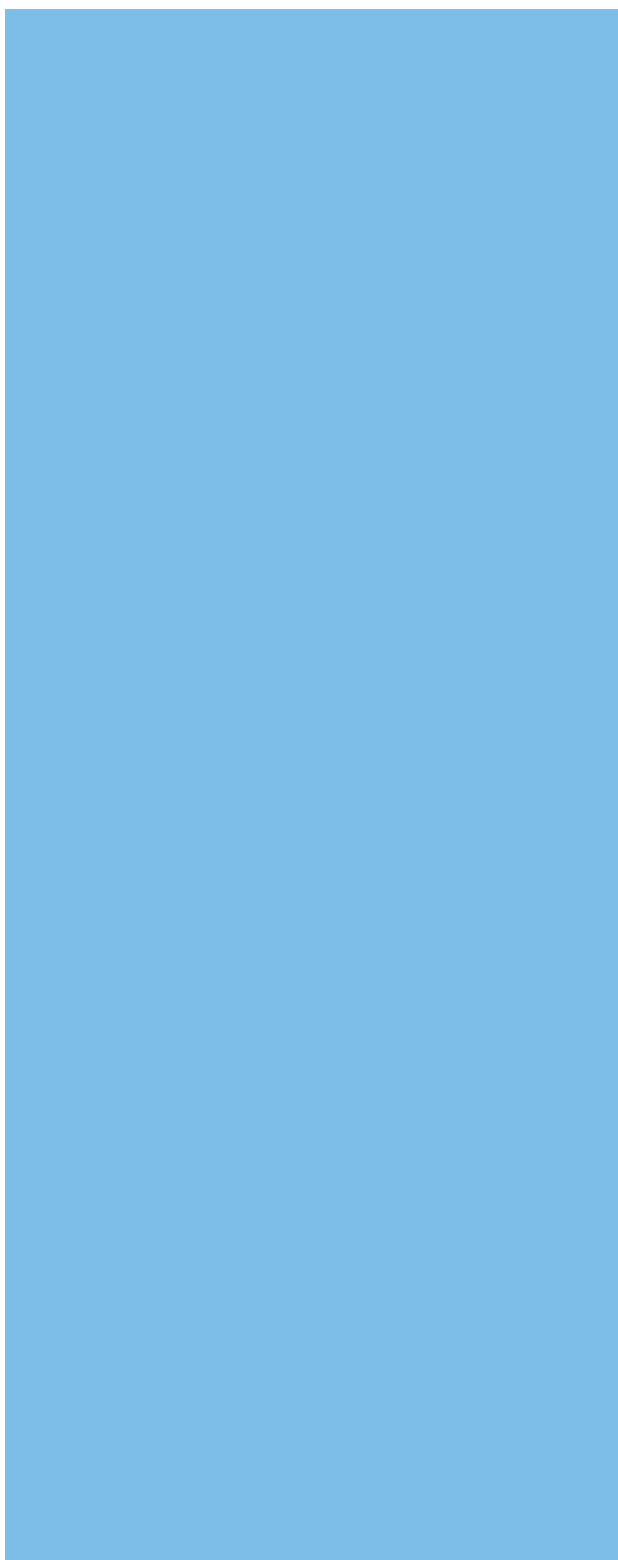
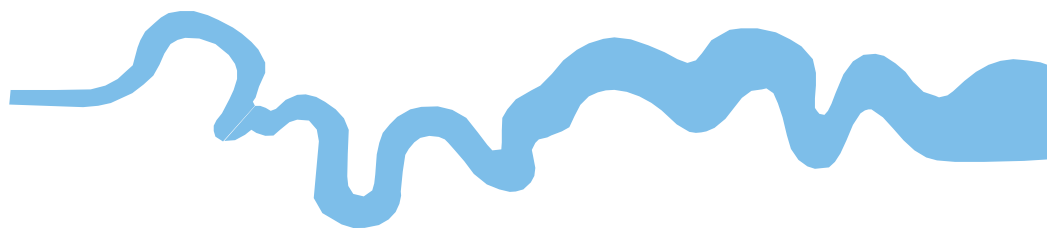
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TIME CHART

Calendar Years

Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43
	AD 1/1 BC
Iron Age: Late	100 BC
Iron Age: Middle	400 BC
Iron Age: Early	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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